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ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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HENRY FROWDE



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AN

ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MS. COLLECTIONS OF

THE LATE RICHARD CLEASBY

ENLARGED AND COMPLETED

BY

GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON, M.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND LIFE OF RICHARD CLEASBY

BY GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS work is a Dictionary of the Old Icelandic Language, or (as it may be called) the Classical Language of the Scandinavian race.

The history of the preservation of this language in its ancient form is remarkable.

The Icelandic language, in old writers also called the Norse or the Danish (*Noræna* or *Dönsk tunga*), was spoken by the four great branches of the Scandinavian race who peopled the countries abutting on the Baltic, the Norsemen or Northmen, Swedes, Danes, and Goths (*Norðmenn, Svíar, Danir, and Gautar*), as well as by the inhabitants of those parts of Northern Russia which were then known by the name of Gardar*.

At the beginning of the 9th century the growing population of these countries, together with political changes and the naturally enterprising character of the people, caused a great outward movement of the race. Under the leading of their chieftains they set forth to seek for homes in other lands; and thus the 9th century came to be known by the name of the Age of the Vikings (*Vikinga-Öld*). The stream of emigration increased in volume, as tidings of the successes of the first adventurers reached the northern shores. The Swedes continued to press eastward into the countries beyond the Baltic, while the Danes and Norsemen steered boldly to the south and west, and chiefly to the shores of the British Isles.

Two main currents of this emigration by sea may be traced. First, the Danish, which directed its course to the north-east of England, and at length occupied that district so completely that it received the name of the Dena-lagu. The Saxon Chronicle is the chief authority for this part of the subject†; the only old Icelandic works which touch on it being the Egils Saga, which says that in the reign of Athelstan almost every family of note in Northern England was Danish by the father's or the mother's side; and the Ragnars Saga, which professes to give an historical account of the great Danish invasion, but is almost as mythical as the Iliad.

The second migration was Norse. These settlers gradually peopled the coasts of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Orkneys and Shetland, and the northern counties of Scotland, Ross, Moray, and especially Caithness. In the year 852 A.D. the Norse sea-king Olave the White reached Ireland with a large fleet, and founded a Norse principality at Dublin: the foremost man among the Norsemen in Scotland was Earl Sigurd, uncle of Göngu-Hrolf. It is probable that to this same emigration must be referred the conquest and occupation of Normandy.

* See the word Gardar in the Dictionary.

† The Saxon Chronicle under the year 787 states that in that year Danish ships first came to England. The Annales Cambriae record the same fact with regard to Ireland under the year 795: so also the Irish Annals, see Dr. Todd's Introduction to 'The War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill,' p. xxxii (Rolls' Ed.)

With this stream of Norsemen the colonisation of Iceland also is closely connected. That island had already been discovered by a Viking named Naddodd, who called it Snowland (*Snæland*); it was next seen by Gardar, a Swede, after whom it was named Gardarsholm; and lastly, the Viking Flóki gave it the name of Iceland, from seeing the Isafjörd covered with polar ice. But the first settlers were Ingolf, son of Örn, and his foster-brother Leif, who set sail about A.D. 870, and reached Iceland; they soon however passed on to Ireland, whence after a few years they returned to Iceland, taking with them some Irish slaves. The year 874 is fixed by the chroniclers as the date of this final settlement. Leif was soon after murdered by his unwilling Irish colonists; Ingolf remained alone and is regarded as the first settler in the island. About the same time Harold Fair-hair had seized the throne of Norway, and, by the establishment of despotic power, had become unbearable to the high-spirited and independent chiefs; and therefore the newly-discovered island, bleak and desolate as it was, offered a welcome home to men who had hitherto lived in the possession of equal and undisputed rights. Again, the Norsemen in the British Isles became unsettled after the death of King Thorstein, Olave the White's son (the Oistin Mac Amlabh of the Irish Annals), in the year 874 A.D.; and they seem from that time to have begun to migrate to Iceland. Conspicuous among these emigrants was Queen Auðr Djúpauðga, King Olave's widow, who set forth with almost all her kinsfolk and followers. It is probable that the number of Norsemen who sailed from Ireland to Iceland was about equal to that of those who had gone thither from Norway. They carried with them their families and such cultivation as they possessed. They spoke that form of the Scandinavian tongue which prevailed on the western coast of Norway; and as time went on, while new dialects formed themselves throughout Scandinavia, in Iceland the old tongue rose to the dignity of a literary language, and thereby retained its original form. It has thus been preserved to our days*.

The first settlers formed an independent aristocracy, or republic, which continued for nearly four hundred years. Up to the end of the 10th century they held the heathen faith and practised the rites of heathen worship: Christianity was accepted as the faith of the island in the year 1000 A.D. Two centuries and a half after this change of faith (A.D. 1262) the Icelanders made willing submission to the king of Norway, that is, as has been said, about four hundred years after the first discovery of the island.

It was during this period that the Laws and Sagas of Iceland were written. Some idea of the extent and variety of this literature may be formed from the compendious account which is subjoined to this Preface. Tales of an historical and mythological character were committed to writing, being for the most part narratives of the feats of heroes abroad and at home, and belonging to the times before the year 1030 A.D., which may fairly be called the patriarchal age of Icelandic history; and in these tales, with poems, laws, and documents of various kinds, the old Scandinavian tongue, as spoken and written by the Icelanders in the period ranging from 900 to 1262 A.D., has been handed

* See the Landnáma, the Laxdæla Saga, and the Irish Annals; and, for details, Mr. Dasent's Paper in the Oxford Essays for 1858, pp. 176 sqq., and his Introduction to 'The Story of Burnt Njal,' Edinburgh 1861.

down to us in a form which may justly be called classical. In Sweden and Norway the old Scandinavian tongue is preserved in writing only on the scanty Runic monuments. The earliest Danish and Swedish written laws are believed not to be earlier than the middle and end of the 13th century, by which time the common language in these lands had already undergone great changes, although the modern Danish and Swedish were not yet formed. In Norway, however, a considerable literature of the 13th century survives; and the old language lasted longer there than in the sister countries. This literature consists of laws, diplomas, homilies, and translations of French romances; and these works are quoted in this Dictionary together with the Icelandic. These documents belong to the period embraced by the reign of King Hakon, A.D. 1216–1263; but, though valuable, they do not make an original literature. Only in Iceland did a living literature spring up and flourish; there alone the language has been handed down to us with unbroken tradition and monuments, from the first settlement of the island to the present day.

It is believed that the present Dictionary will furnish not only a complete glossary of the words used in this old classical literature, but also a full account of the forms and inflexions of the verbs, with copious citations of passages in which each word occurs, with references carefully verified, and explanations given whenever they seem to be required; and, at the same time, though the Dictionary is mainly intended for the old authors, both in prose and poetry, it endeavours to embrace an account of the whole language, old and new.

A few words must be added to explain the origin and history of the work.

Many years ago, RICHARD CLEASBY projected a General Dictionary of the Old Scandinavian Language; and in 1840 he left England to settle in Copenhagen, the chief seat and centre of Scandinavian learning and the home of the best collection of Icelandic MSS., for the purpose of preparing himself for his work and of obtaining the assistance of Icelandic students in collecting materials; among these Mr. Konrad Gislason's name ought especially to be mentioned. Mr. Cleasby was a man of independent means, an excellent scholar, held in high esteem by foreign scholars, devoted to his work, and shunning no labour to make it perfect. He reserved for himself the old prose literature; while Dr. Egilsson was engaged on the poetical vocabulary, towards the expenses of which Mr. Cleasby promised to contribute, so that he may be said to have been the chief promoter of that work also. The MS. of the Poetical Dictionary was ready for publication in the year 1846. In the following year Mr. Cleasby caused five words—*bragð*, *bíla*, *at* (conjunction), *af* (preposition), and *ok* (conjunction)—to be set up in type as specimens of the projected Prose Dictionary. These he sent to several foreign friends, and among others to Jacob Grimm, who returned a most kind and friendly answer, warmly approving of the plan as indicated in the specimens, and adding many good wishes that Mr. Cleasby might have health and life to complete the work. Unhappily these wishes were not to be realised. In the

autumn of the same year he was taken ill, but was in a fair way to recovery, when, by resuming work too soon, he suffered a relapse. His illness took the form of typhus fever, and he died insensible, without being able to make any arrangements respecting his papers and collections.

Mr. Cleasby's heirs, anxious that his labours should not be thrown away, paid a considerable sum of money to certain persons in Copenhagen, for the purpose of completing the book. But in 1854 came a demand for more money; and as it seemed doubtful whether the work was likely to be finished in any reasonable time, and on any reasonable terms, it was determined that the whole of the MSS. should be sent to England. It seems, however, that none of Mr. Cleasby's original slips were included in the papers sent. These papers consist of rough transcripts, made after Mr. Cleasby's death by various students in Copenhagen, whereas his original papers have not to this day come over to England.

It is clear, from an examination of these transcripts, that scarcely any part of the Dictionary, with the exception of the words sent to Grimm, had been completed during Mr. Cleasby's lifetime or by him. The letters D, F, J, K, N, O, P, S, U, V, and H (partially), were worked out after his death by the Copenhagen editors, but in such a manner that it would have been much better to have had Mr. Cleasby's papers in their original form. In his collections he appears to have been accustomed to write out in full the references taken from MSS., while he made but a brief note by page or otherwise of words drawn from printed books. This he probably did, both to save labour and also because he may have looked forward to being able to complete his book in England, where the printed editions, but not the MSS., would have been within his reach. The editors have simply copied out these references, adding and explaining little or nothing.

The MSS. in this state were placed at the disposal of the well-known Icelandic scholar, Mr. G. Webbe Dasent, and in the year 1855 he proposed to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford to undertake the publication of the Dictionary under the belief that the collections left by Mr. Cleasby would not require much revision to fit them for publication. A specimen was set up in type, and Mr. Dasent himself undertook to see the book through the Press.

The matter, however, remained in abeyance till the year 1864, when Mr. Dasent again brought it before the Delegates. They, having taken into consideration the great value of a complete and accurate Dictionary of the old classical Scandinavian language, and the great interest this language has for students of Old English, were persuaded to renew their engagement with Mr. Dasent and to undertake the publication of the work. Mr. Dasent consented, as before, to revise the proof-sheets, to correct the English explanations and translations, and to add parallel words and usages from the Old English and Scottish dialects. He also stated to the Delegates that the papers were left in an imperfect state, and asked them to grant a sum of money, for the

purpose of securing the services of an Icelandic scholar in completing the work. This was also agreed to; and Mr. Dasent, in the course of the same year, secured the services of Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, a born Icelander, already well known for his learning, and for his labours in the field of his native literature.

Mr. Vigfusson's report of the papers handed over by Mr. Cleasby's heirs shews that they contained copious materials for a Dictionary, but required much labour and research to work them into a form fit for publication. Mr. Cleasby's were the first large and comprehensive collections ever made, and are particularly valuable in that they were all taken from the documents themselves. The words of varied construction, such as the chief Verbs and Prepositions, are very rich, and taken from the best writers. But the words relating to Antiquities are left in a meagre condition; and there are many omissions of a kind which shew that Mr. Cleasby kept much of the matter in his head, and intended carefully to revise the whole. He intended no doubt to have worked out every word with the same conscientious accuracy which is shewn in the completed articles,—a task which would have occupied years of labour; and had life been granted him, it is certain he would have fulfilled this self-imposed task well and thoroughly. These circumstances have rendered the business of completing the book very arduous, and must account in a great measure for the delay which has occurred in the publication of even a part of the work.

Unfortunately also, Mr. Dasent's incessant and various occupations have prevented him from carrying his promised supervision beyond the first two sheets. The task of revising the English part of the work has fallen into hands far less competent, not only in respect to knowledge of the Scandinavian language and literature, but also in respect to acquaintance with those archaic and provincial dialects of the British Isles, which have special affinities to the Scandinavian tongue.

The Delegates however have reason to hope that a fuller account of Mr. Cleasby's life and labours, as well as a general introduction to the whole work, will be written by Mr. Dasent and prefixed to the Dictionary when it is completed.

Mr. Vigfusson takes this opportunity of acknowledging the help and advice he has received from the officials at the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, and particularly to express his many obligations to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian. He also desires to render his personal thanks to the following Icelandic scholars,—Mr. Dasent, Dr. John Carlyle, Prof. Konrad Maurer of Munich, Prof. C. R. Unger of Christiania, and last, not least, to his friend and countryman Mr. Jón Sigurdsson of Copenhagen.

H. G. L.

OXFORD, June 10, 1869.

The sources for the Icelandic part of this work are the following.

1. Mr. Cleasby's collections, which have in words, phrases, and references supplied about one-half of the materials for the present work.
2. The Lexicon Poëticum, by Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson, born 1791, died 1852, a most excellent work, which has served as a chief guide in references from the old poetical language.
3. Fritzner's Dictionary, by Johan Fritzner, a Norse clergyman, begun shortly after the year 1850, and completed in 1867. It is a very rich and good collection, entirely independent of Mr. Cleasby, and has afforded much valuable assistance throughout.
4. Björn Halldórsson's Dictionary, Icelandic and Latin. The author, an excellent Icelandic clergyman, was born about 1715, and died 1794, and his work was published in 1814 by Rask, who also translated the original renderings into Danish: it is well known from the fact that Grimm in his Grammar has taken from it almost all his collection of the vocabulary of the Icelandic language.
5. Alt-Nordisches Glossar, by Theodor Möbius, 1866, a limited but independent collection, which has afforded many happy references.
6. The Dictionary published in Copenhagen in 1860 (Old-Nordisk Ordbog). This book has evidently been compiled from Cleasby's papers in Copenhagen: it omits all references. It has been of some use, as it has here and there shewn where words have been omitted in the transcripts now at Oxford.
7. Earlier Glossaries: α. Specimen Lexici Islandici, by Magnús Ólafsson, an Icelandic clergyman, died 1636, published under the name Specimen Lexici Runic in 1650 by the Danish scholar Ole Worm, who also wrote it in the Runic character. This is the first Icelandic Glossary alphabetically arranged, and contains from 1200 to 1500 words with references. Hence the word 'Runick,' as applied to Icelandic, in Hicckes and Johnson. β. Lexicon Islandicum, by Gudmundus Andreae, an Icelander, died 1654, published by Resen in 1683; it derives all words from Hebrew: not very interesting and without references. γ. Monosyllaba Islandica, by Rugman, an Icelander, 1676; it contains about 1400 such words. δ. Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, by Olaf Verelius, a Swedish scholar, died 1682, published by Rudbeck in 1691; a fairly done work, containing about 12,000 words with references from MSS. ε. Lexicon Islandicum, a large collection made by Jón Ólafsson, born 1705, died 1779; it has not been published but is preserved in MS. in Copenhagen and has therefore not been within reach, but illustrations from it are now and then given from memory. ζ. Skýringar, by Pál Vídalín, died 1727; a commentary on obsolete law terms, published at Reykjavík in 1854.
8. Indexes along with Editions, etc., e.g. the 12th volume of Fornmanna Sögur: Lexicon Mythologicum, by Finn Magnusen, affixed to the large edition of Sæmundar Edda: Indexes to Njála, Grágás, Annálar, etc.: Indexes along with Chrestomathies, e.g. Dieterich, a German scholar; as also Dieterich's Runic Glossary (Runen-schatz), 1844: Physical Index in the Itinerary or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, Copenhagen 1772: Index on Medical Terms in Félags-rit, 1789, 1790: Botanical Index in Hjaltalin's Icelandic Botany, 1830: Indexes of Proper Names in Landnáma, 1843; in Fornmanna Sögur, vol. xii, and Flateyjar-bók, vol. iii; in Munch's Beskrivelse over Norge (Geography of Norway), 1849.
9. Mr. Vigfusson's own collections and such additions and illustrations as he has been enabled to make through his knowledge of his own mother-tongue.

The sources for the etymological part are chiefly the following.

Jacob Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik, a work which embraces all Teutonic languages.

For Gothic, the Glossary to Ulfilas, by Gabelenz and Loebe, 1843.

For Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; as also Grein's Poetical Glossary (Sprach-schatz), 1861 and 1864.

For Early English, the Ormulum, an old gospel paraphrase by Orm or Ormin (a Scandinavian name), published by Dr. White in 1852; it affords many illustrations of Scandinavian words, but it is chiefly curious for philological purposes because of the careful distinction it makes between short and long vowels.

For Northern English and Scottish, Jamieson's Dictionary.

For Old Saxon, Schmeller's Glossary to Heliand, an Old Saxon gospel harmony, 1840.

For Old and Middle High German, Graff's Sprach-schatz, and Mittelhoch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 1854 sqq.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS AND AUTHORS

CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

N. B.—*The authors of most of the Icelandic Sagas are unknown; the works are therefore cited, not the authors, even where they are known.*

- A. POETRY.**—Kviða generally denotes a narrative poem; mál a poem in dialogue or didactic; ljóð, söngur a lay, song; tal a genealogical, drápa a laudatory heroic poem; ríma a rhyme or rhapsody.
- I. MYTHICAL POEMS:**—Völu-spá, Háva-mál (mythical-didactic), Grímnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Skírnis-mál, Alvis-mál, Loka-senna, Harbarðs-ljóð, Vegtams-kviða, Þryms-kviða, Hýmis-kviða, Hyndlu-ljóð, Forspjalls-ljóð (mod.) 2. Poems in the form of a 'drápa,' but upon mythical subjects:—Haustlóng, Hús-drápa, Þórs-drápa, Ragnars-kviða.
- II. HEROICAL:**—Fáfnis-mál, Sigdrífur-mál, Hamðis-mál, Sigurðar-kviða (in three poems), Guðrúnar-kviða (in three poems), Brynhildar-kviða, Atla-kviða, Atla-mál, Völundar-kviða, Rígs-mál, Helga-kviða Hjörvarðs-sonar, Helga-kviða Hundings-bana (in two poems), Helreið Brynhildar, Oddrúnar-grátr, Guðrúnar-hefna, Grotta-söngur, Gró-galdr, Þjólsvinnis-mál, Ynglinga-tal, Háleygja-tal, Bjarka-mál, Getspeki Heiðreks, and other poems in Hervarar Saga, Darraðar-ljóð. Most of these poems (in I. II) are contained in the old collection commonly called Sæmundar Edda: the various editions differ in the distribution of the verses; in this Dictionary references are made to the edition of Möbius, Leipzig 1860; that of Sophus Bugge, Christiania 1867, has now superseded all former editions, and is cited in special instances.
- III. HISTORICAL:**—Höfuð-lausr, Sona-torrek, Arinbjarnar-drápa (all published in the Egils Saga), Hákonar-mál (published in Hkr. i), Vell-ekla, Darraðar-ljóð, Rekstefja. 2. Poems later than the middle of the 12th century:—Kráku-mál (published in Fas. i), Hugsvinnis-mál (paraphrase of Cato's Disticha), Sólar-ljóð (published along with Sæmundar Edda), Háttatal (published along with the Edda), Jónsvíkinga-drápa, Íslendinga-drápa, Merlinus-spá (an Icelandic metrical paraphrase of Geoffrey of Monmouth), Málshátta-kvæði (collection of proverbs in a MS. Cod. Reg. of Edda), Konunga-tal (published in Flateyjar-bók ii. 520 sqq.), Placidus-drápa, Harm-sól, Leiðar-vísan, Líkna-braut (religious poems, edited by Dr. Egilsson, published 1833 and 1844), Geisli (published in Fb. i. beginning), Guðmundar-drápa (published in Bs. ii. 187 sqq.), Lilja or the Lily (published in H. E. ii. 398 sqq.), both poems of the 14th century. 3. Olafs-ríma (published in Fb. i. 8 sqq.), Skáld-Helga-rímur (published in Grönl. Hist. Mind. ii), Þrymlur, Völsungs-rímur (edited by Möbius), Skíða-ríma (a satirical poem of the 14th or 15th century), etc.
- IV. POETS CITED:**—Bragi (9th century); Hornklofi, Þjóðólfr Hvinverski (9th or 10th century); Egill, Kormakr, Eyvindr Skálda-spillir (all of the 10th century); Hallfreðr (born 968, died 1008); Sighvatr, Arnórr (both of the 11th century); Einarr Skúlason (12th century), etc.
- B. LAWS.**—The Icelanders and Norsemen first began to write their laws at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century; before that time all laws were oral.
- I. LAWS OF THE ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH:**—Grágás (vide that word), a collection of the laws of the Commonwealth, published in two volumes by the Arna-Magnaen Legate, Copenhagen 1829. Parts or sections of the law are, Kristinna-laga-páttur, Þingskapa-páttur, Vig-slóði, Bauga-tal, Tiundar-lög, Landbrigða-páttur, Arfa-páttur, Ómaga-bálkr, Festa-páttur, Lögrétta-páttur, Lögsgumanns-páttur, etc. These laws are chiefly contained in two private collections or MSS. of the 12th century, called Konungs-bók (marked Grág. Kb.) and Staðrhóls-bók (marked Grág. Sb.); the new edition (Copenhagen 1853) is a copy of the Konungs-bók; but the Arna-Magn. edition, which is cited in this Dictionary, is a compilation from both MSS., having however Staðrhóls-bók as its groundwork. The Kristin-réttr Þorláks ok Ketils (K. p. K.) is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1775).
- II. LAWS OF NORWAY** contained in a collection in three volumes, called Norges Gamle Love (published by Munch and Keyser, Christiania 1846, 1847). The 1st vol. is most frequently cited, and contains the laws of Norway previous to A. D. 1263; the 3rd vol. contains Réttar-bætr or Royal Writs, cited by the number. The Gulapings-lög or Lands-lög, = the Code of King Magnus (died 1281), is contained in the 2nd vol. of this collection, but is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1817).
- III. ICELANDIC LAWS,** given after the union with Norway:—Kristin-réttr Arna biskups (published at Copenhagen in 1777); Járn-síða (Copenhagen 1847), the Law of Iceland from A. D. 1272–1280; Jóns-bók (Hólum 1709) is the Icelandic Code of Laws of A. D. 1280 (still in use in Iceland).
- C. HISTORIES OR TALES OF A MYTHICAL CHARACTER.**
- I. EDDA OR SNORRA EDDA:**—In this Dictionary only the prose work of Snorri Sturluson (born 1178, died 1241) is cited under this name; the poems of the so-called Sæmundar Edda are all cited separately by their names (vide A.). The Edda consists of three parts, the Gylfa-ginning or Mythical Tales (pp. 1–44), Skáldskapar-mál or the Poetical Arts and Diction (pp. 45–110), Háttatal (marked Edda Ht.) = a poem on the metres, and lastly, Þulur or Rhymed Glossary of Synonymes (marked Edda Gl.) The edition cited is that of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík (1848) in one vol.; the Arna-Magn. (1848 sqq.) in two vols. (the 3rd is still in the press) is now and then referred to. The Edda is chiefly preserved in three vellum MSS., the Konungs-bók (Kb.), the Orms-bók (Ob.), and the Uppsala-bók (Ub.), which is published in the Arna-Magn. Ed. ii. 250–396. 2. The prose parts of the Sæmundar Edda (here marked Sæm.)
- II. MYTHICAL SAGAS OR HISTORIES:**—Fornaldar Sögur, a collection published in three volumes by Rafn, Copenhagen 1829, 1830: the 1st vol. contains Hrólf's Saga Kraka (pp. 1–109), Völsunga Saga (pp. 115–234, again published by Bugge, Christiania 1865), Ragnars Saga (pp. 235–299 and 345–360), Sögu-brot or Skjöldunga Saga (a fragment, pp. 363–368), Hervarar Saga (pp. 411–533), Norna-Gests Saga (pp. 319–342): the 2nd vol. contains Hálfs Saga (pp. 25–60), Friðþjófs Saga (pp. 63–100 and 488–503), Örvar-Odds Saga (almost wholly fabulous): the 3rd vol., Gautreks Saga (pp. 1–53): the rest are mere fables, and belong to G below. Hemings-páttur, from the Flateyjar-bók, 3rd vol., partly cited from MSS.; this tale contains a myth parallel to that of William Tell. 2. Ynglinga Saga by Snorri Sturluson, containing lives of the mythical kings of Sweden from Odin down to the historical time, cited from Heimskringla, 1st vol.
- D. ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR OR HISTORIES** referring to the ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH and the time following the union with Norway.
- I. SAGAS OR HISTORIES OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF ICELAND:**—Landnáma or Landnáma-bók, a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Iceland, originally written by Ari Fróði (born 1067, died 1148), but worked out into its present form by Sturla Þórðarson (born 1214, died 1284); this important work is cited from the Copenhagen Ed. of 1843, where the figures are

separated with a (·); the first figure marks 'a part' (þáttir), the second a chapter. Landnáma (Hb.) denotes the text of the vellum MS. Hauks-bók. Landnáma Mantissa means an appendix affixed to the book in the printed editions. Íslendinga-bók by Ari Fróði, from the Ed. of 1843 (published along with Landnáma). Kristni Saga (Introduction of Christianity), cited from Biskupa Sögur, vide below. Sturlunga Saga or Íslendinga Saga hin mikla by Sturla Þórðarson, relates the history of Iceland, especially of the 13th century up to the union with Norway, cited from the Ed. of 1817-1820, in four volumes; the last volume however, containing the Arna biskups Saga, is quoted from the Biskupa Sögur below. The chief MS. of this work is in the British Museum, 11,127; the letter C after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 122, fasc. A.

- II. SAGAS OR LIVES OF MEN OR FAMILIES referring to the Icelandic 'Saga time,' i. e. the 10th century down to about A. D. 1030 or 1050, properly called Íslendinga Sögur.
1. The Larger Sagas:—Njála or Njáls Saga, published at Copenhagen in 1772; the Latin translation by Johnsonius, Copenhagen 1809 with Icelandic various readings, is cited now and then; cp. Burnt Njal by Mr. Dasent. Laxdæla Saga, Copenhagen 1826; the later part of Laxdæla also exists in a better form in a vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 309, but is not as yet published. Egils Saga or Egla, Copenhagen 1809. Eyrbyggja Saga or Eyrbyggja, Ed. 1787, and Leipzig 1864, where the pages of the old Ed. are marked in the margin.
 2. The Smaller Sagas:—Ljósveitninga Saga, Valla-Ljóts Saga, Svarfdæla Saga, Reykdæla Saga, Víga-Grúms Saga, all five cited from the octavo volume called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1830: Harðar Saga (pp. 1-118), Hænsa-Þóris Saga (pp. 121-186), Gunnlaugs Saga (pp. 189-276), Heiðarvíga Saga (pp. 320-392), all four cited from the collection called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1847: Gísla Saga Stúrssonar, Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa, Hrafnkels Saga, Droplaugar-Sona Saga, Vápnfirdinga Saga, Þorsteins Saga hvíta, Þorsteins-þáttir Stangar-höggs, all seven cited from the small editions, 1847, 1848; the chapters in Gísla Saga, when quoted, refer to the old edition, Hólum 1756: Kormaks Saga, edited separately, Copenhagen 1832: Vatnsdæla Saga (pp. 1-80), Flóamanna Saga (pp. 117-161), Hallfreðar Saga (pp. 83-115), all these three Sagas are published and cited from a collection called Forn-sögur, Leipzig 1860: Bandamanna Saga, Hávarðar Saga, Grettis Saga (an A after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 556 A), Ólkofra-þáttir, all these four Sagas are cited from the quarto volume Margfróðir Sögu-þættir, Hólum 1756 (of Grettis Saga a new edition appeared in 1853, and of Hávarðar Saga in 1860; of Bandamanna Saga an earlier and better text is preserved in a vellum MS. 2845 Royal Libr. Copenhagen, cited Band. (MS.)), but is not published): Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis, cited from Grönlánda Historiske Mindesmærker i. 352-442, a part is also published in Antiquitates Americanae: Þorsteins Saga Síðu-Hallssonar, cited from Analecta, by Möbius, Leipzig 1860, pp. 169-186: Gull-Þóris Saga by Maurer, Leipzig 1857, cited by the pages of the MS. which are marked in the margin of the Ed.: Fóstbrœðra Saga, Ed. 1822, new Ed. 1852: Njarðvíkinga Saga or Gunnars-þáttir Þiðrandabana, published at the end of Laxdæla, pp. 363-384: Þorvalds Saga Víðförla, published in Biskupa Sögur i. 33-50. Many of these Sagas were undoubtedly written in the 12th century, although preserved in later MSS.; some, although old, have been worked out into their present shape by historians of the 13th century (e. g. Eyrbyggja, Laxdæla, and Njála); some few of them have only reached us in the more modern and artificial style of the 13th or 14th century.
- III. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE ICELANDIC BISHOPS from A. D. 1056-1330, collected and edited under the title of Biskupa Sögur:—Vol. i, Copenhagen 1858, contains Kristni Saga, pp. 1-32, vide above; Hungr-vaka or Lives of the First Five Bishops of Skalholt, pp. 59-86; Þorláks Saga, pp. 89-124, 263-332; Jóns Saga, pp. 151-260; Páls Saga, pp. 127-148; Guðmundar Saga, pp. 407-618; Árna Saga, pp. 679-786 (bishop Arne died 1298); Laurentius Saga by Einar Hafidason, the last Icelandic historian of the olden time, born 1307, died 1393, pp. 789-914 (bishop Laurentius died 1330); Rafns Saga and Arons Saga are printed as an appendix, vol. i, pp. 639-676, 619-638. Vol. ii, pp. 1-230, contains another recension of Guðmundar Saga, written by Abbot Arngrim, who died 1361: the following pages (ii. 230 sqq.) are lives of the bishops of the Reformation period.
- IV. ANNALS:—Íslenzkir Annálar or Annals of Iceland, containing Konungs-annáll or Ann. Regii, an important vellum in Gamle Kongel. Saml., 2087, 4to, published in Langebek's Script. rerr. Dan. vol. iii; cp. also the Hauks-annáll, Hóla-annáll, Flateyjar-annáll, Lögmanns-annáll, etc. A collection of Annals embracing the time from the settlement of Iceland up to A. D. 1430 was published at Copenhagen in 1847, and is cited by years.
- V. SKRÖK-SÖGUR OR FABULOUS SAGAS:—Bárðar Saga, from Ed. Hólum 1756, new Ed. 1860; Víglundar Saga, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1860; Þórðar Saga hreðu, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1848, and 1860 (partly); Kjalnesinga Saga, cited from Íslendinga Sögur, Ed. 1847; Króka-Refs Saga, Ed. 1756; Finnboaga Saga, Ed. 1812, along with the old Ed. of Vatnsdæla: Þorsteins-þáttir uxafóts, Orms-þáttir Stórolfssonar, Þorleifs-þáttir Jarlaskálds, all three in Fb. i. and in Fms. iii: Brandkrossa-þáttir, Ed. 1847: Bolla-þáttir, published along with the Laxdæla: Stjörnu-Odda Draumr, Ed. 1780, new Ed. 1860.
- E. KONUNGA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND EARLS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, etc.
- I. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, contained in a great collection published in twelve volumes, Copenhagen 1825-1837, under the title of Fornmanna Sögur:—Vols. i-v contain the lives of the kings of Norway from the end of the 9th century to A. D. 1030: vol. vi contains Magnús Saga Góða and Haraldar Saga Harðráða (died 1066); vol. vii goes down to A. D. 1176; the best text of both vols. vi and vii are contained in a great Icelandic MS. called Hulda (cited now and then): vol. viii contains the Sverris Saga by Karl Ábóti (Abbot Carle), who died 1213; the king Sverrir died 1202; vol. ix, pp. 229-535, and vol. x, pp. 1-154, contain the Hákonar Saga by Sturla Þórðarson, king Hacon died 1263; vol. xi contains the lives of the kings of Denmark, viz. Jónsvíkinga Saga (pp. 1-162, a shorter recension of the Saga is preserved in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm, and cited from the Ed. 1824); Knytinga Saga (pp. 179-402)=lives of the Danish kings from king Canute down to the end of the 12th century: in the 10th vol. there are besides, Ágrip (pp. 377-421), a compendium of the lives of the kings of Norway; Olafs Saga Tryggvasonar by Oddr Munkr, who lived in the 12th century (pp. 216-376), another recension of the same work is edited by Munch, Christiania 1853 (and here marked Ó. T.): vol. xii contains registers, etc. Heims-kringla, vols. i-iii, cited from the folio edition, Copenhagen 1777-1783, contains the lives of the kings of Norway in a text mostly identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. i-vii, and is therefore sparingly cited; but the Heimskringla alone gives the Ynglinga Saga, vide C. II: a new edition by Unger has been published, Christiania 1868. Codex Frisianus, a vellum MS. of the Heimskringla, fasc. 1, Christiania 1869. Olafs Saga Helga by Snorri Sturluson, who died 1241, cited Ó. H., Christiania 1853, is identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. iv, v, and Heimskringla vol. ii, but contains the best text of this Saga. Fagrskinna, Christiania 1847, contains a short history of the kings of Norway down to the end of the 12th century. Morkinskinna, an old vellum containing the lives of king Harald Harðráði and the following kings, by C. R. Unger, Christiania 1867. Ingvars Saga by Brocman, Stockholm 1762. Eymundar Saga, cited from Fb. ii. and Fms. v; the Saga is given in Antiquités Russes. Olafs Saga Helga (O. H. L.), a legendary life of St. Olave, Christiania 1849. Flateyjar-bók, edited in three volumes, Christiania 1860-1868, contains the text of Fornmanna Sögur, besides many other things, and is often cited (Fb.). Here may also be mentioned Skálda-tal or Catalogue of Ancient Poets and Kings, published by Möbius in his Catalogus, Leipzig 1856; but again edited by Jón Sigurdsson in Edda iii. pp. 251-286 (still in the press).
 - II. SAGAS referring to other countries:—Orknöyinga Saga, also called Jarla Saga, the Lives of the Earls of Orkney from the earliest time down to the end of the 12th century, cited from the new edition of Mr. Dasent, not yet issued, the old Ed. A. D. 1780; the whole Saga is given in the Flateyjar-bók. Magnús Saga Eyja-jarls, the Life of St. Magnus, Ed. 1780. Færeyinga Saga, the History of the Faro Islands, Copenhagen 1832, from the Flateyjar-bók. Grænlandinga-þáttir or Einars-þáttir

Sokka-sonar, cited from Flateyjar-bók iii. 445-454. **Játvarðar Saga**, the Life of Edward the Confessor, Ed. 1852, also contained in Flateyjar-bók iii. 463-472. **Ósvalds Saga**, the Life of King Oswald, Ed. 1854. **Thomas Saga Erkbiskups**, the Life of Thomas à Becket, cited from a MS. 5311 in the British Museum, a transcript of an Icelandic vellum MS. called Thomas-skinnna; another recension of this Saga is in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm: it is now in the press under the care of Unger, Christiania, whose edition is now and then cited (Thom. Ed.), vide e.g. gjafmildi. **Rómverja Sögur**, edited in Prøver, pp. 108-386, is a paraphrase of Sallust's *Bellum Jugurt.* and Lucan's *Pharsalia*. **Veraldar Saga**, a short Universal History, 'Sex Aetates Mundi', cited from Prøver, pp. 64-103. We may also here record the **Þorfinns Saga** (vide above, D. II. 2) and **Vínlands-páttir**, from Flateyjar-bók vol. i, wrongly inserted in the editions of the *Heimskringla* vol. i, published by Rafn in *Antiquitates Americanae*, Copenhagen, pp. 7-78: these two Sagas refer to the discovery of America at the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th centuries.

F. SACRED OR LEGENDARY LORE.

- I. **STJÓRN** OR A BIBLICAL PARAPHRASE of the Historical Books of the Old Testament by bishop Brand (died 1264), edited by Unger, Christiania 1862; also sometimes called **Gyðinga Sögur**. The first part, pp. 1-319, is a scholastic compilation from Genesis, Exodus, Petrus Comestor, and the *Speculum Historiale*, and was composed about A. D. 1300, but the whole work is now called by the name of Stjórn.
- II. **HOMILIES**, etc.—**The Homilies and Sermons of St. Gregory**, marked Greg. **Homiliu-bók** or Book of Homilies, by Unger, Christiania 1864, marked Hom.; the figures refer to the pages of the MS. Arna-Magn. 619, which are marked in the edition: another old vellum MS. of Homilies at Stockholm (marked Hom. St.) is not published. **Elucidarius**, Ed. in *Ann. for Nord. Oldk.* 1858; the figures mark the pages of the MS. noted in the edition.
- III. **HELGRA-MANNA SÖGUR** OR LIVES OF SAINTS, etc.:—**Barlaams Saga** (by Joh. Damasc.), Unger's Ed., Christiania 1851: **Clemens Saga** (Clement Alexandr.): **Martinus Saga** (St. Martin of Tours), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 645: **Blasius Saga** (St. Blaise), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Mariu Saga** (Virgin Mary), from MS. Arna-Magn. 656 A. and other MSS., is now edited by C. R. Unger, Christiania, and often cited both in the Grammar and Dictionary: **Niðrestigningar Saga** or History of the Descent to Hell, a rendering of the later part of the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, from MSS. Arna-Magn. 645, pp. 102-110, and 623, pp. 1-10: **Andreas Saga**, MS. Arna-Magn. 625: **Johannes Saga baptistae**, MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Postula Sögur**, from various MSS., Arna-Magn. 645, 656 C, etc.; a printed copy (Viðey 1836) is now and then used: **Theophilus**, edited by Mr. Dasent, 1842, now again published as part of the Mar. Saga. **Antonius Saga**, **Augustinus Saga**, **Páls Saga Postula**, cited from Arna-Magn. 234 fol. Many other small legendary stories are besides cited (without name) from the Arna-Magn. MSS. nos. 656, 655 (the Roman numerals denote parts or fasciculi), 623, 645, 677. Many of these tales and homilies are preserved in very old MSS., and belong to the earliest stage of Icelandic literature.

G. ROMANCES OR FABLES, rendered mostly from French and Latin.

- I. **HISTORICAL ROMANCES**:—**Alexanders Saga** (from the *Alexandreis* of Philip Gautier), by Unger, Christiania 1848: **Karla-Magnús Saga** (Charlemagne), by Unger, Christiania 1860: **Þiðreks Saga af Bern** (Dieterich), by Unger, Christiania 1853: **Breta-Sögur**, the first part also called **Trojumanna Sögur**, chiefly founded upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Hist. Brit.* and *Dares Phrygius*, edited in *Ann. for Nord. Oldk.*, Copenhagen 1848, 1849.
- II. **MYTHICAL**:—**Artus-kappa Sögur**, containing **Parcevals Saga**, **Ivents Saga**, **Valvents Saga**, **Möttuls Saga**, **Erreks Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Elis Saga**, **Bærings Saga**, **Flovent Saga**, **Magus Saga**, all four cited from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 580; the last is also at times quoted from an edition: **Tristams Saga**, in MS. Arna-Magn. 443, but only cited from Fritzer's Dictionary: **Mirmants Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Bevus Saga**; **Clarus Saga**. β . **Strengleikar** or Lays of the Britons, edited by Unger, Christiania 1850.
- III. **LYGA-SÖGUR** OR STORIES fabricated in Iceland:—The greater part of **Fornaldar Sögur**, 2nd and 3rd vols., vide above; **Þjalar-Jóns Saga**, **Konráðs Saga Keisara Sonar**, and many others.

H. WORKS OF A LEARNED OR SCHOLASTIC CHARACTER.

- I. **PHILOLOGICAL**:—**Skálda**, a collection of three or four Icelandic philological treatises of the 12th to the 14th century, preserved in one of the MSS. of the Edda (Orms-bók), and therefore usually published as an appendix to that book, and in many modern works quoted under the name of Edda; it is here cited under the name of Skálda. Skálda is a traditional name in Iceland, although it is sometimes applied to the *Skáldskapar-mál*, vide C; the earliest and by far the most interesting—perhaps the earliest philological treatise in any Teutonic language—is that by Thorodd; it is contained in p. 160, l. 27 to p. 169, l. 18 in the edition of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavik 1849 (where these treatises are published under the name of *Ritgjörðir Tilheyrandi Snorra Edda*), but in the Ed. Arna-Magn. (Copenhagen 1852) ii. 10-43; the second treatise, probably from the later part of the 12th century, pp. 160-173, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 44-60; the third treatise, an imitation of Donatus and Priscian, pp. 173-200, is written by Ólafur Hvíta-skáld (died 1259), cp. Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 62-189; the fourth treatise, pp. 200-212, is simply a continuation of the third. 2. The *Skáldskapar-mál* of Snorri, the rhymed glossaries, and the metrical poem *Hátta-tal* with the commentary in prose (vide C), may be reckoned in this class.
- II. **Skugg-sjá** or **Konungs Skugg-sjá**, i. e. *Speculum Regale*, a didactic scholastic work; the Copenhagen Ed. of 1768 is cited here; a new edition appeared at Christiania in 1848. **Anecdoton**, a polemical treatise on ecclesiastical matters, published by Werlauff, Copenhagen 1815, and again in 1848, along with the *Skugg-sjá*.
- III. **ARITHMETICAL**:—**Rím-begla**, a large collection of arithmetical treatises, etc., published at Copenhagen in 1780; the name *Rím-begla*, however, refers properly only to the first part, viz. pp. 1-114 in this edition: this treatise is preserved in an Icelandic MS. of the 12th century (no. 1812 Royal Libr. Copenhagen), and is so called by the author, whose name is unknown. **Algorismus**, a treatise on Arithmetic by Hauk Erlendsson (died 1334), contained in the vellum MS. *Hauks-bók*, and edited by Munch in *Ann. for Nord. Oldk.*, Copenhagen 1848, pp. 353-375.
- IV. **GEOGRAPHICAL**:—A small collection is published under the title of *Symbolae ad Geographiam Medii aevi*, edited by Werlauff in 1821, especially containing a geographical sketch by the Icelandic abbot Nicholas (died 1161), called *Leiðarvisir* og *Borga-skipan*: some things are also published in *Antiquitates Russae* and *Orientalis*, 1852; various fragments of this kind are contained in the *Hauks-bók*. Some parts of the rhymed glossary in the Edda (C. 1), e.g. names of rivers, islands, etc., belong to this class.
- V. **MEDICAL**:—**Lækninga-bók**, a MS. in the Arna-Magn. collection 434, 12mo; a small part published in Prøver, pp. 471-474. The chief source for medical citations, however, is a list of Icelandic names of diseases contained in the 9th and 10th volumes of *Félags-rit*, 1789 and 1790, written by Svein Pálsson (died 1840), and drawn from various old treatises on medical matters.

J. MÁLDAGAR, SKJÖL, etc., i. e. DEEDS AND DIPLOMAS.

- I. **ICELANDIC**:—**Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae** by bishop Finn Jónsson, Finnus Johannacus, published in four volumes, Copenhagen 1772-1778, contains a great number of writs and deeds referring to Icelandic church-history, which are cited in this Dictionary as far as down to A. D. 1400: **Diplomatarium Islandicum** by Jón Sigurdsson, Copenhagen 1857 sqq., contains deeds and *Libri Datici* of the churches down to the union with Norway (about A. D. 1263), but is not finished: deeds of the 14th century are therefore

cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn. collection marked Dipl., the Roman numerals denoting fasciculi: there are also cited collections of Libri Datici of the 14th century, viz. *Pétrs-máldagi*, *Auðunnar-máldagi*, *Jóns-máldagi*, and *Vilkins-máldagi*, all bearing the name of the bishops of the 14th century who made the collection, and cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn.

- II. NORSE:—*Diplomatarium Norvagicum*, in many volumes, by Unger and Lange, Christiania 1849 sqq.; but as the language of Norway was no longer in a pure state in the 14th and 15th centuries, this large collection is sparingly cited: *Björgynjar Kalfskinn*, *Boldts Jordebog*, and *Munkalíf* are all registers of properties of the Norse cloister, rarely cited.

K. RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

- I. **GOTHIC RUNES**, called by some **Old Scandinavian Runes**; they are identical with the Anglo-Saxon Runes, but older, and are found only on the very oldest monuments:—The **Golden Horn**, dug up in Schleswig A. D. 1734, contains an inscription probably of the 3rd or 4th century, explained by Munch and finally by Bugge; **The Runic Stone at Tune** in Norway, edited and explained by Munch, Christiania 1857, specially cited now and then in the introductions to the letters.
- II. **COMMON SCANDINAVIAN RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS**:—The **SWEDISH STONES**, collected in **Bautil**, vide s. v. *bautasteinn*; the figures mark the number: **Brocman's** treatise upon the Runes at the end of *Ingvars Saga*, Stockholm 1762. 2. The **DANISH Runic Stones**, edited by Thorsen, *De Danske Rune-Mindes-mærker*, Copenhagen 1864; Rafin's collection, Copenhagen 1856. The **MANX STONES** are edited by Munch along with his edition of the *Chronicon Manniae*.

§57 As to the authorship of these works, we can only briefly note that most of them are Icelandic, but parts Norwegian or Norse. Parts of A, the whole of B. II, and part of B. III are Norse; F and G are partly Norse and partly Icelandic; H. II and J. II are Norse; K Scandinavian; the rest Icelandic. Some few MSS. under the other letters are Norse, e. g. *Fagrskinna*; but the works are undoubtedly of Icelandic origin. Again, many of the Norse laws are preserved in Icelandic MSS., and only one of the many MSS. of the *Skuggsjá* is Norse.

BY MODERN WORKS are understood the works from the Reformation to the present time, as opposed to the old literature, which may be said to end about A. D. 1400; the following 100 or 150 years are almost blank, at least as far as prose is concerned. The first specimen of modern Icelandic literature is the translation of the New Testament, A. D. 1540, then the rendering of hymns and psalms into Icelandic, and the version of the whole Bible: the middle and latter part of the 16th century was entirely taken up with these subjects. A fresh historical literature, annals and the like, first dawns at the end of that century. The 17th century is especially rich in religious poetry; the Sermons of Jón Vídalín belong to the beginning of the 18th; essays of an economical or political character begin at the middle or end of that century, and periodicals from A. D. 1780. As for this Dictionary, it may be briefly stated that, as to the old literature, every passage is as far as possible given with references; while words and phrases from the living Icelandic tongue, popular sayings, etc. are freely given, but generally without references. No Icelandic Dictionary can be said to be complete that does not pay attention to the present language: the old literature, however rich, does not give the whole language, but must be supplemented and illustrated by the living tongue. The differences in grammar are slight, and the transition of forms regular and gradual, so the change is mostly visible in the vocabulary. But it should be noted that when a word or phrase is given without reference, this means that no ancient reference was at hand: but it does not follow that it is modern; this can only be seen from the bearing of the word, e. g. whether it conveys a notion known to the ancients or not. Of modern works cited the following may be noted:

- I. IN POETRY, first, the flower of Icelandic poetry, old as well as modern, the *Passiu-Sálmur* or Fifty Passion Hymns by Hallgrím Petrósson (born 1614, died 1674), finished 1660, published 1666, and since that time reprinted in thirty editions; the former figure marks the hymn, the latter the verse. The Hymns and Psalms of the Reformation are now and then cited from the Hymn-book of 1619 (called *Hóla-bók*, cited by its leaves), or the collection of 1742. 2. Of secular poems, *Búnaðar-bálkr* (marked Bb.), composed 1764, by Eggert Ólafsson (born 1726, died 1768); this poem has always been a great favourite with the people in Iceland: the first figure marks the divisions of the poem. A small collection, A. D. 1852, called *Snót*, containing small but choice poems of different poets. β. Of rímur or modern rhapsodies, the *Úlfars-rímur* are cited as the choicest specimen, composed by Þorlak Gudbrandsson, who died in 1707; *Tíma-ríma*, a satirical poem of the beginning of the 18th century; *Núma-rímur* by Sigurd Breiðfjörð. γ. *Njóla*, a philosophical poem by Björn Gunnlaugsson, published 1844; *Hústafla*, a pedagogical poem by Jón Magnússon (born 1601), cited from the Ed. of 1774. δ. The Ballads or *Fornkvæði*, 1854 sq., vide s. v. *danz*. ε. Ditties and Songs, never published, but all the better recollected,—the choicest among them are those attributed to Pál Vídalín (born 1666, died 1727), etc. etc. 3. The chief Poets are:—Hallgrím Petrósson; Stefán Ólafsson (died 1688); Eggert Ólafsson; Jón Þorláksson (born 1744, died 1819), his poems are collected in two volumes, 1842; Benedikt Gröndal (born 1762, died 1825), his poems in a small collection, 1833; Sigurd Petrósson (died 1827), his poems collected in 1844; Bjarni Thorarinnsson (born 1787, died 1841), his poems published 1847; Jónas Hallgrímsson (born 1807, died 1846), his poems published 1847; Sigurd Breiðfjörð (died 1846).

- II. IN PROSE we must first mention, 1. *Nýja Testamenti*, the New Testament, cited from the text of 1644, in Edd. of 1807 and 1813 (in no case is the new version, London 1866, cited, it being merely a paraphrase, and inaccurate); the text of 1644 here cited is mainly founded on the original version of 1540, which has been duly reckoned among the noblest specimens of Icelandic prose, especially in the Gospels; it is therefore frequently cited. *Gamla Testamenti*, the Old Testament, is cited more sparingly. The earliest edition of the Bible (*Hólum* 1584) is called *Gudbrands-Biblia*, i. e. the Bible of bishop Gudbrand; the next edition (*Hólum* 1644) is called *Þorláks-Biblia*, i. e. the Bible of bishop Þorlak, and is a slightly emended text of that of bishop Gudbrand. The *Þorláks-Biblia* may be called the Icelandic textus receptus; the edition of 1746, called *Waisenhús-Biblia*, is a reprint of it; as is also the edition of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1813. Whenever the Old Testament is cited (and when *Stjórn* is not meant), the reference is to one of these three editions of the same version. β. Next we have to notice the Sermons of bishop Jón Vídalín (born 1666, died 1720), called *Jóns-bók* (not the *Jóns-bók* above mentioned, B. III) or *Vídalíns Postilla*, a highly esteemed work; the first edition is of 1718, and ten or eleven editions have since been published; perhaps no Icelandic book is so stocked with popular sayings and phrases of every kind. 2. Of secular literature we have first to mention *Íslenzkar Þjóðsögur* or Icelandic Stories and Legends by Jón Arnason, Leipzig 1862, 1864, in two volumes; some of them rendered into English by Messrs. Powell and Magnússon; the Icelandic text, however, is always cited. β. *Kvöldvökur*, a popular book for children, in two vols. 1794 and 1796, by Hannes Finnsson. γ. The publications of the Icelandic Literary Society, *Bókmenta-félag*, founded A. D. 1816: *Árbækr* or Annals of Iceland by Jón Espolin (died 1836), published 1821 sqq.; *Safn* or Contributions towards the History of Iceland, etc. etc. δ. *Piltur og Stúlka*, a novel, 1850. ε. The beautiful translation of the *Odyssey* by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, published under the name of *Odyssseifs-kvæði*, in small parts, to serve as school books during the years 1829–1844. ζ. Periodicals:—*Félags-rit*, a periodical in fifteen volumes, 1780–1795, contains much that is valuable in Icelandic philology; cp. also *Ný Félags-rit*, a periodical of 1841 sqq. *Ármannt* & *Alþingi*, a periodical of 1829–1832. *Þjóðólfr*, a newspaper, Reykjavík 1848–1869.

Ample thanks are due to the excellent reader at the Clarendon Press, Mr. Pembrey, for his watchful attention to consistency in spelling and accuracy in punctuation, especially in the Icelandic part of this Dictionary.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

N. B.—The letters between () refer to the Classification of Works and Authors.

- A. A. = Antiquitates Americanae. (E. II.)
 Ad. = Arinbjarnar-drápa. (A. III.)
 Akv. = Atla-kviða. (A. II.)
 Al. = Alexanders Saga. (G. I.)
 Alg. = Algorithmus. (H. III.)
 Alm. = Alvis-mál. (A. I.)
 Am. = Atla-mál. (A. II.)
 Anal. = Analecta. (D. II.)
 Andr. = Andreas Saga. (F. III.)
 Anecd. = Anecdoton. (H. II.)
 Am. = Íslenzkir Annáll. (D. IV.)
 Ant. S. = Antonius Saga. (F. III.)
 Arna-Magn. or A. M. = Arna-Magnæanus.
 Arons S. = Arons Saga. (D. III.)
 Art. = Artus-kappa Sögur. (G. II.)
 Aug. = Augustinus Saga. (F. III.)
 A. Þ. = Arfa-þáttir. (B. I.)
 Ágr. = Ágrip. (E. I.)
 Am. = Auðunnar-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Árna S. = Árna Saga. (D. III.)
 Band. = Banda-manna Saga. (D. II.)
 Barl. = Barlaams Saga. (F. III.)
 Baut. = Bautil. (K. II.)
 Bárð. = Bárðar Saga. (D. V.)
 Bb. = Búnadar-bálkr.
 Bev. = Bevus Saga. (G. II.)
 Bjarn. = Bjarnar Saga. (D. II.)
 Bjarni = Bjarni Thorarinson.
 Björn = Björn Halldórsson.
 B. K. = Björgynjar Kálfskinn. (J. II.)
 Bkv. = Brynhildar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Blas. = Blasius Saga. (F. III.)
 Bm. = Bjarka-mál. (A. II.)
 Boldt = Boldt. (J. II.)
 Boll. = Bolla-þáttir. (D. V.)
 Brandkr. = Brandkrossa-þáttir. (D. V.)
 Bret. = Breta Sögur. (G. I.)
 Brocm. = Brocman. (K. II.)
 Bs. = Biskupa Sögur. (D. III.)
 Bt. = Bauga-tal. (B. I.)
 Bær. = Bærings Saga. (G. II.)
 Clar. = Clarus Saga. (G. II.)
 Clem. = Clements Saga. (F. III.)
 Darr. = Darradar-ljóð. (A. III.)
 D. I. = Diplomatarium Islandicum. (J. I.)
 Dipl. = Diplomatarium. (J. I.)
 D. N. = Diplomatarium Norvagicum. (J. II.)
 Dropl. = Droplaugar-sona Saga. (D. II.)
 Eb. = Eyrbyggja Saga. (D. II.)
 Edda = Edda. (C. I.)
 Eg. = Egils Saga. (D. II.)
 El. = Elis Saga. (G. II.)
 Eluc. = Elucidarium. (F. II.)
 Em. = Eiriks-mál. (A. III.)
 Esp. = Espólin Árbækr Íslands.
 Fagrsk. = Fagrskiina. (E. I.)
 Fas. = Fornaldar Sögur. (C. II.)
 Fb. = Flateyjar-bók. (E. I.)
 Fbr. = Fóstbræðra Saga. (D. II.)
 Fé. = Félags-rit.
 Finn. = Finnboga Saga. (D. V.)
 Fkv. = Forn-kvæði.
 Flóam. S. = Flóamanna Saga. (E. I.)
 Flóv. = Flóventis Saga. (G. II.)
 Fm. = Fafnis-mál. (A. II.)
 Fms. = Fornmanna Sögur. (E. I.)
 Fr. = Fritznar's Dictionary, 1867.
 Frump. = Frumpartar.
 Fs. = Forn-sögur. (D. II.)
 Fsm. = Fjölsviuns-mál. (A. II.)
 Fspl. = Forspjall-ljóð. (A. I.)
 F. Þ. = Festa-þáttir. (B. I.)
 Fær. = Færeyinga Saga. (E. II.)
 Gautr. = Gautreks Saga. (C. II.)
 Gg. = Grógaldr. (A. II.)
 Gh. = Guðrúnar-hefna. (A. II.)
 Gisl. = Gísla Saga. (D. II.)
 Gkv. = Guðrúnar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Glúm. = Víga-Glúms Saga. (D. II.)
 Gm. = Grímnis-mál. (A. I.)
 Grág. = Grágás. (B. I.)
 Greg. = Gregory. (F. II.)
 Grett. = Grettis Saga. (D. II.)
 Grönd. = Benedikt Gröndal.
 Grönl. Hist. Mind. = Grönlands Historiske Mindes-mærker.
 Gs. = Gróttá-söngur. (A. I.)
 Gsp. = Getspeki Heiðreks. (A. II.)
 Guðm. S. = Guðmundar Saga. (D. III.)
 Gullp. = Gull-Þóris Saga. (D. II.)
 Gylfag. = Gylfa-gimming. (C. I.)
 Gpl. = Gulapings-lög. (B. II.)
 Hálf. S. = Hálfredar Saga. (D. II.)
 Hallgr. = Hallgrímur Pétrosson.
 H. Ann. = Hauks-annáll. (D. IV.)
 Harð. S. = Harðar Saga. (D. II.)
 Har. S. Harð. = Haralds Saga Harðráða. (E. I.)
 Haustl. = Haustlög. (A. I.)
 Há. S. = Hákonar Saga. (E. I.)
 Hálf. S. = Hálfis Saga. (C. II.)
 Háv. = Hávarðar Saga. (D. II.)
 Hb. = Hauks-bók. (H. IV.)
 Hbl. = Harbarðs-ljóð. (A. I.)
 Hd. = Hús-drápa. (A. I.)
 Hdl. = Hyndlu-ljóð. (A. II.)
 Hóm. = Hamðis-mál. (A. II.)
 H. E. = Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiæ. (J. I.)
 Heiðarv. S. or Heið. S. = Heiðarvíga Saga. (D. II.)
 Helr. = Helreið Brynhildar. (A. II.)
 Hem. = Hemings-þáttir. (C. II.)
 Hervar. S. = Hervarar Saga. (C. II.)
 Hjalt. = Hjaltalín, Icelandic Botany.
 Hkm. = Hákonar-mál. (A. III.)
 Hkr. = Heimskringla. (E. I.)
 Hkv. = Helga-kviða Hundingsbana. (A. II.)
 Hkv. Hjörv. = Helga-kviða Hjörvarðssonar. (A. II.)
 Hlt. = Háleygja-tal. (A. II.)
 Hm. = Háva-mál. (A. I.)
 Hom. = Homiliu-bók. (F. II.)
 Hrafn. = Hrafnkels Saga. (D. II.)
 Hrólf. Kr. S. = Hrólfis Saga Kraka. (C. II.)
 Hs. = Harm-sól. (A. III.)
 Hsm. = Hugsviuns-mál. (A. III.)
 Ht. = Háttá-tal. (C. I.)
 Hung. or Hv. = Hungri-vaka. (D. III.)
 Húst. = Hús-tafla.
 Hým. = Hýmís-kviða. (A. I.)
 Hæns. Þ. = Hænsa-Þóris Saga. (D. II.)
 Höfuðl. = Höfuðlausn. (A. III.)
 Itin. = Itinerarium or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, 1772.
 Ivar Aasen = Ivar Aasen's Dictionary, 1850.
 Íb. = Íslendinga-bók. (D. I.)
 Íd. = Íslendinga-drápa. (A. III.)
 Íngv. = Íngvars Saga. (E. I.)
 Ísl. Þjóðs. = Íslenzkir Þjóðsögur.
 Játv. = Játvarðar Saga. (E. II.)
 Jb. = Jóns-bók. (B. III.)
 Jd. = Jónsvíkinga-drápa. (A. III.)
 Jm. = Jóns-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Jöh. = Jóhannes Saga. (F. III.)
 Jómsv. S. or Jv. = Jónsvíkinga Saga. (E. I.)
 Jónas = Jónas Hallgrímsson.
 Jóns S. = Jóns Saga. (D. III.)
 Jón Þorl. = Jón Þorláksson.
 Js. = Járnsíða. (B. III.)
 Karl. = Karla-magnús Saga. (G. I.)
 K. Á. = Kristinn-réttr Árna biskups. (B. III.)
 Kb. = Konungs-bók. (B. I, C. I, etc.)
 Kjáln. S. = Kjalnesinga Saga. (D. V.)
 Km. = Kráku-mál. (A. III.)
 Knytl. = Knyttlinga Saga. (E. I.)
 Konr. = Konráðs Saga. (G. III.)
 Korm. = Kormaks Saga. (D. II.)
 Kristni S. or Kr. S. = Kristni Saga. (D. I. III.)
 Krök. = Króka Refs Saga. (D. V.)
 K. Þ. K. = Kristinn-réttr Þorlaks ok Ketils = Kristinna-laga-þáttir. (B. I.)
 Landn. = Landnáma. (D. I.)
 Laur. S. = Laurentius Saga. (D. III.)
 Ld. = Laxdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Lex. Mythol. = Lexicon Mythologicum.
 L. a. Poët. = Lexicon Poëticum by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, 1860.
 Lex. Run. = Lexicon Runicum.
 Lil. = Lilja. (A. III.)
 Ls. = Loka-senna. (A. I.)
 Lv. = Ljósvefninga Saga. (D. II.)
 Lækn. = Lækninga-bók. (H. V.)
 Mag. = Magus Saga. (G. II.)
 Magn. = Magnús Saga jarls. (E. II.)
 Magn. S. Góða = Magnús Saga Góða. (E. I.)
 Mar. = Mariu Saga. (F. III.)
 Mart. = Martinus Saga. (F. III.)
 Merl. = Merlinus Spá. (A. III.)
 Mirm. = Mirmants Saga. (G. II.)
 M. K. = Munkalíf. (J. II.)
 Mkv. = Málshátta-kvæði. (A. III.)
 Mork. = Morkinskinna. (E. I.)
 Mött. = Möttuls Saga. (G. I.)
 N. G. L. = Norges Gamle Love. (B. II.)
 Niðrst. = Niðrstigningar Saga. (F. III.)
 Nj. = Njála. (D. II.)
 Njarð. = Njarðvíkinga Saga. (D. II.)
 Njóna = Njóna, the poem.
 Norge's Beskriv. = Beskrivelse Norge.
 Norma G. S. = Norma-Gests Saga. (C. II.)
 N. T. = New Testament.
 Ný Fél. = Ný Félags-rit.
 Ob. = Orms-bók. (C. I.)
 Od. = Odysseis-kvæði, prose, 1829.
 Odd. or S. Odd. = Stjórnu-Odda draumr. (D. V.)
 Og. = Oddrúnar-grátr. (A. II.)
 O. H. L. = Ólafs Saga Helga Legendaria. (E. I.)
 Or. = Ólafis-ríma. (A. III.)
 Orkn. = Orkneyinga Saga. (E. II.)
 Ób. = Ómaga-bálkr. (B. I.)
 Ó. H. = Ólafs Saga Helga. (E. I.)
 Ósv. = Ósvalds Saga. (E. II.)
 Ó. T. = Ólafs Saga Tryggvasonar. (E. I.)
 Pass. = Passiu-Sálmar.
 Páls S. = Páls Saga. (D. III.)
 Pd. = Placidus-drápa. (A. III.)
 Pm. = Péturs-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Post. = Postula Sögur. (F. III.)
 Rafn. S. = Rafus Saga. (D. III.)
 Ragn. S. = Ragnars Saga. (C. II.)
 Rb. = Rímbegla. (H. III.)
 Rd. = Reykdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Rétt. = Réttarbætr. (B. II.)
 Rm. = Rígs-mál. (A. II.)
 Róm. = Rómverja Saga. (E. II.)
 Safn. = Safn til Sögu Íslands.
 Sb. = Staðarhóls-bók. (B. I.)
 Sd. = Svarfdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Sdm. = Sigdrífumál. (A. II.)
 Sig. Breiðf. = Sigurðr Breiðfjörð.
 Sig. Pét. = Sigurðr Pétrosson.
 Skálda = Skálda. (H. I.)
 Skáld H. = Skáld Helga-rímur. (A. III.)
 Skjöld. = Skjöldunga Saga. (C. II.)
 Skm. = Skírnis-mál. (A. I.)
 Sks. = Konungs Skugg-sjá. (H. II.)
 Sksn. = Skáldskapar-mál. (C. I.)
 Skv. = Sigurðar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Sl. or Sól. = Sólarljóð. (A. III.)
 Snót = Snót, poems.
 Stef. Ól. = Stefán Ólafsson.
 Stell. = Stellu-rímur.
 Stj. = Stjóru. (F. I.)
 Stor. = Sona-torrek. (A. III.)
 Str. = Strengleikar. (G. II.)
 Sturl. = Sturlunga Saga. (D. I.)
 Sverr. S. = Sverris Saga. (E. I.)
 Symb. = Symbolæ. (H. IV.)
 Sæm. = Sæmundar Edda. (A. C. I.)
 Th. = Theophilus. (F. III.)
 Thom. = Thomas Saga. (E. II.)
 Tl. = Tíundar-lög. (B. I.)
 Tristr. = Tristrams Saga. (G. II.)
 Ub. = Uppsala-bók. (C. I.)
 Úlf. = Úlfars-rímur.
 Valla L. = Valla Ljótis Saga. (D. II.)
 Vápn. = Vápnfirðinga Saga. (D. II.)
 Vd. = Vatnsdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Ver. = Veraldar Saga. (E. II.)
 Verel. = Verelius, Index.
 Vh. = Vatnsþyrna MS.
 Vidal. = Vídalíns-Postilla.
 Vidal. Skýr. = Vídalín Skýringar.
 Vígl. = Víglundar Saga. (D. V.)
 Vínl. Þ. = Vínlunds-þáttir. (E. II.)
 Vkv. = Völundar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Vm. = Vilkins-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Vsl. = Víglóði. (B. I.)
 Vsp. = Völuspá. (A. I.)
 Vitkv. = Vegtams-kviða. (A. I.)
 Vpm. = Vafþrúðnis-mál. (A. I.)
 Völs. S. = Völsunga Saga. (C. II.)
 Yngl. S. = Ynglinga Saga. (C. II.)
 Ýt. = Ynglinga-tal. (A. II.)
 Þd. = Þórs-drápa. (A. I.)
 Þidr. = Þiðreks Saga. (G. I.)
 Þjal. = Þjalar-Jóns Saga. (G. III.)
 Þkv. = Þryms-kviða. (A. I.)
 Þorf. Karl. = Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis. (D. II.)
 Þorl. S. = Þorlaks Saga. (D. III.)
 Þorst. hv. = Þorsteins-þáttir hvíta. (D. II.)
 Þorst. Síðu H. = Þorsteins Saga Síðu Hallssonar. (D. II.)
 Þorst. S. St. = Þorsteins-þáttir Stangarhöggs. (D. II.)
 Þorst. ux. = Þorsteins-þáttir uxa-fóts. (D. V.)
 Þórð. = Þórðar Saga hreðu. (D. V.)
 Þ. Þ. = Þingskapa-þáttir. (B. I.)
 Ölk. = Ölkofra-þáttir. (D. II.)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

absol. = absolute, absolutely.	dat. = dative.	Fris. = Frisian.	loc. = local, locally.	O. H. G. = Old High German.	Sansk. = Sanskrit.
acc. = accusative.	decl. = declined.	Gael. = Gaelic.	m. or masc. = masculine.	opp. = opposed.	Scandin. = Scandinavian.
act. = active.	def. = definite.	gen. = genitive.	line.	Ormul. or Orm. = Ormulum.	via, Scandinavian.
A. D. = Anno Domini.	defect. = defective.	gener. = generally.	medic. = medicine, medically.	part. = participle.	Scot. = Scottish.
adj. = adjective.	dep. = deponent.	Germ. = German.	metaph. = metaphorical, metaphorically.	partic. = particularly.	signif. = signification.
adv. = adverb.	De Professor = De Herr Professor by August Corrodi, in the Zürich idiom.	gl. or gloss. = glossary.	metath. = metathesis.	pass. = passive.	slav. = Slavonic.
adverb. = adverbially.	deriv. = derived.	Goth. = Gothic.	meton. = metonymy, metonomically.	perh. = perhaps.	Span. = Spanish.
allit. = alliteration, alliterative.	dict. = dictionary.	Gr. = Greek.	metric. = metrically.	pl. or plur. = plural.	spec. = specially.
anatom. = anatomically.	dimin. = diminutive.	gramm. = grammar.	mid. H. G. = middle High German.	poët. = poetically.	sq., sqq. = following.
ἀπ. λεγ. = ἀπαξ λεγόμενον.	dissyl. = dissyllabic.	Havn. = Havniensis.	mid. Lat. = middle Latin.	Pol. = Polish.	subj. = subjunctive.
A. S. = Anglo-Saxon.	D. R. A. = Deutsche Rechts-alterthümer by Grimm.	Hel. = Heliland.	milit. = military.	posit. = positive.	subst. = substantive.
astron. = astronomy, astronomically.	dub. = dubious.	Icel. = Iceland, Icelander, Icelanders, Icelandic.	M. Lat. = Mediæval Latin.	pr. or prop. = proper, properly.	suff. = suffix.
begin. = beginning.	eccl. = ecclesiastical.	id. = idem, referring to the passage quoted.	mod. = modern.	pref. = preface.	sup. = supine.
Bodl. = Bodleian.	Ed., Edd. = edition, editions, edited.	id. = idem, referring to the translation.	monosyl. = monosyllabic.	prep., prepp. = preposition, prepositions.	superl. = superlative.
Bohem. = Bohemian.	E. Engl. Spec. = Early English Specimens.	i. e. = id est.	MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts.	pres. = present.	s. v. = sub voce.
botan. = botanically.	e. g. = exempli gratia.	imperat. = imperative.	mythol. = mythology, mythologically.	pret. = preterite.	Swed. = Swedish.
Brit. Mus. = British Museum.	ellipt. = elliptical, elliptically.	impers. = impersonal.	n. or neut. = neuter.	priv. = privative.	temp. = temporal.
ch. = chapter.	Engl. = English.	indecl. = indeclinable.	naut. = nautical.	pr. n. = proper name.	termin. = termination.
class. = classical.	esp. = especially.	indef. = indefinite.	navig. = navigation.	prob. = probably.	Teut. = Teutonic.
Cod. or Cd. = Codex.	etc. = et cetera.	indic. = indicative.	neg. = negative.	pron. = pronoun.	theol. = theological, theological.
cognom. = cognomen.	etym. = etymology.	inflex. = inflexive.	N. H. G. = New High German.	proncd. = pronounced.	trans. = transitive.
collect. = collective.	f. or fem. = feminine.	intens. = intensive.	no. = number.	proverb. = proverbially.	transl. = translation.
comp. = comparative.	for. = foreign.	intrans. = intransitive.	nom. = nominative.	provinc. = provincial.	trisyll. = trisyllabic.
compd, compds = compound, compounds.	Fr. = French in etymologies.	irreg. = irregular.	North. E. = Northern English.	qs. = quasi.	Ulf. = Ulfilas.
conj. = conjunction.	Frank. = Frankish.	Ital. = Italian.	Norweg. = Norwegian.	q. v. = quod vide.	uncert. = uncertain.
contr. = contracted.	freq. = frequent, frequently.	l. = line.	obsol. = obsolete.	R. = Rîmur.	unclass. = unclassical.
corresp. = corresponding.		L. = Linnæus.		recipr. = reciprocally.	Ups. De la Gard. = De la Gard's collection of Icel. MSS. in Upsala.
cp. = compare.		Lat. = Latin.		redupl. = reduplicative.	v. = vide.
Dan. = Danish.		l. c. = loco citato.		reflex. = reflexive.	viz. = namely.
		lit. = literally.		relat. = relative.	v. l. = varia lectio.
		Lith. = Lithuanian.		S. = Saga.	Wolf. = Wolfenbüttel
		Litt. = Littonian.		s. a. = sub anno.	p. = pátrr.

SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

[], between these brackets stand etymological remarks and comparisons with cognate languages.

Words in *capital letters* are root words or important words.

The word *Norse* is generally used in a peculiar sense, namely, to mark the old Norwegian idiom (or MS.) as opposed to Icelandic proper.

Historical references referring to religion, customs, life, etc. are given in chapters, and under the special name of the Saga or work cited, vide e. g. sub voce *draumr* and *drápa*; the condition of the editions has, however, made it impossible to follow this rule throughout. Philological references are given in pages.

In nouns the genitive termination is placed between the noun and gender, e. g. *alda*, u. = *alda*, gen. *öldu*; *bára*, u. = *bára*, gen. *báru*, etc.; *bati*, a. = *bati*, gen. *bata*; *bogi*, a. = *bogi*, gen. *boga*, etc. So also *s*, *ar*, *jar*, e. g. *bekkr*, s. = *bekkr*, gen. *bekks*; *bekkr*, *jar*, = *bekkr*, gen. *bekkrjar*; *belgr*, *jar*, = *belgr*, gen. *belgrjar*; *borg*, *ar*, = *borg*, gen. *borgar*, etc.

Compounds of nouns formed from the genitive of the noun are regarded as double words, and printed at the end of the head noun in the same paragraph, vide e. g. *bekkr*, *bök*, etc.

As to the marking of verbs the following is to be noticed:—*ad*, or *d*, *ð*, *t*, *tt*, following immediately after a verb, are the preterite inflexions which characterise the verb; *ad* indicates a trisyllabic preterite with *ad* as its characteristic, e. g. *baka*, *ad*, that is to say, *infin. baka*, *pret. bakaði*, *sup. bakað*, *pres. baka*: whereas *d*, *ð*, *t*, *dd*, *tt*, indicate a dissyllabic preterite, having the dental as characteristic, e. g. *brenna*, *d*, that is to say, *infin. brenna*, *pret. brenndi*, *sup. brennt*, *pres. brenni*; *fæða*, *dd*, that is to say, *infin. fæða*, *pret. fæddi*, etc.; *bæta*, *tt*, = *bætta*, *pret. bætti*, etc.; *bægja*, *ð*, = *bægja*, *pret. bægði*, etc. Where the verb is somewhat irregular, the form is given in full, e. g. *berja*, *pret. barði*. All verbs in this Dictionary not marked as above stated are strong, and the tenses are given in extenso. The notation as above stated is adopted from Unger's Glossaries to his editions of Sagas, and has been lately used in Fritzner's Dictionary.

The simple and accented vowels are separated; thus *a* and *á*, *i* and *í*, *o* and *ó*, *u* and *ú*, *y* and *ý* stand each by themselves; an exception, however, is made with *é*, because it is rare and peculiar in pronunciation. Ang, iug, ung, yng are given with the simple unaccented vowels, though they are frequently in the editions spelt with an acute (´).

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

THE Icelandic alphabet (stafrof) in popular use as taught to children consists of the following letters (stafir):—

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s,
t, u (v), x, y, z, þ, æ, ö,

the names of which may be learnt from two stanzas by Gunnar Pálsson in the Barna-gull:—

A, bé, cé, dé, e, eff, gé, eptir kemur bá, í, ká, ell, emm, enn, ó, einnig pé, ætla eg qú þar standi hjá.	Err, ess, té, ú eru þar næst, ex, ý, zeta, þorn, æ, ü,— allt stafrofið er svo læst í erendin þessi lítill tvö.
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The vowels are pronounced long. This alphabet was, with some additions, adopted from the Latin, and the þ was added at the end; and so late as the 17th century (in the Glossary of Magnus Ólafsson, who died 1636, and in the Icel. Grammar of Runolf Jónsson, who died 1654), the alphabet ends with þ, æ and ö being attached to a and o; Runolf calls the ö 'o brevissimum.' At a later time æ and ö were detached from a o, and put at the end; but not both of them at the same time, as Björn Halldórsson ends his Dictionary with æ. Gunnar Pálsson, who wrote the first popular abc, seems to be the man who, by his memorial stanzas, settled the alphabet as it is now taught. The division into mutes, liquids, etc. is too well known to be repeated. Neither are we here concerned with the Runic alphabet; there can be little doubt that this too was rudely imitated from the Greek or Latin, perhaps from coins: Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era have been dug up in Scandinavian cairns and fens: foreign coined money was centuries in advance of books, and in barbarous countries shewed the way to the art of writing.

The vowels (hljóð-stafir or less properly raddar-stafir) are, 1. simple (short)—a, e, i, o, u, y, ü. 2. diphthongal, either marked with the acute (´), á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, or double letters, au, ei, ey, æ (æ). Thus in written Icel. all the vowels together are, a á, e é, i í, o ó, u ú, y ý, æ, ö, the diphthongs au, ei, ey being included under a and e respectively. In this Dictionary the simple and acute vowels are treated under one head, but separately one after another; e. g. A in pp. 2-36, Á in pp. 36-48; these letters are widely different from one another both as to sound and etymology; a and á, o and ó, i and í, for instance, being no more akin than a and ei, o and au, etc.; and therefore great confusion would arise from mixing them together. The long vowels are chiefly due to contraction or absorption of consonants, which in Icel. has been carried farther than in any other Teutonic language, e. g. ar, atom, and ár, year; vin, friend, and vín, wine; dyr, door, and dýr, deer; fullr, full, and fúll, foul; goð, god, and góðr, good, etc.

To the consonants (samhljóðendr) were added in olden times the ð (eð), þ (þorn); and in modern times j, about the end of the last century; so that in Icel. writing all the consonants are, b, c, d, ð, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, þ, (=twenty-one); and this brings the whole alphabet to thirty-six letters:—

a á, b, c, d, ð, e é, f, g, h, i í, j, k, l, m, n, o ó,
p, q, r, s, t, u ú, v, x, y ý, z, þ, æ (æ), ö,

from which number we may subtract c, q as little in use, x, z as compound letters, ð as subordinate to d, æ and æ are treated as one letter, and thirty remain; au, ei, ey go along with a and e, each in its due place, as also ja, jú, jó, jót.

There is a curious division of the alphabet by an old Icel. grammarian of the latter part of the 12th century (Skálda 169-173). He draws five concentric circles: in the centre he places what he calls the höfuð-stafir ('head-staves,' initial letters), viz. b, g, v, þ, which in Icel. can only stand at the beginning of a syllable: in the next ring the mál-stafir ('speech-staves' or common consonants), twelve in number, which can stand both as final and initial: in the third ring the hljóð-stafir ('voice-staves,' vowels, still so called in Icel.), twelve in number, among which he distinguishes between six simple and six long vowels, the latter marked as at present with ´; with them also he counts the líningar ('clusters,' double vowels), æ, œ, a, and lausa-klofar

(split letters), ei, ey, as well as ia, io, iu; the vowel i he calls skiptingr (a changeling) from its being sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant: in the fourth ring are the capitals, which in MSS. are made to serve for double consonants (e. g. kroS=kross): lastly, in the fifth ring, the undir-stafir ('under-staves,' sub-letters), ð, x, z, which in Icel. can only be used as final.

Thorodd (Þóroddr Gamlason, called Rúnameistari or Rune-master) is the oldest Icel. grammarian, and lived in the beginning of the 12th century; for a curious account of this remarkable man, a builder by profession, see Bs. i. 235. He makes thirty-six vowels, nine of which seem to be nasal, caused by the frequent dropping and agglutination of n (in the infinitives, the weak nouns, etc.) These letters were lost before writing began, but left a nasal sound so late as the beginning of the 12th century. To the five Latin vowel characters he adds œ, e, ø, y. These nine vowels as well as the nasals he then doubles by marking the long with an acute (´), and so they make thirty-six. In writing and printing, œ, e, ø are out of use, but occur frequently in MSS.

Icel. prose literature extends over nearly eight centuries, and in the course of that time the language lost some of its rich vowel system; besides the nasals we are able to trace seven distinct vowels as lost. Four of them were lost at a very early time, perhaps in the 12th century, viz. á the umlaut of ú (see p. 1, B. 5); ø or œ, a vowel change of ó; and the double e and ö sound (see introduction to letter E); all these four letters were lost about the same time, and so early that few MSS. use them; they are not noticed in this Dictionary, except now and then for etymological purposes. Some three or four centuries later, three other vowels vanished, viz. the y sound in all the three letters y, ý, ey, which became respectively =i, í, ei; but the former are still preserved in writing and printing. The MSS. down to the Reformation make in most cases a sharp distinction between the i and y sound, as also the poets; yet one very ancient MS. of the 12th century (Arna-Magn. 623, see Frump. pp. 42-48) is remarkable for its confounding both letters. The same confusion is observable in Anglo-Saxon; whereas in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the distinction of i and y is still strictly kept up. As for Icel. we suspect that the change began in some remote district at an early time, until many centuries later it was suddenly adopted throughout the whole country.

The Icel. is not, in its pronunciation, a strongly accented language, (the acutes, as stated above, are marks of diphthongs, not of accent,) and is in this respect nearest in sound to the French. In modulation the Icel. is in the main trochaic (— ◡ | — ◡), and arsis and thesis follow alternately one after another: secondly, all root syllables are accentuated, but inflexive syllables have no accent, e. g. bärnä, händä, böðä, härðän, fägrä; in bisyllabic compounds both the root syllables are accentuated, but the second with only a half accent, which we mark by ˘, e. g. säm-bänd, hüg-böð, as also in strong inflexions like -andi, -astr, e. g. eigändi, härðästän: if one of the words which form a compound falls in the third syllable it is accentuated, e. g. bärnä-güll, bärnä-güllí, händä-vörk (but händ-vörk), because in this case the arsis falls on the third syllable which is a root: in trisyllabic words with bisyllabic inflexion the third syllable is sounded ˘, e. g. lausnärínn, hüg-ünär, söngäðíst, sönnleikänn, hentügäst, trúär-ínnar (fidei), näðar-ínnär, höföing-jännä, and that even though the second syllable is a root syllable, e. g. úppväknäðr, äfsökün: words like bléssümärínnär, mískünärínnär, dröttningürínnär, etc. are dactylic. Root and inflexion on the one hand and the trochaic flow on the other are felt all along, mutually resisting or aiding one another as to the measure of a syllable; accordingly, whenever the arsis falls on ◡ it becomes ˘, if on ˘ it becomes —. In the best Icel. poets half-accentuated syllables may form full rhyme, by a poetical licence; thus, in the Passiu-Sálmur more than eight score, and in Bínaðar-balkr more than two score of such rhymes are found, e. g.

Mig hefir ljúfur Lausnarínn
leitt inn í náðar grasgärd sinn.
Huggun er manni mönnum äð
miskun Guðs hefir svo tilskikkað.
Íðranin blíðkar aptur Guð
ei verður syndin tilreiknuð.

Þærnarlaus aldrei byrjuð sé
burtför af þínu heimile.
Þú veizt ei hvern þú hittir þar
heldur en þessir Gyðingar.
Því hjartað mitt er helmingað,
hlakka eg til äð finna það.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A. STRONG NOUNS, i. e. the more complex kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Consonant.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s, nom. pl. -ar.					2nd Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.	
SING.	NOM.	heim-r	himin-n	lækn-ir	fund-r	bekk-r	kött-r	vetr	
	GEN.	heim-s	himin-s	lækn-is	fund-ar	bekk-jar	katt-ar	vetr-ar	
	DAT.	heim-i	himn-i	lækn-i	fund-i	bekk	kett-i	vetr-i	
	ACC.	heim	himin	lækn-i	fund	bekk	kött	vetr	
PLUR.	NOM.	heim-ar	himn-ar	lækn-ar	fund-ir	bekk-ir	kett-ir	vetr	eigend-r
	GEN.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-a	bekk-ja	katt-a	vetr-a	eigand-a
	DAT.	heim-um	himn-um	lækn-um	fund-um	bekk-jum	kött-um	vetr-um	eigund-um
	ACC.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-i	bekk-i	kött-u	vetr	eigend-r

Feminine.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.				2nd Declension, gen. sing. and nom. pl. -ar.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.		
SING.	NOM.	tíð	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-r	eik	bók
	GEN.	tíð-ar	hafn-ar	sól-ar	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-ar	bók-ar
	DAT.	tíð	höfn	sól-u	nál	fit	heið-i	eik	bók
	ACC.	tíð	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-i	eik	bók
PLUR.	NOM.	tíð-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r	bæk-r
	GEN.	tíð-a	hafn-a	sól-a	nál-a	fit-ja	heið-a	eik-a	bók-a
	DAT.	tíð-um	höfn-um	sól-um	nál-um	fit-jum	heið-um	eik-um	bók-um
	ACC.	tíð-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r	bæk-r

Neuter.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s.				2nd Declension.			
SING.	NOM.	skip	barn	nes	högg	klæði	riki
	GEN.	skip-s	barn-s	nes-s	högg-s	klæði-s	riki-s
	DAT.	skip-i	barn-i	nes-i	högg-vi	klæði	riki
	ACC.	skip	barn	nes	högg	klæði	riki
PLUR.	NOM.	skip	börn	nes	högg	klæði	riki
	GEN.	skip-a	barn-a	nes-ja	högg-va	klæð-a	rik-ja
	DAT.	skip-um	börn-um	nes-jum	högg-um	klæð-um	rik-jum
	ACC.	skip	börn	nes	högg	klæði	riki

B. WEAK NOUNS, i. e. the simpler kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Vowel.

Masculine.				Feminine.			Neuter.	
SING.	NOM.	tím-i	steð-i	tung-a	ald-a	ell-i	aug-a	hjart-a
	GEN.	} tím-a	} steð-ja	} tung-u	} öld-u	} ell-i (unchanged)	} aug-a (unchanged)	
	DAT.							
	ACC.							
PLUR.	NOM.	tím-ar	steð-jar	tung-ur	öld-ur	no plur.	aug-u	hjört-u
	GEN.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-na			aug-na	hjart-na
	DAT.	tím-um	steð-jum	tung-um	öld-um		aug-um	hjört-um
	ACC.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-ur	öld-ur		aug-u	hjört-u

STRONG NOUNS.—Masculine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. heimr: words of this form are found almost in every column of the Dictionary, and are therefore usually only marked 'm.' 2. about half a score of masculines have a characteristic *v*, which appears before a vowel, hör-r, hjör-r, bör-r (poët.), söng-r, má-r, sæ-r, snjá-r (sjó-r, sújór), sör-var (poët., pl.); in dat. sing. hör-vi, . . . söng-vi, má-vi, sæ-vi, snjá-vi; in pl. hör-var, söng-var, sújór-var. The dat. in -vi is now obsolete, but the pl. is still used. 3. remarks on the inflexion, a. the nominative: -r assimilates with the final radicals *l, n, s*: in words with long root vowel, ál-l, gál-l, hvál-l, hól-l, kjól-l, stól-l, fil-l, hæl-l, þræl-l, flein-n, stein-n, svein-n, brún-n, dún-n, hún-n, ás-s, bás-s, lás-s, haus-s, hnaus-s, meis-s, ís-s, ós-s, etc. In mod. usage the inflex. -s in ás-s . . . ós-s is dropped, as is the -r after a radical *r*, in ár-r, aur-r, hver-r, her-r, geir-r, leir-r, hör-r, mör-r, þór-r, hamar-r, and thus the nom. becomes like the acc., ás, bás, . . . ár, hver, hamar, etc.:—the *r* is dropped, in words like afl, gafl, skafi, nagl, vagl, fugl, karl, jarl, jaxl, lax, hrafi, stafn, ofn, stofn, þorn, vagn, svefn, þegnl, geisl, gisl, háls, fress, sess, foss, koss, kross, þurs, dans, fans, angr, klungr, hungr, akr, hafr, sigr, otr, lúðr, hrúðr, naðr, nykr, veðr (*weither*), vikr, gróðr, aldr, Baldr, galdr, öldr, meldr, arðr, hlátr, bólst, austr, lestr, bakstr, mokstr,

apaldr. β. the genitive; graut-r, skóg-r, höfund-r have -ar in gen. as the 2nd declension. γ. the dative; some words of this declension drop the -i, but it is difficult to draw an exact line, as this use is rather a licence than a law:—all the words in -leik-r, kærl-leik (*charitati*), fríð-leik (*venustati*), sann-leik (*veritati*); as also leik-r, fil-l, kíll-l, skríll-l, (dat. fil, kíll, skríll), hrepp-r, lepp-r: words with long root vowel and a final *p* or *f*, hóf-r, hóf-r, hóp-r, sóp-r: words with *ei* as root vowel, dat. hleif, Hm. 51 (but hleif-i, 140); sveip, meis, sveig, dverg (but dvergi, Ýt. 2), strákr, snákr, skákr, bát and bát-i (*scapbae*); þór, kór, flór, bor, hor, from þór-r, etc.; daun (*odori*), dúnn, Brún, hún, múl, múr, dúr, etc., for dún-i . . . dúr-i, which are obsolete; so also búkr and búk-i, dúkr and dúk-i, múg and múg-i, reit and reit-i: those with a long vowel as final, e. g. jó, skó, ná, Frey, þey, from jó-r . . . þey-r:—in masculines with a characteristic *v* the old dat. form is -vi, whereas the mod. drops both letters, thus dat. mör, hör, má, snjó, for the old mör-vi, hör-vi, má-vi, snjó-vi. Nouns with the inflexive endings -ingr, -ungr seldom drop the *i*, konung-i, búning-i: words with a radical *r* never, e. g. galdr-i, aldr-i, not aldr, galdr: the proper names of this declension very seldom drop it, e. g. Þorleif-i, Þorlák-i, Þorleik-i: dag-r, dat. deg-i, but as pr. name Dag. In old writers many of these apocopate forms begin to appear, e. g. þó-r-i (the god) is only found in a single instance used by a poet of the 8th century; yet the decay of the dat. inflexion is a little

increasing, though the use, ancient and modern, is in the main still the same.

II. *himinn*: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. *-inn, -unn, -arr, -urr, -ill, -ull*: 1. *-nn, aptan-n, arin-n, dróttin-n, hinin-n, Óðin-n, morgin-n.* 2. *-arr, hamar-r, kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.*: pr. names in *-arr* (the *-ar* in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e. g. *Einar-r, dat. Einar-i.* 3. *-urr, fjotur-r, tötur-r, jöfur-r*; but not so the pr. names, e. g. *Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i.* 4. *-ll, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, bíðil-l, ketil-l* (q. v.), *lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, þöngul-l, etc.*: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. *Egil-l, dat. Agli*; *Ketil-l, dat. Katli.*

III. *læknir*: hereto belong only a score of common words used in prose writing, *bætir, ein-ir, elr-ir, end-ir, eyr-ir, fell-ir, hell-ir, hers-ir, hirð-ir, kas-ir, kyll-ir, létt-ir, lækn-ir, miss-ir, mæl-ir, mæn-ir, nenn-ir, reyn-ir, skelm-ir, steyp-ir, verm-ir, víð-ir, vis-ir, þerr-ir*: pr. names as, *Grett-ir, Brest-ir, Bein-ir, Stein-ir, Svær-ir, Þór-ir, Æg-ir*: local names, *Geyss-ir, Keil-ir.* 2. a great many (more than a hundred) poet. and obsolete words.

In mod. usage the declension of these words is altered and the *r* is kept throughout, whereby nom. dat. acc. sing. become alike, *hell-ir, gen. helli-r, dat. acc. hell-ir, pl. hell-rar, hell-ra, hell-rum, or lækn-irar, lækn-ira, lækn-irum*:—the words with an inflex. *-ari* were originally, as shewn by Gothic *bōcar-eis*, of this declension, but now they are all weak masc., and the sole instances left on record of the old inflexion are the gen. *mútar-is* by *Sighvat*, and *vartar-is*, *Landn. 197* (v. l. 18) in a verse of the 10th century.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: the words belonging hereto are far less in number than those of the 1st, perhaps seven score of simple nouns or thereabout, but they are often irregular, we shall therefore try to give a list of them; their marks, besides the plur. *-ir*, are the freq. dropping of the dat. sing. *-i*, the acc. plur. *-u*, and the characteristic *i*:

I. *fundr*: *skrið-r, stuld-r, sull-r, sult-r, veg-r, frið-r, kvið-r* (*a womb*), *feld-r, verð-r, brest-r, gest-r, rétt-r, kost-r, burð-r, skurð-r, purð-r, fund-r, mund-r, grís-s, ná-r*:—inflex. *-aðr, -öfr, búnað-r, fögnuð-r, hagnað-r, jöfnuð-r, getnað-r, söknud-r, dugnað-r, þrifnað-r, skilnað-r, etc.*:—*stað-r, brag-r, mat-r, sal-r, haun-r, svan-r, val-r, sauð-r, óð-r, snúð-r, þrótt-r, bol-r, dug-r, hug-r, bug-r, grunn-r, mun-r, hlut-r, skut-r, vin-r, grip-r, glepp-r, lýð-r*,—in these words the dat. *-i* is dropped, as also in compd nouns in *-skap-r, gleðskap-r, fílskap-r, etc.*:—pr. names in *-vðr, -aðr, -kon* have also *-ar* in gen., *Bárd-r, Þórð-r, Sigurð-r, Þránd-r, Eyvind-r, Geirröð-r, Sigröð-r, Hákon, etc.*:—in pl., pr. names of some people (countries or counties), *Danir, Frisir, Valir, Indir, Vindir, Lappir, Grikkir, Tyrkir, Kyralir, Kvenir, Serkir, Vanir* (the gods): *Egðir, Eynir, Háleygir, Mœrir, Sygnir, Þilir, þrœndir* (in Norway): *-dœlir, Lax-dœlir, Vatns-dœlir, etc.* Irregularities; some of the words above have *-s* in gen. sing. like those of the 1st declension, e. g. *hal-r, val-r, ham-r, svan-r, bol-r, dug-r, grunn-r, brest-r, gest-r, grís-s, glepp-r, lýð-r, ná-r*:—*dal-r, hval-r, staf-r, mar-r, hver-r, ref-r, sel-r, mel-r* have now usually *-ir* in pl., but in olden times they had *-ar*, and belonged to the 1st declension; they also drop the *-i* in dat. sing.

II. *bekkr*: with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel in a score and a half of words; *bed-r, vef-r, bekk-r, hrekk-r, stekk-r, flekk-r, leyg-r, eyk-r, reykr-r, legg-r, vegg-r, belg-r, elg-r, merg-r, streng-r, þveng-r, hrygg-r, drykk-r, hlykk-r, byl-r, hyl-r, ryf-r, byr-r, hyr-r, styr-r, lek-r, bæ-r.* 2. *dreng-r, segg-r, stegg-r, etc.* have *-s* in gen. sing.

Almost all those above (with characteristic *j*) also drop the dat. *-i* in sing. 3. with characteristic *v*; *sjó-r, gen. sjó-var, pl. sjó-ir.*

III. *köttur*: with an old acc. pl. in *-u*, prob. caused by a characteristic *u* (cp. the Goth. *airus, quibus, ūgus, vabstus, valus*), three score words: 1. with a plain root vowel; *kvið-r* (*dictum*), *kvist-r, kvitt-r, lið-r, lim-r, lit-r, sið-r, smið-r, stig-r, tig-r, víð-r, rétt-r* (*a fold*), *bur-r*: most of these words drop the *-i* in dat. (*lið, lim, lit, sið, smið, stig*).

2. with a change in the root vowel,—*ö, a, e, lög-r, mög-r, völ-r, völl-r, vönd-r, vörð-r, mörd-r, svörð-r, böll-r, bök-r, knörr, gröpt-r, örn, flöt-r, hött-r, knött-r, kött-r, vött-r, köst-r, vöxt-r, löst-r, mökk-r, Höð-r, Hörð-r, Snört-r, spól-r* (vide bring-spellir):—*jö, ja, í, björn, fjörð-r, hjört-r, kjöl-r, mjöld-r, skjöld-r, Njörð-r* (the god):—*á, æ, ár-r, ás-s, drátt-r, hátt-r, mátt-r, slátt-r, þráð-r, spán-n, bálk-r*:—*ó, á, búg-r*:—*o, y, son-r*: the acc. pl. *-u* has been changed into *-i*, first, in *árr, áss, making áru, ásu*, which changed to *æri, æsi*, a change which took place very early, and later in other words, which have now all got a regular acc. in *-i* (*limi, firði, ketti, hetti, syni, etc.*); *syni* for *sonu* occurs even in old MSS. 3. *Tó björn* (p. 66) add that when used as a pr. name it has in mod. usage a gen., *Björn-s*, not *Bjarnar* (e. g. *Sigurðr Björnsson*).

Remarks on the 3rd Declension: I. ordinary substantives, 1. gen. *-ar, mánað-r, pl. -r, mod. -ir*; *fót-r, q. v.*; *vetr, fingr, q. v.* 2. gen. *-s, mað-r, gen. mann-s, pl. menn (með-r)*; *nagl, gen. nagl-s, pl. negl.* II. *eigendr*: the plur. of participles, when used as subst., as *grátend-r, fagnend-r, gefend-r*: hereto belong the plur. of *bóndi, frændi, fjándi, q. v.* III. the plur. of *faðir, bróðir* may also be reckoned in this declension.

The Icel. is the only one of all Teutonic languages, except Gothic, that has preserved (up to the present day) the masc. inflexive *-r* (Goth. *-s*); even in the earliest Anglo-Saxon it is dropped, and the nom. sing. represents the naked root in the masculines as well as in the feminines and neuters.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. *tíð*: almost in every column or page of the Dictionary, and simply marked 'f.'

II. *höfn*: about four score words, with *a* in the root vowel changed into *ö*, caused by a hidden characteristic *u*, which appears in dat. sing. of a few of them: 1. *fönn, önn, bönn, höglð, hrönn, hvönn, spönn, ögn, lögn, sögn, þögn, höfn, körf, mörk (sylva), örkr, þökk, Hlökk, vömb, þömb, skömm, vömm, klöpp, löpp, ösp, vöst, öxl, mjölt, björg, björkr, tjörn, Gjöll* (mythol.), *löð, tröð, sög, kör, kröm, möl*; and in mod. usage, *dögg, lögg, öx, kvörm* (*kvern*), q. v. 2. with *-u* in dat. sing.; *rödd, rönd, strönd, önd* (*anima*), *jörð, hjörð, höll, þöll, mjölt, mörk (sylva), stöng, töng, röst.* 3. *-r* in nom. pl.; *önd* (*a duck*), *mörk* (*marca*), *hönd* (dat. hendi), *röng, tönn.* 4. the following had in olden times *-ar* in plur. and thus belonged to the 2nd declension, but changed into *-ir* at an early date, so that this is the usual form in Editions of Sagas and the sole form in mod. usage,—

a. with a single final, *röð, döf, gröf, gjöf, nöf, töf, fjöð, spjör, sök, dvöl, fjöl, kvöl, löm, grön, mön, þön, för, skör, kös, nö, hvöt, vök*. with double final, *vörr, þörf, gjörð, görn.* It is likely that at earlier times many more of these words had the plur. *-ar* and dat. *-u*; the *-ar* remained longest in those with a single final, and the dat. *-u* in those having *dd, nd, ll, ng* as final; dat. *sak-u* (*culpa*) occurs on Runic stones, and *gjaf-u, dval-u, etc.* may also be supposed.

III. *sól*: with a characteristic *u*, which appears sometimes in dat. sing. alone, sometimes in both dat. and acc.: 1. only in dat. in *sál, ván, sól, braut, laut, þraut, fold, mold, þjóð, grund, lund, mund, stund, und, ull, hurð, urð, dögg* (irreg.), *rödd, etc.* (above); *nött, nigbt*, in plur. *nætr* (3rd declension); *ey* dat. *ey-ju*, and egg dat. *egg-ju* belong to the 2nd declension: *mæ-r, dat. mey-ju*; and even *röddu* (*vocem*), *Pass. 19. 9*, but that is a poet. licence. 2. fem. pr. names ending in *-björg, -laug, -rún, -ný, -ey, -leif, Ingi-björg, Guð-björg, Þor-björg, Vil-borg, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Sig-ný, Ás-ný* (gen. *-nýjar*), *Þór-ey, Guð-leif, Ingi-leif*; in names of foreign origin, *Kristín, Katrín, Elín*; in all the pr. names the *-u* fixedly remains (in the appellatives it is often dropped), and this not only in the dat. but as a common case for dat. and acc.

3. feminines with the inflexive *-ing*, *foð-ing, eld-ing, drottn-ing, kerl-ing, kenn-ing, þekk-ing, vírð-ing, send-ing, bygg-ing, uppstign-ing, sæ-ing, etc.*, so many that it would be in vain to try to record them all; they have *-ar* in plur. and thus belong to the 2nd declension: in mod. usage many of them have the *-u* in common for dat. and acc., thus *drottning-u = reginae and reginam*, *kenning-u = doctrinae and doctrinam*, *foðing-u = nativitatem and nativitati*, but this is very rare in old writers, yet *drottning reginam* (acc.), *Mar. 232, 304.* β. in *-ung, djörf-ung, hörm-ung, laun-ung, etc.*, but only in dat.; they have also *-ar* in plur.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: I. *nál*: 1. the feminines in *-ing, -ung*, vide above. 2. over two score simple nouns, *ár, ál, nál, skál, tág, flaug, laug, rauf, dreif, kleif, veig, geil, seil, hlein, rein, vél, heid, rim, sin, hlíf, smið, fílk, kví, for, brú* (q. v.), *rún, lend, kvern, öx* (the old form), *alin*:—with radical *r*, *gymsr, lifr, vinstr, vigr*:—only in plur., *leif-ar, hraer-ar, gerð-ar, herð-ar, öfg-ar, ás-ar, hreys-ar, slíð-ar-ar, gjöll-ar, meidm-ar* (poët.): heterogeneous are, *lim-ar, tál-ar* (*lim, tál* in sing. are neut.): *heteroclyte*, *lyg-ar, görsim-ar* (sing. indel. weak fem.) 3. add the words *röð, döf, etc.* above recorded (1st declension II. 4).

II. *fit*: over a score of words, with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel, *hel, skel, ben, eng, egg, dregg, ey, des, fles, il, vin* (only in local names, e. g. *Björg-vin*), *nit, klyf, lyf, nyt, dys, nauðsyn, Frigg* (the goddess), *fiski* (q. v.), *mæ-r* (q. v.), *pl. mey-jar*:—only in plur., *ref-jar, síf-jar, skæf-jar, meuf-jar, skyn-jar, hreð-jar.* 2. with characteristic *u*, *ör, gen. sing. nom. plur. ör-var, stöð, böð, dögg, gen. stöð-var, böð-var, dögg-var*; only in plur., *göt-var* (obsolete). Heterogene are the local names in Norway; in fem. plur., *Holt-ar, Hús-ar, Hús-ar, Torg-ar, Tún-ar, Þorp-ar, Nes-jar* (*holt, hús, hris, torg, tún, þorp, nes* are all neut. appellatives), *Ló-ar, Les-jar, Vág-ar, Vin-jar, Kvild-ar, etc.*, see *Munch's* pref. (p. x) to *Norge's* Beskriv.

III. *heiðr*: feminines with an inflex. *-r* in nom. and characteristic *i*, which has caused a vowel change in most of them, and which appears in dat. acc. sing.: 1. about a score of appellatives; *heið-r, veið-r, Hleið-r, erm-r, helg-r* (*a holiday*), *eyr-r, mer-r, reyð-r, brúð-r, byrð-r, fyll-r, floð-r, æð-r* (*an eider-duck*), *æð-r* (*vena*), *myr-r, vætt-r, öx* (qs. öx-r); *ký-r, xð-r, sý-r* (q. v.), all three contr. in dat. and plur.; the obsolete *þý-r, rýg-r, gýg-r* (pl. *þý-jar, rýg-jar, gýg-jar*):—in mod. usage the *-r* has changed into *-i*, in *heið-i, veið-i, erm-i, eyr-i, mer-i, byrð-i, fyll-i,*

flœð-i, ðx-i; otherwise they retain the full declension and must not be confounded with the indeclinable weak feminines glœð-i, ell-i, etc. In the west of Icel. the -r is still in use in flœð-r, veid-r, reyð-r (steypi-reyð-r), and all over Icel. in ký-r, æ-r; as also in brúð-r, only here the -r is kept through all cases, so that the word has an indeclinable sing., cp. the use of this word in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 340, 341 (omitted s. v. p. 84).

2. a great many fem. pr. names: simple, Auð-r, Fríð-r, Gerð-r, Hild-r, Þrúð-r, Unn-r, Urð-r (mythol.): compds, Sigríð-r, Ástríð-r, Guðríð-r, Þuríð-r, Ragnheið-r, Alfhæið-r, Hallgerð-r, Ingigerð-r, Valgerð-r, Þorgerð-r, Gunnhild-r, Ragnhild-r, Ingveld-r, Þór-hild-r, Hólmfríð-r, etc.: those in -uðr, qs. -unnr, Steinun-n, Ingun-n, Iðun-u, Þórun-n: in -dís, Ás-dís, Her-dís, Vig-dís, Þór-dís, Álf-dís, dat. acc. dísí (omitted s. v. p. 100), and by way of analogy the foreign abbadis (abbess), as if compounded with dís; foreign pr. names, Margrét, Elizabeth, etc.: in pr. names the inflexive -r is in full use over Icel., so that Baugeið, Randið, etc. in old MSS. are only Norwegianisms. ☞ The Icel. feminines in -r answer to Gothic -is, and are different from the Gothic feminines in -s, such as *anst-s, alf-s*; of these latter the Icel. nauð-r (*need*, decl. as tíð) is the sole remnant. It is worth noticing that the Icel. feminine proper names have preserved and represent the oldest and fullest declension of feminines.

Remarks on the 3rd Declension, which contains about two score words:

1. eik, steik, geit, greip, grind, gnit, kinn, kind (in mod. usage), flík, spík, tík, vík, rit, mjólk, kverk (but in mod. usage kverk-ar).

2. with changed vowel, bók, brók, glöð, nótt, rót, gát, nátt, tóun, hönd, önd (*anas*), mörk, fló, kló, ló, ró, tá, gás, lús, mús, brún, stöð, hnot; plur. bæc-r, glœð-r, gæt-r, næt-r, tenn-r, hend-r, end-r, flec-r, tæ-r, gæs-s, mýs-s, brýn-n, stœð-r, hnet-r (but in present use, stœð-ir, hnot-ir).

☞ A very few of these words have also -r in nom. sing., viz. mjólk, mörk, nátt, vík; bæc-r from bók also occurs, though seldom; rist-r from rist, Pass. 33. 4, is poët.

3. to this class we may refer the plur. dyr-r (q. v.), gen. dura; and the latter r is inflexive, and the form analogous to ký-r from kú; and the plur. ký-r, æ-r (q. v.)

4. to this declension may also be referred the plur. of dóttir, systir, móðir, although the r is here radical. ☞ The monosyllabic feminines with a final long vowel are contracted, á, brá, gjá, Gná, ljá, lá, krá, rá, slá, skrá, spá, þrá; as to the declension of these words vide á, p. 48, and brá, p. 77; ló, Ey-gló, sló, stó, þró, dat. lóm . . . ; úsjá (q. v.) has no r in gen., nor trú, frú (q. v.) The root vowel of these words is not changed, and accordingly they are classed with the 1st declension of feminines, but in a contracted form.

Neuter.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. skip: forms like this are regular, and occur throughout the book, simply marked 'n.'

II. barn: to this belong neuters with a as root vowel, which in plur. becomes ö; a change due to a lost characteristic vowel in neut. plur., answering to -a in Goth., -u in A. S. (cp. Lat. *cornu*): as a radical a is the only vowel which is affected by an inflexive u, the remains of this inflexion are only found in the words with that root vowel; these words are many:

1. single words, bað, blað, vað, haf, vaf, flag, drag, bak, flak, rak, tak, þak, skjál, far, skar, var, glas, fat, gat, afi, tafl, fall, fjall, kall, band, grand, barð, skarð, bjarg, bragð, flagð, nafn, safn, gagl, hagl, tagl, agn, gagn, hald, vald, magn, lamb, mark, rann, happ, hapt, skapt, hlæss, gjald, spjall, tjald, hvarf, starf, barn, kast, ax, fax, sax, vatn:—only in plur., lög, glöð, sköp, rök: many have no plur.

2. with an inflexive -að, -al, etc., changed into u, hér-að, hundr-að, for-að, óð-al, plur. hér-uð, hundr-uð, óð-ul: sum-ar (prop. a masc.), plur. sum-ur: gaman, dat. contr. gamni: höfuð, dat. höfði.

III. nes: to this belong more than a score of words, with characteristic j, geð, veð, nef, stef, egg, hregg, skegg, el, sel, ben, fen, gren, men, ber, sker, nes, flet, net, fley, grey, hey, kið, rif, gil, þil, fyl, kyn, ný.

IV. högg: to this belong a score of words, with characteristic v, högg, skrók, kjöt, böl, él, fól, mjöl, fjör, smjör, bygg, glygg, lyng, fræ, læ, hræ, hey: only plur. söð. ☞ The dat. högg-vi, kjöt-vi, böl-vi, smjör-vi, bygg-vi, fræ-vi, hey-vi, etc. began to be uncommon even in old writers and are in mod. usage sounded högg-i, skrók-i, kjöt-i, etc., whereas in plur. the v still remains, e. g. sölv-a-fjara. For fé, kné, tré, see these words.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension, containing bisyllabic derivative words with characteristic i. Most of these words are derivative and with a changed vowel wherever possible. A great number are declined like klæð-i, so that it is difficult to give a complete list of them, e. g. frelsi (by misprint called fem., p. 172); in the Dictionary they are simply marked 'n.'

II. ríki: to this belong those with a final g, k, which have j (the characteristic i) in gen. and dat. plur., e. g. fylki, ríki, síki, vígi, lægi, and many others.

WEAK NOUNS.—Masculine.

The original characteristic of weak nouns in Teutonic languages is

the inflexive -u, of which in Icel. the sole remnant is the gen. plur. of the feminines and neuters.

Remarks on this Declension: I. tími: forms like this occur almost in every page of the Dictionary, and are simply marked 'a, m.'

II. steði: to this belong only a few primitive words with characteristic j, as aðil-i, bryt-i, steð-i, vil-i, nið-i; the poët. and obsolete skyt-i, tygg-i; poët. pr. names, Bel-i, Ið-i, Skyl-i, Þrið-i, Vig-i; compds in -skegg-i, eyjar-skeggjar; names of people in -ver-jar, Gaulver-jar, Oddaver-jar, and in mod. usage, Þjóðver-jar, Spánver-jar, etc., cp. -varii in old Teutonic names in Latin writers:—compds in -ingi, höfðing-i, heiðing-i, kunning-i, fœðing-i, banding-i, leysing-i, auming-i, ræning-i, Væring-i, Skræling-i, etc., pl. höfðing-jar, etc.: in -yrki or -virki, ein-virki, spell-virki, etc., pl. einvirk-jar, Tyrki (*a-Turk*, mod.), etc.:— for lé, gen. ljá (léa), and klé, gen. kléa, see these words. There is a curious inflexive -n left in pl. of the obsolete poët. words, brag-nar, gum-nar, got-nar, from bragi, goti, gumi. ☞ Some masculines have a double declension, both strong and weak, hug-r and hug-i, hlut-r and hlut-i, hölm-r and hölm-i, stall-r and stall-i, munn-r and munn-i, garð-r and garð-i, odd-r and odd-i, nið-r and nið-i, drang-r and drang-i, linn-r and linn-i, líkam-r and líkam-i, glugg-r and glugg-i, -ingr and -ingi; all derivative words in -leikr have both forms, -leik-r and -leik-i; cp. also pr. names as Örn and Árn-i, Björn and Bjarn-i, Finn-r and Finn-i, Odd-r and Odd-i, Gísl and Gísl-i, Geir-r and Geir-i, etc.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. tunga: this form, marked 'u, f.' in the Dictionary, contains many hundreds of appellatives, and several pr. names, Halla, Ása, Þóra, Hall-dóra, etc.: frú (q. v.) is contracted; so also trú-a, gen. trú; the pr. names Gró-a, Gó-a, gen. Gró, Gó.

II. alda: to this belong all the feminines with a as root vowel, cp. introduction to letter A: völv-a, a sýbl, gen. völv-u, pl. völv-ur. ☞ Only a few of the words of this declension (little more than a score, or about two or three per cent. of the whole) form a gen. plur.; these are esp. the following, vaka, vika, klukka, ekkjá, rekkja, kirkja (gen. ekk-na . . . kirk-na), stúlka, tala, vala, sála (sálna, Mar. passim), kúla, súla, gata, gáta, sáta, varta, dúfa, þúfa, rjúpa, ríma, vísa, hosa, messa, kelda, skýlda; kona has kven-na; the nom. of stjarna (*a star*) and skepna (*a creature*) may also serve for gen. plur., skaparinn stjarna, *creator stellarum*, in a hymn: in some few cases the gen. plur. is formed by adding the article to the nom. sing., thus gyðja-nna (*dearum*), gryfja-nna (*fovearum*): in many cases the gen. sing. is used collectively, thus Icel. say, öldu-gangr, *impetus undarum*,—the words denoting *wave*, alda, býla, býlgja, are all of this declension, and none of them have a proper gen. plur.; bylg-na is found (bylgna-gangr, Mar. 269), but ald-na, bár-na are impossible forms, one might perhaps say alda-nna, býlgja-nna; sögu-bók, *liber historiarum*; the gen. saga-a, *historiarum* (sagna-ritari), is rarely used and is borrowed from sögn. Sometimes this deficiency may become puzzling, chiefly in translating Latin into Icel.; in original writers it is not felt. In olden times the number of those words that allowed of a gen. was still more limited.

Remarks on the Indefinable Feminine:—with perhaps the sole exception of ævi (*life*) and elli (*age*) all the words of this declension are derivatives from adjectives and formed by a change of vowel, whenever the root vowel of the adjective is changeable; almost all these words are abstract (denoting quality), and so have no plural; forms like glœði-r (*ludi*) or æfi-r (*vitae*) are quite exceptional and ungrammatical:

1. single nouns, about two score of words; glœði, helgi (*holiness*), ergi, leti, gremi, helti, speki, hugrekki, frœði, moði, cæði (*fury*), hæsi, kæti, reiði, feiti, bleyði, hreysti, veyki, háreysti, fylli, hylli, fýsi, sýki, bírti, snilli, gírti, teiti, hvíti, örvi, mildi, blíndi, atgörvi, hnöggvi, myki: lygi and görsími in sing., but heteroclitic in plur.

2. derivatives; -semi from adj. -samr, skyn-semi (very many): compds in -fræði, -speki, but if prefixed as a double compd they take s, thus e. g. fræði-bók, but guðfræðis-bók; skynsemi (*rationalis*), but skynsemis-trú (*fides rationalis*, i. e. *rationalismus*): -ni from adjectives in -inn, e. g. heið-ni, Krist-ni, hlýð-ni, and many others: -skynni, -sýni, e. g. glám-skynni, víð-sýni: -gi from adj. -igr, e. g. græð-gi, kyn-gi; -ýðgi, harð-ýðgi, etc.: -gli from adj. -gull, sann-sögli (*veracitas*) from sann-sögull (*verax*): in -andi only a few, kvæð-andi, hyggi-andi, afr-endi, Verð-andi (the Norn): in local names, Skáni, Erri, Ylfi (islands): Skaði (the goddess) is declined as masc.

Neuter.

Remarks on this Declension: it contains, 1. six words denoting parts of the body, auga, eyra, hjarta, lunga, nýra, eista. 2. a few appellatives, almost obsolete, none of which form a gen. plur.; bjúga, ökla, síma, leika, hnoða, viðbeina, vetta (in ekki vetta, *no wigbt*; hvat-vetna, *every wigbt*).

ADJECTIVES.

A. STRONG DECLENSION, as in Substantives, used of Adjectives, both positive and superlative, when indefinite.

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	ung-r	ung	ung-t	fagr	fögr	fagr-t	há-r	há	há-tt		
	GEN.	ung-s	ung-rar	ung-s	fagr-s	fagr-ar	fagr-s	há-s	há-rrar	há-s		
	DAT.	ung-um	ung-ri	ung-u	fögr-um	fagr-i	fögr-um	há-vum	há-ri	há-vum		
	ACC.	ung-an	ung-á	ung-t	fagr-an	fagr-a	fagr-t	há-van	há-va	há-tt		
PLUR.	NOM.	ung-ir	ung-ar	ung	fagr-ir	fagr-ar	fögr	há-vir	há-var	há		
	GEN.	ung-ra	in all genders		fagr-a	in all genders		há-rra	in all genders			
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		fögr-um	in all genders		há-vum	in all genders			
	ACC.	ung-a	ung-ar	ung	fagr-a	fagr-ar	fögr	há-va	há-var	há		

THE ARTICLE.

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES in *-inn*.

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	ný-r	ný	ný-tt	hin-n	hin	hi-t	komin-n	konn-ar	komi-t		
	GEN.	ný-s	ný-rrar	ný-s	hin-s	hin-nar	hin-s	komin-s	komin-nar	komin-s		
	DAT.	ný-jum	ný-ri	ný-ju	hin-um	hin-ni	hin-u	konn-um	komin-ni	konn-u		
	ACC.	ný-jan	ný-ja	ný-tt	hin-n	hin-a	hi-t	komin-u	konn-a	komi-t		
PLUR.	NOM.	ný-ir	ný-jar	ný	hin-ir	hin-ar	hin	konn-ir	konn-ar	komi-n		
	GEN.	ný-rra	in all genders		hin-na	in all genders		komin-na	in all genders			
	DAT.	ný-jum	in all genders		hin-um	in all genders		konn-um	in all genders			
	ACC.	ný-ja	ný-jar	ný	hin-a	hin-a	hin	konn-a	konn-ar	komi-n		

B. WEAK DECLENSION, used of Adjectives, both posit. and superl., when indef.; and general in compar. and part. act. sing.

		POSITIVE (definite).			COMPARATIVE (def. and indef.)			SUPERLATIVE (definite).		
		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a	yng-ri	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sti	yng-sta	yng-sta
	GEN.	ung-a	ung-u	ung-a	yng-ra	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sta	yng-stu	yng-sta
	DAT.									
	ACC.									
PLUR.	NOM.	ung-u	in all genders	yng-ri	in all genders	yng-stu	in all genders			
	GEN.									
	DAT.									
	ACC.									
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders	yng-rum	in all genders	yng-stum	in all genders			

C. INDECLINABLE ADJECTIVES in *-a* and *-i*, see remarks below.

D. THE ARTICLE SUFFIXED TO NOUNS.

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	heimr-inn	tíð-in	skip-it	tími-nn	tunga-n	elli-n	auga-t
	GEN.	heims-ins	tíðar-innar	skips-ins	tíma-ns	tungu-nnar	elli-nnar	auga-ns
	DAT.	heimi-num	tíð-inni	skipi-nu	tíma-num	tungu-nni	elli-nni	auga-nu
	ACC.	heim-inn	tíð-ina	skip-it	tíma-na	tungu-na	elli-na	auga-t
PLUR.	NOM.	heimar-nir	tíðir-nar	skip-in	tímar-nir	tungur-nar		augu-n
	GEN.	heima-nna	tíða-nna	skipa-nna	tíma-nna	tungna-nna		augna-nna
	DAT.	heimu-num	tíðu-num	skipu-num	tímun-um	tungu-num		augun-um
	ACC.	heima-na	tíðir-nar	skip-in	tíma-na	tungur-nar		augu-n

Remarks on the Adjectives: I. the nom. masc. :— the nom. *-r* is dropped in *fagr* (qs. *fagr-r*), *magr*, *dapr*, *apr*, *vakr*, *digr*, *vitr*, *bitr*, *lítr*, *lítr*, *snotr*, *forn*, *sýkn*, *frœkn*, *gjarn*, *frjáls*, *þurr*, *hvass*, *hress*:—it is assimilated in *bein-n*, *ein-n*, *hrein-n*, *sein-n*, *grœn-n*, *kœn-n*, *-rœn-n*, *væn-n*, *bryn-n*, *frýn-n*, *sýn-n*, *hál-l*, *heil-l*, *veil-l*, *sæl-l*, *fúl-l*, *hás-s*, *fús-s*, *læs-s*, *laus-s*, *ljós-s*, *vís-s*, etc.; inflexive, *lítill-l*, *mikill-l*, *gamall-l*, *vesall-l*, *förl-l*, *atal-l*, *spurul-l*, *þögl-l*, *heimill-l*, etc. 2. the nom. fem. sing. represents the root of the adjective (*ung*, *ný*, *há*):—adjectives with *a* as root vowel change into *ö* in fem. sing. and neut. plur., e. g. *all-r*, *öll*, *all-t*; *marg-r*, *mörg*, *marg-t*; *harð-r*, *hörr*, *har-t*; *hag-r*, *hög*, *hag-t*; *fagr*, *fögr*, *fagr-t*; *stak-r*, *stök*, *stak-t*; *van-r*, *vön*, *van-t*; *hvass*, *hvöss*, *hvas-t*; *varm-r*, *vörm*, *varm-t*; *sam-r*, *söm*, *sam-t*; *tam-r*, *töm*, *tam-t*: in the inflexive *-aðr*, *a* is changed into *u*, *aldrað-r*, fem. *öldruð*; *gamlað-r*, fem. *gömluð*; *gamal-l*, fem. *gömul*; *talað-r*, fem. *töluð*, etc., see introduction to letter A, p. 1: this change is all that remains of an obsolete characteristic *u*, answering to the inflexive *-u* in Anglo-Saxon. 3. the nom. neut. sing. is formed

by adding *-t* to the root :—after a long root vowel *-u*, e. g. *há-tt*, *mjótt*, *ný-tt*, *grá-tt*, *hrá-tt*, *smá-tt*, etc. :—the *t* assimilates with a final *ð*, e. g. *mið-r*, *breið-r*, *blíð-r*, *stríð-r*, *fróð-r*, *góð-r*, *óð-r*, *stríð-r*; in neut., *mit-t*, *breit-t*, *blit-t*, *strít-t*, *frót-t*, *got-t*, *ót-t*, etc. :—in long syllables with *d* or *ð* as final, the *ð* is dropped, as in *harð-r*, *stirð-r*, *lynd-r*, *dœmd-r*, *reynd-r*; in neut., *har-t*, *stir-t*, *lyn-t*, *dœm-t*, *reyn-t*, qs. *harð-t*, etc. :— the *t* is dropped in such words as *reist-r*, *bratt-r*; in neut., *reist*, *bratt*, etc.; cp. the participles of the second weak conjugation :— in the participles and adjectives in *-aðr*, the *ð* is dropped, e. g. *elskað-r* (*amatus*), *elska-t* (*amatum*), but in mod. usage *elska-ð*; and only the change of vowel marks the distinction between fem. and neut., e. g. *töluð* (*dicta*), but *talað* (*dictum*):—in adjectives in *-inn*, the root *n* is dropped before the neutral *t*, *hi-t*, *heiði-t*, *komi-t*, *Kristi-t*, qs. *hin-t*, *heiðin-t*, etc. 4. as to the cases, the inflexive *-r* in gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. is assimilated into *n* in the words in *-inn*, and monosyllables in *-nu* with a long root vowel, thus, *komin-na* (q. v.), *væn-na* (*venustorum*), *væn-ni* (*venustae*, dat.), *væn-nar* (*venustae*, gen.),

etc.: into *l* in similar words, e. g. sæl-l, heil-l, gamal-l, sæl-lar, gamallar (sæll-rar, gamall-rar, etc. are faulty forms); mikil-li, *magnæ*; litil-li, *parvæ*, etc.:—it is dropped in those with radical *r*, vitra, *sapientium*; fagri and fagnar, *pulchræ*: into *s* in words such as *viss*, e. g. *vissa*, *certorum*; but in mod. usage *viss-ra* and *viss-ri*, *certæ*; (fag-urri, fag-urarr are not right, although now and then used in mod. writers):—the *r* is doubled after a long vowel, há-rii *altæ*, mjó-*ra tenerarum*, at least in mod. usage; old writers seem to have spelt and sounded mjó-*ra*, njó-*ri*, etc.:—the *-ar* and *-um* are contracted after a long vowel, thus, blá-*r caeruleas*, blá-*m caerulaeo*.

5. contraction takes place. **a.** in a few words in *-igr*, *-ugr*, *auð-igr*, *blóð-igr*, *úð-igr*, *göf-igr*, *öf-ugr*, *höf-igr*, *öfl-ugr*, *saur-igr*, *nauð-igr*, *móð-ugr*, *mál-ugr*, *úr-igr* (poët.), *mátt-igr*; they are contracted before an inflexive vowel, *auð-gan*, *auðg-ir*, *auðg-um*, *göfg-ir*, *úðg-ir*, *blóðg-ir*, *öfg-ir*, *höfg-ir* . . . *máttk-ir*, etc.; in mod. usage the root is dissyllabic and not contracted, thus, *auðugir*, *blóðugir*, *höfugir* . . . *máttugir*, etc.: even in old writers other adjectives in *-igr* were not contracted, e. g. *hróðigr*, *kröptugr*, *skyldugr*, *syndugr*, *síðugr*, *ráðigr*,—*hróðigan*, e. g. *ráðigan* (not *ráðgan*), etc., both in old and mod. usage. **β.** in a few words in *-ll*, *gamall*, *vesall*, *litill*, *mikill*, *hugall*, *þögull*, etc.

II. há-r: to this belong over twenty words, with characteristic *v*, *dygg-r*, *hrygg-r*, *styggr-r*, *glögg-r*, *hnögg-r*, *snögg-r*, *þróng-r*, *öng-r*, *dökk-r*, *þjókk-r* (*þykk-r*), *kvik-r*, *myrk-r*, *yrk-r*, *rösk-r*, *lösk-r*, *öl-r*, *föl-r*, *ör-r*, *gör-r*, *hös-r* (obsolete), *há-r*, *mjó-r*, *sljó-r* (*slœ-r*); the *v* is freq. spelt with *f* in the words *há-r*, *mjó-r*, *sljó-r*, but not in the rest, see introduction to letter F. In mod. usage and pronunciation this *v* or *f* has been mostly lost; Icel. say *há-an*, *mjó-an*, *föl-an*, but it still lingers in the words ending in *gg*, *ng*, *kk*, *rk*, *sk*, as *glögg-van*, *öng-van*, *þykk-van*, *rösk-van*, etc. are current forms.

III. ný-r: to this belong adjectives with characteristic *j*: only a few words remain with *g*, *k* as final, *fræg-r*, *hæg-r*, *læg-r*, *slæg-r*, *þæg-r*, *cyg-r*, *fleyg-r*, *ýg-r*, *sek-r*, *rik-r*, *þekkr-r*, *ræk-r*, *tekk-r*; in very old MSS. the forms *fræg-jan*, *ýg-jan*, *sek-jan*, *rik-jan*, *þekkr-jan*, etc. are almost universal, but even in old times the *j* was dropped in these words, and *fræg-an*, *sek-an*, *rik-an*, etc. are now the sole forms. This declension therefore is now only represented by *mið-r* (*medius*) and by the words ending in a vowel, *ný-r*, *hlý-r*, *-sæ-r*; but that in pre-historical times this declension was far more extensive is shewn by the many adjectives with a changed root vowel (prob. caused by a lost *j*), as *dýr-r*, *hýr-r*, *lynd-r*, *streym-r*, *væn-n*, *sæl-l*, *sæt-r*, *skæð-r*, *næm-r*, *hœf-r*, *mær-r*, *kær-r*, *ber-r*, *þver-r*.

IV. kominn: to this belong all participles of the strong verbs, and a great many adjectives; with the exception of the contraction it conforms to the article. For participles of weak verbs of the 3rd conjugation see remarks on the verbs below.

Remarks on the formation of the Degrees of Comparison:

I. the compar. and superl. are, *-ari*, *-astr*, or *-ri*, *-str*, thus, *kald-r*, compar. *kald-ari*, superl. *kald-astr*, fem. and neut. plur. *köld-ust*; *harð-r*, *harð-ari*, *harð-astr*, fem. and neut. plur. *hörd-ust*; *frjáls*, *frjáls-ast*, *frjáls-ast* (*frjáls-ust*): in adjectives with characteristic *j* or *v* these letters reappear, *glögg-r*, *glögg-vari*, *glögg-vastr*; *örr*, *ör-vari*, *ör-vastr*; *nýr*, *ný-jari*, *ný-jastr*; or it is contracted, *mjó-r*, *mjó-ri*, *mjó-str*, but older are the forms *mjó-vari*, *mjó-vastr*.

II. the compar. is assimilated in adjectives in *-nn*, *-ll*, *væn-n*, *væn-ni*, *væn-str*; *græn-n*, *græn-ni*, *græn-str*; *heil-l*, *heil-li*, *heil-str* or *heil-astr*; *sæl-l*, *sæl-li*, *sæl-str*; *svipal-l*, *svipul-li*.

III. some few adjectives form compar. and superl. by vowel change, *há-r*, *hæ-ri*, *hæ-str*; *fá-r*, *fæ-ri*, *fæ-str*; *lág-r*, *læg-ri*, *læg-str*; *lang-r*, *leng-ri*, *leng-str*; (*fram*), *fram-r*, *fram-str*; *fagr*, *fegr-ri*, *fegr-str*; *skamm-r*, *skem-ri*, *skem-str*; *grann-r*, *grena-ri*, *grena-str*; *stór-r*, *stær-ri*, *stær-str*; *smá-r*, *smæ-ri*, *smæ-str*; *ung-r*, *yng-ri*, *yng-str*; *þung-r*, *þyng-ri*, *þyng-str*; *grunn-r*, *grynn-ri*, *grynn-str*: in mod. usage also, *full-r*, *fyll-ri*, *fyll-str*; *stutt-r*, *stýtt-ri*, *stýtt-str*; *þunn-r*, *þynn-ri*, *þynn-str*; *njúk-r*, *myk-ri*, *myk-str*; *djúp-r*, *dýp-ri*, *dýp-str*; *þróng-r*, *þreyng-ri*, *þreyng-str*, but also *þróng-vari*, *þróng-vastr* (older and better); *svang-r*, *sveng-ri*, *sveng-str*; *magr*, *megr-ri*, *megr-str*, etc.; but in old writers we often find *full-ari*, *full-astr*, etc.

IV. heterogeneous, as in other languages, are *góð-r*, *bet-ri*, *bez-tr*; *ill-r*, *ver-ri*, *ver-str*; *marg-r*, *flei-ri*, *fle-str*; *litil-l*, *min-ni*, *min-str*; *mikil-l*, *mei-ri*, *me-str*; *gamal-l*, *ell-ri*, *ell-str*.

V. forming compar. and superl. from adverbs: **1.** from local adverbs denoting direction, *aust*, *norð*, *súð*, *vestr*, *fram*, *aptr*, *út*, *inn*, *of*, *níðr*, *fjarr*, *ná*; in compar. and superl., *eyst-ri* (*aust-ari*), *aust-astr*; *nyrd-ri*, *nyrd-str*; *synn-ri*, *synn-str*; *vest-ri*, *vest-astr*; *frem-ri*, *frem-str*; *ept-ri*, *ept-str*, or *apt-ari*, *apt-astr*; *yt-ri*, *yt-str* (*yztr*); *inn-ri* (*íð-ri*), *inn-str*; *ef-ri* (*öf-ri*), *ef-str* (*öf-str*); *neð-ri*, *neð-str*; *fir-ri*, *fir-str*; *næ-ri*, *næ-str*.

2. temp. adverbs, *síð*, *fyrr*; *síð-ari*, *síð-astr*; *fyr-ri*, *fyr-str*.

3. other adverbs, from *heldr*, *sjaldn*; in compar. and superl., *held-ri*, *held-str*; *sjaldn-ari*, *sjaldn-astr*; *hind-ri*, *hiun-str*; *œð-ri*, *œð-str*; *ská-ri*, *ská-str*: only in compar., *höeg-ri*, *the right*; *vin-ri*, *the left*.

Remarks on the Weak Declension: **I.** the positive and the superlative have both strong and weak declension, according as they are indefinite or definite in sense, whereas the comparative

has in either case only a weak declension.

2. the part. att. in *-andi* is declined as the comparative.

II. the numerals *þriði*, *fjóriði*, *fimti*, *sexti*, etc., *the third*, *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., have (old and mod.) only the weak declension; *þriði* with a characteristic *j*, *þrið-ja*, plur. *þrið-ju*, *fjórd-u*, *fimt-u*.

III. changes in mod. usage.

1. the dat. plur. *-um*, which is almost always used in good old MSS., is now lost, and dat. is like nom.: thus Icel. say, *hinum beztu mönnum*, *betri mönnum*, *ungu mönnum*; in old usage, *beztum*, *betrum*, *yngrum*, (*Jón Þorkelsson*, *Hauks-bók*, 1865, p. 14, note 4.) The sole remnant in mod. usage of the old *-um* is the compar. *fleir-um* (*pluribus*), which is still so pronounced, and often used in Icel. writings.

2. the sing. has become indeclinable; the gen. dat. acc. masc. sing. *-a* in the compar. is now obsolete; Icel. say *yngrir manns* (*junioris hominis*) for the old *yngra*, dat. *yngra manni*, mod. *yngrir manni*; *yngra mann*, mod. *yngrir mann*.

3. the part. act. sing.; here also the gen. masc. sing. is altered; *vaxanda vind* (*vindi*, *vind*), *crecentis venti*, into *vaxandi vind*: the neut. *-a* is also usually changed into *-i*, e. g. *fall-anda forað* into *fall-andi forað* (*a stumbling-block*).

Remarks on the Indeclinable Adjectives. They were originally regular adjectives, which, though both definite and indefinite, had only the weak declension; and—perhaps in order to distinguish them from other adjectives in definite forms—they have lost all inflexion, and have no comparative or superlative; they vary between the forms *-i* and *-a*, *andvan-i* and *andvan-a*, originally expressing the distinction between masc., fem., and neut., but are, in fact, used without regard to gender, one MS. has *-a*, another *-i*, even in the same passage, e. g. *Mar*, 378; in mod. usage, *-a* is the current form. These indeclinable words (in the Dictionary simply marked 'adj.' or 'adj. indecl.') are very many, chiefly compound words, e. g. in *al-*, *ein-*, *hálf-*, *full-*, *frum-*, *sam-*, and for the latter part, *-vana*, *-geðja*, *-laga*, *-stola*, etc., e. g. *af-laga*, *sjálf-kræfa* (*-bjarga*, *-rúða*), *ein-hama*, *ein-mana*, *ein-staka*, *ein-skipa*, *ein-huga*, *sam-huga*, *sam-rúða*, *ör-vasa*, *full-tíða*, *mið-aldra*, *gjaf-vaxta*, *frum-vaxta*, *ham-stola*, *vit-stola*, *óð-fluga*, *flaum-ósa*, *al-verkja*, *al-bata*, *al-dauda*, *al-eyða*, *ú-skynja*, *eíð-rofa*, *fár-flóta*, *óða-mála*, *sund-orða*, *tvi-saga*, *hungr-morða*, *strú-dauda*, *afl-vana*, *mátt-vana*, *and-vana*, *hálf-vita*, *harð-brjósta*, *hand-lama*, *fót-lama*, *gagn-drepa*, *hall-oka*, *las-burða*: single words are few, *hlessa*, *hissa*, *klumsa*, *reisa*, *hugi*, *játsi*, *heitsi*, etc. In some cases it is difficult to say whether the word is to be taken for a substantive or indeclinable adjective, e. g. *eíð-rofi* or *eíð-rofa*, *harm-daufi*, *full-tíði*, *þing-logi*, *nasta-bræðra*.

Remarks on the Suffixed Article. This is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, and still remains in modern Danish and Swedish. It forms a double declension, with substantive and adjective forms in the same word; or rather it gives to a substantive the form of an adjective. The inflexive *-ar*, *-ir* represent different genders for substantive and for adjective, thus, *all-ir dag-ar*, *omnes dies*, masc., but *all-ar stund-ir*, *omnes horae*, fem. The same rule applies to the suffixed article, *draum-ar-nir*, but *tíðir-nar*. The nouns of the 2nd strong declension are so few that they scarcely affect this rule.

In very early times we may suppose that the Scandinavian language had no suffixed article; in the oldest poems it is rarely used; in old prose more rare than in modern prose; and at the present time the article is less used in Icel. than in any other living European language, and is dispensed with in endless cases, where others must use it; in solemn style it is used less than in conversational.

II. the declension of the suffixed article: **1.** the *b* is dropped throughout (inn, in, it).

2. the root vowel of the article is dropped, if the substantive ends with a vowel, and the final *n* + the inflexion is suffixed, e. g. *sólu-nni*, *tungu-nni*, for the vowel of the noun has always the preference.

β. so also after the plur. *-ar*, *-ir*, *-r*, e. g. *tíðir-nar*, *draum-ar-nir*, *vetr-nir*, *foetr-nir*; but not so after *-ar*, *-r* in gen. sing., e. g. *tíðar-innar*, *fótar-ins*, *hafnar-innar*, *bókar-innar* and *bækr-innar*, *roð BÍβλou*, whereby a distinction is kept between gen. sing. and nom. plur., e. g. *tíðar-innar temporis*, but *tíðir-nar tempora*. Icel. say, *móður-inni matris*, *systur-inni soror*; *i dóttur-inni filiae*, as also *móður-innar matris*, *systur-innar sororis*, *dóttur-innar filiae*; but contracted in *föður-num patri*, *bróður-num fratri*,—*föður-innar*, *bróður-innar* may occur in old writers, *Mar.*, but is seldom used.

γ. the masc. dat. *-i* is often dropped before the article, but kept if without the article, e. g. *draum'-num*, *saum'-num*, but *draumi*, *saumi*: it is difficult here to give a rule.

δ. the acc. sing. fem. is in old writers contracted in such words as, *sök-na* (*causam*), *ál-na* (*funem*), etc., mod. *sök-ina*, *ál-ina*, etc.

ε. the vowel of the article is also dropped in the dat. of strong masc., as *bekk-r* of the 2nd declension (without *-i*), thus, *reyk-num*, *bekk-num*, not *reyk-inum*, *bekk-inum*.

3. in dat. plur. the final *m* of the noun is dropped, *tíðu-num*,—an older form *tíðum-inum*, *temporibus*, occurs in early Swedish; this *-inum* is always in mod. usage sounded *-onum* (*mönn-onum*), as also in earlier rhyme, *Pass*, 9. 7.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL (1st and 2nd pers.) without gender.			PERSONAL (3rd pers.) with gender.			REFLEXIVE.	DEMONSTRATIVE (<i>sá, the, that; þessi, this</i>).								
			<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	ek þú	han-n	hon (hún)	þat	sín	sá (sjá)	sú (sjú)	þat	þessi	þessi	þetta	} common for both demonstratives		
	GEN.	mín þín	han-s	hen-nar	þess		þess	þeir-rar	þess	þessa	þessa-rar	þessa			
	DAT.	mér þér	hán-um	hen-ni	því		sér	þeim	þeir-ri	því	þess-um	þess-ari		þessu	
	ACC.	mik þik	han-u	han-a	þat		sik	þann	þá	þat	þenna	þessa		þetta	
DUAL.	NOM.	vit þit (it)													
	GEN.	okkar ykkar													
	DAT.	okkr ykkr													
	ACC.														
PLUR.	NOM.	vér þér (ér)	þei-r	þæ-r	þau	þess-ir	þess-ar	þessi	} common for both demonstratives						
	GEN.	vár yðar	þei-rra	in all genders	þau		þessa-ra	in all genders							
	DAT.	oss yðr	þei-m	in all genders	þau		þess-um	in all genders							
	ACC.		þú	þæ-r	þau		þess-a	þess-ar		þessi					

INTERROGATIVE.

	In plural sense ('who or which of many').			In dual sense ('who or which of two').			INDEFINITE (<i>one, some one</i>).			
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
SING.	NOM.	hver-r	hver	hver-t and hvat	hvár-r	hvár	hvár-t	nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t
	GEN.	hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s	hvár-s	hvár-rar	hvár-s	nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s
	DAT.	hver-jum	hver-ri	hver-ju	hvár-um	hvár-ri	hvár-u	nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u
	ACC.	hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t	hvár-n	hvár-a	hvár-t	nokkur-u	nokkur-a	nokku-t
PLUR.	NOM.	hver-ir	hver-jar	hver	hvár-ir	hvár-ar	hvár	nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur
	GEN.	hver-ra	in all genders		hvár-ra	in all genders		nokkur-ra	in all genders	
	DAT.	hver-jum	in all genders		hvár-um	in all genders		nokkur-um	in all genders	
	ACC.	hver-ja	hver-jar	hver	hvár-a	hvár-ar	hvár	nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur

NUMERALS (*two, both, three, four*).

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	tvei-r	tvær	tvau (tvö)	báð-ir	báð-ar	bœð-i	þrjú	þrjú	þrjú
GEN.	tve-ggja	in all genders		be-ggja	in all genders		þrjú-ggja	in all genders	
DAT.	tvei-m or tvei-mr	in all genders		báð-um	in all genders		þrjú-m or þrjú-mr	in all genders	
ACC.	tvá	tvær	tvau (tvö)	báð-a	báð-ar	bœð-i	þrjú	þrjú	þrjú

Other Pronouns: I. the demonstrative *hinn, hin, hitt* (*the other one*) is declined like the article, only the neut. sing. with *-tt*. II. the possessive pronouns are, 1. *minn, mín, mitt* (*meus*); *þinn, þín, þitt* (*tuus*): the reflex. *sinn, sín, sitt* (*suus*). 2. in dual sense; *okkar-r, okkur, okkat* (*noster*); *ykkar-r, ykkur, ykkat* (*vester*). 3. in plur. sense; *vár-r, vár, vart* (*noster*); *yðar-r, yður, yðar-t* (*vester*); declined as *nokkur*, but contracted, e. g. *yðir*. In mod. usage these possessives in plur. and dual sense are rare, and instead of them the gen. of the personal *okkar, ykkar, yðar* is used as indeclinable. III. for the pronouns *sami* (weak) *ídem, sjálfir* (*ipse, neinn* (né einn) *nullus, einhverr* *every one, sumr* *some, engi* *no one, annarr-hvár* *one of the two, alteruter, hvárgi* or *hvárigr* *neither of the two, neuter, hvár-tveggja* or *hvár-tveggi* *each, uterque* (the former part following the strong declension, the latter the weak), *þvílíkr* and *slíkr* *such, talis, hvílíkr* *as, qualis*: see the Dictionary. IV. as relatives the old language has only the particles *er* and *sem*, see the Dictionary, pp. 131, 132.

Remarks: I. personal and demonstrative; in the mod. language *ek* etc. have become *eg, mig, þig, sig, við, þið, vor*; and *hón* or *hon* has become *hún*:—in the neut. *þau* is sounded *þaug*, but seldom spelt so:—old writers often use *sjá* as a woman nom. for *masc.* and *fem.*, *sjá maðr, that maðr*, and *sjá kona, that woman*:—dat. *fem.* *þessi = þessari* is used in old writers:—dat. sing. *masc.* *þeim-a = þeim*, and dat. sing. neut. *því-sa* occur in old prose and poems; in Runes, *þansi = þenna*. 2. interrogative and indefinite; remains of an older declension are, *hvat, what* (still in full use); dat. *hveim* (*poët.* and *obsolete*); *hví, why*; *hve, how*, mod. also *hvers*; the mod. *hvaða* is curious, being indeclinable throughout:—old form *nekkverr* or *nakkverr* (*necquerr, naquarr* in the MSS.): in mod. usage *nokkur*, but contracted before a vowel, e. g. *nokkr-ir, nokkr-um*, etc.

Remarks on the Numerals: I. the cardinals; the first four are declined, *einn, tveir*, etc.: the rest indeclinable, *fimm, sex, sjau* (mod. *sjö*), *átta, níu, tíu, ellífu, tólf, þrettán, fjórtán, fimmtán, sextán, sjautján* (mod. *sautján*), *átján, níttján, tuttugu* (*twenty*), *tuttugu ok einn*, etc.—the decades first and then the smaller numbers: but with the even decades, from twenty onwards, the reverse is common in Icel.,—*einn og tuttugu* (*one and twenty*), ... *tíu og tuttugu* (*ten*

and twenty'), ... *níttján og tuttugu* (*nineteen and twenty*'), *fjörtíu* (*forty*), *einn og fjörtíu* (*one and forty*), and so on to sixty, then from sixty to eighty, from eighty to 'tenty' (*tíu-tíu = hundred*), from 'tenty' to a hundred (i. e. the gross hundred, 120). Icel. children in play, shepherds in counting their flocks, and fishermen in counting their catch are sure to reckon in this way. From forty and upwards the Danes say, *tre-sinds-tyve* (= *three times twenty = three score*) for 60, *fir-sinds-tyve* (= *four score*) for 80, and *halv treds* (= *three score minus a half score*) for 50, *halv fjerds* (= *four score minus a half score*) for 70, *balv fems* (= *half the fifth score, i. e. five score minus a half*) for 90; but not so in Sweden and Norway. The decades are in old writers treated as independent words, and declined, *þrjú tigi*, dat. *þremr tígum*, acc. *þrjú tigi*, with a following genitive, e. g. *fjóra tigi manna* (*quadraginta hominum*'), etc.; in mod. usage indeclinable, *þrjú-tíu, fjóru-tíu, fimm-tíu, sex-tíu, sjö-tíu, átta-tíu, níu-tíu, tíu-tíu* (*'ten ten'*), i. e. *one hundred*), but usually *hundrað*; both *hundrað* (*hundred*) and *þúsund* (*thousand*) are in old writers (and freq. in mod.) declined and followed by a genitive, e. g. *þúsund manna, tveim hundraðum skipa*. II. the ordinals; *fyrstr* (q. v.), *annarr* (q. v.): the rest only in the weak declension, *þriði*, gen. dat. acc. *þriðja*, plur. *þriðju* indecl.; *fjór-ði, fimm-tí, séttí, sjau-ði* (mod. *sjóun-ði*), *át-tí* (mod. *áttun-ði*), *niun-ði, tíun-ði, ellef-tí, tólf-tí, þrettán-ði, fjórtán-ði, ... tuttugu-asti* (*twentieth*), *þritug-asti, fertug-asti, ... níttug-asti, hun-drað-asti, ... þúsund-asti*. III. distributives (from 1 to 4; *ein-ir* (*singuli*), *tvenn-ir* (*bini*), *þrenn-ir* (*trini*), *ferm-ir* (*quaterni*)), all as regular adjectives. IV. multiplicatives, either *tve-nnr* (*duplex*), *þre-nnr* (*triplex*), *fer-n* (*quadruplex*); or with *-faldr*, *ein-faldr, tvau-faldr* (*twofold*), *þrjú-faldr, fer-faldr, ... átt-faldr, ní-faldr, tí-faldr, ... tvisug-faldr, þritug-faldr, ... hundrað-faldr, þúsund-faldr*, all regular adjectives. V. the adjectives in *-tugr* and *-ræðr*, denoting *aged, measuring*, for the decades, from twenty and upwards: *α. -tugr*, for the decades, from 20 to 70, *tví-tugr, þrjú-tugr, fer-tugr, fimm-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr*. *β. -ræðr*, for the decades, from 80 to 120, *átt-ræðr, ní-ræðr, tí-ræðr, tí-ræðr* (*centenarius*), *tólf-ræðr* (*numbering 120*), hence *tólf-rætt hundrað = 120*, and *tí-rætt hundrað = 100*. VI. numeral adverbs, *tvisvar = bis, þrýsvar = tris*: the rest formed by *sinni* or *sinnum, times*; *fjórum-sinnum, four times = quater*.

VERBS.

A. WEAK VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by adding a Termination : characterised by the final vowel of the pres. sing.

	1st Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>a</i> .		2nd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .		3rd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> is suppressed.		4th Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .				
INDIC. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-i	fylg-i	glæð	spyr	vak-i	dug-i		
	2.	boð-ar	kall-ar	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	glæð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	3.	boð-ar	kall-ar	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	glæð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	Plur.	1.	boð-um	kall-um	dœm-um	fylg-jum	glæð-jum	spyr-jum	vök-um	dug-um	
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	dœm-it	fylg-it	glæð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it	
		3.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	glæð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a	
	<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	dœm-da	fylg-da	glæð-da	spyr-ða	vak-ta	dug-ða	
		2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	dœm-dir	fylg-dir	glæð-dir	spyr-ðir	vak-tir	dug-ðir	
		3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glæð-di	spyr-ði	vak-ti	dug-ði	
		Plur.	1.	boð-uðum	köll-uðum	dœm-dum	fylg-dum	glöd-dum	spyr-ðum	vök-tum	dug-ðum
			2.	boð-uðut	köll-uðut	dœm-dut	fylg-dut	glöd-dut	spyr-ðut	vök-tuð	dug-ðut
			3.	boð-uðu	köll-uðu	dœm-du	fylg-du	glöd-du	spyr-ðu	vök-tu	dug-ðu
IMPERAT.		boð-a	kall-a	dœm	fylg	glæð	spyr	vak (vak-i)	dug (dug-i)		
SUBJ. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	glæð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a		
	2.	boð-ir	kall-ir	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	glæð-ir	spyr-ir	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	3.	boð-i	kall-i	dœm-i	fylg-i	glæð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i		
	Plur.	1.	boð-im	kall-im	dœm-im	fylg-im	glæð-im	spyr-im	vak-im	dug-im	
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	dœm-it	fylg-it	glæð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it	
		3.	boð-i	kall-i	dœm-i	fylg-i	glæð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i	
	<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	dœm-da	fylg-da	glæð-da	spyr-ða	vek-ta	dug-ða	
		2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	dœm-dir	fylg-dir	glæð-dir	spyr-ðir	vek-tir	dug-ðir	
		3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glæð-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dug-ði	
		Plur.	1.	boð-aðim	kall-aðim	dœm-dim	fylg-dim	glæð-dim	spyr-ðim	vek-tim	dug-ðim
			2.	boð-aðit	kall-aðit	dœm-dit	fylg-dit	glæð-dit	spyr-ðit	vek-tið	dug-ðit
			3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glæð-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dug-ði
INFIN.		boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	glæð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a		
PART. <i>Act.</i>		boð-andi	kall-andi	dœm-andi	fylg-jandi	glæð-jandi	spyr-jandi	vak-andi	dug-andi		
PART. <i>Pass. Masc.</i>		boð-aðr	kall-aðr	dœm-dr		glæð-dr	spyr-ðr	vak-tr			
	Fem.	boð-uð	köll-uð	dœm-d		glöd-d	spyr-ð	vök-t			
	Neut. or Supine	boða-t	kalla-t	dœm-t	fylg-t	glæt-t	spur-t	vaka-t	duga-t		

B. STRONG VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by changing the Root Vowel (as found in the Infin.)

	1st Class, change of radical <i>e</i> (<i>i</i>) into <i>a</i> , <i>u</i> .		2nd Class, <i>i</i> into <i>ei</i> , <i>i</i> .		3rd Class, <i>jó</i> into <i>au</i> , <i>u</i> .		4th Class, <i>a</i> into <i>ó</i> .		5th Class, <i>e</i> into <i>a</i> , <i>á</i> ; into <i>a</i> , <i>á</i> , <i>o</i> .		6th Class, <i>á</i> into <i>é</i> ; <i>au</i> into <i>jó</i> .	
INDIC. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	brenn	rís	býð	fer	gef	ber	græt	hleyp			
	2.	brenn-r	rís-s	býð-r	fer-r	gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleyp-r			
	3.	brenn-r	rís-s	býð-r	fer-r	gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleyp-r			
	Plur.	1.	brenn-um	rís-um	bjóð-um	fór-um	gef-um	ber-um	grát-um	hlaup-um		
		2.	brenn-it	rís-it	bjóð-it	far-it	gef-it	ber-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it		
		3.	brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a		
	<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	brann	reis	baud	fór	gaf	bar	grét	hljóp		
		2.	brann-t	reis-t	baut-t	fór-t	gaf-t	bar-t	grét-st	hljóp-t		
		3.	brann	reis	baud	fór	gaf	bar	grét	hljóp		
		Plur.	1.	brunn-um	rís-um	bud-um	fór-um	gáf-um	bár-um	grét-um	hljóp-um	
			2.	brunn-ut	rís-ut	bud-ut	fór-ut	gáf-ut	bár-ut	grét-uð	hljóp-ut	
			3.	brunn-u	rís-u	bud-u	fór-u	gáf-u	bár-u	grét-u	hljóp-u	
IMPERAT.		brenn	rís	bjóð	far	gef	ber	grát	hlaup			
SUBJ. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a			
	2.	brenn-ir	rís-ir	bjóð-ir	far-ir	gef-ir	ber-ir	grát-ir	hlaup-ir			
	3.	brenn-i	rís-i	bjóð-i	far-i	gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i			
	Plur.	1.	brenn-im	rís-im	bjóð-im	far-im	gef-im	ber-im	grát-im	hlaup-im		
		2.	brenn-it	rís-it	bjóð-it	far-it	gef-it	ber-it	grát-ir	hlaup-it		
		3.	brenn-i	rís-i	bjóð-i	far-i	gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i		
	<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	brynn-i	rís-a	býð-a	feer-a	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-a	hlyp-a		
		2.	brynn-ir	rís-ir	býð-ir	feer-ir	gæf-ir	bær-ir	grét-ir	hlyp-ir		
		3.	brynn-i	rís-i	býð-i	feer-i	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i		
		Plur.	1.	brynn-im	rís-im	býð-im	feer-im	gæf-im	bær-im	grét-im	hlyp-im	
			2.	brynn-it	rís-it	býð-it	feer-it	gæf-it	bær-it	grét-ið	hlyp-it	
			3.	brynn-i	rís-i	býð-i	feer-i	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i	
INFIN.		brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a			
PART. <i>Act.</i>		brenn-andi	rís-andi	bjóð-andi	far-andi	gef-andi	ber-andi	grát-andi	hlaup-andi			
PART. <i>Pass. Masc.</i>		brunn-inn	rís-inn	boð-inn	far-inn	gef-inn	bor-inn	grát-inn	hlaup-inn			
	Fem.	brunn-in	rís-in	boð-in	far-in	gef-in	bor-in	grát-in	hlaup-in			
	Neut. or Supine	brunn-it	rís-it	boð-it	far-it	gef-it	bor-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it			

C. IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1.	em	Pret. var (vas)	IMPERAT. ver (ver-tu)	SUBJ. Pres. só	Pret. vær-a	INFIN. ver-a	PART. Pass. ver-it		
	2.	er-t	var-t						sé-r	vær-ir
Plur.	3.	er (es)	var (vas)	verit (estote)	sé-m	vær-im	þurf-u	unn-a		
	1.	er-um	vár-um						sé-t	vær-it
	2.	er-ut	vár-ut						sé	vær-i
	3.	er-u	vár-u							

TEN VERBS WITH PRESENT IN PRETERITE FORM.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1.	á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun (mon)	man	þarf	ann	veit
	2.	á-tt	kná-tt	má-tt	skal-t	kann-t	mun-t	man-t	þarf-t	ann-t	veit-t
Plur.	3.	á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun	man	þarf	ann	veit
	1.	eig-um	kneg-um	meg-um	skul-um	kunn-um	mun-um	mun-um	þurf-um	unn-um	vit-um
	2.	eig-ut	kneg-ut	meg-ut	skul-ut	kunn-ut	mun-ut	mun-it	þurf-ut	unn-it	vit-uð
Pret. Sing.	3.	eig-u	kneg-u	meg-u	skul-u	kunn-u	mun-u	mun-a	þurf-u	unn-a	vit-u
	1.	á-tta	kná-tta	má-tta		kunn-a	mun-da	mun-da	þurf-ta	unn-a	vis-sa
		as regular weak verbs									
IMPERAT.		eig				kunn		mun		unn vit	
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1.	eig-a		meg-a		skul-a		kunn-a		mun-a	
		as regular weak verbs									
Pret. Sing.	1.	ætt-a	knætt-a	mætt-a	skyl-da	kynn-a	møn-da	myn-da	þyrf-ta	ynn-a	vis-sa
		as regular weak verbs									
INFIN. Pres. Pret.		eig-a		meg-a		skul-u		kunn-a		mun-u	
						skyl-du		mun-du			
PART. Act.		eig-andi		meg-andi		kunn-andi		mun-andi		þurf-andi	
PART. Pass. Neut.		á-tt		má-tt		kunn-at		mun-at		þurf-t	
										unn-t vit-að	

NINE VERBS WITH THE PRETERITE IN -ra (-li).

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	3.	rœ-r	grœ-r	sæ-r	gný-r	sný-r	fry's-s	ky's-s	slæ-r	veld-r
	Plur.	3.	ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	fnjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
Pret. Sing.	3.	rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	ol-li
	(or re-ri)	gre-ri	gre-ri	se-ri	gne-ri	sne-ri	fre-ri	ke-ri	sle-ri)	
IMPERAT.		ró	gró	sá	gnú	snú	fnjós	kjós	slá	vald
SUBJ. Pret. Sing.	3.	rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	yll-i
INFIN.		ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	fnjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
PART. Pass.		ró-inn	gró-inn	sá-inn	gnú-inn	snú-inn	fros-inn	kos-inn	sleg-inn	vald-it

D. VERBS WITH THE REFLEXIVE OR RECIPROCAL SUFFIX -sk, -z, -st (-mk).

		Present.		Preterite.		Present.		Preterite.		
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	1.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézsk	léti-sk	
	2.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézsk	léti-sk	
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézsk	léti-sk	
Plur.	1.	köllu-mk	kalli-mk	kölluðu-mk	kallaði-mk	látu-mk	láti-mk	létu-mk	léti-mk	
	2.	kalli-zk	kalli-zk	kölluðu-zk	kallaði-zk	láti-zk	láti-zk	létu-zk	léti-zk	
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kölluðu-sk	kallaði-sk	láta-sk	láti-sk	létu-sk	léti-sk	
PART. Pass. Neut.		kalla-zk, láti-zk, (glað-zk, gefi-zk, bori-zk,) etc.								

E. VERBS WITH THE NEGATIVE SUFFIX.

INDIC.	Sing.	Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.	
		1.	em-k-at	var-k-at (vask-at)	skal-k-át	skyldi-t	mon-k-a	mundi-t	hyk-k-at	átti-g-a
		2.	ert-at-tu	vart-at-tu	skalt-at-tu	skyldir-a	mont-at-tu	mundir-a	hyggr-at	áttir-a
		3.	er-at (es-at)	var-at (vas-at)	skal-at	skyldi-t	mon-at	mundi-t	hyggr-at	átti-t
	Plur.	3.	eru-t	váru-t	skulu-t	skyldu-t	monu-t	mundi-t	hyggja-t	áttu-t

IMPERAT. ver-at-tu (be not thou!), lát-at-tu (let not thou!), grát-at-tu (weep not thou!), etc.

WEAK VERBS.

Remarks on the 1st Conjugation. To this belong four or five hundred simple verbs, which in the Dictionary are marked 'a', i. e. pret. -aði; they are,

I. verbs with a primitive root vowel, *a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú* (except a few which are placed in the 4th conjugation), e. g. tala, baga, haga, skaða, baka, stama, bana, svara, rasa, tapa, hvata, rata, hata, glata, launa, fagna, banna, safna, anda, varna, starfa, stöða, loga, loka, losa, rota, hóta, róma, hljóða, sópa: verbs with *i* as root vowel, esp. if before a single consonant, fríða, skrífa, kvika, lima, lina, skipa, hita, kvista; some with *í, ei, leita, reika, eisa, geisa, smíða, líka, etc.*

II. derivatives, 1. in -na, inchoative verbs, daf-na, kaf-na, harð-na, vak-na, blá-na, grá-na, fit-na, hvít-na, vis-na, los-na, roð-na, brot-na, bólg-na, fül-na, fú-na, dök-na, ves-na, tré-na, (a hundred words or more.) 2. in -ga, from adj. -igr, chiefly in a causal sense, to make so and so, about a score of words, auð-ga, blöð-ga, móð-ga, göf-ga, hel-ga, líf-ga, nauð-ga, saur-ga, fjöl-ga, frjóv-ga, vin-gast, hold-gast, synd-ga, kván-gask, hýr-ga, þýf-ga: in -ka, denoting to become or make so and so, hæ-kka, læ-kka, snæ-kka, fæ-kka, græn-kka, væn-kast, dýp-kka, rým-kka, mjó-kka, breið-kka, sein-kka, víð-kka, miu-kka, blíð-kka, þur-kka, ið-kka, tíð-kka, þræl-kka, which follow the 1st conjugation without regard to root vowel.

3. in -sa, iteratives, glep-sa, hrif-sa, taf-sa, hram-sa, kjam-sa, ryg-sa, king-sa, ving-sa, flak-sa, flang-sa, vind-sa, kal-sa; with these may be reckoned hug-sa (*cogitare*), hrein-sa; (these words also are few.) 4. in -ja, a few words (perhaps thirty), vöð-ja, steð-ja, stef-ja, egg-ja, gnegg-ja, hrekk-ja, bel-ja, em-ja, gren-ja, sker-ja, ið-ja, kvíð-ja, rif-ja, gil-ja, fit-ja, vit-ja, klyf-ja, syf-ja, lyf-ja, byr-ja, bryn-ja, skyn-ja, syn-ja, dys-ja, flysj-ja, bryt-ja, á-ný-ja.

5. in -va, bölv-va, mölv-va, göt-va, ör-va, etc., (a few words.) 6. in -la, a kind of diminutive, but rare, ding-la (*to dangle*), hönd-la (*captare*), hvarf-la, söng-la (*to sing between the teeth*), skjút-la, væt-la (*to drip, ooze*), sving-la, trít-la, skurt-la (*to make a slight cut*), fip-la, rup-la, hnup-la, grip-la, jap-la (*to clasp, mumble with the teeth*), tönn-last, gut-la, brut-la, æx-la, etc. 7. in -ra, klif-ra, halt-ra, hlið-ra, (a few words, some of which are conversational.)

Remarks on the 2nd Conjugation. To this belong several hundred words, which in the Dictionary are marked variously 'd, ð, dd, t, tt,' according to the final root consonant; in words like fæða, reiða, the pret. are fœd-di, reid-di; so beita, bæta, pret. beit-ti, bætt-ti: the *d* becomes *ð* after a soft root consonant or a vowel, e. g. ræg-ja, ræg-ði; svœf-a, svœf-ði, etc.: it becomes *t* after hard consonants, or *s*, reis-a, reis-ti; leys-a, leys-ti, cp. introduction to letter D, p. 93 (C. III): it is dropped and cannot be sounded in words like skept-a, hept-a, frétta, gæld-a, send-a, lend-a, ert-a, pret. skept-i, frétt-i, send-i, lend-i, ert-i: in mod. usage a root *d* may even be changed into *t*; Icel. often say, hert-i, ent-i, lent-i, synt-i, from herð-a, end-a, lend-a, synd-a: in words with a double final consonant it is common to drop one, thus kyss-a, kys-ti; þerr-a, þer-ði; but *ll* and *nn* are more often (and properly) retained, as fell-ð, fell-t, kenn-ð, kenn-t, from fell-a, kenn-a, better than fel-ði, fel-t, ken-ði, ken-t.

II. To this conjugation belong chiefly derivative verbs with a changed vowel in the root, *e, ey, ý, æ, ø*, e. g. brenna (*to make burn*), kenna (*to teach*), gleyma, dreyma, bæta, græta, græða, hýsa, lýsa, (several hundred words.) In earlier times (in Gothic) these words had a characteristic *j* and a primitive vowel, e. g. Goth. *döm-jan, haus-jan*, = Icel. *dœm-a, heyr-a*; this *j* has in Icel. been preserved in verbs with a short root vowel and a single final consonant (see the 3rd conjugation); but in verbs with a diphthong or long vowel only if the final be *g* or *k*, or if they end in a vowel, e. g. blekk-ja, drekk-ja, sekk-ja, rekk-ja, þekk-ja, telg-ja, velg-ja, cng-ja, deug-ja, leng-ja, feyk-ja, teyg-ja, heyg-ja, beyg-ja, sleik-ja, steik-ja, rik-ja, berg-ja, presk-ja, bæg-ja, hœg-ja, læg-ja, væg-ja, stygg-ja, drýg-ja, byrg-ja, syrg-ja, rýja, etc., (about a hundred words, see the Dictionary): fylgja is a specimen of these verbs. A few verbs which now have *-ja* had in olden times *-va*, e. g. bygg-va, styrk-va, stygg-va, hrygg-va are older forms than bygg-ja, styrk-ja, hrygg-ja. Many verbs with *í, ei* as root vowel belong to this conjugation, not only derivatives, as leiða, reisa, beita, from the strong verbs líða, rísa, bíta; but also other words, as beina, greina, deila, gliúna, tína, níta: also verbs with *i* before a double consonant, as spilla, villa, dimma, inna, ginna, sinna, dirfa, firra, miissa, hitta, flúmta, skipta, gista, hrista, and many others. Monosyllables as má, brá, spá, strá, fú (*pingere*), gljá, kljá, þjá, hrjá, tjá, etc. are contracted, but, in spite of the root vowel, belong to this conjugation.

Remarks on the 3rd Conjugation. To this belong about ninety words: 1. about fifty verbs with *e* (*a*) for the root vowel, gleð-ja, kveð-ja, bleð-ja, seð-ja, sked-ja (obsolete), teð-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, svef-ja, tef-ja, vef-ja, seg-ja, þeg-ja, hrek-ja, klek-ja, rek-ja, vek-ja, þek-ja, dvel-ja, kvel-ja, sel-ja, tel-ja, vel-ja, frem-ja, grem-ja, hem-ja, krem-ja, lem-ja, sem-ja, tem-ja, spen-ja, þen-ja, ven-ja, glep-ja, lep-ja,

skep-ja, ber-ja, er-ja, fer-ja, mer-ja, ver-ja (*defendere*), ver-ja (*induere*), et-ja, flet-ja, hvet-ja, let-ja, met-ja, set-ja, legg-ja, pret. bag-ði (obsolete, vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, þil-ja, vil-ja. 2. about thirty verbs with *y* (*u*) for the root vowel, bryð-ja, gnyð-ja, ryð-ja, snyð-ja (obsolete), styð-ja, hygg-ja, ygg-ja, tygg-ja (mod., but old usage strong), kryf-ja, lyk-ja, byl-ja, dyl-ja, hyl-ja, myl-ja, þyl-ja, gylm-ja, rym-ja, ym-ja, þym-ja (obsolete), dyn-ja, dryn-ja, hryn-ja, styn-ja, smyr-ja, spyr-ja, þyr-ja (obsolete), fyr-va, pret. bus-ti (obsolete), pret. þus-ti, flyt-ja.

3. a few verbs with long root vowel, hey-ja, þrey-ja, dy-ja, fly-ja, gny-ja, kný-ja, hly-ja, lý-ja, ty-ja, which have monosyllabic pres. indic. hey-r, dy-r, fly-r, and change even the vowel in pret., há-ði (*gessit*), dú-ði, knú-ði; and in mod. usage also flú-ði, hlú-ði, lú-ði, but fly-ði, etc. in old writers: —sel-ja and set-ja have unchanged pret. sel-di, set-ti; skil-ja has skil-di; vil-ja, vil-di, part. vil-jat; seg-ja and þeg-ja a bisyllabic pres. seg-i, þeg-i.

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a.* the vowel change in pret. indic. (glad-di, spur-ði). *β.* the vowel in pret. subj. (gleð-di, spyr-ði). *γ.* the monosyllabic pres. indic. sing. (gleð, spyr). 2. the *j* as characteristic; only fyrra, an obsolete word, has *v*.

2. a participle passive in -iðr is used in some of these verbs by old writers, especially poets, viz. a bisyllabic form, as kraf-iðr, vaf-iðr, vak-iðr, tal-iðr, bar-iðr, hul-iðr, val-iðr, var-iðr, tam-iðr, lag-iðr, skil-iðr, þil-iðr, fem. bar-ið . . . lag-ið, neut. bar-it . . . lag-it (see Lex. Poët.): this -iðr was in later times changed into -inn in imitation of the strong verbs, which however is only used in about thirty-four verbs (a third of the whole number), viz. kraf-inn, kaf-inn, taf-inn, vaf-inn, hrak-inn, klak-inn, rak-inn, vak-inn, þak-inn, dval-inn, kval-inn, tal-inn, val-inn, fram-inn, ham-inn, kram-inn, lam-inn, sam-inn, tam-inn, þan-inn, van-inn, bar-inn, mar-inn, var-inn, skil-inn, krunn-inn, dul-inn, hul-inn, mul-inn, þul-inn, hrun-inn, knú-inn, flú-inn, lú-inn (in old writers, kný-iðr, fly-iðr),—almost the same words in which the ancients had -iðr: these forms begin to occur in MSS. of the 13th or 14th century, e. g. dulin, Fb. i. 12, Fs. 97 (Arna-Magn. 132); þilinn, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; barin, Ld. 152, (both from Arna-Magn. 132); as a provincialism it is still older, and frequently occurs in an old vellum MS. of Mar. S. (Arna-Magn. 655), Unger's Edit.; framinn, Mar. 449; laginn, 465, 484, 491; valin, 446; skilinn, 326; laminn, 637; saminn, 491; vaninn, 398; barinn, 619; lagin, 633.

This -inn must not be confounded with the participles of the strong conjugation; for, *a.* in this weak -inn the *n* disappears in the adjectival inflexion, e. g. plur. taldir, never talnir, whereas fallinn makes fallnir. *β.* the weak nom. remains beside that in -inn, e. g. hul-inn and hul-ðr, þak-inn and þak-tr, vak-inn and vak-tr, flú-inn and flú-ðr. *γ.* the inflexive -inn can never be used in the other words of this conjugation, e. g. glad-ðr, never glad-inn; spur-ðr, never spur-inn; skap-tr, never skap-inn. Some have no participle, as bleðja, metja, bylja, glymja, etc.

Remarks on the 4th Conjugation. To this belong only a few verbs (thirty or upwards), but some of them are among the chief verbs of the language, hafa, lafa, vaka, gana, gapa, mara, spara, stara, bjara, blaka, flaka, blasa, þrasa, kúra, stúra, lífa, loða, þola, skalla, tolla, þora, brosa, duga, luma, una, trúa, grúfa, ugga: in -ja, þegja, segja, æja (áði), vilja (see above); under this also come sökja, pret. sótti; yrk-ja, pret. orti; þykkja, pret. þótti; a pret. þátti from þekkja is obsolete and poet. —and to these may be added the weak preterites of the verbs with strong preterite in present sense, vissi, átti, mátti, knátti, kunni, mundi, undi, skyldi; as also verbs such as göra, old pres. gör-r, mod. göri; ljá (*to lend*), old pres. lé-r, mod. ljæ-r; ná, pres. nái, mod. næ, gá, q. v.

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a.* the root vowel, according to which we should expect them to follow the 1st conjugation, whereas they all have the characteristic *i* of the second. *β.* in about twenty words the pret. subj. is formed by vowel change from pret. indic., viz. hefði, vekti, sperði, þyldi, þyrði, dygði, tyllði, myndi, yndi, tryði, næði, gæði, segði, þegði, from pret. indic. höfðu, dugðu, . . . trúðu, náðu, gáðu; as also ætti, mætti, knætti, þyrfti, kynni, from pret. indic. áttu, máttu, knáttu, þyrftu, kunnu; þætti, sækti, yrkti, from þóttu, sóttu, orktu; keypti from kaupa (*emere*) is pret. subj. with the sense of pret. indic. *γ.* some have part. pass. in -at (-að) like the 1st conjugation, vak-at, spar-at (in old writers also spart), blak-at, blas-at, loð-at, lif-at, toll-at, bros-at, dug-at, un-at, trú-at, pag-at (from þegja), sag-at (from segja, instead of sagt) occurs in Merl. Spá; haf-at=haft, Vsp. 16; þol-at, þor-at are now the only forms, but þolt, þort also occur in old writers; vilj-at from vilja, but vilt seems older, cp. also mun-at, vit-at, kunn-at.

2. the sole remains of a bisyllabic imperat. in -i (answering to the 1st conjugation in -a) are the old imperatives vak-i! gap-i! dug-i! lum-i! ugg-i! un-i! see these words; in mod. usage the sole instance left is þeg-i (*acee*) or þegi-ðu! Many of the rest might, but for the primitive root vowel, well be counted as regular verbs of the 2nd conjugation. This conjugation seems to answer most nearly to the 3rd Gothic conjugation of Grimm.

STRONG VERBS.

A List of the Strong Verbs:

I. to the 1st class belong

about fifty words, finna (fann, fundu, fundit), spinna, spirna, svimma (obsolete), vinna (vann, unnu, unnit), binda (batt, bundu), hrinda (hratt, hrundu), vinda (vatt, undu), springa (sprakk, sprungu), stinga (stakk, stungu), brenna, renna, drekka, bregða (brá, brugðu), bresta, bella, gnella, smella, skreppa, sleppa, serða, snerta, gnesta, detta, spretta, svella, vella, svelta, velta, hverfa, sverfa, þverra, verpa, verða: with the root vowel *e* resolved into *ja*, gjalda (galt, guldu), gjalla, skjalla, bjarga, skjálfa, hjálpa (halp, hulpu, hölpinn): with characteristic *j* or *v*, hrökkva (hrökk, hrukku), klökkva, stökkva, slöngva, þröngva, svelgja, tyggja, hnöggva (defect.), syngja. ☞ All those with *n*, *g*, *k* for final have *u* in part. pass., fundit, bundit, stungit, brunnit, drukkit, brugðit, þrungit, tuggit, sungit; they have also *i* for root vowel in infin., finna, etc., which is weakened into *e* in bregða, drekka, brenna, renna,—bríðða, drikkja, brinna, rinna are the older forms, which even occur in old poets: the rest have *o* in part., oltinn, sloppinn, snortinn, brostinn, dottinn, goldinn, hólpin, . . . hrokkinn, stokkinn, sokkinn, sólginn: those with initial *v* drop it before *u*, *o*, *y*, svella, sulu, sylli, sollinn; . . . verða, urðu, yrði, orðinn; vinna, unnu, ynni, uninn.

II. to the 2nd class belong about forty words, bíða,

kvíða, líða (*pati*), líða (*labi*), ríða (*equitare*), ríða (*ungere*), ríða (qs. vriða, *nectere*), síða, skríða, sníða, sviða, drífa, hrífa, klífa, rífa, svífa, þrífa, dvína (defect.), fína, hrína, hvína, skína, grípa, svípa (defect.), físa, rísa, bíta, drita, hníta (defect.), líta, ríta, rísta, skíta, slíta, hníga, míga, síga, stíga: with characteristic *j*, blík-ja, svík-ja, vík-ja. ☞ Those with final *g* have also *e* in pret., e. g. hneig and hne; steig and sté; also vék and veik from víkja, but these forms are later.

III. to the 3rd class belong about thirty-six words, bjóða, hnjóða, hrjóða (*desolare*), rjóða, sjóða, frjósa, gjósa, hnjósa (defect.), hrjósa (defect.), kjósa, ljósa, brjóta, fljóta, gjóta, hljóta, hrjóta (*cadere*), hrjóta (*stertere*), njóta, skjóta, þjóta, þrjóta:—those with final *f*, *þ*, *g*, *k*, have *ju* in infin., which seems older, kljúfa, krjúfa, rjúfa, drjúpa, krjúpa, fljúga, ljúga, sjúga, smjúga, fjúka, rjúka, strjúka: with eliminated *j*, súpa, lúka (and ljúka), lúta, hnúfa, amputare (defect.) ☞ Those with final *g* have also an obsolete pret. in *ó* (fló, ló, smó, só), but usually and in mod. usage regular, flaug, etc.: frjósa and kjósa have a double pret., a regular fraus, hnaus, and irregular fróri, kóri.

IV. to the 4th class belong twenty-six words, hláða, vaða (óð, vaðit), vaxa (óx, vaxit), standa (stöð, staðit), grafa, skafa, ala, gala, kala, mala, skapa, fara, draga, gnaga (defect.), aka, skaka, taka: contracted in infin., flá, slá, þvá (qs. flaga, slaga): infin. with characteristic *j*, dey-ja, gey-ja, hef-ja, hlæ-ja (hló, hlögu), kleg-ja (defect.), sver-ja (sór, svarit). ☞ The verbs with final *g* and *k*, either contracted or not, have *e* in part. pass., dreg-it, ek-it, skek-it, fleg-it, sleg-it, þveg-it, hleg-it; deyja has dá-it.

V. the 5th class falls into two divisions: 1. twenty words, kveða, veða (vá, vágu), fregna (frá, frágu, fregit), gefa, leka, reka (*persequi*), reka (qs. vrcka, *ulcisci*), drepa, vera (vesa), lesa, eta, feta, freta, geta, meta: infin. with characteristic *j*, bið-ja, ligg-ja (lá, lágu, legit), þigg-ja (þá, þágu, þegit), sit-ja, sjá (sá, séð).

2. nine irregular words, all having *o* in part. pass., vefa (óf, ófu, ofit), fela (fal, fálu, fölgit), stela (skal, stólu, stólit), nema (nam, námu, numit), bera, skera (skar, skáru, skárit), tróða (trað, tráðu, tróðit), sofa (svaf, sváfu, sofit), koma (kom, kómu or kvámu, komit). In placing these words here we follow the preterite; according to the participle they might be put in the 1st class. Grimm makes a separate class of them; but for that they are too few in number and too similar in inflexion to the 1st and 5th class.

VI. the 6th class, originally reduplicated verbs, many of which are still such in Gothic: 1. with *e* in pret., falda, halda, falla, blanda, ganga (gökk, gengu, gengit), hanga (hékk, hengu, hangit), fá (fékk, fengu, fengit), ráða, blása, gráta, láta, heita (hét, heittinn), leika (lék, leikinn), blóta (q. v.) 2. the verbs auka, ausa, hlaupa, búa (q. v.), höggva (hjó, hjoggu, höggit), spý-ja (spjó, spúit); defect. bauta (p. 54).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Verb Substantive properly belongs to the 5th class of strong verbs; older forms are, pres. es, pret. vas, vas-t, vas, infin. vesa, imperat. vesi, ves-tu, which forms are used in old poets and in the very oldest MSS. (cp. Engl. was); er, var, vera, etc. are the mod. forms; er (*sum*) is mod. instead of em, which latter however is still used in the N. T. and often in sacred writings, hymns, etc.; mod. Dan. and Swed. also have er, so that the Engl. alone has preserved the true old form (*am*): the Engl. plur. *are* is not Saxon but Scandin.-Engl., and is not used even by Chaucer.

Verbs with Present in Preterite Form: the first three belong, although irregularly, to the 5th strong class, the next six (skal, . . . ann) to the 1st class, and veit to the 2nd. The plur. 2nd pers. munit, unnit, and 3rd pers. munna, unna, which are used in old

writings, shew that at early times this verb began to confuse the preterite with the present forms; in mod. usage this is carried farther, and Icel. say, eigit and eiga, megíð and mega, kunníð and kunna, þurfið and þurfa, vitið and vita; but the *-u* is still preserved in skulud and skulu, munud and munu. Icel. distinguish between munu (*μέλλουσι*) and muna (*meminerunt*).

II. the infinitives skulu, munu are properly preterite infinitive forms; whereas in the rest of these verbs the *-u* changed into *-a*, eiga, vita, etc.: another preterite infinitive (weak) is preserved in skyl-du and myn-dn, which are the sole preterite infinitive forms that have been preserved in prose. ☞ In old poetry there are about twenty instances of an obsolete pret. infinitive, which conforms to 3rd pers. plur. pret. indic., just as the pres. infin. to the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic.; especially in acc. with infin., hygg þá stóðu (*credo illas stetitisse*), fóru (*ivisse*), kómu (*venisse*), flyðu (*fugisse*), etc., vide Lex. Poët., all of them obsolete and seldom used in prose, e. g. vildo (*voluisse*), Mork. 168, l. 20; only skyldu, myndu are frequent in the Sagas and are used even to the present day.

III. the preterites are formed by inflexion and are weak; exceptional however are kunna, unna, vissa, being without *d* or *t*; in mod. usage Icel. say, unnti (*amavit*), making a regular weak preterite of it, which form occurs even in Fb. iii. 469; but we cannot say kunn-ti instead of kun-ni.

The Verbs with the Preterite in *-ra*: these verbs are properly strong verbs, and are so in kindred languages (A. S., O. H. G., Goth.). The pret. form is difficult to explain; a reduplication might explain the verbs having initial *r* or *s* before the root vowel, róa, gróa, frjósa, and sá (sö-ri being qs. sö-si); and would even do for slá, snúa: but gnúa, kjósa remain unexplained, unless we admit that they have been formed by analogy with the others, as also valda (ollí, qs. vo-volti). ☞ Kjósa, frjósa usually follow the 3rd strong class (pret. kaus, fraus), and slá the 4th; sleri only occurs a few times in old writers; sá has in mod. sense become a regular weak verb (sá, sá-ða, sá-ð).

General Remarks on the Strong and the Irregular Verbs:

These verbs all together amount to about two hundred and twenty, but in the course of time some of them have become weak, and even in old writers are so used: a. changed into the 1st weak conjugation, bjarga, hjálpa, feta, freta, fregna, rita (from ríta), blíka (from blíkja), dvína, klífa (from klífa), svípa (from svípa), gala, mala, aka, skapa, falda, blanda, blóta, klegja. β. into the 2nd weak conjugation, snerta, slöngva, þröngva, rísta, svelgja, sá (*serere*). γ. into the 3rd weak conjugation, fela, tyggja, þvá,—in all about twenty-six verbs. If we add half a score of words which are obsolete and defective, or were so even in olden times, there remain not quite two hundred strong verbs in full use. We may add fragmentary verbs, of which only the part. pass. remains; and to this class we may assign the participial adjectives, bólginn (*inflatus*), toginn (*ductus*, Germ. *gezogen*), dofinn, boginn, hroðinn (*picus*), snodinn, rotinn, hokinn, fúinn, líunn, auðinn, snivinn (*υφόμενος* obsolete and poet.), belonging chiefly to the 1st and 2nd class, and perhaps many besides. Grimm reckons that in all the Teutonic languages together there are about four hundred and fifty strong verbs, whole or fragmentary; but no single dialect has much more than half of that number. These verbs belong to the earliest formation of words; they are decreasing, as no new strong verbs are ever spontaneously formed, whereas the old die out or gradually take the weak forms. So also wrecks of strong verbs are found here and there, and even modern languages have by chance preserved words lost elsewhere, thus vrungru (*torserunt*) is an ἄπ. λεγ. in one of the oldest Icel. poets; but in this case the English supplies the loss, as *wring*, *wrung* (whence *wrong*, prop. = *wry*, opp. to *right*) are common enough. Most of the important words of the language belong to the strong conjugation, and many of them are treated at great length in the Dictionary; whereas only a few of the great verbs, such as góra, haða, belong to the weak conjugation, so that the strong conjugation has an importance far beyond the number of its verbs.

II. the formation of tenses in the strong verbs is plain enough, a. the chief tenses, the pret. in sing. and plur., the infin. and part. pass., are formed by way of ablaut (see p. xxix), from which β. the secondary tenses are formed by way of umlaut (see p. xxviii), viz. the pres. sing. indic. from infin., e. g. býð (*jubeo*) from bjóða (*jubere*); stend (*sto*) from standa (*stare*); el (*alo*) from ala (*alere*); græt (*fleo*) from gráta (*flere*), etc.: in plur. the unchanged root vowel returns, bjóðum (*jubemus*); stöndum (*stamus*); öllum (*alimus*); grátum (*flemus*). γ. in the same way the pret. subj. is formed from pret. plur. indic., e. g. byða (*juberem*) from buðu (*jusserunt*); eða (*alerem*) from ölu (*aluerunt*); brynna (*urerem*) from brunnu (*usserunt*); bæra (*ferrem*) from báru (*tulerunt*), etc. ☞ The characteristic *j* and *v* reappear in pres. indic. plur.; thus, from sitja (*sedere*), pres. sing. sit (*sedeo*), but sitja (*sedenit*); from höggva (*caedere*), högg (*caedo*), but höggva (*caedunt*): in pres. subj. the *j* and *v* are kept through the sing., as sitja (*sedeam*), höggva (*caedam*), etc. III. the weak verbs are formed upon a later and quite different principle, viz. by suffixing the

auxiliary verb *to do*, in a (reduplicated?) form *ded* or *did*, whence the mod. Engl. *deed*, Germ. *that*, Icel. *dúð*; thus *heyr-ð-a = I bear-d or bear did I*. This is precisely analogous to the suffixing of the article, only that the verbal suffixed preterite is much older (centuries older than Ulfilas), and is common to all Teutonic languages, ancient and modern; whereas the suffixed article is of later date and is limited to the Scandinavian branch. There probably was a time when the preterite of weak verbs was expressed by a detached auxiliary *did*, as was common in the English of former days and still remains to a certain extent. The other tenses, future and pluperfect, are still expressed by auxiliaries (mun, skal, vil, hafa); *ek mun ganga, íbo; ek hefci gengit, ivi; ek hafða gengit, iveram*. In mod. Icel. pres. indic. is used in future sense (as in Gothic and to some extent in Engl.); as, *ham kemr aldreí, he will never come; hann kemr á morgun, he comes (i. e. will come) to-morrow*. The auxiliary verb *mun* is chiefly used in writing; in conversation it sounds stiff and affected: again, *skal* denotes necessity or obligation, e. g. in a reply, *eg skal gera þáð*.

Modern Changes: generally these are very few, for special cases see above and the single verbs in the Dictionary. There are two things chiefly to be noted:

1. the 1st pers. -a, in pret. indic. as well as in pres. and pret. subj., is changed into -i, *boðaði = boðaða (nuntí-avi), hefði = hefða (babberem), hafi = hafa (babeam)*. These mod. forms began to appear in MSS. even of the 13th century; but the old form still remains in some words in southern Icel., see the Dictionary, p. 2, introduction to letter A (signif. C). 2. the plur. forms of the subj. -im, -it, -i are in most cases changed into -um, -ut, -u, and conform to the indic., thus *tölum (loqueremur)* instead of *taladim; tölum (loquanur)* instead of *talim*; but wherever the subj. is formed by vowel change it remains, thus *hefðum (babberemus)* instead of the old *hefðim; værum (essemus)* instead of *værim* (in indic. *höfðum, várum*); as also *hafði (babui)*, but *hefði (babberem)*, so that in this case distinction is kept up between indic. and subj. But the old subj. inflexion -i is still sounded in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in many dissyllabic words, e. g. *værið (essetis), væri (essent)* are quite as freq. as *væruð, værum*, whereas in the 1st pers. plur. Icel. say *værum (essemus)*, never *værim*.

3. in 2nd pers. sing. pret. indic. of strong verbs, s has been inserted throughout, thus, *brann-st (ussisti), fann-st (invenisti), kom-st (venisti), hljóp-st (cucurrísti), var-st (fuisti), bjó-st (paravísti)*, etc., whereas the ancients said *brann-t, hljóp-t*, etc. But even the ancients inserted s with verbs having t as characteristic; indeed it is doubtful whether *braut-t (fregísti), grét-t (flevísti)* ever occur in old writers; in these words we meet with the s in rhymes, even in verses of the middle of the 11th century, e. g. *brauztu við bragning nífztan, Ó. H. 219; brauztu rhymes on mestau, Fms. vi. 139*; and so also the MSS., e. g. *vcizt (ností) not veit-t; lózt (fecísti) not lét-t*, etc. 4. in 2nd pers. pres. indic. of strong verbs ð is inserted in about a score of verbs, viz. in strong verbs and in weak of the 3rd conjugation if they have a final vowel or a final r, *fer-ð (is), fæ-rð (capis), dey-rð (moreris), hlæ-rð (rides), slæ-rð (feris), þvæ-rð (lavas), sé-rð (vides), bý-rð (paras), sve-rð (juras), ræ-rð (remigas), gny-rð (fricas), sny-rð (vertis)*; weak, *ber-ð (feris), met-ð (contundis), ver-ð (defendis), smyr-ð (ungis), spyr-ð (quaeris), ljær-ð (commodas), fly-rð (fugis), lý-rð (fatigas), tæ-rð (carpis lanam)*, instead of *fer-r, dey-r, . . . lý-r, tæ-r*; but this is conversational and little used in writing: t is added in *vil-t (vis, Engl. wilt)*, for the old *vill*; both forms occur in very old MSS., e. g. *villt, Mork. 57. l. 15, 168. l. 19, but vill 62. l. 3: er-t (es, Engl. thou art)* is common for old and mod.

5. for the weak participle in -inn see p. xxiv. Some MSS. (e. g. the Mar. S.) confound the 1st pers. with the 3rd pers. pres. indic., and say, *ek segir, heyrir, tekr, elskar*, as in mod. Swed. and Dan.; Dan. *jeg siger, bærer, tager, elsker*, Swed. *säger, bærer, tager*; cp. in vulgar Engl. *I says, I hears, I takes, I loves*: this use has never prevailed in Icel., either in speech or writing; and in MSS. it is simply a kind of Norwegianism.

VERBS WITH SUFFIX.

The Reflexive: these verbs are used in a reflexive or reciprocal sense, but seldom as passive, and then in most cases only by way of Latinism, the passive being usually expressed by the auxiliary verb *verða* or *vera*; thus *elska (amare)*, but *þau elskask, they love one another*; *anda, to breathe*, but *andask, to breathe 'oneself', to die, expirare*: the reflexive often gives a new turn to a verb, and makes it, so to say, individual and personal; see the Dictionary *passim*.

II. as to the form, 1. the inflexive -r (of the active voice) is dropped, thus, *boða-sk, qs. boðar-sk (nuntiaris)*. 2. the inflexive -t assimilates to the reflexive -s, and becomes -z, e. g. in the 2nd pers. plur., *elskizk (amamini), eggizk (hortamini)*; þeim *hafði boðazk (qs. boðat-sk)*, as part. pass. neut. *illis nuntiantur fruit, but boða-sk (nuntiantur)*. 3. -sk, qs. sik (se), is the old form, and kept in the oldest MSS.; even sometimes -þ, but usually -z, -zt or -zst (often in MSS. of the 14th century), thus *boða-z* or *boða-zt*, the

former of which is common in MSS.; the mod. is -st (*boða-st*), which form is adopted in most Editions and is also found in some old MSS., e. g. in one of the handwritings of Hb. (see *Antiqq. Americ. fascini. iv*). It is likely that the sound of -zþ, -z, -zt, and -st was much the same, and that they differed only in the spelling.

III. originally there were two suffixes, viz. -sk (i. e. sik, se) for the 2nd and 3rd pers., but -mk (i. e. mik, me) for the 1st pers. plur.; this -mk is used in many good old MSS. (and has generally been adopted in this Dictionary), but was, from some confusion with -sk, changed into -mz or -mst; the -mk may be called the personal reflexive, i. e. the reflexive reflecting the speaker himself. It is worthy of notice that the ancients seldom used *ek (I)* along with -sk; therefore—instead of saying *ek þykki-sk (videor), þótti-sk (videbar), ek andask, létsk, efask, óttask—they said, ek þykkju-mk (videor mibi), ek þótu-mk (videbar mibi), ek óndu-mk (morior), ek látu-mk, ek efu-mk (dubito), ek óttu-mk (timeo), etc.*; and *ek þykkjumst, ek þóttumst* are still in use. This usage is quite correct, and the later common *ek þykki-sk* is in fact nonsense, being literally *egó 'sibi' videor*; it no doubt arose from the fact that the sense of the suffix was no longer perceived. 2. we may note also the old poet. usage of joining the reflexive -mk to the 2nd and 3rd pers., but in a personal reflexive sense, as *göngumk firr funi, flame! begone from me*, Gm. I; *jötna vegir stóðu-nik yfir ok undir, the ways of giants stood over and under me, i. e. there were precipices above and below*, see the Dictionary, article *ek, B.* It scarcely needs remark that the *m* in this case belongs to the pronoun, not to the verbal inflexion, and we are to write *þykkju-mk*, not *þykkjum-k*; the inflexive -m is dropped before -mk, just as -r before -sk.

The Negative: it is obsolete and only used in poetry, in laws, old sayings, and the like; from the poets about two hundred instances have been collected—perhaps a hundred more might be gleaned—in *Lex. Poët. p. 2*, and from prose in this Dictionary, pp. 2, 3. In Unger's Edition of *Morkinskinna* (lately published), we read *mun-k-at, 50; mun-a, 37; er-a, 36, 52, 129, 186; vere-a (non esset), 37*.

I. this suffix is chiefly used, 1. in the verb substantive and in the irregular verbs with pret. pres., esp. á, mun, skal, which four verbs include nearly half the instances: in regular strong verbs and some few verbs of the 3rd and 4th weak conjugation, *hafa, lifa, göra*, etc.: very seldom in the 1st or 2nd weak conjugation, e. g. *kallar-a (non vocas), Akv. 37; subj. stöðvi-g-a (non sistem), Hm. 151*; and once or twice in trisyllabic tenses.

2. as to moods, it is freq. in indic. and imperat., but seldom in subj., where scarcely a score of instances are on record, e. g. *verir-a, væri-a, kveðir-a, megi-t, verði-t, standi-t, renni-a, bití-a, sé-t (non sit)*, etc.; and never in infin.

3. as to number and person, freq. in sing. through all persons; in plur. freq. in 3rd pers., but very rare in 1st and 2nd; forms such as *vitum-a, munum-a, várum-a (non fuimus), ættim-a (non baberemus), or segit-a (ne dicatis), farit-a (ne eatis)*, each probably occurs only once.

4. as to voice, it is rarely used with a reflexive; *þóttisk-a (non videbatur), komsk-a (non pervenit), kömsk-at, forðumk-a (non evitamus)*, each occurs about once or twice; *ermk-a (non est mibi)*, *Stor. 17, Eg. 459* (in a verse).

II. as to form, -at and -a both occur, as *skal-a* and *skal-at*, *mon-a* and *mon-at*; -a is preferred when the next word begins with a consonant, -at when it begins with a vowel; but they are often used indiscriminately.

2. after a vowel inflexion the vowel of the suffix is dropped, and -t (-ð, -þ) remains, as *áttu-ð, vitu-ð (nescitis), eigu-t (non habent), standa-t (non stant)*; yet in a few instances -a is used, but the hiatus sounds ill, e. g. *biti-a, renni-a, skríði-a*, all from *Hkv. 2. 30, 31; væri-a, Mork. 37, Bkv. 8; kæmi-a (non veniat), Gs. 10; urðu-a (non fiebant), Gh. 3*—in verbs with characteristic *j* it appears, thus *þegi-at-tu (ne taceas), segi-at-tu (ne dicas), eggi-a (ne borteris)*, *Sdm. 32; teygj-at, id.; kvelj-at (hilt not), Völ. 31; leti-at (ne retineat), Skv. 3. 44*—in verbs ending in a long vowel the *a* is not dropped, e. g. *kná-at (cannot), á-at (ought not), sá-at (saw not)*.

3. in 1st pers. sing. the personal pronoun (-k = ek) is inserted between the verb and suffix, *á-k-at, em-k-at*, etc.: if the verb ends in *gg* an assimilation takes place, *hykk-at, qs. hygg-k-at (I think not)*; *likk-at, qs. ligg-k-at (non jaceo)*: after a long vowel the *k* is even doubled, e. g. *sé-kk-at (non video), má-kk-at (non debeo)*: the pronoun is even repeated, e. g. *má-k-at ek, sá-k-at ek*, etc.—in weak dissyllabic forms the inserted *k* becomes *g*, *stöðvi-g-a*, or iterated *stöðvigak, bjargi-g-a*, *Hm. 151, 153*; (note also that the inflex. -a of the 1st pers. is here turned into -i, *bjargi-g-a*, not *bjarga-g-a*).

4. in 2nd pers. sing. the personal pronoun þú is also iterated, the latter being assimilated, *er-t-at-tu* for *er-t-þú*; *mon-t-a-ttu*, but also *mon-at-tu*.

The Personal: 1. for -k in the 1st pers., see s. v. *ek (B)*, p. 124. 2. the 2nd pers. þú, *thou*, is suffixed, as *-ðu, -du, -tu, or -u*, according to the final of the verb, a. imperat. *boða-ðu, dømdu, gled-ðu, spyr-ðu, vak-tu, dug-ðu; brenn-ðu, rís-tu, bjóð-ðu, far-ðu, gef-ðu, ber-ðu, grát-tu, hlauptu; ver-tu, eig-ðu, mun-tu, mun-ðu, unn-tu, vit-tu, ró-ðu, gró-ðu, sá-ðu, snú-ðu, gnú-ðu, kjós-tu, slá-ðu;*

as also hað-ðu, gör-ðu, kom-ðu (kon-ðu) *come thou!* vil-tu, stattu-stand *thou!* bitt-u *bind thou!* pres. boðar-ðu, brennr-ðu, ris-tu, býðr-ðu, . . . er-tu, átt-u, kann-tu, munt-u, veizt-u, etc.: pret. boðaðir-ðu, . . . dugðir-ðu, braunt-u, bautt-u (bauðst-u), reist-u, grétst-u, hljópt-u, hljóst-u, etc.: subj. boðaðir-ðu, . . . gleddir-ðu, etc.: this usage is freq.

in old prose, and already occurs in even the oldest poems, but it has gained ground in mod. usage, and esp. in speech it has quite superseded the detached þú; the vowel is ambiguous, being sometimes pronounced long (viltú), but usually short (viltu), in which latter case it has become a full suffix.

ADVERBS, PARTICLES, ETC.

ADVERBS.

With Degrees of Comparison: I. the neut. sing. is freq. used as positive, e. g. þung-t, *heavily*; skjót-t, *suddenly*; fljót-t, þrát-t, ót-t, ör-t, stór-t, har-t, mjúk-t, ljót-t, fagr-t, etc. 2. from adjectives in *-ligr* is formed an adverb in *-liga*, skjót-*liga*, ná-*liga*, etc.: in a few cases, especially in poetry, they are contracted *-la*, thus skjót-*la*, óð-*la*, brál-*la*, etc.; in prose in var-*la*, *bardly*, Lat. *vix*, but var-*liga*, *warily*; harð-*la* or har-*la*, *very*, but harð-*la*, *barsbly*; ár-*la*, *early*; but from var-*la*, har-*la*, ár-*la* no degrees of comparison are formed. 3.

a few end in *-á*, víð-*á*, *far and wide*; snemm-*á*, *early*; ill-*á*, *ill, badly*; görvá, *quite*. 4. special forms, leng-*i*, Lat. *diu*, but lang-*t*, *locally*; fjar-, *far*; vel, *well*; sjaldan, *seldom*; síð, *late*; opt, *often*; mjök, *much*; lítt, *little*; inn, *in*; út, *out*; fram, *onwards*; aþtr, *backwards*; niðr, *down*; upp, *up*; heim, *home*: of the quarters, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr.

II. the formation of degrees of comparison is like that of the adjectives, only that the inflexive *-i*, *-a*, *-r* is dropped; as skjót-*t*, compar. skjót-*ar*, superl. skjót-*ast*; fljót-*t*, fljót-*ar*, fljót-*ast*; fagr-*t*, fegr, fegr-*st*; skjóttlig-*a*, skjóttlig-*ar*, skjóttlig-*ast*; víð-*a*, víð-*ar*, víð-*ast*; leng-*i*, leng-*r*, leng-*st*; skamm-*t*, skem-*r*, skem-*st*; (fjar), fir-*r*, fir-*st*; vel, bet-*r* (*melius*), bezt; ill-*a*, ver-*r*, ver-*st*; görvá, gör-*r* (*more fully*), gör-*st*; sjaldn-*a*, sjaldn-*ar*, sjaldn-*ast*; snemm-*a*, snem-*r*, snemi-*st*; síð-*r* (*less*), sízt (*least*), but síð-*ar* (*later*), síð-*ast* (*latest*); opt, opt-*ar*, opt-*ast*; mjök, mei-*r*, me-*st*; lit-*t*, mið-*r* or minn-*r* (*less*, Lat. *minus*), minn-*st*; inn, inn-*ar*, inn-*st*; út, út-*ar*, út-*ast* or yzt; upp, of-*ar*, of-*st*; niðr, neð-*ar* (*farther down*), neð-*st*; aþtr, apt-*ar* (*farther behind*), apt-*ast* of ept-*st*; austr, aust-*ar*, aust-*ast*; norðr, norð-*ar*, norð-*ast* or nyrd-*st*; suðr, sunn-*ar*, sunn-*ast*, sýnn-*st* or syð-*st*; vestr, vest-*ar*, vest-*ast*: without positive are, ská-*r* (*better*), ská-*st*; hand-*ar* (*ulterius*), hand-*ast*; held-*r* (*rather*), heldzt; fyr-*r* (*prius*), fyr-*st*; hand-*ar* (*ulterius*), hand-*ast*; superl. hinn-*st* (*hindermost*). Old writers usually spell *-arr*, thus opt-*arr*, síð-*arr*, víð-*arr*, etc., as also fyr-*r*, gör-*r*, in mod. usage opt-*ar*, víð-*ar*, fyr, gör. 2. the full adjectival comparative is frequently made to serve as adverbial comparative, e. g. hæ-*ra*, *higher*; læg-*ra*, *lower*; leng-*ra* in local sense, but leng-*r* in temp. sense; skem-*ra* (local), but skem-*r* (temp.).—or both forms are used indiscriminately, as víð-*ar* and víð-*ara*; skjót-*ar* and skjót-*ara*, harð-*ar* and harð-*ara*. 3. if following after the article the superlative conforms to the neut. sing. of the weak declension, e. g. riða hit harðasta, *to ride one's hardest*; hit skjótasta, fyrsta, síðasta, etc.

Without Degrees of Comparison: I. adverbs with inflexions, 1. formed as genitive in *-s*, or *-is*, or *-ar*; öllungis, *quite*; einungis, *only*; lok-*s*, *at last*, or lok-*ins*, *id.*; all-*s*, *in all*: formed from nouns, as leið, dagr; heim-leiðis, *homewards*; sömu-leiðis, *likewise*; á-leiðis, *onwards*; rak-leiðis, *straight*; ár-degis, *early in the day*; framveg-*is*, *furthermore*; útbýrd-*is*, *overboard*; innbýrd-*is*, *inwardly*; ókeypis-*is*, *gratis*; erlend-*is*, *abroad*; margsinn-*is*, optinn-*is*, *many a time*; umhverf-*is* or umberg-*is*, *all around*; jafn-fætis, *on equal footing*; and-sælis, *against the sun*; for-streymis, for-brekkis, for-viðis; tví-vegis, *twice*, etc.—in *-ar*, from staðr, allstað-*ar*, *everywhere*; sumstað-*ar*, *somewhere*; annars-stað-*ar*, *elsewhere*; einhverstað-*ar*, *anywhere*; nokkurs-stað-*ar*, *id.*; marg-stað-*ar*, *in many places*: from konar (*generis*), kind; eins-konar, annars-konar, *of another kind*; nokkurs-konar, *of any kind*; alls-konar, hvers-konar, margs-konar: alls-kostar = alls-konar: so, many other words, innan-húss, *in-doors*; utan-húss, *out-doors*; utan-lands, *abroad*; and inn-fjarða, innan-lands, etc. 2. the acc. sing. masc. is often used adverbially, as harð-*an*, *swiftly*; bráð-*an*, *suddenly*; riða mikinn, *to ride fast*; this is properly an elliptical use, a noun being understood. 3. in *-um*, properly a dative form, eink-*um*, *especially*; fyrr-*um*, *formerly*; löng-*um*, *all along*; tíð-*um*, *often*; stund-*um*, *sometimes*; forð-*um*, *of yore*; fíkj-*um*, *eagerly*; óð-*um*, *rapidly*; bráð-*um*, *by and by*; endrum og sínum, *now and then*; höppum og glöppum, *by hops and gaps*; smám saman, *by little and little*: also from nouns, hrönn-*um* and unnvörp-*um* (Lat. *undatim*). 4. in *-eg*, from veigr, *a way*; thus þann-*ig*, þann-*og*, *thus and thither*; þinn-*ig*, *the other way*, *thither*; hvern-*ig*, *how*; einn-*ig*, *also*: the ancients often spell þann-*og*, etc.; in mod. usage þann-inn, hvern-inn, einn-inn; hins-eg-inn

(*the other way*), qs. þann-*iginn* or þann-*veginn*, etc., from the noun along with the article: the adverbs, báðum-*egin*, *on both sides*; hvárum-*egin*, *on what side*; hinum-*eginn*, *on the other side*; öllum-*eginn*, *on all sides*; hérna-*eginn*, *on this side*; formed from dat. plur. and veigr, the oldest form is probably báðu-megum, both forms being in dat.: öðru-*vísí*, *otherwise*. 5. in *-an*, denoting motion from a place; héð-*an*, *hence*; það-*an*, *thence*; hvað-*an*, *whence*; síð-*an*, *since*; und-*an*, *before*; fram-*an*, q. v.; hand-*an*, *from beyond*; neð-*an*, *from beneath*; of-*an*, *from above*; heim-*an*, *from home*; inn-*an*, *from the inner part*; út-*an*, *from outwards*; norð-*an*, *from the north*; aust-*an*, sunn-*an*, vest-*an*, etc.: without the notion of motion, áð-*an*, *shortly, a little while ago*; jafn-*an*, 'evenly,' frequently; sam-*an*, *together*. 6. in *-at*, denoting motion to the place, hing-*at* or heg-*at*, *thither*; þang-*at*, *thither*; hver-*t*, *whither*. 7. terminations denoting rest in the place, hér, *here*; þar, *there*; hvar, *where*; hvar-*gi*, *nouwhere*; heim-*a*, *at home*: old poet. forms are hédra, *here*; þaðra, *there*. 8.

mod. forms suffixing a demonstrative particle *-na*, hér-*na*, þar-*na*, tar-*na*, *this here* (qs. þat þar-*na*): in *-i*, fram-*i* (q. v.), upp-*i*, niðr-*i*. 6. numeral adverbs, tvisvar, *twice*; þrýsvar, *thrice*, (spelt with *y* in good old MSS.)

II. special adverbs, ár, *early*; ár-*la*, *id.*; þegar, *at once*, Lat. *jam*; svá, *so*, *thus*, and svo-*na*, *id.*; ger, *yesterday*; þá, *then*; nú, *now*, and nú-*na*, *just now*; nær, *when*; hve-nær, *id.*; eou, *still*; senn, *soon*; ella, *else*; unz, *until*; já, *yes*; nei, *no*; aldri, *never*; æ, *ever*; ætíð, *id.*; ei and ey, *id.*; sí, Lat. *semper*, only in compounds and in the phrase, sí og æ, *for ever and ever*; hvi, *why*; hve, *how*; hversu, *id.*; allténd (mod.), *always*; ávalt, *id.*; alla-jafna, *id.*; einatt, *repeatedly*; of, *too*; van, *too little*, used singly only in the phrase, of ok van; samt, *together*; sundr, *asunder*; á mis, *amiss*; ymist, *indiscriminately*; iðula, *repeatedly*, etc.

Adverbial Prefixes: 1. in positive and intensive sense, especially with adjectives, al-, *quite, al-*, see Dictionary, p. 11 sqq.; all-, *very*; auð-, *easy*; afar-, *greatly*; fjöl-, *frequently*; of-, *too* (very freq.); ofr-, *very, greatly*: temp. sí-, *semper*: ið-, *often, again*; ey- or ei-, *ever-*; einka-, *especially*; endr-, *again*; frum-, *originally*. 2. in special sense, dá-, *very*; full-, *quite*; hálf-, *half*; jafn-, *equally*, in many words, etc.: only as prefixes, sam-, *together*, Lat. *con-*, in many words; er-, qs. el- (cp. Lat. *ali-us*), in er-leudr and compds; and-, *against*; gagn-, *id.*; gör-, *quite, altogether*. 3.

in negative sense, ú- or ó-, = Lat. *in-*, Engl. *un-*, in a great many words; the mod. form is ó-, e. g. ó-fagr, *unfair, ugly*; un- is the etymologically true form, which is preserved in German and English, as well as in mod. Danish, Swedish, and Norse; but that the Icel., even in the 12th century, had already changed ú- into ó- is shewn by the spelling of the earliest MSS., and from the statement in Skálda by the second grammarian, who says that 'ó- or ú- changes the sense of a word, as in satt (*sooth*), or ó-satt (*untrue*),' Skálda 171; but in the bulk of MSS. of a later date, after the union with Norway, the ú- prevailed, and was henceforth adopted in the Editions, although the Icel. people all along pronounced ó-, which also is the spelling in all modern books, and might well be adopted in Editions too: mis- (cp. Engl. *amiss*), *differently*, and also *badly*, in many compds: var-, *scarcely, insufficiently*; svi-, cp. svei, p. xxviii: van-, *deficiency*, 'wane'; tor-, = Gr. *δυσ-*, *with difficulty*, opp. to auð-: ör-, = Lat. *ex-*, thus ör-skipta = *expers*, ör-endr = *exanimis*, etc.: for-, in a few words, cp. p. 182.

Words denoting wonder, awe are often used as adverbial prefixes in an intensive sense, as geysi-, æði-, undra-, fjarska-, furðu-, óskapa-, *awfully, wonderfully*; see Dictionary.

PREPOSITIONS.

With dat. and acc., at, Lat. *ad*, only exceptionally with acc.; á, Lat. *in*, Engl. *on*; fyrir, *for, before*; eptir, *after*; í, in; undir, *under, beneath*; yfir, *over, above*; víð, *with*, = Lat. *cum*; með, *id.*

2. with dat., af, *off, of*; frá, *from*; ór, mod. úr, Lat. *ex*, *out of*; hjá, Lat. *juxta*, = *besides*; móti, *against*; gegn, *id.*

3. with acc., gegnum, *through*; fram, *on, onwards*; upp, *up*; niðr, *down*; ofan, *id.*; um, Lat. *de, per*, old form of.

4. with gen., til, *till, to*; án, *without*; milli or meðal, *between*. The pre-

positions *á* and *i* are in the MSS. usually joined to the following word, thus *alandi*=*á landi*, *iriki*=*í ríki*. As to the syntactic use of prepositions, elliptically and adverbially, see Dictionary. In poetry, even in plain popular songs, hymns, epics, etc., a preposition can be put after its case, e. g. *birnst snjóhvítum búningi* *í*, *blesaðir englar líka*, Pass. 2I. 10; *himnum á*=*á himnum*, in *the heavens*; but scarcely, unless before a pause at the end of a line.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The chief of these are, *ok*, mod. *og*, *and*, *also*; *né*, *nor*, Lat. *neque*; *oða* or *eðr*, or, Lat. *aut*; *ellegar*, *id.*; *en*, *but*, Lat. *sed*, *autem*, *vero*; *en* (an), *þan*, Lat. *quam*; *enda*, *and even*, *and then*; *ef*, *if*, Lat. *si*; *nema*, *unless*, *but*, Lat. *nisi*; *heldr*, *but*, Lat. *sed*; *sem*, *as*, Lat. *ut*, *sicut*; *þó*, *though*, *although*, *yet*; *alls*, *because*; *hvárt*, *whetber*, Lat. *an*; *því*, *therefore*: we may here add the enclitic particle of or um (different from the prep. um), which is very much used in old poetry, and now and then in laws and very old prose, e. g. *hann of sá, þe saw*; *er sér of getr, who gets for himself*, see Lex. Pöet.

Compounds of adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are much used: 1. prepositions and adverbs or double prepositions; *á meðan*, *whilst*, *meanwhile*; *á undan*, *ahead*; *á eptir*, *behind*; *á milli* and *á meðal*, *among*, *between*; *á ofan*, *to boot*; *á samt*, *together*; *á móti*, *against*; *á fram*, *on*, *along*; *á lengdar*, *afar*; *á síðan*, *since*; *á víð*, *alike*: *auk-heldr*, *still more*; *í frá*, *from*, cp. Swed. *ifrån*; *í sundr*, *asunder*; *í gegn*, *against*; *í hjá*, *aside*; *í senn*, *in one*; *í kring*, *around*; *undir eins*, *at once*; *at auk*, *to boot*; *at ofan*, *from above*; *upp aprt*, *over again*; *kringum* (qs. *kringum*), *all around*; *gegn-um*, *all through*; *yfir um* (proncd. *ufrum*), *across*; *fyrrum*, *formerly*; *framan af*, *in the beginning*; *hédan af*, *henceforth*; *þaðan af*, *thenceforth*; *allt af*, *for ever*; *hingað til*, *bitberto*; *þangað til*, *until*; *eptir á*, *after*, (so *ávalt*, for of all); *ofan á*, *insuper*; *framan á*, *in front*; *neðan á*, *beneath on*; *aptan á*, *behind on*: as also, *ofan í*, *down*; *neðan í*, *underneath*, *at the bottom*; *framan í*, *in the face*; *aptan í*, *in the rear*; *framan til*, *until*; *austan til*, *norðan til*, *sunnan til*, *vestan til*, *etc.*; *áð aptan*, and *aptan til*, *behind*; *fyrr fram*, *beforehand*; *fyrr útán*, *except*, etc., see e. g. *fyrr* and *fram*:—with nouns, *á víxl*, *alternately*; *á laun*, *secretly*; *á vit*, *towards*; *á mis*, *amiss*; *á braut*, *abroad*, *away*; *á ská*, *askance*; *á víð ok dreif*, *scattered abroad*.

2. with a conjunction; *þó at* or *þó-tt*, *although*; *svá at* (*svá-t*), *so that*, Lat. *ut*; *því at*, *for that*, *because*; *hvárt áð*, *whetber*; *ef áð*, *if*; *fyrr en*, Lat. *priusquam*; *áðr en*, *id.*; *at eigi*, *that not*, *lest*; *eins og*, *as*; *áð eins*, *only*, *barely*; *þegar er*, Lat. *simul ac*; *síðan er*, Lat. *postquam*; *meðan er*, Lat. *dum*; *hvárt er*, Lat. *utrum*; *hvar's*, *wheresoever*; *hvegi er*, *whosoever*: in mod. usage, *þegar áð*, *síðan áð*, *meðan áð*, *hvárt áð*, and many others. 3. adverbial phrases, e. g. *áð vörmu spori* (*tepidio vestigio*), *at once*; *um hæl*, *'turning the heel'*, *in return*; *af bragði*, *af stundu*, *instantly*; *aprt á bak*, *backwards*; *um leið*, *by the way*; *eptir áð hyggja*, *apropos*, and many others.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

To denote consent, *já já* or *jú jú*, *yea yea!* *ó já*, *O yes!* *jaur* or *jur*, *bear!* O. H. L. 10, 45, 69, *Mirm.* (*jur*); in mod. usage, *jír jór* or *jur jór*, sounded almost like the Engl. *bear bear!* (it is doubtful whether this Engl. exclamation has any connection with *bear*=*audire*):—half consent, *þeja*, *yea yea!*—denial, *nei nei*, *ó nei*, *ó ekki*, *ekki*, *O no!*—*bitti nú*, *wait a bit!*—*loathing*, *bja*, *fussum*, *fý*, *fi!* *vei*, Lat. *vae*, Engl. *woe*, whence the compd *svei* or *svei þér* (qs. *sé vei*, *woe be to thee!*), (a shepherd's shout, e. g. to a dog worrying the sheep), or *Læt apage!* *putt* (Dan. *pyt*, Swed. *pytt*), *þisb*, *þsbaw!* Mork. 138: *þey þey*, *tush!*—*hushing to sleep*, etc., *dillindó*, *korrið*, *bíum bíum*, *bí bí* (as in the rhyme, *Bí, bí og blaka!*)—*hó hó*, *bo*, *boa!* a shepherd's cry in gathering his flock so as to make the fells resound, hence the verb *hóa*; *trutt trutt*, *hott hott*, *hæ hæ!* the shout in driving or leading horses; *tu tu tu tu*, *kus kus*, *bás bás!* in milking or driving cows into the byre; *kis kis*, *puss puss* (to a cat); *sep sep* or *hép hép* (to a dog); *rhrhrh!* in driving horses or cattle out of a field, imitating the sound of a rattle, called *áð síga*:—amazement, *uss*, *sussu* (qs. *svá svá*), *sei sei*, *á*, *eb!*—a cry of pain, *ai ai!* which form occurs in *Sæm*. I 18 and *þorf.* Karl. 390, v. l. whence the mod. *æð* (proncd. like Engl. *long i*); this Icel. use is curious, as mod. Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, all say *au* (proncd. *ow*); from *æ* comes the verb *æja*, *to cry*; *æ æ*, *æi*, *beigb-ób!* *aví*, = Germ. *ob web*, is foreign;—*exultation*, *hæ hæ*, *á á*, *aba!*—*wonder*, *delight*, *ó ó!*—*enquiry*, *há*, *ubat!*—*chattering of the teeth from cold*, *atatata*, *hutututu*, Orkn. 326.

2. interjections imitating the voice of birds or beasts, e. g. *dírríndí* (of the lark); there is a pretty legend about this in *Isl. þjóðs.* ii. 2; *krunk krunk* (of the raven); *mjá mjá* (of the cat); *gagg gagg* (of the fox); *kví kví kví*, cp. *kyteitt kyvitt* in the bird's song in *Der Machandelboom* in Grimm's

Märchen: *tí tí tí*, *úh úh!* Bb. 2. 12; *ví ví* (of birds and ducks); *gagga-gagg* (of a gull).

THE SUFFIXED PARTICLES.

These are suffixed to nouns and verbs, but never used separately: I. the nominal suffix *-gi*, originally a copula, akin to Lat. *-que*, and used so in some words, but chiefly used in a negative sense, see Dictionary, p. 199. II. the verbal negative suffix *-a*, *-at*, see p. xxvi. The true explanation of this particle is found in the Gothic, which makes frequent use of a suffixed particle *-ub* (esp. in verbs and also in pronouns), to which the particle *þan* is freq. added in an indefinite enclitic sense, almost as the Gr. *δέ*, thus *vas-ub-þan*, or assimilated *vas-ub-þan*=Gr. *ἦν δέ*; *skál-ub-þan*=*δαί γάρ*; *stóþ-ub-þan*=*εἰστήκει δέ*; *nam-ub-þan*=*ἐλαβε δέ*; *quaf-ub-þan*=*ἐλεγε δέ*; *vésun-ub-þan*=*ἦσαν δέ*; *quérjun-ub-þan*=*ἐλεγον οὖν*; *vitum-ub-þan*=*οἶδαμεν δέ*; *vitaidedun-ub-þan*=*παρητήρουν δέ*; *bidjandans-ub-þan*=*προσευχόμενοι δέ*; and even in passages where the Gr. text has no particle, *qvíþid-ub*=*εἶπατε* (Mark xvi. 7). There can be little doubt of the identity, by way of assimilation, of the Goth. *-ub* or *-ub-þan* and the Scand. *-a* or *-af* (*-at*). As to the sense, the difference is that whereas in Gothic this suffix is used indefinitely or is almost an affirmative copula, the Icel. is only used in a decidedly negative sense. But the freedom in the use of the particles is greater than in any other part of speech; and the negative and affirmative frequently take the place of one another in different dialects, e. g. *-gi*, see above; so *eyvit* etymologically = *ougbt*, but in fact used = *naugbt* (the etymological notice p. 136 is scarcely correct); or, on the other hand, *neinn* or *ne-einn*, qs. *none* (*n'one*), but actually used = Lat. *ullus*; *nokkurr*, prop. from *ne* and *hverr*, = *ne-quis*, but in fact used = *aliquis*; *ein-gi*, *ein-gir* are both used negatively = *none*, and positively = *any*; Icel. *mánn-gi*, Lat. *nemo*, is etymologically identical to Engl. *many*; *ei-manni*, *nobody*, *Vþm.*, is etymologically = Germ. *je-mand*=*everybody*; the particle *ei-* is used both in a positive and negative sense; *vætr*, *a wight*, is positive, but is used negatively = *naugbt*. As to the form, the Icel. *-a* answers to Goth. *-ub*, the Icel. *t* or *þ* to Goth. *þ*, whereas the *-an* is dropped. The double Goth. form *-ub* and *-ub-þan* (*-ub-þan*) also explains the puzzling Icel. double form *-a* and *-af* (*-at*); the *-a* represents the *-ub* singly, the *-af* the compd *-ub-þan* or *-ub-þan*. A further proof is that neither the Goth. nor the Icel. suffix was used with nouns. In the 9th and 10th centuries the negative suffixed verb appears to have still been in full use among Icelanders (at that time there were no books), else it could not have survived in laws and old saws; there are about four or five hundred instances, three-fourths in poetry; it lingered on into the 11th or even 12th century, and then became obsolete; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark it seems to have disappeared much sooner, and has left no traces. From Ulf. we see that in his days the Goths used the *-ub* freely, though in a different sense. As a pronominal suffix the Gothic *-ub* seems to remain in the Icel. word *þeim-a*, Goth. *þaim-ub*=*illi*; perhaps also in *hvát-ta*, *ubat!* Mork. 129 (exclam. indignantis); cp. also the mod. *hváð-a*, *who?* perhaps also in *end-a*=*hédé*; and lastly, the demonstrative pronoun *þetta*=Goth. *þat-ub*=Gr. *τοῦτο*, but in these cases the particle has not taken the negative sense (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 24, 25; the explanation of the negative *-at*, as suggested in iii. 718, from *vætr*, is not admissible). A different kind of negative is the particle *ne* before a verb, only in old poets, e. g. *Vsp.*, *sól þat ne vissi* (thrice within a single stanza); in A. S. and Early Engl. often prefixed to the verb, as *nolde*=*n'wolde*, *naðde*=*n'badde*, cp. Lat. *nolo*, *nemo*; in Icel. it remained in the *adj.* *neinn* and *nokkurr* (see above), cp. also *neita* or *nita*, *negare*. In mod. usage *eigi* or *ekki* has replaced almost all other negative particles. To make it emphatic, nouns are added, *ekki grand*, *not a grain*; *ekki vitund*, *not a wight*; *ekki hót*, qs. *ekki hvat*, *naugbt*; *ekki ögn*, *not a mite*; *ekki augna-blik*, *not the twinkling of an eye*; *ekki fet*, *not a step*: and borrowed from French, *ekki þar*, *ne pas*. Phrases of this kind are of modern growth and were scarcely used by the ancients;—*ekki lyf*, *Skv. 2*, is dubious, if not corrupt. In sense the Icel. enclitic particle of or um answers to the Goth. *-ub*, but is detached and placed before the verb or noun: this particle, although a favourite with the old poets (like the Homeric *δ' ἄρα*), is obsolete, and in prose is only found now and then in the oldest writers, in laws and the like. III. the demonstrative suffix *-na*, in *nú-na*, *þar-na*, *hér-na*, *svá-na*; this *-na* is akin to Lat. *en*, *ecce* (qs. *en-ce*), and is found in A. S. *eno* and O. H. G. *ino*; cp. the Icel. exclamation *há-na*, *hana-nú!* It probably explains the Icel. and Scand. demonstrative pronoun *hann* (*he*), *hon* (*she*), compared with Engl. *he*; *hann*, *hon* being qs. *ha-n*, *hó-n*, *be there*, *sbe there*, *en ille*, *en illa!* cp. also *gær-na*=*gær*, q. v.; *þér-na*, *iðimét*, Mork. 120. IV. a pronominal suffix *-su*, *-sa* occurs in *hver-su*, *þow*; *því-sa*, dat. neut. of *þat*; *þeim-sa*, dat. masc. from *sá*.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

VOWEL CHANGES.

All changes of vowels are of two kinds, simple and complex : 1. the simple is homogeneous and leaves the quantity of the vowel unaltered ; a short vowel is changed into a short, a long or a diphthong into a long or a diphthong ; this change is generally caused by characteristic or inflexive letters, in Icel. especially by *i* (*j*) and *u* (*v*). 2. the complex is heterogeneous and affects the quantity of a vowel, which is changed from a short into a long or diphthongal vowel ; this change is generally produced by, **a.** agglutination, absorption, or the like ; or, **β.** by contraction of two syllables into one (e. g. reduplicated syllables contracted).

The Simple Vowel Changes.

The Umlaut or Vowel Change was first traced out by Jacob Grimm in his Grammar of 1819 and 1822 ; it is of two kinds, **A.** the *i*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *i* or *j* ; and, **B.** the *u*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *u* or *v*.

A. The *i*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels *a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú, jó, jú,* (*o*), are changed into

e, æ, ey, y, æ, y, ý, ý, (*ø*).

The primitive vowels are thus changed into mixed vowels with an *i*-sound ; short vowels change into short, and long or diphthongs into long or diphthongs. All the changed vowels have an *a*- or *u*-sound blended with *i*, whence it follows that no change takes place within the *i*-class itself, and *i, í, ei* are unchangeable (' unumlautbar,' as Grimm says) : the characteristic *i* usually appears as *j*, or has since been dropped in most cases ; it can only be sounded, **a.** in dissyllabic words with a short root syllable, i. e. a short vowel and a single final, thus *tem-ja, ven-ja, but tœma, vœna* ; and, **β.** in long syllables with *g, k*, or a vowel as final, without regard to the quantity of the root vowel, thus *fyg-ja, hœg-ja, søk-ja, dey-ja* : in monosyllables it is apocopated throughout, e. g. in *nes*, but *nes-ja*. Thousands of words are formed by way of umlaut, but all words thus formed are derivatives, nouns as well as verbs : **I.** roots and words formed by umlaut are, **1.** verbs, the greatest part of the 2nd weak conjugation, such as *dœma, geyma, heyra, kenna*, at least three hundred, to which add all those with inflexive *-ja*, in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations and a few of the 1st, together about two hundred verbs. We may take as a sample the transitive verbs which are formed from the strong intransitive verbs, all following the 2nd weak conjugation, and having for root vowel the pret. sing. of the strong verbs but with changed vowel wherever the vowel is changeable ; about forty such words are in use, formed from the 1st class, with pret. *a, sprengja, drekkja, brenna, renna, bella, sleppa, spretta, svelta, vella, velta, hverfa, þverra, skelfa, hrökkva, stökkva, sökkva* : from the 2nd and 3rd classes, pret. *ei, au, leiða, reiða, dreifa, hneigja, reisa, beita, bleikja* ; *geysa, fleyta, hreyta, þeyta, dreypa, fleygja, smeygja, feykja, reykja* : from the 4th class, pret. *ó, œxa, fœra, gœla, kœla, søera, hlœgja* : from the 5th and 6th classes, pret. *át, a, etc., leggja, setja and sæta, svæfa* ; *fella, hengja, græta*,—all of them causal, denoting to make one do so and so, e. g. *brenna (brann), to burn*, but *brænna (brenn-di), to consume by fire* ; *hverfa (hvarf), to disappear*, *hverfa, ð, to turn* ; *riða (reið), to ride*, *reiða, dd, to carry* ; *bita (beit), to bite*, *beita, t, to cut, make bite* ; *hníga (hneig), to sink*, *hneigja, ð, to make to sink* ; *sofa, to sleep, svæfa, ð, to lull to sleep* ; *falla (féll), to fall*, *fella, d, to fell* ; *gráta (grét), to grieve (weep)*, *græta, tt, to make one grieve* ; *hanga (hékk), to hang* (intrans.), *hengja, d, to hang* (trans.), etc. **2.** nouns, adjectives ; those as *ný-r, sœt-r*, counting perhaps a hundred words : substantives, hundreds of derivatives, e. g. the neuters in *-i*, as *klæð-i* : all the weak feminines in *-i*, as *glæð-i* : the words of the 2nd declension of strong masc. and fem., as *bekkr, fit, heiðr* : the masc. in *-ir*, as *lækn-ir* : neuters, as *nes* ;—in short, all words marked as having characteristic *i* or *j* : in the chief declension (the 1st), hundreds of words, as *ben, prayer*, from *bón* ; *væta, wetness*, from *vátur* ; or, **3.** words with nominal inflexions, the feminines with inflexive *-d* (*ð, t*, prop. instead of *-id*), *leng-d, length*, from *lang* ; *hæ-ð, beight*, from *há-r* ; *dýp-t, depth*, from *djúp* : most feminines with inflexive *-ska* and *-sla* (qs. *-iska, -isla*), *bern-ska* from *barn*, *Ísland-ska* from *Ísland, gæt-sla* from *gát* : masculines in *-ingr* and feminines in *-ing*, thus *England, England*, but *Englendingr, an Englishman* ; *læg-ing, lowering*, from *lág-r* ; but not in those in *-ningr, -ning*, e. g. *brag-ningr, drótt-ning* (not *drœtting*), as the *n* comes between the word and root vowel : masculines in *-ill*, *ket-ill* : diminutives in *-lingr, bækk-lingr, libellus*, from *bók* ; *dræp-lingr, a ditty*, from *drápa, a poem*. **II.** inflexions formed by way of umlaut are, **1.** verbs ; in about three hundred verbs the derivative tenses pres. indic. and pret. subj. are thus formed, viz. all the strong

verbs and the weak of the 3rd and partly those of the 4th conjugation (see the tables and remarks on the verbs above). **2.** nouns ; the plur. in the 3rd strong declension, *bók, bæc-r* ; *eigandi, eigend-r* ; *bróð-ir, brœð-r* ; *fað-ir, fed-r* ; *móð-ir, mœð-r* ; *fót-r, fœt-r* ; *mús, mýs-s* ; *gás, gæs-s*,—the *-r* or *-s* being here contracted instead of *-ir*. **3.** dissyllabic comparatives (and superlatives) of adjectives, in *-ri, -str*, *ying-ri, yng-str* ; *hæ-ri, hæ-str*, etc.

By observing the rules of the vowel change the reader will be enabled to follow the derivative words recurring in the Dictionary, e. g. *glæðr* and *glæði*, *fúr* and *fætta*, *auðr* and *eyða*, *forn* and *fyrna*, *bót* and *boeta*, *fullr* and *fylla*, *fúss* and *fýsa*, *ljós* and *lýsa*. Lastly, we have to notice that, **1.** the *œ* (in MSS. spelt *ø* and *œ*) is obsolete in Icel., and the changes of *á* and *ó* are sounded both alike, thus *fótr, fœti* (old *fœti*) ; *móð-ir, bróð-ir*, old plur. *mœð-r, brœð-r* ; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the distinction is retained, and has to be borne in mind for the sake of the etymology. **2.** the vowel change *o* into *ø* is rare and obsolete, and is now represented by *e* ; it takes place in very few words, e. g. the comparative and superlative from *of-, öfri, öfstr* ; *norðr, norðri* : the pres. indic. *kœm-r* from *koma* (*to come*), *sœf-r* from *sofa* (*to sleep*), *trœð-r* from *troða* (*to tread*) ; but commonly *kœm-r, trœð-r, sef-r* : the plur. of *hnót* (*a nut*), *hnót-r* ; *stöð* (*a column*), *stöð-r*, but later *huet-r, steð-r* ; this change is therefore in col. I put last, between (), and it need not be heeded, and *o* and *u* may be said to have the same vowel change.

B. The *u*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

a, á, are changed into *ö (ø), ó.*

Distinction is to be made between the change if caused by a characteristic or an inflexive *u* : **I.** the change by a characteristic *u* takes place in the following instances, **a.** nouns, all masculines as *kött-r* : feminines as *höfn* : neuters as *högg* : neuter plurals as *börn* from *barn* : masculines as *söng-r*. **β.** adjectives, in fem. sing. and neut. plur. in words as *fagr* : and through all genders in adjectives as *föl-r*. **γ.** verbs : those in *-va* (only a few). **2.** the vowel change *ú, ó* takes place in all similar instances, e. g. *hótt-r (modus)* ; *óss (a god) = úss* ; *nál = nál (needle)* ; *ó-r = ár (an oar)* ; *ó-r = ár (years)* ; *sár = sár (wounds)* ; *fó = fá (few)*, fem. and neut. ; *há = há (big)*, fem. and neut. ; but this change from *ú* into *ø* is now obsolete, and has been lost for about seven centuries, whereas the change from *a* into *ö* is still in full use ; both are of common origin, and can only have risen together and at a time when the inflexive *-u* was still suffixed to all these words. Since that time it has been dropped in many cases, but the vowel change has remained, in some forms throughout all numbers and cases, whereas in others, as *barn, höfn, fagr*, the primitive vowel recurs before inflexive *-ar, -ir*, and the like ; the difference is probably only one of time, the one being older and weak, the other later and stronger. **3.** The words in p. I, col. 2, lines 23, 24 from the bottom are not quite exact, and ought to be worded thus, ' this vowel change seems still to have been in full use in Icel. during the 11th and 12th centuries, being etc.' **II.** the change caused by an inflexive *-u* takes place in all words, nouns and verbs, having *a* as root vowel, and *-u, -ur, -um* for inflexion, cp. in the tables the verbs *kalla, vaka*, and such nouns as *hjarta, alda*. Thus in *börn* and in *börn-um* the case is different, the *ö* in *börn* is caused by a lost characteristic *u*, in *börn-um* it is caused by the inflexive *-um* ; as also in *göm-ul (prisca)* from *gamal*. **3.** The former change by a characteristic *u* was in olden times common to all Scandinavians, whereas the latter seems to be solely Icel. ; Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen said *lönd (terrae)*, but *landum (terris)* ; *börn*, but *barnum* ; as also *gamul (prisca)*, not as the Icel. *gömul*. It is to be borne in mind that a characteristic belongs to the root, and has a stronger hold than an inflexive vowel, so that the former may cause a change in the root vowel, though the latter does not. It is also to be noticed that the inflexive vowel was not properly *u*, but in early times sounded and spelt *o* (*land-om, kall-om, gam-ol*). **β.** in inflexive syllables ending in *a* the change usually becomes *u*, e. g. *hundrað, sumur*, from *hundrað, sumar* ; *kölluðu, clamabant* : in hard or strong inflexions both forms are right, as in *eigöndum* and *eigund-um, hördöstum* and *hördustum* ; in mod. usage the latter is more current. **III.** the ancients seem to have had a third kind of *u* change, viz. caused by a mixed *i* and *u*, which they spelt *ø* or *ey*, as the verbs *hrökkva, dökkvan, stökkva* were in MSS. sometimes spelt *hreyqua, steyqua, deyquan, qs. hranquian* ; but this was confined to a few words and is now obsolete.

There is also a peculiar Resolution of the vowels *i* or *e* into *ja* (or *já*). This is called 'breaking' (Grimm 'brechung'), and takes place in some infinitives of strong verbs of the 1st class, *gjalda, etc.*,

and in several nouns, e. g. hjálp, *help*; cp. also berg and bjarg, fell and fjall, gildi and gjald: in the feminines björk, a *birch*; fjöl, a *deal-board*; björg, *help*; tjörn, a *turn*; fjöðr, a *feather* (but also *fidr*); gjöf, a *gift*, from gefa, *to give*; gjörð, a *girdele*; jörð, *earth* (see remarks on the 1st strong fem. declension); in the seven masc. nouns, as fjörðr, a *firth* (see remarks on the 2nd strong masc. declension): and in sundry other nouns, jarl, an *earl*, hjalm-r, a *helmet*; jaki, *ice*, jökull, an *icicle*; hjarta, *heart*; jötunn, a *giant*, fjöturr, a *fetter*: in adjectives, as bjartr *bright*, but birti *brighiness*; sjálfr, *self*; jafn, *even*; gjarn, *willing* (and *giri*); snjall and snilli; fjarr, *far*, but firr, *farther*, and firask, *to avoid*, whence fjar-ski, q. v.; sjaldan, *seldom*; fjöl, Germ. *viel*, whence fjöldi, *multitude*. These must be distinguished from such words as fjúndi, qs. fi-andi, a *fiend*; sjúndi, *seeing*, qs. si-andi; or in trjá, *arborum*; fjár, *pecoris*;—in all of which the *já* is produced by contraction; as also from jó or jú, in bjóða, ljós, and similar words.

The Complex and Heterogeneous Vowel Changes.

Absorption and Contraction. A consonant is sometimes absorbed by a preceding vowel, which then becomes long or diphthongal:

I. absorption of nasals, a. the inflexive *-n* in the weak nouns and infinitives of verbs has been absorbed, but as all Icel. inflexions (of cases and tenses) have short vowels, the end syllable has not in this case become long, and the *n* has simply been dropped, leaving at first a nasal sound, which afterwards disappeared: similar is the contraction in the negative suffix (see p. xxvi). β . in roots, the Scandinavian tongue commonly contracts the particles *an-, in-, u-, in-* (*semper*) into *á, í, ú* (or *ó*), *si*; pá, Engl. *then*; nú, Germ. *nun*.:—in sundry other words, esp. before *s*, e. g. os-s = Germ. *us*; ás-s, *deus*; bás-s, a *byre*; gás, a *goose*; ást, *love* (for *ans, bans, gans*, etc.); fús-s, *willing*, from fús; rás, *course*, from renna, *to run*: *vetr, winter*: assimilation has taken place in the preterite forms, as batt *bound*, vatt *wound*, hratt *pushed*, qs. bandt, vandt, brandt; even *ng*, as in æri, an obsolete form for *yngr*, *younger* (qs. öngri); hestr, a *horse*, prob. = hengistr, Dan. *bingst*; in provinc. Dan. it is still pronounced as diphthong *beist*.

2. absorption of gutturals before *t*; here also the *t* is doubled and the vowel made long (by assimilation as well as absorption) in many words, e. g. dó-ttir, a *daughter*, Goth. *daunbar*; nó-tt, *night*; só-tt, *sickness*, cp. sjúk-r, *sick*; á-tta, *octo, eight*; dró-tt (q. v.); þó-tti, *thought*; só-tti, *sought* (þykkja, *sækja*); sá-tt, *peace* (cp. sikn); drá-ttr, *draught*; slá-ttr, *stroke*; má-ttr, *might*; há-ttr, *mode*; ró-ttr, *right*; slé-ttr, *slight*; ó-tti, *fright*; fló-tti, *flight*; þó-ttr and þjokkr, *ught*; fré-tta and íregna, *to ask*; væ-ttr, *weight*, Germ. *wiecht*; nita, *to deny*, cp. Germ. *nicht*; væ-tt, *weight*; hlá-tr, *laughter*; slátra, *to slaughter*, etc.: even before δ in the feminine inflexion *-ið*, qs. hugð.

β . at the end of a syllable; ná-r, a *corpse*, Goth. *nabs*, cp. Lat. *nes-s*, = Gr. *vékus*; fá-r, Lat. *paucus*, Goth. *fabs*; fé, Goth. *faibu*, Lat. *pien*; né, Lat. *ne-que*; þó, *though*, Germ. *doch*; mý, a *gnat*, cp. Germ. *mücke*; ljó-s and ljó-mi, *light*; þjó, *thigh*: the strong verbal forms, infin., slá, Germ. *schlagen*; flá, *flay*; þvá, *to wash*, qs. slag, flag, þvag: the pret. and pres. forms, á, *ought*; má, *might*; kná, *can*, from eiga, *meiga*; as also slá and sló, hle and hló, *laugh*; vá, from vega; lá, from liggja; spá, *to spæc*, but spakr, *wise*, cp. Lat. *-spicio*; þá, from þiggja; frá, from fregna; hjó, from höggva; bjó and byggja; trú and tryggja; trútr, *true*, and trygg, *trusty*; Freyja and Frigg. The Scandinavian languages have rejected all guttural sounds, and even in writing the contraction is not marked, the change having taken place long before writing began; whereas in Engl., although the same phonetic change has taken place, the old Saxon spelling is still kept, because the change was of much later date (15th century?), when the old sound was fixed in writing: but the Icel. spelling accords better with the sound.

3. absorption of dentals; only in a few cases, as nál, *needle*, Goth. *naþal*; vál, *misery*, A. S. *vál* = *begging or ambitus*; hvár (uter), from hvadarr (cp. Engl. *wether*); hvárt, *wether*; fjó-rir, an older form is preserved in the old Swed. county-name Fjadrundaland, the *Fourth land*, cp. Lat. *quatuor*: Gormr is contr. from God-ormr (Guthrum of the A. S. Chronicle); Hrólf, *Ralph*, from Hrodulfr, *Rudolph*.

4. absorption of the semi-consonant *v* and the like, as *vý-r new*, sál *soul*, Goth. *saula*; and contr. in forms such as *mey, maid*, for *mavi*, whence Goth. *mavila* = *mey-la = girl*; *cy*, for *avi*; *hey, bay*, for *havi*, and many other words.

5. in Icel. (as in Latin) all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long, therefore even the names of the letters of the alphabet are sounded so, (*á, bé, cé*, not *a, be, ce*.)

The Ablaut, or Variation of Vowels, as Jacob Grimm calls it. This variation is chiefly found in the strong verbs, esp. in the pret. tense; but also in nouns and adjectives:

I. in those root words whose strong verbs still exist, e. g. líð, *troops*, and leid, a *way*; rið, *trembling*, and reid, *riding*; snid and snéid, a *slice*; grip and greip, q. v.; drif, *splash*, and dreif, *spray*; svif, *turn*, and sveif, a *helm*; klif and kleif, a *cliff*; ris, *rising*, and reisa, *to raise*; rit, a *writ*, and reitr, *beds*, a *square*; bit, a *bit*, and beit, *bite, grazing*; lit, a *look*, and leiti, a *bill in the horizon*; blík,

blík, and bleikr, *pale*; vik, a *nook*, and vik, *an inlet*; roði, *ruddiness*, rauðr, *red*, and rjóðr, *ruddy*; Goti and Gautr, q. v.; not, *nautn, use*, and njótr, a *mate*; klofi, a *cleft*, and klauf, a *clove*; rof and rauf, a *rift*; rok, *splash*, and reykr (rauk), *reek*; flog and flaug, *flight*; sopi and saup, a *sip*; gróf (graf-), a *grave*, and gróf, a *ditch*; hláð and hlóð, a *structure*; gal, *crowling*, and gól, *bowling*; drep, a *stroke*, and dráp, *slaying*; eta, a *manger*, and át, *eating*; geta and gát, *getting*; set and sát, a *seat*; skeri, a *cutler*, and skári, a *swathe*, etc.

II. in roots where the verb is either lost, or only found in the cognate languages or dialects (Goth., A. S., Engl.), the vowels *a, ó, æ* vary, hani, a *cock*, and hoena (hón), a *hen*; ein-man, *solitude*, and mœna, Lat. *im-minere*; bati and bót, *bettering*; dagr and dœgr (dóg), a *day*; dalr and døld, a *dale*; hagr and hægr, *easy*; skaði and skœðr (skóð), *scathe*; net and nót, a *net*; kaf and kófi, *choking*; sök (sak), *sake*, and seekja (sók), *to seek*; kraki, a *twig*, and krókr, a *crook*; haki, a *hook*, hœkja, a *crutch*, and haka, a *chin*; sama and scœma (sómi), *to beseech*:—irreg. variation of *o, au, doði, torpor*, and dauðr, *death*; dofi, *numbness*, and daufr, *deaf*; froða and frauðr, *froth*; snoðinn, *sborn*, and snauðr, *poor*; baugr, a *ring*, bogi, a *bow*, and bjúgr, *crooked*; bloti and blautr, *wet*; losa, *to loosen*, and lauss, *loose*; lofa and leyfa (lauf), *to praise*; togi and taug, a *string*; glufa and gljúfr, a *chasm*; guma and geyma (gaum), *to heed*; tamr, *tame*, and taumr, a *bridle*; gap, *gap*, and gaupn, q. v.:—*i, ei, vry*, hiti, *beat*, and heitr, *bot*; digna and deigr, *wet*; sviti and sveiti, *sweat*; fita and feiti, *fatness*; sili and seil, a *string*; gil and geil, a *chasm*, etc.

III. in many cases there is only one derived form, e. g. dá (from deyja), a *swoon*; þága (from þiggja), *acceptance*; nám (from nema), *seizing*; kváma (from koma), *coming*; reiðr (from vríða), *wroth*, prop. *wry, distorted*. It is worth noticing that the intermediate classes of the strong verbs (the 2nd to the 5th) gave rise to most words and forms, whereas in the 6th no nouns were formed from the preterite, very few in the 1st class:—for spun (spinning), bruni (burning), runi, sultr, fundr, sprunga, stunga, drykk, band, hjálp (help), hvarf—nouns related to the 1st class—are partly irregular and not directly formed from the verb; and faldr (a fold), hald, fall, bland, gangr, hangi, fang, ráð, blástr, grátr, lát, heit, leikr, blót, auki, ausa, hlaup, bú, högg—nouns related to the 6th class—seem to be formed, not from the pret., but from the infinitive. Many words throughout the language indicate ablaut and lost verbs, e. g. breið-r, *broad*; hvitr, *white*; hveiti, *wheat*; deili, *distinction*; hreinn, *pure*; beinn, *straight*; leifa = Gr. *λεῖψω* (lifa, leif); draumr, a *dream*; námr, *night*, etc. etc. But great caution is needed here; the form of a word is not sufficient to prove etymology, and in many cases the likeness is only apparent; thus gnaga (*to gnaw*) and gnógr (*enough*), or bak (back) and bók (a book) are not related, though skaði and skœðr are. In respect to unblaut the mere form of the word is in most cases conclusive; but the ablaut, in many cases, requires examination, although hundreds of words may still be explained by it.

It is interesting to compare the Latin irregular verbs with the strong Teutonic verbs, especially those which are etymologically related; the pret. and pres. sing., Icel. and Lat., are the best tenses for comparison: a. pres. Icel. *ét* and *éðo*, sit and *séðo*, les and *lêgo*, kem and *vénio*, fel and *se-pélio*, hef and *cépio*, ber and *púrio*, ek and *ágo*, miel and *môlo*, veð and *vádo*, dreg and *trábo*, veg and *vêbo*, stéud and *sto*. β . pret., át and *éði*, sátu and *séði*, lásu and *lêgi*, kvámu and *véni*, fálu and *se-péli*, hóf and *cépi*, báru and *peperi*, ók and *végi*, mói and *molui*, óð and *va-si*, dróg and *traxi* (*trab-si*), vóg and *vexi* (*veh-si*), stóð and *stéti*.

γ . Latin words with inserted *n*, *n* may be compared with the Icel. 2nd and 3rd classes, which are only two branches of the same kind of words; the *i* and the inserted *j* in Icel. are a kind of equivalent to the inserted *m, n* in Latin; thus Icel. brjóta braut and Lat. *frango frēgi*, rjúfa rauf and *rumpo rūpi*, míga meig and *mingo minxi*, sníða sneið and *scindo scēdi*, þjóta þaut and *tundo tūtūdi*, strjúka strauk and *stringo strinx*, bíta beit and *findo fūdi*: weak forms, sleikja and *lingo*, leifa and *linquo*, auka jók and *juugo junxi*; cp. also Goth. *siuban taub*, Germ. *ziebén zog*, and Lat. *duco duxi* (*duc-si*); Icel. tjá (*to say*) and Lat. *dicere*, and many others.

In the Gothic the preterite is almost like the Icel., thus (compared with table, p. xxii), Goth. *brinnan, brann, brunnum*; *biudan, bauþ, buþum*; *reisan, rais, risum*; *faran, fór, fórum*; *giban, gab, gébuvi* (Goth. *é* answers to Icel. *á*): in case of reduplication the same vowel is not repeated, but changed for the sake of euphony, thus *grétan, gaigrót*; *blauþan, bláiblauf* (not *grégrét* or *blaublauf*); this accounts for the fact that the ablaut is heterogeneous, viz. does not change *á* into *ú*, *u* into *ú*, etc., as in simple absorption (see above), but into a different kind of vowel, e. g. fara, fór; geta, gátu; bjóða, bauð, buðu; falla, féll, etc. This, as well as a comparison with the Latin and Greek irregular verbs, seems to shew that the strong verbs in the Teutonic languages are akin to the irregular and reduplicated in Latin and Greek, although in a contracted form. The characteristic of weak verbs is the formation of the preterite by inserting an auxiliary

verb between the root and inflexion, *heyrd-a* (*bear-d-I*); the characteristic of strong verbs is the formation of the preterite by reduplication, which in most cases remains only in a contracted form. There seems to be no other way of forming the preterite. In Gothic, out of about 130 strong verbs, about 26 are still reduplicated, chiefly belonging to the 6th class; some few of the others, e. g. *taka*, to take, are reduplicated in Gothic.

☞ The classes have here been arranged simply according to the number of words in each; they might have been arranged as follows: **α.** those in which the long vowel remains through both numbers (the 4th and 6th classes). **β.** those in which it remains only in one number, that one being short (the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th). **γ.** those in which it is short in both numbers (the 1st class). That in the 5th class the long vowel originally belonged to both sing. and plur. is shown by *eta*, pret. sing. *át*; the short vowel in one or both numbers of the preterite is probably a corruption, though old, as it is so even in the Gothic. The ablaut belongs to the earliest stage of the language, and the long vowels thus formed are far more ancient than those caused by simple absorption; centuries must have elapsed between the formation, for instance, of the *á* in *át* or *sát* and in *áss* or *átta*, and long afterwards there was a distinction in the pronunciation, the former being pure long vowels, whereas the latter retained a nasal or guttural sound from the absorbed consonant. For the nasals see Lyngbye in *Tidskrift for Philol.*, Copenhagen, vol. ii.

In a few cases the Icel. has a long vowel, which is merely due to phonetic causes: **I.** *a, o, and u* are sounded and spelt long before the double consonants *lf, lk, lm, lp*, thus *kálf-r, a calf; hálf-r, half; sjálf-r, self; sálm-r, a psalm; hálm-r, balm or straw; málm-r* (Dan. and Swed. *malm*), *metal; úlf-r, a wolf; hjálpa, to help; skjálfa, to shudder; álpt, a swan; gólf, a floor; tólf, twelve; álka, an auk; bálkr, a balk; fálki, a falcon; fólk, folk; mjólk, milk; gálgi, the gallows; bólgá, ólga, etc.*; so also *háls, qs. hals, a neck; frjáls, qs. frjals, free*. The true pronunciation only remains in *skalf, skulfa, not skálf, skúlfu*. This was in fact the first step towards absorption of the *l* as in other languages (e. g. Engl. *ank, baum*), but in Icel. it remained incomplete. In popular Norse the old simple vowels are still sounded (Ivar Aasen) as well as in modern Danish and Swedish, which shows that this change is purely Icel. and must have taken place after the separation from Norway; yet it is old, as we see from old MSS., Ann. Reg. of the end of the 13th century, that at that time the present pronunciation was in use; hardly any other MSS. distinguish between short and long vowels.

II. in *ing, úng*, which are spelt and pronounced with a long vowel instead of a short, *ing, ung*. In this Dictionary the long vowels *á* and *ú* are kept in the former case (*álf, álmr, hálmr*), but in the latter case always the short, *ing, ung, tunga, not túnga; анги, not úngi*; as also *lengi, not leingi*. ☞ Again, in a few instances a long vowel has passed into a short, viz. in the possessive pronoun *minn þinn sinn*, neuter *mitt þitt sitt*, which the ancients wrote and pronounced *minn þinn sinn, mitt þitt sitt*, cp. the Goth. *meins, Germ. mein*, etc.; even in MSS., as the Fb. (14th century latter part), we find *mijtt, i. e. mitt*: the word *illr, evil, ill*, is usually spelt so, but is still frequently pronounced *illr, illt*, which is the true form, the long vowel being due to the contraction, cp. Germ. *übel, Engl. evil*; (Icel. say *mér er illt, not illt*): *drottinn, drottning, and drottna*, instead of *dróttinn, dróttning, and dróttna*; *gott for gótt*; (the Ann. Reg. spells *dróttning*.) The distinction (by an acute) between a long and short vowel was a century ago resumed in Icel. printed books, so as to follow the present pronunciation; and since etymology and comparison with foreign languages support this practice, with the few exceptions now mentioned, it has been retained in modern Editions as well as in modern writing.

β. the syllable *ú* is in modern usage throughout changed into *vo, svá svo, tvá tvo, vátv votr, ván von, vápn vopn, etc.*, but the vowel change remains as before, e. g. *væta wetness, vænta to expect, etc.*; *hánum (bin) is changed into honum*: *u* sometimes changes into *u* or *y*, *Sigurðr = Sigvarðr, dógurðr and dagverðr, yrkja* from *verk*: or into *æ*, *Svenskr* and *Søenskr, Swedish*; *kæmi* and *kvæmi, veniret*; *sæfi* and *svæfi, dormiret, etc.*: this and other less important vowel changes are noticed in the Dictionary, especially in the introduction to each letter.

Formation by way of Inflexions.

Words are either formed from verbs or from nouns or roots.

A. From verbs: **I.** from the 1st weak conjugation feminines are formed by adding *-n* to the infinitive, *boða-n, announcement; skipa-n, order; hugga-n, comfort; skapa-n, creation; iðra-n, repentance; helga-n, hallowing; vitra-n, vision; hindra-n, hindrance; nútálma-n, id.; játa-n, confession; neita-n, denial; hugga-n, thinking; hegða-n, conduct; blessa-n, blessing; bölva-n, cursing; undra-n, admiration; efa-n, doubting; fjölga-n, multiplication; lifga-n, calling to life; holdga-n, incarnation; ætla-n, opinion; prédika-n, a sermon; prenta-n,*

printing; menta-n, breeding; tapa-n, perdition; kalla-n, vocation; vara-n, admonition; svala-n, refreshing; langa-n, desire; hreinsa-n, purification; saurga-n, pollution; byrja-n, beginning; dýrka-n, worship; betra-n, bettering; rotna-n, rotting, decomposition; visna-n and föllna-n, withering; hnigva-n, decay; una-n, charm (4th conjugation), etc. ☞ In mod. usage the *-an* is often changed into *-un*, thus *köllun* and *kallan*, *iðrun* and *iðran*, *byrjun* and *byrjan*, the latter form being even the more usual. This change freq. occurs even in very old MSS., e. g. *skepton*, Mork. 72, 168; *etlun, devise*, 10, 34; *vingun, friendship*, 166, 178; *eptir-leiton, seeking*, 168; *flimton, reviling*, 28.

II. from the 2nd weak conjugation feminines are formed in *-ing*, which is added to the root, *dæm-ing, judgment, damnation; fylk-ing, a rank or host; leys-ing, loosening; keun-ing, doctrine; lík-ing, likeness, parable; virð-ing, esteem; hegn-ing and hirt-ing, chastisement; birt-ing, brightening, publication; þekkt-ing, knowledge; læg-ing, humiliation; melt-ing, digestion; send-ing, despatch; legg-ing, laying; freist-ing, temptation; fyll-ing, fulfilment; bygg-ing, building; rigu-ing, pouring with rain; fœð-ing, birth; lær-ing, teaching; søem-ing, beseeching; grœð-ing, healing; upp-frœð-ing, information; tæl-ing and gimn-ing, deception; aðgrein-ing, distinction; mænn-ing, manliness; hring-ing, pealing; deil-ing, division; beyg-ing and hneig-ing, inflexion; bend-ing, beckoning; lend-ing, alighting; end-ing, finishing; gerð-ing, bedding; eld-ing, lighting; cftu-ing, fulfilment; þreyng-ing, pressing; and a great many others: a few, as *kerling a carling, þrenn-ing trinity, ein-ing unity*, are formed from nouns, as are also the masculines in *-ingr*; *lækn-ing, healing*, from *lækna*, *að*, is irregular or refers to a lost strong verb. ☞ The feminines in *-an* and *-ing* are counted by hundreds.*

III. from the 3rd weak conjugation and from the strong verbs, feminines are formed in *-ning*:—from the 3rd weak, *glæð-ning, gladdening; kvað-ning, greeting; sað-ning, filling; vað-ning, entanglement; hrak-ning, tossing; vak-ning, awakening; tal-ning, counting; sam-ning, agreement; tann-ning, tanning; ar-ning, tilling; far-ning, passage; var-ning, ware; hvat-ning, exhortation; set-ning, a position, thesis; lag-ning, laying down; skil-ning, understanding, discerning; ruð-ning, clearing; stuð-ning, upholding; smur-ning, smearing, anointing; spur-ning, speering, asking; flut-ning, carrying; á-ning, baiting (æja), etc.*

β. from the strong verbs, *rit-ning, writing; lot-ning, lotting; veneration (lúta); get-ning, begetting; kos-ning, election; soð-ning, cooking; les-ning, gleaning; ráð-ning, rebuke (ráða); frá-drag-ning, subtraction; upp-ál-ning, breeding; hlut-tek-ning, partaking; haf-ning, elevation (hefja); upp-stig-ning, ascension (stiga); snú-ning, turning (snúa); nú-ning, rubbing (gnúa); bú-ningr, dress (búa), is masc.: gôr-ning, a deed (göra), shows that this word has had a strong inflexion: *ját-ning, confession (jätta, tt)*, is irregular from the 3rd weak conjugation: *drótt-ning, a mistress, a queen*, is formed from *dróttinn, a lord*. ☞ This *u* is undoubtedly a remnant of the part. pass. In the case of the 3rd weak conjugation, this formation is an evidence that the participles in *-inn* were of early growth; it is curious that feminines in *-ning* were formed even from verbs in which that participle is not used, e. g. *glæð-ning*, from *glæðja*, see p. xxiv. Some of the above words are in modern usage also masculine, e. g. *barnung* and *barnungr, skilning* and *skilningr, gôrning* and *gôrningr*; but the feminine is older and more correct.*

2. a few masculines in *-naðr* are also formed from the same verbs, e. g. *þrif-naðr, thrift (þrifa); snú-naðr, profit (snúa); bú-naðr, husbandry (búa); met-naðr, ambition (meta); get-naðr, begetting (geta); skap-naðr, shape (skapa); skil-naðr, departing (skilja)*: from other verbs, *her-naðr,arrying, freebooting (herja)*; as also *kost-naðr, cost (kosta); spar-naðr, saving (spara); trú-naðr, trust (trúa); té-naðr, help (tœja); fé-naðr, cattle; dug-naðr, energy (duga); lif-naðr, living (lifa); unaðr, delight (uua); verk-naðr, working (yrkja); fögn-uðr, joy; jöfn-uðr, equity; hagn-aðr, comfort; sök-naðr, sorrow (for a lost thing); söfn-uðr, congregation; vörn-uðr, caution; árn-aðr, intercession; þjóf-naðr, theft; (mán-uðr, a month, is different.) ☞ Altogether different are the old words, *hól-ðr a bero, fróm-uðr a promoter, grónduðr a destroyer; mjót-uðr, A. S. meotod = ruler*; these words are very few, mostly poetical, and are used in an active sense, (see Grímn's Gr.iii. 241.)*

IV. feminines in *-sla* are formed from the 2nd weak conjugation, *skir-sla, ordeal; geym-sla, keeping; fœð-sla, food; kenn-sla, teaching; frœð-sla, information; eyð-sla, spending; vig-sla, inauguration; reyn-sla, experience; get-sla, guarding, keeping; greið-sla, payment; veit-sla, banquet; hræð-sla, fright; fær-sla, shifting; neyt-sla, taking food; bæn-heyrt-sla, grant; reið-sla, leið-sla, hero-sla, hird-sla, etc.*; often spelt with *z*, *veizla, etc.*

V. the monosyllabic feminines in *-n* are chiefly formed from the roots of verbs, not from the infinitive; *heyrt-n, bearing; spur-n, speering, news; skír-n, baptism; eig-n, owning, possession; sög-n, a saw, saying, tale; þög-n, silence; vör-n, defence; stjór-n, sway; sök-n, prosecution; fyls-n, desire; auð-n, voidness; fórn-n, offerings; freg-n, news; ið-n, activity; njós-n, espying; laus-n, freedom; raus-n, liberality; gaup-n, a gowpen; sjú-n and sý-n, sight; þjá-n, oppression; smá-n, disgrace; bæ-n, begging;*

lik-n, *healing, mercy*; óg-n, *awe*, etc., but not very many; a few are from adjectives, as feik-n *immensity*, tig-n *lordship*, from feikinn *immense*, tigiinn *lordly*: auð-na *luck*, stjarna-na *star*.

VI. masculines in -dr (-tr): 1. with a radical *r*; al-dr, *age (ala)*; gal-dr, *spell (gala)*; hjal-dr, *sound, battle (hjala)*; hlá-tr, *laugbier*; lá-tr, *litter (leggja)*; ar-ðr, *a plough (erja)*; gró-ðr, *growth (gróa)*; ró-ðr, *rowing (róa)*; les-tr, *gleaning, reading (lesa)*.

2. with inflexive *r*; stul-ðr, *theft (stela)*; bur-ðr, *birth (bera)*; skur-ðr, *a cut (skera)*; vör-ðr, *a wafer (verja)*; þur-ðr, *wane (þverra)*; gróf-tr, *digging, burial (grafa)*; vöx-tr, *growth (vaxa)*; fun-dr, *finding*; kos-tr, *chase (kjósa)*; má-ttr, *might*; þvá-ttr, *a wash*; drá-ttr, *a draught*; slá-ttr (cp. Engl. *slaughter*), *mowing*; há-ttr, *mode (haga)*; snú-ðr (snúa), *a whirl*; blás-tr, *a blast*: ó-tti, *awe (óg)*; fló-tti, *flight (flýja)*; þó-tti, *conceit (þykkja)*; skjál-fti, *trembling*: cp. also kul-ði, *cold*; fjöl-ði, *multitude*; van-ði, *custom*;—which however are not formed from verbs.

VII. in -st, -str, masc., fem., and neut.: bak-str, *baking*; rak-str, *raking*; rek-str, *a drove*; þor-sti, *thirst (þurr)*; trau-st, *trust (from trúa)*; fre-st, *delay (from firra)*; ri-st, *step*, cp. Engl. *wrist*; and rei-str, *a serpent*, poet. (from vriða, *to writhe*); ba-st (from binda); flau-st (from fljóta), etc.

B. From nouns and roots.

Masculines: I. with inflexive *n, r, l*, 1. in -inn, -unn, a few words; apt-ann, *evening*; jöt-unn, *a giant*; him-inn, *heaven*; drótt-inn, *a lord*; morg-inn, *morning*; ar-inn, *beard*: in pr. names, Óð-inn, þrá-inn, etc.; Auð-unn. 2. in -urr, -arr; fjót-urr, *a fetter*; þjót-urr, *wood-grouse*; jöf-urr, cp. Germ. *eber*; töt-urr, *tatters*; kög-urr and köng-urr, *texture*; jað-arr, *a rim*; ham-arr, *a hammer*; hum-arr, *a lobster*; naf-arr, *a gamlet*; goll-urr, q. v.; gag-arr, q. v.; sum-arr, *summer* (obsolete as masc.): in pr. names, Hjálm-arr, Ein-arr, Böðv-arr, Stein-arr, Ött-arr, Gunn-arr, Iv-arr, Agn-arr, Yngv-arr, Ragn-arr, Giz-urr, Við-arr, Ulf-arr, etc. are of a different kind, viz. the latter part = -bári or -bæri or -bard, thus Gunnarr = *Gundeberg*; Einarr = *Einbard*.

§§ The pr. names in -an are chiefly of Gaelic origin, thus Bek-an, Kjart-an, Kalm-an, Kvar-an, Hnok-an, Kjar-an, Kál-an, Feil-an, Bjól-an, Duf-an, Koðr-an, Kamb-an, Lun-an, Trost-an, etc., see Landn. 3. in -ull, -ill; jök-ull, *an icicle*; kögg-ull, *articularis*; röð-ull, *an edgel*; söð-ull, *a saddle*; mönd-ull, *axle-tree*; skök-ull, *asbest*; þing-ull, *a stalk of seaweed*; öng-ull, *a hook*; rið-ull, *a detachment of troops*; bit-ull, *a mouth-piece*; tig-ull, *a brick, a square*; seg-ull, *a magnet*; stöp-ull, *a steeple*; fer-ill, *a track*; snig-ill, *a snail*; lyk-ill, *a key*; þist-ill, *whistle*; fit-ill, *dandelion*; bið-ill, *a wooer*; ket-ill, *a kettle*; rei-ill, *tapestry*; hnyk-ill, *a claw*; skut-ill, *a harpoon*; dras-ill, *a charger, horse*; beit-ill, *a herb*; smyr-ill, *a hawk*; dep-ill, *a blot*; hef-ill, *brails*; hvirf-ill, *the crown of the head*: foreign, eng-ill, *an angel*; kynd-ill, *a candle*. §§ Many of these were originally diminutives, but most of them have lost that sense, as jökull from jaki. β. in -all; kað-all, *a chain*; vað-all, *shallow water*; kap-all, *a horse*.

A few diminutives in -lingr; ket-lingr, *a kitten*; kið-lingr, *a kidling*; yrm-lingr, Lat. *vermicula*; boek-lingr, Lat. *libellus*; ung-lingr, *a youngling, youtb*. III. in -ungur and -ingr, -lingr: 1. patronymic in plur.; Nifl-ungur, Germ. *Niebelung*; Völs-ungur, Skjöld-ungur, Skán-ungur, Kuf-ungur; Gyð-ungur, *Jews*; Yng-lingar, *Knyt-lingar*: in -lendingr, Grœn-lendingar, etc.: in -firðingr, Vest-firðingar; Vik-ingar, *Vikings*, etc. 2. in many poet. words; siklingr, öðlingr, *an etelbeling*; mildingr; hildingr: in pr. names, Erl-ingr, Hær-ingr, etc. 3. other words; kon-ungur, *a king*; síf-ungur, *a kinsman* (poët.); brœðr-ungur and syst-ungur, *a cousin*; ná-ungur, *a neighbour* (eccl.); helm-ingr, *a half*; fjórð-ungur, *the fourth part, a farthing*; fimt-ungur, *the fifth part*; sétt-ungur, *the sixth part*; átt-ungur, *the eighth part*; vetr-ungur and geml-ingr, *a yearling*; höfr-ungur, *a dolphin*; öld-ungur, *an elder*; bún-ingr, *dress*; görn-ingr, *a deed*; sköfn-ungur, *a shin-bone*; gár-ungur, *a jester*; spek-ingr, *a philosopher*; vitr-ingr, *a wise man*; þuml-ungur, *an ineb*; grað-ungur, *a bull*: of boats, sexær-ingr, *six-oared*; áttaer-ingr, *eight-oared*; teinær-ingr, *ten-oared*; byrd-ungur, *a ship of burden*.

IV. in -ingi; höfð-ingi, *a captain*; ætt-ingi, *a kinsman*; heid-ingi, *a beathen*; band-ingi, *a prisoner*; fæð-ingi, *a native*; leys-ingi, *a free man*; ræningi, *a robber*; mord-ingi, *a murderer*; let-ingi, *a lazy man*; ænningi, *a poor wretch*; cer-ingi, *a springal*; sæl-ingi, *an epicurean*; Skrælingi, *an Esquimaux*; kunn-ingi, *a friend*; loem-ingi, *a bird*. V. in -undr; auð-undr, *an author*; vól-undr, q. v.; vis-undr, *a bison*: in -uni (obsolete), arf-uni, *an heir*; síf-uni, Goth. *siponeis, a disciple*; beim-uni, etc., Lex. Poët.

VI. in -ari, especially words such as dóm-ari, *a doomsiter, judge*; les-ari, *a reader*; skrif-ari, rit-ari, *a writer*; skap-ari, *creator*; skir-ari, *baptist*; gjaf-ari, *giver*; græð-ari, *bealer*; Lausn-ari, Frels-ari, *Redeemer*; Keis-ari, *Kaiser*; mút-ari (poët.); vart-ari; ridd-ari, *a knight*; stall-ari, *stabularius*; kval-ari, *tormentor*:—there are few of these words in old writers, but they have increased, especially in nouns denoting business, leik-ari, *a jester*; skó-ari, *a shoemaker*; vef-ari, *a weaver*; prout-ari, *a printer*; söngv-ari, *a singer, musician*; skinn-ari, sít-ari, bak-ari, fiðl-ari, þóf-ari, hatt-ari; ræð-ari, *an oarsman*,—some of which occur in olden times: foreign, kjall-ari,

a cellar; salt-ari, *a psalter*: in -ali, -li, a few words, aði-li; rang-ali, *a lobby*; skark-ali, *tumult*; taf-ali, *trouble*; saf-ali, *a sable*; Kast-ali, *a castle*: in -aldi, glöp-aldi, digr-aldi, Tas-aldi, þumb-aldi, leggi-aldi, him-aldi, ribb-aldi, a very few words.

VII. in -andi, active participles; veg-andi, *a slayer*; bú-andi or bón-ði (hús-bón-ði, Engl. *husband*); fjá-andi, *a foe*; fra-andi, *a kinsman*; and numberless participles when used as substantives, e. g. grát-andi, *weeper*; eig-andi, *owner*; fagn-endr, *heyr-andi*, etc. VIII. in -si; van-si, *disgrace*; of-si, *passion*; gal-si, *gaiety*.

Feminines: I. in -d, -ð, or -t, formed chiefly from adjectives, and feminine also in cognate languages (e. g. old Germ. -ida); a vowel change takes place wherever the root vowel is changeable; the *d, ð*, and *t* are phonetical changes depending on the final letter. In this way a great many feminines (more than a hundred) are formed, hæ-ð, *beight*; dýp-ð, *depth*; víd-d, *width*; brœid-d, *breadth*; leng-d, *length*; fæ-ð, *fewness*; merg-ð, *multitude*; stær-ð, *size*; þyk-t, *thickness*; þyng-d, *beaviness*; erf-ð, *inheritance*; grim-d, *ferocity*; heil-d, *wholeness*; helf-t, *a half*; deil-d, *a share*; grein-d, *distinction*; frem-d, q. v.; sœm-d, *honour*; eilíf-ð, *eternity*; tryg-ð, *fidelity*; hryg-ð, *sorrow*; sek-t, *guilt*; spek-t, *wisdom*; nek-t, *nakedness*; hef-n-d, *revenge*; nefn-d, *a committee*; vern-d, *protection*; gren-d, *vicinity*; vil-d, *willingness*; girn-d, *desire*; dirf-ð, *daring*; dýr-ð, *glory*; lyg-ð, *a lie*; kyr-ð, *calmness*; hvíl-d, *rest*; reyn-d, *experience*; eym-d, *misery*; deyf-ð, *numbness*; leyn-d, *secrecy*; fræg-ð, *fame*; gnœg-ð, *wealth*; hæg-d, *ease*; væg-ð, *mercy*; mæg-ð, *affinity*; vinsal-d, *popularity*; van-d, *expectation*; fegr-ð, *beauty*; megr-ð, *meagreness*; feig-ð, *feyness*; myk-ð, *meekness*: all in -sem-d, skyn-sem-d, *reason*; unað-sem-d, *delight*; and many others formed from nouns and adjectives indiscriminately. § Of a different kind are hul-d, *mystery*; skul-d, *debt*; afun-d, *envy*; nán-d, *neighbourhood*; vis-t, *abiding*; frét-t, *news*; dyg-ð, *virtue*; gnót-t, *abundance*; söt-t, *sickness*; sæt-t, *settlement*: and still more nat-t, *night*; ród-d, *voice*; and similar words, which can be seen if compared with kindred languages (Germ., Saxon).

II. in -ska, prop. -iska, and thus causing umlaut; bern-ska, *childhood*; mæl-ska, *eloquence*; gœð-ska, *grace*; græ-ska, *spite*; gleym-ska, *forgetfulness*; fyrr-ska, *age, decay*; vit-ska, *wisdom*; menn-ska, *manhood* (and in compds, ragmenn-ska, *cowardice*; karlmenn-ska, *valour*; góð-menn-ska, *gentleness*; íll-menn-ska, *cruelty*; ú-m, *sloth*; var-m, *meanness*, etc.); heim-ska, *foolishness*; el-ska, *love*; íl-ska and vánd-ska, *evil passion*; œr-ska, *youth*; fífl-ska, *folly*; dæl-ska, *liberty*; tíð-ska and lýð-ska, *usage, custom*; kœn-ska, *craft*: in names of people or their tongues, En-ska, *English*; Sœn-ska, *Swedish*; Grikska, *Greek*; Ír-ska, *Irish*: irreg. and without umlaut, in Val-ska, *Welsh*; Dan-ska, *Danish*; and mod. as in Ital-ska, *Italian*; Spán-ska, *Spanish*: in -eskja or -neskja, inserting *n*, form-eskja, *antiquity*; vitn-eskja, *knowledge*; flat-neskja, *flat land, plain, level*; mann-eskja, *a man* (mod.); harð-neskja, *barbness, barness*.

III. indel. fem. in -i, -gi, -ni, formed from adjectives; bræð-i, *anger*, from bráðr *hot*; mœð-i from móðr; hreyst-i *valour*, from hraustr; helt-i *lameness*, from haltr *lame*, etc., see p. xviii.

IV. in -osta (-usta), a few words; orr-osta, *fight* (cp. Germ. *ernst*); fulln-usta, *fulfilment*; holl-usta, *homage*; kunn-usta, *knowledge* (Germ. *kunst*); þjón-usta, *service* (Germ. *dienst*); for-osta, *beadsip*; unn-usta, *a spouse*, (unn-usti, *m. a lover*). V. in -átta, a few words; víð-átta, *abroad*; kunn-átta, *knowledge*; bar-átta, *battle*; veðr-átta, *weather, temperature*, (for-átta, q. v., is different.) VI. in -ung; hörn-ung, *vexation*; laun-ung, *secrecy*; laus-ung, *looseness*; nauð-ung, *constraint*; háð-ung, *indignity*; sundt-ung, *scattering*; verð-ung (poët.), *king's household*.

VII. in -und, a few words; þús-und, *thousand*; hör-und, Lat. *cutis*; teg-und, *species, kind*; öf-und, *spite*; vit-und, *knowledge*; tí-und, *teind, tithe*; átt-und, *the eighth part*, fjáðr-und (obsolete): in local names, as Sól-und, Borg-und (*Burgundy*), Eik-und; þús-und and hör-und are also used as neut. 2. in -ynja, Lat. -ina, a very few words; ás-ynja, *a goddess*; for-ynja, *an ogre*; úlf-ynja and varg-ynja, *a she-wolf, lup-ina*: mod. -inna, *keisara-inna*, is scarcely used, and is borrowed through Dan. from Germ. and cannot therefore be called Icel.

VIII. special; in -ingja, ham-ingja, *luck*: in -sa, *heil-sa, health*. IX. a kind of diminutive; in -la, hris-la, *a little twig*; hynd-la, Lat. *canicula* (Mar. 494, v. l.); trævæt-la, *a ewe two years old*: in -ka, stúl-ka, qs. staul-ka (from stauli), *a girl*. § Different are hál-ka, *slipiness*; hlá-ka, *thaw*; har-ka, *barbness*: as also -ga in mœð-gur, *mother and daughter*.

2. in a few names of maers; Mús-ka, *a mouse-grey mare*; Brún-ka, *black*; Raud-ka, *red*; Ljós-ka, *light*: in -na (and -ni masc.), also of horses, Skjó-na and Skjó-ni, *pie-bald*; Grá-na and Grá-ni, *grey*: in -lin, cp. Germ. -lein, of cows, Hring-lin, Randa-lin, etc.

Neuters: I. the derived neuters in -i (see p. xviii); they are formed from adjectives or from roots of words, as -leysi *want*, from lauss; félauss *penultness*, whence féleysi *penultlessness*; ríki *might, kingdom*, from ríkr *mighty*; lýti *fault*, from lýtr *ugly*; œði *madness*, from óðr *mad*; gœði *goods*, from góðr *good*; frelsi *freedom*, from frjáls *free*; ágæti *goodness*, from ágætr *good*. They sometimes have a col-

ective sense; and in compounds any word may become neuter, regardless of its gender when simple, e. g. -berni from barn, a *bairn*; -mennir from maðr (stór-menni, ung-menni, góð-menni, ill-menni); -gresi from gras, (ill-gresi *weeds*, blóm-gresi *flowers*); -neyti from nautr, (föru-neyti, *fellowskip*); al-pingi, but ping; vald and veldi, *power*; nafn and -nefni, *a name*; stafn and stefni, *a stem*; band and -bendi, *a string*; garðr and -gerði, *a fence*; ból and -boeli, *a den*; land and -lendi; sáð and sæði, *seed*; lund and -lyndi, *temper*; orð and -yrði, *a word*; fugl and -fygli, *a fowl*; munnr and -mynni, *moutb*; helsi *a neektie*, from hells *a neck*; vætti *testimony*, from váttir *a witness*; hall-æri *a bad season*, *famine*, from ár *a year*; eðli and aðal, *nature*;—indeed any word may thus be changed into neuter.

2. in -endi; eyr-endi, *errand*; kvik-endi, *a creature*; heil-indi, *health*; væl-indi, *gullet*; chiefly only in plur., as vis-indi, *science*; hygg-endi, *good sense*; sann-indi, *truth*; tíð-indi, *tidings*; lík-indi, *likelihood*; hlunn-endi, *endowments*; dýr-endi, *costly things*; rang-indi, *injustice*; rétt-indi, *rights*; leið-indi, *tediousness*; harð-indi, *a bad season*; sár-indi, *soreness*; klök-endi, *shrewdness*; fríð-endi, *fine things*; in -enni, denoting *kin*, cp. Ulf. *fáþreiu = pátra* and *þveitis*, *breþrabans = æðelþof*, whence Engl. *breþren*, cp. also Lat. *ernitas*; fað-erni, bróð-erni, móð-erni, *fatherhood*, etc.; þjóð-erni, *nationality* (mod.); lund-erni, *temper*; lif-erni, *conduct of life*; besides sal-erni, síð-erni (q. v.): in -elsi, a very few words, reyk-elsi, *incense*; fang-elsi, *a prison*; hrokk-elsi, *a stone grig*, is prob. different: in -íði, *first-ildi, a butterfly*; þykk-íði, *callousness*: in -di, el-di, q. v. (ala); upp-el-ði, *education*: in -u, bynd-in, *a sheaf*; ald-in, *fruit*: in -ili, heim-ili, *home*.

II. in -sl (-sli); bríg-sl, *rebuke*; kyn-sl, *prodigy*; smyr-sl, *ointment*; þyng-sl, *heaviness*; bög-sl, *fins*, (bóg, *a bow*); eym-sl, *soreness*; œxl (qs. œk-sl, from vaxa), *excessiveness*; skrímsl, *a monster*; œr-sl, *mad pranks*, (œrr, *mad*); bei-sl, *a bridle*; þyrm-sl, *mercy*; renn-sli, *a watercourse*.

2. in -su; hœn-su, *poultry*; ræk-sn, *rags*; fylg-sni, q. v. III. in -al, etc.; óð-al, *a feud*; með-al, *medicine* (mod.); að-al, *nature*: in -an, gam-an, *joy*; and a few other words but little used, e. g. ó-ár-an, *a bad season*; ó-lyfj-an, *poison*; ó-út-an, *offal of food*: in -in, -u, ald-in, *fruit*; meg-in, *main power*; reg-in, *gods*; meg-u, *power*; reg-n, *rain*; vat-n, *water*: in -gin, feð-gin, *father and daughter*; syst-kin, *brother and sister*; móð-gin, *mother and daughter*: in -að, hér-að, *a county*; hundr-að, *bundred*; for-að, q. v.; höf-úð, *a head*: in -ald, kaf-ald, *snow*; fol-ald, *a foal*; ker-ald, *a tub*; haf-ald, q. v.; gim-ald, *an opening*; eisk-ald (poët.), *heart*; rek-ald, *a wreck*: in -arn, ís-arn (poët.), *iron*; ak-arn, *an acorn*; fó-arn, *a crop*; und-arn, *afternoon*: in -t, fros-t, *frost*, from frjósa: in -ang, hun-ang, *boney*.

The following are to be regarded in the light of compds: I. masculines in -leikr and -leiki; kær-leikr, *love*; sann-leikr, *truth*; heilag-leiki, *holiness*, (many words): in -dómr, -dæmi (n.), Engl. -dom, Germ. -thum, helgi-dómr, *holidom*; Kristin-dómr, *Christianendom*; heidindómr, *beatendom*; mann-dómr, *manhood*; lær-dómr, *learning*; vís-dómr, *wisdom*; konung-dómr, *kingdom*; jarl-dómr, *earldom*, etc.: in -skapr, Germ. -schaft, vin-skapr, *friendship*; fjánd-skapr, *enmity*; félag-skapr, *fellowship*; skáld-skapr, *poetry*; fífl-skapr, *folly*; grey-skapr, *meanness*; greið-skapr, *readiness*, etc. (several words): in -angr, leið-angr, *levy*; far-angr, *baggage*, etc.

II. feminines in -úð and -ýðgi, contr. from bygð, cp. A. S. *hygd*; denoting *temper, mind*, ól-úð, *sincerity*; ill-úð, *spite*; var-úð, *beedfulness*; ást-úð, *love*; mann-úð, *humanity*; harð-úð, *hardness*; grim-úð, *cruelty*; grunn-ýðgi, *shallow mind, gullibility*; harð-ýðgi, etc.: different are misk-unn, *mercy*; várk-unn, *excuse* (from unna, cp. afund, *envy*): in -semi from -samr, miskun-semi, *mercy*, etc.

III. neuters in -œfi; and-œfi, *riches*; ör-œfi, *wilderness* (only in plur.): in -orð, akin to A. S. *wyrth = weird = fate*, god-orð, *priesthood*; met-orð, *dignity*; gjaf-orð, *marriage*; vit-orð, *intelligence*; ban-orð, *deathweird*; bôn-orð, *courting*; lof-orð and heit-orð, *promise*; vátt-orð, *testimony*; leg-orð, q. v., in many of which it is simply derived from orð = *word*: in -læti, from adjectives in -lætr, rétt-læti, *righteousness*; ör-læti, *liberality*, etc.

♂ Masculines in -dagi; bar-dagi, *battle*; ein-dagi, *term*; máld-dagi, *a deed*; skil-dagi, *condition*: feminine pr. names in -unnr, -ný, Stein-unnr, Ing-unn, Þór-unn, Sæ-unn, etc.; Sig-ný, Ás-ný, Þór-ný, etc.: in -beidr or -eidr, Ragn-eidr, Sig-riðr: masculine pr. names in -mundr, -ndr, -ðr, Guð-mundr, Þrí-ndr, Eyv-ndr, Ön-undr, Bár-ðr (qs. Bár-röðr), Þór-ðr (qs. Þór-röðr), and many others.

ADJECTIVES.—They are either simple, as fagr-, göð-r, sæt-r, or formed by inflexion: I. in -ligr, Engl. -ly, Germ. -lich, in mod. usage spelt and pronounced -ligr, counted by hundreds, a. twofold adjectives, e. g. sein-ligr (seinn, *slow*, and -ligr); eilíf-ligr, *eternal*; sæl-ligr (sæll); grim-ligr (grimmr), vitr-ligr, fagr-ligr, harð-ligr, fram-ligr, spak-ligr, fróð-ligr, kát-ligr, hag-ligr, rang-ligr, hrein-ligr, góð-ligr, feig-ligr, hljóð-ligr (hljóðr, *silent*), væn-ligr, þung-ligr; veik-ligr, *weakly*; ung-ligr, heil-ligr; mjú-ligr, *like myself*, etc. β. with a binding vowel i or u, most of which seem to be formed from verbs; virðu-ligr, *worthy* (virða); mátu-ligr, *deserved*; kostu-ligr, *costly* (kosta); skipu-ligr, *orderly* (skipa); tígu-ligr, *magnificent*; ríku-ligr, *rich, opulent*; risu-ligr,

elevated, grand;—often in mod. usage spelt with ug, virðug-ligr, ríkug-ligr, etc.: with i, sæmi-ligr, *seeming* (sæma); æski-ligr, *desirable* (æskja); hæði-ligr, *ridiculous* (hæða); æsi-ligr, *violent* (æsa); þægi-ligr, *agreeable* (þægja); drengi-ligr, *bold*; senni-ligr, *probable* (sanna); skyndi-ligr, *sudden* (skynda); æti-ligr, *eatable* (eta); hœfi-ligr, *proper* (hœfa); hyggi-ligr, *prudent* (hyggja); skemti-ligr, *amusing* (skemta); gríni-ligr and fýsi-ligr, *desirable* (fýsa); glæsi-ligr, *splendid* (glæsa); leyni-ligr, *a secret* (leyna); heyri-ligr (heyra); eyði-ligr, *empty* (eyða); heppi-ligr, *lucky*; gæti-ligr, *cautious* (gæta); ílli-ligr, *ill-looking*. γ. formed from nouns; dýrd-ligr, *glorious*; and-ligr, *spiritual*; hold-ligr, *carnal*; líkam-ligr, *bodily*; verald-ligr, *worldly*; Guð-ligr, *godly*; dag-ligr, *daily*; ár-ligr, *yearly*; stund-ligr, *temporary*; síð-ligr, *well-bred*; mann-ligr, *manly*; gæfu-ligr, *lucky*; elli-ligr, *aged*; þrek-ligr, *stout*; udar-ligr, *wonderful*; vig-ligr, *martial*; grát-ligr, *wailing*; hlœg-ligr, *laugable*; kvenn-ligr, *womanlike*; karlmann-ligr, *manly*; hóf-ligr, *moderate*; hégóm-ligr, *vain*; inserting s, yndis-ligr, *charming*.

δ. with double inflexion; heilag-ligr, *holy*; vesal-ligr, *wretched*; mikil-ligr, *grand*; gamal-ligr, *old-looking*; fræk-n-ligr, *valiant*; að-dáan-ligr, *wonderful*; ymis-ligr, *various*; heimol-ligr, *intimate*. II. participial adjectives: 1. as from strong verbs, a. participles of strong verbs, in -inn. β. participial adjectives from lost verbs; bog-inn, *bowed*; tog-inn, *stretched*; hrokk-inn, *curled*; rot-inn, *rotten*; hok-inn, *stooping*; loð-inn, *sbaggy*; las-inn, *dilapidated*; snod-inn, *sborn*; fú-inn, *rotten*; bólg-inn, *bulged, swollen*; lú-inn, *weary*; sólg-inn, *gloating*.

γ. sundry adjectives formed from verbs with a radical n; heid-inn, *heathen*; Krist-inn, *Christian*; tíg-inn, *noble*; feg-inn, *vain*; eig-inn, *own*; œr-inn, *ample*; yfr-inn, *id.*; op-inn, *open*. δ. with a single n; jaf-n, *even*; for-n, *old*; gjar-n, *willing*; fræk-n, *valiant*; sýk-n, *sackless*; grœn-n, *green* (from gróa). ε. many adjectives denoting *apt, given to*, or the like; íð-inn, *busy, sedulous*; hæð-inn, *mocking*; hres-inn, *conceited*; röð-inn, *talkative*; kost-gæf-inn, *painstaking*; hygg-inn, *prudent*; gæt-inn, *watchful*; skryft-inn, *funny*; hlýð-inn, *obedient*; lyg-inn, *mendacious*; gleym-inn, *forgetful*; skreit-inn, *untruthful*; breyt-inn, *fickle, shifty*; feim-inn, *shy*; kím-inn, *ironical*; grett-inn, *frowning*; bell-inn, *tricking*; rýn-inn, *prying*; frétt-inn, *enquiring*; hitt-inn, *biting*; styrf-inn, *peevish*; slys-inn, *hapless*; hepp-inn, *happy, lucky*; úf-inn, *rough*; gim-inn, *a nimble wrestler*; send-inn, *sandy*, etc.

2. as from weak verbs: in -aðr; participles, tal-aðr, boð-aðr, kall-aðr, etc.: participial, aldr-aðr, *aged*; gaml-aðr, *doted*; vilj-aðr, *willing*; bless-aðr, *blessed*; bölv-aðr, *curled*; hug-aðr, *daring*; ölv-aðr, *tipsy*: in -ðr, hæð-ðr, *hoary*; lær-ðr, *learned*; reyn-ðr, *experienced*; eyg-ðr, *eyed*; grein-ðr, *clever, discerning*: different is kal-ðr, *cold*, etc.

3. participles in -andi; les-andi, *able to read*: often in a gerundinal sense, óþol-andi, *intolerable*; óhaf-andi, *unfit*; óver-andi; óger-andi, *impossible*, etc.: from those in -andi come the Engl. words in -ing, d being changed into g. III. in -igr, -ugr, -agr; in Goth. etc. all three forms are used indiscriminately; in Icel. the ancients prefer -igr, the modern -ugr; (-agr remains only in heil-agr, *holy*, from heil-l); auð-igr, *wealthy*; mátt-igr, *mighty*; blóð-igr, *bloody*; naud-igr, *unwilling*; móð-igr, *moody*; göf-ugr, *noble*; öf-ugr, *backward, inverse*; höf-ugr, *heavy*; kunn-igr, *known*; þrótt-ugr and öf-ugr, *strong*; örð-ugr, *arduous*; gráð-igr, *greedy*; vit-ugr, *witty, clever*; síð-ugr, *well-bred*; stöð-ugr, *steady*; synd-ugr, *sinful*; verð-ugr, *worthy*; minn-ugr, *mindful*; skyld-ugr, *dutiful*; heipt-igr, *bating*; kröpt-ugr, *powerful*; ráð-ugr, *ready, sagacious*; slótt-ugr, *wily*; leir-ugr, *clayey*; mold-ugr and ryk-ugr, *dusty*; snjó-ugr, *snowy*; hróð-ugr, *exultant*: in -úðigr, -míndigr, grim-úðigr, *fierce*, etc.

2. simple forms, mostly poët., as spár-kar, *prophecy*; mein-gitr, *moaning*, Lex. Poët. IV. in -ótr. O. H. G. -obt, A. S. -ibt, Germ. -iebt; denoting *colour, shape*, etc.; dumb-ótrr, *dusky*; skj-ótrr, *chequered*; frekn-ótrr, *freckly*; rúnd-ótrr, *striped*; flekk-ótrr, q. v.; skjöld-ótrr; brönd-ótrr, *brindled*; dröfn-ótrr, q. v.; bíld-ótrr, sokk-ótrr, bles-ótrr, gols-ótrr, bleikál-ótrr, móál-ótrr, vind-ótrr, etc., all of colour: of shape, or, as Lat. -osus, denoting *all over, covered with*; knött-ótrr, *ball-shaped*; tind-ótrr, *with peaks*; bár-ótrr, *waved*; kringl-ótrr, *round*; hnöll-ótrr, höll-ótrr, *ball-formed*; hlykkj-ótrr, *crooked*; grot-ótrr, *full of holes, ragged*; sköll-ótrr, *bald*; koll-ótrr, *humble* (cow); huf-ótrr, *rugged*; hnyfl-ótrr, etc.: = Lat. -osus, hrukk-ótrr, *rugosus*; bylj-ótrr, *gusty*; refj-ótrr, *crafty*; göldr-ótrr, *a wily wizard*; skerj-ótrr, *full of skerries*; gör-ótrr, *poisoned*; kvist-ótrr, *knotty*; sök-ótrr, *having many enemies*, etc. etc.:—a rich harvest of such words is found in Hjaltalín's Icel. Botany, rendering the Lat. technical terms in -osus.

V. in -all, -ull, -ill; lít-ill, *little*; mik-ill, *great, muckle*; gam-all, *old*; ves-all, *poor*: as a kind of iterative adjective, denoting *frequency or tendency*, hverf-ull, *shifty, changeable*; svik-all, *false*; gjöf-ull, *open-handed*; pag-all, *taciturn*; spur-ull, *speering, curious*; stop-all, *shifing*; fúr-ull, *vagrant*; smug-all, *penetrating*; röc-ull, *stumbling, tottering* (of a horse); at-all, *fierce*; hvik-ull, *wavering*; göng-ull and reik-all, *rambling*; hug-all, *minding, observing*; ris-ull, *early rising*; sög-ull, *telling tales*; svip-all, *shifty*; (these words are not very numerous.) In mod. usage -ull; þög-ull = pag-all; öt-ull, *pert*: but -all is kept in gam-all, ves-all. VI. in -samr; hóf-samr, *thrifty*; skyn-samr, *clever*,

intelligent; feng-samr, q. v.; lán-samr, *lucky*; síð-samr, *upright, bonest*; frið-samr, *peaceful*; líkn-samr and miskun-samr, *merciful*; róð-samr, *calm*; grunn-samr, *suspicious*; iðju-samr, *busy*; atorku-samr, starf-samr, *hard-working*; vorkun-samr, *forbearing*; rök-samr, *officious*; gaman-samr, *merry*; arð-samr, *profitable*; and many others.

VII. in *-skr*, Germ. *-sch*, Engl. *-ish*; bern-skr, *childish*; mæl-skr, *eloquent*; þrjúð-skr, *stubborn*; ni-skr, *stingy*; bei-skr, *bitter*; dæl-skr, *easy*; fíll-skr, *foolish*; heim-skr, *silly*; brei-skr, *brittle*; va-skr, kar-skr, hor-skr, rök-skr, *vigorous*; fri-skr, *fresh*: esp. in names of nations, Dan-skr, *Danish*; Sœn-skr, *Swedish*; En-skr, *English*; Ír-skr, *Irish*; Skot-skr, *Scottish*; Val-skr, *Welsh*; Gri-skr, *Greek*; Finn-skr, *Finnish*; Ger-skr, *Russian*; Bret-skr, *British* (i. e. *Welsb*); Gaut-skr, *Gautish*: in *-eyskr*, Sudr-eykskr, Orkn-eykskr, Fær-eykskr, *from Sudor, the Orkneys, the Faroes*: in *-lend-skr*, *-lenzkr* (*-land*), Ís-lenzkr, *Icelandic*; Grœn-lenzkr, *Greenlandish* (but Gren-skr of the county in Norway): in *-dæl-skr* (*dalr*): in *-ver-skr* (*-verjar*), Vik-verskr, Þjóð-verskr (*German*), Róm-verskr (*Roman*), formed from Vik-verjar, Þjóð-verjar, Róm-verjar (*Romans*): in *-neskr*, Sax-neskr, *Saxon*; Got-neskr, *Gotbic*; Frakk-neskr, *Frankish* or *French*:—this *n* belongs to the noun, cp. *Saxon*, *Gotmar*, Lat. *Gotbones*: hence the mod. names (formed by a false analogy, since the noun has no *n*), Rúss-neskr, *Russian*; Prúss-neskr, *Prussian*, etc.: in appellatives, him-neskr, *heavenly* (himinn); jarð-neskr, *earthly* (irreg.)

VIII. in *-œnn*; cp. Goth. *-ein*; O. H. G. *-in*; A. S. *-en*; in five words, esp. denoting the quarters of heaven, austr-œnn, *eastern*; nor-œnn, *northern*, Norse; suðr-œnn, *southern*, Scot. *southron*; vestr-œnn, *western*: also aldr-œnn, *aged*;—in all these words the *r* seems to belong to the root: út-rœnn, haf-rœnn, *blowing from the sea*, are mod. words formed by analogy: ein-rœnn, *peculiar, odd*, is qs. ein-rýnn; but how can we explain fjall-rœnn in Kristni S. ch. 6 in a verse of the year 998, unless this too is due to a false analogy? IX. adjectives in *-látr*, *-mannered*; dramb-látr, rött-látr; mikil-látr, *proud*; lítil-látr, *bumble*; vand-látr, *zealous*; stór-látr, *righteous*; ör-látr, *liberal*; fá-látr, *silent, cold*; þakk-látr, *thankful*, etc.: in *-leitr*, *-faced, looking*, fól-leitr, *pale*; þykk-leitr, etc.: in *-eygr*, *-eyed*, fagr-eygr, *fair-eyed*, etc.: in *-lyndr*, *-mooded, tempered*, góð-lyndr, *gentle*; ill-lyndr, *pettish*; grá-lyndr, *spiteful*; fjöl-lyndr, *fickle*; fá-lyndr, *melancholy*; fjót-lyndr, *hot-tempered*; ör-lyndr, *liberal*, etc.: in *-kárr*, *var-kárr, cautious*; laun-kárr, *lurking*: in *-ræðr*, átt-ræðr, ni-ræðr, tí-ræðr, tólf-ræðr (see p. xxi), prob. akin to Goth. *ga-raþjan* = *numere*; cp. also röð, *a row*:—these with several others may be regarded as compounds.

VERBS.—The 1st and 4th weak conjugations, as also the strong, consist of primitive words; the 2nd and 3rd weak consist of derivatives from nouns, adjectives, and preterites of strong verbs (see the remarks on the umlaut); the exceptions are the verbs of the 1st with inflexive syllables. Inflexions: I. in *-na*, denoting *to become, grow so and so*; these words seem originally to be formed from strong participles or adjectives in *-inn*, whence the *n* in the inflexion; and so they may serve as guides in tracing lost strong verbal inflexions:

I. where a participle or adjective in *-inn* exists; roð-na, *to blush* (roðinn); vis-na, *to wither* (visinn); sof-na, *to go to sleep* (sofnn); dof-na, *to get benumbed* (doðinn); vak-na, *to awake* (vakinn); bog-na, *to be bowed* (boginn); klök-na, *to be softened*; drukk-na, *to drown* (drukkinn); þrot-na, *to come to an end* (þrotinn); stork-na, *to be curdled* (storkinn); brot-na, *to break* (brotinn); rot-na, *to rot* (rotinn); soð-na, *to be cooked* (soðinn); hlot-na, *to fall to one's lot* (hlotinn); skrið-na, *to slip* (skriðinn); svið-na, *to be singed* (sviðinn); blik-na, *to turn pale* (blikja); slit-na, *to be torn* (slitinn); rif-na, *to be rent* (rifinn); vik-na, *to give way* (vikinn); hnip-na, *to quail* (hnipinn); fú-na, *to rot* (fúinn); bráð-na, *to melt* (bráðinn); tog-na, *to become leaky* (toginn); bólg-na, *to bulge, swell* (bólgin); hnig-na, *to decay* (hniginn); gis-na, *to be 'geizened'* (gisinn); las-na, *to decay* (lasinn); slök-na, *to be quenched*; hang-na, *to become hanginn*. β. where a lost participle can be suggested; þag-na, *to become silent*; glúp-na, q. v.; kvik-na, *to be engendered*; hit-na, *to become hot*; fit-na, *to grow fat*; dig-na, *to get wet*; glíð-na, q. v.; doð-na, q. v.; los-na, *to get loose*; stik-na, *to be roasted*; þor-na, *to be dry* (þurr, þorrinn); líf-na, *to become alive*; þið-na, hlá-na, and þá-na, *to thaw*; kaf-na, *to be choked*; hjað-na, *to wane*. 2. formed from plain adjectives, perhaps by way of analogy to the above; harð-na, *to harden, grow hard* (harðr); stíð-na (stíðr, *stiff*); þykk-na (þykk, *stout*); sort-na, *to become black* (svart); hljóð-na, *to become silent* (hljóðr); fól-na, *to grow pale* (fól); gul-na, *to grow yellow* (gulr); ves-na, *to grow worse* (verri); bat-na, *to grow better* (bati); blá-na, *to grow blue* (blár); grá-na (grár, *grey*); dökk-na, *to darken* (dökkr, *black*); vök-na, *to get wet* (vökvi); súr-na, *to get sour* (súrr); hvít-na, *to whiten* (hvít); sár-na, *to smart* (sárr); volg-na (volgr, *lukewarm*); gláð-na, *to be gladdened* (gláðr); meyr-na (meyrr, Germ. *mürbe*); hlý-na, *to get warm* (hlýr); tré-na, *to dry* (tré, *a log*); ré-na, *to sink, dwindle*; gild-na (gíldr, *stout*). 3. the sense is different in such words as sam-na, *to collect* (saman); gam-na (gaman); fag-na, *to rejoice* (feginn); sak-na, *to miss*; gag-na, *to gain*; tig-na,

to honour (tiginn); as also Krist-na, *to Christianize* (Kristinn); drótt-na, *to rule* (dróttinn); var-na, *to shun*; spyr-na, *to spurn*, etc.

II. in *-ga*, from adjectives in *-igr*; auð-ga, *to enrich* (auðigr); hel-ga, *to hollow* (heilagr); ráð-gast, *to take counsel*, see p. xxiv. 2. in *-ka*, formed from adjectives, *to become* (and *to make*) so and so; hækk-ka, *to heighten*; læk-ka, *to lower*; fæk-ka, *to become few*; dýp-ka, *to deepen*; min-ka, *to lessen*; smæk-ka, *to become smaller*; stæk-ka, *to become larger*; breið-ka, *to become broad*; víð-ka, *to widen*; mjök-ka, *to make narrow*; síð-ka, *to become 'sid'*; sein-ka, *to make slow*, etc., see p. xxiv; some of these are also intrans., e. g. min-ka, *to lessen* and *to become less*. III. in *-sa* and *-ra*, a kind of iterative verb mentioned in p. xxiv.

IV. in *-la*, id.

Final Remarks on the Formation of Words. From the roots fresh words branch out by means of prefixed or suffixed syllables; the ablaut is probably due to a prefix (reduplication), the umlaut to a lost inflexion; root vowels seem not to change of themselves, but from some outward cause. Ablaut, umlaut, and inflexions are the three chief agents in forming words. All three degrees of formation may be found in a single word; e. g. kann (*knew*) is a strong preterite, formed by way of ablaut; whence kenna, *to teach*, by umlaut; whence kenn-sla, *teaching*, by inflexion: or to take another example,—from heil-l, *whole*, comes heil-agr, *holy*, whence heil-ga, *to sanctify*, whence helgan (i. e. hel-g-a-n), where we have ablaut + threefold inflexion: so also from sôn *atonement, sacrifice* (in sônar-göldr, sônar-dreyri, *sacrificial blood*, Germ. *sühne*), is formed synd-ð (in old MSS. spelt syn-þ), *a sin, a thing to be atoned for*, whence synd-ugr *sinful*, whence synd-ga *to sin*, whence syndga-n (syn-d-g-a-n) *sinfulness*. Yet beyond sôn with its long vowel, as well as heill with its diphthong, lie primitive words whence sôn and heill were formed by means of ablaut, and so in many other cases. The growth of words is slow, and between the first and last of these formations centuries elapsed;—són is a heathen word, synd and derivatives are Christian; heill, heilagr, and helga are heathen, whereas helgan is Christian. Many of the inflexions are the latest, and from them were formed fresh words to express ideas unknown in heathen times: such especially are most of the feminines in *-u* and *-ing* (from verbs) of late growth, and but few of them perhaps known to the men of the 10th century (the Saga time); some of the new words displaced older, e. g. hugga-n, *comfort*; but líkn is older: again, the umlaut belongs to the early, the ablaut to the earliest stage of the language,—doðr (*doom*), deöma (*deem*), dæming (*deeming, damnation*), represent the three steps. In some instances the succession is different, and an inflexion comes between ablaut and umlaut, thus þurr *dry*, þor-sti *thirst*, whence þyr-str *thirsty*; gróa *to grow*, gró-ðr *growth*, whence grœða *to heal*, whence grœð-sla *healing*; and many others.

Pet Names.

These are diminutives, and in compound names are chiefly formed by a sort of contraction and by changing a strong declension into a weak (usually in the latter, but sometimes in the former part of the name), or by adding *-si*, *-ka*, or the like: I. girls; Sigga from Sig-ríðr; Gunna from Guð-rún; Inga from Ing-unn, Ing-veldr; Imba from Ing-björg; Gudda from Guð-ríðr; Manga from Margrét; Valka from Val-gerð; Ranka from Ragn-eiðr and Ragn-hildr; Jónka from Jón-hanna; Tóbba from Þor-björg; Sissa from Sig-þrúðr; Kata (Engl. *Kate*) from Katrín; Kittita from Kristín; Ásta from Ás-tríðr; Þóra from Þur-íðr; Dóra from Hall-dóra, etc.; Díska from Val-dís, Vig-dís, Her-dís, etc.; Geira from Geir-laug; Frída from Hólm-fríðr, etc.; Þrúða from Jar-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr; Lauga from Guð-laug; Ása from Ás-laug. II. boys; Siggí from Sig-urðr; Gvendr from Guð-mundr; Simbi from Sig-mundr; Brynki from Bryn-jólfr; Steinki from Stein-grímr; Mangi from Magnús; Rúnki from Rún-ólfr; Sveinki from Sveinn; Sebbi from Sig-björn, Svein-björn (rare); Erlri from Erl-inðr (Erlingr); Guttí from Guthormr, or rarely Guð-brandr,—nú skal hann Guttí (Guddi?) setja öfn, Safn ii, 128; Kobbí from Jakob; Valdí from Þor-valdr; Mundi or Ási from Ás-mundr, etc.; Láki from Þor-lákr; Leifí from Þor-leifr; Láfi from Ólafr; Eyví from Eyj-ólfr; Keli from Þor-kell; Laugi from Gunn-laugr; Tumi (Engl. *Tommy*) from Thomas occurs in Icel. as an independent name about the middle of the 12th century (Sturl.), and was probably borrowed from the English; Þúsi from Vig-fús; Grímsi from Grímr; Jónsi from Jón (Engl. *Johnny*); Björnsi from Björn; Bensí from Benedikt. These names, and others similar to them, are not of yesterday, but can be traced back even to the heathen time; many of the old names with weak declension in *-i* and *-a* were probably originally pet names, e. g. Bjarni from Björn; Árni (Arne) from Örn; Bersi from Björn; Karlí (Engl. *Charley*) from Karl; Jóra from Jóreiðr; Ragna from compounds in Ragn-, Ragn-eiðr; Ingi and Inga from compounds in Ing-; Goddí (Laxd., cp. Germ. *Götze*) probably from compounds in Guð- (Guðmundr) as the present Gudda of girls; Boddí (a name of the 8th century) from those in Bóð-

(A. S. *Beadu-*); Daði (occurs in an Icel. colonist family from the British Isles in the 10th century) probably from Davið (*Davy*); Sebbi and Ubbi occur on Swedish Runic stones; Helgi (old form Hölgi) from Há-lejgr, Nj. ch. 94. Only a few instances in the Sagas bear directly on this subject; one is the dream of earl Hakon (year 994) of his son Erling's death; 'nú er Ulli dauðr,' qs. Erli er Erlingr; cp. also the name of Snorri Goði from Snerrir, Eb. ch. 12. Of a similar kind are At-li, Goth. *att-ila*, Lat. *paterculus*; Gam-li.

Compound Words.

Of these the Dictionary gives the best account; when the former part is an uninflected root word a hyphen is usually printed between the component parts, with a few exceptions, such as words compounded with particles like *afar-*, *all-*, *fjöl-*, *full-*, *gagn-*, etc.; and some other words, as *fú-*, *goð-*, *gull-*, etc. Again, the Icel. has an almost unlimited stock of compound words formed by means of the genitive. Many of these are used both as compounds and as two separate words, and are therefore given under the head of the principal word, e. g. *barn* with *barns-* and *barna-*: in these cases it depends upon the genitive whether the alphabetical order is preserved or not; this is mostly the case in words like *bátr*, *báts-borð*, but not so in *beðr*, gen. *beðjar-*; or in *beini*, *beina-*; *baula*, *baulu-*. As compounds are made from both gen. plur. and sing. they are sometimes double, e. g. under the head *barn*, both *barns-* and *barna-*. But chiefly are to be noticed words with the *u*-umlaut, because *a* is the first and *ö* the last letter in the alphabet; thus e. g. *föður*- is the compound form of *faðir* (*father*), and would if simple stand at the end of the letter, whereas now it stands near the beginning, s. v. *faðir*; as also *bjarnar-*

under *björn*; *bjarkar-* under *björk*; still greater is the leap in compounds from words such as *alda*, *a wave*, gen. *öldu-* (p. 11); so also the compounds from *öld* (*age*), *önd* (*soul*), *örk* (*arc*), *örn* (*eagle*), *öxl* (*shoulder*), which are *aldar-*, *andar-*, *arkar-*, *amar-*, *axlar-*; but these words are few. Icel. printing, in editions of Sagas as well as in modern books, has no fixed rule as to the spelling of such compound words, and often connects them in hundreds of cases where they are evidently separate; in old writers, e. g. in Mar. S., *musterisferð*, *journey to the temple*, 14; *freistnistormr*, *storm of temptation*, 433; *uppstingarsaðr*, *place of ascension*, 588; *snubbanarorðum*, *snubbing language*, 567; *uppsprettubrunnr*, 27; *stjörnuþókarmenn*, *astronomers*, 30; *spektarþögn*, *silence of wisdom*, id.; *unskurðarskírn*, *baptism of circumcision*, 35; *Austrvegskonungar*, *the kings of the East*, id.; *vistarveizluna*, *giving shelter*, Mork. 67, etc.; and in mod. writers, e. g. in the 4th hymn of the Passiu-Sálmur, *trjársjóinn*, *the eye of faith*; *dreyralækir*, *brooks of blood*; *Lásmargjald*, '*lease-gild*,' *ransom*; *lífsæðarnar*, *life veins*; *Arkargluggi*, *window of the Ark*; *hrygðarskuggi*, *the shadow of sorrow*; *sólarbjarmi*, *the brightness of the sun*; *hrygðarmyrkr*, *the darkness of grief*; *svalavatn*, *the refreshing water*; *heidisproti*, *wrath's rod*; *svalalind*, *a refreshing well*; *hjartablöð*, *heart's blood*, all spelt as one word, even without a hyphen between them. Again, the old MSS. separate too much, or rather keep no rule whatever. We have not thought of giving a full list of these and similar words, for this would be impossible. From such words as *maðr*, *barn*, *fótr*, *hönd*, etc. hundreds of similar compounds may easily be formed, most of which are in a grammatical sense rather sentences than single words; but many are given, especially from old writers. For a native these things are of little moment; but for the sake of lexicography a more distinct and regular spelling is much needed.

REMARKS ON THE SPELLING IN VELLUM MSS.

A regular spelling has been adopted in most editions during the last hundred years—before that time few editions had been issued: this spelling was fixed by Icel. scholars of that time, and was chiefly founded upon the average spelling in the vellums, partly upon a few noted MSS. (e. g. the *Arna-Magn.* 132 folio, and 66 folio), and with reference to the living Icel. language. But of late many of the oldest MSS. and fragments have been carefully and exactly printed. A few hints are therefore needed to guide the reader how in these cases to use the Dictionary, which in the main holds to the normal spelling. The spelling varies much, not only in MSS. of different times, but in the same MS.; very few of them follow any fixed plan, and the same word is differently spelt even in the same line; yet in many particular instances the spelling is instructive, and even more correct than the accepted orthography, and must not be left out of sight by those who study the growth and history of the language.

A. In inflexions: I. vowels:—the MSS. use *o* and *u* as well as *e* and *i* indiscriminately in declensions of nouns and verbs, the oldest almost always *o* and *e*, as *tungor*, *tongues*; *oldor*, *waves*; *timom*, *times*; *boðodot*, *kolloðom*, *gorðosk*, etc.: *e*, *i*, as *time*, *a time*; *elle*, *age*; *faðer*, *father*; *timenn*, *the time*; *boðaðer*, *fylder*, etc.: most MSS. (the later) prefer *u*, and so it has come into the normal spelling; for the use of *e*, see introduction to that letter (signif. B), p. 114: in inflexions, *-oll*, *-orr*, *-odr*, *-osta*, *-on*, instead of *-ull*, *-urr*, *-odr*, *-usta*, *-un* (see pp. xxxii, xxxiii); as also in dat. pl. with the article, *timonom*, *hondonom*; the pret. *toloð*, *dicta*; *kolloð*, *vocata*; *kolloðom*, *vocavimus*: also *-endi*, *-enn*, *-elli*, instead of *-indi*, *-inn*, *-ill*. II. consonants:—the reflex. *i* is in very old MSS. spelt *-sc* (*-zc* or *-sp*), but in the usual way *-z*, *-sz*.

B. In root syllables: I. vowels: 1. long and short vowels are usually not distinguished, except in very few MSS., e. g. Ann. Reg., which MS. is of a like interest for Icel. in this respect, as the Ormulum for Early English. Later MSS. began to distinguish by doubling the long vowels, *aa = á*, *ij = í*, *oo = ó*, *uu = ú*, but mostly without a fixed rule: this way of spelling has remained in English, e. g. Engl. *foot* = Icel. *fót*, *blood* = *blóð*. At last the marking the long vowels with an accent was resumed, as taught by Thorodd. 2. of special letters, a. the spelling of *ö* varies very much; the accents had a double *ö* sound (*ø* and *œ*), but both were soon confounded, and *ö* was spelt indiscriminately in a sixfold or eightfold fashion, *o*, *au*, *av*, *o*, *ø* (*born*, *bårn*, *baurn*, *bavn*, *børn*, *börn*), and was thus confounded with several vowels, e. g. with the diphthong *av*, the *o* and *ó*, the *æ* and *æ*, e. g. *ræð* may be = *raud* *red* or *röd* *a row*, *log* may be *log a lowe* or *lög laws*, *lavg* may be *laug a bath* or *lög laws*, *høll* may be *hæll a heel* or *höll a ball*, etc.; in print *ø* was used for about two hundred years, till at the beginning of this century it was replaced by the present *ö*, which was probably borrowed from the German. β. the *e* and *æ*

were confounded, and in some few MSS. it is almost a rule, as the Mork., the Njála (*Arna-Magn.* 468), the Kb. of Sæm., and the fragment *Arna-Magn.* 748, cp. e. g. the print of Baldrs Draumar in Sæm. Edda by Möbius, pp. 255, 256; thus *teki* = *tæki*, *seti* = *sæti*, *reður* = *ræður*, *beta* = *bæta*, *be* = *bœ* (*a bouse*), *sekia* = *sœkja*, *fella* = *foela*, *mela* = *mæla*, and vice versa; *g*, *æ*, instead of *e*, *setti* = *seti*, *elli* = *elli*, see introduction to letter E, p. 113; *æi* = *ei* freq. In the east of Icel. the *æ* and *æ* were, up to the beginning of the 18th century, sounded not = Engl. long *i* as they are at present, but as Germ. *ê* or *ä*, Engl. *ā*, with a protracted sound: many puns referring to this provincialism are recorded by Jón Ólafsson, e. g. the ditty, *mér sú merin* (= *mærin*) *ljósa* *i minni er*,—the pun is in *merr = a mare* and *mær = a maid* being sounded alike; *Hann Bersi minn í BÉ!* *Hún er gengin á reður með honum*, see Jón Ólafsson, Essay on Icel. Orthography of the year 1756 (in MS.). The poet Stefán Ólafsson, a native of the east of Icel. (died 1688), still rhymes *brækr* (i. e. *brækr*) and *lekr* (= *stillat*). It is likely that the MSS. above named were written, if not composed, in the east of Icel. In still earlier times this pronunciation was no doubt universal, but not so six or seven hundred years ago. γ. the Icel. (see p. xxix) confounded the two sounds *æ* (*g*) and *æ* (*ω*); yet for a long time afterwards both characters *g* and *ω* were still used, but upside down, without any regard to etymology, till at last the Roman *æ* took the place in writing of both *g* and *ω*. δ. the *u* and *v* were used indiscriminately, e. g. *tvngv* = *tungu*, *bvndv* = *bundu*; and, on the other hand, *ualld* = *valld*, *uera* = *vera*, *uit* = *vit*, etc. ε. the *i* served for *i* and *j* (*iörð* = *jörð*): *ja* is especially in very old MSS. often spelt *ea*, *earn* = *jarn* (cp. Thorodd in Skálda): in old poems the *j* always serves as a vowel in alliteration, which in mod. usage sounds harsh, though it may be used; but *ia*, *io*, etc. were, on the other hand, *one* syllable, and old grammarians speak of *i* as a 'changeling,' being sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant: it is likely that the pronunciation was similar to *ea* in Engl. *tears*, *fear*, whereas in mod. Icel. usage *j* before a vowel is sounded as Engl. *y* before a vowel. ζ. in Norse MSS. *ey* is usually spelt *øy*, *höyra*, *øyra*, = *heyra*, *eyra*, and is sounded thus in mod. Norse dialects. η. many old Icel. MSS. confound *y* and *i* in a few words and forms, especially in the prepositions *firir*, *ifir*, = *fyrir*, *yfir*; the verbs *skildi*, *mind* (subj.), *þikkir*, = *skyldi*, *myndi*, *þykkir*; *minni* = *mynni* (*ostium*) and *minnask* = *mynnask*, '*to mouth*,' '*to kiss*'; *kirkja* = *kyrkja*, cp. Scot. *kirk*; before *ngv*, as *singva* = *syngja* *to sing*, *lmgvi* = *Yngvi*, *lingva* = *lyngva*, etc.: *nikill* and *mykill*, *nickle*, *muck*: the inflex. *-indi* and *-yndi*. θ. the *ey* is used in some few MSS. instead of *ø* in such words as *seynir*, *seyni*, = *synir*, *syni*; *geyrva* = *gorva*. ι. the *o* instead of the later *u* in a few words, but only in very old MSS., as *goð* = *guð*, *gold* = *gull*, *fogl* = *fugl*, *oxi* = *uxi*, *mon* (the verb) = *mun*, cp. Engl. *God*, *gold*, *fowl*, *ox*. κ. the *ø* and *æ* are in very old MSS. spelt *eo*, e. g. *keomr*

=kømr (i. e. kemr), feoða = fœða.

II. consonants: 1. a radical *l* is almost always doubled before the dentals *d* or *t* without regard to etymology; the MSS. thus spell *holld flesb*, *moldd mould*, *valld power*, *skalld poet*, *hallda to bold*, *holtt a bolt*, *kallt cold*; but not so if the *d* is inflexive and soft, e. g. *skyl-ði*, *þol-ði*, *val-ði*, *hul-ði*, etc., from *skulu*, *þola*, *velja*, *hylja*; as also *gal-ðr* from *gala*, *kul-ði* from *kul*, *skul-ð* from *skulu* a *debt*, etc. This was no doubt due to the *l* having in the former case been pronounced aspirate (as it still is), similar to Welsh *ll*, the *l* in *holtt* being sounded exactly as *bl* at the beginning of syllables. β. the *z* instead of *s* was almost always used after the double consonants (with a dental sound), *ll, nn, nd, ld, dd, tt, ll, nt, rd*, and *t*, e. g. in the genitives *gullz, munnz, sandz, valdz, oddz, hattz, holltz* or *hollz, fantz, garðz, knutz* or *knúz*, as also in *botz, vaz* or *vatz*, from *gull, munnr, . . . knútr, botn, vatn*; in the common spelling *gulls, munns*, etc.: again, *guls* from *gulr, dals* from *dalr*, etc. This is not a mere variation of spelling; the sibilant in the former cases was no doubt sounded as Engl. *z*, viz. with a lisping sound; the *z* sound is now lost in Icel., and *s* is spelt wherever it is etymologically required. γ. the *þ* instead of *ð* (*t*) was used throughout as final (inlaut, auslaut) in very old MSS., in later *þ* and *ð* indiscriminately, e. g. *gubþ, orþ, secp, dypþ*, = *guð, orð, sekt, dypt* (qs. *sekð, dypð*); as also in inflexions, *tocop, vitop, scolop, hafþ*, = *tókut, vituð, skulut, hafit*; in modern and better spelling *tókuð, vituð, skuluð, hafð*, etc., see introduction to letter D (signif. B), p. 93. δ. the *qu* = *kv*

in imitating Latin MSS., e. g. *quama, necquerr, quiðr, quiquan, quøquæ*, = *kváma, nekkverr, kvíðr, kvikvan, kveykjá*, (*kv* very seldom occurs in good old MSS.); perhaps the *qu* had a peculiar sound, like that of the English *queen*; in mod. Icel. pronunciation there is only a single *k* sound throughout: for the use of *c*, see Dictionary, p. 93. 2. Norwegianisms, α. the spelling with *v* before *u* in verbal forms, as *vultu, vurðu, vorðinn*, from *velta, verða*, = *ultu, urðu, orðinn*; these neither occur in very old MSS. nor in alliteration in old poets nor in mod. pronunciation. β. the dropping of *b* before the liquids *l, n, r*, and writing *lutr, not, ringr*, instead of *hlutr a lot, hnot a nut, bringr a ring*; this dropping of the *b* seems to have come into fashion with Icel. writers and transcribers after the union with Norway; but as early as the 15th century MSS. had resumed the old correct form, which had never been lost, and which has been preserved in speech as well as writing up to the present day, Icelanders being now the only people of all the Teutonic races who have preserved this sound; but it is curious that the Icel. transcribers, having the *b* sound in their ears, frequently blundered, and *br, bn* occur now and then, which never happens with Norse transcribers; there is, for example, no need of any stronger evidence that Hauk Erlendsson (the writer of the vellum *Hauks-bók*) was a native Icelander, than that, although he tries to spell in the Norse way, the *b* creeps in, see, for instance, facsimile I in Landn. (Isl. i, Ed. 1843), where l. 11 *bráfukels*, but l. 12 *ráfukels*. 3. for many special usages see the introduction to each letter.

ICELANDIC GRAMMARS.

Runólfur Jónsson (died 1654); he wrote in Latin the first Icelandic Grammar, *Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta*, Copenhagen 1651: it was republished by Hickes at Oxford in 1688, but with many misprints, and in his *Thesaurus* in 1703: Hickes also made the index of the words occurring in the book. This Grammar is formed upon the Latin principle, and is a useful book; the author was an Icelandic schoolman, rector of the College at Holar in Iceland, and a learned man.

Jón Magnússon (born 1664, died 1739, a brother to Arni Magnússon); his *Grammatica Islandica* (also in Latin) was never published, but exists at Copenhagen in the author's autograph; it is less interesting than the above.

Rask (Rasmus Kristian), the famous Danish linguist (born 1787, died 1832), wrote three Icelandic Grammars:—

α. *Veiledning til det Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1811 (in Danish).

β. *Anvisning til Isländskan*, written in Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1818; this is the best of the three which Rask wrote, and it was rendered into English by Mr. Dasent in 1843.

γ. *Kortfattet Veiledning til det Old-nordiske eller Gamle Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1832 (in Danish), rendered into English by B. Thorpe.

Grimm, Jacob (born 1785, died 1863), in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, first in 1819 in one volume, but recast in the great Teutonic Grammar of 1822 sqq.; the Icelandic paradigms are contained in vol. i,—the nouns, pp. 650–665; the adjectives, pp. 736–743; the verbs, pp. 911–928; the formation of words etc. in the following volumes (ii–iv). The work of Grimm is rightly regarded as the key-stone for the knowledge of Teutonic languages.

Unger, C. R. (and P. A. Munch), *Det Norske Sprogs Grammatik*, Christiania 1847, chiefly founded on Grimm's work.

Halldór Friðriksson, *Íslenzk Málmynda-Lýsing*, Reykjavík 1861; a small book, but curious as being the only Icelandic Grammar written in Icelandic.

GRAMMATICAL ESSAYS ON THE SPELLING OF MSS.:

α. *Frumpartar Íslenzkrar Tungu* by Konrad Gíslason, Copenhagen 1846. β. The Prefaces to the various Editions, especially in those edited within the last twenty years.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS,

Including the Strong Verbs, the Irregular Verbs, and the Verbs of the 3rd and 4th Conjugation, cp. the Paradigms, Gramm. pp. xxii-xxv. They contain almost all the chief Verbs in the language, as well as all the Defective and Obsolete Verbs. The vowel changes (ablaut) in the Preterite and Participle forms are the most important to bear in mind; those of the Present and Subjunctive (umlaut) are secondary. The chief Verbs are here marked with capitals or thick type.

<i>Infju.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
aka (to drive)	ek	ökum	ók		óku	œki	ekinn
ala (to feed, beget)	el	ölum	ól		ólu	œli	alinn
auka (to eke, augment)	eyk	aukum	jók		jóku	ÿki	aukinn
ausa (to sprinkle)	eys	ausum	jós		jósu	eysi, ÿsi	ausinn
(bauta, to beat) defect.		bautu					bautinn
belgja (to swell) defect.							bolginn
bella (to bit) defect.	bellr		ball				
BERA (to bear)	berr		bar	bart	báru & bóru	bæri	borinn
berja (to beat)	berr	berjum	barði		börðu	berði	barðr, bart
biðja (to beg)	bið	biðjum	bað	batt	báðu	bæði	beðinn
binda (to bind)	bind		batt	batzt	bundu	byndi	bundinn
biða (to bide, wait)	bið		beið	beitt	biðu	biði	beðið
bita (to bite)	bit		beit	beizt	bitu	biti	bitinn
bjarga (to save)	bergr	björgum	barg	bargt	burgu	byrgi	borginn
bjóða (to bid)	býð	bjóðum	baud	bautt	buðu	byði	boðinn
(bjúga, to bend) defect.					bugusk		boginn
blanda (to blend)	blend	blöndum	blétt	blézt	blendu		blandinn
blása (to blow)	blæs	blásum	blés	blést	blésu	blési	blásinn
bleðja (to lop) defect.	bleðr		(bláddi)				
blíkja (to blink) defect.	blíkir				blíku		
blóta (to worship, sacrifice)	blœt		blét	blézt	blétu	bléti	blótinn
BREGÐA (to move, draw)	bregð		brá	brátt	brugðu	brygði	brugðinn
brenna (to burn)	brenn		brann	brannt	brunnu	brynni	brunninn
bresta (to break)	bræst		brast	brautt	brustu	brysti	brostinn
brjóta (to break)	brýt	brjótum	braut	brautt	brutu	bryti	brotinn
brosa (to smile)	brosi		brosti			brosi	brosat
brugga (to brew) defect.							brugginn
BÚA (to abide, make ready)	bý	búum	bjó	bjótt	bjoggu	bjoggi	búinn, búit, búð
bylja (to resound) defect.	byll		bulði				
bysja (to gush) defect.	byss		busti				
detta (to drop)	dett		datt	datzt	duttu	dytti	dottinn
deyja (to die)	dey		dó	dótt	dó	dœi	dáinn
DRAGA (to draw)	dreg	drögum	dró	drótt	drógu	drœgi	dreginn
drekka (to drink)	drekk		drakk	drakkt	drukku	drykki	drukkinn
drepa (to smite, kill)	drep		drap	drapt	drápu	dræpi	drepinn
drífa (to drive like spray)	dríf		dreif	dreift	drifu	drífi	drifinn
dríta (to care)	drítr		dreit	dreizt	dritu		dritinn
drjúpa (to drip)	drýp	drjúpum	draup	draupt	drupu	drypi	dropið
drúpa (to droop)	drúpi		drúpdi			(drypði)	
drynja (to roar)	drynr		drundi				
duga (to help)	dugi		dugði			dygði	dugat
dvelja (to dwell, delay)	dvel	dveljum	dvalði		dvöldu	dvelði	dvalðr, dvöld, dvalt
dylja (to conceal)	dyl	dyljum	dulði			dylði	dulðr, dult
dynja (to pair)	dynr		dunði				dunið
dýja (to shake)	dýr	(dúum)	dúði			(dýði)	
EIGA (to own)	á, átt	eigum	átti		áttu & áttu	ætti	átt, átt, átzk
erja (to ear, plough)	er	erjum	arði		örðu	erði	arðr
eta (to eat)	et	etum	át	ázt	átu & átu	æti	etinn
etja (to goad)	et	etjum	atti		öttu	etti	att
falda (to fold, hood)	feld	földum	félt		féldu	félði	faldinn
FALLA (to fall)	fell	föllum	féll	féllt	féllu	félli	fallinn
FARA (to fare, go)	ferr	förum	fór	fórt	fóru	foeri	farinn
FÁ (to fetch)	fæ	fám & fóm	fékk	fékk	fengu	fengi	fenginn
fá (to polish)	fái		fáði				fánn
fela (to hide)	fel		fál	falt	fálu & fólu	fæli	folginn
ferja (to ferry)	ferr		farði		(fórðu)		farðr
feta (to step) defect.			fat		fátu		
FLNNA (to find)	finn		fann	fannt	fundu	fyndi	fundinn
fisa (pedere) defect.			feis				
fjúka (to be driven by the wind)	fýk	fjúkum	fauk	faukt	fuku	fyki	fokinn
flaka (to gape)	flaki		flakði				flakað
flá (to flay)	flæ	flám	fló		flógu	flœgi	fleginn
flætja (to slit)	flæt		flatti		flöttu	fletti	flattr, flött, flatt
fljóta (to float)	flýt	fljótum	flaut	flauzt	flutu	flyti	flotinn

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>fljúga</i> (to fly)	flýg	fljúguni	flaug & fló	flugu	flygi	flöginn
<i>flytja</i> (to flit)	flyt	flytjum	flutti		flytti	fluttur, flutzk
<i>flýja</i> (to flee)	flý	flýjum	fló & flýði		fló	flýðr, flúinn
<i>fregna</i> (to ask, bear)	fregn		frá frátt	frágu & frógu	frægi	freginu
<i>frænja</i> (to further)	frem	fremjum	framði	frómðu	freindi	framðr, frömð
<i>fréta</i> (<i>bedere</i>) defect.			frat			
<i>frjá</i> (to love) defect.						
<i>frjósa</i> (to freeze)	frýs	frjósuni	fraus	frusu	frysi & freri	frjándi
<i>frýja</i> (to challenge)	frý		frýði			frosinn & frörinn
<i>fyrva</i> (to ebb) defect.			furði (Grág. ii. 187)			frýð
<i>gala</i> (to crow)	gel	gölum	gól	gólu	gæli	galið
<i>gana</i> (to rub)	gani		ganði			ganat
GANGA (to go)	geng	göngum	gékkt	géngu	gengi	gengit
<i>gapa</i> (to gape)	gapi		gapði			
<i>gá</i> (to heed, mark)	gái		gáði			
GIEFA (to give)	gef		gaf	gáft	gæfi	gáð
<i>geta</i> (to get, guess)	get		gat	gætt	gæti	gefinn
<i>geyja</i> (to bark)	geyr		gó	gáfu	gæti	getið & getað
<i>gína</i> (to gape)	gin		gein	gátu & gátu	gæti	
<i>gjalda</i> (to pay)	geld	gjöldum	galt	gá	gæti	gætið
<i>gjalla</i> (to yell)	gell	gjöllum	gall	galzt	gæti	gætið
<i>gjósa</i> (to gush)	gýs	gjósuni	gaus		gæti	gætið
<i>gjóta</i> (to cast young)	gýt		gaut		gæti	gætið
<i>gleðja</i> (to gladden)	gleð	gleðjum	gladdi		gæti	gætið
<i>glepja</i> (to confound)	glep	glepjum	glapði		gæti	gætið
<i>glotta</i> (to grin)	glotti		glotti		gæti	gætið
<i>glymja</i> (to clasp)	glymr		glumði		gæti	gætið
<i>gnaga</i> (to gnaw) defect.	gnegr		(gnóg)		gæti	gætið
<i>gnapa</i> (to jut out)	gnapi		gnapði		gæti	gætið
<i>gnella</i> (to yell) defect.			gnall		gæti	gætið
<i>gnesta</i> (to crack)	gnestr		gnast		gæti	gætið
<i>gnúa</i> (to rub)	gný	gnúum	gnóri & gneri		gæti	gætið
<i>gnyðja</i> (to murmur) defect.			gnuddi		gæti	gætið
<i>gnýa</i> (to sound) defect.	gnýr		gnúði		gæti	gætið
<i>grafa</i> (to grave, dig)	graf	gröfum	gróf	gróft	græfi	grafinn
<i>gráta</i> (to greet, weep)	græt	grátum	grét	grézt	gréti	grátinn
<i>grenja</i> (to anger, provoke)	gremr		gramði		gréti	
<i>grípa</i> (to grasp)	gríp		grip	greipt	gréti	
<i>gróa</i> (to grow)	grœ	gróm	gröri & greri		gréti	
<i>grúfa</i> (to grovel)	grúfi		grúfði		gréti	
<i>gyggva</i> (to quail) defect.	gyggvir				gréti	
GÖRA, gjöra, gera (to do)	görr & göri		görði, gjörði, & gerði		gréti	
HAFJA (to have)	hefi	höfum	hafði		gréti	
HÁLDA (to hold)	held	höldum	hélt	hélzt	gréti	
<i>hanga</i> (to hang)	hangi	höngum	hékk	hékkkt	gréti	
<i>há</i> (to vex)	há		háði		gréti	
HEFJA (to lift, heave, begin)	hef	hefjum	hóf	hóft	gréti	
HEITA (to be called, promise)	heit & heiti		hét	hézt	gréti	
<i>hemja</i> (to hem, restrain)	hem		hamði		gréti	
<i>heyja</i> (to perform)	hey		háði		gréti	
<i>hjálpa</i> (to help)	helpr	hjálpum	halp		gréti	
<i>hlaða</i> (to build up)	hleð	hlöðum	hlóð	hlótt	gréti	
<i>hlaupa</i> (to leap)	hleyp	hlaupum	hljóp	hljópt	gréti	
<i>hljóta</i> (to get allotted, must)	hlýt	hljótum	hlaut	hlautz	gréti	
<i>hlymja</i> (to dash)	hlymr		hlumði		gréti	
<i>hlýja</i> (to shelter)	hlýr		hlýði	hlíði	gréti	
<i>hlæja</i> (to laugh)	hlæ	hlæjum	hló	hlótt	gréti	
HNÍGA (to sink)	hníg		hneig	hneigt	gréti	
<i>hnípa</i> (to droop, crouch) defect.			hneit		gréti	
<i>hníta</i> (to strike against) defect.			hnaud	hnautt	gréti	
<i>hnjóða</i> (to rivet)	hnýð		hnauss		gréti	
<i>hnjósa</i> (to sneeze)	hnýss		hnauf		gréti	
<i>hnúfa</i> (to crouch) defect.			hnögg		gréti	
<i>hnöggva</i> (to humble)	hnyggr		hnöfði		gréti	
HORJA (to look)	horfi		hrafði		gréti	
<i>hrekja</i> (to toss)	hrek		hrakði		gréti	
HRINDA (to push)	hrind		hratt	hratzt	gréti	
<i>hrifa</i> (to grapple)	hrif		hreif	hreifft	gréti	
<i>hrína</i> (to squeal)	hrín		hrein		gréti	
<i>hrjóða</i> (to rid, clear)	hryð	hrjóðum	hraud	hrautt	gréti	
<i>hrjósa</i> (to shudder)	hryss		hraus		gréti	
<i>hrjóta</i> (to rebound)	hryt	hrjótum	hraut	hrautz	gréti	
<i>hrymja</i> (to weaken)			hrumði		gréti	
<i>hrynja</i> (to fall into ruin)	hryn		hrunði		gréti	
HRÖKKVA (to recoil)	hrökk		hrökk	hrökkkt	gréti	
<i>hverfa</i> (to rotate)	hverf		hvarf		gréti	
<i>hvetja</i> (to urge)	hvet	hvetjum	hvatti		gréti	
<i>hvína</i> (to whistle)	hvín		hvein		gréti	
HYGGJA (to think)	hygg	hyggjum	hugði		gréti	
<i>hylja</i> (to bid)	hyl	hyljum	hulði		gréti	

<i>Infm.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
höggva (to bew)	högg	höggum	hjó	hjótt	hjoggu	hjoggi	höggvinn
kala (to cool, freeze)	kell		kól		kólu	kœli	kalinn
kaupa (to chaffer, buy)	kaupi		keypti			keypti	keyptr, keypzk
kefja (to submerge)	kef		kaði		köfðu		kaðr
kjósa (to choose)	kýss	kjósum	kjöri & kaus		kuru & kusu	kjöri	kjöirinn & kosinn
klá (to claw, scratch)	klæ		kló	klótt			klegrinn
klekja (to bathe)	klekr		klakði		klökðu	klekði	klakðr
klífa (to climb)	klíf		kleif		klifu	klífi	
kljúfa (to cleave)	klýf	kljúfum	klauf		klufu	klyfi	klöfinn
klýfja (to split)			klufði				klufðr
klökkva (to sob) defect.			klökk		klukku		
(knega, to be able) defect.	kná, knátt	knegum	knátti		knáttu & knóttu	knætti	
knýja (to knock)	kný	knýjum	knúði			knýði	knúinn
KOMA (to come)	kómnr & kemr	komum	kom, komt		kómu, kvámu	kœmi, kvæmi	kominn
krefja (to crave)	kref	krefjum	kraði		kröfðu	krefði	kraðr, kröfð
kremja (to squeeze)	krem	kremjum	kramði		krömðu	kremði	kramðr, krömð
kreppa (to clench) defect.							kröppinn
krjúpa (to creep)	krýp	krjúpum	kraup, kraupt		krupu	krypi	kröppinn
kryfja (to embowel)	kryf	kryfjum	krufði			kryfði	krufðr
krysja (to crouch)			krusti				
krytja (to murmur)			krutti				
krýja (to swarm)			krúði			(krýði)	(krúð)
KUNNA (to know, be able)	kann, kannt	kunnu	kunni			kynni	kunnad
KVEÐA (to say)	kveð		kvad	kvatt	kváðu & kóðu	kvæði	kveðinn
kveðja (to call on, request)	kveð	kveðjum	kvaddi		kvöddu	kveðdi	kvaddr, kvödd
kvelja (to torment)	kvæl	kveljum	kvalði		kvöldu	kveldi	kvalðr, kvöld
lafa (to dangle)	laf	lafum	lafði		löfðu	(lefði)	lafat
LÁTA (to let)	læt	látum & lóttum	lét	lézt	léttu	léti	látinn
LEGGJA (to lay)	legg	leggjum	lagði		lögðu	legði	lagðr, lögð, lagt
leika (to play)	leik		lék	lékt	léku	léki	leikinn
leka (to leak)	lek		lak	lakt	läku	läki	lekit
lemja (to thrash)	lem	lemjum	lamði		lömðu	lemði	lamðr, lömð
lepja (to lap)	lep		lapði		löpðu	lepði	lapit
lesa (to gather, to read)	les		las	last	läsu	läsi	lesinn
letja (to bold back)	let	letjum	latti		löttu	letti	lattr, lött
LIFA (to live)	lifi		lifði		lifðu	lifði	lifad
LIGGJA (to lie)	ligg	liggjum	lá	látt	lágu & lögu	lägi	legið
LÍÐA (to glide)	líð		leið	leitt	liðu	liði	liðinn
líta (to look)	lít		leit	leizt	litu	liti	litinn
ljá (to lend)	lé	ljám	léði			léði	léðr,
ljóta (to strike)	lýst	ljóstum	laust		lustu	lysti	lostinn
ljúga (to lie)	lýg	ljúgum	laug & ló	lótt	lugu	lygi	loginn
loða (to stick to)	loði		lodd				loðat
luma (to keep)	lumi		(lumði)				lumat
lúka (to shut, end)	lýk	lúkum	lauk	laukt	luku	lyki	lokinn
lúta (to lout, stoop)	lýt	lútum	laut	lauzt	lutu	lyti	lotinn
lykja (to lock)	lyk	lykjum	lukði			lykði	lukðr, lukt, lukzk
lýja (to beat soft)	lý	lýjum	lúði			lýðum	lúinn
mala (to grind)	(mel)	mölum	mól		mólu	miæli	malinn
mara (to be water-logged)	mari	mörum	marði		mörðu		marað
má (to blot)	mái		máði				máðr, mázt
MEGA (may, to have might)	má, mátt	megum	mátti		máttu & mótту	mætti	mátt
merja (to crush)	merr		marði		mörðu	merði	maríðr, mariinn
meta (to tax)	met		mat	mazt	mátu & mótu	mæti	matinn
metja (to eat, consume) defect.			matti				
míga (mingere)	míg		meig	meigt	migu	migi	migið
muna (to remember)	man, mant	munum	mundi			mynði	munað
MUNU and monu (will, shall)	man, mant	munu, monu	mundi & möndi			möndi & myndi	
mýlja (to crush)	mýl		mulði			mölði, mýlði	mulðr, mulinn
mýgja (to destroy) defect.			mugði		mögðu		
ná (to reach)	nái		náði			næði	náð, názk
NEMA (to take, learn)	nem		nam	namt	námu	næmi	numinn
njóta (to enjoy)	nýt	njótum	naut	nautum	nútum	nyti	notiinn
RÁÐA (to advise, rule)	ræð	ráðum	réd	rét	réðu	rédi	ráðinn
reka (to drive)	rek	rekum	rak	rakt	ráku & ræku	ræki	rekinn
rekja (to unfold)	rek	rekjum	rakði		rökðu	rekði	rakðr, röktr, rakzt
renna (to run, flow)	renn		ran	rannt	runnu	rynni	runniinn
ríða (to ride, swing)	ríð		reið	reitt	riðu	ríði	ríðinn
ríða (to writhe, knit)	ríð		reið	reitt	riðu	ríði	ríðinn
rífa (to rive, tear)	ríf		reif	reift	rifu	rífi	rífinn
rísa (to rise)	rís		reis	reist	risu	rísi	rísinn
rísta (to slash)	ríst		reist	reist	ristu	rísti	rístinn
ríta (to trench, to write)	rít		reit	reizt	ritu	ríti	ritinn
rjóða (to redden)	rýð	rjóðum	rauð	rautt	ruðu	ryði	roðinn
rjóta (to roar, snore)	rýt	rjótum	raut	rautt	rutu	ryti	rotið
rjúfa (to dissolve)	rýf	rjúfum	rauf	rauft	rufu	ryfi	rofinn
rjúka (to reek, steam)	rýk	rjúkum	rauk	raukt	ruku	ryki	rokiinn
róa (to row)	rœ	róm & róum	rœri & reri			rœri & reri	róinn
ryðja (to rid, clear away)	ryð	ryðjum	ruddi			ryddi	ruddr, rutt, ruzt
rymja (to roar)	rymr		rumði				

<i>Infín.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
rýja (<i>to pluck</i>)	rýr		rúði			(rýði)	rúinn
sama (<i>to beseech</i>)	samir		samði		sömdu	semði	samat
sá (<i>to sow</i>)	sær & sáir		söri & seri		söru	söri	sáinn
seðja (<i>to satiate</i>)	seð	seðjum	saddi		söddu	seddi	saddr, södd, satt
SEGJA (<i>to say</i>)	segi	segjum	sagði		sögðu	segð	sagðr, sögð, sagt
selja (<i>to sell</i>)	sel	seljum	seldi			seldi	seldr, selt
semja (<i>to compose</i>)	sem	semjum	samði		sömdu	semði	samðr, sömð
serða (<i>stuprare</i>) defect.			sarð				sorðinn
SETJA (<i>to set</i>)	set	setjum	setti			setti	settr, sezkr
SITJA (<i>to sit</i>)	sit	sitjum	sat	satzt	sátu & sótu	sæti	setinn
síða (<i>to work a charr</i>)	síð		seíð		síðu	síði	síðit
síga (<i>to sink</i>)	síg		seig & ség		sígu	sígi	síginn
SJÁ (<i>to see</i>)	sé	sjám & sjóm	sá	sátt	sú & só	sæi	sénn (séðr), sésk
sjóða (<i>to cook</i>)	syð	sjóðum	sauð	sautt	suðu	syði	soðinn
sjúga & sýga (<i>to suck</i>)	syg	sjúgum	saug & só	sótt	sugu	sygi	soginn
skafa (<i>to scrape</i>)	skef	sköfum	skóf	skóft	sköfu	skœfi	skafinn
skaga (<i>to jut out</i>)	skagi	skögum	skagði		skögðu	skægi	skagat
skaka (<i>to shake</i>)	skek	skökum	skók	skókt	skóku	skæki	skekinn
skapa (<i>to shape, make</i>)	(skep)	sköpum	skóp		skópu		
skeðja (<i>to hurt</i>)	skeðr		skaddi				skaddr, sködd, skatt
skepja (<i>to shape</i>)			skapði				skapðr
skera (<i>to cut</i>)	skerr		skar	skart	skáru & skóru	skæri	skorinn
SKILJA (<i>to separate, understand</i>)	skil	skiljum	skilði			skilði	skilðr, skilt, skilzkr
skína (<i>to shine</i>)	skínn		skein	skeint	skinu	skini	skinninn
skíta (<i>to care</i>)	skít		skeið		skítu		skitinn
skjalla (<i>to clash</i>)	skellr		skall	skallt	skullu	skylli	skollinn
skjálfa (<i>to shiver</i>)	skélf	skjálfum	skalf	skalft	skulfu	skylfi	skolfitt
skjóta (<i>to shoot</i>)	skýt	skjótum	skaut	skauzt	skutu	skyti	skotinn
skolla (<i>to dangle</i>)	skolli		skolldi				skollat
skorta (<i>to lack</i>)	skorti		skorti			skyrði	skort
skreppa (<i>to slip</i>)	skrepp		skrapp	skrappt	skruppu	skryppi	skroppinn
skriða (<i>to creep</i>)	skrið		skreið	skreitt	skriðu	skriði	skriðinn
SKULU (<i>sball</i>)	skal, skalt	skulu	skyldi			skyldi	
slá (<i>to smite</i>)	slæ	slám & slóm	sló	slótt	slógu	slægi	sleginn
sleppa (<i>to slip</i>)	slepp		slapp	slappt	sluppu	slyppi	sloppinn
slíta (<i>to slit</i>)	slit		sleit	sleizt	slitu	sliti	slittinn
slyngva and slöngva (<i>to sling</i>)	slyng		slaug		slungu	slyngvi	slunginn
slökkva (<i>to extinguish</i>) defect.	slökk						slokinn
smella (<i>to smack</i>) defect.	smell		small				
smjúga (<i>to creep through</i>)	smýg	smjúgum	smaug & smó		smugu	smugi	smoginn
smyrja (<i>to anoint</i>)	smyr	smyrjum	smurði			smurði	smurðr
snerta (<i>to touch</i>)	snertr		snart	snarzt	snurtu	snyrti	snortinn
sníða (<i>to slice</i>)	sníð		sneið	sneitt	sníðu	sníði	sníðinn
snjúga (<i>to snow</i>) defect.	snýr						snúinn
snúa (<i>to turn</i>)	sný	snúm	snöri & sneri		snöru	suöri	snúinn
snyðja (<i>to snuff</i>) defect.			snuddi				
sofa (<i>to sleep</i>)	söfr & sefr	sofum	svaf	svaft	sváfu & sófu	svæfi	sofinn
sóa (<i>to sacrifice</i>) defect.							sóit
spara (<i>to spare</i>)	spari	spörum	sparði		spörðu	spærði	sparat
spá (<i>to spae, prophesy</i>)	spái		spáði				spáð
spenja (<i>to decoy</i>)	spenr	spenjum	spanði		spönðu	spenði	spanið, spönð
sperna (<i>to spurn</i>) defect.			sparn				
spinna (<i>to spin</i>)	spinn		spann	spannt	spunnu	spynni	spunninn
spretta (<i>to spirt, spring</i>)	sprettr		spratt	sprazt	spruttu	sprytti	sprottinn
springa (<i>to spring, crack</i>)	spring		sprakk	sprakkt	sprungu	spryngr	sprunginn
spyrja (<i>to spear, ask</i>)	spyr	spyrjum	spurði			spyrði	spurðr, spurtr, spurzt
spýja (<i>to spew</i>)	spý	spúm	spjó	spjótt	spjó	spýi	spúð
STANDA (<i>to stand</i>)	stend	stöndum	stóð	stótt	stóðu	stæði	stadit
stara (<i>to stare</i>)	stari	störum	starði		störðu	sterði	starat
stedja (<i>to steady, stop</i>) defect.			staddi		stöddu		staddr, stödd, statt
stela (<i>to steal</i>)	stel		stal	stalt	stálu & stólu	stæli	stolinn
stinga (<i>to stick</i>)	sting		stakkr	stakkt	stungu	styngr	stunginn
stíga (<i>to step</i>)	stíg		steigr & stétt		stigu	stigi	stiginn
strá (<i>to strew</i>)	strái		stráði				stráð
strjúka (<i>to strike</i>)	stryk	strjúkum	strauk	straukt	struku	stryki	strokinn
stúpa (<i>to stoop</i>) defect.							stopðir (?)
stúra (<i>to mope</i>) defect.	stúri		stúrði				
styðja (<i>to prop</i>)	styð	styðjum	studdi			styddi	studdr, stutt, stuzt
stynja (<i>to groan</i>)	styn	stynjum	stundi			stynði	stundi
stökkva (<i>to leap</i>)	stökk		stökk	stökkt	stukku	stykki	stokkinn
súpa (<i>to sip</i>)	syþ	súpum	saup	šaupt	supu	sypi	sopinn
sveðja (<i>to glance off</i>)	sveðr		svaddi		svöddu		
svefja (<i>to soothe</i>)	svefr		svafði		sváfðu		
svelgja (<i>to swallow</i>)	svelgr	svelgjum	svalgr	svalgt	sulgu	sygi	solginn
svelja (<i>to swell</i>)	svelr		svalði		svöldu		
svella (<i>to swell</i>)	svellr		svall	svallt	sullu	sylli	sollinn
svelta (<i>to starve, die</i>)	sveltr		svalt	svaltt	sultu	sytti	soltinn
sverfa (<i>to file</i>)	sverf		svarf	svarft	surfu	(syrfi)	sorfinn
sverja (<i>to swear</i>)	sver	sverjum	sór	sórt	söru	særi	svarinn
svimma (<i>to swim</i>)	svimm		svamm		summu	symmi	summit

<i>Infm.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
sviða (<i>to singe</i>)	svið		sveið	sveitt		sviðu	sviðinn
svífa (<i>to rove, drift</i>)	svíf		sveif		svífu	svífi	svífið
svíkja (<i>to betray</i>)	svík	svíkjum	sveik	sveikt	svíku	svíki	svíkinn
svipa (<i>to swoop</i>) defect.	svípr		sveip				svíprinn (?)
syngja (<i>to sing</i>)	syng	syngjum	saung	saungt	sungu	syngi	sunginn
syja (<i>to sew</i>) defect.			séði or söði				sóðr
SÖEKJA (<i>to seek</i>)	sœki	sœkjum	sótti			sœtti	sóttur, sótzk
sökkva (<i>to sink</i>)	sökk		sökk	sökkt	sukku	sykki	sökkinn
TAKA (<i>to take</i>)	tek	tökum	tók	tókt	tóku	tœki	tekinn
teðja (<i>to dung</i>)	teð		taddi		töddu		taddr, tödd, tatt
tefja (<i>to delay</i>)	tef	tefjum	tafði		töfðu	tefði	tafðr, töfð
telja (<i>to tell, count</i>)	tel	teljum	talði		töldu	telði	taldr, töld, talt
temja (<i>to tame</i>)	tem	temjum	tamði		tömðu	temði	tamðr, tömð
tjá (<i>to sbew</i>)	té		tjáði				téðr
(tjúga, to draw) defect.							töginn
tolla (<i>to bang fast</i>)	tolli		tollði				tollað
tréðja (<i>to tread</i>)	tréð & trþóðr		traddi		tröddu		traddr, trödd
tréfa (<i>to tear</i>)	(tréfr)		(trafði)				trafðr
tréga (<i>to grieve</i>)	trégr		trégði				trégað
tróða (<i>to tread</i>)	tróðr & tréðr		trað		tráðu & tróðu	træði	tróðinn
trúa (<i>to row</i>)	trúi		trúði			trýði	trúað
tyggja (<i>to chew</i>)	tygg	tyggjum	tögg & tögg	tugði	tuggu	tyggi	tugginn
týja, tœja, tjá (<i>to avail, grant</i>)	týr		týði & tœði				
ugga (<i>to fear</i>)	uggi		uggði			ygðði	uggat
unna (<i>to rest</i>)	uni		unði			ynni	unnað
unna (<i>to grant, love</i>)	ann, annt	unna	unni			ynni	unnat, unnt
vaða (<i>to wade</i>)	veð	vöðum	óð	(ótt)	óðu	œði	vaðið
vaka (<i>to wake, be awake</i>)	vaki	vökum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakað
valda (<i>to wield, rule</i>)	veld	völdum	voldi & olli			ylli & voldi	valdit
vara (<i>to be aware of</i>)	vari		varði				varat
vaxa (<i>to wax</i>)	vex	vöxum	óx	óxt	óxu	yxi	vaxinn
vefa (<i>to weave</i>)	vef		vaf & óf	óft	ófu	væfi, œfi	ofinn
vefja (<i>to wrap</i>)	vef	vefjum	vafði		vöfðu	vefði	vafðr, vöfð
vega (<i>to weigh, fight</i>)	veg		vá	vátt	vágu & vógu	vægi	vegin
vekja (<i>to wake, rouse from sleep</i>)	vek	vekjum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakðr, vökt
velja (<i>to choose</i>)	vel	veljum	valði		völdu	velði	valðr, völd
vella (<i>to boil</i>)	vell		vall		ullu	ylli	ollinn
velta (<i>to roll</i>)	velt		valt	valtzt	ultu	ylti	óltinn
venja (<i>to accustom to</i>)	ven		vandi		vöndu	vendi	vandðr, vönd
VERA & vesa (<i>to be</i>)	em & ert	erum	var & vas	vart & vast	váru & vóru	væri	verit
VERÐA (<i>to become</i>)	es, er		varð	vart		(pres. subj. sé, sér, sému, séð)	orðinn
verja (<i>to defend, clothe</i>)	verð		varði		urðu	yrði	varðr
verpa (<i>to warp, throw</i>)	ver		varp		vörðu	verði	orpin
VILJA (<i>to will</i>)	verp		varpt	varpt	urpu	yrpi	orpin
vinda (<i>to wind wrong</i>)	vil & vilja	viljum	vildi			vildi	viljað
vinna (<i>to work</i>)	vind		vatt	vatz	undu	yndi	undinn
VITA (<i>to wit, know</i>)	vinn		vann	vannt	unnu	ynni	unninn
víkja (<i>to move</i>)	veit, veizt	vitu	vissi			vissi	vitað
(vringa = to wring) defect.	vík		veik	veikt	viku	viki	vikinn
ymja (<i>to hem</i>)	ving = vring (?)	Grett. (in a verse)			vrungu		
yrkja (<i>to work, compose</i>)	ymr		umði				
ýja (<i>to swarm</i>) defect.	yrki		orti			yrti	ortr, ort, orzk
þeþja (<i>to thicken</i>) defect.			úði				
þegja (<i>to be silent</i>)	þegi	þegjum	þaði		þögðu	þegði	þagat
þekja (<i>to thatch</i>)	þek	þekjum	þakði		þökðu	þekði	þakðr, þökð, þakinn
þekkja (<i>to know</i>) defect.			þátti & þekði				
þenja (<i>to stretch</i>)	þen	þenjum	þandi		þöndu	þendi	þandðr, þönd
þeyja (<i>to thaw</i>) defect.			þá				
þiggja (<i>to receive</i>)	þigg	þiggjum	þá	þátt	þágu & þógu	þægi	þegin
þilja (<i>to board</i>)			þiði				þiðr
þíða (<i>to melt</i>) defect.							þiðinn
þjá (<i>to coerce</i>)	þjá		þjáði				þjáðr, þjáð, þjázk
þjóta (<i>to whistle</i>)	þýt	þjótum	þaut	þautz	þutu	þyti	þotinn
þola (<i>to thole, bear</i>)	þoli		þoði			þöðði, þyðði	þolt, þolat
þora (<i>to dare</i>)	þori		þorði			þörði, þyrði	þorat, þort
þrasa (<i>to talk big</i>) defect.	þrasi						
þrá (<i>to long</i>)	þrá		þráði				þráðr
þrifa (<i>to seize</i>)	þrif		þreif	þreif	þrifu	þrifi	þrifinn
þrjóta (<i>to cease</i>)	þrýtr		þraut		(þrutu)	þryti	þrotinn
þruma (<i>to sit fast</i>)	þrumi		þrumði				
þröngva, þryngja (<i>to press, throng</i>)	þröng		þröng		þrungu	þryngvi	þrunginn
ÞURFA (<i>to need</i>)	þarf, þarft	þurfu	þurftu			þyrfti	þurfat (þurt)
þvá (<i>to wash</i>)	þvæ	þvám	þó	þótt	þógu	þvægi	þveginn
þverra (<i>to wane</i>)	þverr		þvarr		þurru	þyrri	þorrinn
ÞYKKJA (<i>to think, seem</i>)	þykkir		þótti			þætti	þótt, þótzk
þylja (<i>to recite</i>)	þyl		þulði			þylði	þulit
þyrja (<i>to rush</i>) defect.	þyrr		þurði				
þysja (<i>to rush</i>) defect.	þyss		þusti				
æja (<i>to bait</i>)	æ & á		áði			æði	áð & áit

A LIST OF IRREGULAR FORMS.

I. Verbal Forms.

ann, annt, from unna.
 arði, from erja.
 atti, from etja.
 á, átt, from eiga.
 áði, átt, from eja.
 át, ázt, átu, from eta.
 bað, báðu, from biðja.
 bar, báru, from bera.
 barði, from berja.
 barg, from bjarga.
 batt, batzt, from binda.
 bauð, bautt, from bjóða.
 beðið, from biðja & biða.
 beið, biðu, from biða.
 beit, bitu, from bita.
 berg, from bjarga.
 bittu, from binda.
 bjó, bjoggu, bjuggu, from búa.
 blend, from blanda.
 blés, from blása.
 blét, blétt, from blóta and blanda.
 blás, from blása.
 boðinn, buðu, from bjóða.
 borginn, from bjarga.
 borinn, from bera.
 brann, from brenna.
 brast, brustu, from bresta.
 braut, brottinn, from brjóta.
 brá, brygði, from bregða.
 brostinn, brysti, from bresta.
 brugðinn, from bregða.
 brunnninn, from brenna.
 brýt, bryti, from brjóta.
 bundinn, from binda.
 byndi, from binda.
 byrgi, from bjarga.
 bý, from búa.
 býð, byði, from bjóða.
 bæði, from biðja.
 bæri, from bera.
 datt, dottinn, from detta.
 dáinn, from deya.
 dó, ðei, from deya.
 drakk, from drekka.
 drap, drápu, from drepa.
 draup, dropið, from drjúpa.
 dreg, from draga.
 dreginn, from draga.
 dreif, drifinn, from drífa.
 dró, drógu, from draga.
 drukkinn, from drekka.
 drundi, from drynja.
 drykki, from drekka.
 drýp, from drjúpa.
 droegi, from draga.
 dulði, dult, from dylja.
 dunði, from dynja.
 duttu, from detta.
 dúði, from dýja.
 dvalði, dvalið, from dvelja.
 dygði, from duga.
 dytti, from detta.
 ðei, from deya.
 ek, from aka.
 el, from ala.
 em, er, eru, from vera.
 eyk, from auka.
 eys, from ausa.
 fal, fálu, from fela.
 fann, from finna.
 fat, fátu, from feta.
 fauk, from fjúka.

fékk, fenginn, from fá.
 feld, from falda.
 féll, from falla.
 fell, from falla.
 ferr, from fara.
 fiðr = finnr, from finna.
 flatti, from fletja.
 flaug, fló, from fljúga.
 flaut, flutu, from fljóta.
 floinn, from fljúga.
 flotinn, from fljóta.
 fló, flúinn, from flyja.
 fló, flógu, fleginn, from flá.
 flutti, from flytja.
 flýg, flygi, from fljúga.
 flýtt, flyti, from fljóta.
 flær, from flá.
 floegi, from flá.
 fokinn, from fjúka.
 folginn, from fela.
 fór, fóru, from fara.
 framði, from fremja.
 fraus, frusu, frosinn, frö-
 inn, from frjósa.
 frá, frágu, from fregna.
 frýs, frýsi, from frjósa.
 frömd, from fremja.
 fundinn, from finna.
 fyndi, from finna.
 fýk, fyki, from fjúka.
 fæ, from fá.
 fœli, from fela.
 gaf, gáfu, from gefa.
 gakk, from ganga.
 gall, from gjalla.
 galt, from gjalda.
 gat, gátu, from geta.
 gaus, gusu, from gjósa.
 gaut, gotinn, from gjóta.
 gein, ginu, from gina.
 gékk, gengu, gengit, from ganga.
 geld, from gjalda.
 gellr, from gjalla.
 geng, from ganga.
 gladdi, glatt, from gleðja.
 glapði, from gleypja.
 glunði, from glymjja.
 glödd, from gleðja.
 gnast, gnustu, from gnesta.
 gný, from gnúa.
 gnýr, from gnúa.
 gnöri, gneri, from gnúa.
 gollinn, guldu, from gjalda.
 gollíð, gullu, from gjalla.
 gosið, gusu, from gjósa.
 gotinn, gutu, from gjóta.
 gó, from geyja.
 gól, from gala.
 gramði, from gremja.
 gref, from grafa.
 grét, græt, from gráta.
 gróf, from grafa.
 grœ, from gróa.
 græfi, from grafa.
 græt, from gráta.
 gröri, grefi, grœ, from gróa.
 gyldi, from gjalda.
 gylli, from gjalla.
 gyss, gysi, from gjósa.
 gæði, from gá.
 gæfi, from gefa.
 geli, from gala.
 geti, from geta.
 göra, gjöra, = gera.

halp, from hjálpa.
 hamði, from hemja.
 háði, háði, from heyja.
 hef, hefði, from hafa.
 hékk, hengu, from hanga.
 held, from halda.
 helpr, from hjálpa.
 hélt (held), from halda.
 hét, from heita.
 hjó, hjoggu, höggvinn, from höggva.
 hlaut, hlutu, from hljóta.
 hleð, from hlaða.
 hlegið, from hlæja.
 hleypr, from hlaupa.
 hljóp, hlypi, hlœpi, hlupu, from hlaupa.
 hlotinn, from hljóta.
 hló, hlógu, from hlæja.
 hlóð, from hlaða.
 hlýt, from hljóta.
 hnauð, hnóðinn, from hnjóða.
 hnaus, from hnjósa.
 hneig, hné, hniginn, from hniga.
 hneit, hnitu, from hníta.
 hnugginn, from hnóggva.
 hnýs, from hnjósa.
 holpinn, from hjálpa.
 horfnn, from hverfa.
 hóf, from hefja.
 hrakði, from hrekja.
 hratt, hritt, from hrinda.
 hrauð, from hrjóða.
 hraut, hrutu, hrotið, from hrjóta.
 hreif, hriðinn, from hriða.
 hrein, from hriða.
 hroðinn, from hrjóða.
 hrokkið, hrukku, from hrökkva.
 hrundi, from hrynja.
 hrundinn, from hrinda.
 hryndi, from hrinda.
 hryð, from hrjóða.
 hryss, from hrjósa.
 hugði, from hyggja.
 hulði, hult, from hylja.
 hulpu, hylpi, from hjálpa.
 hurfu, hyrfi, from hverfa.
 hvatti, from hvetja.
 hvein, from hvína.
 hvött, from hvetja.
 hæfi, from hefja.
 hófð, from hafa.
 jök, jyki, from auka.
 jós, jysi, from ausa.
 kafði, from kefja.
 kann, from kunna.
 kaus, from kjósa.
 kell, from kala.
 kemr, kóm, from koma.
 keypti, from kaupja.
 kjöri, keyri, from kjósa.
 klakði, from klekja.
 klauf, klufu, klofnn, from kljúfa.
 kleif, klífu, from klífa.
 kló, kleginn, from klá.
 klýf, klýfi, from kljúfa.
 kná, knátti, from knega.
 knúði, knúinn, from knýja.
 kosinn, from kjósa.
 kóðu, from kveða.

kól, from kala.
 kómu, from koma.
 krafði, from krefja.
 kramði, from kremja.
 kraup, krupu, kropinn, from krjúpa.
 krufði, from kryfja.
 krýp, krypi, from krjúpa.
 kvað, kváðu, from kveða.
 kvaddi, kvatt, from kvedja.
 kvalði, from kvelja.
 kvámu, kvæmi, kæmi, from koma.
 kvódd, from kvedja.
 kvöld, from kvelja.
 kynni, from kunna.
 kýs, kýsi, from kjósa.
 kæli, from kala.
 lagði, lagt, from leggja.
 lak, láku, from leka.
 lamði, from lemja.
 lapði, from leypja.
 las, lásu, from lesa.
 latti, from letja.
 laug, from ljúga.
 lauk, from lúka.
 laust, from ljósta.
 laut, from lúta.
 lá, látt, lágu, leginn, from liggja.
 lé, léði, from ljá.
 lék, from leika.
 leið, liðinn, from liða.
 leit, litu, litinn, from líta.
 loginn, from ljúga.
 lokinn, luku, from lúka.
 lostinn, lustu, from ljósta.
 lotinn, lutu, from lúta.
 ló, lótt, from ljúga.
 lukði, from lykja.
 lúinn, from ljýja.
 lýg, lygi, from ljúga.
 lýk, lyki, from lúka.
 lýt, lyti, from lúta.
 lægi, from liggja.
 læki, from leka.
 læt, from láta.
 lögð, from leggja.
 man, from muna, munu.
 marði, from merja.
 mat, mátu, from mæta.
 má, mátti, mætti, from mega.
 meig, from míga.
 mól, from mala.
 mulði, from mylja.
 myndi, or mündi, from munu.
 mœli, from mala.
 mætti, from mega.
 nam, námu, from nema.
 naut, nutu, notinn, nýt, from njóta.
 numinn, from nema.
 næni, from nema.
 ofinn, from vefa.
 olli, from valda.
 ollinn, from vella.
 oltinn, from velta.
 orðinn, from verða.
 orpinn, from verpa.
 orti, ort, from yrkja.
 óð, óðu, from vaða.
 óf, ófu, from vefa.
 ók, from aka.

ól, from ala.
 óru, from vera.
 óx, óxu, from vaxa.
 rak, ráku, from rekja.
 rakði, from rekja.
 rann, from renna.
 rauð, ruðu, from rjóða.
 rauf, rufu, from rjúfa.
 rauk, ruku, from rjúka.
 raut, rutu, from rjóta.
 réð, réðu, from ráða.
 reið, riðinn, from ríða.
 reif, rifinn, from rífa.
 reis, risinn, from rísa.
 reist, ristu, from rísta.
 reit, ritinn, from ríta.
 ro, i. e. ero, from vera.
 roðinn, from rjóða.
 rofinn, from rjúfa.
 rokinn, from rjúka.
 ruddi, rutt, from ryðja.
 runninn, from renna.
 ryð, ryði, from rjóða.
 rýf, ryfi, from rjúfa.
 rýk, ryki, from rjúka.
 roe, from róa.
 ræð, from ráða.
 röri, reri, from róa.
 saddi, from seðja.
 sagði, sagt, from segja.
 samði, from semja.
 sarð, from serða.
 sat, sátu, from sitja.
 saud, from sjóða.
 saug & só, from sjúga.
 saung, from syngja.
 saup, from sápa.
 sá, sátt, from sjá.
 sé, sér, sém, séð, from vera.
 sé, séðu, sénn, from sjá.
 séðu, from syja.
 sef, söf, from sofa.
 seig & ség, sigu, from síga.
 seri, söri, from sá.
 setið, from sitja.
 skaddi, from skeðja.
 skál, skalt, from skulu.
 skalf, from skjálfa.
 skall, from skjalla.
 skapði, from skepja.
 skar, skáru, from skera.
 skaut, from skjóta.
 skef, from skafa.
 skein, skínu, skininn, from skína.
 skek, from skaka.
 skekinn, from skaka.
 skelf, from skjálfa.
 skellr, from skjalla.
 skorinn, from skera.
 skotinn, from skjóta.
 skóf, skófu, from skafa.
 skók, from skaka.
 skóp, from skapa.
 skrapp, skruppu, skroppinn, from skreppa.
 skreið, skriðu, from skriða.
 skulfu, skolnið, from skjálfa.
 skullu, skollíð, from skjalla.
 skutu, skyti, from skjóta.
 skylði, from skulu.
 skylli, from skjalla.
 skódd, from skeðja.
 slapp, sluppu, from sleppa.

slaung, slungu, from slöng-
va.
sleginn, from slá.
sleit, slitu, slitinn, from
slíta.
sloppinn, from sleppa.
sló, slógu, from slá.
slæ, from slá.
small, from smella.
smaug, smó, smoginn, from
smjúga.
smurði, from smyrja.
smýg, from smjúga.
snart, snartu, snyrti, snort-
inn, from snerta.
sneid, sniðinn, from sníða.
sný, from snúa.
snöri, sneri, from snúa.
sodinn, from sjóða.
soginn, from sjúga.
sokkinn, from sökkva.
solginn, from svelja.
sollinn, from sveilla.
soltinn, from svelta.
soppinn, from súpa.
sorðinn, from serða.
sorfinn, from sverfa.
sör, sóru, from sverja.
sótti, sótt, from sökja.
spanði, from spenja.
spann, from spinna.
spjó, from spýja.
sprakk, sprungu, sprung-
inn, from springa.
spratt, spruttu, sprottinn,
from spretta.
spunninn, from spinna.

spurði, spurt, from spyrja.
spönd, from spenja.
staðið, from standa.
stakk, from stinga.
stal, stálu, from stela.
steig, sté, stigu, from stiga.
stend, from standa.
stikk, from stinga.
stokkinn, from stökkva.
stollinn, from stela.
stóð, stóðu, from standa.
strauk, struku, strokinn,
from strjúka.
studdi, stutt, from styðja.
stukku, from stökkva.
stundi, from stynja.
stæði, from standa.
stæli, from stela.
stödd, from stéðja.
sudu, from sjóða.
sugu, from súga.
sukku, from sökkva.
sulgu, from svelja.
sulu, from sveilla.
sultu, from svelta.
summu, from svimma.
sunginn, sungu, from
syngja.
supu, sypi, from súpa.
surfu, from sverfa.
svaf, sváfu, svæfi, from sofa.
svalg, from svelgja.
svalt, from svelta.
svamm, from svimma.
svarf, surfu, from sverfa.
svarinn, from sverja.
sveid, sviðinn, from sviða.

sveik, sviku, from svikja.
sykki, from sökkva.
sylgi, from svelgja.
syð, syði, from sjóða.
sýg, sygi, from sjúga.
sýp, sypi, from súpa.
sæi, from sjá.
særi, from sverja.
sæti, from sitja.
södd, from seðja.
södr, from sjá.
sögð, from segja.
sóri, from sá.
taddi, from teðja.
tafði, from teffja.
talði, from telja.
tamði, from tenja.
té, téðr, from tjá.
trað, tráðu, træði, from
troða.
treð, from troða.
trýði, from trúa.
trödd, from tredja.
tæki, from taka.
töfð, from teffja.
tögg, tugði, tugginn, from
tyggja.
tülð, from telja.
ullu, from velta.
ultu, from velta.
umði, from ymjá.
undu, undinn, from vinda.
unnu, unninn, from vinna.
urðu, from verða.
urpu, from verpa.
uxu, from vaxa.
vaf, from vefa.

vafði, from vefja.
vakði, from vekja.
valði, from velja.
vall, from vella.
valt, from velta.
vandí, from venja.
vann, from vinna.
var, váru, from vera.
vard, from verða.
vardí, from verja.
varp, from verpa.
vatt, from vinda.
vá, vátt, vágu, from vega.
veð, from vada.
veik, vikinn, from víkja.
veit, vitu, veizt, from vita.
veld, from valda.
vex, from vaxa.
viðr=vinnr, from vinna.
vittu, from vinda.
voldi, from valda.
væri, from vera.
vöfð, from vefja.
vökð, from vekja.
yönd, from venja.
yggi, from ugga.
yki, from auka.
ylli, from valda.
ylti, from velta.
yndi, from una.
yudi, from vinda.
ynni, from unna & vinna.
yrði, from verða.
yrpi, from verpa.
yxi, from vaxa.
þagði, from þegja.
þakði, from þekja.

þandi, from þenja.
þarf, þarft, from þurfa.
þaut, from þjóta.
þá, þágu, from þiggja.
þorrinn, from þverra.
þotinn, from þjóta.
þó, þógu, from þvá.
þótti, þótt, from þykkja.
þraut, þrotinn, from þrjóta.
þreif, þrifu, from þrifa.
þrýt, from þrjóta.
þulði, from þylja.
þurru, from þverra.
þusti, from þysja.
þvarr, þurru, þyrri, þorr-
inn, from þverra.
þveginn, from þvá.
þvæ, from þvá.
þylði, þölli, from þola.
þyrði, þörði, from þora.
þyrfti, from þurfa.
þyrri, from þverra.
þyrti, from þjóta.
þýt, from þjóta.
þægi, from þiggja.
þætti, from þykkja.
þökð, from þekja.
þönd, from þenja.
þeði, from vada.
þæki, from aka.
þeli, from ala.
æti, from eta.
ætti, from eiga.
örðu, from erja.
ötta, from etja.
ötta=áttu, from eiga.
ótu=átu, from eta.

II. Nominal Forms.

aðrir, from annarr, *otber*.
Agli, from Egill.
agnar, from ögn, *chaiß*.
aldar, from öld, *age*.
alnar, from öln or alin, *ell*.
andar, from önd, *breath, duck*.
annar, from önn, *labour*.
arðar, from örd, *tilling*.
arkar, from örk, *chest*.
arnar, from örn, *eagle*.
aspar, from ösp, *asp*.
aungan, aungva, etc., from eingi,
none.
aurar, from eyrir, *ounce*.
axar, from öx, *axe*.
axlar, from öxl, *shoulder*.
á & ána, from á, *river*.
á, from ær, *eve*.
ár, from á, *river*.
állar, from böllr, *ball*.
barkar, from bökr, *bark*.
beggja, from báðir, *both*.
birni, bjarnar, from björn, *bear*.
bjargar, from björg, *help*.
björg, from bjarg, *rock*.
björt, from bjart, *brigbt*.
blátt, from blár, *blue*.
blint, from blindr, *blind*.
blöð, from blað, *blade, leaf*.
botz, from botn, *bottom*.
breitt, from breiðr, *broad*.
brýnn, from brún, *brow*.
brýr, from brú, *bridge*.
brœðr, from bróðir, *brother*.
brœkr, from brók, *breeches*.
brögð, from bragð, *exploit*.
brött, from brattr, *steep*.

búendr, from buandi, *franklin*.
bæði, from báðir, *both*.
bægi, from bógr, *bow*.
bæjar, býjar, from bæ, býr, *town*.
bækr, from bók, *book*.
bækli, from bálkr, *bulk, partition*.
bœndr, from bóndi, *franklin*.
bœtr, from bót, *remedy*.
bök, from bak, *back*.
bönd, from baud, *bond*.
börð, from barð, *brim*.
börn, from barn, *hairn, child*.
degi, from dagr, *day*.
djörf, from djarfr, *daring*.
drætti, from drátr, *pulling*.
dura, from dyrr, *door*.
dýalar, from dvöl, *delay*.
dýpri, from djúpr, *deep*.
dætr, from dóttir, *daughter*.
dögum, from dagr, *day*.
dögurðr = dagverðr, *dinner*.
dölum, from dalr, *dale*.
Dönnum, from Danir, *Danes*.
döpr, from dapr, *dismal*.
eitt, from einn, *one*.
elptr, from álpt, *swan*.
endr, from önd, *duck*.
erni, from örn, *eagle*.
eyjar, from ey, *island*.
fanna, from fönn, *snow*.
farar, from för, *journey*.
fátt, from fár, *few*.
fædr, from faðir, *father*.
fegri, fegrstr, from fagr, *fair*.
firði, from fjörðr, *firth*.
firri, firstr, from fjarr, *far*.
fjaðrar, from fjöðr, *feather*.

fjar, from fjöl, *deal*.
fjarðar, from fjörðr, *firth*.
fjár, from fé, *cattle*.
fjögur, from fjórir, *four*.
fjöll, from fjall, *fell*.
flatar, flæti, from flötr, *flat*.
flœr, from fló, *fleet*.
flöt, from flatr, *flat*.
fremri, fremstr, fr. fram, *forward*.
frítt, from friðr, *bandsome*.
fyllri, fyllstr, from fullr, *full*.
færi, fæstr, from fár, *few*.
fœtr, from fótr, *foot*.
föður, from faðir, *father*.
fögnuðr = fagnuðr, *joy*.
fögr, from fagr, *fair*.
föll, from fall, *fall*.
för, from far, *footprint*.
föst, from fastr, *firm*.
föt, from fat, *garment*.
galtar, gelti, from göltr, *bag*.
garnir, from görn, *gut*.
gjáfar, from gjöf, *gift*.
gjardar, from gjörð, *girdle*.
gjöld, from gjald, *payment*.
gjörn, from gjarn, *willing*.
glatt, from gláðr, *glad*.
glœðr, from glóð, *embers*.
glöð, from gláðr, *glad*.
gott, from göðr, *good*.
grafar, from gröf, *grave*.
grafar, grefti, from gröftr, *digging*.
grátt, from grár, *gray*.
grynnri, grynnstr, from grunur,
shallow.
grös, from gras, *grass*.
gæss, from gás, *goose*.

gömul, from gamall, *old*.
götu, from gata, *path*.
Haðar, Heði, from Höðr.
hafnar, from höfn, *bay*.
hallar, from höll, *hall*.
handar, from hönd, *hand*.
Harðar, Herði, from Hörðr.
hattar, hetti, from hött, *hood*.
hátt, from hár, *high*.
heilög, from heilagr, *boly*.
helgan, helgari, from heilagr, *boly*.
hendi, hendr, from hönd, *band*.
himni, from himinn, *beaven*.
hirti, from hjörtr, *hart*.
hitt, from hinn, *the*.
hjarðar, from hjörð, *herd*.
hjörtu, from hjarta, *heart*.
hlýtt, from hlýr, *warm*.
hnött, hnetr, from hnot, *nut*.
hrátt, from hrár, *raw*.
hundruð, from hundrað, *hundred*.
hvannar, from hvönn, *angelica*.
hvöss, from hvass, *sharp*.
hvött, from hvatr, *vigorous*.
hæri, hæstr, from hár, *high*.
hætti, from hátr, *mode*.
höf, from haf, *sea*.
höfði, from höfuð, *head*.
hög, from hagr, *bandy*.
höll, from hallr, *slant*.
hölt, from haltr, *lame*.
höpt, from hapt, *bond*.
hörd, from harðr, *hard*.
jarðar, from jörð, *earth*.
jüfn, jömn, from jafn, *even*.
karar, from kör, *bed of a bed-
ridden person*.

kastar, kesti, from köstr, *pile*.
 katli, from ketill, *kettle*.
 kattar, ketti, from köttir, *cat*.
 kili, from kjölr, *keel*.
 kljá, from klé, *weaver's weight*.
 knarrar, knerri, from knörr, *sbip*.
 knjá, knjúam, from kné, *knee*.
 kramar, from kröm, *wasting sickness*.
 kíu, from kýr, *cow*.
 kvalar, from kvöl, *torment*.
 kvenna, from kona, *woman*.
 köku, from kaka, *cake*.
 köld, from kaldr, *cold*.
 köll, from kall, *call*.
 kölluð, from kallaðr, *called*.
 laðar, from löð, *bidding*.
 laga, from lög, *law*.
 lagar, legi, from lögr, *water*.
 lanz, from land, *land*.
 lasta, lesti, from löstr, *fault*.
 látum, from læti, *manners*.
 leitt, from leiðr, *loafbed*.
 litíð, from lítill, *little*.
 ljá, from lé, *scythe*.
 lukli, from lykkill, *key*.
 lýss, from lús, *louse*.
 lægri, lægstr, from lágr, *low*.
 lær, from ló, *lark*.
 lömb, from lamb, *lamb*.
 lönd, from land, *land*.
 löng, from langr, *long*.
 maðar, megi, from mögr, *son*.
 malar, from möl, *grave*.
 manar, from mön, *mane*.
 manna, manni, mannr, from maðr, *man*.
 marðar, merði, from mörðr, *marten*.
 markar, from mörk, *mark, march*.
 mart, from margr, *many*.
 máttkan, from máttigr, *mighty*.
 megri, from magr, *meager*.
 menn, meðr, from maðr, *man*.
 merkr, from mörk, *mark*.
 mey, meyjar, from mæ, *maid*.
 miði, from mjöðr, *mead*.
 mikít, from mikill, *mickle*.
 mitt, from minn, *mine*.
 mitt, from miðr, *middle*.
 mjaðar, from mjöðr, *mead*.
 mjallar, from mjöll, *snow*.
 mjótt, from mjógr, *slim*.
 morni, from morginn, *morning*.
 mónoðr = mánoðr, *month*.
 muðr = munnr, *mouth*.
 mykill = mikill, *mickle*.
 nýss, from mús, *mouse*.
 næðr, from móðir, *mother*.
 nætti, from mátt, *might*.
 möðru, from maðra, *madder*.
 mögn, from magn, *might*.
 mögr, from magr, *meagre*.

mörg, from margr, *many*.
 mörk, from mark, *march, border*.
 mál, from máll, *speech*.
 nasar, from nös, *nostril*.
 nánari, from náinn, *near*.
 náttar, from nótt, *night*.
 negl, from nagl, *nail*.
 Nirið, Njarðar, from Njörðr.
 nýtt, from nýr, *new*.
 nætr, from nótt, *night*.
 nætr, from nótt, *net*.
 nöfn, nönn, from nafn, *name*.
 nöðri, nerðri, = nyrðri, *more north*.
 orz, from orð, *word*.
 ótt, from óðr, *enraged*.
 raðar, from röð, *row, series*.
 raddar, from röð, *voice*.
 randar, from rönð, *stripe*.
 rastar, from röst, *mile*.
 rótt, from rór, *resting*.
 roer, from ró, *nail*.
 roetr, from rót, *root*.
 röm, from ramnr, *strong, bitter*.
 röng, from rangr, *wrong*.
 rön, from rann, *house*.
 ró = rá, *nook, yard*.
 saðr = sannr, *sooth*.
 sagar, from sög, *saw, (to saw)*.
 sagnar, from sögn, *saw, (to say)*.
 sakar, from sök, *sake*.
 sannz, from sandr, *sand*.
 satt, from sannr, *sooth*.
 sitt, from sinn, *suus*.
 sítt, from síðr, *long*.
 skátt, from skár, *open*.
 skemri, skemstr, from skammr, *short*.
 skildi, from skjöldr, *shield*.
 skúar, from skór, *shoe*.
 skömm, from skammr, *short*.
 sköpt, from skapt, *shaft, handle*.
 sköpuð, from skapaðr, *shaped*.
 skörð, from skarð, *cleft*.
 slætt, from slær, *blunt*.
 slætti, from slátt, *smiting*.
 smæri, smæstr, from smár, *small*.
 snær = snjó, *snow*.
 spalar, speli, from spölr, *rail*.
 spjöld, from spjald, *tablet*.
 spjöll, from spjall, *spell*.
 spæni, from spánn, *cbip*.
 spök, from spakr, *wise*.
 stangar, stengr, from stöng, *pole*.
 steðja, from steði, *stithy*.
 strandar, strendr, from strönd, *strand*.
 styttri, styztr, from stuttur, *short*.
 stær, stærstr, from stórr, *great*.
 stöðr, steðr, from stoð, *pillar*.
 sumur, from sumar, *summer*.
 sú, from sá, *that*.

sú, from sýr, *soz*.
 svarðar, sverði, from svörðr, *sword*.
 sveppi, from svöppr, *musbroom*.
 sviðr = sviunnr, *wise*.
 svör, from svar, *answer*.
 syni, sóni, from sonr, *son*.
 sætt, from sær, *seeing*.
 sævar, from sær, *sea*.
 sögu, from saga, *story*.
 sölt, from salt, *salt*.
 sölu, from sala, *sale*.
 söm, from samr, *same*.
 sönn, from sannr, *true*.
 sóx, from sax, *sword*.
 sór = sár, *sore, wound*.
 tafar, from tóf, *delay*.
 tangar, from töng, *tongs*.
 tennr, teðr, tanna, from tönn, *tooth*.
 tjarnar, from tjörn, *tarn*.
 traðar, from tröð, *enclosure*.
 trjá, trjám, from tré, *tree*.
 trútt, from trúr, *true*.
 tugli, from tygill, *strap*.
 tveggja, from tveir, *two*.
 tvær, tvá, tvau, from tveir, *two*.
 tær, from tá, *toe*.
 töðu, from taða, *bay*.
 töfl, from tafi, *same*.
 tölu, from tala, *speech, tale*.
 töluð, from talaðr, *told, spoken*.
 tóm, from tamr, *tame*.
 töpuð, from tapaðr, *lost*.
 tösku, from taska, *bag*.
 tór = tár, *tears*.
 vakar, from vök, *bole*.
 valar, veli, from völr, *stick*.
 vallar, velli, from völlr, *field*.
 vambar, from vömb, *womb*.
 vamma, from vömm, *fault*.
 vandar, vendi, from vöndr, *wand*.
 vant, from vandr, *difficult*.
 varðar, verði, from vörðr, *ward*.
 varnar, from vörn, *defence*.
 varrar, from vörr, *lip*.
 varrar, verri, from vörr, *pull*.
 vattar, vetti, from vötr, *glove*.
 vatz, from vatn, *water*.
 vaxtar, vexti, from vöxtr, *growth*.
 vánd, from vándr, *bad*.
 veraldar, from veröld, *world*.
 vesöl, from vesall, *wretched*.
 vilja, from vili, *will*.
 vinz, from vindr, *wind*.
 vitt, from víðr, *wide*.
 vöð, from vað, *ford*.
 vöknuð, from vaknaðr, *awake*.
 vöku, from vaka, *waking*.
 völd, from vald, *power*.
 völn, from vala, *knuckle*.
 vön, from vanr, *want*.
 vönd, from vandr, *difficult*.

vör, from varr, *ware*.
 vörðu, from varða, *beacon*.
 vörm, from varmr, *warm*.
 vörtu, from varta, *wart*.
 vöru, from vara, *wares*.
 vösk, from vaskr, *valiant*.
 vötn, from vatn, *water*.
 vón = ván, *hope*.
 vöpn = vápn, *weapon*.
 yngri, yngstr, from ungr, *young*.
 yxu, from uxi, *ox*.
 þagnar, from þögn, *silence*.
 þakkar, from þökk, *thanks*.
 þau, þær, from þeir, *they*.
 þelli, from þollr, *young fir*.
 þitt, from þinn, *thine*.
 þramar, þremi, from þrómr, *rim, border*.
 þrastar, þresti, from þróstr, *brush*.
 þriggja, from þrír, *three*.
 þrjár, þrjú, from þrír, *three*.
 þræði, from þráðr, *thread*.
 þvætti, from þváttr, *wash*.
 þyugri, þyngstr, from þungr, *heavy*.
 þynnr, þynnstr, from þunnr, *thin*.
 þætti, from þátt, *strand*.
 þök, from þak, *thatch*.
 ærir, from árr, *messenger*.
 æsir, from áss, *god*.
 öðli, from óðal, *property*.
 öðrum, from annarr, *other*.
 öðu, from aða, *shell*.
 öfl, from afl, *strength*.
 ögn, from agn, *bat*.
 ökrum, from akr, *acre*.
 öldruð, from aldradr, *aged*.
 öldrum, from aldr, *eld, age*.
 öldur, from alda, *wave*.
 ömmu, from amma, *grandmother*.
 önduð, from andaðr, *dear*.
 öndurðr = öndverðr, *opposed*.
 öngan, öngir, from einginn, *none*.
 önnur, from annarr, *other*.
 öpnum, from aptan, *evening*.
 örðla, örðlum, from óðal, *property*.
 örg, from argr, *mean*.
 örm, from armr, *poor*.
 örmum, from armr, *arm*.
 örnum, from arinn, *beard*.
 örvar, from ör, *arrow*.
 ösku, from aska, *ashes*.
 ösnu, from asna, *she-ass*.
 ötul, from atall, *dire*.
 öx, from ax, *ear of corn*.
 ó = á, *river*.
 ó = á, from æt, *ewe*.
 ól = ál, *strap*.
 ór = ár, *oar*.
 ór = ár, *years*.
 órr = árr, *messenger*.
 óss = áss, *god*.
 óst = ást, *love*.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Dictionary projected by the late Richard Cleasby, and completed, remodelled, and extended by Gudbrand Vigfusson, is now printed and published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, and it only remains to point out briefly the advantages which philology in general and English philology in particular will derive from a work on which so much money and such persistent labour have been expended. And first let it be said that the Delegates have well appreciated the importance of the object by undertaking such a work. It is peculiarly fitting that a great Icelandic Dictionary should be printed in England, and that the vocabulary of that noble tongue should be rendered and explained in English. It is well known that the Icelandic language, which has been preserved almost incorrupt in that remarkable island, has remained for many centuries the depository of literary treasures the common property of all the Scandinavian and Teutonic races, which would otherwise have perished, as they have perished in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and England. There was a time when all these countries had a common mythology, when the royal race in each of them traced its descent in varying genealogies up to Odin and the gods of Asgard. Of that mythology, which may hold its own against any other that the world has seen, all memory, as a systematic whole, has vanished from the medieval literature of Teutonic Europe. With the introduction of Christianity the ancient gods had been deposed and their places assigned to devils and witches. Here and there a tradition, a popular tale, or a superstition bore testimony to what had been lost; and though in this century the skill and wisdom of the Grimms and their school have shewn the world what power of restoration and reconstruction abides in intelligent scholarship and laborious research, even the genius of the great master of that school of criticism would have lost nine-tenths of its power had not faithful Iceland preserved through the dark ages the two Eddas, which present to us in features which cannot be mistaken, and in words which cannot die, the very form and fashion of that wondrous edifice of mythology which our forefathers in the dawn of time imagined to themselves as the temple at once of their gods and of the worship due to them from all mankind on this middle earth. For man, according to their system of belief, could have no existence but for those good and stalwart divinities, who, from their abode in Asgard, were ever watchful to protect him and crush the common foes of both, the loathly race of giants, or, in other words, the chaotic natural powers. Any one, therefore, that desires to see what manner of men his forefathers were in their relation to the gods, how they conceived their theogony, how they imagined and constructed their cosmogony, must betake himself to the Eddas as illustrated by the Sagas, and he will there find ample details on all those points,

while the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic literatures only throw out vague hints and allusions. As we read *Beowulf* and the *Traveller's Song*, for instance, we meet at every step references to mythological stories and mythical events which would be utterly unintelligible were it not for the full light thrown upon them by the Icelandic literature.

But it is not in mythology alone that the Icelandic affords us help and sheds a flood of light on ways which would otherwise be obscure and darksome. From the Sagas we learn literally how our ancestors lived and moved and had their being. And here let us point out that there are Sagas of all kinds. There are the mythical Sagas, which deal of heroes, half gods and half men, who lived in the times when the belief in the preternatural prevailed, and when the human was eked out with the divine whenever man fell short of the occasion. These, too, next to the Eddas, are valuable helps by which to reconstruct that old mythological edifice, but they are not by any means the most interesting histories of their kind. Then there are the so-called historical Sagas, lives, for the most part, of the Kings of Denmark or of Norway, which sometimes exist in several recensions, the most famous of all being the *Heimskringla*, ascribed to Snorri Sturluson, who seems to have aimed at a critical arrangement of the whole series. Such Sagas as these, written at various periods by scribes more or less fitted for the task they had undertaken, are evidently of very varying authority, the most authentic of them being beyond doubt the *Saga of Swerri*, King of Norway, who flourished at the end of the 12th century. In its way it is equal to Thucydides, and of it it may be said that the king was lucky in finding such an historian, and the writer in finding such a king to chronicle. These are still more valuable than the mythical Sagas, inasmuch as they are more full of the blood and stronger with the bone and sinew of daily life. With the exception of some incredible traits and occasional legends and superstitions inseparable from the age which produced them, the Sagas of the Kings of Norway give a faithful representation of the kings and earls of the time, as they ruled the Scandinavian lands and lived as lords over their subjects, who, on their side, possessed rights of which no king or noble could deprive them. These stories are filled with adventures and expeditions, such as that of Harold Hardrada against England, or of Magnus Barelegs against Scotland and Ireland, when they called out their levies and sailed with twenty or thirty thousand men at their back, to harry and plunder in the regions of the West. Not unlike these expeditions were those undertaken to the East as Crusaders by King Sigurd of Norway and Earl Rognvald of Orkney, the accounts of which are full of daring deeds on sea and land. And yet, although these Sagas are filled with the might and glory of kings and jarls, they are thickly sown with the brave deeds and outspoken utterances of sturdy freemen, and of those allodial owners of land which belonged to them in their own right, who did not scruple, if the king wronged them, to resist him, and even to defy him to the death. Such a man was Sveinki Steinarrson, who would only answer the messengers of King Magnus Barelegs in biting proverbs when they came to demand his submission, and at last made them fly home in deep disgrace.

Besides these there is still another series of Sagas. Those relating to events in the lives of Icelanders at home and abroad. These are the most interesting, because they are the most truthful of all. The Sagas of gods and heroes are mythical, altogether out of our horizon, and deal with supernatural beings which do not breathe our common air. In those elevated mythological regions respiration is impeded, and we only half live; the gods and heroes have it too much their own way, and we are amazed rather than sympathetic. In the lives of the kings, again, it requires an effort of the imagination to raise ourselves to the level of their daily life, rough and rude as it often was. We are more at our ease than when we are witnesses of the wanderings of Odin and the feats of Thor, but still we are not quite at our ease, and feel as many a stranger must have felt in the halls of Harold Hardrada and Magnus Barelegs. It is with the every-day life of the Icelanders that we feel ourselves thoroughly at home. In the hall of the gallant Gunnar at Lithend, or with the peaceful and law-skilled Njal at Bergthorshvol, we meet men who think and act as men of noble minds and gentle hearts have ever acted, and will never cease to act so long as human nature remains the same. Gisli the generous outlaw and Snorri the worldly-wise priest, Mord Valgardson the wily traitor and Hallgerda the overbearing hateful wife, are characters true for all time, whose works and ways are but eminent examples of our common humanity, and at once arouse our sympathy or our antipathy. It is this great store of Sagas relating to daily life in an age eminently poetic and attractive that forms the wealth of the medieval vernacular literature of Iceland. It may be said to begin with Landnáma, the Doomsday-Book of the colonisation of Iceland in the 9th century, and it extends down to the Sturlunga Saga in the 14th century, ending with that, perhaps the most interesting of all the Sagas, and thus bringing down the domestic history of the island to the day when it lost its independence. No other country in Europe possesses an ancient vernacular literature to be compared with this; and if to this be added the translations and adaptations from the cycle of Romance literature, and the homilies and works of religious edification, as well as those on physical and moral science, of which Iceland possesses her full share, we shall see that, whether in a literary or in a philological point of view, no literature in Europe in the Middle Ages can compete in interest with that of Iceland. It is not certainly *in formâ pauperis* that she appears at the bar of the tribunal of learning.

Nor should it be forgotten that the early customs and laws of Iceland are of great importance for England. While our jurists have wearied themselves in tracing at home the origin of many of the institutions now peculiar to England, and while our legal antiquaries have fathered trial by jury, the bulwark of Englishmen's rights, on King Alfred, the source of that mode of trial, as well as of our special demurrers and other subtleties of pleading, is to be found in Iceland, where, as early as the 10th century, a form of trial almost exactly answering to that in which our juries *de vicineto* played a part in the 13th century, may be seen in full vigour as described in the famous trial of the Burners in Njála.

There can be little doubt that this form of trial and these legal subtleties are

due in great part to a Northern influence in the Danelagh, or Scandinavianized portion of England, which at the time of the Conquest may be roughly reckoned at half the kingdom. It may be objected indeed that these institutions came in with the Normans; but unfortunately for this theory, the form of trial prevalent in Normandy was not, as in Iceland, trial by jury, but that by compurgation, or witnesses brought forward by the accused to swear that he did not do or was not capable of doing the deed laid at his door. And it is very remarkable that this trial by compurgation was also that common in Norway itself, as well as in all the Teutonic races; thus it existed in England among the Anglo-Saxons, and it came from Norway into Normandy along with the followers of Rollo, and thence it went with them into England. But in the Danelagh it found the form of trial peculiar to Iceland, and which had been developed in that island alone. This was a process not in general by compurgation, but before judges by witnesses to the fact, who made up the well-known *kviðr* of the Sagas. After the Conquest, in that general scramble of tongues and local institutions which took place among the native populations which the Normans had subdued, this form of trial held its own in the Danelagh, and ultimately asserted its supremacy over the compurgations both of the Saxons and the Normans, and thus we find it formally recognised as the law of the land at the end of the 13th century. 'From the analogy of the Icelandic customs,' says Mr. Vigfusson under the word *kviðr*, 'it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasions of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground; for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs.' The difference between the Scandinavian lands and England being that while the institution was never developed in Norway, and only struck faint root in the '*Sandemand*' and '*nämd*' of the Danish and Swedish laws, and while it languished and died out in Iceland itself with the fall of the Commonwealth towards the end of the 13th century, it grew more and more naturalised in England under the rule of the Normans, supplanting all other forms of trial between man and man, until England came to be considered the 'classical land of trial by jury.'

From whatever point of view, therefore, we consider the relations which exist between England and Iceland, whether from that of primæval affinity and a community of race, religion, and law, or from that of connexion by commerce, immigration, or conquest, we shall find the two languages and peoples so closely bound together, that whatever throws light on the beliefs, institutions, and customs of the one, must necessarily illustrate and explain those of the other. Nor should it be forgotten that in the 10th and 11th centuries the Icelanders were foremost in the history of the time. They were at once the most learned and the boldest and most adventurous of men. From Iceland they pushed on to Greenland and America, and their ships swarmed in commerce or in viking voyages on all the seas. At the courts of kings and earls, whether Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, or Anglo-Saxon, they were welcome guests, for though none were more dreaded as foes, none were more greeted as friends for their gifts of wit and song. Thus we find Egil Skallagrimsson playing a great part,

both as a warrior and a skald, at the court of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstane, whose relations with the mighty King Harold Fair-hair, the founder of the Norwegian monarchy, was such that he fostered his son Hacon the Good, who thenceforth was known in the history of the North as Hacon Athelstane's foster-child. But where such mighty men as Egil came we may be sure that many others of lesser mark followed, and that when Eric Bloodyaxe held the North of England as a fief from Athelstane, he had many Icelanders in his train. As time wore on, and the Danish invasions under Sweyn and Canute followed, there was a still further infusion of Northern life into the North of England, until, as we have seen before, the Danelagh, or that portion of England in which the Northmen lived, as they lived at home, under their own laws and customs, stretched itself over half the kingdom. We have already seen something of the effect which these had on the laws of England, and how trial by jury first rose in the Danelagh, and then spread over the whole land; but the presence of the Northern element in the country shewed itself in other ways besides those of law. The language of the North of England, and especially the dialect called Lowland Scotch, was full, and to this day is full, of words and expressions which can only be explained by the help of the Icelandic as the representative of the old Northern language spoken by the Scandinavian settlers in England. When the *Streoneshalch* of the Anglo-Saxons was called *Whitby* by the Danish invaders, and when *Northworthige* became *Deoraby*, our Derby, the new names were full of meaning to the Danes and meaningless to the old possessors. 'The town on the white cliff' was a name that spoke at once to Scandinavian sea-rovers as they neared that part of the Yorkshire coast to which they gave the name of *Kliflönd* or Cleveland; and in the case of Derby, 'the town of deer,' the town near the wooded hills full of beasts and game, spoke more forcibly to the feelings of a race that equalled the Anglo-Saxons in their love of vert and venison than the old name; derived from the position of the town towards the North. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the fact, now so well known, that this final *by* of names of places in England is the invariable sign of Scandinavian settlement and possession. It was a local termination unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, but so common among one of the Northern races, that the towns and places to which they gave it may be traced by hundreds on the map of England. *Rugby* is about the farthest south that we find it; but *Tenby* in South Wales shews that when the Northmen settled on the remotest parts of the sea-coast they left their mark there as well as in the very heart of the country.

Besides these names of places, very many modern English words shew early Northern influence; and even in Anglo-Saxon times the language was so blended with Scandinavian words that there were often double expressions for the same thing. One of the most common of these is *egg*, not originally an Anglo-Saxon, but a pure Scandinavian form, which, existing at first side by side with its old English equivalent, has at last thrown it entirely out, much in the same way as in certain counties the English rat has been eradicated by its Norwegian cousin. The story told by Caxton in his *Eneydos* throws light on the gradual progress of this word south. A traveller was

at an inn at one of the Forelands, probably the South, in Kent, and asked for *eggs*, but was answered by the landlady that she knew no French; and it then came out that what he in London called *eggs*, she in Kent called '*eyren*,' for in that part of England the old Anglo-Saxon word still lingered. Like traces of Scandinavian influence may be found in the form *are* of the verb substantive, which, in the three persons of the present plural, has expelled the old Anglo-Saxon '*syndon*,' a form akin to the German '*seyn*.' But perhaps the most remarkable instances of the displacement of old Anglo-Saxon words by their Scandinavian equivalents are '*law*,' which, even in the time of Edgar, had begun to throw out the old Anglo-Saxon '*æw*' and '*dóm*,' and the two verbs to '*take*' and to '*call*,' which are now in every man's mouth, but which long sounded strange to English ears. For ages the Anglo-Saxon forms '*clepe*' and '*nim*' held their own, but now the first is only just understood in archaic poetry, while the last is utterly obsolete. The same may be asserted of '*cast*,' '*same*,' '*skill*,' '*skin*,' '*score*,' and numberless others.

Enough has now been said to shew both the general and particular importance of the study of Icelandic for English philologists. Mythology, laws, customs, literature, the names of places, and even the every-day vocabulary of life cannot be thoroughly understood except by comparison with those of the North as preserved in the language and literature of Iceland. For the interest of English therefore the projection and publication of an Icelandic-English Dictionary on a large scale needs no justification, for it is simply the greatest help to English philology that has ever been undertaken and completed. When we possess an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of the same proportions and authority we shall be better able to say what the Anglo-Saxon language really was in its earliest stage, what it afterwards became when a great infusion of Scandinavian words was thrown into it, and what it was as it degenerated into semi-Saxon after the Conquest. But while it is so important for England that she should possess this Icelandic-English Dictionary, it may easily be shewn that it is no less advantageous for the world at large that English should be the language into which the Icelandic is rendered and explained. It would, for instance, be little gain to the literary world if there had been an Icelandic-Danish or Icelandic-Norse or Icelandic-Swedish Dictionary. In any of those cases the language of a small people would have been the exponent of a language and literature which for its beauty and richness is worthy of being known to the greatest possible number of readers. From this point of view no language, not even German itself, could supply the place of English, which is already the mother-tongue of half the civilised earth, and in days to come will fill a still ampler space on the surface of the globe. In India, Australia, and, though last not least, America; wherever the English tongue is spoken and the Anglo-Saxon race has taken its stubborn root, it will be possible for scholars to avail themselves of this great treasure—a *Thesaurus* in every sense of the word, which, had it been explained and rendered in a Scandinavian tongue, would have remained to all but a few a sealed book.

Nor let it be for a moment supposed that any of the dialects we have named lie in reality any closer to the Icelandic than the English itself. No philologer would

deny for an instant the importance of the labours of scholars in both the modern Danish and Norwegian; but those languages as vehicles of expression have suffered so much from the infusion of German words and from the adoption and assimilation of German forms and phrases, that it is often far more difficult to give the meaning of an Icelandic word or phrase in them than in English. The Swedish has remained more faithful to her old form of speech so far as the vocabulary is concerned, and her literature is the noblest of all the sister languages. Tegner and Geijer are names in poetry and history of European importance; but with all the richness of her store of words, from immemorial time Sweden has held herself aloof from the rest of the Scandinavian tongues and has remained distant, though closely cognate. Of all the kindred tongues, English, and that form of English which is called Lowland Scotch, has remained nearest in form, feeling, and often in vocabulary to the Icelandic. As for German and French, with all their richness and facility, they cannot dispute the claims of English in this particular respect; and this no doubt is owing, besides the natural and spiritual affinity existing between English and Icelandic, to the flexibility of the former tongue, which enables her to make foreign words more thoroughly her own than any other language. The Danish, the Swedish, and the German, if we may be allowed the expression, swallow many foreign words, but they seem to want the power to digest and assimilate them. They remain, so to speak, sticking in their throats for ages, while the English has long since made them part and parcel of her own flesh and blood. The courage of the Delegates of the Oxford Press in undertaking this work, and the care and time bestowed on printing it, will meet with their reward in the undoubted fact that they have not only given to the world one of the greatest helps to comparative philology that has ever appeared, but that this Dictionary is peculiarly a work to be published in England and by a great English University. Oxford now possesses a work on Northern philology which may be matched with the labours of Rask and Petersen in Denmark, with those of Munch and Keyser and Unger and Aasen in Norway, with those of Schlyter, the Nestor of Early Northern Jurisprudence, and Klemming in Sweden, and with those of Maurer, *Juris Islandici peritissimus*, in Germany; and in this Dictionary she holds out a sure light to every student of Northern literature.

After these general remarks we proceed to consider this particular Dictionary, and to shew that it is worthy of being the interpreter of a language so rich, and of a literature so noble. It is no less strange than true that, till very recent times, never was language worse off for helps and appliances by which it might be learnt than this very Icelandic. The works of earlier scholars, among the chief of which are the Glossary of Junius, the Thesaurus of Hickes, and Ihre's *Lexicon Suiuo-Gothicum*, were so antiquated and imperfect as rather to mislead than assist the student. As to more modern works, any one who has had to learn Icelandic by the feeble light afforded by Björn Halldorsson's Lexicon, published in two volumes at Copenhagen in 1814, or aided by the various Glossaries annexed to Editions of the Sagas, will feel, when he consults this Oxford Dictionary, that the days before its appearance were indeed the dark ages of Icelandic philology, and be ever grateful to the Delegates of the University Press for undertaking and

publishing this sure guide. The history of the book, for books have histories just as much as men, has already been partly told in the Preface. Projected by Richard Cleasby, whose name should never be mentioned by Icelandic scholars without pious respect, it was supposed to be about to be published, when death cut short his days and arrested the progress of the work, which scholars like Grimm and Schmeller anxiously expected. No one perhaps, both by his knowledge of the Teutonic dialects and by his indefatigable love of his subject, was better fitted than Richard Cleasby to carry out his great plan of printing a Dictionary of the Icelandic language, as exhibited by quotations drawn from the prose literature of Iceland in that golden age which ended with the 14th century. At the same time Dr. Egilsson was busy with his Dictionary of the Poetic Diction of Iceland, so that between these two works no want or desire of the philologist would have been left unsupplied. Dr. Egilsson's work has been published for many years, but the Dictionary which Cleasby projected has only just seen the light. It is due in this place to declare that the heirs of the deceased, when the hand and head which should have superintended the completion of his work were cold in death, were equal to the emergency. They determined that the work should not be abandoned, and advanced a large sum of money for its completion. It has already been mentioned in the Preface that when the MS. was transmitted to England it was found to be in such an unsatisfactory condition that in the end it had to be entirely rewritten and remodelled. This most responsible duty was ultimately undertaken in the year 1866 by Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the first, as he is now undoubtedly the first, of Icelandic philologists.

Many years after the transmission of the MS., and when the first part of the Dictionary had been published and the second and third were far advanced towards completion, Mr. Cleasby's own materials were returned from Copenhagen and handed over to the writer. Acting on his own discretion, he determined that it would be most unfair to Mr. Vigfusson to interrupt him by new matter, which might have been of great assistance at an earlier period, but which could only have been an encumbrance to him when his labours were drawing to an end. Two boxes, which contained what may be called Mr. Cleasby's literary remains, were left unopened till the Dictionary was completed and the last sheet had gone to press. On the 25th of August last they were opened by Dr. Dasent and Mr. Vigfusson, and were found to contain three volumes in folio; in one of which were entered, in Mr. Cleasby's own hand, the principal verbs of the language, 112 in number, and filling 500 written pages*. In a second volume, 84 nouns, particles, and pronouns are contained, filling

* These verbs are auka, ætla, beiða, beita, bera, biðja, binda, bíta, bjóða, blanda, blása, bæta, bregða, brjóta, byggja, búa, deila, draga, drepa, dvelja, eiga, eyða, falla, fara, fá, fela, fella, festa, færa, ganga, göra, gefa, geta, greiða, greina, hafa, halda, hefja, hefna, hrifa, kalla, kaupa, kenna, kjósa, koma, kunna, kveða, kveðja, láta, leggja, leiða, leika, leita, líða, líta, ljósta, lúka, lýsa, mæla, mega, munu, nema, ráða, reiða, reka, rekja, renna, renna (trans.), reyna, riða, róa, ryðja, segja, selja, semja, setja, sitja, sjá, skera, skilja, skipa, skipta, skjóta, skora, slá, slíta, snúa, sækja, spenna, spretta, standa, stilla, stinga, stúga, taka, tala, tjá (tæja, týja), þykkja, varða, vaxa, vega, veita, vera, verða, verja, verpa, vilja, vinna, vita, víkja.

230 written pages*. In the third volume were entered the prepositions to the number of 44, filling 160 written pages†; added to which it appears, from pencil marks and notes, that it was the intention of the writer to enter into the volume several important verbs and substantives not to be found in the first volume. These three volumes are estimated by Mr. Vigfusson to contain about 15,000 quotations, written out at length and posted most methodically and neatly, like entries in a ledger, the references being double to book and chapter, and page and line. These volumes are written in a bold running hand, and the correctness of the spelling and accentuation of Icelandic words shews the writer's thorough mastery over the language. Besides the beautiful writing in ink, there are frequent pencil marks and marginal notes in a fine English hand. These notes often contain valuable remarks, though all in a rough state, and affording rather hints and suggestions as to the plan of the Glossary. Besides, there are frequent renderings of Icelandic words into Latin as well as English. It has been a pious duty to print specimens of these remarks on pp. cv–cviii, where will be found Cleasby's entries under the word *mál*, to which has been added, for purposes of comparison, the same word as it appeared in the Copenhagen transcripts based on these very materials of the lamented philologer‡.

The remainder of the Cleasby collections in the boxes consisted of slips, on each of which was entered a single Icelandic word, followed by quotations and references, for the most part in a very elementary state. About half the writing on these slips is that of Cleasby, who seems to have extended and completed the work first begun in rough by his amanuenses. In one respect these slips, rude and incomplete as they are, contrast very favourably with the Copenhagen transcripts. The quotations in them are written out in full, and the references are to chapter, page,

* These words are the nouns *alín, bragð, borð, braut, dagr, efni, eyrir, fall, fang, fótr, för, garðr, grein, gripr, hlutr, hugr, hundrað, hús, höfuð, hönd, kost, lag, leið, maðr, mörk, mál, mánaðr, megin, munr, nótt, orð, penningr, ráð, sök, staðr, stafr, stokkr, stund, þing, ván, vegr, viðr, örendi, örtug*: and the pronouns, adverbs, particles, and adjectives—*at, en = er, en or enn (conj.), hér, heldr, ok, nema, svá, þar, þá, þó, þótt, upp, uppi; allr, annarr, einn, eingi, hann, hinn, hvárr, hvártveggja, hvern, hvárgi, hvergi, nakkvarr (= nekkverr), sá, sem, sér-hverr, þessi; fár, fullr, góðr, harðr, hár, íllr, lauss, lítill, mikill, víss.*

† These prepositions are *af, at, á, án, eptir, fjar, fjarri, frá, fyrir, gagnvart, gegn, gegnum, handa, hjá, í, innan, kring, með, meðal, megin, miðil, milli millim, mótt, móttí móts, nær nærri, of, or or ór, sakar sökum, til, um, um-fram, um-hverfis, undan, undir, upp-á, upp-í, úr, útan, yfir, vegna, við,—*about 44 in 160 written pages. From pencil marks it is clear that Cleasby intended to insert the verbs *bíða, finna, flytja, hlaupa, höggva, kasta, kosta, leysa, leita, skulu*; as also the words *land, lið, mjök*. Of this volume Cleasby left a foul copy also in his own hand, being a rough outline, while the fair copy contains a more careful, though still very elementary, arrangement of his materials. All these words are entered in no order, but evidently just as each word occurred to him; but on the fly-leaves Mr. Cleasby has drawn up an alphabetical list of the words contained in each volume. From this we are enabled to see the alphabetical order he intended to follow in the Dictionary. He distinguishes short and long vowels as in this present Dictionary: but, besides, he puts *ö* after *a* (thus divorcing *a* and *á*), thus, *a, á, ö, b, c . . .*; *þ* he places after *t* (as in Icelandic-German Glossaries); and *æ* and *æ* he inserts respectively under *a* and *o*, as *æ, œ*.—G. V.

‡ In the Copenhagen transcripts important words have been omitted, no doubt from carelessness: thus there is no verb *lúka* and no preposition *milli*; *lúka* is in Cleasby's volume represented by 60 references, in the present Dictionary there are some 65, of course only partly the same as in Cleasby.—G. V.

and line. In another particular, the care taken by Cleasby in quotation and reference was remarkable, in cases where several Sagas are contained in one volume; such, for instance, as the *Íslendinga Sögur* (of 1830), he is not content to quote the collective volume, but invariably specifies the particular Saga from which the quotation is made. If this excellent rule had been observed in the Copenhagen transcripts, immense labour would have been spared to Mr. Vigfusson, who has returned to Cleasby's method, though in ignorance that he was pursuing the plan of the originator of the Dictionary. The references and quotations in these slips may be roughly estimated at 50,000. They contain the rest of the Icelandic vocables, the 240 words already mentioned as entered in the three volumes being omitted.

Even from a glance at these, his own materials, Cleasby stands out as a clear-sighted ready worker. Some time before his death he had printed a specimen of his Glossary, a portion of which will be found appended to the Memoir which follows this Introduction. So far as we can judge from these materials, it is plain that he intended to complete the work on the same scale; and it is very satisfactory to see that in one or two cases of doubtful etymology his views as now revealed are identical with those of the philologer to whom the laborious task of restoring order to his collections has devolved*. Such is the nature of the literary remains of Cleasby now restored to his native land,

* Thus, on the slip which contains the Icelandic word *röst*, a mile, he has entered in pencil 'rest,' shewing that he was aware of the identity between the Icelandic and the English words, though their modern senses are different. So again, under the word *eingi*, he has drawn up in parallel columns the various forms of the word, thus striving to arrange them methodically. Under *þessi* Cleasby notes a Runic form, but adds in pencil that such forms are 'not otherwise included in this Dictionary;' and then he adds 'it would appear as if the lengthened form (*þessari* etc.) arose from a desire to avoid so many cases terminating in *þessi*, *þessa*, etc.; perhaps *annarr* was taken as a model for the new form.' His subdivisions are very precise, though perhaps a little too formal and old-fashioned; thus he draws up the verbs in *activæ* and *passivæ formæ*, having probably adopted the expression from German Dictionaries. 'Tropical' is the term he uses for the 'metaphorical' of the present Dictionary, in which the example set by Liddell and Scott has been followed. Under *goði*, *leið*, *þing*, Cleasby has begun collecting a few historical names; thus we notice,—under *leið*, *Hvamms-leið*, *Þverár-leið*, *Band.*: under *þing*, *Borgundar-* or *Borgar-þing*, *Fms. vi. 233*; *Hörnboru-þing*, *ix. 269*; *Rauma-þing*, *247, Ann. 1214* (in Norway); *Lambaness-þing*, *Dropl.* (in Iceland).

The word *eyrendi* or *þrendi*, *an errand*, Mr. Cleasby has arranged as follows:—'1. *intervallum respirandi*; 2. *strophæ*, 3. *oratio*, 4. *negotium*.' But in an inserted slip of paper he has reconsidered the matter. 'This word,' he says, 'in its present form appears derived from *ör = ör = out of*, and *önd, andi = breath*, in the same manner as the adjective *ör-endr = exanimatus* (sic), with which may be compared *í-endr = alive*, which likewise well accords with the signification No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 might also perhaps be possibly explained as extension of the same signification, though they may also belong to what follows. But,' Mr. Cleasby adds, 'its more frequent use in the signification of affair or business, *an errand* (No. 4), and especially the passage 677. 35² [see *árr*, line 8], leave no doubt also of its original connection with *árr*, *a messenger*, *G. airus*, *A. S. ærend*, *O. H. G. arunti*, which the frequent use of *-indi* rather than *-endi* also favours. It is not improbable that originally there were two distinct words, which later, after a correct feeling of their origin had been lost, became confounded.' He then says, '*erendi* as head-form, and all to be altered; *árr* probably lengthened from *arr*, *Goth. airus, æendi, arunti*.' Whence it appears that Cleasby intended to arrange the etymology of the word afresh, and in the same way as it now stands in this Dictionary. *Eyrendi*, *qs. ör-endi, out of breath*, is an old popular, home-made Icelandic etymology, which probably originated from the well-known passage in the Edda of Thor's drinking the sea dry until he became short of his 'eyrendi.' But nevertheless it is only a false etymology, as is borne out by comparison with the form the word takes in the sister languages (A. S., O. H. G.) To put '*intervallum respirandi*'

together with many valuable works from his library, nearly twenty years after his Dictionary was said to have been completed. Better far would it have been had they been restored on his death. As it was, a hard fate neither permitted him to complete worthily the great work which he had sketched out in these volumes, nor suffered the threads which had fallen from his hands to be taken up by those who were competent to unravel them till many years after his decease.

From the thankless task of contemplating the short-comings of others, it is grateful to turn to the part which Mr. Vigfusson has had in this undertaking. With the most praiseworthy determination, neither turning to the right nor to the left, he has pursued his course and fulfilled his task unflinchingly for seven years, during which he has resided in Oxford. Those only who, like the writer, were acquainted with the Cleasby transcripts as they came from Copenhagen, can tell how far more meritorious and scientific the printed Dictionary is than those undigested collections. Mr. Vigfusson might have been contented with restoring order and in imparting life and spirit into the rude mass which had been handed over to him; but in reality he did much more. He has embodied into the work the materials to be found in the Poetic Dictionary of Dr. Egilsson, and he has also largely availed himself of the quotations and references in the excellent Icelandic-Norse Dictionary of Fritzner, as well as the greater part of the Glossary of Möbius. Added to which he has sought words and phrases and proverbs from very many glossaries too numerous to mention. The result has been that as the Oxford Dictionary now appears, about one-third of the references has been derived from the Cleasby transcripts, which were originally meant to illustrate, as we have already said, the golden age of prose Icelandic literature. Thus it is that we find copious quotations in them from such classical works as *Njála*, *Grágás*, and the *Laxdæla* and *Egils Sagas*. Besides these, the following list will pretty nearly exhaust the works quoted in the Cleasby collections, and from these the quotations were less copious:—the *Heiðarvíga Saga*, *Hrafnkels Saga*, *Vápnfirðinga Saga*, *Ljósvetninga Saga*, *Víga-Glúms Saga*, *Gísla Saga*, *Fóstbræðra Saga*, *Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa*, *Gunnlaugs Saga*, *Bandamanna Saga*, *Grettis Saga*, the *Sturlunga*, *Árna Biskups Saga*, and the *Sagas* of some other Bishops extending to about one-third of the first volume of the *Biskupa Sögur*. So far as the Laws are concerned, besides the *Grágás*, quotations are made from the first and part of the second volume of *Norges Gamle Love* and the two *Kristinréttir*. Besides the domestic *Sagas* of Iceland mentioned above, quotations and references were made from and to the *Fornmanna Sögur*, the *Fornaldar Sögur*, and from the *Skuggsjá*, the *Snorra Edda*, and the *Sæmunds Edda* and *Skálda*, so far as the prose diction was concerned. In addition to these, copious use was made of some moral and biblical treatises and paraphrases, such as *Stjórn* and the *Homilies*, now printed, but then quoted from the MSS. 226, 619,

as the head sense is to take the word by the wrong end. In Iceland all notion of the true origin of *eyrendi* became lost; *árr*, a messenger, being an obsolete poetical word, unknown except in the bad sense of an *imp*, *devil*, *evil spirit*,—a remnant, we believe, of Biblical sentences like *Matth. xxv. 41*, where, in the Icelandic version, *árr* happens to be used, whence the bad sense clung to the word even when detached and alone.—G. V.

and 677 in the Arna-Magnaean collection, as well as the Sagas and legends contained in the MSS. Nos. 623, 645, 655, and 656 in that collection*. In what may be called the translations and adaptations from the Romance cycle, references and quotations were made from the Alexanders Saga and the Strengleikar, as well as from the Flovents Saga, the Elis Saga, the Bærings Saga, under the common head of Arn. M. 580, a MS. which has not as yet been printed. These, with a few Deeds out of Finn Jónsson's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. i. and ii. reaching down to the year 1400, and some of the Máldagar or Agreements of various monasteries in Iceland, complete the list of works made use of in Cleasby's own materials and in the transcripts made from them at Copenhagen after his death.

That they were quotations from a great body of works belonging to the best age of Icelandic literature cannot be contested, but it is also undeniable that a mass of works of the greatest importance to the philology of the language were entirely omitted. It must ever be remembered that a Dictionary has to deal with words, and not with literature, except as affording a matrix, so to speak, from which words may be extracted. A very ignoble author may thus afford a very precious word; and a Dictionary, in the true sense of the word, must open her doors to all her children of whatever age, whether of high or low degree, alike. Based on this principle, we find that this Dictionary, besides embodying the whole vocabulary of the poetic language, includes not only very many words contained in the modern language of Iceland, but also numberless quotations from Sagas and writings altogether ignored in the Cleasby transcripts. Not to speak of particular MSS., such as the *Codex Regius*, the *Flateyjarbók*, and *Morkinskinna*, we shall find a whole host of works quoted, to which reference is never made in Cleasby's collections. Such are the *Barlaams Saga*, the *Legendary Olafs Saga*, the *Fagrskinna*, the *Tristrams Saga*, the *Rómverja Saga*, the *Parcevals Saga*, the *Ívents Saga*, the *Thomas Saga Erkebiskups*, the *Játvardar Saga*, the *Karlamagnús Saga*, the *Þiðreks Saga*, the *Saga of Þorstein the son of Sidu-Hall*, and several others. Besides these, the end of the second volume and the whole of the third volume of *Norges Gamle Love*, the *Diplomatarium Norvagicum*, the remaining Sagas of the Bishops, and the Runic Inscriptions have been left unnoticed in the Cleasby transcripts. If we add to this that the quotations from such standard works as *Landnáma*, *Eyrbyggja*, *Vatnsdæla*, the *Flóamanna Saga*, the *Rafns Saga*, the *Laurentius Saga*, the *Arons Saga*, the *Kristni Saga*, the *Íslendingabók*, the *Orkneyinga Saga*, the *Maríu Saga*, and many others were very scanty and imperfect,—and if we consider that no extracts were made from the ancient poetical literature, not even from the rhymed names of trees, fishes, birds, and nautical words, etc., in the *Edda* (*Edda Gl.*); that there were no quotations from any prose work after A.D. 1400 or 1350; nor from any work of the time of the Reformation downwards; and that no regard was had to the modern living language, which in every nation remains a true Lexicographical Cornucopia,—we must confess that a large field of unexplored country remained to cover.

* Nearly all these vellum fragments—in Cleasby's life-time mere black and torn shreds—have now been published in the *Maríu Sögur* and the *Postula Sögur* by the learned industry of C. R. Unger in Christiania.

But besides this extended field of reference and quotation, Mr. Vigfusson has done much more than improve and arrange the Cleasby transcripts. So far as can be ascertained from the printed specimen, it was Cleasby's intention to pay particular attention to the etymology of the Icelandic language, and this intention has been followed in the new Dictionary, though there was scarcely a trace of etymology in the transcripts. At the head of the account of each word its etymology and affiliation with other tongues are given, and this information will be found to be both ample and reliable. There may be, as there must always be, differences of opinion as to the etymology of certain words—for the region of etymology contains some of the darkest paths to be found in the realm of philology. But in every case the etymologies here given are scientific and reasonable, which cannot be said of most Dictionaries. In a word, they are free from that wildness and extravagance which have so often brought this branch of philology into disrepute, and on the whole are stamped with a modesty and forbearance which speak loudly for the good sense and discretion of their author. Under another point of view this Dictionary presents a feature never seen, or at least far less prominently seen in other Dictionaries. This feature may be called the literary life of important Icelandic words. It contains an exhaustive collection of Icelandic proverbs, which are, as it were, the marrow of the language; and whenever a word occurs which has played a great part in the laws or literature or history of the Northern races, the fullest account of it is given. If the reader will refer to such natural words as 'Nótt,' 'Sól,' and 'Sumar,' such law terms as 'Lyritr,' 'Mál,' 'Mót,' and 'Þing,' such mythological compounds as 'Múspell' and 'Ragna-rök,' such religious and social words as 'Baugr,' 'Bauta-steinn,' 'Goði,' and 'Lögmaðr,' and to words of reckoning, such as 'Fimmt,' 'Tigr,' 'Hundrað,' and 'Þúsund,' he will find not only an exact etymological account of each, but a whole history of the word in the various relations which it bore to the development of religious, social, and political feeling in the Icelandic Commonwealth. These instances have been taken almost at random, but what is true of them is true also of hundreds of words in this Dictionary, which in this characteristic is matchless of its kind.

And now nearly all has been said that could be said of the origin, progress, and completion of this Icelandic Dictionary. The writer, who has watched over it, so to speak, from its birth, and who has been, as it were, a second father to it ever since the untimely death of its natural parent, cannot but feel a glow of exultation as he beholds it issuing from the press in all the maturity and fulness which it at one time seemed hopeless that it could ever assume. In it the English student now possesses a key to that rich store of knowledge which the early literature of Iceland possesses. He may read the Eddas and the Sagas, which contain sources of delight and treasures of learning such as no other language but that of Iceland can furnish. But when he wanders through these fresh pastures, and his heart warms as he reads the mighty deeds of the gods and heroes, of the kings and earls and simple yeomen of the North, let him not forget to honour those to whom honour is due. The time and trouble bestowed upon this work would have been of little avail had it not

found a hearty welcome from the Delegates of the Oxford Press. To those Delegates past and present, to the Bishop of Chester and Dean of Christ Church in particular, the thanks of all lovers of Northern learning are due for having so generously fostered this Icelandic Dictionary, and made it a child of this famous University.

To no one has the Dictionary been more indebted than to the Dean of Christ Church, so far as advice with respect to the English is concerned; but this acknowledgment really represents very feebly the services rendered by Dr. Liddell to the work. From the very first, not only did its general superintendence devolve on him, but for the whole time during which it was passing through the press, his assistance was invaluable, in correcting the English, in adding to the philological character of the work, and in suggesting alterations and improvements. In the autumn of 1870, indeed when the serious responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellorship were added to his other duties, Dr. Liddell was unable to bestow so much time on this labour; it then fell to Mr. Kitchin, who had also revised the sheets from the beginning, to supply his place, but to the very last every sheet as it was printed was first submitted to the Dean, then passed on with his suggestions to Mr. Kitchin, and finally settled by him with Mr. Vigfusson. For such constant and laborious care the thanks of all Icelandic scholars are due to Dr. Liddell and Mr. Kitchin, as without their supervision and advice the English portion of the work could not have attained its present excellence. In another point too the experience of the Dean of Christ Church was specially valuable; this was in the arrangement and simplification of what may be called the mechanical part of the Dictionary. The eye and hand so practised by the toil of preparing successive editions of Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary stood this Icelandic follower in good stead; and it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that in no city or university in the world has the art and science of printing and publishing a Dictionary with the utmost economy of space, and at the same time with such distinct and beautiful typography, been carried to a greater pitch of perfection than at the University Press in Oxford.

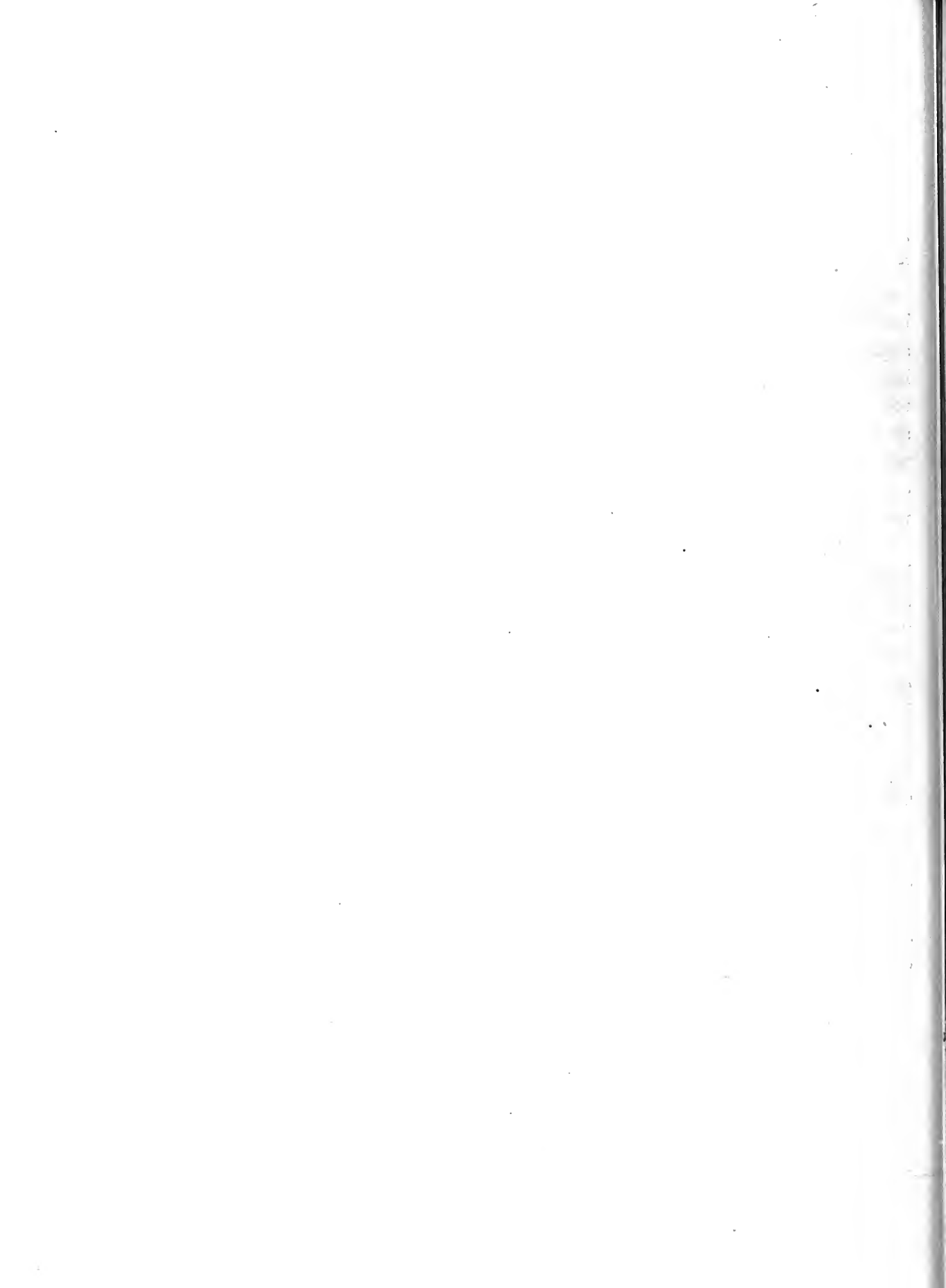
To another well-known name in Oxford Mr. Vigfusson has been indebted for much valuable information and assistance. The Icelandic language is full of seafaring terms, as befits the speech of those hardy seamen who swarmed in early times on every sea in Europe. Throughout the whole literature it may be said that there is a wholesome smack of the salt sea, and mast and sail and rope and pump fill many a page in the Sagas of the North. When these sea terms had to be rendered into English there was but one in Oxford to whom Mr. Vigfusson could betake himself. This was Dr. Henry Acland, whose knowledge of the seafaring terms of England is as exact as his medical skill. To him, to Mr. Kitchin, to Mr. Coxe, and to many others in Oxford, Mr. Vigfusson desires through the writer to express his thanks for the help rendered on these and many other points, as well as for the uniform kindness with which they welcomed the stranger to Oxford, and relieved to the utmost of their power the monotony inevitably attending the execution of such work as that in which he was engaged. It will be a recompense to him for the labour which he has bestowed on this Dictionary, if it should be the means of attracting the attention of students in England to the literature of Iceland. Nor,

though the wealth of the language lies in the early Sagas, is it to be supposed that the Icelandic of later days is not worthy of being known. In no portion of the world, in proportion to its population, has there been such continuous literary life as in that distant isle. Still more would he feel himself rewarded if his labours should be the means of restoring her Old Bible to Iceland. It would be for the good of all, and even for the beginner in Icelandic if he could find a sure stay to his first footsteps in the grand old Icelandic translation of the Bible by Bishop Gudbrand of the year 1584, which may compare with our own Authorised Version for purity and strength; but this version has, most unhappily for Iceland, been replaced in recent years by a paraphrastic translation, which it should be the aim of all true friends of piety and learning to discourage and disclaim. Were that pure and faithful version restored to its rightful position, the first footsteps of the student would be far more sure, and, strengthened by that literal translation, he might proceed to the Sagas and the Eddas, when he will certainly not regret the time and trouble spent in learning the language, especially when the time has been shortened and the labour lightened by the help of this Dictionary.

Nor, finally, should it be forgotten that even without its aid many Englishmen have become students of Icelandic. The late Sir Edmund Head, too early lost to these and other studies, Mr. Garnett of the British Museum, and Principal Barclay of Glasgow, were all of them in their day sound scholars in the language; Dr. Carlyle, in Edinburgh, is also well acquainted with Icelandic; and here in Oxford it will be enough to mention one living instance in the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who, instead of burning his books, like too many of his contemporaries, when he turned his mind to politics, found time to enter into new fields of learning, and to possess them. To few Englishmen has it been granted to attain to such mastery both over the language of Iceland and the spirit of her people and literature. Nor can this Introduction be more fitly closed than by quoting an epigram by that skilful hand, and repeating in this University the greeting with which he addresses that island so smitten with snow-storms, so veiled in mist, so seamed with volcanic fire, so shaken by earthquakes as never Delos was shaken; and yet, in spite of all this, so mighty in the indomitable spirit of her sons, so subtle and far-sighted in her laws, and so free and independent for centuries against the tyranny of Norwegian kings:—

*Χαῖρε καὶ ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ ἐν νιφάδεσσι βαρείαις
καὶ πυρὶ καὶ σειμοῖς νῆσε σαλευομένη·
ἐνθάδε γὰρ βασιλῆος ὑπέρβιον ἔβριν ἀλύξας
δῆμος Ὑπερβορέων, πόντου ἐπ' ἔσχατιῇ,
αὐτάρκη βίοντων θείων τ' ἐρεθίσματα Μουσῶν
καὶ θεσμοὺς ἀγνῆς εὖρεν ἑλευθερίας.*

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT.



• RICHARD CLEASBY.

RICHARD CLEASBY was born on the 30th of November in the year 1797; the son of Stephen Cleasby of Craig House in Westmoreland, descended from a Yorkshire family of that name, derived from a village in that county, the *by* in the termination of which is a sure proof of original Scandinavian extraction. His mother was a daughter of George John of Penzance; and during the latter portion of their lives his parents lived at No. 3, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Mr. Stephen Cleasby was in business in the City as a Russia broker, and was altogether in affluent circumstances. He had one daughter, Mary, afterwards Mrs. Jones; and three sons: Richard, the eldest; Anthony, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was Third Wrangler, and in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1827, now Sir Anthony Cleasby, and one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer; Stephen, a third brother, who came between the two, died in November, 1835, and the intelligence of his death called forth a remarkable letter from Richard to Anthony in December of that year. It seems to have been the determination of Mr. Stephen Cleasby that his eldest son should be associated with him in pursuits in which he took a just pride; and so it was that Richard Cleasby was neither at a Public School nor one of the Universities; but, after a sound classical education at a school in the neighbourhood of London, where he gained a love of learning which was the foundation of that philological knowledge for which he was afterwards so well known, he entered his father's counting-house at the early age of fifteen, and for a while seemed entirely devoted to commercial pursuits. The regular and industrious habits engrafted in him and both his brothers by the example of the father, whom they all loved and respected, coupled with great natural ability, would have made success certain in any sphere of life; but of him it may be said, that while his hand was on the desk in the City, his heart was away among his books in his library at home; his tastes for literary and philological knowledge grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until, as the drudgery of the merchant's office became irksome to him, he gave up business in the year 1824, and obtained his father's consent to reside abroad on an ample allowance, that he might devote himself entirely to his literary labours. One great advantage he had over many scholars. They are often tied and tethered, as it were, to one field, through want of means to change their abode, and so are apt to grow one-sided and undeveloped in all aspects but one. The case of Richard Cleasby was altogether different. He had both the power to roam, and the will to make his flitting from one city or country to another a means, not of idle amusement, but of advancement in sound learning and fruitful study. He was not one of those butterflies which pass from flower to flower, and gain nothing at the end of the day but death; but rather like the bee, which seems to spend its time in the same way, and yet returns to the hive laden with honey. Thus, shortly after leaving England, Richard Cleasby took up his residence at Geneva, where he

stayed a while to practise himself in French, and then crossed the Alps into Italy, where he settled down at Florence, and spent more than two years in the study of the ancient languages, and of Italian, in which he acquired such mastery as both to speak and write it with fluency and elegance, as draughts of letters in Italian still remaining among his correspondence abundantly testify. About the year 1830 he recrossed the Alps, and established himself at Munich, where he worked indefatigably both at philology and philosophy under Schelling, then the great master of the transcendental school, who had caught the torch of thought as it fell from the dying hand of Kant. In philology, Massmann and Schmeller, well known as the author of the Dictionary on the Dialects of Bavaria, were his teachers; but in the first period of his residence at Munich, philosophy rather than philology seems to have been the object which he had in view, and the earlier volumes of the copious Diaries which he kept from this time to his death, and which are now before the writer of this notice, are full of notes of Schelling's lectures, who possessed a greater power of fascinating his pupils even than his great rival, Hegel himself. But though he worked faithfully and laboriously at his philosophy, that regular practical mind was not one to sink itself altogether in cobweb speculations on German metaphysics. Philology afforded him a firmer footing, and, having once taken his stand on that rock of learning, he clung to it to the end. For several years he remained abroad, deaf to the entreaties of his friends to return home, pursuing his favourite study in all parts of Germany, which he visited now on foot, and now on horseback, until there was no district to which he had not penetrated, and no dialect over which he had not attained a mastery. His acquirements in this respect were well known to the great German scholars, now dead and gone. Schmeller, his old teacher, had the greatest respect for his judgment, as is shewn by his letters among Richard Cleasby's correspondence; and Jacob Grimm told the writer, in the year 1844, that no one knew the dialects of Germany, as a whole, more profoundly than Cleasby. 'Some of us,' he said, 'know one or two dialects better, but Richard Cleasby knows them all, as his leisure and means have allowed him to traverse the country in every direction and make them his own.'

But though thus laborious in the pursuit of knowledge, it must not be supposed that Richard Cleasby was a mere bookworm. The same Diaries which attest his unwearying efforts to acquire knowledge are filled with passages which prove his keen enjoyment of society and his delight in the natural beauties of the countries in which he was from time to time a sojourner. He was never so happy as when, after months of patient study, he broke away with some congenial companion from Leipzig or Dresden, or from Munich, the capital of his choice, to take a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland or in the Bavarian Tyrol. In later years, after he had settled down in Denmark, he sought relaxation from his philological labours in the smiling neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and, as he is careful to note the fall of the first winter's snow and the pinching cold of Yule, so in the early spring the first chirping of the chaffinch and the coming of the welcome swallow are not lost upon him. With literary men his acquaintance both in Germany and the North was most extensive, and it may safely

said that there was no learned man in either country whom he had not seen and known. Most of his friends, both at home and abroad, have now ceased to live, but in England, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Sir John Shaw Lefevre and Henry Reeve to prove that, though he was best known to foreigners, there were wanting those among his own countrymen who yet survive to appreciate his worth. It would take volumes to exhaust the notices of men and manners and science that might be drawn from twelve thick volumes of Diaries; but the following extracts from his Diaries and from his letters will at once present a sketch of Richard Cleasby's life, and show what manner of man he was. The first years of his foreign pilgrimage must be passed over lightly. Thus, though in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826 he was in Italy and Switzerland, we only pause at the 21st of March in the last year to note his feelings on entering Rome:

I entered the city standing, and with my head uncovered, a feeble tribute to the memory of the great writers and men of all descriptions whom she nursed. I had Byron in my hand, and felt the force of his beautiful line—

“Oh Rome, my country, city of the soul!”

On the 18th of May he makes the following entry:

Wrote a very long letter to my father in answer to his, telling him that, as far as my present obligations went, I had no idea of returning to business; that I was in a few days about to leave Carlsbad by the Tyrol . . . and that I should require a letter either on Dresden or Leipzig.

This is the first mention of his many visits to Carlsbad, rendered necessary by rheumatism and an affection of the liver, which seemed to yield to no other treatment.

On the 7th of June we find him for the first time at Munich, and on the 16th at Carlsbad, consulting Dr. Leo, and confessing that the place would be much more agreeable if he could speak German. On the 22nd of July he left Carlsbad ‘without regret,’ and went by way of Prague to Dresden, where he paid due homage to the pictures, of which he seems to have been an excellent judge. On the 12th of August he left Dresden for Berlin, arriving on the 13th. He did not make a very long stay in the Prussian capital, for on the 19th he was at Leipzig, and on the 21st attended a lecture in Latin on Theocritus, by Hermann, the famous Greek Professor, of whom the entry in the Diary gives us the following glimpse:

‘Hermann lectured in Latin, in which language indeed almost the whole business of the University of Leipzig is carried on. . . . There were about 70 young men present, a sadly raffish-looking set; Hermann himself, with a stand-up collar, blue coat, and woollen winter-looking overcoat, had all the appearance of a little mechanic—a man one would expect to see at a turning-machine.’

On the 22nd he left for Dresden, where he determined to learn German, and for that purpose settled at Tharandt, about ten miles from the capital, in the house of the clergyman, a charming man named Prietsch. This was on the 29th of August, where he stayed, delighted with his master and the neighbourhood, till the 30th of February, when a letter from Florence induced him to recross the Alps. At Florence he stayed till the 5th of April, 1827; receiving there the news of his brother Anthony's success

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at Cambridge, and also a letter as to his mother's health, which induced him to return at once to England. With all his generosity, of which these Diaries contain many proofs, he was not the man to submit to imposition, and in this journey at Dijon he makes the following entry :

'Had the clerk of the diligence up before the Judge de Paix, and, for insolence relative to the mistake with my portmanteau, made him pay the expenses of my detention here, 24 francs ; got my portmanteau and went to Paris by diligence.'

On arriving in London he found that his return had been caused by a false alarm. After spending two months in London, and seeing in particular the Stafford and Grosvenor galleries, Cleasby took 'a very feeling parting from his parents, and left London for Liverpool and Dublin.' Passengers who now cross from Liverpool to Dublin and find the voyage long, may be consoled at finding that it then took 56 hours to make the passage. On the 15th of August he left Dublin for Bordeaux, where he arrived on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th he notes :

'The moment I went out I felt enamoured with the fine Southern climate. Oh, such a change from Albion's and Erin's shores !'

From Bordeaux he made his way back to Italy, visiting Naples and the South, returning to Rome for the winter. There he stayed till the 18th of March, 1828, on which day he notes :

'I left Rome with Dr. Bromfield in the carriage of a vetturino, in which were an actress, a dancer, a Bolognese mezzo-litterato, two canaries, a parcel, and at times a poodle-dog, though he was in general outside ; and proceeded to Ronciglione, where we slept, and ought to have supped, if there had been anything to eat.'

He was now on his way to Vienna, viâ Trieste, seeing Pola and its amphitheatre on the road. On the 12th of April he was in Vienna, and on the 22nd he left it for Dresden, where he arrived on the 24th, and went immediately to his old quarters with the clergyman at Tharandt ; but after staying there not quite a month, he was seized with a complicated attack of liver and rheumatism, which reduced him 'to an almost total privation of the use of his limbs, being unable to walk without a stick, in much pain and scarcely able to stand upright.' In this condition it was not wonderful that 'Carlsbad was considered essential to his recovery,' and that we find him there again on the 1st of June. On the 7th of July he left that bath, and after staying till the 30th of July in Dresden, diligently learning German, in which he now became proficient, he started for home on that day, reaching London on the 12th of October.

The object of this visit to England was to pass the winter in Edinburgh in the study of Scotch metaphysics. There he attended Sir William Hamilton's lectures, as well as those of Professor Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, and Professors Pillans, Leslie, and Ritchie. The first he considered not a very pleasing lecturer, though a man of great erudition and information. Dr. Chalmers reminded him of the pictures of Luther, and his vast powers of eloquence and argument quite enchanted him. With all these, as well as with Jeffrey, Cleasby became intimate. On the 1st of April, 1829, his work in Edinburgh was at an end, and he thus sums up his experiences :

'I cannot take leave of Edinburgh without the expression of my extreme satisfaction as to the manner in which I have passed this winter. My leading object was to attend the Moral Philosophy Class and get some insight into the Scotch philosophy and metaphysics. Wilson, though a clever and amiable man, is not, I think, exactly calculated for the Chair he fills. He has a great deal of talent, but it is of a poetical cast; his imagination seems to hold the reins. I cannot, however, but say that he made from time to time some very good and genuine observations displaying considerable insight into human nature, especially as to the passions. His appearance is very commanding, and the index of his mind; it resembles much more an Apollo than a Socrates. . . . As to Wilson's political economy, I regret to say he had neglected to get up the subject; and certainly, upon the whole, cut but a poor figure, often coming before us quite unprepared. . . . Chalmers and Leslie seem to be the great lights. . . . I consider Edinburgh a most desirable residence; it has almost all the advantages of a capital without the follies and excesses.'

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On the 11th of April he was at his father's house in Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, having taken a peep at the family property in Westmoreland on his way south.

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'Since my return from Poland I have been diligently occupied in the study of history, especially German.'

The years 1830, 1831, and 1832 were spent for the most part by Cleasby in Germany in the earnest pursuit of knowledge. At Dresden he remained during the early part of 1830, continuing his German studies, with occasional outbreaks for recreation. Thus, on the 8th of March, he sets out for a pedestrian tour to Leipzig, distant about 55 English miles, which he and his friends accomplished in two days. On the 11th he attended a lecture in philosophy by Professor Krug, and

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at Cambridge, and also a letter as to his mother's health, which induced him to return at once to England. With all his generosity, of which these Diaries contain many proofs, he was not the man to submit to imposition, and in this journey at Dijon he makes the following entry :

'Had the clerk of the diligence up before the Judge de Paix, and, for insolence relative to the mistake with my portmanteau, made him pay the expenses of my detention here, 24 francs ; got my portmanteau and went to Paris by diligence.'

On arriving in London he found that his return had been caused by a false alarm. After spending two months in London, and seeing in particular the Stafford and Grosvenor galleries, Cleasby took 'a very feeling parting from his parents, and left London for Liverpool and Dublin.' Passengers who now cross from Liverpool to Dublin and find the voyage long, may be consoled at finding that it then took 56 hours to make the passage. On the 15th of August he left Dublin for Bordeaux, where he arrived on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th he notes :

'The moment I went out I felt enamoured with the fine Southern climate. Oh, such a change from Albion's and Erin's shores !'

From Bordeaux he made his way back to Italy, visiting Naples and the South, returning to Rome for the winter. There he stayed till the 18th of March, 1828, on which day he notes :

'I left Rome with Dr. Bromfield in the carriage of a vetturino, in which were an actress, a dancer, a Bolognese mezzo-litterato, two canaries, a parcel, and at times a poodle-dog, though he was in general outside ; and proceeded to Ronciglione, where we slept, and ought to have supped, if there had been anything to eat.'

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minute in the same position. Had his French pronunciation been more perfect I should rather have taken him for a Frenchman than a German. After that I went and saw the "Convict," as it is called; this is an immense old hall, in which 300 or 400 poor hungry students, mostly theologians, are fed twice a day at Government cost; mid-day they get meat and vegetables, in the evening a soup, and what they call a "brei," i. e. a sort of porridge, and each a loaf about the size of an English twopenny loaf.'

On the 15th of March he was back at Dresden, by Eilwagen, where he resumed his studies. On the 5th of May his friend Professor Chalybæus took him to see Tieck and to hear him read, as he was in the habit of doing every Sunday evening to a select circle of twenty or thirty persons. On the 15th he set off with the same friend for a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland, and on the 17th he quitted Dresden with much regret. He was now on his way home again, passing by Cassell, Göttingen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Bremen, and Holland, taking the steamer for London at Rotterdam, and arriving on the 14th of June. In England Cleasby stayed till the outbreak of the French Revolution in that year; as soon as it was thought safe to visit France, he crossed on the 17th of August from Brighton to Dieppe, and made his way by Rouen to Paris. There he was surprised to see no traces of any recent tumult or excitement. The only thing unusual which he seems to have remarked was the utter absence of priests in the streets. On the 17th of August he left Paris for Nancy and Strasburg, and, crossing the Rhine, arrived at Leipzig on the 4th of September, just in time to see a little riot in the streets, in which, while the troops remained inactive, the populace entered the houses of obnoxious persons and destroyed their furniture. On the 5th Cleasby notes :

'The police establishment ceased yesterday to exist, and all military interference seems to be forbidden.'

On the 6th he left Leipzig, and travelled to Munich by way of Baireuth and Nuremberg, and on the 12th he reached the Bavarian capital, which ever after he considered his head-quarters in Germany, and to which, in his latest years, he fondly imagined that he should return after he had finished his labours in the North. His first friend in Munich was the eccentric Hoffmann, who shewed him all the lions which he had not already seen, and introduced him to many literary men. By this time Cleasby was a very good German scholar, and he began at once to attend Schelling's lectures on Philosophy, and to study Old German under Massmann and Schmeller, with the last of whom he contracted a lasting friendship. On the 16th of November he notes :

'I heard yesterday Professor Schelling deliver his introductory lecture to the course he intends reading this season on the Philosophy of Mythology, in which he expressed the deepest regret at the declining state of the Gymnasia, i. e. the schools where the youths are prepared for the universities. . . . He received a treble "Lebe Hoch" on appearing, and was much moved in reading the first part of his lecture.'

On the 29th of December he writes :

'There had been a little row with a few tipsy students on Christmas Eve, which the Government foolishly made a great fuss about, and pretended to see in it a Revolution, so that the military

have been ordered out, and the National Guard placed on duty at once. Several people were hacked about by the Cuirassiers, and the University ordered to be closed for two months; however, this has been countermanded. The absurd conduct of the King and Government on this occasion is enough to make any one desire a change in the order of things.'

On the 5th of January, 1831, he notes :

'I dined with a large party of Professors, who met to-day and celebrated Schelling's birthday, but "Deutscher Ernst" was too leading an ingredient in the assembly, and it went off heavily. He is 56 years old.'

On the 3rd of March the first mention occurs of Schmeller's name: 'Walked with Schmeller to Hesloe, and dined there.' On the 1st of May he does not omit to mention the annual festival of tapping the 'Bock' beer, which he found admirable at the price of a penny a pint. On the 2nd he notes :

'Schelling commenced his lectures for the summer half-year, continuing the Philosophy of Mythology. Oken did the same, but said, as only 4 or 5 had inscribed their names, he should not continue to lecture unless all those present, about 30 or 40, did the same; the subject is Natural History. The students here, many from poverty, many from shabbiness, are excessively shy about paying the fees.'

Later on in his Diaries he mentions the fact that he found Ranke and other professors at Berlin lecturing to very scanty classes.

On the 8th of May he notes that his physician, Dr. Walther, had recommended a new cure for his old ailments: this was a *Kräuter-Kur*, or herbal course of medicine, according to which he would have to drink, every morning before breakfast, half a pint of a decoction of dandelion and other herbs. But the end of this *Kräuter-Kur* and of the many *Trauben* and *Molken-Kurs* which he underwent was that he was ordered again to Carlsbad, where we find him drinking the waters on the 12th of June, on which occasion Cleasby notes: 'Found there were 13 English here.' On the 18th of July he left Carlsbad, and was back at Munich on the 24th, whence he wrote to his father, telling him that he had made up his mind to go to Greece with Thiersch; for then all the world in Bavaria, it must be remembered, were mad to go with King Otho to his new kingdom. But preparatory to this expedition, which, had it been carried out, might have changed the whole tenor of his life, Cleasby set off on the 20th of August with Constantin Höfler, a young German, for the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Upper Italy. The reason why the trip to Greece was abandoned is given in the following letter to his mother :

'ZURICH, Sept. 18th, 1831.—My dear mother, I wrote my dear father at the beginning of the month from Tyrol, expressive of my disappointment at being prevented visiting Greece, from the numerous difficulties of quarantine etc. occasioned by cholera morbus in the north and south, and plague in the east.... It was, notwithstanding, with great reluctance that I relinquished my plan...., for I confess that after the manner in which my life has been employed for some time past, I look upon a visit to classical Greece as a great desideratum. We bachelors with a literary turn of mind are in our way, like the good folks in the City,—the more we have, the more we want; but still the circle of my perambulations is nearly completed, and I look forward to setting myself down permanently by your side at no very distant period, but wish, if possible, not to have to come home in the mean time, in order to avoid those terrible parting scenes which have been more than once so painful.'

Then he goes on to describe how he had consoled his disappointment at not seeing Greece by a tour through the Tyrol, Switzerland, and the Italian Lakes, and says his address till further advices will still be Munich.

On the 27th of October he returned to his old quarters in that city, and on the 1st of November dined with Dr. Martius, Professor of Botany, where he

‘Heard the famous amateur piano-player, Mendelsohn, quite a young man . . . he executed some sonatas of Beethoven in a style perfectly wonderful.’

On the 2nd he resumed his Greek with Joseph Müller, and on the 22nd of November he notes :

‘We began to-day with Professor Schmeller to read the Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of St. Matthew belonging to the 7th century, to be continued every Wednesday.’

At Munich he remained hard at work till the 23rd of April, 1832, when he started with Louis Halm for a pedestrian tour to Gastein and Salzburg, returning on the 9th of May, and almost immediately set off for England, viâ Frankfort and the Rhine, where we find him, in London, on the 20th of that month. Nothing particular occurred on this visit to England, except that his horrible *Kräuter-Kur* followed him home, for we find him taking every morning half a pint of a mixture of dandelion, ground-ivy, and white horehound, prepared by a herbalist in Covent Garden. At the same time he procured from Dr. Bandinel, of the Bodleian Library, a copy of the Anno Lied for his friend Baron Lassberg. On the 4th of June he was off again for Germany, and on the 24th of the month was back at the everlasting Carlsbad drinking the Sprüdel. On the 29th of July his cure was over, and he was at Munich attending Schelling’s lectures. On the 15th of August Cleasby notes :

‘Schelling closed his lectures on the Philosophy of Revelation, completing, with his Philosophy of Mythology, an entire and perfect course. I gave a crown dollar (4s. 6d.) towards a serenade for him this evening.’

On the 30th of the month Cleasby set off for a lengthened tour in the Austrian Tyrol, Styria, and the Upper Engadine, from whence he returned on the 5th of October. Philosophy rather than Philology seems still his favourite study ; his Diary is full of Schelling’s lectures, and on the 29th of November he writes :

‘Schelling told me to-day, that during the troubles of the war in Germany, when there was scarcely any telling what might be the result, he had formed a plan for going to England to give instruction in the Latin language, having excogitated a method by which to teach it in half the usual time.’

On the 6th of December he notes :

‘Otto, the second son of the King of Bavaria, King of Greece, left Munich this morning to take possession of his new kingdom.’

In Munich Cleasby remained till the year turned and spring came again, and on the 22nd of April, 1833, he set off on a lengthened tour through Austria and Hungary, in which latter country he was treated with marked distinction by Graf Mailath and Pyrker the Archbishop of Erlau. Having covered an immensity of ground, he was back at Munich on the 26th of May. On the 8th of June he wrote to his father, saying

that he should return to England by way of Carlsbad, Dresden, Berlin, Westphalia, and Holland. The 10th of that month was a day of leave-taking at Munich, where Cleasby had now concluded the studies which he deemed necessary to repair a neglected education. On that day he dined with his friend Martius—

‘Whose general kindness, together with the agreeable society of his excellent wife and three charming little daughters, have had a great share in causing me to leave Munich with so much regret. My excellent friend Schmeller was likewise there, a sterling character of a sort at present rare in the extreme.’

On the 19th he was again at Carlsbad, drinking steadily. There, on the 8th of July, he notes :

‘I received a packet from Andreas Schmeller of Munich, containing, as a present, his Mundarten Baierns, and other works.’

It was at this visit that he made the acquaintance of Bishop Tegner, who talked philosophy with him, and urged him to visit Sweden, and especially Vexiö, where his see was. It is evident also, from later letters to Schmeller, that the two friends had discussed this Scandinavian expedition, which, besides visiting Tegner, had in view the famous Codex Argenteus at Upsala. On the 6th of August Cleasby reached Berlin, and presented letters of introduction to Von Raumer, Professor Ehrenberg, Graff the Old German philologist, Lachmann, and Boeckh. On the 7th he heard Lachmann lecture on the Niebelungen at 8 A.M.; at 11, Ranke, Professor of History, the class consisting of only four persons besides himself. By all these celebrities, and especially by Ehrenberg, Graff, and Ranke, Cleasby was courteously received and hospitably entertained, and on the 16th left for Magdeburg, taking with him the impression that Berlin and her inhabitants, as compared with Munich and South Germany, might be described as ‘vornehm und traurig.’ From Magdeburg he passed into the Hartz country, and on the 22nd ascended the Brocken. On Sunday the 25th he was at Göttingen, where he found the students ‘very rough and unpolished in their manners,’ and the University much reduced in number, having sunk from 1500 to 850, chiefly in consequence of the political troubles of 1831. Here comes a very interesting entry in the Diary :

‘I presented Schmeller’s letter to Jacob Grimm, the librarian, and was received in the most friendly manner. He seems an excellently amiable, mild, good creature, perfectly wrapped up in his grammatical enquiries. He invited me to pass the evening with him and his brother William, who is married, and an uncommonly animated jovial fellow. They both live in the same house, and in such harmony and community that one might almost imagine the children were common property. William read us a sort of farce written in the Frankfort dialect, depicting the “malheurs” of a rich Frankfort tradesman on a holiday jaunt on Sunday. It was very droll, and he read it admirably.’

On the 27th Cleasby left Göttingen, making his way through Westphalia to the Rhine. At Bonn he called one morning on A. W. Schlegel, and found he was in his bath. In the afternoon he called again, and observed—

‘A great effeminacy of manner about him. He is a vast crier out against the system of the English Universities, seemed dissatisfied that the geologist Buckland and the like should be D.D.’s in holy orders, and that on the other hand a good classic and a tory was all that was required of a

bishop; then found fault with the fixed salaries of professors, when all got alike, whether superior or not; and said professors were like players, the best went where they got the most money.'

On the 18th of September Cleasby crossed from Ostend to Dover, and arrived in London the following day, where he made the following entries in his Diary:

'Sept. 19th, 1833.—After returning yesterday evening from the Continent with a view to make some lengthened stay in England after my long peregrinations, I got on to the coach this morning at Dover, about 8 o'clock, for London, and arrived about 5 P.M. in Cornwall Terrace, where I found my father, mother, and sister in excellent health. Stephen came from the City later in the evening in his accustomed steadiness of garb, and Anthony was in Yorkshire occupied as a revising barrister. I cannot say that I approached without some misgivings the over-grown Metropolis,—the head and centre of all ceaseless toiling after wealth and endless striving after rank and consequence, the matchless emporium of smoke and fog,—for after the many quiet winters passed in philosophical research, and the tranquillity of literary pursuit in the less aspiring circles of German capitals, I feared that the rush and bustle and ambitious contendings of the great city would be sadly at variance with the tendency of my feelings and the whole tenor of my mind.'

'Oct. 12th, 1833.—Paid Mr. Henry Reeve a visit at No. 3, Well Walk, Hampstead, and presented him with a Bocksbeutel tobacco-bag. I bought for him in Pesth two Debrecziner pipes, for which he paid me my disbursement of five shillings.'

'March 1st, 1834.—Dined with Reeve at Hampstead,' and on the 4th 'wrote to Schmeller, and begged Martius would remember me to Schelling, and say I should have long ago written him if "Herr Reeve mir nicht gesagt hätte, er stände mit ihm in Briefwechsel und hätte ihm über den hiesigen Standpunkt der Philosophie benachrichtiget; ich kann nicht sagen, dass die Deutsche Schule sehr schnellen Fortschritt macht. Die Engländer begeben sich in das Transcendentale erstaunlich langsam."'

On the 22nd of March, 1834, he is in Oxford, on which day he says,

'I accompanied Mr. Thorpe (Benjamin), the Anglo-Saxon scholar, to the Clarendon Press, which is an enormous building, where various works in Greek, Latin, and English were in course of printing by hand-presses, there being no machines at present; but what most surprised me was the enormous room, I think above 200 feet long, in which nothing but Bibles and Prayer Books are printed: there seemed to be 70 or 80 men or more hard at work, and yet all they could do from morning till night is scarcely capable of meeting the demand.'

As yet he knows nothing of Icelandic, and is uncertain whether he will go to the North. Thorpe begs him if he went to Denmark to bring him a copy of '*Hervara Saga*, edit. Rafen.'

On the 31st of March, 1834, he wrote a long letter in German to his friend Schmeller in Munich, giving an account of the collation of certain Latin MSS. in Oxford. In it he says:

'Vielleicht kann ich diesen Frühling die Wahlfahrt nach Scandinavien nicht machen; dann komme ich wahrscheinlich nach Carlsbad.'

However, this doubt was solved in the affirmative, for on the 14th of May he left London by steamer for Hamburg, and on the 21st he paid his first visit to Copenhagen by steamer from Travemünde through the Danish Isles, and is 'much struck by the width of the streets and spaciousness of the large open squares and the general large scale of the houses.' Here his banker, Herr Brandt,

'Informed' him 'on the 23rd that such was the abundance of wheat from the total absence of export that the price had fallen below that of rye, so that the common people were beginning to ask

after wheaten bread . . . ; had not the Russian corn crops failed last season there is no saying what would have been the price of grain.'

On the 24th of May he set off for Elsinore, where he makes the following entry in his Diary, shewing how much he had yet to learn in Northern philology :

'Helsing-öer from the corner of land being in the shape of an *ear*; thus, formerly the Sound was called Öre-sund.'

Thence he crossed to Helsingborg in twenty-six minutes, and, landing in Sweden, at once fell into the agonies of their paper money :

'Got 100 dollar note, about £8, changed into smaller money, for which I got a bundle of shabby rags fitter in bulk to put under one's arm than into one's pocket.'

The cheapness of Swedish posting was, however, much to his mind, and with great courage he made his way to Stockholm posting, though quite ignorant of the language, and finding no one who could speak German. At Vexjö he stopped to respond to the invitation of Tegner, the great Swedish poet, whom he had met at Carlsbad the year before, and who had warmly besought him to visit him at his episcopal residence; but to his disappointment he adds,

'I found him so depressed in spirits and suffering in body that he seemed to have forgotten all his promises about Schelling's philosophy, etc., complained of being too unwell to attend the Diet at Stockholm, where he ought to have been, and let me leave Vexjö without paying me any other attention than giving me a cup of coffee and giving me one of the teachers of the gymnasium as an interpreter.'

At Stockholm Cleasby arrived on this his first visit on the 30th of May, and was much struck, as every one must be, with the beauty of the city and its lovely 'Djurgård,' or park. After making several acquaintances, whom after intimacy ripened into friends, he left on the 8th for Upsala, and admired the quaint old wooden town, the grand cathedral, and the library. In it was contained the great object of his admiration, the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, with which he was to be better acquainted in later years. In this his first visit he remarks that Professor Schröder, the chief librarian, though he received him with remarkable civility and attention, could not conceal his anxiety when his visitor took the Codex Argenteus in his hand. On this occasion there was no question of a collation of the manuscript. In fact, it appears from sundry entries in the Diary as to linseed, rape, corn, etc., that this Northern visit of Cleasby was as much commercial as literary. After visiting the iron districts, Cleasby returned to Stockholm and crossed the country to Norway, starting from Stockholm on the 18th of June, and reaching the Norwegian capital on the 23rd, and finding, as he crossed the frontier, how very much dearer posting was in the one country than in the other. After seeing a little of the country round Christiania, Cleasby went by steamer to Göttenburg, which he reached on the 1st of July, and having made some commercial enquiries, and seen a little of the neighbourhood, he returned to Copenhagen on the 10th of that month. Here he notes :

'After seeing the other Northern capitals I was struck with surprise at seeing Copenhagen again, which has all the solidity and traffic and shop conveniences of the largest German capitals, and is, I think, more varied and picturesque than most of them.'

On the 12th of July he took his first lesson in Danish, and set himself seriously to work to acquire the language, as well as to drink the imitation Carlsbad waters, which were now so necessary to his existence.

At Copenhagen or in its neighbourhood Cleasby remained for nearly a year, only leaving it for a month in the autumn to take a grape-cure on the Rhine; on the return from which he visited the Grimms at Cassel, when Jacob gave him a letter of introduction to Finn Magnusen, which he delivered on the 27th of October, making the following entry:

‘I delivered Grimm’s parcel to Finn Magnusen, whom I found in a very brown-studious looking room and mood; but he was very obliging. He has all the appearance of a dry “Gelehrter.”’

On the 24th of November Cleasby moved from the Hotel Royale, where he had hitherto stayed, into lodgings in the Kongens Nytorv. On the 12th of December he dined with Öhlenschläger, ‘who,’ he says, ‘at my instigation, and with some assistance from me in English, translated part of Moore’s Lallah Rookh.’ On a former occasion, in making the poet’s acquaintance, Cleasby says of him:

‘Öhlenschläger is an exceedingly jovial, open-hearted man, but with more of the sensualist in his look than of the poet of deep feeling. His conversation is light, and even almost flimsy at times. . . . He related to me that he had applied to Sir Walter Scott about publishing one of his romances in England, which had been very well received in Denmark and Germany, and wished to have £100 for the copyright; but Sir Walter wrote back to say there was no *entrepreneurs* for foreign novels. It was before Sir Walter’s misfortunes, and Öhlenschläger seemed to think he ought to have sent him the £100, as a sum of no kind of consequence to him and of much assistance to a fellow-poet. Such is the generous open nature of Öhlenschläger’s disposition, that I doubt not he would have done it under similar circumstances; but in this he belongs no doubt to the few, and not to the many.’

On the 25th of February, 1835, Cleasby looked out for lodgings for a month or so at Roeskilde, ‘in order to read in quietude,’ and, having found them, went thither on the 3rd of March. On the 2nd occurs the first mention of Rafn’s name in the Diary, thus:

‘Paid Mr. Rafn, the Secretary of the Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab, the fee on becoming a member, being 25 specie dollars. I was elected on the 31st of January. Rafn and Finn Magnusen were proposer and seconder.’

On the 3rd of April he returned from Roeskilde, and on the 23rd started for Lund in Scania, in Sweden, at which University he spent about a month learning Swedish, as he had already learnt Danish, and becoming intimate with the Professors Reuterdaahl, Agardh, and, though last not least, Nilson, so well known for his geological and ethnological writings. On the 10th of June Cleasby left Copenhagen for his annual visit to Carlsbad, by way of Stettin, Berlin, and Dresden, reaching it on the 15th. He had not intended to return home this year, but at the close of his cure he received such an alarming letter from his brother Anthony as to his brother Stephen’s health that he came home immediately, arriving in London on the 22nd of July. His brother was then at Malvern, being threatened with consumption. He found him better than he had expected, and, after staying in England till the 25th of September, left for Germany and Dresden, where he arrived on the 5th of October, and he went into lodgings

for the winter. Early in November he heard of his brother Stephen's death, which is thus commemorated in his Diary :

'November 14th.—This is the severest day with which it has as yet pleased Providence to visit me. I lost my dear and much-loved brother Stephen. He died at Cheltenham between 7 and 8 A.M. *Multis ille bonis, etc.*'

Further on he describes this bereavement as

'A loss quite irreparable; a rapid decline tore him away from us, a visitor which all former circumstances of his life and of the family never led us to dream of. He himself has made a change for the better; it is his mourning relations who suffer. He was in his thirty-seventh year.'

Later, on the 15th of December, Cleasby wrote a long letter to his brother Anthony, in which he says :

'The loss of such a brother cannot be repaired, but we must seek by all possible unity and mutual approximation in desire and deed, and by clinging closely to each other, to close up as far as possible the cruel gap which the envious Giant has made in our ranks; not unreminded by what has happened of the uncertainty of the period during which it may be granted to us to range in the already diminished space of fraternal love and friendship.'

Whether it were that the death of his brother gave his mind a more serious turn, it is plain from the Diary that Richard Cleasby studied divinity and associated with clergymen during this winter. His friends, the Hof-Prediger Franke and the Ober-Hof-Prediger Ammon, were those whose society he most sought in Dresden; nor did he forget to visit his old friend Pastor Prietsch at Tharandt. On the 3rd of January, 1836, he left Dresden for Leipzig, where he had many friends; but the religious turn of his mind is best shewn by the following little entry on the 11th of January :

'Took a young man of the name of Stegman to assist me in an attentive reading of the Bible.'

Old Professor Hermann was still alive, and Cleasby gave him a memorandum which Thiersch had left with him at Munich in 1833. At Leipzig he stayed engaged in his theological studies till the 18th of May, when he went leisurely home by Jena, the Odenwald, Heidelberg, the Rhine, and the Moselle. Treves and Luxemburg were duly visited, and on the 8th of June he crossed to Dover. In the winter his brother Anthony had married Miss Fawkes. On the 3rd of July is the following entry :

'Dr. Lappenberg of Hamburg, Brönsted of Copenhagen, and the Librarian Falkenstein of Dresden dined with us, and met Reeve.'

On the 27th of August Cleasby left Dover for Ostend. On the 19th of September we find him at Munich :

'This town, to which so many agreeable recollections are attached, as well as regards the acquisition of knowledge as that of sincere friends.'

Here he went into lodgings in the house of his friend Professor Martius, and on the 14th of October began reading Mæso-Gothic with his friend Professor Schmeller. At Munich he remained till May, 1837, hard at work; and early in that month took a tour in the Bavarian Tyrol, during which he stayed at Kreuth to take a whey (molken)

cure. On the 3rd of July he returned to Munich, 'very well satisfied with the effects of the molken.' On the 2nd of September he set off with his friend Schmeller on a tour through Switzerland, returning on the 24th of the month, and making good use of the journey in studying the dialects. He now resumed his Old German and Philological studies, but a report of his mother's ill-health took him to England for a fortnight. He found his mother better than he expected, and on the 5th of December he was back at Munich. The winter of 1837-38 now passed away, and the spring found him still at work. We only pause to note that on the 27th of January, 1838, he writes, 'Was at a ball at Staatsrath Maurer's,' Konrad Maurer's father, and Schmeller's trusty friend. Then he again drinks the molken at Kreuth, climbs the Bavarian hills, and returns to England in July. On the 13th he was present at a dinner in Guildhall, to congratulate the Queen on her coronation. There he sees

'The Duke de Némours, a nice, amiable-looking, blonde youth; Soult, a broad, tough-looking warrior, a good deal knocked about, but still hale and firm. Sebastiani's countenance is intelligent. Esterhazy, Schwartzberg, Stroganoff, Putbus, Spanish and Portuguese grandees, etc., excited less interest, but the splendid diamonds on the sabre of the first-mentioned could not escape notice. Wellington, Peel, Melbourne, Sir J. Graham, Stanley, little Lord John Russell, and the massive pair, O'Connell and Hume, with numerous other contrasts, sat peaceably and apparently well-pleased side by side.'

After a visit to the patrimonial acres in Westmoreland he departed for Germany on the 25th of August, and reached Munich by way of Augsburg and Nuremberg, carrying with him some facsimiles of Old German MSS. for his friend Schmeller. He still takes lessons in Greek and German philology. In these studies he again passed the winter of 1838-39.

On the 13th of February he wrote to his father to say that he thought of leaving Munich about the end of the month by Leipzig to Hamburg, and thence to Denmark and St. Petersburg. On the 1st of March, 1839, stands an entry like many others in these volumes:

'Made Joseph Müller, Orientalist, a present of a hundred gulden, to forward the publication of a work he is preparing for the press.'

Now he buys a britschka for his journey, and extra strong shoes and boots, acquires statistical works on Russia, packs up his books and sends them to Cotta to take care of, and departs on the 2nd on his travels. At Leipzig, on the 6th of March, he gave Dr. Cruzius a hundred dollars, fifty in his own name, and fifty in that of his friend Vipan,

'For the five exiled Göttingen professors. Two of the seven, Ewald and Gervinus, forego their shares.'

Three of the five were his friends Dahlmann and Jacob and William Grimm.

At Halle, of which he says, 'A more narrow-cornering, dirty, wretched-built town I scarcely recollect,' he saw Professor Leo,

'Who, though terribly pugnacious and bitterly persecuting with his pen, is a lively and very agreeable person in conversation. We immediately got on to the subject of his Anglo-Saxon Lesbuch, when he quite agreed to my suggestions as to certain passages.'

On the 8th he was at Berlin, struck more than ever with its imposing appearance—‘Munich is quite a village to it.’ His friend Raumer was in Italy, but he saw Graff, and found him, ‘as usual, complaining, but he brightened up when I talked of consulting him as to some passages in Ottfried’s Christ.’ Then follows the discussion, at the end of which Graff remarked that the passages were the more difficult because they were nearly all of them ἀπαξ λεγόμενα. On the 12th he reached Hamburg, and, after seeing Lappenberg, went on slowly to Copenhagen, lingering in Schleswig and Jutland more than a month, and accurately observing the dialects and the people. On the 4th of May he reached the Danish capital, and called on his friends. On the 6th he went with Professor Thiele to the Museum of Sculpture and saw Thorwaldsen, who had been absent in Italy on his former visits :

‘Among the sculptures there is his own bust, by himself, some twenty years younger, a magnificent countenance. On expressing my strong desire to see him, Thiele was so kind as to go in to him and announce me, though he had let his servant know he was not very well this morning ; and I believe I should not have seen him but for my being able to speak Danish, for immediately on my going in he received me most cordially, and his first words were, “*Fæg hörer at de taler Dansk.*” I passed about three-quarters of an hour with him alone, and I never recollect having more enjoyment in the same time. There is earnestness and great depth of expression in his countenance, with great placidness and serenity. He talked little, but moved slowly about in his silk dressing-gown, letting fall every now and then a remark either voluntarily or in answer to some observation of mine upon a picture or a piece of sculpture. He seemed, as far as I could judge, to be very favourably impressed as to England, and dwelt especially upon the merits of one or two pictures he has, painted by Englishmen. . . . He said he wished to see England, but feared, from the great number of very kind friends he had there, he should be detained too long, and his years reminded him that his time was growing short. I saw in his studio numerous works, partly now in execution, especially reliefs of the “Triumph of Alexander,” and a colossal and most noble figure, just modelled, representing Ocean, which is to form part of a group. . . . I left him with the impression of having been in the company of a great man. There is something half sacred about his still, pensive manner, with his white hair and figure a little bent forward.’

Cleasby had now made up his mind more clearly as to his Northern journey. On the same day he wrote to his father that he was going first to Stockholm, and then to Upsala, to stay there fourteen days. After that he should go to Petersburg, by way of Riga and Reval. On the 7th of May he left Copenhagen by steamer for Malmoe in Scania. From Malmoe he posted in his carriage to Calmar, and thence to Stockholm, which he reached on the 16th. Cleasby was now better fitted to enjoy Sweden than on his former visit in 1834. He knew the language, and had letters to many literary men from his friends in Copenhagen. Dr. Hildebrand, the archivarius and great Anglo-Saxon numismatist, took him to the Library, and put him in the way of obtaining some facsimiles and transcripts from Icelandic Sagas of the Romance cycle for Lady Charlotte Guest. Having put this in train, Cleasby turned to the main object of his visit—the inspection and collation of the Codex Argenteus at Upsala. He was fortunate in finding his friend Dr. Reuterdahl, of Lund, in Stockholm, who gave him a letter to the chief librarian Schröder, a man who was known, for his difficulty of access, by the nickname of ‘Ingalunda ;’ ‘Certainly not,’ or ‘Not by any means,’ that being the word with which he usually

met applicants who desired to avail themselves of the literary treasures under his care. Fortified with this letter, Cleasby presented himself at Upsala on the 19th of May, and saw Schröder, whom he calls 'an obliging, friendly man.' He made no objection to the collation of the MS. with Gabelentz and Löbe's edition, and, while he went to Stockholm, confided Cleasby to the care of the under-librarian Afzelius, with whom he spent the morning of the 20th in trying to find his

'Colleague Fant, who was said to have the key of the glass case in which the Codex Argenteus is kept. It looked as if I should have to wait Schröder's return from Stockholm.'

So the 20th was lost, but on the 21st Cleasby notes :

'This morning I was rejoiced to find that the valuable key was found. . . . I accordingly accompanied Afzelius to the Library, but partly because it was more convenient for him to sit at home than come to the Library and sit there while I was at work, and partly, as he said, because he could there ask me questions as to English, which language he was reading and desirous of my help, he determined upon taking out the Codex and carrying it to his house, where I was to have leave to work before and after noon ; and indeed I began at 10 o'clock A.M. and remained till 1 o'clock, and then went again at 4 and remained till 7.'

Next day, and every day, he worked at the Codex, but on the 22nd he saw Geijer the historian, who had been absent on his former visit ; and this is his account of a very remarkable man :

'Passed the evening with Geijer, who speaks a little English. There is nothing striking in his outward appearance or manner ; nor is he especially conversant, though, after being with him a time, he becomes more so ; but there is a good deal of inward thought in him, and perceptible in his countenance.'

At Upsala he also saw Tullberg, a young Sanskrit Professor. He complained of the little interest taken in Sanskrit by the students, but this, he added,

'Was less to be wondered at, for he had seen Bopp with not more than half-a-dozen hearers at Berlin, Rosen with only four or five in London, and Wilson with not more in Oxford.'

On the 28th Cleasby notes :

'Spent the evening with Geijer ; as pleasant a one as I ever passed. He was in good humour, and communicative, which is not always the case, and is a man decidedly of the first order. On my departure he presented me with a monthly periodical, which he edits, containing a notice of Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott, and I think there has scarcely anywhere been set a more interesting and touching monument to the memory of this good and great man. . . . Besides being perhaps the first historian of the day, Geijer is a poet of a very high order, and a musical composer of great merit.'

On the 1st of June Cleasby's labours on the Codex Argenteus were concluded for the present, and he speaks in high praise of the text as he found it in the edition of Gabelentz and Löbe, though it is now superseded by Professor Upström's splendid facsimile edition. On the same day he received a number of letters of introduction from his father to influential persons in Russia. On his return to Stockholm he saw the magnificent collection of Northern antiquities in the royal palace, and especially the Anglo-Saxon coins and those some of the rarest ; a proof, if any were wanting, that among the Northern Vikings there must have been many Swedes who, on their return from the West, buried their treasure in the earth.

On the 4th of June Cleasby left Stockholm for Finland and Russia, on which journey we forbear to dwell, except to say that wherever he went he saw everything and every person of any importance to whom he could get access. On the 19th of July he returned to Stockholm. There he found the facsimiles for Lady Charlotte Guest were ready; and having inspected the Icelandic MSS. in the Royal Library, and made the acquaintance of Mr. George Stephens, the translator of Frithiof's Saga, then resident in Stockholm and an ardent collector of popular tales, but now Professor at Copenhagen, and a great authority on Runes, one of the most obliging and learned of men, he hired a servant for a journey to Norway, and set out on his expedition by way of Upsala. His object was, as we know, to complete his collation of the Codex Argenteus—but alas! the fates were against him, as the following entry in his Diary shews:

'July 29th, 1839.—I left Stockholm for Upsala. The librarian, Schröder, was not there,—the second one, Afzelius, took me to the library, but could not find the key, precisely as on the last occasion, and I am inclined to think the reason was that he *would* not find it, which prevented my looking at the first 16 pages of the Codex Argenteus, which I wished to do, to see the state of the leaves, and also p. 118, to see how the Latin Gloss was written at the beginning of Luke's Evangelium.'

Thence he passed through the Swedish mining districts, and, passing on to Dalecarlia, was delighted, as all must be, with the primitive people who dwell along the banks of the two Dal Elvs and round the shores of the lovely Siljan Lake. Crossing the fells called the Kjölen or Keel, he came down by Veradal on Drontheim, very nearly by the same route which St. Olaf took when he went to meet his death at Sticklastad. At Drontheim he passed several pleasant days with Rector Bugge, and left it on the 10th of August for the South, crossing the Dovre Fjeld, and then turning up by Romsdale and Gudbrandsdale to Christiania, which he reached on the 16th, and thought not to be compared to Drontheim. Having renewed his acquaintance with Keyser, Professor of History in the University there, he left Christiania on the 18th for Gottenburg, by way of Drammen, following the route which he had taken in 1834. On the 23rd he reached Copenhagen, and thus reviews his Swedish and Russian tour:

'I thus finished, very much to my satisfaction, a most agreeable and, at the same time, instructive tour, in which I learned much as to the state of the countries I visited, which, doubtless, is not to be acquired from books. I was everywhere received with great kindness, and all facilities were given me for the attainment of the objects I had in view, with the sole exception of Petersburg, where I cannot but allow that the literary introductions I had were but coldly responded to.'

After a little tour among the smaller Danish Isles, during which he was amazed at the prosperity and ease of the peasantry, he left Copenhagen on the 9th of September for England, meaning to go by steamer from Hamburg, but the vessel having broken down at the mouth of the Elbe, he left her, and went home by Lower Germany and Friesland, and embarked at Ostend on the 13th of that month for London. His return had been hastened by the intelligence of his father's failing health; but this, it seems, was a false alarm. After seeing friends, writing to Dr. Bowring, and giving him an account of the Romance literature in Icelandic in the Royal Library at Stockholm, and enclosing the facsimiles which Lady Charlotte Guest was anxious to have for her edition

of the Mabinogion, he sailed on the 16th of October for Rotterdam, and, making the acquaintance of Dr. Bosworth, then chaplain in that city, and editor of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, he returned through Holland and Friesland, stopping on his way at Deventer to see the great Frisian scholar, Dr. Halbertsma :

'A somewhat rigid-looking man, who seemed, in silence, keeping his wife—quite a model of a Dutch frow—and his two children company. . . . We talked upon Frisian. . . . He is about a work on the language, a complete Dictionary, which I encouraged him to make haste with. He has no doubt collected such stores as no other man possesses ; but I am in general a little afraid of the speculative nature of his philology, for on my asking him what he considered was the derivation of the name of the Frisians, he said it was the same word as Persians,—the *p* becomes *f*, etc., etc., but I asked him for some connecting links.'

Stopping at Hamburg to see Lappenberg the historian, and at Kiel to have a chat with his good friend Chalybæus, who had taught him Speculative Theology at Dresden, and was now professor in the same branch of study in the Holstein University, he passed on by Eckernförde and Schleswig into that land of the Angeln of which so much was heard in the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, which in those happy days had hardly begun to lift its horrid head. At Gelting, in the heart of that district, Cleasby stayed a few days, and made up his mind that

'The basis of the population of Angeln is Danish, mixed, no doubt, a great deal with German settlers, but whose language was obliged to give way to the predominant one ; . . . the names of the towns, localities, and inhabitants seem a sufficient proof of this, and I am much inclined to doubt whether the name of the country, "Angle," has anything to do with the Angles who went over to England with the Saxons, and who sat at the mouth of the Saal or the Elbe, according to the testimony of Ptolemy.'

On the 29th of October he was back at Copenhagen, and was busy greeting his old friends in that capital, among whom were Professor Molbech, Finn Magnusen, Öhlenschläger the poet, Brönsted, and Rafn.

Now his Diary is full of his arrangements for taking lodgings, hiring and buying furniture, preparatory to a lengthened stay in Copenhagen. He was gradually settling down more and more to Northern studies. Just about this time the old King of Denmark, Frederick VI, died after a long reign, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VIII ; but Cleasby is more occupied with his books than the royal death and funeral, on which occasion the population of Copenhagen 'evinced a curiosity and love of sight-seeing' which 'astonished' him :

'I took the Danes,' he says, 'for a more staid and solid people ; high and low, lords and servants, cookmaids and shoeblacks, all have been up to see these sights—that is, the lying-in-state.'

But Cleasby cares for none of these things. On the 5th of November, nearly a month before the old king died, comes the following entry in his Diary :—'4 degrees heat,'—he was always most exact in noting the state of the weather,—'began to read Icelandic—Sæmund's Edda—with a native Icelander, Giselsen.' This is the first mention of Konrad Gislason, and for some time longer he is to Cleasby in his Diaries 'Giselsen,' and not Gislason. With him he reads four times a week. But he was soon to feel that reading Icelandic in those days was to read a language without a

Dictionary, for that of Björn Haldorsen was little help. On the 10th of January, 1840, comes this entry:—‘Talked with Rafn about editing an Icelandic Dictionary.’ And on the 12th of February we find him writing to his friend Kemble, the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar:

‘I am up to my chin *in Islandicis*, and doing what I can to promote the preparation of a good sound old Northern Lexicon, and so get this, for so late in the 19th century, unaccountable and most scandalous blank filled up in this grand branch of Teutonic development; but there are many difficulties.’

And to Arfwedson, the librarian at Stockholm, on the 26th of February in Danish, which he wrote fluently, if not always correctly:

‘Jeg har tilbragt vinteren her *totus in Islandicis* og havde næsten i sinn at tage op til dem igjen i sommer.’

On the 18th of April stands, ‘Bought four reams of paper, 5 dalers per ream.’ And on the 5th, ‘Sent three reams of paper to Konrad Giselsen in preparation for the Dictionary of the Icelandic Language I intend to edit.’ And on the 22nd, ‘Paid Konrad Giselsen this day 8 daler for instruction this month, and 50 daler for work to be undertaken by him, exclusively for me, relative to an Icelandic Dictionary I intend to publish. The 50 daler are regarded as a payment at the rate of 50 daler per month, from this day till the 1st of June, and he gave me an acknowledgment in writing.’

And accordingly we find among Cleasby’s papers the following:

‘Jeg har faaet i dag Kjöbenhavn den 22 April 1840 af Herr Richard Cleasby Halvtresindstve Rigsbank Daler Dansk, som belønning indtil den förste dag of næstkommende Juni, for et Arbed jeg har paataget mig at udrætte udelukkende for hans Brug, angaaende en Ord-bog han agter at give ud paa Islandsk og et eller flere andre sprog.—KONRAD GISLASON.’

After which entry follow similar acknowledgments from Mr. Gislason and Cleasby’s other Icelandic amanuenses, down to that sad entry of the 6th of September, 1847, when he paid Mr. Fridriksson 20 dollars.

Having started his amanuensis, Cleasby left for home on the same day for a month, again passing through Hanover and Holland, and taking the steamer from Antwerp to London, where he arrived on the 4th of May, and found all well at home. On his way he had met his father, and assisted him on some business matters which had rendered his presence in Antwerp necessary. After visiting friends, and especially Kemble, then settled at Addlestone, under the Hog’s Back, Cleasby left for Copenhagen on the 24th of May, loaded as usual with letters from his literary friends in England to scholars abroad. He again took the route by Rotterdam and Lower Germany, and reached Hamburgh on the 29th, whence he wrote the following letter to his old friend Schmeller, on the subject of his Icelandic undertaking:

‘Bei meiner Rückkehr (nach Copenhagen) wand ich mich mit vielem Fleiss dem Isländischen zu, und fand bald den grossen Mangel der ohne Zweifel die Hauptursache ist des versäumten Studiums dieser herrlichen Sprache, nämlich der Mangel an Hilfsmitteln, und besonders an einem brauchbaren Lexicon; denn Björn Haldorson’s ist so gut wie keiner. Da ich nun mich über die Aussicht für die Zukunft erkundigte, fand ich, dass zwei Männer in Iceland hatten seit 20 Jahren, der eine an ein poetisches, der andere an ein prosaisches Wörterbuch gearbeitet; und begierig ungefähr den Zustand ihrer Arbeit zu kennen, liess ich nach Iceland schreiben, und erfuhr, dass das poetische Werk so vorwärts geschritten war, dass die letzte Revision und das Fertigmachen zum

Druck in ungefähr einem Jahr geschehen könnten, falls der Verfasser nicht zu sehr mit anderer Arbeit pressirt wurde, welches ich auch erfuhr wie ich früher in Correspondenz mit der "Old Nordisches Selskabet"—unter uns gesagt für ihren wahren Zweck auf das anpassendste constituirt und administirt was sich nur denken kann—gewesen war. Da ich nun nicht wünschte diesem zu nahe zu treten, so besuchte ich den Secretair Rafn, und durch dringende Zumuthung und das Versprechen von Unterstützung wenn nothwendig, bewog ich ihn an den Verfasser zu schreiben ihm ein passendes Honorar anzubieten, und den Druck des Werkes entweder für die Gesellschaft allein oder in Verbindung mit mir zu übernehmen; so dass ich hoffe, dass wir bald um diese ohne Zweifel treffliche Arbeit werden reicher werden, was, wenn ich nicht sehr entschieden dazwischen getreten wäre, wäre Gott weiss wie lange unvollendet geblieben.

'Was das prosaische Werk angeht*, so scheint es als eine Art Thesaurus angelegt zu sein, von grossem Umfang, umfassend alte und neue Sprach-Dialecte, Redensarten, u. s. w.; aber ohne alle Ansicht der Vollendung in der Lebenszeit des Verfassers, der schon etwas bei Jahren ist, und ein bisschen der Sache müde zu sein scheint, und es nicht unwahrscheinlich erst in seinem Testament jemanden zur Ausgabe übermachen wird. Diese aber ist eine so weite Aussicht, und die Sache scheint mir so dringend Noth zu thun, dass ich mich beinahe entschlossen habe mich selbst an ein prosaisches Lexicon zu machen; nicht Thesaurus-artig, aber von brauchbarem Umfange, und die alte Skandinavische Sprache umfassend von den frühesten Denkmälern bis ungefähr zum A. D. 1400, mit Englischer Übersetzung; ein Werk dessen Schwierigkeiten, wenn ordentlich vollführt und dem jetzigen philologischen Standpunkt entsprechend, mir nicht verborgen ist; aber mit redlichen Willen und fleissiger Arbeit ich doch denke in ungefähr 3 Jahren zu Stande gebracht werden könnte; und es würde mir eine grosse Befriedigung gewähren, wenn ich für die vielen, sehr vielen, lehrreichen, beherzigenden, angenehmen Stunden die ich, und besonders in München, zugebracht habe in dem Studium der Germanischen Sprachkunde, dadurch meine Dankbarkeit an den Tag zu legen, dass ich eben diesem Studium einen gründlichen und nützlichen Beitrag brächte, und einen Mangel abhülfe der gewiss mit jedem Jahr muss mehr und mehr gefühlt werden, und ich bitte Sie, sagen Sie mir in einem recht baldigen Briefe ihre Meinung über dieses mein Beginnen.'

On the 1st of June he was back at Copenhagen, and

'Found Giselsen employed with his friend — in writing out Icelandic words for my Dictionary, but not much above half way through the alphabet, he having found the job much longer than he expected.'

On the 3rd of that month he

'Went into splendidly roomy lodgings, No. 14, Gammel Strand, . . . three fine front rooms, a back room and entrance hall, furnished, and with attendance, for 22 dollars a month.' And on the 4th he 'bought two reams more of paper for 10 dollars, and sent them to Giselsen.' And, again, on the 22nd, 'bought another ream of paper, and paid 5 dollars 3 marks for it, and sent it to Giselsen.'

On the 24th he wrote as follows to Kemble:

'Finn Magnusen has read your treatise on Anglo-Saxon Runes, and trembled; he says you have been sadly hard upon him; I told him you were an earnest "*Forscher*." I am hard at work upon the foundations of the edifice I told you at Addlestone I had an intention of rearing. I find them, I rather regret to say, covering a good deal more ground than I expected, but hope they will prove all the better for the superstructure; every day convinces me more and more that "*Zeit und Muth*," on a large scale, will be among the leadingly necessary implements.'

On the same day he wrote thus to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre:

'My dear Sir,—The making your personal acquaintance during my last stay in London was a source of great gratification to me; to find a man like yourself, under so heavy a weight of public

* This refers to the Lexicographical collection of the late Dr. Hallgrim Scheving, of Bessestad in Iceland.

business, seeking recreation in the extension of the wide range of your knowledge, is not less attractive than rare, and truly encouraging. The circumstance of your having directed your attention to these parts made it the more interesting to me, for a native partiality for the Scandinavian North,—a sort, as it were, of veneration for the *primitivi Penates*,—has induced me to devote much time to its vulgar, as well as its more archaic literature, and which will, I hope, end in enabling me to facilitate to my countrymen the acquirement of the knowledge of a great store of interesting matter—interesting not only in itself, but also as intimately bound up with the early manners, institutions, and destinies of our own ancestry.’

On the same day we find the following entry: ‘Received a most agreeable letter from my valued friend Schmeller in Munich.’ This was in answer to his letter of the 29th of May, and the following is an extract from it:

‘Wie sehr uns alle das was Sie zum Besten der Nordischen Sprachkunde zu thun im Begriffe sind, erfreue, brauche ich Ihnen nicht erst zu sagen. Dacht’ ich doch oft wie Schade es wäre, wenn so viel beharrlicher, gründlicher, wahrhaft ausserordentlicher Fleiss, auf diesen noch so vernachlässigten Theil des Sprachstudiums, verwendet, nicht auch zur Hülfe, zum Segen für andere ausschlagen sollte. Schon die edelmüthige Dazwischenkunft durch die Sie die endliche Herausgabe des poetischen Wörterbuchs fördern, wird Ihnen den bleibenden Dank aller Freunde der Germanischen Zunge sichern. Noch weit mehr aber wird dieses der Fall seyn, wenn Sie dem tagtäglich bitterer gefühlten Bedürfnissen nach einem wahrhaft brauchbaren prosaischen Handlexicon der älteren Nordsprache entgegen zu kommen, Ihre eigene Kraft und Mühe daran setzen. Die Aufgabe ist freylich kein Kinderspiel. Es wollen dazu nicht blos alle bereits vorhandenen Vorarbeiten, sondern auch sämtliche sowohl gedruckte als handschriftliche Literaturstücke durchgelesen und methodisch excerptiert seyn. Hiefür aber werden Sie hülfreiche Amanuensen finden. Einem klaren, umsichtigen, *ausharrenden* Geiste wird keine Aufgabe zu schwer. Sollten mehr als die drei Jahre darüber hingehen, so würde mich die Liebe zu demselben Zweig des Wissens dafür trösten müssen, so lange ohne das hertzlich gewünschte Wiedersehen zu seyn.

‘Bleiben Sie eingedenk

‘Ihres

‘J. A. SCHMELLER.’

On the 3rd of July he enters:

‘Yesterday Etatsraad Rafn brought me from Egilsson in Iceland a specimen of his poetical Icelandic Dictionary, which had been from negligence lying at the Icelandic merchant Knutsen’s 14 days. . . . As a ship was to sail again for Iceland to-morrow morning, by which it was to be returned to Egilsson, I had only an hour or two to look through it. I told Rafn I thought the work upon the whole good, but that it appeared to me much too prolix, there being also an immense number of prose words. I therefore recommended his writing back, that (1st) he should leave out all the prose words which occurred with no other meaning than what they have in prose: (2nd) that he should not give more than one citation in full for one meaning of a word, but at all events only mention *the place* where it besides occurred in that sense: (3rd) that he should not regard the modern language as his norm, which he seemed to have done at the beginning of letters, giving a list of how the words were written or pronounced, *hodiernis vocabulis*. If this was done it might shorten the work a third.’

On the 31st of July we find him paying Gislason 40 dollars ‘for his labours for the month of July relating to the Icelandic Dictionary which I propose editing;’ and a day or two afterwards he writes to his sister that he thinks of leaving Copenhagen for Carlsbad on the 17th of August, and being back about the end of September. On the 18th of August he started for a little walking excursion with a young Icelandic ‘Candidat Juris,’ Pjeturson, taking with them the Hrafnkels Saga to read on the way—the first mention of Pjeturson, one of his amanuenses, whom he took the next year with him to Germany

and England, and with whom he was in constant communication for some years. All this time the Dictionary was progressing, and on the 11th of August he 'paid the book-binder Lerche 3 dollars 1 mark and 8 sk. for bookbinding and pasteboard cases for letters for my Icelandic Dictionary.' On the 17th he paid Gislason 40 dollars 'as remuneration for the month of August,' and left for Carlsbad by the steamer for Travemünde. He took the way by Schwerin, Perleburg, and Spandau to Berlin, which he reached on the 20th, and called on Lachmann and Graff, to consult with them as to his Dictionary, finding the latter ill in bed, and then set off for Leipzig, where he arrived on the 21st, and on the 22nd was at Carlsbad, where he began drinking and bathing with great assiduity, swallowing as much as three glasses of the Mühlbrunn and eight of the Sprüdel a day, and amusing himself with translating the Hrafnkels Saga into English. Here he notes that on the 28th of August he received a letter from Schmeller, and on the 10th of September was gladdened by 'a visit from my good friend Schmeller from Munich, whom I was glad to see again in good health and spirits, with a scarcely perceptible alteration externally, and none internally; the subject of the Icelandic Dictionary was, of course, largely discussed, and we walked after dinner to Eich.'

The next two days were occupied in shewing Schmeller the lions of the place and neighbourhood, and here he notes :

'It was interesting too with Schmeller to remark his attention to dialects in any villages we passed through yesterday or to-day, and the result was that quite up to and in Carlsbad, and I suppose one may say the whole valley of the Eger up to the Saxon border, the dialect is decidedly that of the Upper Palatinate (Ober-Pfalz) and not Saxon.'

On the 12th Schmeller departed for Toeplitz, and on the 23rd Cleasby took leave of his English friends at that bath, among whom were Mr. Senior and Mr. Charles Villiers 'of Corn-Law fame,' and left Carlsbad, which he had often before visited, with the following remarks :

'I cannot notice my departure from Carlsbad without saying that, upon the whole, I was more delighted with the various beauties of its environs than on any former occasion; nor was I otherwise than satisfied with the immediate operation of the waters—God give that the permanent effect may not be less beneficial.'

On the 24th he wrote in German from Leipzig to Gislason at Copenhagen, telling him that he should be home in about eight days, and nothing doubting that he had been 'recht fleissig.' As for himself, he had not been 'unthätig,' 'und sehe mit grossem Vergnügen einem arbeitsamen Winter entgegen.' On the 26th he was at Cassell, where the brothers Grimm then were, having, as is well known, been expelled for their political opinions, by the King of Hanover, from Göttingen. Here he tells us :

'I immediately paid Jacob Grimm a visit, whom I rejoiced to find looking, as I thought, younger and better than when I saw him six years ago; he received me most cordially: and in the afternoon I went again and passed two or three hours with him, discussing various points as to the old Scandinavian language.'

On the 27th he writes :

'I passed the forenoon with Jacob Grimm, entering widely into detail as to a variety of

orthographical points relating to the old Scandinavian language, and found him most amiably communicative. In the afternoon I returned and took a walk with him, and enjoyed from an eminence on the brink of the town a beautiful prospect.'

On the 28th he says :

'Passed the forenoon again with Jacob Grimm, and dined with, I suppose I must say, William Grimm, as he is the married man with the family to whom the *ménage* more especially belongs, though Jacob lives with them.'

And on the 29th :

'I had again the satisfaction of passing my forenoon with J. Grimm, and witnessing his acuteness, his fulness of candour, and voidness of all pedantry and pretentiousness. I shewed him what I had done at Upsala touching the Codex Argenteus, with which he seemed much pleased, and noted some points. . . . I took tea with the Grimms in the evening, and, after a couple of hours' chat, left them reluctantly at 9 o'clock. Nothing can be more delightful than the truly fraternal relation in which these brothers live to one another; one soul seems to animate them both, although their individual characters appear to me not a little subjectively different. All their concerns seem to be mutual, one can scarcely perceive to which of them the *ménage*, the *wife*, the children, belong; indeed *she*, when speaking of them both, makes use of the expression "*meine Männer*," which in truth, in a circle where there could be a shadow of doubt as to its purity, would sound somewhat equivocal. Jacob seems to have got over the Göttingen affair better than his brother; he is more hasty, but once fairly expectorated, is more easily reconciled again; it seems to prey more on William, who altogether seems to me to have less elasticity, less vigour of character; he broods more over it; indeed, though doubtless an excellently sterling man, yet there seems to me a little more sarcasm and more form about him than about his brother, in whom there is really something of infantine simplicity of manner. I do not know that I ever passed three or four days more to my mind than those at Cassell, where so much of the instructive was mixed with the agreeable.'

On the 6th of October he was back at Copenhagen, returning by Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel; and the day after his return there is the usual entry :

'Paid K. Gislason 40 dollars as remuneration for the month of September.'

On the 14th of October we find the following entry :

'A meeting took place this evening at Etatsraad Rafn's rooms, at 7 o'clock, and ended at 10 o'clock, where himself, Etatsraad Finn Magnusen, Registrator Petersen, the two Arna Magnæan stipendiaries Sivertsen and Gislason, and myself were present, to discuss the orthographical rules to be observed in the edition of the *Islendinga Sögur* about to be published by the Old Nordisk Selskabet, wherein it was agreed to adhere to the orthography observed by Rask in the 7th vol. of the *Fornmanna Sögur*, excepting that,—1st, that the circumflex $\hat{\ }$ over the class of words *hanum*, *vapn*, *varum*, *sva*, etc., should be exchanged for an acute accent, the same as that used for the long *a* in general; 2nd, that the two diphthongs *œ* and *ø* should be distinguished from one another; 3rd, that where the root has a double consonant this should always be written, even where a third consonant follows—as "*brennda*" from *at brenna*, not "*brenda*," and "*allt*" from *allr*, not "*alt*," etc.; 4th, that the acute accent shall be discontinued over the *a*, *i*, and *u* in *-ang*, *-ing*, and *-ung*.'

On the 16th of the same month he writes in Danish to Finn Magnusen, as head of the Arna Magnæan Commission :

'Jeg har allerede opholdt mig i nogen Tid i Kjöbenhavn og have i Sind at blive her endnu i længere Tid, for at kunne affatte en Ordbog i det gamle islandske Sprog. For ret at kunne udføre dette Arbed, er det mig magtpaaliggende med Hensyn især til Retskrivning at have Membraner ved Haanden til fornödent Eftersyn. Jeg tager mig derfor den ærbødige Frihed at bede den Kongelige Com-

mission om gunstig Tilladelse til at erholde til Laans og Afbenyttelse i Huset af de Arna Magnæanske Membraner fra en til to ad Gangen, da jeg skal være ansvarlig for samme (og) drage den yderste Omhu for deres vedbørlige Conservation medens de ere i min Værge.'

The purport of this letter being to obtain from the Commission the loan, in his lodgings, of certain MSS. in that splendid collection, which he proposed to borrow two or three at a time. It need scarcely be said that the Commission complied with the foreigner's request with a liberality which, alas! seldom or never has its parallel in English libraries.

On the 9th of November he writes: 'P. G. Thorsen, under-librarian of the University Library, drank tea with me: a nice unassuming young man.' This is the Thorsen now so well known as the writer on Runic stones. On the 30th he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of November, and 'the carpenter Möhring for a polished wooden stand for the boxes containing my Icelandic Alphabet, 8 dollars.'

On the 22nd of December we find the following entry: 'Thank God the shortest day is past. Took Gislason and his friend Petersen to dine with me at the Skydeban, and we drank a toast to Balder and one to Iceland's prosperity.'

On the 31st of December he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of December.

The winter of 1841 was very cold in the North; the Sound was frozen over, so that sledges came over from Sweden. On the 13th of February Cleasby writes:

'Yesterday evening a movement took place in the ice in the Sound, so that to-day a ship or two came up to Copenhagen—after its having been firmly frozen over between five and six weeks.'

A few days before he had remarked 'the first solitary song of a chaffinch.' On the 18th of March Cleasby received a polite letter from the Arna Magnæan Commission, accompanied by a present of several works printed at their expense.

'The signatures to the letter were Örsted, Wehrlauff, Engletoft, F. Magnusen, Rafn, and Kolderup Rosenvinge, all of whom I thanked.'

On the 21st he writes: 'Dined with Kolderup Rosenvinge; met the Stifts-Probst Tryge and the young Professor of Philosophy, Martensen, and had a famous dose of philosopho-theological discussion interestingly conducted. The Probst rather accusing Protestantism of a degree of one-sidedness, and thinking that there were points in Catholicism which it might adopt; and that perhaps a sort of union might be accomplished. The philosopher, on the contrary, arguing correctly that irenic attempts were altogether vain with the Catholic Church.'

During these months the payments of 40 dollars to Gislason continue, and on the 29th Cleasby writes:

'On the evening of the 29th of March, in consequence of a note from Etatsraad Rafn of the 25th inst., a meeting took place at his dwelling, consisting of the same persons as that on the 14th of October, which see; viz. Finn Magnusen, Professor Petersen, Gislason, Sivertsen, Rafn, and myself, on the subject of the orthography to be used in the edition of *Islendinga Saga* about to be edited by the Old Nordisk Selskabet. The letter from Rafn was accompanied with two proof-sheets of Ari Frodi's *Islendinga-book*, and the commencement of the *Landnama-book*, to my utter astonishment printed *totally at variance* with the agreement which had been entered into at the meeting of the 14th of October; the *Islendinga-book* especially, after no kind of system whatever, with the retention of certain forms and rejection of others of the MS., of the most capricious nature; which is the more blameworthy, as a *precise copy of this MS.* is to be given which will satisfy every want of learned research; and the other might have been printed in conformity with the rest

of the series, for the better understanding of the other class of readers. But even in the Landnama-book the circumflex over words like *hanum*, *var*, *vapn*, etc., is retained; the accent also over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*, and with the greatest difficulty the separation of *æ* and *æ* has been retained; but it appears uncertain if it will be done in future volumes. I, at the meeting, expressed my greatest dissatisfaction at this variance from the agreement entered into, and Petersen, Gislason and myself, and F. Magnusen after hearing my grounds, decidedly acquiesced in the abolition of the circumflex over *hánnum*, *vár*, *svá*, and the like; also that of the ' over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*, and in the separation of *æ* and *æ*. Sivertsen was almost silent on the subject, but, even reckoning him with Rafn, we were four against two; notwithstanding which Rafn has refused to make any alteration. As to *æ* and *æ*, he seemed at one time to admit the chief objection to separating them was their incapacity to correctly distinguish them, and indeed shewed throughout the whole argument the greatest ignorance of the first principles of the language.'

On the 27th of April he wrote thus to Kemble :

'I have been toiling very hard in the Icelandic field all this winter, and am not a little exhausted. The further I get from the beginning the further I seem to be from the end; but in time I suppose the perspective will change. I expect to leave this in a fortnight or three weeks for Germany, and shall, I think, very likely be in England towards the beginning of July.'

On the same day he wrote to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre :

'As to the Icelandic Opus, I have been toiling incessantly since I wrote you last, grubbing away at the foundations; but it is a slow operation; indeed the further I get from the beginning the more I think the end seems to recede; a quality which, at ten or twelve years of age, one would doubtless have hailed with joy in a plum-cake, but which in a pursuit like the one in question is not so attractive; one is involuntarily reminded of the Will o' the Wisp. To judge from the basement, of which portions here and there are beginning to be visible above the ground, I fear the edifice in point of extent much exceeds what I at first expected.'

Then, passing to politics, that being the time of the Turco-Egyptian quarrel with France, he says :

'Denmark partakes, with the whole world besides, of that disquieting sensation of envy occasioned by the unrivalled position England occupies, her gigantic power, and her unexampled successes; the radiance which surrounds her is too bright for a weak vision; eyes of such a class are unable to even gaze at it without smarting, and this annoys their possessor. I cannot, however, doubt that every sensible and impartial man must be rejoiced at the result of the whole affair—a bold and straightforward, decided course crowned with success—veering and truckling and cunning by-views completely put to the rout! If the French would however but have seen their error, and acknowledged it, and profited by it for the future, the injury sustained by them would have been comparatively trifling; but instead of this they seek to mask the truth, and attempt to glory in their error; still further deceiving themselves with, as it were, the celebration of a sort of triumph in their fortification of Paris; a measure which I regard as the commencement of a new epoch for that unstable nation, and one decidedly of "decadence." The Icelandic labours have exhausted me not a little, and I am looking to my departure from this place in two or three weeks for Germany.'

On the 4th of May he notes :

'Paid N. C. Möller for bookbinding nine dollars; seven dollars of it for the two books for my Icelandic Dictionary.'

On the 10th he says :

'Universal fast-day. The only day in the year that one has no new bread; the bakers getting a night's rest.'

On the 17th of May he left Copenhagen for Lubeck, but before he went he sent

‘the cases in which my Dictionary-papers stand to Serena d’Acqueria,’ an intimate friend.

On this occasion Cleasby took with him as his companion a young Icelfander, Brynjolfr Pjeturson, whom he occasionally calls Petersen in the Danish form, a law-student, and clerk in the Chamber of Accounts, in whom he seems to have taken great interest, and to whom he did the honours, and shewed the lions of Germany and England. The travellers we need scarcely say were bound for Carlsbad, and took the route by Dessau, Halle, Leipzig, and Dresden, staying in each sufficient time to examine and admire their natural and artistic beauties. On the 26th of May they reached Carlsbad, where the cure as usual consisted in bathing and drinking for a month or more. In the midst of it, on the 12th of June, Cleasby wrote to his father to say that he should ‘come home about that day month, and bring a young Icelfander with him, but not remain more than a fortnight.’ On the 1st of July the travellers left Carlsbad, Cleasby for Toeplitz, to remain three weeks, and take twenty baths in the Neu-Bad, and then to pay a visit to his friend Count Thun-Hohenstein, at his magnificent seat at Tetschen, while the Icelfander went on to Prague. Both these objects having been accomplished, they met again at Prague, where Cleasby, by the introduction of Count Thun, made the acquaintance of the Slavonic historians Palacsky and Saffaric, who received him most kindly and imparted very valuable statistics as to the various Slavonic nationalities and their languages. Before he left Toeplitz, as he was wandering through Prince Clary’s woods, he came upon some of that grand seigneur’s foresters, who told him an anecdote which illustrates very well the relation then existing between landlord and peasant :

‘Prince Clary had,’ he says, ‘in the heat of sport trespassed with his dogs on a piece of oats belonging to one of the peasants here, which the peasant warmly resented ; and though the Prince immediately expressed his readiness to make the damage good, and even more, still continued turbulent and offensive ; upon which one of these foresters, to use his own term, “*hat ihn ordentlich geblescht*,” a provincialism expressing about the same as *geprügelt* ; and the other related how the peasant was for two days hardly able to move from the damage he received ; he added further, “it was not to be supposed that the Prince would have his sport spoiled for a little bit of oats.”’

From Prague Cleasby and Pjeturson went to Frankfort, and going down the Rhine to Rotterdam, took the steamer for London, which they reached on the 5th of August. While he had been absent his only sister, Mary, had been married to Mr. Jones of the Crown Office.

On the 13th of August we find the following entry :

‘Dined at Dolly’s with Pjeturson, whose praise of the beefsteak was unbounded.’

And on the 22nd :

‘Walked with Pjeturson over Primrose Hill, up on to Hampstead Heath. He was charmed with the situation and views.’

On another day he took his Icelandic friend a walk round part of Streatham by Beulah Spa, and through Norwood home again to Brixton Hill—‘a most charming

ramble;' and on another by steamer up to Richmond, and then ascended the hill, though they were disappointed in the view owing to the clouds and rain.

On the 8th of September the two friends set off by Great Western Railway to Oxford, or rather to Steventon, accomplishing the remaining 10 miles by coach. They were up betimes, starting at 6 A.M., and reaching the University by a quarter past 9. There they saw the Bodleian, the fine hall at Christ Church, and many gardens.

'Nothing struck us upon the whole more than the back of Magdalen College, the beautiful green open space between a newly-erected Gothic side and an elder one in plain modern style, with the park on one side abounding in the grandest elms and plenty of deer, and the walks and meadows on the other.'

The same day they left by coach for Cheltenham, and on the following returned by rail from Birmingham to London.

The next ten days of September were devoted to shewing Pjeturson the wonders of London, and among others the British Museum, where, among the Icelandic MSS., he notes No. 11,127 of the Additional MSS., 'a very middling copy of Sturlunga;' but this is a mistake, as the MS. in question contains the best text of the Saga known. On the 22nd Cleasby saw Pjeturson safe on board the 'Countess of Lonsdale' steamer for Hamburg, and on taking leave of him says he was

'In all respects satisfied with his conduct during the whole of his sojourn both abroad and at home in my company, in which time he sorted the whole of the words which I wrote into the two large volumes for the Icelandic Dictionary, and also carefully went through Njáll and took a list of all the words contained therein.'

On the 22nd he 'penned a circular for his father, to be sent round to his connexion, informing them of his intending to retire from business on the 29th inst.' On the 6th of October comes the following entry:

'Visited Copeland,' the famous surgeon, 'who, after my laying open to him my complaint, told me what I knew and had long felt, that my nervous system was in a very deranged state, and that it would take a long course of medicine to get it right again; and began by ordering me sarsaparilla twice a day, with a little potash and manna.'

On the 15th he saw Copeland again, who now ordered him blue-pill and colocynth, and on the 26th calomel and senna and magnesia. But these were minor evils. On the 28th his mother was seized with paralysis, which deprived her of speech, and though she rallied a little and lingered through the month of November, she died on the 8th of December, surrounded by her family, by whom she was most tenderly loved.

'We all deplored in tears the loss of an excellent wife, a most affectionate mother, and a good, kind, and upright woman. She was born,' he adds, 'on the 25th of July, 1768, and therefore in her 74th year.'

On the 14th she was buried in the burial-ground of the old church of St. Marylebone.

'Where,' says her son, 'my poor mother's remains were placed upon those of my brother Stephen, who had been deposited there in 1835 in a dry vault which runs under the street. In addition to my present severe bereavement, I was not a little affected at seeing for the first time

the coffin of my lamented brother, who was so cruelly snatched away from us in the very prime of life.'

All this time Copeland was treating him, and at last, seeing his prescriptions did little good, advised him to consult a physician. This he accordingly did, and called in Dr. Seymour, who agreed with Copeland that 'a singing in his head and a numbness in his left leg would end in paralysis,' but completely differed with him as to the means to be taken to arrest the evil.

'He said immediate bleeding was necessary, and ordered me to lose 12 or 14 oz. of blood from the arm; placed in prospect my losing some more by cupping next week, and gave hopes of a final complete recovery. I was bled, and lost about 19 oz. from the right arm.'

After such drastic treatment it is not surprising that Cleasby's entries in his Diaries for the rest of December, 1841, and the first ten days of January, 1842, are limited to notices of the weather and the frost, which was very hard for England. On the 10th of that month he wrote to Pjeturson, announcing his mother's death and the probability of his longer stay in England. As to Icelandic, he writes:

'Hvad De sigte med Hensyn til Sivertsens Reise til Sverge er meget tilfredsstillende, thi hvis Byttet er ikke saa stort dog er det af megen Vigtighed at vide at man har, hvad der kan have; om de to fortrinlige Codices of Riddersagaerne i Stockholm viste Jeg alrede, thi da jeg ophold mig i denne By i 1839, lod jeg gjøre nogle Fac-similes derfra for en Dame i Wallis der udgiver visse Keltiske Sagaer som behandle de samme gjenstande; fra den vigtige Pergament Codex imperial Octav angaaende gudelige Ting og deslige haaber jeg i det mindste nogen Berigelse for Sproget, og vist ikke liden Fornöielse vil det skaffe mig at nærmere omtale og undersøge disse Ting med vor Ven Gislason og Dem. Det glædede mig meget at höre so gode Efterretninger om Gislasons Helbred og saa at han var beskæftigt ved at conferere Haandskrifterne af Snorro; denne Anmodning paa Selskabets Side viser dets Önske at den nye Udgave skal nöde en udvalgt Text; der er blott tilbage at önske at det vilde höre paa ham ved Hensyn til Orthographien; naar han er færdig dermed, i Fald der ikke proponeres ham noget andet umiddelbart Arbeide, (sic) vil det være mig kjær at han igjen tager fat paa Læsning of nogle utrykkede Haandskrifter som Gretli, visse Måldagar etc. hvilke vi omtalte förend jeg forlod Kjöbenhavn, og jeg bede Dem at berette mig om naar han tænker omtrent at være i Stand til at begynde, og jeg vil arrangere Penge-remiser igjennem Brandt eller noget andet Hus indtil jeg selv viser mig igjen i Kjöbenhavn i Foraaret.'

After this letter, shewing the liveliest interest in Icelandic study, it is sad to read that on the 24th of January Dr. Seymour ordered him to be cupped. 'Mr. Watkins, of Saville Row, took 15 oz. of blood from the back of my neck, at half-past 9 o'clock P.M.' A little later Copeland calls and orders his left leg to be bandaged with 'eight yards of middle-breadth stocking-roller.'

On the 16th of February it is a relief to find Cleasby leaving London to visit his friend Robertson, Rector of Shorwell in the Isle of Wight. On the 28th he returns to town, delighted with his excursion, and writes as follows to Pjeturson:

'Det glædede mig at höre at vor Ven Gislason for færdig med Snorro, og som jeg anseer det for hans Fordeel at han beskæftiges paa Regjerings vei, finder jeg mig gjerne i det Tab af en Deel af hans Tienster, og dess lettere som De tilbyder Deres, og siger at De vil gaae ham til Haande og anvende nogle Timer dagligen; og jeg svarer ikke andet end at jeg önsker at De ville begge begynde saa umiddelbart som det er Dem behageligt, vælgende af de Haandskrifter som jeg nævnde i mit sidste (brev) i saadan Orden son det kan synes Dem raadligst; paa Excerpten-maade

kan det ikke være nödvendigt at jeg siger Dem noget, ti De kenne desangaaende nöiaktigt min Plan og mine Önske. Jeg haaber inden omtrent en Maaned at vore i Stand til at skrive og sige Dem temmeligt bestemt Tiden naar De kan vente at see mig igjen ibland mine Danske Venner. Jeg har beskæftiget mig meget, saa meget som Helbredden har tilladt det, med Snorro og Fornmanna-Sögur ogsaa med Islendinga (sögur) og Vatnsdæla og jeg haaber förend jeg tager bort igjen jeg skal have sorgfältigt gjennemgaet en anseelig Portion.'

We now find him, in better health, dining with Henry Reeve at 16 Chester Square, and running down to see Kemble at Addlestone. On the 5th of April he set off with his father on an expedition to look at the family property in Westmoreland, which, what with leases and repairs and tythe squabbles, seems to have been a perpetual trouble. While Richard Cleasby was enquiring into all these things and struggling to reduce them to order, his father spent the morning of the 13th of April

'Searching the registers at the clergyman's, the result of which was its appearing probable that our family came over to Stainmoor from Yorkshire somewhat before the middle of the seventeenth century.'

On the same day they left Westmoreland to return home, starting from Brough in a post-chaise, and 'crossing bleak Stainmoor, with a shower of hail to conduct us out of Westmoreland.' That night they got to Barnard's Castle, and the next day, about four miles from Darlington, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, 'saw the little village of Cleasby, with its beautiful land running down to the river.'

On the 15th of April they were back in town again. For the next few days he buys presents of cutlery and creature comforts for his friends at Copenhagen, and on the 23rd he embarked in the 'Neptune' for Hamburg. In that city he stayed a day, leaving it on the 24th, and reaching Copenhagen on the 27th. As soon as he returned he resumed his labour at the Dictionary, and his two amanuenses are now Pjeturson and Gislason, who each receive twenty dollars a month for four hours' work a-day. On the 3rd of May he begins taking his 'juice of spring herbs' again; and on the 18th left Copenhagen for Germany, making before leaving the following entry in his Diary:

'Left Copenhagen. Left with Gislason Preposition-book, also Verb-book; also the two books, one of Njall etc. begun by Pjeturson, the other my own extracts*; also fourteen bundles, A to G of the slips with words upon them; also paid him twenty dollars for this month of May, and was not a little surprised, when offering to pay him for June, to find that he talked of going to Sweden for the summer, which, and his remaining silent upon up to this moment, appeared very strange, and quite contrary to what I thought was understood between us. . . . I sent to Captain Röder a deal case containing my two folio books containing skeleton of the Icelandic Dictionary †.'

He was now bound for Marienbad, as a change from Carlsbad. On the 25th of May he reached his 'beloved Munich,' and immediately called on the Martius's, 'my cherished friends, whom I found in even increased domestic felicity, from the delightful promise with which the daughters have grown or are growing up.' Next he called

* These two books have not as yet been returned from Copenhagen.

† These two 'skeleton books' are probably the same as those which Cleasby elsewhere calls 'control books;' they have not been returned from Copenhagen.

on Schmeller and Professor Joseph Müller, who told him all that had passed since he was last there; 'almost all, I regret to say, of a most discouraging nature; especially the arbitrary conduct of the king as respects the "Academie der Wissenschaften," in arrogating to himself the appointment of the President, who had hitherto always been chosen by the Society; and other acts of violence.' He called on his old friend, Minist.-Rath Holler, 'who almost shed tears at seeing me.' Accompanied by Schmeller he then saw the new Library, and was shocked to find it built mostly of fir, and about to be heated by hot air. On the 28th he left Munich for Ratisbon, 'pleased in the extreme with his very hearty reception by his old friends,' and 'longing for the time when the situation of' his 'Scandinavian labours will allow of' his 'transplanting his head-quarters to Munich: though,' he adds, 'the clearness and intenseness of the light of the Munich atmosphere has always struck me, yet I think I never remarked it so strongly, compared with other places where I have resided, as during this visit.' Not for him clearly was Munich, even under the 'violent' Ludwig, what it was to Gustavus Adolphus—'a golden saddle on an ass's back.'

On the 30th he reached Marienbad, just across the Austrian frontier. There for a month he drinks the *Kreutz-Brumm*, and bathes in the *Schlammbad*, that is to say, 'in a bath of turf or peat, of about hasty-pudding consistency, at a heat of from twenty-eight to twenty-nine degrees, in which one remains half an hour; and then, to cleanse oneself, enters a simple water-bath for about ten minutes.' In these pursuits he remained till the 30th of June, when he left Marienbad, 'upon the whole very well pleased with' his 'residence there.' During his stay he found time to think of Icelandic, and to write the following letter to Pjeturson:

'1842, June 10th.—Jeg bad Gislason, i Tilfældet at han skulde komme til at reise at overlevere Dem de Verb & Præposition-Register saa vel som de to Lister af excerptirte Ord hvilke jeg efterlod med ham, at bede Dem at fortsætte Læsning hvor hann skulde have ophørt; ok Hensynet med dette Brev er at forandre denne Bestemmelse og tilkjendegive Dem mit Önske at De saa snart som De faae det skal begynde at læse de to Binde af Sturlunga og fortsætte denne Læsning med Anvendelsen af saa megen Tid som De kann disponere over indtil min Tilbagekomst, hvilken vill finde Sted i den første Hælfte af næste Maaned. De ere allerede tilstrækkeligt i Besiddelsen af min Plan med Hensyn til den Maade paa hvilken denne Læsning skal udføres og jeg bede Dem at anvende stor Precision og ikke overgaa Ord som er ikke endnu tagne: hvor de i de trykte Bind finde steder over deres Rigtighed de tvivle, kann De gjøre en liden Bemærkning, og saa kann jeg sammenligne dem med Haandskriftene i Kjöbenhavn; i det Tilfælde Gislason er bleven i Byen vær saa god at sige ham, at jeg önsker Sturlunga læst for (fra?) de Haandskrifter om hvilke vi talte, jeg haaber siltigst mitte (sic) næsten Maanedes (sic) at træffe dem vel og munter i Kjöbenhavn og forbliver imidlertid, deres hengivne Ven

'RICHARD CLEASBY.'

On leaving Marienbad he went to Leipzig, and thence to Berlin, which he reached on the 2nd of July. He called immediately on Jacob Grimm, who gave him letters to Kosegarten in Greifswald, and to Professor Hegel, son of the philosopher, in Rostock. After a chat with Raumer, he called on his old instructor Schelling, who had been called to Berlin by the king, 'whom,' Cleasby says, 'I found looking on the whole lively and well. He said he had every reason to be satisfied here, but still I thought did not

seem able altogether to relinquish the idea of returning to Munich, and I thought this seemed still more the case with his wife and daughters.' On the 3rd he left Berlin for the Mark and Pomerania, visiting Greifswald and Stralsund, with both of which he was much pleased. At the latter he saw outside the Rathhaus door 'a flat stone in form of a grave-stone, on which Charles XII slept during the siege of Stralsund in 1715; a hard bed enough.' On the 8th of July he left for Ystad in Sweden by steamer, and in fifteen hours from Stralsund was back in Copenhagen, where he found, to his great satisfaction, that Gislason had remained working during his absence, and not gone to Sweden at all. The next day he paid him 40 dollars for the month of June. He now took lodgings for the winter at No. 52, Vesterbro, opposite the entrance to Fredberg's Allee, from July to the Flitting Day in April, for eight guineas, and settled down to work. On the 6th of September he determined to explore Jutland thoroughly, and started laden with letters of recommendation to various residents in that interesting part of Denmark. Before he left he notes that he 'left Pjeturson in charge of' his 'rooms, 52 Vesterbro, giving him permission to use' his 'bed and remain there till' his 'return. I also,' he adds, 'gave Gislason leave to take out his bed and be there if he chose.' On the 26th of September he returned to Copenhagen, 'delighted with' his 'little tour, having most satisfactorily attained the object for which it was undertaken.' He found his lodgings as he had left them, his Icelandic secretaries not having made use of his permission to be there. Awaiting him was a letter from Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, relating to a proposition of Laing, the Swedish and Norwegian traveller, to publish a work on the Sagas; which he answered on the 28th as follows:

'I did not receive your letter of the 1st inst. till yesterday, on my return from a three weeks' excursion into the provinces, and cannot allow a day to pass without thanking you for your kindness in thinking of me and my labours, and for your desire that the latter should not be interfered with by another and later hand; and I will in return proceed to state, without further preface, according to your request, the more especial field of my Northern toils. My first object is to publish a Lexicon of the ancient Scandinavian language, as preserved to us chiefly in Icelandic, but also in small part in Norwegian remains, with an English and Latin translation. Not an inconsiderable part of these remains have been printed and published, but generally not satisfactorily, and with a very uncritical treatment of the text, especially when regard is had to the position which this branch of philological study now occupies; a considerable portion exists only in MSS., and it is my intention to embrace all we possess, from the earliest documents down to about the close of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, about which period the language ceases to retain its ancient form and texture, influenced by the modern Danish and Norwegian dialects, which, as well as Swedish—though no doubt each had from olden time some dialectical peculiarities of its own—had long been more and more separating themselves from the common stock and forming a character proper to themselves. This period will embrace the Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical, Snorro's History, the whole of the Sagas not of later origin than the said period, a considerable collection of legends, a number of writings of religious or ascetic character, the Younger Edda, some treatises of calendaric (sic) character, and a few pieces on other subjects. The very extensive and careful study necessary to such a compilation can scarcely have failed to make me intimately acquainted with the whole Saga-world, and a future translation of some of them, not without commentary, has not been foreign to my intentions; indeed, I did think of giving two or three smaller ones last year, and commenced with the translation of one, but found the Lexicon extending into a work of such circumference, that I saw, if I divided my strength, no moderate term would see it finished. Having said thus

much, I cannot but add that I reserve to myself the liberty of dealing with the whole subject, both as regards remarks and translation—anything I did in the latter I should especially be desirous of accompanying with a critically correct text as far as existing documents allow—in such a manner as may most accord with the future course of my studies; but I cannot at the same time for a moment on this account seek to interfere with Mr. Laing's entering the field, which is an open and public one, and elucidating the theme after his own views, which may possibly in some respects differ from mine, and may probably cast a new and valuable light on the subject, since he has been so successful in his treatment of modern Norway and Sweden.'

Truly an admirable letter. As for Mr. Laing's venture on the Sagas, it only came to translating the *Heimskringla* from the Norwegian translation of Aall. With all his merits, Mr. Laing was no Icelandic scholar, and though Cleasby was, we know that his whole undivided strength was unequal during his lifetime to finish his Dictionary.

For some reason, Cleasby on the 15th of October relet his lodgings in Vesterbro, and moved into others, 4, Gammel Strand, where he remained the winter over, working away at the Dictionary with his two secretaries, taking walks with them and other of his friends in the hours of relaxation, and very often asking them out to dine with him in the suburbs. It was about this time that Gislason's eyes began to fail. On the 26th of November Cleasby wrote to his father to say that 'the hard weather, and my leading amanuensis being threatened with blindness and not able to write so much, threw more labour on me, and made it difficult for me to fix the time of my return.' As yet, however, Gislason worked on with Pjeturson, and the monthly payments of 20 dollars each continue. On the 8th of December we find the following entry, enclosed in deep black lines: 'Anniversary of a day of severe bereavement.' On that day, the year before, he had lost his mother. On the 22nd, the day after the shortest day, he enters, 'Took my two amanuenses, Gislason and Pjeturson, to dine at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the recommencement of the reign of light.' On the 31st comes the usual entry of 20 dollars each to those two Icelanders.

On the 2nd of January, 1843, he paid Möller, the stationer, six dollars four marks for 'a book for inserting substantives' and 'cut slips of paper,' and on the 11th, 'to the same for a book for the words *ú—jafn*, all, at, *ný*;' but, strange to say, he has omitted to enter the amount. On the 27th he notes: 'The half-yearly meeting of the Nordisk Oldskrift Selskab: the Crown Prince—the late King of Denmark—presided, and cut a much better figure than I expected from what general report says of him. He took a good deal of interest in the thing, and was sometimes smart.' Shortly before this he had written to his brother Anthony that he could not come home for the Athenæum election, but hoped he should be elected; and on the 27th he heard from him that his election had taken place. On the 10th of March he enters: 'My amanuensis Gislason entered the Fredericks Hospital to-day, to put himself under the care of Dr. Möller for his eyes.' On the 8th of April he lent Pjeturson 50 dollars. It had been very cold that year, and it was not till the 26th of April that he notes the coming of the first swallow. On the 1st of May he paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month of May, previous to his departure; and on the 3rd left two cases at

the University Library, one with slips, and the other with some slips and the verb, preposition, and substantive-books. 'Paid Pjeturson 10 dollars further in addition to the 50 he received of me as loan, which is considered as payment for his labours for April, May, and June. I also gave him 20 dollars, which he was to convey to Gislason, not as payment for June labours, but, as I told him, together with the 20 dollars he received on the 1st instant, he was to apply as he pleased, without regard to any occupation for me, but for the improvement of his health.' On the evening of the same day he started for Malmoe and Travemünde, whence he went to Berlin viâ Rostock, delivering his letter to Professor Hegel, whom he describes as 'a very agreeable and obliging young man,' and admiring the memorial to Marshal Blücher. At Berlin, which he reached on the 8th of May, he paid the Grimms a visit, and 'was sorry to find Jacob so unwell from the remains of the *grippe*, as to be forbid to speak or lecture for the present.' On leaving Berlin he again passed through Halle, the town of his detestation, at which, as usual, he flings a stone in passing: 'Halle has always appeared to me the ugliest, least liveable town I know, and appeared so this time in an almost increased degree.' On the 11th of May he reached Marienbad, and for a month was immersed in Schlammbäder and drenched with *Kreutz-Brunn*; but on the 20th, after seven glasses of *Kreutz-Brunn*, comes an ominous entry: 'I have been plagued with a rather severe catarrh since my arrival, which has prevented my following up my Schlamm Baths.' On the 28th he had a letter from his father complaining of illness. On the 8th of June he wrote to him to say he should not be home before the autumn. On the 11th of June he left Marienbad for the North, taking a round by Coburg and Magdeburg, from which city he descended the Elbe to Hamburg. There, as usual, he saw Lappenberg, and thence returned to Copenhagen by way of the west coast of Holstein and Schleswig. On the 26th of June he had made his way round to Flensburg, where he took steamer for Copenhagen, and arrived on the morning of the 27th. 'On my arrival,' he says, 'I found Gislason still in the same state as to his eyes, and that Pjeturson, pressed by office business, had made much less progress in Sturlunga than I expected.' In the Danish capital Cleasby stayed till the 4th of September, superintending the progress of his Dictionary, which always slackened when he left it to others. As Gislason's eyes were still bad, we find the following entry on the 31st of August: 'Paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month, and paid to a friend of his, B. Thorlacius, who read aloud to him, for the months of July and August, 40 dollars; together 60 dollars.' On the 4th of September he wrote to Anthony, 'and told him I was but poorly, going to Sweden, and should endeavour when I came home to make some stay.' On the 5th he left for Sweden, his object being to collate the Icelandic MSS. in that country. On this occasion he posted up the country, only taking the steamer at Norrköping for Stockholm, where he arrived on the 10th of September. On the 11th he went to his friends Hildebrand and Arfwedson, now chief-librarian, who at once put him in the way to effect his object. For several days he worked in the Royal Library from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., passing the rest of the day in admiring Stockholm, and, above all, its beautiful Djurgård.

On the 15th he went to Upsala, to see his old friend Schröder, and inspected this time, not the *Codex Argenteus*, but the Icelandic MSS. in that library, of which, as well as those in the Royal Library at Stockholm, there are many pages of collation and comment in the Diary. On the 16th he enters: 'I passed the evening with Geijer, and find, though age has in the last four years made considerable external impression, yet his mind is as fresh and genial as ever.' On the 18th he was back at Stockholm, and 'went to the library, and saw a very curious little Erse MS., of a few pages only, which Sir W. Betham has pronounced to be poetry, and of the 8th century. There is a curious Old English medical MS. of the 14th century, also one of the court rolls and records of the reign of Edward the Third, and a beautifully-written and preserved MS. on parchment, in Old French, being a History of the World . . . in which the Anglo-Saxon-English kings are treated very fully, and no doubt a work of English birth. Mr. Stephens has had the merit of discovering these objects. Drank tea and passed the evening with Mr. Hildebrand, the best specimen of the Swedish "Gelehrte" I have seen; really a sound, serious person, and zealous in his department. Mr. Stephens gave me a memorandum, begging me to make inquiry among Icelanders at Copenhagen as to any Folk-Sagor, Barn-Sagor, Folk-Visor, Barn-Visor, Vagg-Visor, and Folk-Gåtor, etc.; and of any with melodies; also as to Danska and Norrska Folk-Visor and Folk-Sagor from 1500 to 1800.'

After making the acquaintance of Dr. Retzius, the ethnologist, and seeing his collection of skulls, Cleasby left Stockholm on the 21st of September, and reached Calmar by steamer on the 22nd. Thence he posted to Malmoe, stopping at a parsonage called Hoby on the way, to inspect the celebrated stone called 'Runamo,' on which Finn Magnusen had read many Runes which no one else could decipher: Nilson of Lund and Berzelius, as 'Naturforskare,' having, on the other hand, declared the marks on the trapp rock to be the work of nature. After this inspection Cleasby was not disposed to offer any decided opinion upon so short a survey, and left the spot admiring Finn Magnusen's 'extreme boldness in making out of them a long Runic inscription.' Before leaving the parsonage Cleasby heard a piece of superstition which shewed the state of mind of the middling agricultural class. 'A bönde (farmer) came to arrange for the clergyman's marrying him, and after all was settled, hastened back to remind him on no account to publish the banns when the moon was on the wane, but when it was increasing,—the expressions he made use of were "ny" and "neðan."' At Lund Cleasby stopped to inspect some Icelandic MSS. which Professor Schlyter, the veteran editor of the Ancient Laws of Sweden, had borrowed from the Royal Library at Stockholm, and found very few of them of such an age and character as to be worthy his attention; besides which they had been fully collated by Professor Keyser. On the 27th of September he crossed from Malmoe to Copenhagen in two hours, where he found all *in statu quo*, 'pleased to get back again to the seat of my labours, but at the same time satisfied to the last degree with my three weeks' trip.'

Cleasby now settled down to work, and it appears from a letter to his father, written on the 18th of December, that he did not intend to return home before the

middle of March, 1844. In the meantime he had gone on swimmingly with his Dictionary, and as Gislason's health was still weak and Pjeturson's not much better, on the 4th of November a young man of the name of Brynjolfr Snorrason, an Icelander, was engaged to assist; and after that the payments of 20 dollars are regularly made monthly to the three amanuenses. So the year passed on, and on the 22nd of December we have the usual entry, 'Took Gislason and Pjeturson to dine with me at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the reign of darkness having again given way to that of light;' but on the 25th he received an unwelcome letter from Anthony, stating that his father's health was precarious; and on the 29th another, speaking so unfavourably of his state that Cleasby determined to leave for London immediately. He was just in time to catch the last steamer of the season for Kiel, and departed that day, having first packed up all his papers and sent most of them to the University Library, and the two control books and remaining slips to his friend Capt. Röder. Before he went he paid up his amanuenses for December, and two of them in advance for January. On the 6th of January, 1844, he reached London,—having travelled extra post through Lower Germany, and by rail from Cologne,—where he happily found his father much better than he had been or than he expected to find him. On the 27th of the month he wrote to Pjeturson, telling him that though he found his father better, his health was so weak that he might have to stay a month or two in England. He hoped, however, to return to Copenhagen, 'Saa snart vi skrive Martz,' and to be ready to set to work again. In the meantime he hoped both Pjeturson's and Gislason's health would mend, and that they would be prepared to work during the coming spring and summer. As for himself, he was doing what little work he could in London. Soon after this letter his father's health somewhat mended, and Cleasby determined to return to Copenhagen for a while. On the 5th of March, 'after taking an affectionate leave of my dear father, who, though very weak, appeared a good deal better than he had been, and after having received assurances from Dr. Arnott that there was no danger at present,' Cleasby started for Dover, and took the steamer for Ostend. In spite of the ice, which was thick on the Belts, he reached Copenhagen on the 15th, and immediately pays his amanuenses as usual. On the 28th he wrote to his father to say that he should be back by the middle of April. On the 29th he enters: 'Thorwaldsen died suddenly this evening at the theatre during the overture;' and on the 30th, 'Thorwaldsen's funeral took place to-day. The king, queen, and whole royal family attended at the service, and 7000 or 8000 persons at least followed in the procession. That may be said of him which can be said of few, that he has not left his like behind him.'

All this time the winter had been very severe, and it was not till the 9th of April that the ice which filled up the harbour of Copenhagen moved off. On the 15th Cleasby wrote to his father that he should leave on the 22nd. On the 16th he writes: 'Rafn sent me the first part of *a* to *f* of Egilsson's MSS. of the Poetic Dictionary, 699 sides in 4to;' and on the 20th, 'had a conversation with Rafn to-day concerning Egilsson's Poetic Dictionary, and told him I thought 500 or 600 dollars would be fair

honorar. for the work, and that I had no objection to go as far as 300 dollars towards its coming out, provided it was printed in connexion with mine, and so reduced that the two together should form a key to the whole [language?], and words partly prosal without poetical signification be not taken up in his.'

On the 22nd he paid up his three amanuenses; Gislason 20 dollars, Snorrason the same, and Pjeturson 10, 'for what little he has done this month; leaving 12 packets of slips, *i*, *z*, and *j* inclusive, with Snorrason for him to work upon during my absence, with various MSS.;" and departed for Kiel and England, which he reached on the 1st of May, only to find his father very poorly. In truth it was now plain that the poor old man's days were numbered; a chronic disease of the bladder had got so inveterate that surgical skill could only prolong but not save his life. With the exception of a flying visit to Copenhagen, which began on the 26th of June and ended on the 8th of July, Cleasby stayed with his father to the last. Before he left London he wrote to Pjeturson on the 9th of June to say that he was coming for a few days, and in the meantime begged him to look after Snorrason and see how he was getting on in his work, and to write at once to say how he himself was, and whether Gislason was in Copenhagen. As Sir Benjamin Brodie on the 9th of June said that his father was in no immediate danger, the flying visit took place, as has been said. During the five days he was in Copenhagen he paid up his amanuenses and settled his accounts. On the 4th of July he writes: 'I leave behind in Copenhagen 22 packets of slips in the care of Pjeturson and Snorrason, viz. 5 packets of H; 1 of I, Í, J; 3 of K; 2 of L; 2 of M; 1 of N; 1 of O, Ó, Æ, and P; 1 of R; and 6 of S.' At the same time he wrote full instructions to his two amanuenses; Gislason's name is now wanting, and is explained by the following entry of the same day: 'I gave Pjeturson 60 dollars to be sent to Gislason to the Bath Kreischa, if he thought fit, in order that he might have the full benefit of September there if his own means would not carry him so far. I also gave Pjeturson for himself in advance, for work that might be done in my absence, 20 dollars; and paid Pjeturson, for Snorrason, 20 dollars in advance.' On the same day he left Copenhagen, and, as has been said, was back in London on the 8th, finding his father 'a shade better.'

All that month the old man lingered, and it was not till the 31st of August that he sank under his disease. His deathbed, like that of his wife, was cheered by the tenderness of his children. After the last scene, Richard Cleasby lay down for an hour or two, and on returning to his father's room 'found him stretched out upon the bed in which he died, covered over with a white sheet, with a little bunch of flowering sprigs of jasmine placed on his chest, gathered out of the little garden at the back of the house.' On the 7th he writes: 'The last ceremony was this day performed over my poor father's remains in the burial-ground of Paddington. The coffin was placed on that of my mother, who herself lies upon that of poor Stephen, in one of the vaults. Then a last adieu was said to our much-lamented parent.'

On the 4th of September, as soon as the first shock was over, Cleasby had written as follows to Pjeturson:

‘Deres gode Bref af 27 ult. fand mig i den dybeste Bedrøvelse, ti min kjære Faders lange Lidelser tog en Ende den 31 Aug., kl. 5, formiddag, til hvilken Tid det behagede Forsynet at berøve mig min nærmeste Slægtning og ælteste (sic) og beste Ven! jeg maa søge Understøttelse under dette haarde Slag i den trøstende Tanke at jeg ved min Nærværelse og uafsladelige Opmærksomheder bidrog alt mueligt til at lindre den tunge Prøve hann gik igjennem, og i den kjærlige Medlidelse og Condolence of mine Venner; Gud alene er den som veed hvad er det Beste!

‘Det har gjort mig meget ondt at høre saa daarlige Efterretninger om Snorrason, alligevel er det ikke meget andet end hvad vi var besørget om forleden Höst, naar De huske, en Reise op til Island var anseet som nödvendigt for Ham, indtil i Vinterens Löb hann blev saa hurtigt ok uvæntet bedrei jeg haaber dog hann vil komme sig snarere end De synes formode. Den andre (sic) unge Mands Indvielse bliver om saa nödvendigere.

‘Saa snart visse Affairer ere arrangerede, hvilke vil nödvendigt kræve min første Opmærksomhed har jeg i sind at reise til Kjöbenhavn og haaber ved min Ankomst at høre bedre Efterretning om Gislasons Öien hvilket jeg tænker vil sandsynligt følge en bedre Tilstand af den almindelige Sundhed; det vil være meget vigtigt at hann yde den Tjeneste hann kann i den kommende Vinter. . . . Haabende inden temmelig kort Tid at see Dem igjen jeg forbliver Deres hengivne

‘R. CLEASBY.’

The death of his father plunged Cleasby into business, and it was some time before he could think of his Icelandic Dictionary in the pressure of family affairs. He had to go hither and thither, to Brighton and to Westmoreland, where, as far as we can discern, the family property came to him; and what with executorships and business letters, it was long before he could see his way. It is amusing, however, to see how strong his water-drinking propensity was, for on his return from Westmoreland, in September 1844, we find him stopping at Harrogate to drink its abominable sulphur spring, which he confesses did him little good. At last, on the 2nd of October, he broke away from London, laden with presents for his Copenhagen friends, in which city he arrived on the 7th. There he ‘found all in order at’ his ‘lodgings, 159 Gammel Strand, but that unfortunately very little had been done in the Icelandic, Snorrason having been ill again, and Pjeturson had very little time; Gislason not yet returned from his water-cure.’ Under these circumstances it was necessary to engage other assistance, and so on the 23rd of November we find this entry: ‘Snorrason left off to-day writing into the slips, and it was agreed that the money he had had, 40 dollars in June and August, should be considered as his payment up to this time.’ On the 25th of the same month we read, ‘An Icelander, Fridriksson—who had for Gislason written out the words out of the Collection of Fragments, No. 655, and assisted Snorrason latterly in writing them into the slips—came to-day and began to write them on in my rooms, commencing with S.’

So the year came to an end, which, if it brought him an increase of means, added much to the burden of his correspondence. His Diaries are now full of notices on letters of business, and his time for Icelandic must have been much straitened. Still he went bravely on, and his new amanuensis seems to be the best he had. This year the 22nd of December passes over without that annual party to drink ‘Balder’s health.’ The night was now drawing near from which there was to be no return of light. Before the year was out he was called home by business, and on the 28th of December he paid up Fridriksson, Pjeturson, and Thorlacius, set them

work to do, left some of his MS. of the Dictionary in Copenhagen, and had some sent to him in England. On the 3rd of January, 1845, he was again in London, and for the next three months entirely engrossed by business. The winter of 1845 was unusually prolonged both in the North and in England, and so late as the 18th of March Cleasby noticed persons skating on the water in the Regent's Park, before the house in Cornwall Terrace. Shortly after, the house having been sold, he is busy moving his father's wine and chattels to No. 5, Harley Place, Harley Street, as to which he notes on the 28th of March: 'After having had two or three days of dislocation and transportation of chattels, once in a man's life is often enough to move.' Poor man, that was his first and last moving in England!

On the 2nd of April he embarked for Hamburg, and on the 8th reached Copenhagen. As soon as he arrived Thorlacius and Snorrason came to work again, and Gislason and Pjeturson also assisted. On the 10th of June he set off for an excursion to Danzig, embarking first for Stettin. Having seen Danzig and Marienburg, with its grand old castle of the *Deutscher Ritter*, he returned by way of Berlin, where he saw the two Grimms, 'who were both brisk and well, and seem satisfied with Berlin. In the evening,' he writes, 'I went to Professor Ehrenberg's, where Berzelius from Stockholm was one of the guests; altogether an agreeable assembly of "Gelehrte." I called also on Schelling, who, though 70 years of age, seemed little altered.' On the 21st of June he was back at Copenhagen in time to witness the arrival of the Swedish and Norwegian students, who visited Denmark in a body, and amused the inhabitants with demonstrations in favour of an United Scandinavia.

On the 4th of July, 1845, he says: 'I was weighed at Tivoli, a place of entertainment just outside the gates of Copenhagen, and found to be equal to 148 lbs. Danish weight, which is somewhat heavier than English; I think about 11 st. 8 lb. English.' On the 8th of August he 'accompanied Christian Lange, a Norwegian, who is here taking copies of old Norwegian diplomas, to the Office of the Archives, where he shewed me a large number of the first and some of the second half of the fourteenth century, which he had copied, which were in great part in perfectly pure old language, like Gula-Þings Log or Skuggsjá, the orthography of the vowels, as usual, very varied.'

On the 15th he paid Fridriksson twenty dollars 'for work from the 15th of June till this day;' on the 22nd he paid Thorlacius the same sum for the same purpose; and on the 25th 'made Dr. Egilsson's acquaintance; he called on me to-day.' On the 28th he left Copenhagen and went by steam to Kiel, and embarked at Hamburg, arriving in London on the 31st of August, the anniversary of his father's death, which he enters in his Diary as an 'anniversary of a day of severe bereavement,' and surrounds it with deep black lines.

He had now, as we have seen, sold the old house in Cornwall Terrace and taken 5 Harley Place, at the top of Harley Street, into which his books and effects had been moved. He notes on the 11th September that he 'found all in very nice order there.'

After travelling in England, partly for business and partly for pleasure, he left

England again in September, and returned to Copenhagen on the 12th of October, having passed some days in Schleswig, where he observes :

‘Heard throughout Schleswig that the Dano-German question as to language has rather increased than diminished in heat and difficulty of solution.’

He was now living at 159 Gammel Strand, where he ‘found all in order to receive him.’ On this occasion he returned loaded with creature comforts for his Danish friends, and on the 10th of October he distributed to them ; but finding that the authorities of the town had overcharged him for the tax on his horse, he

‘Wrote to the magistracy on the 14th, begging them to rectify their demand for tax on my horse from ten dollars, yearly charge as a foreign horse, to two dollars, the proper tax for a Danish one, which he is.’

On the 16th he was delighted at hearing Jenny Lind for the first time ; and, after expressing his admiration in warm terms, he adds :

‘Such was the rage to get a seat in the theatre to hear her, that people stood last week in the most horrid storm and rain all the night through, from the time of the theatrical performance closing at ten o’clock at night till eleven o’clock the next morning, when the doors were opened again for the disposal of tickets. Those costing a dollar were easily sold at five or six dollars !!’

For the rest of the year 1845 he worked steadily on with his amanuenses, paying them regularly for their work. On the very last day of the year he dined with his friend Ellis, the English clergyman, and on his way back ‘heard everywhere the firing which here begins on New-Year’s Eve as soon as it gets dark. It is a sort of compliment in this country to fire off a pistol or two before folks’ windows! Every land has its customs!’ With January, 1846, his health seemed to fail him, and he went to consult a Dr. Bendz, who prescribed leeches and herb-tea and physic, and advised him not to drink too much cold water in the morning ; and for some time after this the recurrence of the name of Bendz in the Diary shews that Cleasby was still in his hands. On the 6th of April he left for England, having paid Fridriksson 20 dollars ‘for work to be done for me, of which I gave him particulars, during my absence.’ On the 9th he reached London, and was soon deep in business. On the 14th, however, he ‘had a visit from Sir Benjamin Brodie, before whom I laid my complaints of the three past months,’ and accordingly had to take blue-pill and senna. His property at Brighton and in Westmoreland, besides some house-property at Chelsea, were an endless trouble to him. After struggling with his tenants and agents for the rest of that month and all the next, he left Dover for Ostend on the 31st of May, on his way to Marienbad, which he reached on the 5th of June. There it is the same old story of *Kreutz-Brunn* and Schlammbäder for a month. On the 8th of July he left it, and went by way of Magdeburg to Wölfenbüttel, to inspect the Icelandic MSS. there, which he collated. Thence he returned to England, reaching it on the 15th of the month. As soon as he got back he rushed down to Brighton, on hearing that his next-door neighbour was building up a wall behind his premises. On the 27th of July, 1846, he writes :

‘Went to Brown, Great Russell Street ; ordered finally a slab to be erected to my father’s

memory, to cost £23, and £1 per 100 for the letters the inscription may contain. Told him to chalk the plan in Marylebone Church, which he said he would do, and apply to my sister for the inscription etc. when wanted.'

After this came letter on letter on business, but on the 28th he left for Hamburg, and reached Copenhagen on the 1st of August. On the 10th he took part in a 'Gilde,' or banquet, given to his old friend Geijer, 'and was sorry to see him both mentally and bodily sadly altered since' his 'visit to Upsala in September 1843.' On the 9th of September he wrote to the Manager of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine to keep a room ready for him on the 24th; and on the 17th he set off to be present at the meeting of *Germanische Sprach und Geschichts-Forscher*, which was to be held at Frankfort. On the 25th he reached that city, having done a little grape-cure by the way, and soon found out the Grimms. He was most cordially received, and invited to the meeting, attended by about 150 professors and jurists and as many spectators. There he met most of his old friends, Schmeller, Massmann, Dahlmann, Pertz, and others, of whom Dahlmann read a paper in his section, 'shewing that the English jury is of Scandinavian, and not of Anglo-Saxon origin.' The meeting was followed by a dinner, of which Cleasby tells that 'it was bad, noisy, and cold; but, worst of all, that froward Professor Massmann must needs propose my health after some few others had been given, but when no mention had yet been made of names like Grimm and Schmeller. It annoyed me exceedingly; however, there was nothing left for it but to return thanks, and I did so; ending with proposing the health of the Grimms, the heroes of modern *Sprach-Forschung*—which was upon the whole, perhaps, getting out of it as well as I could.' When the sittings of the sections were over, on the 28th Cleasby says: 'Saw the two Grimms this morning, and conversed with them on various points as to the Dictionary, and shall note some of their remarks.' On the same day he had 'a final hour-and-a-half's conversation with Schmeller,' and 'shewed him part of my substantive etc. book of the Dictionary.' The same night Cleasby left Frankfort, and returned to Copenhagen, reaching it on the 4th of October.

After his return he worked on steadily with his Dictionary; but he now has 'a spasmodic cough,' for which he called in Bendz, who gave him a '*tinctura pectoralis* and some herb-tea.' At the end of November Bendz was called in again, to attend him for a carbuncle, which kept him in-doors for some days, and led to six visits from the doctor; and so, with failing health but still full of work, the year 1846 came to an end.

The first days of January, 1847, are filled with letters written to England on business and family matters. On the 28th he notes: 'At a meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries this evening the subject of Egilsson's Poetic Lexicon was brought under discussion. It was stated that I had given 150 dollars towards the *honorar.* and the Society 150 dollars, and that 800 dollars had been regarded as what he—Egilsson—should have. Some members found that too little, and the Society agreed to pay him 500 dollars, at 100 dollars per annum. Finn Magnusen moved that the thanks of the Society should be publicly given to me for forwarding the

work ; and all persons turned towards me to thank me.' Then come entries of business letters till the 31st of March, when Cleasby wrote to his sister to say that he should be home between the 8th and the 20th of April. Accordingly he paid up his amanuenses and his doctor, and to Professor Rafn 100 dollars more in addition to the 150 he had already paid towards Egilsson's Dictionary. On the 8th of April he writes : ' Before leaving ordered my box of slips and that containing the two "control books" to be sent to Captain Röder's, and left 20 dollars with Fridriksson for this month, and left him a variety of things to be done in my absence.' On the 15th he returned to England, and was soon as much occupied as ever with business. He had, however, taken a specimen of his Dictionary with him ; and on the 10th of May he writes : ' Took back to-day to Taylor's the proof of the first four pages of my Icelandic Prose Dictionary, which I had set up on trial*. There was, unluckily, a great deal to correct, their not understanding the language making it impossible to know where words ought to be divided at the end of a line ; and not being used to my writing also no doubt does something.' On the 12th he went down to consult his friend Kemble at his cottage near Rickmansworth, who 'expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the proof.' On the 16th he was off to Germany, to try a new bath. This time it was towards Homburg, then only a rising watering-place, that he turned his steps. He had better have returned to Carlsbad or Marienbad, for his cure at Homburg did him little good, though he left it delighted with the scenery. On the 16th of June he returned to England for his last visit. On the 17th he wrote to Copenhagen, to announce his speedy return, and in particular to Fridriksson, stating that he should be back at the end of the month, and that he hoped he would have got a good deal of the work ready which he left him in April, and be ready 'til videre Anvendelse af Flid ;' and to tell Gislason of the time of his return, and to greet him and Pjeturson heartily. On the 19th he paid Messrs. Taylor £5 18s. for the six sides of the Icelandic Dictionary printed as an 'ensample.' During the few next days he packed up his deeds and effects, and left them in safe custody till his return—which was never to happen ; and on the 23rd set off in the steamer 'Wilberforce' for Hamburg. On the 26th he reached Copenhagen, and drove at once to No. 40 B, Gamle Kongens Gade, 2 Sal., which he had taken in April for the three months ending October 1st, paying for them 75 dollars in advance. He came out as usual bringing presents to his friends, and, amongst others, to Mr. Ellis, the British Chaplain, with whom he was very intimate. In stopping at Hamburg he had enclosed proofs of the specimen of the Dictionary both to Jacob Grimm and Schmeller ; but he now found on reaching Copenhagen that he had brought none of the second and third sheets for himself. He therefore wrote on the 27th of June to Grimm, begging him to be good enough to send him the two sheets 'containing the end of *af* and *at*—*bragt*, *búa*, and *ok*.' Cleasby seems to have spent the month of July hopefully enough, in riding and walking with his friends in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Danish capital ; and on the 7th

*. A specimen of these is printed at the end of this Memoir.

he writes to Thorpe to say that N. M. Petersen the historian was quite willing that he—Thorpe—should translate one of his works into English; and he pays his amanuenses regularly and keeps them to work. On the 28th of July he received the following charming letter from Jacob Grimm as to his Dictionary, on returning the proofs as desired:

‘Wie werden Sie, verehrter Freund, mein langes Schweigen auf ihre gütige Mittheilung sich erklärt haben? Es hat folgende leidige Ursache: Bald nachdem Ihr erster Brief eingetroffen war, gerieth unser ganzes Haus in die lebhafteste Unruhe, aus der es sich noch nicht erholt hat. Meine gute Schwägerin, die Sie, so viel ich weiss, persönlich kennen, war nach Jena gereist, um einen dortigen Arzt für die kränkelnde Tochter zu gebrauchen. Nun aber erkrankte sie selbst aufs gefährlichste. Nachdem wir einige Tage in Angst geschwebt hatten, reiste mein Bruder auch fort, um ihr beizustehen. Die Gefahr scheint zwar verschwunden, aber wir müssen doch noch in beständiger Sorge sein.

‘In solcher Lage verliert man alle Arbeitsfähigkeit, und thut nur noch einzelne Geschäfte mechanisch ab. Jetzt, beim genauen Wiederlesen Ihres zweiten Briefes, sehe ich, dass Ihnen an schnelle Rücksendung der Druckbogen gelegen war, und erschrecke sie versäumt zu haben. Also folgen die Bogen nunmehr augenblicklich, ohne dass ich Zeit oder rechten Sinn dafür hätte, mich über Ihre schöne Arbeit im einzelnen auszulassen. Mein Trost ist, dass Sie keines Rathes von anderen bedürfen; alles innere und äussere scheint aufs beste bedacht und gerathen. Der Himmel lasse Ihnen alles gelingen.—Ihr herzlich ergebener Freund,

‘Berlin, 22 Juli, 1847.’

‘JAC. GRIMM.’

But on the 1st of August a change took place. On that day he writes: ‘Dr. Bendz stethoscoped me to-day, my cough, hoarseness, etc. continuing; pronounced lungs sound, but said my chest was weak; prescribed a large plaster called *Manus Dei*, and a draft of senega, to take a table-spoonful four times a day.’ On the 2nd he notes, ‘put on the plaster this evening before going to bed.’ He still, however, works some hours every day, and takes little excursions into the country. On the 24th of August he enters the arrival of a man now very distinguished in the North: ‘Unger from Christiania drank tea with me.’

After this he is full of home business again, and writes a letter to Anthony on the 30th, enclosing letters to his agents, and at the end, ‘Said I was a little better; the monster plaster had stilled but not taken away the cough, and especially worked well with the nightly perspiration, which had become only occasional and not so violent.’ On the same day he notes: ‘Paid Gislason 10 dollars, with 20 last month equals 30 for two months.’ On the 2nd of September he paid Fridriksson ‘10 dollars on account for this month.’ On the 4th he enters: ‘Received as a present by Mr. C. R. Unger, from him and the other editor, Mr. C. Lange, *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, 1st vol. Christiania, 1847. 4to.’ On the 5th he received his last letter of business from his agent in England; and on the 6th stands the last entry in these Diaries: ‘Paid Fridriksson remaining 10 dollars, making 20 for this month. Answered Miles’—the agent’s—letter of 28th ult. as at back of same.’ So end his Diaries: the little that is left to tell of his life must be drawn from the letters of his friend Mr. Ellis, the English chaplain, to his sorrowing family.

But indeed there is little more to tell. On the 7th of September, having been,

as has been shewn, under medical care for an affection of the chest, he was seized with a slight fever, at first supposed to be of a rheumatic character, but which towards the end of the month rapidly passed into a low typhoid type. On Monday, the 27th, though confined to his bed, he 'dictated in a firm voice and collected manner' a letter to his brother, in which he said that he was in no danger, but that time was needful for his recovery. Complaints were made of his treatment; but upon this subject it is now needless to enter. It is enough to say that he grew rapidly worse and never rallied. On Wednesday, the 6th of October, at 10 A.M., he had finished his mortal course. His relations had no opportunity of being with him in his last moments, for they never heard of his danger till they received the intelligence of his death. On the 14th of October his remains were deposited in a vault below the church of St. Peter, where they still remain.

So passed away the spirit of Richard Cleasby, one of the most indefatigable students that ever lived. If he were fortunate in the circumstances of his life, he was surely most unhappy in his death,—snatched away just as the mechanical part of his labours was drawing to a close, but before he could bring his philological power to bear upon the mass of materials which he had collected. His methodical and yet poetic mind, his far-sighted and yet microscopic eye, will no longer note day by day the last penny of his expenses and the very spot where he took his friends to dine, side by side with entries full of a lively interest in philology, literature, and art, and of delight at the smiling face of nature as she revives at the soft breath of spring. For him the first chaffinch will chirp in vain, the earliest swallow twitter, and the beech and willow burst out into tender green. He is gone like Balder to the realm of night, never to return. It is poor compensation for the cessation of an existence so full of spirit and work to reflect that at the same time came rest and peace; that all that weary trouble which wealth brought with it was over for ever; that no letters on business from London or Westmoreland would now pursue him; that his life-long chase after health at German Baths was at an end; and that as he passed from city to city surgeons and physicians would no longer torture and torment him. These were but accidents, and, though troublesome, Richard Cleasby bore them like a man, in the firm faith that the task which he had set himself to do would still be fulfilled. It has been at last fulfilled, but not in the way which either Cleasby or his heirs at first proposed. As soon as the first shock caused by his unlooked-for death had passed over, the question arose, what was to be done with the Dictionary, which it was well known he had been on the very eve of publishing? The greatest interest in the subject was naturally shewn in Copenhagen, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby received a message from the Crown Prince, as President of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, expressing his 'deeply-felt sympathy at his decease, and' his 'desire that the work might be completed to which he had devoted himself with such zeal and perseverance for so many years.' After mature deliberation it was resolved that the MS. should be completed at Copenhagen, under the care of a committee of three—two of whom were M. Krieger, the well-known statesman and antagonist of Prince Bismark; and M. Konrad

Gislason, Cleasby's chief amanuensis, on whom devolved the literary direction of the work. For this purpose the heirs of Richard Cleasby devoted several hundred pounds to erect what they naturally regarded as the best monument to his memory. In the meantime the writer had succeeded in interesting the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in favour of the work, which, when completed, was to be edited by him and printed at the expense of the University. But when the MS. of the Dictionary was forwarded after several years from Copenhagen, so far was it from being in a fit state for publication, that, after struggling with it for some years, he found it necessary to call in other assistance to complete the work. This he was fortunate enough to find in Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the Stipendiaries in the Arna Magnæan Library at Copenhagen, an institution which has done so much for Icelandic scholarship. After inspecting the materials placed at his disposal, Mr. Vigfusson found them so crude and in such an unsatisfactory state, that he resolved on rewriting and remodelling the whole. This Herculean task he has now completed, and in so doing has raised a monument to his own scholarship as well as one to the memory of Richard Cleasby. It is needless to say more of these Copenhagen transcripts in this place. Their nature has been sufficiently explained and exposed in the Introduction. It is enough here to point at them and pass by. The Dictionary as it now stands is far more the work of Vigfusson than of Cleasby; but if the dead take heed of aught here below, it must be a consolation to the spirit of Richard Cleasby to know that the work which he so boldly projected has at last been worthily completed, though by other hands; and if there be speech or language in those mansions, the solemn words of Hávamál will ring through them :

‘Deyr fé, deyja frændr ;
Deyr sjálfr it sama ;
En orð-stírr deyr aldregi
Hveim sér góðan getr.’

SPECIMENS.

I.—SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S MS. WORKED OUT BY HIMSELF.

mál, s, pl. n., pl. mál, Gr. þp. 30, i. 83¹² Cod. B, lb. 41. ii. 318²⁴ þd. A, Ísl. S. i. 374⁴; mol, Norske Love 335³³. Two leading significations characterise this word, each of which present a number of bdivisions. 1. *speech*, cp. *mæla*, to *speak*. 2. *measure*, cp. *mæla*, *measure*.

I. Leading signification.

a.—*facultas voces articulatas proferendi, loquela, a speech*. Børs synir þu upp tréin, sköpuðu af menn, . . . gaf hinn fyrsti önd ok líf. . . þriði sjónu, málit ok heyrn ok sjón, Sn. E. gg. c. 9. 10¹⁴. aldri bræðumsk ek þu guð er þú göfgar, þviat þau hafa ekki mál, Fms. i. 97¹⁹. þröngdi á sóttarfari konungsins, at hann missti málsins, x. 148¹⁷. þá spurði onungrinn ef Sigvaldi hefði mál sitt, xi. 102²³. hefi ek marga vega itað mála við hana ok hefi ek aldri fengit orð af henni, Laxd. c. 12. 2¹⁷. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli er forðum vildu stöpul smíða gegn Guði (*speech in one language*), No. 677. 19¹⁸. þeir menn er á hundis höfuð ok hafa gaud fyrir mál (*latratus pro loquela*), Rimb. i. 39. 347⁴. þeir hafa eigi manns rödd né mál, *voice or speech*, Rimb. i. 45. 348²¹. höncentaurus hefir tveinn mál, *voices, organs, manners* f *speech*, 673. A. 47².

b.—*sermo, oratio, verba*, hvárt eru þeir Steinarr ok Öundur hér, svá at eir megi skilja mál mitt, Eg. c. 86. 735⁴. hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann megi heyra mál mitt, Nj. 129. 200⁵. ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, ms. iv. 28¹⁰. þér er mikit fyrir máli, v. 325¹⁹. var hann snjallr í máli ok taladr vel á þingi, ix. 535¹³. skilr þú nökkurt hér manna mál? umundis egir: eigi heldr enn fugla klíð, Fas. ii. 512²⁰. sumum gefsk mála þýðing, No. 677. 20²³. skáldskapr var honum svá tiltækr sem ann mælti af tungu fram sem annat mál, *other speech*, i. c. *prose*, Fms. i. 374⁹, cf. 91, var. 5. engi var svá vitr hjá, at snjallara mál (*sermo, ratio*) myndi fram bera, Fms. vii. 158²⁰. eigi man þat svá skjótt ráðask, egir þorsteinn ok tók annat mál, Gunnl. c. 5. 70⁷. engi hafði hön orð ni fyrir en Gestr lauk sínu máli, Laxd. c. 33. 130^b. ok er Ólafr lauk ínu máli, þá var göðr rómr gerr, 27. 106¹⁰. en er hann hafði þetta nælt fylldisk þegar mál hans, *was fulfilled, came to pass*, MS. 623. 42⁴. þau eru upphöf af máli mínu (*of a sermon*), Ísl. S. i. 385²¹. bar Gizurr var á mikit mál, at hann mundi því auðveldiga á leið koma, *insisted much*, Fms. x. 93¹⁸. þurfu þér firi því at . . . sýna fyrir mér öll þau mál ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, *expressions, modes of expressions*, ks. 301²=Cod. 61^a. 29: pl., þá svarar drottinn vár með málum David propheta, *in the words of David*, No. 619. 31²⁵. In specie, *colloquium*, þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204⁹. mælti hann jafnan fyrst við Norðmenn ef þeir vildu hafa mál hans, *audients bos bam, -paven*, vii. 241⁹. Ölvir hnúfa var með konungi ok kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 14. 106². hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 81. 601¹³. þórðis gekk til máls við Egil, 89. 764¹². síðan settu þau málinu (var. talinu), Nj. c. 6. 10³. þegar er hvárir ná máli tannarra stóð Atli upp ok mælti, 5. 81⁴. In specie, *responsum*, hann eitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði, hverju þat gegndi, Eg. c. 83. 703⁷. endimönnum þikkir hun svara furðu störliga ok spyrja hana máls um, svar til svör þessi skulu koma, S. i. Har. Hárf. 3. 77²³, cf. Fms. i. 3¹. mælti hann mál af þeim, ok spurðu þau hversu bardaginn hefði gengit, Fas. iii. 525²³. *Sermonis argumentum, judicium (de aliqua re) verbis portatum*, þat var mál manna at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit, þat er etc., Nj. c. 154. 268¹⁹. þat var mál manna um þá þórólfr ok Bárð, at þeir væri etc., Eg. c. 8. 39¹¹. þat er mál manna at eigi hafi meiri skörungr verit í Noregi, Fms. vii. 150⁷. ok höfðu menn at máli, at þat sumar höfðu Marcus-menn byr hvert er þeir vildu, 301¹. allir menn höfðu á máli er Ólaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Laxd. c. 22. 88³⁸. *Narratio*, nú er þar til máls at taka er þorkell Eyjólfsson sitr í búi sínu, Laxd. c. 74. 314²⁵. jarlarnir Urgu-þrjótr ok Brimeskjarr er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41³. *Proverbium, saying*, þat er fornt mál, at bysna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261²⁰. *Rune incisa vel sententia*? hann hafði króka-spjót í hendi haugtekít ok mál í, (the runes were

legible? or of important signification?), Laxd. c. 21. 78⁹. nú eru tekin Grásiðu brot, ok görir þorgrímr þar af spjót . . . mál vóru í, ok fært í hepti spannar-langt, (i. e. fært spjót í hepti), Gísl. Cod. 113³⁶, cf. mála sax, Fas. i. 514¹⁵. *Unus integer sensus, logice—a complete period*, hér er mál fullt í hverju visu-orði, Sn. E. brh. 86. 234⁹. hér er tvau mál full komin í hverju visu-orði, 85. 233²¹. ok er sá visu-helmingr ei elligar réttir at máli, 91. 235²⁷. *The mode (either with an usual or artificial term) of appellation in poetry* (as, for instance, that a man be called 'maðr,' or be called 'skjald-tré,' or the like); tveinn eru kyn þau er greina skáldskap allan: hver tveinn? mál ok hættir, hvert máltak er haft til skáldskapar? þrenn er etc., Sn. E. skm. i. 93³. þá þykkja nýggörvingar vel kveðnar ef þat mál er upp er tekit haldi of alla visu-lengd, Sn. E. brh. 82. 230¹⁷. þeir ámæltu skáldskapnum Sighvats, ok kölluðu at hann hefði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 209³, cf. bragar-mál, Sn. brh. 84. 232 (a poetical. . .). *Lingua, idioma*, er þú lætr eigi þurfa í váru máli þessa níu raddar-stafi, Sn. E. lat. c. 3. 277²⁴. mæl þú nú við mik girzkt mál, No. 677. 75¹⁹. Haraldr var njök stírt um norrænt mál, Fms. vii. 165⁴. *Postulatum, demand, assertion*, Hákon konungr hafði skrá látið allar Eyjar fyrir vestan Skotland þær sem hann kallaði sér, en Skota-konungr hafði nefit þær sem hann vildi eigi lausar láta, . . . en um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, en þó gekk eigi settin saman, Fms. x. 132². (ok miðlum svá mál á miðli þeirra) at hvárir tveggju hafi nakkvat síns máls, Ísl. S. i. 12²⁰. hann festi járnburð at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, Fms. vii. 230¹⁹. hefir hann í marga staði mikit til síns máls, 221¹⁰. hafa hér hvárir tveggju mikit til síns máls, Nj. c. 56. 88³. þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Gr. i. Kb. 3. 393¹. þeir skulu dómeindr sitt mál hafa er fleiri eru samau þar, 29. 430¹⁷. Gunnlaugr skal fyrr flytja fyrir, þviat hánum eirir verit ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Gunnl. 9. 110²². þessi eru þau dæmi er sýna hit sama mál, (i. e. at guð görði brigð á skipaðum dómi), Sks. Cod. 118^a. 17. *Pactum, stipulatio, agreement, stipulation, condition*, enda á þat at halda með þeim . . . nema þau vili annat mál á göra, Gr. i. fp. 23. 336¹⁵; and 22. 335⁴. nú bregðr hann (gríðmaðr) máli, við fleiri menn, i. þp. 56. 148²³. en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kenir eigi þá út, Gunnl. c. 5. 80⁵, cf. 9. 116¹⁵. *Effatum, mandatum*, sá er . . . fyr-litit mál Guðs ok setning laga, No. 677¹⁸. sá er elskar mik mun halda mál mín, 17²². *Diversæ formulæ processuarie, . . . decisio, effatum* etc., enda er eigi heimting til málsins, Gr. i. Kb. c. 81. 497¹⁵. skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Gr. i. þp. c. 21. 64¹³. enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum, nema þeir vinni eida at, ii. lb. 46. 342²⁹, cf. 21. 25. skulu þeirra manna mál standask . . . hvar þess er þeir taka eigi af alþingis-máli, Gr. i. umb. 31. 296²². enn er sá hlutr í lögum er þú hefir eigi kennt mér, þat er at festa mér konu, þorsteinn segir: þat er litit mál, ok kendi honum atferli, Gunnl. c. 4. 54⁹. hann skal segja í annat sínu fram sökina, ok fara svá öllu máli um, sem hann hafi áðr ekki um mælt, Gr. i. þp. c. 12. 40²⁶. kveðr Ottarr jarl þings, ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu, at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargi í veum, Fms. xi. 40²². ef hann kveðr svá at, ok hafði í máli sínu 'heilr ráð ok heimilt,' en eigi ella, Gr. i. fp. 7. 317¹⁶. *Negotium, res, status*. 1. *negotium et res simili sensu*, þórólfr bað Ölvi byrja mál sitt, Eg. c. 16. 62¹⁵. Svertingr gekk á konungs fund ok flutti mál sitt, Laxd. 41. 180¹⁶. hann fanu þafama, ok tók hann þar lausa af honum allra sína mála (*of all be pad committed*), Orkn. 21. 86. ok muntú nú verða mér at trúta til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104¹⁹, cf. Nj. c. 6. 10⁷. sitr hann þar nú at málum sínum við vegsemi, xi. 4⁵. vit leitumum ekki fyrst þessa mála við Brynjólf, E. c. 9. 40⁴. þikki mér nú vandask málit er ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 2. 41³. takit er nú höfðingja þann er yðr þikkir bezt til fallinu, því at einhver mun þurfa at vera fyrir málinu, 124. 192⁷. ef maðr handalsar manni sátt . . . ok skilja þeir þat mál eigi görir enn svá (*the matter, affair, almost stipulation*), Gr. i. þp. 50. 136⁶. vil ek því heita, at eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr föstbræðrum, Fas. 2. 532³⁴. en þessi maðr er

keisari hafði verið gjörð slíkt af sínu máli sem hafði hann áður rætt, Fms. vi. 73, var. 3 (*af sin Sag*). Því hverr hann vill leggjask í at iðka þetta mál, þá hlýtr hann etc. (*buic materia incumbere*), Rimb. ii. 90. 312². eigi maðr á annat mál at deila í kirkju nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu Kristnu fólki, No. 619. 34². *Negotium nuptiale*, Austmadrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, svá at Flosi var hjú, Nj. c. 149. 259¹⁶. en er þetta mál var við Jórúni rætt, þá svarar hún etc., Laxd. c. 9. 22⁷. ek skal fara á fund Burizláfs konungs ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggia, Fms. xi. 104¹⁹. þó lézk hann enn tala mundu málit fyrir hans hönd, Fas. i. 364⁴. en svá er mál með vexti at fátt hefir verið etc., Lvs. c. 14. 43⁴. svá er mál með grenni, at etc. (of tenderness), Fas. iii. 59¹⁰. The use below carried further and generalized? mun honum þó eigi miklu þikkja launadr uxinn... at ek hitta hann ef honum þikkir máli skipta, Eg. c. 87. 742¹⁷. hann kveðsk ok engu máli þikkja skipta, Heiðv. c. i. 282²¹. þótti henni allmiklu máli skipta, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 31. 33⁸. um þá hluti er vér þikkja miklu máli skipta, Fms. xi. 213¹⁴. ef hánun þótti máli varða, VV, 12. 260⁵. ef yðr þótti nökkuru máli varða um hans vináttu, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 135. 229¹. en þá skiptir eigi máli hver gögn þá fara á lengr, Gr. i. þp. 13. 43³. um þat er þú kvaddir þess kvídar er eigi átti máli at skipta um vig Auðólfs, Nj. c. 56. 87²⁷. 2. *res, status*, líu ek þá í vöggu er þær (sc. völvur) skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340¹⁹. faðir minn fór vestr til Írlands, ok er þat vitadr hver stórtíðendi gerðusk um hans mál, Fms. vii. 124²¹. vit förum kynliga með okkr um málin segir Hrappur, Nj. c. 87. 130²⁴. allt var þat annat mál segir Hallr, ér vátur þá vígreiðir, hafit ér nú of mikít at gert, Nj. 147. 256². ekki eru þau efni um várt mál, þvát ek sé at boðar eru á bæði þorr, Laxd. c. 21. 76². en þó skalt þú svá um þitt mál hugsa, ef þetta berr saman, at etc., Nj. c. 55. 85²¹. em ek þá þegar skildir við þin mál... kvadr hann at heimilu skiljask við sin mál ef hann ryfi sættina (*partes*), Fms. xi. 396. 19 seqq. þeir fóru á konungs fund, ok tóluðu mál Íslendinga (*cause, part*), Fms. x. 296. 29. er mál hans stendr í svá miklum háska, No. 655. xxxii. 1¹³. *Causa, lis, actio*, et fortasse, *injuria delictum* sæpius usurpatur promiscue cum 'sök'. sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Gr. i. þp. 18. 59¹. ek... seg þat Guði, at ek mun svá færa mál öll fram hér at ferasdómi etc., 48. 135¹, cf. Nj. 64. 99⁷ ubi = sök l. 5; et Gr. i. þp. 46. 361²¹. þá skal þeim er með mál fer... rétt at taka til sóknar etc., Kb. 72. 490¹³, cf. þp. 134. 348¹⁹. hardráðr við úvini sína enn tillaga göðr hinna stærri mála, Nj. c. i. 2¹⁰. Gunnarr sökier mál þetta á þingi, hann kvaddi búa til máls, 24. 36¹⁰, cf. Gr. i. umb. 32. 297¹⁶. Rútr nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 24. 36¹⁶. Njáll... kveðsk borgit munu geta málinu ok sökinni, (as well the form as the action itself), 36¹⁹. þeir váru... lagamenn miklir... þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, c. 56. 86²⁰. þeir... létu þat standa fyrir kvíðburði um mál Auðólfs at aðili var í Noregi, 87¹³. ef sá maðr andask er sök hefir selda eða til búna, þá er hann er aðili, ok þá hverfr mál þat undir hans erfingja, Gr. i. þp. 55. 142⁵. sá ríðr síðast, segir Kári, at ek vil eigi drepa... hánun hefir farit þó bezt í málum várum áðr, Nj. c. 146. 254⁷. ok hefir sá sök er

hann hefir mál á höndum, Gr. i. þp. 10. 38¹. veit hann vánir leyndr mála með þeim... eru cigi þá sakarnar settri enn áðr, þp. 47. 362¹. þriggja alþinga mál eru þetta allt, Gr. i. þp. 32. 346¹². ef hann vill tí ens meira máls færa, ok skal hann stefna, etc., Gr. i. Kb. 29. 430¹⁷. sama mála á bróðir samuæðr, Gpl. m. eb. 7. 240. ok ef kona á þann hluta máls, Krr. 9. 17. 124. *Fere insimulatio, reatus*, stefndi Sigurðr konungur þá þing... ok báð Sigurðr Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130¹⁹. ok mun þá verða svarat máli því, Nj. c. 64. 99⁷. Njáll... spurði alla hina beztu menn... hvert máll þeim þótti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjórráðin, c. 70. 105²⁶. þá eru þeir vadrir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvið, Gr. i. þp. 16. 54². versk hann þá málinu, þp. 7. 317²⁸. en þau ur málinu ef þóðólfir hittisk ei þar, Laxd. c. 15. 44¹². ? en um xii mánaði stendr þeirra mál, Gr. i. þp. 55. 143¹⁸. compounds, *lis*, Vestfjarða-mál, = *process tilborende* Vestfirðir, Stu. A. B. c. 53. ii. 81¹⁰. Boejarhögn-mál, *angaende* Boejarhögni, Guðm. 19¹⁸. Áshildar-mál, *angaende* Áshildir, 103²⁴. XL. marka-mál, Gpl. 185¹⁶.

II. Leading signification.

a.—*mensura*, fimm álna er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 429¹⁵. at þeir haði jammiklir menn verið þá er þeir genu undir mál, Laxd. c. 41. 178¹⁹ and Fms. ii. 79¹⁴. hann lagði mál við öll en stærstu tré, bæði bita ok staflægjur etc., Laxd. c. 74. 316²². ef málit gengi saman þá er optarr þeir reynt etc., Korm. c. 3. 8. hann lyptir honum ór söðlinum ok kastar honum máls-lengð frá sér á leik-völlinn svá at í sundr ganga líti rífin í hánun, No. 580^a. 717. *Tempus (facere ali- quid)*, *time, fitting time, point of time, period* (mæl or mál), en hús- bóndi sá sveri um, er hann hafði inni sitt, at hann var þar þá nótt ok á því máli, Norske love 309²³. skipverjum þótti mál ór haði, er á líðit var mjök sumarit, L. N. B. p. iii. c. 12. 156²⁵ (= Ísl. Sr. i. 206⁹). fara síðan niðr þriðja sinni, þar til er Kjartani þikkir allt mál upp, S. i. Ól. Tryggv. 88. 297³. þar til er Njáll talar at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. c. 67. 149²⁵. þá minnti biskup konung á, at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. ... 138²⁷. ok er mál at vér farim til Austreyjar, *it is high time*, Fær. c. 55. 255. mál er at leita at hestum várum, Kor. c. 19. 182. konungur spurði ef þegar væri mál at ríða, Fms. ii. 139¹⁴. ok er allt mál at ættvig þessi takisk af, Laxd. c. 59. 258². ? þá metask kvídr þeirra sem þá at í mál yrði borinn kvídrinn (*in due time?* or = í dóm?), Gr. i. þp. c. 16. 54²². 2. *tempus prauendendi et cœnandi?* (*morning and evening meal-time*), ef hánun er eigi deildir matr at málum, Gr. i. þp. 56. 194⁴. ok ala þá hvára tveggju í eitt mál ef rúmheilagt er (cf. l. 23 í tvö mál), Gr. i. umb. 30. 293¹⁹. Cod. A. en stýrimennu skulu feða þá í trau mál, (Cod. B.) Gr. ii. Skmf. 2. 400²⁷. ok oxa þarf hann (sc. ormrinn) í mál, Fas. i. 238⁷. biskups efni vildi ok láta gefa fátækum mönnum mat í tvö mál, Stu. p. 3. c. 13. ía. 216¹⁴. þat er ok mitt ráð, þó þat sé at fyrra máli, at menn snæði nökkut ok drekki, *though before the meal (meal)-time*, Fms. viii. 381, var. 18 (al. var. í fyrra lagi).

b.—*quarta pars anni*, í misseri eru mál trau, en í máli eru mánuðr þrír, Rb. i. c. 3. 6¹¹. mánuðr iii. Ann. No. 415. 4²⁸.

(Finis, being altogether about 180 references in seven somewhat closely-written pages in Mr. Cleasby's volume.)

2.—THE SAME WORD IN THE COPENHAGEN TRANSCRIPTS

(Transmitted to England in 1854, from which Mr. Vigfusson had to work).

mál, n., A) *speech*, 1) *speech, power of expressing thoughts by words*: Sn. ... , Fms. i. 97, x 148. Rb. 347, 348. Þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli (*speech in one language*), er forðum vildu stöpl smíða í gegn guði, 677 p. 19.—b) *voice, organ of speech*: Honocentaurus hefir tvenn m. (*ur. mól*), 673 p. 47.—c) *language, tongue, idiom*: Fms. vii 165. Mæl þú við mik gerzkt m., 677 p. 75. Sn. 161. Sumum (gefisk) mála þýðing, 677 p. 20.—2) *speech, talk, verbal utterance*: Eg. 735. Nj. 200. Fms. iv 28, 374 (lit. *other speech= prose*), vii 158, ix 535. Fas. ii 512. Ld. 106, 130. En er hann hafði þetta mælt, fylldisk m. hans, 623 p. 43. þá svarar drottinn várr með málum Davíðs própheta (*in the words of David*), 619 p. 31. (hann) bar mikít m. á, at (*be*) insisted much: Fms. x 93.—b) *expression, mode of expression, form of a language* (= Lat. *effatum*): Sks. 301. Grág. i 40, 317. Fms. xi 40.—c) *colloquy, discourse*: Nj. 10. Eg. 106, 601, 764. Fms. i 204. Ef þeir vildu hafa hans m. *if they wished his audience*: Fms. vii 241.—Espec., *answer, reply*: Eg. 703. Hkr. i 77. Fas. iii 525.—3) *anything told, spoken, or written*:

þat var m. manna *it was told*, Nj. 268. Eg. 29. Fms. vii 150. hafa at (á) máli to *speech of, make mention of*: Fms. vii 301. Ld. 88.—*narration, relation*: Ld. 314. Fms. xi 41.—b) *appointment, judgment, decision*: Grág. i 69, 296, ii 342.—c) *assertion, demand*: Ísl. i 12. Fms. vii 221, 230. Nj. 58. Grág. i 393. Ísl. ii 237.—d) *agreement, stipulation, condition*: Grág. i 148, 236. Ísl. ii 217.—e) *command, commandment*... : Sá er lítr... m. guðs ok setning laga, 677 p. 1. Sá er elskar mik mun halda m. mín, 677 p. 17.—f) *proverb, saying*: Fms. x 261.—g) *a complete period*: Sn. 124, 125.—h) *the mode of appellation (either with an usual or artificial term) in poetry*: Sn. 49, 123. Fms. v 209.—i) *engraved Runes or Runic words*: Ld. 78. NO. viii 18.—B) *something to be managed or transacted*, 1) *business, affair*: Engi maðr á annat m. at deila í kirkju, nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu kristnu fólki, 619 p. 34. Eg. 62, 40. Ld. 180. Fms. xi 104. Fas. ii 532. Nj. 192.—Espec., *affair, business of courtsþip*: Nj. 259. Ld. 22. Fas. i 364. Fms. xi 104.—b) *matter, affair*: Nj. 4. Rb. 312. Grág. i 136 (*stipulation?*).—svá er m. með vexti íbe

is this, of that condition: Í. 43. Fas. iii 59.—var þat annat m. *it another affair*: Nj. 256.—c-t skiptir (varðar) máli (miklu, litlu or like) a thing is of importance: Eg. 742. Hkr. ii 32, 207. Fms. xi i. 1. 260.—skiptir þá eigi máli then it is indifferent: Grág. i 43.—á eigi máli at skipta a thing is not relating to: Nj. 87.—c) state, circumstance, condition: Fas. i 340. Fms. vii 124. Ld. 76. Nj. 85. En þans stendr í svá miklum háska, 655 xxxii p. 1.—d) cause: Fms. x xi 396. Grág. i 143.—2) cause, process, action: Grág. i 38, 59, 362. Nj. 2, 36, 86, 87, 254.—the form of an action: Nj. 36.—b) right, right of inheritance: Gpl. 240.—c) charge, indictment, complaint, accusation: Grág. i 54, 317. Nj. 99. Ld. 44. Fms. vii 130.—

guilt (=Lat. *reatus*): Grág. i 430. Nj. 105.—C) *measure*. 1) of local character. a) *measure, dimension* (height, longitude): Korm. 8. Fms. vi 329.—b) *measure, that by which anything is measured*: Ld. 178, 316.—Also it seems to have been used in notion of a certain measure; cfr. málsleingd.—2) of temporal character. a) *time, period, point of time*: Ngl. i 309, 240.—b) *time, fitting time*: Ísl. i 206. Nj. 149. Fms. ii 138, 139. þat er m., at it is high time: Far. 255. Korm. 182. Ld. 258.—c) *meal* (morning and evening with regard to milking of cattle, sheep, twice a day): Grág. ii 230, 231. Cf. í II, B, 1, e.—d) *meal time* (also with regard to morning and evening): Grág. i 149.—at fyrra máli before the usual (meal) time: Fms. viii 381 (var.).—e) *quarter* (of a year): Rb. 6.

N. B.—This word is (with very few exceptions) a fair specimen of the Copenhagen transcripts for the whole of the letters A, B, E, G, L, M, R, T, Þ, Æ, Ö, and for the half or two-thirds of H. See the Preface, p. vi.—G. V.

II.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S VERBS. THE VERB 'FÁ,'

leaving out all references, only shewing the frame-work or model on which Mr. Cleasby worked out his verbs. The references given by Mr. Cleasby are about 110.

—fæ, fōngum* (sic), fékk, fengum, fenginn, v. a. et n.
Forma activa—sensus activus.
to get, receive, obtain, take, procure, as well willingly as without consent.
to get, receive, take, willingly as something desired, *accipere, nanquam acc.*: at ek mána lítið brauð fá eðr annan mat, Fms. x. (References follow.)
um genitivo:
eir börðusk við lands-menn ok fengu þar fjár nikils, Nj. 89. 137²⁹.
uldr konungr fékk þeirrar konu er Ragnhildr hét, Fms. i. 4¹⁵, Nj. 24¹⁹. (More references follow.)
to get, receive, without one's consent, or something disagreeable, wished, or which comes upon a person. (References follow.)

3. with the signification to procure, provide. (References follow.)
This verb is also used in the signification 'to be able' to accomplish (*posse*), in connexion with the participle preterite . . . fá e-n veiddan . . . with the participle omitted. (References follow.)
(absolute) without subject, i. e. 'maðr' understood, vápn svá góð at eigi fær önnur slík, Nj. 30. 44².
B. sensus neuter.
impersonal. (References.)
C. sensus activa (sic), with the signification to deliver, make over, give, etc., *tradere*. (References.)
II. Forma passiva. 1. recipr. signification (references). 2. reflect. signification (references). 3. passive signification (references). 4. participle adjective (references).

* Thus by a slip of the pen for fáin, mod. fáum.

II.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S PRINTED MATTER. THE WORD 'AT.'

AT

conj. (G. þatei. A. S. þæt. Ohg. daz). It is also sometimes found in MSS. written ad.—ut, quod, and as relative pron. qui, quæ, &c.
that, to.
of consecutive character—that. hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at er þóttu lögligr dómarr nema hann væri í. Nj. i, 1. hárit...svá mikill at tók ofan á belt. 1, 2¹³. svá kom of síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi undan. Fms. xi. 95.—also without a preceding svá. Bæring var einn eptir hánum, at hann komst fyrr í borgina en hann fengi náð m. 580 a. 15²⁸. so that he got into, &c. skyrturnar dagnaðr í konungssynni, at hann sakaði ekki. Fas. iii. 441.
where design, intention is expressed—that = in order that. frest þú undan valdi Serkja at öll veraldarbyggðin viti at þú einn er drottinn. 437. þeir...skáru fyrir þá meliun, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti. Nj. 265. fyrsti lutr bókarinnar er Kristindóms-bólkr, at menn skili illiga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf allra góða verka. Gul. M. viii.
connecting two propositions—that. þat var einhverju sinni, at kuldr hafði vinaboð. Nj. i, 2. þat var á palmddrottinsdag at Olafur gekk víti um stræti. Fms. ii. 244. vilda ek at þú ræðiz austr. Nj. 38, 57. ef svá kann at verða, að þeir láti síga ok renni n. Fms. xi. 94.—used in connexion—a. with þó, signifying together, although.—svarar hann þó rétt at hann svari svá. Grág. þs. 23. þó er rétt at nýta hann, at hann sé þó fyrir skorinn.

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Krist. g. 32, 134. gef þú mér, þó at úverðugri...at geta son. Stj. 315. þó at nökkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þávilj um vér gjarna eða vinna. Fms. vi. 21.—also without þú, in the same signification. eigi mundi hon þá meirr hvata göngunni, at hon hræddiz bana sinn. Sn. Ed. 99. 12. 12²².—b. with því, signifying together, because.—því þégi ek, at ek undrumst hvð mikil ógnarraust, &c. Fms. iii. 201. því er þessa getit at þat þótti vera raun mikil. Laxd. 19, 68¹. því at allir voru gerviligr synir hans. id. því at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr. Skuggs. 243 b. 3⁹. 20.—but as þó and því (which see) are often used alone in this signification, without at, this latter has something of a superfluous character; this is much more decidedly the case in—c. of modern appearance after ef. ef at þú laggr hlut þinn við þetta. Ljósv. 14, 45.—also in relative propositions, see B. 4.—d. it is used elliptically at the beginning of a proposition in forensic language, a preceding phrase or formula being left out, or to be understood, as, it is decreed, the law ordains, or the like.—at þeir skulu með váttorð þá sok sækja. Grág. þs. 22. i. 65³⁰. ef sök kömr á hendr þeim manni er í dóm er nefndr, at hánum er rétt hvárt sem hann vill, at verja sök þa eða, &c. 21, 64². 28, 79¹⁹. 38, 106².—e. used also with a pret. participle, where the personal pron. and auxiliary verb are left out.—nú hefi ek gört sem þú beiddist, at lokit upp með (noccorum) nökkurum orðum fyrir þér því orminn mælti. Skuggs. 243 b. 109 a¹⁵. i. e. at ek hefi lokit upp. þá hafa þeir með þessu efni skýringar górvor, at hugleitt hverr grundvöllr eða hvort efni hefir, &c. id. 113 a. 2. i. e. at þeir hafa hugleitt. nú hefir guð

AT

þat hefnr er hann hefir heitit þær, at sent í hendr þær úvin þinn. id. 147 a. b. i. e. at hann hefir sent.

4. *used before an infinitive—to.* mikit mant þú þurfa fram at leggja með honum. Nj. 2, 3¹⁷. hafa þeir þó yrit at vinna. Fms. xi. 95¹¹. ok varð nú við að smíast ok veita vörn. 96². *after certain verbs, as kunna, láta, mega, munu, skulu, þykkja, vilja; when used as incomplete ones before the infinitive of another verb, it is left out before this infinitive.* þeir er mildliga kunnu styra guðs hjörð. 619. 37¹⁶. svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða. Grág. vs. 37. ii. 75²⁸. Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa óþokka við þik. Nj. 71. 107². þeir Hvamverjar létu fara ordum, at, &c. Laxd. 16. 50¹⁷. lét hún þar sjandskap í móti koma. 16. 50¹⁴. litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum. Nj. 58. 90⁷. í allnu lutum þeim er þryða má góðan höfðingja. Fms. x. 230. þar man vera Gunnarr frændi þinn. Nj. 54, 85. þat mundi jörunn systir mín ætla. 180²⁵. ek veit þann mann er kunna man. Guðm. 13²⁰. nú skalt þú deyja. Nj. 42, 64. skyldi Unnr sitja þrjá vetr í festum. 2, 4²⁴. Sveinn...þikki þat tjá at hann fær eigi haldit tign sinni. Fms. xi. 86⁸. fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga. Nj. 106, 166. hann þóttiz játa því. Nj. 81, 121. nú vil ek spyrja yðr hvat þær sáþ. 23. 35. Guðrún kvaðst vildu vita hvat þeir vildu at hafast. Laxd. 48, 216.—β. *It is also sometimes the case with eiga and ganga.* modur sína á maðr fyrst fram færa. Grág. ú. 1. i. 232⁴. þá á þann kvið enskis meta—þs. 18. i. 59¹⁹. *but l. 26. á þat enskis at meta, er koungur var sofa genginn, var sveinninn eptir í höllinni.* Fms. vi. 6. *and on the whole not uncommon in both constructions.—γ. with the verbs hljóta and verða, when used in the signification, must, and placed after the infinitive of the other verb (when placed before it, at is retained: see hljóta and verða)—hær mantu vera hljóta.* Nj. 86, 129. en fara hlýtr þú með mér til Jónsborgar. Fms. i. 159¹⁶. þat munu þeir ok vita verða. Fóstb. 9, 32. en vita verð ek, hvar til þetta heyrir. Fms. ii. 146¹². *but cases also occur where verða is placed first.* þó verðr maðr eptir mann lífa. Fas. ii. 552. hann man verða sökja. Fms. viii. 19.—b. *as an exception it is sometimes found retained.* ok ef svá kann at verða. Fms. xi. 94. hvært sem hann vill

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at verja sök þa, eða, &c. Grág. þs. 21, i. 64. fyrr viljum vèr önga kórónu at bera, en nökkut ófrelsi á oss at taka. Fms. x. 12.—c. *it is also occasionally left out where it should be used.* þessa hátið lögtaka, þá er guð gefr oss, finnast á prestastefnu. Dipl. ii. 14¹⁰. tak lög af læknisgrasi...ok gef hánum drekka. 655. xxx. 1⁸.—2. *it sometimes expresses intention, design—to=in order to.* Öxurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka. Nj. 2, 4. þenna myrginn gekk Kolr...í borg at kaupa silfr. 158, 280. (hann) sendi riddara sína með þeim at vorveita (= varðveita) þær. 623, 45²⁶.

B. *used relatively—as the indecl. relat. pron. er is sometimes used for at, we also find at sometimes used for er.*

1. *causative—since, because.* hann skal...mæla sva: at ek færi yðr (sc. ómaga) at þær erut í einum hrepp allir. Grág. ú. 8. i. 260¹³. *as, in that, because you all inhabit the same district.* eigi er kynligt at Skarphedinn sè hraustr, at þat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til fóstrs. Nj. 42, 64. *since it is said—these approach nearly to at=því at, with því left out.*

2. *temporal—as, when.* jafnan er mér þá verra í hug er ek ferr á braut þaðan, enn þá at ek kem. Greð. Cod. 165¹³. sem ek kvað þá at ek lýsta. Nj. 142, 233. þar til at vèr vitum hvært fundr várr mun verða, ok bónda. Fms. v. 53.

3. *as a relative pronoun—who, which.* en engi mun sá, at minnismara mun vera um þenna atburð...enn mér. Laxd. 55, 242. Guðrún er komin gegnt rekkju þeirri, at Kjartan var vanr at liggja í. 46, 202. svá mikil sem þau blótnaut at stærst verða. Fms. ii. 214.

4. *used superfluously in relative propositions.* með fullkómun ávexti...hverr at þekkr ok þægiligur mun verða hinum hæstum himnakoungi. Fms. v. 159. Ólafir konungur spurði Önund konung hvern styrk at hann mundi fá honum. 44. allir kirkjusóknarmenn, þeir sem at færir eru til, skulu koma til sóknarkirkju. Hist. ii. 82. ek undrumst hvè mikil ógnarraust at liggr í þær. Fms. iii. 201. nú mun ek segja, yðr því at ek eni Nornagestr kallaðr. Fas. i. 340⁷. *wherefore I am.*

☞ *in attu, which see—enclitically for at þú.* Fms. xi. 66—81.

A—Á

A is the first letter in all the alphabets of Phœnician extraction. The Runic alphabet, being confused and arbitrary, makes the sole exception to this rule.

A. PRONUNCIATION: it is either simple (*a*) or diphthongal (*á*). The simple *a* is pronounced long or short; when long it is sounded like the long Italian *a* as in *padre*, or as in Engl. *father*; when short, like the short Italian *a* as in *cambio*, or as in Engl. *marry*. The *á*—though in grammars commonly called a long vowel—is phonetically diphthongal (*a + u*), and sounds like Engl. *ou* or *ow*: Engl. *thou* and Icel. *þú*, *now* and *ná*, have almost the same sound. Again *a* and *á* have, like all other vowels, diphthongs or simple, a deep, full chest-sound if followed by a single consonant, or by more than one weak consonant (a liquid followed by a media). They sound short if followed by two or more strong consonants (a double mute or liquid): thus the *a* and *á* sound long in *tál*, *sermo*; *sát*, *sedebat*; *mán*, *mancipium*; *tál*, *dolus*; *ár*, *remus*; *sát*, *sessio*; *hátr*, *odium*; *hárdur*, *durus*; *káldr*, *frigidus*; *vándr*, *difficilis*; *támdr*, *domitus*, etc. But short in *hátt*, *pileum*; *hátt*, *modum*; *mánn*, *hominem*; *bánn*, *interdictum*; *háll*, *lubricus*; *kált*, *frigidum*; *rámt*, *acidum*; *hárt*, *durum*; *vánt*, *assuetum*, etc.; the consonants shortening the sound of the preceding vowel. The *a* is also short in all endings, verbal or nominal, *tála*, *tálár*, *táláðá*, *dixi*; *tálást*, *dicitur*; *váká*, *vigilia*; *fágrán*, *pulchrum*, etc. Etymologically a distinction must be made between the primitive *á*, as in *sátu* (*sedebant*), *átu* (*edebant*), *gátu* (*poterant*), and the *á* produced by suppressing consonants; either nasals, as in *á*, *úst*, *áss*, *báss*, *gás*, = *an*, *anst*, *ans*, *bans*, *gans*; or gutturals, *b*, *g*, *k*, as in *á* (*aqua*), *sá* (*videbat*), *lá* (*jacebat*), *má* (*debet*), *nátt* (*nox*), *dráttur* (*tractus*), and a great many others; or labials, *v*, *f*, as in *á* = *af*, *ár* = *af*, *hár* but *háfan*; or dentals, as in *nál* (*acus*) [Goth. *neþla*, Engl. *needle*], *vúl* (*ambitus*, *mendicitas*) [A.S. *vúll*], etc. In very early times there was no doubt an audible distinction between these two kinds of *á*, which however is not observed even by the earliest poets, those of the 10th century. The marking of the diphthongal vowels with an acute accent is due to the Icelandic philologist Thorodd (circa 1080–1140), and was probably an imitation of Anglo-Saxon. The circumflex, applied by Jacob Grimm, is unknown to Icel. authors of whatever age. Thorodd, in his treatise on the vowels (Skálda, pp. 160 sqq.), distinguishes between three kinds of vowels, viz. *sbort*, *long* (i.e. diphthongal), and *nasal*. The long ones he proposes to mark with an acute (´); the nasals by a dot above the line (˙). The vowels of his alphabet are thirty-six in number. According to his rule we should have to write, *af* (*ex*), *át* (*esus*), *á* (*in*). No doubt the *a* was also nasal in the verbs and the weak nouns, *komá* (= *koman*), *augá* (*gen.*); and also when followed by an *n*, e.g. *vánn* (*assuefactus*). The distinctive marking of the nasals never came into practice, and their proper sound also disappeared; neither is this distinction observed by the poets in their rhymes. The marking of the diphthongal vowels—either the primitive vowels or those formed by agglutination—by an acute accent, according to the rule of Thorodd, is indeed used in a very few old Icel. parchment fragments of the 12th century. The only MS. of any considerable length which strictly observes this distinction is the Ann. Reg. Ísl. 2087. 4^b. Royal Libr. Copenhagen, written in Icel. at the end of the 13th century. In the great bulk of MSS. both kinds of vowels are treated alike, as in Latin. About the middle of the 14th century the doubling of vowels, especially that of *aa* (*aa*) = *á*, came into use, and was employed through more than three centuries, until about 1770 the Icelanders resumed the spelling of Thorodd, marking diphthongal vowels by an acute accent, but following the rules of modern pronunciation. The diphthong *au*—in Norse freq. spelt *ou*—has at present in Icel. a peculiar sound, answering to *äu* or *eu* in German, and nearly to Engl. *oi*. The Norse pronunciation is different and perhaps more genuine.

B. CHANGES. I. *a* changes into *e*, & into *æ*: this change—a part of a more general transformation, by Grimm termed *umlaut*, ‘vowel-change’—is common to all the Teutonic idioms, except the Gothic (v. letter E and Æ).

II. *a* changes into *ö* (*o*), & into *ó*: this transformation is peculiar to the Scandinavian branch, esp. the Icelandic idiom, where it is carried on to the fullest extent—in old Swedish and Danish its use was scanty and limited. It takes

place, 1. in monosyllabic nouns with *a* for their radical vowel, *a*. feminines, *öld*, *periodus*; *önd*, *anima*; *örk*, *arca*; *för*, *iter*; *höll*, *aula*; *hönd*, *manus*; *sök*, *causa*, etc. *β*. adjectives in fem. sing. and in neut. pl., *öll*, *tota*; *fögr*, *pulchra*; *hörd*, *dura*; *hölt*, *clauda*; *sönn*, *vera*; from allr, etc. *γ*. in plur. neut., *bönd*, *vincula*; *börn*, *træva*; *lönd*, *terrae*; from band, etc. *δ*. in singular masculines with a suppressed *u* in the root, *hjörtr*, *ceruus*; *fjörðr*, *sinus*; *björn*, *ursus*; *örn*, *aquila*, etc.

2. in dissyllables a radical *a*, when followed by a final *u* (*-u*, *-ur*, *-um*, etc.), in Icel. constantly changes into *ö*,—*öllum*, *cunctis*; *mönnum*, *hominibus*; *köllum*, *vocamus*; *vökum*, *vigiliis* and *vigilamus*; *vökur*, *vigiliae*, etc. Danes and Swedes here retained the *a*; so did a great part of Norway. The change only prevailed in the west of Norway and the whole of Iceland. Some Norse MSS. therefore constantly keep *a* in those cases, e.g. Cd. Ups. De la Gard. 8 (Ed. C. R. Unger, 1849), which spells allum, *cunctis*; hafuð, *caput*; jafur, *rex*; andverðr, *adversus*; afund, *invidia*, etc. (v. Pref. viii.) Other Norse MSS. spell *a* and *ö* promiscuously; allum or öllum, kallum or köllum. In Icel. this change prevailed about the year 1000. Even at the end of the 10th century we still frequently meet with rhymes such as *barð*—*jarðu*, *þang*—*langu*, etc.

3. *a* in inflexions, in penultimate syllables, if followed by *u*, changes into *u* (or *ö*); thus *keisurum*, *caesaribus*; *viturum*, *sapientioribus*; *hördurum*, *durioribus*; *hördustum*, *durissimis*: pret. pl., *sköpuðu*, *creabant*; *töluðu*, *dicebant*; *orrustu*, *pugnam*. In part. pass. fem. sing. and neut. pl., *sköpuð*, *creata*; *töluð*, *dicta*; *töpuð*, *perdita*. Neut. pl. in words, as *sumur*, *aestates*; *heruð*, *pagi*. This change is peculiar to Iceland, and is altogether strange to Norse MSS., where we constantly find such forms as *ætlaðu*, *putabant*; *gnagaðu*, *mordebant*; *aukaðu*, *augebant*; *skapaðu*, *creata*; *kallaðu*, *dicta*; *skaparum*, *tapaðum*, *agetastum*, *hardarum*, *skinandum*; *kunnastu*, *artem*, etc. This difference, as it frequently occurred at early times, soon gave the Icel. idiom a peculiar and strange sound,—*amarunt* would, in Icelandic, be *ömurunt*. Norse phrases—as *með bænum ok fastu* (*föstu*) *hafðu* (*höfðu*) *með sér vaxljós*, *ok dýrkaðu* (*dýrkuðu*) *þa hælgu hátíð* *með fastu* (*föstu*) *ok vaktu* (*vöktu*) *þar um nóttina* *með margum* (*mörgum*) *aðrum* (*öðrum*) *vanferum mannum* (*mönnum*), O. H. L. 87—sound uncouth and strange to Icel. ears; and so no doubt did the Icel. vowel transformations to Norse ears.

4. endings in *-au*, *-all*, e.g. feminines in *-an*, as *hugsan*, *ætlan*, *iðran*, frequently change into *-un*,—*hugsun*, *ætlan*, *iðran*, and are now always used so: *gamall*, *vetus*, f. *gómull*; *einsamall*, *solus*, f. *einsómull*. In modern Norse, *gomol*, *eismol* (Ivar Aasen); *atal*, *atrox*; *ötull*, *strenuus*; *svikall*, *perfidus*, and *svikull*; *þriñaðr*, *mundities*, and *þriñaðr*, etc.

5. In the cases correlative to II. 1, 2, the *á* in its turn changes into a vowel, by Thorodd marked *ö*: this vowel change seems to have been settled about the beginning of the 11th century, and prevailed in Iceland during the 12th, being constantly employed in MSS. of that time; about the end of that century, however, and the beginning of the next, it fell off, and at last became extinct. Its phonetical value, therefore, cannot now be precisely stated: it no doubt had an intermediate sound between *á* and *ó*, such as *ö* (*o*) has between *a* and *o*. Thorodd proposed to mark the short ‘umlaut’ *ö* by *o*; and the vowel change of *á* by *ö* (in the MSS. however commonly written *o*). INSTANCES: fem., *ö*, *amnis*; *öst*, *amor*; *öf*, *funis*; *öf*, *remus*; *lög*, *lignum*; *sktó*, *libellus*; *sött*, *pax*; *söl*, *anima*; *nöl*, *acus*; *vön*, *spes*: masc., *höttur*, *modus*; *þróðr*, *filium*; *þóttur*, *funis*; *móttur*, *vis*; *öss*, *deus*; *ötr*, *nuntius*: neut. pl., *sör*, *vulnera*; *tör*, *däpva*; *möl*, *dicta*; *röd*, *consilia*; *vör*, *vera*: adj. fem. and neut., *köt*, *lata*; *fö*, *paucis*; *smö*, *parva*; *há*, *alta*; *föm*, *paucis*; *höm*, *altis*: verbs, *sö*, *videbant* (but *sá*, *videbat*); *götu*, *capiebant*; *ötu*, *edebant* (but *át*, *edebat*), etc.: v. Frump. 26–28: e. g. *sár* (*vulnus*) *veitti* *maðr mér eitt unum*), *sör mörg* (*multa vulnera*) *veitta* *ek hánum*, Skálda (Thorodd), 162; *öl* (= *öl*, *cerevisia*) *er drykkur*, *öl* *er band* (*vinculum*), id. 163; *tungan* *er málinu von* (= *vön*, *assuefacta*), *en* *at tönnnum* *er bitsins von* (*morsus expectatio*), id.: frequently in the Grágás, *lýsa sár sitt* (*vulnus*) *eðr sör* (*vulnera*) *ef fleiri eru*, Kb. i. 151; *sör en minni* (*vulnera leviora*), 170; *en meire sör* (*graviora*), 174; *síðan es sör eða ben voru lýst*, 175; *engi sör* (*nulla vulnera*), *sör*, and *röd*, 176, 177; *möl*, ii. 51; *vör*, 158, etc.

C. OTHER CHANGES:—in modern Icel. the old syllable *vá* has changed into *vo*; *vó* of the 14th century having an intermediate form: thus *von*, *spes*; *votr*, *madidus*; *vor*, *ver*; *vorr*, *noster*; *voði*, *periculum*; *koma*, *adventus*; *voru*, *erant*, etc.: so also the *á* in the dat. *hánum*, *illí*, now *honum*, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; *kómu* = *kvámu* = *kvómu*, *veniebant*, etc. In Norway *a* was often changed into *æ* in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as *hæna*, *illam*; *pær*, *pænn*, *pætt*, *ibi*, *illum*; hence originate the mod. Dan. *bende*, *der*, *den*, *det*; in some Norse dialects even still *dar*, *dat*. The short *a* in endings in mod. Dan. changed into *e* (*æ*), e. g. *komme*, *uge*, *talede*, Icel. *koma*, *vika*; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple *a*, which makes their language more euphonic than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an *a* before *ng*, *nk*, has changed into *á*, thus *langr* (*longus*), *strangr* (*durus*), *krankr* (*aegrotus*) are spelt *lángr*, *kránger*, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say *laugr*, *straugr*, etc., which is the pure old form. The *a* becomes long when followed by *lf*, *lm*, *lp*, thus *álfr*, *genius*; *álpt*, *cygnus*; *hálftr*, *dimidius*; *kálfr*, *vitulus*; *sjálfr*, *ipse*; this is very old: the fem. *hólf*, *dimíðia*, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an *á*, not *a*; *já* = *ja* in *hjálpa*, *skjálfa*, etc. The lengthening before *lm* is later, — *álmtr*, *ulmus*; *hálmtr*, *calamus*; *sálmtr*, *psalmus*; *hjálmtr*, *galea*; *málmtr*, *metallum*, etc. In all these cases the *á* is not etymological. Also before *ln* in the plur. of *alín*, *álmtr* not *alnar*: *lk*, *álka* = *alka*, *alca*; *bálkr* = *balkr*; *fálki* = *falki*, *faleo*: *háls* = *hals*; *frjáls* = *frjals*; *járn* = *jarn*; *skáld* = *skald*; v. those words: *arni*, dat. of *arinn*, v. that word: the proper name *Árni*, properly *Arni*: *abbati*, *abbas*, *úbóti*: *Adám*, on the contrary, changed into *Adam*; *Mária* into *Maria*, *Mary*. The old spelling is still kept in *márla*, *motacilla pectore albo*, etc. In the 1st pers. pret. indic. and in the pres. and pret. conj. we have *a* changed into *i*, e. g. *talaða* to *talaði*, *locutus sum*; *sagða*, *dixi*, *vilda*, *volui*, *hafða*, *habui*, to *sagði*, *vildi*, *hafði*: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., *hefða*, *habeream*, *hafá*, *babeam*, to *hefði*, *hafí*. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the *Hulda*, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Árnes and Gullbringusýsla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek *vilda*, *sagða*, *hafða*, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. *a* answers to Goth. *a*; A. S. *ea* (*a*, *ä*); allr, *totus*; Goth. *alls*; A. S. *eall*: the primitive *á* to Goth. *ê*, *sátu*, Goth. *sêtun*, *sedebant*; *gráta*, *grêtan*, *lacrymari*; *láta*, *lêtan*; *vápn*, *vêpn*, *arma*; *vágr*, *vêgs*, *fluctus*. The Icel. secondary *á*, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel *plus* a consonant, such as *an*, *ab*, or the like. A. S. *æ* commonly answers to Icel. *á*, *láta*, A. S. *lætan*; *dáð*, A. S. *ðæð*; *þráðr*, A. S. *þræð*, Engl. *thread*; *mál* (*καυρός*), A. S. *mæl*, cp. Engl. *meal*. The A. S. *á*, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. *ei*. The diphthong *au* answers to Goth. *au*, A. S. *ea*, — *rauðr*, Goth. *rauds*, A. S. *reað*, Engl. *red*. In English the *a* seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A. S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel. is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as *Tems*, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for *a* was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) **ǰ** [A. S. **ƿ**]; so in the Golden Horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), and in the Bracteats. The Saxons called it *ô* = *áss*, *deus*. In the Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fuþork). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for *o*, and called it *ôss*, *ostium*, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word *áss*. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A. S. Rune **j**, *gêr*, *annonna*, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (hnias, A. S. *hnijs*), called according to the northern pronunciation *ár*, *annonna*: this letter, **ǰ** or **ǰ**, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. **j**, **ϕ**.

A

-A or **-AT** or **-T**, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Iceland and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun *k* (*g*) = *ek* is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. *a* for *tt*. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; *má-k-at-ek*, *non possum*; *sé-k-at-ek*, *non video*; *hef-k-at-ek*, *non habeo*; *skal-k-at-ek*; *vil-k-at-ek*, *nolo*; *mon-k-at-ek*, *non ero*, etc.: 2nd pers. *skal-t-at-tu*; *mon-t-at-tu*; *gaf-t-at-tu*, *non dabis*: and after a long vowel a *tt*, *mátt-at-tu*, *sátt-at-tu*; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, *máttir-a-þú*, *non poteris*: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal *g* is inserted, e. g. *bjargi-g-a-k*, verbally *servem ego non ego*; *höggvi-g-a-k*, *non caedam*; *stúðvi-g-a-k*, *quin sistam*; *vildi-g-a-k*, *nolui*; *hafði-g-a-k*, *non habui*; *mátti-g-a-k*, *non potui*; *görði-g-a-k*, *non feci*: if the verb has *gg* as final radical consonants, they change into *kk*, e. g. *pikk-at-ek* = *pigk-k-at-ek*, *nolo*

accipere. In the 3rd pers. *a* and *at* or *t* are used indifferently, *t* being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus, — *skal-at* or *skal-a*, *non erit*; but *skolo-t*, *non sunt*: forms with an hiatus, however, occur, — *biti-a*, *non mordat*; *renni-a*, *ne currat*; *skriði-a*, *id.*; *leti-a*, *ne retardet*; *væri-a*, *ne esset*; *urðu-a*, *non erant*: but *biti-t*, *renni-t*, *skriði-t*, *urðu-t* are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Öland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, *sa'r aigi flo*, *ubbo did not fly*, old Icel. 'fló-at', Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e. g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. In Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the *Haustlöng* four times, in *Ynglingatal* four times, in *Hákonarmál* once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel. the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: *Völuspá*, e. g., prefers the negation by *né* (using *vas-at* only once, verse 3). In the old *Hávamal* the suffix *abounds* (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In *Skírnismál*, *Harbarðsljóð*, *Lokasenna*—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century—about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) *abounds* in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of *-at*, *-gi*, or *né*): so, too, does Hallfréð (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in *Vellekla* (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the *Máhlíðingavísur* (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur *mon-k-ad-ek*, *tek-k-at-ek*, *vil-k-at-ek*, *hlífði-t*, *mon-a*, *es-a*; cp. the *Kristni S.* and *Njala*. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. *Sighvat* (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the *Sólurjóð* there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the *Völungakviður* are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these *-at* and conj. *eigi* are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, *a*. in the delivering of the *oath* in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the *Grágás*, runs in the 1st pers., *hefca ek fé borit í dóm þenna til ljós mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefca ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga*, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to ek *hefca*, *ek monka* (new Ed.): 3rd pers., *hefirat hann fé borit í dóm þenna ok monat hann bjóða, ok hefirat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna*, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. **β.** the Speaker (*lögsgumaðr*), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (*lögberg*), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command *es* and *skal* (yet seldom in plur.): *erát* in the dictatorial phrases, *erat skyldr* (*skylt*), *non esto obligatus*; *erat landeigandi skyldr*, *Grág.* (Kh.) i. 17; *erat hinn skyldr*, 21; *yngrí maðr era skyldr at fasta*, 35; *enda erat honum þá skylt at . . .*, 48; *erat þat sakar spell*, 127; *era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa*, 154; *erat hann framar skyldr sakráða*, 216; *ok erat hann skyldr at úbyrgjask þat fé*, 238; *ok erat hann skyldr, id.*; *ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr*, ii. 74; *erat hinn skyldr við at taka*, 142; *erat manni skylt at taka búfé*, 143; *enda erat heiming til fjár þess*, 169; *era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vill*, 209; *ok erat þeim skylt at tunda fé sitt*, 211; *ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tünd af því*, 212; *erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr*, 228; *ef hann erat landeigandi*, i. 136. **Skalat**: *skalat maðr eiga fé óborit*, i. 23; *skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn*, 55; *skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sík*, 62; *skalat hann þat svá dvelja*, 68; *skalat hann til véfanga ganga*, 71; *skalat aðilja í stefnuvætti hafa*, 127; *ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat*, 135; *ok skalat hann með sök fara*, 171; *enda skalat hann fleirum baugum boeta*, 199; *skalat hann skjilja félagit*, 240; *skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en*, ii. 4; *skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta*, 5; *skalat hann löggvill verða svá*, 34; *skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé*, 59; *skalat enn sami maðr þar lengr vera*, 71; *ok skala honum boeta þat*, 79; *skalat fyl telja*, 89; *skalat hann banna fiskför*, 123; *skalat hann löga*

fú því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. Plur.: skolut mein andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tekrart þar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (*it does not count*), 178; ef hann villat (*will not*) lýsa sér sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úkappa, 248; ræðrat sá sinum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat honum at sakarvörn, 149; kömrart hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfart hann biða til þess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frá aðra aura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: kömskart hann til heimtingar um þat fé, *he loses the claim to the money*, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, Viga-Glum, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oath—vask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg—said, vask at þar, vák at þar, rauðk at þar. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal *ek* between the verb and þar, and pronouncing —z instead of —u. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af vöru, sleikði um þvöru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr sá er v., so in Grett.); erat héra at borgnara þótt hœna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlumv vant kvæð refr, dóð hörpu á isi, 19; also in some phrases, referred to as *verba ipsissima* from the heathen age—erat vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, *because I do not see any more reason for this*, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítill, *I do not know*, id.; mona (*will not*) mín móna (*my mammy*) víð mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monatþu í því flóði verða, *thou shalt not*; esa þat undarligt þótt, *it is not to be wondered at*; hann máttia sofna, *he could not sleep*; monaþ ek banna, *I shall not mind*, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrtr á strætum, *was not*, Post. 645. 84; nú mona fríðir menn hér koma, Níðstr. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eirspennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that at is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in *at-ut*, and the anastrophe in *t*, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the *t* is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish *dinna*, *canna* is quite accidental.]

abbadís, f. *abbess*, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.
 abbast, ad, dep. (= amast), *to be incensed at, vex, molest*; a-við e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppá e-t, Nj. 194.
 abbíndi=af-bíndi, n. *tenesmus*, Hm. 140; cp. Fé. ix. 185, where it is spelt afbendi.

AD=at, v. that word. að- in compds, v. at- -að, suff. neg., v. -a.
 AÐA, u, f. (and compd öðu-skel, f.) a. *mytilus testa planiuscula*, a *shell*, [β. fem. pr. n., Edda.
 AÐAL, [O. H. G. adal, *genus*; cp. also A. S. *éðele*, *nobilis*; Old Engl. and Scot. *etel*; Germ. *edel*; *edla*- and *edál*-came from mod. Dan. into Icel. *aðall*, *nobility*. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] I. n. *nature, disposition, inborn native quality*, used only in poetry; júðs a., *chilidish*, Yt. 13; ósnotr aðal, *foolish, insipid*, Hm. 106; arga a., *dastardly*, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., *noble*, Km. 23; ódyggs a., *bad*, Hsm. 19. 2. in the sense of *offspring*; aðul Njarðar (where it is n. pl. ?), *the gods, the offspring of Njord*, Hallfred in a poem, vide Fs. 59. II. used in a great many compds, *chief-, head-*. aðal-akkeri, n. *sheep-anchov*, Fms. x. 130. β. metaph., Bs. i. 756. aðal-björri, s. m. *prime beaver skin*, Eb. (in a verse). aðal-borinn, part., v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n. *a manor-house*, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. alaðsfestr. aðal-fylking, f. *main force, main body*, Hkr. ii. 361. aðal-haf, n. *the main*, Fms. iv. 177. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. aðal-hending, f. *full, complete rhymes*, such as all—ball, opp. to skot-hending, q. v., Edda (Ht.). aðal-hendr, adj. *verse in full rhyme*, Edda, id. . aðal-kelda, u, f. *chief well*, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. *chief part of a church*, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59. aðalliga, adv. *completely, thoroughly*; a. dauðr, *quite dead*, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, *quite old*, iii. 171. aðal-mein, n. *great pain*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aðal-merki, n. *the bead-standard*, Pr. 177. aðal-ritning, f. *chief writing*, Sks. 13. aðal-skáli, a, m. *the chief apartment of a skáli, the hall*, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. aðal-tré, n. *trunk of a tree*; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv. 33. aðal-troll, n. *downright ogre*, Fas. iii. 179. aðal-túlkr, s, m. *chief advocate*, Bs. i. 445. aðal-túpt, f. esp. in pl. ir=óðals-toptir, *the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm* (Norse), flytja hús af aðaltóptum, *remove it*, N. G. L. i. 379.

aðild, older form aðið, pl. ir, f. [root aðal], v. the following word aðili. It doubtless originally meant *chiefdom, headship*, but it only occurs in the limited sense of *chief-prosecutorship or defendantship*, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing word in the Icel. codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became

obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the aðild devolved together with the erfð (*heirship*) on the principal male heir, if of age; erfð and aðild go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til erfðar ok aðilðar, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from aðild, neither should heiresses ever be aðili. In such cases the aðild devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The aðild also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at fara með handselda sök, sök handseld, vörn handseld, fara með sök, *carry on a suit*, etc., v. Grágás Vs. ch. 35, (of aðild in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others: v. Dasent, *Introd. to Burnt Njal*. COMPD: aðiðdar-maðr, m. = aðili, Sturl. iii. 240, Orku. 212.

aðili, ja, m. *the chief-defendant or prosecutor* in an Icel. lawsuit in the time of the Commonwealth. It seems to have meant originally *bead, chieftain, princeps*. A standing word in the Grágás and the Sagas. As to the form, the older one is that which preserves the *j* in the terminations, gen. dat. acc. aðilja, plur. -jar, acc. -ja, dat. -jum. The Grágás constantly employs this form. The Njála and some of the Sagas drop the *j* and write aðila etc. In the Grágás aðilja seems to occur as an indecl. word—at least four times in the Kb.—used as nom. pl.: but as -ar in old MSS. is frequently marked by a single 'a' with a little stroke (a), this may be a misinterpretation. The indeclinable form occurs in the Kb. (p. β.) 25 and 109 (only preserved in the Kb.); Kb. 147, 170 has aðilja, where the Sb. has in both passages aðiljar: cp. however gúðsifja and -bræðra. There is a distinction between a sóknar-aðili or sakar-aðili, *prosecutor*, and avarnar-aðili, *defendant*. Either with gen. or prep. at, varnar-a., sóknar-a., sakar-a.; or inversely a. sakar, a. varnar, a. frumsakar, Kb. 42, 124; a. máls, 126; a. vigsakar, in a case of manslaughter, 167; or vigsakar a. (often); a. fósakar, in a lawsuit about compensation, 123; a. legorðssakar, case of legorð, 194: with at, varnir þær er hann er aðili at, 175; aðili at legorðs sekt, App. iv. 46, Grág. Kb. 15, 211; cp. also § 58, p. 103: hann er aðili at sök, bæði sækjandi ok seljandi, *chief-plaintiff, either for carrying it on himself or by a delegate*, Kb. 208. In the case of a delegate being the aðili, the challenge of jurors and judges on account of relationship was to be made in respect to the chief aðili, not the delegate, Kb. 127.

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. af; A. S. and Engl. of, off; Hel. ab; Germ. ab; Gr. ἀπό; Lat. a, ab.] WITH DAT. denoting a motion *a loco*; one of the three prep. af, ór, frá, corresponding to those in loco—á, í, við, and ad locum—á, í, at. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in loco—á, or in locum—til, whilst ór answers more to í; but it also frequently corresponds to yfir, um or í. It ranges between ór and frá, generally denoting the idea from the surface of, while ór means from the inner part, and frá from the outer part or border. The motion from a bill, plain, open place is thus denoted by af; by ór that from an enclosed space, depth, cavity, thus af fjalli, but ór of a valley, dale; af Englandi, but ór Danmörk, as mörk implies the notion of a deep wood, forest. The wind blows af landi, but a ship sets sail frá landi; frá landi also means a distance from: af hendi, of a glove, ring; ór hendi, of whatever has been kept in the hand (correl. to á hendi and í hendi). On the other hand af is more general, whilst frá and ór are of a more special character; frá denoting a departure, or an impulse or force; a member goes home af þingi, whereas ór may denote an inmate of a district, or convey the notion of secession or exclusion from, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes af landi, the exile ór landi: taka e-t af e-m is to take a thing out of one's hand, that of taka frá e-m to remove out of one's sight, etc. In general af answers to Engl. of, off, ór to out of, and frá to from: the Lat. prepp. ab, de, and ex do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule ór may answer to ex, af sometimes to ab, sometimes to de. Of, off, from among; with, by; on account of, by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of.

A. Loc. I. WITH MOTION, off, from: I. prop. corresp. to á, a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, *unloaded the ship* (but bera farm á skipi), id.; var tekít af hestum þeirra, *they were unsaddled*, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, *he was away from home*, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af bestu sínum, *jumped off his horse* (but hl. á hest), 83; hlaupa, stökkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýrtr til hans af boganum, *from the bow*, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flýja af fundinum, *to fly from off the battle-field*, 102; riða af þríhyrningshálsnum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótnu, *to go from the meeting*, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok fór, 625, 85; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunn, *throw his cloak off him* (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hruignis fót af honum, *of a load, burden*, Edda 58; land þat er hann fiskði af, *from which he set off to fish*, Grág. i. 151, is irregular, frá would suit better; slíta af baki e-s, *from off one's back*, ii. 9; bera af bordi, *to clear the table*, Nj. 75. β. where it more nearly answers to í; þeir koma af hafi, *of sailors coming in* (but leggja í haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orknycjum (but í or til O.), 131; þeim Agli fórst vel ok komu af hafi í Borgarfjörð, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (out-

lawed) af Noregi, where *ór* would be more regular, 344; af Islandi, of a traveller, Fms. x. 3; búa her af báðum ríkjunum, *to take a levy from*, 51; hiurir beztu bændr *ór* Norðlendingafjórðungi ok af Sunnlendingafjórðungi, *the most eminent Southerners and Northerners*, 113; Gizzurr gekk af útsuðri at gerðinu, *from south-west*, Sturl. ii. 219; prestar af hváru-tveggja biskupsdæmi, *from either diocese*, Dipl. ii. 11; verða tekinn af heimi, *to be taken out of the world*, 623, 21; grufnar hon af læknum, *scrambles out of the brook*, Isl. ii. 340; Egill kneypði af horninu í einum drykk, *drained off the horn at one draught*, literally *squeezed every drop out of it*, Eg. 557; brottu af herbúðunum, Fms. x. 343. **γ.** of things more or less surrounding the subject, corresp. to *xfir* or *um*; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, *break off, take down the tents* in preparing for battle, Eg. 261; kyrtillinn rifnaði af honum, *his coat burst*, caused by the swollen body, 602; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína, *he untied his shoes* (but binda *ú* sik), 716; Steinar vildi slíta hann af sér, *throw him off*, of one clinging to one's body, 747; tók Gísli þá af sér vápnin, *took off his arms*, Fms. vii. 39. **δ.** of putting off clothes; fara af kápu, Nj. 143; far þú eigi af brynjunni, Bs. i. 541; þá ætlaði Sigurðr at fara af brynjunni, id.; þá var Skarphéðinn flettr af klæðunum, Nj. 209; now more usually fara *ór* klæðum, fótum, *exuere, to undress*. **δ.** connected with *út*; fóstudaginn fór út herrinn af borginni, *marched out of the town*, Nj. 274; ganga út af kirkjunni, *to go out of the church*, now *út úr*, Fms. vii. 107; drekkti hann af þeirri jörðunni, of something impregnated with the earth, Lækn. 402. **ε.** more closely corresponding to *frá*, being in such cases a Latinism (now *frá*); bréf af páfa, *a pope's bull*, Fms. x. 6; rit af hánum, *letter from him*, 623, 52; bréf af Magnúsi konungi, *a letter from king Magnus*, Bs. i. 712; farið þér á brautu af mér í eilífan eld, Hom. 143; brott af drottins augliti, Stj. 43. **ζ.** denoting an uninterrupted continuity, in such phrases as land af landi, *from land to land*, Eg. 343, Fas. ii. 539; skip af skipi, *from ship to ship*, Fms. v. 10; braun hvat af öðru, *one after another*, of an increasing fire, destroying everything, i. 128; brandr af brandi brenni, funi kveykist af funa, *one from another*, Hm. 56; hver af öðrum, *one after another, in succession*, also hvert at öðrum, Eb. 272, 280 (where *at* in both passages). **2.** metaph., at ganga af e-m dauðum, *to go from, leave one dead on the spot*, of two combatants; en hann segiz bani hins ef hann gekk af dauðum manni, Grág. ii. 88, Hkr. i. 327; undr þykir mér er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér starf þetta, *would not take this toil from thee*, Nj. 77; þegnar hans glöddust af honum, *were fain of him*, Fms. x. 380; at koma þeim manni af sér er settir var á fé hans, *to get rid of*, Ld. 52; vil ek þú vinnir af þér skuldina, *work off the debt*, Njarð. 366; reka af sér, *to repel*, Sturl. ii. 219; hann á þá sonu er aldri munu af oss ganga, *who will never leave us, whom we shall never get rid of*, Fas. i. 280; leysa e-n af e-u, *to relieve*, 64; taka e-u af lífi, *to kill*, Eg. 48, 416, Nj. 126; af lífdögum, Fms. vii. 204; ek mun ná lögum af því máli, *get the benefit of the law in this case*, Eg. 468; muntu enga sætt af mér fá, *no peace at my hand*, 414; rísa af dauða, *to rise from death*, Fms. ii. 142; guð bætti honum þó af þessi sótt, *healed him of this sickness*, ix. 390; vakna af sýu, draumi, svefni, *to awaken from a vision, dream, sleep*, 655 xxxii. 1, Gísl. 24, Eb. 192, Fas. i. 41. Rather with the notion out of, in the phrase af sér etc., e. g. sýna e-t af sér, *to shew, exhibit a disposition for or against*, Ld. 18; gera mik af sér, *to shew great prowess*, Isl. ii. 368; ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, *unless you make more of thyself*, Edda 32; Svip-dagr hafði mik af sér gert, *fought bravely*, Fas. i. 41; góðr (íllr) af sér, *good (bad) of oneself, by nature*; mikill af sjálfum sér, *proud, bold, stout*, Nj. 15; ágætastir maðr af sjálfum sér, *the greatest hero*, Bret.: góðr af sér, *excellent*, Hrafn. 7; but, on the contrary, af sér kominn, *ruinous, in decay*; this phrase is used of old houses or buildings, as in Bs. i. 488=Sturl. l. c.; af sér kominn af mæði can also be said of a man fallen off from what he used to be; kominn af fótum fram, *off his legs from age*, Sturl. i. 223, Korm. 154 (in a verse). **II.** WITH-OUT MOTION: **1.** denoting direction from but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds, *from*; tengja skip hvárt fram af stafni annars, *to tie the ships in a line, stem to stern*, Fms. i. 157, xi. 111; svá at þeir tóku út af hördum, *cutted out of the boards*, of rafters or poles, iv. 49; stjarna ok af sem skaft, of a comet, ix. 482; líka upp af hrossi, *to open a gate from off a horse*, Grág. ii. 264; hon svarar af sínu sæti sem álpt af báru, Fas. i. 186; þar er sjá mátti utan af firdi, af þjóðleid, *that might be seen from the fareway on the sea when sailing in the firth*, Hkr. ii. 64; þá mun hringt af (bættar af) Burakirkju, *of bells rung at the church*, Fms. xi. 160; gengr þar af Meðalfellströnd, *projects from, juts out*, of a promontory, Ld. 10. **2.** denoting direction along; upp af vikinni stóð borg mikil, *a burg inland from the inlet*, Eg. 161; lokrekkja innar af seti, *a shut bed inward from the benches in the hall*, Isl. ii. 262; kapella upp af konungs herbergjum, *upwards from*, Fms. x. 153; vindr stóð af landi, *the wind stood off the land*, Bárð. 166. **β.** metaph., standa af e-u, vide VI. 4. **γ.** ellipt., hallaði af norðr, of the channel, *north of a spot*, Boll. 348; also, austr af, suðr af, vestr af, etc. **3.** denoting absence; þingeyngver skulu eigi vera um nótt af þingi (*away from the meeting*), eðr lengr, þá eru þeir af þingi (*away from the meeting*) ef þeir eru *ór* (*out of*)

þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; vera um nótt af vörþingi, 115; meðan hann er af landi héðan, *abroad*, 150. **β.** metaph., guð hvíldi af öllum verkum sínum á sjaunda degi, *rested from his labours*, Ver. 3. **4.** denoting distance; þat er komit af þjóðleid, *out of the big road, remote*, Eg. 369; af þjóðbraut, Grág. ii. 264, i. 15; Otradalr (a farm) var njök af vegi, *far out of the way*, Háv. 53.

B. TEMP. past, from, out of, beyond: **1.** of a person's age, in the sense of having past a period of life; af ómaga aldri, *of age*, able to support oneself, Grág. i. 243; af askuldri, *stricken in years*, having past the prime of life, Eg. 202; lítið af barnsaldri, *still a child*, Ld. 74; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, *no longer in the prime of life*, Háv. 40. **2.** of a part or period of time, *past*; eigi síðar en nótt er af þingi, *a night of the session past*, Grág. i. 101; þá er sjau vikur eru af sumri, *seven weeks past of the summer*, 182; tíu vikur af sumri, lb. 10; var miklit af nótt, *much of the night was past*, Háv. 41; miklið af vetri, *much of the winter was past*, Fas. ii. 186; þriðjungtr af nótt, *a third of the night past*, Fms. x. 160; stund af degi, etc.; tveir mánoðr af sumri, Gpl. 103. **3.** in adverbial phrases such as, af stundu, *soon*; af bragði, *at once*; af tómi, *at leisure, at ease*; af nýju, *again*; af skyndingu, *speedily*; af bráðungu, *in a hurry*, etc.

C. In various other relations: **I.** denoting the passage or transition of an object, concrete or abstract, *of, from*. **1.** where a thing is received, derived from, conferred by a person or object; þiggja líð af e-m, *to derive help from*, Edda 26; taka traust af e-m, *to receive support, comfort from*, Fms. xi. 243; taka mála af e-m, *to be in one's pay*, of a soldier, Eg. 266; halda land af e-m, *to hold land of any one*, 282; verða viss af e-m, *to get information from*, 57, Nj. 130; taka við sök af manni (a law term), *to undertake a case, suit*, Grág. i. 142; hafa umboð af e-m, *to be another's deputy*, iv. 374; vera góðs (ílls) maklegr af e-m, *to deserve good (bad) of*, Vd. 88 (old Ed., the new reads frá), Fs. 45; afa matar af eyjum, *to derive supplies from*, Eb. 12. **2.** where an object is taken by force: **α.** prop. out of a person's hand; þú skalt hnykkja smíðit af honum, *wrest it out of his hand*, Nj. 32; cp. taka, þrifa, svipta e-u (e-t) af e-m, *to wrest from*. **β.** metaph. of a person's deprivation of anything in general; hann tók af þér konung, *carried thy wife off*, Nj. 33; tók Gunnarr af þér sáðland þitt, *robbed thee of seedland*, 103; taka af honum tignina, *to depose, degrade him*, Eg. 271; vinna e-t af e-m, *to carry off by force of arms, conquer*, Fms. iii. 29; drepa menn af e-m, *for one slay one's man*, Eg. 417; féll þar líð mart af Eyvindri, *many of Eyvind's people fell there*, 261. **γ.** in such phrases as, hyggja af e-u (v. afhuga), hugsa af e-u, *to forget*; hyggja af harmi; sjá af e-u, *to lose, miss*; var svá ástíðigt með þeim, at hvargi þóttist mega af öðrum sjá, *neither of them could take his eyes off the other*, Sturl. i. 194; svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, at varla um sér hon af honum nær, Skálda 163. **δ.** denoting forfeiture; þá eru þeir útlagir, ok af goðorði sínu, *have forfeited their priesthood*, Grág. i. 24; telja hann af ráðunum fjár síns alls, *to oust one, on account of idiocy or madness, 176*; verða af kaupi, *to be off the bargain*, Edda 26; þá skalt þú af allri fjárheimtunni, *forfeit all the claim*, Nj. 15; ek skal stefna þér af konunni, *summon thee to forfeit*, a case of divorce, id.; ella er hann af réttarari um hana, *has forfeited the suit*, Grág. i. 381. **β.** ellipt., af ferr eindagi ef, *is forfeited*, Grág. i. 140. **II.** denoting relation of a part to a whole, *off*, of, Lat. de; höggva hönd, höfuð, fót af e-um, *to cut one's hand, head, foot off*, Nj. 97, 92, Bs. i. 674; höggva spjót af skapti, *to sever the blade from the shaft*, 264; hann lét þá ekki hafa af föðurarfi sínum, *nothing of their patrimony*, Eg. 25; vil ek at þú takir slíkt sem þér líkar af varningi, *take what you like of the stores*, Nj. 4; at þú eignist slíkt af fé okkru sem þú vill, 94. **β.** ellipt., en nú höfum vér kjörir, en þat er af krossinum, *a slice of*, Fms. vii. 89; þórdórf gaf Skólmi frændra sínum af landnámi sínu, *a part of*, Landn. 211; hafði hann þat af hans eigu er hann vildi, Sturl. ii. 169; þar lá forkr einn ok brotið af endanum, *the point broken off*, Háv. 24, Sturl. i. 169. **γ.** absol. off; beit hann höndina af, þar sem nú heitir úllsiðr, *bit the band off*, Edda 17; fauk af höfuðit, *the head flew off*, Nj. 97; jafnt er sem þér sýnist, af er fötrinn, *the foot is off*, id.; af bæði eyru, *both ears off*, Vm. 29. **2.** with the notion of = among; mestir skörungr af konum á Norðrlöndum, *the greatest heroine in the North*, Fms. i. 116; hinn efnilgasti maðr af ungum mönnum í Austfjörðum, *the most hopeful of youths in the Eastfjords*, Njarð. 364; af (among) öllum hirðmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, Eg. 27; ef hann vildi nokkura kaup af þessum konum, Ld. 30; ör liggir þar úti á veggnum, ok er ú af þeirra örum, *one of their own arrows*, Nj. 115. **β.** from, among, belonging to; guð kaus hana af öllum konum sér til móður, of the Virgin Mary, Mar. A. i. 27. **γ.** metaph., kunna mikit (lítið) af e-u, *to know much, little of*, Bragi kann mest af skáldskap, *is more cunning of poetry than any one else*, Edda 17. **δ.** absol. out of, before, in preference to all others; Gunnarr baud þér góð boð, en þú vildir eingi af taka, *you would choose none of them*, Nj. 77; ráða e-t af, *to decide*; þó mun faðir minn mestu af ráða, *all depends upon him*, Ld. 22; konungr kveðst því mundu heldr af trúa, *preferred believing that of the two*, Eg. 55; var honum ekki vildara af ván, *he could expect nothing better*, 364. **3.** with the additional sense of instrumentality, *with*; ferma skip af e-u, *to freight a ship*

with, Eg. 364; hlaða mörg skip af korni, *load many ships with corn*, Fms. xi. 8; klyfja tvá hesta af mat, Nj. 74; var vágrinn skipaðr af herskipum, *the bay was covered with war ships*, 124; fylla ker af glóðum, *fill it with embers*, Stj. 319; fylla heiminn af sínu kyni, *to fill the world with his offspring*, Ver. 3.

III. denoting the substance of which a thing is made, of; used indifferently with *ór*, though *ór* be more frequent; þeir gerðu af honum jörðina, af blóði hans sæniun ok vötnin, of the creation of the world from the corpse of the giant Ymir; the poem Gm. 40, 41, constantly uses *ór* in this sense, just as in modern Icelandic, Edda 5; svá skildu þeir, at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, 147 (pref.); húsit var gert af timbrstokkum, *built of trunks of timber*, Eg. 233; hjöltin vóru af gulli, *of gold, golden*, Fms. i. 17; af osti, *of cheese*, but in the verse l. c. *ór osti*, Fms. vi. 253; línklaði af lépretti, *linen*, Sks. 287.

2. metaph. in the phrases, göra e-t af e-u (*to dispose of*), verða af (*become of*), hvat hefir þú gúrt af Gunnari, *what hast thou done with Gunnar?* Njarð. 376; hvat af motrinum er orðið, *what has become of it?* of a lost thing, Ld. 208; hverfr Óspakr á burt, svá cigi vita menn hvat af honum er orðið, *what has become of him?* Band. 5.

IV. denoting parentage, descent, origin, domicile, abode: I. parentage, of, from, used indifferently with *frá*; ok eru af þeim komnir Gílsbekkingar, *descend from them*, but a little below—*frá* honum eru komnir Sturlungar, Eb. 338, cp. afkvæmi; af ætt Hördakára, Fms. i. 287; kominn af Troj-mönnum, xi. 416; af Ása-ætt (Kb. wrongly at), Edda 1. *á* metaph., vera af Guði (theol.), of God, = *righteous*, 686 B. 9; illr ávöxt af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; Asia er köllud af nafni nokkurr konu, *derives her name from*, Stj. 67; af honum er bragr kallaðr skáldskapr, *called after his name*, Edda 17.

2. of domicile; af danski tungu, *of Danish or Scandinavian origin, speaking the Danish tongue*, Grág. ii. 73; hvaðan af öndum, *whence, native of what country?* Isl. *Þ* especially denoting a man's abode, and answering to *á* and *í*, the name of the farm (or country) being added to proper names, (as in Scotland,) to distinguish persons of the same name; Hallr af Síðu, Nj. 189; Erlingr af Straumey, 173; Ástríðr af Djúpárþakka, 39; Gunnarr af Hlíðarenda (more usual rá); Þórir haklangr konungur af Ögðum, *king of Agdir*, Eg. 35, etc.; p. *ór* and *frá*.

V. denoting a person with whom an act, feeling, etc. originates, for the most part with a periphrastic passive: I. by, the Old Engl. *of*; as, ek em sendr hingað af Starkaði ok sonum hans, *ent hither by*, Nj. 94; inna e-t af hendi, *to perform*, 257; þó at alþýða væri skírd af kennimönnum, *baptized of*, Fms. ii. 158; meira virð af nönnum, *higher esteemed*, Ld. 158; ástsæll af landsmönnum, *beloved*, lb. 16; vinsæll af mönnum, Nj. 102; í allgöðu yfirlæti af þeim fæðgum, *hospitably treated by them*, Eg. 170; var þá nokktr drukkið af alþjóð, *there was somewhat hard drinking of the people*, Sturl. iii. 229; mun þat ekki upp tekið af þeim sökudólgum mínum, *they will not clutch at that*, Nj. 257; ef svá væri í hendr þér búið af mér, *if I had so made everything ready to thy hands*, Ld. 130; þá varð fúrátt um af föður hans, *his father said little about it*, Fms. ii. 154.

2. it is now also sometimes used as a periphrase of a nom., e. g. ritað, þýtt af e-m, *written, translated, edited by*, but such phrases scarcely occur in old writers.

VI. denoting cause, ground, reason: I. originating from, on account of, by reason of; af frændsemis sökum, *for kinship's sake*, Grág. ii. 72; ómáli af áverkum, *speechless from wounds*, 27; af manna völdum, *by violence*, not by natural accident, of a crime, Nj. 76; af förtölum Halls, *through his pleading*, 255; af ástsæld hans ok af tölum þeirra Sæmundar, *by his popularity and the eloquence of S.*, lb. 16; af ráðum Haralds konungs, *by his contriving*, Landn. 157; úbygd af frosti ok kulda, *because of frost and cold*, Hkr. i. 5.

Þ adverbially, af því, *therefore*, Nj. 78; af því, *why?* 686 B. 9; þá verðr bóndi heiðinn af barni sínu, viz. if he does not cause his child to be christened, K.þ.K. 20. 2. denoting instrumentality, by means of; af sínu fé, *by one's own means*, Grág. i. 293; framfæra e-n af verkum sínum, *by means of one's own labour*, K.þ.K. 42; draga saman úð af sökum, *ok vælum ok kaupum, make money by*, 623. 1; af sínum kostnaði, *at his own expense*, Hkr. i. 217.

Þ absol., hinn fellir á mik þropa svá heita at ek brenn af öll, Ld. 328; hann fékk af hina mestu sæmd, *derived great honour from it*, Nj. 88; allí sötti á hendr honum svá at hann lagðist í rekkju af, *he grew bedridden from age*, Ld. 54; komast undan af hlaupi, *escape by running*, Fms. viii. 58; spinnna gam af rokki, *spin off a wheel* (now, spinnna á rokk), from a notion of instrumentality, or because of the thread being spun out (?), Eb. 92.

3. denoting proceeding, originating from; lýsti af höndum hennar, *her hands spread beams of light*, Edda 22; allir heimar lýstust (*were illuminated*) af henni, d.; en er lýsti af degi, *when the day broke forth*, Fms. ii. 16; lítt var lýst af degi, *the day was just beginning to break*, Ld. 46; þá tók at myrkja af nótt, the 'mirk-time' of night began to set in, Eg. 230; tók þá brútt at myrkva af nótt, *the night grew dark*, Hkr. ii. 230.

4. metaph., standa, leiða, hljóttast af, *to be caused by, result from*; opt hlýst líft af kvenna hjali, *great mischief is wrought by women's gossip* (a proverb), Gísl. 15, 98; at af þeim mundi mikit mein ok úhapp standa, *be caused by*, Edda 18; kenna kulda af ráðum e-s, *to feel sore from*, Eb. 42; þó mun hér hljóttast af margs manns bani, Nj. 90.

5. in adverbial phrases,

denoting state of mind; af mikilli æði, *in fury*, Nj. 116; af móð, *in great emotion*, Fms. xi. 221; af úhyggju, *with concern*, i. 186; af létta, *frankly*, iii. 91; af viti, *collectedly*, Grág. ii. 27; af heilu, *sincerely*, Eg. 46; af fúri, *in rage*; af æðru, *timidly*, Nj. (in a verse); af setning, *composedly, in tune*, Fms. iii. 187; af mikilli frægð, *gallantly*, Fas. i. 261; af öllu afli, *with all might*, Grág. ii. 41; af ríki, *violently*, Fbr. (in a verse); af trúnaði, *confidently*, Grág. i. 400.

VII. denoting regard to, of, concerning, in respect of, as regards: I. with verbs, denoting to tell of, be informed, inquire about, Lat. *de*; Dioscorides segir af grasi því, *speaks of*, 655 xxx. 5; er mein spurðu af landinu, *inquired about it*, Landn. 30; hafa njósu af e-u, Nj. 104; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, Eg. 546, Band. 8.

Þ absol., hann mun spyrja, hvárt þér sé nokktr af kunnigt hversu fór með okkr, *whether you know anything about, how*, Nj. 33; halda skóla af, *to hold a school in a science*, 656 A. i. 19 (sounds like a Latinism); en ek gerða þik sem mestan mann af öllu, *in respect of all, that you should get all the honour of it*, Nj. 78.

2. with adjectives such as mildr, illr, góðr af e-u, denoting disposition or character in respect to; allra manna mildastr af fé, *very liberal, open-handed*, Fms. vii. 197; mildr af gulli, i. 33; góðr af gríðum, *merciful*, Al. 33; illr af mat e-u mildr af gulli, Fms. i. 53; fastr af drykk, *close, stingy in regard to*, Sturl. ii. 125; gat þess Hildigunnar at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, *that you would be good about the horse*, Nj. 90, cp. auðigr at, v. at, which corresponds to the above phrases; cp. also the phrase af sér above, p. 4, col. I, ll. 50 sqq.

VIII. periphrasis of a genitive (rare); provincialis af öllum Predikaraklastrum, Fms. x. 76; vera af hinum mesta fjandskap, *to breathe deep hatred to, be on bad terms with*, ix. 220; af hendi, af hálfu e-s, *on one's behalf, v. those words*.

IX. in adverbial phrases; as, af launungu, *secretly*; af hljóði, *silently*; v. those words. *Þ* also used absolutely with a verb, almost adverbially, nearly in the signification *off, away*; hann bad þá róa af fjörðinn, *pass the fjord swiftly by rowing, row the fjord off*, Fms. ix. 502; var þá af farit þat sem skerjóttast var, *was past, sailed past*, Ld. 142; ok er þeir höfðu af fjörðung, *past one fourth of the way*, Dropl. 10: skína af, *to clear up, of the sky*, Eb. 152; hence in common language, skína af sér, when the sun breaks forth: sofa af nóttina, *to sleep it away*, Fms. ii. 98; leið af nóttin, *the night past away*, Nj. 53; deþlja af stundir, *to kill the time*, Band. 8; drepa af, *to kill*; láta af, *to slaughter, kill off*. *Y* in exclamations; af tjöldin, *off with the awnings*, Bs. i. 420, Fms. ix. 49.

Ð in the phrases, þar af, *thence*; hér af, *hence*, Fms. ii. 102; af frann, *straight on*, Nj. 144; þar af, *a fram, on, advance*.

X. it often refers to a whole sentence or to an adverb, not only like other prepp. to hér, hvar, þar, but also redundantly to hvaðan, hóðan, þaðan, *whence, hence, thence*.

2. the preposition may sometimes be repeated, once elliptically or adverbially, and once properly, e. g. en er af var borit af bordinu, *the cloth was taken off from the table*, Nj. 176; Guð þerrir af (*off, away*) hvert tár af (*from*) augum heilagra manna, *God wipes off every tear from the eyes of his saints*, 655 xx. vii. 17; skal þó fyrst bætr af líka af fé veganda, *pay off, from*, Gpl. 160, the last *af* may be omitted—var þá af borit bordinu—and the prep. thus be separated from its case, or it may refer to some of the indecl. relatives *er* or *sem*, the prep. hvar, hér, þar being placed behind them without a case, and referring to the preceding relative, e. g. oss er þar mikit af sagt auð þeim, *we have been told much about these riches*, Band. 24; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, *in short, shortly*, Eg. 546; þaðan af veit ek, *thence I infer, know, Fms. i. 97*.

XI. it is moreover connected with a great many verbs besides those mentioned above, e. g. bera af, *to excel*, whence afbragð, afbrjóði; draga af, *to detract, deduct*, hence afdrátt; veita ekki af, *to be hard with*; ganga af, *to be left, hence afgangr*; standast af um e-t, *to stand, how matters stand*; sem af tekr, *at a furious rate*; vita af, *to be conscious, know about* (vide VII).

D. As a prefix to compounds distinction is to be made between:

I. *af* privativum, denoting *diminution, want, deduction, loss, separation, negation*, of, etc., answering indifferently to Lat. *ab-, de-, ex-, dis-*, and rarely to *re-* and *se-*, v. the following COMPS, such as *ex-ga, dicere*, but afsegja, *negare*; sækja, *colere*, but afækja, *negligere*; aflaga, *contra legem*; skapigr, *normalis*, afskapigr, *deformis*; afvik, *recessus*; afhúð, afhellir, afðalr, etc.

II. *af* intensivum, etymologically different, and akin to *of*, *af-*, e. g. afdrykkja = ofdrykkja, *inebrietas*; afbrjóði, *jealously*; afbendi, *tenesmus*; aiglapi, *vir fatuus*, etc. etc. Both the privative and the intensive *af* may be contracted into *á*, esp. before a labial *f, m, v*, e. g. *á fram* = af fram; *ábrjóði* = afbrjóði; *ávöxtr* = afvöxtr; *áburðr* = afburðr; *ávita* = afvita (?). In some cases dubious. With extenuated and changed vowel; *auvirðiligr* or *övirðiligr, depreciated*, = *afv-* etc., v. those words.

afa, u, f. overbearing, Am. I, Ls. 3, Bk. 2, 31, = *afaryði*.

afar- and *avar-* [cp. Ulf. *afar* = *μετά, ὑπέρ*; Germ. *aber*, esp. in compounds: v. Grimm Gr. ii. 709], only used as a prefix in compounds, *very much, very*. Now often pronounced *afar*, which form occurs esp. in MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries, e. g. Fms. i. 150, xi. 249, Ísl. ii. 131; cp. also *æfr*, adj. *iracundus*. COMPS: *afar-auðigr*, adj. *very rich*, Lex. Poët. *afar-breiðr*, adj. *very broad*, Edda 10. *afar-fagr*, adj. *very fair*, Edda (Ub.) 360. *afar-hreinn*, adj. *very clean*, Lex. Poët. *afar-illa*, adv. *very*

badly, Hkr. i. 226. **afar-kaup**, n. *hard bargain*, Sturl. (in a verse).
afar-kostir, m. pl. *barid condition*, Eg. 14, 353, Hkr. i. 144, Ld. 222.
afarkosta-laust, n. adj. *on fair terms*, Jb. 361, Sturl. ii. 79. **afar-ligr**, adj. *immense, huge*, Nj. 183, v. l. **afar-litill**, adj. *very small*, Merl. 2. 46.
afar-menni, n. *an overpowering man*, Orkn. 256 old Ed., Landn. 124, Ísl. ii. 190. **afar-orð**, n. *overbearing words*, Bs. ii. 9.
afar-stórr, adj. *big*, Lex. Poët. **afar-sætr**, adj. *very sweet*, Sks. 534.
afar-úðigr, adj. [hugð], *overbearing, of violent temper*, Fms. vii. 20.
afar-vel, adv. *very well*, Hkr. i. 204, Ísl. ii. 140; cp. ofa. **afar-yrði**, n. = **afarorð**, Orkn. 274. **afar-pungur**, adj. *heavy*, Edda (Ht.) 46.
af-audit, part. pass.; *verða a. e-s, to fail, have bad luck*, Gísl. 61.
af-át = **ofát**, *over-eating, gluttony, gormandizing*.
af-blómgaðr, part. pass. 'off-bloomed', 655 xxxii. 3.
af-boð, n. *threats, high words*, Fms. x. 199; **ofboð**, n., is used of *panic, fear, agony*, and as a prefix in compds of **boðs** = *exceedingly*. So now the modern verb **ofbjóða**, mostly used impers., *e-m ofbjóði, to be shocked at, etc.*
af-bragð, n. used of persons, *a superior, excellent person*; hann var a. í vitzku sinni, *wonderfully clever*, Fms. x. 397; a. annarra nianna, *man of mark*, vi. 144. 2. gen. **afbragðs** is now frequently used as a prefix to nouns to express something *surpassing*—a. fagr, góður, friður, etc.—a. vænleikr, *surpassing beauty*, Stj. 195. COMPD: **afbragðs-maðr**, n. *a great man*, Fms. x. 293 (where spelt abb-).
afbragðliga, adv. *surpassingly*, Fas. i. 220.
afbragðligr, adj. *surpassing*, Eb. 256, Fms. ix. 535, x. 230 (where spelt abb-), xi. 335.
af-brigð and rarely **afbrigði**, n.—the compound **afbrigðar-tré** points to a fem.—*deviation, transgression, offence*, (cp. **bragða af**, *to deviate from*), esp. in pl., þeir sókuðu hann um nokkuð **afbrigð** þinga sinna, Post. 645. 97; sættarof ok **afbrigð** við guð, *trespasses*, 671. 1; **afbrigð**, *wrongs*, Ld. 66; í **afbrigðum** boðborða Guðs, *transgressions against the commandments of God*, 671. 3; þóðir afsakar sik um öll **afbrigði** við þik, *for having wronged thee*, Sturl. ii. 132, Fms. vii. 24, Ísl. ii. 201. COMPD: **afbrigðar-tré**, n. *tree of transgression*, Níðst. 623. 7.
af-brot, n. pl. *trespasses, sin*, K. Á. 36, Fms. xi. 443; very frequent in religious writings after the Reformation.
af-brugðning, f. *deviation from*, 656 B. 7.
af-brúðigr and **ábrúðigr**, adj. *jealous*, Str. 5, 75; v. the following.
af-brýða, dd, [af-intens. and **brúðr**, *spouse*], *to be jealous*, also contracted **ábrýða**; þeir vandlæta ok **afbrýða** sem karldýrin er borin, Stj. 94.
af-brýði and contr. **ábrýði**, n. (now obsol.) *jealousy*; en er Sisinnus sá Clemens páfa standa hjá konu sinni, þá viltist hugr hans mjök af mikilli ílsku ok **afbrýði**, Clem. 1. 42, Fms. i. 9, Yt. II; in all these places spelt with af-, but **ábrýði** is more common, and occurs Hkr. i. 111; in the poem Gkv. I. 10—hón ægði mér af **ábrýði**—it is used of the jealousy of a wife to her husband.
af-burðr, m. (also spelt abb-), *odds, balance, bias, success* (cp. **bera af**, *to prevail*); *svað honum eigi annat vænna til afburðar, in order to get the better of it*, Sv. 166; sá hann at engi varð afburðrinn, *they fought à quo Marte*, Sturl. ii. 74; hann ætlaði sér afburð, *he meant to keep the odds in his own band*, Ísl. ii. 450; skal nú fara í haustvíking, ok vilða ek, at hon yrði eigi með minnum afburðum, *less glorious*, Orkn. 464. II. gen. sing. and pl. **afburðar-**, a-, freq. used as a prefix in some compds with the notion of *gloriously, with distinction*. **afburðar-tigr**, adj. *very thick, proud*, 24. **afburðar-fræknligr**, adv. *very gallant*, Ísl. ii. 369. **afburðar-járn**, n. *excellent iron*, Fms. x. 173. **afburðar-maðr**, m. *a man of mark*, Rb. 316, Orkn. 474, Grett. 133, Finn. 318. **afburðarmikill**, adj. *conspicuous*, Fms. v. 181. **afburðar-skip**, n. *a fine ship*, Fas. iii. 106. **afburðar-vel**, adv. *very well*, Hkr. ii. 265, Fms. ix. 515. **afburðar-vænn**, adj. *very fine*, Fas. i. 182.
af-búð, f. an 'off-booth', *side-booth, apartment, Room*, 116.
af-dalr, m. an 'off-dale', *remote valley*; freq. in tales and rhymes of *bidden valleys*, esp. in pl., e. g. Hvað hét hundr karls er í aðföldum bjó, in a nursery rhyme, K. Þ. K. 38, Fms. v. 183.
af-deilingr, m. *part, portion, share*, Bs. i. 881.
af-dráttir, m. [draga af, *to detract*], *diminution, deduction*, Ann. 1358 (of *duties, fines*), Dipl. i. 7, Jún. 135 = *costs*. β. in arithmetic, *subtraction*, Alg. 358, now *frádráguing*.
af-drif, n. pl. [drifa], *destiny, fate*; barn líkligt til stórra aðrifa, *a bairn likely to grow into a great man*, Fms. iii. 112 (of an exposed child); þykir mér lítil okkur a. *verða munn, inglorious life*, Fær. 53. It is now also used of *final fate, end*. 2. **ofspring**, Stj. 191.
af-drykkja, u. f. *over-drinking, drunkenness*, = **ofdrykkja** [af-intens.].
af-eggja, að, *to dissuade*, (as we might say 'to egg off'), Fms. ix. 352.
af-eitra, ð, *to curtail, deprive of*, with dat. of the thing; a. þá sinni sænið, *to disgrace them*, Bar. 3; riddaradóm, *to degrade from knighthood*, 4.
af-eistra, t, *to castrate*, Bs. ii. 118.
af-eyringr, m. an animal, sheep with *cropped ears*, Bs. i. 723, Sturl. iii. 47; also **afeyra**, ð, *to cut the ears off*, and **afeyrt**, n. adj. *a mark on sheep*.
af-fall, n. *diminution, discount, falling off*, in the phrase, selja e-t með affallum, *to sell at a discount*, Sd. 189.
af-fangadagr, v. *atfangadagr*, *day preceding a feast*.

af-fara, v. *affür*.
af-fari, adj. *who deviates, trespasses*, Fms. viii. 237, v. l.
af-feðrast, að, dep. *to fall short of his father, to degenerate*, Fms. xi. 423.
af-feldr, m. *the spoon of Heia*, Edda 231.
af-ferma, d and ð, [farmr], *to unload a ship*, Fas. ii. 448.
af-flutning, f. and **afflutningr**, m. *disparaging, depreciation*, Bs. i. 714.
af-flytja, flutta, *to disparage*, Fms. x. 41, Grett. 100 A.
af-för, ar, f. *departure*, in the following compds: **af-fara-dagr** and **af-farar-dagr**, m. *the last day of a feast*, esp. of Yule or the like; a. jóla **Twelfth-night**, opp. to **af-fanga-dagr** = **at-fangadagr**, *Christmas Eve*, Hkr. iii. 304, Fbr. 139, Fms. vii. 272; a. veizlunnar, Bs. i. 287, Fms. iii. 121.
af-fara-kveld, n. *the last evening of a feast*, Fms. xi. 424.
af-gamall, adj. [af-intens.], *very old, decrepid from age*, Nj. 190; a. karl, Fms. ii. 182, Sks. 92.
af-ganga, u. f. **surplus**, Fms. iii. 208, v. l. II. *deviation, digression*, Skálda 203. COMPD: **afgöngu-dagr**, m. = **af-faradagr**, *day of departure*, Fas. iii. 600.
af-gangr, s, m. *surplus*, **storg**, Ver. 17, Dipl. v. 10, Fms. iv. 236 K. Þ. K. 163, in the phrase, með afgöngum, *to spare*, Fms. iii. 108.
afgangs, gen. used adverbially, *over, to spare*, l. c., v. l. II. *decease death* [ganga af, *to die*], Fas. iii. 596.
af-gelja, u. f. [gala, cp. **hégilja**], *chattering*, Edda 110.
af-gipt, f. [gefa af], *tribute*, K. Á. 170. II. *indulgence, absolution*, Bs. i. 712, H. E. i. 523, Dipl. i. 5. COMPDS: **afgiptar-bré** n. *letter of indulgence*, Bs. i. 699. **afgiptar-fé**, n. *a Norse law term* *escheatable property*, N. G. L. i. 324.
af-gjald, n. *tribute*, Vm. 78 (freq.)
af-gjarn, adj. *eager to be off, flying away*, in the proverb, afgjarn verð öfundarfé, Fas. ii. 332; cp. **af-sell**.
af-gjöf, f. = **afgipt**, K. Á. 170, 174, H. E. i. 430.
af-glapa, að, [cp. **gleppa**], an Icel. law term, *to disturb or break the peace of a court or public meeting*, by violence, crowding, shouting, brawling, or the like; ef menn tróðast svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önnkost, eðr göra þa hrang þat eðr háreysti, at fyrir því afglapest mál manna, ok varðar þa fjórbaugsgarð, Grág. i. 5; ef vörþing verðr afglapt, at eigi megu mí lúkast, 105; ef menn afglapa görð allir þeir er til vóru teknir, i. 495.
af-glapan and **afglöpun**, f. [v. the preceding word], used of rioting or brawling in a court or at a meeting, to break the law or the peace; it is also used of any illegal steps to stop the course of law, so that the pleadings are interrupted, and there is a flaw in the procedure, v. **þingsafglöpun** frequent in the Grágás and the Sagas; it was liable to the lesser outlawry v. above: bribery and false witness seem to be counted as **þingsafglöpun** in Nj. 150, and were to be challenged to the High Court, Lv. 12, 3; Nj., Grág., esp. in the þ. þ. etc.: v. **Dasent**, *Introd.* to *Burnt Njal*.
af-glapi, a, m. *an oaf, fool, simpleton*, Fms. i. 156, Ld. 34, Sd. 14. COMPD: **afglapa-orð**, n. *words of a fool*, in the proverb, úmæt er afglapa-orð, *a fool's word is nothing worth*—nu úmæt er ómaagarð—Boll. 352.
af-greiðsla, u. f. *payment, contribution*, Vm. 141.
af-guðliga, adv. *ungodly*, N. G. L. i. 376, v. l. = **óguðliga**.
af-gæzla, u. f. *taking care of*, H. E. i. 396, uncert. read.
af-görá, ð, *to offend, do amiss, transgress*, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 30.
af-görð, f. *transgression, offence*, mostly in pl., *trespasses* in a religious sense, Sks. 601, Hkr. iii. 225.
af-görvi, v. *atgörfi*.
af-hallinn, false read. = **ofjarlar**, Vall. L. 206, v. l.
af-hallr, adj. *sloping downward*, Eg. 277.
af-haugr, m. *a side-mound*, Ísl. ii. 46.
af-hefð, f. [hefð, *possessio*], *ousting*, D. N. iv. 881.
af-hegna, ð, *to enclose, hedge*, D. N. iii. 774.
af-heima, gen. pl. n. [heima], *from home, out of doors, abroad*; fa til afheima, *to go abroad*, opp. to at heimili, *at home*, N. G. L. i. 158.
af-helgast, að, *dep. to become unholy, to be profaned*, Sks. 782 B.
af-hellir, m. *side-cave*, Fms. iii. 570, Fas. ii. 152, Brandkr. 62.
af-henda, d and t, *to hand over*, Lv. 6, Dipl. ii. 14, 16; a. skuld, *to put a debt*, Vápn. 41; a. heit, *to pay a vow*, Bs. i. 121.
af-hending, f. *a metrical term*, a subdivision of the **sambenda**, when the final assonance of a verse is repeated in the next one, e. g. **seimþver gefr seima | seimör** . . . , Edda (Ht. 47 and 24). In mod. Icel. metri **afhenda** is quite different, viz. a short metre in only two lines.
af-hendis, adv. *off one's band*, N. G. L. i. 180.
af-hendr, adj. *out of one's band*, in the phrase, segja e-n sér afhenda *to give one up*, of a client or the like; leitt er mér at segja þik afhenda því at þat hefi ek aldri gert ef ek hefi við manni tekit, Fs. 34, Fms. i. 51 (of the poet Hallfræð and King Olaf). II. *in afhent impet* e-m er e-t afhent, *unfit for, unable to*, Fms. viii. 21.
af-heyrandi, part. act. *out of bearing, absent*, Grág. ii. 143.
af-heyris, adv. *out of bearing*, opp. to áheyris, Bs. i. 771.
af-hlaðning, f. *unloading*, N. G. L. i. 410.
af-hlaup, n. *surplus*, Fms. iv. 336; til afhlaups, *to spare*, Alg. 37.
af-hlaups-korn, n. *surplus corn*, Gþl. 352.
af-hlutr, m. *share of a thing, v. fjár-afhlutr*.

af-hlýðast, dd, to disobey, D. N. ii. 173.
af-hrapi, a, m. *afscourings, outcasts*, (an *ἀπ. λεγ.*—*afhrak* being now sed); ok ræðr hann sér einum á hendr afhrapa hans, Grág. i. 294 (of the consequences of harbouring a vagabond).
af-hroð, n. *destruction*, v. afráð, Fas. iii. 160.
af-huga, adj. *ind. averse, having turned one's mind from*; verða a. e-u or ið e-t, to forget, mind no more, Ísl. ii. 274, Stj. 202, Fs. 47, Bs. i. 78, 655 xi. 3.
af-hugast, að, dep. gov. dat. to forget, Fms. viii. 252; part. afhugaðr ið e-t = afhuga, *having put it out of one's mind*, ii. 336.
af-hús, n. *out-house, side-apartment*, Eb. 10.
af-hvarf, n. [hverfa], a *diversion, turning aside*, Hom. 33, in which passage it is opp. to gagnvegr, *the straight path*, Ld. 204.
af-hýða, dd, to scourge thoroughly, 'bide', Gret. 135, Sturl. iii. 295.
af-höfða, að, to behead, Fms. i. 217, Stj. 464.
af-högg, n. a law term, 'off-bewing', *mutilation, maiming*, N. G. L. i. 70, Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237. II. *chips, splinters*, Fms. ii. 290.
AFI, a, m. [cp. Lat. *avus*, Ulf. *avó* = *μάμμα*, and *aba* = *ἀντήρ*, *vir*], *randfather*: it is now frequent, but occurs very rarely in old writers, who almost always use móðurfaðir or föðurfaðir. Yet it occurs in the poem Rm. 16—afi ok amma—and Vpm. 29, where it = föðurfaðir. It is curious to observe that in the poem Skm.—whence it is again transferred to the Grógaldr—it is used in the sense of a boy or a son; cp. as an illustration of this use the Norse phrase—D. N. iv. 848—afi eptir afa = *now after father, man after man* in uninterrupted succession, in accordance to the Gothic *aba*; Edda 108, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 346, xi. 6. We also say lang-afi, *great-grandfather*, and langamma, *great-grandmother*. COMPD: afa-systir, f. *great aunt*, Landn. 317.
af-kaup, n. *bad bargain*, Fms. v. 255.
af-káraligr, v. afkáligr.
af-kárligr, adj. = afkár, Lex. Poët.; now freq. afkáraleg, adj. and lega, adv. of manners, *odd, like a madman*.
af-kárr, adj. [af- intens.; kárr does not occur; cp. the modern kári, *gale, tempest*, (poët.)], *strange, prodigious*; er hér nokkut afkárni, of a giant pulling a bear out of his den by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; t occurs repeatedly in Lex. Poët. = *very strong, remarkable*; afkár söng, *discordant song*, of shouting, Akv. 38; cp. launkárr.
af-kleyfi, n. in the COMPD afkleyfis-orð, n. a metric. term, a *superfluous word, syllable*, in a verse, an *enclitic syllable preceding the höfudstaf* in a verse. COMPD: afkleyfis-samstafa, n, f. *syllaba hypermetra*, Edda (Ht.) 37.
af-klæða, dd, to undress, Stj. 194. β. reflex. to undress oneself, Eg. 205, Fms. x. 294.
af-komandi, part. *descendant*, Hkr. iii. 170.
af-kvæmi, n. [kvám], 'off-coming', *offspring*, in a collect. sense, Fms. v. 212, Hkr. i. 325, Orkn. 142, Stj. 39. COMPD: afkvæmis-maðr, n. *descendant*, Stj. 39, 160.
af-kymi, a, m. *nook*, Ísl. ii. 471 (paper MS.); *kymi, id.*, is now freq.
AFI, s, m. *beard of a forge*, Edda 69, 70, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 8; in N. G. L. i. 328 it seems to mean *beard* (in general).
afi, n. [Grimm mentions an O. H. G. *aval*; *abal* is a dub. *ἀπ. λεγ.* in A. S. poetry, *Ormul. avel*], *strength*, esp. *physical force*; afreksmaðr at afii ok væði, Eg. 1; styrkr at afii, Fms. i. 19; ramr at afii, 155; fullkominn t afii ok hyggju, *bodily and mental vigour*, Ld. 256; stilt þú þó rélf afhinn, at þú verðir eigi kendr, Nj. 32; hafa afi til e-s, *be a match for, be able to do*, Gpl. 411. β. *virtue*; afi dauðfærandi grasa, *virtue of poisonous herbs*, 623, 26. 2. metaph. *strength, power, might*, *majority, odds*, in the phrase, ok skal afi ráða, *plurima vota valeant*; ef gerðarmenn (*umpires*) verða eigi ásáttir ok skal a. ráða, Grág. i. 493; nú verða fjórðungsmenn eigi ásáttir, þá skal afi ráða með þeim, i. i. p. 44, 531 (where it is used of a jury); en ef þeir verða eigi ásáttir er í ógréttu síða hvat þeir vilja lofa efr í lög leida, þá skolu þeir ryða ógréttu (*viz. divide*) ok skal ráða a. með þeim, Nj. 150. 5. *force, violence*; taka með afii, Stj. 430; bjóða e-m afi, Bs. ii. 106. COMPDS: afis-munn, m. *odds, superiority of strength*, esp. in the phrase, kenna afismunar, where there is a short struggle, the one being soon overcome, Eb. 182, Eg. 508, Hkr. i. 286; β. *kenna afismuna* = *kosta afis*, to exert oneself to the utmost; varð hann at kenna a. (*to exert the whole of his strength*) áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172. afis-raun = *afraun*.
AFILA, að, [cp. Swed. *avel, breed, stock*: Dan. *avling, farming*; *avls-gaard, farm*; faareavl, *qvægavil, breed of sheep or cattle*. In Norse (mod.) *avle* is to *harvest*; Swed. *afila*, to *beget*. In the Icel. verb *afila* the idea of *producing or gathering* prevails, whereas the nouns branch off; the weak afi chiefly denotes *produce, means, stores, resources, troops, forces*; the strong one—afi—*force* alone. Yet such phrases as ramr at afii indicate something besides the mere notion of strength. In the mod. Scand. idioms—Dan., Swed., Norse—there are no traces left of the idea of 'force': cp. the Lat. *opes* and *copiae*. The Icel. spelling and pronunciation with *bl* (abl) is modern, perhaps from the time of the Reformation: cp. the words *efla* etc. with a changed vowel. The root is *OP-*, as shewn in Lat. *ope*,

opes, the *ö* being changed into a *o*]. I. with gen. of the thing, to gain, acquire, earn, procure; vandara at gæta fengins fjár en afa þess (a proverb); þá bjöggju þeir skip ok öfudu manna til, got men to man it, Eg. 170. β. the phrase, afa sér fjár ok frægðar, to earn fame and wealth, of young heroes going sea-roving; fóru um sumarit í víking ok öfudu sér fjár, Eg. 4; afa sér fjár ok frama, Fs. 5; fjár ok virðingar, id.; hann hafði afa sér fjár (*made money*) í hólmgöngum, Eg. 49; afaði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frægðar, brought him great fame, Fms. ii. 307; kom honum í hug, at honum mundi mikillar framkvæmdar afa, bring him great advantage, Eb. 112. 2. as a law term, to cause, inflict a wound; ef maðr afaðr einum blóðs eðr bens af heiptugri hendi, N. G. L. i. 387. II. with acc., mostly in unclassical writers, but now rare, to earn; afaði hann þar fé mikit, Fms. vii. 80; afaði þann thesaur er, 655 xxxii. 1; hafit er ok mikit í afa, Al. 159; mun ek til hafa afaðr ok eljun at afa mír annan við, to contrive, Ld. 318, where, however, the excellent vellum MS. A. M. 309, 4to, has gen.—annars víðar—more classically, as the Saga in other passages uses the gen., e. g. afa sér manna ok hrossa, to procure horses and men, l. c. little below. β. reflex., e-u afaðr c-t, gains, Fb. 163. γ. absol., njót sem þú hefir afa, of ill-earned means, Nj. 37. δ. part. afaði, Njarð. 366. 2. now used absol. to fish, always with acc.; a standing phrase in Icel., the acc. only being used in that particular connection. III. with dat. in the sense of to perform, manage, be able to; hann afaði brátt mikilli vinnu, ok var hagr vel, Fms. i. 289; fyr mun hann því afa en ek færa honum höfuð mitt, it will sooner happen, Fms. iv. 291, where the Hkr. reads orka; baud út leidangri, sem honum þótti landit mestu mega afa, to the utmost that the country could produce, Fms. x. 118; ekki afaðr hann því at standa í móti yðr, he is not man enough to stand against you, Fas. iii. 138. **af-lag**, n. [leggja af], gen. aflags. I. used as adv. = *afgangs*, *sparring*, Fas. iii. 477. In modern Icel. hafa aflögum or afögum, to have to spare. II. *slaughtering of cattle, killing off*; leggja af margan fénað . . . minti biskup enn á um aflögin, the slaughtering, Bs. i. 913. **af-laga**, adv. *unlawfully*, Grág. i. 473, ii. 367, Gpl. 294, 432, 473, Hkr. ii. 246, Al. 153; ganga a., Stj. 430. 2. now used in the sense to be out of joint, things going wrong. **af-lagliga**, adv. = *aflögliga*, 655 xxxii. 4. **aflan** and **öftun**, f. *gain, acquisition*, Hkr. ii. 218, Sks. 232. COMPD: öftunar-maðr, m. a good steward, Sturl. iii. 130. **af-langr**, adj. *oblong*, Ann. year 1414; formed from the Lat. (?), now common. **af-launsn**, f., Lat. *absolutio*. I. *some small release, ransom, compensation*, Sturl. iii. 142, 239; gjöra a. um e-t, to relieve, release oneself in regard to a thing; Ólafr komungr mælti, 'Framar hefir þú þá gert um vigin á Grænlandi, en fiskimaðrim kallar a. vera fiskinnar; því at hann kallast leysa sik, ef hann dregr fisk fyrir sik, enn annan fyrir skip sitt, þrjúða fyrir öngul, fjórða fyrir vað', king Olaf said, 'Thou hast done more then in the matter of manslayings in Greenland, than what the fisherman calls the ransom of his fishing; for he says that he has freed himself (of his fishing), if he draws (up) a fish for himself, but another for his boat, a third for his angle, a fourth for his line,' (this way of reckoning their catch is still common with fishermen in many parts of England and Scotland), Fbr. 154; cp. a stanza in a Scottish ballad, 'I launched my boat in Largo Bay, | And fishes caught I three; | One for wad and one for book, | And one was left for me.' 2. eccles. = *absolution*, K. Á. 226, Hom. 137, Gret. 162, Fms. x. 18. **af-lát**, n. *leaving off, relinquishing*; a. synda, Stj. 567, Sks. 612 B; án afláti, used adverb. *incessantly*, 625, p. 77, Th. 20. β. *remission, pardon*; aflát misgörninga, Hom. 160; a. synda, 159. COMPD: afláts-korn, n. *surplus corn, store corn*, Gpl. 352, v. l. *aflaupskorn*. **af-látr**, adj. *negligent, lazy*, Hom. 152. **af-leiðing**, f. 'off-leading'. I. now generally used in the pl. *consequences, result*; 2. in old writers, on the contrary, it seldom occurs, and then in a peculiar sense. So Sturl. iii. 128, góðar afleiðingar eru með e-m, they are on good terms, things go on pretty well between them. 3. metric. *continuation*; hér er himn fyrri vísuhelmingr leiddr af þeirri vísu, er áðr var kvæðin ok fylgir þat málsorð, er afleiðing (*continuation*) er kölluð, Edda (Ht.) 126. **af-leiðingar**, s, m., *skilja góðan afleiðing, used adverb. to part on friendly terms*, Sturl. iii. 134; cp. the preceding word, 128; both passages are taken from the þorgils S. Skarða, to which the phrase seems to be peculiar. **af-leiðis**, adv. I. loc. *astray, out of the path*, Sd. 146, 655 xvii. 4. 2. metaph., *færa a., to pervert*, Stj. 227, 519; þeir lugu á okkr, en þú færðir orð þeirra a., you perverted their words, Bs. i. 7, Glúm. 327; Snúa e-m a., to seduce, Andr. 625, 75. β. *impers., e-u þokar a., turns out wrong*, Bs. i. 340. **af-leifar**, f. pl. *scraps, remnants, leavings*, Stj. 383, Bs. i. 237; f. búsafléifar, Grág. i. 299. **af-leitinn**, adj. = *afléitr, of odd appearance*, Fas. ii. 329. **af-leitliga**, adv. *perversely*, Stj. 55; illa ok a., 173. **af-leitligr**, adj. = *afléitr, perverse, deformed*, Stj. 274, Al. 96. **af-leitr**, adj. [lita, cp. also *leit* in compounds], *strange, hideous*; neut.,

hversu afleit (how disgusting) oss virðist um þeirra háttu, Hks. iii. 425; hversu afleitir (stupid) oss sýnast þeirra hættr, Fms. vii. 206, l. c.; þeir fyrirhlita ok halda alla sauðahirða sem afleita, odd, peculiar, Stj. 293; afleitit eðr eligt, vile, I Sam. xv. 9. β. abandoned, the face turned from, deserted by, with dat.; afleita hamingjunni, luckless, Stj. 421. Ruth i. 12.

af-lendis, adv. = erlendis, abroad, N. G. L. i. 244.
af-lendr, adj. far from land, in open sea, Bs. ii. 47.
af-letja, latí, to dissuade. α. with infin., Bs. i. 39. β. with acc., aflatti ham mjök fyrir sér ferðina, Fms. ix. 437. γ. or with an acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; a. c-n e-s, v. letja.
af-létta, tt, to cease, Fr.

af-léttir, prompt, ready, v. ofléttir.
af-lítt, n. adj. sbort of strength; verða a., to fail in strength, Fms. i. 55, iii. 150.
af-lróf, f. [af, m.], bole below the forge, cinder-pit, or a water-pit wherein to cool the iron (?); cp. Vkv. 22, þíðr. 72.
af-hella, u, f. beart-bone in a forge; er hann hafði þau (viz. the bones) niðrgraft undir sína afhellu, þíðr. 95.

aflí, a, m. I. means, acquisition, gain, produce, stores, fruits; aflí ok herfang, Fms. ii. 106; hafði þórir einn forráð þess líðs ok svá afla þess alls er verðr í ferðinni, iv. 297; eignir . . . með öllum afla ok ávexti, increase and interest, K. A. 54. 2. now used, α. partic. of fishing stores, fishing, and β. gener. of provisions and stores of any kind. II. metaph.: I. might, power; hafa afla til eingis, have might or means for nothing, be unable to do anything, to be powerless, Nj. 27. 2. forces, troops, body, Lat. *copiae, opes*; Ásgrímur sagði þat mikinn afla, great support, Nj. 210; en þat sýnist mér þó rúðligast at biðja sér líðs, þvíat þeir draga afla at yör, they gather forces against you, 222; munu vér skjótt eiga af honum ván hins mesta úfriðar ef hann fær nokkurn afla, troops, resources, Fms. i. 188; at herja á þá fœða með allmikinn afla, strong body, 184; ok er hirð Sverris konungs sú, at aflinn Magnúss konungs (the main body) flýði allr, viii. 119.

COMPDS: **afla-bröðgð**, n. pl. [bragð], stores of fish, A. A. 276.
afla-fátt, n. adj. = affútt, Fms. iii. 133. **afla-fé**, n. acquired property, N. G. L. i. 448. **afla-líttill**, adj. having little power, Finn. 320 (compar. aflaminni).

afla-maðr, m. powerful, strong, Lv. 12, 109. **afla-mikill**, adj. opp. to aflalitill, powerful, strong, Ld.; harðgjörð ok aflamikill, Bs. i. 635; var Sæmundr aflamestr, the strongest in men, Sturl. ii. 44: β. (= aflmikill), used of physical strength, Stj. Judg. iii. 29; verða menn eigi ásáttir hvárr sterkari er, en þó áfla flestir Gísla aflameira (= aflmeira), Gísl. 26. **afla-munr**, m. odds, Sturl.; at etja við aflamuninn, to fight against odds, Al. 110. **afla-skortir**, m. shortcoming in power, opp. to aflamunr, Bs. i. 525. **afla-stund**, f. fishing season, Bs. ii. 179.

af-líma, adj. ind., verða e-ni a., to be cut off, separated from, Post. 95, Anu. 26.
af-líma, að, to 'off-limb,' to dismember, maim, mutilate, Js. 37, Ann. 1342.
af-líman, f. 'off-limbings,' mutilation, Bs. ii. 75.
af-lauss, adj. weak, strengthless, a medical term, palsied, paralytic, Bs. i. 351.

af-leysi, n. palsy, v. Fél. ix.
af-litill, adj. weak, Fms. ii. 201, vii. 208.
af-líkill, adj. of great strength, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. i. 261.
af-lofa, að, to refuse, Fr.

af-raun, f. trial (proof) of strength; in plur. bodily exercises; Skalla-grímur hendi mikít gaman at afraunum ok leikum, Eg. 187; er þat flestra manna ætlan, at Grettir hafi verit sterkastr héraðsmanna, síðan þeir Ormr ok Þórálfir löguðu af afraunir, Grett. 133; þótti þetta mikil a., Fms. iii. 210, Finn. 274: cp. afraun.

af-skortir, m. failing of strength, Fms. ii. 149.
aftugr, adj. strong, v. öflugr.
af-vani, adj. ind. deficient in strength; verða a., to succumb; taka þeir fang, ok verðr Gunnarr mjök a., Fms. ii. 75 (in wrestling); enda varð hann a. fyrir líðs sakir, was overpowered, got the worst of it, Isl. ii. 172; Eustachus sá sik afhvani (acc.) í móti þeim, 655 x. p. 2.

af-vöðvi, a, m. [vöðvi, a muscle], the biceps muscle, Sturl. 51, Ld. 220, Fas. ii. 344.
af-vöðviga, adv. = aflaga, unlawfully, D. N. i. 80, Stj. 154.
af-má, ð, to 'mow off,' to blot out, destroy, Fms. ii. 238, Stj. 208, 346.
af-mán, f. [af, má], degradation, sbame, v. the following.
af-mána, að, = afmá, to degrade, pollute.
af-mánaðr, part. polluted, defiled, Rb. 332.

af-mynda, að, to deform; dep. afmyndask, to be deformed, Fas. i. 425 (paper M.S.); the word is now very freq.
af-mœðing, f. [móðir], right of weaning lambs, by taking them from the mother; kirkja á lamba a. (perhaps wrongly for afmæðing) í Mölvíkhöfða, Vm. 164.

af-nám, n. gener. taking away, removal, Stj. 2 Sam. iv. 11. β. esp. in the phrase, at afnámi, of something reserved, before the division of spoil, property, or inheritance; now, taka af óskiptu, Dan. *forlods*, Grág. i. 330, 336, Jb. 289 (Ed. af námi); konungr skildi hafa úr hlutskipti þriðjung við líðsmenn, en umfram at afnámi bjórskind öll ok

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safala, Eg. 57. 2. metaph. *privation, loss*; ok hann verðr at skáða þeim mönnum nokkurn, er oss mun þykkja a. í, Eg. 114, Fms. vii. 244. COMPDS: **afnáms-fé**, n. a law term, *share*, which is reserved before the division of property, spoil, inheritance, or the like, Eg. 240, Fms. iv. 28. **afnáms-gripir**, m. something reserved or set aside, Fms. x. 214.

af-nefja, að, to cut off one's nose, Str. 35.
af-neita, að and tt, and afníta, tt, now always afneita, að, to deny, refuse; with dat., hefir afneitað tiltekinni trú, Fms. iii. 166; eigi vil ek því afneita, refuse, Fs. 11; ek afneitta eigi hans orðsending, Stj. i Kings xx. 7; en er hann afneitti eigi með öllu (refused not), þá báðu þeir hann því meir, Grett. 146. 2. absol. afníta; en þar es Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltu hafa bótalaust, því at þú afníttir þá er þér vöru bóðnar, Fs. 57.

af-neiting, f. denial, renunciation, Th. 17.
af-neyzla, u, f. use, consumption; a. skógarins, Fs. 125, Nj. 78; a. fjar (pl.), Jb. 404 A, B (Ed. ofneyzlu).
af-r, v. áfr, *buttermilk*.

af-rað, afráð, afroð, and afhroð, n. (Fas. iii. 169). [cp. Swed. *afrad*; from roð, rud, fundus, ager (?)]. I. prop. a Norse and Swedish law term, *tribute, ground tax, payable to the king*; a. ok landaura, N. G. L. i. 257, D. N. iii. 408. So also in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldu æsir a. gjalda, where it is opp. to gildi, league. II. metaph. *loss, damage*, I. in the phrase, gjalda a., to pay a heavy fine, suffer a great loss; en þat a. munu vér gjalda, at margir munu eigi kunna frá at segja hvárir sigrast, there will be so heavy a loss in men, such a bavoc in killed, Nj. 197 (where most MSS. read afroð, some afráð, Ed. afráð); tólluðu þeir opt um málaferlin, sagði Flosi, at þeir hefði mikít a. góldit þegar, 254 (MSS. afráð, afroð, and afhroð); Lýfingur mun þykjast áor mikít a. góldit hafa í láti bræðra sinna, 155 (MSS. afráð, afroð, and afhroð), Fms. x. 324. 2. in the phrase, göra mikít a., to make a great bavoc; görði hann mikít afhroð í sinni vör, great slaughter, Fas. iii. 169: cp. Lex. Pöet. 3. *advice*, Vtkv. 5; the verse is spurious and the meaning false.

afráðs-kollr, m. cognom., Germ. 'steuerkopf,' cp. nefgildi, Engl. *poll-tax*, v. the preceding.
af-reizla, u, f. = afgreizla, outlay, payment, Ám. 13.
af-rek, n. [af-intens.], a deed of prowess, a deed of derring do; margir lofudu mjök afrek Egils, ok sigr þann sem hann vann, Fms. xi. 234; vinna afrek, Fs. 6; ekki a. gerði hann meira í Noregi, Fagrsk. 94; hann lét ok göra þar í Niðarósi naust bæði mörg, ok svá stór, at afrek var í grand, magnificent, Hkr. iii. 268. COMPDS: **afreks-gripir**, n. a splendid object, a thing of price, Ld. 144. **afreks-maðr**, m. a valiant man; a. at aflí ok áræði, Eg. 1; en þat hefi ek spurt, at hirð hans er skipuð afreksmönnum einum, heroes, 19, 84; a. um vöxt eðr afl, Ísl. ii. 190.

afreks-verk, n. valiant deed, Fær. 51, Al. 30.
af-reka, að, to achieve, perform; munu þér mikít afreka, Lv. 33; hvat þeir höfðu afrekat, Fs. iii. 221; a. vel, to succeed, Bárð. 175.
af-remma, u, f. [ramr], restriction, encumbrance, obligation; sú er a. með þessum tillögum, at prestr skal vera at heimilishúsi ok syngja allar heimilistiðir, Ám. 37.

afrendi, f. [afrendir], strength, prowess, valour, Hým. 28.
afrendr, adj. [frequently or almost constantly spelt *afreyndr*, as if from 'af-intens. and 'raun,' of great prowess; but the derivation from 'afr = afar-' and '-endi or -indi' is better]. I. in the phrase, a. at aflí, very strong, valiant, Fms. ii. 87, Finn. 254; compar. *afrendari*, Fms. x. 321, Fs. 33, 48 (where the MS. Vh. spells *afreyndr*, so also does the Fb. i. 341, etc.). II. absol. without adding at aflí, Lv. 101 (where written *afreyndr*).

af-réttir, m. and **afrétt**, f. (now always f.; cp. rétt), [probably akin to reka, viz. afrekt, contr. *afrétt*], *compassium, common pasture*; it is now prop. used of mountain pastures, whither the cattle (sheep) are driven in the summer in order to graze during July and August, and again collected and driven down in the autumn (Sept.); in Norway called *almennigr*. I. masc., thus defined, en þat er afréttir, er ij menn eigu saman eðr fleiri, hverngi hlut sem hverr þeirra á í, Grág. ii. 303, 330; í afrétt þann, er, i. 397, ii. 303; afréttu, acc. pl., ii. 301, Jb. 198 A, K. þ. K. 90, Olk. 37; hálfan afrétt, Vm. 29. II. f. afréttinni (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) ii. 301, 325 A; gen. afréttar (gender uncert.), 303 A; afréttin, id., Cod. A; afrétt (dat. f.?), Ísl. ii. 330, Háv. 39; afréttum, dat. pl. (gender uncert.), Boll. 336. COMPDS: **afréttar-dómur**, m. court held for deciding causes concerning common pasture, Grág. ii. 323. **afréttamenn**, m. pl. owners or partners in common pasture, Grág. ii. 331.

af-roð, v. afráð.
af-róg, n. excuse, justification, Str. 71.
af-ruðningr, m. [ryðja], clearing off, defence, repeal, Pr. 425.
af-runi, a, m. [runi, renna], deviation; metaph. *sin, trespasses*; unibót ok iðran afruna (gen.), 125, 174; iðrun fyrir görva afruna (acc. pl.), id.; túrfelling er hann hefir fyrir afruna þá, er verða í þessa heims lífi, id. 184. β. *injury, offence*, D. N. iii. 367 (Fr.)

af-yrði, n. = afaryrði, insolent words.
af-ræði, n. [af-intens. and ráð], absolute rule, D. N. ii. 336 several times (Fr.)
af-rækja, t and ð, to neglect, condemn, H. E. i. 257; reflex. afrækjast, in

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af-rækja, t and ð, to neglect, condemn, H. E. i. 257; reflex. afrækjast, in

same signification, **a.** with dat., a. lögnum, to break, neglect the law, 4. **β.** with acc. (now always so), a. sitt höfuðmerki, Karl. 189. **γ.** cert. dat. or acc., a. Guðs hölvsno, Edda (pref.) 144, Stj. 241. **δ.** with at d following infin., Gpl. 183; komungar afræktast at sitja í Úppsólum, 7 off, Hkr. ii. 97. **ε.** absol., Fms. vii. 221, 188, Gpl. 506.

f-saka, ad, to excuse, exculpate, K. Á. 230, Stj. 37. **β.** pass. afsaki, to be (stand) excused, K. Á. 226, Stj. 125.

f-sakan and **afsökun**, f. a 'begging off,' excuse, exculpation, K. Á. 8, Stj. 152. COMP. **f-sakanar-orð**, n. pl. excuses, Stj.

f-saki, a, m. excuse, 623. 60.

f-sanna, ad, to refute, prove to be false ('unsooth'), 655 xvii. 1.

f-sáð, n. seed-corn, N. G. L. i. 240.

f-segja, sagði, to resign, renounce; a. sér e-t, Barl. 210. Now used the sense of to refuse, deny.

f-setja, setti, to depose, put down, v. the following.

f-setning, f. and **afsetning**, m. deposition, (off-setting, cp. Scot. 'aff-'), Jam., which means dismissal, the act of putting away, H. E. ii. 74, 523.

f-siða, adj. ind. immoral, of loose manners, Grág. i. 138.

f-sifja, ad, [sifjar], a law term, to cut off from one's 'sib,' alienate one's family, renounce; gefa má maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, hest a yxn, vápn eða þvilika gripi, ok afsifjar (Cod. A reads afsitjar, but without wrongly) hann sér þó at sex skynsömum mönnum þyki eigi svik gör við erfingja, Jb. 163, D. N. i. 141, Pál Vidal. p. 84. The word appears to be a Norse law term, and does not occur in the laws of Iceland. Commonwealth, but came into use with the code Jb.

f-siða, adv. aside, apart, Krók. 56.

f-skapligr, adj. [skapligr], missbapen, monstrous, huge, shocking; áfelli, shocking accident, Stj. 90; herhfligr ok a., 655 xiii. A. 1; a. ok namligt, Stj. 272; a. úmenska, Fms. ii. 225, K. Á. (App.) 230.

f-skeiðis, adv. astray, H. E. i. 252, 655 xi. 3, Hom. 99.

f-skipan, f. deposition, dismissal, D. N. (Fr.)

f-skipta, adj. ind. cut off, from an inheritance or the like, Lat. *expers*; the phrase, vera görð a., to be wronged, Hrafn. 14.

f-skipti, n. pl. dealing with, intercourse, (cp. the phrase, skipta sér af a., to meddle with, care about); ok eingi a. veita heidnum goðum, Fms. ii. 3; ef hann veitir sér engi a., does not deal with, Grág. ii. 121. COMP. **f-skipta-lauss**, adj. heedless, careless, having nothing to do with, Fb. i. 2. **afskipta-litill**, adj. caring little about, Fms. vii. 181, Orkn. 142.

skipta-samr, adj. meddling, partaking, v. úafskiptasamr.

f-skiptinn, adj. meddling, partaking, Ld. 66.

f-skiptir, part. = afskipta, wronged, cheated, Fas. iii. 619. Metaph. id of, having no interest in, Stj. 155, 195.

f-skirrandi, participial noun, [skirrast], an offscouring, outcast; leiðir þenna a. út ór borginni, 656 C. 33.

f-skrámliga, adv. hideously, Hom. 155.

f-skrámligr, adj. [af-intens.]; skrámr means a giant; skrimsl, a monster; cp. Engl. to scream, hideous, monstrous; a. illvirki, a sacrilege, Á. 222: also spelt askramligr and askramliga, Al. 142, Hom. 155.

f-skræmi, n. a monster, v. the following.

f-skræmiliga, adv. hideously: **a.** of a scream; þá lét út á stöðli a., wled piteously, of a ghost, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 320, of the bellowing of mad bull. **β.** of a monstrous shape; þrællinn (of a ghost) rétti inn fudit, ok sýndist honum a. mikitt, Grett. 83 new Ed. **γ.** metaph., last a., to be shocked at, Stj. 101.

f-skurðr, ar, m. a chip, lappet, Dipl. iii. 3.

f-skyld, f. a law term, due, obligation, encumbrance, several times in the Cartularies and deeds of gift, in the phrase, sú er a. þessa fjár, D. I. i. 3, etc.; með þessi a. fara þessir fjárlutir, 282, Vm. 108: cp. the still more freq. phrase, sú er afvinna, cp. afvinna.

f-snið, n. a lappet, snip, Pr. 412.

f-sniðning, f. snipping off. **afsníðningar-járn**, n. a chopper, Fr.

f-sniðis, adv. cut through, across, Bs. i. 388.

f-spraki, a, m. [cp. A.S. *sprecan*; Germ. *sprechen*], rumour, bearsay; líkon jarl hafði fengit afspraka nokkurn (perh. better in two words), ns. i. 187.

f-springr, m., Al. II, Hkr. iii. 277, Edda (pref.) 146, and various her forms; **afspringr**, m. and **afspringi**, n., Gpl. 47, Fms. viii. 237, s. 46 B, Stj. 63, Orkn. 176; the form now usual is **afspringi**, n., Fms. 217, Fas. ii. 391, Bret. 112. 1. gener. **afspring**, progeny, v. the notations above. 2. in pl. used of the produce of the earth, Sks. 48 B (re). 3. metaph.: **a.** a band, a detached part of a body; tíst Hrafn þegar vita, at þessi a. mundi vera af ferð þeirra þorgils, that is detachment must be from the host of Þborgils and his followers, Sturl. 274. **β.** a branch, ramification; ok er mikil ván, at þar verði kurr a. (offsboot) af þessum ófriði á Limafrði, Fms. xi. 13. **γ.** *mour*, notice, = afspraki; fá nokkurn a. um e-t, Fms. viii. 160.

f-spurn, f. a 'speering off,' news, notice, Fms. i. 187.

f-spýttir, part. spit out of, deprived of, Anecd. 42.

f-standa, stóð, [Germ. *abstehen*], to cede, part with, Sturl. i. 164, l. miðla, Fms. iii. 208.

f-stigr, s, m. by-path, Fs. 5, Fær. 102.

af-stúfa, ad, or **afstýfa**, ð, to lop, prune, of trees; a. við, N. G. L. i. 350, Lex. Poët., v. stúfr.

af-stúka, u, f. side-nook, 655 xxxii. 4; a side-room in a temple, Fas. iii. 213; now stúka is almost always used of a sacristy.

af-svar, n. refusal, in pl. in the phrase, veita e-u afsvör, to refuse, Ld. 114, Fas. i. 444, Fbr. 120.

af-svara, ad, to deny, refuse, Fas. i. 528; with dat. of pers. and thing, Sturl. iii. 180.

af-sviptur, part. stripped; with dat., afsviptur þinni úsjónu, cut off from thy countenance, Stj. 228. Gen. xviii. 11, Sks. 342, H. E. i. 457.

af-sýnis, adv. out of sight, Fms. viii. 344.

af-sæll, adj. luckless, in the proverb, a. verðr annars gjafs jafnan, (another version of the proverb is quoted s. v. afgjarn), coveted wealth, which is eagerly looked for by another, is luckless, difficult to keep safe, Stj. 78.

af-tak, u, f. 1. gener. taking away, B. K. 108. 2. 'taking off' (Shaksp.), slaying, executing; hvat hann við bjóða fyrir a. Geirsteins, compensation for the slaughter of G., Fms. vii. 360; en a. hans (slaying) segja eigi allir einum hætti, x. 390; með aftaki Ólafs, by slaying him, 195; um mauna aftök, executions, Gpl. 137: cp. aftaka, and taka af, to execute, behead. 3. in pl. commonly used of, **a.** flat denial, in such phrases as, hafa aftök um e-t, to deny flatly. In some compts this signification can be traced, as in **af-taka-minni**, Fms. i. 139. **β.** it is also now used in many compts of whatever is excessive, above all measure, e.g. **af-taka-veðr**, a hurricane. COMP. **af-taks-skjöldr**, m. a huge shield, Fas. i. 415. **af-taka-maðr**, m. a determined, obstinate person; hún var a. mikill um þetta mál, he was very stubborn in this case, Hkr. ii. 74. **af-taka-minni**, adj. compar. less obstinate, more pliable; stóð konungur í fyrstu fast á móti, en drottning var allt af-takaminni, the king at first stood fast against it, but the queen was all along less stubborn, Fms. i. 139.

af-taka, u, f. = aftak: 1. gener. loss, privation; a. ok missa, of a personal loss by death, Edda 37. 2. death by violent means, slaughter; til aftöku mauna eðr fé upp at taka, for the cutting off of men or the confiscation of their goods, Eg. 73, 252; hann harði verit at aftöku þorkels föstra, Fms. vii. 201, Orkn. 22 old Ed. Formerly there were no public executions in Iceland, except the stoning of wizards or witches, Ld. ch. 98, Eb. ch. 20, Vd. ch. 26; and the hanging of thieves, Fbr. ch. 19, Eb. i. c. Now, however, used in the sense of public execution, and in various compts, e.g. **af-töku-staðr**, m. place of execution, etc.

af-tekja, u, f. dues, collections, revenues, or the like; til forræðis ok allra atekna (gen. pl.), Bs. i. 692; úbið ok a. staðanna, revenue, 752.

af-tekning, f. taking away, a grammatical term, an apostrophe, Skálda 182.

af-tekt, f. = atekja, Fms. v. 274, xi. 441, Bs. i. 68.

af-telja, talði, to dissuade, Fms. x. 27.

af-tigna, ad, now **antigna**, v. and **antigna**, to disgrace, Sks. 225.

af-trú, f. unbelief, beres, Orkn. 188.

af-trúast, ad, dep. to fall into unbelief, Bs. ii. 181.

af-tækiligt, n. adj. advisable, feasible, [cp. taka e-t af, to decide for], Fms. viii. 348.

af-tækt, n. adj. blamable; er þat ok ætun mín at fátt muni vera aftækt um yðra skapsmuni, I 'ettle' that there will be little blameworthy about your turn of mind, Fms. v. 341.

af-tæma, ð, to 'toom' off, to empty, Fr.

afugr, backwards, going the wrong way, v. öfugr.

afund, envy, v. öfund.

af-undinn, adj. cross, uncivil.

afusa, gratitude, pleasure, v. afusna.

af-vega, adv. [afvegur, Bs. ii. 92], off the way, astray, Sd. 149. Metaph. in moral sense; leiða a., to mislead; ganga a., to go astray.

af-vegaðr, part. misled, Mar.

af-vegis = afvega, astray, Skálda 203.

af-velta, adj. [the Scot. *awald* or *awall*], cast, used of cattle, sheep, or horses that have fallen on the back and are unable to rise, Háv. 44.

af-vensla, u, f. expenses, outlay; auðræði (means) urðu brátt eigi mikil, en afvenslur þóttu varla með mikilli stillingu, Bs. i. 136.

af-vik, n. a creek, recess, Stj. 195; metaph. a *hiding-place*, þiðr. 137.

af-vikinn, part. secluded, retired; a. staðr = afvik.

af-vinna, u, f. encumbrance, due, fees, outgoing, = afskyld. Freq. in deeds of gift, e.g. D. I. i. 203, 266; þá lágu öngar gjafir til staðarius, en a. varð öngu minni, then no gifts came in to the see, but the outlay was in nothing less, Bs. i. 84; þá górdust fjárhagir úhægir í Skálahlóti, urðu afvinnur miklar (great outgoing) en tillög (incomings) eingin, Bs. i. 99.

af-virða, ð and t, to despise, Barl. several times.

af-virðilligr, adj. worthless, poor, despicable, Barl. 75, 154; v. *auvirðilligr* and *auðv.*, which are the Iceland forms.

af-virðing, f., contr. *ávirðing*, *disrepute*, *disgrace*, *fault*, Bs. ii. 187.

af-vönn, adv. unexpected, Fas. ii. 552.

af-vöxtr, m. 'off-wax,' i. e. decrease, N. G. L. i. 214; opp. to *ávöxtr*.

af-þerra, ð, and mod. ad, to wipe off; metaph. to expunge, Stj. 142.

af-þokka, ad, in the phrase, a. e-t fyrir e-m, to throw discredit on, run down, set against, Fms. ii. 145; hann útti fátt við jarl, en afþokkaði

heldr fyrir þeim fyrir öðrum mönnum, *be had little to do with the earl, but rather ran them down before other men*, Orkn. 378.

af-þváttr, m. a washing off, ablution, Fr.

af-æta, u, f. [af and eta], prop. a voracious beast, a glutton, a great bully; ér langfedgær erut garpar niklir ok afætor, Fms. xi. 111; sterkir menn ok afætur miklar, iii. 143. It is perhaps identical with the present óféti, n. a vile thing, offscouring.

AGG, u, brawl, strife, now freq.

AGI, a, m. [A. S. oga; Dan. ave; Engl. awe; cp. Ulf. agis, n., and perh. áγος or άγος], gener. awe, terror; þá skelfr jörð öll í aga miklum, then all the earth quakes in great awe, Hom. 100; agi ok ótti, awe and terror, Fms. vi. 442. **β.** metaph. turbulence, uproar, disorder, esp. in the phrase, agi ok úfriðr, uproar and war, Fms. ii. 241, vi. 298, 430.

γ. awe, respect; var eigi sá annarr konungr, er mönnum stæði af jafumikill agi af fyrir vizku sakir, there was not another king who inspired his men with so much awe for his wits' sake, Fms. x. 406; Guðs a., fear of God, Sks. 354, 667. **δ.** discipline, constraint, now freq. in this sense; í æskunni meðan hann er undir aga, Sks. 26. **II.** moisture, wet, now freq., cp. vatn-sagi. Also a verb aga, að, to chastise, is now freq. **COMPS:** aga-sam-ligr, adj. unruly, Fms. vii. 274. aga-samr, adj. turbulent, in uproar; agasamt mun þá verða í héraðinu, ef allir þorlaks synir eru drepnir, there will be uproar in the district if all Thorlak's sons are slain, Eb. 230.

AGN, n. bait, Barl. 123, Niðrst. 623. 3. There is now in many cases a distinction between agn, bait for foxes and land animals, and beita, bait for fish; but in the poem Hým. 18, 22, at least, agn is used of fishing; ganga á agnið is to nibble or take the bait; cp. eгна.

agn-hald, n. a barb of a book.

agn-sax, n. fishing knife, with which bait for fish is cut, Edda 36, Nj. 19 (ansax is a false reading), Fas. i. 489.

agn-úti, a, m. the barb of a book for keeping on the agni; skal a. vera á hverjum þómi, Sks. 419 (B. reads agnör).

agn-ör, f. a barbed book, Sks. 89 new Ed.

AKA, ók, óku, ekít; pres. ek. It also occurs in a weak form, að, Fagrsk. 104, which form is now perhaps the most common. [Neither Ulf. nor Hel. use this word, which appears also to be alien to the South-Teut. idioms. The Germans say *fabren*; the English to *drive*, *carry*; cp. Engl. *yoke*. In Latin, however, *agere*; Gr. άγεω.] Gener. to move, drive, transport, carry: **I.** to drive in harness in a sledge or other vehicle (where the vehicle is in dat.), as also the animal driven; bryggjur svá breiðar, at aka mátti vögnum á víxl, 'briggs' (i. e. wharfs or piers, cp. 'Filey Briggs') so broad, that wains might meet and pass each other, Hkr. ii. 11; gott er heilum vagni heim at aka, 'tis good to drive home with a whole wain, to get home safe and sound, cp. Horace *solve senescentem*, Orkn. 464, Al. 61; þórr á hafra tvá, ok reið þá er hann ekr, in which he drives, Edda 14, Ob. adds í (viz. reið þá er h. ekr í), which may be the genuine reading. **β.** with the prep. í; Freyr ók ok í Kerru með gælti, Edda 38. **γ.** absol. to drive, i. e. travel by driving; þeir óku upp á land, Eg. 543; fóru þeir í sleðann ok óku nóttina alla, drove the whole night, Fms. iv. 317. With the road taken in acc.; aka úrgar brantir, Rm. 36; báðu hennar ok heim óku (dat. henni being understood), carrying a bride home, 37. 20. **II.** to carry or cart a load, (to lead, in the north of England):—in Iceland, where vehicles are rare, it may perhaps now and then be used of carrying on horseback. The load carried is commonly in dat. or acc.: **a.** acc.: aka saman hey, to cart hay, Eb. 150; saman ók hann heyit, Ísl. ii. 330; hann ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; þá tekr Gíslí eyki tvá, ok ekr fé sitt til skógar, Gísl. 121; but, absol., ok ekr til skógar með fjárhul sinn, l. c. 36; þá lét konungr aka til haugsins vist ok drykk, then the king let meat and drink be carted to the 'bow' (barrow), Fms. x. 186; vill hann húsit ór stað færa, ok vill hann aka þat, carry it away, Grág. ii. 257; líkin vóru ekin í sleða, carried in a sledge, Bs. i. 144. **β.** dat. more freq., as now; hann ók heyjum sínum á óxnum, carried his hay on oxen, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; einn ók skarni á hóla, carted dung alone on the fields, Nj. 67, Rr. 277. **γ.** with the animals in dat., þórlófr lét aka þrennum eykjum um daginn, with three yoke of oxen, Eb. 152; or with the prep. á, riðr þórdór hesti þeim er hann hafði ekít á um aptaninn, Ísl. ii. 331, Fbr. 43; ef maðr ekr eðr ber klyfjar á, leads or carries on pack-saddles, Grág. i. 441. **δ.** absol., þat mun ek til finna, at hann ók eigi í skegg sér, that he did not cart it on his own beard, Nj. 67. **e.** part., ekiinn uxi, a yoked, tamed ox, Vm. 152. **III.** used by sailors, in the phrase, aka segli, to trim the sail; aka seglum at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; það hann þá aka skjótt seglum, ok vikja út í sund nokkut, 131. In mod. Icel. metaph., aka seglum eptir vindi, to set one's sail after (with) the wind, to act according to circumstances; cp. aktaumar. **IV.** metaph. in a great many proverbs and phrases, e. g. aka heilum vagni heim, v. above; aka höllu fyrir e-m, to get the worst of it, Ld. 206; aka undan (milit.), to retire, retreat slowly in a battle; óku þeir Erlingr undan ofan með garðinum, Fms. vii. 317; akast undan (reflex.), id., 278; þeir ókuðust undan ok tóku á skógana, they took to the woods, Fagrsk. 174 (where the weak form is used); sumir Norðmenn óku undan á hæli ofan með sjónum, x. 139; aka e-m á bug, the figure probably taken from the ranks in a battle, to make one give way, repel, en ef Ammonite aka

þér á bug, if they be too strong for thee, Stj. 512. 2 Sam. x. 11, Mk. 7; als metaph., aka bug á e-n, id.; mun oss þat til Birkiþeinum, at þeir aki á os engan bug, to stand firm, with unbroken ranks, Fms. viii. 412. It is now used impers., e-m á ekki ór að aka, of one who has always bad luck, probably ellipt., ór steini or the like being understood; cp. Gísl. 54, the phrase þykkir ekki ór steini hefja, in the same sense, the figure being taken from: stone clogging the wheels; ók hann af sér fjótrinum, threw it off by rubbing. Fas. ii. 573; þá ekr Oddr sér þar at, creeps, rolls himself thither, of a fettered prisoner, id.; the mod. phrase, að aka sér, is to sbrug the shoulders as mark of displeasure: aka ör óngum, ex angustiis, to clear one's way, get on of a scrape, Bjarn. 52; aka í móinn, to strive against, a cant phrase. Im pers. in the phrase, e-m verðr nær ekít, is almost run over, has a narrow escape, varð honum svá nær ekít at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, he was so bar driven that he ran into the church, Fms. ix. 485; hart ekr at e-m, to be in great straits, ok er Þorri kemr, þá ekr hart at mönnum, they were pressed hard, Ísl. ii. 132; ekr nú mjök at, I am hard pressed, Gísl. 52; er honur þótti at sér aka, when death drew near, of a dying man, Grett. 119 A Reflex., e-m ekst e-t í tauma, to be thwarted in a thing, where the figur is taken from trimming the sail when the sheet is foul, Fms. xi. 121. I later Icelandic there is a verb akka, að, to heap together, a. e-u saman no doubt a corruption from aka with a double radical consonant, a car word. Aka is at present a rare word, and is, at least in common speech used in a weak form, akar instead of ekr; akadi = ók; akat = ekít.

AKARN, n. [Ulf. akran = καρρός; Engl. acorn; Germ. ecker; Dan. agern], acorn, Edda 30 and Gl.

ak-braut, n. carriage road, Hkr. ii. 253, Fær. 102, vide Fb. i. 144.

ak-færi, n. driving gear, carriage and harness, Fms. iii. 206, Nj. 153.

AKKERI, n. [no doubt, like Engl. anchor, of foreign origin; cp. Gr. άγκυρά; Lat. ancora. It occurs, however, in a verse as early as the 9th c. 996], ankeri, Lv. 99, is a corrupt form from a paper MS., so is also atker Hkr. i. 311; leggja um akkeri, to lie at anchor, Fbr. 52; leggjast um a., cast anchor, Fms. iv. 301; heimta upp a., to weigh anchor, 302; a. hri víð, the anchor holds, Ld. 21, Grág. ii. 397, Jb. 397, Eg. 129, Fms. vi. 264, ix. 44, x. 136, Hkr. i. 311, Lv. 99, Fas. i. 511, 515. Metaph., vagnar, anchor of hope, 677. 17. **COMPS:** akkeris-fleinn, m. a fluke, palm of an anchor, Fms. ix. 387, Orkn. 362. akkeris-lausi adj. without an anchor, Ann. 1347. akkeris-lægi, n. anchorage Jb. 396. akkeris-sát, f. id., Grág. ii. 402, 408. akkeris-stokki m. an anchor-stock, Orkn. 362. akkeris-strengtr, m. an anchor-rope cable, Fms. ii. 10. akkeris-sæti, n. anchorage, Jb. 397 B.

AKKORDA, að, [for word], to accord, Rb. 446.

AKR, rs, pl. rar. [Ulf. akrs; A. S. æcer; Engl. acre; Germ. acker Lat. ager; Gr. άργός], arable land, ground for tillage: **a.** opp. 1 engi, a meadow; cp. the law term, þar er hvárki sé a. né engi, Grág. 123, Hrafn. 21. **β.** opp. to tún, the 'town' or enclosed homefield bleikir akrar en segin tún, the corn-fields are white to harvest and t. 'town', i. e. the 'infield', is mown, Nj. 112; helgi túns ok akra ok engi Bs. i. 719; teðja aka, Rm. 12. 2. metaph. the crop; þeir höfðu nið brotíð akra hans alla, destroyed all the crop in the fields, Fms. v. 50; o er hann óð rúgakrinn fullvaxinn, þá tók döggskórinu á sverðinu akrinn uppstandand, and when he (Sigurd Fafnir's bane) strode through it full-waxen rye-field, the tip of his sword's sheath just touched the upstanding ears, Fas. i. 173; sá hinn góði akr (crop) er upp rann af þeirri him göðu jörð, Hom. 68. **β.** name of several farms. **COMPS:** akkr-ávöxttr, m. produce of the fields, Ver. 1. akra-gerði, n. a 'field garth', enclosure of arable land, N. G. L. i. 22. akra-karl, m. cognom. 'Acre-carle', Lv. 40. akra-spillir, m. cognom. destroyer of field Glúm. 333, Fas. ii. 362, better askaspillir, q. v.

akr-dai, n. (?), wild gourds; veit ek eigi hvat þat heitir (adds tl translator) þat var því líkast sem a., Stj. 615, 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-deili, n. a plot of arable land, D. N. ii. 123 (Fr.).

akr-gerði, n. enclosure of arable land, Fms. vii. 178.

akr-görð, f. agriculture. akrgörðar-maðr, m. ploughman, Nj. 54.

akr-hæna, u, f. a 'field-ben', quail, opp. to heiðarhæna or lynghæns, Stj. 29.

akri, a, m. a bird, Edda (Gl.)

akr-karl, m. a 'field-carle', ploughman or reaper, Stj. 273, 441, El. 4, 19.

akr-kál, n. 'field-kale', potberbs, Stj. 615, 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-land, n. land for tillage, Grág. ii. 258, D. I. i. 268, Bs. i. 341.

Fms. iii. 18. akrlands-deild, f. division of a field, Grág. ii. 260.

akr-lengd, f. a field's length (now in Icel. túnlengd, i. e. a short distance); svá at a. var í milli þeirra, so that there was a field's length between them, Bev. 14 (Norse).

akr-maðr, m. ploughman, tiller of ground, Fms. vi. 187.

akr-neytr, part. used as arable land, tilled, Sks. 630, v. 1.

akr-plógsmaðr, m. ploughman, Stj. 255.

akr-rein, f. a strip of arable land, D. N. ii. 561.

akr-skípti, n. a division of a field, Fms. xi. 441.

akr-skurðtr, ar, m. reaping. akrskurðar-maðr, m. a reaper, St Ruth ii. 21 (young men).

akr-súra, u, f. field-sorrel, Hom. 82, 83.

akr-tíund, f. tithe paid on arable land (Norse), N. G. L. i. 391.

akr-verk, n. *field-work, barvest-work*, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. 1. **akverks-maðr**, m. *ploughman, tiller of the ground*, Ver. 5. Gen. iv. 2.

ak-stóll, m. probably a *cbair on wheels or castors*; Ketillbjörn sat á akstóli mjök við pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl. iii. 182.

AKTA, að, [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contraction into á, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. Á., Stj., the Norse Gpl., etc.: cp. A. S. *eabtan*; Hel. *abton*, censere, considerare; Germ. *achten*; mid. Lat. *actare, determinare et actare*, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] I. **to number, tax, value, take a census**; akta íðkið, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; fóru þeir víða um land ok öktuðu vísaeyri konungs, *taxed*, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dyrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (tax) því fremr dyrra ok fremr til leidangs ok landvarnar, *he shall be taxed in due proportion*, Gpl. 337.

2. *to examine, enquire*; aktið inniliga öll þau leyini sem hann má í felast, *to take diligent heed of all the lurking-places*, Stj. 479. I Sam. xxiii. 23; aktið þó ádr, and *look, that*, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktadi eptir (*looked after*) um eignir staðarinn, Bs. i. 778.

3. *to devote attention to, study*; hann aktadi mjök bóklugar listir, Bs. i. 666, 680.

II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., *to debate, discuss in parliament*; nú er þetta var aktad (*debated*) konu menn til lögréttu, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögréttu, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktad (*stated*) af leikmanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stöðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, *the code of law debated at the althing*, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of *to care for, feel respect for*, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

ak-taumur, adj. *tame under the yoke*; grüðungr a., Grág. ii. 122.

aktan, f. [Germ. *achtung*], *heed, consideration*, H. E. i. 410.

ak-taumur, m. esp. in pl. ar, *lines (taumar) to trim (aka) the sail*, distinguishing from höfuðbendur, *the stays of the mast, perhaps the braces of a sail* (used by Egiþsson to transl. *ἕρεται* in Od. 5. 260), þórarinn stýrði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þvíat þröngt var á skipinu, *had the braces round his shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods*, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja í aktaumum, *to manage the sail*; ef ek sigli með landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugssessa sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (*reef the sail*) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slítmaði, svá at bæði gekk í sundr höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reki segl ofan, en a. allir slítu, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.) That the *braces* were generally two may be inferred from the words við aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199.

2. metaph., sitja í aktaumum, *to have the whole management of a thing*; mun yðr þat eigi greitt ganga ef þér erit einir í aktaumum, if you are alone in the management of it, Ísl. ii. 49; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. *yoke-lines*, as aktaumar is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stórtaumar. Aktaumur is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

AL- [A. S. *æl-*; Engl. *all, al-*; Germ. *all-*], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting *thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely*, answering to Lat. *omni-* and Gr. *nav-* or *navro-*. If followed by a *u* or *v* it sometimes changes into *öl*, e.g. *ölið, benignitas*; *ölvæð, laetitia*; *ölteiti, hilaritas*, is irregular, instead of *alteiiti*. The prefixed particle *al-* differs from *all-*, which answers to Lat. *per-*, A. S. *eall-*, Engl. *very*: v. the following compds.

ALA, ól, ólu, alý; pres. el, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. *ans = εὐντροφόμενος*, and twice a weak verb *alíps = σιεντρος, a falling*. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find *alere*; cp. the Shetland word *alie, to nourish.*] Gener. *to give birth to, nourish, support*, etc.

I. *to bear*, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, *to beget*: börn ólu þau, they *beget children*, Rm. 12; þat barn er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178; of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfgeng, er ham elr við þeirri konu, *which be begets by that woman*, 181; but esp. of the mother, *to bear, give birth to*; jóð ól Amma, Rm. 7; þóra ól barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; houn fer eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118. **β.** metaph. *to produce, give rise to*; en nú elr hverr þessara stafa nú annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. **2.** pass. *to be born, begotten*; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, *who are born*, N. G. L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn, present and future generations*, it may now become aldir ok öboruiri; eigu þau börn er þau alask (*who are born there*) at taka arf út hingat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal færa til kirkju sem alit er, *every child that is born*, K. þ. K. i; ef barn elsk svá nær páskum, *is born*, 16. **β.** of animals (rarely), justus heitir forað, þat elsk (*is engendered*) í kvíði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4. **II.** *to nourish, support*, Lat. *alere*: **I.** esp. *to bring up*, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, *ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, every child that is born shall be brought up*, K. Á. ch. i. **β.** adding the particle *upp*; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, *this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out* (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnb. 112. **2.** *to feed, give food to, harbour, entertain*; ala gest ok ganganda, *guests*; ala þurfamenn, *the poor*, D. I. in deeds of gift; en sá maðr er þar býr skal ala menn ala þá er ham hyggtr til góðs at alnir sér, *he shall harbour them*, D. I.

i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill, *to harbour*, 200; Guð elr gesti (a proverb), *God pays for the guests*, Bs. i. 247; sött elr sjúkan, *fever is the food of the sick*; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, *gangsrels of an outlying district shall none of them be harboured, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less*, Grág. i. 293, 117. **β.** of animals, *to nourish, breed*; einu smáaudu er ham ól heima í húsi sínu, *one pet lamb which be had reared at home in his own house*, Stj. 516; segir alleiligan, ok kvað verða munu ágeta nauð of upp veri alium, of a live calf, Eb. 318. **2.** pass. *to be brought up, educated*; ólusk (*grew up*) í ætt þar, æstir kappar (or *were born*), Hdl. 18; alask upp, *to be brought up*; hence uppeldi, u.

III. metaph. in such phrases as, ala aldr sínn, *vitam degere, to pass one's days*, Bárð. 165: the phrase, ala e-t eptir e-m, *to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in*, esp. in a bad sense; ól hann eptir engum manni ódáðir, Joh. 625, 93: ala á mál, *to persist in, urge on a thing*; karl elr á málið (*begs bard*) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Ísl. ii. 133, 163:—the present phrase is, að ala e-t við e-n, *to bear a grudge against*; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, *to let bygones be bygones*: ala önn fyrir, *to provide for*: a. öfund, sorg, um e-t, *to grudge, feel pang* (poët.), etc.

alads-festir, ar, f. [obsolete *aladr*, *alimentum*, Ýt. 13, v. 1.], a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. the eighth part of the sum fjórþaugr (*life-money*), amounting to an ounce, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (*féranndóm*); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the aladsfestir, he thereby became a complete outlaw, úalandi; hence the name *life-money* or *blood-money*. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at féranndómi, goda þeim er féranndómiu nefndi; þat fé heitir fjórþaugr, en einn eyrir (*ounce*) þess fjúr heitir a. ef þat fé (the *aladsf.* or the whole fjórþ.) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmaðr úáll, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjórþaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, aðalfestir (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-audn, f. *devastation, þiðr*, 233.

al-audr, adj. *altogether waste*, Bret. 168.

al-bata and **al-bati**, adj. ind. *completely cured, quite well*, Ísl. ii. 469.

al-berr, adj., now *allsberr, quite bare, stark-naked*, metaph. *manifest*, Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bitinn, adj. part. *bitten all over*, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, adj. *quite bright, brilliant*, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Post. 745. 87.

al-blóðugr, adj. *all-bloody*, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Ísl. ii. 271.

al-bogi = *alnbogi, elbow*, v. ölbogi and ölbogi.

al-breiðr, adj. *of the full breadth of stuff*; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, adj. part. *all-broken, shattered*, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaðr, part. *cased in mail*, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91.

al-búa, bjó, *to fit out, furnish or equip completely*, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. *al-búinn, completely equipped*, esp. of ships bound for sea [where bound is a corruption of *boun*, the old English and Scottish equivalent of *buinn*. Thus a ship is bound for sea or outward bound or homeward bound, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; windbound is a different word, where bound is the past part. of bind. Again, a bride is *boun* when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, *búa* and *búask*, which last answers to *busk*]; nú býst hann út til Íslands, ok er þeir vöru albúnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a. sem til bardaga, *ok-armed for the battle*, Fms. xi. 22. **β.** in the phrase, a. e-s, *quite ready, willing to do a thing*; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga heðan, *ready to part*, Fms. vii. 243.

al-búinn, *ready*, v. the preceding word.

al-byggðr, part. *completely inhabited, taken into possession*, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; þorbjörn sírr kom út at albyggð landi, *after the colonisation was finished*, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, u, f. *a wave*, freq. as a synonyme to bylgja, bára, etc.; it is esp. used of *rollers*, thus undiralda means the rollers in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.) **2.** metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (*whence this wave rolls*), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goda, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many compds: öldu-gangr, m. *unruly sea*; öldu-stokkr, m. *bulwarks of a ship*, etc.

alda- and **aldar-**, v. öld, time, period; (poët. = *people*.)

al-dauði and **aldauda**, adj. ind. *dead and gone, extinct*, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., *to be still in full vigour*; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eptir dauða Haralds var a. hin forna ætt Danakonunga, *died out with king H.*, Fms. xi. 206; aldauda eru þá Mosselinger ef er Sigfússynir skulud rana þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök á várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt fínn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, *I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone*, Hkr. iii. 107.

compd. *aldauda-arfr*, m. a law term, *an inheritance to which there is no heir alive*, Gpl. 282, N. G. L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldaudrarfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

ALDIN, n., dat. *aldini*, [Dan. *alden*]; a Scandinavian radical word (?)

not found in Ulf.], gener. *fruit of trees*, including apples, nuts, acorns, and sometimes berries; gras ok aldin ok jarðar ávöxtr allr, *herbs, fruits, and earth's produce*, K. p. K. 138; korni ok öllu aldini (dat.), K. Á. 178; þá verðr þegar citr í öllu aldini á því tré, Rb. 358. It originally meant wild fruits, nuts and acorns; hafði hann enga aðra fæðu en aldin skógar ok vatn, Hom. 105; af korninu vex rót, en vöndr af rötinni, en af vendi a., 677. 14; lesa a., to gather nuts, acorns, Dropl. 5; uskapligr er at taka a. af trénu fyr en fullvaxið er, *unripe fruit*, Al. 18; epli stór ok fiktrés aldin, *great apples and the fruit of fig-trees*, Stj. 325. Numb. xiii. 23. **β.** of garden fruit; allt þat a. er menn verja með gördum eðr gæzlu, Gpl. 544; akr einn harla góðr lá til kirkjunnar, óx þar it bezta aldini, *the finest fruits*, Fms. xi. 440. **γ.** metaph., blezad sé a. kvíðar þins, *the fruit of thy womb*, Hom. 30. Luke i. 42. **compd:** aldingarðr, m. a *fruit-garden, orchard*, Gpl. 543.

aldin-berandi, part. bearing fruit, Sks. 630.
aldin-falda, u, f. a *lady with an old-fashioned head-dress*, Rm. 2.
aldin-garðr, m. garden, orchard, *Ld. hortus*; víngarða, akra ok aldingarða, Stj. 441. 1 Sam. viii. 14, where aldingarða answers to *oliveyards*, Fms. iii. 194.

aldini, fruit, v. aldin.
aldin-lauss, adj. without fruit, sterile, barren; a. tré, Greg. 48.
aldinn, adj. [Engl. *old*; Germ. *alt*; Ulf. *alpeis* = *ἀρχαῖος*]. In Icel. only poet. The Scandinavians say *gamall* in the posit., but in compar. and superl. *ellri*, *elztr*, from another root *ald*: it very seldom appears in prose authors: v. Lex. Poët.; Sks. 630; cp. aldrenn.

aldin-skógr, ar, m. wood of fruit-trees, Stj. Judg. xv. 5, where víngarðar, olivatré ok aldinskógar answer to the Engl. *vineyards and olives*.

aldin-tré, n. fruit-tree, Stj. 68.

aldin-viðr, ar, m. fruit-trees, a poet. paraphrase, Fms. ix. 265, Sks. 105.
ALDR, rs, pl. rar, m. [Ulf. *alps* = *αἰών* or Lat. *ævum*; Engl. *old*; Germ. *alter*], age, life, period, old age, everlasting time. 1. age, *lifetime*, Lat. *vita, aetas*; hnígninn at aldrí, *stricken in years*, Eg. 187; hnígninn ú aldr, *advanced in years*, Orku. 216; ungr at aldrí, *in youth*, Fms. iii. 90; á létasta aldrí, *in the prime of life*, v. 71; á gamals aldrí, *old*, iii. 71; á tvtugs, þritugs aldrí, etc.; hálfþritugr at aldrí, *twenty-five years of age*, Eg. 84; vera sú aldris kominn, *at that time of life*, Fs. 4; hafa aldr til e-s, *to be so old, be of age*, Fms. i. 30; ala aldr, *to live*, v. ala, Fs. 146; allan aldr, *during the whole of one's life*, Ver. 45; lífa langan a., *to enjoy a long life*, Nj. 252. 2. *old age, senectus*; aldrí orþinn, *decrepid*, lit. *overwhelmed by age*, Fms. ii. 233, xi. 21; vera víð aldr, *to be advanced in years*.

3. *manns aldr* is now used = *generation*; lífa marga manns aldra, *to outlive many generations*: sometimes denoting a period of thirty to thirty-three years. 4. *seculum, ævum, an age, period*; the time from the creation of the world is divided into six such ages (aldrar) in Rb. 134: cp. öld. 5. *eternity*, in the phrase, um aldr, *for ever and ever*; mun ek engan mann um aldr (no man ever) virða framfar en Eystein konung, meðan ek lífi, *as long as I live*, Fms. vii. 147, Th. 25; af aldrí, *from times of yore*, D. N. ii. 501; um aldr ok æfi, *for ever and ever*, Gpl. 251, N. G. L. i. 41.

aldradr, adj. *elderly*, Fms. i. 70, 655 xiv. B. 1; öldruð kona, Greg. 27.
aldr-bót, f. fame, honour, Lex. Poët.

aldr-dagar, m. pl. *everlasting life*; um a., *for ever and ever*, Vsp. 63.
aldr-fremd, f. *everlasting honour*, Eluc. 51.

aldrí qs. aldrí-gi, [dat. from aldr and the negative nominal suffix -gi; Dan. *aldrig*], with dropped neg. suffix; the modern form is aldrí; unusual Norse forms, with an *n* or *t* paragogical, aldrégin, aldrégit: aldrégin, N. G. L. i. 8, Sks. 192, 202 B, Hom. ii. 150, Stj. 62 (in MS. A. M. 227. Ed. aldrí), O. H. L. 17, 79, and several times; aldrégit, N. G. L. i. 356. The mod. Icel. form with *ei* indicates a contraction; the old aldrí no doubt was sounded as aldrí with a final diphthong, which was later (in the 15th century) changed into *ei*. The contr. form aldrí occurs over and over again in the Sagas, the complete aldrégit or aldrígi is more rare, but occurs in Grág. i. 220 A, 321 A, ii. 167, etc.; aldré appears now and then in the Edd. and in MSS. of the 15th century, but hardly earlier. **I.** never, *numquam*:

1. temp., mun þik a. konur skorta, Ísl. ii. 250; koma aldrégit til Noregs síðan, Nj. 9; verðr henni þat aldrégit rétt, Grág. ii. 214; ella liggir féit aldrégit, in *nouise*, i. 220; sú sök fyrnist aldrégit, 361; ok skal aldrégit í land koma síðan, ii. 167. 2. loc. (rare), mörk var sú þykk upp frá tungunni at aldrí (*nowhere*) var rjóðr í (= hvergi), Sd. 170.

II. ever, *unquam*, after a preceding negative, appears twice in the Völs. kvíður; en Atli kveðst cigi vilja mund aldrégit (eigi aldrégit = never), Og. 23; hnekat ek af því til hjálpar þér, at þú værir þess verð aldrégit (now, nokkurn tíma), *not that thou ever hadst deserved it*, 11.

β. following a comparative, without the strict notion of negation; verr en a. fyr, *worse than ever before*, Stj. 404; framfar en a. fyr, l. c. Cod. A; meiri vesóð en áðr hafði hann aldrégit þolat, *greater misery than be ever before had undergone*, Barl. 196.

III. aldr' = aldrí = *semper*; aldr' hefí ek frétt . . . I have always heard that . . . in a verse in Orkn. 304.

aldr-lag, n. *laying down of life, death, destruction*, a poet. word, in the phrase, verða e-m at aldríagi, *to bring to one's life's end*, Fms. viii. 108, Al. 106; esp. in pl. aldríög, *exitium*, Bret. 59, 66, 67.

aldr-lok, n. pl. *close of life, death*, Hkv. 2. 10.

aldr-máli, a, m. *tenure for life*, D. N., unknown in Icel., Dan. *livsfæste*.

aldr-nari, a, m. [A. S. *ealdornere, nutritor vitae*], poet. name of fire, Vsp. 57, Edda (Gl.).

aldr-rúnar, f. pl. *life-runes, charms for preserving life*, Rm. 40.

aldr-sátt, adj. *on terms of peace for ever*, D. N. in a law phrase, a. ok æfinsátt, Fr.

aldr-slit, n. pl. *death*, in the phrase, til aldrslita, *ad urnam*, Sturl. iii. 253.

aldr-stamr (perh. aldrscamr), adj. = *fey*, only in Akv. 42.
aldr-tili, a, m. [cp. as to the last part, Germ. *ziel*], *death, loss of life, exitium*; rather poet.; or in prose only used in emphatic phrases; hefir þó lokit sumum stöðum með aldrtila, *bas ended fatally*, Fms. viii. 153; ætla ek þær lyktir munu á verða, at vér munim a. hljóta af þeim konungi, *be will prove fatal to our family*, Eg. 19; mun ek þangað sækja heldr yndi en a. (an alliterative phrase), Bret. 36; údánni ok a., 38:—the words, Acts ix. 1, 'breathing out threatenings and slaughter,' are in the Icel. translation of the year 1540 rendered 'Saul blés ógn og aldrtila.'

aldr-tjón, n. *loss of life*, Lex. Poët.

aldr-tregi, a, m. *deadly sorrow*; et sér aldrtrega, Hm. 19.

aldr-rænn, adj. *elderly, aged* (rare), Lex. Poët.; hinn aldræni maðr, Fms. vi. 65, but a little below aldradr; a. kona, Bs. i. 201, v. l. öldruð.

aldrur-maðr, m. *alderman* [A. S. *ealdorman*], Pd. 13.

al-dyggiliga, adv. *truly, with perfect fidelity*, Hom. 135.

al-dyggr, adj. *faithful*, Barl. 5.

al-dæli, adj. *very easy to treat*, Jv. 24, Mag. 115.

al-dæll, adj. *easy to deal with, gentle*, Grett. 108; A and B døll.

al-eiga, u, f. a *person's entire property*, Gpl. 543, Hkr. ii. 344, iii. 141, Bs. ii. 66. **compd:** aleigu-máli, n. a *suit involving a person's whole property*, Gpl. 550:—so also aleigu-sök, f., Hkr. ii. 163.

al-eyða, u, f. *devastation*, esp. by fire and sword; göra aleyðu, *to turn into a wilderness*, Fms. xi. 42, Hkr. iii. 141.

al-eyða, adj. ind. *altogether waste, empty, void of people*; a. af mönnum, Hkr. i. 98, ii. 197; brennir ok görir a. landit, *burns and makes the land an utter waste*, Hkr. i. 39; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum, svá at a. vóru bæirnir eptir, *some lay out on the fells, so that the dwellings were utterly empty and wasted behind them*, Sturl. iii. 75.

al-eyða, dd, *to devastate*, Karl. 370.

al-faðir, m. *father of all*, a name of Odin, v. alfoður.

al-far, u., better álfar [áll], *channel*, B. K. 119.

al-fari, adj. ind., now alfarinn; in phrases like fara, koma alfari, *to start, set off for good and all*, Fms. iii. 92, Bret. 80, Fas. i. 249; ríða í brott a., Nj. 112, Bs. i. 481; koma til skips a., Grág. ii. 75. [Probably an obsolete dat. from alfar.]

al-farinn, adj. part. *worn out, very far gone*, Stj. 201, of the kine of Pharaoh, 'ill-favoured and lean-fleshed', Gen. xli. 3. **β.** now = alfari.

al-feginn, adj. *very glad ('fain')*, Lex. Poët.

al-feigr, adj. *very 'fey'*, i. e. in *extravagant spirits, in the frame of mind which betokens speedy death*, a. augu, Eg. in a verse.

alfr, alfheimr, etc., *elves etc.*, v. álftr etc.

al-framr, adj. (poët.) *excellent*, Lex. Poët.

al-fríðr, adj. *very fair*, Lex. Poët.

al-frjál's, adj. *quite free*, Sks. 621.

al-frjóvaðr, part. in *full flower*, Lex. Poët.

alft, f. *swan*, v. álft.

al-fullr, adj. *quite full*, Greg. 26.

al-fúinn, adj. *quite rotten*, Fms. vi. 164.

al-færr, adj. *quite fit, quite good*, Vm. 177, v. ölforr.

al-fært, n. of weather, *fit for travelling*, Sd. = fært.

al-föðr, m. *father of all*, the name of Odin as the supreme god in Scandinavian mythology, Edda i. 37 (Ed. Havn.). Now used (theol.) of God.

al-gangsi and algangsa, adj. ind. *quite common, current*, Sks. 199, 208 B.

al-geldr, adj. part. *quite gelded*, of cattle, Grág. i. 503. **β.** now also = *giving no milk*.

al-gildi, n. a law term, *full value*, Gpl. 392. **compd:** algildis-vitni, n. a law term, *lausful testimony, competent witness*; defin., N. G. L. i. 211.

al-gildir, adj. *of full value*, in a verse in Fs. 94; now common, opp. to hálfgildir, *of half value*, or ógildir, *valueless*.

al-gjafi, prob. a false reading, N. G. L. i. 347 = frjálsgjafi.

al-gjasta, adj. ind. *stall-fed*, of cattle, Ísl. ii. 38.

al-gleymingr, m. [gláumr], *great glee, great mirth*, in the phrase, slá á algleyming, *to be in a great glee, to be very merry*, Sturl. iii. 123. The Icel. now say, að komast í algleyming, *to run bigb, to the biggest point*.

al-góðr, adj. *perfectly good*, now used of God. **β.** albeztr kostur, *by far the best match* (Germ. *allerbester*), Ld. 88.

al-grár, adj. *quite grey*, þorf. Karl. 424.

al-gróinn, adj. part. *perfectly healed*, Eluc. 57.

al-grönn, adj. *quite green, flourishing*, Lex. Poët.

al-gullinn, adj. (poët.) *all-golden*, Hým. 8.

al-gyldr, adj. *all-gilt*, Vm. 52.

al-göra, *ð*, to finish, of buildings, Hkr. iii. 180, Ld. 114. Metaph. to fulfil. Fms. iii. 49, Hom. 8, Stj. 18. Reflex. to become completed, Post. 656 B. 11. Part. **algör**, perfect; perfectam fortitudinem is rendered by algörvan styrkleik, thorough strength, Fms. viii. (pref.), i. 96, Sks. 44, 274, Stj. 563, 114; hið algörvasta, 677-7.

al-görlega, adv. altogether, quite, Fms. ii. 42, Greg. 34, etc. **al-görleikr**, now **algörleigleikr**, s, m. (theol.) perfectness, perfection, Stj. 21, Fms. x. 337, Kb. 316.

al-görri, adj. part. perfect, finished, v. algöra. **al-görvi**, f. I. perfection, maturity, Stj. 376, Hom. 25. II. full dress [v. görvi, dress], Sks. 298.

al-heiðinn, adj. altogether beaten; landit (Iceland) var a. nær hundraði vetra, the land was utterly beaten near a hundred (i. e. one hundred and twenty) winters, Landn. 322.

al-heilagr, adj. all-blessed, N. G. L. i. 141. **al-heill**, adj. I. completely whole, entire, Lat. integer, Stj. 439. I Sam. vii. 9 (wolly), Sks. 604, translation from Lat. individua. 2. perfectly healthy, safe and sound, Fms. xi. 38, ii. 232, Magn. 516.

al-heilsa, u, f. complete restoration to health, Bs. i. 313, v. l. **al-henda**, u, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of dróttkvætt, a metre having two rhymed couplets in every line; if one of these be half rhyme it is called a hin minni (ið minoralhenda), if both be full rhymes it is a meiri (complete alhenda), Edda (Ht.) 132, Sturl. ii. 56: thus *barð-múla varð Skúli* is a complete alhenda.

al-hending, f. = alhenda. **al-hendr**, adj. used of a metre in alhenda, Edda 132; *drápa alhend*, Sturl. ii. 56.

al-hnepptr, adj. part. (metric.) an apocopate (hneppt) species of the metre dróttkvætt with masculine rhymes, v. hneppt and hálfhneppt. Thus defined, Edda (Ht.), verse 78; it is called alhneppt, where all the rhymes are masculine; but hálfhneppt, where feminines and masculines are used alternately.

al-hreinn, adj. quite pure, clean, Hom. 107. **al-huga** and **óluga** or **óluga**, by eliding the *b* and changing the vowel through the following *u*, adj. ind. [hugr], whole-hearted, in full earnest, Sturl. iii. 272, v. l.; ólhuga óst, sincere love, Greg. 17.

al-hugat, **alugat**, or **alogat**, n. part. in real earnest, whole-hearted, having made one's mind up; ef þér er þat alugat, if thou be in earnest, Nj. 49; föður hans var alogat at drepa David, his father's heart was set on slaying David, Stj. 473. I Sam. xx. 33.

β. used substantively, serious matters; blanda hégóma við alhugat (now alvara), to blend trifles with serious things. **γ**. adverb. steadfastly, earnestly; íðrast a., to repent sincerely, Hom. 166; en ef þú sér at alogat (really) tekr fé þitt at vaxa, Sks. 34, 339; þá er hann alogat úsekr, really guiltless, 677-9.

al-hugi and **alogi**, a, m. earnest; þetta er a. minn en engi hégómi, I am in full earnest, Ísl. ii. 214; hvárt er þessa leitað með alhuga, in earnest, Eb. 130; er hitt heldr a. minn, I am determined, Fms. ii. 94; með enum mesta alhuga, with the most steadfast will, Hkr. i. 258, Fms. viii. 186, Bs. i. 732.

al-hugligr, adj. sincere; ekki þótti mér Ólafr frændi várr a., metbought our kinsman Ólaf was not quite sincere, Sturl. i. 81. **al-hungraðr**, adj. part. very much an-hungered, Barl. 200.

al-húsa, að, to 'house,' roof in, Fms. x. 153. **al-hvíttr**, adj. quite white, Fms. xi. 16, Stj. 260. **al-hýsa**, t, = alhúsa. Part. allhýst, when all the buildings are finished, in a complete state, Sturl. i. 68.

al-hýsi, n. farm-buildings, homestead, Gísl. 38, Bs. i. 144, Fas. iii. 15. **al-hægð**, f. perfect ease, Sturl. i. 56, v. l. and dub. **al-hægr**, adj. perfectly easy, smooth; a. tungubragð, a smooth, glib tongue, Skálda 170, Fas. ii. 65.

ali-, used of household or tame animals in some COMPS: **ali-björn**, m. a tame bear, Grág. ii. 118, cp. Fms. vi. 297-307, Bs. i. 61. **ali-dýr**, n. a domestic animal, cattle; alidýr þat sem vér köllum búsmála, bouse-lamb, Stj. 18, Finnb. 226, of a tame bear. **ali-fé**, n. fálings, Matth. xxii. 4, in the transl. of 1540. **ali-fiskr**, m. fish fattened in a stew or pond, in the local name Álifiskalækr, m. the brook of fattened trout, Gpl. 4.

ali-fugl and **-fogl**, n. tame fowl, Stj. 560, Þiðr. 79; óxn mín ok alifoglar, Greg. 43, Matth. l. c. **ali-gás**, f. a fattened goose, Fms. vi. 347. **ali-karl**, m. a nickname, cp. in familiar language fat carle, Sturl. i. 123. **ali-sauðr**, m. a pet sheep, Stj. 516, 2 Sam. xiii. 3.

ALIN, f. A dissyllabic form alun appears in old poetry, v. Lex. Poët. In early prose writers a monosyllabic form öln prevails in nom. dat. acc. sing., D. I. i. 310. l. 22 (MS. of the year 1275), 314. l. 16 (MS. year 1250), 311, 312. l. 16, 313. l. 7, 89. l. 1. Nom. pl., **α**, the old, alnar; **β**, the later, alnir: the former in -ar, in D. I. i. 309 (a MS. of the year 1275), 310-312 (MS. year 1370), 313, 316. l. 19, 318. l. 15. The pl. in -ir, D. I. i. 89 sqq., in MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the contracted form aln- the simple radical vowel soon became a diphthongal *ú*, viz. alnar, alnir, alnum, álna, and is at present so spelt and pronounced.

We find an acute accent indeed in álna (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 313. l. 25 (MS. year 1275), and alnar, id. l. 7; álnum, l. 28; ölnum with changed vowel,

N. G. L. i. 323 (in an Icel. transcript). The present declension is, nom. acc. alin, gen. alnar; pl. nom. acc. alnir, gen. álna, dat. alnum.

I. properly the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger [Gr. ὠλήν, Lat. ulna, cp. A. S. *el-boga*, Engl. *el-bow*, etc.]; almost obsolete, but still found in the words ölbogi qs. öln-bogi, 'elbow,' and úlf-liðr, prop. ulu- or öln-liðr, wrist, commonly pronounced ulu-liðr [false etymol., v. Edda, p. 17]; cp. Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 19, where *tungl* (*luna*) and *unl*-rhyme. Freq. in poetry in such compounds as alun-leygr, -brandr, ölnu-grjótt, alnar-gim, alin-leygr, the standing poet, name of gold and gems being ignis or lapis cubiti.

II. mostly metaph.: I. an ell, [Ulf. *aleina*; A. S. *eln*; Engl. *ell*; O. H. G. *elina*; Dan. *alen*; Lat. *ulna*, cp. *ulb[rum]*]; the finger, arm, foot were the original standards for measure. The primitive *ell* measured the length from the elbow to the point of the second finger, and answered to about half a yard Engl. = 18 inches. The Icel. *ell* before the year 1200 measured just half a yard. About this year, by a law of bishop Paul, the *ell* was doubled into a *stika*, a *stika* being precisely = two *ells* = an Engl. *ell* of that time. To prevent the use of bad measure, a just and lawful *stika* (yard) was marked on the walls of the churches, esp. that at Thingvellir, as an authorised standard, Páls S. ch. 9, Bs. i. 135, D. I. i. 309, 316, Jb. Kb. 26; ensk lérept tveggja álna, English linen of two *ells* measure, id.; þat er mælt, at at graftar kirkju hverri skal mæla stiku lengd, þá er rétt sé at hafa til álna mále, ok megi menn þar til ganga ef á skilur um alnar, 309. During the whole of the 15th century the Icel. trade was mainly in British hands; thus the Engl. double *ell* probably prevailed till the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. The Hanse Towns *ell* = 21 $\frac{1}{11}$ inches was then introduced, and abolished in the year 1776, when the Dan. *ell* = 24 inches came into use. At present the Hanse Towns *ell* is called Íslenzk alin (Icel. *ell*), and the original half-yard *ell* is quite obsolete; cp. Jón Sigurðson in D. I. i. 306-308, and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin.

2. a unit of value, viz. an ell (half-yard measure) of woollen stuff (vaðmál); the vaðmál (Halliwell *wadmal*, Engl. *wadmal*, Orkn. and Shetl. *wadmaal* and *vadmel*) was in Icel. the common medium of payment, whence an *ell* became the standard unit of value or property, whether in land or chattels; 120 *ells* make a *hundred*, v. that word. In D. I. i. 316 we are told that, about the year 1200, three *ells* were equal in value to one ounce of ordinary silver, whence the expression þriggja álna eyrir (a common phrase during the 13th century). The value of the *ell* of vaðmál, however, varied greatly; during the 11th and 12th centuries six *ells* made an ounce, D. I. i. 88. In Norway we find mentioned níu, elflifu álna aurar (nine, eleven *ells* to an ounce). In Grág. (Kb.) ii. 192, § 245, it is said that, about the year 1000, four *ells* in Icel. made an ounce, and so on; vide Dasent, Essay in 2nd vol. of Burnt Njal., and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin.

COMPS: **álnar-borð**, n. a board an ell long, N. G. L. i. 100. **álnar-breiðr**, adj. an ell broad, Fas. ii. 118. **álnar-kefli**, n. a staff an ell long, Grág. ii. 339, Ld. 318. **álnar-langr**, adj. ell-long, Grág. ii. 359. **álnar-tiund**, f. tithe of the value of an ell, K. Á. 100. **álnar-virði**, n. equal in value to an ell, K. Á. 194. **álna-sök**, f. action for bad measure, Grág. i. 472.

al-jafn, adj. quite equal, 677. 12, 655 A. 2. **al-járnaðr**, adj. part. sbod all round, sbod on all four feet, Mag. 5. **alka**, *alca*, the auk, v. álka.

al-keyptr, n. part. dearly bought, in a metaph. sense, Fms. ix. 302, Eb. 266, Glúm. 365 = fullkeypt.

al-kirkja, u, f. a parish church, Pm. 41. **al-kleðnaðr**, m. a full suit of clothes, Nj. 73, Eg. 518, Bs. i. 655, 876. **al-kristinn**, adj. completely christianised, Fms. i. 279, Hkr. i. 259.

al-kristnaðr, part. id., Hkr. ii. 178, Fms. x. 273. **al-kunna**, adj. ind. **α**. of a thing or event, notorious, universally known; sem a. er orðit, Fms. xi. 201; en sem vinátta þeirra gördist a., but when their friendship was noised abroad, Hkr. ii. 281. **β**. of a person, knowing, fully informed; unz a., until I know the whole, Vtkv. 8, 10, 12.

al-kunnigr, adj. notorious, Hkr. iii. 26, Stj. Gen. iv. 10, 655 xxxi. 1, Fms. vii. 5, Hkr. ii. 328.

al-kunnr, adj. id., Fms. v. 40. **al-kyrra**, adj. ind. completely calm, tranquil, Fms. xi. 72.

ALL- may in old writers be prefixed to almost every adjective and adverb in an intensive sense, like Engl. *very*, Lat. *per-*, Gr. *δια-*, *ζα-*. In common talk and modern writings it is rare (except after a negative), and denotes something below the average, viz. tolerably, pretty well, not very well; but in the Sagas, something capital, exceeding. In high style it may perhaps be used in the old sense, e. g. allfagrt ljós oss birtist brátt, a transl. of the Ambrosian hymn, Aurora lucis rutilat. The instances in old writers are nearly endless, e. g. all-annt, n. adj. very eager, Fms. ii. 41; ironically, 150. **all-apr**, adj. very sore, very harsh, v. apr. **all-auðsöttligt**, n. adj. very easy, Fs. 40. **all-auðveldliga**, adv. very easily, Fms. iv. 129. **all-auðveldligr**, adj. very easy, Fms. v. 331. **all-auðveldr**, adj. id., Fbr. 158: neut. as adv., Hkr. ii. 76. **all-ágetr**, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 76. **all-áhyggjusamliga**, adv. and -ligr, adv. very careful, Fms. vi. 184. **all-ákafli**, adv. and -ligr, adj. very hot, impetuous, Hkr. i. 234, ii. 32. **all-ákaftr**, adj. very fast, Nj. 196. **all-áræðiliga**, adv. very likely, Fær.

183. all-áræðislitill, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 217. all-ástúðligt, n. adj. *very hearty, intimate*, Fms. ii. 20. all-banvænn, adj. *very likely to prove mortal*, Orkn. 148. all-beinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Fms. ii. 84, Eb. 286: neut. as adv., Fær. 259. all-beiskr, adj. *very barsb, bitter*, Sturl. iii. 167. all-bert, n. adj. *very manifest*, Lex. Poët. all-bitr, adj. *very biting, sharp*, Sks. 548. all-bitrlygr, adj. of a *very sharp appearance*, Vgl. 20. all-bjartr, adj. *very bright*, Fms. viii. 361. all-bjúgr, adj. *very much bent, curved*, Ölkofr. 39. all-blár, adj. *very blue*, Glúm. 394. all-blíðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blithely, kindly*, Fær. 132. all-blíðr, adj. *very mild, amiable*, Sd. 158, Fms. i. 202. all-bráðgörr, adj. *very soon mature*, Eb. 16. all-bráðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very hastily*, Orkn. 72. all-bráðr, adj. *very hot-beated*, Njarð. 370: neut. as adv. *very soon*, Fms. xi. 51: dat. pl. all-bráðum, as adv. *very suddenly*, 139. all-bros-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny, laughable*, Fms. iii. 113. all-dasigr, adj. *very sluggish*, Lex. Poët. all-digr, adj. *very big, stout; metaph. puffed up*, Nj. 236. all-djarfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very boldly*, Fms. ii. 313, Orkn. 102. all-djúpsettr, adj. *very deep, thoughtful*, Bret. 158. all-drengiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bold, gallant*, Lv. 110. all-dræmt, n. adj. *very boastfully*, from dramb, *superbia*, (the modern word is dræmt = *slowly, sluggishly*); þeir létu a. yfir sér, *boasted*, Sturl. ii. 56. MS. Mus. Brit. 1127; Cod. A. M. has allvænt, *prob. wrongly*. all-dyggr, adj. *very doubtful*, Lex. Poët. all-dýrr, adj. *very dear*, Fms. iii. 159. all-eiguligr, adj. *very worth baving*, Sd. 146. all-eina (theol.), á Guð alleina (a hymn), *alone*: Hkr. iii. 339 (in a spurious chapter). all-einarðiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very sincere, candid, open*, Ld. 334. all-eldiligr and -elliligr, adj. of a *very aged appearance*, Fms. iii. 125. all-fagr, adj. *very bright, fair*, Orkn. 296 old Ed.: neut. as adv. *very fairly*, Sturl. i. 72. all-fast, n. adj. *very firmly, steadfastly*, Eb. 290, Fær. 259. all-fastorðr, adj. *very 'wordfast,' very true to his word*, Fms. vii. 120. all-fálátr, adj. *very taciturn, close*, Fas. iii. 408. all-fálaga, adv. on *very cold terms*, Sturl. iii. 298. all-fámáligr, adj. *very close, of very few words*, Fms. iii. 85, iv. 366. all-fámennr, adj. *followed by very few people*, Sturl. ii. 122, Magn. 386. all-fár, adj. *very few*, Eg. 512, Ld. 272, Ísl. ii. 356: neut. on *very cold terms*, Fms. xi. 55. all-fáreðinn, adj. of *very few words*, Fms. iv. 312. all-feginn, adj. *very 'fain,' glad*, Eg. 240, Ld. 330. all-feginsamliga, adv. *very 'fain,' gladly*, Eg. 27. all-feigiligr, adj. *having the mark of death very plain on one's face*, v. feigr, Sturl. iii. 234. all-feitr, adj. *very fat*, Fms. x. 303. all-férliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very rudely*, Fms. iv. 263. all-fémikill, adj. *very costly*, Ld. 298. all-fjarri, adv. *very far, far from*, metaph., Hkr. ii. 246; eigi a., *not improper*, Fbr. 15. all-fjartekit, part. *very far-fetched*, Skálda 166. all-fjölgan, adj. *acc. very numerous* (does not exist in nom.), Sks. 138 A. all-fjölkunnigr, adj. *very deeply versed in sorcery*, Fms. ii. 175, Fas. i. 412. all-fjölmæðr and -mennr, adj. *followed, attended by very many people, much frequented*, Eg. 724, 188, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. in *very great numbers*, Fms. i. 36. all-fjölrætt, n. adj. *very heedful, much talked of*, Nj. 109. all-forsjáll, adj. *very prudent*, Hom. 115. all-framr, adj. *very famous*, Lex. Poët.: *very far forward*, Grett. 161 A. all-frekiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very daringly, impudently*, Fas. i. 24. all-frekr, adj. *too eager, too daring*, Fms. vii. 164. all-fríðliga, adv. in *very great peace*, Lex. Poët. all-fríðr, adj. *very beautiful*, Eg. 23, Hkr. i. 225, ii. 354, Fms. i. 2. all-friðals, adj. *very free, independent*, v. alfrjáls. all-fróðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very wise, learned*, Sks. 306 B. all-fróðr, adj. *very learned*, Sks. 30. all-frøgr, adj. *very famous*, Fms. ii. 324, Hkr. i. 232, ii. 187, Ld. 122. all-frækiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj., and all-frækn, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bold, boldly*, Ísl. ii. 267, Hkr. i. 239, Fms. i. 121. all-fúss, adj. and -liga, adv. *very eager, eagerly*, Eg. 488, Fms. xi. 89. all-fýsiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very desirable*, Eg. 19, 468. all-fölr, adj. *very pale*, Lex. Poët. all-gagnsamr, adj. *very profitable, gainful*, Ísl. ii. 56. all-gamall, adj. *very old*, Hkr. i. 34. all-gegniliga and -gegnliga, adv. *very fittingly*, Sturl. ii. 63. all-gemsmikill, adj. *very wanton, frolicsome*, Sturl. ii. 57. all-gerla and -görviligr, v. -görla, -görviligr. all-gestrisinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Háv. 40. all-geysilegr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very impetuous*, Fms. x. 81. all-gildiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with a very grand air*, Grett. 121. all-gildr, adj. *very grand*, Lex. Poët. all-giptusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very lucky*, Fms. x. 53. all-glaðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very joyfully, joyful*, Fms. iii. 143, Lv. 55. all-glaðr, adj. *very joyful*, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. all-gleymr, adj. *very gleeful, mirthful, in high spirits*, [glaurm], verða a. við e-t, Sturl. iii. 152, Eb. 36. all-glæsiliga, adj. and -ligr, adv. *very shiny*, Eb. 34, Fas. iii. 626, Fms. ix. 430. all-glöggvær, adj. *very transparent, clearly visible*, metaph., þorf. Karl. 380. all-glöggtr, n. adj. *very exactly*, Hkr. iii. 253, Fas. iii. 13. all-góðmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very kindly, kind*, Mag. 6. all-góðr, adj. *very good*, Nj. 222, Eg. 36, 198. all-greiðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very easy, easily*, Eb. 268: neut. as adv., Eb. l. c. all-grimmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very grimly, fiercely*, Fas. iii. 414. all-grimmr, adj. *very cruel, fierce*, Hkr. iii. 167. all-grun-

samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very suspiciously*, Ísl. ii. 364. all-göfugr, adj. *very distinguishing*, Eg. 598, Bs. i. 60. all-görila, adj. *very clearly, precisely*, Hkr. iii. 133, Fms. xi. 15. all-görviligr, adj. *very stout, manly*, Fms. ii. 28. all-hagstæðr, adj. *with a very fair wind*, Sturl. iii. 109. all-harðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very hard, stern*, Fas. i. 382. all-harðr, adj. *very hard, stern*, Fms. i. 177: n. sing. *severely*, Nj. 165, Grág. i. 261. all-háskasamligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bazarous*, Fms. v. 135. all-heiðinn, adj. *quite beaten*, Fs. 89 (in a verse). all-heiligr, adj. *very sacred*, Lex. Poët. all-heimskliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very foolish, frantic*, Hkr. ii. 190, Fas. iii. 293. all-heimskr, adj. *very silly, stupid*, Eg. 376, Grett. 159. all-heppinn, adj. *very lucky, happy*, Lex. Poët. all-herðimikill, adj. *very broad-shouldered*, Eg. 305. all-hermannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very martial*, Fms. xi. 233. all-hjaldrjúgr, adj. *very gossiping, chattering*, Lv. 57: neut. as adv., Vápn. 10. all-hógliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very gently*, Fms. xi. 240, vi. 274. all-hóleitr and -háleitr, adj. *very sublime*, Hom. 23. all-hór and -hárr, adj. *very high, tall*, v. -hárr. all-bratt, n. adj. in *all speed*, Lex. Poët. all-hraustliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bravely*, Fms. viii. 289, Eb. 34. all-hraustr, adj. *very valiant*, Fms. viii. 267. all-hreystimannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very valiantly*, Fms. xi. 95. all-hrumliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very in firmly from age*, Fas. ii. 91. all-hræddr, adj. *very much afraid*, Fbr. 94. all-hreðinn, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 155. all-hugsjúkr, adj. *very grieved, heart-sick*, Hkr. i. 243, Fms. vi. 133. all-hvass, adj. of the wind, *blowing very sharp*, Fms. ix. 20, Lex. Poët. all-hyggi ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very carefully*, Fas. iii. 610. all-hýrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blandly, with a very bright face*, Fas. iii. 636. all-hæðiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very ridiculous*, Finnb. 312. all-hældreginn, adj. *walking very much on one's heels, dragging the heel very much in walking*, of an aged or beggarly person, Band. 9. all-hoegluga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very softly, meekly*, Fms. xi. 389. all-hœlinn, adj. *very bragging*, Lex. Poët. all-ðinn, adj. *very diligent laborious*, Bs. i. 278. all-illa, adv. and -illr, adj. *very badly, bad wicked*, Nj. 242, cp. illa; *ill-willed*, Eg. 542: compar., vera allver um, *to be worse off*, Nj. 221 (Ed. allvant); *angry*, Lv. 145; *disgraceful*, Eg. 237 *unfortunate*, Sturl. ii. 47. all-jafnlýndr, adj. *very calm, even-tempered*, Fms. vi. 287. all-kaldr, adj. *very cold*, Vápn. 21. all-kappsamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with very much zeal, liberally*, Hkr. i. 271; *veita a., of hospitality*, Ld. 292; *mæla a., frankly, peremptorily*, 296. all-kappsamr, adj. *very eager, vehement*, Eg. 187. all-karlmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very manfully*, Fms. x. 141. all-kaupmannliga, adv. in a *very businesslike, tradesmanlike way*, Fms. v. 255. all-kátligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny*, Grett. 112. all-kátr, adj. *very joyful*, Nj. 18, Eg. 44, 332. all-keppinn, adj. *very snappish*, Lex. Poët. all-kerskiligr and -keskiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very sarcastic, biting*, Sturl. ii. 196. all-klókr, adj. *very shrewd*, Hkr. iii. 317. all-knáliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very stoutly, vigorously*, Rd. 312. all-kostgæfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very earnestly, in a very painstaking way*, Stj. all-kostigr, adj. *very excellent*, Lex. Poët. all-kviklátr, adj. *very quick, lively*, Ld. 270. all-kynliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very strangely, strange*, Ísl. ii. 58, Fms. ii. 227, Grett. 160. all-kyrrligr, adj. *very quiet, tranquil*, Háv. 49. all-kærr, adj. *very dear, beloved*, Eg. 139, Fms. i. 48; *very fond of*, Hkr. i. 194: neut., Eg. 116, of mutual love. all-langr, adj. *very long*, Háv. 49. all-laust, n. adj. *very loosely*, Fms. xi. 103. all-lágr, adj. *very low, short of stature*, Fbr. 68. all-lengi, adv. *very long*, K. þ. K. 158. all-léttbrúnn, adj. of *very brightened, cheerful countenance*, Ld. 94. all-léttliga, adv. *very lightly*, Fas. iii. 612. all-léttmælt, n. adj. *ver a. um e-t, to speak in a very lively way*, Fms. iv. 261. all-létrr, adj. *very light* (in weight), Fas. iii. 487. all-likliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very agreeable, courteous terms*, Fas. i. 84. all-likligr, adj. *very likely*, Fas. ii. 247, Sks. 669. all-likr, adj. *very like*, Fas. iii. 579, Sd. 166. Korm. 142. all-litilfjörlygr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very puny, prop. having little life in one*, Háv. 54. all-litill, adj. *very little*, Fær. 268: n. sing. all-litt, as adv. *very little*, Nj. 108, 130, Korm. 172; *poorly*, Grett. 116. all-lyginn, adj. *very given to lying*, Fbr. 157. all-makligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very deserving, fitting*, Sturl. iii. 127, Bjarn. 22. all-mann-fátt, n. adj. *with very few people*, Gisl. 31. all-mannhætt, adj. *very dangerous*, Fas. iii. 34. all-mannskæðr, adj. *very full of manslaughter, very murderous*, Fms. ii. 512. all-mannvænigr, adj. *a very promising man*, Fms. iv. 254. all-mannvænn, adj. *a man of very great promise*, Hkr. ii. 182. all-margliga, adv. *very affably*, Sturl. iii. 27. all-margmæltr part. *very talkative*, Sturl. ii. 179. all-margr, adj. *very numerous*, pl. *very many*, Nj. 32, Grág. ii. 176, Sks. 328, Gpl. 329. all-margrætt, pl. adj. part. *very much spoken of*, Fms. viii. 275. all-málugr, adj. *very loquacious*, Hkr. iii. 152, 655 xi. 2. all-mátffarin, adj. *very much worn out, with very little strength left*, Fas. ii. 356. all-máttlitill, adj. *very weak*, Fms. i. 159. all-meginlauss, adj. *very void of strength*, Fms. xi. 103. all-mikilfengligr, adj. *very big and mighty, very imposing*, Fas. all-mikill, adj. *very great*, Ísl. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 25: 39: neut. as adv. *greatly*, Fms. i. 24, vii. 110. all-mikilmannliga

dv. *very nobly*, Sturl. i. 33. all-misjafn, adj. *very variously, un-
favourably*, in such phrases as, *mæla a. um e-t, there were very different
words about the matter*, leggja a. til, ganga a. undir, taka a. ú, Eg. 242,
Hkr. ii. 122, Fms. i. 86, vii. 110, Ld. 166. all-mjór, adj. *very slim,
lender, narrow*, Hkr. iii. 117, Gpl. 173. all-mjök, adv. *very much*,
Hkr. 134, Ld. 196, Eg. 19; féllu þá a. menn, in *very great numbers*, Fms.
173. all-myrikr, adj. *very dark*, Fms. ix. 23. all-mæðiliga, adv. *with
very great effort, heavily*, Fms. ix. 16. all-nauðigr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very
reluctant, unwilling*, Grett. 153; a. staddr, *dangerously*, Fms. v. 212. all-náinn, adj. *very near, nearly related*, Sks.
30. all-náttföru, adj. *very much given to wandering by night*,
ex. Poët. all-niðskárr, adj. of a poet, *given to mocking, satirical
erse*, [nið and skáld (?)], Fms. ii. 7. all-nóg, adv. *very abundantly*,
d. 182. all-nær, adv. *very near*, Fms. vii. 289; metaph., lagði a.
t. *pretty nearly, well-nigh*, Fs., Sks. 684 B. all-nærri, adv. *very near*,
d. 202, Fas. iii. 339. all-opt, adv. *very often*, Anecd. 38, Gpl. 169.
all-orðfát, n. adj. in the phrase, göra a. um, *to be very short of words
to*, Bjarn. 31. all-orðugligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very frightful*,
dda 41. all-ólmiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very furiously*, Fas. iii.
46, Bárð. 177. all-óttalaust, n. adj. *with very little to fear*, Eg.
71, v. l. all-ramskipaðr, adj. part. *very strongly manned*, Fms. iii.
3. all-rauðr, adj. *very red*, Ld. 182. all-ráðligr, adj. *very expedi-
ent, advisable*, Grett. 145. all-reiðligr, adj. *looking very wrath-
ful*, Fms. iv. 161. all-reiðr, adj. *very uroth, angry*, Edda 57, Nj. 135,
g. 139. all-rikmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very grand, pomp-
ous, magnificent*, Fms. i. 213. all-rikr, adj. *very powerful*, Fms. i. 115.
all-rýrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very feebly, puny*, Fbr. 28. all-rósk-
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very smart, brisk*, Fms. viii. 317. all-sann-
ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very likely, 'soothlike'*, Fms. iv. 270. all-
stúttgjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very placable, of mild disposition*,
Sturl. iii. 288. all-seinn, adj. *very slow*, Bs. i. 192; neut. as adv. *slowly*,
Grett. 151 A. all-sigrsæll, adj. *very victorious, having very
good luck in war*, Hkr. i. 28. all-skammr, adj. *very short, very scant*,
j. 264; neut. substantively, *a very short way*, Finnb. 324; *short distance*,
ms. iv. 329. all-skapliga, adv. *very fittingly, properly*, Grett. 120.
all-skapværr, adj. of a *very gentle, meek disposition*, Sturl. all-skap-
ungt, n. adj., vera a., *to be in a very gloomy, depressed state of mind*,
ms. iv. 26. all-skarpr, adj. *very sharp*, Lex. Poët. all-skeinu-
ættir, adj. *very dangerous, vulnerable*, Sturl. ii. 139. all-skemti-
gri, adj. *very amusing*, Sturl. ii. 77. all-skemtilill, adj. *very slow-
witted, dull*, Sturl. i. 89. all-skjalkænliga, adv. [skjalla, *to flatter*],
ery coaxingly, Grett. 131 A. all-skjött, n. adj. as adv. *very soon*,
j. 236. all-skrautligr, adj. and -ligr, adv. *very smart, splendid*,
as. ii. 366, Mag. 11. all-skygn, adj. *very sharp-sighted*, Hrafn. 33.
all-skyldr, adj. *bound to, very obligatory*; neut. = *bounden duty*, Sks.
84; *deserved*, Gpl. 61; *β. nearly related, near akin*, Fms. xi. 75.
all-skyndiliga, adv. *very quickly*, Blas. 40. all-skynsamliga, adv. *very
judiciously*, Sturl. iii. 161. all-skyrgr, adj. *all curd-besprent*,
Grett. 107 A. all-sköruliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very frankly,
boldly, dignified*, Sturl. iii. 39, Fms. ix. 5, Ld. 94 C, 226, Bs. i. all-
hláliga, adv. *very slowly, sluggishly*, Grett. 101 A. all-smár, adj. *very
small*, Fms. v. 55, xi. 61. all-snarpliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very
sharply, smartly*, Fms. viii. 346. all-snarpr, adj. *very sharp*,
ms. i. 38, Nj. 246. all-snemma, adv. *very early*, Fms. ii. 223.
all-snjallr, adj. *very shrewd, clever*, Fms. viii. 307. all-snúðula,
dv. *very quickly*, Lex. Poët. all-snæfr, adj. *very brisk, id.* all-
nófurmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very brisk and energetic looking*,
of a man, Fms. xi. 79. all-spakliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very mildly,
moderately, wisely*, Hkr. ii. 41. all-spakr, adj. *very gentle, wise*,
ms. vi. 298. all-starsýnn, adj. *who stares very hard at a thing*,
looking fixedly upon, Fms. vi. 203. all-sterkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very
briskly, strongly*, Ld. 158, Fas. iii. 612. all-sterkr, adj. *very
strong*, Hkr. i. 238, Eg. 285; Ísl. ii. 461 (*very vehement*); as a pr. name,
ms. iii. 183. all-stilliliga, adv. *very calmly, in a very composed
manner*, Ld. 318. all-stirðr, adj. *very stiff*, Háv. 46. all-stór-
ógg, adj. *dealing very hard blows*, Fms. i. 171. all-stórliga, adv. *very
baugbtily*, Hkr. ii. 63, Ld. 168. all-stórmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very
munificently, nobly*, Fas. iii. 45; *baugbtily*, Sd. 146. all-
tórórðr, adj. *using very big words*, Eg. 340, Ld. 38 (*very boisterous*).
all-tórr, adj. *very great, metaph. big, puffed up*, Ld. 318; dat. all-stórum,
s adv. *very largely*, Edda 32. all-strangr, adj. *very rapid*, Lex.
Poët. all-stygg, adj. *very ill-humoured, cross*, Grett. 103 A. all-
styrkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very stoutly*, Stj. 402. all-styrkr, adj. *very
strong*, Fms. i. 177. all-svangr, adj. *very hungry*, Lex. Poët. all-
svinnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very wisely, prudently, wise*, Fas. i.
5, ii. 266. all-settfúss, adj. *very placable, peace-loving, very will-
ing to accept an atonement*, Sturl. iii. 19. all-sœmiliga, adv. and
ligr, adj. *very seemly, decorous, honourable*, Hkr. i. 215, Ísl. ii. 163.
all-tiginn, adj. *very princely*, Lex. Poët. all-tilláttsamr, adj. *very
indulgent, lenient*, Þórd. 12. all-tiðrætt, n. adj. *very much talked of*,
much spoken of, Eg. 99, Sturl. i. 199. all-tiðvirk, adj. *very quick at*

work, Fms. xi. 377. all-torfyndr, adj. *very hard to find*, Fms. vii.
356. all-torfært, n. adj. *very hard to pass, cross*, Eg. 546. all-
torsótt, n. adj. part. *very difficult to reach*, Eg. 546. all-tortryggi-
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very suspiciously*, Sturl. ii. 47. all-torveld-
ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very difficult*, Str. all-trauðr, adj. *very
slow, unwilling*, Fms. xi. 39. all-tregr, adj. *very tardy*, Fær. 114,
Bárð. 178. all-trútr, adj. *very true*, Fms. vi. 377. all-tryggr,
adj. *very trusty*, Hkr. iii. 167. all-tvitugr, false reading, instead of eigi
alls t., *not quite twenty*, Sturl. i. 181. all-undarligr, adj. and -liga,
adv. *very odd, wonderful*, Fms. ii. 150. all-ungr, adj. *very young*,
Eg. 268, Fms. i. 14, Ld. 274. all-úbeinskeytt, adj. *shooting very
badly*, Fms. ii. 103. all-úblíðr, adj. *very harsh, unkind*, Fas. ii.
all-úbragðligr, adj. *very ill-looking*, Sturl. iii. 234. all-úðæll, adj.
very spiteful, untractable, Sturl. i. 99. all-úfagr, adj. *very ugly, metaph.,
Fms. iii. 154. all-úfmiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very awkwardly*, Fas. ii.
543. all-úframliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very backward, shy, timid*,
Fbr. 38 C. all-úfriðr, adj. *very ugly*, Fms. xi. 227. all-úfrýnn,
adj. *very sullen, 'frowning', sour*, Eg. 525. all-úfrægr, adj. *very in-
glorious*, Fms. iv. 259. all-úgláðr, adj. *very gloomy, sad*, Hkr. iii.
379. all-úhægr, adj. *very difficult*, Eg. 227. all-úhöfðingligr,
adj. *very low-looking, very plebeian*, Finnb. 222. all-úkfátr, adj. *very
sorrowful*, Edda 35, Eg. 223, Fms. i. 37. all-úknár, adj. *very weak
of frame*, Grett. 119 A, *very badly knit*; Bs. i. 461 (of boys). all-
úkonungligr, adj. *very unkingly*, Fms. viii. 158. all-úkunnigr, adj.
quite unknown, Ísl. ii. 412. all-úlfígr, adj. *very unlikely to live*, Hkr.
ii. 200. all-úlíkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very unlikely*, Gísl. 24, Sd.
123, Finnb. 310. all-úlíkr, adj. *very unlike*, Glúm. 364. all-
úlyginn, adj. *not at all given to lie, truthful*, Fbr. 157. all-úmátu-
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *weakly, very weak, tender*, Fms. iv. 318. all-
úráðinn, adj. part. *very 'unready'* (cp. Ethelred the 'unready'), unde-
cidet, Lv. 9. all-úráðliga, adv. *very unadvisedly, rashly*, Odd. 12
old Ed. all-úsannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very untruthful, unjust*;
also, *unlikely*, Fms. vii. 141. all-úsátfúss, adj. *very implacable, un-
willing to come to terms*, Sturl. iii. 275. all-úskyldr, adj. *very strange
to, not at all bound to...*, Eg. 10. all-úspakr, adj. *very unruly*,
Sturl. ii. 61. all-úsváss, adj. *very uncomfortable*, of weather, cold and
rainy, Bs. i. 509. all-úsýnn, adj. *very uncertain, doubtful*, Glúm.
358, Sturl. i. 105. all-úsælligr, adj. *of very poor, wretched appearance*,
Niðst. 109. all-úvinnsligr, adv. *very unpopular*, Fms. iv. 369, Fas. iii.
520. all-úvísiliga, adv. *very unwisely*, Niðst. 6. all-úvænliga,
adv. and -ligr, adj. *of very unfavourable prospect*, Fas. ii. 266; n. adj. *very
unpromising*, Grett. 148 A. all-úvænn, adj. *very ugly*, Fas. i. 234;
very unpromising, unfavourable, Ísl. ii. 225; neut. as adv. *unfavourably*,
Fms. xi. 134. all-úparfr, adj. *very unbriftry, very unprofitable*, some-
thing that had better be prevented, Eg. 576, Hkr. ii. 245. all-vand-
látr, adj. *very difficult, hard to please*, Fms. vi. 387. all-vandliga,
adv. *with very great pains, exactly, carefully*, Sks. 658 B. all-vant, n.
adj., vera a. um e-t, *to be in a very great strait*, Nj. 221. all-varfærr,
adj. *very careful, solicitous*, Eg. 63. all-vaskligr, adj. and -liga, adv.
very brisk, smart, gallant, Hkr. i. 104; compar. v. alvaskligr. all-vaskr,
adj. *very brisk, gallant*, Fms. viii. 226. all-vándr, adj. *very bad, of
clothes, much worn*, Pm. 11. all-vápnðjarfr, adj. *very bold, daring
in arms*, Hkr. iii. 63. all-veðrlítið, n. adj. *very calm, with little
wind*, Fms. vi. 360. all-vegliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very grand,
princely, nobly*, Fms. i. 20, Eg. 332, Hkr. i. 15. all-vel, adv. *very well*,
Nj. 12, Eg. 78, 198; compar. albet, v. alvel. all-vesall, adj. *very puny,
wretched*, Nj. 97. all-vesalliga, adv. *very wretchedly*, Ólk. 35. all-
vesalmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *id.*, Ísl. ii. 416. all-vesæll, adj.
very miserable, base, vile, Nj. 97. all-vingjarnliga, adv. and -ligr,
adj. *very friendly, amicable*, Sturl. ii. 168. all-vingott, n. adj. on
very friendly terms, Fbr. 129. all-vinnsligr, adj. *very popular*, used of
a man blessed with many friends, Fms. i. 184, ii. 44, Orkn. 104 old Ed.
all-virðuligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very worthy, dignified*, Fms. x. 84,
Bs. i. 83. all-vitr, adj. *very wise*, Sks. 29 B (superl.) all-vitriliga,
adv. *very wisely*, Fas. ii. 66. all-viða and all-vitt, n. adj. *very widely*,
Hkr. iii. 141, Lex. Poët. all-vigluga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in a *very
warlike manner*, Fms. ix. 488, Fas. ii. 112. all-vingmannliga, adv.
very martially, Fas. iii. 150. all-vigmóðr, adj. *quite wearied out with
fighting*, Intro. to Helgakviða (Sæm.) all-viss, adj. *very wise, sure*,
Sks. 520, Lex. Poët.: neut. *to a dead certainty*, Lex. Poët. all-væn-
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very promising, handsome*, Glúm. 349, Fms. v.
260, Fbr. 114. all-vænn, adj. *id.*, Clem. 24, Bs. i. 340; neut., þykja
a. um, *to be in high spirits*, Ísl. ii. 361; *make much of*, Fms. ii. 76; as adv.
favourably, Fms. iv. 192. all-vörpuligr, adj. *of a very stout, stately
frame*, Hkr. ii. 254. all-vöxtuligr, adj. *very tall, of large growth*,
Fas. iii. 627. all-þakligr, adj. *very pretty*, = þekkligr, Lex. Poët. all-
þakksamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very thankfully*, Fms. i. 120, Ld.
298. all-þartiga, adv. *very thrifuly, very prisingly*; biðja a., *to beg
very hard*, Edda 45. all-þarf, adj. *very thrifuly*, Lex. Poët. all-
þétr, adj. *very crowded*, cp. Lex. Poët. all-þrekligr, adj. *of a very
robust frame*, Hkr. ii. 2. all-þrongr, adj. as neut. in a *very great*

crowd, Edda 24. all-fungliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very hard, unwilling, reluctant, Sturl. ii. 120; taka a. á e-m, to be very hard upon, Mag. i. all-fungjar, adj. very unfavourable, Hkr. ii. 358; hostile, badly disposed towards, Eb. 108, Eg. 332; þykja a., to dislike, Fms. viii. 441; a. orð, to blame, Sturl. ii. 62. all-þykk, adj. very thick, Fas. i. 339; n. sing. as adv. thickly, Fms. vii. 70 (of great numbers slain on the battle-field). all-æfr, adj. very furious, wrath, Ísl. ii. 258, Lv. 60, Fas. i. 404. all-ægildir, adj. very terrible, Dropl. 18. all-æstr, adj. very incited, vehement, Nj. 231. all-örörð, adj. very quick-tongued, frank, outspoken, Eg. 340. all-bruggliga, adv. very steadfastly, very firmly, Gret. 153 A. all-bruggr, adj. very unflinching, Bs. i. 624. all-föðr, m. father of all, Edda 2, 6, 13 (a name of Odin), v. alföðr. al-ljóss, adj. quite light; dagr a., broad daylight, Eg. 219; n. sing., vera alljóst, in broad daylight, Gret. 95 A, 112 A, Fms. ix. 35, Sturl. ii. 108; metaph. quite clear, Sks. 490. al-loðinn, adj. very bairy, sbaggy all over, Fms. iii. 125. al-lokit, n. part., a. allri ván, when all hope is gone, Bs. i. 198. ALLR, öll, allt, and alt, adj. [Ulf. alls = nās, ānas, ḗλος; A. S. eall; Engl. and Germ. all].

A. In sing. as adj. or substantively, *cunctus, totus, omnis*: I. all, entire, the whole; hón á allan arf eptir mik, she has all my heritage after me, Nj. 3; um alla þingsafnglöpun, every kind of þ., 150; gaf hann þat allt, all, 101; at öllum hluta, in totum, Grág. i. 245; allr heilagr dömr, the whole body of Christians, ii. 165; á öllu því máli, Fms. vii. 311; allu fólki, the whole people, x. 273; hvítur allr, white all over, 655 xxxii. 21; bú allt, the whole estate, Grág. i. 244; fyrir allt dagsljós, before any dawn of light, Hom. 41; with the addition of saman = ánas, —Icel. now in fem. sing. and n. pl. say öll sönnun, and even n. sing. allt samt; in old writers saman is indecl., —the whole, Germ. *sümmülich, zusammen*; allt saman féit, the whole amount, entire, Grág. ii. 148; þenna hernað allan saman, all together, Fms. i. 144; fyrir allan saman ójafnað þann, Sd. 157. Metaph. in the phrase, at vera ekki allr þar sem hann er sénn (sóðr), of persons of deep, shrewd characters, not to be seen through, but also with a feeling of something 'uncanny' about them, Fms. xi. 157 (a familiar phrase); ekki er öll nótt út enn, sagði draugrinn, the night is not all over yet, said the ghost, 'the Ides are not past' (a proverb), v. Ísl. þjóds. 2. all, entire, full; allan hálfan mánuð, for the entire fortnight, Nj. 7; þar til er Kjtartan þykir allt máll upp, until Kjtartan thought it was high time, of one nearly (or) well-nigh drowned, Hkr. i. 286. III. metaph.

past, gone, dead, extinct; perh. ellipt., vera allr í brottu, quite gone, Eb. 112 new Ed.; var Hrappur þá allr í brottu, Nj. 132; then by an ellipsis of 'brottu,' or the like, allr simply = past, gone: A. past, of time; seg þú svá fremi frá því er þessi dagr er allr, when this day is past, Nj. 96, Fms. ii. 38, 301; var þá öll þeirra vináttá, their friendship was all gone, Fms. ix. 428; and allr þú mitt megin, my strength is gone, exhausted, Str. β. dead; þá er Geirmundr var allr, gone, dead, Landn. (Hb.) 124; sız Gunnarr at Hlíðaranda var allr, since G. of Litwend was dead and gone (v. l. to lézt), Nj. 142; sem fádír þeirra væri allr, after his death, Stj. 127; þá er Núi var allr, 66; en sem hann var allr, 100; eptir þat er Sara var öll, after all Sara's days were over, 139, 140, 405; á vegum allr hygg ek at at ek verða munu, that I shall perish on the way, Gg. verse 5; með því at þú ert gamlaðr mjök, þá munu þeir eigi út koma fyr en þú ert allr, Háv. 57; still freq. in Swed., e. g. blifwa all at bekumring, be worn out with sorrow; vinet blev alt, fell sbort; tiden er all, past. III. used almost adverbially, when it may be translated by all, quite, just, entirely; klofnaði hann allr í sundr, was all cloven asunder, Nj. 205; er sá allr einn í þínu líði er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, ok hinn, er þá eggjaði hins versta verks er eigi var fram komit, where it seems, however, rather to mean one and the same. . . or the very same . . . , thus, and he is now one and the same man in thy band, who has now lost his head, and he who then egged thee on to the worst work when it was still undone, or the very same . . . who, Nj. 213; vil ek at sú görd haldist öll, in all its parts, 256; kváðu Örn allan villast, that he was all bewildered, Ld. 74.

IV. neut. sing. used as a subst. in the sense of all, everything, in every respect; ok fór svá með öllu, sem . . . , acted in everything as . . . , Nj. 14, Ld. 54; ok lát sem þú þykist þar allt eiga, that you depend upon him in all, Fms. xi. 113; eigi er enn þeirra allt, they have not yet altogether won the game, Nj. 235; í alls völd, in all misery, Ver. 4; alls mest, most of all, especially, Fms. ii. 137 C, Fs. 89 (in a verse); in mod. usage, allra mest, cp. below. The neut. with a gen.; allt missera, all the year round, Hom. 73; allt annars, all the rest, Grág. ii. 141; at öllu annars, in all other respects, K. þ. K. 98; þá var allt (all, everybody) við þá hrætt, Fas. i. 338. In the phrases, at öllu, in all respects, Fms. i. 21, Grág. i. 431; ef hann á eigi at öllu framfærsluna, if he be not the sole supporter, 275; úreyndr at öllu, untried in every way, Nj. 90; cp. Engl. not at all, prop. not in every respect, analogous to never, prop. not always: fyrir alls sakir, in every respect, Grág. ii. 47, Fas. i. 252; í öllu, in everything, Nj. 90, 228; með öllu, wholly, quite, dauðr með öllu, quite dead, 153; neita með öllu, to refuse outright, Fms. i. 35, 232, Boll. 342; um allt, in respect of everything, Nj. 89; hence comes the adverb ávalt, ever = of all = um allt, prop. in every respect, v. ávalt. V. the neut. sing. allt is used

as an adv., right up to, as far as, all the way; Brynjólftr gengr allt at honum, close to him, Nj. 58; kómu allt at bænum, 79; allt at búðardyrnum, right up to the very door of the booth, 247; allt norðr um Stað, all along north, round Cape Stad, Fms. vii. 7; suðr allt í England's haf, iv. 329; verit allt út í Miklagarð, as far out as Constantinople, ii. 7, iv. 250, 25; allt á klofa, Bárð. 171. 2. everywhere, in all places; at ríki Eirleks konungs mundi allt yfir standa í Eyjunum, might stretch over the whole of the Islands, Eg. 405; Sigröðr var konungr allt um þrændalög, over all Drontheim, Fms. i. 19; bjoggu þar allt fyrir þingmönnum Runólfs goða, the liegemen of R. the priest were in every house, ii. 234 (= í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20); allt norðr um Rogaland, all the way north over the whole of R., Fms. iv. 251; vóru svirar allt gulli búinr, all overlaid with gold, vi. 308; hafð svá allt kesjurnar fyrir, at ekki megi á ganga, hold your spears everywhere (all along the line) straight before you, that they (the enemy) may not come up to you, 413; allt undr innviðuna ok stefnana, vii. 82. 3. nearly = Lat. jam, soon, already; vóru allt komin fyrir hann bréf, warrants of arrest were already in his way, Fms. vii. 207; var allt skipat löðinu til fylkingar, the troops were at once drawn up in array, 295; en allt huguð ver (still we thought) at fara með spekt um þessi heruð, Boll. 346. 4. temp. all through, until; allt til Jónsvöku, Ann. 1295; allt um daga Hákonar konungs, all through the reign of king Hacon, Bs. i. 731. 5. in phrases such as, allt at einu, all one, all in the same way, Fms. i. 113. In Icel. at present allt að einu means all the same: allt eins, nevertheless; ek ætla þó utan a. eins, Ísl. ii. 216; hann neitaði allt eins at . . . , refused all the same, Dipl. iii. 13; allt eins hraustliga, not the less manly, Fms. xi. 443. The mod. Icel. use is a little different, namely = as, in similes = just as; allt eins og blómstríð eina (a simile), just as the flower, the initial words of the famous hymn by Hallgrím.

6. by adding 'of' = far too . . . , much too . . . , Karl. 301 (now freq.) 7. with a comparative, much, far, Fms. vi. 45 (freq.) VI. neut. gen. alls [cp. Ulf. allis = ḗλος; A. S. ealles]. used as an adv., esp. before a negative (ekki, hvergi), not a bit, not at all, no how, by no means; þeir ugðu alls ekki at sér, they were not a bit afraid, Nj. 252; hræðumst vér hann nú alls ekki, we do not care a bit for him, 260; á hólmöngu er vandi en alls ekki (none at all) á einvigi, Korn. 84; ein junkherra Eiríkr þóttist ekki hafa, ok kallaði sík Eirík alls ekki (cp. Engl. lackland), Fms. x. 160; alls hvergi skil sök koma undir enn þriðja mann, no how, in no case, by no means, Grág. i. 144; sometimes without a negative following it; sér alls geldar, ewes quite barren, Grág. i. 502; hafnar alls geldir, id.; alls vesall, altogether wretched, Nj. 124; alls mjök stærst hann nú, very much, Stj. ; a. mest, especially, Fs. 89, Fms. ii. 137. In connection with numbers, in all, in the whole; tólf vörn þau alls á skipi, twelve were they all told in the ship, Ld. 142; tíu Íslenzkir menn alls, 164; alls förust níu menn, the slain were nine in all, Ísl. ii. 385; verða alls sárir þrír eða fleiri, Grág. ii. 10; alls mánuð, a full month, i. 163; þeir ala eit barn alls á þá sinni, Rb. 346. β. with addition of 'til' or 'of' = far too much; alls of lengi, far too long a time, Fms. i. 140; hefnd alls til lítil, much too little, vi. 35.

B. In pl. allir, allar, öll, as adj. or substantively: I. used absol. all; þeir genu út allir, all men, altogether, Nj. 80; Síðan bjoggst þeir heiman allt, 212; Gunnarr reið ok þeir allir, 48; hvikit þér allir, 78, etc. 2. as adj., alla höfðingja, all the chiefs, Nj. 213; ör öllum fjórðungum á landinu, all the quarters of the land, 222; at vitni guðs ok allra heilagra manna, all the saints, Grág. ii. 22; í allum orrostum, in all the battles, Fms. x. 273; Josep ok allir hans eliflu bræðr, Stj., etc. 3. by adding aðrir, flestir, etc.; allir aðrir, all other, every one else, Nj. 89, Fms. xi. 135; flestir allir, nearly all, the greatest part of, v. flestir; in mod. use flestallir, best being indecl.: allir saman, altogether, Nj. 80. 4. adverb., Gregorius hafði eigi öll fjögr hundruð, not all, not quite, four hundred, Fms. vii. 255. 5. used ellipt., allir (everybody) vildu leita þér vega, Nj. 78. 6. gen. pl. allra, when followed by superl. neut. adj. or adv., of all things, all the more; en nú þyki mér þat allra sýnst er . . . , all the more likely, as . . . , Ld. 34; allra helzt er þeir heyra, particularly now when they hear, Fms. ix. 330; allra helst ef hann fellr meir, all the rather, if . . . , Grág. ii. 8; allra sízt, least of all, 686 B. 2; bæzu sí kemr til þess allra mest, especially, Hom. 149; very freq. at present in Icel., and used nearly as Engl. very, e. g. allra best, the very best; a. hæst, neðst, fyrst, the very highest, lowest, foremost, etc.

C. alls is used as a prefix to several nouns in the gen., in order to express something common, general, universal. COMPS: alls-endis or alls-hendis, adv.—scarcely to be derived from 'hönd'—in every respect, quite, thoroughly, used almost exclusively in connection with a preceding negative, eigi, eingi, or the like, and giving additional force to the negation; er þat hugboð mitt, at vér berim eigi a. gæfu til um váu skipti, it is my foreboding, that we shall not carry luck with us to the very end of our dealings, Ld. 160; eigi til allsendis, id., Eg. 75; þat er reynt at eingi maðr heldr sinum þrifnaði til allsendis, it is proved that no man holds his thriving thoroughly, Fms. i. 295. alls-háttar, adv. [hátt], of every sort, kind; a. kurteysi, thoroughly good manners, Fms. i. 17 (freq.) alls-herjar, an old, obsolete gen. from herr; Drottinn Sabaoth is in the Icel. transl. of the Bible rendered by Drottinn Allsherjar, the Lord of Hosts. It is esp. used as an adv. in some political and legal

ms, denoting something *general, public, common*. **allsjerjar-búð**, *the booth in the parliament* (alþingi) *belonging to the allsherjargödi*. *site is fixed*, Sturl. ii. 44, 126 (referring to events in the year 1215). **allsjerjar-dómur**, *m. a doom of the supreme court, a lawful public sentence, judgment of the full court*; þér rufud allsherjardóm, *violated lawful judgment, the law of the land*, Fms. iv. 205. **allsjerjar-fé**, *n. public property, a domain*, Íb. ch. 3, viz. the ground of the Icel. alþingi. **allsjerjar-goði**, *a, m. (v. goði), the supreme priest, pontifex maximus*. As e alþingi (q. v.) was within the jurisdiction of the great temple (hof) at Kjalarnes, the keeper or priest of that temple—the descendant of its under Thorstein Ingólfsson—had the title of supreme priest, and opened e alþingi during the heathen age. At the introduction of Christianity his office remained with the supreme priest, who retained his name; and he, and not the bishop of Skalholt, opened the alþingi every year; Þorsteinn Ingólfsson lét setja fyrstr manna þing á Kjalarnesi ádr alþingi r sett, ok fylgir þar enn (*still*, viz. in the 13th century) sökum þess því þorði (viz. the priesthood of Kjalarnes, aliter allsherjar godorð) alþingis lgun, Landn. 336 (the text as found in the Melabók), Landn. 39, þórð. (Ed. 1860), and Landn. Mantissa. **allsjerjar-lið**, *n. public troops, army* (Norse), Fms. x. 411. **allsjerjar-lýðr**, *pl. ir, m. the people, nationality*, Hkr. iii. 194. **allsjerjar-lög**, *n. pl. public law, statute of the land*, in the phrase, at alþingis máli ok allsherjar lögum, Nj. 87. **allsjerjar-þing**, *n. general assembly*, Fms. i. 224. In Icel. present allsherjar is prefixed to a great many other words in order to press what is *public, general, universal*. **alls-konar** [Old Engl. *alkyn*], *pp. an obsolete gen. from a masc. konr: a. as adj. ind. of every day; a. fanga, Eg. 65; a. ár, good season in all respects*, Hkr. i. 15; **þ.** *ad simply as adv.; hinn ágætasti a., in every respect*, Fms. xi. 157 (rare). **s-kostar**, *adv. [kyn], in all respects, quite, altogether; a. illa, bad together*, Ld. 232; þykjast nú a. hafa unninn mikinn sigr (*a full victory*), Ís. xi. 147; frjáls ok a. geymandi, *to be observed in every respect*, Á. 50; hann lofði a., *made a full allowance*, Bs. i. **alls-kyns**, *r. [kyn] = allskonar*, Fms. x. 380. ll. 2, 25, where it is spelt alls-is. **alls-staðar**, *adv. [staðr], freq. alstaðar or allstaðar in a ple word, everywhere, ubique; cp. margstaðar, in many places; sumþar, in some places; einhverstaðar, somewhere; nokkursstaðar, anywhere; alstaðar þar sem*, Fms. ii. 81, x. 182. *Metaph. in every way* (rare); *nun ek gera at þínu skapi, nema þar, in everything, except that . . .*, Nj. **alls-valdandi**, *part. [A. S. ealwadda], 'all-wielding,' of God, W. G. M. D. 100; as a verb, to wield*, Fms. i. 121, Bs. several times. **allra-handa** *allskonar, a mod. word. allra-heilagra in compds, a. messa, -dagr, -daga, All-Saints'-day, -church*, Bs., K. A., Fms., etc. **ALLS** and **als**, *conj. [Ulf. allis = γάπ; Engl. as, contr. = als; cp. the adverbial als in Grimm D. W. sub voce, col. 257 sqq.], as, while, since; cp. in Lex. Poët. in old poets, less freq. in old prose writers, rare in the 13th century; used four times in the treatise of Thoroddr, — hann sjálfir er hebreskr stafr, Skálda 167; *alls vér erum einnar tungu*, Ís. ii. 366; *alls engi grein er enn á gör*, 162; *alls þeir höfðu ádr allir eitt hljóð*, 165, — and as often in the old Heidarv. S. — *alls þú ert göðr drengir kall-*, Ís. ii. 366; *alls Barði var eigi bitr á fébætr*, 386; *alls þú rekr erendi*, 483; *alls þú hefir þó hér til nokkora ásjá ætlað*, Ld. 42; *alls þú máttu ekki sinu vilja fram koma*, Boll. 348; *alls hann trúir mér* F. S. (Hallfr. S.) 90; *alls þú hefir þó ádr giptu til mín sótt*, Fms. v. 254; *alls þeir höfðu frítt lið*, viii. 362. With the addition of 'er' (at); *en þú ert sá þú ert svá þráhaldur á þínu máli*, Fms. i. 305; *alls er ek reyni . . . as I . . .*, ii. 262, (Grág. i. 142 is a false reading = allt), Fas. ii. 283; *with addition of 'þó', alls þó hefir þetta mæð meirum fúðæmum gengið*, Ír. en hvort annara, þá vil ek . . ., *but considering that . . .*, Band. 32 new Í.; cp. Lex. Poët. **all-tíð**, *adv. at all times*, Fas. i. 505 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. use. **-lúsigr**, *adj. all-lousy*, Fbr. 156. **all-vald**, *n. absolute power. allvalds-konungur, m. sovereign*, Fms. x. 378. **all-valdr**, *pl. ar, m. = alvaldr* (poët. word), *sovereign king*. Lex. Poët., Ír. i. 432; *heilur allvaldar báðir*, a poetical salute, Fms. vi. 195; *mikil er alds traun* (a proverb), *'tis hard to strive against the powerful*, Lv. III. **all-lyngis**, *quite, altogether*, v. öllungis. **-manna-**, *gen. pl. from an obsolete almenn [cp. Alemanni], a prefix to some nouns, denoting general, common, universal*, Ad. 21. Freq. now in Icel., e. g. **almanna-rómur**, *m. public opinion*, in the proverb, sjaldan lýgr *vox populi vox Dei*. **COMPDS: almanna-bygð**, *f. an inhabited country*, Fas. iii. 3. **almanna-gjá**, *f. local name of the great lava rift due to the alþingi, where all the people met; vide Nj. 244, Sturl. i. 206. almanna-leið, *f. a public road*, Lv. 29. **almanna-lof**, *n. confession of all*, Nj. 251. **almanna-skript**, *f. general confession*, Hom. 7. **almanna-stofa**, *u, f. the common hall, a large room in the Icel. dwellings of the 12th and 13th centuries; opp. to litla stofa*, Sturl. ii. 153, 194, 198; it seems to be identical with skáli. **almanna-tal**, *n. common reckoning*, Íb. 18: **β.** (Norse), *general census*, with a view to taking a levy, N. G. L. i. 98; Fr. = *almannæging*. **almanna-vegr**, *n. a high road*, Nj. 261, Fms. ii. 99, = *þjóðvegr*, *þjóðleið*. **almanna-þing**, *n. (Norse), a public meeting*, = *alþing*, Fr.**

al-máttigr, *adj. [A. S. ealmeatig; Hcl. ala-; Germ. allmächtig], almighty*, seems to be a Christian (eccl.) word, translated from the Latin *omnipotens*; but the phrase 'hinn almáttiki áss' in the heathen oath (used of Thor) implies its use in very early times. The old form is contracted before -ir, -ar, -an, -um, etc., and changes *g* into *k*; *almáttikan*, -kir, -kun (now *almáttugan*, -ugir, -ugum, through all cases), *v. máttigr*: used of God, Fms. i. 231, Eluc. 10, Sks. 305, etc.: heathen use, Landn. 258, cp. p. 335. **al-máttir**, *ar, m., dat. -mætti, almightiness, omnipotence* (eccl.), of God, 671, 3; *sinu almátt* (acc.), Ísl. i. (Hom.) 386, Fms. i. 226, 655 vi. 2; *vide almætti*, n. **al-menni**, *n. the people, public*, Fr. (Norse). **al-menniliga**, *adv. generally*, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80. **al-menniligr**, *adj. [Germ. allgemein], general, common*, rare in old writers, Stj.; a. (*catholic*) trú, Mar. 656 b. 8, 623, 18; a. þing, *concilium oecumenicum*, Rb. 338; a. Kristni, 390, 208, Gpl., etc. Freq. in mod. Icel., = *common, good, real*. **al-menning**, *f. and almenningr*, *m. I. in Icel. almost always fem. in the sense of fundus communis, ager compascuus, common land, belonging to a whole 'fjórðungr' (quarter) of the country, and thus wider than the mod. 'afrétt'*. It still remains in the local name of the deserts round Cape Horn at the north-west point of Icel., cp. Fbr. and Landn. 124; cp. also the passage in Íb. ch. 3. The word is now seldom used except of wastes belonging to nobody: þat er almenning er fjórðungs meim eigu allir saman, Grág. ii. 392-394, Js. 107, Íb. ch. 3, Grág. ii. 345, 352, 359, 385, K. þ. K. 26, Fbr. 41, Landn. 124, in all those cases fem. **II. masc. (Norse)**, [cp. Swed. *almänning, pascuum*, and Germ. *almende, via publica* or *ager compascuus*, Grimm R. A. p. 498], *common or public pasture* (answering nearly to the Icel. *afrétt*), where cattle are grazed during the summer months, cp. the Norse sett, Icel. sel: rarely used in Icel. writers. In Ó. H., ch. 114, used of Grímsey, an island off the north coast of Iceland, Gpl. 450, Jb. 299, 311. **2. the high-street**, in a Norse town, N. G. L. ii. 241. **3. the people, the public in general**, common now in Icel. in this sense, Stj. 292, 493, Fbr. 194; *almennings matr, common food*, Bs. ii. 5, 179. **4. a levy, conscription**; *fullr, allr, hálfir a., a full, half levy of men and ships*; *fullr a. in Norway* meant a levy of one in every seven male adults, N. G. L. ii. 199, Fms. iv. 142, i. 165, D. I. i. 66 (of the milit. duties of Icelanders when residing in Norway). *Metaph. (as a phrase) in Nj. 207, of raising the country, the institution being unknown in the Icel. Commonwealth. COMPDS: almennings-bréf*, *n. a proclamation*, Sturl. iii. 29. **almennings-drykkja**, *u, f. a public banquet*, Bs. i. 108. **almennings-far**, *n. a public ferry*, Gpl. 415. **almennings-mörk**, *f. a public forest*, Gpl. 454. **almennings-stræti**, *n. a public street*, Grett. 158 A. **almennings-tollr**, *m. a public toll, tax*, 126 C. 173 (?). **almennings-vegr**, *m. a public way*. **al-mennr**, *adj. common, public*, Grett. 115, where MSS. A and B have *almætt*. Now freq. **ALMR**, *elm-tree*, v. úlmr. **almusa**, *u, f. = ölmusa, alms*, [Scot. *almous*, Germ. *almosen*, (ἐλεημοσύνη)] **al-múgi**, *a, and almúgr*, *s, m.*, at present the first form is always used [cp. *múgi* and *múgr*, Dan. *almue, plebs*], *prop. the commons, people; konungrinn ok almúginn, king and commons*, Stj.; *eigi vissi almúginn (people in general) hvat fram fór í sóttinni*, Bs. i. 74; *almúgrinn (the people) geystist*, Bret. 37, 94; *alvinsæli við almúgann, having very many friends among the commonalty*, Fms. i. 184. **β.** now in Icel. = *plebs, the masses*, opp. to the *bigger classes*; so in many compds, e. g. **almúga-maðr**, *m., almúga-legr*, *adj.*, etc. **al-mæli**, *n. what all people say, a common saying, general report*; þat er a. at . . ., *all people say, agree that . . .*, Fms. xi. 326, Hkr. iii. 398; þat vörn almæli um dalinn, at . . ., Sd. 155, Ld. 332. **β.** *a saying, proverb*; þat er a. (*common saying*) at menn sjóði þau ráð, er þeir hafa lengi í hug sér, Hom. 83; þótt almælit sannaðist, at mödurbræðrum verði menn líkastir, though the saying proved sooth, that men are likeliest to their uncles by the mother's side, Ísl. ii. 29. **al-mæltr**, *adj. part. spoken by all, what all say*; esp. in the phrase, *almælt tíðindi, news*; spyrjast almæltra tíðinda, *what news?* Nj. 227, Ld. 80, Fms. xi. 118 (a standing phrase). **β.** of a child that has learnt to talk; en þá er sveinninn var tvævetur, þá rann hann einn saman ok var a. sem fjögura verna gömul börn, but when the boy was two years old, then he ran alone and could say everything as well as bairns of four years, Ld. 34, (altalandi is the word now used). **al-mætti**, *n. omnipotence*, Skálda 161; esp. theol., now more freq. than the masc. *almáttir*. **al-naktr**, *adj. part. quite naked*, Rd. 295; now *alnakinn*. **aln-bogi**, *a, m. = ölbogi, elbow*, Edda 110. **al-nýr**, *adj. quite new*, Fms. viii. 61, Grág. i. 491. **al-ogaðr**, *adj. quite in earnest*, = *alhugaðr*. **ALPT**, *swan*, v. álpt. **ALR**, *s, m. pl. ir, awl*, Edda 71. **β.** in the phrase, 'leika á als oddi,' skjálfa þótti hásit, sem á als oddi léki (MS. *allsolla*), *the house quivered, as if it were balanced on the point of an awl*, Fas. i. 89; the Icel. now use

the phrase, að leika á als oddi, of the excitement produced by joy, to be merry, in high spirits, full of life and vigour, (cp. the Engl. to be on pins and needles.)

al-rauðr, adj. quite red, Rd. 298.
 al-ráðinn, adj. part. quite determined, Fms. viii. 145.
 al-ránn, adj. utterly plundered; þeir munu görvir fyrst alránír er næstir eru, Ísl. ii. 93 (dub.)
 al-reyndr, part. fully proved, Fms. xi. 441, Mirm. 74.
 alri, elder-tree, v. elri.
 al-roskinn, adj. quite grown up, Fms. i. 5, Ld. 256.
 al-rotinn, adj. all rotten, Stj. Exod. xvi. 20.
 al-ræmdr, adj. part. a. neut. rumoured of all, of bad news; a. ct. all people say, Nj. 76, Fms. vii. 113, Stj. β. in mod. Icel. both masc. and fem. in a bad sense, e. g. a. þjófr, a noted thief.
 al-sagðr, adj. part. spoken of by all, Fms. ii. 50.
 al-sátt, f. in the phrases, sátt aláttum, completely reconciled, atoned with a full atonement, Dipl. ii. 11; sættast aláttum, Grág. ii. 141.
 al-sátttr, adj. fully reconciled, Nj. 120, Boll. 362.
 al-sekr, adj. a law term, an utter felon, an outlaw of the greater degree, = skógarmaðr, opp. to fjörbaugsmáðr, Nj. 240, Hrafn. 18, Grág. i. 463.
 al-siða, adj. ind. [siðr, faith], cn er Kristin var a., but when the Christian faith was universally accepted, Hkr. ii. 97; en þó Kristin væri nú a. þá . . . , Grett. 150 (the old Ed. wrongly á landi).
 al-skipaðr, adj. part. fully manned: a. of a ship; skúta, tvítugscssa, langskip a., Nj. 280, Eg. 13, Fms. iv. 70, Hkr. i. 176. β. a law term, bekr, pallr a., full court, Grág. i. 7. γ. of a bench in a banquet-hall, quite full, Eg. 43.
 al-skjaldaðr, adj. part. lined, covered with shields: a. of ships lined with shields along the bulwarks from stem to stern, as a ship of war, Landn. 156, Sturl. iii. 61. β. of troops in full armour, Sturl. ii. 47.
 al-skrifaðr, adj. part. written all over, of vellum, Th. 76.
 al-skyldr, adj. quite binding, Sks. 636.
 al-slitinn, adj. part. quite ragged, worn out, Vm. 161.
 al-slíkr, adj. quite the same, Fms. iv. 157.
 al-smíðaðr, part. completely built, Fms. xi. 436.
 al-snotr, adj. all-wise, Hm. 54: very clever, þkv. 26, 28.
 al-spakr, adj. all-wise, cognom., Eg. 466.
 al-staðar, everywhere, v. alls-staðar, sub allr.
 al-stýfðr, part. a metre in masculine rhymes (stýfa), Edda (Ht.) 134. Masculine final rhymes are called stýft.
 al-stýfingr, m. an animal with close-cropped ears; he who marked sheep in this way was liable to the lesser outlawry, unless it were publicly announced in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 426.
 al-svartr, adj. quite black, Nj. 80.
 al-sveittr, adj. all-sweaty, Al. 22.
 al-sveitugr, adj. reeking with sweat, now kófsveittr, Gísl. 137.
 al-sýkn, adj. a law term, altogether free, released from all punishment, Grág. ii. 160.
 al-sýkna, u, f. complete immunity from punishment, pardon, Grág. i. 359.
 al-søtt, f. complete reconciliation, Nj. 101, Js. 40, B. K. 126.
 ALTARI, n. and rarely altara, n. or altari, a, m.; mod. heteroclitic altari, n. pl. ölturu; the forms -eri, -era [altare] also appear:—an altar, a Christian word, the altar in heathen temples being called 'stallr,' Nj. 279, K. Á. 28, 208, Stj. freq.; altaris, 625, 84; altari þin, 655 xxiii. 2; altari (nom. pl.), xiv B. 2, Pm. 47: masc., altara (acc.) fim alna langan . . . , but þat (neut.) skal með ciri búa, a little below, altarans (gen.), altarann (nom. sing.), altaris (gen. neut.), altarit (neut. nom.), Stj. 307, 308, indifferently neut. or masc., Symb. 24; alteri, 1812. 17; altera (dat. neut.), 655 iii. 2, 623, 54. COMPS: altaris-blæja, u, f. an altar-cloth, Am. 33, Vm. 37, B. K. 83; altara-blæja, D. I. i. 401. altaris-bók, f. an altar-book, Vm. 6, Dipl. v. 18. altaris-brík, f. an altar-piece, Vm. 12. altaris-búnaðr, m. altar-furniture, H. E. i. 489. altaris-dagr, m. anniversary of the foundation of an altar, H. E. i. 310. altaris-dúkr, m. an altar-cloth, Vm. 1, D. I. i. 244. altaris-förn, f. a victim offered on an altar, Mart. 122. altaris-gólf, n. the floor round an altar, N. G. L. i. 160. altaris-horn, n. the horn of an altar, Fms. xi. 444. altaris-hús, n. a chapel, Bs. ii. 80. altaris-klæði, n. an altar-cloth, Hkr. iii. 81, D. I. i. 266; altara-, Fms. iii. 28, Vm. 1. altaris-likneski, n. an image placed on an altar, Pm. 61. altaris-messa, u, f. mass at an altar, Bs. ii. 81. altaris-plata, u, f. a candlestick, Pm. 93. altaris-skrá, f. an altar-book, Pm. 109. altaris-staðr, m. the place where an altar stands, Fg. 768. altaris-steinr, m. an altar-slab, D. I. i. 266, 443, K. Á. 28, Vm. 31, Am. 55, Pm. 106. altaris-stíka, u, f. a candlestick for an altar, Vm. 3. altaris-þjónusta, u, f. altar-service, 655 xxxii. 1. al-tíliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. civilly, Bs. i. 812.
 altingis = alþingis, adv. [þing, res], quite, altogether, Pm. 24.
 al-tjaldaðr, adj. part. hung with tapestry all round, Fms. xi. 17, Sturl. iii. 193, Háv. 52.
 al-ugaðr, sincere, v. alhugaðr.
 al-úð, f. and in old writers almost constantly ólúð (with changed vowel), alýð, Clem. 43, [a contracted form from al-hugð, -hugr], affection,

sincerity, freq. in mod. Icel. in this sense. But in old writers prop. use of hospitality, in such phrases as, taka við e-m með ó., to give a hearty reception, Ld. 196, Fær. 156, Fs. 15; veita með ó., to give hospitable treatment, Fms. v. 120. β. affection; hann gaf mér hringinn með mikilli ó. Fms. ii. 171; sakir gæzku þeirrar ok alúðar (affection) er Guð hafði við Abraham, for the sake of that kindness and love which God had toward Abraham, Ver. 78; Björn spyr tíðinda heldr tómliga af engri a., coolly, Bjart. 53. Mod. also alúðliga, adv. heartily; alúðligr, adj. kind, hearty COMPS: alúðar-maðr, m. devoted friend, Fms. v. 34. alúðar-vinr, m. sincere friend, Hkr. ii. 210, Ver. 15; ólúðarvinr, Fms. iv. 287.
 al-valdr, almighty; alvald, omnipotence; v. allv-
 al-vara, u, f. [appears neither in Engl. nor Germ.; Dan. alvor]. I seriousness, earnestness; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, Nj. 49, Þorst. Stang. 50; áhyggjusamliga ok með mikilli a., with much earnestness, Fms. i. 141 taka e-t fyrir a., to take it in earnest, x. 77; víska ek eigi at þér var e við at taka, that you were in earnest, Band: 3. 2. affection = alú (not used at present in that sense); hvergirir lögðu fulla alvöru til annarr. Bs. i. 288; elsukig a. til e-s, hearty love, Fms. iii. 63; með alvöru ó blíðu, 144; er öll hans a. (inclination) til Ólafs konungs, v. 32. COMPS: alvöru-liga, adv. earnestly, Fms. ii. 211. alvöru-ligr, adj. earnestly devoted; a. vinátta, Fms. ii. 144. alvöru-samligr, adj. earnestly loving, devoted; a. þjónosta, Fms. i. 261.
 al-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), seriously, earnestly, 655 xxxii. 21. intimately, devotedly; fagna e-m a., to receive heartily, Grett. 98 A.
 al-vaskligr, m. brisk, martial, Ld. 196, (Ed. allvaskligr.)
 al-vaxinn, adj. part. quite grown up, Ld. 132.
 al-vápnaðr, adj. part. in full armour, Eg. 422, 460, Fms. i. 81.
 al-vátr, adj. thoroughly wet, Fær. 184, Fbr. 23, K. Þ. K. 10.
 al-vell = allvell, adv. very well; albetr at sér, of much better appearance Ld. 332, Glúm. 353; so the vellum MS. A. M. 132 in both these passages
 al-vepni = alvepni, full armour.
 al-verki and alverkja, adj. ind. aching, feeling pains all over the body [cp. the Scot. wark and werk and the provincial Engl. wark in the sense of ache, racking pain], Fms. v. 223, Bs. i. 615.
 al-virkr and alyrkr, adj. [verk], a. dagr, a working day, opp. to a ho day, N. G. L. i. 429, 153; cp. virkr.
 al-vista, adj. ind. paralysed, FéL. ix. 186.
 al-vitr, adj. all-wise, now partic. used of God, Clem. 33; superl. alvít astr. of greatest wisdom, used of a man of science, Sturl. i. 167. MS. Br Mus. 1127.
 al-vænn, adj. fair.
 al-væpni, n. [vápn], complete arms; hafa a., to be in full armour, full armed, Nj. 93, 107, Eg. 46, 74, 88; með a., fully armed, Íb. ch. 7.
 al-værð, f., almost constantly ólværð (the change of vowel being caused by the following v), Bs. i. 593, l. 19, even spelt ólbærð, probably akin vi alvara; hospitality, hearty reception, good treatment; taka við e-m með ó. Fms. xi. 52, 27, Fas. iii. 79; var þar uppi öll ó. af Grims hendi, i. 17: bjóða honum með allri ó., kindness, hospitality, ii. 510; cp. also Bs. l. c., where full er ólbærð öllum means there is open house; the word now obsolete.
 al-værliga and ólværliga, adv. hospitably, Ísl. ii. 348.
 al-yrkr, adj., a. dagr, a working day, v. alvirkr.
 al-þakinn, adj. part. thatched all over, Fms. i. 89; older form -iðr.
 al-þiljaðr, adj. part., old form -þilðr, completely wainscotted, Sturl. i. 193; the vellum MS. has -þilðir, the Ed. -þiljaðir.
 al-þingi, n. [þing], mod. form alþing, by dropping the inflective the gen., however, still remains unchanged, alþingis. The parliament general assembly of the Icel. Commonwealth, invested with the super legislative and judicial power, consisting of the legislative lögrétta (q. v. and the courts, v. dómr, fimtardómr, fjórðungsdomar; v. also go goðorð, lögsögumaðr, lögsaga, lögbörg, and many other words referring the constitution and functions of the alþingi. It was founded by Ulfr about A. D. 930, Íb. ch. 3; and reformed by Thord Gellir A. D. 964, v. instituted the courts and carried out the political divisions of Icel. in goðorð, fjórðungar, and þing, ch. 5. In the years 1272 and 1281 t alþing, to some extent, changed its old forms, in order to comply with the new state of things. In the year 1800 it was abolished altogether. A kind of parliament, under the old name alþingi, was again established in the year 1843, and sat at Reykjavík. Before the year 930 a gene assembly was held in Kjalarnes, whence it was removed under the name of alþingi to the river Öxará, near to the mountain Ármannsfell. This much-debated passage in Hænsaþ. S. ch. 14—en þingit var þá nu Ármannsfelli—therefore simply means that the events referred to happened after the removal of the Kjalarnesþing. The parliament at first met on the Thursday beginning the tenth week of the summer, which fell between the 11th and the 17th of June; by a law of the year 9 its opening was deferred to the next following Thursday, between the 18th and 24th of June, old style; after the union with Norway, after A. D. 1272 or 1281, the time of meeting was further deferred. June 29; July 2 (Vis. B. V. M.) is hence called þing-Mariumessa. The parliament lasted for a fortnight; the last day of the session, cal

vápnatak, because the weapons having been laid aside during the session were again taken (cp. Engl. *waepentake*), thus fell on the first or second Wednesday in July. As to the rules of the alþingi, vide esp. the first chapter of the *p. þ. Grág.* (Kb.) i. p. 38 sqq. The most eventful years in the history of the alþingi are, A. D. 930 (foundation), 964 (reform), 1000 (introduction of Christianity), 1004 (institution of the Fifth Court), 1024 (repudiation of the attempt of the king of Norway to annex Iceland), 1096 (introduction of tithes), 1117 (first codification of laws), 1262-1264 (submission to the king of Norway), 1272 and 1281 (new codes introduced). In the year 1238 there was no alþingi held because of civil disturbances, eytt alþingi ok þóttu þat údæmi, Ann. s. a., Grág. (*p. þ.*) Ísland. bók, Kristni S., Njálá, Sturl., Árna b. S., O. H. (1853), ch. 114; of modern writers, vide esp. Maurer, *Entsteh. des Isl. Staates*; Dasent, *Introd. to Burnt Njal*; some of the Introductions by Jón Sigurðsson in D. I., esp. that to the Gamli Bättmáli of the year 1262. COMPS: alþingis-dóm, m. *the court of justice in the a.*, Grág. i. 87, 130. alþingis-för, f. *a journey to the a.*, Js. 6. alþingis-helgum, f. *ballowing, inauguration of the a.*, cp. allsherjar goði, Landn. 36. alþingis-lof, n. *permission, leave given by parliament*; cf. . . sættist úg víg fyrir a. fram, *against the rules of the a. = unlawfully*, Grág. ii. 173. alþingis-mál, n. *parliamentary rules, proceedings of parliament*; ef þeir taka eigi af alþingismáli, *do not infringe the parliamentary rules*, Grág. i. 103; in the legal phrase, at alþingismáli réttu ok allsherjar lögum, where the first rather denotes the form, the last the substance of the law. alþingis-nefna, u, f. *nomination to the legislative body and the courts*, including dómnefna and ögréttuskipan, Grág. i. 5; cp. Íb. ch. 5. alþingis-reið, f. *a journey o the a.*, Nj. 100, Grág. ii. 78. alþingis-sátt, f. *an agreement entered into at the a.* alþingissáttar-hald, n. *the keeping of such an agreement*, Grág. i. 217, Sturl. i. 66. alþingis-sekt, f. *a conviction in the courts*. alþingissektar-hald, n., Sturl. i. 66 (seems to be a false reading); v. the preceding word.

al-þingis = öllingis or öldungis, *quite, altogether*, D. N. (not Icel.) al-þjóð, f. rare and obsolete = alþýða, *the commons*, Adv. verse 17, onatorr. 9, 15; a. manna, Sturl. iii. 229, 125, Fms. vii. 240. al-þykk, adj. *quite thick, foggy*, Stj. i Kings xviii. 45. al-þýða, u, f. *the public, people*; svá at a. vissi, Sd. 167; sagði þá allri þýðu, *told all people*, Eg. 271. Þ. *people assembled in a body*; er þat ænarstáðr minn til allrar alþýðu, *all the assembled commons*, Nj. 189, ms. i. 33. γ. í alþýðu lífi, *in common life*, öfvs. xxi. 3. With gen., a. manna = öll a., *everybody, the overwhelming majority, bulk of people assembled*, Eg. 193, where it is used of the household; a. manna var á brott urin, *nearly all people bad left*, 220; a. manna gerðu (pl.) göðan róm at máli hans, *the whole meeting cheered his speech*, Fms. vii. 242. It is now almost solely used of the common people, all fólk, bæði ríka menn vealdyri ok alþýðu, Fms. v. 113; cp. alþýðis-fólk. COMPS: alþýðu-rykkja, u, f. *a common banquet*, Sturl. ii. 245. alþýðu-leið, f. *a high road*, Eg. 579, Bjarn. 49. alþýðu-lof, n. *popularity, general raise*, Hkr. iii. 31. alþýðu-maðr, m. *a working man*, Vd. 172 old Ed., wrongly instead of alþýða manna, Fs. 67. alþýðu-mál, u. *common, general report*, þat er a. at, Hkr. iii. 34. alþýðu-skap, n., in the phrase, vera ekki við a., *to be unpopolar, úvinsall ok lítt við a.*, Fs. 63. alþýðu-tal, n. *reckoning, common calculation*, Íb. ch. 7, Rb. 18. alþýðu-vápn, n. *common weapons*, Fas. iii. 620. alþýðu-vegr, m. *public road*, Sturl. i. 36, Hkr. iii. 54. alþýðu-virðing, f. *public opinion, consensus popularis*, Bs. i. 158. alþýðu-vitni, n. *universal testimony*, Sks. 12. alþýðu-þyss, m. *a general tumult*, Bs. i. 46, Hom. 46. al-þýðask, dd, dep. in the phrase, a. til e-s, *to incline towards, attach oneself to*, Fms. vi. 135.

al-þýði, n. = alþýða, and alþýðis-fólk, *id.*, Bs. i. 805. al-þýðligr, adj. *common, general*; a. maðr = menskr maðr, *a common man*, Fas. ii. 251; í alþýðligri ræðu, *common parlance*, Skálda 185; hitt eri alþýðlegra (*more plain*), at segja, 208; a. fyrir sakir síðferðis, *of plain manners*, Finn. 298. al-þægr, adj. [þiggja], *quite acceptable, pleasant to*, Hom. 75. al-þæstr, adj. part. *excited, stirred up*, Sks. 230. AMA, að, *to vex, annoy, molest*; with dat. of the person, eigi skuluð þér Ruth, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 244. β. dep. (more freq.), amast við e-n, *to annoy, molest*, in order to get rid of one, Landn. 66, Nj. 130, 199, v. 1.; núðust líðsmenn lítt við hana, Fms. v. 305, vii. 166, Fs. 32; at hann undi eigi a. við (*object to*) bygd hans, Sd. 139; absol. *to dislike*, Nj. 57. ami, a, m. *vexation, annoyance*, is now used in the phrase, að vera m til ama, *to become a cause of vexation to*: ama-samr, adj. and ama-emi, f. *bad humour*; cp. also ómunrligr, *distressing*; amatligr, *loathsome*. amallera, að, *to enamel* (Fr. word *émailler*), Fms. xi. 427, Vm. 152, 65.

amathysti, a, m. *amethyst* (for. word), Str. amatligr or amatlígtr, adj. *loathsome, hideous* (freq. at the present y), Hkv. i. 38. amban, f., ambana, að, and ambun, ambuna, *recompense* (Norse); ömbun, ömbuna. AMBÁTT, pl. ir, f. [cp. Ulf. *audl ahts* = *διάκονος, ὑπηρετής*; A. S.

ambight; Hel. *ambaht, servitium*; O. H. G. *amþabt*; hence the mod. Germ. *amt*, Dan. *embede*, Icel. *embætti*; the mod. Rom. *ambassador, ambassade* are of the same stock; Ital. *ambasciadore, nuntius*; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6. 15—*circum se ambactos clientesque babent*, v. Diez on this root. The Icel. *am-* is an assimilated form from *and-*, a *bondswoman, baudmaid*; þrell eðr a., Grág. ii. 152, 156 (where the older form *ambótt*), N. G. L. i. 76; *konungs a.*, freq. of *a royal concubine*, Fms. i. 14, Fagtsk. ch. 21; cp. *embætta* and *embætti*. Cp. also mod. *ambaga*, u, f. *an awkward person*; amböguligr, adj. and ambögu-skapr, m. *clumsy manners*, perh. all of them related to *ambótt*. COMPS: ambáttar-barn, n. *child of an a.*, Fms. i. 72. ambáttar-dóttir, f. *daughter of an a.*, Eg. 345. ambáttarligr, adj. *vile, like an a.*, Fas. i. 244. ambáttar-mót, u, *expression of an a.*, Fas. i. 147. ambáttar-sonr, m. *son of an a.*, Grág. i. 363, Ld. 70, 98. ambátta-fang, u, a term of contempt, *a woman's tussle*, as it were between two bondswomen, Sd. 162 (of wrestling).

amb-höfði, a, m. a nickname of uncertain signification. Egilsson supposes that of *bi-ceps*: most probably *amb-* denotes some animal; cp. Hjart-höfði, *Hart-bead*, and Orkn-höfði, *Seal-bead*, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse). AMBOÐ, n. *utensils, v. andboð*.

AMLÓÐI, a, m. 1. the true name of the mythical prince of Denmark, *Amlethus* of Saxo, *Hamlet* of Shakespeare. 2. now used metaph. of an *imbecile, weak person*, one of weak bodily frame, wanting in strength or briskness, unable to do his work, not up to the mark. It is used in phrases such as, þú crt mesti Amlóði, *what a great A. you are*, i. e. poor, weak fellow. In a poem of the 10th century (Edda 67), the seashore is called the *flour-bin of Amlode* (meldr-líð Amlóða, *navis farinae Amlodii*), the sand being the flour, the sea the mill: which recalls the words of Hamlet in Saxo,—*sabulum perinde ac farra aspicere jussus eadem albicantibus maris procellis permolita esse respondit.* From this poem it may be inferred that in the 10th century the tale of Hamlet was told in Icel., and in a shape much like that given it by Saxo about 250 years later. Did not Saxo (as he mentions in his preface) write his story from the oral tradition of Icelanders? In Iceland this tale was lost, together with the Skjöldunga Saga. The Icel. *Ambaas* Saga MS. in the Brit. Mus. is a modern composition of the 17th century. COMPS now in freq. use: amlóðaligr, adj. *imbecile*; amlóða-skapr, m., or amlóða-hátt, *imbecility*; also amlóðast, dep. Torfaeus, in his Series Reg. Dan. p. 302, quotes an old Swedish rhyme running thus: 'Tha slog konungen handom samman | och log fast och gorde aff gamman | rett some han vore en Amblode | then sig intet godt forstode,' where it means *a fool, simpleton*, denoting a mental imbecility. [Perhaps the A. S. *homola* is cognate; thus in the Laws of King Alfred, 'Gif he hine on hismor to homolan bescire,' *if he in mockery sbave his (a churl's) head like a fool*, which Lambard renders *moriouis in morem*: see Thorpe's Anc. Laws ii. Gloss. sub voce, and cp. the quotation from Weber's Metrical Romances ii. 340.]

AMMA, u, f. [cp. afi], *grandmother*; now in freq. use, but rarely in the Sagas, which use föður-móðir and móður-móðir, Hým. 7, Rem. 16, Edda 109, Nj. 119, Ld. 328. In compds, ömmu-bróðir, ömmu-systir, etc.; lang-amma, u, f. is a *great-grandmother*. [In Germ. *amma* means a nurse.] ampli, a, m. and hömpull, s, m. [ainpulla], *a jug*, Vm. 6, 47, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 31. COMPS: ömpuls-brot, n. *a potsberd*, Pm. 93. amra, að, *to bowl piteously*, Fs. 45 (of cats); cp. ómunrligr, *piteous*, and ómunrligr, adj. *id.*

amstr, n. [cp. Germ. *amsteig* = *palearium*], *a rick*, Orkn. 448, an *án. ley*: amstr now means *toil*: cp. amstrast, að, *to toil*.

AN, conj. *thau*, Lat. *quam*, is the old form, and constantly used in MSS. of the 12th century, instead of 'en' or 'enn,' q. v.

ANA, að, *to rush on*, now freq.

AND-, a prefixed prep. [Ulf. uses a separate prep. *and*; A. S. *and*; Germ. *ant-, ent-, empf-*; it exists in Engl. in *an-swer*; Lat. *ante-*; Gr. *avri-*], denoting whatever is *opposite, against, towards*, and metaph. *hostile, adverse*; freq. spelt and pronounced *an-* or *am-*; it is used in a great many compds, v. below. If followed by *v*, the *a* changes into *ö*, e. g. öndverðr, *adversus*; in *andvirði*, *prize*, however, the *a* is unchanged.

ANDA, að, [Ulf. has *us-anan* = *εἰσπνεῖν*; cp. Gr. *ἀνεμος, wind*, and Lat. *animus, anima, spirit, breath*: the Germans say *geist, spirit, and* athenen, *spirare*: Ulf. translates *πνεύμα* by *abna, vois* by *aba*; Hel. *spiritus* by *gæst* and *atbom*, whence Germ. *atmen*: cp. Swed. *ånd, ånde, spiritus, spirare*.] I. act. *to breathe, and of the wind, to waft*; meðan þeir megu anda ok upp standa, Bs. i. 224, Karl. 95; þóðr andar nú handan, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). II. dep. *andast, to breathe one's last, expire*; Möðr Gígja tók sótt ok andaðist, *Fiddle Mord 'took sick' and breathed his last*, Nj. 29; en ef svá ferr at ek öndumk, *but if it fares so that I die*, Eg. 127; þar hefir andast faðir minn, Fas. iii. 619. Part. *andadr, dead*; hön var þá önduð, *had breathed her last*, Ld. 16; jarlinn var þá a., Fms. i. 149.

anda- and andar-, the compds belonging to önd, *anima*, and önd, *a duck*, v. sub voce önd.

and-blásinn, adj. part. [önd], *inflated*, Skálda 169.

and-dyri and **anddyri**, n. [Lat. *atrium*; from önd, *atrium*, q. v.], a porch; hón dró hann fram yfir dyrnar ok svá í anddyrit, Gret. 140, Nj. 140, Fms. ii. 148, Bs. i. 804.

and-fang, n. esp. pl. [Germ. *empfang*], reception, hospitality, Vpm. 8.
and-fælur, f. pl. [önd], 'the horrors,' in the phrase, vakna með andfælum, of one suddenly awakening from a bad dream, or from being frightened when asleep, Fas. iii. 256, Fél. ix. 188.

and-fættingr, s, m. [and-], transl. of Antipodes in Pliny, Stj. 94. Now used in the mod. sense of Antipodes; also in the phrase, sofa andfætis, or andfætting, of two sleeping in a bed 'heads and heels.'

and-hlaup, n. suffocation, Eg. 553.
and-hvalr, s, m. *balaena rostrata*, now called *andarnefja*, u, f., Edda (Gl.), Sks. 123 A.

and-hæli, n. *monstrosity, absurdity*; medic. *the heels being in the place of the toes*, Fél. ix. 188. **andhælisigr**, adj. *absurd*.

andi, a, m. 1. prop. *breath, breathing*; af anda fiskins, Edda 19; cp. hvær andalaus lífir, *who lives without breathing*, in the Riddles of Gestumblindi, Fas. i. 482; af anda hans, Greg. 20, Sks. 41 B; andi er Ingimundar, ekki göðr á bekkinn, *of foul breath*, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). 2. a current of air; andi handar þinnar, air caused by the waving of the hand, 623, 33: now freq. of a soft breeze. 3. (gramm.) *aspiration*; línr, snarpr a., Skálda 175, 179.

II. metaph. and of Christian origin, *spirit*. In the Icel. translation of the N. T. andi answers to πνεῦμα, sál to ψυχή (cp. Luke i. 46, 47); Guð skapaði líkamann ok andann, Mar. 656; taki þér við líkamannu en Drottinn við andanum, id.; gjalda Guði sinn anda, Mar. 39 (Fr.); hjarta, andi ok vizka, id. In some of these cases it may answer to ψυχή, but the mod. use is more strict: as a rule there is a distinction between 'önd,' f. *anima*, and 'andi,' m. *animus*, yet in some cases both are used indifferently, thus Luke xxiii. 46 is translated by 'andi,' yet 'önd' is more freq., Pass. 44. 21, 45. 1. 2. *spirit, spiritual being* (önd is never used in this sense); John iv. 24, Guð er andi, and, tilbiðja í anda, Ev. þveipari. 3. *the Holy Ghost*, Nj. 144, Rb. 80. 4. *angels*; þessháttar eldr brennir andana, Stj. 41. 5. in a profane sense; álfir eða a., Fas. i. 313. 6. *spiritual gift*; í krapti ok í anda Helix, Hom. 104, Luke i. 17, Sks. 565.

COMPDS: **anda-gipt**, f. *inspiration, gift of the Holy Ghost*, Fms. iv. 48. **anda-kast**, n. *breathing*, Fas. iii. 348. **andaliga**, adv. *spiritually*, = andliga, Fms. v. 230. **and-ligr**, adj. *spiritual*, = andligr, Stj. 8, Dipl. ii. 11.

and-kostr = amukostr, *purpoe*.
and-langr, m. (poët.) name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.)
and-lauss, adj. [önd], *breathless, lifeless, exanimis*; a. hlutir, Eluc. 9.
and-lát, n. [önd, *anima*; lát, *dammum*], 'loss of breath,' death; þá er þú fregn a mitt, 623, 43; a. Magnús konungs, Gizurar biskups, etc., Bs. i. 65, 70, Eg. 119, 367.

β. *the last gasp, the very moment of death*; þá var konungur nær andlát, Hkr. i. 160; var hann þá beint í andlát, Fms. vi. 230; ok er hann fann at nær dró at andlát hans, *his last moments drew near*, viii. 446; andlát has the notion of a quiet, easy death; lífát, a violent death; but both are only used in a dignified sense.

COMPDS: **andláts-dagr**, m. *day of death*, Bs. i. 466. **andláts-dægr**, n. id., 686 B. **andláts-sorg**, f. *grief for a death*, Stj. 196. **andláts-tíð**, f. and -tími, a, m. *time of death*, Greg. 78, Stj. 9.

andliga, adv. *spiritually*, Sks. 614, 649, Stj. 27, 34, Hom. 57.

andligr, adj. [Hel. translates *spiritualis* by *gëstlic*, Germ. *geistlich*, Ulf. *πνευματικός* by *abmeins*], *spiritual*; in the N. T. *πνευματικός* is translated by andligr, I Cor. xv. 44; a. fagnaðr, 656 C; a. herklæði, 656 A. ii. 18; a. skilning, Greg. 23; a. líf, Skálda 199; biskup hefir andligr vald til andliga hluta, a bishop has spiritual power in spiritual things (opp. to veraldligr, κοσμικός). Gpl. 73; andligr skíru, Hom. 52.

and-lit, n. and **annlit**, [and-, *adversus*, and *lita*; Ulf. *andavleizn* = *ἀπόστροφον*; A. S. *andlíte*; Germ. *antlitz*], a face, countenance; á andliti þeirra, 623. 61; sá ek annlit þitt, id., Nj. 16; þangat horfi annlit er huakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; Hom. 7, renders *in faciem* by í andliti. Metaph. *anglit* is used as more dignified; í anglitu Guðs (not andliti), *ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ*, in the eyes or sight of God. COMPDS: **andlits-björg**, f. *visor*, Sks. 406. **andlits-farinn**, adj. in the phrase, vel a., of fair, well-formed features, better in two words (andliti farinn), Sturl. iii. 178 C. **andlits-mein**, n. *cancer in the face*, Sturl. ii. 185.

andlits-sköp, n. pl. *lineaments of the face*, N. G. L. i. 339; vel andlits sköpum, of well-formed features, Fms. viii. 238.

and-marki, ann-, and an-, a, m. [and-, mark], a fault, flaw, blemish; ókostir eðr andmarkar, Grág. i. 313; ef annmarkar þeir verða á búfénu, 429; þú lýndir annmarka á honum, Nj. 5. β. metaph. in moral sense, trespasses; íðran annmarka, 625, 90; used as a nickname, Gisl. 32.

COMPDS: **annmarka-fullr**, adj. *full of faults*, Fms. vi. 110. **annmarka-lauss**, adj. *faultless*, Grág. i. 287.

and-máligr, adj. *contentious, quarrelsome*, Fms. ii. 154, Magn. 448.
and-mæli, n. *contradiction*, 4. 25.
and-nes, n. and **annes**, [and-, nes], a promontory or point of land, Hkr. i. 313, Fms. viii. 147, Fer. 83.

and-orða, adj. ind. [cp. Ulf. *andavard*; Germ. *antwort*], the Icel. use svar or andsvar (Engl. *answer*) in this sense; andorða only appears

in the phrase, að verða a., to come to words with, Rd. 300, Korm. 110 (rare).

and-ófr, n. prob. = and-þóf, prop. a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream. Metaph., við nokkuru andófr, after a somewhat hard struggle, Fbr. 84. 2. a division in a ship, fremsta rúm í skipi kallast a., Fél. ix. 3.

and-ramr, adj. (*andremma*, u, f.) *having foul breath*, Sturl. i. 20.

ANDRAB, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen *aander*], snow shoes, in sing. prob. öndurr, cp. the compds öndor-dís and öndor-goð, used of the goddess Skaði, in the Edda; found only in Norway, where the word is still in use; in Icel. only remaining in the proverb snægla snuggir kváðu Finnar, áttu andra fala, Fms. vii. 20, of a silly act, to sell one's snow shoes just when it begins to snow. Prob. a Finnish word; v. skíð.

and-rá, f. [contr. = andrag (?), mod. word], *breath*, in the phrase, í sömu a., at the very same breath, instantly.

and-röð, a, and **andróðr**, rs, m. the later form more freq. [and-, róð], *pulling against stream and wind*; Einnarr átti gildan andróða, E. had a hard pull, Fms. vi. 379, v. l. andróðr; róða andróða, vii. 310, (andróðr, Hkr. iii. 440); þeir tóku mikinn andróða, they had a hard pull, Fms. viii. 438, v. l. andróðr; ok er þá sem þeir hafi andróða, Greg. 31; taka andróða (acc. pl.), Fms. viii. 131, Hkr. iii. 440: cp. the proverb bíðendr eigu byr en bráðir andróða, those who bide have a fair wind, those who are hasty a foul, festina lente, 'more haste worse speed'; the last part is omitted in old writers when quoting this proverb.

and-saka, að, (*annsaka*, Bret. 162), [A. S. *ansæc*], to accuse, with acc., Al. 23; hann andsakaði (reprimanded) sveinana hardliga, Sturl. iii. 123.

and-skoti and **annskoti**, a, m. [and-, *adversus*; skjóta, skoti], prop. an opponent, adversary, one who 'shoots from the opposite ranks'; a lýðs várs ok laga várra, 655 xvi. B; þeir höfðu heyrt at andskotar þeirra vildi verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, they had heard that their adversaries would keep them by a fight from the parliament field, Íb. ch. 7; eigi mun ek vera í andskota flokki móti honum, Fms. v. 269. 2. metaph. a fiend, devil, transl. of *Satan*, now only used in that sense and in swearing; nú hefir a fundit ferri á at freista yðvar, Post. 656; far í brott a., úræy *Σατανά*, 146; a. ok þeir englar er eptir honum hurfu, Ver. 1; dökvir þik, anskoti (voc.), 623, 31, Hom. 108, 109, K. Á. 20. comp. 2: andskota-flokkur, m. a band of enemies, Fms. v. 269, Grág. ii. 19.

and-spilli and **andspjall**, n. *colloquy, discourse*, Skm. 11, 12.

and-spænis, adv., a. móti e-m, just opposite, the metaph. being taken from a target (spánn), Snót 127.

and-stefna, d, to stem against, Fas. iii. 50 (rare).

and-streymi, n. prop. against the tide or current; metaph. *adversity*, Fr. **and-streymir**, adj. *running against stream*; metaph. *difficult, cross*; Sig-hvatar var heldr a. um eptirmálin, bard to come to terms with, Sturl. ii. 42; andstreym örlög, ill-fate, Al. 69; kvað Svein jafnan andstreyman verit hafa þeim frændum, had always set his face against, Orkn. 390.

and-stygd, f. *disgust*; vera a. af e-u (now, at e-u), dislike, Róm. 265.

and-styggiligr, adj. *odious, abominable*, Hkr. iii. 273.

and-styggr, adj. id., Hom. 102, 623, 31, Sks. 539.

and-svar and **annsvar**, n. [A. S. *andsvaru*; Hel. uses *andvordi* and *andvordian* = *respondere*; Ulf. *andavaurd*], an 'answer,' response, but in old writers esp. a decision; vera skjótr í andsvörum, prompt in deciding, Fms. i. 277; sagðist til hans hafa vikit um answerit, put the case under his decision, vi. 354; munu vit tala feira áðr ek veita því andsvör, before I decide, Ld. 80; in N. G. L. i. 86 it seems to mean protest, intervention; used of the echo in Al. 35. comp. 2: **andsvara-maðr**, m. a law term, a respondent, defender, Jb. 30.

and-svara and **annsvara**, að, to answer; þá annsvarar konunginn, Fms. xi. 56, rare, and in a more formal sense than the simple verb svara. β. answer, to be responsible for; sem ek vil a. fyrir Guði, as I will answer before God, Gpl. 66; v. anza or ansa.

and-syptir, m. [önd, *anima*, or and-?], sobbing, sighing, hysterical fit, Hom. 121; [Engl. sob; Germ. *seufzen*].

and-sellis, in common talk **andhælis**, adv. [sól], against the course of the sun (cp. the Scot. 'widdershins,' that is, going against the sunshine or the sun's light), a direction universally considered both in England and Scotland to be most unlucky; see the quot. in Jamieson sub voce), Jsl. ii. 154, Rb. 134; esp. used of witches and 'uncanny' appearances; þat gekk öflugt um húsit ok a., it went backwards about the house and against the sun's course, Ede. 268, Gisl. 33, cp. Fs. (Vd.) 43, 59; hon gekk öng a. um tréit, ok hafði þar yfir mörg róm unumæli, Gret. 151. β. *anselis* or *andhælis* is used of everything that goes backwards, wrong, or perversely; cp. andærr and anderis.

and-vaka, u, f. *sleeplessness, ἀγπνυία*, caused by care or grief, Fms. i. 82; mostly used in pl. β. medic. *agrypnia*, Fél. ix. 189, Bs. i. 251. γ. *wakefulness*, Hom. 108. In the Máfhlið, visur, Ede. ch. 19, andvaka unda = a sword, the 'awakener' of wounds; (cp. vekja blóð).

and-vaki, adj. ind. *sleepless, now andvaka*; liggja a., to lie awake, Al. 71, Barl. 10, Mag. 80.

and-vana and **andvani**, adj. ind., and now **andvanr**, adj. I. [and- and vanr, *solitus*], *destitute, wanting*; with gen., a. átu, lífs a., auðs

alls gamans a., Hkv. 2. 31, Völs, kviður, Lex. Poët.; alls a. nema s ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; a. heilsu, Magn. 512; alls a., of the beggar zarus, Greg. 24; a. þeirrar þjónustu, in want of, Post. 656 B; margs a., et. 174; a. eigna vátta, *having lost our lands*, 208.

II. [önd, *ima*], now = *exanimis*; andvana lík, a *lifeless corpse*, Pass. 4. 23. **nd-varða**, ad, to *band over* [cp. Dan. *overantvoorde*], rare, Fr. **nd-varí**, a, m. I. a *fish* of prey, *gurnard*, Lat. *milvus*, Edda l.; the name of the gurnard-shaped dwarf, Edda 72; the owner of a al ring, hence called *andvara-nautr*: cp. Skv. 1. 2, Andvari ek heiti margan hef ek fors um farit. II. in mod. usage, a *soft breeze*, d metaph. *watchfulness, vigilance*, in such phrases as, hafa andvara á sér, ss. 15. 6: *andvara-lauss*, adj. *heedless*; *andvara-leysi*, f, mostly in heal. sense, etc. COMPD: *andvara-gestr*, m. an *unwelcome guest*, the phrase, vera e-m a., Fbr. 7, 24 new Ed. (now freq.)

nd-varp, n. the *act of heaving a sob, sigh*, 655 xx. 4, Sks. 39, 688. eq. in theol. writers, Pass. 40. 7. **nd-varpa**, ad, to *sob, sigh, breathe deeply*, Fms. x. 338, Hom. 155, s. 225 (freq.)

nd-varpan, f. *sobbing*, Hom. 124, Stj. 149.

nd-vegi, *throne*, v. öndvegi.

nd-verðr, *adverse*, v. öndverðr.

nd-viðri, n. [væðr], *bead wind*, Fbr. 67, Eg. 87, Fms. i. 203.

nd-virði, n. [verð], *worth, equivalent, value, price*; þá skal þat kaup þga aprt en hinn hafi a. sitt, Gpl. 491; haf þú nú allt saman, þakktjuna a., Lv. 50; allt a. hvalsis, *the whole value of*, Greg. ii. 375; hann r þar á móti ofdrykkjuna ok hennar a., *reward*, Fms. viii. 251.

nd-virkir and **annvirkir**, n. [önn, *labour* (?); cp. old Germ. *ant-ke = machina*]. I. in Icel. writers esp. used of *hay* and *hay-eks*; ef eldr kemr í hús manns eðr a., K. þ. K. 78, 82; færa, reiða a., *carry into the barn*, Grág. ii. 122, Lv. 211; nema fé gangi í akr, engi, ur eðr a., Grág. ii. 299; nauafjöldi var kominn í tún ok vildi brjóta ... *throw down the cocks*, Glúm. 342, Boll. 336; sendi Úlfarr menn upp álsinn at sjá um a. sitt þat er þar stóð; cp. little below, stórsæti, *large beds*, Eb. 152. II. in Norway more generally used of *crop, tillage, agricultural implements*; garð þann sem um a. (*barley ricks*?) stendr, l. 381; ef menn brenna a. manna, N.G.L. i. 244; a. (*produce*) manna (teki sem er, 251, Jb. 312; þá skal hann þar etja öllu sínu a. á, 357; arkóst, timbr, grindr, sleða eðr önnur a., *implements* (some MSS. read *boð*), 258, v. l. Metaph., legit hafa mér a. nær garði, en at berjast í þik fyrir sakleysi, *business more urgent than* to ... , Grett. 110 A.

nd-vitni, n. a law term. I. Icel. *contradictory testimony, such was contrary to law*. Thus defined: þat er a. er menn bera gegn því si áðr er borit, vætti í gegn kvið, eðr kvið í gegn vætti, svá at eigi í hvártveggja rétt vera, Grág. i. 59, 60; it was liable to the lesser outcry, skoluð menn a. bera ok hér á þingi, en ef menn bera, ok varðar útlegr, enda á þat einkis at meta, id.; en ef menn bera þat a. varðar fjórbaugsgarð, ii. 272; bera þeir a. guðnum, *false witness against the is*, 655 xiii. B. 1. II. Norse, where it appears to mean *contradictory testimony, such was usually admissible*; ok koma eigi a. móti, G.L. ii. 89, v. l.; svá er ef einn ber vitni með manni sem engi beri, en þir sem tíu, ef maðr uggir eigi a. móti, *if one bears witness for a man it is though no man bore witness for him, but two are as good as ten, if a man b not fear that contradictory evidence will be brought against him*, 150.

nd-vigr, adj. in the phrase, vera e-m a., *a match for* ... , as good a *wordsman* as ... ; hann var eigi meiri enn a. einum þeirra bræðra, Fms. i. 65; sagði Gellir sik fleirum mönnum a. en einum, Bs. i. 649.

nd-yrði, n. pl. [v. andorða], *objection*, Sks. 76.

nd-æfa, ð, [v. andóf; Ivar Aasen *andvöa* and *andov*], a boating term, *saddle against tide, current, and wind*, so as to prevent the boat from cutting astern; þá féll á stormr svá mikill, at þeir fengu eigi betr en læft, *bad nothing better than to lay to*, Sturl. ii. 121; the vellum of S. wrongly andhætt.

2. metaph. in the corrupt form *andæpti*, *reply feebly against*; with dat., ekki er þess getið at þóðrðr andæpti sari visu, *Tb. returned no reply to this libel*, Sturl. i. 22. Now absol. *to speak in a disjointed way, to ejaculate*; andæpti skáld upp úr móðu, n. er u feigs götur; skilja sköp, skamt er að landi, brosir þakki mótt, rhymed incoherent words of a poet in the act of sinking beneath waves, vide Espól. Isl. Árb. the year 1823, Sigurðr Breiðfjörð in a poem in the Smámunir.

nd-ærís, adv. [ár, *remus*], *crossly, perversely*, a figure taken from pulling, Lex. Poët.; freq. in the corrupt form *andhælis*.

nd-æriligr, adj. *cross, odd*, Lex. Poët.; now *andhælislegr*.

ng, n. *sweet savour, fragrance*; með unað ok ang, Bs. ii. 10.

NGA, ad, [Norse *aanga*; Swed. *änga*], *to give out a sweet scent, cur*; ilmr angur mjök sætliga, Mar. Fr.; now freq.

ngan, f. *sweet odour*; angan Friggjar, *the love of Frigga*, Vsp. 54; the MSS. read angantýr, *the sweetheart, husband of Frigga*.

ngi, a, m. [Norse *angie*]. I. *sweet odour*; þvilikan ilm ok á sem cedrus, Stj. 73, etc.

II. [cp. A.S. *angra = aculeus, spinulus*], a *spine or prickle*, in the phrase, þetta mál hefir anga, *has a sting*, is not good to touch, Bs. ii. 52. Now often used in pl. and used of

a *sprout, fibre* in fruits or plants; metaph. a spoiled boy is called *angi*, 'a pickle:' as to the root, cp. öngull, *bamus*, and the English *angle*: *angilja*, u, f, is, according to Björn, one of the bones of a fish.

angist, f. [Lat. *angustia*; Fr. *angoisse*; Engl. *anguish*; Germ. *angst*], *anguish*, esp. in theol. writers, Stj. 31, 51, 55, 106, 114. COMPS: *angistar-ár*, n. a *year of misery*, Stj. *angistar-neýð*, f. *distress*, Stj. *angistar-tími*, a, m. *an hour of pain*, Stj. *angistar*, ad (?), dep. *to be vexed*, Stj. 121.

ANGR, m. (now always n., *Pass.* 1. 4, and so Bs. i. 195); gen. rs. [cp. Engl. *anger, Lat. ancor*.] I. *grief, sorrow*; þann angur, Ber. 12; upp á miuu a. ok skaða, Stj. 215; minn harm ok a., Ber. 14; með margskonar angri, Fms. x. 401; sorg eðr a., Háv. 51; ekki angr(s), Hkv. Hjörv. 10. II.

in Norse local names freq. = *bay, firth*, e. g. Staf-angr, Harð-angr, etc. etc. (never in Icel.): kaupangr in Norway means a *town, village, sinus mercatorius*, [cp. the English 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, etc., and in London, 'Cheapside,'] these places being situated at the bottom of the firths: fjörðr hardly ever occurs in local names in Norway, but always angr; cp. the pun on angr, *moeror*, and angr, *sinus*, Fas. ii. 91. The word is obsolete in the historical age and scarcely appears as a pure appellative, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xii, Munch's Map and Geogr. of Norway. [Root probably Lat. *ang-* in *ango, angustus, angiportus*.]

angra, ad, *to anger, grieve, vex*, with acc., Fms. xi. 393; mik hefir angrað hungri ok frost, Fms. ii. 59; with dat., hvárt sem mér a. reyrk eða bruni, Nj. 201, Stj. 21; impers. *to be grieved*, a. honum mjök, Fas. ii. 296: more freq. with acc., Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 289; mik angrar mart hvað, Hallgrím.

β. reflex., *angrask*, *to be angered*: a. af e-u, *to take offence at*, Bs. i. 280; við e-t, Fas. iii. 364. γ. part. *angraðr*, used as adj. *sorrowful, angry*; reiðr ok a., EL 14; pronounced *angráðr, concerned*; in the phrase, göra sér angrátt, um, *to feel a pang*, Gisl. 85.

angran, f. *sorrow*, Fas. iii. 364.

angr-fullr, adj. *full of care*, Str. 55.

angr-gapi, a, m. a *rude, silly fool*, [the French *gobemouche*], Bs. i. 806, Mag. 64 (Ed.); sem a. at svara fólsku tignum mönnum, Sturl. iii. 138.

angr-lauss, adj. *free from care*, Lat. *securus*, Hkv. 2. 45.

angr-ligr, adj. *sad*, Bs. ii. 163.

angr-ljóð, n. pl. *funeral songs, dirges, nemiae*, Hkv. 2. 44.

angr-lyndr, n. [lund], *concern, low spirits*, Gisl. 85.

angr-mæðask, dd, dep. *to be in low spirits*, Fr.

angr-samligr, adj. and **angr-samliga**, adv. *sorrowful, sorrowfully*, Stj. 655 xxxii.

angr-samt, adj. *full of grief, depressed, downcast*, Stj., Barl., Vápn. 17; neut., e-m er a., *to be in low spirits*, Fms. viii. 29. β. *troublesome*, Stj. (of gnats).

angr-semð and **angrsemi**, f. *grief*, Mar., Ver. 2.

angr-væri, f. *dejection*, Hkr. iii. 253; now also **angr-værr**, adj. *dejected*.

angr-æði, f. *moody temper, sullenness*, Fr.

an-könn, f. [and-kenna], a *flaw, fault*, = *anmarki*, only as gen. pl. in the comps *ankanna-fullr*, adj. *full of faults*, Sks. 76 new Ed., v. l.

ankanna-laust, n. adj. a law term, *uncontested*, used of an inheritance or possession where there is no legal claimant; skal hann eignast a. allt Noregs konungs veldi, *he shall hold as his own all the power of Norway's king without a rival*, Fagrsk. 97; Magnús konungur hafði þá ríki einn-saman ok a., i. e. *there were no pretenders*, Fms. x. 413.

ann- in several comps, v. and-.

ANNA, ad, [önn, *labor*; Ivar Aasen *anna*: the root is not found in Goth.] I. act. but rare; with dat. in the sense *to be able to do*; eg anna því ekki, *I cannot manage that*: absol., geldingar svá holdir, at þeir anni á degi ofan í Odda, ellipt. = *anni at ganga, that they can walk*, Vm. 28.

II. dep. freq.: I. with acc., a. a law term; in cases involving support, *to take care, provide for, to support*; þá skal móðirin þau börn annast, Grág. i. 240; a. úmaga, 243, 294; a. sik, *to support oneself*, Fms. vi. 204; únegð, Rd. 234. β. more generally *to take care of*; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358. γ. *to engage in battle*; tveir skyldi annast einnhvern þeirra; þeir Bardi ok Steinn skyldi a. Ketil brúsa, Isl. (Hvs.) ii. 356. 2. a. um e-t, *to be busy about, trouble oneself about*; a. um matreiðu, *to cook*, Nj. 75; hann a. ekki um bú, Glúm. 342, 359.

annarligr, adj. *strange, alien*, Stj. 188; metaph., Skálda 193.

ANNARR, önnur, annat, adj.; pl. aðrir; gen. pl. annarra; dat. sing. f. annarri, [Ulf. *anþar*; A.S. *oþar*; Engl. *other*; Germ. *andere*; Swed. *andra* and *annan*: in Icel. assimilated, and, if followed by an r, the *m* changes into ð.] I. = *ετερος, alter*: I. *one of two, the other*; tveir formenn þeirra, hét annarr, *the one of them*, Fms. ix. 372; sá er af öðrum ber, *he that gets the better of it*, Nj. 15; a. augat, Fms. ii. 61; á öðrum fæti, Bs. i. 387, Edda 42; annarri hendi ... , en annarri, *with the one hand ... with the other*, Eb. 250, 238; á aðra hönd, *on the one side*, Grág. i. 432, Nj. 50; a. kné, Bs. i. 680; til annarr handar, Nj. 50; annarr—annarr, *one—other*; gullkross á öðrum en ari af gulli á öðrum, Fms. x. 15. Peculiar is the phrase, við annan, þriðja, fjórða ... mann, = *being two, three, four ... altogether*; við annan, *oneself and one besides*, Eb. 60; cp. the Greek *τρίτων ημράλαντων, two talents and a half*, Germ. *anderthalb*. 2. *secundus*, a cardinal number, *the second*; sá maðr

var þar a. Íslenzkr, Fms. xi. 129; í annat siun, *for the second time*, Íb. ch. 1, 9; a. vetr aðrs hans, Bs. i. 415; höggur hann þegar annat (viz. högg), a second blow, Sturl. ii. 118. **β.** *the next following*, Lat. *proximus*; á öðru hausti, *the next autum*, Ísl. ii. 228; önnur misseri, *the following year*, Bs. i. 437, 417; a. sumar eptir, 415, Fms. i. 237. Metaph. *the second, next in value or rank*, or the like; annat mest hof í Norgei, *the next greatest temple*, Nj. 129; a. mestr höfðingi, *the next in power*, Ísl. ii. 202; fjölmennast þing, annat eptir brennu Njáls, *the fullest parliament next to that after the burning of N.*, 259; vistrast lögmanna annarr en Skapti, *the wisest speaker next after S.*, Bs. i. 28; a. mestr maðr í Danmörk, *the next greatest man*, Fms. xi. 51; annat best ríki, v. 297; var annarr sterkastir er hét Freysteinn, *the next strongest champion*, Eb. 156; mestrar náttúru a. en Þorsteinn, Fs. 74, Fms. iv. 58.

II. = *állos*, *alios*, *one of many*, *other*, both in sing. and pl.; hon lék á gölfium við aðrar meyjar, Nj. 2; mart var með heimi annara kvenna, i.e. many women besides, 50; jafnt sakar sem aðrir menn, as guiltily as anybody else, Grág. i. 432; einginn annarra Knúts manna, none besides, Fms. x. 192; ef þeir gerði lönd síns helgari enn aðrar jarðir, ... than all other grounds, Eb. 20; er þorólfir hafði tignað um fram aðra staði, ... more than any other place, id.; kalla þá jörð nú eigi helgari enn aðra, id.; tók Bórkr þann kost er hann hafði öðrum ætlað, 40; þórarinn vann eið ... ok tíu menn aðrir, *Tb. and ten men besides*, 48; þeir þóttust fyrir öðrum mönnum, ... over all other people, 20; góðr drengur um fram alla menn aðra, 30; af eyjum ok öðru sjófangi, *other produce of the sea*, 12; hann skal tvá menn nefna aðra en sik, ... besides himself, Grág. i. 57; hann var örvári af fé eum nokkurr annarr, ... than anybody else, Bret.; jafnt sem annat fúlgufé, as any other money, Grág. i. 432.

2. other, different, in the proverb, öl er annarr maðr, *ale (a drunken man) is another man, is not the true man, never mind what he says*, Grett. 98; the proverb is also used reversely, öl er innri (the inner) maðr, 'in vino veritas.' annað er gæfa ok görfuleiki, *luck and achievements are two things* (a proverb); önnur var þá æfi, viz. the reverse of what it is now (a proverb), Grett. 94 (in a verse); ætla ek þik annan mann en þú segir, Fms. xi. 192; hafi þér Danir heldr til annars gört, *you deserve something different, worse than that*, id.; varð þá annan veg, *otherwise*, Hkr. ii. 7; Björn varð þess viss at þau höfðu annan átrúnað, ... different religion, Eb. 12.

3. like *ó állou*, *reliqui*, *the rest, the remains*; þá er eigi sagt hversu öðrum var skipað, Nj. 50; at hönd b. sé fyrir innan n., en annarr líkamni hans (*the rest of his body*) fyrir utan, 1812. 18. **III.** repeated in comparative clauses: annarr—annarr, or connected with einu, hvárr, hverr, ymsir; gékk annarr af öðrum at biðja hann, *alios ex alio, one after another*, Bs. i. 128; hverja nótt aðra sem aðra, *every night in turn*, Mag. 2; annat var orð Finns harðara enn annat, *every word of Finn was harder than that which went before it*, of a climax, Fms. v. 207: einn—annarr, *alios atque alios, one and another, various*; eina hluti ok aðra, Stj. 81; einar afleiðingar ok aðrar, Barl. 36; einir ok aðrir, *various*, Stj. 3; ef maðr tlv svá, at hann var einn eðr annarr (*that he was anybody, this or that man*, viz. if he does not give the name precisely), ok er hinn eigi þá skyldr at rísa öf dómi, Grág. i. 28; ymsir—aðrir, *in turn, now this, now the other*; ymsir eiga högg í annars garð (a proverb); heita á helga menn, ok nefna ymsa ok aðra (*now one, now another*), Mar. 35; þágu þessir riddarar veizlur ymsir at öðrum, *gave banquets one to another in turn*, id.; færðu ymsir aðra niðr, *now one was under water and now the other*, of two men struggling whilst swimming, Fms. ii. 269; hvárr—annan, hverir—aðra, *each other*; mæltu hvárir vð fyrir öðrum; hétu hvárir öðrum atförmum: of a rapid succession, hvort vandæði kom á bak öðru, *misfortunes never come singly, but one on the back of the other*, Fr.; við þau tíðindi urðu allir gláðir ok sagði hverr öðrum, *one told the news to another, man to man*, Fms. i. 21; þóttust hvárirveggju meira vald at hafa í borginni en aðrir, 655 xvii. 1; hvárriveggja—aðrir, *ἀλλήλοισ, mutually, reciprocally*; skulu nú h. ganga til ok veita öðrum gríð, Nj. 190.

IV. annat, n. used as a subst.; þetta sem annat, as other things, Fas. i. 517; skaltu eigi þora annat, en, Nj. 74; ef eigi bæri a. til, unless something happened, Bs. i. 350; at öllu annars, in everything else, Grág. ii. 141, K. þ. K. 98; annars simply used adverb. = *else* = *now* very freq. but very rare in old writers; stendr a. ríki þitt í mikilli hættu, Fas. i. 459, from a paper MS. and in a text most likely interpolated in the 17th century.

comps: annars-konarr, annars-kostarr, adv. *else, otherwise*; hvárt er hann vill ... eðr a. vill hann, *either he should prefer ...*, K. A. 58. annars-staðarr, adv. *elsewhere, in other places*; sem a., as in other similar cases, Grág. i. 228. annars-vegar, adv. *on the other hand*, Fms. viii. 228, those on the opposite side. annarra-gen. pl. is used in annarra-bræðra, -bræðri, pl. *fourth cousins*, Grág. i. 285, ii. 172; cp. D. I. i. 185; v. næsta-bræðra = *third cousins*, þriðja-bræðra = *fifth cousins*.

annarr-hvárr (or in two words), adj. pron. in dual sense, [A. S. *oþar-bveðar*], Lat. *alteruter, either, one of the two*; with gen., annan hværn þeirra sona Skallagrims, Eg. 256; vantir mik at aðra hvára (acc. sing. fem., now aðra hverja) skipan taki brátt, Fms. viii. 444. Dual, aðrir hværn, in a collect. sense, *either party*, Sd. 138; neut. used as adv., annaðhvárt—eða, *either—or* (Lat. *aut—aut*), Fms. i. 127, Skúlda 171, Nj. 190. annarr-hværr, adj. pron. *every other alternately*; annan hværn dag,

Fms. iv. 81, Symb. 57; annathvert orð, *every other (second) word*, Nj. 33, Fas. i. 527; at öðruhverju, used as adv., *every now and then*, Eg. 52 Sturl. i. 82, Hkr. ii. 292.

annarr-tveggja and annarr-tveggi, adj. or used adverbially, [-tveggi] is a gen. form, [-tveggi a nom.], plur. (dual) *adriertveggju*, dat. plur. -jum; in other cases tveggja, tveggi are indecl.:—*one of twain, either annattveggja þeirra*, Grág. i. 236; ok er annattveggja til, at vera hér hinn er annarr, *there is choice of two, either to stay here, or ...*, Fms. xi. 143, N. G. L. i. 117; ef annarrtveggi hefir haldit öðrum, Grág. i. 29; við gen., a. þeirra, *either of them*, 149; dual, *either of two sides*, en þá er þeir skildir er aðriertveggju eru lengra í burt komnir en öðrag, *but they are they parted when either of the twain is come farther away than an arrow's flight*, of combatants on the battle-field, Grág. ii. 19; neut. annattveggja, used as adv.; annattveggja—eðr, *either—or*; a. vestna eðr batna, Clem. 50. The word is rare in old writers, and is now quite out of use; as adv. annaðhvort—eða, *either—or*, is used.

annarsligr = annarligr; annarstaðarr, *elsewhere*, v. annarsstaðarr. **ANNALI**, s. m. [Lat. *annalis*], *an annal, record, chronological register* Bs. i. 789, 415, 13. It sometimes, esp. in deeds, appears to mean *histories* in general (cp. Lat. *annales*); annálar á tólf bókuðum norrænir, Vm. in a deed of the 14th century, where it probably means *Sagas*: fróðir annálar ok vísindabækur, *histories*, Pr. 402, Al. 29. The true old Icel. annalists cease in the year 1430, and were again resumed in the middle of the 16th century.

ann-boð, n. pl., rare in sing., pronounced *amboð*, [old Swed. *ambud*; Iva Aasen *ambo'*, from önn, *labor* (?)], *agricultural implements, tools*; a nokkur, Dipl. v. 18, Jb. 258.

ann-fetlar, n. pl. a *sword belt or shield belt*; = *handfetlar*, Lex. Poët. ann-fríðr, ar, m. [önn], '*work-peace, work-truce*, commonly during April and May, the time when there were to be no lawsuits (Norse N. G. L. iii. 19, 94, 95).

ann-kostur, m., also spelt *öndkostr* and *önnkostr* [önn], used only in the adverbial phrase, fyrir annkost (önn-önd-kost), *unwillingly, on purpose* Fms. viii. 367; en þó hafa ek fyrir önnkost (*on purpose*) svá ritað, Skáld 164; en þat er illvirki, er maðr vill spilla fé manna fyrir ö., Grág. 5, 130, 416, ii. 93, 94.

ann-kvista, t. (= ann-kosta?), *to take care* (önn) of, Grág. ii. 251 *á. 1. 7. spelt anquista*; the word is somewhat doubtful.

ann-laust, n. adj. *easily, without toil*, Lex. Poët.

ann-ríkti, n. adj. and annríki, n., eiga a., *to be very busy*, Rd. 283.

ann-samligr, adj. *toilsome, laborious*, Sks. 549, 550.

ann-samt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga a., *to be busy*, Rd. 283; v. l. fa angrsamt, *full of cares*, Fms. viii. 29.

ann-semð, f. *business, trouble, concern*; fá a. af e-u and bera a. fyrir e-u, *to be troubled, concerned about*, Bs. i. 686, 690.

annt, n. adj. [önn], in such phrases as, vera a. um e-t, *to be busy, concerned, eager, anxious about*, Hkr. i. 115; mörgum var a. heim, *man were eager to get home*, Fms. xi. 278; hví muu honum svá a. at hitt mik, *why is he so eager?* Eg. 742; ekki er a. um þat, *it is not pressing* Sd. 174; Hánefir kvad sér a. um daga (*had so much to do*) svá at han mátti þá eigi at vera, Rd. 241; vera antnt til e-s, *to be in a very great hurry, eager for*, Fms. ii. 150, 41. Compar. annara, in impers. phrase *to be more eager*, Fms. ii. 38; mér er ekki a. at vita forlög min en frat koma, Fs. 19. Superl., vera annast til e-s, *to be most eager*, Fms. iii. 187 without prep., hvat er mi antnt minum eingasyni, *what baib my darling son at heart?* Gg. 2.

antifona, u, f. *antipbon* (Gr. word), Hom. 137.

anti-kristur, m. *Anti-Crist*, Hom. 132, 71.

antvarða, að, *to hand over* (Germ. word), H. E. i. 435, in a Norse deed.

anugr, adj., commonly önugr, *cross, uncivil, froward*; also önugr lyndi, f. *fraks, ill-temper*.

anz, n. *reply*, now freq. in common language, v. following word.

anza, að, contr. form = *andsvara*, *to pay attention to, take notice of* with dat., (peim) sem hóu a. minnr ok vanrækr, *cares less about*, Stj. 9; 81, 195.

2. *to reply, answer* (now freq.); a. e-u and til es; ill mun furða, ef nokkurr a. til, where it means *to reply*, but without the notion of speaking, Fms. i. 194; Oddr anzaði ok heldr stutt, where it seems to mean *to return a greeting*, but silently by signs, Fb. i. 254; konungur a. því ekki, a reply to a letter, Fms. ix. 339; hann sat kyrt a. a. engu, Bárð. 180; Mirnant heyrði til ræðu hennar ok a. fá, Mirm. 69.

apa, að, [Engl. *to ape*; Germ. *äffen* = *deludere*], *to mock, make sport of*; margan hefir aðrat (a proverb), '*auri sacra fames*', Sl. 34, q. Hm. 74; pass., apask at e-u, *to become the fool of*, Sl. 62. Now, i. e-t eptir, *to mock or imitate as an ape*; also, a. e-n útúr, *to pervert one's words in a mocking way*.

apaldr, rs, m. pl. rar, [O. H. G. *apaltrá*; A. S. *apuldre*; Dan. *abil*, Swed. *apel*], doubtless a southern word, the inflective syllable *dr* being a mutilation of 'tré', *arbor*, a word now almost extinct in Germany (for a homely, common word such as 'tré' could not have been corrupted in the native tongue);—apaldr thus, etymologically as well as properly, means *an apple-tree*; fruits and fruit-trees were doubtless

ported into Scandinavia from abroad; the word appears only in the later poetic poems, such as the Hkv. Hjörv. 6; the verses in Sdm. 5 are in a different metre from the rest of the poem, and probably interpolated, Fas. 20; epli á apaldri, Sks. 106; tveir apaldar (with the radical *r* dropped), Sdm. iii. 60; apaldrs flúr, Karl. 200, 311; as the etymological sense in the transmuted word soon got lost, a fresh pleonastic compound was made, viz. apaldrs-tré. COMPS: apaldrs-garðr, m. [Dan. *apeldrærd*], orchard of apple-trees, Þidr., D. N. apaldrs-klubba, u. f. made of an a., El. 22. apaldrs-tré, n. apple-tree, Þidr. 58. al-grár, adj. dapple-gray, i. e. apple-gray, having the streaky colour of an apple (cp. Fr. *prommelé*), of a horse, Nj. 274, Karl. 426, Landn. 93; here it is used of a river horse); of an ox, uxi a., at lit. Ld. 120. API, a, m. [A.S. *apa*; Erse *apara*; Bohem. *op*; Germ. *affe*; all of them dropping the initial guttural tennis; Sanskr. *kapi*], an ape. It occurs in early times in the metaph. sense of a fool in the old poem Hm. even in a proverb; so also in the poems Fm. 11 and Gm. 34, vide Lex. 2. A giant is in Edda (Gl.) called *api*, no doubt because of the stupidity of the giants. Apavatn, a farm in Icel., probably got its name from a nickname of one of the settlers, at the end of the 9th century. Fm. 20 a giant is called *átrunnr apa*, the kinsman of apes. The giant in the Hm. verse 74 appears to be corrupt, and ought to be read thus, *margr verðr af aurum api*, the fool of earthly things, cp. the passage in Sl. 34, *margan hefir auðr apat*, which is another version of the same proverb. It is esp. used in the connection, ósvinnu-api or þra-api, a baboon, big fool, Gm. l. c., Fm. l. c.; (the passage in Hm. ought perhaps to be restored to ósvinnu-apa or ósvinnra-apa in a like word; the sense is no doubt the same in all these passages.) Rare old prose in the proper sense of *ape*, vide however 673. 55. COMPD: -mynd, n. form of an ape, Th. 76. PLI, a, m. in Edda (Gl.), α. an ox, or β. a horse, backney; applying to Björn s. v. means the embryo of animals, e. g. *apla-kálfr* a lamb, n. abortive lamb or calf; *apalengr*, adj. a backney, a *be-goer*. Björn also mentions *apalgrýti*, n. *aspretum*, (an unknown dubious word.) *apella* and *apellera*, að, to cite, *summon to the pope* (eccles. Lat.), ix. 339, 486 (v. l.), x. 99, Bs. i. 776, K. Á. 218. ÞR, adj. gen. rs (and thus not akin to *api*), cold, sharp, chilly; en sta hrið, sharp fighting, Ó. T. 59; sterkastr ok aprastr við at eiga, worst to deal with, Þidr. 183; enda vóru allöpr tilbrigðum (cold, gnant), 89; því föru vér aprir, we feel sad, chilly, a verse written in 7, Lex. Poët.: a word quite obsolete. (Björn however mentions it as a living word.) Mod. Icel. *nappr*, adj. nearly in the same sense, cold, dry, of weather; cold, spiteful, snappish, of temper: *neppja*, u. f. a *chill*, living cold: *neppringr*, m. id.: [are these words identical (?).] *reigr*, adj. cold, chilly, of weather; a. veðr, Vápn. 11. MS. PTAN and aftan, s. m., dat. *aptni*, pl. *aptnar*, sometimes spelt *apni* *apnar*, [Hel. *aband*; Germ. *abend*; Engl. *even*, *evening*; in Ulf. we find *andanabti* = Gr. *ὄψέ, ὄψια*; Swed. *afton*, Dan. *afsen*,—as it is often], evening; not very freq. in prose, where *kveld* is the common word. *optan* meant the time from 3 till 9 o'clock, like the Old English 'even'; *aptan* (middle-even) is 6 o'clock; at 9 o'clock the night sets in, *stímal*: a distinction is made between *aptan* and *kveld*, *cinn aptan 2t dið, an afternoon when the kveld (twilight) sets in*, Edda 35: but gener. *kveld*, um *aptaninn síð* er myrkt var orðit, Fms. iv. 308, viii. 228, xi. 3; at *aptni*, 623, 55, Fms. viii. 201, Grág. i. 146; of *aptna* (*apna*), 3. ii. 224; á *öptnum*, Bjarn. 23; *miðraptan*, Hrafn. 9, Nj. 153; *ns bíðr ófram sök, a laggard's suit bides till even* (a proverb). *atan* and *aftan*, adv. prop. from behind, behind, opp. to *framan*; augu hnakka, N. G. L. i. 339, a. á milli herða, Vgl. 26; þá greip hann a. *fr* hendr honum (from behind), Eg. 747; hala sem leo, ok gadd í a., ... the tip of the tail, Al. 168: now *aptan* i is opp. to *framan* i. II. *ap*, as prep. with acc., behind, opp. to *fyrir* *framan*; ek hjó varginu *ndr fyrir* a. bóguna, I beewed the wolf in sunder, just behind the ears, Nj. 95; standa fyrir a., to stand behind, Fas. ii. 516. β. a. at, dat.; ganga, koma a. at e-m, to approach from behind. *atan-drykkja*, u. f. an evening carouse, Pr. 419. *atan-langt*, n. adj. even-long, all the evening, Karl. 95. *atan-skæra*, u. f. twilight, Lat. *crepusculum* (cp. *morginskæra*, dawn, *ora*), Sighvat (in a verse). *atan-stjarna*, u. f. the evening star, Al. 54, Stj. 92; now *kveldna*. *atan-söngur*, m. even-song, evening service, Fms. vii. 152, K. þ. K. 58. *atari* and *aptastr*, compar. and superl. *latter*, posterior, and *last*, v. i. epztr. *atari* and *aptarliga*, adv. behind, far in the rear, Lex. Poët. (freq.) *atna*, að, to become evening; partil at *apnaði*, Fms. iii. 181. Dep., *apnaðisk*, Greq. 51; now *kvelda*. *PTR* and *afttr* (*aptar*, N. G. L. i. 347), adv., compar. *aptar*, superl. *st*, [Ulf. *aftra* = *πάλιν*], the spelling with *p* is borne out by the Gr. I. Loc. back, back again: I. WITH MOTION, connected with verbs denoting to go or move, such as *fara*, *gang*a, *koma*, *leiða*,

senda, *snúa*, *sækja*, etc., where *aptr* almost answers to Lat. *re-*, *remittere*, *reducere*, *reverti* . . . ; gefa a., *reddere*; bera a., *refillere*; kalla a., *revocare*; reka a., *repellere*: a. hverfr lygi þá er sönnu matir (a proverb), a lie turns back when it meets truth, Bs. i. 639. 'aptr' implies a notion a loco or in locum, 'eptir' that of remaining in loco; thus *skila a.* means *remittere*; *skilja eptir*, *relinquere*; *taka a.*, *recipere*, in a bad sense; *taka eptir*, *animum attendere*; *fara a.*, *redire*; *vera e.*, *remanere*, etc.; *fara*, *snúa*, *koma*, *senda*, *sækja*, *hverfa a.*, Nj. 260, 281, Fms. x. 395, iv. 300, Edda 30, Eg. 271, Eb. 4, Fs. 6; *kera a.*, to repay, N. G. L. i. 20; *snúast a.*, Lækn. 472. Without actual motion,—as of sounds; þeir heyrðu a. í rjóðrit óp, they heard shouting behind them, Fms. iv. 300; nú skal cigi prestr ganga svá langt frá kirkju at hann heyrir eigi klokkur hljóð aftar (= afttr), be shall not go out of the sound of the bells, N. G. L. i. 347. β. backwards; fram ok a., to and fro (freq.); reið hann suðr aptr, rode back again, Nj. 29; aptr á bak, supine, bent or turned back, Eg. 380; þeir settu hnakka á bak sér a., bent their necks backwards in order to be able to see, Edda 30; skreidast a. af hestinum, to slip down backwards from the croup of a horse, to dismount, Fs. 65. γ. connected with many verbs such as *lata*, *lúka a.*, to close, shut, opp. to *lata*, *lúka upp*, Fær. 264, Eg. 7, Landn. 162; in a reverse sense to Lat. *recludere*, *reserere*, *rescindere*, *resolvere*. 2. WITHOUT MOTION = *apant*, the hind part, the back of anything; þat er maðr fram (*superne*), en dýr a., the fore part a man, the hind part a beast, 673. 2; síðan lagði hann at tennum a. við huppinn, he caught the bip with his teeth, Vgl. 21. The English *aft* when used of a ship; bæði a. ok fram, stern and stem (of a ship), Fms. ix. 310; Sigurðr sat a. á kistunni, sate aft on the stern-chest, vii. 201; a. ok frammi, of the parts of the body (of a seal), Sks. 179. Compar. *aptrarr*, farther back, Fms. vi. 76. II. TEMP. again, *pálv*, *iterum*: this use of the word, general as it is at present, hardly appears in old writers; they seem to have had no special expression for *again*, but instead of it said *síðan*, *enn*, or used a periphrase, *ú nýja leik*, öðru sinni, annat sinn, or some other substitute. It is, however, very freq. in Goth. *aftra* = *πάλιν*, Swed. *åter*, Dan. *atter*; some passages in the Sagas come near to the mod. use, e. g. *bæta a.*, *resituere*, to give back (but not temp.); segja fríði a., to recal, N. G. L. i. 103; hann mælti at engi mundi þann fald a. falda, El. 20, uncertain whether loc. (*backward*) or *iterum*, most likely the former. It is now used in a great many compounds, answering to Lat. *re-*, cp. also *enðr*. *aptra*, að, to take back, hinder, withdraw; with dat., a. ferð sinni, to desist from, delay, Fms. x. 17; þorgrimr bað þá niðr setjast, ok skal eigi boði a., i. e. you shall be welcome as before, Valla L. 217; eigi mun ek a. mér (*besitate*) at þessu, Grett. 116 A; hversu þeir óþrúðu sér þá er þeir kómu á þingit, how they hesitated, wavered, withdrew, Bs. i. 741, Flor. 7: now a. e-ri is to hinder, prohibit. *aptran* and *óþrun*, f. a revoking, renouncing, keeping back, 655 xxvii. *aptr-bati*, adj. iud. convalescent, on the road to recovery, Al. 150, Korm. 220: now used as a masc. (-bati, a, m.), vera í *aptrbata*, to be getting better, Fas. iii. 524. *aptr-beiðilligr*, adj. reciprocal, Skálda 195. *aptr-borinn*, adj. part. regenerate, born again; þars hún aptrborin aldri verði, the sense is doubtful, it seems to mean = *enðrborin*, regenerate; it will suit the context only if we suppose that suicides could not be born again; they certainly could walk again, v. *aptrganga*. Högni seems to fear that, if she died a natural death, Brynhilda would perhaps be *enðrborin*, Skv. 3. 44. *aptr-byggi*, ja, m., esp. in pl. stern-sitters (opp. to *frambyggjar*) in a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Hkr. iii. 243. *aptr-drátttr*, m. the undertow, outward suck of the tide, Barl. 130. *aptr-drepa*, u. f. relapse, shock, adversity; niðan þeir vissu sér enga ván a., Bs. i. 752, Finnb. 312. *aptr-elding*, f. = *elding*, *dawning*, Anal. 193. *aptr-ferð* and *aptr-för*, f. return, Eg. 279. *aptr-færsla*, u. f. bringing back, Gpl. 361. *aptr-ganga*, u. f. [ganga *aptr*], a ghost, apparition, the French *revenant*; about this superstition vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 222–317, Grett. ch. 34–37 (the ghost Glám), Eb. ch. 34, 50–55, 63 (Thorolf Bagífót), Ld. ch. 17, Sd. ch. 17–22, 30 (Klaufi), Háv. 41, Flóam. ch. 28, etc. etc. *aptr-gangr*, m. = *aptrganga*, Grett. ch. 78 New Ed. *aptr-gjald*, n. repayment, Bs. i. 734. *aptr-hald*, n. a checking, balking back. COMPD: *aptrhalds-maðr*, m. who impedes a thing, Bs. i. 733. *aptr-hlaup*, n. a burling back, recoil, Fs. 158. *aptr-hnekkning*, f. a bending backwards, metaph., Fms. ix. 509. *aptr-hryggtr*, m. the chine, the lower part of the back, of a slaughtered animal, Dipl. vi. *aptr-hvarf*, n. a turning back, return, Sturl. ii. 16; illr *aftrhvarfs*, disinclined to face the enemy again, Fms. vii. 325. β. relapse, Fms. ii. 47, where it is used of apostasy. Since the Reformation always used by theologians in a good sense, *repentance*, turning away from sin; *iðran* ok a. are freq. used together, *iðran* being *repentance*, the internal condition, *aptrhvarf* the movement away from sin, or the repentance put into act.

aptr-kall, n. *withdrawal, recalling*, Fr.
aptr-kast, n. a *curling back, repulse*, Stj. 288.
aptr-kemba, u, f. *one whose hair is combed back*, Finnþ. 250.
aptr-kvama and later form **aptrkoma**, u, f. *return, coming back*, Sks. 550 B; Fms. xi. 312, a vellum MS. of the end of the 15th century, has *aptrkonia*.
aptr-kvæmt, n. adj. *return from exile*, used substantively as a law term in the phrase, *eiga (eigi) a., of a temporary or lifelong exile*; þat varðar skóggang . . . eigi eigi a. nema lof biskupa ok lögrétumanna faist frammar, . . . *not to be suffered to return from exile unless the leave of the bishops and the legislature be first got*, Grág. i. 347: in a gener. sense, *synist mér sem engum várum sé a., ef hans er eigi hefnt, it seems to me that not one of us can shew his face again, if he be not revenged*, Glím. 332.
aptr-laun, f. *redemption, ransom*, Hom. 118; a law term, *right of redeeming*, Gpl. 304: hence **compd** **aptrlausnar-jörð**, f. *land which is redeemable*, N. G. L. i. 344.
aptr-mjór, adj. *tapering behind*, Edda 40 (of the salmon's tail).
aptr-mundr, m. [munnr], in the phrase, *vera a. at e-u, to want a thing back again*, Fas. iii. 278.
aptr-reka and **aptr-reki**, adj. ind. (navig.), *verðr a., to be driven back by stress of weather*, Landn. 148, Bs. i. 76, Grág. i. 274; a. skip, Ann. 1347, Bs. Laur. S.
aptr-rekstr, rs, m. a *driving back, repulse*, Grág. ii. 230 (of cattle grazing).
aptr-sjá, f. *regret, longing*, v. *eptirsjá*.
aptr-velting, f. *recoil, rolling back*, Stj. 49.
ap-ynja, u, f. [old Swed. *epin*], a *she-ape*, Stj. 68, 95, Sks. 115.
AR, n. (qs. arð?), *an atom in a sunbeam, mote*, Germ. *sonnenstäubchen*, vide Vidal. Post. 276 (Ed. 1829), Njóla.
arða, u, f. *medic. scabrum, a little wart*.
arða, að, *to make upright, and arðrig*, adj. *erect, arduous*, v. *örð*.
ARÐR, rs, m. [Lat. *arabrum*; Gael. *arad*; cp. erja, Ulf. arjan, arare; A. S. *erian*; Old Engl. *ear*, etc.; in Norse *ar* or *al* is a *small plough*], a sort of *plough*, probably different in size and shape from *plögr*, which is a later word, of foreign stamp, as are all that have *p* for their initial letter. The poem *Rm.* distinguishes between both, *göra arðr* (acc.) and *keyra plög*, 19. The first colonisers of Iceland used *arðr*, as shewn by Landn. 35 (relating events of the year 875); hann átti einn oxa, ok lét hann þræla draaga arðrinn; eykr fyrir plögi eðr arðri (*plough or ard*), N. G. L. ii. 115; ef maðr stel jarni af arðri eðr plögi, id.; höggva má maðr sér til plögs eðr arðs (gen. dropping the radical *r*), id.; draaga arðr, Al. 52; arðri (dat.), Karl. 471, Mar. (Fr.), Stj.: um allt þat er miklu varðar er betri sigandi arðr en svifandi (emend. of Dr. Hallgrím Scheving), a proverb, *better a slow but deep trenching plough than a quick and shallow one*, Bs. i. 139; the old arðr was probably bulky and heavy. 2. metaph. in Icel. at present arðr (gen. arðs, arðar, Snót 90), as well as plögr, means *gain, produce, profit: arðsamr*, adj. *profitable*. **compd**: **arðs-geldingr**, m. a *plough-ox*, Fms. vii. 21.
arðr-för, f. a *plough-furrow, trench*, Stj. 593, I Kings xviii. 32.
arðr-gangr, n. a *coultter, goad*, N. G. L. iii. 198.
arðr-járn, n. a *coultter, ox goad*, Stj. 386, Judges iii. 31.
arðr-oxi, a, m. a *plough-ox*, Grág. i. 502, Jb. 346.
arfa, u, f. [Ulf. *arbio*], *an heiress*, N. G. L. i. 191 (rare).
arf-borinn, adj. part., prop. a *legitimate son or daughter*, Fms. i. 86; defined, sú er a. er kominn er til alls rættar, N. G. L. ii. 211. Freq. spelt *árborinn* by suppressing the *f* (so N. G. L. ii. 50), and used in Norse law of a *freeman*, v. the quotation above from N. G. L., which clearly shews the identity of the two words), i. 171; algildis vitni tveggja manna árborinna ok skilvænna, ii. 211: the alliterated phrase almir ok árborinn (the phrase aldir ok úbornir may be a corruption from árþ.), *freeborn and freebred*, 310. The passage in *Stor.* verse 2 is in *Lex. Pöet.* explained by *olim ablatus*; the poet probably meant to say *genuine, pure*, in a metaph. sense, of the true poetic beverage, not the adulterated one, mentioned in the Edda 49; the cup from the right cask.
arf-gengr, adj. *entitled to inherit, legitimate heir*, Grág. i. 178, Eg. 345.
arfi, a, m. [Ulf. *arbia*; O. H. G. *arps*, *erpo*; Germ. *erbe*; Hel. *abaro = filius*; A. S. *eafora*, *afora* per metath.], *an heir, heiress* (and *poët. a son* in gener.): with gen. pers., arfar veganda, *his heirs*, Gpl. 131; þar næst var Ósk hennar a., *her heiress, heir to her property*, Ld. 58; Guðríd ok þorgerðr lögligr arfar (*heiresses*) Sölva, Dipl. v. 1: with gen. of the thing, er hann þá a. hvárstveggja, *heir of both things*, Grág. i. 221; a. óðala, Gpl. 294; a. at e-u, *heir to a property*, Sturl. ii. 197. Not freq., erfingi being the common word. II. *an ox, bull*, Edda (Gl.), vide arfi.
ARFI, sometimes spelt *arbi*, a, m. *chickweed, alsine media*; arfa-sáta, u, f. a *weed rick*, Nj. 194.
arfingi, ja, m. *an heir*, Eg. (in a verse), vide erfingi.
arf-kaup, n. *sum paid for inheritance*, Grág. i. 200.
arf-leiða, dd, *to adopt as an heir*, = *atleicða*, Jb. 144 A.
arf-leiðing, f. *adoption*, Ann. 1271.
arf-nyti, ja, m. (poët.) *an heir*, Eb. (in a verse).
ARFR, s, m. [Ulf. *arbi*, neut.; A. S. *yrfe*.] It originally meant *cattle, pecus, pecunia*, as may be inferred from the A. S. *orf = pecus, cattle*, and *yrfe*

= *opes*; Hel. *arf* and *urf*; Ormul. *errfe*; v. Ihre, *Glossar.*, and Grimm R. A. p. 467. Edda (Gl.) also mentions an *arfi* or *arfr*, *bos*, v. above. I. *inheritance, patrimony*; taka arf eptir e-n, Grág. i. 170, 178; hon á allan arf eptir mik, *is my sole heir*, Nj. 3, Eb. 162, Gpl. 252. II. *a bull*, v. above. **compds**: **arfs-skípti**, n. and **arfs-sókn**, f., v. arf-below, Gpl. 267, Grág. i. 170. **arfa-þáttur**, m. *section of law treating of inheritance*, Grág. i. 170.
arf-rán, n. *injustice, cheating in matters of inheritance*, Háv. 52.
arf-ræning, f. *id.*, Mar. 656.
arf-ræningr, m. *one stripped of his inheritance*, Al. 105.
arf-sal, n. *cession of right of inheritance*, Grág. i. 205, 225, 227, (cp. *branderfð*, Dan. *fledföre*, mod. Icel. *prófenta*, and *gefa prófentu sína*); a law term, *to hand over one's own property to another man on condition of getting succour and support for life*. In the time of the Commonwealth, arfsal had a political sense, and was a sort of 'clientela'; the chiefs caused rich persons, freedmen, and monied men of low birth to bequeath them all their wealth, and in return supported them in lawsuits during life. Such is the case in Vápn. 13, Hænsapór. S. ch. 7, Eb. ch. 31; eptir þat hand-salaði Úlfarr (a wealthy freedman) Arnkatli fé sitt allt, ok gerðist hann (viz. Arnkell) þá varnarmaðr (*protector*) Úlfarr; Úlfarr: S., hann bjó á landi Skeggja ok hafði gürzt arfsalsmaðr hans (*his client*), 50: it was humiliating; engar mátti hann (the bishop) ölmusur gefa af líkamlegri eign, heldr var hann haldinn sem arfsalsmaðr, Sturl. ii. 119. To the chiefs in olden times it was a source of wealth and influence, often in an unfair way. **compds**: **arfsals-maðr**, m., v. above. **arfsals-máldagi**, a, m. *a deed concerning arfsal*, Grág. i. 227.
arf-skípti, n. *sharing of arfr*, Grág. i. 172, Gpl. 266, Fas. iii. 39.
arf-skot, n. *fraud, cheating in matters of inheritance*, Eb. 178, Grág. i. 202, 203, 267.
arf-sókn, f. *a suit in a case of arfr*, Gpl. 263.
arf-stóll, m. *an hereditary throne*, Eg. (in a verse).
arf-svik, n. pl. *fraud, cheating in matters of arfr*, Eb. 178, Gpl. 254, 292.
arf-svipting, f. *disinheriting, cheating in matters of arfr*, Stj. 425.
arf-tak, n. and **arf-taka**, u, f. *the act of receiving arfsal*; taka e-n arftaki, Grág. i. 267, 268, 187, 229. **compd**: **arftöku-maðr**, m. *an heir, successor to an inheritance*, Grág. i. 62, Sturl. i. 98, Fms. v. 53.
arf-takari, a, m. and **arf-taki**, a, m. = *arftökumaðr*, Jb. 148 A, N. G. L. i. 234, Barl. 199.
arf-tekinn, adj. part. *taken by inheritance*, Fms. xi. 306.
arf-tekja, u, f. = *arftaka*, Grág. i. 219. **compd**: **arftekju-land**, n. *land taken by inheritance, patrimony*, Fms. i. 117.
arf-tæki, n. = *arftaka*, Stj. 232.
arf-tækr, adj. = *arfengr*, Eg. 343.
arfuni, a, m. [an old obsol. form], *an heir*, Edda 108 and in the compd skaporfoni (the vowel change is caused by the following o), *legal heir*, q. v.
arf-ván, f. *hereditary expectancy*, Grág. i. 200, Jb. 177, Sturl. i. 94.
arf-vörðr, m. [A. S. *yrfeveard*; Hel. *erbiward*], (poët.) *an heir*, *Lex. Pöet.*
arf-þegi, ja, m. [cp. Ulf. *arbinumja*], (poët.) *an heir*, Id. 28.
arga-fas, n. [argr, *craven*, and fas = *flax* by dropping the *l* (?); *flax*, n. means *precipitatio*, and *flasa*, að, *precipitare*, which are common words; this etymology is confirmed by the spelling of the word in Gpl. 188, where some of the MSS. have *faas* or *fias*, the last is perh. a false reading = *flax*; *fas*, n. *gait, manner*, is a modern word: v. Pál Vidal. in *Skýr*; his etymology, however, is doubtless bad], a law term, *a feint, a cowardly assault, an aiming at one's body and drawing deadly weapons without carrying the threat into effect*, termed 'a coward's assault'; in Icel. it was punishable by fjörbaugsgarðr, cp. Grág.; ef maðr mundar til manns ok stöðvar sjálf, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ok á hinn eigi vígt í gegn (*the injured party must not kill the offender on the spot*) skal steina heiman ok kveðja til níu heimilisbúa þess á þingi er sótt er, Vsl. ch. 90: ef maðr hleypr at manni, ok heldr hann sér sjálf; þat er a. ok er þat sektalaust (*liable to no punishment*), only a dishonourable act; so the Norse law), N. G. L. i. 164, Gpl. 188.
arga-skattur, m. an abusive word, *a dog's tax*, Ölkofr. 36.
arg-hola, u, f. *scortum*, Hb. 31 (1865).
ARGR, adj. [Paul Diac. *inertem et inutilen et vulgari verbo 'arga'*, 6. 24; A. S. *arg*, *ignavus*; the Scottish *arcb* or *arbh*, v. Jamieson sub voce; and the mod. Engl. *arcb*, *arcbness*; Germ. *arg*; Gr. *ἀργός*], *emasculate, effeminate*, an abusive term; hefir þú hörn borit, ok hugða ek þu argr aðal, Ls. 24; mik munu zsir argan kalla, ef ek bindast læt brúðarlíni, Þkv. 17: it is more abusive than thrall, cp. the proverb, þrællinn hefnir en argur aldrí, *a thrall takes revenge, but not the a.*, Grett. 92; and, argr er sá sem engu verst (a proverb), *he is truly an 'argr' who does not defend himself*; argr and ragr are synonymous, vide the Grág.: þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr stroðinn eðr sórdinn, ii. 147. 2. metaph. *a wretch, craven, coward*; örg vættr, Fas. ii. 254, Fs. 147: cp. ergi and úargr.
arg-skapr, m. *cowardice, cowardliness*, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse).
arg-vitugr, adj. *infamous*, (cant.)
ARI, a, m. [Ulf. *ara*; O. H. G. *aro*; cp. Germ. *adler = edel-aro*; cp. also the lengthened Icel. form *örn*, A. S. *earn*, Engl. *earn*], *an eagle*, rare and

sty in poetry; örn is the common word; Hom. 89, Stj. 71, Al. 160. The Gloss. Royal Libr. Old Coll. Copenh. 1812 *aquila* is translated by **COMP**: **ara-hreiðr**, *n. an eyrie, nest of an eagle*, Fagrsk. 146. **ara** is also a common pr. name.

rin-dómr, *m. gossip, 'judgment at the hearth-side'*, Hom.; now palldómr.

rin-eldr, *m. hearth-fire, Lat. focus*; þeir eru a., *there are three hearths (a Norse dwelling)*, Gpl. 376.

rin-elja, *u, f. a concubine if kept at home, med. Lat. focaria*; the sense in N. G. L. i. 356, 16 (Norse).

rin-greyptr, *adj. covers thrice in poetry as an epithet of the benches in hall and of a helmet, encompassing the hearth, or shaped as an eagle's*, Akv. 1, 3, 17.

rin-haukr, *m. a chimney-sitter, an old man*; in the phrase, áttæðr er þek eldskári, *an octogenarian is an a. and a poker*, Lex. Run.

rin-hella, *u, f. [Norse aarhelle or aarstadhjell, the pavement around a hearth], hearth-stone*; í a. þar í stofunni, Bs. i. 680. Now in Icel. used in nursery tales of treasures or the like hidden under the arinbella.

RINN, *s, m., dat. aarni = úrni*, Fs. 42, Rm. 2, [a word still freq. in Denmark and in Norway; Dan. *arne, arnested*; Norse *arrestad*, Ivarsen; in Icel. it is very rare], *a hearth, Fs. (Vd.) 42*; kom maðr um tina ok tók glaðr af úrni, Sturl. ii. 101; þrjú vissa ek elda (fíres), á vissa ek arna (hearth-stones), Gh. 10; mæli malts af arni hverjum, *i. three for each farm* (cp. arineldar, Gpl. 376), Hkr. ii. 384, Fms. x. 3, v. 101. 2. as a law term, used in the phrase, fara eldi ok i., *to remove one's homestead, fire and hearth together*, Grág. ii. 253, 334 here iarni is a corrupt reading). Now in Icel. eldstó. 3. metaph. *elevated balcony, pavement, story, scaffold*; stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok ur upp í milli, ok var þar a. á, Fms. viii. 429; í miðju húsinu var a. r (raised floor) . . . en uppi á arminum var sæng mikil, v. 339, Karl. 3, Stj. 308. **β.** of a ship, *a batchway*, Edda (Gl.) **COMP**s: **arins-rn**, *n. chimney-piece, chimney-corner*; hann á mold at taka sem í lögum næt, taka at arinshornum fjórum ok í öndvegis sæti, of an act of conance, N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Landn. 254; arinn is symbolical of sacredness of home, just as stall is of a temple, or an altar of a church: the phrase, at drekka at arinshorni, Hkr. i. 43, reminds one of large chimney-corners in old English farms. **arins-járn**, *n. iron ingotting to a hearth, a poker*, used in ordeals (járnburðr); karlmaðr l ganga til arinsjárns en kona til kettiltaks, *the man shall betake him to the poker and the woman shall grasp the kettle*, N. G. L. i. 389.

ARKA, *ad, to limp, bobble, of a sluggish gait*; láta arka at auðnu, *to let others take their own course, slow and sure like fate*, Nj. 185, v. l., Am. 96. **arka** or **arkar**, *what belongs to a chest, v. örk.*

ARMA, *u, f. misery (ἀρ. λέγ.)*, Mart. 123; Martinus sá örmu á héranum; v. sjú aumr á e-m, *to feel pity for*: cp. Germ. *arm* (poor, wretched).

arm-baugr, *m. an armlet*, Ls. 13.

arm-brýsti, *n. [Engl. armbrust; old Dan. arburst], a cross bow*, Fas. 03 (for word).

arm-fylkingr, *f. a wing (armr) of an army*, Fms. x. 403; more freq. *kingar armr*.

armingr, *ja, m., in Norse sense, a poor fellow*, Hom. 117, 119; in Icel. *wretch*.

arm-leggr, *jar, and s, m. the arm, lacertus*; hann fékk hvergi sveigt is armleggr, Gret. 61; ofan eptir a. mjök at ölnboga, Sturl. i. 71, Ab. 25, Stj. 265. **Exod. vi. 1** (*with a strong band*), Anecd. 4 (where it opp. to handleggr, *the fore arm*). Sometimes armleggr and handleggr are idifferently; ek mun bera þik á handlegg mér, *I will carry thee on my arm*; but below, ok þar þær í vinstra a. sér, Gret. ch. 67, Karl. 517.

armliga, *adv. and -ligr, adj. pitifully*, Fms. iv. 56, Gkv. 3, 11.

ARMR, *s, m. [Lat. armus; Ulf. arms; Engl. arm; A.S. earm; m. arm].*

1. **Lat. brachium** in general, *the arm from the shoulder to the wrist*; sometimes also used partic. of *the upper arm or fore arm*; context only can decide. It is rare in Icel.; in prose armleggr and handleggr are more common; but it is often used in dignified style or in metaph. sense; undir brynstíkkuna í arminn, *lacertus* (?), Fms. viii. 387; þringir á armi, *in the wrist*, Odd. 18; þá lýsti af höndum hennar þi lopt ok lög, Edda 22, where the corresponding passage of the poem n. reads *armar, armar lýsa, her arms beamed, spread light*. **β.** *poët. uses*; sofa e-m á armi, *leggia arma um, to embrace*, cp. Germ. *um-uen*; koma á arm e-m, *of a woman marrying, to come into one's embraces*, Fms. xi. 100, Lex. Poët. Rings and bracelets are poët. called *log, armbliki, armlinnr, armsól, armsvell, the light, snake, ice of the arm* *arist*; armr sólbrenninn, *the sunburnt arms*, Rm. 10. 2. *metaph. the wing of a body*, opp. to its centre; armar úthafsíns, *the arms of the ocean* *the bays and firths*, Rb. 466; armar krossíns, Hom. 103; *a wing* *a house or building*, Sturl. ii. 50; borgar armr, *the flanks of a castle*, s. v. 280; *the ends, extremities* of a wave, Bs. ii. 50; *the yard-arm*, s. v. 6; esp. used of *the wings of a host in battle* (fylkingar armr), in an arm fylkingar, Fms. i. 169, 170, vi. 406, 413, Fær. 81; in a seat, *of the line of ships*, Fms. vi. 315; *the ends of a bed, sofa* upp í henn, opp. to til fóta; and in many other cases.

ARMR, *adj. [Ulf. arms; A.S. earm; Germ. arm], never occurs in the*

sense of Lat. *inops*, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: 1. Norse, *poor*, in a good sense (as in Germ.); þær armu sáður, *poor souls*, Hom. 144; sá arni maðr, *poor fellow*, 118. 2. Icel. in a bad sense, *wretched, wicked*, nearly always used so, where *armr* is an abusive, *aumr* a benevolent term: used in swearing, at fara, vera, manna armast; þá mælti hann til Sigvalda, at hann skyldi fara m. a., Fms. xi. 141; en allir mæltu, at Egill skyldi fara allra manna a., Eg. 699; enn arni Bjarngrím, *the wretch, scoundrel Bjarngrim*, Fær. 239; viðvan arma, *the accursed wretch*, Fms. iii. 214; þetta arma naut, Fas. iii. 498; örm vætrr, Gkv. i. 22, Þkv. 29, Sdm. 23, Og. 32; en arma kerling, *the vile old witch*, Gret. 154, Fas. i. 60; Inn arni, in exclamations, *the wretch!*

arm-skapaðr, *adj. part. [A.S. earmsceapen], poor, miserable, misshapen*, Hom. 114, 107 (Norse).

arm-vitugr, *adj. (in Mart. 123 spelt harmv.), charitable, compassionate*; Glúmr er a. ok vel skapi farinn, Rd. 308; er hann lítt a., *hard-hearted*, Sturl. iii. 209; a. við fátækja menn, Bs. i. 356.

ar-mæða, *u, f. (qs. ör-mæða), distress, toil*, Fas. i. 405, Bs. i. 849.

arnar, *belonging to an eagle, v. örn.*

arningr, *f. [erja, arare], earring, tillage, ploughing*, Bs. i. 350, 732, 17.

arn-súgr, *m. (an ἀρ. λέγ.) periphr. from the poem Haustlöng, 'the 'sough' (A.C.C.) or rushing sound caused by the flight of an eagle (örn)*, Edda 16.

ARTR, *n. [Sauskr. arus, Engl. and Scot. arr], a scaw, v. örr.*

ars, *m. podex*, (later by metath. rass, Bs. i. 504, l. 2, etc.), Sturl. ii. 17, 39 C; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi er skaptr fyrir a. aprt hali, *not like other cattle, having no tail*, in a libel of the year 1213, Sturl. ii. 17. **COMP**: **ars-görn**, *f. gut of the anus*, Nj. rass.

ARTA, *u, f. a bird, = Swed. ärt, anas querquedula Linn., Edda (Gl.) articulera, ad, to articulate* (Lat. word), Stj.

asalabía, *u, f. an animal, perh. the sable*; mjúkt skinn af dyri því er a. heitir, Bær. 19.

AST, *a, m. burry* (mod. word); cp. yss and ös.

ASKA, *u, f. [a common Teut. word], ashes, lit. and metaph.*, Fms. i. 9, Stj. 208; mold ok aska, Nj. 161, 208; dust eitt ok a., 655 xi. 3; pl. öskum, Stj. 74 (transl. from Latin). **COMP**s: **ösku-bakaðr**, *part. baked in ashes*, Stj. 393, Judg. vii. **ösku-dagr**, *m. Ash-Wednesday*, Fms. viii. also **ösku-ðóðinsdagr**, Stj. 40. **ösku-dreifðr**, *part. besprinkled with ashes*, Sturl. ii. 186. **ösku-dyngja**, *u, f. a heap of ashes*, Fas. iii. 217. **ösku-fall**, *n. a fall of ashes* (from a volcano), Ann. 1300. **ösku-fölr**, *adj. ashy-pale, pale as ashes*, Mag. 4. **ösku-haugr**, *m. a heap of ashes*, Eb. 94. **ösku-stó**, *f. ash-pit*.

ask-limar, *f. pl. branches of an ash*, Hkv. 2, 48.

ask-maðr, *m. [A.S. äsæmen, vide Adam Brem. below], a viking, pirate, a cognom., Eg., Fms., Hkr.*

ASKR, *s, m. [A.S. äse, whence many Engl. local names; Germ. esche], an ash, fraxinus, Edda (Gl.); a. ygdrasil, Edda 10, 11, Pr. 431. 2. anything made of ash: a. a spear, prop. asþen spear shaft* (cp. δόρυ μείλιον, ἔμμελιός), Þiðr. 304, Edda (Gl.) **β.** *a small ship, a bark* (built of ash, cp. δόρυ, *abies*); en þeir sigla burt á einum aski, Fas. ii. 206, i. 421; it appears only two or three times in Icel. prose writers; hence may be explained the name of asæmanni, *viking, pirate*, in Adam Brem. ch. 212 [A.S. äsæmen], cp. askmaðr. **γ.** *a small vessel of wood* (freq. in Icel., and used instead of deep plates, often with a cover (asklok) in carved work); stórir askar fullir af skyri, Eg. 549, 550; cp. kyrnu-askr, skyr-askr. **δ.** *a Norse measure for liquids, equal to four bowls, or sixteen justur*, Gpl. 525, N. G. L. i. 328, H. E. i. 396, Fms. vii. 203. **COMP**s: **aska-smiðr**, *m. ship-wright* (vide β.), Eg. 102. **aska-spillir**, *m. a ship-spoiler, i. e. a pirate, a cognom., Ghími., Landn.; v. l. akraspillir, less correctly.*

askraki, *a, m. probably a Finnish word; bjór (beaver), savala (sable) ok askraka* (?), *some animal with precious fur*, Eg. 57; an ἀρ. λέγ.

askran, *f. [askrast, to shudder, Ivar Aasen], horror, v. afskr-, B. K. 107. askan-viðr*, *ar, m. ash-tree*, Str. 17.

asna, *u, f. Lat. asina, a she-ass*, Stj. 183. **COMP**: **ösnuligr**, *adj., ö. steinn*, 655. **Matth. xviii. 6**, transl. of οὐκὶς λίθος, *the upper millstone*.

ASNI, *a, m., Lat. asinus, an ass*, Mart. 131, Fas. iii. 416, Band. 12, = asellus, 1812, 16. **COMP**s: **asna-höfuð**, *n. donkey-head*, Stj. **asna-kjálki**, *a, m. jawbone of an ass*, Stj., Greg. 48.

aspiciens-bók, *f. a service-book*, Vm. 6, 117, 139, Am. 35, Pm., D. I., etc.

aspiciens-skrá, *f. id., Pm. 104, 75, etc.*

ASSA, *u, f. (qs. arnsa), an eagle.*

AT and **að**, *prep., often used ellipt. dropping the case and even merely as an adverb, [Lat. ad; Ulf. at = ἄπος and παρὰ, A.S. at; Engl. at; Hel. ad = apud; O. H. G. az; lost in mod. Germ., and rare in Swed. and Dan.; in more freq. use in Engl. than any other kindred language, Icel. only excepted]*: —the mod. pronunciation and spelling is að (*ah*); this form is very old, and is found in Icel. vellum MSS. of the 12th century, e. g. *ah*, 623, 60; yet in earlier times it was sounded with a tenuis, as we may infer from rhymes, e. g. jófurr hyggi at | hve ek yrkja fat, Egill: Sighvatr also makes it rhyme with a t. The verse by Thorodd—þar vastu at er fjáðr kleið þvat (Skálda 162)—is hardly intelligible unless we accept the spelling with an aspirate (að), and say that þvad is = þvá = þváði, *lavabat*; it may be that by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is

'þvat' simply the A. S. *þvæt*, *secuit*? The Icelanders still, however, keep the tenuis in compounds before a vowel, or before *b, v*, or the liquids *l, r*, thus—*atyrða*, *atorka*, *athöfn*, *athugi*, *athvarf*, *athlægi*; *atvinna*, *atvik*; *atлага*, *atliðandi* (*slope*), *atriði*, *atreið*, *atróðr*: but *aðdjúgr*, *aðfinsla* (*critic*), *aðferð*, *aðkoma*, *aðsókn*, *aðsúgr* (*crowding*), *aðgæzla*. In some words the pronunciation is irregular, e. g. *atkvæði* not *atkv-*; *atburðr*, but *aðbúaðr*; *aðhjúkran* not *atjúkran*; *atgörf* not *aðgörf*. *At, to, towards*; *into*; *against*; *along*; *by*; *in regard to*; *after*.

Mostly with *dat.*; rarely with *acc.*; and sometimes ellipt.—by dropping the words 'home,' 'house,' or the like—with *gen.*

WITH DAT.

A. Loc. I. WITH MOTION; gener. the motion to the borders, limits of an object, and thus opp. to *frá*: I. *towards*, *against*, with or without the notion of arrival, esp. connected with verbs denoting motion (*verba movendi et eundi*), e. g. *fara*, *ganga*, *koma*, *lúta*, *snúa*, *rétta* *at* . . . ; *Otkell laut* at Skamkatli, *O. louted* (i. e. bowed down) towards S., Nj. 77, Fms. xi. 102; *sendimárium sneri* (*turned*) hjöltum sverðsins at konungi, *towards the king*, i. 15; *hann snéri egginni* at Ásgrími, *turned the edge towards A.*, Nj. 220; *rétta e-t at e-m, to reach, band over*, Ld. 132; *ganga at, to step towards*, Isl. ii. 259.

2. denoting proximity, *close up to, up to*; *Brynjólfr gengr* . . . allt at honum, *B. goes quite up to him*, Nj. 58; *Gunnarr kom þangat* at þeim örnum, *G. reached them even there with his arrows*, 115; þeir kómust aldri at honum, *they could never get near him, to close quarters*, id.; *reið maðr at þeim (up to them)*, 274; þeir höfðu rakit sporin allt at (*right up to*) gammanum, Fms. i. 9; komu þeir at sjó fram, *came down to the sea*, Bárð. 180.

3. without reference to the space traversed, *to or at*; *koma* at landi, *to land*, Ld. 38, Fms. viii. 358; *riða* at dyrum, *Boll. 344*; *hlaupa* at e-m, *to run up to, run at*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 358; af sjáfanganginum er hann gekk at landinu, *of the surf dashing against the shore*, xi. 6; *vísa ólmum hundi* at manni, *to set a fierce hound at a man*, Grág. ii. 118; *leggja e-n at velli, to lay low*, Eg. 426, Nj. 117; *huíga* at jörðu, at grasi, at moldu, *to bite the dust, to die*, Njardr. 378; *ganga* at dómi, a law term, *to go into court*, of a plaintiff, defendant, or bystander, Nj. 87 (freq.)

4. denoting a motion along, *into, upon*; *ganga* at stræti, *to walk along the street*, *Korm. 228*, Fms. vii. 39; at isi, *on the ice*, Skálda 198, Fms. vii. 19, 246, viii. 168, Eb. 112 new Ed. (á is perh. wrong); *máttu menn ganga þar yfir* at skipum einum, of ships alone used as a bridge, Fas. i. 378; at höfðum, at nám, *to trample on the slain on the battle-field*, *Lex. Poët.*; at ám, *along the rivers*; at merkiósum, *at the river's mouth*, Grág. ii. 355; at endilöngu baki, *all along its back*, Sks. 100.

5. denoting hostility, *to rush at, assault*; *renna* at, *hlaupa* at, *ganga*, *fara*, *riða*, *sækja*, at e-m, (v. those words), whence the nouns *atrenna*, *atlaupa*, *atgangr*, *atfór*, *atreið*, *atsókn*, etc. β. metaph., kom at þeim svefnhöfði, *deep sleep fell on them*, Nj. 104. Esp. of weather, in the impers. phrase, *hríð*, *veðr*, *vind*, *storm* görir at e-m, *to be overtaken by a snow storm, gale, or the like*; *görði þá* at þeim þoku mikla, *they were overtaken by a thick fog*, Bárð. 171.

6. denoting around, of clothing or the like; *bregða* skikkju at höfði sér, *to wrap his cloak over his head*, Ld. 62; *veftri motri* at höfði sér, *to wrap a snood round her head*, 188; *sauma* at, *to stick, cling close, as though sewn on*; *sauma* at höndum sér, of tight gloves, Bs. i. 453; *kyrtill svá þröngr* sem saumaðr væri at honum, *as though it were stitched to him*, Nj. 214; *vafit* at vándum dreglum, *tight laced with sorry tags*, id.; *hosa strengd fast* at beini, of tight hose, Eg. 602; *hann sveipar* at sér íðrunum ok skyrturnu, *he gathers up the entrails close to him and the skirt too*, *Gisl. 71*; *laz* at síðu, *a lace on the side*, to keep the clothes tight, Eg. 602.

β. of burying; *þera grjótt* at einum, *to heap stones upon the body*, Eg. 719; *var gör* at þeim dys ór grjóti, Ld. 152; *göra kistu* at líki, *to make a coffin for a body*, Eb. 264, Landn. 56, Ld. 142.

γ. of summoning troops or followers; *stefna* at sér mönnum, *to summon men to him*, Nj. 104; *stefna* at sér líði, Eg. 270; *kippa mönnum* at sér, *to gather men in haste*, Ld. 64.

δ. denoting a business, engagement; *riða* at hrossum, at saudum, *to go looking after horses, watching sheep*, Glúm. 362, Nj. 75; *fara* at fé, *to go to seek for sheep*, Ld. 240; *fara* at heyi, *to go a-baymaking*, *Dropl. 10*; at veiðum, *a-bunting*; at fuglum, *a-fowling*; at dýrum, *a-shooting*; at fiski, *a-fishing*; at veiðiskap, Landn. 154, Orkn. 416 (in a verse), Nj. 25; *fara* at land-skuldum, *to go a-collecting rents*, Eg. 516; at Finnkaupum, *a-marketing with Finns*, 41; at féföngum, *a-plundering*, Fms. vii. 78; *ganga* at beina, *to wait on guests*, Nj. 50; *starfa* at matseld, *to serve at table*, Eb. 266; *hitta e-n* at nauðsýjum, *on matters of business*; at máli, *to speak with one, etc.*, Fms. xi. 101; *rekast* at e-m, *to pursue one*, ix. 404; *ganga* at líði sér, *to go suing for help*, Grág. ii. 384.

β. of festivals; *snúa*, *fü* at blóti, *veizlu*, *brullaupi*, *to prepare for a sacrificial banquet, wedding*, or the like, *henga* at-fangadagr, Eb. 6, Ld. 70; *koma* at hendi, *to happen, befall*; *ganga* at sínu, *to come by one's own, to take it*, Ld. 208; *Egill drakk* hvert full er at honum komi, *drained every horn that came to him*, Eg. 210; *komast* at keyptu, *to purchase dearly*, *Háv. 46*.

8. denoting imaginary motion, esp. of places, cp. *Lat. spectare, vergere ad* . . . ; *to look or lie towards*; *horfði* botninn at höfðanum, *the big eye of the bay looked toward the headland*, Fms. i. 240, Landn. 35; also, *skeiðgata liggir* at læknum, *leads to the brook*, Isl. ii. 339; á þann arminn er vissi at

sjánum, *on that wing which looked toward the sea*, Fms. viii. 115; *sár þau* er horft höfðu at Knúti konungi, xi. 309. β. even connected with verbs denoting motion; *Gilsáreyri gengr austan* at Fljótinu, *G. extends, projects to F. from the east*, *Hrafn. 25*; *há sjón* því, er at gengr þingstöðinni, Fms. xi. 85. II. WITH MOTION; denoting presence at

near, by, at the side of, in, upon; connected with verbs like *sitja*, *standa*, *vera* . . . ; at kirkju, at *chúreb*, Fms. vii. 251, K. Þ. K. 16, Ld. 328, Isl. ii. 270, Sks. 36; *vera* at skála, at húsi, *to be in, at home*, Landn. 154; at landi, Fms. i. 82; at skipi, *on shipboard*, Grág. i. 209, 215; at öldri, *at a banquet, inter pocula*; at áti, *at dinner, at a feast, inter edendum*, id. 169, 170; at samförum ok samvistum, *at public meetings, id.*; at dómi, *in a court*; *standa (to take one's stand)* norðan, sunnan, austan, vestan at dómi, freq. in the proceedings at trials in lawsuits, Nj.; at þingi, *present at the parliament*, Grág. i. 142; at lögbergi, *on the bill of laws*, 17, Nj.; at baki e-m, *at the back of*.

2. denoting presence, partaking in; *sitja* at mat, *to sit at meat*, Fms. i. 241; *vera* at veizlu, brullaupi, *to be at a banquet, nuptials*, Nj. 51, Ld. 70: a law term, *vera* at vígi, *to be an accessory in manslaying*, Nj. 89, 100; *vera* at e-u simply means *to be about, be busy in*, Fms. iv. 237; *standa* at máli, *to stand by one in a case*, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 214; *vera* at fóstri, *to be fostered*, Fms. i. 2; *sitja* at héggoma, *to listen to nonsense*, Ld. 322; *vera* at smíð, *to be at one's work*, Þórd. 62: now absol., *vera* at, *to go on with, be busy at*.

3. the law term *vinna eíð* at e-u has a double meaning: α. *vinna eíð* at bóki, at baugi, *to make oath upon the book by laying the hand upon it*, Landn. 258, Grág., Nj.; cp. *Vkv. 31*, *Gkv. 3*, *Hkv. 2*, 29, etc.: 'við' is now used in this sense. β. *to confirm a fact* (or the like) by an oath, *to swear to*, Grág. i. 9, 327. γ. the law phrase, *nefna vátta* at e-u, *of summoning witnesses to a deed, fact, or the like*; *nefna vátta* at þenjum, *to produce evidence, witnesses as to the wounds*, Nj., Grág.; at görð, Eg. 738; at svörum, Grág. i. 10; this summoning of witnesses served in old lawsuits the same purpose as modern pleadings and depositions; every step in a suit to be lawful must be followed by such a summoning or declaration.

4. used ellipt., *vera* at, *to be about, to be busy at*; *kval-ararnir* er at vóru at pína hann, *who were tormenting him*; *þar varstu* at, *you were there present*, *Skálda 162*; at várum þar, *Gísl.* (in a verse); as a law term 'vera at' means *to be guilty*, Glúm. 388; *vartattu* at þar, *Eg.* (in a verse); hence the ambiguity of *Glum's* oath, *vask* at þar, *I was there present*: var þar at kona nokkur (*was there busy*) at binda sár manna, Fms. v. 91; hann var at ok smíðaði skot, Rd. 313; voru Varbelgir at (about) at taka af, þau lög . . . , Fms. ix. 512; ek var at ok vafk, *I was about weaving*, xi. 49; þeir höfðu verit at þrjú sumur, *they had been busy at it for three summers*, x. 186 (now very freq.); *koma* at, *come in, to arrive unexpectedly*; *Gunnarr kom* at í því, *G. came in at that moment*;

hvaðan komtu nú at, *whence did you come?* Nj. 68, Fms. iii. 200. 5. denoting the kingdom or residence of a king or princely person; *konungr* at Danmörk ok Noregi, *king of* . . . , Fms. i. 119, xi. 281; *konungr*, jarl, at öllum Noregi, *king, earl, over all N.*, Íb. 3, 13, Landn. 25; *konungr* at Dyflinni, *king of Dublin*, 25; but í yfir Englandi, *Eg. 203*; cp. the phrase, *sitja* at landi, *to reside, of a king when at home*, *Hkr. i. 34*; at Jómi, Fms. xi. 74; used of a bishop; *biskup* at Hólum, *bishop of Hólar*, Íb. 18, 19; but *biskup* í Skálalholti, 19; at Rómi, *king at Rome*, *Fbr. 198*.

6. in denoting a man's abode (vide p. 5, col. I, l. 27), the prep. 'at' is used where the local name implies the notion of *by the side of*, and is therefore esp. applied to words denoting a river, brook, rock, mountain, grove, or the like, and in some other instances, *by, at, e. g.* at Hofi (a temple), Landn. 198; at Borg (a castle), 57; at Helgafelli (a mountain), Eb. constantly so; at Mosfelli, Landn. 190; at Hálsi (a hill), Fms. xi. 22; at Bjargi, *Grett. 90*; Hálsnum, Landn. 143; at Á (a river), 296, 268; at Bergsá, 212; Giljá, 332; Myrká, 211; Vatnsá, id.; Þverá, Glúm. 323; at Fossi (a 'force' or waterfall), Landn. 73; at Lækjámóti (*waters-meeting*), 332; at Hliðarenda (end of the lithe or hill), at Bergþórshváli, Nj.; at Lundí (a grove), at Melum (sandhill), Landn. 70: the prep. 'á' is now used in most of these cases, e. g. Á, á Hofi, Helgafelli, Felli, Hálsi, etc.

β. particularly, and without any regard to etymology, used of the abode of kings or princes, *to reside at*; at Uppsölum, at Haugi, *Alreksstöðum*, at Hlödum, Landn., Fms. γ. *konungr lét kalla* at stofudyrum, *the king made a call at the hall door*, *Eg. 88*; þeir kölluðu at herberginu, *they called at the inn*, Fms. ix. 475.

7. used ellipt. with a gen., esp. if connected with such words as *gista*, *to be a guest, lodge, dine, sup* (of festivals or the like) at one's home; at Marðar, Nj. 4; at hans, 74; þingfesti at þess bóanda, Grág. i. 152; at sín, *at one's own home*, *Eg. 371*, K. Þ. K. 62; *hafna máttast* at Freyju, *at the abode of goddess Freyja*, *Eg. 603*; at Ránar, at Rán's, i. e. at *Ran's house*, of drowned men who belong to the queen of the sea, *Ran*, Eb. 274; at hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, at *St. Olave's church*, Fms. vi. 63; cp. *ad Veneris, eis Kíþavos*.

B. TEMP. I. at, denoting a point or period of time; at upphafi, *at first, in the beginning*, Ld. 104; at lykturnum, at síðustu, at lokum, *at last*; at lesti, *at last, Lex. Poët.*, more freq. á lesti; at skilnaði, *at parting, at last*, *Band. 3*; at fornu, *in times of yore, formerly*, *Eg. 267*, *D. I. i. 635*; at sínu, *as yet, at present*; at nýju, *anew, of present time*; at eilífum, *for ever and ever*; at skömumu, *soon, shortly*, *Ísl. ii. 272*, v. 1.

the very moment when anything happens, the beginning of a term; denoting the seasons of the year, months, weeks, the hours of the day; Jólum, at Fule, Nj. 46; at Pálmadegi, on Palm Sunday, 273; at skum, at Easter; at Ólafsvöku, on St. Olave's eve, 29th of July, Bs.; at vetri, at the beginning of the winter, on the day when winter begins, Grág. i. 151; at sumarmálum, at vetrnátum; at Tvimánaði, when the Double month (August) begins, Ld. 256, Grág. i. 152; at heild, at eventide, Eg. 3; at því meli, at that time; at eindaga, at the end of a term, 395; at cykð, at 4 o'clock p.m., 198; at öndverðri æfi Abrahams, Ver. 11; at sinni, now at once, Fms. vi. 71; at öðruhverju, every year and then.

β. where the point of time is marked by some event; þingi, at the meeting of parliament (18th to the 24th of June), Ld. 12; at féranáðmi, at the court of execution, Grág. i. 132, 133; at glausnum, at the close of the parliament (beginning of July), 140; at armálum, eðr at eiginorði, at betrothal or nuptials, 174; at skilnaði, when they parted, Nj. 106 (above); at öllum minnum, at the general drinking of the toasts, Eg. 253; at fjöru, at the ebb; at flæðum, at flood-tide, Fms. viii. 306, Orkn. 428; at hrörum, at an inquest, Grág. i. 50 (f. ii. 141, 389); at sökum, at prosecutions, 30; at sinni, now, as yet, v. t. word.

III. ellipt., or adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' of the future time: I. ellipt., komanda or the like being understood, with reference to the seasons of the year; at sumri, at vetri, at hausti, at vári, next summer, winter . . ., Ísl. ii. 242; at miðju sumri, at Midsummer, next year, Fas. i. 516; at miðjum vetri, Fms. iv. 77.

2. adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' at ári komanda, Bárd. 17; at vári er kemr, Dipl. iii. 6.

IV. used with an absolute and with a pres. part.: I. with pres. part.; at morni komanda, at the coming morrow, Fms. i. 263; at sér lifanda, se vivo, in his life, Grág. ii. 202; at þeim sofundum, illis dormientibus, Hkr. i. 234; at öllum ásýndum, in the sight of all, Fms. x. 329; at útítanda konungi, nesciente, without his knowledge, 227; at áheyraða höfðingjanum, the chief's bearing, 235.

2. of past time with a past part. (Lat. abl. cl.); at hræjum fundnum, on the bodies being found, Grág. ii. 87; at num dómum ok föstu þingi, during the session, the courts being set, i. 4; at liðnum sex vikum, after six weeks past, Band. 13; at svá búnu, goru, svá komnu, svá mæltu (Lat. quibus rebus gestis, dictis, quo to, dicto, etc.), v. those words; at úreyndu, without trial, without putting one to the test, Ld. 76; at honum önduðum, illo mortuo. 3.

pt. without 'at;' en þessum hlutum fram komnum, when all this has been done, Eb. 132. V. in some phrases with a slight temp. notion; at gördum gildum, the fences being strong, Gpl. 387; at vörmu spori, at e, whilst the trail is warm; at úvörum, unawares, suddenly, Nj. 95, Ld. 3; at þessu, at this cost, on that condition, Eb. 38, Nj. 55; at illum, to have a narrow escape, now við illan leik, Fms. ix. 473; at því, it granted, Grág. ii. 33; at því, at þessu, thereafter, thereupon, Nj. 2.

2. denoting succession, without interruption, one after another; at öðrum, annarr maðr at öðrum, aðrir at öðrum; eina konu at annri, Eg. 91, Fms. ii. 236, vi. 25, Bs. i. 22, 625, 80, H. E. i. 522.

C. METAPH. and in various cases: I. denoting a transformation or change into, to, with the notion of destruction; brenna at ösku, köldum kolum, to burn to ashes, to be quite destroyed, Fms. i. 105, Ld. 3, Sturl. ii. 51: with the notion of transformation or transfiguration, such phrases as, verða at e-u, göra e-t at e-u, to turn it into: a. by spell; verða at ormi, to become a snake, Fms. xi. 158; at flugdrökum, plp. 7; urðu þau bönd at járn, Edda 40. β. by a natural process it often be translated by an acc. or by as; göra e-n at urðarmanni, to make him an outlaw, Eg. 728; græða e-n at örkuhlamanni, to heal him so to maim him for life, of bad treatment by a leech, Eb. 244: in the law, sár görst at ben, a wound turning into a ben, proving to be mortal, Grág. Nj.; verða at ljúgvætti, to prove to be a false evidence, Grág. i. 44; verða at sætt, to turn into reconciliation, Fms. i. 13; göra e-t at reiðilum, to take offence at, Fs. 20; at nýjum tíðindum, to tell as news, Nj. 77; verða fátt at orðum, to be sparing of words, 18; kveðr (svá) at orði, speak, utter, 10; verða at þrífnaði, to get on well, Fms. vii. 196; verða at skada, to be a help or hurt to one; at bana, to cause one's death, 223, Eg. 21, Grág. ii. 29; at undrum, at hlátri, to become a wonder, Raubing-stock, 623, 35, Eg. 553.

II. denoting capacity, where may be translated merely by as or for; gefa at Jólágjöf, to give for a Christmas-box, Eg. 516; at gjöf, for a present; at erfð, at láni, launum, an inheritance, a loan; at kaupum ok sölum, for buying and selling, Grág. ii. 223, Grág. i. 423; at sölum, ii. 204; at herfangi, as spoil plunder; at sakkbótum, at niðgjöldum, as a compensation, væregeld, 39, ii. 171, Hkr. ii. 168; taka at gisingu, to take as an hostage, Edda 77; fæða, eiga, at sonum (syni), to beget a son, Edda 8, Bs. i. 60 (but a at dóttur cannot be said); hafa möttul at yfirhöfn, Fms. vii. 201; verða at öllum at manni (mómum), to turn out to be a worthy man; verða at á manni, to turn out a worthless person, xi. 79, 268.

2. such phrases as, verða at orðum, to come to words, Nj. 26; verða at erindum, Eg. 148; hafa at veizlum, to draw veizlur (dues) from,

Fms. iv. 275, Eg. 647; göra e-t at álítum, to take it into consideration, Nj. 3.

III. denoting belonging to, fitting, of parts of the whole or of the like; vóru at honum (viz. the sword) hjölt gullbúin, the sword was ornamented with a hilt of gold, Ld. 330; unigörð at (belonging to) sverði, Fs. 97 (Hs.) in a verse; en ef mór er cigi at landinu, if there be no turf moor belonging to the land, Grág. ii. 338; svá at cigi brotnaði nokkuð at Orminum, so that no harm happened to the ship Worm, Fms. x. 356; hvatki er meidir at skipinu eðr at reiðinu eðr at víðum, damage done to . . . Grág. ii. 403; lesta (to injure) hús at lásum, vid eðr torfi, 110; ef land hefir batnað at húsum, if the land has been bettered as to its buildings, 210; cp. the phrase, göra at e-u, to repair; hamlaðr at höndum eðr fótum, maimed as to hands or feet, Eg. 14; heill at höndum en hrumr at fótum, sound in hand, palsied in foot, Fms. vii. 12; lykill at skrá, a key belonging, fitting, to the latch; hurð at húsi; a key 'gengr at' (fits) skrá; and many other phrases. 2. denoting the part by which a thing is held or to which it belongs, by; fá, taka at . . ., to grasp by . . .; þú tókt vid sverði hans at hjöltunum, you took it by the hilt, Fms. i. 15; draga út björninn at hlustum, to pull out the bear by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; at fótum, by the feet, Fms. viii. 363; mæla (to measure) at hrygg ok at jafri, by the edge or middle of the stuff, Grág. i. 498; kasta e-m at höfði, head foremost, Nj. 84; kjósa e-n at fótum, by the feet alone, Edda 46; hefja frændsemi at bræðrum, eða at systkyngum, to reckon kinsbip by the brother's or the sister's side, Grág. i. 28; kjósa at afli, at álítum, by strength, sigbt, Gs. 8, belongs rather to the following.

IV. in respect of, as regards, in regard to, as to; auðigr at fé, wealthy of goods, Nj. 16, 30, 51; beztir hestar at reið, the best racehorses, 186; spekingr at viti, a man of great intellect, Ld. 124; vænn (fagr) at áliti, fair of face, Nj. 30, Bs. i. 61; kvenna vænst at ásönun ok vitsmunum, of surpassing beauty and intellect, Ld. 122; fullkominn at hyggju, 18; um fram aðra menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, of surpassing popularity and bardibood, Eb. 30. 2. a law term, of challenging jurors, judges, or the like, on account of, by reason of; ryðja (to challenge) at mæðgum, guðsifjum, frændsemi, hrörum . . .; at leiðarlengd, on account of distance, Grág. i. 30, 50, Nj. (freq.) 3. in arithm. denoting proportion; at helmingi, þriðjungi, fjórðungi, tíunda hluta, cp. Lat. ex asse, quadrante, for the half, third . . . part; mátt skal at magni (a proverb), might and main go together, Hkr. ii. 236; þú munst vera at því mikill fræðimaðr á kvæði, in the same proportion, as great, Fms. vi. 391, iii. 41; at e-s hluta, at . . . leiti, for one's part, in turn, as far as one is concerned, Grág. i. 322, Eg. 309, Fms. iii. 26 (freq.): at öðrum kosti, in the other case, otherwise (freq.) More gener., at öllu, öngu, in all (no) respects; at sumu, einhverju, nokkrum, partly; at festu, mestu, chiefly.

4. as a paraphrase of a genitive; faðir, móðir at barni (= barns); aðili at sök (= sakar a.); mörðingi at barni (= barns), faðerni at barni (barns); illvirki at fé manna (cp. Lat. felo de se), niðrfall at sökum (saka), landgangr at fiskum (fiska), Fms. iv. 274, Grág. i. 277, 416, N. G. L. i. 340, K. þ. K. 112, Nj. 21. 5. the phrase 'at sér,' of himself or in himself, either ellipt. or by adding the participle gör, and with the adverbs vel, illa, or the like; denoting breeding, bearing, endowments, character . . .; væn kona, kurteis ok vel at sér, an accomplished, well-bred, gifted lady, Nj. 1; vitr maðr ok vel at sér, a wise man and thoroughly good in feeling and bearing, 5; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér, 49; gerr at sér, accomplished, 51; bezt at sér gör, the finest, best bred man, 39, Ld. 124; en þó er hann svá vel at sér, so generous, Nj. 77; þeir höfðingar er svá vóru vel at sér, so noble-minded, 198, Fms. i. 160: the phrase 'at sér' is now only used of knowledge, thus maðr vel að sér means clever, a man of great knowledge; illa að sér, a blockhead.

6. denoting relations to colour, size, value, age, and the like; hvitr, svart, grár, randr . . . at lit, white, swarthy, gray, red . . . of colour, Bjarn. 55, 28, Ísl. ii. 213, etc.; mikill, lítill, at stærð, vexti, tall, small of size, etc.; ungr, gamall, barn, at aldri, young, old, a child of age; tvitugr, þrítugr . . . at aldri, twenty, thirty . . . years of age (freq.): of animals; kýr at fyrsta, öðrum . . . kálfi, a cow having calved once, twice . . . Jb. 346: value, amount, currency of money, kaupá e-t at mörk, at a mark, N. G. L. i. 352; ok er eyririnn at mörk, amounts to a mark, of the value of money, Grág. i. 392; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vaðmála eyrir, amounts to a half a mark, 500.

β. metaph. of value, connected with verbs denoting to esteem, bold; meta, hafa, halda at miklu, litlu, vettugi, engu, or the like, to hold in high or low esteem, to care or not to care for (freq.): geta e-s at göðu, illu, öngu, to mention one favourably, unfavourably, indifferently . . . (freq.), prop. in connection with. In many cases it may be translated by in; ekki er mark at draumum, there is no meaning in dreams, no heed is to be paid to dreams, Sturl. ii. 217; bráð er at þá barnið flunn, it goes too far, when even a child takes offence (a proverb); hvat er at því, what does it mean? Nj. 11; hvert þat skip er vöxtr er at, any ship of mark, i. e. however small, Fms. xi. 20.

V. denoting the source of a thing: I. source of information, to learn, perceive, get information from; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þurði, learnt as her pupil, at ber band, as St. Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, (just as the Scotch say to speer or ask at a person); Ari nam at þorgeiri afraðskoll, Hkr. (pref.); nema kunnáttu at e-m, used of

a pupil, Fms. i. 8; nema þræði at e-m, xi. 396.

acquiring, buying, *from*; þiggja e-t at e-m, *to receive a thing at his hands*, Nj. 51; lif, *to be pardoned*, Fms. x. 173; kaupá land at e-m, *to buy it from*, Landn. 72, lb. 11, (now af is more freq. in this sense); geta e-t at e-m, *to obtain, procure at one's hands, impetrare*; þeirra manna er þeir megu þat geta at, *who are willing to do that*, Grág. i. 1; heimta e-t at e-m (now af), *to call in, demand* (a debt, money), 279; fala e-t at e-m (now af), *to chaffer for or cheapen anything*, Nj. 73; sækja e-t at e-m, *to ask, seek for*; sækja heilræði ok traust at e-m, 98; leiga e-t at e-m (now af), *to borrow*, Grág. ii. 334; eiga e-t (fé, skuld) at e-m, *to be owed money by any one*, i. 399; *to deserve of one*, Nj. 113; eiga mikít at e-m, *to have much to do with*, 138; hafa veg, virðing, styrk, at, *to derive honour, power from*, Fms. vi. 71, Eg. 44, Bárð. 174; gagn, *to be of use*, Ld. 216; mein, tálma, mischief, disadvantage, 158, 216, cp. Eg. 546; ótta, awe, Nj. 68.

VI. denoting conformity, according to, Lat. *secundum, ex, after*; at fornum síð, Fms. i. 112; at sögn Ara prests, as Ari relates, on his authority, 55; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, at the advice of, Ísl. ii. 259, Ld. 62; at lögum, at landslögum, by the law of the land, Grág., Nj.; at líkindum, in all likelihood, Ld. 272; at sköpum, in due course (poët.); at hinum sama hatti, in the very same manner, Grág. i. 90; at vánum, as was to be expected, Nj. 255; at leyfi e-s, by one's leave, Eg. 35; úlofi, Grág. ii. 215; at ósk, vilja e-s, as one likes . . .; at mun, id. (poët.); at sólu, happily (following the course of the sun), Bs. i. 70, 137; at því sem . . ., as to infer from . . ., Nj. 124; 'fara, láta, ganga at', denotes to yield, agree to, to comply with, give in, Ld. 168, Eg. 18, Fms. x. 368.

VII. in phrases nearly or quite adverbial; gróa, vera græddr, at heilu, to be quite bealed, Bárð. 167, Eb. 148; bita at snöggu, to bite it bare, Fms. xi. 6; at þurru, till it becomes dry, Eb. 276; at endilöngu, all along, Fas. ii; vinnast at litlu, to avail little, 655 x. 14; at fullu, fully, Nj. 257, Hkr. i. 171; at vísu, of a surety, surely, Ld. 40; at frjálusu, freely, 308; at líku, at sömu, equally, all the same, Hom. 80, Nj. 267; at röngu, wrongly, 686 B. 2; at hófi, temperately, Lex. Poët.; at mun, at ráði, at marki, to a great extent; at hringum, utterly, all round, (rare), Fms. x. 389; at einu, yet, Orkn. 358; svá at einu, því at einu, allt at einu, yet, however, nevertheless.

VIII. connected with comparatives of adverbs and adjectives, and strengthening the sense, as in Engl. 'the, so much the more, all the more'; 'at' heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yðr öllum, where it may be translated by so much the more to two, as I would willingly grant it to all of you; hon grét at meir, she grat (wept) the more, Eg. 483; þykir oss at líkara, all the more likely, Fms. viii. 6; þess at hardari, all the harder, Sturl. iii. 202 C; svá at hinn sé bana at nær, Grág. ii. 117; at auðnara, at hlöpnara, the more happy, Al. 19, Grett. 116 B; þess at meiri, Fms. v. 64; auvirðismaðr at meiri, Sturl. ii. 139; maðr at vaskari, id.; at feigri, any the more fey, Km. 22; maðr at verri, all the worse, Nj. 168; ok er 'at' firr . . ., at ek vil miklu heldr, cp. Lat. tantum abest . . . ut, Eg. 60.

β. following after a negation; eigi at síðr, no less, Nj. 160, Ld. 146; eigi . . . at meiri maðr, any better, Eg. 425, 489; erat héra at borgnara, any the better off for that, Fms. vii. 116; eigi at minni, no less for that, Edda (pref.) 146; eigi at minna, Ld. 216, Fms. ix. 50; ekki at verri drengi, not a bit worse for that, Ld. 42; er mér ekki son minn at bættari, þótt . . ., 216; at eigi vissi at nær, any more, Fas. iii. 74.

IX. following many words: I. verbs, esp. those denoting, a. to ask, enquire, attend, seek, e. g. spyja at, to speer (ask) for; leita at, to seek for; gæta, eymeia at, to pay attention to; huga, hyggja at; hence atspurn, to enquire, aðgæzla, athugi, attention, etc.

β. verbs denoting laughter, play, joy, game, cp. the Engl. to play at . . ., to laugh at . . .; hlæja, brosa at e-u, to laugh, smile at it; leika (sér) at e-u, to play at; þykja gaman at, to enjoy; hæða, göra gys at . . ., to make sport at . . .

γ. verbs denoting assistance, help; standa, veita, vinna, hjálpa at; hence atstöð, atvinna, atverk:—mode, proceeding; fara at, to proceed, hence atfór and atferli:—compliance; láta, fara at e-u, v. above:—fault; e-t er at e-u, there is some fault in it, Fms. x. 418; skorta at e-u, to fall short of, xi. 98:—care, attendance; hjúkra at, hlýja at, v. these words:—gathering, collecting; draga, reida, flytja, fú at, congerere:—engagement, arrival, etc.; sækja at, to attack; ganga at, vera at, to be about; koma at, ellipt. to arrive: göra at, to repair: lesta at, to impair (v. above); finna at, to criticise (mod.); telja at, id.: bera at, to happen; kveða at e-m, to address one, 625, 15, (kveða at (ellipt.) now means to pronounce, and of a child to utter (read) whole syllables); falla at, of the flood-tide (ellipt.): metaph. of pains or straits surrounding one; þreyngja, herða at, to press hard: of frost and cold, with regard to the seasons; frjósa at, kólna at, to get really cold (Sl. 44), as it were from the cold stiffening all things: also of the seasons themselves; hausta, vetra að, when the season really sets in; esp. the cold seasons, 'sumra at' cannot be used, yet we may say 'vára að' when the spring sets in, and the air gets mild.

δ. in numberless other cases which may partly be seen below.

2. connected ellipt. with adverbs denoting motion from a place; norðan, austan, sunnan, vestan at, those from the north, east . . .; utan at, innan at, from the outside or inside.

3. with adjectives (but rarely), e. g. kærr, elskr, virkr (affectionate), vandr (zealous), at e-m; v. these words.

WITH ACC.

TEMP.: Lat. *post, after, upon*, esp. freq. in poetry, but rare in prose writers, who use *eptir*; nema reisi niðr at nið (= maðr eptir mann), in succession, of erecting a monument, Hm. 71; in prose, at þat, *postbac, deind* Fms. x. 323, cp. Rm., where it occurs several times, 2, 6, 9, 14, 18, 2, 28, 30, 35; sonr á at taka arf at föður sinn, has to take the inheritance after his father, Grág. i. 170 new Ed.; eiga féránsdóm at e-n, Grág. i. 89 at Gamla fallinn, after the death of G., Fms. x. 382; in Edda (Gl.) 113 ought to be restored, grét ok at Óð, gulli Freyja, she grat (wept) tears of gold for her lost husband Óð. It is doubtful if it is ever used in a purely literary sense; at land, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 211, is probably corrupt; at hönd = á hönd Grág. (Sb.) i. 135; at mót = at móti, v. this word.

4. In compounds (v. below) at- or að- answers in turn to Lat. *at* or *in- or con-*; atráttir e. g. denotes *collecting*; atkoma is *adventus*: may also answer to Lat. *ob-*, in *atburðr* = *accidence*, but might also be compared with Lat. *occurrere*.

AT and að, the mark of the infinitive [cp. Goth. *du*; A.S. and Eng *to*; Germ. *zu*]. Except in the case of a few verbs 'at' is always placed immediately before the infinitive, so as to be almost an inseparable part of the verb.

I. it is used either, 1. as a simple mark of the infinitive, only denoting an action and independent of the subject, e. g. s ganga, at hlupa, at vita, to go, to run, to know; or, 2. in an objective sense when following such verbs as bjóða segja . . ., to invite, command . . .; hann bauð þeim at ganga, at sitja, be bade, ordered them to go, sit, or the like; or as gefa and fá; gefa e-m at drekka, at eta, to give one to drink or to eat, etc. etc.

β. with the additional notion of intention, esp. when following *verba cogitandi*; hann ætlaði, hafði í hyggju a fara, he had it in his mind to go (where 'to go' is the real object t ætlaði and hafði í hyggju).

3. answering to the Gr. *iva*, denoting intention, design, in order to; hann gókk í borg at kaupá silfr, in order to buy, Nj. 280; hann sendi riddara sína með þeim at varðveita þær, 62; 45: in order to make the phrase more plain, 'svá' and 'til' are frequently added, esp. in mod. writers, 'svá at' and *constr.* 'svát' (the last however is rare), 'til at' and 'til þess at,' etc.

II. in the earlier times *th* infin., as in Greek and Lat., had no such mark; and some verbs remain that cannot be followed by 'at'; these verbs are almost the same in Ice as in Engl.: a. the auxiliary verbs *vil*, *mun* (μέλλω), *skal*; as in Eng *to* is never used after the auxiliaries *shall*, *will*, *must*; ek vil ganga I will go; ek mun fara, (as in North. E.) I mun go; ek skal göra þat, I shall do that, etc.

β. the verbs *kunna*, *meiga*, as in Engl. *I can or may do*, *I dare say*; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75 í öllu er þrýða má góðan höfðingja, Nj. 90; vera má, it may be; vera kann þat, id.: kunnu, however, takes 'at' whenever it means *to know*, and esp. in common language in phrases such as, það kann að vera, but vera kann þat v. above.

γ. láta, biðja, as in Engl. *to let, to bid*; hann lét (bað) þá fara he let (bade) them go. δ. þykkja, þykjast, to seem; hann þykir vera, he is thought to be: reflex., hann þykir vera, sibi videtur: impers., mér þykir vera, mihi videtur, in all cases without 'at.' So also freq. the verbs *huga* hyggja, ætla, halda, to think, when denoting merely the act of thinking but if there be any notion of intention or purpose, they assume the 'at'; thus hann ætlaði, hugði, þá vera góða menn, he thought them to be, acc. c. inf.; hann ætlaði at fara, meant to go, etc. ε. the verbs denoting to see, hear; sjá, líta, horfa á . . . (videre); heyra, audire, as in Engl. *I saw them come*, *I heard him tell*, ek sá þá koma, ek heyrði hann tala. ζ. sometimes after the verbs *eiga* and *ganga*; hann gókk steikja, he went to roast, Vkv. 9; eiga, esp. when a mere periphrasis instead of *skal* móður sína á maðr fyrst fram færa (better at færa), Grág. i. 232 á þann kvíð einisk meta, 59; but at meta, id. l. 24; ráða, nema göra . . ., freq. in poetry, when they are used as simple auxiliary verbs e. g. nam hann sér Högna hvetja at rúnum, Skv. 3. 43. η. hljóta and verða, when used in the sense of *must* (as in Engl. *he must go*), and when placed after the infin. of another verb; hér muntu vera hljóta Nj. 129; but hljóta at vera: fara hlýtr þú, Fms. l. 159; but þú hlýtr at fara: verða vita, ii. 146; but verða at vita: hann nam verð: sækja, þú verð (=skal) maðr eptir mann lífa, Fms. viii. 19, Fas. ii. 552, are exceptional cases.

θ. in poetry, verbs with the verbal neg suffix '-at,' freq. for the case of euphony, take no mark of the infinitive where it would be indispensable with the simple verb, vide Lex. Poët. Exceptional cases; hvárt sem hann vill 'at' verja þá sök, eða, *whatevers he chooses, either*, Grág. i. 64; fyrr viljum ver engu kórónu at bera, er nokkut ófélisi á oss at taka, *we would rather bear no crown than . . .* Fms. x. 12; the context is peculiar, and the 'at' purposely added. It may be left out ellipt.; e. g. þá er guð gefr oss finnast (= at finnast), Dipl. ii. 14; gef honum drekka (= at drekka), Pr. 470; but mostly in unclassical writers, in deeds, or the like, written hastily and in an abrupt style.

AT and að, conj. [Goth. *þatei* = *uri*; A.S. *þæt*; Engl. *that*; Germ. *dass*, the Ormul and Scot. *at*, see the quotations sub voce in Jamieson; in all South-Teutonic idioms with an initial dental: the Scandinavian idioms form an exception, having all dropped this consonant; Swed. *att*, Dan. *at*] In Icel. the Bible translation (of the 16th century) was chiefly based upon that of Luther; the hymns and the great bulk of theol. translations of

that time were also derived from German; therefore the germanised form það frequently appears in the Bible, and was often employed by theol. authors in sermons since the time of the Reformation. Jón Vídalín, the greatest modern Icel. preacher, who died in 1720, in spite of his thoroughly classical style, abounds in the use of this form; but it never took root in the language, and has never passed into the spoken dialect. After a relative or demonstr. pronoun, it freq. in mod. writers assumes the form eð, hver eð, hverir eð, hvað eð, þar eð. Before the prep. þú (*tu*), þ changes into *t*, and is spelt in a single word *atú*, which is freq. in some MS.;—now, however, pronounced addú, aðdeir, aððið . . . = add þú . . . with the soft Engl. *th* sound. It gener. answers to Lat. *ut*, or to the relat. pron. *qui*.

I. *that*, relative to *svá*, to denote proportion, degree, *so . . .*, *þat*, Lat. *tam*, *tantus*, *tot . . .*, *ut*; *svá* mikill lagamaðr, at . . ., *so great a lawyer, that . . .*, Nj. 1; *hárdi svá mikill*, at þat . . ., 2; *svá* komma sýnir því máli, at Sigvaldi, *it came so far, that . . .*, Fms. xi. 95, Edda 33. Rarely and unclass., ellipt. without *svá*; Bæringr var til seinnr epitr honum, at hann . . . (= *svá* at), Bær. 15; *hlífði honum*, at hann sakaði ekki, Fas. iii. 441.

II. *it is used*, I. with indic. in a narrative sense, answering partly to Gr. *ὅτι*, Lat. *quod*, *ut*, in such phrases as, *it came to pass, happened that . . .*; þat var einhverjur sinni, at Höskuldur hafði vinaboð, Nj. 2; þat var á palm-drottinsdag, at Ólafur koungrr gekk út um stræti, Fms. ii. 244.

2. with subj. answering to Lat. acc. with *infin.*, to mark the relation of an object to the chief verb, e. g. *vilda ek at þú réðist*, *I wished that you would*, Nj. 57.

β. or in an oblique sentence, answering to *ita ut . . .*; ef *svá* kann verða at þeir láti . . ., *if it may be so that they might . . .*, Fms. xi. 94.

γ. with a subj. denoting design, answering to Gr. *ἵνα* or Lat. *ut* with subj., in order that: at öll veraldar byggðin viti, *ut sciat totus orbis*, Stj.; þeir skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, *ut ne fame perirent*, Nj. 265; fyrsti hlutr bókarinnar er Kristindómsbálkr, at menn skili, in order that men may understand, Gpl. p. viii.

III. used in connection with conjunctions, I. esp. þó, því, svá; þó at freq. contr. þótt; svát is rare and obsolete. a. þóat, þótt (North. E. *thof*'), followed by a subjunctive, *though, although*, Lat. *etsi, quamquam* (very freq.); þóat nokkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett . . . þá viljum vér, Fms. vi. 21: phrases as, gef þú mér þó at úverðugri, *etsi indignae* (dat.), Stj. MS. col. 315, are unclass., and influenced by the Latin: sometimes ellipt. without 'þó'; eigi mundi hón þá meir hvata göngu sinni, at (= þóat) hon hráddist bana sinn, Edda 7, Nj. 64: 'þó' and 'at' separated, svarar hann þó rétt, at hann svari svá, Grág. i. 23; þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, answering to Engl. *yet—though*, Lat. *attamen—etsi*, K. þ. K.

β. því at, because, Lat. *nam, quia*, with indic.; því at allir vóru gefliligr sýnir hans, Ld. 68; því at af íþróttum verð maðr fróðr, Sks. 16: separated, því þegi ek, at ek undrunst, Fms. iii. 201; því er þessa getið, at þat þótti, *it is mentioned because . . .*, Ld. 68.

γ. svá at, so that, Lat. *ut, ita ut*; grátrinn kom upp, svá at eingi mátti öðrum segja, Edda 37: separated, *so . . . that, svá úsvát at . . ., so bad weather, that*, Bs. i. 339, etc.

2. it is freq. used superfluously, esp. after relatives; hver at = hverr, *quis*; því at = því, *igitur*; hverr at þekkr ok þægilig mun verða, Fms. v. 159; hvern styrk at hann mundi fá, 44; ek undrunst hvé mikil ógnarraust at ligger í þér, iii. 201; því at ek mátti eigi þar vera elligr, því at þar var kristni vel haldin, Fas. i. 340.

IV. 1. temp. *when*, Lat. *quum*; jafnan er (*est*) mér þá verra er (*quum*) ek fer á braut þaðan, en þá at (*quum*) ek kem, Grettr. 150 A; þar til at vér vitum, *till we know*, Fms. v. 52; þá at ek lýsta (= þá er), *when*, Nj. 233.

2. *since, because*; ek færi yðr (hann), at þér eruð í einum hrepp allir, *because of your being all of the same Ræpe*, Grág. i. 260; eigi er kynlegt at (*though*) Skarphéðinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at . . ., *because (since) it is a saying that . . .*, Nj. 64.

V. in mod. writers it is also freq. superfluously joined to the conjunctions, ef að = ef, *si*, (Lv. 45 is from a paper MS.), meðan að = meðan, *dum*; nema að = *nisi*; fyrst að = fyrst, *quoniam*; eptir að, síðan að, *postquam*; hvárt að = hvárt, Lat. *an*. In the law we find passages such as, þá er um er dæmt eina sök, at þá eigu þeir aprt at ganga í dóminn, Grág. i. 79; ef þing ber á hina helgu viku, at þá á eigi fyrir þeim málum at standa, 106; þat er ok, at þeir skulu reifa máll manna, 64; at þeir skulu með váttröð þá sök sækja, 65: in all these cases 'at' is either superfluous or, which is more likely, of an ellipt. nature, 'the law decrees' or 'it is decreed' being understood. The passages Sks. 551, 552, 568, 718 B, at lokit (= at ek hefi lokit), at hagleitt (= at ek hefi h.), at sent (= at ek hefi sent) are quite exceptional.

AT and að, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. *þatei* = *ds, ds av, dsotis, dsaterp, olos*, etc.; Engl. *that*, Ormul. *at*], with the initial letter dropped, as in the conj. *at*, (cp. also the Old Engl. *at*, which is both a conj. and a pronoun, e. g. Barbour vi. 24 in Jamieson: 'I drede that his grett wassalage, | And his travail may bring till end, | *That* at men quhile full litil wend.' | 'His mestyr speryt quhat tithings at he saw.'—Wyntoun v. 3. 89.) In Icel. 'er' (the relat. pronoun) and 'at' are used indifferently, so that where one MS. reads 'er,' another reads 'at,' and vice versa; this may easily be seen by looking at the MSS.; yet as a rule 'er' is much more freq. used. In mod. writers 'at' is freq. turned into 'ed,' esp. as a superfluous particle after the relative pron. hverr (hver eð, hvað eð, hverir eð, etc.), or the demonstr. *sá* (*sá* eð, þeir eð, hinir eð, etc.):—*wbo, whicb, that*, enn bezta

grip at (*whicb*) hafði til Íslands komið, Ld. 202; en engi mun *sá* at (*cui*) minnisamara mun vera, 242; sem hlótnaut at (*quae*) starst verða, Fms. iii. 214; þau tiliðendi, at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64, etc. etc.

AT, n. *collision* (poët.); odda at, *crossing of spears, crash of spears, hlöfuðl*, 8. β. *a fight or bait of wild animals*, esp. of horses, v. hesta-at and etja.

AT, the negative verbal suffix, v. -a. ata, u, f. an obscure word, and probably a corrupt reading; ní skýtr maðr á hvali í atu ok hnekkir Guðs gáfu, N. G. L. i. 59.

ata, að, to stain, defile, smear; líkþrá Naaman skal atast á þik ok þína ætt, Stj. 618. 2 Kings vi. 27 (now freq.).

atall, ötul, atalt, adj. [at, n.; Ormul. *atell* = *turpis*], fierce, Lat. *atrox*; ötul augu, fierce, piercing eyes, Hkv. i. 3; þetta fólk er atalt ok illt, Hkv. iii. 313; ötul, amatlig, fierce and loathsome, use of a witch, Hkv. i. 38: Atli ek heiti, a. skal ek þér vera, where the poet plays on the likeness between the pr. name Atli and the adj. atall, *my name is 'Savage'; savage shall I prove to thee*, Hkv. Hjörv. 15. At the present day, freq. in the changed form ötull, in a good sense, *brisk, strenuous*.

atan or ötun, f. *defiling*. atatata, an onomatopoeitic interj., imitating the chattering of the teeth through cold, Orkn. 326 (in a verse).

at-beini, a, m. assistance, support, Fms. vi. 66; vera í a. með e-m, to assist one, Fas. i. 265.

at-bót, f. repair (now aðgjörð), Vm. 4, Dipl. ii. 13.

at-burðr, ar, m. pl. ir, [bera at, accidere.] 1. a chance, hap, accident; verðr *sá* a., it so happened, Nj. 54, Vápn. 49; af (með) atburð, accidentally, perchance, Mart. 126, El. 5, 9, Mar. 656 ii. 16; með hverjum atburðum, how, by what chance? Róm. 287, Eluc. 12; slíkt kalla ek a. en eigi jarstein, *such things I call an accident but not a miracle*, Sturl. ii. 54; fyrir a. sakir hreysti hans, *because of his valour*, Skálda 189, Sks. 147.

2. esp. in pl., events, matters, circumstances; dráp Bárðar ok þá atburði er þar höfðu orðið, *Barð's death and the events that had happened*, Eg. 222; Ólafur sagði honum alla atburði um sitt mál, O. told him minutely how his matters stood, Hkr. i. 193; þær sem skýra í hverjum atburðum menn fella á sik fullkomið þann, *under what circumstances . . .*, H. E. i. 462.

at-búnaðr, ar, m. attention, care, especially of funeral rites; veita a. dauðum mönnum, to lay out dead bodies, Eg. 34, v. l. 2. now gener. accommodation or assistance in all that regards domestic life, esp. clothing; góðr, illr a.

at-djúp and atdýpi, n. deep water close to shore, Háv. 48.

at-djúpt, n. adj. *id.*, 623. 45; superl. aðdjúpast, Fms. xi. 70.

at-drátt, ar, m. pl. drættir, [draga at], provisions, supplies for household use; hafði hann a. at þeirra bú, he supplied their household, Háv. 39; atdrættir ok útvegjar, means and provisions, Fms. xi. 423; a. af fiskum, Hrafn. 22. β. metaph. support, H. E. i. 244. COMPD: atdrátta-maðr, m., mikill a., a good housekeeper, Eb. 26.

at-dugnaðr, m. [at-duga, to assist], assistance, Fas. ii. 296.

at-eggjan, f. eggung on, instigation, Al. 5.

at-fall, n. [falla at], 'on-fall,' = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428.

at-fang, n. [fá at, to provide], only in pl., provisions, victuals, Bs. i. 130. Esp. used with dagr, or kveld, of the eve of great festivals, and partic. that of Yule: atfanga-dagr, pronounced affanga-, m., a Jola, Yule Eve, Christmas Eve, Grettr. 97, 140, Fms. ii. 37, Ísl. ii. 232, Orkn. 186 old Ed., where the new Ed. p. 242 reads atfangs- (in sing.), which is very rare, þórð. II. atfangadags-kveld, n. Christmas Eve, Bárð. 176.

atfanga-maðr, m. = atdrátta-maðr, Grettr. 119 A.

at-fara-, v. atfór.

at-ferð, f. (neut. 655 xxxii.) a. aggression, incursion, in a hostile sense, Fms. ix. 11, v. l.

β. more freq. in a good sense, exertion, activity, Fs. 4; vikjast eptir atferðum eina fyrri frænda þinna, to imitate their good deeds, *id.*; atferð ok eljum, energy, Ld. 318.

γ. a law term, execution; með dómrofum ok atferðum, Gpl. 183.

δ. behaviour, proceeding, conduct; hverja a. vér skulum hafa, Nj. 194, Rb. 390, Sks. 239, 655 xxxii. 2;—now freq. in the last sense. COMPD: atferðar-leysi, n. idleness, inactivity, helplessness, Fær. 232, 544. 23. atferðar-maðr, m. a skilful man, Bs. i. 639.

atferð-ligr, adj. fit or manly, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.

at-ferli, n. [ferill], action, proceeding, used esp. as a law term, proceeding, procedure; með eum sama a., Grág. ii. 405: plur. skal *sá* slík atferli hafa öll um lýsingar sem aðr er tint, 27, H. E. ii. 75. β. method; þá eru mörg a. jafnrétt til þess, Rb. 38. γ. hann spurðist fyrir um a. héraðsmanna, *what they were doing*, Grettr. 123 A. δ. gramm., a. parta (*modi partium orationis*) eru tólf, Skálda 185.

at-flutning, f. (now -ingr, m.), purveyance, supply, in plur., Eg. 275, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 179.

at-fylgi, n. and atfylgja, n. f. help, backing, support, Fms. ii. 105, Stj. 384, Hom. 139, Fms. x. 60, v. l.

at-færsla, n. f. exertion, courage, K. þ. K. 94 (rare). COMPD: at-færslu-maðr, m. a man of vigour, Bret. 12, 155.

at-för, ar, f. 1. prop. a going to; as a Norse law term, execution, dómr ok atfór, Gpl. 361, 389; mod. Dan. *adfær*, cp. atferð, γ. 2. in

Icel. commonly of *an onslaught or armed aggression*, Fms. i. 54, Nj. 92, 93, 99, 113, Sturl. iii. 237, Ann. 1252. 3. *method* = aðferð, Fms. ii. 328.

COMPS: atfarar-dóm, *m. sentence of execution for payment*, Gpl., N. G. L. i. 154. atfarar-þing, *n. court of execution*, MS. 302, 172 (Norse). atfara-laust, *n. adj. quiet, with no act of violence between two hostile parties*, Eb. 244, Sturl. ii. 40.

at-ganga, *u. f.* 1. *attack in a fight, onslaught*, Fms. i. 36, Nj. 36, Lv. 13, Bret. 6. 2. *peaceful help*, Fms. xi. 86, Nj. 99, Isl. ii. 210. COMPD: atgöngu-mikill, *adj. unruly, quarrelsome, aggressive*, Fs. 41.

at-gangr, *m.* 1. *fighting, combat, aggression*, Isl. ii. 268, Korm. 242: *injury, violence*, = ágangr, Fms. vi. 239. 2. *help, co-operation*, Grett. 157, 162, Vigl. 19. 3. *now, redress, recovery of a claim*.

COMPD: atgangs-mikill, *adj. = energetic*, Grett. 129 A. at-geirr, *m.* (false spelling argeirr), *a bill or halberd*, undoubtedly a foreign weapon, rarely mentioned in the Sagas, but famous as the favourite weapon of Gunnar of Hlíðarendi; mentioned besides in Sks. 392, Landn. 163, Eb. 120, Fm. iii. 100, v. 249, Fas. iii. 462, but esp. Nj. 44, 45, 84, 95, 97, 108, 114, 119: in the Nj. used generally of thrusting, but also of hewing; Högni hjó í sundr spjótt skaptið með atgeirinum, en rekr atgeirinn í gegnum hann, *H. hewed in sunder the spearshaft with the bill, and drives the bill through him*, Nj. 119; in Landn. 163 mentioned as a javelin.

at-gengiligr, *adj. acceptable, inviting*, Bs. i. 372. at-gerð, atgervi, atgeyrð, *v. atgörð, -görvi*. at-gæzla, *u. f. superintendance, care, caution*, Sturl. iii. 58 (now freq.) atgörð, *f.* 1. *plur. measures, steps taken*; lídar atgörðir, *small measures*, Isl. ii. 355, Fs. 4; var eigi vænt til atgerða, *few expedients*, Grett. 124. 2. *repair of a building or the like* (now freq.), Dipl. v. 145. β. *a surgical operation, medical help*, Bs. i. 108, 618, 644; Sturl. i. 43 is a bad reading. COMPS: atgörða-lauss, *adj. helpless, lazy, inactive*, Al. 25; neut., atgörðarlaust er um e-t, *no steps are taken*, Fms. vi. 38. atgörða-maðr, *m. a ready man*, El. 15, Sturl. ii. 127. atgörðar-mikill, *adj. active*, Nj. 56.

at-görvi, atgerfi, atgjörfi, *f.*; neut., Fms. x. 293 C. [görr at sér, *accomplished*]; *endowments, accomplishments* derived from good training added to natural gifts; in olden times esp. those of an athletic or physical kind; friðleik, vöxt, afl, ok alla a., *beauty, stature, strength, and all accomplishments whatever*, Eg. 29, Fbr. 56, Fms. vi. 5, 268, i. 30, viii. 140, x. 293; at íþróttum, *a. ok vinsæld*, Hkr. i. 212: of spiritual qualities and character (rare in old writers), af Guðs göðgött ok sjálfs síns *a. göfgastr maðr* á Íslandi, Bs. i. (Hv.) 70; at lærðómi, vitrleik ok a., 130. Páls S. COMPD: atgörvi-maðr, and more freq. atgörvis-maðr, *m. a man of great (physical) accomplishments*, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 685 (where it is used of a young promising poet), 22, Ld. 12; used of an artist, Isl. ii. 171: a. um marga hluti, *man of great capacity*, 191; used of a musician, Grett. 158.

at-hald, *n. constraint, coercion, restraint*, Fbr. 2, Fms. xi. 228. at-hjúkan (now aðhjúkrun), *f. [hjúka at e-m], heed, attention, care* in the most tender sense of that word, e. g. that of a mother to her sick child; *attention to a sick, frozen, shipwrecked, or destitute person*, Fms. viii. 444, Fimb. 234, v. 1.

at-hlaup, *n. onslaught, assault*, Fms. viii. 35, Bjarn. 37; í einu a., *in one rush* in a battle, Ld. 64; veita manni a. eðr sár, *violence or wound*, K. Á. 48; tókst nú þegar a., *a band to hand fight*, Gullp. 12. at-hlát, *m. [hlægja at], a laughing-stock*, Fms. ii. 182.

at-hlægi, *u. ridicule, mockery*; með a. ok sköm, *ridicule and shame*, Fms. x. 279; ef a. er vert, *if it be ridicule*, vi. 208; a. eðr úmannan, *a laughing-stock and a wretch*, Sturl. iii. 240.

at-hlægiligr, *adj. ridiculous*, Band. 13. at-huga, *að, to heed, betink oneself, pay attention to, consider*; a. sik, *to take heed*, Sturl. iv. 75 in a mod. MS.; cp. Bs. i. 744 (now freq.) at-hugall, *adj. heedful, careful*, Sturl. iii. 125, Sks. 296.

at-hugi, *a. m. heed, care, attention, consideration*, Hom. 52; af öllum a., *carefully*, Post. 656 B; hið elzta (barn) hefir ekki a. hit minsta, *the eldest bairn has no heed on his shoulders*, El. 19, Sks. 482; með a. ok áhyggju, *with care and concern*, Fms. x. 281. COMPS: athuga-lauss, *adj. heedless*. athuga-leysi, *n. heedlessness*, Stj. 6, Fas. i. 245; hlýtr jafnan illt af a., 'Don't care' comes over to a bad end (a proverb), Grett. 118 A.

athugaliga, *adv. attentively*, Sks. 360. athuga-litill, *adj. little careful, heedless*, Bs. i. 190. athuga-samliga, *adv. and -ligr, adj. attentively, attentive*, Sks. 600, 360, 6, 472. athuga-samr, *adj. heedful, attentive*, Hom. 58, Fms. viii. 447. athuga-verðr, *adj. worthy of attention*, Fms. x. 276.

at-hvarf, *n. [hverfa at, to turn towards]*: a. in the phrase, göra e-m a., *to pay one compliments, pay attention to*, Bs. i. 801; hann er vel við þormóð ok gördi meir at athvarfi við hann, *be treated Tb. respectfully or cultivated his friendship*, Fbr. 119; Sigthvarr gördi at athvarfi um sendimenn konungs, ok spurði þá marga tíðenda, *be communicated with them or paid them visits, attended to them*, Hkr. ii. 214. β. athvarf is now freq. in the sense of *shelter, refuge*.

at-hygli, *f. [athugall], heedfulness, attention*; með a., Sks. I, 445 B, 564, Fms. vi. 446, (now used as neut.) at-hyllast, *t. dep. (qs. athyglast), to lean towards, be on the side of,*

do homage to; with acc., af því skolu vér a. þenna engil í beonum várum, *to cultivate his friendship*, Hom. A. M. 237. 7; at a. ok sækja e-t ar maðar örvi, 655 xiii. B. 4, Bs. i. 202; ætlum vér þann yðvarn at i er mestan görvi várm sóma, *take his part, who . . .*, Fms. v. 273.

at-hæfi (not athæfi, víða Sks. B., which carefully distinguishes between æ and æ), *n. conduct, behaviour*; a. kristinna manna, *their rites, service*, Fms. ii. 37, cp. Ld. 174; í öllu sínu a., *conduct, proceeding*, Fms. xi. 71 viii. 253; *manners, ceremonies*, Sks. 301; konunga a., *royal manner*, Hom.: þetta hefir verið a. (*instinct*) þessa skrimsls, Sks.: *deeds, doings*; sk: nú þar standa fyrst um a. þeirra, Mag. 11. Now freq. in a theol. sense.

at-hæfiligr, *adj. fit, fitting, due*, Eg. 103, Finnb. 228. at-höfn, *f. [hafast at, to committ], conduct, behaviour, business*; hva er hann hafði frétt um a. Skota konungs, *bis doings and whereabouts*, Eg. 271; feugin var þeim önnur a., *occupation*, Fbr. 19; ganga til skripta ok segja sínar athafur, *to go to shrift and confess his behaviour*, Fms. i. 301; í athöfnum margin, en sumir i kaupferðum, Orkn. 298; er þat ok líkligt at þú fylgir þar eptir þinni a., (ironically) *that you will go you own foolish way*, Fs. 4. COMPS: athafnar-lauss, *adj. inactive*, Fm. iii. 128, 154. athafnar-leysi, *n. inactivity*. athafnar-maðr an athafna-, *m. a busy enterprising man*, Hkr. ii. 255, Fær. 209. In a ba sense, a *laughing-stock*: göra e-n at athafnarmanni, *to make a butt of him*, Sturl. i. 24, 181, this last sense seems to be peculiar to the first and second part (þátrr) of the Sturl., which were not written by Sturla himself, but by an unknown author.

at-kall, *n. demand, call, request, solicitation*, Bs. i. 735, Al. 64, Ver. 48. at-kast, *n. a casting in one's teeth, a rebuke, reproach*, Mag. 65. at-keri, *anebor, v. akkeri*.

at-kvæma, and later form aðkoma or atkoma, *u. f. arrival*, Ld. 78 Fms. vi. 239; metaph. (eccl.) *pain, visitation*, Hom. 68, 121. Now used in many compds: aðkomu-maðr, *m. a guest*, etc.

at-kvæði, *u. [kveða at orði]. I. a technical phrase, esp. in law; svá skal sækja at öllu um fjártökuna, sem þjófsök fyrir utan a. the proceeding is all the same with the exception of the technical terms* Grág. ii. 190; at þeim atkvæðum er Helgi hafði í stefnu við þik, *the expressions used by Helgi in summoning thee*, Boll. 354. β. *a word, expression* in general; þat er þrifast a., *mannvit, siðgæði ok hæverska*, Sks. 431 303; en þó vér mælum alla þessa hluti með breiðu a., *in broad, general terms* Anecd. 21, Þidr. I. γ. now used gramm. for a syllable, and in many compds such as, eins atkvæðis orð, *a monosyllable*; tveggja, þriggja . . . atkvæða . . . etc., *a dissyllable*, etc.: 'kveða at' also means to collect the letters into syllables, used of children when they begin to spell. Ok writers use atkvæði differently in a grammatical sense, viz. = pronunciation sound, now framburð; þeir stafir megu hafa tveggja samhljóðenda a., hver einn, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; eins stafs a.; a. nafns hvers þeirra; þá er þat a. hans í hverju máli sem eptir lífir nafnsins (in the last passage = the name of the letter), 168.

II. *a decision, sentence*, almost always in plur.; beið hann þinna atkvæða, Nj. 78; var því vikitt til atkvæða (decision) Marðar, 207; bíða atkvæða Magnúss konungs um álog ok pytingar, Fms. vi. 192: sing., var þat biskups a., *bis decision*, v. 106; hví gegnir þetta a. (sentence) jarl, rangliga dæmir þú, 656 B; þínu boði ok a., *command and decisive vote*, Stj. 203; af atkvæði guðanna, *by their decree*, Edda 9, Bret. 53. β. now a law term = vote, and in a great many compds: atkvæða-greiðsla, *division*; atkvæða-fjöldi, *votes*, a. munr, *majority*, etc.

III. *a decree of fate, a spell, charm*, in a supernatural sense, = ákvæði; af forlögum ok a. ramra hluta, Fs. 23; konungur sagði úhægt at göra við atkvæðum, . . . *to resist charms* (MS. akvedni, where it is uncertain whether the reading is ákv- or atkv-); a. Finunnar, *the spell of the Finnish witch*, 22; svá mikil a. (pl.) ok ílska fylgði þessum álogum, Fas. i. 404, iii. 239, Fms. x. 172. COMPS: atkvæða-lauss, *adj. [kveða at, to be important], unimportant, of no consequence*, Fas. ii. 242. atkvæða-maðr, *m. a man of weighty utterance, of importance*, Fms. xi. 223. atkvæða-mikill, *adj. of weight, note, authority*, Nj. 51.

atla, *að, to 'ette', intend, purpose*, Bret. 144; so according to the modern pronunciation of æta, q. v.

at-laga, *u. f. an attack in a sea fight, of the act of laying ships alongside*; skipa til a., Fms. i. 169, iv. 103; hörd a., *bard fight*, xi. 133, Hkr. ii. 272, Nj. 125, Sturl. iii. 63, etc.: more rarely of an attack on land, Fms. vii. 244, Al. 122, Isl. ii. 83, Bret. 50. β. *an advance, landing*, without notion of fight, Fms. ix. 430. COMPS: atlögu-flokk, *m. the name of a poem describing a battle by sea*, Sturl. iii. 63. atlögu-skip, *n. a ship engaged in battle*, Fms. viii. 382.

at-lát, *n. [láta at e-u, to comply with], compliance*, Hom. 47; synda a., *indulgence in sin*, Greg. 31. Now, atlæti, *n.* and atlot, *n. pl. treatment*; gott atlæti, *kindness*; ill atlot, *barsness*, esp. in respect to children.

at-lega, *u. f. shelter for sheep and cattle on the common pastures*; hagbeit á vetrum ok a. fé sínu at selinu, Dipl. v. 4 (rare).

at-mæli, *n. abuse, offensive language*, Bs. ii. 181. atoma, *u. f. an atom*, Rb. 114; a. weight, subdivision of an ounce, 532. I.

at-orka, *u. f. energy, activity*. COMPS: atorku-maðr, *m. an active man*. atorku-samr, *adj. active*. atorku-semi, *f. activity*.

t-rás, f. an on-rush, charge, attack, Fms. viii. 413, v. árás.
 t-reið, f. (milit.) a riding at, a charge of horse, Fms. vi. 417, in the description of the battle at Stamford Bridge: Hkr. iii. 162 has úreið, but the MSS. areið, vii. 57. **β.** the act of riding at or over, Nj. 21; esp. the translation of French romances of tilting in tournaments, Str. (freq.)
 t-reiðar-áss, m. a quintain pole, at which to ride a-tilt, El. 15.
 t-rekandi, m. pressing efforts, exertions; svá mikill a. var görð um hina, the search was carried on so thoroughly, Band. 4 C; cp. reki.
 t-renna, u, f. a slip. **COMPD:** atrennu-lykkja, u, f. a running ol, a noose, Fms. vi. 368.
 t-rið, now atriði, n. 1. = atrið, movement, in the phrase, hann riði allt eitt atriðið, he did both things at once, in the twinkling of an eye, Grett. 95 new Ed. 2. a gramm. term in the compd atriðs-
 kaup, f. probably = ἀσινδερων, Edda (Ht.) 124, cp. Ed. Havn. ii. 154, Skálda 193; atrið would thus mean a word, sentence. It is now very q. in the form atriði, n. in a metaph. sense, the chief point in a sentence, a part, paragraph, and used in many compds. Atriðr, m. is one of: pœt. names of Odin, the wise (?).
 t-róðr, rs, m. a rowing at, i. e. an attack made (by a ship) with oars, is. ii. 310, Hkr. ii. 272, etc. **β.** gener. rowing towards, Jb. 308.
 t-samr, adj. [at, n.], quarrelsome, an ἄμ. λέγ., Fms. iv. 205; cp. Hkr. l. c.
 t-seta, u, f. a royal residence; hafa a., to reside, used especially of kings, Fms. i. 23, x. 209, Hkr. i. 63, Eg. 170, Nj. 5, etc.
 t-setr, rs, n. id., vidc konungs-atsetr.
 t-skiljanligr, adj. [Dan. adskellig], various, different, Karl. 206, (an class. word.)
 t-skilnaðr, ar, m., in mod. Icel. = parting, separation. **β.** discórd, ett. 88; A. B. C, however, have áskilnaðr.
 t-sókn, f. [sækja at], onslaught, attack, Fms. i. 64, Nj. 100, etc. **β.** throng of guests or visitors seeking hospitality; fóng vóru litil en a kill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) **γ.** in popular superstition, the foreboding a guest's arrival; sleep, drowsiness, or the like, caused, as people believe, the fylgja or 'fetch' of the guest, his sure forerunner; the Icelanders ak of a good, agreeable aðsókn, or a bad, disagreeable one; a man may sjá vel eðr illa að, as he is an agreeable guest or not. Only a 'fey' n's fylgja follows after him. Vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 354 sqq. **COMPD:** sóknar-maðr, m. aggressor, Fs. 70.
 t-spurning, f. [spyrja at], 'speering' at, inquiry, in the phrase, leidda þurningum, which ought, however, to be in two words, Fb. i. 216.
 t-staða, u, f., now aðstoð, n. a standing by, backing, support, Bs. i. 6. **β.** earnest request, Mar. (Fr.)
 t-stuðning, f. and -ingr, m. [styðja at], support, Fas. i. 24.
 t-súgr, m. prop. pressure [súgr] caused by crowding; now freq. in the case, góra a. að e-m, to mob one. **β.** the phrase, bora frekan at súgr e-t (where the metaphor is taken from boring), to deal barsbly with, see through to the marrow, Orkn. 144: cp. Fms. vii. 29.
 t-svif, n. incident, bearing, Sks. 682. **β.** medic. lipotymia, a faint-fit, swoon, FéL. ix. 185; cp. að svifa yfir e-n, to be taken in a fit, Sturl. 286.
 t-tú, by assimilation = at þú, that thou, freq. e. g. in the Orkn. new Ed.
 t-tönn, f. [at, n.], a tusk, Fas. i. 366.
 t-veizla, u, f. [veita at], assistance, Fms. x. 60, v. l.
 t-verknaðr, m. work, especially in baymaking; Þórgunnu var ætlað atsóðr til atverknaðar, to toss and dry it, Eb. 26: now, vinna at heyl, toss it for drying.
 t-vik, n. [vikja at], mostly in plur. details, particulars; in the phrases, fir atvikum, according to the circumstances of each case, Gpl. 403; atvik ar, the particulars of a case, Sks. 663; með atvikum, circumstanti-y, chapter and verse, Fas. iii. 330: in Stj. 179 it seems to mean ges-
 II. an onset, prob. only another way of spelling atvigi, G. L. ii. 65; at ek geta eigi hefnt þessa atviks er mér er görð, that cannot get this affront avenged which has been done me, Grett. 151 A.
 t-vinna, u, f. means of subsistence, support, Grág. i. 294, Jb. 151, Fræ. i. Stj. 143, 291, 623. 41, 656 A. 655. 20, Clem. 56, Jb. 151, Fms. v. 239: our, occupation, Anecd. 20, Sks. 603, (now very freq.) **COMPD:** vinnu-lauss, adj. without means of subsistence, Fms. ii. 97.
 t-vist, f. [væsa at], presence, esp. as a law term, opp. to an alibi, the of being present at a crime: the law distinguishes between ráð (plot-g), tilfór (partaking), and a. (presence), Grág. ii. 37; vera í atsókn a., to be present and a partaker in the onslaught, Nj. 100. **β.** transl. the Lat. assiduitas, 677. 12.
 t-vígi, n. onset, onslaught, N. G. L. ii. 65, cp. i. 126, Fas. ii. 244.
 t-yrið, n. pl. abusive words, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 154.
AUÐ-, adverbial prefix to a great many adjectives, adverbs, and particles, seldom to subst. nouns, [not found in Ulf.; A. S. eað-, as in eað-
 du, humilitas, and also as a separate adj. eáde, facilis; Old Engl. 'eath,'
 'neath,' for 'easy,' 'uneasy;'] Hel. óð and óði, facilis, unóði, difficilis],
 y, opp. to tor-. To this 'auð' and not to 'old' may perhaps be re-
 ferred some of the compds of auð and auð in Scottish and provincial
 glish. Thus 'audie' in Scotch means an easy careless fellow; 'auð

farand,' or 'auð farand,' may both mean easy going: v. the words in
 Jamieson and the Craven Glossary.
 auða, u, f. desolation, þiðr. 2.
 auð-bœðinn, adj. part. [A. S. eáðbede], easily persuaded to do a thing,
 with gen. of the thing, Eg. 17, 467.
 auð-bættir, adj. part. easily compensated for, Glúm. (in a verse).
 auð-eggjaðr, adj. part. easily egged on to do, with gen., Fms. v. 62.
 auð-fenginn, adj. part. easy to get, Fs. 62, Grett. 113 A, Mag. 1, where
 it is spelt auðu-; cp. toru- = tor-.
 auð-fengr, adj. id., Hým. 18; a. var lið, 655 xxviii, Fms. v. 274.
 auð-fundinn, adj. part. easy to find, in promptu, Hkr. ii. 111; neut.
 used metaph. easy to perceive, clear, Eg. 54, Ld. 194, v. l.
 auð-fyndr, adj. an older form, id., used only as neut. easily perceived,
 clear; þat var a., at . . . it could easily be seen, that . . . , Ld. 194.
 auðga, að, [Ulf. auþgjan = μακάρι(ε)ν; A. S. eáðgjan = beatum facere],
 to enrich, Bs. i. 320, Stj. 68; reflex., hafði Noregr mikil auðgast, N. bad
 grown very wealthy, Fms. vi. 448:—to make bappy, er alla elskar ok
 auðgar, i. 281, Th. 77.
 auð-gengr, adj. easy to pass; stigr a., 677. 5.
 auð-ginntr, adj. part. easily cheated, credulous, Lex. Poët.
 auð-gætligr, adj. easy to get, common, Fms. i. 261.
 auð-gætt, n. adj. easy to get, = auðfundit, Lex. Poët., Hb. 6 (1865).
 auð-görðr and later form auð-görðr, adj. part. easily done, Fas. i. 74.
 auð-heyrtr, n. adj. part. easily heard, clear, evident, Ld. 266.
 auðigr and auðugr, adj. [Ulf. auþgás = μακάριος, auþgæi, f. = μακα-
 ρισμός; Hel. ódag = beatus, dives; A. S. eáðig, beatus, opulentus; O. H. G.
 ótag], contracted before an initial vowel into auðgan, auðgur, auðgum;
 uncontr. form auðigan = auðgan, Fms. i. 112, etc.; now used uncontracted
 throughout, auðgigr, auðugar, etc.; rich, opulent; ríkr ok a., powerful
 and opulent, Eg. 22, 83; at fé, wealthy, Fas. i. 49, Ísl. ii. 323, Nj. 16, Post.
 656 C; skip mikit ok a., with a rich lading, Fms. xi. 238; a. at kvikíc,
 Ld. 96; superl. auðgastr, Eg. 25, Ísl. ii. 124; England er auðgast at
 lausafé allra Norðrlanda, Fms. xi. 203.
AUÐIT, u. part. of an obsolete verb analogous to auka ('ablaunt' au-
 jó—au), [cp. Swed. öde, fatum; auða, luck; auðr, opes, etc.], used
 in many phrases, and often answering to the Gr. ἀλα, περιπέμνω, with dat.
 pers. and gen. of the thing; e-m er, verðr, auðit e-s, it falls to one's lot; úlík-
 ligt er at oss verði þeirrar hamingju a., it is unlikely that this good fortune is
 destined for us, Eg. 107; koma mun til mín feigðin . . . , ef mér verðr þess
 a., if that be ordained for me, Nj. 103; þó at mér verði lífs a., though life
 may be granted to me, Fms. i. 47; konungr lét græða menn sína sem lífs
 var a., those whose lot it was to live, who were not mortally wounded, Eg.
 34; hafði þeim orðit sigrs a., bad won the day, Eg. 86; var þeim eigi
 erfingja a., to them was no heir granted by fate, 625. 83; with 'at' and
 an infin., mun oss eigi a. verða at fá þvilkan, Fms. x. 339; absol., hafi
 þeir gagn er a. er, let them gain the day to whom the god of battles grants
 it, xi. 66; with the addition of 'til'; ek ætla okkr lítt til ástafunda a. hafa
 orðit, we have had bad luck in love, 310: auðinn, masc. appears twice
 or thrice in poetry, auðins fjár, means possessed, Skv. 3. 37; in prose in
 Al. 21 (by Bishop Brand), láta auðins bíða, to submit to fate, to be uncon-
 cerned; even in compar., hvárt hyggit ér manni nokkuru at auðnara
 (any more chance), at hann fái knúta þessa leysta, of the Gordian knot,
 19, at auðnu, v. auða [cp. A. S. eáden, datus, concessus; Hel. ódan,
 genitus, natus: cp. also jóð, proles, a word perhaps of the same root.]
 auð-kendr, adj. part. easy to 'ken' or recognise, of distinguished appear-
 ance, Al. 21, Fms. i. 44.
 auð-kenni, n. (= einkenni), mark, distinction, Karl. 180.
 auð-kennilligr, adj. = auðkendr, Hrafn. 13.
 auð-kennning, f. a clear mark, sure sign, Sturl. i. 70. MS. A. M. 122 B;
 áminning suits better, so the Ed. and Brit. Mus. 11, 127.
 auð-keyptr, adj. part. easily bought, cheap, Hkr. iii. 246.
 auð-kjörinn, adj. part. easily chosen, easy to decide between, Sd. 170.
 auð-kumall, adj. (now viðkvæmr), very touchy, tender, sensitive; a. ok
 lasmeyr, of a snake's belly, easy to wound, Stj. 98; óngvæt (depressed)
 ok auðkumul, (fem.) touchy, Bs. i. 323; a. í skapi, irritable, 353.
 auð-kvisi, v. aukvisi.
 auð-kvæðr, adj. easily talked over, easily moved, obsequious, pliable;
 eptirlátr ok a., N. G. L. ii. 400; ertú ok eigi a. (hard to move) til fylgðar,
 Grett. 122 new Ed. = auðbœðinn.
 auð-kymli, f. [auðkumall], touchiness, sensitiveness; a. konunnar, a
 woman's touchiness or weakness, 623. 36.
 auð-kýfingr, m. [kúfa, accumulare], pœt. a beaper up of riches, a
 wealthy man, a Croesus; örri maðr er a., Edda 107; in prose in Sturl. i.
 38, Al. 5; rikismenn ok a., Post. 656 C. 30.
 auð-lagðr, adj. part. wealthy, whence auðlegð, Lex. Poët.
 auð-láttr, adj. part. docile, easily kept in check, Glúm. 396 (in a verse).
 auð-látinn, adj. [lát, manners], of easy affable manners, Str. 36.
 auð-legð, f. easy circumstances, wealth, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 836; now freq.
 auð-ligr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).
 auð-maðr, m. a wealthy man, Fms. ii. 21, Ísl. ii. 385, 125.
 auð-mjúkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. bumbly, Bs. i. 773, Grett. 207 new Ed.

auð-mjúkr, adj. *bumble, meek*, compar. auðmjúkari, Sturl. i. 45; a. íðran, *devoted repentance*, H. E. i. 510.

auð-munaðr, adj. part. *easily remembered, not to be forgotten*, Fms. vi. 249, v. 1.

auð-mýkja, t and ð, *to bumble*; a. sik, *to bumble oneself*, Bs. i. 854.
auð-mýkt, f. *meekness, humility*, Fms. viii. 54, v. 1.; now freq. in theol. writers.

auðn, f. [auðr, adj.], *a wilderness, desert*; auðn Sinai, Stj. 300. β. *land which has no owner or is waste, uninhabited*; bygðust þá margar auðnir víða, *many wide wastes were then peopled*, Eg. 15; alla auðn landsins, Fms. i. 5, viii. 33, Greg. 33: the auðn was claimed as a royal domain; konungur á hér a. alla í landi, Fms. xi. 225; um þær auðnir er menn vilja byggja, þá skal sá ráða er a. á, *the owner of the waste*, N. G. L. i. 125; different from almenningr, *compassion or common*. 2. more specially *a deserted farm or habitation*; sá bætt hét síðan á Hrapstöðum, þær er nú a., Ld. 24; liggja í a., *to lie waste*, 96, Grág. ii. 214, cp. 278.

3. *destruction*; auðn borgarinnar (viz. Jerusalem), Greg. 40, Rb. 332, Ver. 43, Sd. 179 (where auðnu, f.); ríki mitt stendr mjök til auðnar, *is in a state of desolation*, Fms. xi. 320, Bret. 68: *insolvency, utter poverty*, Grág. i. 62. COMPS: auðnar-hús, *a deserted butts*, on mountains or in deserts, Grág. ii. 158. auðnar-óðal, *n. impoverished estates*, Sks. 333. auðnar-sel, *n. deserted shielings*, Orkn. 458.

auðna, u, f. *desolation*, Sd. 179, bad reading.
auðna, u, f. [auðit], *fortune*, and then, like αἶσα, *good luck, one's good star, happiness*, (cp. heill, hamingja, græfa, all of them feminines,—good luck personified as a female guardian), in the phrase, a. ræðr, *rules*; auðna mun því ráða, *Fate must settle that*, Nj. 46, Lv. 65; ræðr a. lífi (a proverb), Orkn. 28; arka at auðnu (or perh. better dat. from auðinn), v. arka, Nj. 185, v. 1.; at auðnu, adv. *prosperously*, Sl. 25; blanda úgíptu við a., Fms. ii. 61; með auðnu þeirri at þorkati var lengra lífs auð, *by that good fortune which destined Þorkell for a longer life*, Orkn. 18 (50). Cp. the Craven word *auud* in the expression *I's auud to'ot*, 'I am ordained to it, it is my fate.' COMPS: auðnu-lauss, adj. *luckless*, Fas. ii. 240. auðnu-leysi, *n. ill fate*. auðnu-leysingi, a, m. *a luckless man*. auðnu-maðr, m. *a lucky man, luck's favourite*, Gullþ. 28, Ld. 40, Fas. i. 340. auðnu-samliga, adv. *fortunately*, Finn. 344.

auðna, að, impers. *to be ordained by fate*; ef honum auðnaði eigi aprt at koma, *if it was not ordained by fate that he should come back*, Fms. i. 350; sem auðnar, *as luck decides*, Fb. i. 160, Fas. iii. 601, Lv. 30: with gen., ef Guð vill at þess auðni, *that it shall succeed*, Bs. i. 159, v. 1., þat is fully correct: now freq. in a dep. form, e-m auðnast, *one is successful*, with following infin.

auð-næmiligr, adj. [nema], *easy to learn, teachable*, Sks. 16.
auð-næmr, adj. *easily learned, soon got by heart*, Sks. 247 B; auðnæm er ill Danska, *bad Danish is soon learnt* (a proverb); auðnæmast þó hið vonda er, Pass. 22, 10.

auð-prófaðr, adj. part. *easily proved*, Laur. S. MS. 180. 85.
AUÐR, f. [Swed. öde, *fatum*], *fate, destiny*, only used in poetry in the phrase, fá auðar, *to die*, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse); haga til auðar, *to avail towards one's happiness*, Gísl. 59 (in a verse). Auðr is also a fem. pr. name.

AUÐR, adj. [Ulf. *axþs* = *επιπος*; O. H. G. *odi*; Hel. *odi* = *inanis*; cp. A. S. *ydan* and *édan*, *vastare*; Germ. *öde* and *öden*: the root is rare in A. S. and lost in Engl.]:—*empty, void, desert, desolate*; húsin voru auð, *uninhabited*, Ld. 96; koma at auðu landi, of the first colonists when coming to Iceland, Landn. 316, opp. to 'koma at bygðu landi,' or 'land numið'; auð búið, Eg. 727; auð borð, *void of defenders*, of ships that have lost their men in fight, Fms. ii. 329; auð skip (= hroðin), all the crew being slain or put to flight, Hkr. iii. 126. β. metaph., auðr at yndi, *cheerless, distressed*, Stj. 421; sitja auðum höndum, *now used of being idle*: in the Ad. 22, með a. hendr means *empty-handed, without gifts*; so also in Stj. 437. 1 Sam. vi. 3, answering to 'empty' in the Engl. text.

AUÐR, s, and poet. ar, m. [Goth. *auðs* = *μακαρία* is suggested; it only appears in Ulf. in compds or derivatives, auðags adj. *beatus*, auda-gí f. *beatitudo*, audagian, *bear*; A. S. *éad*, n. means *opes*; Hel. *od* = *bonum, possessio*: it is probably akin to óðal; cp. also *feudal* (A. S. *feob* = *fee*), *alodial*]:—*riches, wealth, opulence*; auð fjár (only in acc.), *abundance*, is a freq. phrase; also, auð landa ok fjár, Edda 15; oss er þar mikil af sagt auð þeim, Band. 8, Fms. ii. 80, 623, 21; draga saman auð, *id.* In proverbs, margan hefir auðr apat; auðrinn er valtastr vina, *wealth is the ficklest of friends*, Hm. 77, etc.

auð-ráðinn, adj. *easily to 'read' or explain*, Fas. iii. 561. β. *easy to manage*, v. úauðráðinn.

auð-ráðr, adj. *easily guided, pliable, yielding*, Bs. i. 265.
auðræði, n. pl. means, *property, wealth*, Bs. i. 146, 129, 136 (where it = *income*), 158, 68 (where the gen. auðráða = auðræða), Stj. 345, Hom. 68, Fms. iv. 111; not very freq., auðæfi is a more current word.
auð-sagt, part. *easily told*.

auð-salr, m. *treasury* (poët.), Fsm. 7.
auð-sénn, part., now auðsédrr (cp. however Pass. 6. 4, 7), *easily seen, evident*, Hrafn. 13, K. A. 214.

auð-skeptr, part. (in a proverb), Ad. 21, eigi eru a. almanna spjör, *it is*

not easy to make shafts to all people's spear heads, i. e. to act so that a shall be pleased, cp. Hm. 127; auð-skæf (as given in the Skálda, where this line is cited) may be a better reading = *not easily carved or made as to suit everybody*.

auð-skilligr, adj. *easy to distinguish, understand*, Skálda 167.
auð-skæðr, adj. part. *easily injured*, Eg. 770; *delicate, tender*, Stj. 345 Deut. xxviii. 56, Bs. i. 353.

auð-snúit, n. part. *easily turned*, Hkr. ii. 271.
auð-sóttligr, adj. *easy to perform, an easy task*, Fms. xi. 282.
auð-sótt, part. *easily won, easy to win*; mál a., Eg. 38, 200, in bot cases of a happy suitor; a. land, *land lightly won*, Fms. iii. 49; auðsótt til bæna, *pliable, yielding*, Al. 4: eigi a., *not easily matched*, Valla L. 205.

auð-sveipr (and now also auðsveipinn, whence auðsveipni, f.), adj. *pliable, yielding*, now esp. used of good, obedient children, Bs. auð-sýna, d, *to sbew, exhibit*, Bs. i. 274; má þat vel auðsýna, *to be seen*, Stj. 13.

auð-sýniligr, adj. *evident*, and -līga, adv. *clearly*, Fms. i. 142, Stj. 14, 26.

auð-sýning, f. *show, exhibition*, Skálda 199. transl. of Lat. *demonstratio*; H. E. i. 517. *proof, demonstration*.

auð-sýnn, adj. *easily seen, clear*; hon var síðan kölluð Delos svá sen a., Stj. 87, 250: neut. = *evident*, Hom. 154, Eg. 736, Fms. i. 72.

auð-sæligr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 148.
auð-sær, adj., neut. auðsætt, fem. auðsæ, *easily seen, clear*, Bjarn. 63 Fms. x. 175, 655 xi. 1: metaph. *clear, evident*, Magn. 436, 625. 174 neut. *evident*, Fms. i. 42, Hrafn. 13: compar. auðsærri, *more conspicuous* Fms. ii. 322: superl. auðsæstr, Ld. 236; auðsæust, Fms. iv. 321.
auð-trúa, adj. ind. *credulous*, Lex. Poët. (freq.)

auð-tryggi, f. ind., now auðtryggni, f. *credulity*, Gísl. 62.
auð-trygr, adj. *credulous*, Stj. 199, Grett. 130 A, Fms. viii. 447.

auð-van, n. *bad luck*, Lex. Poët.
auð-vandr, adj. *very painstaking* in doing one's duties, Bs. i. 141, a. æp. ley.

auð-ván, f. *expectancy of fortunes* (poët.), Lex. Poët.
auð-velda, d, *to take lightly, make easy*, Orkn. ch. 68.

auð-veldi, n. *easiness, facility*, Hom. 7. transl. of Lat. *facultas*; með a., as adv. *easily*, Fms. vii. 116, Karl. 131, 142: auðvelda-verk, n. *an easy task*, Grett. 127 new Ed.

auð-veldiga and -velliga, adv. *easily, lightly*, Fms. i. 87, Stj. 99, Hkr. i. 200; taka a. á e-u, *to make light of a thing*, Fms. xi. 124: compar. -ligr, i. 262, Stj. 130.

auð-veldigr and -velligr, adj. *easy*, Stj. 8, 356. Josh. vii. 2.
auð-veldr, adj. *easy*, Eg. 39: superl. -veldastr, Ld. 14; metaph. *compliant*, Bs. i. 256, Sturl. i. etc.

auð-vinr, m. (poët.) *a charitable friend* [A. S. *eāðvine*]; in the old poets freq. spelt otvin, v. Lex. Poët. β. as a pr. name Auðunn; the etymology in Hkr. i. 12 is bad; and so is also the popular etymology of this word = *none*, fr. auðr, *vacuus*.

auð-virðiligr, etc., v. auðvirð-
auð-vitað, n. part. *easy to know, clear, evident*, Ld. 78, Finn. 232 now often adv. = *clearly, to be sure*.

auð-víst, n. adj. *sure, certain*, Karl. 181.
auð-þeystr, adj. part. *easy to make flow*, Stor. 2 (dub. passage).

auð-þrífgr, adj. [probably = ör-þrífgr, fr. ör-priv. and þrífgr *robust, strong*], *feeble, weakly*, Isl. ii. 456, Fb. i. 275 (*of weak frame*).

auð-æfi qs. auðöfl, n. pl. ['auðr', *opes*, and 'of', = *ofa-fé*, q. v.; Lat. *opes*], *opulence, abundance, wealth, riches*, in the Grág. freq. = *means of subsistence, emoluments*, i. 269, 277 (twice), ii. 213, cp. Íb. 16, where it means *emoluments*: in the proper sense *wealth*, Hkr. i. 13, where it means *gold and treasures*, Sks. 334, 442; veg ok a., *power and wealth*, Greg. 23; himnesk a., Joh. 21; jarðlig a., Greg. 32. Matth. vi. 19, 20; mörk a., Eluc. 53, Hom. 151, etc.

auð, iuterj. [a. for. *word*; Germ. *au web*], *woe! alas!* used with dat., a. mér, Mar. 167; acc., a. mik, 175; absol., 147: after the Reformation 'ávi' and 'ó vei' occur, or 'vei' alone.

afusa, u, f., in Norse MSS. spelt afusa, Dipl. i. 3; avusa, Str. 27, 54 Sks. 775 B; afusna, N. G. L. i. 446. In Icel. always spelt with *au*, av or ö, by changing the vowel, öfusa, afusna, Ö. H. 155, where, however, some MSS. have afusna, avfusna, Fms. viii. 39, 250; öfusa, Fs. 123; ofusa, 677, 3, Band. 6; öfussa, Bs. i. 481: the change of vowel is caused by the following *f* (v). The word is now quite obsolete, and its etymology is somewhat uncertain; it may be qs. á-fúss, or af-fúss, ar 'af-' intens. and 'fúss', *willing*, this last suggestion would best suit the Norse form. Its sense is *thanks, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure*, and is almost exclusively used either as a supplement to 'þökk' or in such phrases as, kunna e-m au, or e-m er au. á e-u, *to be pleased, gratified with*; þakka með mikilli a., *to thank heartily*, Str. 27; ef yðr er þar nokkur a. á, *if it be any pleasure to you*, Fms. ix. 495; kunna e-m au. e-s, or with 'at', *to be thankful*, Fb. ii. 257, Eg. 111, Ö. H. 56, Fms. viii. 1 c., Bs. i. 471, H. E. i. 432, Eg. 522, Sturl. iii. 125, Fær. 209, 677, 3; leggja at móti þökk ok au., Ö. H. 155; virjun vör au, gefa þeim göðum

mönnum, *we will thank them*, Fms. viii, 250; var mönnum mikil ö. á því, *much pleased by it*, Fs. 123; hafa í móti þökk ok ö., Band. 19 new Ed. **COMPDS:** aufusugestr, m. a *welcome guest*, Valla L. 217, Sturl. i. 178. aufusu-ord, n. *thanks*, Gisl. 100. aufusu-svipr, m. *friendly mien*; sýna á sér au., Fs. 14.

au-fúss, adj. in a verse by Arnór, perhaps akin to the above, meaning *eager*, Orkn. 126: vide, however, Lex. Pöet. s. v. ófur.

AUGA, n., gen. pl. *augna*, [Lat. *oculus*, a dimin. of an obsolete *ocus*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός (Boeot. οὐκταλμός)]; Sanskr. *aksha*: the word is common to Sanskrit with the Slavonic, Greek, Roman, and Teutonic idioms: Goth. *augo*; Germ. *auge*; A. S. *éage*; Engl. *eye*; Scot. *ee*; Swed. *öga*; Dan. *öje*, etc. Grimm s. v. suggests a relationship to Lat. *acies*, *acutus*, etc. The letter *n* appears in the plur. of the mod. northern languages; the Swedes say 'ögon', *oculi*, the Danes 'øjne'; with the article 'ögonen' und 'øjnene'; Old Engl. 'eyne'; Scot. 'een']:—*an eye* It is used in Icel. in a great many proverbs, e. g. betr sjá augu en auga, 'two eyes see better than one,' i. e. it is good to yield to advice: referring to love, unír auga meðan á sér, *the eye is pleased whilst it can behold* (viz. the object of its affection), Fas. i. 125, cp. Völs. rim. 4. 189; eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni, *the eyes cannot bide it, if a woman love a man*, i. e. they tell their own tale, Ísl. ii. 251. This pretty proverb is an *itr. leyf.* l. c. and is now out of use; it is no doubt taken from a poem in a fróttkvætt metre, (old proverbs have alliteration, but neither rhymes nor assonance, rhyming proverbs are of a comparatively late date): medic., eigi er sá heill er í augun verkir, Fbr. 75; sá drepr opt fæti (*slips*) er augnanna missir, Bs. i. 742; hætt er einu auganu nema vel fari, *be who has only one eye to lose will take care of it* (comm.); húsbóndans auga ér best, *the master's eye sees best*; glögt er gests augat, *a guest's eye is sharp*; mörg eru dags augu, *the day has many eyes*, i. e. what is to be hidden must not be done in broad daylight, Hm. 81; náid er nef augum, *be nose is near akin to the eyes* (tua res agitur paries quum proximus rdet), Nj. 21; opt verðr slíkt á sæ, kvad selr, var skotinn í auga, *this often happens at sea, quoth the seal, when he was shot in the eye*, of one who is in a scrape, Fms. viii. 402. In many phrases, at unna (*to owe*) e-m sem augum í höfði sér, *as one's own eye-balls*, Nj. 217; þótti sér slökt í sætasta ljós augna mína, *by his death the sweetest light of my eyes was quenched*, 187; hvert grætr þú nú Skarphéðimi? cigi er at segir Skarphéðinn, en hitt er satt at stúrnir í augum, *the eyes smart from smoke*, 200; renna, líta augum, *to seek with the eyes, to look upon*: *t* is used in various connections, renna, líta ástaraugum, vánaraugum, inaraugum, trúaraugum, ófundaraugum, girndarauga, *with eyes of love, of hope, friendship, faith, envy, desire*: mæna a. denotes an upward or praying look; stára, fixed; horfa, attentive; lygna, blundskaka, stupid or low; blína, glápa, góna, vacant or silly; skima, wandering; hvesa augu, threatening look; leiða e-n a., *to measure one with the eyes*; gjóta, or skjóta hornauga, or skjóta a. í skjál, *to throw a side glance of dislike or ill-will*; gjóta augum is always in a bad sense; renna, líta mostly in a good sense: gefa e-u auga, *oculum adiciere alicui*; hafa auga á e-u, *to eep an eye on it*; segja e-m e-t í augu upp, *to one's face*, Orkn. 454; at augum, adverb. *with open eyes*, Hervar. S. (in a verse), etc. As regards arrior movements of the eyes; ljúka upp augum, *to open the eyes*; láta þrú augum, *to shut the eyes*; draga auga í pung, *to draw the eye into a urse*, i. e. *shut one eye*; depla augum, *to blink*; at drepa titlinga (Germ. *ugeln*, *blinzen*), *to wink*, to kill tits with the suppressed glances of the eye; glóðarauga, *a suffusion on the eye, hyposphagma*; kýrauga, *proptosis*; agl á auga, *a beam in the eye*; skjálgr, Lat. *limus*; ský, *albugo*; tekinn l. augnanna, *with sunken eyes*, etc., Féi. ix. 192; a. bresta, in death: afa stýrur í augum, *to have prickles in the eyes, when the eyes ache for want of sleep*: vatna mísum, 'to water mice,' used esp. of children weeping silently and trying to hide their tears. As to the look or expression of the eyes there are sundry metaph. phrases, e. g. hafa fékróka í augum, *to have wrinkles at the corners of the eyes*, of a shrewd money getting fellow, Fms. ii. 84, cp. Orkn. 330, 188, where krókauga is a cognom.; venna-króka, *one insinuating with the fair sex*; hafa æghishjalm í augum, a metaphor of *one with a piercing, commanding eye*, an old mythical term for the magical power of the eye, v. Grimm's D. Mythol. under Æghishjalmr: vera mjótt á milli augnanna, *the distance between the eyes being short*, is a popular saying, denoting *a close, stingy man*, hence mjóeygr means *close*: e-m vex e-t í augu (now augum), *to shrink back from*, of a thing waxing and growing before one's eyes so that one dares not face it. As to the shape, colour, etc. of the eye, vide the adj. 'eygr' or 'eygør' in its many compds. Lastly we may mention the belief, that when the water in baptism touches the eyes, the child thereby in future life prevented from seeing ghosts or goblins, vide the words úfreskr and skygn. No spell can touch the human eye; en hann sá augu hans (that of Loki in the shape of a bird), þá grunadann (the giant) at maðr mundi vera, Edda 60; í þessum bími þykist hón enna augu Bjarnar konungs sonar, Fas. i. 51, vide Ísl. þjóðs. **II.** *action*, and metaph. *auga* is used in a great many connections: a. stron.; þjaza augu, *the eyes of the giant Tbiazi*, is a constellation, probably the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the story is told in the Edda 47, cp.

Harbarðsljóð 19; (Snorri attributes it to Odin, the poem to Thor.) **β.** botan., *auga*=Lat. *gemma*, Hjalt. 38; kattarauga, *cat's eye*, is the flower *forget-me-not*. **γ.** the spots that form the numbers on dice, Magn. 530. **δ.** the hole in a millstone; kvarnarauga, Edda 79, 221, Hkr. i. 121: the opening into which an axe handle is fastened, Sturl. ii. 91: a pit full of water, Fs. 45; nálarauga, a *needle's eye*: vindauga, *wind's eye or window* (which orig. had no glass in it), A. S. *eag-dura* (*eye-door*); also gluggi, q. v.: gleraugu, *spectacles*. **ε.** anatom., the *pan of the hip joint*, v. augniakarl, Fms. iii. 392; gagnaugu, *temples*. **ζ.** hafsauga, *the bottom of the ocean*, in the popular phrase, fara út í hafsauga, *descendere ad tartara*. **η.** pöet. the sun is called heimsauga, dagsauga, Jónas 119. **COMPDS** either with sing. *auga* or pl. *augna*; in the latter case mod. usage sometimes drops the connecting vowel *a*, e. g. augndapir, augndepira, augn-fagr, etc. **auga-bragð** (*augna-*), n. *the twinkling of an eye*, Hm. 77; á einu a., *in the twinkling of an eye*, Ver. 32, Edda (pref.) 146, Sks. 559, Rb. 568: a *glance, look, smart a.*, Fms. ii. 174; mikít a., v. 335; úfaggligt a., Fs. 43; hafa a. af e-u, *to cast a look at*, Fbr. 49, Fms. xi. 424: in the phrase, at hafa e-n (or verða) at augbragði, metaph. *to make sport of, to mock, deride, gaze at*, Stj. 627, 567, Hm. 5, 29. **auga-brún**, f. *the eye-brow*. **auga-staðr**, m. *an eye-mark*; hafa a. á e-u, *to mark with the eye*. **auga-steinn** (*augna-*), m. *the eye-ball*, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. v. 152. **augna-bending**, f. *a warning glance*, Pr. 452. **augna-blik**, n. mod.=augnabragð, s. **augna-bólga**, u, f. *ophthalmia*. **augna-bráf**, f. *the eye-lid*, D. N. i. 216. **augna-fagr** and **aug-fagr**, adj. *fair-eyed*, Fas. ii. 365, Fms. v. 200. **augna-fró**, f. a plant, *eye-bright, euphrasia*, also **augna-gras**, Hjalt. 231. **augna-frø**, n. *lychnis alpina*. **augna-gaman**, n. *a sport, delight for the eyes to gaze at*, Ld. 202, Bær. 17, Fsm. 5 (*love, sweetheart*). **augna-gróm**, n. (medic.) *a spot in the eye*; metaph., ekki a., *no mere speck*, of whatever can easily be seen. **augna-hár**, n. *an eye-lash*. **augna-hvarmr**, m. *the eye-lid*. **augna-hvita**, u, f. *albugo*. **augna-karl**, n. *the pan of the hip joint*; slita or slitna or augniaköllunum, Fas. iii. 392. **augna-kast**, n. *a wild glance*, Barl. 167. **augna-kláði**, a, m. *psorophthalmi*. **augna-krókr**, n. *the corner of the eye*. **augna-lag**, n. *a look*, Ld. 154. **augna-lok**, n. 'eye-covers,' *eye-lids*. **augna-mein**, n. *a disease of the eye*. **augna-mjörkvi**, a, m. *dimness of the eye*, Pr. 471. **augna-rúd**, n. *expression of the eye*. **augna-skot**, n. *a look askance*, Gþl. 286, Fs. 44 (of cats). **augna-slim**, n. *glaucoma*. **augna-staðr**, m. *the socket of the eye*, Magn. 532. **augna-sveinn**, m. *a lad leading a blind man*, Str. 46. **augn-tepra**, u, f. *hippus*. **augna-topt**, f. *the socket of the eye*. **augna-verkr**, m. *pain in the eye*, Hkr. ii. 257, Bs. i. 451, Pr. 471, Bjam. 58. **augnavik**, n. pl.=augnakrókr. **augna-þungi**, a, m. *beaviness of the eye*, Hkr. ii. 257. **aug-dapir**, adj. *weak-sighted*, Fms. ii. 8: **augdepra**, u, f. *amblyopia*, Féi. ix. 191. **aug-lit**, n. *a face, countenance*; fyrir a. alls lýðs, Stj. 326; fyrir Guðs a., *before the face of God*, Orkn. 170; í a. postulans, 623, 25, Ver. 7. Gen. viii. 1 ('before me'); fyrir konungs a., Sks. 283. Now much used, esp. theol. **aug-ljós**, n. 'eye light,' in the phrase, koma í a., *to appear*, Fas. i. 80. **aug-ljóss**, adj. *clear, manifest*, Fms. i. 229, Hkr. ii. 225. **aug-lýsa**, t, *to make known, manifest*: subst. auglýsing, f. **aug-sjándi**, part. *seeing ocularily*, Mart. 117. **aug-súrr**, adj. *blear-eyed*, Stj. 171 (of Leah): síreygr is more freq. **aug-sýn**, f. *sight*; koma í a. e-m, *to appear before him*, Eg. 458, 623, 12; í a. e-m, *in the face of*, Blas. 46. **aug-sýna**, d, *to shew*, Fms. v. 200. **aug-sýnilligr**, adj. and **-liga**, adv. *evident, visible*, Gþl. 42. **AUK**, adv. [cp. Goth. *auk*, freq. used by Ulf. as translation of Gr. γὰρ; *jab auk*=καὶ γὰρ; A. S. *éac*; Engl. *eke*; Germ. *auch*]. **I.** it originally was a noun=*augmentum*, but this form only remains in the adverbial phrase, at auk, *to boot, besides*, Bs. i. 317 (freq.): adverbially and without 'at,' *besides*; hundráð manna ok auk kappar hans, *a hundred men and eke his champions*, Fas. i. 77; þriggja marka fé, en konung þat er auk er, *the surplus*, N. G. L. i. 350: cp. also such phrases as, auk þess at, *besides that*; auk heldr, v. heldr. **II.** as a conj. also, Lat. *etiam*, occurs in very old prose, and in poetry; svá mun ek auk bletza þá konu es þú baðsk fyr, 655 ix. B. 2 (MS. of the 12th century), Hkr. ii. 370 (in a poem of Sigvat); this form, however, is very rare, as the word soon passed into ok, q. v. **III.** used to head a sentence, nearly as Lat. *deinde, deinceps*, the Hebrew ו, or the like; the Ormulum uses *ac* in the same way; in MSS. it is usually spelt ok; but it may be seen from poetic assonances that it was pronounced auk, e. g. auk und jöfri fræknum; hitt var auk at eykir, Vellekla, Hkr. i. 216; auk at járna leiki, Lex. Pöet.; it is sometimes even spelt so, e. g. auk nær aptni skaltu Óðinn koma, Hm. 97, Hkr. i. 29, v. l.; it is also freq. in the Cod. Fris. of the Hkr. This use of 'auk' or 'ok' is esp. freq. in old narrative poems such as the Ynglingatal (where it occurs about thirty-five times), in the Háleygatal (about six times), and the Vellekla (about ten times): vide ok. **IV.** simply for ok, and, as spelt on some Runic stones, but seldom, if ever, in written documents.

AUKA, jók, jóku (mod. juku), aukit [Lat. *augere*; Gr. *αὔξω*; Ulf. *aukan*; A. S. *eacan* or *ecan*; Engl. to *ecbe* or *eke*; O. H. G. *aubon*]; pres. ind. eyk; subj. cyki or yki, mod. jyki. A weak form (*aukar*, *aukaði*, *aukat*) also occurs, esp. in Norse, and (as a Norwegianism) in Icel. writers, esp. after the year 1260, e. g. *aukaðu*, *augebant*, Barl. 138; *aukaðist*, *augebatur*, *aukaði*, *augebat*, Barl. 180, Fms. i. 140, 184, x. 21 (MSS. *aukuðu* or *aukaði*, and some even *jóku*), Róm. 234; subj. *aukaðist*, *augeretur*, Fms. vii. 158 in three Icel. vellum MSS.; only one has *ykist*, the strong genuine form. Pres. *aukar*, *auget*, and *aukast*, *augetur*, instead of *eykr*, *eykst*, Stj. 32: part. *aukat* (= aukit), O. H. L. 46; *aukuð*, *aucta*, Fms. x. 236. Even Snorri in the Edda has *aukaðist*, p. 3, both in the vellum MSS. Ob. and Kb.,—a form which is thoroughly unclassical; the poets use the strong form, and so Ari, who has *jókk* = *jók* ek, in the preface to *Íb.*;—so also the great bulk of the classical literature. Since the Reformation the strong form is the only one used either in speaking or writing.

I. Lat. *augere*, to *augment*, *increase*, with acc., *eykr* hann þar ætt sína, Fms. iii. 82; *jók* Njáll ekki hjón sín, Nj. 59; hét hann þeim at *auka* virðing þeirra, Eg. 33; þessi orð jóku mjök sök Adams, Sks. 542; *jók* nafn hans, Hom. 51, Nj. 33; var þá síðan *aukuð* (= aukin) veizlan, Fms. x. 236: absol., þat hálf er *eykr*, *þat half which is over and above*, Js. 75: in the phrase, *aukanda ferr um e-t*, a thing is *increasing*, Nj. 139.

II. Lat. *addere*, to *add* to the whole of a thing; with the thing added in the dat., ok *jókk* (= *jók* ek) því es mér varð síðan kunnara, Íb. (pref.): impers., *jók* miklu við, *increased greatly*, Ld. 54; þá *eykst* enn ellefu nóttum við, *eleven nights are still added*, Rb. 28: followed by 'við', *auka e-u við e-t*, to *add to it*, Nj. 41; 'til' is rare and unclassical, and seems almost a Danism, as 'föie til', þetta til aukist, Vm. 7: *auka* synd (dat.) á synd (acc.) ofan, to *heap sin upon sin*, Stj. 274: *aukast* orðum við, to *come to words*, *speak*, Eg. ch. 58, v. l. (rare); *ef þú eykr orði*, *if thou say'st a word more*, Lex. Poët. β. with acc. (a rare and unclassical Latinism), *auka ný vandræði* (= *nýjum vandræðum*) á hin fornu, Bs. i. 751.

γ. impers. in the phrase, *aukar á*, it *increases*, Róm. 234. III. Lat. *superare*, to *surpass*, *exceed*; þat er *eykr* sex *aura*, þá á konungur hálf þat er *eykr*, *if it exceeds six ounces, the king takes half the excess*, N. G. L. i. 281, Js. § 71; en ármaðr taki þat er aukit er, *wbat is over and above*, N. G. L. i. 165. Esp. used adverbially in the part. pass. *aukit*, *aukin*, *more than, above*, of numbers; *aukin* þrjú hundruð manna, *three hundred men well told*, Eg. 530, Fms. ix. 524, v. l.; með aukit hundrað manna, x. 184, Ld. 196; *aukin* hálf vætt, Gretl. 141 new Ed. β. in the phrases, þat er (eigi) aukit (aukit), it is no *exaggeration*, Jd. verse 22, the Ed. in Fms. xi. 169 has 'árla' (a false reading); þat er aukat, O. H. L. l. c.; orðum aukid, *exaggerated*, Thom. 73.

aukan, f. *increase*, K. Á. 20. **auki**, a, m. *eke* [A. S. *eaca*; Old Engl. and Scot. *eke* or *eik*], *increase*, *addition*; Abram tók þann *auka* nafns síns, Ver. 14; a. ófundur ok hatrs, Stj. 192: cp. also in the phrase, verða at moldar *auka*, to *become dust*, to *die*, in a verse in the *Hervar. S. Fas.* i. 580; cp. *maðr* er moldu samr, *man is but dust*, Sl. 47; and another proverb, *lauki* er litid gæft til *auka*, used by Sigvat. (Lex. Poët.), *the leek needs but little care to grow*; *sársauki*, *pain*, Mirm. 47; Danmerkr *auki* is a poet. name of Zealand used by Bragi, Edda 1: the phrase, í miklum *auka*, *in a huge, colossal shape*, Glúm. 345 (in a verse); hence perhaps the popular phrase, að *ferast* í aukana (or *haukana*), to *exert to the utmost one's bodily strength*, Glámr færðist í alla *auka* (óf enu wrestling), Gretl. 114 A, (Ed. 1853 has *færðist* í aukana.) 2. metaph. *seed*, *germs*, *thou hast given me no seed*, Stj. 111. Gen. xv. 2; esp. *the sperm of wbales*, *amber*, Sks. 137. β. *produce of the earth*, Barl. 193, 200. γ. *interest of capital*, N. G. L. ii. 380; vide *áauki*, *sársauki*, *sakaauki*, i. 187. COMPS: **auka-dagr**, m. 'eke-day', *dies intercalaris*, Rb. 488. **auka-hlutr**, m. in the phrase, at *aukahlut*, to *boot*, Hom. 129. **auka-nafn**, n. 'eke-name', *nickname*, or *additional name*, Sks. 272. **auka-smíði**, n. a *superfluous thing*, a mere *appendix*, Fms. ii. 359. **auka-tungl**, n. *intercalary moon*, Rb. 116. **auka-verk**, n. by-work, Bs. i. 326. **auka-vika**, u, f. 'eke-week', *intercalary week*, v. hlaupár.

auk-nafn, n. = *aukanafn*, 'eke-name.'
auk-nefna, d, to *nickname*, Landn. 243.
auk-nefni, n. 'eke-name', a *nickname*: α. a defamatory name, punishable with the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 146. β. in a less strong sense; hann var svartur á hák ok höruð, ok því þótti honum a. gefit er hann var Birtingr kallaðr, *be was swarthy of hair and skin, and for that it seemed a nickname was given him when he was called 'Brighting'*, Fms. vii. 157: Helgi átti kenningar nafn, ok var kallaðr hvít; ok var þat eigi a., því at hann var vænn maðr ok vel hærðr, hvítur á hák, *Helgi had a surname (in a good sense), and was called 'White'; and that was no nickname, for he was a handsome man and well-haired, white of hair*, Fbr. So: þú hyggst at ek muna vilja giptast einum bastardi,—eigi eni ek bastardr nema at a., of William the Conqueror, Fb. iii. 464. In old times, esp. at the time of the colonisation of Iceland, such nicknames were in freq. use, as may be seen from the index in the Landnama; they gradually went out of use, but still occur now and then throughout the whole of the Saga period in Icel. down to the 14th century.

aukning, f., Old Engl. 'eeking', *increase*, Stj. 100, 176, Sks. 137. **au-kvisi**, a, m. [prop. *auð-kvisi*, from *auð*, *easy*, and *kveistinn*, *touchy* cp. *kveisa*, f. *ulcus*, *dolor*]; in old writers it is spelt with *au* or *au* and sometimes with a double *k*, *ökkvisi*, Bs. i. 497 vellum MS. A. M. 499; *auðkvisi*, Ld. 236 C and the vellum MS. A. M. 122 A to Sturl. i. 8; *aukvisi*, MS. 122 B; O. H. (Ed. 1853) reads *aucvisi*; it means a *weakly irritable*, *touchy person*. Used esp. in the proverb, *einu er au. ætt hverrar*, cp. the Engl. *there is a black sheep in every flock*, Hkr. ii. 238 *mun ek son minn láta heita Gizur*; *litt hafa þeir aukvisar verit í Hauk dæla ætt er svá hafa heitið hér til*, Sturl. ii. 8, at the birth of earl Gizur [The name *Gizur* was a famous name in this family, *Gizur hvít*, *Gizur biskup*, *Gizur Hallsson*, etc.]

AULANDI, an indecl. adj., qs. *al-landi*, an *ἄρ. λεγ.* in the prover Nj. 10, *illt er þeim er au. er alinn*. [The root is prob. *al-* (Lat. *alius land*, cp. A. S. *ellend* or *elland* (Hel. *elilendi*), *alienus*, *peregrinus*; O. Engl. *alyant*; O. H. G. *alilanta* (whence N. H. G. *elend*, *miser*); there in Icel. also a form *erlendr*, prob. a corruption for *ellendr*. This root quite lost in the Scand. idioms with the single exception of the prover mentioned above, and the altered form *er-*] The MSS. of the Nj. l. differ; some of them have á *úlandi* in two words, *in terra malá*; *Johannus* has not made out the meaning; the proper sense seems to be *ex-ubique infelix*. In olden times *peregrinus* and *miser* were synonymous the first in a proper, the last in a metaphorical sense: so the Lat. *bos* (= *bosques*) passed into the sense of *enemy*. The spelling with *ö* (*öland*) ought perhaps to be preferred, although the change of vowel cannot be easily accounted for.

auli, a, m. a *dunce*, *aulaligr* adj., *aula-skapr* m., *aulast* dep., etc., *é* not occur, as it seems, in old writers; prop. a *slug* (?); cp. *Ivar Aasen* s. v. *aula*, *auling*.

aum-hjartaðr, adj. *tender-hearted*, *charitable*, Stj. 547, Hom. 109. **aumindi**, n. *painful feeling* from a wound or the like, Fé l. ix. 192.

aumingi, ja, m. a *wretch*, in Icel. in a compassionate sense; Guðs 655 xxxii. 15, Bs. i. 74, Hom. 87.

aukma, að, to *bewail*, to *complain*, esp. in the impers. phrase, a. *sik*, *feel compassion for*, Bær. 11, Al. 10, Róm. 182, Bret. 98, Fagrsk. ch. 32 now freq. used in reflex., *aukma*st yfir e-t, to *pity*.

aumkan, f. *lamentation*, *wailing*, El. 10.

aumleikr, m. *misery*, Stj. 428, Bs. i. 321; now also used of the *so*, *feeling* of a wound or the like, v. *aumr*.

aumligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [A. S. *earmlíc*], *poorly*, *wretched*, Gretl. 161, Fms. i. 138, v. 218, Sturl. ii. 13, Bær. 4, Magn. 432, H. E. iii. 366 **aum-neglur**, more correctly *anneglur*, cp. the Engl. *agnail*, *bangnail* or *naugnail*, Fé l. ix. 192; *the lunula unguis* is in Icel. called *anneglu* and so is the skin round the finger-nail, id.

AUMR, adj. [Ulf. has *arms* = *miser*; Dan. and Swed. *öm*], seems with all its compounds to be a Scand. word. It originally probably meant *sore*, *aching*, *touchy*, *tender*. In mod. Icel. it is sometimes used in this sense, in Dan. and Swed. only = *sore*, and metaph. *tender*. 2. metaph. *poorly*, *miserable*, *unhappy*; *styrkstú*, *aumr*, *strengben thyself*, *wretch* man, Orkn. 153, Hom. 15, 16, Th. 6, 16: in a bad sense = *armr*, Fm ix. 414.

aum-staddr, adj. part. *in a poor*, *wretched state*, Stj. 475.

AUNGR, adj. pron., Lat. *nullus*, *none*, v. *engi*, *enginn*.

AUNGR, adj. *narrow*, Lat. *angustus*, v. *öngur*.

aung-vit, n., medic. *lipothymia*, a *fainting-fit*, Fé l. ix. 193.

AURAR, m. pl. *money*, *aura-* in compds, v. *eyrir*.

aur-borð, n. *the second plank from the keel of a boat*, *Vellekla* at Edda (Gl.)

aur-falr, s, m. [aur, *lutum*, *falr*], *the spike at the butt-end of a spear* Gr. *σπωρῆς*; þeir settu niðr aurfalra er þeir stóðu ok studdu v. spjóti sín, Fms. i. 280; síðan mældi hann grundvöll húsgörðarinnar fyrir þórhalli með aurfalnum á spjóti sínu, ii. 230; Abner sneri spjótinu hendi sér ok lagði aurfalnum framan í kviðinn, Stj. 497, 2 Sam. ii. 2 (in Engl. Vers. 'the hinder end of the spear'), Art. 105. β. used of an arrow, Fb. iii. 406.

aur-gáti, a, m. [qs. ör-gáti, ör- and geta], a *tit-bit*, *good beer*, *good treatment*, a rare and now obsolete word; mun ekki af sparar, at ver oss allan þann a. er til er, Fms. xi. 341; um tilföng veizlunnar, sem þu býndi allan a., Mar. 97; af þeim örgáta sem hon hafði framast föng t. 655 xxxi. 2.

aurigr, adj., only in the contr. forms *aurgan* (acc.), *aurgu* (dat.), *clay*, *muddy*, Vsp. 31, Ls. 48; cp. *úrigr*, *madidus*.

AURR, s, m., prop. *wet clay* or *loam*, but also in Eggert Itin. p. 68 of a sort of *clay*, cp. *Ivar Aasen* s. v. *aur*. In A. S. *éar* is *bumus*; i the *Alvismál* one of the names of the earth is *aurr* (*kalla* var uppreign In the *Völuspá* the purling water of the well of Urd is called *aurr* hence the paraphrase in the Edda, þær taka hvern dag vatn í brunnum ok með aurinn (*the clay*, *bumus*) er liggr um brunnin, ok ausa upp yf askinn. Elsewhere used simply of *mud*, *wet soil*, *aurr* er iljar en ofa kuldi, Gs. 15; auri tröðd und jóa fótum, Gh. 16; ok við aur ægir hjarnbragnings burs of blandinn varð, *his brains were mixed with the mu*

Ýt. 16; áurr ok saurr, *mud and dirt*, Ann. 1362; hylja auri, *humo condere*, in a verse in the Korm. S.

aurriði, **örriði**, mod. urriði, a, m. *salmo trutta*, salmon-trout, Fél. i. 11; *salmo squamias argenteis, maculis nigris brunneo cinctis, pinna pectorali punctulis sex notata*, Eggert ltm. p. 595: deriv. from ör, *celer*, and -riði, or from aurr (?) ; the Norse form *aurr* indicates a diphthong, Gpl. 421, Edda (Gl.) COMPS: **aurriða-bekkr**, m. a 'beck' full of trout, Bolt. **aurriða-fiski**, f. trout-fishing, Bolt. **aurriða-net**, n. a trout-net, Gisl. 104. **aurriða-vatn**, n. a water stocked with trout, Bolt.

aur-skór, m. (prop. 'mud-shoe'), a horse shoe, an *ἀρ. λεγ.* in the story Fms. iii. 210, each of the shoes weighing 1½ lb. The story is a pendant to that told of king Augustus of Poland and the blacksmith.

aur-skriða, u, f. a land slip, avalanche, Fbr. 84, Fs. 59.

aurvandils-tá (aurvantá, Ub.), f. *Aurvandil's toe*, probably the star Rigel in Orion, v. Edda 59.

AUSA, jós, jósu (mod. jusu), ausit; pres. ind. eyss; subj. eysi or ysi, mod. jysi (*hairret*), cp. Lat. *aurio*, *baus-it*; not found in Goth. or in Germ. I. to sprinkle, with dat. of the liquid, and the object in acc. or with a prep.; þær taka hvern dag vatn í brunnum, ok ausa (viz. því) upp yfir askinn, . . . pour it over the ash-boughs, Edda II; ef maðr eyss eldi (*fire, embers*), Grág. ii. 128; a. silð ör netjum, to empty the nets of the herrings, Gpl. 427: a. út, to pour out, fé, Gret. 126.

2. ausa moldu, to sprinkle with mould, bury; hlóðn þeir at grjóti ok jósu at moldu, Eg. 300; er hann höfðu moldu ausit, Bjarn. II; salr ausium moldu, his chamber sprinkled with mould (poët.), Hervar. S.; ausium haugi, Ýt. 26. **β.** ausa vatni is a standing phrase for a sort of baptism used in the last centuries, at least, of the heathen age. The child when born was sprinkled with water and named, yet without the intervention of a priest; this rite is mentioned as early as in the Hávmál, one of the very oldest mythological didactic poems on record, where it is attributed even to Odin; ef ek skal þegn ungan verpa vatni á, if I am to throw water on a youngthane, 159; Jósu vatni Jarl létu heita, Jód ól Edda jósu vatni, hörvi svartan, hétu þræl, Rm. 7, 31; sá var síðr göfgrá manna, at vanda menn mjök til at ausa vatni ok gefa nafn; . . . Sigurðr jarl jósu sveinnum vatni ok kallaði Hákon, Hkr. i. 118; Eiríkr ok Gunnhildr áttu son er Haraldr konungr jósu vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 122; eptir um daginn jósu Hákon konungr þann svein vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 135, Fms. i. 66, xi. 2; fæddi þóra sveinarn ok var Grimr nefndr er vatni var rusinn, Eb. 26; enn áttu þau Skallagrímur son, sá var vatni ausium ok nafn gefit ok kallaðr Egill, Eg. 146, 147, 166, Ld. 108, Gisl. 32 (of Snorre Gode); and so in many instances from Icel., Norway, and the Orkneys, all of them of the heathen age. The Christian term is skira, q. v.

3. metaph. of scolding or abuse; hrópi ok rógi ef þú eyss á holl regin, Ls. 4; ausa sauri á e-n, to bespatter with foul language, ausask sauri í (recipr.), Bjarn. 33; a. e-m e-u í augu upp, to throw in one's face, Eg. 576; hann jósu upp (poured out) þær fyrir alþýðu öllum glæpum föður síns, Mart. 80; um verka þann er hvern jósu á annan, Bjarn. 42.

II. **III.** to pump, esp. a ship, with the ship in acc.; Hallfréðr jósu at sínum hlut, Fs. 113, Gret. 95 A, Fbr. 173, N. G. L. i. 102: a. bát sinn, to make water, Fms. vii. 331.

ausa, u, f. a ladle, ekki er sopið kálið þó í ausuna sé komit (a proverb), many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Gret. 132, Þórð. 51.

aus-ker, n. = austr-ker, Shetl. *auskerrie*, a scoop, v. Jamieson Suppl. sub voce, Fs. 147.

ausli, v. auvlið.

austan, adv. [A. S. *eastan*; Hel. *östan*], from the east, Eg. 183, Eb. 4: of the direction of the wind (cp. *vestan*, *sunnan*, *norðan*), used with preceding prep. á, ú, *vestan*, *austan*, . . . blowing from west, east, . . ., Bs. i. 48. **β.** fyrir a. used as a prep. with acc. east of; fyrir a. mitt haf, Grág. ch. 85, p. 142 new Ed., Nj. 36, 81, Eg. 100, Landn. 228. **γ.** with gen. in phrases like *austan lands*, a fjardar, cp. *norðan*, *sunnan*, *vestan*, Hkr. iii. 201. COMPS: **austan-ferð**, f. a journey from the east, Fms. vii. 128. **austan-fjarðar**, gen. loci, used as adverb, in the east of the firth, Hkr. ii. 295, Fms. i. 278, iv. 37. **austan-gola**, f. a light breeze from the east, Sturl. iii. 59 (Ed. austræn).

austan-kvama, u, f. arrival from the east, Fms. vi. 23. **austan-maðr**, m. a man from the east, Old Engl. *easterling*, Sturl. iii. 248. **austan-tjófr**, m. the east sea, nickname of a man, Fms. ix. 316. **austan-verðr**, rs, m. an easterly gale, Rb. 438. **austan-verðr**, adj. eastern cp. *norðan*-, *sunnan*-, *vestan-verðr*), Landn. 25, Stj. 75, A. A. 286.

austan-vindr, m. an east wind, Sks. 38, cp. *norðan*-, *vestan*-, *sunnan*-vindr.

austarliga, adv. and -ligr, adv. easterly, Fms. xi. 389.

austastr, superl. easternmost, v. eystri.

austfirðingr, m., esp. in pl. an eastfirber, one from the east of Iceland, Sturl. ii. 158. COMPS: **austfirðinga-búð**, f., v. búð. **austfirðinga-dómr**, m. the court for the east quarter, v. dómr. **austfirðinga-fjórðungr**, m. the east quarter of Iceland, v. fjórðungr.

austr-firðir, m. pl. the east firths of Iceland, opp. to *vestfirðir*, Landn.

austr-firzkr, adj. one from the east firths in Icel., Nj. 54, Lv. 57.

austr-för, f. = austrfór.

austr-ker, n. a scoop, bucket, v. auss-ker.

austr-kyllfir, m. pl. easterlings, cp. *Kyllingar*, an old Russian population, Kolbiager, east of the Baltic; in a poem of Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 9.

austr-lægr, adj. easterly, of the wind.

austr-maðr, m., pl. austomenn, in Icel. and in the northern part of the British Islands a standing name of those who came from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants, vide the old Irish chronicles, and the Sagas, passim. The English used 'easterling' in the same sense, and *sterling* is an abbreviation of the word from the coin which the 'easterlings' brought with them in trade. Eyvindr austrmaðr, Landn., Nj. 81, Eg. 744, Ísl. ii. 192, 128, Sturl. ii. 47, Lv. 23, Valla L. 216, Landn. 36, 290, 305, Eb. 104, 196, etc. In the Norse Gpl. 450 it is used of Swedes in Norway: *austrmanna-skelfir*, m. 'skelper' (conqueror, terror) of the east men, a nickname, Landn. 305.

austr-marr, m. the east sea, the east Baltic (Estmere of king Alfred, Oros. Ed. Bosworth, p. 22), Ýt. 18.

austr-mál, n. = austrmál, N. G. L. i. 335.

austr-mörk, f. the east mark, i. e. the east, Ýt. 4.

AUSTR, rs, m. [A. S. and Engl. *east*; Hel. *óstar*; Germ. *ost, osten*], the east; sól í austri, Grág. ii. 224, Rb. 92, Landn. 276; ór austri, Sturl. ii. 25. **2.** as adv. towards east, eastward, Nj. 151, Eg. 72, Grág. i. 96, 180.

austr, rs and rar, m. [ausa], the act of drawing water in buckets, pumping; v. *dæluaustr* and *byttaustr*, Gret. ch. 19; standa í austri, to toil hard at the pump, Fas. ii. 520, Sturl. iii. 68; til austrar, Gret. 94 B. **β.** the water pumped or to be pumped, bilge water, Gr. *ἀντλος*, Sturl. iii. 67, 68; skipið fullt af austri, full of bilge water, Fb. ii. 204 (Fbr.), Finn. 234; standa í a., v. above. COMPD: **austrs-ker**, austrker (N. G. L. i. 59), a scoop, pump-bucket (cp. *ausker*), Gpl. 424.

austr-álfa, v. austrhálf.

austr-átt and **-ætt**, f. eastern region, east; í austr., towards east, in eastern direction, Fms. ii. 49, x. 267, Sks. 38, 655 xiv. B. 1.

austr-bití, a, m. a cross-beam nearest the pumping-place in a ship, Fs. 153.

austr-ferð and **austr-för**, f. voyage to the east, esp. to Russia or the east Baltic, Fb. i. 130, Ls. 60, the last passage in a mythical sense. COMPS: **austrfarar-knórr**, m. a vessel bound for the Baltic, Fms. vii. 256. **austrfarar-skip**, n. id., Fms. viii. 61, Orkn. 274 old Ed., where the new Ed. 334 has *útfararskip*, a ship bound for the Mediterranean (better).

austr-hálfa, u, f. [Hel. *óstarbalba* = *oriens*], often spelt **-álfa** by dropping the *b*; the east, in old writers freq. of the Austria of the peace of Verdun, A. D. 843, including the Baltic and the east of Europe; sometimes also of the true east; um Garðaríki (*Russia Minor*) ok víða um a. heims, Fms. i. 96; í Góðröum austr ok austrhólfum, x. 275; í a. heims eru þrjú Indíalönd, A. A. 283; Licinius lagði undir sik víða v., Blas. 37; Adam ok Eva bygðu síðan í a. þar sem Hebron heitir, Ver. 5, Stj. 67, 43: now used in Icel. = *Asia*, *Vestrhálfa* = *America*, *Suðrhálfa* = *Africa*, *Norðrhálfa* = *Europe*, *Eyaálfa* = *Australia*. COMPS: **austrhálfa-lýðr**, m. people of the east, Stj. 392. Judges vi. 33. **austrhálfa-lýðr**, f. id., Stj. 389.

austr-kendr, adj. part. eastern, of wind, Bs. i. 388.

austrligr, adj. eastern, Stj. 336.

austr-lönd, n. pl. the east, orient, the eastern part of Europe, in old writers often synonymous to Austr-hálfa, and opp. to *Norðrlönd*, *Scandinavía*; *Suðrlönd*, *South Germany*, etc.; *Vestrlönd*, the *British Islands*, *Normandy*, *Bretagne*, etc., Post. 656 C. 39, Fms. ii. 183, Post. 645. 102, Hkr. i. 134 in a poem of the 10th century used of Russia; cp. Brocm. 101.

austr-mál, n. (navig.), the pumping-watch, the crew being told off two and two, to hand the buckets up, one of them standing in the bilge water down below and the other on the deck, vide the Fbr. 131, Gret. ch. 19; en hverr þeirra manna er síðar kemr en a. komi til hans, þá er hann sekr níu ertogum, N. G. L. i. 335 [ausmaal, bilge water, Ivar Aasen].

austr-oka, að, [austr], to lavish, squander, with dat. an *ἀρ. λεγ.* as it seems, Fas. iii. 198, 202, where a. fé sínu; cp. Gr. *ἀντλέω*.

austr-riki, n. the eastern empire, esp. the east of Europe (Russia, Austria, sometimes also including Turkey of the present time); the term is often vague, and synonymous to *Austrvegr*, *Austrlönd*, or referring to the German of the year 843; (the mod. sense is = *Austria*); Ívarr víðföðmi eignaðist allt Danaveldi, ok mikinn hluta Saxlands ok allt A., Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 45, Fms. vi. 8; Constantinopolis er æðst borga í A., Ver. 49; þeodisum inn mikli var sex vetr konungr í A., 50; Licinius hét konungr í A., Blas. 37, in these last passages = the eastern empire (of Rome); þá er ek (viz. king David) lifða ok vask konungr kallaðr í A. (in the east), Níðrst. 4, cp. Baut. nos. 780, 979.

austr-rúm, n. the part of a vessel's hold near the stern where the pump is, Hkr. i. 82, Stj. 57, Fbr. 158, Edda 35; au aft and fore pumping-place (epra ok fremra austrúm) is mentioned Fms. viii. 139.

austr-trog, n. a *scoop, bucket*.

austr-vegr, s, m. *the eastern way, east*, esp. Russia, Wenden, the east Baltic; fara í Austrveg is a standing phrase for trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic, opp. to viking or vestr-viking, which only refer to expeditions to the British Islands, Normandy, Brittany, etc.; austr-viking, Landn. 221, is a false reading; hann var farmaðr mikill (Hólmgarðs-fari) ok kaupmaðr; fór opt í Austrveg (Baltic), Landn. 169, Nj. 41, Eg. 228, Fms. freq., vide vol. xii, s. v. In the Edda fara í A. is a standing phrase for the expeditions of Thor against giants. Þórr var farinn í A. at berja tröll, 26, cp. Ls. 59, where a. means the eastern region of heaven. Sometimes it is used of the east in general, Ver. 9, Rb. 412, 623, 13, Baut. no. 813. COMPS: austrvegs-konungar, m. pl. *the three kings or Magi* ('wise men') from the east, Stj. 16; a *king of Russia*, Fms. x. 397. austrvegs-maðr, m. *an inhabitant of Austrvegir*, Hkr. i. 44.

austr-øtt, v. austrátt.

austr-ræna, u, f. *eastern breeze*.

austr-rænn, adj. [Hel. *ostroni*; A. S. *easterne*; cp. norrænn, suðrænn], *eastern*, of the wind; a. gola, *eastern breeze*, Sturl. iii. 59; vindr, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr, *timber* from Norway or Scandinavia, Grág. i. 149, *the Eistland tynmer* of the old Scotch inventories (Jamieson, Suppl. s. v.); Austrænrir menn, *Norsemen in Iceland*, Fms. ix. 276; as a nickname, Eb. 12, and Landn. The name denotes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian continent as opp. to the British Islands and Iceland.

austr-skota, u, f. = austrsker, Grág. ii. 171; Ísl. ii. 382 spelt ausskota.

au-virð and auvirði, mod. auðvirði, n. [af, off, and verd, *value*; the change of letter caused by the following *v*; a purely Icel. form, the Norse being 'afv-'; the mod. Icel. form is auð-v., as if it were to be derived from auð- and verd]; 1. *a worthless wretch, a laggard, bungler*; sel þú upp, auvirði, knálegar bytturnar, *Bungler! band thou up stoutly the buckets*, Fbr. 131; hygg ek at eingi maðr eigi jafnmikil a. at frændum sem ek, Hrafn. 11; verða at a., Bret. 163, Sturl. i. 73.

2. a law term, *damage, anything impairing the value of a thing*; hann ábyrgist við þeim auvirðum er þat fær af því skaða, Grág. i. 431. COMPS: auvirðs-maðr, m. *a wretch, laggard*, 655, vide Sturl. ii. 139, Fær. 74, Þorf. Karl. 426. auvirðs-skapr, m. *naughtiness*, Gullþ. 12.

au-virðast, d, *to become worthless*, Eg. 103, Glúm. 377 C. 2. in the act. *to think unworthy, disparage*, Barl. 21, 57, 123, 190, Mar. 83; seldom used except in Norse writers, and consequently spelt with an 'af-' in reflex. sense, Stj. 483.

au-virðliga, Norse afvirð-, and mod. Icel. auðvirðil-, adv. *despiciously*, Sturl. iii. 220, Fs. 71.

au-virðligr, etc., adj. *worthless*, Fas. i. 87, Bret. 31, 72, Sturl. iii. 225, Barl. 75; at skurðarskírni sé afvirðilig (*indigna*) Kristnum mönnum, 159.

au-visli, and contr. ausli and usli, a, m.; etym. uncertain, ausli, Gpl. 385 A; usli, N. G. L. i. 246, Fms. i. 202, viii. 341, xi. 35, Edda (Gl.). In the Grág. auvisli, spelt with *au* or *av*; in the Ed. of 1829 sometimes with *ö* where the MSS. have *au*:

I. a law term, *damages, Lat. damnum*; bæta auvisla is a standing law term for *to pay compensation for damages done*, the amount of which was to be fixed by a jury; bæta skal hann a. á fjórtán nóttum sem búar fimm virða, Grág. i. 383, 418, ii. 229, 121, 223 (Ed. 1853), 225 (twice): hence auvislabót. In Norse law, gjalda a., Gpl. 384; ábyrgi honum garðinn ok allan ausla þann er, 385 A: beida usla bótar, N. G. L. i. 246.

II. metaph. *hurt, injury* in general; mundi þeim þá ekki vera gjört til auvisla, Ld. 76; ok er þat þó líkast, at þú setir eigi undan öllum avvisla (*thou wilt not get off unscathed*), cf þú tekur eigi við, Fms. iii. 144.

2. *devastation*, Fms. xi. 81: esp. by fire and sword in the alliterative phrase, eldr (*fire*) ok usli; fara með eld ok usla, i. 202; heldr en þar léki yfir eldr ok usli, viii. 341; þá gördi á mikitt regn, ok slökði þann eld vandliga, svá at menn máttu þá þegar fara yfir usla þann inn mikla (*embers and ruins*), xi. 35. In the Edda (Gl.) usli is recorded as one of the sixty names of fire: cp. also the mod. verb ösla, *to plunge through*: auvisli is now an obsolete word, usli a common word, gjöra usla, *to desolate*, in the metaph. sense. COMPS: auvisla-bót and usla-bót (N. G. L. i. 246), f. a law term, *compensation fixed by a jury of five*, cp. above; distinction is made between a. hin meiri and hin niðri, *first rate or second rate compensation*, Grág. ii. 344: in pl. 225: auslagjald and usla-gjald, n. *compensation*, Gpl. 387.

AX, n. [Goth. *aks*, cp. Goth. *asans* = *barvest*], *an ear of corn*, Stj. 201, Thom. 98.

axar-, v. öx, *an axe*.

ax-helma, u, f. *a blade of corn, ear and stem*, Stj. 422, Ruth ii. 2 (Engl. Vers. 'ears of corn').

ax-korn, n. *an ear of corn*, Edda (Ub.) ii. 283.

axla, að, *to shoulder*, Fms. iii. 228.

axlar-, v. öxl, *shoulder*.

axl-byrdr, f. *a shoulder-load*, Orku. 346, Grett. 177 new Ed.

axl-hár, adj. *shoulder high*, Js. 101.

axull, m., v. öxull, *axis, an axle-tree*.

ay, interj. *dolendi, ay mér veslugri*, Mar. Fr.

Á

Á, á, prep., often used elliptically, or even adverbially, [Goth. *ana*; Engl. *on*; Germ. *an*. In the Scandinavian idioms the liquid *n* is absorbed. In English the same has been supposed to happen in adverbial phrases, e. g. 'along, away, abroad, afoot, again, agate, ahead, aloft, alone, askew, aside, astray, awry,' etc. It is indeed true that the Ormulum in its northern dialect freq. uses *o*, even in common phrases, such as 'o boke, o land, o life, o slæpe, o strande, o write, o naht, o loft,' etc., v. the glossary; and we may compare *on foot* and *afoot*, *on sleep* (Engl. Vers. of Bible) and *asleep*; A. S. *a-butan* and *on-butan* (about); *agen* and *ongean* (again, against); *on bæc*, *aback*; *on life*, *alive*; *on middan*, *amid*. But it is more than likely that in the expressions quoted above, as well as in numberless others, as well in old as in modern English, the English *a* as well as the *o* of the Ormulum and the modern Scottish and north of England *o*-are in reality remains of this very *á* pronounced *au* or *ou*, which was brought by the Scandinavian settlers into the north of England. In the struggle for supremacy between the English dialects after the Conquest, the Scandinavian form *á* or *a* won the day in many cases to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon *on*. Some of these adverbs have representatives only in the Scandinavian tongues, not in Anglo-Saxon: see below, with dat. B. II, C. VII; with acc. C. I. and VI. The prep. *á* denotes the *surface* or *outside*; *í* and *ór* the *inside*; *at*, *tíl*, and *frá* *nearness measured to or from an object*: *á* thus answers to the Gr. *ἐν* the Lat. *in* includes *á* and *í* together.]

With dat. and acc.: in the first case with the notion of remaining on a place, answering to Lat. *in* with abl.; in the last with the notion of motion to the place, = Lat. *in* with acc.

WITH DAT.

A. Loc. I. generally *on, upon*; *á gólfi, on the floor* Nj. 2; *á hendi, on the hand* (of a ring), 48, 225; *á palli, 50*; *á steini 108*; *á vegg, 115*; *á sjá ok á landi, on sea and land*. In some instances the distinction between *á* and *í* is loose and wavering, but in most cases common sense and usage decide; thus '*á bók*' merely denotes the *letters*, the penmanship, '*í* the *contents* of a book; mod usage, however, prefers '*í* lesa *bók*, but stafr *bók*. Old writers on the other hand; *á bóku* Enskum, *in English books*, Landn. 24, but *í* Aldafars bók, 23 (*in the book De Mensurá Temporum*, by Bede) cp. Grág. i. 76, where *á* is a false reading instead of *at*; *á bréfi, the contents of a letter*: of clothing or arms, *mítr á höfði, sverð á hlið mítre on bead, sword on side*, Fms. i. 266, viii. 404; *hafa lykil á sér, on one's person*, 655 xvii. 22; *möttull á tyglum, a mantle hanging on* (i. e. fastened by) *laces*, Fms. vii. 201: *á þingi* means *to be present at a meeting* *í þingi, to abide within a jurisdiction*; *á himni, á jörðu, on* (Engl. *in heaven and earth*, e. g. in the Lord's Prayer, but *í helviti, in hell*; *í Gimli, Edda* (of a heavenly abode); *á báti, á skipi* denote *crew and cargo*, '*í* the timber or materials of which a ship is built, Eg. 385; *ver í stafni á skipi, 177*; *á skógi, to be abroad in a wood* (of a hunter robber, deer); but *to be situated* (a house), *at work* (to fell timber), *skógi, 573*, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 31, xi. 1, Glúm. 330, Landn. 173; *í mörkinni, Fms. i. 8*, but *í mörk, of a farm*; *á firðinum* means *lying in a firib*, of ships or islands (on the surface of the water), *þær eyjar liggj á Breiðafirði, Ld. 36*; but *í firði, living in a district* named Firth; *í landi, Nj. 98*, Fms. xi. 386.

II. *á* is commonly used in connection with the pr. names or countries terminating in 'land,' Engl. *in*, Englandi, Írlandi, Skotlandi, Bretlandi, Saxlandi, Vindlandi, Vínlandi, Grænalandi, Íslandi, Hálogalandi, Rogalandi, Jótlandi, Frakklandi, Hjaltlandi, Jämtlandi, Hvítamannalandi, Norðrlandum, etc., vide Landn. an the index to Fms. xii. In old writers *í* is here very rare, in modern authors more frequent; taste and the context in many instances decide. An Icelander would now say, speaking of the queen or king, '*á* Englandi,' ruling over, but to live '*í* Englandi,' or '*á* Englandi,' the rule is the last case not being quite fixed.

2. in connection with the names of countries: *á Mæri, Vörs, Ögðum, Fjöllum*, all districts of Norway, v. Landn.; *á Mýrum* (in Icel.), *á Finnmörk, Landn.*, *á Fjóni* (Danish island); but *í Danmörk, Svíþjóð* (*á Svíþjóð* is poet., Gr. 13).

3. before Icel. farms denoting open and elevated slopes an spaces (not too high, because then 'at' must be used), such as '*staði* völlr, ból, hjalli, bakki, heimr, eyri,' etc.; *á Veggjum, Landn. 69*; *Hólmblátri*, id.: those ending in '*-staðr*,' *á Geirmundarstöðum, Þóris stöðum, Jarðlangsstöðum* . . . Landn.; '*-völlr*,' *á Möðruvöllum*: *á Fitjum* (the farm) *í Stord* (the island), *í Fenhring* (the island) *á Áski* (the farm), Landn., Eg.: '*-nes*' sometimes takes *á*, sometimes *í* (in mod usage always '*í*'); *á Nesi, Eb. 14*, or *í Krossnesi, 30*; in the last case the notion of island, *vīrōsus*, prevails: so also, '*fjörðr*,' *as, þeir börðust á Vigra firði* (of a fight on the ice), Landn. 101, but *orusta í Hafrsfirði, 122* with '*-bær*,' *á* is used in the sense of a *farm* or *estate*, *hón sa á e-m b*: *mikitt hús ok fagr*, Edda 22; '*í bær*' means *within doors*, of the buildings with '*Bær*' as pr. name Landn. uses '*í*,' 71, 160, 257, 309, 332.

4. denoting *on* or *just above*; of the sun, when the time is fixed by *regardin*

the sun in connection with points in the horizon, a standing phrase in Icel.; sól ú gjáhamri, *when the sun is on the crag of the Rift*, Grág. i. 26, cp. Glúm. 387; so, brú á ú, *a bridge on a river*, Fms. viii. 179, Hrafn. 20; taka húsi á e-m, *to surprise one, to take the house over his head*, Fms. i. 11.

III. *ú* is sometimes used in old writers where we should now expect an acc., esp. in the phrase, leggja sverði (or the like) á e-m, or á e-m miðjum, *to stab*, Eg. 216, Gísl. 106, Band. 14; þá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi, *then Starkaðr stabbed the king with the wand*, Fas. iii. 34; bita á kampi (vör), *to bite the lips*, as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 209, 68; taka á e-u, *to touch a thing, lay bold of it*, v. taka; fá á e-u, (pöet.); leggja hendr á (better at) síðum, in wrestling, Fms. x. 331; koma á úvart á e-m, *to come on one unawares*, ix. 407 (rare).

B. TEMP. of a particular point or period of time, *at, on, in*: I. *gener.* denoting *during, in the course of*; á nótt, degi, nætrþeli . . ., Bs. i. 139; or spec. adding a pron. or an adjunct, á næsta sumri, *the next summer*; á því ári, þingi, misseri, hausti, vári, sumri . . ., *during, in that year* . . ., Bs. i. 679, etc.; á þrem sumrum, *in the course of three summers*, Grág. i. 218; á þrem vörum, Fms. ii. 114; á hálf mánaðar fresti, *within half a month's delay*, Nj. 99; á tvítugs, sextugs . . . aldri, á barns, gamals aldri, etc., *at the age of* . . ., v. aldr; á dögum e-s, *in the days of, in his reign or time*, Landn. 24, Hrafn. 3, Fms. ix. 229.

II. *used of a fixed recurrent period or season*; á vörum, sumrum, haustum, vetrum, ú kveldum, *every spring, summer* . . ., *in the evenings*, Eg. 711, Fms. i. 23, 25, vi. 394, Landn. 292; with the numeral adverbs, cp. *Lat. ter in anno*, um sinn á mánuði, ári, *once a month, once a year*, where the Engl. *a* is not the article but the preposition, Grág. i. 89.

III. *of duration*; á degi, *during a whole day*, Fms. v. 48; á sjau nóttum, Bærd. 166; á því meli, *during that time, in the meantime*, Grág. i. 259.

IV. *connected with the seasons* (á vetri, sumri, vári, hausti), 'á' denotes the next preceding season, *the last winter, summer, autumn*, Eb. 40, 238, Ld. 206; in such instances 'á' denotes the past, 'at' the future, 'í' the present; thus í vetri in old writers means *this winter*; á vetri, *last winter*; at vetri, *next winter*, Eb. 68 (in a verse), etc.

C. In various other relations, more or less metaphorically, *on, upon, in, to, with, towards, against*:

I. *denoting object, in respect of, against*, almost periphrastically; dvelja á náðum e-s, *under one's protection*, Fms. i. 74; hafa metnað á e-u, *to be proud of, to take pride in a thing*, 127.

2. *denoting a personal relation, in*; bæta e-t á e-m, *to make amends, i. e. to one personally*; misgöra e-t á e-m, *to inflict wrong on one*; hafa elsku (hatr) á e-m, *to bear love (hatred) to one*, Fms. ix. 242; hefna sín á e-m, *to take revenge on one's person, on any one*; rjúfa sætt á e-m, *to break truce on the person of any one, to offend against his person*, Nj. 103; hafa sár á sér, 101; sjá á e-m, *to read on or in one's face*; sér hann á hverjum manni hvárt til þin er vel eðr illa, 106; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar höfum, at . . ., *it could soon be seen in all her doings, that* . . ., Ld. 22.

3. *also generally to shew signs of a thing*; sýna fúleika á sér, *to shew marks of displeasure*, Nj. 14, Fs. 14; taka vell, illa, lítt, á e-u, *to take a thing well, ill, or indifferently, id.*; finna á sér, *to feel in oneself*; fann lítt á honum, hvárt . . ., *it could hardly be seen in his face, whether* . . ., Eb. 42; líkindi eru á, *it is likely*, Ld. 172; göra kost á e-u, *to give a choice, chance of it*, 178; eiga vald á e-u, *to have power over* . . ., Nj. 10.

II. *denoting encumbrance, duty, liability*; er fimtardómsmál á þeim, *to be subject to* . . ., Nj. 231; the phrase, hafa e-t á hendi, or vera á hendi e-m, *on one's bands, of work or duty to be done*; einðagi á fé, *term, pay day*, Grág. i. 140; ómagi (skylda, afvinna) á fé, *of a burden or encumbrance*, D. I. and Grág. in several passages.

III. *with a personal pronoun, sér, mér, honum* . . ., *denoting personal appearance, temper, character, look, or the like*; vera þungur, léttr . . . á sér, *to be heavy or light, either bodily or mentally*; þungur á sér, *corpulent*, Sturl. i. 112; kátr ok léttr á sér, *of a gay and light temper*, Fms. x. 152; þat bragð hafði hann á sér, *be looked as if, . . . the expression of his face was as though* . . ., Ld., cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á sér svip, bragð, æði, síð, of one's manner or personal appearance, to bear oneself as, or the like; skjótr (seinn) á fæti, *speedy (slow) of foot*, Nj. 258.

IV. *as a periphrasis of the possessive pronoun connected with the limbs or parts of the body*. In common Icel. such phrases as *my hands, eyes, head* . . . are hardly ever used, but höfuð, eyru, hárr, nef, munnr, hendr, fætr . . . á mér; so 'í' is used of the internal parts, e. g. hjarta, bein . . . í mér; the eyes are regarded as inside the body, augun í honum: also without the possessive pronoun, or as a periphrasis for a genitive, brjóstið á e-m, *one's breast*, Nj. 95, Edda 15; súrnar í augum, *it smarts in my eyes*, *my eyes smart*, Nj. 202; kvíðinu á sér, *its belly*, 655 xxx. 5, Fms. vi. 350; hendr á hermi, *ber hands*, Gísl. (in a verse); í vörunum á honum, *on his lips*, Band. 14; ristín á honum, *his step*, Fms. viii. 141; harðr í tungu, *sharp of tongue*, Hallfred (Fs. 114); kalt (heitt) á fingrum, höndum, fótum . . ., *cold (warm) in the fingers, bands, feet* . . ., i. e. *with cold fingers*, etc.; cp. also the phrase, verða vísa (orð) á munni, of extemporising verses or speeches, freq. in the Sagas; fastur á fótum, *fast by the leg*, of a bondsman, Nj. 27; of the whole body, díla fundu þeir á honum, 209. The pers. pron. is used only in solemn style (poetry, hymns, the Bible),

and perhaps only when influenced by foreign languages, e. g. mitt hjarta hví svo hryggist þú, as a translation of 'warumb betrübst du dich mein Herz?' the famous hymn by Hans Sachs; instead of the popular hjartað í mér, Sl. 43. 44: hjartað mitt is only used as a term of endearment, as by a husband to his wife, parents to their child, or the like, in a metaphorical sense; the heart proper is 'í mér', not 'mitt.'

2. of other things, and as a periphrasis of a genitive, of a part belonging to the whole, e. g. dyrr á húsi = húsyrr, *at the house-doors*; turn á kirkju = kirkju turn; stafu, skutr, segl, úrar . . . á skipi, *the stem, stern, sail . . . of a ship*, Fms. ix. 135; blöð á lauk, á tré . . ., *leaves of a leek, of a tree* . . ., Fas. i. 469; egg á sverði = sverðs egg; stafur á bók; kjálur á bók, and in endless other instances.

V. *denoting instrumentality, by, on, or a-, by means of*; afla fjár á hölmgöngum, *to make money a-duelling, by means of duels*, Eg. 498; á verkum sínum, *to subst. on one's own work*, Njarð. 366; as a law term, sekjast á e-ju, *to be convicted upon* . . ., Grág. i. 123; sekst með þar á sínu eigni (a man is guilty in re sua), of hann tekr af þeim manni er heimild (possessio) hefir til, ii. 191; falla á verkum sínum, *to be killed flagranti delicto*, v. above; fella e-n á bragði, *by a sleight in wrestling*; komast undan á flótta, *to escape by flight*, Eg. 11; á hlaupi, *by one's feet, by speed*, Hkr. ii. 168; lifa á e-u, *to feed on*; bergja á e-u, *to taste of a thing*; svala sér á e-u, *to quench the thirst on*.

VI. *with subst. numerals*; á þriðja tigi manna, *up to thirty*, i. e. *from about twenty to thirty*, Ld. 194; á öðru hundraði skipa, *from one to two hundred sail strong*, Fms. x. 126; á níunda tigi, *between eighty and ninety years of age*, Eg. 764, v. above; used as prep., á hendi, *on one's band*, i. e. *bound to do it*, v. hönd.

VII. *in more or less adverbial phrases it may often be translated in Engl. by a participle and a- prefixed*; á lopti, *aloft*; á floti, *afloat*; á lífi, *alive*; á verðgöngu, *a-begging*; á brautu, *away*; á baki, *a-back, behind, past*; á milli, *a-tween*; á laun, *alone, secretly*; á launungu, *id.*; á móti, *against*; á enda, *at an end, gone*; á huld, *hidden*; fara á hæl, *to go a-beel, i. e. backwards*, Fms. vii. 70;—but in many cases these phrases are transl. by the Engl. partic. with a, which is then perh. a mere prefix, not a prep., á flugi, *a-flying in the air*, Nj. 79; vera á gangi, *a-going*; á ferli, *to be about*; á leiki, *a-playing*, Fms. i. 78; á sundi, *a-swimming*, ii. 27; á verði, *a-watching*, x. 201; á hrakningi, *a-wandering*; á reiki, *a-wavering*; á skjálfi, *a-sivering*; á hleri, *a-listening*; á tali, *a-talking*, Ísl. ii. 200; á hlaupi, *a-running*, Hkr. ii. 268; á verki, *a-working*; á veidum, *a-bunting*; á fiski, *a-fishing*; á beit, *grazing*: and as a law term it even means *in flagranti*, N. G. L. i. 348.

VIII. *used absolutely without a case in reference to the air or the weather, where 'á' is almost redundant*; þoka var á mikil, *a thick fog came on*, Nj. 267; niðamykr var á, *pitch darkness came on*, Eg. 210; allhvast á norðan, *a very strong breeze from the north*, Fms. ix. 20; þá var á norðrant, *a north wind came on*, 42, Ld. 56; hvaðan sem á er, *from whatever point the wind is*; var á hríð veðrs, *a snow storm came on*, Nj. 282; górdi á regn, *rain came on*, Fms. vi. 394, xi. 35, Ld. 156.

WITH ACC.

A. Loc. I. *denoting simple direction towards*, esp. connected with verbs of motion, going, or the like; hann gékk á bergsnös, Eg. 389; á hamar, Fas. ii. 517.

2. *in phrases denoting direction*; leggja á útbörða, *lying on the outside of the ship*, Eg. 354; á annat borð skipinu, Fms. vii. 260; á bæði borð, *on both sides of the ship*, Nj. 124, Ld. 56; á tvær hliðar, *on both sides*, Fms. v. 73, Ísl. ii. 159; á hlíð, *side-wards*; út á hlíð, Nj. 262, Edda 44; á aðra hönd henni, Nj. 50, Ld. 46; höggva á tvær hendr, *to bew or strike right and left*, Ísl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384, Fms. viii. 363, x. 383.

3. *upp á, upon*; hann tók augu þjaza ok kastaði upp á himin, Edda 47; with verbs denoting to look, see, horfa, sjá, líta, etc.; hann rak skygnur á land, *he cast glances towards the land*, Ld. 154.

II. *denoting direction with or without the idea of arriving*: 1. with verbs denoting to aim at; of a blow or thrust, stefna á fóttum, Nj. 84; spjótið stefnir á hann miðjan, 205; of the wind, gékk veðrit á vestr, *the wind veered to west*, Fms. ix. 25; sigla á haf, *to stand out to sea*, Hkr. i. 146, Fms. i. 39; with 'út' added, Eg. 390, Fms. x. 349.

2. *conveying the notion of arriving, or the intervening space being traversed*; spjótið kom á miðjan skjöldum, Eg. 379, Nj. 96, 97; langt upp á land, *far up inland*, Hkr. i. 146; *to reach*, taka ofan á belt, *of the long locks of a woman, to reach down to the belt*, Nj. 2; ofan á bringu, 48; á þá ofan, 91. III. *without reference to the space traversed, connected with verbs denoting to go, turn, come, ride, sail, throw, or the like, motion of every kind*; hann kastar honum á völlum, *he flings him down*, Nj. 91; hlaupa á skip sitt, *to leap on board his ship*, 43; á hest, *to mount quickly*, Edda 75; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann gengr á súðland sitt, *he walks on to his fields*, 82; on, upon, komast á fætr, *to get upon one's legs*, 92; ganga á land, *to go a-shore*, Fms. i. 40; ganga á þing, vii. 242, Grág. (often); á skóg, á merkr ok skóga, *into a wood*, Fb. i. 134, 257, Fms. xi. 118, Eg. 577, Nj. 130; fara á Finnmörk, *to go travelling in Finmark*, Fms. i. 8; koma, fara á bæ, *to arrive at the farm-house*; koma á veggin, Eg. 578; stiga á bát, skip, *to go on board*, 158; hann gékk upp á borg, *he went up to the burg (castle)*, 717; en er þeir komu á loptrið, 236;

hrinda skipum á vatn, *to float the ships down into the water*, Fms. i. 58; reka austr á haf, *to drift eastwards on the sea*, x. 145; ríða ofan á, *to ride down or over*, Nj. 82.

IV. in some cases the acc. is used where the dat. would be used, esp. with verbs denoting *to see or bear*, in such phrases as, þeir sá boða niðrinn inn á fjörðinn, *they saw great breakers away up in the bight of the fjord*, the acc. being due perhaps to a notion or direction of the eye or ear towards the object, Nj. 124; sá þeir fólkít á land, *they saw the people in the direction of land*, Fas. ii. 517; in phrases denoting to be placed, to sit, to be seated, the seat or bench is freq. in the acc. where the dat. would now be used; konungur var þar á land upp, *the king was then up the country*, the spectator or narrator is conceived as looking from the shore or sea-side, Nj. 46; sitja á miðjan bekk, *to be seated on the middle bench*, 50; skyldi konungssæti vera á þann bekk . . . annat úndvegi var á hinn úædra pall; hann setti konungs háseti á miðjan þverpall, Fms. vi. 439, 440, cp. Fagrsk. l. c., Sturl. iii. 182; eru víða sjallbyggðir upp á mörkina, *in the mark or forest*, Eg. 58; var þar mörk mikil á land upp, 229; maunnsafnað er á land upp (viewed from the sea), Ld. 76; stóll var settur á mótið, Fas. i. 58; beiða fars á skip, *to beg a passage*, Grág. i. 90.

V. denoting parts of the body; bíta e-n á barka, *to bite one in the throat*, Ísl. ii. 447; skera á háls, *to cut the throat of any one*, Nj. 156; brjóta e-n á háls, *to break any one's neck*; brjóta e-n á bak, *to break any one's back*, Fms. vii. 119; kalinn á kné, *frozen to the knees with cold*, Hm. 3.

VI. denoting round; láta reipi á háls hesti, *round his horse's neck*, 623, 33; leggja söðul á hest, Nj. 83; and ellipt., leggja á, *to saddle*; breiða feld á höfuð sér, *to wrap a cloak over his head*, 164; reyta á sik mosa, *to gather moss to cover oneself with*, 267; spenna hring á hönd, á fingr, Eg. 300.

VII. denoting a burden; stela mat á tvá hesta, hey á fimtán hesta, i. e. *a two, a fifteen horse load*, Nj. 74; metaph., kjósa feigd á menn, *to choose death upon them*, i. e. *doom them to death*, Edda 22.

B. TEMP.

I. of a period of time, *at, to*; á morgun, *to-morrow* (if morgun now means the past morning, the morning of to-day), Ísl. ii. 333.

II. if connected with the word day, 'á' is now used before a fixed or marked day, a day of the week, a feast day, or the like; á Laugardag, á Sunnudag . . . on Saturday, Sunday, the Old English, a-Sunday, a-Monday, etc.; á Jóládaginn, Páskadaginn, on Yule and Easter-day; but in old writers more often used ellipt. Sunnudaginn, Jóládaginn . . . by dropping the prep. 'á,' Fms. viii. 397, Grág. i. 18.

III. connected with 'dagr' with the definite article suffixed, 'á' denotes a fixed, recurring period or season, *in*; á daginn, *during the day-time, every day in turn*, Grett. 91 A. IV. connected with 'evening, morning, the seasons,' with the article; á kveldit, *every evening*, Ld. 14; á sumarit, *every summer*, Vd. 128, where the new Ed. Fs. 51 reads sumrum; á haust, *every autumn*, Eg. 741 (perh. a misprint instead of á haustin or á haustum); á vetrinn, *in the winter time*, 710; á vátit, *every spring*, Gpl. 347; the sing., however, is very rare in such cases, the old as well as mod. usage prefers the plur.; á nættar, *by night*, Nj. 210; á vátin, Eg. 710; á sumrin, haustin, á morgnana, *in the morning* (á morgin, sing., means to-morrow); á kveldin, *in the evening*, only 'dagr' is used in sing., v. above (á daginn, not á dagana); but elliptically and by dropping the article, Icelanders say, kveld og morgna, nótt og dag, vetr sumar vor og haust, in the same sense as those above mentioned.

V. denoting duration, the article is dropped in the negative phrase, aldri á sinn dag, *never during one's life*; aldri á mína daga, *never in my life*, Bjarn. 8, where a possess. pron. is put between noun and prep., but this phrase is very rare. Such phrases as, á þann dag, *that day*, and á þenna dag, Stj. 12, 655 xxx. 2. 20, are unclassical.

VI. á dag without article can only be used in a distributive sense, e. g. tvísvar á dag, *twice a-day*; this use is at present freq. in Icel., yet instances from old writers are not on record.

VII. denoting a movement onward in time, such as, líðið á nótt, dag, kveld, morgun, sumar, vetr, vár, haust (or nóttina, daginn . . .), jól, páska, föstu, or the like, *far on in the night, day . . .*, Edda 33; er á leið vetrinn, *when the winter was well on, as the winter wore on*, Nj. 126; cp. áliðinn: also in the phrase, hnignin á inn eftra aldr, *well stricken in years*, Ld. 68.

C. Metaph. and in various relations:

I. somewhat metaphorically, denoting an act only (not the place); fara á fund, á vit e-s, *to call for one*, Eg. 140; koma á ræðu við e-n, *to come to a parley with*, to speak, 173; ganga á tal, Nj. 103; skora á hölm, *to challenge to a duel on an island*; koma á gríð, *to enter into a service, to be domiciled*, Grág. i. 151; fara á veidar, *to go a-hunting*, Fms. i. 8.

β. generally denoting on, upon, in, to; bjóða vöxtu á féit, *to offer interest on the money*, Grág. i. 108; ganga á berhögg, *to come to blows*, v. berhögg; fá á e-n, *to make an impression upon one*, Nj. 79; ganga á vápn e-s, *to throw oneself on an enemy's weapon, meet him face to face*, Rd. 310; ganga á lagið, *to press on up the spear-shaft after it has passed through one so as to get near one's foe*, i. e. *to avail oneself of the last chance*; bera fé á e-n, *to bribe*, Nj. 62; bera öl á e-n, *to make drunk*, Fas. i. 13; snúinn á e-t, *inclined to*, Fms. x. 142; samuælast á e-t, *to agree upon*, Nj. 86; sættast, verða súttur á e-t, in the same sense,

to come to an agreement, settlement, or atonement, 78, Edda 15; Eb. 288, Ld. 50, Fms. i. 279; ganga á mála, *to serve for pay as a soldier*, Nj. 121; ganga á vald e-s, *to put oneself in his power*, 267; ganga á sætt, *to break an agreement*; vega á veittar trygðir, *to break truce*, Grág. ii. 169.

II. denoting in regard to, in respect to: I. of colour, complexion, the hue of the hair, or the like; hvítir, jarpr, dökr . . . á hárf, *having white, brown, or dark . . . hair*, Ísl. ii. 190, Nj. 39; svartir á brúin ok brá, *dark of brow and eyebrow*; dökr á hörund, *id.*, etc.

2. denoting skill, dexterity; hagr á tré, *a good carpenter*; hagr á járn, málni, smíðar . . ., *an expert worker in iron, metals . . .*, Eg. 4; fímr á boga, *good at the bow*: also used of mastery in science or arts, meistari á hörpu-slátt, *a master in striking the harp*, Fas. iii. 220; fræðimaðr á kvæði, *knowing many poems by heart*, Fms. vi. 391; fræðimaðr á landnámsögur ok forna fræði, *a learned scholar in histories and antiquities* (of Are Frode), Ísl. ii. 189; mikill á íþrótt, *skilful in an art*, Edda (pref. 148; but dat. in the phrase, kunna (vel) á skíðum, *to be a cunning skater*, Fms. i. 9, vii. 120.

3. denoting dimensions; á hæð, lengd, breidd, dýpt . . ., *in the height, length, breadth, depth . . .*, Eg. 277; á hvern veg, *on each side*, Edda 41 (square miles); á annan veg, *on the one side*, Grág. i. 89. β. the phrase, á sik, *in regard to oneself*, vel (illa) á sik kominn, *of a fine (ugly) appearance*, Ld. 100, Fas. iii. 74.

III. denoting instrumentality; bjargast á sínar hendr, *to live on the work of one's own hands*, (á sínar spýtur is a mod. phrase in the same sense); (vega) á skálin, pundara, *to weigh in scales*, Grág. ii. 370; á hann hefði tvá pundara, ok hefði á hinn meira keypt en á hinn minna selt, *of a man using two scales, a big one for buying and a little one for selling*, Sturl. i. 91; á sinn kostnað, *at one's own expense*; nefna e-n á nafn, *by name*, Grág. i. 17, etc. The Icel. also say, spinna á rokk, snældu, *to spin on or with a rock or distaff*; mala á kvern, *to grind in a 'querne'*, where Edda 73 uses dat.; esp. of musical instruments, syngja, leika á hljóðfæri, hörpu, gígju . . .; in the old usage, leika hörpu . . ., Stj. 458.

IV. denoting the manner or way of doing: I. á þessa lund, *in this wise*, Grág. ii. 22; á marga vega, á alla, ýmsa vega, *in many, all, respects*, Fms. i. 114; á sitt hóf, *in its turn, respectively*, Ld. 136, where the context shews that the expression answers to the Lat. *mutatis mutandis*; á Þýðersku, *after German fashion*, Sks. 288.

2. esp. of language; mæla, rita á e-a tungu, *to speak, write in a tongue*; á Írsku, *in Irish*, Ld. 76; Norrænu, *in Norse*, Eb. 330, Vm. 35; á Danska tungu, *in Danish*, i. e. *Scandinavian, Norse, or Icelandic*, Grág. i. 18; á Vára tungu, i. e. *in Icelandic*, 181; rita á Norræna tungu, *to write in Norse*, Hkr. (pref.), Bs. i. 59;—at present, dat. is sometimes used.

3. in some phrases the acc. is used instead of the dat.; hann sýndi á sik mikit gaman, Fms. x. 329; hann lét ekki á sik finna, *he shewed no sign of motion*, Nj. 111; skaltú önga fáleika á þik gera (Cod. Kalf.), 14.

V. used in a distributive sense; skal mörk kaupar gæzlu á kú, eðri oxar fim vetra gaman, *a mark for every cow*, Grág. i. 147; alin á hvert hross, 442; á mann, *per man* (now freq.); cp. also á dag above, lit. B.

VI. connected with nouns, I. prepositional; á hendr (with dat.), *against*; á hæla, *at heel, close behind*; á bak, *at back, i. e. past, after*; á vit (with gen.), *towards*. 2. adverbially; á brant, away, abroad; á víxl, *in turns*; á mis, *amiss*; á við ok dreif, *a-wide and a-drift*, i. e. *dispersedly*.

3. used almost redundantly before the following prep.; á eptir, *after, behind*; á undan, *in front of*; á meðal, á milli, *among*; á móti, *against*; á við, *about, alike*; á frá (cp. Swed. *ifrån*), *from* (rare); á fyrir—fyrir, Hausti. I.; á hjá, *beside* (rare); á fram, *a-head, forwards*; á samt, *together*; ávalt = of all, *always*: following a prep., upp á, *upon*; niðr á, *down upon*; ofan á, *epitir á, post eventum*, (temp.) á eptir is loc., *id.*, etc.

VII. connected with many transitive verbs, answering to the Lat. *ad- or in-*, in composition, in many cases periphrastically for an objective case. The prep. generally follows after the verb, instead of being prefixed to it as in Lat., and answers to the Engl. *on, to*; heita kalla, hrópa á, *to call on*; heyrja, hlusta, hlýða á, *to hearken to, listen to*; hyggja, hugsa á, *to think on*; minna á, *to remind*; sjá, líta, horfa, stara, mæna, glápa, koma auga . . . á, *to look on*; gírast á, *to wish for*; trúa á, *to believe on*; skora á, *to call on any one to come out, challenge*; kærta á, *to accuse*; heilsa á, *to greet*; herja, ganga, ríða, hlaupta, ríða . . . á, *to fall on, attack*, cp. ágangr, áreið, áhlaup; ljúga á, *to tell lies of*; slánder, telja á, *to carp at*; ausa, tala, hella, kasta, verpa . . . á, *to pour, throw on*; ríða, bera, dreifa á, *to sprinkle on*; vanta, skorta á, *to fall short of*; ala á, *to plead, beg*; leggja á, *to throw a spell on, lay a saddle on*; hætta á, *to venture on*; gízka á, *to guess at*; kveða á, *to fix on, etc.*: in a reciprocal sense, haldast á, *of mutual strife*; sendast á, *to exchange presents*; skrifast á, *to correspond* (mod.); kallast á, *to shout mutually*; standast á, *to coincide*, so as to be just opposite one another, etc.

á, interj. denoting wonder, doubt, or the like, etc. Á, f. [Lat. *aqua*; Goth. *abva*; Hel. *aba*; A. S. *ea*; O. H. G. *awa*, *owa*; cp. Germ. *ach* and *au*; Fr. *eau, eaux*; Engl. *Ax-, Ex-*, etc., in names of places; Swed.-Dan. *å*; the Scandinavians absorb the *u*, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word]—*a river*. The old form in nom. dat. acc. sing. is *aw*, v. the introduction to A, page 1,

333 sq. where *óen, ó* (acc.), and *óna*; so also Greg. 677; the fragn. of Grág. ii. 222, 223, new Ed. In the Kb. of the Edda old form occurs twice, viz. page 75, *óna* (acc.), (but two lines *v. ána*), *í ónni* (dat.) The old form also repeatedly occurs in Kb. and Sb. of the Grág., e.g. ii. 266, 267; gen. sing. ár; nom. pl. en. á contracted, dat. ám, obsolete form óm; Edda 43, Eg. 80, 33, 185; proverbs, at ósi skal á stemma, answering to the Lat. *ipis obsta*, Edda 60; hér kemur á til safar, *bere the river runs into sea*, metaph. = *this is the very end*, seems to have been a favourite of old poems; it is recorded in the Húsrápa and the Nordseta-*v.* Edda 96, Skálda 198; cp. the common saying, *öllu vötn renna til sea*, 'all waters run into the sea.' Rivers with glacier water are in called Hvítá, *White river*, or Jökulsá: Hitá, *Hot river*, from a hot geyser, opp. to Kaldá, v. Landn.: others take a name from the fish in it, as Laxá, *Lax* or *Salmon river* (freq.); Örríða á, etc.: a tributary is *þvera*, etc.: ár in the Njala often means the great rivers Ölfusá, Þjórsá in the south of Iceland. Áin helga, a river in Sweden, Hkr. is also suffixed to the names of foreign rivers, Tempsá = *Thames*; Danube (Germ. *Don-ou*), (mod.), etc. Vide Edda (Gl.) 116, 117, joining the names of over a hundred North-English and Scottish rivers. Þos: ár-áll, m. *the bed of a river*, Hkr. iii. 117. ár-bakki, a, *the bank of a river*, Ld. 132, Nj. 234. ár-brot, n. *inundation of a river*, Bs. ii. 37; at present used of a *shallow ford* in a river. ár-*á*, n. a *pool in a river*, Bs. i. 331. ár-farvegr, m. *a water-course*, 53. ár-fors, m. a *waterfall or force*, Barl. 190. ár-gljúfr, m. *basin of a river*, Fms. viii. 51, Fær. 62. ár-hlutr, m. *one's portion of a river*, as regards fishing rights, Fms. x. 489, Sturl. i. 202. ár-n and ár-megn, n. *the main stream of a river*, Stj. 251. ár-*ú*, n. *the mouth of a river*, Fms. ix. 381. ár-mót and á-mót, n. *waters-meet*; Lat. *confluentia*, H. E. i. 129. ár-óss, m. *the 'oyce' mouth of a river*, Eg. 99, 129, 229; whence the corrupt local name of Danish town Aarhus, Fms. xi. 208. ár-reki, a, m. *drift*, the *ice* and *flotsam* (of fish, timber, etc.) in a river, Jm. 25. ár-*ström*, m. *the current in a river*, Fms. vii. 257, 260. ár-strönd, n. *strand of a river*, Stj. 268, 673, 53. ár-vað, n. *a ford of a river*, 34. ár-vegr = árfarvegr, Fas. i. 533. ár-vöxtr, m. *the swell of a river*, Fms. i. 286. ár-*á*, a, m. *increase*, Bs. i. 182. β. *interest of money*, K. Á. 208, L. ii. 381. ár-*á*, rs, m. *out-pouring, foul language*, Sturl. i. 21. ár-*á*, f. a *thrashing, flogging*, = barsmíð, Sturl. iii. 237. ár-*á*, a, m. *profit, gain*, Fms. xi. 441 (now freq.) ár-*á*, f. a *tasting*, Barl. 72. ár-*á*, a, m. *an accuser, prosecutor* (bera á, *accusare*), Jb. 252 A; *an* law term.) ár-*á*, f. a *disposition to accuse*, Hom. 86. ár-*á*, n. *inspired*, transl. from Lat.; á. af Heilögum Anda, Fms. 3, Hom. 12. ár-*á*, n. *inspiration*, Skálda 175, 179, 180; the old. *inspiration*, Fms. x. 371. ár-*á*, rs, m., dat. áblaestri, a *breathing upon*, Fms. x. 210; theol. *in-* *ion*, ii. 164, v. 217, Eluc. 4; medic. *pustula laborum*, Féf. ix. 184. ár-*á*, n. a *manor-house*, = aðalból, B. K. 40. ár-*á*, f. used only in pl. ábætr, of *improvements*, esp. on a farm or *á*; ár. jarðar, D. N., D. I. i. 199. COMPD: ábóta-vakt, n. *adj.* *coming, imperfect*, Hkr. ii. 89, Sturl. i. 162. ÓTI, a, m. [Lat. *abbas*, from Hebr. *abba*], an *abbot*. ábbati, a form is nearer to the Lat., is rare, but occurs, 655 iii, 656 A, i. *om*. 237. 2. The Icel. form ábóti answers to the Engl. *abbot*, Fms. 7, Bs. i. ii. freq., Sks., etc. COMPDS: ábóta-dóm, m. and á-dæmi, n. an *abbey*, 655 xxxii, Bs. i. 831. ábóta-laust, n. *without an abbot, vacant*, Ann. 1393. ábóta-son, m. *son of an abbot*, Bs. i. 679. ábóta-stétt, f. and -stétt, m. *the rank of an abbot*, Ann. 1325. ábóta-stofa, u, f. *the abbot's par-* *lour*. ábóta-sseti, n. *the seat of an abbot*, 655 xxxii. ábóta-*á*, n. *the power, dignity of an abbot*, Ann. 1345. ár-*á*, u, f. a *evening, counterpane*, Korm. 206, Stj. 304. ár-*á*, n. a *bed-covering, quilt*, Str. 5, 22, Vm. 93,—in the last pas-*age* of a *winding-sheet* or *fall*; á. kúpa, Vm. 67. ár-*á*, f. pl., v. áfr-*á*. ár-*á*, ar, m. a *charge* (bera á, *accusare*); varði mik eigi þess áburðar, ii. 57, Rd. 236. β. medic. *salve, ointment* (bera á, *to smear*), Bs. 0. γ. *pomp or bravery in dress* (berast á, *to puff oneself up*), in COMPDS áburðar-kleði, n. *fine clothes, showy dress*, Ber. 5. δ. *horse load*: áburðar-hest, m. a *pack-horse*, = klyfja hest. ár-*á*-maðr, m. a *dressy, showy person, a dandy*, Fms. iv. 255, 208. áburðar-mikill, adj. *puffed up, showy*, Ld. 248. ár-*á*-samliðr and áburðar-samr, adj. *id.*, Sks. 452, 437. ár-*á*, f. [þúa á], an *abode or residence* on an estate or farm, *tenancy*; ... á annars manns land til ábúðar (as a *tenant*), Grág. ii. 253; á.

jarðar (*possession*) heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; en ef land spillist í á, hans, *during his tenancy*, K. þ. K. 170; þá öðlast hann leigu (rent) en hinn á (*tenancy*), N. G. L. i. 94: whatever refers to *the right and duties of a tenant*, landskyld ok alla á. jarðar, Jb. 210, 346, 167. COMPDS: ábúðar-maðr, m. *inhabitant*, Stj. 368. ábúðar-skylda, u, f. *duties of a tenant*, Jb. 211. á-búnaðr, ar, m. = ábúð, N. G. L. i. 240. á-byrgð, f. *responsibility, liability, weight*; leggja sína á. á, Grág. i. 208; eiga í á., *to have at stake*, Band. 18 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 223, Ld. 58; lands á., Grág. ii. 248; vera í á. um e-t, *to answer for*, Fms. xi. 82, Sks. 762; pl. ábyrgðir, *pledges*, Bær. II, 686 B. 5. COMPDS: ábyrgðar-hluti, a, m. and -hlutr, ar, m. *an object, step involving risk and responsibility*, Nj. 199. ábyrgðar-lauss, adj. *free from risk*, Fms. x. 368; eigi með öllu á., i. e. a *weighty, serious step, no trifling matter*, Sturl. iii. 234. ábyrgðar-ráð, n. *a step involving risk*, Nj. 164, Post. 656 B. ábyrgðar-samliðr, adj. *momentous, important*, Sks. 452. á-byrgja, ð, 1. in the act. form (very rare), *to answer for*; á. e-m e-t, Gpl. 385; á. e-t á hendi e-m, *to place a thing for security in a person's hands*; hann á. þau á hendi Jóhanni postula, 655 ix. A. 2. as a dep.; ábyrgjast (very freq.), *to answer for, take care of*, Gpl. 190, Grág. i. 140; hver skal sik sjálf á., 256, ii. 119, Fms. v. 361; á. e-t við e-n, Grág. i. 410; sá maðr ábyrgist vápu er upp festir, ii. 95; hver ábyrgist þat (*warrants*) móðir, at góðráðr verði, ek mun ábyrgjast (*I will warrant*) at eigi mun heimskr verða, Fms. iv. 83. á-byrgja, u, f. = ábyrgð (very rare); halda e-u ábyrgju, *to be responsible for*, Grág. ii. 335, 399. á-byll, n. = ábúð, freq. at present and in several compds, as, ábyllis-jörð, a *tenant farm*; ábyllis-maðr, a *tenant*, etc. á-bæli, n. = ábúð, H. E. i. 495. ÁÐAN, adv. [cp. Ulf. *áþn* = *ἐπιαντός*, Gal. iv. 10, and *atapni*, *id.*], a *little before, a little while ago, erewhile*; Koll frá frá seli á., Nj. 55; á. er vit skildum, Lv. 34; slíkt sem á. talða ek, as *I said just above* (of the Speaker reading the law in the lögréttá), Grág. i. 49, ii. 242; nú á., *just now*, 656 C. 39. ÁÐR, adv. [cp. Hel. *adro* = *mane*], *ere, already, soon*; er ek hef á. (*soon*) ráðit brullup mitt, Nj. 4; er Guð hafði á. bannat, Sks. 533; ok vóru þeir því á. (*already*) heim komur, Eg. 222; at nú sé lægra í horninu en á., *than before*, Edda 32; litlu á., *a little while ago*, Fms. viii. 130; þar sem ek em á. (*already*) í fullri reidi Guðs, Sks. 533. 2. á. en, Lat. *præus quam, ante quam*: a. with subj.; á. en þeir gegir, Fms. xi. 13; á. en í biskups garð falli, N. G. L. i. 145. β. with indic.; var eigi langt á. en byggðin tók við, Eg. 229. γ. áðr simply = áðr en; þeir höfðu skamma hríð settið, á. þar Gunnhildr, *they had sat a short while ere G. came thither*, Nj. 6; en á. hann reid heiman, 52; en þat var svipstund ein á. (*til*) stofan brann, Eg. 240; en áðr hann lét setja söguna saman, Sturl. iii. 306. á-dreif, n. a *splashing, the spray*, Stj. 147. á-dreifing, f. a *sprinkling upon*, Stj. 78. á-drykkir, m, pl. a 'sea' or *wave dashing over a ship*, Sks. 231. á-drykkja, u, f. [drekkja á], prop. a *drinking to, pledging*, esp. used in the phrase, at sitja fyrir ádrykkju e-s;—a custom of the olden time. The master of the house, for instance, chose one of his guests as his 'cup-fellow,' seated him over against himself in the hall, drank to him, and then sent the cup across the hall to him, so that they both drank of it by turns. This was deemed a mark of honour. Thus, Egill sat fyrir ádrykkju Arinbjarnar, *Egill sate over against Arinbjorn as his cup-mate*, Eg. 253; skal hann sitja fyrir á. minni í kveld, in the pretty story of the king Harold and the blind skald Stuf, Fms. vi. 391; cp. annat öndvegi var á hinn æðra pall gegnt konungi, skyldi þar sitja hinn æðsti ráðgjafi (*the king's highest councillor*) konungs fyrir hans á. ok þótti þat mest virðing at sitja fyrir konungs á., 439; sat Gizurr fyrir á. konungs innarr enn lenðir menn, Bs. i. 19. See also the description of the banquet in Flugumýri on the 19th Oct. in the year 1253,—drukku þeir af einu silfrkeri ok mistvist við jafnan um daginn þá er hvorr drakk til annars, Sturl. iii. 183. COMPD: ádrykkju-ker, u, f. a 'loving-cup,' or 'grace-cup,' Vigl. 17. á-eggjan, f. *egging on, instigation*, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. i. 139; af á. e-s, Landn. 214, Orkn. 416, Isl. ii. 340, Fms. x. 379. COMPD: áeggjanar-fiff, n. a *fool or tool egged on by another*; hafa e-n at á., Sturl. i. 81, *to use one to snatch the chestnuts out of the fire*; cp. the Engl. *cat's-paw*. á-fall, n. 'on-fall,' esp. 1. a nautical term, of a 'sea' *dashing over a ship*, Bs. i. 422, Korm. 180, Nj. 267, Sks. 227, Fs. 113, 153; hence the phrase, leggja undir áföllum, of one in danger at sea. 2. a law term, *the laying on of a fine or the like*; á. sekðar, Grág. i. 138. β. a *condemnatory sentence* in an Icel. court; ef þeir vilja á. dæma ... vér dæmum á. honum, Grág. i. 67, 71, of the formula for summing up and delivering a sentence in court. 3. metaph. and theol. = áfelli, a *visitation, calamity*, 623. 19, Magn. 470, H. E. i. 236. COMPD: áfalls-dóm, m. a *sentence of condemnation, doom*, Clem. 50, Eluc. 39, 655 xviii. 2 Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (*visitation*).

á-fang, n. (áfangi, m., Grág. i. 433), [fú á, to grasp], a grasping, seizing, laying hands upon, esp. of rough handling; hann hló mjök mót áfangi manna, Fms. v. 203; varð hann fyrir miklu spotti ok áfangi, 209.

2. a law term, a *mulet, fine*, incurred by illegal seizure of another man's goods; ef maðr hleypir á bak hrossi manns úlofat, þat varðar sex auru á., if a man jumps on the back of another man's horse without leave, that is visited with a fine of six ounces, Grág. i. 432, Gpl. 520; hvatki skip er tekr skal sitt á. gjalda hverr . . . á. á maðr á hrossi sínu hvárt er hann ekr eðr ríðr, N. G. L. i. 45; at hann hafi ríðt hrossi mannis um þrjú bæi . . . varðar skóggang ok áfanga (where it is used masc. acc. pl.) með, Grág., vide above.

á-fangi, a betting-place, v. ái-fangi.

á-fastr, adj. made fast, fastened to, joined to; ef hapt er á. hrossi, Grág. i. 436; eldhúsit var á. útibúrinu, Nj. 75; þær (the comets) eru á. himni, Rb. 478: metaph., andligum hlutum áfastar, connected with, H. E. i. 511.

á-fátt, n. adj. defective, faulty, Nj. 49, Barl. 74: with gen., mikils er á., H. E. i. 244.

á-felli, n. a bardship, shock, calamity; þat á. (spell) hafði legit á því fólki, at hver kona féddi dauðan frumburð sinn er honól, Mar. 656; afskapligr á., Stj. 90 (also of a spell); þreynging ok á., 121; með hvernu miklu á. (injustice) Sigurðr konungur víldi heimta þetta mál af honum, Hkr. iii. 257; standa undir á., to be under great bardship, Fms. iv. 146, vi. 147; með miklu á. (of insanity), vii. 150; þeir vóru sex vetr í þessu á., viz. in bondage, x. 225; hvert á. jafn hafði veitt honum, what penalties the earl had laid upon him, Orkn. 284, Fms. iv. 310. **β.** damnation, condemnation, =áfáll; nú vil ek at þú snúir eigi svá skjótt málinu til áfellis honum, Band. 4. COMPD: áfellis-dómur, m. condemnation, Grág. Introd. clxviii, Gpl. 174.

á-fenging, adj. part. [Eit á, to lay hold on, to intoxicate], intoxicating, used of drinks, cp. the Engl. 'stinging ale'; mjóðr, Edda 76; drykkir, Fms. viii. 447; vín, Stj. 409, Joh. 84.

á-fengr, adj. now more freq., id., Hkr. i. 244, Bárð. 174.

áf-ergja, u, f. (qs. af-ergja, af-intens.?), eagerness, and-ligr, adj. impetuous.

á-flog, n. pl. [fljúgast á], a brawl, fighting, Fms. vi. 361.

á-flutningr, m., Vm. 157, of rivalry of laying up fish.

á-form, n. a design, purpose, H. E. ii. 167, in a deed of the 14th century, (Lat. word).

á-forma, ad. prop. to form, mould; steina sem ádr höfðu þeir áformat, Stj. 562, 1 Kings v. 17 ('hewn stones'). In mod. usage only metaph. to design, perform, Fas. iii. 449; verðu vér at á. (design) ok ræða, Fms. vii. 89; á. um e-t, því mundi hann þetta hafa vakit, at hann mundi á. vilja um gleðina, . . . carry it out, vr. 342, Pass. 7. 2.

ÁFR (perh. better afr), m. [the r belongs to the root, cp. áfr, f. pl.] 1. a beverage, Eg. 204, translated by Magnæus by *sorbitio avenacea*, a sort of common ale brewed of oats; this explanation is confirmed by the Harbarðsljóð, verse 2, where Thor says, át ek í hvið ádr ek heiman fór sildir ok afra (acc. pl.), saðr em ek enn þess; the single vellum MS. (Cod. Reg.) here reads hafra. In the Eg. l. c., the Cod. Wolf. reads afra, the Cod. A. M. 132 afr, acc. sing.: cp. the passage Ls. 3, where jüll seems to be the Scot. *yill* (v. Burns' Country Lassie), and áfo in Cod. Reg. a false spelling for áfr,—jüll ok áfr færi ek ása sonum, ek blend ek þeim svá meini mjóð: áfr, pronounced áfr, now means buttermilk (used in Icel. instead of common beer): cp. also ábrystur, f. pl. curds of cow's milk in the first week after the cow has calved; the milk is cooked and eaten warm and deemed a great dainty; opt eru heitar ábrestur, Snót 299 (Ed. 1865); probably qs. áfr ystr.

á-fram, adv. a. loc. with the face downward, forward; féll hann á., on the face, Nj. 253, Vd. 52, Grett. 99 new Ed. **β.** temp. along, forward (rare); hann er nú með jarli sunarit á., he is now with the earl till late in the summer, Finnb. 274. **γ.** further on; komst aldri lengra á. fyrir honum nú skáldskapinn, he never got any further on with his poem, Fms. iii. 102; héldu þeir á. leiðina, they held forward on their way, Ó. T. 31. In mod. usage freq. with verbs denoting to go, move; halda, ganga . . . áfram, to go on.

á-frá = oífrá = frá, from, cp. Swed. *ifrån*.

á-frýja, ð, to reprove, blame; áfrý ek þó engan (better engum) yðar, Fas. i. 103.

á-frýja, u, f. reprobation, scolding, Bs. i. 622.

á-fýsa and áfýsi, f. 1. =aufusa, gratification, q. v. 2. in mod. usage = exhortation, and áfýsa, t, to exhort, á. e-m til e-s.

á-færa, ð, to reprobation, Fms. v. 90.

á-færi, n. a law term; thus defined, af tveir menn fella einn við jörðu, þú skal annarr þeirra bæta rétt, því at þat verðr á. at lögum, where it seems to mean unfair dealing, shame, N. G. L. i. 309.

á-ganga, u, f. task-work, forced labour, the French *corvée*, =atverk, q. v.; hóu (the church) á tveggja manna á. á hval í Kjölsvík, Vm. 155; veita e-m á., D. N. ii. 133.

á-gangr, m. aggression, invasion; fyrir á. Skota ok Dana, Eg. 267, Fms. i. 224, iii. 143, Eg. 337. COMPDS: ágangs-maðr, m. an aggressive

man, Lv. 79, Stj. 65. ágangs-samr, adj. aggressive, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 102, Sks. 208.

á-gauð, n. [geyja á], barking, metaph. foul language, Gisl. 53; cp. þú geyr hón á þú, 139.

á-gengiligr, adj. plausible; görði hann þetta á. fyrir Hæringi, Grett. 149 A, mod. aðgengillt.

á-gengt, n. adj. trodden, beaten, of a place or path, Finnb. 336: metaph., e-m verðr á., to be trodden upon; hón byggir hér í miðri frændleif sinni, ok verðr henni því hér ekki á., Stj. 613, 2 Kings iv. 13. The mod. use of the phrase e-m verðr á. is to succeed or make progress in a thing.

á-gildi, n. value of a ewe (ær), Vm. 159, Pm. 40.

á-gildir, adj. of a ewe's value, Grág. i. 502; cp. kúgildi and kúgildr.

á-girnast, d and t, dep. to lust after, in a bad sense, with an acc., Fms. i. 76, 223, Orkn. 38; with an inf., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

á-girnd, f. in old writers always for greed of power or passion generally: **α.** ambition, Sks. 113 B, Fms. ix. 460; á. ok ofsi, greed and insolence, viii. 195, Stj. 143, 145, 146. **β.** passion; ágirndar-logi, Rb. 424; á. blindleiki, blind passion (in love), H. E. i. 505, 655 xxx; thirst for revenge, Sks. 739. **γ.** since the Reformation it has been exclusively used of avarice or greed of gain; in old writers the signification is more general; we, however, find á. fjár, Hom. 68; hann hafði dregit undir sik Finnskattinn með á., Fms. vii. 129.

á-girnðligr, adj. passionate, Sks. 720 B.

á-girmi, f.; used as neut., Mar. 91, O. H. L. 22: **α.** =ágirnd, ambition; mikit á., great ambition, O. H. L. l. c., Sks. 343. **β.** cupidity; á. mauna lofs, Hom. 83; á. áts ok drykkjñ, 53; fjár, 25, 623, 20; á. fjár ok metnaðar, Edda (pref.) 144, 145.

á-gjarn, adj. ambitious; ér ernd ágjarnir heima í héraði ok ranglátir, ambitious and wrongful, Nj. 223, Orkn. 38, 66; á. ok fjégjarn, ambitious and covetous, Fms. xi. 294, Hkr. ii. 146; á. til ríkis, iii. 174; á. til fjár, covetous, Fms. xi. 440, Orkn. 66: dauntless, fierce, kappar ágjarnir ok óhræddir, fierce and fearless champions, Fms. x. 179; hógvænr í friði sem lamb, en í úfriði á. (fierce) sem leon, vii. 253. The use since the Reformation is solely that of avaricious, greedy after money.

á-gjarnliga, adv. insolently, Sks. 450 B.

á-gjarnligr, adj. insolent; á. rín, Sks. 336, 509 B, 715.

á-góði, a, m. gain, profit, benefit, D. l. i. 476, Isl. ii. 432 (freq.) COMPD: ágóða-hlutr, ar, m. a profitable share, Grág. ii. 359.

á-grip, n. [grípa á, to touch], in the phrase, litill ágrípum, small of size, D. N. iv. 99. **β.** at present ágríp means a compendium, abridgement, epitome.

á-gæta, tt, to laud, praise highly, Ld. 220, Fms. vi. 71.

á-gæti, n. renown, glory, excellence; göra e-t til ágætis sér, as a glory to himself, Fms. xi. 72, 109; reyna á. e-s, to put one on his trial, 142; þú hyggst at engu öðru en ákafa einum ok á., only bent upon rushing on and showing one's prowess, 389; vegr ok á., fame and glory, Fas. i. 140, Sks. 241. In pl. glorious deeds; mikil á. vöru sögð frá Gunnari, Nj. 41: in the phrase, göra e-t at ágætum, to laud, praise highly, Fms. viii. 139, vii. 147: in the proverb, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkuð, every one's fame rests upon some deed of his own, no one gets his fame for naught, the context implies, and thou hast done what will make thee famous, Nj. 116.

2. in COMPDS ágætis- and ágæta- are prefixed to a great many words, esp. in mod. use, to express something capital, excellent; ágæta-skjóðr, adj. very swift, Fms. vii. 169; ágæta-vel, adv. excellently well, Nj. 218: and even to substantives, e.g. ágæta-gripur and ágætis-gripur, m. a capital thing, Fms. ix. 416, x. 254, Ld. 202; ágæta-naut, n. a fine ox, Eb. 318; ágætis-maðr, m. a great man, Landn. 324, Fms. vii. 102, xi. 329.

á-gætingr, m. a goodly man, O. H. L. 55 (rare).

á-gætliga, adv. capitally, Fms. i. 136, vi. 307, Boll. 346, Sks. 623.

á-gætligr, adj. excellent, goodly, Fms. ii. 300, x. 223, 231, xi. 396, Sks. 622, Hom. 132, Ver. 42.

á-gætr, adj. [v. the words above, from á- intens. and gæta—gat—gátu, to get and to record; the old etymology in glossaries of the last century from the Greek *ἀγαθός* cannot be admitted], famous, goodly, excellent; á. maðr um allt land, Nj. 106; á. at afi, Edda 19; ágætr gimsteinar, precious stones, Fms. i. 15; á. skjöldr, Eg. 705; compar., mun hann verða ágætari (more famous) en allir þínir frændr, Fms. i. 256; superl., ágætaztr, Nj. 282, Eg. 311; ágætr, contr., Edda 5, Íb. 14, Fms. vii. 95, Greg. 53. In the Landn. 'maðr ágætr' is freq. used in a peculiar sense, viz. a noble man, nearly synonymous to gæðingr in the Orkneys, or hersir in Norway, e.g. 143, 149, 169, 190, 198, 201, 203, 279, 281, 308, 312; hersir á., 173, etc.; cp. also Kristni S. ch. 1.

á-görð, f. gain, profit, =ávöxtr; til sölu ok á., for sale and profit, Bs. i. 426.

á-hald, n., prop. laying band on: 1. used esp. in pl. áhöld = brawl, fight, Eb. 152, Fas. i. 92; verða á. með mönnum, they came to a tussle, Sturl. iii. 262, Bs. i. 635; the phrase, hafa eingi áhöld við e-m, to have no power of resistance, to have so great odds against one that there is no chance, Eg. 261: hence comes probably the popular phrase, áhöld eru um

e-t, when matters are pretty nearly equal. 2. sing. very rare, to keep back; veita e-m á, Niðrst. 3. **β.** veita, göra á. um e-t, to claim the right of holding; hann gördi á, um Halland, he claimed H., Fms. x. 70, v. l.; honum þótti leikdómurinn meira á. hafa á kirkjum en klerkdómurinn, . . . bad a stronger claim or title, Bs. i. 750, 696, Fms. x. 393.

á-hankast, að, dep. [hönk, a bank or coil], in the phrase, e-m á., one gets the worst of it. But it is twisted to another sense in the dream of king Harold, Fms. vi. 312. Shortly before the battle at the river Niz, the king dreamt that king Sweyn pulled the hank of rope out of his hand,—réðu svá flestir at Sveinu mundi fít þat er þeir keptust um, þá mælti Hákon jarl: vera má at svá sé, en vænna þyki mér at Sveini konungi muni áhankast, most men read it so that S. would win the prize of contest, then said earl H.: well that may be so, but it seems more likely to me that king S. will be caught.

á-heit, n. mostly or always in pl. vows to a god, saint, or the like, invocations, Hkr. i. 14, ii. 386; hón (the goddess Freyja) er nákvæmst mánnum til áheita, Edda 16, Bs. i. 134. **β.** sing. in a peculiar sense; meir af nauðsyn en af áheiti, more of impulse than as a free vow, Magn. 534.

á-henda, d, to lay hands upon, seize; finna ok á., Grág. ii. 311; part. pass. áhendr, as adj. within reach; þeir vóru svá langt komnir at þeir urðu eigi áhendir, . . . out of reach, Sturl. ii. 185, Eg. 160; þau urðu á., they were seized, Ld. 152.

á-heyrandi, part. within bearing, present, Grág. ii. 143, Fms. i. 248. **á-heyrliga**, adv. worth bearing, Fms. i. 74.

á-heyrligr, adj. worth bearing, well sounding, Nj. 77, Fms. i. 141; á. orð, fine words, Orkn. 454.

á-heyris, adv. within bearing, Bs. i. 771.

á-heyrsi and **á-heyrsla**, adj. ind., verða e-s á., to get to bear, bear the rumour of, Sturl. i. 22, Orkn. 278, Fms. ii. 295.

á-hlaup, n. mostly in pl. onsets, onfalls, attacks; veita e-m á., Eg. 284; við áhlaupum (incursions) Dana, Fms. i. 28; at eigi veitti hann þau á. í bræði sinni, at geig setti, Post. 686 B. **β.** a carnal assault, Stj. 71; metaph., með svá stórum áhlaupum, so impetuously, Fms. ix. 252. **compd:** áhlaupa-maðr, m. a hot-headed, impetuous person, Korm. 8, Þórd. 43; now used of a man that works by fits and starts, not steadily.

á-hleypinn, adj. rash, Sks. 383, 437.

á-hlýðast, dd, dep. to listen or give ear to; á. við e-t, to agree with, Fs. 141; en er þeir fundu at hann vildi eigi á. við frændr sína, when they found that he turned a deaf ear to his kinsmen, Eb. 7 new Ed., v. l., perhaps the right reading, v. öðlast.

á-hlýðinn, adj. giving a willing ear, listening readily; ekki á., obstinate, self-willed, Fms. vi. 431; á. um fjártökur, greediness of gain, vii. 209, where, however, the Morkinsk. (p. 337) reads, á. um förtökur, easy to persuade, which suits the context better; á. til grimleiks, Fms. x. 380, Thom. 28.

á-hrin, n. [hrína ú, of spells], used in the **compd** áhrins-orð, n. pl., esp. of spells that come true, in the phrase, verða at áhrinsorðum, spells or prophecies that prove true, Þórd. 81, Fas. ii. 432.

á-hugi, a, m., prop. intention, mind; með þeim á. at . . . , transl. of Lat. intentio, Hom. 80, 655 xxiii; ok nú segir hann öllum hver fyrirætlan hans (honum?) er í áhuga, . . . what he is minded to do, Isl. ii. 355. **β.** eagerness, impulse of the mind (now freq. in that sense); ekki skortir ykkir á., Nj. 137. **γ.** mind, opinion; eigi er því at leyna, hverr minni á. er um þetta, ek hygg . . . , Fær. 199. **δ.** care, solicitude, = áhyggja, Fms. ii. 146. **compds:** áhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Fs. 98. áhuga-litill, adj. slow, Fms. iv. 77. áhuga-maðr, m. an eager, aspiring man, Bs. i. 686. áhuga-mikill, adj. eager, vigorous, Fms. viii. 266. áhuga-samt, n. adj. being concerned about, Bs. i. 824. áhuga-verðr, adj. causing concern, Sturl. i. 106 (serious, momentous).

á-hyggja, u, f. care, concern, Hrafn. 12; bera á. fyrir, to be concerned about, Gpl. 44; færi þat honum mikillir á. ok reiði, concern and anger, Nj. 174, Bret. 24; i. pl. cares, Hákon hafði svá miklar áhyggjur um vetrinn, at hann lagðist í rekkju, Fms. i. 82. **compds:** áhyggju-fullr, adj. full of care, anxious, Fms. ii. 225, x. 249, Blas. 35. áhyggju-lauss, adj. unconcerned, Rb. 312. áhyggju-mikill, adj. anxious, Bs. i. 328, Band. 8. áhyggju-samligr, adj. and -liga, adv. with concern, gravely, anxiously, Fms. i. 141, Sturl. ii. 78, 136. áhyggju-samr, adj. anxious, careful, 655 xiii, 656 B. 7, Sturl. iii. 234. áhyggju-svifr, m. a grave, anxious face, Fms. vi. 239, vii. 30. áhyggju-yfirbragð, n. id., Fms. vi. 32.

á-hyggjast, að, á., um e-t, to be anxious about, Stj. 443, Róm. 307.

á-hættla, u, f. risk, Vd. 144 old Ed.; cp. Fs. 57; (now freq.)

á-höfn, f. the freight or loading of a ship, Fas. ii. 511; used to express a kind of tonnage; tíu skipkunn í lest, tólf lestir í á., 732. 16; luggage, Jb. 377, 394, 408; cp. Pál Vidal. s. v.

á-högg, f. slaughter of a ewe, Sturl. i. 69, 70 C, Ed. ærhögg.

ÁI, a, m. [cp. afi and Lat. avus]. great-grandfather, answering to edda, great-grandmother (at present in Icel. langafi and langamma), Rm. 2; födur eðr afá, á. er hinu þríði, Edda 208. In Sæm. 118 it seems to be an exclamatory dolentis, göróttir er drykkurinn, ai! unless ai be here = ai in the sense of father; cp. the reply of Sigmund, láttu grön sía, sonr,

In mod. poetry áar in pl. is used in the sense of ancestors; údr áar fæddust áa (gen. pl.) vorra, Bjarni 71, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 20.

á-fangr, s, m.; áfangi (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) 160, and áfang (acc.), Isl. l. c., follow the old declension (so as to distinguish the dat. and acc. sing.); áfangi, a, m., Fb. ii. 340; mod. áfangi, Grett. 29 new Ed., Fb. i. 165, [æja, to bait, and vangr, campus; as to the f, cp. vetfangr = vetvangr, and hjórfangr = hjórvangr; Pál Vidal. derives it from fanga, to take]—a resting-place; á úiföngum, Grág. i. 441; taka hest sinn á úiföngum, ii. 44; taka úifang (acc. sing.), Isl. ii. 482; in the extracts from the last part of the Heiðarv. S. MS. wrongly spelt atfang (at = ái); höfu þeir dvöl nokkura á úifanga, Fb. ii. l. c., Jb. 272. In mod. use áfangi means a day's journey, the way made between two halting places, cp. σταθμός; hence the phrase, 'í tveim, þremr . . . áföngum,' to make a journey in two, three . . . stages:—the **compd** áfanga-staðr, m., is used = áfangr in the old sense; but 'staðr' is redundant, as the syllable 'fangr' already denotes place.

á-föðr, n. fodder for baiting, provender, Jb. 430, Stj. 214, Gen. xlii. 27.

á-kafast, að, dep. to be eager, vehement; á. á c-t, Fær. 262 (cp. Fb. ii. 40), Fms. xi. 20; absol., Bret. 14, 60.

á-kafi, a, m. [ákaftr], eagerness, vehemence; þá gördist svá mikill á. á, at . . . , it went to such an excess, that . . . , Nj. 62, Fms. i. 35, xi. 389; með á. miklum, vehemently, Eg. 457; í ákafa, adverbially, eagerly, impetuously, Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117. 2. the gen. ákafa is prefixed, a. to a great many adjectives, in the sense of a big degree, very, e. g. á. reiðr, furious, Fms. vii. 32, x. 173; á. fjölmennr, very numerous, Isl. ii. 171; á. fögr, beautiful (of Helena), Ver. 25. **β.** to some substantives; á. drífa, a heavy snow drift, Sturl. iii. 20; á. maðr, an eager, hot, pushing man, Eg. 3, Fms. i. 19, vii. 257, Grett. 100 A; in this case the ákafa may nearly be regarded as an indecl. adjective.

á-kafleikr, m. eagerness, vehemence, Fms. x. 324.

á-kafliga, adv. vehemently, impetuously; of motion, such as riding, sailing; fara á., to rush on, Fms. ix. 366; sem ákafligast, in great speed, at a great rate, Eg. 160, 602; also, biðja á., to pray fervently. 2. very, Fær. 238, Fms. x. 308, Ld. 222.

á-kafligr, adj. hot, vehement; á. bardagi, orosta, styrjöld, Fms. x. 308, 656 B. 10.

á-kaflyndi, n. a hot, impetuous temper, Hkr. ii. 237.

á-kaflyndr, adj. impetuous, Fms. viii. 447.

á-kafr, adj. [cp. A. S. caf, promptus, velox, and 'á-' intens., cp. af D. II.], vehement, fiery; á. bardagi, a hot fight, Fms. xi. 95; of whatever is at its highest point, þenna dag var veizlan (the banquet) allra áköfust, 331; vellan sem áköfust, Nj. 247; ardent, svá var ákaft um vináttu þeirra, at . . . , 151; neut. as adv., kalla ákaft á Bárð, to pray to B. fervently, Bárð. 169; ríða sem ákafast, to ride at a furious rate, Eg. 602; blást sem á., 86; en þeir er eptir Agli vóru sóttu ákaft, . . . pulled hard, 362.

á-kall, n. a calling upon, invocation; á. á nafn Guðs, 656 B. 10, Sks. 310, Bs. i. 180. **β.** clamour, shouting; af orðum þeirra ok ákalli, Fms. xi. 117, Orkn. 344 old Ed., new Ed. 402 reads kall; esp. a war cry, Fms. ix. 510. 2. a claim, demand; veita á. til e-s, Eg. 470, Hkr. ii. 195, Fms. ix. 433, xi. 324, Orkn. 20 old Ed.; cp. new Ed. 54, Korm. 110. **compd:** ákalls-lauss, adj. a law term, free from encumbrance, Vm. 11.

á-kals, n. an importunate, urgent request, Fms. ii. 263, vi. 239.

á-kast, n. a throwing upon, casting at, Sks. 410; metaph. an assault, á. djöfla, Hom. 14; plur. taunts, Sturl. i. 21. **compd:** ákasta-samr, adj. taunting, Ghim. 364.

á-kastan, f. casting upon, Js. 42.

á-kefð, f. = ákafi; vægilega en eigi með á., Fms. vi. 29, vii. 18, x. 237, K. Á. 202, Sks. 154. **compd:** ákefðar-orð, n. rash language, Mar.

á-kenning, f. 1. in the phrase, hafa á. es or af e-u, to have a smack of a thing, to savour of, Bs. i. 134. 2. a slight reprimand, (kenna á., to feel sore); göra e-m á., to administer a slight reprimand, Sturl. i. 70, Bs. i. 341, in the last passage it is used as masc.

á-keypi, n. the right of pre-emption, a law term, Fr.

á-klaga, að, to accuse, (mod. word.)

á-klagan and **áklögum**, f. an accusation, charge, Bs. i. 856.

á-klæði, n. a carpet, covering, Pm. 109.

á-kneyki, n. burt, metaph. shame, Konr. MS.

á-kúfótt, adj. spherical, Sks. 630 B; cp. ávalr.

á-kúran, a doubtful reading, Eg. 47, v. l. for áþján, bondage: ákúrrur, f. pl., means in mod. usage reprimands: in the phrase, veita e-m á., to scold, esp. of reprimands given to a youth or child.

á-kváma, mod. ákoma, u, f. 1. coming, arrival; úfriðar á., visitation of war, Stj. 561. 2. but esp. a hurt received from a blow, a wound, = áverki, Nj. 99, Fms. ii. 67, Gpl. 168; medic. of a disease of the skin, an eruption, Fél. ix. 186, esp. on the lips, v. áblástr.

á-kveða, kvað, to fix; part. ákveðinn, fixed, Orkn. 10; á. orð, marked, pointed words, Bjarn. 57, Fbr. 72, 73.

á-kveðja, kvaddi, = ákveða, Bs. i. 773; ákveðdi is perhaps only a misspelling for ákveði.

á-kviðr, m. a verdict against, perhaps to be read bera á kviðu (acc. pl.) separately, Bs. i. 439.

á-kvæði, n. 1. *an uttered opinion*; mun ek nú segja yðr hvað mitt á. er, Nj. 189, Sturl. i. 65 C; Ed. atkvæði (better): a *command*, Stj. 212, 208; með ákvæðum, *expressly*, Sks. 235; cp. atkvæði. 2. in popular tales and superstition it is specially used of *spells or charms*: cp. Lat. *fatum* from *feri*; cp. also atkvæði: the mod. use prefers ákvæði in this sense, hence ákvæða-skáld, n. a *spell-skald*, a poet whose words have a magical power, also called kraptaskald; v. Ísl. Þjóðs. i, where many such poets are mentioned; indeed any poet of mark was believed to possess the power to spell-bind with his verses; cp. the tales about Orpheus. COMPS: ákvæðis-teigr, m. a *piece of field to be mowed in a day*, a *mower's day's work* (in mod. usage called dags-látta), Fms. iii. 207. ákvæðis-verk, n. *piece-work*; þat er titt á Íslandi at hafa á., þykjast þeir þá komnir til hvíldar eptir crvíði sitt er verki er lokit, Fms. v. 203, Jb. 374. á-kynniss, adv. *on a visit*, Sd. 158. á-kæra, ð, *to accuse*, (mod. word.) á-kæra, u, f. a *charge, accusation*, Bs. i. 852. COMPS: ákæru-lauss, adj. *undisputed*, Finnþ. 356; *blameless*, Stj. 523. ákærumaðr, m. *an accuser*, Stj. 42. á-kærsla, u, f. = ákæra, Fr. ákærslu-lauss = ákæru-lauss, id. Á.L, f. old form nom. dat. acc. sing. *ál*; öl heitir drykkir, en *ál* er band, Skálda (Thorodd) 163; gen. sing. and nom. pl. *álar*; (the mod. form is *ál*, keeping the *ó* throughout all the cases; gen. pl. *álar*):—a *strap*, esp. of leather; ál löng, Fms. vi. 378, Edda 29, Sks. 179; a proverb, sjaldan er bagi að bandi eðr byrdi að öl. **β.** esp. *the leather straps for fastening a cloak*, etc. to the saddle, = slagálar, Orkn. 12, Bjarn. 68, Fbr. 57 new Ed. **γ.** a *bridle, rein*; beislit fanst þegar ok var komit á álna, Bs. i. 314, note 2. COMPS: álar-endi, a, m. *the end of a leather strap*, Edda 29. álar-reipi, n. a *rope of leather*, etc. á-lag, n. and áлага, u, f. [leggja á]; in some cases, esp. dat. pl., it is often difficult to decide to which of these two forms a case may belong; they are therefore best taken together. In the neut. pl. the notion of *spell*, in the fem. pl. that of *tax, burden, hardship* prevails. In sing. both of them are very much alike in sense. I. fem. pl. a *tax, burden, burdensome impost*; sagði at bændr vildi eigi hafa frekari álög (álögur?) af konungi en form lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; undan þessum hans álögum... liggja undir slíkum álögum, *tyranny, yoke*, Bárð. ch. 2; gangit til ok hyggit at landsmenn, at ganga undir skattgjafar Ólafs konungs ok allar álögur, *burdens, taxes*, Fms. iv. 282, in the famous speech of Einar þverægir, O. H. ch. 134; það jarl vægja mönnum und álögur, Fms. iv. 216; jarl hélt með freku öllum álögum, Orkn. 40; hvárt mun konungr sá ekki kunna hóf und álögur ok harðleiki við menn, Fms. vi. 37; þórsteinr kvad ekki um at leita, at þórðr kæmist undan neinum álögum, *burdens, oppressive conditions*, Bjarn. 72. 2. a law term, an additional *fine*; með álögum ok leigum, *duties and rents*, Grág. i. 260; binda álögum, *to charge*, 384; hálfá fimtu mörk áлага, a *fine of three marks*, 391. 3. metaph. in plur. and in the phrase, í álögum, *in straits, at a pinch, if needful*, Vm. 18; vitr maðr ok ágætr í öllum álögum, a *wise and good man in all difficulties*, Fs. 120. 4. a metric term, *addition, supplement*; þat er annat leyfi háttanna at hafa í dróttkvæðum hætti eitt orð eða tvau með álögum, cp. álagshátt below, Edda 124. 5. theol. a *visitation, scourge*, Stj. 106, 647, 2 Kings xxi. 13 (answering to *plunnet* in the Engl. transl.); sing. in both instances. II. neut. pl. *álög, spells, imprecations*. In the fairy tales of Icel. 'vera í álögum' is a standing phrase for being *spell-bound*, esp. for being transformed into the shape of animals, or even of lifeless objects; leggja á., *to bind by spells*, cp. Ísl. Þjóðs. by Jón Árnason; var því líkast sem í fornun sögum er sagt, þá er konunga börn urðu fyrir stjúpmaðra álögum (v. l. sköpum), Fms. viii. 18 (Fb. ii. 539); hóu lýstr til hans með úlfis hanzka ok segir at hann skyldi verða at einum híðbirni, ok aldri skaltú ör þessum álögum fara, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 50, 404; sing. (very rare), þat er álag mitt, at þat skip skal aldri heilt af hafi koma er hér liggir út, Landn. 250. At present always in pl., cp. forlög, örlög, ólög, COMPS: álags-bætr, f. pl. a kind of fine, N. G. L. i. 311. álags-háttur, m. a kind of metre, the first syllable of the following line completing the sentence, e.g. Ískalda skar ek öldu | eik; Edda (Ht.) 129. álögu-laust, n. adj. *free from imposts*. álar-, ála-, v. sub voce ál and ál. á-lasa, að, *to blame*, with dat. of the person. á-lasan and álösun, f., and álas, n. a *reprimand, rebuke*, Vigl. 25. ál-belti, n. a *leathern belt*, Stj. 606. ál-borinn, adj. part. [álbera], *measured with a thong or cord*, of a field, N. G. L. i. 43. In Icel. called vaðbera and vaðborinn. ál-burðr, m. *mensuration with a line*, N. G. L. i. 43, = vaðburðr. á-leiðis, adv. *on the right path*, opp. to *aleiðis*; (leið) snúa e-m á., metaph., 655 xiii. B; snú þeim á. er þú hefir áðr vilta, id. **β.** *forwards, onwards*; fóru á. til skipa, Fms. i. 136; snúa ferð á., *to go on* (now, halda áfram), Korm. 232, K. þ. K. 94 B; metaph., koma e-u á., *to bring a thing about*, Hkr. i. 169, iii. 104; koma e-u til á., *id.*, Fas. i. 45 (corrupt reading); snúa e-u á., *to improve*, Bs. i. 488; vikja á. með e-m, *to side with*, Sturl. iii. 91.

á-leikni, f. a *pertness*, Grett. 139 (Ed.) á-leikr, m. [leika á], a *trick*, Grett. 139 C. á-leiksi, adj. ind. *who had got the worst of the game*, Bret. á-leitaðr, part. *assailed*, Stj. 255. á-leiting, f. = áleiti, Fr. á-leitinn, adj. *pettish*, Fms. ii. 120, Orkn. 308. á-leitligr, adj. *reprehensible*, Greg. 26. á-leitni, f. *disposition*, Fms. vii. 165, Sturl. ii. 228, Fs. 8; eigi fyrir á. sakar heldr góðvilja, Al. 129, 153; spott þórðar ok á., *invectives*, Bjarn. 3, Joh. 623, 19. á-lengdar, adv. *along*; engum fríði heit ek þér á., Fms. iii. 156; eigi vildi hann vitst hans þar á., *be should not be staying along there*, i. e. *there*, Grett. 129 A, Sturl. iii. 42. **β.** now used loc. *far off, aloof*, Lat. *procul*. á-lengr, adv. [cp. Engl. *along*], *continuously*; þessi illvirki skyldi eigi á. úhefnd vera, Bs. i. 533; á. er, *as soon as*; á. er goðar koma í setr sínar, þá . . . Grág. i. 8; á. er hann er sextán vetra, 197; á. svá sem þeir eru búinir, *in turn as soon as they are ready*, 61. álfa, v. hálfá, *region*. álfkona, u, f. a *female elf*, Fas. i. 32, Bær. 2, Art. 146. álf-kunnigr, adj. *akin to the elves*, Fm. 13. ÁLFER, s, m. [A. S. *alf*, *muot-alfen*, *sæ-alfen*, *wudu-alfen*, etc.]; Engl. *elf*, *elves*, in Shakespeare *ouphes* are 'fairies'; Germ. *alb* and *elfen*, *Erl- in Erlkönig* (Goethe) is, according to Grimm, a corrupt form from the Danish *Ellekonge* qs. *Elver-konge*; in the west of Icel. also pronounced álf: I. mythically, an *elf, fairy*; the Edda distinguishes between Ljósálfar, *the elves of light*, and Dökkálfar, *of darkness* (the last not elsewhere mentioned either in mod. fairy tales or in old writers), 12; the Elves and Ases are fellow gods, and form a favourite alliteration in the old mythical poems, e. g. Vsp. 53, Hm. 144, 161, Gm. 4, Ls. 2, 13, Þkv. 7, Skm. 7, 17, Sdm. 18. In the Alvismál Elves and Dwarfs are clearly distinguished as different. The abode of the elves in the Edda is Álfheimar, *fairy land*, and their king the god Frey (the god of light), Edda 12; see the poem Gm. 12, Álfheim Frey gáfu í árdaga tívar at tannfé. In the fairy tales the Elves haunt the hills, hence their name Huldúfólk, *hidden people*: respecting their origin, life, and customs, v. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 1 sqq. In old writers the Elves are rarely mentioned; but that the same tales were told as at present is clear; —Hallr mælti, hví brosir þú nú? Þórhallr svarar, af því brosir ek, at margr höll opnast ok hvert kvikindi býr sinn bagga bæði smá ok stór, ok gera fardaga (a foreboding of the introduction of Christianity), Fms. ii. 197, cp. landvættir; álfamenn, *elves*, Bs. i. 417, Fas. i. 313, 96; höll einn er hér skamt í brott er álfar búa í, Kn. 216; álfrek, in the phrase, ganga álfreka, *cazare*, means *dirty, excrement*, *driving the elves away through contamination*, Eb. 12, cp. Landn. 97, Fms. iv. 308, Bárð. ch. 4: álfróðull, *elfin beam or light*, a poet. name of the sun; álfavakir, *elf-boles*, the small rotten holes in the ice in spring-time in which the elves go a fishing; the white stripes in the sea in calm weather are the wakes of elfin fishing boats, etc.: medic. álfabruni is an *eruption* in the face, Fél. ix. 186; Ivar Aasen mentions 'alvgust, alveblaast, alveld', *the breath, fire of elves* (cp. St. Vitus' dance or St. Anthony's fire); 'alvskot,' a sort of cancer in the bone:—græti álfa, *elfin tears*, Hðm. 1, is dubious; it may mean some flower with dew-drops glittering in the morning sun, vide s. v. glýstamr (*glee-steaming*). Jamieson speaks of an elf's cup, but elf tears are not noticed elsewhere; cp. Edda 39. In Sweden, where the worship of Frey prevailed, sacrifices, álfa-blót, were made to the elves, stóð húsfreyja í dyrum ok það hann (the guest) eigi þar innkoma, segir at þau ætti álfa blót, Hkr. ii. 124 (referring to the year 1018), cp. Korm. ch. 22. 2. metaph., as the elves had the power to bewitch men, a *silly, vacant person* is in Icel. called álftr; hence álfalegr, *silly*; álfaskapr and álfaháttur, *silly behaviour*. II. in historical sense, the Norse district situated between the two great rivers Rauneflir and Gautelfir (*Albis Raunarum, et Gotbarum*) was in the mythical times called Álfheimar, and its inhabitants Álfar, Fas. i. 413, 384, 387, Fb. i. 23, vide also P. A. Munch, Beskrivelse over Norge, p. 7. For the comps v. above. álfrek, n., álfróðull, m., v. above. á-liðinn, adj. part. *far-spent*, of time; dagr, Grett. 99 A; sumar, Orkn. 448, Ld. 14. á-lit, n. [lita á], prop. a *view*: I. *aspect, appearance*, esp. that of a person's face, *gait, etc.*; vænn at áliti, *fair, gentle of aspect*, Nj. 30; fagr álitum, Edda 5, Eluc. 35, Bær. 7; of other animate or inanimate objects, dókkir álits, *black of aspect*, Fms. vi. 229; eigi réttur álits, *crooked, not straight (of a broken leg)*, Bs. i. 743; smíði fagr áliti, Hom. 128; the whole *form, shape*, hvert á. sem hann hefði, Fms. xi. 433; hann hafði ymsa manna á. eða kykvenda, Post. 656 C. 26. II. of a mind, a *view, thought, consideration, reflection*; með áliti ráðsmanna, Fms. vii. 139; með skjótu áliti, *at a glance*, Sks. 3; esp. in pl., þú ferr með góðum vilja en eigi með nógum álitum, *inconsiderately*, Lv. 38; meir með ákefð en álitum, Stj. 454. Hom. 24; gjöra e-t at álitum, *to take a matter into (favourable) consideration*, Nj. 3, Lv. 16. 2. in mod. use, *opinion*; does not occur in old writers (H. E. i. 244 it means *authority*), where there is always some additional notion of *reflection, consideration*.

mpds such as **almennings-álit**, n., *public opinion*, arc of mod. e. **β**. it is now also used in the sense of *reputation*; vera í miklu **álitu** **álitu**. **COMPDS:** **álita-leysi**, n. *absence of reflection*, Fas. iii. 91. **álita-litill**, adj. *inconsiderate*, Fas. ii. 388. **álita-mál**, n. pl., *gjøra at álitamálum = góra at álitum*, v. above, Lv. 16. **álitliga**, adv. *divinely* (but not heartily); tók hann þeim á., *be received pretty well*, Fms. x. 132; fór allt á með þeim en eigi sem þá er þá var, ix. 454, Bjarn. 8. **2.** in the present usage, *considerably*, a *high amount*, etc. **litligr**, adj., Lat. *consideratus*, Hom. 28. **2.** *considerable*, *respectable*, (mod.) **litning**, f. = **álit**, Thom. 259. **líkr**, adj. *like, resembling*, Sks. 164: **á-líka**, adv. *alike, nearly as*. **ljótr**, m. [**ljótr**, *deformis*], gen. s and ar, dat. **áljóti**; a law term, a *vous bodily injury* that leaves marks, wilfully inflicted; only once, **lg. ii. 146**, used of a libellous speech; **áljótsráð** is the intention to *infringe*, if not distinguished from **fjórð** (against one's life), **sárráð**, **dréðráð**, Grág. ii. 127, 117, 146; **áljótr** **cór bani**, i. 497; **áljótsráð**, well as **fjórð**, if carried out in action, was liable to the greater outcry (**ii. 127**), but **áljótr**, in speech, only to the lesser, and this too even if charge proved to be true; ef maðr bregðr manni brigsllum, ok mælr þót, þótt hann segi satt, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 146; an intended **árráð**, if not carried into effect, was also only liable to the lesser outcry, **127**; every one was to be brought to trial for the actual, not the intended injury; as, *vice versa*, a man was tried for murder, if the wound *ved mortal* (ben), though he only intended to inflict a blow (drep) or *und* (**sár**), **117**; cp. also i. 493. **COMPDS:** **áljóts-eyrir**, s, m. a *fore*, N. G. L. i. 171 (for cutting one's nose off). **áljóts-ráð**, n., Grág., v. above. **LKA**, u, f. an *ank*, *alca* L., Edda (Gl.): **álku-ungi**, a, m. a *young*, Fs. 147; metaph. a *long neck*, in the phrase, *teygja álkuna* (cant). **LL**, m. I. an *eel*, Lat. *angrullus*, Km. 236, Edda (Gl.), 655 s. 2, Stj. 69. II. a deep narrow *channel in sea or river*; eru þeir einir álur til lands er ek get vaðit, Fms. iii. 60; þeir lögðu út á n (in a harbour) ok lágu þar um strengi, Sturl. i. 224; djúpur eru náðs álar, f. of the channel of the Atlantic between Norway and Iceland, roverb touching the giants who tried to wade from Norway to Iceland, Ísl. þjóðs. III. in names of horses, or adjectives denoting the colour of a horse, 'ál' means a *coloured stripe along the back*, in **mó-ál-óttir**, *brown striped*, **bleik-ál-óttir**, *yellow striped*; Kingóla. **Bleikál**ing are names of horses, referring to their colour. IV. *port of seed*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Ivar Aasen, aal, a *sprout*, and aala, *aal-ne*, to *sprout*, of potatoes. **COMPDS:** **ála-fiski**, f. *fishing for eels*, N. **ála-garðr**, m. an *eel-pond*, *stew for eels*, D. N. **ála-veidr**, f. *fishing*, Gpl. 421. **ála-virki**, n. a *pond for eel fishing*, Gpl. 421. **ma**, u, f., gener. a *prong*, *fluke of an anchor*, or the like, as cognom., s. v. 63:—properly perh. a branch of an elm. **m-bogi**, a, m. a *sort of bow, cross-bow*, Lex. Poët. **LMR**, m. [Lat. *ulmus*; Engl. *elm*; Germ. *ulme*], *an elm*, Edda (Gl.), l. 310; metaph. a *bow*, Lex. Poët. **m-sveigr**, m. an *elm-twig*, Fas. i. 271. **m-tré**, n. an *elm-tree*, Karl. 166. **m-víðr**, n. *id.* **past** qs. **aplast**, dep. to *totter*, v. apli. **LPT**, more correctly **álftr**, f. the common Icel. word for *swan*, Lat. *cygnus*; svan is only **pöpt**; all local names in which the swan appears, in those of the end of the 9th century, use 'álftr,' not 'svan,' **Álftra-fjörðr**, s, -mýri, v. the local index to the Landn.; Svanshóll comes from a per name Sván. Probably akin to Lat. *albus*; the *t* is fem. inflexion; **p**, instead of *f*, a mere change of letter; cp. the proverb, þegar hrafninn ör hvitr en álftrinn svört, of things that never will happen: pl. álftr, sometimes, esp. in Norse, **elptr** or **elftr**; the change of the original **á** (**á**) into **á** (**álftr**) is of early date, Grág. ii. 338, 346, Eg. 132, Landn. 57; all these passages pl. álftr; but **elptr**, Jb. 217, 309. Respecting the mythical origin of the swan, v. Edda 12; they are the sacred birds at well of Úrða. **COMPDS:** **álftrar-hamr**, m. *the skin of a swan*, Fas. 373. **álftrar-líki**, n. *the shape of a swan*, Fas. ii. 375, etc. **álftr-veidr**, f. *catching wild swans*, Landn. 270, Vm. 69; **álftrveidar** p. 68. **-reip**, n. a *strap of leather*, Dipl. v. 18; vide **ál**. **lútr**, adj. *louing forwards, stooping*, Thom. 201. **lygi**, n. *slander*, Glúm. 340, Fær. 203. **lykkja**, u, f. *the loop* (lykkja) in the letter **á**, Skálda 171. **lykt**, f. *issue, decision*, Gpl. 23. **COMPDS:** **ályktar-dómr**, m. *final doom or judgment*, Sks. 668. **ályktar-orð**, n. *the last word*, *peroration*, Eg. 356, Hkr. ii. 215, Fms. vii. 116. **ályktar-vitni**, n. *conclusive testimony*, defined in Gpl. 476. **lykta**, ad, to *conclude*, (mod. word.) **lyktan**, f. *conclusion, final decision*, Sturl. iii. 179. **lægja**, adj. ind. at *beat*, of a mare, Grág. i. 427. **MA**, u, f. (and **ámu-sótt**, f.) *erysipelas*, Sturl. ii. 116; in common

talk corrupted into heimakona or heimakoma. **2.** *pöit. a giantess*, Edda (Gl.); hence the play of words in the saying, gengin er gygr or fati en harðsperra aprt komin, *gone is the giantess* (erysipelas), but a worse (sceloturbe) *bas come after*. **3.** a *tub, awme*, Germ. *abm*. **4.** in Norse mod. dialects *the larva* is called *aama* (v. Ivar Aasen); and **ámu-maðkr**, spelt **ánu-maðkr**, a kind of *maggot, lumbricus terrestris*, is probably rightly referred to this. Fé. ix. states that it has this name from its being used to cure crabs. **á-málga**, ad, to *beg or claim gently*, Gpl. 370. **ám-átligr**, adj. *loathsome, piteous*, Fms. v. 165, of piteously crying; Fas. ii. 149, of an ogress; Finn. 218, Ber. 7. **ám-áttigr**, adj. [cp. old Germ. *amabtig = infirmus*], contr. **ámáttkir**, **ámáttkar**, etc., used in poetry as an epithet of witches and giants, prob. in the same sense as **ámátligr**, Vsp. 8, Hkr. Hjör. 17. Egilsson translates by *praepotens*, which seems scarcely right. **á-minna**, t, to *admonish*. **á-minning**, f. *warning, admonition, reproof*; ádr menn urðu til á við hann um þetta mál, . . . *reminded him, called it into his recollection*, Fms. xi. 286, Sks. 335; fjandans á., *instigation*, Fms. viii. 54; heilsusamligar á., vi. 281; Guðs á., Ver. 6, Stj. 116; var þó mynd á., *(many foregoing symptoms) ádr þessa lund fór . . . ; góðrar áminningar, beatæ memoriae* (rare), H. E. i. 514. **COMPDS:** **áminningar-maðr**, m. *monitor*, Fms. v. 125. **áminningar-orð**, n. *warnings*, Fms. vi. 44. **áminningar-vísa**, u, f. a *song commemorating deeds of prowess*, etc., Hkr. ii. 345. **ÁMR**, adj. occurs twice or thrice in poetry (by Arnór and in a verse in Bs. i. 411), seems to mean *black or loathsome*; í ámu blóði and ámu hre, *loathsome blood and carcasses of the slain*, Orku. 70, Fms. vi. 55; akin with **ámátligr**. Egilsson omits the word. Metaph. of a giant, *the loathsome*, Edda (Gl.) **á-munr**, adj. [**á**-intens. and **munr**, *mens*], *eager*, only in poetry; á. augu, *piercing, greedy eyes*, Vkv. 16; and á. e-m, *eager for revenge*, in a bad sense, Hkr. 2. 9. **COMP**: **ámuns-aurar**, m, pl. *additional payment* [**munr**, *difference*], D. N. (Fr.) **á-mæla**, t, to *blame*; á. e-m fyrir e-t, Eg. 164, Nj. 14, Hkr. ii. 285, Orku. 430; part. **ámælandi**, as *subst.*, a *reprover*, Post. 645. 61. **á-mæli**, n. *blame, reproof*, Nj. 33, 183, Ísl. ii. 338, Fs. 40, El. 22. **COMPDS:** **ámælis-laust**, n. adj. *blameless*, Ölk. 37, Ísl. ii. 54. **ámælis-orð**, n. *reproof*, Valla L. 218. **ámælis-samt**, n. adj. *shameful*, Sturl. ii. 131, Hrafn. 11. **ámælis-skor**, f. [cp. the Engl. *score*], a *dub*, word attached to an account of numbers in Edda 108; átta þera á., *a short* (not full) *score* (?). **ámælis-verðr**, adj. *blamable*, Glúm. 369, Fms. ii. 182. **ÁN**, prep. [Goth. *inub*; Hel. and O. H. G. *ano*; Germ. *ohne*; Gr. *ávev*], *without*: the oldest form in MSS. is **ón**, Eluc. 25, Greg. Dial. (freq.), 655 xvii. 2, Fms. xi. 111, 153; **anon**, Hom. 19 sqq.; the common form is **án**; with gen. dat. and acc.; at present only with gen. I. with gen., þess máttu Gautar illa án vera, Hkr. ii. 70. O. H. 49 has 'þat' **án** manna valda, Fms. iii. 98; á. allra afarkosta, x. 7; mættim ver vel þess án vera, Ísl. ii. 339; in the proverb, **án** er ills gengis nema heiman haf, Gísl. 63, but **án** er illt gengi (acc.), 149, Nj. 27, Ísl. ii. 142, l. c.; **án** allra klæða, Al. 171; **án** allrar vægðar, Sks. 229; **ón** lasta synda, Eluc. 25. II. with dat., esp. in translations or eccles. writings, perh. in imitation of the Lat., and now quite out of use; esp. in the phrase, **án** e-s ráði, *without (against) one's will*, Nj. 38, Bjarn. 71, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 153, 111; **ón** góðum verkum, Greg. 13; **án** áfláti, *incessantly*, Bs. i. 97; **ón** dómi, Eluc. 39; sanur ok ón gildingi, 655 xxviii. 2. III. with acc., esp. freq. in the Grág., **án** er illt gengi, v. above; þá skal hann **án** vera líðit, Grág. i. 276; **án** ráð lögráðanda, 334; hann mun þik ekki þykjast mega **án** vera, Fms. vii. 26; **án** allan verma, Sks. 210; **án** alla flæðr, 522 B; **ón** líkamligan breyskleik, ok **ón** dómi, Eluc. 38; **án** leyfi, *without leave*, Fms. vii. 141. IV. ellipt. *without case*, or adverbially, hvatki es betra es at hafa en **ón** at vera (*to be without*), 677. 8; þau er mönnum þykir betr at hafa en **ón** at vera, Gpl. 379; eiga vilja heldr en **ón** vera þat hit mjallhvita man, Alvm. 7; acc. with inf., **án** við löst at lífa, *sine culpa vivere*, Hm. 68; used substantively, in the proverb, alls **áni** (*omniūm expers*) verðr **á** er einisk biðr, Sl. 28; Egilsson also, on Hdl. 23, suggests a form **án**, n.; but the passage (the poem is only left in the Fb.) is no doubt a corrupt one. Probably 'áni ómi' is a corruption from Arngrimi (arngrni, the lower part of the *g* being blotted out: Arngrimi | óru bornir | öfgir?) **án** | ok Eyfuru, or the like). **ÁN** and **ÖN**, a mythical king of Sweden, hence **ána-sótt**, f. *painless sickness from age, decrepid old age*; þat er síðan kölluð á. ef maðr deyr verlauss af elli, Hkr. i. 35; the word is mentioned in Fé. ix. s. v., but it only occurs l. c. as an **án**. **Áey**, and seems even there to be a paraphrase of the wording in the poem, knátti endr | at Uppsölum | **án**asótt | **Ön** of standa, Ýt. 13; even in the time of Snorri the word was prob. not in use in Icel. **2.** the hero of the **Áni**'s Saga, a romance of the 14th or 15th century, Fas. ii. 323-362; hence **áni**, a, m., means a *fool, lubber*. **ánalegg**, adj. *clownish*; and **ánaskapr**, m. *clownishness*, etc. **ánaud**, f. *bondage, oppression*; á. ok þrælum, Fms. x. 224, v. 75; in pl. **ánaudir**, *imposts*, x. 399, 416, 129 (*grievances*), Sks. 61 (where sing.)

COMPDS: ánauðar-ok, n. *yoke of oppression*, Stj. 168. ánauðar-vist, f. *a life of oppression, bondage*, 655 viii. 4.
 á-nauða, ad, *to oppress*, Js. 13, Gþl. 44.
 á-nauðigr, adj. *oppressed, enslaved*, Hkr. i. 40, Grág. ii. 292, N. G. L. i. 341, Sks. 463.
 á-nefna, d, *to appoint, name*, Jb. 161 B, Fms. i. 199, ix. 330.
 á-netjast, ad, *dep. to be entangled in a net*; metaph., ú. c-u, Bs. i. 141.
 á-neyða, dd, *to force, subject*, Sks. 621 B.
 á-ning, f. [æja, ái-], *resting, baiting*, Grág. ii. 233.
 án-ótt, n. adj. a pun (v. Án 2), *a lot of Aus*, Fas. ii. 431.
 á-nytt, f. *ewe's milk*, = amytt, Landn. 197.
 á-nyja, ð or ad, *to renew*, Sturl. iii. 39.
 á-nægja, u, f. *pleasure, satisfaction*, formed as the Germ. *vergnügen*; mod. word, not occurring in old writers.
 á-nægja, ð, impers., *prop. to be enough, and so to content, satisfy*; eptir því sem oss ánægir, Dipl. v. 9: part. ánægðr is now in Icel. used as an adj. *pleased, content*.

ÁR, n. [Goth. *jēr*; A. S. *gear*; Engl. *year*; Germ. *jahr*; the Scandin. idioms all drop the *j*, as in *ungr, young*; cp. also the Gr. *ῥάρα*; Lat. *bora*; Ulf. renders not only *ēr*os but also sometimes *καρπός* and *χρῆσις* by *jēr*].

I. *a year*, = Lat. *annus*, divided into twelve lunar months, each of 30 days, with four intercalary days, thus making 364 days; as the year was reckoned about the middle of the 10th century (the original calculation probably only reckoned 360 days, and made up the difference by irregular intercalary months). About the year 960 Thorstein Surt introduced the *súmarauki* (intercalary week), to be inserted every seventh year, thus bringing the year up to 365 days. After the introduction of Christianity (A. D. 1000) the *súmarauki* was made to harmonize with the Julian calendar; but from A. D. 1700 with the Gregorian calendar; v. the words *súmarauki*, *hlauþár*, *mánuður*, *vika*, etc., Ib. ch. 4, Rb. 6, Fms. i. 67; telja árum, *to count the time by years*, Vsp. 6; í ári, *used adverb.*, at present, as yet, O. H. 41, 42 (in a verse).

II. = Lat. *annona*, *plenty, abundance, fruitfulnes*, the phrase, *fríðr ok ár*, Fms. vii. 174, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8-12; *ár ok fézæla*, Hkr. l. c.; þá var ár um öll lönd, id.; létu hlaða skip mörg af korni ok annarri gæzku, ok flytja svá ár í Danmörku, Fms. xi. 8, Sks. 323, Fas. i. 526, Hom. 68; gott ár, Eg. 39; blóta til árs, Fms. i. 34.

III. the name of the Rune ⚊ (A), Skálda 176; in the A. S. and Goth. Runes the *j* has the name *jēr*, *gēr*, according to the Germ. and Engl. pronunciation of this word; vide p. 2, col. 1. COMPDS: ára-tal, n. and ára-tala, u. f. *number of years*; fimtugt at áratáli, Stj. 110, Rb. 484, Mar. 656 A. i. 29; hann (Ari Frodi) hafði áratál fyrst til þess er Kristni kom á Ísland, en síðan allt til sinna daga, Hkr. (pref.), seems to mean that Ari in respect of chronology divided his Íslandingabók into two periods, that *before* and that *after* the introduction of Christianity; Stj. 112 (*periode*). árs-bót, f. = árbót, Bs. i. 343, q. v.

ÁR, adv. I. Lat. *olim* [Ulf. *air* = παλαί; Engl. *yore*], used nearly as a substantive followed by a gen., but only in poetry; in the phrase, *ár var alda*, in *times of yore*, in *principio*, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 2. 1; also, *ár var þaz* (= þat es), the beginning of some of the mythical and heroic poems, Skv. 3. 1, Gkv. 1. 1; cp. árdagar. II. Lat. *mane* [A. S. *ær*; O. H. G. *ēr*; cp. Gr. *ἤρι*; Engl. *early*, Icel. *árla*], rare, (the prolonged form *árla* is freq.); it, however, still exists in the Icel. common phrase, með morgunárinu (spelt and pronounced in a single word), *primo diluculo*; elsewhere poet. or in laws, *ár of morgin*, *early of a morning*, Hðnu. verse 1, Grág. ii. 280; rísa ár, *to rise early*, Hm. 58, 59; ár né um nætr, Hkv. 2. 34, etc.; í ár, *adverb.* = *early*, Ísl. ii. (Hænsa þór. S.) 161; smemna í ár, Ld. 46, MS., where the Ed. um morginun í ár, Fas. i. 503; it also sometimes means *for ever*, svá at ár Hýmír ekki mælti, *for an age he did not utter a word, remained silent as if stupefied*, Hým. 25, Lex. Poët.; ara þífu á skaltu ár sitja, Skm. 27; cp. the mod. phrase, *ár ok síð og allan tíð*, *early and late and always*. In compds = Lat. *matutinus*.

ÁR, f. [A. S. *ár*; Engl. *oar*; Swed. *åre*], an oar, old form of nom., dat., acc. sing. *ár*; dat. *áru* or *áru*, Eb. 60 new Ed., but commonly *ár*; pl. *árar*, Eg. 221, 360, Fms. viii. 189, 417: metaph. in the phrases, koma cigi á sinni fyrir borð, *to be under restraint*, esp. in a bad sense, of one who cannot run as fast as he likes, Eb. 170; vera á árum e-s = undir ára burði e-s, v. below; draga árum um e-t, *to contend about a thing*, the metaphor taken from a rowing match, Fær. 159; taka djúpt í árinu, *to dip too deep, overdo a thing*. COMPDS: ára-burðr, m. *the movement of the oars*, in the phrase, vera undir ára-burði e-s, *to be in one's boat*, i. e. *under one's protection*, esp. as regards alimentionation or support, Hrafn. 30; ráðast undir áraburði e-s, *to become one's client*, Ld. 140. ára-gangr, m. *splashing of oars*, Fas. ii. 114. ára-lag (árar-), n. *the time of rowing*, e. g. seint, fjótt á., *a slow, quick, stroke*; kunna á., *to be able to handle an oar*, þórð. (Ed. 1860), ch. 4. árar-hlumr, m. *the handle of an oar*, Glúm. 395, Sturl. iii. 68. árar-hlutr, m. *a piece of an oar*, Glúm. l. c. árar-stubbi, a, m. *the stump of an oar*, Ísl. ii. 83. árar-tog, n. *a stroke with the oar*. árar-tré, n. *the wood for making oars*, Pni. 138.

ár-, v. the compds of á, a river.

ár-angr, rs, m. [ár = *annona*], gener. *a year, season*, = árferð; also the produce of the earth brought forth in a year (season), which is at present in the east of Icel. called ársáli, v. árferð; skapadist árangrinn eptir spásögu Jóseps, 655 vii. 4; ok at liðnum þeim vetrum tók á. at spillast, Gþl. 77; mun batna á. sem vátar, þorf. Karl. (A. A.) 111: the mod. use is only metaph., *effect, result*; so e. g. árangrs-laust, n. adj. *without effect, to no effect*.

ár-rás, f. *assault, attack*, Fms. i. 63, ix. 372.

ár-borinn, v. *arborium*; Egilsson renders ἡριγένεια by árborin (in his transl. of the *Odyssey*).

ár-bót, f. *improvement of the season* (ár = *annona*), Fms. i. 74, Bs. i. 137, Hkr. ii. 103; fem., surname, Landn.

ár-búinn, part. *ready early*, Sks. 221 B.

ár-býll, adj. *dwelling in abundance, plentiful*, Fms. v. 314.

ár-dagar, m. pl. [A. S. *geardagas*], *í árdaga*, in *days of yore*, Ls. 25 (poët.)

ár-degis, adv. *early in the day*, Eg. 2, Grág. i. 143.

ár-reið, f. *a charge of cavalry*, Hkr. iii. 162, Fms. vii. 56; *an invasion of horsemen*, x. 413; at present a law term, *a visitation or inspection by sworn franklins as umpires*, esp. in matters about boundaries.

ár-reitingr, m. [reita, Germ. *reizen*], *inducement*, Finnþ. 310.

ár-reitinn, adj. *grasping after*, Ld. 318, v. l.: now in Icel. *pettish*; and árreitni, f. *pettishness*.

ár-renniligr, adj., in the phrase, eigi á., *hard or unpleasant to face*.

ár-reyðr, f. [á acc. of ær, and reyðr], *salmo laevis femina*, Fé. i. 13, Landn. 313.

áréttí, n. [and árétta, t], *a thin wedge* used to prevent a nail from getting loose, cp. Ivær Aasen.

ár-ferð, f., mod. árferði, n. *season, annona*, Fms. i. 51, 86, ix. 51; árferð mun af taka um alla Danmörk, i. e. *there will be famine*, xi. 7; göð á., Stj. 420; engi á., Grett. 137 A.

ár-fjóttr, adj. '*oar-fleet*', of a rowing vessel, Fms. vii. 382, Hkr. iii. 94.

ár-gali, a, m. '*the early crying*', i. e. perh. *chanticleer*, used in the proverb eldist árgalium nú, of king Harold, Fms. vi. 251.

ár-galli, a, m. *failure of crop*, Sks. 321, 323. árgalla-lauss, adj. *free from such failure, fertile*, Sks. 322.

ár-gangr, m. *a year's course, season*, Fms. xi. 441, Thom. 85; margantíma í þessum á., 655 xxxii: in mod. usage, *a year's volume*, of a periodical.

ár-gjarn, adj. *eager for a good harvest* (poët.), Yt. 5.

ár-goð, m. *god of plenty*, the god Frey, Edla 55.

ár-gæzka, u, f. *a good season*, Thom. 83.

ár-hjálmr, m. *an helmet of brass*, A. S. ár = eir, Hkm. 3.

ár-riða, u, f. *a smearing, rubbing*, [riða á], Hkd., Bs. i. 611.

árla, adv. [qs. árliga], *early*, Lat. *mane*, Fms. iii. 217, v. 285, Stj. 208, Hom. 86: with gen., árla dags, Fms. x. 218, Pass. 15. 17. β in times of yore, Sks. 498, 518.

ár-langt, n. adj. and ár-lengis, adv. *during the whole year*, D. N.

ár-liga, adv. I. [ár, *annus*], *yearly*, Fms. ii. 454, x. 183, Vm. 12. II. = árla, *early*, Hkv. i. 16. 2. [ár, *annona*], in the phrase, fá árliga verðar, *to take a hearty meal*, Hm. 32; cp. Sighvat, Ó. H. 216, where it seems to mean *briskly*.

ár-ligr, adj. 1. *annual*, Thom. 24. 2. in the phrase, árligum hrósar þú verðinum, *thou hast enjoyed a hearty meal*, Hbl. 33; the word is now used in the sense of *well fed, well looking*.

ár-maðr, m. [árr, *nautius*, or ár, *annona*], a steward, esp. of royal estates in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, also of the earls' estates in the Orkneys. As Icel. had neither earls nor kings, it is very rare, perhaps an árr. In Landn. 124 (of the stewards of Geirmund heljarson). In Norway the ármenn of the king were often persons of low birth, and looked upon with hatred and disrespect by the free noblemen of the country, cp. e. g. Ó. H. 113, 120 (synonymous with konungs þræll), Eb. ch. 2; the ármenn were a sort of royal policemen and tax gatherers, Fms. xi. 261, Orkn. 444, Eg. 79, 466, Gþl. 122 (where it is different from sýslumaðr); erkebiskups á., N. G. L. i. 175. COMPDS: ármanns-rétr, m. *the right of an á.*, i. e. the fine to be paid for molesting an áрмаðr, N. G. L. i. 70.

ár-mánaðr, m. *a year-month*, i. e. *a month*, Stj. 320.

ár-mening, f. [áрмаðr], *stewardsþip*, the office or the province, Orkn. 444, Fms. iv. 268; sýslur ok á., Hkr. i. 303.

ár-morgin, adv. [A. S. *armorgen*], *early to-morrow*, Am. 85.

árna, ad, I. [A. S. *yrnan*, pret. *arn*, *proficisci*]; cp. Icel. árt, eyrendi, etc.], as a neut. verb, only in poetry and very rare, *to go forward*; úrgar brautir á. þú aþtr héðan, Fsm. 2, Gg. 7, Fms. iv. 282, v. 259; hvern þann er hingað árnar, *whoever comes here*, Sighvat, Ó. H. 82.

II. [A. S. *earnian*, *to earn*; Germ. *erdnen*], act. verb with acc. and gen.:

1. with acc. *to earn, get*, Lat. *impetrare*; hvat þú árnar í Jótunheima, Skm. 40; hon... spurði, hvat hann árnar, ... *wbat he has gained, how he had sped* (of a wooer), Lv. 33; á. vel, *to make a good bargain*, Fms. vi. 345: reflex., þykir vel árnast hafa, *they had made a good bargain*, Bret. 40.

2. with gen. of the thing, *to intercede for, pray*; á. e-m göðs, *to pray for good to one, bless him*; á. e-m lífs, *to curse one*, Fas. iii. 439; lífs, *to intercede for one's life*, Magu. 532.

id., Sturl. ii. 224; var þat flestra manna tillaga, at á. Gizuri kván-
ins. . . to favour him, to give him the bride, Fms. iv. 33; á. e-
s-
þóð, to intercede for one with God (of Christ and the saints), Bs. i.
ii. 32.
aðr, m., theol. *intercession*, Th. 7. COMPS: árnaðar-maðr, m. an
cessor, esp. of Christ and the saints, Magn. 504. árnaðar-orð,
ercession, K. þ. K. 76, Grág. ii. 166, Bs. i. 181.
an and -un, f. *intercession*, =árnaðr, Fms. vi. 352, Bs. i. 180, Fbr.
655 xii, Ver. 22, 625, 81.
andi, part. an intercessor, Fms. x. 318, Hom. 149.
næmi, n. a Norse law term, perh. qs. örnæmi [nema], indemnity; á.
kuldafar, N. G. L. i. 177, cp. 182.
á (aróvi), a, m. a Norse law term; of doubtful origin, perh. akin
of and öreñi, an aged witness, a freeborn man, born and bred in the
ct, who must have been at least twenty years of age at the death of
ther. He was produced as a witness (as an old document in modern
in lawsuits about local questions as to possession of landed property,
and mod. Icel. usage the witness of 'gamli menn'); thus defined,—þá
hann fram fara óðalsvitni sín, arova þrjá, þá er tvítugir vóru þá er
þeirra varð dauðr, N. G. L. i. 87, (ok óðalbornir í því fylki, add.
208); skal hann setja þar dóm sinn ok kveðja hann jarðar jafnt sem
þar væri, ok leida (produce) arova sína þar ok öll vitni, sem him
æri, N. G. L. i. 94.
R, m. [Ulf. árus; Hel. eru; A. S. ær; cp. Icel. eyrindi, A. S. ærend,
errand], a messenger; old gen. árar (as ásar from áss); dat. æri
xl. 144); acc. pl. áru, Hkv. I. 21, Og. 25, Greg. 35, later ára;
pl. árur, Pd. 35 (12th century), later árur, v. Lex. Poët.: very rare
obsolete in prose, except in a bad sense, but freq. in old poetry; also
in the sense of a servant, Lat. minister, famulus; konungs árr, Guðs
ex. Poët.; Ásu árr, Ýt. 25. 2. theol., in pl.: a. the angels;
görrir anda áru sína, Greg. 35; engla sveitir, þat eru ærir ok höfuð-
id. B. evil spirits; now almost exclusively used in this sense;
nn ok hans árar, Fms. vii. 37; satan með sínum árum, ii. 137; cp.
viti, ár (dat.) og álf, öldin trúði sú, Snót 140. γ. used of the
er eleven, ærir eru ellefu, Edda 108.
ár, adj. Lat. matutinus; at árum degi, Hom. 121. Cp. ár (adv.) II.
isull, adj. one who rises early, Fms. vi. 241.
ársal and ársali, a, m. [a foreign word, introduced from Britain],
nus bangings of a bed, Eb. 262, Edda 18 (ársali); ársal allan, Gkv.
; allan ársala, Js. 78; an obsolete word. II. in the east of
ársali [árs, annona, and selja] means annual produce, the stores or
of a year.
samr, adj. fertile, Ver. 17.
sáinn, part. early sowed, Hom. 87.
sima, n. metal wire, Eg. (in a verse). Cp. A. S. ár.
skýld, f. yearly rent, D. N. iii. 195 (Fr.).
sæli (and ársæld), f. a blessing on the year, plenty; svá var mikil
líðanar, so great was the plenty during his reign, Fagsk. 2.
sæll, adj. bappy or blest in the year, fortunate as to season, an epithet
king; good or bad seasons were put on the king's account, cp. Fms.
xi. 294; góðr höfðingi ok á., i. 198; á. ok vinsæll, Fagsk. 2, Bret.
allra konunga ársælstr, Fms. x. 175.
sal, n. tale or reckoning by years, Vpm. 23, 25.
sali, a, m. the year-teller, i. e. the moon (poët.), the heathen year
lunar, Alm. 15.
sekja, u, f. yearly rent, D. N. iv. 231 (Fr.).
sið, n. the anniversary of a man's death, Bs. i. 139, Fms. v. 121, ix.
Bret. 70, Blas. 51. COMPS: ártíðar-dagr, m. *id.*, Vm. 116.
sar-hald, n. an anniversary mass, B. K. 8, 25. ártíðar-skrá,
obituary, Vm. 4, Ám. 45; some of the Icel. obituaries are published
E. at the end of the 1st vol. and in Langeb. Scriptt. Rer. Dan.
vakr, adj. (and árvekni, f. mod.), early awake, early rising, Lv.
ks. 19: the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Edda, Gm. 37.
vænliggr, adj. promising a good season, Sks. 335.
vænnr, adj. *id.*, Fms. i. 92, ii. 76.
væða, dd, to dare, have the courage to do, to attack, cp. ráða á., Sturl.
56.
væði, n. courage, daring, pluck, Eg. 1, Korm. 242, Al. 9, Nj. 258, Ísl.
5: attack, veita e-m á., to attack, Hom. 113. COMPS: áræðis-
gr, adj. daring, Fas. i. 119. áræðis-litill, adj. of small courage,
ii. 79. áræðis-maðr, m. a bold man, Grett. 141 A, Fbr. 149.
bis-mikill, adj. daring, Sturl. iii. 21, Rd. 285. áræðis-raun,
of of courage, pluck, Fms. vi. 166. áræðis-snarr, adj. of great
ge, Al. 9.
væðiliggr, adj. and -liga, adv. [ráða, to guess], likely, probable, Glúm.
Gisl. 60, Clem. 18. β. daring, dangerous, Fas. iii. 165. γ. ekki
líligt = ekki árenniligt, not easy to face, Fms. viii. 64.
væðinn, adj. daring, Sks. 299.
væð, a mod. sea term, to move the yard of a sail.
væka, að, to accuse, censure; with acc., Fms. ii. 174, Bs. i. 786, Stj.
H. E. i. 500.

á-sakan and ásókun, f. a charge, censure, Fms. ii. 225, II. F. i. 404.
COMPS: ásakanar-efni, n. a matter for censure, Th. 77. ásakanar-
orð, n. a word of reprimand, Stj. 500.
á-sakari, a, m. an accuser, Th. 76.
á-samt, adv. along with: 1. loc., in the phrase, vera á., to be to-
gether (now saman), esp. of married people, Sturl. 199, Fms. i. 198, cp.
Skm. 7. β. koma á., to agree, (in mod. usage, koma vel, illa, saman,
to be on good, bad terms); þat kom litt á., they disagreed, Fms. iv.
369; þau kómu vel á., they lived happily together, of married people, Nj.
25, (in mod. usage, þeim kom vel saman); kómu allar ræður á. með
þeim, Eg. 750; svá sem þeim kemr á. (impers.), as is agreed on by
them, Jb. 116.
á-sannast, dep. to prove true, (mod. word.)
á-sauðr, ar, m. a ewe, Dipl. v. 10, Hrafi. 6, 8, Vm. 9.
á-sáld, n. a sprinkling, metaph. of a snow storm, Sturl. iii. 20.
á-sáttr, adj. part. agreed upon, Edda 10, Grág. i. 1.
ás-brú, f. the bridge of the Ases, the rainbow, Edda.
ás-drengr, m. a pillar (drengr, a short pillar), N. G. L. ii. 283.
ás-endi, a, m. the end of a beam, Ld. 280.
á-seta, u, f. a sitting upon, settlement, esp. =áúð, tenure of a farm, Bs. i.
730. ásetu-garðr, m. (Icel. ábylisjörð), a tenant's farm, D. N. iv. 581 (Fr.).
á-setning, f. a putting on, laying on; á. stolunnar, the investment of . . .
Fms. iii. 168: in mod. usage, masc. ásetningr, purpose, design; and also
ásetja, tt, to design.
ás-garðr, m. the residence of the gods (Ases), Edda; also the name of a
farm in the west of Icel.: the mod. Norse 'aasgaardsreid' is a corruption
from the Swed. åska, thunder.
ás-grindr, f. pl. the rails surrounding the ásgarðr, Edda 46.
á-sigling, f. a sailing upon, Gpl. 518, N. G. L. i. 65, ii. 283.
á-sjá (old form ásjó, Niðrst. 5, Hom. 35), f., gen. ásjá, the mod. gen.
ásjár seems only to occur in late or even paper MSS. I. a look-
ing after, help, protection; ætla til ásjá, to hope for it, Lv. 75, Ld. 42,
Fms. i. 289; biðja e-n ásjá, to ask one for help, protection, Nj. 26 (Ed.
ásjár prob. wrongly); sækja e-n til ásjá, to seek one's help, Bs. i. 82 (ásjár
the paper MSS.). β. superintendence, inspection; með spekiráðum ok
á., Fms. x. 178; með á. Magnúss konungs, Js. 23, Hom. 35. II.
one's look, appearance, shape, Fms. i. 97; í manns ásjó, in the shape of
man, Niðrst. 5 (=ásýnd). COMPD: ásjá-mál, n. pl. a matter worthy
of consideration, Ísl. ii. 159, Band. 15.
á-sjálligr, adj. handsome, pretty, Ísl. ii. 208, Art. 98.
á-sjón, f. superintendence, inspection, Js. 46; gen. ásjónar, used as
adv. =eye's view (=sjónhending), in a straight direction, Vm. 135.
á-sjóna (ásjána older form, Ld. 122, Niðrst. 6), u, f. one's look, aspect,
countenance; líkami Njáls ok á., Nj. 208; kvenna vænst bæði at ásjánu
(appearance) ok vitsumun, Ld. 122; greppligr í á., ugly looking, Fms.
i. 155; yfirbragð ok á., 216, Greg. 45. β. form, shape; í þræls ásjónu
(in form like a slave) festr á kross, Niðrst. 6; andi Drottins í dífu á.,
in form like a dove, 686 B. 13; engill í elldrigi á., Hom. 81, Eluc.
17. γ. =Lat. persona; eigi skaltú lita á. í dómi, Hom. 19 (non
accipies personam in iudicio).
á-skelling, f. [skella á, to chide], chiding, Niðrst. 6.
á-skilnaðr, m. [skilja á, to disagree], discord, Fas. iii. 335, B. K. 121,
Stj. 13, 8. β. separation [skilja, to part], Stj. 130.
á-skoran, f. (áskora, u, f., Fagsk. 171, bad reading?), an earnest
request, challenge, Nj. 258, Fs. 22, Boll. 342.
á-skot (áskaut, Sks. 416; áskeyti, Thom. 83), n. a shot at, only
used in pl.; at menn fái eigi mein at áskotum þeirra, by their heavy fire
(of arrows), Fms. viii. 201; svá mikil á., at menn megi eigi í vígskörðum
vera, so hard shooting that . . ., Sks. l. c.
á-skunnigr, adj. akin to the gods, Fm. 13.
á-skurðr, ar, m. carving, in wood or stone, Bs. i. 680. β. carving
of meat, (mod.)
á-skynja, adj. ind., in the phrase, verða e-s á., used in old writers in
the sense to learn, of arts or knowledge, á. íprótta, Fer. 46, Fms. ii.
270, Sks. 25, 53, 573; with dat. Fb. i. 462: now only used of news, to
bear, be aware; not of learning, sensu proprio.
á-skynjandi, part. *id.*, Barl. 24.
á-slákr, m., poët. a cock, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fms., Landn.
á-sláttr, m. an attack; á. djöfuls, Hom. 68; mod. a feeler, a vague
proposition.
ás-liðar, m. pl. [liði, a champion], the champion of the Ases, Skm. 34.
ás-megin (ásmegn, Edda 15, 29), n. gener. the divine strength of the
Ases, but esp. used of Thor in the phrases, at færast í á., vaxa á., neyta
á., when he displayed his strength as a god by grasping the hammer
Mjöllnir, by putting on the gloves, or the girdle (mekingjarðar, q. v.),
Edda 15, 60, 61, Hým. 31.
ás-megir, m. pl. =ásliðar, Vtkv. 7.
ás-móðr, m. the divine strength of Thor, shewn in his wrath by
thunder and lightning; því næst sú hann eldingar ok þrumur stórar; sá
hann þá þór í ásmóði, Edda 58: the proper name þormóðr is equivalent
to ásmóðr, cp. Landn. 307 (the verse).

á-sókn, f. an impetuous unreasonable desire after a thing, (common word.)

á-spyrna, u, f. a pressing against with the feet, Grett. (in a verse).

ás-ríki, n. the power of the Ases, Kristni S. Bs. 10.

ÁSS, m. [Ulf. ans = *δοκός*; cp. Lat. *asser*, a pole], gen. áss, dat. ási, later ás, pl. ásar, acc. ása:

1. a pole, a main rafter, yard; a. of a house; selit var gört um einn ás, ok stóðu út af ásendarnir, Ld. 280, Nj. 115, 202; drengja við ása langa (acc. pl.), Fms. vii. 54, Sks. 425, Pm. 11, Dipl. iii. 8, Hom. 95; sofa undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. i. ch. 36, Fs. 62: in buildings áss gener. means the main beam, running along the house, opp. to bitar, þvertre, a cross-beam, v. maniráss, brúnáss, etc.: the beams of a bridge, Fms. ix. 512; in a ship, beitiáss, a yard of a sail: also simply called áss, Ýt. 23, Fs. 113; vindáss, a windlass (i. e. windle-ass, winding-pole).

2. metaph. a rocky ridge, Lat. *jugum*, Eg. 576, Fms. viii. 176. Ás and Ásar are freq. local names in Iceland and Norway.

COMP. *áss-stubbi*, a, m. the stump of a beam, Sd. 125.

ÁSS, m. [that the word existed in Goth. may be inferred from the words of Jornandes—Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortunã vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est Ases, vocavere. The word appears in the Engl. names Osborn, Oswald, etc. In old German pr. names with *n*, e. g. Ansgár, A. S. Oscar: Grimm suggests a kinship between áss, pole, and áss, deus; but this is uncertain. In Icel. at least no such notion exists, and the inflexions of the two words differ. The old gen. ásar is always used in the poems of the 10th century, Korm. 22 (in a verse), etc.; dat. ási, in the oath of Glum (388), later ás; nom. pl. ásir; acc. pl. ásu (in old poetry), ási (in prose). The old declension is analogous to árr; perhaps the Goth. form was sounded *anus*; it certainly was sounded different from *ans*, *δοκός*]:—the Ases, gods, either the old heathen gods in general, or esp. the older branch, opp. to the new one, the *di ascripti*, the Vanir, q. v., Edda 13 sqq. β . the sing. is used particularly of the different gods, e. g. of Odin; ölverk Ásar, the brewing of the As (viz. Odin), i. e. poetry, Korm. 208 (in a verse); of Loki, Bragi, etc.; but *kar' éfoxyn* it is used of Thor, e. g. in the heathen oaths, segi ek þat Æsi (where it does not mean Odin), Glúm. 388; Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn almátki Áss, Landn. (Hb.) 258: in Swed. áska means lightning, thunder, qs. ásk-ekja, the driving of the As, viz. Thor: áss as a prefix to pr. names also seems to refer to Thor, not Odin, e. g. Ásbjörn = Þorbjörn, Ásmódr = Þormódr (Landn. 307 in a verse). In Scandinavian pr. names áss before the liquid *r* assumes a *t*, and becomes ást (Ástríðr, not Ástríðr; Ástráðr = Ásráðr); and sometimes even before an *l*, Ástlákr = Áslákr, Fb. i. 190; Ástleifr = Ásleifr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.)

comps: ása-gisling, f. hostage of the Ases, Edda 15. ása-heiti, n. a name of the Ases, Edda (Gl.)

Ása-Þórr, m. Thór the As' par excellence, Edda 14, Hbl. 52.

ása-ætt, f. the race of Ases, Edda 7.

áss, m. [a French word], the ace at dice, in the game kvátra, q. v., Sturl. ii. 95, Orkn. 200: mod. also the ace in cards.

ÁST, f., old form *ást*, [Ulf. *anst* = *χάψις*; A. S. *est* or *aest*; O. H. G. *anst*; old Fr. *eust*; cp. unna (ann), to love]:—love, affection; mikla ást hefir þú sýnt við mik, Eg. 603; fellu ást til e-s, to feel love to, Sturl. i. 194, Fms. x. 420; líkanleg ást, 656 A. ii. 15, Ver. 47: with the article, ástin, or ástin mín, my dear, darling, pet, love, a term of endearment used by husband to wife or parents to child; hér er nú ástin mín, Sighvatr bóundi, Sturl. ii. 78.

β . in pl. love between man and woman, the affection between man and wife; vel er nú ástir okkar, sagði hón, Nj. 26; takast þar ástir miklar, Ld. 94 (of a newly-wedded pair), 298: love of a woman, þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði hvær sá væri með Ásum er eignast vildi ástir hennar ok hylli, Edda 37: metaph. the white spots on the nails are called ástir, since one will have as many lovers as there are spots, Isl. Þjóðs., Fé. ix; vide elska, which is a more common word.

COMPDS: ásta-fundur, m. = ástarfundur, Lex. Poët. ásta-lauss, adj. loveless, Helr. 5. ástar-andi, a, m. spirit of love, H. E. i. 470. ástar-angr, m. grief from love, Str. 55. ástar-atlot, n. pl. = ástarhót. ástar-augu, n. pl. loving eyes, v. auga; renna, líta ástaraugum til e-s, to look with loving eyes, Fms. xi. 227, Isl. ii. 190. ástar-ákefð, f. passion, Str. ástar-band, n. band of love, 656 C. 37. ástar-brími, a, m. fervent love, Flov. 36. ástar-bruni, a, m. ardent love, Stj. ástar-eldr, m. fire of love, Bs. i. 763, Greg. 19. ástar-fundur, m. affectionate meeting, Fms. xi. 310. ástar-gyðja, u, f. the goddess of love (Venus), Edda (pref.) 149, Al. 6. ástar-harmr, m. grief from love, Stj. 4. ástar-hirting, f. cbastisement of love, 671 C. ástar-hiti, a, m. passion, Greg. 19. ástar-hót, n. pl. the shewing kindness and love, Pass. 12. 23 (sing.) ástar-hugi, a, and -hugr, ar, m. love, affection, Bs. i. 446, Fms. i. 34, Stj. 126. ástar-hygli, f. [hugall], devotion, Bs. i. 48. ástar-ilmr, m. sweetness of love, Str. ástar-kveðja, u, f. hearty greeting, Sturl. ii. 185. ástar-kveikja, u, f. a kindler of love, Al. 57. ástar-logi, a, m. flame of love, Hom. 67. ástar-mark, n. token of love, Greg. 46. ástar-orð, n. pl. words of love; mæla ástar orðum til e-s, to speak in words breathing love, 655 xxxi. ástar-pallr, m. step of love, 656 A. i. 10. ástar-reiði, f. anger from love, Sks. 672. ástar-samband, n. band of love, Stj. ástar-sigr, m. victory of love, Str. ástar-sætleikr, m. sweetness of love, Hom.

13. ástar-várkunn, f. compassion, sympathy, Greg. 72. ástar-vekka, u, f. the dew of love (poët.), Hom. 68. ástar-verk, n. charity, Sks. 672, Magn. 468. ástar-vél, f. Ars Amatoria, of Ovid so called, Str. 6. ástar-vili, ja, m. desire, passion, Str. 27. ástar-vængur, m. wing of love, Hom. 48. ástar-þjónusta, u, f. service of love, Hom. 2, Fms. ii. 42. ástar-þokki, a, m. affection for, inclination, of a loving pair, Fms. ii. 99, Fær. 63. ástar-æði, n. fury of love, Bær. 7. á-staða, u, f. [standa á], an insisting upon, Ann. 1392, Thom. 37. á-stand, n. state, (mod. word.)

ást-blindr, adj. blind from love, Lex. Poët.

ást-bundinn, part. in bonds of love, Str. 36, 55.

ást-stemma (dóstemma), u, f. damming a river, D. I. i. 280.

ást-fólginn, part. beloved, dear to one's heart, warmly beloved; á e-m, Fms. vi. 45, xi. 3.

ást-fóstr, rs, m. love to a foster-child, (also used metaph.) in phrases such as, leggja á. við e-n, to foster with love, as a pet child, Fms. iii. 90; fæða e-n ástfóstri, to breed one up with fatherly care, x. 218.

ást-gjöf, f., theol. grace, gift; á. Heilags Anda, Skálda 210, Skv. i. 7, Andr. 63; in pl., Magn. 514.

ást-góði, a, m. a darling, good genius; hann þótti öllum mönnum á., be (viz. bishop Paul) was endeared to all hearts, Bs. i. 137: the old Ed. reads ástgóði, endearment, which seems less correct, v. góði: góði in the sense of good genius is still in use in the ditty to the Icel. game 'goða-tafl' (heima ræð' eg goða minn).

ást-hollr, adj. affectionate, Sks. 687 B.

ást-hugaðr, adj. part. dearly loving, Njard. 380.

á-stig, n. a treading upon, Sks. 400, 540: a step, 629.

ást-igr, adj., contr. forms ástgir, ástgar, etc., dear, lovely, Vsp. 17.

ást-kygni, n. a hearty welcome, Am. 14.

ást-kærr, adj. dearly beloved.

ást-lauss, adj. loveless, heartless, = ástalaus, Hom. 43.

ást-leysi, n. want of love, unkindness, Hrafn. 5.

ást-menn, m. pl. dearly beloved friends, Sturl. i. 183, Hkr. iii. 250, Stj. 237, Blas. 44.

ást-mær, f. a darling girl, sweetheart, Flov. 28.

ást-ráð, n. kind (wise) advice, Fms. ii. 12 (ironically), Skálda 164, Hom. 108, Hým. 30.

á-stríða, u, f. passion, (mod. word.)

ást-ríki, n. paternal love; in the phrase, ekki hafði hann á. miklit af föðr sínum, i. e. he was no pet child, Fms. iii. 205, Ld. 132; á. Drottins, 655 v. 2.

ást-ríkr, adj. full of love; á. Faðir, of God, Mar. 3, 24.

ást-samliga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), affectionately, Hkr. iii. 250, Fms. ix. 434, Fas. i. 91, 655 xxvii. 25, Sks. 12, Sturl. i. 183, Hom. i. Stj.

ást-samr, adj. id., Hom. 58, Sks. 12.

ást-semð, f. love, affection, Hkr. iii. 261, Fms. x. 409: ástsemðar-ráð, n. = ástráð, Sks. 16, Anecd. 30: ástsemðar-verk, n. a work of love, Sks. 673: ástsemðar-vinátta, u, f. loving friendship, Sks. 741.

ást-snaudr, adj. without love, Lex. Poët.

ást-sæld, f. the being loved by all, popularity, Íb. 16.

ást-sæll, adj. beloved by all, popular, Íb. 16, Fms. xi. 317.

á-stunda, ad, to study, take pains with, H. E. i. 504, 514.

á-stundan, f. pains, care, devotion, Fms. i. 219; hafa á. (inclination) til Guðs, Bær. 12; til illra hluta, Stj. 55; Sks. 349, 655 xxxii, Thom. 335.

ást-úð, f. [properly ástúð], Clem. 40, contr. from ást-hugð, from hugr or hygd, cp. öllúð, þverúð, harðúð, kind, stubborn, hard disposition; v. A. S. *bydig*], love, affection, Rb. 390. COMPDS: ástúðar-frændsemi, f. affectionate kinship, Sturl. ii. 81. ástúðar-vinr, m. a dear friend, Fms. vi. 198, v. l. aldavinr, a dear old friend.

ást-úðigr, adj. loving, Eg. 702, Fms. i. 55: as neut., ástúðigt er með e-m, they are on friendly terms, Ld. 236.

ást-úðligr, adj. lovely, Fms. vi. 19, Bs. i. 74, Sturl. i. 2: as neut., á er með e-m, to be on terms of love, Lax. 162.

ást-vina, u, f. a dear (female) friend, Thom. 14.

ást-vinátta, u, f. intimate friendship, Eg. 728.

ást-vinr, ar, m. a dear friend; Þóroflr gekk til fréttar við Þór ástvin sinn, Eb. 8, Fms. i. 58, Thom. 10.

ást-þokki, a, m. = ástarþokki, Fms. vi. 341.

á-stæði, n. [standa á], no doubt a bad reading, Eg. 304: cp. ástæða, u, f. (a mod. word), argument, reason.

Ás-ynja, u, f. a goddess, the fem. of Áss; Æsir ok Ásynjur, Vtkv. I, Edda 21.

á-sýn, f. countenance, presence; kasta e-m burt frá sinni á., Stj. 651: appearance, shape, Hom. 155; dat. pl. used as adv., hveru var hann ásynnum, how did he look? Hom. 91; ágætr at ætt ok á., fair of race and noble, Hkr. i. 214: gen. sing. used as adv., minna ásynar, apparently less. Grág. ii. 29. 2. metaph. a view, opinion; með rangri á., Sks. 344.

á-sýna, ð, to shew, Fms. v. 345.

á-sýnd, f. = ásyn, and dat. pl. and gen. sing. used in the same way, v. above, Fms. i. 101, v. 345, x. 228, Fs. 4, Ld. 82: metaph. the face of the earth, Stj. 29, 276.

á-sýnis, adv. apparently, Sturl. i. i, Fms. x. 284.

þnt, n. adj. [sjú á], to be seen, visible; ef eigi verðr á., if no marks be blown can be seen, Grág. ii. 15; þat er á., evident, Sks. 185.
þekni, n. (ásækin, adj. vexation), vexation, Finnþ. 240.
þelast, d. dep. (ásælni, f.), á. e-n, to covet another man.
þeni, f. [sitja], tarrying long, Ísl. ii. 440 (of a tiresome guest).
þe, n. [éta, át, edere, A. S. *dél*], the act of eating, in the phrase, at ok at áti, inter bibendum et edendum, Grág. ii. 170, N. G. L. i. 29; drykkja, Fas. ii. 552, Orkn. 200; á ok atvinnu, Stj. 143: of beasts, nafnaði átinu, the cow (being sick) would not eat, Bs. i. 194.
þu, u, f. 1. food to eat, but only of beasts, a prey, carcase; húðta, of a slaughtered beast, N. G. L. i. 246; svá er þar ekki þrotur átu (for seals), Sks. 176; þar stóð tilfr í átu, Jd. 31. 2. g; góðr átu, 'good eating,' Sks. 136, 137. 3. medic. a cancer, átu-mein, n. id., Fél. ix. 190; the old word is eta, q. v. **þýp**, n. a law term, eatable things stolen, Grág. ii. 192.
þk, n. (átaka, u, f., Hom. 17), [taka á], touching: gen. átaks, soft, etc. to the feeling; svá á. sem skinn, Flov. 31, Magn. 522: medic. þing, v. læknihendst, Stj. 248: pl. grips, útök ok sviptingar, in ling, Fas. iii. 503, Fms. xi. 442.
þla, u, f. [telja á, incusare], a rebuke, reprimand, N. G. L. i. 309; u pl., Fms. v. 103, ix. 384, Hkr. ii. 6, Fær. 218: átölu-laust, n. undisputed, Jb. 251.
þ, n. [cp. úatan], an eatable, N. G. L. i. 19.
þkja, u, f. (áttekt, f., Fbr. 151, Thom. 273), prop. touching; in pl. ph. disposition for or against a thing, liking or disliking, Bjarn. 54 aka vel, illa á e-n).
þkning, f. touching, Stj. 35.
þrekr, adj. greedy, voracious, Hkv. 2. 41.
þrni, f. greediness of food, Hom. 72, and átgjarn, adj. greedy.
þr, n. older form áttján, as shewn by assonances such as, áttján dr sáttir, Fms. vi. 159, in a verse of the middle of the 11th cen.—[Swed. *adertán*; Dan. *atten*; Engl. *eighteen*; Germ. *achtzehn*]:—Edda 108, Hkr. ii. 289, N. G. L. i. 114.
þr, n. older form áttjándi, eighteenth, Hom. 164, N. G. L. i. 348.
þr-sessa, u, f. [cp. tvítug-, þrítugessa], a ship having eighteen row-men, Fms. ix. 257, xi. 56.
þr, n. (átroði, a, m., Hom. 95), a treading upon, Magn. 468: ph. intrusion, Hom. 95.
þr, ar, m. [trúa á], belief, creed, religion; forn á., the old (þen) faith, Nj. 156, Fms. v. 69, K. Á. 62, Joh. 623, 18, Eb. 12: þaðar-maðr, a believer, [trúmaðr], Andr. 66.
Þ, f. a family, race, v. ætt and compds.
Þ and ætt, f., pl. áttir and ættir [Germ. *acht*=Lat. *ager, prædium*, and obsolete word in Germ.], *plaga caeli, quarter*; just as *quarter* to the number four, so *átt* seems to refer to *eight*: átt properly that part of the horizon which subtends an arc traversed by the sun in course of three hours; thus defined,—meðan sól veltist um átta ættir, 34; ok þat eru þá þrjár stundir dags er sól veltist um eina ætt, id.; umes of the eight áttir are, útnorðr á., north-west; norðr á., north; orðr á., north-east; austr á., east; landsuðr á., south-east; suðr á., útsuðr á., south-west; vestr á., west; four of which (the compounds) subdivisions; átt is therefore freq. used of the four only, Loki gördi þús ok fjórar dyrr, at hann mátti sjá ór húsinu í allar áttir, ... to all (four) sides, Edda 39: or it is used generally, from all sides, þá drífr ór öllum áttum, Edda 40; drífa þeir til ór öllum áttum (=hvaði), Hkr. i. 33; norðrætt, Edda 4, 23; hence a mod. verb átta, að; to find the true quarter, to set oneself right, cp. Fr. *s'orienter*.
Þ: átta-skipan, f. a division of the átt, Sks. 37. átta-skipti, átta-viltr, adj. bewildered.
ÞA, card. number [Sansk. *ashṭan*; Goth. *abtau*; Gr. *ὄκτώ*; Lat. A. S. *eight*; Germ. *acht*], *eight*, Landn. 73, Edda 108.
Þ, n. and áttundi, old form átti, ord. number *eight*, Lat. *octavus*; (þim) átta man, Landn. 304; hálf átti tógr, Clem. 47; átti dagr, Fms. iii. 137, Rb. 8, K. Á. 152, 218. The form áttandi occurs early, in Norse writers, N. G. L. i. 10, 348, 350, Sks. 692 B: in Icel. writers changed vowel áttundi, which is now the current form, Mar. 656 A, i. ii. 286, where the old vellum MS. Ó. H. 173 has átta.
Þ-r- (the compd form of ætt, a family), v. ætt.
Þ-tigr (mod. áttatiu as an inclcl. single word), *eighty*, Landn. Edda 108; vide tigr.
Þ-tugasti, the *eightieth*, Sturl. ii. 156 C, =áttugandi, q. v.
Þ-tugi and ættþogi, a, m. lineage, Landn. 357, Eluc. 26, Stj. 425, i. 287, Post. 686 B, 14.
Þ-tugmingr, m. measuring eight fathoms, Vm. 80, Am. 60.
Þ-tugi, a, m. one's native place, home, country, where one is bred and í áthaga sínum, Ld. 40, Fs. 61: freq. in pl.
Þ-tugndr, adj. octagonal, Alg. 368.
Þ-tugndr and ættjörð, f. =áthagi, Ísl. ii. 186, A. A. 252: in mod. =Lat. *patria*, and always in the form ætt-
Þ-konr, m., poet. kindred, Ýt. 21.
Þ-leggr and ættleggr, m. lineage, Stj. 44.

átt-lera, adj. degenerate, v. ættlera.
átt-mælt, n. adj. name of a metre, a verse containing eight lines, each being a separate sentence, Edda (Ht.) 125.
átt-niðr, n. kindred, Hým. 9.
átt-runnr, m., poet. kindred, Hým. 20.
átt-ræðr, adj. [for the numbers twenty to seventy the Icel. say tvítugr, ... sjautugr; but for eighty to one hundred and twenty, áttæðr, níraðr, tíraðr, tólfraðr]. 1. temp. numbering eighty years of age, (hálf-áttæðr, that of seventy-six to eighty); á. Karl, an octogenarian, Ld. 150. Eighty years of age is the *terminus ultimus* in the eyes of the law; an octogenarian is no lawful witness; he cannot dispose of land or priesthood (godörð) without the consent of his heir; if he marries without the consent of his lawful heir, children begotten of that marriage are not to inherit his property, etc.; ef maðr kvángast er á. er eðr ellri, etc., Grág. i. 178; á. maðr né ellri skal hvárki selja land né godörð undan erfingja sínum, nema hann megi eigi eiga fyrir skuld, 224; ef maðr nefnir vátta ... manni tólf vetra gamlan eðr ellra ... áttroðan eðr yngra, ii. 20. 2. loc. measuring eighty fathoms (ells ...) in height, breadth, depth ... also of a ship with eighty oars [cp. Germ. *ruder*], Eg. 599, Vm. 108; vide áttærr.
átt-stafr, m., poet. kindred, Hkv. 1. 54.
áttugandi=áttatugasti, Stj. (MS. 227), col. 510.
áttungr, m. I. [átta], the eighth part of a whole, either as to measure or number; cp. fjórðungr, þriðjungr, etc., Rb. 488; á. manna, N. G. L. i. 5: as a Norse law term, a division of the country with regard to the levy in ships, Gþl. 91, N. G. L. i. 135. II. [átt or ætt, familia], poet. kindred, kinsman; Freys á., the poem Hlt., Edda 13, Ýt. 13, 14, Al. 98 (esp. in pl.), v. Lex. Poët.: áttungs-kirkja, u, f. a church belonging to an áttungr (in Norway), N. G. L. i. 8.
átt-vísi and ættvísi, f. genealogical knowledge or science, Skúlda 161, 169, Bárð. 164, Bs. i. 91, Fms. vii. 102; the áttvísi formed a part of the old education, and is the groundwork of the old Icel. historiography, esp. of the Landnama.
átt-væringr, m. an eight-oared boat (now pronounced áttahringr), Vm. 109.
átt-værr, adj. [ár, remus], having eight oars, Eg. 142, 600 A.
át-vagi, m. a glutton, Germ. *freszbauch*.
á-valr, adj. round, sloping, semi-rotundus; cp. sívalr, rotundus [from völr or from oval?]; it seems not to occur in old writers.
á-valt and ávallt, adv. always, Lat. *semper*, originally of-allt (from all)=in all; but as early as the 12th century it was sounded as ófalt or óvalt, which may be seen from this word being used in alliteration to *v* in poems of that time, þars á valt er vísir bjó, Kt. 16; vestu á valt at trausti, Harmsól verse 59; styrktu of valt til verkja, Leiðarv. 34 (the MS. reads ávalt); even Hallgrim in the 17th century says, víst á valt þeim vana halt | vinna, lesa ok iðja. In MSS. it is not unfreq. spelt ófalt, as a single word, e. g. Bs. i. 150-200; yet in very early times the word seems to have assumed the present form ávalt, pronounced á-valt, as if from *á* and valr: ófalt, of allt, Orkn. 90, Fms. v. 205, Fbr. 77, 87, Fær. 22: of valt, Eluc. 3, Bs. i. 349, Fms. v. 160: ávalt or ávallt, freq. in the old miracle book,—Bs. i. 335, 343, 344, 345, 351, Hom. MS. Holm. p. 3, Hom. (MS. 619), 129, Grág. (Kb.) 116, Landn. 86, Fms. xi. 112, etc. etc.,—through all the Sagas and down to the present day; cp. the mod. alltaf (per metath.), adv. always.
á-vani, a, m. habits, (mod. word).
á-vant, n. adj. in the phrase, e-s er á., wanted, needed, missed, Ld. 26, Hkr. ii. 34, Korm. 92.
á-varðr, adj. [from á- intens. and verja, part. variðr, contr. varðr, *protectus*], an interesting old word; with dat., á. e-m, protected by one, but only used of a man in relation to the gods, in the phrase, godum ávarðr, a client or darling of the gods, used as early as by Egil, Ad. 20, and also three or four times in prose; at hann mundi Frey (dat.) svá á. fyrir blótnu, at hann mundi eigi vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gisl. 32; skilja þeir at þeir eru mjök ávarðir godnum, Róm. 292; so also of God, ef hann væri svá á. Guði, sem hann ætlaði, Bs. i. 464.
á-varpi, n. (cp. verpa tölu á, to count): 1. a computation, calculation, in round numbers; þat var á. manna, at fyrir Norðnesi mundi eigi færa falla en þrjú hundruð manna, Fms. viii. 143, x. 64, 139; kalladr ekki væn maðr at ávarpi flestra manna, in the suggestion, account of most people, Bs. i. 72. 2. in mod. usage, an address, accosting, Lat. *allocutio*; and ávarpa, að, to address, Lat. *alloqui*; cp. the old phrase, verpa orði á e-n, alloqui.
á-vaxta, að, to make to wax greater, make productive: of money, á. fé, to put out to interest, Nj. 111: pass. -ask, to increase, Fms. i. 137, Stj. 12.
á-vaxtan, f. a making productive, Stj. 212.
á-vaxt-lauss, adj. unproductive, barren, Al. 50.
á-vaxt-samligr, adj. (and -liga, adv.), productive, Hom. 10.
á-vaxt-samr, adj. productive, Stj. 77, 94: metaph., H. F. i. 513.
á-vân, f. (now ávæningr, m.), a faint expectation or hint; segja c-m á. e-s, to give some hint about it, Grág. ii. 244.
á-veiðr, f. river fishery, D. l. i. 280.
á-verk, n. I. as a law term, a blow (drep); thus defined,—þat er drep annat er á. heitir ef maðr lýstr manni svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, eðr þrútnar höruð eðr stökkur undan hold, eðr hrytr ór munni eðr ór nösium eðr undan nöglum, Grág. ii. 15; the lesser sort of drep (blow),

14; but in general use áverk includes every bodily *lesion*, a collective expression for wounds and blows (sár and drep); lýsa sár eðr drep ok kveða á hver á. cru, i. 35; baud húskarlinn honum í móti öxi ok á., Bs. i. 341, vide áverki below.

II. in pl. *work in a household*; göra brúar ok vinna þau á., Grág. ii. 277: of *unlawful work*, e. g. cutting trees in another man's forest; verðr hann þá útlagr þrem mörkum ok sex auru á., ef hann veit eigi, at þeir eigu báðir, 292.

á-verki, a, m. I. a law term, *lesion* in general, produced by a weapon or any deadly instrument, more general than the neut.; lýsi ek mér á hönd allan þann áverka; . . . sár, ef at sírum görísti; víg, ef at vígi görísti, Grág. ii. 32, Nj. 86, Fær. 223, Sturl. i. 148.

II. (Norse) *the plant of a household, produce of a farm*; landskyld heimilal lóð (Lat. *fundus*) ok allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, . . . as agreed upon between landlord and tenant, Gpl. 329; skipta gördum eptir jarðarhöfu (Lat. *fundus*) ok öllum áverka (including *buildings, fences, crop*, etc.), 380; skal hann löggærd göra . . . ok vinna þann áverka á landi hins þar er hvárki sé akr né eng, 277.

β. *unlawful; útleð* ok sex auru áverki, Grág. ii. 296; hvervetna þar sem maðr hittir á. í mörk sinni, þá skal hann burt taka at ósekju, Gpl. 368. COMPDS: áverka-bót, f. *compensation for an áverki* (II. β.), Gpl. 363. áverka-drep, n. *a stroke, blow producing áverki* (I.), Grág. ii. 16. áverka-maðr, m. *a perpetrator of an áverki* (I.), Grág. ii. 13. áverka-mál, n. *an action concerning áverki* (I.), Grág. ii. 96, Nj. 100.

á-viðris, mod. áveðra (áveðrasamr, adj.), adv. *on the weather side*, Fms. viii. 340, 346, 378.

á-vinna, vann, *to win, make profit*, v. vinna á.

á-vinningr, m. *profit, gain*, Fms. xi. 437, Gpl. 212.

á-vinnt, n. adj. a naval term, prob. from the phrase, vinda á e-n, *to turn upon one* in a rowing race, or of giving way in a sea-fight; ef Orminum skal því lengra fram leggja sem hann er lengri en önnur skip, þá mun á. um sóxin, . . . then they in the bow will have a hard pull, will be hard put to it, Fms. ii. 308, Thom. 17, 58; þá görðist þeim á. er næstir lágu, their ranks began to give way, Sturl. iii. 66 (of a sea-fight); ætla ek þat mund er ek reinn frá Haraldri unga, at yðr afburðarníumium mun á. þykkja eptir at standa, Orkn. 474.

á-virðing, f. *blame, fault*.

á-vist, f. *abode*, = ábúð, Bs. i. 725.

á-vita, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða e-s á., *to become aware of, learn*, Andr. 625. So, Fms. x. 171; á. mannvits eðr íþróta, Sks. 26.

á-vitull, m. a law term, *the indicia of a thing*; skuli þeir rannsaka allt; ok svá göra þeir, ok finna þar öngan ávitöl (acc.), Fær. 186; grunar hann nú, at kerling muni hafa fengit nokkurn (MS. wrongly nokkura, acc. fem.) ávital, hverr maðr hann er, Thom. 158.

á-víga, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða á., of a chief on whose side most people are killed in a battle, in respect to the pairing off of the slain in the lawsuit that followed; þat vóru lög þá, þar at (in the case that) menn féllu jafnarmargir, at þat skyldi kalla jamvegð (they should be paired off) no compensation, or 'wergeld,' should be paid, and no suit begun, þótt manna munr þætti vera; en þeir er á. urðu skyldi kjósa mann til eptir hveru mæli skyldi, Glúm. 383; vide Sir Edm. Head, p. 93.

á-visa, að, *to point at, indicate*, Lex. Poët.

á-visan, f. *an intimation, indication*, Stj. 78 (of *instinct*), Fas. iii. 541; eptitharum þat er á., 732, 15.

á-vit, [viti], n. pl., ávítan, f., Thom. 246, Th. 19 (mod. évítur, f. pl.), *a reprimand, rebuke, castigation*; ávita, gen. pl., Fær. 23; beira ávit (acc. pl.), Sks. 541, Hkr. ii. 200, Hom. 43. COMPDS: ávita-laust, n. adj. *blameless*, Sks. 802, Hom. 160. ávita-samligr and ávit-samligr, adj. *blamable*, Sks. 577. ávit-samr, adj. *chiding, severe, zealous*, Bs. i. 392, Greg. 64.

á-víta, að, *to chide, rebuke*; á. e-n, Fs. 58; á. e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 372, Landn. 51; á. e-t (acc. of the thing), Bs. i. 766: pass., Hom. 84.

á-væni, n. (ávænigr, m.) = ávæn, Gpl. 51.

á-vöxtr, ar, m., dat. ávexti, acc. pl. ávóxtu (mod. ávexti), prop. 'on-wax,' 'on-growth,' i. e. *fruit, produce, growth*, Stj. 35, Fms. ix. 265; metaph., á. kvíðar þíns, 655 xiii. β. metaph. *interest, rent* [cp. Gr. *τόκος*], Grág. i. 195; verja fé til ávaxtar, Fms. v. 194, 159, iii. 18: *gain*, Bs. i. 141. COMPDS: ávaxtar-laust, adj. *unproductive*, Grág. i. 173, Fms. x. 221. ávaxtar-tíund, f. *a Norse law term, a sort of income tax*, opp. to höfuðtíund; nú er hverr maðr skyldr at göra tíund sá er fjár má afla, bæði h. (tithe on capital) ok á. (tithe on interest), N. G. L. i. 346.

á-þekkr, adj. *similar*, Fms. ii. 264, xi. 6, Vsp. 39.

á-þétti, n. or áþétr, ar, m. a law term in the compd áþéttis-orð or áþéttar-orð, n. *defamatory language, invective*, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 143, Valla L. 204.

á-þjá, ð, *to oppress*, Eg. 8, Fms. i. 21.

á-þján, f. *oppression, tyranny, oppressive rule*, Eg. 14, 47, Fms. v. 26: *servitude, heavy burdens* (= álögur), vii. 75, x. 416 (where áþjánar, pl.), Sks. 79, v. l. *coercion*. COMPD: áþjánar-ok, n. *the yoke of tyranny*, Al. 7.

á-þrætni, f. *mutual strife*, Stj. MS. 227, col. 491.

á-þyngd, f. *exaction, oppression*, Js. 13.

á-þyngja, d, á. e-m, *to oppress one*.

á-þyngsl, n. *a burden*, (mod. word.)

B

B (bé) is the second letter. In the Phœnician (Hebrew) alphabet the three middle mutes, *b, g, d*, etc., follow in unbroken order after *a*. In the Greek the same order is kept; in Latin, and hence in all European alphabets, a confusion arose, first, by giving to the < (the old Greek gamma) the value of *k* (*c*), and thereby throwing *g* out of its original place: secondly, by placing *e* and *F* (identical in form with *F*, the old Greek digamma) immediately after the *d*; thus, instead of the old Greek (and Hebrew) *a, b, g, d, e, f*, we got *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, etc. In the old Slavonian alphabet *v* (*vidil*) was inserted between the *b* and *g* (Grimm Introd. to lit. B). In the old Runic alphabet the order became still more disjointed; the common rude Scandinavian Runes have no special *g* or *d*, and their *b* is put between *t* and *l*, nearly at the end of the alphabet (. . . *t, b, l, m, y*). In all the others *b* kept its place at the head of the consonants, immediately after *a*, which stands first in almost all alphabets.

A. Among the vowels *a* begins more words than any other vowel: it contains the three great prepositions, *af, at, and á*, which, with their compounds, along with those of *al-* and *all-*, make up more than half the extent of the letter; it abounds in compound words, but is comparatively poor in primitive root words. Again, *b* is in extent only surpassed by the consonants *b* and *s*; in regard to the number of root words it is equal to them all, if not the foremost. It is scanty in compounds, has no prepositions, but contains the roots of several large families of words, as, for instance, the three great verbs, *bera, bregða, and búa*; besides many of secondary extent, as *binda, biða, biðja*, etc.; and a great number of nouns. The extent of *b* is greatly reduced by the fact, that the Scandinavian idioms have no prefix *be-*, which in the German swells the vocabulary by thousands (in Grimm it takes up about 300 pages); the modern Swedes and Danes have during the last few centuries introduced a great many of these from modern German; the Icel. have up to the present time kept their tongue pure from this innovation, except in two or three words, such as *betala* or *bítala* (*to pay*), *befala* or *bífala* (*to commend*), *behalda* or *bíhalda* (*to keep*), which may, since the Reformation, be found in theol. writers; the absence of the prefix *be-* is indeed one of the chief characteristics of the Icel. as opposed to the German; the English, influenced by the northern idiom, has to a great extent cut off this *be-*, which abounds in A. S. (v. Bosworth, A. S. Dictionary, where about 600 such words are recorded); even in the Ormulum only about thirty such words are found; in South-English they are more frequent, but are gradually disappearing. Again, *b* represents *p* in Scandinavian roots; for probably all words and syllables beginning with *p* are of foreign extraction; and the same is probably the case in German and English, and all the branches of the Teutonic (vide Grimm D. G. iii. 414); whereas, in Greek and Latin, *p* is the chief letter, containing about a seventh of the vocabulary, while *b* contains from one seventieth to one ninetieth only. It might even be suggested that the words beginning with *b* in Greek and Latin are (as those with *p* in the Teutonic) either aliens, onomatopœic, provincialisms, or even cant words.

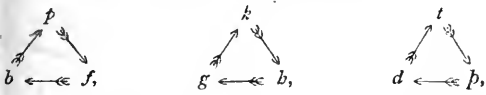
B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *b* is in Icel. sounded exactly as in English: I. as initial it is an agreeable sound in all the branches of the Teutonic, especially in the combinations *br* and *bl*, as in 'bread, brother, bride, bloom, blithe, blood, bless,' etc. etc. The Greek and Roman, on the other hand, disliked the initial *b* sound; but the difference seems to be addressed to the eye rather than the ear, as the *π* in modern Greek is sounded exactly as Icel. *b*, whilst *β* is sounded as Icel. *v*; thus the Greek *βίσιον* in Icel. rendered phonetically by *visundur*, but *ἐπίσκοπος* (*biskup, bishop*) is in all Teutonic dialects rendered by *b*, not *β*, probably because the Greek *π* had exactly this sound. II. but although agreeable as the initial to a syllable, yet as a middle or final letter *b* in Icel. sounds uncouth and common, and is sparingly used: 1. after a vowel, or between two vowels, *b* is never sounded in Icel. as in modern German *geben, haben, tauen, leben, leib, lieb*; in all those cases the Icel. spells with an *f*, sounded as a *v*. Ulfilas frequently uses *b*, e. g. *graban, haban, saban, íba, gabei*, etc.; yet in many cases he vacillates, e. g. *giban, graban, gëban, gröbun, tvalb*, but *gaf* and *gróf*, etc. So *gahalaiban* on the Gothic-Runic stone in Tune, but *hlaifs*, Ulf., Luke vi. 48. The Greek and Latin abound in the use of the *b* (*bb*) in the middle of syllables and inflexions (*-bus, -bilis, -bo*) in Icel. only a double *b* may be tolerated, but only in onomatopœic or uncouth words, as *babbi* (*pa* of a baby), *bobbi* (*a scrape*), *stubby* (*Germ. stumpf*), *lubbi* (*Germ. lump*), *nabbi* (*a knob*), *krabbi* (*a crab*), *gabb*, *babbl*, *babbla*, etc.; cp. similar words in English. 2. joined to a consonant; a. in old Swedish *b* is inserted between *m* and *r* or *m* and *l* (as in mod. Greek *μπ* and *μλ* are sounded *μβρ* and *μβλ*), e. g. Swed. *domber, komber, varmbër, bambri, gamblar* = Icel. *dómr, kómrr* (*venit*), *varmr, hamri, gamlar*; Swed. *kumbl* and *kubl* (Icel. *kunil, monumentum*) are used indifferently. Even in old Icel. poems we find *sumbl* = *suml*, *symposium*, *simbli* = *simli*, *Edda* i.

Ed. Havn.): *mp* is only found in adopted words, as in kempa Germ. *kampf*), *lampi* (Lat. *lampas*), and is almost assimilated to *pp* (*kappi*): *mb* is tolerated in a few words, such as *umb*, *lamb*, *þ*, *dumbr*, *kambr*, *vömb*, *timbr*, *gymbr*, *strambr*, *klömbr*; cp. the *lamb*, *comb*, *timber*, *womb*, where the *b* is not pronounced (except word *timber*): in *limb*, *numb* the *b* is not organic (cp. Icel. *limr*, *inn*); it occurs also in a few diminutive pet names of children, = *Sigmundur*, *Innba* = *Ingibjörg*. In the 16th and 17th centuries the names used much to write *mb* or *mp* before *d* or *t*, as *sambt* or *sampt* (*cum*), *kombt* or *kompt* (*venit*); but this spelling again became obsolete.

β, the modern High German spells and pronounces *rb* and *rben*, *korb*, *kalb*, *halb*, etc., where the middle High German has *ld*, *korw*, *kalw*; the modern Scandinavian idioms here spell and pronounce *rf*, *lf*, or *rv*, *lv*, e. g. Dan. *kalv*, Swed. *kalf*, *vítulus*; the Icel. with *f*, *arf*, *kálfr*, but pronounces *f* like *v*. Yet in Icel. *rb*, *lb* are in a few old MSS., especially the chief MS. (A. M. folio 107) of the *Áma*, and now and then in the *Sturlunga* and *Edda*: nay, even to this time a few people from western Icel. speak so, and some authors use it in their writings, such as the lexicographer Björn Hallgrímsson, e. g. *álbr*, *kálbr*, *hábr*, *sjábr*, *sílbr*, *úlbr*, *kólbr*, *orb*, *arbi*, *karbi*, = *álfr*, etc.; only the word *úlubúð*, qs. *úlúð*, is used all over the island.

γ, *fl* and *fn* are in mod. Icel. usage pronounced *bl* and *bn*, *skafl*, *sfl*, = *skabl*, *tabl*, *nabl*; *nafn*, *höfn*, *safn*, *nefna*, = *nabn*, *möbn*, *sabn*; without regard whether the radical consonant be *f* or *m*, as in *and* *safn*, qs. *namn* and *samn*. This pronunciation is in Icel. purely native, no traces thereof are found in old vellum MSS.; the modern Dan., Danes, and Norse pronounce either *mu* (the Swedes spell *mu* in Icel. use *fu* or *bu*) or *vl* (Dan.), *ffl* (Swed.). **δ**, *ð* is in Icel. commonly pronounced as *bð*, e. g. *hafði*, *hefð*, *sofðu* = *habði*, *hebð*, *sobðu*; few people in the west still preserve the old and genuine pronunciation *vd* (*havdu*, *sovdu*, not *habðu*, *sobðu*), even in the phrase, *ef þú*, pronounced *ebði*. The prefixed particles *of-* and *af-* are often in native speech sounded as *ob-*, *ab-*, if prefixed to a word beginning with *m*, *l*, e. g. *ofboð*, *afburðr*, *afbindi*, *afagi*, *afmáan*, as *obboð*, *abmáan*, Hm. 138; *abbúð*, *Korm. 116*; *abburðr*, *Fms. x. 321*; *ablag*, = *gef mér*, *lofa mér*, *konung*, *gebmér* or *gæmmér*, *lobmér* or *lommér* (*bi*, *permitte mibi*); *af mér* (*a me*), pronounced *abmér* or *ammér*; but common language, and never spelt so; cp. *Sunnan Póstr*, A. D. 180, note **. **ε**, *b* = *m* in *marbendill* = *marmennill*.

According to Grimm's Law of Interchange ('Lautverschiebung'), the mute consonants in a triangle thus:



Scandinavian and Saxon-Teutonic form of a Greek-Latin root is to be sought for under the next letter following the course of the sun; thus the Greek-Latin *f* (*φ*) answers to Icel. and Teutonic *f*; the Greek-Latin *b* (*β*), on the other hand, to Teutonic *p*. Few present so many connections, as our *b* (initial) does to the Greek, either in whole families or single words; some of the instances are, many clear: *φάλαγγς*, cp. Icel. *balkr*; *φάπ*, Lat. *far*, cp. *barr*; *φάρος*, Lat. *firare*, cp. *bora*; *φάρυγγς*, cp. *barki*; *φόβος*, *φοβέω*, cp. *bæra*; *φέρω*, *φορέω*, Lat. *fēro*, cp. *bera*, *borinn*; *φόρτος*, cp. *byrðr*; *φύγον*, Lat. *fūgio*, cp. *beygja*, *boðinn*, *bugr*; *φηγός*, Lat. *fāgus*, cp. *beyki*; *φλέγω*, *φλόξ*, Lat. *fulgere*, *fulgur*, cp. *blik*, *blika*; *φύλλω*, cp. *flúra*, cp. *blása*, *bólgin*, Lat. *follicis*, cp. *belgr*; *φλογμός*, Lat. *blóm*; *φονή*, *φόνος*, *φεν-*, cp. *bani*, *ben*; *φορμός*, cp. *barmr*; *φράσσω*, cp. *borg*, *byrgja*; *φράξω*, *φραδίη*, cp. *birta*; *φραγίη*, cp. *bróðir*; *φρίαρ*, cp. *brunnr*; *φρίσσω*, cp. *brattr* (*brant*), *brá*; *φρίγγανον*, *φρίγγω*, cp. *brúk*; *φύα*, Lat. *fūo*, *fūo*, cp. *brjó*, Engl. *to be*, and the particle *be-* (v. Grimm s. v. *be-* and *phyllo-*, Lat. *phylum*, cp. *bláð*; *φύγω*, Lat. *ficus*, cp. *baka*; cp. the Lat. *fācio*, *fācio*, cp. *byggja*; *fastigium*, cp. *bust*; *favilla*, cp. *berja*; *ferox*, *ferus*, cp. *ber-*, *björn*; *fervere*, cp. *brenna*; *fēdus*, cp. *binda*; *fūdo*, *fūdi*, cp. *bita*, *beit*; *flūgellum*, cp. *blaka*; cp. *bregða*; *fluctus*, cp. *bylgja*; *fōdío*, cp. *bauta*, Engl. *to beat*; cp. *botn*; *fors*, *forte*, cp. 'burðr' in 'at burðr'; *frango*, *frēgi*, cp. *breki*, *brak*, *brjóta*; *fraus* (*fraudis*), cp. *brjóta*, *braut*; *frūges*, cp. *björk*; *fulcio*, cp. *búki*; *frēmo*, cp. *brim*; *frenum*, cp. *beisl*, *idle*; *frons* (*frondis*), cp. *brum*;—even *frons* (*frondis*) might be traced to Icel. *brandr* and *brattr*, cp. such phrases as *frontati lapides*; *fama*, *fāma*, cp. *boð*, *boða*, etc. The Greek *φίλος*, *φιλεῖν* might be identical to our *bl-* in *bláðr*. The change is irregular in words like *Lat. pangere*, Icel. *banga*; *petero* = *biðja*; *parcere* = *bjarga*; *perire*; *πηγή*, cp. *bekkr*; probably owing to some link being broken in words imported either from Greek or Roman idioms the names remains unchanged; as the Byz. Greek *φεγγάριον* is *fengari*, *phyllo-*, sometimes the common rule is reversed, and the Latin or Greek becomes *b*, as *episcopus* = *biskup*; *leopardus* = *hlébarðr*, Old Engl.

libbard; *ampulla* = *bolli*; cp. also Germ. *platz* = Icel. *bletr*; again, *plank* is in the west of Icel. sounded blanki: on the other hand, Latin words such as *bracca*, *burgus* are probably of Teutonic or Celtic origin. **γ**, the old High German carried this interchange of consonants still farther; but in modern High German this interchange remains only in the series of dental mutes: in the *b* and *g* series of mutes only a few words remain, as Germ. *pracht* (qs. *bracht*), cp. Engl. *bright*; Germ. *pfand*, cp. Engl. *bond*; otherwise the modern Germans (High and Low) have, just as the English have, their *braut*, *bruder*, *brod*, and *butter*, not as in old times, *prút*, etc.

D. In the Runic inscriptions the *b* is either formed as **B**, so in the old Gothic stone in Tune, or more commonly and more rudely as **β** in the Scandinavian monuments; both forms clearly originate from the Greek-Roman. The Runic name was in A. S. *beorc*, i. e. a *birch*, Lat. *betula*; 'beorc byð bléda léás . . .', the A. S. Runic Poem. The Scandinavian name is, curiously enough—instead of *björk*, f. a *birch*, as we should expect—*bjarkan*, n.; the name is in the old Norse Runic Poem denoted by the phrase, *bjarkan er lauf grænst lima*, *the b. has the greenest leaves*, cp. also *Skúlda 177*: both form and gender are strange and uncouth, and point to some foreign source; we do not know the Gothic name for it, neither is the Gothic word for the birch (*betula*) on record, but analogously to *airþa*, *hairða*, Icel. *jörð*, *hjørð*, *björk* would in Gothic be sounded *hairca*, f.; the Scandinavian form of the name points evidently to the Gothic, as a corruption from that language,—a fresh evidence to the hypothesis of the late historian P. A. Munch, and in concord with the notion of Jorndane, that the abode of the Goths in Scandinavia at early times. Thorodd (*Skúlda 166*) intended to use *b* as a sign for the single letter, *B* for a double *b*, and thus wrote *uBi* = *ubbi*; but this spelling was never agreed to.

babbli, n., *bábilja*, u, f. a *babble*; *babbli*, ad, to *babble*.

BAÐ, n. [in Goth. probably *baþ*, but the word is not preserved; A. S. *bæð*, pl. *bæðo*; Engl. *batb*; Germ. *bad*; cp. also Lat. *balneum*, qs. *badneum* (?); Grimm even suggests a kinship to the Gr. *βάρω*];—*batb*, *batbing*. In Icel. the word is not very freq., and sounds even now somewhat foreign; *laug*, *lauga*, q. v., being the familiar Icel. words; thus in the N. T. Titus iii. 5. is rendered by *endrettingar laug*; local names referring to public bathing at hot springs always bear the name of *laug*, never *bað*, e. g. *Laugar*, *Laugarnes*, *Laugardalr*, *Laugarvatn*, etc. The time of bathing, as borne out by many passages in the *Sturl* and *Bs.*, was after supper, just before going to bed; a special room, *baðstofa* (*batb-room*), is freq. mentioned as belonging to Icel. farms of that time. Bathing in the morning seems not to have been usual; even the passages *Sturl*, ii. 121, 125 may refer to late hours. This custom seems peculiar and repugnant to the simple sanitary rules commonly observed by people of antiquity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the chief substantial meal of the ancient Scandinavians was in the forenoon, *dagverðr*; *náttverðr* (*supper*) was light, and is rarely mentioned. Besides the word *bað* for the *late bath* in the *Sturl* and *Bs.*, *baðstofa* is the *batb-room*; *síð um kveldit*, *í þann tíma er þeir þórðr ok Einar ætluðu at ganga til baðs*, *Sturl*, iii. 42; *um kveldit er hann var genginn til svefnis*, ok þeir til baðs er þat líkadi, ii. 117, 246, iii. 111; *þat var síð um kveldit ok vóru menn mettir (after supper) en Ormr bóndi var til baðs farinn*, ok var út at ganga til baðstofunnar, *Bs.* i. 536; *eptir máltíðina (supper) um kveldit reikadi biskupinn um baðferðir (during bathing time) um gólf*, ok síðan fór hann í sang sína, 849; hence the phrase, *skaltú hafa mjúkt bað fyrir mjúka rekkju*, a *good bathing before going to bed*, of one to be burnt alive, *Fig. 239*. In Norway bathing in the forenoon is mentioned; *laugardags morguninn vildu liðsmenn ráða í bæinn*, en *konungr vildi enn at þeir biði þar til er flestir væri í baðstofum*, *Fms.* viii. 176; *semma annan dag vikunnar . . .*, and a little below, *eptir þat tóku þeir bað*, vii. 34, iii. 171; *þá gengr þéttleifr til baðstofu*, *kembir sér ok þvær*, *eptir þat skœðir hann sik*, ok *vápnar*, *Þidr.* 129, v. 1; Icel. *hann kom þar fyrir dag (before daybreak)*, var *þórðr þá í baðstofu*, *Sturl.* ii. 121, 125; vide *Eb. 134*, *Stj. 272*. COMPS: *bað-ferð*, f. *time for bathing*, *Bs.* i. 849. *bað-hús*, n. a *bathing-house*, G. H. M. ii. 128 (false reading), vide *Fs. 149*, 183. *bað-kápa*, u, f. a *bathing-cloak*, *Sturl.* ii. 117. *bað-kona*, u, f. a *female bathing attendant*, N. G. L. iii. 15. *bað-stofa*, u, f. (v. above), a *batb-room*, *Eb.* i. c., B. i. c., *Þidr.* i. c., *Fms.* viii. i. c., *Sturl.* ii. 121, 167, iii. 25, 102, 176, 198. *baðstofu-gluggur*, m. a *window in a b.*, *Eb.* i. c., *Sturl.* i. c. In Icel. the bathing-room (*baðstofa*) used to be in the rear of the houses, cp. *Sturl.* ii. 198. The modern sense of *baðstofa* is *sitting-room*, probably from its being in modern dwellings placed where the old bathing-room used to be. The etymology of Jon Olafsson (*Icel. Dict. MS.*), *baðstofa* = *bakstofa*, is bad. In old writers *baðstofa* never occurs in this modern sense, but it is used so in the *Dropl. Saga Major*:—*a closet, room*, in writers of the 16th century, *Bs.* ii. 244, 256, 504, *Safn.* 77, 92, 95, 96. *baðast*, ad, dep. (rare), *to bathe*, *Fms.* iii. 171; in common Icel. act., *baða höndum*, *to gesticulate*, *fight with the arms*, as in bathing. **BAÐMR**, m. [Goth. *bagms*; A. S. *beam*, cp. Engl. *baribeam*; Germ. *baum*], a *tree*, only used in poetry, v. *Lex. Poët.*, never in prose or

common language, and alien to all Scandin. idioms: it seems prop. to be used of the *branches of a tree* (in flower); hárf b., *the high tree*, Vsp. 18; á berki skal þær rista ok á báðni víðar, Sdm. 11 (referring to the lim-rúnar). Even used metaph. = *gremium, sinus*; er þá Véa ok Vilja | létu þær víðris kvæn | báða í baðm um tekið, *when thou tookest both of them into thy arms, embraced them both*, Ls. 26; vaxi þú á báðni (bosom) barr, Hkv. Hjörv. 16. Cp. hróðrbáðmr (barmr is a bad reading), Vtkv. 8, *a fatal twig*.

BAGALL, m. [Lat. *baculus*], an *episcopal staff, crozier*, Fms. i. 233, iii. 168, Bs. i. 42, Vm. 68.

bagga, að, to *bind*, with dat.

BAGGI, a, m. [Engl. *bag, baggage*; Germ. *pack, gepäck*], a *bag, pack, bundle*, Edda 29, Eg. 218, Fms. ii. 197, Fas. ii. 516.

bagi, a, m. *inconvenience*; **bagalegr**, adj. *inconvenient*.

baglaðr, part. [cp. *bagr, begla*], *broken, maimed*, Fas. iii. 195.

bagr, adj. [cp. *bágr*], *awkward, clumsy, clownish*, opp. to hagr, q. v., Fas. iii. 195; **bagga**, u, f., in mod. usage means *a plain common ditty*; **böguligr** and **amböguligr**, adj., means *awkward*.

BAK, n. [A.S. *bac*], Lat. *tergum, back*, Eg. 218, Edda 29, 30, Hkr. i. 337: in metaph. phrases, *bera sök á baki, to be guilty*, Gpl. 539; leggja bleyðiorð á bak e-m, *to load, charge one with being a coward*, Fas. ii. 530; háfa mörg ár á baki, *to carry a weight of years*, Ísl. ii. 456: of horseback, létr á baki, Sturl. ii. 195; fara á bak, *to mount*; stiga á baki, *to dismount*, Eg. 397, Grág. ii. 95: in other relations, as adv., at hurðar-baki, *behind the door*; at húsa-baki, *at the back of the houses*; að fjalla-baki, *behind the mountains*: handar-bak, *the back of the hand*. 2. á bak or á baki used as a prep. or as an adv.; á bak (acc.) if denoting motion, á baki (dat.) if without motion: a. loc. *behind, at the back of*; á baki húsum, Háv. 49, Nj. 28; at baki þeim, *at their back*, Eg. 91, Nj. 261, 262, 84, Eg. 583; Hrótr kveðst þat atla, at hans skyldi lítt á bak at leita, *he should not be found in the rear*, Ld. 278; berr á baki, *unbacked, helpless*, in the proverb, Nj. 265, Grett. 154: metaph., ganga á bak e-u, orðum, heitum . . . , *to elude, evade one's pledged word*, Fms. ii. 209, Ísl. ii. 382; göra e-t á baki e-m, *in one's absence, behind one's back*, N. G. L. i. 20; á bak apr (=*aptr á bak*), *backward*; falla á b. a., Eb. 240, Nj. 9, Eg. 397, Háv. 48 new Ed.; til baks, *better til baka, to back*, Sturl. ii. 203; brjóta á bak, *prop. to break one's back*, Fms. viii. 119; *to break, subdue*, and also *to make void, annul*; brjóta á bak Rómverja, *to 'break the back' of the R., defeat them*, 625, 65; Heiðrekr villi öll ráð fóður síns á bak brjóta, Fas. i. 528. β. temp. with dat. *past, after*; á bak Jólum, *after Yule*, Fms. viii. 60; á b. Jónsvöku, ix. 7: metaph., Héðinn kvaðst eigi hirða hvat er á bak kæmi, *H. said he did not care for what came after*, Fas. i. 402; muntú eigi vera mót Njáli, *hvat sem á b. kemr*, Nj. 193.

baka, að, [Gr. *φάγειν*, cp. also the Lat. *focus*; A.S. *bacan*; Engl. *to bake*; Germ. *backen*]. 1. prop. *to bake*; b. brauð, N. G. L. i. 349; b. ok sjóða, *to bake and cook*, Gpl. 376. In Icel. steikja is *to roast*; baka, *to bake*; but in mod. usage steikja may also be used of baking on embers, opp. to baka, *baking* in a pan or oven; elda ofn til brauðs ok b., Hom. 113; b. í ofni, Fas. i. 244; people say in Icel. steikja koka (on embers), but baka brauð. 2. metaph. and esp. in the reflex. bakast, *to bake, i. e. to warm and rub the body and limbs*, at a large open fire in the evening after day-work; v. bakeldr and bakstreldr; v. also the classical passages, Grett. ch. 16, 80, Fms. xi. 63, 64 (Jómsv. ch. 21), Orkn. ch. 34, 89, 105, Hkr. iii. 458. In Icel. the same fire was made for cooking and warming the body, Ísl. ii. 394, Eb. ch. 54, 55; hence the phrase, hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis (*is a fire to be made for cooking*) . . . svá skal þat vera, ok skaltú eigi þurfa heitara at baka, *it shall be hot enough for thee to bake*, Nj. 199 (the rendering of Johnsonius is not quite exact); skaltú eigi beiðast at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: used of bathing, bakaðist hann lengi í lauginni, Grett. ch. 80, MS. Cod. Upsal. This 'baking' the body in the late evening before going to bed was a great pastime for the old Scandinavians, and seems to have been used instead of bathing; yet in later times (12th and 13th centuries) in Icel. at least bathing (v. above) came into use instead of it. In the whole of Sturl. or Bs. no passage occurs analogous to Grett. l. c. or Jómsv. S. β. bóndi bakar á báðar kinnr, *blushed*, Bs. ii. 42; þanneg sem til bakat er, *as things stand*, Orkn. 428; bakaði Helgi fóttinn, *H. baked the (broken) leg*, Bs. i. 425; vide eldr. γ. (mod.) *to cause, inflict*; b. e-m öfund, hatr, óvild (always in a bad sense): af-baka means *to distort, pervert*. II. *to put the back to*, e. g. a boat, in floating it, (mod.)

bakari, a, m. a *baker*, Stj. 200. bakara-meistari, a, m. a *master-baker*, Stj. 201.

bak-borði, a, m. (*bakborð*, n., Jb. 407 A.), [*Dutch baakbord*], *the larboard side of a ship*, opp. to stjórnborði, Fb. i. 22, Jb. l. c., Fms. vii. 12, Orkn. 8.

bak-brjóta, braut, *to violate, transgress*, B. K. 108.

bak-byrdingar, m. pl. *the crew on the larboard side*, opp. to stjórnb-yrdingar, Fms. viii. 224.

bak-byrdör, f. *a burden to carry on the back*, Ísl. ii. 364.

bak-eldr and bakstreldr, m. *an evening fire to bake the body and limbs*

at (v. baka); sitja við bakelda, Fs. 4, Orkn. 112, 74, Korm. 236, Gre 91: metaph., *bændr skulu eiga ván bakelda, they shall get it hot enough*, Fms. viii. 201; göra e-m illan bakeld, 383, ix. 410. bakelda-hr n. pl. *rubbing the back* at a b., Grett. l. c. A. As the evening bakeld are not mentioned in the Sturl., it may be that bathing had put them off use because of the scarcity of fuel.

bak-fall, n. *falling backwards*, Fas. iii. 569: esp. in pl. in the phrase, r bakföllum, *to take a long pull with the oars*, i. 215: milit. *attack from behind*=bakslag, Fms. viii. 115, ix. 405.

bak-ferð, f. *mounting on horseback*, Grett. 91 A.

bak-ferla, að, [ferill], *prop. to step backwards*; þat (viz. the word at sýnir öfgað, *bakferlað (real backwards)* nafnit Éva, 655 xxvii. 18, break, annul; b. ofbelði e-s, Stj. 233; at b. þat allt er Domitianus hal boðit, 623, 13; rjúfa ok b., *to break and make void*, Sturl. i. 171 C.

bak-hlutr, m. *the hind part*, Stj. 253, Fs. 48.

bak-hold, n. pl. *the flesh on the back of cattle*, Grett. 91.

bak-hverfask, ð, reflex. *to turn one's back upon, abandon*, Eg. 20, v bak-jarl, m., milit. *a foe attacking in the rear*, Sturl. iii. 66, Karl. 16

bakki, a, m. [Engl. and Germ. *bank*], *a bank of a river, water, chasm, etc* árakki, sjávarbakki, marbakki, flæðarbakki, Gisl. 54; sikisbakki, gjt bakki; út eptir ánni ef Hákon staði á bakkanum, Fms. vi. 282, ix. 40 Nj. 158, 224: Tempsar b., *banks of the Thames*, Fms. v. (in a verse). an *eminence, ridge, bank*; genu þeir á land ok kómu undir bakka eru Drolp. 5; hann settist undir b. í hrisrunni, Bjarn. 15; cp. skotbakki, *bu* on which the target is placed; setja spán í bakka, *to put up a target*, Fm ii. 271. β. *heavy clouds in the horizon*. 3. [= bak], *the back*

a knife, sword, or the like, opp. to edge; blað skilr bakka ok egg, Jón: Grett. 110 new Ed. COMPS: bakka-fullr, adj. *full to the brim-full*; bera í b. lækinn, a proverb, cp. Lat. *ligna in silvum feri* and Engl. *to carry coils to Newcastle*. bakka-kólfur, m., prob. *bird-bolt*, thick arrow without a point, to be shot from a cross-bow, Fm iii. 18. bakka-stokkar, m. pl. *the stocks on which a ship is built* Gpl. 80, Hkr. i. 293.

bak-klæði, n. *tapestry*, Hkr. iii. 437.

bak-lengja, u, f. *the dark stripe along the back of cattle*, Grett. 9 Eg. 149, v. 1.

bak-máligr (and bakmáll), adj. *backbiting*, Hom. 34, 656 B. I.

bak-mœlgi, f. and bakmœli, n. *backbiting*, Hom. 86; liable to t lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 145.

bak-rauf, f. *anus*, a cognom., Fms. vii. 21.

bak-sárr, adj. *a horse with a sore back*, Lv. 58.

bak-sig, n., medic. *exania*, FéL. ix.

bak-skiki, a, m. *a back flap*, a cognom., Bjarn. 12.

bak-skyrta, u, f. *the back flap of a skirt*, Fms. vii. 21.

bak-slag, n. *a back-stroke, attack in rear*, Fms. viii. 399.

bak-sletta, u, f. and bakslettur, m., Al. 27, 44; acc. pl. bakslett 90: milit. *an attack in rear*, Fms. viii. 319, ix. 357: *drawback*, at rét þann bakslett, Al. l. c.

bak-spyrna, d, *to spurn or kick against*; N. T. of 1540 (Acts ix. πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν is rendered by b. móti broddunum.

bak-stakkr, m. *the back part of a cloak*, Fas. ii. 343.

bakstr, rs, m. *baking*, Fms. ix. 530: *baked bread*, pund b., B. K. 8 esp. *wafers*, Bs. ii. 15: *a poultice, fomentation*, i. 786: *warming, heating* ii. 10. COMPS: bakstr-brauð, n. *baked bread*, B. K. 89. bakst buðkr, m. *a box in which wafers were kept*, Pm. 5.

bakstr-eld v. bakeldr. bakstr-hús, n. *a bake-house*, Fms. ix. 531.

bakst járn, n. *an iron plate for baking sacramental wafers*, Vm. 15, 3

bakstr-kona, u, f. *a female baker*, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bakstr-mum laug, f. *a vessel in which wafers were kept*, Dipl. iii. 4.

bakst sveinn, m. *a baker boy*, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bak-verkr, m., medic. *a pain in the back, lumbago*, Nj. 130, FéL. ix. bak-verpast, ð and t, dep., b. við e-m, *to turn the back to, set at de* ance, Stj. 362, 431, 449, Eg. 20.

bak-þúfa, u, f. *a horse block*.

BAL, n. *vagina*, in poems of the 15th century.

bala, d and að, *to drudge, live hard*, (cant word.)

baldakin, and bald forms baldrsskinn (*the skin of Balder*) or baldskinn [from *Baldak*, i. e. *Bagdad*], a *baldquinn, canopy*, Bs. i. 71 803, Sturl. iii. 306, Fms. x. 87, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 52, 97, 117, Ám. 4 Hb. 544, 22. COMPS: baldrsskinns-hökull, m., literally *a surplus* of b., Ám. 87.

baldrsskinns-kápa, u, f. *a cape of b.*, Ám. 15.

baldinn, adj. [A. S. *beald*], *untraversable, unruly*, Grett. 90 A, Fms. 2 445; cp. bellinn, ballr, ofbelði.

BALDR, rs, m. [A. S. *baldor, princeps*, seems to be a different root from the Goth. *balps*, A. S. *bald*, which answers to the Icel. ball- or bald-wit out r], prop. = Lat. *princeps, the best, foremost*; in compds as mann-bald her-baldr, fólk-baldr.

β. meton. the god Balder, because of his nob disposition, Edda. Baldrs-brá, f. *Balder's eye-brow*, botan. *cotu foetida*, Ivar Aasen *ballebraa* and *baldurbraa*, *pyrethrum inodorum*

Edda 15; the B. is there called the fairest and whitest of all flowers (all grasa hvítast). Perhaps the eye-bright or euphrasy.

baldrast and **ballrast**, að, dep. [cp. Germ. *pohteru*; Ivar Aasen *balðra*, Ihre *ballra* = *strepere*], to make a clatter; þeir sneru hestunum ok böldrúðust sem þeir væri úrúrnir hvart þeir skyldi ríða, Sturl. iii. 279: adding saman, þeir böllrúðust saman, Ingt. 34.

baldrekr, m. (for. word), a belt, *baldrick*, Lex. Poët.

BALI, a, m. a soft grassy bank, esp. if sloping down to the shore, Grett. 116 A.

BALLR, adj. [Goth. *balps*, *audax*, may be supposed from Jornandes, ob *audaciam virtutis baltha*, id est *audax*, nomen inter suos acceperat, 109; Ulf. renders *πάππρία* by *balpis*, f., and *balþjan* is *audere*; in Icel. the *þ* (*tb*) becomes *ll*; A.S. *beald*, *audax*; Engl. *bold*]:—*bard*, *stubborn*: only used in poetry, and not in quite a good sense, as an epithet of a giant, Hým. 17; böll *rúð*, *telling*, *fatal schemes*, Hom. 27; ballir *draumar*, *bad*, *deadly dreams*, Vtkv. 1; ballr *dólg*, *Haustl.*; böll *þrá*, *heavy grief*, Ls. 30, etc., vide Lex. Poët. [So old German names, *Bald*, *Leo-pold*, etc.]

BALSAM, m. (now always n.), a balsam, Bs. i. 143, (for. word.)

baná, að, [bani; Gr. root *φένω*], to kill, with dat., ef gríðungr banar manni, Grág. ii. 122, Rb. 370, Fms. iii. 124; b. sér sjálftr, to commit suicide, Ver. 40; *metaph.*, Hom. 17.

BAND, n. pl. bönd, [binda; Ulf. *bandi*, f. *δεσμός*; O.H.G. *pfand*, whence the mod. Dan. *pant*; N.H.G. *band*; Engl. *band* and *bond*; Dan. *baand*].

I. prop. in sing., any kind of band; mjótt band, a *thin cord*, Edda 20, Grág. ii. 119. β. a yarn of wool, v. *bandvetlingar*.

γ. *metaph.* a bond, obligation; lauson ok b. allra vandamála, Fms. v. 248, Bs. i. 689. II. in pl., also: I. bonds, fetters, Lat. *vincula*; í böndum, in *vinculis*, Bs. i. 190, Fms. ii. 87, 625, 95: *theol.*, synda bönd, 656 A; líkamis bönd, Blas. 40.

2. a bond, confederacy; ganga í bönd ok eíð, to enter into a bond and oath, Band. 22; cp. hjónaband, marriage; handaband, a shaking of hands, etc.

3. *poët.* the gods, cp. hapt; of providence ruling and uniting the world, Hkm. 10; banda vé, the temples, Hkr. i. 204; at mun banda, at the will of the gods, 210; vera manu bönd í landi, the gods (i. e. lares tutelares) are present in the land, Bs. i. 10; gram reki bönd af löndum, Eg. (in a verse); blóta bönd, to worship the gods; vinir banda, the friend of the gods; bönd ollu því, the gods ruled it, *Haustl.*; vide Lex. Poët., all the instances being taken from heathen poems. Egilsson suggests a reference to the imprisoning of the three gods, Odinn, Hœnir, and Loki, mentioned Edda 72; but bönd is that which binds, not is bound; (band means *vinculum* not *vincitus*.)

4. *metric.* a kind of intricate intercalary burden (klofastef). This seems to be the meaning in the word *Banda-drápa*, where the burden consists of five intercalary lines occurring in sets of three verses | Dregr land at mun banda | Eirirk und sik geira | veðmildir ok semr hildi || guunbliör ok réð síðan | jarl goðvörðu hjarli; but as this metrical term is nowhere else recorded, the name of the poem may have come from the word 'banda' (gen. pl. *deorum*), Hkr. i. 210 sqq.

COMPDS: *banda-dagr*, m. *vincula Petri*, the 1st of August, Fms. vi. 222. *banda-menn*, m. pl. *confederates*, Band. 5, and many other modern compds. *banda-ríki*, n. (mod.) the United States.

banda-þing, n. the late German *Bund*, etc.

banda, að, [cp. Ulf. *bandvian* = *σημαίνειν*, and *bandva*, *vexillum*; Germ. *banner*; is probably alien to binda], to make a sign with the hand, esp. in the phrase, b. móti, to drive back sheep or flocks, Háv. 41, Fas. ii. 124, v. 1. The chief MSS., however, spell *bandaði*; the word is at present freq., but only in the above phrase, or gener. to remonstrate slightly against as by waving the hand; v. *banda*.

bandingi, ja, m. a prisoner, Stj. 200, Fms. vi. 16, 623, 25.

band-veltingr, m. a knitted woollen glove, Fms. iii. 176; and *band-vötr*, *id.*, a horse's name, Gisl. 19.

BANG, n. *hammering*, Sturl. iii. 256; mod. also *bangá*, að, [Scot. and North. E. to bang], to hammer.

bang-hagr, adj. *knowing a little bow to use the hammer*, Sturl. ii. 195.

BANI, a, m. [Ulf. *banja* = *πληγή*; A.S. *hana*; Engl. *bane*; O.H.G. *bano*; v. ben below]. I. *bane*, *death*, natural or violent (properly violent); Egill tók sótt þá er hann leiddi til bana, Eg. 767; lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; kominn at bana, *sinking fast*, of a sick person, vii. 166.

II. a bane, and so = *banadrá*, a slayer; fjögurra manna b., Nj. 8, Grág. ii. 88, Ld. 326; pl., N.G.L. i. 163: the phrase, verða e-m at bana, to slay one, may refer to I. or II: *poët.* fire is called *bani víðar*, the bane of wood, and *bani Háls*, the bane of king Half, Ýt. 6; the winter is *bani orma*, the bane of worms, etc., Lex. Poët.

baná-blöð, n. blood shed in death, Stj. 432. **baná-dagr**, m. the day of death, Fas. i. 52. **baná-drykkir**, m. a baneful potion, poison, Fms. i. 18. **baná-dægr**, n. = *banadagr* (freq.), Fas. i. 160. **baná-högg**, n. a death-blow, mortal wound, Nj. 8, Eg. 193. **baná-kringla**, u, f. *vertebra coli*, atlas (in animals).

baná-lag, n. *stabbing to death*, Sturl. iii. 62. **baná-maðr**, m. a slayer, Fms. i. 215. **baná-orð**, n. *death*, in the phrase, *bera b. af e-m*, to put one to death, *slay in fight*, Edda 42; *beta þykir mér frændi at þiggja b. af þér en veita þér þat*, Ld. 222, Bs. i. 106; *kenna e-m b.*, to charge one with slaying one, N.G.L. i. 306. **baná-ráð**, n. pl. *the planning a person's death*, a law term, Grág. ii. 116; *cigi róð ek honum b.*, Nj. 21; slá

banaráðum við e-n, Ld. 218. **baná-sár**, n. a mortal wound, Nj. 9, Eg. 258. **baná-skot**, n. a mortal shot, Jb. 324. **baná-sótt**, f. *death-sickness*, the last sickness, Jb. 192, Isl. ii. 38, Gullþ. 11, Bs. i. 426.

baná-spjót, n. pl. in the *poët.* phrase, *berast banaspjótum eptir*, to be deadly enemies, Glúm. 354, Hkr. iii. 76. **baná-sæng**, f. the death-bed. **baná-sök**, f. a deed worthy of death, Fms. i. 199. **baná-tílræði**, n. a mortal attack, Fas. i. 406. **baná-þúfa**, u, f., in the phrase, *drepa fóttum í banáþúfu*, to stumble against a fatal mound, Anal. 179, Hdl. 28.

banlaga-ráð, n. = *banaráð*, Str. 14.

BANN, n. [cp. Ulf. *bandva*; Hel. *bann*, *mandatum*; Engl. *ban*; Germ. *bann*; A.S. *geban*; mid. Lat. *banuum*], prob. of foreign origin: 1. eccles. *excommunication*, *interdict*; *míma b.* (*excommunicatio minor*), þat sem forboð er kallat á Norrænu, K. A. 226 (App.); *meira b.* (*excommunicatio major*), Ann. A. D. 1255; England í *banni*, id. A. D. 1208; Bs., H. F. several times. 2. in secular sense, *prohibition* of trade or intercourse; *leggja b. fyrir mjöl eör vöru*, N.G.L. i. 204, 103; cp. *farbann*, *forbidding ships to set sail*.

3. gener. a protest, prohibition, in phrases, *boð ok b.*, Gpl. 76; *lof né b.*, Eg. 349; *leggja b. fyrir*, to prohibit, Isl. ii. 265. 4. = *bannan*, a curse, swearing. The notion of jurisdiction common in Germany (v. Grimm) is unknown in the Scand. idioms; yet the *Laufás' Edda*, Ed. A. M. i. 586, v. 1. 14, has *bann* as one of the names of the earth, cp. the O.H.G. *banz*, *regio*. The passage Gisl. 16, *náttlangt né lengra banni*, is an *ἀπ.λεγ.* and probably corrupt, = *á lengr* or the like; *lengra banni* might, however, be equivalent to *lengra meli*, *bann* here denoting *spatium temporis*, a while. COMPDS: *bann-atkvæði*, n. a sentence of excommunication, H. E. i. 465. *bann-áfall* and *-áfalli*, n. the condemnation of excommunication, H. E. ii. 70. *bannsdómur*, m. a ban-doorn, sentence of excommunication, H. E. ii. 74. *bannsmál*, n. a case liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 254. *bannspína*, u, f. the punishment of excommunication, H. E. i. 477. *bannspjót*, n. a spear of excommunication, H. E. ii. 77. *bannsværk*, n. an act liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 390.

banna, að, [A.S. *bannan* = *jubere*; Germ. *bannen*; mid. Lat. *bannire*], to forbid, binder, prohibit (freq.); h. e-m e-t, or with infin., Fms. i. 254, Nj. 157, Ld. 256, Orkn. 4; b. fiskiför, Grág. ii. 350, N.G.L. i. 117. 2. to curse, [Scot. *ban*], with dat., Stj. 37; with acc., Hom. 31, Stj. 199, Post. 656 A, ii. 12: reflex., *bannast um*, to swear, Sturl. ii. 126, Fms. viii. 174. 3. = *banda*, to stop, drive back; *hann sá tröll við ána*, þat b. honum, ok víldi taka hann, Fas. ii. 124.

bannan, f. *swearing*, Hl. ii. 134. **bannanar-orð**, n. *id.*, Stj. 153. **bann-bóla**, u, f. a bull of excommunication, Anecd. 8.

bann-færa, ð, to place under ban, K. A. 134, Sturl. ii. 3. **bann-setja**, tt, *id.*, K. A. 64, Sturl. ii. 3, H. E. i. 471; part. pass. *under ban*, *accursed*, Fas. iii. 423, Stj. 417.

bann-setning, f. an excommunication, Sturl. ii. 3. **bannsetningar-sverð**, n. the sword of excommunication, H. E.

bann-syngja, söng, to pronounce the ban of excommunication, Fms. ix. 486.

ban-orð, n. = *banáorð*, Fms. x. 400, Bret. 76.

ban-væni, f., *medic. prognosis mortis*, Fél. ix.

ban-vænligr, adj. *mortal*, *deadly*, Bret. 56, Edda 154.

ban-vænn, adj. *deadly*, Eg. 34. 2. *medic. deadly sick*, just before death; ok er dró at því at hann (the sick) var b., when all hope of life was gone, Eg. 126, Fms. i. 86; *snerist um allt sárit svá at Grettir gördist b.*, Grett. 153.

BARAR, mod. börrur, f. pl. [A.S. *bār*; Hel. *bara*; Engl. *bier* and *barrow*; Lat. *feretrum*], a *band-bier*; *borinn í börum* um fjallit, Fms. vii. 9. Bs. i. 352: sometimes to be carried on horseback (by two horses), báru þeir Guðmund í börum suðr til Hvítar, . . . *bararnar hrutu ofan*, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49 C spells *barir*): esp. the funeral bier, *bearse*, to be carried on horseback, lagði þegar kistuna í búnar barar, 655 xxii, Fms. x. 149; *mæddust hestarnir undir börunum*, Finnb. 322, cp. líkbörrur; now also *leggja á nátrjúam* (nátré) in like sense. The sing. in D.N. i. no. 70 is perh. a bad reading.

bar-axlaðr, adj. part. *high-shouldered*, with sharp prominent shoulder bones, Fms. vii. 321.

bar-átta, u, f. [North. E. *barett* obsolete], gener. a fight, contest: a. a row, Gpl. 176. β. a fight, battle, Fas. i. 26. γ. now freq., esp. = *strife*, *contest*. COMPDS: *baráttu-maðr*, m. a warrior, þiðr. 67.

baráttu-samr, adj. *troublesome*, Barl. 137.

barberr, m. (for. word), a barber, N.G.L. iii. no. 15.

BARÐ, n. [identical in etymology but not in sense to Lat. *barba*, Engl. *beard*, Germ. *bart*; the Scand. dialects all call the beard *skegg*; Swed. *skugg*; Dan. *skjæg*; *barð* in the sense of *barba* is quite alien from the Scand. idioms; the passages, Edda 109 (*skegg heitir barð*) and *höggva börum* í gras, Ld. 12, a poem of the end of the 13th century, are isolated instances: *bart* in Dan. is a mod. word]:—Lat. *ora*, *margo*: a. a brim of a helmet or hat (*hjálmbarð*, *hattbarð*), Fas. iii. 341. β. the verge, edge of a hill (*holtbarð*, *túnbarð*, *brekkubarð*, *hólarbarð*, etc.), freq. in local names of farms in Icel. γ. the wing or side fin of some fishes, e.g. whales, cp. *barðhvalr*; of flat fishes, *raja*

pastinaca (skötubard). **ð.** *the beak or armed prow of ships*, esp. ships *of war*, [cp. A. S. *barða*, a *beaked ship*]; so *barded*, of a horse in armour; hence *Barði* or *Járnbardi* is the name of a sort of *ram* in olden times, e.g. the famous *Járnbardi* (*Iron Ram*) of earl Eric, described, Fms. ii. 310; cp. also Fb. i. 280: *the stenn*, Gr. *στεινή*, Jb. 308; róa fyrir bard e-m, *to thwart one*, Gpl. 519, Eg. 386, Fms. vii. 195; skulu vér binda akkeri fyrir bard hverju skipi, xi. 66, ii. 273, Lex. Poët. **e.** several compds are used in Icel. referring to parts of the head, e.g. hökubard, kinnbard, kjálkabarð, *ora genae, maxillae*, but without any notion of 'beard,' cp. Isid. *granos et cinnabar* Gothorum, 19, 23; the *cinnabar* and the present Icel. *kimubarð* seem to be etymologically identical.

barða, u, f. a *kind of axe* (barbata), Edda (Gl.)
bar-dagi, a, m., prop. a 'battle day,' cp. *endagi*, máldagi, skil-dagi: **1.** a law term, a *beating, flogging, thrashing*; cf. maðr lýstr maun þrjú ögg eðr þrim fleiri, þat heitir b. fullr, N. G. L. i. 73, Grág. ii. 155, Post. 656 B, Blas. 42. **2.** a *fight, battle* (very freq.) = orrosta, Eg. 745, Nj. 45, etc.: metaph. a *calamity, scourge* (theol.), Sks. 112, 328, Fms. v. 214, Bs. i. 70. **COMPDS:** bardaga-frest, n. *delay of battle*, Al. 24. bardaga-fýst, f. *eagerness to give battle*, Al. 24. bardaga-gjarn, adj. *eager for battle*, Stj. 230. bardaga-guð, n. a *god of battle*, Mars, Al. 33. bardaga-gyðja, u, f. a *goddess of battle*, Bellona, Al. 41. bardaga-laust, n. adj. *without battle*, Al. 14. bardaga-list, f. *the art of war*, Stj. 45, Al. 4. bardaga-lykt, f. *the close of a battle*, Al. 5. bardaga-maðr, m. a *warrior*, Fms. vi. 56, Stj. 456. bardaga-stef, n. and bardaga-stefna, u, f. a *term, fixed meeting for a fight*, Al. 54, Fms. ix. 488.

barð-hvalr, m. a *sort of whale*, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)
 barði, a, m. a *ship*, a *sort of ram*, v. above, Fms. ii. 310, Edda (Gl.) **β.** a *sort of fish* (Germ. *barfisch*), Edda (Gl.) **γ.** a *shield*, Edda (Gl.)
 barda-mikill, adj. *with a great bard* (ð.), epithet of a ship, Hkr. iii. 268.
 bar-efni, n. a *club*, (common word.)
 bar-eyskr, adj. *from Barra*, one of the Hebrides, Grett.

BARKI, a, m. [Gr. *φάρυγξ*; alien from the South-Teut. idioms?], *the windpipe, weazand*, Eg. 508, Fas. i. 131, Fms. i. 217, vii. 191, Nj. 156: metaph. *the stem of a boat*; cp. háls, sviri. **COMPDS:** barka-kýli, n. *Adam's apple*, Bs. i. 382. barka-lok, n. *epiglottis*. barka-op, n. *glottis*.

BARKI, a, m., mid. Lat. *barca*, a *sort of small ship* (for. word), Fms. vii. 82. barka-bazi, a, m., a *cognom.*, Sturl.
 bark-lauss, adj. *without bark* (börkr), Lex. Poët.
BARLAK, n. (for. word), *barley*, Edda (Gl.); the Icel. common word is bygg, Dan. *byg*, Swed. *bygg*.

bar-lómr, m. *wailing, complaining*, v. lómr.
 barm-fagr, adj. *with fine sides*, epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.
 barmi, a, m., poët. a *brother*, prop. *frater geminus*, not qs. ἀδελφός, vide the following word, Lex. Poët.

BARMR, m. [Gr. *φορμός*; cp. Ulf. *barms* = *κόλπος* and *σῆθος*; O. H. G. *param*; Hel. *barm*; A. S. *barm*; all in the sense of *gremium*: this sense, however, is entirely unknown to old Icel. writers, who only apply the word in like sense as *barð*, namely, Engl. *brim*; Lat. *ora*]—a *brim*:
a. *the brim* of a vessel (fötubarmr, pottbarmr, etc.), Bs. ii. 173; hence *barma-fullr*, adj. or fullr á barma, *full to the brim*; the *rim* of a bell, Pm. 106. **β.** *the edge* of a brook or well (lækjarbarmr, brunnbarmr) = a *chasm* (gjárbarmr). **γ.** *the border* of the shore; eybarmr, *ora insulae*, Hervar. S. (in a verse); vikrbarmr; also used in many local names of farms in Icel. **δ.** *the wing* of anything; lyptingarbarmr, *the gunwale of the stern*; kastalabarmr (*wing of a castle*), Orkn. (in a verse); barmr hvarma, *the edge of the eye-lids*, Lex. Poët. **e.** *the flaps* of a thing; reif hann allan í sundr ok kastaði börmunum á eldinu, Fms. iv. 339 (rare if not an ἀπ. λέγ.) **ζ.** the notion of *gremium*, *bosom*, only appears after the Reformation, and even then rare; cp. *the bosom* of a coat, e.g. geyma e-t á barmi sér; hægri, vinstri b., etc.; stinga hendinni í sinn eigin barm, Exod. iv. 6. **barma**, að, b. sér, *to lament*, is also a mod. word, Germ. *barmen* qs. *bearmen*; vide, however, baðnr.

barm-tog, n. a *rope* for contracting the nets during fishing, Ivar Aasen *barna*, Gpl. 427.

BARN, n. pl. börn, [Ulf. *barn*; O. H. G. *parn*; A. S. *bearn*; Scot. and North. E. *bairn*; cp. *bera* and Lat. *parēre*]—a *bairn, child, baby*. This word, which in olden time was common to all the Teut. idioms, was lost in Germany as early as the 13th century (Grimm. s. v.); in the South of England it went out of use at an early time, and was replaced by 'child'; even the Ormulum uses *barn* only four times, else always 'child.' In North. E. *bairn* is still a household word, and freq. in popular Scottish writers, Burns, Walter Scott, etc. In the whole of Scandinavia it is in full and exclusive use; the Germ. 'kind' is in Icel. entirely unknown in this sense, v. the funny story Ísl. Þjóð. ii. 535; ('kind' in common Icel. means a *sheep*.) In Danish *barn* is the only word which, like the Icel., changes the radical vowel in pl. into ö (börn). Proverbs referring to *barn*; barnið vex en brókin ekki; þetta verðr aldri barn í brók; bráð er barnslundin (barnæskan); nema börn hvað á bæ er titt; allir haða börnin verið; því læra börnin málið að þá er fyrir þeim haft; tvisvar verðr gamall maðrinn barn; bragð er at þá barnið finnr; suemna taka börn

til meina; Guð gefr björg með barni, cp. Eggert (Bb.) I. 14; sex börn, dætr þrjár ok þrjú sonu, Nj. 30, Ísl. ii. 198, Vsp. 36; eiga þrjú sonu barna, Fms. xi. 43; og svikast um að eiga börn, Eggert (Bb.) I. 14; vera með barni, *to be with child*, Fms. ii. 212, i. 57, 68, Ísl. ii. 197; fara með barni, *to go with child*, Nj. 130; frá blautu barni, *from a child*, Fms. iii. 155; ummi honum hvert barn, *every child*, i. e. *every living creature, loved him*, i. 17; hvert mannsbarn, *every man*: metaph. (rare), *offspring*, Niðrst. 10: barn, barnið gott, börn, barnið mitt (*τέκνον, τέκνα*) is with many a favourite term of endearment in talking with another, Láttum líða ög bíða, börn, Pál Vid. in a popular ditty: eptirlætisbarn, a *pet, spoiled child*; olbogabarn, a *bard-treated child*; óskabarn, a *child of adoption*; sveinbarn, a *boy*; meybarn, a *girl*; ungbarn, a *baby*. **COMPDS:** barna-börn, n. pl. *grand-children*, Grág. i. 185. barna-eign, f. *procreation of children*, v. *barneign*. barna-færi, n. the phrase, ekki b., *no task for children*, Þórd. 97 (1860). barna-gaman, n. *child's play*, El. I. barna-karl, m. *child's friend*, nickname of an old pirate; hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjótsodduum sem þá var víkingum títt, því var hann b. kallaðr, *he was a great pirate, but he did not spit babies as pirates then used to do, wherefore he was called b.*, Landn. 308; in mod. usage, *one who has many children*, mesti b. barna-kensla, u, f. *fathering a child upon one* (kenna e-m barn), N. G. L. i. 410: mod. *training children in a school*. barna-leikr, m. a *child's play*, Grett. 107 A, vide barnleikr. barna-messa, u, f., now *barnadagr*, m. *Holy Innocent's Day*, Dec. 28, N. G. L. i. 377. barna-mold, f. *argilla apyra*, also called Pétrs mold, *argilla St. Petri*, Eggert Itin. p. 125. barna-mosi, a, m., botan. *spbagnum cymbi folium*, Hjalt. barna-skap, n. in the phrase, hafa ekki b., *to be no baby*, Fs. 138. barna-spil, n. a *childish play*, Fas. i. 88 paper MS.: spil is a Germ. for. word. barna-vipr, n. *childish trifles, gewgaws*, Ld. 122. barna-páttur, m. *the section of law concerning infants, baptism*, etc., in the Icel. Jus. Eccl., K. þ. K. 8. barns-aldur, m. *childhood*, Eg. 118, Fms. ii. 267. barns-bein, n. in the phrase, frá blautu b., v. above, Al. 71. barns-farir, f. pl. in the phrase, deyjfa af barnsförum, *to die in childhood*. barns-full, adj. *pregnant*, Fr. 185,—a rude phrase; Icel. now say, kálfull kýr, but not barnsfull kona. barns-fylgja, u, f., medic. *secundinae*, a *baby's caul*, Björn. barns-grátr, m. *the cry of a baby*, Fms. x. 218. barns-hafandi, part. *pregnant*, Jb. 114. barns-húfa, u, f. a *baby's cap*, D. N. barns-lík, n. a *baby's corpse*, Hkr. iii. 184. barns-mál, n. *babble*, El. 15. barns-skírsl, f. *infant baptism*, N. G. L. i. 131 (Norse). barns-sótt, f. = jóðsótt, *the pains of childbirth*, Bs. i. 327. barns-útkast, n. and barns-útburðr, m. *exposure of infants*, N. G. L. i. 303. barns-verk, n. *child's work*, Fms. ix. 35.

barna, að, *to get with child*, Nj. 98: metaph. in the phrase, að barna söguna, *to interrupt a tale while being told*. barn-aldur, m. *childhood*, Hkr. ii. 35. barn-alinn, part. *native*, Bs. i. 808.

barn-beri, a, m. *pregnant, with child*, N. G. L. i. 317.
 barn-burðr, ar, m. *childbearing, childbirth*, Grág. i. 375.
 barn-bær, f. *capable of bearing children*, opp. úbyrja, Grág. i. 323, Stj. 89: *pregnant*, Grág. i. 294.

barn-dómur, m. *childhood*, Stj. 195, 25, 655 xxx. 21.
 barn-eign, f. *getting children*, Stj. 196: metaph. *children*, furðu illa b. gat Loki, Edda 20; vera ör b., *to be past childbearing*.

barn-eskja, u, f. [Goth. *barniskj*], *childhood*, Hom. 122.
 barn-faðir, m. a *child's alleged father*, H. E. ii. 111. **barna-móðir** was in popish times the name for a priest's concubine.

barn-fóstr, n. 'bairn-fostering,' a kind of adoption in olden times; at bjóða e-m b., *to offer b. to another man*, is a standing custom in the Sagas; men of wealth, but of low birth, in order to get security for their property, offered barnfóstr to noblemen, as in Ld. ch. 16 and ch. 28, Hænsa þór. S. (Ísl. ii. 125), Harð. S. ch. 9 (Ísl. ii. 23); or it was done as a matter of policy, it being regarded as a homage to be the foster-father of another man's son; því at sá er mælt at sá sé útgarni sem öðrum fóstrar barn, Fms. i. 16; ok er sá kallaðr æ minni maðr, er öðrum fóstrar barn, Ld. 108; thus Jon Loftsson offered b. to the young Snorri, in order to soothe the wounded pride of his father Sturla, Sturl. i. 106; Ari Frodi was fostered by Hall í Haukadal, Íb.; Njal offered to adopt as a son the young Hoskuld, in order to atone for the slaying of his father, Nj. ch. 95; cp. also the interesting story of the kings Harold and Athelstan and the young Hacon, Fms. i. l. c.: as a matter of friendship, Ld. 144, Bs. i. 73, 74, Sturl. i. 223, Ld. 25, and many other instances. **COMPDS:** barnfóstr-laun, n. pl. a *reward, fee* for b., N. G. L. i. 91.

barn-fóstra, u, f. a *foster-mother of a child*, Mar.; now a *nurse*.
 barn-fóstri, a, m. a *foster-father*, Eg. 401, Ísl. ii. 144.
 barn-fúlgja, u, f. (now in Icel. meðgjöf), *pay for the maintenance of a child*, N. G. L. i. 30.

barn-fæddr, adj. part. *native*, Bs. i. 80; borinn ok b., *born and bred*.
 barn-fæði, n. *nativity*; eiga b., *to be a native*, Fr.
 barn-getnaðr, m. *the procreation of children*, Grág. i. 349, Greg. 29: *pregnancy*, Stj. 514.

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barn-getnaðr, m. *the procreation of children*, Grág. i. 349, Greg. 29: *pregnancy*, Stj. 514.

barn-góðr, adj. *fond of children*.
barn-gælur, f. pl. *lulling sounds, nursery rhymes*, Fas. ii. 234.
barngringr, m. [berja], *thrashing*, v. lamabarngring: now, 'thrashing the water,' i. e. *bard pulling* against wind and tide.
barn-lauss, adj. *childless*, Eg. 318, Grág. i. 185, Landn. i. 304, Hkr. i. 99.
barn-leikar, m. pl. *child's play*; leika barnleikum, of play-fellows, Bs. i. 417, 473, Fms. vi. 403, Sturl. i. 62.
barn-leysi, n. *the being childless*, Stj. 428, Mar. 656.
barn-ligr, adj. *childish*, Sks. 153.
barn-maðr, m. *the bearer of a baby to be christened*; þar á at ala líkmenn ok barnmenn, Vm. 77.
barn-skikkja, u, f. *a child's cloak*, Sturl. iii. 278.
barn-skirn, f. *the christening of infants*, K. þ. K. 14. **barnskírnar-orð**, n. pl. *formula in b.*, 655 xi.
barn-sæng, f. *childbed*, H. E. i. 492.
barn-teitr, adj. *glad as a child*, Hým. 2.
barn-ungr, adj. *very young, youthful*, Fms. ii. 98, Mirm. 31.
barn-úmagi, a, m. *an orphan child*, Grág. i. 305.
barn-úmeð, f. *minority*, Grág. i. 305.
barn-æði, n. *childishness*, FéL. 12. 56, transl. of Iliad ix. 491.
barn-æska, u, f. *childhood*, Eg. 116, Grág. ii. 392, Fms. i. 4, x. 273; brúð er b., *the youth is impatient*, a proverb, cp. Am. 75.
BARR, n. [Norse and Swed. *barr* means the needles of the fir or pine, opp. to 'lauf' or leaves of the ash, elm; cp. barland, *taxus baccata*, and barskógr, 'needle-wood,' i. e. *fir-wood*, Ivar Aasen]. I. *the needles or spines of a fir-tree*; the word is wrongly applied by Snorri, Edda 11, who speaks of the 'barr' of an ash;—Icel. has no trees. In Hm. 50 (Norse poem?) it is correctly used of a pine, hrórnar þöll er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni börkr né b., Hkv. Hjörv. 16, Edda 11. II. = *barley*, [Scot. and North. E. *bar*, A. S. *bere*, is *four-rowed barley*, a coarse kind; *bigg* in North. E. and Scot. is *six-rowed barley*, also a coarse kind: cp. the *Bigg-market*, a street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: barlog, *sweet wort*, made of barley, Ivar Aasen]; bygg heitir með mönnum, en barr með goðum, *men call it 'bygg', but gods 'bar'*, which shews that barr sounded foreign, and that bygg was the common word, Alvm. 33; Edda (Gl.) 231 ras b. under sáðsheiti, v. Lex. Poët. Common phrases in Icel., as þerá ekki sitt barr, of one who will never again bear leaves or flourish, metaph. from a withered tree: so Persarum vigui rege beatoris rendered, líf nins blómgaðra bar, en buðlungs Persa var, Snót 129. **barlegr**, adj. *vigorous, well-looking*.
barr, adj. *ready (paratus)*, Jd. 13; *strong, vigorous*, Lex. Poët.
barr-haddaðr, adj. *barley-baired*, poët. epithet of the earth, Lex. Poët.
barri, a, m. *a grove*, Skm. 39.
bar-skeptr, adj. *high-shafted*, of an axe; breiðöx b., Bs. i. 658.
bar-skógr, m. *needle-wood*.
bar-smíð, f. *thrashing, flogging*, Bs. i. 792, Grág. i. 456; pl. *figbt, ous*, Íb. 12, Grág. ii. 114.
BARÚN, m. [for. word, mid. Lat. *baro*; A. S. *beornas*], *a baron*; heita þeir hersar eðr lendir menn í Danskrí tungu, greifar í Saxlandi, en barnar í Englandi, Edda 93, Thom., Art.; the title was introduced into Norway by king Magnus, A. D. 1277, vide Ann. s. a., Gþl. 512. **barúna-afn**, n. *the title of b.*, Ann. l. c.
barúnia, u, f. *a barony*, Thom. 36.
bar-viðr, m. *the wood of the fir*, D. N. (Fr.) iii. 473.
bar-viðri, n. *a beating storm*, Sturl. iii. 127.
basinn, m. [for. word], *basin xylinum*, a tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 256.
BASMIR, f. pl. an *ár. λεγ.* in a verse in Hervar. S. (Ed. 1847), p. 56; and ek þér brúðir basmir óskerðar, fé ok fjöld meidma; a dub. word, p. Germ. *besem*, Engl. *besom*; mod. Germ. *besen*, North Germ. *besemer*, Dan. *bismer* (Icel. reizla), which are all connected. Ivar Aasen records the Norse word *basm* or *basma*; the Norse *basm* means *twenty threads of the warp (basm here means loom?)*:—the Ed. in Fas. i. 207 gives a wrong pelling, óskir tvær (qs. óskertar), and skips the word basmir.
bassi, a, m. *a bear*, Lex. Poët.
BAST, n.; bestí (Vkv. 12) seems to be a dat. masc. from *böstr*; in Germ. the word is freq. used masc.; the passage l. c. is perh. to be restored *hús—þeir er af létu bestí (tiliæ) byr sima (annulos), who did pull the ings from the cord?* (cp. v. 8); [Engl., A. S., and Germ. *bas*]:—*bast*, *be inner bark of the lime-tree*; bast at A. S. Rm. 9; bast né band, Gþl. 86, N. G. L. i. 59; sá þeir á bast bauga dregra, Vkv. 7.
bastá, að, *to bind into a parcel*, D. N. ii. 560 (Fr.), Fms. v. 301.
bastarðr, m. *bastard*, appears for the first time as the cognom. of William the Conqueror. The etymon is dubious; Grimm suggests a Scandinavian origin; but this is very doubtful; the word never occurs in Scandinavian writers before the time of William, sounds very like a foreign word, is rarely used, and hardly understood by common people in Icel.; neither does it occur in A. S. nor O. H. G.; so that Adam of Bremen says, iste Willelmus quem Franci bastardum vocant; whence the word seems to come from some southern source; cp. the Játv. S. (Ed. 852), and Fl. iii. 463 sqq.; the MS. Holm. spells *bastarðr*, the Fb. *bastardr*. 2. name of a sword, Fms. vii. 297, referring to A. D.

1163. 3. *a kind of cloth*, in deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries, Vm. 46, 136, D. N. ii. 165.
bastari, a, m. *a bastbinder*, D. N. ii. 246.
bast-bleikr, adj. *pale as bast*, Fms. vii. 269, v. 1.
bastl, n. *turmoil*; *bastla*, að, *to turmoil*.
bast-lína, u, f. *a cord of bast*, Eg. 579.
bast-taug, f. *a tie or cord of bast*, Eg. 579, v. 1.
bast-vesall, adj. = *bastbleikr*, Karl. 167.
bast-öx, f., prob. a false reading, Fas. ii. 177, v. 1. bátöx.
BATI, a, m. *improvement, advantage*, Fs. 155, Grett. 13 A, Fas. ii. 247, Grág. (Kb.) i. 160. **bata-ván**, f. *hope of convalescence, recovery of health*, cp. Grág. l. c.; cp. also ábati, *gain*.
batna, að, [v. bati; Ulf. *gabatan*], *to improve, get better*, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 206. 2. *impers. medic. term*; e-m batnar, *one recovers*, Fms. iv. 369, v. 22; the disease is added in gen., e-m b. sins meins, sjúkleika, sóttar, Bs. i. 343, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 280: at present also with nom.: proverb, batnanda manni er best að lífa.
batnaðr, ar, m. *improvement*, 623. 15, Hom. 50, 134, Hkr. ii. 178: *convalescence*, Grág. ii. 45.
batnan, f. *id.*, Lex. Poët.
baug-bót, f. a law term, *compensation* (v. baugr II.), Grág. ii. 173.
baug-bæstandi, pl. -endr, part. a law term, *those who have to pay the baugr* (II.); opp. to *baugþiggendr*, *the receivers*, Grág. ii. 172.
baug-eiðr, m. *the oath upon the sacred temple ring* in heathen times; b. Öðinn hygg ek at umit hafi, hvat skal hans trygðum trúa, Hm. 110; cp. the phrase, vinna eið at baugi, v. baugr below; the baug-eiðr of heathen times answers to the Christian bókeiðr and vinna eið at bók, *to swear, laying the hand upon the Gospel*.
baug-gildi, n. a law term, *the 'weregild' to be paid to the 'agnates' of the slain*; opp. to nefgildi, *the same amount to be paid to the 'cognates'*; defined, Grág. (Bt.) ii. 176, N. G. L. i. 186: metaph. *agnatic relationship*, vera ór b. eðr nefgildi, lífa í b. etc., *to be an agnate or a cognate*, id.
bauggildis-menn, m. pl. *agnates*, who are bound to pay and receive the bauggildi, Grág. ii. 180.
baug-gildingr, m. = *bauggildismaðr*, cp. nefgildingr, Grág. ii. 178.
baug-gildir, adj. *payable, fit to pay as bauggildi*, N. G. L. i. 176.
BAUGR, m. [the root þjúg—baug—bog; A. S. *beág*; O. H. G. *þouc = armilla*; lost in N. H. G. and in Engl.]. I. *a ring, armlet*, esp. in olden times to be worn on the wrist plain, without stones: a. the sacred temple ring (stallhringr) on the altar in heathen temples; all oaths were to be made by laying the hand upon the temple ring; at sacrificial banquets it was to be dipped in the blood, and was to be worn by the priest at all meetings. The ring was either of gold or silver, open (mótlaus), its weight varying between three, and twenty ounces (the last is the reading of Eb. new Ed. p. 6, v. 1.), the classical passages in the Sagas are—Eb. l. c. (and cp. 44), Glúm. 388, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Þórð. S. 94 (Ed. 1860); cp. also the note at the end of the new Ed. of Eb., referring to an interesting essay of the Norse Prof. Holmboe upon the matter, Christiania, A. D. 1864. β. baugr is at present in Icel. used of a spiral ring without a stone (e. g. a wedding ring); the third finger is called *baugfinger*, transl. from Lat. *digitus annuli*, for the wearing of wedding rings is not in use in Icel. (unless as a Dan. imitation). Icel. also say einbaugr, tvíbaugr, *a single or double spiral ring*. II. metaph. in olden times, before minted gold or silver came into use, the metals were rolled up in spiral-formed rings, and pieces cut off and weighed were used as a medium of payment; hence, in old times, baugr simply means *money*, used in the poets in numberless compounds; hringum hreyttí, hjó sundr baug, Rm. 35; cp. baugbroti, baugskynidr, baugskati, baughati, *one who breaks, throws, bates gold*, epithets of princes, etc., v. Lex. Poët. A. S. poetry abounds in epithets such as, beageafa, *dator auri*; the Heliand speaks of 'vunden gold.' In the law the *payment of weregild* is particularly called baugr, v. the compounds: baugatal is the Icel. section of law treating of the *weregild*, Grág. ii. 171–188; höfuðbaugr, lögbaugr (*a legal baug, lawful payment*). In the Norse law vide esp. N. G. L. i. 74 sqq., 184 sqq. 2. *the painted circle on the round shield* (clypeus); á fornum skjöldum var titt at skríra rönd þá er b. var kallaðr, ok er víð þann baug skildir kendir, Edda 87, Eg. 699; often embellished with scenes from the mythical age. Some poems are preserved or on record, describing such shields, two Berudrápur by Egil (bera, *a shield*), Haustöng by Thjóðolf, Ragnarsdrápa by Bragi Gamli (of the 9th and 10th centuries). Some of these poems were among the chief sources used by Snorri in composing the Edda. The *shield* is metaph. called baugr, Edda (Gl.). 3. *a fish-book*; man eigi þú draga Leviathan á ǵngli eðr bora kiðr hans með baugi (very rare, if not an *ár. λεγ.*), Post. 686 C. 2. 4. the phrase, eiga (kost) á baugi, *to have (a single) chance left*; þótti þat vera et mesta hætturáð at berjast, en sá mun á baugi, ef eigi er sæzt, *there will be no other chance unless we come to terms*, Sturl. iii. 244; þú munt eiga slíkan á baugi brátt, *thou wilt soon have the very same chance* (viz. death), *the turn will come to thee*, Nj. 58; nú mun ek eiga þann á baugi, at . . . , *there will be no other chance for me, than . . .*, Orkn. 46; cp. einbyggðr kost, *dira necessitas*, 58; kvaðst þá heldr vilja liggja hjá

henni, ef sá væri á baugi, *if there were no other chance*, Fas. ii. 150. The explanation of this metaphor is doubtful, cp. Vkv. verses 5 and 7 (?), or is the metaphor taken from the weregild?

5. baugr also occurs in mod. usage in many compds, astron. and mathem., spor-baugr, *the ecliptic*; hádegisbaugr, *a meridian*. COMPDS: bauga-brot, n. pl. cut off pieces of baugr, bad money, Band. 12. bauga-maðr, m. = bauggildismaðr, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, 186. bauga-tal, n. the section of law about weregild, Grág. ii. 171-188; β. fixing of the weregild, Grág. i. 158. baugs-helgi, f. personal sacredness, (one's death to be atoned for by a weregild); þræll á b. á sér ef hann fylgir drotni sínum til þings . . ., N. G. L. i. 70.

baug-reið, f. a law term, an official inspection (in Norway) to measure the breadth of the highway, defined, Gpl. 412-414.

baug-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a law term, an only daughter entitled to receive and pay weregild, in default of heirs male. The Norse law defines thus, ef hon er einberni, ok til arfs komin, þar til er hón sezt á brúðstól, . . . up to her wedding day, N. G. L. i. 184, 92; the Icel. law does not limit the right to her marrying; sú er kona ein er bæði skal baugi bæta ok baug taka, ef hon er einberni, en sú kona heitir b., en hon er dóttir hins dauða, Grág. ii. 183.

baug-þak, n. [þekja baug], a law term, 'baug-covering,' i. e. the supplemental payment to be added in due proportion to the amount of weregild (baugr), defined, Grág. ii. 171, 172; hence 'at baugþaki' metaph. means in addition, to boot; þá kom at honum síðan at b. brotfallit, he was taken with fits of epilepsy to boot, Bs. i. 336.

baug-þiggjandi, pl. -endr, part. a receiver of weregild.

BAUKA, að, [Swed. böka], prop. to dig, to rummage; hann b. til fiskanna, viz. in order to steal them, Grett. 137; aldri skal ek í belginn bauka, says the giant in the tale, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 458.

BAULA, u, f. a cow, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: baulu-fall, n. the carcass of a slaughtered cow, Bs. i. 593. baulu-fótr, m. cow's foot, cognom., Sturl. iii. 71; mod. baula, að, to low.

BAUN, f. [A. S. beān, cp. Lat. faba], a bean, Gpl. 544, Rb. 394. bauna-lögr, m. bean-broth, Karl. 452.

bausn, f. the fore fins of a shark, Björn.

BAUTA, the remnant of an obsolete strong verb analogous to hlaupa—hljóp, [A. S. beātan; Engl. beat; Germ. botzen, pulsare], to bunt, beat; bautu, 1st pers. pl. pres. indic., Fms. v. 83 (O. H. 1853 spells bavtu); svá bavtu vér þjórnuna, so do we beat (chase) the bears, Gs. 13; part. pass. bautinn, beaten, slain, Lex. Poët. s. v. sverðbautinn; Farbauti, beater of ships, is the name of the giant father of Loki; hylbauti, beater of the waves, a ship, Edda (Gl.); cp. Swed. bauter, strings for catching birds, Ihre.

bauta-steinn, Snorri (Hkr.) constantly uses the pl. form, but bautaðarsteinn, Fagrsk. 19, and bautarsteinn, Hm. 72; m. the stone monuments of the olden age, esp. in Sweden and Denmark; the Hávamál l. c. (sjaldan bautarsteinar standa brautu nær, nema reisi niðr at nið) tells us that these stones used to be placed along the high roads, like the sepulchral monuments of old Rome; cp. the standing phrase on the Swedish-Runic stones—hér skal standa steinn 'nær brautu'; or, má eigi 'brautar-kuml' (a road monument) betra verða; the high roads of old Sweden seem to have been lined with these monumental stones; even at the present time, after the destruction of many centuries, the Swedish-Runic stones (of the 11th and 12th centuries) are counted by thousands. A great collection was made and drawings executed during the 17th century (Buræus, etc.), but only published A. D. 1750, under the name of Bautil. The etymology of this word is much contested; some render it by 'stones of the slain' (bauta, to slay), but this is contradicted by the passage in Hm. l. c. and by the inscriptions themselves. The bauta stones were simply monuments erected by the piety of kindred and friends without any respect to sex or manner of death, either in war, on sea, or through sickness; some were even erected to the memory of living persons. They were usually tombstones; but many of them are memorial stones for men that died in foreign lands, Greece, Russia, the British Islands, etc. Neither is Snorri right in saying (Hkr. pref.) that the bautaesteinar belonged to the old burning age (brunaöld), and were replaced by the cairns (haugar) in the subsequent cairn age (haugaöld)—þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn ok reisa eptir bauta-steinna, en síðan er Freyr hafði heygðr verit at Uppsölum þá gördu margir höfðingjar eigi síðr hauga en bautasteinna. Svíar tóku lík hans ok var hann brenndr við á þá er Skúta heitir, þar vóru settir bautaesteinar hans, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 17—the passage in Hávamál and the monuments refute this statement. The great bulk of the Scandinavian bauta stones seem to be of the 11th and even 12th century. In Icel. no stones of that time are on record: var hann þá hér heygðr skamt frá bænum, ok settir upp bautaesteinar, þeir er enn standa hér, Hkr. i. 269; hávir bautaesteinar standa hjá haugi Egils ullskeris, 153,—where Fagrsk. reads, í þau skíp var lagðr í valrinn, ok ornnir þar haugar utan at; þar stendur ok bautaðarsteinn (= bautarsteinn in Hm.?) há sem Egill féll, p. 19;—en eptir alla þá menn er nokkut mannsmót var at, skyldi reisa bautasteinna, ok hélzt sá síðr lengi síðan, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8. It is worth remarking that the word 'bautaesteinn' never occurs out of Icel. literature, and there only

in the above passages, viz. once in the old Hm., once in the Fagrsk., four times in the Hkr., whence it has passed over to modern writers. The word is most probably only a corruption from brautarsteinar, lapides viae, (by dropping the r); cp. the analogous Swedish word, brautarkuml, monumentum viae, which occurs in the inscriptions themselves.

BÆÐIR, adj. pron. dual, gen. beggja, neut. bæði rarely, (Norse); báði, gen. báðra, sometimes occur in MSS. of the 14th century, but both of them are Norse forms, [Goth. bai, baiþs; A. S. ba; Engl. both; Germ. beide; cp. also Gr. ἀμφω, Lat. ambo]:—both, Nj. 82, Sturl. iii. 314, Eg. 257, Grág. i. 368, N. G. L. i. 33, Ísl. ii. 348, Fms. x. 118, etc. etc.

BÁGI, a, m. (not bagi), an adversary, Stor. 23, Lex. Poët.

bágindi, n. pl. distress, difficulties.

bágliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), adversely, Vigl. 30.

bág-lundr, adj. ill-disposed, bad-tempered, Lex. Poët.

bágr, adj. uneasy; honum verðr bág höndin, Fas. iii. 370; eiga bágt is now in Icel. to be poor, hard up: bág-staðr, adj. distressed.

bágr, m. [cp. Hel. bāgan = contendere, and Icel. bægja below], contest, strife, in such phrases as, fara í bág, to come atwart; fór í bág með þeim, they came across, Bjarn. 28; í bága (pl.), Bs. i. 622; brjóta bág við e-m, to make a struggle against, Al. 49; Páll postuli braut þar helzt bág við ávalt er öðrum þótt torveldast, Post. 656 C. 24, Fms. viii. 42; koma í bága, to come into strife or collision with.

bág-ráðr, adj. difficult to deal with, Fms. ii. 11.

bág-rækr, adj. difficult to drive, of geese, Grett. 90.

BÁKN, n. for. word [A. S. becn; O. H. G. pauban], a beacon, v. sigrbákn: bákn now means a big, monstrous thing.

bákna, að, [A. S. becan], to beckon; þeir báknuðu vápnunum til þeirra Hákonar, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 366.

BÁL, n. [old Scot. bale, i. e. a beacon-fagot, Lay of Last Minstrel 3. 27 note]. I. a flame, Nj. 199, Ld. 100, Stj. 45 (freq.)

II. Lat. rogus, a pyre, funeral pile; hlada b., rogam struere, Eb. 314, 264; Fms. v. 328, esp. for burning dead bodies; a funeral pile in the old heathendom, til brands eðr báls, an old law term, ad urnam, N. G. L. i. 50; the phrase, vega e-n á bál, or, bera á bál, to carry to the pyre, Vkv. 14, cp. Vpm. 54, Fas. i. (Hervar. S.) 487; graphical description of those funerals, vide Edda 37, 38 (Baldrsbrenna), Fas. i. (Völs. S.) 204; cp. 333, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 27; cp. also the funeral of the mythical king Sigurd Ring, recorded by Arngrím Lærde in his Supplementum ad Compendium Hist. Norv. MS. (composed A. D. 1597), probably taken from a lost leaf of Skjöldunga Saga (Sögubrot), and mentioned by Munch, Norske Folks Hist. i. 274; mod. of a foaming wind, wrath, etc.—bálviðri, n. and bálhvass, bálreiðr, adj., etc.

bál-för, f. a funeral, Edda 37.

bál-gerð, f. id., Edda (Ub.) 288 (Ed. 1852).

bálki, a, m., v. the following word.

BÁLKR, old form bákr, Grág., dat. bæki, N. G. L. i. 399, acc. pl. báiku or báku, Lex. Poët. [A. S. bælc], a balk, partition [cp. naval bulk-heads]; b. um þveran hellinn, of a cross wall, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. ii. 333, Grett. 140; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, of a balk of wood across the door, Orkn. 112. β. a low wall in a stall or house, N. G. L. i. 399.

2. metaph. a law term, a section in a code of law; þjófa bákr, Kristindóms b., etc., criminal, ecclesiastical law . . ., Grág., Jb. γ. a body, a host, in compds as frændbákr, ættbákr, herbákr; sýndist honum úárennilligr b. þeirra, of a host in line of battle, Bs. i. 667; a pr. name. COMPDS: bálkar-brot, n. the breaking a fence, crib, Gpl. 350, 391. bálkar-lag, n. a sort of metre (from a pr. name Balkr), Edda (Hft.) 142.

BÁRA, u, f. [berja?], a wave, billow, v. alda; as a rule bára denotes the smaller waves caused by the wind (on the surface of larger billows), alda the rollers or swell, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 186, Fms. x. 324 (of a breaker = boði), Gkv. i. 7: the proverb, sigla milli skers ok báru, cp. inter Scyllam et Charybdin, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; sjaldan er ein báran stök, there is seldom a single billow: of misfortune, cp. Aesch. Prom. 1015 κακῶν τρικυμία, cp. also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 660. β. metaph.

of undulations or rough stripes on the surface of a thing, e. g. the crust of a cheese, F. 146; a scull, cp. Eg. 769; báruskel, f. cardia testa cordata pectinata, a shell, Eggert Itin. p. 1010. COMPDS: báru-fall, n. a swell at sea, Al. 50. báru-skel, f., v. above. báru-skot, n. waves from a fresh breeze, wrinkling the surface of the sea, Hkr. i. 59. báru-stormr, m. an unruly sea, Stj. 89. báru-stórr, adj. the waves running high, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 72; vide móð-bára, objection.

bár-óttur, adj. waved, of a skull, Eg. 769.

bása, að, = bæsa, to drive cattle into a stall, Gisl. 104.

bás-hella, u, f. a stone wall between two stalls in a cowhouse, Grett. 112.

BÁSS, m. [Ulif. bausts = ἀποθήκη; A. S. bōs; Engl. provincial boose; Germ. banse], a boose or stall in a cowhouse; kýr á bási, binda kú á bás, etc., Bjarn. 32, Bs. i. 171; a cow and a bás go together, e. g. in the nursery rhyme hulling children to sleep; sofi, sofi . . . selr í sjá . . . kýr á

bi, köttir í búri . . . cp. the Engl. in the cow's boose, Bosworth s. v.; bás, is an interj. exclam. for driving cows into stall: also used in Icel. of rains formed in rocks, e. g. at the foot of a waterfall; in local names, Far, Bäsendar, etc.: the phrase, hafa sér markaðan bás, to have one's *share of life marked out*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 538; einginn veit sér ætlaðan bás í laganna solli, no one knows what boose is kept for him in the turmoil of *the fates*, Grönd. 194; vide bjarnbáss.

BÁSUNA, f. f. (for. word), bassoon, Fas. ii. 511.
ÁT-festr, u. f. a rope by which a boat is made fast, Jb. 398, 655 xvii.
ÁT-lauss, adj. and **BÁTleysi**, n. being without a boat, Eb. 142, Jb. 2.

ÁT-maðr, m. a boatman, Hkr. iii. 128, Fms. vi. 320.

ÁTR, m. [a Scand. and Low Germ. word used in A. S., Engl., Icel., but alien to O. H. G. and middle H. G.; even Luther (v. Grimm) never uses the word; it was later introduced into mod. High Germ., and has a foreign sound there, (Engl. t answers to High Germ. z); the word is in Germ. borrowed from Dutch or English]:—a boat, either small open fishing vessel or a ship-boat. In Icel. only small boats are called so, those of two or four oars; an eight-oared boat is a skip, Eg. 121, 373, Eb. 142, Nj. 122, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 422, 423: in various cases, ausa bát sinn, Fms. vii. 331; sjá fyrir báti sínum, to go on one's own course, to mind one's own business, Sturl. iii. 247: alliteration, eiga bygd í báti, metaph., Bs. i. 422. **COMPDS:** báts-borð, the side of a boat, Sturl. i. 119. báts-farmr, m. a boat's freight, n. 1342.

ÁT-stafn, m. a boat's prow, Fms. viii. 223.

ÆÐ, n. a bed in a garden, (mod. and rare, cp. reitr.)

ÆÐ-dúkr, m. a bed-covering, Dipl. iii. 4.

ÆÐja, u. f., poët. a wife, bed-fellow, Lcx. Poët.

ÆÐ-mál, n. pl. a curtain lecture, Hm. 85.

ÆÐR, jar, m. pl. ir, [Ulf. badi; Hel. bed; A. S. bedd; Engl. bed; Gm. bet], a bed; in Icel. sæng is the common word, bedr poët. and in the N. T. κρεβάτιον is always rendered by sæng (tak sæng a og gakk, Mark ii. 9); bedr is used in alliterative phrases, e. g. bedr blæja, Jb. 28; í bedjum eðr bólstrum, N. G. L. i. 351; deila bedr ok þu, φιλόνητι καὶ ἐνὶ, Od. v. 126; and mostly in the sense of bolster; it nam í bedinum staðar, Ld. 140, Gisl. 114: the sea-shore is poët. eð sævar-bedr (sofa ek né máttá'k sævarbedjum á, Edda 16 (in a verse)); hvil-bedr, a resting bed, Akv. 30; rísa upp við bedr, to lift the body against the pillow, Bkv. 2. 23: the conjugal bed, bjóða á bedr, Ls. 1; sitja á bedr, Gh. 19; ganga á bed e-m, to marry, 14: pl., sofa á þjum, Hm. 96, 100: metaph. a swelling sea, laudr var lagt í bedi c. pl.), Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); cp. skybólstrar, 'bolster-clouds,' my piles of cloud. **COMPDS:** bedjar-dýna, u. f. a feather-bed, n. 177. bedjar-ver, n. a bolster case, Dipl. 4.

ÆÐ-vina, u. f. = bedja, Lex. Poët.

Ægla, u. f. [bagr], a bungle; sem b. hjá fögru smíði, hence the name ðegla, Rb. (pref.)

ÆIDA, dd, [cp. A. S. beade; Old Engl. bead-roll, bidding-prayer, bes-man; biða, bad, beidd, Lat. orare, and biða, beid, bedit, Lat. precare.] I. to ask, beg, with the notion of right; almost a law term, to request [but biða, orare]; b. e-n e-s, or b. e-m (for e) e-s; beida gríða Baldri, Edda 36, Gs. verse 2; beida sér bjargiðar báa sína firmu, Grág. i. 113, 275; b. sonar bóta, Nj. 21; b. e-s e-m, Fms. i. 47: with acc., in the law term, b. lögbeiðing, to make a *verful request*, Grág. (freq.); ef hann vill eigi eið vinna þá er hann er ddr (requested) þá verð hann sekur um þat tólf mörkum, þá er hann ddr (requested) er hann er beðinn (asked), K. þ. K. 146: adding út, e-s út, to request the payment of a right, etc., Gpl. 375; b. til e-s, to request, 656 B. **β.** reflex., beiddast, to request on one's own behalf; b. laga, 176; fars, Grág. i. 90; gríða, Fms. viii. 423, x. 172, Nj. 10, 76, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 11: in active sense, Land. 293; beiddast út réttar sins, to im as one's right, Gpl. 187: with infin., Grág. i. 489: with 'at' and a pl., Fms. i. 12, Grág. i. 7.

II. [Dan. bede], as a hunting term, *bunt, chase*; b. björnu, to hunt bears: part. beiddr and beiddr, *hunted about*, Gisl. 112; hann kvað sveininn hafa verið illa beiddan, Fs. 39, Mirm. 39: the phrase by Kormak, sá er bindr beiddan (i. e. beiddan) n. seems to mean one who pinions the young hunted bear, viz. as if it were sheep or cattle, Edda 96 (in a verse), symbolical of the earl Sigurd, mighty Nimrod, who surpassed the wild deer in strength and swiftness; ldr (= beiddr) fór ek heiman at biða þín Guðrún, Am. 90, seems to mean hunted by love, amore captus: the verse of Kormak,—bands man beida rindi, fascinating, charming woman (?), by whom the poet is made prisoner in love; cp. the poët. compds beiddi-hlökk, beiddi-sif, iðdi-rindr, all epithets of women, Lex. Poët., v. beita.

ÆIÐING and **BEIÐNING** (Mar. Fr.), f. request, demand, El. II: waiting, as. viii. 151 (dub. reading).

ÆIÐNI, f. a request, demand, Fms. i. 208; pl., 655 iii. 4; holds b., carnal 4, Hom. 17, 25 (Lat. petulantia).

ÆIÐSLA, u. f. a request, demand, Sturl. iii. 231, Sks. 772. **BEIÐSLU-**

ÆIÐR, m. a person asking, Sks. 776, Anecd. 88.

BEIGR or **BEYGR**, m. fear; hafa b. af e-m (freq.):—beiguðr, m. an athlete, one who inspires fear (?), Edda.

BEIMAR, m. pl. [etym. uncertain], poët. men, heroes, the followers of king Beini, according to Edda 109; it is more likely that it is a relation to Engl. beam, beaming, and means illustrious, Lex. Poët.

BEIN, n. a word common to the Teut. idioms and peculiar to them; [the Goth. word is not on record, as Luke xxiv. 39 and John xix. 36 are lost in Ulf.; A. S. bân; Engl. bone; Germ. bein; Swed.-Dan. ben (been). Sansk., Gr., Lat., and the Slav. languages agree in a totally different root; Sansk. asthi; Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. os; the Slav. branch all with an initial c, cp. the Lat. costa. Vide Grimm (s. v.), who suggests a relation to Gr. βάλω; but the native Icel. words beinn, rektus, and beina, *promovere*, are more likely roots; the original sense might thus be *erus*, Gr. σκέλος, but Lat. os the secondary one]:—a bone. I. spec. the leg from the knee to the foot; freq. in Swed. and Dan., but very rare and nearly obsolete in Icel., where legg is the common word; hosa strengd at beini, Eg. 602, Fms. x. 331; kállar á beinum fram, N. G. L. i. 339. II. gener.=Lat. os, a bone, but originally the bones with marrow (Germ. knochen), as may be inferred from the passages, þá er mergund ef b. er í sundr til mergjar, þat er nigrer er í Grág. ii. 11, i. 442, Fms. viii. 118, Vápn. 21, Fas. i. 66, Vígl. 20; stór bein í andliti, with a strongly-marked, high-boned face, Band. 7, whence stórbeinotr, q. v.; viðbeina, a collar-bone; höfuðbein, pl. bead-bones, the skull around the temples and the forehead; er gamlir grásir skyldu halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); strjúka höfuðbeinin; málbein, os loquendi, a small bone in the head; hence the phrase, láta málbeinið ganga, of one talking incessantly and foolishly: metaph. in phrases, láta ganga með beini, to deal blows to the very marrow, deal severely, Ld. 230; hafa bein í hendi (the Danes say, hafa been í næsen), to have a boned hand, i. e. strength and power, Hrafn. 10, Al. 29.

2. pl. relics, remains (asbes); the phrase, bera bein, to repose, rest, be buried; far þú út til Íslands, þar mun þér auðt verða beinin at bera, Grett. 148, Nj. 201; ok iðrast nú að aprt hvarf að bera b. blá við hrjóstr, Bjarni, 57:—of the relics of saints, Bs. 468, 469; hence beina-færsla, u. f. removal of bones (translatio); in the Catholic age, when churches were removed, the churchyard was dug up and the bones removed also, vide Eb. (in fine), Bjarn. 19, K. þ. K. 40, Eg. (in fine). **COMPDS:** beina-vatn, n. water in which relics have been washed, Bs. ii. 173. Féi. ix. records many medic. terms; beina-grind, f. a skeleton; bein-áta, u. f. necrosis, caries ossium; bein-brot, n. fractura ossium, Lv. 68, Grág. ii. 17; bein-króm, f. rachitis; bein-kveisa, u. f. osteocopus; bein-sullr, m. sarcostosis; bein-verkir, m. pl. lassitudo febrilis dolorosa universalis, Gisl. 48, cp. Féi. ix. As a poët. circumlocution, the stone is foldar bein, bone of the earth; sævarbein, bone of the sea, Hlt., Edda (Ht.) 19, 23; cp. the Gr. myth of Deucalion.

BEINA, d. I. to stretch out, to put into motion; b. flug, of birds, to stretch the wings for flight, Edda 13, Orku. 28; b. skrið, of a serpent, Stj. 98; b. raust, to lift up the voice, speak loud, Gisl. 57. II. metaph. to promote, forward; b. för (ferð) e-s, to help one forwards, Fms. vi. 63, Grág. i. 343, Bret. 38; b. til með e-m, to lend one help; ek vil b. til með þér bænum mínum, I will assist thee in my prayers, Bs. i. 472; b. e-u til e-s, to contribute to a thing; þessu vil ek b. til brennu þinnar, Fb. i. 355; b. at með e-m, to help, assist one; hlauptu hér út, ok mun ek b. at með þér, Nj. 201; b. at e-u, to lend a hand to, Bjarn. 64; b. fyrir e-m, to entertain, of alms or hospitable treatment (whence beini); b. fyrir fátækum, Post. 656 B.

BEIN-brjóta, braut, to break one's bones, Bård. 167.

BEIN-brot, n. the fracture of bone, v. above.

BEIN-fastr, adj., b. sár, a wound to the bone, Sturl. ii. 222, 655 xi.

BEIN-fiskr, m., v. beitifiskr.

BEIN-gjald, n. a law term, compensation for a lesion of bone, N. G. L. i. 172.

BEIN-gróinn, part. healed (of a bone fracture), Fas. ii. 295.

BEIN-hákkall, m. squalus maximus.

BEIN-hinna, u. f. periosteum.

BEIN-högg, n. a blow injuring the bone, opp. to svöðu sár, Sturl. i. 13.

BEINI, m. help, but exclusively used of hospitable entertainment, kind treatment, hospitality; vinna, veita, e-m beina, Eb. 268; þykir yðr eigi sá b. beztr, at yðr sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; ofgörr er beinninn, too much trouble taken, too much attendance, Lv. 38 (Ed. badly 'beinan'); höfuð þar blíðan beina, Fms. ii. 248, iv. 336; mikil er nú um beina þinn, what hospitable treatment! Ísl. ii. 155, Bjarn. 53-55, Fas. i. 79; ganga um beina, to wait upon the guests, in old times (as at present in Icel.) an honourable task; in great banquets the lady or daughter of the house, assisted by servants, did this office; Þórhildr (the daughter) gókk um beina, ok báru þær Bergþóra (the mother) mat á borð, Nj. 50, cp. Lv. l. c., Fms. xi. 52; Hít (the hospitable giantess) gókk um b. Bård. 174; Þiðrandi (the son of the house) gókk um beina, Fms. ii. 194;—but it is added, 'because he was humble and meek,' for it was not regarded as fit work for a man; cp. þá er konur gengu um b. um dagverð, Sturl. i. 132. **COMPDS:** beina-

bót, *f. accommodation, comfort for guests*; þar var mörgu við segit til b., 625. 96; sagði at honum þætti þat mest b. at eldr væri kveykr fyrir honum, Fas. i. 230; þar var jafnan nýtt mjöl haft til beinabótar, Sturl. i. 23. **beina-maðr**, *m. a promoter*, H. E. ii. 93. **beina-spell**, *n. spoiling of the comfort of the guests*, Bs. i. 313, Sturl. i. 22. **beina-purfi**, *adj. ind. in need of hospitable treatment*, Fas. iii. 373.

bein-knúta, *u, f. a joint bone*, Bs. ii. 82. **bein-kross**, *n. a cross of bone*, Magn. 512. **bein-lauss**, *adj. without bone*, Fas. i. 251. **bein-leiðis**, *adv. directly*, Fas. iii. 444. **bein-leiki**, *a, m. hospitable treatment*, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77. **BEINN**, *adj.*, compar. beinni, superl. beinstr or beinastr. I. Gr. ὀρθος, Lat. rectus, opp. to wry or curved, in a straight line; b. rás, a straight course, Sks. 217; beinstr vegr, the straightest, shortest way, Fms. ix. 361, Bs. ii. 132 (very freq.); neut. beint, beinast, used as adv. straight; sem beint á þá, Eg. 386; svá beint, straight on, 742; just, þat kom mér beint (just) í hug, Fms. vi. 213, 369, 371; b. sextigi skipa, precisely sixty ships, xi. 114; nú beint, just now, iv. 327; var hann þá beint í andlát, just breathed his last, vi. 230. 2. metaph. hospitable; Dagstyggur tók við honum forkunnar vel, ok var við hann hinn beinasti, Sturl. ii. 125; varla náðu þeir at stíga af baki, svá var bóndi beinn við þá, Ísl. ii. 155; Björn var allbeinn við hann um kveldit, Fms. ii. 84; var kerling hin beinasta í öllu, Fas. iii. 394; also as epithet of the inn or house, þar er svá beint (such hospitality), at varla þykkja þeir hafa komit í beinna stað, ... in a more hospitable house, i. 77; sváfu af þá nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268. II. [bein, crus], in compds, berbeinn, bare-legged, Hbl. 6: as a cognom. of king Magnus from the dress of the Highlanders assumed by him, Fms. vii; harðbeinn, hard-legged, cognom., Ld.; mjóbeinn, tape-legged, a nickname, Landn.; Kolbeinn, pr. name, black-legged; hvitbeinn, white-legged, pr. name, Landn., etc. etc.

BEINN, *m. ebony*, Edda (Gl.), v. basinn. **bein-serkr**, *m., medic. 'bone-jack'*, an abnormal growth, by which the under part of the thorax (the lower ribs) is attached to the spine; as a cognom., Fas. iii. 326; cp. Björn s. v. **bein-skeyti**, *n. a straight-shooting, good shot*, Fms. vii. 120, v. 337, viii. 140, v. 1.

bein-skeyttir, *adj. straight-shooting, a good shot*, Fms. ii. 320. **bein-stórr**, *adj. big-boned*, Sturl. i. 8. **bein-stökkull**, *m. a sprinkle (stökkull) of bone*, Am. 105. **bein-vaxinn**, *part. straight-grown, tall and slim*. **bein-veggr**, *m. a wedge of bone*, A. A. 270. **bein-verkr**, *v. bein*. **bein-víðr**, *n. and beinviðr*, *m. ebony*, Sks. 90, Bær. 16; Lat. ilex. **bein-víðir**, *m. salix arbuscula*, Hjalt. **bein-vöxtr**, *m. bone-growth, bonyness; lítill (mikill) beinvöxtum, of small (big) frame*, Bs. i. 328.

beiska and **beiskja**, *u, f. bitterness, barsbness, sourness*, Sks. 532 B. **beiskaldi**, *a, m., Lat. acerbus*, a nickname, Sturl. **beiskleiki**, *a*, and **beiskleikr**, *s, m. bitterness, barsbness, sourness*; Marat, þat er b., Stj. 290, Rb. 336 of sulphur; metaph. acrimony, b. í brjosti, Post. 656 C; hjartans b.; bitr b., Stj. 51, 421, Sks. 730 B, Magn. 502, Bs. i. 743.

beiskliga, *adv.*, esp. in the phrase, gráta b., to weep bitterly, Fms. x. 367, Th. 6, the Icel. transl. of Luke xxii. 62; grenja (to howl) b., Fms. x. 256: bitterly, grimly, bera sik b. hér í móti, Stj. 143. **beiskligr**, *adj. bitter*.

BEISKI, *adj.* [Dan. beedsk; Swed. besk; it is always spelt with s (not z) in the MSS., and cannot therefore well be traced to bita, q̄s. beitskr]:—bitter, sour, acrid; salt vatn ok b., Stj. 93; beiskar súrur, bits berbs, 279. Exod. xii. 8; b. drykk; amara, þat er b. at vóru máli, 421, 625, 70, Sks. 539; metaph. bitter, Th. 6: exasperated, grim, angry, gamlamaðr sagði Hallgerði vígit; hon varð beisk við, Nj. 60, Al. 122.

BEISL, *n. a bridle*, freq. in old vellum MSS. spelt beils, Fs. 128, 62, Fms. x. 86, xi. 256 C; with z, beizl or mod. beizli, Sks. 84, 87 new Ed., N. G. L. ii. 115, Grett. 122, Fms. viii. 52, v. l., Fas. ii. 508; beisl (with s), Karl. 4, Grág. i. 439 (Kb. and Sb.), Stj. 206, Nj. 33, Fms. x. 86, Flov. 26, etc. The word is not to be derived from bita; this may with certainty be inferred from comparison with the other Teut. idioms, and even in the Roman tongues we find r after the first letter: A. S. bridle and bridles; O. H. G. brittill; Dutch bridel; Engl. bridle; these forms seem to point to the Lat. frenum; the Scand. idioms seem to have elided the r; Swed. betsel; Dan. bidsel; Icel. beils and beisl or beizl; many words referring to horse taming and racing arc not genuine Scandinavian, but of foreign extraction; so is söðull, saddle, derived from A. S. sæðol, Lat. sedile. **COMPDS**: beisl-ál, *f. bridle-rein*, Flov. **beisl-hringr**, *m. bridle-ring*, Fs. 62. **beisl-tamr**, *adj. used to the bridle*, Grág. i. 439. **beisl-taumar**, *m. pl. bridle-reins*, Fms. xi. 256, Sturl. iii. 314; cp. bitull.

beisla, *ad, to bridle*, Stj. 206. **BEIT**, *n.* I. *pasturage*, Grág. ii. 224, 263, 286; á beit, grazing:

[in England the rector of a parish is said to have 'the bite' of the churchyard.] **COMPDS**: beitar-land, *n. a pasture land*. **beitar-maðr**, *m. owner of a pasture*, Grág. ii. 286, Jb. 245. **beitar-tollr**, *m. a toll or fee for pasturage*. II. *poët. a ship*, Lex. Poët.

BEIT, *f. a plate of metal mounted on the brim*, e. g. of a drinking horn, the carved metal plate on an old-fashioned saddle, Fms. iii. 190; skálir með gyltum beitu, B. K. 84, Bs. ii. 244; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6. 28 (Germani urorum cornua) a labris argento circumcludunt.

beita, *u, f. bait*, Bs. ii. 179, Hým. 17, Edda 38; now esp. for fish, and used in many compds, e. g. beitu-fjara, *u, f. the shore where shell-fish for bait are gathered*; beitu-lauss, *adj.*; beitu-leysi, *n., etc.*

BEITA, *tt, [v. bita, bait, mordere]*, prop. *mordere facere*. I. *to graze, feed sheep and cattle*; the animals in dat., b. svinum, Grág. ii. 231; nautum, Eg. 721: the pasture in acc., b. haga, Grág. ii. 224, 225; engi, 228; aftrét, 302, 329; land, 329, Eg. 721: absol., Grág. ii. 249; with 'i' and dat., b. í skógi, 209; 'i' with acc., b. svinum í land annars manns, 231: b. upp land (acc.), to spoil the pasture by grazing, lay it bare; beittust þá upp allar engjar, Eg. 712: with dat., b. upp (to consume) engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104. II. *to bundle, manage a (cutting) instrument*; with dat., b. skutli, a barpoon, Fbr. 144; sverði, a sword, Fms. viii. 96, xi. 270; vápnum, 289.

III. *a nautical term, to cruise, prop. to let the ship 'bite' the wind*; undu þeir segl sín ok beittu út at Njörvasundum allfagra byr, Orkn. 356; beita þeir í brott frá landinu, Ld. 76; fengu þeir beitt fyrir Skotland, they sailed round, weathered S., Eg. 405; beittu þá sem pverast austr fyrir landit, 161; b. undir veðrit, to tack, Fb. i. 511; b. í haf út, Orkn. 402: metaph., varð jafnan þeirra hlutr betri, er til hans hnigu, en hinna, er frá beittu, who steered away from him, Fms. viii. 47.

IV. *a hunting term, to hunt* (cp. beiða), the deer in acc., the dogs or hawks in dat.; b. e-n hundum, to set bounds on him; konungur sagði at hann skyldi afklæða, ok b. hundum til bana, Fms. ii. 173, x. 326; beita haukum, to chase with hawks, Fas. i. 175: to chase, svá beittum vér björnuna, Hkr. ii. 369 MS. B, vide bauta; hann ... hafði beitt fimmu trönur, he had caught five cranes, Fagrsk. 77, where Hkr. l. c. has 'veit'; svá beitu vér þjarnuna á mörkinni norðr, sagði hann, O. H. L. 70, cp.

above; verðr Salomon konungur varr at dýr hans eru beitt, Þidr. 231; þeir beita þar mart dýr, hjörtu ok björnir ok hindr, 232: metaph. and reflex., b. e-m, sögðu þeir mundu eigi þeim birni beitast, at deila um mál hans við ofrefsilinn slíka, they said they would not hunt that bear, Ölk. 34: metaph., b. e-n brögðum, véllum, vélröðum ... to hunt one down with tricks or schemes; þykist þér nú allmjök hafa komizt fyrir mið í viti, ok beittan brögðum í þessu, Ísl. ii. 164; véllum, 623; ulögum, Sks. 22; illu, Fas. i. 208: recipr., við höfum opt brögðum heizt, ... schemed against each other, Fms. xi. 263; stundum beittust þau vélröðum, i. 57. **β. to bait**; the bait in dat., the angle in acc.

V. *to yoke to, of horse or cattle for a vehicle, the cattle almost always in acc.*; þá vóru yxn fyrir sleða beittir, Eb. 172; bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest, Fms. x. 373, Gkv. 2. 18; ok beittu fyrir tvá sterka yxn, Eb. 176, Grett. 112, Stj. 206: with dat., b. hestum, vagni, to drive; but acc., beittu, Sigurðr, hinn blakka mar, S. saddle thy black steed, Ghv. 18: metaph., b. e-n fyrir e-t, to put one at the head of it, Sks. 710: reflex., beitast fyrir e-t, to lead a cause, to manage it, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 22, Hkr. ii. 168.

VI. *to batter iron or metal into plates, v. beit, f.*

beit-fiskr, *m. fish to be caught with bait*, in the phrase, bita mætti b. ef at borði væri dreginn, Fbr. 180, Gisl. 135 reads beinfisk, no doubt wrongly: the proverb denotes a fine game, one played with slight trouble.

beiti, *n. pasturage*, Fbr. 65 (1852).

beiti, *n., botan. erica vulgaris, heather, ling, commonly beiti-lyng*, Hm. 140.

beiti-áss, *m., naut. term, a sail-yard*, Fms. ii. 230, iii. 26, Hkr. i. 59.

beittill, *m. (v. góibeittill)*, *botan. equisetum arvense, mare's tail*, Hjalt.

beiting, *f. grazing*, Grág. ii. 224, Gullþ. 19, Landn. 289, Ld. 148. **beitinga-mál**, *n. a lawsuit about right of grazing or pasturage*, Landn. 287, (Ed. betting, badly.)

beiti-teigr, *m. a tract of pasturage*, Grág. ii. 227, 246.

beit-lostinn, *part. mounted with a metal rim*, B. K. 84, D. N. i. 537 (of a book).

beit-stokkr, *m., cognom.*, Fms. viii. 327.

beittr, *adj. sharp, cutting* (= bitr), of cutting instruments, Eg. 746 (freq.)

bekkjast, *ð and t, dep. to envy one*, in the phrase, b. til við e-n, to seek a quarrel with, Grett. 127; the metaphor from guests (beggars) elbowing one another off the benches, cp. Hm. 31.

bekkju-nautr, *m. a bench-fellow*, Fms. ii. 48.

bekk-kleði, *n. the covering of a bench*, Fms. vii. 307, Js. 78.

BEKKR, *jar, m. pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, dat. jum, [A. S. bene; Engl. bench, bank; Germ. bank; Dan. bænk; Icel. per assimil. kk; the Span. banco is of Teut. origin]:—a bench, esp. of the long benches in an old hall used instead of chairs; the north side of a hall (that looking towards the sun) was called æðri bekkur, the upper bench (Gl. 337, Ld. 294); the southern side úðri bekkur, the lower (inferior) bench, Nj. 32, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, xi. 70, Glúm. 336, Ld. l. c.; thus sitja á ena*

dra or úaðra bekk is a standing phrase: the placing of the benches differed in Icel. and Norway, and in each country at various times; as regards the Icel. custom vide Nj. ch. 34, Sturl. i. 20, 21, the banquet at Reykhólar, A.D. 1120, ii. 182, the nuptials at Flugumýri, Lv. ch. 3, Ld. ch. 68, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, Ísl. ii. 250, cp. Nj. 220: (ú báða bekk, *on both sides of the hall*, Ísl. ii. 348, cp. Gísl. 41 (in a verse), i.e. as to foreign (Norse) customs, vide esp. Fagrsk. ch. 216, cp. Fms. i. 390, xi. (Jónsv. S.) 70, Glúm. ch. 6, Orkn. ch. 70, Sturl. ii. 126; some more minutely under the words skáli, öndvegi, pallr, etc.; breiða, tré bekkí, is to *strew or cover the benches* in preparing for a feast or wedding; bekkí breiði (imper. pl., MS. breiða), *dress the benches!* Alvn. i.; bekkí at strá, Em. verse 1; standit upp jótur ok stráit bekkí, þkv. 2; brynjum um bekkí stráð, *the benches (wainscots) covered with coats of mail*, Gm. 44: in these phrases bekkir seems to be a collective name for the hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestry, the floor with raw, as in the Old Engl. halls. The passage Vtkv. 10—hveim eru bekkir tungum sánir—*is dubious (stráðir?)*; búa bekkí, *to dress the benches*; Baldrs feðr bekkí búa veit ek at sumblum, Km. 25; breitt var á bekkí, brúðr sat á stól, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 466; vide brúðarbekk. COMPS: bekkjar-bót, f. *the pride of a bench, a bride*, cognom., Landn. bekkjar-gjöf, f. *bench-gift*, an old custom to offer a gift to the bride whilst she sat on the bride's bench at the wedding festival, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 33, and in many passages in Fritznier from D. N. it seems to be synonymous with línfé (lín, *a veil*), as the bride's face on the wedding day was veiled; ganga und línt is a poet. phrase used of the bride on the bridal night, yet Fms. x. 313, línfé eða b. 2. as a law term, cp. Engl. *bench*; the benches in the lógrétta in Icel. were, however, usually called *lv*, v. the Grág. 3. *the coloured stripes* in a piece of stuff.

BEKKR, s, and jar, m. [North. E. *beck*; Germ. *bach*; Dan. *bæk*; Swed. *beck*], *a rivulet, brook*. In Icel. the word is only poet. and very rare; a common word even in local names of the 10th century is lækr (Lækjargr. óss, etc.); Sökkva-bekk, Edda, is a mythical and pre-Icel. name; in prose bekk may occur as a Norse idiom, Fms. vi. 164, 335, i. 8, 217, Jb. 268, or in Norse laws as in Gpl. 418. At present it is hardly understood in Icel. and looked upon as a Danism. The phrase—*er (breiðr) bekkir á milli*, *there is a beck between*, of two persons separated so as to be out of each other's reach—may be a single exception; perhaps the metaphor is taken from some popular belief like that recorded in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, note to 3. 13, and in Burns' *am o' Shanter*—*a running stream they dare na cross*; some hint of like belief in Icel. might be in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 356. It is now and then used in poetry, as, yfir um Kedrons breiðan bekk, Pass. i. 15. COMPS: bekkjar-kevern, f. *a water-mill*, B. K. 45 (Norse). bekkjar-rás, *the bed of a beck*, Stj. MS. col. 138.

BEKKJAR-BÓT, m. (cp. bekkjarbót), *the pride of the bench*, epithet of Bragi, Ls. 15.

BEKK-SÖGN, f., poet. *the people seated in a hall*, Gísl. (in a verse).

BEKK-PILI, n. *the wainscoted walls of a hall*, Em. 1.

BEKKRI, a, m. *a ram*, Lex. Poët.; in prose in the form, brjóta kekkrann, *to break the ram's neck*, Gret. 149: now also bekkra, að, to eat, Dan. bræge (rare).

BEKG-BERA, u, f. *a 'wallet-bearer,' a beggar, wretch*, in swearing; vándar lögberur, *wretches!* Nj. 142, v. 1, or *a monster*, v. the following word.

BEKG-BORINN, part. *a monster child, without any trace of face*, N.G.L. 339.

BEGLJA, ð, [Hel. *belgan, irā inflari*], *to inflate, puff out*, Fms. iii. 201, Íal. 200; b. augun, *to goggle*, Bárð. 171: *to drink as a cow*.

BEGLGR, jar, m. pl. ir, [Lat. *foliis*; Ulf. *balgs = áwoks*; A. S. *biġg*; Dutch *balg*; Engl. *belly*]:—*the skin*, taken off whole (of a quadruped; *mr* is the skin of a bird, hams that of a snake), naufs-belgr, katt-belgr, fers-belgr, melrakka-belgr, hafir-belgr, Grág. i. 500, 501, Fas. ii. 516 (of bear), Edda 73 (otter): they were used as *bags*, in which to carry flour, jölbelgr, butter (smjörbelgr), liquids (vínbelgr), curds (skyrbelgr), herbs (jafnabelgr), or the like, (bulgos Galli sacculus scorteos appellat, Festus); í laupum eða belgum, Gpl. 492, cp. Gret. 107, and the only taunt in Fms. xi. 157—*veríð get ek hafa núkkura þú er þaðan munu hafa boríð rauðfótara belginn* (i.e. *more of scars and wounds*) *svá sem þú hefir borit, því at mér þykir sjá bezit til fallinn at geyma afeitimjöl*, the rebuke of a lady to her sweetheart on his having died out of battle with whole skin fit to keep flour in it, cp. also Nj. i. 2. *2. bellows* (smíðju-belgr), Edda 70, Þidr. 91. 3. *the curved part of a letter of the alphabet*, Skálda 177.

BEGLI, metaph., letibelgr, *a lazy fellow*, Fél. 12. 53: belgr also denotes *a withered, dry old man* (with a skin like parchment), with the notion of wisdom, cp. the proverb, opt ofr skörpum belg skilin orð koma, and, a little above, opt er gott er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; böll vantú bróðir er þú þann belg leystir, þú or þeim (þurrum?) belg böll ráð koma, . . . *deep schemes often come out an old skin*, Hdm. 27: the proverb, hafa skal þú óf refsbelg komi, *take good advice, even if coming from an old fox-skin!* Gullþ. ch. 18. People say in Icel. lesa, tala, læra í belg, *to read, talk, learn in a bag*, to read or talk on foolishly, or to learn by rote; cp. the tale about the

orðabelgr, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 479; cp. Asbjörnson, Norse Tales, New Coll. Chr. 1856. 2. botan. *gluma*, Hjaltr.

BELI, a, m. *belly*, a cognom., Fas. i. 347: botan. *legumen*.

BELI, n. dat. *bellowing*; með bel ok óskri, Fas. iii. 413.

BELJA, að, *to bellow*, Vápn. 21, Hkr. i. 319, Eb. 320.

BELJAN, f. *bellowing, lowing*, Gret. 112, Bær. 19.

BELLA, ball, a defect. strong verb [cp. Lat. *pello*, Gr. *πάλλω*], *to hit, hurt, tell upon*; with dat., ekki nú ófœgum bella, i. e. *one not fated to die is proof against all shots*, Ísl. ii. 305; tólf berserkjum, þeim er þeir ætluðu, at ekki mundi b., Fas. iii. 140, 149; ok ætluðu sér ekki b. mundu, Ver. 10; ball þér nú, Bófi (*did it strike thee?*) . . . Ball víst, sagði hann, ok ball hvergi meir en þú hugðir, Eb. 240; þykir nú sem þeim mundi ekki b., Sturl. iii. 237.

BELLA, d, [A. S. *bealdjan*; Hel. *beldjan*], *to deal with one* in a certain way, esp. of unfair dealing; with dat., hvar vit menn slíku bellt við konungmann, *who did ever see a king thus dealt with*, Eg. 415; hvat skal ek gora við biskup, er slíku hefir bellt, . . . *who has dared to deal thus*, Orkn. 252; hver . . . mun hafa þessu bellt, at brjóta guð várn Bal, Stj. 301. Judges vi. 99; but more freq. in poetry, bella svikum, *to deal in treason*, Hallfréð; lygi, þkv. 10; bragði, Am. 55; b. gláumii, gleði, *to be in high spirits*, Gkv. 2. 29; cp. mod. bralla, að, brellur, f. pl. *tricks*.

BELLI-BRAGÐ, n. *knaveish dealing, a trick*, Gret. 91, Þorst. hv. 46.

BELLINN (mod. *brellinn*), adj. *trickish*, Gret. 22 new Ed.

BELL-VÍSI, f. *trickishness*, Finn. 294.

BELTI, n. [Lat. *balteus*; Engl. *belt*], *a belt*, esp. a belt of metal (silver) or embroidered, esp. belonging to a woman, Ld. 284, Sturl. iii. 189, Nj. 2, 24: belonging to a man, with a knife fastened to it, Fs. 101, Fms. iv. 27; kníf ok belti ok vóru þat góðir gripir, Gísl. 54, Fms. ix. 25, Fb. ii. 8, Nj. 91. COMPS: belta-dráttir, m. *a game*, two boxers tied together with one girdle, also in use in Sweden: hence *a close struggle*, Fms. viii. 181. beltis-púss, m. *a belt-pocket*, Gullþ. 47, Sturl. l. c., Art. 70. beltis-staðr, m. *the belt-waist*, Gísl. 71, Fms. iv. 56. In poetry the sea is called *the belt of islands or of the earth*. 2. *Belti, Mare Balticum*, is derived from the Lithuanian *baltas = albus*. 3. astron. *a zone*, himinbelti, hitabelti, kuldabelti.

BEN, jar, f. pl. jar (neut., N.G.L. i. 387; stór ben, acc. pl. n., Gísl. (in a verse), v. bani above. I. *a wound*; as a law term, esp. *a mortal wound* (cp. bani); thus defined, skal sór lýsa, en ben ef at bana verður, Grág. ii. 18, 29, 70; benjar á hinum dauða manni, 28; svá skal nefna vátta at sírum sem at benjum, 30; and in the comps, benja-lýsing, f. *a sort of coroner's inquest upon a slain man*, Grág. ii. 29; benja-váttir, m. *a sort of coroner's jury*, defined in Grág. ii. 28—*þeir eigu at bera, hve margar benjar eru, they have to give a verdict how many mortal wounds there are*; en búakviðr (*the jury*) hverir sannir eru at; benja-vætti, n. *the verdict of a benjaváttir*, Grág. id. II. yet commonly 'ben' means *a small bleeding wound*; þeirri blóðgri ben, er Otkell veitti mér áverka, Nj. 87, Sd. 139, Fs. 144, in the last passage, however, of a mortal wound. It is now medic. *the wound produced by letting blood*. In old poetry it is used in a great many comps.

BEND, f. = ben, N.G.L. i. 159, 166.

BENDA, u, f. *a bundle*, Gpl. 492: now metaph. *entanglement*. 2. *a bond, tie*, v. höfuðbenda: naut. term, *a stay*.

BENDA, d, later t, [Goth. *bandvian*], *to beckon, give a sign with the hands or eyes*: with dat., hann bendi þeim at fylgja sér, Hom. 113, K. þ. K. 37, Orkn. 426: metaph. *to forebode, betoken*, Hom. 137, Skálda 170, Stj. 101: with acc. of the thing, Akv. 8.

BENDA, d, mod. t, [band], Lat. *curvare, to bend*; b. sverð um kné sér, Fms. x. 213; benda boga, *to bend a bow*, Grág. ii. 21, Fas. ii. 88, 330; b. upp, Nj. 107; benda hlífar, Rm. 39; prob. = Lat. *flectere, nectere, to join*, as in mod. usage, b. tunnu, *to hoop a tub*: recipr., bendast á um e-t, *to strive, contend about*, Fms. viii. 391, v. l.: metaph. *to give away*, Al. 44.

BENDI, n. *a cord*, Fms. iii. 209.

BENDILL, m., dimin. *a small cord, string*, Edda 231. 2. *a sort of seed*, Edda (Gl.)

BENDING, f., Lat. *nutus, a sign, token*, Rb. 348, Fms. i. 10; boð ok b., Stj. 36: *foreboding, betokening*, Fms. vii. 195, Ld. 260.

BENJA, að, *to wound mortally*, Fm. 25.

BEN-LAUSS, adj. *free from wounds*, N.G.L. i. 357.

BEN-RÖGN, n. an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Nj. 107 (cp. the verse, p. 118), *bloody rain*, a prodigy, foreboding, slaughter, plague, or like events, cp. Eb. ch. 51, Dl. verse 1.

BENZI, n. *a bow in a bent state*; taka boga af benzlum, *to unbend a bow*, Str. 44.

BER, n., gen. pl. berja, dat. jum, [Goth. *basī*; A. S. *beria*; Germ. *beere*; cp. also the A. S. *basu*]:—*a berry*, almost always in pl., Grág. ii. 347; lesa ber, *to gather berries*, Jb. 310, Bs. i. 135:—distinguished, vinber, *the vine-berry, grape*; esp. of Icel. sorts, bláber, *the blueberry, bilberry, whortleberry*; aðalbláber, *Vaccinium myrtillus*; krækiber, *empetrum*; einiber, *juniperus*; hrútaber, *rubus saxatilis*; jarðarber, *strawberry*; sortuber or mulningr, *arbutus*, Hjaltr. COMPS: berja-hrat, n. *the stone in a berry*. berja-mór, m. *baccetum*; fara á b., *to go a-black-*

berrying. berja-vín, n. *berry-wine* (cp. Engl. *gooseberry*-, *elderberry-wine*), Bs. i. 135.

BERA, u. f. I. [björn], a *sbe-bear*, Lat. *ursa*; the primitive root 'ber' remains only in this word (cp. *berserkr* and *berfall*), björn (q. v.) being the masc. in use, Landn. 176, Fas. i. 367, Vkv. 9: in many Icel. local names, Beru-fjörðr, -vík, of Polar bears; fem. names, Bera, Hallbera, etc., Landn.

II. a *shield*, poet., the proverb, baugr er á beru sæmstr, to a shield fits best a baugr (q. v.), Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); hence names of poems Beru-drápa, Eg.

bera, að, [berr, *nudus*], to make bare, Lat. *nudare*; hon beraði líkam sinn, Bret. 22: impers., berar hálsinn (acc.), the neck became bare, Bs. i. 624.

BERA, bar, báru, borit, pres. berr,—poët. forms with the suffixed negative; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. berrat, Hm. 10; 3rd pers. sing. pret. barat, Vellekla; 1st pers. sing. barkak, Eb. 62 (in a verse); barkat ek, Hs. 8; 2nd pers. sing. bartattu; 3rd pers. pl. bárut, etc., v. Lex. Poët. [Gr. *φέρω*; Lat. *ferre*; Ulf. *bairan*; A.S. *beran*; Germ. *gebären*; Engl. *bear*; Swed. *bära*; Dan. *bære*].

A. Lat. *ferre*, *portare*: I. prop. with a sense of motion, to bear, carry, by means of the body, of animals, of vehicles, etc., with acc., Egil tók mjóðdrekkuna eina mikla, ok bar undir hendi sér, Eg. 237; bar hann heim hris, Rm. 9; konungur lét bera inn kistur tvær, báru tveir menn hverja, Eg. 310; bera farm af skipi, to unload a ship, Ld. 32; bera (farm) á skip, to load a ship, Nj. 182; tóku alla ösku ok báru á (annum) út, 623, 36; ok bar þat (carried it) i kerald, 43, K. Þ. K. 92; b. mat á borð, i stofu, to put the meat on table, in the oven; b. mat af borði, to take it off table, Eb. 36, 266, Nj. 75, Fms. ix. 219, etc. 2.

Lat. *gestare*, *ferre*, denoting to wear clothes, to carry weapons; skikkja dýr er konungur hafði borit, Eg. 318; b. kórónu, to wear the crown, Fms. x. 16; atgeir, Nj. 119; vápn, 209: metaph., b. ægishjálmu, to inspire fear and awe; b. merki, to carry the flag in a battle, Nj. 274, Orkn. 28, 30, 38, Fms. v. 64, vi. 413; bera fram merki, to advance, move in a battle, vi. 406.

3. b. e-t á hesti (áburð), to carry on horseback; Auðunn bar mat á hesti, Grett. 107; ok bar hris á hesti, 76 new Ed.; þeir báru á sjau hestum, 98 new Ed.

II. without a sense of motion: 1. to give birth to; [the root of barn, *bairn*; byrja, *incipere*; burðr, *partus*; and burr, *filius*: cp. Lat. *parere*; also Gr. *φέρω*, Lat. *ferre*, of child-bearing.] In Icel. prose, old as well as mod., 'ala' and 'æða' are used of women; but 'bera,' of cows and sheep; hence sauburðr, *casting of lambs*, kýrburðr; a cow is suembær, síðbær, Jólábær, *calves early*, late, at Yule time, etc.; var ekki ván at hon (the cow) mundi b. fyr en várit, Bs. i. 193, 194; kýr hafði borit kálf, Bjarn. 32; bar hværtveggji saubörn sinn burð, Stj. 178: the participle borinn is used of men in a great many compounds in a general sense, aptborinn, árborinn, endrborinn, frjálmsborinn, goðborinn, höldborinn, hersborinn, konungsborinn, ódalborinn, samborinn, sundrborinn, velborinn, úborinn, þrælborinn, etc.; also out of compounds, mun ek eigi upp gefa þann söma, sem ek em til borinn, . . . entitled to by inheritance, Ld. 102; hann hafði blindr verit borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Hdl. 34, 42, Vsp. 2: esp. borinn e-m, born of one, Rm. 39, Hdl. 12, 23, 27, Hdm. 2, Gs. 9, Vpm. 25, Stor. 16, Vkv. 15; borinn frá e-m, Hdl. 24: the other tenses are in theol. prose used of Christ, hans blezada son er virðist at láta berast hingað í heim af sinni blezardi móður, Fms. i. 281; otherwise only in poetry, eina dóttur (acc.) berr álfriðull (viz. the sun, regarded as the mother), Vpm. 47; hann Gjalp um bar, hann Greip um bar . . . , Hdl. 36: borit (sup.), Hkv. 1. 1.

β. of trees, flowers; b. ávöxt, blóm . . . , to bear fruit, flower . . . (freq.); bar aldinviðrinn tvennan blóma, Fms. ix. 265; cp. the phrase, bera sitt barr, v. barr.

2. denoting to load, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing: a. in prop. sense; hann hafði borit sik mjök vápnum, he had loaded himself with arms, i. e. wore heavy armour, Sturl. iii. 250. β. but mostly in a metaph. sense; b. e-n ofraflí, ofrmagni, ofríði, ofríki, magni, to bear one down, to overcome, oppress one, by odds or superior force, Grág. i. 101, ii. 195, Nj. 80, Hkr. ii. 371, Gpl. 474, Stj. 512, Fms. iii. 175 (in the last passage a dat. pers. badly); b. e-n ráðum, to overrule one, Nj. 198, Ld. 296; b. e-n málum, to bear him down (wrongfully) in a lawsuit, Nj. 151; b. e-n bjóri, to make drunk, Vkv. 26; medic., borinn verkjum, sótt, Bjarn. 68, Og. 5; bólví, Gg. 2: borne down, feeling heavy pains; þess er borin ván, no hope, all hope is gone, Ld. 250; borinn sök, charged with a cause, Fms. v. 324, H. E. i. 561; bráðum borinn, to be taken by surprise, Fms. iv. 111; b. fé, gull á e-n, to bring one a fee, gold, i. e. to bribe one, Nj. 62; borinn baugum, bribed, Alm. 5; always in a bad sense, cp. the law phrase, b. fé í dóm, to bribe a court, Grág., Nj. 240.

3. to bear, support, sustain, Lat. *sustinere*, *tolerare*, *ferre*: a. properly, of a ship, horse, vehicle, to bear, be capable of bearing; þeir hlóðu bæði skipin sem borð báru, all that they could carry, Fb. 302;—a ship 'berr' (carries) such and such a weight; but 'tekr' (takes) denotes a measure of fluids. β.

metaph. to sustain, support; dreif þannig svá mikill mannfjöldi at landit fékk eigi borit, Hkr. i. 56; but metaph. to bear up against, endure, support grief, sorrow, etc., sýndist öllum at Guð hefði nær ætlað hvat hann mundi b. mega, Bs. i. 139; biðr hann friðar ok þykist ekki mega b. reiði hans, Fms. iii. 80: the phrase, b. harm sinn í hljóði, to suffer silently;

b. svívirðing, x. 333: absol., þótti honum mikit víg Kjartans, en þó bar hann drengilega, he bore it manfully, Ld. 226; er þat úvizka, at b. eigi slíkt, not to bear or put up with, Glúm. 327; b. harm, to grieve, Fms. ii. 425: in the phrases, b. sik, b. af sér, berask, berask vel (illa, litt), to bear oneself, to bear up against misfortune; Guðrúnu þótti mikit fráfall þorkels, en þó bar hon skörluga af sér, she bore her bravely up, Ld. 326—328; lézt hafa spurt at ekkjan bæri vel af sér harmana, Eb. 88; berask af; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróðurdaudann? (how does she bear it?); hún bersk af litt (she is much borne down) ok þykir mikit, Gísl. 24; mun oss vandara gört en öðrum at vér berim oss vel (Lat. *fortiter ferre*), Nj. 197; engi maðr hefði þar jamvel borit sik, none had borne himself so boldly, Sturl. iii. 132; b. sik vel upp, to bear well up against, bear a stout heart, Hrafn. 17; b. sik beiskliga (sorely), Stj. 143; b. sik litt, to be downcast, Fms. ii. 61; b. sik at göra e-t, to do one's best, try a thing.

III. in law terms or modes of procedure: 1. bera járn, the ordeal of bearing hot iron in the hand, cp. járnburðr, skírsla. This custom was introduced into Scandinavia together with Christianity from Germany and England, and superseded the old heathen ordeals 'hólmganga,' and 'ganga undir jarðarmen,' v. this word. In Norway, during the civil wars, it was esp. used in proof of paternity of the various pretenders to the crown, Fms. vii. 164, 200, ix. Hásk. S. ch. 14, 41—45, viii. (Sverr. S.) ch. 159, xi. (Jómsv. S.) ch. 11, Grett. ch. 41, cp. N. G. L. i. 145, 389. Trial by ordeal was abolished in Norway A. D. 1247. In Icel. it is very rarely mentioned, vide however Lv. ch. 23 (paternity), twice or thrice in the Sturl. i. 56, 65, 147, and Grág. i. 341, 361; it seems to have been very seldom used there, (the passage in Grett. S. l. c. refers to Norway.)

2. bera út (hence útburðr, q. v.), to expose children; on this heathen custom, vide Grimm R. A. In heathen Icel., as in other parts of heathen Scandinavia, it was a lawful act, but seldom exercised; the chief passages on record are, Gunnl. S. ch. 3 (ok þat var þá síðvandi nokkurr, er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er félitir voru, en stóð ómegð mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávalt), Fs. Vd. ch. 37, Harð. S. ch. 8, Rd. ch. 7, Landn. v. ch. 6, Finn. ch. 2, Þorst. Uxaf. ch. 4, Hervar. S. ch. 4, Fas. i. 547 (a romance); cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 1. On the introduction of Christianity into Icel. A. D. 1000, it was resolved that, in regard to eating of horse-flesh and exposure of children, the old laws should remain in force, Íb. ch. 9; as Grimm remarks, the exposure must take place immediately after birth, before the child had tasted food of any kind whatever, and before it was besprinkled with water (ausa vatni) or shewn to the father, who had to fix its name; exposure, after any of these acts, was murder, cp. the story of Liaburga told by Grimm R. A.); v. also a Latin essay at the end of the Gunnl. S. (Ed. 1775). The Christian Jus Eccl. put an end to this heathen barbarism by stating at its very beginning, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, i. e. all children, if not of monstrous shape, shall be brought up, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. β. b. út (now more usual, hefja út, Am. 100), to carry out for burial; vera erfðr ok út borinn, Odd. 20; var hann heygðr, ok út borinn at fornum síð, Fb. i. 123; b. á bál, to place (the body and treasures) upon the pile, the mode of burying in the old heathen time, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse); var hon borin á bálit ok slegit í eldi, Edda 38.

B. Various and metaph. cases. I. denoting motion: 1. 'bera' is in the Grág. the standing law term for delivery of a verdict by a jury (búar), either 'bera' absol. or adding kvið (verdict); bera á e-n, or b. kvið á e-n, to give a verdict against, declare guilty; bera af e-m, or b. af e-m viðinn, to give a verdict for; or generally, bera, or b. um e-t, to give a verdict in a case; bera, or b. vitni, vætti, also simply means to testify, to witness, Nj. 111, cp. kviðburðr (delivery of verdict), vitnisburðr (bearing witness), Grág. ii. 28; eigi eigi búar (jurors) enn at b. um þat hvat lög eru á landi hér, the jurors have not to give verdict in (to decide) what is law in the country, cp. the Engl. maxim, that jurors have only to decide the question of evidence, not of law, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 85; eigi eru búar skildir at b. um hvatvetna; um engi mál eigu þeir at skilja, þau er erlendis (abroad) hafa gört, id.; the form in delivering the verdict—höfum vér (the jurors), orðit á eitt sáttir, berum á kviðburðinn, berum hann sannan at sökinni, Nj. 238, Grág. i. 49, 22, 138, etc.; í annat sinn báru þeir á Flosa kviðinn, id.; b. annattveggja af eðr á b. undan, to discharge, Nj. 135; b. kvið í hag (for), Grág. i. 55; b. lýsingar vætti, Nj. 87; b. vitni ok vætti, 28, 43, 44; b. ljúgvitni, to bear false witness, Grág. i. 28; b. orð, to bear witness to a speech, 43; bera frændsemi sundr, to prove that they are not relations, N. G. L. i. 147; reflex., berask ór vætti, to prove that oneself is wrongly summoned to bear witness or to give a verdict, 44: berask in a pass. sense, to be proved by evidence, ef vanefni b. þess manns er á hönd var lýst, Grág. i. 257; nema jafumæli berisk, 229; þótt þér berisk þat faderni er þú segir, Fms. vii. 164; hann kvadst ætla, at honum mundi berask, that he would be able to get evidence for, Fs. 46. β. gener. and not as a law term; b. á, b. á hendr, to charge; b. e-n undan, to discharge, Fs. 95; eigi erum vér þessa valdir er þú berr á oss, Nj. 238, Ld. 206, Fms. iv. 380, xi. 251, Th. 78; b. e-m á brýnn, to throw in one's face, to accuse, Grett. 51; b. af sér, to deny; eigi mun ek af mér b., at . . . (non diffitebor), Nj. 271;

-m gott vitni, to give one a good . . . , II; b. e-m vel (illa) söguna, bear favourable (unfavourable) witness of one, 271. 2. to bear word of mouth, report, tell, Lat. referre; either absol. or adding þju, orð, orðsending, eyriudi, boð, sögu, njóns, frétt . . . , or by adding 'ep., b. fram, frá, upp, fyrir; b. kveðju, to bring a greeting, compliment, Eg. 127; b. erindi (sin) fyrir e-n, to plead one's case before one, or tell one's errand, 472, 473; b. njóns, to apprise, Nj. 131; b. fram, to utter (a speech), talaði jungheerra Magnús hit fyrsta erindi (*M. made first speech in public*), ok fanst mönnum mikit um hversu úbernsliga in var borit, Fms. x. 53; (in mod. usage, b. fram denotes gramm. pronunciation, hence 'framburðr,' pronunciation); mun ek þat nú fram b., I shall now tell, produce it, Ld. 256, Eg. 37; b. frá, to attest, relate with basis; má þat frá b., Dropl. 21; b. upp, to produce, mention, tell, of such lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, though such a lie be told him, Eg. 1. þær (viz. charges) urðu engar upp bornar (produced) við Rút, Nj. þerr Sigtryggur þegar ur erindi sin (cp. Germ. *offenbaren*), 271, Ld. 1. b. upp gátu, to give (propound) a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464; b. er, to plead as an excuse; b. saman ráð sin, or the like, to consult, 191; eyddist þat ráð, er þeir báru saman, which they had designed, t. 656 A. ii; b. til skripta, to confess (eccl.), of auricular confession, N. 124, 655 xx. III. in a metaphorical or circumlocutory sense, and without any sense of motion, to keep, hold, bear, of a title; b. a, to bear a name, esp. as honour or distinction; tignar nafn, haulds nafn, jarls nafn, lends manns nafn, konungs nafn, bónda nafn, Fms. i. 17, 278, xi. 44, Gpl. 106: in a more metaph. sense, denoting endowments, luck, disposition, or the like, b. (ekki) gæfu, hamingju, auðu til to enjoy (enjoy not) good or bad luck, etc.; at Þórólfr mundi eigi endis gæfu til b. um vináttu við Harald, Eg. 75, 112, 473, Fms. iv. 164, 18; úhamingju, 219; b. vit, skyn, kunnáttu á (yfir) e-t, to bring wit, wisdom, etc., to bear upon a thing, xi. 438, Band. 7; hence vel (illa) borinn, well (ill) endowed with wit, Eg. 51; vel hyggjandi borinn, endowed with reason, Grág. ii; b. hug, traust, áráði, þor, til e-s, to be courage, confidence. . . to do a thing, Gullþ. 47, Fms. ix. 220, Band. b. áhyggju, önn fyrir, to care, be concerned about, Fms. x. 318; b. elsku til e-s, to bear affection, love to one; b. hatr, to hate: b. svört ú, to have dark eyes, poet., Korm. (in a verse); b. snart hjarta, Hom. vant er þat af sjá hvar hvergi þerr hjarta sitt, where he keeps his heart, Orkn. 474; b. gott hjarta, to bear a proud heart, Lex. Poët., etc.; b. skyndi at um e-t, to make speed with a thing, Lat. festinare, etc. viii. 57. 2. with some sense of motion, to bear off or away, carry off, gain, in such phrases as, b. sigr af e-m, af e-u, to carry off the victory from or in . . . ; hann hafði borit sigr af tveim orrustum, er þegar hafá verit, he had borne off the victory in two battles, Fms. xi. 10; bera banaorð af e-m, to slay one in a fight, to be the victor; þórr bera banaorð af Miðgardsormi, Edda 42, Fms. x. 400: it seems properly mean, to bear off the fame of having killed a man; verðat svá rík þu, at Regin skyli mitt banaorð bera, Fm. 39; b. herra, lægra hlut, to bear off the bigger or the lower lot, i. e. to get the best or the worst lot, or the metaphor is taken from a sortilege, Fms. ii. 268, i. 59, vi. 1; b. eifa, herra skjöld, to carry the biggest shield, to get the victory, 94, Lex. Poët.; b. hátt (lágt) höfuðit, to bear the head high (low), i. e. to be in high or low spirits, Nj. 91; but also, b. halann bratt (lágt), to cock up or let fall the tail (metaph. from cattle), to be in an exultant low mood: sundry phrases, as, b. bein, to rest the bones, be buried; þú til Íslands, þar mun þér auðið verða beinin at b., Grett. 91 A.; en þygg ek at þú munir hér b. beinin í Norðrálfunni, Orkn. 142; b. fyrir þó, to throw overboard, metaph. to oppress; verð Þórhalli nú fyrir þó borinn, Tb. was defied, set at naught, Fær. 234; b. brjóst fyrir e-m, to be the breast-shield, protection of one, Fms. vii. 263; also, b. hönd fyrir höfuð sér, metaph. to put one's hand before one's head, i. e. to defend oneself; b. ægishljátt yfir e-m, to keep one in awe and submission, Fm. 16, E. A. I. 2. III. connected with prepp., b. af, and (rarely) yfir (cp. *burðr*, *yfirburðr*), to excel, surpass; eigi sá hvártveggja féit er af öðrum *er, who gets the best of it*, Nj. 15; en þó þar Bollf af, B. surpassed all rest, Ld. 330; þat mannvál þar eigi minnr af öðrum mönnum um leik, af ok frækneik, en Ormrinn Langi af öðrum skipum, Fms. ii. 22; at hinn útlendi skal yfir b. (outdo) þann sem Enskir kalla meistara, 431; b. til, to apply, try if it fits; en er þeir báru til (viz. shoes to the hoof of a horse), þá var sem hæði hestinum, ix. 55; bera til hvern til at öðrum at portinu, Thom. 141; b. e-t við, to try it on (hence *burðr*, *experiment*, *effort*): b. um, to wind round, as a cable round a pole or the like, Nj. 115; þá þar hann þá fésti um sik, made it fast round his body, Fms. ix. 219; 'b. e-t undir e-n' is to consult one, ellipt., undir dóm e-s; 'b. e-t fyrir' is to feign, use as excuse: b. á, i, to bear, anoit, b. vatni í augu sér, Rb. 354; b. tjóru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, m. 70, 73, cp. *áburðr*; b. gull, silfr, á, to ornament with gold or silver, 114, Finnb. 258: is now also used = to dung, b. á völl; b. vápn á e-n, to attack one with sharp weapons, Eg. 583, Fms. xi. 334: b. eld at, to set fire to, Nj. 122; b. fjótur (bónd) at e-m, to put fetters (bonds) on one, Fms. 72, Hm. 150: metaph. reflex., bönd berask at e-m, a law term, the defence bears against one; b. af sér, to parry off; Gyrðr berr af sér lagit,

G. carries the thrust off. Fms. x. 421; cp. A. II. 3. B.

IV. reflex., berask mikit á (cp. *áburðr*), to bear oneself proudly, or b. lítið á, to bear oneself humbly; hann var hinn kátasti ok barst á mikit, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 219, Eb. 258; b. lítið á, Clem. 35: láta af berask, to die; Öttar vil skipa til um fjárfar sitt úðr hann láti af b., Fms. ii. 12: berask fyrir, to abide in a place as an asylum, seek shelter; hér munu vit láta fyrir b., Fas. iii. 471; berask e-t fyrir, to design a thing, be busy about, bask hann þat fyrir at sjá aldregi konur, Greg. 53; at njónsna um hvat hann bærst fyrir, to inquire into what he was about, Fms. iv. 184, Vigl. 19. β. recipr. in the phrase, berask banaspjót eptir, to seek for one another's life, Glúm. 354: b. vápn á, of a mutual attack with sharp weapons, Fms. viii. 53. γ. pass., sár berask á e-n, of one in the heat of battle beginning to get wounds and give way, Nj. :—berask við, to be prevented, not to do; ok nú lét Almáttugr Guð við berast kirkjubrunnam, stopped, prevented the burning of the church, Fm. v. 144; en mér þætti gott ef við bærst, svá at hón kæmi eigi til þín, vi. 210, vii. 219; ok var þá búið at haun mundi þegar láta hamarinn skjanna honum, en hann lét þat við berask, be betbought himself and did not, Edda 35; því at mönnum þótti sem þannig mundi helzt úhæfa við berask, that mischief would thus be best prevented, Sturl. ii. 6, iii. 80.

C. IMPERS.:—with a sort of passive sense, both in a loc. and temp. sense, and gener. denotes an involuntary, passive motion, happening suddenly or by chance:

I. with acc. it bears or carries one to a place, i. e. one happens to come; the proverb, alla (acc.) berr at sama brunni, all come to the same well (end), Lat. omnes una manet nox; þar hann þá öfn gegnt Özuri, he happened to come in his course just opposite to Ö., Lat. *delatus est*, Dropl. 25: esp. of ships or sailors; nú berr svá til (happens) herra, at vér komum eigi fram ferðinni, berr oss (acc.) til Íslands eðr annara landa, it bore us to I., i. e. if we drive or drift thither, Fms. iv. 176; þá (acc. pl.) bar suðr í haf, they drifted southwards, Nj. 124. β. as a cricketing term, in the phrase, berr (þar) út knöttinn, the ball rolls out, Gisl. 26, cp. p. 110 where it is transit.; berr Gísli ok út knöttinn, vide Vigl. ch. II, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Hallfr. S. ch. 2. γ. Skarphedin (acc.) bar nú at þeim, Sk. came suddenly upon them, Nj. 144; þar at Hróaldi þegar allan skjöldinn, the shield was dashed against H.'s body, 198; ok skyldu sæta honum, ef hann (acc.) bæri þar at, if he should perchance come, shew himself there, Orkn. 406; e-n berr yfir, it bears one, i. e. one is borne onwards, as a bird flying, a man riding; þóttist vita, at hann (acc.) mundi fljóttara yfir bera ef hann ríði en gengi, that he would get on more fleetly riding than walking, Hrafn. 7; hann (acc.) bar skjótt yfir, he passed quickly, of a flying meteor, Nj. 194; e-n berr undan, escapes.

2. also with acc. followed by prepp. við, saman, jafnframt, hjá, of bodies coinciding or covering one another: loc., er jafnframt ber jadrana tungls ok sólar, if the orb of the moon and sun cover each other, Rb. 34; þat kann vera stundum, at tunglit (acc.) berr jafnt á millum vár ok sólar (i. e. in a moon eclipse), 108; ber nokkut jaðar (acc.) þess hjá sólar jaðri, 34; Gunnarr sér at rauðan kyrtil (acc.) bar við glugginn, G. sees that a red kirtle passed before the window, Nj. 114; þar fyrir utan þat skip vápnaburð (acc.) heidngja (gen. pl.), the missiles of the heathens passed over the ship without hurting them, flew too high, Fms. vii. 232; hvergi bar skugga (acc.) á, nowhere a shadow, all bright, Nj. 118; þangat sem helzt mátti nokkut yfir þá skugga bera af skóginum, where they were shadowed (hidden) by the trees, Fms. x. 239; e-t berr fram (hátt), a body is prominent, Lat. *eminet*; Ólafur konungur stóð í lyptingunni, þar hann (acc.) hátt mjök, king O. stood out conspicuously, ix. 308; b. yfir, þótti mjök bera hljóð (acc.) þar yfir er Ólafur sat, the sound was heard over there where O. sat, Sturl. i. 21; b. á milli, something comes between; leiti (acc.) bar á milli, a bill hid the prospect, Nj. 263; metaph., e-m berr e-t á milli, they come to dissent, 13, v. 1; b. fyrir augu (hence *fyrirburðr*, *vision*), of a vision or the like; mart (acc.) berr nú fyrir augu mér, ekk sé . . . , many things come now before my eyes, 104; hann mundi allt þat er fyrir hann hafði borit, i. e. all the dream, 195; eina nótt berr fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137, Rd. 290; veiði (acc.) berr í hendr e-m (a metaphor from hunting), sport falls to one's lot; hér bæri veiði í hendr nú, here would be a game, Nj. 252; e-t berr undan (a metaphor from fishing, hunting term), when one misses one's opportunity; vel væri þá . . . at þá veiði (acc.) bæri eigi undan, that this game should not go amiss, 69; en ef þetta (acc.) berr undan, if this breaks down, 63; hon bað hann þá drepa einhvörn manna lams, heldr en allt (acc.) bæri undan, rather than that all should go amiss, Eg. 258; absol., þyki mér illa, ef undan berr, if I miss it, Nj. 155; viljum vér ekki at undan beri at . . . , we will by no means miss it . . . , Fms. viii. 309, v. 1. The passage Bs. i. 416 (en fjárhlutur sá er átt hafði Ari, þar undan Guðmundi) is hardly correct, fjárhlutur þann would run better, cp. bera undan, as a law term, below.

II. adding prepp.; b. við, at, til, at hendi, at móti, til handa . . . , to befall, happen, Lat. *accidere*, *occurrere*, with dat. of the person, (v. *atburðr*, *viðburðr*, *tilburðr*); engi hlut skyldi þann at b., no such thing should happen as . . . , Fms. xi. 70; svá þar at einn vetr, it befell, x. 201; þat hefir nú vist at hendi borit, er . . . , Nj. 174; þó þetta vandræði (acc.) hafu nú borit oss (dat.) at hendi, Eg. 7; b. til handa, id., Sks. 327; þar honum svá til, so it befell him, Fms. xi.

425; at honum bæri engan váðaligan hlut til á veginum, *that nothing dangerous should befall him on the way*, Stj. 212; bæri þat þá svá við, at hann ryfi, *if then perchance might happen, that . . .*, 102; þat bar við at Högni kom, 169, 172, 82; raun (acc.) berr á, *it is proved by the fact, event*, Fms. ix. 474, x. 185.

2. temp., e-t berr á, *it happens to fall on . . .*; ef þing (acc.) ber á hina helgu vikunni, *if the parliament falls on the holy week* (Whitsun), Grág. i. 106; ef Crucis messu (acc.) berr á Drottins dag, Rb. 44; berr hana (viz. Petrus messu, June 29) aldreif svá optarr á öldinni, 78; þat er nú berr oss næst, *what has occurred of late*, Sturl. iii. 182; b. í móti, *to happen exactly at a time*; þetta (acc.) bar í móti at þenna sama dag andaðist Brandr biskup, Bs. i. 468; b. saman, *id.*; þar þat saman, at þá var Gunnarr at segja brennusöguna, *just when G. was about telling the story*, Nj. 269.

3. metaph. of agreement or separation; en þat (acc.) þykir mjök saman b. ok þessi frásögn, Fms. x. 276; with dat., þar öllum sögum vel saman, *all the records agreed well together*, Nj. 100, v.1.; berr nú enn í sundr með þeim, Bjarna ok þorkatli at sinni, B. and Th. missed each other, Vápn. 25.

4. denoting cause; e-t (acc.) berr til . . ., *causes a thing*; ætluðu þat þá allir, at þat mundi til bera, *that that was the reason*, Nj. 75; at þat beri til skilnaðar okkars, *that this will make us to part* (divorce), 261; konungur spurði, hvat til bæri úgleði hans, *what was the cause of his grief?* Fms. vi. 355; þat berr til tunglhlaus, Rb. 32.

β. meiri ván at brátt beri þat (acc.) til bóta, at herviligasta steypi hans ríki, i. e. *there will soon come help* (revenge), Fms. x. 264; fjórir eru þeir hlutir er menn (acc.) berr í ætt á landi hér, *there are four cases under which people may be adopted*, Grág. i. 361.

γ. e-t berr undir e-n, *falls to a person's lot*; hon á arf at taka þegar er undir hana berr, *in her turn*, 179; mikla erð (acc.) bar undir hana, Mar. (Fr.); berr yfir, *of surpassing*, Bs. ii. 121, 158; b. frá, *id.* (fráburðr); herðimikill svá at þat (acc.) bar frá því sem aðrir menn, Eg. 305; er sagt, at þat bæri frá hve vel þeir mæltu, *it was extraordinary how well they did speak*, Jb. 11; þar þat mest frá hversu illa hann var limaðr, *but above all, how . . .*, Ó. H. 74.

5. with adverbial nouns in a dat. form; e-t berr bráðum, *happens of a sudden*; berr þetta (acc.) nú allbráðum, Fms. xi. 139; cp. vera bráðum borinn, *to be taken by surprise* (above); berr stórum, *sternum, it matters a great deal*; ætla ek starrum b. hin lagabrotin (acc.), *they are much more important, matter more*, vii. 305; var þat góðr kostr, svá at stórum bar, xi. 50; hefir oss orðit svá mikil vanhyggja, at stóru berr, *an enormous blunder*, Gísl. 51; svá langa leið, at stóru bar, Fas. i. 116; þat berr stórum, hversu mér þóknast vel þeirra athæfi, *it amounts to a great deal, my liking their service, i. e. I do greatly like*, Fms. ii. 37; eigi berr þat allsmám hversu vel mér líkar, *in no small degree do I like*, x. 296.

β. with dat., *it is fitting, becoming*; svá mikit sem laudeiganda (dat.) berr til at hafa eptir lögum, *what he is legally entitled to*, Dipl. iii. 10; berr til handa, *it falls to one's lot*, v. above, Grág. i. 93.

III. answering to Lat. *oportet*, absolutely or with an adverb, vel, illa, with infinit.; e-n berr, *it be seems, becomes one*; berr þat ekki nú stendr þvíilkum höfudfæðr, at falsa, Stj. 132; berr yðr (dat.) vel, herra, at sjá sannindi á þessu máli, Fms. ix. 326; sagði, at þat bar eigi Kristnum mönnum, at serra Guð, x. 22; þú síðu at mér beri vel, Sks. 353 B: used absol., berr vel, illa, *it is beseeming, proper, fit, unbeseeming, unfit, improper*; at hæfi þat er vel berr fyrir konungs auglitu, 282; þat þykir ok eigi illa bera, at maðr hafi svart skinn til hosna, i. e. *it suits pretty well*, 301: in case of a pers. pron. in acc. or dat. being added, the sentence becomes personal in order to avoid doubling the impers. sentence, e. g. e-m berr skylda (not skyldu) til, *one is bound by duty*; veit ek eigi hver skylda (nom.) yðr (acc.) ber til þess at láta jarl einn ráða, Fms. i. 52: also leaving the dat. out, skylda berr til at vera forsjámaðr með honum, vii. 280; eigi berr hér til úviska míu, *it is not that I am not knowing*, Nj. 135.

IV. when the reflex. inflexion is added to the verb, the noun loses its impers. character and is turned from acc. into nom., e. g. þar (þat?) mun hugrinn míum mest hafa fyrir borizt, *this is what I suspected, fancied*, Lv. 34; cp. hugarburðr, *fancy*, and e-t berr fyrir e-n (above, C. l. 2); hefir þetta (nom.) vel í móti borizt, *a happy coincidence*, Nj. 104; ef svá harðliga kann til at bærsk, *if the misfortunes do happen*, Gpl. 55; barsk sí úhamingja (nom.) til á Íslandi, *that mischief happened* (no doubt the passage is thus to be emended), Bs. i. 78, but þar þá úhamingju . . .; þat (nom.) barsk at, *happened*, Fms. x. 253; fundir várir (nom.) hafa at borizt nokkurum sínum, vii. 256; þat barsk at á einhverju sunni, Eg. 154; bærist at um síðir at allr þingheimrinn berðist, 765; cp. berast við, *berask fyrir* above (B. V.); berast, absol., means *to be shaken, knocked about*; var þess ván, at fylkingar mundu berast í hergöngunni, *that they would be brought into some confusion*, Fms. v. 74; Hrólfur gekk at ramliga, ok barst Atli (*was shaken, gave away*) fyrir orku sakir, þar til er hann féll, Fas. iii. 253; barst Jökull allr fyrir orku sakir (of two wrestling), Ísl. ii. 467, Fms. iii. 189; vide B. IV.

D. In mod. usage the strong bera—bar is also used in impersonal phrases, denoting *to let a thing be seen, shewn*, but almost always with a negative preceding, e. g. ekki bar (ber) á því, *it could (can) not be seen*; að á engu bæri, *líta ekki á bera* (*to keep tight*), etc. All these phrases are no doubt alterations from the weak verb bera, að, *nudare*,

and never occur in old writers; we have not met with any instance previous to the Reformation; the use is certainly of late date, and affords a rare instance of weak verbs turning into strong; the reverse is more freq. the case.

ber-baktr, n. adj., ríða b., *to ride bare-back*, i. e. *without saddle* Glúm. 362.

ber-beinn, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, Harbl. 5.

ber-brynjaðr, part. *without coat of mail*, Sd. 146, Bs. i. 541.

ber-dreymr, now *berdreyminn*, adj. [draumr], *having 'bare' (i. clear, true) dreams as to the future*, v. Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 91, Ísl. ii. 91, Fl. iii. 447, Gísl. 41.

berétt, n. = berfé, N. G. L. i. 70, 225.

ber-fé, n. a female animal, opp. to gradfé, Grág. i. 426, Jb. 431.

ber-fjall, n.

1. [ber = björn and fjall, *fell = pellis*], a bear-skin Kvk. 10 (2).

2. [ber, nudus, and fjall, *fell = mons*], a bare fell or rocky bill, (now freq.)

ber-fætt, adj. bare-footed, bare-legged, Bs. i. 83, Hkr. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 63, x. 331. COMPD: berfættu-bræðr, m. pl. a minorite, bare footed friar, Ann. 1265.

BERG, n. [Ulf. *bairga* = ἡ ὄρεινή; A. S. *biorb*; Germ. *berg*; Dan *bjerg*; Swed. *berg*; cp. bjarg and borg, in Swed. and Dan. *berg* means a mountain gener., = Icel. fjall; in Icel. *berg* is a special name] → rock, elevated rocky ground, as in lögborg; vaðberg, a rock on the shore where the angler stands; móberg, a clay soil, saxum *terrestri-arenaceum fuscum*, Eggert Itin.; þursberg is a sort of *whetstone*, cp. Edda 58; and heinberg, *bone-stone*, *id.*; silfberg, *silver-ore*, Stj.; á bergi, on a rock or rocky platform.

β. a rock, boulder; varð b. eitt undir höfði honum Flov. 31. γ. a precipice = björg; framan í bergi, Fms. vii. 81, Eg 581, Hkr. i. 151; meitilberg.

berg-búi, a, m. a *berg-dweller*, i. e. a giant, Landn. 271, Barð. 164.

berg-danir, m. pl. the Danes, (inhabitants) of rocks, giants, Hým. 17.

berg-hamarr, m. a rocky projection, Hom. 117.

berg-hlið, f. the side or slope of a b., Fms. viii. 57, = Icel. fjallshlið.

berg-högg, n. a quarry, þjal. 8; cp. berhögg.

bergi-bíti, a, m. a bit to taste, Sturl. ii. 132.

bergiligr, adj. inviting to taste, Sks. 528.

berginge (bergning, Eluc. 20), f. *tasting, taste*, Stj. 292, Hom. 53.

Magn. 486, Eluc. 54.

bergisamlig, adj. = bergiligr, Sks. 528.

BERGJAÐ, ð, [A. S. *beorgan*; Lat. *gustare*], *to taste*; with dat., þórgunga vilði engum mat b., *Th. would taste no food*, Eb. 262; b. övi, Ls. 9;

þeir bergðu engu nema sújú, Fms. viii. 52, 303, Stj. 268, Andr. 70; b. Guðs holdi ok blóði, in the holy supper, 655 xviii; b. dauða., *to taste death*, Post. 656 C, Fb. i. 323; fú margir sjúkir menn heilsu, er b., *thou drink*, Fms. i. 232, iii. 12, Hom. 82; b. á e-n, Stj. 39, Fas. i. 246; b. af, Sks. 106, Blas. 43; cp. bjarga, bjargast við e-t, e. g. Eb. 244, Eg. 204, Clem. 26, Fs. 174.

berg-mál, n. an echo, also called dvergmál.

berg-mála, að, *to echo*.

berg-rifa, n, f. a fissure in a rock, Symb. 56.

berg-rísi, a, m. [cp. *berga-troll* in the Norse tales], a bill-giant, Hkr. i. 229; hrimþursar ok bergrisar, Edda 10, 15; hon (Gerðr) var b. ættar, 22; mikit fólk hrimþursa ok bergrisar, 38, Gs. 9, 23.

berg-skor, f. pl. ar, [cp. Scot. *scour*], a chasm in a rocky bill, Hkv. 2.

20, Fms. vii. 202, Stj. 450. I Sam. xiii. 6.

berg-snös, f. [from snös = a projection, Gullþ. 50, ch. 4, not nös, nasus], a rocky projection, Eg. 389, Gullþ. 8, l. c., Fas. i. 156 spelt berg-nös, Sæm. 131.

berg-tollr, m. a rock-toll, paid for catching fowl thereon, Sturl. iii. 225.

berg-vörðr, m. a watch, look-out for rocks and cliffs; halda b., Jb. 407.

ber-hendr, adj. bare-handed.

ber-höfði, berhöfða or berhöfðaðr, adj. bare-headed, Stat. 299.

ber-högg, n. [ber, nudus, or rather = berghögg, metaph. for a quarry], in the phrase, ganga á (i) b. við e-n, metaph. *to make open fight, deal rudely with*, Fms. xi. 248, Ld. 142; Jóann gekk á b. at banna, St. Jóhn interdicted openly, 625, 93, in all those passages 'á': in mod. usage 'á', so Greg. 80, Sturl. ii. 61, þorst. Síðu-H. 7.

berill, m. a barrel for fluids (for. word), Stj. 367.

BERJA, barði, pres. ber; sup. bart, barzt, O. H. L. 24, Bret. 48, 64, Fms. viii. 214, 215, xi. 16, and later barit, barizt; part. fem. baríð, Am. 84; barðr, fem. börð, Sturl. iii. 154; mod. barinn; either form may now be used: [Lat. *ferio*. The word is not found in Ulf., and seems to be unknown in Germ. and Engl.; it is lost in mod. Dan.]

I. act. to strike, beat, smite, with acc., Fms. vii. 227, Eg. 582: as a punishment, b. húð af e-m, *to scourge one*, N. G. L. i. 85: *to thrash to death*, 341; b. grjóti, *to stone*, of witches, Am. 84, Ld. 152, Eb. 98, Gísl. 34: *to castigate*, b. til batnaðar, Hkr. ii. 178; cp. the sayings, einginn verðr óbarinn biskup, and vera barðr til bækr, B. i. 410; b. steinir í andlit e-m, *to throw stones in one's face*, 623. 31; b. e-u saman vápnum, sverðum, skjöldum, knefum, *to dash weapons . . . against each other*, Fms. vii. 204; b. gull, *to beat gold*, x. 206; sem barit gull,

beaten gold, Ísl. ii. 206; b. korn, to *thresh corn*, Magn. 520: *ph. to chide, scold*, b. e-n illyrdum, ávitum, Nj. 64, Hom. 35:—with 'at,' to *knock, rap, strike*, b. á hurð, á dyrr (or at dyrum), to *rap, knock at a door*, Th. 6; b. sér á brjóst, to *smite on one's breast*, in stance, Fms. v. 122; b. at hurðu, Sturl. iii. 153; b. til e-s, á e-m, to *one a thrashing*, Dropl. 23; er þú á konum barðir, Hbl. 38; hjartað í undir síðinni, to *beat*, of the heart, Str. 6 (but hjartsláttir, *throbbing heart*), in mod. use reflex., hjartað bcrst, hjartað barðist í brjósti, Pass. 2. 12: in the phrase, b. í brestina, to *cry off a bargain*, the *phor* is taken from *banuering the fissure* of a ring or the like, in r to hide the fault, Nj. 32.

II. reflex., berjask, [cp. Fr. *se e*; Germ. *sich schlagen*], to *fight*, Lat. *pugnare*, Boll. 360, Rd. 296, x. 86, Ísl. ii. 267, Fas. i. 255, lb. 11: of a duel, ok þat með, at vit nk hér á þinginu, Eg. 351; b. við e-n, to *fight with*, Fms. xi. 86; e-t, Lat. *oppugnare*, á borgina, i. 103, vii. 93, Stj. (freq.), seems to Latinism; b. til e-s, to *fight for a thing*; at b. til Englands, to *le England*, Ísl. ii. 241, v. 1.; b. orrostu, Lat. *pugnari pugnare*, vii. 79: of the fighting of eagles, Ísl. ii. 195. III. impers., dat., it *dasbes against*; skýja grjóti barði í augu þeim, *the hailstones ed in their eyes*, Jd. 31; honum barði við ráfit kirkjunnar, *be dashed t the roof*, Bs. i. 804; þeim barði saman, *they dasbed against each*, id.

BERKJA, t, to *bark, bluster*; with dat., b. yfir e-u, Al. 24; er oss hefir í sumar berkt, Hkr. iii. 386; hefir þú stórt berkt við oss, Fms. xi. cp. barki, digrbarkliga.]

-kykvendi, n. a *she-beast*, Fms. xi. 94.
-kyrtilladr, adj. *without cloak, wearing the kyrtill only*, Fms. ii. 29.
-leggjaðr, and berlegg, adj. *bare-legged*, Fms. vii. 63, x. 415.
-ligr, adj. and berliga, adv. I. [ber, nudus], *open, mani-* Hom. 134; adv. *openly*, Fms. iv. 234, ix. 447, Ísl. ii. 317; compar., i. 46. II. [ber, bacca], *fruitful*, Stj. 15.

-lings-áss, m. [from Swed. *bårling, a pole, bar*], a *pole*; b. þrettán langr, Fms. iii. 227, *ἀπ. λέγ.*, l. c., [cp. *berling*, in Engl. carpentry, ross rafter of a roof.]

-málugr and bermáll, adj. *bare-spoken, outspoken*, Fms. x. 420.

-mæligi, f. *bare-speech, freedom of speech*, Fms. vi. 178.

-mæli, n. pl. = bermæli, Fms. ix. 333, Hkr. iii. 77.

-mæltr, part. = bermálugr, Fms. xi. 53, Hkr. iii. 97.

-nská, u, f. [bani], *childbood, childishness*; proverb, bráðgedr er kan, Fms. vi. 220; vera í b., Nj. 30, Fms. vii. 199, Sks. 596.

ns: bernsku-bragð, n. a *boyish trick*, Grett. 92, Sturl. iii. 124.

nsku-maðr, m. a *youth, childish person*, Hkr. ii. 156.

nskligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *childish*, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 553, 153, i. 434.

nskr, adj. [Ulf. *barnisks*], *childish*, Fms. i. 22, vii. 237, ix. 249, i. 50.

-orðr, adj. = bermáll.

RR, adj. [A.S. *bār*; Engl. *bare*; Germ. *bar*; Slav. *bos*; Litt.

; the Goth word is not on record, but was prob. sounded *basus*;

radical form is *b-s*, not *b-r*, and it is consequently different from Lat.

o (in *aperio*), or *bera, ferre, v.* Grimm s. v.]:—Lat. *nudus, bare,*

l; albrynjaðr svá at ekki var bert nema augum, Fms. vii. 45; beran

astað, Nj. 9; undir berum himni, *under the bare sky*, in *open air*,

lio, Karl. 544; á beru svæði, *in open field*; ber svæð, *naked swords*,

i. 266; ríða berum hestum = *berbakt*, Dl. 11. 2. metaph.

l, *unprotected*, Grág. ii. 8; berr er hvær á baki nema sér bróður eigi

(overb), Nj. 265. β. *uncovered, open, clear, manifest*; segja með

in ordum, in *clear words*, Stj. 447; verða berr at e-u, to *be convicted*

bing, 656 A, 25; berar jartegnir, Fms. ii. 221; göran sik beran at

to *shew openly*, mostly in a bad sense, xi. 55; vóru berastir í því

dir, *the Tb. were most undisguised in it*, Hkr. ii. 57; göra bert,

ake known, lay bare, Fms. i. 32, vii. 195.

-serkr, s, m., pl. ir: [the etymology of this word has been much

ested; some—upon the authority of Snorri, hans menn fóru 'bryn-

sir', Hkr. i. 11—derive it from 'berr' (*bare*) and 'serkr' [cp. *sark,*

for *sbir*]; but this etymology is inadmissible, because 'serkr' is a

l. not an adj.: others derive it from 'berr' (Germ. *bür = ursus*),

it is greatly to be preferred, for in olden ages athletes and champions

to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer (as skins of lions in

outh), hence the names Bjálfi, Bjarnhéðinn, Úlfhéðinn, (héðinn,

)—'pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur', Caes. Bell.

vi. 22: even the old poets understood the name so, as may be

in the poem of Hornklofi (beginning of 10th century), a dialogue

een a Valkyrja and a raven, where the Valkyrja says, at berserkja

vil ek þik spyrja, to which the raven replies, Úlfhéðnar heita, they

alled *Wolfscoats*, cp. the Vd. ch. 9; þeir berserkr er Úlfhéðnar vóru

ðir, þeir höfðu vargstakka (*coats of wild beasts*) fyrir brynjur, Fs.

—a 'bear-sark,' 'bear-coat,' i. e. a *wild warrior or champion* of the

en age; twelve berserkers are mentioned as the chief followers of

al kings of antiquity, e. g. of the Dan. king Rolf Krake, Edda 82;

ed. king, Gautr. S. Fas. iii. 36; king Adils, Hrólf. Kr. S. ch. 16 sqq.;

Harald Hárfagri, Eg. ch. 9, Grett. ch. 2, Vd. l. c. (Hornklofi, v. above); the twelve sons of Arngrim, Hverar. S. ch. 3-5, Hdl. 22, 23; the two berserkers sent as a present by king Eric at Upsala to earl Hakon of Norway, and by him presented to an Icel. nobleman, Eb. ch. 25. In battle the berserkers were subject to fits of frenzy, called *berserksgangr* (*furor bersericus*, cp. the phrase, *ganga berserksgang*), when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth and gnawed the iron rim of their shields; during these fits they were, according to popular belief, proof against steel and fire, and made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy; but when the fever abated they were weak and tame. A graphical description of the 'furor bersericus' is found in the Sagas, Yngl. S. ch. 6, Hverar. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 27, 67, Grett. ch. 42, Eb. ch. 25, Nj. ch. 104, Kristni S. ch. 2, 8 (Vd. ch. 46); cp. also a passage in the poem of Hornklofi—grenjuðu berserkr, | guð var þeim ú sinnum, | emjauðu Úlfhéðnar | ok isarn gnúðu—which lines recall to the mind Roman descriptions of the Cimbric war-cry. In the Icel. Jus Eccles. the berserksgangr, as connected with the heathen age, is liable to the lesser outlawry, K. p. K. 78; it is mentioned as a sort of possession in Vd. ch. 37, and as healed by a vow to God. In the Dropl. S. Major (in MS.) it is medically described as a disease (v. the whole extract in the essay 'De furore Bersericico,' Kristni S. old Ed. in calce); but this Saga is modern, probably of the first part of the 17th century. The description of these champions has a rather mythical character. A somewhat different sort of berserker is also recorded in Norway as existing in *gangs of professional bullies*, roaming about from house to house, challenging husbandmen to 'holmgangr' (*duel*), extorting ransom (leysa sik af hólnu), and, in case of victory, carrying off wives, sisters, or daughters; but in most cases the damsel is happily rescued by some travelling Icelander, who fights and kills the berserker. The most curious passages are Glúm. ch. 4, 6, Gisl. ch. 1 (cp. Sir Edm. Head's and Mr. Dasent's remarks in the prefaces), Grett. ch. 21, 42, Eg. ch. 67, Flóam. S. ch. 15, 17; according to Grett. ch. 21, these banditti were made outlaws by earl Eric, A. D. 1012. It is worth noticing that no berserker is described as a native of Icel.; the historians are anxious to state that those who appeared in Icel. (Nj., Eb., Kr. S. l. c.) were born Norse (or Swedes), and they were looked upon with fear and execration. That men of the heathen age were taken with fits of the 'furor athleticus' is recorded in the case of Thorir in the Vd., the old Kveldulf in Eg., and proved by the fact that the law set a penalty upon it. Berserkr now and then occurs as a nickname, Glúm. 378. The author of the Yngl. S. attributes the berserksgangr to Odin and his followers, but this is a sheer misinterpretation, or perhaps the whole passage is a rude paraphrase of Hm. 149 sqq. In the old Hbl. 37 berserkr and giant are used synonymously. The berserkers are the representatives of mere brute force, and it therefore sounds almost blasphemous, when the Norse Barl. S. speaks of Guðs berserkr (*a 'bear-coat' or champion of God*), (Jesus Kristr gleymdi eigi hölmöggu síns berserks), 54, 197. With the introduction of Christianity this championship disappeared altogether.

bersi, a, m. a *bear*, Grett. 101 A, Fas. ii. 517, Sd. 165, Finn. 246: the phrase, at taka sér bersa-leyfi, to *take bear's leave*, i. e. to *ask nobody* (cp. 'to take French leave'): freq. as a nom. pr., and hence in Icel. local names.

ber-skjaldaðr, adj. *bare of shield, i. e. without a shield*, Nj. 97.

ber-svæði, n. *an open field*.

ber-syndugr, adj. (theol.), a *sinner, publicans and 'sinners'*, Greg. 33,

Post. 656, H. E. i. 585.

ber-sögli, f. [bersögull, adj.], a *free, frank speech*; hence ber-

sögils-visor, f. pl. name of a poem by Sigvatr, Fms. vi. 38 sq.

ber-yrði, n. pl. *plain-speaking*, Fms. vii. 161.

BETR, adv., compar. to vel; and BEZT, elder form bazt, superl.,

better, best: I. compar., er betr er, *luckily, happily*, Fms. ix. 409,

Ld. 22; b. þætti mér, *I would rather*, Nj. 17; vinnu betr, Lat. *spe*

melius, Fms. ii. 101; b. úgört, *better not to do*, Ld. 59; hafa b., to *get*

the better of it, Fb. i. 174: adding gen., þess b., er . . ., *so much the better*

. . ., Sks. 426: denoting quantity, *more*, leggit fram b. hit mikla skipit,

advance it farther, better on, Fms. ii. 307; engi maðr tók b. en í öxl honum,

v. 67; b. en tuttugu menn, ix. 339; þrjú hundrð ok þrítig ok sex

b., to *boot*, Rb. 88; ekki máttu sumir menn b. en fá stadir, i. e. *they*

could do no more. were just able to keep up against him, Fms. xi. 136; ef

hann orkar b., *if he can do more*, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 128; nú má hann

b., *but if he is able to do more* . . ., id. 2. superl., bazt búið, *best*

equipped, Fas. ii. 523; with a gen., bezt allra manna, Eg. 34; manna

bazt, Nj. 147; kvenna bezt harð, Ld. 151; bazt at báðir væri, cp.

Germ. *am besten, am liebsten, soonest*, Eg. 256.

betra, að, to *better, improve*, Ld. 106; bctrask, to *become better*, Fms.

iii. 160: impers., ef eigi betradist um, Rd. 277; þeir sögðu, at konungi

betradist mjök, *that the king was much better*, Fms. ix. 215.

betran, f. a *bettering, improving*, esp. in theol., Fms. vi. 217, Stj. 158:

alliter., bót ok betran.

betr-feðrungr, m. a *man better than his father*, Fms. vi. 286.

BETRI, betra, compar., and BEZTR, baztr, batztr, the superl.

to 'góðr,' which serves as the posit. —in the compar. the primitive *a* becomes *e*; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri—setrs; the old forn batri however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl. the *a* was kept till the end of the 12th century. Sighvat rhymes, last—bazi; old vellum MSS. now and then still spell with a (bazi, baztr ...), Glúm. 371, Heið. S. Ísl. ii. 324, Grág. ii. 165, 252, Fms. xi. 214, 220, Hm. 13, 26, 47, Hkv. Hjörv. 39, Lb. 12, Pd. 11, Ýt. 27, 625, 42, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 418; baztr (baztra), gen. pl., 398, 401 (but betþt, 385); bazta (acc.), Eluc. 3: sing. fem. and neut. pl. bözt, with a changed vowel, bözt heill, n. pl., Skv. 2. 19; böztu (böþtu), pl., Fms. x. 401, 403, 415: it is spelt with *z*, *tz* (in Ágrip even *þt*), or *zz*, in mod. spelling often *s*, as in mod. Engl., and pronounced at present as an *s*, [Goth. *batizo*, superl. *batisto*; A. S. *batra* and *betsta*, *besta*; Engl. *better* and *best*; Germ. *besser* and *beste*]:—*better*, *best*; meira ok betra, Nj. 45, 193; betri, Dipl. v. 18; beztr kostur, Nj. 1, Eg. 25; beztr bóndi, Ld. 22. *β*. *kind*, friendly towards one; with dat., er honum hafði baztr verit, 625. 42; er mér hefir beztr verit, Fms. vii. 274: er þér fyrir því beztr ..., it is best for thee, *thou doest best to accept it*, Nj. 225; því at þinn hlutr má eigi verða betri en góðr, 256; betra byr ok bliðara, 625. 4: with gen., meðan beztr er sumars, during the best part of the summer, Sks. 29, etc. etc., v. góðr.

BEYGA, ð, [baugr], to bend, bow, Fms. ii. 108, iii. 210, x. 174: metaph., b. e-m krök, to make it crooked for one, the metaphor taken from a game or from wrestling, Ld. 40.

BEYGLA, u, f. to dint, of plate, metal, etc., Sturl. ii. 221.

BEYKI, u, *beech-wood*; **BEYKIR**, m. a cooper, v. buðkr.

BEYLA, u, f. a bump, Lat. *gibbus*, swelling, Björn, cp. Snót 98.

BEYSTA and **BEYSTA**, t, [old Dan. *börste*; Swed. *bösta*], to braise, beat; b. korn, to thresh, Fms. xi. 272; the alliterated phrases, berja ok b., to flog, Hom. 119; b. ok bita, Grág. ii. 118; b. bakföllum, to pull hard, beat the waves with the oars, Am. 35.

BEYSTI, u, [Swed. *böste*], a ham, gammon of bacon, Þidr. 222.

BEYTI, m., v. göbeytill, *equisetum hiemale*, a cognom., Landn.

BEZTR, **BAZTR**, **BEZT**, **BAZT**, v. betri and betr.

BIBLIA, and old form **BIBLA**, u, f. the Bible, Am. (Hb.) 10.

BIÐ, u. pl. [A. S. *bid*], a biding, waiting, delay; skömm bið, Al. 118: patience, mikit megu biðin (a proverb), 119, 623. 60; vera góðr í biðum, to be patient and forbearing, Bs. i. 141; liggja á bið (biðum ?), to bide the events, Fms. x. 407: in mod. usage fem. sing., lífið manns hart fram hleypr, hefir það enga bið, Hallgr.

BIÐA, að, to bide a bit, Stj. 298, Bs. ii. 123: with gen. (= biða), ok biðun þeirra, Fagrsk. 138, Nj. (Lat.) 110 note k, 135 note o.

BIÐAN, f. = bið, H. E. ii. 80.

BIÐ-ANGR and **BIÐVANGR**, m. a biding, delay, Fms. ix. 259, v. 1.

BIÐILL, m., dat. biðli, pl. biðlar, a wooer, sutor, Fms. ii. 8.

BIÐJA, það, báðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið and biðdu; poet. forms with suff. neg. 1st pers. pres. biðkat ek, Gísl. (in a verse): [Ulfr. *bidian* = *αἰτεῖν*, *ἑρωτᾶν*; A. S. *biddian*; Old Engl. *bid*, *bede* (in *bedes-man*), and 'to bid one's beads'; Germ. *bitten*, *beten*; cp. Lat. *petere*]:—to beg; with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person; or in old writers with infin. without the particle 'at'; or 'at' with a subj.: a. with infin., Jarl það þá drepa hann, ... það hann gefa Hallfræði gríð, Fms. iii. 25; hann það alla biða, Nj. 196; það þá heila hittast, Eg. 22, Fms. vii. 351; Skapti það Gizur (acc.) sitja, Nj. 226; Flösi það alla menn koma, Nj. 196, Hdl. 2; inn bið þú hann ganga, Skm. 16, Ls. 16; b. e-n vera heilan, *valere jubere*, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1, 2: still so in the Ór. 65 (bið ek Ólaf bjarga mér) of the end of the 14th century; in mod. usage prefers to add the 'at,' yet Hallgrímur uses both, e. g. hann það Pétr með hryggri lund, hjá sér vaka um cina stund, Pass. 4. 6; but, Guð bið eg nú að gefa mér náð, id. *β*. with 'at' and a subj., v. viljum vér þik, at þú sér, Nj. 226, Jb. 17: without 'at,' Pass. 6. 13, 3. 12. *γ*. with gen., b. matar, Grág. i. 261; er þér þess ekki biðjanda, Eg. 423; b. liðs, liðveizlu, forúneytis, brautargengis, Nj. 226, 223, Ísl. ii. 322; bænar, Fms. iv. 12; b. e-m lífs, gríða, góðs, bóls, to beg for the life ... of one, Háv. 39, Fms. iii. 25, Edda 38, Hm. 127; b. fyrir e-m, to beg, pray for one, Nj. 55; b. e-n til e-s, to request one to do a thing, Grág. i. 450, Fms. v. 34: spec. to court (a lady), propose, with gen. as object of the thing and person here coincide, b. konu, b. sér konu, Eg. 5, Nj. 2, Rm. 37. *2*. to pray (to God), absol., hann það á þessa lund, Blas. 41; b. til Guðs, Sks. 308, Fms. iii. 48; b. bæn sinni (dat.), to pray one's prayer, 655 xvi, Hom. 114; b. bæn sína, id., Blas. 50. *β*. reflex., biðjask fyrir, to say one's prayers, Nj. 196; er svá þaðst fyrir at krossi, Landn. 45, 623. 34, Orkn. 51; biðjast undan, to excuse oneself, beg pardon, Fms. vii. 351: the reflex. may resume the infin. sign 'at,' and even an active may do so, if used as a substitute for a reflex., e. g. bið þórolfr at fara norð á Hálagaland, *Tb. asked for furlough to go to H.*, Eg. 35.

BIÐ-LUND and **BIÐLYNDI**, Hom. 26. transl. of Lat. *longanimitas*, f. *forbearance*, *patience*, Hom. 97, Stj. 52, Pass. 8. 13, 15, 15. 13. COMPS: **BIÐLUNDAR-GÓÐR**, adj. *forbearing*, Fb. ii. 261. **BIÐLUNDAR-MÁL**, n. a thing that can bide, as to which there is no hurry, Grett. 150.

BIÐ-STUND, f. (biðstóll, Bs. i. 292 is prob. a false reading), *biding a bit*, Bs. i. 292, 704, Fms. viii. 151, Thom. 104.

BIFAST, ð, mod. að, dep. [Gr. *φεβ-*, *φόβος*, cp. Lat. *paveo*, *febr*, A. S. *beofan*; Germ. *beben*], to shake, to tremble: 1. in old writers on dep., bifóisk, Þkv. 13, Hkv. 23, Þd. 17; bifadóist, Gísl. 60, Grett. 11 to fear, en þó bifast aldri hjartað, Al. 80. *2*. in mod. usage al act. to move, of something very heavy, with dat., e. g. eg gat ek bifað því, *I could not move it*.

BIFR, m., in the compd *úbifr*, m. *dislike*, in the phrase, e-m er ú. e-n, *one feels a dislike to*. COMPD: **BIFR-STAUÐ**, n. a cup, Eb. (in verse).

BIFRA, u, f. [A. S. *beber*, *befer*], a beaver (?), a cognom., Fms. **bif-röst**, f., the poet. mythical name of the rainbow, Edda 8, (*tremula*), but Gm. 44 and Fm. 15 read *bilröst*.

BIFU-KOLLA (**BYÐUK-**, Safn i. 95), u, f. *leontodon taraxacum*, Hjalt. 254

BIK, n. [Lat. *pix*; Gr. *πίσσα*; A. S. *pic*; Engl. *piteb*; Germ. *peci* a for. word], *pitch*, Stj. 46; svartr sem b., Nj. 195, Orkn. 350, Rb. 35 COMPD: **BIK-SVART**, adj. *black as pitch*.

BÍKA, að, to pitch, Stj. 58, Ver. 8.

BIKARR, m. [Hel. *bicere*; Engl. *beaker*; Scot. *bicker*; Ger. *becher*; Dan. *bæger*, cp. Gr. *βίκος*; Ital. *bicchiere*], a beaker, lar, *drinking cup*, Dipl. v. 18: botan. *periantium*, Hjalt.

BIKKJA, u, f. a bitch; þann graut gaf hann blaðum hundum c mælti, þat er makligt at bikkju eti þór, Fms. ii. 163: as an abusive term Fs. 54, Fas. i. 39; so in mod. Icel. a bad horse is called. COMPD **bikkju-hvelpr**, m. a *bitch's whelp*, Fms. ix. 513. **bikkju-sonr**, i son of a b., Fas. iii. 607. **bikkju-stakkr**, m. *the skin of a b.*, Fa iii. 417: all of these used as terms of abuse.

bikkja, ð, t, [bikka, to roll, Ivar Aasen], to plunge into water; ha bikði í sjóinn, be plunged overboard, Fms. x. 329; bikti sér út af bordin ii. 183; cp. Lapp. *puokjet* = to plunge.

BÍLL, n., temp. a moment, twinkling of an eye; í því bili, Nj. 115; þ bil, that very moment, Stj. 149, 157, Fms. i. 45. *β*. loc., Lat. *in te vallum*, an open space left; b. er þarna, Fas. ii. 67; orðin standa eiga þá (namely in writing), en þó bil á milli, an Icel. rhyme. *γ*. the poetic compds such as *biltrauðr*, *bilstyggr*, *bilgrönduðr* ... (all of them epithes of a hero, fearless, dauntless,) point to an obsolete sense of the wor *failure*, *fear*, *giving way*, or the like; cp. *bilbugr*, *bilgjarn*, and the *ve* *bila*; cp. also *tímabil*, a period; *millibil*, distance; *dagmálabil*, *hádegi* *bil*, *nónbil*, etc., *nine o'clock*, *full day-time*, *noon-time*, etc. *I* fem. pr. name of a goddess, Lex. Poët.

BIÐA, að, pres. bil (instead of bilar), Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse), to fail þór vill fyrir engan mann bila at koma til einvigs, *Tb. will not fail I meet*, Edda 57; þorsteinn kvað þat eigi mundu at bila, *Tb. said that should not fail, he should not fail in doing so*, Lv. 33: with dat., flestur bilar áréðit, a proverb, Fms. ii. 31 (Ld. 170), Rð. 260. *2*. impers e-n bilar (acc.), Finnb. 338 (in mod. usage impers. throughout), to break crack, þá er skipit hljóf af stokkunum, þá bilaði í skarir nokkurar, Fm vii. 196; reiði b., Grág. ii. 295; b. at e-n, id., Gpl. 369; bil sterk arma, *my strong arms fail*, Fas. ii. 1. c.

BIÐ-BUGR (**BIÐBUGR**, Fas. iii. 150), m. *falling of heart*; in the phrase láta engan bilbug á sér sjá (finna), to stand firm, show no sign of fear Fms. viii. 412, Grett. 124, Fas. iii. 150, Karl. 233; fá b. á e-m, to throw one back, Karl. 80.

BIÐ-EYGR, adj. a nickname of Odin, of *unsteady eyes*, Edda (Gl.)

BIÐ-GJARN, adj., occurs only in the compd *úbilgjarn*, *overbearing*.

BIÐ-RÖST, f. *via tremula*, the rainbow, v. bifröst.

BIÐ-SKIRNIR, m. *the heavenly abode of Thor*, from the *flashing of lightning*, Edda.

BIÞT, prob. an old n. part. from bila; only used in the phrase, e-m verð biþt, to be amazed, astonished; en þá er sagt, at þór (dat.) varð biþt ein sinni at slá hann, the first time that Thor's heart failed him, Edda 29; var þeim biþt, Korn. 40, Nj. 169.

BIUMBULT (now pronounced **bumbult**), n. adj., only in the phrase, e-n verð b., to feel uneasy, Gísl. 33, of a witch (freq., but regarded as a slang word), mér er hálf bumbult ...

BINDA, batt, 2nd pers. bazuþ, pl. bundu, bundist; pres. bind; 3rd pers reflex. bizt; imperat. bind, bind þú; 2nd pers. bittú, bitt þú, Fm. 40 [Goth., A. S., Hel. *bindan*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binden*; Swed. *binda*, 2nd pers. *bandt*; in Icel. by assimilation batt; bant, however, Hb. 20, 3: (1865)]:—to bind: *I*. prop. to bind in fetters, (cp. bönd, *vincula* banding, prisoner), Hom. 119, Fms. xi. 146, Gpl. 179: *1*. to tie the fasten, tie up, b. hest, Nj. 83; naut, Ld. 98, Bs. i. 171; b. hund, Grág. ii. 119; b. við e-t, to fasten to; b. stein við háls e-m, 655 xxviii; b. blæju við stöng, Fms. ix. 358; b. skó, þvengi, to tie the shoes, Nj. 143, Þorst. St. 53 Orkn. 430: to bind in parcels, to pack up, b. varning, Fms. iii. 91, ix. 241 (a pun); b. hey, to truss hay for carting, Nj. 74; klyf, Grett. 123

b. at, til, to bind round a sack, parcel, Fms. i. 10; to bind a book (band, bindi, *volum*, are mod. phrases), Dipl. i. 5, 9, ii. 13. *β* medic. to bind wounds, to bind up, b. sár, Eg. 33, Bs. i. 639, Fms. i. 41 (cp. Germ. *verbinden*); b. um, of fomentation, Str. 4. 72: metaph. phrase, eiga um sárt at b., to have a sore wound to bind up, one feeling sore; hefir margr hlotið um sárt at b. fyrir mér, i. e. *I have inflicted det*

sounds on many, Nj. 54: the proverb, *bezt er um heilt at b., or eiga um eilt at b., to bind a sound limb, i. e. to be safe and sound; þykir mér ezt um heilt at b., I think to keep my limbs unburt, to run no risk*, ms. vii. 263.
 2. with a notion of *impediment*; b. skjöldur sinn, *to entangle the shield*: metaph., bundin (*closed, sbut*) skjaldborg, Sks. 85.

II. metaph. *to bind, make obligatory*; leysa ok b., of the ope, Fms. x. 11: *to make, contract a league, friendship, affinity, wedding, fellowship, oath, or the like*; b. ráð, *to resolve*, Ld. 4, Eg. 30; samfélag, ag, vináttu, eíð, tengdir, hjúskap, Fms. i. 53, iv. 15, 20, 108, 210, ix. 2, Stj. 633, K. Á. 110: *absol. with a following infin., binda (fix) þeir þórir at hittast í ákveðnum stað*, Ísl. ii. 147.

III. reflex. *to bind, engage oneself, enter a league*; leikmenn höfðu saman bundizt at eptjast á kirkjueignir, Bs. i. 733; bindask (b. sik) í e-u, *to engage in a thing*; þótt hann væri bundinn í slíkum hlutum, 655; at b. sik í verald-gu starfi, id.; hann bazt í því, at sylfnumen yörir skyldu eigi koma á þörkina, Eg. 71; em ek þó eigi þessa búinn, nema flýrdu bindist, *unless sore people bind themselves, enter the league*, Fær. 25, Valla L. 216; indasi í banns atkvæði, H. E. i. 465; binda sik undir e-t, with a following infin. *to bind oneself to do*, Vm. 25; b. sik við e-t, id., N. G. L. 89; bindask e-m á hendi, *to bind oneself to serve another*, esp. of the service of great personages; b. á hendi konungum, Fms. xi. 203, x. 215, fs. i. 681, Orkn. 422; bindast fyrir e-u, *to place oneself at the head of an undertaking, to lead*, Hkr. iii. 40; Öngull vildi b. fyrir um atföri við þretti, Gretz. 147 A.

2. with gen., bindask e-s, *to refrain from a thing*; eigi bazt hann ferliga orða, i. e. he did not refrain from bad language, 655. 12; b. tára (only negative), *to refrain from bursting into tears*, ms. ii. 32; hlátrss, Sks. 118; b. við e-t, id., El. 21; b. af e-u, Stj. 56.
bindandi and **bindendi**, f. (now neut., Thom. 68), *abstinent*, Stj. 147, 25. 186, Fms. i. 226, Hom. 17.
 COMPS: **bindendis-tími**, a, m. *time of abstinence*. **bindandis-lif**, n. *a life of b.*, Stj. 147, 655 xiii.
bindandis-maðr, m. *an ascetic*, Bs. ii. 146; mod. *a teetotaler*.
bindi, n. *a sheaf*, = bundin, N. G. L. i. 330; mod. *a volume*, (cp. Germ. and.)

BINGER, m. *a bed, bolster*, Korm. (in a verse), prop. *a heap of corn* r the like, (Scot. *bing*), Nj. 153; vide Lex. Poët.

birgðir, f. pl. *stores, provisions*, Sturl. ii. 225, Fær. 53, Fas. ii. 423.

birgilligr, adj. *well provided*, Bs. i. 355.

BIRGJA, ð, *to furnish, provide*; skal ek víst b. hann at nökkuru, lj. 73; segir Sigurðr, at hann mun b. þá með nökkuru móti, Fær. 237; in birgði þá ok um búfé, Ld. 144; nú vil ek b. þú pítt at málnytu í umar, Hrafn. 9. [In the Edd. sometimes wrongly spelt with y, as it is uite different from byrgja, *to enclose*.]

birgr, adj. [O. H. G. *birig, fertilis*, unbirig, *sterilis*: sometimes in Edd. wrongly spelt bygr: this form however occurs Bs. i. 868, MS. the end of the 15th century]:—*provided, well furnished*; b. at kosti, Gretz. 127 A, d. 170; viltú selja mér augun? þá er ek verr b. eptir, Fas. ii. 384.

BIRKI, n. collect. = björk, *birch*, in COMPS: **birki-raptr**, m. *a rafter of birch-wood*, Ísl. ii. 153. **birki-viðr**, m. *birch-wood*, Grág. ii. 355. **birkjá**, t, *to bark, strip*; b. við, Jb. 235, Stj. 177; cp. Gkv. 2. 12, irkinn viðr (=birki viðr?), Fms. viii. 33; b. hest, *to flay a horse*.

BIRNA, u, f. *a she-bear*, Stj. 530, Fs. 26, Magn. 476: astron., Rb. 68; b. er vér köllum vagn, 1812. 16. **birnu-gætir**, m. the name of one of the constellations, 1812. 18.

BIRTA, t, [Ulf. *baibrítan*], *to illuminate, brighten*, Stj. 15; b. sýn, 655 xx; b. blinda, id. 2. *impers.*, þokunni birtir af, *the fog lifted*, Hrafn. : *to brighten with gilding or colouring*, a ship, þá var birt allt hlýrit, p. hlýrbjartir and hlýrbirt skip, Fms. iv. 277. 3. metaph. *to enlighten*; birta hjörta vár, Hom. 67, Rb. 390: *to make illustrious*, Skálda 04.

BIRTA, ð, *to reveal, manifest*, Fms. iv. 132, viii. 101: with dat., birti ann ást sinni, x. 418. **y**, reflex. *to appear*; birtist þá skáði þeirra, ms. vii. 189, v. 344, Stj. 198, Ann. 1243; b. e-m, Fms. i. 142.

birti, f. and mod. **birta**, u, f. [Goth. *baibrú*], *brightness, light*, the ld form birti is used Luke ii. 9, in the N. T. of 1540, and the Bible of 584, and still kept in the 11th Ed. of Vidal. (1829); otherwise birta, ass. 8. 19, 41. 10; birta also occurs Stj. 81, Fb. i. 122; but otherwise irtd in old writers; birti ok fegrð, Fms. v. 344, x. 347; birti ægis, the old, Edda 69; tunglins birti, Stj. 26, Fms. i. 77.

birting, f. *brightness*, Sks. 26, 656 A: metaph. *manifestation, revelation*, Th. 76, Stj. 378, Barl. 199: *vision*, 655 xxxii. 2. **day-break**.

COMP: **birtingar-tíð**, f. *time of revelation*, Hom. 63.

birtingr, m. *a fish, trutta albicolor*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. vii. 57; pl. *illustrious men*, Eg. (in a verse).

BISKUP, m., in very old MSS. spelt with y and o (byskop), but commonly in the MSS. contracted 'þþ', so that the spelling is doubtful; ut biscop (with i) occurs Bs. i. 356, byscop in the old fragm. i. 391-94; biskup is the common form in the Edd. and at present, vide Bs. i., Sturl. S., Íb. [Gr. *ἐπισκοπος*; A. S. *biscop*; Engl. *bishop*; Germ. *bischof*]:—*a bishop*. Icel. had two sees, one at Skalholt, erected A. D. 056; the other at Hólar, in the North, erected A. D. 1106. They were united at the end of the last century, and the see removed to Reykjavík. Biographies of ten of the bishops of the 11th to the 14th

century are contained in the Bs., published 1858, and of the later bishops in the Biskupa Annálar (from A. D. 1606), published in Safn til Sögu Íslands, vol. i. and Bs. ii, and cp. farther the Biskupaæfi, by the Icel. historian Jón Halldórsson (died A. D. 1736), and the Hist. Eccl. (II. E.), by Finn Jonsson (Finnus Johannæus, son of the above-mentioned Jón Halldórsson). During two hundred years of the commonwealth till the middle of the 13th century, the bishops of Skalholt and Hólar were elected by the people or by the magnates, usually (at least the bishops of Skalholt) in parliament and in the lögrétta (the legislative council), vide the Hungrv. ch. 2 (valinn til b. af allri alþýðu á Íslandi), ch. 5, 7, 13, 16, Sturl. 2, ch. 26, Kristni S. ch. 12, Íb. ch. 10, þorl. S. ch. 9, Páls. S. ch. 2, Guðm. S. ch. 40, Jóns S. ch. 7 (þá kaus Gizurr biskup Jón prest Ögmundarson með samþykki allra lærðra manna ok úkerðra í Norðlendinga fjórðungi). Magnús Gizurarson (died A. D. 1237) was the last popularly elected bishop of Skalholt; the bishop Guðmund (died A. D. 1237) the last of Hólar; after that time bishops were imposed by the king of Norway or the archbishop.

COMPS: **biskupa-búningr**, m. *episcopal apparel*, Sturl. i. 221. **biskupa-fundur**, m. *a synod of bishops*, Fms. x. 7.

biskupa-þáttir, m. *the section in the Icel. Jus Eccl. referring to the bishops*, K. Þ. K. 60. **biskupa-þing**, n. *a council of bishops*, Bs. i. 713, H. E. i. 456.

biskups-brunnr, m. *a well consecrated by bishop Guðmund*, else called Gvendarbrunnar, Bs. **biskups-búr**, n. *a 'bishop's-bower,' chamber for a bishop*, Sturl. ii. 66.

biskups-dómr, m. *a diocese*, Fms. vii. 173, xi. 229, lb. 16, Pr. 107: *episcopate*, Fms. i. 118. **biskups-dóttir**, f. *a bishop's daughter*, Sturl. i. 207. **biskups-dæmi**, n. *an episcopal see*, Sturl. i. 204, iii. 124: *the episcopal office*, 23, Bs. i. 66, etc.

biskups-efni, n. *bishop-elect*, Bs. i. cp. ii. 339. **biskups-frændi**, m. *a relative of a bishop*, Sturl. ii. 222. **biskups-garðr**, m. *a bishop's manor*, Fms. ix. 47. **biskups-gisting**, f. *the duty of entertaining the bishop on his visitation*, Vm. 23.

biskups-kjör, n. pl. *the election of a bishop*, Bs. i. 476. **biskups-kosning**, f. id., Sturl. i. 33, Fms. viii. 118, v. 1. **biskups-lauss**, adj. *without a bishop*, Fb. iii. 445, Ann. 1210.

biskups-maðr, m. *one in the service of a bishop*, Fms. ix. 317. **biskups-mark**, n. *the sign of a bishop*; þá gerði Sabinus b. yfir dúkinum ok drakk svá öruggr (a false reading = kross-mark?), Greg. 50.

biskups-mágr, m. *a brother-in-law of a bishop*, Fms. ix. 312, v. 1. **biskups-messa**, u, f. *a mass celebrated by a bishop*, Bs. i. 131.

biskups-mitr, n. *a bishop's mitre*, Sturl. ii. 32. **biskups-nafn**, n. *the title of a bishop*, Fms. x. 11. **biskups-riki**, n. *a bishopric, diocese*, Ann. (Hb.) 19, Fms. xi. 229, Sturl. ii. 15.

biskups-sekt, f. *a fine to be paid by a bishop*, N. G. L. i. 350. **biskups-skattr**, m. *a duty to be paid to the bishop in Norway*, D. N. (Fr.). **biskups-skip**, *a bishop's ship*: the bishops had a special licence for trading; about this matter, vide the Arna b. S. Laur. S. in Bs. and some of the deeds in D. I.; the two sees in Icel. had each of them a ship engaged in trade, Fms. ix. 309, v. 1.; vide a treatise by Maurer written in Icel., Ný Fél. xxii. 105 sqq.

biskups-skrúði, a, m. *an episcopal ornament*, Fms. ix. 38. **biskups-sonr**, m. *the son of a bishop*, Sturl. i. 123, Fms. x. 17.

biskups-stafr, m. *a bishop's staff*, Bs. i. 143. **biskups-stofa**, u, f. *a bishop's study*, Dipl. ii. 11.

biskups-stóll, m. *an episcopal seat, bishopric*, Jb. 16, K. Á. 96, Fms. x. 409. **biskups-sýsla**, u, f. *a diocese, episcopate*, Fms. vii. 172.

biskups-tign, f. *episcopal dignity*, Bs. i. 62, 655 iii, Sks. 802, Sturl. i. 45. **biskups-tíund**, f. *the tithes to be paid to the bishop in Iceland*, v. the statute of A. D. 1096, D. I. i. lb., K. Þ. K. 150 (ch. 39), K. Á. 96.

biskupsfundar-mál, n. *a lawsuit relating to the bishop*, H. E. ii. 185. **biskups-vatn**, n. *water consecrated by bishop Guðmund*, Bs. i. 535.

biskups-veldi, n. *episcopal power*, Pr. 106. **biskups-vígsla**, u, f. *the consecration of a bishop*, Fms. viii. 297, Bs. i. 61.

biskupa, að, *to confirm*, Hom. 99; biskup er skyldr at b. börn, K. Þ. K. 62; Guðmundr biskup biskupaði hann tvævetran, Sturl. iii. 122; tók Glúmr skirn ok var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kól biskupi, Glúm. 397: now in Icel. called að ferma or staðfesta or even kristna börn.

biskupan, f. *confirmation*; ferming er sumir kalla b., K. Á. 20, ch. 3. **biskupligr**, adj. *episcopal*; b. embætti, Stj. 556, Sks. 781, 655 xxxii. (not fit for a bishop.)

BISMARI, a, m. [for word; Germ. *besem, besen*; Dan. *bismer*; v. Grimm s. v.], *a steelyard*, Gjól. 526, Dipl. iii. 4. COMP: **bismarapund**, n. *a sort of pound*, N. G. L. iii. 166.

bissa, u, f., Lat. *byssus*, a stuff, Bar. 21. **bistr**, adj. [Swed. *bister*], *angry, knitting one's brows*, Sturl. iv. 82, v. 1., cp. Bs. i. 750, Pass. 21. 1.

BIT, n. *bite*, Lat. *morsus*; at tönnum er bitsins ván, Skálda 163: of cutting instruments, sax vænligt til bits, Fs. 6: of insects, mýbit, *bite of gnats*, Rd. 295; bit flugdýra, 655 xxx; dýrbit, *a fox killing lambs*, Bs. ii. 137.

β, *pasture* = beit, N. G. L. i. 246. **bita**, að, *to divide* (a ship) *with cross-beams* (biti); skip þrennum bitum út bitað, Sturl. iii. 61. **β**, *to cut food, meat into bits*.

bit-bein, n., cp. Engl. *bone of contention*; hafa ríki þessi lengi at öfund orðit ok bitbeinum, Fær. 230.

biti, a, m. 1. *a bit, mouthful* (cp. mumbiti); konungr at nökkuru bita af hrosslifr, Fms. i. 37, Játv. 26, Rd. 283: in the phrase, biðja

bitum, to go *begging*, Grág. i. 278. 2. an eye-tooth = jaxl, q. v., [Swed. *betar*]; eru vér ok svá gamlir, ok svá bitar upp komnir, i. e. we are no longer babies, have got our eye-teeth, Fms. viii. 325. 3. a cross-beam, girder in a house, Ld. 316, Gpl. 346: in a ship, Lat. *transtrum*, Fms. ix. 44, Sturl. iii. 61.

bitill and bitull, m., dat. bitli, the bit of a bridle, Stj. 84, 397, Hkr. i. 27, Hkv. 2, 34, Akv. 30, Fms. iv. 75, Hkr. ii. 31.

bitlingr, m. a bit, morsel; the proverb, víða koma Hallgerði bitlingar, cp. Nj. ch. 48; stela bitlingum, to steal trifles, Sturl. i. 61, v. l.; bera bitlinga frá borði, as a beggar, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

bitr, rs, adj. biting, sharp, Korm. 80, Eg. 465, Fms. ii. 255.

bitra, u, f. bitterness, a cognom., Landn.

bitrliigr, adj. sharp, Korm. 80, Fbr. 58: metaph., Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

bit-sótt, f. contagious disease, poet., Yt. 17.

bit-yrði and bitryrði, n. pl. taunts, N. G. L. i. 223.

bí, bí, and bíum, bíum, interj. *Lullaby!*

BIÐA, beid, biðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið, 2nd pers. biðþú, biðdu, [Ulf. *beidan*; A. S. *bidan*; Engl. *bide*; O. H. G. *bitan*]:—to bide.

I. to bide, wait for: with gen., b. e-s, to wait for one, Eg. 274; skal slíkra manna at visu vel b., such men are worth waiting for, i. e. they are not to be had at once, Fms. ii. 34; the phrase, biða sinnar stundar, to bide one's time: with héðan, þaðan, to wait, stand waiting, bið þú héðan, unz ek kem, 656 C. 35; þaðan beid þengill, Ilkv. 1. 22: also, b. e-s ór stað, Lex. Poët. The old writers constantly use a notion 'a loco,' þaðan, héðan, or stað, where the mod. usage is hér, þar, 'in loco': absol., Fms. x. 37, Nj. 3.

II. to abide, suffer, undergo, Lat. *pati*: with acc., b. harm, Nj. 250; skaða, Grág. i. 459, 656 C.; ámalji, to be blamed, Nj. 133; bana, dauða, hel, to abide death . . ., to die, Hm. 19, Fms. v. 114; ósigi, to abide defeat, be defeated; svá skal búi bæta at biða annat meira (a proverb), Fb. ii. 336, Al. 57: sometimes in a good sense, biða elli, to last to a great age, 656 A; b. enga ró, to feel no peace, be uneasy, Eg. 493; b. ekki (scent) bætr e-s, of an irreparable loss, Ísl. ii. 172.

III. impers., -t (acc.) biðr, there abides, i. e. exists, is to be bad, with a preceding negative; hvárki biðr þar báru né vindsbla, there is felt neither wave nor blast, Stj. 78; beid engan þann er ráða kynni, there was none that could make it out, 22; varla beid braud eðr fæðu, was not to be bad, 212; slægastr af öllum þeim kvikendum er til biðr á jarðriki, 34. Gen. iii. 1. IV. part. pl. biðendr, v. andróði.

biðandi, f. a biding, waiting, delay, Fms. ii. 216.

bí-fala, að, [Germ. *befehlen*], to recommend, command, Bs. i. 145 note 7, from paper MS., v. Introd. p. 48.

bildr, m., and bílda, u, f. an axe, Edda (Gl.) and an instrument for bleeding: bíld-spor, n. a scar as from a b., Bs. i. 367. 2. a sheep with spotted cheeks: bíld-óttir, adj. (sheep) spotted on the cheeks, Rd. 240.

bið-ör, f. a blunt arrow, a bolt., Fms. ii. 320, x. 362.

bí-lífi, n. [A. S. *biliofa*], luxury, Al. 17, 34, 45.

bí-standa, stóð, [Goth. *bistandan*; Germ. *beisteben*], (for. word), to assist, Stj. MS. 227, col. 102.

bísunndr, m. (for. word), a besant (Byzantins), a coin, El. 2.

BÍTA, beitt, bitu, bitidi; pres. bit; imperat. bit, 2nd pers. bitú; poet. forms with the negative, beita, Eg. (in a verse); subj. bitía, Hkv. 2. 31, [Ulf. *beitan*; Engl. *bite*; Germ. *beizen*]:—to bite, Lat. *mordere*: I. properly,

1. with the teeth, Eg. 508, N. G. L. i. 351; b. menn (of a dog), Grág. ii. 119; b. skarð ór, Eg. 605; of a horse, N. G. L. i. 392; foxes killing sheep, Bs. ii. 138, N. G. L. ii. 34 (wolf):—to sting, of wasps, gnats, Landn. 146. 2. of grazing animals; b. gras, lauf, skóg, Grág. ii. 229. (hence beitt, pasture); hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57: absol. to graze, Karl. 71. 3. of sharp instruments, weapons (vápnbitum); engir vóru ósárir nema þeir er eigi bitu járn, except those whom iron could not bite, Eg. 33; sverðit beitt ekki, did not cut, Nj. 45, Edda 7; ljámrí bita, 48; sótrinn brotnaði en eigi beitt, the sword did not cut but broke the leg, Bjarn. 66.

β. e-m bitr, one's weapon (scythe) cuts well, bites; allt bitu honum annan veg vápinu, Eg. 93. 4. of a ship, to cruise; hér er skip. . . er vér köllum bita (bite the wind) allra skipa bezt, the best sail, Fs. 27: impers., beitt þeim eigi fyrir Reykjanes, they could not clear cape R., Landn. 30. 5. in fishing, to bite, take the bait; bitr vel á um daginn, the fishes did bite, Ld. 40; bita mætti beittsitr, q. v. 6. bita á vörriumi, to bite the lip as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 68; hann hafði bitid á kámpinum, had bitten the beard, 209.

II. metaph.: a. of frost, cold, sickness, and the like. β. to bite, sting, hurt; hvat mun oss heldr b. órd hans, why should his speech sting us any more? Gret. 95 A; eigi veit ek prestr, nema orðin þín hafi bitid, thy words have bit, Fms. vii. 39. γ. as a law term; sekt, sök bitr, the gull strikes the convict, when brought home to him, hence saktbitinn, guilty; þá menn er hvárteggja haða bitid, lög, réttindi ok svá dómar, convicted in the face of law and justice, Sks. 655 B; um þau máll sem sekt bitr, i. e. unlawful cases, liable to punishment, K. Á. 148; um þat er sekt bitr, Gret. 133 A (new Ed. 1853), Sks. 655. 8. b. á e-n, to cut deep, affect, make an impression upon; the phrase, láta ekki á sig b., to stand proof against all; þetta lét Kjartan á sig b., K. felt pain from it, Ld. 204; láttu þetta

ekki á þik b., do not mind it, id.; rennr þat öðrum opt mjök í brjóst, er á sumna bitr ekki (of the conscience), 655 xi. ε. e-t bitr fyrir, something 'bites off,' i. e. is decisive, makes a thing impossible or out of question; þat annat (the other reason) er þó bitr skjótara, which is still more decided against it, Fms. ii. 266; þeir kváðust þenna kost eigi vilja, ok kváðu þat tvennt til vera er fyrir þeim, two decided obstacles, reasons against it, Sturl. iii. 47; þú ert miklu erri maðr at aldri, en svá at vér hafim hér lögteknna í Jömsborg, ok bitr þat fyrir, that puts it out of question, makes it impossible, Fms. x. 93; þorgils þykir nú þetta ráð mega fyrir bita, Th. thought this would be quite sufficient,—fyrir hlíta would here be better,—Ld. 264; þeir höfðu jafnan minna hlut ór málum, þó þetta bitu nú fyrir, they always got the worst of it, though this was a thorough beating, Fas. i. 144; (þat er) lögmanni ok lögréttumönnum þykir fyrir b., seems a decisive proof, cuts the case off at once, N. G. L. ii. 21; b. e-m at fullu, to prove fatal to, tell fully upon; hafa Arngrím at fullu bitid hans ráð, Fs. 8; Njáls bita ráðin, a proverb quoted by Arngrím in Brevis Comment., written A. D. 1593, denoting the sagacity of Njáls's schemes; beitt þetta ráð, it was effective, Fs. 153; e-m bitr við at horfa, Band. 7 C, is no doubt a false reading, = býðr, which is the reading l. c. of the vellum MS. 2845, vide bjóða. III. recipr. of horse fight, Rd. 298.

bí-tala, be-tala, að, to pay, (mod.); cp. Germ. *bezahlen*.

bjá, interj. *fie!* bíá, to defile.

bjagaðr, part. *ury*, deformed, cp. bagr. bjag-leitr, adj. ugly, deformed, Fas. ii. 149.

bjalla, u, f. a bell, certainly an Engl. word imported into Icel. along with Christianity; bjöllu gætir, the keeper of the bell, is a nickname given by the heathen Icel. to a missionary, A. D. 998, Kristni S. (in a verse); hann vígði klukkur ok bjöllur, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 233; bjalla is now esp. used of small bells, e. g. on the horns of sheep, but klukka of a church bell; cp. *dynjabjalla*, Gret.

bjannak, n. an *ἀρ. λεγ.*; þat var háttr hans ef hann (viz. Odin) sendi menn sína til orrostu eðr aðrar sendifarar, at hann lagði áðr herar í höfuð þeim ok gaf þeim bjannak, trúðu þeir at þá mundi vel fændr, Yngl. S. ch. 11; it is commonly interpreted as *benedictio*, but it is no doubt the Scot. *bannock*, from Gael. *banagb*, an oat-cake; cp. Lat. *panis*. The whole passage in the Hkr. points to Christian rites and ideas brought into the pagan North, but which are here attributed to Odin, (cp. the breaking of bread and the Eucharist.)

BJARG, n. [Ulf. *bairegga* = ἡ ὄρη; A. S. *beorg*; Germ. *berg*; lost in Engl.], rocks, precipices: I. neut. pl. björg, precipices (in a collect. sense), esp. on the sea-side, cp. flugabjörg, sjófargbjörg, hamrabjörg; precipices covered with gulls, and sea fowls are called bjarg, e. g. Látrabjarg, Þórisbjörg, mostly in pl., Bs. ii. 111, Fms. 275, Orkn. 312.

2. sing. rock; bjargit hafði nýliga sprungit frá einum hellismunna, Fms. i. 230; vatn ór bjargi, water out of a rock, 655 xii, Nj. 264, Fas. ii. 29. β. in sing. it chiefly means an immense stone (cp. *heljarbjarg*), a boulder; hann hefir fært þat bjarg í hellisdyrnar, at ekki má í hellinu komast, Fms. iii. 223; einn stein svá mikinn sem bjarg væri, Gisl. 31; hve stór björg (pl.) at sá hestr dró, Edda 26; at svá ungr maðr skyldi hefja svá stórt bjarg, Gret. 93.

BJARGA, barg, burgu, borgit; pres. berg, pl. björgum; imperat. bjarg; pret. subj. byrga: in mod. use after the Reformation this verb is constantly used weak, bjarga, að, pres. bjargar, pret. bjargat; the only remnant of the old is the sup. borgit, etc. In Norway this weak form occurs very early, e. g. bjargar, *servat*, Hom. 17; in Icel. the weak seldom occurs before the 15th century; bjargaðist, Fs. 143, and bjargat (sup.) = borgit, Lv. 11, are probably due to these passages being left in paper MSS.; the weak bjargaði, however, occurs in a vellum MS. of the 15th century, þorf. Karl. 388; 1st pers. pres. bjarga, Fms. xi. 150 (MS. 13th century) seems to be a Norse idiom. [Goth. *bairegan*; Hel. *bergan*; A. S. *beargan*; cp. *birg*]:—to save, help; with dat., bergir hverjum sem eigi er veigr (a proverb), Sturl. iii. 220; sá er öldum bergt, who saves mankind, viz. against the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 22; nema þorgeir byrgi honum, Rð. 295: absol., Guð barg (by God's grace) er konunginn varð eigi sátr, Fms. v. 268: in theol. sense, vildu þeir eigi snúast til mín at ek byrga þeim, 656 C. 23, Hom. l. c.: impers., e-m er borgit, is saved, comes safe and sound out of danger, Fær. 178, Hkv. Hjörv. 29.

2. a law term; b. sök, máli, to find a point of defence; hann bergir þeim kosti sökinni, at . . ., Grág. i. 40; bergsk hann við bjargviðinn, he is free by virtue of the verdict, 36; borgit mun nú verða at lögum, i. e. there will be some means of putting it right, Lv. 11, Nj. 36.

3. special phrases; b. skipshöfn, to pick up the shipwrecked, þorf. Karl. l. c., Fms. xi. 412; skipi, to haul a ship out of the reach of tides and waves, Grág. ii. 385; hval, to drag a dead whale ashore, Gpl. 461: to help labouring women (v. bjargrúnar), Sdm. 9; b. nám (v. nábjargir), to render the last service to a dead body, 33; b. kúm, to attend cows casting calf, Bjarn. 32; b. búfé, to milk ewes, N. G. L. i. 10; b. brókum, *cacare*, Fms. xi. 150.

II. recipr. of mutual help; bjargat at allir saman, to be saved all in common, Hkr. ii. 347.

III. reflex., bjargask vel, to behave well, keep the heart up, esp. in cold or hunger; Oddr bargest vel á fjallinu (in snow storm), Sturl. iii.

5, Orkn. 324, of one shipwrecked; b. úti, of cattle, to graze, N. G. L. 25; b. sjálfr, to gain one's bread, Grág. i. 294; b. á sínar hendr (ytur), to support oneself with one's own hands, Fms. ii. 159; of food drink, cp. bergja; á norri godi fann, at nafni hans bargst lítt við inn, that he got on slowly eating the cheese, Eb. 244; hann spurði, if hann byrgist svá lítt (v. l. mataðist svá seint), . . . why he ate so wily, id.; verði þér nú at bjargast við slíkt sem til er, you must put with what you can get, Germ. fyrir lieb nehmen, Eg. 204; hon bað ír þær matar ok burgust þær við þat, Clem. 26; hon bjargaðist (bargst) lítt við þá fæðu er til var, she could hardly eat the food they (v. l. hjúkjaðist), Fs. 174. Part. borginn, used as adj. and even in npar.; impers., erat héra (héri = hegri = duck) at borgnara þótt hæna í skjöld, the drake is none the better off though a hen shield him, taph. of a craven, Fs. 174, Fms. vii. 116: [Early Engl. to borrow = to e, 'who borrowed Susanna out of wo,' Sir Guy of Warwick.]

arg-aurar, m. pl. = bjargálnir, Mag. 160.

arg-álnir, f. pl. means enough for support. **bjargálna-maðr**, m. a l-to-do man.

arg-festr, f. a rope or cord used to save men, Vm. 44.

arg-hagr, adj. a dexterous carpenter or smith for household work, im. 355; cp. Sturl. ii. 195.

arg-högg, n. = berghögg, hewing rocks to make a road, Bárð. 166.

arg-kviðr, m. a law term, a verdict of acquittal given by five neighbors for the defendant, proving an alibi or the like, and produced during trial; the b. seems to be, in its strict sense, synonymous with heimilisdr or heimiskviðr, q. v., cp. Grág. i. 60, 61, where it is defined; n. bíar skulu skilja um bjargkviðu alla, heimilis-bíar þess manns óttir er, nema . . ., vide also 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, etc.

arg-leysi, n. starvation, destitution, Grág. i. 238, Gpl. 272, Band. 43.

arg-ráð, n. pl. a law term, help or shelter given to an outlaw, in the ase, úalandi, úráðandi öllum bjargráðum, Grág. ii. 162, etc., Nj. 40.

arg-rifa, u, f. a rift in a rock, Eg. 390, Stj. 450.

arg-rúnar, f. pl. runes for helping women in labour, Sdm. 9.

arg-rýgr, jar, f. pl. ir, a Norse law term, a female witness in a case of maternity, defined, N. G. L. i. 358.

arg-ræði, n. and bjargræðisvegir, m. pl. means for support.

arg-skora, u, f. a scour or scar on a bill, Anal. 177, Ann. 1403, Hkr. 323.

args-maðr, m. a hard-working man, Bs. i. 309.

arg-snöðs, f. = bergsnös, a crag, Fas. i. 324, Eg. 389, v. l.

arg-vel, adv. well enough, Fms. viii. 68, 126, v. l.

arg-vættir, f. (in mod. usage m.), [bjarg, mons, or bjarga, servare], þing friendly sprite, a good genius, answering to the Christian good el; according to the heathen belief, the country, esp. hills and mountains, were inhabited by such beings; in the northern creed the gvatættir are generally a kind of giant of the gentler kind: in mod. age, a supporter, helper in need; muntu verða mér hinu mesti (masc.) Fas. ii. 438, vellum MS. of 15th century; en mesta (fem.) b., Bárð. i. new Ed. 12.

arg-protá, adj. destitute of means to live.

ARKAN, n. the Runic letter B, Skálda, v. Introduction.

ARKEY-, in the word bjarkeyjar-rétrr, m. town-law, used as applied to landslög or landsréttir, county-law, Sks. 22; sökin veit til lands- en eigi til bjarkeyjarréttar, Fms. vii. 130; vide N. G. L. i. 303-336. An illustration of this curious word, that the Danes at present call a 'birkedommer,' and the district 'birk'; cp. local names, as in Jæn,—in Birsch civitate regiã, Johann. Magnus 542 (Ed. 1554); as Birschensis, 556; in Birsch civitate tum maxima, 541; in Norway, key is one of the northern islands, whence the famous Norse family keyingar took their name; v. Munch, the pref. to Norge's Beskrivelse. An. uncertain; bedged in with birk (?).

ARMI, a, m. the beaming or radiance of light, not the light itself; bjarmi, dags-bjarmi; very freq. in mod. usage; no instances from writers are on record; akin to brimi, bjartr, etc. II. pl. bjar (and Bjarmaland n., bjarmarkr adj.), name of a people or tribe of the Russian empire, the Perms of the present day; vide K. Alfred's þius i. I, 14 sq., Ó. H. ch. 122, Fas. ii. 511 sqq.

arnar-, v. björn.

arn-báss, m. a pit for catching bears, Gpl. 457; used proverb., i. 235.

arn-dýri, and mod. bjarndýr, n. a bear, Fms. vi. 298, Nj. 35, Fs. 748, 182.

arn-eggjan, f. the egging a bear on to fight, a Norse law term, of a verbal provocation, N. G. L. i. 74.

arn-feldr, m. a bear's fell, bear-skin cloak, Vm. 91, Pm. 120, Jm. 28.

arn-fell, n. id., Vm. 22, Am. 81.

arn-gjöld, n. pl. 'bear-gild,' reward for killing a bear, Fs. 150.

arn-húnn, m. a young bear, þórd. 17 (Ed. 1860).

arn-ígull, m. ecbinus terrestris ursus, Rb. 348, Hb. 29 (Ed. 1865).

arn-ólpa, u, f. an outer jacket of bear-skin, Korm. 114.

arn-skinn, n. a bear-skin, B. K. 83, Ld. 114, Korm. 112.

bjarn-staka, u, f. a bear-skin, Edda (pref.) 151.

bjarn-sviða, u, f. a large knife for killing bears, Eb. 298, Fas. iii. 546.

bjarn-veiðar, f. pl. bear-hunting, N. G. L. i. 46.

bjarn-ylr, s, m. bear's warmth, the vital warmth of an ice-bear; it was believed in Icel. (vide Isl. þjóðs. i. 610) that a child born on the hide of an ice-bear would be proof against frost and cold; people hardy against cold are therefore said 'to have bear's warmth' (bjarnyl), vide Háv. 39.

bjart-eygr and **-eygðr**, adj. bright-eyed, Fms. iv. 38, Bs. i. 66, Hkr. iii. 184, O. II. 245.

bjart-haddaðr, adj. a fair-haired lady, Lex. Poët.

bjart-leikr, m. brightness, Hom. 60, Kb. 336, Fms. i. 228, Magn. 468.

bjart-leitr, adj. of bright countenance, bright-looking, Fms. v. 319.

bjart-liga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), clearly, Stj. 16.

bjart-litaðr, adj. = bjartleitr, Hkv. Hjörv. 27.

BJARTR, adj. [Ulf. bairts = δηλος; A. S. beorht; Engl. bright; Hel. berbt; in Icel. per metath. bjartr; cp. birri, etc.], bright; Lat. clarus is rendered by bjartr, Clar. 128; bjartr ljós, Fms. i. 96; bjartr tungskiu, Nj. 118; sólskin, Fms. ii. 300; veðr, i. 128: of hue, complexion, b. líkami, Hkr. iii. 179, Nj. 208; hönd, Bb. 3. 20. 2. metaph. illustrious; með b. sigri, Fms. x. 253; in a moral sense, Stj. 141.

bjart-viðri, n. bright weather, Bárð. 175.

BJÁLFI, bjálbi, a, m. a fur, skin, Fms. v. 207, 236; esp. in the compds hrein-bjálfi, geit-bjálbi, flug-bjálbi, Haustl. 12. Etym. uncertain, perh. a Slav. word. 2. used as a pr. name, Landn.

BJÁLKI, a, m. [Hel. balco; Swed. and Dan. bjelke; Germ. balke; prob. akin to bákr], a balk, beam, Gpl. i. 346.

BJÓÐA, bauð, buðu, boðit; pres. býð; pret. subj. byða; pret. sing. with the suffixed negative, bauðat, Edda 90 (in a verse); the obsolete middle form buðumk, mibi obtulit, nobis obtulerunt, occurs in Egil Húfuðl. 2; [Ulf. biudan; A. S. biodan; Engl. bid; Germ. bieten; Swed. biuda; Dan. byde].—Lat. offerre, proferre, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing: I. to bid, offer; þeir höfðu boðit honum laun, they had offered him rewards, Fms. i. 12; þorsteinn bauð at gefa Gunnlaugi hestinn, Isl. ii. 213; b. gríð, to offer pardon, Fms. i. 181; þeir buðu at gefa upp borgina, ix. 41; bauð hann þeim, at göra alla bændr óðalborna, i. 20; býðr, at hann muni görast hans maðr, xi. 232; en ek býð þér þó, at synir minir ríði með þér, Nj. 93; Írar buðu sik undir hans vald, Fms. x. 131. 2. reflex. to offer oneself, volunteer one's service; buðusk honum þar menn til fylgðar, Fms. ix. 4; mun ek nú til þess bjóðask í sumar á þingi, Ld. 104, Sks. 510; þeim er þá býðsk, Grág. i. 284; þjórodr bauðsk til þeirrar farar, Hkr. ii. 247; ef þú býðsk í því, Fms. xi. 121. 3. metaph., b. ófríð, ójöfnuð, rangindi, líðsmun, of ill usage, Ld. 148, Rb. 418; b. e-m rangt, to treat one unjustly, Hom. 155; with an adverb, b. e-m sæmlliga, to treat one in seemly sort, Ld. 66; b. á boð e-s, to outbid one, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. II. to bid, invite, cp. boð, a banquet; prob. ellipt., hospitality or the like being understood; Özurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka, Nj. 4; heim vil ek b. þér í sumar, 93; honum var boðit til boðs, 50; hann bauð þá þegar þar at vera Gizuri Hallssyni, Bs. i. 128; gekk Bárðr móti honum ok fagnaði honum, ok bauð honum þar at vera, Eg. 23; b. mönnum til boðs, to bid guests to a banquet, wedding, or the like, Ld. 104. III. to bid, order, Lat. imperare, cp. boð, bidding; sem lög buðu, as the law prescribed, Fms. i. 81; svá bauð oss Guð, Post. 645. 88; b. af landi, to order one out of the land, make him an outlaw, Fms. vii. 20; b. af embætti, to depose, Sturl. ii. 119; b. út, a Norse milit. term, to call out, levy, cp. útboð, a levy; b. út leiðangri, b. út liði, skipum, to levy troops, ships, Fms. i. 12, 61, vi. 219, 251, 400, x. 118, Eg. 31, cp. N. G. L. i. ii; b. e-m erendi, to commit a thing to one's charge, Fms. vii. 103; b. varnað á e-u, or b. til varnana, to forbid, xi. 94, Edda 59; with prepp., b. e-m um (cp. umboð, charge), to delegate to one, commit to one's charge; þeim manni er biskup hefir um boðit, at nefna vátta, K. þ. K. 64; þess manns er biskup bauð um at taka við fé því, K. Á. 96, Sks. 460 B; hann keypti til handa þorkatli þá hluti er hann hafði um boðit, the things that he had given charge about, Grett. 102 A; Hermundur bauð nú um Vermundi, at vera fyrir sína hönd, Rd. 251. 2. eccl. to proclaim, announce, esp. as rendering of mid. Lat. praedicare; b. síð, trú, Kristni, to proclaim, preach a new religion, Nj. 156, 158, Fms. i. 32; b. messudag, sunnudag, to proclaim a holy day, N. G. L. i. 348. IV. of a mental state, to bode, forebode; e-m býðr hugr (cp. hugboð, foreboding), one's heart bodes, Fms. v. 38, 24, Eg. 21; mér býðr þat eitt í skap (my heart bodes), at þú verðir meira stýrandi en nú ertu, Bs. i. 468; mér býðr þat fyrir, which makes me forbode, Fms. ii. 193; e-m býðr hugr við (whence við-bjóðr, dislike), to abhor, dislike; er honum hafði lengi hugr við boðit, Bs. i. 128. 2. impers., mér býðr ávallt hita (acc.) er ek kem í þeirra flokk, a boding comes over me, i. e. I feel uneasy, whenever . . ., Fms. iii. 189; mér bauð ótta (acc.), I felt a thrilling, Bs. i. 410; b. úþektt, to loathe, Grett. 111 A; b. þektt, to feel pleasure; bauð þeim mikla þektt er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; the phrase, e-m býðr við at horfa, of a frame of mind, to be so and so minded; miklir eru þér frændr borði, ef yðr býðr svá við at horfa, Baud. 7 (MS. 2845). β. the phrase, þat býðr, it

besems, becomes; eptir þat fer veizla fram, eptir því sem býðr, *as is due*, Fms. x. 15, Fb. l. c. has byrjaði; sem býðr um svá ágætán höfðingja, Fms. x. 149. V. with prepp.; b. fram, Lat. *proferre, to produce*; b. fram vitni, *to produce a witness*, Eg. 472; með fram boðnum féggjofum, Sturl. iii. 232; b. upp, b. af hendi, *to give up, leave off*; þá býðr hann upp hornit, *gives up the horn, will not drink more*, Edda 32; b. undan, a law term, *to lay claim to*; er þú kostur at b. undan þeim manni varðveizluna fjárids, Grág. i. 196; eigi skal undan manni b., ádr undir mann kemr féit, id.; cp. the following chapter, which treats 'um undan-boð fjár'; nú eru þeir menn svá þrir, at eigi býðr undan fjárvardveizluna, viz. who are privileged guardians of the property of a minor, viz. father, brother, mother, and who cannot be outbidden, 192; b. við, a trade term, *to make a bid*; b. við tvenn verð, *to bid double*, Ld. 146; ek býð þér jafnumörg stóðhross við, id.; at þú býðir Rúti bróður þínum sémiliga, 66; kaupsvá jörð sem ádrir menn b. við, N. G. L. i. 95; b. fyrir is now more usual. VI. part. pass. boðinn used as an adj., esp. in the alliterative phrase, vera boðinn ok búinn til e-s, *to be ready and willing to do a thing, to be at one's service*; skulu vér bræðr vera búinir ok boðinir til þess sem þér vilst okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; til þess skal ek boðinn ok búinn at ganga at þeim málum fyrir þina hönd, Ld. 292.

BJÖÐR, m., as the word is used masc. in A. S. as well as in Ulf., we have in Haustl. 5 to alter breiðu bjóði into breiðum bjóði; [Ulf. *biuds* = *ῥάπτει*; A. S. *beoð*; Hel. *biod*; O. H. G. *biud*.] I. Lat. *mensa, a table*, Rm. 4. 28, 29, Haustl. l. c. II. *soil, ground*, cp. the Fr. *plateau*; á Engla bjóð, *on English ground*, Höfuðl. 2; ádr Börs synir bjóðum um yppu, Vsp. 4.

bjóðr, m. [bjóða], poet. *one who invites*, Lex. Poët.; cp. also compds such as við-bjóðr, *disgust*, from bjóða við.

bjór-blandinn, part. *mixed with beer*, El. 21.

BJÖRR, m. [O. H. G. *pior* or *bior*; Low Germ. and mod. Germ. *bier*; Fris. *biar*; A. S. *bior*; Engl. *beer*], no doubt a word of German extraction, öl (öldr), *ale*, being the familiar word used in prose:—bjór hardly ever occurs, vide however Hkr. iii. 447, Bk. 48, 89, 96 (Norse); and is a foreign word, as is indicated even by the expression in the *Alvismál*—öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór, *ale it is called by men, by gods beer*: bjór however is very current in poetry, but the more popular poems, such as the *Hávamál*, only speak of öl or öldr, Hm. 11, 13, 65, 80, 132, 138.

BJÖRR, m. [Lat. *fiber*; A. S. *beofar*], *a beaver*, esp. *the beaver's skin*, Eg. 71, in the phrase, b. ok savali. 2. *a triangular cut off piece of skin*, [cp. provincial Swed. *bjarr*]; þat eru bjórar þeir er menn sníða of skóm sínum fyrir tveim eör hæð, Edda 42; still used in Icel. in that sense. II. metaph. *a small piece of land* (an *ἀπ. λεγ.* as it seems); bjór lá önuminn fyrir austan Fljót, Landn. 284.

BJÖRR, m., must be different from the preceding word, synonymous with brjóstþili, *a wall in a house, a party wall*, but also in the 13th and 14th centuries freq. *a costly tapestry* used in halls at festivals and in churches; hrindum hallar bjóri, *let us break down the wall of the hall*, Hálf S. Fas. ii. (in a verse); eingi var bjórrinn milli húsanna, *there was no partition between the houses*, Sturl. iii. 177; gengu þeir í stofuna, var hön vel tjölduð ok upp settir bjórar, 229; annarr hlutrin stökk útar í bjórrinn, svá at þar varð fastr, Háv. 40. β. of *a movable screen between choir and nave*, of cloth or costly stuff, different from tjöld (*hangings*) and refnar; hann lét Atla prest penta allt ræfr innan, ok svá allan bjórrinn, Bs. i. 132; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis sik með tvennum bjórum, Vm. 153; kirkja tjölduð sémiligum tjöldum ok þrjú bjórar, 171, D. I. i. 402; bjórr framan um kór, tjöld um alla kirkju, Pm. 103; b. slittin blámerkr yfir altari, 108, Bs. ii. 476, 322; vide bjórrþili.

bjór-sala, u, f. *beer-keeping*, N. G. L. iii. (Fr.)

bjór-salr, m. *a beer-hall* (A. S. *beor-sele*), Vsp. 41.

bjór-skinn, n. *a beaver-skin*, Eg. 55, 57, Fms. x. 379.

bjór-tappr, m. *a tapster, beer-house keeper*, N. G. L. iii. 13.

bjór-tjóld, n. *tapestry*, = bjórr, Vm. 135; b. um sönghús, id.

bjór-tunna, u, f. *a beer-tun, barrel of beer*, Bs. i. 359.

bjór-verpill, n. *a beer-cask*, Jb. 378.

bjór-þili, n. *a party wall*, = bjórr; b. var í milli ok vóru gluggar á, Vápn. Ný Fél. xxi. 124, Bs. ii. 322, v. l.

bjúga, n. (pl. *bjúgu*), *a sausage, v. mörbjúga*, Bs. i. 357, Stö.

bjúg-leikr, m. *crookedness*, MS. 1812. 18.

bjúg-leitr, adj. *of crooked countenance (nose)*, Rb. 344.

bjúg-nefjaðr, adj. *with a hooked nose*, Fms. i. 155.

BJÚGR, adj. *bowed, hooked, crooked, bent*; fætr lágu bjúgir við lendar, Hom. 114; með bjúgum þornum, Sks. 419; hann var b. á baki, *he sat bent or bowed (from age) on horseback*, Fs. 183; b. í vexti, Eg. 710; með bjúgum hring, Sks. 198, Rb. 344, Band. 9; metaph., hvárt er yðr þykir bjúgt eðr beint (MS. brátt), *whether it seems to you crooked or straight*, i. c. *whether you like it or not*, Fms. viii. 436; cp. boginn, baugr, etc.

bjúgr, s. m., medic., Lat. *tumor*; in many compds: skyr-bjúgr, *scorbuticus*, Engl. *scorbutic*; vind-bjúgr, *tumor aereus*; vatus-bjúgr, *tumor oedematosis*, Fél. ix. 197.

BJÖRG, f., gen. *bjargar* [v. *bjarga*], *help, deliverance, out of need or danger*, e. g. feeding the hungry, saving one's life; unlawful 'björg' is that of giving help to an outlaw, who is 'úráðandi öllum bjargráðum, one on whom no help must be bestowed, neither food, shelter, nor ferry; Grág. in several passages, and there commonly used in plur (bjargir) when in this particular sense; it was liable to a heavy punishment, and the case was to be summoned before the Fifth Court, Grág. p. p. ch. 25, Ld. 42. β. lögmæt björg, *a lawful point of defence* pleading in the Court (v. *bjarga sök*), Grág. i. 73.

2. *means of subsistence, stores, provisions, food*; fjögurra (átta) missera b., Grág. i. 107, 286. 3. a freq. pr. name of a woman, Ingibjörg, Þorbjörg, Guðbjörg etc.; in Swed.-Dan. '-borg,' as in Ingeborg, etc. COMPS: *bjargarlauss*, adj. *starving*. **bjargar-leysi**, n. = *bjarg-leysi*, Band. 15 *bjargar-vist*, f. *servicing for food and clothing*, Hrafn. 6; cp. *bjargræð* (above).

BJÖRK, f., gen. *bjarkar*, [A. S. *beorc*; Swed. *björk*; Dan. and Scot. *birke*; Engl. *birch*; Germ. *birke*; Lat. *betula*; v. *birki*], *a birch*, Edd (Gl.), Bs. ii. 5, Jb. 236. In compds *bjarkar*.

BJÖRN, m., gen. *bjarnar*; dat. *birni*, pl. n. *birnir*; acc. *björnu*, mod. *birni*, [an enlarged form, cp. Goth. *biari*, by which word Ulf. renders th Gr. *θηρίον*, Titus i. 12; A. S. *bera*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bär*; but Swed. and Dan. *björn*];—*a bear*; hvíta-björn, *the white bear or ice-bear*; an skóg-björn, hið-björn, við-björn, *the black bear or wood-bear*, Germ. *wald bäer*; the ice-bear was unknown in Europe till the discovery of Iceland at the end of the 9th, and Greenland at the end of the 10th centur. The very first ice-bear was brought to Europe by Ingimund the Ó as a gift to the king of Norway about A. D. 900, Landn., Fs. (V) 27; Isleif, the first bishop of Iceland, also brought one as a present to the German emperor about A. D. 1050, Bs. i. 61, Hv. ch. 2; c. the little story of Audun in Fms. vi. 297-307, Sks. 186, Sturl. iii. 8 Grág. ii. 181, Am. 17, where a hvítbjörn is mentioned, Fs. (Flóam. S) 148; as to the black bear, vide esp. Grett. ch. 23, Finnþ. ch. 11, Glútr ch. 3, Fas. i. 50; cp. an interesting paper, 'Waldbär und Wasserbär' by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Björn and Bjarni are freq. names; also in compd names, Þorbjörn, Ásbjörn; and as a prefix Bjarngrímur, Bjarnhöðinn, etc.; vide Landn. (Gl.) COMPS: *bjarna broðr*, m., botan. *narbeticum*, Hjalt. 166. **bjarnar-hamr**, m. *hide, shape of a bear*, Fas. i. 53. **bjarnar-hið**, n. *a black bear's lair*, N. G. L. i. 35. **bjarnar-hold**, n. *the flesh of a bear*, Fas. i. 5. **bjarnar-hrammr**, m. *a bear's paw*, Rb. 382, Ver. 26. **bjarna slátr**, n. *meat of a slaughtered bear*, Fas. i. 54; botan., Iv. Aasen recor bjonnabær, *rubus caesius*; bjonnakamb, *osmundua spicans*; bjonninn, *polytrichum commune*. For popular tales of the bear vide Isl. Þjóðs. 608-611.

BLAÐ, n. [A. S. *blād*; Germ. *blatt*; Hel. *blad*. Ulf. renders the *φύλλον* by *laufs*, Engl. *leaf*, Icel. *lauf*. The Engl. says *a blade of grass or corn, a leaf of a tree*; and so, in Icel., herbs or plants have *blād*, *tr. lauf*];—*a leaf*; blöð þess grass er . . . heitir, Pr. 472; blöð á lat Hervar. S. (in a verse); metaph. *a veil*, svá er mér sem hangi b. fy auga, Fms. iii. 126. 2. of leaf-like objects, *a leaf in a book*, Ger *blatt*, (never lauf, cp. *bladsíða*, u, f. *a page*), Rb. 210, Isl. ii. 460; of painted diptych or the like, þar eru blöð tvau pentuð, Pm. 103. β. *skirt of a kirtle* (skaut), Stj. 481, Eb. 226, Orkn. 474; Icel. now; kjól-laf, *the skirt of a coat*. γ. *a blade*, in various connections: *the part of a thing, the blade of an oar*, árar-blād, N. G. L. i. 59; of a rudd Fms. ix. 503; *knifs-blād*, *the blade of a knife*, Bs. i. 385; *a sword blade* is in mod. usage called 'blād', but in old writers brandr; spón-blād *the mouth-piece of a spoon*; herðar-blād, *the shoulder-blade*, etc. Bota *blaðka*, u, f., e. g. *horblaðka, menyambes*; hófblaðka, *caltha palustris* but rjúpnalauf, *dryas*, Hjalt.: **blaðkr**, m. in eyrna-blaðkr, *ear-lap*.

blaðra, að, prob. an onomatopoeitic word, like Lat. *blaterare*, Sc *blether*, Germ. *plaudern*, in the phrase, b. tungunni, *to talk blab*, He 115; tungan var úti ok blaðraði, Fbr. 77 new Ed.; hann blaðraði tu unni ok vildi við leita at mæla, Fms. v. 152; metaph. *to utter inarticulate sounds, bleat*, as a sheep. **blaðr**, n. *nonsense*. **blaðra**, u, f. *a bladder*, Pr. 472; *a blain, watery swelling*, Stj. 2, Bs. i. 182. **blöðru-sótt**, f. *a stone in the bladder*, Pr. 475.

BLAK, n. *a slap*; fyrir þústr (a *buffet*) fjórar merkr, fyrir blak sláp) tver merkr (as a fine), Gpl. 177, 187.

blaka, að, *to slap*, Ann. 1394. 2. neut. *to wave, flutter*, of wings of birds, b. vængjum, *to flutter with the wings*, Stj. 74; of leaves on a tree moved by a soft breeze, lauf víðarins blakaðu hæglí Barl. 161; austan blakar laufið á þann linda, Fornkv. 129; blakir í þari um hnakka, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). In mod. usage, *blak* að or t, is freq. used of leaves, of the flaring of a light, ljós blakti skari, *the flame flutters on the wick*; hence metaph., öndin blaktir á sk Snúot 128; blaktir önd á brjósti, 121; the phrase, blaktir ekki há höfði, *not a hair moves on one's head*.

blaka, u, f. *a veil of silk*, Fas. iii. 337; *a fan*, Mar. 153; now also *bladka*, v. above s. v. *blad*.

blakk-fjallr, adj. *black-skinned*, epithet of a wood-bear, Akv. 11.

blakkr, m. (for. word), a sort of measure, N. G. L. i. 324.

blakkr, m., poet. a horse, cp. *Blanka*, the mythical horse of Thideric Dietrich of Bern, Lex. Poët.

BLAKKR, adj. [A. S. *blac*; Engl. *black*; O. H. G. *plak*: in Icel. art., as in A. S. and other kindred tongues *swart*, etc., represents the *st. niger*; while *blakkr* corresponds to the Lat. *ater*, *dead* or *dusky* *ack*], in poetry used as an epithet of wolves, etc., Lex. Poët., in prose is very rare, Fas. iii. 592; hence *blekkja*, to defraud: the mod. Icel. ek, n. *ink*, Swed. *blak*, Dan. *blæk*, come from *blakkr*, corresponding to *at. atramentum*, Str. 63 (blez), Pr. 474. II. = *bleikr*, pale; *blakkr* hestur, Ghv. 18 (perh. corrupt for *bleikr*, pale, cp. fölván jó, Hkv. 47), the colour of death; to dream of riding on a pale horse forebodes ath, Bjarni 136; on a red horse a bloody death, Fs. (Vd.) 67.

blakra, að, [blakra, Ivar Aasen, to shake, of leaves], to blink; b. gum, Hom. 89; now *blakta*, að, e. g. b. augum, to move the eyes, d. also used of the beating of the heart; hón fann að hjartað blakti, in the story of the Beauty and the Beast (Skrymslið Góða), Kvöldv. 176: *blakra vængjum* = *blakta vængjum*, to flutter with the wings, rl. 88; of sails, Úlf. 3. 14.

bland, n. in the adverbial phrase, í bland, among, Dan. i blandt, Bs. i. 2, Stj. 231, Matth. xii. 25, (rare in mod. usage.)

BLANDA, in early Icel. poetry and prose a strong verb; pres. 1st rs. *blend*, Ls. 3; 3rd pers. *blendr*, Grág. ii. 389; reflex. *blendsk*, Symb. ; pret. 1st pers. *blétt*, Am. 79, Greg. 50; reflex. *blézkr*, Orkn. 104; a verse from about A. D. 1046); pl. *blénda*, *bléndum*, Ls. 9, Greg. , Edda 47; reflex. *bléndusk*, Hkm. 8; subj. reflex. *bléndisk*, Mart. 9; *blandinn* (freq.), Sdm., Ýt., etc., vide Lex. Poët., Skálda 164; but the 13th century and later the weak form (*blanda*, að) prevailed all tenses except the part. pass., where the old *blandinn* = *blandaðr* y still be used, though the weak is more common; imperat. *blanda*, Pr. 471, 472, N. G. L. i. 12; pres. *blandar*, 13; part. *blandaðr*, s. 349, Pr. 470, 472 (MS. about A. D. 1250), [Ulf. *blandan*, a lupl. verb; A. S. *bland*; Engl. *blend*; O. H. G. *blantan*; lost in H. G.; Swed. *blanda*]—to blend, mix, the beverage in acc., the red ingredient in dat.; b. mjöð (drykk), citri, meimi, Greg. l. c.; þtning ok Bárðr blönduðu þá drykkiinn ólyfjan, Eg. 210; adding ið, litíð (acc. instead of dat.) verð ok við blandit, Skálda 164; turt blandin við upsa-gall, Pr. l. c.; þar fellr Jórdan í gegnum, ok mndsk eigi (does not blend) við vötnu, Symb. l. c.; tak skógar síru ok nda (imperat.) við fornt vín, Pr. l. c.; b. með, id., Rb. 164; b. saman, mix together, Pr. l. c.

II. metaph. to mix together, of fellowship or association, but partic. used of carnal intercourse, cp. the Gr. γῆνα, Lat. *misceri*; b. mótuneyti (dat.) við e-n, to eat together with e, N. G. L. l. c.; blandask í samfélagi, to associate with, Mart. l. c.; megum eigi hjálp né heilsu af Guði fá, nema vér blandimk við hans 625, 181; þeir blönduðusk þá meir við mannfólk enn nú, they had more intercourse with, Fas. i. 391; to have carnal intercourse, vár skal eingi ndask við búfé, N. G. L. i. 18; þat féll í hördómum, ok blönduðusk þær konur er af heidnum þjóðum voru, Sks. 588.

III. part. **blandinn** is used as an adj. with the notion mixed, mingled, bad, of temper, character, manner; Helgi var blandinn mjök (bad a mixed, angled creed), hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til hæræða ok fara, Landn. 206; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (thou art bold & brave), en hon er blandin mjök, but she is a woman of mixed report, 49.

blanda, u, f. any mixture of two fluids, Fs. 145 (of watery blood); it esp. a beverage of hot *uvey* mixed up with water, Vm. 60, Fms. ix. 2. Blanda also is the local name of a stream of glacier water in the north of Icel., v. Landn. β. metaph. the name of a book, *miscellanea*; bl sjá skrá . . . heita B., því at saman er blandað skyldu tali ok skyldu, Rb. 4, v. l., in MS. Am. 625, 4to. blöndu-horn, n. a cup of blanda, a cognom., Landn. 278.

blandan, f. mixing, N. G. L. i. 153.

blasa, t; sup. *blasað*, [Engl. *blaze*], of places, in the phrase, b. við, to full and open before the eye (mod.)

blauð-hugaðr, adj. soft of heart, cowardly, Fbr. 108.

blauð-klæddr, part. soft-clad, b. manna, a rendering of Matth. xi. 8, man clothed in soft raiment, 625. 95.

blauð-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. cowardly, Hkr. iii. 162.

BLAUÐR, adj. [A. S. *blæðe*; Scot. *blate* = *bashful*, *shy*; Hel. *blotbi*; im. *blöde*; cp. Goth. *blauþjan* = *ἀκροῦν*, and Hel. *blödan* = *infirmare*], properly means soft, weak, Lat. *mollis*, Gr. *μάλακος*, and is opposed to *atr*, *brisk*, *vigorous*; hence the proverb, fær er hvatr er hrórask tekr, ef í mæsku er blauðr, Fm. 6, cp. Fms. viii. 49. β. metaph. *blauðr* means *minine*, hvatr *masculine*, but only used of animals, dogs, cats, fishes; *atr-lax* = *hæingr* = *salmo mas*; *bleyða*, u, f., is a dam, and metaph. a ward; *blauðr* is a term of abuse, a *bitch*, *coward*; hañ hendr á (hundam, add. p. 149) ok drepi þótt b. sé, take the dog and kill it, though be a bitch, Gisl. 63; blauðir hundar, Fms. ii. 103, xi. 10. 2. metaph., Hallgerðr mælti við Gunnar, jafnkomit er á með ykkur, er ártveggi er blauðr (a taunt addressed to the beardless Njal), Nj. 59;

þið nú ef þú ert cigi b., Nj. 205, cp. Skr. 114, 496, in the last passage used = *blautr*; blauðir eru vér nú orðnir, Niðrst. 6.

blaut-barn, n. a baby, in the phrase, frá blautbarns beini = *blautu barns beini*, Barl. 41.

blaut-fiskr, m. a fresh fish, cod, Bs. i. 853.

blaut-holdr, adj. having soft, smooth flesh; mæð b., Karl. 479.

blaut-hugaðr, adj. faint, soft-minded, Glúm. 309.

blaut-leikr, m. effeminacy, Stj. 345.

blaut-lendr, adj. soft, moist-soiled, Fms. v. 230.

blaut-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. faintly, effeminately, Stj. 362; b. kossar, 417; b. kvæði, soft, amorous ditties, Bs. i. 237.

BLAUTR, adj. [A. S. *bléat* = *miser*; Germ. *blozs* = *nudus*; Scot. *blait* = *nudus* (Jamieson); Dan. *blød*; Swed. *blödlig* = *soft*; the Dan. and Swed. *blott*, *blotted*, = *stripped*, are borrowed from Germ.; Ivar Aasen distinguishes between *blau* = *shy*, and *blaut* = *wet*, *damp*; *blauðr* and *blautr* are no doubt only variations of the same word]. I. soft, Lat. *mollis*, in a good sense; this sense of the word remains only in a few compds, v. above, and in a few phrases, e. g. frá blautu barns beini, from babyhood, Fms. iii. 155, Magu. 522, Al. 71; b. fiskr, *freshest* (soft) fish, Bs. i. 853, opp. to *harðr* (dried) fish; in Swed., however, it means *soaked fish*: in poetry, b. sæng, a soft bed, Gisl. (in a verse): of stuffs, but only in less classical writers or translated romances; b. purpur, Bret. 32; lérept, Sks. 400 A; dúnn, Mart. 126; *blautir vindar*, soft breezes, Sks. 214 B: a single exception is, Edda 119, fjötúrin var slétt ok b. sem silkirama, soft and smooth as silk lace. 2. = *blauðr*, faint, imbecile; *blautir menn*, Al. 34, Fas. i. 161: a paraphrase of *blauðr* in Fm. 6.

II. but commonly metaph. = *soaked*, *wet*, *miry*, [cp. Swed. *blöt*, and the phrase, lägga sit hufud í blöt, to beat one's brains: cp. also *bleyta*, *mud*; *bloti*, *tbaw*; *blotna*, to melt]; þar vóru vellir blautir, því at regn höfðu verit, Eg. 528; keldur blautar, 266; þeir fengu ekki blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Bs. i. 509, etc.; cp. Scot. and North. E. soft road, soft weather, = *wet*, Scott's Black Dwarf, ch. 3 note.

blá, f., pl. *blár*, an *ἄπ. λέγ.* in a verse Ísl. ii. 233, where it seems to mean the billows, blue waves. Ivar Aasen records 'blaa' a Norse term for the blue horizon; cp. the Icel. phrase, út í bláinn (as from *blár*, m.), into the blue, of what is thrown away, words spoken without need or end. In the east of Icel. *blá* means a meadow covered with snow half melted away, Erik Jonsson, Dict. s. v.

blá-ber, n. pl., botan., Lat. *vaccinium*, as a cognom., Ann. 1393; aðal-bláber, *vaccinium myrtillus*, the *bleaberry*, Hjalt.

blá-brúnaðr, adj. dark blue coloured, of stuff, Bs. i. 506.

blá-djúp, n. the blue sea, i. e. deep, open sea, Bs. ii. 179, 181.

blá-eygr and **-eygðr**, adj. blue-eyed, Nj. 29, Fms. vii. 101, Hkr. iii. 250.

blá-fastr, adj. very strong, Karl. 551.

blá-fáinn, adj. with a blue polish [i. e. to paint], Sks., Rm. 26.

blá-feldr, m. a cloak of blue fur, N. G. L. i. 75.

blá-fjallaðr, adj. blue-black, epithet of the raven, Landn. (in a verse).

blá-góma, u, f. *labrus luscus*.

blá-gras, n. a sort of geranium, the *g. pratense*.

blá-grýti, n. blue hard stones rolled in the surf, Eggert Itin. § 477.

blá-hattr, m. *scabiosa*, Ivar Aasen; a cognom., Sturl. ii. 207.

blá-hvítr, adj. white-blue, Gh. 4.

blá-kaldr, adj. blue-cold, of purling water or iron, cp. the phrase, berja fram blákalt, hammering the iron cold, of obstinate, dogged reasoning.

blá-kápa, u, f. a blue cape or cloak. blákápu-maðr, m. a blue cloaked man, Gisl. 37.

blá-kinn, f. with a blue (black) chin, Landn. 201.

blá-klukka, u, f., botan. *campanula rotundi-fovia*, Hjalt.

blá-klæddr, part. blue-clad, Fms. iii. 116.

blá-leitr, adj. blue-faced, Karl. 5.

blá-lenzktr, adj. *Ethiopian*, from Bláland, n. *Ethiopia*, *Nigritia*, and North-west Africa in general; Blálendingar, n. pl. *Ethiopians*; cp. 625. 625, Al. 51, Rb. 568, Stj. 253, 254.

blá-mær, n. a black man, negro, i. e. an *Ethiopian*, Al. 51, Orkn. 364 (referring to A. D. 1152), distinguished from the Saracens and Arabians; three 'blámenn' were sent as a present to the German emperor Frederic the Second, Fms. x. 3: in romances blámenn are mentioned as a kind of 'berserkers,' q. v., Finn. ch. 16, Kjalnes. S. ch. 15; cp. Scott's *Ivanhoe*, note B.

bláman, f. the livid colour of a bruise, Stj. 46, Gen. iv. 23.

blá-mengdr and **-mengjaðr**, part. blue-mingled, Dipl. i. 168.

blá-merktr, part. marked, variegated with blue, Vm. 149, 153.

blá-mær, f. [moerr = moor, cp. landamæri, borders, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. ch. 23], the blue moor, an *ἄπ. λέγ.* in the Norse poet Eyvind Skáldaspillir as an epithet of the sea about A. D. 960, Hkr. i. 154; cp. Landn. 54, which reads borðmærar, and attributes the verse to another poet. The word is still in use in Norway in the popular phrase, ut aa blaamyra; vide Ivar Aasen s. v. blaamyrt, the sea.

blána, að, to become black, livid, Nj. 203 (iron in fire); Hkr. i. 103 (of a plague-stricken corpse), Fms. ii. 42.

BLÁR, adj., fem. blá, neut. blátt, [Scot. *bla*, which has the Icel. sense of dark blue, livid: cp. A. S. *bleow*; Engl. *blue*; Germ. *blau*; Swed.-Dan. *blå*: cp. also A. S. *bleo* = colour], prop. Lat. *lividus*; of the colour of lead, Snót 231; blár senu Hel, cp. Engl. *black as death*, Eb. 314, cp. Edda 13; of the livid colour caused by a blow, in the alliterative phrase, blár ok blöðugr, Korm. 108; sárir eða lostnir svá blátt eðr rautt sé eptir, Grág. ii. 13; blár is the colour of mourning, tjalda blám refum, Fms. xi. 17; falda blá, to wrap the head in black, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); cp. kolblár, Blámaðr, etc.; blár logi, a pale 'lowe,' of a witch's flame, Gullp. 5; of cloths; möttull, Nj. 24; kápa, 255; kyrtill, 184; mörk, stripes, Ld. 244. **β**. metaph. foolish, insipid; cp. bláheimskr; hann er ekki blár innan, a popular phrase, *he is no goose*.

blá-rendr, adj. [röndr], blue-striped; brækr, Nj. 184.

BLÁSA, blés, blásit; pres. bless, [Ulf. *blēsan*, a redupl. verb; Germ. *blasen*; Swed. *blåsa*; cp. Engl. *blow (blast)*; A. S. *blāvan*; Lat. *flare*].

I. to blow, Lat. *flare*, of the wind; the naut. alliterative phrase, blásandi byrr, a fresh breeze, Fms. vii. 287; vindrinn blæs og þú heyrir hans þyt, John iii. 8.

2. act. to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm, with dat. of the people and the instrument, the act of blowing in acc.; b. liðri, Fms. vii. 287; var blásinn herblástr, sounded an alarm, ix. 358; b. liði (troops) til ofangaungu, Orkn. 350, Bret. 46; b. til stefnu, to a meeting, Fms. vii. 286; konungur lét b. öllum mönnum ör bænum, ix. 304; b. til þings, viii. 210; til héraðstefnu, ix. 255, v. l.: absol., þá bað hann b., sound the attack, viii. 403. **β**. to blow the bellows; blástu (imperat.) meir, Landn. 270 (in a verse), Edda 69, 70.

γ. to melt, cast, the metal in acc.; hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kalladr Raudabjörnu, Landn. 71, cp. Sks. 163; b. gullmálm, Bret. 4; sumir blésu ok steypu af málmni Guðs líkneski, Barl. 139; sem af glóanda járnþví er ákafliga er blásit í eldi, Fms. viii. 8; yxu tveir ór eiri blásnir (cast), Bret. 22.

δ. to swell, blow up; létt sem blægr blásinn, Fms. x. 308.

II. to breathe, Lat. *spirare*; svá sem andr blæsk af munn, Eluc. 4: to blow with the mouth, hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103; bléss hann á þá og sagði, með-takið þeir Heilagan Anda, John xx. 22; b. við, to draw a deep breath; hón blés við ok svarar, Clem. 50; jarl blés þá við mæðiliga, Fs. 10, Magu. 444: to sigh, of a sick man, Gisl. 47; b. hátt við, Bjarn. 24: without 'við,' Sturl. i. 20; b. eitri, eldi (of serpents or dragons), to snort, Edda 42; of a horse, Greg. 49.

2. theol. to inspire; Guð blés sínum anda (dat.) í brjóst honum, Fms. i. 142, 199; Guð blés henni því í brjóst, Stj. 160 (cp. innblástr). **3.** b. móti e-m, to conspire against one, Fms. vii. 164: in the phrase, 'to blow not a hair off one's head,' Jarl mælti, at eingi skyldi b. hár af höfði Sveini, no one should dare to make a hair move on his head, Orkn. 252.

III. impers.: **1.** medic. to 'boulne,' swell, from sickness, wounds, . . . the wound or swollen limb in acc.; hann svall svá ákaflega, at allan blés kviðinn, Bs. i. 319; sár Grims varð illa, ok blés upp fótinn, Dropl. 36, Grett. 153; hann blés allan, Bs. i. 116.

2. of land, to be laid bare, stripped of the turf by wind; hafði blásit hauginn ok lá silfríð bert, Fms. iv. 57.

3. in supine, and partic. the personal construction reappears; á Ormarstöðum þar sem er blásið allt, where all is stripped, barren, Landn. 280; meltorfa blásin mjök, stripped, barren, Hrafn. 27: medic., hin hægr geirvartan var blásin upp, 655 xxxii. 10; hans hárund var allt blásit, Fas. i. 286, Rb. 374; sýndist fótrinn blásinn ok kolblár, Grett. 152.

blá-saumaðr, part. blue-embroidered, Pm. 12.

blá-silfr, n. bad silver, opp. to skírt silfr; þrim tígum sinna skal b. vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skírt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16: the proportion of bad to pure silver is thus as three to one.

blá-siða, u, f., cp. grásíða, a cognom., Ísl. ii. 52.

blá-stafaðr, adj. blue-striped; segl. b., Fms. x. 345.

blá-stjarna, u, f. the blue star, i. c. *Hesperus*, Snót 131.

blástr, rs, m., dat. blástri, blásti, Hom. 47; pl. blástrar.

1. to blast, Sks. 213. **2.** breath; b. af lopti, Eluc. 19; málit görisk af blástrinum, Skálda 170: the blast of a trumpet, Fms. ix. 30: *bissing of serpents, breathing of ubales* (hvala blástr), Gullp. 8: blowing a bellows, Edda 70.

3. medic. swelling, mortification, Nj. 209, Dropl. 36, Bs. i. 182. **comps:** blástr-belgr, m. a bellows, Karl. 18. blástr-hol, u. the blow-hole of a whale. blástr-horn (blástrhorn), n. a trumpet, born, 655. 8, Rb. 372.

blástr-járn, n. blast iron, cast, not wrought, Grág. i. 501, Jb. 345.

blástr-svalr, adj. cold blowing, Sks. 41, v. l.

blá-tönn, f. a cognom. having a blue, black tusk, Fas. ii. 390.

bléðja, að, [bláð], prop. to prune, lop trees and plants, Bs. ii. 165, N. G. L. i. 241: esp. in the metaph. phrase, b. af, to destroy, kill off one by one; mun hann svá ætla at b. hirðina, Fms. ii. 55, vii. 36, Fs. 96.

blægðr, m. [bleyg and blöyg, Ivar Aasen; Germ. *pflock*; Engl. *plug*], a plug, Krök. 56, where in pl.

bleik-álótrr, adj., bleikálingr, m., and bleikála, f. a dun horse with a dark stripe down the back, Nj. 81, Sturl. ii. 145, Grett. 91.

bleik-hárr, adj. auburn, Hkr. iii. 174, Fms. vii. 101.

bleik-hvítr, adj. of yellowish white colour, Hkr. iii. 250.

bleikja and **bleika**, u, f. chalk paint; draga með bleiku, Hkr. ii. 341, Fms. iv. 96. **2.** *salmo levis*, Fél. i. 11.

bleikja, t, ð, [Swed. *bleka*; Germ. *bleichen*], to bleach; b. lérept, to bleach linen, Fas. ii. 71: in the phrase, b. hadda (cp. haddblik), of ladies, to wash and comb the hair, Edda 75.

BLEIKR, adj. [A. S. *blāc* or *blac*; Engl. *bleached* and *bleak*; Swed. *blek*; Germ. *bleich* and *blass*]:—pale, wan, of the colour of gold, Fms. v. 345; of bad silver, Grág. i. 500; of fruits, Stj. 161; of ripe barley fields, b. akrar, Nj. 112, and N. T. John iv. 35, a rendering of *λευκός* in the Gr.; of animals, a fawn-coloured horse is in Icel. called **Bleikr**, m., a mare **Bleik**, f., Flov. 33, Vigl.; an ox, Vápn. 21; of hair, auburn, Fær. 156; bleikt hár, the fair locks of a baby, Rm. 31, where 'bleak and bright' are alliterative; Homer's *ξανθός* is in Icel. rendered by *bleik-hárr*.

2. = Lat. *palidus*, the colour of ashes, pale from fright, loss of blood, or emotion, Fms. i. 216; fiskbleikr, pale as a fish, vii. 269; b. sem bast, pale as bast, etc.: of the moonshine, Sks. 627: the colour of death, því ligg ek b. í brúki, of a corpse mouldering at the bottom of the sea, Fms. vi. 376.

blek, n. ink, v. under 'blakkr.' **blek-horn**, n. an ink-born, Th. 76.

blekkiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. [blakkr], delusively, Mar., Al. 36.

blekking, f. delusion, fraud, H. E. i. 506, Fms. x. 207, Hkr. iii. 112.

blekkja, t, að, [blakkr], to impose upon, Stj. 335, Fms. i. 215, Hkr. iii. 317, Magn. 466.

blendigr, m. a blending, mixture. **2.** metaph. a being half man and half giant, not a downright giant (troll); b. en ekki fullkomit troll, Fas. iii. 179; b. þurs einn, Grett. 135.

BLESI, a, m. and **blesóttir**, adj. the blaze or white star on a horse's forehead, and as a pr. name of the horse himself, Landn. 70, Fms. vi. 414.

BLESTR and **blesmæltr**, adj. lispng, Skálda 170, Sturl. i. 60, Barl. 15.

BLETTR, s, m., pl. ir, [Engl. *blot*; Dan. *plet*], loc. a spot, blot, Fms. iii. 123 in a paper MS., the vellum MS. Fb. i. 228 reads 'fleckr:' blot, mjök grandvarr af blettum, without stain, blotless, 655 xxxii. 19: now much used in a loc. sense, a spot.

bleyða, u, f. [blauðr], a craven, Hkr. i. 338.

bleyðask, dep. to lose heart as a craven, Fms. vi. 312: impers. with dat., viii. 137.

bleyði, f. cowardice, Fms. ii. 306: softness, in a good sense (rare), Sks 496 B. **comps:** **bleyði-maðr**, m. a coward, Nj. 54, Fms. vi. 260.

bleyði-mannligr, adj. cowardly, Fms. ii. 69. **bleyði-mark**, n. a mark of cowardice, Tistr. **bleyði-orð**, n. a charge of cowardice Fas. ii. 530; leggja b. á bak e-m, Grett. 102.

bleyta, u, f. [blautr], mud, Clem. 35: mire, Hrafn. 27 (freq.)

bleyta, tt, to soak, moisten; b. hið, a hide, Fas. i. 289; leir, clay, Bret 106. **2.** to soften, Greg. 38, 655 v. B (rare in that sense).

bleyti, n. soaking.

BLEZAN, **bletza**, mod. blessa, að, [A. S. *bletzian*; Engl. *bless*; akin to blót, blóta, denoting worship]:—to bless; an English word, which came to Icel. and Norway along with the Gospel; in Norway it never took root, and soon died out, and is at present unknown in Scandinavia whilst in Icel. it grew from a term of worship into a household word of endearment and affection; the guest or traveller is met with a 'Guð bless þig,' God bless thee, in reply to his greeting, 'hér sé Guð,' when enterin a house; it is also the reply to one returning thanks. The Norseman Swede, and Dane say, 'Guð signe dig' (cp. Germ. *segnen*), whilst 'signa (signare) in Icel. usage only means to make the sign of the cross. Blez is used as a standing epithet of the sun, blessuð sólin, the blessed sun so also the alliterative phrase, blessað barnið, the blessed bairn; blessað blessuð, in addressing, cp. Engl. *bless you!* In old writers it answers t Lat. *benedicere*: i. c. with acc., Stj. 28, 655 ix, 'benedicutus' þýðir b xxii, Fms. i. 230, K. Á. 120. **β**. with dat., rare and now unusual Guð b. fiskum ok fuglum, Stj. 18, Eluc. 40, Blas. 40; blessuð ertú meðal kvenna, N. T. Luke i. 28. **2.** reflex. to give good luc. succeed.

blezan, f. a blessing, benediction, Bs. i. 562; bliss, Hom. 13, Greg. 7. **compd:** **blezanar-andi**, a, m. spirit of b., Stj. 242.

blezing, f. id., 655 viii. 2.

BLIAT, a kind of stuff, (for. word), El. 21, Str. 12, 79.

BLIK, n. [cp. Germ. *blick* and *blitz*; Engl. *blink* (in ice-blink, the gleam of distant ice-fields), and *blaze*], gleam, sheen, Scot. *glint*, *Lanitor*; barach þýðir b. eðr brjánda, Stj. 389. The original notion fulgor is alien to Icel.; even agnablik, q. v., is of Dan. and Germ extraction; a dead-calm sea is in Danish *hævblik* and *bliksstille*, but Icel. blæja-logn. The gleam of metal (shields) is called blik, Edda 8 (poët.): of the sky, Breiðablik is the heavenly abode of the god Balé Gm. 12. **2.** *bleaching*, Dan. *bleg*; blæjur á bliki, Fas. ii. (in verse); lérept á bliki, N. G. L. i. 381.

3. hadd-blik, Edda 77. **II.** (for. word), the vizor on a helmet, in writers of the 14 and 15th centuries, Fas. iii. 229, Ann. 1393.

blíka, *u, f. light clouds foreboding storms*, such as the Engl. call *hare's tails*, (regn-blika, vind-blika), hence the saying, e-m lizt ekki a kuma, when matters look threatening; freq. in mod. usage, though no instance is on record in old writers. 2. medic. *pallor*, Dan. *blegesot*, l. ix. 201.

blika, *ad, and blíkja*, bleik, bliku, an old obsolete poet. form, of which only remain the forms, 3rd pers. pl. pret. bliku, *fulgebant*, Vkv. 6, s. i. 186 (in a verse); infun., blikja, Hkr. i. 96 (in a verse); 3rd pers. pl. pres. blikja, *fulgent*, Grág. ii. 170, in an old law form; part. blikjanda, da 231, [Lat. *fulgere*; Germ. *blicken*, *cp. blitzen*: Engl. *to blink*]—*to am, twinkle*, Lat. *micare*; the stars 'blika', the sun 'skín'; used of arms, *ldir bliku þeirra við hinn skarða mána*, Vkv. l. c.; *bliku reið er Regini*, Fas. l. c.; *ú baki létu blikja* (of the shields), Hkr. l. c.; *skildir blika* 1 Raudaskríðum, Nj. 143, cp. Grág. ii. 170; *blikuðu þar skildir við*, 724; *blika við sólu*, Fbr. 156; *blikjanda* (part.) *böl, gleaming bale*, the hall of Hela, Edda l. c.

lík-hvítr, *adj. ubi-bleating*, of a shield, Lex. Poët.

líki, *a, m. a drake*; andar-bliki, *ædar-bliki*, etc.

líkna, *ad, [bleikr], to become pale*, Fms. ii. 240, iv. 166, Flov. 41.

líkra, *ad, [Ivar Aasen blikra, to flutter], to blink*; impers. with dat., *ldst hann eigi hírða þó bónda blikraði nokkut til hvat fyrir væri* bliðskraði, *felt a shudder*, Grett. 100 A (rare).

línda, *ad, [Ulf. blindfan], to blind, deprive of sight*, Fms. v. 268, vii. 7, Stj. 619; metaph. *to deceive*, Fms. ii. 46, v. 217, Gpl. 215.

líndi, *f. indecl., mod. blíndni, blindness*, Stj. 620, Greg. 35; taph., Blas. 47; *snjó-blínda, u, f. snow-blindness*; *nátt-blínda, nyctana*; *dag-blínda, hemeralopia*, FéI.

líndingr, *m. a blind or bidden peg*, of pegs used to pin planks together aways, serving the same purpose as tongue and groove, Edda 232.

líndleikr, *m. blindness*, Fms. ii. 241, Stj. 122; metaph., H. E. i. 462.

LINDR, *adj. [Ulf. blínds; A. S. and Engl. blind; O. H. G. plint; n. blind; common to all Teut. idioms, whilst Gr. τυφλος and Lat. us are of different roots]—blind; blindr borinn, born blind*, Nj. i, Fms. vi. 389; proverb, *misjafnir eru blínds manns bitar*; metaph., 1 gen., *mjóð er mannfólkít blínt ens sanna um forlögín, blínd as to fate*, Al. 23; neut. as adv., *dark*, ekki er þat blínt hvers þú eggjar, s. iv. 133; *Einarr lét sér þat blínt vera*, i. e. *said that he knew nothing of it*, viii. 10; *Grettir segir at þeim var blínt til þess at ætla, a blindster for them to guess at*, Grett. 148 A; a thick storm is called 'blíndr'; (but the Icel. call *thick darkness* 'níða-myrrk', Dan. *bælgmörke*); Germans call *blind* what is *bidden* and cannot be seen; this is rare in

., yet *blind-sker, a hidden skerry (rock) in the sea*; cp. also *blindingr*,

líða, *u, f. [Ulf. bleiþei], literally blitiveness*, but in usage *gentleness*, *ce, of a woman*; *alla blíðu lét hón uppi við mik*, Nj. 18; *hófst þá at nýju b. (friendly intercourse) með þeim mágum*, Fms. ix. 450; in l. usage, *balminess of the air: fair words, blandishment*, Sks. 540.

líða, *ad, dep.=blíðask*, Thom. 183.

líðka, *ad, to render 'blithe', caress, coax*, Ld. 286; reflex., Stj. 142.

líðkan, *f. caressing*, Stj. 186.

líðleikr and **-leiki**, *m. mildness, balminess, of the air*, Fms. x. 336, 336; *blandishment*, Pass. 31. 10.

líðleitr, *adj. of mild countenance*, Fms. xi. 215, v. l.

líðliga, *adv. and -lígr, adj. blithely, graciously*; *taka, fagna e-m b.* 4, Sks. 370, Fms. vii. 107, ix. 411.

líðlundadr and **-lyndr**, *adj. of gentle disposition*, Magn. 474.

líðlyndi, *n. genule disposition*.

líðlæti, *n. caressing*, Bs. i. 140, Greg. 51.

líðmæli, *n. fair words, blandishments*, Fms. x. 307, i. 109, Pass. 6. 6.

líðmæltr, *adj. bland*, Sturl. ii. 189, Fms. xi. 215, vii. 239.

LÍÐR, *adj. [Ulf. bleijs, oiktrípan, misericors; and bleipi, oiktrípós; eiþjan, oiktrépan; A. S. blíðe; Engl. blithe; Hel. blíþi=clarus, as]—in usage, mild, gentle, soft; blíðr is a word of endearment, but denotes the outward expression of mildness in the eyes, look, voice, also has a bad sense, bland, fawning, enticing: alliterative proverb, er þætandi hönd; b. ok þekkr, Bs. i. 131; b. orð, Fms. x. 292; k kátr, Eg. 45; blíð ok eþtírmál, mild and charming, of a wife, Nj. of the air, blítt veðr, mild, balmy, Fms. ii. 76, vi. 378; metaph., ok strítt, ubetþer it pleases or not, in fine weather or foul, Sturl. i. fyrir blíðu né stríðu, neither by fair nor foul means, 625. 95; veable, eigi blíð baksletta, Al. 90; e-m er blíðara, 'tis more pleasant one, one is better pleased, Fms. x. 353.*

líðskapr, *ar, m. mildness, kindness, friendly terms*, Fms. i. 102; blíðskap, *m. friendly terms*, Eg. 740, Stj. 192.

líðveðr and **blíðvindr**, *n. mild weather*, 655 xii. 2, Thom. 167.

líðyrði, *n. blandishment*, Sks. 530, Fms. x. 292.

LÍFA, [Germ. *bleiben*; akin to *leifa, q. v.*], *to remain*; this word taken from Luther's Bible into Icel., and is used by theol. writers; sing. is never used, but pret. pl. blífu, Pass. 50. 4.

LÍGJA, *ð, [Swed. bliga = to gaze, stare], to gaze; b, augum, Mirm. 70.*

blígr, *m. staring, gazing, a cognom., Eb.*

blína, *d, to stare, gaze*, [cp. A. S. *blin*.]

blístra, *u, f. the mouth-piece of bellows*, Vm. 177.

BLÍSTRÁ, *ad, to whistle*, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337, Bret. 26; the phrase, *b. í spor e-m*, prob. a hunting term, *to run whistling after one*, Korm. 62, Fms. viii. 60. 2. of snakes, *to hiss*, Fr.

blístran, *f. (blístr, n.), whistling*, Mar. 61, Konr. 58 (Fr.): the mod. phrase, *standa ú blístri*, *to be swollen like bellows*, is curious, and indicates a relation between *blása* and *blístra*.

bljúgr, *adj. [Swed. blyg], bashful, shy, modest*, Pass. 16. 14 (*penitent*).

blóssi, *a, m. a flame*, Dan. *bluss*, (mod.), Pass. 3. 2.

BLÓTI, *a, m. [blautr], a thaw, melting of snow* (freq.)

blotna, *ad, to become moist or soft*: metaph. *to lose courage*; *blotnar hann eigi við þat*, Ísl. ii. 330, Fms. viii. 137.

BLÓÐ, [Ulf. *bloþ*, common to all Teut. idioms]—*the blood*, Lat. *sanguis*; 'dreyri' is *cruur*; 'hlaut', *q. v.*, is *blood shed in sacrifice*, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Nj. 107, Eb. 242, Fms. i. 46; *nema, láta* (mod. taka) *b.*, *to take, let blood* (blóðlát), vii. 269, Grág. ii. 133; *ganga blóði*, *to have a hemorrhage*, Bs. i. 337; the phrase, *blanda blóði saman*, *to mix blood together*, Ls. 9, refers to the old heathen rite of entering foster-brotherhood, defined in Gísl. 11, Fbr. 7, Fb. ii. 93, Fas. iii. 376; metaph. *offspring*, Stj. 47; *hjárt-blóð, bear's blood*; *dauda-blóð, life-blood, gore*: metaph. compound words are rare. In poets 'blood of Quasir' means *poetry*; the blood of the giant Ymir, *the sea*, vide Edda 47. 5. FéI. ix. 198, 199, records many medic. compounds, blóðfall and blóðlát, *menorrhagia*; blóðhella, *congestio ad viscera*; blóðkýli, *ulcus*; blóðmiga, *haematuria*; blóðnasir, *f. pl. epistaxis*; blóðrás, *menorrhagia*; blóðsött, *dysentery*; blóðhrækjur, *haemoptysis*; blóðspýja, *haematemesis*, etc. Other compounds:

blóða-brúðgumi, *a, m.*, Stj. 42. Exod. iv. 25, the 'bloody husband' of the Engl. text. **blóðs-akr**, *m. the field of blood*, Matth. xxvii. 8.

blóðs-litr, *m. blood-colour*, 656. 6, Eb. 26. **blóðs-peningar**, *m. pl. the price of blood*, Matth. xxvii. 6. **blóðs-úthelling**, *f. a shedding of blood*, Fas. i. 73.

blóð-band, *n.*, mostly in pl. *a bandage to stop bleeding*, Bs. i. 625, 376.

blóð-bogi, *a, m. a gush of blood*, Nj. 210, Fms. vi. 419, Sd. 178.

blóð-drefjar, *f. pl. splatterings of blood*, Grett. 111 A.

blóð-drekkur, *m. one who drinks blood*, Fas. iii. 573; epithet of a fox.

blóð-dropi, *a, m. a drop of blood*, Bs. i. 45, Fms. i. 270.

blóð-drykkja, *u, f. drink of blood*, Thom. 150.

blóð-fall, *n.* and **blóðfalls-sött**, *f. bloody flux, dysentery*, Bs. i. 317, ii. 108, 618.

blóð-flekkur, *m. a fleck or stain of blood*, Eb. 242.

blóð-fors, *m. a gush of blood*, Nj. 244.

blóð-fullr, *adj. full of blood*, Fbr. 12.

blóðga, *ad, to make bleed*, Nj. 82; reflex. *to become bloody*, Str. 78.

blóði, *a, m.*, poet. *a brother, consanguineus*, Edda (Gl.), Haustl. 14.

blóðigr, *adj.*, contr. blóðgir, -gum, etc.; in mod. usage uncontracted through all cases, and so it is freq. in old writers, e. g. blóðigan (acc.), Bjarn. 50 vellum MS.; blóðugir (dat. f.), Grág. ii. 192; *bloody*, Nj. 19, Ísl. ii. 271, etc.

blóð-kýll, *m. a blood-bag*; metaph. *a blood-sucker, a leech*, Fms. ii. 317.

blóð-lauss, *adj. (blóðleysi, n.), bloodless*, Str. 5.

blóð-lát, *n. loss of blood*, Hkr. ii. 24; medic. *blood-letting, bleeding*, Fms. vii. 269, Str. 28, N. G. L. iii. 15.

blóð-látinn, *part. having blood let, bled*, Bs. i. 848, Str. 27.

blóð-lífr, *ar, f. pl. clotted blood*, Nj. 171.

blóð-ligr, *adj. bloody*, Stj. 161.

blóð-litr=blóðslitr, Landn. 335.

blóð-lækr, *jar, m. a river of blood*, Fms. vi. 407.

blóð-maðkr, *m. a maggot bred in putrefying blood*, Stj. 91.

blóð-mikill, *adj. plethoric*.

blóð-nætr, *f. pl. bloody nights*; it may originally have been a law term, *the night next after a murder or homicide*; in the proverb, *blóð-nætr eru hverjum bráðastar*, i. e. *the thirst for revenge rises highest during the bloody nights*, Glúm. 344, Fs. 39, Bs. i. 142.

blóð-rauðr, *adj. blood-red*, Fms. i. 217, Art. 120.

blóð-rás, *f. a blood-rush, hemorrhagia*, Ld. 140, Fms. x. 395, Pr. 473; mod. also *circulation of blood*.

blóð-refill, *m. the point of a sword*, Nj. 246, Eg. 216, 306, Hkr. i. 70; a curious word; does refill here mean a snake? cp. *refill-stigar, semita serpentis*; cp. also Korm. ch. 9.

blóð-reiðr, *adj. very wrath*, Fms. iv. 182.

blóð-risa, *adj. ind. [Germ. blutrise = saucius, cruentus], bruised and bloody*, Eb. 46; in the alliterative phrase, *blár ok b., blue and bloody* from flows, Grett. 147, Stj. 91; as to the root, cp. *hár-ramr, the outside*, but hold-rosa, *u, f. a tanner's term, the inside of a skin*; yet blóðrisa in the MSS. is not spelt with a y.

blóð-segi and **blóðsigi**, *a, m. a clot of blood*, Bs. i. 334, Fas. iii. 296.

blóð-skuld, *f. blood-guill*, Pass. 2. 10, 25. 7.

blóð-sött, *f. monthly courses*, Stj. 318, 256; *dysentery*, FéI. ix. 199.

blóð-spýja, *u, f. a spitting of blood*, Fs. 153, Ann. 1393.

blóð-stjarna, u, f. *the bloody star*, prob. Mars, Rb. 110.
 blóð-stokkinn, part. (mod. blóð-storkinn, *stark with blood*), gory all over, Bs. i. 626, Níorstr. 3.
 blóð-straumur, m. *a stream of blood*, Fas. i. 499.
 blóð-sveiti, a, m. *a bloody sweat*, Pass. 2. 12 (Luke xxii. 44).
 blóð-tjörn, f. *a pool of blood*, Eb. 200.
 blóð-vaka, u, f. [vekja blóð, cp. vökvi, m. *fluid*], a law term, *the letting blood flow*; svá hart at b. yrði, Bs. i. 871.
 blóð-varmr, adj. *blood-warm, warm as blood*, Karl. 240.
 blóð-ær, f. *a sheep (ewe) fit for slaughter*, Fms. xi. 36.
 blóð-æsar, f. pl. (v. æsar), a bad reading instead of blóðnætr, Bs. i. 142.
 blóð-örn, m. '*blood eagle*,' in the phrase 'rista b.,' *to cut a blood eagle*, a cruel method of putting to death in the heathen times, practised, as it seems, only on the slayer of one's father if taken alive in a battle: the ribs were cut in the shape of an eagle and the lungs pulled through the opening, a sort of vivisection described in Orku. ch. 8, Fas. i. 293, 354 (Ragn. S.); so king Ella was put to death by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Fms. iii. 225: it is called a sacrifice to Odin of the victim, cp. the phrase, ok gaf hann Óðni til sigs sér, Orkn. l. c.; the old rite 'marka geirsoddi,' q. v., is analogous, not identical; cp. also upon the subject Grimm D. R. A., and Hm. 139.
 blóð-öx and -ex, f. *bloody axe*, a cognom. of King Eric, Fms.
 BLÓM, n. [Ulf. *bloma*, Matth. vi. 28; Engl. *bloom*; Germ. *blume*; A. S. *blōma*, Engl. *blossom*, answers to blómstr, qs. Lat. *flos*. The Icel. has not the primitive verb. Hel. *blóan*; Germ. *blüben*]:—*a bloom, blossom, flower*; hvít blóm á grasi, El. 24; lauf ok blóm ok aldin, 19; gras ok blóm, *flowers*, Edda 145 (pref.), Fms. v. 345; þótti honum á einum kvistinum fegstr b., Bård. 164; ekki þótti henni blómit (*the bloom or blossom on the tree*) svá mikit á vera sem hön vildi, Ísl. ii. 14; kóróna af dýrliugum blómum, Bret. COMPS: blóma-mikill, adj. *rich-blossoming*, Bård. l. c. blóm-berandi, part. *bloom-bearing*, Stj. 14. blóm-beranligr, adj. *id.*, Fms. iii. 174.
 blómgan, f. *blooming, flourishing*, Stj. 29.
 blómganligr, adj. *blooming*, Bs. ii. 183.
 blómgast, ad, dep. *to flourish*, Magn. 502, Sks. 610: part. blómgast, adj. *which has blossom upon it*, Fms. xi. 9.
 blómi, a, m. [Ulf. *bloma*, n., Matth. vi. 28; v. blóm]. 1. pl. *blooms, blossoms, flowers*; þar hróna aldri fagrir blómar, Clem. 40; hafa rauða blóma (acc. pl.), 655 xiv; allskonar fagra blóma, Fms. x. 241; heilir blómar, *flōres integri*, Magn. 468; this use is now rare. 2. sing. *blooming*; þat tré stendur ávalt síðan með blóma, in *full bloom*, 656 A. 23. 3. esp. metaph. *full bloom, prosperity*; stóð hagr hans með hinum mesta blóma, Ísl. ii. 14, Band. 2, Fms. v. 346; í blóma aldrs síns (æsku blómi), in *the bloom of life*, viii. 29, vii. 108 (*with blooming face*); á þeirra veldi var b. mjök langa hríð, Ver. 45, Sks. 758. 4. *the yolk in an egg*; the phrase 'lifa sem blómi í eggi,' *to live like the yolk in an egg*, i. c. *to live in perfect comfort*.
 blómstr, rs, m. *bloom, blossom*; allan aksrins blómstr, Stj. 29; setan b., Sks. 630 B, 499; 'flos' is rendered by b., Stj. (pref.): in writers since the Reformation always neut.; allt eins og blómstríð eina, and glóandi blómstríð fritt, Hallgrím, Snót 45; blóm and blómstr are synonymous, but blómi in common usage is metaph. = *prosperity*.
 BLÓRAR, a, m. [cp. Dan. blår, *the refuse of flax*, and the phrase, at kaste een blår í ójnene, *to throw dust in one's eyes*], in Icel. only used in the metaph. phrase, at göra e-t í blóra við e-n, *to commit an offence behind another person* so that suspicion falls upon him: and blóra-maðr, m., en ef svá verður sem niær er grunn á at, dóttir þín sé með barni, þá eru þar fáir blóramenn, ok vil ek ganga við faderni, Fas. iii. 344.
 BLÓT, n. [Ulf. renders λατρεία and ἑβάσµα by *blutinassus*, cp. also A. S. compd words such as blótmónd],—*gener. worship, and worship* including *sacrifice*, spec. *a sacrificial feast or banquet*, used freq. in pl. when in general sense; the feasts were, esp. the three great annual feasts, when the winter set in (Oct.), at Yule time and mid-winter (Dec. or Jan.), and when the summer began (April), Ó. H. ch. 94-96, Hkr. i. 139 sqq., Hák. S. G. ch. xvi sqq., and the verse of Kormak, Hañt maðr ask né eski, id., Hkr. (Ó. T.) i. 272, Fms. x. (Ó. T.) ch. 50, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 531, 512, Hervar. S. the last chapter, Eb. ch. 10, Eg. 257, Fb. i. 22; at Úpp-sólum voru blót svá mikill í þann tíma, at hvergi hafa verið meiri á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 255; þann vetr fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33, cp. Hým. 1, Vsp. 62; þar voru áðr blót ok hörgar, Bs. i. 20 (Kr. S.), Fms. i. 131, Eb. 4; there are mentioned álfa-blót, dísa-blót, etc. 2. blót, or more correctly blœti, n. *an idol, amulet*, engi maðr skal hafa í húsum sínum, stalla, við eðr blót (blœti) . . . nú ef blót (blœti) er funnit í húsi láslausu, mat-blót (*dough idol*) eðr leir-blót (*clay idol*) gört í mannslíki af leiri eðr deigi, þá . . . N. G. L. i. 383, 389; cp. Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 97. III. metaph. in Christian times the name of the heathen worship became odious, and blót came to mean *swearing, cursing*, freq. in Sturl. and Bs., and in mod. usage, Sturl. ii. 106, 152, iii. 101, Fs. (Vd.) 36, Gísl. The terms for swearing in the heathen times were 'troll, gramir,' etc., q. v.
 BLÓTA, in old use a strong (and originally a redupl.) verb, blóta—

blét—blétu—blóttinn; pres. blœt, and with the suffixed negative blœtka (*I worship not*), Stor. 22 (the Ed. wrongly blœtka, without change of vowel); this form also occurs K. Þ. K. (Kb.) ch. 7, the Ed. 1853 has wrongly blœt(a)r, but a few lines below blótar (weak), probably altered from blœtr; pret. sing. blœt, Hkr. (Yngl.) 56, 269; pl. blœtu, 56; subj. blœtim, 623, 61; imperat. blœtt, Am. 75; part. blœttinn, and sup. blœttíð are freq., Hkr. i. 34, 35, 239, Landn. 47, Fas. i. 255: more freq. weak, blóta, ad; pres. blótar, blótast, Fas. i. 87, Fbr. 78; pret. blótáði, Landn. 224, 291, 322, Bs. i. 6 (Kr. S.), Nj. 272, Gísl. 140, Fær. 272, Fas. i. 463, 531, Bret., Fms. ii. 203, Hkr. i. 34, 35, Ísl. ii. 109, Fs. 50; only the weak sup. and part. are rare in old writers; blótuð, Hom. 153 (Norse); blótáð (sup.), Bs. i. 5 (paper transcript): [Ulf. *blotan* (redupl. verb) = λατρεύειν, ἑβέσθαι, cp. *gufbloteins* = παράκλησις, *gufblöstreis* = θεοσεβής; A. S. *blōtan* = *immolare*; O. H. G. *blōzan*; the root is probably akin to *blœtsian*, Engl. *to bless*]:—*gener. to worship, to worship with sacrifice*; with acc. of the being worshipped, but dat. of the object sacrificed; thus b. hof, land, furs, goð, álfa, vættir, *to worship temple, grove, force, gods, elves, beings*; but b. mönnum, þrælum, kvikendum, *to sacrifice with men, thralls, beasts, i. e. to sacrifice, slay them*: also used absol.: I. with acc. or absol. *to worship*; skal þórlófr b. ok leita heilla þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257, 623, 61, Landn. 40, Hkr. i. 34 sqq., Fs. 41; heinnar vættir, Nj. 272, Fær. 139, cp. Bret. 84, 94, Landn. 36, Ib. ch. 7, Bs. i. 25; b. til fríðar, sigs, langlífs, árs, byrjar, *to make a sacrifice for peace, victory, long life, good season, fair wind*, Hkr. i. 239, 34, 56, ii. 97, Fs. 173; of the worship of natural objects, at Giljá stóð steinn (*a stone*), er (acc.) þeir frændr höfðu blótáð, Bs. i. 5, Harð. S. Ísl. ii. 109; hann blótáði lundinn, *he worshipped the grove* (cp. Tacitus, *sacrum nemus*), Landn. 224; hann blótáði forsin, 201: worship of men (rare), Gríms sonar þess er blóttinn var dauðr fyrir þokka-sæld ok kalláðr Kamban, 47, Fb. ii. 7; þau voru bæði blótuð, Edda 83; b. hof, in the phrase, heidnir menn hof b., Grág., Ísl. ii. 381; blót er oss ok kvíðjat, at vér skulum eigi b. heidit goð, né hauga né hörga, N. G. L. i. 18: worship of animals, Ógvaldr konungr blót kú eina, Hkr. i. 269, Fas. i. 255. β. with dat. (extremely rare); blótar hann einum gölt (sic!), prob. corrupt = einm (acc.) gölt, Fas. i. 187 a paper transcript. II. with dat. *to sacrifice*: sacrifices of men are recorded, Hkr. i. 34, 35, 56, 239, Gísl. 140, Eb. l. c., Fas. i. 452 (Hervar. S.): slaves and criminals were esp. sacrificed, thus representing the executions of modern times; heidngjar blóta enum verstum mönnum, ok hrinda þeim fyrir björg ok hamra . . . enir heidnir menn höfðu þá stefnu, ok tóku þat ráð at b. tveim mönnum ór hverjum fjórðungi, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 23: captives, Ó. H. ch. 131; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hafa Hallfréð til blóta, Fs. 102; b. þrælum, Fms. x. 323; b. mönnum ok fé, Fs. (Vd.) 50, Am. 75, Fms. i. 174: a sort of self-immolation is recorded Fb. ii. 72. III. *to curse, swear, vide blót II*; with dat. or absol., hann blótur hestinum, Fbr. 78; eigi kvíð ek því þótt biskup blóti mér eðr banni, Bs. i. 708; blótuð verð þú, Hom. 153: reflex. blótast, *to go about swearing*, Fms. viii. 294: vide Maurer, Bekehr. ii. 195 sqq.
 blótan, f. *sacrificing*, 623, 57. II. *cursing, swearing*, Fms. viii. 293.
 blót-audigr, adj. *rich in sacrifices*; b. hof, Mart. 110.
 blót-bað, n. *a sacrificial bath*, Post. 138.
 blót-biskup, m. *a beathen priest*, Bret. 34 (Laocoon), Fms. x. 323.
 blót-bolli, a, m. *a sacrificial bowl*, Fms. ii. 309.
 blót-dómr, m. *idolatry*, Stj. 106.
 blót-drykkja, u, f. *a sacrificial feast*, Fms. x. 393, cp. Eg. 257.
 blót-fé, n. *a sacred or accursed thing*, Stj. 363 (Josh. vii. 11), Edda 83.
 blót-godi, a, m. *a beathen priest*, Post. 656 B. 10, Hkr. i. 8.
 blót-grofi, f. *a sacrificial den* in which to kill the victim, Fs. 49, 50.
 blót-guð, m. *a beathen god*, Fms. ii. 76.
 blót-gyðja, u, f. *a beathen priestess*, Hkr. i. 8.
 blót-haugr, m. *a sacrificial mound or cairn*, cp. N. G. L. i. 18; defined Fms. v. 164; about cairns of that kind among the Perms (Bjarmar), vide Fms. iv. 299, cp. also Hkr. i. 16.
 blót-hús, n. *a beathen house of worship*, sometimes less than the 'hof,' used like Christian chapels for private worship, Fms. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 109; *a temple* in general, Stj. 391.
 blót-jarl, m. a surname of the heathen lord Hacon, Fms. ii. 122.
 blót-kálf, m. *the golden calf*, Stj. 312.
 blót-kelda, u, f. *a fen* near the heathen temples, in which animals (or men) were killed by drowning, Ísl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 404.
 blót-klæði, n. *garments used at sacrifices*, Fs. 42.
 blót-kona, u, f. = blótyðja, Stj. 428.
 blót-lundur, m. *a sacred grove*, Fms. xi. 382, Stj. 391, cp. Landn. 222.
 blót-maðr, m. *a beathen worshipper*, Bret. 57, Eg. 179, Fms. i. 294, 263, Andr. 65.
 blót-matr, m. *the meat of the victims*, Hkr. i. 139.
 blót-naut, n. *an ox worshipped and enchanted*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. iii. 132, Fas. i. 255; hence in mod. use a *mad bull* is called blótneyti. n. 2. *a bull to be sacrificed*, a heathen sacrifice connected with the old holmgang, q. v., Eg. 506, cp. Korm. 212, 214, Gísl. 80.
 blót-neyti, id., Fas. i. 425.
 blót-prestr, m. *a beathen priest*, Sks. 575.

blót-rísi, a, m. *an enchanted champion* (?), *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Korm. 242.
blót-skapr, m. *idolatry, beaten worship, sacrifice*, Fms. i. 31, xi. 134, 650, N. G. L. i. 351: *things belonging to worship*, Stj. 391, Fagrsk. Fms. v. 239.
blót-skógr, m. = blótlundur, Stj. 650, Róm. 199.
blót-spánn, m. *divining rods or chips used at sacrifices*, cp. Tacitus m. ch. x, and Amm. Marc. xxxi. 2. in the phrase, *fella blót-spánn, os sortidicos jactare*; þá feldi hann b. ok vitraðist svá, at hann di hafá dagráð at berjast, Fagrsk. 40, in the passage of Vellekla (the ee of the narrative) the poet uses the word teim lautur, çs. hlautar-*n, the rod of the sacrificial blood*, cp. the phrase, kjósa hlaut-vid, Vsp. and hrista teima, Hým. 1; þá feldi Ónundur blótspánn til, at hann di verða viss . . ., Landn. 193; síðan var felðr blótspánn, ok gékk fréttn, at . . ., Fas. i. 526, 452 (Hervar. S.)
blót-staðr, m. *a place of beaten sacrifice*, Hom. 175, Hkr. i. 6, Fms. o, Fagrsk. 29.
blót-stallr, m. *a beaten altar*, Stj. 391.
blót-tré, n. *a sacred tree*, Mart. 115.
blót-trygill, m. [trög], *a sacrificial trough*, Fs. 108.
blót-veizla, u, f. *a sacrificial banquet*, Hkr. i. 139, Fms. i. 35, iv. 237.
blót-vidr, m. = blótlundur, Greg. 80.
blót-villa, u, f. *a beaten berry*, Fms. x. 243.
blót-völlr, m. *a bewitched field*; eigi munu vér nú optar ganga appá mn, Fms. viii. 157.
blúda, ad, *to doze*; éta blundandi, Edda 72; cp. mod. ganga blindandi, *to blinking, half asleep*; b. augum, *to shut the eyes*, Bs. ii. 481.
blúndr, m. *sleep, dozing*; a nickname, Landn. 80.
blúnd-skaka, ad, *to blink with the eyes*, Stj. 81.
blúnd-stafir, m. pl. *rods causing sleep*, in the phrase, bregða blúnd-m, *to awake*, Sdm. 3; cp. stínga svefnþorn, Ísl. Þjóðs.
blýgð, f. [bljúgr], *shame*, Gret. 159 A, Vigl. 20. COMPD: **blýgðar-s**, adj. (-leysi, n.), *blameless*, Gret. 161 A.
blýgða, ð, *to put to shame*, Fas. iii. 655, Fms. iii. 89. β reflex. *to shamed*, Sks. 494; = *bleyðast, to lose heart*, Fas. iii. 411; b. síu, *to be med, to repent*, (mod.)
blýgðan, f. *shame, disgrace, nakedness*, Pass. 24. 3. COMPD: **blýgð-r-lauss**, adj. (-leysi, n.), *impudent*.
blýglast, ð, = *blýgðast*, Sks. 494. v. 1.
blýst, n. [Dan. *blus*], *a torch*, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 804.
blý, n. [Germ. *blei*; O. H. G. *pli*; Lat. *plumbum*], *lead*; sökkva b., Blas. 49, Dipl. v. 18. COMPDS: **blý-band**, n. *a leaden band*, l. x. 172. **blý-kleppr**, m. *a plummet*, Rb. 472. **blý-ligr**, *leaden*, 732. 11. **blý-skeyti**, n. *a leaden missile*, Stj. 74, Pr. **blý-steyptr**, part. *cast in lead*, Sks. 392. **blý-stíka**, u, f. *an iden candlestick*, Vm. 38. **blý-stokkr**, m. *a leaden box*, Sd. 191.
blýngur, adj. *heavy as lead*.
blýþekja, þakði, *to thatch*, i. e. *roof, with lead*, Bs. i. 235.
blýþa, dd, *to bleed, to flow*, of blood, Fr. 473; blæddu nasar hans b-nasir, Bs. i. 521: impers., e-m blæðir, *one loses blood*, Grág. ii. 11, . iii. 113, Sd. 139, Eb. 242: absol., laust hana í andlititð svá at di, Nj. 18: metaph. phrase, e-m blæðir e-t í augu, *it bleeds into one's i. e. one is amazed at a thing*.
blýþja, u, f. [cp. Germ. *blege* = *limbus*, prob. derived from A. S. *bleob* = *ur*; prob. an Engl. word, cp. Enskar blæjur, Eb. 256]—*a fine, red cloth*; hon hafði knytt um sík blæju, ok vóru í mörk bla, Ld. *a burial sheet*, Am. 101, Gkv. 1. 13, Grág. i. 207: *the cover of a Gg. 7, 25, Rm. 20, Bb. 1. 12, Eb. 1. c. cover of an altar table*, Vm. Dipl. iii. 4: poët., hildar b., *a shield*, the b. of the mast = *the sail*, etc.: *a veil*. COMPDS: **blæju-endi**, a, m. *the end of a b.*, Ld. 1. c. **blæju-horn**, n. *the corner of a b.*, Ld. 246. **blæju-hvalr**, m. [Germ. *blau*], *a kind of whale, alburnus*, Edda (Gl.)
blæzr, m. [cp. Engl. *to blow*], *a gentle breeze, puff of air*, esp. with a on of warmth; b. hitans, Edda 4; kenna blæ (*to feel a draft*) í andliti Clem. 35; vinds blær, Stj. 78; þá kom kaldr blær (*a cold stream of* & Skútu or jarðhúsínu, Rb. 319: poët. *the blue sky, the pure air*, undir himins blíðan, Pass. 25. 10; blærinn hýrnar við dagrið hvert, Bb. 8. 2. in mod. usage metaph. *the air, character of a speech*, writ- or the like; sögu-blær, frásagnar-blær, rit-blær. II. *a ram*, (Gl.), hence *blesma*.
blesma, adj. ind. [blær, a ram], *a ewe or goat at heat*, Grág. i. 427, 212, Stj. 178; cp. yxna of a cow, breyma of a cat, ræða of a sow.
blökku-maðr, m. [blakkr], *a blackamoor, sometimes a negro*, (mod.)
blökumenn, m. pl. *Walachians*, and **Blökumanna-land**, *Walachia*, Fms. v. 283; hann sviku Blakumenn í útfaru, Broc. Runstone, 79.
blöskra, ad, *to blench*: 1. absol., hann brá sér eigi við né kraði, Fms. vii. 157; hyggt at vandlega hvárt ek b. nökkut, xi. 150, so also Jóns. 47, and Fb. i. 198. 2. e-m blöskrar—ok bað þá at þja hvárt honum blöskraði nökkud, Sturl. iii. 43—ought perhaps to hann; the mod. use is constant, 'e-m b., one blenches, is shocked at thing.

BOBBI, a, m. *a snail-shell*, Eggert Itin., hence metaph. *puzzle*, in the phrase, komast í bobba, *to get into a puzzle*.
BOÐ, n. [Ulf. *buzus*; Germ. *bote, gebot*; cp. bjóða]. 1. *a bid, offer*; konungr bauð (*offered*) at fá Gunnari kvánfang ok ríki níkit . . . Gunnarr þakkaði konungi boð sitt, Nj. 46; bjóða boð fyrir e-n, *to make bids or offers for one*, Lv. 25, Vigl. 28; hvat er í boði, *what is the bidding?* metaph. from an auction, O. H. L. 71. 2. *a feast, wedding, banquet*, to which the guests are 'bidden'; veizlan fór vel fram, en er boði var lokit, *when the feast was past*, Nj. 25; fóru þeir allir til boðsins, *the wedding feast*, Fms. xi. 106; kyndi boð vera at Marðar, Nj. 4; hafá e-n í boði sínu, *to entertain at one's feast*, Fms. i. 40; haust-boð, Gisl. 27. 3. [A. S. *bebod*], *a bidding, commandment*, Fms. ii. 30, 168, xi. 246; boð ok bann, v. bann. β. *the right of redemption*, a Norse law term; skal sá óðalsmaðr er boði er næstr brigið upp hefja, Gpl. 294; ok svá eigu þær boð ú jórdum jafnt sem karlar, N. G. L. i. 92, 94, 237. 4. *a message*; góra e-m boð, *to call for one*, N. G. L. i. 60. β. metaph. and a law term, *a summons*, being an arrow, axe, or the like sent to call people to battle or council, as symbolical of the speed to be used, or of the punishment to be inflicted, if the summons be not obeyed; cp. herór; so the Swed. *budsticka* or *budkaffe*, (till tings, till tings), budkafen går kring borg och dal! (Tegner), and the fiery cross in the Lady of the Lake. In Icel., at least in the west part, a small wooden axe is still sent from farm to farm to summon people to the manials-thing in the spring; vide Gpl. 433 sqq., Jb. 180, and the compds boðburðr, boðfall, boðskurðr, boðleid, etc. COMPDS: **boðs-maðr**, m. *a guest at a feast, wedding*, Nj. 11, Fms. ii. 193. **boðs-vátttr**, m. *a witness to a boð*, 4. β, N. G. L. i. 237. **boðs-vitni**, n. *id.*, N. G. L. ii. 99, v. 1.
boða, ad, 1. *to announce, proclaim*, esp. as rendering of the eccl. Lat. *praedicare, to preach the Gospel*, as a missionary; b. Kristni, *to preach Christianity*, Nj. 157; trú, 158, Fms. x. 298, H. E. i. 510; sjáið, eg boða yör mikinn söguud, Luke ii. 10. β. *hón boðaði þangbrandi heicni*, Nj. 160. 2. *to bid, order*, with dat.; lét hann b. á sínu fund öllum öldungum, Stj. 649; hann boðaði saman mörgu stormenni, Bs. i. 470; konungr boðaði honum á sínu fund, *the king bade him come*, Fær. 131; b. e-n af löndum, *to outlaw one, bid him off the land*, Fms. vii. 17, 21. 3. *to bode, signify*; hvat þetta mundi boða, Eb. 270; e-m b. e-t, *he has a foreboding of it*; mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; impers., e-m boðar ótta, *one feels uneasy*, Sturl. i. 109, where Bs. i. 410 spells bjóða ótta (better).
boða, u, f. = boð, *a command*, N. G. L. i. 237.
boðan, f. *announcement*; b. dagr Maríu, *the feast of the Annunciation*, the 2nd of July, Mar.: *preaching, proclaiming*, 623. 11.
boð-burðr, m. *a carrying of the boð*, 4. β, Gpl. 432, 436, Jb. 180.
boð-fallr, n. *dropping the boð*, 4. β, Gpl. 435, Jb. 182.
boð-fasta, u, f. *a fast ordered by the canonical law*, H. E. i. 393.
boð-ferð, f. *the course of a boð*, 4. β, H. E. i. 393.
boð-greizla, u, f. = boðburðr, Jb. 184, Gpl. 437 B; vide boðreizla.
boði, a, m. 1. [vide boð 4, cp. A. S. *boda*], *a messenger, used in poetry*; b. hildar, *the messenger of war*, Lex. Poët.: in prose, Thom. 5, and in compds such as sendi-boði, *a messenger, fyrir-boði, a foreboder*. 2. esp. as a nautical term, *a breaker 'boding' hidden rocks*; þeir undruðust mjök þenna atburð, er b. féll í logni, þar er eugi maðr vissi, at b. hefði fallit fyrr, ok djúp var undir, Magn. 488, Fms. ix. 415, x. 324, xi. 10, Eg. 161, Bs. i. 420, Grág. ii. 385: the phrase, vera sem b. á skeri, *like a breaker on a skerry* (rock), of a hot-tempered man, never at rest. COMPDS: **boða-fallr**, n. *the dash of breakers*, Fas. iii. 506. **boða-slóð**, f. *the surf of breakers*, Orkn. 322.
boð-leggja, lagði, *to offer for sale*, Gpl. 302, v. 1.
boð-leið, f. a law term, *the due course of a boð* [4. β] *from house to house*, defined in Gpl. 432, N. G. L. i. 348, Jb. 181: in the phrase, fara (rétt) b., *to go from house to house in due course, skipping none*: perhaps the true reading Nj. 185 is, fara boðleið til búðar; some MSS. have bóuleið.
boð-ligr, adj. *fit to be offered*, Háv. 55.
BOÐN, f. [cp. A. S. *byden* = *dolium*, Icel. *byðna*; Norse *biðna*, Ivar Aasen], one of the three vessels in which the poët. mead was kept, Edda 47, etc., hence poetry is called *the wave of the boðn*, Lex. Poët.
boð-orð, n. *order, bidding*; Guðs b., Hom. 34, Ver. 25, Bs. i. 67, Magn. 448: as a law term, *an ordinance*, K. Á. 192: = *penance* in eccl. sense, K. Þ. K. 26: in mod. usage, esp. the Ten Commandments (Tíu-laga-boðorð, or with the article, Boðorðin), Sks. 671, cp. Pr. 437, where they are termed 'Laga-orð'. COMPDS: **boðorða-breytni**, f. *alteration of a b.*, Bs. i. 545. **boðorða-brot**, n. *breach of a b.*, Fms. vii. 108. **boð-orða-maðr**, m. *a public officer, N. G. L. i. 409.
boð-reizla, u, f. = boðgreizla.
boð-ríflr, adj. *fair bidding*, Fms. iii. 122 (poët.)
boð-seti (beð-seti, N. G. L. i. 315), a, m. a dub. Norse term, *the benches in a law-court* (?), the bar (?); hverri þeirra manna er gengr fyrir boðseta (acc. pl.) konung ok bæjarmenn, N. G. L. i. 323, 315; beðseti, çs. bekkseti (?).
boð-skapr, m. *a bidding, ordinance*, Stj. 82, H. E. i. 471, 677. 6, Fms. ii. 61. II. in mod. usage, *announcement*.*

boð-skurður, m. [skera boð, to carve a boð, 4. β], a message, summons to a meeting, N. G. L. i. 153.

boð-sletta (boð-slotti, a, m., Gpl. 200), also boð-flenna, u, f. an intruder at a feast, an unwinvited guest, Jb. 110.

boð-slóð, f. = boðleið, Jb. 181.

boð-stóll, m., in the phrase, hafa e-t á boðstólum, to put a thing out for sale.

BOGI, a, m. [A. S. boga; Engl. bow; Germ. bogen], a bow, Nj. several times; skjóta af boga, 29, 96; benda b., Fas. ii. 88, Landn. 288, Fms. ii. 321, iii. 228; úlm-bogi, hand-bogi, lás-bogi, ý-bogi, q. v. 2.

metaph. an arch, vault, Sks. 116: the rainbow, Stj. 62: metaph., bera mál úr boga, to disentangle a case, Sks. 654; himin-bogi, the sky; blóð-bogi, a gush of blood; regn-bogi, a rainbow; ölm-bogi, an elbow. COMPS: boga-dreginn, adj. bow-shaped, curved. boga-háls, m. the tip of a bow, where the string is fastened, Al. 142, Fas. ii. 88. boga-list, f. archery, now used metaph. boga-mynd, f. the form of a bow, Fas. i. 271. boga-skot, n. bow-shot, shooting with a bow, Fms. ii. 169. boga-strengur, m. a bow-string, Nj. 115, 136. boga-vápn, n. a bow, Fms. viii. 184, v. 1.

boginn, adj. bent, bowed, curved, Al. 8; prop. a part. from a lost strong verb bjúgan; cp. Goth. *bjúgan = κάμπτειν*.

bog-maðr, m. a bowman, archer, Fas. i. 382, Ingv. 34, Lv. 63, Fær. 56, Fms. vi. 413. bogmanns-merki, n. the zodiacal sign, Arcitenens, Rb. 102.

bog-mannliga, adv. bowmanlike, Fms. ii. 450.

bogna, að, to become curved, bent, Hkr. ii. 365, Flov. 34: to give way, Fms. viii. 403, Al. 57.

bogra, að, to creep along bowed or stooping; þú boru bogtar (creeps) hann inn, Fas. i. 393; bogra fyrir e-m, to bow before one, Þorst. St. 53.

bog-sterkr, -styrkr, adj. stark or strong at the bow, Hkr. iii. 264.

bog-sveigir, m. bow-swayer, a nickname, Fas. ii.

BOKKI, a, m., means probably a be-goat, [cp. Germ. *bock*; Dan. *buk*; Engl. *bock*], a familiar mode of address; Höttir heiti ek, bokki sæll, and, skaltu nú bana mér, bokki, my good fellow, 'old buck,' Fas. i. 66; muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kambí mínum (the old woman addressing the bishop), Fb. iii. 446: stærri bokkar, bigger men, 352, vide stór-bokki.

bokkr, m. a buck, Lex. Poët.

bola, að, prop. to fell trees, to cut through the body (bolc), Fas. i. 106.

II. [boli, a bull], to bully; b. e-n út, to push one out, as a bull with the horns: reflex. bolast, a wrestling term, of two wrestlers pushing or butting at one another with their heads.

boldang, n. a sort of thick linen, (for. word.)

bol-fimligr, adj. slender, agile of body, Fas. iii. 372.

bol-hliff, f. a covering for the body, opp. to the helmet, Bs. i. 667.

BOLI, a, m. a bull, Boll. 336, Edda 99, Ísl. ii. 26; in Icel. esp. of a bull-calf, bola-kálfur, etc.

bol-járn = bolöx (?), Ingv. 13.

bol-klæði, n. pl. garments (coat, waistcoat) for the body, Grett. 147 A.

BOLLI, a, m. [A. S. *bolle*], a bowl, Stj. 310, Rm. 4; blótbolli, a measure = ½ ask, Gpl. 525; a pr. name, Ld.

BOLR and bulr, m. the bole or trunk of a tree, Sks. 555 B. 2.

metaph. the trunk of a body, N. G. L. i. 80, Nj. 275, Fms. x. 213, Eb. 244, Anc. 4: the phrase, ganga milli bols ok höfuðs á e-m, to go through between one's trunk and head, i. e. to knock one quite dead, deal severely with, Ld. 244, Fb. 240. 3. an old-fashioned waistcoat.

bolungr, v. bulungr.

bol-vöxtr, m. the growth, form of the body; vel at bolvexti, a well-grown, stout man, Bs. i. 66, Fas. iii. 605.

bol-öx, f. [Swed. *bolyxa*], a pole-axe; in present usage opp. to skaröxi, a carpenter's axe, Stj. 401, Judg. ix. 48, Fms. ix. 357, Fbr. 179, Thom. 343, Ingv. 24, Vápn.

boppa, að, to wave up and down, onomatopœtic and common.

BOFS, n. an onomatopœtic word, [Germ. *bumps*], bump or plump; mikit fall, svá at b. kváð í skrokkinum, Þórd. 16. β. the faint bark of a dog: also bopsa, að.

borá, u, f. a bore-bole, Grett. 125, 133, Fas. i. 393, Vm. 65. COMPD:

boru-fóli, a, m. a Norse law term, a *stoien* article put into an innocent man's house; even if officers ransacked a house without having their persons searched, and find something, þá er b. ok liggir ekki búanda við, then it is b. and the farmer is free, N. G. L. i. 255.

BORA, að, [Lat. *forare*; A. S. *borian*; Engl. *bore*; O. H. G. *poran*], to bore; to bore holes in, Fms. ix. 447, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Eb. 182, D. I. i. 243; metaph., b. atsig at e-n, to do a thing thoroughly, v. atsigur: reflex., borast fram, to press one's way through a crowd, Fms. v. 180, Fb. ii. 112.

BORÐ, n. [Ulf. *baurd*, in *fothbaurd = ὀρθόδοξον*; Hel. *bord = margo*; A. S. *borð*; Engl. *board*]. 1. a board, plank, Lat. *tabula*; tók hann þá borð ok lausa viðu, ok rak um þvera stofuna, Grett. 140, N. G. L. i. 100. β. of a ship, the side (cp. *starboard*, *larboard*); höggur hann þá tveim höndum borð (sides) skútunnar, ok gengu í sundr borðin (the planks) um tvau rúm, Nj. 19; þeir Erlingr hjuggu raufar í drómundinum, sumar í kaflí niðri, en sumar uppi á borðunum, Fms. vii. 232, Nj. 42; hence the nautical phrases, á borð, on each side; á tvau borð, á bæði borð, on both

sides, Eg. 171; með endilöngum borðum, Fms. ii. 273, Eg. 122; leggja borð við borð = sýbyrða, to lay a ship alongside of another, so as to board, Fas. ii. 534; bera skip borði, to make the bulwarks rise, Fms. ii. 218; fyrir borð, overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. xi. 140; á borði, on land, Jb. 327; borð á stjórni = stjórni-borði, the starboard side, Gpl. 518. The planks in a ship's side have different names, e. g. aur-borð, skaut-borð, sól-borð. 2.

metaph. phrases, at vera mikill (litill, nokkur) borði, to be of a big (or lowly) bearing, metaphor from a ship floating high out of, or deep in, the sea, Eg. 8, Sturl. iii. 196: verða (allr) fyrir borð borinn, to be (quite) thrown overboard, i. e. ill-used, Eg. 126, Fær. 234; verða allr fyrir borði, *id.*, Ölk. 35; hans hlutr mundi eigi fyrir borð vera borinn, *id.*, Rm. 239; e-n brestr á borði, to fail, be beaten (metaphor from rowing), Fms. ix. 507; taka skamt frá borði, to fall short, Lv. 45; ganga at borði við e-n, to come to terms, yield, submit, Bs. i. 889; gékk Egill tregt at borði um þetta mál, E. was hard, unyielding, 696; hverigum skyldi úhætt, nema þeir gengi at borði við hann, unless they came to terms with him, 727, 778; á annað borð, on the other hand; harðr maðr á annat borð, a hard one to pull against, Fms. xi. 39; but also on the other hand, otherwise, else; hann vildi með engu móti kalla á þormóð sér til bjargar, þó at hann félli ofan á annat borð, though he was sure to tumble down otherwise (i. e. unless he called), Fbr. 88; hence freq. in mod. usage, e. g. ef eg á annað borð göri það, i. e. if I do it at all: navig., ganga til borðs, á borð, to go to one's business, Fagrsk. 167, Bárð. 166. 3. [A. S. *bord = labrum*], the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid;

er nú gott berandi borð á horninu, Edda 32; hence, fjöru-borð, the shore between big and low water, vide 33, 34; cp. the saying, fullt skal frömuum bera, þó skal borð á vera, i. e. it is clownish to bring a cup full to the brim, and, fullt skal föntum bera og ekkert borð á vera. II. a board, table, Lat. *mensa*; rísa frá borði, to rise from the board, from table, Rm. 17, or simply and ellipt. rísa, 30; borð is freq. used in pl., as in the old halls small tables were set at meal time, and removed after the meal; hence phrases, borð (pl.) ofan (upp) tekin, the tables being removed, cp. Virgil's *mensisque remotis*, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 41, iv. 265, v. 126, Bs. i. 854, Eg. 408; til þess er borð fóru brott, 551; setjast undir borð (pl.), to sit down; sitja undir borðum, to be at table, Nj. 68, Eb. 306; ganga undir drykkju borð, Fms. iii. 93; koma undir borð (acc. pl.), 96; ganga til borða, iv. 114, 129; koma til borðs (sing.), 202, cp. Ó. H. 86, Fms. iv. 246; sitja yfir borðum, iii. 155, iv. 113; sitja yfir matborði, v. 126, viii. 212; sitja yfir borð (acc. pl.), *id.*, Bs. i. 843; the rhyming phrase, vera þar at orði, sem hann er ekki at borði, vide Safn i. 91. It was the custom for kings or princes to give audience or receive poets whilst sitting at table, Fms. vi. 195, Eg. ch. 63. β. maintenance at table (cp. Engl. *board and lodging*); vera á borði með e-m, B. K. 124, D. N. (Fr.): of a chess-board, Bs. i. 635. COMPS: borða-munnr, m. difference in the height of ships (in battle), Fms. viii. 292, cp. 288. borða-víti, n. pl. a 'board-fee', scone, cp. víti, Fms. iii. 155. borðs-tilgangr, m. going to table, Fms. iii. 155.

borða, að, to sit at table, eat, dine, Fas. iii. 219.

borð-búnaðr, m. table-service, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 292, iv. 262, Orkn. 226.

borð-diskr, m. a plate, Fas. iii. 222, vide diskur; (now freq.)

borð-dúkr, m. a table-cloth, Nj. 176, Hkr. ii. 189, cp. Fms. vi. 322, Rm. 28.

borð-fasti, adj. maintained at one's table, Sks. 259.

borð-fjóð, f. a plank, Sturl. ii. 109.

borð-færi, n., in the phrase, taka sér borðfæri, = ganga til borðs, vide above, Grág. ii. 119.

borð-gestr, m. a guest at table.

borð-hald, n. one's 'board', fare, Edda 23, Hkr. ii. 36, Thom. 68.

borð-hár, adj. a ship rising high, Fms. ii. 314, Orkn. 362.

borð-hús, n. a room where the plate is kept, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191 C.

borð-hæð, f. the height of a ship out of the water, Fas. iii. 260.

BORÐI, a, m. [cp. Engl. *border*; O. H. G. *porto*; Germ. *borti*: prob. akin to *borð*]:—a border, Lat. *limbus*; byrða á borða (acc.), to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16; bregða borða, to leave off embroidering, 17; reikja borða, to embroider, Helr. i, Og. 18; b. ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 430, 523; kona sat við borða, a lady sat embroidering, Fms. ii. 148; slá borða, to embroider, Fas. i. 113; cp. *borð skögn*, gná, etc., a poet. circumlocution of a lady, Lex. Poët.: *tapestry*, b. fimtigi alna, Dipl. iii. 4, Pm. 10, Bs. i. 77: of the tapestry of a church, esp. the choir, Nj. 6. 2. poet. a shield, Lex. Poët.

borð-ker, n. a cup at table, loving-cup, Hkr. iii. 181; b. er vá átta merkr, Bs. i. 76.

borð-kista, u, f. a box for keeping the table-service in, D. N. (Fr.)

borð-knifr, m. a table-knife, Ann. 1339.

borð-leiðangr, m. a levy commuted for victuals (Norse), D. N. (Fr.)

borð-lægr, adj., b. viðr, timber fit for cutting into planks, Vm. 176.

borð-maðr, m. a table-companion, Sks. 262.

borð-mikill, m. = borðhár, Fms. ii. 50, Hkr. i. 238.

borð-prestr, m. a 'board-priest,' who says grace at a bishop's table, Bs. ii. 129.

borð-prýði, n. the ornaments of a table, Fas. iii. 374.

borð-sálmr, m. a 'board-psalm,' grace, Bb. I. 15 (Mark xiv. 26).
borð-siðir, m. pl. rules for behaviour at table.
borð-skutill, m. a small movable table, Bs. i. 537, Mar.
borð-stokkr, m. the bulwarks of a ship, Grett. 125.
borð-stóll, m. a chair used at table, D. N.
borð-sveinn, m. a butler, waiter, Mag. 66; cp. skutilsveinn.
borð-tafl, n. a chess-board, Sturl. ii. 184, v. 1.
borð-vegr, m. = borðstokkr, Bs. ii. 50, 179, Mar.
borð-vers, m. = borðsálmr, N. G. L. i. 406.
borð-viðr, m. boards, planks, Fms. viii. 374, D. N.
borð-pak, n. a 'tatch' or covering of planks, Hkr. ii. 11.
borð-þekja, þakti, to cover with planks, Fms. v. 331.
borð-pili, n. the sides of a ship, Gkv. i. 7.
BORG, ar, f., pl. ir, [Ulf. *burgs* = πόλις, and once Nehem. vii. 2 = castellum; A. S. *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, = *urbs* and *arx*; Engl. *borough* *burgb*; O. H. G. *þuruc*, *þurc*; late Lat. *burgus*; Ital. *borgo*; Fr. *g*; cp. Gr. *πόργος*; the radical sense appears in *byrgja*, to enclose; cp. *berg*, a hill, and *bjarga*, to save, defend. *Borg* thus partly answers own (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. *arx*, ἀκρόπολις, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, th was specially a *burg*; the name is very freq. in old Teut. names owns.]
 I. a small dome-shaped hill, hence the Icel. names of s built near to such hills, v. Landn. (Gl.) Hcl. once uses the word in sense, 81; v. the Glossary of Schmeller; brann þá Borgarhraun, þar bærim sem nú er borgin (viz. the volcanic hill Eld-borg), Landn. 78; þum upp á borgina (the hill) ok tölum þar, Ísl. ii. 216; er borgin er kend, Landn. 127; Borgarholt, -hrauni, -dallr, -höfn, -fjörðr, -lækr, -lir; Arnarbælis-borg, Eld-borg (above) in the west of Icel. It may questioned, whether those names are derived simply from the hill on h they stand (berg, bjarg), or whether such hills took their name old fortifications built upon them: the latter is more likely, but no mation is on record, and at present 'borg' only conveys the notion of ill'; cp. hólar, borgir og hæðir, all synonymous, Ním. 2. 99. II. *all, fortification, castle*; en fyrir innan á jörðunni gördu þeir borg Þ) umhverfis fyrir öfriði jötna... ok kölluðu þá borg Miðgarð, Edda p. also the tale of the giant, 25, 26; borg Ása, Vsp. 28; þeir höfðu steinvegg fyrir framan hellismunnann, ok höfðu sér þat allt fyrir borg ter, (fortification), Fms. vii. 81; hann let göra b. á sunnanverðu hafði (Murrey), Orkn. 10, 310, 312, 396, Fms. i. 124, xi. 393, Eg. ; the famous Moussaburg in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 398. III. *y*, esp. a great one, as London, Hkr. ii. 10; Lisbon, iii. 234; York; Dublin, Nj. 274; Constantinople, Fms. vii. 94; Nineveh, Sks. ; Zion, Hom. 107, etc. This sense of the word, however, is bor from the South-Teut. or Engl. In Scandinv. unfortified towns have or -by as a suffix; and the termin. -by marks towns founded by the es in North. E. **COMPDS:** *borgar-armr*, m. the arm, wing of z, Fms. v. 280. *borgar-greifi*, a, m. a borough-reeve, bur-grave el.), Stj. *borgar-görð*, f. the building of a fort, Edda 26, Fms. 180. *borgar-hlið*, n. the gate of a fort, Edda 26, Stj. 350, Hkr. 7, Ver. 25. *borgar-hreysi*, n. the ruins of a fort, Karl. 101. *borgar-klettr*, m. a rock on which a fort is built, Fms. viii. 284. *borgar-kona*, u, f. a townswoman, Stj. 426. *borgar-lið*, n. a gar- ar-göf. *borgar-lím*, n. lime for building a fort, Bret. 106. *borgar-lýðr*, m. townfolk, Fms. viii. 416, v. 1. *borgar-máðr*, m. wnsman, citizen, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 649, mostly in pl., Lat. ivis is rendered by b., Hom. 17. *borgar-múgr*, m. the mob of y, Fas. i. 4. *borgar-múrr*, m. a city-wall, Stj. 352. *borgar- , m. city-manners, urbanity, Clem. 27. borgar-smíð*, f. the ling of a town (fort), Stj., cp. Edda 28. *borgar-staðr*, m. the of a town, Edda 152. *borgar-veggur*, m. the wall of a fort (town), n. 376, Fms. i. 104, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 24. *Borgar-þing*, n. the th political subdivision (þing) of Norway, founded by St. Olave, cp. i. L. 23, and Munch's Geography of Norway. *borga-skipan*, f. eographical list of cities, Symb. 32. *borga*, að, [Engl. to borrow and bargain; Germ. *borgen*; related to rja and bjarga; O. H. G. *þorgen* only means *parcere*, *spondere*, not *care*. In Icel. the word is of foreign origin; the indigenous expres- are, *lúna*, *ljá*, to lend; *gjalda*, to pay; *selja*, *veðja*, to bail, etc.; word only occurs in later and theol. writers]: — to bail; vil ek b. Árna biskup með mínum peningum, Bs. i. 770 (thrice): now obsol- ers this sense hardly occurs. *borgun*, borgun, f. bail, security, Bs. i. 749, 770, Dipl. v. 14, Stj. **ED:** *borganar-máðr*, m. a bailsmán, Bs. i. 770, Jb. 112, Band. 33. *borgari*, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *bürger*; Dan. *borger*], a citizen, L. iii. 144; rare and hardly before A. D. 1280. **COMP:** *borgara- r*, m. civic rights, id. *borg-firzkr*, adj. one from the district Borgarfjörðr, Landn. *borg-hlið*, f. = borgarhlið, Edda 30, Bret. 94. *borgin-móði*, a, m., poet. name of the raven, bold of mood, Lex. Poët.

borgin-orðr, adj. cautious in words, reticent, reserved (= orðvart), Fms. vi. 208; at present b. and borgin-mannligr, adj., mean vain-glorious, braggart.
borr, m. (com. bor-járn, n.), a borer; stórviðar-borr, skipa-borr, Od. ix. 384; metaph. the pipe of a marrow-bone, Eg. (in a verse). II. a less correct form of börr, q. v.
BOSSI, a, m. [Swed. *buss*; cp. Germ. *bursch*], a boy, fellow; occurs once in the Jomsv. S., Fms. xi. (in a verse), from A. D. 994. It is still in use in Icel. in the compd word hvata-buss, a boyish fellow who is always in a bustle; hence also hvatabuss-legr, adj. hurried.
BOTN, m. [Lat. *fundus*; A. S. *botm*; Engl. *bottom*; Icel. *botni*; Germ. *boden*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*] — the bottom; of a vessel, tunni-botni, kistu-botni, etc., Nj. 133, Sturl. ii. 107, Hkr. ii. 245: the bottom of other things, e. g. of a haycock, Eb. 324; marar-botni, the bottom of the sea. **β**, the head of a bay, firth, lake, dale, or the like; fjardar-botni, vatns-botni, vágs-botni, dals-botni: Botni is a local name in Icel., Fms. xi. 125; in pl. even = bays, nú er at segja hvat móts gengr við Grænaland og botnum þeim er fyrir eru nefndir, MS. A. M. 294; Hafs-botnar, Trolla-botnar, the Polar Sea between Greenland and Norway; the ancients fancied that these bays were the abode of the giants.
botn-hola, u, f. a pit; in the phrase, at vera kominn í botnholu, to have got into a hole, i. e. into a scrape, metaphor from fox-hunting, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. viii. 186.
bóand-, v. búand-
BÓFI, a, m. [Germ. *bube*, *büberl*, *spitzbube*, v. Grimm], a knave, rogue, in Icel. only in a bad sense; cp. the rhyming phrase, þjófar og bófar, thieves and knaves; no reference from old writers is on record (though it is common enough at the present day), except that in Eb. it is used as a nickname, Freysteinn Bófi; in Swed. it occurs as a pr. name, Baut. 1478, 1483.
bóg-lím, m. pl., poet. = arms, Lex. Poët.
bóg-lína, u, f. bow-line, Edda (Gl.)
BÓGR, m., old acc. pl. bógu, Nj. 95, Fms. v. 163, etc.: mod. bóga; old dat. bægi, Hlt., Vkv. 31, Stj. 249, [A. S. *bóg*; Dan. *baug*; Engl. *bow* of a ship; and in Old Engl. *bowes* are the muscles of the shoulder]: — the shoulder of an animal, (arm of a man); á hinum hægra bæginum, Stj. 249; ek hjó varginn í sundr fyrir aptan bóguna, Nj. l. c., Fms. l. c.; lær uxans ívan ok báða bóguna, the shoulder-piece of the ox (the Ob. bóguna, Edda 45; cp. bægsli or bæxli, the shoulder of a whale or dragon, v. Lex. Poët.: — the bow of a ship, v. bóglina above. 2. mod. metaph. of the side of a person or thing; á hinn, þann bógin, on this, on that side; á báða bóga, on both sides, etc.
BÓK, ar, f. [Lat. *fāgus*; Gr. *φηγός*; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *beech*; Germ. *buche* (fem.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bøge*, etc.]: — a beech, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. Owing to the absence of trees in Icel., the word rarely occurs; moreover the collect. beyki, n., is more freq.
BÓK, gen. bókar, but also in old writers bækr, pl. bækr, [Ulf. renders by *bōca* the Gr. *βίβλος*, *γράμμαρα*, *ἐπιστολή*, etc.; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *book*; Germ. *buch* (neut.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*]; the identity between *bók fāgus* and *bók líber* seems certain; the gender is in all Scandinavian idioms the same; modern German has made a distinction in using *buche* fem., *buch* neut.; both are akin to the Gr.-Lat. *fāgus*, *φηγός*; cp. also the analogy with Gr. *βίβλος* and Lat. *líber* (book and bark): *bók-stafr* also properly means a beech-twíg, and then a letter. In old times, before the invention of parchment, the bark of trees was used for writing on]: — a book. I. the earliest notion, however, of a 'book' in Scandinv. is that of a precious stuff, a textile fabric with figures, or perhaps characters, woven in it; it occurs three or four times in old poems in this sense; *bók ok bláa*, bjartar váðir, Skv. 3. 47; bækr (bækr) þínar enar bláhvítu ofnar völdundum (of bed-sheets?), Hdm. 7, Gh. 4: *bók-rúnar*, Sdm. 19, may refer to this; or is it = runes engraved on beech-wood? II. a book in the proper sense. Icel. say, rita and setja saman bók (sögu), to write and compose a book (story); old writers prefer saying, rita 'á' bók (dat. or acc.) instead of 'í', perhaps bearing in mind that the earliest writings were on scrolls, or even on stones or wooden slabs—*barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis*; they also prefer to use the plur. instead of sing. without regard to volumes (as in Engl. *writings*); það finst ritad á bókum, Fms. i. 157; á bókum Ara prests hús Fróða, iii. 106; historia ecclesiarum á tveim (sjau) bókum, Dipl. v. 18; á bókum er sagt, Landn. (pref.); á bókum Enskum, id.; á bók þessi (acc.) lét ek rita fomar frásagnir, Hkr. (pref.); but svá segir í bók þeirri sem Edda heitir, Skálda 22; þá hluti sem frammi standa í bók þessi, 159; svá sem hann (viz. Ari) hefir sjálfr ritad í sínum bókum, Ó. H. 188; þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, Fb. ii. 68; hér fyrr í bókinni. III. a book, i. e. a story, history (Saga), since in Icel. histories were the favourite books; cp. Íslendinga-bók, Konunga-bók, bók Styrmis; Landnáma-bók; bækr þær er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123. It is used of the Gospel in the law phrases, sem búar vírða við bók, vinna eíð at bók (bókar-eíðr), of a verdict given or an oath taken by laying the hand upon the Gospel, Grág. (þ. þ.) several times; as the Engl. phrase 'to swear on the book' is common: of a code (of law) = Jóns-bók, after A. D. 1272 or 1281,

Bs. i. 720, 723, vide Ann. those years; hafa bók even means to *bold the book*, i. e. to *bold the office of lögmaðr (law-man, judge)*; þóðr Narfa son hafði bók, Ann. (Hol.) A. D. 1304; á bókarinnar vegna, on the part of the book, i. e. the law, D. N. ii. 492. Mod. phrases: skrifa, rita, semja bók, to write it; lesa í bók, to read it; þú syngja á bók, to sing from a book; fletta bók, to turn over the leaves; lita, blaða, í bók, to peruse, look into a book (hann lítir aldrei í bók, he never looks into a book); lesa bók ofan í kjólinn, to read a book carelessly, v. lesa bók spjaldanna í milli, to read it from end to end:—sálma-bók, flokka-bók, a hymn-book; kvæða-bók, ljóða-bók, a book of poems; sögu-bók, of histories; lög-bók, of laws; Guðs orða-bók, God's word-book, a religious book:—also of MSS., Flateyjar-bók (Cod. Flateyensis), Orms-bók, Uppsala-bók, Konungs-bók, Stabarfells-bók, Skálholts-bók, etc.:—phrases relating to books: það er allt á eina bókin lært, all learnt from the same book, i. e. all of one piece (esp. denoting one-sidedness); blind er bókláuss maðr, blind is a bookless man; læra utan-bókar, to learn without book, by heart; bókvit, 'book-wit,' knowledge got from books; mannvit, mother-wit, common sense; allra manna vit er minna en þeirra er af bókuum taka mannvit sitt, Sks. 22:—also, setja e-n til bækur, to set one to book, i. e. put one to school in order to make him priest; berja e-n til bækur, to thrash one to the book, i. e. into learning, Bs. i.; a book has spjöld, boards; kjöl, keel, back; snið, cut; brot, size. COMPS: bóka-gull, n. gold for gilding books, Vm. 117. bóka-görð, f. the transcription (or writing) of books, Bs. i. 168. bóka-kista, u, f. a book-box, Bs. i. 423, D. l. i. 402, Vm. 71. bóka-lectari, a, m. a reading-desk, lecturer, Vm. 91. bóka-list, f. book-love, learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 127. bókar-blað, n. a leaf of a book, Mar. bókar-bót, f. an appendix to a book, 1812. 72. bókar-eiðr, m. an oath upon the Gospel, Dipl. ii. 2. bókar-eiðstafr, m. the wording of a b., D. N. bókar-lag, n. a lawful prize fixed in the code, Dipl. v. 5. bókar-skeyting, f. a written deed, Gpl. 225. bókar-skrá, f. an old scroll, Am. 100. bókar-stóll, m. a reading-desk, Vm. 22, 9. bókar-tak, n. the touching the Gospel in taking an oath, D. N. bókar-vitni, n. witness upon the Gospel, Gpl. 400, Jb. 276, D. N. bóka-skápr, m. book-shelves, (mod.) bóka-steinn, m. paint to illuminate MSS., Bs. i. 341. bóka-stokkr, m. a book-case, Pm. 112. bóka, að, to affirm by oath on the book (Gospel), Gpl. 151; bókaðr eiðr, vitni, = bókaeiðr, D. N. i. 81, ii. 230: mod. to record, register. bóka-fell, n. [A. S. *bœfell*], 'book-skin,' parchment, vellum, Skálda 165, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18: an A. S. word, as writing materials were imported from abroad. bóka-fróðr, adj. book-wise, learned, Barl. 129. bóka-fræði, f. book-knowledge, Stj. 46, Bs. i. 138, Barl. 12. bóka-hlaða, u, f. a library, (mod.) bóka-lauss, adj. (bók-leysi, n.), book-less, void of learning, Bs. ii. 125, Mar. 145: = utanbókar, Clem. 60. bóka-lest, f. [lesa], a legend of the saints, N. G. L. i. 347. bóka-ligr, adj. bookish, literary, Bs. i. 680. bóka-list, f. book-love, learning, Stj. 84, Sks. 16. bóka-ljóst, n. adj. so bright that one cannot see to read, Ann. 1341. bóka-lærdr, part. book-learned, Hom. 160: the clergy, Grág. ii. 165. bóka-mál, n. the book language, learned language, i. e. Latin, Hom. 138; en at bókmáli (in Latin) verða öll hundruð tírað, Sks. 57, Rb. 54, 516; Heilagtr b., the Holy Scriptures, Str.; blót þau sem fyrirbóðin eru at bókmáli, i. e. in the canon of the church, N. G. L. i. 351. bóka-mánuðr, m. a calendar month, Clem. 22. bóka-nám, n. (bók-næmi, Bs. i. 793), book-training, learning; setja e-n til b., Bs. i. 793; vera at b., to be a-reading, opp. to at riti, a-writing, 91, 265. bóka-rúnar, v. bók. bóka-saga, u, f. a written narrative; hlýða bók sögum, Bs. i. 108. bóka-setja, setti, to commit to writing, Sks. 6. bóka-skygn, adj. sharp-sighted at reading a book, Sturl. ii. 185. bóka-speki, f. book-wisdom, Greg. 17. bóka-stafr, m. [Hel. *bœstabo*; A. S. *bœstæw*; Germ. *buchstabe*], a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 168, Hom. 1. bóka-sögn, f. = bóksaga, Stj. 6. bóka-tal, n. a 'book-tale,' written computation, Rb. 4. bóka-vit, n. 'book-wit,' learning, erudition, Bs. i. 793. Acts xxvi. 24. bóka-víss, adj. 'book-wise,' a scholar, Landu. 13, Bs. i. 65, (a cognom.) BÓLA, u, f. A. S. *bol* and *bolt*, *byld*, = *aedes*, *mansio*; cp. *byllian* = *aedificare*; Engl. to build. In Scand. contracted in the same way as nál for *naðal*: *ból* and *bíll* are very freq. in Dan. local names, and even mark the line of Scand. settlements:—'built,' i. e. reclaimed and cultivated land, a farm, abode, esp. in Norway, where *ból* answers to Icel. *jörð*, Dan. *gård*; the value of the Norse farms is denoted by merk-ból, eyris-ból, or the like; taka bóli, to take a farm, Gpl. 328, 354. In Icel. this sense is almost obsolete, and only remains in such words as, *ból-staðr*, *ból-festa*; in local names as, *Hörðu-ból*, *Sæ-ból*, *Lauga-ból*, *Ból-staðr*, *Bréiða-ból-staðr*; in such phrases as, á bygðu bóli (opp. to wilderness), hvergi á bygðu bóli, i. e. nowhere, nowhere among men; and in a few law passages, Grág. ii. 279, Fms. x. 153. Otherwise, in Icel. *ból* and *báli* denote the

lair or lying place of beasts or cattle; *ból* and *kvía-ból*, the place where sheep and cows are penned; *bæla fé*, to pen sheep during the night. B. a Den. Eg. 41, Fas. iii. 345. cp. Edda 74 (the lair of a serpent); *þokur* sumir heyljálma nokkura ok görðu sér af ból, a bed of bay, Fms. vii. 296; *liggja í bólinu*, to lie a-bed, of a lazy fellow; cp. *bæli*. BÓLA, u, f. a blain, blister (cp. Engl. *boil*), Stj. 272, Mar. 655 xxxii. 2. small pox, Ann. 1349: also *bólina-sótt*, f., Ann. 1310, 1347. bóla, að, impers., b. á e-u, to be just visible. BÓLA, u, f. the boss on a shield, a for. word, perhaps the Lat. *bulia*, Valla L. 213. bóla-festa, u, f. abode, Gpl. 354: in the phrase, *taka sér b.*, to abide. bólinn, part. of a lost strong verb, *swoln*, Fas. iii. 307; b. sem nauð, Bs. i. 644: metaph. *swollen with anger*, reiði b., b. ilsku, Mar.; so, b. af reiði, Fas. iii. 630; cp. *bylgja*, belgr. bólgna, að, [Engl. 'boulne,' *Levins Manipul.*], to 'boulne,' grow swollen, Mar.: metaph., 655 xi. 2. bólgölr, m. a pig kept in the homestead, Nj. 109, v. l. bóla-skapr, m. housebold, D. N. (Fr.) bóla-staðr, m. a homestead; hon á þar bóla-staði mikla, Edda, where Ed. A. D. 1848 has *bústaði*, which is a more household Icel. word; *hálfan b.*, half the farm, Grág. i. 396, ii. 222 A. COMPD: bóla-staðar-görð, f. the building a homestead, Eg. 130. BÓLSTR, rs. [A. S. *bolster*; Germ. *polster*], a bolster, N. G. L. i. 351, 362, Am. 6, Gkv. i. 15: rare and poet., metaph. in pl. *piles of clouds*, Bjarni 59; also *sky-bólstrar*. BÓN, f. [A. S. *bone*; Engl. *boon*, in Chaucer *bone*], a petition, Fas. i. 408, Ann. 1418; cp. *bann*. COMPS: bóna-maðr, m. a beggar-man, H. E. ii. 585. bóna-vefr, m. begging winter, Ann. l. c. BÓNDI, a, m.: older form *búandi*, or even *bóandi*, pl. *búendr* or *bóendr*; gen. *búanda*, *bóanda*; dat. *búöndum*, *bóöndum*, Edda 28, Grág. i. 370, 371, Ö. H. 203, 209-211, 215, Nj. 14, 220; *búanda* (gen. pl.), 211, 212, 215-217, 220; *búöndum*, 219; *bóandi*, Grág. i. 114, 157, 187, 377, Nj. 52; but the common Icel. form is *bóndi*, pl. *bændr*; gen. dat. pl. in old writers either *bónda*, *böndum*, or as at present keeping the *æ* throughout all plur. cases (*bænda*, (gen.) *bændum*): properly a part. act. from *búa* (turned into a noun subst., cp. *frændi*, *fjándi*), A. S. *buan*; Germ. *bauer*, and therefore originally a tiller of the ground, husbandman, but it always involved the sense of *ownership*, and included all owners of land (or *bú*, q. v.), from the petty freeholder to the franklin, and esp. the class represented by the *yeoman* of England generally or the *statesman* of Westmoreland and Cumberland: hence it came to mean the master of the house, A. S. *bond* and *búsbond*, Engl. *husband*. I. a husband-man. The law distinguishes between a *gríð-maðr* a labourer, *búðsetu-maðr* a cottager, and a *búandi* or *bóndi* a man who has land and stock. In the Icel. Commonwealth only the b. (but neither cottager or labourer) could act as judge or neighbour who gave witness in acquittal of a culprit (cp. *pingheyjandi*); the *gríð-maðr* could only partly be admitted to the *tylptarkviðr*, not to the *búakviðr*, Grág. i. 35, 114; ek ryð þessa trú menn ok kvíðurðinum fyrir þá sök, at þeir eru búðsetu-menn en eigi bændr, Nj. 236; cp. l. c. below, where the distinction between both is defined. The Norse law, on the other hand, distinguishes between *hersir* or *lendir* menn (*barons*) and *búandi*, cp. the interesting passage Fms. vi. 279 (verð mér þá lends manns nafn ekki at virðingu; nú vil ek heldr heita bóndi sem ek á ætt til); the Norse *hauðr*- or *óðals-bóndi* nearly answers to the Engl. 'yeoman.' In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, as in continental Europe, 'bóndi' became a word of contempt, denoting the common, low people, opp. to the king and his 'men' (*híðr*), the royal officers, etc.; just as the Engl. *boor* degenerated from A. S. *gebūr*, Germ. *bauer*, Dutch *boer*; and in mod. Dan. *bønder* means *peasants*, a boor; such is the use of *bóndi* in the Fms., esp. *Sverr. S.* and *Hák. S.* In the Icel. Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men—*Sighvatr bóndi*, Sturl. ii. 78; *Rafn bóndi* (i. e. *Sveinbjarnarsson*), Bs. i. *Rafn. S.* several times; *Rútr talaði þá til Marðar*, hugsa þú svá um bóndi (Mord Gígja), Nj. 3; optar hefir þú gláðari verit, bóndi, eu nú, 174 (of *Flosi*); *Njáll bóndi*, id.; *Þorsteinm bóndi*, *Illugi bóndi*, *Gunnl. S. Ísl. ii.*; *Björn bóndi*, *Safn i.* 657; *Björn bóndi* *Einarsson* (*Jórsalafari*), Ann. 1393; *Ari bóndi*, *Daði bóndi*, Bs. ii. 474, 505; it is only opp. to the clerks (clergy) or knights, etc. This notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders. 2. a husband, A. S. *búsbond*; eigi var skegglauss þorvaldr bóandi þinn, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 371, 377, Fms. i. 149; hjá þvíllu búanda þins, Nj. 14. [The learned Icel. clergyman *Eyjulf* on *Vellir* (died A. D. 1747) has written a short essay upon the word *bóndi*, Icel. MSS. *Bodl. no. 71.*] COMPS: —(in mod. use always *bænda*-if pl., *bónda*-if sing.)—*bónda-bani*, a, m. a slayer of a bóndi, Fms. vi. 104. *bónda-ból*, n. (*bónda-boor*, m.), a farm, Grett. 96 A. *bónda-dóttir*, f. a bóndi's daughter, Eg. 24, Snót 18. *bónda-eiðr*, m. a bóndi's oath, Gpl. 67. *bónda-far*, n. a bóndi's ferry-boat, Hkr. ii. 292. *bónda-fé*, n. a provincial fund, Gpl. 11. *bónda-fólk*, n. a class of bændr, Fms. vii. 293. *bónda-fylking* (*búanda*-), f. a host of bændr, Fms. viii. 126. *bónda-herr*, m. an army of bændr, Fms. i. 162. *bónda-hlutr*, m. = *bóndatíund*

bónda-hús, n. a bóndi's house, K. p. K. 26. **bónda-hvíla**, bóndi's bed, El. 9. **bónda-kirkja** (bíuanda-), u. f. the church belonging to the bóndi in Thingvall, where the parliament was held; **bónda-kirkjugarðr**, m. the churchyard to that church, vide Nj. 1. G. This church was erected about the middle of the 11th century, Kristni S., Fms. vi. 266. **bónda-kona**, u. f. a good wife of a bóndi, I. **bónda-lauss**, adj. *husband-less, widowed*, Stj. 420. **bónda-** u. f. the burial place of bændr, N. G. L. i. 368. **bónda-lið**, bándaherr, Fms. ii. 48. **bónda-ligr**, adj. *farmer-like*. **bónda-** u. f. a crowd, host of bændr, Fms. xi. 248. **bónda-nafn**, n. the title of bóndi, Fms. vi. 279, Gpl. 106. **bónda-réttr** (bíuanda-), right of a bóndi, Fms. ix. 135. **bónda-safnaðr** (-samnaðr) amúgr, Hkr. ii. 307, Fms. vii. 320. **bónda-skapr**, m. the state of bændr, opp. to the clergy, Bs. i. 590. **bónda-son**, m. the son of a bóndi, Eg. 232. **bónda-tala**, u. f., vera í b., to be told or counted by bændr, Fas. ii. 326. **bónda-tíund**, f. *tithe to be paid by bændr*, I. **bónda-ungi**, a, m. a young bóndi, Hkr. iii. 275. **bónda-** u. f. the elite of bændr; var þá gott b., there were choice bændr to be Sturl. i. 130, Landn. 236. **bónda-ætt**, f. a bóndi's extraction, I. 278. **bónd**, f. a begging path; in the phrase, fara b., to go begging from one house, Nj. 185; in mod. use, fara bónarveg (að e-m) is to enter however bodily. **bónd**, f. wooing, courtship; hefja b. við, to woo; síðan hóf þórofr sitt við Sigurð ok bað Sigríðar dóttur hans, Eg. 38, 97; vekja b., Nj. 17. **COMPDS**: **bónorðs-för**, f. a wooing journey; fara b., wooing, Nj. 16. **bónorðs-mál**, n. the business of wooing, Ld. s. to wooing and courtship in old times, cp. Ld. ch. 7, 23, 68, Nj. 13, 27, 33, 98, Gunnl. S. ch. 5, 9, Hámsa p. S. ch. 10, Glúm. L. v. ch. 5, Harð. S. ch. 3, Eb. ch. 28, 41, Vd. ch. 3, 12, Korm S. Ísl. 9, Hallfr. S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 53-56 (the story of bishop Ísleif), ch. 5, Sturl. i. 197, 198, 200, 206-208 (the two sisters there), etc. Meeting of the parliament, where people from all parts of the island gathered together, was a golden opportunity for 'bónorð' (v. the s above). **2.** = *begging*, Gísl. 85. **bót**, ar, f., pl. bætr, [Ulf. bōta; A. S. bōt; Engl. boot, booty, to boot; Þ. bōz; Germ. būsse; akin to bati, better, etc.]:—*bettering, remedy*: **1.** a cure, remedy, mental as well as bodily, from loss, sorrow, etc.; fá bót e-s, meina, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 427, 175; allra meina bót; vinna e-m b., to comfort one, Landn. 212; bóta, to amend, Fms. xi. 236; berja... e-n til óbóta is to beat... *that he never recovers from it*. **2.** as a law term, almost always *atonement, compensation*, and esp. = *mann-bætr, wæregild*, cp. vigsak-bætr, etc., Fms. vii. 36, Hrafn. 4, 9, Eb. 106, Ísl. ii. 272, and esp. cases in Grág. (VI.) and Nj.: bætr and mann-gjöld are often discriminately, e. g. tvennum bóttum, or tvennum manngjöldum, a wæregild; cp. also the phrase, halda uppi bóttum, to discharge, pay the sing. is rare in this sense, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 182. **3.** in phrases as, e-t berr til bóta (impers.), it is a comfort, satisfactorily, j. 58, Fms. x. 264; (mikilla) bóta vant, very shortcoming, Ld. **4.** a patch, of an old torn garment; enginn setr bót af nýju gamalt fat, Matth. ix. 17; svört bót var milli herða honum, i. 230. **COMPDS**: **bóta-lauss**, adj. a law term, 'bootless,' no redress; hafa sár bótaust, Rd. 269: *irreparable*, Fms. Hom. 121. **bóta-maðr**, m. a law term, a man who has to 'bætr' for hurt or damage suffered, Ann. 1372, Gpl. 160; hence *adr, exlex, an outlaw, who has forfeited his right to 'bætr'*. **verðr**, adj. *worth redress*, Fbr. 33. **I.**, a, m. [Fr. botte; a for. word], a boot, Nj. 190, Fms. vii. 186, i. iii. 13. **eysi**, n.; lemja e-n til b. = til óbóta above, Grett. 154. **ama**, ð, to make better, repair, Grág. i. 123, ii. 335. **parfi** (-parfa), adj. ind. *needing 'bætr' or satisfaction*, Fms. vii. turl. iii. 123. **a**, að, of the northern lights, to flicker, Bjarni 69. **GEÐ**, n. [cp. bregða]. **I.** the fundamental notion is that of *eu motion*: **1.** temp. a while, moment, cp. auga-bragð; in phrases, af bragði, at once, Hrafn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (á) nu bragði, shortly, Fms. vi. 272, viii. 236, 348; í fyrsta bragði, the me (rare), Gpl. 532, Js. 129; skams bragðs, gen. used as adv., in a short time, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.; cp. 'at a' in 'a brayd', Engl. Ballads. **2.** loc. a quick movement; við- (cp. bregða við), knífs-bragð (cp. bregða sverði), a slash with a **3.** metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at bragði, to *gðs, to make the first move*; þeir hafa orðit fyrri at b. at stefna en i. 241, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða þenna, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í bragði með e-m, to lend one a help-nd, mostly in something uncanny, Gísl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast í með e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t bragðs, til bragðs or bragð, to me step to get clear out of difficulties, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, 75 new Ed.; þat var b. (step, issue) Atla, at hann hljóp..., Háv. 53;

úvitrligt b., a foolish step, Nj. 78; karlmánligt b., a manly issue, 194; gott b., Fs. 30; úheyriligt b., an unheard-of thing, Finn. 212. **II.** [bregða A. III], a 'braid,' knot, stitch, chiefly in pl.; hekla saumud öll brögðum, a cloak braided or stitched all over, Fms. ii. 70; faguð brögðum, all broided, v. 345, Bret. 34; ristu-bragð, a scratched character. **2.** in wrestling; bragð or brögð is the technical phrase for wrestlers' tricks or sleights; mjaðmar-bragð, leggjá-bragð, hál-bragð, klof-bragð..., the 'bragð' of the hip, leg, heel..., Edda 33; [fang-bragð, wrestling], hence many wrestling terms, fella e-n á sjálfs síus bragði, to throw one on his own bragð. **3.** gen. a trick, scheme, device, [A. S. brægð, bræd; Engl. braid = cunning, Shakesp.], chiefly in pl., með ymsum brögðum, margskyns brögð, Fas. i. 274, Fms. x. 237; bragð í tafi, a trick in the game, a proverb, when things go not by fair means, Bs. ii. 318; ferr at fornum brögðum, in the old way, Grett. 79 new Ed.: but also sing., sér konungr nú bragð hans allt, Fms. xi. 106; hafði hann svá sett bragðið, x. 305, Eg. 196 (a trick); ek mun finna bragð þar til, at Kristni mun við gangast á Íslandi, Hkr. i. 290; bragð hitta þeir nú í, Lv. 82. **β.** with a notion of deceit, a trick, crafty scheme; með brögðum, with tricks, Hkr. ii; búa yfir brögðum, to brood over wiles, Fas. i. 290; hafa brögð undir brúnum, to have craft under one's eyebrows, look crafty, Band. 2; undir skauti, under one's cloak, id., Bs. i. 730; beita e-n brögðum, metaphor from hunting, to deal craftily with one, Rm. 42, Ísl. ii. 164; hafa brögð við e-n, Njard. 382, 378; vera forn í brögðum, old in craft, of witchcraft, Ísl. ii. 399; hence such phrases as, bragða-karl, a crafty fellow, Grett. 161; bragða-refr, a cunning fox; brögðóttir, crafty, etc. In Swed. 'bragder' means an exploit, action, whilst the Icel. implies some notion of subtlety or craft; yet cp. phrases as, stór brögð, great exploits, Fb. ii. 209; hreysti-brögð, hetju-brögð, great deeds, (above I. 3.) **III.** [bregða C; cp. A. S. bræd, Engl. breath], countenance, look, expression; hón hefir hvíti ok b. várt Myramanna, Ísl. ii. 201, v. l.; þannig er bragð á þér, at þú munir fá svífast, thou lookest as if..., cp. brögð undir brúnum above, Fms. ii. 51; heilagleiks b., to look like a saint, Bs. i. 152; þat b. hafði hann á sér sem, Ld. 24; ekki hefir þú b. á þér sem hólrenzkir menn, Fms. x. 227; þannig ertu í bragði sem..., thou lookest as if..., Ísl. ii. 149; með illu bragði, ill-looking, Sturl. i. 170; með hýru, glöðu b., Bs. ii. 505; með beztu bragði, stern, Pass. 21.1; með hryggju bragði, with gloomy look; með betra bragði, in a better mood, Nj. 11; bleyði-mannligr í b., cowardly, Fms. ii. 69; metaph., Sturla gördi þat bragð á, at hann hefði fundar..., S. put that face on a thing, Sturl. ii. 176. **IV.** [bergja, gustare], taste; vatns-bragð, beisku-bragð, bitter taste, of water; ó-bragð, a bad flavour, etc. **2.** [=bragr], mode, fashion; in vinnu-brögð, working; hand-bragð, handicraft; lát-bragð, manners; trúar-brögð, pl. religion, mode of faith; áfa-brögð, mode of gaining one's livelihood, etc.: very freq. in mod. usage, but in old writers no instance bearing clearly upon the subject is on record; cp. however the phrase, bragð er at e-u, a thing is palpable, tangible: lítið bragð mun þar at (it must be very slight) ef þú finnr ekki, Ld. 136; ærit b. mun at því, Nj. 58; gördist þar at svá miklit b., it went so far that..., Fms. i. 187, Grett. 158 new Ed. **bragða**, að, **I.** =braga, of light, Sks. 202 B. **II.** [Engl. to breathe], to give signs of life, of a new-born babe, of one swooning or dying; þá fæddi hón barnið, ok fanst eigi líf með, ok hér eptir bragðaði fyrir brjóstinu, i. e. the infant began to draw breath, Bs. i. 618, ii. 33; þat bragðar sem kvikt er, Þiðr. 114. **III.** to taste =bergja, freq. in mod. usage. **bragðs-alr**, m. a brad-awl, used in Icel. for producing fire. **bragðalseldr**, m. fire produced by a b., Bs. i. 616; hann tók b. millum tveggja trjóa, i. 176. **bragðs-illr**, adj. ill-looking, Fms. x. 174. **bragðs-lauss**, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. pallor), pale, insipid. **bragðs-ligr**, adj. expedient, Karl. 451: mod. well-looking. **bragðs-mikill**, adj. expressive looking, Sturl. iii. 129. **bragðs-samr**, adj. crafty, El. **bragðs-vísi**, f. craft, subtlety, Edda 110. **bragðs-vísligr** (and -viss), adj. cunning, Fms. ii. 140. **BRAGGA**, að, [Engl. brag], to throw off sloth, Bb. I. 24. **Bragi**, a, m. the god of poetry Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. *bragnar*, poet. heroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. brego = *princeps*. **BRAGR**, ar, m. [akin to bragð, braga, brego, etc.] **I.** best, foremost; b. kvenna, best of women, Skv. 2. 15; Ása b., best of Ases, Skm. 34; b. karla eðr kvenna, Edda 17: only used in poetry or poet. language, cp. the A. S. brego (*princeps*) Egypta, Norðmanna, Israelita, Guмена, Engla, etc.:—hence the compd *bragar-full* or *braga-full*, n. a *toasting cup*, to be drunk esp. at funeral feasts; it seems properly to mean the king's toast (cp. Bragi = *princeps*), i. e. the toast in the memory of the deceased king or earl, which was to be drunk first; the heir to the throne rose to drink this toast, and while doing so put his feet on the footstool of his seat and made a solemn vow (stíga á stökk ok strengja heit); he then for the first time took his father's seat, and the other guests in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen sacred custom, vide Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 49, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 417 and 515,

Ilkv. Hjörv. 32, Ragn. S. Fas. i. 345. It is likely that the b. was mostly used at funeral banquets, though the passages in the Ragn. and Hervar. S. (cp. also Hænsap. S. ch. 12) seem to imply its use at other festivals, as weddings; cp. also the description of the funeral banquet, Hkr. i. 231, where 'míni hans' (*the toast of the dead king*) answers to bragarfull; cp. also the funeral banquet recorded in Jömsvik. S., where the Danish king Sweyn made the vow 'at bragarfulli' to conquer England within three winters. This is said to have been the prelude to the great Danish invasion A.D. 994, Fagrsk. 44, and Hkr. to l. c. The best MSS. prefer the reading bragar- (from bragr, *princeps*), not bragar-.

II. nearly like Lat. *mos*, a *fashion, habit of life*, in compds as, þajar-bragr, heimilis-bragr, hýbla-bragr, *house life*; sveitar-bragr, *country life*; bónda-bragr, *yeoman life*; héraðs-bragr, lands-bragr, etc. Icel. say good or bad þajarbragr, Bb. i. 15. III. *poetry*; gefr hann (viz. Odin) brag skáldum, Hdl. 5, Edda 17: in mod. usage chiefly *melody or metre*. compds: bragar-bót, f. a *sort of metre*, Edda 130: mod. *palinode*. bragar-fræði, f. *prosody*, Icel. Choral Book (1860), pref. 7. bragar-laun, n. pl. a *gift for a poem* dedicated to a king or great person, Eg. 318, Ísl. ii. 223, 230 (Gunnl. S.), etc. bragar-mál, n. pl. *poetical diction*, Edda 124; of using obsolete poet. forms, Skálda 189.

BRÁK, n. [Ulf. *brakja* = πάλη; A. S. and Hel. *ge-bræc*; cp. Lat. *fragor*], a *creaking noise*, Hkr. iii. 139. Bárð. 160, Fms. ii. 100.

braka, að, [cp. Ulf. *brikan* = κλῶν; A. S. *brecan*; Engl. *to break*; Lat. *frangere*]:—*to creak*, of timber, Hom. 155, Fs. 132, Gisl. 31, Fas. ii. 76.

brakan, f. a *creaking*, Fms. iv. 57.

BRÁKUN, m. [Engl. word], a *broker*, Fms. v. 183; O. H. L. 56 reads *brakkarnir*.

BRÁLLA, að, *to trick, job*; hvat er það sem börn ei b., Jón. Þorl.

BRÁML, n. (*bramla*, að), a *crab*, Safn i. 93, Ísl. Árb. v. ch. 128.

BRANA, u, f. a freq. name of a cow, [*brana* = *juvenca*, cited by Du Cange from old Spanish Latin deeds; it probably came into Spain with the Goths.] brönu-grös, n. pl., botan. *Satyrium Albidum*; in Icel. lore this flower plays the same part as the German *alraun* or English *mandrake*; the b. are also called 'Friggjar-gras' (Frigg = Freyja, the goddess of love), and 'elsku-gras', *flower of love*, as it is thought to create love between man and woman, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 648. Gen. xxx. 14.

branda, u, f. a *little trout*: the Manks call the salmon *braddan*.

brand-erfð, f. a Norse law term, originating from the heathen age when dead bodies were still burnt, *vide arfsal*, a *sort of clientela*, giving *life-long support to a man*; 'til brands erð báls,' i. e. *ad urnam*, and inheriting him when dead; defined N. G. L. i. 50.

brand-gás, f. *anas tadornia*, Edda (Gl.)

brand-krossóttir, adj. *brindled-brown with a white cross on the forehead* (of an ox), Brand. 59; cp. bröndóttir, a *brindled ox*.

BRANDR, m. I. [cp. *brenna*, *to burn*; A. S. *brand* (rare)], a *brand, firebrand*; even used synonymous with 'heartb.' as in the Old Engl. saying, 'este (dear) buith (are) ouu broudes,' E. Engl. Specimens; b. af brandi brenn, Hm. 56; at bröndum, *at the fire-side*, 2, Nj. 105, 201; hvarfa ek blindr of branda, *id.*, Eg. 759; cp. eldi-brandr. 2. [cp. Dan. *brand*, Germ. *brand*], a *flame*; til brands, *ad urnam*, N. G. L. i. 50 (rare); surtar-brandr, *jet*; v. brand-erfð.

II. [A. S. *broud*, Beow. verse 1454; Scot. *brand* = *ensis*; cp. to *brandisb*], *the blade of a sword*; brast þat (viz. the sword) undir hjaltinu, ok fór b. grenjandi niðr í ána, Fas. ii. 484, Korm. 82, Eb. 238, Fms. i. 17, Bs. ii. 12; víga-brandr, a *war-brand*, a *meteor*. III. a freq. pr. name of a man, *Brand*.

B. On ships, *the raised prow and poop, ship's beak*, (svíri and brandr seem to be used synonymously, Konr. S. l. c.); feltr brattir breki bröndum hærri, *the waves rise high above the 'branda'*, Skv. 2. 17; brandar af knerri (a b. on a *merchant-ship*), Grett. 90 new Ed., Fms. ix. 304; hann tók um skipstafinn; en menn hans tók af hendr hans, því at brád var eigi af brandinum (sing. of the 'high prow' of a ship), viii. 217; leiddist mér fyrir Þorsbjörgum, er brandarnir á skipum Bagla stóðu í augu mér, 372, 247; gyltir brandar ok höfuð, Konr., where some MSS. 'höfuð ok svírar.'

2. *ships' beaks* used as ornaments over the chief door of dwellings, always in pl.; af knerri þeim eru brandar veðrspáir fyrir dyrum, *before (above?) the door*, Landn. 231, cp. Grett. 116, where it can be seen that the b. were two, one at each side of the door; hann sá fatahrúgu á bröndum, *heaps of clothes on the b.*, 179; b. ákafliga háfir fyrir hölliinni svá at þeir gnæfðu yfir bust heimar (b. *exceeding high over the door so that they rose above the gable*), gyltir vörn kuappar ú ofanverðum bröndunum, Konr. S.: these doors are hence called *brandadyrr*, Sturl. ii. 106, iii. 200, 218.

brand-reið, f. [A. S. *brandreda*], a *grate*, Stj. 310, 315, Exod. xxx. 3, xxxvii. 26, Mar. 50; steikja á b., *to roast on a grate*, Mar. (Fr.)

brand-skjöldóttir, adj. of cattle, *brindled, red and white spotted*.

brand-stokkr, n. a dub. ἄν. λέγ. a *big trunk of a tree* in the middle of the hall of the mythical king Völsung, Fas. i. 119; Vr. 142 reads *botstokk*.

branga, u, f. an ἄν. λέγ. and dub., Hdm. 21: cp. old Germ. *braug* = *pracht*.

brasa, að, *to braze* (Shakesp.), *to barden in the fire*: cp. brösur, f. pl. in the metaph. phrase, eiga í brösum, *to be always in the fire, always quarrelling*.

BRASS (cp. *brasaðr*, Fms. viii; *brasi*, ix. 8), m. [cp. Germ. *bras* = *epulæ*; Swed. *brasa*; Dan. *brase* = *to roast*; Engl. *to braze*], a *cook*, an ἄν. λέγ., Am. 59.

brasta, að, [Germ. *brasten*], *to bluster*, Band. 8.

bratt-gengni, f. *skill in climbing*, Fms. ii. 85.

bratt-gengr, adj. *skilful in climbing*, Fms. ii. 169; *steep*, Greg. 62.

bratt-leitr, adj. *with projecting forehead*, Fb. i. 540.

BRATTR, adj. [A. S. *brant*, *bront*; Swed. *brant*; North. E. *brant* and *brunt*], *steep*, of hills, etc.; brött brekka, a '*brunt*' bill, Hrafn. 20; bárr, *high waves*, Sks. 40: metaph., *bera bratt halann*, metaphor from cattle, *to carry the tail high* (in mod. usage vera brattr), opp. to lægja halann, *to droop the tail*, Ísl. ii. 330, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 20; reynt hefi ek fyr brattara, cp. Lat. *graviora passus*, *I have been in a worse plight*, Am. 56; einatt hefi ek brattara átt, Grett. 133; mér hefir opt búið brattara, *id.*, etc.—a metaphor from mountaineers.

bratt-steinn, m. a *stone column*, Hým. 29.

BRAUÐ, n. [A. S. *bræd*; Engl. *bread*; Germ. *brod*; Dan. *brød*].

This word, which at present has become a household word in all branches of the Teutonic, was in early times unknown in its present sense; A. S. constantly renders ἄπτος as well as ψωμίον by *blaibs*; Engl. *loaf*; A. S. *bláf*; the old A. S. poetry also has *bláf*, and the old heathen Scandin. poems only *bleifr*, Hm. 40, 51, Rm. 4, 28. In Engl. also, the words *lord, lady*,—A. S. *bláfordr, bláfdige*, which properly mean *loaf-warder, loaf-maid*,—bear out the remark, that in the heathen age when those words were formed, *bræd*, in the sense of *panis*, was not in use in England; in old A. S. the word is only used in the compd *beobrodd* of the honeycomb (Gr. κηρίον), cp. Engl. *bee-bread*; O. H. G. *bibrod*; Germ. *bienebrod*; and this seems to be the original sense of the word. The passage in which doubtless the Goths used 'braud', Luke xxiv. 42—the only passage of the N. T. where κηρίον occurs—is lost in Ulf. Down to the 6th century this word had not its present sense in any Teut. dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honeycomb only. The Icel. calls thyme 'bráð-björg' or 'bröð-björg' (*sweet food?*); cp. the Lat. 'redolentque thymo fragrantia mella'; the root of 'braud' is perhaps akin to the Lat. 'fragraré'. The transition from the sense of honeycomb to that of bread is obscure: in present usage the 'bread' denotes the substance, 'loaf' the shape; b. ok smjör, Eg. 204; b. ok kál, Mar.; heilag b., Hom. 137; the Icel. N. T. (freq.) 2. *food*, hence metaph. *living*, esp. a *parsonage*, (mod.) The cures in Icel. are divided into þinga-brauð and beneficia.

brauð-bakstr, m. *bread-baking*, Greg. 55.

brauð-diskr, m. a *bread-plate*, Post. 686 B.

brauð-görð, f. *bread-making*, Stj. 441.

brauð-hleifr, m. a *loaf of bread*, Greg. 57, Orkn. 116.

brauð-járn, n. a '*bread-iron*,' Scot. and North. E. *girdle*, D. N.

brauð-kass, n. a *bread-basket*, Fms. ii. 164.

brauð-moli, a, m. a *crumb of bread*, Stj. 155.

brauð-ofn, m. a *bread-oven*, H. E. i. 394, N. G. L. ii. 354.

brauð-skífa, u, f. a *slice of bread*, Andr. 68.

brauð-skorpa, u, f. a *bread-crust*.

brauð-sneið, f. = brauðskífa.

brauð-sufn, n. *spice eaten with bread*, Anal. 180.

brauk, n., braukan, f. *cracking*, Konr. 30, Mag. 5; cp. brak.

BRAUT, f., dat. brautu, pl. ir, [a purely Scand. word, formed from *brjóta, braut*, as Engl. *road* from Ital. *roita, via rupta*]:—a *road cut through rocks, forests, or the like, and distinguished from vegr, stigr, gata (path, track)*; Önnundr konungr lét brjóta vegu um markir ok myrar ok fjallvegu, fyrir því var hann Braut-Önnundr kallaðr, Hkr. i. 46; ryðja b., *to cut a road*, Ísl. ii. 400; braut... eigi breiðari en götu breidd, Eg. 582. II. as adv. *away*, either with or without the prep. 'á' or 'í,' á braut or á brautu, which is the oldest form; but the common form in the old writers is *brot*, or with a double consonant, *brott*; later by metath. *burt, burtu* [Dan.-Swed. *bor*], which are the mod. forms, but not found in very early MSS.: it occurs in a verse in the Skálda—reið Brynhildar bróðir | 'bort' sá er hug né 'skorti':—braut, brautu; braut hvarf or sal sæta, Korm. (in a verse), Hm. 88; þraut, fer ek einn á brautu, Grett. (in a verse); in the Grág. freq., esp. in the old fragment Ed. A. D. 1852, pp. 19–26, where Kb. reads *brott*; the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 333 sqq., constantly gives *braut*; so also Ó. H. vellum of the middle of the 13th century: *brott*, Eg. 603, Nj. 132, Grág. i. 275; *burt, burtu*, in MSS. of the 15th century; the MSS. freq. use an abbreviated spelling *br̄* (= denoting *ro* and *or*), so that it is difficult to see whether it is to be read *brot* or *burt* or *bort*. It is used with or without notion of motion; the acc. forms *braut, brott, burt*, originally denote *going away*; the dat. *brautu, burtu, being away*, but in common use both are used indiscriminately; þat var brott frá öðrum húsum, *far off from other houses*, Eg. 203; vera rekinn brott (braut), *to be driven away*, Nj. 132; fara braut, *to go away*, Fms. x. 216; af landi brott, Grág. i. 275, 331, 145, 258, 264, cp. also Nj. 10, 14, 26, 52, 196, Fms. ix. 421, Eg. 319, 370, and endless instances. compds: brautar-

gengi, n. a law term, *help, furtherance*, Ísl. ii. 322, Ld. 26 (*advanc*

brautarmót, n. pl. a *meeting of roads*, Grág. ii. 114; cp. *aut, a high road*; vetrarbraut, *via lactea*, etc. **brautar-tak**, term, *bail, security*, N. G. L. i. 44.

in compds, v. brott.

brá, a, m. a *beggar, tramp*, Hbl. 6, Fms. ii. 73; the proverb, a *brautingja erindi, the tramp cannot afford delay*, Fas. ii. 262, 27; the poor had in old times to go from house to house; cp. **maðr**, *föru-maðr*; therefore *misery and tramping* are synonymous, *dr, miseria*; cp. A. S. *vædl = ambitus*:—not till the establishment of *nity* were poor-rates and other legal provisions made for the poor.

brá, f. [Ulfr. *brav*; A. S. *bræv*; Engl. *brow*; Germ. *brau*], an *eye-lid*; n. sing.), Edda 15; **brát** (nom. pl.), 6; **bráum** (dat. pl.), Vfm. 41; n. pl.), Ad. 5; cp. **Baldurs-brá**, **Gull-brá**, Ísl. Þjóðs.: in poetry the called *brá-tungl*, *-máni*, *-sól*, *-geisli*, *moon*, *sun-beam of the brow*; **brá-regnu**, *-drift*, *rain of the brow*; the head **brá-völlr**, *field of*, etc., Lex. Poët.

bráð, f. [A. S. *brad*; Germ. *braz*], *meat, raw flesch*, esp. *venison*; **bráð** (a law term), *raw meat*, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 82; *brytja* *o chop into steaks*, Fb. i. 321: pl. metaph. *prey of beasts*, varnar *flv.* 2. 41, Fas. i. 209; **villi-bráð**, *venison*; **val-bráð**, *black spots* *ice*.

II. **sól-bráð**, *sun-burning*.
brá, n. *tar, pitch*, Fms. viii. 217, Anecd. 60, Vm. 21, Sks. 28, Krók. a *undir bráðinu*, Fær. 195.

brá, f. (**broð**, Bs. i. 341), denoting *baste* (cp. **bráðr**), but only adverb. phrases, í **bráð**, *at the moment*, Sturl. i. 58, Ld. 302. **Bráð ok lengðar** (mod. í **bráð** ok lengd), *now and ever*, Fms. i.

II. in many compds, meaning *rash, sudden, hot*. COMPDS:
bráðr, m. in the phrases, *göra, vinna bráðá-bug* at e-u, *to baste* *thing*, without a moment's delay, Grett. 98. **bráða-fangs**, l as adv. *at once, in great haste*, Fms. iv. 230. **bráða-sótt**, f. *illness, a plague*, Fms. vii. 155, Játv. 26: chiefly of cattle, *mur-* *l.* 498. **bráða-þeyr**, m. *a rapid thaw*, Eg. 766.

þjórg (commonly proncd. **blóð-berg**, n.), f. *thyme*, Hjalt., Björn. **lauði**, a, m. *a sudden death*, Hom. 12.

lauðr, adj. *dead in a moment*, in the phrase, *verða b.*, *to die* *—*, Ver. 47, Fms. i. 18, Ísl. ii. 45, 59, Stj. 106.

laus, adv. *of a sudden*, Ld. 192, Fms. viii. 199.

lausari, adj., *verða b.*, *to travel in haste*, Krók. 59.

lausginn, adj. *exceeding glad*, Fms. xi. 256.

lausliggr (*-feigr*), adj. *rushing to death*, Fs. 74.

lausengis=**bráðafangs**, Fms. xi. 35, Orku. 28 Old Ed.

lausngr, adj. *hot, hasty*, Fms. vi. 109.

lausreðr, adj. *hot-tempered*, Fms. vi. 220, 195.

lausátt, adj. *early ripe*, of a young man, Fms. vii. 111, xi. 328.

lausörviligr, adj. *of early promise*, Glúm. 338.

lausættliggr, adj. *most dangerous*, Lv. 59.

lausjörvit, n. part. *hastily chosen*, Sturl. iii. 151.

lausvaddir, part. *suddenly 'called'*, *verða b.*, *to die suddenly*.

lauslaus, adj. *not pitched*, Hkr. ii. 281.

lausáttinn, part.=**bráðauðr**, Fms. xi. 444.

lausátr, adj. *eager, impatient*, Bs. i. 172.

lausga (**bráðla**, **brálla**), adv. *soon, hastily, at once*, Sks. 596, i. 12, Fms. x. 419, i. 29: *quickly*, ii. 180, Hkr. i. 111: *rashly*, 2, Sks. 775.

lausgátið, n. part. [lita], *göra b. á e-t*, *to look (too) hastily at a thing*, 284, Fbr. 141.

lausgöndr, adj. *hot-tempered*, Anecd. 48.

lausgeeti, n. *impatience*, Bb. 3. 29.

lausheilt, n. part. *hastily spoken*, Eg. 251.

lausl, ad, *to melt*, of snow, etc., Fms. iii. 193, Rb. 356.

lausröðr, adj. *hasty of speech*, Lv. 85, Bjarn. 14.

lausröðr, adj., neut. *brátt*, [Swed. *bråd*: Dan. *brad*; cp. **bráð**], *sudden*, in allit. law phrase, *b. bani*, *a sudden, violent death*, Nj. 99, Fms. Sks. 585 (of suicide); *b. atburðr*, *a sudden accident*, Fms. x. 328: *hot-tempered, eager, rash*, *bráðr* *er barn-askan* (a proverb), Am. *arns-hungir*, *id.*, Bev. Fr.; *b. í skaplyndi*, Nj. 16, Hm. 21; *pú* *óð hölvi b.* (*too eager, too rash*), í *þessu máli*, Vápn. 13; *b. ok* *sb* *and headlong*, Fms. ix. 245; *b. hestr*, *a fiery horse*, Bs. i.

II. **brátt**, **bráðum**, and **bráðan** used adverb., *soon, shortly*.
brátt *drunkinn* *einmenningr*, Eg. 551; **brátt** *fanst þat á*, *it could* *then that* . . ., 147; *vánu bráðara* (Lat. *spe citius*), (mod., *vonum* *soon, in a very short time*, Fms. xi. 115; *sem bráðast*, *as soon* *as possible*, the sooner the better, Eg. 534: the phrase, *e-t* *berr bráðum* *þat* *at, a thing happens of a sudden*, with the notion of surprise, *öllum féllusk hendr* (i. e. *were startled*), *at bráðan bar at*, *as it* *suddenly*, Hkr. ii. 152, cp. Orku. 50.

bráðinn, part. *suddenly or rashly decided*, Fms. ii. 25, Fær. 236; *sudden news*, Fms. v. 289; **bráðrakinn**, Lex. Poët., seems only *read* *reading*=**bráðrápin**, the lower part of the *p* having been *read*.

bráðr, adj. *very wrathful*, Barl. 25.

bráð-ræði, n. *rashness*, Fs. 53; *glappaverk* *ok b.*, 184, Fms. ii. 25.
bráð-sinnaðr, adj. *hot-tempered*, Nj. (Lat. Vers.) 219, v. l. (mod. word.)
bráð-sjúkr, adj. *taken suddenly ill*, Fms. vi. 104.
bráð-skapaðr, adj. part. *of hasty disposition*, Sturl. iii. 123, Nj. 219, v. l., Fas. iii. 520: mod. *skap-bráðr*, *hot-tempered*.

bráð-skeyti, n. *rashness*, Sks. 250, Karl. 495.
bráð-skeytliggr, adj. *rash*, Str. 9.

bráð-skeytttr, adj. *rash*, Fms. vi. 109, Ísl. ii. 316, Karl. 341, 343.
bráð-sýnn, adj. *soon seen*, Fr.

bráðung, f. *hurry*, O. H. L. 19: gen. *bráðungar*, as adv. *of a sudden*, Fms. xi. 70; *af bráðungu*, *at a moment's notice*, 27.

bráð-þroska (*-aðr*), adj. *early ripe, early grown* (*þroski, growth*), Finn. 222, v. l., Fs. 126.

BRÁK, f., Engl. *brake* (v. Johnson), *a tanner's implement*, in the form of a horse-shoe, for rubbing leather, Eggert Itin. 339: a nickname, Eg. **bráka**, ad, in the phrase, *brákaðr reytr*, *a bruised reed*, Isalah xlii. 3.

BREÐI, a, m. [Norse *bræ*], *a glacier*, common in Norway, where the glaciers are called 'braer' or 'fonn'; in Icel. an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 116.

BREF, n. [for. word, from Lat. *brève*, like Engl. and Germ. *brief*; Dan. *brev*], in Icel. proncd. with a long *e*, **bréf**:—*a letter, written deed, rescript*, etc. Letter-writing is never mentioned in the true Icel. Sagas before the end of the old Saga time, about A. D. 1015. Bréf occurs for the first time as a sort of *dispatch* in the negotiation between Norway and Sweden A. D. 1018; lét þau fara aftur með bréfum þeim er Ingigerðr konungs dóttir ok þau Hjalti sendu jarli ok Ingibjörgu, Ó. H. ch. 71; bréf ok innsigli Engla konungs (viz. king Canute, A. D. 1024), ch. 120: a royal letter is also mentioned Bjarn. 13 (of St. Olave, A. D. 1014–1030). The earliest Icel. deeds on record are of the end of the 11th century; in the D. L., Sturl., and Bs. (12th and 13th centuries) letters of every kind, public and private, are freq. mentioned, vide D. l. by Jon Sigurdsson, Bs. i. 478–481, etc., Fms. vii–x, Sturl. freq. [In the Saga time, 'ord ok jarternir,' *words and tokens*, is a standing phrase; the 'token' commonly was a ring; the instances are many, e. g. Ld. ch. 41, 42, Bjarn. 7, Gunnl. S.; cp. the interesting passage in the mythical Akv. verse 8, where the sister ties one hair of a wolf in the ring—*hár fann ek heiðingja riðit í hring rauðau* —as a warning token; cp. also the story of the coin used as a token in *Gl.* ch. 8. In the old Sagas even runes are hardly mentioned as a medium of writing; but v. rune.] COMPDS: **bréfa-bók**, f. *a register-book*, N. G. L. ii. 409. **bréfa-brot**, n. *breach of ordinances*, H. E. i. 422, Bs. i. 706. **bréfa-görð**, f. *letter-writing*, Bs. i. 475, Fms. ix. 260. **bréfa-maðr**, m. *a letter-carrier, public courier*, Fms. ix. 20. **bréfa-sveinn**, m. *a letter-boy*, Fms. ix. 467.

bréfa, ad, *to give a brief account*, of Fms. ii. 257, Al. 66.

bréfer, n. *breviary*, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 8.

bréf-lauss, adj. *briefless, without a written document*, Th. 78.

bréf-sending, **bréfa-sending**, f. *a sending of letters*, Fms. viii. 111.

bréf-setning, f. *the composition of a letter*, Fms. viii. 298.

BREGÐA, pret. sing. *brá*, 2nd pers. *brátt*, later *brást*; pl. *brugðit*, sup. *brugðit*; pres. *bregð*; pret. subj. *brygð*; reflex. (*sk*, *z*, *st*), pret. *brásk*, *bráz*, or *brást*, pl. *brugðusk*, etc.: poët. with the neg. suff. *brá-at*, *brásk-at*, Orku. 78, Fms. vi. 51.

A. ACT. WITH DAT. I. [A. S. *bregdan*, *brædan*; Old Engl. and Scot. *to brade* or *braid*; cp. *bragð* throughout]:—*to move swiftly*: 1. of a weapon, *to draw, brandish*; b. *sverði*, *to draw the sword*, Gisl. 55, Nj. 28, Ld. 222, Korm. 82 sqq., Fms. i. 44, ii. 306, vi. 313, Eg. 306, 505; *sverð brugðit, a drawn sword*, 746; cp. the alliterative phrase in Old Engl. Ballads, 'the bright *brownie* (= *brugðinn*) sword': absol., *bregð* (*imperat.*), Korm. l. c.: *b. knífi*, *to slash with a knife*, Am. 59; *b. flótu sverði*, *to turn it round in the band*, Fms. vii. 157; *saxi*, Bs. i. 629: even of a thrust, *b. spjóti*, Glúm. 344.

2. of the limbs or parts of the body, *to move quickly*; *b. hendi*, *finger*, K. þ. K. 10, Fms. vi. 122; *b. augum sundr*, *to open the eyes*, iii. 57, cp. 'he *bradde* open his eyes *two*', Engl. Ballads; *b. fótum*, Nj. 253; *b. fæti*, in wrestling; *b. grönnum*, *to draw up the lips*, 199, Fms. v. 220.

3. of other objects; *b. skipi*, *to turn the ship* (rare), Fms. viii. 145, Eb. 324; *b. e-m á eintal*, *einmæli*, *to take one apart*, Fms. vi. 11, Ölk. 35; *b. sér sjúkum*, *to feign sickness*, Fagrsk. ch. 51; *bregða sér* in mod. usage means *to make a short visit, go or come for a moment*; *eg brá mér snöggvast til* . . ., etc.

4. adding prepp.; *b. upp*; *b. upp hendi*, *höndum*, *to hold up the band*, Fms. i. 167; *b. upp glófa*, 206, Eb. 326: *b. e-m á lopt*, *to lift aloft*, Eg. 122, Nj. 108; *b. e-u undan*, *to put a thing out of the way, to bide it*, Fas. i. 6; *undir*, Sturl. ii. 221, Ld. 222, Eb. 230: *b. e-u við* (*b. við skildi*), *to ward off with* . . ., Vápn. 5; but chiefly metaph. *to put forth as an example, to laud, wonder at*, etc.; *þinum drengskap skal ek við b.*, Nj. 18; *þessum mun ek við b.* *Áslagar örunum*, Fas. i. 257; *nú mun ek því við b.* (*I will speak loud*), *at ek hef eigi fyr náð við þik at tala*, Lv. 53: *b. e-u á*, *to give out, pretend*; *hann brá á því at hann mundi riða vestr til Miðfjarðar*, Sturl. iii. 197, Fms. viii. 59, x. 322.

β. *to deviate from, disregard*; *vér höfum brugðit af ráðum þínum*, Fær. 50, Nj. 13, 109, Ísl. ii. 198, Grág. i. 359; *b. af marki*, *to alter the mark*, 397.

5. *to turn, alter, change*; *b. lit*,

litum, to change colour, to turn pale, etc., Fms. ii. 7, Vgl. 24; b. sér við e-t, to alter one's mien, shew signs of pain, emotion, or the like, Nj. 116; b. e-m í (or b. á sík) e-s líki, to turn one (by spell) into another shape, Bret. 13; at þú brátt þér í merar líki, Ölk. 37; hann brá á sík ýmissa dýra líki, Edda (pref.) 149.

II. to break up or off. leave off, give up; b. búu, to give up one's household, Grág. i. 153, Eg. 116, 704; b. tjöldum, to break up, strike the tents, Fms. iv. 302; b. samvist, to part, leave off living together, ii. 295; b. ráðahag, to break off an engagement, esp. wedding, 11; b. boði, to countermand a feast, 194; b. kaupi, to break off a bargain, Nj. 51, Rd. 251; b. sýslu, to leave off working, Fms. vi. 349; b. svefni, blundi, to awake, Sdm. 2; smátt bregðr slikt svefni mínum, Lv. 53; b. tali, to break off talking, Vápn. 22; b. orustu, to break off the battle, Bret. 1; esp. freq. in poetry, b. hungri, föstu, sulti, to break or quell the hunger (of the wolf); b. gleði; b. lífi, fjörvi, to put to death, etc., Lex. Poët.

2. to break faith, promise, or the like; b. máli, Grág. i. 148; trínaði, Nj. 141; brugðið var öllu sáttmáli, Hkr. ii. 121; b. heiti, Alvm. 3; absol., ef bóandi bregðr við gríðmanni (breaks a bargain), Grág. i. 153.

3. reflex., bregðsk e-m (or absol.), to deceive, fail, in faith or friendship; Gunnarr kvaðsk aldri skyldu b. Njáli né sonum hans, Nj. 57; bregðsk þú oss nú eigi, do not deceive us, Fms. vi. 17; vant er þó at vita hverir mér eru trúir ef feðmir b., ii. 11; en þeim brásk framhlaupt, i. e. they failed in the onslaught, vii. 298; þat mun eigi bregðsk, that cannot fail, Fas. ii. 526, Rb. 50; fáir munu þeir, at einörd síuni haldi, er slikir bregðusk við oss, Fms. v. 36, Grett. 26 new Ed.

III. [A. S. *brædan*, to braid, broider], to 'braid', *knót*, bind, the band, string being in dat.; hann bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda, he braided the one end in the fish, Finn. 220; hön brá háriunu undir beltí sér, she braided her hair under her belt; (hann) brá (untied) brókabelti sínu, Fas. i. 47; er þeir höfðu brugðið kaðli un, wound a cable round it, Fms. x. 53; hefir strengirn brugðizk líttat af fótum honum, the rope had loosened off his feet, xi. 152; but also simply and with acc., b. bragð, to braid a braid, knít a knot, Eg. (in a verse); b. ráð, to weave a plot, (cp. Gr. *πάρτεω*, Lat. *suere*), Edda (in a verse); in the proper sense flétta and ríða, q. v., are more usual.

2. in wrestling; b. e-m, the antagonist in dat., the trick in acc., b. e-m bragð (hæl-krók, sveifu, etc.) 3. recipr., of mutual strife; bregðsk brögðum, to play one another tricks; b. brigzlum, to scold one another, Grág. ii. 146; b. frumhlauptum, of mutual aggression, 13, 48; bregðusk un e-t, to contest a thing, 66, cp. i. 34. 4. part., brögðinn við e-t, acquainted with a thing; munuð þit brátt brögðinn við meira, i. e. you will soon have greater matters to deal with, Fs. 84; hann er við hvártveggja b., he is well versed in both, Gisl. 51.

IV. metaph. to upbraid, blame, with dat. of the person and thing; fúr bregðr hinu betra, ef hann veit hit verra (a proverb), Nj. 227; þörðr blígr brá honum því (Thorð threw it in his face), á þórneshpingi, at . . . Landn. 101; Kálfr brá mér því í dag, Fms. vi. 105; b. e-m brizglum, Nj. 227.

B. NEUT. OR ABSOL. without a case, of swift, sudden motion. I. b. á e-t, as, b. á leik, gaman, etc., to start or begin sporting, playing; Kimibi brá á gaman, K. took it playfully, i. e. laughed at it, Landn. 101; b. á gamamál, Fms. xi. 151; þeir brugðu á glimu ok á glens, they started wrestling and playing, Ld. 220; bregðr hann (viz. the horse) á leik, the horse broke into play, ran away, Fms. xi. 280; Ghimr svaraði vel en brá þó á sitt ráð, Glum gave a gentle answer, but went on in his own way, Nj. 26, Fas. i. 250; the phrase, hönd bregðr á venju, the hand is ready for its old work, Edda (Ht.) verse 26, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (in a verse).

2. b. við, to start off, set about a thing without delay, at a moment's notice, may in Engl. often be rendered by at once or the like; brá hann við skjótt ok fór, he started off at once and went, Fms. i. 158; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok varð þeim mjök við felmt, i. e. they took to their heels in a great fright, Nj. 105; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok fara þaðan, 107; bregðr hon við ok hleyp. Grett. 25 new Ed., Bjarn. 60; hrossit bregðr nú við hart, id.; en er Ólafr spurði, at þorsteinum hafði skjótt við brugðið, ok hafði mikit fjölmenni, Ld. 228. β. b. til e-s, þá brá Ingimundr til utanferðar, Ingimundr started to go abroad, Sturl. i. 117; b. til Græulands ferðar, Fb. i. 430.

II. reflex. to make a sudden motion with the body; Ritr brásk skjótt við undan högginu, Nj. 28, 129; b. við fast, to turn sharply, 58, 97; bregðsk (= bregðr) jarl nú við skjótt ok ferr, the earl started at once, Fms. xi. 11; hann brásk aldregi við (he remained motionless) er þeir pinðu hann, heldr en þeir lysti á stökk eðr stein, vii. 227.

2. metaph. and of a circumlocutory character; eigi þætti mér ráðið, hvárt ek munda svá skjótt á boð brugðisk hafa, ef . . . I am not sure whether I should have been so basty in bidding you, if . . . Ísl. ii. 156; bregðsk á beina við e-n, to shew hospitality towards, Fms. viii. 59, cp. bregða sér above.

β. b. yfir, to exceed; heyra þeir svá miklum guý at yfir brásk, they heard an awful crash, Mag. 6; þá brá þat þó yfir jafnan (it surpassed) er konungr talaði, Fms. x. 322, yet these last two instances may be better read 'barst,' vide bera C. IV; bregðsk íkunnur, reiðr . . . við e-t, to be startled at the novelty of a thing, v. 258; b. reiðr við, to get excited, angry at a thing, etc.

C. IMPERS. I. the phrase, e-m bregðr við e-t, of strong emotions, fear, anger, or the like; þeir þáim mjök við, er þau sá hann inn ganga, it startled them much, when they saw him come in, Nj. 68;

Flosa brá svá við, at hann var í andliti stundum sem blóð, 177; en þó brá föstru Melkorku mest við þessi tíðindi, i. e. this news most affected Melkorka's nurse, Ld. 82; aldri hefi ek mannsblóð séð, ok veit ek eigi hver mér bregðr við, I wot not how it will touch me, Nj. 59; brá honum svá við, at hann gerði fölván í andliti . . . ok þann veg brá honum opt síðan (he was oft since then taken in such fits), þá er vigahugr var á honum, Glúm. 342; en við höggit brá Glúsi svá at . . . Eb. 324; þorkell spurði ef honum hefði brugðið nokkut við þessa sýslu.—Ekki sjám vér þér brugðið hafa við þetta, en þó sýndist mér þér ádr brugðið, Fms. xi. 148.

β. bregða í brún, to be amazed, shocked, Fms. i. 214; þá brá Guðrínu mjök í brún un atburð þenna allan saman, Ld. 326, Nj. 14; þat hlægir mik at þeim mun í brún b., 239; nú bregðr mönnum í brún mjök (people were very much startled), því at margir höfðu ádr eigna frétt af haft, Band. 7.

II. with prepp. við, til, í, af; of appearances, kynlignu, undarliga bregðr við, it has a weird look, looks uncanny, of visions, dreams, or the like; en þó bregðr nú kynlignu við, undan þykir mér nú gafaðið hvárt-veggja undan húsinu, Ísl. ii. 352, Nj. 62, 197, Gisl. 83; nú bregðr undrum við, id., Fms. i. 292.

III. e-m bregðr til e-s, one person turns out like another, cp. the Danish 'til slægt en paa;' þat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til föstrs, the fostering makes the fourth part of the man, Nj. 64; en því bregðr mér til foreldra míns, in that I am like my father, Hkr. iii. 223; er þat líkast, at þér bregði mér í þræla ættina en þveræinga, it is too likely, that thou wilt show thyself rather to be kith and kin to the thrall's bouse than to that of Thwæringar, Fb. i. 434; b. til bernsku, to be childish, Al. 3. β. bregða af vaxi hans frá öðrum selum, his shape differs from that of any other seals, Skk. 41 new Ed. (afbrigði).

IV. to cease; e-u bregðr, it ceases; við hart . . . at nyt (dat.) bregði, (to drive the ewes) so fast that they fall (to give milk), Grág. ii. 231; þessu tali bregðr aldri (= þetta tal bregðsk aldri), this calculation can never fail, Rb. 536; veðráttu (dat.) brá eigi, there was no change in the weather, Grett. 91; skíni sólar brá, the sun grew dim, Geisl. 19; fjörvi feigra brá, the life of the 'feys' came to an end (poët.), Fms. vi. 316 (in a verse); brá föstu, hungri, úls, ara, the hunger of wolf and eagle was abated, is a freq. phrase with the poets.

V. of a sudden appearance; kláða (dat.) brá á hvarmanu, the eye-lids itched, Fms. v. 96; of light passing swiftly by, þá brá ljáma af Logafjöllum, Hkv. i. 15; ljósi bregðr fyrir, a light passes before the eye; mey brá mér fyrir hvarma steina, a maid passed before my eyes, Snót 117; þar við ugg (dat.), at þrjútom brá, i. e. the rogues were taken by fear, 170. breið, f. = breiða.

breiða, dd, [Ulf. *bráidjan*; Germ. *breiten*], to 'broaden,' unfold; b. feld á höfud sér, to spread a cloak on the head, Nj. 164; b. út, to lay out for drying, Sd. 179, Ld. 290, Fbr. 17, chiefly of hay; b. völl and b. hey á völl, Jb. 193; b. e-t yfir e-n, to cover one in a thing, chiefly of the bed-clothes, Nj. 20, Fms. viii. 237; b. út hendr, to stretch out the hands, vii. 250, Th. 9; b. fadm, id., Rm. 16, Pass. 34. 2; b. borð (mod., b. á borð), to lay the cloth on the table, Bs. ii. 42.

breiða, u, f. a drift, flock, of snow, hay, or the like; also fjár-breiða, a flock of white sheep; úbreiða, a cover, etc.

breið-bælingr, m. a nickname, a man from Breiðabólstað, Sturl. breidd, f. [Goth. *bráidrei*], breadth, Alg. 372, Grág. i. 498, Fms. vii. 275.

breið-dælskr, adj. from Broaddale in Iceland, Landn., Nj. Breið-firðingr, m. a man from Broadfirib in Iceland, Nj., Landn., etc.

breið-firzkr, adj. belonging to, a native of Broadfirib, Landn., etc.

breiðka, að, to grow broad, Krók. 52.

breið-leiki (-leikr), a, m. breadth, Stj. 56.

breið-leitr, adj. broad of face, aspect, Hkr. ii. 405, Grett. 90 A.

BREIÐR, adj. neut. breitt, [Ulf. *bráids*; Scot. *brade*; A. S. *brād*; Engl. *broad*; Germ. *breit*], broad, Ld. 276, Nj. 35, 91, Grág. i. 500, Fms. iv. 42, vi. 297; fjörðr b. ok langr, Eb. 8; breiða stofa, b. búr, the broad chamber, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 2. β. á breiðan, adv. in breadth, Fms. viii. 416, x. 13; neut. as adv., standa breitt, to spread over a wide space, Edda 10.

breið-vaxinn, part. broad-framed, stout, Grett. 89.

breið-öx, f. [old Dan. *breið óxa*; Germ. *breitax*; A. S. *brād æx*], a broad axe, N. G. L. i. 101, Fms. ix. 33, Ísl. ii. 210, v. 1, Bret. 84, Bjarn. 36, Orkn. 360; 'brand-öx,' Ed. l. c., is a false reading.

BREK, u. a law term, a fraudulent purchase of land, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 241, 242; hence the proverb, sá hafir b. er beiðist, let him have b. that bids for it, i. e. volenti non fit injuria, Grett. 135 new Ed., Fas. iii. 202. 2. pl. *freaks*, chiefly of children; að bama þinna brekum skalt | brosa ei nó skemtan halt, Húst. 49.

breka, að, to keep asking, of importunate requests, Fms. vi. 246; the proverb, látum barn hafa þat er brekar, Þiðr. 51, 110; neut., b. til e-s, Al. 114.

BREKAN, n. [Gael. *braecan* = tartan], a stitched bed cover.

brek-boð, n. a fraudulent bidding (of land), Grág. ii. 242.

breki, a, m., poët. a breaker, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

BREKKA, u, f. [Swed. and Engl. *brink*], a slope, Orkn. 244, Eg. 766, Gisl. 33, Glúm. 395; b. brún, the edge of a slope, Sturl. ii. 75; hvel, Skk. 64.

local names in Icel.: as a law term, *the bill where public meeting held and laws promulgated*, etc., hence the phrase, *leiða í*, to proclaim a bondsman free; cf þræli er gefit frelsi, ok er hann dr í lög eðr b., Grág. i. 358. COMPS: **brekku-brún**, v. above. **u-megin**, n. strength to climb the crest of a bill.

laust, n. adj. *fraudless*, Grág. i. 137, 200.

ráð, n. pl. a law term, *an attempt at fraudulent acquisition* (v. Glúm. 347. Boll. 352).

sekð, f. a law term, *a fraudulent, mock outlawry* in order to disse from pleading his case, defined Grág. i. 121.

vísi, f. *an importunate request*, Ld. 134.

u, u, f. *a trick*; *veiði-brella*, a ruse. **brellinn**, adj. = bellinn.

la, að, to distort, = beygla, Fas. iii.

NNA, an old obsol. form *brinna*; pret. brann, 2nd pers. brant, ranst; pl. brunnu; sup. brunnit; pres. brenn, 3rd pers. brennr; þr. Grág. ii. 205, Fms. vii. 20 (in a verse); breinn (dropping the *n*); with the neg. suffix, *brennr-at* (*non urit*), 153, [Ulf. *brinnan*; *nan*; Early Engl. to 'brenn'; Germ. *brennen*; the strong form is obsolete in Germ.]—to burn: 1. of a light; þeir þóttust í ljós b., Nj. 118, Fas. i. 340; hrælog brunna (blazed) at vápnun þs. i. 509; of a candle, to burn out, eigi lengr en kerti þat brennr, 41, 342; cp. Fms. viii. 276. 2. to be consumed by fire; n var brunning, Fms. xi. 420; nú breðr víðara en hann vildi, the ads wider than he would, Grág. l. c. β. of a volcano; er hér raunir, en ní stöndu vér á, Bs. i. 22; brann þá Borgarhraun, 78, Ann. several times. γ. b. upp, to be burnt up, Grág. i. 459, 42; b. inni, to perish by fire, Gpl. 252, Nj. 198, 200. δ. to ms. ii. 288. ε. to be scolded, Eb. 198; skulu grónir grautar þeir er þú brant, 200. 3. metaph. in the phrase, e-t or e-s ennr við, one's lot or portion of meat gets burnt in the cooking, the worst of it; broth 'brennr við, is burnt; ortu bændr þegar rdagann (they made an onslaught), en þó brann brútt þeirra hlutr it grew soon too hot for them, Fms. iv. 250; Sigurðr kvað sitt við brenna, quoth Sigurð, he would get the worst of it, i. e. it ever do, Fær. 236: the phrase, e-t brennr fyrir, or e-t raunt brennr bright hopes, rautt mun fyrir b. ok til virðingar snúa, Fs. 68; i nokkurt fyrir b. er þér komit heim, Fas. iii. 81.

a, d, with acc. to burn; b. bál, to burn or light a balefire, S. (in a verse). 2. to destroy by fire, devastate, Fms. xi. n. 1329, 1289; b. upp, to burn up, Eg. 49; b. e-n inni, to burn e., Nj. 115, Grág. ii. 128, Landn. 215, v. 1. 3. medic. to (of hot iron), Grág. ii. 133; b. e-m díla, to burn spots on one's back, edic., Bs. i. 644. β. metaph. to brand one's back; eigi þurftu t hælst við oss Norðmenn, margan díla höfum vér brennt þeim t, Hkr. iii. 148; b. e-m illan díla, id., Fbr. 190 (in a verse). γ. to burn, i. e. make charcoal (cp. *charcoal-burner*), Grág. i.

δ. part., brennt silfr, gull = skirt silfr, gull, pure silver, gold, 172, 152; eyrir brenndr (= eyrir brennds silfrs), mörk brennd, Fms. Hkr. iii. 12; b. gull, Fms. xi. 77.

a, u, f. fire, burning, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 158, 199; Njál's brenna, tíls brenna, etc., Ann. 962, 1010: the burning of a dead líla 38 (= bálför). β. astron., according to Finn Magnusson (ythol.) Sirius is called *Loka brenna*, the conflagration of Loki, to the end of the world. COMPS: **brennu-maðr**, m. an

ry, Nj. 203. **brennu-mál**, n. action for fire, Nj. 210.

u-saga, u, f. a tale of a fire, Nj. 269. **brennu-staðr**, m. the

here a fire has been, Grág. ii. 128. **brennu-sumar**, n. a

of fires, Sturl. i. 165. **brennu-vargr**, m. a law term, an

ry (outlawed), defined N. G. L. i. 46, Sturl. iii. 261.

andi, m. fire, Fms. i. 63 (in a verse).

ir, m. id., Edda (Gl.).

í-steinn (brennu-steinn, brenna-steinn), m. brimstone,

Sks. 391; Icel. sulphur mentioned in the 12th and 13th cen-

ma b. S., D. L., H. E., etc.; b. logi, a sulphur lowe or flame, Rb.

vain, a sulphur well, Stj. 91; b. þeir, a smell of brimstone, id.

ÞTA, pret. brast, pl. brustu; part. brostin; pres. brest, [A. S.

per metaph.; Engl. to burst; Germ. *bersten*; Swed. *brista*; Dan.

—to burst, be rent; jörðin brast (the earth burst) undir hesti

i. 158; steinninn brast, the rock was rent, Bs. i. 5. β. to

str a crash; brast þá boginn í tvá hluti, Hkr. i. 342, Gísl.

str róng, the rib of a barrel creaks, Jb. 398: the boops of a

resta (burst), Fs. 132; skulfu lönd, en brustu bönd (of a tub),

brast þá flótti á Vindum, xi. 233; bardagi brestr, the battle bursts out, begins, (rare and as it seems *ἀν. Λεγ.*), Fas. i. 34. δ. b. or b. á, to burst or break out, a storm, gale, cp. Bs. i. 78 (vide however s. v. bera C. IV): b. or b. út, to ebb, but only of the first turning of the tide, Bb. 2. 15; augu b., the eyes break in death, v. auga; hence *helbrostitð* auga.

II. impers., e-n (acc.) brestr e-t (acc.), one lacks, falls short of; brast Sigríði (acc.) finnu tigi hundraða, Dipl. v. 3; cf oss brestr á borði, if we fall short, get the worst of it, Fms. ix. 507; eigi brestr mik áréði, Fs. 62; á mið þau er aldri mun fisk (Ed. wrongly fiskr) b., Bárð. 169; ef eitt orð (acc.) brysti, Fms. iv. 71; hann vissi þessa sína ætlan brostna (frustrated), Bs. i. 289; þat mun aldri b., that will never fail, Grett. 24 new Ed.; hamingjuna brestr, Fms. vi. 155 (Ed. hamingjan).

brestr, m. pl. ir. (old acc. pl. brestu, Jd. 25), an outburst, crash, Eb. 230, of a blow against a metal ring; steinarnir kómu saman, ok varð þar við b. há, Glúm. 375 (cp. heraðs-brestr, vá-brestr), Fms. xi. 6, 7, Fbr. 148, Hkr. i. 342; her-brestr, the crash produced by a sort of powder (cp. Albertus Magnus), Bs. i. 798, 799; í þeim eldi léku laus björg str semu kol á afli, svá at í þeirra samkomu urðu brestir svá stórir, at heyrði norðr um land (of a volcano), 803; mátti heyra stóra brestu, i. c. the clash of spears, Flov. 33.

II. a *chink*, fissure, esp. in jewellery; b. á gulli, Vkv. 25, cp. 24; vóru gimsteinar svá heilir at eigi var b. á þeim, Joh. 623, 20; kom mér þá í hug, at b. hafði verið á hringnum, . . . fleiri brestina, Ld. 126; cp. the phrase, berja í brestina, v. berja, to cry off a bargain, Nj. 32. 2. metaph. a crack, chink; bresti er í þeim ráðahag hafa verið, Ld. 128. β. want, loss; hvert ábati eðr b. í varð, Fms. ii. 441; þar eptir fylgir b. bú, Bb. i. 12; hýbýla-brestr, domestic misfortune, Gísl. 79.

III. a rattle (hrossa-brestr).

brætta, tt, [brattr], to turn upwards; b. halann, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; cp. bera halann bratt: in mod. use of the clothes, sleeves, etc., to fold up; b. nefið, brýrnar: hence **brettur**, f. pl. comical contortions of the face.

breyma, used as adj. ind., b. kött, a she-cat at heat.

breyska-leikr (-leiki), m. weakness of body, Stj. 21: in moral sense, Magn. 504, K. Á. 200.

BREYSKR, adj. (akin to brjósk), properly brittle; b. leirpott, a brittle earthen pot, Sks. 543; kerin b., Stell. I. 72: chiefly metaph. in moral sense, weak, infirm; andinn er fús, en holdið er b., Matth. xxvi. 41, Stj. 55, 248, Sks. 688, 13: in mod. writing often spent with i.

BREYTA, tt, [braut, via], to alter, change: bregða implies the notion of breach, breyta simply denotes change: with dat.; b. farveg (of a river), to form a new channel, Grág. i. 350, Nj. 4. Ld. 158, Fms. ii. 158, Fb. i. 292; flestar þjóðir þurfa at b. (transform) nafni haus til sinnar tungu, Edda 14; þá vóru snjóvar miklir ok breyttir (changed, become impassable) vegir allir, Eg. 543, Rb. 262 (where the acc. is wrong). β. reflex., hafa þau ekki breyzk síðan, they have not changed since, Fms. viii. 5. γ. to vary; b. háttum, to vary the metre, Edda 121; b. hári sínu, to dress the hair, Greg. 45; b. málum, to speak rhetorically, dress one's words, Fms. vi. 392; réttir ok b., plain and artificial, Edda 120; úbreyttir, plain.

II. metaph., absol. without case, to conduct oneself, act, do, behave; ef við breytum svá, if we do so, Nj. 202, Ísl. ii. 181, Fms. i. 150; b. eptir e-m, to imitate, Symb. 15; b. til e-s, to attempt, Grág. ii. 94. 2. in mod. use chiefly in moral sense, to behave, conduct oneself; b. vel, illa, kristilega, cp. breytni, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

breyti-liga, adv. strangely, Fs. 42, Korm. 54, Lv. 77, Fms. vi. 374.

breyti-ligr, adj. strange, Sturl. iii. 302.

breyting, f. change, N. G. L. i. 382.

breytinn, adj. variable, Post. 645, 90.

breytni, f. change; göra b. á um e-t, to make an alteration in a thing, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 5, Fs. 98; b. í klæðnaði, fashion, N. G. L. iii. 262: new fashion, Grág. i. 338; ný-breytni, Snót 68; hann kvaðst eigi menna enn um sinn at hafa þessa b., he said that he was not yet minded to, viz. to be baptized, Fs. 77, Nj. 13 (shape, nature). 2. in mod. usage chiefly moral conduct, acting; eptir-breytni, imitation.

Brežkr, adj. Welsh, Fms., etc.; mod. British.

BRIGÐ, f. [bregða A. II], a law term, 'jus retrahendi,' a right to reclaim, chiefly of landed property; eiga b. til lands; fyrmist þá eigi brigðin, then the right of reclamation will not be lost, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; cp. Landbrigð and Landbrigða-þáttur, one of the sections of the law; cp. also óðals-brigð (Norse), vide Gpl. 295 sqq.: also brigð á dómi, change of a doom or sentence, Sks. 588 B; kaupá e-t í brigð við annan, to purchase a thing already bought by another man, Rd. 252; engi brigð (neut. acc. pl. enga?) mun ek hér á göra, where brigð nearly means protest, Fms. ii. 25. 2. gener. breaking, breach; vináttu-brigð, breach of friendship, fickleness, Hm. 83. COMPD: brigðar-maðr, m. a law term, one whose lands are escheated, but may be redeemed, Grág. ii. 253, Gpl. 290.

brigða, ð, (mod. að), [bregða], a law term, to escheat; with acc., b. land, lönd, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; b. e-m frelsi, to abrogate, i. 203; b. fé (of the forfeiture of a deposit), 183. In the Norse sense, vide Gpl. 295 sqq., Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16. 2. with dat. (irreg.), b. jörðu, Gpl. 300: to make void, b. dómi, 23; b. sáttmáli, Stj. 382: part. brigðandi = brigðarmaðr, Grág. ii. 204.

brigði, n. = brigð, Anecd. 14, Mk. 144: cp. compds lit-brigði, *gloaming*; veðr-brigði, *change of weather*; af-brigði, etc.

brigði-ligr (brigðiligr), adj. and **-liga**, adv. *variable*, Stj. 117, Sks. 203, 627 B, 677. 8, 2.

brigð-kaup, n. a *void bargain*, because of another man having a prior right of purchase, N. G. L. iii. 177.

brigð-lyndi, f. *fickleness*, Hkr. iii. 273.

brigð-lyndr, adj. *fickle*, Sturl. iii. 123.

brigð-mæli, n. *breach of promise*, Korn. 56, Fms. vii. 305.

brigðr, adj. *faithless, fickle*, Hm. 90, 125; brig (unsafe) þyki mér at trúa þrándi, Fær. 226.

brigð-ræði, n. *fickleness, a whimsy*, Edda 110 (new Ed. i. 544, note 26).

brigð-ull, adj. *variable, fickle, unsafe*, Fas. iii. 456.

brigð-verpi, n. a *cast in another man's fishery*, Gpl. 426.

brigzla, að, (derived from brigð and bregða), to *upbraid*, with dat. of the person and thing; b. oss því, at vér . . ., Fms. ii. 227; honum sé því brigzlat, *that it be thrown in his teeth*, Fær. 100, Al. 2: with acc. of the thing (rare), Stj. 42, Anecd. 30: in mod. use, b. e-m um e-t, Mar. 153 (Fr.): absol., b. e-m ok hæða, Mar. 1. c. II. medic. of broken bones (bríxla saman) when they are only rudely healed.

brigzli and **brigzli**, n., chiefly in pl. *blame, shame*, Stj. 176, Gen. xxx. 23; b. ok álygi, Hom. 76, Fms. i. 270, ii. 69; eilíft b., *everlasting shame*, x. 222; færa e-m e-t í brigzli, to *throw a thing in one's teeth*, Lv. 59; hafa at brigzlum, Nj. 223; brigzla-lauss, *blameless*, Fms. viii. 136. II. medic. *callificatio ossium, the callus left after bone-fractures*.

brigzli-yrði, n. pl. *words of blame*, Nj. 223, v. 1.

BRIM, n. [A. S. *brim* = *aestus*], *surf*, Fær. 174, Eg. 99; boðar ok b., Grág. ii. 385; sker ok b., Eg. 161, Landn. 84, 276, Hkr. i. 228. β. poet. *the sea*.

brim-gangr, m. *the dashing of surf*, Ann. 1312.

brim-hljóð, n. *the roar of surf*.

brimill, m. pl. lar, [*bremol*, Ivar Aasen], *phoca fetida mas*, also called *brim-selr* = *útselr*, a big sort of *seal*, Höfuðl. 5: *Brimils-gjá*, a local name.

brim-lauss, adj. (*-leysa*, u, f.), *surfless, calm*, N. G. L. i. 139.

brim-orri, a, m. *anas nigra*, a *duck*, Edda (Gl.)

brim-rót, n. *furious surf*.

brim-saltr, adj. *salt as the sea*.

brim-sorfinn, part. (rocks) *surf-worn*, Eg. 142.

brim-steinn, m. *brimstone* (?), a nickname, Fms. ix.

brim-stormr, m. a *gale raising surf*, Stj. 26, 89.

brim-tog, n. a *rope used to tug a boat through the surf*, Gpl. 427.

BRINGA, u, f., Lat. *sternum, the chest* (brjóstr, *pectus*), Nj. 24, Eb. 182, Eg. 719: the phrase, e-m skýtr skel í bringu, *one gets frigidated*, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418. β. *the breast-piece, brisket*, Stj. 310, Exod. xxx. 27, = bringu-kollr.

γ. metaph. *a soft grassy slope*, hence Gull-bringur, *the golden slopes*, whence Gullbringu sýsla in Icel. COMPDS: bringu-bein, n. *the breast-bone*, Finnb. 256. bringu-breiðr, adj. *broad-chested*, Ld. 296, Sturl. ii. 133. bringu-kollr, v. above. bringu-sár, n. a *wound in the chest*, Sturl. ii. 138, Ld. 140. bringu-teinar, n. pl. = bringuspálr, Fas. iii. 392.

bring-spelir, m. pl. (mod. bringuspálr, Ísl. ii. 55, 447, or bring-smalir, f. pl.), the '*breast-ribs, breast-bars, the brisket or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis (the brestspone of Chaucer)*, Isl. l. c., Fms. ii. 151, Gullþ. 21; bringuspöllum (dat.), Grág. ii. 16; bringuspölu (acc.), Gísl. 106; bringspala (gen.), Sturl. i. 140; bring-speli (acc.), Grett. 123 new Ed.: often in such phrases as, *fiinna til (to feel pain) fyrir bringuspöllum; [cp. Fr. espalier.]*

brinni, a, m. a *flame*, Haustl. 13.

BRIS, n., medic. *scirrhus, gristle*, Fél. ix. 208: the phrase, bita á brisnu, metaphor from a gristly piece of meat.

BRÍK, f., gen. ar, pl. bríkr, [Engl. *brick*; Fr. *brigue*; Swed. *bricka*; Dan. *brikke* = *chess-man* in a game], properly a *square tablet*, e. g. altaris-brik, *an altar-piece*, Vm. 10, Bs. ii. 487: in the Sagas often of a *low screen* between the pillars (stafr), separating the bedrooms (hvílurúm) from the chief room, Gpl. 345, Fms. v. 339, Sturl. ii. 228, iii. 219, Korn. 182:—in mod. usage brik means a *small tablet with carved work*, one at the foot and one at the head of a bed, (höfða-brík, fóta-brík). β. in Norway (Ivar Aasen) used of a *small table* placed at the door; in this sense it seems to be used Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 854. COMPDS: bríkar-búningr, m. and bríkar-klæði, bríkar-tjald, n. *covering for a tablet*, D. l. i. 268, Vm. 10, 24. bríkar-nef, n. a *nickname*, Bs. i.

brími, a, m. *fire, poet.*, Edda (Gl.): **brímír**, m., poet. *a sword*, Lex. Pöet.: a mythic abode, Vsp. 43.

brjáð, ð, (cp. braga), to *flicker*, Stj. 389, Þiðr. 114; brjáandi bírti, Bs. ii. (in a verse). brjáandi, part. *flickering*, Stj. 389.

brjál, n. *showy trifles*, in a poem of A. D. 1410; cp. orða-brjál, *showy words*.

brjála, að, to *flutter; to confound, disorder*: reflex., Orkn. 204 old Ed. (mod. word). **brjálaðr**, part. *one deranged of mind*.

BRJÓSK, n. [Swed. and Dan. *brusk*], *gristle, cartilage*, Fas. i. 251; bein eða b., Grág. ii. 12, 120.

BRJÓST, n. (brýst, provinc. Icel.), [Ulf. *brusts*, f. pl. = *σρήθος* and *σπλάγγνα*; A. S. *breost*; Engl. *breast*; Hel. *bríost*, n. pl.; Swed. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*, n.; Germ. *brust*, f.]:—*the breast*; b. ok kvíðr, Eg. 579, Nj. 95; önd í brjósti, K. Þ. K. 26; Lat. *uber, a woman's breast*, in pl., fæða barn á brjósti, *feed a bairn at the breast*, Bs. i. 666, Str. 18, Stj. 429: mod. chiefly in pl. = Lat. *mammae*; hafa barn á brjóstum; brjósta-njólk, *milk from the breast*; brjósta-mein, medic. *ulcus or abscessus mammarum*, Fél. ix. 202; brjósta-verkr, *mastodynia* (of women), id.

II. the ancients the breast was thought to be the abode of the mind, as well as of feeling, hence it is poet. called hug-borg, mun-strönd, reid rýnis, minnis knörr, etc., *the castle, strand, wain, ship of mind, of thought, of memory*, etc., vide Lex. Pöet., Edda 105, Höfuðl. i, Stor. 18; thus brjóst freq. metaph. means *feeling, temper, disposition*; hafa ekki b. til e-s, to *have no heart for it*; kenna í brjósti um e-n, to '*feel in the breast*' for one, *feel compassion for*; mun hann vera þrályndr sem faðir hans, en hafa brjóst verra, a *harder heart*, Sturl. iii. 144, Bs. ii. 70, 41; láta eigi allt fyrir brjósti brenna, of a hardy, daring man; e-m rennr í brjósti, of a light slumber, esp. of one sick. β. *the front*, of a wave, Bs. i. 484; b. fylkingar, of a line, Eg. 268, Fms. v. 77. γ. metaph. *the breast-work or protector of one*; b. ok hlífskjöldr, Hom. 95; bera (vera) b. fyrir e-m, to be one's defender, to shield one, Fms. vii. 263, x. 235; the phrase, vinna cið fyrir brjósti e-s, on one's behalf, Gpl. 484.

brjóst-aft, n. *strength of chest*, Sks. 372.

brjóst-barn, n. a *child at the breast*, Stj. 227, Fs. 154.

brjóst-björg, f. a *breast-plate*, Sks. 406.

brjóst-bragð, n. *compassion*, Barl. 4.

brjóst-búnaðr, m. a *breast ornament, brooch*, Js. 78.

brjóst-drekkur, m. = brjóstbarn, Grág. i. 240.

brjóst-fast, n. adj. *fixed in the heart*, Fms. xi. 433.

brjóst-festa, t, to *fix in mind*, Barl. 142.

brjóst-fríðr, m. *peace of mind*, 655 xxvii. 16.

brjóst-gjörð, f. a *saddle-girth*, Stj. 397, Judg. viii. 26, Lv. 82.

brjóst-góðr, adj. (brjóstr-gæði, n. pl.), *tender-bearded*.

brjóst-heill, adj. *having a sound chest*, Fbr. 94, Mar. 655 xxxii.

brjóst-kringla, u, f. a '*breast-disk*', brooch, Vkv. 24, 34.

brjóst-leysi, n. *heart-sinking, prostration*, Bs. i. 387.

brjóst-megin, n. *strength of mind or heart*, Bs. i. 238, Mag. 88.

brjóst-mikill, adj. *broad-chested*, Sks. 227 (of waves).

brjóst-milkingr, n. a *suckling*, Matth. xxi. 16.

brjóst-reiðr, adj. *enraged*, Þiðr. 116.

brjóst-reip, n. a *breast-ropes, girdle*, a nickname, Orkn.

brjóst-stofa, u, f. a *front room*, D. N. (Fr.)

brjóst-sullr, m. a *tubercle in the lungs*, Greg. 74.

brjóst-sviði, a, m. *heartburn*, Fas. iii. 392, Fél. ix.

brjóst-veiki, n. (brjóstr-veikr, adj.), *chest-disease*, Fél. ix.

brjóst-veill, adj. *having a delicate chest*.

brjóst-vit, n. *mother-wit*, Bs. i. 164, Pass. 44. 17.

brjóst-vitra, u, f. *id.*, Bs. ii. 11.

brjóst-þili, n. = bjórþili, a *front wall*, Sturl. ii. 66, Hom. 94.

brjóst-pungt, n. adj., Bs. i. 644, (-þyngsli and -þreyngsli, n.), *asthma*.

BRJÓTA, pret. braut; 2nd pers. braut is obsolete; commonly brautz or brautzu, Ó. H. 24 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 139 (in a verse of A. D. 1050); pl. brutu; sup. brotið; pres. brýt: [this word does not occur in Ulí, and is unknown in Germ.; the A. S. has *bréatan, bréatan*, but rarely and in the sense to *destroy, demolish* by the Scandin. dialects all have it; Swed. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*; whereas the Goth. *braican*, Germ. *brechen*, Engl. *break* are unknown to the Scandin. idioms. Du Cange records a Latin-Spanish *brutare = destruere*; it is therefore likely that it came into Spain with the Goths, although Ulílas does not use it]:—

to *break*; with acc., Nj. 64, Bs. i. 346; þeir brutu báða fötleggj í honum, Hom. 115; sumir brutu (brut) hendr sínar, sunnr fætr, Bs. i. 10; ef maðr brýtr tenmr or höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; hvárz þat er höggit, eðr brotið, cut or broken, id.; þeir kómu víð sker ok brutu stýri, Fms. ix. 307; þumóðr kvað þetta at róa minna ok brjóta ekki, Grett. ch. 50: phrases as, b. á bak, to *break the back*, Fms. vii. 119; á háls, *the neck*, Vigl. 21; b. í hjóli (hovli), to *break on the wheel*, of capital punishment, Fms. xi. 372, Hom. 147; í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, er þeir menn vóru brotnir um (on which the men were broken) er til blóta vóru hafðir, Eb. 26.

2. denoting to *destroy, demolish*; b. skurðgöð, Fms. x. 277, Bs. i. 10; þeir höfðu brotið hof en kristnað land, Fms. i. 32; Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, to *shipwreck* (skip-bröt); brutu þá skipit allt í spán, Nj. 282, Ld. 8, Landn. 149: absol., hön kom á Vikarsskóð, ok braut þar, 110: nú er á (a river) brýtr af annars manns landi, Gpl. 419; cp. land-brot.

3. adding prepp.; niðr, sundr, af, upp, to *break down, asunder, off, or the like*; sá er niðr braut alla Jerusalema, 673, 51; b. niðr blótskap, Fms. iii. 165, viii. (pref.); brutu þá Baglar af brúna, B. broke the bridge off, x. 331; b. sundr, ix. 482; b. upp, to *break up*; þeir brutu upp pilit, Eg. 235; þeir brutu upp búr hans (of

ars), 593; b. upp kirkju, Fms. ix. 12; b. upp hlið, to break up a K. þ. K. 84. **β.** b. upp, to break up a package, unpack; brýtr nú upp gersemar sínar, Fær. 6:—as a naut. term, b. upp means to *undo victuals for the mess*, Dan. bakke of; jarl ok hans menn b. upp ok setjast til matar, Fms. xi. 147; millit., b. upp vápn means to take prepare for battle (in a sea fight); brjóta upp vápn sín ok berjask, 85; menn brutu upp annan öll vápn, Fms. vi. 313 (in a . **γ.** b. or b. saman, to fold (clothes or the like); b. sundr, to *tear*, Nj. 171: in mod. usage also b. bréf, to fold a letter (hence brot, note the size of a book); b. upp bréf, to break a letter open, Barl. b. blað, to fold down a leaf in a book, etc.; b. út, to break (a el) through, Landn. 65 (of a river); þú var út brotinn óssinu, 315. 4. various metaph. phrases; b. búg við, to fight, v. Fas. i. 43; b. odd af oflæti sínu, to break the point off one's pride, mble oneself, Nj. 94 (where to disgrace oneself); b. strauum fyrir break the stream for one, metaphor from a post or rock in a i, to bear the brunt of battle, Orkn. 344; b. bekrann, vide bekrí, 5. metaph. to break, violate, lög, rétt, etc.; mun ek þó vrir þínar sakir brjóta lögin né konungs tignina, eða sva landsi, Fms. iv. 263; en þér, konungr, brutud lög á Agli, you broke the i Egil's case, Eg. 416, Fms. x. 401; at þú brjóttir lög þín, xi. 93; kyldi annars ráð brjóta, Bret.; b. á bak, to infringe, Fas. i. 528 ig-brot, laga-brot); b. af við e-u, to wrong one, iii. 551: in theol. H. E. i. 460 (vide af-brot, mis-brot, crime, sin): absol. to trans-brjóta þau ok bæði, ok göra hördóm, K. A. 134. **β.** denoting to force, compel; b. menn til Kristni, Ld. 178, Fms. i. 142; til Fs. 98; til hlýðni, to force to submission; allt landsfólk var undir ríki þeirra, all people were brought under their rule, Fms. iv. 64; i hernaði ok brýtr undir sik víkinga, Odd. 22; b. konu til svefnis, term, violare, Grág. i. 338. II. reflex., with prepp. i, ór, i, við, or adv. braut; brjótask, to break in, out, etc.; hann brauzk i Hrólfis Kraka, Landn. 169; brjótask vér þá burt ór húsinnu, to out of the house, Fas. i. 88; brjótask á, to break in upon, press; fr brauzk á hurðina, Onund tried to break in the door, Fs. 101, ii. 187; b. fram, to break forth, Bb.; b. milli, to break out between, 634; b. út, to break out, esp. in the metaph. sense of plague, fire, or the like; er út brýzk vökví ok úhræinindi, Greg. 22 (út-breaking out, eruption); b. um, to make a hard struggle (e. g. fettered or pinioned); því harðara er hann brauzk um, Edda 20; einn brauzk um í vök, Fs. 146; af ofgangi elds þess er um (rages) í grundvöllum laudsins, Sks. 151; b. við e-t, to struggle e) hard against; þeir brutusk við skóga eðr stóra steina, of enberserkers, Fas. i. 515: metaph. to fight hard against, hann brauzk önnur lýð, Fms. xi. 396; b. við ofressi, to fight against odds, Ísl. ii. 439; to strive hard, Stj. 411; Hákonar jarli var ekki mikitt um at borgargörðina, Haco did not care to exert himself much about the burg, Fms. ix. 46: with dat., b. við e-u, to fight against (in sense); b. við gæfu sinni, to break with one's good luck, iv. 233; forlögnum, to struggle against fate, Fs. 20; b. í e-u, to be busy, neself in a thing; eigi þarftu í þessu at brjótask lengr, i. e. give Fms. iii. 102; því at þessi maðr Olafur brýzk í miklu ofressi, this slave struggles against great odds, iv. 77. 2. recipr., þeir svá nær, at brutusk úrarnar fyrir, that they broke one another's m. vs. iii. 216. III. impers. in a pass. sense; skipit (acc.) í spán, the ship was broken to pieces, Ld. 142; skip þangbrands austr við Búlandshöfða, Nj. 162; tók út skip þangbrands ok braut Bs. i. 15: of a house, or the like, destroyed by wind or wave, ut kirkju (acc.), the church was blown down, 30: the phrase, ut (acc.) brýtr á skeri, the stream is broken against a skerry (rock); einn braut á öxlinni, the stream broke against bis shoulders, Grett. (new Ed.), the old Ed. straunrininn—not so well; lá (acc.) brýtr, the eaks, abates, Edda (Ht. verse 78). IV. part. brotinn, broken; þæ ok brotinn, Hkr. i. 343: as adj. in such compds as fót-brotinn, rötinn, háls-brotinn, hrygg-brotinn, etc., with broken leg, wing, etc. r, m. one that breaks, a destroyer, mostly in compds or poet., 7, Lex. Poët. **β.** n. [Engl. brotb; Germ. brodt], brotb: still used in the east of occurs in the compd word broð-gýgr, a brotb-cook, in a verse in the of Edda, and wrongly explained in Lex. Poët. to be = braud-gýgr. **γ.** l-geiri, a, m. a spear-formed piece (geiri, goar) of land, Dipl. iv. Oct. 89, new Ed. brot- wrongly. **δ.** l-högg, n. a blow from a pike, Fms. ix. 528. **DDR.** m. [A. S. brord; O. H. G. brort; Goth. brozds is sug- a spike, Eg. 285. **β.** a kind of shaft, freq. in Lex. Poët., s. i. 211, Fas. ii. 118; handbogi (cross-bow) með tvennum tylptum N. G. L. ii. 427; örfa skepra (shafts) eðr brodda, i. 202. **γ.** of an insect, Grönd. 46: metaph., dauði, hvar er þinn b., I Cor. 5. 8. **δ.** of the spikes in a sharpened horse-shoe or other shoe, mann- ice-shoes, Þorst. Hv. 46, Eb. 238, 240, Acts ix. 5; in a moun- tains staff (Alpen-stock), Bárð. 170. 2. metaph. [cp. O. H. G. =ordo], milit. the front (point) of a column or body of men, opp.

to hali, the rear; b. fylkingar and fylkingar broddr, Al. 56, 32; cp. ferðar-broddr, farar-broddr, Ld. 96, of a train of cattle and sheep. **β.** the phrase, vera í broddi lífins, to be in the prime of life, Al. 29. **γ.** the milk of cows and ewes immediately after calving and lambing. **δ.** botan. a spike on a plant. brodd-skot, n. a shot with a shaft (b.), Fms. viii. 359, ix. 528. brodd-spjót, n. a pike in the form of a bayonet, Fas. ii. 29. brodd-stöng, f. a (mountaineer's) pole with an iron spike, Valla L. 212. brodd-ör, f. a shaft, = broddr, Fas. ii. 344. **BROK.** n. bad, black grass; hence Brok-ey, an island, Landn.; cp. broki, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. brokkari, a, m. [brocarius = a cart, Du Cange], prop. a cart-borse, hence a trotter, Karl. 48; from brokk, n. a trot; brokka, að, to trot; freq. but of foreign origin. **BROKKR.** m., prop. a badger (?), [Germ., Scot., and Old Engl. brock.] **β.** the name of a dwarf, Edda. 2. a trotter, of a horse. **BROSTI.** brosti; pres. brosi; sup. irreg. brosat,—to smile; þá brosti Rútr, Nj. 35, Fms. ii. 197; b. at e-u, to smile at a thing; at því brosi ek, at . . . , id., Þórð. 26, Orkn. 374, Fms. v. 178; b. við, to smile in reply; Guðrún leit við honum ok brosti við, Ld. 246, Fms. vi. 359; b. litinn þann, Lat. subridere, iv. 101. brosa, u, f. so in old writers, in mod. usage always brosi, n.—a smile: in the phrase, mæla, svara, með (við) brosu, to reply with a smile; við brosu, Sturl. ii. 195; með brosu, Orkn. 464. brosi-leitr, adj. of smiling face, Þjal. 18. brosi-ligr, adj. comical, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. iii. 113. **BROSMA.** u, f. gadus monopterygus, a fish, Norse brosmie, Edda (Gl.) **BROT.** n. [brjóta, cp. O. H. G. broti = fragilitas], gener. a broken piece, fragment: 1. esp. in pl., gimsteina brot, 623. 20, 544. 39; brota-silfr, old silver broken to be recast; nú eru tlein Grásiðu brot, Gisl. 18; gullhringrinn stökk í tvá hluti, ok þá er ek hugða at brotunum . . . , Ld. 126; trogs brotin, 655 xxi; brutu þar í Víkinni ok ætludu at göra sér skip ór brotunum (a wrecked ship), Grett. 88: in the compds um-brot, fjör-brot, a hard struggle, convulsions, agony; land-brot, desolation of land by sea or rivers. 2. metaph. only in pl. violation; laga-brot, breach of law; mis-brot, af-brot, transgression, freq. in theol. writers; arithm. fractions; tuga-brot, decimals, etc. 3. sing. breaking, bein-brot, q. v.; sigla til brots, to run ashore under full sail, Eg. 405 (ships-brot); cp. haugs-brot, hrygg-brot. **β.** a fragment; sögu-brot, the fragment of a tale, story; bókar-brot, the fragment of a MS. and the like. **γ.** a shallow place in a river, a firth, where the stream breaks and widens, Grág. ii. 346. **δ.** medic. in the phrase, falla brot, to have an epileptic fit; for the etymology see brotfall below: it is not qs. braut (away) because it is constantly spelt with an o, even in MSS. that give 'braut' constantly, e. g. the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 332-356; hann féll í brot, ok vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, 335, 336: a skin eruption (út-brot). **ε.** a sort of sledge of felled trees = broti; lét hann þá færa undir hann brot (a lever?) ok við þetta kómu þeir honum upp ór dysinni, Eb. 315, Mar. 89 (Fr.). brot-fall, n. [Ormul. brotþ-fall], an epileptic fit; the spelling in the Ormulum shews the true etymology, viz. broð-fall or broð-fall, a sudden fall; brot- is an etymologizing blunder, 544. 39; féll sveinninn niðr ok hafði brotfall, 655 xxx; hann gördi sér órar, ok lét sem hann féll í brotfall, Landn. (Hb.) 214, Bs. i. 335, 317, 120, where spelt brotffall, compd: brotfalls-sótt, f. id., Fms. v. 213, Bs. i. 317. brot-feldr, adj. epileptic, Karl. 547. brot-hljóð, n. a crashing sound. brot-hættir, adj. brittle; b. gler, brittle glass. broti, a, m. trees felled in a wood and left lying, Fms. vii. 320; þröng- var merkr ok brota stóra, viii. 21, 60, ix. 357. brot-ligr, adj. guilty, Fms. xi. 444, Jb. 55, 112, 339. brotna, að, [brotinn], to be broken, Lat. frangi, Nj. 19, K. þ. K. 54, Fms. iv. 263; b. í spán, to be broken to pieces, Eg. 405. This word is used instead of pass. to brjóta. brotning, f. breaking, Hom. 137; rendering of Gr. κλάσις, Acts ii. 42. BROTT- [vide braut II]:—away, in many compds. brott-búningr, m. preparation for departure, Ísl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 128. brott-ferð, f. an away-going, departure, Fms. i. 69, Grág. i. 274, Sks. 337, Fs. 7, Eg. 750. brottferðar-öl, n. a parting banquet, Hkr. i. 216. brott-flutningr (mod. -ingr, m.), f. carrying off, Grett. 88, Fms. viii. 251. brott-fúsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), eager to depart, Hkr. ii. 100. brott-fússi, adj. eager to depart, Fms. ix. 128. brott-fýsi, f. eagerness to come away, Fb. i. 188. brott-fersla, u, f. transportation, Grág. ii. 358, 379, Jb. 219. brott-för, f. = brottferð, Eg. 587, Fms. ix. 129, Grág. i. 151. compds: brottfarar-leyfi, n. leave to go away, vacation, Orkn. 60, Hkr. ii. 158. brottfarar-öl, n. = brottferðaröl, Fms. i. 58. brott-ganga, u, f. departure, Fms. v. 183. brott-gangr, m. = brottganga. **β.** a law term, divorce, Ld. 134 (spelt brautgangr). brottgangs-sök, f. a divorce-case. brott-hald, n. a going away, Fms. vii. 197. brott-hlaup, n. a running away, Fms. iv. 265, Eg. 422.

brott-hvarf, n. *disappearance*, Fms. ix. 341.
brott-höfn, f. law term, *a taking off*, Grág. i. 217, 332, 420.
brott-kváma, u, f. *a going away*, Fms. ii. 298.
brott-laga, u, f., naut. *a retiring*, after battle, opp. to atlaga, Fms. ii. 297.
brott-reið, f. *a riding away*, Sturl. iii. 25.
brott-rekstr, rs, m. *a driving away, expulsion*, Stj. 43.
brott-sending, f. *a sending away*, Stj. 41.
brott-sigling, f. *a sailing away*, Fms. ii. 95.
brott-söngur, m. *divine service performed out of the curate's own parish*, Bs., Sturl., D. I.
brott-taka, u, f. (-teknung, f.), *a taking away*, Ann. 1218.
brott-tækiligr, adj. *removable*, Stj. 4.
brott-varp, n. *a throwing away*, Sks. 388.
brott-vist, f. (-vera, u, f.), *a being away, absence*, Fms. vii. 48.
bróðerni, n. *brotherhood*, Lat. *fraternitas*, Bs. ii. 72, Mar. 24 (Fr.)
BRÓÐIR, gen. dat. acc. bróður; pl. nom. acc. bræðr, gen. bræðra, dat. bræðrum: in mod. common usage irregular forms occur, as gen. sing. bróðurs; nom. sing., and gen. dat. acc. are also sometimes confounded, esp. in keeping the nom. form bróðir through all cases, or even the reverse (but rarely) in taking bróður as a nom.; another irregularity is acc. pl. with the article, bræður-nar instead of bræður-na, which latter form only survives in writing, the former in speaking. There is besides an obsolete poetical monosyllabic form **bróðr**, in nom. dat. acc. sing. and nom. acc. pl.; gen. sing. bræðrs; cp. such rhymes as bræðr—æðri, in a verse of Einar Skúlason (died about 1170); bræðr (dat.) Sinfjöta, Hkv. 2. 8, as nom. sing., Fagrsk. 54, v. l. (in a verse), etc., cp. Lex. Poët. This form is very rare in prose, vide however Nj., Lat. Vers. Johnsonius, 204, 333, v. l., and a few times in Stj., e. g. síns bræðr, sinn bræðr, 160; it seems to be a Norse form, but occurs now and then in Icel. poetry even of the 15th century, e. g. bræðr nom. sing. rhymes with ræðr, Skáld H. 3. 11, G. H. M. ii. 482, but is quite strange to the spoken language: [Gr. *φράτερ*; Lat. *frater*; Goth. *brōdir*; A. S. *brōðar*; Engl. *brother*; Germ. *bruder*; Swed.-Dan. *broder*, pl. *brödre*]:—*a brother*: proverbs referring to this word—*saman er bræðra eign bezt at sjá*, Gisl. 17; *einginn er annars bróðir í leik*; *móður-bræðrum verða menn líkastir*, Bs. i. 134: a distinction is made between b. *samsæðri* or *sammæðri*, *a brother having the same father or mother*, Grág. i. 170 sqq.: in mod. usage more usual al-bróðir, *brother on both sides*; *hálfr-bróðir*, *a half-brother*; b. *skilgetinn, frater germanus*; *móður-bróðir*, *a mother's brother*; *föður-bróðir*, *a father's brother, uncle*; *afa-bróðir*, *a grand-uncle on the father's side*; *ömmu-bróðir*, *a grand-uncle on the mother's side*; *tengda-bróðir*, *a brother-in-law*: in familiar talk an uncle is called 'brother,' and an aunt 'sister.' The ties of brotherhood were most sacred with the old Scandinavians; a brotherless man was a sort of orphan, cp. the proverb, *berr er hver á baki nema séu bróður eigi*; to revenge a brother's slaughter was a sacred duty; nú tóku þeir þetta fastmælum, at hvárr þeirra skal hefna annars eðr eptir mæla, svá sem þeir sé sambornir bræðr, Bjarn. 58: the word bróðurþani signified a deadly foe, with whom there can be no truce, Hm. 88, Sdm. 35, Skm. 16, Hdl. 28; instances from the Sagas, Dropl. S. (in fine), Heidarv. S. ch. 22 sqq., Grett. S. ch. 50, 92 sqq., Eg. ch. 23, Ld. ch. 53 sqq., etc. The same feeling extended to foster-brotherhood, after the rite of blending blood has been performed; see the graphical descriptions in Fbr. S. (the latter part of the Saga), Gisl. ch. 14 sqq., etc. The universal peace of Fróði in the mythical age is thus described, that 'no one will draw the sword even if he finds his brother's slayer bound,' Gs. verse 6; of the slaughter preceding and foreboding the Ragnarök (the end of the world) it is said, that *brothers will fight and put one another to death*, Vsp. 46.
II. metaph.: 1. in a heathen sense: *fóst-bróðir*, *foster-brother*, q. v.; *eid-bróðir*, *svara-bróðir*, '*oath-brother*;' *leik-bróðir*, *play-brother*, *play-fellow*: concerning foster-brotherhood, v. esp. Gisl. II, Fbr., Fas. iii. 375 sqq., Hervar. S., Nj. 39, Ls. 9, the phrase, *blanda blóði saman*. 2. in a Christian sense, *brother, bretren*, N. T., H. E., Bs. **β.** *a brother, friar*: Svörtu-bræðr, *Blackfriars*; Berfættu-bræðr, q. v.; *Kórs-bræðr*, *Fratres Canonici*, Bs., etc. **COMPS.**: I. sing., **bróður-arfr**, m. *a brother's inheritance*, Orkn. 96, Fms. ix. 444. **bróður-bani**, a, m. *a brother's bane, fratricide*, Ld. 236, Fms. iii. 21, vide above. **bróður-baugr**, m. *wegegild due to the brother*, N. G. L. i. 74. **bróður-blóð**, n. *a brother's blood*, Stj. 42, Gen. iv. 10. **bróður-bætr**, f. pl. *wegegild for a brother*, Lv. 89. **bróður-dauidi**, a, m. *a brother's death*, Gisl. 24. **bróður-deild**, f. = *bróðurhluti*, Fr. **bróður-dóttir**, f. *a brother's daughter, niece*, Grág. i. 170, Nj. 177; **bróðurdóttur** son, *a brother's son*, N. G. L. i. 76. **bróður-dráp**, n. *the slaying of a brother*, Stj. 43, Fms. v. 290. **bróður-gildr**, adj. *equal in right (inheritance) to a brother*, Fr. **bróður-gjöld**, n. pl. = *bróður-bætr*, Eg. 312. **bróður-hefnd**, f. *revenge for the slaying of a brother*, Sturl. ii. 68. **bróður-hluti**, a, m. *the share (as to wegegild or inheritance) of a brother*, Grág. ii. 175. **bróður-kona**, u, f. *a brother's wife*, K. Á. 142. **bróður-kvæn**, f. *id.*, N. G. L. i. 170. **bróður-lóð**, n. *a brother's share of inheritance*. **bróður-son**, m. *a brother's son, nephew*, Nj. 122, Grág. i. 171, Gpl. 239, 240; *bróðursona-baugr*,

Grág. ii. 179.
II. pl., **bræðra-bani**, v. *bróðurbani*, Fbr. **bræðra-búr**, n. *a friar's bower in a monastery*, Dipl. v. 18. **bræðbörn**, n. pl. *cousins (agnate)*, Gpl. 245. **bræðra-dætr**, f. pl. n. (of brothers), Gpl. 246. **bræðra-eign**, f. *property of brothers*, Gisl. **bræðra-garðr**, m. *a 'brothers-yard,' monastery*, D. N. **bræðra-n.** *fellowship of brethren*, in heathen sense = *fóstbræðralag*, Hkr. iii. 2 of friars, H. E., D. I.; *brotherhood*, Pass. 9. 6. **bræðra-mark** astron., *the Gemini*, Pr. 477. **bræðra-skáli**, a, m. *an apartment*, Friars, Vm. 109. **bræðra-skipti**, n. *division of inheritance among brothers*, Hkr. iii. 52, Fas. i. 512. **bræðra-synir**, m. pl. *cousins (brothers)*, Gpl. 53.
bróður-ligr, adj. *brotherly*, Fms. ii. 21, Hom. 26.
BRÓK, pl. brækr, [Lat. *braca*, only in pl.]; this word is of C origin, and identical with the Gaelic *braecan* = *tartan*: I. *ta* or *party-coloured cloth*, from Gaelic *braec* = *versicolor*. Roman wr oppose the Celtic 'braca' to the Roman 'toga'; Gallia Bracata, *Ta Gaul*, and Gallia Togata; 'versicolore sagulo, bracas, tegmen barba indutus', Tac. Hist. 2, 20, where it exactly answers to the Scot. *tan* the national dress of Celts; a similar sense remains in the Icel. *na lang-brók*, a surname to a lady because of her tall stature, Nj., *Lan há-brók*, the poet. name of the hawk, from his chequered plumage, Gm. 44; *loð-brók*, the name of the famous mythical Danish *k shaggy coat*, though the reason for the name is otherwise given, Ragn. S. ch. 1; the name of the Danish flag of war *Dannebrog* Dana-brók, *pannus Danicus*. **II. breeches**, Scot. *breeks*, sing. denoting one leg; *foðinn ok brókina*, Eb. 242; *ok lét hann l laust knéit í brókinni*, Fms. vii. 170: pl. *skyrta gyrða í brækr*, I. 39, Ld. 136, Stj. 63, Gen. ix. 22, Fbr. 160, Fms. xi. 150, *Vápr leista-brækr, breeches with the socks fixed to them*, Eb. l. c.; *blære (blue-striped) brækr*, Nj. 184; the lesser outlawry might be inflicted law on a woman wearing breeches, v. the curious passage in Ld. l. c. 35; the passage, *berbeinn þú stend ok hefir brautningja görvi*, þú hafir brækr þínar, *bare-legged thou standest, in beggarly attire, out even thy breeches on*, Hbl. 6—the poet probably knew the High dress; cp. also the story of king Magnús of Norway (died A. D. 1111) hann hafði mjök þá síðu um klæða búnað, sem títt var í Vestrlönd (viz. Scotland), ok margir hans menn, at þeir gengu berleggjaðir, h stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, ok kölluðu margir menn hann *Beir eðr Berfætt*, Fms. vii. 63; proverbs, *bornið vex, en brókin ekki báirn grous, but the breeks not*, advice to mothers making the first of breeks for a boy, not to make them too tight; *þetta verðr aldri í brók, this will never be a bairn in breeks, i. e. this will never COMPS.* **bróka-belti**, n. *a breeches belt*, to keep them up, Sks. Fas. i. 47, Sturl. iii. 190. **bróka-vaðmál**, n. *cloth or stuff for b.*, 246. **brókar-sótt**, f. *nymphomania*, Fé. ix. 203.
brók-lauss, adj. *breechless*, Fms. viii. 448.
brók-lindi, a, m. *a girdle (lindi) to keep up the b.*, Fbr. 160, Ld. **brúðningr**, m. [bryðja], *bad bad food*, Snót 216.
brúðning, f. (m., Stj. l. c., v. l.), [bregða], *breach, violation*, Stj. 656 A, Skálda 183.
brugg, n. *brewing*, N. G. L. iii. 197. **2. metaph. machin** *scheming*, Mar. 52, Thom. 37.
BRUGGA, að, [Germ. *brauen*; A. S. *brewan*; Engl. *brew*; *brygge*; Swed. *brygga*]:—*to brew*, but rare in this sense, the cu word being *heita* or *göra öl*, *to beat or make ale*; cp. *öl-hita*, *öl-i cooking, making ale*. **2. metaph.** with dat. *to trouble, confou* b. *sáttmáli*, Stj. 652: more often with acc., *610: to concoct, schem* a bad sense, freq.)
brugginn, part. *brewed*, an *ἀπ. λέγ.*, Vtkv. 7 (b. mjöðr): the s of a strong verb answering to the A. S. *breovan, bráw*, and the old G strong verb.
bruggu-kanna, u, f. *a brewing can*, Fr.
bruggu-kefill, m. *a brewing kettle*, Fr.
brullaup, v. *brúðkaup*.
BRUM, I. neut. *a bud*, Lat. *gemma*; þá hit fyrsta brum at þrútna um vátit á öllum aldinviði til laufs, Sks. 105 a *bruminn*, Bs. ii. 165; *birki-brum*, *a birch-bud*, Eyvind (in a ve) Lex. Poët. **II. metaph. and masc. spring**, only in the ph *öndverðan brum* (acc.), *in the early spring time*, Sighvat (in a ve) í öndverðan brum þinna daga, Bs. ii. 7. **β. a moment, in the ph *í þenna (sama) bruni*; í þenna brunn kom Hringr Dagsson, in description of the battle at Stiklastað, O. H. 218, cp. Fms. v (where v. l. tíma); 'í þessu bruni,' Fms. ix. 24, is certainly a spelling for 'í þenna brum?' cp. also the compd word *nýja-brunn*, *not newfangledness*.
brumadr, part. *budded*, Lex. Poët.
bruna, að, *to advance with the speed of fire*; b. fram, of a stan in the heat of battle, Mag. 2: of ships advancing under full sail, S. viii. 131, 188: freq. in mod. usage, *Helius rann upp af því fagra v og brunaði fram á það eirsterka himinhlöf*, Od. iii. 1, Bb. 3. 18.
brundr, m. [Germ. *brunf*], *semu animalium*, Stj. 45.**

3, *f. the time when the ewes are blæsma* (in Icel. usually the month December), Bs. i. 873, Vm. 80.

BRUNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *brunsts*; Engl. *to burn, burning*], *burning*, at; sólar-bruni, Hkr. i. 5; þá er húsit tók at falla ofan af bruna (*from fire*), Orkn. 458; reykr eðr b., Nj. 201, Sks. 197. **β. a barren heath burnt lava-field** as a local name in the west of Icel.

2. metaph. *burning passion*, mostly in bad sense; b. öfundar, *of envy*, Fms. ii. 140; sta b., *of lust*, K. Á. 104; but also triar b., *fire of faith* (but rarely), ns. v. 239; medic. *caustic*, 655 xi. 2.

COMPS: **bruna-belti**, *the torrid zone*. **bruna-dómr**, m. *a sentence to be burnt*, Stj. 46. **bruna-flekkur**, m. *a burnt fleck (spot)*, Fms. xi. 38. **bruna-hraun**, *a burnt lava-field*, Bárð. 179.

bruna-vegr=brunabelti, Sks. 197. **bruna-þefr**, m. *a smell of burning*, 656 B. **bruna-öld**, f. *the Burning-age*, i. e. *the beaten time when the dead were burnt*, preceding the Hauga-öld (*airn-age*) according to Snorri, Hkr. pref.; at vér munim hafna átrúnaði

rum þeim er feðr várir hafa haft fyrir oss, ok allt foreldri, fyrst um una-öld, ok síðan um Hauga-öld, i. 141: the 'Burning-age' is in Scand. -historical; relics are only found in the mythological time (v. above r. bá) and in law phrases and old sayings, such as branderfð, q. v., brands ok báls, v. brandr: 'brendr' is synonymous to 'dead' in the l. Hm.; at kveldi skal dag leyfa, konu er brend er, *praise no wife till*

is 'burnt' (i. e. *buried*), 70; and blindr er betri en brendr sé, nýtr ngi nás, *better to be blind than burnt*, i. e. *better blind than dead and tied*, 80; but it does not follow that burning was used at the time

the poem was composed; the saying had become proverbial. **brunn-lækr**, m. *a brooklet coming from a spring*, = bæjarlækr, Grág. 289, Jb. 247, Ísl. ii. 91, Fms. ii. 201.

brunn-migl, a, m. '*mingens in puteum*,' a kind of boggoblin who luted the wells, Hálf S. ch. 5, Fas. ii. 29, mentioned only here, and known to the present Icel. legends:—name of the fox, Edda (Gl.); cp. proverb, skómm hundum, skitu refar í brunn karls, *shame on the*

foxes, the foxes defiled the carl's burn, Fms. vii. 21. **RUNNR** (old form *brúðr*), m. [Ulf. *brunna*; A. S. *berne*; Scot. North. E. *burn*; O. H. G. *brunno*; Germ. *brunn*, all of them weak

ms, differing from the Scand.-Icel. *brunn*; Dan. *brønd*; Swed. *brunn*]; *spring, well*; the well was common to all, high and low, hence

proverbs, (allir) eiga sama til brunns að hera, i. e. (*all*) *have the same*

is, wells, wishes, or the like; all ber að sama brunni, *all turn to the*

same well, all bear the same way, Gret. 137; seint að byrgja brunni er

nið er í döttið, *it is too late to sbur the well when the bairn has fallen in*;

the Engl. proverb, 'It is useless to lock the stable door when the steed

is stolen.' In mythol., the *brunnr* of Mímer (Edda 10, 11) is the well

wisdom, for a draught of which Odin pawned his eye; probably symcal

of the sun sinking into the sea; the pit Hvergelmir (Edda 3)

wers to the Gr. Tartarus; Stj. 612, Fms. ii. 83; the word may also

used of *running water*, though this is not usual in Icel., where

distinction is made between *brunnr* and *lækr*, Grág. ii. 289, vide *brunnr*.

2. metaph. a spring, fountain; b. hita (the sun), A. A. 5; c. theol. of God, Christ, b. gæzku, *miskunnar* . . . , Greg. 33; með

nni Guðlegar spekdar, 673 A. 49; b. mælsku, Eluc. 56. **brunn-valka**, u, f. a third horn in the forehead of an ox with which he

ned the ice during winter to get at the water; hit fjórða horn stóð ór

í, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, þat var b. hans, Ld. 120. **brunn-vatn**, n. *spring-water*, Bs. ii. 177.

brunn-vígsla, u, f. *consecration of wells*, Bs. i. 450, cp. Ísl. Þjóð.

brutla (brutl), n., **brutlan**, f., að, [brytja]:—*to waste, spend*, esp. rifies; prop. *to chop*.

BRÚ, gen. *brúar*; nom. pl. *brúar*, Grág. i. 149, ii. 277, Eg. 529; r, Bs. i. 65 (Hungrvaka), is a bad spelling, cp. Landn. 332 (Mantissa);

d. pl. *brýr*, which last form never occurs in old writers; dat. sing.

, gen. pl. *brúa*, dat. *brúm*: [A. S. *brycg* and *brigg*; Scot. *brigg*;

m. *brücke*; Dan. *bro*; cp. bryggja]:—*a bridge*, Sturl. i. 244, 255,

β, iii. 24. In early times bridges, as well as ferries, roads, and hos-

als, were works of charity, erected for the soul's health; hence the

nes *sálu-hús* (*hospital*), *sálu-brú* (*soul-bridge*). In the Swedish-Runic

nes such bridges are often mentioned, built by pious kinsmen for the

ls of the dead, Baut. 41, 97, 119, 124, 146, 559, 796, 829, 1112,

The Icel. Libri Datici of the 12th century speak of sheltering the

cinn mikinn, en á brúðum stólsins var skorinn þórr, ok var þat mikit líkneski, cp. the classical passage Eb. ch. 4; var hárf hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 175 (in the vellum MS. distinctly *brúð'nar*): a distinction in form and inflexion is always made between *brúðr*, a *bride*, and *brúða*, *puppet*; hence the saying, 'to sit like a brúða,' i. e. *motionless, not stirring a limb*; bláum skryðr skruða, skikkanlegri en brúða, *more quiet than a b.*, Sig. Pét. 229; the sense of *κόρη* and *νύμφη* in Greek is analogous.

brúð-bekkr, m. *the bride's bench*; in old wedding feasts the bride and bridesmaids were seated on *the bride's bench*, the bride in the middle; the ladies were seated on the pallr or þverpallr (*the dais or ladies' bench*),

turning their faces to look down the hall; the brúðbekkr was the seat of honour, and the central part of the dais; cp. the phrase, brúð sat 'á miðjum palli,' i. e. 'á brúðbekki,' Ld. 296, Sd. 151, Lv. 37, Ísl. ii. 250, Nj. 50; vide *bekkr*, pp. 56, 57.

brúð-fé, n. *a bride's fee*; cp. the 'duty to the priest and clerk' in the Engl. service; *the bride's fee* is mentioned in the beautiful heathen

poem Þrymskviða (our chief authority in these matters), 29, 32; where it is a fee or gift of the bride to the giant maid. It seems to be a fee

paid by the guests for attendance and waiting. Unfortunately there is a lacuna in verse 29, the last part of which refers to the *bekkjargjöf* (vide

57); the poem is only left in a single MS. and the text cannot be restored.

It is curious that þkv. 32 calls this fee '*sbillings*,' cp. Germ. *braut schilling* (Grimm); it shews that the bride's fee was paid in small pieces of

money. **brúð-ferð** and **brúð-för**, f. *a bride's journey*, Landn. 304, cp. Fs. 124, Rð. 255, Fms. iv. 180, Eg. 701, Grág. i. 441 A; as a rule the bride-

groom was to carry his bride home, or she was carried home to him, and the wedding feast was held at the house and at the cost of the

bridegroom or his parents. The bride came attended and followed by

her bridesmaids, friends, and kinsmen, sometimes a host of men; hence

originate the words *brúðferð*, *brúðför*, and perhaps even *brúðhlaup*,

etc. 'Dress the hall! now the bride is to turn homeward with me,'

says the bridegroom-dwarf in the beginning of the poem *Alvísmál*; and

the bride Freyja travels to the wedding at the giant's, þkv., cp. Rm. 37;—báðu hennar, ok heim óku, gíptu Karli, gékk hón um líni,

Ld. ch. 7, Nj. ch. 34, Harð. S. ch. 4, Sturl. iii. 181 sqq. In some cases,

to shew deference to the father of the bride, the feast might be held at

his house, Nj. ch. 2 (skyldi boð vera at Marðar), ch. 10, 14, Lv. ch. 12;

cp. the curious case, Sturl. i. 226. In Icel., where there were no inns, the

law ordered that a bride and bridegroom, when on the bride's journey,

had the same right as members of parliament on their journey to the

parliament; every farmer was bound to shelter at least six of the party,

supposing that the bride or bridegroom was among the number, K. þ. K. 94.

One who turned them out was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. i. 441. **brúð-gumi**, a, m. [Ulf. uses *brufjafs*, not *brufguma*; A. S. *brydguma*;

Hel. *brudigomo*; O. H. G. *brutigomo*; Germ. *brutigam*; Dan. *brudgom*;

Swed. *brudgumme*; from *brúðr*, a *bride*, and *gumi*, a *man* = Lat. *homo*;

the Engl. inserts a spurious *r*, *bridegroom*]:—*a 'bride's man',*

bridegroom; svá sem gumi er kalladr í brúðför, Edda 107, Grág. i. 175,

Nj. 25, Sturl. iii. 182, Ísl. ii. 250. COMPD: **brúðguma-reið**, f. *a 'bridegroom's*

ride;' at weddings the bridegroom, as the host, had to meet his

guests (*boðsmenn*) a quarter of a mile from his house; here he

entertained them in tents, where they remained and enjoyed themselves

till evening; when darkness began to set in, the party rode home in

a procession drawn up two and two; this was called *brúðguma-reið*.

The last bridegroom's ride on record in Icel. was that of Eggert

Olafsson, just a hundred years ago, at his wedding at Reykholt in the

autumn of 1767 A. D. A minute description of this last Icel. b. exists in

a MS. (in the possession of Maurer, in Munich). An interesting treatise

upon the wedding feasts in Icel. in the Middle Ages, down to the 18th

century, is among the Icel. MSS. in the Bodleian Library, no. 130.

brúð-hjón, n. pl. *the wedding pair*.

brúð-hvíla, u, f. *a bridal bed* (*lectus nuptialis*), Bret.

brúð-kaup and **brul-laup**, n. *a wedding feast, bridal*; these two

words are identical in sense, but different in etymology; **brúðkaup**,

prop. *bride's bargain*, refers to the old notion, that marriage was a bargain

or purchase, not that the bride was bought herself, but the word refers

to the exchange of *mundr* (by the bridegroom) and *heimanfylgja* (by

the bride's father), vide these words; hence the allit. phrase, mey mundi

keypt, and *mundr* and *mey* ('*mund*' and *maid*); again, **brullaup**,

[qs. *brúð-hlaup, bride's leap*, cp. Germ. *brautlauf*, M. H. G. *bräutlauf*,

Swed. *bröllopp*, Dan. *bryllup*; Grimm mentions an A. S. *brydlop* (not

found in Grein's Glossary or Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary); the full form

brúðhlaup scarcely occurs in very old MSS., it is found in the Játv. S.

MS. A. D. 1360, but only assimilated, Grág. i. 303, 311, l. 1] refers

either to the bride's journey = *brúðför*. or to some bridal procession on

the wedding day, probably the first; but in fact both words are only used

of *the wedding feast*, the Engl. 'bridal,' A. S. *bryd-eala*. At the wedding

feast the contract, though agreed upon at the espousals (*festar*), was to be

read; to make a lawful 'brúðkaup' there must be at least six guests—þá

er brullaup gert at lögum, ef lögráðandi fastnar konu, enda sé sex niðri at brullaupi et festa, ok gangi brúðgömmunni í ljósi í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175; ráða b., to fix the wedding day, Nj. 4; vera at brullaupi, Ld. 70; drekka b., to drink, i. e. bold, a wedding, 16, Fms. iv. 196; kona til b., Sturl. iii. 182; göra b., Fms. i. 150; göra b. til, to wed, Eg. 160, Landn. 243; veita b., Eb. 140: as to the time of wedding, vide Grág. i. 311. COMPDS: brúðkaups-ferð, f. = brúðferð, Sturl. iii. 177. brúðkaups-görð, f. holding a wedding, Fs. 21, K. þ. K. 114, N. G. L. i. 16. brúðkaups-klæði, n. a wedding-garment, Matth. xxii. 11. brúðkaups-kostr, m. the cost of a wedding, D. N. iv. 174. brúðkaups-stefna, u, f. a wedding meeting, wedding feast, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 49, vi. 395. brúðkaups-veizla, u, f. a wedding feast, Fms. vii. 278, ix. 345, Hkr. iii. 404. brúðkaups-vitni, n. a marriage-witness, Gpl. 224.

brúð-kona, u, f. a bridesmaid; hafi hann (viz. the bridegroom) brúðmenn, en hon (the bride) brúðkonur, N. G. L. i. 27; þú skal hann (the bridegroom) sitja millum brúðmanna, en hon (the bride) millum brúðkvenna, ii. 305.

brúð-maðr, m. a bridegroom's man, N. G. L. i. 27: collect. the bridesmen and bridesmaids when on a bride's journey, Grág. i. 436, Eg. 201, Rd. 270.

brúð-messa, u, f. the marriage-service, H. E. i. 527.

BRÚÐR, f., dat. acc. brúði; pl. brúðir: [Ulf. renders the Gr. *vúμφη* by *brups*, Matth. x. 35 (where the Gr. word means *nurus*); John iii. 29 (where it means *bride*) is lost in Ulf., but no doubt 'brups' was also used there; A. S. *bryde*; Engl. *bride*; O. H. G. *prut*; Germ. *brant*; Dan.-Swed. *brud*]:—a bride; Germans use 'braut' in the sense of *betrothed*, but Icel. call a girl *festar-mey* (*betrothed*) from the espousal till she sets out for the wedding journey, when she becomes 'bride'; in mod. usage the word only applies to the wedding day; konur skipuðu pall, ok var brúðrin döpr, Nj. 11; sat Hallgerðr á palli, ok var brúðrin allkát, 18; var brúðrin í för með þeim, 50; brúðr sat á miðjum palli, en til amarrar handar þorgerðr dóttir hennar, 51; brúðr sat á miðjan pall ok þorlaug á aðra ok Geirlaug á aðra (the ladies' seat of honour was nearest to the bride on her right and left hand), Lv. 37; konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga hin Fagra næst brúðinni, Isl. ii. 251. β. in a wider sense, the bridesmaids (=brúðkonur) sitting on the 'bride's bench' are called *brides*; sat þá þorgerðr (Ed. and MSS. wrongly þorhalla) meðal brúða, then *Thorgerda* was seated among the 'brides', i. e. on the bride's bench, being herself bride, Nj. 51; cp. also þkv. 25, hvar sátu 'brúðir' (acc. pl.) bita hvassara? Answ. sáka ek brúðir bita on breiðara: in poetry, *girls, maids* in general, Lex. Poët.: metaph. and theol., b. Guðs, b. Kristi—the church, H. E., Vidal., etc. COMPDS: brúðar-bekkr, m. = brúðbekkr. brúðar-efni, n. a bride to be, bride-elect, Bárð. 175. brúðar-gangr, m. the bridal procession; both the procession to and from the church (first the maids and women, then the ladies, and the bride, as the chief person, last); and again, the procession of the bride and ladies from the bride's room (brúðarhús) into the hall, where the men were assembled with the bridegroom. After grace had been said, both in the stofa, to the men, and in the bride's-bower, to the ladies, two dishes were served; a toast, called Heilags Anda skál or Heilags Anda miuni (*Holy Ghost's toast*), perhaps a continuation of the heathen Bragarfull, was then given; at this signal the marshal (síðamaðr) went up to the bride's room and summoned the brides (ladies) to come down to the stofa and join the men; this was the second procession. The bride then sat on the bride's chair, and every one took his lady, and the feast went on in common. This custom is obsolete, but the word remains; a slow, stately walk, with an air of importance in measured steps, is called in Icel. a 'bride's walk,' like that of brides on a wedding day; [cp. Germ. *brantgang*.] brúðar-hús, n. a bride's chamber, the room where the bride and ladies were seated at a wedding during the morning and the beginning of the wedding feast, 625. 167. brúðar-lín, n. the bride's veil; the bride was veiled during the wedding, and according to þkv. 19 she took the veil when she set out for the 'brúðförr.' This was the only time in life when a woman was veiled, hence ganga und líni, to walk under veil, to be veiled, is synonymous with to wed, marry; giptu Karli, gékk hóu und líni, Rm. 37; setjask und rípti, id., 20; bundu þeir þór þá brúðar líni, þkv. 191, 15; laut und líni, lysti at Kyssa, he (viz. the bridegroom) louted under the veil, him list to kiss, 27; Guðrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjó henni, ok hafði lín á höfði, i. e. she sat wearing a veil, Ld. 296. brúðar-stóll, m. the bride's chair,

use, Lat. *uti* (hafa, beita neyta, or other words indirectly bearing sense are used); derived forms—as brúðkandi, brúðkanligr, öbrúðkanligr, adj. *unfit, useless*—are used, but sound ill. *brú f. use*, is preferred for *brúk*, u., Dan. *brug* = use, etc.

BRÚN, f., old pl. brýnn, mod. brýr; the old form remains in phrase, bera e-m e-á brýn (qs. brýnn)—eye-brow (brá = eye-lid), xi. 274; kom (the blow) á brúnina, ok hljóp hón ofan fyrir aug; bindr upp brúnauna, þorst. St. 49; ór brúnnunum aug nefðr, 368; skegg ok brýnn, Stj. 318; brá eðr brúna, Edda 109, reference to frames of mind; to lift the eye-brows denoting a plausible state; to drop them, a moody frame; in phrases, bregða í (brýnn?), to be amazed, v. bregða; lypta brúnnunum, to lift the eye to be glad, cheerful, Fs. 18; hóf þú upp brýn (impers.), their cleared, Bs. i. 637, Eg. 55; síga lætr þú brýnn fyrir brár, cp. the to knit the brows, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; er hann sá at þórr lét síga br ofan fyrir augun, Edda 28; hleypra brúnnunum, id., Eg. 305, henc brýnn, gláð; þung-brýnn, moody; brún-ólvi, id.; hafa brúðr brúnnunum, to look uncanny, Band.; vera (so and so) undir brún at l look so and so, esp. in an uncanny sense, Nj. 55, Orkn. 284; ber e-t á brýnn (vide bera B. I. β), Greg. 51, Rd. 241.

II. m. the brow of a fell, moor, etc. (fjalls-brún, heidar-brún, veggiar-lís-brún, the edge of ice; á framanverðri brúnninni, efstu brúnninni, mountain edge, Sturl. i. 84: the first beam of day in the sky (dags-litil brún at degi; lands-brúnn, the 'lands-brow', i. e. the first sight mountain above the water. COMPDS: brúna-bein, n. pl. the of the brow, Sturl. i. 180, Heidarv. S. (in a verse). brúna-er adj. heavy-browed, Eg. 304. brúna-siðr, adj. having long overhanging brows, Eg. 304, v. l. brúna-skurðr, m. cutting the hair across the brows (as in the later Roman time), Ld. 272.

BRÚN, f. a kind of stuff or tapestry (for. word), Vm. 24, 31, 146 Pm. 25, Bs. i. 762.

brúnaðr, adj. (dark) coloured, Fms. viii. 217, Sks. 286.

brún-áss, m. the wall-plate, i. e. the beam (áss) along the edge of the walls on which the cross-beams rest, Nj. 114, 202, Bs. i. 80.

brún-gras, n. 'brown-grass,' probably Iceland moss, Finnb. 21 = brónugrös, q. v. (?)

brún-hvítr, adj. white-browed, epithet of a fair lady, Hým. 8.

brún-klukka, u, f. 'brown-bell,' name of an insect found in stone pools, Eggert Itni. § 600.

brún-málottr, adj. (a horse) of mouse-grey colour with a black down the back, Hrafn. 5.

BRÚNN, adj. [A. S. *brún*; Germ. *braun*], brown, Hkr. iii. 81, iii. 336; brún klæði, black dress, of the dress of a divine, Bs. i. 'svart' is never used of a horse, but brúnn, dark-brown, whereas is jarpr, Nj. 167, Grett. 122 A, Bs. i. 670, cp. Sturl. ii. 32; a black is called Brúnni, a mare Brúnka; dökk-brúnn, rauð-brúnn, dark-red-brown, etc. The word is not much in use.

brún-siðr, adj. = brúnasiðr, with overhanging brows, Þiðr. 179.

brún-ólvi, adj. a word split in different ways, found in about passages. brúnölr, Bjarn. 62; brúnvolvi, Fb. i. 186; brunvau 357; brúnölvi, Fms. xi. 114; brúnölfr, Jónsv. S. 32 (Ed. 182 *frowning*, with a wolfish brow, look, [from brún and úlfr, a wolf].

BRÚSI, a, m. a buck, he-goat, Edda (Gl.): name of a giant, Fb. 214. In Norway (Ivar Aasen), a lock of hair on the forehead of a is called 'bruse.' In Icel. a. an earthen jar, to keep wine or sp (cp. Scot. *greybeard*, Scott's Monastery, ch. 9), no doubt from being in the shape of a bearded head. This has given rise to the little poem of Hallgrím called Skeggkarlsvísur, Skyldir erum við Skeggkarle, a comparison between Man and Greybeard (Skeggkarle = jarle); cp. leir-brúsi = brúsi; flot-brúsi, Hým. 26. β. a bird, col. maximus, called so in the north of Icel., but else heimbrini, Egger § 556.

II. a pr. name of a man, Landn.

brúskr, m. a 'brush,' tuft of hair, crest of a helmet, etc.

brústeinn, m. pavement, Eb. 120.

brýdda, dd, [broddr], to prick, point: a. to sharpen or rough a in shoeing him, Hm. 89; to spit, pin, Sturl. iii. 85 C. β. to the point; svá langt sem bænar-krossinn á Sævarlandi byrddir Melshorni, of a view, just sheaving the point, Dipl. iii. 11: metaph. to torment, Str. 25; b. á illu, ójafnadi, to sbew, utter, evil, injustice. to line a garment, (akin to borb, bordi.)

brydding, f. lining, N. G. L. iii. no. 2 and 10, D. N., freq. in mod.

bryðja, u, f. a sort of trough, Stj. 178. Gen. xxx. 38. II. woman, a bag, v. the following word.

BRYÐJA, bruddi, brutt, no doubt qs. brytja, prop. to chop with teeth, used of chewing biscuits or other hard brittle food; cp. pro Ital. rottà, which is used in the very same sense, from Lat. rump; bryðja comes from brjóta, brytja.

BRYGGJA, u, f. [v. brú, Scot. *brigg*], a pier, landing-stage, way, Eg. 75, 530, Hkr. ii. 11, Ld. 190, Fms. i. 158, ix. 478, 503, x. The piers were movable, and were carried about in trading ships; such phrases as, skjóta bryggjum (skut-bryggja), to shoot out the gan-

embarking or loading the ship. 2. seldom = *bridge*, D. I. i. 404.
 English local names, Stanfurðu-bryggja, Lundúna-bryggja, *Stanford-
 ige*, *London-bridge*, Hkr., Fms. vi. compds: *bryggju-búð*, f. *ter-
 shop*, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. *bryggju-fótr*, m. *the bead (end) of*
ier, a cognom., Fms. *bryggju-ker*, u. *a tub at the pier*, Fms. x.
bryggju-lægi, n. *a lying with the gangway shot out*, Grág. i.
 Hkr. ii. 213. *bryggju-mangari*, a, m. a 'bridge-monger'; *shop-
 ner at a landing-pier*, N. G. L. iii. *bryggju-sporðr*, m. *the end,*
d of a pier, Grág. i. 92, Eg. 121, Fms. iv. 41.
ryn-brók, f. *war-breeches*, Sks. 405.
ryn-glöfi, a, m. *a war-glove, gauntlet*, N. G. L. i. 247, El., Karl., etc.
ryn-hattr and *-hötttr*, m. and *-hetta*, u, f. *a war-hat*, Al. 78, Karl.
 239.
ryn-hosa, u, f. *war-bose, greaves*, Stj. 461, Sks. 405. I Sam. xvii. 6.
RYNJA, u, f. [Ulf. *brynio*; A. S. *burn*; Hcl. *bry-nio*; O. H. G. *brunja*;
 ed. *brynja*; Dan. *brynie*]—*a coat of mail*, in olden times woven of
 y (hringa-brynja, *ring-mail*), hence in poetry called *hring-skyrta*, a
in-mail sark or sbirt, with epithets such as 'iron sewed, knit, woven',
 the like, Lex. Poët.: the breast-plate, spanga-brynja (Fms. vii. 264, viii.
 388), is of later date, viz. of the time of the Crusades and the following
 s, vide Fms. i. 43, ii. 309, iv. 65, vi. 410, 411, vii. 45, 46, viii. 403,
 137, v. l. etc. etc., Bs. i. 526, 528, 624. compds: *brynju-bitr*,
mail-biter, name of a sword, Sturl. *brynju-bönd*, u. pl. *cords*
fasten the b., Karl. *brynju-hattr* and *-hetta* = *brynhatr*.
ryn-hálsbjörg, f. *a hauberker*. *brynju-hringr*, m. *the ring of a*
of mail, Fas. i. 197. *brynju-lauss*, adj. *without a coat of mail*,
vered, Sturl. ii. 146, Fms. vi. 416 (in a verse). *brynju-meistari*,
a smith of a b., N. G. L. ii. 246. *brynju-rokk*, m. *a coat*
m. rock] of mail, Kark
ynja, að, *to cover with a coat of mail*, Róm. 219; mostly in part. pass.
ynjaðr, *wearing a coat of mail*, Fms. v. 161, Orkn. 148: reflex. *to*
on a coat of mail, El. 103.
yn-klungr, m. *a sort of weapon*, = Lat. *lupus*, Sks. 419.
yn-knifr, m. *a war-knife*, dirk, Sks. 406.
yn-kolla, u, f. = mid. Lat. *collare*, *a collar of mail*, Fms. viii. 404.
ynna, t, [brunnr], *to water cattle*, with dat. of the beasts; b. *nautum*,
 da 163, Dropl. 34.
yn-stakkr, m. *a mail-jacket*, Fær. 110, Lv. 107.
yn-stúka, u, f. *a mail-sleeve*, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 387.
yn-tröll, n. *a sort of halberd*, Ld. 148, Valla L. 208, Eg. 121, 122,
 K. 170, Thom. 343, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 7, where the translator
 of the spear of Goliath—*slíkt er nú kallat b.*
yn-þvari, a, m. *a sort of halberd*, probably synonymous with *bryn-*
 defined in Eg. 285, Fas. iii. 387.
RYTI, old gen. *brytja*, mod. *bryta*, m. [A. S. *brytta* = *villucus*;
 Dan. *brøde*], *a steward, bailiff*. This word occurs twice or thrice in
 books, of *the bailiffs*, of private farms, Nj. 201, þorf. S. Karl. 408,
 47; also of the two bishops' *bailiffs*, Bs. i. 247, 477, 839, 848,
 e *bryti* is inferior to *ráðsmaðr*, *a steward*, and denotes *the head-*
er in the bishop's homestead. In Denmark it was more in use,
 i. treatise of N. M. Petersen ('Bonde og Bryde') upon the subject,
 in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1847; even used in Denmark as a pr. name,
eward, *Stewart* in the Brit. Isles, Hkr. i. 228; *bryta* eðr *himum*
manni er í bæ er staddir, Gpl. 428: the *bryti* was in Norway the
bondsman, *twær þrælur*, þjónn ok *bryti*, N. G. L. i. 70, 36.
rtja, að, [brjóta-brotinn; A. S. *bryttjan* = *to deal out*], *to chop*, esp.
ntcher's meat, Ísl. ii. 337; svá *brytju* végr grúna, Sd. 163; b. *biúfe*,
 O, Stj. 411. Judg. xiv. 6 (*as he would have 'rent' a kid*); b. *níðr*, *to*
own, as a carcass, Fms. vii. 123; b. *mat*, *to chop meat*, viii. 221.
rtjan, f. *chopping*, Grág. i. 148, 466.
rt-skálm, f. *a chopper*, Gisl. 80.
rt-trog, n. *a butcher's trough*, Þryml. 3. 60.
na, d, [brún], *to whet, sharpen*, 'bring to an edge'; b. *ljá*, *knif*, *sverð*,
net a scythe, knife, sword, Edda 48, Ísl. ii. 348, Fs. 62. β. *nant*, *to*
a boat or ship half a-sore, *put her on the 'edge' of the sea-board*;
 p skipi, Nj. 19, Fs. 145, 147, Fms. viii. 333, v. l. 2. metaph.
 g on, *incite*, Al. 33.
na, u, f. *uobetting*; mowers call 'bryna' the amount of mowing
 before the scythe wants whetting again.
ni, n. *a uobestone*, Ísl. ii. 348, Fas. iii. 43, 44. 2. metaph.
 (rendering of the Lat. *incitamenta gulae*), Róm. 306.
ning, f. *a whetting, sharpening*, esp. metaph. *egging on, sharpening*;
 et *görst* um yör sonu mína, þurfi þér bryningina, Ld. 240; *segir*, at
 þí þeir tekið bryningunni, Hkr. ii. 239.
nligr, adj. = *brynn*.

having such or such a *brow*, in compds, þung-brynn, létt-brynn, sam-
 brynn, q. v.
bræða, dd, [bráð], *to melt*, Sks. 145; b. *jökul*, *sjú*, *ís*, Fms. iii. 180,
 ix. 355, K. A. 6; b. *lýsi*, *to make oil*. 2. metaph. *to hurry*;
 séinkaða ek, en þú bræddir heldr, *I tarried, but you hurried*, Dropl.
 25. 3. [bráð, n.], *to tar, pitch*; b. *hús*, *skip*, *timbr*, *kirkju*, etc.,
 Fms. i. 291, v. 331, Vm. 62, Eg. 90, N. G. L. ii. 247, Gpl. 81.
bræði, f. [bráðr], *anger, ire, temper*, Eluc. 41; í *bræði*, *in a passion*,
 Fms. vii. 130, Pass. 8. 14; með *bræði*, *with ire*, Stj. 153. *bræði-*
mæli, n. pl. *angry language*, Sks. 25.
bræðrunga, u, f. [bróðir], *a female first cousin*, Grág. i. 346, Fms.
 vii. 274, Post. 656 A. ii. 15.
bræðrungr, m. [bróðir], *a first cousin (agnate)*, Grág. i. 171, ii. 172;
 also = *bræðrunga*; *hón var bræðrungr*, *she was first cousin*, Ásnyjar, Grett.
 87. compds: *bræðrungs-barn*, n. *child of a first cousin*, Gpl. 244.
bræðrungs- and bræðrunga-baugr, n. *the share of weregild due to*
first cousins, N. G. L. i. 75, Grág. ii. 185.
brækja, u, f. *a brackish, bad taste*. *brækir*, m. a cognom., Landn.
bræklingar, m. pl. [brók], 'breechings', a nickname of the Irish,
 Morkinsk. (Fr.)
brækta, t, [Dan. *bræge*; Ivar Aasen, *braka, brækta*], *to bleat*; b. *sem*
geit, *to bleat like a she-goat*, Fbr. 212 (rare).
bræla, d, [Fr. *brûler*], *to burn*, in the allit. phrase, *brenna ok bræla*.
bræla, u, f. *thick smoke and fire* (= svæla).
brögðóttir, adj. [bragð], *crafty, cunning*, Eg. 283, Glúm. 379, Háv. 56.
brögðu-ligr, adj. *cunning-looking*, Mag. 7.
BRÓLTA, t, [bratt and bratta, Ivar Aasen], *to tumble about* (as a cow
 in a bog), Ld. 328, Nj. 27, Jónsv. S. (Ed. 1824), p. 38 (breylti); Fms. xi.
 129 has a false reading *breysti*. *brólt*, n. *a tumbling about*.
brórr, m. [A. S. *brær*], *a briar*, Haustl. 14; the explanation given in
 Lex. Poët. is scarcely right.
BRÖSK, n. *a noise, crackling*, Eb. 97 new Ed. note 1.
bróstuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), in the phrase, *líta b.*, *to brag*, Sturl. i.
 140 C, [cp. *braska* = *to twist*, Ivar Aasen.]
budda, u, f. *a purse*, (mod.)
BUÐKR, *baudkr*, Art. 7, mod. contr. *baukr*, m. [a for. word
 derived from Gr. *ἀνοθήκη*; mid. Lat. *apoteca*; Ital. *bottega*; Fr. *bot-*
tique; O. H. G. *buttick*; mod. Germ. *büttich*; hence Germ. *bütteber*,
 Dan. *bödker*, mod. Icel. *beykir* = *a cooper*]—*a box*, originally a box to
 keep herbs and balsams in; tvá *buðka* með balsamum, Bs. i. 872, Mar.
 43; *buðkr nokkurr* er *húsfreyja* átti, Glúm. 378, Stj. 215; *Bauka-*
Jón, *Pillbox-John*, was a nickname given to a bishop in Icel. for having
 made money by dealing in medicine-boxes; kölluðu óvinir hans hann
Bauka-Jón, sögðu hann hafa selt í smá-baukum, þat er hann léti sem
 væri *dýrindi* nokkur, Espol. Árb. 1685; hence prob. *bauka*, q. v.
 compd: *bauka-gröss*, n. pl. *herbs kept in a box*, Str.
buðlungr, m. *a king*, poet., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.
bufteit, n. [Engl. *buffet*], *a buffet*, Gisl. 27.
bufteita, tt, (for. word), *to buffet*, Bær. 20, Mar. 60.
buga, að, *to bow*; in fishing for trout with nets people in Icel. say,
buga fyrir, *to draw the net round*; but mostly used metaph. and in
 compds, *yfir-buga*, *to bow down, subdue*; 3rd pers. pret. reflex. *bugusk*,
 from an obsolete strong verb *bjúga*, *baug*, occurs in Eyvind, *bugusk álmar*,
bows were bent, Fms. i. 49.
bugða, u, f. *a bow or bent, of a serpent's coil*.
BUGR, m. pl. *ir*, *a bowing, winding*; so Icel. call *the bight or bend of*
a river, brook, creek, or the like; *renna í bugum*, *to flow in bights*,
hence úr-bugr, lækjar-bugr: the bight (inside) of a ring, finger, bow-string,
 etc.; í *bug hringinum*, Eg. 306; b. *fingranna*, Sturl. i. 189; *gripa í bug*
snærum, poet. *to grip the bight of the bow-string*, Jd. 27: the scythe
 has *þjó-bugr*, q. v.: *the concave side of the sails*, sá af landi í *bug* allra
 seglanna, Fms. vii. 94: *a curve, disorder*, of a line of men or ships (in
 battle), *réttta þann bug*, er á var orðinn flotaum, i. 174; hence the
 phrase, aka e-m á *bug*, *vide aka*; *vinda (góra) bráða-bug* að e-u. *to make*
baste, Grett. 98 A: á *bug*, Scot. *abeigh* (*aloof*), Úlf. 3. 27; *meið-bugir*,
impediments. β. *convexity*; b. *jarðar*, Rb. 468, unusual in this sense.
bugt, n. *bowing, servile homage*: *bugta*, að, *to make many bows*,
 Snót 163. β. *a bight, bay*, Dan. *bugt* (for. and rare). γ. [boughtes,
 Spencer] = *bugða*, Fms. iii. 190, or false reading = *beit* (?).
BUKKR, m. [A. S. *bucca*; Engl. *buck*; Germ. *bock*; Swed.-Dan.
bukk; cp. *bokki*]—*a he-goat*, rare; *hafr* is the common word, Stj. 177,
 O. H. 15: = Lat. *aries*, *a battering ram*, Al. 89. compds: *bukka-*
blöð, n. *the blood of he-goats*, 544. 39. *bukka-skinn*, n. *the skin*
of he-goats, Sks. 184. *bukka-vara*, u, f. *id.*, Bs. ii. 177, Sks. 184.
bukkr-ram, n. *a buck-ram, ram*, Vm. 124, Dipl. iii. 4 (a for. word).
 compd: *bukkrams-hökull*, m. *the scapular of a ram*, Vm. 70.
BUKL, n. [mid. Lat. *bucula*], *the boss of a shield*, Al. 40, (a for. word.)
buklari, a, m. [Fr. *bouclier*], *a buckler, shield*, Sks. 374, Eg. 202,
 Fms. viii. 170, 317, ix. 533, Fas. i. 179, Sturl. ii. 44, 221, etc. compds:
buklara-bóla, u, f. *the boss of a buckler*, Sturl. i. 196. *buklara-*

bullá, *ad*, to boil up; *b*. og sjóða; *cp.* Lat. *ebullire*: metaph. to chat, talk nonsense, and bull, *n.* nonsense;—all mod.

bullá, *u*, *f.* the shaft in a churn or pump. **bullu-fótr**, *m.* a pr. name, Grett. **bulungr**, *m.*, pronounced *budlungur*, [bolr, bulr], a pile of logs, fire-wood, Stj. 593, Ísl. ii. 417.

bumba, *u*, *f.* [onomatopœtic, *cp.* Engl. *bomb*, to boom, etc.], a drum, Stj. 289, Sks., Al., Karl., Fas. iii, etc. 2. the belly of a tub, kettle, or any big jar; *ketil-bumba*, Od. viii. 436.

BUNA, *u*, *f.* [akin to *ben*], a stream of purling water; *lækjar-buna*, vatns-buna: **bunu-lækr**, *m.* a purling brook, Jónas 137; blóð-buna = blóðbogi. 2. one with the stocking hanging down his leg, ungartered; a cognom. (Björn buna), Landn.

buna, *ad*, to gush out, of blood, water-spring, etc.

BUNDIN, *n.*, mod. *byndini*, *Poss.* 17. 27. [binda], a sheaf, bundle, Stj. 192. Gen. xxxvii. 7, Greg. 40; *korn-bundi*, a sheaf of corn, Blanda MS. **bunga**, *u*, *f.* elevation, convexity.

bunki, *a*, *m.* a heap, pile, *v.* búlki.

bunungr, *m.* a sort of whale, Edda (Gl.)

burdeign, *ad*, (a for. word; *vide burt*), to tilt, þidr.

BURÐR, *ar*, *m.* pl. ir, [Engl. *birth*; Hel. *giburð*; Germ. *geburt*; *cp.* *bera A. II*]—*birth*, esp. of the birth of Christ; frá Guðs, Drottins, Krists burði, Bs. i. 112, 145, 158, 173; frá hingað-burði Christi, *id.*, 64, 75, 79, 85; til burðar Christi, Rb. 84; of men, sótt burðar = jóðsót, labours, K. Á. 104. 2. of domestic animals, *calving*, *lambing*, hence sauð-burðr, the lambing-time; þeim kúm er bezt búast til burðar, Bs. i. 194. 3. *birth*, the thing born, an embryo; Fyllinn gengr tvö ár með burðinum, Stj. 70; and þær (viz. the ewes) skyldi sínu burð geta, 178; fæða sinn burð, 97; með konum leysisk burðr (abortion), Bs. i. 798. 4. in pl. *birth*, extraction; heidinn at burðum (MS. sing.), beaten by birth, Ver. 40; burðir ok ætt, *kitth* and *kin*, Fms. i. 83; er ekki er til Noregs kominn fyrir burða sakir, ix. 389; Hákon jarl hafði burði til þess, at halda fôðurleifð sinni, ok hafa jarlsnafni, i. 223; þykkjumk ek hafa til þess burði ok frænda styrk, Eg. 474; hence in mod. usage burðir means one's 'physique,' strength; burðamaðr mikill, a mighty strong man; hafa litla burði, to have little strength; yfir-burðir, superior strength (*cp.* *bera A. I*), and afburðir, *q. v.*

II. the bearing of limbs, body; líma-burðr, fôta-burðr, höfuð-burðr. **III.** [bera C], the compts at-burðr, við-burðr, til-burðr, *bap*, accident; fyrir-burðr, vision. **IV.** answering to *bera A. I*, *vide byrðr*, and compts like á-burðr. **β.** saman-burðr, comparison. **comps:** burða-munr, *m.* distance of birth, Fs. 125. burðar-dagr, *m.* a birthday, Hom. 106; *b.* Mariu, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, Rb. 8. burðar-maðr, *m.* a bearer, Fms. i. 271. burðar-sveinn, *m.* an errand-boy, Fms. vii. 222. burðar-tími, *a*, *n.* birth-time, Stj. 97; natal hour, 101.

burðugr, *adj.* [Germ. *ge-bürtig*], of high birth, Grett. 161 A, Stj. 238 (unclass.)

burgeiss, *m.* [Fr. *bourgeois*; Chaucer *burgeis*; a for. word, of Teut. origin, from *burg*]—a burgess, Fas. iii. 358; in mod. usage, a big man. **buris**, *m.* (a for. word), *borax*, N. G. L. iii.

burkni, *a*, *m.* [Scot. *bracken* or *breckan*, *cp.* Engl. *brake*], the common fern, Hjalt.

BURR, *m.*, gen. *ar*, pl. *ir*, a son, akin to *bera* and *barn*, but *poët.*, being used in prose only in allit. phrases such as, *cigi buri við bónda sínum*, Stj. 428; *sem burr eðr bróðir*, Fms. xi. 75; áttu börn og buru (*acc. pl.*) grófu rætr og muru is a standing peroration of Icel. nursery tales, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 319, *vide Lex. Poët.*; else in prose only used in the weak form in the compd words *tvi-buri*, *twins*; þri-buri, *three at a birth*, (in modern statistics *even fleir-buri*.)

BURST, *f.* **I.** [A. S. *byrst*; Germ. *borste*; Swed. *bösta*], a bristle, Hb. (1865) 22; but also of a hog's back and bristles, Edda 70; *cp.* Gullinbursti, *Gold-bristle*, the mythical hog of the god Frey; Fas. i. 532 (of the sönargöldr, the sacred hog); Fms. v. 165; the phrase, *draga bust ór nefi e-m*, to draw a bristle out of one's nose, to cheat, *gull one*, Ölk. 36, does not occur anywhere else that we know of; the Engl. say, 'to lead one by the nose,' in much the same sense. **II.** metaph. the gable of a house (*hús-burst*), Hkr. iii. 14 (of a shrine), Mar. 106, Konr. 57; og gogginn á bustinni hrynir (of a raven sitting on the top of a house and whetting his bill), Sig. Breiðfjörð. **comps:** burstar-kollr, *m.* bristle-scalp, a nickname, Nj. 181. burstar-hár, *n.* bristly hair, Fas. i. 105.

bursti, *a*, *m.* a brush, Dipl. v. 18:—from *bursta*, *ad*, to brush.

burst-ígull, *m.* a hedge-bog, Thom. 145, 147; *vide bjarnígull*.

BURT-, *v.* brott-

BURT, [Ital. *bagordo*; Fr. *bobournt*; *bord* in Chaucer; *vide Du Cange s. v. bobordicum*], in the phrase, *riða burt*, to ride a tilt; hence *Burtreið*, *f.* a tilt, tournament, Bær. 17, Fas. ii. 295, Karl., þidr., etc.; freq. in romances. **comps:** **burtreiðar-maðr**, *m.* a tilter, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 241. **burtreiðar-vápn**, *n.* a tilt-weapon, Fas. ii. 281. **burtstöng**, *f.* a lance for tilting, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 369, Karl., etc.

busti, *a*, *m.* a bad, clumsy knife.

BUSSEL, *n.* (a for. word). a cask, bushel. Art. 90.

BUSTLI, *n.* bustle, Ísl. ii. 59, Snót 217; of a fish splashing in water, Bb. 2. 28: *bustla*, *ad*, to bustle, splash about in the water. **BUTTR** and *butraldi*, a cognom., Dipl. v. 26, Fbr.: *short*, *cp.* Dan. *butted*.

BUZA, *u*, *f.* [a for. word; mid. Lat. *bussa*; O. H. G. *buza*; I. buise; Engl. *herring-buss*], a sort of merchant-ship, Fms. vii. 289, ix. xi. 425; freq. in the Ann. of the 14th century; it occurs first A. D. then 1299; in the 14th century, during the Hanseatic trade with nearly every ship was called *buza*, *vide Ann.* **compd:** **buzu-sk** = *buza*, Ann. 1251, etc., Hkr. iii. 118.

BÚ, *n.* [Hel. *bú* = *domicilium*; O. H. G. *bū*; mod. Germ. *bau* = *ti* cultivation; Hel. also uses *beo* or *beu*, = *seges*, *cp.* also Teut. *bonat* = in Schmeller Heliand Glossary:—the root of this word will be more closely under the radical form *búa*; here it is sufficient to note that 'bú' is an apocope form, *qs.* 'bug' or 'bugg'; the root remained unaltered in the branch to which Icel. *bygg*, *byggja*, and other belong]:—a house; *bú* and *bæ* (*býr*) are twins from the same root (the *bæ* is the house, *bú* the household; the Gr. *oikos* (*Foikos*) em both; þeir eta upp bú mitt, Od. i. 251; *biðla* til móður minnar og bú hennar, 248; *bú* mitt er á förum, iv. 318; *gott bú*, ix. 35; upp bú hans bótausta, xvi. 431; svo hann er fær um að veita forstöðu, xix. 161; *hús* og *bújörð*, og *góðan* kvennkost, xiv. 64. Prose Translation by Eglisson. In the Northern countries 'bú' is the notion of living upon the produce of the earth; in Norway and Icel. that of living on the 'milk' (*mályntra*) of kine, ewes, or sheep: er bú, er maðr hefir mályntra smala, it is 'bú' if a man has a *ing stock*, Grág. i. 158; the old Hm. says, a 'bú', however small it better to have than not to have; and then explains, 'though the but two she-goats and a cottage thatched with shingle, yet it is than begging'; Icel. saying, *sveltur* sauðlaust bú, i. e. a sheepless *bo* starves: 'bú' also means the stores and stock of a household; *göra* reisa bú, to set up in life, have one's own bearth, Bs. i. 127, Bb.: Sturl. i. 197, Eb. 40; *breðða* bú, to give up farming or household við bú, to take to a farm, Sturl. i. 198; *eiga* bú við e-n, to *household* with one, 200; ráðask til búis, *id.*; fara bú, to remove household, *flit*, 225; hafa bú, hafa rausnar-bú, 226; *eiga* bú, iii. 137; allit. phrases, börn og bú, Bs. ii. 498; *bóndi* er *bú-stólpi*, landstólpi, the 'bóndi' is the stay of the 'bú', the 'bú' is the stay land; *búa* bú sínu, Fas. iii. 312; *búa* úmeðgar-búi, to have a heavy bold (many children), K. þ. K. 90; hafa kýr ok ær á bú, Nj. 236: keeping, in the phrase, *eiga* einkis í bú at biðja, to have plenty of ever. Bs. i. 131, 132; bæði þarf í búit mjól ok skreið, Nj. 18: *home*, reið Hríur heim til búis síns, 4; á bú, *adv.* at home, Fms. iv. 251, 82.

2. estates; konungs-bú, royal demesnes; þær er bú hann, Eg. 42, 43, Landn. 124, fara milli búna sinna, to go from one estate to another, *id.*; *eiga* bú, to own an estate. 3. the stock in a farm

sunir lágu úti á fjöllum með bú sín, Sturl. iii. 75; *dræpa* niðr bú, bú, take up bú, to kill or destroy one's stock, Fms. ix. 473; **comps:** **bús-afleifar**, *f.* pl. remains of stores, Grág. i. 299.

búhlutir, *m.* pl. implements of husbandry, Grág. i. 200, 220, 221, iii. 14, Bs. i. D. I. (freq.) **bús-efni**, *n.* pl. household goods, Stj. 197. **bús-far**, *n.* = *búfar*, Bs. i. 477. **bús-forráð**, *n.* pl. *ment* of household affairs, Sturl. i. 131, Grett. 107. **bús-gagn** = *l* Jb. 166. **bús-hagr**, *m.* the state, condition of a 'bú', Fas. i. 18.

bús-hlutir = *bús*hlutir, Hrafn. 22. **bús-hægindi**, *n.* pl. *able income derived from a 'bú'*, Bs. i. 688, Hrafn. 22. **bús** *n.* movables of a household, Grág. ii. 339 A, 249, where *búsk* obsolete and dubious word. **bús-tilskipan**, *f.* the settling of a household, Fms. ii. 68. **bús-umsvif**, *n.* pl. the care, troubles of business, Band. ii. **bús-umsvísla**, *u*, *f.* the management of a 'bú', 22, Eg. 333, 334, Band. i. c.

BÚA, *pret. sing.* bjó, 2nd pers. bjótt, mod. bjóst; plur. bjoggu, and mod. bjuggu, or even buggu; sup. búit, búid, and (rarely) búð; part. búinni; pret. subj. bjöggi, mod. byggi or bjyggi; pres. indie. bý; pl. búmm; pret. mod. búum: reflex. forms býsk or býst, bjósk, bjóggusk, búisk, etc.: *poët.* forms with suffixed negative bjó-at, Skv. an obsolete pret. bjoggi = bjó, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); bjó; bjósk, Hom. 118. [Búa is originally a reduplicated and contract answering to Goth. *búan*, of which the pret. may have been *bau* by *búan* Ulf. renders Gr. *οικεῖν*, κατοικεῖν; Hel. *búan* = *habitare*; *bauen*; Swed. and Dan. *bo*. The Icel. distinguishes between strong neut. and originally redupl. verb *búa*, and the transit. *byggja*, *q. v.*: *búa* seems to be kindred to Gr. *φύω*, *ἐφύσα* (*cp.* *bbū*, *bbavāmi*, Lat. *fui*); *byggja* to Lat. *fūcio*, *cp.* Swed.-Dan. Scot. and North. E. to 'big', i. e. to build; *cp.* Lat. *œdificare* care: again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. *οικος*, *οικεῖν*, *vicius*, is no less striking, *cp.* the references s. v. *bú* above. *Bú* root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scand. tongue.

bú, *bær*, *bygg*, *bygd*, *byggja*, etc., all belong to this family: it was the North E. word to 'bær' in the Germ. *bauen* (to till) and

A. NEUTER, *to live, abide, dwell*, = Gr. *οικεῖν*, Lat. *habitare*; sú synd sem í mér býr, Rom. vii. 17, 20; í mér, þat er í mínu holdi, býr ekki gott, 18; hann sem býr í ljósinu, 1 Tim. vi. 16; fyrir Heilagan Anda sem í oss býr, 2 Tim. i. 14; Látid Christis orð rikulega búa meðal yðar, Col. iii. 16; þá trú... sem ádr fyr bjó í þinni ömnu Loide, 2 Tim. i. 5; þat hit góða sem í oss býr, 14; hann sem býr í ljósinu, þar einginn kann til að komast, 1 Tim. vi. 16; hence *íbúð, living in*, etc.; in many of those passages some Edd. of N. T. use bygga, but *búa* suits better: of a temporary abode, hann bjó í tjöldum, *be abode in tents*, Fms. x. 413.

2. a naut. term; þeir bjuggu þar um nóttina, *they stayed, cast anchor during the night*, Fms. vii. 3; on board ship, *to have one's berth*, sá maðr bjó á skipi næst Haraldi er hét Loðinn, 166; engi maðr skyldi búa á þessu skipi yngri en tvítugt, x. 321.

3. *to live together* as man and wife; henni hagar að b. við hann, 1 Cor. vii. 2; hagar honum hjá henni að b., 13; b. með hústrú sinni, Stj. 47; b. við; Helgi prestir bjó við konu þá, er þórdís hét (of concubinage), Sturl. i. 141; but búa saman, of wedded life, K. Á. 134.

4. b. fyrir, *to be present in the place*; at Selþórir muni fyrir b. í hverju holti, Fms. iv. 160; recipr., sjór ok skógr bjoggusk í grend, Skálda 202, Baruch.

5. sp. (v. bú) *to have a household*, cattle, sheep, and milk; hence *búandi*, óndi, bær, and bú; búa við mályhtu (*milk*), ok hafa kýr ok ær at bú, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 168, 335; b. bú (dat.), 153, K. Þ. K. 90; búa búu sinni, 2; *big one's ain biggin*, *have one's own homestead*.

β. absol., meðan tú vilt b., *so long as thou wilt keep bouse*, Hrafn. 9; b. vel, illa, *to be a good (bad) housekeeper*; vænt er að kunna vel að búa, Bb. 3, 1; Salomon óngur kunni að b., 100; fara að b., *to begin housekeeping*, 2. 6; b. á hru, *to keep a farm*, gefa þeim óðul sín er á bjoggu, Fms. i. 21.

γ. úa á ..., at ..., í ..., with the name of the place added, *to live at or in place*; hann bjó á Velli (the farm) á Rangárvöllum (the county), Nj. 1; löskuldr bjó á Höskuldstöðum, 2; hann bjó at Varmalæk, 22; hann bjó ádr Felli, 16; Gunnarr bjó at Hlíðarenda, 29; Njáll bjó at Bergþórsváli, 30, 38, 147, 162, 164, 173, 174, 213, Landn. 39-41, and in numberless passages; Eb., Ld., Eg., Sturl., Bs., Ísl. ii, etc. (very freq.); also b. þjósti, skapi, huga e-m, *to be, dwell in one's mind*, with the notion of noted conviction or determination, þess hins mikla áhuga, er þér býr í þjósti, Fms. iv. 80; því er mér hefir lengi í skapi búit, 78; ekki muntu ynask fyrir mér, veit ek hvat í býr skapinu, Lv. 16.

II. metaph. and with prepp.; b. um e-t, or b. yfir e-u, almost in an uncanny sense, *to brood over hidden schemes, designs, resentment, or the like*; þa um hverfan hug, *to be of a fickle mind*, Skv. 3. 39; b. eigi um heilt, *to brood over something against one, to be insincere*, Fms. xi. 365; b. um koll, *to brood over some deceit*, id.; b. um grun, *to be suspicious*, ii. 87; í good sense, b. um eitt lunderni, *to be of one mind*, Jb. 17; b. um þrek, ug, *to have a bold heart*, Lex. Poët.; b. í or undir e-u, *to be at the bottom of a thing*; en í þessu vináttu merki bjoggu enn fleiri hlutir, Ó. H. 125; ádr býr í þokunni (a proverb), *many things hide in the mist*; en þat b. íest undir ferð Áka, at ..., Fms. xi. 45; þóttusk eigi vita hvat undir myndi b., Nj. 62; b. yfir e-u, *to brood over something, conceal*; (ornrinn) jó yfir eitri, i. e. *the snake was venomous*, Fms. vi. 351; the saying, litill úkr býr yfir miklu viti, *little bulk hides muchle wit*, Al.; b. yfir flærð ok ólum, *to brood over falsehood and deceit*, id.; b. yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 90; b. undir, við e-t, *to live under or with a thing, to bide, put up with*; iga undir slíkum ofsa at b., *to have to put up with such insolence*, Fms. xi. 48; at hart mun þykkja undir at b., Nj. 90, 101; ok mun eigi við þat sega b., i. e. *it will be too hard to bide*, 164; því at bændr máttu eigi við hitt b., Fms. xi. 224.

III. in a half active sense; b. at e-u, r b. e-u (with dat.), *to treat*; þeir höfðu spurt hvem veg þórólfir hafði vit at herbergjum þeirra, *how Tb. had used their premises*, Eg. 85; þeir joggu búit sem þeim líkaði (where with dat.), i. e. *they treated it recklessly*, Is. i. 544; Haraldr jarl fór til bús Sveins, ok bjó þá heldr úspakliga törmum hans, Orkn. 424 (in all passages in bad sense): búa vel saman, *to live well together, be friendly*, Fms. xi. 312; hence sam-búð, *living together*; b. við e-n, *to treat one so and so*; sárt býr þú við mik, þóra, *thou treatest me sorely*, vii. 203.

B. ACTIVE, *to make ready*: the sense and form here reminds me of the Gr. *ποιεῖν*: [this sense is much used in Old Engl., esp. the art. *bone, boom, or boun, ready*, ('boun to go,' Chaucer, etc.); in later Engl. 'boun' was corrupted into 'bound', in such naut. phrases as *bound for a port*, etc.: from this part. the ballad writers formed a fresh verb, *o boun*, 'busk ye, boun ye'; 'busk' is a remnant of the old reflex. *biask*, see Dasent, Burnt Njal, pref. xvii. note, and cp. below III.] I. *to make ready, 'boun'*, for a journey; b. ferð, för sína; and as a naut. term, *to skip, to make ready for sea*; bjoggu þeir ferð sína, Fms. ix. 453; en er þeir voru búinr, Nj. 122; ok voru þá mjök brott búinr, *they were 'boun' for sea*, Fms. vii. 101; bjó hann skip sitt, Nj. 128; en skip er brotið, *it is eigi er í för* búanda á því sumri, i. e. *ship unfit to go to sea*, Grág. 92; b. sik til göngu, *to be 'boun' for a walk*, Ld. 46; b. sik at keyra, *to make one ready for ...*, Nj. 91. β. as a law term, b. sök, mál, or ódding til, b. til sök, mál á hendr e-m, *to take out a summons against one, egin a lawsuit*; b. mál í dóm, of the preliminaries to a lawsuit, hence nálatilbúningr, in numberless cases in the Grágás and Sagas. γ. gene-

rally *to prepare, make*; b. smyrsl, *to make ointments*, Rb. 82. 2. = Old Engl. *to boun*, i. e. *to dress, equip*; b. sik, to dress; svá búinn, *so dressed*, Fms. xi. 272; hence búningr, *dress* (freq.); vel búinn, *well-dressed*, Nj. 3, Ísl. ii. 434; spari-búinn, *in holiday dress*; illa búinn, *ill-dressed*; síðan bjó hon hana sem hon kunni, *she dressed her as well as she could*, Finnb. 258; b. beð, rekkjur, *to make a bed*, Eg. 236; b. upp hvílu, id., Nj. 168; b. óndvegi, hús, *to make a big seat, dress a bouse for a feast*, 175, (hús-búnaðr, hús-búningr, *tapestry*); búa borð, *to dress the table*, (borð búnaðr, *table-service*); b. stofu, Fms. iv. 75. β.

búa til veizlu, *to make 'boun' (prepare) for a feast*, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 307; b. til seyðis, *to make the fire 'boun' for cooking*, Nj. 199; b. til vetrsetu, *to make 'boun' for a winter abode*, Fms. x. 42; til-búa, and fyrir-b., *to prepare*; eg fer héðan að til-b. yðr stað, Jöhu xiv. 3; eignist það ríki sem yðr var til-búid frá upphafi veraldar, Matth. xxv. 34. γ. b. um e-t, in mod. use with the notion of *packing up, to make into a bundle*, of parcels, letters, etc.; hence um-búningr and um-búðir, *a packing, pack-ing-cover*; b. um rím, hvílu, *to make a bed*; búa um e-n, *to make one's bed*; var búid um þá þórodd í seti, ok lögðusk þeir til svefnis, *Tb.'s bed was made on the benches, and they went to sleep*, Ó. H. 153; skaltú nú sjá hvar vit leggumk niðr, ok hversu ek bý um okkr (of the dying Njal), Nj. 201; er mér sagt at hann hafir illa um búit, of a dead body, 51; þeir höfðu (svá) um sik búit (*they had covered themselves so*) at þá mátti eigi sjá, 261; kváðu nú Guðrínu eiga at búa um rauða skór Bolla, *said that G. would have to comb B.'s (her husband's) bloody beard*, Ld. 244; búa svá um at aldri mátti vökna, *pack it up so that it cannot get wet*, Fms. vii. 225; þórólfir lét setja upp skip ok búa, *he had the ship laid up and fenced it round* (for the winter), Eg. 199; b. um andvirki, *to fence and thatch hay-ricks*, Grág. ii. 335; metaph. *to manage, preserve a thing*, Fms. ix. 52; aumlega búinn, in a *piteous state*, Hom. 115.

3. *to ornament*, esp. with metals or artificial work of any kind, of clothes laced with gold; kyrtill hlaðbúinn, Ísl. ii. 434, Nj. 48, Vm. 129; of gloves, B. K. 84; of a belt with stones or artificial work, Fms. xi. 271; of a drinking-horn, D. N. (Fr.); but esp. of a weapon, sword, or the like, enamelled with gold or silver (gull-búinn, silfr-búinn); búinn gullu ok silfri, Fms. i. 15; búinn knífr, xi. 271; vápu búit mjök, *much ornamented*, ii. 255, iv. 77, 130, Eb. 226, 228. β. part., búinn at e-u, or vel búinn, metaph. *endowed with, well endowed*; at flestum í þróttum vel búinn, Nj. 61, Fms. x. 295; at að vel búinn, *wealthy*, 410; vel búinn at hreysti ok allri atgervi, Eg. 82; best at viti búinn, Fms. xi. 51.

II. particular use of the part. pass. 'boun', *ready, willing*; margir munu búinr at kaupa, *ready, willing to buy*, Fms. vi. 218; hann kváðsk þess fyrir löngu búinn, Ld. 66, Fms. iii. 123; nefna vátta at þeir eru búinr (*ready*) at leysa kvíð þann af hendi, Grág. i. 84; voru allir til þess búinr, Fms. xi. 300; compar., engir menn sýna sik búinri (*more willing*) til liðveizlu, Sturl. i. 103; the allit. phrase, vera boðinn og búinn til e-s, (*vide fjöða VI*: denoting *fitted, adapted*, ekk em gamall, ok lítt b. at (*little fit*) hefna sona minna, Nj. 200; þótt ek sé verr til b. en hann fyrir vanheilsu sakir, Fms. vii. 275; eiga við búid (mod. vera við búinn), *to keep oneself ready, to be on one's guard*, Bs. i. 537.

2. *on the point of doing, about to do so and so*; hann var búinn til falls, *he was just about to tumble*, Fms. x. 314; en ádr þeir kómu var búid til hús mesta váða, ix. 444, v. l. β. neut. búid is used almost adverbially, *on the point of just about to*; ok búid við skipbrott, Ísl. ii. 245; búid við váða miklum, Fms. ix. 310; sagði at þá var búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158; this is rare and obsolete in mod. usage; and the Icel. now say, *liggja við mér lá við að detta*, where an old writer would have said, ek var búinn at detta; the sense would else be ambiguous, as búinn, vera búinn, in mod. usage means *to have done*; ég er búinn að éta, *I have done eating*; vera búinn að e-u (a work, business of any kind), *to have done with it*; also absol., eg er búinn, *I have done*; thus e. g. vera b. að kaupna, fyrir löngu b., b. at græða, leysa, etc., in mod. sense means *to have done, done long ago*; only by adding prepp. við, til (vera við búinn, til búinn) the part. resumes its old sense: on the other hand, búinn in the sense of *having done* hardly ever occurs in old writers.

γ. búid (búid) is even used adverbially = *may be, may happen*; with subj. with or without 'at', búid, svá sé til atlað, *may be, it will come so to happen*, Nj. 114; búid, dragi til þess sem vera vill, 185; búid, eigi fari fjarrí því sem þú gatz til, id., Ed. Johns. 508, note c; búid, svá þykki sem ek grípa gulli við þá, 9, note 3; búid, eigi hendi ham þú lígta annat sinn, 42; búid, ek láta annars víti at varnað verða, 106; búid, vér þurfm enn hlífanna, Sturl. ii. 137 (vellum MSS.; um rið, Ed., quite without sense), cp. also Eb. 27 new Ed.: in mod. usage it is freq. to say, það er búid, vel búid, albúid, etc., *it is likely, most likely that ...*

δ. svá búit, adverbially, and prond. as if one word, *as matters stand*, or even temp. *at present, as yet*; eigi mun hlyða svá búit, i. e. *it will not do 'so done', i. e. something else must be done*, Eg. 507; eigi munu þér fá at unnit svá búid, i. e. *not as yet*, Fms. vii. 270; stendr þar nú svá búit (i. e. *unchanged*), um hrið, xi. 81; en berjask eigi svo búit, *not fight as yet*, Nj. 229; segja Eyjólfir til svá búins, *they tell Eyolf the state of things*, viz. *that nothing had been done*, Gísl. 41; þeir skildu við svá búit; þeir lögðu frá við svá búid, implying 'vain effort,' Germ. 'unverrichteter Sache,'

Ísl. ii, Hkr. i. 340: at svá búnu, adverbially, *as yet, at present*; hann kvæðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123, Fms. xi. 131; þenna draum segjum vér engum manni at svá búnu, *this dream we will not tell to anybody as yet*, Nj. 212; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364. III. reflex. to 'boun' or 'busk' oneself, *make oneself ready, equip oneself*; gengu menn þá á skip sín, ok bjögusk sem hvatligast, Fms. v. 15; ádding the infinitive of a verb as predicate, bjósk hann at fara norðr til þrándheims, Eg. 18; or ellipt., where búask thus denotes the act itself, nú býsk hann út til Íslands, i. e. *be 'busked' him to go . . .*, Nj. 10; bjögusk þeir fóstbræðr í hernað, *they went on a free-booting trip*, Landu. 31; seg Agli at þeir bíúsk þaðan fimmtán, 94; or adding another verb denoting the act, in the same tense, bjósk Haraldr konungr úr þrándheimi með skipaliði, ok fór suðr á Mæri, *he 'busked' him . . . and went south*, Eg. 7: the journey added in gen., búask ferðar sinnar, Fms. i. 3; búask menn ferða sinna, Ld. 177. β. denoting *intention*, hidden or not put into action; fór sá kurr, at Skúli byggisk á land upp, Fms. ix. 483. 2. to prepare for a thing; búask við boði, veizlu, etc., Nj. 10, Korm. 10; b. (vel, kristilega) við dauða sínum, andlátí sínu, (eccl.) to prepare for one's death, Fs. 80, Bs. i. 74; búask við vetri, to provide for the winter, get store in, Fms. xi. 415; b. við úfriði, vii. 23. β. to be on one's guard, take steps to prevent a thing; nú ríða hér úvinir þínir at þér; skaltu svá við búask, i. e. *be sure of that, make up thy mind*, Nj. 264; bústu svá við, skal hann kveða, at . . . Grág. ii. 244. γ. such phrases as, búask um = búu um a sjó, to make one's own bed, encamp, *make oneself comfortable*, Nj. 259; tjölduðu búðir ok bjögusk vel um, 219; var hörd vedrátta, svá at ekki mátti úti um búask, Fms. x. 13, Ld. 348; in the last passage the verb is deponent. 3. metaph. b. við e-u, to expect, freq. in mod. usage; in phrases, það er ekki við að búast, *it cannot be expected*; búast við e-m, to expect a guest, or the like. β. to intend, think about; eg býst við að koma, *I hope to come*; eg bjóst aldrei við því, *I never hoped for that, it never entered my mind*, and in numberless cases. 4. passive (very rare and not classical); um kveldit er matr bjósk = er m. var búium, Fms. ix. 364.

búandi, a, m. = bóndi, q. v.

búand-karl, m. a farmer; b. eðr þorpari, Fms. ii. 48, Eg. 49.

búand-ligr, adj. *yeomanlike, sturdy, stout*, Ld. 274.

búand-maðr, m. = búandi, Grág. i. 479, 4So, Fms. v. 77.

BÚÐ, f. I. [Engl. *booth*; Germ. *bude*; Dan. *bod*: not from *búa*], a *booth, shop*; farmanna búðir, *merchants' booths*; setja búðir, Eg. 163; hafa búðir á landi, Grág. i. 91, the booths in the harbour being but temporary and being removed as soon as the ship went to sea. β. specially used of the temporary abodes in the Icel. parliament, where, as the meeting only lasted two weeks a year, the booths remained empty the rest of the year; hence *tjalda (to dress) búðir*, viz. during the session for the use of its owner. But every *goði (priest)* and every family had their own 'booth', which also took their names from a single man or ruling family, e. g. Allsherjar b., Sturl. ii. 44; Snorra b., 125; b. Skapta, Nj. 226; b. Hafliða, Sturl. i. 44: from families or districts, Ölfusinga b., Nj. 181; Möðruvellinga b., 182, 247; Skagfirðinga b., 182; Jöklaunnanna b., Sturl. ii. 158; Austfirðinga b., 158, 159; Saurbeinga b., 82; Dalamanna b., Nj. 48; Mosfellinga b., 164; Rangzeinga b., 48, 180; Ljósveitinga b., 183, 223; Norðlendinga b., 228; Vatnsfirðinga b., 248; Vestfirðinga b., Bs. i. 21; Svinfellinga b., Lv. 18; Skarðverja b., Sturl. i. 199, etc.: other names, Byrgis-búð, 31; Grýta, ii. 45; Dikr, 158; Valhöll, 126; Hlað-búð, 82, Nj. 244; Virkis-búð, 247. As the alþing was a public meeting, other booths are also mentioned, e. g. Trúða búðir, *booths of jugglers, Troubadours*, Grág. ii. 84; Ölbúð, *an Ale-booth, beer-shop*, Sturl. ii. 125; Sítara búð, a *Souter's (cobblers') booth*, Grág. ii. 84; Sverð-skriða b., a *Tanner's booth*, id.; and Göngumanna búðir, *Beggars' booths*, a troop of beggars being an appendage to any old feast or public meeting, cp. Gísl. 54-56: the law (Grágás) forbade the sheltering of beggars at the parliament, but in vain; see numberless passages referring to alþing or fjórðungsping, esp. Grág. þ. þ., Nj., Sturl., Gísl. i. c., Korm. S., Kristni S. A short treatise, called 'Catastasis of Booths,' composed about A. D. 1700, is mentioned in Dasent's *Burnt Njal*; but it is the mere work of a scholar, not founded upon tradition. As búð is opposed to bú, as a temporary abode to a permanent fixed one, so búðsetumaðr (búð-seta), a *cottager*, is opposed to bóndi; fara búðum is to change one's abode, Hkr. ii. 110. γ. in eccl., Tjald-búð is the *Tabernacle*. II. esp. in compds, i-búð, *living in*; sam-búð, *living together*; vás-búð, a *cold berth*, i. e. *wet and cold*; hafa harða, kalda búð, to have a *barrel, cold abode*, Fms. x. 158 (belongs perh. to I.) compds: búðar-dvöl, *f. dwelling in a booth*, Sturl. i. 147. búðar-dyr, n. pl. *door of a booth*, Lv. 11, Nj. 37, 165, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 31. búðar-gögn, n. pl. *implements of a booth*, Grág. ii. 399, 402. búðar-hamarr, m. a *pier or rock for embarking*, Eb. 196. búðar-kettill, m. a *booth-kettle*, Eb. 196. búðar-kviðr, m. a law term, a sort of *verdict given by the inmates of a booth at the parliament*, a kind of búakviðr, defined in Grág. ii. 84, 85, where it is laid down that the inmates of the booths of shopkeepers, jugglers, and beggars cannot be summoned to serve on a jury, nor the dwellers in a booth which has not at least five inmates (five being a minimum in a jury). búðar-lið, n. the inmates of a booth, Sturl. i. 32. búðar-maðr, m. an inmate of a

booth, Fær. 222. búðar-nagli, a, m. a *booth-peg*, Stj. 388. Judges búðar-rúm, n. *lodging in a booth*, Grág. i. 24, ii. 55, Lv. 93. búð setumaðr, m. = búðsetumaðr, Nj. 236. búðar-staðr, m. a *booth-sta* N. G. L. i. 342. búðar-sund, n. a *passage, lane between two bo* Band. 5, Grett. 115. búðar-tópt, f. the walls of a (deserted) *bo* without thatch, Rb. 274, Nj. 166, Ísl. ii. 194. búðar-vegg, m. wall of a *booth*, Ld. 290, Eg. 724. búðar-virkí, n. a *fortified round a booth*, Sturl. ii. 126, cp. Virkisbúð. búðar-vist, f. a *lodg* in a *booth*, Lv. 11. búðar-vörðr ok búðar-veðr, m. [veðr = *ci* the *cooking and stewardship* in a vessel, work which the crew was bound to do in turn day by day; *cooking and dairy work was thought unwor* to be the sole business of a man, and therefore the sailors were obliged take it turn about, cp. Eb. 194, 196, 220:—metaph. *meat, meal, e* hafða ek þína veðra . . . mér til búðarvarðar, *the rams of thy flock I b* not eaten, Stj. 181, Gen. xxxi. 38; lofa mér at báa þér búðarvörð, *me set a morsel of bread before thee*, in the Engl. V., Stj. 493, 1 S; xxviii. 22; ráða til b, to prepare for a meal, Fms. v. 287, viii. 3; hann þótti þar gott til blaut-fisks ok búðarvarðar, Bs. i. 853, D. N 311, ii. 16, Fas. ii. 209. bú-deigja, u, f. a *dairy-maid*; cp. deigja; (Norse.) búð-fastr, adj. *living in a booth*, Grág. i. 32. bú-drift, f. a *drove of cattle*, D. N. búð-seta, u, f. *living in a cottage*. COMPD: búðsetu-maðr, n *cottager*, answering to 'husband' in Norway, or búandi bóndi in Icel Nj. 236, Grág. i. 294; vide bóndi above. búðu-nautr, m. a *fellow inmate of a booth*, Grág. i. 34. 35. bú-eyrir, m. *value in stock*, D. N. bú-fang, n. *domestic necessaries*, K. Á. 176. bú-far, n. *household condition*, Sturl. i. 216, Bs. i. 477. bú-fellir, m. a *falling of stock, starvation of stock*, Bs. i. 743. bú-ferli, n. *household*, in the phrase, fara búferli, or b. sínu, to *me* change one's household and home; Olafur þangað b. sínu, Eg. 1 Fms. iii. 107; esp. *live stock*, Hallsteinnur hit efra með búferli, Gu 12; hafði hann með sér skulda-lið (people, family) ok b. (stock), Eb. but sometimes the word is evidently used masc., an emigrant, *mover one's household*, cp. Róm-ferlar; en búferla (v. l. búferlar) eigu utan fara þeir er ömögum sínum megu vörð um veita, Grág. ii. 409. bú-ferki, n. = búskerfi, Grág. ii. 339 B. bú-fé, n. *live stock*, esp. the *milk kine*, Dipl. v. 28, Grág. i. 414, 4 ii. 301, Jb. 192, Eg. 532. COMPDS: búfjár-eyrir, m. = búeyrir, Gr i. 428. búfjár-ferð, f. = búdrift, D. N. búfjár-fóðr, n. *food* cattle, Fms. v. 219. búfjár-gangr, m. = búfjárhagi, Grág. i. 4 búfjár-gildir, adj. a *being in proper condition*, of cattle, D. N. búfjagar, m. pl. the *pasture fields on an estate*, esp. the *home-pastures* closes, used daily for the home cattle, and opp. to afrétt., q. v.; he the phrase in Nj., ríða upp 6r b., denoting a pale of about three or f miles, 34; í b., *within the pale of the b.*, Glúm. 355, Eb. 54. búfjagr, m. the *condition of stock*, Vápn. 30. búfjár-hald, n. the *king of stock*, Grág. i. 427. búfjár-lauss, adj. *living without st* Grág. i. 294. búfjár-leiga, u, f. the *rent of stock*, Gpl. 62. búfj matr, m. *food for cattle, stores of fodder*, Fms. x. 400. bú-félag, n. *fellowship in housekeeping*, Fb. ii. 340. bú-færsla, u, f. a *removing of one's household*, Landn. 207. bú-gagn, n. *household utensils*, B. K. 20. bú-garðr, m. a *farm*, esp. a big one, Fms. iii. 85, 251, xi. 422. bú-görð, f. the *making a household*, Sturl. ii. 21, Bs. i. 658. bú-hlíff, f. a *sparing of provender*, Fms. v. 306. bú-hlutr = búsbúhlutr above. bú-höldr, m. a *thiving householder*. BÚI, a, m. [búa]. I. a *dweller, inhabitant*, only in compds haug-búi, *hells-búi*, berg-búi, a *dweller in cairns, caves, rocks, of a gl* or a *giant*; ein-búi, an *anchorite, a bachelor*; himin-búi, an *inhabitant* heaven, an *angel*; lands-búi, *Lat. incola*; ná-búi, a *neighbour*; í-búi inn-búi, *incola*, Snót 71; stafn-búi, q. v. II. a *neighbour* = náð kom Steinn at máli við þorbjörn búa sinn, Krók. 36; við Bárðr búi mí Nj. 203; þau syndu búium sínum úpokkasvip, Fs. 31; Steinólfr b. ha Landn. 269; cp. búi-sifjar, búj-graungr, búi-maðr (below), rare in t sense. 2. hence a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, a *neighb* acting as *juror*; the law distinguishes between neighbours of place: person; as, vefvangs-lúar, *neighbours of the place* where (e. g.) a m slaughter was committed; or *neighbours either of defendant or plain* e. g. heimilis-búar, *home-neighbours*, opposed to dómstaðar-búar, Gr ii. 405, and þingvallar-búar, *neighbours of court or parliament*: number of the neighbours summoned was various; in slight cases, st as compensation for damage or the like, they were commonly t —sem búar fimm meta; in cases liable to outlawry they were usu Nj. 203, Grág. ii. 345; the *verdict of the neighbour* is called kvíðr, *summoning kvöð*, and kveðja búa, to *summon neighbours*; the ca esp. in the Grágás and Njála are almost numberless. The stand Icel. law phrase 'sem búar meta' reminds one of the English me of fixing compensation by jury. According to Konrad Maurer,

bygg-brauð, *n. barley-bread*, 655 xxi. 4.
bygg-hjálmr, *m. a barley-rick*, Magn. 516.

bygg-hlaða, *u. f. a barley-barn*, Stj. 344.

bygg-hleifr, *m. a barley-loaf*, Stj. 393, Rb. 82.

bygg-hús, *n. a barley-barn*, Orkn. 196.

byggji or byggvi, *m. an inhabitant*, obsolete, but in compds as Eyrbyggjar, stafrbyggjar, frambyggjar, aprbyggjar, etc.

byggji-ligr, *adj. habitable*, Hkr. i. 108.

bygging, *f. habitation, colonisation*, Landn. 24, v. l., Stj. 176.

tenancy, *letting out land for rent*, H. E. i. 495; in compds, byggingarbréf, b. skilmáli, *an agreement between tenant and landlord*. **β. build-ings or houses, Matth. xxiv. 1; scarcely occurs in old writers in this sense; cp. Dan. bygning, Scot. and North. E. *byggin*, = *building*.**

BYGGJA, older form byggva, *ð.* [for the etymology v. búia], gener. *to inhabit, settle, people*, always in a transitive sense—not neut. as búia—but often used absol. or ellipt., land being understood: **α. to settle** as a colonist; Hrollaugr bygði austr á Síðu, Ketilbjörn bygði suðr at Mostelli, Auðr bygði vestr í Breiðafirði, Helgi bygði norðr í Eyjafirði; all these instances referring to the first settlers of Icel., lb. ch. i. 2; en þat vas es ham tók byggva landit, id.; sumar þat er þeir Ingólfr fóru at b. Ísland, the summer before Ingolf settled in Iceland, ch. 6; Ingólfr . . . bygði fyrstr landit, i. e. *Ingolf was the first settler*, id.; so in numberless instances, esp. of the Íb. and Landn., e.g. Landn. 42, 334, Eb. 8, Hrafn. 4, Eg. 99, 100; eptir Nóa-flóð lifðu átta menn þeir er heiminn bygðu (*peopled*), Edda (pref.). **β. to inhabit, live in a country**; þesskonar þjóð es Vinland hefir bygt, lb. ch. 6; þá er laudit hafði sex tigi vetra bygt verit, Landn. 321; þeir b. þat hérad á Vindlandi er Ré heitir, Fms. xi. 378, H. E. i. 494, Bret. 100: allit. phrases, á bygðu bóli, i. e. *among men, where men live*; bygðr bólstaðr, *possessed land*, Grág. ii. 214: the proverb, með lögum skal land byggja, *with laws shall man build land*, i. e. *law builds (makes) lands and home*; and some add, en með ölogum eyða; eyða (*to lay waste*) and byggja are thus opposed to one another, Nj. 106; b. bæ, *to settle on a farm*; segi ek af því fyrstr hveru þærinn hefir byggz í Skáláholti . . . Ketilbjörn bygði þann bæ fyrstr er í Skáláholti heitir, Bs. i. 60; hann bygði bæ þann er í Eyju heitir, Gísl. 91, where it does not mean *to build houses*, as in the mod. use of this phrase, but *to settle*, Lat. *inhabitare*.

γ. in more special or law phrases, to dwell in, occupy; b. sæng, *to keep one's bed, sleep*, Fas. i. 314; b. eina sæng, of married people, Fms. ii. 134; b. með e-m, *to cobabit*, Stj. 176; b. höll, *to occupy a hall*, Fms. vi. 147, x. 236; b. á skipum, *under tjoöldum, to live aboard ship, in tents*, vii. 138; b. hálfrymi, a naut. term, viii. 199; metaph., ef Guð byggvir í þeim, Eluc. 52, cp. also the references from the N. T. above under búia, where most of the Icel. Edd. use byggja. **2. to build** a house, ship, or the like, [Scot. and North. E. *to big*; Dan. *bygge*; Swed. *bygga*]: this sense, common over all Scandinavia and North Britain, seems not to occur in Icel. writers before the 15th century or the end of the 14th, but is freq. at the present time; it occurs in the Ann. 1401, 1405, etc. Old writers always say, reisa or göra hús, skip . . . not byggja. **3. reflex. to be inhabited**; Ísland byggðisk fyrst ör Noregi, Íb. ch. 1; Grænland fansk ok byggðisk af Íslandi, ch. 6; hundraði ára fyrr en Ísland byggðisk af Norðmönnum, Landn. (pref.); en áðr Ísland byggðisk, id.; þá er Ísland fansk ok byggðisk af Noregi, id. **II.** [Goth. *bugjan*, by which Ulf. renders ἀγοράζω, and once παλεῖν, which is elsewhere rendered by *frabugjan*; A. S. *bygean*; Engl. *buy*; Hel. *buggean*]:—*to let out*, esp. land or cottage; konungur má b. almennig hverjum sem hann vill, Gísl. 453; ef umbóðsmaðr konungs byggir jarðar (acc.) konungs . . . því at svá skal konungs jarðir b. sem um arðar jarðir skill í lögum, 336; nú byggir maðr dýrra (*lets out at a bigger rent*) en vandi hefir á verit, 337; Ingimundur bygði þeim Hrolleifi þæinn í Ási, Fs. 34; er þeir bygðu lönd sín eðr tóku sér hjú, Grág. i. 445; hann tók mikit af landnámi Una, ok bygði þat (*parcelled it out*) frændum sínum, Landn. 244; byggja e-m út, *to expel a tenant*; b. e-m inn, *to settle a tenant on one's estate*.

2. more properly, to lend money at interest; þat er ok ef menn b. dauft fé, eðr krefja framaf þeim hlutum er meum ljú, en innsteða, K. Á. 20; engi skal b. dauft fé á leigu, Bs. i. 684; um okr, er menn b. dauft fé, H. E. i. 459; Rútr . . . bygði allt féit, R. put all the money out at interest, Nj. 11. **3. the peculiar eccl. law phrase of the forbidden degrees**; b. sífjar, frændseini, *to marry into such or such degree*; this phrase may refer to *buying* (cp. brúðkaup), or to *cobabitation*: þat er nýmáli, at jafn-náit skal b. sífjar ok frændseini at fimta mámi hvárt, i. e. *intermarriage in the fifth degree is allowed, according to the decision of the council of Lateran*, A. D. 1215, Grág. i. 304; frændseini er eigi byggjandi, i. e. *is forbidden*, 307, 308, 321, N. G. L. i. 350; en þat var bannat með Ásum at b. svá náit at frændsemi, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 4. **III.** part. as subst.

bygg-mjöl, *n. barley-meal*, Gísl. 100.

bygging = byggging, D. N. (freq.), Fr.

bygg-sáð, *n. barley-seed*, N. G. L. i. 385.

byggvandi, byggjandi, pl. byggendr, byggvendr, *inhabitants*, mostly in poetry, Stj. 399, Hlaust. 10.

byggvi-ligr = byggiligr.

bygill, *m.* [Germ. *bügel*], *a stirrup*, Gísl. 359.

bygsla, *u. f.* = byggging, D. N.

BYLGJA, *u. f.* [cp. Dan. *bølge*, Swed. *bölja*, akin to bólginn, Belg. *a billow*, Stj. 27, Fs. 142, etc.

bylja, *buldi*, pres. bylr, old byll, *to resound, roar*, of a gale; byll öllum fjöllum, Al. 35; buldi í hömrunum, Fas. i. 425; freq. in mod. use.

byljótr, *adj. gusty*, Bs. i. 138.

BYLR, *m. pl.* bylir, gen. sing. byljar or rarely byls, *a squall, gust wind*; kom b. á húsit, Gísl. 22; þá er bylirnir kómu, *when the squall passed over*, Fms. viii. 52.

bylta, *u. f.* a heavy fall, Grönd. 147; bylting, *f. a revolution*; a bylta, *t.* with dat. *to overthrow*.

byrða, *ð.* **I.** [borði], *to embroider*, Gkv. 2. 16.

[borð], *to board*, in compds = sí-byrða, inn-byrða, *to pull on board*; þyk byrt, Fms. viii. 139.

byrða, *u. f.* a large trough, Stj. MS. 127, Ed. 178 reads bryðju N. G. L. i. 255, B. K. 52.

byrði, *n.* the board, i. e. side, of a ship, Edda (Gl.), Jb. 147.

byrðingr, *m.* [old Dan. *byrthing*, from byrðr], *a ship of burth merchant-ship*, Eg. 53, Nj. 281, Fær. 12, 195, 196, Fms. iv. 255, v. 283, 286, 310, viii. 208, 274, 372, ix. 18, 44, 46, 299, 470, x. 25, 430, etc.; this is the genuine Scand. word, wilst kjóll, kuggr, karfi (q. are all of foreign origin. **COMPDS:** byrðings-maðr, *m. a merchant seaman*, Fær. 4, Fms. ix. 18. byrðings-segl, *n.* the sail of byrðingr, Fms. iv. 259.

byrðr (mod. byrði), *f.*, gen. ar, pl. ar, mod. ir, [bera A. I]:—*a burth* Nj. 19, Edda 74, Fas. ii. 514, Fms. v. 22, vi. 153, Fb. i. 74; hver ei mun sína byrði bera, Gal. vi. 5. **β.** metaph. *a burthen, task*, Fms. 330; hafrí þá byrði er hann bindr sér sjálfum, 671. 1.

byrgi, *n.* [borg; A. S. *byrgan* = *sepulcrum*], *an enclosure, fence*, I. 132; helvítis byrgi, *the gates of hell*, Stj. 420, Post. 656 C. 6; metap. b. hugar = hugarb, *the breast*, Hom. 148. **COMPDS:** byrgis-kona, *f. a concubine*, N. G. L. i. 327 (where spelt birg-), Bs. i. 663. byrgiskapr, *m. concubiniatus*, Fms. iii. 145.

byrging, *f.* a shutting up, Grág. ii. 110.

byrgja, *ð.* [borg; cp. A. S. *byrgan*, *byrian*; Engl. *to bury*]:—*to close shut*; b. dýrr eðr vindaugu, Grág. ii. 286; byrgja hús, Gret. 91 n. Ed.; Hallfredr byrðir húsit, Fms. ii. 83; b. sinn munni, *to shut one's mouth*, Bs. i. 786; í byrgdum kvíði sinnar móður, 655 xxvii. 10; metap. byrðr syndum, *overwhelmed with sins*, Greg. 41. **2.** adding pre. aprt, inn, *to shut*; Grettir byrðir aprt húsit, Gret. l. c. MS. A. b. a garð, *to shut a fence*, Grág. ii. 283; b. aprt hlið á garði, id., Jb. 242; manni inni í húsnum, *to shut a man up in a house*, Grág. ii. 110, Sks. I. hvárki byrðr né bundinn, 656 C. 32. **3.** metaph. *to hide, veil*, of face of God, the sun, or the like; sólin því ljóma sinn fékk byrðr, Pá. 44. 1; himna-ljósið var honum byrðr, 3. 2; byrg þig eigi fyrir minni græðni, Ps. lv. 2. **4.** the phrase, b. e-n inni, *to shut one in, out* alla menn byrgir þú inni fyrir vitsmuna sakir, Fms. x. 247, xi. 31; b. úti, *to leave one outside in the cold*, and metaph. *to prevent, preclude*; úti váða, *to prevent misþap*, x. 418, Sks. 44, Mar. 656 A. 18; byrg hræðsluna, Al. 25. **5.** reflex., Fas. ii. 281. **II.** [borg reflex. byrgjask, *to be answerable for*, vide ábyrgjask.

-byrja in compd úbyrja.

BYRJA, *að.* [Swed. *berja*; lost in Dan., which has replaced it *begynde*; Germ. *beginnen*; and probably also extinct in the mod. N. dialects, vide Ivar Aasen, who seems not to have heard the word; it is full use in Icel. and is a purely Scand. word; the root is the part. p. of *bera* A. II]:—*to begin*. **I.** in the phrase, b. mál e-s, *to plead a cause*, O. H. L. 5; ek skal byrja (*support*) þitt mál, sem ek kann, Fs. Fms. ii. 65; hann byrjaði hennar mál við Ólaf konung, x. 310; þ einum hundráðs-höfðingja þeim er byrjaði mál hans, Post. 645. 96; þ þ fram byrjat þitt erindi, 655 xxx. 13, Al. 159; this sense, however rare and obsolete.

II. *to begin*; b. ferð, *to begin one's journey to start*, Edda i, Fms. iv. 232, Eg. 106, Ld. 162; b. ræðu, *to begin a speech*, Sks. 238; b. e-t upp, *to begin*, Bs. i. 825; reflex., Rb. 210: the word not very freq. in old writers, who prefer the word hefja, *incipere*, hence v. haf, *beginning*; in mod. writers hefja is rather archaic, but byrja in full; and is used both as act., impers., and reflex.; Icel. say, sagan byrjar, sá byrjar, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense. **III.** [bera A. I], mostly in pass. *to be begotten*, Lat. *suscipi*; Elias af hjúskap byrjaðr, G. 16; á þeim mánuðum er barn var byrjað, Grág. i. 340; á þeirri sk. nótt sem hann byrjaðisk, Stj. 176; sem þau hittusk á fjallinu Brynhildi Sigurðr ok hon (viz. the daughter Áslaug) var byrjuð, Fas. i. 257; h ertu bráðr af byrja þann er þeim hefir engin, 250 (in a verse).

IV. impers. with dat.: **I.** [bera C. III], *to bebove, beeseen, be due*; í konungs-syni byrjar, Fms. i. 81; hann gefr sílu várri slíkan mátt sem hann byrjar, Hom. 157; svá byrjaði (*beboved*) Christó að líða, Luke xxiv. 46; þat byrjar mér meir at hlýða Guði en mönnum, 623. 11; sem aðiljan byrjaði, Grág. i. 394; sem þeim byrjaði at manntali, i. e. *in due proportion to their number*, ii. 381; sem byrjar (*as it beboves*) hlýðnum syni

þírlátum, Sks. 12; er helzt byrjar kaupmönnum at hafa, 52. 2. [⊕]
[byrr], the phrase, e-m byrjar vel, illa, *one gets a fair, foul, wind*; þeim
byrjaði vel, Eg. 69; honum byrjaði vel, 78, Eb. 8; byrjaði þeim vel um
haustið, Fms. iv. 293; þeim byrjaði illa, Eg. 158.

byrjun, f. beginning.

byrja, að, [A. S. *byrlejan* and *byrlian*; whence the word is probably
borrowed]—to wait upon, with dat., esp. to hand the ale at a banquet,
[answering to *bera* öfl, Fs. 121]; stóð þar upp Snjófríð dóttir Svása, ok
byrjaði ker mjaðar fullt kounugi, Fms. x. 379, Hkr. i. 102; hann setti
annan mann til at b. sér, Post. 656 C. 32: metaph., hann byrjar optlaga
eitr sinnar slægðar mannkyninu, Fms. ii. 137: to fill the cup, síðan byrjar
hann í hornin, Fas. ii. 550: in mod. use, to mix a beverage, esp. in bad
sense, by putting poison in it.

byrlari, a, m. [A. S. *byrle*], a cup-bearer, Fms. i. 291.

byr-leiði, n. a favourable course, Fms. x. 291, Sks. 175.

byr-létr, adj. gently blowing, Hkr. ii. 143.

byr-leysa, u, f. lack of fair wind, or a foul wind, Ann. 1392.

byrli, a, m. = byrlari, Fms. x. 302.

byr-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), promising a fair wind; því at ekki er byr-
ligt, Sd. 174, in the phrase, blása byrlega, to blow fair for one; ekki b.
draumr, a bad dream, Fas. i. 14.

byr-lítill, adj. of a light (but fair) breeze, Fms. iv. 297.

BYRR, gen. byrjar, nom. pl. byrir, acc. byri: [Swed.-Dan. *bör*; cp.
usage of Gr. *ópios*]:—a fair wind; it is freq. used in pl., esp. in the
impers. phrase, e-m gefr vel byri (acc. pl.), one gets a fair wind, rarely,
and less correct, byr (acc. sing.), Nj. 10, Vápn. 9, but sing. Nj. 4, Eg.
38; byr gefr hann brögnum, Hdl. 3; með hinum beztum byrjum, Bs. i.
781; biða byrjar, Fms. i. 131; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind,
3g. 183; byr rennr á, a fair breeze begins to blow; þá rann á byrr ok
ígldu þeir, Nj. 135, Eg. 158; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; þá tók byrr at
taka, Eg. 390: allit. naut. phrases, blásandi byrr, blíðr byrr, beggja
kauta byrr; hagstæðr byrr, fagr byrr, hægr, óðr byrr, Hm. 89; hrað-
byrr, etc.: also metaph., hafa góðan, milkimi, lítinn byrr, to be well, much,
little favoured: in poetry in many compds, byrjar drösuill, the horse of the
wind, a ship; byr-skíð, byr-rann, a ship; byrr always denotes the wind
in the sea. byrjar-gol, n. a fair breeze, Fms. ix. 21.

byrsta, t, [bursti], to furnish with bristles or spikes, Sks. 418; gulli byrstr,
Fas. i. 184. 2. metaph. the phrase, b. sik or byrstask, to raise the
bristles, to shew anger, Fms. ii. 174, Finnb. 248, Pass. 26. 1.

byr-sæll, adj. having good luck, fair wind, Fms. x. 314.

byr-vænigr, byrvænn, adj. promising a fair wind, Orku. 332,
Fms. ii. 5.

BYSJA, [Dan. *buse*; Swed. *busa* = to gush], to gush, a defect. verb,
occurs only twice or thrice, viz. in pres. sing. býss, Ó. H. (in a verse),
busti (pret. sing.), gushed, of blood, Hkv. 2. 8; of tears, Edda (append.)
217: the infin. never occurs, and the word is never used in prose.

byssa, u, f. [Lat. *pyxis*], a box, Vm. 117, D. N.: mod. a gun (Germ. *büchse*).

bytna, að, [botn], to come to the bottom, Krók. 20 new Ed.: metaph.,

b. á e-m, to tell on or against one.

BYTTA, u, f. [Dan. *bütte*], a pail, small tub, K. þ. K. 82, Stj. 444,
Fms. x. 54, Jm. 29, N. G. L. i. 327: of the bucket for baling a ship with,
Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; hence byttu-austr, the old mode of pumping is
defined, Fbr. and Grett. l. c.

byxa, t, to box, Bev. Fr.; byxing, f. boxing, Finnb. 344 (Engl. word).

BÝ, n. [Lat. *apis*; the Goth. word is not on record; A. S. *beo*; Engl.
bee; O. H. G. *pia*; Germ. *biene*, and older form *beie*, Grimm i. 1367;
Swed.-Dan. *bi*]:—a bee; the spelling in Icel. with ý is fixed by long usage,
and by a rhyme in the Höfuðl., Jöfurr sveigði ý | flugu unda bý, where ý
(a bow) and bý (bees) rhyme; because perhaps an etymology from bú
floated before the mind, from the social habits of bees, Barl. 86; the
simple bý is quite obsolete in Icel. which only uses the compd,

bý-fluga, u, f. a 'bee-fly'; *bee*, Edda 12, Stj. 91, 210, etc.; bý-lygi,
u. id., Bs. i. 210, Stj. 411.

byfur, f. pl. the feet, with a notion of awkwardness; rétta byfur, to
stretch the legs out in an awkward manner; þar lá Kolfinnr son hennar,
ok rétti byfur höltzi langar, Ísl. ii. 416: the passage Od. ix. 298—
τανοσάμενος διὰ μύλων—Egilsson in his rhymed translation renders
graphically, ok meðal búfjár byfur rétti.

býll, n. [ból], an abode, mostly in compds, á-býlli, etc.

býll, adj. [ból], living, in compds, ár-býll, harð-býll, þung-býll.

být, v. bar.

bý-skip, n. the ship of the bees, the air, sky, poet., Höfuðl. 17 (dub.)

BÝSN, n. [cp. A. S. *bysen*, *bisen*, which means *example*, whilst the
Icel. word means] a wonder, a strange and portentous thing; commonly
used in pl., urðu hverskonar býsn, 625. 42; þar sem þessi býsn (acc. pl.)
bar fyrir, Fms. xi. 13; þetta eru stór býsn, 64; slíkt eru banvæn býsn,
Fas. iii. 13 (in a verse); sing., Fms. xi. 10, 64: in mod. use fem. sing.,
Fb. i. 212, Pr. 76, 91; býsna-veðr, portentous weather, Fms. iii. 137; býsna-
vetr, a winter of portents, when many ghosts and goblins were about, Bs.,
Sturl. i. 115; býsna-sumar, in the same sense, Ann. 1203. In mod. use
býsna- is prefixed to a great many words in the sense of pretty, tolerably,

Germ. *ziemlich*; býsna-vel, b. góðr, langr, fjótr, pretty well, pretty good,
etc.: in early writers the sense is much stronger.

býsna, að, to portend, bode; þetta býsnafrón ok sorg, Karl. 492; the
proverb, býsna skal til batnaðar, i. e. *things must be worse before they
are better*, Old Engl. 'when bale is highest, bote is highest,' Fms. v. 199,
(spelt *bisna*, O. H. L.): er býsna skal at betr verði, x. 261.

býta, tt, [bútr], to deal out, give, with dat. of the thing; býtti Hrafn
silfrinu, Fas. iii. 256: esp. býta út, or út býta, to give alms, Hebr. xiii.
16, Gal. vi. 6. β. to exchange, Dan. *bytte*; býttum við jörðum okkar,
Dipl. i. 12, H. E. i. 561.

býti, n. exchange, barter, Krók. 65; býting, f. spending, Ann. 1408.

BÆÐI, [v. báðir, where in p. 54, col. 2, l. 7, the words 'rarely Norse'
should be struck out], used adverbially, *boð*, Scot. 'baith,' with conjunc-
tions connecting two parts of a sentence: a. bæði... ok, *both... and*;
bæði vitr ok frangjarn, *both wise and bold*, Nj. 6; b. blár ok digr, Fms.
vii. 162; vitandi bæði gott ok illt, *knowing both good and evil*, Stj. 145.
Gen. iii. 5; b. fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; b. at viti ok at óðru,
127; b. at lærdómi, vitrleik, ok atgörvi, in learning, wisdom, and accom-
plishments, 130 (where the subdivision after bæði is triple); b. lönd ok
kvíkfé, Ísl. ii. 61; mun nú vera roft bæði búlkinn ok annat, Fms. vi.
381; bæði var at hann kunnir betr en flestir menn aðrir, ok hafði betri
færi á... Bs. i. 129; sometimes in inverse order, ok... bæði; hér og á
hinnum bæði, Pass. 24. 7; fagr ok fátitt b., Hom. 117; undruðu ok
hörmuðu b., 120. β. bæði... enda, where the latter part of the
sentence, beginning with 'enda,' is of a somewhat disjunctive character, and
can scarcely be literally rendered into English; it may denote irony or
displeasure or the like, e. g. það er b. hann er vitr, enda veit hann af því,
i. e. *he is clever, no doubt, and knows it*; b. er nú, jarl, at ek á yðr
margan sóma at launa, enda vili þér nú hafa mik í hina mestu hættu,
*it is true enough, my lord, that I have received many good things from you,
but now you put me in the greatest danger, i. e. you seem to intend to make
me pay for it*, Fb. i. 193: or it denotes that the one part of a sentence
follows as a matter of course from the other, or gives the hidden reason;
b. mundi vera at engi mundi þora at etja, enda mundi engi hafa hest svá
góðan, i. e. *no one would dare to charge him, as there would hardly be
any who had so good a horse*, Nj. 89.

bægi-fótr, m. [bágr], 'lame-foot,' a cognom., Eb.; Egilsson renders
ἀμπίρῆης (Od. viii. 349) by bægi-fótr.

bægging, f. thwarting, Finnb. 344.

bæginn, adj. cross-grained, Fms. iii. 95; bægni, f. peevishness; orð-
bægnin, q. v.; mein-bægnin, *pettish*.

bægja, ð, (an old pret. *bægi*, Hault. 18), [bágr], with dat. to make one
give way, push one back; tröll-konan bægir honum til fjallsins, Bs. i. 464;
b. skipi ór lægi, to push the ship from her moorings, Fms. vii. 114; b.
vist sínni, to echange one's abode, remove, Eb. 252; þeim bægið veðr, of
foul wind, Eg. 245; honum bægið veðr, ok bar hann til eyja þeirra er
Syllingar heita, the weather drove him from his course, and he was carried
to the islands called Scilly, Fms. i. 145. β. absol. to binder; ef eigi
b. naðsýnjar, Grág. i. 446. 2. metaph. to treat barsbly, oppress

one, Bs. i. 550. 3. reflex. with the prep. við; b. við e-n, to quarrel;
þá vill hann eigi við þá bægjask, Ld. 56; þá var við enga at bægjask
(none to dispute against) nema í móti Guðs vilja væri, Bs. i. 128. β.
bægjask til e-s, to contend about a thing, but with the notion of unfair
play; betra er at vægjask til virðingar en b. til stór-vandræða, Fms.
vii. 25. γ. impers., bægisisk honum svá við, at... things went so
crookedly for him, that... Grett. MS.

bækli, v. beyki; bæki-skógr, m. a beech-wood, Fms. xi. 224.

bæklingr, m. [bók], a 'bookling,' little book, Lat. *libellus*, Bs. i. 59.

bæla, d, I. [bál], to burn = bræla, in the allit. phrase *bræna ok b.*,
671. 4, Fms. iv. 142, vi. 176; vide bræla, Fas. i. 4. II. [ból], to
pen sheep and cattle during the night; reflex., dýr bælað í þeim stöðum,
Greg. 68.

bæli, n. [ból], 1. in the Norse sense, a farm, dwelling, = býli,
Gpl. 452. 2. in the Icel. sense, a den, Fas. ii. 231, of a vulture's nest;
arnar-bæli, an *ery*, a freq. local name of farms in Icel., Landn.; dreka-
bæli, orms-bæli, a dragon's lair, *serpent's den*, Edda; even used of the lair
of an outlaw, Grett. 132 (Grettis-bæli), Ld. 250.

BÆN and bónn, f. [biða], prayer, request, boon; these two words are
nearly identical in form, and sometimes used indiscriminately as to sense;
but in most cases they are different, bæn having a deeper sense, prayer,
bón, request, boon; we may say biða e-n bónnar, and biða e-n bænar, but
the sense is different; only bænn can be used of prayer to God; göra e-t at
bæn e-s, Fs. 38; er sú bænn allra vár, at... we all beg, that... Eg. 28;
skaltú veita mér bænn þá er ek mun biða þik, Nj. 26; fella bænn at e-m,
to pray one earnestly, Ísl. ii. 305. β. prayer to God, often in plur.; vera
á bænum, to be at prayers; hon var löngum um nætr at kirkju á bænum
sínnum, Ld. 328; hann heilir út bænnir fyrir dómsstól Krists, Hom. 13, 156;
bænn ok ölmusugjafir, Bs. i. 370, Pass. 4. 22, 44, 17: the phrase, vera e-m
góðr (illr) bæna (gen. pl.), to turn the ear (or a deaf ear) to one's prayers,
Hom. (St.) 95; ver niðr nú svá bæna, sem þú vilt at Guð sé þér á dóms-
degi, Orkn. 174; Drottinleg bænn, the Lord's Prayer; kveld-bænn, evening

prayer; morgun-bæn, *morning prayer*; lesa bænir sínar, *to say one's prayers*, etc. COMPS: bæna-fullting, f. *support of prayers*, Fms. vi. 114.

bæna-hald, n. a *holding of prayers*, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahaldsmaðr, a *man who prays to God, a religious man*, Bs. i. 72, Hom. 154.

bæna-hús, n. a *chapel*, Grág. i. 459, Bs. i. 645; b. tollr, 647; a *house of prayer*, Matth. xxi. 13. bæna-staðr, m. *entreaty, intercession, prayer*; þat er b. minn til allrar alþýðu, Nj. 189; ek ætlaða, at þér munduð láta standa minn b. um einn mann, Fms. vi. 101; göra e-t fyrir bæmastað e-s, *to do a thing because of one's intercession or prayer*, Lv. 13; *supplication*, Bs. i. 740; með beztu manna ráði ok b., Gpl. 13. bænarbréf, n. a *letter of entreaty*, Ann. 1330; bóнар-bréf, 1392. bænarorð, n. pl. *prayers, entreaties*, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 235, Sks. 515.

bæna, d, *to pray, entreat one*; bændi hann til at hann skyldi, Fms. x. 387; prestur sá er bændr er, *requested*, K. þ. K. 8, 40; því ætla ek at senda hann til keisarans sem hann bændi (*asked*) sjálf, Post. 645. 98, cp. Acts xxv. 25; grát-bæna, *to pray 'greeting'*, i. e. *with tears*. β. bæna silk, (in mod. use) *to cover the face with the bands in prayer*.

bæna-heyrna, d, esp. *theological, to bear one's prayer*, N. T.

bæna-hús = bænahús, Pm. 41, Dipl. iii. 2, iv. 9, Vm. 78.

bæna-rækin, adj. *diligent in prayer*, Hkr. ii. 191.

BÆZER, **bœer**, or **býr**, gen. bæjar or byjar; gen. biar also occurs, esp. in Norse MSS. of the 14th century, Fb., but is rare and unclassical; pl. -ir, gen. -ja, dat. -jum. In Icel. people say bæ; in Norway bö; in Swed. and Dan. (always with y) by; the root word being bíia, bú; this word is very freq. in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia; and wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled the name by or bö went along with them. In the map of Northern England the use of this word marks out the limits and extent of the Norse immigration, e. g. the name Kirkby or Kirby; about twenty or thirty such are found in English maps of the Northern and Midland Counties, denoting churches built by the Norse or Danish settlers, as Whitby, Grimsby, etc., cp. Kirkjubær in Icel. In Denmark and Sweden local names ending in -by are almost numberless. I. a *town, village*, this is the Norse, Swed., and Dan. notion; þeir brenna býi at köldum kolum, Fms. xi. 122; til bæjarins (of Nidarós), vii. 30; of Bergen, viii. 360, 438; Tunsberg, ix. 361; of the town residence of the earl of Orkney, Nj. 267; allit, borgir ok bæi, *castles and towns*, Ann. 1349, etc. etc.; bæjar-biskup, a *town-bishop*, Fms. vii. 32; bæjar-prestr, a *town-priest*, D. N.; bæjar-lögmaðr, a *town-justice*, id.; bæjar-lýðr, bæjar-lið, bæjar-menn, *town's-people*, Fms. viii. 38, 160, 210, Eg. 240, Bs. i. 78; bæjar-brenna, *the burning of a town*, Fms. x. 30; bæjar-bygd, a *town-district*, viii. 247; bæjar-gjald, a *town-rate*, N. G. L. i. 328; bæjar-sýsla, a *town-office*, Fms. vi. 109; bæjar-starf, id., Hkr. iii. 441; bæjar-seta, *dwelling in town*, Ld. 73, Isl. ii. 392.

II. a *farm, landed estate*, this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; bæ; in Icel. answers to the Germ. 'hof,' Norweg. 'ból,' Dan. 'gaard,' denoting a *farm, or farm-yard and buildings*, or both together; hence the phrase, reisa, göra, setja bæ, efna til bæjar, *to build the farmstead*, Eb. 10, 26, 254, Ld. 96, 98, Fs. 26, Landn. 126, 127, Eg. 131, Gísl. 8, 28, Bs. i. 26, Þorst. hv. 35; byggja bæ, Bs. i. 60; the phrase, bær heitir . . . , a *farm* is called so and so, Isl. ii. 322, 323, 325, Ann. 1300, Hrafn. 22, Dropl. 5; the allit. phrase, bíta á bæ . . . , Þorst. hv. 37; the passages are numberless, and 'bær' has almost become synonymous with 'house and home'; and as it specially means 'the farm-buildings,' Icel. also say innan-bæjar, in-doors; utan-bæjar, out-of-doors; í bæ, within doors; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. þ. K. 78; milli bæja; bæ frá bæ, *from house to house*; á bæ og af bæ, *at home and abroad*; things belonging to a bæ, bæjar-dyr, *the doors of the houses, the chief entrance*; bæjar-hurð (*janua*); bæjar-veggr, *the wall of the houses*; bæjar-bust, *the gable of the houses*; bæjar-lakr, *the home-spring, well*; bæjar-hlað, *the premises*; bæjar-stétt, *the pavement in the front of the houses*; bæjar-leið, a *furlong, a short distance as between two 'bæir'*; bæjar-sund, *passage between the houses*; bæjar-hús, *the home-stead*, opp. to fjúrhús, etc., where cattle is kept, or barns and the like; fram-bær, *the front part of the houses*; torf-bær, timbr-bær, a 'bær' built of turf or timber; phrases denoting the 'bær' as hearth and home, hér sé Guð í bæ, *God be in this house*, a form of greeting, cp. Luke x. 5; bæjar-bragr, *the customs or life in a house*; nenna börn hvað á bæ er títt (a proverb).

bæra, d, [bera, báru], *to move, stir*, esp. reflex. *to stir a limb*, Bb. 3. 31; enginn sá hans varir bærest, *no one saw his lips move*.

bæri-ligr, adj. *fit, seemly*, Stj. 141.

bærr, adj. *due, entitled to*, cp. Germ. *gebührend*; the proverb, b. er hverr at ráða sínu, *every one has a right to dispose of his own property*, Isl. ii. 145; vera b. at dæma um e-t, *to be a fit judge in a matter* (a proverb); *unbecoming*, Ýt. 11.

bæsa, t, [báss], = bása, *to drive cattle into stall*, Gísl. 20; the saying, fyrr á gömlum uxanum at b. en kálfnum, Fms. vi. 28.

bæsingr, m., prop. *one born in a báss* (q. v.); hence, as a law term, *the child of an outlawed mother*; þat barn er ok eigi arfgengt (*that child is also not entitled to inheritance*), er sú kona getr er sek er orðin skógarmaðr, þó-at hon geti við bónda sínum úsekjum, ok heitir sá maðr bæsingr, Grág. i. 178. Is not the name *Bastard*, which first occurs as the sur-

name of the Conqueror, simply a Norman corruption of this Scand. law term? The son of an outlawed father was called vargdropsi, q. v. 2
poët. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

BÆTA, tt, [bót; Ulf. bótjan = βεταειν; Hel. bótian; A. S. bétan O. H. G. bōzan; Germ. büssen]:—*to better, improve, amend*, also *to restore, repair*, Nj. 163, Gpl. 411; b. aprt, *to restore*, Grág. ii. 336; b. aprt, *to restore, atone for*, Fms. ix. 43; b. at e-u, *to repair*, 307; bæta ráu sitt, *to better one's condition, to marry*, Nj. 2; theol. *to better one's life* Guð bætti honum af þessi sótt, *God restored him to health*, Fms. ix. 391 with gen. of the sickness, O. H. L. 84. β. *to mend, put a patch on a garment*.

2. reflex., e-m bætisk, *one gets better, is restored to health*; at föður hans bættisk helstríð, Landn. 146; absol., bættisk honum þegar, *he got better at once*, Bs. i. 318, 319, 325; with gen. bættisk Búa augna-verkjarins, Ísl. ii. 428 (rare); cp. heilsu-bót, *recovery of health*.

III. a law term, *to pay wergild*, the person slain in acc., the money in dat.; Hrafnkell bætti engan mann fé, i. e. *H. paid no wergild whomsoever he slew*, Hrafn. 4; ek vil engan mann fé b. 9; Styrr var mörg víg, en bætti engin (viz. víg), *S. slew many men but paid for none*, Eb. 54; bæta þá menn alla er þar létusk eðr fyri sárum urðu, 98; b. sakir (acc.) fé (dat.), Grág. ii. 269; the allit. law term, b. baugum, *to pay wergild*, 174; the amount of money in acc. *to pay out*, bætt heldr fé þat er þú ert sakaðr við hann, Fms. iii. 22; ok á hann eigi þat at b., *he has not to pay that*, Grág. ii. 168; b. öfundar bót, Gpl. 358; part. bætttr, Eb. 98, 246.

2 metaph. *to redress, adjust*; b. við e-n, or b. yfir við e-n, *to give on redress, make good a wrong inflicted*; hefir þú yfir bætt við mík en þetta bráðræði, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 434; also used in a religious sense, skaltu b. við Guð, er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, ii. 213 (yfir-bót *repentance*); b. sál, or b. fyrir sál sinni, *to do for the health of the soul* iv. 63, Fb. i. 345, Bs. i. 642 (in a verse); b. um e-t, *to make a thing better* (um-bót, *bettering, improvement*), Orkn. 442; reflex., ekki bættisk um, *matters grow worse*, Fms. ii. 53; b. við, *to add to* (við-bót, *addition*), Háv. 45.

3. part. pass. used as adj. in compar.; ok er eig at bætttra, þótt . . . , *things are no better, though . . .*; þykki mér Ólafur ekki at bættari, þótt . . . , i. e. *it is no redress for Olave's death though . . .*, Fas. ii. 410; er mér ekki sonr minn at bættari þótt Bolli s drepinu, *my son's death is none the more atoned for though B. is slain* Ld. 226. 4. part. act. as noun; betandi, pl. -endr, a law term, *on who has to pay wergild*, Grág. ii. 174, etc.

BÆXL, mod. bæxli, n. [bógr; the shoulder (Lat. armus) of a dragon whale, shark, or the like, Fms. vi. 351, Bret. 544. 16, Gullþ. 7.

BÖÐ, f., gen. böðvar, [A. S. beadu], a *battle*, only in poetry, in which it is used in a great many compts; hence come the pr. names Böðvarr Böðvildr, Böðmóðr, vide Lex. Poët.

böðull, m., dat. böðli, [Dan. böddel], *an executioner*, (mod. word.)
böðvask, ad, dep. *to rave*, Hdm. 21.

BÖGGUR, m., dat. böggvi, an obsol. word, a *bag*; breiðr b., a *big bag*, i a metaph. sense, Glúm. (in a verse); the dimin. böggull, m. a *small bag*, i in freq. use as a nickname, Arn. S. Bs. i.

bögla, ad, *to sbrivel*, v. bagla.

BÖL, n., dat. bölli, gen. pl. bölvá, [cp. Goth. balva-vesei and balvein = βαλσας, κλάσις; A. S. balew; Engl. bale; Hel. balu; O. H. G. balu lost in mod. Germ. and Dan.]:—*bale, misfortune*; allit. phrases, bö and bót, 'bale' and 'bote'; bölvá bætr, Stor. 22; þegar böl er hest e bót næst, *when bale is best, bote is nest*; Morris, E. Engl. Spec. 100 svá skal böl bæta at bíða annat meira (a proverb), Grett. 123, Fbr. 193 böl er búskapr (a proverb).

böl-bæn, f. *imprecation*, Sks. 435, Anecd. 10.

böl-fengi, f. *malice*, O. H. L. 32.

böll-óttur, adj. *ball-shaped*, Sks. 634; b. eggskurn, Stj. 12; b. manna höfuð, Fms. v. 343, Rb. 466.

BÖLLR, m., gen. ballar, dat. bellí, [Engl. ball; O. H. G. balla]:—*a ball, globe; the ball*, in the game of cricket, Gísl. 26 (in a verse, A. D. 903), but hardly ever used, knútttr being the common word; a *globe*, Al. 18; b. jarðar, Sks. 205 B; b. sólar, id., v. 1; *the front* of a phalanx, bell svinfylktar fylkingar, 384 B; a *small body of men*, Lat. globus, Fms. viii. 406, where some MSS. read bjöllr, probably to avoid the ambiguity; *peak, mountain*, in the local name Ballar-á, a farm in the west of Iceland Eb.

2. anatom. *the glans penis*, Grág. ii. 16.

bölvá, ad, [Ulf. balujan = βαλανειν], *to curse*, with dat. or absol. Stj. 37, 199, Sks. 539, 549, Hom. 33.

bölv, n. *swearing*, (mod.) β. *to swear*, Sturl. iii. 239

bölván, f. a *curse*, Stj. 37, 483; *swearing*, Fax. 239, Hom. 86.

böl-viss, adj. [Ulf. balva-vesei, Hel. balu-veso, = diabolus], 'bale-wise, detestable', Hbl. 23; a nickname, Hkv.

BÖRGUR, m. [Dutch and Germ. barg; Engl. barrow], a *barrow-hog* Hd., Lex. Poët.

BÖRKUR, m., gen. barkar, dat. berki, bark, Stj. 177, Pr. 473, Ám. 17 börku (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 242; a pr. name of a man, Landn.

börtr, m. a *kind of tree*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. II. a *son* = burr.

böruðr, m., poët. *an ox*, Edda (Gl.).

böstl, f., pl. böstlar, *arrows*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

C

C (*cé*), the third letter, has all along been wanting in Icel. The early Gothic Runes (Golden horn) use \llcorner for *k*, e. g. \mathfrak{M} for *ek*, *ego*; the later common Runes have no *c*. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic, and use *c* for *k*, as *cén*, *a torcb*.

A. SPELLING.—The rule given by the first Icel. grammarian, Thorodd (A. D. 1140), is curious; he says that he will follow the Scots in using *c* with all the vowels, as in Latin, and then makes *c* serve instead of *k*; but, though in other cases he makes the small capitals serve for double consonants, e. g. *ubi*, *brat*, *men*, *hazar*, *dög*, = *ubbi*, *bratt*, *menn*, etc., he admits *k* to mark a double *c*, and spells *sök sake*, but *sök sank*; *lycia* to *sbüt*, but *lykja* a *knot*; *vaca* to *wake*, but *vaka* *vagari*; *þecia* to *thatch*, but *þekia* to *know*. Thorodd gives as his reason that other consonants have different shapes as small or capital, but *c* is uniform, whereas he says that *k* suits well for a double *c*, being a Greek letter itself, and having a shape similar to a double *c*, namely, \llcorner ; this *c* or double *c* he calls *ecc*, but the single *c* he calls *ce*, Skálda 108. The second grammarian (about the end of the 12th century) only admits *c* as a final letter, ranking with *ð*, *z*, or *æ*, which are never used as initials: all these letters he calls 'sub-letters'; he thus writes *karl*, *kona*, *kunna*, but *vöc*, *süc*, *tac*. Such were the grammatical rules, but in practice they were never strictly followed. As the Anglo-Saxon, in imitation of the Latin, used *c* throughout for *k*, so the earliest Icel. MSS., influenced by the Anglo-Saxon or by MSS. written in Britain, made free use of it, and *c* and *k* appear indiscriminately; *k* is more frequent, but *c* is often used between two vowels or after a vowel, e. g. *taca*, *lécu*, *vica*, *boc*, etc. etc. In such cases, *t* and *c* (*k*) can often hardly be distinguished; and readings can sometimes be restored by bearing this in mind, e. g. in Bjarn. S. all our MSS. come from a single vellum MS. the passage 'létu heim at landinu' should be read 'lécu (léku) honum landmunir,' 16; 'sáttvarr' 'sacvarr,' i. e. *sakvarr*, 51; cp. also such readings as *bikdælir* instead of *Hítidælir*, Gull. 3; *drickin* = *dritkinn*, id. In Ad. 20 it is uncertain whether we are to read *veclinga-* or *vetlinga-tös*, probably the former.

B. FOREIGN WORDS.—Throughout the Middle Ages the spelling remained unsettled, but *k* gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing began, *c* was only kept to mark the double *k*, \llcorner (cut on one face), and in foreign proper names; but it was not admitted in appellatives such as *kirkja*, *klaustr*, *klerkr*, *kór*, *kross*, *kalkr* or *kaleikr*, *church* (Scot. *kirk*), *cloister*, *clericus*, *choir*, *cross*, *calix*, etc., or *kista*, *kastali*, *kerti*, *keisari*, *kær*, *kærleiki*, *kyndill*, *kórona* or *krúna*, *teisi*, *kumpan*, *kompás*, *kaptuli*, *cista*, *castellum*, *cera*, *caesar* (as *ppell*), *carus*, *caritas*, *candela*, *corona*, *courtesy*, *company*, *compass*, *baptisr*. All words of that kind are spelt as if they were indigenous. The name of Christ is usually in editions of the N. T. and Vidal. spelt *Christus* or *Christur*, but is always sounded as a native word *Kristr* or *Kristur*, gen. *Kristis*, dat. *Kristi*; in modern books it is also spelt so, and almost always in hymns and rhymes, ancient as well as modern, e. g. *tríðsmenn þá höfðu krossfest Krist* | *skiptu í staði fjóra fyrst*, Pass. 36. 1, 9, 1, 3, 10. 1, 14. 1, 15. 2, 16. 1, 49. 4; *Postula kjöri Kristur þrjá*, 41; *tríðsmenn Krist úr kápu færðu*, 30. 1; *Framandi maðr mætti Kristi* | *hér á finna hvern það lystir*, 30. 6, 46. 12. Icel. also spell *Kristinn*, *Kristigjör*, *Christian*; *kristna*, *to christen*, etc. **β.** in the middle of syllables *c* is also used in words of foreign origin, *Páskar* = *Pascha*, *Passover*; *dreki* = *draco*; *leikmenn* = *laici*; *Sikley* or *Sikiley* = *Sicilia*; *Griklund* or *Grikkland* = *Greece*. In modern books of the last fifty years \llcorner is turned into *kk*; and even *C* in proper names is rendered by *K*, except where it is sounded as *S*; thus Icel. spell *Caesar*, *Cicero*, *Cyprus*; or *Sesar*, *Sisero*, *Syprus*, *Silisia*—although even this may be seen in print of the last ten or twenty years—is a strange novelty. There is but one exception, viz. the proper name *Cecilia*, which, ever since the Reformation, has been spelt and pronounced *Sesselja*; where, however, the name occurs in old writers, e. g. the *Sturl.* i. 52 *C*, it is always spelt in the Latin form. Latin and foreign words are spelt with in some MSS. **communis-bók**, f. *a missal*, Vm. 52. **concurrentis-öld**, f. *diés concurrentes*, Rb. **crucis-messa** = *kross-messa*, K. Ɔ. K.

Ç A digraph *cb* = *k* is at times found in MSS., as *michill* = *mikill*, etc. *C* is used in nearly all MSS. to mark 100; the Arabian figures, however, occur for the first time in the Hauks-bók and the chief MSS. of the *Njála* (all of them MSS. of from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 14th century), but were again disused till about the time of the Reformation, when they came into use along with print. An inverted *c* (\bar{c}) is sometimes in very early MSS. used as an abbreviation for *con* (*kon*), thus *5ügr* = *konugr*, *5a* = *kona*, **5or* = *konor* = *konur*; hence the curious blunder in the old Ed. of *Páls. S.*, Bs. i. 140, viz. that bishop had to take charge of *women* and *clergy* instead of *choir* and *clergy*, the word *cór* of the MSS. being mistaken for *5or* (*konor*). In MSS. of the 15th century *c* above the line is used as an abbreviation, e. g. *tá* = *taka*, *tr* = *tekr*, *míll* = *mikill*, etc.

D

D (*dé*) is the fourth letter of the alphabet; it is also written \mathfrak{D} δ (*eð*). The Gothic Runes have a special sign for the *d*, \mathfrak{D} or \mathfrak{DD} , namely, a double *D* turned together; this *d* is found on the Runic stone at Tunc, the Golden horn, and the Bracteats. The reason why this character was used seems to have been that the Latin *d* \mathfrak{D} was already employed to mark the *th* sound ($\mathfrak{Þ}$), which does not exist in Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic; again, the common Scandinavian Runes have no *d*, but use the tenuis *t*, to mark both *d* and *t*.

A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.—The Icel. has a double *d* sound, one hard (*d*) and one soft (*ð* commonly called 'stungid' (*cut* *dé'*)); the hard *d* is sounded as the Engl. *d'* in *dale*, *day*, *dim*, *dark*; the soft *ð* as the soft Engl. *th* in *father*, *mother*, *brother*, but is only used as a final or medial, though it occurs now and then in early MSS. to mark this sound at the beginning of words, e. g. *ðar*, *ðinn*, *ðegar*, but very rarely.

B. SPELLING.—In very early Icel. MSS. the soft *d* in the middle or end of words was represented by $\mathfrak{þ}$ (*th*); thus we read, *bloþ*, *fapir*, *moþir*, *guþ*, *orþ*, *eymþ*, *seþr*, *dypþ*, etc., *blood*...*depth*, etc. Even Thorodd does not know the form *ð*, which was borrowed from the A. S. at the end of the 12th century, and was made to serve for the soft *th* sound in the middle or end of words, $\mathfrak{þ}$ being only used at the beginning of syllables; but the old spelling with $\mathfrak{þ}$ in the middle and at the end of syllables long struggled against the Anglo-Saxon *ð*, and most old vellum MSS. use *ð* and $\mathfrak{þ}$ indiscriminately (*bloþ* and *bloð*); some use $\mathfrak{þ}$ as a rule, e. g. Cod. Upsal. (Ub.) of the Edda, written about A. D. 1300, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 250 sqq. At the beginning of the 14th century *ð* prevailed, but again lost its sway, and gave place to *d*, which marks both the hard and soft *d* sound in all MSS. from about A. D. 1350 sqq. Thereafter *ð* was unknown in Icel. print or writing till it was resumed in the Ed. of *Njála* A. D. 1772 (cp. also the introduction to the *Syntagma de Baptismo*, A. D. 1770), and was finally introduced by Rask in common Icel. writing about the beginning of this century; yet many old people still keep on writing *d* throughout (*fadir*, *modir*). On the other hand, Norse (Norwegian) MSS. (laws) never use a middle or final $\mathfrak{þ}$; and such words as *oþr*, *gopr* in a MS. are a sure mark of its Icel. origin.

C. CHANGES: I. assimilation: 1. *ðd* change into *dd*, as in the feminines *breidd*, *vidd*, *sidd*, from *breiðr*, *viðr*, *síðr*; pret. *beiddi*, *leiddi*, *ræddi*, *hæddi*, *hlýddi*, etc., from *beida*, *ræða*, *hlýða*, etc. 2. *ðt* into *tt*, adj. neut., *gott*, *ótt*, *brátt*, *leitt*, from *góðr*, *óðr*, *bráðr*, *leiðr*. 3. the Goth. *zd*, Germ. and Engl. *rd*, into *dd* in words such as *rúdd* = Goth. *razda*; *oddr* = Germ. *ort*; *hodd* = Engl. *board*, Goth. *buzd*; *gaddr* = Goth. *gazds*, etc. Those words, however, are few in number.

II. the initial $\mathfrak{þ}$ of a pronoun, if suffixed to the verb, changes into *ð* or *d*, and even *t*, e. g. *far-ðu*, *gör-ðu*, *sjá-ðu*, *fá-ðu*, *bú-ðu*, = *far þú* (imperat.), etc.; *kalla-ðu*, *tala-ðu*, = *kalla þú*, *tala þú*; or *kon-ðu*, *leid-ðu*, *bíð-ðu*, *sýn-ðu*, *sen-ðu*, = *kom þú*, *leid þú*, etc.; or *t*, *hal-tu*, *vil-tu*, *skal-tu*, *ben-tu*, *hljót-tu*, = *hal þú*, *vilt þú*, *skalt þú*, *bend þú*, *hljót þú*; and even so the plur. or dual—*komi-ðið*, *haldi-ðið*, *ætti-ðið*, *vilid-ðið*, *göri-ðer*, *gangi-ðer*, = *komi þið*...*gangi þér*; or following conjunctions, *efað-ðu* = *ef að þú*, *síðan-ðu* = *síðan þú*, *áðren-ðu* = *áðr en þú*.

III. change of *d* into *ð*: 1. *d*, whether radical or inflexive, is spelt and pronounced *ð* after a vowel and an *r* or *f*, e. g. *blóð*, *þjóð*, *biðja*, *leið*, *nauð*, *hæð*, *brúðr*, *bæði*, *borð*, *orð*, *garðr*, *ferð*, *görd*, *bragð*, *lagði*, *hægð*, *hafði*, *höfðum* (*capitibus*), etc. This is without regard to etymology, e. g. Goth. *þinda* (*gens*) and *þjup* (*bonum*) are equally pronounced and spelt 'þjóð'; Goth. *daups* and *dæds*, Icel. *daudi* and *dáð*; Goth. *guþ* (*deus*) and *góds* (*bonus*), Icel. *guð*, *góðr*; Goth. *fadar*, *brupar*, Icel. *fáðir*, *bróðir*, cp. Germ. *vater*, *mutter*, but *bruder*; Goth. *vaurd* and *gards*, Icel. *orð*, *garðr*; Engl. *burden* and *birth*, Icel. *byrðr*, *burðr*, etc. Again, in some parts of western Icel. *rd*, *gd*, and *fd* are pronounced as *rd*, *gd*, *fd*, ord, Sigurd, gerdu (*fac*), *bragð* (with a soft *g*, but hard *d*), *hafði* (with a soft *f* and hard *d*); marks of this may be found in old MSS., e. g. Cod. Reg. (Kb.) of *Sæm. Edda*. 2.

An inflexive *d* is sounded and spelt *ð*: a. after *k*, *p*, e. g. in pret. of verbs, *steypði*, *gleyptði*, *klíptði*, *drúptði*, *gapði*, *glapði*, *steikði*, *rikiði*, *sekði*, *hrökði*, *hneykði*, *blekði*, *vakði*, *blakði*, etc., from *steypa*, *klípa*, *drúpa*, *gapa*, *glepa*, *steikja*, *riki*, *sekja*, *hrökva*, *hneykja*, *blekkja*, *veki*, or *vaka*, etc.; and feminines, *sekð*, *eykð*, *dypð*, etc. **β.** after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n* in analogous cases, *valði*, *dulði*, *hulði*, *deildi*, and *dæmði*, *sæmði*, *dreyndi*, *geymði*, *samði*, *framði*, and *vandði*, *brendi*, etc., from *dylja*, *deila*, *dreyma*, *seymja*, *venja*, *brema*, etc.; feminines or nouns, *sæmð*, *fremð*, *vandði* (*use*), *yunði* (*delight*), *anði* (*breatb*), *synd* (*sin*): these forms are used constantly in very old MSS. (12th century, and into the 13th); but then they changed—*ld*, *nd*, *rd* into *ld*, *nd*, *nd*, and *kð*, *pð* into *kt*, *pt*, etc.

γ. after *s* (only on Runic stones; even the earliest Icel. MSS. spell *st*), e. g. *raisp* = *reisti* from *reisa*. In MSS. of the middle of that century, such as the O. H., Cod. Reg. of the Eddas and *Grágás*, the old forms are still the rule, but the modern occur now and then; in the *Grágás* in nineteen cases out of twenty spells *sekð* (*culpa*), but at times also 'sekt';

ld, pd were first abolished; the liquids kept the soft *d* till the end of the century, and *ld*, *md*, *nd* is still the rule in the Hauksbók; though even the chief vellum MS. of the Njála (Arna-Magn. no. 468) almost constantly uses the modern *ld*, *md*, *nd*. As to *kt* and *pt*, the case is peculiar; in early times the Icel. pronounced *dýpð* or *dýpp* etc. exactly as the English at present pronounce *depth*; but as the Icel. does not allow the concurrence of two different tenues, the modern *pt* and *kt* are only addressed to the eye; in fact, when *d* became *t*, the *p* and *k* were at once changed into *f* and *g*. The Icel. at present says *dýft*, segt, just as he spells September, October, but is forced to pronounce 'Seft,' 'Ogt.' The spelling in old MSS. gives sometimes a clear evidence as to the etymology of some contested words, e.g. the spelling *cykð* (q. v.) clearly shews that the word is not akin to Lat. *octo*, but is derived from *auka* (*augere*), because else it would have been formed like *nótt*, *átta*, *dóttir*, Lat. *noct*, *octo*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*; so *andi*, *synd*, shew that the *d* in both cases is inflexive, not radical, and that *au*, *su* are the roots, cp. Gr. *ἀνεμος* and Germ. *süben*; but when editors or transcribers of Icel. MSS.—and even patriotic imitators of the old style—have extended the *d* to radical *ld*, *nd*, and write *laud*, *band*, *hönd*, *valð*, etc., they go too far and trespass against the law of the language. It is true that 'land' is in Icel. MSS. spelt 'lð', but the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, not of a soft *d*.

D. INTERCHANGE (vide p. 49): **I.** between Greek, Latin, and Scandinavian there are but few words to record, *θυγάτηρ*=*dóttir*, *θήρ*=*dýr*, *θύρα*=*dýrr*, *θάνατος* and *θηήσκω*=*dá* and *deyta*, *θεός*=*diar*, *θαλλός*=*dalr* (*arcus*), and perhaps *θύω*=*dómur*; Lat. *truncus*=*draugr*, *trabere*=*draga*.

II. between High German on the one hand, and Low German with Scandinavian on the other hand, a regular interchange has taken place analogous to that between Latin-Greek and Teutonic; viz. Scandin.-Engl. *d, t, þ* answer to H. G. *t, z, d*, e. g. Icel. *dagr*, Engl. *day*=H. G. *tag*; Icel. *tenja*, Engl. *tame*=H. G. *zähmen*; Icel. *þing*, Engl. *thing*=H. G. *ding*.

☞ In very early Icel. MSS. we find the old Latin form *d*, which sometimes occurs in the Kb. of the Sæm. Edda, but it is commonly *ð*, whence *ð* is formed by putting a stroke on the upper part, A. S. *ð*; this shews that the *ð* is in form a *d*, not a *þ* (*tb*); vide more on this subject in the introduction to *þ*: Thorodd calls the capital *D* edd, the *d* dé.

dadra, *ad*, *d* rounni, *dat*. to *weedeed*.

dafi, *a, n.* or *dafar*, *f. pl.* a dub. word, a *sbaft* (?), Akv. 4. 14.

dafna, *ad*, and *damlá*, with *dat.* to *dabble with the oar*, up and down, metaph. from *churning*, Krók. 59 C. **damlá**, *u, f.*, is used of a *small roll of butter* just taken from the churn, það er ekki fyrsta damlan sem þú færð, Brúnn, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 124.

dafna, *ad*, to *thrive well*, a nursery term, used of babies. **dafnan**, *f. thriving*; *döfnunar-barn*, etc.

daga, *ad*, to *dawn*; eptir um morguninn er trautt var dagað, Eg. 360; þegar er hann sá at dagadi, Fms. v. 21; hvern daganda dag, Mar. (Fr.): impers., *e-n* dagar uppi, *day dawns upon one*, in the tales, said of hobgoblins, dwarfs, and giants, uppi ertu nú dvergr um dagaðr, nú skínn sói í sali, Alm. 36, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 29, 30; en Bárðdælingar segja hana (acc. the giantess) hafi dagat uppi þá þau glímdu, Grett. 141: single stone pillars are freq. said in Icel. to be giants or witches turned into stone on being caught by daylight, and are called Karl, Kerling, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 207 sqq.

dagan, *dögum* (*dëging*, Sturl. i. 83 C), *f.* *dawn, daybreak*; í dagan, Edda 24; en er kom at d., 29; litlu fyrir d., 30, O. H. L. 51; um morguninn í d., Fms. ix. 258; í dögum, Eg. 261; í öndverða d., Sturl. ii. 249.

dag-drykkja, *u, f.* a *morning-draught*, which was taken after the dagverðr, Orku. 276, Fas. iii. 42.

dag-far, *n. a* 'day-fare', *journey*, used in *dat.* in the phrase, fara dagfari ok náttfari, to *travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203; hann hafði farit norðan dagfari, in a *single day's journey*, ix. 513. **2.** *mod.* and *theol.* the 'journey of life', *daily course, conduct*; hence *dagfars-góðr*, *adj.* *good and gentle*.

dag-fasta, *u, f.* *fasting by day*, K. þ. K. 106, Hom. 73.

dag-fátt, *n. adj.*, in the phrase, verða d., to *lose the daylight, to be overtaken by night*, Fms. xi. 142, Rb. 376, Ver. 24.

dag-ferð, *dag-för*, *f.* a *day's journey*, Symb. 15, Fms. xi. 440, Stj. 65.

dag-ganga, *u, f.* a *day's walk*, Fas. iii. 643.

dag-geisli, *a, m.* a *day-beam*, Bjarn. 46, name given to a lady-love.

dag-langr, *adj.* [*A. S. dæglang*], *all day long*; d. erfiði, *toil all day long*, Sks. 42; daglangt, *all this day long, for this day*, Eg. 485, Fms. ii. 268.

dag-lát, *n. pl.* *day-dreams*, vide *dreyma*.

dag-leið, *f.* a *day's journey*, Fms. vii. 110, Hkr. i. 45; fara fullum dagleiðum, Grág. i. 48.

dag-lengis, *adv.* *all day long*, Korm. (in a verse), Karl. 481.

dag-ligr, *adj.* (-līga, *adv.*), *daily*, Fms. ix. 407, Sks. 42, Dipl. iii. 14, H. E. i. 432, Vm. 139.

dag-mál, *n.* (vide *dagr*), *prop.* 'day-meal', one of the divisions of the day, usually about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M.; the Lat. *hora tertia* is rendered by 'er vér köllum dagmál,' which we call d., Hom. 142; enn er ekki höit af dagmálum, Hom. (St.) 10. Acts ii. 15; in Glúm. 342 we are told

that the young Glum was very lazy, and lay in bed till day-meal every morning, cp. also 343; Hrafn. 28 and O. H. L. 18—á einum morni milli rismála ok dagmála—where distinction is made between *rismál* (*rising time*) and *dagmál*, so as to make a separate *dagsmark* (q. v.) of each of them; and again, a distinction is made between 'midday' and *dagmál*, Ísl. ii. 334. The *dagmál* is thus midway between 'rising' and 'mid-day,' which accords well with the present use. The word is synonymous with *dagverðarmál*, *breakfast-time*, and denotes the hour when the ancient Icel. used to take their chief meal, opposed to *náttmál*, *night-meal* or *supper-time*, Fms. viii. 330; even the MSS. use *dagmál* and *dagverðarmál* indiscriminately; cp. also Sturl. iii. 4 C; Rb. 452 says that at full moon the ebb takes place 'at dagmálum.' To put the *dagmál* at 7.30 A. M., as Pál Vídalín does, seems neither to accord with the present use nor the passage in Glum or the eccl. *hora tertia*, which was the nearest hour answering to the Icel. calculation of the day. In Fb. i. 539 it is said that the sun set at 'eykð' (i. e. half-past three o'clock), but rose at 'dagmál,' which put the *dagmál* at 8.30 A. M. COMPS: *dagmála-staðr*, *m.* the place of d. in the horizon, Fb. i. **dagmála-tíð**, *f.* *morning terce*, 625. 176.

dag-messa, *u, f.* *day-mass, morning terce*, Hom. 41.

DAGR, *m.*, irreg. *dat.* *degi*, *pl.* *dagar*: [the kindred word *dægr* with vowel change from *o* (*dóg*) indicates a lost root verb analogous to *ala* *ól*, *cp. dalr* and *dælir*; this word is common to all Teutonic dialects Goth. *dags*; A. S. *dag*; Engl. *day*; Swed.-Dan. *dag*; Germ. *tag*; the Lat. *dies* seems to be identical, although no interchange has taken place]

—*a day*; in different senses: **1.** the *natural day* := sayings referring

to the day, at kveldi skal dag leyfa, at eventide shall the day be praised Hm. 80; allir dagar eiga kveld um síðir; mörg eru dags augu, vid auga; enginn dagr til enda trygg, no day can be trusted till its end; all dagr til stefnu, Grág. i. 395, 443, is a law phrase,—for summoning was lawful only if performed during the day; this phrase is also used metaph = 'plenty of time' or the like: popular phrases as to the daylight ar many—*dagr rennr*, or *rennr upp*, and *kennr upp*, the day rises, Bm. I dagr í austri, day in the east, where the daylight first appears; dagsbrún 'day's brow,' is the first streak of daylight, the metaphor taken from the human face; lýsir af degi, it brightens from the day, i. e. daylight is appearing; dagr ljómar, the day gleams; fyrir dag, before day; mó degi, undir dag, about daybreak; komið at degi, id., Fms. viii. 398 dagr á lopti, day in the sky; árla, snemma dags, early in the morning Pass. 15. 17; dagr um allt lopt, etc.; albjart dagr, hábjart d., full day broad daylight; hæstr dagr, high day; öndverðr d., the early day = forenoon, Am. 50; miðr dagr, midday, Grág. i. 413, 446, Sks. 217, 219 áliðinn dagr, late in the day, Fas. i. 313; hallandi dagr, declining day; a kveldi dags, síð dags, late in the day, Fms. i. 69. In the evening the *da* is said to *set*, hence *dag-sett*, *dag-setr*, and *dagr setzt*; in tales, ghosts ar spirits come out with nightfall, but dare not face the day; singing merr songs after nightfall is not safe, það kallast ekki Kristnum leyft að kveld þegar dagsett er, a ditty; Syrpuvers er mestr galdr er í fölginn, ok eigi e lofat at kveða eptir dagsetr, Fas. iii. 206, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8, the daylight is symbolical of what is true or clear as day, hence the word *daganna*, e satt sem dagr, q. v.

2. of different days; í dag, to-day, Grág. i. 10 18, Nj. 36, Ld. 76, Fms. vi. 151; í gær-dag, yesterday; í fyrra dag, the da before yesterday, Háv. 50; í hinna-fyrra dag, the third day; annars dag, Vgl. 23, Pass. 50. I; hindra dags, the binder day, the day after to-morrow, Hm. 109; dag eptir dag, day after day, Hkr. ii. 313; dag frá deg from day to day, Fms. ii. 230; hvern dag frá öðrum, id., Fms. viii. 182 annan dag frá öðrum, id., Eg. 277; um daginn, during the day; á dögumum the other day; nótt ok dag, night and day; liðlangan dag, the 'life-long day'; dögnum optar, more times than there are days, i. e. over and over again, Fms. x. 433; á deyjanda degi, on one's day of death, Grág. 402.

β. regn-dagr, a rainy day; sólskins-dagr, a sunny day; summa dagr, a summer day; vetrar-dagr, a winter day; háttis-dagr, a feast day feigns-dagr, a day of joy; dóms-dagr, the day of doom, judgment day, G 82, Fms. viii. 98; hamingju-dagr, heilla-dagr, a day of happiness; gleð dagr, id.; brúðkaups-dagr, bridal-day; burðar-dagr, a birth-day. **3.** *pl. days* in the sense of *times*; aðrir dagar, Fms. i. 216; ek ætlaða ekli at þessir dagar mundu verða, sem nú eru orðinr, Nj. 171; góðir daga happy days, Fms. xi. 286, 270; sjá aldrei gláðan dag (sing), never see glad days.

β. á e-s dögum, um e-s daga eptir e-s daga, esp. of the lifetime or reign of kings, Fms.; but in Icel. also used of the lö; sögumadr, Jb. repeatedly; vera á dögum, to be alive; eptir minn dag, after my day, i. e. when I am dead. **γ.** calendar days, e. g. Hvít dagr, the White days, i. e. *Whitsuntide*; Hunda-dagar, the Dog days; Bana-dagr, Vincula Petri; Höfuð-dagr, Decap. Jobannis; Geisla-dag Epiphany; Imbru-dagar, Ember days; Gang-dagar, 'Gangng days,' Pagation days; Dýri-dagr, Corpus Christi; etc.

4. of the week days; the old names being *Sunnu-d.* or *Drottins-d.*, *Mána-d.*, *Týs-d.*, *Öðins-d.*, *Þórs-d.*, *Frjá-d.*, *Laugar-d.* or *Þváttd.* It is hard to understand how the Icel. should be the one Teut. people that have disused the old names of the week-days; but so it was, vide Jóns S. ch. 24; fyrir þau hann at cigna daga vítrum mönnum heiðnum, svá sem at kalla Týrsd-

insdag, eðr Þórsdag, ok svá um alla vikudaga, etc., Bs. i. 237, cp. 165. The bishop John (died A. D. 1121) caused them to name the days as the church does (Feria secunda, etc.); viz. þriðj-d. or þriðju-d., *Third-day = Tuesday*, Rb. 44, K. þ. K. 100, Ísl. ii. 345; Fimti-d., *Fifth-day = Thursday*, Rb. 42, Grág. i. 146, 464, 372, ii. 248, Nj. 274; Föstu-d., *First-day = Friday*; Miðvíku-d., *Midweek-day = Wednesday*, was borrowed from the Germ. *Mittwoch*; throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the old and new names were used indiscriminately. The question arises whether even the old names were not imported from abroad (England); certainly the Icel. of heathen times did not reckon by weeks; even the word week (*vika*) is probably of eccl. Latin origin (*seculares recurrences*). It is curious that the Scandinavian form of Friday, Icel. Frjádagur, mod. Swed.-Dan. *Fredag*, is A. S. in form; 'Frjá-', 're-', can hardly be explained but from A. S. *Fréa*-, and would be an irregular transition from the Norse form *Frey*. The transition of *jú* to mod. Swed.-Dan. *e* is quite regular, whereas Icel. *ey* (in *Frey*) would require the mod. Swed.-Dan. *ö* or *u* sound. Names of weeks are only mentioned in Icel. poems of the 11th century (Árnór, *hvæt*); but at the time of bishop John the reckoning by weeks was probably not fully established, and the names of the days were still new to the people.

5. The day is in Icel. divided according to the position of the sun above the horizon; these fixed traditional marks are called *dags-mörk*, *day-marks*, and are substitutes for the hours of modern times, viz. ris-mál or miðr-morgun, dag-mál, há-degi, mið-degi, niðr-mundi, nófn, miðr-aptan, nátt-mál, vide these words. The middle point of two day-marks is called *jafn-nærri-báðum*, in modern pronunciation *ju-báðu*, *equally-near-both*, the day-marks following in the genitive; as in Icel. a man asks, *hvað er fram orðið, what is the time?* and the answer is, *jöfnubáðu miðsmorguns og dagmála, half-way between mid-morning and day-meal*, or stund til (*to*) dagmála; hallandi dagmál, or stund af (*from*) dagmálum; jöfnubáðu hádegis og dagmála, *about ten or half-ten o'clock*, etc. Those day-marks are traditional in every farm, and of them no doubt date from the earliest settling of the country. Respecting the division of the day, vide Pál Vidal, s. v. *Allr dagr til þess*, Finns Johann., *Horologium Island.*, *Eyktamörk Íslenzk* (published at the end of the Rb.), and a recent essay of Finn Magnússon, III. denoting a term, but only in compounds, *dagi*, a, m., where the weak form is used, cp. *ein-dagi*, *mál-dagi*, *bar-dagi*, *skil-dagi*, etc.

III. as a pr. name, *Dagr*, (freq.); in this sense the dat. is *dag*, not *Dege*, cp. Óðinn léði *Dag* (dat.) *geirs síns*, Sæm. 114. COMPS: *dag-tal*, n. a *tale of days*, Rb. 48. *dags-brún*, v. above. *dags-gi*, f. *hallowedness of the day*, Sturl. i. 29. *dags-ljós*, n. *daylight*, 266. *dags-mark*, v. above. *dags-megin*, n., at *dags magni*, *all day*, 623. 30. *dags-munr*, m. a *day's difference*; *svá at d. dag*, i. e. *day by day*, Stj.

g-ráð, n. [A. S. *dagréd = daybreak*], this word is rarely used, Eg. 174, Fms. i. 131; in the last passage it is borrowed from the poem *ekla*, (where it seems to be used in the A. S. sense; the poet speaks of a sortilege, and appears to say that the sortilege told him to fight at *break*, then he would gain the day); the passages in prose, however, do not take the word in the sense of *early*, in *good time*.

g-ríki, n. (*dag-ríkt*, n. adj., N. G. L. i. 342, 343, v. l.), in the sense, *beta sem d. er til, of the breach of a Sunday or a holy day, to pay reding to 'the day's might'*, i. e. according to the time of the day at which the breach is committed, N. G. L. i. 342, 343, 348, 349; or does it mean 'the canonical importance' of the day (Fr.)?

g-róðr, m. a *day's rowing*, A. A. 272. *g-sanna*, u, f. *true as day*, Nj. 73, Fær. 169, Fas. i. 24, cp. Eb. 60. *g-setr* (*dag-sátr*, Sturl. iii. 185 C), n. '*day-setting*,' *nightfall*; um d. nær dagsetri, Landn. 285; í d., Fms. v. 331, ix. 345; leidd til dagr, Gret. 111; d. skeið, Fms. ix. 383. *dag-sett*, n. adj. *id.*, Háv. i. vide *dagr*.

g-sigling, f. a *day's sailing, journey by sea*, Rb. 482. *g-skemt*, f. a *day's amusement, games, telling stories*, or the like, i. 63 C. (*dagskemt*, gen. pl.) *g-skjarr*, adj. '*day-scare'd*,' *shunning daylight*, poet. epithet of a *fr. Ýt*. 2.

g-slátta, u, f. a *day's mowing*, an Icel. acre field, measuring 900 square fathoms (Icel. fathom = about 2 yards), to be mown by a single man in a day, Dipl. v. 28, Ísl. ii. 349.

g-stingr, m. the '*day-sing*,' *daybreak*, Greg. 57, (rare.) *g-stjarna*, u, f. the *morning star*, *Lucifer*, Al. 161, Sl. 39.

g-stund, f. *day time, a whole day*, K. þ. K. 6; dagstundur Leid, a *meeting* (i. e. *meeting*) *lasting a day*, Grág. i. 122:—elsewhere *dagstund* is an hour in the day time = *stund dags*.

g-stæddr, adj. *fixed as to the day*, Thom. 56, Fms. xi. 445. *g-tíð*, f. [A. S. *dagtid*], *day-service*, 673, 60, 625, 177, Sks. 19.

g-veizla, u, f. *help to win the day*, = *liðveizla*, Fas. iii. 336. *g-verðr* and *dög-urðr*, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [Dan. *davre*], '*day-meal*' the chief meal of the old Scandinavians, taken in the forenoon at the time of *dagmál*, opp. to *nátturðr* or *náttverðr* (mod. Dan. *nadver*).

supper; corresponding as to time with the mod. Engl. *breakfast*, as to the nature of the meal with the Engl. *dinner*. The old Scandinavians used to take a hearty meal before going to their work; cp. Tac. Germ. 22. An early and a hearty meal were synonymous words (*vide árlegr*); the old Hávamál advises men to go to the meeting 'washed and with full stomach' (*þveginn ok mettr*), but never to mind how bad their dress, shoes, or horse may be; and repeats the advice to take 'an early meal' even before visiting a friend, 32, cp. Hbl. 3. Several places in Icel. took their name from the settlers taking their first 'day-meal,' e. g. *Dögurðar-nes*, *Dögurðar-á*, Landn. 110, 111, cp. also Gísl. 12. The Gr. *δεῖνον* is rendered by *dagverðr*, Greg. 43, Matth. xxii. 4; but in the Icel. N. T. of 1540 sq. *δεῖνον* is constantly rendered by *kveld-máltíð*; eta *dögurð*, Landn. l. c., Nj. 175, Gísl. l. c.; *sitja yfir dagverði*, Eg. 564, 577, Ísl. ii. 336, Fms. iv. 337, ix. 30; *dögurðar borð*, a *day-meal table*, in the phrase, *sitja at dögurðar borði, to sit at table*, Fms. i. 40, vi. 411, Hkr. i. 153, iii. 157; *dögurðar-mál* and *dögurðarmál-skeið*, the *day-meal time, time of the day-meal*, Fms. viii. 330, v. l.; um morguninn at dagverðar máli, 443, Eg. 564, Edda 24, Hom. 91 (in pl.), O. H. L. 19. COMP: *dagverðar-drykkja*, f. = *dagdrykkja*, the *drinking after dagverðr*, Fas. iii. 530, Mag. 3.

dag-villr, adj. '*day-wild*,' i. e. *not knowing what day it is*, K. Á. 190, N. G. L. i. 342.

dag-vöxtr, m. *daily growth*; in the phrase, *vaxa dagvöxtum, to wax day by day*, Finnb. 216, Eb. 318.

dag-þing, n. and *dag-þingan*, f. a *conference*, Aug. 1391; vera í d. við e-n, Fms. iii. 201, Bs. i. 882, freq. in Thom.

dag-þinga, að, to hold conference with one, D. N., Thom. (freq.) *dala*, að, to be dented; *dalaði ekki né sprakk*, Eg. 769, cp. Fas. iii. 12 (the verse).

dal-búi (*dalbyggi*, Sd. 214), a, m. a *dweller in a dale*, Gret. 141 A. *dal-bygd*, f. a *dale-county*, Stj. 380, Hkr. ii. 8.

dal-land, n. *dale-ground*, Grág. ii. 257. *DALLR*, m. a *small tub*, esp. for milk or curds; bæði byttur og dallar, Od. ix. 222, Snót 99.

dalmatika, u, f. a *dalmatic*, Stj., Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 2, 123. *DALAR*, s, m., old pl. *dalar*, acc. *dala*, Vsp. 19, 42, Hkv. 1. 46; the Sturl. C still uses the phrase, *vestri í Dala*; the mod. form (but also used in old writers) is *dalir*, acc. *dali*, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; old dat. sing. *dali*, Hallr í Haukadali, Íb. 14, 17; í þjórsárdali, í Örnólfsdali, 8, Hbl. 17; mod. dal; *dali* became obsolete even in old writers, except the earliest, as Ari: [Ulfr. *dals = φάραγξ*, Luke iii. 10, and *βόθυνος*, vi. 39; A. S. *dal*; Engl. *dale*; Germ. *tal* (*thal*); cp. also Goth. *dalah = károw*, and *dala* above; and up *dal*, up *hill* and *down dale*, is an old Dan. phrase:]—a *dale*; allit. phrase, *djúpir dalir, deep dales*, Hbl. l. c.; *dali dögðotta, bedewed dales*, Hkv. l. c.; the proverbial saying, *láta dal mæta hóli, let dale meet hill*, '*diamond cut diamond*,' Ld. 134, Fms. iv. 225; *dalr* is used of a *dent* or *hole* in a skull, *dalr er í huakka*, Fas. iii. l. c. (in a verse): the word is much used in local names, *Fagri-dalr, Fair-dale*; *Breið-dalr, Broad-dale*; *Djúpi-dalr, Deep-dale*; *Þver-dalr, Cross-dale*; *Langi-dalr, Lang-dale*; *Jökul-dalr, Glacier-dale*, (cp. *Langdale, Borrodale, Wensleydale*, etc. in North. E.); '*Dale*' is a freq. name of dale counties, *Breidafjarðar-dalir*, or *Dalir* simply, Landn.: Icel. speak of *Dala-menn*, '*Dales-men*' (as in Engl. lake district); *dala-fífl*, a *dale-fool*, one brought up in a mean or despised dale, Fas. iii. 1 sqq.; the parts of a dale are distinguished, *dals-bothn*, the *bottom of a dale*, ii. 19; *dals-öxl*, the *shoulder of a dale*; *dals-brún*, the *brow, edge of a dale*; *dals-hlíðar*, the *sides, slopes of a dale*; *dala-drög*, n. pl. the *head of a dale*; *dals-mynni*, the *mouth of a dale*, Fms. viii. 57; *dals-barmr*, the '*dale-rim*,' = *dals-brún*; *dals-eyrar*, the *gravel beds spread by a stream over a dale*, etc.:—in poetry, snakes are called *dale-fisbes*, *dal-reyðr*, *dal-fiskr*, *dal-ginna*, etc., Lex. Poët. [It is interesting to notice that patronymic words derived from 'dale' are not formed with an e (vowel change of a), but an æ, æ (vowel change of ó), *Lax-dælir*, *Vatns-dælir*, *Hauk-dælir*, *Hít-dælir*, *Sýr-dæll*, *Svarf-dælir* . . ., the men from *Lax*(ár)dalr, *Hit*sdalr, *Haukadali*, *Hítardal*, etc.; cp. the mod. Norse *Dälen = man from a dale*; this points to an obsolete root word analogous to *ala*, *öl*, *bati*, *bót*; vide the glossaries of names to the Sagas, esp. that to the Landn.] II. a *dollar* (mod.) = Germ.

Joachims-thaler, Joachims-thal being the place where the first dollars were coined.

dalr, m., gen. *dalar*, poet. a *bow*, Lex. Poët.; this word has a different inflexion, and seems to be of a different root from the above; hence in poetry the hand is called *dal-naud*, the *need of (force applied to) the bow*, and *dal-töng*, as the bow is bent by the hand. *dal-verpi*, n. a *little dale*, Nj. 132, Fms. vi. 136, Al. 41. *damma*, u, f. [*domina*], a *dame*, Fr. (for. and rare); hence in mod. use *madama, madame*. *dammr*, m. a *dame*, D. N. COMPS: *damm-stokkr*, m. a *sluice*. *damm-stæði*, n. a *dam-yard*, D. N. (for. and rare). *damp*, *damp*, m. [Germ. *dampf*], *steam*, (mod. word.) 2. a pr. name, Rm., Yngl. S.

dan, m. [*dominus*]. *sir*. D. N.: hence comes perhaps the mod. Icel. word

of-dan, það er mér ofdan, 'tis too great a honour for me; else the word is quite out of use.

Dansk, adj., **Danir**, pl. *Danes*; **Dan-mörk**, f. *Denmark*, i. e. *the mark, march, or border of the Danes*; **Dana-velði**, n. *the Danish empire*; **Dana-virki**, n. *the Danish wall*, and many compts, vide Fms. xi. This adj. requires special notice, because of the phrase *Dönsk tunga* (*the Danish tongue*), the earliest recorded name of the common Scandinavian tongue. It must be borne in mind that the 'Danish' of the old Saga times applies not to the nation, but to the empire. According to the researches of the late historian P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerrac (Vik); hence a Dane became in Engl. synonymous with a Scandinavian; the language spoken by the Scandinavians was called Danish; and 'Dönsk tunga' is even used to denote Scandinavian extraction in the widest extent, vide *Sighvat* in Fms. iv. 73, Eg. ch. 51, Grág. ii. 71, 72. During the 11th and 12th centuries the name was much in use, but as the Danish hegemony in Scandinavia grew weaker, the name became obsolete, and Icel. writers of the 13th and 14th centuries began to use the name 'Norræna,' *Norse tongue*, from Norway their own mother country, and the nearest akin to Icel. in customs and idiom. 'Swedish' never occurs, because Icel. had little intercourse with that country, although the Scandinavian tongue was spoken there perhaps in a more antique form than in the sister countries. In the 15th century, when almost all connection with Scandinavia was broken off for nearly a century, the *Norræna* in its turn became an obsolete word, and was replaced by the present word 'Icelandic,' which kept its ground, because the language in the mean time underwent great changes on the Scandinavian continent. The Reformation, the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Icelandic (Oddr Gotskalksson, called the Wise, translated and published the N. T. in 1540, and bishop Gudbrand the whole Bible in 1584), a fresh growth of religious literature, hymns, sermons, and poetry (Hallgrímur Pétsson, Jón Vídalín), the regeneration of the old literature in the 17th and 18th centuries (Brynjólfur Sveinsson, Arní Magnússon, Þormóður Torfason),—all this put an end to the phrases *Dönsk tunga* and *Norræna*; and the last phrase is only used to denote obsolete grammatical forms or phrases, as opposed to the forms and phrases of the living language. The translators of the Bible often say 'vort Íslenzkt mál,' *our Icelandic tongue*, or 'vort móður mál,' *our mother tongue*; móður-málið mitt, *Pass. 35. 9.* The phrase 'Dönsk tunga' has given rise to a great many polemical antiquarian essays; the last and the best, by which this question may be regarded as settled, is that by Jon Sigurdsson in the preface to *Lex. Poët.*; ep. also that of Pál Vídalín in *Skyfr.* s. v., also published in Latin at the end of the old Ed. of *Gunnl. Saga*, 1775.

DANZ, mod. *dans*, n. a word of for. origin; [cp. mid. Lat. *dansare*; Fr. *danser*; Ital. *danzare*; Engl. *dance*; Germ. *tanzen, tanzen.*] This word is certainly not Teutonic, but of Roman or perhaps Breton origin: the Icel. or Scand. have no genuine word for dancing,—leika means 'to play' in general: the word itself (*danza, danz, etc.*) never occurs in the old Sagas or poetry, though popular amusements of every kind are described there; but about the end of the 11th century, when the Sagas of the bishops (Bs.) begin, we find *danza* in full use, accompanied by songs which are described as loose and amorous: the classical passage is Jóns S. (A. D. 1106–1121), ch. 13. Bs. i. 165, 166, and cp. Jóns S. by Gunnlaug, ch. 24. Bs. i. 237.—Leikr sá var kær mönnum ádr en hinn heilagi Jón varð biskup, at kveða skyldi karlaðr til konu í *danz* blautlig kvæði ok reggilig; ok kona til karlmanns mansöngs visur; þenna leik lét hann af taka ok bannaði styrkliga; mansöngs kvæði vildi hann eigi heyra né kveða láta, en þó fékk hann því eigi af komið með öllu. Some have thought that this refers to mythical (Eddic) poetry, but without reason and against the literal sense of the passage; the heathen heroic poems were certainly never used to accompany a dance; their flow and metre are a sufficient proof of that. In the *Sturl.* (Hist. of the 12th and 13th century) dancing is mentioned over and over again; and *danz* is used of popular ballads or songs of a satirical character (as those in Percy's ballads); flimt (*loose song*) and *danz* are synonymous words; the *Sturl.* has by chance preserved two ditties (one of A. D. 1221, running thus—*Loptr liggir í Fyjum, bitr lunda bein | Sæmundr er á heidum, etr berin ein, Sturl. ii. 62,* and one referring to the year 1264—*Mínar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, Sturl. iii. 317*) sufficient to shew the flow and metre, which are exactly the same as those of the mod. ballads, collected in the west of Icel. (Ögr) in the 17th century under the name of *Fornkvæði*, *Old Songs*, and now edited by Jon Sigurdsson and Svend Grundtvig. *Danz* and *Fornkvæði* are both of the same kind, and also identical with Engl. ballads, Dan. *kæmpeviser*. There are passages in *Sturl.* and Bs. referring to this subject—*færðu Breiðbælingar Lopt í flimtun ok gördum um hann danza marga, ok margskonar spott annat, Sturl. ii. 57, cp. 62; Danza-Berg, the nickname of a man (Sturl. ii), prob. for composing comic songs; danza-görð, composing comic songs; fylgðar-menn Kolbeins fórn með danza-görð, ... en er Brandr varð varr við flimtau þeirra, iii. 80; þá hrökti þórðr hestum undir sér, ok kvað *danz* þema við raust, 317.* β. α

wake, Arna S. ch. 2; in *Sturl. i. 23*; at the banquet in Reykhólar, 111 the guests amused themselves by *dancing, wrestling, and story-telling*; var sleginn *danz* í stofu, ii. 117; í *Víðvík* var gleði mikil ok gott at ver þat var einn Drottins dag at þar var *danz* mikill; kom þar til fjöldi manna ok ríðr hann í *Víðvík* til *danz*, ok var þar at leik; ok dáuðu menn mj *danz* háum, iii. 258, 259; honum var kostur á boðinum hvat til gamans sky hafa, sögur eða *danz* um kveldit, 281;—the last reference refers to the 2 of January, 1258, which fell on a Sunday (or wake-day): in ballads a tales of the Middle Ages the word is freq. :—note the allit. phrase, *dansi dunar, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 8*: the phrases, *stiga danz; ganga í danz; brúði danz, dansinn heyrta; dans vill hun heyrta, Fkv. ii. 7.* Many of the burlesque, the mod. Icel. ballads are of great beauty, and no doubt many century older than the ballads to which they are affixed; they refer to lost melancholy, merriment, etc., e. g. *Blítt lætur veröldin, fólnar fögr fold | lar er síðan mitt var yndið lagt í mold, i. 74; Ut ert þú við æginn blá, eg hér á Dröngum, | kalla eg löngum, kalla eg til þín löngum; Skín á skí sól og sumarið fríða, | dynur í velli er drengir í burtu ríða, 110; Ung leit eg hofmann í fögnum runni, | skal eg í hljóði dilla þeim mér um; Austan blakar laufið á þann linda, 129; Fagrar heyrða eg raddin við Niflunga heim; Fagrt syngr svanrinn um sumarlanga tíð, | þá n list að leika sér mín liljan fríð, ii. 52; Einum unna eg manninum, á með það var, | þó hlant eg mín harm að bera í leyndum stig, 94; Svann víða, svannurinn syngr víða, 22; Utan eptir firðinum, stíla fagrar fleysá er enginn glaður eptir annan þreyr, 110; Svo er mér illt og angars því veldur þú, | mig langar ekki í lundinn með þá jungfrú, Espol. A. 1549.* The earliest ballads seem to have been devoted to these subjects only; of the two earliest specimens quoted in the *Sturl.* (above), one satirical, the other melancholy; the historical ballads seem to be of later growth: the bishops discontenanced the wakes and dancing (Bs. I. *Sturl. iii.*), but in vain: and no more telling proof can be given of drooping spirits of Icel. in the last century, than that dancing and wake ceased, after having been a popular amusement for seven hundred years. Eggert Glafsson in his poems still speaks of wakes, as an eyewitness in the west of Icel. (*Vestfirðir*) they lasted longer, but even there they died out about the time that Percy's ballads were published in England. The *Fornkvæði* or songs are the only Icel. poetry which often dispenses with the law of alliteration, which in other cases is the light and life of Icel. poetry; vide also *hofmaðr, viki-vakar, etc.* In the 15th century the *rímur* (metrical paraphrases of romances) were used as an accompaniment to the *danz, höldar danza harla snart, ef heyrst vísan mín; hence original name man-söngur (maid-song), minne-sang, which forms the introduction to every rima or rhapsody; the metre and time of the rímur exactly those of ballads and well suited for dancing.* An Icel. MS. of the 17th century, containing about seventy Icel. *Fornkvæði*, is in the B. Mus. no. 11,177; and another MS., containing about twenty such songs is in the Bodl. Libr. no. 130.

danza, mod. *dansa, ad, to dance*, Sk. 705, not in *Sturl.* and Bs., but use the phrase *sá danz*; the verb *danza* occurs for the first time in ballads and *rímur*—*Ekki er dagr enn, vel d. vífn, Fkv. ii. 102.*

danz-leikr, m. *dancing*, *Sturl. i. 23.*

dapi, a, m. a *pool*, Ivar Aasen: a nickname, Fms. viii.

DAPPR, adj., gen. rs. of a person, *downcast, sad*, Nj. 11, Ísl. ii. 2, 272, Band. 9: of an object, *dreary, d. dagr, Am. 58; d. nætr, Sl. dópr heimkygni, Hbl. 4, Fms. x. 214*: the proverb, *fyrr er d. en dauð* one droops before one dies, i. e. *as long as there is life there is hope*, *daprþ höl, Pass. 44. 3; dópr dauðans þína, Bs. ii. 501; dópr augu, w. eyes, Vidal. i. 25; augn-dapr, weak-eyed; hence depra or augn-dapr, weak sight: a faint flame of a light is also called daprþ, tvö dópur sitt log, Jón Þorl. i. 146.*

dapra, ad, *to become faint*, in swimming; e-m *daprar sund, he begins sink*, Njard. 374; more usually dep. *daprasck, Fbr. 160, Fas. iii. 508.*

dapr-eygr, adj. *weak-sighted*, Bjarn. 63.

dapr-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *dismal, sad; hnipin ok d., Ísl. ii. 10; kona d., a dreary looking woman, Sturl. ii. 212; d. ásjóna, a sad look, Fms. i. 262; d. draumar, dismal dreams, vi. 404.*

darka, ad, *to walk heavily, to trample*, (a cant term.)

DARRAÐR, m., gen. ar, [A. S. *deardr*; Engl. *dart*; Fr. *dard*; Sw. *dart*];—a *dart, Hkm. 2* (in the best MSS.), cp. *DI*, where *vefr dardr* simply means *the web of spears*; the common form in poetry is *darr*, pl. *dörr*, vide *Lex. Poët.*, in mod. poetry *dör*, m., Úlf. i. 16, 4. 47. 61; the word is probably foreign and never occurs in prose. *sort of peg, Edda* (Gl.)

dasask, ad, [Swed. *dasá*], *to become weary and exhausted*, from *de* or bodily exertion, Bs. i. 442, Fer. 185, Fms. ii. 98, Orkn. (in a verse) *Sturl. iii. 20, O. H. L. 16; dasadr, exhausted, weary, Ld. 380, Fas. ii. Fms. viii. 55, Bb. 3. 24.*

DASI, a, m. (*dasinn*, adj., *Lex. Poët.*), *a lazy fellow*, *Edda* (C. Fms. vi. (in a verse).

datta, ad, *to sink*, of the heart, *Fbr. 37*, vide *detta*.

dauð-dagi, a, m. *a mode of death*, Ísl. ii. 220, Lv. 68, Fas. i. 88, *Greg. dauð-dagr = dauðadagr*, Bs. i. 643

auð-drúkkinn, part. *dead-drunk*, Fms. xi. 108, Orkn. 420.
 auð-förandi, part. *death-bringing*, 623. 26, Greg. 14.
 auð-hræddr, adj. *frightened to death*.
 AUÐI, a, m. [Ulf. *daupus* = *θάνατος*; A. S. *deað*; Engl. *death*; Germ. *Swed.* and Dan. *død*]:—*death*; the word is used in the strong form all Teut. dialects from Gothic to English, but in Icel. it is weak, even the earliest writers; though traces of a strong form (*daudr*, s or ar) found in the phrase til dauðs (*to death*) and in compds, as *mann-dauðr*; also Hm. 69, where *dauðr* seems to be a substantive not an adjective; rísk. 139 also writes *dauðar-orð* instead of *dauða orð*; an old song, Edda has Dvalins dauðs-drykkir = *dauða-drykkir*, i. e. *the death-drink of the elf*; the strong form also remains in such words as *dauð-dagi*, *dauð-döddr*, *dauð-yfill*, *dauð-ligr*, *dauð-vána*, which could not possibly be forms a weak *dauði*, Nj. 198; at *dauða kominn*, Fms. i. 32; d. *fór á hann*, 27; the references are numberless, though heathen proverbs and sayings prefer to use 'hel' or 'feigð', which were more antique, whereas *dauði* kills Christian ideas, or sometimes denotes the manner of death. 2. *lic. mortification*. COMPDS: *dauða-blóð*, n. '*death-blood*,' *gore*, ix. *dauða-bónd*, n. pl. *death-bonds*, Greg. 48. *dauða-dagr*, *death's day*, Nj. 109, Stj. 168. *dauða-dá*, n. *a death swoon*. *dauða-dæmr*, m. *death's doom*, Sks. 736. *dauða-drep*, n. *plague*, Stj. 437. *dauða-drukkinn*, adj. *dead-drunk*, Fms. ix. 22. *dauða-drykkir*, m. *a deadly draught*, Fms. i. 8. *dauða-dyrr*, f. *gates of death*. *dauða-dæmdr*, adj. *doomed to death*, Bs. i. 222. *dauða-gja*, u, f. *a 'death-fetch'*, *an apparition boding one's death*, Nj. 62, v. 1.; *fyrgja*. *dauða-hræddr* = *dauðhræddr*. *dauða-kvöl*, f. *the death-pang*, Mar. *dauða-leit*, f. *searching for one as if dead*. *dauða-lit*, m. *colour of death*, 623. 61. *dauða-maðr*, m. *a man doomed to die*, Fms. vii. 33; *hafa e-n at dauðamanni*, 656 A. I. 25, Eg. 416. *dauða-mark*, -merki, id, n. *a sign of death* (opp. to *lífs-mark*), medic. *of the like*, Nj. 154, 656 C. 32; *a type of death*, Hom. 108. *dauða-sjúki*, n. *death-sickness*, Bs. i. 616. *dauða-orð* (v. l. and better *dauðar-f*, f. from *yrðr* = *urðr*, *weird*, *fate*), n. *death*, '*death-weird*,' Yt. 8. *dauð-ráð*, n. '*death-rede*,' *fatal counsel*, Gisl. 35. *dauða-rét*, n. *fly slander*, Landn. 281. *Dauða-sjór*, m. *the Dead Sea*, Rb., Symb. *dauða-skattir*, m. *tribute of death*, Níðstr. 6. *dauða-skellir*, m. *a blow*, Bs. ii. 148. *dauða-skuld*, n. *the debt of nature*, 655 xxxii. *dauða-slag*, n. = *dauðaskellir*, Stj. 280. *dauða-slig*, n. *deadly blow*, a disease of horses, Bs. i. 389. *dauða-snarar*, u, f. *snare of death*, Hom. 144. *dauða-steytr*, m. [Dan. *stød*], = *dauðaslag*, Bs. 82. *dauða-stríð*, n. *the death-struggle*. *dauða-stund*, f. *hour of death*, Al. 163. *dauða-svefn*, n. *a deadly swoon*, *fatal sleep*, as of one fated to die, Fas. iii. 608; medic. *cataplexis*, also called *fi*, Fé. x. 43. *dauða-sök*, f. *a cause for death*, *a deed deserving death*, Fms. i. 48, iii. 20, vi. 383. *dauða-tákn*, n. *a token of death*, 66, cp. ll. xx. 226. *dauða-teygjur*, f. pl. *the death-spasms*, ix. *dauða-útleðgð*, f. *penalty of death*, Sturl. ii. 2. *dauða-værni*, n. *a work deserving death*, Isl. ii. 413. *uð-leikr*, m. *mortality*, Stj. 21, Greg. 17. *uð-ligr*, adj. *deadly*, Sks. 533, Hom. 52, Stj. 92, K. Á. 202, Fms. 37. *uðr*, adj. [Ulf. *daups*; A. S. *deād*; Engl. *dead*; Germ. *tot*; Dan. *død*; Grág. i. 140, Nj. 19; the phrase, *verða d*; *to become dead*, to die, 238, Jb. ch. 3, Am. 98; d. *verðr hverr* (a proverb), Fs. 114 (verse); *falla niðr d*, Fms. viii. 55; metaph. eccl., 623. 32, Hom. 79, xiv. A; *dauð trúa*, Greg. 13, James ii. 17, Pass. 4. 23. 2. *inmate*, in the law phrase *dauft fé*, K. Á. 204. *β*. medic. *dead*, of a 3. compds denoting manner of death, *sæ-dauðr*, *vápn-dauðr*, *dauðr*; *sjálf-dauðr*, of sheep or cattle, = *svidda*, q. v.: again, *hálf-dauðr*, *deaf*; *al-dauðr*, *quite dead*; *stein-dauðr*, *stone-dead*; the old writers prefer to use *andaðr* or *látinn*, and in mod. use *dáinn* is a gentler term, used of a deceased friend; *dauðr* sounds rude and is scarcely used except of animals; in like manner Germ. say *abgelebt*. *dauð-vána*, adj. ind., and *dauð-vænn*, adj., medic. *sinking fast*, when the hope of life is left, Grett. 155, Fms. vi. 31, H. E. i. 480. *dauð-yfill*, n. (cp. Goth. *dauprúblis* = *ἐπιθανάτως*, 1 Cor. iv. 9), *a carelessness thing*, Stj. 317 (Lv. xi. 38). *uð-heyrask*, ð, dep., d. við e-t, *to turn a deaf ear to*, Fms. xi. 134, n. 374. *uð-heyrðr*, adj. *one who turns a deaf ear to*, 655 xxxi, Fms. vi. 30. *uð-ingi*, a, m. *a drone*, *sluggard*. *uð-leikr*, m. *deafness*, *stob*, Fas. i. 7. *uð-ligr*, adj. (-*liga*, adv.), '*deaf-like*,' *lonely*, *dull*, Eg. 202, 762, Lv. 2, Fms. vi. 404 (*dismal*). *UFR*, adj. [Gr. *ὑψόλος*; Goth. *daubs* = *πρωρωμένος*, Mark viii. 17; *deaf*; Engl. *deaf*; Germ. *töub*; Swed. *döf*; Dan. *döv*]:—*deaf*, 623. *Uf-luke* vii. 22: allit. phrase, *daufr ok dumbi*, *deaf and dumb*, Stj. 207; *því sá er ekki mællir*, d. sá er ekki heyrir, K. Á. 56; *blindr eðr d*, 504, Hom. 120. 2. metaph., Bs. i. 728. *β*. (mod.) *without*, *uð-mikill*, adj. *sinking*, Bs. ii. 23.

DAUNN, m. [Goth. *dauns* = *δωμη*; cp. Swed.-Dan. *daunst*; O. H. G. *dauns*]:—*a smell*, esp. *a bad smell*, Anecd. 8; illr d., Rb. 352; opp. to *illmr* (*sweet smell*), 623. 22; in Bb. 3. 27 used in a good sense. *daunsa* or *daunsa* (mod. *daunsa*), að, *to smell at*, esp. of cattle; *gökk Glæsir* (an ox) at *honum ok daunsaði um hann*, Fb. 320. *dauñ-semð*, f. = *daunn*, Mar. *dauss*, m. [mid. H. G. *tuis*; Fr. *deux*], *the dice*; *kasta daus*, *to cast a die*, Sturl. ii. 95. II. *the rump*, of cattle, Fas. ii. 510, cp. *döf*. *DÁ*, n. [the root word of *deyja*, *dauðr*]. 1. *cataplexy*: Icel. say, *liggja í dái* or *sem í dái*, *to lie motionless*, without stirring a limb and without feeling pain; *hann vissi þá ekki til sín löngum*, ok *þótti þá sem hann lægi í dái*, Bs. i. 336, Fas. ii. 235; *falla í dái*, *to fall into a senseless state*, Bs. i. 451. 2. it is medic. used of the relieving swoon, like the sleep which follows after strong paroxysms, Fé. ix. 204; it is different from *auggvit* (*swoon*) or *brottfall* (*epilepsy*). *dá*, ð, *to admire*, *be charmed at*, a word akin to the preceding, denoting a sense of fascination, a kind of *entrancement* (cp. *dár*); with acc., *dái e-t*, *dáðu menn mjök danz hans*, Sturl. iii. 259; *dáðu þat allir*, 625. 96, Konr. 59 (Fr.); but esp. and in present usage only dep., *dást* (mod. *dúst*) að e-u, Fms. ii. 192, xi. 429. *dá-* is esp. in mod. use prefixed to a great many adjectives and adverbs, denoting *very*; *dá-góðr*, *very good*; *dá-vell*, *very well*; *dá-vænn*, *dá-fallegr*, v. below; *dá-fagr*, *very handsome*; *dá-lítill*, in the west of Icel. pronounced *duitið*, *duilitill*, *very little*. *DÁÐ*, f. [Ulf. *dáds*, in *misseds*, = *παράβασις*, Germ. *nissetbat*, Engl. *misdeed*; A. S. *dæd*; Engl. *deed*; O. H. G. *tat*; mod. Germ. *that*; Dan. *daad*]:—*deed*; allit. phrase, *drýgja dáð*, *to do a daring deed*, Sturl. iii. 7, 10; *dáð ok drengskapr*, Baud. 10; cp. the compds *ó-dæði*, *a misdeed*; *for-dæða*, *an evil-doer*; the adverbial phrase, af *sjúlls-dáðum*, *of one's own accord*. *β*. *valour*; ef *nokkur dáð* er í þér, Fms. xi. 86, 623. 49; the word is not much in use, or merely poet. in compds as *dáð-framr*, *dáð-fimr*, *dáð-gjarn*, *dáð-göfugr*, *dáð-kunnr*, *dáð-mildr*, *dáð-rakkr*, *dáð-sterkr*, *dáð-snell*, *dáð-vandr*, etc., all of them 'epitheta ormantia,' *bold*, *valiant*, Lex. Poët., but none of them can be used in prose without affectation. *dáði*, a, m. *a dainty*, *Snot* 216. *dáð-lauss*, adj. *deedless*, *lubberly*, Ld. 236, Lv. 53; *impotent*, Fé. ix. 204. *dáð-leysi*, f. *meanness*, *impotency*, Grett. 131. *dáð-leysingi*, a, m. *a good-for-naught*, (*fainéant*), *a lubber*, Sturl. iii. 135. *dáð-rakkr*, adj. *bold*, Sks. 358. *dáð-semi*, *dáð-samliga*, v. *dá-semi*, etc. *dáð-vandr*, adj. *virtuous*, Sks. 486. *dá-fallegr*, adj. *very pretty*, Fas. iii. 3, v. 1. *dáindis-*, *pretty*, *rather*, as an adverb. prefix to adjectives and adverbs. *dáinn* (v. *deyja*), *dead*, *deceased*, (freq.) *β*. masc. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): cp. Dan. *daane* = *to swoon*. *dá-la*, adv. *very*, *quite*; *ekki d.*, *not quite*, Bjarn. 42. *dá-leikr*, m. pl. (prop. *charms*), *intimacy*, Nj. 103. *dá-ligr*, adj. (-*liga*, adv.), [Dan. *daarlig*], *bad*; d. *tré*, Stj. 24; d. *deyning*, *bad smell*, 51; d. *ferð*, Ld. 324; d. *kostr*, Fms. i. 202; d. *dæmi*, Sks. 481; *uretebed* (of a person), Magn. 494, Stj. 157, 473. *DÁLKR*, m. [cp. mod. Germ. *dolch*, which word does not appear in Germ. till the 16th century (Grimm); Bohem. and Pol. *tulich*; mod. Dan. *dolk*]:—*the pin* in the cloaks (feldr) of the ancients, whence also called *feldar-dálkr*, Glúm. ch. 8, Korm. ch. 25, Fms. i. 180, Gisl. 55, Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 18; cp. also the verse l. c., where the poet calls it *feldar-stingr*, *cloak-pin*, cp. Tac. Germ. ch. 17. 2. *the vertebrae of a fish's tail*; it is a child's game in Icel. to hold it up and ask, *hvað eru margar árar úr þorði undir sporði?* whilst the other has to guess how many joints there are, cp. the Ital. game *morra*, Lat. '*micare digitis*.' *β*. *a column in a book*. *dálpa*, v. *dafa*. *dá-læti*, n. *fondness*, *intimacy*. *dámadr*, adj. *flavoured*, Sks. 164. *dámgastr* (proncd. *dángast*), að, *to get seasoned*; metaph. *to thrive*; hence, *dámgan*, *döngun*, f. *thriving*; *dönguligr*, adj., etc. *dám-góðr*, adj. *well-flavoured*, N. G. l. ii. 419. *DÁMR*, m. [perh. akin to the Germ. *dampf*], *flavour*; *görði síðan af dām ekki góðan*, Bs. i. 340; illr d., Konr. 57; the phrase, *draga dām af e-u*, *to take a (bad) flavour from a thing*; hver *dregr dām af sínum sessu-nautum*: Icel. also use a verb *dáma*, að, in the phrase, e-m *dámar* ekki e-t, i. e. *to dislike*, *to loathe*; a filthy person is called *ó-dámr*, etc. *dánar-*, a gen. form from *dá* or *dáinn*, in *dánar-arfr*, m. a law term, *inheritance from one deceased*, Hkr. iii. 222; *dánar-bú*, n. *estate of one deceased*; *dánar-dagr*, m. or *dánar-dægr*, n. *day*, *hour of death*, Fms. i. 219, Hs. verse 44 (where it nearly means *the manner of death*); *dánar-fé*, n. *property of a person deceased*, Grág. i. 209, Fms. vi. 392, cp. Dan. *dannefæ*, but in a different sense, of *property* which is claimed by no one, and therefore falls to the king. *DÁR*, n. *scoff*; in the allit. phrase, *draga d. at e-m*, *to make game of one*, Hkr. iii. 203; *gys og dár*, Pass. 14. 2. *dár*, adj. [*dá*], scarcely used except in the neut. *dátt*, in various phrases;

e-m verð dattu (or dattu um e-t), *numbness comes to one, one is benumbed*, 623. 10; við þau tíðendi varð honum svá d. sem hann væri steini lostinn, *at those tidings he was as if he had been struck by a stone*, Bs. i. 471. **β.** in phrases denoting a charm or fascination exercised over another, always of uncertain and fugitive nature (cp. dá, ð); góra sér dattu við e-n (v. dá-leikar), *to become very familiar with one*, Korn. 38; svá var dattu með þeim at . . . they so charmed one another that . . . Nj. 151; þá var nú í dattu efni komit, i. e. *they came to be close friends*, Sd. 138; varð mönnum dattu um þat, *people were much charmed by it*, Bjarn. 9, 20; cp. Hm. 50. **γ.** dár gleymsku-svefi, *a benumbing sleep of forgetfulness*, Pass. 4. II.

dára, að, *to mock, make sport of*, with acc., Fas. i. 9, Stj. 22, 165, 199, Grett. 139.

dári, a, m. [Germ. *tor* or *thor*; Dan. *daare*], *a fool, buffoon*, Fms. ix. 272; dára-samlegr, adj. *foolish*, Stj. 269; dára-skapr and dáruskapr, m. *mockery*, Fas. ii. 337, Grett. 108 A, 144.

dá-sama, að, *to admire*, Fms. vi. 57, Magn. 504; dásamandi, part., Fms. v. 239, Mar. 39; this word and the following are by mod. theol. writers much used of God, *the grace of God*.

dá-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Bs. i. 305), *wonderful, glorious*, Fms. x. 234, iv. 71; d. tákn, Bs. i. 325, Magn. 504, 532, Clem. 46.

dá-semd and dá-semi, f. *glory, grace*, Mar. 33, 68, Post. 188. dá-semðar-verk, n. *work of glory*; mikil eru dásemðar verkiu Drottins, *great are the glorious works of the Lord*, cp. Ps. cxi. 2.

dá-vænn, adj. *very pretty*, Fær. 157, Fas. ii. 343.

deging, f. *dawn*, Eluc., Sturl. i. 83 C.

deig, n. [Ulf. *daigs*, m. = *φύραμα*; A. S. *dæg*; Engl. *dough*; Germ. *teig*; Swed. *deg*] :—*dough*, Ann. 1337, Matth. xiii. 33, 1 Cor. v. 6–8, Gal. v. 9; the earliest trace of this word is the Goth. *deigan*, a strong verb by which Ulf. renders the Gr. *πλάσσειν*, as also *ὀστράκιος* by the part. *digans*, *πλάσμα* by *gadik* in Rom. ix. 20, and *ἐπλάσθη* by *gadigans* in 1 Tim. ii. 13; to this family belong the following Icel. words, *deigr* (*moist*), *deigja*, *digna*, *deigla*, *dígull*, the fundamental notion being *plasticity*: *void* the following.

deigja, u, f. *a dairy-maid*; this word is the humble mother of the Engl. *lady*, qs. *la-dy* (vide p. 76, s. v. braud), A. S. *blaf-dige* = *bread-maid*; cp. Norse *bú-deigja* (q. v.), Chaucer's *dey* (*a maner dey*), and West Engl. *day*-(*or dey*-) *house*, *a dairy*. The *deigja* in old Norse farms was the chief maid, but still a bondwoman, N. G. L. i. 70, H. E. i. 510; öll ertu d. dritin, Ls. 56, where it is curiously enough addressed to the daughter of Byggvir (bygg = *barley*), a handmaid of the gods; *deigja* seems to mean *a baker-woman*, and the word no doubt is akin to *deig*, *dough*, and Goth. *deigan*, *to knead*, the same person being originally both *dairy-woman* and *baker* to the farm: in Icel. the word is never used, but it survives in the Norse *bu-deia*, *sæter-deia*, *agtar-deia*, *reid-deia* (Ivar Aasen), and Swed. *deja*, = *a dairy-maid*.

deigja, u, f. *wetness, damp*.

deigla, u, f. *a crucible*, Germ. *tiegel*, v. *dígull*.

deigr, adj. *'doughy', damp, wet*; Icel. say, vera d. í fætrna, *to be wettish*, less than *vátr*, *wet*, and more than *rakr*, *damp*. **β.** *soft*, of steel, and metaph. *timid*; d. brandr, Eb. 238, Þiðr. 79; *deigan* skal *deigum bjóða* (proverb), Háv. 40, Fms. i. 143 (in a verse), iii. 193, Pr. 173.

deigull = *dígull*, m.; *deigul-mór*, m. *a sort of clay*.

DEILA, d, [Goth. *dailjan* and *ga-dailjan* = *μερίζων, μεταδιδόναι, διαίρειν*, etc.; A. S. *dealan*; Engl. *to deal*; Germ. *theilen*; O. H. G. *tailjan*; Swed. *dela*; Dan. *dèle*.]

I. with acc. (never dat.), *to deal, divide*; the phrase, vilja bæði kjósa ok deila, *will both choose and deal*, of unfair dealing, a metaphor taken from partners, e. g. fishermen, where one makes the division into shares (deilir), and the others choose (kjósa) the shares they like best, Ld. 38; deildir hlutr, *a dealt lot*, i. e. *share dealt or allotted to one*, Grág. i. 243; d. e-m e-t, *to allot one a thing, to deal out to one*, ii. 294; deila dögurð, d. mat (in mod. usage skamtá), *to deal out portions of food in a household*, Isl. ii. 337; sér at þar var nanni matr deildir, Gisl. 47; þú kunnir aldregi d. mönnum mat, Ls. 46; þá er maðr á bröt heitinn ef honum er eigi deildir matr á múlum, Grág. i. 149; cp. the proverb, djarfr er hver um deildan verð; d. fé, Skm. 22; d. bauga, Rm. 20; d. e-t út, *to deal out, give*, Fms. xi. 434.

2. of places, *to divide, bound*; firðir deila, *the firths are the boundaries*, Grág. ii. 217; vatnsföll (rivers) d. til sjávar, Eg. 131; svá vitt sem vatnsföll deila til sjávar, Landn. 57, K. þ. K. 34.

β. used impers. as it seems; deilir norðr vatnsföllum, Isl. ii. 345; fjöll þau er vatnsföll deilir af milli héraða, *the fells that divide the waters, form the water-sbed, between the counties*, Grág. i. 432; þar er víkr deilir, Hlt.

3. metaph. *to distinguish, discern*; eptir þat sál, ok máttu þá d. ættir, *after that the sun broke forth, and they could discern the airts (of heaven)*, Fb. i. 431, Fms. iv. 38; deila liti, *to discern colours* (lit-deili), hence the proverb, eigi deilir litr kosti (acc. pl.), *colour (i. e. look, appearance) is no sure test*, Nj. 78; metaph., d. vig, *to act as umpire in a fight, tourney, or the like*, Ls. 22; we ought perh. to read deila (not bera) tilt með tveim, 38.

4. various phrases, deila sér illan hlut af, *to deal oneself a bad share in, to deal badly in a thing*, Ld. 152: the phrase, e-t deilir máli (impers.), *it goes for a great deal, is of great importance*, Hs. 65, mod. usage skipta máli, miklu, etc.:

d. mál, *to deal with a thing*, Hom. 34; d. mál e-s, *to deal speech, discuss or confer with one*, Ó. H. 82 (in a verse); d. e-n málum, *to deal speak, confer, with one*, Krók. 36 C; d. orðspeki við e-n, *to deal contend in learning with one*, Vpm. 55; rúnar, Rm. 42; eiga v at d., *to have to deal with a thing*, Fms. viii. 288: the phrase, brotum, *to deal piecemeal with a case, take a partial or false view of a thing*, or is the metaphor taken from bad payment (in bauga-brot, Fb. 184; þeir hafa eigi deilt þetta mál brotum, i. e. *they have a thing thoroughly, have not been mistaken*, Konr. 52: *to share in a thing* ok kjótstykki, *to share knife and meat*, Grág., Isl. ii. 487; phrase, d. hug, *to 'deal one's mind', pay attention to*, with a not deep concern and affliction; heil vertu Sváva, hug skaltu d., *thy heart thou cleave*, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; deildusk hugir, svá at húskarlar héldu vatni, *their minds were so distraught, that the house-carles could not bear weeping*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence a hardened man is litill skapdeildar maðr, (Hugdeila, *mind's concern*, is the name of a of the 17th century): at þeir deildu enga úhæfu, *that they should f dealing outrageously*, Fms. i. 22; d. heiptir, *to deal hatred*, (poët.), Hkv. i. 41; d. afli, ofríki við e-n, *to deal harshly and outrageously with one*, Fms. i. 34; d. illyrðum, ill-deildum, *to chide, abuse another*, Háv. 37, Ld. 158.

II. neut. *to be at feud, qu* the saying, sjaldan veldr eim þegar tveir deila; deili gróm við þig i. 43; ek bað fögð d. við þau, Sighvat: d. til e-s, *to quarrel for an Eg. 510*; d. upp á e-n, *to complain of one*, Stj. 294. Exod. xvii. 2, *chide ye with me?*

β. impers., ef í þat deilir, *if there be diss that point*, Grág. ii. 125; ef í deilir með þeim, *if they dissent*, i. 58.

d. um e-t, *to contend about a thing*, as a law term; þeir deildu (they lawsuit) um jarðir, Fms. iv. 201; þeir deildu um landaskipti, 315 deildu um land þat er var . . . Landn. 125; þeir deildu um leysingja- 101: metaph., d. um stafu, *to come to a close fight*, Orkn. 232.

reflex. *to spread, branch off*; vatnsföll deilask milli héraða, Grág. i. svá víða sem hön (i. e. Christianity) deilisk um heim, Hom. 49.

meðan mér deilisk lífist til, *as long as life be dealt (i. e. granted) m* viii. 205; e-t deilisk af, *a thing comes to pass*, Hkr. iii. 55 (in a kölluð þeir, at lengi mundi vörn deilask af úti, *that a long defence be dealt out*, i. e. *there would be a long struggle*, Sturl. i. 59, cp. the *afdailjan* = *to pay off*; hugr deilisk (vide above); þat mun oss deilask, *it will cost us dear*, Am. 19.

deila, u, f. *disagreement, a contest*, often as a law term, *law* (laga-deila, þing-deila), Nj. 90, Fms. i. 68, iv. 119, 198, vi. 136, vi Sturl. i. 105, Eg. 367, Rd. 304, Ld. 204.

COMPDS: deilau- 101: metaph., d. um stafu, *to come to a close fight*, Orkn. 232.

deilu-mál, n. *a quarrel*, Sturl. 101: metaph., d. um stafu, *to come to a close fight*, Orkn. 232.

deilu-vænlig, adj. *likely to lead to a quarrel*, Eg. 725.

deild (deilþ, deilð), f. *a deal, dole, share*, Edda 147; fara at deil be parcelled out, Orkn. 88, Isl. ii. 337 (*a portion of meat*); góra d., *a dole*, N. G. L. i. 142; the phrase, fá illt ór deildum, *to get a bad be worsted*, Sighvat (in a verse).

2. *dealings*; harðar deild dealings, Fbr. (in a verse); sannar deildir, *just dealings*, Lex ill-deildir, *ill dealings*; grip-deildir, *dealings of a robber, robbery deal, temper*.

3. seldom used of fighting with weapons (N. L. 64), but freq. of a lawsuit (þing-deild), Nj. 138, 141, 86, 36, E. 73 Fms. vi. 361, viii. 268, Gpl. 475: the parliamentary phrase, leg í deild, *to 'lay a case under division' in court* (cp. leggja mál í 9), phrase which recalls to mind the English parliamentary phrases 'd and 'divide,' Sturl. i. 59; leggja mál til deildar, *id.*, Laxd. 204 (N deilu).

β. cp. also local names, Deildar-tunga, -hvammr, -hjalli, Sturl. **γ.** in Icel. a boundary river is often called Deild or Deildar-lækir, etc.; or of other boundary places, Deildar-h etc.

δ. metaph., í aðra d., þriðju d., etc., *secondly, thirdly, &c.* 9, 21.

COMPDS: deildar-arfr, m. *inheritance in shares*, Grág deildar-lið, n. *a strong body of men*, so that some can be pt reserve, Fms. v. 14.

deildar-maðr, v. *dældarmaðr*.

deili, n. pl. marks, whereby to discern one thing (person) from a the sá þó öll d. á honum, *all his features were visible*, Fas. i. 29 metaph. phrase, kunna vita, deili á e-u (e-m), *to know the man (thing) (man)*, i. e. *to know it so as to discern it from another thin* öll d. á, *to know exactly*; vita eingi d. á, *to know nothing about*, 18 Fas. ii. 113, Fms. v. 316.

deili-ker, n. *a cup*, Js. 78, cp. N. G. L. i. 211.

deiling, f. *division, dealing*.

deilir, m. *a dealer*, Lex. Poët.: arithm. *divisor*.

deili-steinm, m. *a 'mark-stone, land-mark'*, D. N.

deill, m. [Germ. *theil*; Goth. *dails*; Engl. *deal*; Swed.-Dan. *d* D. N.; this word never occurs in old writers, and can scarcely be ad be in use at present. Icel. use the fem. deild and deila, vide abo

dekr, n. [mid. Lat. *dica*], *ten hides*, B. K. 125. 2. [*deck* = *press* *flirtation, finery*.

dekret, n. *a decree* (Lat. word), Bs. i. Árna S.

dekstra, að, *to coax for one*; in phrases as, vertu ekki að d. l. m, hann vill láta d. sig (of spoilt children).

deli, a, m. *a dog*, (cant word.)

Dellingr, qs. deglingr, m. [dagr], *Dayspring*, the father of the Sun, Edda.
demant, m. *diamond*, (mod.)
demba, d, with dat. *to pour out*.
demba, u, f. a *pouring shower*. β. *a mist* (= dumba), Ivar Aasen.
demma, u, f. [dammr], *to dam*, D. N.; **demning**, f. *damning*, id.
denging (dengð), Grág. ii. 338), f. *the betting a scythe by hammering the edge*, Grág. i. 200.
dengir, m. *one who wets*, a cognom., Fms. x. 219.
dengja, d, [Swed. *dänga*], *to hammer* and so *wet a scythe*; d. ljá, Grág. ii. 211.
dengsla, u, f. = denging.
dentinn, adj. *dainty*, Snót (Stef. Ól.) 212.
depill, m., dat. depli, [depil = a pond, little pool, from dapi = a pool, Ivar Aasen], a *spot*, dot; hvítr, svartr d., O. H. L. 59: a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill.
depla, að, d. augum, *to blink with the eyes*.
depra, u, f. [dapr], vide aug-depra or augn-tepra, p. 33.
der, n. *the peak or shade of a cap*.
des, f., gen. desjar, pl. desjar, = Scot. and North. E. *dass* or *dess* (a *bay-rick*), cp. also Gael. *dais*; menn eru við heygard þinn ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; hey-des, a *bay-class*, Bs. 54, Sturl. i. 83, 196: it exists in local names as Desjar-myri in the east, Des-ey in the west of Icel.
des, n. [cp. Swed. *desman*], *musk*, in the compd *des-hús*, n. a *smelling box* for ladies to wear on the neck, of gold or ivory.
DETTA, pret. datt, 2nd pers. dazt, pl. dattu; part. dottinn; pres. dett; pret. subj. dytti:—*to drop, fall*; d. niðr dauðr, *to drop down dead*, Fms. iii. 132; of a bird when shot, 179; þeir tóku brandana jafnskótt sem ofan dattu, Nj. 201; spjótið datt ór hendi, El. 91; dattu þær ofan, *they tumbled down*, Fas. ii. 84; draga þá stundum upp, en láta stundum d., Karl. 161: *to drop, die suddenly*, sauðfénaðr datt niðr unnvörpum í megrð, Bs. i. 873; þau hafu nú niðr dattit í hor, *the cattle dropped down from starvation*, 875: *to sink*, of the heart, Fbr. 108: metaph., líf dettr ór e-m, *the life drops out of one*, Fms. iii. 214: denoting *to come on suddenly*, dauðinn dettr á, Al. 90; láttu niðr d., engu er nýtt, *drop it, it is all false*, Fs. 159: the phrases, e-m dettr e-t í hug, *a thing drops into one's mind*, i. e. *one recollects it suddenly*; d. ofan yfir e-n, *to be overwhelmed, amazed*; d. í stafi, *to fall in pieces* (as a tub without hoops), *to be amazed*: cp. datta, dotta.
dett-hendr, adj. *a kind of metre*, Edda 124, 129: cp. Ht. 29.
dettr, m. *the sound of a heavy body falling*; heyra dettr, Fms. iv. 168.
dett-yrði, n. *dropping unregarded words*, Mirm.
DEYÐA, dd, [v. dauðr; Ulf. *daupjan*; Germ. *töden*; Swed. *döda*]:—*to kill, put to death*, with acc., Ld. 54, Nj. 158, Fms. ii. 270: allit., deydá illum dauða, *to put to an ill death*, Clem. 57; dræp ok deydandi, a law term, Germ. *vogelfrei*, Gpl. 137; dræp ok deyd, N. G. L. i. 351: metaph. (theol.), Fms. ii. 238; d. sik, *to mortify one's lusts*, Bs. i. 167.
DEYFA, ð, [v. daufr; Ulf. *ga-daupjan*; Germ. *betäuben*; Dan. *döve*; Swed. *döfva*]:—*to make blunt*; d. sverð, væpn, eggjar (of weapons blunted by the look of a wizard), Korm. 220, Gisl. 80, Isl. ii. 225; þær er d. sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27, Eg. 509 (in a verse), Dropl. 36, Hm. 149, where this power is attributed to Odin himself. 2. *to 'deave'* (Scot. and North. E.), i. e. *stupefy*; medic., d. hönd, Fas. iii. 396: metaph. *to soothe* or *stupefy*, d. sakar, *to soothe*, Ghv. 2. 23; d. sefa, Sdm. l. c. II. = Goth. *daupjan*, Germ. *taufen*, *to dip*; d. í vatn, *to dip in water*, N. G. L. i. 339, 378, v. l.; vide dýfa.
deyfð, f. (*deyfa*, u, f.), [Ulf. *daubiþa*], *deafness*, N. G. L. i. 228; *numbness, having no savour*.
DEYJA, pret. dó, 2nd pers. dótt, later dóst, pl. dó, mod. dóu; part. dáinn; pres. dey, 2nd pers. deyr (in mod. familiar use deyrð); pret. subj. dæi; in the south of Icel. people say *dædi*, inserting a spurious ð; old poems with neg. suffix, deyr-at, dó-at; a weak pret. form deydí (*died*) occurs in the Ann. 1400–1430, and was much used in biographies of later centuries, but is borrowed from Dan. *döde*, unclassical and unknown in the spoken tongue; Icel. always say dó: [the root is akin to dá, q. v., Gr. *θάνατος*, etc.; Ulf. uses a part. *divans*, by which he sometimes renders the Gr. *θνήσκος*, *φθαρός*; *undivans* = *ἀθάνατος*, *ἀφθαρος*; *undivaneí* = *ἀθάνασία*; but the Gr. *θνήσκειν* he renders not by *divan* but by *gaviltan*; Hel. uses *döjan*, but rarely; the A. S. seems not to know the word, but uses *sviltan*, whereas in Icel. svelta means *starve, die of hunger*; the Engl. perhaps borrowed the verb *to die* from the Scandin., whereas *to starve* (used by Chaucer = Germ. *sterben*) now means *to die of hunger or cold*]:—*to die*; deyr fé, *deyja frændr*, Hm. 76; hann dó af einri, 623, 27; er þat sögn manna, af hón haði af því dæit, Korm. 164; hann dó ór sárum, Fs. 120; þeir dó allir, Landu. 294; dó þar undir ellifu naut, Bs. i. 320; hann dó litlu síðarr, Fms. i. 108; þat áttu eptir sem erfiðast er, ok þat er at d., Nj. 56; betra er at d. með sæmd en lífa með skómm, Orkn. 28: the proverb, *deyja verðr hverr um sinn, omnes una manet nox*: the allit. phrase, á deyjanda degi, Ld. 106, Grág. ii. 207, Hkr. iii. 50: eccl., dauða deyja, Gen. iii. 3, Matth. xv. 4, 'let him die the death,' Engl. A. V.; d. góðum, illum dauða, *to die a good, bad death*, etc.: it sometimes has in it a curious sense of motion, hann kaus at d. í

Mællifell, Landu. 192; þeir Selþórir frændr dó í Þórisbjörg, 78; trúði at hann mundi deyja í fjallit, Fb. 7 new Ed., v. l., where it means *to die* (i. e. *pass by death*) *into the fell*, i. e. they believed that after death they would pass into the fell; cp. hinnig deyja ór Helju halir, Vpm. 43. β. *medic. to die*, of a limb, Pr. 239. γ. of inanimate things; dáinn arfr, a law phrase, a *dead inheritance*, i. e. *left to the heir*, Gpl. 263; hence dánar-fé, dánar-arfr, q. v.
DEYNA, d, [daunn], *to stink*, 544. 39, Hom. 151, 623. 22, Stj. 91
deyning, f. *a stink, bad smell*, Stj. 51.
digla, að, *to drip*, prop. of a running at the nose (v. digull), Sd. 168: *to drip*, of wet clothes hung out, Konr. 32.
digna, að, *to become moist* (deigr): *to lose temper* (of steel), Nj. 203: metaph. *to lose heart*, Karl. 390, Ó. T. 20, Flóv. 44, Fas. iii. 540, G. H. M. ii. 712.
DIGR, adj., neut. digrt, [the Goth. probably had an adj. *digrs*; Ulf. renders *áðþórnjs* by *digrei*; Swed. *diger*; the Germ. *dick* is different, and answers to Icel. þjokkr, þykkir]:—*stout, big*; a pole is digr, a wall þykkir: the phrase, d. sem naut, *big as an ox*, Fb. 314; háir ok d., Anal. 79; d. fótr, Nj. 219; Ólafir Digri, *Olave the Fat*, Ó. H.; er kálfi var digrastr, Nj. 247; digrt men (*monile*), Fms. vi. 271; falr langr ok digr, Eg. 285; digrir fjótrar, Sks. 457; (hon) gókk digr með tveim, *she was big with twins*, Str. 16. β. irregularly = þykkir; d. panzari, Sturl. ii. 59; d. ok feit nautsída, *a thick side of bacon*, Fms. ii. 139. 2. metaph., göra sik digran, *to puff oneself out*, Bs. i. 719, Karl. 197; digr orð, *big words, threats*, Isl. ii. 330, Bs. i. 758. β. gram. *deep*, of a tune, sound, Skálda 177, Isl. ii. 467, v. l.
digrask, að, *to grow big*, of a pregnant woman, Fms. xi. 53; d. í gerðum, id., Bárð. 173, Fb. i. 157: metaph. *to make oneself big*, d. ok dramba, Th. 11.
digr-barkliga, adv. '*big-throated*,' *haughtily*, Finnþ. 252, Bs. i. 764.
digr-beinn, adj. *big-legged*, Fms. iv. 28.
digrð, f. *bigness, stoutness* (cp. lengd, hæð, breidd, þykkt), Fms. iii. 209.
digr-hálsaðr, adj. = háls-digr, *big-necked*, Þidr. 18.
digr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *bigness*, Edda 20, Ann. 1345, Bs. ii. 167, 173: *aspiration*, Skálda 180.
digr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *big, boastful*, Bs. i. 728, Eg. 711, v. l.
digr-nefjaðr, adj. = nef-digr, *big-nosed*, Sturl. iii. 111 C.
digr-yrði, n. pl. *big words*, Stj. 461.
DIK, n. a *run, leap*; taka dik (taka undir sig d.), *to take a spring*, Bs. ii. 143: the word is probably foreign, but root uncertain; hence comes mið-dik, n., pronounced mið-bik, *the middle of a thing*; hún (i. e. the Reformation) hefir upphátt illt og efnislaust, mið-dikið máta-laust, og endann afskaplegan, Bs. ii. 313, a pastoral letter of the old popish bishop Ögmund, A. D. 1539.
dika, að, *to run*, (mod.)
dikt, n. *composition in Latin*, Látínu-dikt, Fms. iii. 163, Bs. i. 869, ii. 121; þat nýja dikt, 77: söngva-dikt, *composition of songs*, Sörla R. i. 5.
DIKTA, að, [Lat. *dictere*], *to compose in Latin*; Gunnlagur munkr er Látínu söguna diktað hefir, Bs. i. 215, 786; dikta ok skrifa bréf á Látínu; bréf skrifað ok diktað, 798; d. bækr, 79; d. vers, 655 xxxii. 17; d. röksemdir, Bs. i. 786: in old writers dikta is only used of Latin (not Icel.) compositions, but as these compositions were in an affected and artificial style, the word also got the sense of *fiction*, cp. Germ. *dichten*, *dicbler* = *a poet, dichtung* = *poetry*; mod. Dan. *digter*; Engl. *dirty*; in Icel. mostly with the notion of *falsehood*, not as in Germ. and mod. Dan. of *fancy*. 2. *to romance, lie*; logit eðr diktað, Stj. 40; diktaðu þar andsvör þau er eigi vóru sönn, 248; menn hugðu þetta ráð diktað (*feigned*), Bs. i. 757; sem fjandinn hafði diktað, Mar. (Fr.); Dóra þú lézt dikta ljóð, dári þig sérhver maðr, Vidal. (a ditty).
diktan, f. *composition in Latin*, Bs. i. 798.
dikttr, m. a *poem* (rare), seldom used but as a name of several legendary poems of the 15th and 16th century, Ceciliiu-, etc.
dilk-fé, n. *ewes together with their lambs*, Bs. i. 719.
DILKR, m. a *sucking lamb*, Grett. 137, Þorst. St. 51, Grág. i. 417, ii. 307, in the last passage also of *sucking pigs, calves or kids*; kvíga (a 'quey' or young cow) með tvá dilka, Isl. ii. 401; in Icel. households the lambs are separated from the mother in June, this is called 'færa frá,' the time 'fráfæru,' the lamb 'fráfæru-lamb,' the lambs that are left with the mother all the summer are called 'dilkar' as opp. to 'fráfæru-lamb.' 2. metaph. *the small folds* all round a great sheepfold. β. the phrase, e-t dregr dilk eptir sér, *it brings trouble in its train*.
dilk-sauðr, m. a *sheep with a lamb*, Grág. i. 418.
dilk-sær, f. a *ewe with a lamb*, Grág. ii. 304.
dilla, að, with dat. *to trill, lull*; dillandi rödd, a *sweet voice*: **dillindo**, intersj. *lullaby*: **dillari**, a, m. a *triller*, of the nightingale; hjartans dansþúpi dillarinn, Jón Þorl. i. 131.
dimma, d, (but dimmaðisk, Fb. i. 91; dimmat, part., Mar.) :—*to become dim*; neut. or impers., um kveldit er d. tók, *when it began to grow dark*, Fms. viii. 305; dimmir af nótt, *the night darkens*, iii. 135: also of clouds, *to grow dark* (of a gale, storm); þá hvesti ok dimdi í fjörðum, Espol. Árb. 1768.

djöful-*ligr*, adj. (-*liga*, adv.), *devilish*, 623. 24, 625. 72, Fms. x. 289, 300, Barl. 149, Mar. 60.
 djöful-*ödr*, adj. 'devil-wud,' *possessed*, Orkn. 518, Clem. 51, N. T.
 djöful-*ærr*, adj. = djöfulödr, Mar. 656 B. 7.
 djörfung, f. [djarf], *boldness*, in a good sense, Fms. iv. 133, Pass. 40. 7: *impudence*, Fms. ii. 184, H. E. i. 503; cp. dirfö, dirfska.
 DÖÐI, a, m. [dauðr], *deadness, insensibility*.
 döðka, u, f. the bird *tringa fusca*, lækjar-*döðra*, Fél. i. 17, Edda (Gl.)
 döðna, ad, to become *insensible*, Anal. 196.
 döðr-kvíska, u, f. a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)
 döfi, a, m. [daufr], *medic. torpor*, in the hands, feet, etc.,—handar-döfi, ta-döfi; as to the art, stein-döfi, *anaesthesia*; nála-döfi, 'needle-torpor,' *pins and needles*, Fél. ix. 205, 206: metaph. *torpor, numbness*, Stj. 97, om. 108.
 döfn, adj. *dead*, of a limb; d. er mér fótr minn, Vápn. 21: metaph. *lousy*, [Dan. *doven*], Al. 71.
 döfna, ad, [Goth. *daubnan*; Swed. *domna*], to become *dead*, of limbs; fnaði höndin, Fms. vi. 203, Stj. 296, 297: of water, *flat*, Sks. 165: metaph. the phrase, döfnar yfir e-u, *the matter begins to die out*, people cease to talk about it, Fms. x. 301, Bs. i. 348, Band. 4; hugr döfnar, *mind gets heavy*, Brandkr. 60.
 dögg, n. a *pillow* (?), in the phrase, ad sitja upp við dogg, to lie half erect bed, leaning the head upon a high pillow.
 dökk, dökkka, u, f. a *windlass*, Fms. x. 53.
 döppar, m., and döppa, u, f. a *boss of metal*, Þidr. 111, Karl. 550 (in saddle); of earrings, D. N. i. 321: (the last word is freq.)
 dörg-digull (dördingull), m. a *small spider*; *araneus totus ater splendus, filo demissorio*, Eggert Itin. 609; also called fiski-karl, *fisher-carle*; the word is no doubt to be spelt dörg-digull, i. e. *angling spider*; for popular lore as to the dördigull vide Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 547, 548: the small dör's web is called högmö, q. v.
 dörg, f. an *angler's tackle*, rod and line, etc., for trout or small fish; er réru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smá-fiski, Sæm. Gm. (introd.), 32; land-dorgar, *the land of dorg, the sea*, Edda 66; dorgar-skot, a *kind of fishing implement*, D. N. iii. 201; cp. dorga.
 dörga, ad, to *fish with a dorg*: in mod. use dorg is only used of fishing through holes in the ice; metaph. Icel. also say, d. við e-t, to go *angling a thing, go dangling after it*.
 dörmá, ad, [Lat. *dormire*], to *doze*.
 dörníkar, m. pl. [from Dornik in Flanders], a *kind of water-tight boots*, Jón Þorl.
 dörr, a, m. a *weiber*.
 dötta, ad, (dott, n.), to nod from sleep; dötr, m. a *nodder*, Háv. 44.
 dölg (dölg), n. [A. S. *dolgr* = *vulnus*; O. H. G. *tolg*], *direful enmity*, only in poetry in compds, as dölg-brandr, -eisa, -ljós, *the fire, embers, light of the d., = sword*; dölg-lið, *the ale of the d., i. e. blood*; dölg-linnr, d. snake, i. e. *spear*; dölg-svala, *the battle-swallow*, i. e. *the shaft*; *ring wounds* are called dölg-spor, Hkv. 2. 40.
 dölg-*ligr*, adj. *fiendish*, Finn. 326.
 dölg-maðr, m. = dölg, Hkv. 2. 49 (Ed. dölgar mæ).
 DÖLGR (dölgr), m. [Ulf. renders *χρωφειλέτης*, Luke vii. 41, by *gisskula*; and *δαιεσιότης*, id., by *dullgabitj*]:—a *fiend*; dauðir dölgar, Skv. 2. 49—verða dölgari allir á nútíttum dauðir dölgar mæ, en daga ljósa—used synonyms to 'devil,' djöfull, Fms. iii. 200, vi. 143, 72 (of a giant); þar sat dölgur í háseti, mikill ok illingr (of witches), Fms. ii. 184; svartir dölgar, Karl. 525; sögðu at sá d. væri kominn í dýna er þeim þætti eigi dæll viðfangs, Grett. 127; söku-dölgur, a *criminal*; vide dylgja.
 dölli, a, m. [döle, Ivar Aasen; cp. Engl. *dull*], a *drudge*, Edda (Gl.)
 dölpur, m. a *sort of dress*, Edda (Gl.) 232.
 dölpungur, m. *the larva of a caterpillar*, Björn.
 dömandi, a, m., pl. dömóndr, [A. S. *dómenid*], a *judge*, Fas. ii. 32, Grág. 17, 65, 79, Nj., N. G. L. i. ii, Eg. ch. 57, Stj. 378 sqq.; as to the Icel. judges cp. Grág. þ. þ. ch. 1, 6, and numberless passages in the laws and Sagas.
 dömari, a, m. [Dan. *dommer*; Swed. *domare*], a *judge*, this is the common form instead of dömandi, Edda 93, K. Á. 202, Sks. 472 B, Pass. 27. 5, 10; dömara-sæti, n. *judgment-seat*, Sks. 480 B; Dömara-bók, f. *the book of judges*: used besides in many compds, lands-dómari, *chief judge*, of the law, Matth. xxvii. 27, Pass. 25. 1; yfir-dómari, undir-dómari, etc.
 dömfé, n. a *fee or payment fixed by sentence*, D. N.
 dömfesta, u, f. *submitting to subpoena*, N. G. L. i. 22, 221.
 dömflogi, a, m. a law term, a *runaway from court*, used either of the defendant or judge if they do not appear in court, or quit the court, or rise in court, without leave; in which case the judge forfeits his case, and the plaintiff his case; defined N. G. L. i. 23, 220.
 dömr-ingr, m. 'doom-ring,' 'judgment-ring'; (cp. also vó-bönd, *the sacred bounds or bar*): the courts of heathen times were surrounded by dömrings, about a bow-shot from the centre where the benches were placed; no evil-doer might enter this hallowed ring, or commit an act of violence within it; if he did so, he was called a vargr í vénum (as in sanctis); the Engl. law term 'bar' answers to this old word, cp.

Gr. *δρῶφρακτοί*, Lat. *cancelli*; the Goth. *staua*, = *court and judge*, properly means a *staff, bar*; the bar was, according to Eg. l. c., a pole of hazel-wood, hesti-stengr; classical passages referring to this,—þar sér em dömr-hring þann, er menn vóru dæmdir í til blóts, í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, etc., Eb. ch. 10; þar stendr em þórs steinn . . . ok þar 'hjá' (better) er sá dömr-hringr er (*in ubiq*) menn skyldi til blóts dæma, Landn. 98; another classical passage is Eg. ch. 57 beginning; cp. also Fas. iii. Gaur. S. ch. 7, Edda 10, though the 'ring' is not expressly mentioned in these last two passages: hann gengr í dömr-hringinn ok setzk niðr, Band. 6; en þeir eigu at risa ór dömunum ok sitja í dömr-hring innau meðan um þá sök er dæmt, Grág. i. 78, 26: in early heathen times this sacred circle was formed by a ring of stones, cp. dömr-steinar: no doubt some of the so-called Celtic or Druidical stone circles are relics of these public courts, e. g. the Stones of Stennis in the Orkneys; cp. Scott's last note to the Pirate, referring to this subject: even in later times, when the thing was obsolete, the name still remained.
 dömr-hús, n. *the 'house of doom,' court-house*, Skv. 784; the idea is foreign, though the word is native: the old courts and meetings were always held in the open air.
 dömr-kirkja, u, f. [Germ. *dom-kirche*, from Lat. *domus*], a *cathedral*, (mod.)
 dömr-*leggja*, lagði, a law term, to lay before a court, Dipl. iii. 13.
 dömr-*nefna*, n, f. *the nomination of judges* in the Icel. court, described in Íb. ch. 5; in parliament the goðar (*priests*) had the right to appoint the judges, Grág. i. 25; þeir (viz. the priests) skyldu dömfefna eiga á þingum, Fms. iii. 106.
 DÖMR, m. [Goth. *dóms*, which occurs once, but not in Ulf., who only uses the word in compds, and renders *κρίσις* and *κρίσις* by *staua*; A. S. *dóm*; Engl. *doom* and the termin. -*dom*; O. H. G. *tom*; known in Germ. only from the termin. -*tum* (-*tubum*)]. I. *a court of judgment, the body of judges, or the 'court'* itself; the Icel. law of the Commonwealth distinguishes between several bodies of judges; in parliament there were Fjórðungs-dómar, 'Quarter Courts,' one for each of the political quarters of the country, Breiðfirðinga-d. or Vestfirðinga-d. for the West, Rangæinga-d. for the South, Eyfirðinga-d. or Norðlendinga-d. for the North, and Austfirðinga-d. for the East; these courts were instituted by Thord Gellir A. D. 964; at a later date a fifth High Court, called Fimtar-dómur, *the Fifth Court*, was erected about A. D. 1004; vide Nj. ch. 98, Íb. ch. 8, Grág., esp. þ. þ. in the first chapters, and many passages in the Sagas, esp. Nj., Sturl.; and of mod. authors, Konrad Maurer in his essay, Die Entstehung des Icel. Staates, Ed. 1852, Dasent's Introd. to Burnt Njal;—the treatise of Maurer is an indispensable guide in matters of the Fimtar-dómur. There are other courts on record, e. g. dyra-dómur, a court at the door of the defendant, vide Eb. ch. 18 and N. G. L.; nú skal dóm setja fyrir durum verjanda, en eigi á bak húsi; hann (viz. the plaintiff) skal setja dóm sinn eigi nær húsi en svá, at verjandi (the defender) megi setja sinn dóm milli dura ok dóms hans ok aka hlassi viðar milli dóms ok dura (vide dæma), N. G. L. i. 22: technical law-phrases as to the courts, setja dóm, to set the court, let the judges take their seats; dömur fara út, *the courts 'fare out'*, i. e. *open*; færa út dóm, döma-útfærsla, i. e. *the opening of the courts*, Grág. i. 27,—the judges went out in a body in procession and took their seats; ryðja dóm, to challenge the court, Nj.; ganga at dómi, to go into court; nefna dóm, to name the judges (dömfefna); sitja í dómi, to sit in court; mál ferr í dóm, a case goes into court; hleypa upp dómi, to break up the court by force; bera fú í dóm, to bribe the court; dóms-aflapan, vide aflapan;—for all these phrases, vide Grág., þ. þ. in the first chapters, Nj., esp. ch. 140 sqq., Eg. ch. 57, N. G. L. i, Gpl. This sense is now almost obsolete, but it remains in the Manx *demster* and Scot. *doomster*. II. *doom, judgment, sentence*, and this may be the original sense; dóms-atkvæði, dóms-orð, and dóms-uppsaga mean *doom, sentence*, as pronounced by the presiding judge, Nj., H. E. ii. 115, Skv. 159, Band. 6, Grág. i. 3, 83; döma-dagr, *doomsday, the day of judgment*; Norna-dómur, *the doom of the Norns, their weird, fate*, Yt. 23, Fm. 11; skapa-dómur, id. β. *judgment, opinion*. III. *denoting state, condition, age*, in words such as heidín-dómur, Kristín-dómur, *the beaten, Christian age, faith*; konung-dómur, a *kingdom*; biskups-dómur, a *bishopric*, etc.; hefja ör heidnum dómi, to lift out of *beathendom, baptize*, Sighvat. 2; helgir dómar, *relics*, Bs., H. E., Grág. ii. 165, Fms. i. 230, v. 143, Gpl. 70:—but helgidómur, Old Engl. *halidom*, Germ. *heiligtum*: leynd d., *mystery, μυστήριον* of the N. T.; leynda dóma himmarikis, Matth. xiii. 11; þenna leyndan dóm, Rom. xi. 25; sjáid, ad eg segi yðr leyndan dóm, 1 Cor. xv. 51. 3. in many compds = Engl. -*dom*, -*hood*, -*head*; Guð-dómur, *Godhead*; manndómur, *manhood*, etc.
 dömr-rof, n. *disregard of judgment*, Grág. i. 87, cp. Gpl. 21.
 dömr-ruðning, f. a *challenging of judges*, Grág. i. 27.
 dömr-seta, u, f. *sitting in court, judgment*, Skv. 638, 641.
 dömr-setning, f. *opening the court*, N. G. L. i. 220.
 dömr-staðr, m. *court, tribunal*, Grág. i. 448, ii. 405, Edda 10.
 dömr-staurr, m. a *court bar, properly court rails*, but used in N. G. L. i. 220 of select men *who stand outside* and pronounce an opinion on the case,

dóm-stefna (-stemna), u, f. a *citing, summoning*, Grág. i. 448.
 dóm-steinarn, m. pl.; *court-stones, court-ring*, Sturl. i. 31, vide dómhringr.
 dóm-stóll, m. *the judgment-seat*, John xix. 13, Sks. 622, 637, Hom. 46, Fms. x. 443.

dóm-sæti, n. = dómstóll, Sks. 488, 606.

dóm-sætr, adj., in the phrases, vera d., N. G. L. i. 84; eiga dómsætt, *to be qualified to sit in a court, a lawful judge*, Grág. i. 64.

dóm-varzla, u, f. *guarding a court*, Grág. i. 65. dómvörslu-maðr, m. *a man who guards the court, a javelin-man*, Grág. i. c.

DÓNI, a, m. (and compds *dóna-legr, -skapr, -háttr*); this is a college word, by which the students of the old colleges at Skalholt and Hólar called outsiders as opposed to collegians, like the *Philister* of Germ. universities: it is still used: from Span. *don*, through the E. Engl. *done*, ('*In þi dysch sette not þi sponne, noþer on þe brynke, as uelernyd done*,' = einsög ólárdör dóni, as an *illiterate clown* (used mockingly), Bodl. Ashm. MSS. no. 61, about A. D. 1500, Boko of Curtesy, E. Engl. Text Society, 1868.)

dós, f. [cp. Engl. *dose*, Dan. *daase*], a *small box, snuff-box*, (mod. word.)

dótt, n. [North. E. *doit*], *trumpetry, trifles*, (cant word.)

DÓTTIR, f., gen. dat. acc. dóttur, plur. dætr, later dætr or dætur; gen. dætra, dat. dætrum; the Icel. keeps a single *t* throughout in the plur., whereas Swed. and Dan. have *döttre*; dætrr also occurs in Sks. B. (a Norse MS.), and at least once or twice in poetry, cp. the rhyme, Ægis dætr ok tættu, Edda (Ed. A. M.) i. 324; and Hlé's dætrr, Skálda 198: [Gr. *θύγάτρ*; Ulf. *daughtar*; A. S. *dogbtor*; Engl. *daughter*; Swed. *dotter*; Dan. *datter*; O. H. G. *tohtar*; Germ. *tochter*; the Greek has a short *v*, and the Goth. has *au*, answering to Gr. *o*; the diphthongal *ó* and the double *t* in the Scand. is only caused by the suppression of the middle consonant *gb*]:—a *daughter*; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. i.; þóra dóttir Sigurðar Orms í auga; þorgerðr dóttir þorsteins ens Rauða, 2; Höskuldur átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, id.; er illt at eiga dádlausa sonu, ok víst ætla ek yör til þess betr felda at þér vært dætr föðurs yðvars ok værit giptar, Ld. 236; gott skaplyndi hefðit þér þá fengit, ef þér værit dætr einhver þína, 216; nú veit ek at þú ert d. en ekki sonr, er þú þorir eigi at verja frændr þína, Háv. 43. If suffixed to a name, -dóttir denotes a woman, -son a man, e.g. þorsteinn Egils-son, but his sister þorgerðr Egils-dóttir; Halldórr Ólafs-son, but Halldóra Ólafs-dóttir, vide the Index of Names to Landn., the Sagas, etc.: this custom, in early times common to all Teut. people, is still in almost exclusive use in Icel., where a lady keeps her name all her life, whether married or not: einga-dóttir, *only daughter*; sonar-dóttir, *son's daughter*; dóttur-dóttir, a *daughter's daughter, a granddaughter*, Grág. i. 171; dóttur-maðr, a *son-in-law*, Germ. *eidam*, Fms. ix. 249, Grág. i. 175: the waves are poet. called Ránar-dætr, Hlé's-dætr, Ægis-dætr, *the daughters of Ran*, etc., Edda; the Sun is *daughter of Onar*, and, on the mother's side, of Night, Edda; the Sun is *daughter of Mundil-fari*, 7. 2. Dóttá is a fem. pr. name in Denmark, prob. akin to daughter, Fms. vi.

drabba, að, (drabb, n., drabbari, a, m.), to 'drab,' to dirty.

draf, n. *draff, husks*, N. G. L. iii. nos. 2, 8, Luke xv. 16.

drafa, að, to talk thick; það drafaði í honum, of a drunken person.

drafa, þiðr. 116, v. l., 205, 289, from the M. H. G. *drabe* or *darabe*, = *ibereby*, which the Icel. translator did not understand.

drafi, n. *tattle*, Fas. iii. 423.

drafi, a, m. *curdled milk when cooked*, Grett. (in a verse); rauð-seyddr d., a *red-cooked d.*, a dainty.

drafna, að, d. sundr, to become rotten as *druff*, Fas. iii. 325, 451.

drag, n. [draga], in compds as in *drag*, a *bow-shot*, of distance: spec. a *soft slope or valley*, í hverri laut ok dragi, Árm. ii. 94: in pl. drög, *the watercourse down a valley*, dals-drög, dala-drög; Gljufrár-drög, Pm. 46; Kálfadal-drög, id.; fjalla-drög. β. sing. *the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge*: the metaph. phrase, leggja drag undir e-t, *to lay the keel under a thing*, i. e. to encourage it, Eb. 20. γ. a *lining*, in erna-drög, Bév. 16 (Fr.) δ. Icel. also say, leggja drög fyrir e-t, *to lay a drag (net) for a thing*, i. e. to take some preparatory steps for a thing. ε. metric term, a *supernumerary, additional line to a stanza*, Edda (Ht.) 124, Fms. vi. 347.

draga, u, f., vide drögur.

DRAGA, pret. dró, pl. drögu; part. dreginn; pres. dreg; pret. subj. drægi: [Lat. *trahere*; Ulf. *dragan*, but only once or twice, = *ἐπιωπέειν* in 2 Tim. iv. 3; Hel. *dragan* = *portare, ferre* (freq.); A. S. *dragan*; Germ. *tragen*; the Engl. distinguishes between *to drag* and *draw*, whence the derived words to *draggle, trail, drawl*; Swed. *draga*; the Danes have *drage*, but nearly obliterated except in the special sense to *travel*,—otherwise they have *trække*, formed from the mod. Germ. *tragen*]:—to draw, drag, carry, pull.

A. Act., with acc. I. to drag, carry, pull; hann dró þau öll út, Nj. 131; djöfla þá er yör munu d. til eilífra kvala, 273; d. heim við, to drag the logs home, 53; d. sauði, to pick sheep out of a fold, Bs. i. 646, Eb. 106; d. skip fram, to launch a ship; d. upp, to draw her up, drag her ashore, Grág. ii. 433; dró þorgils eptir sér fiskinn, Fs. 129; Egill dró at sér skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306; dró hann þá af grunnum, Fms. vii. 264; hann hafði dregit (pulled) hött

siðan yfir hjálm, Eg. 375, cp. Ad. 3; d. fót, skóklæði af e-m, to draw clothes, shoes; þá var dregin af (stripped off) hosa líkinu, Fms. viii.; dró hann hana á hönd sér, he pulled it on his hand, Eg. 378; d. hri hönd sér, to put a ring on one's hand, 306; (hann) tók kulhringr dró (pulled) á blóðrefilinn, id.: phrases, er við ramman geill at d., pull a rope against the strong man, i. e. to cope with the mighty, Fm 107, Nj. 10.—the metaphor from a game; d. árar, to pull the oars, ii. 180, Grett. 125 A: absol. to pull, ok drögu skjótt eptir, they pulled up to them, Gullþ. 24, Krök. 52: metaph., um margar íþrótti hann fast eptir Ólafi, in many accomplishments he pressed hard Olave, Fms. iii. 17: d. boga, to draw the bow, x. 362, but more benda (bend) boga: d., or d. upp segl, to hoist the sails, Eg. 93, Fm 21, x. 349, Orkn. 260: d. fiska, or simply draga (Luke v. 7), to fish a book, to pull up fish with a line (hence *nsk-dráttur, dráttur, fisk* Fms. iv. 89, Hým. 21, 23, Fs. 129, Landn. 36, Fas. ii. 31; d. drátt, v. 4; d. net, to fish with a drag-net; also absol., draga á (on or in) river), to drag a river; hence the metaphor, d. langa nótt at e-u, = *longue ambages*, Nj. 139: d. steina, to grind in a hand-mill, S. Gs. 15: d. bust ör nefi e-m, vide bust: d. anda, to draw breath öndina um barkann, id., (andar-dráttur, drawing breath); d. tönn, to a tooth.

2. phrases mostly metaph.; d. seim, prop. to draw metaph. to read or talk with a drawling tone; d. nasir af e-u, to a thing, Ísl. ii. 136; d. dóm af e-u, to draw flavour from; draga dæ e-u, or d. e-t til dæmis, to draw an example from a thing, Stj. I. Nj. 65; d. þýðu eðr samræði til e-s, to draw towards, feel sympathy for, Sks. 358; d. grun á e-t, to suspect, Sturl.; d. spott, skaup, gys: at e-u, to hold a thing up to ridicule, Bs. i. 647; d. á síkuld ok d. to assume the air of... 655 xi. 3; d. á sík ofbeldi ok dramb, Fms. vi. d. e-n á tálur, to deceive one, metaphor from leading into a trap, x. 17; d. vél at e-m, to deceive one, draw a person into wiles, Nj. Skv. i. 33; d. á vetr, to get one's sheep and cattle through the w. Hrafnkell dró á vetr kálf ok kið hin firstu misseri, Hrafn. 22, cp. (anbinden, and in mod. Icel. usage setja á vetr; d. nafn af e-m, to derive the name from, Eb. 126 (App.) new Ed.; the phrase, (hann: ekki) fleiri ár yfir höfuð d., more years should not pass over his head, must die, þóðr.

II. to draw a picture; kross lét hann enni á öllum hjálmum með bleiku, Fms. iv. 96; þa dró Tjörvi lík þeirra á kamarsvegg, Landn. 247; var dregit á skjöldinn leo með Ld. 78, Fr. 428; í þann tíma sem hann dregr (draws) klæða-földi fólðs, Mar. (Fr.): d. til stafs (mod.), to draw the letters, of children trying to write; d. fjöðr yfir e-t, a metaph. phrase, to draw a pen c through, to hide, cloak a thing: gramm. to mark a vowel with a star a long vowel open to a short one is thus called 'dreginn'; hljóðstaf tvenna grein, at þeir sé styttrir (short) eða dregnir (drawn, marked a stroke), ok er því betr dregit yfir þann staf er seint skal at kveða: ári Ari, ér er, mínu minni, Skálda 171: to measure, in the pl. draga kvarða við vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498; draga lérept, N. G. 323.

III. to line clothes, etc.; treyja var dregin utan ok inn rauðu silk, Flov. 19. IV. metaph. to delay; hann dró svá sit at... Sturl. iii. 13; hann dró um þat eugan hlut, he made no subtle Hkr. ii. 157; Halldórr dró þá heldr fyrir þeim, H. then delayed th Ld. 322; vil ek ekki lengr d. þetta fyrir þér, 284; vil ek þessi var láta d. fyrir mér lengr, Eb. 130.

V. with prepp. af, at, á, frá, saman, sundr, etc., answering to the Lat. *attrahere, abstrahere, trahere, detrahere, distrahere, contrahere*, etc.; d. at líð, to collect troc saman her, id., Eg. 172, 269, Nj. 127; d. at föng, to collect stores 259: metaph., þá dró at honum sóttin, the sickness drew nearer to l grew worse, Grett. 119; d. af e-m, to take off, to disparage a person vi. 287; d. af við e-n, ok mun héðan af ekki af dregit við oss, w not be neglected, stinted, Bjarn. 54: mathem. term, to subtract, Rl d. fram, to bring forward, promote; d. fram þræla, Fms. x. 421, í Eg. 254; skil ek þat, at þat man mína kosti hér fram d. (it i my greatest help here), at þú átt ekki vald á mér; d. fram kaupn make money, Fms. vi. 8; d. saman, to draw together, collect, join, 18, Nj. 65, 76; d. sundr, to draw asunder, disjoin; d. e-t á, to in (á-dráttur) drag eigi á þat, Sturl. iii. 110; d. undan, to escape; segli við ok drögu undan, Fms. iv. 201; nú lægir segl þeirra ok nú undan oss, v. 11: metaph. to delay, Uspakr dró þó undan allt tti Nj. 272; hirdin á þetta at svá mjök var undan dregit, Fms. i. (undan-dráttur, delay); hví dregr þú undan at bjóða mér til þín, 326, Fms. ix. 251, Pass. 16. 13: mathem., d. rót undan, to extract Alg. 366; d. upp, to draw a picture (upp-dráttur, a drawing); to f. Edda 1; to pull out of the snow, Eg. 546; d. út, to extract, drö 655 xxxii. 2; d. undir sik, to draw under oneself, to embezzle, l Fms. vii. 128; d. upp akkeri, to weigh anchor, Jb. 403; d. upp boist sail, vide above; ljós brann í stofunni ok var dregit upp, 142; þar brann ljós ok var dregit upp, en myrkt hit neðra, ii. 23: er mönnum var í sæti skipat vöru log upp dregin í stofunni, 82: herbergis sveinarnir drögu upp skriðljósinn, Fas. iii. 530, cp. Gísl. 2:—in the old halls the lamps (torches) were hoisted up and d order to make the light fainter or stronger; d. e-n til e-s, to dr

wards a thing; mikit dregr mik til þess, Fs. 9; engi ofkæti dregr mik til þessarar ferðar, i. e. it is not by my own choice that I undertake this journey, Fms. ix. 352; slíkt dró hann til vinsældar, this furthered his popularity, vii. 175, Sks. 443 B; mun hann slíkt til d., it will move, influence him, Nj. 210; ef hann dragi ekki til, if he was not concerned, 24.

2. draga til is used absol. or ellipt., denoting the course of fate, and many of the following phrases are almost impers.; nema til verdra dragi, unless matters turn out worse, Nj. 175; búið, dragi til þess sem vera vill, that. fata evenient, 185; ef honum vill þetta til dauða d., if this draw his death, prove fatal to him, 103, Grett. 114; þat samband þeirra er þeim dregr báðum til bana, which will be fatal to both of them, Nj. 135; vanda varð þat fram at koma sem til dró, Isl. ii. 263; sagði Kveldulífr at (then) mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; dró til vanda með þeim Rúti ok Unni, it was the old story over again, Nj. 2; dró til vanda um tal þeirra, 129; at hér mundi til mikillar úgíptu draga um kaup þessi, that little mischief would arise from this bargain, 10; dró þá enn til sundrþykki með þeim Svium, the old feud with the Swedes began over again, Fms. x. 161; ok er úvist til hvers um dregr, s. 6; svá er þat, segir Runólfr, ef ekki dregr til, unless some unforeseen things happen, Nj. 75; hön kvad eigi úlíkligt at til mikils drægi um, Isl. ii. 19; þá dró nú til hvártveggja, Bret.; hence til-drög, n. pl. cause.

B. IMPERS. I. of clouds, shade, darkness, to be drawn before thing as a veil; dimmu (acc.) þykir á draga ráðit Odds, it looked as if doom were drawing-over Odd's affairs, Band. 10; ok er i tók at draga úrinar (acc.), it began to draw into showers, i. e. clouds began to gather, Fms. iii. 206; often ellipt., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum dró frá, clouds drew sometimes over, sometimes off, of the moon wading through them, Grett. 114; dregr fyrir sól, [a veil] draws over the sun, he is hid clouds; ský vónarleysu döpur drjúgum dró fyrir mína gleði-sól, Bb. 2. 9; egr á gleði biskups, [clouds] drew over the bishop's gladness, it was eclipsed, Bs. ii. 79; eclipsis heitir er fyrir dregr sól eðr tungl, it is called an eclipse when [a veil] draws over the sun or moon, 1812. 4; tunglskin á ljóst, en stundum dró fyrir, the moonshine was clear, and in turn [a veil] drew over it, Nj. 118; þá sá lítið af tungli ljóst ok dró ymist til eðr á, Isl. ii. 463; þat gerðisk, at á dregr tunglit, ok verðr eclipsis, Al. 4.

2. in various connections; dró yðr (acc.) undir hrakningina, eu (acc.) undan, you were drawn into a thrashing (i. e. got one), but we escaped, Nj. 141; hann (acc.) dró undan sem nauðulílgast, he had a narrow escape, Fms. ix. 392; absol., a noun or personal pronoun in acc. being understood, lítt dró enn undan við þik, there was little power of raving out of thy reach, i. e. thy blow did its work right well, Nj. 199, 55; hvárki dró sundr né saman með þeim, of two running a dead heat; metaph. phrases, mun annarsstadar meira slóða (acc.) draga, ere will be elsewhere a greater trial left, i. e. the consequences will be ill worse elsewhere, 54; saman dró hugi þeirra, their hearts were drawn together, of a loving pair, Bárð. 271; saman dró kaupmála með þeim, they struck a bargain, literally the bargain was drawn tight, Nj. 10; hann hreinsar þat skjótt þóat nokkt inn (acc.) hafi á oss dregit af mneyti (although we have been a little infected by the contact with) unarlegs síðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; allt slafir (acc.) dró af Hafri, i. e. H. came quite mute, Grett. (in a verse); in a temp. sense, til þess er dró at egi, till the day drew nigh, Fms. x. 138; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 10; þá er dregr at Jólum, Yule drew nigh, Fbr. 138; dregr at hjaldri, e bataille-bour drawas nigh, Fms. vi. (in a verse); dró at því (the time drew nigh), at hann var banvæn, Eg. 126; of sickness, hunger, or the like, to sink, be overcome by, svá dregr at mér af elli, svengd ok þorsta, . . . Fms. iii. 96; nú þykki mér sem fast dragi at þér, thou art sinking fast, Fas. ii. 221; ok er lokid var kvæðinn dregr at Oddi fast, O. was sinking fast, 321; of other things, tók þá at d. fast at heyjum hans, his rock was very low, Fms. iii. 208; þoku dregr upp, a fog draws on, Fms. 97 (in a verse), but ok taki sú þoka (nom.) fyrir at d. norðrljósit, ks. 211 (better þá þoku, acc.)

C. REFLEX. to draw oneself, move; ef menn dragask til föruneysis þeirra (join them) úbedit, Grág. ii. 270; Sigvaldi dragask út frá flotanum, i. draws away from the fleet, Fms. xi. 140; ofmjök dragask lentir menn saman, i. e. the barons drew far too forward, vii. 22; hyski drósk á flóttu, they drew away to flight, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skeiðr drógusk at vígi, the ships drew on to battle, iii. 4 (in a verse); dragask undir = draga undir sik, to take a thing to oneself, Grág. ii. 150; dragask á hendr e-m, drógusk opt þeir menn á hendr honum er úskilamenn vóru, Sturl. i. 136; dragask e-n á hendr, hann kvad þess enga ván, at hann dragisk þá á hendr, ii. 120; dragask aprt á leið, to remain behind, Rb. 108; dragask á, to recede, of the tide, 438; dragask saman, to draw back, draw together, be collected, Fms. i. 25, Bs. i. 134; e-m dragask þennigar, Fms. vi. 9; d. undan, to be delayed, x. 251; the phrase, herr, líð dregsk e-m, the troops draw together, of a levy, i. 94, vii. 176, Eg. 277; dragask á legg, to grow up, Hkr. iii. 108; sem aldr hans ok vitsmunir drógusk fram, increased, Fms. vi. 7; þegar honum drósk aldr, when he grew up, Fs. 9; dragask á legg, to grow into a man; dragask við e-t, to become discouraged, Fms. viii. 65; d. vel, illa, to do well, ill, Fs. 146; þu er þu þu, be worn out, exhausted, drósk þá líðit mjök af kulda, Sturl. iii. 20;

drósk hestr hans, ii. 75; part. dreginn, drawn, pinched, starved, hestar mjök dregnir, Fms. ix. 276; gördisk fénaðr dreginn mjök, drawn, thin, iii. 208; stöð þar í heykleggi einu ok dregit at öllu megin, a tapering bayrick, Háv. 53; of sickness, Herra Andrés lagðisk sjúkr, ok er hann var dreginn mjök, Fms. ix. 276. β. recipr., þau drógusk um einn gullhring, they fought, pulled, Fas. iii. 387. From the reflex. probably originates, by dropping the reflex. suffix, the mod. Swed. and Dan. at draga = to go, esp. of troops or a body of men; in old writers the active form hardly ever occurs in this sense (the reading drógu in the verse Fms. iii. 4 is no doubt false); and in mod. usage it is equally unknown in Icel., except maybe in allit. phrases as, e. g. út á djúpid hann Oddr dró, Snót 229 new Ed.; to Icel. ears draga in this sense sounds strange; even the reflex. form is seldom used in a dignified sense; vide the references above.

draga, u, f., only in pl. drögur, timber carried on horseback and trailing along the ground, Glúm. 368; dragua-hross, a drag-horse, 369; metric. term, a sort of anadiplosis, when a stanza begins with the last word of the preceding one, Edda (Ht.) 126, Skálda 191.

dragi, a, m. a trail or long line of laden borses or carts, Bjarn. 36; cp. heim-dragi, a loiterer, Lex. Poët.

drag-kyrtill, m. a trailing kirtle or gown, Fms. vi. 440, viii. 336.

drag-loka, u, f. a bolt; metaph. a loiterer, Finnb. 300.

drag-máll, adj. drawing, Fas. i. 382.

dragna, að, [Engl. drain], intrans. to drag, trail along, Fas. iii. 525, Sturl. ii. 49; Skíði d. eptir, Sd. 169; hann dragnar síðan heim at búrinu, Háv. 54; hafði losnað amarr þvengriun, ok dragnaði skúfrinn, Eb. 220; reflex., Fas. ii. 497.

drag-nál, f. a bodkin, Fas. iii. 621.

drag-net, n. a drag-net, opp. to lag-net, a laying-net.

drag-reip, n. a 'draw-rope,' balyard, Bs. i. 276, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 303.

dragsa, að, = dragna, Karl. 147, 554.

drag-síðr, adj. trailing behind, of a gown, Eg. 702.

dralla, að, (drall, n.), qs. dragla, to loiter, (slang word.)

DRAMB, n. I. prop. a roll of fat on the neck of fat men or beasts, hnakka-dramb, huakka-drembi, cp. drambr, m. a knot in charcoal or logwood; hence II. metaph. arrogance, Nj. 47; ofbeldi ok drambr, Fms. vii. 20. β. pomp, Fms. x. 232; drambs-fullr, adj. arrogant, Hom. 151, Fms. x. 222; drambs-maðr, m. a baughty, pompous person, Fms. x. 254, Hkr. ii. 288.

dramba, að, to be baughty, pompous, Flóv. 29, Hom. 135; d. í virðingu, 656 C. II; d. yfir e-m, Greg. 22, Niðrst. 7; d. yfir sér, to boast, Fas. i. 36; d. í móti e-u, Fms. xi. 111.

dramb-hosur, f. pl. a sort of 'court-breeches,' Fms. vi. 440.

dramb-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unpresuming, Bs. i. 275.

dramb-látr, adj. baughty, Greg. 24, Hom. 7, Fas. i. 89, Luke i. 51, Pass. 35. 7.

dramb-læti, n. pride, Fas. i. 18, Str. 81.

dramb-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Hkr. iii. 244, Sks. 451.

dramb-samr, adj. baughty, Sks. 701, Fas. i. 49, Pass. 21. 7.

dramb-semi, f. baughtiness, H. E. i. 519, Al. 153.

dramb-vísi, f. = drambssemi, Str. 82.

dramb-viss, adj. = drambsamr, Hom. 152, Karl. 135.

dramb-yrði, n. pl. baughty language, Sks. 558.

DRANGR, m. a lonely up-standing rock, Dipl. v. 23; kletta-drangr, fjall-drangr, etc., freq. in Icel., vide Eggert Itin. 497; many places take their names from these basalt rocks, Drangar (pl.), Drang-ey, Dranga-vík, Dranga-jökull, etc.; in popular lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones, Isl. þjóðs.

drang-steinn, m. = drangr, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 346, Mar. 93 (Fr.)

drasa, u, f. [dros], prattle; drösu ok lygi, Anecd. 14; drösur (pl.) ok hegónlig orð, 78; hence the mod. drösla or drusla, u, f. a vulgar ditty.

drasill, drösull, m., poët. a borse, cp. Ygg-drasill, vide Lex. Poët.

dratta, að, (qs. dragta), to trail or walk like a cow, Fas. ii. 128, i. 484; Homer's ειλίτρος is rendered by drattandi.

draug-hentir, n. adj. a sort of metre, Edda (Ht.) 137; a supernumerary syllable being added to every line, this syllable seems to have been called draugr, a plug or log.

DRAUGR, m. [Lat. truncus is perhaps akin]: I. a dry log, Edda (Gl.); this sense, however, only occurs in old poets, in compds such as el-draugr, ben-d., hiri-d., her-d., óðal-d., jó-d., gervi-d., in poetical circumlocutions of a man, cp. Edda 68, 85.

II. metaph. in prose (as it is now used), a ghost, spirit, esp. the dead inhabitant of a cairn was called draugr, Ld. 326, Fms. iii. 200, Bs. i. 256, Stj. 492. I Sam. xxviii. 15, Róm. 186, 217, Orkn. 210 (in a verse), Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 436-438, Hkv. 2. 49, Isl. (Harð. S.) ii. 47 (in a verse); it also occurs in the verse on the Runic stone in Schonen, quoted and explained in Rafn Antiq. Orient. 178, but it is uncertain whether it is here used in the first or second sense.

β. a sluggard, a drone who walks about as a ghost; draugs-ligr, adj.; drauga-skapr, m.; draugast, að, to walk about like a ghost. γ. metric., vide draught above. COMPS: drauga-

drottinn, *m.* the lord of ghosts, is one of the names of Odin, Hkr. i. 11. **drauga-fé**, *n.* boards in cairns or tombs, Fas. ii. 368. **drauga-gangr**, *m.* a gang of ghosts. **drauga-sögur**, *f. pl.* ghost stories in nursery tales, for a collection of such, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 222-354.

draum-kona, *u, f.* a 'dream-woman,' a spirit in dreams, Gísl. 41, Þorst. Síðu H. 185.

draum-maðr, *m.* a man who appears to another in a dream, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 107: a dreamer, Stj. 193. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

draum-örar, *f. pl.* (now *m. pl.*), dream-phantasies, Fas. iii. 79.

DRAUMR, *m.* [A. S. *dream*; Hel. *dróm*; Engl. *dream*; Swed. *Dan. dröm*; Germ. *traum*; Matth. i. and ii, and by a singular mishap Matth. xxvii. 19, are lost in Ulf., so that we are unable to say how he rendered the Gr. *ὄναρ*—the A. S. uses *dream* only in the sense of joy, music, and dreamer—a harper, musician, and expresses draumr, Engl. *dream*, by *sveofnas*,—even the Ormul. has *dræm = a sound*; so that the Engl. *dream* seems to have got its present sense from the Scand. On the other hand, the Scand. have *draum* in the proper sense in their earliest poems of the heathen age, ballad draumar, Vtkv. i; Hvat er þat drauma, Em. i; it is used so by Bragi Gamli (9th century), Edda 78 (in a verse); cp. draum-þing, Hkv. 2. 48, whilst the A. S. sense of song is entirely strange to Icel.: it is true that *svefnar* (*pl.*) now and then occurs in old poets = Lat. *somnium*, but this may be either from A. S. influence or only as a poetical synonyme. Which of the two senses is the primitive and which the metaph. ?]—a dream. Many old sayings refer to draumr,—vakandi d., a day dream, waking dream, like the Gr. *ὄναρ*; von er vakandi draumr, hope is a waking dream, or von er vakanda manns d.; ekki er mark at draumum, dreams are not worth noticing, Sturl. ii. 217; opt er ljótr d. fyrir litlu, Bs. ii. 225. Icel. say, marka drauma, to believe in dreams, Sturl. ii. 131; segja e-m draum, to tell one's dream to another, Nj. 35; ráða draum, to read (interpret) a dream, Fms. iv. 381, x. 270, xi. 3; draumr rætisk, the dream proves true, or (rarely) draum (acc.) ræsir, id., Bret.; vakna við vándan (eigi góðan) draum, to wake from a bad dream, of a sudden, violent awakening, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 339, Stj. 394. Judg. viii. 21, 22; vakna af draumi, to waken from a dream; dreyma draum, to dream a dream; láta e-n njóta draums, to let one enjoy his dream, not wake him: gen. draums is used adverb. in the phrase, e-m er draums, one is benumbed, dreamy; stóð hann upp ok fylgði englinum, ok hugði sér draums vera, Post. 656 C; draums kved ek þér vera, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; þótti honum sjálfum sem draums hefði honum verit, O. H. L. 81; hence comes the mod. e-m er drums, of stupid insensibility. Passages referring to dreams—Hkr. Hálf. S. ch. 7, Am. 14. 25, Edda 36, 1b. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 134, Ld. ch. 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 2, 13, Harð. S. ch. 6, Lv. ch. 21 (very interesting), Gísl. ch. 13, 24 sqq., Glúm. ch. 9, 21, Þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 21, Bjarn. 49, Fbr. ch. 16, 37, Þorl. S. ch. 7, Sturl. i. 200, 225, ii. 9, 99, 190, 206-216, iii. 251-254, 272, Rafús S. ch. 7, 14, Laur. S. ch. 2, 65, Svrr. S. ch. 1, 2, 5, 42, Fms. vi. 199, 225, 312, 403, 404, vii. 162, Jónsv. S. ch. 2, etc. etc. compds: drauma-maðr, *m.* a great dreamer, Gísl. 41. drauma-ráðning, *f.* the reading of dreams, Anal. 177. drauma-skrimsl, *n.* a dream monster, phantasm, Fas. ii. 414. drauma-vetr, *m.*, Gísl. 63.

draum-skrök, *n.* a dream phantasm, Ld. 122.

draum-spakr, *adj.* skilled in interpreting dreams, Fms. vi. 361.

draum-speki, *f.* skill in interpreting dreams, Fms. iv. 30.

draum-spekingr, *m.* a skilful interpreter of dreams, Stj. 491. I Sam. xxviii. 3.

draum-stoli, *adj.* (cp. vit-stola), a 'dream-stolen' man, i. e. one who never dreams,—the ancients thought this a disease; þat er ekki mauns eðli at hann dreymi aldri, Fms. vi. 199, cp. also Hkr. i. 71.

draum-þing, *n.* dream-meeting, poet. sleep, Hkv. 2. 49.

DRÁK, *u, f.* (draka, *u, f.*, Thom. l. c., mod. rák, *f.*), a streak; lá eptir ein blóð-drák í léreptinu, . . . fagra heilsu barnsins ok blóð-drákina, Bs. ii. 170; hafði hann þá blóðrás merkiligasta, at ein draka (drák) gékk af hægra veg hanns kinnis í skakk um þvert andlitid á vinstri kinninni, ok með því sama marki vitradist hann síðan mörgum mönnum, Thom. 356; ein raub blóðdrög, MS. Holm. no. 17 (Fr.), vide drög; rák is at present a very freq. word in Icel., but is hardly found in old writers; the identity of these two words cannot be doubted.

dráp, *n.* [drepa], slaughter, Eg. 222, Fms. v. 235, etc.; mann-dráp, man-slaughter, bomicide.

DRÁPA, *u, f.* a heroic, laudatory poem; this word is probably derived from drepa, to strike, i. e. to strike the chords of an instrument, vide drepa A. I., as poems were at early times accompanied by instrumental music: the drápas were usually composed in the so-called 'dróttkvætt' metre, q. v., and were much in fashion from the 10th to the 12th or even to the 13th century, but esp. flourished at the end of the 10th and during the 11th; the earliest poems of this kind on record are of the end of the 9th century: even poems in honour of gods, Christ, the holy cross, saints, etc. are called drápur if composed in the proper metre; but most of them are in honour of kings, earls, princes, or eminent men, vide Skáldatal. A drápa usually consisted of three parts, upp-haf introduction, stef or stefjámál the burden or middle part interpolated with artificial burdens, whence the name stefja-drápa, and lastly slæmr or

peroration; according to the length, a drápa is tvítug or a poet twenty stanzas, sextug or sixty stanzas, and so on; it is called erfi- if in praise of a deceased man, mansöngs-drápa (Germ. *minne-* addressed to a lady-love, etc.; as to metre, we have tog-drápa, hryr drápa, etc.; drápa is sometimes distinguished from flokkir, a less literary and shorter poem without burdens, Fms. vi. 391; hví ortir þú um konunginn, eðr þótti þér hann ekki drápunnar verðr, Ísl. ii. 237 the classical passage Knytl. S. ch. 19. Passages in the Sagas referring to the delivery of these poems are very numerous, e. g. Gunnl. S. ch. Eg. ch. 62, 63 (Höfuð-lausn), 80 (Sonatorek and Arinbjarnar-d.), 81 (drápa), Ld. ch. 29 (Hús-drápa), Hallfr. S. ch. 6, 11, Bjarn. 6, 39, iii. 65, v. 173-175, Knytl. S. l. c., O. H. L. ch. 60, 61, Har. S. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 66, 110 (the interesting story of Stuf the Bó Skáldat. 252, 268, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Hkr. i. 185, 186; the last on r is Sturl. iii. 303-306, referring to A. D. 1263, cp. also Sturl. ii. 56; of these poems derive their name from the king or person in v honour they were composed, e. g. Ólafsd-, Knúts-d. (king Ca Eiriks-d., etc., vide Fms. xii. s. v. kvæði, or Jónsvíkinga-d., Íslen- d., the name of a laudatory poem addressed to the Icelandic people referring to other subjects, as Vell-ekla (want of gold), Hafgerðin Landn. 106, or Kross-d., Róða-d. (the Holy Rood), etc. Mythical care, e. g. Ragnars-d., Haustlöng, Hús-d. compds: drápu-mál lausnit for a d., viz. a love song (mansöngs-d.), which songs were f den, F. 87. drápu-stúfr, *m.* a nickname for a poetaster, Landn. 1

dráp-gjarn, *adj.* blood-thirsty, Sks. 89.

dráp-veðr, *n.* a furious, destructive gale, Lv. 59.

DRÆTTIR, *m.*, gen. ar, dat. drættir, pl. drættir, acc. dráttu and tti [draga, cp. Engl. *draught*]:—pulling, Jm. i: metaph. *hesitation*, F 11: a draught, of fishing (fiski-dráttir), but esp. of a drag-net, Luke

DREGG, *f.*, gen. sning, and nom. pl. dreggjarr, dregs, lees; þeg og skulu dreggjarrar af súpa, Ps. lxxv. 8, Fas. ii. 26: metaph., N. G. L. i.

dregill, *m.*, dimiut., dat. dregli, a ribbon, Nj. 214, Hkr. i. 320, 20, O. H. L. 65, H. E. ii. 113; dregla-lið = dreglat lið, soldiers' decorations with ribbons, Fb. ii. 337,—a reference to the custom of neophytes baptism wearing a white ribbon round their heads.

dregla, *ad.* to lace, furnish with a ribbon, Sturl. iii. 218.

dreif, *f.* scattering; á dreif, *id.*; á víð ok dreif, scattered at Grönd. 166. 2. a chain; haukr bundinn í gull-dreifum, and þ iun komst hvergi þviat dreifarnar héldu honum, E. (Fr.)

DREIFA, *ð*, [Ulf. *draibjan*; v. drifa], to scatter, disperse, with dreifðu þér þá öllu líðinu, Nj. 207, Hkr. i. 250; er þú dreifð mjök frá þér fjölmenni því er . . . Fms. viii. 182: metaph. to drive hug e-s, Hom. 38: with the notion of violence, to scatter, Post. 6 14: to strew, taft dukt ok dreif á sárit, Próver 471: to sprinkle, d. Fms. i. 262, Ísl. ii. 403, Barl. 185: adding acc. of the person, e. blóði, to bedabble with blood, Am. 19; ok dreifir þá með blóðim 78.

β. with acc. to disperse, dissolve; dreifdum vér Guðs óvini 655 xxxii; vóru dreifð öll beim hans, 623. 33 (very rarely).

reflex. to be spread out, Eg. 530; of the branches of a tree, Edda 10 dreifask (gramm.), words are derived from Skálda 205.

dreifing, *f.* scattering, diffusing, Stj. 244, H. E. i. 500.

dreift, *n.* *adj.* 'adrift,' scattered, in the phrase, fara d., of troc march in loose order, Fms. i. 71, v. 56; dreifara, viii. 213.

dreita, *tt*, [dríta], in the phrase, d. e-n inni, to lock one up so tha forced to do his business within doors (a disgrace), Sturl. i. 198, Ld. 20

DREKI, *a, m.* [from the Gr. *δράκων*; Lat. *draco*; A. S. *draca*; *m. drache*; Engl. *dragon*; Swed. *drake*; Dan. *drage*]:—a dragon, A 656 A, Gullþ. ch. 4; this word, which undoubtedly is of f origin, is however very old; it occurs in Vsp. 65 (there is no rea suspect the genuineness of this verse); it is most freq. used by po the 10th and 11th centuries, and is especially used of ships of war

ing a dragon's head as beaks, Fms. ii. 179, 182, 217, 303, iv. 354, v. 314, 360, vii. 51, 109, 248, x. 36, 77, 204-206, xi. 45, 375, the constellation *Scorpion*, Kb. 408.

2. naut. a small a compds: dreka-hamr, *m.* the slough of a dragon, Fas. ii. 378. d. höfuð, *n.* a dragon's head as a ship's beak, Eg. 42, Hkr. iii. 94. d. líki, *n.* the shape of a dragon, Niðrst. i. dreka-merki, *n.* the a of a dragon, Karl. 351; the constellation *Scorpio* is also called Spörð-merki. The language distinguishes between flug-dreki, the flying a of the tales, and spörð-dreki, a tailed dragon, i. e. a scorpion.

drekka, *u, f.* drink, beverage, Edda 48: a banquet, N. G. L. i. 9 13; cp. Ægis-drekka, the banquet at Ægir, Edda.

DREKKA, pret. drakk, pl. drukku; sup. drukkitt; pres. drekk subj. drykki; [Ulf. *drigan*; A. S. *drinkan*; Engl. *drink*; O. G. trinkan; M. H. G. *trinken*; Dan. *drikke*; Swed. *dricka*]:—to drin beverage or feast in acc.; d. mjöd, Hm. 18; mungát, öl, Fms. vii. Hm. 82; d. full, minni (a toast), Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 442; d. h. drain, drink off a born, a cup, Hkr. i. 35; síðan tók Kolskeggr eina af miði fulla ok drakk, Nj. 43; d. drykk, to drink a draught

xi. 233; eptir þat tók Þórir kalkann ok drakk af tvá drykki, Gu. 7 þú skalt d. af tvá drykki, *id.*; d. brjóst (acc.), to suck (v. brjóst-dr

Mar. 656 A. 23, cp. Gpl. 504. **β.** to *bold a feast, the feast* in acc.; d. Jól, Fms. vi. 100, Fagrsk. 4 (in the poem of Hornklofi); d. veizlu, Nj. 11; d. brullaup, Fms. xi. 88; d. erfi, Nj. 167. **γ.** denoting the mode of drinking; d. ein-meningu, to *drink one to one*, Eg. 551; d. tví-meningu, to *drink two to two*, id.; d. fast, to *drink hard*, Eb. 184; d. úmælt, to *drink without measure* (cp. múl-drykkja), Fms. iii. 18; d. til e-s, to *drink to a person*, Eg. 552, Sturl. iii. 305, Bs. i. 848, 798; d. á e-n, id., Fms. iv. 333, vi. 442 (cp. ú-drykkja); d. e-n af stokki, to *drink one under the table*, iv. 167; d. frá sér vit, to *drink one's wits away*, ix. 339, Hm. 11; the allit. phrase, d. ok dæma, to *drink and chatter*, Rm. 29; adding the prepp. af, ór, to *drink off a cup*; d. af dýra hornum, Fms. vi. 442, Eg. 206, 207; absol. to *drink, bold a feast*, Eg. 43. **δ.** impers. (vide á-drykkir) of a ship, to *ship a sea*, metaph., Al. 139. **ε.** recipr., drekkask á, to *drink to one another*, Hkr. ii. 249, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78. **2.** part. pass. drukkinn, *drunken, tipsy*, Eb. 154, Fms. i. 59, Eg. 52.

drekk-hlaðinn, part. 'drencb-loaden,' a *ship laden till she sinks*. **drekkja**, t and ð, [Ulf. dragkjan; Engl. drench], to *drown*, with dat., Edda (pref.) 144, Fms. iii. 28, Fas. ii. 35; metaph. to *swamp*, Fms. x. 395; with acc., Hom. 154 (rarely): reflex. to *be submerged*, Fms. xi. 66. **drembi-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *haughtily*, Fms. vi. 155, x. 237, Nj. 78, Fas. i. 39; cp. rembiligr.

drengi-liga, adv. *brave, bravely*, Korm. 238, Nj. 180, 258, Ld. 206. **drengi-ligr**, adj. *brave, valiant*, Ld. 272, Fms. vii. 105, xi. 57; *generous*, vi. 96, Nj. 73, Boll. 348.

drengja, d. a *naut, term, to bind fast, haul taut to a pole* (drengir); taka akkeri ok d. við ása, Fms. vii. 54; d. með köðlum, 82.

dreng-leysi, n. *want of generosity, unmanliness*, Stj. 396.

dreng-lundaðr and **-lyndr**, adj. *noble-minded*, Hkr. i. 327, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 220; *hógværr* ok drenglyndr, *gentle-minded and high-minded*, Nj. 30 (of Njal).

dreng-maðr, m. a *bachelor*, opp. to bóndi, N. G. L. i. 21, 98: a *stout doughty man*, Lex. Poët.

dreng-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *bravely, doughtily*, Nj. 78, v. l. **dreng-menska**, u, f. *boldness*, Fas. i. 404.

DRENGR, m., pl. ir, gen. drengs, pl. drengir, on Runic stones drengjar; this is a most curious word, and exclusively Scandinavian; it occurs in the A. S. poem *Byrnios*, but is there undoubtedly borrowed from the Danes, as this poem is not very old. **1.** the earliest form was probably drangr, q. v., a *rock or pillar*, which sense still remains in Edda (Gl.) and in the compd ás-drengr, cp. Ivar Aasen; it also remains in the verb drengja. **2.** it then metaphorically came to denote a *young unmarried man, a bachelor*, A. S. *bagestald*, N. H. G. *bagestolz*; drengir heita ungrir menn ok búlausir, Edda 107; ungr d., a *youth*, 623, 22, Post. 656 C. 32, Edda 35; drengir, a *youth*, Stj. 409; hveirrar ættar ertú d., 465; (hence the mod. Dan. sense of a boy); far-d., a *sailor*.

3. hence came the usual sense, a *bold, valiant, worthy man*, and in this sense it is most freq. in all periods of the language. Drengir is a standing word in the Swed. and Dan. Runic monuments, *góðr drengr, drengir harða góðr, denoting a good, brave, gallant man, a bold and gentle heart*; lagði þú hverfr fram sitt skip sem d. var ok skap hafði til, Fms. vi. 315; drengir heita vaskir menn ok batnandi, Edda 107; hraustr d., a *gallant d.*, Ld. 50; d. fullr, a *bluff, outspoken man*, Ísl. ii. 363; göfuligr d., Bær. 12; d. góðr, *noble-minded*; auðigr at fé ok d. góðr, Fms. vi. 356; hann var einn beztir d. ok hófsmádr um allt, Ld. 100; drengir góðr ok örigrir í öllu, Nj. 30; ekki þyki mér þú sterkr, en drengir ertú góðr, *thou art not strong, but thou art a good fellow*, Lv. 109; drengs dáð, a *derring do, the deed of a drengir*, Fbr. 90 (in a verse); also used of a lady, kvæmskórungir mikill ok d. góðr ok nokkurt skaphörð, Nj. 30 (of Bergthóra); allra kvænna grimmost ok skaphörðust ok (bat) d. góðr þar sem vel skyldi vera, 147 (of Hildi-guanna) the phrases, lítill d., a *small dreng*, or, d. at verri, denoting a *disgraced man*, Nj. 68; at kalla þik ekki at verri dreng, to *call thee a dreng none the less for that*, Ld. 42; drengir en eigi dáðleysingar, 'drengrs' and no lubbers, Sturl. iii. 135; drengir and niðingir are opposed, N. G. L. ii. 420; at Hallgrödr yrði þeim mestr drengir, *greatest helper*, prop. Nj. 76; at þú mættir drenginn af verða sem beztir, *that thou couldst get the greatest credit from it*, Gisl. 48: the phrase, hafa drengir í serk, to *have a man* (i. e. a *stout, bold heart*) in one's serk, in one's breast, Fms. ix. 381; in addressing, góðr d., *my dear fellow*, Eg. 407; cp. 'et quod ipsi in posterum vocarentur Drengrs,' Du Cange (in a letter of William the Conqueror).

comps: drengja-móðir, f. a *mother of heroes, a cognom.*, Hdl. 18. **drengja-val**, n. *chosen, gallant men*, Fas. i. 73, 304. **drengs-aðal**, n. *the nature of a d.*, Km. 23. **drengs-bót**, f. *what makes a man the better d.*, Fms. ii. 276, vi. 107, Karl. 120. **drengs-bragð**, n. *the deed of a d., brave deed*, Sturl. ii. 84.

dreng-skapr, m., gen. ar, *courage, high-mindedness*; the phrase, falla með drengskap, to *fall sword in hand*, Fms. ii. 42; vit ok d., xi. 112; deyjja með drengskap, opp. to lífa með skómum, v. 136; þínur drengskap (manliness) skal ek víð bregða, Nj. 13; allit., dáð ok d.; með lítum drengskap, cowardly, Fms. viii. 29; má þat verða til drengskapar, Ísl. ii. 366; drengskapar-raun, trial of d., Sturl. ii. 52.

drep, n. [A. S. drepe; Germ. treff], a *smart, blow*; the legal bearing of this word is defined Grág. Vsl. ch. 10-13; wound and 'drep' are distinguished—þat ero sár er þar blæðir sem á kom, en drep ef annars-staðar blæðir, ch. 51, cp. N. G. L. i. 69, 164, Eb. ch. 23; trail, vide dögg. **2.** *slaying, killing*, = dráup, Grág. Vsl. ch. 111. **3.** *plague, pest*, = drep-sótt, Stj. 546, Bret. 46, Sks. 731 B: a *malignant disease*, N. G. L. i. 145; metaph., Al. 86. **4.** *medic. mortification, gangrene*, Fms. iii. 184, ix. 36, Bs. i. 346, Fcl. ix. 207.

DREPA, pret. drap, 2nd pers. drapt, mod. drapst, pl. drápu; pret. subj. dræpi; part. dreptir; pres. drep; with the suff. neg. pret. drap-a, Orkn.: [A. S. drepan; Dan. drabe; Swed. dräpa; O. H. G. trefan; mod. Germ. treffen, whence the mod. Dan. treffe, in the sense to hit; Ulf. uses slaban and staujan, but never dripan; in Engl. the word is lost.]

A. WITH ACC., OR ABSOL. högg (a blow) or the like being understood, to *strike, beat*: **I.** act. of music, to *strike the chords*, (cp. phrases such as, slá danz, to *strike up for a dance*; slagr is *battle and poem*, Trolla-slagr and Gýgjar-slagr are names of poems); hann tók hörpu sína ok drap strengi (*struck the strings*) til slags, Stj. 458 (hence drápa, a *song*); d. e-n vendi, to *strike with a rod*, Skm. 26; to *knock, d. á dyrr*, or d. högg á dyrr, to *knock at a door*, Nj. 150; síðan gengu þau heim bæði ok drápu á dyrr, 153; drápu þar á dyrr, Sturl. iii. 154; metaph., d. á e-t, to *touch slightly on a matter*; d. botu ör keraldí, to *knock the bottom out of a jar*, Fms. xi. 34; d. járn, to *beat iron* (a blacksmith's term) with a sledge-hammer, Grett. 129, cp. drep-sleggia. **2.** esp. with the sense of violence, to *knock, strike*; áfallit hafði drept hann inn í báttum, Bs. i. 422; at eigi drepir þú mik í djúp, *that thou knockest me not into the deep*, Post. 656 B. 9; herða klett drep ek þér hálsi af, Ls. 57. **β.** as a law term, to *smite, strike*; ef maðr drepr (smites) mann, ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 116; eigu menn eigi at standa fyrir þeim manni er dreptir hefir annan, id.; ef maðr drepr mann svá at þeim brotna, 14; nú vænist sá maðr því er drap, at . . . 15; þat er drep ef þein brotna, ok verðr sá úæll til dómis er dreptir hefir, 16; nú vænist hinn þvi, at hann hafir drept hann, 19. **γ.** the phrases, d. e-n til heljar, Grág. ii. 161, or d. til dauðs, to *smite to death*; Jósuá drap til dauða alla þjóð Anakim, Stj. 456; d. í hel, id., Hbl. 27; hence **3.** metaph. or ellipt. to *kill, put to death*, cp. Lat. caedere, Engl. smite; eigi er manni skylt at d. skógarmann, þótt . . . Grág. ii. 162; skulu vér nú fara at honum ok d. hann, Nj. 205; þar varð illa með þeim þvi at Ásgrimir drap Gaut, 39; til þess at d. Grim, Eg. 114; tóku þeir af eignum jarla konungs en drápu sumu, Fms. i. 6; er dreptir hafði fóstra hans . . . eigi hefir at d. svá fríðan svein . . . d. skyldi hverr manni er hann údæmðan vá, 80; konung drápuum fyrstan, Am. 97; drap hann (smote with the hammer) hina öldnu jötna systur, þkv. 32; d. mátti Freyr hann með hendi sinni, Edda 23. **β.** in a game (of chess), to *take a piece*; þá drap jarl af honum riddara, Fms. iv. 366; tafsins er hann hafði drept, vi. 29; Hvítserkr hélt töfl einni er hann hafði drept, Fas. i. 285. **γ.** adding prepp. af, niðr, to *slaughter, kill off*; þótt hirdmenn þínir sé drepir niðr sem svín, Fms. vii. 243; d. af, to *slaughter* (cattle); yxni fimm, ok d. af, Ísl. ii. 330; láttu mik d. af þenna lýð, Post. 656 B. 9. **4.** metaph. phrases; d. e-m skúta, to *taunt, charge one with*; áfelli þat er konungur drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310; hjarta drepr stall, *the heart knocks as it were against a block of stone from fear*, Hkr. ii. 360, Orkn., Fbr. 36 (hence stall-drept hjarta, a 'block-beating' faint heart); d. upp eld, to *strike fire*, Fms. iv. 338; d. sik ór dróma, to *throw off the fetter*, Edda 19; d. e-t undir sik, to *knock or drag down*, skaltú standa hjá er sjandi sá drepr mik undir sik, Grett. 126, 101 A: d. slóð, to *make a slot or sleuth* (trail); d. kyrtlamir slóðina, *the cloaks trailed along the ground so as to leave a track*, Gisl. 154; to *trail or make a track of droves or deer*, Lex. Poët.: d. e-t út, to *divulge a thing* (in a bad sense), Fms. vi. 208; d. yfir e-t, to *bide, suppress*, drap hann brátt yfir (*he soon mastered*) harm sinn, Bs. i. 140 (hence yfir-drep, *hypocrisy, i. e. cloaking*).

II. reflex., *dreppak, to perish, die*, esp. of beasts; fé hans drapsk aldrei af megrð ok drephriðum, Eb. 150; drapsk allt hans fólk, Fms. v. 250. **2.** recipr. to *put one another to death*; þá dreppask bræðr fyrir ágirni sakar, Edda 40; nú dreppask menn (smite one another), er sérask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 92; ef menn d. um naetr, Fms. vii. 206; er sjálfir bárusk vápn á ok drápusk, viii. 53; en er bændr fundu at þeir drápusk sjálfir, 68; dreppask niðr á leið fram, Ld. 238; dreppask menn fyrir, to *kill one another's men*, Fms. vii. 177; góðisk af því sjandskapr með þeim Steinólfi svá at þeir drápusk þar (menn?) fyrir, Gullþ. 14.

III. impers., *dreple* honum aldregi ský (acc.) í augu, *his eyes never get clouded*, of the eagle flying in the face of the sun, Hom. 47; ofrkappit (acc.) drepr fyrir þeim (*their big spirits break down*) þegar hamingjan brestr, Fms. vi. 155; drap þó heldr í fyrir honum, *be rather grew worse*, i. e. *his eyes grew weaker*, Bjarn. 59; nú drepr ór hljóð (acc.) fyrst ór konunginum, *the king became silent at once*, Fms. xi. 115; stall drepr ór hjarta e-s, Fbr. 36 (vide above, I. 4); ofan drap flaugina (acc.), *the flaug was knocked down*, Bs. i. 422; regn drepr í gögnum e-t, *the rain beats through the thatch or cover*, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse). **β.** in mod. usage, drepa is even used in the sense to *drip* (= drjúpa), e. g. þak, hús drepr, *the thatch, house lets water through*.

B. WITH DAT.: **I.** denoting *gentle movement*; in many cases

the dat. seems to be only instrumental:

1. of the limbs; hendi drap á kampa, *be put his hand to his beard*, Hðm. 21; d. fæti (fótum), *to stumble*, prop. *to strike with the foot*, Nj. 112, Fas. ii. 558, Bs. i. 742, Hom. 110, Greit. 120; d. fæti í e-t, *to stumble against*, 103; d. fæti við e-t, *id.*, Fas. ii. 558; d. höfði, *to droop, nod with the head*; drap í gras höfði, (the horse) *drooped with the head, let it fall*, Gkv. 2. 5; d. niðr höfði, *id.*, Nj. 32; Egill sat svá opt, at hann drap höfðinu niðr í feld sinn (from sorrow), Eg. 322, O. H. L. 45 (for shame); d. fingri í munn sér, *to put the finger into the mouth*, Edda 74; fingri drap í munninn sinn (of a child), the words of a ditty; d. hendi til e-s, or við e-m, *to give one a slap with the hand* (inst. dat.), Nj. 27; hence metaph., d. hendi við e-u, *to wave away with the hand, to refuse a kind offer*, Bs. i. 636; d. hendi við boðnu gulli, Al. 75: the phrase, d. hendi við sóma sínum, cp. Al. 162.

2. to tuck up the sleeves or skirts of a garment; d. skautum (upp), Fms. vii. 297; hann hafði dreipit upp skautunum, Lv. 85; hann hafði dreipit upp fyrir blöðunum undir beltíð, Eb. 226; Sigurðr drap blöðunum undir beltí sér, Orkn. 474; d. hári undir beltí sér, *to tuck the hair under the belt* (of a lady), hárit tók ofan á bringuna ok drap hón (viz. því) undir beltí sér, Nj. 24; hafði hár svá níkít, at hann drap undir beltí sér, 272.

III. to dip; d. skeggi í Breiðafjörð niðr, *to dip the beard in the Breiðafjörð*, i. e. to be drowned, Ld. 316; d. hendi, or fingri í vatni, *to dip the hand, finger into water* (vide above); d. barni í vatni, *to dip a baby into water*, i. e. to baptize, K. þ. K. 10: the phrase, d. feskri í kál, *to dip bacon into kale broth*, Fas. iii. 381; nú taka þeir hafströkur tver, ok d. þeim í sýrukerin, Gisl. 7.

β. the phrase, d. e-u, of wax, lime, butter, or the like, *to daub, plaster, fill up with*; þú skalt taka vax ok d. því í eyru fórnunna þinna, Od. xii. 77; síðan drap eg því í eyru á öllum skipverjum, 177; vaxið er eg hafði drepið í eyru þeim, 200; d. smjörri í láti, *to fill a box with butter*.

γ. metaph. phrases; d. dul á e-t, *to throw a veil over*, Hkr. ii. 140, in mod. usage, draga dulur á e-t: the phrase, d. í skörðin (the tongue understood), *to talk indistinctly*, from loss of teeth; d. orði, dómi á e-t, *to talk, reason, judge of a thing*, Fms. ix. 500; d. huldú á, *to hide, cloak, keep secret*, xi. 106; d. e-u á dreif, prop. *to 'throw adrift, 'throw aside*, i. e. *think little of a thing*, þessu var á dreif dreipit, *it was busbed up*, Orkn. 248; áðr hafði níjúk verið á dreif dreipit um mál Bjarnar (there had been much mystery about Björn), hvárt hann var lífs eðr eigi, sagði annarr þat logit, en annarr sagði satt, i. e. *no one knew anything for certain*, Bjarn. 20; en eigi varð vísan á dreif dreipin (the song was not thrown aside or kept secret) ok kom til eynna Birni, 32; drápu öllu á dreif um þessa fyrirætlan, busbed it all up, Eg. 49; d. í egg e-u, prop. *to bate the edge of a thing, to turn a deaf ear to*, Orkn. 188, metaphor from blunting the edge of a weapon.

δ. d. e-u niðr, *to suppress a thing* (unjustly); d. niðr konungs rétti, N. G. L. i. 73; d. niðr sæmd e-s, *to pull down a person's reputation*, Boll. 346; d. niðr lítu orði, *to keep down a bad report, suppress it*, Nj. 21; d. niðr máli, *to quash a lawsuit*, 33; dreipit svá niðr herörinni, Fins. iv. 207.

ε. d. glaumi, gleði, teiti e-s, *to spoil one's joy*, Lex. Poët.; d. kosti e-s, *to destroy one's happiness*, Am. 69; impers., drap þá brátt kosti, *the cheer was soon gone*, Rm. 98.

drephrið, f. a killing snow storm, Eb. 150.

dreppill, m., in kuatt-dreppill, a bat, in the game of cricket.

drepp-ráð, n. pl. a law term (cp. áljóts-ráð, sár-ráð, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð), an intended affray or assault, Grág. ii. 116, 117, Vsl. ch. 75.

drepp-samligr, adj. deadly, destructive, Stj. 71.

drepp-sleggja, u, f. a sledge-hammer, Eg. 272.

drepp-sótt, f. a plague, pest, Ver. 21, Rb. 478.

drepp-sóttir, part. plague-stricken, Bs. ii. 33.

drettingr, m. [dratta], a loiterer, a cognom., Sturl. i. 89.

DREYMA, d and ð, poet. obsol. pret. reflex. dreymdunk; [draumr; A. S. dryman = psallere; Hel. drömian = jubilar; Eng. dream; Germ. träumen; Dan. drømme; Swed. drömma] :—to dream; in Icel. impers. and with a double acc., that of the dreamer and the dream or person appearing; thus, mik dreymdi draum, mik dreymdi mann, etc.; þat dreymdi mik, Nj. 95; hvat hefir þik dreymt, id.; hinn veg d. mik þó, 53; hann kvað sík dreymt hafa Hákon jarl (acc.), 122; dreymt hefir mik mart í vetr, Ld. 126; enn dreymdi hann enu þriðja draum, Fms. xi. 8; or poet., draum dreymdunk = draum dreymdi mik, I dreamt a dream, Bjarn. 49; or with 'at' with subj., hann (acc.) dreymdi þat, at hann væri at lögbergi, lb. ch. 4, cp. 385; konung dreymdi aldri, the king never had a dream, Hkr. i. 171; the phrase, at dreyma fyrir daglátunum, esp. of light merry dreams at daybreak, which people in Icel. consider a sign of good health, Fél. ix.

β. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maðr (nom.) dreymir mik jafnan, Fs. 98; dreymdi Svein þórr heldr ófyrnigligr, Fms. ii. 162; þat er fyrir eldi er járn (nom. pl.) dreyma, Gkv. 2. 38; um vetrinn vóru dreymdir draumar margir, Bs. i. 497; vide draumr.

DREYPA, t and ð, [drjúpa, draup], to drop, put a drop of fluid, wine, medicine, etc., into the mouth of one sick, fainting, and the like, the fluid in dat.; d. e-u á e-t, or í munn em; hann dreypir vígðu vatni í munn henni, Bs. i. 199; at hann dreypi vatni á tungu mína, Greg. 23. Luke xvi. 24; d. vini á e-n (of fainting), Fas. iii. 508, 571; hann dreypiti á konuna þar til at hon raknaði við, ii. 151: to dip, at hann

dreypi í vatn enum minsta fingri sínum, Greg. 22. Luke xvi. 24, w. the N. T. of 1540 sqq. has, at hann 'dreipi' hinu fremsta síns fingri í vatni, dreyra, ð, to bleed, ooze (of blood from a slight wound), always a. or neut.; þótti mér dreyra ór hlutunum, Ld. 126; ok dreyrði ór í unum, Fb. i. 67; eigi dreyrði ór hvífinum, Fms. ii. 272; hann rélfófa sér krossmark svá at dreyrði, so that blood flowed, v. 185; dreyrt blóð, *new-bleed blood*, Þiðr. 199.

dreyr-blandinn, part. bleut, mixed with blood, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-fáðr (-fár), part. blood-stained, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-gjarn, adj. blood-thirsty, dreary, Al. 31.

DREYRI and drøri, a, m. [as to the root, cp. Goth. drjúsan draus, = to drop, fall, a verb analogous to frjósa, fraus, and fróri; strong verb is lost in the Icel., only the weak dreyra is used; A. S. dreigore; O. H. G. trōr :—are A. S. drēbrig, Engl. dreary, from the root, in a metaph. sense?]:—blood, esp. gore, properly blood oozing out of the wound; vekja e-m dreyra, to bleed one, Fms. vii. 145; nú vökva þeir sér blóð, ok láta renna saman dreyra sinn, Gisl. 11; m. d., human blood, Fms. xi. 233; the phrase, rauðr sem dreymi, = dark red, red as blood, i. e. dark red, v. 127; rauðr d., Vsp. 33; allit. er etr hold mitt ok drekkir dreyra minn, 625. 195; dreyrinn dundi dreyrhold gushed, Pass. 23. 3; poet. phrases, dals d., jarðar d., the blood of the dales, earth, rivers, Lex. Poët.; Kvásis d., the blood of K., poetry, la

COMP. DREYRA-RUNNING, part. splattered with blood, Fms. vii. 89.

DREYRIG, dreyrigr (drøyrigr, Ýt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, C. traurig]:—bloody, gory; uncontr., dreyruga, Al. 41; dreyruga húfa, 64, 151; dreyruga benja, Bragi: contr., dreyrigan mæki, Ýt. 11; dr

steinu, Sb. 58; dreyrgra darra, Jd. 9.

dreyr-rauðr, adj. blood-red, Eg. 113, Fms. vii. 145.

dreyr-stafir, m. pl. dreary, bloody runes, Sl. 40.

DREYSSA, að, [drussi], d. sik, to vaunt oneself foolishly, Pass. i. 1.

DRIF, n. [drifa], driven snow; hvítt sem d., Fms. iv. 372, v. l. foaming sea, sjór var hvít fyrir drifi, Bs. ii. 116. COMPS: d. a stormr, m., drifa-veðr, n. a strong storm.

drif-hvítr and drift-hvítr, adj. white as driven snow, Karl. naut., leggja til drifs, to lie adrift.

drift, dript, f. a snow-drift; þar var snjár í driptum, Sturl. hvítt sem drift, white as driven snow, Ó. H. 170.

DRIT, n. (mod. dritr, m.), [Engl. dirt, cp. dríta], dirt, esp. of fugla-d., dúfna-d., Stj. 620. 2 Kings vi. 25; síðan tekr hann fugla þiðr. 79, v. l.: local names, Drit-skær, Eb. ch. 4; Drit-vík, Bárð. nicknames, Drit-kinn, Gullþ.; Drit-ljóð, Fms. ix; Drit-loki, Sturl. i. DRIFA, pret. dreif, pl. driuf; pres. driuf; pret. subj. driif; driifinn: [Ulf. dreiban = ἐκβάλλειν; A. S. drifan; Engl. drive; O. triban; mod. Germ. treiben; Swed. drifva; Dan. drive, all in a trans. sense = to drive.] I. to drive like spray, either pers. or in.

with dat. or even neut.; þá kemr áfall mikit . . . ok dreif yfir búinn Bs. i. 422; laudri dreif á lypting útan, the spray drove over the top Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence metaph. phrases, láta yfir d., to let before wind and wave, Ísl. ii. 461; or even reflex., láta yfir drifask, to let drive or drift away, let go, give in; rán ok útleigðir manna er eigi létu driufask, Fb. i. 70; þat dugir á enga leið, at láti yfir drifask, Bs. ii. 51; ok er þó þat ráð, at láta eigi fyrir drifask, Karl. 386, 452: allit. phrase, drifa á dagana, e. g. mart hefir driift á dagana many things (splashes) have bappened; driifinn döggu, besprent við Vtkv. 5: naut., róa drifanda, to pull so that the spray splashes about bard, Fms. viii. 263, 431: to drift, of a snow storm or the like, tr drifandum kvistum, a tree with the branches full of snow, Sks. 49; ve var drifanda, it snowed, Sturl. iii. 50, Ó. H. 85; þegar dreif í Löginn krímu there fell soft snow in the Lake, i. e. it began to sleet, Fms. v. 19; þá driift snær ór öllum áttum, Edda 40: metaph. of missiles, to sbo at flakes of snow, borgarmenn láta þegar d. skot á þá, Al. 11; láta vápu á þá, Fb. i. 135.

II. neut. to crowd, throng; þá driift mannþjóldi mikill til strandar, a great crowd rushed down to the shore 76; tóku menn þá at d. brott frá hertoganum, the men began to desert away from the duke, Fms. ix. 531; dreif allt fólk á hans fund, all people rushed to see him, i. 21, iv. 105; d. á dyrr, to rush to the door 19.

III. to perform; eiga e-t at d., to have a thing to perform, Gpl. 15, 16; en í annan stað á ek at d. mikinn vanda, I am in a strait, Fms. i. 221; d. leik, to play, Fas. i. 37: the sense to d. expel, so common in all other Teut. dialects, hardly occurs in old v. and sounds foreign even now; the proverb, með illu skal illt út dr sig, to exert oneself, etc., (cant phrases.)

drifa, u, f. a fall of snow, sleet; fjúk ok d., Bs. i. 185; veðr va ok d., Fms. v. 341; skotvápn flugu svá þykkt sem d., i. 45; um gördi á drifu-él blautu, Orkn. 414; kom þá drifu-él mikit, ok myrkt, Fms. ix. 23.

dríli, n. a petty heap of peat or the like, hence metaph. dríldin petty; dríldni, f. pettiness.

DRÍTA, pret. dreit, dritu, drittinn, to dirty, cacare; hann sögð drita á alla þá er við hann áttu af hrópi sínu, Sturl. ii. 39; þar dritin, dirty, Ls. 56.

drjóli, a, m. a *drone*, (cant word.)
 drjóni, a, m. an *ox*, Edda (Gl.) II. [Swed. *drönare*], a *drone*.
 drjúg-deildir, part. *substantial*, Sturl. i. 166.
 drjúg-genginn, part. *taking long to walk or pass*, of a road, Lex. Poët.
 drjúg-látr, adj. *wanton*.
 drjúg-liga, drjúg-liga, adv. *with an air of importance*; láta d., Fms. ii. 145, Nj. 76.

drjúg-ligr, adj. *substantial, solid*, Sks. 382.
 drjúg-mæltr, adj. *long-winded in speaking*, Greg. 39; neut., Vígl. 24.
 DRJÚGR, adj., compar. drjúgari, superl. drjúgastr; in mod. use more freq. drýgri, drýgstr, *solid, substantial*; the phrase, verða drjúgari or drjúgastr, *to get the better or best of it, to prove the better* (of two champions); varð þórir þeirra drjúgari, Bárð. 170; þú, Kári, munt þeim öllum drjúgari verða, *Ib.*, K. 2.; *wilt outdo them all*, Nj. 171; hvárir þar mundi drjúgari verða, Ld. 222; þótti þeim, sem hann myndi drjúgastr, Bárð. 170; hverr yðar drjúgastr (*strongest*) er höfðingjanna, Ísl. ii. 165, Grett. 151. β. the neut. drjúgt and drjúgum is used as adv. in *great numbers, much*; Kolskeggr vá drjúgt menn, *Kolskegg slew men in numbers*, Nj. 108; þaðan af nuntu d. spekjask, 677. 12; vegr Gunnarr drjúgum menn, Nj. 96; lá þá drjúgum í fyrir þeim, Hrafn. 27: *almost, nearly*, drjúgum allr, *almost all*, Fms. ix. 318; drjúgum allra manna virðing, Bret. 38; drjúgum hverr bóndi, Landn. (Mant.) 330; drjúgum dauðr af kulda, Fms. ix. 467; drjúgan (acc. masc.) as adv., *id.*, Fb. i. 304, Karl. 246, 181 (Fr.): the proverb, þat er drjúgt sem drýpr, *i. e. many drops make a flood*; þar var drjúgt ríchna, a *good many people*, Bs. i. 536. 2. *substantial, lasting, rich, ample*, [Swed. *dryg*, Dan. *drøj*], in compds as, drjúg-virkir, *vinnu-d.*, *one who works slowly but surely*; ráða-d., *hamingju-d.*, etc. β. *saving*, blanda agnar við brauð, . . . til þess at þá sé drjúgari fæzlan en ádr, Sks. 321; til þess at rit verði minna, ok bókfleir drjúgara, *i. e. to save parchment*, Skálda 168; at jafndrjúg verði sagan ok Jóln, *that the story shall last as long as Yule*, Fms. vi. 355.

DRJÚPA, pret. draup, pl. drupu; subj. drypi; sup. dropit; pres. drýp; [Engl. *drip*; Germ. *traufen*; Dan. *drøppe*]:—*to drip*; blóð drýpr, Fms. x. 366; drupu þá ór blóðdropar, 625. 98; svá at bráðnaði ok draup, Edda 4: *absol.*, þá sveittisk róðan helga, svá at draup á altarit ofan, Fms. viii. 247; þóróflr kvað d. smjör af hverju strá, Landn. 31. β. *to let in rain*, of houses or things not water-tight; öll hlaðan draup, Fms. ix. 234; ok tóku húsin at drjúpa, Gisl. 22.

drökr, m., one MS. wrongly drokr, [cp. Dan. *drag*, Engl. *drudge*], a *drudge*, Edda (Gl.)

drölla, að, [drjóli], Old Engl. *to droil*, *i. e. loiter*, (cant word.)
 dröpi, a, m. [A. S. *dropa*; Engl. *drop*; Swed. *droppe*; Germ. *tropfen*; Dan. *draabe*], a *drop*, Ld. 328, H. E. i. 488. compds: dropa-lauss, adj. *water-tight*, Gbl. 331. dropa-rúm, n. a *dripping-place*, from the eaves, Gbl. 433. dropa-tali, n., i dropa-tali, in *drops, drop by drop*.
 dros, f. [A. S. *dræas*; Ulf. *drus* = πρῶσις; Swed. *drosse* = a *heap of corn*; cp. also the Dan. *drysse*], *dross*, poet., in the compd ál-m-dros, *the dross of the bow, the arrows*, Lex. Poët.

drög, f. (drogi, a, m., Edda (Ub.) 277), = drák, Rb. 478, 480; sásk drög & himni björt sem tungl, Ann. 1334; blóð-drög, a *streak of blood*, Thom. (Fr.) 2. a *jade*.

drómi, a, m. [cp. Swed. *drum* = *thrums*], *the fetter* by which the Fenrir (*Wolf*) was fettered, Edda 19; used in the phrase, keyra í dróma, *to tie 'neck and beels'*; Drottinn í dróma keyrðr, Pass. 6. 10; keyrði hann saman í dróma, Úlf. 7. 134.

drómundur, m. a *kind of ship of war* (for. word), [Gr. *δρῶμων*; mid. Lat. *dromon*; O. H. G. *drabemond*], Orkn. 358 sqq., Fms. vii. 2: a *nickname*, Grett.

drós, f. [cp. It. *druda* = a *sweetbearf*], poet. a *girl*; drósir heita þær er kylrátar eru, Edda 108, Fas. iii. 618, Al. 70, 152.

DRÓTT, f. I. *the sill or beam above a door*, also a *door-post* (*dyra-drótt*). II. *household, people*, Vþm. 24, (inn-drótt, *sal-drótt*, Lex. Poët.); dyggvar dróttir, *good, trusty people*, Vsp. 63; dverga d., *the dwarf-people*, g; d. Írskarr þjóðar, *the Irish people*; Engla d., *English persons*, etc., Lex. Poët.; lí drótt, *all people*, Hkv. 2. 48; twenty people make a drótt, Edda 108. 2. esp. *the king's body-guard*; cp. Goth. *ga-draubis*, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. *στρατιώτης* (*drjúgan*, pret. *draub* = *στρατεύειν*); A. S. *drighit*; the Scandinavian drótt thus answers to the *comitatus* of Tacitus, Germ. ch. 13, 14, in the Saga time called 'hírd'. Drótt is obsolete in prose, but occurs in Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20.—ádr voru þeir (viz. the kings) dróttnar kallaðir, en konur þeirra dróttningar, en drótt hírdsvéitin: poet., víg-drótt, her-d., fólk-d., hjálm-d., etc., *warriors*. III. a *fem. pr. name*, Yngl. S. ch. 20; cp. drós.

dróttá, að, d. e-u at e-m, *to bring to one's door-post*, *i. e. impute to one*.

dróttin-hollr, adj. *faithful to one's master*, Fms. vi. 401.

dróttin-lauss, adj. *without a master*, Fms. iii. 13.

dróttin-ligr, adj. *lord-like, of the Lord*, Bs. i. 171, Stj.; Drottinleg bæ, *the Lord's Prayer*, Mar., Hom. 26; d. dæmi, 656 A. 24.

dróttinn, mod. dróttinn, but in old poetry always rhymed with an *o*, e. g. flóttstyggr—dróttinn, Sighvat; dat. dróttini or drottui, pl. dróttnar

or drottnar, etc.; [A. S. *drighien*; Hel. *drubtin* = *dominus*]:—*the master* of a 'drótt' or *household, a lord, master*; the proverb, dyrt er dróttins orð, e. g. *strong is the master's word*, Bs. i. 484, Al. 128, Ld. 212; þræll eða d., Hom. 29; Josep fékk svá mikla virðing af dróttini sínum, 625. 16, Grág. ii. 86; þrjú dróttna átti hann í þessi herleiðingu, Fms. x. 224; eigi er þrællinn æðri enn dróttinninn, Post. 656. 37, cp. John xv. 20; en þó eta hundar af molum þeim sem detta af borðum drottua þeirra, Matth. xv. 27; verit lýðugir yðrum líkamligum drottum, Ephes. vi. 5; in mod. usage this sense remains in prose in the compd lánar-dróttinn, q. v. β. old name for a *king*, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20 (vide drótt).

γ. as a name of *beaten priests*; þat eru diar kallaðir eðr dróttnar, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 2. 2. *the Lord*, which also is the standing phrase in mod. usage, in the Bible, sermons, hymns, ever since the Reformation; lofaðr sé Drottinn, Nj. 165; af miskun Drottins, Mar. 656 A. 6; greiðit Dróttins gótur, 625. 90; Christr Drottinn, Grág. ii. 167; áin gráts var Dróttinn fæddr, Rb. 332; Drottinn sagði mínum Drottni, Matth. xxii. 44; elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn, 37; Dróttinn Guð Abrahams, Luke xx. 37, xxiv. 34; hefi eg eigi séð Dróttinn vorn Jesum Christum, eruð þér ekki mitt verk í Drottni? I Cor. ix. 1, 5, 14, x. 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, xi. 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, xii. 3, 5, etc. etc. compds: Drottins-dagr, *m. the Lord's day*, K. þ. K. 68, Rb. 112, 655 iii, Sturl. iii. 37, 159, 226, Nj. 165; Drottinsdaga hald, *ballowing the Lord's day*, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdags nótt, *Saturday night*, 194; Dróttinsdaga veidr, K. þ. K. 85. Drottins-kveld, *u. Sunday evening*, Fms. ix. 19. Drottins-myrgin, *m. Sunday morning*, Sturl. iii. 37. Drottins-nótt, *f. Sunday night*, Fms. vii. 187.

dróttin-svik, n. pl. *treason towards a lord or master*, Hkr. ii. 132, Sks. 571, Hom. 23 (Judas).

dróttin-svikari (-sviki), a, m. a *traitor to his master*, Nj. 260, K. Á. 60.

drótt-kvæðr, adj. (-kvæði, n.), *in the heroic metre*, the metre used in the drápas (q. v.) or poems which were recited before a king and the king's men (drótt), whence the name probably comes; dróttkvæðr is opp. to kvíðu-háttir, *the epic, narrative metre*, and ljóða-háttir, *the metre of didactic poems or poems in the form of dialogues*, Edda (Ht.).

drótt-lát, f. adj. *beloved by the bousehold, gentle*, epithet of a queen, Am. 10.

drótt-megir, m. pl. *men, people*, Vþm. 11, 12.

dróttina or drottina, að, [Ulf. *draubtinön* = *στρατεύεσθαι*], *to rule, govern, bold sway*; d. yfir e-m, *to rule over one*, Stj. 396, Fms. viii. 242; with dat., þó lætr hann þat eigi d. huga sínum, Greg. 32; at oss drottini eigi dauði síðan, Niðrst. 8; fyllit jörðina, stjórnit henni ok drottini, 21. dróttman or drottman, f. *sway, rule*, 625. 5, Stj. 20, H. E. i. 502; drottununar-gjarn, adj. *ambitious*; drottununar-girní, *f. ambition*.

dróttnari, a, m. a *ruler*, Stj. 20.

dróttning and drottning, f. a *mistress*; þræll sá er vegr at dróttni (*master*) sínum eðr dróttningu (*mistress*), Grág. ii. 86 (vide above); ef þræll verðr sekr skógarmadr um víg dróttins síns eðr dróttningar, 161; drottning hans girntisk hann, Ver. 16. Gen. xxxix. 7; this sense is quite obsolete except in old law phrases and translations. 2. a *queen*, common to all Scandinavians, Swed. *drotning*, Dan. *drønning*, whereas drottinn = *king* is obsolete, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20, Fms. i. 99, vi. 439, Sks. 468; the instances are endless. compds: drottningar-efni, n. a *future queen*, Fas. iii. 456. drottningar-maðr, m. a *queen's husband*, a *prince consort*, Nj. 5, v. l. drottningar-nafn, n. *the title of queen*, Fms. i. 101.

dróttseti, a, m. a *steward at the king's table*; this word occurs in various forms throughout the Saxon parts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Brabant, etc. Du Cange records a 'drossardus Brabantiae'; it is in mid. Lat. spelt *drossatus*, Germ. and Saxon *drost, land-drost, reichs-drost* (*drozerus regni*), Fris. *drusta*, vide Grimm; the Dutch prefer the form *drossardus*: in the court of the king of Norway the office of dróttseti is not heard of before the beginning of the 12th century (the passage Bs. i. 37 is monkish and of late composition), and is there a kind of *bead-cook or steward at the king's table*, who was to be elected from the king's skutilsveinar; d. spurði hvat til matar skyldi búa, *he d. asked the king what meat they should dress*, Fms. vii. 159 (about A. D. 1125), ix. 249, x. 147; d. ok skenkjari, N. G. L. ii. 413, 415; cp. also Hírdskrá (N. G. L. l. c.) ch. 26, Fms. x. 100 refers to the *drost* of the German emperor. In the 14th century the dróttseti became a high officer in Sweden and Denmark. The derivation from drótt and seti (seti can only mean a *sitter*, not *one who makes to sit*, cp. land-seti, a *land-sitter, a tenant*) is dubious; the Norse word may be an etymologising imitation of the mid. Lat. *drossatus*.

drukna, að, [drukninn, drekka], *to be drowned*, Nj. 59.

druknan, f. *being drowned, death by drowning*, Ld. 58, Orkn. 246, Ann. 1260, 1026.

drumbr, m. a *log of dry or rotten wood*, Fms. viii. 184; drumba, u, f. a *cognom.*, Rm.

drungi, a, m., *medic. heaviness, fulness in the head*. drunga-legr, adj.

drunur, f. pl. [drynja], a *rattling, thundering*, Dan. *drøn*.

drussi, a, m. a *drone*; þú d. (ἀφρων), I Cor. xv. 36.

DRÚPA, *t* or *ð*, *to droop* (from sorrow), different from *drjúpa*, *to drip*; *drúpa* is in Icel. an almost obsolete word, in old poets and writers esp. used in a metaph. sense; at the death of a dear person, the country, hills, mountains are said *to droop*; *svá drúpir nú Danmörk*, sem dauðr sé Knútr sonr minn, Fms. i. 118; *svá þótti drúpa Ísland* eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, sem Rómaborgar ríki eptir fráfall Gregorí páfa, Bs. i. 71; Ari prestr hinn Fróði segir hve mjök várt land drúpir eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, 145; staðirinn í Skálholti drúpti mjök eptir fráfall hins sæla Þorláks biskups, 301; *drúpir Höfði dauðr* er þengill, hlæja hlíðar við Hallsteini, Landn. 224 (in a verse); *hnípði drótt ok drúpdí fold*, Lex. Poët.; *drúpir örn yfir*, Gm. 10; *Vinga meidr* (*the gallows*) *drúpir á nesi*, Hlt.; en Skæreið í Skírings-sal of brynjúlfs beinum *drúpir*, Ýt. 22; hans mun dráp um drúpa, *dýrmennis mér kenna*, Sighvat; *kuátu hvarms af harmi hnúppúpur mér d.*, *my bead drooped from grief*, Eg. (in a verse); *drúpdú dólgráar*, *the swords drooped* (to drink blood), Hkm. 2: in mod. usage *drjúpa* and *drúpa* are confounded, *avi*, hve má eg aumr þræll, *angraðr niðr drjúpa*, Pass. 41. 4.

DRÚPR, *m.* *drooping spirits, coldness*; ok þó at þar hefði orðit nokkurr d. með þeim, þá . . ., Fms. xi. 76.

drykk-fátt, *n. adj.* *short of drink*, Hkr. iii. 117.

drykkja, *u, f.* [*drukinn*], *a drinking-bout, carousal, banquet*; sitja við drykkju, Eg. 88; var veizla hin bezta, ok d. mikil inni í stofunni, 205; at þeim veizlum er drykkju voru, Bs. i. 394; matmála í milli ef eigi voru alþýðu-drykkju, *a public banquet*, l. c.; göra d., *to make a banquet*, Og. 27; þá var ár mikit ok drykkju miklar, Ó. H. 71; þar var öld-d. ok fast drukkit, Eb. 184, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 2; taka til drykkju, *to take to drinking*, Fms. ii. 266; drykkja (*banquet*) skyldi vera at hvárra-veggja, Gisl. 27; tóku menn til drykkju um kveldit, 28; hafa sand-d., *to have a carouse*, Grett. ch. 8; Jóla boð ok sam-drykkjur, Ó. H. ch. 95, cp. 33, 34, 131, Eg. ch. 11, 44; á-drykkja, q. v., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 23, Fms. vii. 203, cp. Orkn. ch. 33, 34, 70, 101, 104, Svær. S. ch. 36, 98, 103, 104, Fagrsk. ch. 11, 219, 220: the ancients drank hard, 'diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probrum,' Tac. Germ. ch. 11: with kings the drinking (dag-drykkja, q. v.) began immediately after the day-meal, vide the references above; the words of Tacitus, 'tum (viz. after breakfast) ad negotia, nec minus saepe ad convivia, procedunt armati,' l. c., are therefore true enough, Edda (Gg.) ch. 39, 46; the phrase, þreyta drykkju (cp. kapp-d., *a drinking match*), Edda 32. The Icelanders of the Saga time seem to have been of much more abstemious habits than their Norse kinsmen of the same time, and drinking is scarcely mentioned but at public banquets; the Sturlunga time is worse, but only those who had been abroad are mentioned as strong drinkers (cp. Arons S. ch. 19); cp. also a treatise of the end of the 12th century, named De professione Danorum, ch. 11—'in cunctis illius regni (i. e. Norway) civitatis uniformis consuetudo sed vitiosa inolevit, scilicet jugis ebrietatis,' etc. 2. = *beverage* = drykk (rare), Egill bað fá sér drykkju, Eg. 107. COMPS: **drykkju-borð**, *n.* *a drinking-table*, Fms. xi. 2. **drykkju-föng**, *n. pl.* *drinkables*, Sturl. iii. 289. **drykkju-lítill**, *adj.* *sober*, Bs. i. 275. **drykkju-maðr**, *m.* *a great drinker*, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 238, Edda 32. **drykkju-mál**, *n.* *drinking at meal time*, Anal. 195, Fas. ii. 266. **drykkju-rútr**, *m.* *a drunkard*. **drykkju-skapr**, *m.* *bard drinking-drunkness*, Fms. iii. 191, Ann. 1389. **drykkju-skáli**, *a, m.* *a banquet ball*, Orkn. 244, Fms. i. 299. **drykkju-stofa**, *u, f.* = *drykkjuskáli*, Fms. vii. 147, Eg. 553. **drykkju-stútr**, *m.* *a drinking-can*, Bs. i. 877.

drykkja, *ðr, part.* *drunk*, Rb. iii. 384, Karl.

drykk-langr, *adj.*, in the phrase, *drykklanga stund, just a moment*, a measure of time whilst one drinks a draught.

drykk-lauss, *adj.* (-leysi, f.), *without drink*, Bs. i. 822, Finnb. 234, K. Á. 34.

drykk, *jar, m., pl. ir*, [A. S. *drinc*; Engl. *drink*; Germ. *trunk*; Dan. *drink*]:—*drink, beverage*, Fms. xi. 108, 233; eiga drykk ok sess við e-n, Eg. 95; *a draught*, Edda 32, 48; hvat hafa Einherjar at drykk? 24; vatns-d., *a draught of water*, id.; svala-d., þorsta-d., *a thirst-draught*; muntu nú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar, *one draught more*, 32; þreyta á drykkim, *to take a deep draught*, id.; drekka í tveimr, þrennr . . . drykkjum, *to drain in two, three . . . draughts*, id.; undarliga mundi mér þykkja ef þvillikr drykkir væri svá litlir kalladrir, id. **β. sonr** *ubey*, proncd. **drukkr**, Krók. 64; freq. in western Icel. COMPS: **drykkjar-bolli**, *a, m.* *a drinking-bowl*, Mart. 119. **drykkjar-föng**, *n. pl.* *drinkables*. **drykkjar-horn**, *n.* *a drinking-horn*, Fr. **drykkjar-ker**, *n.* *a drinking-cup*, Greg. 50, Sks. 725, Stj. 486. **drykkjar-kostur**, *m.* *drinking-beer*, Vm. 56.

drykk-sæll, *adj.* *lucky in drink or brewing*, Bs. 108.

dryllr, *m.* a nickname, Fms. i; **drylla**, *u, f.*, Snót 184; also spelt with *u*, *proluvis alvi*, (vulgar.)

drymba, *u, f.* *a kind of stockings* (?), Art. (Parcevals S.)

DRYNJA, *drundi, pres. dryn, to roar*. This root word is common to Goth., Scandinv., Fris., and Dutch; for Ulf. *drunjus* = φρόγγος, Rom. x. 18, is a sufficient proof; in Swed. we have *dröna*, and *drön* neut.; Dan. *dröne* and *drön*; Dutch *dreunen*; North. E. *to drone*, as a cow; Fris. *dröne*; the mod. High Germ. *dröhnen* was, in the 17th century,

borrowed from Low Germ. In old Icel. no instance happens to be record, except *dryn-rann* in Gsp. 23. Fas. i. 480; in mod. usage freq. enough, and the absence in old writers seems to be accident; *draugr dimmr og magr, drundi í björgum undir*, Snót 226, a ditt Stefan Olafsson; *drynja* and *dynja* are different in sense, *drynja den roaring, dynja gushing*; þá heyrði hilmir hátt við kletta drafnar d. dunur þungar, of the *roaring surf*, Od. (poët.) v. 401.

drynr, *m. pl.* [Dan. and Swed. *drön*], *roaring*; **drunur**, *f.*, vide at **dryn-rann**, *n.*, poët. 'the roaring inn of drink,' a *drinking-born*, Fas. c. **drysil**, *dusil*, a term of contempt, *paltry*, in the COMPS **dry-djöfull**, *m.* *a petty, paltry devil, devilkin*, Fms. iii. 201, in the am. ghost story, opp. to the big inmates of hell. **drysil-hross** (*dusil*), *n.* *a paltry horse*, Isl. iii. 333. **drysil-menni**, *n.* *a petty man*, Edda (Gl.)

DRÝGJA, *ð*, [drjúgr; A. S. *dréogan* = *to endure*; North. E. and *to dree* = *to endure, suffer*]:—*to commit, perpetrate*, mostly in a bad sense, *synd, to commit a sin*, K. Á. 202; d. glæp, *id.*; d. hórdóm, *to commit a sin*, Sks. 340; þú skalt ekki hórdóm d., *thou shalt not commit a sin*; d. misræðu við konu, *id.*, Grág. i. 338; d. hernað, *to promise*, ii. 79; d. ílsku, Orkn. 32: it is a standing phrase in eccl. or sacred wr. N. T., Pass., Vidal.: in a good sense only in a few phrases as the all-d. Sturl. iii. 7; or in poets or bad old prose; orlög d., A. S. *orlög dre* (cp. the North. E. *to dree one's weird* = *to abide one's fate*), *to try luck*, Kvk. 1, cp. also the Germ. tales, *in die welt geben*; d. hlýðni, 675; d. mammiga náttúru, *to pay the debt of nature*, 447; d. e-s *to comply with one's wishes*, Bær. 14.—the last three passages are prose. **β. to make to keep longer, to lengthen**, Bs. ii. 173, Bb. 3.

drægr, *adj.* *that which can be pulled against*.

dræmt, *n. adj.* [from *draumr*?], *slowly*, Ösv.

dræplingr, *m.*, dimin. [drápa], *a paltry drápa*, Hkr. ii. 82, Fms. xi. 2.

dræpr, *adj.* *who may be killed with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 82, Grág. Nj. 111.

DRÖFN, *f.*, gen. *drafnar*, pl. *drafnir*, [akin to *dréfarj*], *spots, s-like spots*; hence *dröfnóttur*, *adj.* *spotted*; *raun-d.*, *bláf-d.*, etc., *red-spotted*; poët. *the foaming sea* is called *dröfn*, Edda.

drösla, *ad.* *to roam about*; cp. *drasill*, *dröslal*.

dubba (*dybbja*), *ad.* (for *word*), *to dub a knight*; nú hefir þú d. mik til riddara, Bær. 5, 18, Fms. x. 109, Karl. 193; *to arm, dress*, 464. 1 Sam. xvii. 38; upp dubbadr, *dressed in full dress*, Finnb. 220 sik, *to trim oneself*, Fms. vi. 208.

dubban, *f.* *dubbing a knight*, Karl. 222.

dubl (*dufl*), *n.* *double*, Alg. 366 (mathem.) **β. gambling**, Gpl. Grett. (in a verse). II. *naut. a buoy*.

dubla, *dufla*, *ad.* [*dubla* = *a coin*, Du Cange], *to gamble*, Gpl. 1. **dublari**, *a, m.* *a gambler*, Róm. 161.

DUGA, *pret. dugði*; *pres. dugi*; *sup. dugat*; *imperat. dugi þú, dugðu*; [A. S. *dugan*; Scot. and North. E. *to dow*; O. H. G. *tugan*; C. *taugen*; Dan. *due*; Swed. *duga*; Engl. *do*, in phrases such as, *that will —to help, aid*, with dat.; *dugi þú mér Hvíta-Kristr*, Fs. 101; d. frá sinum, Post. 658 C. 19; ok vill eigi d. henni, *will not support her*, i. 368; hann dugði heidnum mönnum, 655 iii. 4: with the notion *suffice*, þat er þér man d., *which will do for thee*, Nj. 13; hefir o dugat þessi átrúnaðr, *this faith has done well for us*, Fms. i. 34; þat d. minum hesti, *it will do for my horse*, Mag.: the proverb, *fr svá illt at cinu-gi dugi*, cp. the Engl. 'tis an ill wind that blows no good,' Al. 46, Hm. 134; mun þér eigi þat d. at sofa hér, *it will do (is not safe) for thee to sleep here*, Fms. v. 307; adding prepp. at, til, *to succour, lend help*, en Gislí fór at d. þeim við, Gisl. 2; þeir nú at þeim mönnum er lífs var ván, Finnb. 316, cp. at-dug; hún dugir eigi verr til enn einhverr karlmadr, Fb. i. 533; *impers. dugir e-t, it does well, becometh, becomes*; hún dugir mér illa (vel), (Fr.), Hkv. 1. 45; þó myndi mér enn vel d. (*it would do well for* ef ek fengja at drekka, Isl. ii. 369. **β. absol.** or even neut. *to profess, do one's best*; dugi þú enn, *help!* Fms. ii. 75; dugði hverr mátti, *every one did his best*, viii. 139; dugi nú hverr sem drengr; mundi þá eigi nauðsyn at d. sem drengilegast, ix. 509; *denoting: force*, vel síðaðir menn ok jafnan vel dugat, *best men and who have done well*, Eg. 96; d. í þurft e-s, Hom. 47. **γ. to suffice**, be s. enough; ef þitt æði dugir, *if thy wit does suffice*, Vpm. 20, 22; ef d., *if the witnesses do, i. e. fail not*, N. G. L. i. 136; dugði veðr it l. the weather did well.

dugandi- or **dugandis-**, as a prefix to nouns, denoting *doughty*, maðr (dugand-maðr, Fms. viii. 104), *a doughty man*, Dipl. i. 3, 456, Rd. 260, Róm. 137.

dugan-ligr, *adj.* *doughty*, Ýt. 15.

DUGGA, *u, f.* a 'dogger,' small (Dutch or Engl.) *fishing vessel*, 1413, where it is reported that thirty English 'fiski-duggur' came from Icel. that summer; (hence the Engl. *Dogger-bank*):—*duggur*, *m.* *the crew of a dugga*, D. N. ii. 651. 2. *a lazy dogged fellow*, (Gl.), Trist. (Fr.)

dug-lauss, *adj.* (-leysi, n.), *good for nothing*, Þórð. 47 (Ed. 18)

dugnaðr, ar, m. *doughtiness, valour, aid, assistance*; *biðja e-n sér dugnaðar, to ask one's help*, 655 v. 1, Ísl. ii. 262, 293; *veita e-m dugnað, give help to one*, Fms. v. 259; *skyrturnar d., the virtue of the kirtle*, as. iii. 441; in pl., Greg. COMPDS: **dugnaðar-maðr**, m. *an aider, help in need*, 656 A. Fms. vi. 118, Fas. iii. 181: *a honest bard-working man* (mod.) **dugnaðar-stigr**, m. *the path of virtue*, Hom. 14. **dugr**, m. pl. ir, [North. E. *do*], *doughtiness, strength of soul and body*, ms. viii. 411; *aldri er d. í þér, thou art good for nothing*, Grett. 24 v. Ed.

DUL, f. [dylja]. I. prop. *concealment*, in phrases, með *dul*, *secretly*, Bård. 168; *drepa dul á e-t, to conceal*, Hkr. ii. 140; and in the COMPDS **dular-búnaðr**, m. *a disguise*, Fms. vi. 61; **dular-kufl**, m. *a cloak used for a disguise*, Grett. 139 A.

II. metaph. *self-conceit*, *pride*, in phrases as, *dul ok vil, pride and wilfulness*, Skálda 163, Sl. 34; *la sér þú dul, to be so conceited*, Finnb. 282; *atlsk mikla dul*, Fas. ii. 1; *dul ok dramb, 655 xi. 3*; *mikinn dul* (masc.), Þórð. MS. (wrongly) i. e. phrase, *ganga fram í dul, to go forth in one's conceit*, Hm. 78, (mod., *nga fram í þeirri dulunni*); *proverb, maðr verðr ðælskr af dul, conceit makes an envious, moody man*, Hm. 56; *dul þin*, Band. (MS.) 13.

dula, u, f. *a worn strip of cloth*. **dula**, ð, (cp. dylja), a law term, *to deny*, with gen., N. G. L. i. 93, 94, o: with subj., Js. 77: absol., 83.

dul-eiðr and **dular-eiðr**, m. [Swed. *duls-ed*], a law term, *an oath of denial*, Gpl. 199, Js. 58.

dul-hötr, m. *a disguise-hood, hood used for a disguise*, Fms. x. 383; *ek dulhött* (MS. wrongly *djarfhött*) *um ðökkva skör*, Ad. 3.

dul-klæði, n. *disguise*, Fas. ii. 441.

dul-kofri, a, m. = *dulhötr*, (v. *kofri*).

dulnaðr, m. = *dul*, Fr.

dulr, adj. *silent, close*; the phrase, *ganga duls e-s, to be unaware of a thing*, Fms. v. 265.

dul-ræmmi, f. *stubborn self-conceit*, Sks. 536 B. **dul-ræna**, u, f. *id.*, v. l. **dul-samr**, adj. *self-conceited*, Stj. 122.

dulsi, a, m., poet. *a dwarf*, Ýt. 2.

dul-vígr, n. a law term, *secret manslaughter*, = *laun-vigr*, not so strong murder, Gpl. 150.

dumba, u, f. *a mist*; cp. the mod. **dumbungr**, m. *a dark, misty,omy sky*. **dumbungs-veðr**, m. *gloomy weather*. In the east of

dumba is the *bran of oats when ground*, Fél. ii. 155; in Edda (Gl.) is even mentioned as a sort of seed; *hamm* (the wizard) *hristi cinn ca, ok þar ör fykr ein dumba svört (black powder like mist) . . . blés ör vindi miklum móti dumbunni, svá at hon fauk aprt í augu á mns mōnum, svá þeir urðu þegar blindir*, Fas. iii. 338. **dumbr**, m. also occurs as a name of a giant, *the misty*; the Polar Sea is called *mbs-haf = the Misty, Foggy Sea*, cp. Bård. ch. 1; cp. also Gr. *τῆφος*, *haz*, which probably are kindred words.

dumbi, adj. *dumb*; *dauf ok dumba skurdgöð*, Stj. 207, K. Á. 56.

dumbótrr, adj. *of dark misty colour* (of cows).

UMBR, adj. [Ulf. *dumb = κωφός*; A. S. *dumb*; Engl. *dumb*; O. H. G. *id*; Germ. *dum = stupid*, whence Dan. *dum*; Gr. *τυφλός* and *τυφός* are dred words, the fundamental notion being *dusty, clouded*]:—*dumb*, C. 34; *dumbir ok daufr*, 623. 57: *gramm. a mute letter*, Skálda 176. *Norway dumme or domme means a peg inside doors or gates*.

dumpa, að, [Ivar Aasen *dump = a gust*; Dan. *dumpe*], *to thump*, Lv. (ár. λεγ.)

UNA, að, (cp. dynja), *to thunder, give a hollow rusing sound*; *dunar gignium*, Edda 30; *svá skal danzinn duna*, Ísl. Þjóðs. (of daucing).

una, esp. pl. *dunur*, f. *a rushing, thundering noise*, Eb. 174, Fms. iii. 1; hence the Dan. *for-den*, qs. Thor-dön, *the din of Thor*, i. e. *thunder*, supposed to be the noise of the god Thor in his wain.

unda, að, *to dally*, Bb. I. 9.

un-henda, u, f. (-hendr, adj.), *a sort of metre, having four anadictes*, Edda (Ht.) 124, 128.

unn, m. a *band, gang, drove*; *ganga í e-m duni, to march in one band*, S. l. iii. 185 C; *sauða-dunn*, *a drove of sheep*, Sd. 164: *a number of* is called *dunn*, Edda 108.

unna, u, f. *the wild duck*, Edda (Gl.), cp. Engl. *dun*.

UPT, m., better **duft**, [it properly means *the powder* of flowers or like; *so duft* in Germ. means *a sweet smell* as from flowers; in olders *duft* is rare, dust (q. v.) freq.]; in mod. use *duft* is almost obsolete and as these two words can hardly be distinguished in old MSS.

(*ere ft* and *st* look like one another), the transcribers have often substituted *duft*, where the old MS. has *dust*: again, *dufta* (a verb) is never used, but only *dusta*: *duft* is probably a foreign South-Teutonic word; Swedish uses only the more homely sounding *ång*, *vide* ang]:—

dufr, d. ok aska, Stj. 204, Sks. 211, Magn. 448: *botan. pollen*; **dupt**;

dupti, a, m. *the stamen* of a flower; **dupt-knappr**, m. *the anther*; **dupt-**

dr, m. *the filament*, Hjalt.

du-ra, v. *dyrr*.

du-gr, m. [dvergr], *a sulky fellow*. **durgrs-legr**, adj. *sulky*.

du-ra-legr, adj. *sulky, rude*. **durna-skapr**, m., etc.

ðurnir, m. *a dwarf*, Ýt. 2: *metaph. a sulky man*.

durtr, m. = *durgr*. **durts-legr**, adj. *sulky, rude*.

dur-vörðr, m. *a door-keeper*, Eg. 409, Fms. ii. 160.

dusil, v. *drysil*.

dusla, að, *to bustle, be busy*, Njarð. 368, (cant word.)

DUST, n. [A. S. *dust*; Engl. *dust*], *dust*, Fms. v. 82, 324, xi. 12, Stj. 336. Num. xxiii. 10, Greg. 98: *flowers ground to dust*, Fr. 471, 472, 474, 475.

dust, n. [Dan. *dyst*; Swed. *dust*], *a tilt*; *halt eitt d. með mik*, Karl. 72; *d. ok turniment*, Fr.

dusta, að, *to dust*.

dustera, að, *to tilt, fight*, Bev. (Fr.)

dusti, a, m. *a grain of dust*; *cugi d. saurs*, 656 A. ii. 8.

dúða, að, *to swathe* (in clothes).

dúði, a, m. *swaddling clothes*.

DÚFA, u, f., gen. pl. *dúfna*; [Goth. *dubo*; A. S. *dwa*; Engl. *dove*; Dan. *due*; Swed. *dufva*; O. H. G. *tuba*; Germ. *taube*]:—*a dove*, Stj. 111, Hom. 57, 65, Al. 168: *as a term of affection, my dove*. 2. poet. *a wave, one of the daughters of Ran*, Edda. COMPDS: **dúfu-ligr**, adj. *dove-like*, 655 xxxii. 7. **dúfu-nef**, n. a cognom. '*dove-nob, dove-beak*, Landn. **dúfu-ungi**, a, m. *the young of a dove*, Mar. 656, Stj. 317.

dúka, að, *to cover with a cloth*, Fas. iii. 187, 373.

dúk-lauss, adj. *without a cloth*, Pm. 108.

DÚKR, m. [Engl. *duck*; Swed. *duk*; Dan. *du*; Germ. *tuch*]:—*any cloth or texture*, Bård. 160; *vaðmáls-d., lin-d., etc., a cloak of wadmal, linen, etc.*; *a carpet*, Fms. ix. 219: *tapstry* in a church, *fimm dúkka ok tvá þar í búna, annarr með rautt silki*, Vm. 77, *vide altaris-dúkr*, 20: *a neck-kerchief* of a lady, *dúkr á hálsi*, Rm. 16. β. *a table-cloth* (borð-

dúkr) *as to the ancient Scandin. custom of covering the table with a cloth, vide esp. Nj. ch. 117, Bs. i. 475, Guðm. S. ch. 43*; and for still earlier times the old heathen poem Rm., where *Móðir*, the yeoman's good-wife, covers the table with a 'marked' (i. e. stitched) white linen cloth, 28; whilst Edda, the old bondman's good-wife, puts the food on an uncovered table (verse 4); by a mishap the transcriber of Ob. (the only MS. wherein this poem is preserved) has skipped over a verse in the second line of verse 17, so that we are unable to say how Amma, the husbandman's good-wife, dressed her table: the proverb, *eptir dúk og disk, i. e. post festum*.

γ. *a towel*; at banquets a servant went round to the guests in turn bearing a basin and a towel on the shoulder, Lv. ch. 13; to be served first was a mark of honour; cp. also Nj. l. c., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79 (the Danish king and the old woman); *a napkin*, Blas. 45, 655 xvii. 5: *belonging to the priest's vestment*, Pm. 133; *d. ok corporale*, Vm. 154, Stj. Gen. xxiv. 65 (a veil).

dúk-slitr, n. *rags of a d.*, Vm. 77.

dún-beðr, m. *a bed of down-clothes*, D. N. (Fr.)

dún-grind, f. *a frame whereon to clean eider-down*.

dún-hægindi, n. *a pillow or bolster of down*, D. N.

dún-klæði, n. pl. *bedclothes of eider-down*, Js. 78, Sturl. iii. 108, Bs. i. 802.

DÚNN (dýnn, Mart. 126), m. [Dutch *dune*; Engl. *down*; Swed. and Dan. *dun*; Germ. *dunn* is prob. of Saxon or Dutch origin, as the *d* remains unchanged]:—*down*; *taka dún ok dýna*, N. G. L. i. 334; esp. used of *bedclothes* of down; the word occurs in the old heathen poem Gs., *sofi hann á duni, 5*; *blautasti d.*, Mart. l. c.; *á duni ok á guð-vefi*, Fms. x. 379; *vöttu (pillows) duns fulla*, a verse of Hornklofi. In Icel. 'dún' is chiefly used of *eider-down*, which word is undoubtedly of Icel. origin, Fr. *édre-don*, Germ. *eder-don* or *eider-dunn*; the syllable *er* is the Icel. gen. *ædar-dún*, from nom. *ædr* (the name of the eider duck), acc. *ædi*, gen. *ædar*. The eider-down, now so important as an article of trade, is never mentioned in old Icel. writers or laws; they only speak of the eggs (egg-ver). The English, during their trade with Icel. in the 15th century, seem first to have brought the name and article into foreign markets. At first it was bought in a rough state; Bogi Benediktsson in Feðga-æfi 11 records that a certain Jón í Brokey (born 1584), after having been in England, was the first who taught the Icel. to clean the down—*var hann líka sá fyrsti hér vestra sem tók að hreinsa ædar-dún . . . en áðr* (i. e. during the English and Hanseatic trade in Icel.) *seldist óhreinsaðr dún eptir Búa-lögum*. Icel. say, *hreinsa dún, hræla dún*. The Danes say, *have dún på hagen, to have down on the chin*.

dún-tekja, u, f. *gathering eider-down*.

dúra, að, *to nap*, Skálda 163.

DÚRR, m. a *nap, slumber*, Hom. 116, O. H. L. 80: in mod. usage in such phrases as, *milli dúra*; *sofa góðan, veran, durr*.

DÚS (dos, Björn), n. [Norse *dus*], *a lull, dead calm*, in the proverb, *opt kömr æðregra ór dusi, a lull is often followed by a heavy shower*, Eb. (in a verse).

dúsa, u, f. *a sugar-teat for babies to suck*.

dúsa, að, *prob. to doze*, Og. 18.

dvala, u, f. [Dan. *dvale*], = *dvöl*, Fr.

dvala, að, *to delay*, with dat.; *at dvala ekki förimni*, Fms. xi. 22;

ef ér dvalit ferðinni, 115; *dvalar hann ekki brotferðinni*, Fb. ii. 147;

muna nú Helgi hjörþing (hjörþingi or -þingum, better) dvala, Hkv. 1. 49: with infin., Kjartan það þú ekki dvala, Ld. 176.

dval-samr, adj. *dilatatory*, Stj. 122; e-m verðr dvalsamt, *one is delayed*, Gret. 80, Fbr. 136.

DVELJA, dvaldi, dvalði; pres. dvel; part. dvalðr, dvalinn; sup. dvalit; [A.S. *dveljan*; Engl. *dwell*; O. H. G. *tuelan*; Swed. *dvaljas*; Dan. *dvale*]:—to 'dwell', *delay*, with acc.; d. för, ferð, to *keep back, delay*, Grág. ii. 385, Ísl. ii. 266; því dvalða ek dauða þinn, Blas. 47; d. dóm (a law term), to *defer judgment*, Grág. i. 67; d. ráð fyrir konu, to *put off a woman's marriage*, 307; at þat dveli garðlagit, ii. 332; gátu þeir hann eptir dvalit, *they managed to keep him back*, Fms. vii. 169; d. e-n frá e-u, to *keep one from doing a thing*, Jb. 380; dvelr mik engi hlutr, at ek geng ekki ..., i. e. *I will go at once*, Fms. ii. 37: the proverb, mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 58: absol., dvaldi þat fyrir ferð þeirra, *that caused delay*, Njard. 374. 2. in neut. sense = *dveljask*, to *tarry*, cp. Engl. *to dwell on a thing*; ok vildu eigi dvelja, ok eigi biða Óláfs konungs, Fms. iv. 118. 3. with acc. of time, to *wait, abide*; konungr dvaldi mestan hluta sumars á Hálógalandi, Fms. iv. 233; d. af stundir, to *kill time*, Band. 8; d. stund e-s, to *hold one up*, Karl. 62.

II. reflex. to *stop oneself*, i. e. to *stay, make a stay*; myndi þar dveljask um hrið, Nj. 122; ok er þeir höfðu þar dvalisk til þess er ..., Eg. 28; dvaldisk þar um hrið, 59; ok er konungr hafðr dvalsk þar um hrið, Fms. viii. 428: d. at e-u, to *tarry over a thing*, D. I. i. 223. 2. the phrase, e-dvelsk, *one is kept, loses time by a thing*; dvaldisk þeim þar lengi, Eg. 230; dvaldisk þeim þar at því, in (*doing*) *that they lost much time*, Nj. 241. 3. with pass. notion; sá dagr mun dveljask, *that day will not soon come, will come late*, Ld. 174; dveljask mannu stundirnar, *the hours will be taken up, it will take many hours, it will grow late before all is told*, Edda 15; ef þat dvelsk, at ek koina eigi hingat, *if I should be hindered from coming*, Fms. xi. 51: to *tarry*, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalisk at sækja yðvarn fund, Ld. 32.

DVERGR, m. [A.S. *dveorg*; Engl. *dwarf*; Germ. (irreg.) *zwerg*; Swed. *dverg*]:—a *dwarf*; and the genesis of the dwarfs vide Vsp. 6–16, Edda 9: in mod. Icel. lore dwarfs disappear, but remain in local names, as Dverga-steinn, cp. the Dwarf Stone in Scott's Pirate, and in several words and phrases: from the belief that the dwarfs lived in rocks, an echo is called *dverg-mál*, n. (-máli, m.), *dwarf-talk*, Al. 35, 37, Fas. iii. 369; and *dverg-mála*, ad, to *echo*: from the skill of the dwarfs in metal-working, a skilful man is called *dverg-hagr*, adj. (*skilled as a dwarf*), or *dvergr*, a *dwarf in his art*; *dverga-smíði*, n. *dwarf's-work*, i. e. all works of rare art, such as the famous or enchanted swords of antiquity, Hervar S. ch. 2, Fas. i. 514, ii. 463–466 (Ásmund. S.), Gisl. 80: *crystal and prismatic stones* are in Norway called either *dwarf's-work* or '*dwarfy-stones*', as people believe that they are worked out by the dwarfs in the depths of the earth: botan., *dverga-sóleyg*, f. *ramunculus glacialis*, Hjalt. β. from its dwarfed shape, a *dog without a tail* is in Icel. called *dvergr* or *dverg-hundur*, m., Clar.: *short pillars* which support the beams and rafters in a house are called '*dvergar*,' this sense occurs as early as Hom. (St.) 65, and is still in use in some parts of Icel.: the four dwarfs, East, West, North, South, are in the Edda the bearers of heaven, Edda 5. γ. *ornaments* in a lady's dress worn on the shoulder are called '*dvergar*,' Rm. 16; smokkr á bringu, dúkr á hálsi, *dvergar* á öxlum, prob. a *kind of brooch*. For COMPS vide above.

DVÍNA or *dvína* (in old writers even *dvena*), ad, [North. E. *dwynne*], to *dwindle, pine away*; þá dvenar tómr maðr, Hom. 26; dvínar allr þroti (of a tumor), Sks. 235; lét hann eigi dvína kveðandina, Fms. v. 174; þaðan í frá sögðu menn at dvínaði líðveizla Sæmundar við Þorgrím, Sturl. i. 171; görir nú eigi at dvína við, *it will not do to saunter*, Karl. 380; dvína munda ek láta ferðina, *I would let the travelling cease*, Fs. 172; heit dvínuðu Heina, *their bragging dwindled away*, Lex. Poët. In early times this word was probably sounded with an *i* (short), which may be inferred from the form *dvena*; and the word was rather common, and occurs rarely. In later times it was ennobled by the frequent use made of it in Pass., and with altered inflexion, viz. an *i* throughout, the pres. indic. either strong, *dvín*, or weak, *dvínar*; thus, hér þegar mannlígg hjálpin dvín, Pass. 44. 12; görvöll þá heimsins gleðin dvín, 41. 8; þá æfin lífsins dvín, 36. 10; but holds megn og kraptir dvínar, 44. 1; dvínar og dregst í hlú, 47. 4: infin., sjón og heyrn tekr ad dvína, 41. 10.

dvöl, f., gen. *dvalar*, old pl. *dvalar*, mod. *dvalir*, [cp. '*dwelling*' = *delay*, Engl. *Ballads*], a *short stay, stop*; dvalir ok náttstadi, Stj. 294; eiga dvöl, to *stop*, Nj. 181; afhvarf manna ok dvalar (acc. pl.), Ld. 204; meðan þessi dvöl (*pause*) var, Fms. xi. 135: *delay*, iv. 179; bera til dvala, to *cause delay*, Fas. iii. 543—used once as neut. pl., urðu dvöl dægna, Am. 102. β. gramm. *quantity*, Skálda 175.

dyðrill or dyrdöll, m., a nickname, seems to mean a *tail*, = mod. dindill, Fms. i. 186, ii. 253, 279; cp. *daðra*, to *weedeel*.

DYGD, f. [A.S. *dugud* = *doughtiness, valour*; O. H. G. *tugad*; Germ. *tugend*; Swed. *dygd*; Dan. *dyd*]:—*virtue, probity*, only used in a moral metaph. sense; the original sense [from *duga*, q. v.] of *valour, strengt*, which prevails in the A. S., is quite obsolete; trúa e-m til dygðar um e-t,

to *trust in one's integrity*, Fs. 121 (of a judge); fyrir sakir þinnar dyðrility, Fms. vi. 58; líð ok d. (*help and faithful service*) góðs dregis, fyrir sína dygd, for his *faithfulness*, vii. 158. β. in mod. eccl. v. the Lat. *virtus* is rendered by *dygd*, Vídal., Pass., etc.; ó-dygd, w. *ness*. γ. *virtue*, of an inanimate thing, of a tree, Stj. 256. co dygðar-lauss, adj. *wicked*, K. Á. 230: *bad*, 24. dygðar-lei *faithlessness, wickedness*, Stj. 487, Bs. i. 40. dygðar-maðr, *trusty man*, Gret. 147 A. dygðar-verk, n. *faithful work*, Mar. d. dugnaðr.

dygðugr, adj. '*doughty, faithful, trusty*'; d. þjónusta, Fas. i. 9 maðr, Gret. 143 A, Th. 12: *efficient, having virtue in them*, of inanimate things, Stj. 99, 215. β. in mod. eccl. writers, *virtuous, good*.

dyggiligr, adj. *faithful*, Stj. 108.

dygg-leikr, m. *faithfulness*, H. E. ii. 66, Fms. viii. 29.

dyggiliga and dyggiliga, adv. *faithfully, trustily*, Stj. 9, 152, iii. 115, 138, Bs. i. 40.

dyggr, adj., mostly with *v* if followed by a vowel, e.g. *dyggvar*, dypp superl. *dyggvastr*, compar. *dyggvari*, but sometimes the *v* is dropped *faithful, trusty*; dyggvar dróttir, *worthy, good people*, Vsp. 63; trúir, Fms. x. 233; d. ok drengileg meðferð, vi. 96; dyggra ok d. manna, Stj. 121; enn dyggvasti hirðmaðr, Magn. 484; reynda ek enn dyggvasta í öllum hlutum, Fms. i. 69; dyggvastr ok drottin-h. Hkr. iii. 150; but dyggvastr, Fms. vi. 401, l. c.; ú-dyggr, *faithless*. mod. usage esp. as epithet of a *faithful servant*, d. þjón, dygt hjú; d. hjú, a *bad servant*, etc.: of inanimate things, dyggir ávextir, Stj. 1.

DYKR (mod. *dyknr*, with an inserted *n*), m. a *cracking, snoring*; varð af því d. mikill, *it gave a great crack*, Gret. 96 A, c. Ed.; heyrðu þeir dyki mikla, Bárð. 32 new Ed.; mikill dykr, A. 76 dunur ok dyknir, Fas. iii. 412 (paper MS.); varð þat svá mikill dykr nauts-búk fleugnur væri kastað niðr á gólfitt, Eb. 220 (new Ed.) dyknr, Gret. 178 new Ed.

dyl-dúkr, m. a *veil*, B. K. 83.

dylgjur, f. pl. [dólg], *suppressed enmity*, finding vent in *menaces, insinuations*, and the like; vóru þá dylgjur miklar með þeim, Eb. 22; dylgjur miklar þat er eptir var þingsins, Band. 13; vóru þá e. miklar millum þeirra allra, Sturl. i. 196.

DYLIJA, pret. duldi and dulði, part. duldr, dulíðr, Fms. ii. 97; Fb. i. 11 (Hdl. 7), Fs. 97 (MS. Arna-Magn. no. 132); [Swed. *dölja* 'dólg']:—to *conceal, hide*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing concealed; d. e-s, to *disavow, deny, dissemble*; ætla ek því alla (þá) kunnar at dylja þessa ráða, *they can hardly deny it*, Eg. 49; þórir dr. ekki, 173; Eysteininn duldi ok þeirra orða fyrir sik, E. said he had *not such a thing*, Fms. ix. 329; þó duldu þeir ekki illvirki sinna, *they not their guilt, confessed it*, Sks. 583; with following subj., en allir at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, *all dissembled*, Nj. 133; en ef umboðsma (disavows), at hann hafir við umboði tekið, Gpl. 375. II. re. conceal, *hide oneself*; ok kendi brátt ... þó at hann dyldisk, Fms. i. ok fékk hann svá dulzk fyrir honum, at eigi vissi jarl ..., *he hid him (thoughts) so well, that* ..., viii. 16; at þat sé flugmenn, ok vill (disguise themselves) undir múnka búnaði, vi. 188. 2. metz. við e-t, to *conceal for oneself*; þurfu vér eigi at dyljask við, at v. 1; megu þeir þá eigi við dyljask, at ek hefi drept hann, Gret. en Sveinn duldisk við þat, S. sbrank from believing it, Orkn. 298 dyljum ek við (I don't disavow) skuldeika okkra, Ld. 40; en dylsk við (disavows) þingfesti þess manns, Grág. i. 23; trúit þe meðan þér megist við dyljask, *believe it not as long as you can disc. i. e. till you get full evidence*, Fms. ix. 477: dyljask í e-u; Eiríkr k. þarf nú ekki at d. í því, at ..., *king E. cannot conceal it for i. that* ..., Eg. 424, Þiðr. 118, 191, 196.

III. part. pass. the vera (Enga) dulíðr (duldr, dulinn) e-s, or vera d. at e-u, to *be un. to be kept in ignorance of a thing*; hefir hon verið alls þessa dul. 33; en at þú gangir lengr dulíðr þess er skylt er at vita, *thou it shouldst be longer ignorant of things which all people ought to know*, Edda 13; veit engi ætt mína, ok ganga þess allir duldrir, Fms. v. dulinn ertú Hyndla, H., *thou art mistaken*, Hdl. 7; ok ertú ok dulinn at honum, herra, *thou, my lord, art too much mistaken* ad i. c. *trustest him too well*, Fs. 97, cp. Fms. ii. 57: the phrase, *gengr, dult, is hidden, kept secret*.

dylma, d. [Dan. *dulme*]; d. yfir e-t, to *be careless or indifferent about a thing*, Fr.; dylminn, part. *careless, indifferent*, Stj. 122.

dymbill-dagar, m. pl. the '*dumb-bell days*', i. e. the three days, Easter; hence *dymbildaga-vika*, u, f. [Swed. *dymmel-vecka* *dimmel-uge*], *Passion week*, Bs. i. 71, Fms. x. 72, H. E. i. 491, Sturl. during the dymbildagar the bells in Icel. were rung with a woodpecker called *dymbill*, m.; a dymbill is often mentioned among the inv. of Icel. churches of the 14th century, e.g. kirkja á dymbill, Vm. it is, however, likely that the word dymbill itself is simply deriv. the Engl. *dumb-bell*, as in the Roman church the bells were d. muffled in the Passion week: Björn (Lex.) mentions that in the before his time people used to strike the time to a dance with the It was also an old Icel. custom that the father of a house inflicted a

chastisement on his children and household on Good Friday for the sins of the past year, gently or strongly as they had been obedient or not; hence the popular phrase, líðr að dymbildögum, or koma dymbildagar, = the dimmel-days are nigh, i. e. the day of reckoning will surely come; cp. H. E. iv. 180, 181 (note).

dymbil-nótt, f. the three nights next before Easter, Vm. 144.

dyn-bjalla, u, f. a tinkling bell, Grett. 129.

dýndr, adj. = dunhendr, Bs. ii. 103 (in a verse).

DYNGJA, u, f. a lady's bower, in old Icel. dwellings, Eg. 159, Nj. 66, Bjam. 68, Rd. 270, Korm. 10, Fs. 88, Gísl. 15; in those passages it is different from 'stofa,' and seems to have been a detached apartment: [as to the root, cp. A. S. *dyng*, O. H. G. *tunc*, Engl. *dungeon*; — the common sense prob. being that both the bower and the dungeon were secluded chambers in the inner part of the house or castle]:—Trolladyngjur, a mountain in Icel., a bower of giantesses. 2. a *beap, dung*, Dan. *dyngte*, (mod.)

DYNJA, dundi; pres. dyn, dunið; [cp. A. S. *dynnan*; Engl. *din*; the Icel. word is irregular in regard to the interchange of consonants; for the Lat. *tonare*, Engl. *thunder*, Germ. *donner* would properly answer to Icel. *þynja*, a word which does not exist]:—to *gush, shower, pour*, of rain, with the additional notion of sound; dundi ákaft regn ór lofti, Stj. 594. 1 Kings xviii. 45; of blood, blóð er dundi or sárum Drottins, 656 A. I. 31, Pass. 23. 3; dundi þá blóðit um hann alan, Nj. 176: of air quivering and earth quaking, Haustl. 14, Vtkv. 3: of rain and storm, teypir-dögg gördi, ok vatnsflóð kom, og vindar blésu og dundu á húsinu, Matth. vii. 25, 27; dýnjandi logi, Ýt. 6, Mar. 2. metaph. to *pour, shower*, like hail; Otkell lætr þegar d. stefnuna, O. let the summons shower down, Nj. 176: of weapons, dundu á þá vápnin, the weapons showered upon them, Fms. viii. 126; spjótin dundu á þeim, xi. 334: the phrase, þynja á, of misfortune; eigi var mér ván, at skjótara mundi á dýnja, ii. 125; hvat sem á dýnr, *wabatever so happens*. 3. metaph. also of men, to *pour on or march in a body* with a *din*; dundu jarlar undan, ex. Poët.; dýnja í böð, to *march to battle*, Sighvat; dýnja þeir þá fram þingit, Lv. 31; konungs menn dýnja þegar á hæla þeim, Al. 11.

dýnr, m. pl. ír, [A. S. *dyn*; Engl. *din*; Swed. *dän*; Dan. *dön*], a *din*; eigi d. verðr af hlaupi kattarins, *noiseless are the cat's steps*, Edda 19; þeir eda þrymr, dýnr eda dunn, Skálda 169; d. ok drestr, Bær. 15: *urarching as troops, ride* mikinn dýn, to *ride with mickle din* (of horsemen galloping), Ísl. ii. 333: the phrase, koma e-m dýn fyrir dýr, to *make a din before one's door, take one by surprise*, Fms. viii. 60, 189; gera sem bestan dýn, to *make the greatest noise*, 403: in pl., heyrði Gangleri dýni tilka, Edda 44.

dýn-ákot, n. a *sbot making a din, but harmless*, Fms. v. 198.

dýnta, t, to *dint*.

dýnta, m., **dýnta**, f., **dýntill**, m. a *dint*, a cognom., Fms.; vide dyttir.

dýrgja, u, f. [durgr], a *dwarf woman, a bag*, þjal. Jón. 17.

dýrgja, ð, to *fish with a dorg*, = dorga, þiðr. 91.

dýri-gætt, f. a *door-frame*, Sd. 158, Odd. 16.

dýri-stafr (mod. **dýru-**), m. a *door-post*, Stj. 279, Exod. xii. 7, Sd. 53, Grett. 121, Ver. 21, Sturl. ii. 49.

DÝRR, n. or f. pl., in mod. usage always fem., and often so in old writers; sometimes even in old MSS.: neut. with the article; dýrrin with double r (of dýrrin, Eb. 42 new Ed., Stj. 520, Edda 29, Nj. 198): fem. dýrrar; aðrar dýrr, Fms. iv. 220, 221; dýrr byrgðar, Stj. 40; einar dýrr, Sturl. i. 189; dýr opnar, id. (but dýrrin, id., one line below, perhaps wrongly by the transcriber): in most cases, however, the gender of the gen. and dat. cannot be discerned: there is hardly any instance of its neuter use if joined to an adjective; thus, in Njala we read, gengu dýr þá inn allir ok skipubúsk í dýrrin (neut.); but only four lines below, þokkukar væri laundýr á: hversu margar dýrr eru á Valhöll eda hversu margar, Edda 25; but settisk þórr í dýrrin, 29: in old writers the gen. and dat. are spelt with *u*, dura, durum, and that they were so pronounced may be seen from Skálda 163—þegar gestrinn kveðr 'dura,' þá skyldi eigi skýndina 'dúra'; cp. also Grág. ii. 194, Fms. iv. 221, viii. 161, Gm. 23, Sturl. iii. 218, Edda 25, Landn. 231; but dyra, dýrum, Ísl. ii. 342 (rare): in mod. usage *y* throughout (spelt dyra, dýrum, pronounced as *i*):—[Gr. *dyra*; Goth. *daur*, neut., and *dauro*, fem.; A. S. *duru*; Old Engl. *dore* or *door*; Dan. *dør*; Swed. *dörr*; Germ. *thüre*; the root vowel is short in Gr. and Goth. as well as the Scandins.]:—a *door*, viz. the opening (hurð is Lat. *janua*); karl-dýrr, branda-d., úti-d., leyni-d., and-d., jahús-d., Sturl. iii. 218; synztu-d., id.; úti-dýrr enn syðri, 185; súbr-tu, 186; syðri-d., 190; skála-d. nýrðri, 187; kvenna-skála-d., 188; í þessum dýrum er skálar mættusk, 189; and-dýri hit syðra, 218; sund-d. = súbr-dýr (?), ii. 106; stofu-d., 181; dýrshöfuðs-d., i. 106, a door over which a stag's head is placed. COMPS: dura-dómr, m., vide dómr.

dýra-gætti = dýrigætti. **dúra-stafr** = dýristafr. **dúra-stoð**, f. a *door-post*, N. G. L. i. 55.

dúra-umbuningr, m. a *door-frame*, Grett. 129.

dúra-veggur, m. a *door-jamb*, Sturl. i. 178. **dúra-vörðr**, m. a *door-keeper*, Sks. 289.

dýra-drótt, f. a *door-sill*, vide drótt.

dýr-skið, n. = dýrigætti (?), D. N.

DÝS, f., gen. sing. nom. pl. dýsjar, [Dan. *dös* and *dysse*], a *cairn*, less

than haugr, Ld. 152, Eb. 172, 176, Dropl. 9, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse), Hbl. 45, Þórð. 73; kunnbl-dys, Gg. 1.

dýsja, að, [Dan. *dysse* = to *bide*], to *bury in a cairn, heap stones over a witch, criminal, or the like, never used of a proper burying*, Eb. 172, Grett. 112, Fms. v. 222, Landn. 107.

dýtta, tt, [Engl. *dint*], to *meddle*: recipr., þér höfðut til dýtzt, Stj. 510: in mod. usage, dýtta að e-u, to *varnish*.

dýttir, m. a *dint*, a nickname, Fms. ii. 67; hnakka-d., a '*neck-dint*,' i. e. a *sbot by a bolt in the nape of the neck*, Orkn. 416 (in a verse); the hnakka-dyz of the MS. is = dýttis, as vaz = vatnis, braz = bratts.

DÝT, n. a *bog*, Sturl. iii. 50, Gpl. 393, Róm. 259.

dýflizla, **dýfliza**, u, f. a *dark dungeon*, Al. 94, Fms. i. 258, iii. 89, vi. 164, Eluc. 12, 42, Sks. 457, þiðr. 63, Grett. 158, Fagrsk. 111: [no doubt a foreign word, perhaps from 'diabolus' = the *dungeon of hell*.]

DÝFA, ð, [cp. Goth. *dauffjan* = Βαπτίζω; O. H. G. *tauffjan*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *døbe*; A. S. *dyppan*, akin to *djúpr*; cp. also *dúfa*, a *billow*; all these words are akin, but the Engl. *dive* is the same word]:—to *dip*, with dat.; d. e-m í vatni, to *dip one into water*, Hom. 139, K. Á. 6, cp. N. G. L. i. 339; d. sér, to *dive*: the word is now freq., but rare in old writers, who preferred *drepa*; in Germ. etc. it is only used in the sense of *christening* = *baptizare*, prop. to *dip into water*, but never so in the Icel., which renders baptize by *skíra*.

dýfa, u, f. *dipping in*.

DÝJA (mod. **dúa**), dúði, to *shake, quiver*, of spears or the like; d. frókrur, dórr, to *shake spears, fight*, Rm. 32, Fms. vi. (in a verse); d. skór, to *shake the locks*, þkv. 1; hann dúði spjótið inn í dýrnar, Sturl. iii. 218, Ld. 278: in mod. usage, það dúir undir, of boggy ground that shakes under the feet.

dýna, u, f. [dún], a *down-bed, feather-bed, a pillow or bolster*, Fms. iii. 125, vi. 279, ix. 26, x. 186, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. ii. 167, Lex. Poët. 2.

boggy ground, Dropl. 26, v. 1.

dýna, ð, to *cover, belay with down*, N. G. L. i. 334.

dýpi, n. [djúpr; Ulf. *djupei*; Germ. *tiefe*], *depth*.

dýpka, að, to *become deeper, deepen*.

dýpt (and **dýpð**), f. [Goth. *djuþipa*], *depth*, Clem. 33, Bs. i. 209.

DÝR, n. [Gr. *θήρ*; Ulf. *dýs* = *θηριον*, Mark i. 13, 1 Cor. xv. 32; A. S. *deor*; Engl. *deer*; Germ. *thier*; Swed.-Dan. *dýr*]:—an *animal, beast*: α. excluding birds, dýr ok fuglar, Edda 144 (pref.); fuglar, dýr eðr sækvikindi, Skálda 170; dýrum (*wild beasts*) eda fuglum, Grág. ii. 89. β. used of *wild beasts, as bears*, Nj. 35, Grett. 101, Glúm. 330, Fs. 146 (þjarn-dýra): in Icel. esp. the *fox*, Dropl. 27, Bs. ii. 137, the fox being there the only beast of prey, hence dýr-bit; úarga-dýr, the *lion*; villi-d., a *wild beast*. γ. used esp. of *hunting deer, the deer of the forest*, as in Engl. *deer, the hart*, etc., Hkv. 2. 36, N. G. L. i. 46, Str. 3, Fas. iii. 4, þiðr. 228-238; hrein-d., the *reindeer*; rauð-d., the *red deer*.

dýra-bogi, a, m. a *trap to catch foxes*. **dýra-garðr**, m. a *yard or inclosure to catch wild beasts*, Gpl. 456. **dýra-gröf**, f. a *pit to catch wild beasts*, Gpl. 456, 457. **dýra-kjöt**, n. the *flesh of animals*, Stj. 8. **dýra-rödd**, f. the *voice of beasts*, Skálda 170. **dýra-skinn**, n. the *skin of wild beasts*, Fas. iii. 124. **dýra-veiðar**, f. pl. *deer-hunting*, þiðr. l. c., 655 x. 2, Gpl. 447. **dýrs-belgr**, m. a *beast's skin*, Fas. ii. 518 (of a bear). **dýrs-horn**, n. a *deer's horn* used for a drinking cup, Eg. 306, 307, 551, Edda 82. **dýrs-höfuð**, n. the *head of a deer*, Sturl. i. 106.

dýr-bit, n. '*deer-bite*,' of the *worrying of lambs by a fox*, Bs. i. 587.

DÝRD, f. [Engl. *dearth*], *glory*; himinríkis d., the *glory of heaven*, Fms. v. 143, 230, Fær. 137, 625, 163, Fms. v. 216 (a *glorious miracle*): in pl., 623, 32, Eluc. 47; tóm d., *vain-glory*, 655 xxvi. 3; in N. T. and eccl. writers since the Reformation this word is much in use; the *dóða* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *dýrd*. COMPS: dýrðar-dagr, m. a *day of glory*, Hom. 90, Fms. ii. 142. **dýrðar-fullr**, adj. *full of glory*, Fms. ii. 199, vii. 89. **Dýrðar-konungr**, m. the *King of Glory* (Christ), Niðst. 4. **dýrðar-kóróna**, u, f. a *crown of glory*, Magn. 502, Pass. 25. 11. **dýrðar-maðr**, m. a *glorious man*, Hkr. iii. 250, Bs. i. 90. **dýrðar-samliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *glorious*, Stj. 288, 655 xxxii. 17, Fms. iv. 32, Stj. 34. **dýrðar-staðr**, m. a *glorious place*, Ver. 3. **dýrðar-söngur**, m. a *song of glory*.

dýr-gildir, adj. *dearly paid for*, Fms. vi. 106.

dýr-gripur, m. a *jewel, treasure, a thing of great value*, Eg. 4, 55, 179, Orkn. 354.

dýr-hundur, m. a *deer-bound, esp. a fox-bound*, Eb. 216.

dýrka (and **dýrka**), að, with acc. to *worship*, Stj. 103: to *glorify*, Ver. 6; d. Drottinn Guð þinn, Stj. 458; d. Guðs orð, 655 C. 15; d. kenning postulanna, 14: to *celebrate*, d. þenna dag, Hom. 8: to *exalt*, nú er tíð Drottinn, sú er þú d. oss ambáttir þínar, Blas. 47; ek em Guð sá er þik dýrkada'k, ok mun ek enn d. þik. 50; hann dýrkadi válaðan, Greg. 24; d. e-n með e-n, Fms. x. 315; d. e-n, to *pray one reverentially*; hón kastar sér fram á gólfitt, dýrkadi hann, svá segjandi, Stj. 522. 2 Sam. xiv. 4; hence the common Icel. phrase, vertu ekki að d. hann, don't *beag* (coax) him. 2. reflex. to *magnify oneself*; þá mundu Gýðingar dýrkask í sjálfum sér, Stj. 392; hirð eigi þú maðr at d. í krafti þinum, þou man, *glory not in thy strength*, Hom. 8; sú er dýrkask, kvað Paulus

postuli, dýrkisk hann með Guði, 23; in pass. sense, Fms. xi. 415; dýrkaðisk þolinmæði réttlátra, Hom. 49; verit ér þolinmóðir litla stund, at ér dýrkisk, 623. 32. In N. T. and mod. eccl. writers the Gr. δοξάζειν is sometimes rendered by dýrka, e. g. Matth. v. 16.

dýrkan, f. *worship, adoration*, 623, 11; veita goðum d., 655. 1: in pl., Stj. 54; *glorifying*, dýrkan andar ok líkama, 50; afguða-d., skurð-guða-d., *idolatry*.

dýr-kálfr, m. a *deer-calf*, Hkv. 2. 36.
dýr-kálkr, m. a dub. reading (of a horse), Glúm. 356.
dýr-keyptr, part. *dearly bought*, Fbr. 56 new Ed.

dýr-lagðr, part. *dearly rated*, Ld. 30.

dýr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *deariness*, Dipl. ii. 5.

dýr-ligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), *glorious*, Fms. iv. 82, vii. 85, x. 223, xi. 51, Eg. 478; d. veizla, Bs. i. 133; d. matræð, 139.

dýrtingr (**dýrðlingr**), Hom. 115, Bs. i. 202, Fms. i. 227), m. [A. S. *deorling*; Engl. *darling*]:—*a saint, holy man*; Guðs d., Ver. 1, Fms. iv. 227, 232, v. 214, Bs. i. (freq.)

dýr-menni, n. a *glorious man*, Lex. Poët.

dýr-mætr, adj. *precious*, Stj. 180, 204, Fas. i. 455, Sks. 183.

DÝRR, adj., compar. dýrri, superl. dýrstr, mod. more freq. dýrari, dýrastr; dýrðztum, Fb. i. 211; [Ulf. does not use this word, but renders *εὔριμος* etc. by *reiks* or *sværs*; A. S. *deore*; Engl. *dear*; Dan. and Swed. *dyr*; O. H. G. *tiuri*; Germ. *theuer*]:—*dear*: 1. of price, of such and such a price: referring to the weregild, at sú maðr sé vel dýrr, Hrafn. 9; fésætt svá mikla, at engi maðr hafi dýrri verit hér á landi em Höskuldr, i. e. *that there has never before been paid so big a weregild as for Höskuldr*, Nj. 189; munu þat margir ætla at hann muni dýrstr gerr af þeim mönnum er hér hafa látizt, 250; dýrr munnð Hafliði allr, Sturl. i. 47: of other things, ek met hana dýrra en aðrar, I put her at a higher price than the rest, Ld. 30; hversu dýr skal sjá kona, *how much is she to cost?* id.; kaupa dýru verði, *to buy dearly, at a high price*; þér eruð dýru verði keyptir, 1 Cor. vi. 20.

2. *precious, costly*, bókinna dýru, Fms. vii. 156; skjöldinn þann inn dýrr, Eg. 698; enn Dýri dagr, vide dagr, Ann. 1373, Mar. 96; eigi var annarr (gripir) dýrri í Noregi, Fas. ii. 65; því betr sem gull er dýrra en silfr, Ld. 126; dýrar hallir, *lordly halls*, Rm. 45; enn dýri mjöðr, *the nectar, the godly mead*, viz. the poetical mead of the gods, Hm. 106; hence dýr-gripir, a *jewel*. β. as a metrical term; enn Dýri háttir, *the artificial metre*, Edda 131; hence the phrase, kveða dýrt, *to write in an artificial metre*; dýrr bragr, bragar-háttir, *an artificial air, tune*, opp. to a plain one. γ. ó-dýrr, *common*, Lex. Poët., mod. cheap: fjöl-d., *glorious*, and many other poët. compds: the proverb, dýrt er drottins orð, vide dróttinn. δ. *of high worth, worthy*; en dýra drottning María, Mar. 18; Abraham er kallaðr dýrstr (*the worthiest*) allra höfuðfædra, Ver. 12; skatna dýrstr, *the best of men*, Edda, Ht. 82; Jón Loptsson, er dýrstr maðr er á landi þessu, Sturl. i. 105; at því er at gæta við hversu dýran mann (*noble, worthy man*) þú átt málaferil, 33; af hinum dýrnum höfðingjum, Fb. l. c.: dýrr is not used in Icel. in the exact Engl. sense of *beloved*.

dýr-skinn, n. a *deer-skin*, N. G. L. iii. ch. 47.

dýr-tíð, n. a *time of dearth, famine*, N. T.

dægi-ligr, adj. [Dan. *deilig*], *fair*, (mod. and rare.)
dægn (**dœgn**), n. [Swed. *dagn*; Dan. *døgn*], = *dægr*, q. v., N. G. L. i. 335, Skálda 190; this form is very rare.

DÆGR (**dœgr**), n. [dagr; in Dan. *døgn* means *the natural day* = 24 hours, and answers to Icel. sólar-hingr, whereas Icel. *dægr* usually means both *night and day*, so that one day makes two *dægr*]: hence **dægramót** or **dægra-skipti**, n., denotes the twilight in morning and evening, Hom. 41, Sks. 218; í degi *dægr* tvau, í *dægri* stundir tólf, *in a day two dægr, in a dægr twelve hours*, Rb. 6; þau (Day and Night) skulu ríða á hverjum tveim *dægum* umhverfis jörðina, Edda 7; tuttuðu ok fjórar stundir skulu vera í tveimr *dægum*, Sks. 54; hann sigldi á átta *dægum* til þess er hann tók Eyjar á Íslandi, and below, ek skildumk fyrir fjórum nóttum (viz. Sunday to Thursday) við Ólaf konung Haraldsson, Fms. iv. 280; þeir voru þrjú dægr í leitinni, Nj. 265; á hverju *dægri*, Grág. ii. 169; á *dægri*num, 360; tvau *dægr*, Fb. i. 539; þrjú d., 431; skipti þat mörgum *dægum*, id.—in all these passages the sense seems clearly to be as above.

2. in some few cases it seems to be used of the *astronomical day* = 24 hours, or the Danish *døgn*; such is the case with the interesting passage Landn. i. ch. 1; the journey between Iceland and Ireland is here reckoned as five *dægr*, between Norway and Iceland seven, between Iceland and Greenland four, and to the deserts of Greenland (the east coast) one, etc.: sjau *dægra* sigling, fjögura d. sigling, fimm *dægra* haf, i. e. a *sail of six, four, five dægr*, Landn. 25, 26. COMPS: **dægra-far**, n. *the division of day and night*, Sks. 26, Fms. iv. 381. **dægra-stytting**, f., in the phrase, til *dægra* styttingar, *to shorten the time*, of pastime, Fas. iii. 39. **dægra-tal**, n. *day-tale, calculation of time*, Rb. 488: sam-dægris (sam-dœgnis, O. H. L. 86), adv. *the same day*; also sam-dægrs: jafn-dægr or jafn-dægri, *equinoctial time*.

dægr-sigling, f. *a day's sail*, Landn. 26.

dæl (**dœl**), f. [dæl, dól], *a little dale*, Nj. 253, Sd. 173, Sturl. ii. 100 C; of fjaldala ok *dæl*ar, Greg. 59.

dæla, u, f.

I. a *small dale*, Sturl. ii. 100 (Ed.)

II. a

term, a *contrivance to serve the purpose of a ship's pump*, Edda (1) hence **dælu-austr**, m. *emptying a ship by a dæla*, Fbr. 131, Grett **dælu-ker**, n. a *kind of bucket*: hann bað þrælinn færa sér í d. þ hann kallaði sjó, Landn. 251; hence the metaph. phrase, láta *dæla* ganga, *to pour out incessantly, chatter without ceasing*, Grett. 98. ancients cannot well have known the pump; but as *dælu-austr* is distinguished from *byttu-austr*, where the buckets were handed up, so seems to have been a kind of *groove* through which the bilge water made to run out into the sea instead of emptying every bucket by lifting it overboard: in Norse *dæla* means a *groove-formed trough, earthen trench*, and the like, D. N. iv. 751, Ivar Aasen s. v. *dæla*, p. 75.

dæld, f. = *dæl*, Fms. x. 319.

dæld, f. [á], *gentleness*, in the compd **dældar-maðr** (**dældar-mor** v. l.), m. a *gentle, easy man*, Ld. 68, 276.

dælir (**dæll**, sing.), m. pl. *dales-men*, O. H. L. 23; mostly in compounds Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, Sýr-dælir, Svarf-dælir, Fljóts-dælir, etc., *the from Laxeydale, Waterdale, etc.*

dæll, adj. *gentle, familiar, forbearing*; this word is no doubt ak deila (qs. deill), i. e. one who is easy 'to deal with'; vertu nú *dæl* (i. e. *peace, be gentle*) meðan ek em brautur, Nj. 52; ekki þóttu ek nú *dæll* h. I was not good to deal with at home, Fms. xi. 51; ekki d. viðfang *easy to deal with*, Grett. 127; *dæll* (*easy, affable*) öllu lands fólk, (184; engum þótti *dæll* at segja konungi hersögu, Fms. i. 41; þ eigi svá *dæll* (*easy*) at taka Sigurð jarl af lífdögum sem at drepa ki kálf, 53; þótti þeim *dælla* at taka þat er flaut laust, v. 262; þó sem *dæll* mundi til at kalla, er ungr konungur réð fyrir ríki, Eg. the phrases, *göra sér dæll við e-n, to put oneself on a free, familiar ing towards one*; Þóror gördi sér d. við þau þorvald ok Guðrún 134; ek mun nú gera *mí dæll* um ráðagörv við þik, I will *take liberty to give thee straightforward advice*, Nj. 216; hann gördi sí þá *dæll*, Grett. 144; mun *dæll* við mik þykja, ef þú ert eigi í för, *the pay me little heed, unless thou art with me*, Lv. 37; þótti vera spott ok grár við alla þá er honum þótti sér *dæll* við, *rude and taunting at all whom he thought his match to deal with*, Bjarn. 3: proverb, d. heima hvat, *at home anything will do*, Hm. 5.

dæl-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *familiarity*, often with the note *over great freedom, easy dealing*; mjök kennir nú *dælleika* af hendi . . . er svá vándr *dúkr* er undir diskum þínum, Bs. i. 475; fyrri leika sakir, Sks. 553; til þeirra *dælleika*, 482; gör allt í *dælleikum* *make no ceremony with us* (the king's words to his host), Fms. vi. hann (Moses) var svá í *dælleikum* við Guð, *M. was in such familiarity with God*, Ver. 23: *affability, condescension*, mildi ok *dælleika*, Fn 535, v. l. (of a duke); ú-dæll, *overbearing*; inn-dæll, *delightful*.

dællig-leikr (-leiki), m. = *dælleikr*, Sks. 482, 553, v. l., Sturl. i. 21

dæl-ligr, adj. [hence Dan. *deilig*], *genteel, fine to look at*, Edda 58.

= *dæll, familiar*, Al. 33.

dælska, u, f. *familiarity*. β. *idle talk, nonsense*, Edda 110, Karl. 7. **dælskr**, adj. [ó], *belonging to a dale*, mostly in compds: Breið-dælskr, *dull*, Sturl. i. 112 C. β. [Engl. *dull*], *moody, dull*; *dælskr* af dul, Hm. 56; d. fólskr, *impertinent, foolish*, Fms. iv. 205.

DÆMA, d or ð, [dómr; Ulf. *dōman*; A. S. *dēman*; Engl. *deem* (as in *demister*); O. H. G. *tomjan*]; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed. *dömma*; *dömmen*]:—*a law term, to give judgment, pass sentence*; d. mál, *to give judgment in a case*, Nj. 56, Eg. 417; hvat sem at *dæma* er, þorst. 5. lét *dæma* vörnina, *caused judgment to be given on the part of the defendant* reference to a curious Norse custom, by which both plaintiff and defendant pleaded before different courts, which had finally to adjust the sentence according to rules varying with the circumstances), Nj. 240: d. *deceit*, *to pass sentence*, Fms. xi. 246; d. rangan dóm, Sks. 109 B: the fine etc. in acc., d. fé, *útleðgr*, *seðr*, *to pass sentence to a fine, outlawry, payment*, etc., Grág. i. 320; *útleðgr* þær er á alþingi eru *dæmðar*, 3; fé *dæmð* á heimili þess er sótt er, 320; á þá at *dæmð* féit þ, *then the money is to pass (by sentence) to them*, 378; *dæma* einu fé, *to fix a term for payment*, 3; d. lög, *to pass a lawful sentence*, xi. 224; d. af, *to make void*, Sks. 11: d. um e-t, *to judge of a thing*, 625. 60: with acc. of the person, d. e-n skógarmann, *to proclaim an outlaw*, Nj. 240; d. sýknan, *sekan*, etc.: adding dat. of the person, d. e-m e-t, *to adjudge a thing to one*; d. e-m fé, or the like; even, e-m dóm, *to deal a sentence out to one*, Fms. xi. l. c.: adding prep. fé af e-m, *to give judgment against his claim*, Bs. ii. 91; but usually, d. e-n af e-n, *to declare one to have forfeited*; the instans Grág., N. G. L., and the Sagas are almost endless. β. to 'deem,' *give opinion, judge*.

II. *to chatter, talk*, mostly in poetry; esp. allit. phrase, *drekka ok d., vide Lex. Poët. and drekka*; en er þeir *dæmi* hluti at d., *when they were talking of those things*, 623. 55. **dæmi**, n., usually in pl., [dómr]. 1. *an example, case*; *dæmi*, a *hard fate*, Hkv. 2. 2; *úlfa d., the case (doings) of wolves*, 30; *kvenna d., womanish example, behaving like a woman*, þorst. 52; at mér verði *vargins d.*, Band. (MS.) 35; in plur., form *dæmi* o foreldra sinna (cp. the Germ. *weistümer, altertümer*), *old tal* and

atoms of their forefathers, Fagrsk. ch. 219; þessi dæmi (i. e. verses) öll i kveðin um þenna atburð, Mork. 114; þó hafa mörg dæmi orðið ormeskju, many things have happened in olden times, O. H. 73 (margs Fms. iv. 172, less correctly), cp. dæmi-saga; spekingur at viti ok at a fróðr, lögum ok dænum (old lore, tales), mannfræði ok ættfræði, Is. vii. 102; Ari prestir hinn fróði, er mörg d. spakleg hefir saman töld, i. 145, cp. also Barl. 47, 73, 112; hence fá-dæmi, an unexampled, tentious thing; eins dæmi in the proverb, eins dæmin er vest, viz. singular, unexampled fate is the worst: used even of pictures, a story presented by drawing, Pm. 122: gramm. a citation, proof, nú skal láta þra dæmin, now let us hear the proofs, Edda 49; þessi dæmi (those precedences) ok nóg önnur, Anecd. 6, 15, 18, 21; draga dæmi af bókum, s. 468. **β.** example, generally; djarfir in d. eru til, Fms. iv. 311; a dæmi til e-s, Róm. 234; umfram d., ór dænum, unexampled, portous, Stj. 143, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52; svá sem til dæmis at taka, to take example, Mar. 40, Bs. ii. 116; hence the mod. adverb, til dæmis (commonly written short t. d. = e. g.), for example; sem d. innask, Fagrsk. 9, Barl. 50; meir en til dæma, beyond example, Stj. 87, 167, 179. **γ.** example for imitation (eptir-dæmi, example); eptir dænum Kristinna Anna, Fms. v. 319; eptir þínum dænum, Niðsr. 4; d. dæmi af e-u, take example by it, Greg. 134. **δ.** judgment, only in compds sjálf-dæmi, rétt-dæmi, justice, etc. COMPDS: dæma-fátt, n. adj. most unexampled. dæma-fróðr, adj. wise in old lore, Fms. iv. 89. dæma-lauss, adj. unexampled, Stj. 391. dæma-maðr, m. a man to imitated, Greg. 12.

dæming, f. judgment, Grág. i. 235, Skálda 211. dæmi-saga, u, f. a fable, parable; in old eccl. translations, the parable the N. T. is rendered by 'dæmisaga,' Greg. 22; but in mod. versions writers since 1540 a distinction is made, and dæmisögur are fables, of Aesop, Reynard, or the like; whereas the parables of the N. T. are led 'eptir-liking'; heyrir mik ok mína dæmisögu, Stj. 399. Judges ix. 7: öld saw, Fms. vii. 102, v. l.: a proverb, Stj. 560. I Kings iv. 32, (rare.) dæmi-stóll, m. the judgment seat, 623, 12, 13, 73, 625, 79.

dæsa, t. to utter a deep groan, Sturl. ii. 154: reflex, to lose breath from exhaustion, Sks. 231: part. dæstr, exhausted, breathless, Grett. 98. **ÖP**, f., pl. dafar, the rump, Scot. doup; hér yfir skipnum uppi mættusk in ok höfuðið dýrsins (of a bear), Fas. ii. 172, while 510 has dausin; Norse dov = rump, Ivar Aasen. **2.** a kind of spear, Edda (Gl.), v. 4, 14. **II.** [cp. dafna, and Swed. *däffen* = moist], suck (?) metaph. rest, in the poet. phrase, var döf, sweet rest; niilli Belindar sta-kúluna biúð hefi eg þór vara döf, Grönd. 67; hreppa vara döf, et rest (of one dead), Feðga-æfi, 83 (in a verse).

ÖGG, f., old gen. döggar, Korm., Sks. 606, Fms. ii. 278, mod. gar; old pl. döggar, Vsp. 19, Vpm. 45; mod. daggr, Sks. 40; dat. g, döggu, Vtkv. 5, 656 A. 18: [A. S. *deaw*; Engl. *dew*; Germ. *thau*; and Swed. *dug*]:—*dew*; nátt-dögg, night-dew; morgunn-dögg, morn-dew, Vpm. 45, Hkv. Hjörv. 28. COMPD: (mod. daggar-, old döggar-), döggar-drep, n. a dew-track, Fms. ii. l. c.

dög-fall, n. dew-fall, Stj. 17. dög-litr, adj. dew-besprinkled, Hkv. 2. 41. dögöttr, adj. bedewed, Hkv. 1. 46. dög-skór, m. [Swed. *dopsko*], the tip or chape of a sheath, etc., Fas. i. 6. Gulþ. 47, Gisl. 115.

dög-slöð, f. the slot or track left in the dew, Gisl. 67. dögva, að or ð, to bedew; pres. döggar, Stj. 73, 397; hon dögvaði, Drottins, 655 xxxi. 2; á morni hverjum döggarvi hann jörðina af dropum sínum, Edda 7; dögðu andlit sín í tárnum, 623, 58; d. hjörtu ma, Skálda 210, Hom. 45.

dögvan, f. bedewing, Stj. 14. döglingr, m., poet. a king, descendant of king Dag, Edda 105, Hd. **2.** mockingly, a draggle-tail, Sturl. i. 62. dögundur, v. dagan, dagverðr. dökk, dókð, f. [dock], a pit, pool, Gpl. 393, Mart. 107. dökk-blár, adj. dark blue, Sturl. ii. 212. dökk-brúnaðr, adj. dark brown, Fas. i. 172. dökk-grænn, adj. dark green, Stj. 62. dökk-hárr, adj. dark haired, Hkr. iii. 281. dökk-jarpr, adj. dark auburn, Ld. 274. dökk-litaðr, adj. dark coloured, Sturl. ii. 212, Fms. vii. 239. dökkna, að, to darken, Fms. i. 216, x. 284, Fas. iii. 12.

ÖKKK, adj., acc. dökkvan etc., with v inserted, [Swed.-Dan. *dunke*], Rb. 108; ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136; dökkvir hjálmar, vi. 1; dökkt yfirbragð, i. 97; d. á hár, *lark of hair*, Nj. 39; dökkvan ma, Sks. 229; compar., dökkvara djöf, 203; dökkvir villustigar, i. 138.

dökk-rauðr, adj. dark red, Þiðr. 178. dökkva, ð, to darken; eigi dökktusk angu hans, Stj. 348. Deut. xxxiv. þá er dökkvir skilning, 626 C. 33; impers., dökkvir þik, andskoti, *thou in darkness?* 623, 31; dag (acc.) dökði, the day darkened, Skálda (a verse). dökkvi, a, m. a dark spot, Fas. iii. 560.

E

E (a), the fifth letter, is in the old Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes represented by **M**, being in Anglo-Saxon called 'eob'; the common Scandinavian Runes have no character for e, but mark it either ia or i, and, still later, |, with a knob in the middle ('stungium lss' Φ).

A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.—The Icel. e is sounded as English a in same, take, and in modern printed books is only used in radical syllables without regard to etymology; but there is sufficient evidence that in early times in Icel. the e had a double sound, one long, like the Italian e or English a (long), the other short, like e in English wet. These two sounds are etymologically different; the first is of comparatively late growth and derived from a by vowel change or otherwise; it is therefore in kindred languages (Swed., Germ.) often spelt *ä*, so as to indicate its origin from the mother-letter a: the other e is much older, nearly akin to *i*, being related to that letter as o to u. Grimm suggests that e is derived from i as o from u (only admitting a, i, u as primitive vowels), but in the Icel. at least e and o are in spelling as old as i or u, and seem to be primitive. The Runes in Tune and on the Golden horn have special marks for e and o. At the time of Ari and Thorodd the two seem to have been distinguished in Icel. The latter grammarian uses a special sign for each; he proposes to represent the long sound (Engl. a) by æ (commonly ρ), adding (as he says) the bight of a to the body of e, to express a sound intermediate between *ä* and e; he therefore would have written *tæk* (I take), *vænja*, *tænja* (to tame), but *eðr*, *en*, *ef*, etc., Skálda 161–163; in the unique vellum MS. (and in Edd.) the characters are not given correctly, as transcriber and editors did not fully understand the bearing of the author's words. About 700 years later, Jacob Grínum (without knowing the Icel. grammarian or the spelling of MSS. not then edited) recalled the old double e sound to life, guided by the analogy of other Teutonic languages. He proposed to represent a (the ρ of Thorodd) by e, and the genuine e by *ë*. He (Gram. i. 281–284) drew out a list of words founded on the supposed etymology, and kept this distinction wherever he spelt Icel. words. It is curious to observe the difference between Grimm's artificial list of words and the phonetic spelling in some MSS.; there are especially two MSS., both of them Norse, which are remarkable for their distinction of the two sounds, the long e being spelt with æ, the short with e: these MSS. are the O. H. L., published from a vellum MS. Ups. De la Gard. no. 8, written in Norway at the beginning of the 13th century, and edited by C. R. Unger; the second, small fragments of Norse law MSS., published in N. G. L. ii. 501–515 and i. 339 sqq. Some words compiled from them are as follow: **I. æ:** the verbs, bæra, blækkja, ærja, æggja, færgja, hængja, glæðja, hæfja, hætja (to barry), kvæðja, læggja, sægja, sælja, sætja, strængja, væðja (to bail), værja, etc.; bænda, brænna (brændi), bræsta, æfla, æfna (Swed. *änna*), fælla (to fell), frægna, gægna, hæmna (= hæfna), hverfa (to turn), kæmna, mætta, næmna (Swed. *nänna*), rænna (to let run), ræfsa, spænna, stænna (stafi), tælja, værða (to become), værka, vækra (vakt), þværa: nouns, bæn, a wound (but *ben*, N. G. L. iii. 388); bærr, a berry; bæðr, a bed; bælg; bærsærkr; bælti, a belt; dæpill; drængr, a man; drægg; ækkja, a widow; andi, end; ældr, fire; æmni (= æfni = Swed. *änna*); æmbætti (Germ. *amt*); ældri (in for-ældri, forefathers, Germ. *ältern*); ælja, a concubine; ærendi, an errand; ærendr, *exanimis*; ængill, an angel; ærmr, a sleeve (armr); ærvi, ærfingi, ærð (ærfr); ænni, the forehead; ærtog (a coin); æng, a meadow (ang = a sweet smell); Ærlingr (a pr. name); ærki-, Engl. *arch-* (*ἀρχτ-*); ærvedi, toil, and ærvedi, *toilsome*; ægg, an edge; fæðgar (faðir); fælmtr (falma); færð (fara); frælsi (frjals); hæl, bell; hælvti; hælla, a stone; hælir, a cave; hærta, a lord; hærtr, troops; hær-biúðir; hærnaðr; hæræð, a county (but hæræð in N. G. L. i. 344 sqq.); hærðar, *shoulders*; kæffi (Swed. *kafle*); kær, a jar; kælda (kaldr), a well; kætill, a kettle; fætill; kvæð, evening; kværfa (to turn); lægg, a leg; mærki, a mark; mærgð (margr); nægu, mægin, main; mærr, a mare; næf, nose; næss, a ness; ræfill, tapestry; rækkja, a bed; sækt, sake; skægg, beard; skællibrögð; skæpna, a creature (skapa, Dan. *skæbne*); sværd, a sword; sæmna, sound; væfr, weaving; væfr (but verk better, N. G. L. i. 339 sqq., cp. virkr); væstr, the west; værk, a trick; vætr, the winter (but vittr or vittr better, N. G. L. ii. 509); vær (in sel-vær); værd, a meal; þængill, a king; þækja, *thatch*; þægn, *thane*; Ængland, England; Ænsktr, English; Ænglændingar, the English (Angli); Tæmps, the Thames, etc.: datives, dægi, hændi, vændi, vælli, hætti (hötttr), bæki (balkr): adjectives, compar. and superl., fræmir, fræmstr; skæmir; skæmstr; ældri, ælztr; lengri, lengstr; hættri, bæztri; værri, værstr; hældri, hælztr; sækr, *guilty*; værd, *due*; fæginn; hælgt, *boly*; bærr, bare; stærkr, *stark*, etc.: prepositions, hænni, hæumar (hann); tvægga, *duorum*; hværr, *ubo*; ængim, *none*; ækki, *nothing* (but also engi, which is better), etc.: particles, æftir, after; væl, well; ælligar, or: inflexive syllables, -sæmd (-samr); -ændi; -speki, *wisdom*, etc.: the diphthongs *æi* and *æy* = *ie* and *ey*, læita, bæita, hæyta, æyta, etc.

II. e: the pronouns and particles, *eda*, or; *ek*, *ego*; *emi*, still; *en*, but; *sem*, *whicb*; *ef*, if; *með*, with; *meðan*, while; *meðal*, between; *nema*, nisi; *snemma*, early; *cr*,

is, and eru, are: em, *I am*; þessi, *this*; þetta, *that*; sex, *six*; sek, mek, þek, sometimes instead of sik, mik, þik: nouns, elgr, *an elk*; sef, sib; brekka, *brink*; veðr, *weather*; nevi, *a kinsman* (Lat. *nepos*); nevi, *a neave, fist*; segl, *a sail* (cp. segla); vetr, *a wight*; selr, *a seal*; net, *a net*; nes, *a ness*; el, *a gale*; messa, *a mass* (Lat. *missa*); hestr, *a horse*; prest, *a priest*; þegn (O. H. L. 47); vegr, *a way, honour*; sel and setr, *shielings*; veröld, *the world*; vesöld, *misery*: verbs, gera, *to 'gar,' to do*; drepa, *to kill*; bera, *to bear*; bresta, *to burst*; gefa, *to give*; geta, *to get*; meta, *to measure*; kveða, *to say*; drekka, *to drink*; stela, *to steal*; vera, *to be*; mega, *must*; nema, *to take*; eta, *to eat*; vega, *to weigh*; reka, *to drive*; skera, *to cut*: participles and supines from þiggja, liggja, biðja, sitja, þegit, legit, þedit, setið: preterites as, hengu, gengu, fengu (Germ. *gingen, fingen*); greru, reru, snuru (from gróa, róa, snúa): *e* if sounded as *é*, e. g. lét, blés, lét, rétt, léttr; even in the words, hér, *here*; mér, sér, þér, *mihi, sibi, tibi*; neðan (niðr), hegat (= *buc*); héðan, *hence*: adjectives, mestr, flestr, þrennr, etc.: inflexions, -legr, -ly; -lega, -ly; -neskja, -neskr (cp. Germ. -isch); in the articles or the verbal inflexions, -en, -et, -er, -esk, etc. The *e* is often used against the etymology, as dreki, *dragon*; menn, *men* (from maðr). In some other Norse MSS. the two sounds are marked, but so inaccurately that they are almost useless, e. g. the chief MS. of the Barl. S.; but in other MSS. there is hardly an attempt at distinction. The list above is mainly but not strictly in accordance with the etymology, as phonetical peculiarities come in; yet the etymology is the groundwork, modified by the final consonants: both old spelling and modern pronunciation are of value in finding a word's etymology, e. g. the spelling drængr indicates that it comes from drangr; hæræð and hær, *troops* (but her, *here*), shew that hæræð (hæræð) is to be derived from hærr (herr), *exercitus*, and not from her (hér), etc. The Icel. idiom soon lost the short *e* sound in radical syllables, and the long *e* sound (like the Italian *e*) prevailed throughout; there was then no more need for two signs, and *e* prevailed, without regard to etymology. Some few MSS., however, are curious for using *æ* almost throughout in radical syllables, and thus distinguish between the *e* in roots and the *e* in inflexions (vide B below); as an example see the Arna-Magn. no. 748, containing an abridgement of the Edda and Skálda and poems published in the edition of 1852, vol. ii. pp. 397-494; cp. also Vegtamskviða, published by Möbius in Sæm. Edda, pp. 255, 256, from the same MS.; this MS. uses *æ* in radical syllables, but *e* or *i* in inflexions. It is clear that when this MS. was written (at the latter part of the 13th century) the Icel. pronunciation was already the same as at present. In some other MSS. *e* and *æ*, and *e* and *e* now and then appear mixed up, till at last the thing was settled in accordance with the living tongue, so that the spelling and sound went on together, and *æ* (or *é*) was only used to mark the diphthong; vide introduction to Æ.

B. SPELLING of *e* and *i* in inflexions.—The Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, and Dutch all express the *i* sound in inflexional syllables by *e*, not *i*, as in Engl. *father, mother, brother, taken, bidden, heaven, kettle*; or in Germ., e. g. *batte, möchte, sollte, lange, bruder, mutter, soltest, himmel*, etc.: in the earliest times of Icel. literature also it is almost certain that *e* was used throughout: Ari probably signed his name Are (en ek heiter Are, lb. fine): Thorodd, too, seems to have followed the same rule, as we may infer from several things in his treatise, e. g. the words *framer* and *frú mér*, which would be unintelligible unless we suppose him to have written *framer*, not *framir*: even the name of Snorri is twice spelt Snorre in the Reykholts-máldagi, probably written by one of his clerks. Some old vellum fragments may be found with the *e* only; but even in the oldest extant, *i* is used now and then. The reason is clear, viz. that the Icel. never admits the long *e* in inflexive syllables, and in roots it never admits the short *e*, consequently the same sign would not do both for roots and inflexions; hende, velle, gefe have each two vowel sounds; therefore the short *i* was admitted in inflexions; yet in most MSS. both *e* and *i* are used indiscriminately, e. g. fadir and fader, tími and time, manni and manne, kominn and komenn, komið and komet, höndin and hönden, fjallit and fjallet; even those that use *i* admit *e* if following *ð* or *d*, e. g. vide, bæðe, liðe, lande, but fjalli, vatni. As the spelling was partly influenced from abroad, the *e* even gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing became common, it was reassumed throughout, and remained so for nearly 230 years, when (about A. D. 1770-1780) *i* was reinstated and *e* expelled in all inflexions, as being inconsistent with the spelling and ambiguous; but the sound has undoubtedly remained unchanged from the time of Ari up to the present time: the English *father, mother*, German *vater, mutter*, and Icel. *fadir* are, as to the inflexion, sounded exactly alike.

C. INTERCHANGE of *e* and *i*.—The adjectival syllable -ligr, -liga, is in MSS. spelt either -ligr or -legr; in modern pronunciation and spelling always -legr, -lega (Engl. -ly). **β.** In a few root words *e* has taken the place of *i*, as in verðr, qs. virðr (*food*); brenna, qs. brinna; þrennr and þrimr; tvenna and tvinna; ef, efa, efi, = if, ifa, ifi; einbunri and eibunri (*born*): *e* has taken the place of *ø* in such words as lneutr (*nuts*) from hnot, older form hnøtr: so also iu eðli and öðli; efrí efstr from öfrí öfstr:

e and the derived *ja* make different words, as berg and bjarg, fjall, bergr and bjargar, etc.

D. DIPHTHONGS: I. *ei* answers to Goth. *ai*, A. S. *ā*, *ei*, Engl. *ō* (*oa* or the like); in Danish frequently expressed by Swedish and Northern English the diphthong is turned into a plain *e* which, however, represent the same sound: Goth. *stains*, A. S. *stān sten*, North. E. *stane*. The *o* sound is English-Saxon; the *a* sound E. Scandinavian; thus the forms, *bone, oak, oath, broad, one, crown, none, no*, may be called English-Saxon, from A. S. *bām, bān, et*, North. E. and Scottish *bame, bane, aik, aith, braid, ain, mair, nai* be called English-Scandinavian: cp. Swed. *bem, ben, ek, ed, bred, en, beinr, bein, eik, eidr, breidr, einn, meir, neinn, nei*; cp. also Icel. Swed. *blek*, North. E. *blake*, etc. The Runic stones mark the *ei* *wi* or *i* simply, e. g. *stin* or *stain*. Old Norse and Icel. MSS. frequent *ei* give *ai*. II. *ey* is in modern usage sounded as *ei*, and distinguished in writing; in old times a distinction was made *ei* between *ei* and *ey*. Norse MSS. almost always spell *öy*, and in I. it is to the present time sounded accordingly, e. g. *öyra*, = Icel. sounded nearly as in English *toil*: the *ey* is properly a vowel *ch*: *au*: *ey* frequently answers to an English *e* (*ea*) sound, as heyra, *t eyra, ear*; dreyma, *to dream*; leysa, *to lease*. In very old MS. Íb. (*ai* in the Ed. is a wrong reading from *au* in the MS.), *au* even spelt alike (*au* or *au*), though sounded differently. In some *ey* is also used where it is not etymological, viz. instead of *ø* or *ö*, words as hreyqva, seyqva, steyqva, deyrvan, greyri, geyra, seyni, hrökva, sökva, . . . greri or gróri, syni, e. g. the Cod. Reg. of Sæm the Rafns S. Bs. i. 639 sqq.

E. *é* is sounded almost as English *ye* (or *ya*); it is produced, by an absorption of consonants, in words as rétt, léttr, þétt, sétt rétta, cp. Germ. *recht*, Engl. *right*; Germ. *leicht*, Engl. *light*: *o* kné, tré, hlé, sé (Icel. fé = Engl. *fee*, Goth. *faibu*, Lat. *pecus*), etc. by a lost reduplication in the preterites, féll, grét, réð, lét, blés, hékk, lék, fékk, from falla, gráta, etc.; in some old MSS. *t* replaced by *ie*, e. g. in the Hulda Arna-Magn. no. 66 fol. we re liet, hiet, griet, gieck, liek, cp. mod. Germ. *fiel, biess, liess*, etc.; pe these cases *é* was sounded a little differently, almost as a bisyllable, in such words as the pronouns vér, þér or ér (*you*), mér, sér, þé the particles hér (*here*), héðan (*hence*), hérað, véll, éll. 4. *e* sounded after *g* and *k*, and often spelt *ie* in MSS., *gieta, giefra, kiefra* this sound is, however, better attributed to *g* and *k* being aspir Thorodd and the earliest MSS. *é* is marked with ' just like the *o* or diphthongal vowels; but the accent was subsequently remove and *é* are undistinguished in most MSS.: again, in the 15th transcribers began to write *ie* or *ee* (*mier* or *meer*). In printed b to about 1770 the *ie* prevailed, then *e*, and lastly (about 1786) *e* 5th and 6th vols. of Féll.: *é* is an innovation of Rask, and is many, but mátt, drátt, and rétt, slétt, etc. are etymological tical, though the sound of *é* is somewhat peculiar: the spelling *j* a novelty, and being etymologically wrong (except in 2 above) iot be recommended.

Ebreskr, adj. *Hebrew*, Skálda 161, 167, Stj. 26. **Ebreskr** *Hebrew tongue*, Ver. II, Ann. (H.) 14.

eð, a particle, vide *er*.

eðal, *noble*, in compds, borrowed from Germ. and rare.

EDDA, u. f. *a great-grandmother*, Rm. 2, 4; móðir (*mother*) *amma* (*grandmother*), þriðja edda (*the third is edda*), Edda 10 sense is obsolete.

II. *metaph. the name of the book Edda* by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and artificial rules for verse making. The ancients only applied it to the work of Snorri; it is uncertain whether he himself called it occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the MSS. viz. the Ub., written about fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death þessi heitir Edda, hann hefir saman setta Snorri Sturluson er hætti sem hér er skipat (viz. consisting of three parts, Gyfja Skáldskaparmál, and Háttatal), Edda ii. 250 (Ed. Arna-Magn.); *i* bók þeirri er Edda heitir, at sá maðr sem Ægir hét spurði Bú 532 (MS. of the 14th century); hann (viz. Snorri) samansetti *put together the Edda*, Ann. 1241 (in a paper MS., but probably *As the Skáldskaparmál (Ars Poëtica) forms the chief part of the teaching the old artificial poetical circumlocutions (kenningar), terms and diction, and the mythical tales on which they were the Edda became a sort of handbook of poets, and therefore gradually to mean the ancient artificial poetry as opposed to the plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems; it, however, applies to alliteration or other principles of Icel. poetry: reglur í list of Edda, Gd. (by Arngrim) verse 2, Lil. 96, Nikulás d. 1. *rules the art of Edda*, Gd. (by Arni) 79;—all poems of the 14th The poets of the 15th century frequently mention the Edda in t duction to their Rímur or Rhapsodies, a favourite kind of poetry and the following time, Reginalds R. i. I, Áns R. 7. 2, Sturlgs R. Sigurðar Þögla R. 5. 4, Rímur af Ill Verra og Vest, 4, 3, Jarln*

4, 5, 11, 3, Dínus R. 2. 4, Konraðs R. 7. 5;—all these in vellum and greater part of them belonging to the 15th century. Poets of the 16th century (before 1612), Róllants R. 9. 6, 12. 1, Pontus R. (by Magnús Jóni, died 1591), Valdimars R., Ester R. 2. 2, 6. 3, Sýraks R. 1. 2, 6. 2, 12. 1, 2, from the first half of the 17th century, Grett. R., Flores R. 3. 9, 2, Króka Refs R. 1. 7, Lykla Pétrs R. 4. 2, 12. 1, Apollonius R. 3, Flovents R. 6. 3, Sjö Meistara R. 1. 7, 2. 1, 3. 8;—all in MS. In these many other references, the poets speak of the art, skill, ruses, or, if they are in that mood, the obscure puerilities and empty phrases of the *ada*, the artificial phraseology as taught and expounded by Snorri; and wherever the name occurs (previous to the year 1643) it only refers to Snorri's book, and such is still the use of the word in Icel.; hence compounds such as **Eddu-lauss**, adj. void of *Eddic art*; **Eddu-borinn**, part. very full of *Eddic phrases*; **Eddu-kenningar**, f. pl. *Eddic circumlocutions*, Kötlu Draumr 85, e. g. when the head is called the 'sword of metal,' the sword the 'fire or torch of Odin,' etc.; **Eddu-kendr** = **ludborinn**; **Eddu-bagr**, adj. a *bungler in the Eddic art*, etc. The Icel. top Brynjólf Sveinsson in the year 1643 discovered the old mythological poems, and, led by a fanciful and erroneous suggestion, he gave to that book the name of *Sæmundar Edda, the Edda of Sæmund*; hence originate modern terms the *Old or Poetical and New or Prose Edda*; in foreign languages *Eddic* has been ever since used in the sense of *plain and artless*, such as is contained in these poems, opposed to the artificial, which they call *Scaldic* (Skald being Icel. for a poet); but this has no foundation in old writers or tradition. Further explanation of this subject may be seen in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia, s. v. Graagaas.

EDIK, n. [from Lat. *acidum* or *acetum*; A. S. *eed*; Germ. *essig*; *edik*];—*vinegar* (qs. *acidum vini*); the word is modern in Icel., borrowed from Danish, and probably first used in Math. xxvii. 48; *edik galli blandað*, Pass. 33. 1, 2.

EFLA (*eyðla*, O. H. L. 27), u. f. [old Swed. *yðbla*], a *viper*, Hkr. 1. 3.

EFLA, in compds [from Germ. *edel*-, Dan. *ædel*-], *noble*, Pass. 48. 6, (rare mod.)

ÖLLI, n., akin to and derived from *óðal*, q. v.; old MSS. also always the form *öðli* (*eyðli*, D. I. l. c.), Fms. x. 301, Hom. 47. 118, Greg. 48. 1. L. 86, Eluc. 16, Hkr. i. 225, Hbl. 9. Bs. i. 335, 342; *öðli* is more modern, but *öðli* is still preserved: 1. *nature*; *männligt e., human nature* or *character*, 623. 19, Eb. 110, Fms. x. 301; *náttúrligt e., human nature*, Mag. (Fr.); *vera í e. sínu*, to be in one's own nature or frame of mind, Fs. 59; *eptir e., natural, ordinary*, Fms. iii. 118; *móti e., against e., extraordinary*; með líkindum ok e., Edda 69; *undrúðusk er jörðin* [yrfin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman e. í sumum hlutum, 144 (pref.)]; *öðli náttúra (natúra)* are used synonymously, id.; *engla öðli, the nature of angels*, Eluc. 16; *arnar öðli, the eagle's nature*, Hom. 47; *allt mánna öðli*, Greg. 48; *öðrlez (= öðllis) skepna*, O. H. L. 86. 2. *birth, extraction*, in the alliterative phrases, *ætt ok öðli*, Fms. i. 149; *þar var Valskr (Welsb)* at ætt ok öðli, vii. 56; *Danskr at öðli, Daniðskir*, Hom. 118; *nafn ok öðli, name and family*, Hbl. 9: the phrase, *da-öðli, for ever and ever*, D. I. i. 266: in mod. usage, *frá álda öðli, from the birth of time, from the beginning*, only used of 'past time'; *þan. 'fra Arildstid'* is probably a corruption of the same phrase. 3.

ÖFNA, Lat. *letus*, Mar. 156. COMPS: *öðlis-fræði*, f. *physic*, (mod.) *öðlis-hættir*, m. pl. *constitution*, Bb. 2. 14. *öðlis-skapan*, n. and *öðlis-skepna*, u. f. *one's nature*, Fms. v. 216, Hom. 123. **ÖÐLUBORINN**, part. *noble-born, well-born*, Hkr. ii. 135. **ÖÐLIGR**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *natural, proper*. **ÖÐLINGR**, m. = *öðlingr*, poet. an 'etheling'. **ÖÐLINGS**, adj., probably corrupt, as a *viper* (?), Hdl. 45. **ÖÐUR** or *öða*, which is the more freq. form in mod. use, conj., [Goth. *au*; A. S. *oððe*; Engl. *or*; Germ. *oder*];—*or*: joining two nouns, or adjectives, hold *edr blóð*, *heitr öða káldr*, *illr öða góðr*, etc., esp. of the pronouns *annaðhvárt, hvárt, eitþer*; *héraðsæktir e. utanferðir*, 89; *slikr vetr öða verri*, Ísl. ii. 138; *kaupmenn e. formeinu*, Fms. i. 1. *Blálandi öðr Arabia*, Bb. 468; *kirkjum öðr klaustrum*, H. E. i. 1. *Skógum öðr í öðrum fylsum*, Fms. iv. 384; *skjóta e. kasta, leggva e. leggja*, Sks. 430; *fyrr e. síðar, sooner or later*, Hkr. ii. 1.

ÖÐUR in comparison of two *unlike* things, the two things are connected with the disjunctive *öð* instead of the copulative *ok*, where the latter may use *and*, e. g. the proverb, *sitt er hvað gefa öðr görfileiki, a difference between luck and wit*; er úglíkt at hafa með sér góða öðr ok hrausta öðr einhleypinga, Ísl. ii. 325; *úglíkr er þessi öða hinn þessi is unlike and the first one*, Mar. (Fr.); *mun nokkurt allíkt, kaup Bersa öðr stuldir Þórarins, i. e. can one compare the valour and the thievishness of Þorarin?* Korm. 142. **ÖÐUR** after a comparative, or even, *sonner*; *ek em eigi verri riddari en Salomon konungur, okkurri betri, I am no worse a knight than king S., nay, rather somewhat better*, Þidr. 161; *eigi síðr, ... öðr nokkrum mun heldr, not less, rather a little more*, Barl. 97; *öðrwise, else*,—*ella*, lykt skalt landvera fyrir sumarmáli, öðr. . . , N. G. L. ii. 106 (rare): *ellipt* = *enn*, *meta hvárt þau sé meiri, öðr hennar föng sé*, Js. 61. **ÖÐUR** denoting

a query, exclamation, abrupt sentence, or the like, as Engl. *or, what, but*; *ek heiti Auðgisl, öðr er tíu Hallfróðr, my name is A., or art thou Hallfróðr?* Fms. ii. 80; *ek heiti Öundur, ... öða hvert ætt þit at fara, but whither do you think of going?* 81; *nú vil ek gera at skapi þínu, öðr hvar skulum vit á leita?* Nj. 3; *sagði, at þeir mundi vera menn stórlátir, öðr hvat þeir mundi fyrir ætlask*, Eg. 17; *öðr með hverjum föstu nordan?* Finnb. 256; *vituð ér enn, öðr hvat?* Vsp. 22, 31, 38, 39.

ÖÐUR, adv. *still, yet*, older form instead of 'enn,' only in poetry; *öðr of sér, öðr still þá to see, i. e. the next thing is ...*, Haustl. 14; *stöð öðr í hausi, stood, i. e. remains, still in his head*, 19.

ÖÐUR, A. neut. subst., older form *if*, Barl. 114, 124, Hkv. l. c., Vellekla l. c., Hkv. Hjörv. 33;—*doubt*, used in plur., *hver sé if, what doubt can there be?* Vellekla: it still remains in the phrase, *mér er til efs, I doubt*; en þar sem ef er á, *wherever it is doubtful*, K. Á. 28; *hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkuru máli, 204; ekki er til efs, at þeir menn ríða at grindhlöi, it cannot be doubted, that ...*, Lv. 19; *samílig til efs, dubiously good, rather bad*, Vm. 55; *utan ef, without doubt*, Fms. vii. 37, Stj. 421; *fyrir utan allt ef, H. E. i. 519, Barl. l. c.*

ÖÐUR conj. [Goth. *ibai*; A. S. and Scot. *gif*; Engl. *if*; O. H. G. *ifu*; Germ. *ob*; lost in Swed. and Dan.];—*if, in case*; en ef þit eigit erlingja, Nj. 3; *ef eigi (unless) væri jafnhugaðr sem ek em, 264; ef þú átt þrjár orrostur við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 178; ef hann er varmr, if he is warm, 655 xxx. 1: very freq. as a law term = in case that, Grág., N. G. L.; en ef þeir gjalda eigi, þá, i. 127; en ef (MS. en) þeir vilja eigi festa, id. **ÖÐUR** in poetry often with subj. (as in Engl.); *inn þú bjóð, ef Eiríkr sé, if it be Eric, bid him come in*, Em. 1; *nálgastu mik, ef þú megir, if thou may'st*, Gm. 53; *vega þú gakk, ef þú reidr sér, if thou be wroth*, Ls. 15; *ef Gunnars missi, Akv. 11; ef hann at yðr lygi, Am. 31; ef sér geta mætti, Hm. 4; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa nái (better than náir), 67; ellipt. passages where 'if' is omitted, but the subj. retained, v. Lex. Poët.; skór er skapaðr illa öðr skapt sé rangt (= ef skapt sé rangt), Hm. 127; but indic. sometimes occurs, ef hann freginn er, 30; ef þitt æði dugir (indic.) ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir (subj.), Vþm. 20: in prose the subj. is rare, and only in peculiar cases, e. g. *nú munu vér á þá hættu leggja, ef (if, i. e. granted, supposed that) ek ráða ok binda ek við hann vináttu*, Fms. iv. 82; *ok bæta um þat, ef konunginum hafi yfirgeft*, xi. 283; *þat var háttir Erlings, ef úvinir hans kæmi fyrir hann*, vii. 319; *en skotið á þá, ef þeir færi nær meginlandi*, viii. 419; *ef ek lifi ok mega ká ráða*, Edda 34.**

ÖÐUR conj. *if, whether*, Germ. *ob*, with indic. or subj.; *sjá nú, ef Jakob leysir hann af þessum böndum, 655 xxx. 3; þá spyr Frigg, ef sú kona vissi, then Frigg asks, if the woman knew, Edda 37; hann kom opt á mál við konung, ef hann mundi vilja bæta Þórólfr, Eg. 106; Egill spurði, ef hann vildi upp ór gröfinni, 234; at Bölverki þeir spurðu, ef hann væri með böndum kominn, Hm. 109; hitt vil ek fyrst vita, ef þú fróðr sér, Vþm. 6; vittu ef þú hjálpir, see if thou canst help, Og. 5:—this sense is now obsolete, and 'hvárt' (hvort) is used instead.*

ÖÐUR, adv. in old writers usually spelt with *i*, *ifa*; *efa* occurs in Nj. 207, Hkr. ii. 326, Sks. 153, Stj. 256, Fms. ii. 42, iii. 115, vi. 184, Al. 43, Grett. 110 A, Bs. ii. 169, etc.; in mod. usage always with *e*:—*to doubt*, with acc.; *engi ifar þat*, Fms. x. 319: the phrase, *efa sik, to besitate*, Grett. l. c.; *skulu þér eigi e. yðr (doubt)*, at ... Nj. 307: used as neut. *to feel a doubt, ifi þér nokkut, at*, Fms. v. 38, Hkr. l. c., 623. 33; *ifa (efa) um e-t, to doubt about a thing*, Hkr. i. 223, Grág. ii. 47. Fms. ii. 283, v. 37, vi. 184. 2. reflex., *efask (ifask) í e-u, to doubt or besitate in a thing*; *í því má engi maðr ifask, at ...*, Sks. 272 B; *ekki efumk ek í því, 153, Stj. l. c.*; *Freysteinn efaðisk í hvárt ...*, *F. was in doubt, whether ...*, Fms. iii. 115; *þér efisk í um þeirra almátt, ii. 42: efask um e-t, to doubt about a thing, x. 392; hvárt ifisk ér um ok hræðisk, Níðrst. 2. **ÖÐUR** absol. *to doubt, besitate*, Str. 22; *statt upp ok ifask alls ekki*, Hom. 119. **ÖÐUR** with gen., *efask e-s, to change one's mind in a matter*, Grág. i. 312, 313.*

ÖÐUR, *ifan*, f. (almost always with *i*; *efan*, H. E. l. c.), *doubt, besitation*, Barl. 149, H. E. i. 396, Bær. 14, Hom. 23. COMP: *efanar-lauss*, adj. *undoubted*, Stj., 655 xxvii. 2: neut. as adv. *undoubtedly*, Fms. ix. 347. El. 2, Str. 35, K. A. 202.

ÖÐUR, *efan-laust*, n. adj. *undoubtedly*, Hom. 15 (spelt *ifan*).

ÖÐUR, *efan-leikr*, m. *doubtfulness*, Skálda 188.

ÖÐUR, *efan-ligr* (*ifan-ligr*), adj. *doubtful*, Skálda 188, Ld. 58, Fms. x. 317, 369 (in the last two passages spelt with *i*).

ÖÐUR, *efa*, m., in old writers almost always *if*:—*doubt*, Greg. 37, Fms. iii. 8, x. 392, Hkr. i. 223; *vera ifa, to be in doubt*, Mar. 17; *enn er eptir ifi í hug minum, 623. 26; án ifa (efa), without doubt*, Fms. x. 336, Skálda 210: *suspicion*, Fms. x. 260. COMPS: *efan-lauss* (*ifan-lauss*), adj. *undoubted, clear*, Nj. 87: neut. as adv. *undoubtedly*, Grág. ii. 189. **ÖÐUR**, *efa-lausligr*, adj. *id.*, Bs. i. 263. **ÖÐUR**, *efa-samr, ifað-samr, efað-samligr*, adj. *doubtful*, Al. 5, Stj. 172. **ÖÐUR**, *efa-samliga*, adv. *doubtfully*, Bs. ii. 153. **ÖÐUR**, *efa-semð* and *efa-semi*, f. *doubt*, Bs. i. 272. **ÖÐUR**, *efa-sök*, f. a *doubtful case*, Grág. i. 73.

ÖÐUR, *EFJA*, u. f. [Swed. *äffa*], *mud, ooze*, Fms. vi. 164, Hrafn. 26. **ÖÐUR**, *EFLA*, d. [af and afi]; *to strengthen*: I. act., *to make strong, build*; *efa veggja, to build walls*, 655 xxv. 1; *létu þeir efa at*

nyju Danavirki, they restored the Danish wall, Fms. i. 121. **β.** to found, raise, endow; efa stað, kirkju, to endow or raise a church, *bisbopric*, Barl. 65, Fms. iv. 110; e. bui, to set up one's house, Band. (MS.) 3; milit., e. her, lið, to raise troops, Fms. v. 279; e. flokk, to raise a party, 140; e. öfrið, to raise a rebellion, make war, xi. 268; e. e-n, to aid, side with one, in a fight or lawsuit; efdi Dofri hann síðan til ríkis í Noregi, Bård. 164; ok hét honum líðveizlu sínni at hann skyldi e. Steinar, Eg. 722; e. e-n til rangs máls, to help one in a wrong case, Js. 8; Danir höfðu þá herrana eftir upp á Svíaríki, Fms. x. 50; það liðit e. sik, Fagrsk. ch. 179. **γ.** to perform solemnly; e. heit, to make a vow, Gísl. 90; e. blót, to perform a sacrifice, Nj. 158; e. at brullaupi, to hold a wedding, Fms. ix. 21; poët., e. dáð (dáð efiir, a hero); e. tafl, to play a game, Orkn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. **δ.** neut. to be able; sem vér efum ok orkum, Stj. 149; sem þú efiir ok orkar, *id.*, 186, (rare.)

II. reflex. to grow strong; hversu staðirn hefir efið ok magnask, Bs. i. 59; hann fann at mótstöðuminn hans efiðusk, *grew strong*; eflask at her, liði, to gather, raise troops, Gísl. 7, Fms. i. 199, vii. 23; síðan var efiðr (raised) flokkur í móti honum, iv. 140; eflask til ríkis, to win a kingdom, get a kingdom by force of arms, Bård. 165; eflask við e-n (poët.) = mægjask, to marry into one's family, Hdl. 15.

ef-lauss and **if-lauss**, adj. *undoubted*, Greg. 25, Mart. 121, Fas. ii. 539. **efling**, f. *growth, increase in strength and wealth*, Bret., Greg. 43; *strength, help, assistance*, Glúm. 346, 347, Ld. 88, Hkr. iii. 185, Mork. 128.

efiir, m. a helper, promoter, Lex. Poët.

EFNA, d. (að, Nj. 189, Fms. ix. 453, xi. 286), [Swed. *änna*; A. S. *efnan*, *efnan*, = to perform]—to perform, chiefly to fulfil a vow or the terms agreed upon; e. orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. i. 4; þat efiðr Gunnarr, Nj. 45; þat skal ek e. sem ek hét þar um, Fms. i. 217; e. sætt, to fulfil an agreement, Nj. 258; Ólafur efiir vel við ambáttina, *Olave behaved well to the bandmaid*, Ld. 156. **β.** reflex. to turn out so and so, come to a certain issue; efiðisk þat ok vel, Nj. 72; þat efiðisk (better efiðisk) opt illa, it comes to a bad end, 189.

II. efna, að, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements; ekki er þess getið at hann efiðaði til um fégjaldit, Fms. xi. 286; hann efiðaði þar til vetrsetu, x. 1; þeir efiðu til vetrsetu í Oslo, iv. 453; þar hafði Ólafur konungur efiðat til kaupstaðar, *king O. had there founded a town*, iv. 93; efiðaði Ólafur konungur þá til ágætrar veizlu, *king O. made a great feast*, ii. 133; þeir Ingjaldr efið þar seid, *Ingjaldr made a great sacrifice, feast*, Fs. 19.

efnaðr, adj. *rich, having ample means*.

efnd, f. fulfilment of a pledge, promise, Sturl. iii. 170, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 121.

EFNI, n. [Swed. *änne* = stuff, materia, and Dan. *ævne* = achievement]: —a stuff, originally like Lat. *materia*, timber; and so the stuff or material out of which a thing is wrought; auðskæf mæðrar e., Ad. 16; at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efi, that all things were wrought (created) of some stuff, Edda 147 (pref.); skapa af engu efi, to create from nothing (of God), Fms. i. 304; efi (materials) til garðbóta, Grág. ii. 263, Sks. 287 (of a cloth); ek em görr af ústyrku efi, *I am made of frail stuff*, 543, Barl. 140, Stj. 17, 67; smíðar-efni, materials; efi-tré, a block, tree; efi í ljá, orf, etc., or of any piece fitted as materials.

β. in a personal sense; manns-efni, a promising young man; karls-efni, a thorough man, a nickname, Landu.; the proverb, engi veit hvar sæls manns efi sitr, of youths of whom no one can tell what may be hidden in them; þegn e. = manns-efni, Stor. 11; gott manns-e., goit bónda-e., promising to be an able man; and on the other hand, ónytt, illt manns-e., in whom there is nothing. **γ.** merely in temp. sense, applied to persons designate or elect; konungs-e., a crown prince; biskups-e., a bishop-elect; brúðar-e., a bride-elect; konu-e., one's future wife.

δ. a subject, of a story, book, or the like, Lat. *argumentum*, plot; yrkis e., Íd. 11; e. kvæða, a plot, subject for poetry; sögu-e., a subject for tales or history; in old writers it rarely occurs exactly in this sense: the contents of a written thing, bréfs-e., efi í bók; hence efnis-laust, adj. void, empty writing; efnis-leysa, u, f. emptiness in writing; Björn hafði ort flim um þóðr, en þau vóru þar efi í, at . . ., but that was the subject of the poem, that . . ., Bjarn. 42; þótti mönnum þar mikit um, hversu mikil efi þar vóru til seld, i. e. people thought the tale interesting, Ld. 200; eigi með sönnu efi, falsely, with untrue statements, Sturl. iii. 305; hvárt efi þeir höfðu í um rögut, how they had made (mixed) their lies up, Eg. 59; meir en efi sé til seld, i. e. (related) more than what was true, the tale was overdone, Bs. i. 137; talar af sama efi (subject) sem fyrrum, Fms. ix. 252.

2. metaph. a matter, affair; til sanninda um sagt e., Dipl. i. 8; segir konungi frá öllu þessu e., Sturl. i. 3; er þat merkjanda í þessu e., Rb. 250; fátt er betr látið enn efi eru til (a proverb), few things are reported better than they really are, Band. 2; fyrir hvert efi, for this reason. **β.** a cause, reason; látask báðir af því e., both died from this cause, Ísl. ii. 197; með hverju e. Sturla hefði þessa fórt, what was the reason of S.'s doing so? Sturl. ii. 132; gleði e., sorgar e., matter of joy, sorrow, etc.; the proverb, en hvert mál, er maðr skal dæma, verðr at líta á tilgörd með efnum (causes), Eg. 417; fyrir þat efi (for that reason) keypti hann landit, Hrafn. 22, H. E. i. 471; en þetta efi (cause) fundu þeir til, Sks. 311. **γ.** a state, condition, affair; Rútr sagði allt e. sitt, Nj. 4; í úvænt efi, a bopeless state, Band. (MS.) 13, Ísl. ii. 225; ek veit

eigi görla efi Gunnlaugs, *I know not how Gunlaug's matters stand*, Helgi kvæð eigi þat efi, at láta lausan þjóf sjólkunnigan, *H. so it would never do, to let a thief and wizard go*, Sturl. i. 62; ef þú efi, if that be so, Grág. i. 76; sér, hvers efi í eru, be saw how stood, Band. (MS.) 11; sagði hver efi í vóru, said how matters, Nj. 99; mér þykir sem málu várum sé komið í únytt efi, 150; munu líl efi í, some mischief may have happened, Fs. 144; þungt e., Karl. 402, Bs. i. 815; e-t gengr, kemr svá til efnis, þá and so, Mar. (Fr.); skipta sitt líf í betra e., to repent, *id.*; þera til bappen, Pr. 410.

3. plur. means, ability; minni nytjammenn af efnum en hann, Sturl. i. 126; eptir sínum efnum, to the best ability, Hom. 123; ok bjoggusk um eptir þeim efnum sem þeir h Orkn. 360; sjá þér núkkud ráð (possibillity) eðr efi vár (means) grunar mik, at þórorlíf muni eigi görr kunna at sjá efi sín, i. e. that *Tb. will overrate his own means, power*, Eg. 76; þá væri þat í vóru máli, it would be a chance for us, Fms. ix. 239; þar vó efi önnur, there was no other chance, xi. 144; nú eru þess eigi that be impossible, Grág. ii. 140; hér eru engin efi til þess at e svikja hann, i. e. *I will by no means deceive him, it is out of the that I should do so*, Eg. 60.

β. in mod. usage, means, property COMPS: efnafæð, f. want of means, Bs. i. 457. efnalaust, wanting means. efnaleysi, n. want of means, Hrafn. 5. lítill, adj. poor; vera vel við efi, to be a well-to-do man. skortir, m. shortness of means, Bs. i. 525.

efni-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), hopeful, promising, e. g. of a yo. 39, Eg. 147, 509, Fms. i. 17, v. 263, Orkn. 202; efniligt ráð issue, Fms. xi. 21; söguð allt hit efniligasta, made a flattering ep. ix. 488; ekki efniligt, not advisable, Sturl. i. 186.

efni-mark, n. a sign, 732. 17.

efning, f. keeping (= efnid), Grág. i. 316.

efni-tré, n. a block, timber, Gísl. 146, Fas. ii. 210, Stj. 618, Mo.

EFRI, compar.; **EFSTR**, superl.; older form öfri, Hkr. Ó. H. ch. 248 (in a verse), Greg. 42, N. G. L. i. 10, 384, Íb. 5, H. öfstr, Fms. x. 394, 686 C. 2, Ls. 50, 51, Hbl. 18, Edda 115, 116, compar. and superl. without the positive [as Lat. *superior*, *superiore*], but formed from the root syllable 'of-', cf. *apar*, of. 1 mod. MSS. therefore mostly spell with ö, a vowel change of o; 1 form, as well as that of most MSS., is with e, efri, efstr, Am. 23.

I. the upper, higher; the phrase, þera efa skjöld, the higher shield, i. e. carry the day, Fms. x. 394 (MS. *æira*);

neðri = upper, at Mosfelli enu öfra, Íb. 5; the adverb. phrase denoting the upper or inland road, opp. to the shore; allt hit e. Eg. 58; sumir fóru til efra til Þríhyrnings-hálsa, Nj. 207; hitra Upplönd, Fms. i. 22; by land, opp. to the sea, Hkr. ii. 8; of part of a building, opp. to fremri or þar part nearest the door in the air, opp. to the earth, Sks. 115; superl. efiðr, the bind, liðr, the bindermost joint, 623. 32; neut. efiðr as adv. highest most, efið á stólpanum, 655 xxv. 2. **β.** metaph. superior, í öllum öfri er, Greg. 43.

II. the latter, last part:

á efra aldri, in the decline of life, Eg. 4; inn öfri, the latter, opp. N. G. L. i. 342; efi hluti sumars, in the decline of summer, Ólafs-messa hin öfri (= síðari), the latter (i. e. second) day of (viz. Aug. 3), opp. to Ólafs-messa fyrri (July 29), N. G. L. i. dómr, the last judgment, Stj. 58; öfsti dómr, *id.*, 686 l. c.; e. the last week of Lent = the Passion week, Orkn. 386, Mar. 78; Paska, the last day in Easter, N. G. L. i. 348; efiða bæ, the la 623, 50; þeim gef ek erni efnum bráðir, Fas. i. 429 (in a verse), sinni, for the last time, 227; þó vér ritim hana öfri en að 116.

2. loc., where aptari and aptastr or eptri and epts common words; fyrstr and efiðr are opposed, foremost and last, Ls. 1. c.; sá fyrstr er efiðr gekk inn, Grág. i. 32.

EFSA, t, [cp. Swed. *efsing* = thrum, stump], to cut; e. e-m síl, to one's head off, Sighvat, (án. *ley*.)

egðir, m., poët. an eagle.

Egðskr, adj. from Agðir, a county in Norway, Fms., Landu.

EGG, n. [A. S. *æg*; Engl. *egg*; Swed. *ägg*; Dan. *æg*; Ger. *egg*, Eg. 152, Grág. ii. 346; arnar-e., æðar-e., álptar-e., hrafnis-kriur-e., etc., an eagle's egg, eider duck's, swan's, raven's, etc., also, höggorms egg, a snake's egg: **eggja**-hvíta, f. the white egg, eggja-rauda, f. or eggja-blómi, m. the yolk; verpa eggjum, to ligggja á eggjum, to sit on eggs, brood; koma, skrifa ör egg, of to come out of the egg, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse); ein egg er glæð stropað þálf-baðað, ungað þáttað; vind-egg, a wind-egg, á fúl-egg, a rotten egg; vera lostinn fíln egg, proverb of a sad looking fellow that looks as if one had pelled him with rotten 39 (in a verse); fullt hús matar og finnst hvergi dyrnar describing an egg; but fullt hús drykkjar og finnst hvergi dy berry: **eggja**-fata, f. a bucket in which to gather eggs: **eggj** an 'egg-cake', omelet: **eggja**-leit, f. a gathering of eggs, etc. **EGG**, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. eggjar, old dat. eggju, [Lat. *acies*; A. S. *egg*; Engl. *edge*; Hel. *eggja*; lost in Ger;

g; Dan. *æg*]:—*an edge*, Eg. 181, 183, Nj. 136: the phrase, með oddi eggju, *with point and edge*, i. e. *by force of arms, with might and main*, O. H. ch. 33, Grág. ii. 13, Nj. 149, 625, 34; oddr ok egg, 'cut and rust,' Hom. 33; drepa í egg, *to blunt*: as the old swords of the Scandinavians were double-edged (only the sax had a single edge), egg is freq. used in pl.; takattu á eggjum, eitr er í báðum, *touch not the edges, poison in both of them*, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse); the phrase, deya eggjar, vide *yfa*: the sword is in poetry called *eggjum-skarpr*, m. *with sharp edges*; and the blade, *tongue of the bill*, Lex. Poët.; sverðs-eggjar, *sword*; knífs-egg, óxar-egg, *the edge of a knife, axe*. 2. metaph., *the ridge of a mountain*, Hkr. ii. 44; reisa á egg, *to set (a ne) on its edge*, opp. to the flat side, Edda 40: *eggja-broddr*, m. *an red spike*, Fms. x. 355.

egg-bitinn, part. *bitten, smitten by an edge*, Bs. i. 644.

egg-dauðr, adj. *slain by the edge of the sword*, Lex. Poët.

egg-elningr, adj. *having an ell-long edge* (of a scythe), Grág. i. 501.

egg-farvegr, m. *the print of an edge*, Þórd. 54 new Ed.

egg-fránn, adj. *sharp-edged*, Lex. Poët.

egg-hvass, adj. *sharp*, Lex. Poët.

eggjng, f. *an eggging on*; **eggjngar-fífl**, n., v.l. for *eggjunar-fífl*, 52.

eggja, að, *to egg on, incite, goad*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; (e. e-n e-s) and er þá eggjaði hins vesta verks, Nj. 213; allmjökntu eggjaðr hafa verið þessa verks, Fs. 8; e. lið, a milit. term, *to outrage, cheer troops* just before battle, Fms. v. 73; proverb, illt er at tilbígjarnan, 'tis not good to egg on an overbearing man, Grett. 91; nún á e-t, *to egg one on to do a thing*, Nj. 21, Pass. 22. 9: absol., er gráta á annari stundu er eggja á annari, Þorst. St. 52. 2. reflex., nún at eggjask, *to yield to another's eggging on*; eigi mun konungr láta at njask um öll niðingsverk þín, Eg. 415; Haraldr konungr lét er eggjask, ts. xi. 23; eggjask upp á e-n, *to thrust oneself upon one, provoke one*, m. 120: recipr. *to egg one another on* in a battle, eggjuðusk nú fast nirtveggju, Nj. 245.

eggjan (*eggjun*), f. *an eggging on*, Fms. v. 75, vii. 260, Eg. 473, 623.

COMPS: **eggjunar-fífl**, n. *a fool, a cat's paw*, Nj. 52; vide *þingar-fífl*, **eggjunar-orð**, n. pl. *eggging words*, Fms. ii. 290, viii. 219.

eggjari, a, m. *an eggger on, inciter*, Barl. 52.

egg-leikr, m., poet. *the play of edges, battle*, Gkv. 2. 31.

egg-móðr, adj., poet. epithet of the slain in a battle-field; e. valr, *um by the sword*, Hðm. 31, Gm. 53; no doubt from má, *to mow*, not in móðr, *weary*.

egg-skurnr, n. (mod. *egg-skurmr*, m.), *an egg-shell*, Edda 12, Stj. 10.

egg-sléttir, adj. *'edge-plain'*, i. e. *quite plain*, of a meadow to be mown.

egg-steinnr, m. *an edged, sharp stone*, Edda (Ub.) 290.

egg-teinnr, m. *'edge-rim'*, one of the two rims running along the ancient swords, with a hollow between them; blánadr 'amarr' eggteinninnu, Nj. 1; svá at fal báða eggteina, *the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims were hidden*, 125, Ísl. ii. 55, Fas. ii. 415; ritadr gullstöfum fram eptir eggnum, of the sword of Charlemagne, Karl. 178.

egg-tíð, n. *'egg-tide'*, *the egg-season* (May), Edda 103.

egg-ver, n. *'egg-field'*, *a place where the eggs of wild fowl are gathered* quantities (cp. sel-ver, sild-ver, álpta-ver), Grág. ii. 263, 338, Jb. 217, 42: *gathering eggs* = varp, Bs. i. 350; eggvers-hólmi = varphólmi, 1.

egg-völur, m. *the slope on the edge* (as of scissors), Fbr. 142, Bs. ii. 94.

egg-punnr, adj. *ibin-edged*; e. óx, Ann. 1362.

eggþakr, adj. *Egyptian*; **Egyptaland**, n. *Egypt*, Al., Fms., etc.

GNÁ, d, [agn], *to bait*, with dat. of the bait, Edda 154, Hým. 22: prey for which the bait is set either in acc., e. örriða, *to bait for trout*, hvat; e. veiði, *to set bait for the prey*, Sturl. i. 18; or in mod. use, e. r fisk: even used, e. neti (better acc.), *to cast a net*, Fms. ii. 140; e. rur, gildru, Mar. passim; egnd suara, Grett. (in a verse). 2.

graph, *to provoke*, Sks. 232, Fas. i. 39; reiði Drottins þá uppegnd er, s. 40. 3.

gning, f. = *eggjan*; **egningar-kviðr**, m. *a kind of verdict*, v. kviðr.

I and **ey** (cp. also **æ**), adv. [cp. Gr. *aíov*; Lat. *aevum*; Goth. *aivus* = *niy*, *everlasting time*: hence are derived the O. H. G. *eva*, A. S. *æ*, *eo*, in the metaph. sense of *law* (the law being symbolical of what is lasting), which word still remains in the mod. Germ. *ebe* = *marriage*; hence the mod. Germ. *echt* = *genuine*, mod. Dan. *ægte*, mod. Icel. *ekta*, (Grimm)]:—*ever*; the phrase, ei ok ei, or ey ok ey, *for ever and ever*; gott ey gömlum mönnum, gott ey ungunum mönnum, Landn. 45; angis muntu hafa þau ei ok ei, Hom. 15, Al. 120; hans ríki stendr þú ei, 160; Guðs ei lífanda, Blas. 43: the proverbs, ey sér til gyldis f. Hm. 146; ey gettr kvíkr kíi, 69; ey lýsir mön af mari, Vþm. 12; það hún halda, Hkv. 1. 4; ey var mér týlja, Akv. 27; lífa ey, Hm. 15; er ok ey eða ei þat er aldrei þýrt, Skúlda 172; ei at vera, 677. 3.

ains sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108. II. [Dan. *ei*, Swed. *ej*], *not*, properly a contraction from *ei-gi*, in the MSS. freq. spelt *ei* or *ey* is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now then in Edd. of old writers, though it is doubtful whether it is there

genuine. 2. *ey* in a negative sense; *ey manni*, *no man*, Vþm. 55; vide *eyvit*.

EIÐ, n. *an isthmus, neck of land*; mjótt e., Eg. 129; rastarlangt eið, Fms. ix. 402; hence the names of places, Satíris-eið, *the Mull of Cantire*, Orkn. 152; Skalp-eið, *Scalpa* (in Orkney), 244; Eíðar (a farm), Eíðaskógr (in Sweden), Eíða-fjörðr, Eíðs-berg, Eíðs-vágr, Eíðs-völlum (in Norway), Eíð = *Aith* (in Shetland).

EIÐA, u, f. [Ulf. *aípei*; Finn. *aiti*], *a mother*, Edda 108; an obsolete word, which only occurs once or twice in old poetry; perhaps akin to *edda*, q. v.

eið-bróðir, m. *an oath-brother, confederate*, Fms. ix. 294, Bær. 16: *metaph.*, arnar e., *the oath-brother of the eagle, the raven*, Fagrsk 4 (in a verse).

eið-bundinn, part. *bound by oath*, Hkr. iii. 26.

eið-byggjar, m. pl. *inhabitants of an isthmus*, Fms. viii. 194.

eið-fall, n. *a law term, failing in one's oath*, Grág. ii. 22, Glúm. 387, K. þ. K. 146.

eið-falli, a, m. *one who fails in an oath*, N. G. L. i. 431.

eið-færa, ð, *a law term, to charge one with a thing by an oath*, Grág. i. 244, 245, Sturl. iii. 98, (in a case of alimentation.)

eið-færing and **eið-færsla**, f. *charging by an oath*, Grág. i. 235, 244, 245.

eið-færr, adj. *able, competent to take an oath*, Fb. i. 555.

eið-hjálp, f. *a Norse law term, 'oath-help'*, metaph. *last help, issue*; svá er, segir Þórarinn, ok er þó nokkur í eiðhjálpin, Band. (MS.) 16, H. E. i. 407, v. l.

eið-laust, u, adj. *without an oath*, K. þ. K. 72.

EIÐR, m. [Ulf. *aírs*; A. S. *æð*; Engl. *oath*; North. E. *aith*; Swed. *ed*; Dan. *eed*; Germ. *eid*]:—*an oath*; vinna eið, but also sverja eið, *to take an oath, to swear*, Glúm. 387, Nj. 36, Grág., Sdm. 23; ganga til eiða, *to proceed to the taking an oath*, Nj., Grág.; eiðar, orð ok sari, Vsp. 30; fullr e., *a full, just oath*, Grett. 161; rjúfa eið, *to break an oath* (eið-rofi); *perjury* is mein-særi, rarely mein-eiðr (Swed.-Dan. *men-ed*, Germ. *mein-eid*); eiðar úserir, *false, equivocal oaths*, Sks. 358; hence the proverb, lítið skýldi í eiði úsert, with the notion that few oaths can bear a close scrutiny, Grett. 161; trúnaðar-e., *hollustu-e., an oath of fealty, allegiance*: cp. the curious passages in Sturl. i. 66 and iii. 2, 3; dýr eiðr, *a solemn oath*; sáluhjálpar-e., *sverja dýran sáluhjálpar-eið, to swear an oath of salvation* (i. e. as I wish to be saved). In the Norse law a man was discharged upon the joint oath of himself and a certain number of men (*oath-belpers, compurgators, or oath-volunteers*); oaths therefore are distinguished by the number of compurgators,—in grave cases of felony (treason etc.), tylptar-e., *an oath of twelve*; in slighter cases of felony, séttrar-e., *an oath of six*, (in N. G. L. i. 56, ch. 133, 'vj á hvára hönd' is clearly a false reading instead of 'iij,' *three on each side*, cp. Jb. þb. ch. 20); grímu-eiðr, *a mask oath*, a kind of séttrar-e.; lýfritrar-e., *an oath of three*; and lastly, ein-eiðr or eins-eiði, *an oath of one*, admissible only in slight cases, e. g. a debt not above an ounce; whence the old law proverb, eigi verðr einm eiðr alla, *a single oath is no evidence for all cases*), Sigvatr, Fms. iv. 375, v. l., Bjarn. 22, Nj. 13: other kinds of oaths, dular-e., *an oath of denial*; jafnaðar-e., *an oath of equity*, for a man in paying his fine had to take an oath that, if he were plaintiff himself, he would think the decision a fair one: vide N. G. L. i. 56, 254-256, 394, Jb. and Js. in many passages. In the Icel. law of the Commonwealth, oaths of compurgators are hardly mentioned, the kviðr or *verdict of neighbours* taking their place; the passage Glúm. ch. 24, 25 is almost unique and of an extraordinary character, cp. Sir Edmund Head's remarks on these passages in his notes to the Saga, p. 119, cp. also Sturl. iii. 2; but after the union with Norway the Norse procedure was partly introduced into Icel.; yet the Js. ch. 49 tries to guard against the abuse of oaths of compurgators, which led men to swear to a fact they did not know. As to the Icel. Commonwealth, it is chiefly to be noticed that any one who had to perform a public duty (lög-skil) in court or parliament, as judge, pleader, neighbour, witness, etc., had to take an oath that he would perform his duty according to right and law (baug-eiðr *ring-oath*, bók-eiðr *gospel-oath*, lög-eiðr *lawful-oath*), the wording of which oath is preserved in Landn. (Mantissa) 335, cp. Þórd. S. (Ed. 1860) p. 94, Band. (MS.) COMPS: **eiða-brigði**, n. *breach of oath*, Band. 6. **eiða-fulting**, n. *an oath help*, Fas. ii. 204. **eiða-konur**, f. pl. *women as compurgators*, Grett. 161. **eiða-liði**, n. *men ready to take an oath*, Eg. 503, referring to Norway, the men elected to an *oath of twelve*. **eiða-mál**, n. *an oath affair*, Sturl. iii. 2. **eiða-sekt**, f. *a fine for an (unlawful) oath*, N. G. L. i. 211. **eiða-tak**, n. *giving security for an oath, bail*, N. G. L. i. 314, 321. II. a pr. name, Landn.

eið-rof, n. *breach of an oath, perjury*, K. Á. 148.

eið-rofi (*eið-rofa*), a, m. *a perjurer, violator of an oath*, Fms. viii. 387, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 152, 429, Edda 43.

Eið-sifjar, m. pl. *'Oath-sibs'*, the name of a confederation of kinglets in southern Norway: whence the name *Eiðsifja-lög*, n. pl. a collection of laws in N. G. L. i. The word is differently spelt, *Heiðsifjar*, *Heiðsævi*, etc. But the syllable *eið-* may be derived from *eið*, *an isthmus*, because

their parliament was held on an isthmus, Eid, now called Eidsvold; vide Munch.

eið-spjall, *n. delivery of an oath*, in the Icel. law phrase, hlyða til eiðspjalls e-s, to listen to one's oath, Nj., Grág. i. 39, 76, etc.

eið-stafa, *ad. to say the oath formula for another to repeat*, D. N.

eið-stafir, *m. the form or wording of an oath*; sverja með þessum eiðstaf, Gpl. 7, Fms. iv. 53, viii. 150, x. 418.

eið-svari, *a, m. a confederate, one bound by oath*, Nj. 192: a liegeman bound by a hollustu-e., Orkn. 106, Fms. v. 44 (Hkr. ii. 333).

eið-særr, *adj. such that it may be sworn to, absolutely true*, Eg. 347 (in a verse, MS.; Ed. auðsært).

eið-unning, *f. the taking an oath*, Grág. i. 57.

eið-vandr, *adj. 'oath-fast', religious as to an oath*, Lex. Poët.

eið-varr, *adj. cautious (conscientious) as to an oath*, Ísl. ii. 98.

eið-vinning, *f. = eiðunning*, K. þ. K. 156.

eið-vætti, *n. testimony on oath*, Jb. 448.

EIGA, *pret. átti*; *pret. subj. ætti*, *pres. eigi*; *pres. ind. á*, *2nd pers. átt* (irreg. eigr, Dipl. v. 24), *pl. eignum*, *3rd pers. pl. old form eigu*, *mod. eiga*; *imperat. eig and eiðu*; *sup. átt*; *with suffixed neg. pres. ind. 1st pers. ák-at*, *2nd pers. átt-attu*; *pret. subj. ættim-a*: [Gr. ἔχω; Goth. aigan; A. S. āgan; Hel. ēgan; O. H. G. eigan; Swed. äga; Dan. eje; Engl. to owe and own, of which the former etymologically answers to 'eiga,' the latter to 'eigna']:—*to have, possess*.

A. Acr. **I.** denoting ownership, *to possess*: **I.** in a proper sense; allt þat góz sem þeir eiga eðr eigandi verða, D. N. i. 80; hann eigr hálfá fjörðna, Dipl. v. 24; Björn hljóp þá á skútu er hann átti, Eb. 6; Starkaðr átti hest góðan, Nj. 89; þau áttu gnótt í bú, 257; hón á allan árf eptir mik, 3; áttí hón auð fjár, Ld. 20; ef annar maðr ferr með goðorð en sá er á, Grág. i. 159; annat vápnit, ok á þat þorbjörn, en þorgeaur á þetta, Ísl. ii. 341; eignir þær er fadir hans hafði átt, Eb. 4; í ríki því er Dana konungar höfðu átt þar lengi, Fms. xi. 301, Rb. 494, Eb. 54, 118, 256, 328, Sturl. ii. 60, Eg. 118; e. saman, *to own in common*, Grág. i. 199; ef tveir menn eiga bú saman, ii. 44; e. skuld (at e-m), *to be in debt*, Engl. *to owe*; ef er hann átti engar skuldir, *if he owed no debts*, i. 128; þar til átti honum (*owed him*) meistari þorgeirr ok þá mörk, D. N. iv. 288 (Fr.); e. fé undir e-m, *to be one's creditor*, Nj. 101; in mod. usage, e. fé hjá e-m, or ellipt., e. hjá e-m. **2.** in a special sense; **a.** eiga konu, *to have her to wife*; hann átti Gró, Eb. 16; hann átti Ynghvild, 3; þorgerðr er (acc.) átti Vigfúss, . . . Geirriðr er (acc.) átti Þórlófr, 18; hann gekk at eiga þóru, *he married Thora*, id.; þuríði hafði hann ádr átta, *Thorida had been his first wife*, 42; enga vil ek þessa e., *I will not marry any of these*, Nj. 22; Björn átti þá konu er Valgerðr hét, 213, 257; fadir Hróðnyjar er átti Þorstein, Landn. 90; Ásdís átti síðar Skúli, *S. was A.'s second husband*, 88; þorgerðr er átti Önundur sjón, 89; Vigdís er átti þorbjörn enn digri, 87; Árnþrúðr er átti Þórir hersir, 66; Húngerðr er átti Svertingr, 61, 86, and in numberless passages: old writers hardly ever say that the wife *owns* her husband—the passages in Edda 109 (vide elja) and Nj. 52 (til lítils kemr mér at eiga hinn vaskasta mann á Íslandi) are extraordinary—owing to the primitive notion of the husband's 'jus possessionis' (cp. brúðkaup); but in mod. usage 'eiga' is used indiscriminately of both wife and husband; Icel. even say, in a recipr. sense, eigest, *to own one another, to be married*; þau áttust, *they married*; hann vildi ekki at þau ættist, *hann bannaði þeim að eigest, he forbade them to marry*:—to the ancients such a phrase was almost unknown, and occurs for the first time in K. Á. 114. **β.** eiga börn, *to have children*, of both parents; áttu þau Jófríðr tíu börn, *J. and her husband had ten bairns*, Eg. 708; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þau Þorstein ok Unnr áttu son er Stein hét, Eb. 10, Nj. 91, 257; áttu þau Þórhildr þrjá sonu, 30; e. móður, föður, *to have a mother, father*, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok, at þú eigr illan föður, id. **γ.** the phrase, e. heima, *to have a home*; þeir áttu heima austr í Mörk, Nj. 55; því at ek tek eigi heim í kveld, þar sem ek á heima út á Íslandi, 275; in mod. usage = *to live, abide*, in regard to place, cp. the questions put to a stranger, hvad heitir maðrinn? hvar áttu heima? used in a wider sense than búá. **δ.** eiga sér, *to have*, cp. 'havde sig' in Dan. ballads; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, Nj. 3; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25, (freq. in mod. use). **3.** without strict notion of possession; e. vini, óvini, *to have friends, enemies*, Nj. 101; hverja líðveizlu skal ek þar e. er þú ert, *what help can I reckon upon from thee?* 100; e. ván e-s, *to have hope of a thing, to reckon upon*, 210; e. til, *to have left*; ekki eigu it annat til (*there is nothing left for you*) nema at biðja postulann, Jóh. 623, 22; in mod. usage e. til means *to own, to have left*; hann á ekkert til, *he is void of means, needy*; eiga góða kosti fjár, *to be in good circumstances*, Ísl. ii. 322; e. vald á e-u, *to have within one's power*, Nj. 265; the phrase, e. hlut at e-u, or e. hlut í e-u, *to have a share, be concerned with*; eptir þat átti hann hlut at við mótstöðumenn Gunnars, 101, 120; þar er þú ættir hlut at, *where thou wast concerned*, 119; mik uggr at hér muni eigi gefu-menn hlut í e., 179; hence ellipt., e. í e-u, *to be engaged in*, chiefly of strife, adversity, or the like; thus, e. í stríði, fátækt, baráttu, *to live, be deep in struggle, want, battle*, etc. **II.** denoting duty, right, due, obligation: **1.** *to be bound*, etc.; þeir menn er fylgd áttu

með konungi, *the men who owed following to* (i. e. *were bound to the king's person*, Fms. vii. 240; á ek þar fyrir at sjá, *I am bound to that*, Eg. 318; Tylptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, Eb. 48; þeir hvárt Njáli þætti nokkut e. at lýsa vigsök Gunnars, Nj. 117; n Sigvaldi, *now is thy turn, now ought thou*, Fms. xi. 109, Fs. 121 eigu (*men ought*) at spyrja at þingfesti, Grág. i. 19; þá á þar einskis meta, *that verdict ought to be void*, 59; þá á maðr á (c) út hér er ómagán á (*who ought*) fram at færa, 270; ef sá maðr þer jamnarga sem þeir eigu, *as many as they ought to have*, ii. 270; þá á maðr fé sitt, . . . þá á hann þat at fúnda, . . . þá á hann at gefgjafir, i. 202:—'eiga' and 'skal' are often in the law used indistinctly, but properly 'ought' states the moral, 'shall' the legal object—elska skalt þú föður þinn og móður, þú skalt ekki stela, *which would be misplaced*; sometimes it is merely permissive, gefa vingjafir at sér lifanda, *er hann vill, a man 'may' wilst in life beg his friends, if he will*, id.; maðr á at gefa barni sínu laungetnu t ef hann vill, fyrir ráð skaparfa sinna, *er eigi meira nema erfingr; man 'may' bequeath to the amount of twelve ounces to his illegit child without leave of the lawful heir*, etc., 203; ef þat á til at that is to happen, Fas. i. 11. **2.** denoting claim, right, to entitled to, chiefly in law phrases; e. dóm, sakir, *to own the case the lawful prosecutor*; ok á sá þeirra sakir, er . . . Grág. i. 10; þeir eigi at lögum, *or if they be not entitled to it*, 94; e. mál á have a charge against one, Nj. 105; e. rétt á e-u, *to own a right*, rétt á á henni, *who has a right to her*, K. Á. 16; þeir sögðu þótti slíkr maðr mikinn rétt á sér e., *such a man had a strong claim to redress*, Nj. 105; hence the phrase, eiga óngan rétt á sé cannot claim redress for personal injury; þá eigu þeir eigi rétt á they have no claim to redress whatever, Grág. i. 261; e. sök, sá e-u, *to have a charge against*; þat er hann átti óngva sök á, saka-staði þar er hann þótti á eiga, 166; kalla Vermund eigi (n) selja sik, *said V. had no right to sell them*, Eb. 116; hence usage, eiga denotes what is fit and right, þú átt ekki að góra . . . ough not; eg ætti ekki, *I ought not*; in old writers eiga is strictly used in this sense, but denotes the legal rather than the right.

β. eiga fé at e-m (mod. e. hjá e-m), *to be one's creditor*, 90, 405, Band. 1 C: metaph. *to deserve from one*, ok áttu annar Nj. 113; e. gjafir at e-m, 213; in a bad sense, kváðusk mil þráni, *they had much against Thrain*, 138. **γ.** the law phrase, e. fært, *to have the right to return*, of a temporary exile, Nj. 251; skyli eigi e. fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; ok á eigi þingreit allowed to go to the parliament, ii. 17; e. vigt, Grág., etc. **II** ing dealings or transactions between men (in a meeting, fight, the like), *to keep, bold*; þætti mér ráðliga at vér ættim einn fir Nj. 150; e. orrustu við e-n, *to fight a battle*, Fms. i. 5, Eg. 7; við e-n, *to exchange blows*, 297; e. vápna-viðskipti, id., Fms. ii. handsöl at e-u, *to shake bands, make a bargain*, x. 248; e. ráð to consult, hold a conference with, Nj. 127; e. tal við e-n, *to converse with one*, 129; e. mál við e-n, id., Grág. i. 10; e. fund, i. meeting, Nj. 158; e. þing, samkvámu, stefnu, *to hold a meeting*, þetta haust áttu menn rétt (a kind of meeting) fjölmenna, Eb. kaupstefnu, *to hold a market, exchange*, 56; e. féranðsóm, Grág. e. gott saman, *to live well together, in peace and goodwill*, Ld. 8; illt við e-n, *to deal ill with, quarrel with*, Nj. 98; e. búisfirir intercourse with neighbours, Njarð. 366; e. drykkju við e-n, *cup-mate*, Eg. 253; e. við e-n, *to deal with one*; ekki á ek þik, *this is no business between thee and me*, Nj. 93; gott vil að alla menn e., *I would live in goodwill with all*, 47; e. við e-n one; eignum verð ekki við þá elligar (in a hostile sense), else I us provoke them, 42; eðr hvárt vilst í Helgi e. við Lýting einn hans báða, 154; brátt fundu þeir, at þeir áttu þar eigi við sin m Ld. 64; Glúmr kváð hann ekki þurfa at e. við sik, *G. said head need to meddle with him*, Glúm. 338; e. um að vera, *to be concerned* ekki er við menn um at e., Nj. 97; þar sem við vini mína e., *where my friends are concerned*, 52; við færi er þá um at e. f eir einn, *there are fewer to deal with, to fight, if K. be alone*, 4; brögðotta áttu nú um, Fms. v. 263; ætla ek at oss mun léttar e. um við Svein einn, iv. 80; Sveinn svarar, at þeir áttu við ofri e., *that they had to deal with odds*, 165. **β.** almost as an verb; e. skilt (skiltit), *to have stipulated*; hafa gripina svá sem skilt, Fms. iv. 160; þat átta ek skiltit við þik, ii. 93; sem F skilt, iv. 31; e. mælt, of oral agreement; sem við áttum mælt n xi. 40; þá vil ek þat mælt e., 124; in mod. usage e. skiltit deserve, eg á ekki þetta skiltit af hér, etc. **γ.** sometimes used in getting; við því átti Búi eigi gert, *B. could not guard against the* 117, cp. xi. 109—also, e. bágt, *to be in a strait, poor, sickly*; to have at one's disposal, Eb. 254. **IV.** *to have to do*; leifr eigi (not) e. at því at spotta, Eb. 224; e. hendr sínar at þarja, *have to defend one's own bands, to act in self-defence*, Nj. 4; varlaunað, *to stand in debt to one*, 181; e. um vandæði at h, *to in a strait*, Eb. 108; e. erindi, *to have an errand to run*, 250;

etu um þetta at tala, when they had to talk, were talking, of this, Stj. 91; e. ríkis at gæta, to have the care of the kingdom, Nj. 126; en þó á hverki at telja við þik mægðir né frændsemi, i. e. I am no relation to thee, 213; ok ætti þeir við annan at deila fyrst, 111; e. níkið at vinna, to be much engaged, bard at work, 97; e. e-þ eptir, to have left a thing undone, 56; e. fó, ferð, to have a journey to take, 11, 12; hann útti þar at heimta, 261; e. eptir mik at mæla, 88. 2. metaph. in the phrases, e. mikít (lítit) 'at' sér, or 'undir' sér, to have much (or little) in one's power; margir menn, þeir er mikít þóttusk at sér e., Sturl. i. 64; en þú við margna menn, svá at þú eigr allt undir þér, go with many men, that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands, Ld. 250; en ávalt átta nokkuð undir mér, Vigl. 33; kann vera at hann eigi mikít undir sér, as. i. 37; eignum heldr undir oss (better keep it in our own hands), en þinga í greipar þeim mæðginum, Fs. 37; sem þeir, er ekki eigu undir sér, who are helpless and weak, Þorst. St. 55; e. þykisk hann nokkuð að sér, i. e. he bears himself very proudly, Grett. 122; þetta ráð vil ek undir sonum mínum e., I will leave the matter in my sons' hands, Valla L. 22; e. líf sitt undir e-m, to have one's life in another's hands, Grett. 154; en ek nú senda eptir mönnum, ok e. eigi undir ójófnuði hans, and send him not, 110; hence in mod. usage, e. undir e-u, to risk; eg þori ekki að e. undir því, I dare not risk it: e. saman, to have or own common; the saying, það á ekki saman nema nafnið, it has nothing at the name in common; rautt gull ok bleikt gull á ekki saman nema ífn eitt, Fms. v. 346: the proverb, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, líf. 3. 44; e. skap saman, to agree well; kemr þú þér því vel við allgerði, at it eigit meir skap saman, you are quite of one mind, Nj. 66; egi veit ek hvárt við eignum heill saman, I know not whether we shall have luck, i. e. whether we shall live happy, together, 3. β. to deal with one another (sam-eign); er vér skulum svá miklu úgefau saman e., at we are to have so much mischief between us, Nj. 201; e. e-þ yfir höfði, have a thing hanging over one's head, Sks. 742. V. to agree with, to fit, to suit one: 1. with acc., það á ekki við mig, it suits me not, it agrees not with me. 2. with dat., medic. to agree, heal, the sickness in dat., thus the proverb, margt á við mörgu, cp. 'similia similibus curantur,' Vidal. ii. 109. 3. absol. to apply to; at hann yldi eigi trúa lágum manni raudskeggjuðum, því at meistarinn átti átt, the description suited to the master, Fms. xi. 433; þat muntu ætla, ek munu e. hinn bleika uxann, that the dun ox means me, Vápn. 21. B. REFLEX, in a reciprocal sense, in the phrase, eigask við, to deal with one another, chiefly to fight; en er þeir höfðu langa hríd við átzk, when they had fought a long time, Eb. 238, 74; eigask við deildir, to be gaged in strife, 246; áttusk þeir höggva-víðskipti við, they came to a close fight, Fms. i. 38; áttusk þeir fá högg við, ádr . . . , they had a short fight before . . . Eg. 297; fátt áttusk þeir við þjóstoðlr ok þorvaldr, bostof and Þborvald had little to do with one another, kept aloof from each other, Nj. 18; var nú kyrt þann dag, svá at þeir áttusk ekki við, at day passed quietly, so that they came not to a quarrel, 222. β. to array, vide above (A. I. 2).

EIGA, u, f. *ownership, property*; þá er af hans e., Grág. ii. 304, Gþl. 12; alla eigu sína (al-eiga), Nj. 11; eiga í eignum (mod. eigu sinni), *own, possess*, Fms. vii. 156, 280; kasta eigu sinni á, to take in possession, Eg. 335. COMPD: **eigu-ligr**, adj. *worth having, precious*, Fms. 294, v. 260, Sks. 606, Sturl. i. 2.

EIGANDI, pl. **EIGENDR**, part. *possessor, owner*, Grág. i. 419, 420, 623, 21. **EIGI**, sometimes (though rarely) **EGI**, or even contracted **EI**, adv. (vide 2, p. 117); [the negative eigi is particular to the Scandin., mod. Dan. Swed. e.]—*not*. Old Icel. writers usually make a distinction between **EKI**, neut. adj. = *nullum, nihil*, and **EIGI**, *non*; but in mod. usage **EKI** is, as adv., taken the place of **EIGI** (whilst **EKKERT** is used as the neut. adj.), e. **EKKI** **GÓÐR**, **EKKI** **VEL**, where the oldest writers use **EIGI** **GÓÐR**, **EIGI** **VEL**; the use of **EKKI** is, however, very old and freq. used, e. g. in the Njála, and even in as old a vellum MS. as the Miracle-book (Bs. i.); in most cases **EKKI** and **EIGI** are difficult to distinguish, because of the contraction MSS. (vide ei); editors commonly print **EIGI**—that old poets used **EKI**, not **EKKI**, may be seen from rhymes such as **EIGI** varð ens **EIGJA**, Fms. 420; vide the negative -gi.

EIGIN, n. [Ulf. **aiġin** = *ovstia*], *one's own, of property*; sitt **EIGIN**, **his own**, J. 448; girnask annars **EIGINS**, Hom. 54, Fms. ix. 453, v. l., Grág. ii. 91 (rare), vide **EIGN**. II. *a seed*, Edda (Gl.); cp. the Norse **iend** = *the first sprouts of corn*, Ivar Aasen.

EIGIN-BÓNDI, m. *one's own husband*, K. Á. 122, 655 xxxi. 3.

EIGIN-BRÓÐR, f. *one's own bride*, Lex. Poët.

EIGIN-BYGD, f. *one's own county*, Fms. ii. 185.

EIGIN-DÓTTIR, f. *one's own daughter*, Stj. 516.

EIGIN-GIPT, f. part. *one's own wife*, H. E. ii. 111.

EIGIN-GIPTASK, dep. *to marry*, Bs. ii. 167.

EIGIN-GIRND and **EIGIN-GIRNI**, f. *selfishness*, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 306.

EIGIN-GJARNLIGR and **EIGIN-GJARN**, adj. *selfish*, Sks. 528.

EIGIN-HÚSFRÚ, f. *one's own housewife*, Stj. 251.

EIGIN-KONA, u, f. *one's own wife*, Eg. 342, Grág. i. 376, K. Á. 122, us. vii. 306, x. 265, Sturl. ii. 197.

EIGIN-KVÁNGAÐR and **EIGIN-KVÆNTR**, part. *lawfully married*, 671 B. 17, Sturl. i. 226.

EIGIN-KYN, n. '*own-kind, peculiarity*', Stj. 22.

EIGIN-LEIKR (-leiki), m. *peculiarity, quality*, Skálda 174.

EIGIN-LIGR, adj. (-liga, adv. *properly*). *one's own*, Fms. v. 232, x. 230, Magn. 496, K. Á. 432; gramm., e. nafn, a *proper name*, Skálda 185.

EIGIN-MAÐR, m. *one's own wedded husband*, K. Á. 136, Titus i. 6.

EIGINN, adj. [A. S. **āgen**; Engl. **own**; North. E. **ain**; Germ. **eigen**; Swed.-Dan. **egen**]:—*own, one's own*; this word is in mod. usage indecl. in case and number, only marking the gender, e. g. mín, minnar, mínum **EIGIN** . . . , but mitt **EIGIÐ**, etc.; old writers use a full declension, til **EIGINNAR** konu, K. Á. 110; **EIGNA** konu, Str. 20; sínum **EIGNUM** bróður, Hom. 158; spýju sína **EIGNA**, 149; í sínu **EIGNU** fóstrlandi, Stj. 103; fyrir sínum **EIGNUM** sonum, 240; hafa at **EIGNUM** manni, *one's own husband*, Fagrsk. 10; **EIGINNAR** konu barni, 13.

EIGIN-ORÐ, n. as a law term, *ownership, possession*, Grág. i. 417, ii. 259, Ó. H. 98; fú at **EIGINORÐI**, to get into possession, Eg. 511. 2. metaph. a *wedding, betrothal*, Korm. 74, Grág. i. 162, 174, 310, Vigl. 20.

EIGIN-SPÚSA, f. = **EIGINKONA**, Str., (for. word.)

EIGIN-TUNGA, u, f. *one's own native tongue*, Edda 153 (pref.)

EIGN, f. *property, possession, patrimony*; ríki þessu er ek kalla mína **EIGN**, Fms. i. 201; fú til **EIGNAR**, to get, Stj. 484; kasta sinni **EIGN** á e-þ, to take into possession, Fms. iv. 238, Eg. 466. β. chiefly in pl. *estates, landed property*, opp. to lausafé or movable; hann átti **EIGNIR** í Vik austr, Eg. 466, K. Á. 84; sing., en ef **EIGN** (a *landed estate*) er í þegnildri, Gþl. 131; **EIGNIR** eða lausafé, N. G. L. i. 121; **EIGNIR** er hann tektr, 122. COMPDS: **EIGNA-LAUSS**, adj. *without estates*, Fagrsk. 33. **EIGNAR-BÚR**, n. *one's own barn*, N. G. L. i. 383. **EIGNAR-HLUTI**, m. *private share, property*, Dipl. ii. 6: *part of an estate*, Bs. i. 762. **EIGNAR-JÖRÐ**, f. a *patrimony, landed inheritance*, Bs. ii. 11. **EIGNAR-KONA**, f. = **EIGINKONA**, Fms. x. 152, K. Á. 136. **EIGNAR-LÝÐR**, n. *one's own people*, Stj. **EIGNAR-LÝRITTR**, m., vide lýrittr, Grág. ii. 204. **EIGNAR-MAÐR**, m. *an owner, possessor*, Jb. 371, Dipl. v. 9. **EIGNAR-MARK**, n. a *mark of ownership* (on cattle), Jb. 121. **EIGNAR-NAFN**, n. a *proper name*, Stj. 258, Fms. xi. 444. **EIGNAR-SKIPTI**, n. (mod. Dan. *mageskifte*), *exchange of land*, Jb. 192, D. N. **EIGNAR-VITNI** (-vætti), n. a *witness of ownership*, Jb. 191.

EIGNA, að; e. e-m e-þ, to *attribute to one*, Stj. 25, Grett. 147 A, Fms. v. 277; to *dedicate, name after one*, mikít hof ok **EIGNAT** þór, i. 294; kirkju ok e. hinum helga Kolumba, Landn. 43; **EIGNA** daga vitrum mönnum heiðnum, Bs. i. 237; **EIGNA** sér, to *declare a thing to be one's own property*; fé munu ok **EIGNIR** ykkir Helgu, say that you and Helga are the owners, Nj. 257; e. sér land, to *take land into one's own hands*, Fms. v. 168; the proverb, sér **EIGNAR** smalamadr fé, þó unga eigi hann kindina, the shepherd calls the flock his own, though he owns not a sheep. 2. reflex. to get, become the owner of, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 94, Fms. i. 28, iv. 79, Edda 145 (pref.): part. **EIGNAÐR**, *having possession*, Fms. iv. 23, v. l.

EI-GÓÐR, adj. '*ever-good, dear, beloved*', a nickname, Fms.

EIGRA, að, to *walk heavily*, denoting pain from age or debility, Fas. ii. 130 (in a verse), now freq.

EIGU-LIGR (**EIGUR-LIGR**, Barl. 205), vide **EIGA**.

EIK, gen. **EIKAR**, pl. **EIKR**, [O. H. G. **eik**; Germ. **eiche**; A. S. **ác**; Engl. **oak**; North. E. **aik**; Swed. **ek**; Dan. **eg**]:—*an oak*, Skálda 151. 2. used in Icel. (where are no trees) in the general sense of *tree*, Lat. **arbor**; and wherever found it is a sure test of Icel. authorship; brotna **EIKMAR** fyrir því, Fb. i. 133; í skóg við **EIK** eina, Fs. 69; hann reist á honum kváðinn ok leiddi hann um **EIK**, Nj. 275, Fms. xi. 9, 12 (Jómsv. S.). (an 'oak' with apples); átu hverjar aðrar því **EIKMAR** með skyndi, Nám. 2. 98; 'saeplus ventis agitur ingens pinus' (of Horace) is by Stefan Ólafsson rendered, opt vindar 'eik' þjá ef að hún er njög há, Snót 87; but in the oldest proverbs the sense is probably that of **OAK**, e. g. þat hefir ek er af annari skefr, cp. *one man's meat, another man's poison*, Hbl. 22, Grett. 53 new Ed.; or, þá verðr **EIK** at fúga sem undir skal búa, Eg. 520;—this last proverb seems to refer to an old custom of building houses under an old oak as a holy tree.

EIKI, n. *oak timber*, Lex. Poët.

EIKI-ÁSS, m. *an oak beam*, El. 12.

EIKI-KYLFA, f. *an oak club*, Lex. Poët.

EIKI-KÖSTR, m. *a pile of oak-wood*, Gh. 20.

EIKINN, adj. *savage* (of a bull), freq. in mod. use; in Skm. 17, 18 it is used of wild-fire. II. *oaken*, Edda i. 430 (in a verse).

EIKI-SKÓGR, m. *an oak-shaw, oak-wood*, Fms. vi. 426, xi. 224.

EIKI-STOBBI, a, m. *the stump of an oak*, Flóv.

EIKI-STOKKR, m. *an oak-stock*, Fms. vii. 37.

EIKI-SÚLA, u, f. *an oaken column*, Róm. 148.

EIKI-TINDAÐR, part. *with oaken pegs*, Sks. 418.

EIKI-VÖDR, m. *an oak-wood*, Sks. 415.

EIKI-VÖNDR, m. *a twig of an oak-tree*, Sks. 416.

EIKJA, u, f. [**eikja**, Ivar Aasen], a *small ferry-boat*, Hbl. 7, Fms. iv. 185, viii. 37, N. G. L. i. 239, 243; for Bs. i. 674 vide **EYKR**.

EI-LIGR, adj. *eternal*, 677. 2. 3. (rare.)

ei-lifð, f. *everlasting life, eternity*, Mar., (freq. in mod. use.)
 ei-lif, n. = eilifð, Barl. 76, 93.
 ei-lifleikr, m. *eternity*, Stj. 8.
 ei-lifiga, adv. *to eternity*, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 322, Eluc. 3, Fær. 137, 655 xxxii. 10, N. T.
 ei-lifligr, adj. *everlasting, eternal*, N. T.
 ei-lifr, adj. *everlasting, eternal*, 625, 188, Fms. i. 75, K. Á. 228, N. T.; at eilifu, *for ever and ever*, Niðrst. 8, Hkr. i. 19.
 ei-litill, adj. *'ever-little,' very little*.
 EIMR, m. and eimi, a, m. [this word may be akin to O. H. G. *átam*; Germ. *atbem*; Fris. *etbma, adema, omma*; A. S. *ádm*.—a Scand. contracted form would be sounded *eim*; Dan. *em*; Norse *æm*, Ivar Aasen]: —*reek, vapour*, from fire or embers, different to *gufa, steam from boiling*; *eimr ok reykr*, Stj. 58; e. ok aldmari, *vapour and fire*, Vsp. 57; *eimr hratt, vapour gushed out*, Orkn. (in a verse); *eimr skant hrími, the vapour sent forth soot*, Lex. Poët.: (when the poets (Edda Gl.) call *fire* *eimr*, this can only be in a metaphorical sense; the sword is poët. called *eimnir*, m. *reeking* (with blood).) β . in mod. usage *eimr* is also used of sound, a *faint sound, tune*; fyrir sönglistar sætan *eim*, Bb. I. 4.
 ei-muni (and ey-muni), a, m. an *ever-memorable thing*; þat er þeim eimuni, *they will never forget*, Fms. iv. 249; þat man þer eymuni, *thou wilt never forget it*, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse); eymuni hinn mikli (name of a very severe winter), Ann. 1291. β . nickname of a Dan. king, *the ever-beloved*, Fms. xi; vide *ein-muni*.
 eim-yrja, u, f. [Dan. *æmmer*; Ivar Aasen *eimor*], *embers*; in allit. phrases, *eldr ok e.*, Fms. iii. 180, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse), or *eisa ok e.*; hann var borinn í eimyrju, Greg. 57; akin to *eimr*, qs. *eim-myryja, a quantity of eimr*, q. v.
 EIN- in compds denoting *only, or only one* in an intensive sense, vide the following words.
 ein-angr, m., Lat. *angustiae, a narrow passage*: metaph. *a great strait*; the proverb, *margr verðr vaskr í einangrinum, þótt lítt sé vaskir þess á milli, many a man is bold in perils, though . . .*, Eb. 60; útileitinnu (*unprovoking*) en öruggir í einangri, *but bold if put in a strait*, Grett. 120.
 ein-angra, að, *to put one in a strait, drive into a corner*, Stj. 71.
 einarð-liga, adv. *firmly*, Fms. ix. 509, v. l.: *beartily, 625, 195*; vel ok e., *well and beartily*, Fms. x. 35; eigi mjök e., *not very beartily*, 99.
 einarð-ligr, adj. *firm, trusty looking*, Fms. ii. 39.
 ein-arðr (qs. ein-hardr), adj. *firm, and metaph. honest, sincere*; einörð trú, *firm belief*, Hom. 38, 159; röskr maðr ok e., *a bold and trusty man*, Nj. 223; e. ok skelegr, *firm and undaunted*, Sturl. iii. 217; djarfr ok e., *daring and bold*, Fms. iv. 204; *faithful, trusty*, ix. 256, opposed to *tvi-drægr*.
 II. *single*; einörð sæng, *a single bed*, D. N. ii. 94 (Fr.); bæta einörðum rétti, *to pay a single fine*, N. G. L. i. 69, 71,—this sense is Norse and obsolete and rarely occurs in Icel. writers; einart þak, *a single thatch*, Ld. 280; en hann slitr af sér böndin eigi seinna en einarðan vef, Stj. 416. Judges xv. 12 (*'like a tbread'*, A. V.)
 einart, mod. einatt, or even einlagt, adv. *incessantly*; gékk annart maðr út en annart inn einart, *one went out and another in incessantly*, Fms. iv. 261; sitja einart við drykk, xi. 366; mærin grét einart, *the girl 'grat sore,' kept on weeping*, Eg. 481; fylgja e., *to follow on one's heels*, 371; Ögmundur var e. (*always*) með Karli, Sd. 171; sóttusk e. í ákafa, Isl. ii. 268; hann ferr einart (*straightly, directly*) til himna-rikis, Hom. 159; hogginn má eigi e. uppi verja, *a bow must not be ever bent*, 623, 19; lá þó allr herrinn Dana ok Svía einart í skotmáli, Fms. ii. 313.
 ein-asta, adv. *only, solely*, Sks. 439; in mod. usage also adj. indecl.
 ein-bakaðr, part. *once-baked*, Stj. 279.
 ein-bani, a, m., poët. *the only, i. e. the great, slayer*, Hým. 22, Hkm. 3.
 ein-baugr, m., *a single ring*, opp. to *tvi-baugr, a double ring*.
 ein-beittr, adj. *resolute*.
 ein-berni, mod. ein-birni, n. [barn], *the only bairn, only heir*, Grág. ii. 183, Eg. 25, 83.
 ein-berr, adj. *sheer, pure*.
 ein-beygðr, part. (cp. baugr II. 4.) in the phrase, e. kostr, *dire necessity, only chance*, Hkr. ii. 172, Orkn. 58.
 ein-bjargi (ein-bjarga), adj. *able to help oneself*, Bs. i. 328.
 ein-bregða, brá, *to braid a single knot*.
 ein-breiðr, adj. *of a single breadth, half a yard broad*, of stuff, opp. to *tvi-breiðr*, N. G. L. iii. 114.
 ein-búi, a, m., *a single dweller*, Eg. 109.
 ein-bæli (ein-býli), n. [ból], *a single household*, opp. to *tvi-býli*, Fms. iv. 93, Fagrsk. 57.
 ein-daga, að, *to fix a day for pay or the like*, with acc.; e. fé, þing, brullaup, etc., Grág. i. 102, 266, 391, Gpl. 212.
 ein-dagi, a, m., *a term for pay or any other duty to be done*, Grág. i. 3, 383, Fms. v. 278, N. G. L. i. 7, 27, 83.
 ein-dreginn, part., e. vili, *decided, firm will*.
 ein-drægmi, f. (ein-drægr, adj.), *unanimity, harmony*, Ephes. iv. 3.
 ein-dæll, mod. and more freq. inn-dæll, adj., prop. *very easy*: metaph. agreeable, Fas. ii. 492; vide inn-dæll.
 ein-dæmi, n. a law term. *the right to be an absolute, sole umpire or*

judge in a case, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. ii. 11, O. H. L. 36; cp. *sjálf-dæmi, a single example*, Sks. 649; *an unexampled thing*, cp. the proverb *dæminu eru verst*, Grett. 93 A, vide *dæmi*; cp. also *endemí*.
 ein-eggjaðr, part. *one-edged*, Stj. 383.
 ein-eiði, n. (eins-eiðr, m., K. Á. 150, Gpl. 25), *a single oat* (eiðr), Gpl. 196, 361, K. p. K. 42, Jb. 119, 120, 123, 126, 443, pa.
 ein-eigis, adv. *with sole ownership*, D. N.
 ein-eign, f. *sole ownership*, D. N.
 ein-elti, n. *the singler one out*.
 ein-eygðr (ein-eygr), adj. *one-eyed*, Bárð. 178, Fas. i. 379.
 ein-falda, að, *to 'single,' address with 'thou'*, Sks. 303.
 ein-faldleikr (ein-faldleiki), m. *simplicity*, Stj. 34, 44, Hom.
 ein-faldliga, adv. *simply*, Stj. 60, K. Á. 224; *specialty, sing* Skálda 190, Alg. 354.
 ein-faldligr, adj. *simple, singular*, Skálda 190.
 ein-faldr, adj., prop. *having 'one fold'*, Lat. *simplex, simple*, Vm. 135; metaph. *simple, plain*, of men or things, Bs. ii. 39, 147 49, Hkr. iii. 97, Fas. i. 76; *simple, silly*, (mod.)
 ein-farir, f. pl. *walking alone*, Hkr. ii. 106; fara einförum, w notion of melancholy, (freq.)
 ein-feldr, part. [fella], *resolute, bent on one thing*, Ísl. ii. 36.
 ein-fyndr, adj., as *finder entitled to the whole*, N. G. L. ii. 146, i or *belonging only to the finder*, id. l. 13, 14.
 ein-færr, adj. *able to do for oneself*, Fas. ii. 113, Glúm. 344.
 ein-fætingr, m. *a one-legged man*, Rb. 344, cp. Þorf. Karl. 43
 ein-fætt, adj. *one-legged*, Grett. 87.
 EINGA- [from einigr; Ulf. *ainaba*; A. S. *ánga*; Germ. *einig* single; only used in compds: *einga-barn, n. an only bairn*, Ba þiðr. 130, Sturl. ii. 197, Bar. 14. *einga-brúðr, f. the only bride*, Lex. Poët. (the Church, the bride of Christ). *einga-dóttir, n. an only daughter*, Fas. i. (in a verse), Stj. 407. Judges xi. 34, Þiðr Fas. i. 76. *einga-dróttinn, m. the only Lord*, Hom. 74. *sauðr, m. an only sheep*, Stj. 516, 2 Sam. xii. 4. *einga-sonr only son*, Mar. 43, Gg. 2, Karl. 209. *einga-vinr, m. an only bosom friend*, Nj. 77. In mod. usage *einka-* (q. v.) is used instead of *einga-*, which is an obsolete form; and even in old MSS. both occur, e. g. Stj. (l. c), v. l.: Þiðr. 130 spells 'einka-', and it even in old vellums as 623, p. 41; *einka-sonr*, Luke vii. 12.
 ein-ganga, u, f. = *einfarar*, N. G. L. iii. 36: *eingöngu*, as adv. *ein-getinn*, part., eccl. *only begotten*, Clem. 40, Sks. 604 (of C. EINGI, *einginn*, in old writers more freq. spelt 'eng' (which with the mod. pronunciation), *engi, enginn*, qs. *einn-gi* from *eiu* and the negative suffix -gi.—*none*.
 A. THE FORMS vary greatly: 1. The adjective is declined as the suffix left indeclinable; obsolete forms are, dat. *eino-gi* or (*nulli*), *æghishjálmur bergr einugi*, Fm. 17; *einugi feti framir, no further*, Ls. I; *svá illr at einugi dugi*, Hm. 134; in old laws, e. svarar einugi, Grág. (þ. þ.) i. 22; acc. sing. *engi, engi manni*, l. 37; *engi frið*, Hm. 15; *engi jötun* (acc.), Vpm. 2; *engi eyjars* Fas. i. 433 (in a verse); also in prose, *engi manni*, O. H. 68; *engi 33, 34; engi liðsmanna*, 36, Mork. passim; *engi knútt fékk han ok engi álanddennu hreitit*, Edda 29. 2. the -gi changes to adjective termination -igr; gen. sing. fem. *einigrar*, Hom. 22, Po 73; dat. sing. fem. *einigr, Hom. 17*; acc. sing. fem. *einiga*, Fas (in a verse); nom. pl. *einigr, Jd. i*; fem. *einigar*, Grág. i. 354; *einigra*, Post. 73; dat. *einigum*: this obsolete declension is chiefly the sense of any, vide below. 3. declined as the pronom. ad or nekverr (= nokkur); dat. sing. fem. *engarri*; gen. pl. *aungvarr* ix. 46, Stj. 70; dat. sing. fem. *aungvarri*, Mork. 187; hereto belong the mod. neut. sing. *ekkert*. 4. the word is declined as the adj. with a final *v*; nom. fem. sing. *öng sorg* (*no sorrow*), Hm. 94; nom. öngur or aung, Skv. 2, 26, Nj. 117 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 42 (Sigvatr (Vellekla), etc. 5. adding -*an, -n* to the negative suffix, thus e. fem. *engin*, neut. pl. *eingin* (or *enginn, engin*); in the other cases disappears. Out of these various and fragmentary forms sprang the modern form in old and modern writings, which is chiefly made up of 4, and 5: old writers prefer nom. *engi* or *eingi*, but modern only *einginn* or *enginn*; gen. sing. masc. neut. *eingis, einskis* or *einkis* (Grág. i. 163; *einskis, 25 C*), *engis* or *eingis*, Eg. 74, 714, 655 xx; *einkis*, Fms. x. 409; in mod. usage *einskis* and *einkis* are both used but *eingis* obsolete: neut. sing. *ekki* assimilated = *eit-ki* or *eit mod. usage* *ekkert*, a form clearly originating from 3 above, but however, never occurs in old MSS.—Fms. iii. 75, Landn. (Mant Gpl. 343 (cp. N. G. L. ii. 110), are all paper MSS.—and only in those from the end of the 15th century, but is common ever that time; the N. T. in the Ed. of 1540 spelt *ekkirt*: in the nor. old writers mostly use *eingi* or *engi* alike for masc. and fem. (*eing eingi kona*), whereas modern writers only use *einginn, eingin* (cp. *eing eingin kona*); this form also occurs in old MSS., though e. g. *engin hafði þess gáð*, Stj. 6; *einginn karlmaðr*, 206; *eingin a* Fms. v. 318; *eingin hey*, Ísl. ii. 138; chiefly in MSS. of the 14th

centuries: acc. sing. masc. engan or öngan is in MSS. much commoner than eingi (engi), see above, e. g. engan háská, Fms. ii. 322; fyrir engan man, Gpl. 532, etc.: in the other cases the spelling and pronunciation are at variance. Editions and mod. writers usually spell engra, engrar, engri, engum, engu, engan, enga, engir, engar, but these forms are pronounced throughout with *ö* or *au*, öngra, öngrar, öngri, öngum or öngvum, öngu or öngvu, öngan or öngvan, önga or öngva, öngir or öngvir, öngar or öngvar; that this is no mod. innovation is amply borne out by some of the best vellum MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, O. H., Fb., Mork.; öngum manni, Nj. 82; öngri munuð, 10; öngvar sakir, 94; önga fúrkapi, 52; aungu vætta, Stj. 208; öngvan þef, 7; öngu nýtr, Fb. i. 284, 365; öngvan hlut, 166; öngum, 25; aungum várum bræðra, 63; avngir, O. H. 184; öngva, 146; öngu, 184 (freq.); avnga menn, Isl. ii. 349 (Heið. S. MS. Holm.); öngvir diskar, 337; öngum, Grág. i. 27; avngver menn, Bs. i. 337 (Miracle-book); öngom, 346, 347; önga björg, 349; en sér öngu at una, Hm. 95, Mork. passim, etc.: these forms are clearly derived from *á* above. [The word is exclusively Scandin.; Dan. *ingen*, neut. *intet*; Swed. *ingen, inga, intet*; Ivar Aasen *ingjen*, neut. *inkje*.]

B. THE SENSE: I. 'not one'; used as adj. with a subst. *none, no, not any*; þeir vissu sér eingis ötta ván, Eg. 74; man hann einigrar (=ongrar) ömbunar vætta af Guði, Post. 73, and in numberless cases.

2. used absol. (Lat. *nemo*) as subst. *none, naught*; ekki er mér at eigna af þessu verki, Fms. ii. 101; enda vírðask einkis vætti þau er þeir bera, Grág. i. 25; enginn konungs manna, Fms. i. 104; ok lét þá ekki (*naught*) hafa af föðurarfi sínum, Eg. 25; eingi þeirra, Skálda 165; fur hann var enskis örvænt, Isl. ii. 326; en svarar engu, Ld. 202; at öngu, *for naught*, Fms. iv. 317; öngum þeim er síðarr kemr, Grág. i. 27; þá skal engi veidda, *none of them*, ii. 338; eingi einn, n. k. Fms. v. 139; sem engin veit fyrri gert hafa verit, K. Á. 28; ekki skorti þá (ekkert, Ed. from paper MS.), Fms. iii. 75.

β. neut. ekki with gen. pl. in a personal sense, ekki manna, 'naught of men,' = engir menn or enginn maðr, *no man, not a single man*, O. H.; ekki vætta, *naught*, Fms. viii. 78; öngu vætta, *naught* (dat.), xi. 90; ekki skipa, *not a single ship*, etc. (freq. in old writers): *einskis-konar*, adv. in *nouise*, Sks. 713; *engan-vegin*, adv. *noways*.

3. neut. ekki is freq. used as adv. = eingi, q. v., Edda 20, Fms. ii. 81, vii. 120, xi. 22, Grág. i. 206, Eg. 23. II. *any*; this sense is rare and obsolete, and probably also etymologically different from the preceding (cp. A. S. *ánig*): a. after negative; á hón eingi at selja fjárheimtingar sínar, né sakar einigar, Grág. i. 354; er eigi saurgisk i einigri líkamis úhræinsun, Hom. 17; hvat em engi segir, Þiðr. 178; aldrei skalt þú þat heyrna né engi annarra, 128; aldri fyrir i engri herferð, 29; má eigi þar fyrri undir búa eingi sá er tempraðan blóstað vill hafa, Sks. 45 new Ed.; né ömurr eingi, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; því at hann má hvárki vaxa né þverra, né á engi veg kapask i sínu at kvæði, 166; eingi skal maðr gildra í mörku annars til minngra dyra, N. G. L. i. 242.

β. after a comparative; þrettísfirri n ekki annat kvikendi, Mar.; þiðari ok feiri en engi maðr annarr, Stj. 34; sémilegri en engan tíma fyrir hafði hann verit, 196; um þat fram = framar en engi hans frænda hefir haft fyrir hánum, Fagrsk. 11.

ein-girni, n. [gam], *single-threaded yarn*.

ein-hagi and *ein-agi*, a, m. a *piece of ladies' dress*, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. 12 (in a verse).

ein-hama and *ein-hamr*, adj. 'one-shaped,' as equivalent in the phrase *éigi e.*, 'not single-shaped,' a *werewolf*; it is also used with *berserkr*, q. v.; ein háttir er þeirra manna sem eigi eru einhamir . . . er af þeim gengr erseks-gangrinn, Eb. 136; þrándr var kallaðr eingi e. (*Tbrand was bought to be a werewolf*), meðan hann var heidinn, en þá tók af flestum rölskap er skíróðr vóru, 306; þykkir sem hann hafi eingi síðan dyggilega verit, Fb. i. 260; því at þú ert eingi e., Isl. ii. 29; without a preceding *éigi* (less correctly), at hann hafi sterkastr verit . . . sá er e. hefir erit i. e. of those who were not berserkers, Fb. i. 524, Fas. ii. 261; cp. *amr, hamramr, hamremi, hamask*, etc.

ein-hendis, adv. *straight, off-hand*, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

ein-hendr, adj. *single-banded*, Edda 17, Landn. 186.

Ein-herjar, m. pl. the 'only' or *great champions, the dead warriors* in *álhalla*; about this mythological word vide Edda (Gg.) 23-25, Em. 1, Jkm. 16, Gm. 23, Vfm. 40, 41; i. sing. voc. *einheri, thou great champion!* (of Thor), Ls. 60; the name *Einarr* is properly = *einheri*; cp. *einarrðr old, einörð valour*, all kindred words.

ein-hjal, n. *secret gossip*, O. T. 2.

ein-hleypi, n., *einhleypis-maðr*, m. = *einhleypingr*, Gpl. 94.

ein-hleypingr, m. *one who goes alone*, hence a *vagabond* or *person without bearib* or *home* (cp. Scot. *landlouper*), Hrafn. 13; e. félausir, Vj. 398, Judges ix. 4 ('*vain and light persons*,' A. V.).

ein-hleyptr, adj. a *single man without fixed household, unmarried*, K. Á. 26, N. G. L. i. 142; opp. to *biandi*, 26.

ein-hlitr, adj. [*hlita*], *trusting to oneself alone, self-confident, not needing the help of another*; vera sér e. i. e-u, Eb. 90, Orkn. 283; láta sér e. einhlit, *to think it enough, rest satisfied*, Fms. iv. 78; þat var mælt e. hón létu mik eingi einhlitan, *it was said that she was untrue to me* (a phemism), Sturl. i. 44; svá mundi þá, ef hón hefði bónda sinn einhlitan

gjört, Dropl. 9; vera e. um e-t, *to have to decide a thing*; eigi em ek e. um svör þessa máls, ok vil ek ráðask um við móður hennar, Isl. ii. 159.

ein-huga, að, *to make up one's mind*, Fs. 18.

ein-hverfa, ð, *to decide upon, determine*, with acc., Fms. v. 39.

ein-hverfr, adj. *determined*, Sturl. i. 213.

ein-hverr, v. einn.

ein-hyrndr, adj. *having one horn*, Stj. 69.

ein-hyrningr, m. 'one-born,' a *unicorn*, Karl. 386.

ein-hæfr, adj. *only fit for one thing*.

einigr, v. eingi.

einíng, f. *unity*, Hom. 55, Ver. 46, Fms. i. 281, Sks. 604.

EINIR, m. [Swed. *en*], *juniper*, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 396, Hjalt. *einir-ber*,

n. *berries of the juniper*, Hjalt. *einir-lauf*, n. *leaves of the juniper*, Björn.

ein-járnungur, m. *all of one piece of iron*, e. g. a knife, Krök. 40.

einka, að, *to appoint for a peculiar use*; hann einkaði til þess eitt hús, Sks. 622; hlutr einkaðr kirkjunní, H. E. i. 258; ok var þar til einkaðr Guðmundr prestur, Bs. i. 452; *to dedicate*, Karl. 301.

EINKA- (rarely *einkar-*), in compps denoting, I. *special, personal, particular*: *einka-gjöf*, f. a *special gift*, Lex. Pöet. *einka-gríð*, n. *special truce*, N. G. L. i. 417. *einka-gripr*, m. a *special family heir-loom*, Glúm. 339; bæði rúnar ok e., *runes and tokens*, Fms. vi. 274. *einka-hlutr*, m. a *special, particular, personal thing*, 625.

195. *einka-jartein*, f. a *special token*, Skálda 167. *einka-leyfi*, n. a law term, *an especial leave*, Grág. i. 364, ii. 491, 492; (mod.) a *privilege*. *einka-lof*, n. *id.*, Grág. i. 6. *einka-lækning*, f. *an especial remedy*, Hom. *einka-maðr*, m. a *person of special rank, a dignitary*, Sks. 271, N. G. L. i. 4.

einka-mál, n. pl. a *special, personal agreement, treaty*, Eg. 37, Fagrsk. 179, Fms. i. 23, ii. 290; binda sætt eittum ok einka-málum, vii. 282; a *privilege*, e. ok réttarbætr, Bs. i. 699, Js. 47, Játv. 8. *einkar-öðli* (*einka-öðli*), n. *especial nature*, Skálda 171, 677. 3. *einkar-nafn*, n. a *special name, proper name*, Edda 108. *einka-skriptargangr*, m. a *special confession*, Hom. 74. *einka-sæla*, u, f. *happiness, beatitude*, Greg. 18.

einka-vinr, m. a *particular friend*, Bárð. 173, Nj. 77, v. l., Orkn. 448, (vide *einga-vinr*).

II. *only*: *einka-dóttir*, -barn, -sonr, etc., vide *einga*-above.

einkan-liga, adv. *especially, particularly*, Fms. i. 20, 191, K. Á. 216, 230, Bs. i. 771.

einkan-ligr, adj. *especial*, Stj. 6, H. E. i. 502, 655 xxxii. 8; *extraordinary*, Bs. ii. 18, 159, 170.

ein-kanna, að, = *einka*, *to attribute*, N. G. L. ii.

ein-kanna- in *einkanna-hlutr*, m. *an especial thing*, Fms. vii. 120.

einkar- prefixed to adjectives or adverbs = Scot. *unco* = *especially, greatly, very*; e. vel, *very well*, Fms. xi. 18; e. fagr, *very fine, beautiful*, ii. 300; e. skjótt, *with great speed*, Eg. 354; e. traudr, *very unwilling*, Fms. xi. 98; e. mjök, *very much*, viii. 186; e. litill, *very small*, Fbr. 99 new Ed.; cp. Lex. Pöet., (very freq. in mod. use.)

ein-kenna, d, *to mark, signalise*, Stj. Josh. ii. 18, Hkr. iii. 264, v. l.

ein-kenniligr, adj. *especial, particular*, Str. 3, 39.

ein-kenning, f. *distinction*, Karl. 288.

ein-kili, m. [cp. Swed. *kela*; Dan. *kjele* = *to fondle*], a *fondling*, Edda (Gl.); hence *einkilju-legr*, adj. *fondled, spoiled*, Björn.

ein-kleyfr, adj. *clear, unequivocal*, Hkr. iii. 203, v. l.

einkum, dat. used as adv. '*unco*,' chiefly, *especially*, Landn. 282, Fms. xi. 25, viii. 102, Fs. 21, K. p. K. 162. 2. = *einkar, very*; e. göð, Hom. 111; e. vel, 655 xxx. 7; e. litíð, Sks. 188; e. bezt, Mork. 79. 3.

particularly, Fms. xi. 45, 127.

ein-kunn, f. a *mark, sign*, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, Hkr. iii. 364.

ein-kunna, að, = *einkenna*, Grág. ii. 345.

ein-kynna, t, = *einkenna*, esp. of marking sheep or cattle, *to brand* or *mark* their ears, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, 348.

ein-lagi, adj., vera, *gerask e. um e-t, to act alone in a thing*, Ld. 266, Fms. iv. 87.

ein-lát, n. pl. '*letting alone*,' *deserting one's wife*, Grág. i. 178.

ein-leikit, part. neut., in the phrase, það er ekki e., *of an uncanny thing, not by fair means*.

ein-leitr, adj. *singular, odd, particular*, Mar.

ein-litr, adj. *of one colour*, Stj. 45, H. E. i. 492, Rd. 251.

ein-lyndr, adj. *odd, strange, stubborn*, Nj. 184, Sks. 435.

ein-lægni, f. *sincerity, earnestness*.

ein-lægr and *einlægr-ligr*, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *sincere*.

ein-læti, n. = *einlát*, Hkr. i. 245.

ein-man, n. *solitude*, in the phrase, i einmani; nú ef maðr býr í einmani öðrum mönnum fjarri, in *solitude*, *far from other men*, N. G. L. i. 340; nú er maðr staddr í einmani, 343.

ein-mani (*ein-mana*), adj. *solitary, alone, lonely*; e. svá langt frá öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 48, iii. 227; with the notion of a *helpless, orphan state*, þóttisk hann nú mjök e., *left alone*, Nj. 260; þar þú ert kominnu hér e. (*single-banded*), Fbr. 154; ungr ok e., *young and friendless*, Fms. viii. 3; hversu e. (*how bereft*) margir fara, Sl. 48.

ein-máll, adj. *one-sided in speech*, Skálda 164.

ein-mánuður, m. the 'single month,' i. e. the last month of the winter, thirty days long, beginning on the Tuesday between the 9th and 15th of March (old style), Grág. i. 166, Edda 103, Rb. 516. **compd:** ein-mánaðar-samkváma, u. f. a meeting held (in northern and eastern Iceland) at the beginning of the Einmanad, mentioned in Sturl. iii. 311, Lv. 65, Vápn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 124), Jb. 301, Fs. 67.

ein-mennigr, m., drekka e., to toss off a bumper at one draught, Eg. 551.

ein-mitt, n. adj. as adv. just, exactly.

ein-muna, adj. 'alone remembered,' memorable, always in a good sense; e. blíðr, exceedingly mild; e. veðr, fine weather, cp. einuni.

ein-munaligr, qs. ein-manaligr, adj. lonely.

ein-mæli, n. private talk or conference, Eg. 54, 741, Nj. 10, Sks. 363, Fms. i. 204, iv. 123, 303; common talk, var þat allra manna e., Fagrsk. 179.

ein-mæling, f. = einmælt, Mar. 155.

ein-mælis, adv. once a day, N. G. L. i. 359.

ein-mælt, n. adj. [mál = meal], one meal a day; eta, matask e., Fms. viii. 447; fasta e., K. þ. K. 102.

ein-mæltr, part. spoken by all, Fms. ix. 501, Eg. 514, Eb. 310.

EINN, adj. pl. einir, acc. sing. einn, but also einan, esp. in the sense al-einan etc.; [Gr. εἷς, ἕν, Lat. unus, and early Lat. oinos; Ulf. ains; A. S. an; Engl. one, in E. Engl. pronounced like stone, bone; Scot. ane; Swed. en; Dan. een]—one.

A. Cardinal number, one; einn, tveir, þrír . . . , opp. to báðir, fleiri, etc.; einum eðr fleirum, Grág. i. 108; eina sök eðr fleiri, 78; unnu báðir einn, Fas. i. 515; einum ok einum, one by one, ii. 252; tveir menn veðmæltu um einn grip, Grág. i. 412.

2. In old poems it is used as an ordinal number; Urð hétu eina, aðra Verðandi, Vsp. 20; segðu þat eina eina . . . , opp. to þat it annat, Vp.m. 20; hjálpr heitir eitt, help ranks first, Hm. 147, Vkv. 2; but this use is quite obsolete.

3. With the notion of sameness, one and the same (unus et idem); í einu húsi, in the same house, Grág. ii. 42; ein ero lög um, hvárt sem ero naut eðr sauðir, i. 422; allt á eina leið, all one way, Fms. ii. 315; til einnar gistingar báðir, vii. 274; í einu brjósti, Alm. 36; allr einn, the very same, Nj. 213.

II. Indefinite, a, au, a certain one; einn vetr, a winter, Fms. i. 57; einn dag, x. 11, Fas. i. 514; eitt kveld, Ld. 38; einn hinn versti maðr, Fær. 91; Breiðligr einn, a man from Broaddale, Sturl. ii. 249; einn vinr Þóris, a certain friend of Thorir, Fms. vi. 277; einn as the indefinite article is hardly found in old writers; and though it is freq. in the Bible, sermons, hymns, etc., since the Reformation, it was no doubt borrowed from the German, and has never been naturalised.

β. about, before numbers; ein tvau hundruð vaðmála, about two hundred pieces, Sks. 30; einar fimm þúsúdir, about three thousand, Al. III, —obsolete, in mod. usage hérum-bil or the like.

III. alone, Gr. μόνος, Lat. solus, used both in sing. and plur.; Guðrún skyldi ein ráða, Ld. 132; Hallr tók ein upp fang, 38; láta einn; láttu mig Drottinn einan ekki, Pass. 34. 11; as a law term, to let one's wife alone, þá lét hann eina Guðrúnu, Fms. x. 324 (cp. einlát); Gunnar mundi vera einn heima, Nj. i. 13; sjá einn hlutr, that one thing only, 112; þau einn tíðendi (plur.), only such news, 242.

β. if put after the noun, einn denotes, only, but, sheer, and is almost adverb.; segja þetta prett einn, a mere trick, Sturl. ii. 249; raufar einar, all in holes, Nj. 176; urðu borðin í blóði einn, the tables were bedabbled with blood all over, 270, Ó. H. 116; öll orðin at hvöllum einum, all turned into wabales, Fas. i. 372; gabb eitt ok háð, sheer mockery, Sks. 247; orð ein, mere words, Nj. 123; igangs-klæði ein, Eg. 75; vín eitt, wine only, Gm. 19; heiptyrði ein, Fm. 9; hamingjur einar, Vp.m. 49; ofsamenu einir, Ld. 158; þá nótt eina, for that one night, N. G. L. i. 240; also after an adj., litíð eina, only a little, Stj. 177; þat eina, er hann ætti sjálfir, Eg. 47, Fms. v. 303; nema góðs eina, naught but good, Eg. 63; fútt eitt, few only, but few; vilt eitt, but what is agreeable, Hm. 125; mikitt eitt skala manni gefa, a proverb, 'small gifts shew great love,' 51; sá einn, er . . . , be only, who . . . , 17; satt eitt, sooth only, Fm. 9; the sense differs according as the adj. is placed before or after the noun, einn Guð, the One God; but, Guð einn, God only, none but God.

IV. plur. in a distributive sense, single; ein gjöld, a single weregild, opp. to tvönn, þrenn, fern, double, triple, quadruple, Grág. ii. 232; thus Icel. say, einir sokkar, skór, veltingar, a pair of socks, shoes, gloves; einar brækr, a pair of breeches; also with nouns which have only plur., e. g. ein, tvönn, þrenn Jól, one, two, three Christ-masses (Yules); einar (tveugar) dyrr, a single . . . door; eina Páska, one Easter.

V. gen. pl. einna is used in an intensive sense; einna manna bezt, best of all single men, Fms. ix. 258; í mesta lagi einna manna, foremost of all single men, Bjarn. 65; fútt er svá einna hluta, at órvent sé at hitti annat slíkt, Ó. H. 75.

β. ellipt. manna, hluta, or the like being omitted, einna becomes almost an adverbial phrase, by far, exceedingly; at engi viti einna mikligi görr (= einna manna), that no one (no single man) shall know it much better, Grág. i. 2; einna verst, by far the worst, Orkn. 162, Nj. 38; einna sízt, by far the least, least of all, Fms. i. 37; einna mest verðr, Ld. 8; er einna var ríkast, who was the mightiest of all, Fms. i. 297; engan rétt einna meir kunnan at göra (= einna rétta meir), Sks. 22; engi er einna hvastar (= e. manna), there is none so mighty but he may find his match, Hm. 63; in mod. usage

einna, joined with a superlative, is used adverbially, e. beztr, e. fljót, the best, the fleetest, but in a somewhat depreciatory sense.

used adverb.: 1. gen. sing. eins, a. eins ok, as, as if; einn varri hann með öllu óttaless, Hkr. iii. 275; allt eins ok (just as) ralar metja með tungu, Stj. 392.

β. likewise, in the same way; mikill var þat er þær sögð einn báðar, Landn. (Hb.) 320; this use of ei is very rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. use; in the spoken language at least 'eins' (= as) has almost replaced the old 'sem.' **γ.** only; er ek áðr spurtt til eins, Fms. iv. 139 (rare).

δ. at eins, only, but, Gr. 235; vel at eins, ironically, well enough, Ld. 248; eigi at eins, not, Fms. i. 266; með sinum at eins kostnaði, vii. 184; því at eins, only in case, Nj. 228; þar at eins, Ísl. ii. 400; allt eins, not the less for that, in mod. use, just as (vide allr A. V. 5).

2. dat. at einu = at údaður at einu, Ld. 242; því at einu = því at eins, Fms. iv. 195; þat einu er rétt . . . , Grág. i. 164; svá at einu, id., Nj. 103; sá eykr sínar at einu, be but adds to his sins, Hom. 157; allt at einu, all the same, Ísl. ii. 216, v. l.: af því einu, only because, Mork. 140.

B. Joined to another pronominal adj. or adv.:

I. hverr, adj. pron., in old writers usually in two words and with a d. declension (see below), but now and then (and in mod. usage always a single word, einn being indecl.; einhverja (acc. f.), Hbl. 30; einhver (dat. sing.), Hm. 122, Fms. x. 71; einhverjo héraði, Al. 98, Nj. 2; hverra (gen.), Fms. iv. 75; einhverir (nom. pl.), viii. 202; ein einhverir, etc.: the form einn-hverr is peculiar, keeping the gen. i. through all the cases, nom. einshverr, N. G. L. i. 6; acc. einshverja 156, 655 xxxii. 18, Gpl. 135; dat. einshverjum, Stj. 22, 442, 448; form seems to be chiefly Norse, is very rare in old writers, and now obsolete; neut. sing. eitthvert, Vm. 73, or eitthvat, Stj. 442, the usage makes a distinction, and uses eitthvert only as adj., eitthv subst.:

1. each one, each single one; maðr er einn hverr, Edda þær eru svá margar, at ein hver má vel endask, Eg. 414; ór þeirra fjór sem ór einum hverjum öðrum, lb. ch. 5; skal einn hverr (each) nefna sér vátta, Grág. i. 74; jafmikinn arf sem einn hverr (each) hans, Sturl. ii. 77; fátt er svá herra einhverra hluta, of any single, Fms. iv. 175.

β. joined to a superl. it strengthens the sense; ágr maðr einn hverr, one of the very first men, Nj. 282; vinsælastr hö einhverr, bigly popular, Fms. vii. 4; einhver drengilegust vor 515.

2. in an indefinite sense, some, somebody, a certain one; hvert ríki, Sks. 350; eina hverja nótt, some night, 686 B. 4; eit sinn, once, sometime, Sturl. i. 77, Nj. 79; einhverju sinni, id., 2; ein dag, some day, Fms. v. 177, Ísl. ii. 212; eina hverja þessa tíð, about time, N. G. L. i. 355; til einnar herrar stefnu, to some meeting, 354; eins-hverja hluti, Stj. 156; með eins-hverjum sveini, 442; at einni manni vert, at hlýða prests-messu nývgíðs hinn fyrstu, heldr en þess messu einhverri, Bs. i. 131.

β. used as subst.; einn hverr var þ anna, Fms. i. 34; einn hvern manna hans, Eg. 258; einhverr í hv dal, Ld. 258, Nj. 192.

γ. einhverr-staðar (eins-hverr-staðar, vii. 84), adv. somewhere, Grett. 130, Fms. iv. 57, Sd. 181.

einn-saman, adj. 'one together' (vide einsamall), i. e. quite einn maðrinn lífir ekki af einu-saman brauði, Matth. iv. 4; með einni-samni syni, með einni-saman sinni þefan, Stj. 93; ef útleðgr fara saman, if it be solely a matter of outlay (fine), Grág. i. 103; ef þú eitt-saman, ii. 10: of a woman, vera eigi ein-saman, to be not alone with a child, Fms. iii. 109.

III. with other words; ein ýmissir, 'one and sundry,' various, mixed, Stj. 88, 204; eina hlý ýmissa, Fb. i. 191.

β. hverr ok einn, 'each and one,' every one, (H. E. i. 393, Rb. 492; fyrir hvern mun ok einn, Fas. i. 396; ok sér-hverr, one and all.

δ. einn sér, apart, for oneself, Múspells-synir hafa einir sér fylking, Edda 41; einn sér, sole, F. 308; sér einir, Sturl. ii. 53; metaph. singular, peculiar, ein var h í lýðsku, Fs. 30.

e. sér-hverr, adj. every one, q. v.: eins-kona of one kind, Skálda 165; mod. indef. of a certain kind, a kind of; kostar, adv. particularly, Ísl. ii. 322, Mork. 81.

ζ. né einn, n. none; in old writers usually so, but now and then contracted (q. v.), and in mod. usage always so; né eina sekð, Grág. i. 136; úhréint, Stj. 409; né einu sinni, not once, Fms. xi. 13; né eins, single thing, 112; né eina herferð, vii. 28.

η. fáir einir, only in mod. usage in one word; nom. fáeinir, dat. fáeinum, gen. fá ein-stakr, single, q. v.: al-einn, alone, q. v.: ein-mana, q. v. (C. μόνος): einum-megin, adv. on one side, Nj. 248 (vide vegr).

einn-nefna, d. to appoint specially, Grág. i. 111.

einn-ig (einn-eg, einn-og, einn-ug), in mod. pronunciation MSS. of the 15th century einninn or einniginn (qs. einn v. adv. [from einn and vegr, qs. einn veg; cp. hvernig, bow; þannig hinuig, otherwise];—in the same way, likewise, also; the subst. n. still seen in the phrase, á einneg, in the same manner, 686 B. 12. (St.) 64; ek vil sjá hvernog þú markar þinn hlut, at eigi mark einnog báðir, Hkr. iii. 59; eigi þóttu öllum einnug, Ísl. ii. 352; Svartsson einnig (likewise), Sturl. i. 103; einniginn Ölver, Ó. li Fas. iii. 470; fylgir honum ok einninn sá kappi, Fas. i. 419; lét einninn synjga í kirkju, Bs. (Laur. S.)

ein-nætttr, adj. *one night old*, Sturl. i. 174, Hm. 85.
ein-ráðit, sup. *hafa e.*, to have resolved, made up one's mind, Greg. 60, Eg. 424, Fms. ii. 266, v. 44, Orkn. 34: masc., Mork. 84.
ein-ráðr, adj. *self-willed*, Ld. 314, Fms. xi. 246, Fas. ii. 113, Bjarn. 70.
ein-reikull, adj. *straying alone*, Bs. i. 243.
ein-rendr, part. *having a single stripe* (of cloth), Nj. 96, v. l.
Ein-riði, a, m., pr. name, also **Einnd-riði**, mod. **Indriði**, but freq. in good MSS. spelt **ein-**, Mork., Ó. H., Orkn.; it properly means *the great rider*. **β**. nickname of Thor the god of thunder from his driving in the clouds, Edda (Gl.); cp. **reið**, *thunder*.
ein-rúm, n. *a privy*; i einrúmi, *privately*.
ein-ræði, n. *self-will, obstinacy*, Fms. ii. 254, Ld. 4, 188, Mork. 83.
ein-rænigr, adj. *singular, strange, odd*, Fms. vi. 217.
ein-rænn, adj. *of singular temper, self-willed*, Eg. 573, Fms. ii. 154, iii. 202, Bs. i. 144, in the last passage probably a false reading, = **einvænn**.
ein-samall, adj., **einsömull**, **einsamatl**, pl. **einsamlir**, etc., *alone, rarely*, in old writers, who use **einn** same in two words, and it only occurs in later MSS., Fas. i. 91, iii. 469 (paper MSS.)
ein-seta, u, f. *bermitage*, Hom. 26, Mart. 125. COMPS: **einsetu-kona**, u, f. *a female anchorite*, Bs. i. 478, Ld. 332, Hkr. i. 316. **einsetu-lif**, n, and **einsetu-lifnaðr**, m. *the life of an anchorite*, Bs. i. 204, Stj. 154, 158. **einsetu-maðr**, m. *an anchorite*, Fms. i. 145. **einsetu-munkr**, m. *a hermit*, Greg. 70, 655 iii. 4.
ein-setja, setti; e. **sér**, to resolve firmly.
ein-skapan, f. *the right to fix one's own terms*, Orkn. 214, Fms. xi. 24.
ein-skepta, u, f. *stuff woven with a single weft, a kind of flannel*.
ein-skilt, n. adj. *taken aside for a private purpose*, (Fr.)
ein-skipa, adj. *with a single ship*, Fms. ii. 5, vii. 214, ix. 499.
ein-skjirr, adj. *quite clear*; e. **veðr**, Njarð. 374.
ein-skjaldar, gen. as adv. *under one shield, acting together*, Fms. ix. 249.
ein-skora, að; e. hug sinn, to make one's mind up, Bær. 11.
ein-skærigr, adj. *pure*; e. **rúdd**, *a pure voice*, Thom. 151.
ein-skærr, adj. *pure*; e. **náð**, *pure grace*.
ein-sköpuðr, m. *a sole judge or umpire*, Lex. Poët.
eins-ligr, adj. (-**liga**, adv.), *alone, by oneself*, Sks. 2: *singly*, Fms. i. 139, Stj. 184: *especial*, Magn. 512: *gramm. singular*, Skálda 185, 191.
ein-staka, adj. *single, isolated* (with the notion of *few, now and then, here and there*); e. **víg**, Fms. xi. 99; e. **slög** ok skeinur, Háv. 50; e. **kossar**, Fb. i. 304; e. **visur**, *extemporised ditties* (hence **staka**, *a ditty*), Fbr. 69.
ein-stakr, adj. = **einstaka**. **β**. **mod. famous, notorious**, chiefly in a bad sense; e. **armingi**, **sviðingr**, **þjófr**, **galdramaðr**, etc.
ein-stapi, a, m. *a kind of fern, pteris aquilina*, Str. 45.
ein-stigi, a, m. *a single path*, so narrow that only one can pass, Eg. 576, 577, 583, Fær. 267, Rð. 246, 247, Fms. ii. 110, viii. 49.
ein-strengja, d, to resolve firmly, Fms. iii. 49: reflex. to grow bold, ix. 50.
ein-stæðingr, m. *an orphaned (bereft) person*. **einstæðings-skapr**, m. *a state of bereavement*.
ein-stæðr, adj. *left alone, bereaved, widowed*, Hðm. 5.
ein-sýnn, adj. = **eineygr**, *one-eyed*, Fas. i. 41, Fms. ii. 138, x. 301. **β**. **at einsýnu**, clearly, evidently, Hom. 5.
ein-sætt, n. adj. *evident, what clearly ought to be done*; e-t er e., i. e. *that and nothing else is to be done*; ok er þér e. at þjóna eigi lengr fjanda, Fms. ii. 39, 124, vi. 154, 242, vii. 19, 25, 27, Boll. 342, Orkn. 408.
ein-tal, n. *private conversation*, Nj. 103, Fms. i. 205, iv. 145, 308, vi. 11, vii. 103, Mork. 176.
ein-talat, part., **verða e-t um e-t**, to speak of nothing but that, Ísl. ii. 245.
ein-teiti, adj. *quite merry, in high spirits*, Eg. 526, Fms. iv. 167.
ein-tómi, adj. *at one's ease, undisturbed*, Orkn. 266.
ein-tómis, adv. *alone*.
ein-tómtr, adj. *sole, alone, sheer*.
ein-trjánungr, m. *made of one piece of wood*, Karl. 96, v. l.
ein-vala, adj. ind. *chosen, excellent* (Lat. *egregius*); e. **kappi**, *a great champion*, Stj. 512; e. **ker**, *a chosen vessel*, of a saint, Orkn. 226, Bs. ii. 148; e. **lið**, *chosen, picked troops*, Fær. 79, Stj. 480; e. **maðr**, *a choice man*, Blas. 37; e. **riðdri**, *a fine horseman*, Stj. 450.
ein-vald, n. *monarchy, sovereignty*, Stj. 499; koma einvaldi á landit, to make the country (i. e. the Icel. Commonwealth) submit to the monarch, Fms. ix. 435; **tiundi vetr einvalds hans**, the tenth year of his reign, x. 161. COMPS: **einvalds-höfðingi**, a, m. *a monarch*, Ann. 492. **einvalds-konungur**, m. *an absolute king*, Fms. i. 4, Eg. 6, 118, 263. **einvalds-riki**, n. *an empire*, Stj. 576, Fms. i. 19.
ein-valdi, a, m. and **ein-valdr**, s, m. *a monarch*, Fms. i. 2, iv. 126, Eg. 6, Fb. i. 40.
ein-valinn = **eivalna**, Bs. ii. 70, 183.
ein-veldi, n. = **eivald**.
ein-verðugr, adj. = **einvirðugligr**, (Fr.)
ein-vili, a, m. *self-will*, Fms. x. 418.
ein-virðing, f. *one's own choice*, Bs. ii. 46, H. E. i. 523.
ein-virðis, adv. in particular, Mar. 49, 139.
ein-virðuliga, adv. (-**ligr**, adj.), especially, Lv. 37, H. E. i. 518.
ein-virkri, also **ein-yrkri**, a, m. [verk], *a single worker, one who works*

single-banded, a poor husbandman that has no servants; the **einyrki** is reckoned partly as **bóndi**, and not cottager; he could serve as a neighbour (**búi**) in case of his property amounting to two cows' value per head of his household (wife and children), Grág. i. 145, defined in ii. 42, 43: the Norse sense of the word, Gþl. 438, cp. Jb. 184: in N. G. L. i. 199 distinction is made between **bændr**, **einhleypingar**, and **einyrkjar**.

ein-vist, f. in the phrase, *vera einvistum*, to live alone, 625, 88, Bs. ii. 45.

ein-vígi, n. [A. S. *úvrig*], *a single combat*; distinction is made between the **hölmganga** (q. v.) and **einvígi**, the rules of **einvígi** being plain, cp. the curious passage in Korm. 84; Edda 18, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 229. COMPD: **einvígis-maðr**, m. *one who fights in single combat*, Fms. x. 88.

ein-voldugr, adj. *absolute*, Fs. 17.

ein-vænn, adj. [ván]; *medic.*, **liggja e.**, to lie in a hopeless state, to be sinking fast, Bs. i. 353; *hón hafði aldri orðit einvænni*, *her life had never been in greater danger*, id.; *fylgði bæði svefnleysi ok matleysi*, ok þótti hann þá einvænn vera, *and they thought he was in a hopeless state*, 144, (Ed. **einvænn**, which no doubt is a misspelling in the MS.)

ein-vörðum, adv. *specially*, D. N., Sks. 787.

ein-pykkur, adj. (**ein-pykkni**, f.), *stubborn, self-willed*, Fb. i. 543.

ein-æri, n. [ár], *a term of one year*, D. N.

ein-ærr, adj. *lasting one year*, D. N.

ein-æti, n. pl.; e. **einætum**, to eat 'off-hand,' Glúm. 340, cp. Edm. Head's Transl. 24.

ein-örð, mod. **einurð** (Norse form **einardr**), f. [einardr], *frankness, boldness, fairness*; vit ok e., Fms. ix. 333; ef þú vilst heldr trú líta . . . en e., *rather to believe a lie than simple truth*, Eg. 63; e. ok **viúntta**, *frankness and friendship*, Ísl. ii. 234; þá munu þér ætla, at sú muni eigi e. til hafa við at ganga, *that be has not the fairness (boldness) to confess*, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32; ni vilju vér sýna e. várrar frásagnar, *we will shew the fairness of our story*, viii. 48. **β**. **faith, fidelity**; at engi skjoplisti i einurðinni (*fidelity*) við annan, Ó. H. 61; að landfólkit mundi smáit frá einurðinni við konung, 177; fáir munu nú vera i Noregi þeir er einurð sinni haldi nú við mik, 194. **γ**. in mod. usage, **einurð** means *frankness*, as opp. to *shyness*; thus **einardar-lauss**, adj. = **sby**: **einardar-leysi**, u. *shyness*: **einardar-litill**, adj. *rather sby*, whereas in old writers these words mean *faithless or irresolute*; verða einardar fát, to fail in courage, Nj. 208; **einardar-lauss**, *wavering*, Al. 71, Sks. 357, N. G. L. ii. 420: **einardar-maðr**, m. *a steadfast, trusty man*, Sturl. ii. 64: **einardar-skortr**, m. = **einurðarleysi**, Nj. 208, v. l.

EIR, f. [Lat. *aes*; Goth. *aiz*; A. S. *ær*; Engl. *ore*; O. H. G. *er*; Hel. *erin*; Germ. *erz*]:—**brass**, Stj. 340, 656, 7, Greg. 80, Hkr. i. 265, Fms. x. 284. COMPS denoting **brazen**, of **brass**: **eir-altari**, m. *a brazen altar*, Stj. **eir-baugr**, m. *a brazen ring*, Fb. i. 370. **eir-hestr**, m. *a brazen horse*, Merl. **eir-hjálmr**, n. *a brazen helmet*, Stj. 461. **eir-keittill**, m. *a brass kettle*, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 396. **eir-kross**, m. *a brazen cross*, Vm. 49. **eir-kyrtill**, m. *a brazen cloak* (used for torment), Blas. 46, 655, 14. **eir-lampi**, a, m. *a brass lamp*, Jm. 2. **eir-ormr**, m. *a brazen serpent*, Stj. 333. Numb. xxi. 9. **eir-penningr**, m. *a penny of brass*, Post. 645, 78. **eir-skjöldr**, m. *a brazen shield*, Stj. 461, I Sam. xvii. 6. **eir-stólpi**, a, m. *a pillar of brass*, Stj. 564. **eir-teinn**, m. *a wire of brass*, Fms. ii. 129. **eir-uxi**, a, m. *an ox of brass* (image), Stj. 2 Kings. xvi. 17.

EIR, f. *peace, clemency*; this word occurs several times in old poetry (Kormak), but not in prose, cp. Lex. Poët., and in COMPS: **eirar-samr** (**eir-samr**), adj. *mild*; **eirar-lauss** and **eirar-vanr**, adj. *merciless, martial*. II. *one of the beaten goddesses*, Edda.

eira, ð, [A. S. *árian* = *parcere*], to spare, with dat.; **hafa allir hlutir unnit eida** at e. **Baldri** (*not to hurt Balder*), Edda 37; hann eirði öngu hvárki i orðum né verkum, *be spared naught either in word or work*, Nj. 184, Fms. vii. 312; at þeir skyldu e. konum ok kirkjum, *spare women and churches*, Sturl. iii. 40; e. undan e-u, to yield; höfum vér lengi undan eirt fjandskap yðrum, Ld. 204; kvað hann þá ekki mundu tjá at letja sík, kvaðsk lengi hafa undan eirt, Fms. vii. 244; ok meir þykkjumk vér undan eira, Sturl. i. 72; eptir þetta riða þeir Ögnumdr i brott, ok eirir hann undan þá enn fyrst, iii. 103. **β**. **impers.**, e-m eirir e-t illa, *it displeases one*, i. e. to feel ill at rest with a thing; illa eirði mér fall þitt, Flóv. 29; Eiriki konungur eirði þetta stórilla, Fms. i. 19; honum eirir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 236; Bergi eirði hit versta, Fs. 53; eira vel (ironically), *to be well pleased*, meira efni hefir hann til eldingar en honum megi vel eira inni at vera, 45: to do for one, vitum hve oss eiri öl þat er Bárðr of signði, *let us see how Bárð's draught will agree with us*, Eg. ch. 44 (in a verse); Egill fann, at honum mundi ekki svá búit eira, *E. felt that this would not do*, Eg. 552. In mod. usage, eira means to feel at rest (= una), of a man or beast who is restless or runs from one place to another,—it is said 'ham eirir hvergi,' *be can nowhere rest*; the other senses are obsolete.

eira, u, f. *rest*, = **eirð**.

eirð, f. *clemency, mercy*, Fms. ix. 36, v. l., Hkr. iii. 257, Gullp. 48, O. H. L. 40. 2. mod. *rest, quietness*; pl. **ú-eirðir**, *uproar, tumult*.

eirinn, adj. *forbearing*, Bs. i. 766: **ó-eirinn**, *overbearing*, mod. *restless*.

eir-ligr, adj. *brazen*, Stj. 377.

EISA, u, f. [Swed. *üssia*; Norse *eisa* and *esja*], *glowing embers*, Edda (Gl.), esp. in the allit. phrase, *eisa ok eimyrja*.

eisa, ad, in the phrase, e. eldum, *to shower down embers*, Fas. ii. 469; poët., *ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves*, of a ship, Hkv. i. 2; láta skeiðr e., *id.*, Sighvat; vargr hafs eisar, *the sea-wolf (the ship) goes dashing*, Edda (in a verse); eisandi uðr, *foaming waves*, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.

eiskald, n., poët. *the beard*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: in pl., eisköld, Fm. 27. eiskra, ad, *to roar or foam, rage*; gékk hon útar ok innar eptir gólfinu eiskraudi, Isl. ii. 338; görvir at eiskra, *enraged*, Hdm. 11; hann eiskraði þá mjök ok hélt við berserksgang, Fas. i. 524; eiskraði sítt í berserkjunum, 425; in mod. usage, það iskrar í honum, *it roars within him*, of suppressed rage.

EISTA, n., gen. pl. eistna, *a testicle*, Sturl. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 342, Bs. i. 615, Fb. ii. 161; sels-eista, a nickname, Fbr.

EITILL, m. *a nodule in stone, iron, or the like*; hence the saying, harðr sem e., *'hard as a flint'*, poët. *name of a giant*, Edda (Gl.)

eitla, ad, in the phrase, eitla augum, *'to set the face as a flint'*, Skv. 230 B.

EITR, n., gen. eitrs, [A. S. *átor*; O. H. G. *eitar*; Dan. *ædder*; Old Engl. *atter-cop*; the spider is in A. S. *átor-coppa*, whence Dan. *ædder-kop = cup of poison*]:—*poison*, Bær. 15, Fms. vi. 166, viii. 303, Edda 155 (pref.), Al. 49, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse).

eitra, ad, *to poison*, Ann. 1360: part. eitradr, *empoisoned*.

eitr-á, f. *a poisonous stream*, Edda 42.

eitr-blandaðr (eitr-blandinn), part. *poisoned*, Rb. 358.

eitr-blástr, m. *inflammation from poison*, Bs. ii. 95, 157.

eitr-bólginm, part. *swollen with poison*, Greg. 79.

eitr-dalr, m. *dales with rivers of poison*, Vsp. 42.

eitr-drep, n. *deadly poison, mortification*, Stj. 97.

eitr-dropi, a, m. *a drop of poison*, Vsp. 44.

eitr-drykk, m. *a poisoned draught*, Fas. iii. 392.

eitr-eggjaðr, part. *having a poisoned edge*, Fms. iii. 78.

eitr-fár, adj. *glittering* (of poison), *venomous* (of snakes), Edda (Gl.)

eitr-fluga, f. *a venomous insect*, Bs. ii. 183.

eitr-fullr, adj. *full of poison*, Magn. 470.

eitr-herðr, part. *tempered in poison* (of steel), Bret.

eitr-kaldr, adj. *deadly cold*, Lex. Poët.

eitr-kveisa, f. *venomous sore*, a nickname, Fms.

eitr-kvikendi, n. *a poisonous animal*, Skv. 88, Stj. 253, Al. i. 623, 26.

eitr-kvikja, u, f. *poisonous yeast*, Edda 3.

eitr-ligr, adj. *poisonous*, Stj. 91.

eitr-maðkr, m. *a venomous maggot*, Stj. 97.

eitr-naðra, a, u, f. *a poisonous adder*.

eitr-ormr, m. *a viper*, Stj. 37, 96, Rb. 344, Fms. vi. 164.

eitr-tandraðr, adj. = eitrfár, Al. 168.

EK, pers. pron., mod. eg, proncd. ég or jég; eg occurs as early as in MSS. of the 15th century, Arna-Magu. 556 A; jak, Fms. x. 287, cp. the mod. Swed. form and the mod. Icel. jég; old poets make it rhyme with ek, as, Halldórr ok ek | höfum engi þrek, Korm. 154 (in a verse), cp. Ld. 108; [Ulf. ik, but ek on the Golden horn and on the stone in Tune; A. S. ic; Engl. I; Germ. ich; old Swed. jak, mod. jag; Dan. jeg; cp. Lat. ego, Gr. ἐγώ]—I, Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc.

2. in poetry and old prose a pronominal 'k or 'g is suffixed to the verb; em'k búinn annan í at nefna, Grág. i. 103; ek em'k, 623, 56, Blas. 41, Mork. 89, 94, 99, 104, Vpm. 8, Ls. 14, Ad. 1, Post. 645-33; jók'k, 'I eked' (added), Íb. (pref.); vas'k þar fjórtán vetr, ch. 9; þá er ek var'k á bænum, Blas. 40, Hm. 12; ek það'k, Post. 645, 54; ek kom'k, Skm. 18; ek sit'k, Mork. 168; ek finn'k, 141; ek nam'k, 73; sá'k, 75; ek sé'k (video), 103, 168, Fms. xi. 110; mun'k at ek, Mork. 50; svá ek vind'k, Hm. 156; ok rit'k á þessa lund, Skálda (Thorodd) 166; sjá'k (sim), Mork. 183; g before k becomes by assimilation k, e. g. hyk'k = hygg'k, Skm. 5; the pronominal k is inserted between the suffixed negative and the verb, ek skal'k-a, hef'k-a, mon'k-a, sá'k-a, má'k-a, veit'k-a, or skal'k-a ek, hef'k-a ek, etc.; even a double k after a diphthong, siá'kk (sim), Mork. 89, 134, but chiefly in poetry with the suffixed negative, e. g. ek sé'kk-a: this form is obsolete, whereas the suffixed g (or k) in bisyllables or after a vowel is more freq.; svá at ek fæ'k eigi leyzt mik, Edda 20; er ek vilda'g helzt, Fms. xi. 146; eigi munda'k trúa, Edda 32; ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða, 34; þá hafða'k bundit með gresjarni, id.; sem önga frægd muna'k af hljóta, 20; sýnda'k bæði þeim ok Sæmundi, Íb. (pref.); þá er ek var heima heyrða'k sagt, Edda 81; er ek æva kenna'g, Hm. 164; draums ætli'g þér, Hdl. 7; þorða'g, Ad. 1; ræka'g, matta'g, Stor. 8; skýt ek ok ræ'k (ræ'g, v. l.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse); líkara at ek vitja'g hingat þessa heita, Eg. 319; næða'k (or næða'g), if I could reach, Eb. 70 (in a verse); at ek nenni þá menn alla ok beiði'g, Grág. ii. 317; vilja'k, I will, Ht. i.; þviat ek ætla'g, O. H. 59; ok náða'k svá öllu ríki þeirra, 74; þviat ek trú'k yðr bezt, 88; ek setta'k, Mork. 62; flytta'k, 94; geri'k, heyrða'k, 36; mæli'g, 39; ek vetti'g, 175; tefli'g, 186; setta'g, lagða'g, id.; vilda'g, 193; vide Lex. Poët. and the word '-at' [p. 2]; sometimes a double pronoun occurs, g and k, mátti'g-a'k, Og. 32;

þjargi'g-a'k, Hm. 153; stöðvi'g-a'k, 151; hversu ek má'k, Fms. vi. vide Lex. Poët. and Frump. 228 sqq.

B. DAT. AND ACC. are from a different root:—dat. mér, [Ulf. Germ. mir; lost in Dan.], Nj. 10, etc. etc.; acc. mik, mod. mig, which form occurs even in MSS. at the beginning of the 14th century, Hauks-bók: mek occurs now and then in MSS., e. g. O. H. L., N. G. Skv. B, else it is rare and obsolete, Al. 42, O. H. 107, [Ulf. mi; S. me; Engl. me; Germ. mich; Dan. mig.] As the word is so common, we shall only mention the use of mik which is special to the Scandinavian tongue, viz. its use as a verbal suffix. The ancients had a do form for the reflexive; for 1st pers. -mk, i. e. mik suffixed to the pluri verb; for the 3rd pers. -sk, i. e. sik suffixed to sing. and plur. al thus, ek (vör) þykkjast, I (we) seem to myself (ourselves); but þykkisk, he seems to himself; þeir þykkjast, they seem to themselves: -nk was later changed into -mz, or -mst of editions and mod. use; but is a grammatical decay, as if both -mst and -st (þykkjast and þykkist) from the same reflex. sik.

1. the subject may be another person (plur. or sing.) and the personal pronoun mik suffixed as object to verb, a kind of middle voice found in very old poems, and where it is freq. it is a test of antiquity; in prose it is quite obsolete: jötna stóðum'k yfir ok undir, the ways of giants (i. e. precipices) stood c and beneath me, Hm. 106; er lögðum'k arm yfir, the lass who laid arms round me, 108; mögr hétum'k fögru, my son promised me, Egil; hilmir budum'k löð (acc.), the king gave me leave, i. e. báð sing, Höfuðl. 2; úlfis bagi gáfum'k íþrótt, the wolf's foe (Odin) me the art (poetry), Stor. 23; Ragnarr gáfum'k reiðar mána, R. gav me the shield, Bragi; þat erum'k sýnt, it is shewn to me, id.; stóndum'k fyrir yndi, the lass blights my joy, Kormak; hugr tjáðum'k, eou helped me, Egil; snertum'k harmr við hjarta, grief touches me to the L. Landn.; stóndum'k til hjarta hjör, the sword pierces me to the L. Fm. 1; feldr brennum'k, my cloak catches fire, Gm. 1; draum dreum'k, I dreamed a dream; grimt várum'k hlið, the gap (breach) terrible to me, Stor. 6; hálf ván féllum'k, half my hope failed me, feldar-drápa; heidnir rekkr hnekkum'k, the heathen men turned me Sighvat; disir hvötum'k at, the 'disir' booted us, Hdm. 29; gumi um'k at vígi, the man made us fight, id.; lyst várum'k, it list me, 74; very common is erum'k, 'tis to me (us); erum'k ván, I (we) bo expect; mjök erum'k tregt tungu at hræra, 'tis hard for me to moa tongue, i. e. the tongue cleaves to my mouth, Stor. 1, 17, Ad. 16. sometimes oneself is the subject, freq. in prose and poetry, either in depe verbs or as reflex. or recipr.; at vit skilim'k sáttir, O. H. 119; a komim'k, that we shall come, 85; finnum'k hér þá, 108; ef vér finni 111; ek skildum'k við Ólaf konung, 126; ef ek komum'k í braut, 1 sigrom'k, if I gain the victory, 206; æðrom'k, 214; ef ek öndum'k þyk, Eg. 127; ek berum'k, I bear myself, Grág. ii. 57, Mork. passim þykkjum'k, þóttum'k, ráðum'k, látum'k, setjum'k, hjóðum'k, skildu kveljum'k, etc., = ek þykkisk, þóttisk, ræðsk, letsk, setsk, þjóðsk, ski kvelsk, etc.: even at the present day the forms eg þykkjumst, þótt are often used in writing; in other words the suffix -mst (-mk) is al obsolete.

β. the obsolete interjection er mik = I am; vel er well is me (= 'bless me!'), O. H. L. 71; æ er mik, ab me! 64; ken mik, I am known, 66; with a reflex. notion, hvat er mik at því, is that to me? Skv. i. 28; er mik þat undir frétt þeirri, that is my r for asking, Grág. i. 19;—this 'er mik' is clearly the remains of th erum'k.

C. DUAL AND PLUR. also from a different root: 1. dual, mod. við, a Norse form mit also occurs, Al. 170, 171, [cp. mi, Aasen]:—we two; gen. and dat. from a different root, okkar okkr, [cp. Goth. iggqis; A. S. inc and incer; O. H. G. ineb and in; Ivar Aasen dikke and dykk]:—our. 2. plur.: a. nom. er, and vær, the last form now obsolete, [Goth. veis; A. S. and Engl. Germ. wir; Dan. vi]:—we. β. gen. vár, mod. vor, Eg. 524, viii. 213, 398, etc. γ. dat. and acc. oss, [Goth. uns (acc.), (dat.); A. S. us; Germ. uns; Swed. oss; Dan. os]:—us; it need be noticed that in mod. familiar usage the dual—við, okkr, okkar taken the place of the plural, vér, oss; but that in written book forms vér, oss are still in freq. use, except in light or familiar style writers, on the other hand, made a clear distinction both in speech and writing.

EKJA, u, f. [aka], a carting, carrying in a cart; tóku þá sum til ekju, en sumir hlöðu heyinu, Eb. 260; cp. Swed. åska, vide áss [p. 2].

COMP. : ekju-vegr, m. a cart-road, D. N.

EKKI, a, m. [akin to öngr, Lat. angustus], as a medic. term, a wulvsive sobbing, caused by the repression of tears, Fé. lx. 208, Hkv. 7. Skv. i. 20, Gisl. 64 (in a verse), Rafn S. (in a verse), Am. 44, Hk. (in a verse of Sighvat), Stor. 2, where we ought to read, því at stendr höfugligr í (not 'ór') hyggju stað, because a heavy sobbing oppresses, stifles my breast; angrs ok ekka, Stj. 428, (freq.)

ekki, adv. not, vide eingi.

ekkill, m. a widower, akin to the preceding; freq. in mod. use; no reference from an old writer is on record seems to be a

accident. **II. poet. name of a sea-king**, Edda (Gl.): botan., Ekkilsjurt, *Acbillaea* L., Bb. 3. 75.

ekkja, u, f. [Swed. *enka* and Dan. *enke* shew that the root consonants are *nk*; this word is peculiar to the Scand. tongue; even Ulf. renders *χῆρα* by *vidow*, which is the Lat. *vidua*]:—a *widow*, Grág. i. 108, 306, Blas. 21, Bs. ii. 161, Fas. i. 223. **COMPDS**: **ekkju-búnaðr**, m. *widow's weeds*, Stj. 197. **ekkju-dómr**, m. *widowhood*, Stj. 197. **ekkju-nafn**, n. a *widow's name, widowhood*, Fas. i. 223, Am. 98 (MS. *ekkju-nam* clearly a false reading = *namn*). **ekkju-skapr**, m. *widowhood*, Fms. x. 433. **ekkju-sonr**, m. a *widow's son*, 656 A. ii. In Edda 108 there is a distinction between *hæll*, a *widow whose husband is slain*, and *ekkja*, the *widow of one who died a natural death*; *hæll* is merely a poet. word and obsolete, but *ekkja* is in full use. In old poetry *ekkja* is used = a *lass*, girl, cp. Lapp. *ekka* = Lat. *mulier*; cp. also Lex. Poët.

ekla, u, f. *dearbt, want*, Sks. 218, v. l.; Vell-ekla, *Dearbt of Gold*, the name of a poem, Hkr.; *suml-e*, *scarcity of drink*, Eg. (in a verse); the word is rare in old writers, but still in use in Icel., e. g. *hey-e*, *scarcity of hay*; *matar-e*, *dearbt of meat*; *vinnu-fólks-e*, *scarcity of servants*.

ekla, adv. *scarcely*; þeir Helgi tóku e. til matar um kveldit, konungr spurði hvárt þeir væri sjúkri, Fms. v. 317 (Åm. ley.)

EKRA, u, f. [from akr, p. 10], an *acre, corn-field*, Landn. 125, Al. 52, N. G. L. i. 217, Stj. 400. Judges ix. 32.

ektar- and ekta-, [Germ. *echt*], adj. *genuine, mod.* (vide ei). **β. wedded**; taka til ekta, *to marry*: chiefly used in **COMPDS**, **ekta-maðr**, m. a *husband*; **ekta-skapr**, m. *matrimony*, etc.; **ektar-kona**, u, f. a *wedded wife*, occurs in D. N. i. 591, (mod.)

ÉL, n., spelt *el*, Edda (Kb.) 72, Fms. xi. 136; *él*, Hom. 109; gen. dat. pl. *éla, élum*; mod. *élja, éljum*, inserting *g*; [cp. Dan. *iling*]:—a *snow-shower*; the proverb, *él el linna um síðir, every 'él' comes to an end*; *él eitt mun vera, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks*, Nj. 200; þá gördi *él* mikit ok illviðri, Fms. i. 175; *élum ok hreggi*, x. 135, xi. 136, 137; *drífu-él*, Orkn. 414; meðan *él* dró á, 396; í *éli* einnar stundar, 656 B. 12; *él augna* (poët.), *tears*, Edda 72. **β. metaph. a shock, uproar**, Hom. 109: a *hot fight*, ok verðr et harðasta *él*, Fms. xi. 32. **élja-drög**, n. pl. (qs. *élja-drög*, f. ?), *streaks of snow-showers* seen far off, etc.

elda, d, mod. also ad, [eldr], *to light, kindle a fire*, with dat. of the fuel; e. viði, Grág. ii. 211, 338; ef þeir e. gördum, grindum eðr and-virki, Gpl. 422: absol., at vér eldim úsarpiliga í Hvammi, Sturl. i. 67: *to heat, warm*, þá skulu þeir e. hús at manntali, Jb. 225; e. ofn, Hkr. iii. 115: metaph., *elda hug e-s, to kindle one's mind*, Hom. 107; ek skal yðra húd e. knálga með klungrum (*make you smart*), Stj. 395; e. vita, *to kindle a beacon*, Orkn. 264; en þó eldi hér lengi af með þeim bræðrum, *the spark of resentment was long felt among the brothers*, Lv. 34; e. járn, *to forge iron*, Rkv.: the phrase, *elda grátt silfr, to be bad friends*, is a metaphor taken from *smelting drossy silver* that cannot stand the fire; þeir Stóráfr eldu löngum grátt silfr, en stundum voru með þeim blíðskapur, Fb. i. 522. **2. to cook, or gener. to expose to a light fire.**

II. reflex. to be kindled; má vera at eldisk hér langr óþokki af, it may be that long ill-feeling will be kindled therefrom, Lv. 50.

eldask, d, [aldr], *to grow old*; eldisk árgalinn nú, Fms. vi. 251; er þá tók mjök at eldask, viii. 108; hann tekr nú at eldask (MS. *öldask*) mjök, xi. 51; ek finn at ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn, Orkn. 464; þeir hrymask eigi né eldask, Rb. 346. **β. part. eldr, old, worn by age**; Gíslí kvaðsk eldr vera mjök frá úfríði, Sturl. iii. 10: equivocal is the phrase, *eldir at ráðum ok at þrotum komnir* (in the dream of king Sverrir), Fms. viii. 108, cp. Orkn. ch. 34. **γ. impers. in the phrase, nótt (acc.) eldir, the night grows old (cp. *elding*); þá er nótt eldir, Fas. i. 147.**

eld-bakaðr, part. *baked on embers*, Stj. 595. 1 Kings xix. 6.

eld-beri, a, m. a *brassier, lantern*, H. E. ii. 107, Pm. 26, 73, Jm. 12, Vm. 164; *eldbera-ker, id.*, Pm. 106.

eld-borg, f. a *volcanic crag*, vide *borg*.

eld-bruni, a, m. *fire, conflagration*, D. N.

eld-böllr, m. a *fire-ball*, Dipl. v. 18.

eld-fimr, adj. *inflammable, easily catching fire*, Sks. 427.

eld-fjall, n. a *fire-hill, volcano*.

eld-færi, n. pl. an *apparatus for striking fire, tinder-box*, Jb. 145.

eld-gamall, adj. [from Dan. *ældgammel* = Icel. *elli-gamall*], *stone old*, (mod. word.)

eld-glæringar, f, pl. '*fire-glare*,' seen in darkness.

eld-gos, n. '*fire-gush*,' a *volcanic eruption*.

eld-gróf and **eld-gröf**, f. a '*fire-groove*,' Ísl. ii. 405, 417, Eb. 272, v. l.

eld-gýgr, m. a *crater*.

eld-gögn, n. pl. *cooking-vessels*, D. N.

eld-heitr, adj. *hot as fire*.

eld-hraun, n. a '*fire-field*,' *lava-field*.

eld-hús (*elda-hús*, Eg. 397, 603, Sturl. iii. 219, Gpl. 344), n. the '*fire-house*,' i. e. the *ball or parlour*, one of the chief rooms in ancient dwellings, where the fire was kept up, used synonymously with *eldaskáli*, but opp. to *stofa*, the *ladies' room*: *stofa, eldhús, búr*, Grág. i. 459; *stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldahús-hurð*, Gpl. 344, H. E. i. 495; *eldhús eðr stofur*, Grág. i. 468; *ganga milli stofu ok eldhúss*, Fbr. 164; cp. Gísl.

14, 15, 97, (Mant.) 324, Eb. ch. 52, vide new Ed. 98, v. l. I, 3, 4; *gökk þorgæðr þegar inn í eldahús*, Eg. 603; *eldhúss dyrr*, Lv. 89, l. d. 54, Sturl. iii. 218, 219; *eldhúss-skot*, n. id., cp. Eg. 397; *eldhús-hurð*, f. the *burden of an e.*, N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. l. c.; *eldhús-fift*, n. a '*fire-side stool*,' an *idiot who sits all day by the fire*, Fas. ii. 114; in Sturl. iii. 219 *eldahús* and *skáli* seem to be used differently. **β.** it may also be used of any room having a hearth and fire, *eldahús . . . var þat brott frá öðrum húsum*, Eg. 203; and even of a *kitchen*, 238, cp. Nj. 75. In mod. usage *eldhús* only means a *kitchen*.

eldi (*elpi*, Grág.), n. [ala], *feeding, maintenance*, Grág. i. 117, 143: *the person maintained*, 236: in mod. usage esp. of keeping another's lambs, sheep, in winter, hence *lambs-eldi*, '*lambs-keep*,' an obligation on every householder to feed a lamb for the priest in winter; *elda-skildagi*, m. the *time when the lambs are sent back* (middle of May); the phrase, *skila úr eldum, to send back (lambs)*: **eldis-hestur**, m. a *horse kept in stall*, opp. to *útígangs-hestur*. **2. a thing born**; mislit eldi, Stj. 179. Gen. xxxi. 8; e. þat er fram fer af kvíði konunnar, 656 B. 7; *skaltú þiggja þat af Guði at hann gefi þér gott eldi*, Mar. 3, 6, 19; *komask frá e. sinu, to be delivered of a child*, Fas. iii. 276; cp. upp-eldi, *breeding*.

eldi-brandr, m. *fire-wood, fuel*, Grág. ii. 261, Fms. ii. 82, viii. 358, v. l., Fbr. 97: a *fire-brand*, Stj. 402, Fs. 45, Þiðr. 332, Grett. 117: metaph., Post. 645. 84.

eldi-ligr, adj. *elderly*, Fas. i. 120, Mag. 5.

elding, f. *firing, fuel*, Scot. *elding*, Grág. ii. 338, 358, Fs. 45; *eldingar-steinar*, (*bituminous?*) *stones to make a fire*, Karl. 18: *smelting metals*, gull er stenzk e., *gold which resists the heat of the crucible*, Grág. i. 501; cp. *elda grátt silfr*. **II. lightning**, also in plur., Fms. x. 30, xi. 136, Fas. i. 372, Sks. 229, Stj. 300, Al. 41: **eldinga-flug**, n. a *flash of lightning*, Rb. 102: **eldinga-mánaðr**, m. the *lightning month*, id.

elding, f. [aldr], the '*eld*' or *old age of the night, the last or third part of the night*; allt frá eldingu ok til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; vakti þórhildr upp sína menn þegar í elding, Fms. ii. 231; í elding nætr, vii. 214; kómu í elding nætr á Jadar, Ó. H. 117. The ancients divided the night into three equal parts, of which the last was called either *ótta* (q. v.) or *elding*, (þá er þriðjungur lífr nætr, i. e. *where the third part of the night is left*): the mod. usage is, *það er farið að elda apt, it begins to rekindle*; and apt-elding, *rekindling*, as though '*daybreak*' were from fire '*eldr*'; but in old writers '*apt*' is never joined to these words (Anal. 193 is taken from a paper MS., cp. Fb. iii. 405, l. 6); the phrase *elding 'nætr'* also shews that the word refers not to daylight, but to night, and means the *last part of the night*, opp. to *midnight*, *mið-nætti*.

eldi-skíð, m. a *log of fire-wood*, Fs. 6, Þiðr. 262; *loganda c.*, a *fire-brand*, Stj. 413.

eldi-stokkr, m. a *log of fire-wood*, Glím. 338.

eldi-torf, n. *turf for firing*, Ísl. ii. 112, Dipl. v. 23, Bs. ii. 135.

eldi-víðr, m. *fire-wood*, Fms. ii. 82, vii. 97, K. Þ. K. 90: but, as Icel. is barren of trees, *eldiviðr* means *fuel* in general, *peat*, etc., Orkn. 16; *torf-skurð svá sem hann þarf til eldivíðar, digging peat for fuel*, Vm. **COMPDS**: **eldiviðar-fátt**, n. adj. *wanting fuel*, Fbr. 97. **eldiviðar-lauss**, adj. *short of fuel*. **eldiviðar-loysi**, n. *want of fire-wood (fuel)*, Fms. vi. 146, Stj. 150. **eldiviðar-stika**, u, f. a *stick of fire-wood*, Stj. 268.

eld-ker, n. = *eldberi*, Am. 5.

eld-knöttur, m. a *fire-ball*.

eld-kvøykja, v, f. *kindling fire*, Nj. 194: metaph., 625. 74, Mork. 7.

eld-ligr (*elligr*, Al. 65), adv. *fiery, of fire*, Greg. 19, Niðrst. 6, Fas. iii. 414, Sks. 208, Rb. 442, Stj. 98.

eld-neyti, n. *fuel*, Gpl. 369.

eld-næmr, adj. *easily catching fire*, Sks. 427, Fms. xi. 34, Mork. 7.

ELDR, m., gen. *ellds*, also spelt *elz*, [a word that may be taken as a test of Scand. races; Dan. *ild*; Swed. *ild*; for the Teut. nations use the word *feuer, fire*, which is wanting in Scand., though used by old Icel. poets, who probably borrowed it from A. S.; on the other hand, Ulf. constantly renders *nūþ* by *fon*, Icel. *funi*, q. v.; in A. S. poetry and in Hel. *úled* = *incendiary* occurs a few times, and *ulan* = Lat. *urere* (Greim and Schmeller); Rask suggests a Finn. origin]:—*fire*. In cold climates fire and life go together; hence the proverb, *eldr er bezt með yta sonum, ok sólar sýn, fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun*, Hm. 67: in reference to the healing power of fire, *eldr tekr við sóttum, fire consumes (cures) fevers*, 138; *sú er eldrinn heitastr er á sjálfum brennr*, Grett. 136 new Ed.: *allit.*, e. né járn, *fire nor iron*, Edda 82; *hvárki egg né eld*, 162; *eldr (sparks of fire) hraut or sverðum þeirra*, Flóv. 29; e. þótti af hrjóta er vápinu kómu saman, Sturl. iii. 187, vide Fms. i. 292, vi. 153, vii. 338 (MS. ell), viii. 74, 202, x. 29, Nj. 74, Eluc. 19, 625. 178. **β.** the *eruption of a volcano*, Bs. i. 803, 804; *jarð-eldr, 'earth-fire', subterranean fire*. **COMPDS**: **elds-bruni**, a, m. *burning of fire*, Stj. **elds-daunn**, m. *smell of fire*, Finnb. 242. **elds-gangr**, m. the *raging of fire*, Fms. i. 128, x. 29, Sturl. iii. 132, Bs. i. 327, Orkn. 368, 458, Sks. 141. **elds-glór**, n. *glare of fire*, Fas. iii. 471. **elds-gneisti**, a, m. a *spark of fire*, Greg. 74. **elds-gólf**, n. a *hearth-floor*, N. G. L. i. 256. **elds-gögn**, n. pl. *materials for firing*, Vm.

177. **elds-hiti**, a. m. *fiery heat*, Fms. x. 379. **elds-kveykja**, f. = eldkveikja, Greg. 77. **elds-litr**, n. *orbs of fire*, Nj. 194, Rb. 336. **elds-líki**, n. a *likeness, shape of fire*, Clem. 30, Rb. 388. **elds-ljós**, n. *fire-light*, Fms. ix. 49. **elds-logi**, a. m. a *flame*, Stj. 414. **elds-matr**, n. *food of fire*, Th. 19. **elds-neyti**, n. pl. *fuel*, Band. 10, Fms. ix. 339, Fas. i. 84. **elds-stólpi**, a. m. a *pillar of fire*, Stj. 326. **elds-uppkvama**, u. f. *the eruption of a volcano*, Landn. 269, Bs. i. 148, 498. **elds-vélar**, f. pl. *fire devices*, Flóv. 43. **elds-vimr**, m. *'fire-whims, flickering fire, of the aurora borealis, fire-gleam'*, Sks. 203. **elds-virki**, n. a *tinder-box*, Fms. vii. 225, Orkn. 208, Band. 30. II. esp. in plur. a *fire on the hearth*; the proverbs, við eld skal öll drekka, *by the fireside sbalt thou drink ale*, Hm. 82; allir eldar brenna út um sóiur, *all fires (beacons) burn out at last* (of the death of an aged man); allit, eldr á arni (vide arinn). In the old halls in Scandinavia an oblong hearth was built in the middle of the hall, and the fires kindled were called langeldar, *long fires*, with an opening in the thatch called ljórfi for a chimney; the benches in the hall were ranged on both sides of the langeldar, vide Edda 82 (the hall of king Adils); hence the phrase, bera öll um eld, *to band the ale round the fire*, viz. to one's cup fellow on the opposite bench, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Grett. ch. 10, new Ed. p. 23; elda-skálar vóru stórir á bæjum, sátu menn við langelda á öptnum, þá vóru bór settr fyrir menn fyrir (innan MS. Holm.), sváfu menn upp (út MS. Holm.) frá eldunum, Kristni S. ch. 2; þá vóru görvir eldar stórir eptir endilöngum skálanum, sem í þann tíma var títt, at drekka öll við eld, Bs. i. 42; cp. Orkn., eldar vóru á gólfnu, *on the floor*, ch. 18, where the fire seems to have been made in a pit (vide eldróf) in the middle of the floor, cp. also kipti honum upp at pallinum, vide bakeldr: again, at the evening and morning meals people gathered round the *'meal-fires'* (mál-eldar), hence the phrases, sitja við elda, *to sit at the fire*; vóru görfir máleldar hvort kveld í elda-skála sem síðr var til, sátu menn löngum við eldana áðr menn gengu til matar, Eb. ch. 52: máleldr, *the 'meal-fire'* or *the small fire*, is distinguished from langeldr, *the great fire*, 276; þat var í þann tíma er þeir Snorri sátu við málelda (yfir málborði, v. l.), Nj. ch. 8; höfðu menn orðit vátir ok vóru görvir máleldar (langeldar, v. l.), Nj. ch. 8; ok er skálabúinn var mettr sat hann við eld, Fs. 6; snýr at dyrum, er menn sátu við langelda (*in the evening*), Korm. ch. 15; um kveldit er menn sátu við elda, Orkn. 448: the phrase, sitja milli elda, *to sit between two fires*, to be in a *strait*, vide Gm. compps: elda-hús, n., vide eldhús. **elda-skáli**, a. m. = eldhús, Eb. l. c., Grett. l. c., cp. Eb. 170; einn laugaraptan sat Helga í elda-skála, Ísl. ii. 274; hafði hann lagzt niðr í elda-skála eptir dagverð, Gísl. 97; þrándr hafði látið góra elda mikla í elda-skála, Fær. 183; ekki lagðisk Ormr í elda-skála, Fb. i. 521, Eg. 238. **elda-skára**, u. f. (elda-skári, a. m., Lex. Run.), a *'fire-rake, poker'*, Nj. 236. **elds-görð**, f. *making fire*, Fs. 45. III. a *beacon, bale-fire*, Gs. 18. IV. in old poetry *the fire of wounds or of Odin = weapons, the fire of the sea = gold*; hauga-eldar, *magical fire in old cairns*; maur-ildi, a *glow-worm*; hrævar-eldr, a *Will o' the wisp, ignis fatuus*. V. as a prefix to pr. names, Eld-grimr, Eld-járn, Eld-rið, etc.: in names of places it denotes *volcanic ground*, Eld-borg, eld-fjall, eld-gjá, etc. **eld-rauðr**, adj. *fiery-red*. **eld-sókn**, f. *fetching fire*, Grett. 89. **eld-stokkr**, m. a *burning beam*, Nj. 202. **eld-stó**, f. pl. stóar, a *'fire-stove, hearth'*, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Nj. 236, Fb. iii. 446, Fas. ii. 115, Mork. 9; sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6. **eld-súrr**, adj. *hot as fire*, of vinegar or the like. **eld-sætr**, adj. *always sitting by the fireside*, as a spoiled boy; Oddr var eldsætr í zsku ok seinlegr ok kallaðr kolbátr, Landn. 235 (Hb.); Grimr var mikill ok eldsætr, ok þótti vera nær afglapi, Gullþ. 14, Krók. 33 (Ed. eldsæti), Fas. ii. 112 (Ed. eldsættinn). **eld-tinna**, u. f. a *flint stone*, Fas. i. 447. **ELFR**, f. gen. elfar, acc. dat. elfi, a pr. name of the three rivers called *Elbe*, Lat. *Albis*, viz. Gaut-Elfr, *the Elb of the Gauts* (a Scand. people) = *the River Götba* of the present time; Sax-E., *the Elb of the Saxons, the Elbe*; Raum-E., *the Elb of the Raums* (a people in Norway), i. e. the present *Glommen* and *Wormen*, Bær. 3, Nj. 42, Fms. i. 6, ii. 128, iii. 40, iv. 121, ix. 350, 393, 401, x. 292; Elfar-bakki, *the bank of one of these Elbes*, Bær. 3, Fms. ix. 269, 274; Elfinar-bakki, Fms. i. 195, of the river Ochil in Scotland, is a false reading = Ekkjals-bakki, vide Orkn. 12. compps: **Elfar-grímar**, m. pl. *dwellers on the banks of the Götba*, Fms. vii. 17, 19, 321. **Elfar-kvislir**, f. pl. *the arms of the Götba*, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, ix. 274; used of the *mouths of the Nile*, Edda 148 (pref.). **Elfar-sker**, n. pl. *the Skerries at the mouth of the Götba*, Fms., Fas.; cp. álfir, p. 42. 2. meton. used of any *great river*, (rare in Icel. but freq. in mod. Dan.) **Elfskr**, adj. a *dweller on one of the Elbe rivers*, Landn., Fms. ii. 252. **elgja**, ð, to *belch*. **ELGR**, m., gen. elgs or elgjar, [Lat. *alces*; O. H. G. *elab*; Engl. *elk*], an *elk*, Gpl. 449, Fms. viii. 31, Fas. i. 54; **elgja-gröf**, f. *an elk pit*, a hunting term, D. N.; **elgja-veiðr**, f. *hunting elks*, Gpl. 448; **elgjar-galgi**, a. m., poet. *'elks-gallow, the ice*, as elks were hunted on the ice, Stor. 153

but some explain the phrase = *tree*, cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 27. *deep pools of half-melted ice*; akin to *glga*, ylgr.

elg-skógr, m. a *forest with elks*, Gpl. 449. **eligr**, adj. [Swed. *elig*], *vile*, Hom. 151; e. ambátt, a *poor handmaid*, Stj. 484. 1 Sam. xxv. 24; afteitt eðr elikt, *vile and refuse*, 456. IS xv. 9; illr ok e., Hb. 31: it is probably akin to *el-*, Germ. *elend*, v. aulandi, p. 34.

Eli-vágar, m. pl. *the Ice-waves*, a mythol. name, Edda. **ELJA**, u. f. a *concubine*, as opp. to a wedded wife; this word is eik-akin to eljan in the sense of *zeal, jealousy*, or to the word eligr, as if women were often captives of war and handmaids; cp. the case Melkorka, Ld., cp. also Gen. xxi. 10:—the word is defined in E 109.—þær konur eru eljur, er einn mann eigu, *those women are ca* 'eljur, *who are wives of one man*; státtu upp þr binginum frá elju mi Nj. 153; er elja hennar görði henni jafnan skapraun, Stj. 428. IS i. 6 ('and her adversary also provoked her sore, of the two wives Elkanah); systur konu þinnar skaltú eigi taka til elju hennar, Stj.; Lev. xviii. 18: in poetry *the earth* is called the elja of Rinda, on Odin's wives, Fms. vi. (in a verse): this word points to the reme time; the sole passage where it occurs in an Icel. hist. work is (above), where it is wrongly used, the wedded wife being called the by the concubine; cp. arin-elja.

ELJAN, f. (in mod. usage *elja*, u. f.), [Ulf. *aljan* = ζῆλος; cp. *ellian*; Hel. *ellan*], *endurance, energy*; eljun ok styrk annarra ma Fms. vii. 228; heilsu ok eljun, 277; afl ok eljun, Fas. i. (in a ver atferð ok eljun, Ld. 318; ok fari þar e. eptir ok öll tilræði, F compps: **eljanar-lauss**, adj. [ellennless, Ormul.], *weak, feeble*, Al. Fbr. 157. **eljunar-leysi**, n. *weakness, want of energy*, Fms. iv. **eljunar-maðr**, m. an *energetic man*, Fms. iv. 163, viii. 447. mod. usage **elju-lauss**, adj., *elju-leysi*, n., with the notion of *impatie* hann hefir enga elju á e-u, *be is too restless to perform anything*.

eljara-gletta, u. f. [cp. *elja*], *pertness, sauciness*, Skýr. 53 (pref.) **elju-ðnir**, m. *the hall of Hela*, Edda (Gl.)

él-kaldr, adj. *ice-cold*, epithet of a stream, Ýt. 23. **ELLA**, adv., in Norse laws freq. **ellar**, and so in Fms. vi. 214, vii 115, etc.; in mod. Icel. usage **ellegar**; **elligar**, Ó. H., Grág., Mo passim, etc., which seems to be the original form, qs. *ell-vegar*, 'o ways', cp. þann-ig, hinn-ig, einn-ig; ella, though it is the usual i in the MSS., would be an apocopated form, the r being dropt: [J. elles; Engl. *else*; Swed. *eljest*; cp. Lat. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος]:—*else, a wise*; er yðr nú annat-hvárt til at leggja í brott þegar, ella þúisk við sem skjótast, Nj. 44; en þann þeirra e. er réttari er, Grág. i. en ella jamt skerða sem at skuldadómi, 84; ella liggir á þér víti, Fm 27; hann hét vináttu sinni ef þessu vildi játa en elligar afarkostum, C 141; ella menn ek láta drepa þik, Nj. 74; eða—ella, or—*else*, Fms 196 (in a verse); eða heit hvers manns niðingr ella, or *else be calle* 'niting' of every man, Nj. 176; eða dreip hann ella, Fms. xi. 100; stökki hann af eignum sínum ellar, vii. 17.

ELLI, f. indecl. [Dan. *ælde*], 'eld, old age'; the saying, öllum ir elli á kné komit, *old age has brought all on their knees*, cp. the tal Edda 33, 34, where the old giantess Elli wrestles with Thor, when poetry she is called 'the antagonist of Thor', Eg. (in a verse); engi ir 34 orðit . . . , at eigi komi ellin öllum til falls, Edda 34; fyrir elli se Eg. 107; eigi er þat síor en elli . . . Nj. 171. compps: **elli-be** m., in the mythol. phrase, kasta e., *to cast the 'slough of age,' t young again*, Mag. 3, (freq.) **elli-bjúgr**, adj. *bowed down b age*, Mag. **elli-dagar**, m. pl. *old days*, Stj. 190, Sks. 458. **elli-dauðr**, adj. *dead (dying) from old age*, Nj. 58, Fms. i. 117, Edda **elli-dómr**, m. *old age*, Stj. 192. **elli-gamall**, adj. *exceeding old*, Stj. 190, Sks. 92, Al. 3. **elli-glöpp**, n. pl. *dotage from old age*, F 421. **elli-hamr** = *ellibelgr* (of serpents shedding their slough), Stj **elli-hruar**, adj. *tottering from old age*, Stj. 432. **elli-hæru** pl. *the hoariness of age*, Stj. 214. **elli-karl**, m. an *old carle*, pl. 164. **elli-lyf**, f. *medicine to bar old age, elixir vitae*, (myth) Haustl. 9, cp. Edda 63. **elli-móðr**, adj. *worn, weary from age*, Ld Landn. 117. **elli-sjúkr**, adj. *sick from age*, þiðr. 30. **elli-sto** n. pl. *the stay of old age*. **elli-tíð**, f. *time of old age*, Hom. 13. **elli-va** n. pl. *wavering from age, decrepitude*, Bret. 162 (of king Lear); in 756 (the verse), the old poet said, vals heftik vafur eli = *elli-vafur*; the comparison with the passage in Bret. is decisive, and the explanatio Lex. Poët. s. v. vafur is undoubtedly wrong. **elli-vam**, n. *the bei* **dotard**, Bret. 162. **elli-þokka**, a. m. *looking old*; hratt hón a ellipokka, Stj. 627. 2 Kings ix. 30 (of the old queen Jezebel).

elliði, a. m. a *kind of ship with a big poop*, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. hence *Ellidiða-ey*, f. the name of an island, from its resemblance to the old-fashioned ships, Landn., Eb.; **elliði**, a. m. a farm, Korm.; **elli-grimr**, m., pr. name of a man, Landn., Nj.

ellifti, mod. *ellefti*, ord. numb. *the eleventh*, Landn. 199, Fms 412.

elliflu, mod. *elleflu*, ord. numb., the Goth. *ainlif*; A. S. *ellefne*; I. *eleven*; Germ. *elf*; Swed. *elfva*; Dan. *elleve*:—'lif' is an obsolete

denoting *ten*, so that 'eleven, twelve' are formed just like thirteen, fourteen, etc.

él-ligr, adj. [él], stormy, Vápu. 51.

ellri (eldri), compar. elder, and ellstr (eldstr), superl. eldest; vide gamall.

elma, u, f. [almr], a branch, twig, Mar. 183.

-eln, adj. in compds, tví-e-, þrí-e-, etc., two, three . . . ells long.

elna, að, [cp. Goth. *aljanan*; A. S. *eljan* = *aenulari*], to wax, grow, a medic. term, in the phrases, sótt elnar á hendr e-m, the fever grows upon one's hands, i. e. becomes worse; en sótt elnaði á hendr Gizuri biskupi, Bs. i. 69; þá elnaði sótt á hendr Kveldúlf, en er dró at því at hann var þanvænn, etc., Eg. 126; e-m elnar sótt, *id.*; ok elnar honum sóttin, Band. 14; in Lophthænu elnaði sóttin (of a woman in labour), Fas. ii. 162; sótt elnaði við Lophthænu, 504.

elptr, f. = álpt, a swan, Str. 52, 62, etc.

elrir, m., and elri, n. the alder-tree, Lat. *alnus*, A. S. *alor*, *aler*, Germ. *erle*, Edda (Gl.), Ó. H. 250, Fbr. 10.

elska, að, to love, love dearly, with acc.; elskaðr sem sá er framast elskaði sannan Guð, Fs. 80; konungur elskaði Hákon meir en nokkrum annan mann, Fms. i. 17; Birkibeinar elskuðu því meir sveinnum, sem . . . ix. 244; halt vel trú þína ok elska Guð, ii. 255; Hrafnkell elskaði ekki annat goð meir enn Frey, Hrafn. 4; kona þess hins ríka manns elskaði Jóseph, Sks. 455; hann sá at Guð elskaði David (acc.), 708; ok er svá auðr svá sem hann er elskaðr til, 442. 2. reflex., elskask at e-m, to grow fond of; þorkell var lengi með jarlinum ok elskaðisk at honum, Fms. iv. 217 ('elskaði' at jarli, act., Ó. H. 93, is scarcely right). β.

recipr. to love one another; höfðu þau Jón elskask frá barnæsku, Bs. i. 282; þessir ungu menn elskask sín í millum mjök hjartanliga, 655 xxxii. 20. Icel. have a playful rhyme referring to lovers, running thus—elskar hann (hún) mig, | af öllu hjarta, | ofrheitt || harla lítið | og ekki neitt, which calls to mind the scene in Goethe's Faust, where Gretchen plucks off the petals of the flower with the words, lieb mich—nicht—lieb mich—nicht.

ELSKA, u, f. (ælska, Barl. 6, O. H. L.). [this word is peculiar to the Scandiu. races; it is probably derived from *él* and an inflexive *sk*, and properly means *storm*, whence metaph. *passion*; the Swedes and Danes have not the single word, but *älskog* and *elskov*, qs. *elsk-hogr*; Icel. *elskugi* or *elskogi*]:—love; með Guðs elsku ok náungs, Hom. 48; sáfa elsku á e-m, to love one, Bs. i. 36; mikla elsku hafði jarl á konungs yni, Fms. ix. 242; við höfum lengi saman haldit okkarr elsku, vii. 140; vá mikla ást sem þú hefir á hinum digra manni ok elsku við hann lagt, v. 182. compds: elsku-band, n. a bond of love, Mar. elsku-bragð, n. a deed of love, Mar. 220. elsku-fullr, adj. full of love, Barl. 79. elsku-geð, n. a loving kindness, Pass. 30. 11. elsku-gras, n. love's flower, vide brönnugrös s. v. brana, p. 76. elsku-lauss, adj. careless, and elsku-leysi, n. want of love, Lex. Poët. elsku-merki, n. a love token. elsku-semi, f. lovingness. elsku-váttir, m. a love token. Elska never occurs as a verb or noun in old heathen poets; Amor is the first poet on record who uses it; old writers prefer using *st*; with Christianity, and esp. since the Reformation, it gained ground; *γαράω* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elska* (to love) and *ἀγάπη* by *lska* (love) or *kærleiki* (charity); so, mann-elska, humanity, kindness.

elskandi, part. a lover, Greg. 30.

elskan-liga, adv. lovingly, 655 xxxii. 17.

elskan-ligr, adj. beloved, N. T.

elskari, a, m. a lover, Barl. 88, 187, Karl. 545, Mar. 197. (rare.)

elsk-hugi or elsk-ogi, a, m. [Swed. *älskog*; Dan. *elskov*], love, Edda 1; vináttu ok elskhuga, Stj. 8; ástíð ok e., 130, Bev. 8 (Fr.); elskugi (elskugi), Barl. 6: a sweetheart, minn sæti herra ok ágætr elskugi (my love), Fb. i. 514.

elskr, adj., in the phrase, e. at e-m, fondly attached to one, fond of one, of the attachment of children, or to children; hann var elskr at gli, be loved the boy Egil, Eg. 187; Egill (the father) unni honum mik, var Böðvarr (the child) ok e. at honum, 599; also used of animals, ok svá elskir hvárir at öðrum, at hvár rann eptir öðrum, two reeds that never left one another, Nj. 81; hann (the ox) er mjök elskr at mér, Fms. iii. 132; hence mann-elskr, of pet lambs or tamed animals not never used of cats, dogs, or animals that are constant companions of (an); heima-e., home-loving, one who never leaves the hearth, Fs. 4.

elsku-liga, adv. lovingly, heartily, Fms. i. 140.

elsku-ligr, adj. loving; e. alvara, warm affection, Fms. iii. 63, K. Á. 22; var, beloved, þitt e. andlit, 655 xxxii. 7; e. sonr, Th. 7; var henni mjök elskr, Fms. i. 81; ἀγαπητός of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elskuligr*.

el-skúr, f. a snow-shower, Sks. 227.

ELTA, t, to chase, with acc.; þeir eltu einn hjört, Flóv. 27; elta dýr spori, Barl. 199; e. saudi, to run after sheep, in order to fetch them back, Nj. 27, Korm. 28 (in a verse); eltu þjálfá, Hbl. 39; þeir höfðu þ. af skipum Tryggva konung, they had driven king T. from his ships, Fms. i. 37; Styrkarr elti þá suðr í Karmusund, ix. 54; hljópu á land upp þ. eltu þá, iv. 304, Gullþ. 21; e. öxu með vendi, to drive cattle with a yoke, Karl. 471. β. reflex. to pursue one eagerly; eltask eptir e-m,

Fms. ix. 305; Icel. now say, eltask við e-n, e.g. of catching a horse, sheep, when grazing wild in an open field. II. to knead, work;

elta leir, to mix lime, Stj. 247, cp. Exod. i. 14.

2. a tanner's term; e. skinn, to tan a hide, i. e. rub, scratch it, so as to make it soft; ek skal yðra húla étt með klungrum, Stj. 395. Judges viii. 7; elt skinn, tanned hide; óelt skinn, rough hide, (freq.) 3. = velta, to overbrow, in the Runic phrase, at rita sa varpi es ailti stau þansi epa heþan dragi, Rafn 188, 194.

elting, f., chiefly in pl. pursuing, chasing, Fms. vii. 128, 294, Fs. 50. II. botan., proncd. elking, [Swed. *ältgras*], spearwort, *equisetum vulgare, arvense*, Björn.

eltur, f. pl. pursuing, Fms. vii. 407, viii. 406, Róm. 276.

Embla (in Ub. spelt *Emla*), u, f. a mythol. word, which only occurs in Vsp. 17; and hence in Edda (where it is said that the gods found two lifeless trees, the askr (*ash*) and the embla; of the ash they made man, of the embla woman), it is a question what kind of tree the embla was; some suggest a metathesis, qs. emla from almr, *elm*, but the compound emblu-askr, in one of Egil's poems, seems to shew that the embla was in some way related to the ash.

embætta, tt, mod. að, to attend, wait upon, with dat.; e. gestum, to wait upon guests; kann vera at Guð yðvart sé á málstefnu, eðr eigi gestum at e., Stj. 593. 1 Kings xviii. 27; eigi samnýttir hon, heldr e. hon, she ate not with the people, but waited on them, 655 xxxi A. 3; e. fé, to serve the cattle, to milk, Ísl. ii. 334, 482. 2. eccl. to say mass, to celebrate the eucharist, D. N. β. in mod. usage since the Reformation, to officiate as a clergyman.

embætti (embuð, Anecd. 38), n. [Germ. *amt*; Dan. *embede*; as to the root vide ambátt, p. 19], service, office; bjóða e-m af e., to depose one from office, Bs. i. 550; Guðs e., Hom. 121, 160, Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13; mikit e., hard work, a great task, Hom. 153; veita e-m e., to serve one, Fms. viii. 332, 406; bindask i e-s e., to enter one's service, Sks. 357; fremja e., to perform a service, Bs. i. 426; Guðligt e., holy service, Fms. ii. 198; heilagt skírnar e., holy baptism, i. 148; officiating at mass, D. N. 2. in mod. use, a. divine service, answering to 'mass' in the Roman church; fyrir, eptir e., before, after service. β. in a secular sense, [Germ. *amt*, Dan. *embede*], a public office. compds:

embættis-færr, adj. able to perform one's duties, Ann. 1332. embættis-görð, f. officiating (of a clergyman), Bs. i. 811. embættis-lauss, adv. holding no office (of a priest), Sturl. ii. 118. embættis-maðr, m. a minister (priest), Hom. 119, Sks. 162, Fms. v. 146; in mod. use, embættismaðr, -lauss, etc. (= Germ. *beamter*, Dan. *embedsman*) mean an officer, chiefly in a secular sense.

emendera, að, to amend (Lat. word), Fb. i. 517.

EMJA, að, to bowl, Fms. vi. 150, x. 383, Fas. i. 213, 656 B. 10, Fagrsk. 8.

emjan, f. bowling, Fs. 44.

EN, disjunctive conj.; in MSS. spelt either en or enn, [a particle peculiar to the Scandiu.; in Danish *men*; in Swedish both *men, änn*, and *endast*; Norse *enn* and also *men*, Ivar Aasen]:—but; en ef hann hefir, þá . . . but if he has, then . . . Grág. i. 261; en ef menn gefa þeim mat, *id.*; en heima mun ek sitja, but I will stay at home, Fms. vi. 100; en fjöldi féll, but a great many fell, Fas. ii. 514; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; en ekki eigu annarra manna orð, Grág. i. 84, 99, 171; en Skiðbládnir skipa, en jóa Sleipnir, en hunda garmr, Gm. 44; en ör sveita sjár, en ór þeimum björg, Vþm. 21; and passim. It is even used with a slight conjunctive sense; þykki mér sem því munu úhægt saman at koma, kappi þínu ok dirð 'en' skaplyndi konungs, *metbinks it will be hard to make the two things go together, thy vehemence and rashness 'and' (on the other hand) the temper of the king*, Eg. 521; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar 'en' kappsemd Egils, I know the devices of Gunnhilda 'and' (on the other hand) Egil's eagerness, 257; used in narratives to begin a sentence, merely denoting the progress of the tale, much the same as 'and,' cp. the use of *and* III, p. 33; thus in Ýt. some verses begin with 'en,'—En dagskjarr . . . 2, 3, 14, 23; En Gunnlaugr grimman tamði, Hlt.; En Hróalds á höfuðbáðmi, Ad. 19, without any disjunctive notion.

EN, temporal adv., better spelt *enn*, [prob. akin to *enndr* and *eðr*, q. v.]:—yet, still; þú hefir eigi (not yet) heyrða kenning Drottins, Mar. 656 A. ii. 14; vildi hann enn svá, Fms. i. 11; at hann mundi enn svá góra, vi. 100; þá ríkir hann enn fyrir mik, Al. 29; til betri tína en (þau) enn (still) er kominn, Sks. 596 B. 2. before a comparative; enn síðarr, still later, N. G. L. i. 94; enn betr, still better; enn fyrr, still later; enn verri, still worse; enn æðri, still worthier; enn hærr, still higher; enn firt, still further off; enn nær, still nearer; enn heldr, still more, Sks. 304; separated from the comparative, enn vóru fleiri dætr Haralds, the daughters of H. were still more, i. e. H. had more daughters yet, Fms. i. 5. β. curious is the use of *en* (usually spelt *inn* or *inn*) in old poems, viz. before a comparative, where in prose the 'en' can be left out without impairing the sense; thus, hélt-a in lengr rúmi, be kept not his place longer, i. e. ran away, Am. 58; ráð en lengr dvelja, to delay no longer, 61; menn in sælli, a happier man, Skv. 3. 18; né in

mætri mægð, *worthier affinity*, id.; mann in hardara = hardara mann, a *bardier man*, Hbl. 14; nenia þú in snotrari sér, *unless thou art wiser*, Vfm. 7; drekka in meira mjöð, *to drink more mead*; bita en breiðara, *to bite broader*, i. e. *eat with better appetite*, Þkv. 25; þars þætti skáld in verri, *where poets were kept in less honour*, Jomsv. S. (in a verse); né in heldr, *neither*; né hests in heldr, *neither for his horse*, Hm. 60; nú in heldr hugðir sem var Högni, *neither are ye minded as H.*, Gh. 3, Sdm. 36, Hkv. I. 12, Skv. I. 21; in prose, eigi in heldr ætla ek, *pat. . . neither do I think, that . . .*, Nj. 219.

3. *to boot, further, moreover*; bolíoxar ok enn ambóð nokkur, *pole-axes and some tools to boot*, Dipl. v. 18; ok þat enn, *at, and that still more, that*, Róm. 302; Ingibjörg hét enn dóttir Haralds, *Ingeburg was further Harold's daughter*, Fms. i. 5.

EN or enn, conj., written an in very old MSS., e. g. Hom., Greg., Eluc., but in the great bulk of MSS. en is the standing form, both ancient and modern; [formed by anacope, by dropping the initial þ; Ulf. þanub; A. S. þaune; Engl. than; Hel. than; O. H. G. dannu; Germ. dann, but here almost replaced by 'als'; Swed. änn; Dan. end; Norse enn, Ivar Aasen; the anacope is entirely Scandiu.]:—than, Lat. quam; heldr faðir an móðir, *more father than mother*, Eluc. 5; bjartari an sóll, *brighter than the sun*, 45, 52; meira an aðrir, *more than others*, Greg. 51; víðara an áðr, *wider than before*, id.; betr an þegja, *better than being silent*, 96; æðri au þetta, Eluc. 51; annat an annat, *one thing rather than another*, 50; ljósara an nú, 44; heldr an vér, 17; annat an dauðan, 15; meira an Guð, 13; fyr au, 6; annat an þú ert, 59; framarr an þeir hafa, id.; framarr an vesa, 60; heldr an færi eðr færi, Hom. 45; heldr an, 63; betra er þagat an mælt, 96; helgari an annarra manna, 126; framarr au sin, 135, etc.; cp. Frump. 158–163; 'eu' however occurs in Hom. 126.

II. the form 'en' (or 'enn') occurs passim, Grág. i. 173, ii. 13, Al. 29, Sks. 596 B, N. G. L. i. 32, etc. etc.

The particle en differs in sense when placed before or after the comparative; if before, it means *still*; if after, *than*; thus, fyrr enn, *áðr enn, before*, Lat. *priusquam*, but enn fyrr, *still earlier, sooner*; enn heldr, *still more*, but heldr enn, *rather than*; enn betr, *still better*, but betr enn, *better than*; enn síðar, *still later*, but síðar enn, *later than*, etc. Again, there is a difference of sense, when neither en is a comparative; en ef, *but if*; ef enn, *if still, etc.*

EN is now and then in MSS., esp. Norse, used = er, ef, q. v., but this is a mere peculiarity or false spelling: 1. *when*; mér vórum í hjá en (= er) þeir, *when they*, D. N. i. 271; til þess en = til þess er, 81.

2. as a relat. particle, *which*; sú hin ríka frú en (*which*), Str.; mína dóttur en allra meyjja er fegrst, *my daughter who is the fairest of all women*, Þiðr. 249; á því en hann hefir fingit, Al. 145; sú ótti en, 107; en sungin er, *which is sung*, Hom. 41; but hvárt en er, *whether*, N. G. L. i. 349.

3. = ef, *if*, [cp. Old Engl. an]; sælar væri sálurnar, en þær vissi, *if they knew*, Al. 114; en þeir vildi = ef þeir vildi, 118; en vér færim = ef vér færim, 120, esp. freq. in D. N. (vide Fr.) Very rare in Icel. writings or good MSS., e. g. en ek hefi með Guðs miskum (i. e. er ek hefi), *as I have, because I have*, Bs. i. 59, Hung. ch. 1; vide er.

ENDA, a copul. conj. with a slight notion of cause or even disjunction: [the use of this copulative is commonly regarded as a test word to distinguish the Scandiu. and the Saxon-Germ.; the A. S. *ende*, Engl. *and*, Hel. *end*, Germ. *und* being represented by Scandiu. *auk*, *ok*, or *og*; whereas the disjunctive particle is in Scandiu. *en*, *enn*, or even *enda*, answering to the Engl., A. S., and Germ. *aber*, *but*; the Gothic is neutral, unless *jab*, by which Ulf. renders *kaí*, *be = auk*, *ok*:—this difference, however, is more apparent than real; for the Icel. 'enda' is probably identical with the Germ. and Saxon *und*, *and*: in most passages it has a distinct copulative sense, but with something more than this]:—*and*, etc.

I. with subj., a standing phrase in the law, connecting the latter clause of a conditional premiss, *if so and so, and if . . .*, and *again if . . .*; or it may be rendered, *and in case that, and supposing that, or the like*. The following references will make it plainer; ef goðinn er um sóttur, *enda hafi hann öðrum manni í hönd selt . . . þá skal hann ok sekja . . . if a suit lies against the priest, 'and' he has named a proxy, then the suit lies also against him* (viz. the proxy), Grág. i. 95; ef skip hverfr ok sé eigi til spurt á þrim vetrum, *enda sé spurt ef þeim löndum öllum er vár tunga er á, þá . . . if a ship disappears without being heard of for three years, 'and' inquiry has been made from all the countries where 'our tongue' is spoken, then . . .*, 218; ef goðinn gerr eigi nemna féránsdóm, *enda sé hann at lögum beiddr . . . þá varðar goðannum fjörbaugsgarð, if the priest name not the court of féran, 'and' has been lawfully requested thereto, then he is liable to the lesser outlawry*, 94; nú hefir maðr sveinbaran fram fært í æsku, *enda verði sá maðr veginn síðan, þá . . . if a man has brought a boy up in his youth, 'and in case that' he (the boy) be slain, then . . .*, 281; ef maðr færir meybaru fram . . . enda beri svá at . . . ok (*then*) skal sá maðr . . . id.; ef menn selja ómaga sinn af landi héðan, ok eigi við verði, *enda verði þeir ómagar færðir út hingat síðan, þá . . .*, 274; hvervetna þess er vegnar sakir standa úbættar á milli manna, *enda vili menn sættast á þau mál . . . þá . . .* ii. 20; ef sá maðr var veginn er á (*who has*) vist með konu, *enda sé þar þingheyndir nokkur . . . þá . . .*, 74; þat vóru lög, ef þrælur væri dreppnir fyrir manni,

enda (and in case that) væri eigi færð þrælgjöldin fyrir hina þriðju þá . . ., Eg. 723, cp. Eb. 222; þótt maðr færi fram eltri mann, kar konu, í barnæsku, *enda (and in case that) berisk réttari síðan um menn, þá skal . . .*, 281; ef þú þorir, *enda sér þú nokkut at manni þou darest, 'and supposing that' thou art something of a man*, F. i. 170; segja má ek honum tíðendin ef þú vilt, *enda vekir þú hann, supposing that' thou wilt awake him*, Fms. iv. 170; en þeir eru skinnmenn réttir er með hvárigum föru heiman visir vitendur, *enda (and vildi þeir svá skilja þá, Grág. ii. 114; enda fylgi þeir hvárigum í (supposing they), id.; hvat til berr er þú veizt úorðna hluti, enda sé eigi spámaðr, supposing that thou art a prophet*, Fms. i. 333. rarely with indic.; ef kona elr börn með óheimilum manni, *enda gef fé um, hún á eigi . . .*, Eb. 225.

II. *even, even if*, usually indic.; kona á sakir þær allar ef hún vill reiðask við, *enda komi (if) eigi fram lofordit, Grág. i. 338*: in single sentences, þá skal segja búum sínum til, *enda á þingi, even in parliament*, ii. 351; phrase, e. svá (*even so*), eigi þau handsólf hennar at haldask, *enda svi er. i. 334; enda er þó rétt virðing þeirra, ef . . . and their taxati even (also) lawful, if . . .*, 209; in mod. usage very freq. in this (=even).

III. denoting that a thing follows from the pre- and consequently, *and of course, and then, or the like, and for*, freq. in prose with indic.; man ek eigi optar heimta þetta fé, *verða þér aldri at liði síðan, I shall not call for this debt any 'and also' lend thee help never more*, Vápn. 18; ef þeir eru eigi fé fimn, *enda eigi færi, if they are not more than five, and also not*, Grág. i. 38; enda eigu menn þá at taka annan lögsögumann ef vilja þeir shall then elect another speaker if they choose, 4; enda skulur þá leysa þik, *and then of course we shall loose thee*, Edda 20; v. honum skóggang, *enda verðr hann þar óheilagr, and of course o even, and to boot*, Grág. ii. 114; skal hann segja til þess á mótum, *enda varðar honum þá eigi við lög*, i. 343; á sá sök er á, *enda verðr sá jamt sekr um mautnina sem aðrir menn*, 432; þá þá hvárr er vill, *enda skal lögsögumaðr . . .*, 10; enda á hann k segja lögleigor á féit, ef hann vill þat heldr, 217; trúi ek honum betr en (*than*) öðrum, *enda skal ek þessu ráða, and besides I will this myself*, Eg. 731; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em féggjarn, *enda svá enn, it is well known that I am a money-loving man, and will be too in this case*, Nj. 102; beið ek af því þinna atkvæða mun öllum þat best gegna, *I waited for thy decision, and (as) da be the best for all of us*, 78; er þat ok líkast at þér sækit með enda munu þeir svá verja, *and so will they do in their turn*, 227; gerðr var fengsóm ok stórlynd, *enda (and on the other hand) kallaði alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd*, 18; mikit má konungs gæfa um hluti, *enda mun mikill frami fáski í ferðinni ef vel tekst*, Fms. iv. 29; Ólver var málsnjallr ok máldjarfr, e. var hann vitr maðr, 235; mik mun ek halda til þess at þú þrjótr lög þin, *enda eru þau eigi l. ef . . . neither are they broken, if . . .*, Fb. i. 173, Mork. 81.

2. notion of disjunction, *and yet*; eigi nenni ek at hafa þat saman, a Högna, *enda drepa bróður hans, I cannot bear to do both, help and yet kill his brother*, Nj. 145; er þér töldut Grænland vera vel land, *enda er þat þó fullt af jökluum ok frosti, that you call Gre a mild climate, and yet it is full of frost and ice*, Sks. 209 B.

3. ellipt. in an abrupt sentence, without a preceding premiss; enda t öxi þína, *and now take thy axe* (implying that I can no longer p thee), Nj. 58; enda þarf hér mikils við, 94; maðrinn segir, *end höfuðit af bolnum, the man continued, —nay, the head flew off the* Ld. 290: even in some passages one MS. uses 'enda,' another 'ok' skorti nú ekki, *enda var drengilega eptir sótt* (ok var drengilega ept v. l.), Fms. viii. 357; cp. Fb. iii. 258, l. 16, and Mork. 7, l. 15: sometimes uses 'ok' exactly in the sense of *enda*, ef maðr selr óma af landi brott, 'ok' verði hinn aptreki er við tók, þá . . . Grág. i. 5.

ENDA, d, (enda, ad, Fs. 8, Ld. 50, Bs. i. 865; mod. usage distin. between enda ad, to end, finish, and enda t, to fulfil):—to end, an end; ok endi þar líf sitt, Fms. i. 297; af ráðinn ok endaðr, F endaðir sínu valdi, Bs. i. 865.

2. metaph. to bring to an end, perform a promise or the like; þá sýslu er hann endi eigi, *work w did not perform*, Grág. ii. 267; þótti Heinekrki biskupi Gizurr eigi við konung þat sem hann hafði heitið, Fms. x. 51; enda þeir t Páll postuli mælti, Hom. 135; hefir þú komit ok ent þat er þú Niðr. 8.

III. reflex. to end, come to an end; reiði maðr endisk á einu angabragði, 656 A. ii. 17; er svá hefjask upp eigi endisk, 656 B. 3; þá endisk sá enn mikli höfðingskapr Dana ke Fms. xi. 205; þær endask ok byrjask jafnfram ávalt, Rb. 232. to last out; ok endisk þá allt á sumar fram, Nj. 18; meðan mér föng til, Eg. 66; en honum endisk eigi til þess lífs, Bs. i. 77; veizlor endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakir, Hkr. ii. 92; ok end þetta hóti lengst, Gisl. 50; meðan ek endusk til, *as long as I live*, Fms. iv. 292.

3. to end well, do; enda mun þat fám t vel endask at syuja mér mægðar, Isl. ii. 215; ek veit, at þat má eigi endask, ef . . . Rd. 311; ok öngum skyldi öðrum hans kapp hafa þetta uenia þér, Fas. i. 104; segir honum eigi ella endask

ms. iv. 143. III. impers. in the phrase, sögu endar, endar þar gu frá honum, *it ends the tale, i. e. the tale is ended*, Ld. 50: in mod. age Icel. can say, saga endar, sögu endar, and saga endast, *bere the story ends*.

endemi and endimi, n. pl. *an abomination, scandal, shame*, esp. in exclamations; sé undr ok endemi! Niðrst. 6; ok þykir nauðsyn, at gi verði þau e. í, Fms. xi. 27; nú eru slíkt mikil e., vii. 36; heyr á endemi, *bear the abomination!* for *shame!* heyr á firu ok e., 21. ii. 1; heyr á e., segir Hallgerðr, þú gerir þik góðan, Nj. 74; vissum vér gi vánir slíkra véla ok endema, Blas. 46; mörg e. tóku menn þá til mánu, Bs. i. 62; hér lýstr í e., segir hann, Fms. xi. 94. endemisnaðr, m. *a monster*, Fs. 38. The etym. is doubtful, either = ein-dæmi, *that is unexampled*, or rather from dæmr and the prefix and-; endemi always used in a very bad sense; the passage Fms. v. 206—veiztu ef u e. (=wonder) eru sönn, at konungrinn sé heilagr hjá okkr—is an exception and perhaps incorrect.

ENDI, a, m., and endir, s, m. [Ulf. *andéis* = τῆλος; A. S. *ende*; Engl. *end*; O. H. G. *enti*; Germ. *ende*; Swed. *ände*; Dan. *endé*]:—*the end, conclusion*; as in the proverbs, endirinn skyldi í upphafi skoða, Lat. *idquid incipias respice finem*; allt er gott ef endirinn er góðr, *all's well if it ends well*; sjá fyrir enda á e-u, *to see the end of a thing* (how it will end); göra fyrir enda á e-u (a weaver's term), *to bring to an end*, Fret. 100 new Ed.; leysa e-m illan (góðan) enda (a weaver's term), *to bring to an ill (good) end*, Korm. 164 (in a verse); mun cinn endir str vera um þá úgíptu, *it will all come to one end*, Glil. 82; binda enda á e-t, *to fulfill, finish*, Snót 169; göra enda á, *to bring to an end*, pl. i. 6; vera á enda, *to be at an end*, Fms. xi. 427 (*to be at one's wit's end*); standask á endum, Nj. 111; allt með endum, *adv. from end to end*, x. Poët.; til annars endans, Nj. 176; öðrum endanum, Eg. 91; dyrr áðum endum, Fms. iv. 220; at sínum enda hvárir, Grág. ii. 48; til bla jarðar, 656 B. 4; endanum (with the article), 655 xxxii; til enda, *the end of life*, Nj. 39; endir líkams, Hom. 103; upphaf ok endir, 6; engi endir, 157; hér skal nú ok endir á verða, *it shall come to an end*, Nj. 145; sá varð endir á, at . . . , *that was the end of it, that . . .*, Fas. 514; annar endir hersins, Fms. ix. 353; hinn neðri endir, Sks. 167 B. 1. COMPS: enda-dagr, m. (*enda-dægr*, n.), *the last day, day of death*, Bs. viii. 93, x. 388, Sks. 355, Fas. i. 223. enda-fjöl, f. *a gable* f. Pr. 413. enda-knútr, m. *the 'end-knot', final issue*. endalauss, adj. *endless*, Fms. v. 343, Sks. 617, Hom. 87. enda-lok, n. and enda-lykt, f. *the end, conclusion*, Finnþ. 248, Fbr. 29, Hom. 2, Fms. iii. 163, v. 343, Stj. 20, 49. enda-mark, n. *the end, limit*, E. ii. 70, Fms. v. 343. enda-merki, n. *id.*, D. N. enda-mjórr, n. *thine at the end, tapering*, in the phrase, lát eigi verða endamjótt e-n, *to treat one well to the end*; Icel. say, e-t verðr enda-sleppt, n. *it has an abrupt end*, etc. enda-þarmr, m. *the great gut*, Pr. 473.

endi-land, n. *borders, confines*, Stj. 406, 531, 546. endi-langr, adj. *'end-long'*, from *one end to another*; eptir endilangri ríkinni, Eg. 58; með endilöngum bekkjum, *along the benches*, Nj. 220; saga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368, Fms. iv. 319, Grett. 97: as *adverb.* ases, *'endwise'*, opp. to 'across', at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; endilangan, Stj. 290; um endilangt, Bs. i. 644; at endilöngu, El. 32. endi-lauss, adj. *endless*, Hom. 87. endi-leysa, u, f. *nonsense, 'without end or aim'*, Fms. vi. 375. endi-liga, adv. *finally*, Stj. 225, Fms. ix. 355, v. 1. endi-ligr, adj. *final*, Stj. 110, Dipl. ii. 11, Bs. i. 8. endi-lok, n. pl. *the end, conclusion*, 625, 172. endi-mark, n. esp. pl. *a boundary, confine*, Grág. ii. 166, Hom. 48, 275, 345, Sks. 338, Dipl. ii. 4, Pm. 92: *a limit, end*, Hom. 52, Skálda 4, Gpl. 44, Sks. 272 B, Fms. ii. 89, H. E. i. 466. endi-merki, n. (and endi-mörk, f.) = *endimark*, Sks. 207, 338 B. ending, f. *ending, termination*, Fms. v. 225, Vigl. 16. endir, v. endi.

end-langt, adj. = *endilangr*, Grág. ii. 257, Vkv. 7. ENDR, adv. [cp. Lat. *ante*]. I. *in times of yore, erst, formerly*, very freq. in old poetry, Am. i. Ad. 3, Ýt. 12, 13, Eg. 751 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.; in prose very rare, or only in the phrase, endr r löngu, *a long time ago*, Fas. iii. 250, 347; cp. eðr. 2. in the phrases, endr annan veg en endr = *now one way, now another*, 677. 2; endr sínum, mod. endrum og sínum, *from time to time, now and then*, Sks. 207; endr ok stundum, *id.*, 703 B. endra-nær and endrar-nær, adv. *other times, otherwise*; bæði þá ok endra-nær, Bs. i. 533; sem jafnan endra-nær, *as always else*, 526, 538; sem ávalt endra-nær, Fas. ii. 144; endrum sama hætti sem e., Rb. 28; en þat er endra-nær, at . . . , *but else*, . . . , Fms. viii. 410. II. *again*; svá kom Óðins sunn endr á þri, þkv. 32. Mostly as prefix to nouns and verbs, answering to Lat. chiefly in a biblical and theological sense, esp. after the Reformation.

endr-borinn, part. *born again*, Sæm. 118, Sturl. iii. 269, Fas. iii. 68. endr-bót, f. *making good again, repentance*, Hom. 41. endr-búa, bjó, *to restore*, 655 xiii B. 3. endr-bæta, tt, *to repair, restore*, 671. 3, 655 A. 13: reflex., 625. 69, 625. ii. 212, Greg. 34, Stj. 53, 228, 632.

endr-bæting, f. *restitution, restoration*, Stj. 52, 632, 625. 69. endr-bætingr, m. *a thing repaired, patchwork*, N. G. L. i. 75. endr-fórna, f. *an offering, presenting again*, Stj. 49. endr-fórna, ad, *to offer, present again*, Stj. 49. endr-fæða, dd, *to regenerate*, Hom. 154, i Peter i. 3. endr-fæðing, f. *regeneration*, Matth. xix. 28. endr-gefa, part. *those who give again*, Hm. 40. endr-geta, gat, *to bear (give birth to) again*; sonu þína sem Heilög Kristni endrgat, 623. 28; endrgetinn fyrir vatn ok Helgan Anda, Hom. 55, Fms. iii. 166; endrgetinn af vatni ok Helgum Anda, Hom. 3: reflex. *to be born again*, Post. 656 B. 11, Niðrst. 104. endr-getnaðr, m. *the being born again*, Niðrst. 104. endr-getning, f. = *endrgetnaðr*, 655 vi. 2, Titus iii. 5. endr-gjalda, galt, *to reward*, Mar. 175, Bs. ii. 25, Rom. xii. 19. endr-gjaldari, a, m. *a rewarder*, Heb. xi. 6. endr-græða, dd, *to heal again*, Barl. 148. endr-göra, ð, *to restore, reconstruct*, K. Á. 28. endr-hreinsa, ad, *to purify again*, Hom. (St.) endr-hræra, ð, *to move again*, Barl. 130. endr-kaupa, t, *to redeem*, 2 Peter ii. 1. endr-laginn, part. *replaced*, Skv. 3. 65. endr-lauss, f. *redemption*, Luke xxi. 28, i Cor. i. 30; this and the following two words were scarcely used before the Reformation. Endr-laussnari, a, m. *the Redeemer*, Job xix. 25, etc. endr-leysa, t, *to redeem*, Matth. xvi. 26, Luke xxiv. 21. endr-lifna, ad, *to come to life again*, Stj. 221, Greg. 58, Luke xv. 32. endr-lifga, ad, *to call to life again*, Stj. 30. endr-lifgan, f. *a refreshing, revival*, Acts iii. 19. endr-minnask, t, dep. *to remember, call to mind*, Stj. 23, 40, 51. endr-minning, f. *remembrance, recollection*, Hom. 9, Skálda 204. endr-mæðing, f. *tribulation*, Stj. 49. endr-mæla, t, *to repeat*, Matth. vii. 2. endr-mæling, n. *repetition*, Sturl. iii. 71 C. endr-nýja, ad, *to renew, repeat*, Fms. ix. 248, 499, Jb. 156, K. Á. 28: impers., Eb. 278: reflex. *to grow again*, Str. endr-nýjung, f. *renovation, renewing*, Titus iii. 5. endr-næra, ð, *to refresh*, Matth. xi. 28, Rom. xv. 32, 2 Cor. vii. 13. endr-næring, f. *refreshing*. endr-reisa, t, *to raise again*, Fms. x. 276. endr-rjóða, adj. ind. *downcast, forlorn*; Ketill kvað þá mjök e., K. said that they were much cast down, *disheartened*, Fas. ii. 16, Fspl. 12; it occurs only in these two passages, see a note of Dr. Scheving to Fspl. l. c., where he says that the word still survives in the east of Icel.

endr-semja, samði, *to recompose, renew*, Bs. i. 735. endr-skapa, ad, *to create anew*, Eluc. 52, Str. 52. endr-skikka, ad, *to restore*, Acts iii. 21. endr-taka, tók, *to retake*, Stj. 29. endr-tryggja, ð, *to reconcile*, Bs. i. 686. endr-vinda, vatt, *to turn back (of things)*, Orkn. 202. endr-þaga, u, f. *retribution*, Hm. 4. ENG, f., pl. engjar, (spelt æng, O. H. L.), [Dan. *eng*; Swed. *äng*; A. S. *ing*, found in local names in North. E., as *Ings, Broad Ing*]:—*a meadow*; opp. to akr, in the allit. phrase, akr né eng, Grág. i. 407, Hrafn. 21, Gpl. 136, 360, K. Þ. K. 90; í enginni, Stj. 193; veitti hann lækinn á eng sína, Landn. 145; hálfis mánaðar eng, *half a month's meadow-land*, Dipl. ii. 12: in pl. engjar is in Icel. used of the outlying lands, opp. to tínn, *the home-field*, and hagi, *the pasturage*, vide Grett. ch. 50; engjar manna, Grág. ii. 264; þótt fé gangi í engjar, 233: used in many compps: engja-brigð, f. *the escheatage of an eng*, Grág. ii. 277. engja-grasnautn, f. *right of grazing, making bay in the eng*, Vm. 48. engja-heyr, n. *bay of the eng*, = út-heyr, 'out-field hay,' opp. to taða, bay from the well-matured home-field. engja-merki, m. *marks, borders of the eng*, Grág. ii. 219. engja-skipti, n. *division of the eng*, Grág. ii. 259. engja-sláttr, m. *the time of mowing the eng*, in August, opp. to túna-sláttr, *mowing of the home-field*, in July. engja-vinna, f. and engja-verk, n. *making bay in the eng*. engja-vöxtir, m. *meadow-produce*, Jb. 146. engi, n. (= eng), *meadow-land, a meadow*, Grág. i. 123, ii. 264, Háv. 51. COMPS: engis-höfn, f. *possession of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 274. engis-lé, m. *a scythe to mow a meadow*, Korm. 4 (in a verse), (engissler, MS.); this seems to be the correct reading of the passage. engismaðr, m. *the owner of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 289. engi-búi, a, m. *a neighbour who has to appear in an engiódmr*. engi-dalr, m. *a meadow-valley*, Stj. 163. engi-dómr (or engja-dómr), m. *a court to decide the possession of a meadow*, sitting on the spot, Grág. (L. þ. ch. 17) ii. 269 sqq. ENGILL, m. [Gr. ἄγγελος; Lat. eccl. *angelus*]: hence in the Teut. dialects, Goth. *aggilus*; A. S. and Germ. *engel*; Engl. *angel*]:—*an angel*, Rb. 78, Nj. 157, 625. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal., etc.; englar, höfundar englar, *veldis-englar*, Hom. 133; engils andlit, 623. 55. COMPS: englafylki, n. *a host of angels*, Stj., Hom. 133, Fms. v. 340, Mar. 656 A. 8.

engla-líð, n. a *bost of angels*, Greg. 37, Hom. 49, 154. engla-líf, n. *life of angels*, Hom. 16. engla-mjöl, n. 'angel-meal', i.e. *mannna*, Stj. 145. engla-sveit, f. a *bost of angels*, Hom. 154. engla-sýn, f. a *vision of angels*, 625, 84.

engil-ligr, adj. *angelical*, Stj. 4, Niðrst. 4. Engilskr, adj. *English*, D. N. (freq. but mod., vide Enskr). engi-markt, n. *the boundary of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 233, 237. engi-skipti, n. = engja-skipti; engiskiptis-búi, m. = engi-búi, Grág. ii. 276.

engi-spretta, u, f. [Swed. *grässboppa*; Dan. *græsboffe*], a *grass-hopper*, locust, Matth. iii. 4, Exod. x.

engi-teigr, m. a *piece of meadow-land*, Grág. ii. 259, Eg. 745, Vm. 15. engi-verk, n. *meadow work*, Eb. 150; = engja-sláttir; um e., *during the time of mowing the meadows*, Grág. i. 149, K. þ. K. 136.

engi-vöxtr, m. *meadow-produce*, Grág. ii. 287. engja, ð, [Gr. ἄγχω; Lat. *ango*; Germ. *engen*], *to press tight, compress*; engdr (*vexed*) með ufríði, Str.: with dat., *hón engvir honum (makes him anxious, vexes him)*, ok angrar, id.: the mod. phrase, engja sig (or engjask), Swed. *wrida sig*, = *to writhe with pain*, chiefly used of a worm.

engja, u, f. and enging, f. [Germ. *enge*], *narrowness* (rare): medic., garn-engja, *constriction of the bowels*.

eng-liga, adv. *narrowly*; vera e. staddr, *to be in a strait*, Str. Englis-maðr (Engils-maðr), m. *an Englishman*, Fms. v, Fas. iii. 354.

ENGR, adj. [Lat. *angustus*; Goth. *aggvus*; A. S. *enge*; Germ. *eng*], *narrow, close*; i engri gæzlu, *in close watch*, Str.; vide öng.

enn, art. *the*, = hinn. enn, v. en.

enna, adv. [en with a demonstrative -na], in the phrase, *eigi enna, not yet or not forsooth!* Glúm. 378, Fms. vi. 360, viii. 119.

ENNI, n. [a word peculiar to the Scandins.; Swed. *änne*, but usually in mod. Swed. and Dan. *panna* or *pande*; root uncertain]:—*the forebead*; þó spratt honum sveiti i enni, Nj. 68, Pr. 471; um þvert ennit, Fms. i. 178; also brot, metaph. a *steep crag, precipice*, Landn., Eb.

enni-brattr, adj. *having a straight forebead*, Sd. 146. enni-breidr, adj. *having a broad forebead*, Eg. 304, Fms. v. 238.

enni-dúkr, m. a *fillet worn round the head by heathen priests at sacrificial ceremonies*, Lat. *vittae*, Kormak (ἄπ. λειγ.).

enni-leðr, n. *the skin of the forebead of animals*, Fas. i. 80. enni-snaudr, adj. *having a low forebead*, Fms. vii. 343.

enni-spænr, m. pl. [cp. Swed. *ännespan* = *bead-wreath, ornament*], *carved work*, such as *dragon-heads* on old ships of war, both fore and aft, Fms. v. 304, vi. 120, viii. 197, Orkn. 332, Fas. iii. 113.

enni-svell, n. *boulders of ice*, Sturl. i. 61. Enska, u, f. *the English tongue*, Skálda 161.

ENSKR, adj. *English*, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 517; Enskir menn, m. *Englishmen*, Fms., Orkn., Hkr.

EPJA, u, f. [ap], *chilliness*, Björn. EPLL, n. [A. S. *æppel*; Engl. *apple*; Swed. *äple*; Dan. *æble*; O. H. G. *apbol*; mod. Germ. *apfel*]:—*an apple*, Fms. xi. 9, Rb. 346; it occurs even in old poems, Skm. 19, 20; cp. Edda 17, the apples of Idunna, of which the gods ate and became young again, cp. also Völs. S. ch. 2; Heljar e., *the apple of death*, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse). COMPS: epla-át, n. *eating of an apple*, Stj. 40. epla-garðr, m. [Dan. *abildgaard*], an 'apple-yard', orchard, Glp. 144, Vigl. 17. epla-kyn, n. 'apple-kind', Stj. 175. epla-stöng, f. *an apple-stalk*, a cognom., Fms. viii.

epli-berandi, part. *apple-bearing*, Stj. 14. eplóttir, adj. = apal-grár, q. v., Karl. 306, 334.

EPTIR, better spelt eftir, in common pronunciation ettir, a prep. with dat. and acc. and also used as adv. or ellipt. without a case; an older form ept or eft only occurs in poetry, Skm. 39, 41, Yt. 2, Edda 91 (in a verse); ept víg, Hkr. i. 349 (in a verse), iii. 50 (Arnór); [cp. Goth. *afar*; Runic stone in Tune, *after*; A. S. *aft*; Engl. *after, aft*; Swed.-Dan. *efter*]:—*after*.

A. WITH DAT., loc.; with verbs denoting *following, pursuing*, or the like; hann reið e. þeim, Eg. 149; hann bar merkit eptir honum, *he bore the standard after him*, 297; róa e. þeim, *to pull after them*, Ld. 118; þegar e. Kára, *on the heels of Kari*, Nj. 202; varð ekki e. honum gengit, *none went after him*, 270. β. with the notion *to fetch*; senda e. e-m, *to send after one*, Eb. 22, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 2; ríða í Hornafjörð e. fé yðru, *ride to H. after your things*, Nj. 63. γ. ellipt., viljum vér eigi e. fara, *we will not follow after them*, Eb. 242; ek mun hlaupta þegar e., Nj. 202. 2. metaph., α. with verbs denoting *to look, stare, lita, sjá, gá, horfa, mæna*, etc. e. e-u, *to stare, look after a thing while departing*, Ísl. ii. 261; leita, stjarna, fréttu etc. e. e-u, *to ask, 'speak, seek after a thing*, Nj. 75, Eg. 155, 686, Fms. i. 71, x. 148, etc. β. segja e. e-m, *to tell tales, report behind one's back* in a bad sense, 623, 62; þó at ek segða eigi óhapp eptir tengda-mönnum mínum, Sturl. i. 66; sjá e. e-u, *to look after, miss a thing*, Nj. 75; leggja hug e. e-u, *to mind a thing*, Ísl. ii. 426; taka e., *to mind, mark a thing*; ganga e. e-u, *to retain a thing*, Fms. x. 5. γ. verbs denoting *to expect*; bíða, vænta e. e-u, *to expect,*

wait for a thing; vaka e. e-m, *to sit up waiting for one*, but va e-m, *to sit up nursing or watching one*, cp. Fas. ii. 535.

denoting *along*, in the direction of a track, road, or the like; hálsinum, *down the bill*, Fms. iii. 192; út e. firði, *stood out aloft*, Nj. 37; innar e. höllinni, Nj. 270; upp e. dal, Eb. 232; dalnum, Nj. 34; ofan e. eyrunum, 143; upp e. eyrunum, 85; í búðinni, 165; út e. þverténu, 202; ofan e. reykinum, Eb. 23. e. Skeiðum, 224; inn e. Álptafirði, id.; innar e. ísum, 236; inn e. 316; út e. ísum, 236; út e. Hafsbótum, Orkn. 1; e. endilöng one end to another, Fms. x. 16; e. miðju, *along the middle*, vii. 89.

metaph. *after, according to*; e. því sem vera ætti, Ld. 66; e. síð ok lögum, Fms. i. 81; e. þinum förtölum, ii. 32; hann leiddisk höllum hennar, *he was led by her persuasion*, v. 30; gékk allt e. þó all turned out as he had dreamed, Fms. ii. 231; e. minni vísan, i. 71 denoting *proportion, comparison*; þó eigi e. því sem faðir hans *not like his father*, Eg. 702; fátt magna e. því sem hann var *very men in comparison to what he used to have*, Sturl. ii. 253; þat var ó þar færi aðrar e., *people said that the rest was of one piece*, Ld. 168 with verbs denoting *imitation, indulgence, longing after*, etc.; holdi sínu, *to live after the flesh*, Hom. 25; lífa e. Guði, 73; lífti *follow after me*, Blas. 45; láta e. e-m, *to indulge one*; mæla e. take one's part, Nj. 26; breyta e. e-m, *to imitate*; dæma e. e-m, a *sentence for one*, 150; fylgja e. e-m, *to follow after one*, N. T.; e. e-m, *to mimic one's voice and gesture*, as a juggler; mun ek gera sem þér gerit fyrir, *I will do after just as you do before*, hann mælti e. (*he repeated the words*) ok stefndi rangt, 35; leika *to follow one's lead*; telja e., *to grudge*; langa e., *to long after* xxii. 15. δ. kalla, heita e. e-m, *to name a child after one*; Hákon eptir föður sínum Hákonu, Fms. i. 14; kallaðr e. Mýr móður-þóður sínum, Ld. 108; Ícel. now make a distinction, heita í á e-m, of a living person, and heita e. e-m, of one deceased.

denoting *behind*; fundusk e. þeim Írskar bækr, *Irish books which they had left behind*, Landn. (pref.), Fms. xi. 410; drá blindan e. sér, vi. 323; bera e-t e. sér, *to drag behind one*; hann séir hestinn, *he led the horse after him*, Eg. 766. β. as an adv. eigi hins verra e. ván er slikt ferr fyrir, *what worse can come after such things went before?* Nj. 34. 2. but chiefly ellipt. or

látta e., *to leave behind*, Sturl. i. 60; sitja e., *to sit, stay behind*, 66; bíða e., *to stay behind*; vera e., Grett. 36 new Ed., Bs. i. 21 e., *to stay behind, remain, be left*, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248; dvelja; delay, stop, Sturl. ii. 253; leggja e., *to lay behind*, but leggja e. behind, i. e. *be left*, Karl. 439; eiga e., *to have to do*, Nj. 56; verðr e., *if naught remain behind*, Rb. 126; skammt get ek e. þú *I guess that little is left of thy life*, Nj. 182; þau bjöggu þar remained, stayed there, 25.

B. WITH ACC., TEMP. *after*; vetri e. fall Ólafs, Eb. (fine) vetrum e. dráp Eadmundar konungs . . . , vetrum e. andlát Grego- þurð Christi, Ib. 18; e. fall jarls, Eg. 297; e. verk þessi, Nj. immediately after, vár kom e. vetr, *spring came after winter*, Í hvern dag e. annan, *one day after another*, Hom. 158; ár e. ár, y-ear, Rb. 292; dag e. dag, *day after day*, Fms. ii. 231; e. þetta, *after that*, Lat. *deinde, deinceps*, Nj. 151, Eb. 58, Bs. i. 5, e. þingit, *after the meeting*, Eb. 108; e. sattu Eyrbyggja, 252.

denoting *succession, inheritance, remembrance*, etc.; eptir in this frequent on the Runic stones, *to the memory of, after*; hón á ar mik, Nj. 3; tekit í arf e. föður þinn, *inherited after thy father* 256; ef skapabændr eru eigi til e. bauga, i. e. *to receive the* Grág. ii. 184; þeir er sektar-fé eigu at taka e. þik, Nj. 230; tók dóttir e. föður sínu, *took the kingdom after his father*, Fms. i. 2; tók lögsögja e. þórarinn, *Þorkel took the speakership after Þor* ch. 5, cp. ch. 8, 10; metaph., vita þá skómm e. sik, *to know thyself* [will be] after one, i. e. *leave such a bad report*, Ld. 222; skaði m. menn slika, *there is a great loss in such men*, Eg. 93; hann fastaði e. son sinn, *he fasted the lenten fast after his son's death*, Sturl. 23. . . e. genginn guma, a *son to succeed his deceased father*, a 7. mæla e. en, or eiga vígsmál (eptir-mál) e. e-n, *to conduct the* one if slain, Nj. 254 (freq.), hence eptir-mál; eptir víg Arnar konur til erfðar ok aðilar, Eb. 194; i hefnd e. e-n, *to revenge death*, Nj. 118; heimta gjöld e. menn sína, *to claim wergild*, 199. β. the phrase, vera e. sig, *to be weary after great exertion*. used as adv. *after*; síðan e. á öðrum degi, *on the second day* Hom. 116; síðan e., Lat. *deinceps*, Fms. x. 210; um várit e. t. after, Eb. 125 new Ed.; annat sumar e., *the second summer* after annat haust e., Eb. 184; annan dag e., *the second day after*, Nj. daginn e., *the day after*, Fms. vii. 153, Bs. i. 21; næsta mánu 126. β. by placing the adverb. prep. at the beginning the sense different, later; e. um várit, *later during the spring*, Eb. 98.

used adverb. with the relat. particles er, at; e. er, Lat. *postquam* i. 10; e. at, id., K. þ. K. 32. β. eptir á, *afterward*; the prov. (mod. eptir á) koma ósvinnum ráð í hug, *the fool is wise too late*

til herbergis þess, er konungur var inni (viz. í), *he went to the house that the king was in*, Ó. H. 160, Fb. iii. 251; dyrr þær, er ganga mátti upp á húsið (viz. gegnum, *through*), *the doors through which one could walk up to the house*, Eg. 421; ór þeim ættum er mér þóttu fuglarnir fljúga (viz. ór), *the airt (quarter) that I thought the birds flew from*, Ísl. ii. 196; yfir þeim manni, er Mörðr hafði sök sína fram sagt (viz. yfir), *the man over whose head (to whom) Mord had pleaded his suit*, Nj. 242; þrjú þing, þau er menn ætluðu (viz. á), *three parliaments, in (during) which men thought . . .*, 71; nær borg þeirri, er konungur sat (viz. í), *near the town the king resided in*, Eg. 287; Montakassin, er dyrkast Benedictus, Monte Cassino, where B. is worshipped, Fms. xi. 415; þeir hafa nú látið líf sitt fyrir skömmu, er mér þykir eigi vert at lífa (viz. eptir), *they, whom me thinks it is not worth while to oulive*, 150; fara eptir með hunda, er þeir vóru vanir at spyryja þá upp (viz. með), *er undan hljópusk, they pursued with bounds, that they were wont to pick up fugitives with, i. c. with blood-bounds*, v. 145; þat er í þrem stöðum, er dauðum má sök gefa (viz. í), *it is in three places that a man can be slain with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 62; þat er í einum stað, er maðr hittir (viz. í), *it is in one place that . . .*, id.

III. A demonstrative pron. may be added to the relat. particule, e. g. er þeirra = *quorum*, er þeim = *quibus*, er hans, er hennar = *cujus*; but this is chiefly used in old translations from Lat., being rarely found in original writings; þann konung, er undir honum eru skatt-konungar, *that king under whom vassals serve*, Edda 93; ekkja heitir sú, er búandi hennar (*whose husband*) varð sótt-dauðr; hæll er sú kona kölluð er búandi hennar er veginn, 108; sú sam-stafa, er raddar-staf hennar er náttúrliga skammr, *that syllable, the vowel of which is naturally short*, Skálda 179; sá maðr, er hann vil, *that man who wishes*, Grág. i. 19; sá maðr, er hann skal fasta, 36; nema ein Guðrún, er hún æva grét, *G. that never wealed*, Gh. 40; þess manns, er hann girnisk, Hom. 54; sæl er sú bygghlaða . . . er ór þeirri . . . *felix est illud borreum . . . unde . . .*, Hom. 15; engi er hærrí spaki en sú, er í þeirri . . . *nulla melior est sapientia quam ea, quæ . . .*, 28; varðveita bodórð hans, fyrir þann er vér erum skapaðir, *ejusque mandata custodire, per quem creati sumus*, 28; harða göfugr er hátt höfsemi, fyrir þá er saman stendr . . . *nobilis virtus est valde temperantia, per quam . . .*, id.; elskendum Guð þann er svá mælti, *Deum diligentibus qui ait, id.*; skírn Græðara várs, er í þeirri, 56; er á þeim = *in quibus*, 52: rare in mod. writers, enginn kann að játa eðr iðrast réttilega þeirrar syndar, er hann þekkir ekki stærð hennar og ílsku, Vídal. i. 226.

IV. in the 14th century, the relat. pron. *hverr* was admitted, but by adding the particule *er*; yet it has never prevailed, and no relative pronoun is used in Icel. (except that this pronoun occurs in the N. T. and sermons, e. g. Luke xi. 1, *whose blood Pilate had mingled*, is rendered *hverra blóði* Pilatus hafði blandað; an old translator would have said, er P. hafði blandað blóði þeirra) hvern er þeir erfðu, M. K. 156; hverjar er hún lauk mér, id.; af hverju er hann megri marka, Stj. 114; hvat er tákna mundi, Fms. xi. 12.

V. the few following instances are rare and curious, er þú, er ek, er mér, er hún; and are analogous to the Germ. *der ich, der du, I that, thou that*; in Hm. l. c. 'er' is almost a superfluous enclitic, *eyvitar fyrna er maðr annan skal*, Hm. 93; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 7; ójafnt skipta er þú mundir, Hbl. 25; þrjár hafðar er ek hefi, Fsm. 50; auði frá er mér ætluð var, sandi orpu sæng, Sl. 49; lauga-vatn er mér leiddast var eitt allra hluta, 50; ærr eru Loki, er þú ytra telr, Ls. 29, cp. 21, Og. 12, Hkv. 2. 32; tröll, er þik bita eigi járn, Ísl. ii. 364. This want of a proper relat. pron. has probably preserved Icel. prose from foreign influences; in rendering Lat. or mod. Germ. into Icel. almost every sentence must be altered and broken up in order to make it vernacular.

B. Conj. and adv. joined with a demonstrative particule, *where, when*:

1. loc., þar er, *there where = ubi*; þar er hvárki sé akr né eng, Grág. i. 123; hvervetna þess, er, N. G. L. passim. 2. temp. *when*; ok er, *and when*; en er, *but when*; þá er, *then when*; þar til er, *until, etc.*, passim; annan dag, er menn genu, Nj. 3; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann, 68; sjaldan fór þá svá, er vel vildi, Ld. 290; ok í því er þórgils, *and in the nick of time when Th.*, id.; þá lét í hamrinum sem er (*as when*) reið gengr, Ísl. ii. 434; næst er vér kómmum, *next when we came*, Eg. 287; þá er vér, *when we*, id. II. conj. *that* (vide 'at' II, p. 29); þat er (*is*) mitt ráð er (*that*) þú kallar til tals, Eg. 540; ok þat, er hann ætlar, Nj. 7; ok fansk þat á öllu, er (*that*) hon þóttisk vargefin, 17; en þessi er (*is*) frásögn til þess, er (*that*) þeir vóru Heljar-skinn kallaðir, Sturl. i. 1; ok finna honum þá sök, er (en MS.) hann hafði verið, *that he had been*, Fms. vii. 331; af hverju er hann megri marka, *from which he may infer*, Stj. 135; hvárt er (en MS.) er (*is*) ung eða gamall, *either that he is young or old*, N. G. L. i. 349; spurði hann at, hvárt er, *asked him whether*, Barl. 92; mikill skaði, er slíkr maðr, *that such a man*, Fms. vi. 15; hlægligt mér þat þykir, er (*that*) þú þinn harm tínr, Am. 53; er þér gengsk illa, *that it goes ill with thee*, 53, 89; hins viltú geta, er (*that*) vit Hrungrin deildum, Hbl. 15. 2. denoting cause; er dóttir mín er hörd í skapi, *for that my daughter is hard of heart*, Nj. 17. 3. þegar er, *although*, Skálda 164. 3. þegar er, *as soon as, when*, Fms. iv. 95, cp. þegar's above; alls er þú ert, *for that thou art*, i. 305; síðan er, *since, after that*, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er Freyr

hafði heygðr verið, Hkr. (pref.); but without 'er', N. G. L. i. 344; the earliest and best MSS. distinction is made between eptir er (*postquam*) þegar er (*quum*), meðan er (*dum*), síðan er (*postquam*), and on the hand eptir (*post*), þegar (*jam*), meðan (*interdum*), síðan (*post*, de cp. meðan's, síðan's, þegar's, above; but in most old MSS. and the particule is left out, often, no doubt, merely from inaccuracy MSS., or even in the editions, (in MSS. 'er' is almost always spelt easily overlooked); again, in mod. usage the particule 'at, að', is used as equivalent to 'er', meðan að, *whilst*; síðan að, *since that*; þegar postquam, (vide 'at' V, p. 29.)

ER, 3rd pers. pres. *is*, vide vera. ER, pl. and it, dual, spelt ier, Ó. H. 147 (twice), 205, 216 (1 227; [Goth. *jus = v̅usis*; A. S. *ge*; Engl. *ye, you*; Germ. *ibr*; Dan. *J*];—*ye, you*. That *ér* and not *þér* is the old form is clear from alliteration of old poems and the spelling of old MSS.: *allit.*, *ér*; *allir eða vinna*, Skv. i. 37; it (*σφω*) *munut alla eða vinna*, 31; *ér jarlar eiki-köstinn*, Gh. 20; *lífit einir ér þátta ættar minnar*, H. æðra óðal en ér hafit, Rm. 45 (MS. wrongly þér); *ér sjáid undir yðvars Græðara blæða*, Lb. 44 (a poem of the beginning of the 13th century). It is often spelt so in Kb. of Sæm.; *hvers biðit ér*, Hkv þó þykkisk ér, Skv. 3. 36; *börðusk ér bræðr ungir*, Am. 93; *er glíkir*, Gh. 3; *ef it, id.*; *en ér heyrst hafit*, Hým. 38; *þá er (uð) ye*, Ls. 51; *er it heim komit*, Skv. i. 42; *ér knáttuð*, Edda 10 (verse); in very old MSS. (12th century) no other form was ever used *er*, 623. 24; *þat er (that which ye) heyrst*, 656 A. 2. 15; *ér bra minnisk ér, ye brelbren, remember ye*, 7; *treystisk ér*, 623. 32; *í eigi ér*, 48. In MSS. of the middle of the 13th century the old fo occurs, e. g. Ó. H., *ér hafit*, 52; *ér skolu*, 216; *þegar ér ko soon as ye come*, 67; *sem ér mynit*, 119; *ér hafit*, 141; *til hver erot, that ye are*, 151; *ef ér vilit heldr*, 166; *ér erot allir, ye are*; *er* *er* *er* *kunnut*, 196; *sem ier vilit*, 205; *sem ér vituð, as ye know ef ér vilit*, 208; *þeim ér er senduð, those that ye sent*, 211; the Hei (MS. of the same time)—*unz ér*, (Ísl. ii.) 333; *ef ér þurfut*, 345; *farit*, 346 (twice); *allz ér erut, id.*; *er ér komið, as ye come*, id. sex, *but ye six*, 347; *ok ér*, *and ye*, 361; *ér hafit þrasamliga*, 36 *it fedgar*, 364; *Jómsvík. S.—ef ér*, (Fms. xi.) 115, 123; *Mork. 9.*, 98, 103, 106, passim. It even occurs now and then in Njála (Arna 468)—*ér erut, ye are*, 223; *hverrar líðveizlu ér þykkisk mest þurt ér ertuð hann*, Skálda 171; *Farið-a ér, fare ye not*, Hkr. i. (in a It is still more freq. after a dental *ð, t, þ*; in old MSS. that give *ð* it runs thus—*vituð ér*, *hafit ér*, *skoluþ ér*, *meguþ ér*, *lífiþ ér*, *ye, have ye, shall ye, may ye, live ye, etc.*; hence originates by diæresis the regular Icel. form *þér*, common both to old and mod. Icel. vide þú, where the other forms will be explained.

ERÐI, n. [akin to arð], *a heavy balk of timber*, Grett. 125 the phrase, þungt sem erði, *heavy as a balk*. erenda, *d*, to perform an errand, Vigl. 29. erendi, etc., v. eyrendi.

erfa, *ð*, with acc. to honour with a funeral feast, cp. the Irish 'wake' *him*, Eg. 606; síðan lét Egill e. sonu sína epti síðvenju, 644, Fms. i. 161, xi. 67. 2. to inherit, N. T. a writers. 3. metaph. in the phrase, e. e-t við e-n, to bear long to grumble.

ERFD, f. [Germ. *erbe*], *inheritance*; for the etymology vide a law distinguishes between frænd-erfd, *family inheritance*, and alien inheritance, N. G. L. ii. 146; within the frænd-erfd the law thirteen degrees of kin, Gpl. 232-242, N. G. L. i. 49, Jb. 128 sqq. i. 170 sqq.: special kinds of 'út-erfd' are, brand-erfd (q. v.), g skip-erfd, gjaf-erfd, land-erfd, féлага-erfd, líta-erfd, leysings-erfd, i. 206; again, in mod. usage erfd implies the notion of a family, erfd, út-arfar are used of distant kinsfolk, inheritance in a differ or the like; vide Grág., Nj., and the Sagas freq. 3. *inberiting sian*, Gpl. 48-55. conjps. erfða-bálkr, *m. the section of inheritance*, Ann. 1273. erfða-einkunn, *f. an hereditary (on cattle)*, Grág. ii. 304. erfða-fé, *n. an heirloom, inheritance* i. 206. erfða-goðorrð, *n. hereditary priesthood*, Sturl. i. 198. land, *n. patrimony, land of inheritance*, Stj. 50, 66, Orkn. 126, 224, vi. 20. erfða-maðr, *m. an heir*, Js. 38. erfða-ma-erfða-einkunn, Grág. i. 422, 423. erfða-mál, *n. a law suit inheritance*, Nj. 6, 92. erfða-partr, *m. share of inheritance*, erfða-skipan, *f. a law, ordinance of inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 49. staðr, *m. hereditary estates*, used in a special sense of church c held by lay impropiators, vide Arna S., Bs. i. 794. erfða-ti section of law respecting inheritance, Gpl. 55. erfða-úmagi a, *m. erfða-úmagi*, *n. [Dan. arveføl], a funeral feast*, N. G. L. i. 432. erfi, *n. a wake, funeral feast*, Nj. 167, Fms. i. 161, xi. 68, Ld. 275, Rb. 344, N. G. L. i. 391, Am. 83, Gh. 8. For the sumptuous feasts of antiquity, vide esp. Landn. 3. 10, where the guests w than fourteen hundred, Ld. ch. 26, 27; var nú drukkit allir brullaup Ólafs ok erfi Unnar, ch. 7, Flóam. S. ch. 2, Jómsv. S. ch. 21

COMPDS: erfis-drykkja, u, f. a funeral feast, Pass. 49. 16. erfis-görð, f. = erfi, Fms. xi. 69.

erfiða or erviða, að, [Goth. *arbaiðjan* = *komān*; early Germ. *erbeiten*; mod. Germ. *arbeiten*; mod. Dan. *arbeide* is borrowed from Germ.] :—to *toil, labour*, Edda 149 (pref.), 677. 11; allir þér sem erviðið og þunga eruð laðin, Matth. xi. 28; metaph., e. e-m, to cause one toil and trouble, s. i. 726; trans., e. jörðina, to till the earth, Stj. 30; impers., sóttar-far ans erfiðaði, his illness grew worse, Fms. x. 147. In the Icel. N. T. it sometimes used in the same passages which have *arbaiðjan* in Ulf., e. g. eldr hefi eg miklu meir erfiðað en allir þeir aðrir, I Cor. xv. 10; öllum eim sem styrkja til og erfiða, xvi. 16; að eg hafi til einskis erfiðað hjá þér, Gal. iv. 11; heldr erfiði og afli með höndum, Ephes. iv. 28; hvar vrir eg erfiða og stríði, Col. i. 29; þá sem erfiða meðal yðar, I Thess. v. 2; því at til þess hins sama erfiðum vér einnig, I Tim. iv. 10; in 2 Tim. 6, the Icel. text has 'sá sem akrinn erjar.'

erfið-örægr, adj. difficult, Sturl. iii. 271.

erfiði or erviði (erfiðaði, N. G. L. i. 391; ærfuð, id. l. 10), n. [Ulf. *arbaiðs* = *κώμας*; A. S. *earfoð*; O. H. G. *arapeit*; mod. Germ. *arbeit*, which shews that mod. Dan. *arbeide* and Swed. *arbete* are borrowed from the Germ.; lost in Engl. The etymology of this word is uncertain; the Icel. notion is to derive it from *er-priv.* and *viða* = *vinna*, to work, but it scarcely right; Grimm, s. v. *arbeit*, suggests it to be akin to Lat. *labor*; Max Müller refers it to the root *AR*, to plough, Science of Language, p. 258, 2d Ed.; but *arfiði* (Björn, p. 41) instead of *erfiði* is a fictitious form, and the statement that in old Norse or Icel. it means *ploughing* rests only on a fancy of old Björn (Dict. l. c.), to which he was probably led by the similarity between Lat. *arvum* to Germ. and mod. Dan. *arbeit*, *arbeide*: in fact the Icel., ancient or modern, conveys no such notion; even in the Icel. heathen poems the word is used exactly in the present sense, which again is the same as in Ulf.]:—*toil, labour*, and metaph. *toil, trouble*; the allit. phrase, e. er eigi eyrendi, *toil but no errand*, i. e. *lost labour*, sv. 10, 11, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; vil ok e., *toil and trouble* (of travelling), bl. 58, Skálda 163; kváðusk hafa haft mikitt e. ok öngu á leið komið, s. v. 21, Post. 645, 58, Sks. 235, v. l., N. G. L. l. c. 2. metaph. *stress, suffering*; drygja e., to 'dree' distress, Gm. 35 (heathen poem), in N. G. L. i. 391 this phrase is used of a priest officiating; hungur, testi, e., Hom. 160: in pl., meðr mörgum erfiðum er á hana leggjask, i. 51: an old poet (Arnor) calls the heaven the erfiði of the dwarfs, the dverg. In the Icel. N. T. erfiði is often used in the very same passages as in Ulf., thus—yðvart e. er eigi önytt í Drottini, I Cor. xv. 58; erfiði, í vökum, í föstu, 2 Cor. vi. 5; og hrósum oss eigi fram yfir elingu í annarlegu erfiði, x. 15; og vort e. yrði til önyttis, I Thess. iii. cp. Ulf. l. c.

β. medic. *asthma, difficulty in breathing*; brjóst-erfiði, *trouble breathing*. COMPDS: erfiðis-ðauði, a, m. a painful, hard death, sv. xxxiii. 17. erfiðis-laun, n. pl. a recompense for labour or suffering, Nidrst. 5, Fms. vi. 149, Barl. 95. erfiðis-léttir, m. a reliever of labour, Stj. 19. erfiðis-munir, m. pl. toils, exertion, Bárð. 180, Fas. 402, Fb. i. 280. erfiðis-nauð, f. servitude, grinding labour, Stj. 7, 265. erfiðis-samr, adj. toilsome, Stj. 32. erfiðis-semi, f. l. erfiðis-verk, n. hard work, Stj. 263, 264.

erfið-leiki, m. bardship, difficult.

erfið-liga, adv. with pain and toil; er hann sótti e. til hans, he strove to get up to him, Edda 60; e-t horfir e., looks hard, Nj. 139; a e. við e-n, to treat one harshly, Fas. ii. 96; at skipi þessu farisk e., at his ship will fare ill, make a bad voyage, vi. 376; varð mér þar viðligast um, there I met with the greatest difficulties, Nj. 163. erfið-ligr, adj. toilsome, difficult, adverse; margir hlutir e. ok þungir, adverse and heavy, Fms. viii. 31, Sks. 235.

erfið-lifi, n. a life of toil, 655 viii. 2.

erfiðr, adj. toilsome, hard, difficult; ok var af því honum erfiðt búit, heavy, troublesome household, Bs. i. 63; erfiða ferð hafa þeir fengit e., they have made a hard journey for us, Fms. v. 22; Guðrún var þá á gripa-kaupum, G. was travelling (extravagant) in buying finery, 134; e-m verðr e-t erfiðt, one has a difficulty about the thing, Fms. 54.

β. bard, unyielding; var Flosi erfiðr, en aðrir þó erfiðri klín, F. was hard, but others much harder, Nj. 186, 187; jarl var lengi erfiðr, the earl long remained inexorable, 271; ek var yðr þá erfiðr, 9.

γ. bard breathing; ok er hann vaknaði var honum erfiðt orðit, en he awoke he drew a deep breath, after a bad dream, Isl. ii. 194; erfiðisk Helgi, því at honum var orðit erfiðt, H. rested, because he was exhausted (from walking), Dropl. 22; þó honum væri málið erfiðt, though spoke with difficulty (of a sick person), Bs. i. 110. δ. var þess orðar (the more difficult) sem..., Fas. i. 81: so in the phrase, e-m tír erfiðt, one has hard work, Bs. i. 555, Nj. 117; erfiðt mun þeim ta at ganga í móti giptu þinni, 171.

erfið-drápa, u, f. a funeral poem, Fbr. 16, Fms. vi. 198, v. 64.

erfið-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), toilsome, hard, 677. 10.

erfið-vinnr, adj. hard to work, Grett. 114 A.

erfið-flokkur, m. a short funeral poem, Fms. vi. 117.

erfið-kvæði, n. a funeral poem, = erfiðrápa, Eg. 605.

erfið-áingi, ja, m., (arfingi, Fms. ix. 328, Gpl. 287), pl. erfingjar, [arb-

ingjas (pl.), Runic stone in Tune; Ulf. renders *κληρονόμος* by *arbjá* or *arbinunja*; Dan. *arving*; Swed. *arvinge*]:—*an heir*, Grág. i. 217, Eg. 25, Nj. 3, 656 C. 36, Fms. l. c., etc. etc. erfingja-lauss, adj. without heirs, Fms. v. 298, x. 307.

erfi-veizla, u, f. a funeral banquet, Bs. i. 837.

erfi-vörðr, m. [A. S. *erfeveord*], an heir, poet., Gh. 14, Akv. 12, cp. the emendation of Bugge to Skv. 3. 60.

erfi-öl, n. [Dan. *arveøl*], a wake, funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 14.

ERGA, n., Gael. word, answering to the Scot. *shiel* or *shieling*; upp um dalinn þar sem var erg nokkut, þat köllu vér setr = der som vaar noget erg, det kalde vi sætter (in the Danish transl.), Orkn. 448 (Addit.), cp. local names in Caithness, e. g. Ásgrims-erg, Orkn. 458.

ERGI, f. [argr], lewdness, lust; ergi, æði ok óþola, Skm. 36, Fas. iii. 390; e. keisara dóttur, Bær. 15, El. 10; gilsku ok e. ok hórðom, Barl. 138; wickedness, með e. ok skelmiskap, Gll. 31, Yngl. S. ch. 7: in mod. usage *ergja*, f., means *greediness* for money or the like; the rare sense of *moodiness* is quite mod., and borrowed from Germ. through Dan.

ergjask, ð, dep. to become a coward, only in the proverb, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Hrafn. 25, Fms. iii. 192, iv. 346.

erill, m. [erja], a fuss, bustle.

ERJA, arði, pres. er, sup. arit; mod. pres. erjar, erjaði, 2 Tim. ii. 6; [A. S. *erjan*; Old Engl. *to ear*; cp. Lat. *arar*, Gr. *ἀροῦν*]:—to plough; þrælarnir skyldi erja, Landn. 35, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 240; eitt nes þat fyrirbaud hann at e., löngum tíma eptir örðu menn hlut af nesinu, Bs. i. 293; þér hafit arit með minni kvígu, Stj. 412: in the saying, veint sá man erja, he will be slow to put his hand to the plough, will be good for nothing, Glúm. 341. β. metaph. to scratch; hann lætr e. skóum um legginn útan, O. H. L. 45; kom blóðrefillinn í enni Ketils ok arði niðr um nefit, Fas. ii. 126.

erjur, f. pl. brawl, fuss, quarrels.

ERKI-, [Gr. *ἀρχι*; Engl. *arch*-, etc.] I. eccl. *arch*-, in compds: erki-biskup, m. an archbishop, Gpl. 263, Fms. i. 106, N. G. L. i. 166. erkibiskups-dæmi and erkibiskups-ríki, n. archbishopric, Fms. xi. 392, vii. 300, x. 88, 155; e. stóll, an archiepiscopal seat, Rb. 422. erki-biskupligr, adj. archiepiscopal, Bs. Laur. S., Th. 12. erki-djákn, m. an archdeacon, Fms. ix. 325, xi. 416, 625, 45, Stj. 299. erki-prestr, m. an archpriest, Bs. i. 173, Stj. 299. erki-stóll, m. an archiepiscopal seat, Symb. 28, Fms. iv. 155. II. = great, portentous; erki-býsn, f. portent, Bs. i. 423.

erlendask, d, to go into exile, Stj. III, but in 162 spelt ör-erlending, f. [Germ. *elende*], an exile, Stj. 223.

erlendis, adv. abroad, in a foreign land, Grág. i. 167, Gpl. 148, K. þ. K. 158; e. drep, committing manslaughter in a foreign land, Grág. ii. 142; e. víg, a manslaughter committed abroad, i. 183.

ERLENDER, adj., ör-lendr, Gpl. 148, [Hel. *elilendi* = a foreigner; Germ. *elende*], foreign, Grág. i. 217, Sks. 462; the spelling with *er-* and *ör-* is less correct than *el-* or *ell-*, cp. aulandi, p. 34. II. m. a pr. name, Orkn.

Erlingr, m. a pr. name; prop. a dimin. of jarl, an earl.

erm-lauss, adj. arm-less, sleeve-less, Fms. vii. 21, Sturl. iii. 219.

ERMI, f., mod. ermi, dat. and acc. ermi, pl. ermar, [armr], an arm, sleeve, Fms. v. 207, vi. 349, xi. 332, Nj. 35, Clem. 54, Landn. 147: so in the saying, lofa upp í ermina á sér, to make promises in one's sleeve, i. c. to promise without meaning to keep one's word. COMPDS: erma-örög, n. pl. sleeve-linings, Bret. erma-kápa, u, f. a cape with sleeves, Band. 5. erma-kjós, f. the armpit, 656 C. 28. erma-langr, adj. with long sleeves, Fas. ii. 343. erma-lauss, adj. sleeve-less, Fms. xi. 272, Sks. 406. erma-stuttr, adj. with short sleeves. erma-viðr, adj. with wide sleeves. erma-þröngr, adj. with tight sleeves.

Ermskr, adj. Armenian, K. þ. K. 74, lb. 13, Fas. iii. 326.

erm-stúka, u, f. a short sleeve, Karl.

ERN, adj. brisk, vigorous, Bs. i. 655, Fms. v. 300; hence Erna, u, f. a pr. name, Rm. 36, Bs. i. 32, v. l.

ern-ligr, adj. of brisk, stout appearance, Nj. 183, Eb.

erpi, n. a sort of wood, Al. 165.

erri-ligr, adj. = ernligr, Fms. iii. 222, Eb. 94 new Ed.

erring, f. a brisk, hard struggle, Fbr. (in a verse).

errinn, adj. = ern, Lex. Poët.; fjöl-e., very brisk and bold, Hallfred.

ERTA, t, to taunt, tease, with acc., Rd. 302, Hkr. iii. 130, Skálda 171, Fms. vi. 323; er eigi gott at e. illt skap, a saying, Mirn.: reflex., ertask við e-n, to tease one, Fms. ix. 506.

erting, f. teasing, provoking, Lv. 26; engi ertinga-maðr, a man who stands no nonsense, Eg. 417.

ertinn, adj. taunting; ertni, f. a taunting temper.

ERTLA, u, f., pronounced erla or atla, [arta], the wagtail, *motacilla alba*, now called *Mariáta* or *lin-erla*.

ERTR, f. pl. [early Germ. *erbeiz*; mod. Germ. *erbs*; Dutch *erwt* or *ert*; Dan. *ært*; Swed. *ärter*]:—*peas*; the Scand. word is probably borrowed from Dutch or Fris. and occurs in the 13th century; in old writers the *r* is kept throughout, *ertr*, *ertrnar*, Stj. 161; *ertrum* (dat.), 655 xxxiii. 4; *ertra* (gen.), Gpl. 544; *ertra-akr*, a pea-field, id.; *ertra-*

reitr, a *bed of peas*, N. G. L. ii. 172; ertra-vellingr, Stj. 160, 161, Gen. xxv. 29: in mod. usage it is declined *erta*, u, f., gen. pl. *ertna*, *ertum*, etc. es, older form of er.

ESJA, u, f. a *kind of clay*, freq. in Norway in that sense, vide Ivar Aasen; the name of the mountain Esja in Icel. no doubt derives its name from this clay, which is here found in abundance, Eggert Itin, ch. 21; hence *Esju-berg*, n. name of a farm, Landn., [eisa, and even Germ. *esse*, Dan. *esse*, Swed. *assa* are kindred words.]

EsK-hytingr, m. one from the farm *EsKibolt*, Sturl. ii. 145. **eski**, n. [askr], an *ashen box*, Edda 17, 21, Fms. ii. 254, Fas. i. 237, Ísl. ii. 79; mod. spelt *askja*, and used of any small box.

eski-mær, f. a *lady's maid*, Gm. (pref.) **eskingr**, m. [aska], *ashes or fine snow driven by a gale*, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

eski-stöng, f. an *aspen pole*, Róm. 232.

ESPA, að, to *exasperate, irritate*, probably = to *make one shake like an aspen*, Vidal.

espi, n. *aspen wood* (vide ösp), hence **Espí-hóll**, m. a farm, Landn.; **Esphælingar**, m. *the men from E.*, id.

espingr, m. [Swed. *esping*], a *ship's boat*, Fr.

ess, n. [for. word; old Swed. *örs*], a *steed*, Fms. x. 139, Fas. iii. 471, 582, much used in romances.

ETA, pronc. éta; pret. át, pl. átu; pres. et, pronc. iet, Greg. 82; part. etið; pret. subj. æti; imperat. et; [Lat. *edere*; Gr. *ἔδω*; Ulf. *etan*; A. S. and Hel. *etan*; Engl. *eat*; O. H. G. *ezan*; mod. Germ. *essen*; Swed. *äta*; Dan. *æde*]:—to *eat*, Grág. ii. 347; sem þú mátt vel e., Nj. 75; e. dagverð, Ld. 10; þar's ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; e. kjöt, Greg. l. c.; at engi er hér sú inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en eg, Edda 31 (hence fljót-ætinn, sein-ætinn, *rash* or *slow eating*); át hvártveggj sem tíðast, id.; Logi hafði ok etið slátr allt, id.; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 179.

2. metaph. to *eat, consume*; eigu at eta alla ómagans sem hann sjálfir, Grág. i. 288; eyddir ok etmir, Fms. xi. 423; sorg etr hjarta, *sorrow eats the heart*, Hm. 122; etandi öfund, *consuming envy*, Str.; Gyðingar átusku innan er þeir heyrðu þetta, *the Jews fretted inwardly on hearing this*, 656 C. 17. β. medic., 655 xxx. 8. γ. the phrase, eta örd sin, to *eat one's own words*, Karl. 478; or, eta ofan í sig apt, *id.*, of liars or slanderers. δ. the dubious proverb, úlfar eta annars eyrendi, *wolves eat one another's fare or prey*, Ld. 92; and recipr., etask at úlfs munni, to *tear one another as wolves*, Ísl. ii. 165; ok hefir mér farit sem varginum, þeir eta þar (etask?) til er at halanum kemr ok finna eigi fyrr, Band. 12, where MS.—þat ætla ek at mér verði vargins dæmi, þeir finnask eigi fyrr at en þeir hafa etask ok þeir koma at halanum, 26: as to this proverb cp. also the allusion, Hðm. 30: the mod. turn is—úlfir rekr annars erindi, so used by Hallgr.—annars erindi rekr úlfir og löngum sannast það—and so in paper MSS. of Ld. l. c., but prob. a corruption.

eta, u, f., mod. *jata*, a *crib, manger*, Hom. 36, 127, Mar. 26; in the proverb, standa öllum fótum í etu, to *stand with all feet in the crib*, to *live at rack and manger*, Gisl. 46. **etu-stallr**, m. a *crib, manger*, Orkn. 218. II. medic. *cancer*, Magn. 480: mod. áta or átu-mein.

etall, adj. *eating, consuming*, Lat. *edax*, 655 xxix. 6. **ETJA**, atti; pres. et; part. att; but etjad, Andr. 625. 73; [it means probably 'to make bite', a causal of eta]:—to *make fight*, with dat., esp. etta hestum, of horse fights, a favourite sport of the ancients; for a graphic description of this fight see Bs. i. 633. Arons S. ch. 18, Glúm. ch. 18, Rd. ch. 12, Nj. ch. 58, 59, Vígl. ch. 7, N. G. L. ii. 126; vide hesta-þing, hesta-at, víg-hest, etc.

2. gener. to *goad on to fight*; atta ek jöfrum en aldri sætta'k, Hbl. 24. β. etja hamingju við e-n, to *match one's luck with another*, Fms. iv. 147; e. kappi við e-n, to *match one's force against one*, Ld. 64, Eg. 82; e. vandræðum við e-n, 458; e. saman manndráp, to *incite two parties to manslaughter*, Anecd. 14: in a good sense, to *exhort*, ok etjad þá þolinmæði, Andr. l. c. (rare). γ. ellipt., etja við e-t, to *contend against*; e. við aßanum, to *fight against odds*, Al. 110; e. við liðsmun, *id.*, Fms. i. 42, ix. 39, Fs. 122; e. við ofrefi, *id.*, Fms. iii. 9; e. við reidi e-s, Fb. i. 240. 3. to *stretch forth, put forth*; hann et fram berum skellanum, *he put forth his bare skull to meet the blows*, Fms. xi. 132; (Icel. now use ota, að, in this sense.) II. reflex., lét eigi sama at etjask við kennimenn gamla, *said it was unseemly to boot old clergymen*, Sturl. i. 104; er ofstopti etsk í gegu ofstopta, *if violence is put against violence*, 655 xxi. 3. 2. recipr. to *contend mutually*; ef menn etjask vitnum á, *if men contend (plead) with witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 247; ok ef þeir vilja andvintnum á etjask, Gpl. 298.

III. the phrase, etja heysi (spelt with *it*), to *fodder (cattle) upon hay*, Grág. ii. 278, 340; etja andvirki, to *fodder upon a bayrick*, Gpl. 357. **etja**, u, f. *fighthing, biting*. compds: **etju-hundur**, m. a *deer-bound, fox-bound*, Sturl. ii. 179. **etju-kostr**, m. a *beastly choice*, Ísl. ii. 89, Fms. viii. 24, v. l. **etju-tík**, f. = *etju-hundur*; bóndi átti e. stóra, Fb. ii. 332, Bárð. 32 new Ed.

expens, n. (for. word), *expences*, Stj. 127, Bs. i. 742. **EY**, gen. eyjar; dat. eyju and eyjum with the article eyinni and eyjunni; acc. ey; pl. eyjar, gen. eyja, dat. eyjum; in Norway spelt and pronc. öy; [Dan. *øe*; Swed. *ö*; Ivar Aasen *øy*; Germ. *au*; cp. Engl. *eyot*, *le* A. S. *æg-land*, Engl. *is-land*; in Engl. local names *-ea* or *-ey*, e. g. *Ch. Batters-ea*, *Cberts-ey*, *Tborn-ey*, *Osn-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Orkn-ey*, etc.] **island**, Fas. ii. 299, Skálda 172, Eg. 218, Grág. ii. 131, Eb. 12; *eyj* the 'neb' or *projection of an island*, Fb. iii. 316. 2. in v. compds; varp-ey, *an island where wild birds lay eggs*; eyði-ey, a *desert island*; heima-ey, a *home island*; bæjar-ey, *an inhabited island*; út islands far out at sea; land-eyjar, *an island in an inlet*, Landn.: : island close to a larger one is called a *calf* (eyjar-kálfur), the larger being regarded as the *cow*, (so the southernmost part of the Isle of O is called the *Calf of Man*): it is curious that 'islanders' are usually called eyja-menn (*islandmen*), but eyjar-skeggjar, m. pl. 'beards'; this was doubtless originally meant as a nickname to the strange habits of islanders, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse), Fær. 151, 22, Fms. ii. 169, viii. 283, Grett. 47 new Ed.; but eyja-menn, Valla L. 228, Eb. 316 (and in mod. usage), cp. also Götuskegg men of Gata, a family, Landn.; eyja-sund, n. a *sound or strait between two islands*, Eg. 93, Fms. ii. 64, 208. 3. i. names: from the shape, Lang-ey, Flat-ey, Há-ey, Drang-ey: from birds, beasts, Fær-eyjar, Lamb-ey, Sauð-ey, Hrut-ey, Yxn-ey, F. Svin-ey, Kíð-ey, Fugl-ey, Arn-ey, Æð-ey, Má-ey, Þern-ey, Bjarn-ey: from vegetation, Eng-ey, Akr-ey, Við-ey, Brok-ey, M. from the quarters of heaven, Austr-ey, Norðr-ey, Vestr-ey, (Engl. *Sudor*): an island at ebb time connected with the mainland is called Örfriðs-ey, mod. Öffurs-ey (cp. Orfir in the Orkneys) other things, Fagr-ey, Sand-ey, Straum-ey, Vé-ey (*Temple Isle Helga*, the *Holy Isle* (cp. Enhallow in the Orkneys). Eyjar is oft kar' ἔξοχῆν of the Western Isles, Orkneys, Shetland, and Sudor Eyja-jarl, *earl of the Isles* (i. e. Orkneys), Orkn. (freq.); in southe it is sometimes used of the Vestmanna eyjar. β. in old poets favourite word in circumlocutions of women, vide Lex. Poët.; poetical diction ey is personified as a goddess, the sea being her the glaciers her head-gear; hence the Icel. poetical compd e. For tales of wandering islands, and giants removing islands from place to another, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 209. 4. in female pr. Þór-ey, Bjarg-ey, Landn.: but if prefixed—as in Eyj-úlfir, Ey-steimundr, Ey-vindr, Ey-dís, Ey-fríðr, Ey-vör, Ey-þjófr, etc.—ey belongs to a different root. compd: eyja-klasi, a, m. a *cluster of islands*.

ey-, a prefix, *ever-*, vide ei-ey-búi, a, m. *an islander*, Lex. Poët. **EYÐA**, dd, [auðr; A. S. *ēðan*; Dan. *øde*; Germ. *öden*; Swed. *öden*]. I. with dat. denoting to *waste, destroy*, of men or hann eyddi (*slew*) öllum fjölkunnigum mönnum, Stj. 491, Fms. vii. 8; ekki muntu með þessu e. öllum sonum Haralds konungs 16. β. of money; eyða fé, etc., to *spend money*, Eg. 70, Grág. Nj. 29, Fms. i. 118: to *squander*, 655 iii. 1, Nj. 18, Fms. xi. 470; reflex., hann átti land gott en eyddusk lausafé, *but his land went*, Fms. vi. 102. II. with acc. to *lay waste, desolate*, like; upp eyða (*lay waste*) alla þeirra byggð, Fms. v. 161; þá vóru e. Svía-konungs átjan, *eighteen of the Swedish king's ships were mowed*, m. x. 353; hann eyddi byggðina, iv. 44. 2. to *desert*, en skyldi út bera ok e. skemmuna, Fms. v. 262; féllu sumir e. eyddu (*deserted from*) hálfrymin (in a battle), viii. 226; skip þr eytt, a *ship wrecked or abandoned*, Grág. i. 91; en hún er nú mönnum, *forlorn or deserted of men*, Al. 1. β. impers., eða hafi *if countries be laid waste*, K. p. K. 38; hence eyði-hús, etc. (below).

as a law term, of a meeting, to *terminate, dissolve*; ef þeir eru e þinga, eðr vár-þing eru eydd, *or if it be past the várþing*, Grág. en er sá dagr kom er veizluna skyldi eyða, *when men were to depa up the feast*, Fms. xi. 331. 4. a law term, eyða máli, sókn, *make a suit void by counter-pleading*; e. dæmð mál, Grág. ii. 23 vér e. málið með óxar-hörmum, Fs. 61; ok eyðir málið fyrir Bir eyddi Broddhelgi þá enn málið, Vápn. 13; at hann vildi í því hafa ef hann vildi hans mál í því e., of *unlawful pleading*, Grág. i. 12 má at Eysteinn konungr hafði þetta mál eytt með lögrökum sínu ví. 142; eyddusk sóknir ok varmir, Nj. 149; with dat., eytt við 244; hélt þá Snorri fram málinu ok eyddi bjargkvíðnum, Arnkels (but no doubt less correct). **eyði**, n. [auðr, Germ. *öde*], *waste, desert*; leggja í e., to *leave lurch, desert*, Jb. 277; jörðin var e. og tóm, Gen. i. 2; yðart yðr í e. látið verða, Matth. xxiii. 38: in compds, *desert, forlor* eyði-börg, f. a *deserted town (castle)*, Stj. 284. **eyði-byggð**, f. *country*, Fs. 19. **eyði-dalr**, m. a *wild, desolate vale*, Hrafn. i. **ey**, f. a *desert island*, Fms. x. 154. **eyði-fjall**, n. a *wild feld* eyði-fjörðr, m. a *desert firth country*, Fs. 24. **eyði-haf**, n. the Stj. 636. **eyði-hús**, n. *deserted dwellings*, Hkr. ii. 379. **jörð**, f. a *deserted household or farm*, Dipl. iii. 13, Jb. 183. **ey** n. a *deserted cottage*, Vm. 61. **eyði-land**, n. *desert land*, H. **eyði-mörk**, f. a *desert, wilderness*, Fms. i. 118, iv. 336, v. 1. 62, Stj. 141, 283. **eyði-rjóðr**, n. a *desert plain*, Stj. 527, 28. **eyði-skemma**, u, f. a *desert barn*, Hkr. ii. 383. **ey** sker

á wild rock, sherry, Fs. 18. **eyði-skógr, m. a wild 'shaw' (wood),** 485. **eyði-staðr, m. a barren place, 655 xiii B, Bs. i. 204.** **eyði-
stöð, f. a desolate lane, Sturl. ii. 209, cp. auða tröð, Hkm. 20.** **eyði-
egg, m. a deserted building, ruin, Karl. 2.**
eyði-legging, f. desolation, Matth. xxiv. 15.
eyði-leggja, lagði, to lay waste, N. T.
eyði-liga, adv. in a forlorn state, Stj. 113.
**eyði-ligr, adj. empty, in metaph. sense, sad, cheerless; veikligr ok e.,
easily and cheerless, Fas. ii. 30; e. veraldar ríki, v. 343; ýmislegt nó
677. 2: medic., e-m er eyðilligt, one feels empty (hollow) and uneasy:
so in the phrase, e-t er eyðilligt, strange, unpleasant.**
**eyðsla, u, f. waste, squandering. COMPS: eyðslu-maðr, m. a
wasteful, porst. hv. 35. eyðslu-semi, f. extravagance.**
**Ey-firzkr, adj., Ey-firðingar, m. pl. men from Eyjafirir in Icel., Landn.
eygir, m. one who frightens, a terror, Lex. Poët.**
**eygja, ð, to furnish with a loop or eye, Fms. xi. 304. β. [Dan. øjne],
see, esp. to see far off, Clar. 176.**
ey-gl6, f. the ever-glowing, poet. the sun, Alm. 17.
**ey-góðr, adj. [Dan. ejegod], 'ever-good,' cognom. of a Danish king,
ns. xi.**
**EYGB, later form eygðr, which, however, is freq. in MSS. of the
13th century, adj. [—having eyes of a certain kind; vel e., with
the eyes, Stj. 460. I Sam. xvi. 12, Nj. 39; e. manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 190,
ns. vi. 438, xi. 79; mjök eygðr, large-eyed, Þorf. Karl. 422; eigi vel
g, not good looking, Fms. iii. 216; e. mjök ok vel, with large and
the eyes, Ebb. 30, Fb. i. 545; e. forkunnar vel, with eyes exceeding fine,
ns. iv. 38; esp. freq. in compds: in the Sagas a man is seldom described
tho marking the colour, shape, or expression of his eyes, fagr-e.,
art-e., dökk-e., svart-e., blá-e., grá-e., m6-e.; the shape also, opin-e.,
-e., inn-e., smá-e., stór-e., etc.; the lustre of the eye, snar-e., fast-e.,
ass-e., frán-e., dapr-e., etc.; expressing disease, vát-e., rauð-e., ein-e.; ex-
pressing something wrong in the eye, hjá-e., til-e., rang-e., etc., Fél. ix. 192.**
ey-óttir, adj. full of islands, Fb. i. 541.
eyk-hestir, m. a cart-horse, Eg. 149, Fb. ii. 332.
eyki, n. a vehicle; hestr ok e., Dropl. 26.
**EYKB, m., pl. eykir, gen. eykja, [Swed. ök; Dan. ög; akin to ok,
yoke]—a beast of draught; úlfalda ok eyki, Stj. 393; hross eðr eyk,
ág. i. 434; þat er einn e. má draga, ii. 362; þeir hvíldu sik þar ok
ki sína, Eg. 586 (travelling in a sledge); eykja fóðr, fodder for eykir,
G. L. i. 38: eykir includes oxen, horses, etc.—eykjum, hestum ok
um, cattle, whether horses or oxen, Fms. v. 249; eyk, uxa eðr hross,
i. 52; uxa ok asna, þá sömu eyki. . . Mar.; hefi ek öngva frétt af at
klukk þeirra asna lét eyki þórs of Thor in his wain with the he-
ats), Fb. i. 321: metaph., Bs. i. 294. II. the passage Bs. i. 674
þar er þeir höfðu eykinn biúit—ought to be read 'eikjuna,' vide eikja.
kja-gerfi, n. the harness of an eykir, Ýt. 10; jötuns-e., the giants' e.,
a wild ox, poet., 14: in poetry ships are called the eykir of the sea-
gs and the sea.**
eyk-reiði, n. the harness of an eykir, Gpl. 358.
**EYKT, eykð, f. three or half-past three o'clock P.M.; many commen-
aries have been written upon this word, as by Pal Vídalín Skýr., Finn
hanson in H. E. i. 153 sq. note 6, and in Horologium, etc. The time
eykð is clearly defined in K. þ. K. 92 as the time when the sun has past
o parts of the 'útsuðr' (q. v.) and has one part left, that is to say, half-past-
three o'clock P.M.: it thus nearly coincides with the ecl. Lat. nona (three
o'clock P.M.); and both eykt and nona are therefore used indiscrimi-
nately in some passages. Sunset at the time of 'eykð' is opposed to sun-
e at the time of 'dagmál,' q. v. In Norway 'ykt' means a luncheon
ten about half-past three o'clock. But the passage in Edda—that
tumn ends and winter begins at sunset at the time of eykt—con-
trasted the commentators, who believed it to refer to the conventional
l. winter, which (in the old style) begins with the middle of October, and
ends six months. In the latitude of Reykholt—the residence of Snorri—
the sun at this time sets about half-past four. Upon this statement the
commentators have based their reasoning both in regard to dagmál and
eykt, placing the eykt at half-past four P.M. and dagmál at half-past seven
P.M., although this contradicts the definition of these terms in the law.
The passage in Edda probably came from a foreign source, and refers not
to the Icel. winter but to the astronomical winter, viz. the winter solstice
the shortest day; for sunset at half-past three is suited not to Icel.,
but to the latitude of Scotland and the southern parts of Scandinavia.
The word is also curious from its bearing upon the discovery of America
by the ancients, vide Fb. I. c. This sense (half-past three) is now obsolete
in Icel., but eykt is in freq. use in the sense of *triborium*, a time of three
hours; whereas in the oldest Sagas no passage has been found bearing
this sense—the Bs. i. 385, 446, and Hem. l. c. are of the 13th and 14th
centuries. In Norway ykt is freq. used metaph. of all the four meal times
of the day, morning-ykt, midday-ykt, afternoon-ykt (or ykt proper), and
evening-ykt. In old MSS. (Grág., K. þ. K., Hem., Heið. S.) this word is always
used eykð or eykþ, shewing the root to be 'auk' with the fem. inflex.
-eð; it probably first meant the *eke*-meal, answering to Engl. *luncheon*, and**

thence came to mean the time of day at which this meal was taken. The
ecl. law dilates upon the word, as the Sabbath was to begin at 'hora
nona,' hence the phrase, eykt-helgr dagr (vide below). The word can
have no relation to *átta*, eight, or *átt*, *þaga* *voeli*. At present Icel.
say, at eykta-mótum, adv. at great intervals, once an eykt, once in
three hours. I. half-past three; þá er eykð er útsuðr-átt er
deild í þriðjunga, ok heir sól gengna tvá hluti in einn ógenginn, K. þ. K.
92; net skal öll upp taka fyrir eykð, 90; helgan dag eptir eykð, 88;
ef þeir hafa unnit á eykð, 94; enda skal hann undan honum hafa boðit
fyrir miðjan dag en hinn skal hafa kosit at eykþ, Grág. i. 198; ok á
maðr kost at stefna fyrir eykþ ef vill, 395; í þat mund dags er tók út
eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; eptir eykt dags, rendering of the Lat. 'vix decima
parte diei reliqua,' Róm. 313; þeir gengu til eyktar, ok höfðu farit árla
morguns, en er nó n var dags, etc., Fs. 176; at eykð dags þá kómu heim
húskaflar Barða, Ísl. ii. 329; nú vættir mik at þar komi þer nær eykð
dags, 345; var þat nær eykð dags, 349; var hún at veraldligu verki
þangat til er kom eykð, þá fór hún til bænar sinnar at nóni, Hom.
(St.) 59. COMPS: eykðar-helgr, adj. = eykthelgr, Hom. (St.) 13.
eykta-*staðr*, m. the place of the sun at half-past three P.M.; meira
var þar jafndægri en á Grænlandi eðr Íslandi, sól hafði þar eykta-*stað*
ok dagmála-*stað* um skamdegi, Fb. i. 539.—this passage refers to the
discovery of America; but in A. A. l. c. it is wrongly explained as denot-
ing the shortest day nine hours long, instead of seven; it follows that the
latitude fixed by the editors of A. A. is too far to the south; frá jafn-
dægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eykðar-*stað*, þá er vetr til jafndægris,
Edda 103. **eykðar-tíð, n. the hour of eykð, = Lat. nona, Hom. (St.)
l. c. II. triborium; eu er liðin var nær ein eykt dags, Bs. i. 446;
þat mundi verit hafa meir en hálf eykt, er hann vissi ekki til sín, 385;
þessi flaug vanst um eina eykð dags, Hem. (Hb.)**
**eykt-heilagr, adj. a day to be kept holy from the hour of eykt, or half-
past three P.M., e. g. Saturday, Grág. i. 395.**
eyk-kyndill, m. 'isle-candle,' cognom. of a fair lady, Bjarn.
**ey-land, n. an island, Fms. i. 233, xi. 230, Eb. 316. β. the island
Öland in Sweden, A. A. 290.**
ey-lífr, v. eilífr.
**EYMA, d, [aumr], to feel sore, in the phrase, e. sik, to wail, Hom.
155: reflex., eymask, id., Post. (Fr.) β. impers., in the metaph.
phrase, það eymir af e-u, one feels sore, of after-pains, Fas. iii. 222: in
mod. usage also of other things, whatever can still be smelt or felt, as if
it came from einmr, q. v.**
**eymd (eymð), f. misery, Fms. i. 223, ii. 126, vi. 334, viii. 242: in pl.,
Stj. 38; af litilli e., Fas. i. 215. COMPS: eymðar-skapr and eymðar-
tími, a, m. time of misery, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 404, Karl. 248.**
eymðar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), pitiful, piteous, Post.
eymstr, n., medic. a sore, sore place.
**EYRA, n., pl. eyru, gen. eyrna, [Lat. auris; Goth. ausō; A. S. eære;
Engl. ear; O. H. G. öra; Germ. obr; Swed. öra, öron; Dan. öre, ören];
—an ear; eyrum hlyðir, en augum skoðar, be listens with his ears, but
looks with his eyes, Hm. 7:—proverbs, mörg eru konungs eyru, many are
the king's ears, Orkn. 252; þar eru eyru semst sem öxu, the ears fit best
where they grow, i. e. a place for everything and everything in its place,
Nj. 80; láta inn um eitt eyrat en út um hitt, to let a thing in at one ear
and out at the other; láta e-t sem vind um eyrum þjóta, to let a thing
blow like the wind about one's ears, i. e. heed it not; Grími var sem við
annat eyrat gengi út þat er þorsteinn mælti, Brand. 60; svá var sem Kálfi
færi um annat eyrat út þótt hann heyrði slíkt talað, Fms. xi. 46; skjóta
skolla-eyrum við e-n, to turn a fox's ear (a deaf ear) to a thing; þar er
mér úlls ván er ek eyru sé'k, I can guess the wolf when I see his ears, Fm.
35, Finnb. 244; við eyra e-m, under one's nose, Ld. 100; mæla í e. e-m,
to speak into one's ear, Eg. 549; hafa nef í eyra e-m, to put one's nose in
one's ear, i. e. to be a tell-tale, Lv. 57; leiða e-n af eyrum, to get rid of
one, Ísl. ii. 65; setja e-n við eyra e-m, to place a person at one's ear, of
an unpleasant neighbour, Ld. 100; setr (hnefann) við eyra Hými, gave
Hymir a box on the ear, Edda 36; e-m loðir e-t í eyrum, it cleaves to
one's ears, i. e. one remembers, Bs. i. 163; reisa, sperra eyrum, to prick up
the ears, etc.; koma til eyrna e-m, to come to one's ears, Nj. 64; roðna
út undir bæði eyru, to blush from ear to ear. COMPS: eyrna-blað,
n. (Sks. 288, v. 1.), eyrna-blaðkr, m., eyrna-snepill, m. (Korm. 86,
H. E. i. 492), the lobe of the ear. eyrna-búnaðr, m. (Stj. 396),
eyrna-gull, n. (Stj. 311, 396), eyrna-hringr, m. ear-rings. eyrna-
lof, n. 'ear-praise,' vain praise, Barl. 63. eyrna-mark, n. ear-crop-
ping, of animals, Grág. ii. 308, cp. 309, Jb. 291. eyra-rúna, u,
f. a rousing of secrets in one's ear, poet. a wife, Vsp. 45, Hm. 116.
eyrna-skefill, m. an ear-pick. II. some part of a ship, Edda
(Gyl.) β. a handle, e. g. on a pot. γ. anatom., öhljóðs-eyru, the auricles
of the heart. δ. hunds-eyru, dogs-ears (in a book).**
eyra-rós, f., botan. a flower, epilobium montanum, Hjalt.
**EYRENDI or örendi, erendi, n. [A. S. ærend = mandatum; Engl.
errand; Hel. arundi; O. H. G. arunti; Swed. ärende; Dan. ærende;
akin to árr, a messenger, vide p. 45, and not, as some suggest, from**

ör-andi; the reference Edda l. c. is quite isolated; there is, however, some slight irregularity in the vowel]:—*an errand, message, business, mission*; eiga e. við e-n, *to have business with one*, Eg. 260; reka eyrendi, *to do an errand, message* (hence erind-reki), 15; þess eyrendis, *to that errand or purpose*, Stj. 115, 193; hann sendi menn sína með þessháttar erendum, Fms. i. 15; báru þeir fram sín erindi, 2, lb. 11; hón svaraði þeirra erindum, Fms. i. 3; ok láti yör fram koma sínu eyrendi, 127; koma brátt þessi örendi (news) fyrir jarlinn, xi. 83; hann sagði eyrendi sín þeim af hljóði, Nj. 5; mun annat vera erindið, 69; gagna at leita öðr annarra eyrenda, 235; tók þorgils þeim eyrendum vel, Sturl. iii. 170; síns örendis, *for one's own purpose*, Grág. i. 434; ek á leynt e. (*a secret errand*) við þik, Fs. 9; erindi ok ekki örendi, þkv. (vide eríði); hafa þeir hingat sótt skapnadar-erindi, *a suitable errand or end*, Þidr. 202; ef eyrindi öðisk, *if my errand turns to naught*, Bs. ii. 132; ek em ösemilligr slíks erendis, *unworthy of such an errand*, Sturl. i. 45; þannog var þá mikitt eyrendi margra manna, *many people flocked to that place*, Bs. i. 164.

β. the phrase, ganga örna sinna, *to go to do one's business, cacare*, Eb. 20, Landn. 98, Stj. 383 (where eyrna), Judges iii. 24, Bs. i. 189, Fs. 75 (spelt erinda); setjask niðr at eyrindi, *id.*, Bs. ii. 24; stíga af baki örna sinna, Sturl. 172. 2. a message, speech; talði hann mörg örendi með mikilli snild, Fms. x. 274; Snorri Goði stóð þá upp ok talaði langt eyrindi ok snjallt, *then Snorri Goði stood up and made a long and a fine speech* (in parliament), Nj. 250; en er Sigurðr jarl hafði heyrð svá langt ok snjallt eyrindi, Orkn. 34; konungr talaði snjallt eyrindi yfir greptinum, *of a funeral sermon*, Fms. x. 151, v. l.; þá mælti Gizur Hallsson langt erendi ok fagrt, Bs. i. 299; ok áðr hann væri smurðr mælti hann mjök langt örendi, 296; allir rómuðu þetta eyrendi vel, *all cheered this speech*, Sturl. ii. 217; talaði Hafliði langt e. um málit, i. 35; langt e. ok snjallt, *id.*; skaut konungr á eyrindi, *the king made a speech*, Fms. i. 215; en er þing var sett stóð Sigundur upp ok skaut á löngu eyrendi, Fær. 140.

3. a strophe in a secular poem, vers (a verse) being used of a hymn or psalm; ok jók nokkurum erendum eðr vísum, Hkr. ii. 297; þessu mörg vísu-örð (lines) standa í einu eyrendi, Edda (Ht.) 120; eptir þessi sögu orti Jórunn Skáldmæzr nokkur erendi í Sendibít, Hkr. i. 117; gef ek þér þat ráð at snúum sumum örendum ok fellum ör sum, O. H. L. 46; allt stafrofið er svo læst | í erindi þessi lífil tvö, a ditty. 4. the breath; en er hann þraut eyrendit ok hann laut ór horninu, *when the breath left him and he 'louted' from the drinking horn, removed his lips from the horn*, of Thor's draught by Útgarda-Loki, Edda 32. COMPS: erindis-lauss, n. adj. going in vain; fara at erindislausu, *to go in vain*, Fs. 5. eyrindis-leysa, u. f. the failure of one's errand, Hg. 21. eyrindis-lok, n. pl. the result of one's errand, Fms. xi. 69.

eyrend-laust, n. adj. purpose-less; fara e., *to go in vain*, Fms. vi. 248, Glúm. 351, Th. 18, Al. 34.

eyrend-reki (örend-reki and erind-reki), a, m. [A. S. *erend-raca*], a messenger, Post. 645, 27, Gpl. 12, 42, Greg. 44, Stj. 524, Barl. 52.

eyri-lauss, adj. penniless, N. G. L. i. 52.

EYRIR, m., gen. eyris, dat. and acc. eyri; pl. arur, gen. aura, dat. aurum; a word prob. of foreign origin, from Lat. *aurum*, Fr. *or*, Engl. *ore*; (A. S. *ora* is, however, prob. Danish.) The first coins known in Scandinavia were Roman or Byzantine, then Saxon or English; as the old word *baugr* (q. v.) denoted unwrought, uncoined gold and silver, so *eyrir* prob. originally meant a certain coin: I. an ounce of silver or its amount in money, the eighth part of a mark; an *eyrir* is = sixty pennies (pennin-gar) = three ortog; tutugu penningar vegnir í örtug, þrír örtugar í eyri, átta arur í mörk, 732. 16; silfr svá sleigt at sextigri penninga görði eyri veginn, Grág. i. 500; penning, þat skal hinn tíundi (prob. a false reading, x instead of lx) hlutr eyris, 357; hálf eyris met ek hverjan, *I value each at a half eyrir*, Glúm. (in a verse); leigja skip þrem aurum, *to hire a boat for three arur*, Korm.; einn eyrir þess fjár heitir alóðs-festr, Grág. i. 88; the phrase, góldinn hverr eyrir, *every ounce paid*; galt Guðmundr hvern eyri þá þegar, Sturl. i. 141; gjalda tvá aura fyrir einn, *to pay two for one*, Grág. i. 396, ii. 234; verð þá at hálfri mörk vaðmála eyrir, *then the eyrir amounts to half a mark in wadmal*, i. 500; brenst silfr, ok er eyririnn at mörk lögaura, *pure silver, the ounce of which amounts to a mark in lögaurar*, 392; hring er stendr sex aura, *a ring worth or weighing six arur*, Fms. ii. 246; hence baugr tví-eyringr, tvítug-eyringr, *a ring weighing two or twenty arur*, Eb., Glúm.

β. as a weight of other things beside silver; hagi hvert vá eyri, *every bail-stone weighed an ounce*, Fms. i. 175; stæltr lé ok vegi útjan aura, eggelningr, þeir skulu þrír fyrir tvá aura, *a scythe of wrought steel and weighing eighteen arur*, an *ell-long edge, three such cost two arur* (in silver), the proportion between the weight in wrought iron and the worth in silver being 1:28, Grág. i. 501. γ. the amount of an ounce, without any notion of the medium of payment, hence such phrases as, tólf aura silfrs, *twelve arur to be paid in silver*, Nj. 54; eyrir brendr, *burnt eyrir*, i. e. an *eyrir sterling, pure silver*, D. N.

II. money in general; skal þar sinn eyri hverjum dæma, *to every one his due, his share*, Grág. i. 125; in proverbs, ljósir arur verða at löngum trega, *bright silver brings long woe*, Sl. 34; margr verðr af aurum api, Hm. 74; illr af aurum, *a miser*, Jd. 36; vára aura, *our money*, Vkv. 13; leggja aura, *to lay up*

money, Eg. (in a verse); gefin til aura (= til fjár), *wedded to money*, ii. 254 (in a verse); telja e-m aura, *to tell out money to one*, Skv. i. cp. 39; the phrase, hann veit ekki aura sinna tal, *he knows not the value of his arur*, of boundless wealth, Mar. 88; the allit. phrase, lönd (estate) ok lausir arur (movables, cp. Dan. *lösöre*, Swed. *lösören*), 2. Money or

the allit. phrase, arur ok óðal, *money and estates*, N. G. L. i. 4. hann vill taka víð aurum slíkm (such payment) sem váttau vitu at reiddi honum, 93; þeim aurum öllum (all valuables) sem til búsvóru keyptir, Grág. i. 412; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vild hafa, *F. asked in what money he wished to be paid*, Nj. 259; arur, *such money as is legal tender*; þú skalt gjalda mér vadm skilráð hann frá aðra aura, *other kinds of payment*, Grág. i. 392 borinn eyrir, in the phrase, mér er það enginn útborinn (or útbu eyrir, *I do not want to part with it, offer it for sale*; eyrir vaðmála ment in wadmal (stuff), 300, Bs. i. 639; for the double standard, til woollen (ells), the other metal (rings or coin), and the confusion be them, see Dasent's *Burnt Njal*, vol. ii. p. 397 sqq.; at different times place the ell standard varied much, and we hear of three, six, nine, ell standards (vide alin, p. 13); in such phrases as 'mörk sex álna the word 'mörk' denotes the amount, 'sex álna' the standard, and the payment = payment of 'a mark of six ells,' cp. a pound sterling, K. 172; hundráð (the amount) þriggja álna (the standard) aura, S. 141, 163, Boll. 362, Ísl. ii. 28; mörk sex álna eyris, Fsk. 10, N. C. 65, 101, 389, 390; þrem mörkum níu álna eyris, 387–389; sex tólf álna eyrir, 81.

β. in various compds, etc.; land-arur, *land-aur*, Jb. ch. i. O. H. ch. 54; ófundar-eyrir, *money which brings envy*, F sak-metinn e., sak-eyrir, sakar-eyrir, *money payable in fines*, Fr 300; ómaga-eyrir, *the money of an orphan*, K. þ. K. 158, Grág. ii líksöngs-eyra, a 'lyke-fee,' *burial fee* (to the clergyman); visa-eyrir, göðr e., *good payment*, D. N.; verð-arur, *articles used for payment* forn-gildir e., *standard, sterling payment*, *id.*; færi-eyrir = lausir Skv. 3. 50; flytjandi e., *id.*, Fr.; kaupmanna e., *trade money*; bú e., D. N.; Norrænn e., *Norse money*, Lv. 25; Hjaltenzkr e., *Sl money*, D. N. (vide Fritzer s. v.); friðr e., 'kind,' i. e. *sheep and Grág.* COMPS: I. pl. aura-dagr, *money pay-day*, D. N. aur n. the standard of money, Fms. vii. 300, 304. aura-lán, n. u. luck, 656 i. 3. aura-lögan, f. the squandering of money, 65; aura-lykt, n. payment, D. N. aura-skortr, m. scarcity of money, aura-taka, u. f. receipt of money, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 298.

sing., eyris-bót, f. fine of an eyrir, Grág. i. 158. eyris-land, u. land bargain to the amount of an eyrir, Gpl. 511. eyris-land, n. land the rent of an eyrir, Fms. x. 146. eyris-skaði, a, m. loss to the of an eyrir, Jb. 166. eyris-tíund, f. tithe of an eyrir, K. þ. i. eyris-tollr, m. toll of an eyrir, H. E. ii. 95.

EYRR, f., mod. eyri, gen. eyrar, dat. and acc. eyri, pl. eyrar, Dan. *öre*; Swed. *ör*: it remains also in Scandinv. local names, as *Eyra the Sound*; Helsing-ör, *Elsinore*, qs. Helsingja-eyr]:—a gravelly either of the banks of a river (ár-eyrar, dals-eyrar) or of small ton, land running into the sea, Fms. v. 19, Eg. 196, Nj. 85, Gpl. ii. 355, i. 242, and passim in local names, esp. in Icel., vide Landn.: i. oddi and eyrar-tangi, a, m. the point or tongue of an eyrir, G. Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314. Háv. 47; Eyrar-maðr, m. a man from Eyri E., Sturl. iii. 11, Band. 9; Eyri-byggjar, m. pl. *id.*, hence Eyrybygg the history of that name, Landn., Eb., Bs. i. 409. A great meetin to be held at Haley, now Copenhagen (P. A. Munch), Fær. ch. 2. Eyrar-floti, a, m. the fleet at Eyrar, Eg. 78. Another meetin held in Drontheim (Niðarós) on the gravel banks of the river Nið Eyrar-þing, n., Fms. vi. 24, viii. 49, ix. 91, 449, etc.

usually took place on a gravel bank or on an island, hence the ganga út á eyri, *to go to fight*, Ísl. ii. 256 (in a verse); niér hefi stökt til eyrar, *the king has challenged me to fight a duel*, Hkv. 33. β. in poetry used in circumlocutions of a woman, Lex. Po. eyr-silfr, n. 'ore-silver,' mercury, 655 xxx. 7; mod. kvika-silfr eyrskr, adj. a dub. *ár. ley.*, in the phrase, jó eyrskan, a *sbod* (?) Akv. 32; vide arur-ley.

eysil, m., dimin. [ausa], little ladle, a nickname, Fms. xii. eystri, [austr], compar. the more eastern; austastr, superl. *id.* eastern, Nj. 8, 281, Hkr. i. 137, Eg. 100, Fms. i. 252, vii. 259, 2414. Eystra-salt, n. the Baltic, Fms. i. 100, Fær. 10, etc.

Ey-veiskr, adj. from the Orkneys, Landn. 27, B. K. 29, Lex. F. ey-vit or ey-fit, ey-fvit, ey-vitar, adv. [ey = not, and vit = naught]; used as subst. eyvitar, gen., Hm. 93; eyvitu, dat., 27; used as adv., blandask eyvitar (blend not) við aðra ása, Skv. 40 ne the proverb, eyfit týr (it boots not) þótt skyndi seinn, Mkv.; ey ek fé, *I have no money*, Fbr. 49 new Ed.; en biskup hafði þó ey sök við þenna mann, the bishop could do nothing with this man 170; hón mátti eyfit mæla eðr sofa, *sbe could neither speak nor sleep* hón mátti ok eyfit sofa, 195.

eyx, vide öx.

ey-þolinn, m. the rivet in a clasp knife, now called þolin-móðr, Ed (Gl.

F

F (eff), the sixth letter, was in the Gothic Runes, on the Bracteates, and on the stone in Tune, marked \mathfrak{F} , a form evidently derived from the Greek and Latin; hence also comes the Anglo-Saxon \mathfrak{F} called *feob*, and in the Scandinavian Runes \mathfrak{F} called *fé* (= *fee*, *money*), *fé* veldr *enda rögi*, Rkv. 1. The Runic alphabet makes *f* the first letter, hence this alphabet is sometimes by modern writers called *Fupork*. The first six letters are called *Freys-ætt*, the *family of Frey*; perhaps the oths called this Rune *Frauja* = *Freyr*, the *lord*. Only in very early Icel. MSS. is the old Latin form of *f* used: at the beginning of the 13th century the Anglo-Saxon form \mathfrak{F} (derived from the Rune) prevailed; and was employed in printed Icel. books till about A. D. 1770, when the Latin *f* came into use. In very early MSS. \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{Ft} are very difficult to distinguish from \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{Ft} . Emendations may sometimes be made by varying this in mind, e. g. *hósti*, Am. 95, should clearly be read *hóftú* *hóft þú*, from *hesja*,—proving that this poem was in writing not later than about A. D. 1200, when the Anglo-Saxon letter was introduced.

A. PRONUNCIATION.—At the beginning of a syllable always sounded Engl. *f*; but as a medial and final, it is often pronounced and sometimes spelt *v*, especially after a vowel, so that in *af*, *ef*, *lauf*, *gefa*, *hafa*, *afa*, *lifa*, *lif*, *gröf*, *f* is pronounced like the *v*, as in Engl. *grave*. Foreign proper names, *Stefan* (*Stephen*), etc., are exceptions, where *f* not initial has aspirate sound. For the exceptional spelling of *f* as *b* vide introduction to B. (pp. 48, 49.) The Icel. dislike a double *f* sound, which is only found in a very few modern foreign words, such as *kaffe*, *coffee*; *caff*, Germ. *strafe*, *punishment*; *koffort*, a *box* (from French or Germ.); *fúr*, an *offer*; *skoffinn*, a *monster*; *skeffa*, a *sheep*; *or busbel*; *skúffa*, a *drawer*; *eff*, the name of the letter itself, cp. *Skálda* 166.

B. SPELLING. I. as an initial the spelling never changes; medial and final the form *f* is usually retained, as in *álft*, *kálfr*, *sjálfr*, *lí*, *arf*, *orf*, *úlft*, etc., *af*, *gaf*, *haf*, etc., although the sound is soft in all these syllables. Some MSS. used to spell *fv*, especially after an *l*, *sialfvann* (*sum*), *halfvann* (*dimidium*), etc.; in the 14th century this was common, but did not continue; in Swedish it prevailed, hence the mod. Swed. forms *fv*, *drifva*, etc.

II. the spelling with *f* is against the true etymology in many cases, and here also the spelling differs; this is especially the case with the final radical *v* or *u* (after a vowel or after *l* or *r*), which, being in some cases suppressed or obsolete, reappears and is differently spelt; thus, *örfar*, *arrows* (from *ör*); *snjófar* (*nives*), *snow*, and *snjófa*, *to snow* (from *snjó*); *háfan* (acc.), *bigb* (from *hár*); *mjófan*, *thin* (from *ör*); *sæfar* (gen.), *the sea* (from *sær*): the partly obsolete dat. forms *fv*, *mjólvi*, *Mávi*, *bólvi*, *heyvi*, *hörv*, *smjörvi*, *lævi* from *öl* (*ale*), *mjöl* (*meal*), *hey* (*hay*), etc. are also spelt *öfvi* . . . *heyfi*, cp. e. g. *Eb.* 94 new note 8: so also adjectives, as *örfan* (acc. from *ör*), *liberal*: nouns, *völfa* or *völva*, a *prophetess*.

III. the spelling with *ft* in such words as, *aptan*, *evening*; *aptr*, *after*; *leiþtr*, *lightning*; *driþtr*, *drift*; *þtr*, Germ. *dust*; *heipt*, cp. Germ. *bestig*; *kraptr*, Germ. *kraft*; *apatri*, *tri*, = *astari*, *aft*, *behind*; *eptr*, *after*; *skipta*, *to shift*; *loþtr*, Germ. *loþ*; *kjöþtr*, Germ. *kiefe*; *opt*, *often*; *nipt* (from *nefi*), *a sister*; *hapt*, *baft*, *hepta*, *to baft*; *gipta*, *a gift*; *rapt*, *a rafter*; *tópt*, cp. Engl. *toft*, *in toft*; *skapt*, Engl. *shaft*, *Dan. skaft*; *þopta*, *Dan. tofte*,—is against the sense and etymology and is an imitation of Latin MSS. The earliest MSS. and almost all Norse MSS. use *ft*, and so also many Icel. MSS., e. g. *e. Flateyjar-bók*, *Hauks-bók*, etc.; *þt*, however, is the regular spelling, and hence it came into print. The present rule appears to be to use *þt* wherever both consonants are radicals, but *ft* if the *t* be inflexive—thus *ft* part. from *hafa*, *lift* from *lifa*, *hlift* from *hlifa*; but in speaking *þt* and *ft* are both sounded alike, regardless of etymology, viz. both as *ft* or with a soft *f* sound; hence phonetic spelling now and then occurs in MSS., e. g. *draft* = *drapt*, from *drepa*, *Fb.* i. 149; *efðe* = *æþði* = *æþti*, from *æ*, *to weep*, *Bs.* i. 342; *keyfti*, from *kaupa*, *Greg.* 50; *steyfti*, from *stypa*.

β. a digraph *ff* or *pf* occurs a few times in MSS., *efþtr*, *cp. 3. A. 2*; *loþfti* = *loþti*, *Greg.* 72 (vide *Frump.* 100), but it never came into use; it reminds one of the *pf* which in modern German is so frequent: *fm* = *f* or *m*, e. g. *nafm* = *nafn* or *namn*, *Mork.* 60 and *N. G. L.* *ssim*; *ff* = *ft* also occurs in old MSS.

C. CHANGES.—The final soft Icel. *f* answers to Engl. *f*, *ve*, e. g. *Icel.* = *Engl. life*, but *Icel. lifa* = *Engl. to live*; *gefa*, *to give*; *hafa*, *to have*; *afa*, *to leave*. Again, the spurious Icel. *f* (B. II) usually answers to Engl. *o* or the like, e. g. *örfar* = *Engl. arrow*; *snjófar* = *Engl. snow*; *már máfi*, *Engl. mew*; *Icel. nær* (the *v* is here suppressed), *cp. Engl. narrow*; *Icel. vi*, *cp. Engl. lewd*, etc. etc. In Danish the soft *f* is usually spelt with *v*, e. g. *balv*, *kalv*, *bav*, *give*, *love*, *sove*, = *Icel. hálf*, *kálfr*, *haf*, *gefa*, *lofa*, *fa*, whereas the Swedes frequently keep the *f*. In German a final *b* answers to Icel. *f*; Germ. *geben* = *Icel. gefa*, *Engl. give*; Germ. *kalb*, *erbe*, *Icel. kalfr*, *arfi*, etc., see introduction to B. Again, in German a final *r* answers to Icel. *f* and Engl. *p*, e. g. *Icel. lauf* = *Icel. hlauþ*, *Engl. þ*; Germ. *kauf* = *Icel. kaup*, *Engl. cheap*; Germ. *schiff* = *Icel. skip*, *Engl. þ*; also *skiff*; Germ. *treff* = *Icel. drep*; Germ. *tief* = *Icel. djúpr*, *Engl. þ*.

deep; Germ. *baufen* = *Icel. hópr*, *Engl. heap*; Germ. *rufen* = *Icel. hrópa*; Germ. *schaffen* = *Icel. skapa*, *Engl. shape*; Germ. *saufen* = *Icel. súpa*, *Engl. to sup*; Germ. *bofte* = *Icel. huppr*, *Engl. bip*; Germ. *greifen* = *Icel. gripa*, *Engl. to grapple*, *grip*; Germ. *gaffen* = *Icel. gapa*, *Engl. gape*; Germ. *offen* = *Icel. opinn*, *Engl. open*; Germ. *affe* = *Icel. api*, *Engl. ape*; Germ. *triefen* = *Icel. drjúpa*, *Engl. drip*; Germ. *tropfen* = *Icel. dropi*, *Engl. drop*. As to the use of the initial *f*, the Engl., Icel., Swed., and Dan. all agree; the High Germ. spelling is confused, using either *f* or *v*, but both of them are sounded alike, thus *voll* = *Engl. full*, *Icel. fullr*; *vier* = *Engl. four*, *Icel. fjórir*; *vater* = *Engl. father*, *Icel. faðir*, etc.: but *fisch* = *Engl. fish*, *Icel. fiskr*; *fest* = *Engl. fast*, *Icel. fastr*. This German *v*, however, seems to be dying out (Grimm, introduction to F).

2. for the change of *fn* and *mv*, see introduction to B: *f* changes to *m* in a few Icel. words, as *himin*, *qs. himinn*, *cp. Engl. heaven*; *helmingr*, a *half*, from *halfr*, *half*.

D. INTERCHANGE.—The Greek and Latin *p* answers to Teutonic and Icel. *f*; thus, *pater*, *paucus*, *piscis*, *pénne*, *púp*, *πάλος*, *péu*, *pellis*, *πίων*, *pinguis*, *plecto*, *pes*, *πόδ-ός*, *pallo*, etc., *cp. Icel. faðir*, *fúr*, *fiskr*, *fimur*, *furr*, *foli*, *fé*, *fell* (*feldr*), *feitr*, *flétta*, *fet* and *fótr*, *fölr*, etc.; *Lat. portare* = *færa*, *Engl. to ford*; *se-pelio* = *fela*; *πτερόν* = *fjöðr* and *fjör*; *πνέω* and *πνεύμα*, *cp. inása*; *Lat. per*, *pro*, *pro-*, *cp. fyrir*; *Lat. pléuus*, *pleo*, *πλέω*, *πλέος*, *cp. fullr*; *πλοῖον* = *fley*; *Lat. prior*, *πρώτος*, *cp. fyrir*, *fyrstr*; *Lat. primus*, *cp. frum-*; *Lat. plures*, *plérique*, *πολλός*, *πλείστος*, *πολύς*, = *fjöld*, *fjöld*, *fleiri*, *flestr*; *Lat. plicare* = *falda*; *Lat. pretium*, *cp. fríðr*, *fríðendi*, etc. (vide Grimm). Again, where no interchange has taken place the word is usually borrowed from the Greek or Latin, e. g. *förkr*, *Engl. fork*, = *Lat. furca*; *Icel. fals*, *falskr*, = *Lat. falsus*; *Icel. fálki* = *Lat. falco*, etc.

faðerni, n. *fatherhood*, *paternity*, *Fms.* vii. 164; at *f. eðr móðerni*, *on father's or mother's side*, *eg.* 207, *Fms.* ix. 251; *verða sekr um f.*, *to be convicted of fatherhood*, *Grág.* i. 86; *ganga við f.*, *to acknowledge one's fatherhood*, *Fms.* i. 257, ii. 19, iii. 130; *faðerni opp.* *to móðerni*, *vi.* 223. **β. patrimony**, *Skv.* 3. 67. **γ. a parent, the father**; *ekki var breytt um f.* *Kolla*, *Bjarn.* 45 MS. (*Ed. warent föðurinn*); *hann var ljóss ok fagr eptir f. sínu*, *as his father*, *Edda* 7. **δ. eccl.** = *Lat. paternitas*, *Bs.* ii. 14, 80, 151, *Th.* 12, *Mar.*, etc.

FADIR, m., *gen. dat. and acc. föður*; *pl. nom. and acc. feðr*, *gen. feðra*, *dat. feðrum*; there also occurs a monosyllabic *nom. föðr* or *feðr*, *gen. föðrs* or *feðrs*, *dat. and acc. föðr* or *feðr*, the *pl.* as in *faðir*; this form occurs passim in MSS. and editions, but is less correct and quite obsolete, *eg.* 178, *Fms.* i. 6, *N. G. L.* i. 52, *Stj.* 130; in mod. usage in *gen.* both *föður* and *föðurs*, better *föðrs*; *feðr* and *veðr* are rhymed, *Edda* 95; *cp.* also the compts *all-föðr* (of Odin), but *Al-faðir* of God in mod. usage; [*Goth. fadar*; *A. S. fader*; *Early Engl. fader*, *mod. father*; *O. H. G. fatar*, *mod. vater*; *Swed.-Dan. fader*; *Lat. pater*; *Gr. πατήρ*; all of them bisyllabic]—*a father*, *N. G. L.* i. 30, *Grág.* i. 170, *Stj.* 71, *Hom.* 47, *passim*;—in *eccl. sense*, *Lat. pater*, *a father of the church*, *Stj.* 126; *speki feðra*, *Eluc.* 2, *K. A.* 30; *faðir ok forstjóri*, *father and ruler*, *Mar.*:—*God, heavenly Father*, *N. T.*; *Faðir Vor*, *Our Father* (i. e. *the Lord's Prayer*, *Lat. Pater Noster*). Proverb or saying, *fleygir fúsum til föður húsa*, *swift is the ride towards a father's house*. **compts:** *föður-afsi*, u, m, *a grandfather on the father's side*. *föður-arfr*, m, *inheritance after a father*, *eg.* 470, *Rd.* 282, *Fb.* ii. 172. *föður-bani*, a, m, *slayer of another man's father*, *Nj.* 120, *Landn.* 286, *Fms.* vi. 367, *vii.* 220, *Fb.* i. 555. *föður-betrjng*, m, *better than one's father*, *Grett.* 110. *föður-bróðir*, m, *a father's brother, uncle*, *Grág.* i. 171, *ii.* 185, *Nj.* 4; *föðurbróðir-sonr*, *a father's brother's son*, *Fms.* x. 390. *föður-bætr*, f, *pl. weregild for a father*, *Fms.* ii. 109, *Hkr.* iii. 387. *föður-daudi*, a, m, *a father's death*, *Ísl.* ii. 116, *Fas.* i. 34. *föður-dráp*, n, *a father's slaughter*, *Ísl.* i. c., v. l. *föður-erfð*, f, = *föðurarfr*, *Landn.* 214, v. l. *föður-faðir*, m, *a father's father*, *Grág.* i. 171, *ii.* 185, *Jb.* 14, *Fms.* i. 67, *vii.* 16. *föður-frændi*, a, m, *a kinsman on the father's side*, *Gpl.* 261, *Ld.* 24. *föður-garðr*, m, *a father's house*, *Fas.* iii. 250, *cp. K. A.* 58. *föður-gjöld*, n, *pl. weregild for one's father*, *Edda* 48, *Ísl.* ii. 216. *föður-hefndir*, f, *pl. revenge for one's father if slain*, *Ld.* 260, *Rd.* 305, *Vd.* 94, *Al.* 7; as to this heathen custom, vide *Sdm.* 35, *Skv.* 3. 12, *Nj.* ch. 120 (*en þó er þér meiri nauðsyn á at hefna föður þíns*), *Heiðarv. S.* (the revenge of Gest), *Fms.* vi, *Har. S. harðr.* 103 (the taunts of Halli), *Ld.* ch. 60, *cp. also Eb.* ch. 38, etc. *föður-hús*, n, *a father's house*, *Stj.* 308, 463. *föður-kyn*, n, *father's kin*, *eg.* 266. *föður-land*, n, [*Germ. waterland*, *Dan. fædreland*], *fatherland*, *Bær.* 17, a rare word, sounding even now affected and mod.; *Icel.* prefer saying *ætt-jörð*, *fóstr-jörð*, or the like. *föður-lauss*, adj. *fatherless*, *H. E.* i. 237. *föður-leið* (*föður-leið*, *Bær.* 5, *Fms.* x. 386), f, *a patrimony, viz. land and estates*, *Fms.* i. 52, v. 117, *vii.* 176, *Ld.* 104. *föður-liga*, adv. and *föður-ligr*, adj. *fatherly*, *Stj.* 63, *Fms.* vi. 70, *Fimib.* 226. *föður-móðir*, f, *a father's mother*, *Nj.* 25, *Grág.* i. 171. *föður-systir*, [*whence Dan. faster*], f, *a father's sister*, *Grág.* i. 171, *Fms.* iv. 24; *föðursystur-dóttir*, *the daughter of a father's sister*, *a niece*, *Hkr.* iii. 170. *föður-verringr*, m, *a degenerate son*, *Mag.* *föður-ætt* (or -átt), f, *kinsfolk on the father's side*, *Grág.* i. 171, *Nj.* 25, *Gpl.* 158. **II.** in many compts used as adj., e. g. *föður-ást*, f, and *föður-elska*, u, f, *fatherly love*; *föður-hendr*, f, *pl. fatherly bands*;

to, to fold or close the book; A. S. *fealdan*; Engl. *to fold*; Germ. *alten*; Dan. *fold*; Swed. *fälla*; Fr. *fauder*; cp. Lat. *plicare*].—to fold, with acc.: I. gener. *to fold*; ek skal f. hana saman, *I shall fold* *Str. 9*; tók hún þá skyrtuna ok faldaði saman, id.; sem hún hafði saman faldat, id.; f. fald eptir, *to unfold a fold*, id.; at engi mundi þann fald aprt f., id.; ef hún gæti aprt faldat skyrtu þína, 13. **β.** *to hem*; faldadúkr, klút, etc., *to hem a towel, kerchief*, or the like; cp. faldadr, faldadr.

II. esp. *to hood or cover the head*, chiefly used of ladies wearing the fald, q. v.: a. with acc. of the person, dat. of the dress; ek mun falda þik með höfuðdúki, Nj. 201; at hún hefði faldit sik við motrinum, Ld. 210; Brandr var faldinn, B. was hooded a lady, Fs. 109; Hildir Eyvindar-dóttir félt honum, II. hooded him, 94 (Ed. fylgdi wrongly); at hún hefði nú faldit (Ed. wrongly faldat) við motrinum, *that she had hooded herself with the motr*, Ld. 210; Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sik motri til þess, at sama betr en þar konur aðrar, id.; hennar höfud er faldit þremr skautum, *her head hooded in three sheets* (hence skauta-faldr), Mar. 48 (Fr.) **β.** with acc. of the person; þá segir Hrefna, at hún vill falda sér við motrinu þetta motrinum, Ld. 192; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu, eðr hann í kvensklaði, *if a man hoods his head wilyly mocking a woman*, Grág. i. 338 (liable to the lesser outlawry); f. þér við höfuðdúki, Nj. c. v. l.; aldri hefi ek frétt at konur féldi höfuðdúku, Orkn. (in a verse); ek félt hjálm, *I covered my head in a helmet*, Sighvat. **γ.** In phrases, falda sitt, *to hood the head so that the eyes and face cannot be seen*: far á meðal kvenna, ok falt þér sitt, at ekki veðr þú kend, post. 656 B. 11; brúðirnar falda sitt, svá at úgerla má sjá þeirra yfirli, ms. xi. 106; enn fyrsta aptan hafa brúðirnar síð-faldit, Jv. 29 (Ed. 824); sú (kona) hafði sitt faldit, Fms. vii. 161, cp. Gen. xxxviii. 14; fald hátt, *to wear a tall fall*, cp. Eb. 136 (in a verse); faldá blá, or örtu, *to hood the head in black, to mourn*, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); the metaph. phrase, f. rauðu, *to hood the head in red, to die a bloody death*, andn. l. c.

2. part. faldinn, used as adj. hooded, mod. faldadr, hooded, bordered, hemmed, etc., in compds, eld-faldinn, hooded with names, poet. epithet of the foaming waves, Lex. Poët.; hjálm faldinn, hooded with a helmet (poët.), Hkv. i. 47; járn-faldinn, iron-hooded, named, Eb. 208 (in a verse); hag-faldinn, hooded with hedges, poet. epithet of the goddess Earth, Fms. vi. 140 (in a verse); hvít-faldinn, white-hooded, of glaciers or foaming waves, Snót 12, 16.

falda, u, f. = faldr, Korm. 240 (in a verse).

fald-lauss, f. adj. hoodless, having her fald pulled off, Sd. 181.

FALDR, m. [A. S. *feald*; Engl. *fold*; Germ. *falte*; O. H. G. *fald*; an. *fold*; Ital. *falda*, and *faldetta* (in Malta); Fr. *fauvette* and *faudage*].—a fold, of a garment, Str. 9, 13, l. 19, 21, where it is even spelt feldr; Icel. hardly ever used in this sense. **β.** *the hem of a garment*; hún lék á bak til ok snart fald hans klæða, Luke viii. 44; og fald sinna æða stækka þeir, Matth. xxiii. 5; og báðu hann, að þeir mætti snerta eins fald hans fata, Mark vi. 56; kyrtill hlaðbúinn í fald niðr, a *kirtle ced down to the hems*, Fms. iv. 337; allt í fald niðr, Mag. (Fr.) 63; æða-faldr, Pass. 36. 9. II. a white linen hood, the stately national head-gear worn by ladies in Icel., of which drawings are given by Eggert in pp. 24, 27, Sir Joseph Banks in Hooker's Travels, the account of the French expedition of the year 1836 sq., and in almost all books of travels in Iceland. In old Sagas or poems the fald is chiefly recorded in Ld. ch. 33 the dreams of Guðrún Osvífs datter), cp. Sd. ch. 25; in the Orkn. S. ch. 3 the two sisters Frakök and Helga, daughters of the Gaelic Moddan, ore a fald (þá hnyktu þar af sér faldinn, ok reyttu sik), 182. In the Km. (a poem probably composed in the Western Isles, Orkneys) all e three women, Edda, Amma, and Móðir, wore the fald; the words þkv. 16, 19—ok haglega um höfuð typpum, and let us cleverly put topping on his head, of Thor in bridal disguise—seem to refer to the fald. Bishop Bjarni, a native of the Orkneys (died A. D. 1222), gives the name of 'fald' to the helmet; Kormak, in the 10th century, speaks of the 'old fald'. In Normandy and Brittany a kind of 'fald' is still in use; it may be that it came to Icel. through Great Britain, and is of British origin; a French fald (Franseiskr, i. e. Britain?) is mentioned, D. N. 359. In Icel. the fald was, up to the end of the last century, worn by every lady,—aðr sérhver fald þar frú | falleg þótti venja sú, a ditty. The ladies tried to outdo each other in wearing a tall fald; keisti faldr, the fald rose high, Rm. 26; faldá hátt, Eb. (the verse); the realistic name stiku-faldr, a 'yard-long fald'; stífan teygja stiku-fald, agnarmál 53, a poem of 1728; 1 Tim. ii. 9 is in the Icel. version rendered, eigi með földum (πάγλαστοί) eðr gulli eðr perlum,—since with ancient women, and in Icel. up to a late time, braiding of the hair was most unknown. In mod. poetry, Iceland with her glaciers is represented as a woman with her fald on; minn hefir faldr fengið fjúka-ryk og þám, Eggert: the sails are called faldar mastra, hoods of the masts, faldar mastra blöktu stílt. Úlf. 3. 14; hestar hlés hvíta skóku faldá trés, id., 10; faldr skjá, the folds of the clouds, poet., Núm. i. 11; faldr af degi, of the dyebreak, 4. 86; vide krók-faldr, sveigr, a crooked fald. faldá-feykir, a magical dance in which the falds flew off the ladies' heads, Fas. iii; Percy's Fryar and Boy, also the Wonderful Flute in Popular Tales.

Fal-hófnir, m. barrel-hoof, hollow-hoof, a mythol. horse, Edda. FALL, n., pl. föll, [common to all Teut. idioms except Goth.], a fall:—defined in law, þat er fall ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8, 1sly. ii. 246, Al. 76, Sd. 143: the proverb, fall er farar heill, a fall boods a lucky journey, Fms. vi. 414 (of King Harold at Stamford-bridge), viii. 85, 403, Svær. S.; sá er annarr orðs-kviðr at fall er farar heill, ok festir þú nú fætr í landi, Fb. i. 231, cp. Caesar's 'tenco te, Africa;' falls er ván að fornu tré, Stj. 539; stírd eru gannalla manna föll; flas er falli næst, flurry is nigh falling: föll berask ú e-n, one begins to reel, stagger, Fas. iii. 429; koma e-m til falls, to cause one to fall, Edda 34; reiddi hann til falls, be reeled, Eb. 220. 2. a fall, death in battle, Lat. caedes, Fms. i. 11, 43, 89, Nj. 280, Eg. 37, 106, O. H. 219, passim; the proverb, í flótta er fall vest, Fms. viii. 117; val-fall, Lat. strages; mann-fall, loss of men in battle. **β.** the 'fall,' a plague in cattle or beasts, murrain, 655. 2, Bs. i. 97, 245, 456. **γ.** the carcass of a slaughtered animal; baulu-fall, sauðar-fall, nauðs-fall, brúts-fall, Stj. 483. 3. medic. in compds, brot-fall, the falling sickness, epilepsy; blóð-fall, klæða-föll, bloody flux; lima-fall, paresis. **β.** childbirth, in the phrase, vera komin að falli, to be in an advanced state, (komin að burði is used of sheep, cows.) 4. the fall or rush of water; vatns-fall, a waterfall, large river; sjávar-föll, tides; að-fall, flood-tide; út-fall, ebb-tide; bóða-fall, a breaker, cp. Bs. ii. 51. 5. in gramm. a case, Lat. casus, Skálda 180, 206; quantity, 159, 160, Edda 126: a metric. fault, a defective verse, dropping of syllables, Fb. iii. 426. II. metaph. downfall, ruin, decay; fall engla, the fall of the angels, Rb. 80; til falls ok uppris margra í Ísrael, Luke ii. 34; hafa sér e-t til falls, to run risk of ruin, Hrafn. 30; gózin eru at falli komin, the estates are dilapidated, Mar.; á-fall, a shock; frá-fall, death; ó-fall, mishap; jarð-fall, an earth-slip. 2. ecl. a sin, transgression, Bs. i. 686, Mar. 77 (Fr.) 3. a law term, breach, failure, non-fulfilment, in eioð-fall, vegar-fall, Gpl. 416; messu-fall, orð-fall, veizlu-fall. 4. mod. a case, occasion.

FALLA, prct. féll, 2nd pers. félt, mod. féllst, pl. féllu; pres. fell, pl. föllum; part. fallinn; reflex. föllsk, fallisk, etc., with the neg. suffix fell-at, féllsk-at, Am. 6, vide Lex. Poët. [Common to all Teut. languages except Goth. (Ulf. renders *nirruv* by *drjúsán*); A. S. *feallan*; Engl. *fall*; Germ. *fallen*; Dan. *falde*; Swed. *fälla*.]

A. to fall; as in Engl. so in Icel. falla is the general word, used in the broadest sense; in the N. T. it is therefore used much in the same passages as in the Engl. V., e. g. Matth. v. 17, 25, 27, x. 29, xii. 11, xiii. 4, xxi. 44, Luke xiv. 5, John xv. 24, Rom. xi. 11, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. x. 12, 1 Tim. vi. 9, Rev. viii. 10: blómstrið fellr, James i. 11: again, the verbs hrynja and hrapa denote ruin or sudden fall, detta a light fall, hrasa stumbling; thus in the N. T. hrynja is used, Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; hrapa, Luke x. 18, xi. 17, xiii. 4, Matth. xxiv. 29; hrasa, Luke x. 30; detta, xvi. 21: the proverb, eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg, a tree falls not by the first stroke, Nj. 163, 224; hann féll fall mikit, Bs. i. 343; hún féll geigvænliga, id.; falla á baki, to fall from horseback, 344; f. áfram, to fall forwards, Nj. 165; f. á bak aprt, to fall on the back, 9; f. um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, Luke xv. 20; f. til jarðar, to fall to the ground, fall prostrate, Fms. vii. 13, Pass. 5. 4: to fall on one's face, Stj. 422. Ruth ii. 10; f. fram, to fall down, Matth. iv. 9; f. dauðr ofan, to fall down dead, Fær. 31; ok jafnsnart féll á hann dimma og myrkr, Acts xiii. 11; hlutr fellr, the lot fell (vide hlut-fall), i. 26. 2. to fall dead, fall in battle, Lat. cadere, Nj. 31, Eg. 7, 495, Dropl. 25, 36, Hm. 159, Fms. i. 8, 11, 24, 38, 95, 173, 177, 178, ii. 318, 324, 329, iii. 5, iv. 14, v. 55, 59, 78, 85, vi. 406-421, vii-xi, passim. 3. of cattle, to die of plague or famine, Ann. 1341. 4. medic., falla í brot, to fall in a fit, Bs. i. 335; f. í óvit, to swoon, Nj. 210: the phrase, f. frá, to fall, die (frá-fall, death), Grág. i. 139, 401, Fms. iv. 230, vii. 275; f. í svefn, to fall asleep, Acts xx. 9. II. to flow, run, of water, stream, tide, etc.: of the tide, særinn féll út frá landi, ebbd, Clem. 47; féll þar sær fyrir hellismunnann, the sea rose higher than the cave's mouth, Orkn. 428; síðan féll sjór at, the tide rose, Ld. 58; ok þá er út féll sjórin. Þorf. Karl. 420; sjórin féll svá skjótt á land, at skipin voru öll á floti, Fms. iv. 65; also used of snow, rain, dew, Vsp. 19; snjó-fall, a fall of snow: of the ashes of a volcano, cp. ösku-fall, s. v. aska: of a breaker, to dasb, menn undrudusk er boði féll í logni, þar sem engi maðr vissi ván til at fyrri hefði fallit, Orkn. 164: of a river, nema þar falli á sú er eigi gengr fé yfir, Grág. ii. 256; vötn þau er ör jökulum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; á féll (flowed) við skála Ásólfis, Landn. 50, A. A. 285; þeir sá þá ós (fors, Hb.) mikinn falla í sjóinn, Landn. 29, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 236; Markar-fjót féll í millum höfuð-ísa, Nj. 142; á féll austan, Vsp. 42; falla forsar, 58; læk er féll meðal landa þeirra, Landn. 145; of sea water, sjár kolblár fellr at þeim, the ship took in water, Ld. 118, Mar. 98; svá at inn féll um sóxin, that the sea rushed in at the stern, Sturl. iii. 66. 2. to stream, of hair; hárit silki-bleikt er féll (streamed) á herðar honum aprt, Fms. vii. 55. **β.** of clothes, drapery, Edda (Ht. 2) 121.

III. to fall, of the wind; féll veðrit ok gördi logna, the wind fell, Eg. 372; þá féll byrinn, Eb. 8; ok fellr veðrit er þeir koma út at eyjum, Ld. 116; hún kvæðsk mundu ráða at veðrit félli eigi,

Gullþ. 30; í því bili fellr andviðrit, Fbr. 67; þá féll af byrinn, Fms. vi. 17.

2. falla niðr, to fall, drop; mitt kvæði mun skjótt niðr f., my poem will soon be forgotten, Fms. vi. 198; mun þat (in the poem) aldri niðr f. meðan Norðlönd eru byggð, 372; féll svá þeirra tal, their speech dropped, they left off talking, Fas. iii. 579; as a law term, to let a thing drop, lát niðr f., Fs. 182; féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir saka-staði þar er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166, 250, Band. 18; þat eitt fellr niðr, Grág. i. 398, Fms. vii. 137; falla í verði, to fall in price, etc.

IV. to fail, be foiled, a law term; sá (viz. eiðr) fellr honum til útleðgar, i. e. if he fails in taking the oath he shall be liable to outlawry, N. G. L. i. 84 (eið-fall); en ef eiðr fellr, þá fari hann útlegr, K. Á. 214; fellr aldri sekt handa ú milli, the fine is never cancelled, N. G. L. i. 345; f. á verkum sínum, to have been caught red-handed, to be justly slain, Eg. 736; vera fallinn at sókn, to fail in one's suit, N. G. L. i. 166; hence metaph., fallin at frændum, failing, bereft of friends, Hdm. 5; fallinn frá mínu máli, having given my case up, Sks. 554, 747; því dæmi ek fyrir dráp hans fallnar eignir ykkar, I sentence your estates to be forfeited for his slaughter, Fs. 122; f. í konungs garð, to forfeit to the king's treasury, Fms. iv. 227; reflex., ef honum féllsk þessor bríð, if his right of reclamation fails, Gpl. 300; ef menn fallask at því, if men fail in that, N. G. L. ii. 345; ef gerð féllsk, if the reparation comes to naught, id.; ef gerðar-menn láta fallask, if they fail to do their duty, id., cp. i. 133, 415; to fail, falter, in the phrase, e-m fallask hendr, the hands fail one; blikaði hann ok féllusk honum hendr, Ó. H. 70; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, their voice and hands alike failed them, Edda 37; en bándum féllusk hendr, því á þeir höfðu þá engan foringja, Fms. vi. 281; féllusk þeim allar kvæðjur er fyrir vóru, their greeting faltered, i. e. the greeting died on their lips, Nj. 140; vill sá eigi fallask láta andsvör, he would not fail or falter in replying, Hkr. i. 260; féllskat saðr sviðri, her judgment did not fail, Am. 6.

V. metaph., falla í villu, to fall into besery, Ver. 47; f. í hórdóm, to fall into uboredóm, Sks. 588; f. í vald e-s, to fall into one's power, Ld. 166; f. í fullsælu, to drop (come suddenly) into great wealth, Band. 31; f. í fullting við e-n, to fall a-helping one, to take one's part, Grág. i. 24; lyktrir falla á e-t, to come to a close, issue, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 326; f. á, to fall on, of misfortune, vide á-fall. 2. falla undir e-n, to fall to one's lot, of inheritance, obligation; arfr fellr undir e-n, devolves upon one, Gpl. 215; f. frjáls á jörð, to be free born, N. G. L. i. 32; f. ánauðigr á jörð, to be born a bondsman, Grág. ii. 192. 3. falla við árar, to fall to at the oars, Fms. xi. 73, 103; þorgeir féll þá svá fast á árar (pulled so bard), at af gengu báðir háirinn, Grett. 125 A; f. fram við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse).

VI. to fall out, befall; ef auðna fellr til, if it so falls out by luck, Fms. iv. 148; ef auðna vildi til f. með þeim, xi. 267; litlu síðar fellr til fagrt leiði, a fair wind befell them, 426; alla hluti þá er til kunnir f., Nj. 224; öll þingviti er til f., all the fines that may fall in, be due, Gpl. 21; nema þörf falli til, unless a mishap befalls him, i. e. unless he be in a strait, 76; mér féll svá gæfusamliga, it befell me so luckily, Barl. 114; verðuliga er fallit á mik þetta tilfelli, this accident has justly befallen me, 115; sem sakir f. til, as the case falls, Eg. 89.

2. to fall, be produced; þat (the iron) fellr í firði þeim er Ger heitir, Fas. iii. 240; þar fellr hveiti ok vin, 360. VII. impers. in the phrases, e-m fellr e-t þungt, létt, etc., a thing falls lightly, heavily upon, esp. of feeling; þetta mun yðr þungt f., it will fall heavily on you, Band. 18; fellr þá Keisararum þyngra bardaginn, the battle fell out ill to (turned against) the emperor, Fms. xi. 32; at oss mundi þungt f. þessi mál, Nj. 191.

2. the phrases, e-m fellr e-t nær, it falls nigh to one, touches one nearly; svá féll mér þetta nær um trega, Nj. 170; sjá einn var svá hlutr, at Njálfi féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri öðlökvaundi um tala, this one thing touched Njal so nearly, that he could never speak of it without tears, 171; mér féll eigi firr en honum, it touches me no less than him, Blas. 41; henni féll meinit svá nær, at ..., the illness fell on her so sore, that ..., Bs. i. 178; féll henni nær allt saman, she was much vexed by it all (of illness), 351; e-t fellr bágliga, hörmuliga etc. fyrir e-m, things fall out sadly for one, Vigl. 30, El. 15.

B. Metaph. to fall in with, agree, fit, suit, Germ. gefallen: I. to please, suit; kvæð sér þat vel falla til aftehta, said that it suited him well for drawing taxes from, Fb. ii. 122; en allt þat, er hann heyrði frá himna-guði, féll honum harla vel, pleased him very well, Fms. i. 133; honum féll vel í eyru lofsorð konungs, the king's praise suited his ears well, tickled, pleased his fancy, Bret. 16; reflex., þat lof féllsk honum í eyru, 4; jarli féllsk þat vel í eyru, the earl was well pleased to bear it, Bjarn. 7.

β. falla saman, to fall in with, comply, agree; en þó at eigi félli allt saman með þeim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723. γ. féllsk vel á með þeim, they loved one another, Fas. i. 49; féll vel á með þeim Styrkárí, i. e. he and S. were on good terms, Fms. iii. 120. δ. honum féllsk þat vel í skap, it suited his mind well, pleased him, Fas. i. 364; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they agreed well, liked one another well, Band. 9; fallask á e-t, to like a thing; brátt kvartar að mér felst ei á, Bb. 3. 23. 2. to be seem, besfit; heldr fellr þeim (it besfits them), at sýna öðrum með góð-vilja, Str. 2.

3. falla at e-u, to apply to, refer to; þetta eitt orð er at fellr eiðstafnum, Band. MS. 15 (Ed. 18 wrongly eiðrinn instead of eiðnum). 4. the phrase 'falla við' in Luke vi. 36 (bótinn af því

hinu nýja fellr eigi við hið gamla) means to agree with; hence also féldinn, agreeable:—but in the two passages to be cited falla við is to be intended for falda við, to enfold; hvergi nema þar fellm við eða eng, unless field or meadow be increased or improved, N. G. 116; ekki má falla (qs. falda) við hamingju-leysi mitt, 'tis impossible add a fold to my bad luck, it cannot be worse than it is, Al. 110. part. fallinn; svá f., such-like, so framed; eitt litíð dýr er svá í at ..., a small animal is so framed, that ..., Stj. 77; því man hinn maðr svá fallinn, how can the same man be so framed? Fms. xi. 42 in law phrases, such-like, as follows, svá fallinn vitnisbúðr, testimonia follows, Vm. 47; svo fallinn órskurð, dóm, etc., a decision, sentene as follows, a standing phrase; þá leidd fallinn, such, such-like (C. beschaffen), Stj. 154. 2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disp hann var vænn maðr ok vel fallinn, Fms. xi. 422; þau vóru tröll ok at öllu illa fallin, Bárð. 165; fitted, worthy, bezt til konungs fallinn, i. 58; ok er hann bezt til þess f. af þessum þremr, vi. 386; at hann betr til fallinn at deyja fyrir þá sök en faðir hans, that he more deserið than his father did, x. 3; Ólafir er betr til yfirmanns f. enn mírir Ld. 84; margir eru betr til þess f. fararinnar, Isl. ii. 327; Hallgerðir hann sér vel fallinn til verkstjóra, Nj. 57; sá er til þess er f., Sks. 'worthy,' I Cor. vi. 2. 3. neut. fit; ok hætti þá er honum fallit, when he thought fit, Fms. vi. 364; slík reip sem f. þykir, as needful, Sks. 420; væri þat vel fallit, at ..., it would do well, Fms. ii. 115; þat mun nú vel fallit, that will be right, that will do Nj. 145; kallaði vel til fallit, said it was quite right, Fms. xi. 321. of a thing, with dat. suited to one; eigi þyki mér þér sú ferð vel i. e. this journey will not do for thee, will not do thee good, Fms. vi. cp. ó-fallit, unfit.

fallegr, adj. fair. falliga, adv., vide fagrligr. fallerask, að, dep. [for. word, Lat. fallere], to prove false, Stj. 4.

224; to fall, of a woman, H. E. ii. 190.

fall-hætt, n. adj. staggering, in danger of falling, Eb. 240.

fall-jökull, m. or fall-jaki, a, m. an ice-berg, Sks. 176.

fall-sóð, f. a murrain, plague, Grág. i. 458.

fall-staðr, m. a falling place, Fms. viii. 435.

fall-valtr, adj. reeling, metaph. in eccl. writers, faltering, changing, uncertain, of worldly things, opp. to heavenly; f. heimr, f. líf, at 656 B. 11, Magn. 504; f. hlutir, opp. to eilífir hlutir, Hom. 42; f. faðr þessa lífs, Fms. i. 225; fallvaltán ríkdóm, I Tim. vi. 17.

FALR, m. [fal, Ivar Aasen], the socket of a spear's head in the handle is put, often richly ornamented (spjót-falr), Fas. iii. 388, 461, Eg. 285, 726, Edda 83, Ld. 98, Nj. 108, K. Þ. K. 96, Fms. iv. 338, Fs. 127; vide Worsaae 344 sqq., 498.

FALR, adj. [A. S. fale; O. H. G. fali; Germ. feil; Swed. and n. fal]—venal, to be sold, Fms. i. 185, Sd. 188, Ld. 146; e-m er e-t, or eiga (láta) e-t falt, to have a thing for sale, Grág. ii. 243, N. G. 237, Fms. vii. 20, Nj. 32; gjaf-falr, Fms. vii. 124; metaph., er mér falastir til þungs hlutar, i. e. I should not mind if they fared ill, Lv. 5, Mag. 59, Trist. 8, 11 (Fr.)

FALS, n. [for. word, Lat. falsum], a fraud, cheat, deceit, imposture, Fms. viii. 265; f. ok svik, ix. 283; illusion, in a dream, xi. 371; iteration, ii. 129, Gpl. 490–493.

fals, adj. = falskr, false, Barl. 134, 144, 149, 152, Fms. ii. 210.

fals-, in compds, false, fraudulent, forged: fals-blandaðr, blended with fraud, Stj. 142; fals-bréf, n. a forged deed, Bs. i.

fals-guð, n. a false god, Fms. i. 304, Sks. 308; fals-heit, n. Kom. promises, Art.; fals-kona, u. f. a false woman, barlot, P. 11.

fals-konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Bær. 15, Fms. ix. 433, 35; fals-kristr, m. a false Christ, Matth. xxiv. 24; fals-penni, m. false money, Karl.; fals-postul, a, m. a false apostle, I Cor. xi.

fals-silfr, n. bad silver, Fær. 217; fals-spámenn, m. false prophets, Matth. vii. 15, xxiv. 24; fals-trú, f. false doctrine, besery, Barl.; svitni, n. a false witness, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

falsa, að, to defraud, impose upon, Nj. 106, Fms. ii. 129; to Hkr. i. 8; f. e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing, Fms. viii. 295; spoil, El. 12; brynjan falsaðisk, the coat of mail proved false, F. 507.

2. to falsify, forge; f. bréf, K. Á. 222; neut., f. ok hég to use false and vain language, Stj. 131; part. falsaðr, false, F. 139, Stj. 58, 592.

falsari, a, m. an impostor, deceiver, Fms. viii. 295, ix. 261, 262, El.

falskr, adj. [for. word, Germ. falsch], false; f. bræðr, I Cor. xi. it occurs first in the 15th century.

fals-lauss, adj. guileless, Edda 20; f. máli, good money, Fms. vi. f. kaup, a bargain in good faith, Bs. i. 719. falslaus-ligr, adj. (adv.), sincere, in good faith, Stj. 149.

fals-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), crafty, vile, Flóv. 43; false, Fms. v. fals-öttr, adj. deceitful, Stj. 144.

fals-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, crafty, Sks. 404.

fals-vitr, adj. crafty, cunning, Stj. 144 (MS. 227).

faltrask, að, dep. to be cumbered; f. við e-t, to be puzzled about a t. Fær. 174; cp. fatrask.

fal-vigr, *f. a spear with an ornamented socket*, Mork. 200.

FAMBI, *a, m. a simpleton*, Hm. 103.

FANG, *n.* [for the root vide fá], *a catching, fetching*: 1. *catching* *sb.*, *fishing*, Eb. 26, Ám. 32; *halda til fangs, to go a-fishing*, Ld. 38: *a like of fish, stores of fish*, hann bad þá láta laust fangit allt, þat er þeir höfdu fangit, Fms. iv. 331; *af öllu því fangi er þeir hljóta af dauðum vólum*, Ám. 36; *f. þat er þeir áttu báðir, cp. veiði-fang, her-fang, rey.*

2. *in plur.*, *a. baggage, luggage*, Nj. 112; *föng ok fargögn, vggage and carriage*, 266; *ok er þeir höfdu upp borit föngin, carriage*, Orkn. 324: *stores, form korn ok önnur föng*, Fms. iv. 254. *β. provisions*, *sp.* at a feast; *öll vóru föng hin beztu*, Fms. iv. 102; *kostnaðar-mikit ok urfi föng mikil*, Eg. 39; *þórolfr sópask mjök um föng*, 42; *veizla var in þrúðlegsta ok öll föng hin beztu*, 44; *hann leitaði alls-konar fanga í búsi síns*, Fs. 19, 218; *hence, bórð með hinum beztum föngum, þarð with good cheer*, Fms. i. 66; *búa ferð hennar samliliga með hinum beztum föngum*, x. 102.

γ. metaph. means, opportunity; *því at eins engi sé önnur föng*, Fms. iv. 176; *meðan svá góð föng eru á sem í*, 209; *hafa föng á e-u, or til e-s, to be enabled to do a thing*, víi. 43, x. 388, Eb. 114, Gullp. 30, Eg. 81, Ld. 150, Odd. 18; *urðu þá ngi föng önnur, there was no help (issue) for it (but that ...)*, Fms. vii. 11; *af (því) föngum, to the best of one's power*, x. 355; *af beztu ngum býr hón rúmíð*, Bb. 3. 24; *at-föng, q. v.*; *bú-föng (bú-fang)*, v. ; *öl-föng, vín-föng, store of ale, wine.*

3. *the phrase, fá konu ngi, to wed a woman*, N. G. L. i. 350: *fangs-tíð, n. wedding season*, 43; *hence kván-fang, ver-fang, marriage.* II. *an embryo, fetus*, *sheep or kine*; *ef graðungur eltir fang ör kú*, Jb. 303: *the phrase, láta ngi, to 'go back', of a cow.* *β. a metric fault, opp. to fall*, Fb. iii. 426 (a verse).

III. *that with which one clasps or embraces, the breast* *id arms*; *kom spjótið í fang honum, the spear pierced his breast*, Gullp. 3, Fms. ii. 111; *reka í fang e-m, to throw in one's face*, Nj. 176; *hafa t í fangi sér, to hold in one's arms*, Bdl. 344; *hné hón aþr í f. honum*, li. ii. 275; *taka sér í fang, to take into one's arms*, Mark x. 16; *cp. íls-fang, embraces.* 2. *an apron*, Edda (Gl.) 3. *færask e-t í fang, to have in one's grip, metaph. to undertake a thing*, Fms. vii. 16; *færask e-t ór fangi, to throw off, refuse*, Sturl. iii. 254: *the phrase, fá fullt í fangi, to have one's hands full.* 4. *wrestling, grappling*

íð, Ísl. ii. 445, 446, 457; *taka fang við e-n*, Edda 33; *ganga til fangs*, pl. 163: *the saying, fangs er ván at frekum úlfí, there will be a grapple* *id a greedy wolf*, Eg. 250, Ld. 66, Fms. v. 294, Skv. 2. 13. *β. the races, ganga á fang við e-n, to grapple with one, provoke one*, Ld. 206; *nga í fang e-m, id.*, Band. 31; *slika menn sem hann hefir í fangi, such as he has to grapple with*, Háv. 36; *fá fang á e-m, or fá fang af m, to get hold of one*; *fékk engi þeirra fang á mér*, Nj. 185, Fms. x. 9; *sá þeir, at þeir fengu ekki í. af Erlingi, they saw that they could not catch E.*, vii. 300, xi. 96. 5. *an armful*; *skíða-fang, víðar-fang, armful of fuel*: *Icel. call small hay-cocks fang or föng, hence fanga y upp, to put the hay into cocks*: *fanga-hnappur, m. a bundle of y, armful.*

IV. *in the compds vet-fangr, hjör-fangr, etc. e f is = v, qs. vet-vangr, hjör-vangr, vide vangr.* *COMPS: fanga-tekka, u, f. a wrestling ground*, Glúm. 354. *fanga-fátt, n. adj. lying short of provisions*, Fms. vii. 367. *fanga-hella, u, f. = fanghella.* *nga-kviðr, m. a law term, a body of jurymen taken at random*, *sp.* to búa-kviðr, defined Grág. ii. 99, 140. *fanga-lauss, adj. void* *means, of provisions*, Fms. viii. 419. *fanga-leysi, n. want of stores*, 6m. 263. *fanga-litill, adj. vile, not worth fetching*, Vm. 119. *nga-mark, n. mark of ownership, a monogram.* *fanga-ráð, n. a vice, stratagem, a wrestling term*, Nj. 253, Lv. 92, Orkn. 50. *fanga-akkr, m. a wrestling jerkin*, Ísl. ii. 443. *fanga-vátt, m. a law term, a witness fetched (summoned) at random*, Gpl. 547-549.

fanga, ad. [Germ. *fangen* = to fetch, whence Dan. *fange*], *to fetch, capture*, Stj. 122, Vígl. 29, Bs. i. 881, ii. 118, Fb. i. 240; *áðr en hann var ngaðr*, Ísl. (Harð. S.) ii. 105; *f. dauða, to catch one's death, to die*, Or.

: *this word is rare and borrowed from Germ.*, it scarcely occurs before the end of the 13th century; *part. fanginn vide s. v. fá and below.* *ngaðr, part. having means (föng) for doing a thing*, K. Á. 118, Ann. 125.

ngangi, a, m. a wrestler, Sd. 142, Barl. 148: *a gaoler*, (mod.)

ng-bröðg, n. pl. wrestling, Fs. 131.

ng-elsi, n. [Dan. *fængsel*; Swed. *fängelse*], *a prison, gaol*, Fms. iv. 7, xi. 240, (a rare and unclass. word); *cp. dýflissa, myrkva-stofa.*

ng-hella, u, f. a stone set on edge in the arena, Ísl. ii. 446.

ngi, a, m. a prisoner, Mar. (rare and unclass.); *cp. Dan. fange.*

nginn, part. captured, Stj. 71, Ann. 1299, Bs. i. 698: *metaph. enticed*, *us. i. 60*; *cp. ást-fanginn, captured by love, in love.*

ng-litill, adj. yielding little produce, Bs. i. 335.

ng-remi, f. a deadly struggle, Korm. (in a verse).

ng-staðr, m. something to grasp or lay hold of, in the phrases, fá f. e-m, to catch hold of one, Vápn. 14, Th. 14; *ljá fangstaðar á sér, to let oneself be caught*, Fms. iv. 282.

ng-snell, adj. having a good grasp, Eb. 250: *lucky, Vellekla.*

ng-taka, u, f. taking hold, in wrestling, Barl. 8.

fang-vinnr, m. and fang-vina, u, f. an antagonist in wrestling, Grett. 124 (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse).

FANIR, *f. pl.* [Swed. *fan*; Engl. *fan*; cp. Germ. *fabne*, Goth. *fana*], *a fan, in túlkn-fanir, the gill-flaps of a whale.*

fann-fergja, u, f. heavy snow-drifts.

fann-hvít, adj. white as driven snow (fönn), Stj. 206.

fann-koma, u, f. a fall of snow.

fann-mikill, adj. snowy, Grett. 112.

FANTR, *m.* [Ital. *fanti* = a servant; Germ. *fanz*; Dan. *fjante* = an oaf; the Norwegians call the gipsies 'faute-folk,' and use *fante-kjæring* for a bag, *fille-fant* for the Germ. *firle-fanz, a ragamuffin*, etc.: the word is traced by Diez to the Lat. *infans*, whence Ital. and Span. *infanteria*, Fr. *infanterie*, mod. Engl. *infantry*, etc.—in almost all mod. European languages the milit. term for *foot-soldiers*. In Norse and Icel. the word came into use at the end of the 12th century; the notion of a *footman* is perceivable in the verse in Fms. viii. 172 (of A. D. 1182)—*fant sé ok hvern á hesti en lendir menn ganga, I behold every fant seated on horseback whilst the nobleman walk*—hence it came to mean] *a landlooper, vagabond*, freq. in Karl., Str., El., Flóv.; *fantar ok glópar, Mar.*; *hversu vegsamli gr var konungrinn af Ísrael í dag, hvær eð afkleddist fyrir ambáttum þénara sinna, og lék nakinn sem fantar, and danced naked like a buffoon*, Vídal. i. 220, cp. 2 Sam. vi. 20.

fanz, m. a gang, tribe: *Odd sá þekti allr fans*, Stef. Ól.; *þræla-fanz, a gang of thralls.* *β. lumber*, Úlf. 8. 64; *akinn to fantr.*

FAR, *n.* I. *motion, travel*; *rare in this sense, as the fem. för and ferð, q. v., are used instead.* *β. of the clouds, in the phrase, far á lopti, drift in the sky.* II. *a means of passage, a ship*;

far er skip, Edda 110, Skálda 163: *the allit. phrase, hvært fjótanda far, every floating vessel*, Fms. xi. 125, Fær. 260; *at bjarga fari á floti*, Hm. 155.

2. *in compds, a trading vessel*: *Íslands-far, an Iceland-trader*, Fms. vi. 370, víi. 32; *Englands-far, an English-trader*, ix. 41; *Dýflinnar-far, a Dublin ship*, Eb. 254; *fjögra-, tveggja-, sex-manna-far, a four-, two-, six-oared boat.* 3. *passage, in the phrases, taka sér (e-m) fari, fá sér fari, ráða sér fari, usually so in dat., but in mod. usage acc. (taka, ráða sér far), to take a passage in a ship*, Gpl. 516, Grág. ii. 400, 406 (acc.), Ld. 50, Landn. 307, Eg. 288, Nj. 111, 112, Ísl. ii. 199, Eb. 194; *beiðask fars, id., Grág. i. 90, Fms. vi. 239; banna e-m far, to forbid one a passage, stop one (far-bann)*, Landn. 307; *synja e-m fars, to deny one a passage (far-synjan)*, Hbl. 54; *at þeir hafi allir far*, Jb. 393.

III. *a trace, track, print*, Hm. 120: *Sveinki rak lömb sín til fjöru í förin, at eigi mátti sjá tveggja manna för, Njarð. 376*; *nú villask hundarnir farsins, the bounds lost the track*, Fms. v. 147, cp. O. H. L. 83: *metaph., of et sama far, on the same subject, of a book, Íb. (pref.): in many compds, a print, mark of any kind, fóta-för, foot-prints; skaffa-för, the print of a sharp-sword borse; nálar-far, a stitch; fingraför, a finger-print; tanna-för, a bite; nagla-för, the marks of nails*, John xx. 25; *knífs-far, a knife's mark; eggjar-far, the mark of the edge, in a cut; juma-far, the print of the shackles; kjal-far, the keel's track, wake of a ship; um-far, a turn, round; saum-far, a rim on a ship's side.*

IV. *metaph. life, conduct, behaviour*; *hugar-far, geðs-far, lundar-far, disposition, character*; *ættar-far, a family mark, peculiarity*; *dag-far, daily life, conduct of life*; *í góðra manna fari ok vandra, 677. 3*; *hvat þess mundi vera í fari konungsins, in the king's character*, Fms. v. 327; *ek víska þá marga hluti í fari Knúts konungs, at hann mætti heilagr vera, xi. 287*; *nokkutt af fyrnsku eptir í fari hans, iii. 131.*

2. *estate, condition*; *ok gefa þeir eigi gaum um hennar far, N. G. L. i. 226*; *sem hann hafði skirt far sitt, made known his state, how he fared*, 34; *aldar-far, Lat. genius seculi*; *dægra-far, q. v.*; *sára-far, the state of the wounds*; *viga-far, q. v.*; *heilindis-far, bealþ*, Mar. 124; *far veðranna, the course of the winds*, Eb. 218.

3. *the phrase, at fornu fari, of yore, of old*, Gpl. 85, 86, Eg. 711; *at fornu fari ok nýju, of yore and of late*, D. N.; *at réttu fari, justly.*

β. the phrase, göra sér far um e-t, to take pains about a thing.

B. = fú, q. v., bale, ill-fate (rare); *far er reiði, far er skip*, Edda 110; *at hann mundi fara þat far sem hans formádr, that he would fare as ill as his predecessor*, Bs. i. 758: *cp. the dubious phrase, muna yðvart far allt í sundi þótt ek hafa öndu látið, your ill-fate will not all be afloat, i. e. cleared off, though I am dead*, Skv. 3. 51; *vera í illu fari, to fare ill, be in a strait*, Orkn. 480; *ok vóru í illu fari hér um*, Stj. 394. Judges viii. 1, 'and they did chide with him sharply,' A. V.; *at hann skyldi í engu fari móti þeim vera, that he should not be plotting (brooding mischief) against them*, Sturl. iii. 121 C.

FARA, *pret. fóra*, 2nd pers. fórt, mod. fórst, pl. fóru; *pres. ferr*, 2nd pers. ferr, in mod. pronunciation ferð; *pret. subj. færa*; *imperat. far and farðu (= far þú)*; *sup. farit*; *part. farinn*; *with the suffixed neg. fór-a, Am. 45; farið-a (depart not)*, Hkr. i. 115 MS. (in a verse). [In the Icel. scarcely any other verb is in so freq. use as fara, as it denotes any motion; not so in other Teut. idioms; in Úlf. *farán* is only used once, viz. Luke x. 7; Goth. *farjan* means to sail, and this seems to be the original sense of fara (vide far); A. S. *faran*; the Germ. *fabren* and Engl. *fare* are used in a limited sense; in the Engl. Bible this word never occurs (Cruden); Swed. *fara*; Dan. *fare*.]

A. NEUT. *to go, fare, travel*, in the widest sense; gekk hann hvargi sem hann fór, *he walked wherever he went*, Hkr. i. 100; né ek fly þó ek ferr, *I fly not though I fare*, Edda (in a verse); létt er lauss at fara (a proverb), Sl. 37: the saying, verðr hverr með sjálfum sér lengst at fara, Gisl. 25; cp. 'dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann' (Göthe's Tasso), or the Lat. 'patriae quis exul se quoque fugit?' usually in the sense *to go, to depart*, heill þú farir, heill þú aprt komir, Vpm. 4; but also *to come*, far þú hingat til mín, *come here*, Nj. 2.

2. *to travel, go forth or through, pass*, or the like; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ, Nj. 74; fara ör landi, *to fare forth from one's country*, Fms. v. 24; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp. 51; Surtr ferr sunnan, 52; snjóvar mikill, ok illt at fara, *and ill to pass*, Fms. ix. 491; fóru þeir út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; síðan fór Egill fram með skógnum, 531; þeim sem hann vildi at færi . . . Njáll hét at fara, Nj. 49; fara munu vér, Eg. 579; Egill fór til þess er hann kom til Álfis, 577, Fms. xi. 122; fara þeir nú af melinum á slótuna, Eg. 747; fara heiman, *to fare forth from one's home*, K. Þ. K. 6; alls mik fara tíðir, Vpm. 1; fjöld ek fór, *far I fared*, i. e. *travelled far*, 3: the phrase, fara utan, *to fare outwards, go abroad* (from Iceland), passim; fara vestr um haf, *to fare westward over the sea*, i. e. *to the British Isles*, Hkr. i. 101; fara á fund e-s, *to visit one*, Ld. 62; fara at heimboði, *to go to a feast*, id.; fara fæti, *to fare a-foot, go walking*, Hkr.: absol. fara, *to travel, beg*, hence fóru-maðr, a *vagrant, beggar*: in olden times the poor went their rounds from house to house within a certain district, cp. Grág. i. 85; ómagar er þar eiga at fara í því þingi eðr um þau þing, id.; ómagar skolu fara, 119; ómegð þá er þar ferr, 296: in mod. usage, fara um and um-ferð, *begging, going round*.

β. with prep.; fara at e-m, *to make an inroad upon one*, Nj. 93, 94, 102 (cp. at-fór): fara á n, *to mount*, e. g. fara á bak, *to mount on horseback*: metaph., dauðinn fór á, *death seized him*, Fms. xi. 150; f. saman, *to go together*, Edda 121, Grág. ii. 256; f. saman also means *to shudder*, Germ. *zusammenfahren*, Hým. 24: metaph. *to concur, agree*, hversu má þat saman f., Nj. 192; þeim þótti þat mjök saman f., Fms. iv. 382; fara á hæl, or á hæli, *to a-beel*, i. e. *step back, retreat*, xi. 278, Eg. 296: fara undan, metaph. *to excuse oneself, refuse* (v. undan), Nj. 23, Fms. x. 227; fara fyrir, *to proceed*; fara eptir, *to follow*.

3. with ferð, leið or the like added, in acc. or gen. *to go one's way*; fara leiðar sinnar, *to proceed on one's journey*, Eg. 81, 477, Fms. i. 10, Grág. ii. 119; fara ferðar sinnar, or ferða sinna, *id.*, Eg. 180, Fms. iv. 125; fara ferð sína, *id.*, Eg. 568; fara förum sínum, or för sinni, *id.*, K. Þ. K. 80, 90; fara dagfari ok náttfari, *to travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203; fara fullum dagleiðum, *to go full days-journeys*, Grág. i. 91; or in a more special sense, fara þessa ferð, *to make this journey*, Fas. ii. 117; f. stefnu-för, *to go a-summoning*; f. bónoðs-för, *to go a-courting*, Nj. 148; f. sigr-för, *to go on the way of victory, to triumph*, Eg. 21; fara sendi-för, *to go on a message*, 540.

β. in a metaph. sense; fara hneykjuför, *to be shamefully beaten*, Hrafn. 19 (MS.); fara ósigr, *to be defeated*, Eg. 287; fara mikinn skaða, *to 'fare' (i. e. suffer) great damage*, Karl. 43; fara því verrum förum, fara skömm, hneykju, erendleisu, úsæmd, *to get the worst of it*, Fms. viii. 125.

4. with the road in acc.; hann fór Vánar-skarð, Landn. 226; f. sjó-veg, land-veg, K. Þ. K. 24; fór mörg lönd ok stórar merkr, Fas. ii. 540; fara sömu leið, Fms. i. 70; f. sama veg, Luke x. 31; f. fjöll ok dala, Barl. 104; fara út-leið, þjóð-leið, Fms. iv. 260; also, fara um veg, fara um fjall, *to cross a fell*, Hm. 3; fara líði, *to march*, Fms. i. 110.

II. In a more indefinite sense, *to go*; fara búðum, bygðum, vistum, *to move, change one's abode*, Ld. 56, Hkr. ii. 177, Nj. 151, Vigl. 30; fara búferla, *to move one's household*, Grág. ii. 409; fara vöflunar-förum, *to go a-begging*, i. 163, 294, ii. 482.

2. The phrases, fara eldi ok arni, a law term, *to move one's hearth and fire*, Grág. ii. 253; fara eldi um land, a heathen rite for taking possession of land, defined in Landn. 276, cp. Eb. 8, Landn. 189, 284.

3. fara einn-saman, *to be alone*, Grág. ii. 9: the phrase, f. cigi einn-saman, *to be not alone*, i. e. *with child*, Fms. iii. 109; or, fór hóm með svein þann, Bs. i. 437; cp. ganga með barni.

4. adding an adj., to denote *gait, pace*, or the like; fara snúðigt, *to stride haughtily*, Nj. 100; fara mikinn, *to rush on*, 143; fara flatt, *to fall flat, tumble*, Bárð. 177; fara hægt, *to walk slowly*.

β. fara til svefnis, *to go to sleep*, Nj. 35; f. í sæti sitt, *to go to one's seat*, 129; f. í sess, Vpm. 9; f. á bekk, 19; fara á sæng, *to go to bed*, N. G. L. i. 30; fara í rúmið, *id.* (mod.); fara í mannjófnuð, Ísl. ii. 214; fara í lag, *to be put straight*, Eg. 306; fara í vöxt, *to wax, increase*, Fms. ix. 430, Al. 141; fara í þurð, *to wane*, Ld. 122, l. i (MS.); fara í úefni, *to go to the wrong side*, Sturl. iii. 210; fara at skakka, *to be odd (not even)*, Sturl. ii. 258; fara at sölum, *to be put out for sale*, Grág. ii. 204.

5. fara at fuglum, *to go a-fowling*, Orkn. (in a verse); fara at fugla-veiðum, *id.*, Bb. 3. 36; fara í hernað, í viking, *to go a-freebooting*, Fms. i. 33, Landn. 31; fara at fé, *to watch sheep*, Ld. 240; fara at fé-föngum, *to go a-fetcbing booty*, Fms. vii. 78.

β. with infin., denoting one's 'doing' or 'being'; fara sofa, *to go to sleep*, Eg. 377; fara vega, *to go to fight*, Vsp. 54, Gm. 23; fara at róa, Vigl. 22; fara leita, *to go seeking*, Fms. x. 240; fara að búa, *to set up a household*, Bb. 2. 6; fara að háttu, *to go to bed*.

γ. akin to this is the mod. use of fara with an infin. following in the sense *to begin*, as in the East Angl. counties of Engl. it 'fares' to . . . , i. e. it begins, is

likely to be or to do so and so; það fer að birta, það er farit að daga, it 'fares' to grow dark; það fer að hvesa, it 'fares' to blow; fagna, it 'fares' to rain, etc.—no instance of this usage is recorded in Iceland, but the Engl. usage shews that it must be old. 8. with an etcl.; fara villr, *to go astray*, Sks. 565; fara haltr, *to go lame*, Fms. x. fara vanstilt, *to go out of one's mind*, 264; fara hjá sér, *to be beside self*, Eb. 270; fara apr, *to feel chilly*, Fms. vi. 237 (in a verse); fara e-s, *to be unaware of*, Skálda 187 (in a verse); fara andvígr e-m, *to battle*, Stor. 8; fara leymliga, *to go secretly, be kept hidden*, Nj. 49. *to pass*; fór sú skipan til Íslands, Fms. x. 23; fara þessi máli til G. Nj. 100; hversu orð fóru með þeim, *how words passed between them*; fóru þau orð um, *the runner went abroad*, Fms. i. 12; ferr orð e munn líðr (a saying), iv. 279; þá fór ferligt úrðan, a bad *it went abroad*, Hom. 115.

7. fara fram, *to go on, take place*, þetta fram, Ld. 258; ef eigi ferr gjald fram, *if no payment takes*; K. Þ. K. 64; ferr svá fram, *and so things went on without a break*, 11, Eg. 711; veizlan ferr vel fram, *the feast went on well*, Nj. 11 spyr hvat þar færi fram, *be asked what there was going on*, Bænd for allt á sömu leið sem fyrr, *it went on all the same as before*, Fm. 112; fara fram ráðum e-s, *to follow one's advice*, Nj. 5, 66, Fm. 318; allt mun þat sínu fram f., *it will take its own course*, Nj. 255 er því ferr fram um hríð, *it went on so for a while*, Fms. xi. 10 law term, *to be produced*, gögn fara fram til varnar, Grág. i. 65; c fara út, *the court is set* (vide dómr), Grág., Nj., passim.

8. fara upp brott, *the tables are removed* (vide boðr), Eg. 247, 551 má þetta svá f., *this cannot go on in that way*, Nj. 87; fjarri ferr far from it, by no means, 134; fór þat fjarri at ek vilda, Ld. 12; f. ok svá til, and so it came to pass, Fms. x. 212.

9. to turn out, hversu ætla þú fara hesta-atíð, Nj. 90; fór þat sem líkligt var, *it turned out as was likely* (i. e. ended ill), Eg. 46; svá fór, at . . . , *the end that . . .*, Grett. 81 new Ed.; ef svá ferr sem ek get til, *if it turns as I guess*, Dropl. 30, Vigl. 21; ef svá ferr sem min orð horfa til, v. 24; ef svá ferr sem mik varir, *if it comes to pass as it seems* i. vi. 350; svá fór um sjóferð þá, Bjarni 202; á sömu leið fór um sendi-menn, Eg. 537: *to depart, die*, þar fór nýtr maðr, Fs. 39; dauða-yrði, *to pass the death-weird, to die*, Ýt. 8.

10. to fare ill, in addressing; fari þér vel, *fare ye well*, Nj. 7; biðja e-n vel *to bid one farewell*, Eg. 22, Ld. 62; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197 bad sense, far þú nú þar, *ill betide thee!* Hbl. 60; far (impers.) armast, Eg. 553; Jökull bað hann fara þræla armastan, Finnbr. 306 þér í svá gramendr allir, Dropl. 23.

11. fara í fat, í brynju (etc.), *to dress, undress*; but fara ör fötum (dat.), *to undress*, Fms. x. 132, vii. 202, Nj. 143, Gh. 16, etc.

III. metaph. 1. a fit, esp. of clothes, hair, or the like; ekki þykkir mér kyrtill þinn betr en stakkr minn, Fas. ii. 343; hárið fór vel, Nj. 30; jarpr á h for vel hárit, Fms. ii. 7; gult háir sem silki ok for fagrlega, vi. 88; kleði sem bezt farandi, Eb. 256; var sú konan bezt f., *the graceful, lady-like*, Ísl. ii. 438; fór illa á hestinum, *it sat ill on the*, Bs. i. 712.

2. impers. *it goes so and so with one*, i. e. one be so and so; e-m ferr vel, *illa, etc., one behaves well, ill, etc.*; honum öll málin verst farir, *he has behaved worst in the whole matter*, Nj. beztu ferr þér, Fms. vii. 33; vel mun þér fara, Nj. 55; at honum fa 64; þér hefir vel farit til mín, Finnbr. 238; e-m ferr vinveltiga, *one behaves in a friendly way*, Nj. 217; ferr þér þá bezt jafnan ok höfðing mest liggir við, 228; mun honum nokkum veg vel f., Hrafn. 10; úd lliga hefir þér farit til vár, Ld. 48; ferr þér illa, Nj. 57; hversu Gi fór, *how (well) G. behaved*, 119.

3. fara at e-u, *to deal with a* (i. e. proceed) so and so; svá skal at sókn fara, *thus is the pleading proceeded with*, Grág. i. 323; svá skal at því f. at beida . . . 7 at lögum, or úlögum at e-u, *to proceed lawfully or unlawfully*, hversu at skyldi f., *how they were to proceed*, Nj. 114; fara mjúklega proceed gently, Fms. vii. 18; hér skulu vér f. at með ráðum, *to act deliberation*, Eg. 582; Flosi fór at öngu óðara (took matters care en hann væri heima, Nj. 220.

β. impers. with dat., *to do, behave*, hefir mér at farit, *I have done my business badly*, Hrafn. 8; veit Guð! hverjum manni mun at f., Fms. x. 212: in mod. phrases, to do ironically, þér ferr það, or þér ferst það, *it becomes thee*, i. e. 'tis to of thee.

γ. hví ferr konunginn nú svá (viz. at), Fms. i. 35; er úsæmliga farit, *so shamefully done*, Nj. 82; hér ferr vant at, *here this merrily*, 232; karlmannliga er farit, *manfully done*, 144.

8. to care about; ekki ferr ek at, þótt þú hafir svelt þik til fjár, *it does not matter to me, I do not care, though . . .*, Nj. 18; ekki munu vit; fara (never mind that), segir Helgi, 133.

e. fara eptir, *to be in portion*; hér eptir fór vöxt ok af, *his strength and stature were in proportion*, Clar.

4. fara með e-t, *to wield, handle, manage*; Hroptr með Gungni, *H. wielded Gungni (the spear)*, Kormak; f. Gríðar-völ, *to wield the staff G.*, þd. 9: as a law term, *to wield, pe* fara með goðorð, *to keep a goðorð*, esp. during the session of parliament, Dropl. 8, Grág. and Nj. passim; fara með sök, *to manage a law*, Grág., Nj.; or, fara við sök, *id.*, Nj. 86.

β. metaph. *to practise, do*; fara með rán, *to deal in robbing*, Nj. 73; fara með spott ok háð, *to*

... *porting and mocking*, 66; f. með fals ok dár, Pass. 16. 5; fara með
 aldra ok fjölkyngi, K. Þ. K. 76; f. með hindr-vitni, Grett. 111; cp. the
 case, farðu ekki með það, *don't talk such nonsense*. **γ.** *to deal with*,
eat, handle; þú munt bezt ok hóglíkast með hann fara, *thou wilt deal*
with him most kindly and most gently, Nj. 219; fara af hljóði með e-t, *to*
hear matters secret, id.; Ingimundr fór vel með sögum (betta than sögur,
 etc.), *Ing. dealt well with stories, was a good historian*, Sturl. i. 9. **δ.**
 með dat.; fara með e-u, *to do so and so with a thing, manage it*; hversu
 þeir skyldi fara með vápnum sínum, *how they were to do with their weapons*,
 Fms. ix. 509; sá maðr er með arfinum ferr, *who manages the arfr*, Grág. i.
 17; ef þeir fara annan veg með því fé, 216; fara með málu sínum, *to*
manage one's case, 46; meðan hann ferr svá með sem mælt er, 93; Gunnarr
 er með öllu (acted in all) sem honum var ráð til kennt, Nj. 100; ef svá er
 með farit, Ld. 152; f. vel með sínum háttum, *to bear oneself well, behave*
well, Eg. 65; Hrafn fór með sér vel, *H. bore himself well*, Fms. vi. 109;
 ódarliga fara munkar þessir með sér, *they behave strangely*, 188; við
 rum kynlega með okkrum málu, Nj. 130; vant þyki mér með slíku
 fara, *difficult matters to have to do with*, 75; f. málu á hendr e-m, *to*
bring an action against one, Ld. 138; fara sókn (to proceed) sem at þinga-
 mi, Grág. i. 463; fara svá öllu máli um sem . . . , 40, ii. 348; fara með
 lítri ok gapi, *to go laughing and scoffing*, Nj. 220; cp. B above. **IV.**
 fara um, yfir e-t, *to pass over slightly*; nú er yfir farit um landnámi, *shortly*
it, touched upon, Landn. 320; skjótt yfir at f., *to be brief*, 656 A. 12;
 fara myrkt um e-t, *to mystify a thing*, Ld. 322; fara mörgum orðum um
 e-t, *to dilate upon a subject*, Fbr. 124, Nj. 248, Fms. ix. 264. **β.** in the
 case, fara höndum um e-t, *to go with the hands about a thing, to touch it*,
 Fms. befúblen, esp. medic. of a healing touch; jafnan fengu menn heilsu-
 af handlögum hans, af því er hann fór höndum um þá er sjúkir vóru,
 Fms. 24; ok þá fór hann höndum um hann, Bs. i. 644; þá lét Arnoddur
 fara aðra höndina um hann, ok fann at hann var berfættir ok í línklaðum,
 opl. 30; cp. fóru hendr hvítar hennar um þessar görvor, Fas. i. 248
 (in a verse): note the curious mod. phrase, það fer að fara um mig, *I*
can't feel uneasy, as from a cold touch or the like. **γ.** impers. with
 dat.; eigi ferr þér nær Gunnari, en Merði mundi við þik, *thou comest*
nearer to G. than Mord would to thee, i. e. *thou art just as far from*
me as Mord is to thee, Nj. 37; þá ferr honum sem
 um, *it came to pass with him as with others*, 172; þá mun mér first
 fara, *I shall fall much short of that*, Fms. v. 362; því betr er þeim
 er öllum verr at, *the worse they fare the better I am pleased*, Nj.
 7. **V.** reflex., esp. of a journey, *to fare well*; fórsk þeim
 fara, *they fared well*, Eg. 392, Fms. xi. 22; honum fersk vel vegrinn,
 proceeded well on his journey, ii. 81; hafði allt farizt vel at, all bad
 ed well, they had had a prosperous journey, Íb. 10; fórsk þeim þá seint
 daginn, they proceeded slowly, Eg. 544; mönnum fórsk eigi vel um
 ítt, Fms. vii. 149; hversu þeim hafði farizk, Nj. 90; at þeim færisk
 Ísl. ii. 343, 208, v. l.: the phrase, hamri fórsk í hægrí hönd, *be*
asped the hammer in his right hand, Bragi; farask lönd undir, *to subdue*
lands, Hkr. i. 134, v. l. (in a verse). **2.** recipr., farask hjá, *to go*
side one another, miss one another, pass without meeting, Nj. 9; farask
 sínis, id.; farask í móti, *to march against one another*, of two hosts; þat
 svá til at hvárigir vissu til annarra ok fórusk þó í móti, Fms. viii. 63,
 46, Fas. ii. 515. **VI.** part., **1.** act., koma farandi, *to come*
a sudden or by chance; þá kómu hjarðsveinar þar at farandi, *some*
shepherds just came, Eg. 380; Moses kom farandi til fólksins, Sks. 574;
 ma inn farandi, 369, Fbr. 25. **2.** pass. farinn, in the phrase, á
 num vegi, on a wayfaring, i. e. in travelling, passing by; finna e-n á
 num vegi, Nj. 258, K. Þ. K. 6; kveðja fjárens á förnum vegi, Grág. i.
 3; also, fara um farinn veg, *to pass on one's journey*: of the sun, sól
 skamt farin, the sun was little advanced, i. e. early in the morning,
 Fms. xi. 267, viii. 146; þá var dagr alljós ok sól farin, broad day and
 a high in the sky, Eg. 219; also impers., sól (dat.) var skamt farit,
 F. 4. 10: the phrase, aldri farinn, stricken in years, Sturl. i. 212: vel
 inn í andliti, well-favoured, Ld. 274; vel at orði farinn, well spoken,
 quent, Fms. xi. 193; mod., vel orði, máli farinn, and so Ld. 122:
 ve, þar eru baugar farinr, Grág. ii. 172; þó fetrin sé farinr,
 Fms. iii. 308. **β.** impers. in the phrase, e-m er þannig farit, *one is*
and so; veðri var þannig farit, at . . . , the winter was such, that . . . ,
 Fms. xi. 34; veðri var svá farit at myrkt var um at litaski, i. e. the
 winter was gloomy, Grett. 111; hversu landinu er farit, what is the
 condition of the country, Sks. 181; henni er þannig farit, at hún er mikil
 löng . . . (the island) is so shapen, that it is large and long, Hkr. ii.
 183; metaph. of state, disposition, character, er hánum vel farit, be
 a well-favoured man, 15; óndarliga er yðr farit, ye are strange men,
 4; honum var svá farit, at hann var vesal-menni, Boll. 352: adding the
 pp. at, til, þeim var úlíkt farit at í mörgu, they were at variance in many
 peccs, Hkr. iii. 97; nú er annan veg til farit, now matters are altered,
 226; nú er svá til farit, at ek vil . . . , now the case is, that I wish . . . ,
 714; hér er þannig til farit, . . . at leiðin, 582; þar var þannig til
 at, Fms. xi. 34. Hence comes the mod. form varið (v instead of
 which also occurs in MSS. of the 15th century—veðri var svá varit,

Sd. 181; er honum vel varið, Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.; svá er til varið,
 Sks. 223, 224.—all of them paper MSS. The phrase, e-m er nær farit,
 one is pressed; svá var honum nær farit af öllu samit, vökum ok fóstu, be
 was nearly overcome from want of sleep and fasting.
B. TRANS. **I.** with acc.: **1.** to visit; fara land herskildi,
 brandi, etc., *to visit a land with 'war-shield', fire, etc.*, i. e. *devastate it*; gókk
 síðan á land upp með líði sínu, ok fór allt herskildi, Fms. i. 131; land þetta
 mundi herskildi farit, ok leggjask undir útlenda höfðingja, iv. 357; (hann)
 lét Halland farit brandi, vii. 4 (in a verse); hann fór Ívist eldi, 41 (in a
 verse); hann hefir farit öll eyland brandi, 46 (in a verse); fara hungri
 höndum, *to emaciate the body, of an ascetic*, Sl. 71. **2.** to overtake,
 with acc.; hann gat ekki farit hann, *he could not overtake (catch) him*,
 623, 17; tunglit ferr sólina, the moon overtakes the sun, Rb. 116; áðr
 hana Fenrir fari, before Fenrir overtakes her, Vþm. 46, 47; knegut oss
 fílar fara, ye witches cannot take us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; hann gat farit fjóra
 menn af líði Steinólfs, ok drap þá alla, . . . hann gat farit þá hjá Steinólfs-
 dal, Gnulp. 29; hann reid eptir þeim, ok gat farit þá út hjá Sveigsá, milli
 ok Hóla, Eb. 180; Án hrismagi var þeirra skjótastr ok get farit sveinim,
 Ld. 242; viku þeir þá enn undan sem skjótast svá at Danir gátu eigi farit
 þá, Fms. (Knytl. S.) xi. 377 (MS., in the Ed. wrongly altered to náð þeim);
 hórin hljóf undan, ok gátu hundarnir ekki farit hann (Ed. fráitt wrongly),
 Fas. iii. 374; ok renna allir eptir þeim manni er víg vakti, . . . ok verðr
 hann farinn, Ghl. 146: cp. the phrase, vera farinn, *to dwell, live, to be found*
here and there; þótt hann sé firr um farinn, Hm. 33. **II.** with dat.
to destroy, make to perish; f. sér, *to make away with oneself*; kona hans fór
 sér í disar-sal, she killed herself, Fas. i. 527; hún varð stygg ok vildi fara
 sér, Landn. (Hb.) 55; ef þér gangit fyrir hamra ofan ok farit yðr sjálfir,
 Fms. viii. 53; hví ætla menn at hann mundi vilja f. sér sjálfir, iii. 59; fara
 lífi, fjörvi, öndu, id.; skál hann heldr eta, en fara öndu sinni, than starve
 oneself to death, K. Þ. K. 130; ok verðr þá þínu fjörvi um farit, Lv. 57,
 Ýt. 20, Fas. i. 426 (in a verse), cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 13; mínu fjörvi at fara,
 Fms. 5; þú hefir sigr vegit, ok Fáfnir (dat.) um farit, 23; farit hafði hann
 allri ætt Geirmímis, Hkv. i. 14; ok létu hans fjörvi farit, Sól. 22; hann
 hafði farit mörgum manni, O. H. L. 11. **β.** to forfeit; fara sýknu sinni,
 Grág. i. 98; fara löndum ok lausafé, ii. 167. **2.** reflex. *to perish* (but
 esp. freq. in the sense *to be drowned, perish in the sea*); farask af sulti,
 to die of hunger, Fms. ii. 226; fellr fjöldi manns í dýkit ok farask þar,
 v. 281; fórusk sex hundruð Vinda skipa, xi. 369; alls fórusk níu menn,
 Ísl. ii. 385; mun heimr farask, Eluc. 43; þá er hinum ok jörð hefir
 farisk, Edda 12; farask af hita, meði, Fms. ix. 47; fórusk þar byrðingrinn,
 307; hvar þess er menn farask, Grág. i. 219; heldr enn at fólk Guðs
 farisk af mínum völdum, Sks. 732: of cattle, ef fé hins hefir troðisk eðr
 farisk á þá lung sem nú var tint, Grág. ii. 286. **β.** metaph., fersk nú
 vinátta ykkur, your friendship is done with, Band. 12. **γ.** the phrase,
 farask fyrir, *to come to naught*, Nj. 131; at síðr mun fyrir farask nokkut
 stórræði, Ísl. ii. 340; en fyrir fórusk málgjöldin af konungi, the payment
 never took place, Fms. v. 278; lét ek þetta verk fyrir farask, vii. 158; þá
 mun þat fyrir farask, Fs. 20; en fyrir fórsk þat þó þau misseri, Sd. 150:
 in mod. usage (N. T.), *to perish*. **δ.** in act. rarely, and perhaps only
 a misspelling; frá því er féit fór (fórsk better), K. Þ. K. 132; fóru (better
 fórusk, were drowned) margir Íslenzkir menn, Bs. i. 436. **3.** part.
 farinn, as adj. gone, undone; nú eru vefr farinr, nema . . . , Lv. 83; hans
 tafl var mjök svá farit, his game was almost lost, Fas. i. 523; þá er farinr
 vóru forstöðumenn Tróju, when the defenders of Troy were dead and gone,
 Fer. 36; tungl farit, a 'dead moon', i. e. new moon, Rb. 34; farinn af
 sulti ok meði, Fms. viii. 53; farinn at e-u, ruined in a thing, having lost it;
 farinn at hamingju, luckless, iv. 73; f. at vistum, xi. 33; f. at lausa-fé, iii.
 117: in some cases uncertain whether the participle does not belong to A.
far-ald, n. [A. S. fareld], a journey, only in the phrase, hverju faraldi,
 bow, by what means, expressing wonder at one's appearance, escape, or
 the like; miátti þat engi maðr vita hverju f. þangat mundi farit hafa,
 Bs. i. 338, Rd. 235, Sturl. iii. 219, Fs. 147 (where wrongly fem.),
 Mar. 98.
far-aldr, m. (neut. Fb. I. c.), medic. pestilence, cp. Bs. i. 662 (the verse),
 Fb. i. 583 (the verse): in mod. usage plague, among animals.
farand-kona, u, f. a beggar-woman, Nj. 66; vide fara A. I. 2.
far-angr, m., gen. rs, luggage, Ísl. ii. 362, Fbr. 140.
farar-, vide för, a journey.
far-bann, n. a stopping of trade, an embargo, Eg. 403, Fms. vii. 285,
 ii. 127, Ann. 1243, Bs. i. 510.
far-bauti, a, m. a 'ship-beater,' destroyer, an ogre, Fms. xi. 146: mythol.
 a giant, the father of Loki, Edda.
far-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482, v. l.; better forbeini.
far-borði, a, m. a ship's board or bulwark above water when loaded, cp.
 Grág. ii. 399; hence the metaph. phrase, sjá (or leita) sér farborða, to
 take precautions, so as to get safe and sound out of a danger, Fms. vi.
 430, vii. 142, v. l.
far-búinn, part. 'boun' to sail (or depart), Hkr. iii. 193.
far-búnaðr, m. equipment of a ship, 673, 61.
far-dagar, m. pl. flitting days, four successive days in spring, at the
 end of May (old style), in which householders in Icel. changed their abode;

FASTR, adj. [wanting in Ulf., who renders βέβαιος etc. by *tulgus*; common to all other Teut. idioms; A.S. *fast*; Engl. *fast*; O.H.G. *fest*; Germ. *fest*; Swed.-Dan. *fast*]:—*fast*, firm, esp. with the notion of *being fast to the spot*; hrútr f. (*beld fast, entangled*) á meðal viðá, 655; fast á velli, *standing fast*, e.g. in a battle, Fms. xi. 246; vera, *to stand fast*, þorst. St. 53; f. á fótomum, of a bondsman *se feet are bound fast to the soil*, Grág. ii. 192, Nj. 27; gríð-fastr, *bound*, of a servant: the phrase, e-t er fast fyrir, *a thing is hard*, in. *difficult*, Lv. 94, Fms. xi. 32, Ld. 154. **β. fast, close**; f. í um, *hard at work*, Grág. i. 135 (Ed. 1853); þeir menn allir er í dómi eðr í gögnum cru fastir, engaged, 488: fastir ok féggjarn, close and tious, Fms. x. 420; f. af drykk, Sturl. iii. 125. **γ. of a meeting**; r sökna-þing er fast, i.e. during the session, Grág. i. 422: sam-fastr, together, continuous, 156; á-fastr, q.v. **δ. firm**; metaph., fast heit, etc., *a fast, faithful promise, word*, Eg. 29; föst trú, *fast faith*, cp. f., *steadfast*; ged-f., trú-f., vin-f., etc. **e. bound to pay**; at aurum meirum en hann var fastr, to the amount of his debt, N.G.L. i. 36. **ζ. nm.**, fast atkvæði, *a hard syllable ending in a double consonant*, Skálda 2. neut. in various phrases; sitja fast, to sit fast, Sks. 372; la fast, to stand fast, Edda 33; halda f., to hold fast, Fms. i. 159; a fast, to bind fast, Ísl. ii. 103, Fas. i. 530; liggja fast, to be fast steadfast, of the eyes, Sturl. ii. 189; drekka fast, to drink hard, ii. 259; sofa fast, to be fast asleep, i. 9; þegja fast, to be dumb, not a word, 655 xxxi A. 4; leita fast eptir, to urge, press hard, Ld. 322; ja fast, to follow fast, Dropl. 26, Fas. ii. 505; eldask fast, to age fast, 150; ryðjask um fast, to make a hard onslaught, Nj. 9; leggja fast to close with one in a sea-fight, Fms. ii. 312, hence fastr bardagi, a engagement, Róm. 272; telja fast e-n, to give one a severe lesson, ii. 119. **β. as adv.**, hyrntr fast, very much bormel, Lv. 69. **γ. phrase**, til fasta, *fast, firmly*; ráða, mæla, heita til f., to make a firm statement, Bjarn. 61, Band. 20, Fms. ii. 125; cp. the mod. phrase, fyrir ok fast, definitively.

FASTR, n. the prey of a bear which he drags into his lair; cp. Ivar n s.v. *fastr*, of a bear, to drag a carcass into his lair (Norse); hence phrase, liggja á fasti, of a wild beast devouring its prey, Landn. 235 (white bear). Icel. now say, liggja á pasti, and in metaph. sense vigour, energy; pastr-lauss, weak, feeble, etc. **t-ráðinn**, part. determined, Eg. 9, Fms. ix. 252. **t-riki**, n. a strong, fast rule, Ver. 54. **t-tekið**, part. n. resolved, Fms. ii. 265. **t-tækr**, adj. headstrong, stubborn, Fins. ii. 220, Glúm. 323. **t-túgr**, adj. staunch, firm, Fms. vii. 102, viiii. 447, v.l. **t-túgr-ligr**, adj. = fasttúgr, Hkr. iii. 252. **t-vingr**, adj. a fast friend, Þidr. 20 = vinfastr.

F, n., pl. fót, [as to the root, cp. Germ. *fassen* = to compass, which is unknown to Icel.; A.S. *fat*; Old Engl. *fat*, mod. vat; O.H.G. Germ. *fass*; Dan. *fad*; Swed. *far*]:—*a vat*; kona vildi bera vatn, fði ekki fatið, Bs. ii. 24; eitt fat (basket) með vímberjum, G.H.M. 8; vin ok hunang í fótom fullum, N.G.L. iii. 122. **β. luggage**, bag; bera fót sín á skip, Jb. 406; bera fót á land, Eg. 393; etlun á land ok tók hvert fat þeirra, Fms. vii. 215; háfa hvert fat pi, vi. 37, Grág. ii. 59; fyrr en hann fari á brot ör vist með fót sín vanda, i. 300. **2.** in pl. clothes, dress; hann hafði fót sín í sér, en sjálf var hann naktr, Lv. 60, Bs. ii. 47, Hrafn. 23; metaph., ör fótom, to be stripped, forgotten, 655 xxxi. 1. **COMPS:** fata-**lingr**, m. apparel, 656 C. 24. fata-búr, n. [Swed. *fata-bur*; Dan. *fat*], wardrobe, Stj. 205, Grett. 160, 44 new Ed., Bs. i. 840. fata-**fi**, n. luggage, gear, Eg. 727. fata-hestr, m. a pack-horse, Flór. fata-hrízla, n. f. wardrobe, Grág. fata-hrúga, u. f. a bear-**skin**, Landn. 179, Grett. 176 new Ed. fata-kista, u. f. a clothes-**rod**, 314, Sturl. i. 10. fats-tótturr, m. tatters, Bs. i. 506. fa, u. f. a pail, bucket, Fb. i. 258, Bs. ii. 24, N.G.L. i. 30, Stj. 394; fata, a pail of water, freq. in western Icel.; in the east of Icel. fátja skjólá, q.v. fótur-barmr, m. the rim of a pail, etc. **fa**, ad, to clothe (mod.): to step = fata, Bs. i. 291. **fakanna**, u. f. a vat, Dipl. v. 18. **fadr**, part. impeded; fjótri fatlaðr, fettered, Bkv. 16: in mod. usage, *led as to the limbs, c.g. lame*. **falauss**, adj. without luggage, Fas. iii. 537. **β. without clothes**, 534.

FASTR, f. [fettill], a burden fastened with straps, N.G.L. i. 380. **fa**, a, m., bera hönd í fata, to have one's arm tied up, vide fettill. **fad**, m. clothing, Fms. x. 379, 655 x. 2. **fadr**, adj. dressy, Hom. 97, 656 C. 24. **fadr**, f. dressiness, Greg. 24. **fadr**, n. impediment, delay, Mork. 109; cp. fjótturr. **fastsk**, ad, dep. to be entangled and puzzled, Mork. 106. **FATR**, adj. bowed backward; standa fattr, opp. to lítr. **β.** of the fingers; fatta harði hann fingr og smá, Snót 402; fingr ok at öllu vel vaxnir, Þidr. 6, v.l., freq. in mod. usage; cp. fetta. **faskolptaðr**, part. with upturned snout, of the hippopotamus, Stj. 78.

FAUSKR, m. (fouski, a, m., Hom. 152), a rotten dry log, esp. dug out of the earth; fausk ok fúka, Barl. 206; f. ok stofna, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 239, Bs. ii. 183, Barl. 134; fauska-gröptr, n. digging dry logs out of the earth for fuel, Landn. 303. **II.** metaph. of an old man, erú nálgá f. einn, Róm. 195; seín fúinn f., Karl. 361, Hom. l.c.; karlfauskr, an old man.

FAUTI, a, m. a headstrong man, hence fauta-legr, adj. frantic, headstrong; fauta-skapr, m. frenzy.

FAX, u. [A.S. *fæx*], a mane, Edda 7, Sks. 100, El. 29; poet., vallarfax, the field's mane, the wood, Alm. 29.

faxaðr, part. = fextr, maned, Al. 168.

faxi, a, m., freq. name of a horse, cp. Sturl. iii. 155; Skin-faxi, Hrim-faxi, Edda; Frey-faxi, Hrafn.; Gló-faxi, etc.

FÁ, pret. sing. fékk, sometimes split feck or fleck, pl. fengu; pres. fa, 2nd pers. fer, mod. færð, pl. fáim, mod. fáum; pret. subj. fengja, mod. fengi; pres. fá, mod. fáii; imperat. fá; sup. fengit; part. fenginn: the forms fngit, fnginn, and pret. fingu (cp. Germ. *fingen*) are obsolete, but occur in some MSS. (e.g. Arna-Magna. 132 and 122 A); the poets rhyme—*Erlingr* var þar fnginn; with the neg. suff., fer-at, fékk-at, Lex. Poët.: [Goth. *faban* and *gafaban* = μάξω, καταλαβάνειν; A.S. *fān*; Hel. *fāban*; Germ. *fāben*, whence *fābig* = *capax*; in the Germ., however, the nasal form *fāngen* prevailed, but in the Scandiu., Swed., and Dan. *fā* or *fāae*; the Dan. *fange* is mod. and borrowed from Germ.; Icel. *fanga* is rare and unclass. and only used in the sense to capture, whereas *fá* is a standing word; the *ng* reappears in pl. pret. and part. pass. fengu, fengit, vide above; cp. Old Engl. *fet*, mod. *fetch*]:—to fetch, get, etc. **1.** to fetch, catch, seize; fengu þeir Gunnar, they fetched, caught G., Akv. 18; Hildibrandr gat fengit kirkju-stöðina, Sturl. i. 169; hón hefir fengit einn stein, she has fetched a stone, Ísl. ii. 394; fá á e-u, to get bold of, grasp with the hand, fadr Múða fékk á þrenni, Hym. 34. **β. also, fá** i e-t, to grasp; fengu í snæri, they grasped the bow-strings, bent the bow, Am. 42; hann fékk í öxl konungi, he seized the king's shoulder, Fms. viii. 75. **γ. to take, capture**, but rare except in part.; haði greifi Heinrekr fengit Valdimar, Fms. ix. 324; verða fanginn, to be taken, Germ. gefangen werden, i. 258, Stj. 396. **2.** to get, gain, win, with acc. of the thing; sú fer er frjár, be who wooses will win (a proverb), Hm. 91; hann skal fá af Svart-álfum, he shall get, obtain from S., Edda 69; fá braud, mat, drykk, Fms. x. 18; þat fékk hann eigi af föður sínum, xi. 14; þad konungr ok fékk heitið hennar, he wooed the woman and got her hand, Edda 23; fá sitt eyriði, to get one's errand done, Fms. i. 75; fá fljóðs ást, to win a woman's love, Hm. 91; fá hærra hlut, to get the better, 40; ek ætla at fá at vera yðvar farþegi, Ld. 112; hence fá, or fá leyfi, to get leave to do a thing; eg fæ þad, fékk þad ekki, fá ad fara, etc.: Icel. also say, eg fæ þad ekki at mér, I cannot bring myself to do it. **β. to suffer, endure**; fá úsigr, to get the worst of it, Fms. iv. 218; sumir fengu þetta (verre befallen) hvern sjaunda vetr, Sks. 113; fá skada, to suffer a loss, Hkr. ii. 177; fá úvit, to fall senseless, Nj. 195; fá liflát, to fall lifeless, Grág. i. 190; fá bana, to come by one's death, Nj. 110. **γ. fá góðar viðtökur, to get a good reception, Eg. 460, 478, Fms. iv. 219; sá mun sæll er þann átrúnað fær, blessed is he that gets bold of that faith, Nj. 156; hann hafði fngit úgrýnni fjár, Fms. xi. 40; fá skilning á e-u, to get the knowledge of a thing, i. 97. **3.** to get, procure; þá fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; ek skal fá maon til at biðja hennar, Fs. 88; þeir fengu menu til at ryðja skip, they got men to clear the ship, Nj. 163; mun ek fá til amnann mann at góra þetta, I will get another man to do it, 53; fá sér bjargkvíð, Grág. i. 252; hann fékk sér gott kvánfang, Fms. i. 11; fáim oss ölþeiti nökkura, let us get some sport, vii. 119; fá sér (e-m) fari, to take a passage, vide far; fengu þeir ekki af mönnum, they could fetch no men, ix. 473; þeir hugðusk hafa fengit (reached) megin-land, vii. 113. **4.** fá at veizlu, blóti, to get provisions for a feast, etc.; hann fékk at blóti miklu, Landn. 28; lét þorrí fá at blóti, Orkn. 3; Þórólfur Mostrar-skegg fékk at blóti miklu, Eb. 8; er fengit at mikilli veizlu, Fas. i. 242; var síðan at sanukund fngit, a meeting was brought about, 623, 52; sá dagr er at Jólum skal fá, the day when preparations are to be made for Yule, K. þ. K. 110, hence atfangadagr, the day before a feast, q.v.; þá var fengit at seið, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 17. **II.** to give, deliver to one, put into one's hands; hér er eitt sverð, er ek vil fá þér, Ísl. ii. 44; fá mér (fetch me, give me) leppa túa ör hári þínu, Nj. 116; þá er keisarinn haði fngit houmi til fóru-nevts, Fms. xi. 40; konungr fær honum veizlu, Eg. 27; horn þat er Bárðr haði fngit Ölvi, 207; fáit nú konungi festu (give the king bail) þá er honum líki, Fms. iv. 268; fá e-m sök, to charge one, Sks. 708; var sá sveinn fnginn í hendr okkr. delivered into our hands, Fms. i. 113; fékk hann búiit í hendr Valgerði, iii. 24, Nj. 4; honum fékk hvern maðr penning til, lb. 5; hon fékk biskupinum tuttugu mínaða mataból, B.K. 125; fá e-m e-t at geyma, to give a thing into one's charge, Stj. 177; fá þá sonum þínu í hendr til geymslu, id.**

III. metaph. with a following pass. part. or sup. to be able to do; hón fer með engu móti vakit þá, she could by no means awaken them, Fms. i. 9; þú fékkst ekki leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, vii. 119; þeir nunnu mik aldri fá sótt, they will never be able to overcome me, Nj. 116; ok fáit þér hann eigi

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veiddan, *if you cannot catch him*, 102; hann fékk engi knút leyst, Edda 29; fengu þeir honum ekki náð, *they could not catch him*, Fagrsk. 167; at Vagn mun fá yfir-kominn Sigvalda, *that V. will overcome S.*, Fms. xi. 96; skulu vér þá freista at vér fáum drept þá, i. 9; skaltú hvergi fá undan hokat, *thou shalt have no chance of sneaking away*, xi. 61; fá gaum gefinn at e-u, *to take heed to a thing*, Fas. ii. 517; menn finga hvergi rétt hann nó haft, Eg. 396; at þeir mundu komit fá til lands hvalnum, Grág. ii. 381; en fékk þú eigi viss orðit . . . *but he could not make out for certain . . .*, Fms. x. 170. **β.** *to grow, get, become*; Hjörleif rak vestri fyrir land, ok fékk hann vatnið, *he became short of water*, Landn. 34; of travellers, *to fall in with*, etc., þar fengu þeir keldur blautar mjök, *they got into bogs*, Eb. 266; þeir fengu hvergi blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Sturl. ii. 50; fengu þeir veðr stór, *they met with foul weather*, Eg. 160.

IV. with gen., **1.** *to take, gain, earn, win*; reuna þeir á land upp, ok fá mikils fjár, Fms. v. 164; þeir fengu fjár mikils, *they took a rich booty*, Nj. 137; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veidum at fá heyjanna, ok dó allt kvikfé þeirra um vetrinn, Landn. 30; vel er þess fengit, *it is well earned, well done*, 7; nú mun ek fara þessa ferð ef þú vill; hann segir, vel er þess fengit, *well done, said he*, Fas. ii. 517; hann var eigi skáld, ok hann hafði eigi þeirrar listar fengit, *he had not got that gift*, Fb. i. 214; at þá mundi þykkja fengit betr, *people would think that it suited better*, Nj. 75; fá verðar, *to take a meal*, Hm. 33; hann fékk sér sveitar (*raised a band*) ok gördisk illvirki, 623. 15; þú chiefly in the phrase, fá konu, *to get a wife, marry*; Haarald fékk þeirrar konu, Fms. i. 4; at ek munda fá þin, *that I should get thy hand*, Nj. 24; betr er þá séð fyrir kosti systur minnar at þú fái hennar (gen., i. e. *that thou marry her*), en víkingar fái hana (acc., i. e. *to fetch, capture her*) at herfangi, Fs. 8; hón var átján vetra er þorsteinn fékk hennar, Ísl. ii. 191. **2.** *to conceive*, of sheep, cattle; fá burðar, Stj. 97; er hann (sauðrinn) fær lambs, Skálda 162; absol., i. e. *to bring forth* (the mare) fengit, Landn. 195; at eigi fái ær við, Grág. i. 418, (cp. fang, *fetus*).

3. denoting *to affect, touch*, etc.; þat fékk mikils hinum hertekna menni, *it touched much the captive*, Orkn. 368; svá fékk honum mikils, at hans augu voru full af tárnum, Fms. i. 139; henni fékk þetta mikillar áhyggju, *it caused her great care*, iv. 181; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 174; nú fær mér ekki (gen.) orð þat þú mælir, Skv. i. 20; fá e-m hlægis, *to make one a laughing-stock*, Hm. 19; even with acc. or an adv., þá fær þorbirni svá mjök (*Tb. was so much moved*) at hann grætr, Hrafn. 13. **β.** fá á e-n, *to affect*, chiefly of intoxicating liquors; er drykkir fékk á Hákon jarl, *when the drink told on earl Haakon*, Magn. 508; fær á þá mjök drykkirinn, Fms. xi. 108; aldrei drakk ek vín eðr annan drykk svá at á mik megi fá, Stj. 428; en er á leið daginn ok drykkir fékk á menn, Fms. vii. 154; drykkir hefir fengit yðr í höfuð, Fas. i. 318; á-fengr or á-fenginn, q. v. **γ.** opt fá á (*entice*) horskan, er á heimskan né fá, lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92.

V. impers. *to be got, to be had*, cp. Germ. *es giebt*; vápu svá góð, at eigi fær önnur slík (acc.), *so good, that the like are not to be got*, Nj. 44; at varla fá vitrara mann, *a wiser man is hardly to be found*, Sks. 13; eigi fær þat ritad, *it cannot be recorded*, viz. *being so voluminous*, Fms. viii. 406; þat skip fær vel varit eldi, *that ship can well be guarded against fire*, ix. 368; svá mikill herr at varla fékk talit, *a host so great that it could hardly be numbered*, xi. 261 (Ed. fékst wrongly).

VI. reflex. in the phrase, fúsk í e-n, *to be busy, exert oneself in a matter*; drottningin mátti þar ekki í fúsk, Fms. x. 102; Helgi leitaði þá ef Sigurðr vildi í fúsk við þorvald, *if S. would try with Tb.*, Fb. i. 379; vildir þú fúsk í því sem þér er ekki lánat, 215; segir hana ljúga ok fúsk í rögi (*and deal in slander*) fyrir höfðingjum, Karl. 552.

β. fúsk við e-n, *to struggle against*; ef nokkurt væri þat er hann mátti við fúsk, *which he could try*, Grett. 74 new Ed.; *to wrestle with*, skaltú fúsk við blámann várn, Ísl. ii. 444; um fangit er þú fékkst við Elli, *when thou strugglest against Elli*, Edda 34; at þorleikr ætti lítt við elli at fúsk, Ld. 160; fúmsk vér eigi við skrafkarl þenna, *let us have naught to do with this landlouper*, Háv. 52; ok fúsk eigi við fjánda þenna lengr, Ísl. ii. 45; fást um e-t, *to make a fuss about a thing*; the passage, Hrólfr fékkst hugr, Fas. iii. 203, is prob. an error for Hrólfr gékkst hugr, *H. was moved*: the phrase, fúsk þú at virði vel, *take thou a good meal*, Hm. 117.

2. as a pass., esp. in the sense *to be gotten*; sumt lausa-féit hafði fengisk (*had been gotten*) í hernaði, Fms. i. 25; at honum fengisk engi fararbeiði, *that no means of conveyance could be got*, Grág. i. 298; eigu þeir þat allt er á (aðliðunum) fæsk, *all the fines that accrue from the aðlið*, 281; fékkst þat, *it was obtained*, Jb. 17; er hljóð fékkst, *when silence was obtained*, so that he could speak, Fms. i. 34; ef þeir fúsk eigi, *if they cannot be taken*, Odd. 12 (very rare); sem úviða muni þinn jafningi fúsk, *thy match is not easily to be got*, Nj. 46.

VII. part. fenginn as adj. *given to, fit to*; ok er hann vel til þess fenginn, Fms. vi. 389; Jón var mjök fenginn (*given*) fyrir kvenna ást, Bs. i. 282; fæsk eigi því nita, *it cannot be denied*, Am. 32.

2. again, fanginn denotes *captured*, hence *taken by passion*; fanginn í ilsku, Fb. i. 280.

FÁ, ð, part. fát, fúð or fáið, cp. fúinn or fánn; a contracted verb = fága:—*to draw, paint*, Fms. v. 345; gulli fúðr, *gilded*, Gisl. 21; fá rúnar, *to draw runes, magic characters*, Hm. 143; vér höfum fáða unga brúði á

vegg, *we have painted the young bride on the wall*, Landn. 248 (1 verse about the middle of the 10th century): of precious stuffs, fá Skv. 3. 63.

fáan-ligr, adj. *to be gotten*.

fá-bjáni, a, m. an idiot.

fá-bygðr, part. *few, i. e. thinly, peopled*, Glúm. 359.

fá-dæmi, n. pl. *monstrosities, portents*, 623. 39, Fms. v. 206; fádæmum, ofdrifð ok niðingskap, vii. 18; vera með fádæmum, *to tentous*, viii. 52, v. l., Sturl. iii. 274; heyrir f., *shame!* Háv. 45; jo an adj. or adv., fá-dæma-, *portentous*; f. mikill, f. stór, f. vel, etc. 187, Krók. 49.

fá-dæmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *portentous*, Fms. iii. 167.

fá-einn, adj., chiefly in pl. *only a few*, Eg. 573, Sturl. iii. 3; vide fá-fengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *vain, empty*.

fá-fengr, adj. *empty*, Luke i. 53.

fá-fróðr, adj. '*few-knowing*'; ignorant, Fms. viii. 447, Barl. 13.

fá-fræði, f. *want of knowledge*, Fms. vi. 265, Gpl. 266, Bs. 280.

fága, að, *to polish, clean*; f. saltkatla, Fas. ii. 499, Eg. 520 (vid f. hest, *to curry a horse*, Sks. 374; öll fágúð (*painted*) með br Fms. v. 345. **2.** metaph. *to cultivate*; fága jörðina, *to till the* 549 B; f. akr, Mar. 188: of arts, science, sem hann fagaði þá íð Lv. 115. **β.** *to worship*; f. heidin guð, Stj. 576; f. heidin si Poët.; f. helga menn, H. E. i. 243.

fágan, f., Lat. *cultus, worship*, Stj. 577, Fms. v. 163, Barl. 138

fágandi, part. a tiller; vingarðs f., Greg. 48.

fágari, a, m. a tiller, cultivator, Magn. 474.

fá-glýjaðr, part. *sad, of little glee*, Hkr. i. 167 (in a verse).

fágu-ligr, adj. *neatly polished*, Róm. 302.

fá-gætr, adj. '*few to get*', rare, Nj. 209, Fms. i. 99, vi. 142.

fá-heyrðr, part. *unbeard*, Finnþ. 248, Sks. 74, Fms. v. 224, 264, 474.

fá-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unbeard*, Fms. viii. 279, v. 65, Mar. 234.

fá-hjúaðr, part. *few in family*, Fas. iii. 209.

fá-hæfr, adj. *of little use, valueless*, Vm. 9, Pm. 55.

fái, a, m. a *pointed figure*, vide Mann-fái.

fáinn and fánn, [faen = pale, Ivar Aasen], *pale, white*; fánn the pale brewing, of the good ale of the giant Egir, Stor. 18; f. (fanz) fleski, *light-coloured bams, bacon*, Rm. 29.

fá-kátr, adj. *sad, gloomy*, Fas. i. 50.

fák-hestr, m. = fákr, Karl.

fák-klæddr, part. *thinly clad*, Grett. 141.

FÁKR, m. [Dan. *fag*], a horse '*uno testiculo*', a jade, in pro i. 40; it occurs in Kormak, and is often used in poetry of any l.

fá-kunnandi, f. *ignorance*, Fms. iv. 318: as part. *ignorant*.

fá-kunnasta, u, f. *id.*, Fr.

fá-kunnigr, adj. '*few-knowing*', ignorant, Barl. 62, Jb. 4.

fá-kunnligr, adj. *unusual, rare*, Bs. i. 348, 355.

fá-kystr, n. a *shocking accident*, Gisl. 34.

FÁLA, u, f. a *giantess*, Edda (Gl.): a *romping lass*, Fas. iii. 1; flagð, flenna, skass, skersa, all of them names of giantesses, but us of hoydenish women.

fá-látr, adj. *silent, cold*, Fs. 23, Nj. 177, Fms. i. 19, ix. 246.

fá-leikr, m. *coldness, melancholy*, Nj. 14, Fms. vi. 147, vii. 10.

fá-liðr (fáliða, fáliðaðr, Fb. ii. 285), adj. *with few followers* Stj. ii. 5 C, Ld. 242, Fms. iv. 370, ix. 43, xi. 358, Bs. i. 763.

fá-liga, adv. *coldly*, Fms. i. 237, iii. 79, vii. 113, Bs. ii. 27.

fá-ligr, adj. *cold, reserved*, Fms. iii. 116, iv. 301, v. 306.

FÁLKI, a, m. [from Lat. *falco*], a falcon, Jb., Arna S., Hásk. x).

COMPS: fáka-kaup, n. *buying falcons*, Bs. i. 738.

veiðr, f. *catching falcons*, Bs. i. 720, 737. This foreign word into use as a trade term, and only occurs in the 13th centu white falcon ('*falco Islandicus*') was during the Middle Ages mu for, and sometimes the king or bishops claimed the exclusive exporting these birds; they were sent to England even as late 1602, and sought for by English noblemen of that time; cp. the told in Feðga-æfi 10.

FÁLMA, að [Dan. *famle*; Swed. *famla*], *to fumble, grope ab* blindman's-buff; Hrappr vildi f. til min, Ld. 98; hann fámaði til the blind giant), Fas. iii. 385; fáma höndum, *to fumble with t* Fms. iii. 125; or with a weapon, þá f. jötuninn til agn-saxi 36.

2. metaph. *to fince*; láta geð f., *to fince or faller* (f. ok skjálfa, Niðrst. 107; f. af hræðslu, 5; flýja eðr f., Fms. 297, vide Lex. Poët.

fá-lyndi, n. *coldness, reserved manners*, Bjarn. 50.

fá-lyndr, adj. *cold, reserved*, Fms. iv. 109, v. 240; eigi fálgay, merry, Lv. 75.

fá-læti, n. = fáleikr, *melancholy*.

fá-máligr, adj. '*few-speaking*', silent, Fms. i. 155, iv. 76, xi. 7; ok fámálugt, Bjarn. 54.

fá-menni, n. *few men, a little host*, Nj. 93, Fms. x. 407.

fá-mennr, older form **fá-meðr**, mod. **fá-menntr**, adj. *having few men, few followers*, Fas. i. 25, Fs. 71, Nj. 95, Fms. vii. 250: compar., **fámenari**, iii. 18; **fámeðri**, 11kr. ii. 22. **β**, neut., **fámenut**, *thinly scaped, solitary*; f. og daufligt, Lv. 22: cp. the Icel. phrase, hér er fámennt og góðmennt, *here are few but good people*.

fá-mæltr, part. *few-speaking*, Ó. H. 94, Fms. x. 39: **melancholy**, vii. 162. **fá-nefndr**, part. *seldom named, having a strange name*, Fb. 93.

FÁNI, a, m. [Ulf. *fana*; A. S. *fana*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fano*; Germ. *hane*; Lat. *pannus*]:—*a standard, gunn-fáni*, Hbl. 40, etc.; else it is rare and hardly used in old prose; even in old poetry v. c. is the usual word:—*metaph. a buoyant, big-flying person* is now called **fáni**; so, **fána-ligr**, adj. *buoyant*; **fána-skapr**, m. *buoyancy in mind or temper*.

fá-nýtr (**fá-neytr**), adj. *worn, of little use or value*, Vm. 98, B. K. 83, m. 18, 19, 22, Sks. 244.

fá-orðr, adj. *of few words*, Sturl. iii. 80.

FÁR, f. [Dan. *faar*], a *sheep*, D. N. ii. 312, Boldt 165; *vide fær*.

FÁR, n. [A. S. *fær*; Hel. *fár = dolus*; Germ. *fabr = treason, gefabr = anger*; Engl. *fear = terror*; cp. also Germ. *furcht*]:—*but in the old candin. languages the word does not rightly mean either fear or danger*; in mod. Dan. *fære* and Swed. *fara* are borrowed from Germ.]:—*evil passion, bale, barm, mischief*; *fár ok fjandskapr*, Gisl. 125; *eigi standa orð in af litlu fári, baleful words*, Fas. i. 195; *lesa fá um e-n, to speak foul dummys of one*, Hm. 23; *af fári, from evil passion*, Og. 12, Hm. 151; *pú fellid mér fá af höndum, that thou brakest my spell*, Og. 10; *viðandi fárs, bringing mischief*, Am. 4; *ef ek viss þat fáir fyrir, if I could foresee that bale*, Skv. 2. 7; *halda kvíð til fárs e-m, to withhold the reedict to the injury of the other party*, Grág. i. 58; *verða e-m at fári, to be one's bale*, Korm. 12 (in a verse); *full skil signa ok við fári sjá, to make a sign over the cup to prevent barm in it*, Sdm. 8; *þat er fáir íkít ('tis a bad omen)*, ef þú fætr þer, Skv. 2. 24; *pá er hann réttlaus hann þiggir fá á sér, if he receives bodily barm*, N. G. L. i. 555. **2**. *ague, esp. of animals*; *hunda-fár, sickness among dogs*; *kúa-fár, nautafár, cattle plague*, cp. *heljar-fár, morð-fár, murderous pestilence*; *urðarfár, a weird plague*, Sturl. ii. 213 (in a verse); *feikna-fár, deadly pain*, ss. 2. 11; *vera í fári, to be in an extremity*; *í dauðans fári, in the death-rony*, etc. **β**, of men, a *dangerous illness*; *há hann í þessu fári nær viku*, i. 761; *cp. fáir-veikr, dangerously ill*; *fár er nokkurs-konari nauð*, Lda 110, cp. *fár B*. **γ**, *wrath*; *fár er reiði*, Edda 110; *vera í illu fári (íde fá B)*, *to be bent on doing mischief*. **3**, as a law term, *fraud*, ch. as *selling sand or dirt instead of flour or butter*, defined N. G. L. i. 3; *kaupa fals, flærð eða fáir, 34*. COMPS: **fár-hugr**, m. *wrath*, Am. 1. **fár-leikr**, m. *disaster*, Greg. 40, where it is opp. to *fríðr*. **fár-ga**, adv. *wrathfully*, Fms. xi. 94, Bs. i. 813, Pass. 4. 13. **fár-ligr**, i. *disastrous*, Fms. xi. 433, Fas. i. 394. **fár-ramr**, adj. *awfully strong*, Fs. 7. **fár-reiðr**, adj. *wrath, fierce*. **fár-skapr**, m. *fierce-ness*, Nj. 54. **fár-sótt**, f. *pestilence*, Bs. i. 325, N. G. L. i. 29. **fár-mar**, n. *the plague summer*, Ann. **fár-veikr**, adj. *very ill*. **fár-veikr**, m. *a severe pain*, Bs. i. 339. **fár-viðri**, n. *a hurricane, tempest*, am. 34, Gullþ. 6, Gisl. 106. **fár-yrði**, n. pl. *foal language*, Nj. 50, 5. **fárs-kona**, u, f. *a bag, violent woman*, Gisl. 52. **fárs-maðr**, m. *abusive man*, þorst. Síðu H. 175. **fárs-sótt**, f. *dangerous illness*.

FÁR, fem. fá, neut. fátt; dat. fáum; acc. fá (*paucos* and *paucam*); *fán aucum*); *fár (paucæ and paucas)*, but in mod. usage dissyllabic, *fátum*, i. fáan, fáar; gen. pl. fára, mod. fárra:—*compar. fári, mod. færri with double r*; *superl. færst*, in books of last century sometimes spell *færstr*, a form warranted neither by etymology nor pronunciation; *færst*, however, occurs in the old MSS. Arna-Magn. 132. Ld. 210: [Lat. *paucus*; f. *fauis*; A. S. *fæw*; Engl. *few*; Hel. *fåb*; O. H. G. *fob*]; *lost in mod. time*; Dan. and Swed. *få* or *faa*]:—*few*; Margr við Mývatn, en *Fár ískilækkjar-hverfi* (a pun), Rdr. 311, Glúm. 361; *með fá líði, with few men*, Eg. 51; *færa sauðfé, fewer sheep*, Grág. (Kb.) 159; *fárir sauði*, i. 3; *í fáum orðum, in few words*, Stj. 29; *við fá menn*, Fms. i. 35; *við á manna vitni*, Ld. 260; *færi öfundarmenn*, 204; *fleiri . . . færi*, Grág. 38; *fáir einir, only a few*; *fá einu menn*, Sturl. iii. 3; *hjóñ fá einu*, Eg. 3, *vide einn*. **2**. used as noun, *few*, in the sense of *few or none, ve at all*; *fáir hafa af því sigrak*, Nj. 103; *þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa íri honum*, 263. **β**, *esp. in old sayings*; e. g. *fár er fagr ef grætr*, Fb. 66; *fár veit hverju fagna skal*, Kvöldv. i. 47; *fár bregðr hinu betra hann veit hit verra*, Nj. 227; *fár er hvatir er hrósrak tekr ef í bernsku blaúðr*, Fm. 6; *fár er full-ryfnin*, Am. 11; *fár hyggir þegjanda þörf*, 28; *fás er fróðum vant*, Hm. 107; *fátt er of vandlega hugat*, Kvöldv. 198; *fátt veit sá er sefr*, Mork. 36; *fátt er svo fyrir öllu illt að ekki þú nokkuð gott*; *fátt segir af einum*, Volks. 62; *fátt er ramara en forn-fjan*, Grett. 144; *fátt er sköpum ríkra*, Fs. 23; *fár gengr of sköp norna*, m. 24; *fátt er betr látið en einu eru til*, 25; *fár er vamma vanr*, m. 68; *fátt veit fyrir en reynt er*, Fms. vi. 1155; *fátt gat ek þegjanda þar*, u. 104. Many of these sayings are household words, and this use of the *fd* is typical of the dry northern humour. **II**. *metaph. dismal, d, reserved*; Sigurðr konungr hafði verið nokkuð fáir (*dismal, in low spirits*) öndverðan vetr, en nú var hann gláðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; *þó hann fyrst fáir ok úkáttr*, 192; *vóru menn allir fáir við þá*, v. 307;

† Vigðis varð fá um, *Vigðis became silent about it*, i. e. *disliked it much*, Sturl. iii. 180; *var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fáir, for a long time G. was cold to her*, Nj. 59. **2**. neut. fátt, *coldness, coolness*; fátt var með þeim Ríti um samfarar, *there was coolness between R. and his wife*, Nj. 11; *var fátt um með þeim bræðrum*, 2, Eg. 199; *var ef fasta með þeim*, Ld. 234; *veríð hefir fátt með okkr*, Gisl. 100; *fátt kom á með þeim Gretti*, Grett. 99. **III**. neut., *konungr svarar fá* (dat.), Ó. H. 94; *Guðrún taladi hér fest um*, Ld. 210; *var eigi boðit færa en hundræði, not fewer than a hundred*, Nj. 17; *fátt af þeirra mönnum, only a few of their men*, Fms. v. 290; *fátt einu, only a few*, Ld. 328; *with gen., fátt manna, few men*, Nj. 130; *fátt góðs, but little good*, Hom. 38; *fátt einna hverra hluta, few of things*, i. e. *few things*, Fms. iv. 175; *þeir ugoðu fátt at sér, they beeded them but little*, Fms. vii. 201; *hlutask til fás, Hrafn*. 17. **β**, as adv., in the phrases, *sofa fátt, to sleep but little, fátt to wakeful*; *leika fátt, to play but little*, i. e. *be in a dismal humour*; *talá fátt, to speak but little*; *syrgja fátt, to sorrow but little*, i. e. *to be gay*, cp. Lex. Poët. **γ**, with numerals, *less than, short of, minus, save*; *vetri fátt í fjóra tígu, i. e. forty years save one*, i. e. *thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. 1.; *tvíemir ortogum fátt í átta merkr, eight marks less two ortogs*, B. K. 84; *lítið fátt í fimm tígu vetra, little short of fifty years*, Fms. iii. 60; *hálfum eyri fátt á átta merkr, eight marks less half an ounce*; *þremr mörkum fátt á laup, a busbel less three marks*, B. K. 84, 11; *at festu, the fewest, least, the minimum*; *tvíer et fasta, two at least*, Grág. i. 9; *sex menn et fasta*, 378; cp. the neut. *af-fátt, svefn-fátt, dag-fátt*, q. v.

fárást, adj. dep., in the phrase, *f. um e-ð, to make a fuss about a thing*.

fá-ráðr, adj. *little-prudent, helpless*, Fms. ii. 96.

fá-ræðinn, adj. *'few-talking', silent*, Fms. ii. 144, iv. 218, Fas. iii. 654.

fá-rætt, part. n. *little spoken of*, Bjarn. 34, Fms. ii. 154.

fá-sénn (**fá-séðr**), part. *seldom seen, costly*, Ld. 84, Fms. x. 260, xi. 428.

fá-sinna, u, f., Lat. *amentia, want of reason, melancholy*, (mod.)

fá-sinni, n. *loneliness, isolation*, Nj. 185, Fb. i. 543.

fá-skiptinn, adj. *little meddling, quiet*, Ld. 94, Finnþ. 336, Fas. iii. 529.

fá-staðar, adv. *in few places*, Fms. vii. 90.

FÁT, n. *fumbling*; *göra e-t í fáti, to fumble about a thing*; *fát kemr á e-n, to be confounded*. **fáta**, adv. *to fumble*.

fá-talaðr, part. *'few-speaking', silent*, Fms. ii. 76, ix. 52, Sks. 474; *gramma*, sem þessi er tungan *fátaladrá*, as *this language has few vowels*, Skálda 161.

fá-tíðindi, n. pl. *rare, strange tidings*, Bs. i. 148.

fá-tíðligr, adj. *rare, strange*, Hom. 114. **fá-tíðliga**, adv., Bs. ii. 110.

fá-tíðr, adj. *id.*, Fms. v. 211, Hom. 108, Fas. i. 183.

fá-tækðómr, m. [Dan. *fatigdom*], *poverty*, Stj. 212, Mar.

fá-tæki, n. [taka], *want, poverty*, Stj. passim, Al. 61; *ganga á f., to go a-begging*, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. COMPS: **fátækis-fólk**, n. *poor folk*, Stj. 652, Fms. v. 95. **fátækis-land**, n. *land of affliction*, Stj. 212, Gen. xli. 52. **fátækis-lið**, n. *poor people*, Bs. i. 332. **fátækis-maðr**, m. *a poor man*, 655 xxxii. 24.

fátæk-leikr, m. *poverty*, Skálda 211.

fá-tækliga, adv. *poorly*, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 70.

fá-tækligr, adj. *poorly*, Fms. i. 69, v. 194.

fá-tækr, adj. [Swed.-Dan. *fatig*], *poor*, Nj. 196, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 33, 197, Edda 81, Bs. i. 81, 104, 110, 139, 840, 850 (passim), Sl. 70, K. þ. K. (passim): *fátækr* is the standing Icel. word, answering to Lat. *pauper*.

fá-tækt, f. *poverty*, Barl. 8, Stj. 212, 421; *old writers prefer fátæki, which is now obsolete*, but in mod. usage *fátækt* is a standing word; *snaúðr*, q. v., is only used in a peculiar sense; *fátækt* (from *fár* and *taka*) properly means *'few-taking', having little between the bands, hence poverty, want*; it occurs in many comps.

fá-vingat, part. n. *having few friends*, Fms. iii. 144.

fá-vitr, adj. *'few-wise', little-wise*, Stj. 558, v. 1. **fá-vizkr**, adj. *id.*, *id.*

fá-vizka, u, f. *folly*, Fms. i. 104, vi. 211, Fb. i. 379.

fá-viss, adj. *little-wise*, Ld. 268, Fms. viii. 31 (v. 1. = *barbarous*).

fá-pykkja, u, f. *coldness*.

FÉ, n., irreg. gen. *fjár*, dat. *fé*; pl. gen. *fjá*, dat. *fjám*; with the article, *féit*, *féinu*, *féin*, mod. *féð*, *fénu*, *fén*: [Lat. *pecu*; Goth. *faibu*; A. S. *feob*; Engl. *fee*; Hel. *febu*; O. H. G. *febu*; Germ. *vieb*; Dan. *fa*; Swed. *få*]:—*cattle*, in Icel. chiefly *sheep*; *fé* fé mennt; Grett. 101; *fjöldi fjár*, Ld. 210; *gæta fjár, to mind sheep*, 232; *en ef þeir brenna húsin þó at fé manna sé linn*, Grág. ii. 164; *þeir ráku féit (the sheep) upp á geilarnar*, Nj. 119; *kvik-fé, live-sheep*, q. v.; *ganganda fé, id.*, opp. to *dautt fé, dead property*, Grág. passim. COMPS: **fjár-beit**, f. *pasture for sheep*, Vm. 130. **fjár-borg**, f. a *'burrow' or sbieling* in which sheep are kept in the east of Icel., vide Eggert ltiu. ch. 816. **fjár-breida**, u, f. *a flock of white sheep*. **fjár-dauði**, a, m. *cattle-plague*, Ann. 1284. **fjár-fellir**, n. *falling of cattle*, from plague or starvation, Ann. 1341, Bs. i. 548.

fjár-fóðr, n. *fodder*, Bs. i. 477. **fjár-fœði**, n. = *fjár-fóðr*. Vápn. 30.

fjár-fœling, f. [fóli], *stealing cattle*, Gpl. 395. **fjár-ganga**, u, f. and **fjár-gangr**, m. *a sheep-walk*, Grág. ii. 304, Jb. 287 A, Ld. 54. **fjár-gæmsla**, u, f. *keeping sheep and cattle*, Krök. 37. **fjár-gæzla**, u, f. *id.*, Grett. III C, Eg. 741. **fjár-hagi**, a, m. *pasture-land*, Grett. 115. **fjár-heimtur**, f. pl. *sheep returning from the mountain pastures*. **fjár-**

hirdir, m. a *shepherd*. fjár-hnappur and fjár-hópr, m. a *flock*. fjár-hundur, m. a *shepherd's dog*. fjár-hús, n. a *shed or sbieling for sheep*. fjár-kaup, n. pl. *purchase of sheep*. fjár-kláði, a, m. the *scab on sheep*. fjár-nyti, f. *sheep's-milk*, Grág. i. 428, 431. fjár-pest, f. the *cattle-plague*. fjár-rekstr, m. a *drove of sheep*, Grág. ii. 228, Sd. 149. fjár-réttr, m. the *driving of sheep from the mountain pastures in the autumn*, Eg. 741; *grazing*, Grág. (Kb.) 200. fjár-sauðr, m. = *fiersauðr, sheep*, Tristr. (Fr.) II. *property, money*; hvárt semú fé þat er land eðr annat fé, Grág. ii. 237: the *alitt. phrase, fé ok fjörvi*, Sl. i; hafa fyrir gört fé ok fjörvi, *to forfeit property and life*, Nj. 191: the *proverbs, fé er fjörvi firr, life is dearer than money*, 124; fé veldur frenda rögi, *money makes foes of kinsmen*, Mk. v. 1. Common sayings, hafa fullar hendr fjár; afla fjár ok frægðar, *to gain wealth and fame*, Fms. i. 23 (a standing phrase); afla fjár ok ítama, Fs. 7; fjár ok víðingur, id.; séint munu þín augu fyllt verða á fénu, Gullþ. 7; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit áðr lýkr, id.; lát mik sjá hvárt fé þetta er svá mikitt ok fétt, Gisl. 62; at þorgils teki við fjám sínum, Fs. 154; *fragt fé, fine money*; at þeir næði fénu, Fms. x. 23; þegn af fé, *liberal*, Ísl. ii. 344; Auðr tekr nú fétt, *A. took the money*, Gisl. 62; hér er fé þat (the money) er Gunnarr greiddi mér, Nj. 55; fé þat allt er hann átti, Eg. 98; *alvæpni en ekki fé annat*, Fms. i. 47; skemman var full af varningi, þetta fé . . . v. 255; Höskuldr færði fé allt til skips, Nj. 4; *hversum mikitt fé er þetta, id.*; heimta fé sín, Grág. i. 87; þiggitt þat herra, fé er í því, *there is value in it*, Fms. vii. 197. COMPS: fjár-afhlutr, m. a *share of money*, Fas. iii. 198. fjár-aflan, f. *making money*, Fms. x. 305. fjár-afla, a, m. *stock*, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. fjár-auðn, f. *losing all one's money*, Stj. 570, Fms. v. 270. fjár-áagirnd (-girni), f. *greed for money*, Nj. 15, Bs. ii. 159, Rb. 424. fjár-bón, f. *begging*, Nj. 141. fjár-burðr, m. *bribery*, Fms. vi. 12. fjár-dráttir, m. (*unfairly*) *making money*, Eg. 71, Fms. vi. 191. fjár-efni, n. *means*, Grett. 31 C. fjár-eigandi, part. *owner of means*, Fbr. 19 new Ed. fjár-eign, f. *wealth, property*, Fms. vii. 33, Ísl. ii. 216. fjár-eyðsla, u, f. *spending money*. fjáreyðsla-maðr, m. a *spendthrift*, Fms. iii. 83. fjár-fang, n. *booty, plunder*, Sks. 183, Anecd. 30, Fms. ii. 2. fjár-far, n. *money affairs*, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 12. fjár-forráð, n. *administration, management of one's money*, Nj. 98, Bs. i. 128, 129. fjár-framlag, n. *laying out contributions of money*, Band. i. fjár-fundur, m. a *'fund' of money*, Fms. vi. 272, Fas. i. 20. fjár-gjald, n. *payment*, Fms. v. 162. fjár-gjöf, f. a *gift of money*, Fms. v. 175, v. l. fjár-gróði, a, m. *making money*, Stj. 176, v. l. fjár-gæzla (fjár-geymsla), u, f. *hoarding money*. fjárgæzlu-maðr, m., mikill f., *a thrifty man*, Sturl. i. 225. fjár-hagr, m. *money-matters*, Nj. 10, Sd. 176, Bs. i. 854, Sturl. ii. 195. fjár-haga-maðr, m., góðr, lítill f., a *good, bad, manager*, Fms. v. 321. fjár-hald, n. *money affairs*, Edda 48; *withholding one's money*, Sturl. ii. 22, iii. 292; *administration of one's money*, esp. of a minor, Gpl. 222, 259; hence, fjárhalds-maðr, m. a *guardian*, 260. fjár-heimt (-heimta and -heimting), f. a *claim for money owing one*, Eg. 519, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 280 (and Kb. 158). fjár-hirðsla, u, f. a *money-chest*, Fas. iii. 395, Sks. 229, Acts viii. 27. fjár-hlutr, m. a *lot, share of money*, Eg. 182, Sks. 668, Landn. 226, Fms. v. 216, vi. 152, xi. 116. fjár-kaup, n. a *bargain*, Gpl. 211, v. l. fjár-kostnaðr, m. *expenses*, Bs. i. 686. fjár-kostr, m. *means*, Sturl. fjár-krafa, u, f. *pecuniary claim*, N. G. L. i. 21. fjár-lag, n. the *fixed value of property*, D. I. i. 316; a *money contract*, Grág. i. 226; *partnership* = fé-lag, Gpl. 257. fjár-lán, n. a *loan of money*, Ísl. ii. 223. fjár-lát, n. *loss of money*, Ísl. ii. 359. fjár-leiga, u, f. *rent*, N. G. L. i. 25, Fms. i. 256. fjár-megin, m. *amount of stock*, Gpl. 257, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 82. fjár-met, m. *valuation of property*, Grág. i. 452. fjár-missa, u, f. (fjár-missir, m.), *loss of money*, Hom. 111, H. E. i. 561, Grett. 136. fjár-munir, m. pl. *property, valuables*, Fms. xi. 321, Hkr. iii. 114, Hom. 111. fjár-nám, m. *seizure of money, plunder*, Hkv. i. 11, D. N. fjárorku-maðr, m. a *wealthy man*, Fas. iii. 30. fjár-pína, fjár-pind, f. *extortion*, H. E. i. 391, Bs. i. 720. fjár-rán, f. *robbery, cheating for money*, Grág., Kb. 224, Ld. 140. fjár-reiða, u, f. *money-matters*, used chiefly in pl., Glúm. 364, Grág. i. 332, 334, 383, Bjarn. 39, 40, Ld. 212. fjár-reita, u, f. *cheating, plunder*, Bjarn. 17. fjár-saknaðr, m. = fjárauðn, Grett. 159 C. fjár-sekt, f. a *fine in money*, Lv. 94. fjár-sjóðr, m. a *treasure*, Fas. i. 20. fjár-skaði, a, m. *loss in money*, Bs. i. 146, Grág. ii. 195. fjár-skakki, a, m. an *unjust sharing*, Fms. ii. 201. fjár-skilorð, n. *conditions* (as to payment), N. G. L. i. 75. fjár-skripti, n. *division of property, beirship*, Nj. 22, Sturl. ii. 77. fjár-skuld, f. *debt*, N. G. L. i. 332. fjár-sólan, f. *expenditure*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) fjár-sókn, f. a *lawsuit or money claim*, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 143, K. Á. 182, cp. N. G. L. i. 14. fjár-staðr, m. a *place for money*, i. c. an *investment*, Band. II, Vín. 13. fjár-tak, n. (fjár-taka or fjár-tekja, u, f.), *seizure of money, confiscation*, Fas. ii. 350, Fms. vii. 209, Grág. i. 188, Sturl. i. 76. fjár-tal, n. and fjár-tala, u, f. *payment to the full amount or to a certain proportion*, Bs. i. 287, Grág. i. 335, ii. 250. fjár-tapan, f. *loss of money*, N. G. L. i. 321. fjár-tilkall, n. a *claim for money*, Eg. 341. fjár-tillag, n. and -tillaga, u, f. a *contribution*, Fms. xi. 79. fjár-tjón, n. *loss of money*, Fms. iii. 12, S. 352. fjár-upptak, n. -upptaka, u, f. and -upptekt, f. *seizure of one's property*, Band. 10, Fms. xi. 153, Ísl. ii. 146, Sturl. i. 13, Fas. ii. 4. fjár-útlát, n. pl. *outlay*, Fms. xi. 430. fjár-varðveizla, u, f. *management, administration of another's property*, Grág. i. 410, Nj. Landn. 304, Grett. 111. fjárvarðveizlu-maðr, m. a *trustee*, G. i. 282. fjár-ván, f. *expectancy of money*, by inheritance or the J. Grág. i. 410. fjár-verðr, adj. *valuable*, Fms. x. 417. fjár-viða, u, f. *receipt of money*, Ísl. ii. 146. fjár-vöxt, n. *increase of rent money*, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-þarfnaðr, m. and fjár-þurft, f. *need money*, H. E. i. 562, Fms. xi. 299, Hkr. iii. 429. fjár-purð, f. *emptying of one's purse*, H. E. i. 563. fjár-purfi, adj. *wanting mo* El. 22.

B. F6- in COMPS, usually in sense II, sometimes in sense I: auðna, u, f. *money luck*. féauðnu-maðr, m. a *man lucky in money*, Band. 4. fé-boð, n. an *offer of money*, Lv. 62, Fms. v. 26; 656 A. 17; a *bribe*, Grág. i. 72. fébóta-laust, n. adj. *without compensation*, Glúm. 358. fé-bröðgð, n. pl. *devices for making money*, I. xi. 423, 623, 21. fé-bætr, f. pl. *payments in compensation*, esp. *weregild*, opt. to manu-hendfir, Nj. 165, Eg. 106, Fs. 53, 74, Í. 386. fé-bætt, part. *paid for weregild*, Gullþ. 12. fé-drengur an *open-handed man*, Nj. 177. fé-drjúgr, adj. *having a deep p* Ld. 46. fé-fastr, adj. *close-fisted*, Ísl. ii. 392, Bs. i. 74. fátt, n. adj. *in want of money*, Eg. 394, Fms. iii. 180, Hkr. iii. fé-fellir, m. *losing one's sheep*, Lv. 91. fé-festi, f. *close-fisted* Grett. 155 C. fé-fletta, tt, *to strip one of money, cheat one*, Fas. 103, v. l. fé-frekr, adj. *greedy for money*, Rd. 314. fé-fön, pl. *booty, plunder, spoil*, Fms. iii. 18, vii. 78, Eg. 57, 236, Gullþ. 5, 183 B. fé-gefninn, part. *given for (and to) gain*, Band. 4, Val. 201. fé-girnd, f. *avarice*, Hom. 86, Al. 4, Pass. 16. 7, 10. fé-gi f. = fégirnd, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. fé-gjafa-guð the *god of wealth*, Edda 55. fé-gjald, n. a *payment, fine*, Nj. 111, Band. 11, Fms. vii. 248. fé-gjarn, adj. *greedy, avaricious*, Eg. 5, Fs. 133, Nj. 102, Fms. i. 52, vii. 238. fé-gjöf, f. a *gift of m* Fs. 11, 21, Fms. i. 53, xi. 325, Ld. 52. fé-glögg, f. *close-bar* Eb. 158. fé-góðr, adj. *good, i. e. current, money*, D. N. fé-gri pl. *security for property*, Grág. ii. 21. fé-gyrðill, m. [*early f*júgrtrúill], a *money bag, purse, worn on the belt*, Gisl. 20, Fb. þjóðr. 35. fé-gætni, f. *saving habits*, Glúm. 358. fé-göfugr, *blessed with wealth*, Ísl. ii. 322. fé-hirðir, m. a *shepherd*, F. 518, Fms. viii. 342, Gpl. 501: a *treasurer*, Hkr. i. 36, Eg. 202, x. 157, vi. 372, viii. 372. fé-hirzla, u, f. a *treasury*, Fms. vi. 171 174, Eg. 237, Hom. 9. féhirzlu-hús, n. a *treasure-house*, Stj. féhirzlu-maðr, m. a *treasurer*, Karl. 498. fé-hús, n. = fjá stall, D. N. (Fr.): a *treasury*, Róm. 299. fé-kaup, n. a *bar* N. G. L. i. 9. fé-kátr, adj. *proud of one's wealth*, Róm. 126. kostnaðr, m. *expenditure, expense*, Stj. 512, Fms. iv. 215, xi. 202, i. 148. fé-kostr, m. = fékostnaðr, Orkn. 40. fé-krókar, pl. *money-angles, wrinkles about the eyes marking a greedy man* (vide a Fms. ii. 84. fé-krövn, f. a *small gland in the maw of the popular superstition regarded, when found, as a talisman of wealth*, Eggert Itin. ch. 323. fé-lag, n. *fellowship*, and fé-lagi, a, m. a *fe* vide p. 151. fé-lauss, adj. *peniless*, Fms. vi. 272, Fs. 79, Gul Landn. 324 (Mant.) fé-lát, n. *loss of money*, Landn. 195. leysi, n. *want of money*, Fms. viii. 20. fé-ligr, adj. *valuable, i* some, Fms. viii. 206. fé-litill, adj. *short of money*, Eg. 691, i. 127 C, Fms. v. 182, vi. 271: *of little value*, Vm. 74, Jm. 13 minstr, *yielding the least income*, Bs. i. 432. fé-maðr, m. a *m* man, Sturl. i. 171, iii. 97, Dropl. 3. fé-mál, n. *money affairs*, I. 5; a *suit for money*, Fms. viii. 130, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 83. fé-mikill dj. *rich, monied*, Sks. 252, Sturl. i. 171 C: *costly*, Fms. v. 257, xi. 85, 295, Hkr. iii. 247, Eb. 256: *expensive*, Korm. 224 (in a verse). mildr, adj. *open-handed*, Nj. 30. fé-missa, u, f. and fé-missir, r of *cattle*, Jb. 362: *loss of money*, Grett. 150 C. fé-munir, m. pl. *val* ables, Hkr. i. 312, Grág. i. 172, Hrafn. 19, 21, Fms. vi. 298, viii fé-múta, u, f. a *bribe in money*, Nj. 215, 251, Gullþ. 7, Fms. v. 31 i. 839, Thom. 72. fé-mætr, adj. *'money-worth', valuable*, Fms. i. Ísl. ii. 154, Orkn. 386. fé-neytr (fé-nýtr), adj. *money-worth*, iv. 340, cp. Hkr. ii. 253. fé-nýta, tt, *to turn to account, make i* Bs. i. 760, Grág. ii. 155. fé-penningr, m. a *penny-worth*, Bs. i fé-pína, u, f. a *fine*, H. E. i. 511. fé-prettir, m. a *money* N. G. L. i. 123. fé-pynd, f. *extortion*, Bs. i. 757. fé-ráð, n. *advice in money-matters*, 656 C. 16. fé-rán, n. *plunder*, Fs. 9, vi. 263, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse): —*execution, confiscation*, in the law p férfans-dóm, m. a *court of execution or confiscation to be held i* a fortnight after the sentence at the house of a person convic one of the two degrees of outlawry, vide Grág. þ. þ. ch. 29-3; the Sagas passim, esp. Hrafn. 21, Sturl. i. 135; cp. also Dasant, I to Burnt Njal. fé-rikr, adj. *rich, wealthy*, Fms. ix. 272, Gr. Ld. 102, Skálda 203. fé-samr, adj. *lucrative*, Sturl. i. 68 C.

átt (fé-sætt), f. an agreement as to payment, of wergild or the like, Írág. i. 136, Nj. 189, Ld. 308. fé-sekr, adj. fined, sentenced to a fine, Grág. i. 393. fé-sekt, f. a fine, Nj. 189, Finnb. 276. fé-sinki, f. niggardliness, Sks. 421, 699. fé-sinkr, adj. niggardly, Sturl. i. 162. fé-sjóðr, m., prop. a bag of money, Band. 6, Fbr. 35 new ed., Nj. 55, Fas. iii. 194: mod. esp. in pl. a treasury, treasure, in Matth. i. 20, Col. ii. 3, Heb. xi. 26. fé-skadi, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i. 4, Fms. iv. 327. fé-skipti, n. a sharing or division of property, Nj. 118, Ld. 134. fé-skjálgr, adj., féskjálgr augu, eyes squinting for money, Band. 6. fé-skortr, m. shortness of money, Rd. 284. fé-skuld, a money debt, Finnb. 350. fé-skurðr, m. detriment, Ld. 44. fé-kygn, adj. covetous, Fms. v. 263. fé-skyllt (fé-skyllmt), n. adj., the phrase, e-n er f., one has many expenses to defray, Grett. 89, 159, b. 98. fé-snauðr, adj. poor in money, penniless, Bs. i. 335. fé-niþja, u, f. (fé-sniþni), begging, intruding as a parasite, Sks. 669, 91, 585. fé-snúðr, m. lucre, Band. 5, 655 xi. 4. fé-sparr, dj. sparing, close-banded, Band. 6, Fms. iii. 190. fé-spjöll, n. pl. an *æ*. *æ*y. in Vsp. 23, *fee*-spells, i. e. spells wherewith to conjure hidden creatures out of the earth, where we propose to read,—valði hón (MS. enne, dat.) Herföðr (dat.) . . . f. spakleg, she (the Vala) endowed the *æ*ther of bosts (Odin) with wise *fee*-spells; the passage in Yngl. S. ch. 7—*ð*inn vissi of allt jarðfé hvar fölgit var—refers to this very word; Odin truly represented as a pupil of the old Vala, receiving from her his immemorial gifts. fé-sterkr, adj. wealthy, Fms. iv. 231, Sks. 274. fé-stofn, m. stock. fé-sæla, u, f. wealth, Hkr. i. 15, Edda 16. fé-sæll, adj. wealthy, Edda 15. fé-sök, f. a suit, action for money, Nj. 15, Írág. i. 138. fé-útleiga, u, f. a fine, outlay, N. G. L. i. 85. fé-vani, Ír. sbort of money, Fms. iv. 27. fé-ván, f. expectancy of money, Gullþ. Eg. 241, Fms. iv. 27, Orkn. 208. fé-veizla, u, f. contributions, Íp. Sks. 261, v. l. fé-vél, n. a trick, device against one's property, N. G. L. i. 34. fé-víti, n. mulct, Grág. fé-vænliga, adv. in a manner promising profit, Fms. v. 257. fé-vænlig, adj. promising profit, profitable, Sturl. i. 138, Fms. v. 257. fé-vænn, adj. = févæn, Sturl. i. 138. fé-vöxtr, m. increase in property, gain, Eg. 730. fé-purfi, adj. in need of money, Eb. 164, Fms. ii. 80, Lv. 108, Fas. i. 392. fé-púfa, u, f. a 'money-mound' used in the Tales like Fortunatus' arse; in the phrase, hafa e-n fyrir fépúfu, to use one as a milch cow, squeeze money out of one. fé-pyrfi and fé-pörf, f. need of money, *æ*verty, Rd. 236. féðgar, m. pl. [faðir], father and son (or sons), Eg. 18; Kveldúlfir ok þeir féðgar, Kveldúlf himself and his son, 84; við féðgar, we, father and son, Nj. 8, Stj. 190; þeim féðgum, Fms. vii. 65, Fbr. 22; vin þeirra Sturlu ðega, a friend of Sturla and his father, Sturl. ii. 111; lang-féðgar, q. v., usage of agnates. FÉÐGIN, n. pl. parents, (in Icel. the neut. is the collective gender *r* male and female); in old writers only in this sense, but about the time of the Reformation it was replaced by foreldrar, Germ. *vorältern*, which word in old writers means *forefathers*, whereas féðgin is the word *r* parents only; *v*árra fyrstu féðgina, of our first parents (Adam and Eve), Stj. 39; féðgin vár, Lil. 18; hans féðgum, Stj. 127; einberni ma féðgina, Mar.; börn ok þeirra féðgin, K. Á. 146; frænda eðr ðgina, Barl. 122; féðgum eða ná-frændum, parents or near kinsfolk, ns. ii. 227; féðgina barnsins, N. G. L. i. 392; hjá féðgum sínum ok rellris-mönnum, by his parents and forefathers, Stj. 190; sing., hvárt-eggja féðginit, 97: this sense still remains in guð-féðgin, q. v., god-trents; and it has slipped into two passages of the Icel. N. T., viz. *æ*tta sögðu hans féðgin, John ix. 22; fyrir því sögðu hans féðgin, 23; or in all the other passages foreldrar or foreldri is used.) II. *æ*od. father and daughter, cp. mæðgin, mother and son; systkin, brother and sister, all of them neut. féðma, d. [faðmr], to span or encompass with the arms, Fas. ii. 149. féðra, að, to father. féðin-grátr, m. tears of joy, Pass. 31. 17. féðin-leikr, m. joyfulness, Lv. 54, Fms. x. 231, Bs. ii. 172. FÉGINN, adj. [fagna; A. S. *fægen*; Engl. *fain*; Hel. *faginn*], glad, joyful; verða fégin, to rejoice, Eg. 567; fegnari en frá megi segja, exceed-*g* happy, Th. 9: with dat. to rejoice in a thing, Bs. i. 133; verða tíndi fégin, to enjoy one's errand, bring it to a happy end, Ísl. ii. 340; ok þu menn þeim fegin, people were fain to see them again, Nj. 47; ok fégit orðit hjarta mitt tilkvámu þinni, 175; Ingi konungur varð honum min fegnasti, i. e. king Inge was fain at his coming, Fms. vii. 247; illu ginn ver þú aðlegri, never rejoice in mischief, Hm. 129; gláðr ertú ginn ver þú aðlegri, never rejoice at thy victory, Fm. 25: with subj., ginn létsk þó Hjalli at hann fjör þægi, H. would fain save his life, Am. (rare). *æ*. freq. with infin. or absol. and almost adverb. as in Engl., e. g. vil fégin gera það, I will fain do that; það vil eg fégin, or eg varð fégin að sleppa, I was fain to escape. II. the phrases, *æ* fégin-*æ*gi, on the day of joy, the day of resurrection, re-meeting, Fms. viii. 31, Sl. 82; taka fégin-hendi við e-u, to receive with glad hand, with art and band, Fms. iii. 98, Fb. i. 257, Nj. 106; *æ* fégin-lúðri, on a mill of joy (poët.). Gs. *æ* compds: fégin-sæga, u. f. joyful news.

623. 40, Hkr. i. 73, Bs. i. 134. fégin-morgun, m. a morning of joy, Fms. vii. 86 (in a verse). fégin-samliga, adv. joyfully, Eg. 149, 169, Bs. i. 76, Fms. iii. 228, iv. 207. fégin-samligr, adj. joyful, Greg. 27. fégra, að and ð, fegrðe, O. T. 1, and fegrir (pres.), Skálda 180, Fluc. 4, Hom. 149, Mork. adv. (in a verse), cp. Fms. vi. 336: but fegraði, Fms. x. 320; fegrað (sup.), Bs. ii. 165, and in mod. usage always so, [fagr]: —to adorn, beautify, make fair; at kauna síðu mianna ok fegra, to improve, better, Bs. i. 521; ekki þarf þat orðum at fegra, nothing is gained by extenuating it, Nj. 175; fegra um e-t, to mend, polish, Bs. i. 60. FEGRÐ, mod. fegruð, f. beauty, fairness, of a woman; fegrð hennar, Fms. vi. 71, Stj. 548; fegrð sólarinnar, 26; fegrð Baldrs, Edda 15; fegrð ok þryði (pomf), Fms. vii. 157: in pl., 677. 10, Sks. 228; freq. in mod. use. fegrðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), void of beauty, Stj. 16. fegringr, m. a cock (poët.), Edda (Gl.) fegrir, m. an adorning, Lex. Poët. feigr, f. [A. S. *fægð*], 'feyness, approach or foreboding of death: in proverbs, komu mun til mín feigrin hvar sem ek em staddr, Nj. 103; ferr hverr er feigrin kallar, Fas. i. 420; ætla ek þetta munu vera fyrir feigrð yðvarri, a foreboding that you are 'fey', Fms. v. 66; því at hón feigrð síra fjöl-marga sá, Gs. 20; þú sátt þegar í dag feigrðina á honum, þou sawest the 'fey-tokens' on him to-day, Fms. xi. 154; þær (the Valkyrjur) kjósa feigrð á menn ok ráða sigri, Edda 22: *æ* cp. the phrase, feigrð kallar að e-m, the 'feigrð' (death) calls upon him, one behaves as a 'fey' man. feigrðar-*æ*rd, n. or feigrðar-yrðr, f. the death-weird, Ýt. 1. feigr-ligr, adj. looking 'feylife', Al. 30. FEIGR, adj., [this interesting word still remains in the Dutch a *veeg* man and in the Scot. *fey*; cp. A. S. *fæge*, early Germ. *veige*; in mod. Germ. *feig*, but in an altered sense, viz. coward, craven, whence mod. Dan. *feig*]:—in popular language a man is said to be 'fey' when he acts in an unusual or strange manner, as when a miser suddenly becomes open-handed, Icel. say, eg held hann sé feigr, I hold that he is 'fey'; cp. feigrð; or when a man acts as if blinded or spell-bound as to what is to come, and cannot see what all other people see, as is noticed by Scott in a note to the Pirate, ch. 5; again, the Scottish notion of wild spirits as foreboding death is almost strange to the Icel., but seems to occur now and then in old poetry, viz. *mad*, *frantic*, *evil*; svá ferr hann sem f. maðr, he fares, goes on like a 'fey' (mad) man, Fagrsk. 47 (in a verse); alfeig augu = the eyes as of a 'fey' man, Eg. (in a verse); feigr (mad, frantic) and framliðinn (dead) are opposed, Skm. 12; feikna fæðir, hygg ek at feig sér, breeder of evil, I ween thou art 'fey', Skv. 3. 31, and perhaps in Vsp. 33, where the words feigr nienn evidently mean evil men, inmates of hell; cp. also Hbl. 12, where feigr seems to mean mad, *frantic*, out of one's mind:—cp. Scott's striking picture of Kennedy in Guy Mannering. II. *æ* death-bound, fated to die, without any bad sense, Hðm. 10; the word is found in many sayings—fé er beztr eptir feigan, Gisl. 62; skilr feigan ok úfeigan, Bs. i. 139, Fb. iii. 409; ekki má feigum forða, Ísl. ii. 103, Fms. vi. 417, viii. 117; ekki kemr úfeigum í hel, 117; ekki má úfeigum bella, Gisl. 148; allt er feigs forað, Fm. 11; fram eru feigs götur, Sl. 36; verðr hverr at fara er hann er feigr, Grett. 138; þá mun hverr deyta er feigr er, Rd. 248; bergir hverjum nokkurt er ekki er feigr, Fbr. 171, Sturl. iii. 220, all denoting the spell of death and fate; it is even used of man and beast in the highly interesting record in Landn. 5. 5; cp. also the saying, fipilar hönd á feigu taffi (of chess), the hand fumbles with a 'fey' (lost) game, also used of children fumbling with things and breaking them: the phrases, standa, ganga feigum fótum, with 'fey' feet, i. e. treading on the verge of ruin, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); mæla feigum munn, to talk with a 'fey' mouth, of a frantic and evil tongue, Nj. 9, Vþm. 55; göra e-t feigum höndum, with 'fey' hands, of an evil doer causing his own fate, Lv. 111; fjör og bler úr feigum nösum líðr, Snót 129: of appearances denoting 'feigrð' vide Nj. ch. 41, Glúm. ch. 19, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Am. 26, Heiðarv. S. ch. 26. Nj. ch. 128, the last two passages strongly resembling Homer's Od. xv. (in fine), Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 551, 552; gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, þat mun oss beztr gegna; eigi veit ek þat vist, segir Skaphóðinn, því at hann er nú feigr, Nj. 199; en fyrir þá sök at þormóðr var eigi f., slitaði . . . Fbr. 160; en fyrir gny ok elds-gangi, ok þat þeir vóru eigi feigr, þá kómusk þeir undan, Fs. 84; ætla ek at ek sé eigi þar feigari en hér . . . þat er hugbóð mitt at þeir muni allir feigr er kallaðir vóru, Nj. 212; þat hefir Finni sét á þér, at sá mundi feigr, er þú segðir draunum, Lv. 70, Fms. iii. 212; vilja e-n feigan, to wish one's death, Nj. 269, Fms. iii. 70, 190. feikinn, feikn (feikr, Lil. 9), adj. awful, monstrous, Hld. 39. FEIKN, f. [A. S. *fæcen*], portent, Skv. 3. 31, Landn. 153 (in a verse); in compds feikna- denotes portentous, immense. compds: feikna-lið, n. an immense host, Hkv. i. 32. feikna-mikill, adj. immense. feikna-veðr, n. a hurricane, Fas. ii. 117. feikn-ligr, adj. terrible, Nj. 185, v. l. feikn-stafir, m. pl. [A. S. *fæcen-stafas*], banes, evils, Gm. 12, Fas. i. (in a verse): baleful runes, Sl. 60. FEILA, að, [early Germ. *feilen*, mod. *fehlen*, usually derived from Lat. *fallere*] to falter. *æ* sbv: Sjúfötli lét sér ekki feilask, Fas. (Völs. S.) i.

133; mod., feila sér, *id.* This word hardly occurs before the 14th century; cp. however fól, feilinn, feila, which are all of Teut. origin.

feilinn, adj. *faltering*, *shy*, vide ú-feilinn.

feima, u. f. [prob. of Gaelic origin, *fiamb*=*fear*, Armstrong], poet. a *bashful girl*, a *young lass*, in Edda 108, Gl., Rm. 22, Fms. xi. (in a verse of the year 994).

feiminn, adj. *bashful*, and **feimni**, f. *shyness*, *bashfulness*.

feita, tt, to *fatten*, K. þ. K. 130, Hm. 82, Hom. 72, Greg. 44.

feiti, f. *fatness*, Stj. 106, 309.

feiting, f. *fattening*, Eb. 316.

feit-laginn, part. *disposed to grow fat*.

feit-leikr, m. *fatness*, *ubertas*, Stj. 167.

feit-meti, n. *fat meat*, *butter*, etc.

FEITR, adj. [Lat. *pinguis*; Gr. *σιώω*; A. S. *fætt*; Engl. *fat*; Hel. *feit*; early High Germ. *feiss*: mod. but Low Germ. form *fett*; Dan. *feed*; Swed. *fet*]:—*fat*, Nj. 52, Eg. 137, Fbr. 19, Lv. 18, Fms. i. 36, v. 93, x. 303, Stj. 42; vide *fit*.

feit-æti, n. = *feitmeti*; **feit-ætr**, adj. *liking fat*.

FEL, f. [*fill* or *fela*=*a maw*, Ivar Aasen], *the rough inside of an animal's maw*. β. metaph. a *ragged coat*: hann lagði í felina (acc. sing. with the article), *he pierced the rags of the cloak*, Lv. 85.

FELA, pret. *fal*, 2nd pers. *falt*, pl. *fálu*; pres. *fel*; pret. subj. *fæli*; part. *fólginn*: in mod. usage, pret. *faldi*, part. *fallinn*, and sup. *falið*, with weak declension, if in the sense to *hide*; but *fól*, pl. *fólu*, part. *fólginn*, if in the sense to *commend*; thus, undir trjánnum sig faldi, Pass. 33, 6; einn fyrir eignum faldist, 33, 7; but, þá Frelsarinn í Föðurs hönd fól nú blessaðr sína önd, 45, 1; föll and *fallinn*, however, never occur in old MSS.:—[Ulfr. *filban*=*αφάρειν*, *ðárræiv*; Hel. *bi-felban*; O. H. G. *felaban*; Germ. *be-fehlen* and *emp-felhen*; Lat. *se-pellio* contains the same root, properly meaning to *hide*, *shut up*; cp. Engl. *bury*, which really means to *hide*].

I. to *hide*, *conceal*; allt veit ek Óðin, hvar þú þuga falt, Vsp. 22; þú falt fé þitt í svá mikilli þoku, Band. 12; hris-kjarrit þat er Vaði risi fal sverðit, Þidr. 69, Gm. 37; fálu þeir gullit í Rín, Edda 76; woku likit ok fálu þar, Ó. H. 225 (fólu, Hkr. ii. 380, wrongly); ek mun fela yðr hér í gamma mínum, Fms. i. 9; barnit var fólgit, Fs. 60, Gullþ. 26; fel sverð þitt, *sheathe thy sword*, Fms. xi. 348; feldu (=fel þú) sverð þitt í umgörd, 656 C. 4; þær austr ok vestr endu fálu, Hkv. i. 2; fólgit, *hidden*, *preserved*, Vsp. 31; fólginn, *hid*, Þkv. 7, 8; örlög fólginn e-m, *fate hidden*, in store for one, Vsp. 36, Akv. 16; fólginn endi lífs, poet. *the hidden thrum of life*, i. e. *death*, Yt. 17. β. to *bury*, Yt. 24; liggja fulginn, to *lie buried* (in a cairn), on a Runic stone, Rafn 178.

2. metaph., hefir þú fólgit nafn hennar í vísu þessi, Eg. 325; fólgit í rúnunum, Edda 47; yrkja fólgit, to *use obscure phrases* (in poetry), 110. 3. impers., fal þá sýn (acc.) milli þeirra, *they lost sight of one another*, with the notion of a hill or object coming between, Ó. H. 182; þegar er sýn fal í milli þeirra Egils, Eg. 545. 4. the phrase, fela e-n á brott (=in mod. usage *koma e-m fyrir*), to *put one out* (for alimentation), of one sick or old, a child, etc., Grág. i. 155; or, fela e-n inni, *id.*; sá bóandi er hann feli sík inni, *the husbandman with whom he boards and lodges*, 158; ef sá maðr andask er fólginn var inni, 155: of cattle, to *put out* to *keep*, nú feli maðr búfé inni at manni at fúlgu-mála réttum, N. G. L. i. 25; hence fólga, q. v. = *medgjöf*.

II. to *give into one's keeping*, *entrust*; hann fal Óðni allan þann val, *he gave all the slain to Odin*, Fas. i. 454; mey frumunga fal hann (*entrusted to*) megi Gjúka, Skv. 3. 4: to *invest*, and hefi ek minn illa fólginn, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse).

β. in the phrase, fela e-m e-t á hendi (mod. á hendur); þér fel ek á hendi, Skarphéðinn, at hefna bróður þíns, Nj. 154; fal hón sik ok allt sitt fórnneyti á hendur lífanda Guði, Fms. i. 226; Kristi á hendi fólginn, 65 xxiii; fel'k þér á hendi ábyrgð hans at öllu, Grág. i. 245; fálu sik ok sálar sínar Guði Almáttikum á hendi, Bs. i. 139; at Jón Loptsson fæli Petri postula á hendi þá hjörð... en Jesus Kristr fal sína hjörð á hendur Föður sínum, 145; fela undir e-m, to *put under one's charge*; er und einum mér öll um fólginn hodd Niflunga, i. e. *all the board of Niflung is kept by me only*, Akv. 26; fela ván sína alla undir Guði, 686 B. 2; mun hér öll vár vinnátt undir felask, *all our friendship will depend upon this*, Eb. 130: a law term, skulu þeir fela undir eðr sinn, *they shall avouch it on their oath*, Grág. i. 9; fela undir þegnskap sinn, to *vouch upon one's honour*; þó rangt sé undir þegnskap fólgit, 33.

III. reflex. to *hide oneself*; ek mun felask, Fs. 48; hann falsk í Kröflu-helli, Landn. 183; mörg leyni þau er felask mátti í, Fms. x. 218; í skógi þar er þeir höfðu fólgizk, Ó. H. 152; en fálusk at degi, *id.*; felask í faðmi e-m, to *be shut in one's arms*, Hkv. 2. 27. 2. felask á hendi e-m, to *put oneself in another's hands*, *enter his service*; Kolskeggr falsk á hendi Sveini Dana-konungi, Nj. 121.

FÉ-LAG, n. [this word and the following are of Scand. origin, and found neither in early A. S. nor South-Teut. dialects; the Germans use *genosse* and *genossenschaft*; the E. Engl. *felaw* (mod. *fellow*) is a northern word]:—prop. a *laying one's fee together*, i. e. *fellowship*, *partnership*, Grág. i. 330, ii. 72, 73 (passim); eiga félag saman, Fbr. 102; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman, ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; skipta til félags, to *share in partnership*, Sks. 32; eiga félag við e-n, to *be in partnership*

with one, Eg. 76; leggja félag við e-n, to *enter into partnership with* Fms. iv. 124; hafa félag við e-n, *id.*, 296; Hallr fór milli landa, ok h félag Ólafs ens Helga konungs, *Hall traded in divers countries*, and *h partnership with king Olave*, Ó. H. (pref.), Fb. iii. 239; leggja til fé to *contribute to a common fund*, Fms. vi. 183, viii. 20: in the law matrimony is a félag or *partnership* (between man and wife),—in res to the common fund of mundr and heiman-fylgja, vide the Grág. COMPS. denoting *common*: félags-bú, n. *household in common*, Stu 180; félags-fé, n. a *common fund*, Landn. 33; félags-görð, f. *entr in partnership*, Grág. i. 331, Sks. 33, 632: a *contract*, nema hann hafi mælt verit í f. þeirra, Grág. i. 331; félags-hross, n. a *horse or in partnership with others*, Grág. i. 436; félags-lagning, f. a *'laying out entering into, partnership*, Grág. i. 331; félags-maðr, m. a *par Hkr. ii. 157*, Sks. 32; félags-vætti, n. a *witness in matters of* Grág. i. 330, v. 1.

II. a *society*, *association*; mann-félag, an *association of men*; mannlegt félag, etc.; visinda-f., etc., *literary society* a modern turn of the word, and scarcely occurs earlier than the 17th century. It is now used in a great many componds: the passage, Sd. ch. 5, p. 123, where it means *agreement*, is a sure proof that chapters are spurious.

fé-lagi, a, m. [E. Engl. *felaw*, vide félag]:—prop. a *'fee-layer*, a *partner*, *shareholder* of any kind, esp. in trade, Fbr. 74 new Ed konungs-félagi, a *king's partner*, for the kings of old carried on to Fbr., Fb. iii. l. c.; sailors who had food in common were félagar; law provides that even a poor man, if he contributes all that he has lawful félagi, Grág. ii. 72; enda á hann hvárki féлага né mötu-nau einn í mötu-neyti ok á engan féлага, 73, passim in the Grág.: fél erfð, f. a *partner's inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 50. β. in the law it is used of married people (vide félag), a *partner*, *mate*, *consort*; hvat þú mér frá Hrúti féлага þínum, Nj. 12; ef því hjóna batnar hei vitfirring hafði, þá skal þat hverfa aprt til félags síns ok hjúsk Grág. i. 287; ek vil skilja féлага minn, *I wish to part with my a formulary in pleading before a court of divorce*, 326. 2. me a *fellow*, *mate*, *comrade*; this sense of the word occurs as early as old Hm. 51,—með hálfum hleif ok með höllu kerri fékk ek mér á f where it however has some slight notion of partnership, *with half e and a half-drained cup I got me fellows*; félagi is a frequent w lcel., both ancient and modern, and used just as in English; gamar félagi, a *merry fellow*, Sks. 634; félagi minn ok frændi, *my fellow kinsman*, Fms. x. 88; göðr félagi, a *good fellow*, Sks. 432: in address one, hverr ertu, f., *who art thou, fellow?* Fb. iii. 239; a *dear fellow* mun ek þykkja úlíklega spyrja, f., Ld. 268; hversu hefir í dag at f., Vápn. 4. β. in a pun, Fms. xi. 150. 3. mod. a *fellow*, *member of a society*.

félag-ligr, adj. *'fellowlike'*, kind, H. E. i. 470. félag-skapr, m. *fellowship*, *partnership*, Eg. 1. β. metaph. *friendship*, friendsþing, Eg. 27; gördisk þar brátt f. göðr, *they soon became intimate friends*, Fms. iv. 127; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap, to *bind their fellowship together*, *enter into close alliance*, 295; var þeirra f. 2 líl merkilegr, Fs. 15; gördisk með þeim öllum enn mesti f., 29; þykk þú hafa lýst í því við mik mikinn félagskap, Boll. 346. II. *socialiation*, mod. in many componds.

feld-kápa, u, f. = *feldr*, Ld. 274, v. 1.; vide *fellikápa*. **FELDR**, m., gen. *feldar*, pl. *feldir*, a *cloak* worn by the ancient one lined with fur; hvít-f., a *white cloak*, Fbr. 145 sqq.; rauð-f., *cloak*, Landn. (a nickname); gráf-f., a *grey cloak*, Hkr. i. 176; sk-f., a *skin cloak*, Orkn. 326 (in a verse); bjarn-f., q. v., a *bear-skin i röggvar-f.*, a *woollen cloak*, Grett. 114; varar-f., a *common cloak*; a *sbaggy cloak*, a *fur cloak*, = *loði*; bláf-f., a *blue cloak*, N. G. L. 4; feldr fimm alna í skaut, a *cloak measuring five ells square*, Korn a feld four ells long and two ells broad, Grág. i. 500, was in the usual size, but here the ell is a 'thumb ell,' measuring only sixteen inches; stutt-f., a *short cloak*, Fms. vii. 152 (a nickname); kápa, and skikkja seem to be synonymous, cp. Ls. ch. 14, 15, Glúm, 8, Grett. ch. 23, Lv. ch. 17, Tac. Germ. ch. 17—'tegemum omnibus s fibulá, aut, si desit, spiná consertum'; the cloaks were often made of (o with) costly wools, Glúm. ch. 6; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to *wrap th in a cloak*, Nj. 164, Kristni S. ch. 11, Fms. vi. 43 (Sighvat), as a tol deep thinking: feldar-dálkr, m. a *cloak-pin*, Hkr., vide *dálkr*; fe röggvar, f. pl. the *patches* or *'ragged' hairs on the outside of a* Lv. 55, cp. Grág. i. 500; feldar-skaut, n. (-blað, n., Finnþ. 3 *cloak's skirt*, Fb. i. 416; feldar-slittr, n. pl. *the tatters of a cloak*, The etymology of feldr is uncertain, scarcely from Lat. *pellis*, but from *falda*, to *fold*, *wrap*; even Tacitus, l. c., makes a distinction b the 'sagulum' (=feldr) and 'ferarum pelles,' the latter being a m more savage habits, such as that of the berserkers; feldr is never u a woman's cloak (möttull, skikkja); the passage Fm. 43 is corrup phrase, það er ekki með feldi, *it is not right, something is wron corrupt form instead of með feldu*, part. from fella, q. v.

feljóttr, adj. [*filled*, Ivar Aasen], *shabby*; f. sem laki, *rough as a maw*, Fbr. 156.

FELL, n. *a fell, wild bill*, Hrafn. 4, Ísl. ii. 76, passim: freq. in local names; Helga-fell, Mos-fell, Mið-fell, Medal-fell, Þórólfs-fell, and Fell one, vide Landn. In Icel. fell is a *single bill*, and in pl. a *range of bills*; *ill* (=Lat. *mons*) is a general name.

FELLA, d, a weak causal verb, answering to the strong neuter form *lla*; [absent in Goth.; A. S. *fellan*; Engl. *fell*; Germ. *fallen*; O. H. G. *llian*; Swed. *falla*; Dan. *fælde*.]

A. [Answering to *falla* A], *to fell, make fall*; *fella við, to fell* *number*, Fms. ii. 84; *fella mann, to fell a man*, defined in the law, Grág. i. ch. 3, cp. ch. 31; *fella tár, to let tears fall*, Sighvat; *fella mel-dropa, to let the drops fall*, Vfm. 14; *fella segl, to take down sails*, Bárð. 14; *la jörð undir e-m, to make the earth slip under one* (by means of *reery*), Bs. i. 12; *fella vatn i fornan farveg, to make the stream flow its old bed*, Grág. ii. 281.

2. *to fell or slay*, in battle, Eg. 80, 86, 495; Bróðir fellði Brján, Nj. 275; *fella e-n frá landi, to slay or drive a king*; hann hafði fellt hinn helga Ólaf konung frá landi, kn. 82; var fellðr frá landi Haraldr Gráfældr, H. Graycloak was slain, kn. 8; síðan felldu þeir frá landi Hákon bróður minn, Fms. viii. 241, 1; *fella her, val, etc., to make havoc, slaughter*, (val-fall, *strages*), Lex. iét.

β. *to lose sheep or cattle from cold or hunger* (v. *fellir*); var vetr lítt ok felldu menn mjök fé sitt, Sturl. iii. 297.

II. *to make cease, abolish*; hann fellði blót ok blótdrykkjur, Fms. x. 393; f. niðr, *drop, put an end to, abandon*; var hans villa svá niðr felld, Anecd. 98; *t fellði hann allt niðr*, Fms. vii. 158; ef þú fellir niðr (*gives up*) þann rínað, ii. 88; *to drop a prosecution*, a law term, at konungur mundi tala mál ekki niðr fella, vii. 127 (cp. niðr-fall at sökum); *fella ræðu na, to close one's speech*, ix. 331; þar skal niðr f. þrjátígi náttu, there *ill [they] to drop thirty nights*, i. e. *thirty nights shall not be counted*, G. L. i. 55, Gpl. 83 (vide boð, p. 71); *fella skjót, to fail in supplying* *vehicle*, K. A. 22.

2. *to lower, diminish*; *fella rétt mann, fella* *naunng sakar-eyri*, Gpl. 185; hann skal fella hálfri mörk, [they] *shall* *over it*, i. e. *the value shall be lowered by half a mark*, Grág. ii. 180.

3. *to bring down*, *fella heitstrenging (eið) á sik, to bring down on one's head a curse for a breach of faith* (vow, oath, etc.), Hrafn. 8.

4. *fella af, to starve so that the flesh falls away*, K. A. 200, K. Þ. K. 130; *nee fella af*, absol. ellipt. *to become lean, starved*; cp. *af-feldr*: the rase, f. blótspán, q. v., p. 71; *fella dóm, to pass sentence*, is mod., borrowed from Germ.

B. [Answering to *falla* B], *to join, fit*: I. a joiner's term, *to* *me, tongue and groove*; *fella innan* *koftann* *allan* *ok þilja*, Bs. i. 194; *ld stúð, a framed board, wainscot*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), hence *fellið*; *fella stokk á horn, to put a board on the horns of a savage bull*, Eb. 4; *eru fastir viðir saman negldir, þó eigi sé vel fellðir, the boards are* *st when nailed together, they are not tongued and grooved*, Skálda 192

elling; *fella stein í skörð, to fit a stone to the crevice*, Róm. 247; *etaph, fella lok á e-t, to bring to an end, prop. to fit a cover to it*, ág. i. 67; also a blacksmith's term, *fella járn, to work iron into bars*, *er. 79.*

II. *metaph.* in the phrases, *fella ást, hug, skilning, ó, til e-s, to turn one's love, mind, etc., towards one*: *fellim vörn skilning* *til einskis af öllum þeim*, Stj. 4; Geirmundr fellði hug til þuridar, *fell in love with Tb*, Ld. 114; þóðrðr þar eigi aðunn til at fellasvá *kla ást til Helgu, sem vera átti, i. e. they did not agree*, Sturl. i. 194; *la bæn at e-m, to apply prayer to one, beg of him*, Ísl. ii. 481; *fella* *ó við e-t, to fit oneself to a thing*: ek hefi þyrjað þitt erindi, ok *an mik við fellt, and have done my best*, 655 xxxii. 13; *felldi þorkell* *c mjök við umræðuna, Tb. took a warm part in the debate*, Ld. 322; *nee such phrases as, fella sig (eigi) við e-t, to take pleasure (or* *d) in a thing*; *fella saman* *orð sin, to make one's words agree*, ág. i. 53: *to appropriate*, *fellir* *hann með því dalinn sér til vistar*, Sd. 7.

III. *part. fellðr*, as adj. = *fallinn*; *svá fellðr, so fitted*, *cb*; með svá *feldum máta, in such a way*, Rb. 248; *vera vel (illa etc.)* *ldr til e-s, to be well (ill) fitted for a thing*, Fms. xi. 76; *gamall ok þó* *ki til fellðr*, Bs. i. 472, Fms. iii. 70; Hallgerðr kvæð hann sér vel *felldan* *verkstjóra, H. said he was well fitted to be her steward*, Nj. 57, v. 1: *ut, þér er ekki fellt (it is not fit for thee) at ganga á greipr mönnum* *tralds*, Fms. vi. 210; *svá lízt oss sem slíkk málum sé vel fellt at svara, cb* *cases are well worth consideration*, Ld. 90; ekki héldu þeir vel lög *u nema þat er þeim þótti fellt, they observed not the rules except what* *emed them fit*, Hkr. i. 169; þeirrar stundar er honum þótti til *fellt, the* *ne þat seemed him fit*, Bs. i. 161: in many compds, *geð-fellðr*, *skap-f.*, *ag-f.*, *pleasant, agreeable*; *hag-fellðr*, *practical*; *si-fellðr*, *continuous*.

olla, u. f. [Engl. *falling*], *framework, a framed board*, Fas. i. 393.

elli-, in compds: I. *a falling off*; *felli-sótt*, f. *sudden illness*, *er. 190*; *felli-vetr*, m. *a bard winter when the cattle die*, Sturl. i. 127, *i. 120.*

II. *a joining, framing*; *felli-hurð*, f. *a wainscotted* *or, Art. (Fr.)*; *felli-kápa*, u. f. *a plaid*, Ld. 274; *felli-stokkr*, m. *a* *id of plane*, Pm. 13, 112, 124; *felli-súð*, f. *a kind of frame or wain-* *súð*, opp. to *skar-súð*.

elling, f. I. *a felling, knocking down*, Grág. ii. 133. II. *aining, framing*, Skálda 192, Fas. i. 229. β. *the folds of a garment*.

fellir, m. *death*, esp. of *cattle*, Ann. 1377, 1380; vide *mann-fellir*.

fellu-járn, n. *wrought iron*, Grág. i. 501.

felmta, t, mod. *felmta*, ad.—*en hjartað mitt á flótta fer* | *felmtað* *i brjósti* *lyptir sér*, Snót 128, [fálma]!—Lat. *trepidare*, *to be in a state* *of fright and alarm*; *fari menn stilliliga ok felmti eigi*, Fms. vii. 262; *sá maðr felmti mjök*, Bret. 90; *felmtandi maðr, a man who has lost his* *bead*, Sks. 383.

FELMTR, m. [fálma], *alarm, fear*; f. *eða flótti*, Fms. i. 45, viii. 226. *felms-fullr* (or *felmts-fullr*), adj. *alarmed, frightened*, Fms. i. 217, Orku. 16, Gret. 124.

felmt, part. *frightened*; *fara f.*, Njarð. 370: cp. the phrase, *e-m verðr* *felmt, to be terrified, panic-stricken*, Nj. 105, Fms. viii. 189, v. 1.

felur, f. pl. a *lurking-place*; *hlauptu i felur, to run and bide oneself*.

FEN, n., gen. pl. *fenja*, dat. *fenjum*, [Ulf. *fani*=*πηλός*; A. S. *fen*; Engl. *fen*; O. H. G. *fenna*; Dutch *venn*]; a word common to all Teut. idioms.—*a fen, quagmire*, Symb. 26 (of the Pontine marshes); *niýrar* *ok fen*, Hkr. iii. 227; *fen eðr forað*, Gpl. 383; *kelda eðr fen*, Ld. 204; *fórsk þeim seint um fenin, the bogs*, Fms. vii. 69; *djúpt fen ok breitt* *fullt af vatni, a deep pool and broad, full of water*, vi. 406, vii. 70, Orku. 444, Eg. 577, 582, 767, Nj. 21, Eb. 326, Þorst. Síðu H. 186.

féna, ad. *to gain, profit*; *heldr féna nú*, Fms. vi. 349; *fénaði þér nú*, *i. 167*; reflex. Fas. iii. 4.

fénaðr, m. pl. ir, [answers to Lat. *pecunia* as *fé* to *pecus*], *sheep, cattle*, Nj. 119, Fms. ii. 92, xi. 33, Bárð. 170, Eg. 219, Ísl. ii. 155, Gpl. 119; *menn ok f., man and beast*, Grág. ii. 164, Fms. i. 266.

féngari, a, m. [Byzant. *φειγάρι*], *the moon*, an *ap. ley.*, Edda (Gl.) *fengi-ligr*, adj. (*fengi-liga*, adv.), *promising a good haul*, Bs. ii. 133.

feng-litill, adj. *of little value*, Sturl. ii. 182, 238, Fms. vi. 367.

FENG, m., gen. jar, pl. ir, (*fengi*, n., Fms. vii. 213, xi. 83, Hom. 130), [fá, *fanga*], a *haul, take*, of fish, K. A. 90: *gain, booty*, Fær. 70, Fms. v. 287, Hkr. ii. 73: *a store, supply*, Ísl. ii. 138.

fen-grani, a, m. *a kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)

fenng-samr, adj. *making large provision*, Nj. 18, Bs. i. 652.

fenng-semi, f. *being fengsamr*, Bs. ii. 88.

fenng-svell, adj. *making a good haul*, Sturl. i. 77.

fenjóðtr, adj. *fenny, boggy*, Fms. x. 261.

FENNA, t, *to be covered with snow* (fönn); *fennt yfir ofan*, Bs. i. 196; *impers.*, *fennti fé* (acc.), *the sheep perished in the snow*, Ann. 1380.

FENRIR, m. *the monster wolf of heathen mythology*, Edda, Vfm., Ls.

FER-, in compds, *in fours*: *fer-elingr*, m. *four ells long*, of a fish, Finnb. 220. *fer-falda*, ad. *to make fourfold*, Stj. 148. *fer-faldr*, adj. *fourfold*, Rb. 334, El. 13, Fas. ii. 215, 343, Sturl. iii. 206, 626 A. 33.

fer-fættingr, m. *a quadruped*, 656 C. 8. *fer-fættr*, adj. *four-footed*, Stj. 56, Sks. 628, Fas. iii. 272, N. G. L. i. 82; *fjór-f.*, id., Sks. 628 B.

fer-hyrndr, part. *four-cornered, square*, Stj. 57, 171, 205, A. 109. *fer-hyrningr*, n. *a square*. *fer-menningr*, m. *a fourib* *cousin*, vide *fjór-menningr*. *fer-nettingr*, m. *a period of four nights*, K. A. 182.

fer-skepta, u. f. *a stuff with fourfold warp*, Vm. 52, 93, 115, Am. 50, 90, Jm. 9. *fer-skeyta*, it, *to square*, 415. 18. *fer-skeytt*, part. *'four-sheeted'*, *square*, Edda, 623, 24: *mathematic*, *ferskeytt tala, a square number*, Alg. 366; *ferskeytt visa, a quatrain*, like the common *ballad meter*, as in the ditty—*yrkja kvæði ólán bjó* | *eptir flestra* *sögu* | *en gaman er að geta þó* | *get ferskeytta bögu*. *fer-skipt*, part. *divided into four parts*, Stj. 148, v. 1.

fer-strendr, adj. *four-edged*, Eg. 285, Sturl. ii. 134, Magn. 450. *fer-söngr*, m. *a quartett*, Bb. 2. 11. *fer-tugandi*, *fer-tugasti*, adj. *fortieth*, Fms. x. 73, v. 1. *fertug-faldr*, adj. *fortyfold*, Stj. 147. *fer-tugr* (-tögr), adj. *forty years old*, Stj. 624, N. G. L. i. 106, Fms. iii. 26.—*measuring forty (ells, fatboms, etc.)*, Fas. i. 298, Stj. 563; *fertug drápa, a poem of forty verses*, Fms. iii. 93; f. at rúma-tali, *numbering forty* *'rooms'*, Fb. ii. 277. *fer-ærdr*, adj. *four-oared*, Ísl. ii. 74. *fer-æringr*, m. *a four-oared boat*. *fer-ærr*, adj. *four years old*, Dipl. ii. 16.

FERÐ, f. (farðir, pl. *exploits*, Hausti.), *travel, journey*, Fms. i. 3, iv. 3, Nj. 7, Ísl. ii. 126, Ann. 1242, Sturl. iii. 38, Ld. 96, Dipl. v. 18; ekki verða allar ferðir til fjár (a saying); *um-f.*, a *round, circuit*; *vel-f.*, *welfare*. COMPS: *ferða-bók*, f. *a book of travels*, Dipl. v. 18. *ferða-lag*, n. *travelling*, Þórð. 64. *ferða-maðr*, m. *a traveller*, Stj. 400, Sturl. i. 89. *ferðar-broddr*, m. *the van*, Fms. viii. 400, Fas. ii. 178, Ld. 96. *ferðar-leyfi*, n. *leave to travel*, Stj. 406. *ferðar-mót*, n. *a meeting*, Hkr. ii. 194: *ferð* is very freq. in compds, whereas *för* (q. v.) is more obsolete.

II. *á-ferð*, *the texture of cloth*.

ferðask, ad, dep. *to travel*, 655 xxxii. 20, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. ii. 136, Ísl. ii. 359.

ferð-búinn, part. (*ferðar-búinn*, Fms. vii. 3, Boll. 356, Finnb. 248), *boun*, i. e. *ready, for a journey*, Þórð. 69, Boll. 356.

ferð-lúinn, adj. *weary from travelling*, Bård. 181.

ferð-ugr, adj. [borrowed from Germ. *fertig*], *well-doing*; *vin sæl ok* *vel ferðug*, Bs. i. 264; *fit*, *belgic* *with ferðugum skinnum*, Vm. 177.

fergin, n., botan. *veronica*, Hjalt.

fergir, m. [farg], *poët. an oppressor, enemy*, Lex. Poët.

FERILL, m., dat. ferli, a track, trace, Eg. 579, Gpl. 448; kross-f., Pass. II. 3; lífs-f., the course of life; blóð-f., q. v. β. the phrase, vera á ferli, to be on one's legs, rise, be out of bed, Nj. 55, Grett. 145 (Ed. felli); vera snemma á ferli, to rise early. II. of persons, a traveller, esp. in pl. and in the comps, Róm-ferlar, pilgrims to Rome; veg-ferill, q. v., a way-farer.

ferja, u, f. a ferry, Bs. i. 355, D. I. i. 319, 320, Ld. 56, 324. COMPS: ferju-ár, f. a ferryman's oar, Sturl. ii. 70. ferju-búi, a, m. one who lives near a ferry, Grág. ii. 267. ferju-hald, n. charge of a ferry, Grág. ii. 266. ferju-karl, n. a ferry-carle, ferryman, Sæm. 62. ferju-land, n. land belonging to a ferry, D. I. i. 319. ferju-maðr, m. a ferryman, Vm. 16; the inmate of a ferry-house, Sd. 226. ferju-máldagi, a, m. a ferry contract, D. I. i. 320. ferju-skatttr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr. ferju-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Bs. i. 354. ferju-smíði, n. building a ferry, Þórð. 62. ferju-staðr, m. a ferry place, Vm. 15. ferju-stútr, m. the post to which a ferry-boat is fastened, Fbr. ferju-tollr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr.

ferja, old form farðr, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Vellekla; pl. förðu, Grág. i. 274; part. farðr, K. þ. K. 24, Blas. 5, Grág. ii. 267; acc. förðan, i. 273 (Kb., Ed. Arna-Magn. færðan wrongly); pres. ferr, Grág. i. 272; imperat. ferr, Hbl. 3; mod. pret. ferjaði, Fms. v. 182, K. Á. 12: [Engl. ferry, cp. Germ. fúrge]:—to transport, carry by sea, and esp. to ferry over a river or strait; ferja e-n af landi, to carry one abroad, Grág. i. 145; eigi skal þá ferja yfir vötn eðr reiða, K. þ. K. 82; ferja e-n aprt, to carry one back, 24; as a law phrase, ú-ferjandi, outlawed, Germ. vogelfrei, Grág., Nj. passim.

fer-liga, adv. monstrously, Lv. 78, Rd. 273, Karl. 476, Stj. 3, Bs. i. 349. The syllable fer- in this and the four following words denotes anything monstrous, and seems akin to firm and firin, q. v.

ferlig-leikr, m. abnormality, monstrously, Barl.

fer-ligr, adj. [cp. Scot. ferlie], monstrous, Fms. iv. 175, vii. 156, 162, Nj. 185, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 802, Fas. i. 194: metaph. monstrous, Orkn. 164, Ld. 86, Hom. 115, Fms. v. 150.

fer-líkan, n., prop. a monstrous shape: medic. an abnormality, monster, Fas. iii. 654, Bs. ii. 33.

fer-líki, n. = ferlíkan, Fas. i. 244, Al. 95, Greg. 52, Barl. 87, Karl. 157.

ferma, f. [farm], to load, Ld. 32, 86, Sturl. iii. 33. II. [Lat. firmare is from a different root], eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 350.

fermi-dregill, m. a ribbon worn at confirmation, N. G. L. i. 16.

ferming, f. confirmation, K. Á. 20.

fern, adj. distrib. esp. in pl. = Lat. quaterni, in sets of four, Fb. i. 521, Nj. 150, K. þ. K. 86, Grág. i. 4; vide cinn.

FERSKR, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; Germ. ferserb; Engl. fresb], fresb, of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc.; ferskr fiskr, N. G. L. iii. 193; ferskr grös, fresb berbs, Bs. i. 258; ferskr lykt, a fresh smell, Clar. 85; ferskrar gjañr, Stj. 109: scarcely used in a metaph. sense as in Engl.

FESTA, t., [fast], to fasten; lím er festir allan vegginn, Rb. 390.

2. to fasten with a cord, to fasten a thing afloat; festa skip, to make a ship fast, moor it, Eg. 161, Fms. vii. 314; þeir festu sik aprt við lyptingina, they made the ship fast, ii. 327; festa hval, Grág. ii. 337; festa við, of drift-timber, id. β. to hang up; festa út til þerris, to hang out for drying, Ld. 290; ef maðr festir upp vápn sitt þar er sjálfst fellr ofan, Grág. ii. 65; festa á gálga, to hang on the gallows, Am. 55, Höm. 22, Fms. i. 89; festa upp, to hang up, Nj. 9, Fær. 188, Fms. vi. 273, ix. 410; festa í stagl, to make fast to the rack, 656 C. 38; cp. stagl-festa, 623, 51.

II. metaph. in many phrases; festa trúnað, to fix one's faith on, to believe in, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 100; festa yndi, to feel happy in a place, 135; festa hug við e-t, to fix the mind upon a thing, hence hug-fasti; festa bygd, stað, to fix one's abode (stað-fasti, steadfast); festa ráð, to make one's mind up, iv. 149; festa e-t í minni, to fix in the memory, Edda (pref.), Fms. iv. 116, hence minnis-fast; also absol., festa kvæði, to fix a poem in the memory, learn it by heart; Síðan orti Egill alla drjúpana, ok hafði fest, svá at hann mátti kvæða um morguninn, Eg. 421.

2. in law phrases, to settle, stipulate; festa mál, sáttmál, to make a settled agreement, Eg. 34, Fms. x. 355; festa gríð, to make a truce, Grág. ii. 194; festa kaup, verð, to make a bargain, 399; festa fé, to give bail, Gpl. 482, N. G. L. i. 23, Fms. vii. 290; festa eið, to pledge oneself to take an oath, Gpl. 539; festa júrta, to pledge oneself to the ordeal of red-hot iron, Fms. vii. 230; festa dóm e-s, or f. e-m dóm, iv. 227, vii. 311, Hkr. i. 168, N. G. L. i. 23; festa eindæmi, q. v., Sturl. ii. 22; festa e-t í dóm e-s, id., Fms. vii. 302; festa e-t á dóm e-s, id., iv. 327; festa lög fyrir e-t (= lög-festa), to claim a thing as one's lawful property, and thus forbid another any use of it, K. Á. 184, N. G. L. i. 154, Gpl. 333, Jb. 157-249 (passim), cp. Vídal. Skýfr. s. v. festa: absol. to pledge oneself, Eysteinn konungr festi at gjalda hálfan fimta tög marka gulls, Fms. vii. 290.

β. to bind in wedlock; Ásgrímur festi Helga dóttur sína, Ásgrím (the father) bound his daughter in wedlock to Helgi (dat.), betrothed her to him, Nj. 40; létu þeir nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjúflí, she should bind herself, 49; also of the bridegroom, the bride in acc. as the bargain stipulated, festi þorvaldr Illalgerði, 17; nú festir maðr sér konu, N. G. L. i. 350, Glúm. 351, cp. Grág. F. þ. passim.

III. impers. in a pass. sense, to cleave.

stick fast to; spjótið (acc.) festi í skildinum, Nj. 43, 262; k skjöldinn svá at festi, 70; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðið ok festi steini, stuck fast on a stone, of a thing floating, 108; við eðr hval í vatns-bökkum, timber or whales afloat in the shoals, Grág. ii. cf. við rekr at ám ofan, ok festir í eyrum, and sticks on the gravel bank nema festi í miðju vatninu, id.; eld festir, the fire catches, takes hold i. 128. β. medic., bein (acc.) festir, a bone joins (after a fracture) festir, the leg grows firm, Bs. i. 743, cp. Eb. 316 and Bs. i. 424.

reflex. to grow to, stick fast to; nafnið festisk við hann, Ld. 52, Fas. ryðr festisk, rust sticks to it, it grows rusty, 519; festask í land absol. to get a fast footing in the land, Fms. i. 32, xi. 343; the phrase, bardagi, orrosta festisk, the battle closes up fast, when all the are engaged, Sturl. iii. 63, Fms. ii. 313.

festa, u, f. a bail, pledge; svardagi ok f., Nj. 164, 240, Fms. iv. 285, ix. 432, Eg. 227, Js. 40. COMPD: festu-maðr, m. a bail, Fms. vii. 39.

festi-band, n. a cord, string, Sks. 627 B.

festi-liga, adv. firmly, Eg. 711, Bs. Laur. S.

festing, f. a fixing, fastening, Gpl. 462; festingar-hvalr, m. a driven ashore and secured, Jb. 320. 2. the firmament, Stj. 12, i. 664; festingar-himinn, m. id., Rb. 78, 110, Fas. l. c., 655 xvii. = festar, betrothals (rare), K. Á. 112, Jb. 131, Gpl. 236; festingar = festarfé, Stj. 468; festingar-stefna, u, f. a betrothal-meeting, N. i. 382; festingar-váttir, m. = festarváttr, Jb. 162 A.

festiv-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), festive (Lat. word), Bs. i. 791, Stj. festir (mod. festi), f., dat. and acc. festi, gen. festar, pl. festar-tat by which a thing is fastened, a rope, cord, Grett. ch. 68, 6 Guðm. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Fms. ix. 3, 219, Eg. 324, Sks. 41 ii. 49:—the cable to moor a ship to the shore, Eg. 195, Jb. 314 Grág. ii. 354; cp. skut-festar, land-f., stafn-f., bjarg-f.:—a trap (rare). Hrafn. 27. COMPS: festar-auga, n. the loop or eye at the end of a rope, Grett. 141, Fas. ii. 369. festar-garmr (and -hundr), m. name of a sailor, Ld. festar-hald, n. holding the rope, Grett. 9.

festar-hæll, m. a fastening pin, put in the eye of the rope to set Edda 20, Grág. i. 150, Grett. 141. festar-lauss, adj. without a Vm. 29, 56. festar-stúfr, m. the stump of a rope, a rope Grág. ii. 361. festar-vörðr, m. watcher of the moorings, Jb. a chain, gull-f., silfr-f.; ketil-f., a kettle-chain, whereon to hang the in cooking, = hadda. II. metaph. and as a law phrase.

festar-penningr, m. a pledge, bail, Fms. x. 199, Stj. Gem. xxxv Fas. iii. 548. III. esp. in pl. festar, betrothals; respecti-

matter see the first eight chapters of the Festa-þáttir, in Grág. i. 30, and the Sagas passim, Ld. ch. 9, 23, 34, 43, 68, Nj. ch. 9, 13, 33, S. ch. 4, Band. 3, Lv. ch. 12, Hæna þ. ch. 11, Harð. S. ch. 3, Sturl. p. festar fara fram, the betrothal is performed, Fb. ii. 196, Ld. 92 stíja í festum is said of a bride between betrothal and wedding, COMPS: festar-fé, n. a dowry, Fms. x. 284, Stj. 468, i Sam. xv festar-gjöf, f. id., D.N. festar-gull, n. a bridal ring, D. N. (de occur in old writers). festar-kona, u, f. a betrothed woman, = brátt, viz. from the betrothal to the wedding, Ísl. ii. 217, Fm. Grág. i. 355. festar-maðr, m. a betrothed man, Grág. i. 355.

festar-mál, n. pl. betrothal, affiancing, Lv. 33, Fms. vi. 395. festar-mær (mod. festar-mey), f. a betrothed maid, = festarkon; iv. 164, v. 33, Þórð. 67, Fas. i. 412. festar-orð, n. = festarmál festar-váttir, m. the witness at betrothals, Grág. i. 335. festar-betrothal-ale, Fas. iii. 62. festa-váttorð and festar-vætti, n. ness or evidence to a betrothal, Grág. i. 313, 330. Festa-þáttir the section in the Icelandic law treating of betrothal, Grág. l. c.

FET, n. [Swed. fjät = a track; it answers to Lat. pēd-ús, fōtr pōd-ús]:—a pace, step; ganga, stíga, feti fram, to go a step forward, 59, Skm. 40; ekki fet, not a step; hann gekk fram þrjú fet, Karl ganga níu fet, Vsp. 56; ok bar níu fet, Fms. i. 129; Jón gekk kirkjunn, ok féll þá niðr, Sturl. ii. 119; ganga, fara fullum fet go at full pace, Fms. iv. 299, also used metaph. to proceed in one course; með lilegum fetum, with slow steps, Sks. 629; fetum (o adv. at a pace, Akv. 13.

2. as a measure, a foot, and so in usage, three palm breadths make a 'fet,' Hb. 732. 5; a wall five 'fet' Grág. ii. 262; 'fet' is called a subdivision of 'passus,' Rb. 482; a stone fourteen 'fet' long, Hkr. i. 122; it may, however, mean a p. Korm. 86, K. þ. K. 98, and Karl. 396.

feta, in old writers strong, pret. fat, pl. fátu; in mod. usage fetaði, and so in paper MSS., Fas. iii. 492; fōtudu, Bs. i. 291; is undot an error for fátu: I. to step, with the notion to find one's way, walking in a fog or darkness, a. act. with acc.; feta brátt, Eb. 2 a verse); feta leið (acc.), Grág. ii. 44; feta veg sinn, Bs. l. c.; β. trautt leið sína í sumum stöðum, Ann. 1300, cp. Bs. i. 804. feta þurr or völuðrar húsi, to find the way out of a labyrinth, Lil. e svá fjárr ferr at ek feta (subj.) pangat, Fas. ii. 284; blindr ok feta dyranna, Orkn. 192; var ok svá at hann fat af því heim, Grett. 4 Ed.; fátu þeir eigi heim, Fb. i. 97; ætlaði at hann mundi feta til Landu, 146; ok fátu hvergi, and could not find the way, Fas. iii. 401.

an auxiliary verb with an infin.; hve ek yrkja fat, *bow I did make my oem*, Höfuðl. 19; hve ek þylja fat, *bow I did speak*, 3; faszú at árna, *bow didst earn*, Sighvat; ek fet smíða, *I do (can) work*, Fms. vi. 170; ann fat gerða, *he did gird*, Fagrsk. 48; ek fat kjósa, *I did choose*, Edda 29 (App.); ek fet inna, *I do record*, Rekst. 29, v. 1.; this use, however, although freq. in the poets of the 10th century, became obsolete, and is ever met with in prose.

β. in mod. usage, *to step*, esp. in the phrase, eta í fótspor e-s, *to step in one's foot-prints*; þó eg feginn feta vildi fótspor þín, Pass. 30. 10.

feti, a, m, a *stepper, pacer*, in compds, hú-feti, létt-feti, mál-feti, a *big-stepper, light-stepper*, etc., poet. names of a race-horse.

feti, a, m. [*fete*, Ivar Aasen], *the blade of an axe*, Nj. 27, 209. 2. *strand in the thread of the warp*.

fetill, m., dat. fetli, pl. fetlar; an older dat. form fatli (cp. katli) seems to be left in the phrase, bera hönd í fatla (qs. fatli), *to carry the arm in a ring*. [Germ. *fesse*].—*the strap by which a bag is hung on the shoulder*, N. G. L. i. 349; *the strap or belt of a shield or sword* (skjaldar-fetill, verds-f., Gr. *τελαμών*), umgörd ok fetlar, Fas. i. 414, El. 22, 33, Edda 23, N. G. L. ii. 422; hence the sword is in poetry called *feti-stingi*, m., a '*belt-pin*', etc. fetla-byrðr, f. a *burthen carried by straps*, N. G. L. i. 143.

fet-mál, n. a *measured step, pace*.

fetta, tt, [fattr], *to bend back*; fetta fingr, *to bend the fingers back*; fetta agr úti e-t, *to criticise (unfairly)*; vide fingr.

fettur, adj. *slender*, =fattr.

fettur, f. pl. *mimics*, in the phrase, fettur og brettur.

FEYJA, ð, in mod. usage inserting g. feygja, [cp. fúinn], *to let decay, to ruin*; hann feyr (mod. feygir) hús niðr fyrir öræktar sakir, *he lets his house decay*, Gþl. 332.

FEYKJA, t, [fjúka], *to blow, drive away*, with dat., Ps. i. 4, Rd. 272: resol., Fas. ii. 238; metaph., feykja at e-m, *to rush at one*, Al. 40; hann feykir (*rushes*) inn í húsit sem kólfí skyti, Fms. vii. 342.

feyra, u, f. *miles in cheese, etc.*; feyrðr, part. *mitly*.

feyskinn, adj. [faustr], *rotten*, esp. of timber.

FIDLA, u, f. [A. S. *fidle*; Germ. *fiedel*], a *fiddle*, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 353 (in a verse); fiðlu-sláttur, *playing on a fiddle*, Hom. 106.

fiðlari, a, m. a *fiddler*, Hkr. i. 30.

fiðra, að, *to touch or tickle with a feather*; fiðringr, m. *the effect of being tickled*; fiðraðr, part. *feathered*, of arrows, Fas. ii. 173.

fiðri, mod. fiðr, n. *feathers* (vide fjöðr), Edda 46, Stj. 83, Fms. vi. 5 (in a verse); sæng-r-f., *the feathers of a bed*; álptar-f., *swan feathers*; esar-f., *goose feathers*; again, a *quill* is fjöðr.

fiðrildi, n. a *butterfly*, vide fífrildi.

fiðr-varinn, part. *wearing feathers*, of a bird, Fas. i. 477 (in a verse).

fiðka, að, in the phrase, fiðka sig upp, *to climb nimbly as a spider*.

fiðka, að, *to fumble, grope with a thing*, as a child, (mod.).

fiðla, u, f. [vide fjöl], *a deal, thin board*, N. G. L. i. 75.

FILLA, u, f. *the greasy fat flesh*, e. g. of a halibut; esp. *the thick film of the head*, in vanga-filla, kinn-f., haus-f., hnakka-f.

flungur, m. *one who cuts deals*, N. G. L. i. 101, Gþl. So. II. a

ed. *procellaria maxima*.

flmask, að, dep. *to basten*, Karl. 382, (rare.)

FIMBUL-, [cp. Germ. *fimmel* = an iron wedge; Bohem. *fmol*; Swed. *fmel-stång* = the handle of a sledge-hammer; in Icel. obsolete, and only used in four or five compds in old poetry], *mighty, great*, viz. fimbul-mbi, a, m. a *mighty fool*, Hm. 103; fimbul-ljóð, n. pl. *mighty songs*, m. 141; fimbul-týr, m. *the mighty god, great helper*, Vsp. 59; fimbul-
str, m. *the great and awful winter preceding the end of the world*, Vþm.

fl; fimbul-þul, f. *the roaring of a river*, Gm. 27, Edda (Gl.); fimbul-
str, m. *the great wise man*, Hm. 143.

fimi, mod. fimni, f. *nimbleness*; vide vápn-fimi.

fm-leiðr (-leiðr), m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. ii. 5, 170, vi. 5, 225.

fmleika-maðr, m. a *nimble man*, Ísl. ii. 191.

fm-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *nimbly*, Fms. ii. 268, Bær. 19.

FIMM, a cardinal numb. [Lat. *quinque*; Gr. *πέντε*; Goth. *fimf*; A. S. *five*; Germ. *fünf*; Swed.-Dan. *fem*].—*five*, passim; fimmm sinnum, *five times*, passim. compds: fimmm-deila, u, f. *the fifth part*, Am. i.

fm-deila, d, *to divide into five shares*, Am. 84. fimm-
dr, adj. *fivefold*, Sks. 416. fimm-nøttungur, m. a law phrase, a
monsions with five nights' notice, N. G. L. i. 124, K. Á. 182, v. 1. fimm-
l, indecl., old fimm-tigr, m. pl. *fifty*. fimm-tugandi, mod. fimm-
gasti, *the fiftieth*, 686 C. 1, Stj. 110, Orkn. 360, Greg. 73. fimm-
ger or fimm-tugr, adj. *fifty years old*, Fms. xi. 75.—*measuring fifty*
is, fatboms, or the like), cp. áttáttir.

fmmta, að, *to summon* (v. fimt), Gþl. 423.

fmmtán, a cardinal numb. *fifteen*, passim. fimmmtán-sessa, u, f. a
p with fifteen seats, Hkr. i. 215.

fmmtándi, an ordinal numb. *the fifteenth*, passim.

fmmti, an ordinal numb. *the fifth*, passim. fimmmti-dagr, mod.

fmmti-dagr, m. *the fifth day, Thursday* (vide dagr), 415. 8, Bs. i. 237,

112, Fms. v. 97, Nj. 274.

fimmtungur, m. *the fifth part*, Eg. 266, Fms. i. 23, Rb. 136, N. G. L. i. 79, Gþl. 283.

FIMR, adj. *nimble, agile*, in bodily exercise; fimr við leika, Fms. ii. 91; fimr ok hverjum manni görvári at sér um alla hluti, viii. 343; sterkr ok fimr, Hkr. i. 290; fimr ok skjótr, Fms. x. 314; fimr í orrostum, ii. 106:—*neut.* as adv. *dexterously, speedily*, bændum fyrir eigi fimi at reka flóttann, viii. 407; nú lát við fimt at leita duranna, Hom. 120; víg-fimr, *skilled in fight*; orð-fimr, mál-fimr, *quick of tongue, eloquent*: the prop. noun Fima-fengr prob. means *nimble-fingered*, l.

FIMT or fimmt, f. a *number of five*: fimtar-tala, u, f. a *set of five or multiple of five* (as fifteen, fifty, etc.), Bs. i. 190. 2. [Swed. *femt* = a kind of court], a law phrase, a *summoning* before a court with a notice of five days: a standing phrase in the Norse law, so that the verb fimta means *to summon*: so, fimtar-gríð, n. pl. a *truce during*

a fimt, N. G. L. i. 342, 351; fimmmtar-nafn, n. a *citation with a fimt's notice*, 86; fimmmtar-stefna, u, f. a *citation before a court with a fimt's notice*, K. Á. 184: the phrase gera e-m fimt simply means *to summon*, N. G. L. i. 346, passim; one fimt is the shortest notice for summoning, five fimts the longest,—fimm fimtum hit langsta, ef hann veit nær þing skal vera, 21:—the law provides that no summoning shall take place on Tuesday, because in that case the court-day would fall on Sunday, the day of summoning not being counted, N. G. L., Jb., and K. Á. passim.—This law term is very curious, and seems to be a remnant of the old heathen division of time into fimts (pentads), each month consisting of six such weeks; the old heathen year would then have consisted of seventy-two fimts, a holy number, as composed of 2 × 36 and 6 × 12.

With the introduction of the names of the planetary days (vide dagr) and the Christian week, the old fimt only remained in law and common sayings; thus in Hm. 73,—'there are many turns of the weather in five days (viz. a fimt), but more in a month,' which would be unintelligible unless we bear in mind that a fimt just answered to our week; or verse 50,—'among bad friends love flames high for five days, but is slaked when the sixth comes,' in a few cases, esp. in ecclesiastical law, sjaund (hebdomad) is substituted for the older fimt, N. G. L. passim; it is curious that in Icel. law (Grág.) the fimt scarcely occurs, as in Icel. the modern week seems to have superseded the old at an early time. compds:

Fimtar-dómr, m. *the Fifth High Court in the Icel. Commonwealth*, vide dómr, Grág. þ. þ., etc.; the form of the word is irregular, as it means *the Fifth Court* (added to the four Quarter Courts) = dómr hinn fimmti, as it is also called in Grág. þ. þ. ch. 24 sqq.; the old Scand. law term fimt seems to have floated before the mind of the founders, as fimmtdómr etymologically answers to Swed. *femt*, i. e. a court before which one has to appear a 'fimt' from the citation. Fimtdómms-eiðr, m. *the oath to be taken in the Fifth Court*, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 26, 27, Nj. 241; in Sturl. ii. 128 used of an oath worded as the oath in the Fifth Court.

Fimtdómms-lög, n. pl. *the institution of F.*, Íb. 13, Nj. 166. Fimtdómms-mál, n. *an action before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 231. Fimtdómms-stefna, u, f. *a citation before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 168. Fimtdómms-sök, f. *a case to be brought before the Fifth Court*, Grág. i. 360, Nj. 244. fimmtdómms-þing, n. a (Norse) *meeting* called so. Js. 41.

FINGR, m., gen. fingrar, mod. fingrs; dat. fingri; pl. fingr; a *neut. finger* occurs in O. H. L. 73, 74, which gender is still found in Swed. dialects; the acc. pl. is in conversation used as fem., an Icel. says allar fingr, not alla fingr; [Goth. *figgers*; A. S. *finger*, etc.; whereas Lat. *digitus* and Gr. *δάκτυλος* etymologically answer to Icel. *tá*, Engl. *toe*, Germ. *zehe*, a finger of the foot].—*a finger*, Grág. i. 498, Hkr. ii. 380, 384, Magn. 518, passim: the names of the fingers—punal-fingr, *the thumb*; vísi-f., *the index finger*, also called sleiki-f., *lick-finger*; langa-töng, *long-prong*; græði-f., *leech-finger*, also, but rarely, called baug-f., *digitus annuli*; litli-f., *the little finger*. Sayings or phrases:—*playing with one's fingers* is a mark of joy or happiness—leika fingrum (Rm. 24), or leika við fingr sér (sína), Fms. iv. 167, 172, ví. 172, Orkn. 324, mod. leika við hvorn sinn fingr; also spita fingrum, *id.*, Fbr. 198; vita e-ð upp á sínar tíu fingr, *to know a thing on one's ten fingers*, i. e. *have at one's fingers' ends*; fetta fingr úti e-t, *to find fault with*; rétta e-m fingr, *digitó monstrare*, Grett. 117; sjá ekki fingra sína skil, *not to be able to distinguish one's fingers*, of blindness, Bs. i. 118: other phrases are rare and of foreign origin, e. g. sjá í gegnum fingr við e-n, *to shut one's eyes to a thing*, etc.; fingr digrit, *thick fingers*, of a clown, Rm. 8; but mjó-fingraðr, *taper-fingered*, epithet of a lady, 36; fingra-mjúkr, *nimble-fingered*; fingrar-pykkkr, *a finger thick*, Al. 165; fingrar gömr, *a finger's end*, Fs. 62; fingra staðr, *the print of the fingers*, Symb. 59; fingrar breidd, *a finger's breadth*. In the Norse law (N. G. L. i. 172) the fingers are taxed, from the thumb at twelve ounces, to the little finger at one ounce—not so in the curious lawsuit recorded in Sturl. i. ch. 18–27. Also a measure, a *finger's breadth*, Nj. 27, cp. MS. 732. 5: arithm. any number under ten, Alg. 362: botan., skolla-fingr, a kind of fern, *lycopodium*. fingra-járn, n. a '*finger-iron*, a thimble (?)', Dipl. v. 18. fingr-hæð, f. a *finger's height*, as measure.

fingr-björg, f. [Swed. *finger-borg*], a '*finger-shield*, a thimble.

fingr-brjótr, m. a '*finger-breaker*, a false move in chess, but uncertain which. Fms. iv. 366.

fingr-gull, n. a 'finger-gold,' a ring, Nj. 16, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 641, Fms. iv. 130, Worsaae 243-246, 381-383, 433 sqq.
fingr-höggva, hjó, *to bew one's finger off*, Ann. 1342.
fingrungr, m. a finger-ring, Stj. 191.

FINNA, pret. fann, 2nd pres. fannst, mod. fanst; pl. fundu; pres. finn and finnr; in old MSS. and poetry freq. fíðr, Hm. 23, but finnr 63; pret. subj. fynda; part. fundinn; sup. fundit; the forms funnu and funnit may be found in MSS., but were probably never so pronounced; for even in Haustl. *bund* and *fundu* rhyme together; with the neg. suff. fannka, Hm. 38: [Ulf. *finþan*; A. S. *findan*; Engl. *find*; Germ. *finden*; Swed. *finna*; Dan. *finde*]:—*to find*; Finnar kómu aftur ok höfðu fundit hlutinn, Landn. 174; hann leitar ok fíðr, Ísl. ii. 321; Knútr hinn Fundni, *Canute the Foundling*, Fms. i. 112; hann herjaði á Ísland ok fann þar jarðhús mikit, Landn. 32; fundu þeir Hjörleif daðan, 35; þar fundusk undir bein, Ld. 328. 2. *to meet one*; hverju opt hann fyndi smala-mann þóðar, Ld. 138; ok vildi eigi finna Hákon konung, Fms. x. 3. β. *to visit*; en þó gakk þú at finna konung, Nj. 7; veiztu ef þú vin átt... far þú at finna opt, Hm. 120. 3.

to find out, invent, discover; Þorsteinn er fann sumar-auka, Landn. 131, Ld. 12; Núi fann vin at góra, Ál. 64, Stj. 191; rúnar munt þú finna, Hm. 143; hann fann margar listir, þær sem áðr höfðu eigi fundnar verit, Edda (pref.) β. *to discover a country*; leita lands þess er Hrafná-Flóki hafði fundit, Fms. i. 238; þá er Ísland fannsk ok byggðisk, Landn. 24; þá rak vestr í haf ok fundu þar land mikit, 26; land þat er kallar er Grænaland fannsk ok byggðisk á Íslandi, Íb. 9; í þann tíma fannsk Ísland, Eg. 15. γ. metaph., finna e-n at e-u, a law phrase, *to bring a charge home to one*, Fms. xi. 75; hence also, vera fundinn að e-u, *to be guilty of a thing*; vera ekki at því fundinn, *to be not guilty of a thing*; cp. the Engl. *'find' guilty*.

II. metaph., 1. *to find, perceive, notice, feel*; þú fannst at ek lauss lífi, Fm. 8; Gunnhildr finnr þat, Nj. 9; fundu þeir þá brátt, at þangat var skotið öllum málum, Eb. 330; hitki hann fíðr þótt þeir um hann fár lesi, Hm. 23; þá þat finnr er at þingi kemr, 24, 63; þeir fundu eigi fyrr en fjölmenni dreif at þeim, Fms. i. 136, Nj. 79. β. impers., fann þat á, *it could be perceived*, Eg. 51; fann þó mjök á Dofra, er þeir skildu, i. e. *D. felt much at their parting*, Fms. x. 175; fann lítt á honum, hvárt honum þótti vel eðr illa, *it was little to be seen, whether...*, Eb. 42. γ. finna til, *to feel hurt, feel a sore pang*, is a freq. mod. phrase, but rarely occurs in old writers; finnr þú nókkut til hverr fjáðskapr, etc., Anal. 175; en Aldrian fann ekki til þessa sjálf, áðr einn riddari tók brandinn af honum, þíðr. 358; hence til-finning, *feeling*.

2. *to find, bring forward*; finna e-t til, in support of a charge; ok finna þat til foráttu, at..., Nj. 15; hvat finnr þú helzt til þess, *how dost thou make that out?* 49; hann fann þó þat til, at... Fms. vii. 258; Eyólfir fann þat til, at..., Nj. 244; hvat finnr þú til þess, *what givest thou as the reason?* Er. 184; finna e-t við, *to make objection to*; hvártz hinn fíðr við, at hann sé eigi þar í þingi, Grág. i. 22; þá fundu þeir þat við, um gjafoð þetta, Fms. x. 87, v. l. 3. as a law phrase, *to find money, to pay, lay out*; hann skal eigi finna meira af fé því, en kaupla geg, Grág. i. 207; allra auru þeirra er úmaginn skal finna með sér, 206; ok slíka aura f. honum, ii. 210; á hann enga heimting til þess er hann fann við, Jb. 421 (MS.); ef maðr selr úmaga til framfærslu ok finnr fé með, Grág. i. 266; þeim þræli er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, 358; hence in the old oath, ek hefka fé boðit í dóm þenna, hefka ek fundit, ok monka finna, hvárki til laga né úlaga (where bjóða and finna are opposed, i. e. bjóða *to offer*, finna *to pay actually*), 75; hence is derived the law phrase, at finna sjálfan sik fyrir, *to pay with one's self*, according to the law maxim, that 'he that cannot pay with his purse shall pay with his body,' used metaph. *to pay dear, to feel sorely*; kváð makligt at hann fyndi sik fyrir, Sturl. iii. 213, Eb. 154; skaltu sjálfan þik fyrir finna, Fms. iii. 110, xi. 256, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; the pun in Anal. 177 is a mere play of words. 4. finna at e-u, *to censure*, Fbr. 212, Edda (pref.), very freq. in mod. usage, hence að-finnsla and að-fyndni, *censure*; nearly akin is the phrase, þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykir hann vera úráðinn, *that is the only fault I find with Gunnlaug*, Ísl. ii. 217; ef nokkut væri þat er at mætti finna, *if there was anything to blame*, Sks. 69 new Ed.

III. reflex., 1. recipr. *to meet with one another*, Fms. i. 19, Nj. 8, 48; eigi kemr mér þat á úvart þótt vit finnumk á Íslandi, Fs. 20. 2. for some instances where the sense seems purely passive, see above. 3. freq. in a half passive reflex. sense, *to be found, to occur*; finnsk dæmi til, *examples occur*, Gþl. 45; þat finnsk ritað, *it is found written, occurs in books*, Fms. ii. 153; finnsk í kvæðum þeim er..., Eg. 589. β. metaph. *to be perceived*; fannsk þat mjök í ræðu Erlings, Fms. vii. 258; adding á, fannsk þat opt á jarli, Nj. 46; fannsk þat á öllu, at, *it was easy to see*, that..., 17, 90; þat fannsk á Arnkatli goða, at..., Eb. 178. γ. finnsk til e-s, *to be pleased with a thing*; impers., fannsk Grími fátt til hans, *Grim was little pleased with him*, Eg. 190; ekki fannsk Eiríki til þessa verks, *Eric was not much pleased with it*, Fs. 149; fannsk mér fleira til hans en annarra, *I liked him better than the rest*, Fms. i. 141; e-m finnst til e-s, *to value*; honum finnsk ekki til, *he thinks naught of it, thinks it worthless*, Fas. i. 317, freq. in mod. usage: finnsk at e-u, *to admire*, Sighvat (obsol.); so in the phrase, láta sér lítið um finnsk, *to pay little heed to, rather dislike*, Hkr. iii. 244; konungur lét

sér ekki um þat finnsk, Fms. iv. 195; lét hann sér fátt um finnsk 29; Dagur lét sér ekki um finnsk eðr fátt, iv. 382; Ólvi fannsk í um hann, *O. admired him much*, Nj. 41; fannsk mönnum mikit um þeirra, 18; honum fannsk um mikit, *he was much surprised*, Hkr. iii. e-m finnsk, *one thinks, it seems to one*; mér finnsk sem hann hafði önga við, *metbinks be feels no pain*, Barl. 101; finnsk mér svá, at engi maðr, *met that no man*, 15; very freq. in conversation, with infin. *it seems to mebinks*.

IV. part. **finnandi**, a finder, 655 xii. 2; **finna spik**, n. *blubber which is the perquisite of the finder of a whale*, Grág. ii. 2; part. pass. **fundit**, *beseeming*, nú mun ok vel fundit, at..., Anal. 173. **FINNAR**, m. *the Finns and Lapps*; **FINNR**, m. a Finn; **FINN-kona**, u. f. a Finn woman, Fms. x. 378; **FINN-mó**, *Finmark*, Fms. passim; **Finland**, n. *Finland*; **Finlendingar**, *the Finns*; the name Lapps only occurs in Orkn. ch. 1 and Ann. of the century; **FINN-ferð** or **FINN-för**, f. or **FINN-kaup**, n. *travelling trading with the Finns or Lapps*, Fms. vii. Eg. 25, Hkr. ii. 162; **FINN-skatt**, m. *tribute paid by the Finns*, Eg. 53, Fms. vi. 377; **FINN-ski**, n. *cargo in a Finn merchant ship*, Fas. ii. 515, 516; **FINNSKR**, adj. *F. Lapp*, etc., vide Fms. passim. The trade with the Finns or Lapps v. old times regarded as a royal monopoly, cp. esp. Eg. ch. 10, 14, Ó. l. 122, Har. S. harðr. ch. 104, 106, and the deeds and laws passim.

again the Finns or Lapps were in old times notorious for sorcery, i. e. the very names Finn and sorcerer became synonymous, cp. Vd. c. Landn. 3. 2, Har. S. hárf. ch. 25, 34, Hkr. Ól. S. Tr. ch. 36; th forbids to believe in Finns or witchcraft (trúa á Finn eðr forða N. G. L. i. 389, 403)—often in the phrase, **FINN-ferð**, f. *going*. **FINNS**; fara **FINN-farar**, f. pl. (N. G. L. i. 350) and fara á **FINN**-at spyrja fara (352) are used like Germ. 'to go to the Blocksberg'; **FINN-utka**, að, *to 'Finn-witch'*, i. e. *bewitch like a Finn*, Fb. ii. 78; **FINN-bólur**, f. pl. or **FINNar**, m. pl., medic. '*Finn-pox*', *pustules in the Fel. ix. 209*; **FINN-brækr**, f. pl. '*Finn-brecks*', *wizard-brecks*, coin which see Maurer's Volkssagen.

finnarni, mod. **firnindi**, n. pl. a wilderness, desert, in the phrase ok f., Fms. viii. 432.

finn-gálkn, n. (**finn-galp**, Fas. iii. 473, wrongly), a fabulous me half man, half beast, Nj. 183, Landn. 317, v. l. Fms. v. 246; the centaur is rendered by **finngálkn**, 673. 2, Rb. (1812. 17); hence **gálknað**, part. n. a gramm. term to express incongruous metaphors like, cp. Horace's 'desinit in piscem...', Skálda 187, 204.

finnungur, m., botan. *juncus squarrosus*; sinu-f., töðu-f., *nardus* s. Norse *Finna-skæg = Finni's beard*.

FIPA, að, *fiþa fyrir e-m, to disturb, confuse one in reading or speaking*, reflex., e-m fiþast, *one is confounded*, in reading or talking.

fiþla, að, *to touch, finger*, Grett. 203 A: for the proverb vide feiþ fiþling, vide fiþling.

firin-verk, n. pl. *lechery*, Hkv. i. 40.

firn, n. pl. (mod. **firni**), [Ulf. *fairina = aíría*], an abomination, sbr *þing*; mæltu margir at slíkt væri mikil firn, Nj. 156, Fs. 62, Sturl. Fms. vi. 38, Gullþ. 13; svá miklum firnum, Eg. 765; f. ok end: heyr á firn, *what a monstrous thing!* Fms. vii. 21, 25; the saying, í nýtr þess er firnum fær, cp. the Lat. 'male parta male dilabuntur' 28, Grett. 16 new Ed.: gen. pl. **firna-**, used as a prefix to adjectival nouns, *sbockingly*. COMPS: **firna-djarfr**, adj. *mad*, Fms. vii. 54.

firna-frost, n. an awful frost, Hom. 87. **firna-full** awful, Fas. i. 24. **firna-harðr**, adj. *violent*, Fms. viii. 225.

in mod. usage, **firni** = a great deal, a lot; **firnin öll**, a vast lot.

firna, að, [Ulf. *fairinov = πομπόθα*], *to blame*, with acc. of the p gen. of the thing, Hm. 92, 93; fimattu mik, *blame not me*, Korri (in a verse); **firna e-n um e-t**, *id.*, Mork. 36.

firnari, compar. *one degree farther*, of odd degrees of cousinship three on one side and four on the other, Grág. i. 50, 171, passim D. i. i. 385.

FIRRA, ð, [fjarri], *to deprive one of a thing*, with dat. of the acc. of the person; þegar er hann firði þóðr augum, *whenever I sight of Þordr*, Fms. vi. 201; firðr ríki ok fóstirlandi, *bereft of his and 'fosterland'*, iii. 6; **firra e-n festar-konu sinni**, Grág. i. 314.

konu ráði lögráðanda, 343, cp. Kb. ii. 50. β. *to save, defend* því firri (*defend*) oss Guðs son, Stj. 152; **firra e-n ámæli**, Fms. v. firra e-n úháfu, vi. 383; úhöppum, Lv. 94 (Éd. frium). 2. *re sbun*; firnsk fund e-s, Eg. 70; hann vildi f. alþýðu þys, Fms. i. 272 þú eigi gæfu þína, *don't sbrink thy good luck*, Glúm. 382; firnsk e flýja, Grág. i. 233; ef kona firrisk bónda sinn, *if a wife elopes from husband*, 353, cp. Hm. 163; heilsa firrisk e-n, *health departs from* Sturl. ii. 114 C.

II. part. **firðr** or **firðr**, as adj. *bereft of*, Skv. 2. 7, 3. 13, 24; vammir firð, *faultless, holy*, Stor. 23.

firri, adj. compar. *farther*, Nj. 124, (vide fjarr.)

firring, f. a *shunning, removal*, Bs. i. 740.

firtur, f. pl. *fretfulness*; **firtinn**, adj. *fretful*; **firtast**, t, dep. *to firzkr*, adj. from fjörðr, q. v., in a great many comps, Breið-

firzkr, Skag-firzkr, etc., Landn., Sagas, passim.

fiska, að, *to fish*, vide fiskja.

sk-bein, n. a *fish-bone*, Blas. 40, Bs. i. 368.
sk-bleiðr, adj. *pale as a fish*, Fms. vii. 269.
sk-gengd, f. a *shoal of fish*, Grág. ii. 350.
sk-hryggur, m. a *fish-spine*, Fms. viii. 221.
skli, f., irreg. gen. *fiskjar* (as if from *fiskr*), *fishing*, Grág. ii. 383, Gpl. 2, Bs. i. 360; *leysa net til fiskjar*, 656 C. 2; *róa, fara til fiskjar, to go fishing*, Edda 35, Bs. i. 654, Fas. ii. 113; *fara í fiski*, Grág. ii. 150; *í fiski*, Gullþ. 5, Fbr. 158; *róa at fiski*, Bs. i. 654; *öll fiski í Laxá*, i. 91.
 COMPS: *fiski-afli*, a, m. *fishing stores*. **fiski-á**, f. a *river*, Jb. 305. **fiski-bátr**, m. a *fishing-boat*, 625. 63. **fiski-krkr**, m. a *brook full of fish*, Fr. **fiski-brögd**, n. pl. *fishing*. **fiski-ð**, f. a *fishing-booth*, Grág. i. 471. **fiski-dráttur**, m. *catching fish*. **fiski-dugga**, u, f., vide *dugga*. **fiski-fang**, n. a *catch of fish*, Fg. 130, s. xi. 225; in pl. *stores of fish*, Bjarn. 34. **fiski-fýla**, u, f. 'fish-fooler,' nickname of one who returns without having caught any fish, fara fýla, inb. 352. **fiski-færi**, n. *fishing-gear*. **fiski-för**, f. a *fishing edition*, Gpl. 425. **fiski-gangr**, m., -ganga, u, f., and **g-engi**, i. *shoal of fish*, Vigl. 22. **fiski-garðr**, m. a *fish-pond*, B. K. 119. **fiski-gjöf**, f. a *contribution in fish*, N. G. L. i. 257. **fiski-gögn**, n. pl. *fish-tackle*, Gpl. 424. **fiski-hylr**, m. a *fish-pond*, Fr. **fiski-karl**, a *fisherman*, Fas. i. 6; metaph. a *spider* = *dordingull*, q. v. **fiski-l**, m. a *fishing-jacket with a cowl or hood*, Fms. vi. 388. **fiskil**, n. adj. *fit for fishing*, Bs. ii. 141. * **fiski-lækr**, m. a *brook full of fish*, Glúm., Karl. 486. **fiski-maðr**, m. a *fisherman*, Bs. i. 360, Blas. Fms. vii. 121, 122. **fiski-mál**, n. *the range within which fishing is tried on*, Gpl. 461. **fiski-mið**, n. *the place where the fish-boats are*. **fiski-net**, n. a *fishing-net*. **fiski-róðr**, m. *rowing out for fish in open boat*, Eb. 26, 28, Bárð. 109. **fiski-saga**, u, f. *fish-news*, viz. *shoals of fish*, in the saying, *flýgr fiskisaga*, þjal. 35. **fiski-setr**, n. *fishing-place*, Boldt. **fiski-skáli**, a, m. a *fisherman's hut*, Fms. 105, Grág. i. 471. **fiski-skip**, n. a *fishing-boat*, 656 C. 2, Bs. i. 1. **fiski-stöð**, f. a *fishing-place*, N. G. L. i. 257. **fiski-stöng**, *fishing-spear*, Gisl. 21. **fiski-tollr**, m. *fish-toll*, Vm. 149. **fiskim**, n. a *lake full of fish*, Gpl. 455, Stj. 91; in pl. as local name, Ld. **físi-veidr**, f. a *catching of fish*, Fms. v. 232, Grág. ii. 337, Vm. 158, 170. **físi-vél**, f. a *fishing device*, D. N. **físi-ver**, n. a *fishing-place*, *ing*, Fms. xi. 225, Pm. 74, Band. 4, Hkr. ii. 272. **físi-vist**, f. *fisherman's abode*, Vm. 155. **fiskinn**, adj. *good at fishing*. **fiskja**, t; pret. pl. *fisktu*, Landn. 271; *fiskþi*, Grág. Kb. i. 132; *fiskja*, G. L. i. 139, Bs. i. 326; pres. *fiskir*, Grág. i. 470, 471; *fiscar*, Kb. i. 1, is undoubtedly wrong; *fisk* (sup.), 656 C. 2; in mod. usage always and so in MSS. of the 15th century; pres. *fiskar*, Gpl. 427; pret. *aði*, Bs. i. 360; pl. *fiskaðu*, Fas. ii. 111, B. K. 120:—*to fish*; *fiskja* sild, s. x. 22. **fisk-laust**, n. adj. 'fish-less,' and **fisk-leysi**, n. *bad fishing*. **fisk-lýsi**, n. *fish-ool*. **FISKR**, m. [Lat. *piscis*; Ulf. *fisks*; A. S. *fisc*; Engl. *fish*; Germ. *fisch*; ed. Dan. *fisk*]—a *fish*, of both sea and fresh-water fish, esp. cod, trout, non are often *kar'* *éð*, called 'fish,' Sks. 180, Hkr. ii. 385; var þar lir f. nógr, Bárð. 169; at mið þvi er þik man aldri fisk bresta, id.; var hvert vatn fullt af fiskum, Eg. 134; fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345, n. ii. 165, passim; of the zodiacal fishes, 1812. 17.—different kind of l., heilagr fiskr (mod. heilag-fiski), *halibut*, þorf. Karl., Bs. i. 365; flatr íd., Edda 35; hval-f., a 'whale fish,' beit-f. (q. v.), *bait fish*; ill-fiskar, or *evil fishes*, *sbarks*; skel-f., *shell fish*; blautr f., *fresh fish*, N. G. L. iii. 2, 5; skarp f., *dried fish*, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, in mod. usage hard f.; fröð-f. = frer-f., *frozen fish*, preserved by being frozen: as to fishing e. Hým. 17 sqq., Bs. ii. ch. 2, 87, Guðm. S. ch. 87, Nj. ch. 11, Edda n., Eb. ch. 11, Fbr. ch. 40, Landn. 2, 5, Ld. ch. 12, 58, Bárð. ch. 9, fr S. ch. 10, D. I. and Bs. passim in the Miracle-books: the section law regarding this important branch of livelihood in Iceland is wanting in the present Grágás, proving that this collection is not complete, in a fragmentary state. β. *the flesh of a fish*, for in Icel. the word can only be used of a land-animal; thus, hvit á fiskinn, *having the flesh*. II. metaph., *kinn-fiskar*, *the flesh on the cheeks* (of a man); *kinnfiska-soginn*, *with sunken cheeks*: the phrase, e-n vex fiskr um egg, *one's back gains muscle*, i. e. *one gains strength*: *fjör-fiskr*, *live*, a phrase for *spasms of the muscles*, the 'growing pains' common in children.—the *fjör-fiskr* is said to bound or leap (sprikka), which is regarded a sign of good health and growth. III. fish were used as units of value, each = half an ell's worth (vide alin), esp. in southern and western Icel., cp. *fiskvirði*; hence the standing phrase in the title-page books of later times, 'charge so many fishes.' COMPS: **fiska-á**, = *fiskía*, Jb. 305. **fiska-ferð**, f. = *fiskigangr*, B. K. 119. **fiska-kaup**, *the purchase of (dried) fish*, Bjarn. 34. **fiska-kyn**, n. a *kind of fish*, 18. **fiska-merki**, n. *the zodiac*, Rb. 104. **fiska-pollr**, m. a *pool*, Bret. **fiska-skip**, n. a *fishing-vessel*, Fms. v. 101. **fiska-stöð**, f. = *fiskistöð*, Ld. 4. **fiska-stöng**, f. = *fiskistöng*, Gisl. 104. **fiska-tollr**, f. *fish-tithe*, Vm. 173. **fiska-tollr**, *fiska-ver*, vide *fiski*, Am. Fms. iv. 330, and endless other compds.

fisk-reki, a, m. 'fish-driver,' a kind of whale, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 125; as a nickname, Eb., Landn.: *fish drifted ashore*, Vm. 18.
fisk-veidr, *fisk-ver*, etc., vide *fiski*.
fisk-virði, n. *the value of a fish*, about two-pence Engl.; cp. *fiskr* 111. **fisk-væti**, n. *fish-meat*.
FIT, f., pl. *fitjar*, gen. *fitja*, dat. *fitjum*, *the webbed foot of water-birds*, (hence *fit-fuglar* opposed to *kló-fuglar*), Grág. i. 416, Sks. 169; also of a seal, 179. **fitja-skamr**, adj. *having a short f. (of a seal)*, Ld. 56. 2. *the web or skin of the feet of animals*, flá fit af fremra fæti, ok góra af skó, N. G. L. i. 31, Fas. iii. 386, Fms. iv. 336. II. metaph. *meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river*, Fms. iv. 41, Vm. 168; á fitjum ár þeirrar er fellr millum húsá, Krók. 38, Eg. 132; *Agua-fit* (in Sweden), very freq. in Icel. names of places, vide Landn. 2. *the edge or bent of a sock, knitted things, etc.*, hence *fitja upp, to begin knitting a piece*; *dukr fitja-lagðr, a bemmed kerchief*, Pm. 99. **fitá**, u, f. [f. *fitr*], *fat, grease*, Fms. iii. 186; in many compds. **fit-fugl**, n. a *web-footed bird, water-bird*, Sks. 169. **fitja**, að, [cp. A. S. *fettan*, Engl. *to fit*], *to web, knit*; hann lét fitja saman fingrna, *he webbed the fingers together*, like the foot of a duck or seal, m order to swim better, Grett. 148. β. *fitja upp sokk, etc.*, 'to cast on' a sock or the like, i. e. *make the first stitches in knitting it*: metaph., *fitja upp á nef sér, to knit or screw up the nose in anger*, Dan. 'slaa krøller paa næsen'; so in Engl. 'to knit the brows'. **fitla**, að, *to finger, to fidget*; f. með fingrinum, Clar.; and *fitl*, n. *fidgeting*. **fitna**, að, *to become fat*, Karl. 448. **fit-skór**, m. a *shoe made of fit* (I. 2 = hemingr), Fms. vii. 297. **FIFA**, u, f. [Gr. *πίππος*], *cotton grass, eriophorum*, Stj. 40; Icel. say, *léttir sem fífa, light as f.*; *fífu-kveykr*, m. a *wick of f.* β. metaph. and poet. *an arrow*, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, from her swiftness, Orkn. **fifil-bleiðr**, adj. *dandelion-yellow*, used only of a horse, Vigl. 20, Finnb. 278. **FIFILL**, m., dat. *fifli*, pl. *fiflar*, a *dandelion*; the withered *fifill* is called *bífu-kolla*, q. v.: used in compds of divers wild flowers of similar kind, *unda-fífill* or *skari-fífill*, *hawk-weed*; *Jakobs-f.*, *Jacob's staff*; *fjalla-f.*, *common avens* or *herb bennet*, *geum*; *heiða-f.*, *liver-wort*, *hepatica alba*; *tún-f.* = *common fifill*, Björn, Hjalt.: metaph. *a flower, blossom*; *renna upp sem fifill í brekku, to run up like a weed on a bank* (of youth); *fegri man eg fífill minn, I mind when my bloom was fairer*, i. e. *remember happier days*, Eggert. **FIFL**, m. [A. S. *fifal* = *monster*], a *fool, clown, boor*, Gisl. 46 sqq., Korm. 76, Sd. 176, Fms. vi. 217; *fífl* ok *aglapi*, ii. 156: the proverb, *því er fífl að fátt er kennt, no wonder one is a fool, if one has never been taught*; *dala-fífl*, a 'dale-fool,' *one born and bred in a low dale*, Gautr. S. (Fas. iii), ch. 1 sqq., Parcevals S.; for popular tales respecting such characters vide Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 505 sqq.; *eldhús-fífl* = Germ. *asch-brödel* = *skáld-fífl*, a poetaster, Edda. **fífls-ligr**, adj. *foolish*; f. *hjal*, *foolish talk*, Flöv. 43. **fífla**, u, f. a *girl*, Grett. **fífla**, d, [f. *fiule*, Ivar Aasen], with acc. *to fool one*, Skálda 168. 2. *to beguile a woman*, Landn. 377, Fs. 60, Nj. 107; reflex., *fíflask at konu*, id., Rd. 318, Bs. i. 663; of a woman, *to fall into illicit love*, Stj. 321, Bs. i. 673. **fíflingar**, f. pl. *beguilement*, Lv. 5, Fs. 138, Eb. 142, Bs. i. 447. **fífl-megir**, m. pl. an *ἀπ.λεγ.*, Vsp. 51, 'monster-men,' *fiends*; cp. A. S. *fifal* = *monster*. **fífl-ræða**, u, f. *foolish talk, nonsense*, Mag. 6. **fíflska**, u, f. *foolishness, folly*, Eg. 729; **fíflsku-fullr**, adj. *full of folly*, Hkr. iii. 274. **fífl-skapr**, m. *folly*, 625. 192; hence the phrase, *hafa e-t í fíflskaparmálum, to speak vainly of a thing* (viz. sacred things). **fíflskr**, adj. *foolish*, Landn.; a nickname. **fífl-yrði**, n. pl. *foolish, foul language*, Gisl. 53. **FIFRILLDI**, mod. *fífrildi* through a false etymology, as if it were from *fífri*, [O. H. G. *viveltre*; A. S. *fifalde*; provinc. Germ. *feifalter*; Swed. *fjüril*; Norse *fivrelde* or *fivrelde*; Lat. *papilio*]:—a *butterfly*, Flor. 18. **fígúra**, u, f. [Lat. word], a *metaphor*, Skálda 160, Alg. 356: a *figure of speech*, Skálda 183, 211, Stj. 524. **fíkin**, adj. [Dan. *figen*; Swed. *fiken*]; wanting in Germ., Engl., and A. S.]:—*greedy, eager*; freq. in poet. compds, *böd-f.*, *gunn-f.*, *móð-f.*, *sigr-f.*, etc., *warlike, valiant*, Lex. Pöot. **FÍKJA**, u, f. [Lat. *ficus*; Germ. *feige*], a *fig*, Stj. 331. COMPS: **fíkjju-kjarni**, a, m. *the kernels or seeds of a fig*, Stj. 645. **fíkjju-tré**, n. = *fík-tré*, N. T. **fíkjask**, t, dep. *to desire eagerly*; f. á fí, Sl. 34; f. eptir e-u, id. **fíkjum**, dat. used as adv. *eagerly, very*, freq. in the Jd.; *fíkjum grimmi*, 12; *fíkjum átt*, 26; *fíkjum hauklígt*, 41; *fíkjum hátt*, *exceeding high*, Hom. (St.) 58. **fíkní**, f. *eagerness*. **fíkr**, adj. *eager, greedy*, Fms. vi. 404 (in a verse). **fíkr-tré**, n. a *fig-tree*, Stj. 36, 325, 399, 403, Mar. 32.

fíkula, adv. *greedily*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

FÍLL, m. [early Swed. and Dan. *fil*], an *elephant*; this interesting word, which is still in exclusive use in Icel., was borrowed from the Persian *fil*, and came to Scandinavia in early times, probably by the eastern road of trade through Russia and Constantinople; it occurs in a verse of the 10th century (Fb. i. 209), the genuineness of which may be doubtful, but at all events the word is old; freq. in Al., Stj., Flóv., and romances. But úlfaldi, Goth. *ulbandus*, A. S. *offend* or *olvend*, a corruption of the Gr. ἑλέφαντ-, means *camel*. COMPS: fíls-bein or fíla-bein, n. *ivory*, Al., Edda (pref.), Str. fíls-tönn, f. *ivory*, Mar.

FÍNN, adj. [Ital. *fine* and *fino* = *perfect*, from Lat. *finis*; Engl. *fine*; Germ. *fein*]:—*fine*; it occurs in the Icel. poems Nikulas-drápa and Skíðaríma, and prob. came to Icel. along with the English trade at the beginning of the 15th century; sax fínt sem spegill, Fas. iii. 543 (MS. 15th century): in a good sense, gírnist þú barn mitt blezan fá, björg lífs og gæfu sína, *fine luck, happiness*, Pass. 37. 4. β. of clothes, 'fínn' is opp. to 'coarse,' but the use of the word is rare in Icel.

FÍRAR, m. pl. [A. S. *firas*], poet. *men, people*, Ls. 25, Hm. 25, Edda (Gl.); fjöðr er þat er fira tregg (a saying), Sdm. 30, passim.

físa, a strong verb, pret. feis, [Swed. *fisa*; Dan. *fise*; akin to Lat.], *pedere*, Hbl. 26; en hann feis víð, Ísl. ii. 177.

físi-belgr, m. *small bellows*.

físi-sveppr, m. *a kind of fungus*, = gor-kúla.

fítón-, in compds; hence the mod. fítungr, m. *frenzy*; [from the Gr. *ἰθών*; mid. Lat. *pitōnes* = *wizards*, Du Cange; *pitōness* = *ἰθώνισσα*, a *witch*, Chaucer.] COMPS: fítóns-andi, a, m. *magic*, Fms. i. 76, x. 223, Fas. iii. 457; mod. *frenzy*. fítóns-kona, u, f. a *sorceress*, Stj. 491. fítóns-list, f. *magical art*, Edda (pref.) fítóns-maðr, m. a *sorcerer*, Stj. 647, 651.

fjadrá-, vide fjöðr, a *feather*.

fjadr-hamr, m. a '*feather bam*,' *winged baunch* (in northern tales), like that of Icarus in the Greek legend, Þkv. 3, 5, 9, Þidr. 92, 93, Al. 72.

fjadr-klæði, n. pl. a *feather-bed* used as a *coverlet*, Js. 78.

fjadr-lauss, adj. *featherless*, Edda 77.

fjadr-sárr, adj. *feather-wounded*, of a bird changing feathers, K. Þ. K. 112, K. Á. 164.

fjadr-spjót, n. a *kind of spear*, Grett. 121, Fs. 64.

fjadr-stafr, m. *the barrel of a quill*, Stj. 79.

fjala-, vide fjöl, a *deal, plank, board*.

fjal-högg, n. a *chopping block*, Vápn. 24, Bs. i. 696.

FJALL, n., pl. fjöll, [a Scandinavian word, Swed. *fjäll*, Dan. *fjæld*, but wanting in the Germ. and Saxon, not even used in the Ormul., but freq. in North. E. and Scot., where it is of Dan. origin]:—a *fell, mountain*, Nj. 25, Hkr. i. 228, Grett. 149, in endless instances: in the phrase, það gengr fjöllunum hæra, it *mounts higher than the fells, cries to heaven*, of injustice: in allit. phrases, fjöll og fírnindí, *fells and deserts* (vide fírnindí); fjall eðr fjörðr, *fells or firths*, Hm. 117, N. G. L. i. 117: the pl. fjöll is used of a mountain with many peaks, Eyja-fjöll, Vaðla-fjöll, Hafnar-fjöll, Þbr.; but Akra-fjall, Fagraskógar-fjall, of a single mountain: the pl. is also used of a chain of mountains, thus, Alpa-fjöll, *the Alps*; Pyreneafjöll, *the Pyrenees*; but Dofra-fjall, *the Dofra range* in Norway: in biblical names it is usually prefixed, e. g. fjallið Sínaí, fjallið Horeb, etc.; but also Gilboa-fjöll, Sam. Salm. 2. 1, prob. for the sake of euphony: fjall is also used kar' éf., and as a pr. noun, of the *Alps*, in the phrase, fyrir norðan fjall, i. e. *Germany north of the Alps*; sunnan um fjall, i. e. *Italy*; the German emperor is called keisari fyrir norðan fjall, Fms. ix. 229, x. 101, Landn. 24, Fas. i. 223; Norway is also divided into sunnan fjall (i. e. Dofre) and norðan fjall; in mod. Norse, Norden-fjalds og Sönden-fjalds, Fms. x. 3. COMPS: fjalla-bak, n. *the back of a fell*, the sun sinks ad fjalla baki, *behind the fells*. fjalla-dalr, m. a *valley*, 673. 53. fjalla-fé, n. *sheep on the fells or hill-pastures*. fjalla-gol, n. a *light breeze from the fells*, Fær. 203, opp. to haf-gola, a *breeze off the sea*. fjalla-grös, n. pl., botan. *lichen Islandicus*. fjalla-klofi, a, m. a *clef or pass between fells*, Stj. 87, Al. 26. fjalla-læða, u, f. '*fell-sneaker*,' a *mist leaving the fells clear, but covering the low land*. fjalla-sýn, f. *mountain-view*, Bs. ii. 179, freq. in names of places, vide Landn. fjalla-tindr, m. a *peak*. fjalls-brún, f. *the brow, edge of a fell*, Stj. 402, D. l. i. 471. fjalls-hlið, f. a *fell-side*, Fms. i. 211, ix. 527. fjalls-hyrna or fjalls-gnípa, u, f. *the horn of a fell, a sharp peak*. fjalls-hæðir, f. pl. *summits*, Stj. 59, 607. fjalls-múli, a, m. a '*mull*' or *crag projecting between two valleys*, Landn. 313. fjalls-rætr, f. pl. *the roots of a f., i. e. the foot of a mountain*; the fells are metaph. regarded as trees rooted in the earth, but cp. the mythical tale in Edda 19 and 221 (App.) fjalls-öxl, f. *the shoulder of a fell*, Stj. 529, Fas. i. 53.

fjall, n. a *fell, skin, Lat. pellis*, vide berfjall, (rare.)

fjalla, ad, to *clothe with a fell, cover with fur*; fjalla um þik með góðum klæðum, Clar.: metaph. *to treat*; hence comes the part. fjallaðr, adj. *tinted, coloured*; blá-fjallaðr, *black*, etc.; gull-fjallaðr, *gilt*, Fas. ii. 173.

fjall-berg, n. a *crag, precipice*, Fms. ii. 277.

fjall-borg, f. a *hill-fort*, Stj. 380.

fjall-bygð, f. a *county among fells*, 625. 87, Eg. 58, Hkr. ii. 65.

fjall-dalr, m. a *dale in the fells*, Eg. 137, Hkr. i. 47.

fjall-dýr, n. a *beast of the fells, wild beast*, Bs. ii. 137 (of a fox).

fjall-ferð, f. a '*fell-trip*,' *mountain excursion*, Fs. 71.

fjall-ganga, u, f. *going into the fell-pastures to gather sheep*, Jb. Vápn. 22.

fjallgöngu-maðr, m. *men searching the fells for sheep*.

fjall-garðr, m. a *wall of fells, range of hills*, Hkr. i. 8, A. A. 28 of the Alps), Sks. 143.

fjall-gola, u, f. a *breeze from the fells*.

fjall-hagi, a, m. a *fell-pasture*, Eb. 54, Jb. 243.

fjall-hola, u, f. a '*fell-hole*,' *cavern*, Sks. 714.

fjalligr, adj. *billy, mountainous*, Sks. 42, (rare.)

fjall-kona, u, f. '*fell-queen*,' a *giantess*, Bs. ii. 26, (rare.)

fjall-maðr, m. = fjallgöngumadr, Sd. 156.

fjall-nár, m. a law term, a man put to death by being exposed a fell, opp. to gálg-nár *banged*, sæ-nár *drowned*, vide Grág. Vsl. ch. 9. Rd. ch. 21, 22.

fjall-rapi, mod. fjall-drapri, a, m. a *kind of dwarf birch*, Bs. Edda (Gl.), Hjalt., Björn.

fjall-rotta, u, f. [Norse *rutte*], a *kind of wild partridge*, Edda (Gl.)

fjall-rönn, adj. *blowing from the fells*, Kristni S. (in a verse).

fjall-skarð, n. a *gap in the fell, mountain-pass*, Krók. 64.

fjall-skerða, ð, a pun, Krók. l. c. = gílja, *to beguile*, (fjallskarð = fjall-skora, u, f. a '*fell-scar*,' Hkr. iii. 323, v. 1.

fjall-skógr, m. a *mountain forest*, Stj. 256, 644.

fjall-slétta, u, f. a *mountain plain, table land*, Flor.

fjall-stöng, f. a *fellsmann's staff*, Eb. 106.

fjall-tindr, m. a *mountain peak*, = fjalla-tindr, Edda (pref.)

fjall-vegr, m. a *mountain road*, Stj. 352, v. 1., Ísl. ii. 349, Fms. viii.

fjall-viðr, m. *timber from the fells*, Gpl. 455.

fjall-vindr, m. a *land wind*, opp. to hafvindr, Eg. 370.

fjall-þoka, u, f. *fog from the fells*.

fjalms-fullr, adj. = felmsfullr, O. H. L. 27.

FJARA, u, f., gen. fjöru, [a Scandinavian word, which remains in the Orkneys, vide ey]:—*the ebb-tide, ebb*, 415. 10, Edda 32-34, xi. 6, Fs. 157, Grág. ii. 352-366, passim. 2. [cp. *fore* in the *fore-shore*], *the fore-shore, beach, sea-board*, Edda l. c., Grág. i. 91 ii. 148, Nj. 19, Eb. 292, Grett. 89, Orkn. 336, passim: the allit. s. milli fjalls ok fjöru, *between fell and fore-shore*; var þá skógr milli ok fjöru, *at that time it was forest between fell and fore-shore, i. over the low land*, Landn. 28, Íb. ch. 11; þar sem mætisk gras eðr f., *the grass and sea-beach join*, Dipl. iii. 11. COMPS: fjöru-borð, *sea-board, the breadth of the fjara*, metaph. from a cup, cp. the my tale in Edda l. c.

fjöru-grjótt, n. *the gravel on the beach*, Fms. Fas. ii. 112. fjöru-grös, n. pl., botan. a *kind of sea-weed* to fjallagrös. fjöru-kóngr (fjöru-kúfungr), m. a *kind of*

fjöru-maðkr, m. a *kind of worm used for bait*. fjöru-mark, the owner of the shore, Grág. ii. 367, Jb. 318.

fjöru-mál, the land-marks on the shore, Jb. 320, Dipl. ii. 5, Grág. ii. 361.

mál, n. *the rim of the shore between the flood line and the ebb*, usually fleðarmál, Sturl. ii. 35, v. 1. fjöru-nyttjar, f. pl. used of timber, dead whales, sea-weed, or the like, Engl. *jetsum*, Vm. 7.

fjöru-steinn, m. *shingle on the beach*, Bs. i. 506:—*mark stones*, in the tide is so far out as to leave a way along the beach, 656.

fjöru-stúfr, m. a *piece of strand or strand right* belonging to a Dipl. iii. 11.

fjara, ad, (but fjarði, Korm. 118), *to ebb*; er fjarði, fjarar (pres. 96, Korm. l. c.; fjara uppi, of a ship, to be aground, Hkr. i. 15 fjaradí und nótt úd undan skipinu, *the ship was left on dry land*, F. 241; fjarar nú undan skipinu, Ld. 56: metaph. *to be upset*, Str. 32 (l. impers., skip (acc.) hans fjaradí uppi, *his ship ran aground*, Fms. i. 51.

fjarðar-, vide fjörðr, a *firth*.

fjarg-hús, n. pl. [farg, fergja, fjörgyn], *buge, big houses*, Akv. 39.

fjarg-vefjask, dep. *to groan and lament*, Bjarn. 69 (in a verse) fargvefiar, r = z = sk; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. cannot be Ls. 19 is corrupt, so that there is no evidence for the word fjörg = ge

fjarg-viðrask, ad, dep. *to groan* as under a weight; f. dýrin s þung, Bb. 3. 35: the phrase, f. um e-t, *to groan, make a fuss about not*

fjar-lægð, f. *distance*, Rb. 476, passim.

fjar-lægðjask, ð, *to leave far behind*, A. R. ii. 151, Stat. 282.

fjar-lægr, adj. '*far-lying*,' *distant*, Fms. i. 289, x. 227, Mar. 26 fjarr, adj. *being far off*, an obsolete word; as to the dubious 1 Alm. 5 vide farrí.

fjarran, adv. [A. S. *feorran*; Old Engl. *ferne*; Germ. *fern*; ved. fjárran; Dan. *fjern*], *far off*, Hkr. ii. 37, D. N. v. 24, = fjarrí.

fjarrí, compar. fírr, mod. fjær, superl. fírrst or fírrst, mod. f. [Gr. *πόρρω*; Goth. *fairra*, which is also used to transl. *μακρὰν* *feor*; Engl. *far*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fer*]:—*far off*; því at útlendingjar vöru þeim jafnan fjarrí, Ó. H. 34; svá at fjarrí fugu broti far off, Edda 19; vide Ísl. ii. 483, passim; skattlöndin þau e lágu, *the provinces that were at a distance* (fjar-lægr), Eg. 536: wit

fjarri, Vsp. 44; hvárt sem eru nær kirkju eða fjarri kirkju-garði, *from the churchyard*, K. þ. K. 28; standa f. e-m, *to stand far from*; hamingjan stóð honum eigi fjarri, Al. 82; stóðu mér þá fjarri, Nj. útíbur þat er first var húsum, *farthest from the houses*, 168; hvar í öðrum mönnum, *quite far from other men*, Gret. 127; þeim nam er first byggð megin-hörundum, *who lived farthest from the chief cities*, Fms. iv. 144; í þat horn lands síns er first er lýttar-vörn hans, g. ii. 224; þóttu þeir bazt hafa er first vóru þeirra samgangi, *the better off the better*, Glúm. 30; svá hátt at þó mátti heyra gerla þótt væri fjarri, Nj. 118; þó at skip leggi fir bið (dat.) en svá, Grág. i. 91; fjarri garði en í örskots-helgi, 82; far þú fjarri sundi, *begone from the d.* Hbl. 54; farit fir húsi, Am. 37; the phrase, ganga e-m hendi fjarri, *out of one's hand, be lost*, Rd. 283, Gret. (in a verse); þykki mér í jafnan betri fir mér en nær, Fms. iv. 330; hvárt þat er nær honum fir, Rb. 38, (mod., nær eða fjar); með hraumnum þeim er fir var inni, Gret. 101; fir meir, *farther aloof*; bónda-múgrinn sat fir meir, i. 280; ok því fir meir, at ..., *and so much more aloof, in order* ..., Sk. 365; in the proverb, allt er fjörvi fir, *all is farther than life, life is the nearest, dearest thing*, Ld. 266, (or, fé er fjörvi fir); at fir, b less, Eg. ch. 14; þótt hann sé fir farinn, *though be far away*, Hm. II. metaph., taka e-n fjarri, *to take a thing far, i. e. to take it away, deny it flatly*; Ormr tók því ekki fjarri, Fms. i. 209; þeir tóku því fjarri, 229; ek ætla þat nú eigi fjarri, *well, I think it's not far wrong*, 148; with dat., ok er þat ekki fjarri heinar skapi, *'tis not far from her*, 49; þat er fjarri skapi föður minn, Lv. 87; þú talar þat eigi fjarri, *thou sayest what is not far from right*, Fms. ii. 14; eigi fjarri því at d. i. e. *about so long a time*, Bs. i. 61; ferra eigi fjarri getu minni, iv. 312, vi. 104; the phrase, fjarri fer því, *it's farer far from that, far from it, by no means*; ok er því fjarri orðit er ek vilda at væri, *it is far from what I had wished for*, Valla L. 221; nú sé ek eigi at mér tit fir um fara en þér, *now I see not how I can fare worse than thou*, t. 150. **β.** *far from, bereft of*; fjarri icðr-munnum, *bereft of my patri-* **β.** *far from, bereft of*; fjarri vinum, *friendless*; Sighvat; fjarri augum sem menjum, *of eyes and treasures, i. e. losing both life and money*, Akv. 27. **γ.** *far, a m. a far distance*; vera, liggja, í fjarska, *to be afar off*, Fms. 7, Sk. 183, Fas. iii. 459;—metaph. in mod. usage *immensity*, and in compds: fjarska-legr, *adj. immense*. **δ.** *fjarska-liga, adv. immensely*. **ε.** *fjarska-mikill, fjarska-stór, adj. immensely big, etc.* **ζ.** *far-stæðr, adj. 'far-standing', far from*; fjarstætt er um all vart, *there long way between our strength, i. e. no comparison*, Fms. iii. 187. **η.** *far-sýnis, adv. far off, out of sight*, Mar. **θ.** *far-tæki, n. [taka fjarri], a flat refusal*, Fas. iii. 527. **ι.** *far-vist, f. living far off*, Sk. 190. **κ.** *far, [Goth. fjan = μωειν; A. S. feon or fjan], to bate*; an obsolete word, but occurs in Hým. 22, Ls. 35; reflex., fjásk e-n, *to bate one*, 33. Its participle however remains in all Teut. dialects, vide li below. **λ.** *far, part. [fé], monied*, Bjarn. 18. **μ.** *far or fjálfr, n. a dubious word, [akin to fela (?)], the deep, an* **ν.** *Hausti. 18; undir-f., the lower deep, the abyss*, þd. 19. **ξ.** *far-leikr, m. [felegbed = security, Dan. ballads], trust, faith*, Hom. 122. **ο.** *far, adj. [feleg = safe in Dan. ballads; fleg = comfortable, Ivar* **π.** *n; prob. from fela]—safe, well kept, only in compds, glóð-fjálgr, n. embers, of a fire, Ýt. 21; inn-f., stifled, of tears, Hkv. 2. 43. **ρ.** *far-nd-flokkur, m. a host of enemies*, N. G. L. i. 34. **σ.** *far-ndi, a m., mod. fjandí, pl. fjándr, mod. also féndr; dat. fjándum, n. fjándung; [Ulf. fjand = δ εχθρος; A. S. feond; Engl. fiend; Germ. fiend; Swed. fiende; Dan. fiende; the nd indicates the part; whereas, a foe seems to be formed from the infin.]—prop. a bater. I. **τ.** *far-ndemy, Hkv. 2. 30, 35, Rb. 380; freq. in old poetry, vide Lex. Poët.: er allt, þrask, sem frændr, en eigi fjándr, as friends, not foes, Isl. ii. 18; the heathen maxim, gefat þínum fjándum fríð, give no truce to thy* **υ.** *Hm. 128. 2. [Dan. fandan; Swed. fan], after the introduction of christianity fjándi came to mean a fiend, the fiend, Bs. i. 452, Niðst. fjándr en eigi menn, *fiends and no men*, Fas. ii. 535; Satan, K. Á. 74, i. 202, Stj. 40; ber þú sjálf fjándi þinn, *carry thy fiend thyself* **φ.** *bewitched banner*, Nj. 274; fjándi-kraptr, *fiendish power*, Fms. iv. 9. **χ.** *fjándi-limr, a devil's limb*, viii. 221; fjándi-sou, *a fiend's son*, C. 14; fjándi-villa, *a fiendish beresy*, Post. 645. 99; in mod. usage fjándi means a fiend. **ψ.** *fjándi-fela, u. f., botan. fuga demonum, lica, Germ. engel-kraut.* **ω.** *far-nd-ligr, adj. (fjánd-liga, adv.), fiendish, fiendishly*, Fms. v. 162, 10, Þorst. hv. 44, Fas. ii. 150. **ω.** *far-nd-maðr, m. a foe-man*, Lv. 106, Fms. v. 273, Orkn. 224. **ω.** *far-nd-mæli, n. the words of a foe, invectives*, Lv. 39. **ω.** *far-nd-saðr, m. a foe's bidding, n. a law term, a foe's bidding, a sham* **ω.** *bidning at an auction; ok sé eigi fjándsbod, eigi skal hann at fjándsbodi* **ω.** *hafa, N. G. L. i. 117, cp. Gþl. 292. **ω.** *far-nd-semi, f. enmity*, Sturl. iii. 13. **ω.** *far-nd-skapaðr, part. hostile*, Fms. xi. 261. **ω.** *far-nd-skapask, að, dep. to shew hostility towards*, Sk. 337, Orkn. 226.****

φ. *fjánd-skapr, m. hostility*, Fms. i. 37, iv. 270, ix. 268, Nj. 49, Hom. 86, 196, Bret. 22. **φ.** *fjándskapar-fullr, adj. hostile*, Sturl. iii. 223. **φ.** *fjár-, vide fé, money.* **φ.** *fjárungur, m. gryllus, a locust*, Fé. l. x. 226. **φ.** *fjóna, u. f. a violet*, Hjalt. (mod.) **φ.** *fjón, f. [fjá], hatred*; an obsolete word, occurs in old prose in the phrase, reka e-n fjónum, *to persecute*, Ver. 29, Kb. 388; or else in poetry, leggja fjón á e-n, *to bate one*, Hallfred: in pl., konungs f., *the king's wrath*, Ad. 11; vekja f., *to stir up quarrels*, Sl. 76, vide Lex. Poët.; guð-fjón, an abomination, *that which drives the gods away*, Fbr. (in a verse): mod. poets use a verb fjóna, *ad, to bate* (Bjarn. 67, 122), probably misled by the corrupt passage in Sl. 27. **φ.** *fjór-, in many compds = fer-, q. v.: fjór-fættr, adj. four-footed; fjór-menningr, m. a fourth cousin*, Js. 71, 96, Fms. i. 285, Gþl. 145; **φ.** *fjór-mynntr, part. 'four-cloven', Sk. 394; fjór-nættung, m., fjór-skeytt, adj., vide fer-; fjór-skipt, part. quartered*, Stj. 148. **φ.** *fjórði, adj. [Germ. vierte; Dan. fjerde], the fourth*, Fms. i. 67 (passim). **φ.** *fjórðungur, m., generally the fourth part, quarter*, D. l. i. 470, Grág. i. 144; f. héraðsmanna, N. G. L. i. 352; f. ratar, *the fourth part of a mile*, Fms. viii. 63; fjórðungur vísu, *the fourth part of a verse-system or stanza, = two lines*, Edda (Ht.); hence **φ.** *fjórðunga-lok, n. the last quarter of a verse*, Fms. vi. 387; f. a coin (cp. Engl. farthing), N. G. L. iii. ch. 13. 2. a liquid-measure = *ten pots or twenty 'merkr'*; fjórðungs-fata, *a vat holding a quarter*. 3. a weight = *ten pounds or twenty 'merkr'*, Jb. 375, Grág. Kb. 232, Dipl. iii. 4, Grág. ii. 362; the law allows a person to bequeath the fourth part of his property, this is called **φ.** *fjórðungs-gjöf, f.*, Gþl. 270, ep. Jb., Dipl. v. 1. 4. the Iceland tithe (tíund) was divided into four shares, each of them called 'fjórðungur,'—to the poor, bishop, church, and priest, Grág., Tl., passim. II. in Norway counties were divided into fjórðungar quarters (þriðjungar ridings, sextungar sextants, áttungar octants, etc.), vide D. N.; hence fjórðungs-kirkja, *a quarter church, parish church*, N. G. L.; fjórðungs-maðr, *a man from the same quarter or parish*; fjórðungs-prestr, *the priest of a fjórðungs-kirkja*; fjórðungs-þing, *the meeting of a f.*; fjórðungs-korn, *corn due to the priest*, D. N., N. G. L., the statutes passim; fjórðungs-ból, *a farm yielding a certain rent*, and many others. Again, in Iceland the whole land was politically divided into quarters or fjórðungar (this division seems to have taken place A. D. 964, and exists up to the present time), thus, Austfirðinga-, Vestfirðinga-, Norðlendinga-, Sunnlendinga-fjórðungur, or east-, west-, north-, and south quarters; each of the quarters had three or four shires or þing, and each had a parliament called **φ.** *fjórðungs-þing* or **φ.** *fjórðung-þing*, and a court called **φ.** *fjórðungs-dómur, Quarter-courts*, Eb. ch. 10, Landn. 2. 12; (it is uncertain whether the writer Eb. l. c. intended to make a distinction between **φ.** *fjórðunga-þing* and **φ.** *fjórðungs-þing*, denoting by the latter a 'general quarter parliament,' cp. also Landn. 150.) **φ.** *compds: fjórðunga-mót, n. pl. the borders of the f.*, Grág. ii. 323, Landn. 251 (v. l.), 237. **φ.** *fjórðunga-skipti, n. a division into quarters.* **φ.** *fjórðungs-höfðingi, a m. a Tetrarch*, N. T. **φ.** *fjórðungs-menn, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjórðungur*, Grág. þ. þ., Landn. 98, Nj. 110. **φ.** *fjórðungs-sekt, f. outlawry, exile from one of the quarters*, Bs. ii. 75. **φ.** *fjórðungs-úmagi, a m. a pauper charged to a f.*, Grág. i. 445. **φ.** *fjórir, num. adj., fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur (fjugur); gen. fjögurra or fjögurra (fjugurra, N. G. L. i. 77, Sk. 173 B), mod. fjögura; dat. fjórum; acc. masc. fjóra, fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur; [Goth. fīdvar; A. S. feower; Engl. four; Hel. fīvar; O. H. G. fior; Germ. vier; Swed. fyra; Dan. fire; cp. also Lat. quatuor, Gr. τέσσαρες, Aeol. πένυες]—four (passim).* **φ.** *fjögura-manna-far, n. a four-oared boat.* **φ.** *fjór-tán, card. numb., [older form fjögur-tán or fjugr-tán, B. K. 9, 60, 62, 125, Sk. 179 B]—fourteen (passim).* **φ.** *fjórtán-sessa, u. f. a ship with fourteen oars*, Fms. ix. 408, v. l. **φ.** *fjór-tándi, ord. numb., [older form fjögur-tándi or fjugr-tándi, N. G. L. i. 49, 348, 350; fjögur-tándi, Fms. x. 398]—fourteenth.* **φ.** *fjór-tugtí, the fortieth*, Dipl. ii. 15. **φ.** *FJÓŠ, n., contr. form = fé-hús = 'cow-house.'* [Norse fjós; the contracted form is usual even in the earliest writers]—*a cow-house, byre*, stall, Ld. 98, Gísl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28, Njard. 368, Sturl. ii. 43, iii. 54, Fms. ix. 508; vera í fjósi, or fara í fjós, *to attend to the cows.* **φ.** *compds: fjós-dyr, fjós-haugr, fjós-hlada, fjós-hurð, fjós-reka, fjós-veggr, etc., the door, mound, barn, burdle, spade, wall, etc. of a fjós. fjós-gata, u. f. the byre-path*, Landn. 51. **φ.** *Fjósá-karlar, m. pl. the 'byre-carles,' the three stars in the sword of Orion. fjósá-kona, u. f. a byre-maid*, Landn. (Hb.) 51: *fjósá-konur, the 'byre-maids,' the three stars in the belt of Orion, because the dairy-work is in the winter months (Dec., Jan.) fixed by the rising of these stars. fjósá-verk, n. 'byre-work,' attendance on the cows*, Nj. 185, v. l. **φ.** *FJÓŠ, mod. fjós, f. the carcass of a whale*, Grág. ii. 360, 372, Jb. 310 B (passim). **φ.** *fjúk, n. [cp. Engl. fog], a snow-storm: allit, frost ok fjúk*, Fbr. 23; fjúk ok drifa, Bs. i. 158; fjúk var úti, 672; í fjúki, Landn. 235; stormr með fjúki, Fas. ii. 74: in swearing, fái þat fjúk, *a 'fjúk' upon it.* **φ.** *FJÚKA, pret. fauk, 2nd pers. faukt, mod. faukst, pl. fuku; pres. fýk,*

pl. fjúkum; pret. subj. fyki; part. fokinn; sup. fokit: [Swed. *fyka*; Dan. *fyga*] :—to be driven on, tossed by the wind, of snow, dust, spray, or the like: allit., fjúka sem fýs, as *cbaff*; mold er fykr, 623. 25; axhelmur þar sem fjúka... of nokkut fykr frá oss, Stj. 422: of snow, tók þá at f., it began to snow, Grett. 111; var fjúkanda veðr, there was a snow-storm, 144; hafði fokit yfir öndverðan vetr, they had been buried (bad perished) in the snow, Glúm. 341; hence the metaph. phrase, ni er fokid í flest skjól, now all places of shelter are filled with snow, no refuge left, Gisl. 63, Nj. 258; útvegir Háreks eru foknir, all II.'s outgoings are stopped, Fms. xi. 423; sýndisk þeim sem eldr fyki um alla gluggana, of embers, Bs. i. 7; fauk svá sandrinn, at..., of the ashes from a volcano, 804, (sand-fok, a drift of sand or ashes). 2. metaph. to fly off; fauk af höfuðit, Nj. 97, Ld. 201; fuku tennnar ór Búa, Fms. xi. 139; láta fjúka í kvæðingum, to reply with sarcastic, extemporised ditties, Grett. 94.

fjúk-renningr, n. a snow-drift, Sturl. i. 155 C.

fjúk-viðri, n. a snow-storm, Sturl. ii. 31.

FJÖR, and compds, vide fjarrí, farther off.

FJÖÐR, gen. fjaðrar; old pl. fjaðrar, later fjáðr; dat. fjöðrum: [A. S. *fēðer*; Engl. *feather*; Germ. *feder*; Gr. *πτερόν*] :—a feather, it may be used of either the plume or the quill, but usually a distinction is made between *fíðri* or *fíðr*, *plumage*, and *fjaðrar*, *quills*; væng-fjöðr, a wing-feather; stél-fjöðr, a tail-feather; dýnja hana fjaðrar, Bm. 1; háir ok fjaðrar, Edda (pref.); plökkaði af fjaðramar, 77: phrases and sayings, það er ekki fjöðr af fati þínu, 'tis no feather of thy gear, thou needst not be proud of it, cp. Aesop's fable; veðr hvert að fjúga sem hann er fjaðraðr, every one must fly as he is feathered; draga fjöðr um e-t, to slur over a thing (vide draga), Fms. vii. 20; cp. the proverb in Rafns S. Bs. i. 647.—litid er nef várt, en breiðar fjaðrar, our neb is small, but the feathers large, perhaps somewhat corrupt in the text, being taken from some fable about birds; the sense seems to be something like the Fr. 'l'homme propose, Dieu dispose.' 2. metaph. of feather-formed things, a. the blade of a spear, Eg. 285, Stj. 461, Ld. 244, Grett. 121, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409.

β. the fin of a fish, Fas. ii. 131; fiskr niðr frá beltis-stað ok fjöðr á, Fms. iv. 56 (rare). COMPDS: fjaðra-bröðdr, m. a feathered, i. e. double-edged, spike, Bárð. 170. fjaðra-lauss, adj. featherless, Fas. ii. 378; in the riddle, fuglinn flaug fjaðra-lauss, elti fuglinn fóta-lauss. fjaðra-sárr, adj. = fjaðr-sárr. fjaðra-spjót, n. a kind of sword-spear to thrust with, = fjaðr-spjót.

FJÖL, f., gen. fjalar, old pl. fjalar, later fjalar, a deal, thin board, Fms. vi. 15, 281, x. 404: metaph. of snow shoes, Sks. 81 B; so in the proverb, það er ekki við eina fjöl fellt, 'tis not joined with a single deal, 'tis no plain matter, Mag. 86; or, hann er ekki við eina fjöl felldr, i. e. fit for many things; fóta-fjöl, a foot-board; höfða-fjöl, the head-board of a bed; rúm-fjöl, the side-board of a bed; gafi-fjöl, the barge-board in a gable, etc. COMPDS: fjala-brú, f. a bridge of planks, Fms. xi. 280. fjala-hlass, n. a load of deals, N. G. L. i. 142. fjala-köttir, m. a mouse-trap, Fms. iii. 74. fjala-stóll, m. a deal stool, Pm. 90, etc.

FJÖL-, [akin to Gr. *πολύς*; Ulf. *filu* = *πολύς*; A. S. *fela*; O. H. G. *filu*; Germ. *viel*; lost in Engl. and mod. Dan.; in Icel. freq., esp. as a prefix in poetry, but never used as an independent adj.] :—much, manifold.

I. in a bad sense: fjöl-beiðni, f. begging, intruding, Al. 91. fjöl-breytinn, adj. false, whimsical, Edda 18. fjöl-kunnigr (fjöl-kundr, Barl. passim), adj. [kunna], skilled in the black art, Grett. 150, 153, Eg. 119, 179, Nj. 17, 272, Fms. i. 18, ii. 134, Hm. 114, passim. fjöl-kyngi (fjöl-kyndi, Barl. passim), f. the black art, witchcraft, Fms. i. 10, Korm. 222, Landn. 84, Grett. 151, Rb. 408, Stj. 647; galdrar ok fjölkyngi, K. þ. K. 76, Grett. 155, etc., passim; fjöl-kyngis-bækr, f. pl. magical books, Post. 645. 61; fjölkyngis-fólk, n. wizard-folk, Hkr. i. 267; fjölkyngis-íþrótt, f. magic art, 623. 31, Fms. x. 307; fjölkyngis-kona, u, f. a sorceress, Fas. ii. 273; fjölkyngis-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with sorcery, Gisl. 31; fjölkyngis-list, f. magic art, Stj. 73; fjölkyngis-veðr, n. a gale produced by sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyndi, f. looseness, Lv. 78. fjöl-lyndr, adj. fickle, loose, Sturl. i. 225. fjöl-máligr, adj. tattling, Karl. 439, 686 B. 2. fjöl-mæli, n. little-tattle, slander, Fms. ix. 250, Hkr. ii. 35, Gpl. 195, N. G. L. i. 57, H. E. i. 479. fjölmælis-maðr, n. a taller, slanderer, Gpl. 197. fjöl-orðr, adj. = fjölmáligr, Fs. 36, Fms. ix. 277, v. l.

fjöl-ráðr, adj. fickle, loose, Fb. ii. 701. fjöl-ræði, n. fickleness, looseness, 655 ix. C. 2. fjöl-ræðinn, adj. too intimate, Fms. vi. 109. fjöl-skrúðigr, adj. drossy, showy, Eb. 256.

II. in the simple sense of many: fjöl-auðgr, adj. very rich, wealthy, Landn. 79. fjöl-bygðr, part. thickly peopled, Landn. 168, 270, 321 (App.) fjölmenna, t, to crowd, meet in crowds, Nj. 75; become peopled, Rb. 392, Edda (pref.) fjöl-menni, n. many people, a crowd, Nj. 2, Eg. 38, 271, Fms. i. 54, ii. 152, passim: the common people, bændr ok f., Anecd. 6, Sks. 5. fjöl-mennr, older form fjöl-meðr, adj. with many people, Fms. i. 37; ríkr ok f., Bs. i. 651; ríðu menn fjölmennir til þings, Ísl. ii. 254; far sem fjölmennastr, Fms. vii. 221: peopled, fjölmennit þing, veizla, etc., Nj. 167; gildi f., Eg. 22, 46, Ísl. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 265; neut., vera, hafa fjölmennit, Eg. 5, Sturl. ii. 245; fjölmennit ok góðmennt, many people and good, Eg. 201. fjöl-skylda and fjöl-skyld, f.,

Rd. 293; fjöl-skyldi, n., N. G. L. ii. 9, Fms. xi. 68, Hom. i. Gr. 225; much business, many duties, with a notion of toil and trouble, Fj. 53, iv. 179, vi. 60, xi. 68, 429, Hom. 135, Bs. i. 90, 686 (of debt); ma ok f., Sks. 569; álög né f. (duties), Fms. xi. 224; annask um f., very busy, Rd. l. c.; eiga f. um at vera, id., N. G. L. l. c.: in Hom. i. occupatio is rendered by fjölskyldi; hvárki fó né fjölskyldi, neith money nor in work, Grág. i. 225:—in mod. usage, encumbrance with; people (children), a large family, household, but this scarcely occurs in writers. fjöl-skyldr (-skyldugr, Mar. 232), adj. busy; f. emt Sks. 38, 257 B.

III. poet. as a prefix to adj. as an ornate epithet, e. g. fjöl-blíðr, -dyggr, -dýrr, -errinn, -geggn, -g-kostigr, -kænn, -mætr, -nenninn, -snerrinn, -sviðr, -svarr, denoting exceeding good, wise, valiant, etc. fjöl-höfðaðr, adj. n. beaded, Vpm. fjöl-margr, adj. very many, Gs. 20; vide Lex. Po. fjöld, f. = fjöldi, a multitude, Fms. ii. 199, Róm. 383: esp. in poetry, gen. a plenty of, Höfuðl. 16, Am. 8, 92, Gs. 5, Þkv. 23, Skv. 3. 2, Gl used as adv. [Germ. *viel*], much, Vpm. 3, passim, Hm. 17, 73, Sdm.; fjöldi and fjöldi, a, m. multitude, Fms. i. 37, Eg. 74, 79, Nj. 8; manna = fjölmenni, N. G. L. i. 30.

fjölgá, að, to make to increase, Sturl. iii. 242: impers., Fas. i. 73. to become numerous, Edda (pref.) β. reflex., Fas. iii. 10, Stj. 21. fjölgan, f. increase in number, Fms. v. 276.

fjölöttr, adj. mountainous, Fb. i. 431, Stj. 94.

fjöl-móði, a, m. the sea-snipe, tringa maritima, so called from its ing note, Edda (Gl.); hence fjölmóða-vil, n. pitiful wailing, vide Þjóds. pref. p. xi.

FJÖR, n., dat. fjörvi, mod. fjöri, [Ulf. renders *κόσμος* by *fai* A. S. *feorb*, pl. *feoru* = *life*; Hel. *fjrab*; obsolete in Engl., Germ., and Dan.] :—life, Vsp. 33; með fjörvi, 623. 49: esp. freq. in phrases, eiga fötum fjör at launa; fjör ok fé, Fms. iv. 77, Gr. 21, Sl. 1; frekr er hver til fjörsins, Þorst. St. 54, Nj. 124; allt er firr, Ld. 266. 2. in poetry it seems to be used of the vital the body; fleinn hitti fjör, Höfuðl. 9, Hm. 7, Vellekla Hkr. i. 17; 18, Skm. 20; cp. Germ. *leib*, *leben*, and the Goth. and A. S. sense c word.

3. in mod. usage freq. in the sense of vitality, vigour, esp. spirits; thus, fjör-fiskr, m., vide fiskr: fjör-kálfr, m. one boundin, life as a young calf;—hann er mesti fjörkálfr; vera með fullu fjöri in the full vigour of life: fjör-lauss, adj. life-less, listless: fjör-maí a vigorous man: fjör-mikill, adj. full of life.

II. in poetry used in a great many compds, chiefly those denoting loss of life, death fjör-bann, -grand, -lag, -lát, -lot, -nám, -rán, -spell, -tá, beart is fjör-segi, a, m. the 'life-cloth', Fm. 32.

fjör-baugr, m. 'life-money,' a law term, a fee amounting to a man be paid by a convict of the lesser degree to the executive court (fjöldóm); and if this was not paid, the convict was henceforth a full law:—hence the convict is called fjörbaugs-maðr and the lesser lawry or conviction fjörbaugs-garðr, m., because within a fixed (garðr), the convict was safe, having paid the life-money, vide esp. Þ. Þ. ch. 32 sqq., ch. 40, Nj. 240, and the Sagas and laws passim two passages, viz. Flóam. S. ch. 10 and Glúma ch. 24, fjörbaugs; used in the same sense as þing-helgi, q. v., viz. of the sacred bound a meeting, regarded by the heathens as a sanctuary, cp. Eb. ch. 19 in the Edit. of Flóam. S. the passage 'til Lóns' is false, the pr. reading being 'til Lopz', i. e. Lopt; in the old MS. Vatnsþyrna the of the p was prob. obliterated so as to make it look like n, and transcriber read 'Lóns,' another 'Jóns,' the reading 'Lopt' is born the historical context, cp. also Landn. 5, ch. 8; the word fjörbaugr fusely commented on in H. E. i. 137 sqq. COMPDS: fjörbaugs-f. penalty of f., = fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. Þ. Þ. ch. 40. fjörbaugs f. a case liable to fjörbaugr, Eg. 723, Nj. 164, Grág. i. 90.

fjör-brosa, u, f. a lovely smile; sumir menn mæla at móðir þín f., some people say that thy mother is no f., Mirm. 69.

fjör-brot, n. pl. the death-struggle, esp. of wild beasts, Fær. 49, F. Bs. i. 345; Norse, a taking of life, manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 156.

FJÖRÐR or fjörðr, adv. [early Germ. *ferl*, used by Luther, but lete in mod. Germ.; Swed. and Dan. *fjord*; cp. Sansk. *parul*] :—a year; in Icel. this word is obsolete, and scarcely ever occurs in old writers; but the mod. 'í fyrra' is derived or corrupted from an older 'í fjörð,' which is still used all over the Scand. continent; in D. 'fjörð' repeatedly occurs, cp. Fr.; the 'fjörð' in the following pass. Hkr. i. 186, Fms. ii. 328, v. 88, Fs. 95 (Hallfred), all of them poems 10th and 11th centuries—is doubtless to be taken in this sense; a explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. fjörð and following, cannot be true. fjörð-gamall, adj. a year old, D. N.

fjörðingi, a, m. one who has dwelt for a year in a place, N. G. L. i. FJÖRÐR, m., gen. fjardar; dat. firði; pl. firðir, gen. fjarda fjörðu, mod. firði: [Swed.-Dan. *fjord*; North. E. and Scot. *firth* Engl. *ford* is a kindred word, but not identical] :—a firth, bay, a S. word; but a small crescent-formed inlet or creek is called vik, and than fjörðr, hence the saying, fjörðr milli franda, en vik milli v there be a firth between kinsmen, but a creek between friends, denoti

ship is not always so trustworthy as friendship: the allit. phrase, fjall fjörðr, vide fjall; freq. in Icel. and Scand. local names combined with some other word expressing the shape, etc., Breiðí-f., Mjófi-f., Ípi-f., Grunni-f., Eyja-f., Lima-f. or Eyllina-f., Amar-f., Alpta-f., Vatns-etc. In Icel. and old Scand. countries the shore districts are frequently divided into counties, bearing the name of the firth, just as the inland divided into dales; thus Eyja-f. and Skaga-f. denote both the firth and the county bordering on the firth. The western and eastern parts of I. are called Vest-firðir and Aust-firðir; in Norway a county is called *fjörð*; cp. Rb. 324 sqq., where over a hundred names of Icel. fjörðs recorded, Landn. (Index), and the Sagas: *fjarða-gol*, n. a breeze blowing off a fjord, Fær. 203, Fms. iv. 302; *fjarðar-botn*, m. the bottom of a fjord, Eb. 188; *fjarðar-horn*, n. the creek at the head of a fjord, Gisl. 55, also freq. as a local name; *fjarðar-iss*, m. fjord-ice, Eb. 2, Bs. i. 327; *fjarðar-kjöptr* or *fjarðar-minni*, n. the mouth (opening) of a fjord, Sturl. i. 121, Hkr. iii. 118; *fjarðar-menn*, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjord county, Sturl. ii. 199.

FJÖRGAMALL, adj. stone-old, (mod.); cp. *fjörgamall*.

FJÖRGJAFI, a, m. one who saves another's life, = *lifgjafi*, Al. 98, Mork. 109.

FJÖRGRIÐ, n. pl. truce for one's life, Grág. ii. 21.

FJÖRGYNN, f. [Goth. *fairguni* = a mountain], Mother-earth, Edda.

FJÖRLÖSTR, m. loss of life, Grág. i. 187, Fms. x. 135; used in the phrase, verða e-m að fjörlesti, to cause one's death, Gisl. 62.

FJÖRR, m. a kind of tree, *the fir* (?), Edda (Gl.)

FJÖRRÁÐ, u. a law term, a plotting against one's life (cp. Germ. *verrath*), Grág. ii. 116, Al. 127. COMPS: *fjörðráða-sök*, f. a case of *rád*, Sturl. ii. 152. *fjörðráða-maðr* (fjörðs-maðr, Fagrsk. 181), m. a rator against one's life. *fjörðráða-mál*, n. a suit for *fjörðráð*, Eb. 129.

FJÖRRÆÐI, n. = *fjörðráð*, Matth. x. 21.

FJÖRSJÚKR, adj. sick unto death, Og. 9.

FJÖRSKAÐI, a, m. 'life-scathe', injury to one's life, N. G. L. i. 169.

FJÖRSUNGR, m. [Norse *fjersing*], a fish, *draco marinus*, Edda (Gl.); arfrisinga, the beirloom of dragons, a board, cp. Fáfnis arfr, Hkv. 2. 23.

FJÖRVÉL, f. a plot against one's life, N. G. L. i. 34.

FJÖTRA, að, to fetter, Eg. 239, Nj. 136, Fms. iv. 264, vi. 378; *fjöttra*, to bobble a horse, Glúm. 378, = mod. hepta (q. v.)

FJÖTR-LAUSS, adj. unfettered, Fms. xi. 226.

FJÖTR-LÁSS, m. a fetter lock (for a door), Fms. viii. 341, v. l.

FJÖTURR, m., dat. fjöttri, pl. fjöttrar; [A. S. *fetor*; Engl. *fetter*; m. *fesser*; cp. Lat. *com-ped-ís*];—a fetter of iron, a shackle; sprettir af fótum fjöturr en af höndum hapt, Hm. 150; fjöturr á fótum, s. iv. 15; fjötur allsterkan, annan fjöturr, Edda 19; fjöturr af hinu skasta stáli, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 118, 119; sitja í fjöttri, Fms. ii. 12; á í fjöturum, id.; þeir brutu af sér fjöttrana, Nj. 136. **β**. metaph., *fa-fjötur*, the straps of a sledge, Sdm. 15: the straps on a smith's *ovus*, Vkv. 22, 32. COMPS: *fjöttra-brot*, n. pl. the fragments of *atter*, Fms. xi. 290. *fjöttrar-rauf*, f. the holes in a sledge through which the straps go, Eb. 190.

FJÖTR, n. low flattery, *flattering*.

FJÖTRA, að, to fawn; f. at e-m, to fawn on one, Fas. iii. 282 (mod. *flaðra* á e-m). *flaðrari*, a, m. a fawner, [cp. Germ. and Engl. *flatter*.]

FJÖTRFLAG, n. [Engl. *flaw*], the spot where a turf has been cut out; mó-flag, *lar-flag*, freq. —so also *flaga*, u. f. a flag or slab of stone, Bs. i. 609, Fms. viii. 320. In the East Angl. counties of Engl. *flag* is still used for turf as well as stone.

FJÖTRGARI, a, m. a loose person, an impostor.

FJÖTRGRIÐ, n. the cartilage of the breast-bone, Edda 76, Bs. i. 378.

FJÖTRLAGGÞ, n. pl. flögð, an ogre, giantess, Fas. i. 59, Fms. iii. 122, 125, xi. 136, Bs. i. 468: the saying, opt eru flögð í fögru skinni, oft is a *flögð* under a fair skin, Eb. 46: *demons* = tröll, Hkr. iii. 299 (in a verse), iii. 35 (in a verse). COMPS: *flögðar-háttir*, m. a kind of metre, *la* (Ht.) 34. *flögðar-lag*, id., Ht. R. 32.

FJÖTRKONA, u. f. a giantess, Fas. ii. 518, iii. 560, Gullþ. 30.

FJÖTRKNA, að, to flake off, as skin or slough, Bs. i. 618.

FJÖTRSPILDA, u. f. a slice, cut, Ísl. ii. 32.

FJÖTR, n. the hood of a cap; ok saumaf flökin at höfði hennar, Sturl. i. 77 C. (Ed. flökinn); hence *flaka-flpa*, u. f. a cap with a hood or hood, Sturl. l. c. **β**. the flapper or *flap*, c. g. of a halibut.

FJÖTR, að, to gape, esp. of wounds; f. sundr af sárum, Fas. iii. 485; flakti síðan, ii. 139. **β**. to flap, be loose, of garments etc.

FJÖTR and **flæki**, a, m. a 'flake,' esp. a *burdle* or shield wicker-work, used in defence in battle, Fms. ix. 30 (v. l.), 421, Hkr. ii. 11, Sks. 416 B.

FJÖTR, n. a roving, roaming about.

FJÖTR, að, to rove about as a beggar, Fas. ii. 22S, Fms. viii. 240, Sturl. i. 77 C. (MS.); metaph., Vápn. 4.

FJÖTR, að, to flake off, split, Fms. viii. 380, v. l.

FJÖTR, n. a rushing; feigðar-flan, 'mad-rush' (a saying).

FJÖTR, að, to rush heedlessly.

FJÖTR, a, m. a coaxer, fawner; hence *flangast*, dep. to fawn and coax.

FJÖTR, n. a runaway, u. f. an adulteress, one who runs away from her wedded band, a law term, N. G. L. i. 28.

FLANNI, a, m. a giddy person.

FLAS, n. and *flas-fengni*, f. a beallog rusbing.

FLASA, að, to *rush*, cp. Germ. *flatschen*.

FLASKA, að, to split, in the popular phrase, *flaska á skeri*, to split on a skerry or rock, of a ship, cp. Grett. 148 (in a verse).

FLASKA, u. f. [a word prob. of Byzantine origin, from Gr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκιον*; Dan. and Swed. *flaska* or *flaskie*; Germ. *flasche*; Engl. *flask*; Ital. *flasco*; Span. *flasco*; Fr. *flacon*; cp. Du. *Cauge* s. v. *flasco* and *flasca*];—a flask; but it must be old, as *flösku-skegg*, n. bottle-beard, occurs in Landn. as a nickname of an uncle of the old Njal; *flösku-bakr*, m. bottle-back, which occurs as a nickname in Grett., cp. Landn.

FLASKI, a, m. a flaw in timber or the like.

FLAT-BYRNA, u. f. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, Jm. 1.

FLAT-LIGR, adj. flat; flat-liga, adv. flatly, Bs. ii. 129.

FLAT-MAGA, að, to bask in the sun, lie as a dog, (caut.)

FLAT-NEFR, adj. flat-nebbed, Lat. *simus*, a nickname, Landn.

FLATNESKJA, u. f. a plain, Lat. *planities*; cp. Engl. *flats*, as in the Essex flats etc.

FLATNINGR, m. a flat fish, Mk. 53.

FLATR, adj., fem. flöt, neut. flatt; [Engl. and Swed. *flat*; Dan. *flad*; Germ. *platt*];—flat, level, of land; slétta dala ok flata völlu, Sks. 629: of other things, flatt skjaldþili, Eg. 233; flatt fiskr, a flat fish, Edda 35, Fs. 129, Bs. ii. 179. **β**. flat; falla flatr, Sturl. i. 85, Hkr. i. 38; draga e-n flatan, to drag one flat on the ground, Nj. 247; kasta sér flötum niðr, to throw oneself down flat, Fas. i. 53. **γ**. of the flank of a thing, the phrases, styra á flatt, to steer on the flank (side) of another ship, Kornu. 230, Fas. ii. 523; bregða flötum sverði, to deal a blow with the flat of a blade, Fms. vii. 157; öxin merisk flöt, the axe turned so as to strike flat, Grett. 151; bregða við flötum skildi, Nj. 262: metaph., fara flatt fyrir e-m, to fare ill, be worsted, metaphor from a ship, Sturl. iii. 233, Fms. vi. 379; koma flatt upp á e-n, to come 'flat' on one, take one by surprise.

FLATA-FOLD, f. a flat-field, Bs. ii. 69.

FLAT-SIGLING, f. sailing with a side wind.

FLAT-SKJÖLDUR, m. = Lat. *pelta*, Stj. 572. I Kings x. 16, 17.

FLAT-SMIÐI, n. things wrought flat with a plane or hammer, Grág. i. 504.

FLAT-STREYMI, n. an eddy coming on the side of a ship.

FLAT-SÆNG, f. a bed made on the floor, Fær. 259.

FLAT-SÆRI (proncd. *flasseari*), n. a flat wound, as from a blister.

FLAT-VEGR, m. the flat, broad side, Grett. 151; opp. to an edge.

FLAT-VÖGUR, m. flat timber, planks, boards, Gpl. 455.

FLAUG, f. [fljúga], flying, flight, Sks. 114 B; fugla f., 655 B. 3; fugl á flaug (mod. fugl á flugi), Sks. 81; þessi f., Hem. 40; hefja flaug, Hom. 142: metaph., Am. 23, Sks. 423 B: the phrase, vera á för ok flaugum, to be unsteady and fluttering, Nj. 196. **II**. [Dan. *fløj*], a vane, Bs. i. 422, ii. 50, Edda (Gl.); hence *flaugar-skegg*, n. the edge or tail of the vane.

FLAUM-ÓSI (mod. *flumósa*), adj. rushing heedlessly on, metaph. from the sudden swelling of a torrent, Gisl. 30, Fs. 30.

FLAUMR, m. [Norse *flom*; A. S. *flaum*; Dutch. *fleem*];—an eddy, Bs. ii. 5: poet. the din of battle, hildar f., göndlar f., Lex. Pöet. 2. metaph. a bevy, crowd; kvenna f., a bevy of ladies, Fs. (Hallfred): in the phrase, nema e-n flaumí, to bereave one of company and glee, Jd. 5, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); flaumis fellidómnr, the hasty judgment of a crowd, (Sighvat). COMPS: *flaum-semi*, f. flimsiness, Mar. flaum-slit, n. pl. a forsaking one, abandonment, Hm. 122.

FLAUST, n. [akin to *fley*], poet. a ship, Lex. Pöet. *passim*.

FLAUSTR, n. fluster, hurry; flaustra, að, with dat. to be flustered.

FLAUTIR, f. pl. [A. S. *flut*; Dan. *fløde* = cream], a kind of whipped milk, Sturl. iii. 16, 31.

FLÁ, f. the float or quill of a net, Jb. 317, Grág. ii. 358: metaph. strips of meadow land = fit, Róm. 310.

FLÁ, pres. flæ; pret. fló, pl. flógu or flóu; part. fleginn; [akin to *flag*]; —to flay, Finnþ. 250; ok flóu af skinn, Sd. 154; áðr enn flái húð af. Gpl. 502; öll húð af honum sem flegin væri, Fms. vii. 227, Edda 72; flegnr, 28; flá e-n kvikan, Fms. viii. 227: the saying, þar er ekki feitan gölt að flá: metaph. to strip, flá e-n at gripum, to strip one for one's money, Bjarn. 16; síðan flógu þeir hann ór klæðum, stripped him, Fms. vii. 352; þá flógu þeir þá ör fótum, 623. 33: also with acc. of the thing, hann fló af sér yfir-klæði sitt, stripped bis over-garment off him, Sturl. ii. 231 C: reflex., flæzk hann ór kyrtlinum, he pulled the cloak off, Bs. i. 442.

FLÁKI, a, m. flat, moor-land; flá-f., móa-f., etc.

FLÁR, fem. flá, neut. flátt, compar. flári, superl. flástr, prop. gaping; flár saumr, a loose ill-stitched seam. 2. metaph. in the saying, mæla flágt, en hyggja flátt, to speak fair, but think false, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 90, Bjarn. 21, Al. 102.

FLÁ-RÁÐ and **flá-ræði**, n. falsehood, Boll. 348, Fms. x. 390, Sks. 618.

FLÁ-RÁÐR, adj. false, deceitful, Fas. i. 23, Hm. 119.

FLÆÐA, u. f. a sleek, bland person. flæðu-ligr, adj. bland.

FLÆÐA, u. f. = *flægð*, a giantess.

FLEINN, m. [A. S. *flæn*], a bayonet-like pike, Fms. iii. 224, Sks. 394, cp. Grett. 141. **β**. the fluke of an anchor, Nj. 42, Orkn. 362; vide *akkeris-fléinn*. 2. a kind of sbast, a dart, = A. S. *flæn*, Höfuðl. 10,

13, Rm. 32, Fms. i. 45, cp. Hkr. i. 159, Hm. 85, 151; hence poet. **flein-drífa**, u, f. a *drift* or *shower of shafts*; **flein-stökkvandi** and **flein-varpaðr**, m. epithets of archers. 3. a pr. name, Landn.; hence **Fleins-háttir**, m. a *metre* attributed to an old poet of that name, Edda (Ht.).

FLEIPR, n. *babble, tattle*, Mag. 56.

fleipra or **fleipa**, að, to *babble, prattle*, Gísl, 98, Ísl. ii. 151, Grett. 148 B, Fas. ii. 507.

FLEIRI, compar., and **FLESTR**, superl., (**fleistr** is a bad form, freq. in books of the 18th century), [cp. Lat. *plerique, plures*; Gr. *πλείστοι, πλείονες*; Dan. *flere, flest*; Ulf. uses *managistr = πλείστος* and *managiza = πλείων*; vide margr]:—*more, most*; sex dómendr eða fleiri, Grág. i. 37; eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, Fms. x. 275; hinir voru þó miklu fleiri (*more numerous*), Ld. 170; ef hann þarf fleiri bjargkviðu, Grág. i. 55; á því vígi eigi fleirum mönnum á hendr at lýsa, ii. 34; vil ek heyrja fleiri manna órskurd, Fms. i. 42; neut. fleira, *more*, féll miklu fleira lið hans, 121; with gen., hafði hann nokkuru fleira manna, Eg. 77, Bs. ii. 167; fleira barna, Fs. 75; ekki sagði hann þessum manni fleira, Fms. i. 145. β. metaph. *more communicative, hearty*, cp. fár and margr; er úr fleira í frændsemi með þeim, Band. 20 new Ed.; hann gördisk við hann fleiri ok fleiri, *more and more intimate*, Finnb. ch. 7; fannsk mér þú ok æ síðan fleira til hans, i. e. *I liked him then and better ever since*, Fms. i. 141; in the sense of *more*, er fleira drekkir, *the more he drinks*, Hm. 12; fleiri vabúð hafði hann, en vér höfum haft, Fb. i. O. T. ch. 26.

II. superl., forsálar um flest, Eg. 73; þér erut um flest einráðir Íslendingar, Ld. 314; flest allt, *almost all* (vide allr), Fs. 174; flest allt stórmenni, Landn. 39, v. 1.; flest öll hof, Sks. 234; þeir eru hér flestr menn at mikils munu virða míu orð, Ld. 184; flestr allir nema fáir menn, Níðstr. 7; flest lið, *the greater part of the people or troops*, Korm. 236, Eg. 92. β. with the notion of *all*; flestr maðr, *most people*, Höfuð. 3; þat tel ek fyrst er flestr um veit, Ad. 17; reyndr var flestr í fastri fleindrífu, Fbr. (in a verse); flestan dag, *all day long*, Gm. 15; flestan aldr, *all ages, for ever*, Arnór; dag-lengis flestan, *all day long*, Kormak; því at ek brúðar á flest um ráð sem fæðir, Alm. 5, Lex. Poët.: the saying, flestir kjósa fyrðar lif, *all men cling to life*, Kvöldv. i. 194, as motto to the fable of Death and the Old Man with the Sack.

fleka, að, with acc. to *deceive, beguile*.

fleki, a, m. = **flaki**, Fms. v. 167, viii. 429, ix. 30, 421, v. 1., Sks. 417.

FLEKKA, að, to *fleck, stain, pollute*, 655 xxxii. 4, Magn. 474; reflex., H. E. i. 476, Stj. 142.

flekka, u, f. a *kind of chequered jacket*, Sturl. ii. 218: a *fleck, spot*, in **flekku-sótt**, f. *scarlet fever*, Fél. ix.

flekkan, f. *pollution*, 655 xxxii. 3, Stj.

flekka, að, to *rake the hay into rows for drying*.

flekk-lauss, adj. *unspotted*, eccl., 625. 70, 183, Stj. 49.

flekk-óttir, adj. *flecked, spotted*, of sheep, dogs, cattle (skjóttir, of horses), Stj. 98, 177, 178, Rb. 354; flekkótt hekla, Landn. 319, v. 1.; rauð-f., svart-f., blá-f., etc., red-, black-, blue-flecked, etc.

FLEKKR, m., pl. flekkir, gen. flekka, a *fleck, spot*, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 332, Nj. 68, Fb. i. 258; metaph. a *blot, stain*, Þorst. St. 51, H. E. i. 505; blóð-f., q. v.; áu flekk, *sine contaminatione*, Mar. 2. a *row of hay spread out for drying*.

flenging, f. *whipping*, Grett. 135.

flengja, d, to *whip*, Fas. iii. 312: to *ride furiously*, (mod.)

flenna, t, to *put wide open* (cant word), Eg. 305, v. 1., Fb. iii. 335, 427.

flenna, u, f. [flanni], a *gadding, giddy woman*.

flenn-eygr, adj. *having wide-staring eyes*, Fb. i. 276.

flens, n. *kissing, licking, coaxing*; kossa-flens, *kissing and coaxing*.

flensa, að, [Germ. *flansen*], to *kiss, lick* (cant word), Fms. vi. 359, cp. Mork. 75, where it is spelt flenssa: of an ox, Fas. iii. 500.

fleppinn, adj. [Scot. *flypin*], *crest-fallen*.

FLES, f., pl. flesjar, [cp. *flas, faska*], a *green spot* among bare fells and mountains, Edda 52 (in a verse), pd. 12.

FLESK (**fleski**, Rm. l. c.), n. [A. S. *flæsc*; Engl. *flesh*; Germ. *fleisch*; not in Ulf.; in Icel. and all northern languages kjöt (Swed. *kött*, Dan. *kjød*) is the common word, and flesk is only used of *pork* or *bacon*; Dan. *flesk*; Swed. *fläsk*]:—*pork*, esp. *ham* and *bacon*, often used in pl.; fán fleski, Rm. 29; fleska bezt, Gm. 18; foru fleski, Snót 226; braud ok litid fleski, Bs. i. 819; galtar flesk, Edda 23; hveiti ok flesk, Fms. vi. 263; a dish of kale and bacon was a dainty, hence the saying, drepa fleski í kál, to *dip bacon into kale*, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr fleski í kál, *the bacon drops into one's kale*, cp. the Engl. 'roasted larks flying into one's mouth'; honum þótti, ef þetta prófáðisk satt, náliga flesk fallit í kál sitt, Bs. i. 717; feitt flesk féll þér í kál (Ed. *ketil* wrongly), ef þú kannt at sípa, Fms. xi. 348. COMPD: **fleski-sneið**, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Finnb. 212, v. 1., Fms. iii. 112.

FLET, u. [cp. Scot. and Engl. *flat* = a *story* of a house; Dan. *fled* in *fled-föring*; A. S. *flett = aula*; O. H. G. *flazi*; Hel. *fletti = coenaculum, domus*; mod. province. Germ. *fletz*]:—a *set of rooms or benches*, and hence metaph. *the house itself*; often in pl., chiefly used in poetry and in law.

1. *rooms*; flet fagrlig, Vtkv. 6; síða á fleti fyrir, Hm. 1; ef

lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; flets strá, *rooms strewn with straw*, 46; setjask midra fletja, to *be seated in the middle*, Rm. 4; vaxa up fletjum, 34; láttu á flet vaða gull-skálir, *let the golden goblets go over the benches* (as the Engl. *loving cup*), Akv. 10; stýra fletjum, to *du keep house*, Helr. 10; bera hrór af fletjum, Scot. to *lift and carry a body of the house*, to *bury*, Stor. 4; um flet ok um bekkir, Fas. ii. 164.

in law phrases, a *house*; setja hann niðr bundinn á flet sýslu-manns *place him bound in the bailiff's house*, Gpl. 147, cp. 534; þá skulu hafa vitni til, ok setja hann bundinn á flet hans, N. G. L. i. i. of compulsory alimentionation, cp. Dan. *fled-föring*; er dóttir hans á flet if he has a daughter in the house, 341; ganga á flet ok á borð e-board and lodge with one, D. N. ii. 442. 3. a *couch*, in the phrase, ór fleti, to *rise up from bed*, of a lazy fellow, Gullþ. 14; the word ag with the mod. use of flet, a *flat bed on the floor*, = *flat-sæng*. COMPD: **flet-björn** and **flet-vargr**, m., poet. = a *house*.

flet-genginn, part. a law phrase = *arfsals-maðr*, q. v., Dan. *fled-förin fletja*, flatti; pres. flet; part. flattr:—to *cut open*; þorskr flattr, *dried stock fish*, Grág. ii. 354 B, Jb. 317; reflex. to *stretch oneself*, Fas. ii. 1 impers., skip (acc.) flettr, to *drift aside* (with the current).

flet-roð, n. a '*clearing the flats*,' of a furious onslaught in ba Jómsv. 39.

fletta, tt, to *strip*; fletta klæðum, Nj. 209, Fms. viii. 77, 264; fletta e-u af brynju, vii. 227, viii. 121; fletta e-u af e-m, to *strip* (the cloth off), iii. 125, Al. 89; metaph., Th. 24. β. to *strip, plunder*, Stur 208, Fms. ix. 383, Stj. 282; cp. fé-fletta. 2. the phrase, fletta (dat.), to *turn the leaves of a book*, (mod.)

FLETTA, tt or að, [Lat. *plectere*; Ulf. *flehtan*; Germ. *flechten*; Icel. *flette*; the word is scarcely borrowed from the Germ.]:—to *plait*; fléttað, Karl. 335; reflex., hárið fléttask niðr á bringu, *the hair fell down in braids on the breast*, 226.

fletta, u, f. a *braid, string*; hárf-, *plaited hair*. COMPDS: **fletta-band**, n. *plaited string, cord*. **flettu-grjótt**, n. *sling-stones*, Skv. 1. Ö. H. 185 (in a verse). **flettu-skepta**, u, f. a *kind of shaft*, *amentata*, = *skepti-fletta*, q. v.

fletting, f. a *stripping, plunder*, Ann. 1242.

flettingr, m. *braids, knots*, Karl. 299, 335, Mag. 33, El. 27, 29.

flettu-selr, m. a *kind of seal*, Sks. 177.

FLEY, n. a *kind of swift ship* (= *snekkja*, q. v.); only found in p as Thiodolf calls the sea fleyja flatvöllr, *the flat-field of the fleys*, cp. 1. 2. 4; fley ok fagar árar, a *fley and beautiful oars*, Egill; used by p also in many compds, as **fley-braut**, **fley-vangr**, *the road-field of fleys*, etc.; never in prose, except in pr. names, as **Gesta-fley**, Fms. i. Svrr. S.; but fley-skip occurs not only in verse, Fb. i. 528, but also of the year 1315, N. G. L. iii. 112:—also used of *merchant ships*, The Span. *fibóte*, Engl. *fly-boat* (Johnson) point to a form **fley-bá** = *fley-skip*, though that form has not been found; from the Span. *fibóte* came the Ital. *fibustiero*, Anglo-American *fibuster*: perh. also the G. *freibeuter*, Engl. *freebooter*, Dutch *wrijbúiter* represent the same v. altered so as to give an intelligible sense in the respective languages.

fleyðr, n. a *scratch*.

fleygi-ferð, f. *flying speed*.

fleygi-gaflok, n. a *javelin*, Sks. 386, 387.

fleygi-kvittr, m. a *loose rumour*, Fagrsk. ch. 277.

FLEYGJA, fleygði, [fljúga, flaug], to '*let fly*,' *throw*, with dat., ii. 17, v. 223, xi. 72, Ld. 166, Bs. ii. 87, Rm. 32 (where read fley absol., Vsp. 28, Fms. vi. 137; fleygja af hendi, 623, 31. β. imp. mönnum ok fénaði fleygði (*were thrown*) til jarðar, Ann. 1339.

fleygr, adj. *able to fly*, Grág. ii. 346, Hom. 89.

fleygr, m. a *vedge*.

fleymingr, m. [flaumr], *jest, sport*, in the phrase, hafa e-t í fleymingi, to *make sport of*, 655 xxxii. 15, Hkr. ii. 187, Grett. 95 A, Sturl. part; sometimes spelt fleymsing or flæmingi, but less correct. **fley-skip**, n. a '*fly-ship*,' Fb. i. 528 (in a verse), N. G. L. iii. 112, v. 1. it is opp. to langskip; cp. fley.

FLEYTA, tt, [fljóta, flaut], to *float, launch*, with dat.; fleyta skíun, Hkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359. β. to *lift slightly from the ground*, Fm. ii. 211; reflex. fleytask, metaph. to *pass, go through*, but with the notion of a narrow escape, as a boat in shallow water, Band. 7 (v. 1.) new I.

FLIKKI, n. a *fitch of bacon*, Fms. x. 204, Fas. ii. 473, Dipl. 4. COMPD: **flikkis-sneið**, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Fms. iii. 112.

FLIM and **flimt**, n., esp. as a law phrase, a *lampoon, libel* (in verse), Nj. 70, Bjarn. 42.

flim-beri, a, m. a *flouter*, Fb. iii. 242.

flimska, u, f. *mockery*, Hb. 14.

flimta, að and t, to *flout, lampoon*; ef þú flimtar mik, Fms. 9; flimtaði, Fs. 89; but þeir flimtu Þorgrím, Fms. vi. 31 (flimtaðu), flimtaði (subj.), Fs. 89.

flimtan, f. a *lampooning, quizzing, satire*, Nj. 50, Eg. 209, Fr. vi. 193, Sturl. ii. 57, iii. 80; vide danz.

FLIPI, a, m. a *horse's lip*; (granir of a cow; vör, of a man.)

FLISSA, að (and fliss, u.), [Swed. *floss*], to *titter*.

flóð-skitr, m. a *duck*, *podiceps cornutus*, Edda (Gl.), = flóa-skitr.

FLÓI, a, m. [Norse *flaa-vand*, *flaa-bygd*; cp. the *Kelpie's flow* in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*; also the *ice-floe* of Arctic navigators]: — a *marshy moor*, Isl. i. 345, Fms. iv. 359, Jb. ii. 280; fúa-flói, a *rotten fen*; flóa-barð, n. *the edge of a f.*; flóa-skitr, m. = flóð-skitr; flóasund, n. a *strip of moor*; and many other compds. **β.** a district in the south of Icel, hence Flóa-menn, m. pl. *the men of F.*, and Flóamanna Saga, u. f. the name of a Saga. **II.** a *bay or large firth*, þórð. 7 new Ed.: freq. in local names, Stranda-flói, Grett. 13 new Ed.; Húna-flói, Sturl. iii. 58 sqq.; Faxa-f. (old Faxa-óss). Flóa-fundur, m. *the battle in F.*, Sturl., Ann.—*Deep water in a bay* is also called flói, opp. to the shallow water near the coast, Bjarneyja-flói.

FLÓKI, a, m. '*flock*,' *felt*, *hair*, *wool*, etc.; ullar-flóki, Edda 237, Fas. ii. 207 (freq.): of a goat's beard, Eb. 92. COMPDS: flóka-hattr, m. and -hetta, u. f. a *felt-hat*, Hkr. ii. 202, Eb. 240. flóka-ólpa, u. f. a *jacket with a felt cowl*, Sturl. flóka-stakkr, m. *id.*, Fas. ii. 242. flóka-trippi, n. a *foal with a sbaggy skin*, Fas. i. 9. **II.** 2. metaph. of dense black clouds, Vígl. 22; ský-flóki, Eb. 260. **III.** [A.S. *flōc*], a *kind of halibut*, *passer*, *solea*, Edda (Gl.) **III.** a pr. name, Landn.; hence in names of places, Flóka-dalr, etc., Landn.

flókin, part. clotted, entangled, Fms. x. 192: of a cloud, Sks. 226.

FLÓN, m. an *oaf*, *fool*; flónska, u. f. *foolishness*; flóns-hátt, m. *id.*; no example has been found in old writers.

flóna, að, to become warm; þá tók at flóna líkit, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 34; þá flóna þeir til ástar við Guð, Mar. 99.

FLÖR, m. [for. word; A.S. *flōr*; Engl. *floor*; O.H.G. *fluor*; Germ. *flur*; Dutch *vloer*]:—a *floor*, *pavement* in Icel. only used of the *floor of a cow-stall*, Bjarn. 32; moka flór, to clean the floor, Fas. ii. 341; in Norway = *cow-stall*, Bk. 98, D.N. i. 233. flór-fli, n. *floor-deals*, N.G.L. i. 38.

FLÖTTI, a, m. [Engl. *flight*; Germ. *flucht*, whence Dan. *flugt*; cp. flýja]:—*flight* = Lat. *fuga* (never = *volatus*); kom flótti í lið Eirekks-sona, Fms. i. 38, Al. 142, passim; smía á flótta, Eg. 290; flótti brestr, Fms. passim, vide *brestra*. **β.** a *flying host*; reka flótta, to pursue the flying host, Eg. 290, 299, Fms. passim. COMPDS: flótta-gjarn, adj. *craven*, Stj. 263. flótta-menn, m. pl. a *flying host*, Fms. i. 45, Orkn. 106. flótta-rekstr, m. *pursuit of the flying host*, Stj. 483, Fms. v. 323. flótta-stigr, m. a *path of flight*, Sks. 728. Poët. compds: flótt-skjarr, flótt-styggr, adj. '*flight-sby*,' i. e. *valiant*, Lex. Poët.

flótt-reka, rak, to put to flight, Bs. ii. 82, (rare).

FLUG, n., but in old writers usually, if not always, *flugr*, m. [cp. flýja]]:—*flight*, Lat. *volatus*; *fuglana flug* (acc.), Stj. 17; þá beinir hann fluginum, Edda 60; (hann) dró arnsúg í fluginum, 46; í sínum flugi, Stj. 270: the phrase, á flugi, in the flight; fugl á flugi, a *bird of flight*, Od. xii. 62; mætir hún hamrinum á flugi, Edda 58; á ferð ok flugi, '*farine and flying*,' all in *motion*, Fas. i. 6, Núm. 2. 99: metaph., var hún öll á flugi, she was all in a flutter, Fb. ii. 335. **II.** = flótti, Lat. *fuga*, *flight*, only in poetry; traudr flugar, unwilling to flee, bold, Hkv. i. 52, Fms. xi. 186 (in a verse); flugar-traudr, adj. *bold*, Hkv. i. 54; cp. flug-skiarr, flug-styggr, flug-traudr, flug-varr, adj., flug-þverrir, m. *firm in battle*, *unflinching*, all epithets of heroes, Lex. Poët.

III. neut. a *sheer precipice*; hann er svá hár, ok þat flug fyrir ofan at . . . Fas. ii. 231; hence fluga-björg, n. pl. and fluga-hamarr (mod. flug-hamarr), m. *precipices*, Bs. i. 330, Fms. viii. 18, 49, Fb. iii. 408, Fas. ii. 231: also of a *current*, fluga-fors, m., Mag.; fluga-straumr, m. a *rapid vortex*, *eddy*, Edda 67 (in a verse):—other compds in mod. use, flug-beittr, adj. *keen-edged*, as a razor; flug-gáfafl, flug-næmr, flug-skarpr, adj. *keen*, *acute*, *quick to learn*; flug-háll, adj. (flug-hálka, u. f.), *very slippery*; flug-rikr, adj. *immensely rich*.

fluga, u. f., gen. pl. flugna, a *fly*, *gnat*, *moth*, Stj. 23, 91, Pr. 474, Edda 70, Ver. 20; gesta-fluga, a *moth*; myf-, a *gnat*; bý-f., a *bee*; randa-f., a *wasp*; hunangs-f., a *honey-fly*, a kind of Icel. bee; mel-f., a *clothes-moth*; þey-f., a kind of *túpala*; myki-f., a *dung-fly*; máðka-f., a *maggot-fly*, all three *musca*, etc., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 688: the phrase, einu og fluga, *swift as a fly*. Wizards were said to bewitch flies and send them to kill their enemies (vide galdra-fluga, *gand-fluga*), hence the phrase, gina við flugu, or taka flugu, to swallow the fly or to carry the fly, i. e. to be the tool of another man, esp. in a wicked and fatal business, Eb. 164; ef Hallgerðr kemr anarrí flugu í munni þér, if H. puts another fly in thy mouth, i. e. makes thee to carry another lie, Nj. 64; þeir gina við þessi flugu, Al. 9; era minligt flugu at gina, '*tis not mine-like to open the mouth for flies*, i. e. lies and slander, Kristni S. (in a verse of the year 998); hann fær komit þeirri flugu í munni eins skiptings, Fms. xi. 445. COMPDS: flugu-maðr, m. '*a man of flies*,' a *wizard*, occurs in this sense in the old Swed. law (Verel.): hence metaph. a *bird bandit*, an *assassin*, Landn. 181, N.G.L. ii. 51, Fms. v. 45, 190, vi. 188, Glúm. 361, Rd. 307, Lv. 57. flugu-mannligr, adj. *looking assassin-like*, Fs. 65.

flugði, a pret. of a lost verb *flygja*, to shudder; hún flugði öll, she shuddered all over (from horror), Eb. 318.

flug-dreki, a, m. a *flying dragon*, a mythic monster, Nj. 183, Bjarn. 12, Gullþ., Al., Sks. 79; cp. dreki flýgandi, Vsp.

flug-dýr, n. a *flying insect*, Pr. 476.

flug-ormr, m. a *flying snake*, *winged serpent*, mythol., Pr.

flug-sjótr, m. the *giddy deep*, Fas. ii. 231, v. 1.

flug-skjótr, adj. *swift as one winged*, Fas. iii. 455.

flug-snarr, adj. = flugskjótr, Art. 149.

flug-stigr, m. a *path of flight*, poët., Hkv. 2. 47: the popular use var kominn á flugstig að fara, I was just about to go (or do a) but always with the notion that one is prevented at the last moment. **flutning**, f., used as masc. (*flutningar*) in Norse writers, Gþl. 2. mod. usage masc. throughout, [flýta] = *transport*, *carriage of*, flutning hálf, Pm. 122; f. öll, Vm. 150; allar flutningar, Grág. i. 359, Fms. iv. 121, viii. 179, Band. 2:—*conveyance of persons*, I. 477: in mod. usage also = *farm*. **2.** masc. in the metaph. *help*, *negotiation*, *intervention*, Hrafn. 14, Fms. vii. 17, ix. 295; *pleading*, Hrafn. 17:—*report*, var þat þeirra flutningr, they reported x. 97, Bs. i. 702, 775; but fem., 701. COMPDS: 1. fem., flutningmaðr, m. a *carrier of goods*, Grág. ii. 383, Glúm. 393, V. flutninga-skip, n. a *ferry-boat*, Vm. 15. **2.** masc., flutningmaðr, m. a *pleader*, Eg. 172, 467, Hkr. iii. 27, Sturl. ii. 17.

FLÚÐ, f. low skerries or reefs flooded by the sea; á flúð eða Mar.; flúð ok fall, Bs. ii. 51.

FLÚR, n. [for. word; Lat. *flor*], a *flower*, *blossom*, Fms. v. 345. Flor., Stj., Bs. ii, freq. in old translations, but now obsolete, except metaph. sense, a *flowery style of writing*. **II.** *flour*, Fr. 250, v. 1., Bs. i. 707, 713. COMPDS: flúr-braudr, n. *flour-bread*, 121, Fms. ix. 241. flúr-hleifr, m. a *flour-loaf*, El. 21.

flúraðr, part. *flowery*, esp. in a bad sense, of an affected style, & FLYÐRA, u. f. a *flounder*, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 179.

flygill, m. [Germ. *Flügel*], a *wing*, Þiðr. 92, where it seems to be from German ballads.

flyka (and flyksa), u. f. a *flake*, *rag*, metaph. a *phantom*, Grett. flykkjask, t. dep. [flokkr], to crowd, Fms. viii. 81, 411, Hkr. vi. 80, Orkn. 372 (in a verse).

flysja, að, [flös], to split or cut into slices, Háv. 31 new Ed.; cp. flysjungtr, m. a *fop*, *charlatan*.

FLYJTJA, pres. flyt; pret. flutti; sup. flutt:—to cause to flit, Gisl. 133; flytja vóru til skipis, Nj. 4, Skálda 163, Eg. 125, 194: to export or import, þenna fjárlut f. menn þaðan, Sks. 184; kaer most gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; frilla þá er þú he af Noregi, Ld. 34. **2.** metaph., flytja fórn, to bring an offering 781. **β.** to perform; flytja skírslu, járnburð, Ld. 58, Fms. v. Hkr. ii. 229. **γ.** to proclaim, preach; hvaða skírinn hann flytti, 6 pass., Fms. x. 161: to recite, deliver a poem, speech, etc., flytja Ísl. ii. 222; flytja ræðu, to deliver a sermon (mod.): metaph., var mjök flutt, the verse was much repeated, went abroad, Fms. i. 48 to be told, Stj. 59, K. A. 200. **δ.** to help, plead, intercede; eyrindi, Fms. x. 44, v. 1; göfgir menn fluttu þetta mál með honum i. 13; nú hefi ek flutt sem ek mun at sinni, Hrafn. 17; cp. af disparage: pass., Sks. 185 B. **ε.** to entertain, support; flytja Mar. (Fr.): pass. to support oneself, Bs. i. 705. **II.** r. 1.

flú, migrate; hann fluttisk til fjalls upp, Fms. x. 411; fluttisk þá íx. 353; fluttusk þeir upp í áróss einn, Landn. 57; láta skjóta fluttisk út á skipit, Nj. 133, Fms. xi. 143; flytjask þeir Olaf ok kasta akkerum, Ld. 76; ef þér flytisk eigi ör höfninni, Ísl. flytjask fram, to pass, succeed tolerably, Helgi kvað sér við slíkt he fluttisk nokkura stund, Fms. v. 257; þó at nú flytisk fram búið e víð, Band. 2. **III.** part. flytjandi, in the phrase, f. eyrið, bles, money, Grett. 90, Ám. 3, Pm. 22, Dipl. iii. 6. **β.** a c.

Grág. ii. 358: metaph. a *promoter*, Ó. H. 126, Glúm. 349.

flytjan, f. a *helping*, *promoting*, Stj. III.

flyxa, v. flyka.

FLÝJA, pres. fly; pret. flýði; sup. flýð; part. flýðr: mod. flí flýði, part. flúinn, pres. flý; an older form with *æ*—flœja, pres. flœði—occurs in poetry and old prose; skæðr and flæði rhyme Pd. 47 (of the 12th century): this older form is rightly formed f part. fló; sup. flýit, Fms. i. 26; fœr (pres.), 623, 26; flœðu (pret. 74; but flýðu, 40; flýðr (part.), Edda 154 (pref.); flœja (inf. 21, 677, 10, 655 xiv. A. 1, 623, 16; flœði = flœði, Hom. (St.): inf. flœðu (fugisse), Ód. 9; pret. subj. flœðim (fugeremus), 181 (in a verse): [cp. Ulf. *hlýðan*; A.S. *flēon*; O.H.G. *flīuōa flieben*; Engl. *flee*], no strong verb corresponding to this occur Scandin., except flýga, which in very old times served for both *flū*, *volare*, vide s. v.]:—to flee, Lat. *fugere*; þeir flýðu til Upplanda, Fr. vist vil ek eigi flýja, x. 348; Kjótvi hinn auðgi flýði, Eg. 33, Sks þá er Eirekr hafði brott flýit, Fms. i. 26; landsmenn féllu ok flý; 40; Tyrkir vóru flýðir í borgina, 88; flýja undan, to flee from *suings*, Eg. 269; or, flýja undan e-m, 623, 16; flýja undan þar höggi, Edda 154. **2.** adding acc., flýja land, to flee the land 1, Ld. 4; flýðu margir göfgir menn óðul sín, Eb. 3, Fs. 123; to flí sbun, ihægt mun forlögín at flýja, to sbun fate, 20; flýja hvárki eða Edda 82; ek flýða banann, I sbunned death, Bret. 90; þá er sá þing flýr, one who sbuns the meeting, i. e. appears not, N.G.L. i.

FLÝTA, tt, [hence fljótr], to *basten, make baste*, with dat.; flýta ferð, to *basten on one's journey*, Grett. 99, Bs. i. 130; flýta sér, to *basten, and oneself*, Stj. 221, Þórð. 69.

FLÝTIR, m. *fleetness, speed*, Stj. 172, Lv. 41, Fas. iii. 219. **FLÝTIS-ÞEK**, n. *hurried work*. II. of a person, an *instigator*, Lex.

FLÓDA, dd, [flóð], to *flood over*, Stj. 56, 284, Ann. 1345: to *flow*, of tide, Fms. vi. 163, ix. 44, x. 98: impers., fé ok skip (acc.) flæðir, the *tidewind overtakes sheep and boats*, i. e. *they are lost by the tide*, (mod.)

FLÓÐI-, in compounds: flóði-bakki, a, m. 'flood-tide-banks', banks covered with water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. flóði-skær, n. a *sherry which is brewed at high water*, Fms. ii. 142: in the phrase, hann er ekki á flóði-skæri ldr, *he is not on a fl., i. e. is in safety*.

FLÆÐR, f., gen. flæðar, acc. and dat. flæði, pl. flæðar, *flood-tide, high water*, a word used in western Iceland, instead of flóð, which is used in the south, the east; þú var flæðrin síð dags, Eg. 600; flæðr sævar, Sturl. ii.

í sandi þar er flæðr gókk yfir (í flæðar-máli, Landn. l. c.), Fms. i. 248; úr þeir flæðar, Eg. 129; af náleggð tunglis vaxa flæðar, Kb. 478; fyrir þarinnar skyld, Stj. 57; at flóðum, Orkn. 428; at flæði sævar, 422; straums-f., hábakka-f., smástraums-f. compounds: flæðar-bakki, a, m.

flæðibakki, Gisl. 52. flæðar-mál, n. *flood-mark*, i. e. *the space between high and low water*, N. G. L. i. 13, Landn. 117. flæðar-mús, f. 'flood-mouse', a fabulous animal in nursery tales, vide Ísl. þjóðs. and Maurer's

ksagen; the word is, however, probably only a corruption from Germ. *Flur-maus*; the bat. flæðar-pyttr, m. a *pit on the beach*, Fs. 158. flæðar-skær, n. = flæðiskær, Edda 48. flæðar-tími, a, m. *flood-time*, Stj. 57. flæðar-urð, f. *rocks reached by high water*, Grett.

The word flæðir may be used as a test, to shew whether a MS. was written in the west of Iceland or not; but for authorship it is not sufficient, copyists were apt to alter such things; thus the Gullþ. S. (a western MS.) uses flóð not flæðir; at the present day an Iceland from the west is called in other counties of Iceland for his flæðir.

FLÆKINGR, m. *vagrancy*, also a *stroller*. flækja, t, [flóki], to *entangle*: reflex., flækja fyrir e-m, to *cross one's path*, Fas. iii. 380, Grett. 134. flækja, u, f. *entanglement*.

FLÆMA, d, to *drive away ignominiously*, Mart. 119, Fms. v. 304, 62, Fær. 133: = slæma, q. v., Nj. 262, a bad reading: reflex. to *roam about, rove*, (mod.)

FLÆMI, n. a *waste, open place*. flæmingr, m. a *stroller, landlouper*, (mod.) flæmska, u, f. the *Flemish language*. Flæmskr, adj., and Flæmíngi, i. Flemish, Fas. iii. 262, Bs. Laur. S., Vm. 62.

FLÆRÐ, f. [flár II], *falsehood, deceit*, Gþl. 492, Stj. 169, 631, Hom. 158, Fms. i. 74. β. with the notion of *blandness*, (mod.) compounds: flæðar-fullr, adj. *full of deceit*, Stj. 78, Fms. x. 221. flæðar-lauss, sincere, Sks. 20, 632, Bret. 82. flæðar-orð, n. *false (but fair) saying*, Fas. i. 193. flæðar-samligr and flæðar-samr, adj. 625, 65, Sks. 308. Flæðar-senna, u, f. *Siren-song*, name of a poem, cp. Loka-senna.

FLÆÐARI, a, m. an *impostor*, Fms. viii. 235. flæðar-lauss, adj. = flæðarlaus, Stj. 554, Fms. viii. 239, Hom. 150. flæðar, part. *blended with falsehood*, Fas. i. 142.

FLÆÐ-SAMLIGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), *false*, Stj. 554, Fms. i. 59, x. 260. flæð-samr, adj. = flæðarsamr, Sks. 308 B.

FLÆGRA, ad, to *flutter, flap*, Grett. 111. flægr, n. a *roving, roaming about*, = mod. flakk, Bs. i. 97. flægra, ad, = flókta; fljúga ok f., Barl. 137.

FLÆGR, n. adj. a 'fluttering' feeling, *nausea*; mér er flökurt, I am to be sick; flökur-leiki, a, m. a *feeling rather sick*, Féll. flækta, t, to *flutter and fly about*, Fas. i. 393, Greg. 79, Fms. vi. 62, x. 139. flækur, f. pl. *flaws in iron*, Eg. 184 (in a verse).

FLÖT, f, pl. flátir, a *plain*, freq. in mod. use. Flötur, f. pl. a local name, Eb. 15 new Ed., Bs. i. 629.

FLASA, ad, [mid. H. G. *flnasen*], to *sneeze, snort*, Lat. *fremere*, to *snort in rage*, þkv. 133, Korm. 220 (in a verse).

FLASAN and **FLÖSUN**, f. a *sneezing, snorting*, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse). flösa, a, m. a *craven*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xi. 141, Mork. 148, used only in poetry.

FLJÓSKR, mod. hnjóskr, m. [Swed. *flnöske*, cp. Swed. *fnas* = *flnösk*], to *touchwood*, Fms. vii. 225: metaph., synda-f., Mar. 23; fljóskur keveyking, id.; hence local names in Iceland, as Fljóskur-dalr, Fljóskur-á, &c., Eggert Itin.

FLJÓSK-ÞURR, adj. *dry as touchwood*. fljóskur, m., also spelt nykr, [cp. Dan. *fnug* = *an atom, a light substance*; Swed. *fnugg*], — a *stench*, Bs. ii. 5 (spelt snykr); þú slórti illum fljóskum (MS. *fnycce*) af líkamannum, Fms. x. 379 (Ágrip); fljóskur ok fýla, nykr ok fýla, Bs. i. 199; þar til er út ferr fljóskur (MS. *frykr*) um þinn yðrar, Stj. 323, Numb. xi. 20, Barl. 86, v. l.

FLJÓSA (and older form *fnösa*, Fm. 18, Gkv. i. 27; *fnöstu*, þd. 5), t. to *sneeze*, Fas. i. 519; Dan. *fnuse*]: — to *sneeze*, Lat. *fremere*: with dat., fljósa

eiðri, to *blow out poison*, Fms. i. 160, Fm., Gkv., þd. l. c.; fljósa blóði, Hkr. i. 86 (in a verse).

FOGL, m. a *fowl, wide fngl*. **FOK**, n. [fljúka], *spray, any light thing tossed about by the wind*; heyfok, fjáðra-fok, hay, feathers tossed about: — a *snow-drift* = fljúk, Bjarn. 51. compounds: fok-reiðr, adj. *wroth, frantic*. fok-sandr, m. *drift-sand*.

FOLALD, n. a *young foal*, Lv. 93, Sturl. i. 144. **FOLD**, f. [A. S. *folde*; cp. Engl. *field*, Germ. *feld*], a *field* of soft grass; flata-foldir, fields, Bs. ii. 79; hence fylðinn, adj., q. v. Földir, f, pl. local name of a grassy oasis in western Iceland; rare in prose, but freq. in poetry: — generally the earth, Alm. 11, Vsp. 57, Hlyin. 24, Haustl. 5, Edda 97 (in a verse); ú foldu, on earth, Hyndl. 40. II. the name of a fjord and county in Norway, the modern Christjania-fjord; Vest-fold, West-fold, a county; perhaps 'fold' is to be taken in this sense, viz. = fjörðr in Hm. 138.

FOLD-VEGR, m. = fold, Vtkv. 3. **FOLI**, a, m. [A. S. *fol*; Germ. *füllen*; Dan. *fole*; Swed. *fåle*]: — a *fowl*, freq. in a phrase, Gisl. 27: of a camel, Stj. 183; asua-foli, Sams. 15. fola-fótr, m. a *nickname*, Fms. vii. 51.

FONTR, m. [for. word; Lat. *fons*], a *font*, Vm. 6, 52, K. Á. 20, H. E. i. 480, Stj. 289, Pm. 126. compounds: font-klæði, n. a *font-cover*, Vm. 4, B. K. 83. font-kross, m. the *cross on a font*, Vm. 103, 117.

FOR, f, pl. forar, a *drain, sewer*; í forum þeim er hann grefr, Grág. Kb. ch. 187; stiftur (dikes) eða forar (drains, ditches) er hann hefir görðir með vatns-veitingum, Grág. ii. 289: in mod. usage, a cess-pit, bæjar-for, hland-for; for og bleyta, mud and dirt.

FORAÐ, n., in pl. foruð or foröð, mod. foræði, a *dangerous place, precipice, abyss, pit*; allt er feigs forað, Sl.; elta e-n á forað, Grág. ii. 117, 120, 157, Bs. i. 200, Gg. 15, Gþl. 393, 411, N. G. L. i. 342, Vápn. 8, Blas. 40, Thom. 256, Fsm. 9, 40; fallanda f. (stumbling-block) þresköldr hennar, Edda (Gl.); freq. in mod. usage, a bog, quagmire, morass, esp. in the allit. phrase, fen og foræði, fens and bogs. β. metaph. a *dangerous situation*; vera í foræði, Fms. ix. 517; kom hann sér í mikit forað, 623, 15; in Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by forað (N. T. djúp). γ. a *bugbear, ogre, monster*; hann er et mesta forað, Edda 42; Mystur heitir forað, Pr. 472; þú ert et mesta forað, Nj. 176: cp. the saying, foruðin sjásk bezst við, cp. also the Germ. 'ein fuchs riecht den andern', Orkn. 308: in compounds, *horribly, awfully*; foraðs-hár, adj. *terribly tall*, Fms. iii. 124. foraðs-flr, adj. *abominable*, Ísl. ii. 162. foraðs-ligr, adj. *awful*, Thom. 256. foraðs-veðr, n. *abominable weather*, Sturl. ii. 50, Bjarn. 54, 56, Post. 656 B. 12.

FORAÐ-SKAPR, m. *abominable nature*, Stj. 483, I Sam. xxv. 25. for-akt, n. (for. word), *intention*; með vilja eðr f., H. E. i. 561. β. in mod. usage = *Germ. veracht, contempt*.

FOR-AKTA, ad, [Germ. *verachten*], to *despise, scorn*, (mod. word.) forátta, u, f., an older form forurtir, contr. foróttir, f. pl. occurs, — forúttalaust, Grág. i. 329, 377 (Kb. ii. 42 forúttalaust), 468; forúttalaust, Kb. i. 133, 136; but forátta, Nj. 15, Eb. 40: [the etymology of the word seems to be 'for' in a privative sense, and 'verk', cp. A. S. *forweyrh* = *peccatum*; in the Iceland it is used as a law term]: — a *cause of forfeiture*, an act whereby the other party has 'forfeited' his right, but it is not used in a criminal sense = *Germ. verbrochen*; ef honum þykkja forurtir til þess, Grág. l. c.: the phrase, forúttalaust or forúttalaust (forýftalaust, N. G. L. i. 29, is a false reading), *sine causa legali*, Grág. l. c.: chiefly in divorce cases, the phrase, finna til forátta, to *plead as an excuse*, Nj., Eb. l. c. II. in mod. usage = *forað*; forátta-brim, forátta-veðr, n. a *heavy surf, strong gale*, etc.

FOR-BEINI, a, m. *furtherance*, Eg. 162, 163, 568, Hkr. i. 189, Bs. ii. 80. for-bending, f. a *foreboding*, Stj. 81.

FOR-BERG, n. a *projecting rock*, Grett. 141, Fas. iii. 257. for-bergis, adv. *down-hill*, Hkv. i. 41.

FOR-BLINDAÐR, part. *blinded*, Pass. 34. for-boð, n. a *foreboding*, Fms. vii. 157. II. eccl. an *interdict*, the *Germ. verbot*, K. Á. 46, 62, 226, H. E. ii. 75.

FOR-BOÐA, ad, to *forbid*, *Germ. verbieten*, esp. eccl. to *put under an interdict*, K. Á. 44, 108, Bs. i. 141, Sturl. i. 123, ii. 4, H. E. i. 466.

FOR-BOÐAN, f. an *interdict*, H. E. i. 419. for-brekki, adv. *down-hill*, Grett. 134.

FOR-BREKKT, n. adj. *down-hill*, Fms. ii. 98, Lv. 112. for-brjóta, braut, to *transgress*, Vidal.

FOR-BENIR, f. pl. *imprecations*, Ísl. ii. 220, Fas. iii. 205. **FORDA**, ad, prop. to 'forth' oneself, *help oneself forth or forward*, esp. to *save one's life, escape danger*, with dat.; forða sér, Orkn. 556, Fms. i. 72, v. 87, Eg. 70, Fimb. 320, Magn. 458; haltu undan ok f. þér, Fb. iii. 407; forða sjörvi, lífi, to *save one's life*, Hbl. 12, Fms. vi. 46, Grág. ii. 13, 16: to a double dat., to *be ware of a thing*, sá mín þér fári f., Pass. 11. 9, 16. 10; but usually, forða sér fyrir e-u, or við e-u. β. hví forðar þú emmi hægr hendinni, *why withholdest thou thy right hand?* 623, 17. II. reflex. to *shun, escape, avoid*, the thing avoided in acc., Fs. 180; forðask vind e-s, to *shun one*, Eb. 92, Fms. ii. 136; forðask forlöginn, Fs. 24; ekki má f. þá (nothing can escape them) hvárki menn né dyr, Fms. i. 9: in pass. sense, Sks. 331 B: absol. to *escape*, Edda 21, Nj. 43, Fms. x. 290.

forði, a, m. *respice*; skammr f., a *short respite*, Fms. viii. 154, v. l.: in mod. usage, *stores, viands*; lífs f., *what supports life, a livelihood*,—this sense seems not to occur in old writers; hence *forða-bútr*, n. a *store-house*.

for-djarfa, að, [Germ. *verderben*], to *disgrace*, Art. 73, Fas. iii. 289: reflex. to *disgrace oneself*, Stj. 144, H. E. i. 514: mod. to *spoil, destroy*.

for-djörfun, f. *destruction*.

for-drifa, dreif, [Germ. *vertreiben*], to *drive away*, Clar. 19, Fb. i. 402.

forðum, adv. [akin to fjörð, q. v.], *afortime, formerly, once, erst*, Stj. 121, Fms. x. 413, Skis. 108; forðum daga, *in former days*, Fms. i. 141, ii. 183, vi. 38; ungr var ek forðum, *young was I once*, Hm. 46: freq. in mod. usage, but esp. in the sense of *yore, in days of old*; the saying, þrýsvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253; cp. 'all good things come in threes.'

for-dúkr, m. a *curtain*, Vm. 10, 22, 29.

for-dykr, adj. *equipt*, Fms. x. 139, (for. word.)

for-dyld, f. [dul], *conceit, vanity, show*, Pass. 32, 3.

for-dyri, n. a 'fore-door,' *vestibule*, Fms. viii. 14, Orkn. 368 old Ed.

for-dæða, u, f. [for-negative and dæð=an 'evil-doer,' cp. Germ. 'mis-selbat'] the etym. given in Js. (Gl.) is inadmissible; only used as a law term:—a *witch, sorceress*, in the worst sense, N. G. L. i. 70, 342, 351, Ls. 32, Korm. (in a verse), Grett. 108 new Ed.; bölvuð f., *accursed witch!* Fms. xi. 435. compds: forðæðu-maðr, m. an *execrable man*, Fms. xi. 432. forðæðu-skapr, m. *witchcraft, sorcery*, Hom. 86, Bs. ii. 97, N. G. L. i. 182, defined K. Þ. K. 76:—*objects used for sorcery*, N. G. L. i. 351. forðæðu-verk, n. an *execrable crime* (slaying a man asleep), Vigl. 86 new Ed.

for-dæma, d, to *condemn*, Germ. *verdammen*, Rb. 338, K. Á. 224, Bs. ii. 159: eccl., Stj. 151, N. T. passim.

for-dæming, f., esp. eccl. *damnation*, Germ. *verdamnung*, Stj. 151, Anecd. 28.

for-ellri or foreldri, n., later forellrar, mod. foreldrar, m. pl. (inserting d); masc. foreldrar occurs Nj. 224; forellar (eliding the r), Fms. x. (Ágrip), 410, 413, 418; [Germ. *vorültern*]:—*forefathers, elders, ancestors*, in old writers always in this sense; feðr ok forellri, Stj. 240, Fms. i. 34; úlikir sínu forellri, 195; um þat þegðr mér til forellris míns, vii. 64; enir fyrri forellrar várir, O. H. 69; frændr ok forellrar, id.; frænda ok forellra, Fms. i. 33; sumir hans forellrar, viii. 101; faðir ok forellrar, x. 418—eccl. *predecessors*, H. E. i. 512. forellris-menn, m. pl. *fore-fathers*, Fms. ix. 334, Fas. i. 351, Stj. 63, 139, Barl. passim.

II. in mod. usage, *parents*, and only in masc. pl. foreldrar; this sense occurs as early as the N. T. (vide feðgin), but is unknown to older writers.

for-eyðsla, u, f. *desolation*, N. T.

for-faðir, m. a *forefather*, Stj. 124; chiefly in pl., Edda (pref.), Stj. 128, freq. in mod. use:—eccl. a *predecessor*, H. E. i. 514, 655 xxiii. 2. E.

for-fall, n. a *let, hindrance*, esp. in pl. as a law phrase, Gpl. 102, H. E. ii. 82: a *drawback*, Fas. ii. 466. forfalla-laust, n. adj. and adv. = *in case that there be no let or hindrance*, Jb. 222, Gpl. 13, K. Á. 22, H. E. i. 516: in N. G. L. i. 351 it is used = *without legal cause* = forfallaust.

II. sing. a *bed-curtain*, Edda (Gl.), Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 494; hann brá upp forfalli, ok sá at þar lá maðr, Mag. 1: used as masc. (for-fallinn), El. 24.

for-fágaðr, part. *painted, whitewashed*, Gr. *κεκονιαμένος*, Matth. xxiii. 27.

for-feðgin, n. pl. 'fore-parents,' Stj. 134.

for-fjöl, f. a *side-board*, Str.

for-flótti, adj. *exiled, fugitive*, Fms. i. 212, Eg. 284: a *landlouper*, Stj. 43; *flight*, Bs. ii. 66; far-flótti, q. v., is not so good a reading.

for-ganga, gókk, [Germ. *vergeben*], to *perish*, Ann. 1368, 1412, N. T.

for-ganga, u, f. [A. S. *fore-genga*], a 'going before,' *belp*, Hkr. ii. 122.

for-göngu-kona, u, f., Mar., Stj. for-göngu-maðr, m. a *guide* (either man or woman), *leader*, Hkr. iii. 103, Th. 15.

for-gangr, m. = for-ganga, Háv. 57. for-gangs-maðr, m. a *leader*, Hkr. i. 274, Fms. i. 299, vii. 138.

for-garðr, m. a 'fore-yard,' the *fore-court* of a house, Fsm. 2, 3: the metaph. phrase, vera á for-görðum (mod. fara að for-görðum), of stores, to go out of doors, i. e. to be wasted and squandered, Fas. iii. 51.

for-gefins, adv. [Germ. *vergebens*], *in vain*, (mod.)

for-gildi, n. an *ἀπ. λεγ.* = Lat. *præfatia*, a *preamble*, 625, 90.

for-gildra, að, to lay a trap for, Thom. 159.

for-gipt, f. *payment for alimentation*, = mod. meðgjöf, Sd. 149, Fms. vi. 298, vii. 112, Fas. ii. 438, Fs. 29, 64. for-giptar-laust, adj. *without costs*, 655 xx. 4.

II. [Germ. *vergift*], *poison*, Bb. 3, 68, but in this sense it can scarcely be called an Icel. word.

for-gísl, m. a *bostage*, Karl. 79.

for-gísla, að, to give as *bostage*, Karl. 57, O. H. L. 65.

for-góðr, adj. *exceeding good*, Safn. 1, 92.

for-grípa, greip, [A. S. *forgrípan*; Germ. *vergreifen*], to do amiss.

for-gyltr, part. (Germ. word), *gilded*, Vm. 21, 39, Pm. 120, Dipl. iii. 4.

for-hagr, adj. *skilful in handcraft*, Stj. 22.

for-hardnaðr and for-hertir, part. *hardened*.

for-hellir, m. the *fore part of a cave*, Sams. 19.

for-herða, t, to *harden*, the Bible passim, [cp. A. S. *for-beard*, very bard.] for-herðing, f. *hardness of heart*, Bible.

for-hleypri, n. a 'fore-leaping,' in the phrase, hafa e-n at forhleypt at forhleyptis-manni, to use one as a 'fore-leaper,' i. e. as a cat's paw, 224, Sturl. i. 61.

for-hraustr, adj. *exceeding valiant*, Lex. Pöet.

for-hugsan, f. *forthought*, Bs. ii. 40, 76. for-hugsaðr, part. *musi*

for-hús, n. a *porch*, Eb. 220, Fms. viii. 360, v. l., H. E. i. 510.

fori, a, m. a *bell-wether*, Bb. 3, 55; eins og forinn feitr, a ditty.

foringi, a, m., gen. ja, pl. jar, a *leader, captain*, Fær. 106, Hom. 111, 57, Vápn. 25, Bs. i. 48, Fms. iv. 147, v. 295; hers-f., líðs-f., a *captain of troops*; skips-f., a *ship's captain*.

forika, að, to 'fork' or *punt a ship, push it on with a pole*, Nj. 273, ii. 360.

for-kast, n. *throwing (hay) before cattle*, Ísl. ii. 141.

for-kirkja, u, f. a *church-porch*, Stj. 562, Sturl. ii. 59.

for-klárðar, part. (Germ. word), *glorified*, Rb. 312.

for-kláran, f. *transfiguration*.

for-klárast, að, dep., in the Icel. N. T. to be *transfigured*, Mark. ix. for-kostuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *very finely*, Grett. 154 new Ed.

for-kólfr, m. a 'fore-bolt,' metaph. a *head, chief*, Al. 127; the res gjörkólfr in Eb. 86 is prob. false.

FORKR, m. [for. word; Lat. *furca*], a *fork, pole*, Landn. 154: a *living pole*, Eg. 220, Fms. vii. 195, viii. 337, ix. 24, 257, passim, Ld. 3: occurs even in a verse of the 10th century in Landn. 3, 14 (if the be genuine) a *fork* to eat with is in Icel. called gaffall, a mod. word rowed from Germ. *gabel*, Dan. *gaffel*.

for-kuðr, f. [kunna], *eagerness to learn, curiosity*; var mönnum á skemtan, Ísl. ii. 326; þá hluti er þeim er f. á at vita, Orkn. 100 old 138 new Ed. reads forvitni; gen. forkunnar- in compds means *reably, exceedingly*; f. margir, Ísl. ii. 226; f. mjök, Orkn. 332; f. vel 253, Nj. 230, v. l.; f. væn, Fms. i. 70; f. fagr, Edda 46: with a s forkunnar orð, *elegant words*, Hom. (St.)

for-kunna, adj. *eager to learn*; vóru allir f. at heyrja orð hans, Clem.

for-kunnliga, adv., prop. *remarkably, exceedingly*; f. væn, Rb. Joh. 623, 15; f. fríðr, Fms. i. 212; f. fjótr, viii. 382; f. vel, Grett new Ed.; sverð búið f., Eb. 226; biðja f., to beg *ardently*, Sks. 616.

for-kunnligi, adj. *remarkable, beautiful*, Hkr. ii. 73, Fms. x. 31

for-lag, n. *what is 'laid' up*: I. esp. in sing. *provision living, a livelihood*, Bs. i. 137, Fms. vi. 304; urðu þaðan í frá góð í manna, Bs. i: metaph. of *marriage*, Ísl. ii. 416, 453: *fate in store* = forlög, Lv. 33, Glúm. 333. forlags-eyrir, m. *livelihood*, 259, 442, N. G. L. i. 52: *means*, Jb. 166. II. in pl. for-lög properly 'fore-law'; hence *law or fate, destiny*, cp. ör-lög and lög word is not very freq. in old writers, and chiefly occurs in Sagas st Vd., Flóam. S., in old poetry only in Km. 23, but rare in genuine he Sagas; the very word conveys some Christian notion; ör-lög and ski solely heathen, e. g. Hm. 55; this distinction is rightly marked in a ty of Pal Vidalin—forlög koma ofan að | ör-lög kringum sveima | álög ýmsum stað | en ö-lög fæðast heima; in mod. usage forlög is curren ör-lög, sköp, obsolete; þetta mun vera forlög hennar, Glúm. 333; F kváðsk þá heyrja vilja forlög sín, . . . ef þú vilt vita forlög þin, Orkn. Fs. 19; úhægt mun forlögum at flýja, 20; eigi mundi tjóa at brjóta forlögumum, id.; ok mætti þit njóta lengri forlaga, *that ye might e longer life*, 84; honum var annarra forlaga auðit, 6; verðr hverr sínum forlögum at leita, 11; torsótt er at forðask forlögum, 24; ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3, 69; mi at hér sé hennar forlög (*destiny*), Fs. 141.

for-lagðr, part. *done with, forlorn*, Þorst. St. 51.

for-lát, n. *forgiveness*, Karl. 552, Pass. 31, 16.

for-láta, lét, to *forgive*, with dat. II. to *forsake*, [A. S. for-lætan], with acc., N. T., Pass.

for-leiga, u, f. *rent paid in advance*, N. G. L. i. 241.

for-leistr, m. the *fore part of a sock*, N. G. L. iii.

for-lendi, n. 'fore-land,' the *land between sea and hills*, Finnþ. Bs. ii. 25, Orkn. 324; now undir-lendi.

for-liði, a, m. a *leader*, Nj. 192, v. l., = fyrir-liði.

for-liga, adv. *vehemently*; f. reiðr, Thom. 204; vide fort.

for-líkan, f. *reconciliation* (the Gr. *καταλλαγή*), Rom. v. 11.

for-líkast, að, dep. [cp. Germ. *vergleichen*], to come to terms, iii. 232: in mod. Icel. law, in all but criminal cases, the litigants to appear (in person or by delegates) before two or more 'peace-m or umpires called forlíkunar-menn,—usually the parson and c more of the chief men of the parish; the office of the peace-maker try to bring about a friendly settlement called forlíkan, and this ing is often repeated; only after a forlíkan has been tried in vai the case be taken before a law-court; by this judicious proceeding than half the quarrels are nipped in the bud; there seems to be n like this in the old law, and the custom was probably borrowed from mark. There is a saying, 'a lean forlíkan is better than a fat laws

for-litill, adj. *exceeding small*, Mar. 195.

for-ljótr, adj. *exceeding ugly*, Bs. i. 802.

for-lyta, t, to *blame*, Fms. viii. 4.

lög, n. pl. *fate*, vide forlag II.

R.M., n. [Lat. *forma*], *form, shape*, 655 xxxii. 17, 18, xxv. 1, Rb. Fms. xi. 436. (rare.)

maðr, m. a '*fore-man, captain*, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 348, xi. 243, Nj. 43, Magn. 486:—a *master, ruler*, Edda (pref.); formaðr konunga, *foremost among kings*, Fms. ii. 292; f. annars fólks, *the foremost of other folk*, vi. 38. COMPS: formanns-lauss, adj. *without a*

r, H. E. i. 562. formanns-skapur, m. *leadership*, Stj. 50. II. *the foreman or captain in a fishing vessel or boat*; in many compts, formanns-hlutr, m. *the captain's share* (of the fish caught).

mann-ligr, adj. *leader-like*, Fms. vii. 63, Valla L. 203.

mál, n. a *preface, preamble*, 625, 90.

máli, a, m. a *preamble*, Eg. 389, 390, 552; konungr skipaðisk eigi líkan formála, Fms. vii. 65; á hverjum gistingar-stað hafði hann bishop) formála sjálf, i. e. *saying grace, prayers, or the like*, Bs. i. a *stipulation, condition*, með þvílíkum formála sem . . ., Fms. i. 90, 55; a *preface*, rendering of the mid. Lat. *praefatio*; in mod. usage, *preface to a book*=Germ. *vorwort, vorrede*.

megan, f. [Germ. *vermögen*], *means, wealth*, (mod.)

meistari, a, m. a *head-master*, Edda (pref.)

menntir, part. *well-trained, bigbly skilled*, Finn. 290; f. á járn- Fms. xi. 427, Bs. i. 681, 850, ii. 32.

nera, að, mod. *forma*, vide áforma, (Lat. word), *to form*, Stj. 14, 18, ii. and Mar. passim, Magn. 478, Dipl. iii. 5.

neran, f. *form, shape*, Stj. 5, 12.

merking, f. a *symbol*, Stj. 281.

merkja, t. [Germ. *vermerken*], *to perceive*, N. T., Pass. 12.

nessa, u, f. '*fore-mass, matins*, Fms. vii. 145, viii. 174, ix. 48, iii. 4, v. 18.

ni, a, m. (Lat. word), *the case in which the chalice is kept*, Vm. 29, 71. forma-dúkr, m. *id.*, Pm. 40.

mikill, adj. *exceeding great*, Bs. ii. 8.

móðir, f. a '*fore-mother, ancestress*, Stj. 141.

myndari, a, m. [Germ. *vormund*], *a ward*, of a minor.

myrkvast, að, dep. *to be eclipsed*. for-myrkvan, f. *an eclipse*.

mæla, t, to *appoint*, El. 21. II. *to curse*, with dat., N. T.

mælandi, part. a *spokesman*, Hm. 24, 62, Stj. 157, Fms. ii. 45.

mælari, a, m. *id.*, Fms. v. 241.

mæli, n. *pleading*, Stj. 603, Fms. vii. 39, Sd. 155, Bs. i. 168: a *ribed form, formula*, Grág. ii. 249, Stj. 342:—eccl. *saying prayers*, bk f., Bs. i. 167; in Vm. 6 it seems to mean *the mass or liturgy*,=æla-bók, f. a *book of f.*, Vm. 21.

mæling, f. *an imprecation*; f. illan finnr stað, Pass. 28. 9.

RN, adj. [Ulf. *furnis*=παλαύς; A. S. *furn*; Hel. *furn*; Swed. lost in Engl.]—*old*; forn vinátt, Eg. 729; forn fjáðskapur, old

v, Nj. 49; forn rök, Ls. 25; fornt vín, *old wine*, Pr. 472; en forna *the old earth*, Hým. 24; forn timbr, *the old timbers*, Akv. 42; inn fjándi, *the old fiend, Satan*, 686 C. 2; forn jötunn, *the old giant*, 13; fornar tóptir, *old abodes*, Gm. 11: stores preserved from the year are called forn, forn mjöðr, *old mead*, Skm. 37; fornari hey, K. 163. 2. with the notion of *old, worn, rotten, or the like*;

lgs-segl várt hið forna, Fms. iv. 259; forn mörr, Bjarn. 29 (in a 3. *old*, in temp. sense; in the lecl. Commonwealth *the old* woods were called forn goðorð and forn goðorðsmáðr, *an old priest*, to the priesthoods instituted along with the Fifth Court, which were 'new'. 4. *time-honoured, old*; forn lög, forna lands-siðr, Bs. i.

5. at fornu, *formerly, in times past*, Eg. 267, K. A. 152, D. I. i. til forna, *id.*, cp. Dan. *til forn*. 6. in old writers forn is often

of the heathen times with the old mythical lore; forn siðr, *the (heathen) rite*, Fb. i. 215; fornir menn, *the men of old*, Eb. 132; á skjöldum, *on shields of old*, Edda 87; fornar frásagnir, *old tales*, pref.; forn-menn, forn-tíðindi, forn-sögur, *the men, lore, or saws of*

ten age, (forn-fræði, *id.*: forn-spjöll); forn átrúnaðr, *forn trú, the old, heathenism*; forn-kveðit mál or hið forn-kveðna is a standing

for an '*old saw, proverb*, the Sagas passim, and vide below. β. *old*, i. e. *versed in old lore or witchcraft*; hann var forn mjök

as a *great wizard*) ok hafði jafnan úti setið, Orkn. 234; fróð ok skapi, Ísl. ii. 332, Fb. i. 250 (forneskja).

adr, m., in the phrase, at fornaði, *furthermore*, Fms. ix. 27, Grág. ii. 85, 145, where Sb. umfram.

adr, part. *worn*; f. búnaðr, Hkr. i. 90.

nafn, n., gramam, a *pronoun*, Skálda 178, 180, Edda 108, 121.

nám, n., an *obstacle*, Bs. ii. 106, 179:—*the haft on the bilt* (nema Stj. 383. Judges iii. 16, 22.

-bréf, n. *an old deed*.

nema, nam, *to perceive*, (the Germ. *vernehmen*), scarcely in use.

nes, n. a *promotory*, (cp. *Furness* in Lancashire), Orkn. 442.

neskja, u, f. *the old heathen time, heathenness*; ágetis-mönnum þeim

it hafa í forneskju, Fms. viii. 6; f. klæða-búnaðr, *old-fashioned*

vi. 321. forneskju-legr, adj. *antique looking*. II. *old*

ii. 134; fremja forneskju, Grett. 150; fara með f., Orkn. 136. forneskju-maðr, m. a *sorcerer*, Orkn. 136.

forn-fáguligr, mod. forn-fágigr, adj. *old and worn out*, Fms. iii. 166.

forn-fróðr, adj. *skilled in old lore*, in a bad sense, of sorcery, Fbr. 163: mod. *learned in old things*.

forn-fræði, f. *old lore* (of witchcraft), Fms. iii. 90. β. *archæology*, (mod.)

forn-fræðingr, m. *an antiquarian, a scholar in old lore*, (mod.)

forn-gildr, adj. *of old standard value*, Dipl. v. 20, Ann. 1392.

forn-gripir, m. pl. *antiquities*. forngrípa-safn, n. a *collection of antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-haldinn, part. *time-honoured*, Hallfred.

for-njósn, f. *looking ahead*, Sdm. 27.

forn-konungr, m. *an ancient king*, Fms. ii. 138, ix. 455, Fs. 21, Skálda 194.

forn-kveðit, n. part. *said of old*, epithet of old saws, Eg. 520; satt er hit fornkveðna, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Fær. 218, passim; það finnst á mér sem fornkveðit er, að fátt segir af einum, a ditty.

forn-kvæði, n. *an old poem*, Edda 135. β. *a ballad*, vide danz.

forn-leifar, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-ligr, adj. *old*, with the notion of *worn out, decayed*, Fær. 186, Pm., Fms. ii. 142, Fas. ii. 300; fræði f., *old lore*, Fms. iii. 90.

forn-maðr, m. a *man of the olden time*: forn-menn, m. pl. *the ancients*, in many compts: the old biographies of the kings of Norway edited 1825 sqq. are by the editors (less correctly) called Fornmannasögur, instead of the true old name Konunga-sögur or Konunga-æti.

forn-menjar, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-menni, n. a *man of the olden time*, Fms. ii. 59.

forn-mæli, n. *an old saw*, Fas. iii. 365.

forn-mæltr, part. = fornkveðit, Fms. vi. 4.

forn-orðr, adj. *using old phrases*, (mod.) II. *swearing*, Bs. i. 712.

forn-ortr, part. *composed in olden time*, Þiðr. 2.

forn-rit, n. pl. *old writings*, (mod.)

forn-saga, u, f. *an old tale*, esp. of the mythical age, Fas. i. 417 (v. l.), Eg. 698: mod. forn-sögur, *old legends*.

forn-skáld, n. *an ancient scald or poet*, Edda 124, 135, Al. 48.

forn-skrá, f. *an old scroll*, Vm. 122.

forn-skræða, u, f. = fornskrá, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

forn-spekingr, m. *an old wise-man*, Stj. 377.

forn-spjöll, n. pl. *old spells, old lore*, Vsp. 1.

forn-spurðr, part., in the phrase, göra e-n fornspurðan at e-u, or göra e-t at e-m fornspurðum, *to do a thing without asking one's leave*, Fas. i. 48.

forn-söngur, m. *an old song*, Þiðr. 181.

forn-tíðindi, n. pl. *old tales*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. vii. 97, Ht. R. 2.

forn-troðinn, part.; stigr f., *an old trodden path*, Fas. iii. 279.

forn-vinr, m. *an old friend*, Fas. ii. 422.

forn-yrði, u. *old words or saws*: fornyrðis-lag or fornyrða-lag, n. a kind of old metre; this word is an ἄν. λεγ. in Edda Ht., whence it has spread into mod. use, but it is better called kvíðu-háttir: mod. *an archaism*.

forn-yrtr, part. *archaizing*.

for-næmi, n. a law phrase, *plundering another's property*; the law distinguishes between ráu (by personal violence) and fornæmi, *plunder* before the owner's eyes, but without the use of force, Jb. 426, cp. also Gpl. 402, 416, N. G. L. i. 227.

forn-öld, f. *the olden time, mythical age*: Fornaldar-sögur, f. pl. *mythical stories*, (mod.)

for-pris, m. (for. word), *great praise, honour*, Mar. (Fr.), Pass. 35. 3. for-prisa, að, *to praise*, H. E. i. 404, Stj. 9.

for-prisan, f. *glory*, Stj. 7, 109, 161.

FORR, adj. *forward*; of sljór eðr of forr, *too slow or too forward*, Thom. 279:—*baugbty*, forr ok framhvass, 180; harða forr, of nökkut reis við, *id.*:—as adv. *quickly*, vinna fort, *to work eagerly*, Bs. ii. 93; snúast fort, *to whirl* (as a wheel or a spindle), 443 (in a vcrse); the mod. phrase, fara fort (of fort) i e-t, *to go too far (too keenly) into a thing*.

for-ráð, n. *management, superintendance*; með forráði ok umsyslu e-s, Rb. 400: the phrase, kunna ekki fótum sínum forráð, Stj. 558:—*administration, stewardship*, hann hafði f. með Auði, Landn. 109; hann tók þar við forráðum öllum, Eg. 36, 84; staðar-forráð, *the management of church domain-land*, Bs. i. 479; til eignar ok forráða, Ld. 14; forráð sakar, *the leading of a suit*, Grág. i. 489:—as a law term, the *holding a goðorð* (q. v.) of *the heathen time*, manna-forráð, Hrafn. 14, Nj. 149, v. l.; hence rule, sway, Fms. vii. 209, xi. 201, Eg. 50, 401. COMP: forráða-maðr

and forráðs-maðr, m. a *manager, warden*, Grág. ii. 405, Vm. 108; f. kristinnar, *the leaders of the church*, 656 C. 17, Hom. 95; f. ok höfðingi, Ver. 18, Hkr. i. 83; f. á skipi, *the captain of a ship*, Landn. 56.

for-ráða-æð, [Germ. *verratben*], *to betray*, Bcv. 10 (Fr.), N. T., Pass. 5. 1.

for-ráðandi, part. *an overseer, manager*, Fms. x. 330; f. skipis, Bjarn. 15, Fms. ii. 63:—a law term, a *guardian, réttfr* f. fjár hennar, Grág. i. 377;

frænda eðr f., 343.

for-rennari, a, m. a *forerunner*, Stj. 204; a *predecessor*, 118.

for-rikr, adj. *exceeding rich*, Bs. i. 852, Fb. ii. 187.

for-ræða, u, f. [Germ. *vorrede*], a *preface*, Str. I, (rare.)

for-ræði, n. I. = forráð, *management*; f. fjár, Gpl. 217: *rule, sway*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 105, x. 231, xi. 326: esp. as a law term, *keeping a godorð* (*priesthood*); *mama-f.*, Hrafn. 19, Grág., and the Sagas passim. for-ræðis-maðr, m. = forráðamaðr, N. G. L. i. 151, 152, Barl. passim. II. [Germ. *verrabt*], *treason*, mod. and rare, Pass. 16. 6.

FORRS, n. *wrath, rage, ire*; snúa fors í frið, grimd í gríð, 655 xxxii. 24, Bs. ii. 97; með fors, *baughtly*, Sturl. iii. 144, Pass. 13. 2; ferr erki-biskup í fors mikit, *be fell into great wrath*, Fms. xi. 441; fors ok atkóst, Fas. iii. 91; fors ok ilska, Stat. 398. COMPS: fors-fullr, adj. *wrathful, insolent*, Grett. 106 A. fors-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *insolent*, Bs. ii. 66. fors-maðr, m. *an angry man*, Korm. 80.

FORRS, mod. foss, m., prob. akin to the preceding word and forr, [Swed.-Dan. *foss*; North. E. *force*; a test word of Scand. language and origin; cp. the curious passage in Constant. Porph. De Admin. Imperii, ch. 9, where the Byzantine author gives some names of waterfalls in Russia in two languages, *ρωσιστι* and *σκαβισιστι* (Russian and Slavonic), with a Greek translation; *ρωσιστι*, a waterfall, being called *βορσι* or *φωρος* (e. g. *οὐλ-βορσι* = Icel. Hólm-fors, *βαρου-φωρος* = Icel. Bárufors), whereas *σκαβισιστι* it is called *πραχ*, i. e. *porog* or *prag*: Constantine in another passage states that the Russians were Teutonic or 'Franks': the Gardar (Russia Minor) of that time was in fact a Scand. country; even the name Russia is by some (P. A. Munch) explained as Scand., afterwards adopted for the whole empire; it was still regarded so by the Byzantine authors of the 10th century, as opposed to Slavonic]:—a '*force*, *waterfall*, Landn. 291, 292; fors mikill er Sarpr heitir, Ó. H. 49, Landn. 277, v. l.: in many local names, Skóga-f. in southern Icel.; Gyggjar-f. in the north (Goða-f. is a corrupt form, cp. Þorláks-kver, p. 288, and Grett. ch. 68, 69, whence the name); Gull-f., *Gold-force*, a freq. name in western Icel. 2. a *brook, stream*; this sense is curious, and peculiar to the Stj. (by bishop Brand, a native of south-eastern Icel.); it is well suited to the district of Skaptafells-sýsla, where all brooks are torrents rushing from glaciers into the ocean; til forsins Bison, Stj. 387. Judges iv. 13; hann grípr einn stein upp ór forsinum, 227; Davíð tók fimm steina ór einum fors, 464. I Sam. xvii. 40; við forsinn Besor, 490. I Sam. xxx. 9; yfir fors Cedron, 527. 2 Sam. xv. 23; af fors drakk hann á götu, 656 C. 2: in the old poem Vsp. fors is evidently used in the same sense; á sér hón ausask aurgum fors, 31; falla forsar, 58. This idiom perhaps gives a hint as to the native place of this poem; falla forsum, to fall in torrents, Fas. ii. (in a verse). fors-fall, n. a '*force-fall*, torrent, Stj. 32, Ó. H. 17, Fms. iv. 361.

forsa, að, to stream in torrents: to be enraged, Mar. for-sala, u, f. a law term, a mortgage, Gpl. 304. COMPS: for-sölu-jörð, f. a mortgaged estate, N. G. L. i. 214. forsölu-máli, a, m. a mortgage contract, Gpl. 304. for-samliga, adv. *unduly*, cp. forsóma, Bs. i. 733. for-sát, f. an *ambush*, Bs. i. 289, ii. 70, 97. for-senda, u, f. a part of an angler's line, Od. xii. 253. for-sending, f. a sending one to certain death, a dangerous mission, Eg. 540, Fms. iii. 68, Hkr. ii. 76, iii. 104 (where forsenda).

for-seti, a, m. the myth. name of a heathen god, Edda, where it however seems to mean an *umpire* or *peace-maker*, cp. Gm. 15. II. in mod. usage a '*fore-sitter*, *president*, *chairman*'; but in 1793 (Fél. vol. xiii), the chairman is called for-maðr or forstöðu-maðr, as forseti was not then an established word. for-sjá and for-sjóf, f., gen. as nom. *foresight, prevision*, Nj. 210, Sks. 224 B, Fær. 79, Fms. v. 284, vii. 134, x. 9. COMPS: forsjá-lauss, adj. *helpless*, Njarð. 380. forsjá-leysi, n. *want of foresight*, Bret. 38, Grett. 95, Fms. viii. 364. forsjár-maðr, m. a *warden, overseer*, Stj. 243, Fms. i. 290, x. 421, Sturl. i. 198. II. *Providence*, Sks. 559 B. for-sjáll, adj. *foresighted, prudent*, Nj. 222, Fms. v. 150, Sks. 436, Al. 8, Eg. 73. for-sjálliga, adv. *prudently*, Bs. i. 742, Fms. vi. 325, Fas. ii. 245. for-sjálligr, adj. *prudent*, Greg. 32, Fas. ii. 469, Sturl. i. 113. for-sjálmi, f. *prudence*.

for-sjón, f. = forsjá; eccl. since the Reformation, *Providence*, in hymns, sermons, etc. forsjónar-maðr, m. = forsjámaðr, Karl. 500. for-skáli, a, m. an *ante-chamber, lobby*, Dropl. 28, Bs. i. 451, Sturl. ii. 173, iii. 193.

for-skæpti, n. the '*fore-baft*' of a hammer, Edda 70, Fb. iii. 427. for-skoti, n. a *vestibule, porch*, Stj. 562. I Kings vi. 3. for-sköp, n. pl. *bad times, ill fate*, Hkv. 2. 32. fors-lægja, ð, to lower one's pride, Stj. 621.

for-smá, ð, [Germ. *verschmähen*], to despise, Stj. 142, 621 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 15, Fms. iii. 89, (now freq.) for-smán, f. *disgrace*, H. E. i. 497, Ann. 1394, (now freq.) for-smiðr, m. a '*fore-smith*, *chief builder*, Edda (pref.), Bret. for-snjallr, adj. *exceeding wise*, Vellekla.

for-sorga, að, [Dan. *forsørge*; Germ. *versorgen*], to provide for; for-sorgan, f. *provision*.

for-sóma, að, [Germ. *versänmen*], to neglect, (mod. word.) for-sóman, f. *neglect*, (mod. word.)

for-spá, f. a '*fore-spæing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Fms. i. 88, 96, 263, i. x. 275, Bret. 62, Stj. 202, Bs. ii. 7.

for-spár, adj., often used in the description of the wise men of quity, such as Njál, Snorri:—'*fore-spæing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Et. Nj. 30, Fms. iv. 24, 87, Eg. 20, Fs. 54; of Odin, Yngl. S. ch. 5.

for-spell, n. a *heavy loss*, Gkv. I. 3, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse). for-spjall, n. a '*fore-spell*, *preamble*'. Forspjalls-ljóð, n. nar a poem.

for-sprakari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *sprechen*], a '*for-speaker*, *sp* man, Stj. 266; hence the mod. for-sprakki, a, m. a *ringleader*.

for-staða, u, f. *standing up for one, sbielding one*, Gpl. 265, Ld. Lv. 4, Orkn. 40; mæla e-m forstöðu, to say a good word for one, ii. 147. COMPD: forstöðu-maðr, m. a *manager*, Ver. 36, Rb. 4c.

for-stand, n. [the Germ. *verstand*], *understanding* in household ters. forstands-kona, u, f. (-maðr, m.), a *good housekeeper*.

for-standa, stóð, (for-stá is freq. in poetry of the 16th century), word; Germ. *verstehen*]:—to understand, Bs. i. 802.

for-stjóri, a, m. a '*fore-steerer*, *foreman, overseer, leader*, Eg. 52, 646, K. Á. 34, 224, Fms. i. 2, v. 72, vii. 238, 265, x. 311, Skálda 24 for-stjörn, f. *rule, management*, Fms. viii. 5. forstjórnar-m.

a *manager*, Glúm. 360. for-stoð, f. = forstaða, N. G. L. i. 60, 68, Fms. iv. 216.

for-stofa, u, f. = forskáli, Eb. 136, Fms. vi. 34, Ó. H. 116, Eg. 211.

for-stórr, adj. *exceeding tall*, Vigl. 20.

for-streymis, adj. *down stream*, opp. to *andstreymis*, Edda 60, iii. 163, Fms. vii. 253, Ó. H. 20, Bs. ii. 175.

for-stöndugr, adj. [Germ. *verständig*], *clever* in household matt for-svar, n. [Dan. *forsvar*], *defence*, (mod. word.)

for-svara, að, [from Dan. *forsvare*, cp. Germ. *verantworten*], to answer for one, defend.

for-svaranligr, adj. *justifiable*, Bs. i. 733, but prob. wrongly; fo liga (in the MS.), q. v.

for-syma, ð, = forsóma, Boldt and D. N. for-sýn, f. *foresight, foreboding*, Bs. ii. 38.

for-sýnn, adj. *gifted with foresight*, Fms. xi. 423, cp. Bs. ii. 81. for-sæla, u, f. [sól], a *shade from the sun*, Bb. 3. 85, Fas. i. 467 (cp. COMPD: Forsælu-dalr, m. name of a valley, Landn.

for-sæti, n. '*fore-seats*, *front benches*, Nj. 220, Fms. v. 332, v. l. for-sögn, f. *order, superintendance*, Fms. i. 290, x. 433, Orkn. Sturl. i. 46 C. Þ. *prophecy*, Stj. 114. γ. a law term, *previous de*

claration, N. G. L. i. 88, 89. forsagnar-vitni, n. a *witness to a declar*

N. G. L. i. 32, Gpl. 475. for-söngvari, a, m. a *precentor* in a church.

for-tak, n. *denial, protest*, Dipl. i. 7. COMPS: fortaks-lau adj., in the phrase, segja, lofa f., to state, promise without reserve

tively. fortaks-orð, f. *words of contradiction*, Bs. ii. 23. for-taka, tók, to deny positively, Bs. ii. 31.

for-tapaðr, part. *forlorn*, Matth. x. 6: for-tapan, f. *damnation*, I for-tíða, dd, to forsake; hann fortíddi Guð, Bret. (Verl.)

for-tjald, n. a *curtain*, Ld. 29: a *bed-curtain*, Fms. iii. 196, F 391, Háv. 54, Sams. 11: the veil of the Temple, Stj. 321, Pass., N

for-tölur, f. pl. *persuasions*, Nj. 200, Eg. 9, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 56. for-urtir, f. pl., *vide forátta*.

forusta, vide forysta. for-vað, n. *sboal water* between the cliffs and the flowing tide; the phrase, í síðustu forvöð, to pass the last sboal water before th

the passage off, also metaph. to delay till the last moment. fickann allan, ok halda upp forvöðunum þar í hjá, D. N. vi. 167, it seems to mean a *ford*.

for-veði, a, m. a *cliff projecting into the forvað*, where the rider wade through water, Fbr. 45, Vm. 107.

for-vara, að, [Germ. *verwahren*], to keep, Matth. xvi. 25.

FORVE, n. an *úr. ley*, in the eccl. law of the county Víkin or B þing, a coast district in the south of Norway, N. G. L. i. 339, 363, the law orders that a monster child (i. e. an abortion, a birth w

human shape) shall be brought to a place 'forve,' and buried neither man nor beast comes by; þat skal á forve (forve, v. l.) f

rúyra (put in a cairn) þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, forve (forve, v. l.) hins illa. In N. G. L. i. 13 it is ordered that

(e. g. traitors, murderers, self-murders, etc.) were not to be bu

consecrated soil, but in the 'flood-mark' where sea and green turf

cp. the curious story in Landn. 2. 19, where the Christian lady

ordered herself to be buried between high and low water mark (f máli), as she would not rest in heathen earth; so, on the other

monster child must not rest in Christian earth. Thus forve is pr

derived from fyrva, q. v., to ebb, and denotes the flood-mark or b

which the grave was to be dug; the concluding words, þat er for

illa, probably mean *this place is the forve of the evil one*, i. e. an unba

place. The etymology given in H. E. i. 75 cannot be right.

for-veðja or for-veði, adj. a law term, *forfeitable* or *forfeited*, V Grág. ii. 234, N. G. L. i. 27 (Js. 124), 391.

for-veðjadr, part. *forfeited*, Bs. i. 227.
for-vegr, m. a *trace, foot-print*, N. G. L. i. 83, Str. 78, Barl. 10, 142.
for-verari, a, m. a *predecessor*, Dipl. i. 4, ii. 11, (mod.)
for-verð, n. *price, worth*, Dipl. iii. 10.
for-verk (for-virk), Hrafn. 5), n., prop. *bumble work, farm work*; ef þú kaupir mann til forverks sér, Grág. i. 272; várt f., *our task*, Hom. i.); of gamall til þræls, ok þótti ekki forverk í honum, *too old for brall, and unfit for work*, Hkr. i. 199, Fms. i. 77; þetta sumar var forverk í Krossavík, Vápn. 29; ok var lítið forverk orðit, en hann ómegð, Sturl. i. 137; þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lív orkar, Fm. 5; forverk heys, *carting hay*, K. Þ. K. 100; skal hverr bíandi er forverk á sér, N. G. L. i. 128; þú munt fá föður mínum forverk k ferr ftá, Þorst. St. 53; forverks-litill, adj. *one who is able to do little f.*, Fas. iii. 158; **forverks-maðr**, m. a *labourer, workman*, 6, Eb. 150; **forverks-tíð**, f. *work-time*, Hom. (St.); þér skal fá la til forverks, Þorst. St. 55. II. metaph. [cp. A. S. *for-uyrht* = *atum*], in the phrase, *gruga ekki forverkum við e-n, to treat one well, meanly, not like a drudge*; er þat líkast at aldri sé forverkum við gört, Band. 10; skal aldri forverkum við þik grúa meðan við lifum ir. 54; ekki skal forverkum við þik góra þat sem vel er, Fas. ii. 238; munum þetta eigi forverkum góra, *we shall do no bireling's work*, 20; at þeir gördi lítt forverkum (*that they did it thoroughly*) at hefna n Dönum spottis, Mork. 51, 153.
for-viða, adj. ind. [qs. forveðja, q. v.], *upset in a fight*, Nj. 228, 246; tr varð allr f. fyrir, Bård. 43 new Ed., Róm. 150;—in mod. usage, ized, *greatly surprised*.
for-viðris, adv. *before the wind*, Rd. 276, Sturl. iii. 198, Róm. 369, ii. 5.
for-vindis, adv. *before the wind*, Fms. iii. 235.
for-vista, u, f. = forysta (forvist, Fms. vii. 25), Eb. 142, Fms. x. 273.
for-vitinn, adj. *curious*, chiefly in a bad sense, Greg. 27, Sturl. i. 216.
for-vitligr, adj. *curious*, Mag. 8.
for-vitna, að, to *pry into, enquire*; f. e-t, Sks. 183 B; f. um e-t, to *enquire about*, 6, 182 B. 2. reflex., forvitnask e-t, to *enquire*, Bret. Fms. i. 147, 252, vii. 258, Eg. 764, Ld. 268; absol., Lv. 15; f. til e-s, Fær. 53; f. um e-t, *id.*, Landn. 51, Gret. 96, 160. 3. impers., forvitnar e-t, or with infin., *it makes one curious to know*, Fær. 54, Sks. B, Fas. i. 22.
for-vitni, f. *curiosity* (often in a bad sense), Fas. i. 71, Sks. 183, 553, i. 145, 260, Glúm. 327, Johann. 625, 89; fáa leiðir gott af forvitni (a saying), Vidal. i. 58.
for-vitri, adj. (-vitra, Fms. vi. 56, 428), *very wise, deep*, Fms. iv. 24, vi. 56, xi. 79, Band. 3, Eg. 3, Bs. i. 66 (forvittr).
for-vitrigr, m. a *wise man*, Matth. xi. 25.
for-vigi, n. an *outwork*. forvígis-maðr, m. a *bead champion, under*.
for-yflask, d, dep. (foriflask, Al. 110 and 65; xxix: for-œfask, Hom. i.), in the phrase, f. e-s, only used with neg., to *sbrink from nothing*; mja foryflask eigi illra ráða, Bær. 14; Halli foryflask eigi at mæla er honum syndisk, Fms. vi. 360 (foryfláðr, Mork. 93); at þeir munu laz at etja við asla-muninn, Al. l. c.; þú foræfisk (foryflisk?) eigi eíða, *sbrinkest not from perjury*, Hom. l. c.
for-ynja, u, f. an *appearance or foreboding*; hygg ek at þetta sé f. Þb. i. 67; nú hygg ek at þetta bera þína forynju, ok sér þú svikinn, 3; f. eðr fyrirfari hinnar fremri tignar, Bs. i. 682. β. a *spectre, u. sbeausal*; þegi þú yfir þeim, f. (*thou monster!*), Ld. 326, v. l.; and a mod. usage.
for-ysta, u, f. (forosta, Fms. ii. 88, Fs. 8, Grág. i. 503, Ísl. ii. 87), mod. *forusta* [qs. forvista, vi = y]—*headsip, leadership*, and even personally a *captain*, 623, 56, Fms. ii. 88, v. 273, vii. 326, Hkr. ii. v. l., Sturl. i. 159, Mork. 137, 140 (cp. Fms. vii. 25, Hkr. iii. 206), n. 340. compds: forustu-geldingr, m. a *bell-wether*, Grág. i. Ísl. ii. 330. forystu-lauss, adj. *without a leader or protector*, 3, Ld. 260, Bær. 17, Dropl. 32. forustu-sauðr, m. = forustu-ingr, Ísl. ii. 87, Bs. i. 138.
for-ýnusta, u, f. [Germ. *verdienst*], *merit*, mod. eccl., N. T., Vidal.
forþokki, a, m. *dislike*, Þórd. 22 new Ed.
forþótt, m. = forþokki, Bs. ii. 37.
forþykkja, þótti, to *dislike*, Sturl. iii. 231, Thom. 300, (rare.)
forþv, n. [A. S. and Engl. *fox*; Dutch *vos*; Germ. *fuchs*]; this word rs in the old northern tongues only in a metaph. sense, and even then and obsolete]:—*a fraud in selling, adulteration*; fox er illt í exi, 184 (in a verse); otherwise only in the phrase, selja e-n fox né flæðr, 492; kaup-fox, veð-fox (q. v.), *fraud in sale or bailing*, Gpl.
forþv, u, f. a *fox*; this curious word, which answers to Goth. *faubō*, G. *foba*, only occurs in Edda (Gl.), unless the present Icel. tóa (the mon name for a fox) be a corruption of fóa; if not, the etym. of tóa ite uncertain. It is a common superstition not to call the fox by his name, whence the variety of names in different languages, and number of synonyms in the same language.
forþv, n. *the crop or maw of a bird*, Fbr. 12.

FÓÐR, n. [Engl. *fodder*; Germ. *futter*; Dan. and Swed. *foder*]. *fodder for cattle*, (but fæði or fæða of human food), Ísl. ii. 138, Gpl. 503, Fbr. 156; a certain quantity of fodder or hay, a stack thus contains so many kyr-fóðr or lambs-fóðr:—*a foddering of lambs for the parson in the winter*, hence a parish has so and so many lambs-fóðr; skila yfir fóðrum, to *return lambs in the spring*. fóðr-birgðir, f. pl. (-birgr, adj.), *stores of hay*.
fóðr, n. [Germ. *futter*; Engl. *fur*], *lining*.
fóðra, að, to *fodder*, Fms. i. 272, Ísl. ii. 132; reflex., Sks. 185.
fóðra, að, to *fur or line a garment*, Fms. vi. 422, Ís. i. 636; hence in mid. Lat. *cappa forata*.
fóðr-lauss, adj. *unlined*, Vm. 29, Pm. 37.
fó-erla, u, f. a *duck*.
fógeti, a, m. [low Lat. *vocatus*; Germ. *vogel*], a *kind of bailiff*, D. N. from the 14th century:—the bailiff of Reykjavík in Icel. is called fógæti.
FÓL, n. a *fool*: allit., fífl ok fól, 656 B, 7; fól, however, has often the notion of rage and foul language; fífl that of pranks or silliness; fól (*madman*) væri Sverrir þá, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 242; það taka fól þetta, Ísl. ii. 220 (one who had used bad language); hann þótti þar fól eitt (*idiot*), Glúm. 336. compds: fólis-liga, adv. *foolishly, like a madman*, Sturl. i. 4, Fms. xi. 280. fólis-ligr, adj. *foolish, mad*, Fms. viii. 242 (of foul language).
fóli, a, m. = fól, Gisl. 50, Sd. 178; fóli þinn, *thou fool!* Ld. 220.
FÓL, l, m. [cp. Fr. *voler*, early Fr. *foler*, cp. also low Lat. *felo*, Engl. *felony*; but is prob. a Teut. word from fela, fólgin]:—*stolen goods*, esp. hidden, a law term; skal binda fóla á bak honum, N. G. L. i. 83, Js. 129; þinna þeir fóla (*hidden theft*) meðal skjaldháka, N. G. L. i. 84, passim; finna fóla, Grág. i. 195; bera inn fóla á hendr mönnum, *id.* fóla-gjald, n. *damages, compensation*, in a case of theft, Grág. i. 84.
FÓLK, n., prop. folk with a short vowel, cp. fylki; [A. S. *folc*; Engl. *folk*; Germ. *volk*; Dan. and Swed. *folk*]:—*folk, people*; skjótt fjölgæðisk fólkit, Gret. 88:—*people* indefinitely, til at hræða fólk, to *frighten folk*, Bs. i. 764; curiously Icel. say, kvænn-fólk (as in Engl.), *woman-folk*; but karl-fólk never, only karl-menn. 2. in Icel. chiefly the *people of a household, community*, or the like; kirkju-fólk, the *church-folk*, i. e. *people assembled in church*; bóds-fólk, the *guests at a banquet*; sóknar-fólk, the *parish folk*; heimilis-fólk, *house-folk, the people of a household*; allt fólkið á bænum, *all the folk*; vinnu-fólk, *servant-folk*; grasa-fólk, *people gathering fell-moss*; meðal annars fólksins, Nj. 66, v. l.; Njáll gékk inn ok mælti við fólkit, 200; mik ok fólk mitt skortir aldri mat, Band. 13; hott, hott og hæ! hér sé Guð í bæ, sælt fólkið allt, Stef. Ól.; fæddi varla bifútt fólkit, Ísl. ii. 68; var eigi fólk upp staðit, Hrafn. 20; this sense is to the present day very common in Icel.; while the Germ. sense of *people, nation* (Dan. *folket*) is strange to Icel.; even lands-fólk is rare, better *lands-menn*. 3. *kinsfolk*; hans fólk ok foreldismenn, bis 'folk' and *forefathers*, Stj. 139; allt yðart f., Karl. 328: so Icel. say, vera af góðu fólki kominn, to *come of good folk, be well born*. II. a *host* = *fylking*, and hence *battle*, but only in old poets, cp. Edda 108; fjórtán fólk, *fourteen divisions, troops*, Hkr. i. 49; ok í fólk um skaut, Vsp. 28; ef ek sék flein í fólki vaða, Hm. 151; þótti í fólk komi, 159; í fólk, *in battle*, Yt. 10; fara með fólku, to *wage war*, Gm. 48; öndvert fólk, *the van of the host*, Fas. i. 46 (in a verse); and in many compds: adj. a *valiant man* is called fólk-bráðr, -djarfr, -eflandi, -gláðr, -harðr, -prúðr, -rakkir, -reiðr, -skár, -snarr, -sterkr, -þorinn, etc.: *weapons, fólk-hama, -naðra, -skíð, -svell, -vápn, -vöndr*; *armour, fólk-tjald, -veggir*; a *warrior, fólk-baldur, -mýgir, -hárungrar, -rögnir, -stjóri, -stuðill, -stýrir, -valdr, -vörðr*; *the battle, fólk-roð, -víg*, Vsp. 28: in prose rarely, and only in poet. phrases, fólk-bardagi, a, m. a *great battle, battle of hosts*; and fólk-orrusta, f. *id.*, Flov. 40, Orkn. 94; fólk-land, u. = fylki, Hkr. i. 209, paraphrase from the Vellekla; fólk-vápn, n. pl. (vide above), *weapons*, N. G. L. i. 101; metaph., Fms. iii. 167.
fólkska, u, f. *foolishness*, often with the notion of *madness, impudence*, Fms. iii. 167, ix. 405, Sks. 623, Ísl. ii. 84. compds: fólksku-för (fólksku-ferð), f. a *mad expedition*, Sturl. ii. 97. fólksku-orð, n. *foolish (foul) words*, Fms. vii. 118. fólksku-verk, n. a *foolish (mad) act*, Edda 57; a *foul act*, Pass. 36. 7.
fólkskr, adj. *foolish, impudent*, Hkr. ii. 138.
FÓRA, u, f. (a for. word), *armour, harness*; her-fóra, *armour*, Stj. 287, Mag., Karl. passim; hence the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð í fórum sínum, to *keep a thing hidden under one's harness*.
FÖRN (fórun, f. pl., Ver. 6), f. *offering*. [prob. a word of Lat. and eccl. origin, derived from Lat. *offerre*; after the introduction of Christianity the old heathen word blót (q. v.) became odious, as denoting heathen sacrifice, and is consequently never used in connection with Christian worship; its place being taken by the word fórn]:—*a sacrifice in the Jewish sense, and in the Christian sense an offering to God*; but it is scarcely ever used in a heathen sense—the passage Fær. 103 is quite peculiar: the phrase, færa fórn, to *bring an offering*, Stj. passim; Guð mun sér sjá fórn til handa, 131, passim; brenni-fórn, a *burnt offering*; dreypi-fórn, a *drink offering*; synda-fóra, a *sin offering*, Bible, Vidal. passim; fórnar-blóð, n. *the sacrificial blood*, Stj. 305, 318; fórnar-

brauð, n. and fórnar-hleifr, m. *the shew-bread*, Stj. 474, 565 (*panis propositionis*, Vulg.); fórnar-kvikindi, n. *a victim*, Stj. 430; fórnar-skrín, n. *a shrine in which the wafer is kept*, Vm. 55; fórnar-söngur, m. *the offertory in the Roman Catholic service*, 625, 190. 2. metaph. chiefly in pl. *offerings, presents*; in this sense it occurs in Am. 5 (a poem not too old for such a word), Fms. ix. 416; ríkar ok fagar fórnir, Str. 34; fórnar-lauss, adj. *not bringing an offering*, Al. 172: sing., aldri ætla ek óþarfari fórn ferða Sveini konungi, en þetta it vanda höfuð, Mork. 87. fórna, að, *to offer*, with acc. of the offering, dat. of the person; fórna mér reykelsi, Stj. 431; mörr er fórnadr, 430. 1 Sam. ii. 16; þá hluti er hann vildi fórna, 410; fórna þik Guði, *offer thee to God*, 407: *to offer as a present*, Fms. ix. 450, Al. 96: in mod. usage, with dat. of the offering and the Deity, e. g. fórna Guði þænum sínum. 2. the phrase, fórna höndum, *to lift the hands to heaven as in prayer, or to wring the hands as in agony*; that this phrase was also known to the ancients may be inferred from the compd, fórnar-hendr, f. pl. *offering bands, uplifted bands*, Magn. 514. fórn-ferja, ð, = fórna, *to bring an offering, sacrifice*, with acc. of the offering, Fms. ii. 41, Stj. passim: mod. with dat. of the offering. fórn-færing, f. *an offering, sacrifice*, Stj. 17, 248, 276. fóstr-bróðir, m. *a foster-brother*: 1. prop. of men brought up together, brothers in arms, and the like; Arinbjörn hersir var f. Eireks konungs, Eg. 401, Fs. 121, 139, Fms. x. 226, Ísl. ii. 219; frændr ok fóstrbræðr, Fs. 120, 122; þeir vóru vænligir menn ok gördusk fóstrbræðr (*brothers in arms*) Ingimundar, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, passim. 2. a *foster-brother*, = eiðbróðir, pledged by the rite of blending blood together (vide bróðir), Gísl., Fbr., passim: hence Fóstbræðra-saga, u. f. the name of the history (but the name is mod.); fóstbræðra-lag, n. *a foster-brother-boo*, Eg. 116, 165, Fms. vii. 25, passim:—*sworn brotherhood*, sverjask í f., Fms. iii. 213, cp. esp. Gísl., Fbr. FÓSTR, n. [a Scand. word; Swed.-Dan. and North. E. *foster*; but neither in Goth., A. S., nor Germ.]—*the fostering of a child*, Fms. i. 1, Eg. 119, Nj. 40, Grág. i. 276, 277, Gpl. 531, Fs. 12, Ld. passim; for this see bam-fóstr, but cp. also Grág. O. Þ. ch. 21: the sayings, fjórðungi bregðr til fóstrs, Nj. (vide bregða), and fé er fóstri líkt; ást-fóstr, q. v. fóstra, u. f. *a foster-mother*: fóstra sú er hann hefir fæddan lögfóstri, Grág. ii. 60, Fms. iii. 71, vii. 275:—*a wet-nurse*, Fs. 148. 2. *a foster-daughter*; fóstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. l. c., Eg. 169, Str. 63. fóstra, að, *to foster*, also *to nurse*, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 16, Nj. 59. fóstr-dóttir, f. *a foster-daughter*. fóstr-faðir, m. *a foster-father*, Eg. 117, Ísl. ii. 139 (v. l.), Fms. ix. 361. fóstr-foreldrar, m. pl. *foster-parents*, (mod.) fóstri, a, m. *a foster-father*, Íb. 14, Eg. 117, Fs. 13, 19, Lv. 50, Bs. i. 154, 425, Fms. v. 126, Grág. i. 226; freq. in Icel. in addressing, fóstri minn, fóstra mín! 2. *a foster-son*, Nj. 149. 3. *a pet*, of a favourite horse, Sturl. i. 40, Hrafn. 8. 4. *a foster-brother*, Fms. vii. 316, xi. 155, (rare.) 5. in pl., collect. *the foster-father and his son (or sons)*, Fms. xi. 59. fóstr-jörð, f. *a native country*, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 76, Hom. 140. fóstr-land, n. *id.*, Barl. 90, 156, Stj. 50, Fms. x. 340, 343, Bret. 100. fóstr-laun, n. pl. *reward for fostering one*, Ld. 232, Grág. i. 280. fóstr-man, n. *a nurse (bondswoman)*, Skv. 3. 67 (poët.) fóstr-meistari, a, m. *a tutor*, Karl. 32. fóstr-móðir, f. *a foster-mother*, Stj. 83, 548. fóstr-mær, f. *a foster-daughter*, Fas. ii. 293. fóstr-neyti, n., collect. *foster-parents*, Fms. vii. 237. fóstr-son, m. *a foster-son*, Fms. i. 85, Eg. 524, Ísl. ii. 145. fóstr-systir, f. (sometimes in MSS. spelt fösystir, Mar. 14, 15, Stj. 407, Bs. i. 460), *a foster-sister*, Fs. 139, Fb. ii. 4. fóstr-systkin, n. pl., collect. *foster-brothers and sisters*, Fas. ii. 64. fót-borð, n. *a foot-board*, Gísl. 31, Vígl. 17, O. H. L. 36. fót-brot, n. *a fracture of the leg*, Bs. i. 431. fót-brotinn, part. *broken-legged*, Bs. i. 423, Stj. 279, Eb. 316. fót-fara, fór, *to pace, measure*, Ann. Oldk. 1845, p. 164. fót-festi, f. *a foot-hold*, in climbing. fót-flmr, adj. *nimble-footed*, Róm. 310. fót-fljótr, adj. *swift-footed*, Barl. 103, (rare.) fót-fúnn, part. '*foot-rotten*,' i. e. *reeling on one's legs*, a wrestling term. fót-ganga, u. f., in fótgöngu-lið, n. *host of footmen*, Stj. 450, Fms. x. 139; fótgöngu-herr, n. *id.*, Hkr. i. 216, Stj. 456; fótgöngumenn, m. pl. *id.*, Fms. vi. 413, Stj. 285. fót-gangandi, part. *walking on foot*, Bs. i. 535; f. menn, *footmen*, Fms. x. 139, Stj. 512. fót-hár, adj. *long-legged, big-stepping*, Eg. 710. fót-heill, adj. '*bale-legged*,' *sound-legged*, Gpl. 87. fót-hrumr, adj. *weak-legged* (from age), Fms. vii. 9, Bs. ii. 24. fót-hvatr, adj. *swift-footed*, Nj. 38, Edda 31, O. H. 71. fót-högg, n. *beating off one's feet*, Eb. 246, Sturl. ii. 90. fót-höggva, hjó, *to hew one's feet off*, Fms. viii. 167, ix. 19, Sturl. ii. 66. fót-kaldr, adj. *baving cold feet*. fót-lami, adj. *lame of foot*, Nj. 219, Stj. 501.

fót-langr, adj. *long-legged*, Fms. x. 151, v. l. fót-laug, n. *a foot-bath*, Hkv. 2. 37. fót-lauss, adj. *foot-less, without feet*, Al. 134. fót-lágr, adj. *low-legged, short-legged*, Þjal. 29. fót-leggr, m. *the leg*, Fb. ii. 387, Bárð. 14 new Ed., Fms. viii. 447, ix. 528, Magn. 524, Fas. i. 27, Stj. 96. fót-mál, n. *a step*, Stj. 129. fót-mikill, adj. *big-footed*, Mag. 1. fót-mjúkr, adj. *nimble-footed*, a wrestling term, Sturl. i. 14. fót-pallr, m. *a foot-board*, Fms. x. 186, Hkr. i. 81. FÓTR, m., gen. fótár, dat. fæti; pl. fætr, gen. fóta, dat. fótum; in n. conversation and even in writing the acc. pl. is used as fem., thus: fætr, not 'alla fætr,' and with the article 'fætrnar,' which form was also used by poets of the 17th century, Pass. 33. 4, Snót 156: [Goth. *fō*, A. S. *fōt*; Engl. *foot*; Germ. *fuss*; Swed. *fo*; Dan. *fod*; Gr. *πόδ-, pōd-*, with a short vowel; but with a long vowel in all Teutonic languages; fit, q. v., also seems to be a kindred word]—*a foot*; and some other languages either *the foot only or the foot and leg*. Icel. distinguish between various animals, and use fóttr (*foot*) of men, horses, ca sheep, etc.; hrammr (*paw*) of beasts of prey, as bears, lions; löpp (*paw*) of cats, dogs, mice; klær (*claws*) of birds of prey, as the eagle; hreiði (*fin*) of a seal: Edda 110, Fms. i. 182, xi. 145, Anecd. 6 219, 264, Landn. 180: the allit. phrase, fóttr ok fit (q. v.); þá var f. og fit, i. e. *all (men and beast) were about or all was bustle*; st báðum fótum, einum fæti, öllum fótum, *to stand (rest) on both...* Fms. viii. 41, Gísl. 46; spretta (stökkva) á fætr, *to start to one's feet*. 495; vera á fótum, *to be a-foot, to be out of bed*, Fms. vi. 201, x. Glúm. 368, Eg. 586; vera snemma á fótum, *to be early a-foot*, Val 223: metaph. *to be alive*, Ld. 230; fara á fætr, *to rise*; skjóta (k fótum undir sik, *to take to his heels*, Fms. viii. 358, Þórð. 43 new; hlaupa sem fætr toga, *to run as fast as feet can go*, Gísl. 61, Fas. i. taka til fóta, *to take to one's heels*, Gret. 101, Bs. i. 804; eiga fótum at launa, *to owe one's life to the feet*, i. e. *to run for one's life*, O. H. I. leggja land undir fót, *to take a long stride*, Bs. ii. 124, Fkv. ii. 2: þús denoting the delight of getting on shore, hafa land undir fæti, *to get the ground under one's feet*, 'O quam securum, quamque jucunda solo,' fæstr er á foldu fóttr, *Protectio in Terr. Sanct. 159*; falla til e-m, *to fall at another's feet*, 623. 27. 2. phrases, komit fótum fram, *off one's feet, bedridden*, Fms. xi. 155, Fb. i. 201; þó k bera þaðan hvaríngan fót heilan þá skal ek þó fara, Fs. 9; hverr á tr öðrum, *one on the heels of another*, Eg. 132; Hákon drepr yðr á fætr ok slays you on your feet, Fms. x. 386; miklu er fyrir fær þér kastad, *many things are cast before thy feet, many obstacles*, Korn. 176. 3. β. β. β. phrases, standa á mörgum fótum, *to rest on many feet, have many reasons*; stóð á tré-fótum, *to stand on wooden legs, be in a tottering state*; þær enginn fóttr fyrir því, '*it has not a foot to stand on*,' i. e. *is not true*: túntr, *the outskirts of a home-field*, metaphor from a skin stretched out. I. 5. a measure, Al. 103, Karl. 438, 481, 509, 525, Ísl. ii. 402, Landn. 5, Fs. 26; fet is more usual. COMPS: fóta-afl, n. *the strength of the feet*, Fms. viii. 410. fóta-brík, f. *the foot-board of a bed*, Sturl. iii. 7. fóta-burðr, m. *the bearing of the feet, gait*, Bs. i. 670. fóta-bútr, m. *foot-gear*, Stj. 366. fóta-ferðr, f. *a rising from bed*; fótáferð-tími, a, m. *the time of rising*. fóta-festi, f. = fótfesti, Barl. 56. fót-fjól, f. = fótábrík, Fms. v. 340: a *foot-board*, iv. 277. fóta-gangtramp, n. *trampling, din*, Finnb. 246. fóta-grýta, u. f. *a pan with feet*, Fr. 1. a hlutr, m. *the nether part of the body*, opp. to höfða-hlutr, Eb. 321, 398, Fms. xi. 277. fóta-kefli, n. *a stumbling-block*. fóta-kli, n., eccl., Lat. *pedale*, Ám. 90, Jm. 10, 36. fóta-lætti, n. pl. *pranks* (of one hanged), Fms. vii. 13. fótár-bragðr, n. '*foot-board*' a wrestling term, vide bragð, Fas. ii. 370. fótár-mein, n. *a leg*, Nj. 219, Bs. i. 815, Sturl. i. 64. fótár-sár, n. *a foot-wound*, Fms. viii. 141. fótár-verkr, m. = fótverkr, Hkr. i. 63, Fas. ii. 66. fóta-saurr, n. *the foot-dirt*, Post. to Matth. x. 14. fóta-skir, n. '*a foot-skin*,' carpet, Rd. 272, Ám. 6. fóta-skortr, m. *missing the feet*; e-m verðr f. *to slip, stumble*. fóta-spyrngr, f. *a spurning with the feet*, Fas. iii. 355. fóta-stapp, n. *a stamping with the feet*, S. 174. fóta-stokkr, m. *a shackle*; berjja fótastokk, *to dangle the feet in riding*. fóta-pil, n. *the foot-board of a bed*, Fms. ii. 84. þváttr, m. *foot-washing*, Bs. i. 105. fót-sárr, adj. *foot-sore*, Lv. 59 (of a horse). fót-síðr, adj. *reaching down to the leg*, of a garment, Finnb. 310, Stj. 40. fót-skemill, m. (-skefill, Bs. i. 155), *a foot-board*, Fms. v. 301, vi. 13, iii. 131, Skv. 292, O. H. L. 26. fót-skriða, u. f., in the phrase, renna fótskriðu, *to run and slide* O. H. L. 145, Valla L. 220, Rd. 278. fót-skófr, f. *a foot-board*, Bs. i. 220, Fms. ii. 132, Sturl. iii. 131, v. 174. fót-spor, n. pl. *foot-prints*, 623. 36, Fms. i. 280; stíga í e-s fótum *to step in one's foot-prints*, Fs. 4, Skv. 13, Vígl. 20. fót-stallr, m. *a pedestal*, Fms. ii. 108, Fær. 103 (v. l.), 655 xxxii. fót-stirðr, adj. *stiff-legged*, Eg. 754.

t-troð, n. *treading under foot*, Bs. ii. 57, Thom. 104.
 t-troða, trað, *to tread upon*, Stj. 42, Fms. ii. 172, iii. 165, H. E. i. 506.
 t-veill, adj. *with a bad leg*, Bs. i. 344, Thom.
 t-verkr, m. *'sore-warke'*, gout, Ýt. 26.
 t-viss, adj. *sure-footed*, a wrestling term.

RAKKA, u, f. [A. S. *franca*], a kind of spear; Grimm thinks that *frama* of Tacitus is merely a corruption of *franca*, a suggestion which seems to be almost certain; in northern poems and writers this word only occurs in Rm. 32, whence it was probably taken into Edda (Gl.); on the other hand, we have an Icel. *frakki*, a, m. a kind of weapon, in the compd *frakki*, a, m. *'a carrion-fluke'*, i. e. *the blade of a sword*, Gisl. 7 (in a verse); *akkeris-frakki*, a, m. *an 'ancor-fluke' (?)*, in a verse of 996, Fs. 92: in the *frakka* of the Rm. was probably borrowed from A. S.

FRAKKI, a, m. a proper name, cp. Gullþ.; *Frakka-nes*, n. a farm.
 FRAKKAR, m. pl. *the Franks*, mod. *the French*; perhaps derived from northern weapon *franca*, as that of Saxons from *seax*, *sax = gladius*; *Frakkland*, n. *the land of the Franks*, as fixed by the peace of Verdun 843, Íb. ch. 9 and Fms. i. ii, and in old poets (Hallfred):—in mod. usage used for *France*.

FRAKKI, a, m. [Fr. *fraque*], a frock, coat, mod. word, borrowed from *frak*.

FRAKR, adj. [Engl. and Germ. *frank*], this word never occurs in old texts, and in mod. usage only in the sense *impertinent, intrusive*.

FRAM, adv.—the Icel. has a triple adverbial form, *fram*, denoting going to a place (ad locum); *frammi*, the being in a place (in loco); *fram*, denoting going from a place (a loco)—compar. *framarr* (mod. *mar*) or *framr*, = Goth. *framis*; superl. *framast* (*framarr*) or *framst*: pronounced with a double *m* = *frammi*; and that such was the case is shown by the fact that *fram* is seen from Fms. vi. 385 and Skálda 168, 171. *fram* adv. with its compds and derivatives may be said to have been lost in Germ. as well as Engl., and at a very early time. Even Ulf. uses *fram* prep. in the sense of *ámó*, like the A. S. and Engl. *from*, Swed. *från*: in two passages Ulf. uses *fram* as adv., viz. Rom. xiii. 12, where he renders 'the night is far spent' (*nóttin er um liðin of the Icel. N. T.*) *framis galeipan*, which recalls to mind the Icel. *fram-liðinn = deceased*, and Mark i. 19, where *προβαλνεν* is rendered by *gaggan framis*: *el. ganga framarr* or *ganga fram*; cp. also the Goth. compds *framts = progress*, Philipp. i. 25; *fram-aldrs = stricken in years*; *fram-vigis = further*; *fram-vairpis = further*: in O. H. G. *vram = ultra* still exists, but is now lost in Germ. as well as in Engl.: the Icel., on the other hand, makes a clear distinction between the prep. *frá (from)* and *fram*, *forward*, = Gr. *πρόσω*, Lat. *porro, pro-*: in some compds the sense appears, e. g. *framandi*, a stranger, = Ulf. *framapeis*, prop. *one who is far off or from far off*; so also *fram-liðinn, gone, past*; *ganga fram*, to die.

A. *fram, forward*, (opp. to *aptr, backward*); *aðra leið aptr en fram*, xxxii. 18; *hann féll fram á fætr konungi, he fell forward on his at the king's feet*, Eg. 92; *stefna fram (to go on) hina neðri leið*, and *brautin liggir þar fram í milli*, id.; *ef þeir vilja fram*, or *fram á fram*, Sks. 483; *fram rétt, straight on*, Fms. ii. 273, v. 1.; *fram, on, on!* a war cry, Ó. H. 215; *koma fram, to reappear, arrive*, being long unheard of; *hann kom fram í Danmörku*, Fms. i. 62; *hann kom fram í kaupstað þeim*, etc., Ísl. ii. 332; *ok kómu þar fram*, *Kirjúlár vóru á fjalli*, Eg. 58: the phrase, *fram í ættir, in a far or distant degree* (of relationship), 343; *people in Icel. in the 14th century used to say, fram til Noregs, up to Norway* (cp. *up to London*), Dipl. ii. 16.

II. *fram* is generally applied to any motion outwards or towards the open, opp. to *inn*, *innar*; thus *fram* denotes the outer point of view, *fram á nes*; Icel. also say, *fram á sjó, towards the high sea*, (but not *inn* at land, *landwards*); also, towards the verge of a cliff or like, *fram á hamarinn* (bergit), Eg. 583: when used of a house *fram* means *towards the door*, thus, *vara fram í dyr* (eldhúsi), but *inn* or *innar* (*Östfoti* (hence *fram-bær*), *far hún ávalt borin fram ok innar, she was in a litter out and in*, Bs. i. 343: of a bed or chair *fram* denotes *outside, the side farthest from the wall*, *horfir hún til þils*, en *bóndi átti, she turned her face to the wall, but her husband away from it*, 31.

β. again, Icel. say, *fram á dal, up dale*, opp. to *ofan dalinn, down dale*.
 III. without motion, *the fore part*, opp. to *aptr, behind* (cp. *fram-fætr*); *aptr krókr en fram sem sporðr*, Fms. ii. 1; *maðr fram en dýr aptr* (of a centaur), 673. 2, Sks. 179; *aptr ok fram, fore and aft*, of a ship, Fms. ix. 310.

IV. joined with *aptr* or particles, Lat. *usque*: *biða fram á dag, fram á nótt, fram í dag, to wait far into the day, night, darkness*, Bs. ii. 145; *biða fram* or *fram um Jól*, etc., *to bide till after Yule*; *um fram, past over*; *um þat fram er markaðrinn stöð, to stay till the fair is past*, Í. 124; *fram um hamarinn* (bergit), *to pass the cliff*, Eg. 582; *riða fram, to ride past or to miss*, Nj. 264, mod. *fram hjá*, cp. Germ. *vorbei*:—metaph., *vera um fram e-n, above, surpassingly*; *um fram aðra* (cp. *fram*), Fb. i. 91, Fms. vi. 58, *passim*; *um alla hluti fram, above all things*: *um fram*, *id.*, Stj. 7: *besides*, Sks. 41 new Ed.: *fyrir lög fram, before the law*, Fms. iii. 157; *fyrir rétt fram*, 655 xx. 4; *fyrir lof fram, without leave*, Grág. i. 326; *fyrir þat fram, but for that*, ii. 99:

the phrase, *fyrir alla hluti fram, above all things*, 623. 19. β. temp., *fyrir fram* means *beforehand*, Germ. *vorans*, *visa*, *segja fyrir fram, to know, tell beforehand*, Germ. *vorans-sagen*. γ. *fram undan, projecting, stretching forward*; *fram undan cyjunni*, Fms. ii. 305. δ. the phrase, *fram*, or more usually *fram-orðit*, of time, *hvað er fram-orðit, how late is it?* i. e. *what is the time?* Ld. 224; *þá var fram-orðit, it was late in the day*, Clem. 51; *þá er fram var orðit*, 623. 30: *dropping 'orðit'*, *þeir vissu eigi hvat fram var* (qs. *fram orðit*), *they did not know the time of day*, K. p. K. 90: *with gen., fram-orðit dags, late in the day*, Fms. xi. 10, Ld. 174; *áfram, on forward*, q. v.

V. with verbs, a. denoting motion, like *pro-* in Latin, thus, *ganga, koma, sækja, falla, fljóta, renna, líða, fara . . . fram, to go, come, flow, fare . . . forward*, Eg. 136, Fms. ii. 56, Jb. 75, *passim*: of time, *líða fram*, Bs. ii. 152 (*fram-liðinn*). β. *réttá, halda fram, to stretch, hold forth*, Nj. 3; *flýttja, bera, draga, leiða, færa, selja, setja fram, to bring . . . forward*, Sks. 567; *leggja fram, to lay forth, discharge*, Fms. v. 293, Nj. 3, 11; *bjóða fram, to offer*; *eggja, hvetja fram, to egg on*; *segja fram, to pronounce*; *standa, líta fram, etc.* γ. *sjá, horfa, stökkva . . . fram fyrir sik, to look, jump forward*, opp. to *aptr fyrir sik*, Nj. 29:—*impers., e-m fer fram, to grow, make progress*; *skara fram úr, to stand out*.

B. *frammi*, (for the pronunciation with a double *m* vide Skálda 169.) denotes *in or on* a place, without motion, and is formed in the same way as *uppi* from *upp*, *niðri* from *niðr*; Icel. thus say, *ganga fram, niðr, upp, to go on, go down, go up*; but *vera frammi, niðri, uppi, to be in, etc.*; if followed by a vowel, the final *i* may be dropped, thus, *vera frammi á dal*, or *frammi' á dal*, Hrafn. 6; *sitja frammi' fyrir háseti* (= *frammi fyrir*), Ó. H. 5; just as one may say, *vera niðr' á* (qs. *niðri á*) *engjum, uppi' á* (= *uppi á*) *fjalli*: as to direction, all that is said of *fram* also applies to *frammi*, only that *frammi* can but denote *the being in a place*; Icel. thus say, *frammi á dal in a dale*, *frammi í dyrum in-doors*, *frammi á fjalli on a fell*, *frammi á gólfi on the floor*, *frammi á sjó*, etc.; *þeir Leifr sitja frammi í húsum*, Fær. 181, cp. also Hrafn. 1; *sitja (standa) frammi fyrir e-m, to sit (stand) before one's face*, Hkr. ii. 81.

II. metaph. the phrase, *hafa e-t frammi, to perform a thing*, Nj. 232, Sks. 161: *to use, shew*, in a bad sense, of an insult, threatening, or the like; *hafa þeir f. mikil-mæli ok heita afarkostum*, Hkr. i. 191: the particle *i* is freq. prefixed, *hafa i frammi*, (not *á frammi* as *áfram*, q. v.); *svá fremi skaltu rógit i frammi hafa*, Nj. 166; *þarftu þá feira i frammi at hafa en stórvörð ein ok dramblæti*, Fas. i. 37; *hafðu i frammi kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin*, Ísl. ii. 215: *to exercise*, Bs. i. 852; *hafa f. íþróttir*, Fms. ix. 8 (rare); *láta, leggja f., to contribute, produce*, Fas. iii. 118, Fms. vi. 211.

C. *framan*, *from the front side*: *framan at borðinu, to the front of the table*, Fb. ii. 302; *framan at e-u, in the face or front of* (opp. to *aptan ad, from behind*); *skaltu róa at framan borðum skútarum, thou shalt row towards the boards of the boat*, of one boat trying to reach another, Háv. 46; *taka framan at e-u, to take (cut) from the fore part*, Od. xiv. 474; *framan á skipinu, the fore part of the ship*, Fms. ii. 179; *framan um stafuinn*, vi. 78.

β. temp., *framan af sumri, vetri, hausti, vári, the beginning, first part of summer . . .* also simply *framan af, in the beginning*. γ. of the fore part of the body; *nokkut hafit upp framan nesit*, Ld. 272; *réttnesfjadr ok hafit upp i framan-vert, a straight nose and prominent at the tip*, Nj. 29; *framan á brjósti, on the breast*; *framan í andlitin, in the face*; *framan á knén, i stálhúfuna framan*, Fms. viii. 337; *frama á þjóhnappana*, Sturl. i. 14 (better *aptan á*).

δ. with the prep. *i* preceding; *i framan, adv. in the face*; *rjóðr i framan, red in the face*; *fölr i framan, pale-faced, etc.*, freq. in mod. use.

2. *fyrir framan, before, in front of* with acc. (opp. to *fyrir aptan, behind*); *fyrir framan slána*, Nj. 45; *fyrir framan hendr honum*, 60; *fyrir framan hamarinn*, Eg. 583; *fyrir framan merki*, Fms. i. 27, ii. 84: as adv., *menn stóðu með vápnum fyrir framan þar sem Flösi sat, before F.'s seat*, Nj. 220; *þá var skotið aptr lokhvílunni ok sett á hespa fyrir framan*, Fms. ii. 84: *ad framan, above*. 3. as *framan* is prop. an adv. *fram the place*, Icel. also say, *koma framan af dal*, *framan af nesi*, *framan ór dyrum*, etc., *to come down the dale*, etc., *vide fram above*. 4. 'framan til' in a temp. sense, *up to, until*; *nú líðr til þings framan, it drew near to the time of parliament*, Nj. 12; *líðr nú til þings framan*, Ld. 88; *leið nú framan til Jóla*, Ísl. ii. 42; *framan til Páskva*, Stj. 148; *framan til vetrnáttu*, D. N.; *framan til þess er hann átti við Glám*, Grett. 155; *framan til Leiðar*, Anal. 172; *þá upphafi heims framan, from the beginning of the world*, Ver. 1; in mod. usage simply *fram* in all such instances.

D. Compar. *framarr, farther on*; superl. *framast, fremst, farthest on*: 1. loc., *feti framarr, a step farther on*, Lv. 59; *þar er þeir koma framast, the farthest point they can reach*, Grág. i. 111; *þar sem hann kómr framast*, 497; *hvar hann kom framarr*, Fms. xi. 416; *svá kómu þeir fremst at þeir unnu þá borg*, i. 114; *þeir eru mest til þess nefndir at framast (foremost) hafi verit*, Ísl. ii. 368; *þeir er fremst vóru*, Fms. v. 78. 2. temp. *faribest back*; *er ek fremst um man*, Vsp. 1; *hvat þú fyrst um mant eða fremst um veizt*, Vþm. 34; *frá því ek nú fremst muna*, Dipl. v. 25. II. metaph. *farther, more, superl. faribest, most*; *crat hann framarr skyldr sakráða við menn*, Grág. i. 111; *nema vér reynim oss framarr*, Fær. 75; *meta, hvárna þörf oss litisk framarr ganga, whose claim appeared*

to us the strongest, Dipl. ii. 5. β. with dat., venju framarr, more than usual; því framarr sem, all the more, Fms. i. 184. γ. with 'en' following; framarr en, *farther than, more than*; nuu hér því (*therefore*) framarr leitað en hvarvetna annars-staðar, Fms. i. 213; at ganga framarr á hendr þorleiki en mitt leyfi er til, Ld. 154; hversu þorólfr var framarr en ek, Eg. 112; framarr er hana en ek, *he is better than I*, Nj. 3; sókn framarr (*rather*) en vörn, 236; framarr en (*farther than*) mí er skilt, Js. 48; því at hann væri framarr en aðrir menn at sér, *better than other men*, Mar. 25.

2. superl., svá sem sá er framast (*foremost*) elskaði, Fs. 80; svá sem framast má, 655 xi. 2; sem Guð lær honum framast við til, Js. 5; with gen., konungr virði hann framast allra sona sinna, Fms. i. 6; at Haraldr væri framast þeirra bræðra, 59; framast þeirra at allri sæmd, viii. 272.

frama, að, [A. S. *fremman*; Dan. *fremme*], to further; frama sik, to distinguish oneself, Fms. v. 282; with dat. to further, promote a thing, hvárir-tveggju háfa svá mjök framat kvöð sínu, at . . . proceeded so far with their suit, that . . ., Grág. ii. 50; of a pregnant woman, ek veit at þú erit með barni, ok mjök framat, *and far advanced*, Finnb. 212, Ld. 142.

fram-altari, a, m. a side-altar, opp. to the big altar, Vm. 77.

framann, vide fram C.

framandi, part. a man of distinction, Bs. i. 797, 805, Orkn. 358. II.

[Ulf. *framapeis*; Germ. *fremder*], a stranger, Pass. 30. 6, (mod.)

framan-verðr, adj. [cp. Ulf. *fram-vairþis*], 'fore-ward,' in the front; á framanverðri brekkunni, Fms. vii. 298; nesinu, Eg. 399; framanverðar fylkingar, Fms. vi. 69; um hökuna framanverða, Orkn. 288; í framanvert neit, Nj. 29.

framar-liga, contracted framarlaga, adv. 'forwardly,' in front; þá má hver vera svá framarla sem hann vil (of ranks in battle), Fms. viii. 403, v. l.; lagði konungr framarla skip sitt, Eg. 33; þeir kómu frá f. í landit, went so far, Fms. xi. 360; Icel. say. framarlaga í dalnum, nesinu, far off in the dale, etc., where old writers would prefer í framanverðum dalnum, nei: f. á stjóta hundraði, big up in the sixth hundred, Sturl. iii. 84.

2. metaph. fully, highly, much; treysta f., to trust fully, Fms. v. 236, vi. 151; svá framarla, so far, to that point, x. 7, Hom. 40; svá f. sem, so far as, 87; sjá f. við e-u, to be fully ware of, Sks. 358; hann man f. á horfa um kvánfangit, *he will look high*, i. e. make great pretensions, Ld. 88.

fram-bodligr, adj. that can be offered, Fms. iii. 180.

fram-bögr, m. the shoulder of an animal, Hkr. iii. 283.

fram-bryggja, u, f. the gangway leading to the bow of a ship, Eg. 121.

fram-burðr, m. delivery, esp. of a speech; með snjöllum framburði, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 151, 260, 261; specially a law term, pleading, delivery, Grág. i. 42; f. um kvíðinn, delivery of the verdict, Nj. 87; in mod. usage a gramm. term, pronunciation.

fram-búð, f. lasting for the time to come; in the phrase, vera til lítillar fram-búðar, to be of little lasting use, Barl. 63.

fram-byggjar, -byggvar, m. pl. 'bow-sitters,' the men placed on the bow of a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Eg. 32, Hkr. i. 86, Orkn. 230.

fram-bær, m. the front or fore part of a house.

fram-dráttir, m. carrying, launching a ship, Grág. ii. 399; metaph. support, maintenance, Fms. v. 23. framdráttar-samr, adj. putting oneself forward, Sturl. ii. 227.

fram-eggjan, f. an eggging on, Nj. 61, Fms. viii. 118, xi. 261.

fram-fall, n. a falling on one's face, Karl. 552.

fram-farinn, part. departed, Fær. 264; fram-farandi, part. act. departing, K. Á. 20.

fram-ferð, f. procedure, course of procedure, Bs. i. 840, Fms. i. 126, vii. 296; conduct, Stj. 141.

fram-ferði, n. = framferð, Fms. ii. 37; conduct, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 8, 142, Bs. i. 840, Fms. vi. 133; freq. in mod. use, N. T., Vídal.

fram-ferðugr, adj.; f. maðr, a ready man, Ann. 1348, (rare.)

fram-flutning, f. maintenance, Eg. 77, Fms. i. 222, xi. 234; gramm. pronunciation, Skálda 175, 181.

fram-flutningr, m. pleading, Bs. i. 769.

fram-fótr, m. the fore leg (of a quadruped), Fas. iii. 295.

fram-fúss, adj. eager, forward, willing, Bs. i. 238.

fram-færa, ð, to maintain, Grág. passim, (better as two words.)

fram-færi, n. *firmance*, Sturl. i. 72; koma e-u á f., to further it.

fram-færing, f. pronunciation, Skálda 179; = Lat. *translatio*, 194.

fram-færing, adj. [fram-færni, f.], a putting oneself forward; úfram-færing, sby; óframfærni, sbyess.

fram-færsla, u, f. a 'bringing forward,' bringing up, maintenance, Dipl. iv. 8, Grág. i. 62, 454, Jb. passim. COMPS: Framfærslu-bálkr, m. the section in the Jb. treating of alimention. framfærslu-

kerling, f. an old pauper woman, Fbr. 95. framfærslu-lauss, adj. without means of support, Grág. i. 454, Jb. 179. framfærslu-maðr, m. a pauper, Jb. 181, Þorst. St. 55; = mod. sveitar-ómagi.

fram-för, f. advancing, Fms. iv. 270, Hom. 181; departing from life, Fms. ii. 164, Bs. i. 742, Post. 686 C. 2. 2. metaph. progress, freq. in mod. usage.

fram-ganga, u, f. a 'going forth,' proceeding, Sks. 520, 563; a going towards the door from the inner rooms (vide fram), Fs. 140; —advancing, in battle, and metaph. valour, exploits, Ó. H. 216 sqq., Eg. 33, Nj. 127,

Fms. xi. 131, L.v. 89, Ísl. ii. 368, Grett. 159. framgöngu-maðr, a forward, valiant man, Glúm. 331.

fram-gangr, m. a 'going forward,' advancing, in battle, Fms. v. 117; metaph. success, vi. 133, vii. 280, ix. 508, Eg. 20 (*advancement*), aggression, ofsi ok f., Fms. xi. 93, K. Á. 232.

fram-genginn, part. performed, Sks. 32, 560. 2. of persons departed, deceased, Sks. 12.

fram-gengt, part. n. (fem., Fms. x. 401), brought about, success in the phrase, verða f., to succeed, come to pass, Ld. 238, Fms. i. 2 vii. 5, 183, Sks. 32, 560, Ýt. 1.

fram-girnd, f. = framgirn, Barl. 62.

fram-girn, f. forwardness, Fms. v. 246, Fbr. 121.

fram-gjarn, adj. striving forward, H. E. i. 250, Thom. 28.

fram-hald, n. continuation, (mod.)

fram-heit, n. pl. fair promises for the future, Sturl. iii. 232, 255.

fram-hleypni, (fram-hleypni), f. forwardness, Thom. 175.

fram-hleypiligr, adj. forward, Stj. (pref.)

fram-hleypinn, adj. leaping forward, intruding.

fram-hlutr, m. the fore part, Fms. vi. 351.

fram-hrapan, f. a rushing on, H. E. i. 501.

fram-hús, n. a 'fore-house,' porch, entry, Njarð. 376, Fs. 149.

fram-hvass, adj. forward, sbarp, Fms. ii. 45, Thom. 46, 180.

fram-hvöt, f. encouragement, Ld. 260, Sturl. iii. 6, Bs. ii. 72.

frami, a, m. advancement, but esp. distinction, renown, fame, Sl. Vpm. 11, Hm. 104, Eg. 19, 106, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 287, vi. 133, vii. 1 viii. 336; forwardness, vi. 303; lang-frami, lasting fame, Orkn. 2

COMPS: frama-ferð, f. a feat, famous exploit, Fs. 4. frama-lei-

n. obscurity, Al. 118. frama-maðr, m. a man of distinction, F. Laur. S.

frama-raun, f. a trial of fame, dangerous exploit, Fas. 43.

frama-skortr, m. listlessness, Fms. v. 338. frama-verk

a 'forward-work,' exploit, feat, Fms. iii. 97, Fs. 4, Orkn. 80.

fram-játan, f. a promise, 655 xxxii. 21, Th. 24.

fram-kast, n. a forecast, empty words, Eb. 46, Mar. (Fr.)

fram-kirkja, u, f. the 'fore-church,' nave, opp. to the choir or choir

Vm. 26, Jm. 13, Bs. i. 829.

fram-kvæma, u, f. 'coming forward,' fulfilment, Greg. 32, Hom. 1

fram-kvæma, d, to fulfil, bring about, O. H. 62, Bs. i. 133, ii. 147

fram-kvæmd, f. fulfilment, success, prowess; vit ok f., Fms. i. 191

119, vii. 280, 300, ix. 7, 625, 175, Sks. 609. COMPS: framkvæm-

lauss, adj. listless. framkvæmdar-leysi, n. listlessness, Fær.

framkvæmdar-maðr, m. a man of prowess, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 15, xi.

framkvæmdar-mikill, adj. full of prowess, Fms. vii. 431.

fram-lag, n. a 'laying forth,' an outlay, Fms. iv. 33, Sks. 27, Gri.

478; contribution, Fær. 69, Fms. vi. 307, xi. 320, 428. 2. dis-

Fms. ix. 495, v. l.

fram-laga, u, f. an advancing, in battle, Hkr. iii. 122.

fram-leiðis, adv. [Dan. *fremdeles*], farther, in future, K. Á. 20

406, Sturl. iii. 269.

fram-leiðsla, u, f. a 'leading on,' conduct; f. lífdaga, Fms. iii. 81

fram-leistr, m. the fore part of a sock, N. G. L. iii. 13.

fram-ligr, adj.; f. maðr, a fine man, Sturl. ii. 134 C, Fms. xi. 56

fram-lundaðr and fram-lyndr, adj. courageous, Lex. Poët.

fram-lútr, adj. 'louting forward,' prone, 655 xxxii. 3, Bs. ii. 20.

fram-löpp, f. a fore-paw.

frammi, vide fram B.

frammi-staða, u, f. a 'standing forth,' behaviour, feat, Karl. 149

only used in peculiar phrases; in Dipl. v. 18 the missal is called fram-

stöðu-bök, f., from being read by the priest while standing. fram-

stöðu-maðr, m. a steward at a wedding or feast.

fram-mynntr, adj. with a projecting mouth, Sturl. ii. 133 B.

framning, f. performance, Magn. 480, Hom. 26, 655 xxxii. 3.

framr, adj., compar. fremri or framari, Stj. 127; superl. fremst

framast, Fas. i. 320; [A. S. *freme*, *frani* = bonus; cp. Germ. *fros-*

—forward; in the positive, used almost always in a bad sense, im-

prudently forward, intrusive (but ó-framr, sby); this distinction is old,

mjök eru þeir menn framr, er eigi skammast at taka mína konu frá

says the old Thorodd, Skálda 163; — in a good sense, prominent, I.

70, 155; framr ok góðr klerkr, i. 824; framr spámaðr, Stj. 33.

neut. framt as adv. so far, to such an extent, Stj. 254; ganga framt at,

barsblý, Dipl. ii. 19; treysta framt á, to put full trust in, Fms. iii.

svá framt sem . . . in case that . . ., Dipl. ii. 13; —better svá framt

as soon as, Stj. 287; svá framt sem hann hefir lukt, as soon as he has

Dipl. iii. 9. II. compar. the foremost (of two); til hins fr

austrúms, to the fore-pumping room, Fms. viii. 139; neut. fremrum

with the fore-feet (mod. fram-fótum), 1812. 16. β. neut. hit fremr

place nearest the door, Eg. 43; of a road, the 'fore-road,' the road along

coast, (opp. to 'the in-road,' across the inland), Nj. 207, Orkn. 6.

metaph. superior, with dat.; öllum fremri, Fas. i. 205; fremri í

hlutum, Fær. 47; göfgari maðr né fremri, Þórd. 9 new Ed.

superl. fremstr, foremost, Fms. i. 176, ii. 317, Al. 90, Ó. H. 121; me

the best, foremost, Stj. 93; fremstr at allri sæmd, Fms. viii. 272;

om fremstum í öllum mannaunum, Eg. 21; allra þeirra bræðra fram-
 Fas. i. 320. 2. temp. *farthest back*; sem ek fremst um man; *er to be taken as adverb*, cp. p. 169, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom.

am-rás, f. a *running forward*, the course of time or tide, Th. 78.

am-reið, f. a *riding on*, Fms. xi. 256, Ísl. ii. 169, Karl. 350, Al. 76.

am-reitr, m. the *'fore-beds'* in a garden: metaph., hafa e-t á fram-
 um, to *display, make a show of*, Ld. 318.

am-saga, u, f. a *'saying forth'*, as a law phrase, *pleading, delivery*, Nj.
 110, Grág. i. 37.

am-sala, u, f. a *giving up, extradition*, Grág. ii. 13.

am-setning, f. the *launching a ship*, Grág. ii. 403.

am-skapan, f. rendering of Lat. *transformatio*, Skálda 188.

am-snoðinn, adj. *bald on the forehead*, Fms. x. 35, Fas. ii. 149.

am-sókn, f. *prosecution of a case*, Fs. 74.

am-staða, u, f. = frammiþaða, *exertion*, 655 xxxii. 3.

am-stafn, m. the *stem, bow*, Jb. 383, Eg. 123, Fms. vii. 260, Fb. i. 431.

am-sýni, f. *foresight*, Fms. x. 392, Stj. 444.

am-sýnilligr, adj. *foreseeing*, Fms. i. 263.

am-sýnn, adj. *foreseeing, prophetic*, Landn. 27, Nj. 194, Háv. 41,
 54, 74, Fms. i. 76, Stj. 126.

am-sögn, f. *assertion, esp. of a witness*, Dipl. i. 3.

am-tönn, f. a *front tooth*, Gpl. 167.

am-úrskarandi, part. *standing out, prominent, excellent*.

am-vegis, adv. *'fore-ways'* further, for the future, Magn. 474, H. E.
 14, Bs. i. 302.

am-vísi, f. *'fore-wit'*, a *prophetic gift*, Fas. i. 122.

am-viss, adj. *'fore-wise'*, *prophetic*, Fms. xi. 411, Vápn. 20, Gs. 13,
 ankis-menn, m. pl. the *French*, Ber., Flóv., El. passim; *Frankis-*
 i, n. the *Frankish (French) tongue*, Flóv. 22; *Frankis-riddari*, a
 French knight, Str. 39; *Franz*, f. *France*; *Franziska*, u, f. the
 French tongue, Bs. i. 799; *Franzeis*, m. [Fr. *Français*], a *Frenchman*,
 i. 239, in the romances passim.

am-veg, ad. = freta, Ls. 32.

LAUÐ, n. the *frob* as of roasted meat or of a roasted apple; *fräuðit*
 jartanu, Edda 74; in mod. usage *fräuð* (or *fräuðr*, m.) is the *dry,*
ered marrow of lean and half-starved animals; þeir reikna það gras
 auki fräuð, Bb. 3. 47.

LAUKR, m. [Germ. *frosch*, etc.], a *frog*; kom hagl svá niðit sem
 ka rigndi, Al. 169; the reading *fräuða-fætr* in N. G. L. i. 351 ought
 e *frauka-fætr* (*fräuþa* = *frauka*), m. pl. *frogs' legs*, articles used in
 hecraft; if *nails (ungues)*, *frogs' legs*, and the like were found in 'bed
 olster,' it made a person liable to outlawry, as being tokens of sorcery;
 Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, 'toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog.'

LÁ, prep. with dat., sometimes with *í* or *á* prefixed, *ífrá*, *áfrá*,
ífrán, *áfrá*, Fms. vi. 326, 439, viii. 25, ix. 508, x. 408; *í frá*,
 6, 137, 508, Grág. ii. 30, Nj. 83, 108, passim: [Goth. *fram*; A. S.
from; Engl. *from*; O. H. G. *fram*; again in the Scandinv., Swed.,
 Dan. *fra*; Ormul. *fra*; so also Engl. *fro* (in *to and fro* and
ward) is a Dan. form, but *from* a Saxon]:—*from*, vide af, p. 3,
 2; *ganga frá* lögbergi, Nj. 87; *frá landi*, Ld. 118; ofan frá fjöllum,
 ii. 195; *frá læknum*, 339; with adv. denoting direction, *skamí*
ánni, Nj. 94; *skamt frá landi*, Ld.; upp frá bæ Una, Fs. 33, Ld.;
 niðr frá Mælfells-gili, Landn. 71; ofan frá Merki-á, Eg. 100;
 frá Unadal, Fs. 31; norðr frá garði, Nj. 153; norðr frá dyrum, Fms.
 25; austr frá, ix. 402; suðr frá Noregi, x. 271; skamt frá vatninu,
 268; allt frá (all the way from) Gnúpu-skörðum, 124; ellipt., inn
 útar frá, Nj. 50; with the indecl. particle er, vefngan þeim er frá
 m *whicb*) var kvatt, Grág. (Kb.). β. with names of hills, rivers,
 e like, *from*, but 'at' is more freq., vide p. 26; frá Ósi, Eirekr frá
 Þórð. 8 new Ed.; Þórðr frá Höfða, Ld. 188, 200; frá Mosfelli,
 Hlíðarenda, Landn., Nj. passim. 2. denoting *aloof*; brott frá
 um húsum, *aloof from other houses*, Eg. 203; nókkut frá (*aloof from*)
 um mönnum, Fas. i. 241; út í frá öðrum mönnum, *aloof from other*
 um, Hkr. i. 223. 3. with adverbs denoting *direction*; Varbelgír
 hér upp frá yðr, Fms. ix. 512; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj.
 2; þangat frá garði, er . . . in *such a direction from the farm, that* . . .
 g. i. 82. 4. with verbs, as *vita, horfa, snúa frá, to look away*
 7, Skálda 242; stafnar horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; þat er frá vissi
 þinu, viii. 428. 5. with gen. ellipt. cp. 'at' A. II. 7; frá ríks
 ms, *from a rich man's [house]*, Hom. 117; frá Arnórs, Bjarn. 35;
 frá Kristínar, Fms. ix. 407; frá bóanda þess, Grág. i. 300; frá Heljar,
 a (Ub.) 292; frá Bjarnar, Hkr. i. 190. 6. temp., fjórtán
 frá alþingi, Grág. i. 122; frá þessu, *from that time, since*; upp frá
 u, id., Ld. 50, Fms. xi. 334; frá hinn fyrstu stund, Sks. 559; allt
 eldingu, *all along from daybreak*, Hrafn. 7; frá öndverðu, *from*
 beginning, Sks. 564; frá fornu ok nýju, *of old and new*, Dipl. iv.
 1. adding upp, upp frá því, *ever since*, Bs. ii. 37. 7. denoting
 session; stund frá stund, *from time to time*, 656 A. i. 36; ár frá
 year after year, Stj. 17; dag frá degi, Fms. ii. 230; hvern dag frá
 um, *one day after another*, viii. 182; hvárt sumar frá öðru, *one*
 mer after another, Grág. i. 92; annan dag frá öðrum, Eg. 277; in

other relations, *maðr frá manni, man after man*, Finnb. 228. II.
 metaph., 1. *from among, above, beyond, surpassingly*; góra sik
 aukheimdan frá öðrum mönnum, *to distinguish oneself from (above)*
other men, Fms. vii. 73, Fb. ii. 73; adding sem, frá því sem . . . , *beyond*
that what . . . ; frá því harðfengir ok illir viðreignar sem-adrir, Fms.
 i. 171; herðibreidr, svá at þat bar frá því sem adrir menn vóru, Eg.
 305; nú er þat annathvært at þú ert frá því próttigr ok þólinu sem
 adrir menn, Fms. ii. 69; cp. frá-görðamaðr, frá-bær. 2. with verbs
 denoting *deprivation, taking away, forsaking, or the like*; taka e-t frá
 e-m, *to take a thing from one*, Nj. 253; renna frá e-m, 264; deyja frá
 úmögum, *to 'die from orphans'*, i. e. *leave orphans behind one*, Grág. i. 249;
 segja sik ór þingi frá e-m, *to secede from one*, Nj. 166; liggja frá verkum,
to be bedridden 'from work', i. e. so as to be unable to work, Grág. i.
 474; seljask arfsali frá úmögum, i. e. *to shift one's property from the*
minors, i. e. to cut them off from inheritance, 278. 3. *against*; þvert
 frá minnu skapi, Fms. vii. 258, Hom. 158; frá líkindum, *against likelihood*,
 Eg. 769. 4. denoting *derivation from a person*; í mikilli sæmd
 frá konungi, Ísl. ii. 394; njóta skaltu hans frá oss, Fbr. 58 new Ed.;—
 so also, *kominn frá e-m, come of, descended from one*, Eb. sub fin., Landn.
 passim. 5. *of, about, concerning*; segja frá e-u, *to tell of a thing*,
 Fms. xi. 16, 137, Nj. 100, (frá-saga, frá-sögn, a story); verða viss frá
 e-m, *to be informed about one*, Fms. iv. 184; er mér svá frá sagt konungi,
I am told so of the king, Eg. 20; lýgr hann mestan hlut frá, *he lies for*
the most part, Ísl. ii. 145, cp. Nj. 32. III. adverb. or ellipt. *away*,
 off; hverfa frá, *to turn away*, Landn. 84; snúa í frá, Nj. 108; stukkum
 menn frá, Eg. 289; hnekkjask Írar nú frá, Ld. 78; ok frá höndina, *and*
the hand off, Nj. 160; falla frá, *to fall off, to die (fráfall)*, Fms. x. 408;
 til ok frá, *to and fro*, Eg. 293, Fms. ix. 422, Pass. 3. 2; hédan í frá,
 next 'fro', Nj. 83; þaðan í frá, *thence*, Grág. ii. 30; þar út í frá, *secondly*,
 next, Fms. vi. 326; *outermost*, 439;—temp., þaðan, hédan frá, *thence*,
 Grág. i. 204, ii. 30, Fms. ii. 231, Nj. 83, Vápn. 30; cp. the phrases, af
 og frá, *by no means! vera frá, to be gone, done with, dead*.

frá-beranligr, adj. *excellent*, Th. 10.

frá-brugðinn, part. *different, apart*, Sks. 245, v. 1.

frá-bæriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), and frá-bæriligr, adj. *surpassing*, Fas.
 iii. 364, Th. 10, Magn. 512.

frá-bærr, adj. *surpassing*, Fms. xi. 428, Fas. i. 88, iii. 627, Th. 22.

frá-dragning, f. *subtraction*, (mod.)

frá-dráttir, m. *diminution*, Sks. 491, 800, Anecd. 60.

frá-fall, n. *decease, death*, Ísl. ii. 276, B. K. 126 (spelt *franfall*).

frá-færð, f. = fráfall, Eluc. 48.

frá-fælast, d. dep. *to sbirk, sbun*.

frá-færsla, u, f. *removal*, B. K. 108; the *weaning of lambs*, Dipl. v. 10.

frá-fætur, f. pl. the *weaning of lambs* (in June). COMPS: frá-færu-
 lamb, n. a *weaned lamb*. frá-færu-tími, a, m., and frá-færu-leiti,
 n. the *season for weaning lambs*, (freq.)

frá-ganga, u, f. a *going away, departure*, Grág. ii. 13.

frá-gangr, m. a *leaving one's work well or ill done*; illr f., *work badly*
done. frá-gangssök, f. a *thing which makes an agreement impossible*.

frá-görðir, f. pl. *surpassing feats*; var þat at frá-görðum, *it was extra-*
ordinary, Ísl. ii. 83. COMPS, with gen. pl. *surpassing, choice*: frá-
 görða-lið, n. *choice troops*, Lv. 93. frá-görða-maðr, m. a *remark-*
able man, Fs. 3, Fær. 52, Fms. iii. 114, x. 192. frá-görða-mikill, adj.
exceeding great, Fms. x. 172.

frá-hverfr, adj. '*froward*,' *averse*.

frá-laga, u, f. *retreat* (in a sea-fight, leggja frá), Sturl. iii. 68.

frá-lauss, adj. *free, detached*, Grág. i. 494, ii. 190.

frá-leikr, m. (-leiki), *swiftness*, Fms. vi. 211, Glúm. 342, Rd. 212.

frá-leitr, fráleit-ligr, adj. (fráleit-liga, adv.), '*froward*,' *averse*:
 fráleitt sinni, a *reprobate mind*, Rom. i. 28.

frá-liga, adv. *swifly*, Th. 79.

frá-ligr, adv. *quick, swift*, Lv. 73, Fbr. 27, 136, 155, Ld. 38, Háv. 39.

FRÁNN, adj. *gleaming, flashing*, acc. fránnan, Fm. 32; the word seems
 akin to frárr; only used in poetry as an epithet of serpents, and metaph.
 of swords and sharp weapons; fránn maðr, Vsp. 65; f. ormr, Vkv. 16;
 fránn dreki, fránn egg, Lex. Pöet. passim: of the eyes, *flashing*, id.
 Eggert uses it of a cloud gilded by the sun, sólin brauzt fránn ok fránu
 skýi, Bb. 2. 33. PÖER. COMPS: fránn-eygr, adj. *with flashing eyes*,
 Fm. 5. fránn-leitr, fránn-lyndr, adj. *id.*:—hence as a subst. fránn,
 m., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 17, or fræningr, m., Edda (Gl.), a *serpent*, (cp.
 Gr. δράκων from δρέκωναι.)

FRÁR, adj., neut. frátt, compar. superl. frári, frástr, but older form
 frávari, frávastr, hence fráfræri, Eluc. 48; frárostr, Krók. 37; frávastu
 (acc.), Stj. 480; [a word not found in Germ. or Engl., unless O. H. G. frá,
frawer, Germ. *frob* = *joyful*, be a kindred word; but in Icel., old as well
 as mod., frárr only conveys the notion of *swiftness*]:—*swift, light-footed*,
 Fms. iii. 178, Nj. 258, Finnb. 236, Bs. ii. 87, Fb. i. 394.

frá-saga, u, f. a *story, narrative*, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. iv. 348, Eg. fine,
 Ld. 58. frá-sögu-ligr, adj. *interesting*, Hkr. ii. 135.

frá-skili (frá-skilla, frá-skilinn), adj. *separated, isolated, astray*, with
 dat., fráskili e-m, Fas. iii. 130, Stj. 26, 655 xi. I, Fb. i. 540; *rejected*, Fs. 128.

frá-skilligr, adj. = frúskila, 655 xxxii. 27. frá-skilliga, adv. *privately*, Thom. 153.

frá-skilnaðr, m. *separation*, Stj. 195.

frá-smúinn, part. *froward, averse*.

frá-sögn, f. = frásaga, 625. 83, Sturl. i. i, Hkr. i. i, Skálda 159; vera til frásagnar um e-t, *to regret a thing*, Ísl. ii. 267, Nj. 97, Orku. 202. COMPDS: frásagna-maðr, m. *an historian*, 732. 15 (better sagna-maðr). frásagnar-verðr, adj. *worth relating*, Eg. 425.

frá-vera, u, f. *absence*, Fms. iii. 164, Fb. i. 512, Bs. ii. 45.

frá-verandi, part. *absent*, Skálda.

frá-vist, f. = frávera, D. N.

frá-vista, adj. *insane*.

fræðinn, part. *frozen*; fræð-jaki, a, m., and fræð-fiskr, m., vide frjósa.

fræð-stertur or fret-stertur, m., and fræðsterts-mát or fretstertu-mát, u., Mag. 23: [Chaucer calls the queen in chess *fers*, which is derived from her Persian name *ferz* or *ferzan* = a king's captain; the Icel. word is no doubt of the same origin]. — *check-mate with the queen's pawn*: other check-mates used in Icel. are heima-stertur, peð-rífr, gleiðar-mál, niu-manna-mát, and many more.

frögn, f. *news, intelligence*, Fas. ii. 368, Fms. ix. 483; flugu-frögn, *gossip, a 'canard'*.

FRÆGNA, pret. frá, 2nd pers. frátt, fráttu, pl. frágum; pres. fræg; pret. subj. frægi, frægim, Am. 99; part. frégninn; sup. frégit; with the neg. suf. frátt, Yt. 10: in mod. usage weak frögna, ad, pres. frögna, sup. frögnað: in old writers a form frögna, d, occurs early, thus, pres. frégnir, Fms. xi. 42, Jómsv. S. 2; pret. frégnid, 14; pres. subj. frégnisk (= frégnisk), Síghvat, Fms. vi. 41; pres. frégnar, Glúm. 374; sup. frégnit (= frégit), Ld. 4, is scarcely a correct form; pret. pl. frégnuðum, Dipl. v. 16, in a deed of the 14th century;—by that time the word had got its present form: [Goth. *fraiþuan* = *ἐρωτᾶν*; A. S. *frignan*; old Sax. *gfrigan*; cp. Germ. *fragen*]:—to bear, be informed; er þú frégn andlát mitt, Blas. 43; er hann slíkt um frégn, Vsp. 30; þrándr frá andlát föður síns, Landn. 214: ok frágu þau tíðendi at ..., Ó. H. 106; enda frégn sakar-aðili vigit á þingi, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 107, (frégni, subj.), Sb. i. 105; er hann frégn dauða hins, Kb. i. 154; eða frégn hann eigi hvar fréras-dómur átti at vera, Grág. i. 95; ok er hann frégnar (sic Ed.), safnar hann líði, Glúm. l. c.; þá frá hann til öndvegis-súlna sinna, Landn. 250; síðan frá engi maðr til hans, Str. 74; frá hann, at Haraldr ..., Fms. vi. 256; eptir því vér frégnuðum af oss elliur mönnum, Dipl. l. c.; síðan frégnir hann safnaðinn, Fms. xi. 42; nú sem þessi tíðendi vóru frégn um allt landit, Str. 54; þeir þóttusk þaðan mart fýsiligt frégit (Ed. fréngt) hafa, Ld. 4; sann-frégn = sann-spurt, Hallfred.

II. to ask, only in very old poetry; frégna e-n e-s; hvers frégnit mik, Vsp. 22; ok ek þess opt fróða menn frégit hafði, Yt. 6; frégna ok segja, to ask and say, ask and answer, Hm. 27; ef hann frégnir er-at, 29; frégna ok segja skal fróðra hvern, 61, Skv. i. 19, Fsm. 8; frégna e-u ráðs, to ask one's advice, Hm. 109; frégna at e-u (as spyrja), 32.

frégn-viss, adj. *curious*, in the saying, fróðr er hvern f., Art. 90.

FRÆISTA, ad, [Ulf. *frásjan* = *νεπάσσειν*, A. S. *frasan*, Hel. and O. H. G. *fresan*, old Frank. *frasan*,—all of them without t; Dan. *friste*; Swed. *fresta*]:—to try, with gen.; freista má ek þess, Eg. 606; freista sín, to try one's prowess, Edda 31; freista sunds, Ld. 166; hafa ymiss við freistað, Ó. H. 34; freista þessar íróttar, Edda 31; freista þessa, id.:—with um or inf., freista um fleiri leiki, 32; at hann mun f. at renna skeið, 31:—absol., það þá f. ef ..., Eg. 174, 279; freista hvé þat hlýddi, to try how, lb. 7; freista at vér fáim dreipit þá, Fms. i. 9. β. to tempt, make trial of, with gen., which sense occurs in Vsp. 22; freistum þeirra, Fms. vii. 193; ef hans f. firar, Hm. 25:—esp. in the religious sense, to tempt, Rb. 82, Symb. 31, Stj. 145 passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

freistan, f. *temptation*, Hom. 37, 97, Greg. 18; freistnan, f. id., Stj. 145, 147, 295.

freistari, a, m. a tempter, Hom. 45, Stj. 144, 146.

freisti and freistni, f. *temptation*, Hom. 17, 82; freistni, 17, 26, Sks. 185 B, 450 B, 623. 26, Stj. passim, Magn. 488, N. T., Pass., Vidal, and all mod. writers insert the n.

freisting, f. = freistni, (mod. freq.)

freistinn, adj. *daring, tempting*, Sks. 98 B.

freka (mod. frekja), u, f. *hardship*, Fms. x. 402, v. l., xi. 99: in the phrase, með freku, *barshly, with great hardship*, Eb. 128, Ó. H. 92; með svá mikilli freku at, Fms. i. 34, iv. 85, viii. 64, 135, x. 401, xi. 268; með meiri freku en fyrr var vandi til, Bs. i. 706; ánaud ok illar frekur, Fms. vii. 75, v. l.

frek-efldr, part. *forcible*, Fms. x. 418.

freki, a, m., poet. a wolf, Vsp. 51, Gm. 19.

frek-leikr, m. *greediness*; frekleikr eðr ætini, 655 xxxi. A. 3.

frek-liga, adv. *barshly*, Ísl. ii. 385, Fms. ii. 66.

frek-ligr, adj. *barsh, exorbitant*, Fms. vii. 293, Lv. 54.

freknótt, adj. *frechly*, Ld. 274, Sturl. ii. 133, Grett. 90.

FRÉKNUR, f. pl. [Dan. *fregner*; Swed. *frånkar*], *freckles*, Fél. ix.

FRÉKR, adj. [Ulf. *-friks*, in *faibu-friks* = *φιλάρυπος*; A. S. *frac*; Germ. *frech* (bold, impudent), whence Dan. *fræk*; cp. Engl. *freak*]:—

greedy; frekr til fjár, Sd. 140; frekr er hvern til fjörsins, a say Njarð. 374; frekir konungar, Fms. x. 416: voracious, hungry, fang van at frekum úlf, Eb. 250; svá f. at torsótt sé at fylla þik, Fs. metaph. *exorbitant*, frek féggjöld, Gpl. 169; frek lög, barsh, unfair, Hkr. ii. 384; frekr harðsteinn, a rough whetstone, Fms. xi. 223; f get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til féggjalds, I guess they will find plane rough (cutting thick chips) as to the bargain, ii. 65; bota fre atsúg at e-u, Orkn. 144; frekust orð ok umkvæði, Ísl. ii. 149; f frekt, as adv., frektr eru þá tekim orð minn, Fms. ii. 260; ganga frek e-u, Fs. 32; leita frekera eptir, Fms. x. 227.

FRÆLSA, t, mod. ad, to free; frelstr, Fms. i. 79; pret. frelsti, 225 Sks. 660, Gullþ. 4; frelstisk, Fms. vii. 59, x. 404, 413; frelstusk, 587 (frjalsti B); pres. frelsir, 655 xxxii. 4; imperat. frels, Hom. 1 part. frelst, Sturl. iii. 139: in mod. usage always frelsa, ad, e. g. f frelsa (imperat.) oss frá illu, in the Lord's Prayer; this form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. frelsaði, Bs. i. 269 (MS. Ama-M 482); but frelsi, l. c., in the older recension, Bs. i. 95: an older f frjálssa, ad (frelsa), freq. occurs in old MSS.; pres. frjalsar, Gpl. frjalsaði, Dipl. i. 11; infin. frjálssa, Sks. 349, 594 B; subj. frjalsisk, 34 frelsaðisk, Stj. 26: [Dan. *frelse*; Swed. *frälssa*]:—to free, deliver, re passim: the law phrase, frelsa e-m e-t, to rescue a thing for one; til honum sína föðurleifð, Fms. ix. 329; Egill kvaðsk frelst hafa f manna-forráð, Sturl. iii. 139; frelsa þeim jörð er á, Gpl. l. c.; ok frjá fjörðina honum til ænlegrar eignar, Dipl. l. c.; hann frelsaði sér þann frá, er eptir var, til forráða, Bs. i. 269; ok frelsti hann sveininum (veid Gullþ. 4; frelsa þrel, to set a bondsman free, N. G. L. passim.

reflex. to save oneself, escape, Fms. vii. 59 passim: as a law term, a freedom, from bondage, N. G. L. i. 33: in a pass. sense, Sks. 587 passim. frelsari, a, m. (older obsolete form frjalsari), a saviour, Stj. pa 655 xiii. 4: the Saviour, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

frelsb-orinn, part. (and frjalsb-orinn, Eg. 284, Grág. passim), born, Hom. 152.

frelsi, f. (older form frjálsi, Sks. 622 B), freedom, esp. of a be man set free, or generally, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. i. 357, Fms. i. 33, 22, 352, Fs. 70, 126, in the laws and Sagas passim:—metaph. freedom, lei Fms. x. 147, v. l., Bs. i. 518, Sks. 504; náðir ok f. rest and leisure, 57: freedom, privilege, immunity, e. g. of the church, Fms. x. 14; kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 720 and passim. COMPDS: frelsis-bréfi, n. a ch of privilege, H. E. i. 386, v. l. frelsis-giöf, f. a gift of freedom bondsman, Fs. 126, N. G. L. i. 33. frelsis-öi, n. 'freedom-al carouse on occasion of a bondsman being set free, N. G. L. i. 29, 32, 3.

frelsingi, a, m. (frelsingr, 677. 1), a freedman, Eg. 42, 67, Landn.

fremd, f. [frami], *furberance, honour*, Hkr. iii. 99, Rð. 310, Eg. Fms. viii. 321, v. l. COMPDS: fremdar-lauss, adj. *inglorious*, F 33.

fremdar-verk, n. a feat, Fms. x. 230, Fas. i. 162, Stj. 50. fremi, adv. (often, esp. in the Grág., spelt fremmi), only in the pt svá fremi, only so far, only in that case: temp., seg þú svá fremi fr er þessi dagr er allr, i. e. wait just till this day is past, Nj. 96, Al. jarl hafði svá fremi frétt til Erlings, er hann var nær kominn, be beard of Erling when he was close up to him, Fms. vii. 296; sk Hákón konungr svá fremi við er hvern maðr var dreppinn, king E [pursuing] only when every man was slain, Hkr. i. 151; svá f. mu þetta hafa upp kveðið, er ekki mun tjóa letja þik, Ó. H. 32; en s vil ek at vér berim þetta frikkir alþjóðu, er ek sé, 33; svá f. er unnin borgin, Róm. 358; svá f. at ..., id., Pr. 406; svá fremi ef, in case Nj. 260; þú skulu þeir at dómi kveðja, ok svá f. er til varnar er boði, but only when they have called on them for the defence, i. e. not before have, Grág. i. 256; þat er jamrætt at stefna svá fremmi hánum er missir hans þá er kvíðarinn þarf, it is equally lawful to summon a b-bour-juror in case he does not appear to deliver a verdict, 48: so far fremi er upp komit, at ..., Finn. 226.

FRÉMJA, pret. framði, pres. frem, part. framíðr, framdr, mod framinn; [A. S. *fremman*; Dan. *fremme*]:—to further, promote; f ja Kristni, to further Christianity, Fms. x. 416; fremja sik, to distin oneself, Nj. 254; fremja sik á e-u, Sks. 25 B; þóttu þykisk hafa þik utan-lendis, Glúm. 342; sá er framíðr er framarr er settir, 127.

2. to perform, exercise, Fms. i. 260, vii. 164, 625. 60, 6

2. 18, Hom. 52, 655 xl. 4, Og. 146, Nj. 10; fremja seid, heidni, N. i. 19, Hkr. i. 19; fremja munaðlífi, 625. 41; fremja sund, to swim, 32.

β. in mod. usage often in a bad sense, to commit, e. g. fremja löst, etc.

II. reflex. to advance oneself; hann hafði miklit fr í utan-ferð sinni, Fms. iii. 122, v. 345. 2. in a pass. sense, (ra) Hom. 72.

III. part. fremjandi, a performer, Edda 68.

fremr and fremst, vide fram.

FRÉNJA, u, f., poet. a cow, Edda (Gl.), Bb. 3. 41.

frenju-ligr, adj. *boydenish*; and frenju-skapr, m.

FRER, n. pl., also spelt freyr or better fróre, (in mod. usage fr m. pl.), [Ulf. *frius*, 2 Cor. xi. 27; Old Engl. *frōre* as an adj. or adv.]:—frosty soil; fara at freyrum, to travel when it begins to freeze; biða to wait for frost, Ó. H. 17; at freyrum, in 198; en er konungi þótti ván 122; frer ok snjóva, Bs. i. 872: in sing., frer var hart úti, a bard fr

comps: frer-jaki, a, m. a piece of ice, Bárð. 9 new Ed. frer-
 andr, m. the frost month, answering to December, Edda.
 erinn and frörinn, part. of frjósa, = frozen, mod. fröðinn.
 RESS, m. a tom-cat, Edda 63, Grág. i. 501; also called fress-
 tr, m., and steggr, q. v.:—a bear, Edda (Gl.), Korm. (in a verse).
 REST, usually n. pl., but also f. sing. (in mod. usage fresstr, m.),
 y; löng frest, Fms. ii. 216; ok væri þar lögd frest a, Hkr. i. 292;
 i frest, Stj. 446; þó at frestin væri löng, Fms. v. 72; biðja sér fresta,
 14, Rb. 364; ljá e-m fresta um e-t, Fms. iv. 225, Hom. 33; Uni kvað
 illa líka öll frestin, Fs. 32: the saying, frest eru öll bezt, Fms. v. 294,
 mod., frestr er á illu best: the phrase, selja á frest, to sell on credit,
 n. 7, Sturl. 91, Gísl. 12; hence frest-skuld, f. credit, Snót 62.
 resta, ad, to defer, put up, with dat., Ld. 322, Ó. H. 95, Orkn. 48, Fms.
 327, Fb. iii. 408: absol. to delay, tarry, Lv. 52, Fms. ix. 355: reflex.
 delayed, upset, Fær. 93, Fs. 74, Korm. 134, Fbr. 185, Fms. v. 318.
 restan, f. delay, Fb. ii. 42, better frestin.
 RETA, pret. frat, mod. ad, to fart, Lat. pedere, Dropl. 31, Lv. 54.
 st-karl, m. a 'fart-churl,' vagabond, Lv. 59, Fs. 160, Ísl. ii. 483.
 str, m. a fart, Fms. vi. 280.
 RETT, f. [akin to fregn, but contracted], news, intelligence, Fms. xi.
 Nj. 175, Bs. i. 735, Gret. 122, Fs. 15, 27; very freq. in mod. usage,
 in pl. fréttir, news; hvat er í fréttum, what news? in compds, fréttá-
 a newspaper; fregn and tíðindi (q. v.) are only used in a peculiar
 e. 2. enquiry, Grág. i. 35, obsolete. β. in a religious sense, enquir-
 of gods or men about the future, Nj. 273: the phrase, ganga til fréttar
 en; Sigurðr gekk til fréttar við móður sína, hön var margkunnig,
 u. 28; þangat géngu menn til fréttar, Fs. 19; gekk hann þá til sónar-
 til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24; biskup gekk til fréttar við Guð, 686 B. 13.
 tita, it, to bear, get intelligence, Korm. 160, Am. i. Nj. 5, Eg. 123,
 ii. 164; very freq., whereas fregna is obsolete. 2. to ask, en-
 Korm. 216, Pass. 11. 4, 21. 8; fréttá tíðenda, to ask for news, Fms.
 1; fréttá e-n upp, to find one out, Edda (pref.); fréttá at mönnum,
 34.
 II. reflex. to get about, be reported, of news; þetta
 isk um héraðit, Korm. 198; fréttisk alls ekki til hans, nothing was
 d of him, Ísl. ii. 168; fréttisk mér svá til, I am told, Boll. 338, Fms.
 31. β. recipr. to ask one another for news; fréttusk þeir tíðenda,
 336; fréttask fyrir, to enquire, Fs. 78.
 ttinn, adj. curious, eager for news, Fms. i. 184, v. 299, Bs. i. 776.
 LEYÐA, dd, [fraud], to froth; með freyðanda munni, Al. 168: of
 ing, Fas. i. 163: of matter, freyddi ör upp blóð ok vágr, Ísl. ii. 218.
 yja, u, f. a lady, in hús-freyja, q. v.; prop. the goddess Freyja, Edda.
 LEYR, m. [Goth. frauja = Gr. κύριος; A. S. fræ: Hel. fró = a lord],
 the Scand. only used as the pr. name of the god Freyr, Edda, Vsp.,
 for the worship of Frey ep., besides the Edda, Gísl. ch. 15, Hrafn.
 1, Glúm. ch. 9, the tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. ch. 173, 174,
 ch. 10, also Landn. 174, Fms. v. 239. compds: Freys-góði,
 the priest of Frey, a nickname, Hrafn. Freys-gyðingar, m.
 priests or worshippers of Frey, the name of a family in the south-east
 cl., Landn. Freys-tafl, n. the game of Frey, probably what is
 called goda-tafl, Flóv.
 ða, ad, [cp. A. S. freodian], to pacify, restore to peace; fríða ok frelsa,
 i. 110; fríða ok frelsa land, Ó. H. 189; fríða fyrir e-m, to make
 for one, to reconcile; fríða fyrir kaupmönnum, Fms. vii. 16; fríða
 þeim bræðrum við Kolbein, to intercede for them with K., Sturl. iii.
 fríða fyrir önduðum, to make peace for the dead, intercede for them, by
 masses, Bs. i. 65; hann fríðaði vel fyrir landi sínu, be pacified the
 2, Fms. vii. 16:—in mod. usage esp. to protect by law (birds or other
 als), fríða fugl, varp, to protect eider-ducks. II. reflex., fríðast
 -n, to seek for reconciliation or to reconcile oneself to another, Fms. iii.
 v. 202, Al. 85: in a pass. sense, Fms. viii. 152.
 ðan, f. pacifying, Fb. ii. 339: mod. protection.
 ð-benda, d, to furnish with fríðbönd, Krók. 40.
 ð-bót, f. peace-making, O. H. L. 10.
 ð-brot, n. a breach of the peace, Eg. 24, Gpl. 21, Ó. H. 190, Eb. 24.
 ð-brot-maðr, m. a peace-breaker, Sturl. iii. 161.
 ð-bönd, n. pl. 'peace-bonds,' straps wound round the sheath and
 ned to a ring in the hilt when the weapon was not in use; hence the
 se, spretta fríðböndunum, to untie the 'peace-straps,' before drawing
 word, Sturl. iii. 186, Gísl. 55; the use of the word in Krók. 40 is
 evidently wrong: cp. the drawings in old MSS.
 ðgin, n. pl.; this curious word is analogous to systkin, feðgin, mæð-
 and seems to mean lovers; it only occurs twice, viz. in Clem., þá
 hvárt þeirra fríðgina öðru segit, 37; and in the poem Pd. 53, but
 the verse is in a fragmentary state.
 ð-gælur, f. pl. enticements of peace, in the phrase, bera fríðgælur á
 to make overtures for peace to one, Bjarn. 55.
 ð-görð, f. 'peace-making,' truce, treaty, Fms. vi. 63, x. 155, Stj. 566,
 a part of the Ó. H. is called Fríðgördar-saga, u, f., referring to
 negotiation for peace between Sweden and Norway, A. D. 1018.
 ð-heilagr, adj. inviolate, Gpl. 129, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 30, Fs. 150.
 ð-helga, ad, to proclaim inviolate, Nj. 101, Lv. 7.

fríð-helgi, f. inviolability, protection by law, Landn. 97, Fms. i. 80.
 fríðill, m. a lover, gallant, poet., Vkv. 27; cp. fríðgín.
 fríð-kastali, a, m. a 'castle of peace,' asylum, Fas. iii. 248.
 fríð-kaup, n. purchase of peace, Gpl. 142, Fbr. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 327.
 fríð-kaupa, keppti, to purchase peace, Ísl. ii. 442.
 fríð-kolla, u, f. the nickname of a lady, Fms. vii. 63.
 FRÍÐLA, u, f., usually contr. frilla, [Dan. frille], prop. = Lat. amica, a
 fem. answering to fríðill, q. v.; en fríða frilla, the fair mistress, Hým. 30; but
 in prose in a bad sense a barlot, concubine, Fms. i. 2, viii. 63, Sturl. ii. 73,
 Skv. 693. compds: frillu-barn, m. a bastard child, Landn. 174,
 Fms. xi. 212. frillu-borinn, part. bastard-born, Fas. i. 354. frillu-
 dóttir, f. an illegitimate daughter, Gpl. 238, 239. frillu-lifnaðr,
 m. fornication, whoredom, Jb. 137. frillu-lifi, n. id., K. Á. 218, H. E.
 i. 477; in the N. T. = the Gr. πορνεία. frillu-maðr, m. an adulterer,
 = Gr. μοιχός, N. T.; in pl., Bs. i. 684. frillu-sonr, m. an illegitimate
 son, Gpl. 237, 238, Hkr. i. 100, 198, Landn. 260. frillu-tak, n., in
 the phrase, taka frílltaki, to take as concubine, Eg. 343, Fms. ii. 291, vii.
 110, Sturl. iii. 270.
 fríð-land, n. a 'peace-land' or friendly country, Fms. ii. 132, Hkr. i. 295;
 used in the laws of old freebooters (víkingar), who made a compact not to
 plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free
 market;—such a country was called fríðland, Eg. 245, Fms. xi. 62, Ísl. ii. 234.
 fríð-lauss, adj. outlawed, Fms. vii. 104, N. G. L. i. 15, K. Á. 142.
 fríð-leggja, lagði, to make peace, Fms. iii. 73.
 fríð-liga, adv. peaceably, Fms. ii. 124.
 fríð-ligr, adj. peaceable, Hom. 143, Fms. v. 248, Nj. 88, Eb. 266.
 fríð-mark, n. a token of peace, Fms. x. 347.
 fríð-mál, n. pl. words of peace, Fms. vii. 23.
 fríð-menn, m. pl. men of peace, friends, Ld. 76, Lv. 102, Stj. 213, Fms. vi.
 28, x. 244, H. E. i. 243; fríðmenn konungs, the king's friends or allies, id.
 fríð-mælask, t, to sue for peace, Krók. 62; f. við e-n, id., Stj. 398.
 FRÍÐR, m., gen. fríðar, dat. fríði, [Ulf. renders εἰρήνη by gaurþri,
 but uses the verb gafriþon = καταλλάττει, and gafriþons = καταλλαγῆ;
 A. S. fríð and freodo; mod. Germ. friede; Dan. and Swed. fred; lost in
 Engl., and replaced from the Lat.]:—peace, but also personal security,
 inviolability; in the phrases, fyrirgöra fé ok fríði, to forfeit property and
 peace, i. e. be outlawed, Gpl. 160; setja fríð ok fríð, to 'set,' i. e. make
 truce and peace, Grág. ii. 167; til árs ok fríðar, Hkr. i. 16; fríðr ok
 farsæla, Bs. i. 724; vera í fríði, to be in safe keeping, Al. 17; biðja e-n
 fríð, to sue for peace, Hbl. 28; about the peace of Fróði cp. Edda 78–
 81, it is also mentioned in Hkv. i. 13, and Vellekla. 2. peace,
 sacredness of a season or term, cp. Jóna-f., Páska-f., the peace (truce) of
 Yule, Easter; ann-fríðr, q. v. 3. peace, rest, tranquillity; gefa e-m
 fríð, to give peace, rest; gefat þinum fjandnum fríð, Hm. 128. 4. with
 the notion of love, peace, friendship; fríðr kvenna, Hm. 89; fríð at kaupa,
 to purchase love, Skm. 19; eldi heitari brennr með illum vinum fríðr fimm
 daga, Hm. 50; fríðs vætta ok mér, I hoped for a friendly reception,
 Sighvat, Ó. H. 81; allr fríðr (all joy) glepsk, Hallfred; connected with
 this sense are fríðill, fríðla, fríðgin,—this seems to be the original notion
 of the word, and that of peace metaph.]:—from the N. T. the word obtained a
 more sacred sense, εἰρήνη being always rendered by fríðr, John xvi. 33,
 —fríðr sé með yðr, peace be with you. compds: fríðar-andi, a, m.
 spirit of peace, Pass. 21. 13. fríðar-band, n. a bond of peace, H. E. i.
 470. fríðar-bod, n. an offer of peace. fríðar-boðorð, n. a procla-
 mation of peace, 656 C. 30. fríðar-bréf, n. a letter of peace, Fms. x.
 133. fríðar-fundur, m. a peaceful meeting, Fms. x. 38. fríðar-
 görd, f. = fríðgörd, Skv. 45, 655 xxxii. 24. fríðar-koss, m. a kiss of
 peace, osculum pacis, Magn. 478, Bs. i. 175. fríðar-mark, n. = fríð-
 mark, þorl. Karl. 422, 625. 9. fríðar-menn, m. = fríðmenn, Lv. 96.
 fríðar-skjöldr, m. = fríðskjöldr, Fas. i. 462. fríðar-stefna, u, f. a
 peace meeting, Fms. vi. 27. fríðar-stilli, n. a peace settlement, Pass.
 21. 8, cp. Luke xxiii. 12. fríðar-tákn, n. a token of peace, Al. 59.
 fríðar-tími, a, m. a time of peace, Bret. 50. II. as a prefix in
 prop. names, Fríð-björn, -geirr, -gerðr, -leifr, -mundr; but it is rarely used
 in olden times; Fríðrik, Germ. Friedrich, is of quite mod. date in Icel.
 fríð-samliga, adv. peaceably, Fms. vii. 312, Hkr. ii. 282, Stj. 183.
 fríð-samligr, adj. peaceable, Fms. i. 25, Stj. 301, 505, 558.
 fríð-samr, adj. peaceful, Stj. 187: a name of the mythical king Fróði,
 Fb. i. 27: also Fríð-Fróði, id.
 fríð-semd, f. peacefulness, Fms. vi. 441.
 fríð-semi, f. = fríðsemd, Grág. pref. p. 168.
 fríð-semja, samdi, to make peace, Fr.
 fríð-skjöldr, m. a 'peace-shield,' a shield being used as a sign of truce,
 answering to the mod. flag of truce; in the phrase, bregða upp fríðskildi,
 Fas. ii. 534, Orkn. 432, Hkr. iii. 205: the truce-shield was white and
 opp. to the red 'war-shield,' Hkv. i. 33.
 fríð-spilli, n. a breach of the peace, Fb. ii. 56.
 fríð-staðr, m. an asylum, sacred place in a temple, Eb. 6 new Ed.
 fríð-stefna, u, f. = fríðarstefna, Edda 47.
 fríð-stilla, t, to settle, atone, Pass. 3. 14.
 fríð-stóll, m. a chair of peace, Sturl. i. 155 C.

fríð-sæla, u, f. *the bliss of peace*, Bs. i. 723.
 fríð-sæll, adj. *blessed with peace*, Hkr. i. 17.
 fríð-vænigr, adj. *promising peace*, Fms. i. 26, 132.
 fríð-vænn, adj. *promising peace, safe*, Fms. ix. 5.
 fríð-þægja, f. *prostitution*, Vidal.
 fríð-þægja, ð, *to prostitute*, of Christ, Vidal.
 FRÍGG, f. a pr. name, gen. friggjar, [cp. A. S. *frigu* = *love*], *the beaten goddess Frigg*, Edda, Vsp. COMPS: Friggjar-elda, u, f. a *bird*, prob. = mod. *Máriata, the wagtait, motacilla alba* Linn., Edda (Gl.) Friggjar-gras, n. '*Frigg's herb*,' the *mandrake*, Hjalt. Friggjar-stjarna, u, f., astron. '*Frigg's star*,' *Venus*, Clem. 26.
 frilla, v. fríðla.
 fritt, n. adj. *peaceful*, Eg. 572, Stj. 471, 475; in the phrase, e-m er fritt (or eiga fritt), *one's person being safe*; hversu vel mun honum fritt at komia á yðvarn fund, *how safe will it be for him to come to you?* Fms. vii. 167; Högni spurði, hvárt þeim skyldi fritt vera, Sturl. ii. 144 C; eiga í flestum stöðum illa fritt, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; ef eigi væri allur fritt (sæfa) af Steingrims hendri, Rd. 277; þú var illa fritt, *things were ill at ease*, *uneasy*, Bs. i. 363; hvárt skal mér fritt at ganga á fund yðvarn, Fb. iii. 453.
 FRÍ, adv. = frjáls, *free, released, vacant*, used in a less noble sense than frjáls, q. v.; frí is foreign, but freq. in mod. writers:—used as adv. *freely, truly*, in mod. poets, Pass. 7. 12, 18. 9. 19. 8, 38. 5.
 FRÍ, m. [Dan. *frier* = *a wooer*, cp. frjá], *a lover*, = fríðill, an *ἀπ. λέγ.*, Hým. 9, cp. fríðla; Höfuðl. 15 is dubious.
 frí, n. a mod. college term, *vacation*, probably from Lat. *feria*.
 fría, ad, *to deliver*, Lv. 94 better firmur: reflex. *to free oneself*, Fms. xi. 424.
 frían, f. (in Ó. H. 206 fríon), *remission*, an *ἀπ. λέγ.*, Fms. v. 55, Pass. 13. 13.
 fríða, ad, *to adorn*, Fms. vii. 276, Fas. ii. 196, Ld. 198.
 fríðendi, n. pl. *good things*; heita e-m fríðendum, *to make fair promises*, Gísl. 70, Fms. v. 157, Níðr. 8; allir kostir ok öll f., Clem. 29; er nökkut þat er til fríðenda sé um mik, *is there anything good in me?* Fms. vi. 207; *revenue*, reki með öllum fríðendum, Áin. 12, 15; heimaland með öllum fríðendum, 52.
 fríðka and fríðka, ad, *to grow fine and handsome*.
 fríð-leikr (-leiki), m. *personal beauty*, Eg. 29, Fms. x. 234; fríðleikr, afl, ok frækleikr, Hkr. i. 302; fríðleikinum samir himn bezti búnaðr, iii. 264. 2. = fríðendi; svá mikla penninga at vexti ok fríðleik, Dipl. i. 11; fimmtán kúgildi með þvílikum fríðleik sem . . . , ii. 12, Vm. 74; með þeim fríðleika sem fyrr segir, Jm. 31.
 FRÍÐR, adj., neut. fritt, compar. fríðari, superl. fríðastr, [a Scand. word, not found either in A. S. or Germ.]:—*fair, beautiful, handsome*, chiefly of the face; fríðr sýnum, Eg. 22, 23, Nj. 2, Fas. i. 387, Fms. i. 2, 17; *fine*, líð mikit ok fritt, 32, vii. 231; mikit skip ok fritt, Fagrsk.; fríð veizla, Fb. ii. 120; með fríðu fóruneyti, Ld. 22: metaph. *specious, unfair*, Fms. x. 252. II. *paid in kind*; tólf hundruð fríð, *twelve hundred head of cattle in payment*, Finnb. 226; tólf álum fríðum, Dipl. ii. 20; hve margir arnar skulu í gripum (*in valuables*), eða hve margir fríðir (*in cattle*), Grág. i. 136; arfi ens fríða en eigi ens ófríða, *he inherits the cattle but not the other property*, 221; fjóra tigi marka silfrs fríðs, *forty marks of silver paid in cattle*, Eg. 526, v. 1. Icel. at present call all payment in kind 'í fríðu', opp. to cash; í fríðu ok úfríðu, H. E. i. 561. III. as noun in fem. pr. names, Hólm-fríðr, Hall-fríðr, etc., Landn.; and Fríða, u, f. as a term of endearment for these pr. names.
 FRÍSIR, m. pl. *the Frisians*, Fms., Eg. passim. Frís-land, n. *Frisia*. Frískr, adj. *Frisian*, Fms. vi. 362.
 FRÍSKR, adj. [O. H. G. *frisc*; mod. Germ. *frisch*], *frisky, brisk, vigorous*, (mod. word); frísk-leiki, a, m. *friskness, briskness, vigour*; frísk-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *friskly, briskly*.
 frjá, f. a *sweetheart*, Skv. 3, 8, and perh. in Fsm. 5 for fán of the MS.
 FRJÁ, ð, [Ulf. renders *ἀγαπᾶν* and *φιλεῖν* by *fríjon*, and *ἀγάπη* by *frjáþva*; akin to fríðr, fríðill; in Icel. this word has almost entirely disappeared, except in the part. frændi, which is found also in Engl. *friend*, Germ. *freund*: frjá has thus met with the same fate as its antagonist fjá (*to hate*); both have been lost as verbs, while the participles of each, fjándi and frændi, *fiend* and *friend*, remain:—*vrijen*, *to woo*, still remains in Dutch; and the mod. High Germ. *freien* and Dan. *frie* are borrowed from Low Germ.]:—*to pet*, an *ἀπ. λέγ.* in Mkv. 5.—annars barn er sem lífr at frjá, *to pet another man's bairn is like petting a wolf*, i. e. he will never return your love. The passage Ls. 19 is obscure and probably corrupt.
 FRJÁ, in the compps: Frjá-aptan, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 216. Frjá-dagr, m. *Friday*, Rb. 112, 572, Jb. 200; langi F., *Good Friday*, K. Á. 68 passim: Frjádags-aptan, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 210 C: Frjádags-kveld, n. *id.*, Sturl. ii. 211 C: Frjádags-nótt, f. *Friday night*, Fms. viii. 35 (v. l.), Nj. 186: Frjádags-þing, n. a *Friday meeting*, Rb. 332: Frjádaga-fasta, u, f. a *Friday fast*, Fms. x. 381. Frjá-kveld, n. = frjáaptan, Hkr. iii. 277, Sturl. ii. 211 C. Frjá-morgunn, n. *Friday morning*, Fms. viii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse, App.) Frjá-nótt, f. = frjádagsnótt, Fms. viii. 35. It is remarked above, s. v. dagr, that this 'frjá' is derived from the A. S. form *Frēa*, answering to the northern *Freyr*, Goth. *Frauja*, and is a rendering of the eccl. Lat. *dies Veneris*, as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by

Frēa (Freyja) of the Teutonic. This word is now obsolete in Icel. *Friday* is now called *Föstudagr*, vide *fasta*.
 FRJÁLS, adj., dat. and gen. sing. fem. and gen. pl. frjáls, frjálssa frjálssa in old writers, but mod. frjálsri, frjálssrar, frjálssra, inserting contracted form from *frí-bals*; Ulf. *freibals*; O. H. G. *frībals*; the *freols* is prob. Scand., as it is not used in old poetry: frjálsr the properly means '*free-necked*,' a ring round the neck being a bac servitude; but the Icel. uses the word *frí* only in the compound which is lost in Dan., though it remains in Swed. *fríelse* and *ufríelse* the mod. Dan. and Swed. *frí* is borrowed from the Germ. *frei*, and the Icel. *frí*:—Ulf. renders *ἐλευθερία* by *freibals*, but *ἐλευθερος* by *frí*—*free*, opp. to *bondsman*; frjálsr er hverr er frelsi er gefit, N. G. L. ef þræll getr barn við frjálsri konu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 224; skal þik bætt frjálsan mann, Nj. 57: metaph. *free, unbindered*, láta e-n fara fr Fms. i. 15: of property, frjálsr forræði, eign, yfirráð, *free, full poss* D. N. passim; skógar frjálsir af ágangi konunga ok illræðis-mann 20: neut., eiga . . . at frjálsu, *to possess freely, without restraint*, Fj. 211, Jb. 187, Ó. H. 92; með frjálssu, *unbindered*, Hrafn. 24. frjálssa, ad, *to free*, vide *frelsa*, Stj., Barl., D. N., Sks., Karl., pass frjálssan, f. *rescue*, Stj. 50.
 frjálssari, a, m. = *frelsari*, Stj. 51.
 frjálss-borinn, part. *freeborn*, vide *frelsborinn*.
 frjálss-gjafa (-gefa), u, f. a *freed-woman*, N. G. L. i. 327, 358.
 frjálss-gjafi, a, m. a '*free-given*' man, *freed-man*, in the Norw. distinguished from and lower than a *leysingi*, q. v., N. G. L. i. 347. II. *one that gives freedom*, Grág. i. 227.
 frjálsri, f. *freedom*, an unusual form, = *frelsi*, cp. Ulf. *freibals*.
 frjálssingr, f. *deliverance*, Karl.
 frjálss-leikr (-leiki), m. *liberty*, 655 xxxii. 4: metaph. *liberality*, *ness*, Fms. xi. 422, Stj. 201.
 frjálss-lendingr, m. a *free tenant, franklin*, Karl.
 frjálss-liga, adv. *freely, frankly*, Hkr. i. 138, Fms. v. 194, Skv. Stj. 154.
 frjálss-lygr, adj. *free, frank, independent*, Sks. 171, 523; 546.
 frjálssmann-lygr, adj. *like a free man*, Grett. 109.
 FRJÓ, n. (and *freo*), dat. *freovi*, = *fræ*, *seed*, Th. 23, Stj. 9, H. E. i. 513. COMPS: frjó-korn, n. = *frækorn*, Gpl. 351 A.
 laun, n. pl. *reward for the seed sown*, N. G. L. i. 240. frjó-adj. *seedless, barren*, Magn. 494. frjó-leikr (-leiki), m. *fertile* 56, 202, 398. frjó-lygr, adj. *fruitful*, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24.
 frjórr, adj. *fertile*, Stj. 75, passim.
 FRJÓSA, pret. *frans*, pl. *frusu*; pres. *frýss*, mod. *frýs*; pre. *frýsi*, but *freri*, Gísl. 32; part. *frosinn*, sup. *frosit*; an older decanalogous to *gróa*, *gröri*, is, pret. *fróri* or *freri*, part. *frörinn* or *freri*, mod. *fröðinn*, altering the r into ð, whereto *frer* (q. v.) belongs: [O. G. *friosan*; mod. Germ. *frieren*; A. S. *freosan*; Engl. *freeze*; Dan. Swed. *frysa*]:—*to freeze*; often used impers. *it freezes them* (of water, etc.), i. e. *they are frozen, ice-bound, stiff with ice*; þar fr (acc.) um nætr, A. A. 272; *frans* um hann klæðin (acc.), *the clothe about his body*, Fs. 52; *aldrer skal hér frjósa* (acc.), Fms. hann (acc., viz. the well) *frýss svá*, at . . . , Stj. 96; þeir ætlnðu þess at skip (acc.) Ólafs konungs *freri* þar í höfninni, *until king ship should be ice-bound*, Fms. v. 167:—of the weather, absol., v. kalt ok frjósaða, *cold and frosty*, Grett. 134; vindr var á norð frjósað, Sturl. i. 83; *aldrer festi snjó útan ok sunnan á haugi þess ok ekki frans*, . . . at hann mundi ekki vilja at freri á milli þess 32; but *frýsi*, l. c., 116; *áðr en frjósa tók*, Fms. v. 167; þótt bætt fyrir ofan ok neðan, 23: the metaph. phrase, e-m frýs hugr við, *ok borror at a thing*, iii. 187; perh. better *hrjósa*, q. v. II. *frerin* *jörð*, Grett. 111; *frerin* þekja, 85 new Ed.; tá *frerin*, Ed. *vátir* ok *frerin*, *wet and frozen*, Bjarn. 53; skipit sollit ok fróri 355; but *frosit*, l. c., 330; *frómur grasætr*, Sks. 48 new Ed.; skót ok snægur, Gísl. 31; flestir menn voru nokkut frosnir, Fms. i. where = *kálnir*.
 frjóva, ad, and frjóva, mod. frjófga or frjóvga, *to fertilise*, 60, 73; frjóvandi, part. *blossoming*, Sks. 630, 632:—reflex. *to multiply, fertile*, Fms. i. 159, Fas. i. 177, Stj. 61.
 frjóvan, f. *fertile*, Stj. 13: mod. frjófgan, Pass. 32. 2. frjóv-samr, adj. *fertile* (ófrjófsamr, *barren*), Sturl. 101.
 frjóv-semi, mod. frjóf-semi, f. *fertility*.
 FRÓÐA, u, f. (cp. *fráud*), *froth*, e. g. on milk, Fas. i. 425, freq. i. usage. COMPS: fróðu-fall, n. a *frothing* or *foaming* at the fróðu-fella, d, *to foam*.
 frosk-hleypra, t, *to let (a horse) leap like a frog*, Gpl. 412.
 FROSKR, m., in olden times prob. proncd. *fröskr*, cp. the öðlingr skylti einkar *röskr* | æpa kann í mörum *fröskr*, Mkv.; *froxx*, cp. Engl. *frog*; O. H. G. *frose*; mod. Germ. *frosch*; Dan. *a frog*, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 23, 269, Fms. x. 380, 656 A. 2. II.
 FROST, n. [frjósa; A. S. *fyrost*; Engl. *Germ. Dan.*, and Swed. —*frost*: allit. *frost* ok funi, Sl. 18, Fas. iii. 613; *frost* vedir, 241: often used in pl., *frost mikil* ok *kuldar*, ii. 29; *frosta vetr*,

ter, Ann. 1348; frost ok snjóar, *frost and snow*; hörku-f., a *sharp frost*.
 sta-tól, n. '*frosty tools*,' i. e. frail tools or implements that crack as
 ost-bitten.
 sta = frýsta, to freeze, Fær. 56.
 ROSTA, n. the name of a county in Norway where a parliament
 sta-ping, was held; hence Frostapings-lög, n. pl. *the laws of the*
 city Frosta, N. G. L. Frostapings-bók, f. *the code of this law*,
 7. L. i. 126, Fms. passim.
 ost-bólga, u, f. '*frost-swelling*,' of bands swollen by frost.
 ost-brestr, m. pl. '*frost-cracks*' in ice, such as are heard during a
 ng frost.
 osti, a, m. *the name of a horse*, freq. in Icel.
 ost-mikill, adj. *very frosty*, Sks. 227 B.
 ost-rósir, f. pl. '*frost-roses*,' frost work.
 ost-vetr, m. a *frosty winter*, Ann. 1047.
 ost-viðri, n. *frosty weather*, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 198 C.
 ROTTA, tt, [akin to frata], to sputter; með frottandi vörum, *with*
entering lips, Sks. 228 B.
 RÓ, f. *relief*, esp. from pain, Hkr. i. 6, Mar., 656 A. 25, Sks. 107 B,
 i. 181, 299; hug-fró, geð-fró, *mind's comfort*: allit. phrase, friðr og
 peace and relief, Bb. 3. 3.
 sa, að, to relieve, with acc., þú er þér vilitt frá mamminn, þorst. St. 55 :
 l. with dat., chiefly used impers., e-m fráor, *one feels relief*.
 san, f., and fróði, a, m. *relief*, = fró, Bs. i. 312, Fas. iii. 388.
 sð-leikr, m. *knowledge*, 625. 50, Landn. 89, Grág. i. 3, Skálda 160,
 626; til fróðleiks ok skemtunar, *for information and pleasure*,
 a (pref.), with a notion of sorcery, þorf. Karl. 374, Fs. 151.
 sðs : fróðleiks-ást, f. *love of knowledge*, Skálda. fróðleiks-
 sðs, f. pl. *books of information*, Rb. 342. fróðleiks-epili, f. *the*
love of knowledge, Sks. 503. fróðleiks-tré, n. *the tree of know-*
 625. 3.
 sð-liga, adv. *cleverly*, Fms. iii. 163; eigi er nú f. spurt, Edda 8.
 sð-lygr, adj. *clever*, Sks. 553; mod. *curious*.
 SÓÐR, adj. [Ulf. fróþs = φρόνιμος, σοφός, σώφρων, σωετός; Hel.
 A. S. fród] :—*knowing, learned, well-instructed*; fróðr, er marg-
 lygr er, Fms. xi. 413; hún var fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; þat er sögn
 á manna, Ísl. ii. 206; verða fróðari un e-t, Sks. 37; at Finnun
 er hér eru fróðastir (*greatest wizards*), Fms. i. 8; fás er fróðum
 little is lacking to the knowing, cp. the Engl. 'knowledge is power,'
 107; of books, containing much information, instructive, bækr
 ok fróðastar, Bs. i. 429. β. in some passages in Hm. fróðr
 is to mean *clever*, Hm. 7. 27, 30, 61, 107; þú nam ek at frævask ok
 veta, 142; fróðir menn, *knowing men*, Ýt. 6; fróð regin, *the wise*
 vpm. 26; enn fróði jötnum, 30, 33, 35 :—in some few poet. compds
 which it seems to be used almost = *prudent, brave, valiant*, as böð-f.,
 -f.) the true meaning is *skilled in war* (cp. the Gr. δαίφρων); sann-f.,
 informed; óljúgrfróð, lb. 4; ú-fróðr, *ignorant*, = Goth. unfróþs,
 h Ulf. uses to translate φρόνιμος, ἀνθρώπος; sögu-fróðr, *skilled in old lore*.
 Fróðr chiefly refers to historical knowledge, 'hinn Fróði' was an appella-
 tion given to the old Icel. chroniclers—Ari Fróði, Brandr Fróði, Sæmundr
 Fróði, Kolskeggr Fróði, who lived between 1050 and 1150 A. D. But the
 Fróðians of the next age were seldom called by this name: Odd Munk
 the end of the 12th century) is only once called so, (Ing. S. fine); Snorri
 the 13th) twice, viz. Ann. 1241 in a single MS., and Sturl. iii. 98,
 in a part of the Saga probably not written by Sturla himself; Sturla
 who died in 1284) is never called by that name; and the only real
 Fróðian is Styrmir 'Fróði' (who died in 1245), though he least deserved
 the name. Of foreign writers the Icel. gave the name Fróði to Bede
 (du. pref.), whom they held in great honour.
 SÓMR, adj., akin to framr, prob. borrowed from Germ. *fromm*, Low
 i. *from*; it seems to have come to Icel. with the Hanseatic trade at
 end of the 15th century, and is found in the Rímur of that time, e. g.
 Helga R. 3. 22; from Luther's Bible and the Reformation it became
 freq. in the sense of *righteous, pious*, with the notion of *guile-*
 frómr og meinlaus, and often occurs in the N. T. and hymns, e. g. Pass.
 24. 9: it has however not been truly naturalized, except in the sense
honest, i. e. not *thievish*, and ófrómr, *dishonest, thievish*, (a euphemism);
 sl-f., *not slandering, speaking fair of other people*. COMPDS: fróm-
 sðs, a, m. *guilelessness*, Pass. 16. 8. fróm-lyndi, f. *id*.
 SÓN, n. a poet. word = *land, country*, Lex. Poët. passim; scarcely akin
 to Germ. *fröbn* = *demesne*; in mod. poets and in patriotic songs frón is
 the name for Icel. itself, Núm. i. 10, 8. 9, 12. 4, Snót 16; Icel. students
 in Copenhagen about 1763 were the first who used the word in this sense.
 SÚM-, [cp. Lat. *primus*; Goth. *frums* = ἀρχή, *fruma* = πᾶρος;
frum-]:—the first, but only in compds: frum-bréf, n. *an original*
 frum-burðr, m. *the first-born*, Ver. 5, Stj. 42, 161, 304, 306,
 passim. frum-bylingr, m. *one who has newly set up in life*.
 ferill, m. *the first traveller (visitor) to a place*, Nj. 89. frum-
 f. *first-fruit*, Stj. passim, H. E. i. 468. frum-getning, part. *first-*
 gen, Stj. 65, 160, passim. frum-getnaðr, m. = frumburðr, 656 A.
 Stj. 161. frum-getningr, m. *id.*, Stj. 304. frum-gjöf, f.

the first gift, 677. 4. frum-gögn, n. pl. *the primal, principal proofs*,
 a law term, Nj. 234, Grág. i. 56. frum-hending, f. *the foremost*
rhyning syllable in a verse, a metrical term, Edda (Ht.) 121. frum-
 hlaup, n. a *personal assault*, a law term, Grág., Nj. passim. frum-
 hlaups-maðr, m. *an assailant*, Grág. ii. 13. frum-höfundr, m. *the*
original author or writer. frum-kveði, a, m., frum-kveðill, mod.
 frum-kvöðull, m. *an originator*, Edda 18, Ed. Arna-Magn. i. 104.
 frum-kviðr, m. *the first verdict*, Grág. i. 34. frum-kvæði, n. *the*
original poem. frum-lína, u, f., mathem. a *base-line*, Björn Gunnl.
 frum-mál, n. *in the original tongue*, opp. to translation, bók ritað ú
 frummáli. frum-rit, n. *the original writing*, of MSS., (mod.) frum-
 ritadr (and of poems frum-kveðinn, frum-ortr), part. *originally written*
 (composed) in this or that language. frum-smiðr, m. *the first work-*
 man, Edda (in a verse). frum-smið, f. *the first attempt of a beginner*
 in any art, in the saying, flest frumsmið stendr til bóta, Edda 126. frum-
 sök, f. *the original cause*, a law term, Nj. 235, Grág. i. 48 passim.
 frum-tign, f. *the first, biggest dignity*, Bs. i. 37, Magn. 512. frum-
 tón, m. a musical term, *the tonic*, Icel. Choral-book (pref.) frum-
 tunga, u, f. *original tongue*. frum-varp, n. a parliamentary term, a
 bill under debate, (mod.) frum-vaxti and frum-vaxta (frum-
 vaxinn, Nj. 147, v. l.), adj. '*first-grown*,' in one's prime, Nj. 112, Fs. 31,
 Fms. i. 157, xi. 3, Ísl. ii. 203; dóttir f., Eg. 247, Grett. 97. frum-váttir,
 m. *the first, original witness*, Grág. i. 46, Gpl. 477: eccl. the *proto-martyr*,
 Hom. 42, 109, Stj. 51. frum-verr, m. *the first husband*, Halfréd,
 who calls Ódm the fr. of Frigg, Fs. 94, Skv. 3. 59. frum-vöxtr, m. *the*
first growth, first-fruits, Stj. 305 : cp. brum.
 frums- (= frum-) exists in a few compds: frumsar-braud, n. *bread of*
the first-fruits, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 42: frums- or frumsa- is in Icel. and
 in Norse popular tales esp. used of animals that are first-born through
 two or more generations; such animals are thought to have a wonder-
 power, cp. Ivar Aasen; hence frumsa-kálfr, m. a '*frumsa*' calf; the
 word still represents the Gothic form *frums*, vide above. frumsa-frum
 (or frumsa-brum), n., botan. *pollen*, Björn. In Ísl. þjóðs. i. 530, v. l.,
 frumsa, n., is said to mean a lump on the forehead of new-born foals, Gr.
 ἰμρομανές, which was used as a love-spell, cp. Virg. Aeneid. iv. 515, 516.
 frunti, a, m. [prob. from the Fr. *effronté*, cp. Scot. *frunty*], a *rude*,
obtrusive boor; frunta-lygr, adj.; frunta-skapr, m.
 FRÚ, f., an older nom. sing. *frauva*, u, f., occurs Fms. x. 421, (Ágrip);
 frouva, Stj. 47; frou, id.; frú is prop. a later contracted form from
 freyja; therefore the gen. in old writers is always frú (qs. frúvu); and
 the word is in the sing. indecl., thus, frú-innar, Fms. ix. 292; hann fékk
 frú Cecciliu, x. 3; móðir frú Ingigerðar, Landn. 240; frú Kristínar, Fms.
 ix. 8; slíkrar frou (sic) sem ek em, Str. 40, 47: in mod. usage gen. frúar,
 if used by itself or put after one's name, but indecl. if put before it in
 addressing any one, thus, Frú Kristínar, but Kristínar frúar; the gen. frúar
 occurs Fas. iii. 586, in a MS. of the 15th century; pl. frúr, but older
 form fruvor or frovur, e. g. frovor, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 96 (Kb.); but
 Ob. frúr, Hkr. i. 16: [freyja was origin. fem. of freyr, and prop. meant
 Lat. *domina*; Germ. *frau*; Dan. *frue*; no Goth. *fraujō* is found]:—*a*
lady; in Icel. at present only used of the wives of men of rank or title,
 e. g. biskups-frú, amtmanns-frú; wives of priests are not called so: again,
 húsfreyja is more homely, Germ. *hausfrau*, Engl. *housewife*, always of a
 married woman, vide e. g. the þjóðólfr (Icel. newspaper); in the 14th
 century in Icel. frú was used of abbesses and wives of knights, but was
 little used before the 13th century: af hennar (the goddess Freyja) nafni
 skyldi kalla allar konur tignar (*noble woman*), svá sem nú heita fruvor,
 Hkr. l. c.; af hennar nafni er þat tignar-nafn er ríkis-konur (*women of*
rank) eru kallaðar fruvor, Edda l. c.; Kolt haðði talat margt við frú eina
 ríka (of a foreign lady in Wales), Nj. 280: again, good housewives, such
 as Berghora in Njála, are called húsfreyjur, but never frúr; thus, kemsk
 þó at seinna fari, húsfreyja, Nj. 69; gakk þú út, húsfreyja, þvíat ek vil
 þik fyrir öngan mun inni brenna, 200; búandi ok húsfreyja, Grág. i. 157;
 göð húsfreyja, Nj. 51; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349, Bs. i. 535 :—the Virgin
 Mary is in legends called vár frú, *our Lady*; cp. jungfrú (pronounced
 jómfrú).
 FRÝGÐ, f., and fryktr, m., Stj. 26, 56, 77, [an unclass. word formed
 from Lat. *fructus*], *blossoming*; fegrð ok f., Stj. 14, 142; frygð ok feiti,
 154; frygð ok ávöxtr, 15. frygðar-fullr and -samlygr, adj. *fruit-*
ful, Stj. 27. II. in the Rímur of the 15th century frygð is used
 of *love*, Lat. *amores*, Skáld-H. 5. 38, passim; and frygðugr, adj. *amorous*,
 Skáld-H. It is a bad word and quite out of use, and seems to have no
 connection with Germ. *freude*, which is a good Teut. word; the mod.
 frukt, n. *humble compliments*, and frukta, að, to make such *compliments*,
 in a bad sense, are perhaps akiu, but they are slang words.
 frýsta, t, [frost], to freeze, Sturl. iii. 20, Fms. viii. 431, v. l.
 frý-girni, f. [frýja], a *provoking, taunting temper*, Hom. 86.
 frý-gjarn, adj. *provoking, censorious*, Ísl. Heidarv. S. in the extracts
 of Jón Olafsson, (not frigrjarn.)
 FRÝÐJA, pres. frýr, pret. frýði, pres. with the neg. suf. frýr-at, Lex.
 Poët., to *defy, challenge, question, taunt*, with dat. of the person; hún
 frýði honum með mörgum orðum, Fas. i. 142: with gen. of the thing, to

challenge, question; frýja e-m hugar, *to question one's courage*, Nj. 60, 1sl. ii. 102; meir frýr þú mér gríumleiks en aðrir menn, Eg. 255; þessi klæði frýja ykkar föður-hefnda, *those clothes challenge you to revenge your father*, Ld. 260; er hváríngum söknað at f., *neither needed to be spurred on*, Fms. xi. 131; konungur kvað óngan þess mundu f. honum, *the king said that no one would challenge, question him as to that*, v. 337; hvárki frýð ek mér skyggleiks eðr áradis (the words of a bravo), Nj. 258; engan heyri ek efdanna f., Fms. vii. 121; enginn frýr þér vits, en meir ertu grunaðr um gæzku, *no one questions thy wit (bead), but thy godliness (beart) is more questioned*, Sturl. i. 135; frýr nú skutrin (better skutnum) skriðar, a pun, *now the stern bangs, the stern-rowers pull feebly*, Grett. 113 new Ed. II. frýja á e-t, a law phrase, *to complain of, protest*; cp. áfrýja, ef annarr hvár frýr á blut sinn, Gpl. 23; frýja á mál, N. G. L. i. 26; buðu þeir biskupi þann kost fyrir þat sem á var frýð, Bs. i. 754; *to egg on, ekki skaltu hér enn þurfa mjök á at f.*, Nj. 580; þyrfti þat þeim at bæta sem brotið var á, en cigi hinum, er á frýðu (*who provoked*), Sturl. iii. 162.

frýja, u, f. a *defiance, challenge, question, taunt*, F. S. 8, Bs. i. 734, Ld. 236; verja sik frýju, *to clear oneself of all question, i. e. do a thing blamelessly*, Sturl. iii. 68; ek varða mik kvenna frýju, *I cleared myself from the taunts of woman*, Eb. (in a verse): frýju-laust, n. adj. *blamelessly*; berjask f., *to fight hard*, Glúm. 381; þeir sækja bardagann f., Fms. xi. 136; hann kvað Einar mundu elt hafa f., Sturl. i. 68; frýju-orð, n. *taunting words*, Fms. vii. 272, xi. 374, Nj. 108.

frýjan, f. = frýja, Fms. v. 55.
FRÝNN or frýnilligr, adj.; this word is never used but as compounded with the prefix *ú-* (except Fas. ii. 351 in a bad and late Saga), viz. *ú-frýnn* or *ú-frýnilligr* = *frowning*. The sense as well as the etymology of frýnn is somewhat dubious; there is the Germ. *frön* or *fröbn* or *fran*; but that word seems purely German and is by Grimm supposed to be qs. *fro min* = *my lord* (vide Hel.); neither does Icel. frýnn or Germ. *fröbn* correspond properly as to the root vowel (cp. e. g. Germ. *lobn* = Icel. *laun*); on the other hand there is the Engl. *frown*, which in form answers to the simple frýnn, but in sense to the compd *ú-frýnn*; as no similar word is found in A. S. (nor in Germ. nor in Hel.), *frown* is most likely a Scand. word; and we suppose that the Icel. prefix syllable *ú-* is not in this instance = *un-*, that is to say, negative, but = *of-*, that is to say, intensive (= *too, very, greatly*); the original forms of frýnn, of frýnilligr were contr. and assimilated into *ófrýnn*, *ófrýnilligr*, meaning *very frowning*, and these compds then superseded the primitive simple word; this is confirmed by the freq. spelling in MSS. with 'of', e. g. of frýnn, Ó. H. 144; all-ofrýnn, Eg. Cod. Wolph.; heldr ofrýnn, Ó. H. 167; but yet more freq. with 'ú-', e. g. Orkn. 440, Boll. 358, Fær. 50, Fms. i. 40, Fb. i. 73; the ekki frýnn, Fas. l. c., is again a variation of *úfrýnn*; the statement by Björn that frýnn is = *bland, affable*, is a mere guess by inference from the compd.

frýs, n. *the snorting of a horse*.
FRÝSA, t. (hon frýsti ferliga, Sams. 9), mod. ad, *to snort, wbinny*, of a horse, Greg. 49, Karl. 3, 4, Fas. i. 60 (where better *fnýsa*, q. v.); akin are frýssa, ad, and frussa, *to sport*.

frýsing, f. = frýs, Fas. iii. 441.
FRÆ, n. (not fræe, as even Eyvind Skaldaspillir rhymes *frævi* and *ævi*), sometimes in old MSS. spelt *fræo* or *frjó* (q. v.), but less rightly; old dat. *frævi*, mod. *fræi*; [Ulf. *fræiv* = *σπέρμα*; Swed. and Dan. *frö*; not found in Germ., Saxon, or Engl.; it is therefore a Gothic-Scandinavian word] — *seed*, 677, 11, Rb. 78, 655 xxx. 2; chiefly used of vegetables, sæði of animal seed; varpa síðan fræi í fold fyrirmyndum um sjálfs míns hold, Bb. 3. 54; very freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: fræ-korn, n. a *grain of seed*, 673 A. 2, Gpl. 351, Fms. i. 92. fræ-mæli, m. a *measure of seed*, N. G. L. i. 39, Gpl. 343. fræ-vænlig, adj. *promising fruit*, Sks. 630, v. l.

fræða, dd, [Ulf. *fræþjan* = *σοφίσειν*], *to instruct, teach*, Str. i. 68; reflex. *to learn, be instructed*, H. E. i. 473.

FRÆÐI, f. and n. [fróðr; qs. Ulf. *fræþi*, n. = *νοῦς, νόημα, σύνεσις, φρόνη, and fröþei*, f. = *φρόνησις, σύνεσις, σοφία*]: I. fem. *knowledge, learning, lore*; sannindí fræðinnar, Fms. iv. 4, Magn. 430; marghættuð f., Rb. (pref.); mann-fræði, *personal history, genealogy*, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 24 new Ed., Fms. viii. 102; landnáma-sögur ok forn fræði, *old lore*, Ísl. ii. 189; forna fræði, Fb. i. 397; hann lærði Ara prest, og marga fræði sagði hann honum, þá er Ari ritaði síðan; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þuríði. Ó. H. (pref.): in mod. usage as compd in many words, as, guð-fræði, *theology*; mál-f., *philology*; eðlis-f., *or náttúru-f.*, *physiology*, etc.; — hence are formed, guð-fræðingr, a *theologian*; mál-fræðingr, a *philologer*; náttúru-fræðingr, a *naturalist*, etc.; — these words are now common, but are of late growth, even in the Nucl. Latín. of 1738 they are unknown, vide the Latin headings *antiquarius, theologicus*, etc.

II. neut., esp. in pl. records; hin spaklegu fræði er Ari þorgilsson hefir á þær sett, Skálda 161 (Thorodd); hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum, lb. 3; í sumum fræðum, *in some old records*, Edda 7: Fræði (pl.) with the earliest Christians was the *lore to be learnt by neophytes*, as the Lat. *Credo* and *Pater Noster*, cp. the curious story in Hallfr. S. F. 93; since the Reformation the same name was given to Luther's short Catechism (to be learnt by

heart next after the Lord's Prayer), læra Fræðin; það stendr í Fræðum Fræða-kver, n. *Luther's Catechism*, (kver, = *quire*, means in Icel. a *book*). 2. with the notion of *witchcraft*; þau kváðu þar fræði en þat vóru galdrar, Ld. 142: of a poem, hafa kátir menn sett f. þa Grett. 119 new Ed. COMPS: fræði-bækkr, f. pl. *books of knowledge learned work*, Skálda 159. fræði-maðr (fræða-maðr, Edda pr m. a *learned man, scholar*, Skálda 159; f. á kvæði, Fms. vi. 391; *historian*, eptir sögn Ara prests ok annarra fræðimanna, iv. 5 (v. l.) 64. Ó. H. pref. 3, Sturl. i. 9, Ísl. ii. 189. fræði-nám, n. *learn studying*, Bs. i. 240. fræði-næmi, n. *id.*, Bs. i. 241.

FRÆGD, f. [frágu, vide fregna], *good report, fame, renown*; til fræk skal konung hafa, a saying, Fms. vii. 73, — cp. fylki skal til frægðar I. Mkv. 6, Fms. i. 99, v. 300; með frægð ok fagnaði, 655 xiii. B. 4. COMPS: frægðar-ferð (-fór), f. *an exploit*, Sturl. i. 4, Eg. 279. frægðar-fullr, adj. *famous*, Magn. 432. frægðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, *inglorious*, H. E. i. 516. frægðar-maðr, m. a *famous man*, Fm 271, Grett. 196 new Ed. frægðar-mark, n. a *badge of glory*, F. 257. frægðar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), Stj. frægðar-s n. a *fanous sbot*, Fas. ii. 338, Fms. ii. 271. frægðar-verk, n. a Fms. i. 146, Hkr. iii. 96.

frægi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *famous*, Fas. iii. 424, Stj. 69, 78, I. frægja, ð, *to make famous*, Fms. xi. 436, Stj. 66, Skálda 208; v. *to extol far and wide*; ú-frægja, *to deprecate*.

frægr, adj. *fragri, frægstr*, or mod. *frægari, frægast*, *famous*; I. konungr, Fms. i. 114; frægri en aðrir menn, Fas. iii. 278; frægstr landnáms-manna, Landn. 316, v. l.; var sú for hin frægjasta, Fms. i. 66; varð þetta frægt víða um lönd, i. 164; þat mun vera frægt, v. við-frægr, *widely famous*; ú-frægr, *inglorious*.

fræjandi, part. *bearing seed*, Sks. 630 B, 632 B.

FRÆKN (i. e. frækkn) and frækinn, adj., compar. frækvari, s. fræknastr, *valiant, stout*, esp. of bodily exercise, Fms. i. 161, 258, vi. 0 (v. l.), 315, Háv. 55, Bær. 15, Nj. 15, Hkr. i. 301, Gm. 17.

frækni-leiðr (less correct fræk-leiðr), m. *feat, valour*, Fms. ii. 41, 165, Bær. 19, Fær. 132, Valla L. 214, Grett. 171 new Ed.

frækni-liga (less correct fræk-liga, frækli-liga), adv. *valiantly*, viii. 289 (v. l.), ix. 509, Ísl. ii. 267, Hkv. Hjörv. 12, Nj. 116.

frækni-ligr (less correct fræk-ligr, frækli-ligr), adj. *valiant, bold*, *ing*, 655 xxix. 2, Rd. 244, Sturl. iii. 245, Fas. i. 72, iii. 153, Fms. ii. 106, passim.

frænd-afi, a, m. *strength in kinsmen*, Orkn. 230, v. l.

frænd-bálkr, m. a *'balk or fence of friends,' a body of kinsmen*, family, Orkn. 470, Eb. 20, Fms. i. 288.

frænd-bætr, f. pl. *fines, weregild for a kinsman*, N. G. L. i. 75.

frænd-erfð, f. *family inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 49.

frænd-garðr, m. = frændbálkr, poet. a *stronghold of kinsmen*.

frænd-göfugr, adj. *having distinguished kinsmen*, Sturl. i. 30.

frænd-halli, a, m. a *native place*, = áththagi, q. v., Fms. vii. 136.

frænd-högr, adj. *faithful to one's kinsmen, pious*, Fms. vi. 35.

FRÆNDI, an irreg. part. of the obsolete frjá, pl. frændr, gen. frændr, dat. frændum, [Ulf. renders φίλος by *frijodos*; A. S. *freond*; Engl. *friend*; Hel. *fríund*; O. H. G. *fríunt*; Germ. *freund*; all of them meaning = Lat. *amicus*; whereas in the Scand. languages, Icel. as well as Swed. and Dan., it is only used in a metaph. sense; Dan. *frænde*; ed. *fründe*]: — a *kinsman*; not a single instance is on record of the having ever been used in another sense, unless an exception be in the allit. phrase, sem frændr en eigi sem fjándr, in the old Gri Grág. (Kb.) i. 170: — the same usage prevails in the oldest poem Hm., — deyr fé, deyrja frændr, 75; sumr er af sonum sæll sumr af fræ 68; and Dags frændr, *the kinsmen (great grandsons) of Dag*, 710.

This change in the sense of the word is very curious and charac of the Scandinavians, with whom the bonds of kinship and brother were strong, and each family formed a kind of confederacy or fell equally bound in rights and in duties; cp. such phrases as, frænd frænd-garðr: frændr often denotes *kinsmen in a narrower sense* = brother sons and frændr are distinguished in Hm. 68; but generally fræ a collective word, Nj. 4; of a brother, Fs. 57; frændi, *my son*, N cp. Fms. vii. 22, 315, the laws and Sagas passim; ná-frændi, a *neo man*. COMPS: frænda-afi, a, m. = frændafili, Valla L. 213. fr bálkr, m. = frændbálkr, Ld. 102, Fms. xi. 338, Orkn. 272. fr gengi, n. = frændlið, Fms. x. 406. frænda-gipta, u, f. *the good genius of a family*, Fs. 15. frænda-lát, n. *the loss, deat* Nj. 222, Sks. 726. frænda-lið, n. = frændlið, Rb. 370. fr ráð, n. *consent of one's kinsmen*, Gpl. 271, cp. Nj. 38.

frænd n. *strife among kinsmen, deadly strife*, Fms. v. 347; cp. the say veldr frænda rögi, Mkv.

frænda-skömm, f. a *shame to (or one's family)*; kallaði slíka menn helzt mega heita f., Sturl. i. 13; Kristnir var þá kölluð f., Bs. i. 11, — in the last interesting part seems to mean such a disgrace that one was thereby expelled the family, cp. Fms. i. 285.

frænda-styrkr, m. *strength (b of kinsmen)*, Hkr. ii. 397, Eg. 474.

frænda-tjón, n. *loss* N. G. L. i. 121.

nd-kona, u, f. (contr. frænka), a *kinswoman*, 655. 88, Eg. 200, N. G. L. i. 350; cp. frændleif.
 nd-lauss, adj. (frænd-leysi, n.), *kin-less, without kinsmen*, 623. 51, Rd. 265, Grág. i. 188.
 nd-leif, f. *one's kinsman's widow*, N. G. L. i. 304, 350, a Norse law; the eccl. law forbade a man to marry a 'frændkona' within the fifth degree, or a 'frændleif' whose late husband was within the same degree.
 nd-leiðf, f. *patrimony, inheritance*, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 600.
 nd-lið, n. a *host of kinsmen, a family*, Ld. 6, Eg. 137, Hkr. ii. 343.
 ndlingr, m. = frændi, Fms. iv. 320.
 nd-margr, m. *having many kinsmen*, Fms. i. 53, iii. 16, Hkr. i. 170.
 nd-mær, f. a *maiden kinswoman*, Bs. i. 203.
 nd-ríkr, adj. *rich in kinsmen*, Sturl. ii. 189.
 nd-rækninn, adj. *attached to one's kinsmen*, Bs. i. 72, Fas. i. 130.
 nd-ræknir, f. *piety*, (mod.)
 nd-samliga, adv. *kinsmanlike, kindly*, Sturl. ii. 79, Fms. xi. 93.
 nd-samd, f. = frændsemi, Bs. ii. 106.
 nd-semi (-sými, Stj. passim, Nj. 42, 213), f. *kinsship, brotherhood*, xi. 7, Ld. 158, Grág. ii. 72, N. G. L. i. 187, the laws and Sagas passim; a vid f. e-s, to *acknowledge one as kinsman* (e.g. as a son), Fms. 18:—metaph. *the kindness of a kinsman, var góð f. með þeim, there good fellowship between them*, Sturl. iii. 176, Fs. 45. COMPS: dsemsis-lögmál, n. *the law, rules of kinship*, Stj. 425. frændis-spell, n. *breach of kinsship, incest*, Grág. i. 341, Gpl. 242. frændis-tala, u, f. *the tracing of kinship, lineage*, Grág. i. 28; vera í slemsis-tölu við e-n, to *be of kin to one*, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 14.
 nd-skarð, n. *the 'scar,' i. e. loss, of a kinsman*, Sturl. iii. 240.
 nd-stórr, adj. *having great kinsmen*, Fms. iii. 16, vii. 233.
 nd-stúlka, u, f. a *'kin-girl,' a niece or the like*.
 nd-sveinn, m. a *'kin-boy,' a nephew or the like*, Ld. 232.
 nd-sveit, f. a *body of kinsmen*, Fms. vi. 347.
 nd-víg, n. *slaughter of a kinsman, parricide, etc.*, Ó. H. 184.
 nd-vir (frær), adj. *yielding fruit*, Rb. 354; ú-frær, barren, Glúm. 340.
 nd-vir (fræs), f., Lat. *fremitus*, Fm. 19; vide frýsa.
 nd-van, f. *fruitfulness*, Rb. 102, 104.
 nd-vigr, adj. *frosty, chilly*, Sks. 228 B.
 nd-vir, f. [Germ. *fud or fotze*], *cunus*. COMPS: fuð-flogi, a, m. a *erm, a runaway from his betrothed bride*, N. G. L. i. 28. fuð-flo, m. a *nickname*, Fms., cp. Germ. *bunds-vott*.
 nd-vir, a, m. to *flame, blaze*, akin to funi.
 nd-virskill, m. a *kind of cod-fish, cottus alepidotus*, Edda (Gl.)
 nd-vir, m., an older form fogl is usual in early MSS.; fugls, Hm. 13; forms foglar and fuglar in Mork. 7, but in old poets fogl is required e rhyme,—smoglr ástar foglar, Sighvat: [Ulf. *fugls = perewé; vogol; Engl. fowl; Germ. vogel; Swed. fogel; Dan. fugl*]:—a *til hart sem fugl flygi*, Nj. 144, passim; cp. the saying, skjóta verðr til áðr fái, Orkn. 346, Mirm. 31: a nautical term, lafa fugl af landi, *we fowl off land, to stand in within range of water-fowl*, i. e. be from o seventy miles off land; þeir höfðu fogl af Írlandi, Bs. i. 65:6. t. *fowl*, síðan samnaðisk fogl í eyna, 350; geir-fugl, *the hawk, alea nis; wðar-f., the eider-duck; hræ-f., a bird of prey; fit-f., q. v.; uglar, small fowl, little birds*, Mork. 7; söng-f., *singing birds; snæ-f., fowl; bjarg-f., cliff-fowl, sea gulls, etc.* COMPS: fugla-dráp, *bird-catching*, Grág. ii. 348. fugla-kippa, u, f. a *bundle of fowls*, 425. fugla-klíðr, m., fugla-kvak, n., fugla-net, n. a *fowl-net*, Sám. i. 61. fugla-söngr, m. *the song (screeching) of birds*, 175, Karl. 203. fugla-tekja, u, f. *bird-taking*. fugla-tekja, f. *bird-catching*, O. H. L. 45. fugls-rödd, f., mod. fugla-tekja, n. a *bird's voice*, in tales, Edda, Fms. vi. 445: metaph., karl-fuglinn, *bird!* II. a pr. name, Orkn.
 nd-vir, a, m. a *fowler*, Bs. ii. 111, Fagrsk. 109.
 nd-vir-berg, n. a *fowling cliff*; for this sort of fowling vide Guðm. S. 111, Bs. ii. 111, Grett. 144, Bs. i. 360, Eggert Itin.
 nd-vir-stapi, a, m. = fuglberg, D. I. i. 576.
 nd-vir-veiðr, f. *fowling*, Grág. ii. 337, Js. 94, Pm. 7.
 nd-vir-ver, n. a *place for fowling*, Fms. iv. 330.
 nd-vir-verð, n. *the price of fowl*, Jb. 309.
 nd-vir-púfa, u, f. a *'fowl-bank,' bank on which birds sit*, Bs. i. 388.
 nd-vir-L, n. [A. S. *ful; Hel. full*], a *goblet full of drink*, esp. a toast at a n feast, cp. esp. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16—skyldi full of old bera, and full; Óðins-f., Njarðar-f., Freys-f., *the toast of Odin, Njord, and Bragar-full* (q. v.), Sdm. 8, Eg. 552, Orkn. 198: poet., Yggis-full, *full, the toast of Odin, poetry*, Al. 6, 14; Dvalins-full, *Billings-full, ist of the dwarfs, poetry*, Lex. Poët.
 nd-vir-L, in COMPS, *fully, quite, enough*; it may be used with almost objective or adverb. e. g. full-afna, adj. *fully able to*, Gpl. 265, 371. full-afni, a, m. a *full mighty man*, Lex. Poët. full-bakaðr, part. *ked*, Orkn. 112, Fas. i. 85. full-boðit, part. n. *good enough* *ly a match for*, Bjarn. 8. full-borða, adj. a *'full-boarded'* *ship bulwarks of full height*, Fms. ii. 218. full-býli, n. *full pro-* *for a house*, Bs. ii. 145. full-djarfliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *with*

full courage, Fms. viii. 138. full-drengiligr, adj. (-lga, adv.), *full bold*, Eg. 29, Lex. Poët. full-drukkinn, part. *quite drunk*, Edda, Fms. i. 291, Ó. H. 72. full-dýrr, adj. *full dear*, N. G. L. i. 37. full-elda, adj. *full hot*, Fas. ii. 361. full-eltr, part. *pursued enough*, Ísl. ii. 361. full-féa, adj. = fullfjár. full-fengi, n. a *sufficient baul*, Gullþ. 9, Bs. ii. 42. full-fengiligr, adj. *quite good*, Stj. 201. full-ferma, d, to *load full*, Ísl. ii. 77. full-fimr, adj. *quite alert*, Fas. iii. 485. full-fjár, part. *full monied*, Gpl. 514. full-frægt, n. adj. *famous enough*, Fs. 17. full-fúss, adj. *quite ready*, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159. full-færa, ð, to *prove fully*, Stat. 206. full-gamall, adj. *full old*, Fas. i. 376, Orkn. 112. full-gildi, n. a *full prize*, Thom. 18. full-glaðr, adj. *full glad*, Fms. iii. 52. full-goldit, part. *fully paid*, Þorst. St. 54. full-góðr, adj. *good enough*, Fms. i. 289, vii. 272, Ó. H. 115, Sks. 219. full-göra, ð, to *fulfil, complete, perform*, Stj. 391, Hkr. ii. 396, Fms. i. 189, Fs. 42, Bjarn. 25; reflex., K. Á. 108, Str. 2. full-görð, f. *performance*, D. N. full-görla (full-görva, Ls. 30), adv. *full clearly*, Stj. 608, Hom. 159, Fms. i. 215. full-göriliga, adv. *fully*, Str. 19. full-görr, part. *fully done*, Bárð. 165, Stj. 166 (ripe): metaph. *full, perfect*, f. at affi, Fms. vi. 30. full-hefnr, part. *fully avenged*, Fas. ii. 410, Al. 34. full-heilagr, adj. *full holy*, Hom. 156. full-hugðr, part. *full-bold, dauntless*, El. 6; cp. Gh. 15, where full-hugða seems to be a verb pret. and to mean to love. full-hugi, a, m. a *full gallant man, a hero* without fear or blame, Eg. 505, Fms. ii. 120, vii. 150, viii. 158, Rd. 223, Ísl. ii. 360. full-índi, n. *abundance*, Fas. ii. 502. full-ílla, adv. (full-íllr, adj.), *full ill, badly enough*, Fas. i. 222, Am. 83. full-kaupa, adj. *bought full dearly*, Ó. H. 114. full-kátr, adj. *gleeful*, Fms. viii. 101. full-keyptr, part. *bought full dearly*, Nj. 75, Þórð. 65. full-koma, mod. full-komna, að, to *fulfil, complete*, Stj. 51, Bs. i. 694, K. Á. 22. full-kominn, part. *perfect*; f. at aldri, affi, etc., *full-grown*, Fms. vii. 199, xi. 182, Nj. 38, Eg. 146, 256; f. vin, 28, 64; f. (ready) at göra e-t, Hkr. i. 330: freq. in mod. usage, *perfect*, N. T. full-komeikr (-leiki), m. *perfectibility*, Barl. fullkom-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *perfectly*, Barl. full-kosta, adj. *full-matched* (of a wedding), Nj. 16, Fms. iii. 108, Fs. 31. full-kvæni, adj. *well married*, Skv. 1. 34. full-langt, n. adj. *full long*. full-launaðr, part. *fully rewarded*, Grett. 123. full-leiksa, adj. *having a bard game (bard job)*, Bjarn. 66. full-lengi, adv. *full long*, Fms. vi. 18, Sturl. i. 149. full-liða, adj. *having men (troops) enough*, Ísl. ii. 347: *quite able*, Gpl. 265, v. l. full-liga, adv. *fully*, Fms. v. 226, ix. 257, Greg. 58. full-malit, part. *having ground enough*, Gs. 16. full-mikill, adj. *full great*, Fs. 16. full-mæli, n. a *final, full agreement*, Gpl. 211, v. l. full-mælt, part. *spoken enough (too much)*, Hkr. i. 232. full-mætr, adj. *'full-meet,' valid*, Dipl. ii. 2. full-numi, full-numa (full-nomsi, Barl. 73), adj.; f. i e-u, or f. e-s, *having learnt a thing fully, an adept in a thing*, Bárð. 181, Fas. ii. 241, Sturl. iii. 173, Karl. 385. full-nægja, ð, to *suffice*, Fb. ii. 324; mod. Germ. *genug-tuan = to atone for*. full-nægja, u, f. [Germ. *genug-tuanung*], *atonement*. full-ofinn, part. *fully won*, *finished*, El. 27. full-orðinn, part. *full-grown, of age*, Grett. 87 A. full-ráða, adj. *fully resolved*, Fms. viii. 422. full-reyndr, part. *fully tried*, Rd. 194, Fms. vii. 170. full-rétti, n. a law term, a *gross insult for which full atonement is due*, chiefly in the law of personal offence: phrases, mæla fullrétti við mann, *of an affront in words*, Grág. i. 156, ii. 144; göra fullrétti við e-n, to *commit f. against one*, i. 157; opp. to hálfrétti, a *half, slight offence*: fullrétti was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. l. c. fullréttis-orð, n. a *verbal affront*, defined as a *gross insult* in N. G. L. i. 70, but in a lighter sense in Grág. ii. 144, cp. Gpl. 195. fullréttis-skaði, a, m. *scathe resulting from f.*, Gpl. 520, Jb. 411. fullréttis-verk, n. a *deed of f.*, Gpl. 178. full-ríkr, adj. *full rich*, Fms. v. 273, viii. 361, Fas. iii. 552. full-roskinn, adj. *full-grown*, Magn. 448, Grett. 87. full-rýnninn, adj. *fully wise*, Ani. 11. full-ræði, n. *full efficiency*, Valla L. 202: *full match = fullkosta*, Fms. i. 3; fullræði fjár, *efficient means*, Ó. H. 134, cp. Fb. ii. 278: full-ræða-samr, adj. *efficient, active*, Bs. i. 76. full-rætt, part. *enough spoken of*, Gh. 45. full-röskr, adj. *in full strength*, Vigl. 26, Grett. 107 A, 126. full-sekta, að, to *make one a full outlaw*, Ísl. ii. 166. full-skipat, part. n. *fully engaged, taken up*, Fas. iii. 542. full-skipta, t, to *share out fully*, Fms. xi. 442. full-skjótt, n. adj. *full swiftly*, Fms. viii. 210. full-snúit, part. n. *fully, quite turned*, Fms. viii. 222. full-softt, sup. *having slept enough*, Dropl. 30. full-spakr, adj. *full wise*, Gs. 8; a pr. name, Landn. full-staðit, part. n. *having stood full long*, Gs. 23. full-steiktr, part. *fully roasted*, Fs. 24. full-strangr, adj. *full strong*, Mk. full-svefta (full-sœfti, v. l.), adj. *having slept enough*, Sks. 496, Finn. 346. full-sæfir, part. *quite dead, put to rest*, Al. 41. full-sæla, u, f. *wealth, bliss*; f. fjár, *great wealth*, Fms. vii. 74, xi. 422, Fas. iii. 100, Band. 25; eilíf f., *eternal bliss*, 655 xiii. A. 2. full-sæll, adj. *blissful*, Fms. viii. 251, Band. 7. full-sæmdr, part. *fully honoured*, Fas. iii. 289. full-sæmiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *with full honour*, Fas. iii. 124. full-sætti, n. *full agreement, full settlement*, Grág. ii. 183. full-tekinn, part.; f. karl, a *full champion* (ironic.), Grett. 208 A. new Ed. (slang). full-

tíða (full-tíði), adj. *full-grown, of full age*, Eg. 185, Js. 63, 73, Grág. ii. 112, Landn. 44 (v.l.). Gpl. 307, 434, K. Á. 58, Vigl. 18, Ísl. ii. 336: gen. pl. fulltíðra, Grág. ii. 113. full-trúi, a, m. a *trustee, one in whom one puts full confidence*, also a *patron*, Fms. iii. 100, xi. 134, Rd. 248, in all these passages used of a heathen god; frændi ok f., Bs. i. 117; vinr ok f., Fms. v. 20:—in mod. usage, a *representative*, e. g. in parliament, a *trustee, commissary*, or the like. full-tryggvi, f. *full trust*, Gret. 97 new Ed. full-týja, ð. *to help*, =fulltingja, Fm. 6. full-vandliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *with full care*, Fas. iii. 237. full-vaxinn, part. *full-grown*, 655 xxx. 5, Al. 18, Stj. 255, Sks. 35. vaxta, adj. =fullvaxinn, Nj. 259 (v.l.), Sks. 35 (*increased*). veðja, adj. *one who is a full bail or security*, H. E. i. 529, N. G. L. i. 215; in mod. usage, *one who is fully able to act for oneself*. vegit, part. n. *having slain enough*, Am. 50. full-vel, adv. *full well*, Skálda 161, Fms. viii. 162, Fas. i. 104. full-velgdr, part. *quite warm, fully cooked*, Fas. iii. 389. full-virði, n. a *full prize*, Grág. ii. 216. full-víss, adj. *full wise, quite certain*, Hom. 160. full-þroskaðr, part. *full-grown, full strong*, Fær. 97, Valla L. 196. full-þurr, adj. *full dry*, Eb. 260, Gret. 109. full-öruggj, adj. *fully trusting*. fullna, að, *to fulfil*, Fms. xi. 219, 686 C. 2; fullna orðtak, *to finish a sentence*, Edda 130: reflex. in the law phrase, e-m fullnask vitni, *one can produce full (lawful) witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 21, Js. 119, Gpl. 264, 298, 301, passim in the Norse law.

fullnaðr, m., gen. ar, *fulfilment*, Stj. 523, Fms. ii. 150: the law phrase, halda til fullnaðar, *to stand on one's full right*, Grág. i. 109; hafa fullnað or máli, *to carry out one's full claim*, in a suit, Finnb. 284; með fullnaði, *completely*, H. E. ii. 75. COMPS: fullnaðar-borgan, f. *full atonement*, Pass. fullnaðar-vitni, n. a *full (decisive) witness*, Vm. 131.

FULLR, adj., compar. and superl. sometimes in old writers fullari, fullastr, in mod. fullri, fulltr, fullast, Fms. i. 162; fullara, Sighvat. [Ulf. fulls; A. S. and Engl. full; Germ. voll; Swed. full; Dan. fuld; cp. Lat. plenus, Gr. πλήρης]. I. of bags or vessels, full, either with gen., fullr e-s, or with a prep., af e-u; fullr af silfri, *full of silver*, Eg. 310; fullr af fiskum, *full of fishes*, Landn. 51 (with v.l. fullr með fiskum less correct); fullr mjadar, Ls. 53. 2. metaph., citri f., *fraught with poison*, Bær. 15; *full of poison*, Fms. ii. 139; fullr lausungar, fullr öfundar, *full of looseness, full of envy*, Hom. 151; fullr upp úlbúðar, *full of savageness*, Eg. 114; hafa fullara hlut, *to have the better of*, Ísl. ii. 386; fullr fjandskapr, Fms. ii. 256; fullr skysemd, i. 138; fullasta gjpt, Greg. 37.

II. fullr, complete, entire; fullt tungl, *full moon*, Rb. passim. 2. fullt godorð, a *full priesthood*, that is to say, *complete, lawful*, Grág. þ. þ. passim; fullir baugar, fullr höfuðbaugar, *full payment*, Grág. ii. 181, 182; aura fulla, *full (good) money*, i. S4; með fé fullu, ii. 69. 3. the phrase, halda til fulls við e-n, *to stand on one's full right against one* (as a rival), Ó. H. 111; halda fullara, *to engage in a sharper contest*, Sighvat, metaphor from a lawsuit.

III. law phrases, fullr dómr, a *full court*, Grág. þ. þ. Nj. passim; til fullra laga, *to the full extent of law*, Hrafn. 18; fullu ok föstu lýrri, *with full protest*, Nj. 87; í fullu umboði e-s, Dipl. v. 28; *lawful*, þat er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn fyrir annan, ok verðr þó fullt (*lawful*), þótt . . . Grág. i. 141 (cp. Engl. *lawful*); sverja mun ek þat, ef yðr þykkir þá fullara, *more lawful (valid)*, Ísl. ii. 98; ef yðr þykkir hitt fullara, þá vil ek bera járn, Fb. ii. 244; þat er járnfullt, *equally lawful*, N. G. L. i. 34. IV. adv., at fullu, *fully*, Edda 20, Fms. i. 53; til fulls, *fully, thoroughly*: in law, eiga setur . . . til fulls, *to sit only* (in parliament), Grág. i. 7; cp. fylla lög, *to make laws*.

fullting, n. (mod. fulltingi, and so in paper MSS.; it occurs also as masc., gen. fulltingjar, Ísl. ii. 74; þinn fullting (acc.), Fb. ii. 327); [A. S. *fultrum*];—*help, assistance*, Eg. 7, 331, 485, Greg. 40, K. Á. 122; falla í f með e-m, *to side with one*, Grág. i. 1, ii. 343, Gísl. 43, (Ed. nokkurn fullting, masc.), passim. COMPS: fulltings-maðr, m. a *helper*, Bret. 78, Sks. 611, Sd. 170, Rd. 254, Bs. i. 683, passim. fulltings-steinn, m. '*help-stone*', translation of 'Ebenezer', Stj. i Sam. iv. 1.

fulltingja, ð, [A. S. *fultrum*], *to lend help, assist, with dat.*; Guð mun f. þér, Fms. v. 193, viii. 26; fulltingja enum sára manni, Grág. ii. 27; fulltingja rétt biskups-stólsinn, Fb. iii: *to back a thing*, Ó. H. 43, 75. fulltingjandi, part.; fulltingjari, a, m. a *supporter*, Greg. 24, Stj. 33. fullu-liga, adv. *fully*, Barl. 3, 198; fullu-ligr, adj. *full*, Stj. 84.

FUM, n. [from Lat. *fumare*, through Engl. *fume* = *burry*];—*confused burry*, (mod.)

fuma, að, *to burry confusedly*. fundera, að, (Lat. word), *to found*, 655 xxxii. 21, (rare.) funding, f. (fundning, Bs. i. 255, Karl. 548), *finding*, Fms. vi. 271. FUNDRI, m. (fyndr, N. G. L. i. 46, 58), gen. fundar, pl. fundir, [cp. Engl. *find*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *fund*, from *finna*, q. v.];—*finding, discovery*; fundr hjárin, Fms. vi. 271, v.l.; fundr Íslands, *the discovery of Iceland*, Landn. 2. a *thing found*, N. G. L. i. 63, l. c.: fundar-laun, n. pl. *reward for finding a thing*. II. a *meeting*, Edda 108; koma, fara á fund e-s, or til fundar við e-n, *to go to visit one*, Eg. 39, Nj. 4, Grág. i. 374, Fms. vii. 244, passim; mann-f., a *congregation*; hórad-f., a *county meeting*; biskupa-f., a *council*, 625. 54; félags-f., *the meeting of a society*, and of any *meeting*. 2. a *conflict, fight*,

battle, Nj. 86, Eg. 572, Fms. iii. 9, Fs. 17: in names of battles, Brúar íbú fight at the Bridge, Ann. 1242; Flóa-f., Þverár-f., *the fight in F. & Th.*, Sturl. iii. 76.

fund-viss, adj. *quick to find*, Mar. fun-heitr, adj. *warm*, of blood heat, e. g. mér er funheitt á höndu but never of a feverish heat.

FUNI, a, m. [Ulf. renders *þúþ* by *fon*; Germ. *funke* is perhaps of same root; otherwise this word is lost in all Teut. languages];—a *flaw* kynda funa, Hkv. 2. 37, Gm. i. 42; funi keyvikišk af funa, a *say* Hm. 56: metaph. *lust*, Fms. ii. 369. II. metaph. a *hot-temp* man; hann er mesti funi = einsog funi, (mod.)

fun-ristir, m. *flame-shaker*, a name of Thor, þd. fun-rögnir, m., poet., fens f., a *lord of the fire of fens, a prince*, (f is the fire of water), Kormak.

FURA, u, f. [Engl. *fir*; Germ. *föhre*; mod. Norse *furu*; Dan. *fi*—*fir*, Lat. *pinus*, Edda (Gl.); fura vex, *wide as the fir grows*, Grág. 170, Vkv. 9; ships were built of fir-timber, hence the allit. phras. fljótdáni furu, *on a floating fir, on board ship*, Grág. i. 46; in po. freq. = a *ship*, like Lat. *abies*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: furu-kvistr, a *fir bough*, Fas. iii. 34. furu-stöng, f. a *fir staff*, Str. 10. furask, að, [cp. A. S. *fur* or *furb*; Engl. *furrow*; Dan. *fur*], *to furrow*, Edda Ht. 4.

FURÐA, u, f. a *spectre, ominous appearance*; vist man þetta f. vera, Ísl. ii. 351, Eb. 262; góðs furða (góð f.), a *good omen*, Fs. i. Fms. viii. 91; ílls f., a *bad omen*, Sturl. iii. 59, Ísl. ii. 10.

metaph. a *strange, wonderful thing*; nú er furða mikil um Egil, 345; ekki er þetta f. nein, . . . at þat væri nein f., 'tis nothing *stra* Ísl. ii. 337; þótti öllum mönnum er sá, mikil furða, Fms. vi. 1. orrosta svá hörð at f. var at, x. 359; mesta f., Sks. 207, Fas. i. Ó. H. 115, Gísl. 71: in COMPS furðu-, *wonderfully, very*; fu djarfr, adj. *very insolent*, Fms. i. 3; furðu-góðr, adj. *very good*, C. 115; furðu-hár, adj. *exceeding big*; furðu-heimskr, adj. *very, ish*, Eg. 218; furðu-sterkr, adj. *very stark or strong*, Edda; fu vel, adv. *wonderfully well*, Nj. 230: freq. in mod. usage in this s but obsolete in the former sense. A local name, Furðu-strandir, *Wonder-shore*, the ancient name of Labrador, A. A. furðu-veri pl. *wonderful works, miracles*.

furða, að, *to forebode*, with dat.; illu mun f., ef . . . it will *bo* if . . . Fms. ii. 194: mod. impers., e-n furðar á e-u, *one wonders* *ibing*, Safn i. 55; furðar mig á fréttum þeim, a *ditty*.

furðan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *wonderful, remarkable*, Rb. 360. furðu-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *id.*

fussa, að, *to say fie to a thing*, with dat.

FUSSUM, (interj.) *fie*, Fas. ii. 425: with dat., Gret. 176 new Ed. fustan, n. (for. word), *justian*, Vm., B. K. passim, Fms. viii. 95, Eg. 6. FÚI, a, m. *rotteness*, freq.: medic. *putrefaction*; hold-f., *mortificat* fúinn, part. adj. of a lost strong verb analogous to búinn, hence (q. v.), *rotten*, esp. of a tree, also of clothes, but without the notice stinking, Jón. 19; graut-fúinn, mauk-f., fót-f., ú-fúinn, al-fúinn.

fúki, a, m. [from Lat. *fuscus*], *rotten sea-weed* or the like, cp. fúki, n. *stale* or *bad tea*, Eggert.

FÚLGA, u, f. [formed from the part. of fela, q. v.], *the fee paid for* mentation, esp. of a minor, or one given into another's charge, = mod. gift, Jb. 168, Grág. passim: so in the phrases, imna, meta . . . fúlg: of fodder, Fb. i. 521; hence in mod. usage, hey-f., a *little hay-rick*. col. fúlgu-fall, n. *ailing to pay the f.*, Sd. 144. fúlgu-fé, n. *sheep* or *put out to fodder*, Jb. 222, Grág. ch. 224. fúlgu-fénaðr, m. *id.*, i. 431. fúlgu-kona, u, f. a *woman-boarder*, D. l. i. 303. fúlgu-n m. a *boarder*, Grág. ii. 43. fúlgu-máli, a, m. *terms or contract* for Gpl. 501, Grág. ii. 161. fúlgu-naut, n. a *bullock put out to keep*, Gpl. FÚLL, adj. [Ulf. *fúls*, John xi. 39; A. S., Dan., and Swed. *ful*; C. *foul*; Engl. *foul*];—*foul, stinking*; fúlt ok kalt, Gret. 158, Fm. 164, Gísl. 39, Fs. 141; and-fúll, *of foul breath*. II. m. *foul, mean*, Stj. 77, 78:—as a law term in an ordeal, *foul*, verða í aljárn, *to be foul* (opp. to skirr, pure), N. G. L. i. 342, 351.

fúl-leitr, adj. *of foul appearance*, Fas. ii. 149.

fúl-lifnaðr, m. and fúl-lifi, n. *lewdness, lechery*, Stj. 58, 116, p. fúl-liga, adv. *meanly*, Fas. iii. 664.

fúl-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *mean, paltry*, Fas. iii. 502. fúl-mennska, u, f. *paltriness, baseness*, Nj. 185.

fúlna, að, *to become stinking*, 655 iv. 2.

fúls-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *basely*, Stj. 186, Barl. 134.

fúl-yrði, n. *foul language*, Barl. 118, N. G. L. ii. 418.

fúna, að, *to rot, decay*, 623, 61, K. Á. 28, Fms. xi. 12, 280, Edda (i in a pun, Nj. 263).

FÚRR, m. (not furr, but with the vowel long, cp. *fúrs, skúrur*, Vel [A. S. *fýre*; Engl. *fire*; O. H. G. *fiur*; Germ. *feuer*; Gr. *πῦρ*];—*fir* in poetry and poet. compds, never in prose, Lex. Poët.; vide eldr, p. fús-liga, adv. *willingly*, Eg. 96.

FÚSS, adj. [O. H. G. *funs*; A. S. contr. *fús*; lost in most Teu guages except Icel. and in provincial Norse; in Icel. it is a very

word]—*willing, wishing for*; in the sayings, fús er hönd á venju þangað er klárinn fúsastr sem hann er kvaldastr; with gen. of the fús, e-s, or fús á e-t, or til e-s; or with infin., þess fús sem Guð s, Skálda 169, Eg. 521; jarl var þess fúsari, *the earl was minded at, was not unwilling*, Orkn. 306; þess var ek fúsastr at drepa þá Fms. vi. 213; svá sem hann hafði áðr verit fúsastr til, iii. 49; gúrdi fúsán at fara til Finnlands, Hkr. i. 19; þorgils kveðsk fúsari at ríða innan, Form. 68: absol., fúss (*willingly*) vil ek mína hamingju til, Fms. v. 236; kveðsk hann munu eigi svá miklu fúsari undan at en þeir, Ísl. ii. 361; sagði eigi þá menn er hann væri fúsari við at a en þá, Nj. 40; fúist ok falt, N. G. L. i. 237; ú-fúss, *unwilling*; út. compds, vig-fúss, böð-f., her-f., *warlike, martial*; sig-fúss, *victorious*; böl-f., *baefulful, malignant*; hel-f., *murderous*.

GLA, d. [fugl], *to catch fowl*, Grág. ch. 240, Js. 107. f. *fowling*, Thom. 20, Vm. 148. fyglingar-maðr, m. lrr, Ám. 33.

L, n. a foal or filly (cp. fylja), Grág. ii. 89, 326, Edda 27: in a Fms. x. 220, Gisl.; fyljum, dat. pl. *the foal of an ass*, Stj. 183.

lingr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.); also spelt fylvingr.

inn, adj. [fold], *soft*, of greensward, fiece, or the like.

ð, f. a following, backing up, help, guidance; Gamli bauð honum til fylgðar, Grett. 109; fékk hann þeim mann til fylgðar, þann er minni vegu alla, Fms. i. 72; í samsætri eðr fylgð, Sks. 370 B: fylgðar-, adj. *without help, alone*, Fms. ii. 280; fylgðar-maðr, m. a follower, attendant, guide, Nj. 142, Ld. 48, Sturl. ii. 249 C. 2. party, vers; þeir feðgar völdu menn mjök at afli til fylgðar við sik, Eg. 84; fylgð með e-m, Nj. 62; veita e-m styrk ok fylgð, Fms. i. 20; eigi til fylgðar en röktr maðr, Nj. 106; fór þat líð heim er honum þótti fylgð (*less support, use*) í, Fms. iv. 350; fylgð ok þjónusta, Eg. of the body-guard of kings or princes, like the *comitatus* of Tacitus, sp. N. G. L. ii. Híróskrá ch. 32; fylgð forn ok ný, *the old and new guard*, id.; halda f., *to wait upon the king*, Fms. viii. 166; fylgðar-n. attendance upon the king, N. G. L. l. c.; fylgðar-horn, n. a call the king's men together, N. G. L. ii; fylgðar-menn, m. pl. attending upon the king, id. passim.

í, u. = fylgð, help, support; vinátta ok fylgi, Ísl. ii. 125; varð þorfragr af þessu f., Grett. 109 A; auka sér f., *to win followers*, 721; beidslur eða f., *partizanship*, 869; heldr vilða ek hans f. hafa annarra, Nj. 183: mod. with the notion of energy, zeal, in back-case.

COMPDS: fylgi-kona, u. f. (fylgi-mær, Str. 6), a concubine, e. g. the mistresses of the clergy before the Reformation were called *ur*, i. 56, ii. 169, iii. 139. fylgi-lag, n. concubinage, Bárð. 167. samr and fylgiu-samr, adj. a faithful follower, Fms. i. 104, v. i. 211, Ld. 190, Eg. 167, 199, Lv. 26.

inn, adj. adherent, attached to, Fms. vi. 240, Sturl.

ja, u. f. = fylgð, Grág. i. 343; bjóða e-m fylgiu sína, ii. 56, v. l., 340; í fórum ok fylgiu með e-m, Stj. 135, 222; kona í fylgiu m, Rb. 356.

II. metaph. a fetch, a female guardian spirit in heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death, cp. Hkv. (the prose); þú munt vera feigr maðr ok muntú séð hafa fylgiu Nj. 62, Hallfr. S. ch. 11: also whole families had a fylgja (kyn-f., get ek at þetta hafi engir konur verit aðrar en fylgjur yðrar Fms. ii. 195; eigi fara litlar fylgjur fyrir þér, x. 262, Vd. ch. 36; sja at fylgjur Úsvifs, Nj. 20; manna-fylgjur, Bjarn. 48, Lv. 69; þeir munu vera manna-fylgjur, Ísl. ii. 196; marr (a horse) er fylgja, Fs. 68; líggja fylgjur þínar til Íslands, *thy guardian angels, angels, point to Iceland*, i. e. *thou wilt go thither*, Orkn. 14; þínar mega eigi standak hans fylgjur, Gullþ. 11, Lv. 104; hafa þeir rannmar fylgjur, Fs. 50—in mod. lore (as also sometimes in the e. g. Nj. l. c.) fylgja means a 'fetch,' an appearance in the shape of an animal, a crescent, or the like going before a person, only a 'fey' fylgja follows after him.

2. = Lat. *secundinae*, a baby's caul, *glücksbaube*; barns-f., Bs. ii. 168, freq. in mod. usage, cp. sds. i. 354.

III. in pl. a law phrase, kvenna-fylgjur, *abduction, elopement*, Grág. i. 342 (cp. fylgja l. 4. below). COMPDS: fylgju-ve, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. fylgju-kona, u. f. (= fylgja ve), a female guardian, Fs. 114.

GJA, ð or d. [A. S. *folgjan*: Engl. *follow*; Germ. *folgen*; Swed. Dan. *følge*]:—to follow, and metaph. to back, help, side with, with trop. 26; landvættir allar fylgðu Hafr-Birni til þings, Landn. 271, i. 46; ek man fylgja Búa bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 111; ok er at f. þorólfu um þetta mál, Boll. 342; fylgja málum e-s, Fms. i.

fylgja e-m at, to side with, take one's part, xi. 111; man Björn mit f., Bjarn. 7:—also of things, láta sverði hendi f., let it follow d, remain in it, Eg. 505. 2. to lead, guide one; yðr var fylgt hliðu eina, Eg. 49; fylgja e-m á brott, Ld. 44; vilda ek at þú mér til frændra minna, Nj. 45.

3. to pursue a flying host, 45, ix. 409. 4. a law term, fylgja konu, to elope with a Grág. i. 342, 343; an offence liable to the lesser outlawry, even these of accomplices. 5. to be about one; konungur lét sveininn sinni, meðan hann var allungr, Fms. i. 14: tungl fylgir sólmerker-

þuni, Rb. 108; meðan svörð ok huld fylgði, Eg. 770:—to follow one as one's mistress, Fms. xi. 160, Sturl. i. 97; cp. Fms. x. 322, Sturl. i. 94, Orkn. II. metaph. to follow, observe, Róm. 87; fylgja e-s ráðum, Bs. i. 720; fylgja hirsóðum, Fms. vi. 240. 2. to follow as an encumbrance; Margrét fylgi Loptstada-eign, D. N. i. 82; so in the saying, vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri:—to follow as a quality or the like; þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi hugr, . . . you say that there is no courage in me, Fms. vii. 297; svá mikill kraptr fylgði þessum mönnum, Edda (pref.); þar fylgði sætr ilmr, Bs. i. 454; upphaf allra frásagna þeirra er (dat.) sannindi f., true records, Fms. xi. 412; hvat fylgir engli þeim, what is the quality of this angel? Nj. 157. 3. to belong to; himin ok jörð ok alla hluti sem þeim f., Edda (pref.): nú fylgir skógr landi, a forest belongs to the land, Grág. i. 200; segl ok reida er fylgðu skipinu, Hkr. i. 277; aðrar eignir þær er þar f., l. d. 96; sök þá er fylptar-kviðr á at fylgja, a case that falls under the verdict of twelve, Grág. i. 41. 4. causal, to let a thing follow, to add; þat lét hann f., at . . . be added, íbat . . ., Fms. vii. 227; þat lét hann ok f. grávöru mikla, Eg. 69; hann lét þat f. boði, Fb. ii. 187; þat fylgði ok þeirri sögu, 184. 5. fylgja (sér) at e-u, to work hard, push on with one's work (cp. fylgi, at-fylgi), Bs. i. 793; fylgja e-u at, to pursue, press on with a thing, Ó. II. 41. 6. with acc., but only as a Latinism in translation, H. E. i. 514. III. reflex. to follow one another, metaph. to side with one another, hang together; hann bað sína menn fylgjask vel, be bade them hold well together, Eg. 288; þeir fylgdusk at hverju máli, Nj. 72: in a pass. sense rare and unclass., Sks. 347. IV. part. fylgendr, pl. followers, Bs. i. 705, Barl. 53.

Fylgjari, a, m. a follower, Sks. 524, þórd. 72, Barl. 171.

FYLGISNI, n. pl., often spelt fylksni, fylskni, or fylsni, Gisl. 60, 67; [Goth. *fulsni* = *κρυπτόν*, from folginn or fulginn the part of fela]:—a hiding-place, lurking-place, cavern, Grág. i. 436, Nj. 133, 267, Fms. i. 210, iv. 170, Blas. 42, Níðstr. 6; ór fylgsnum ok ór hellum, id.; helvítis-fylgsni, Sks. 605 B; var hann í fylgsnum allt haustið, Hkr. iii. 323; líggja í fylgsnum, Fms. vii. 275; leiðir allar ok f. á skógnum, i. 71, Stur. i. fylgsnis-lauss, adj. without a hiding-place, Ísl. ii. 411.

fyll-hross, n. a mare with a foal, Jb. 348. fylja, u. f. a filly (cp. fyl), in the pun, ek vil fá þér þar fylju er þú fær mér fola, I will give thee a filly for a foal, from a box on the ear being called 'cheek-horse' (kinn-hestur), Gisl. 27, 111.

FYLKI, n. [from fólk], a county or shire; in Norway the land was divided into fylki, each of them ruled by a fylkir; átta fylkja þing, Fms. v. 4, Hkr. i. 62, passim; esp. with regard to the levy, as from each fylki twelve ships of war were to be levied; þat er fylki kallat er góra má af tólf skip, Fms. x. 306; þat kalla Norðmenn fylki sem eru tólf skip skjapæð við vápnum ok mönnum, ok á einu skipi nær sextigi manna eðr sjautigi, Ó. T. 35. COMPDS: fylkis-kirkja, u. f. the principal church in a county, the 'shire-kirk.' fylkis-konungur, m. the king or chief of a shire, Fms. iv. 140, x. 272, passim. fylkis-maðr, m. an inhabitant of a shire, N. G. L. i. 343, Boldt 169. fylkis-prestr, m. a priest of a shire-kirk, B. K. 119, N. G. L. i. 135. fylkis-þing, n. a county meeting, shire-mote, D. N. II. poet. a host in battle, Edda 108.

fylking, f. battle array, the ranks, Hkr. ii. 371, Eg. 268, 286, Nj. 274, Fms. i. 45, vi. passim; the Lat. *legio* is rendered by fylking, Róm. 260, 298. COMPDS: fylkingar-armr, m. the wing of an army, Nj. 274, Hkr. i. 236, Fms. vii. 277, Orkn. 474. fylkingar-broddr, m. the vanguard of a host, Fb. ii. 351. fylkinga-skipan, f. battle array.

fylkir, m., poet. a king, Lex. Poët. fylkja, t, to draw up (a milit. term), absol. or with dat., Eg. 284, Fms. i. 19, viii. 407, passim.

FYLLA, f. [fullr], to fill, pour full, Sks. 416, Stj. 319. β. impers., esp. as a naut. term, skip (acc.) fylfir, the ship makes water, i. c. fills with water, Eg. 386; fylldi þegar flotað var, Fms. ix. 447; þá fylldi gröfina vatns, the hole was filled with water, Greg. 62; mik fylfir háms, I am filled with grief, Karl. 321. II. metaph., Hom. 108:—to fill, complete, make up, Hkr. iii. 98, Anecd. 62, Sturl. iii. 244, Fms. vi. 90, Fbr. 217, Grág. ii. 301. 2. to fulfill, 625, 92, Anecd. 50, Blas. 50, Hom. 51, Fms. x. 230, Rb. 80. 3. a parliamentary phrase, fylla lög ok lof, to make laws, Grág. i. 7; cp. the Engl. *lawful*. 4. the phrase, fylla flokk e-s, to fill one's host, side with one, þórd., Hkr. i. (in a verse).

III. reflex. to be filled, to grow full, with gen.; fyllask áhyggju ok hræðslu (reiði), to be filled with cares and fears (anger). Blas. 46, Fms. i. 216; fylldisk hann upp fjándskapar, viii. 391. 2. to be fulfilled, Hom. 51, 105, Blas. 42. IV. part. fyllendir, pl. fulfillers, Hom. 133.

fylli, f., older and better form fyllr, fullness, 655 xxvii. 18, Edda 52. 2. of food, one's fill; vilist þér gefa mér fylli mína (my fill) af oxanum, Edda 45, 48, Karl. 321; fyllr matar eðr drykkjar, 54. 3. medic. bydatides.

fylli-liga, adv. fully, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29. fylling, f. filling, fullness, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: of the moon, 686 C. 2. II. metaph. fullness: fylling tímans, fullness of time, N. T. passim: fulfillment, fylling Guðs boðörða, Stj. passim; fylling laga, Hom. 135; fylling vátta bæna, 625, 175.

fyl-merr, f. = fylhross, Grág. i. 504.

fylvingar, f. pl. nuts, Edda (Gl.), Gisl. 109 (in a verse), þd. 14.

fyndinn, adj. [finna], funny, facetious: fyndni, f. facetiousness, wit.

fyrdar, m. pl. [A. S. *fýrð* = troops], poet. men, warriors, Lex. Poët.

FYRIR, prep. in the Editions spelt differently; in MSS. this word is usually abbreviated either *f* (i. e. firir), or *f̄*, *fur*, *fv̄r* (i. e. fyfir); in some MSS. it is idiomatically spelt with *i*, *ir̄*, e. g. Arna-Magn. 382 (Bs. i. 263 sqq.); and even in the old Miracle-book Arna-Magn. 645 (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), just as *ifir* is written for *yfir* (over); in a few MSS. it is written as a monosyllable *fyr*, e. g. D. I. i. 475; Mork. passim; in Kb. (Sæm-Edda) occurs *fyr* telia, Vsp. i.; *fyr* norðan, 36; *fyr* dyrum, Gm. 22; *fyr* vestan ver, Hkv. 2. 8; in other places as a dissyll. *fyrir*, e. g. Hm. 56, Gm. 54, Skm. 34, Ls. 15, Am. 64, Hkv. 2. 2, 19 (quoted from Bugge's edition, see his preface, p. xvi); *fyr* and *fyrir* stand to one another in the same relation as *ept* to *eptir*, und to *undir*, of (*super*) to *yfir*: this monosyllabic form is obsolete, save in the compds, where 'for-' is more common than 'fyrir-'; in some cases both forms are used, e. g. for-dæming and *fyrir*-dæming; in others only one, but without any fixed rule: again, the forms *fyr*, *fyr*, or *fire*, which are often used in Edd., are just as wrong, as if one were to say *epti*, *undi*, *yfi*; yet this spelling is found now and then in MSS., as, *fyr*, Ó. H. (facsimile); *fire*, Grág. Sb. ii. 288 (also facsimile): the particles *i* and *á* are sometimes added, *i* fur, Fms. iv. 137; *i* fyrir, passim; *á* fur, Haustl. i. [Ulf. *faur* and *faura*: A. S. *fore* and *for*; Engl. *for* and *fore*-; Germ. *für* and *vor*; Dan. *for*; Swed. *för*; Gr. *πρῶ*, *παρά*; Lat. *pro*, *prae*.]

WITH DAT., chiefly without the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL: I. *before, in front of; fyrir* dyrum, *before the doors, at the doors*, Nj. 14, Vsp. 53, Hm. 69, Edda 130; *niðr* f. smiðju-dyrum, Eg. 142:—*abead*, úti fyrir búðinni, Nj. 181; *kómsk* sauðirnir upp á fjallit f. þeim, *abead of them*, 27; *vóru fyrir* honum borin merkin, *the banner was borne before him*, 274; *göra orð fyrir sér*, to send word before one, Fms. vii. 207, Hkr. iii. 335 (Ó. H. 201, l. c., frá sér):—also denoting direction, *niðri* i eldinum f. sér, *beneath in the fire before them*, Nj. 204; *þeir* sá f. sér bæ mikinn, *they saw before them a great building*, i. e. *they came to a great house*, Eg. 546; *öðrum* f. sér (*in front*) en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5.

2. *before one, before one's face, in one's presence; úhelgáða* ek Otkel f. búum, *before the neighbours*, Nj. 87; *lýsi* ek f. búum þínum, 218; *lýsa* e-u (to proclaim) f. e-m, Ld. 8; *hann* hermaði þó öll f. Gizuri, Nj. 78; *hón* nefndisk f. þeim Gunnhildr, *told them that her name was G.*, Fms. i. 8; *kæra* e-t f. e-m, Ó. H. 60; *slikar* fortölur hafði hann f. þeim, Nj. 200; *the saying, því læra* börnin málið að það er f. þeim haft, *bairns learn to speak because it is done before them*, i. e. *because they hear it*; *hafa gott* (illt) f. e-m, to give a good (bad) example, e. g. in the presence of children; *lífa* vel f. Guði, to live well before God, 623, 29; *stór ábyrgðar-hluti* f. Guði, Nj. 199; *sem þeir* sjá réttast f. Guði, Grág. i. (pref.); *fyrir* öllum þeim, Hom. 89; *ú laun* f. öðrum mönnum, *hidden from other men, unknown to them*, Grág. i. 337, Jb. 378; *nú skaltu* vera vin minn mikill f. húsfreyju minni, i. e. *when you talk to my wife*, Nj. 265; *fyrir* Drottni, *before the Lord*, Merl. 2. 78.

3. denoting reception of guests, visitors; *hann lét* ryðja f. þeim búðina, *he had the room cleared for them, for their reception*, Nj. 228; *Valhöll* ryðja fyrir veginu fólki, i. e. to clear Valhalla for slain folk, Em. 1; *ryðja* vígvöll f. veggundum, Nj. 212; *ljúka* upp f. e-m, to open the door for one, Fms. xi. 323, Stj. 5; *rýma* pallinn f. þeim, Eg. 304; *hann lét* göra eld f. þeim, *he had a fire made for them*, 204; *þeir gördu* eld. f. sér, Fms. xi. 63; ... *veizlur* þar sem fyrir honum var búit, *banquets that were ready for him*, Eg. 45.

II. *before one, in one's way; þar* er diki varð f. þeim, Eg. 530; *á* (fjörðr) varð f. þeim, *a river, fjord, was before them*, i. e. *they came to it*, 133, 161; *at* verða eigi f. liði yðru, 51; *maðr* sá varð f. Vindum, *that man was overtaken by the V.*, Hkr. iii. 363; *þeirra* manna er f. honum urðu, Eg. 92.

2. *sitja* f. e-m, to lie in wait for one, Ld. 218, Nj. 107; *lá* f. henni í skóginum, Edda (pref.); *sitja* f. rekum, to sit watching for wrecks, Eg. 136 (fyrir-sát).

3. *ellipt.*, menn urðu at gæta sín er f. urðu, Nj. 100; *Egill* var þar f. í runninum, *E. was before (them), lay in ambush*, Eg. 378; *hafði* sá bana er f. varð, *who was before (the arrow)*, i. e. *he was hit*, Nj. 8.

4. *verða* f. e-u, to be hit, taken, suffer from a thing; *ef* hann verðr f. drepri, *if he be struck*, Grág. ii. 19; *verða* f. áverka, to be wounded, suffer injury, Ld. 140; *verða* f. reiði konungs, to fall into disgrace with the king, Eg. 226; *verða* f. ósköpum, to become the victim of a spell, spell-bound, Fas. i. 130; *sitja* f. hvers mauns ámæli, to be the object of all men's blame, Nj. 71; *vera* eigi f. sönnu hafðr, to be unjustly charged with a thing, to be innocent.

III. a naut. term, *before, off; liggja* f. bryggjum, to lie off the pier, Ld. 166; *skip* Afjóta f. strengjum, Sks. 116; *þeir lágu* f. bænum, *they lay off the town*, Bs. i. 18; *liggja* úti f. Jótlands-síðu, off Jutland, Eg. 261; *hann druknaði* f. Jadrí, off the J., Fms. i. 11; *þeir kómu* at honum f. Sjólandi, off Zealand, x. 394; *hafa* úti leiðnar f. landi, Hkr. i. 301; f. Humru-minni, off the Humber, Orkn. 338, cp. Km. 3, 8, 9, 13, 19, 21; fyrir Nesjum, off the Ness, Vellekla; fyrir Tungum, Sighvat; fyrir Spáni, off Spain, Orkn. 336.

IV. *before, at the head of*, denoting leadership; *smalamaðr* f. búí föður síns, Ver. 26 (of king David);

vera f. liði, to be over the troops, Eg. 292, Nj. 7; *vera* f. máli, to lead a case, Band. 8; *vera* forstjóri f. búii, to be steward over the household, Eg. 52; *ráða* f. landi, ríki, etc., to rule, govern. Ó. H. 33, Nj. 5; *hva* f. eldinum réði, who was the ringleader of the fire, Eg. 239; *ráða* e-u, to rule, manage a thing, passim: the phrase, *sitja* f. svörum, respond on one's behalf, Ölk. 36, Band. 12; *hafa* svör f. e-m, to be chief spokesman, Fms. x. 101, Dipl. v. 26.

V. special usage *fríða* f. e-m, to make peace for one, Fms. vii. 16, Bs. i. 65; *bæta* f. e-m to make things good for one, Hom. 109; *túlka*, *vera* túlkr, *flytja* (etc. e-m, to plead for one, Fms. iii. 33, Nj. 128,—also *spilla* f. e-m, to a parade one, Eg. 255; *haga*, *ætla* f. e-n, to manage, arrange for one, Ld. 208, Sturl. i. 14, Boll. 356; *rífla* ráð f. e-m, to better one's condition, Nj. 21; *ráða* heiman-fylgju ok tilgjöf f. frændkonu sinni, Js.; *standa* f. manni, to stand before, shield a man, stand between him and enemy, Eg. 357, Grág. ii. 13; *vera* skjöldr f. e-m, 655 xxxii. 4; *h* kostnað f. e-u, to have the expenses for a thing, Ld. 14; *vinna* f. e-m support one by one's work, Sks. 251; *starfa* f. fé sínu, to manage or money, Ld. 166; *hyggja* f. e-u, to take heed for a thing, Nj. 109; *hyg* f. sér, Fs. 5; *hafa* forsjá f. e-m, to provide for one, Ld. 186; *sjú* f. e-u see after, Eg. 118, Landn. 152; *sjá* þú nokkut ráð f. mér, Nj. 20; *iron* to put at rest, Háv. 40: *ellipt.*, *sjá* vel f., to provide well for, Nj. 102.

B. *Temp. ago; fyrir* þrem nóttum, three nights ago; *fyrir* stundu *while ago*, Nj. 80; *fyrir* litlu, a little while ago, Fms. i. 76, Ld. 134; *f* skómmu, a short while ago; *fyrir* löngu, a long while ago, Nj. 260, Fm 50; *fyrir* öndverðu, from the beginning, Grág. i. 80, ii. 323, 394, Fin 342; *fyrir* þeim, before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

2. the phr *vera* f. e-u, to forebode; *vera* f. stórfundum, Nj. 107, 277; *þat* hygge vera munu f. síða-skípti, Fms. xi. 12; *þessi* draumur mun vera f. kvéi nökkurs manns, vii. 163; *dreyma* draum f. e-u, 8; *fyrir* tíðendum 65:—*spá* f. e-m, to 'spae' before, prophecy to one, Nj. 171.

C. METAPH. I. *before, above; þóttu* þeir þar f. G. út ungum mönnum, Dropl. 7; *þykkisk* hann mjök f. öðrum mönnum, 38; *ver* f. hirdmönnum, be first among my herdsmen, Eg. 65; *Háll* svartir var f. þeim bræðrum, H. was the foremost of the brothers, F i. 4; *þorgrímr* var f. sonum Önnundar, Grett. 87; *var* Haraldr me þeim at virðingu, Fms. i. 47.

II. denoting help, assistance; *l* skál reitta vættid f. þeim, Grág. i. 45 (vide above A. IV and V). the following seem to be Latinisms, *láta* líft f. heilagrí Kristni, to up one's life for holy Christianity, = Lat. *pro*, Fms. vii. 172; *ganga* u píslir fyrir Guðs nafni, Blas. 38; *gjalda* önd mína f. önd þinni, Joh. 17; *gefa* gjöf f. sál sinni (pro animá suá), H. E. i. 466; *fyrir* mér minni sál, Dipl. iv. 8; *færa* Guði fórnir f. e-m, 656 A; *heita* f. biðja f. e-m, to make a vow, pray for one (orare pro), Fms. iii. 48, l. 70; *biðja* f. mönnum, to intercede for, 19, Fms. xi. 287; *even* við double construction, *biðja* f. stað sinn (acc., which is vernacular) heilagrí kirkju (dat., which is a Latinism), x. 127.

III. denoting disadvantage, harm, suffering; *þú* letr Egil vefja öll máli þar t þou lestest Egil thwart all thy affairs, Eg. 249; *únytr* hann fyrir fyrir sér, then he ruins his own case, Grág. i. 36, Dropl. 14, 16; *þ* verjar varu safnaðinn f. þorkatli, the Maunmen broke up the assembly. i. e. forsook Thorkel, Fms. ix. 422; *kom* upp grátir f. henni, she went into tears, 477; *taka* fé f. öðrum, to take another's money, N. G. 20; *knúrr* þann er konungur lét taka fyrir þórlófi, Landn. 56; *ef* verðr tekít f. honum, if a horse of his be taken, Grág. i. 436;

tók upp fé fyrir öllum, he seized property for them all, Ó. H. 60; *e*-ílla f. e-m, a thing turns out ill for one; *svá* fór f. Ólöfu, so it can pass for O., Vgl. 18; *loka* dyrr f. e-m, to lock the door in one's Edda 21; *þeir* hafa eigi þessa menn f. yðr dreptir, heldr f. yðrar þessi víg vegit, i. e. they have not harmed you, but rather done you

vice in slaying those men, Fbr. 33; *tók* at eyðask f. henni lausa-fé money began to fail, Nj. 29; *rak* á f. þeim storma ok stríðvídri were overtaken by gales and bad weather, Vgl. 27; *Víglundur* rak knöttinn f. Jökli, V. drove the ball for J., i. e. so that he had no after it, 24; *sá* er skar tygil f. Þóri, be who cut Thor's line, Bragi; *brast* f. mér, my sword broke, Korm. 98 (in a verse); *brjóta* e-t f. e-m, to break a thing for one, Bs. i. 15 (in a verse); *Valgarðr* braut f. fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; *árin* brotnaði f. honum, the year broke; *allar* kýrnar drápu fyrir honum, all his cows died.

2. *ing* difficulty, hindrance; *sitja* f. sæmd e-s, to sit between oneself and honour, i. e. to hinder one's doing well, Sturl. 87; *mikít* göri þér þessu máli, you make this case sore for me, Eb. 124; *þér* er mikít f. thy case stands ill, Fms. v. 325; *ekki* er Guði f. því, it is easy for God, 656 B. 9; *varð* honum litid f. því, it was a small matter for him did it easily, Grett. 111; *mér* er minna f. því, it is easier for me, An þykkja mikít f. e-u, to be much grieved for a thing, do it unwillingly, 77; *Icel.* also say, *þykkja* fyrir (ellipt.), to feel hurt, be displeased:—er þeim litid fyrir at villa járnbrú þenna, it is a small matter for to spoil this ordeal, Ó. H. 140; *sem* sér muni lítid f. at veidda Gunnar 113; *fast* mun f. vera, it will be fast-fixed before (one), bard to mor 154; *Ásgrími* þótti þungt f., A. thought that things looked sad (heavy) 185; *hann* var lengi f., he was long about it, Fms. x. 205; *har*

i f. ok kvæð eigi nei við, *be was cross and said not downright no*, f. Karl. 388.

IV. in a causal sense, *for, because of*, Lat. *per*, s. sofa ek né múkat fugls jarmi fyrir, *I cannot sleep for the shrill cry of*, Edda 16 (in a verse); hou undi sér hvergi f. verkjum, *sbe had no for pains*, Bjarn. 69; fyrir gráti, tárur, = Lat. *prae lacrymis*; fyrir ní, *for sorrow*; f. hlátri, *for laughter*, as in Engl.; þeir æðdust f. i konu, *they went mad for the sake of one woman*, Sól. 11; illa fært um, *scarce passable for ice*, Fms. xi. 360; hætt var at sitja útar f. garðs-ormi, Edda 35; hann var lítt gengr f. súrinu, *he could hardly for the wound*, Fbr. 178; fyrir hræðslu, *for fear*, Hbl. 26; heptisk inn f. þeim meinvættum sem . . ., Fs. 4; gáðu þeir eigi f. veidum at eyjanna, *because of fishing they took no care to make bay*, Landn. 30; ríki konungs, *for the king's power*, Eg. 67, 117; fyrir ofríki mauna, s. i. 68; fyrir því, *for why?* Eluc. 4; fyrir því þeir væri þar, Eg. 375; því, at . . ., *for that, because*, Edda 35, Fms. i. 22, vii. 330, Ld. 104; rir því nú at, *now since*, Skálda 171; nú fyrir því at, *id.*, 169; the se, fyrir sökum, *for the sake of, because of*, passim; vide sök.

V. *the force of*; öxlin gékk ór líði fyrir högginu, *the shoulder was dis- by the force of the stroke*, Háv. 52. 2. denoting contest; falla n, to fall before one, i. e. fighting against one, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, x. 196; a halloki f. e-m, to be overcome in fighting one, Ld. 146; látast f. to perish by one, Eb. 34; hafa bana f. e-m, to be slain by one, Nj. þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa f. honum, 263; mæddisk hann f. þeim, st bis breath in fighting them, Eg. 192; láta ríki f. e-m, to lose the tom before another, i. e. so that the latter gains it, 264; láta lausar e mínar f. þér, 505; láta hlut sinn f. e-m, Fs. 47; standask f. e-m, and one's ground before one, Edda (pref.); hugðisk hann falla mundu minni einni saman, *that he would sink before his glance*, 28, Hým. halda hluti f. e-m, Ld. 54; halda frið ok frelsi f. várum óvinum, viii. 219; fara mun ek sem ek hef ádr ætlað f. þinum draum (*thy a notwithstanding*), Ld. 216; þér farit hvárt er þér villt f. mér, *you herever you like for me, so far as I am concerned*, Fær. 37; halda f. sér, to keep oneself awake, Fms. i. 216. β. with verbs, flýja, a, renna, stökkva f. e-m, to fly, leap, run before one, i. e. to be pur- Bs. i. 774, Grág. ii. 359; at hann rygni f. þrælum hans, Ld. 64; þessum úfríði stökk þangbraund til Noregs, 180; skyldi hann ganga í Hofsmönnum, Landn. 178; ganga f. e-u, to give way before, yield- hing, Fms. i. 305, x. 292; vægja f. e-m, to yield to one, give way, i. 187, Nj. 57, Ld. 234.

VI. against; verja land f. e-m, 2; verja landit f. Dönum ok öðrum víkingum, Fms. i. 23; til land- f. víkingum, Eg. 260; landvarnar-maðr f. Norðmönnum, Fms. vi. gæta brúarinnar f. bergisum, Edda 17; get þín vel f. konungi ok mönnum, guard thee well against the king and his men, Eg. 113; ástod f. tröllum ok dvergum, Bárð. 163; beiða Baldr gríða f. alls- háska, Edda 36; auðskæðr f. höggum, Eg. 770.

VII. in sense of being driven before; fyrir straunni, vedri, vindi, before the n, wind, weather (forstreymis, forvinds), Grág. ii. 384, Fms. vii. halda f. vedri, to stand before the wind, Róm. 211. 2. rýrt verða f. honum smá-mennit, *be will have an easy game with the people*, Nj. 9: ellipt., hafði sú bana er f. varð, 8; sprakk f., 16, VIII. fyrir sér, of oneself, esp. of physical power; mikill, strong, powerful; líttill f. sér, weak, feeble, Nj. 20, Isl. ii. 368, 92; þér munuð kalla mik lítinn mann f. mér, Edda 33; minnst, smallest, weakest, Eg. 123; gildir maðr f. sér, Isl. ii. 322, Fms. 5; herðimaðr mikill f. sér, a hardy man, Nj. 270; hvat er þú f. á vbat kind of fellow art thou? Clem. 33; vera einn f. sér, to be a ze fellow, Grett. 79 new Ed.; Icel. also say, göra mikíð (lítíð) f. sér, ke oneself big (little). β. sjóða e-t f. sér, to besitate, saunter, Nj. mæla f. munn, to talk between one's teeth, to mutter, Orkn. 248, 49.

IX. denoting manner or quality; hvitr f. hærnum, white hoary hairs, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 540; gráur fyrir járnum, grey with of a host in armour, Mag. 5; hjólt hvít f. silfri, a hilt white with = richly silvered, Eb. 226.

X. as adverb or ellipt., 1. in front, = á undan, Lat. *prae*, opp. to eptir; þá var eigi hins eptir ván, er slíkt fór fyrir, as this came first, preceded, Nj. 34; at þerr mundi fara heim fyrir, that some one would go home first (to Eg. 580; Egill fór f., E. went in before, id.; at vér ríðim þegar eit, 283. β. first; hann stefndi f. málinu, en hann mælti eptir, announced the words first, but the other repeated after him, Nj. 35; ek þar eptir göra sem þér gerit f., I shall do to you according as you do first, 90 = temp., sjau nóttum f., seven nights before, Grág. ii. 2. to be fore, at hand, present; þar var fyrir fjöldi boðsmanna, of guests was already to the fore, i. e. before the bride and bride- came, Nj. 11; úvíst er at vita hvar úvinnir sitja á ftið fyrir, Hm. al þá lögmadr þar f. vera, be shall be there present, Js. 3; heima í fyrir, Fær. 50; þar vóru fyrir Hildiríar-synir, Eg. 98; var honum unnigt fyrir, *he knew all about the localities*, 583; þeim ómögum, eru, who are there already, i. e. in his charge, Grág. i. 286; of þ, fong þar er f. vóru, stores that were to the fore, at hand, Eg. 3. fore, opp. to 'back,' of clothes; skæður settar f. allt þoppum, Eg. 516; bak ok fyrir, back and front, = bak ok brjóst,

Mar.

XI. in the phrase, e-m verðr e-t fyrir, a thing is before one, i. e. one takes that and that step, acts so and so in an emergency; ní verðr öðrum þeirra þat f., at hann kvæðr, now if the other part alleges, that . . ., Grág. i. 362; Kolbeini varð ekki f., K. had no resource, i. e. lost his head, Sturl. iii. 285; — the phrase, e-t mælsk vel (illa) fyrir, a thing is well (ill) reported of; vig Gunnars spurðisk ok mælsk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, Nj. 117, Sturl. ii. 151; mun þat vel f. mælsk, people will like it well, Nj. 29, Þórd. 55 new Ed.; illa mun þat f. mælsk at ganga á sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238; ok er lokit var, mælsk kvæðit vel f., the people praised the poem, Fms. vii. 113.

XII. in special senses, either as prep. or adv. (vide A. V. above); segja leið f. skipi, to pilot a ship, Eg. 359; segja f. skipi, to say a prayer for a new ship or for any ship going to sea, Bs. i. 774, Fms. x. 480; mæla f. e-u, to dictate, Grág. ii. 266; mæla f. minni, to bring out a toast, vide minni; mæla f. sætt, i. 90; skipa, koma e-u f., to arrange, put right; ætla f. e-u, to make allowance for; trúa e-m f. e-u, to entrust one with; það fer mikíð f. e-u (impers.), it is of great compass, bulky; hafa f. e-u, to have trouble with a thing; leita f. sér, to enquire; biðjask f., to say one's prayers, vide biðja; mæla fyrir, segja f., etc., to order, Nj. 103, Js. 3; of a spell or solemn speaking, hann mælti svá f., at . . ., Landn. 34; spyrjask f., to enquire, Hkr. ii. 333; búask f., to prepare, make arrangement, Landn. 35, Sks. 551; skipask f., to draw up, Nj. 197; leggjask f., to lie down in despair, Bs. i. 194; spá fyrir, to 'spae' before, foretell; þeir menn er spá f. úrðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; segja f., to foretell, 76, Bb. 332; Njáll hefir ok sagt f. um æfi hans, Nj. 102; vita e-t f., to 'uit' beforehand, know the future, 98; sjá e-t f., to foresee, 162; ef þat er ætlat f., fore-ordained, id.

WITH ACC., mostly with the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL: I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrrin, Nj. 198; láta síga brýnn f. brár, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; halda f. augu sér, to hold (one's bands) before one's eyes, Nj. 132; leggja sverði fyrir brjóst e-m, to thrust a sword into his breast, 162, Fs. 39. 2. before one, before a court; stefna e-m f. dómstól, Fms. xi. 444; ganga, koma f. e-n, to go, come before one, Fms. i. 15, Eg. 426, Nj. 6, 129, passim; fyrir augu e-s, before one's eyes, Stj. 611. 3. before, so as to shield; hann kom skildinum f. sik, be put the shield before him, Nj. 97, 115; halda skildi f. e-n, a duelling term, since the seconder had to hold one's shield, Isl. ii. 257. 4. joined to adverbs such as fram, aprt, út, inn, ofan, niðr, austr, vestr, suðr, norðr, all denoting direction; fram f., forward; aprt f., backward, etc.; hann reiddi öxina fram f. sik, a stroke forward with the axe, Fms. vii. 91; hann hljóp eigi skemra aprt en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; þótti honum hann skjóta brandinum austr til fjallanna f. sik, 195; komask út f. dyrr, to go outside the door, Eg. 206; — draga ofan f. brekku, to drag over the bill, Ld. 220; hrinda f. mel ofan, to thrust one over the gravel bank, Eg. 748; hlaupa f. björg, to leap over a precipice, Eb. 62, Landn. 36; elta e-n f. björg, Grág. ii. 34; hlaupa (kasta) f. bord, to leap (throw) overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. iii. 391, Ld. 226; síga (to be hauled) niðr f. borgar-vegg, 656 C. 13, Fms. ix. 3; hlaupa niðr f. staín, Eg. 142; niðr f. skafinum, Dropl. 25; fyrir brekku, Orkn. 450, Glúm. 395 (in a verse).

II. in one's way, crossing one's way; þeir stefndu f. þá, Fms. ix. 475; ríða á leið f. þá, to ride in their way, so as to meet them, Boll. 348; hlaupa ofan f. þá, Nj. 153; vóru allt komin f. hann bréf, letters were come before him, in his way, Fms. vii. 207; þeir felldu brota f. hann, viz. they felled trees before him, so as to stop him, viii. 60, ix. 357; leggja bann f. skip, to lay an embargo on a ship, Ld. 166.

III. round, off a point; fyrir nesit, Nj. 44; út f. Hólmu, out past the Hólmu, Fms. vii. 356; esp. as a naut. term, off a point on the shore, síga f. England, Norðymbraland, þrasnes, Spán, to sail by the coast of, stand off England, Northumberland, . . . Spain, Orkn. 338, 340, 342, 354; fyrir Yrjar, Fms. vii. (in a verse); fyrir Siggju, Aumar, Lista, Edda 91 (in a verse); er hann kom f. Elfina, when he came off the Gotla, Eg. 80; leggja land f. skut, to lay the land clear of the stern, i. e. to pass it, Edda l. c.; gróa frið f. land sitt, to pacify the land from one end to another, Ld. 28; fyrir uppsprettu árinna, to come to (round) the sources of the river, Fms. iii. 183; fyrir garðs-enda, Grág. ii. 263; gríða f. nes, to make a wall across the ness, block it up, cp. Lat. *praescipire, praemunire*, etc., Grág. ii. 263; so also binda f. op, poka, Lat. *praeligare, praestringere*; hlaða f. gat, hola, to stop a bole, opening; grefi f. stúfinu, the stump (of the arm or leg) was healed, closed, Nj. 275; skjóta slagbrandi f. dyrr, to shoot a bolt before the door, to bar it, Dropl. 29; láta loku (lás) f. hurð, to lock a door, Gisl. 28; setja innsigi f. bréf, to set a seal to a letter, Dipl. i. 3; ellipt., setr hón þar lás fyrir, Ld. 42, Bs. i. 512. 2. along, all along; f. endilanga Danmörk, f. endilangan Noreg, all along Denmark, Norway, from one end to the other, Fms. iv. 319, xi. 91, Grett. 97; — öx álvar f. munn, an axe with an ell-long edge, Ld. 276; draga ör f. ödd, to draw the arrow past the point, an archer's term, Fms. ii. 321.

IV. with verbs, fyrir ván komit, one is come past hope, all hope is gone, Sturl. i. 44, Hrafn. 13, Fms. ii. 131; taka f. munn e-m, to stop one's mouth; taka f. háls, kverkar, e-m, to seize one by the throat, etc.; taka miál f. munn e-m, 'verba aliquid praeterire,' to take the word out of one's mouth, xi. 12; taka f. hendr e-m, to seize one's hands, stop one in doing a thing, Eb. 124; mod., taka fram f. hendrnar á e-m,

B. TEMP. : fyrir dag, *before day*, Eg. 80; f. miðjan dag, Ld. 14; f. sól, *before sunrise*, 268; f. sólar-lag, *before sunset*; f. miðjan aptan, Nj. 192; f. náttmál, 197; f. óttu, *Sighvat*; f. þinglausnir, Ölk. 37; f. Jól, Nj. 269; f. fardaga, Grág. ii. 341; viku f. sumar, 244; f. mitt sumar, Nj. 138; litlu f. vetr, Eg. 159; f. vetrnætt, Grág. ii. 217; f. e-s minni, *before one's memory*, Íb. 10.

C. METAPH. : I. *above, before*; hann hafði mest fyrir aðra konunga hraustleikinn, Fms. x. 372. II. *for, on behalf of*; vil ek bjóða at fara f. þik, *I will go for thee, in thy stead*, Nj. 77; ganga í skuld f. e-n, Grág. i. 283; Egill drakk... ok svá f. Ölvi, Eg. 210; kaupa e-t f. e-n, Nj. 157; gjalda gjöld f. e-n, Grág. i. 173; verja, sækja, sakir f. e-n, Eg. 504; hvárr f. sik, *each for oneself*, Dipl. v. 26; sættisk á öll mál f. Björn, Nj. 266; tók sættir f. Björn, Eg. 168; svara f. e-t, Fms. xi. 444; hafa til varnar f. sik, láta lýrit, lög-vörn koma f.; færa vörn f. sik, etc.; verja, sækja sakir f. sik, and many similar law phrases, Grág. passim; biðja konu f. e-n, *to woo a lady for another*, Fms. x. 44; fyrir mið, *on my behalf, for my part*, Gs. 16; lög-vörn f. mál, *a lawful defence for a case*, Nj. 111; hafa til varnar f. sök, *to defend a case*, Grág. i. 61; halda skiladómi f. e-t, Dipl. iv. 8; festa lög f. e-t, vide festa.

III. *in a distributive sense*; penning f. mann, *a penny per man*, K. þ. K. 88; fyrir nef hvert, *per nose = per bead*, Lv. 89, Fms. i. 153, Ó. H. 141; hve f. marga menn, *for how many men*, Grág. i. 296; fyrir hverja stiku, *for each yard*, 497.

IV. *for, for the benefit of*; brjóta braud f. hungraða, Hom. 75; þeir skáru f. þá mellinn, *they cut the straw for them (the horses)*, Nj. 265; leggja kostnað f. e-n, *to defray one's costs*, Grág. i. 341.

V. *for, instead of*; hann setti sik f. Guð, Edda (pref.); hafa e-n f. Guð (Lat. *pro Deo*), Stj. 73, Barl. 131; geta, fá, kveðja mann f. sik, *to get a man as one's delegate or substitute*, Grág. i. 48 passim; þeir höfðu vargstakka f. brynjur, Fs. 17; manna-höfn vóru f. kljána, Nj. 275; gagi f. gás ok grís f. gamalt svin, Ó. H. 86; rif stór f. hlunna, Háv. 48; buðkr er f. húsker er hafðr, Vm. 171; auga f. auga, tönnu f. tönnu, Exod. xxi. 24; skell f. skillinga, þkv. 32.

VI. *because of, for*; vilja Gunnar dauða fyrir höggit, Nj. 92, Fms. v. 162; eigi f. sakleysi, *not without ground*, i. 302; fyrir hvat (*why, for what*) stefnið Gunnarr þeim til úhelgi? Nj. 101; ok urðu f. þat sekr, Landn. 323; hafa ámæli f. e-t, Nj. 65, passim.

2. *in a good sense, for one's sake, for one*; fyrir þín orð, *for thy words, intercession*, Ísl. ii. 217; vil ek göra f. þín orð, Ld. 158, Nj. 88; fyrir sína vinsæld, *by his popularity*, Fms. i. 259; the phrase, fyrir e-s sök, *for one's sake*, vide sök: *in swearing, a Latinism, fyrir trú mína, by my faith!* (so in Old Engl. *for God*), Karl. 241; fyrir þitt líf, Stj. 514; ek særi þik f. alla krapta Kristis ok mamdóm þinn, Nj. 176.

VII. *for, at, denoting value, price*; fyrir þrjár merkr, *for three marks*, Eg. 714; er sik leysti út f. þrjú hundruð marka, Fms. ix. 421; ganga f. hundrað, *to pass or go for a hundred*, D. I. i. 316;—also of the thing bought, þú skalt reida f. hana þrjár merkr, *thou shalt pay for her three marks*, Ld. 30; fyrir þik skulu koma mannhæfudir, Nj. 57; bætr f. vig, Ísl. ii. 274; bætr f. mann, Eg. 259, passim; fyrir áverka þorgeirs kom legorðs-sökin, Nj. 101;—so in the phrase, fyrir hverri mun, *by all means, at any cost*; fyrir öngan mun, *by no means*, Fms. i. 9, 157, Gpl. 531;—hafði hverri þeirra mann f. sik, eða tvá... *each slew a man or more for himself, i. e. they sold their lives dearly*, Ó. H. 217.

2. ellipt., í staðinn f., *instead of*, Grág. i. 61; hér vil ek bjóða f. góð boð, Nj. 77; taka umbun f., Fms. vii. 161; svara slíku f. sem... , Boll. 350; þér skulut öngu f. týna nema lífinu, *you shall lose nothing less than your beard*, Nj. 7.

VIII. *by means of, by, through*; fyrir þat sama orð, Stj.; fyrir sína náttúru, Fms. v. 162; fyrir messu-serkinu, iii. 168; fyrir þinn krap ok frelsis-hönd, Pass. 19, 12; svikin f. orminn, *by the serpent*, A. 63;—this use of fyrir seems to be a Latinism, but is very freq. in eccl. writings, esp. after the Reformation. N. T., Pass., Vidal; fyrir munni Davíðs, *through the mouth of David*, etc.:—in good old historical writings such instances are few; þeir hlutuð f. kast (*by dice*), Sturl. ii. 159.

IX. *in spite of, against*; fyrir vilja sinn, N. G. L. i. 151; fyrir vitorð eðr vilja e-s, *against one's will or knowledge*, Grág. ii. 348; kvángask (giptask) f. ráð e-s, i. 177, 178, þiðr. 190; nú fara menn f. bann (*in spite of an embargo*) landa á milli, Gpl. 517; hann gaf henni líf f. framkvæmd farar, i. e. *although she had not fulfilled her journey (her vow)*, Fms. v. 223; fyrir vart lof, vi. 220; fyrir allt þat, *in spite of all that*, Grett. 80 new Ed.; fyrir ráð fram, *heedlessly*; fyrir lög fram, vide fram.

X. *denoting capacity, in the same sense as 'at'*, C. II, p. 27, col. 1; scarcely found in old writers (who use 'at'), but freq. in mod. usage, thus, eigi e-n f. vin, *to have one for a friend*, in old writers 'at vin'; hafa e-n f. fífl, fól, *to make sport of one*. 2. in old writers some phrases come near to this, e. g. víta f. vist, *to know for certain*, Dipl. i. 3; víta f. full sannindi, *id.*, ii. 16; hafa f. satt, *to take for sooth, believe*, Nj. 135; koma f. eitt, *to come (turn) all to one*, Lv. II, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma f. ekki, *to come to naught, be of no avail*, Ísl. ii. 215; fyrir hitt mun ganga, *it will turn the other way*, Nj. 93; fyrir hann er einskis örvænt orðs né verks, *from him everything may be expected*, Ísl. ii. 326; hafa e-s víti f. varnað, *to have another's faults for warning*, Sól. 19.

XI. *joined with adverbs ending in -an, fyrir austan, vestan, sunnan, norðan, útan, innan, framan, handan, ofan, neðan, either with a following acc. denoting*

direction, thus, fyrir austan, sunnan... fjall, *east, south of the fell*, i. e. *the eastern, southern side*; fyrir neðan brú, *below the bridge*; fyrir út fjall = Lat. *ultra*; fyrir innan fjall = Lat. *infra*; fyrir handan á, *beyond the river*; fyrir innan garð, *inside the yard*; fyrir ofan garð, *above, beyond the yard*, etc.; vide these adverbs:—used adverb., fyrir sunnan, in *south*; fyrir vestan, in *the west*; fyrir norðan, in *the north*; fyrir austan in *the east*;—current phrases in Icel. to mark the quarters of the count cp. the ditty in Esp. Árb. year 1530; but not freq. in old writers, who simply say, norðr, suðr... , cp. Kristni S. ch. i: absol. and adverb., fyrir of *uppermost*; fyrir handan, *on the other side*:—fyrir útan e-t, *except, save*, Anal. 98, Kvk. 8; fyrir fram, vide fram.

For- and fyrir- as prefixes, vide pp. 163-167 and below: *fore-, for-*, meaning *before, above*, in the widest sense, local, tem and metaph. *furbering* or the like, for-dyri, for-nes, for-ellri, for-etc.

β. *before, down, for-brekkið, bergis, -streymis, -vindis, -við etc.* 2. in an intens. sense = *before others, very*, but not fr for-dyld, -góðr, -hagr, -hraustr, -kostuligr, -kuðr, -lífill, -ljótr, -pris, -r-snjallr.

II. (cp. fyrir, acc., C. IX), in a neg. or priv. sense few words occur even in the earliest poems, laws, and writers, e. g. í að, -átta, -dæða, -nám, -næmi, -ending, -sköp, -verk, -veðja, -viða, -vi-yuja, -yrtrir; those words at least seem to be original and vernacular: a later time more words of the same kind crept in: I. as early writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, e. g. for-boð, -bænir, -djarfa, -da (fyrir-dæma), -taka (fyrir-taka), -þóttir; fyrir-bjóða, -fara, -göra, -ko-kunna, -lita, -muna, -mæla, -vega, -verða.

2. introduced in sc words at the time of the Reformation through Luther's Bible and Ger hymns, and still later in many more through Danish, e. g. for-brjóta, -di-láta, -líkast, -merkja, -nema, -sorga, -sóma, -standa, -svara, -þemusta, several others; many of these, however, are not truly naturalised, but chiefly used in eccl. writings:—it is curious that if the pronoun be pl after the verb (which is the vernacular use in Icel.) the sense is in m cases reversed; thus, fyrir-koma, *to destroy*, but koma e-u fyrir can mean *to arrange*; so also fyrir-mæla, *to curse*, and mæla fyrir, *to speak for*; for-bænir, but biðja fyrir e-m, etc.; in the latter case the sense good and positive, in the former bad and negative; this seems to be clearly that these compds are due to foreign influence.

fyrir-banna, *ad, to forbid*, Skm. 34.

fyrir-benda, *d, to forebode*, Stj. 87.

fyrir-bending, *f. foreboding*, Bs. i. 45.

fyrir-birting, *f. revelation*, Barl. passim.

fyrir-bjóða, *baud, to forbid*, Bs. i. 682, 683, N. G. L. i. 351, 276, K. Á. 54, 110.

fyrir-boða, *ad, to forebode*; part., Greg. 16.

fyrir-boðan, *f. foreboding*, Magn. 488, Fms. viii. 3, Eb. 28.

fyrir-boðning, *f. forbidding*, Edda 120.

fyrir-boðsmaðr, *m. a bidder to a feast*, Fms. v. 332.

fyrir-bón, *f., in pl. curses = forbænir*, Sturl. iii. 45; in a good sense *begging, pleading*, (mod.)

fyrir-burðr, *m. an appearance, vision, spectre*, Nj. 118, Fms. vi. 229, 404, xi. 289, Bs. i. 184, Eb. 28, 218, 272, Sd. 174, passim.

fyrir-búa, *bjó, to prepare*, Greg. 18, Fms. i. 138, N. T. passim.

fyrir-búnaðr, *m. preparation*, Stj. 127, Fms. vii. 87, x. 236.

fyrir-búningr, *m. id.*, Hkr. iii. 240.

fyrir-ðrifa, *dreif, to drive away*, Th. 16 (fordrifa).

fyrir-dæma, *d, to condemn*, K. Á. 220, Hom. 126, Rb. 338, Fms. i.

fyrir-dæmiligr, *adj. damnable*, H. E. i. 514.

fyrir-dæming, *f. damnation*, Greg. 17, H. E. i. 514, Stj. 21.

fyrir-fara, *for, to destroy*, N. G. L. i. 340; *to forfeit*, K. Á. 128; *to perish*, Post. 59, N. T. passim.

fyrir-farandi, *part. preceding*, Vm. 12, Bs. i. 682, 720.

fyrir-fari, *a, m. a foreboding*, Bs. i. 682.

fyrir-feðr, *m. pl. forefathers*, Barl. 206.

fyrir-ferð, *f. a going before*, Stj. 353;—*bulk, fyrirferðar-mi* *adj. bulky*.

fyrir-fólk, *n. great folk, persons of distinction*, Hkr. ii. 381.

fyrir-furða, *u, f. a foreboding, sign, mark*, Fs. 125.

fyrir-ganga, *u, f. a walking ahead, leading*, Fms. ii. 75, v. 72.

fyrir-gefa, *gaf, to forgive*, Nj. 170, Hom. 44, Sks. 579, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gefnigr, *f. forgiveness*, Rb. 336, Th. 78, Fms. viii. 442, 110, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gengiligr, *adj. pinched, worn out*.

fyrir-gleyma, *d, to forget*, Barl. (rare).

fyrir-gleyming, *f. forgetfulness*, Sks. 607, (rare.)

fyrir-göra, *ð, to forfeit*, N. G. L. i. 341, Eg. 495, K. Á. 70, Nj. 17.

fyrir-heit, *n. a promise*, Fms. i. 217; esp. in a sacred sense, Stj. 336, N. T. passim; *a presage*, Fms. vi. 63, v. 1.

fyrir-huga, *ð, to premeditate*.

fyrir-hugsan, *f. forethought*, Stj. 10, Barl. 127.

fyrir-hygga, *u, f. (-hygsla, N. G. L. i. 215), forethought, pre-*

Fms. ii. 121, Ld. 186, Hkr. ii. 102, H. E. i. 387, v. 1. (freq.)

fyrir-höfn, *f. trouble, toil*.

fyrikoma, kom, to *destroy, put to death*, with dat., Al. 132, Vigl. 22, i. 9: to *prevent, avert*, Korm. 208, Sks. 706; þá var svá fyrikoma magni þeirra (cp. Germ. *vorkommen*), Fms. viii. 53.
fyrikomu-lag, n. *arrangement*.
fyrikona, u, f. a *woman of distinction, a lady*, Fms. ii. 22.
fyrikonungr, m. a *distinguished king*, Fas. iii. 188.
fyrikunna, kunnir; f. e-n e-s, to *blame one for a thing*, to *take a reprimand*, Eg. 254; cigi vil ek fyrikunna þik þessa orða, Ó. H. 57, passim: with dat. of the thing, to *be displeased at*, Str. 9.
fyrikveða, kvæð, to *refuse*, Fms. x. 382, Sturl. i. 37, Thom. 21, 23: f., en fyrikveðask eigi at taka sættir, Fb. iii. 451.
fyrikláta, lét, with acc., to *let go, give up*, Fms. i. 1, 156, viii. 251, x. 379: sake, i. 129, Mar. passim, Rb. 412. 2. with dat. of the person, acc. a thing, to *forgive*, Fms. ix. 383, 410, Dipl. iv. 8:—in eccl. sense, H. E. i. Gpl. 41, K. Á. 206; cp. forláta, which is more freq. in mod. usage.
fyrikátning, f. *forgiveness*.
fyrikátr, adj. *forgiving, mild*, Fms. xi. 429.
fyrikát-samr, adj. (-semi, f.); ekki f., *stubborn*, Bs. i. 683.
fyrikleggja, lagði, to *lay aside, forsake*, Stj. 148: reflex., *fyrikleggjask t. to leave a thing alone*, Bs. i. 194: part. **fyriklagðr**, forsaken, 823.
fyrikleitinn, adj. *circumspect*, Ó. H. 145; eigi f. (and in mod. usage *leitinn*, not *circumspect*, i. e. *violent*, Gret. 24 new Ed.
fyrikleitni, f. *circumspection*, Fas. iii. 175; úfyrikleitni, *rashness*.
fyrikleggja, lá; f. sór, to *fall* (of a woman), N. G. L. i. 213, 233.
fyriklitligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *contemptible*, Stj. 244.
fyriklitning, f. *contempt*, Sturl. i. 64, 655 xxvii. 2.
fyriklíta, leit, to *look down on, despise*, Lat. *despicere* (cp. the precedents), Greg. 39, Blas. 44, Lv. 95, Sks. 270, Magn. 442, Fms. vi. 286, 44, x. 256, Hkr. i. 104, N. T., freq. in mod. usage:—to *forsake*, vii. 174 (rare), vide forláta.
fyrikjúga, laug, to *forswear by lies*, Fms. iii. 293: f. trú sinnj, to *ear one's faith*, Karl. 38: with acc. to *slander*, Fas. iii. 307.
fyrikmaðr, m. a *foreman, chief*, Fms. ix. 341, 483, Ld. 106, Nj. 106: *better, one who excels others*, Fms. xi. 326: a *predecessor*, Bs. i. 733: mod. usage in pl. **fyrikmenn**, *people of distinction*.
fyrikmannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *like a distinguished man*, Fms. xi. Ld. 90.
fyrikmuna, pres. -man, pret. -mundi, in mod. usage -að, (-munar, aði, -munað):—to *grudge one a thing*: f. e-m e-s, eigi er þat satt, at þu muna þér viðarins, Ld. 318; og fyrrirann ekki þorgils þessarrar, 258, Fms. vi. 59, x. 110, Gret. 159 new Ed., Fas. i. 205, Orkn. s. 68, Ó. H. 61: with infin., Sks. 554.
fyrikmynd, **fyrikmyndan**, f. [Germ. *vorbild*], a *prototype, example*.
fyrikmæla, t, to *swear*, Gret. 94 new Ed., Bs. ii. 60, Gpl. 218.
fyriknema, nam, with acc., f. e-t, to *withhold*, N. G. L. i. 4, cp. mod. a; f. e-m mál, to *deprive one of speech, make one silent*, Ls. 57:—reflex., *fyriknema e-t, to forbear*, N. G. L. i. 579, Gpl. 58, Sturl. i. 2.
fyrikrásari, a, m. a *forerunner*, Sks. 43.
fyrikrennari, a, m. *id.*, Hom. 105, Stj. 441.
fyrikrúm, n. the *first room or chief cabin* in old ships of war, in the part of the ship next the lypting, as is clear from passages such as, Ólafur konungr ör lyptinginn ok í fyrrirúmi, Fms. x. 360; hann fór í fyrrirúminu, vír. 185, viii. 223, x. 360, 362, Hkr. i. 302, 148:—but Gret. 113 (new Ed.), speaking of a boat pulled by three distinguishes between háls, fyrrirúm, skutr, *bow, midship* (mod. Icelandic), and stern. **fyrrirúms-menn**, m. pl. one placed in the f., cp. *midshipman*, Fms. vii. 223, viii. 224:—metaph. phrase, hafa e-ð í mí, to *keep a thing in the fore-hold*, i. e. to *give preference to it*.
fyrikregja, ð, to '*foredo*' one by *lies and slander*, N. G. L. i. 57.
fyrikrát, f. (less correct **fyrikrátr**, n., Fms. x. 341), an *ambush*, Nj. 10, Ld. 220, Fms. ii. 296, Fs. 33, Valla L. 225.
fyriksegja, sagði, to *foretell*, Fms. i. 141.
fyriksetning, f., gramm. a *preposition*, Skálda 180.
fyriksjón, f. a *langbing-stock*, Bs. i. 155.
fyrikskipa, að, to *order, prescribe*, Barl. 69, 72.
fyrikskipan, f. an *ordinance*, Stj. 621.
fyrikskjóta, skaut, to *make void*, N. G. L. i. 52, 53, Gpl. 268.
fyrikskyrta, u, f. a '*fore-shirt*', aprun, Hdl. 46, Þorst. Síðu H. 178.
fyriksmá, ð, to *despise*, Thom. 23.
fyrikspá, f. '*fore-spæing*', *prophecy*, Sturl. i. 115 C.
fyrikstaða, u, f. a *standing before one*, Grág. ii. 14: mod. *obstacle*.
fyrikstanda, stóð, to *understand*, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.
fyrikstela, stal, to *forfeit by stealing*, Jb. 417, Js. 129.
fyrikstjornari, a, m. an *overseer*, Sturl. i. 1.
fyriksvara, að, to *answer for*, Band. 22 new Ed.
fyriksverja, sór, to *forswear, renounce by oath*, Fms. x. 396, 419: to *forswear oneself*, Hom. 151.
fyriksetti, n. a *fore-seat*, Sturl. i. 21.
fyriksgn, f. '*fore-saying*', i. e. *dictation, instruction*, Fms. vii. 226, Grág. s. i. 133, Fs. 21, Stj. 190, 355: *style*, Rb. 2: *prophecy*, 655 xxxi.
fyriksongr, m. the '*fore-song*' or *prelude* in a service, Fms. vii. 198.

fyrik-tak, n. *prominence*; **fyrik-taks-gáfur**, f. pl. *prominent gifts*, and in many other compds.
fyrik-taka, tók, to *deny, refuse*, Bs. i. 758, Fms. ii. 65, Jómsv. 50, Ld. 186: to *forbid*, H. E. i. 456.
fyrik-tækt, f. *waywardness, caprice*.
fyrik-tæki, n. *what is taken in hand, a task*.
fyrik-tölur, f. pl. *persuasion*, Fms. ix. 52, x. 301, xi. 11, 11om. 52.
fyrik-töflur, n. the *west*.
fyrik-vari, a, m. *precaution*, Fs. 65.
fyrik-varp, n. a '*fore-warp*', *dam*, Bs. i. 315.
fyrik-vepa, vá, to *forfeit by manslaughter*, N. G. L. i. 64, Fms. v. 101.
fyrik-verða, varð, to *vanish, collapse*; þá féll ok fyrrirvarð allt sem mola, 656 A. 2. 5, Sl. 27; svá sem augu firverða sem eigi taka lækniis lyf, 656 B. 12:—so also, *fyrikverða sik, to be destroyed*, Stj. 25; also to *be asbamed*, Clem. 34, freq. in mod. usage in this last sense, otherwise obsolete:—and reflex. to *perish, collapse*, Stj. 91, 118, 149, Str. 66.
fyrik-vinna, u, f. = *forverk*.
fyrik-vinnask, vannsk, dep. to *forbear doing a thing*, Bs. i. 341, Þidr. 140, Gret. 78 new Ed.
fyrik-vinnendr, part. = *fyrryrkjendr*, 11m.
fyrik-vissa, u, f. a *foreboding*, Stj. 81.
fyrik-vist, f. = *forysta*, q. v., Sturl. iii. 270, Eb. 126.
fyrik-yrkjendr, part. pl. (*forverk*), *workmen, labourers*, N. G. L. i. 98.
fyrik-ætlan, f. a *design*, Nj. 9, Eg. 467, Bs. i. 404, Isl. ii. 355, Skálda 170.
FYRNASK, d, [form], to *get old, to decay*, N. G. L. i. 37: as a law term, of a claim, to *be lost by lapse of time*, þá fyrnsk sú skuld, 24; legorðs-sök engi fyrnsk, Grág. i. 349; sú sök fyrnsk aldregi, 361:—to *be forgotten*, hans nafn mun aldri fyrnsk, Fas. i. 43:—with dat. of the person, with the notion of past evils, henni fyrndisk aldri fall Ólafs konungs, she never forgot king Olave's death, Fms. v. 126; þótti honum sér þá skjótara fyrnsk lífiat Droplaugar, Dropl. 9; allitt fyrnsk mér þat enn, Korm. 172; henni mátti eigi fyrnsk við Svía konung, at... Ó. H. 51: the saying, *fyrnsk vinskapr sem fundir* (mod. svo fyrnsk ástir sem fundir), Fms. ii. 62: part. *decayed*, fallinn ok fyrndr, Stj.; kirkja fyrnd ok fóhuð, Bs. i. 198; fúlur fold, fyrnist allt og mæðist (a ballad). II. mod. in act. to *lay up stores*; fyrna hey, etc.
fyrnd, f. age, antiquity, Dipl. ii. 5, Sks. 517; esp. in the phrase, í fyrndinni, in times of yore, 625, 170, Fas. i. 513, Sks. 67:—decay, dilapidation, Pm. 122, Bs. i. 293:—a law term, *loss of a claim* by lapse of time, Thom. 76.
fyrning, f. decay, Grág. ii. 267: pl. *fyrningar*, old stores left from last year, hey-f, matar-f., etc., (mod.)
fyrnska, u, f., prop. age; slitin, fúinn af f., worn, rotten from age, Stj. 366: decay, Grág. ii. 268: at fyrnsku, from olden times, N. G. L. i. 45; í fyrnskunni, in days of yore, Str. I:—a law term = *fyrnd*, skal þar eigi f. fyrir ganga, N. G. L. i. 249:—old lore, witchcraft, Fb. i. 231, Fs. 131.
fyrnsku-háttir, m. old fashion, Fms. xi. 430.
FYRR, compar. adv. sooner; **FYRRST**, superl. first, soonest: [cp. Goth. *faurþis* = πρώτων, πρώτερον, and *faurþizei* = πρώτῃ; Engl. *for-mer*; Swed.-Dan. *för. först*; Lat. *prius*.] I. compar. sooner, before; því betr þykki mér er vér skiljum fyrir, the sooner we part the better, Fas. ii. 535; at vér bræðr myndim þetta fyrir gört hafa, Nj. 61; veitti Eirekr fyrir, Landn. 216: fyrir enn, before that, Lat. *priusquam*, enginn veit sína æfina fyrir en öll er (a saying); fyrir enn ek hefir eignask allan Noreg, Fms. i. 3, Nj. 5, Stj. 135, Ld. 176. 2. before; ekki hefi ek þar fyrir verit, er... Eb. 224; sem engi veit fyrir gört hafa verit, K. Á. 28; svá sem fyrir sögðum vér, Fms. x. 366. II. superl. first; fyrst sinna kynsmanna, Ld. 162; þá sök fyrst er fyrst er fram sögð, Grág. i. 79; sú fyrst (first) er hánur var fyrst (last) boðit, N. G. L. i. 14: first, in the beginning, foremost, opp. to síðarr or síðast, Eirekr veitti fyrir vel ok ríkmannliga en Hallsteinn síðarr, Landn. 216, v. l.; gékk Hrútr fyrst, foremost, Nj. 6; hrepp-sóknar-menn eru fyrst aðilar at þessum sökum, Grág. i. 295; at eigi só fyrst (for a while) samlendir, Isl. ii. 386. ß. sem fyrst, as soon as possible, Nj. 4, Eg. 602. 2. for that, because, as, very freq. in mod. usage, but hardly ever found in old writers; and the following passages—fyrst þin bön kemr þar til, Bárð. 171; fyrst hestunum mátti eigi við koma, Sturl. i. 19; fyrst hún er karls dóttir, Fas. i. 22—are all taken from paper MSS.; Bárð. new Ed. 20 has 'síðan þú leggst þat til,' and Sturl. MS. Brit. Mus. the proper word 'er.' III. as imitations of Latin *supradictus* or *praedictus* are the following—á fyrir-greindum árum (jörðum), aforesaid, Vm. 44, Dipl. ii. 4; fyrir nefndr, aforesaid, Stj.; Bs. passim, but never in old vernacular writings. **fyrir-meir**, adv. '*fore-more*', i. e. formerly, in former times, Isl. ii. 365, Fimmb. 212, Lv. 64, H. E. i. 434.
FYRRA, u, f., the phrase, í fyrruinni, formerly, Stj. 10.
FYRRI, compar. adj. former; **FYRRSTR**, superl. the first, foremost: I. compar., yðra fyrri frændr, Fms. i. 282; fyrra sumar, the former summer, before the last, Grág. i. 38; enn fyrri hlut vetrar, in the former part of winter, Eg. 713; spurðisk eigi til þeirra heldur en til enna fyrri, Ó. H. 129; Drottins dag (annan dag viku) inn fyrri í þingi, Grág. i. 49 (the parliament lasted about a fortnight); enn fyrri sunnudag, N. G. L. i. 348; í fyrri dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í fyrri sumar, the summer before last, id.; með hinum fyrrum fótum, with the fore feet (mod. með

fram-fótunum), Bar. 9; ætla ek á engan mann at leita fyrri, Fms. vi. 109; vera e-m fyrri at e-u, to get the start of one, Hni. 122; usually verða f. til e-s, verða fyrri til högg, Úlf. 7. 56. II. superl. *the first*; þær sakar skall allar fyrstar segja fram, Grág. i. 38; ef sú verð eigi búinn til er fyrstr hefir hlóttið, id.; enn fyrsta aptan er þeir koma til þings, roo; eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg (a saying), Nj. 224.

fyrrum, adv. *formerly, before*, Fms. i. 268, ix. 422, Hkr. i. 80.

FYRSA, t, [fors], to gush, stream in torrents, Stj. 414.

fyrsi, n. *gushing in torrents*; hvít-fyrsi, Thom. 21.

fyrsta, u, f., in the phrase, e. i. fyrstunni or í fyrstu, in the beginning, at first, Stj. 293, Fms. x. 265; í fyrstu, first, i. 2.

FYRVA, ð, [forve], to ebb; þaðan ór fjöru er fyrvir dag, Grág. i. 356, 380; metaph. to fall short, to lack, ok skal telja þann dag með er á fyrvir, the lacking day shall be counted with the rest, Rb. 1812. 72; gjalda þat er á furði (afurði MS.), Grág. ii. 180.

FYS, n., better *fis*, [Germ. *fese*; O. H. G. *fesa*; Gr. *πίσος*], prop. of the husks of beans, any small light substance; sem fys, Ps. i. 4.

fysa, að, in the phrase, e-m er ekki fysað saman, a thing not put slightly together, well knit, Fms. iii. 590.

FÝ, interj. *fye!* skalf á hnukka bý | hvern maðr kvað fý, Sturl. i. 22.

fýla, u, f. [fúll], *foulness, stink*, Fas. iii. 171, Fms. x. 213; of a person, a dirty, paltry fellow, Sturl. ii. 135; fýlur enn ekki dugandi meun, Fbr. 211; helvítis-fýlur, Niðrst. 107; fúski-fýla, q. v.

fýls-enni, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn.

fýri, n. *fir* = fura. **fýri-skógr**, m. *fir-wood*, Karl. 326, Fms. vii. 236.

fýri, n. *fire*, Lex. Poët.; vide *fítr*.

FÝSA, t, [fúss], to exhort; fýsa e-n e-s, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Fms. xi. 22; auðheyrtr er þat hvers þú fýsir, Ld. 266; with infin., Nj. 47, Fb. ii. 12; absol., Eg. 242. 2. impers., mik fýsir, I wish, Fms. vi. 238, viii. 412; hverr haf þat er hann mest fýsir til, Nj. 197; svá skjótt sem hann fýsir til, Fms. xi. 437; fýsir kóngung til á sund at fara, Al. 22; þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Ld. 164; in the reflex. form the impers. usage disappears, ek fýsnuk aprt at hverfa, Sks. 3, Fms. vi. 398; fýstisk Ástríðr þá at fara þangat, i. 77; fýsask himneskra hluta, to wish for heavenly things, Greg. 31; hann kvaðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búna, Nj. 123. 3. part. fýsendr, *exhorters*;

marginir vóru þess fýsendr, Sturl. ii. 175.

fýsari, a, m. a *persuader*, 655 ii. 8.

fýsi, f. a *wish, desire*, Fms. i. 184, vi. 57, vii. 281, ix. 277, Landn. 201, Fs. 23, Stj. 42, 145, Bs. i. 167, Hom. 47.

fýsi-liga, adv. *willingly*, Fms. ii. 239; *desirably*, viii. 47.

fýsi-ligr, adv. *agreeable*, 656 B. 5, Sks. 29; *winning, winsome, attractive*, Eg. 30, 116, Nj. 131, Eluc. 51, Sks. 2, v. 1.

fýsing, f. *exhortation*, Fas. i. 225.

fýst, mod. *fýsn*, f. = fýsi, Fms. i. 117, xi. 244, Fs. 22, Magn. 468, Str. 66; frá þessa heims fýstum ok girndum, Stj. 148; rangar fýstir, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 149; in eccl. sense the Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* is sometimes rendered by fýsn (e. g. fýsn holdisins, f. angunnanna, I John ii. 16; heimrinn og hans f., 17), though more freq. by girnd (*lust*): fýsn is used much like Germ. *neigung* = *impulse, inclination*: it occurs in a great many compds, as fróðleiks-fýsn, lestrar-f., lærdóms-f., náms-f., *desire for knowledge, learning*; andleg f., holdleg f., *spiritual, carnal desire*; kærleiks f.; mannlegar fýsnir, *human affections*.

FÆÐ, f. [fár, adj.], *fewness, scantiness*, Fms. i. 291. II. *coldness, cold intercourse*, cp. fúr, Þórð. 65; fæð hefir verit á með þeim, Glúm. 373; hann görði fæð á við Kálfr, Fms. v. 126, vi. 30, 110, 243, xi. 327; passim: *melancholy*, en er dró at Jólum tók Eirekr fæð mikla ok var úgladari en hann átti vana til, Þorf. Karl. 404.

FÆÐA, dd, [i. e. fæða]; cp. Goth. *fōdian*; A. S. *fēdan*; Engl. *feed*; Germ. *füttern*; Swed. *föda*; Dan. *føde*:—to feed, give food to, Symb. 28, Rb. 82, Fms. ix. 490, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 43, K. Þ. K. 50; fæða barn á brjósti, to feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666:—to feed, of sheep, Dropl. 14. 2. to rear, bring up, N. G. L. i. 239, 351; ef maðr fæðir barn öðrum manni, Grág. i. 276; hann fæddi Helga (dat.) barn, Dropl. 14; föstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. ii. 60; Teit fæddi Hallr í Haukadali, Ib. 14; mik fæddi Gamaliel, 655 xvi. B. 3. II. to give birth to; fæddi Bergljót sveinbarn, Fms. i. 31, Ó. H. 122; til barnu er fætt, N. G. L. i. 340; litlu síðar fæddi hon barn, Ó. H. 144. III. reflex. to feed, live on a thing; við hvat fæddisk Kyrrin, Edda 4, Stj. 16; metaph., Bs. i. 166:—to be brought up, þat vóru náfrændr Bjarnar ok höfðu með honum fæðsk, Eg. 253; esp. adding up, fæddusk þar upp synir Hildiríðar, 25, Fms. i. 4, 187, Edda 18:—to be born, freq. in mod. usage; fæðrð, part. born, 625, 93; þar var Krístr fæðrð, Symb. 29.

fæða, u, f. *food*, Stj. 19, 29, 149, Fms. ii. 139.

fæði, n. *food*, Fms. vi. 164, Stj. 22.

fæðing, f. *birth, delivery*, Stj. 198, 248, passim.

fæðingi, a, m. a *native*, Fms. i. 130, x. 225, Ld. 24, Þiðr. 123, Karl. 434, Róm. 184.

fæðir, m., poët. a *feeder, breeder*, Lex. Poët.

fæðsla and **fæzla**, u, f. *food*, 625, 91, Fms. iii. 136, viii. 31, x. 367, Greg. 64, Sks. 20, 784, Sturl. i. 20 (Ed. fetlma, qs. fetzluna), Stj. 29, 52,

61. COMPS: **fæðslu-lauss**, adj. *without food*, Hom. 101. **fæðleysi**, n. *want of food*, Fas. iii. 8.

fægi-ligr, adj. [fága], *neat, polished*, Stj. 22, 42, Bret. 24. **FÆGJA**, ð, [Germ. *fegen*], to cleanse, polish, Sks. 43, 234, Fm. 416; medic., fægja síu, to cleanse a wound, Rd. 283, Glúm. 383, Fbr. eldr var á göllí ok velgildi hón vatn til at fægja sár, Ó. H. 222, Hom.; fækka, v. fætta.

FÆZLA, d, [fála], to frighten, drive away by fright, Grág. ii. 110; f. þá í braut, Nj. 104; reflex. to be frightened, of horses or the like; landvættir fældisk við, Landn. 258; ef meun skaka eðr skella at hr svá at þau fælisk við, Grág. ii. 234, Fms. vi. 335; fældusk hestar Gr. Al. 142, Bs. i. 8; þetta fælask Skrálingjar, Þorf. Karl. 424.

FÆZLA, ð, [i. e. fæla from fól], to fool, mock, Clem. 44; þeir n skjótt hafa fælt þik ok svá verit, El. 14, 18; lesi hann, fyrr er librum Machabaeorum, Al. 22.

fæling, f. a *frightening*, Fms. xi. 160.

fælinn, adj. *shy*, of a horse, Grett. 25 new Ed.; myrk-f., *afraid of the fælni*, f. *shyness, fright*, of a horse: myrk-f., *fear of darkness*, of chil

FÆR, f. a *sheep*; in Swed.-Dan. *faar* and *får* are the usual word *sheep*; but in Icel. it is almost unknown; it occurs in Skálda 162 now and then in the compd *fær-sauðr*, m., spelt *fjar-sauðr*, T. (prop. a 'sheep-sheep', sauðr being the common Icel. word for *sheep* 45, 177, 235, N. G. L. i. 75, K. Þ. K. 130; from fær is also derive name *Fær-eyjar*, f. pl. the *Faroe Islands* (*Sheep-islands*); *Fær-e* adj., and *Fær-eyingar*, m. pl. the *Faroe Islanders*; described by as *plenaie innumera bilibus ovibus*, p. 30 (Ed. 1807): fær is a Scandian. word, and seems to be formed from the gen. of fé (fjár).

FÆZLA, ð, [from fær, n., different from the following word, havin root vowel], to slight, taunt one, with dat.; ok færa þeim eigi í orð verum, offend them not in words nor acts, Hom. 57; mod., færa at e-

FÆZLA, ð, [i. e. færa, a trans. verb formed from the pret. of fær not in Ulf.; A. S. *fergan* or *ferjan*; Engl. *to ferry*; Germ. *führen*; före; Swed. *föra*]:—to bring; a very freq. word, as the Germ. and 'bring' was unknown in the old Scandian, as in mod. Icel.; the Dan. and Swed. *bringa* are mod. and borrowed from Germ.; færa fé til Nj. 4; færa barn til skírnar, K. Þ. K. 2 passim; ef þorvaldr væri fi þangat, if Th. could be carried thither, Sturl. i. 157. 2. to present; hafði þórfórlr heim marga dýrgripi ok færði föður sínu móður, Eg. 4; þér munut f. mér höfud hans, 86; færa e-m höfud surrender to one, Fms. x. 261; færa fórn, to bring offerings, Stj. p. færa tak, to offer, give bail, Gpl. 122; the phrase, koma færandi to come with bringing hand, i. e. to bring gifts. 3. phrase: ómaga á hendr e-m, of forced alimentation, Grág. Ó. Þ. passim; f. þýðfar, to bring an action for theft, Grág. i. 429; færa e-t til sanns to make a thing right, assert the truth of it, 655 xviii. 2; færa allt til betra vegar, to turn all things to the best account; þat er gjörta færir til meira máls, and leads to a more serious case, Grág. i. 429 færa til bana, to put to death, Rb. 398; færa í hljóðmæli, to bush a 51; færa í útleög, to bring to outlawry, banish, Rb. 414; færa til K to bring to Christ, convert, Fms. xi. 408; færa sik í sett, to vindicate kinsbip (by a gallant deed), Sturl. ii. 197; er þú færðir þik með skap á þina ætt, shewed thee to be worthy of thy friends, Glúm. 338. special usages; færa frá, to wean lambs in the spring, Vm. 13, henn færur, q. v.; færa e-n af baki, to throw one, of a horse, Grág. ii. 95 niðr korn, sæði, to put down corn, seed, i. e. to sow, Nj. 169; tíu sál færð, Vm. 55; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476, Orkn. 462; færa e-t to keep one under, in swimming, Ld. 168; færa upp, to lift up, N færa upp, a cooking term, to take out the meat (of the kettle), 247; sundr, to split asunder, Grett. 151 (of logs); færa til, to adduce as a r færa við bakið (síðuna, etc.), to present the back (side, etc.) to a blow vi. 15, Korm. 6; færa e-n fram, to maintain, feed, Grág. passim; færa to utter, pronounce, Skálda 178; as a law term, to produce (færa fram vottin), Grág. passim; færa fé á vetr, to bring sheep to winter, i. e. them in fold, Grág. ch. 224; færa e-t á hendr e-m, to charge one a thing, 656 A. 1. 3; færa skómm at e-m, to sneer at one, Eg. 210; færa to mock one, Fms. v. 90, but see færa (from fár); færa e-t saman, to a thing about, Sturl. i. 139 C; færa kvæði, to deliver a poem, Ld. Landn. 197, 199. 5. to remove, change; færa kirkju, to re-church, in rebuilding it, K. Þ. K. 38, cp. Eb. fine; færa bein, Bja. 19. Lat. *translatio*; færa mark, to change the mark on cattle, Grág. i. færa landsmerki, to remove the landmarks, ii. 219; metaph., færa tíu máls, to turn into plain language, viz. into prose, Edda 126; færa í sitt, to change one's abode, Grág. i. 146; færa út búðarveggi, large the walls, Ísl. ii. 293. II. reflex. to bring, carry o hann gat færsk þar at, he dragged himself thither, Fms. vi. 15; við, to strain, exert oneself, Eg. 233; færask í aukana, to strive with and main, vide aukli; færask at, to bestir oneself, Fms. vii. 243; ekki at færask, to be unable to do anything, 220, 265; svá hærd þeir máttu ekki at f., so frightened that they could do nothing, 655 22; færask e-t ór fangi, to withhold from, vide fang; færask un viðhald; færa undan sökum, to plead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; ber

færask undan, to carry iron (as an ordeal) in order to quit oneself, v. 17; færask á fætr, to grow up, Ld. 54; aldr færisk (passes) e-ni, one grows up, Fs. 3, Rb. 346; tvímalit færisk af, is removed, Lv. 52.

færð, f. the condition of a road, passage, from snow, rain, etc.; ill f., url. iii. 22; þung f., Fms. ii. 75; freq.

færi, n. a being within reach; and as a shooting term, a range, Fms. 12, viii. 49, Nj. 63, Eg. 115, Ver. 26: a match for one, Ld. 116, Fms. 27; ekki barna f., no match for bairns, Háv. 52: in pl. allit., fé r f., money or means, Grág. i. 62, 252: the phrase, vera í færum til e-s mod. um e-t), to be able to do a thing, Gret. 110 C, Fms. xi. 265; með-færi, e. g. það er ekki mitt með-færi, it is no match for me:—söng-rí, hljóð-f., a musical instrument; veiðar-f., fishing gear; verk-f., tools; al-f., organs of speech; tæki-f., occasion. COMPS: færi-leysi, u. out of means, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 12. færi-vandr, adj. cautious, Rd. 4. færi-ván, f. opportunity, Gisl. (in a verse). færi-voðr, n. a rather fit for a journey, Eb. 482, 485, Fms. xi. 374.

færi, n. a fishing-line, Vigl. 46, freq. in mod. usage.

færi-kvjar, f. pl. movable pens (of sheep).

færi-ligr and fær-ligr, adj. practicable, easy to do, Fms. vii. 335, viii. 1:—færiligr hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Ld. 276.

færing, f. a freight, Jb. 393. 2. translation, 415. 14. 3. = færi, al. 201: better farning, q. v., Bjarn. 73, Sturl. i. 74, bad readings.

fær-leikr, m. ability, strength, esp. in bodily exercise, Fs. 3, Finnþ. 242, Km. 114, Gret. 149 C, Fas. i. 331.

fær-leikr, m. a horse, freq. in mod. usage, akin to fær (?).

fær, adj. able, capable; fær til e-s, capable of, or with infin., able to a thing, Nj. 215, Fms. i. 284, v. 71, xi. 24; vel fær, doing well, strong, ii. 357; hress ok vel f., Eg. 84:—able, strong, in travelling, manna t færir bæði á fæti ok á skíðum, 73; fær hvert er þú vilt, Ld. 44; auendr görisk fær (able-bodied) madr mjök, Fær. 77; fær hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Grág. i. 46, 328; búfé fært at mat sér, Gpl. 1.

2. of things, fit for use, safe; of a ship, sea-worthy, opp. to rt, Eg. 114: of weather, fært (úfært) veðr, weathers fit (unfit) for trading, Gpl. 31, freq.; þegar fært var landa milli, when the passage was from one land to another (of the sea), Fms. ii. 232: of roads, rivers, etc., safe, passable, Petlands-fjörðr var eigi f., i. 200; vegir færir at na ok ríða, Gpl. 411; al-f., ú-fært, ill-f., etc.: the law phrase 'eiga f. fært út hingað,' not to have leave to return thither (i. e. to Iceland), is third degree of outlawry, Grág. i. 119, þ. þ. ch. 60:—neut. with denoting safe, unsafe, er þér at síðr fært með þessi orðsending, at ek g. it is so far from safe for thee to go with this errand, that ... , Fms. 131; freq. in mod. usage, þat er ekki fært (ófært); mér er ekki fært (ert); in many compds, þing-f., able to go to parliament, Grág. i. 1: Iceland also say in neut., þing-fært, messu-fært, when so many people gathered together that a meeting or service can be held; bænabók-fært, able to read one's prayer-book, i. e. not quite óles.

FÆT, tt, a dubious word, in the phrase, eiga um vandræði at f., to be to grapple with bardships, Glúm. 374; er hann svá í öllu sínu athæfi traudt megu menn um hann fæta, such in all his doings that people old hardly manage him, Fb. i. 167; menn megu traudt heima um þik þ., 173, (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92): Iceland now say, það verðr ekki við hana t., there are no ways with him, of an unruly person.

FÆTINGAR, m. pl. [fótr], the ends formed by the feet, in a skin.

FÆTTA, mod. fækka, which form occurs in MSS. of the 14th cent., also fætka; but in a poem of 1246 tí-rætt and fætta are made to rhyme: [fár]—to make few, reduce in number, in old writers with acc., in mod. with dat.; at fætta skyldi húskarla, Ó. H. 113 (Fms. iv. 255); Ld. ii. 183 fækka less correct; ok fætta svá líð þeirra, Fbr. 74 new Ed., 1 fækka in Fb. ii. 164, l. c.: reflex. to grow fewer, less, en er Hákon jarl fættask líðit á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; þegar grjótið fættisk, xi. 1: þá er fættask tóku fýng, Sturl. i. 135; at eldiviðrinni tæki at fættask, n. 112; fækkuðusk skotvápni, Fb. 248. 2. to grow cold, un-fully, (fár II); heldr tók at fækkask með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149.

fægnúðr, v. fagnúðr.

fæll, n. [fóll], a thin covering of snow, Fb. ii. 149, 154, Fbr. 31 new Ed.

fæll-leitr, adj. looking pale, Nj. 39, Fb. i. 545, Vápn. 29.

fæll-hitaðr, part. pale, Nj. 183.

fællna, að, to grow pale, Edda 36, Ld. 224, Fas. i. 189, Sks. 466 B; fællna to víber, of grass, grass fellr allt ok föllnar, Edda (pref.); föllnanda Ld. Sks. 608 B; eldr föllnaðr (of fire), Ebd. 100 new Ed., v. l.—rarely, less correctly, of other things, kirkja fyrnd ok föllnuð, decayed, Bs. i. 1: dúkr föllnaðr, a faded cloth, Ann. 1344: reflex., Stj. 142, (badly.)

fællnan, f. a withering, fading away, Fms. vii. 91.

FÆLLR, adj., old forms föllvan, föllvir, etc.; in mod. usage the v is left föllan, föllir, etc.; [A. S. fealo; O. H. G. falo; Old Engl. fallow; Dutch Germ. fahl and falb; cp. Lat. pallidus, Gr. παλιός]—pale; föll grass, pale as grass, Nj. 177; hann-görði föllvan í andlit, Glúm. 2; föll sem nár, pale as a corpse, Fb. ii. 136; föllr sem aska, pale as ash, Þiðr. 171, 177: poet., föllvir oddar, the pale sword's point, Hkv. 1. 5 föll hestr, a pale horse (but rare), 2. 47; nef-föllr, pale-needled, Am.; um nasar, id., Alm. 2; ná-föllr, pale as a corpse.

fölskaðr, part. pale, burnt out, of fire, Fs. 6, Fb. 100 new Ed., Isl. ii. 135.

fölski, a, m. [O. H. G. falavizga; mid. H. G. valwische; Swed. falaska; the word is composed from fölr and aska]—the pale, white ash spread over burning embers; so Icel. call the ashes while they still keep their shape before crumbling in pieces; þeir sá á eldinum fölskum er netið hafði brunnið, Edda 39; fölski var fallinn á eldinum, Fas. ii. 388; fölskar, Stj. 58, Mar. (Fr.): metaph. in mod. usage, fölska-lauss, adj. without f., sincere, real, e. g. fölskalaus elska, sincere love.

föngu-ligr, adj. [fang], stout-looking, in good condition, Sturl. i. 159 C.

FÖNN, f., gen. fannar, pl. fannir, [cp. Gael. feonn = white], snow, esp. a heap of snow, Landn. 154, Fms. iii. 93, Sturl. ii. 118, Sd. 164, Katl. 441, 501, N. G. L. i. 291; fannir, heaps of snow, Gret. 111 C, cp. femna, fann-. In Norway Folge-fom is the name of a glacier.

FÖR, f., gen. farar; old pl. farar, later and mod. farar; the acc. with the article is in old writers often contracted, förna = förina; [fara, cp. far, ferð]—a 'fare,' journey, Nj. 11; er þeir váru komnir á för, when they had started, 655 iii. 3; vera heim á för, to be on the road home, Isl. ii. 362; vera í för með e-m, to be in company with one, Eg. 340; var brúðrin í för með þeim, Nj. 50: a procession, Lcx. Poët.; bál-för, lík-f., funerals; brúð-f., a bridal procession. 2. chiefly in pl. journeys; hvat til tíðinda hafði orðið í förum hans, what had happened in his journeys, Eg. 81—of trading voyages (far-maðr), vera í förum, to be on one's travels, Ld. 248, Nj. 22; eiga skip í förum, to own a trading ship, Fb. i. 430, (cp. fara milli landa, to fare between countries, i. e. to trade, Hkr. pref.); fara frjáls manns förum, to fare (live) about free, to live as a free man, N. G. L. i. 32; svefn-farar, sleep, Gisl.; að-farir, treatment. 3. in law, of vagrants (vide fara A. I. 2); dæma för umögum, Grág. i. 87; dæma e-m för, 86; dæma úmaga (acc.) á för, to declare one a pauper, order him to 'fare' forth, 93, passim in the law (förumaðr). 4. a basty movement, a rush; þá sýndusk þar miklir hundar ok gördu för at Petro, 656 C. 29; var för (MS. for) í sortanum, the cloud was drifting swiftly, Fms. vii. 163, cp. far:—the phrases, vér munum fara allir sömu förina, all the same way, in a bad sense, xi. 154; munt þú hafa fara Hákonar jarls, x. 322; vera á föru (mod. förum), to be on the wane; lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á förum, Þorf. Karl. 366; þá var nokkt á föru (förum, pl.) virkit Bersa, there was something wrong with B.'s castle, it was going into ruin, Korm. 148. 5. an expedition, in compds, Vatns-dals-för, Apavatns-för, Grímseyjar-för, Reykhóla-för, Kleifa-för, the expedition to Vatnsdale, Apavatn, etc., Sturl., Ann. COMPS: fara-bók, f. an itinerary, a book of travels, Clem. 38. farar-bann, u. = farbaun, Fas. ii. 494. farar-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482 (v. l.), Grág. i. 298; metaph., Fms. i. 226. farar-blómi, a, m. travelling with pomp, Orkn. 370, Fms. xi. 438, Fas. iii. 376. farar-bróðr, m. the front of a boat, Al. 56, Hkv. 2. 17. farar-búinn, part. = farbúinn, Fms. i. 3. farar-dvöl, f. delay, Grág. i. 441, 436. farar-efni, n. pl. outfittings, Eg. 169, 194, Isl. ii. 204, Lv. 23. farar-eyrir, m. money for travelling, Gpl. 8. farar-fé, n. id. farar-gögn, n. pl. necessities for a journey, Nj. 259, v. l. farar-greiði, a, m. a conveyance, K. A. 70, Fms. ii. 234, Fs. 24, Eg. 541, Gpl. 369. farar-hapt, n. a hindrance, stoppage, 625, 184. farar-hestr, m. a nag, (Fr.) farar-hlass, n. a wagon-load, N. G. L. i. 240. farar-kaup, n. on board-wages, N. G. L. i. 98. farar-leyfi, n. leave to go, Eg. 424, Fbr. 91 new Ed., Hom. 141. farar-maðr, m. = far-maðr, N. G. L. i. 199. farar-mungát, n. a bout before going, Eg. 88, Fas. i. 396. farar-nautr, m. = förnautr, O. H. L. 78. farar-orlof, n. = fararleyfi, Bs. (Laur.) farar-skjótr, m. (-skjótí, a, m.), a means of travelling, esp. a horse (or ass), Stj. 610, Fas. i. 126, Fms. iv. 38; hest, hinn bæta fararskjóta, Sturl. ii. 145 C. fararskjóta-laust, n. adj. without a horse, Fms. viii. 31, Bs. i. 349. farar-stafr, m. a walking-stick, 656 B. 1. farar-tálmi, a, m. hindrance, Jb. 283, 400, Orkn. 396.

förla, að, to grow faint, weak; ef hann of förlar, if he fails, (the passage is dubious, and something seems left out), K. þ. K. 42: relex. to fall into ruin, ef förlask reiðir, svá at um bæta þarf, Gpl. 77; þá mun brútt f. afl ráða-görðar, Sks. 331:—impers., e-m förlask, one grows weak, esp. from age, Krók. 40; in mod. usage, finn eg að augum förlast sýn, I feel my eyes grow dim, Hallgr.

förnuðr, v. farnaðr.

föru-kona, u, f. a vagrant woman, Þiðr. 226.

föru-ull, adj. rambling, strolling about, Nj. 131; víð-f., wide-travelling.

föru-maðr, m. a vagrant man, a pauper, Gpl. 432, Jb. 183.

föru-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarly, Vigl. 60 new Ed.

föru-nautr, m. [Germ. fabr-genosse], a companion, fellow-traveller, Isl. ii. 336, Sturl. i. 116, ii. 21, Fms. ii. 8, Nj. 14, Vápn. 29, passim.

föru-neyti, n. a company of travellers, Clem. 32 (spelt förnauti), Edda 108, Jb. 380, Eg. 23: a retinue, Fms. iv. 82, x. 102, Nj. 37: a company, 280, Sks. 579, Gret. 139 C.

FÖSULL, m., pl. föslar, [Germ. fasel; O. H. G. fasal; A. S. fæsel]:—a brood; gljúfra f., the brood of the chasms, a dragon, poet., Nj. 109 (in a verse), an ár. ley.

föxóttir, adj. [fax], a horse with mane differing in colour from the body, Landn. 195, Fas. ii. 168, Rd. 299, Karl. 151, 350; gló-f., Bs. ii. 261.

G

G (*gē*) is the seventh letter. In the old Gothic Runic alphabet (Golden horn) it is represented by **X**, which was probably taken from the Greek **X**. The later common Runic alphabet had no *g*, and made the tenuis *k* (**ƿ**, called Kaun) serve for both; still later, *g* was distinguished simply by a dot or stroke, **ƿ̇** or **ƿ̈**, and this character was called 'Stunginn Kaun,' i. e. *dotted or cut Kaun*, just as the name of Stunginn Týr was given to cut or dotted *t*.

A. In Scandinavia the letter *g* begins many fewer words than in German or Saxon, mainly because the prefixed particle *ge-* is absent. In the fragments of Ulf., although so little is left, *ga-* is prefixed to about three hundred words, mostly verbs and nouns; in the Anglo-Saxon at least three or four thousand such words are recorded, and in modern German still more: indeed the number is so to say endless, as it can be put to almost any verb. In Icel. the only traces of this prefix are, I. in a few words retaining *g* before the liquids *l* and *n* (*gl* and *gn*): **a.** *gl* in the word *glikr*, *similis* (and derivatives); *glikr* is now obsolete, and even in very old MSS. of the 13th or even the 12th century both forms, *glikr* and *likr*, *glikendi* and *likendi*, *glikjast* and *likjast*, occur indiscriminately; but in older poems *gl* is the only form. **β.** *gn* in *gnadd*, *gnaga*, *gnauda*, *gnegg*, *gneisti*, *gnipa*, *gnista*, *gnolla*, *gnógr*, *gnúa*, *gnúpr*, *gnyðr*, *gnæðingr*, *gnólra*, *gnötra* (q. v.), and some poet. words, as *gnat*, etc. But in mod. usage, in *gn* and *gl*, the *g* is dropped both in spelling and pronunciation, *nadd*, *naga*, *nauda*, *hnegg*, *neisti*, *nipa* . . . *núpr*, *nyðr* or *níðr*, *næðingr*, *nólra*, *nötra*; the *gn* in these words is almost constantly used in very old MSS., but even at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century the MSS., e. g. Hb., begin to drop the *g*, vide p. 206 sqq.: the exceptions are few, e. g. Icel. never say *nýja* for *gnýja*, but the word itself, although known, is almost obsolete; so also in modern writers *gnótt* and *gnægtr* (*abundance*) often occur: but the sound *gn* may be said to be almost extinct. The Danes, Swedes, and Norse still keep the *g* before *n*, e. g. Dan. *gnav*, Swed. *gnaga*; whereas in *glikr* the *g* has been dropped, and the word has become in Swed. *lik*, etc.; in Dan. *lig*, *lige*, *ligning*, etc. **II.** in two Icel. words the prefixed *g* has hardened into a radical consonant, so that its proper sound is no longer perceived, viz. *granni* (and compds), *a neighbour*, prop. *one of the next house*, Goth. *garazna* = *γάρων*, qs. *g-ranni*, from *rann*, *domus*; and *greiða*, *explicare*, = Goth. *garaidan*. The Scandinavian tongues have furthermore done away with the Saxon and German prefix to passive participles, and no trace of them remains even in the earliest writers or poems. The modern English has followed the same law as the Scandinavian in *gn*, for though it still appears in Engl. words (as *gnaw*, *gnash*), it is hardly sounded. The participial prefix remained long in southern England (see Morris's Specimens), but weakened into *y* or *i* till at last it dropped altogether.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—It is sounded hard, soft, or aspirate; hard, as in Engl. *gate*, *gold*; soft, as in Swed. *dag*, Germ. *tag*, or mod. Gr. *γ*, but lost in Engl.; aspirate also lost in Engl. **I.** hard, **1.** as initial before a hard vowel, *garðr*, *gull*, *gott*, etc.; and before a consonant, *gláðr*, *gráta*; but the prefixed *g*, in the instances A. I. above, was prob. always sounded soft. **2.** as final after consonants, as *sorg*, *belg*, *ung*, *höfgr*, or if double, as in *egg*. **II.** soft, never as initial (unlike mod. Greek, in which *γ* is sounded soft throughout), but only as final or sometimes as medial: **1.** if single after a vowel, as *dag*, *hug*, *log*, *veg*, *stig*. **2.** between two vowels if the latter is hard, *lega*, *ligum*, *vega*, *vegum*, *dögum*; but in case both the vowels, or even only the last, are soft (an *i* vowel) the *g* sound is lost, and it is eliminated altogether or assimilated to the preceding vowel, which thus becomes a diphthong; the same is the case if *j* follows *g*; thus syllables and words such as *bagi* and *bæi*, *dagi* and *dæi*, *degi* and *deigi*, *eygia* and *eyja* or *eya*, *lagi* and *lægi* or *læi* are all sounded alike; in olden times there must have been a difference of sound, as old MSS. never confound the spelling in words like those above, whereas in modern letters written by uneducated people, nothing is more frequent than to see, *um ðæinn* for *um daginn*, or *á ðæinum* for *á deginum*, and the like; the poets also rhyme accordingly, e. g. *segi*—*hneigi*, Pass. 38. 13; *segja*—*deyja*, 25; *segja*—*beygja*, 25. 12; *drygja*—*nyja*, 30. 3; *eigið*—*dregið*, 7. 10; *deyja*—*teygja*, 16. 13, etc.; even MSS. of the end of the 15th century frequently give *seigja* for *segja* (*to say*), e. g. Arna-Magn. 556 A. see the pref. to Ísl. ii. p. vi: as a medial, before *d* the *g* is sounded hard almost all over Icel., and the *d* soft (*sagði*); yet in the peninsula of Snæfells Sýsla many people still reverse this rule, and say *sagdi*, *lagdi*, *bygdi*, *bygð*, sounding the *g* soft but the *d* hard; in the east of Icel. people say *bregða*, *sagði*, pronouncing *gð* both soft; this is no doubt the best pronunciation, and accords well with the modern English *said*, *laid*, and the like. **III.** the aspirate *g* is sounded, **1.** as initial before a soft vowel or *j*, *gefa*, *gæta*, *geyma*, *geir*, *gjöld*. **2.** as final, a double *g* (*gg*) or *g* after a consonant is sounded as aspirate in all instances where a single *g* is lost (vide above), thus *laggir*, *leggja*, *byggja*, *byggji*, *veggir*, or *margin*, *helgir*,

göfgr, *engi*, *mergjar*, *elgjar*, *engja*. Between two consonants the *g* is pronounced, thus *fylgdi*, *morgna*, *fylgsni*, *bóligna* are sounded as *morna*, *fylsni*, *bólnar*.

C. SPELLING.—Here is little to notice: **I.** in old MSS. aspirate *g* as initial is frequently marked by the insertion of *i* after *th* thus *giæta*, *giefa*, = *gæta*, *gefa*, but this is not now used. Old Norse MSS.,—and, by way of imitation, in some Icel.,—the *s* before a vowel is frequently marked by inserting *b* after it, thus *deghi*, *vegha*, *sagha*; in the Middle Ages many foreign MSS. express sounds in this way, and so they wrote *db* = *ð*, *gb* = soft *g*, *tb* = *p*, *w* comes the *th* in modern English; we also find *gb* in words *su* Helghi, Fb. pref.; probably the *g* was in olden times sounded soft *lg*, which agrees with the change in English into *boly*, *sorrow*, *ngb* = *ng* also occurs, e. g. *erlinghi*, Fb. i. 537, denoting a soft *so* *ng* as in modern Danish and Swedish. In MSS. we now and then spurious *g* before *j* and a vowel, e. g. *deygja*, *meygja*, for *deyja*, because the sound was the same in both cases.

D. CHANGES.—The hard and aspirate *g*, especially as initial, *u* remains in modern foreign languages, *gate*, *ghost*, *give*, *get*, exc. Engl. *yard*, *yarn* (Icel. *garð*, *garn*), etc., where the Anglo-Saxon had *g* sound. Again, **1.** the soft *g* after a vowel takes a vowel *s* and is in English marked by *w*, *y*, or the like, *day*, *say*, *saw*, *law*, *way*, *low*, = Icel. *dag*, *segja*, *sög*, *lög*, *bogi*, *veg*, *læg*, etc.: and double *g*, as in *lay*, *buy*, = Icel. *leggja* or *liggja*, *byggja*. **2.** *s* before or after a consonant, thus, Engl. *said*, *rain*, *gain*, *sail*, *tail*, *fowl*, etc., = Icel. *sagði*, *regn*, *gagn*, *segl*, *tagl*, *hagl*, *fugl*; Engl. *so* *follow*, *follow*, *worry*, *borrow*, *belly*, = Icel. *sorg*, *fylgja*, *félagi*, *vargr*, *belgr*. In Dan. *lov*, *skov*, *vej* answer to Icel. *lög*, *skóg*, *veg*, whereas *S* and Norway have kept the *g*, Swed. *lag*, *skog*, *våg*.

E. INTERCHANGE.—Lat. *b* and Gr. *χ* answer to Icel. and Gr. *g* but the instances of such interchange are few, e. g. Lat. *hostis*, *lomo*, *boedus*, *beri*, = Icel. *gestr*, *garðr*, *gumi*, *geit*, *gær*; Lat. *br* *χάος*, cp. Icel. *gjá*, *gina*; Gr. *χθές* = *gær*; *χῆν* = *gáss*, *χολή* = *gall*, e. GABB, n. *mocking*, *mockery*, Fms. vii. 17, 59, ix. 385, Sturl. Sks. 247, Karl. 474, Grett. 101.

GABBA, ad. [Scot. *gab*], to mock, make game of one, Fms. i. 72, vi. 112, ix. 385, Stj. 609, Mag. 68, Ísl. ii. 165, Fs. 159; *gabb* ok *g* Ó. H. 78: reflex., Bs. i. 319.

GADDA, ad, to goad, spike, Str. 25, Karl. 172: *gaddaðr*, part., Sam *gaddan*, n. a kind of head-gear, an *ἀπ. λερ.*, Orkn. 304; perh. G. **GADDR**, m. [Ulf. *gads* = *κέντρον*, 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56; A. S. Engl. *gad*, *goad*; Swed. *gadd*]:—a goad, spike, Str. 77, Gísl. 159 sword's hilt); *gadda*-*kylifa*, u. f. a 'gad-club,' club with spikes, F. 329; *gadd*-*hjalt*, n. a 'gad-bill,' bill studded with nails, Eb. 36 ne Gísl. 159, Fas. iii. 288, cp. Worsaae 494, 495, as compared with metaph. phrase, var mjök í gadda sleigt, 'twas all but fixed with nails settled, Nj. 280.

II. a sting, Al. 168; (cp. Engl. *gad-fly*) perhaps a different root, *hard snow*, also spelt *gadr* (Fms. vii. v. 1, cp. *gald*, Ivar Aasen); the phrase, *tröð gadd*, to tread *th* down *hard*, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 413, ix. 364, 490; en er Birk vóru komnir upp á galdinn hjá þeim, Fb. ii. 688: even used as *gaddit*, Fms. viii. 1. c. (in a vellum MS.); *gaddit*, id. (also vellum MS.); *gadd*-*frosinn*, part. *hard-frozen*; *gadd*-*hestr*, m. a jade turn in the snow. **IV.** a 'gad-tool,' a disease in cattle, one o grinders growing out so as to prevent the animal from feeding, de in Fól. xiv. note 250; *gadd*-*jaxl*, m. a 'gad-grinder.'

GAFALL, m. [Germ. *gabel*], a fork to eat with, (mod.) **GAFI**, a, m. [A. S. *geaf* = *funny*], a gaff; *fregna* eignum langt t Mk. v.: a saying, cp. *spyrja* er best til válgra þegna.

GAFI, m. [Ulf. *gibla* = *πρεβύριον*, Luke iv. 9; Engl. *gable*; *giebel*; Dan. *gavl*; Swed. *gafvel*]:—a gable-end, *gable*, Sturl. ii. 209, Ísl. ii. 74.

gafi-*hlað* (*gafhlað*), Nj. 203, 209, Orkn. 244), n. a gable-end 88: in pl. *gafhlöð*, Orkn. 470; *eystra g*, 244; at húsandanum v. hlaðit, 450; *gafhláðit* hvárt-tveggja, Ísl. ii. 352; *selit* var gört u ás ok lá hann á gafhlöðum, Ld. 280.

gafi-*stokkr*, m. a gable-beam, Eg. 90. **gafi**-*vegg*, m. a gable-end, Nj. 197.

gaga, ad, to throw the neck back, Flor. 18.

gagarr, m. a dog; *gagarr* er skaptir því at geypja skal, a dog is s as to bark, Mk. 4: used as a nickname, Landn. 145; in a verse a *shell* is called 'the ever mute surf-dog' (*síþögull* *brimróta* *gagarr* from a custom of Icel. children, who in play make shells represent flocks, *kú*-*skeljar* (*cow*-*shells*), *gymbr*-*skeljar* (*lamb*-*shells*), and put o for a dog. *gagara*-*ljóð*, n. pl. 'dog-song' (?), a kind of metre in R

GAGG, n., onomatop. the fox's cry.

gagga, ad, to bowl (of a fox), metaph. to mock at one, 689. 66.

gag-*háls*, adj. [*gagr*], with neck thrown back, epithet of a stag, G.

GAGL, n. [Ivar Aasen *gagl* = wild goose, cp. the Scot. a *gale* c = a flock of geese]:—a wild goose, Edda (Gl.); *gagl* fyrir *gás*, a Ó. H. 87: in poetry, of any bird, *hræ-g*, *blóð-g*, etc., a *carrión*-*cro*

A. To go:
 1, 2, 6, 14, 23, 24, 30, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 95, passim; ganga leiðar
 ar, to go one's way, Fms. x. 290, Krók. 26: adding acc., g. alla leið,
 xi. 202, 299; g. berg, to climb a cliff; g. afréttar, to search the fell-
 lows (Hjallganga), Háv. 39; also g. (to climb) í fjall, í kletta, Fms. x.
 Icel. also say, ganga skó og sokka, to wear out shoes and socks;
 g. gekk tvenna skó; ganga berserks ganga, q. v. **β.** absol. to go
 verging. Grág. i. 226, 232, Ísl. ii. 25; ganga vergang, húsang, id.
 gumaðr).

II. adding adverbs, infinitives, adjectives, or the
 a. an adverb denoting direction; g. út ok inn, Vkv. 4, Lv. 26;
 n, Fms. i. 16, v. 33; g. út, to go out, Lat. *exire*, Nj. 194; g. aprtr, to
 n, Fms. x. 352; g. fram, to step forward, Hm. i, Eg. 165; g. upp,
 up, ashore; g. ofan, niðr, to go down; g. heiman, 199; g. heim,
 to come; gakk hingat, come hither! 488; g. móti, í gegn e-m, to go
 nst, to meet one; g. braut, to go away; g. til e-s, or at e-m, to go to
 g. frá e-m, to leave one; g. með e-m, to go with one; g. hjá, to
 by; g. saman, to go together; g. yfir, to go over; g. gegnum, to go
 gb; g. undir, to go under; g. undan, fyrir, to go before; g. eptir,
 behind; g. um, to rove, stroll about, and so on passim; g. í sæti,
 to one's seat, take a seat, Eg. 551; g. til hvílu, to go to bed, Nj.
 g. til matar, to go to dinner, Sturl. iii. 111, Eg. 483; g. til vinnu,
 to go to one's work, cp. Hm. 58; g. í kirkju, to go to church, Rb.
 g. á fjall, to go on the fells, Hrafn. 34; g. á skip, to go on board.
 x. 10; g. af skipi, to go ashore. **β.** with infin., in old poems often
 ping 'at'; ganga sofa, to go to sleep, Fm. 27; g. at sofa, Hm. 19; g.
 to go to fight, Vsp. 56, Ls. 15; g. at eiga konu, to go to be married,
 i. 318. **γ.** with an adj.; g. hræddr, to be afraid; g. úviss, to be
 norance, etc., Fms. vii. 271, Sks. 250, 688. **2.** in a more
 al sense; g. til cinivigis, bardaga, to go to a duel, battle, Nj. 64;
 hölm (hólmgang), Eg. 504, 506; g. á eintal, Nj. 103; g. til
 við e-n, to speak to one, Eg. 199, 704; g. í glímu, to go a-wrest-
 Ísl. ii. 246; g. á fang, id., Ld. 206; g. í dauz, to go a-dancing; g.
 rípta, to go to scribble, Hom. 157; g. at brúðkaupi, to go to be married,
 vii. 278; g. í skóla, klaunstr, to go to school, go into a cloister (as an
 te), (hence skóla-genginn, a school-man, scholar), Bs. passim; g. í
 istu, to take service, Nj. 268; g. í lið með e-m, to enter one's party,
 við one, 100; g. í lög, to enter a league with one; g. ór lögum,
 out of a league, passim; g. í félag, ór félagi, id.; g. á mála, to take
 e as a soldier, 121; g. á hönd, g. til handa, to submit to one as a
 man, surrender, Eg. 19, 33, Ó. H. 184, Fms. vii. 180; g. á vald e-m,
 use oneself up, Nj. 267; g. á hendr e-m, to encroach upon, Ver. 56;
 skuld, to bail, Grág. i. 232, Dipl. ii. 12; g. í trúnað, to warrant,
 xi. 356; g. til trygða, Nj. 166, and g. til gríða, to accept truce, sur-
 rar, Fas. ii. 556; g. í mál, to enter, undertake a case, Nj. 31; g. í
 l, to go into bondage, Eg. 8; g. til lands, jarðar, ríkis, arfs, to take
 sion of . . . 118, Stj. 380, Grág. i. 411, K. Þ. K. 92.—g. aprtr, to walk
 eacle, take auspices, 625, 89; g. til Heljar, a phrase for to die, Fms.
 4; g. nær, to go nigh, go close to, press hard on, Ld. 146, 322,
 xi. 240 (where reflex.); var sú viðr bæði mikill og góðr því at
 ell gekk nær, Tb. kept a close eye on it, Ld. 316.

B. Joined with prepp. and adverbs in a metaph. sense:—g. af, to
 t from, go off; þá gekk af honum móðrinn ok sefadiðs hann, Edda
 þá er af honum gekk hamremm, Eg. 125, Eb. 136, Stj. 118; g.
 f, to go out of or beyond oneself; mjök g. þeir svári-bræðr nú af sér,
 32; í móti Búa er hann gengr af sér (rages) sem mest, Fb. i. 193;
 gekk mest af sér ranglæti manna um áhrir, Bs. i. 135: so in the
 phrases, g. fram af sér, to overstrain oneself; and g. af sér, to
 off, decay: to forsake, g. af trú, to apostatize, Fms. ii. 213; g. af
 l, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Post. 656 C. 31; g. af Guðs
 þum, Stj. passim: to pass, Páskár g. af, Ld. 200: to be left as
 us (afgangr), Rb. 122, Grág. i. 411, K. Þ. K. 92.—g. aprtr, to walk
 of a ghost (aptrganga), Ld. 58, Eb. 278, Fms. 131, 141, passim;
 absol. g. um hýbýli, to hunt, Landn. 107: to go back, be void, of a
 in, Gpl. 491.—g. at e-m, to go at, attack, Nj. 80, 160: to press on,
 i. 51, Dipl. ii. 19 (atgangr): g. at e-u, to accept a choice, Nj. 256; g.
 tli, to assist, help, 207: to fit, of a key, lykka þá sem g. at kistum
 n, Finnþ. 234, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 383: medic. to ail, e-ð
 at e-m; ok gengr at barni, and if the bairn ails, 340, freq. in
 usage of ailment, grief, etc.—g. á e-t, to go against, encroach upon;
 á ríki e-s, Fms. i. 2; g. upp á, to tread upon, vii. 166; hverr maðr
 ífat gengr á mál þeirra, who trespasses against their measure, Grág.
 to break, g. á orð, cíða, sættir, trygðir, gríð, Finnþ. 311, Fms.
), Ld. 234; g. á bak e-u, to contravene, Ísl. ii. 382; ganga á,
 on with a thing, Grág. ii. 363; hence the mod. phrase, mikið
 á, much going on; hvað gengr á, what is going on? það er farid
 á það (of a task or work or of stores), it is far advanced, not much
 —g. eptir, to go after, pursue, claim (eptirgangr), Nj. 154, Þórð. 67,
 vii. 5; g. eptir e-m, to humour one who is cross, in the phrase, g.
 e-m með grátri í skónum; vertu ekki að g. eptir stráknun; hann
 ta g. eptir sér (of a spoilt boy, cross fellow): to prove true, follow,
 nætti mart, en þó gekk þat sumt eptir, Nj. 194; eptir gekk þat er

mér bauð hugr um, Eg. 21, Fms. x. 211:—g. fram, to go on well in a
 battle, Nj. 102, 235, Háv. 57 (framgangr): to speed, Nj. 150, Fms. xi.
 427: to grow, increase (of stock), fé Hallgerðar gekk fram ok varð
 allmúkt, Nj. 22; en er fram gekk mjök kvískí Skallagríms, Eg. 136,
 Vigl. 38: to come to pass, skal þess biða er þetta gengr fram, Nj. 102,
 Fms. xi. 22: to die, x. 422:—g. frá, to leave (a work) so and so; g.
 vel frá, to make good work; g. illa frá, to make bad work; það er illa
 frá því gengið, it is badly done.—g. fyrir, to go before, to yield to,
 to be swayed by a thing; heldr nú við lút, en ekki gengr ek fyrir slíku,
 Fms. i. 305; þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, id. 34, Fb. i.
 378, Hom. 68; hvárki gekk hann fyrir blýðrömu né ógnarmálum,
 Fms. x. 292; hann gekk þá fyrir fortölum hennar, Bs. i. 742: in mod.
 usage reflex., gangast fyrir illu, góðu: to give away, tók hann þá at ganga
 fyrir, Fb. i. 530: Icel. now say, reflex., gangast fyrir, to fall off, from
 age or the like (vide fyrirgengilligr): to prevent, skal honum þá eigi
 fyrnska fyrir g., N. G. L. i. 249; þá er hann sekr þrem mörkum nema
 nauðsyn gangi fyrir, 14; at þeim gangi lögleg forföll fyrir, Gpl. 12:—g.
 í gegn, to go against, to meet, in mod. usage to deny, and so it seems to
 be in Gpl. 156; otherwise in old writers it always means the reverse, viz.
 to avow, confess; maðr gengr í gegn, at á braut kyðsk tekitt hafa, the
 man confessed and said that he had taken it away, Ísl. ii. 331; ef maðr
 gengr í gegn legorðinu, Grág. i. 340; sá goði er í gegn gekk (þvo
 acknowledged) þingfesti hans, 20; hann íðraðisk úráðs síus, ok gekk í gegn
 at hann hefði saklausan selt herra sinn, Sks. 584,—this agrees with the
 parallel phrase, g. við e-t, mod. g. við e-u, to confess, both in old and
 mod. usage, id.—g. hjá, to pass by, to waive a thing, Fms. vi. 168:—g.
 með, to go with one, to wed, marry (only used of a woman, like Lat.
 nubere); þú hefir þvert tekitt at g. með mér, Ld. 262, Sd. 170, Grág. i.
 178, Þiðr. 209, Gkv. 2, 27, Fms. xi. 5: medic., g. með barni, to go with
 child, i. 57; with acc. (barn), Bs. i. 790, and so in mod. usage; a mother
 says, sama sumarið sem eg gekk með hann (hann) N. N., (medgöngu-
 tími); but dat. in the phrase, vera með barni, to be with child; g. með
 burði, of animals, Sks. 50, Stj. 70; g. með máli, to assist, plead, Eg.
 523, Fms. xi. 105, Eb. 210; g. með e-u, to confess [Dan. medgæe], Stj.,
 but rare and not vernacular:—g. milli, to go between, intercede, esp. as
 a peacemaker, passim (milli-ganga, meðal-ganga):—g. í móti, to resist,
 Nj. 90, 159, 171: of the tide, en þar gekk í móti útfalls-straumur,
 Eg. 600:—g. saman, to go together, marry, Grág. i. 324, Fms. xi.
 77: of a bargain, agreement, við þetta gekk saman sættin, Nj. 250;
 saman gekk kaupit með þeim, 259:—g. sundr, to go asunder, part,
 and of a bargain, to be broken off, passim:—g. til, to step out, come
 along; gangit til, ok blótið, 623, 59; gangit til, ok hyggit at, lands-
 menn, Fms. iv. 282: to offer oneself, to volunteer, Bs. i. 23, 24: the
 phrase, e-m gengr e-ð til e-s, to purpose, intend; en þat gekk mér
 til þess (þat was my reason) at ek ann þér eigi, etc., Ísl. ii. 269; sagði,
 at honum gekk ekki ótrúnaðr til þessa, Fms. x. 39; gekk Flosa þat til,
 at . . . Nj. 178; gengr mér meirr þat til, at ek vilda firra vini niuna
 vandræðum, Fms. ii. 171; mælti gengr mér til, 'tis that I have spoken
 too freely, Orkn. 469, Fms. vi. 373, vii. 258: to fare, hversu hefir ykkir
 til gengið, how have you fared? Grett. 48 new Ed.; Loka gekk litt til,
 it fared ill with L., Fb. i. 276: mod., þat gekk svá til, it so happened,
 but not freq., as bera við is better, (tilgangr, intention):—g. um e-t,
 to go about a thing; g. um sættir, to go between, as peacemaker, Fms.
 v. 156; g. um beina, to attend guests, Nj. 50, passim: to manage, fékk
 hön svá um gengit, Grett. 197 new Ed.; hversu þér gengið um mitt
 góðs, 206: to spread over, in the phrase, má þat er um margan gengr;
 þess er um margan gengr guma, Hm. 93: to veer, go round, of the wind,
 gekk um vedrit ok styrndi at þeim, the wind went round and a gale met
 them, Bs. i. 775:—g. undan, to go before, escape, Ver. 15, Fms. vii. 217,
 Blas. 49: to be lost, wasted, jafnmikit sem undan gekk af hans vaurakt,
 Gpl. 338: to absent oneself, eggjuðusk ok báðu engan undan g., Fms. x.
 238:—g. undir, to undertake a duty, freq.: to set, of the sun, Rb. 468,
 Vigl. (in a verse): to go into one's possession, power, Fms. vii. 207;—g.
 upp, to be wasted, of money, Fær. 39, Fms. ix. 354: of stones or earth-bound
 things, to get loose, be torn loose, þeir glímu svá at upp gengu stokkar allir
 í húsínu, Landn. 185; flest gekk upp þat sem fyrir þeim varð, Háv. 40,
 Finnþ. 248; ok gekk ór garðinum upp (was rent loose) garðtorfa frosin,
 Eb. 190: to rise, yield, when summoned, Sturl. iii. 236: of a storm, gale,
 to get up, rise, veðr gekk upp at einu, Grett. 94, Bárð. 169; gengr upp
 stormr hinn sami, Bs. ii. 50: of an ice-bound river, to swell, áin var íkafliða
 mikil, vóru höfudísar at báðum-megin, en gengin upp (swollen with ice)
 eptir miðu, Ld. 46, Fbr. 20 new Ed., Bjarn. 52; vóttu niu gengin, Fbr.
 114; áin var gengin upp ok ill yfirferðar, Grett. 134:—g. við, in the
 phrase, g. við staf, to go with a staff, rest on it: with dat., g. við e-u,
 to avow (vide ganga í gegn above):—g. yfir, to spread, prevail, úr
 Kristinn gengi yfir, Fms. x. 273; hétu á heidim goð til þess at þau létu
 eigi Kristnina g., yfir landit, Bs. i. 23: the phrase, láta eitt g. yfir báða,
 to let one fate go over both, to stand by one another for weal and woe;
 hefi ek því heitid honum at eitt skyldi g. yfir okkr bæði, Nj. 193, 201,
 204, Gullþ. 8: so in the saying, má þat er yfir margan gengr, a common
 evil is easier to bear, Fbr. 45 new Ed. (vide um above); muntu nú verða

at segja slíkt sem yfir hefir gengið, *all that has happened*, Fms. xi. 240; þess gengr ekki yfir þá at þeir vilji þeim lengr þjóna, *they will no longer serve them, come what may*, Orkn. 84: *to overrun, tyrannize over*, þeir voru ójafnaðar menn ok ganga þar yfir alla menn, Fms. x. 198 (yfirgangr): *to transgress*, Hom. 109: *to overcome*, þótti öllum mönnum sem hann mundi yfir allt g., Fms. vii. 326: a nauð. term, *to dash over*, as spray, áfall svá mikit at yfir gekk þegar skipit, Bs. i. 422; hence the metaph. phrase, g. yfir e-n, *to be astonished*; það gengr yfir mig, *it goes above me, I am astonished*.

C. Used singly, of various things: 1. of cattle, horses, *to graze* (haga-gangr); segja menn at svín hans gengi á Svínanesi, en saudir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124, Eg. 711; kálfrinn óx skjótt ok gekk í túni um sumarit, Eb. 320; Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram, Hrafn. 6; þar var vanr at g. hafir um túnit, Nj. 62; þar var til grass (görs) at g., Ld. 96, Grág. passim; gangandi gripir, *cattle, beasts*, Bjarn. 22; ganganda fé, id., Sturl. i. 83, Band. 2, Ísl. ii. 401.

2. of shoals of fish, *to go up*, in a river or the like (fiski-ganga, -gengi); vötn er netuánn fiskar g. í, Grág. i. 149; til laudaunnar horði í ásfarði áðr fiskr gekk upp á Kvíarnúði, Sturl. ii. 177; fiskr er genginn inn ór álum, Bb. 3. 52. 3. of the sun, stars, vide B. above, (sólargangr hæstr, lengstr, and lægstr skemst = the longest and shortest day); áðr sól gangi af þingvelli, Grág. i. 24; því at þar gekk eigi sól af um skamdegi, Landn. 140, Rb. passim:—of a thunder-storm, þar gekk reiði-duna með eldingu, Fb. iii. 174:—of the tide, stream, water, vide B. above, eða gangi at vötn eða skriður, K. þ. K. 78.

4. of a ship, gekk þá skipit mikit, Eg. 390, Fms. vi. 249; létu svá g. suðr fyrir landit, Eg. 78; lét svá g. suðr allt þar til er hann sigldi í Englands-haf, Ó. H. 149; réru nótt ok dag sem g. mátti, Eg. 88; gekk skipit brátt út á haf, Ó. H. 136.

β. *to pass*; kvað engi skip skyldi g. (go, pass) til Íslands þat sumar, Ld. 18. II. metaph. *to run out, stretch out, project*, of a landscape or the like; engi haf fyrir vestan ok þar af firðir stórir, Eg. 57; g. höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina; haf (the Mediterranean) gengr af Njörva-sundum (the Straits of Gibraltar), Hkr. i. 5; nes mikit gekk í sæ út, Eg. 129, Nj. 261; í gegnum Danmörk gengr sjór (the Baltic) í Austrveg, A. A. 288; fyrir austan hafs-bötn þann (Bothnia) er gengr til móts við Gandvík (the White Sea), Orkn. beginn: frá Bjarmalandi g. lönd til úbyggða, A. A. 289; Europa gengr allt til endimarka Hispaniae, Stj. 83; öllum megin gengr at heinu haf ok kringir um hana, 85; þessi þinghá gekk upp (extended) um Skriudal, Hrafn. 24: of houses, af fjósi gekk forskáli, Exl. 28.

2. *to spread, branch out*; en af því tunguniar eru ólíkar hvár annarri, þar þegar, er ör einni ok hinu sömu hafa gengit eða greinzit, þá þarf ólíka staði í at hafa, Skálda (Thorodd) 160: of a narrative, gengr þessi saga mest af Sverri konungi, *this story goes forth from him*, i. e. *relates to, tells of him*, Fb. ii. 533; litlar sögur megu g. af hesti mínum, Nj. 90; um fram alla menn Norraena þar er sögur g. frá, Fms. i. 81.

III. *to take the lead, prevail*; gekk þaðan af í Englandi Valska, *thereafter* (i. e. *after the Conquest the Welsh tongue prevailed in England*, Ísl. ii. 221; ok þar allt sem Dönsk tunga gengi, Fms. xi. 19; meðan Dönsk tunga gengr, x. 179:—of money, *to be current*, hundrað aura þá er þá gengi í gjöld, Dropl. 16; eigi skulu álmar g. aðrar en þessar, Grág. i. 498; í þenna tíð gekk hér silfr í allar stórskuldir, 500, Fms. viii. 270; eptir því sem gengr (*the course*) flestra manna í millum, Gpl. 352:—of laws, *to be valid*, ok var nær sem sín lög gengi í hverju fylki, Fms. iv. 18; Óðinn setti lög í landi sínu þau er gengit höfðu fyrr með Ásum, Hkr. i. 13; þeirra laga er gengi á Úppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; hér hefir Kristindóms-bálk þann er g. skal, N. G. L. i. 339; sá sáðir er þá gekk, Fb. i. 71, (vide ganga yfir):—of sickness, plague, famine, *to rage*, þá gekk landfarsótt, bóla, drepsótt, hallari, freq.; also *impers.*, gekk því hallari um allt Ísland, Bs. i. 184; mikit hallari ok hart gekk yfir fólkid, 486, v. l.; gekk sóttin um haustið fyrir sunnan land; þá gekk mest plagan fyrri, Ann. 1402, 1403.

IV. *to go on, last*, in a bad sense, of an evil; tókst síðan bardagi, ok er hann háfríð gengit um hrið, Fs. 48; *impers.*, hefir þessu gengit (*it has gone on*) niarga manns-aldra, Fms. i. 282; gekk því lengi, so *it went on a long while*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; gekk þessu eum til dags, Nj. 272; ok gekk því um hrið, 201; ok gekk því allan þann dag, Fms. vii. 147; lát því g. í allt sunnar, xi. 57; gengr þessu þar til er . . . , Fb. i. 258.

V. denoting *violence*; létu g. bæði grjótt ok vápni, Eg. 261; létu þá hvárir-tveggju g. allt þat er til vápna höfðu, Fms. ix. 44; láta högginn g., *to let it rain blows*, Úlf. 12. 40; háðung, spottyrði, hróp ok brigzl hver lét með öðrum g. á víxl, Pass. 14. 3, (vápna-gangr); Birksibeinar róa þá eptir, ok létu g. líðrana, *and sounded violently the alarum*, Fms. ix. 50, (líðra-gangr); láta dæluþa g., *to pour out bad language*, vide dæla.

VI. *to be able to go on, to go, partly impers.*; ef þat gengr eigi, *if that will not do*, Fms. vi. 284; svá þykt at þeim gekk þar ekki at fara, *they stood so close that they could not proceed there*, Nj. 247; þá nam þar við, gekk þá eigi lengra, *there was a stop, then it could go no further*, Fms. xi. 278; leiddu þeir skipit upp eptir ánni, svá sem gekk, *as far as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable*, Eg. 127: esp. as a nauð. term, *impers.*, e. g. þeim gekk ekki fyrir nesid, *they could not clear the ness*; þá gengr eigi lengra, ok fella þeir þá seglið, Bs. i.

423; at vestr gengi um Langanes, 485, v. l. VII. with adv g. létt, fljótt, *to go smoothly*; g. þungt, seint, *to go slowly*; oss í öll vápna-viðskipti þungt g. við þá, Nj. 201; þungt g. oss nú málafl 181; gekk þeim lítt atsóknin, Stj. 385; at þeim fæðgum hefði þá hlutir léttast gengit, Bs. i. 274; seint gengr, þórir, greizlan, Ó. H. g. betr, verr, *to get the better, the worse*; gekk Ribbungum betr í f. Fms. ix. 313; gengu ekki mjök kaupin, *the bargain did not go* Nj. 157; cp. ganga til (B. above):—*to turn out*, hversu g. mundi orr 273; gekk þá allt eptir því sem Hallr hafði sagt, 256; ef kvíði hag sækjanda, *if the verdict goes for the plaintiff*, Grág. i. 87; þetta mál hafa gengit at óskum, Dropl. 14; mart gengr verr en a saying, Hm. 39; þykir honum nú at sínu g. (*it seems to him even* at hann hafir rétt hugsað, Fms. xi. 437; g. andærir, *to go all w* Am. 14; g. misgöngum, *to go amiss*, Grág. i. 435; g. e-m í ta *to turn false (erooked)*; þat mun mér lítt í tauma g. er Rútr segir 20; g. ofgangi, *to go too big*, Fms. vii. 269.

VIII. of a or the like; hafði gengit upp á miðjan fétann, *the axe went in the middle of the blade*, Nj. 209; gekk þegar á hol, 60; gekk í ge skjöldinn, 245, Fb. i. 530.

IX. of law; láta próf g., *to an enquiry*; láta vátta g., *to take evidence*, D. N. X. *to be lost*; gekk hér með holdit niðr at beini, *the flesh was torn off*, 530: esp. in pass. part. genginn, *dead, gone*, eptir genginn guma 71; maldar-genginn, *buried*, Sl. 60; hel-genginn, 68; affi genginn. *from strength*, i. e. *powerless*, Skv. 3. 13. β. *gone, past*; gengið það gördist fyr, a ditty; mér er gengið heimsins hjól, *gone for me world's wheel (luck)*, a ditty.

XI. used as transit. with hann gengr björninn á bak apt, *he broke the bear's back in gra* with him, Finnb. 248; ok gengr hana á bak, ok brýtr í sundr í hrygginn, Fb. i. 530. 2. medic. with dat. *to discharge*; ganga *to discharge blood* (Dan. blodgang), Bs. i. 337. 383; Arius varð dauðr ok gekk ór sér öllum idrum, Ver. 47.

D. REFLEX: I. singly, gangask, *to be altered, to chan corrupted*; gangask í munnvi, of tradition; var þat löng ævi, ok í sögunar hefði eigi gengisk í munnvi, Ó. H. pref.; má því eigi þetta munnvi gengisk hafa, Fb. ii. Sv. S. pref.; ok mættim vér ráða um nu at málit gengisk, *that the case could miscarry, be lost*, Glúm. 3 láta gangask, *to let pass, waive*; lét Páll þá g. þá hluti er áðr h millum staðit, Sturl. i. 102; ef þú lætr eigi g. þat er ek kref þik, F. 61. 2. e-m gengsk hugr við e-t, *to change one's mind*, i. e. *to be* *to compassion, yield*; sótti hón þá svá at honum gekkssk hugr við 264; þá gekkssk þorgerði hugr við harma-tólu hans, Ld. 232; oi honum g. hugr við þat, svá at hann mun fyrirgefa þér, Gisl. 98; 1 hann grét, gekkssk Ísak hugr við, Stj. 167; er sendimaðr fanu at gekkssk hugr við féit, Ó. H. 194; við slíkar fortölur hennar g. Einarir hugr (*E. was swayed*) til ágimri, Orkn. 24.

II prepp. (cp. B. above); gangask at, *to 'go at it'*, engage in a nú gangask þeir at fast, Dropl. 24, Ísl. ii. 267; gengusk mu sveitum, of wrestlers, *they wrestled one with another in sections flokkevis*, Glúm. 354; þeir gengusk at lengi, Finnb. 248:—gangask vide B. above:—gangask í gegn, *to stand against, fight ag* at vér látim ok eigi þá ráða er mest vilja í gegn gangask (i. e. the e on each side), Íb. 12, cp. Fms. ii. 241; at þeir skipaði til um fyl sínar, hverjar sveitir móti skyldi g., i. e. *to pair the combatants on*, ið þeir risu upp ok gengusk at móti, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 15:—g. nær, *to close quarters* (Lat. *cominus gerere*), Nj. 176, Fms. xi. 240:—g á, *to dash against one another, to split*; á gengusk eidar, *the oar broken*, Vsp. 30: *to be squared off against one another*, sú var góð at á þetta gengsk vigin húskarlama, Rd. 288; ekki er annars getið léti þetta á gangask, i. e. *they let it drop*, Bjarn. 47; gangask fyrir, off, Fms. iii. 255:—gangask við, *to grow, gain strength*; iðr en við hans bæu, *before his prayer should be fulfilled*, x. 258; ef þat er at trúa þessi skuli við g., Nj. 162; hétu þeir fast á guðin, at þau eigi láta við gangask Kristinibod Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 32; gekkssk við um öll þau fylki, vii. 300; mikit gekkssk Haraldr (*grew fast*) um vöxt ok aff, Fb. i. 566; Eyvindr hafði mikkið við g. um menntir, *E. had much improved himself in good breeding*, Hra. vildi hann prófa hvár þeirra meira hafði við gengisk, *whic* *had gained most strength*, Grett. 107: *to be in vogue*, in a bad se löngum við gengisk öfund ok rangindi, Fms. i. 221, cp. Pass. 3; gangask ór stað, *to be removed*, Fms. xi. 107.

III. in the e-m gengsk vel, *it goes well, ill with one*, Hom. 168, Am. g. gengsk þér aldri, nema . . . , *the evil will never leave thee, thou wilt be happy, unless . . .*, 65.

ganga, u. f. a walking, Bs. i. 225, Vpm. 8; tóku heyrn daufr, haltir, 625. 82, cp. Marth. xv. 31; nema sijn eðr göngu frá mi Post. 645. 70: *the act of walking*, Korm. 182, Fms. vi. 325; göngu, *to take a walk*, Korm. (in a verse):—*a course, ganga tung course of the moon*, Edda 7; hvata göngunni, id.; ganga vinds, *th of the wind*, 15, Rb. 112, 476:—*a procession*, Fms. x. 15, Fs. 85 251; vera saman í göngu, *to march together*, Band. 11; lögbergi: *procession to the bill of laws*, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 5, Eg. 703; kirkju-g,

burcb; her-g., a *war-march*; hölm-g., a *duel*, q.v.; fjall-g., a *walk to fell* (to fetch sheep):—of animals, hrossa-g., *grazing, pasture for horses*, l. v. 14; sauð-g., *sheep-pasture*: esp. in pl. *fetching sheep from the pastures* in autumn (fjall-ganga), Grág. ii. 310, cp. Korn. ch. 3, Vd. 44, Vápn. 22; ó-göngur, *straits*. COMPS: göngu-drykkja, u, f. *drinking-bout*, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-færi, n. = gangfæri, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-kona, u, f. a *vagrant woman*, Grág. i. 340, Nj. 142, Bs. 341, K. þ. K. 34, 80, Gisl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfð, n. göngu-lag, n. *gait*. göngu-lið, n., collect. *footmen*, Bær. göngu-maðr (pl. -menn), m. a *vagrant, beggar*, Grág. i. 163, 341, K. þ. K. 34, 80, Gisl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfð, n. göngumann-liga, (-ligr), adj., *beggarlike, beggarly*, Fms. iii. 209, Fas. iii. 202. göngu-móðr, adj., *wearry from walking*. göngu-stafr, m. a *walking-stick*. göngu-sveinn, m. a *beggar-boy*, Korn. 192. gangari, a, m. [Dan. and Scot. *ganger*, a transl. of the mid. Lat. *amator*]:—an *ambling nag, a palfrey*, Sturl. iii. 117; spelt gangvari in t. 16, 23; passim in the romances. gang-dagr, freq. spelt by metath. Gagn-dagr, m. [A. S. *Gang-dæg*], *Rogation-days*, called 'Ganging days' from the practice of going in procession round the boundaries on those days, K. þ. K., Rb., N. G. L. i. in: the 25th of April is called *Gangdaginn* cini, the *minor Rogation*, K. þ. K. 106, Rb. 46, 544; in pl., Grág. i. 325, Fms. vii. 228, 7. l. i. 24, 348, K. þ. K. 102, vide Bs. ii. 247. COMPS: Gang-a-helgr, f. *Rogation-holidays*, N. G. L. i. 10. Gangdaga-vika, *Rogation-week*, K. þ. K. 100, 102, Rb. 544, 558. Gangdaga-g, n. a *meeting during Rogation-week*, Fms. vii. 217, 347. In all e compds spelt variously 'gagn-' or 'gang-'. The word Gangdagar is undoubtedly borrowed from the A. S. gang-fagr, adj. with a *graceful gait*, Eb. (in a verse). gang-fasta (Gagn-f.), u, f. the *Rogation-fast*, in the Rogation-week, 94, N. G. L. i. 17. gang-færi, n. [Dan. *fære* or *gangfære*], the *condition of a road*; illt t) g., *bad (good) walking*, Fms. viii. 400. gang-færr, adj. *able to walk*, Hom. 152. gang-lati, a, m. a '*lazy goer, an idler*'; and gang-löt, f. *id.*, pr. es of the servants in the hall of Hela, Edda. gang-leri, a, m. obsolete, except as a pr. name of the mythical wandle Edda; in Scot. still found as an appell. in the true sense, a *gangrel roller, vagabond*. gang-limir, m. pl. 'gang-limbs,' *shanks*. gang-mikit, n. adj. a *great crowd, tumult*. gang-prúðr, adj. *with stately gait*, Sks. 291. gangr, m. [A. S. *gang*; Scot. *gang* = a *walk, journey*; Dan. *gang*; Nl. *gàng*; cp. Germ. *geben*]:—a *going, walking*, Sks. 370; vera á gangi, *to be walking to and fro*, Grett. 153; metaph., röng eru mál úti, *bad reports are going about*, Bs. i. (in a verse); vápn ú gangi, *weapons clashing* (vide H. 2. below), Grág. ii. 8; þá var hvert jarn úti, Fb. i. 212:—gefit mér gang, *give me way, passage, let me go*, Fms. 75, 347:—pace, a horseman's term, engan (hest) hafa þeir slíkan séð sakir ganga ok vaxtar, Róm. 422; Icel. say, það er enginn g. í þessu, *he has no pacing or ambling in him*; or gang-lauss, adj. *not grazing*:—grazing, úti-g., úti-gangang-hestir, opp. to a stall-fed horse:—of the sun, stars, moon, gangr himin-tungla, Edda (prof.), hence gang-g., the *course of the sun above the horizon*=day; stuttur, lítill, u. sólar-g., a *short, long day*:—course, of money. II. 1. a *going onward, prevailing, being in vogue*; hafa gang, *to be much in vogue*, Al. 87; heldr er vaxandi g. at þeim, *more rather on the increase*, Gisl. 66; þótti þeim hann hafa ofmikilinn (favour) af konungi, Fms. ii. 54; með-g., *good luck*; mót-g., *city*; upp-g., *þríftr*; á-gangr, *inroad*; yfir-g., *tyranny*. 2. *rapid, furious going*; þá var svá mikill gangr at umi aprn-göngur þórólfis, *the burnings of Th. (a ghost) went so far, that . . .*, Eb. 314; ok þrískir svá mikill g. at, Gisl. 151; svá gördisk mikill g. at þessu, Eb. 7 svá mikill g. var orðinn at eldinum, *the fire had got to such a height*, 445; elds-g., *fire*; vápn-g., *a clash of weapons*; vatna-g., *a rush of water*; öldu-g., *sjáfarg-g., bigb waves*; brim-g., *furious surf*; ú-g., *desolation from earth-slips*; berserks-g., *berserker fury*:—*tramp*; horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122. 3. law term, a *process*; Skálda 201, rare in old writers, but freq. in mod., Dan. *retterment*; þarfa-g., *urine*; þeir vóru sumir er drukku gang sinn, Al. 6 niðr-g., *diarrhoea*; upp-g., *expectoration*:—a *privy, gang*, til ganga, Grág. ii. 119; þeir skyldu hafa búðar-tópt Skituv fyrir gang, Rd. 305; nú undr bundinn í gangi, Grág. l. c. III. collective, a *gang*, as gangl.; drauga-g., *a gang of ghosts*; músa-g., *a gang of mice*; gaura-gang of roughts; tröll-g., *a gang of trolls (giants)*; þjófa-g., *a gang of thieves*.—Vide göng, n. pl. a *lobby*. gang-rúm, n. a *passage-room, lobby*, Grett. 99 B. gang-silfr, n. *current money*, Sturl. iii. 307, Fms. ix. 470, Jb. 157, N. G. L. passim. gang-skör, f., in the phrase, göra g. at c-u, *to make steps in a thing*.

gang-stigr, m. a *footpath*, Sks. 4, Greg. 59. gang-tamr, adj. *acing* (of a horse), Hdm. 3. gang-vari, a, m. (gang-ari, gang-verja, u, f.), collect. a *suit of clothes*, Grág. i. 299, Sks. 288, Bs. i. 876, Ann. 1330. gang-verja, u, f. = gangvari, Stj. 367, 616. G.A.P. n. [A. S. *geap*; Engl. *gap*; Dan. *gab*; cp. *gapa*], prop. a *gap, empty space*, whence Ginnunga-gap, the *Chaos* of the Scand. mythol., Edda, Vsp. 2. metaph. *gab, gibes*; óp ok gap, hárcysti ok gap, Fb. iii. 425, cp. Nj. 220. gaps-maðr, m. a *gaping fool, a gaby*, Fbr. 12. gapa, pret. gapði, Edda 20, Mart. 118; and gapti, pres. gapi, Bs. i. 647; sup. gapat, imperat. gapi, Skm. 28; [Dan. *gabe*; Germ. *gaffen*]:—*to gape, open the mouth wide*, Edda l. c.; með gapanda munni, of a wolf, 41, Fms. iv. 57; með gapandi höfðum, Þórð. 94 new Ed. gapaldr, m. a *Runic character used as a spell*, Ísl. Þjóðs. gapi, a, m. a *rash, reckless man*, freq.; Icel. say, augr-gapi (q.v.), sólar-gapi, hann er mesti sólargapi, perhaps with reference to the Wolf and the Sun, Edda 7. COMPS: gapa-legr, adj. (-legu, adv.), *bare-brained*. gapa-muðr, m. a *gaping, beedless fellow*, a nickname, Fms. gapa-skapr, m. *recklessness*. gapa-stokkr, m. *the stocks or pillory*. gap-uxi, a, m. a *blusterer, a bully*, Fs. 71. gap-lyndi, n. *bluster*, Karl. 493. gap-ripur, f. pl. or gap-riplur, m. pl. an *áp. λερ.*, for the reading vide Johnson, Nj. Lat. l. c., *gaping, staring with open mouth*, Nj. (in a verse). gap-prosnir, m. = gapi, Edda (Gl.), an *áp. λερ.* garð-bót, f. *reparation of a fence*, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Gpl. 454. garð-brjótr, m. (-brytill, Gpl. 388), a *fence-breaker*, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-brot (garða-brot), n. *breach of a fence*, Gpl. 350, 391. garð-fóðr, n. *hay for fodder in a farm-yard*, N. G. L. i. 38. garð-hlið, u. a *gate*, Fms. ix. 414. garð-hús, u. a *privy*, Fms. iv. 169, vi. 15, Stj. 629. garð-hverfia, u, f. a *fence, pinfold*, Bs. i. 46. garði, a, m. *the wall in a stall supporting the manger* (in western Icel.). garð-lag, n. *the laying of a fence*, Grág. ii. 262 sqq., Sd. 180: a *found*, Vm. 87. garðlags-önn, f. *the work (season) for fencing*, Grág. ii. 261. garð-lauss, adj. *fenceless*, N. G. L. i. 8. garð-leiga, u, f. *house-rent*, Gpl. 93. GARÐR, m. [Ulf. *gards* = *ōwās*; A. S. *geard*; Engl. *yard, garth, garden*; O. H. G. *gart*; Germ. *garten*; Dan.-Swed. *gård*; Lat. *bortus*]. I. a *yard* (an enclosed space), esp. in compds, as kirkju-g., a *church-yard*; vín-g., a *vineyard*; stakk-g., a *stack-yard*; hey-g., a *hay-yard*; kál-g., a *hale-yard*; urta-g., a *kitchen-garden*; aldin-g. and gras-g., a *garden*; dyra-g., a '*deer-yard*,' a *park*:—garðr, alone, is a *bay-yard* (round the hayricks); hence garðs-seti or garð-seti, q.v. 2. a *court-yard, court and premises*; þeir ganga út í garðinn ok berjask, Edda 25, a paraphrase from 'tínum' in Gm. 41; þeir Grímur hittu menn at máli úti í garðinum, Eg. 109; þá sá hann at öðrum-megin í garðinum brunaði fram merkit, O. H. 31; ganga til garða, 71; mikill kamarr (privy) var í garðinum, id.; en er þeir Hrærekkr sátu í garðinum, 72; fóru þegar þangt í garðinn sem líkin vóru, id.; er hann kom heim í þorpt ok gekk um garðinn, Fms. x. 218; gengið hef eg um garðinn móð, gleðistundur dvina, a ditty; innan stokks (with in doors) eða í garði úti, Gpl. 136; eigi nenni ek at hann deyi undir gördum mínum, Lv. 59:—a *fish-yard*, Vm. 14. 3. esp. in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, a *house or building in a town or village*, [Dan. *gaard* = Icel. *bær*]; hann var í Hróiskeldu ok átti þar garð, Bjarn. 6; Egill spurði hvar g. sá væri í borginni (in York) er Arinbjörn ætti, Eg. 407; hann var í garði þeim er Hallvarðs-g., var kallaðr, Bs. i. 634; í garð Arons, 636; konungs-g., the *king's yard*, Fms. passim and in records referring to Norway. garða-leiga, u, f. *house-rent*, H. E. i. 394. garða-sól, f., botan. *the orca*, Hjalt. garðs-bónði, a, m. a *house-owner*, Grett. 103, Jb. 157. garðs-horn, n. a '*yard-nook, cottage*', Fas. iii. 648: esp. in tales, in the phrase, kongur og drottning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðshorni, Ísl. Þjóðs. passim: the saying, það er ekki krókr að koma í Garðshorni, garðs-húsfreyja, u, f. a *town-lady*, Grett. 158 A: in Icel., where the whole population are country-folk, this sense of garðr is only used in metaph. phrases, saws, = *home, house*; kemr engi sá til garðs (to the house) at viti hvat í sé, Band. 13; fátækum manni er til garðs kemr, Dipl. ii. 14; hyggjum vér at í yðvarn garð hafi runnit, into your hands, your possession, Ld. 206; helmingr skal falla í niun garð, the *half shall fall into my share*, Fær. 117; skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði, in thy keeping, Nj. 3; þótt nokkurt komi þat ór várum garði, 54; leggja málaferli í garð e-s., to bring a case home to one, Sturl. ii. 27; þess alls ens illa sem þá var honum í garð borit, all the evil that was brought to his door, Hom. 119; Guð í garði ok góð Jól, a greeting, Grett. 99 (MS.); líðr vetr ör garði, the winter passed by, Nj. 112; ríða í garð, to arrive (of a rider), Sturl. iii. 185; ríða ör garði, to depart, Ld. 96; ríða um garð, to pass by; vísa gestum í garð vörn, Fas. iii. 5; göra e-n af garði (mod. ör garði), to equip one when departing, e.g. a son, a friend, or the like; eigi ertú svá af garði görr sem ek vilda (a mother to a departing son), Grett. 94; hversu herralega keisarinn gördi ham af garði, Karl.

148; ok hefða ek gört þik af garði með gleði ok fagnaði, Stj. 181; but esp. to *endow a daughter when married*, göra dóttur sína vel (illa) ór garði, etc.; búa í garð, to *prepare*; hann hefir svá í garðinn búið, *he has made his bed so*: the phrase, það er allt um garð gengið, *all past, done, bygone*; föður-g., *father house, paternal house*; bú-garðr, *an estate*: also in poets, í Eyjairði upp á Grund ú þann garðinn fríða, a ditty;—a local name of several farms in Icel., Garðr, sing., or more usually Garðar, Landn., prob. from corn-fields: the saying, víðar er Guð enn í Görðum, addressed to presumptuous people who think God is God only for themselves.

4. denoting a *stronghold*; tann-g., *the 'tooth-wall,' the teeth and gums*, Gr. ἔπος ὀδόντων; Ás-garðr, *the hold of the gods*, Edda; Mið-garðr, *Middle-hold, i. e. the earth*; Út-garðar, *Outer-hold*, where the giants dwell, Edda: the phrase, ráðast á garðinn þar sem hann er lægstr, to *assault the weakest part, to encroach upon the weak and helpless*.

5. in western Icel. a heavy snow-storm is called garðr. II. in Icel. sense a *fence* of any kind; garðr of þjóðbraut þvera, Grág. ii. 264: in the law phrase, garðr er granna sættir, a *fence (yard) is a settler among neighbours* (i. e. forms the landmark), Gpl., Jb. 258; leggja garða, to *make fences*, Rm. 12, Landn. App. 325; þeir biðu hjá garði nokkurum, Nj. 170: esp. *the fence around the bonfield*, also called tún-g., Grág. i. 82, 453, Nj. 83, 114, Eg. 766, Ld. 148, Isl. ii. 357, passim; skíð-g., a *rail fence*; grjót-g., a *stone fence*; torf-g., a *turf fence*; haga-g., *the hedge of a pasture*, Eb. 132; tún-g., a *'tún' fence*; virkis-g., a *castle wall*, Fb. ii. 73 (in a verse); stíflu-g., a *ditch*; rif-g., a *swathe*. COMPS: garðs-endi, a, m. *the end of a fence*, Grág. ii. 263. garðs-hlið, n. a *gate*, = garðhlið, Eg. 713, Fms. vii. 245, viii. 170, N. G. L. i. 290. garðs-krókr, m. a *nook of a fence*, Sturl. i. 178. garðs-rúst, f. *the ruin of a fence*, Sturl. ii. 227. garðs-önn, f. = garðönn.

III. Garðar, m. pl. (í Görðum). Garða-ríki or Garða-veldi, n. *the empire of Gardar*, is the old Scand. name of the Scandinavian-Russian kingdom of the 10th and 11th centuries, parts of which were Hólm-garðar, Kænu-garðar, Nov-gorod, etc.; the name being derived from *the castles or strongholds (gardar)* which the Scandinavians erected among the Slavonic people, and the word tells the same tale as the Roman 'castle' in England; cp. the interesting passage in Ó. H. ch. 65—ok má enn sjá þær jarðborgir (*earth-works, castles*) ok önnur stórvirki þau er hann görði, —K. þ. K. 158, Fms., Ó. H. passim, (cp. Munch Det Norske Folks Hist. i. 39 sqq.); the mod. Russ. gorod and grad are the remains of the old Scand. garðr = a *castle*; cp. Gerzkr, adj. from Gardar, i. e. Russian. β. Mikli-garðr = *the 'Muckle-yard,' the Great town*, i. e. Constantinople, passim. COMPS: Garðaríkis-menn, m. pl. *the men from G., Russians*, Fas. iii. 314. Garðs-konungr, m. *the Greek emperor*, Fms. vi. 167, Fas. iii. 671, Mar. 141.

garð-rúm, n. a *court-yard*, D. N. garð-saurr, m. *seavage*, N. G. L. iii. 14. garð-seti, a, m. a *'yard-sitter,' the end of a bay-riek*, Eb. 190. garð-skípti, n. *partition by a fence*, Js. 100. garð-smugall, adj. *creeping through a fence*, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-staðr, m., mod. garð-stæði, n. *the place of a fence or bay-yard*, Dipl. iv. 9, v. 16.

garð-staurr, n. a *stake for fencing*, 623, 58, Eg. 80, Fms. ix. 56: the phrase, enginn skal öðrum at garðstauri standa, *no one is bound to stand up as a rail stake for another*, i. e. an inroad into an unfenced field is no trespass, the owner must fence it himself, N. G. L. i. 40.

garð-sveinn, m. a *'yard-boy,' valet*, hence Fr. garçon, Þiðr. 230. garð-torfa, u, f. a *slice of turf, a sod*, Eb. 190. garð-virki, n. *fencing materials*, Grág. ii. 263. garð-vörðr, m. a *'court-warder,' overseer*, Karl. 10. garð-önn, f. *the season of fence-work*, Grág. ii. 261.

GARG, n. a *sbricking, bowling*; and garga, ad, [from Gr. γαργαρίζω through Ital. gargagliare, Engl. gargle], to *sbriek with a coarse voice*.

gargan, n. a *serpent*, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Sturl. ii. 142. garland, n. (for. word), a *garland*, Fms. x. 149.

GARMR, m. the name of a dog in the mythol. Edda, Vsp. 2. a *tatter, rag, pl. garmar, rags*; so also fata-garmar, hence metaph. in addressing any one, garmrinn, *poor wretch!* cp. tetrið! ræfillinn!

GARN, n. [A. S. gearn; Engl. yarn; Dan.-Swed. garn]; spinná garn, to *spin yarn*, Eb. 92; ek hefi spunnit tólf álga garn, I have *spun yarn for a twelve ells web*, Ld. 224; lín ok garn, Js. 78; silki-garn, *silk yarn*; tvinná-garn, *twine yarn, twisted yarn*; opp. to ein-genú, q. v. II. the *wrap*, opp. to vipt, the *west*, Nj. 275.

garn-dúkr, m. a *cloth of yarn*, D. N.

garnir, f. pl. *guts, vide görn*; garn-engja, u, f. *constriction of the bowels*; garn-mórr, m. *suet*.

garn-vinda, u, f. a *skew of yarn*.

garp-ligr, adj. *martial*, Eg. 16, Ld. 274, Hom. 143.

garp-menni, n. a *martial man*, Ld. 42, Fms. iii. 83.

GARPR, m. a *warlike man*, but often with the notion of a *bravo*, Grett. 155; g. eða afreksmaðr, Nj. 261; mikilúðligr ok g. enn mesti, Fms. xi. 78; garpur miklir ok afsetur, 111, Fb. ii. 72, Vápn. 19, Bjaru. 34: even of a woman (*uirago*), hún var væn kona ok g. mikill í skapi,

Sturl. i. 148. β. the name of an ox, Gullþ. 23, whence Garps-dalr the name of a farm, Landn.: of a horse, hvat mun garprinn vilja er heim kominn, Hrafn. 8. γ. the Hanseatic traders in Sweden, Norway were in the Middle Ages called Garpar, D. N., Boldt, Vc hence Garpa-skuld, n. a *debt due to the Garps, D. N.*

garp-skapr, m. *bravery*, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 151, Grett. 131, Þórd. garri, a, m. in compds, garra-legr, adj. [from Ital. garrulo], garru-

gaskóna-háttir, m. (for. word), *gasconade*.

gaspr, n. *gossip, prating*.

gaspra, ad, to *gossip*, a mod. word, prob. from the Engl.

gassi, a, m. a *gaulder*: metaph. a *noisy fellow, a 'goose,'* Gisl. 10, 18 (in a verse), Karl. 474; g. ok glópr, El. 15. COMPS: gassa-gl-

m. a law term, a *'goose's crime,'* such as *bitting one person when on throun at another*, N. G. L. i. 72. gassa-ligr, adj. (-liga,) *boisterous, waggish*. gassa-skapr, m. *waggery*.

GAT, n., pl. göt, [A. S. geat and Engl. gate = entrance; Hel. foramen], a *bole*, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. iii. 486; skrár-gat, a *key-lúku-gat, a trap-door*: cp. the following word.

GATA, u, f. [Ulf. gatva = μαρεία; Old Engl. and Scot. gate = O. H. G. gaza, mod. gasse; Swed. gata; Dan. gadé]:—prop. a *thorfare* (cp. gat above), but generally a *way, path, road*, Nj. 75, G. 89, 93, Fms. ix. 519, Ld. 44, Ver. 21, passim; á götu e-s, *in one's Blas. 40*; þótt slíkir sveinar væri á götu minni, Nj. 182; alla gö adv. 'algaltes, always'; ek hefi verið alla götu (*throughout*) lítil skógr Bs. i. 297, Stj. 119, 164, 188, 194, 252; götur Guðs, *the ways of Post. 656 C. 14*; gata til Guðs, 655 v. 1; ryðja götu fyrir e-m, *to the road for one*, Hom. 146; búa götu e-s, 625, 96. Mark i. 2 name of a farm, Fær.; Götu-skeggjar, m. pl. the name of a f in the Faroes, Ld., Fær.; reið-gata, a *riding road*; skeið-gata, a *course*; hlemmi-gata, a *broad open road*; fjár-götur, a *sheep path*; gata, a *zigzag path*; kross-götur, *four cross roads*, for popular tales them vide Ísl. Þjóðs. COMPS: gatna-mót, n. pl. *junction of* Grág. ii. 161, Landn. 306, Stj. 197, Fms. viii. 171, Karl. 456, Fimbr götu-breidd, f. *the breadth of a road*, Eg. 582. götu-garðr

road fence, D. N. götu-nisti, n. the Lat. viaticum, Bs. i. 249.

skarð, n. a *slip in a road*, F. 90. götu-stigr, m. a *foot-path* iii. 279. götu-þjófr, m. a law term, a *thief who has to run the ga through a defile*, Swed. gatu-lopp, N. G. L. i. 334.

GAUÐ, f. [geyja], a *barking, Rb. 346*; hunda-gauð né ulfa-þytr 645, 73. II. neut. a *poltroon*, Bb. 3, 47.

gauða, ad, to *bark at, scold one*; út-gauða e-m, to *out-scold one* gauð-rif, n. *abuse, barking*, Sks. 435.

GAUFA, ad, (and gaut, n., gautari, a, m.), to *saunter, be sluggish* akin to gafi, cp. Goth. gepanta in a reference by Jormandeslingua eorum 'pigra' gepanta dicitur, whence 'Gepidi,' the name ancient Teut. people.

GAUKR, m. [A. S. geac; Scot. gowk], a *cuckoo*, Edda 79, hrossa-g., *the horse cuckoo*, a name given to the green sand-piper, b of its neighing cry. COMPS: gauk-mánúðr, m. *cuckoo-mon first summer month, about the middle of April to the middle of* Edda 103. gauk-messa, u, f. *cuckoo-mass*, = the 1st of May, N. G. L. gauk-þjófr, m. a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)

GAUL, n. a *lowing, bellowing*, Fms. iii. 201, passim:—*medic.*, gau-l, 'stomachus latrans.' II. fem. a river in Norway, hence G-

dalr, m. the name of a county; Gaul-vejar, m. pl. *the men fr Gaulverja-bær*, m. a farm in Icel.; Gaul-verskr, adj., Landn

gau-la, ad, to *low, bellow*, Ó. T. 70, Bev. 22, Fms. iii. 201, Hom gaulan, f. a *lowing, bellowing*, Fms. v. 90, Ó. H. 135, 222, 1 Róm. 234.

gaum-gæfa, ð, to *observe, give heed to*, Str. 37, Rb. 4.

gaum-gæfð, f. *attention, heed*, 625, 166, Str. 24.

gaum-gæfi, mod. gaum-gæfni, f. a *beeding, attention*, Barl. 7 gaumgæfis-leysi, n. *heedlessness, absence*. 18. gaumgæfi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *carefully*.

GAUMR, m.; fem. gaum also occurs, góða, litla gaum, Hom. and so sometimes in mod. writers; [A. S. geâme and gymen, Ormul.—*heed, attention*; only used in the phrase, gefa gaum at e-u, *heed to a thing*, Nj. 57, Eg. 551, Fms. viii. 18, Hom. 69; var engi gefinn at því, Ó. H. 71, 116; gefa góða, litla (fem.) g. at e-u, Hor

GAUPA, u, f. the *lynx*, Al. 167, 168, 173, N. G. L. iii. 47, Merl. 2, 61; vide hergaupa.

GAUPN, f. [Scot. goupin or goupin; O. H. G. coufan; mic goufen; Swed. göpen], prop. *both bands held together in the for bowl*; in the phrases, sjá, horfa, litla, litla í gaupnir sér, to *look, le bend down* into one's goupin, to *cover one's face with the palms*, as of sorrow, prayer, thought, or the like, Sturl. iii. 113, Orkn. 170, Ó. H. 13; hón sá í gaupnir sér ok grét, *she covered her face ar* Vápn. 21, cp. Grett. 129; þá laut hón fram í gaupnir sér á borði 65; ilja gaupnir, *poët. the hollows in the soles of the feet*, Þd. 3; í gaupnir sér (better reading greipum), to *have a person in one's* O. H. L. i. c. 2. as a measure, as much as can be taken in it

together, as in Scot. 'goud in goupins;' gaupnir silfrs, *goupens* of Fas. ii. 176; gaupnir moldar, *goupens of earth*, id. gaupna- f. a looking into one's palms, covering one's face, O. H. L. i. c.

URR, m. [Ulf. *gaur = sad*], a rough, a 'sad fellow,' used in mak 240, but esp. freq. in old romances translated from French; m used in genuine old writers; in exclamations, gaur! vándr g.! Flóv., Art., Str. passim, Fas. iii. 6. gaura-gangr, m. a gang of us, Gisl. 53.

ta, ad, to prate, brag, Fas. i. 485; still used in the east of Icel.

tan, f. prating, Lv. 53, Gd. 16.

UTAR, m. pl. a Scand. people in western Sweden, called in A. S. es, and to be distinguished from Gotar, *Gotbs*; hence Gaut-land, land of the Gauts; Gaut-Elfr, f. the river Gotba, the 'Elbe of Gauts'; Gauta-skær, n. pl. the Skerries of the north-western coast vden; cp. also the mod. Göteborg, Ó. H., Fms., passim.

utr, m., a poet. name of Odin, Vtkv., Edda; it seems to mean father, gjóða: poet. a man, sá ógæfumar gaur, that hapless man, Hallgr.; gautslegr, adj. miscreant-like.

utskr, adj. from Gautland, Fms. passim.

ú, þ. pres. gá, part. gáð; pret. subj. gáði, Am. 70: [cp. Lat. *caveo*]:—ú, mark, with infin. or gen., Landn. 30, Fb. i. 210; jarl gáði varla á málum sínum fyrir tali þeirra, Orkn. 300: with gen., er miklu á hans ofsi, en hann muni nú þess gá eðr geyma, Ísl. ii. 239, Sks. Hm. 115; Guðs hann gáði, he gave heed to God, Sl. 4; gá sín, to heed to oneself;—gá til e-s, to mark, Fb. ii. 193:—in mod. usage, gá ú, to heed, observe; gef mér Jesú að gá að því, Pass. i. 27; freq. in es such as, góðu að þér, take heed! beware! góðu að Guði, take heed! take care what thou art doing! with infin., cigi mun gáð hafa verit á fyrir lokurnar, they have not taken care to lock the door, Lv. 60, vi. 368: without the mark of infin., glýja þú né gáðir, thou didst re to be gleeful, thou wast sorrowful, Hdm. 7.

ú, f. barking; hund-gá, Lv. 60; goð-gá (q. v.), blasphemous.

ú, a, m. a scoffer, mocker, Edda (Gl.), Korm. 172 (in a verse).

ÚA, u, f. [from Germ. *gabe*], a gift in a spiritual sense; skáld-ú-gáfa, a poetical gift: esp. in pl. gifts, wit.

úr, part. gifted; flug-g-, vel-g-, clever; illa-g-, treg-g-, dull-witted.

ú, u, f. a lively girl, Lex. Poët.

ust, ad, dep. to make jokes.

ustliga, adv. heedlessly, Grett. 93 A.

ustligr, adj. heedless, wanton, Fms. viii. 4, Hom. 57.

usts, adj. wanton, careless, Hom. 73, Eluc. 28, Sks. 301.

ustsi, n. heedlessness, Gpl. 162, Bs. ii. 172.

ÚGI, a, m. [Ulf. renders *σραυός* by *galga*; A. S. *gealga*; Engl. s; Hel. *galgo*; Germ. *galgen*; Dan.-Swed. *galge*]:—the gallows; n times they were worked by a lever, and the culprit was hauled yrna *galga*, Fms. vii. 13; hence also the phrase, hengja á hæsta festa upp, and the like, vide Gautr. S. ch. 7; an old Swed. allit. rase, á *galga* ok gren, on gallows and green tree (Fr.), as trees were or gallows (cp. the Engl. 'gallows-tree'); reisa, höggva *galga*, 436, Ó. H. 46, Am. 37, 55, Grett. 128: in poetry (vide Lex. Poët.) lows are called the horse of Sigar, from the love tale of the Danish of that name: the cross is now and then called *gálgi*, e. g. Mar. S., en in mod. eccl. writers (Vidal.), but very rarely, and only in the phrases. COMPS: *galga-farmr*, m. load of the gallows, refer- the myth told in Hm. 139 sqq., of Odin hanging in the tree meid or Ygg-drasil. *galga-gramr*, -valdr, m. the king, ruler allows, poet. names of Odin, Lex. Poët. *gálga-tré*, n. a gallows- n. vii. 13, viii. 261, Fas. i. 215. A book is poet. called *agn-gálgi*, allows', Lex. Poët.

ÚMÁR, n. 'gallows-carrion,' the corpse of one hung in chains, a law a Grág. ii. 131.

Ú, a, m. a wag. COMPS: *gála-ligr*, *gála-samligr*, adj. wag-

as. iii. 399. *gála-skapr*, m. waggery.

ÚKN, n. [prob. a Fin. word; Lap. *galco = a beast*], a monster; in try weapons are called *hlifa-g-*; *randar-gálkn*, the beast of shield mour, Lex. Poët.; else in prose, *finn-gálkn*, q. v.; *hrein-gálkn*, a rd, Hym. 24.

ÚM, a fit of gaiety; það er gállinn á honum núna.

ÚKILL, adj. waggish, noisy, Grett. 128 A.

ÚM, m. a kind of cod-fish.

ÚGR, m. attention; ó-gáningr, heedlessness.

Ú, n. buffoonery, Sturl. i. 24.

Ú, part. full of cinks or sparks; sól-g-, a poet. epithet of waves y the sun, Vigl. (in a verse).

ÚNGINN, adj. given to buffoonery, Bs. i. 646.

Ú, a, m. the cinks in a tree; *gára-lauss*, adj. cinkless; *gáróttir*, and full of cinks.

ÚGR, m. a buffoon, Grett. 144 A, Sturl. i. 172, Stj. 424. Ruth iii. 10 (men); *gárungs-háttr*, m. buffoonery, Bb. 3. 49.

Ú, f. gen. *gásar*, nom. pl. *gæss*, acc. *gæs*, mod. nom. *gæs*, *gæsar*, *gæsa*, *gæsum*, keeping the *æ* through all cases: [Dan. *gaas*,

pl. *gjas*; A. S. *gós*, pl. *gés* or *gees*; Engl. *goose*, pl. *geese*; O. H. G. *gauzo*; Germ. *gans*, pl. *gänse*; cp. Lat. *anser*, dropping the initial; Gr. *χῆν*]:— a goose, Grág. ii. 346, 347, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Korm. 206, Ó. H. 86, Gkv. i. 10; heim-g-, a tame goose; grá-g-, a 'grey goose,' wild goose; brand-g-, q. v. COMPS: *gása-flötri*, n. a goose feater, D. N.; mod. *gæsa-fláðrir*, etc. 2. *gás*, *cunnius*, Fms. xi. 52. II. *Gásir*, f. pl. the local name of a harbour in Icel., Landn.

gá-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), attentive, Hom. (St.) 62.

gás-haukr, m. a gos-bawk, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 242, Str., Karl., passim.

gáski, a, m. wild joy.

gás-veidr, f. goose catching, Vm. 140.

GÁTT, f. [*gá*, *gæta*], heed, attention, Pass. 21. 4; í *ógáti*, inadvertently.

gát, n. [*gæta*], a dainty, Lex. Poët.; mun-gát, q. v., Dan. *mundgødt*.

GÁTA, u, f. [*gæta*; Dan. *gaade*; Swed. *gåta*], a guessing; til-gáta, a suggestion; get-gáta, guess-work, but in old writers scarcely used in this sense. II. a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464 sqq.; Icel. bera upp gátu, to ask a riddle; *ráða gátu*, to read a riddle; hence the saying, myrk er *órúðin gátu*, *mirk* (dark) is an unread riddle, cp. Bs. i. 226; *koll-gáta*, in the phrase, *ciga kollgátuna*, to guess the riddle; cp. *geta í kollinn*.

GÁTT, f. [*gaatt*, Ivar Aasen], the rabbet of a door-sill, against which the door shuts; hann gengr þá útar frá konungi til gáttar, to the door-sill, Jómsv. 12; hence such phrases as, *hurð hnigin á gátt*, a door shut but not locked, Gisl. 29, Fas. ii. 345; *sá gegðisk út hjá gáttinni*, Bárð. 171; cp. *gætti*; *hurð á hálfa gátt*, a door half open, = a klofa in old writers; *innan-gáta*, in-doors, Eb. 302; *utan-gáta*, out-of-doors, Stj. 436.

gáttar-tré, n. a door-post, Gpl. 345. II. in pl. the door-way, the place nearest to the door, Hm. 1; *hón lauk upp hurðinni ok stóð í gáttum stund þá*, Fb. i. 547.—*Gátt* is now in Icel. esp. used of the space (esp. in stalls) between the door-post and the wall, hence *tröða upp í gáttina*, to fill up the 'gátt.'

GEÐ, n. [a Scand. word, neither found in Ulf., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan. and Swed.; *gje*, Ivar Aasen]:—*mind*, mood; the old Hm. often uses the word almost = *wits*, senses; hann stelnr geði guma, he steals the wits of men, sleeps them in *leibargy*, 12; *vita til síns geðs*, to be in one's senses, II, 19; *heimta aprt sitt geð*, of a drunkard, to come to one's senses again, to awake, 13; *vera gættinn at geði*, to be on one's guard, 6; cp. *gá* (geyma) síns geðs, Fms. vii. 133, x. 10: in pl., *lítill eru geð guma*, many men have little sense, Hm. 52:—this meaning is obsolete. 2. *spirits*; *uppi er þá geð guma*, then folk are in high spirits, Hm. 16. 3. *mind*; hverju geði stýrir guma hverr, Hm. 17; *ok þér er grunn at hans geði*, and thou trustest not his mind towards thee, 45. 4. in prose, *favour*, liking; at Þorgilsi var eigi geð á, whom Th. liked not, Ld. 286; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they liked one another well, Band. 3, 9; *ok þat geð at ek görða mér visa fjúndr at vilöndum*, and such grace (engaging mind) that I made open foes into well-wishers, Stor. 23; *blanda geði við e-n*, to blend souls with one, Hm. 433; hann var vel í geði til Freysteins, he was well disposed to Fr., Fb. i. 255:—ó-geð, dislike:—in mod. usage also *vigour of mind*; Icel. say of a boy, það er ekkert geð í honum, there is no 'go' in him, he is a tame, spiritless boy.

COMPS: 1. denoting character, temper, or the like; *geð-fastr*, adj. firm of mind; *geð-góðr*, adj. gentle of mood; *geð-flir*, adj. ill-tempered; *geð-lauss*, adj. spiritless, tame, Rd. 241, Stj. 424, v. l.; *geð-leysi*, n. fickleness, Hom. 24; *geð-mikill* and *geð-rikr*, adj. choleric; *geð-stirðr*, adj. stiff of temper; *geð-styggr*, adj. hot-tempered; *geð-veykr*, adj. brain-sick, of unsound mind; and *geð-veyki*, f. hypochondria; *geðs-lag*, n., and *geðs-mumir*, m. pl. temper: or adjectives in inverse order, *bráð-geðja*, *fljót-geðja*, of hasty temper; *harð-geðja*, *bardy*; *laus-geðja*, *fickle*; *lin-geðja*, *weak-minded*, crazy; *stór-geðja*, *proud*; *þung-geðja*, *hypochondriac*. 2. denoting grace, pleasure; *geð-feldr*, adj. pleasant; ó-geðfeldr, unpleasant; *geð-ligr* or *geðs-ligr*, adj. engaging, Sks. 407, Fas. i. 233; *geð-þekknir*, f. good-will, content; *geð-þekkr*, adj. beloved, dear to one; *geð-þokki*, a, m. loveliness, engaging manners. 3. rarely of wit; *geð-spakr*, adj. witty (better get-spakr). 4. in many poet. compd adjectives, *geð-bjarttr*, -framr, -frækn, -horskr, -hraustr, -rakkr, -skjótr, -snjallr, -strangr, -svinnr, bold, valiant, and the like, Lex. Poët.

GEDDA, u, f. [cp. *gaddr*; Swed. *gådda*; Dan. *gjæde*], a pike, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 152, 489, Sæm.

geð-fró, f. heartsease, Sks. 114: the name of an Icel. poem.

geðjask, ad, dep. to be pleased with, like, Fms. iii. 97; e-m g. vel at e-u, to be well pleased with, Vigl. 25.

GEFA, pret. gaf, 2nd pers. gaft, mod. *gafst*, pl. *gáfu*; pres. gef; pret. subj. gefi; part. gefinn; with neg. suff. gef-af, *gaf-afu*, Fm. 7; mid. form *gáfumk* (*dabat* or *dabant mibi, nobis*), Stor. 23, Bragi, Edda: [Goth. *giban = didónav*; A. S. *gifan*; Engl. *give*; Dutch *geven*; O. H. G. *gepan*; Germ. *geben*; Swed. *gifva*; Dan. *give*.]

A. To give, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; g. *gjafar*, to give gifts, Fm. 7, Fms. vii. 40, Nj. 29, Hm. 48; *mikit eitt skala manni gefa*, 51; hann kvæðsk eingin yxn eiga þau áðr at honum þætti honum

gefandi (gerundial, *worth giving to him*), Rd. 256; hann gaf stórgjafir öllu stórmenni, Ld. 114; hann gaf þeim góðar gjafir at skilnaði, Gísl. 9; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álna, Nj. 7; viltú g. mér þá, 73, 75, 281, passim.

II. *to give in payment, to pay*; gefa vildim við þér fé til, *we will give thee money for it*, Nj. 75; yðr væri mikitt gefanda (gerundial) til, at þér hefðit ekki illt átt við Gunnar, *you would have given a great deal not to have provoked Gunnar*, 98; ek mun g. þér til Guðrúnu dóttur mína ok féit allt, id.: *to lay out*, hann gaf sumit verðit þegar í hönd, Gísl. 12; gefa e-t við e-u, *to pay for a thing*; at þér gefit mjök margra Kristinna manna líf við yðvarri þrálýndi, *that you will cause the loss of many Christian lives with your stubbornness*, Fms. iv. 195; þat er líkara at ek gefa mikitt við, Nj. 53; gefa sik við e-u, *to give oneself to a thing, attend to, be busy about*, mod.: gefa í milli, *to discount*; hygg at hvat þú gefr í milli tveggja systra, Fms. iv. 195 (hence milli-gjöf, discount).

III. *in special sense, to give in matrimony*; Njáll bað konu til handa Högna ok var hon honum gefin, Nj. 120; Vigdís var meir gefin til fjár en brautargengis, *V. had been more wedded to the money than to her advancement*, Ld. 26; segir at dóttir þeirra munni eigi betr verða gefin, 114:—gefa saman, *to betroth*, Fms. x. 381:—in mod. sense *to marry*, of the clergyman.

2. *to give as a dowry, portion*; búum þeim er Sveinu hafði gefit til hennar, Fms. x. 310 (hence til-gjöf, dowry); eigi skal ok í klæðum meira heiman gefask með konu en þriðjungur (hence heiman-gjöf, dowry), Gpl. 212:—so also, gefa í erfðir, *to give as inheritance*, Bs. i. 285:—gefa ölmusu, *to give alms*, Bs. passim; gefa fátækum, *to give to the poor*, passim.

IV. *to give, grant*; hann gaf honum vald yfir öllu landi, Fms. i. 18; gefa heimleyfi, *to grant 'home-leave', furlough*, ix. 474; gefa orlof, ii. 64; gefa gríð, *to grant a truce to one, pardon*, Nj. 165, Fms. ix. 479; gefa e-m líf, *to grant one his life*, 470.

V. *in various phrases*; gefa e-m nafn, *to give one a name*, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 23, Grág. ii. 146; gefa þakkrir, *to give thanks*, Fms. i. 231; gefa e-m tillit, *to indulge one*, Nj. 169; gefa e-m rúm, *to give place to one*, Fms. ii. 254, vi. 195; gefa ráð, *to give counsel, advice*, Nj. 75, 78; gefa góð orð, *to give good words, answer gently*; gefa e-m stór orð, *to give one big words*, Fms. v. 158; gefa slög, *to deal blows*, ix. 313; gefa gaunn at, *to give heed to*, Nj. 57, Eg. 551; gefa hljóð, *to give a hearing*, in public speaking, Nj. 230; gefa tóm, *to give time, leisure*, 98; gefa ró reiði, *to calm one's wrath*, 175:—gefa e-m sök, *to bring a charge against, complain of*, 82; ok gaf ek þó hjálminum enga sök á því, *I did not like the helmet less for that*, Ld. 128; at eigi sé mælt, at þú gefir dauðum sök, *that thou bringest a charge against a dead man* (which was unlawful), Nj. 82; en hvárki okkatt gefir þat öðru at sök, *neither of us likes the other the less for that*, 52; ekki gef ek þér þat at sök þótt þú sér engi bleyðimaðr, 54; engi þorði þó sakir á at gefa, *none durst complain*, Al. 123; Sigurðr jarl bað konung eigi gefa þrændum þetta at sök, Fms. i. 57; gefa kærur upp á e-n, *to give in a complaint against one*, Dipl. ii. 13.

2. gefa sér um . . . , *to give oneself trouble about, take interest in*, mostly followed by a noun; gefa sér fátt um e-t, *to take coolly*; gefa sér mikitt um, *to take great interest in*; þorfinnr lét gefa honum mat, en gaf sér lítið at honum, *but else took little notice of him*, Grett. 96; ekki er þess gefit, at hann gefi sér mikitt um, *that he shewed great interest*, Fms. i. 289; mun ek mér ok ekki um þetta gefa, *I will let this pass, not take offence at it*, Boll. 354; en ef til mín kæmi tveir eða þrjár, þá gaf ek mér ekki um, *then I took no notice of it*, Fms. ii. 151; konungur sér fátt um þat, Fb. i. 261; hann þóttisk vita hvat keisarannum mislíkaði ok gaf sér þó ekki um at síuni, Fms. vi. 71; ok gáfu sér ekki um viðbúnaðinn, vii. 87; so also, Skúli gaf sér lítið at hvat biskup sagði, *S. troubled himself little at what the bishop said*, Bs. i. 873:—akin is the mod. phrase, eg gef ekki um það, *I do not want it*; gefðu ekki um það, *do not care for it, mind it not*; eg gaf ekki um að sjá það, *I did not want to see it*, etc.

3. gefa staðar, *to stop*; lét hann þá staðar gefa róðrinn, *be stopped rowing*, Fms. vi. 384; konungur gaf staðar ok hlýddi til frásagnar þeirra, viii. 400; ok þá er sá íss gaf staðar ok rann eigi, Edda 3; ok þeir gefa eigi stað ferðinni fyrr en þeir kómu norðr, 151 (pref.); svá at staðar gaf (MS. naf) höndin við spordinn, 40.

VI. *to give out, deal out*; hón bað gefa sér drekka, *baðe give him to drink*, Eg. 604; *to give a dose*, gefa e-m eittr, Al. 156:—absol. *to give fodder to cattle*, gefa göltum, Hkv. 2. 37; gefa nantum, kúnn, hestum, Sturl. ii. 42, Gísl. 28:—gefa á, *to dash over*, of sea-water, cp. ágjöf: *to pour water on*, var gluggur á ofinnum svá at útan mátti á gefa, Eb. 134; síðan lét hann gefa útan á baðit í glugg, 136; gefa á ker, *to fill a goblet*, Clar.: metaph. *to press on*, gefr Orrur þá á, Fb. i. 530 (in wrestling).

VII. *with prepp., fyrir-gefa, to forgive*, freq. in mod. usage, but scarcely found in old writers; so also gefa til, cp. Dan. *úlgive*, D. N., vide Safn i. 96 (rare and obsolete):—gefa upp, *to give up*; gefa upp gamalmenni, *to give old people up, let them starve*, Fms. ii. 225; gefa upp föður eða móður, 227; bendr báðum hann gefa upp eyna, Grett. 145; to remit, en þó vil ek nú upp gefa þér alla leiguna, Nj. 128; gaf honum upp reiði sína, Fms. x. 3, 6; ok gefit oss upp stórsakir, ii. 33; Brján konungur gaf upp þrysvar útlöggum sínum inar sömu sakir, Nj. 269; absol., hvárt vilit þér gefa honum upp, *sardon him*, 205; gefa upp alla mótsöðu, *to give up all resistance*, Fms. ix. 322; gefa sik upp, *to give oneself up, surrender*, i. 198; þá gefum vér upp várn

stað, 104; gefa upp ríki, konungdóm, *to give up the kingdom, abd. resign*, x. 4, xi. 392: *to give up, hand over to one*, Magnús konungur honum upp Finferðina með sílkum skildaga, vii. 135; ek vil gefa upp búit at Varmalæk, Nj. 25; allir hafa þat skaplyndi at gefa þat upp er stólit er, 76: *to give up, leave off*, gefa upp leik, *to give up*, Fas. iii. 530; gefa upp horn, Fms. vi. 241: *to exhaust, empty*, ætlu vér nú gefnar gersimar yðrar, vii. 197.

B. IMPERS., a naut. term; e-m gefr byri, byr (acc. pl. or sing. gets a fair wind; gaf þeim byr ok sigla þeir í haf, Nj. 4; gaf þeir byri, 138; er þeir vóru búnir ok byr gaf, Eg. 99: so also absol. w. without dat. of the person, gaf kaupmönnum burt af Grænland sailors got a wind off Greenland, so as to sail from it, Fb. iii. 454 at eigi gaf suðr lengra, Fms. ii. 185; gaf þeim vel, ix. 268; gaf h. ílla, x. 4; gaf honum eigi austan, Nj. 63: so in the saying, sv. hverjum sem hann er góðr. 2. in other phrases, to get a chance; færri (acc.) gefr á, *if you get a chance*, Nj. 266; halda njósum, naz gefri færi á honum, *to keep a look-out, when there was best chance to him*, 113; til þess gefr nú vel ok högliga, *'tis a fair and easy oppon for that*, Al. 156; mæltu menn at honum hafði vel gefit til (bad luck) um hefndina, Fms. vii. 230; ef yðr (dat.) gefri eigi missýni í máli, *if you are not mistaken in this matter*, Fbr. 32; gaf þeim glá (q. v.) er til vóru kommir, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401; þá gaf mér syn, bebedl (in a vision), Fms. vii. 163; þat gaf öllum vel skilja, *it was for all to understand, it lay open to all*, vi. 70; e-m gefr á að líka can see, i. e. it is open and evident.

C. REFLEX., gefask vel (ílla), *to shew oneself, prove good* (í) það sé ván at þú gefisk honum eigi vel, er þú gefisk öllum öðrum mí ílla, Nj. 32; eigi deilir litr kosti ef þú gefisk vel, 78; hversu gefisk þér, Kári, 265; opt hafa mér vel gefisk yður ráð, *your counsels ban proved good to me*, Ld. 252; hefir þeim þat ok aldri vel gefisk (it þa turned out well) í þessu landi, Fms. vii. 22; ílla gefisk ílls ráð, a.; Nj. 20; hétu allir góðu um at gefask vel (i. e. to fight manfully), F. 262:—to happen, turn out, come to pass, sem síðan gafsk, x. 411 honum gefsk, so it turned out for him, Sl. 20; ok svá gefisk, ef eigi Guð þá sína miskun til sent, and so it would have come to pass, um. Fms. x. 395:—gefisk mér svá, it seems to me so, metbinks it is so, Kar. 308 (vide A. V. 2. above); þat allsheri at undri gefsk, to all people wonder, Ad. 18; e-m er e-t svá gefit, to be so and so disposed, to think so of a thing; ef þér er þetta svá gefit sem þú segir, Fms. v. 236; mér gefit, son minn, at ek em þér fegin orðin, O. H. 33; sagði hann mundi jarli gefit, Fms. ix. 244; en svá ætla ek flestum lendum m gefit, at eigi munu skiljask frá Skúla jarli, 429, v. l.; þyki mér e svá munu flestum gefit, at fé sé fjörvi fírr, Ld. 266; en þat mun þú um stýra hversu þórdís er um gefit, 302; síðan talaði konungur mál við systur sína, ok spurði hversu henni væri um þetta gefit, 1. 221: of the gifts of nature, mikill máttir er gefinn góðum vart 132; ok er þat mála mat, at henni hafí allt verit ílla gefit þat er var sjálfrátt, i. e. that she was a bad woman in everything of her own ing (but well gifted by nature), 268; ok svá er sagt at honum hafí hlutir höfðinglegast gefnir verit, 254.

2. with prepp., gefask give up, give in, surrender, Nj. 64, 124, Eg. 79: mod. to lose one's upp gefinn, upset; eigi þykjumk ek upp gefinn þó at ek sjá smávoðu 112; eigi þyki mér vit upp gefnir, ef vit veitumk at, 131; en þó fedgar sé ríkir menn, þá eru vér þó ekki upp gefnir fyrir þeim, Fb. in mod. usage, exhausted, having lost one's breath, eg er uppgefnir of a horse, hann gafsk upp, hann er stað-uppgefninn:—e-m gefsk yfir wrong, commit a fault, fail; þat mæla menn at þessi hlutr hafí kinum yfir gefisk helzt, Fms. xi. 283; ef gögum mönnum gáfusk hlutir yfir, if the noble gave gross offence, did evil things, Bs. engi er svá vitr at eigi gefisk yfir nokkut sinn, Karl. 451:—to g self to one, gefask Kristi, N. G. L. i. 339; gefsk þú hánum þá í d Guði, Nj. 157; gefask á vald e-s, to give oneself into another's Fms. ix. 479.

II. recipr. to give to one another; gefask Bret. 48; gáfusk þeir gjöfum áðr þeir skildu, Bs. i. 274. part. gefinn, given to a thing, in a spiritual sense, devout; g. fyrir lestr, smíðar, etc., given to books, reading, workmanship, etc.

gefendr, part. pl. givers, Hm. 2, Grág. ii. 169.

gefins, adv. gratis, (mod.)

gefja, u, f. [Gael. *gwajw*], a missile, Edda (Gl.)

Gefjon, f. the name of the goddess, Yngl. S. ch. i, Edda ch. in the Middle Ages the Iceland. used to render Diana by Gefjon, e. g. i G. gyðja, great is the goddess Diana, 655 xvi. B, Acts xix. 2 Gefjonar—Lat. *templum Dianae*, Bret. 20 note, passim: rarely = Stj. 90, or = *Minerva*, Bret. 20:—name of a woman, Dropl. 36.

Gefn, f., poet. name of the goddess Freyja, Edda 21; prop. in poet. periph. descriptions of women, Lex. Poët.

gefna-gæð, n. even temper, good temper, Sks. passim.

geggjast, að, dep. to get out of joint; geggjast, part. disorder.

GEGN, adv., old form gögn, with dat. [not found in Ulfr. v and and vípra; A. S. *gegn* in compds; Engl. *gain* (in *gain-say*), Germ. *gegen*; Dan. *igjen*; Swed. *gen*: cp. the adj. *gegn*];—again

site; í gegn vindi sem forvindi, Bs. i. 22; gegn veðri, Bjarn. 52; sjá n sálu, to look straight at the sun, Fms. viii. 114; þeir áttu at veða í jelinu, xi. 136.

2. metaph. against, contrary to; Örn var til móts, estr hluti manna honum í gegu, voted against him, Ld. 74; risa í gegn Fms. i. 221; í gegn sílfu ofrefri, vii. 29; í gegn eðli, against nature, 335; þat eitt er eigi mæli því í gegn, which is not contrary to it, i. 7; ok mælti því manngi í gegn, Íb. 17, Anecd. 72; in medic. þar eru alls-kyns tró ok aldiu í gegn (against) meimum manna, 24. (rare.)

β. absol. or ellipt., svá bjart at þeir þorðu eigi í at veða, Fms. v. 161; þó vörðusk þeir eigi né í gegn hlöggu, 655; so the law phrase, ganga í gegn e-u, to avow or meet a charge; to gainsay, deny, vide ganga.

γ. þar er vigt í gegn þeim öllum, i. 9; skalat húsum skipta í gegn land, i. e. land shall not be exchanged against houses, 256.

3. [Engl. again], in turn; hann sendi rottu ok tók við í gegn af honum, 623. 52; en þeir hétu honum í gegn, Sl. 21; þar í gegn (again, Germ. dagegen), Stj. 76; grát at ni skaltú í gögn hafa (in turn), Skm. 30.

GEGN, adj. [North. E. and Scot. gane; Swed. gen; Dan. gjen:— to the adv. gegn; cp. gagna-, gegnt, gegnum]—prop. 'gane, short; gegnsta veg, Mar. 545; a 'gane' way, the 'gane's' road are found in Engl. and Scot., and still remain in the northern provinces; cp. the e gagna- signf. B, and gegnt.

II. metaph. 'gane,' i. e. ready, capable, kindly, a usage also found in old North. E. and Scot., vide eson; gegn ok sannorðr, Band. 10; gegn ok örugg, 'gane' and y, Fs. 129; gegn ok vitr, Fms. v. 194; gegn ok úskapbráðr, 'gane' good-temperd, Sturl. iii. 126; gegn ok gæfr, 'gane' and gentle, 2. 90; gegn ok góðfengr, 92; in poet. compds, bráð-gegn, fjöl-g-, þ-, hvar-g-, hyggju-g-, ráð-g-, i. e. good, wise, gentle, Lex. Poët.; n. 'ungainly,' ungentle.

na, d. [Germ. begegnen, cp. gegn, the adv.], to go against, meet, enter; hann hafði þar mikil lið ok skyldi g. Birkibeinum, Fms. vii. g. þeim er á sund hlaupa, ix. 22; skyldu þeir g. um njósnir ok k. vegu alla, Sturl. iii. 236.

II. metaph. 1. to meet gagement, to pay, discharge; ef hann á bú, þótt hann gegui eigi um, though he pays no rates, Grág. i. 160; þá á hón at g. þrjúngi (the third part of the charges) fyrir ómaga þeirra, 337; ok skal hann (account, redress) við hinn ef landsleigr væri minni en verðit, ii. as a law term, of a duty, to meet, discharge; but also of rights, to allied to; þá g. börn beggia arfi, N. G. L. i. 33; ok g. réttum öllum, g. kostnaði, Fms. viii. 371; to pay, g. þingsfarar-kaupi, Grág. pass. ii. 344, Íb. ch. 10; g. skyldu sinni, to do one's duty.—g. líkum, ngja sálu-messu, to meet the bodies, of the officiating clergyman, L. i. 390.

2. to suit one, be meet for one; velit þat er yðr gegnir, what best suits you, 623. 30; leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum bezt, Nj. 10, Fms. viii. 102; þat man bezt g. (be meetest) at þín höfð, Nj. 24, Fs. 155; kjöri hann þat af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. mun þat betr g., it will do better, iv. 209; ok mun mér þat allvel 7; hve illa mönnum gegndi (how ill it suited men) at fara, Íb. 8; kost er þér gegnir verr, Fs. 134; þá gegnir þat, it is fit, Sks.

3. to signify, mean, matter; ok spurði, ef hann vissi nókkut gegndi, if he knew what was the matter, Eg. 53; spurðu hverju at í um ferðir hans, Rd. 237; spurði, hverju gegndi úgledi sú er hann asked, what his sadness meant, Eg. 518; spyrir, hverju gegndi þyss a klíðr, Gisl. 56; sumir mæltu í móti, ok kváðu öngu g., some it, and said it went for nothing, Nj. 25; Háls kváð þat mundu g., Rd. 237; það gegnir ferðu, it means a wonder, it is astonishing, aví gegnir (what means?) þetta atkvæði? 656 B. 5; er helzt sá at gegndi, i. e. where be saw that there was reason in it, Fms. vii. 257; mundum, to be of importance, of great consequence; séð hefi ek þat setla tíðendum muni g., Ld. 272; mér en hófi gegnir, more than is above measure, Fms. vii. 132; er viti gegnir, which has sense or vig, Al. 6; um hluti þá er íþróttum gegndi, which imply or can be ar, Ó. H. 102.—of numbers, to amount to, svá at mörgum hundr- gegndi, so that it amounted to several hundreds, by many hundreds, 356; svá náttum gegndi, i. e. several nights, Ld. 304, v. 1.; at num vas fleira en heilum vikum gegndi í tveim misserum, i. e. that ar there is one day over the complete number of weeks, Íb. 7; with (rare), mér þyki tvennra vandræða g., it is a double difficulty, i. e. sides, Gret. 143 A.

4. to answer, reply, freq. in mod. usage, lat. of the person and the reply; hann gegnir öngu, he gives no hann gegnir mér ekki, he does not answer me. β. to yield, be yielded; hann gegnir öngum, he obeys none, is cross and disobedient, freq. in usage.

d. f. moderation, reason; það er engi gegnd í því, 'tis unreasonable, excess; í ó-gegn, excessively; það er mesta ó-gegn, id.: lar-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), = gegniligr; gegndar-lauss, adj. (i. n.), unreasonable, exorbitant.

-görd, f. a Norse law term, 'harbouring the king,' a tax, D. N. i-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), 'gainly,' meet, due, Vigl. 32, Sturl. ii. 63; e adj. gegn.

ing, f. = gegnd, Band. 3, Fms. ii. 88.

gegn-ligr, adj. straight, Sks. 4; metaph. = the adj. gegn II, Hom. 69. gegnt, adv.: I. almost like a prep. with dat. opposite to, = gagnar, q. v.; Laugabær stendr gegnt Tuingu, Ld. 122; í öndvegi gegnt koungi, Eg. 304; yfir gegnt þeim á brekkunni, Ísl. ii. 200; gegnt rekku þeirri er Kjartan var vanr at liggja í, Ld. 202; í öðru öndvegi g. honum, Ó. H. 43; gegnt Hófi, Sd. 142; vóru þá komnir mjök svá þar gegnt, Nj. 247.

II. really as adv. straight; svá gegnt (so straight, with so good an aim) at í sitt auga kom hver örín, Fas. i. 271. 2. compar. gegnra or gegnara, more straight; gegnra skautu í sumar, Fms. viii. 140; hann mun miklu lengra skjóta ok gegnara, ii. 266.

3. superl. gegnst, [Swed. genast = at once; Dan. gjenst], the 'gane's,' shortest way; hann stefnir þegar et gegusta, the 'gane's' way, Ld. 240; ok it gegnsta reið hann til þyrils, Ísl. ii. 109; ok skal gerða it gegnsta þar, Grág. ii. 264; fór Öngull þar á land sem honum þótti gegnast ('gane's,' shortest), Gret. 155 A.

β. metaph. meetest, most right or just; spyrja vitrir menn hvat gegnast muni í þessu máli, Ld. So: cp. the adj. gegn.

GEGNUM, adv., old form gögnum rhyming to Rögn, Orku. 80; [this word seems not to be found in Germ. and Saxon, but Dan. igjennem, Swed. genom; cp. gagna-, gegn]:—through, with acc.; laust gögnum súlna, gögnum Geirróð ok gögnum vegginn, Edda 61; holtríða hver í gegnum, Hým. 27; sílur í gögnum, 29; hann hljóp báðum fótum gögnum skipit, Edda 36; gögnum hellu mikla, 20; ok renndi svá í g. hann, El. 15; Gerzkan mann skýr hann í gegnum með gafloki, Al. 40; ef þú leggir í gögnum báða skjölduna, El. 12; flaug skotið í gögnum hann, Edda 37; brjóta nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, Grág. ii. 354; í gegnum skjöld- um, Nj. 84; en ek þykjunn sjá allt í gegnum þá er ek kem í land, 134; ok gókk þegar í gegnum, 262; í gegnum eyjarnar, Eg. 251; út í g. vegginn, 398; ef hval rekr í g. merkiósa, Grág. ii. 353, Fms. i. 217; ganga gegnum fylkingar, to go right through the ranks, Fms. xi. 131; í g. Danmörk, through Denmark, A. A. 288; settar gullknöppum í gegnum miðr, all through, Eg. 516; ek vil ísum láta höggva í g. út, all along, all through, Fms. viii. 416; hence adverb., út í gegn, all through, from beginning to end.

II. temp., allan dag í gegnum, all the day long, Fms. xi. 27; allan vetr í gögnum, all the winter long, Orkn. 80; haust- nótt gögnum, all through the autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

GEIFLA, ad. [cp. A. S. geafas = grinders], to mumble with the lips; gömlum kenna vér nú Goðanum at g. á saltinu, see how we teach the old God to mumble the salt, Bs. i. 25;—it was usual to put salt into the mouth of neophytes when baptized as a symbol of the words (Matth. v. 13) 'ye are the salt of the earth,' vide Bingham's Origg. iv. 39;—metaph. to mutter, þótt þú gefillr slíkt, Gret. 116 (MS.);—geifla sig, to make a wry mouh as if about to cry.

geiga, ad, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, of a bolt or the like; ok geigadi á fluginu, Gret. 124; hann skaut tveim örum eðr þrem ok geigadi þat allt, Sturl. ii. 135; eigi veit hvar óskytja ör geigar, none can tell where a shaft ill-shot may stray to, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, (a saying.) 2. láta augun g., to look askance, Hom. (St.)

geigr-örðr, adj. caustic, sarcastic, Nj. 38, v. 1.

GEIGR, m. a scathe, serious hurt; ef þeir fá geig af vápnum sínum, Nj. 115; vinna, veita, göra e-m geig, to hurt one, 253, Fms. xi. 119; at óstyrk kona skyldi geig göra mega svá miklum sel, that she should have been able to cause death to so big a seal, Bs. i. 335; eigi vilda ek þér geig hafa gört, Njard. 378; en þess varð aldreigi vist, hver honum hafði geig veittan, who had slain him, Orkn. 376, Fbr. (in a verse); ef kirkju verðr geigr af eldi, K. Þ. K. 48.

2. danger; er þat enn mesti geigr, Ld. 238, Fms. vii. 270; en mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens niesta geigs, Hkr. ii. 222; at eigi veitti hann þau áhlaup í braði sinni er geig setti, 686 B. 1; sagði at þá væri búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158.

3. a squint, a leer; geigr er þér í augnu, Nj. in a ditty. COMPDs: geigr-ligr, adj., poet. dangerous, Lex. Poët. geigr-skot, better geig-skot, n. a deadly shot; in the phrase, at skjóta g. í móti e-m, to shoot the death bolt against one, i. e. to seek to take one's life, Fb. ii. 353, Fms. v. 76. geigr-þing, n. a dangerous meeting, battle, Halfred; better in two words.

geig-vænliga, adv. dangerously, Bs. i. 343. geig-vænlig, adj. dangerous, fatal, Fas. iii. 123, Hom. 39, Fms. xi. 132, Finnb. 346.

GEIL, f. [cp. gil, a chasm]:—a narrow glen; geilar þær sem ganga fyrir framan Titlingshól, Vm. 156, Fms. viii. 409, Nj. 114, Gisl. 136; geilar þreyngar at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; gras-geilar, grassy 'gills,' Hrafn. 20; Hrossa-geilar, id. II. any narrow passage, e. g. a shaft through a bay-rick or the narrow lane between bay-ricks or bouses. COMPDs: geila-garðr, m. a 'glen-formed' fence, a walk, id.; geilagarðs- hlið, n. a gate in a fence, Sturl. ii. 247; skal geilar göra af mönnum (defile of men) heim at kirkjugarðs-hliði, Bs. i. 291; göra e-m geilar, a law phrase, to let (a thief) run the gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 253, passim; hafsg-geil, the sea-lane, through which the host of Pharaoh passed, Stj. 287, cp. Exod. xiv. 23.

GEIMI, a. m., mod. geimr, m., poet. the main, the sea, Edda (Gl.); skaut jörð ör geima, Edda Ht. 13; in mod. usage geimr means a vast empty space; himin-geimr, the universe, the air, e. t. b.

hímingeimr, Jónas 167: the popular phrase, spyrja e-n úti alla heima og geima, to *speer (ask) freely about everything*.

GEIP, n. *idle talk, nonsense*, in mod. usage esp. *foolish exaggeration*, Nj. 214, Fms. ii. 286, Karl. 478.

geipa, að, to talk nonsense, Fms. v. 333, 341, Sturl. i. 206, Gisl. 99.

geipan, f. brag, nonsense, Sturl. i. 207, Lv. 60, Glúm. 342.

geir-fálki, a, m. [a for. word; mid. Lat. *gyrfalco*], a *gerfalcon*, H. E. i. 391, N. G. L. ii. 471.

geir-fugl, m. *alca impennis*, Edda (Gl.); hence Geirfugla-skær, n. a local name in Icel.

geir-hvalr, m. a kind of *whale*, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

GEIRI, a, m. [Engl. *goar* or *gore*; Germ. *gebre*], a *goar* or *triangular strip*, Orkn. 374 (in a verse), freq.; land-g., a *goar of land*; gras-geirar, *grass strips* among rocks; set-g., a *goar let into breeches*. II. a pr. name, Landn.

III. fire, poet., Edda (Gl.)

geir-laukr, m. *garlic*, Edda (Gl.), Gkv. i. 18.

geir-nagli, a, m. *the nail fastening a spear's head to the shaft*, Grett. 123, Gpl. 105, Fas. i. 239, Gsl. 11.

geir-nefr, m., and geir-nytt, f. a *fish, chimaera monstrosa* Linn.: a *sea-rat*, Eggert Itin. 598.

GEIRR, m. [A. S. *gár*; Hel. *gér*; O. H. G. *keir*, whence *kesja*, q. v.; cp. also Lat. *gaesum*, a Teut.-Lat. word]:—a *spear*, Edda 41, Fms. i. 177, Hm. 15, 37, Hkv. 1. 15, Hbl. 40; Ódin is represented wielding a *geir*, called *Gungnir*, as are also the *Valkyrjur*; marka sik *geirs-oddi*, to mark oneself in the breast with a spear's point, so as to make blood flow, was a heathen rite whereby warriors on their death-bed devoted themselves to Ódin; it was the common belief that a man who died a natural death was not admitted into Valhalla after death; this rite is only mentioned in mythical Sagas such as *Yngl. S. ch. 10*; cp. also *Gautr. S. ch. 7*. —þá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi ok mælti, nú gef ek þik Óðni: the origin of this rite is in Hm., where Ódin himself is represented as hanging on the tree *Yggdrasil* 'wounded with a spear and given to Ódin, myself to myself'; some trace it to a Christian origin, which is not very likely. Again, the cruel *blóðörn* (q. v.) is no doubt connected with this kind of sacrifice to Ódin. II. a pr. name, and also in many compds, *Sig-geirr*, *þór-geirr*, *Ás-geirr*, *Vé-geirr* (the *holy spear*), and *Geir-hildir*, *Geir-ríðr*, *Geir-mundr*, *Geir-laug*, *Geir-röðr*, and many others, vide Landn. *Geira*, u, f. a pr. name, Landn.

geir-síl, n. a kind of *herring*, Edda (Gl.)

geir-skaftr, n. a *spear-shaft*, N. G. L. i. 144.

geir-varta, u, f. the *nipple*, of a man, Rb. 346, Sturl. i. 41, Ld. 136, 140, Fs. 145: of a woman, less correctly, Mar. 603.

geis, n. [M. H. G. *gis* = yeast], *boasting*, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

GEISA, að, [Ulf. *gaisjan* or *usgaisjan* means to be alarmed, astonished; mid. Germ. *gise* and Swed. *güsa* = to ferment; cp. Engl. *yeast*]:—to *chafe*, *rage*, of fire, Vsp. 57; láta gráðugan loga geisa, Mar. 530; hón (an excited lady) geisaði mjök, Nj. 57; látum Gamminn geisa, of a ship under sail, 135 (in a ditty); þeir ofsi geisar hátt, their insolence runs high, Edda 146 (pref.); hversu sunnarlega geisar ríki föður þíns, Bær. 13; ofarr lét Grettir g. saxit í fyrra, Grett. 99 new Ed. Cod. Ups. II. to be *panic-stricken*, a notion which only appears in the word *geiski*: cp. *geysask*.

geisan, f. *impetuosity*, Band. 9.

geiski, a, m. *panic*, *fear*, Fas. i. 193, where spent *gyzki*. *geiska-fullr*, adj. *frightened*, of a hunted deer, Hkv. 2. 35.

GEISL, m. (*gisli*, Fb. ii. 273, less correctly), [cp. O. H. G. *geisila*, mid. and mod. Germ. *geissel*, a scourge]:—the *staff* used by men sliding in snow shoes, O. H. L. 153. 2. the *short ribs*, *costae*, Björn.

geisla, að, to *shed rays*, Sks. 206, Fms. iii. 51, v. 341, Sl. 42; geislaði af meyjunnii, it beamed from the maid, she shed rays of light, Mar. 618: metaph. to *shed*, Magn. 428.

GEISLI, a, m. 1. prop. a *beam*, *staff*, = *geisl*; but only used, 2. metaph. a *beam*, *ray*, of the sun, Rb. 472, Fas. i. 516, Hkv. i. 15, Hom. 128; sólar-g., a *sun-beam*; ár-g., *morning-beam*, poet.: the eye is called *brú-geisli*, *brow-beam*, Korm. *Geisla-dagr*, m. 'Beam-day'; it is prob. a rendering of Epiphany, though it is not used of that very day, which is called *prettándi*, but of the seventh day after, viz. the 13th of January.

geislung, f. = *gisling*, Fas. i. 5 (badly).

GEISPA, að, [Engl. *to gasp*; Dan. *gisp*; Swed. *güspa*], to *yawn*, Nj. 20, Fas. i. 11, Fms. x. 204, Fb. i. 259.

geispi, a, m. a *yawn*, Fms. vi. 199.

GEIT, f., gen. *geitar*, pl. *geitr*, [Goth. *gaiti*; A. S. *gât*; Engl. *goat*; Germ. *geiz*; Swed. *geit*; Dan. *geed*; Lat. *boeudus*]:—a *sbe-goat* (the he-goat is *hafri*), Grág. i. 418, 503, Hkv. i. 42, 2. 35, Skm. 35, Rm. 12, Gm. 25, Edda 24, 46, passim; stein-geit, the *steinbock* or *wild goat*.

2. metaph. a *coward* (cp. Engl. *bare*); hann er mesta geit, he is a 'frightened bare', cp. Grett. ch. 8, Valla L. 212—this metaphor is taken from the *skógar-geit* or *roebuck*, Fms. ii. 309, Hkv. 2. 35. COMPS: *geitar-hár*, n. *goat's hair*, Stj. 306. *geitar-horn*, n. a *goat's horn*, Fms. vii. 156. *geitar-hugr*, m. a *sbe-goat's courage*, *cowardice*, Fms. x. 351. *geita-hús*, u. a *goat's fold*, O. H. L. 15, Njard. 374, Grett. 150 A. *geita-kúgildi*, n. a *cow's value paid in goats*, Am. 50. *geitar-skegg*, n.

a *goat's beard*, Fms. iii. 94. *geita-sveinn*, m. a *goat-boy*, *goat*, Fas. i. 139. *geit-bólgr*, m. a *goat-skin* (blown up), Rd. 245 (a name). *geit-bjálfr*, a, m. a *goat-skin coat*, Fas. iii. 621.

fé, n. collective noun, like Lat. *pecus*, Fas. iii. 383. *geit-héðinn*, a *goat-skin jacket*, Nj. 211; a pr. name, Bs. i. *geit-sauðr*, m., the same as *geitfé*, Grág. i. 503; gener. *sbe-goats*, Stj. 45. *geit-skinn*, a *goat-skin*, Stj. 470: *goat-skins* were used by sorcerers, Nj. 20; the phrase, *vefja geitskinni at höfði e-m*, to *hoodwink one*. *geit-si* u, f. a *goat-skin*, Fas. iii. 502.

II. botan., *geitna-njóli*, *aegopodium*. *geitna-skóf*, n. *lichen proboscideus*, Hjalt.

skór, m. 'goat-shoe', the *willow-weed*, *epilobium*, Ivar Aasen: a name, Íb. ch. 2. III. medic. *geitr*, only in pl., *scurvy* in the

from vermin, Fas. i. 9.

geitr, m., poet. a *giant*: a pr. name, Landn.

geitla, u, f. *angelica sylvestris*, Hjalt.

geitungr, m. [Swed. *geiting*; Dan. *geding*], a *wasp*; in Edda wrongly rendered as a bird.

GEILDA, d, mod. t. [root in Goth. *gilþa* = a sickle], to *geld*, Gr. 301, Edda 149 (pref.), Sturl. ii. 69, 181, Fms. vii. 185, Hl. 39. II. part. *geldr* (*geltr*), Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

geldask, t, dep. to *become barren*, *yield no milk*.

geld-fé, n. a *barren sheep* (cp. *geldar*), Grág. i. 416, 421, Eg. 74c.

87. COMPS: *geldfjár-afretrr*, -*hagar*, m., -*höfn*, f. *pasture* *geldfé*, Vm. 60, 80, Grág. ii. 326. *geldfjár-kúgildi*, n. a *cow's value paid in geldfé*, Vm. 34, Jb. 361. *geldfjár-rekstr*, m. = *geldfé*, Grág. ii. 327, Jb. 284, Dipl. iv. 9. *geldfjár-sannaðr*, m. a *fi* *geldfé*, Grág. i. 416.

geld-fénaðr, m. = *geldfé*, Dipl. v. 7.

geld-hestr, m. a *gelded horse*, *gelding*, Vm. 18.

gelding, f. a *gelding*, Grág. i. 419. *geldinga-maðr*, m. = *ge* *geldingr*, m. a *wetber*, Grág. i. 502, 503, Nj. 26, Ísl. ii. 330, Vr. 60, Sturl. i. 81, Band. 4, Rd. 299, Þorst. Stang. 51, passim; a local name, Landn., Bs. *geldinga-hús*, n. a *fold for wetber* 235. II. an *eunuch*, K. Á. 120, Al. 57, Stj. 195.

geldir, m. a *gelder*; *hesta-g.*, a nickname, Landn.

geld-mjólk, f. adj.; g. *kýr*, a *barren cow* (Swed. *gall-ko*), Grág. i. 2.

geld-neyti, n. *barren neat* (cattle), Ld. 98, Vm. passim.

GEILDR, adj. [Swed. *gall*], *barren*, *yielding no milk*, Grág. i. 50; Vm. 33.

geld-ær, f. a *barren ewe* (Scot. *gelt gimmer*, Jamieson), Vm. 16.

GEILGJA, u, f. [akin to *gálgi*], the *cheek bones* of a *fish*; *ge* *bein*, n. the *small bones* in the *gelgia*; hence *gelju-legr* or *ge* *leitr*, adj. *baggard-looking*, *pinched in the face*. II. n. the name of the tack or pin belonging to the chain whereby the *Fenrir* was fastened, Edda 221, cp. 20.

GEILLA, d, [A. S. *gellan*], to *yell*, esp. of wild beasts, Hkr. i. 2; ii. 170, Karl. 140, Bs. ii. 10.

gellini, a, m. a nickname, Ó. H.

gellir, m. a *yeller*, a nickname, Landn.: a *bull*, Edda (Gl.)

gellungr, m. = *geldingr*, D. I. i. 257.

gelt, n. *barking*.

GEILTA, t, (cp. *gella*), to *yell*; prop. of dogs, to *bark*; þeir *gjöllu* *hundar*, Fas. iii. 623: *gelta* and *gelt* are now the current words in Icelandic scarcely only in old writers, as Hm. 86 is a mod. interpolation.

GEMLA, u, f. a *stump*, *worn out tooth*, in the mouth of old; Bjarn. 186; but also of teeth in the mouth of new-born babes.

skálda-gemlur, 'poet-grinders', from the old saying that a child born with teeth will become a poet, Ísl. Þjóds. ii. 5.

gemlingr, m. (dimin. *gamsi*, a, m.), a *year old* (*gamal*) *sheep*, Sd. 4.

gemlir, m., poet. the *old*, an eagle, Lex. Poët.: in mythol. n. Órg., cp. Germ. *ur-alt*, Edda, Lex. Poët.

GEIMS, n. a *gibe*, *scoff*, Fbr. 169, Sturl. iii. 80, Bs. i. 649, Band 19, where masc.

gamsa, að, to *gibe*, *scoff*.

gamsan, f. *gibing*, Bs. i. 649.

gams-mikill, adj. *full of gibes*, Sturl. iii. 69.

gamsungr, m. a *giber*, Sturl. iii. 262.

GENGI, n. [ganga], *good luck*, *success*; in the saying, *án er ills* (ill) *gengi* nema heiman hafi, *ill luck is bomebred, is one's own* 1 Nj. 27, Dropl. 23, Ísl. ii. 144, Gisl. 63; or, *áni er ills gengis*, á substantively (vide 'án', p. 43); ok vart g. vaxa, and promote our þórd. 64:—*help*, *support*, vart g. eðr líðsinni, Fb. ii. 126, 131;

gengis, to *gather troops*, Fms. x. 394; g. *þrænzka* drengja, g. Norðmanna, Hallfred, Hkm. 3. 10; vígs-gengi, *helping sword* i. Ld. 224; heita e-m *gengi sínu*, Fms. viii. 151: *victory* = *gagn*, Lex the saying, *vex* (*göfgask*) *hverr af gengi*, *good luck makes a man* Edda Ht. 26, Mkv. 12: Icel. also say, *vera í göðu* (*miklu*) *g.* *enjoy fame*, *popularity*; vera í *lítlu g.*, to be of *small reputation*.

gengi-legr, adj. *passable*, *Vellekla*.

gengr, adj. *able to walk*, Grág. ii. 33, Fms. vii. 208, Landn.

passable, fit to walk, Bs. i. 322; ó-gengr, *unfit to walk* or *impassable* 64.

to pass, of ice, crags, or the like:—the phrase, eiga helman-genget, to go to go from home, i. e. to have leisure, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; eg á ekki an-genget, illa heiman-genget, etc.—of money, good, D. N. genja, u, f. [gana], an *ἀξ. λεγ.*: poet. an axe, Edda (Gl.): the name þri, Branda-genja, Sturl. ii. 166: the nickname of a woman, id. NTA, u; f. a girl; a special Norse word not used in Icel. and not in old writers earlier than the 14th or 15th century, unless 'getta' in verse in Hálf's S. be the same or kindred word; hvað líör nú grautum, Fas. iii. 382, 389, 393 (Eg. Einh. S.), is the only passage where it is used in Icel. writers. In many languages the equivalents are curious, girl, Swed. flicka, Norse genla (proncd. yenta, vide Asbjörn's), Icel. stúlka, Dan. pige,—all words that baffle etymologists. The ans seem to have no such word, as müdeben and müdel are plain ch. The Lapps have ganda = a girl, which may be the origin of

ill, m. a little ill-shaped spoon, spón-gepill; akin to geifla. R, n. [Dan. gjær], yeast, vide gör. , in compds, vide gör-, görsemi, etc. RA, ð, to do, vide göra.), gerningr, etc., vide görð, görningr, doing. RÐ (and görð less correctly), f. yeast, ferment; ok kom þú ekki mungát, Bs. i. 339; þá kom þegar görð í keren gnóg ok góð, id.; brásk aldregi þá er gerðar beiddi, 394; ok lét í kerinu sem þá er æri í, Mirm. Þ. medic. í-gerð, suppuration in a wound, (mod.) RÐ, f., used to rhyme with e (verðung—gerðar), Fms. vi. 448:—barness, and in pl. esp. armour; sú gerð (fashion) var mönnum tíð, iv. 110; kleði með slíkri gerð, sem ..., Al. 121:—armour, ok allar gerðar, Skáld H. R. 5. 43; gerðar hans er hann hafði, feld jót, Glúm. 344; Hárs gerðar, war-gear, Fms. l. c.; gerðar várar, armour, Hkm. 33. II. girð; digrask í gerðum, to become in the waist, euphon. of a woman, to be with child; Icel. now say, farin að þykna undir belti.

sa, ð, [garðr], to gird with a fence, hedge, Lex. Poët. RÐI, n. [cp. garðr], a place girded round, a bedged or fenced field, hann ferr til gerðisins ok sár niðr korninu, Nj. 170; ok snúa upp þat er heitir á Örylgsstöðum, sauda-hús stóð í gerðinu, Sturl. ii. Finnboði kvaðsk eiga gerði eitt, það hann þangat fara ok leggja rú, a field. compds: gerðis-beiti, n. the 'bite' or pasture in b, Gpl. 406. gerðis-tún, n. a garden, Matth. xxvi. 36. gerðis-, m. fence-faggots, Gpl. 379. ing, f. a girding, fencing, N. G. L. i. 41, Fb. ii. 7. r, f. a pr. name of a goddess, Edda; also of a woman, Eb., Landn.; many compds, Ás-gerðr, Hall-g., Ingi-g., Val-g., Þor-g., etc., Landn. a, m. [ger], 'ravener', the mythol. wolf of Odin, Gm., Edda. árn, n. a gridiron, Fas. iii. 240, an *ἀπ. λεγ.* -ligr, gerpi-ligr, m. [garpr], martial, Nj. 72, Fb. ii. 204; g. ráð, circumstances, þorst. Síðu H. 178.

R, adj. [akin to gjarn, q. v.], greedy; eigi ofdrykkju-maðr né gerr, 686 B. 2, 1 Tim. iii. 8: gluttonous, opp. to neyzlu-graunr, mod. usage. adj. = perfect, vide gör, göra. mi, vide görsemi. STA or gesta, t, [A. S. gæstan], to amoy; g. hug e-s, to tease eg. 64 Pr. 442, 623. 54; vér skulum g. hug hans, eigi sem þeir orðum á eyðimörkinni er Moysi fylgdu, Mart. 132: this word is obsolete, and chiefly used in old translations of legends. II. garstr, [Germ. garstig = bideous; O. H. G. garst = sour, barsb; cp. lastly, agast], sour, dismal; gerstan dag, Skm. 30, Rm. 9:—silkly, tit getir við mér, be looked silkily on me, Sighvat, Ó. H. 81 (Ann. d. Oldk. 1866, p. 196).

, n. gear, vide görvi. tr, adj. from Gardar, Nj. 46, Fms. passim. II. = Girkskr, Al. 26, 40. þeinlign, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23. þrð, f. inheritance after a stranger (guest) who dies in one's N. G. L. i. 51. þóri and gest-ferðrungr, m. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 5; a man who dies leaving no heirs and whose property lapses to the king and partly to the owner or landlord of the house in he dies (or to the captain if he dies on board ship), N. G. L. i. 9), Js. 74. þlagi, a, m. a guest-friend, rendering of Gr. ξέφος. þjað, a, m. a host; góðr g., a good host, Gísl. 47. þominn, part. come as a guest, a stranger, Stj. 152: a guest, xxv. 38. þvæmt, n. adj. much visited by strangers.

TR, m., gen. gests; pl. gestir, acc. gesti; [Ulf. gasts = ξέφος; st; Engl. guest; Germ. gast; Dan. gjæst; Swed. gäst; Lat. I. a guest; the original meaning of this word is a guest, alien, cp. Lat. hostis. B. the Guests, one division of the king's

men; the Guests were a kind of policemen, and had not the full privileges of the king's guardsmen or hirdmenn, although they were in the king's pay; they had their own seats in the king's hall, the guests' bench, gesta-bekkr, m., Fb. i. 347; their own chief, gesta-höfðingi, a, m., Nj. 7, Hkr. ii. 69, Fms. vii. 35; their own banner, gesta-merki, n., Fms. ix. 489; their own meeting, gesta-stefna, u, f., Fms. viii. 250; they formed a separate body, gesta-sveit, f., Fas. i. 318; skulu þar fylgja hirdmenn ok gestir, Ó. H. 204, in the battle at Stiklastað: a guests' hall, gesta-skáli, a, m., is mentioned in Eg. 28, Fas. ii. 93: a ship, gesta-skip (gesta-fley), n., Fms. viii. 139; cp. the Sagas passim, esp. the Konunga Sögur, Fms. x. 147, Hkr. passim, but esp. N. G. L. in the section Hirds-skrá, or the law (rules) for the king's men, and Sks. 257 sqq. As the gestir were lower in rank than the hirdmenn, a recruit had often to serve his apprenticeship among them, e. g. var hanu í gesta-sæti, he was seated among the guests, i. e. was held in small repute, Fas. i. 51.

II. a stranger, guest, Lat. hospes, but keeping the old notion of a stranger, prop. an accidental guest, chance comer, and is distinguished from boðs-maðr, an invited guest, or the like; hence the allit. phrase, gestr ok gangandi, a guest and ganger, since with the ancients the poor had to go from house to house (cp. gangleri); this is to be borne in mind, if one would understand old sayings such as, Guð elr gesti, God feeds guests, Bs. i. 247; or many passages in the old heathen poem Háva-mál, e. g. örir gestr við gest, guest quarrels with guest, Hm. 31; gestr at gest hæðium, guest mocking guest, 30, which reminds one of Hom. Od. xviii. 1-33; gest þú né geyja né á grind hrekir (scoff not at a guest, nor drive him to the door), get þú váluðum vel, Hm. 136, where gestr (a guest) and válaðr (a vagrant) are used synonymously; ganga skal, skala gestr vera æ í einum stað, 34. In olden times there were no public hosterlies, and all entertainment was (as it still is in Icel.) private bounty; a fine instance of a munificent hostess of the heathen age is recorded in Landn.—Geirriðr sparði ekki mat við menn, ok lét göra skála sinn of þjóðbraut þvera, hún sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en boð stóð inni jafnan ok matr á, 2. 13. After the introduction of Christianity, when churches were built and endowments given, the donors often imposed the duty of 'feeding guest and ganger for a night' (ala gest ok ganganda), Dipl. i. 169, 174; or, þar er ekki gesta eldi skylt (it is not required to feed guests), ala hvern at ósekju er vill, 200; ala þurfa-menn ok þá er fara skylda-erinda, 201, cp. 273 passim:—gener. a visitor, guest: gesta-eldi, n. shelter for guests, D. I. (vide above): gesta-fluga, u, f. a guest-fly, a moth, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558: gesta-herbergi, n. a 'guest-barbour', hostel, inn, Gr. καταλύμα, Luke ii. 7: gesta-hús, n. a guest-room, Sturl. i. 216, ii. 191: gesta-koma, u, f., gesta-naud, n. a coming, crowding of guests: gesta-maðr, m. a guest-man (bishops had a special servant so called), Bs. i. 850, 876: gesta-rúm, n. a guest-bed: gesta-skáli, a, m. a guest-chamber, Hom. 36: gesta-spjót, n. pl., a cat is said to raise the 'guest-spears' when it lies on its back and cleans itself with its hind legs, which is a token that a stranger is at hand, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558.

III. as pr. names, Landn., freq.; also in compds, Þor-gestr, Heim-gestr, Goð-gestr, Hleva-gastir on the Golden horn (Bugge's reading), and Gr. Ξενο-φών, Ξενο-φώνης. Gest is a name of Odin = the Traveller, Edda, Vþn., Gm., Hervar. S. ch. 15 (Gestum-blindi). It is curious to notice that whereas with the Romans hostis came to mean a foe, with the Teutons (as with the Gr. ξένος) the equivalent word became a term of friendship, used of a friend staying at one's house. gest-risinn, adj. hospitable, Greg. 32, Bs. i. 101, 1 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. i. 8, 1 Pet. iv. 9, passim.

gest-risni, f. hospitality, 655 v. 2, Bs. i. 81, 830, Rom. xii. 13, Heb. xiii. 2, passim.

gest-vænliga, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23, (prob. a false reading.)

GETA, pret. gat, 2nd pers. gatz, pl. gátu; pres. get; pret. subj. gæti; sup. getið, but getað in the mod. sense of could; part. getinn; reflex. pres. and pret. getsk or gezk, gatsk or gatz, mod. gezst and gatz; with the neg. suff. gátu-ð, Korm. 224, Sighvat; gat-at, Lex. Poët.

WITH ACC. A. [Ulf. begitan = ἐπιρίκειν; A. S. getan; Engl. get; O. H. G. gezan]:—to get; this use of the word, which is so common in Engl., is dying out in Icel.; it is found in the old poems, esp. in the old Hm.; it is used in law phrases, but is rare in common prose, even in the oldest Sagas; geta þógn, to get silence, a bearing, Höfuðl. 3, Hm. 8; geta orðstír, to get fame; en orðstír deyr aldrigi hveim sér góðan getr; 75; orðstír of gat, Eirekr at þat, Höfuðl.; ey getr kvikr kú, Hm. 69; sjaldan liggjandi úlfir lær um þat, né sofandi maðr sigr, 57; ef hann sylg um getr, 17; né þat máttu ... geta hvergi, they could nowhere get it, Hým. 4; gambanteim at geta, gambanteim ek gat, Skm. 34; hvar gatzú vára aura, Vkv. 12; geta gjaforð, to marry, Alm. 6: geta sér, to get for oneself; hatt er heinis-kviðir nema sér góðan getr, Sdm. 25; sá er sæll er sér um getr lof ok líknastfi, Hm. 8; er sér getr slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; góðs um aðis, ef sér geta mátti, if he could get it, Hm. 4; geta gjöld, laun e-s, 64, 124, Gm. 3; geta gott af e-m, to get good of one, Hm. 43, 44:—in law, nema hann geti þann kvið, at ..., unless he can get that verdict, that ..., Grág. i. 17; goðinn seksk ef

hann getr engi (acc.) til at nefna fíránssóm, 95; ella skal hverr þeirra geta mann fyrir sik, 26.—in common prose, biðja konu þeirrar er honum væri sómi í, ef hann geti, Fms. xi. 47; veit ek eigi hvar sú kona sitir er mér sé mikit happ í at geta, Ld. 88: *to get, earn, svá at hann megi sér mat geta af sínu fé eðr verkum, Grág. i. 293:—to get, learn, fútt gat ek þegjandi þar, Hm. 104; lengi man þat er ungr getr, an old saying, Ísl. ii. 248; þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn, þá er hann má helzt geta af (five lawyers of whom he can best learn, i. e. five of the wisest men of law) údr hann segi hvern þátt upp, Grág. i. 3.*

2. with dat. of the person added, mostly in reference to feeding or entertaining; get þér vel at borði þínu, keep a good table, Sks. 20; get þú váluðum vel, entertain well the poor, Hm. 136; nú er honum vel getið (be has good cheer) af gnógum mat ok góðum drykk, Str. 7; geta e-m sumbl, to give a feast to one, Ls. 8; geta e-m fótlang, to get him a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37; geta e-m drápu, to entertain one with a poem, Sighvat: the phrase, geta sér (e-m) vel, illa, to do, cause good or evil to one; ofrmæligi hygg ek at illa geti hveim er . . ., a loose tongue will bring evil to any one that . . ., Vþm. 10; en ef hann forðask minn fund þá mun hann sér illa geta í því, if he shuns me he will do worse to himself, Orkn. 252 (in a verse).

III. joined to an infinitive, a participle, or a supine, to get to do (fá, q. v., is used in a similar sense),—hence to be able: I. almost like an auxil. verb, α. with infin. but without 'at': ek gat'k unna Gunnari, I got to love G., Óg. 21; en sá gat taka við syndum, Sl. 6; ek gat líta, I got to see, bebold, Korm. 14 (in a verse); ek gat blóta, Hallfred (Fs. 94); getum hræra, we do rear, Edda; geta sjá, to get to see, Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse); hann gat teygja at sér, be did draw to himself, Edda 65 (in a verse); geta fæða, to give birth to, Am. 103; ef hann eignask getr, Hm. 78; hveim er eiga getr, Hkv. Hjórv. 9.—with 'at,' esp. in the phrase, geta at sjá, líta; þá geta þeir Hákon jarl at líta, earl H. got to see, bebold, Fms. xi. 131; þá gátu menn at sjá land fyrir stafu fram, 656 C. 22; Sölvi gat at líta hvar þeir fýðu, Nj. 247; Enok gat at eiga þann son, Stj. 45; gat at heita, Rm. 42.

β. with part. acc., with a notion of being able, Lat. posse; Gyðingar gátu enga sóki sannada, the Jews could not prove any of their charges, 656 C. 19; því mér lízt svá, sem vér munim þá aldri sótta geta, Nj. 197; ef vér getum Harald Gráfél af lífi tekinn, Fms. xi. 21; ok geta rétta fylking sína, 131; mikinn fisk ok fagrau ok gátu eigi veiddan, iv. 89.

γ. so also with sup.; gátu þeir ekki at gört, Nj. 115; ok hætta á hvárt ek geta keypt (kaup, v. l.) fyrir yðr, if I can get a bargain for you, 157; Björn gat séð (bebold) manna-reiðina, 260; ef ek geta vel fyrir mér séð, 22; sem mest gat hann flutt eptir sér, Ó. H. 85; eigi at heldr gat hann veitt þann ikorna, id.; ef ek get eigi fylgt yðr, Fms. vi. 211.

2. absol. in old writers geta seems never to occur in the sense of to be able, but only periphrastically as above; but in mod. usage geta has almost displaced the old verb kunna in this sense, e. g. eg get það ekki, I cannot; gettú þú komið, canst thou come? ef hann hefði getað, if he could have; ekki þurfti, eg gat, I could, and endless other instances.

III. impers. there is got, there is, cp. Germ. es giebt; eigi getr slíkan (there is none such) í konungs herbergjum, Fms. vii. 148; þar getr stein (acc.) er asbestos heitir, there is got the stone asbestos, xi. 415; eigi getr vitrara mann, no wiser man is to be got; slíka menn getr varla til vitreiks, Lv. 54; þar getr reyksli, Hb. 8.

IV. reflex., in the phrase, e-m getsk at e-u, one is pleased at a thing, one likes it; því at mér gezk vel at þér, because I like thee well, Fms. i. 66; ok mun mér ekki at getask, nema hann sé sæmlega af höndum leyst, and I shall not be pleased, unless . . ., Ld. 298; at þú fengir mér konu þá er mér getísk at, Fms. i. 289; honum getsk illa at þessu, Ld. 104; eru þeir nokkurir hér at þér getsk eigi at, Fms. vii. 104; konungr sagði at honum getsk eigi at þeirri stétt svá búit, ix. 486; haf þökk fyrir, ok getsk mér nú vel at, vi. 372; segir, at henni getsk eigi at þessi ætlan, Finn. 312; Þorgrímur bað hann til hætta hve honum getsk at, 336; svá hefir þeim at getisk vápnun Francísa, so they have tasted thus far the weapons of the French, Karl. 184: with sup., líta sér getið at e-u, to take interest in, be pleased with; eigi læt ek mér at einu getið, 'tis not my taste to have always the same, I want some change, something new, Grett. 149 new Ed.; lát þér at góðu getið, rejoice in the good, Hm. 129.

B. To get, beget, engender, used alike of both parents, severally or jointly; fótr gat son við fæti, Vþm. 33; hve sá börn gat, 32; þá ek mög gat, Ls. 35; við systur þinni gattu slíkan mög, 36; hann gat son er Guðröðr hét, Fms. i. 11; þat barn er þau geta, Grág. i. 178; ef austmaðr getr barn með konu, ef skógarmaðr getr launbarn með konu, 352; svein þann sem hún hafði getið með Abram, Stj. 114; dróttning gat son við Ívari, Fms. vii. 230; sonu marga Öndurdís við Ódni gat, Ht.; þau gátu sér son er Mördur hét, Nj. 38; fillinn getr eigi optarr en um sinn, Stj. 70; þegar sem þeir geta burð saman, 97; hann var getinn (born) austr, Landn. 148; throughout Matth. i. the Icel. text renders begat by gat, cp. Mar. S. 19, Luke i. 35:—to conceive, þú munt verða getandi í kvíði, Stj. 409, Judges xiii. 5; fyrir sinn erfingja getinn ok ógetinn, Grág. ii. 170; þú munt son geta ok fæða, Mar. 18; gefr hann son at geta þann er hon fæðir síðan, Mar.: reflex. to be engendered, þaðan getsk löngunin, 656 B. 7: to be born, Mar. 19.

WITH GEN., of the same form throughout, though different in construction and sense.

A. [Engl. guess (from the Scand. ?); Swed. gissa; Dan. gja, not in Germ. nor Saxon]:—to guess; geta gátu, to guess a riddle, F. 465; in the saying, opt verðr villr sá er geta skal, Fb. iii. 384; h getr þú þessa, eðr veitstu með sannindum, Fms. ii. 260; ef þik lí svá dreynt sem áðr gat ek, xi. 7; ok gat þess til, at þú mu Nj. 90; þess munda ek geta, at . . ., Lv. 104; þá fór sem hann at . . ., Fms. xi. 22; ek get verit munu hafa Gunnar á Hliðarenda 35; sendimenn sögðu at hann gat rétt, Eg. 541; ef ek skal geta tí ætla ek . . ., Nj. 134; eptir því sem Halldröf gat til, Ld. 324; sem (tr) konungr gat til, Fms. vii. 104, x. 354; get þú til (guess) segir rétt getr þú (thou guessest right) segir Stúfr, vi. 390; gat síns hve hvat skipum vera mundi, viii. 213; nú geta menn þess til at Gíslu drukaðr vera, Gísl. 46, (tilgáta); þá get ek at á sína hönd mér sé hvárr þeirra, Ld. 324: so in the phrase, geta til launnanna í knæfa e-guess for the reward into another's nieve (closed band), Sturl. iii. geta í kollinn, to guess, guess right, passim. 2. to think, almost like the American I guess; ekki get ek at hún sálug sé djarftæk, I guess that she, poor thing, will . . ., Stj. 422; ek get han þessa eina hjálp okkr veita, 423, passim: recipr. getask, proncd. getr.

B. [Found neither in Engl., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan.]:—to speak of, mention; þess er getið sem gört er, gettu eigi vafurleysu þeirrar, Band. 28; öngra manna gat Kári ja sem Njáls, Nj. 211; konungr þagnar hvert sinn er þórólf er Eg. 54; þá þarf þess eigi at geta ef sættask skal, Fms. iv. 130; setu geta um e-t, to speak about; Gunnarr reið heim ok gat fyrir tímann um, Nj. 82; ok gátu fyrir henni um bónoðit, Fms. xi. 2; ok er ekki getið um ferð þeirra fyrr en þeir kómu til hirdar Rógnvalds, iv. 130.

2. to tell of (in records etc.); þess getr Glúmr Geir í Gráféldar drápu, Fms. i. 25, 30, 38, 50, 55, 65, 91, iv. 62, 63, þar; en í annarri sögu er þess getið, at . . ., xi. 14; enn getr Einarr Hákon jarl hefndi föður síns, i. 56; sem síðarr mun getið verða, it will be told later (i. e. below), 230; sem fyrr var getið, as is told ab. 24; impers., e-s getr, it is told, recorded (in books, poems); þess er Hrunhendu, at . . ., opt skal góds geta, a saying, the good shall be spoken of, Hm. 102.

geta, u, f. a guess, mostly in pl.; leiða getum um e-t, Nj. 14; margar getur, guess-work, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 400, xi. 244, Eg. 766: in sing., getu verðir eða frásagnar, worth mentioning, Sks. 180; a eigi þat til getu, at hann sé þar, it is not likely that he is there, F. 110; vandast oss nú getan, Mork. 167: cp. the saying, spá er spak the spae (prophecy) is the wise man's guess, Fms. xi. 154. getu-i, a doubtful case, Fs. 59.

getara, u, f. one who gives birth to, Mar. passim.
get-gangr, m. guessing, Fb. iii. 385.
get-gáta, u, f. guess-work.
getnaðr, m., gen. ar, conception, Mar. 33, K. Á. 104, passim: foetus, vera með getnaði, Sks. 689, Stj. 159. Gen. xxv. 24.
getnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80.
getnaðar-liör (-limr), n. talia, Bs. i. 310, 644, Stj. 63, 80, 326, Fms. ix. 414.
getu-tími, a, m. (-tíð, f.), the time of conception, K. Á. 18, Mar. 345.
getning, f. = getnaðr, Str. 52.
getrask, að, dep. to play at guessing with small shells in the favourite Icel. child's play.

get-sakir (proncd. gessakir), f. pl. 'guess-charges,' i. e. imputations, insinuations without evidence, in the phrases, fyrir getsakir, Fms. 183; sækja getsakir, to prosecute one upon loose imputations, Gísl. 1: mod. phrase, gera e-m getsakir, to make insinuations; gerðu getsakir, make no insinuations to me.

get-spakr, adj. wise at guessing, prophetic.
get-speki, f. 'guess-wisdom,' gift of prophecy, Rb. 394, Pr. 8: GEYJA, pret. gó, Orkn. 114, 150, Nj. 74, Rd. 302, Fas. ii. 340. pers. pl. gó, Fms. xi. 12; pret. subj. gœi, 10; pres. indic. geyr (sp. Clem. 44: [Dan. gjö; Swed. gö]:—to bark; er vér heyrðum til g., Fms. xi. 12, passim (above):—metaph. to scoff at, blaspheme, acc., vil ek eigi gó geyja, Bs. i. 17: in a ditty of the year 99 hann gœi Gefjon (acc.), Clem. l. c.; g. gest, Hm. 136; also, g. abuse one (á-gauð); geyr hún á þá, Gísl. 139: geyja at e-m, to one, Nj. 106: reflex. recipr. geyjask, to abuse one another, N. G. I. This word is now obsolete in Icel. and replaced by getla, q. v.

GEYMA, d, [Ulfr. gaumjan = óþáv, βλέπειν, etc.; A. S. gym in Germ., but gaume = to keep house, in the Zürich idiom. De Fesser by August Corrodi; Dan. gjemme; Swed. gömma]: watch, heed, mind; and with gen. to take care of; at allir gem sem bezt, Nj. 14; ok g. eigna várra, Fms. i. 156; hann haf hlutverka (not hlut verks) sinna, be had minded his work, Gísl. tungu sinnar, to keep a guard on one's tongue, Th. 78; góra har lögrétta-menn mega eigi g. dóma sinna, to make a noise (in court the judges cannot mind their duty, Gpl. 16; g. þess (to watch) komizt í braut, Nj. 198, Fms. vi. 390; g. at e-u, id.; nú geyi

B. beeded not, iv. 110; geyma til, *id.*; geymit þér til vel (*mark*) of þér verðit við nokkura nýbreytni varir, i. 71. *β.* with dat., *g.* *um, to watch sheep*, Stj. 177; þú skalt *g.* minum skilmála, 115, and þú þeim síðan, 81, 99. *γ.* absol., Fms. i. 126; hann geymði eigi hvat at var, *Grett.* 151 A, Stj. 365, 486. *δ.* with acc., hvárt hann vildi *g.* (*watch*) bæinn eðr ganga at jarli, *Grett.* 85 A; *g.* heilræðit, i. 433, both of them late MSS.; það hann þá hlífa sér ok *g.* skot-úll, Fb. ii. 43; but getum vápna várra, Ó. H. l. c.; cp. Stj. 231, *dat.* in text, but acc. in v. l.; þó treystisk hann eigi at *g.* þá, Sd. paper MS.), *Bev.* 16. The acc. seems not to occur in very old MSS., in mod. usage it is very freq., although the gen. is not quite obsolete: still say, geyma Guðs boðorð, *to keep God's commandments*, N. T., *Vidal.* passim:—*to keep a thing for another*, eg skal *g.* bókina fyrir meðan, geymdu það fyrir mig: reflex. *to be observed*, of law, H. E. i. N. G. L. 1. **II.** part. geymðr, *observed, retained*, Rb. 202.

mari, a, m. a *keeper*, Fms. iii. 158, Stj. 9. *má*, f. only in pl., gefa geymdir at e-u (= gefa gaum at e-u), Lv. 44, c. 160, Sks. 564 B; haft *g.* á hvar þessi hinn vandi maðr er, Stj. (MS.) *milliga*, adv. *heedfully*, *Grett.* 150, Stj. 150. *minn*, adj. *heedful*, Bs. i. 48, Fms. v. 240. *msla*, u, f. *guardianship, watch*, Stj. 8, 177, Fms. vii. 25, Sd. 160, i. 112 (*vigilance*); fjár-*g.* *sheep-keeping*. **COMPS:** geymslu-*l*, m. a *guardian angel*, Stj. 8. geymslu-lauss, adj. *unguarded*, i. 138, Karl. 161. geymslu-leysi, n. *carelessness*. geymslu-*m*, a. a *keeper*, Stj. 42.

þna, að, [gaupn], *to encompass*, Geisli 16, Hs. 29, Lb. 25. **YSA**, a, t, [from gjósa, q. v., and different to geisa]:—*to rush* (*slly, gush*), = Lat. *grassari*, of fire, the sea, etc.; hann lætr *g.* eld ok Fms. xi. 42:—usually dep., geysask vötn at þeim með forfalli, Ó. H. þá geysisk haft á löndin, Edda 41; geystisk at því allr lands-múgr, 34; múgrinn flotans geystisk inn á stórskipin, Fms. vii. 227; part. *ir, gushing, rushing forth*, Nj. 247, Fms. vii. 326, Fb. i. 253; *h. enraged*, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 202, Hkr. ii. 356: *big, enormous*, vii. 99:—neut. *geyst*, as adv. *furiously, violently*, i. 165, Finnþ. 352. *si-*, a prefix, *exceedingly, greatly*: geysi-úfjafnt, Edda 11; geysi-*a*, *exceeding glad*, Stj. 478; geysi-mörg, *very many*, Edda 14; þat er geysi-haglig geit, *what a wonderful goat*, 24; geysi-illa, *very badly*, ii. 295; *g. kalt, piercing cold*, viii. 306; *g. feginn, uncommonly* Barl. 85; *g. mjök, very much*, Fb. i. 210; *g. mikill, very muckle*, *g. fagr, wonderfully fair*, Úlf. 3. 41, and many others:—with nouns, *fól, a big fool*, Flóv.

siliga, adv. *enormously*, Fas. i. 64. *siligr*, adj. *enormous*, Fas. ii. 243, Mar. 166, 423. *singr*, m. *impetuousity*, Finnþ. 354, Fas. i. 157, Ísl. ii. 347, Fms. xi. 81. *sir*, m. the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. Foreign *sirs* often use *geysir* as an appellative; but the only Icel. words for hot *sirs* are *hver* (a *cauldron, hot well*) and *laug* (a *hot bath*). The *preysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in Icel. Annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukavere due to the volcanic eruptions of 1204, when old hot springs *seared* and those now existing came up,—hjá Haukadal kómu upp stórir en sumir hurfu þeir er áðr höfðu verit; unfortunately the *nc* of Árna S. (the bishop), the sole historical work of that time, is lost. *word* *geysir* = a *gusher* must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used obsolete words (lækir a *leach*, hellir a *cave*, etc., are exceptional), probably borrowed from some older hot spring. A pretty legend, *ng* to the 'moving' of springs when defiled with innocent blood, is *ed* in Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 112, 113; this tale could not have sprung up *ed* a change in the place of the hot springs had been observed.

gilan, f. *gluttony*, Róm. 306, (an *ἄπ. λεγ.*)

(*-or -ki* after *t* or *s*), a particle suffixed to nouns and adverbs. **A.** In a positive sense [Lat. *-que*], *ever, Lat. -que, -cumque*: 1. with *onoun* *hverr* (*quis*) in nearly all cases, answering to the Lat. *quis-que*: the Laws we can nearly make a full paradigm:—nom. *hverr-gi* or *gi*, Lat. *quis-que, qui-cumque*, Grág. Kb. i. 14, 31, 45, 85, 171 (twice), 89, 95, 221, ii. 7, 23, 82, 101: nom. and acc. neut. *hvat-ki* (*quod-que*), 155, 162, 183, 244, ii. 77, 140, 154, Jóns. v. 15, lb. 3; and *hvárt-ki*, Grág. Kb. i. 61 (twice): gen. *hvars-kis* (*cuius-que*), 238: dat. *-gi* (*cui-que*), 31, 156: acc. masc. *hvern-gi* (*quem-que*), 147, 155, 225, 245, ii. 47, 66: abl. *hve-gi* or *hvi-gi*, *however*, i. 147, 195, ii. 41, 128, 151, Jóns. v. 14:—*plur.* acc. neut. *hver-gi* (*quae-que*): dual *ng*, *hvárum-gi* *megin*, *on both sides* (of a river), Grág. Kb. ii. 93: *on* in historical prose, því at hit næsta sumar gat hvergi ber á Íslandi, *lowing summer every man gathered berries in Iceland* (to make some *of wine*), Bs. i. 135, (or are we to read *hvar-gi, everywhere*?). **2.** with adverbs; *hvert-ki* (*quocum-que modo*), Grág. ii. 50; *nær-gi, when-*vi-cumque**, i. 191; *hvar-gi, wherever*, 25, 166, 240, ii. 128, 212. **3.** In a negative sense, with a few pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, *rely* in old poems with substantives: 1. with nouns, in the pr. *Lopt-ki*, an *ἄπ. λεγ.*, Ls. 19: with appellatives, þórf-gi, *no need*, an *ἄπ. λεγ.*, Hkv. Hjölv. 39; freq. in *mann-gi, no man*, cp. Lat. *nemo*, Íb.,

which is even used in mod. writers and poets; *væt-ki, naught*; *vettu-gi* (dat.) and *vetter-gis* (gen.), Vsp.: with adjectives, ein-gi (q. v.), *none*, a common word; otherwise rare, sjálf-gi, *'self-not'*, i. e. *not oneself*, Ls. 29, an *ἄπ. λεγ.*: with a dat. case of langr, þá löngu-gi, *then not for a long time*, Konr. (MS.): with pronouns, in the dual, hvárr-gi, *neither*, Lat. *neuter*, Grág. Kb. i. 46, ii. 93, 151; gen. *hvárs-kis* (*neutrius*), freq.; dat. *hvárun-gi* (*neutri*), i. 215; *hvárum-gi*, ii. 63; neut. *hváru-gi*, 216; *hitt-ki, ne illud quidem*, Hm. 21, 23; *þat-ki*, Hbl. 6; *þat-ki at ek fía* (*not even that I get*) mála minn falslausan, Mork. 83. **2.** with adverbs, only in poetry or laws or very old prose; *svá-gi, not so*, Grág. Kb. ii. 99, Mork. 83; *þá-gi, then not*; *þey-gi, though not*, qs. *þó-gi*; *áva-gi, never*: again, *hver-gi* (q. v.), *nouwere*; *ei-gi* (q. v.), *not*; *aldri-gi* (q. v.), *never*; *hver-ki* (q. v.), *neither*, are common words in prose and in speech. The negative *-gi* can never be suffixed to verbs (*vide 'at, p. 2*); therefore *þýð-gi, non jubeo* (in Íslands-vaka 61, a poem of the last century, Fél. i. 236), is a spurious imitation of the old idiom; neither can *-at* be put to nouns; *ráð-at* hann kunni, Jónas 105, ought therefore to be *ráð hann kunni-t, issue he knew not*.

C. In an indefinite sense; in a few instances *-gi* seems to be used almost like Latin *quidem* with a preceding negative; eigi miklo-gi minna, *ne multo quidem minus*, Heiðar. S., Ísl. ii. 360; eigi stóru-gi meiri, *ne multo quidem majora*, 386; engi miklo-gi görr... *nemo multo quidem plus*... Grág. i. 209; cp. also the adverbs öllum-gis or öldun-gis, *quite, altogether* (allr, *-gi*); einun-gis, *only, solely* (einn, *-gi*), both formed from dat. sing.: the obsolete *vel-gi* (qs. *vel-gi*) is ambiguous, being used both in a neg. sense = *not well*, and posit. = *well, bene quidem*, cp. Bs. i. 393, note; Hm. 66, málu-gi, is doubtful;—*prob.* þyrftig-at málu-gi mat should be read, *-at* being taken not as a prep. but as a negative verbal suffix, and *-gi* as a positive suffix; Icel. now say, hann á ekki málu-gi matar, *he does not know where to look for his next meal*.

ḡ. The negative *-gi* is peculiar to Scandinv., and no traces of it are found in any Saxon nor German idioms; whereas, as a positive suffix, it is common to all Teutonic tongues, and remains in the Engl. *many* and *any*; 'many' being qs. *man-y* = *man-ever*, 'homo-cumque', Goth. *manags*, and 'any' qs. *ane-y* = *every-one*; so is the *g* in Icel. *margr* and *hvárrigr*, which are remnants—the former of the positive, the latter of the negative *-gi*.

gift, *gífta*, u, f. *gift*, vide *gípt*, *gípta*. **GIKKR**, m., pl. *ir*, [Dan. *gjæk* = *jester*], a *pert, rude person*. **COMPS:** *gikkis-háttir*, m. *pert manner*. *gikkis-lígr*, adj. *fert, rude*; the saying, *hver sem glettist við gikkinn fær af honum hnykkinn, who meddles with a 'gik' will get a kick*.

GILL, n., gen. pl. *gilja*, dat. *giljum*, [Gbyll or Gill in North. E. and Scot. local names]:—*a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom*, like the Gr. *χαράδρα*; brooks and tributary streams flowing through clefts in the fell side to the main river at the bottom of a vale are in Icel. called *gil*; very freq. in local names, Ísfrðinga-gil, Branda-gil, Hauka-gil, Hrafná-gil, Hellra-gil, Gilj-á, Þver-gil, vide Landn.; (a chasm without water or with stagnant water is not *gil*, but *gjá*; also *gljúfr*, a deep chasm forming the bed of a river), Valla L. 223, Hrafn. 7, Eg. 766, Ld. 218, Krók. 64, Fms. vii. 149, passim. **COMPS:** *Gils-bakki*, a, m., prop. *Gill-bank*, a local name, Landn., whence *Gils-bekkingar*, m. pl. the name of a family, Landn. *gils-botn*, m. a *gill bottom*, Sturl. i. 82, 84. *gils-gjá*, f. a *chasm with a gill* (rare), *Grett.* III. *gils-þróm*, f. the edge of a gill, Ld. 218, Dropl. 23, *Grett.* III.

gilda, t, *to be worth so and so*, only in mod. usage, esp. in metaph. and impers. phrases, *mig gildir einu, I do not mind*; *láttu þig einu g., never mind*: *hvað sem gildir, at any price*; *hirt aldrei hvað sem gildir, at hættu á ósatt mál*, Pass. 13. 2.

GILDI, n. [gjalda; Úlf. *gild* = *tribute*, Luke xx. 22, Mark xii. 14; A. S. *gild*; Hel. *geld*; Frank. *chalta*; Germ. *geld* = *money*; it remains in Old Engl. *weregild*]:—*payment, tribute*; this sense is very rare, as *gjald* (q. v.) is the common word; chiefly used in compds, as *nef-gildi, head-tax*; *baug-gildi*, q. v.; *skatt-gildi, a tax*; *skulda-gildi, payment of debts*, Grág. i. 302. **2.** *recompense*; in the saying, æ sér til gildis gjöf (mod. æ sér gjöf til gjalda), Hom. I. 146. **3.** *value*; *al-gildi, full-g., hálf-g., wbole, full, half-value*; *ið-gildi* or *í-gildi, equivalence*; *hón er Karlmanns-ígildi. β.* *worth, value, esteem*, the phrase, vera í miklu, litlu, engu gildi, *to be in great, small, no repute*; án Drottins ráða er aðstoð manns í engu minsta gildi, Pass. 9. 2: freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, þegar ér komizt í gildi við höfðingja eðr karleika, Finnþ. 266.

II. a *banquet, feast*, [cp. Dan. *gilde*; so called from the fee paid?], Eg. 20 sqq., Edda 45, 57, Fb. i. 283, Gþl. 178, freq. in old poems; the poetical mead is called *Gauta g.*, *Kormak*; or *gildi* Grjótdaldr, *the cheer of the Giants*; gefa illfum gildi, *to feast the wolves*, Lex. Poët.; to this seems to belong the passage in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldi Þesir afrað gjalda eðr skyldi goðin öll gildi eiga, where the eiga gildi means *to hold a feast*, with the notion of *making a league or peaceful agreement*, as opp. to *gjalda afrað* (q. v.), *to pay tribute* as a badge of submission.

III. in a technical sense, a *guild*, throughout England and Scandinavia during the Middle Ages; the first guilds in Norway were instituted by king Olave (1066–1093),

Ólafur konungr lét setja Mikla-gildi í Niðarósi, ok mörg önnur í kaupstöðum, en áðr vóru hvirfings-drykkjar (*but before there were drinking-bouts*), Fms. vi. 440: the guilds were secular brotherhoods or trades' unions (and often became political clubs); they assumed the names of saints or sacred things, as *Kross-g.*, *Cross-guild*; *Ólafs-g.*, *St. Olave's guild* (in Norway); *Knúts-g.*, *St. Canute's guild* (in Denmark), and so on: in Icel. this sense rarely occurs, mælti at einhverr vildis-manna ætti at hefja gildit, Sturl. i. 20; ok var gildit at Ólafs messu hvert sumar, 23; cp. also *gildis-fundur*, m. a *guild-meeting*, mentioned in Sturl. i. 58; and *gildis-bændr*, m. pl. *guild-franklins, guild-brothers*, 23, (about the middle of the 12th century); but guilds never took root in Icel.: *gildis-skáli*, a, m. a *guild-hall*, Fms. viii. 160, ix. 22, D. N. passim: *gildistíð*, n. a *guild-term*, Fms. viii. 151.

gildingr, m. a *thing rated at its full worth, fully measured*, Grág. ii. 357, 380: *pride, pretension*, án gildinga, 655 xxvii. 2.

gildir, m., in poetry a *payer, contributor*, Lex. Poët.: a *feaster*, poet. the wolf that feasts in blood: a *guild-brother*, öld Ólafs gilda (gen. pl.), the host of *St. Olave's guild-brothers*, Geisli 10; Hropts gildar, the champions of *Odin*, Hd.

gild-leiki, a, m. *strength, full size*, Grettl. 148: mod. *stoutness*.

gild-liga, adv. *stoutly, metaph. with a grand air*, Korn. 60.

gildna, ad, to become stout.

GILDR, adj., neut. gilt, [cp. gildi, gjalda; Swed., Dan., and Norse *gild*]:—of full worth, full: 1. a trade term, of full measure, size, quality, and the like; gilt fé, Grág. i. 503; gildir skal tréskjöldr, ef, Gpl. 105, cp. 104; bolöxar gildar, N. G. L. i. 126; þeim manni er bæði hefir gildar (*full-measured*) álvar ok faðma, Grág. ii. 262; gild dagleið, Bs. ii. 2. *valued at*, with dat., gildir þeim mörkum, Grág. ii. 86; g. átta aurum, id.; svá gildir, id.; hversu þau sár eru gild, at bow much those wounds are rated, N. G. L. i. 172; tví-gildir, hálf-g., al-g., of double, half, full worth. II. metaph. *complete, absolute, great*; g. konungr, Fms. ix. 69; g. höfðingi, xi. 18; gild húsreyja, Glúm. 349; gildir maðr, Eg. 182; flestir enir gildari menn (*honorary*), Ld. 106; Hallfreðr var þá sem gildastr, *H. was then at his best*, Fs. 100; á gildasta aldri, id., Stj. 230: so of things, honum var þat gildir þykkir, a *great shock*, Ísl. ii. 321; með gildum sóma, *with great fame*, Fms. xi. 18; gild hefud, Ísl. ii. 116; gild ferð, a *famous journey*, Fas. ii. 513. III. in mod. usage, *stout, bravery*, cp. Grettl. 148; Icel. now say gildir of a man, digr of things; but in compds, mittis-digr, not mittis-gildir; to use digr and digrask (q. v.) for gildir and gildna is now thought rude; but in olden times only digr was used in that sense, e. g. Ólafr Digri, Þorbjörg Digra (a lady); the passage referred to, Grettl. 148, comes near the mod. sense of that word, but is not to be so understood.

GILDRA, u, f. a *trap*, Gpl. 445, Niðrst. 3; sem melrakki í gildru, 4; vide knatt-gildra: *gildru-merki*, n. a *trap mark*, Gpl. 444: metaph., Fms. i. 221, ii. 48, vi. 145, Mar. 506.

gildra, ad, to trap, Gpl. 444: metaph. to *contrive*, g. til e-s, ef maðr gildir til þess at vápn skuli sjálf falla á menn, Grág. ii. 117, Fms. ii. 294, vii. 202; g. til veiða, viii. 63, 80; g. svá til, at . . . to *contrive so, that . . .*, Stj. 451, Þidr. 242, Róm. 257.

gildri, n. the *laying a trap*, N. G. L. i. 341, 379.

gildri, n. = gildi, [Ulf. *gilstr*, Rom. xiii. 6; O. H. G. *gelstar*], *payment*, Grág. Kb. ii. 204.

gilja, ad, [Ulf. *gailjan* = *ἐπιπαλῆν*; Swed. *gilja*], to *beguile* a woman, Grettl. 161, Krók. 64 (a pun), Bs. i. 238.

Gilli, a, m. [Gael. *gillie* = a *servant*], only in Irish pr. names, Fms., Landn.

gil-maðr, m. a *libertine*, Blanda.

GIM, n. [in A. S. *gim* is masc., and so it seems to be used in Vkv. 5; A. S. *gim* from Lat. *gemma*]:—in poetry a *gem, a jewel*; the sun is called *fagr-gim, the fair gem*; *gims gerð, a lady*, Lex. Poët. 2. in poets metaph. *fire*, Edda (Gl.): never used in prose.

Gimli, a *heavenly abode*, sal sá hún standa sólu fegra gulli þakðan á Gimli, Vsp. 63; it occurs only there, whence it came into Edda 12; even the gender is uncertain, whether n. or perhaps better dat. of a masc. *gimill* = *himill* = *himin, n. heaven*.

gim-steinn, m. a '*gem-stone, a jewel*', Edda 147, Greg. 27, Fms. i. 15, vi. 3, Stj. 191, 254; a name of a poem: *gim-steinaðr*, part. *set with gems*, Karl. 284.

GIN, n. [A. S. *gin*], the *mouth* (Germ. *rachen*) of beasts, Edda 42, Al. 37, Fms. vi. 165; ulfs-gin, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim. COMPDS: *gin-faxi*, a, m. a magical character, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 446. *gin-fjara*, u, f. a very low ebb. *gin-kefli*, a, m. a *mouth-piece, a gag*, put in the mouth of animals, Fas. iii. 314. *gin-keyptr*, adj., in the phrase, vera ginkeyptr eptir e-u, to be eager for a thing, prop. *open-mouthed* as a fish for bait. *gin-klofi*, a, m., medic. *spasmus cynicus*, Fél. *gin-ljótr*, adj. with a *hideous mouth*.

gingi-brauð, n. *ginger-bread*, H. E. ii. 91.

gin-hafri, a, m. a kind of *oats*, Edda (Gl.)

ginn, ginnr, or **ginnir**, m. a *juggler, jester*, Fms. vi. 295, viii. 307 (in a verse).

II. a magical character, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 446.

GINN-, or perhaps better **ginn-**, [cp. A. S. *gin* or *ginn* = *vast, wide*;

it seems however better to derive it from the verb *beginnan*, Engl. *begin*, a word used in all Teutonic languages, except the old Scandinavian tongue, where it is unknown, unless in this mythological prefix]:—used as a prefix:

I. in old mythol. words, *great, boly*: *gin heilög* (adj. pl.) *god, the most boly gods, the supreme gods*, as opposed to *Asir* and *Vanir*, the lower gods, Vsp. passim: *ginn-regin*, n. pl. '*manumina*', Hm. 143, Haustl. 13, in the same sense as *ginnheilög god* in V in Hým. 4 opp. to *tivar (dii)*; in Alm. *god* and *ginnregin* are distinguisht; cp. also Hm. 79: *ginnungar*, m. pl., seems used in the same sense as *ginnregin*, whence *Ginnunga-gap*, n. *chaos, the formless void*, in wí abode the supreme powers, before the creation, Edda, Vsp.: later, in 11th century, the sea between Greenland and America was called *Ginnunga-gap*, A. A. 295: *Ginnunga-himin*, m. of the heavenly vault *Ginnunga-gap*, Edda 5: *Ginnunga-vé*, n. pl. the *boly places* of *Ginnungar, the universe*, Haustl. 15: *Ginnarr (Ginnir)*, m., is a name of *Odin*, prop. = *aetherius*, and also used of the *eagle, the falcon*. in an intensive sense only in poets; *ginn-viti*, a, m. a *large fire*, Sighr perhaps also we may read, Vkv. 5, *ginn-fasti*, a, m. a *great fire* smithy, for *gim fasti*.

GINNA, t, to *dupe, fool one*, Nj. 225, 263, Band. 5, 27, 69, Fms. 205, Edda 36; g. e-t af e-m, Fms. iii. 98; g. e-n at sér, to *fall out*: one, Vápn. 7:—to *intoxicate*, lát af at drekka vín, svá at þú gerir ginnna, Stj. 428; ferr þessi maðr í tavernis hús, ok ferr eigi fyrr bur hann er ginntr, Mar.; drykkja var þar óstjórneg, svá at þeir urðu ginntr, Bárð. 26 new Ed.: *intoxicating*, of liquor, hennar vatn er ginntr ok galit, Stj. 84.

ginning, f. *imposture, fraud*, Fms. vi. 205, Ld. 322, Stj. 267: *ginnar-fífl*, m. a *fool, one who runs a fool's errand*, Nj. 160; *Ginning*, the *fooling of Gylfi*, a part of the Edda, vide Edda Ub. beginning.

ginnungr, m. a *juggler, jester*, Fs. 87, Edda (Gl.)

GIFT, gift, f. [gefa], a *gift*, 656 C. 12, Greg. 37, Hom. 62; He. Anda gift, 625, 30, 655 A. 13. 3: a *gift of nature, endowment*, Fm. 314, Eluc. 27, Edda 144 (pref.): *income*, N. G. L. i. 345, 347: a *wed. A. S. gifta, giptar-fáfa*, u, f. a *wedding gift*, D. N.: *giptar-jörð, dowry farm*, N. G. L. i. 356: *giptar-kveld*, n. a *wedding eve*, cp. b. gjöf and bekkjargjöf, N. G. L. i. 356: *giptar-mál*, n. [Dan. *gipter* = a *marriage*, D. N.: *giptar-örð*, n. *marriage*, El. 10: *giptar-vitna* a *wedding witness*, N. G. L. i. 356.

gipta, u, f. [A. S. *gifeðe* = *fatum*, *Beowulf*], *good luck*, Ld. 104, 17, Fms. vi. 299, Fs. 27, 97, Stj. 198, passim; cp. *auðna*, hamu compds: *giptu-drjúgr*, adj. *lucky*, Fs. 142. *giptu-fátt*, n. *luckless*, Fær. 154. *giptu-liga*, adv. *bappily, boding good luck*, n. iii. 174, Fas. ii. 429. *giptu-ligr*, adj. *lucky, auspicious*, Fms. 9.

giptu-maðr, m. a *lucky man*, Grettl. 163, Fms. vi. 274, Fs. 80.

giptu-munr, m. the *turn of the scale, the crisis of one's* Fas. iii. 312. **giptu-ráð**, n. a *good, auspicious match*, Vigl.

giptu-samliga, adv. *auspiciously*, Fms. i. 214, Sturl. ii. 78. **gisamligr**, adj. = *giptuligr*, Fms. x. 31. **giptu-skortir**, n. *bad luck*, 265.

giptu-tómur, adj. *luckless*, Al. 95. **giptu-vænigr**, adj. *missing good luck, auspicious*, of a man, Njarð. 344, Fs. 10. **marriage** (rare) and **giptu-mál**, n. a *marriage*, Landn. 110 (v. l. in MS. Melabók).

gipta, t, to *give a woman in marriage*; fyrr skulu grónir gildarínir á hálsi þér, en ek muna gipta þér systur mína, Eb. 210; Höskuldur Góðr systur sína, Ld. 24, Nj. 17, Eg. 5, Rm. 20, 37, sim.

II. reflex. to *marry*, of both man and wife; in old w. the man '*kvángask*', i. e. *takes a wife*, the woman is '*gipt*', i. e. *given* a. Fms. ix. 269, Ld. 128 passim; in the course of time the primitive of the word was lost, and it came to mean to *marry*: the saying *grar áðr en þú giptist*, i. e. *never mind, it will be healed before thou riest*, addressed to a boy or girl about to cry for a slight hurt.

gipting, f. *marriage*, in old writers only of a woman, Js. 63, ix. 269. COMPDS: **giptingar-dagr**, m. a *wedding day*, Gpl. 1.

giptingar-maðr, m. *one who gives away* (parent, warder), Gpl. 212, 229. **giptingar-örð**, n. = *gjaforð, marriage*, Fms. x. 87.

ingar-veð, n. *wedding-security*, i. e. for the dowry, N. G. L. ii. 305. **giptingar-vitni**, n. a *wedding witness*, N. G. L. ii. 305.

mod. usage *marriage*, applying both to man and wife, passim, in many compds.

GIRÐA, ð, mod. t, older form *gerða*, [Ulf. *gairdan* = *περιζώννυμι* to *fence*, Fms. x. 211, Grettl. 168, Grág. ii. 263; cp. *gyrða*, which n. to tie up, *gird*.

girði, n. *materials for fencing*, Jb. 100: *wood for making hoops*.

girding, f. *fencing*, Fms. x. 212: mod. *fences*.

Girkir, m. pl. the *Greeks*; **Girkland**, n. *Greece*, mod. Gri. Grikkland.

GIRNA, d, [Ulf. *gairnan* = *ἐπινοεῖν*; A. S. *ginnan*; Engl. to *yearn*], to *desire*, in act. used imper., e-n (acc.) *girnir til e-s*, 655 xxxviii. 1; cp. *fyða*. II. reflex. *girnask*, to *desire* (personally), Stj. passim 105, 623, 21, Fs. 4: absol., Fms. i. 262, Sks. 152, Band. 3, Bs. i. 691,

GJALLA, pret. gall, pl. gullu; pres. gell, pl. gjalla; pret. subj. gylli; sup. gollit; mod. infin. gella; [A. S. *giellan*; Engl. *yell*]; Dan. *gjælde*; Swed. *gälla*]:—to yell:—of birds of prey, to scream, sbriek, hrafnar tveir ok kluka, Fms. i. 131; ernir gjalla hátt, Sighvat; fuglar syngja, gjalla eðr klaka, Skálda 170: of a bull, to bellow, Fb. i. 545: of things, as of a bow-string, to twang, strengr gellr, Fbr. 206; strengir gullu, Arnór; gjallandi geir, Eg. (in a verse): of a man, to yell, shout, hann stökk þá upp ok gall við, Fms. vii. 171: mod. to shout out (in reply), hún er gipt dóna fyrir austan, gall einhver við af Neðri-bekkingum, Piltur og Stúlka, p. 73: of an echo, to ring, svá gall í hverjum hamri, Fms. ix. 513, v. 1.; so of a blacksmith's hammer, Eg. (in a verse).

gjallr, adj., also spelt **gallr**, *ringing*, poet. epithet of gold, a shield, weapon, horn, Fs. 111 (in a verse), Vsp. 42, Haustl. i, Fm. 9, 20; **gallir** gearir, Ó. H. 23: of a person weeping, Skv. 3. 33: as the word is rare and obsolete, esp. in the form **gallr**, transcribers and editors have in some passages wrongly put the well-known **gamli** (*old*) where that word yields no sense, as in Vsp. l. c., Ó. H. l. c. 2, as subst., the sea, a sword, shield are called **gjallr**, *the resounding*, Edda (Gl.)

gjalti, vide göltr.

gjarda, u, f. a *bood*, Edda (Gl.)

gjardari, a, m. a *cooper*, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10.

GJARN, adj., compar. gjarnari; superl. gjarnastr; [Ulf. *gairns*, only once; A. S. *georn*; Germ. *gern*; lost as adj. both in Dan. and Swed.]; cp. ger above, which is only used in a limited sense]:—*eager, willing*, Fms. iv. 81, Dropl. 19; a saying, gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 130: with gen., gjarn e-s, 656 C. 24, passim; used in a great many poet. compds, but also freq. in prose, as in góð-g., *gentle*; ill-g., *malevolent*; öfund-g., *envious*; metorð-g., *ambitious*; væru-g., *loving rest*; á-gjarn, *avaricious*; fé-gjarn, *covetous*; sin-g., and eigin-g., *selfish*; óbil-g., *unyielding*; nám-g., *eager for learning*; háð-g., *scorning*; ó-gjarn, *unwilling*; sát-gjarn, *peaceful*; vide Lex. Poët. p. 246.

gjarna, mod. **gjarnan**, adv. *willingly*, Nj. 57, Lv. 20, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 79, Ísl. ii. 441, Bret. 34, Sks. 241, Örkn. 158.

gjarnliga, adv. *willingly*, Bs. i. 355.

gjarn-samliga, adv. = gjarnliga, Sks. 221.

GJÁ, f., gen. gjár, acc. and dat. gjá; pl. gjár, gen. gjúa, dat. gjúm, mod. gjár; [a Scandin. word, akin to gina; found in the north of Scotland in the form *geow*: cp. Gr. *χάρμα*]:—*abasa, rift*, in fells or crags; hrinda þeim fyrir björg eðr í gjár, Fms. ii. 238; lí þess er hann kemr at gjá einni, en sú gjá gengr um eyna þvera, fyrir annan enda gjárinna, hinu-megin gjárinna, yfir gjána, etc., Fær. 170, 171; kasta hringinum í gjár eða vötn, Bs. i. 329; milli gjá ok gljúfra, Stj. 90; at enni efrí gjánni, Nj. 224; also freq. in local names, Almanna-gjá, the famous rift in Thingvalla, Nj. 113, 246, 247, Sturl. i. 206, Landn. 312, v. 1.; Hrafná-gjá, Brimils-gjá, Kötlu-gjá; it often denotes a rift with a tarn or pool at bottom, whereas gil is a rift with running water. COMPDS: gjár-bakki, a, m. a *rift brink* (that of the Almanná-gjá), Nj. 224. gjár-barmr, m. the *edge of a geow*, Fas. iii. 414. gjár-munni, a, m. the *mouth of a geow*, Fas. iii. 415. gjár-skáti, a, m. a *geow-nook*, Bárð. 166.

gjá-hamarr, m. the *upper wall of the Almanná-gjá*, Grág. i. 26.

GJÁLFR, m., gen. rs, poet. *the din of the sea, the swelling waves*, Sks. 148:—the sea, freq. in poetry and in poet. compds, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose Icel. say, orða-gjálfr, 'word-din,' empty sounding words, flood of phrases. gjálfr-ligr, gjálfr-samr, gjálfr-frugr, adj. *noisy, roaring*, Sks. 192. Ships are gjálfr-dýr, gjálfr-marar, gjálfr-stóð, *steeds of the sea*, Lex. Poët.

gjálfra, að, to roar, of the sea: to chatter.

gjálgrun, f. [cp. *gjelg* = *din*, Ivar Aasen], *idle talk, prating*, Ísl. ii. 139.

gjá-lífi, n. = gjólinfi.

Gjálp, f. [A. S. *gealp*; Hel. *gelp*; Engl. *yelp*], *Yelper*, name of a giantess; Edda; from gjálpa, að, to yelp.

gjár, yesterday, vide gær.

GJO, f. [cp. Engl. *gay*], *enjoyment*, esp. in a bad sense, *sensuality*, Sks. 435. COMPDS: gjó-lífi, n. a '*gay*,' i. e. *vain life*; g. eðr ofdrýkkjur, Fms. viii. 106 (v. 1.), Stj. 161. gjó-líffis-menn, m. pl. *vain persons*, Fms. viii. 238, v. 1. gjó-menn, n. pl. *id.*, Sks. 366; in mod. usage gjá-lífi, n. (and gjá-lífr, adj.), a *life of pleasure, a gay, idle life*, Vidal, Pass. 4. 10.

GJÓÐR, m. [gjo, Ivar Aasen], a *bird, falco baliætus*, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 316, Róm. 382, Þiðr. 93.

gjóla, u, f. a *gust of wind*.

GJÓSA, pret. gaus, mod. gaus, pl. gusu; pres. gýss, mod. gýs; pret. subj. gysi; part. gosinn; [a Scandin. word not found in Saxon nor Germ., cp. Engl. *gusb*]:—to gusb, break out, of a furnace, volcano, or the like; þar gaus upp stundum eldr, Nj. 204; hann sá eld mikinn g. upp, Grett. 96; gaus öf honum spýja (a vomit) mikil, Eg. 216; froða gaus öf kjapti þeim, Fas. i. 425; svá sem þar gjósi upp svartr reykr, Sks. 203; gaus upp grátr, Rom. 234.

gjósta, u, f. a *gust*, Edda 99, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse).

gjós-æðr, f. a '*gusb-vein*,' an artery, Sturl. iii. 97.

GJÓTA, pret. gaut, pl. gatu; pres. gytr; pret. subj. gyti; part. gotinn; [Ulf. *gjutan*; A. S. *geotan*; O. H. G. *giuzan*; Germ. *giessen*; Dan. *gy*;

Swed. *giuta* = to cast (of metal), but this sense is not found in the Ice.—to drop, throw, cast one's young, with dat.; Icel. say kefa or ka (kálfur), of a cow, whale, deer; kasta, of a mare; kæpa, of a seal (ka a young seal); hrygna, of a fish; gjóta, of a cat, dog, fox, mouse, of a fish, to spawn; whence gota, spawn; got-rauf, q. v.; þá gjóta þ hrognum sinum, Sks. 46; nýgotiun hvölpur, a new-dropped cub (d kitten).

2. in the phrase, gjóta augum, to twinkle, Fas. iii. 41; gjóta hornauga, to look askant.—That gjóta was originally used in a nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that the names of two Teutonic people, the Gautar (*Gauts*) and Gotar (*Gotbs*, = the born, Lat. *nati*) in all likelihood derived from the same root.

gjóta, u, f. [Dan. *gyde*], a *narrow lane*.

GJÖF, f., gen. gjafar, pl. gjafir, later gjafir; dat. gjöfum; [Ulf. *gi*; A. S. *gifu*, *geofu*; Engl. *gift*; Germ. *gabe*, whence mod. Swed. *gå*; Dan. *gave*, and Icel. *gjafa*]:—a gift, Nj. 7, 163, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 296, 105, x. 47, Bs. i. 76, 143, N. G. L. i. 8, passim; in mod. usage Icel. distinguish between gjöf and gáfa, using the latter of the gifts of nature, gifts of mind, cleverness, but gjöf in a material sense. The ancients v fond of exchanging gifts, which were either a part of hospitality or token of friendship; the former were munificent, the latter might be small, l 51: at a feast (wedding, funeral, or the like) the host used to make s to all his more honoured guests at departure; the technical phrase this was, leysa menn út með gjöfum, to dismiss with gifts; vóru menn með gjöfum brott leystir; hence útlasnr, departure from a feast, Sturl. iii. 268: a departing friend or visitor had to be dismissed with a gift (kynnis-gjöf, Fms. vi. 358). The gifts consisted chiefly of weapons and costly clothes; but favourite gifts were a steed (Bj. 55, 58) or oxen of a fine breed (Sturl. i. 106), hawks, tents, s, white bears (Ó. H. ch. 114, Fms. vi. ch. 72-75, 100, Hung. ch. 2) a short anything that was rare and costly, görsimi, metfé. Again, friends had to exchange gifts, so as to cement their friendship, cp. Hávað passim,—vápnum ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask; gefendr ok endrgef er erusk lengst vinir, 40; gjalda gjöf við gjöf, 41; geði skaltú við þu (viz. the friend) blanda ok gjöfum skipta, 43; glík skulu gjöld gjöu, 45; sýtir æ glöggur við gjöfum, 47. Gifts were obligatory, and were token of grace and goodwill on the part of giver and receiver. A gift when received was called the 'nautr' of the giver, e. g. a ring or sword presented by a king was konungs-nautr. The instances in the S are very many, e. g. Eg. ch. 36, 81, Ld. ch. 7, 27, 43, 45, Sturl. passim, Glúm. ch. 6, 25, Vápn. p. 19, Hrafn. 23, Lv. ch. 14, 15, Ó. H. ch. 14, Har. S. Gilla ch. 16, Hung. ch. 13, 17, Páls. S. ch. 16, and last, not least, the curious Gautr. S.; the remark of Tacit. Germ. ch. 21, gauti muneribus, sed nec data imputant nec acceptis obligantur, is only partly true; ást-gjafar, love-gifts; vin-gjafar, friend-gifts, cp. Gr. *έτίμα*, ch. 125; huf-gjafar, a fatal gift; Jóna-gjöf, a Yule present, Eg. ch. 1; sumar-gjafir, summer-gifts, on the day when summer begins. COMPDS: gjafa-laust, n. adj. *dismissed without gifts*, Nj. 167, Fms. vii. 106, 107, iii. 268. gjafa-leysi, n. *scanty gifts*, Fms. v. 188. gjafa-skáti and gjafa-víxl, n. *exchange of gifts*, Gisl. 13, 96, Bs. i. 82.—in a technical sense, brúð-gjöf (q. v.), bekkjar-gjöf (q. v.), morgun-gjöf, a bride gift, beucb-gift, morning-gift, cp. N. G. L. i. 27, 29, 51, passim; til-gjafa doury,—all referring to a wedding: með-gjöf = fulga, q. v.; á-gjöf, q. v.; milli-gjöf, discount; lif-gjöf, pardon; ofani-gjöf, rebuke: Icel. also use the name to foddering, setja á gjöf, hence gjafar-mál, n. *foddering* baur, Gpl. 442.

gjöfull, adj., pl. gjöflir, *munificent*, Eg. 42, Fms. v. 240, Bs. i. 1: with gen., g. sins fjár, Hm. 38; stór-gjöfull, q. v.

GJÖGR, f. a cleft, rift; gljúfr ok gjögrar, Bs. i. 200; rare, but existing as the local name of a fishing-place in north-western Icel., (Cgtr. or á Gjögri), used as neut.

gjöggra, að, to reel, stagger (now skjöggra), Fas. ii. 550 (in a verse)

GJÖLL, f. [vide gjalla], *din, alarum* (poët.) COMPDS: Gjallar-á, n. the bridge leading to Hel, vide Edda. Gjallar-horn, n. the horn of Heimdal, Edda, Vsp.

GJÖLNAR, f. pl. [Engl. *gills*; Dan. *gjæller*; Swed. *gäl*]:—the gill of a fish, Edda (Gl.); elsewhere rare, tálkn (q. v.) being the common word.

gjölnir, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

GJÖRD, f., pl. gjardar, mod. gjardir, [Ulf. *gairda* = *ζώνη*; Engl. *girdle*; Dan. *gjord*]:—a girdle, Ísl. ii. 340, Sks. 403, freq.; söðul a saddle-girth; megin-g., main girdle, the belt of Thor, vide Edda: í þ. the sea is called jarðar-g., earth-girdle:—a boop on tubs, botn-g., a boom-boop:—a kind of lady's head-gear, in western Icel. a kerchief worn round the head.

gláða, að, = gleðja, to gladden, but only in pres., Hkv. i. 44, H. 17, Fsm. 48: in prose, Fas. i. 221, Barl. 60.

gláðel, n. [from Lat. *gladiolus*], a kind of sword, Ld. 330, Þiðr. gláð-látr, adj. *cheerful*, Grett. 140 A, Fas. iii. 219.

gláðliga, adv. *gladly, friendly*, Nj. 177, Fms. xi. 376: *gladly, willfully*, i. 102, ix. 254, Fas. i. 218.

gláðligr, adj. *glad, bright, cheerful*, Fms. vi. 357.

glad-mæltr, adj. *talking cheerfully*, Fms. i. 19, ii. 109.
gláðna, að, *to be gladdened*: esp. of the sky, *to brighten, clear up*, þáð gláðnar til; and of a face, þáð gláðnar yfir honum, *his face brightens*.
gláðning, f. *gladdening*, Mar.: *good cheer*.
GLAÐR, adj., fem. glöð, neut. glatt, compar. gláðari, superl. gláðastr; A. S., Engl., Swed., and Dan. *glad*; it does not occur in Ulfr. nor in Germ.; in Hel. *gladmod = glad-mood* (twice), vide Schmeller; cp. also Lat. *laetus*]:—*glad, gladsome*: gláðr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr unz sinn þór bana, Hm. 14; ek væra gláðari ef þú værir með hundráð manns, Lv. 80; snotts manns hjarta verð sjaldan glátt, Hm. 54; Gunnarr varð g. við þat, Nj. 42; Flosi var allra manna gláðastr ok beztir heim at sækja, *most cheerful of all men and the best to visit*, 254, cp. Eb. 88, Fms. i. 31; gláðr í máli, vi. 59; hraustr ok g., x. 420; gláðr ok spurall, iv. 82; gláðr, heilhugaðr, vitr, Fagrsk. 14; glöð trú, *cheerful faith*, Lex. Poët.; þrekkja gláðr inn göða mjöð, Gm. 13; drekkja glöð ok gullnum kerum, 7; ok þótti gláðara (*pleasanter*) at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum, Ísl. ii. 212: acc. adverb., taka gláðan á e-u, *to take it gladly*, Fms. xi. 112; ó-gláðr, *sad, moody*. II. *glad, bright*, of the sky, *weather*; tunglið sklein glatt, Fas. iii. 622; veðr glatt, Þjal. 47; þat ljós saf gláðan veg, Bs. ii. 109; eldarnir vóru sumir sem gláðastir, Gisl. 126: of gold, Bs. ii. 142: freq. in mod. usage, gláða sólskin, *glad sunshine*; gláða tunglskin, *bright moonshine*; loga glatt, *to blaze merrily*; eldrinn orþ þess gláðar, Vídal. i. 145: the phrase, sjá aldregi gláðan dag, *never to see a sunny day, be dull and downcast*; Glöð, f., pr. name of a bell cp. Engl. *a merry peal*, Fms. vi.
GLAÐR, m., poët. a *horse*, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 30, vide Lex. Poët.
gláð-væri, mod. *glad-værd*, f. *gladness*, Sturl. i. 206, ii. 125.
gláð-værr, adj. *gladsome, cheerful*, Bs. ii. 89, Magu. 474.
GLAM, mod. *glamr*, m. [cp. *glamr*], a *tinkling sound*, Finn. 348, Fms. xi. 129: *noise*, Hom. 34; gný ok glamm, a *clash of weapons*, Fms. i. 156; ára-glamm, a *dash of oars*; orða-glamm, *tinkling words*; Skálaglam, a nickname, '*Tinkling-scale*,' xi. 128, 129. **Glammaðr** or **Hömmuðr**, m. a nickname, *Tinkler*, Landn.
glama, ð, *to twaddle, talk idly*, Hm. 30.
glampi (or *glanpi*?), a, m. a *ray of light*; akin to *glentr*.
glanni, a, m. a *reckless jester*, Edda (Gl.) COMPS: *glanna-legtr*, dj. *boyenish*. **glanna-skapr**, m.
glansi, a, m. [mod. from Germ. *glanz*], *glitter*.
GLAP, n. *ballucination*, seems only to be used in pl. glöþ, as *elli-glöþ*, *fatage*: a law term, *flaw* in law proceedings, Grág. i. 10.
glap-máll, adj. *speaking vainly of*, Ad. 1.
glapna, að, *to grow blunt or dim*; glapnaði honum heyrn ok sýn, Eg. 754; hversu honum glapnaði sona-eignin, Fms. iv. 321.
glapp, n., pl. glöpp, only in the phrase, höppum og glöppum, *by 'baps and gaps, by babbling'*; and in compds, *glappa-skot*, n. as a law term, a *chance shot, a misap* (*shooting one inadvertently*), N. G. L. i. 157, cp. § 27:—in mod. usage, a *blunder, slip*: **glappa-verk**, n. *accidental mischief done*, Fs. 160.
glappast, dep. *to blunder*.
glap-ræði, n. a *blunder*, Band. 4.
glap-skuld, f. a *fool's fine* for pranks or foolish acts, Hallfr.
glap-stígur, m. a *fool's path, a stray path*, cp. the Dan. saying, *genstjáliver ofte glapsti*.
glap-víg, n. *accidental manslaughter*, Landn. 180.
GLAS, n. *glass*, vide *glér*. **glas-ker**, n. a *glass vessel*; *glaskeri* ber eg minn fésjóð í, Pass. I. 27, cp. 2 Cor. iv. 7.
Glásir, m. *the Glassy*, name of a grove with golden leaves, Edda.
GLATA, að, (the old pres. *glatir*, K. þ. K. 66, Sks. 700; mod. *glatar*), with dat. *to destroy, slay*; at glata manndráps-mönnum, Hom. 43, Stj. 643; ella mun ek g. þér, 656 B. 4; with acc. a Latinism, 673, 55. Mar. passim: *to ruin*, esp. in mod. sense, glata önd ok líkama, Blas. 48: *to lose*, til þeirra óðala er nú glatar hann, Sks. 512; þá glatisk þau auðæfi fyrir honum, 700; hverfr í þú eðr glatiz á annan veg, K. þ. K. 66; ef maðr finnr fjárhlut manns ok hefir eigandi glatað, Gpl. 546; görla þú nem ok glata (imperat.) eigi, Sl. 32.
glatan and **glötun**, f. *perdition*, esp. in eccl. sense, 671. I., 625. 75, Sks. 654, 661, freq. in N. T., Vídal., Pass.
GLAUMR, m. [glam, cp. Scot. *glamer = noise*], a *merry noise*, esp. at a banquet; var þar inn at heyra glaumr nikill, Ld. 170; glaumr ok hornaskól, Eb. 28; sat við drykkju, þar var g. mikill, Eg. 303; glaumr mikill ok fjölmenni, Fms. xi. 108; g. ok gleði, Sturl. i. 23, 24, Fms. iv. 48; gný ok glaum herliðsins, Hkr. iii. 65: freq. in mod. usage, g. heimsins, g. veraldar, *the noise and bustle of the world*, Vídal. 2. in old poetry *joy, merriment*; glaums andvana, *cheerless*, Gkv. 2. 41; bella glaumi, 29; manna g. joy (society) of men, Skm. 34; glaumr þverr, *the cheer (the heart) sinks*, Glúm. 339 (in a verse). β. *a lusty crowd of men*; val-glaumr, a *bost of warriors*, Gm. 21.
GLÁMR, m. a poët. name of *the moon*, Edda (Gl.):—the name of a ghost in Grett. S., see the famous ghost story in that Saga, ch. 34–37; the word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. *glamour*, which shews that the tale of Glam was common to Scotland and Iceland,

and thus much older than Grettir (of the year 1014, cp. *glam = a ghastly-looking man*, Ivar Aasen). **glám-sýni**, f. (in mod. usage also *glám-skygni*, f. and *glám-skygn*, adj.), '*glam-sight*,' *glamour, illusion*, Grett. 115 A, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401, Judges ix. 36, Ólk. 36 (*blunder*), þorst. Síðu H. 178: Icel. also say, *glám-bekkr*, m., in the phrase, að flægja e-u á glámbekk, *to throw a thing on the 'glamour-bench'*, i. e. *to fling it carelessly about where it can be taken by any one, or lost*. **glám-blesótr**, adj. *a horse with a moon-shaped blaze on the forehead*. **GLÁMA**, u, f. the name of a glacier.
glápa, t, *to stare vacantly*; **gláþ**, n. a *stare*.
GLEÐA, u, f. [A. S. *glida*; Engl. *glead*; Scot. *gled*], a *kite*, Brest. 50.
GLEÐI, f. [gláðr; Swed.-Dan. *glæde*], *gladness, merriment, good cheer*; in old writers esp. of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any kind; leikar ok allskyns gleði, Fs. 25; gleði ok gaman-ræður, 72; g. ok göð fylgd, 130; lítil var gleði manna at boðinu, Ísl. ii. 251; var þar þá gleði mikil, Nj. 254; eptir þat fór fram g. ok skemtan, Ld. 202; kvaðsk mundu undir standað með þeim um hverja gleði er þeir vilki fram hafa, Sturl. i. 20; tóku þeir þar veizlu göða ok höfðu gleði mikla, Eg. 371; gleði ok göð Jól, Grett.; þar var gleði mikil, leikar ok fjölmenni, Sturl. iii. 258; gördi hann sik létan við alþýðu ok átti alþýðugleði, Bs. i. 680; gördisk þá gleði mikil í hallinu, Fms. i. 162; drukku með mikilli gleði ok skemtan, iv. 82; glaumr ok g. (vide above); vilda ek nú til þess mæla at ér tækit upp nokkura gleði nýja til skemtunar mönnum, xi. 109; eptir þetta vóru leikar upp teknir, gengu Fossverjar fyrir gleðinni, Vígl. 24: in the Middle Ages the wakes were often called *gleðir* (pl.), *Jóla-gleði, Christmas games, etc.* COMPS: **gleði-bragð**, n. *merry looking*, Nj. 118. **gleði-búnaðr**, m. *festival gear*, Stj. 52, Sks. 39. **gleði-dagar**, m. pl. *days of merriment, happiness*, Grett. 151 A. **gleði-fullr**, adj. *joyful*, Fb. ii. 331. **gleði-hljómur**, m. a *merry peal*. **gleði-kendr**, part. *merry*, i. e. *tipsy*, Stj. 424. **gleðiligr**, adj. *happy*, Stj. 33. **gleði-maðr**, m. a *cheery man*; Ingimundur var hinn mesti g. ok fékk sér allt til skemtunar, Sturl. i. 19, Eg. 3, 146, Lv. 74. **gleði-mót**, n. = *gleði-bragð*, Nj. 118. **gleði-orð**, n. *words of joy*, Vígl. 89 new Ed. **gleði-raust**, f. a *merry voice*. **gleði-spell**, n. a *kill-joy*, Mag. **gleði-stundir**, f. pl. *merry, happy hours*, Vígl. 23. **gleði-söngvar**, m. pl. *glad songs, hymns*, Stj. 50. **gleðivist**, f. a *merry sojourn*, Lv. 75.—*Gleði* in the sense of Lat. *gaudium* is freq. in mod. use, but old writers prefer fögnuðr in the abstract sense; ó-gleði, *sadness, despondency*, Lv. 75: medic. *ailment*, cp. the phrase e-m er óglatt, *one is ailing*.
gleðill, m. a nickname, Landn.
gleðja, pret. *gladdi*; pres. *gleðr*; part. *gladdr*; sup. *glatt*:—*to gladden, enliven, make glad*, Hom. 18, 159, Fms. v. 49, Fas. i. 122: reflex. *to be glad, rejoice*, Eg. 55, Ísl. ii. 300, Fms. i. 261, vi. 60, Sks. 551, Fb. i. 405: *to brighten*, sem dagrinn gladdisk, Verel.
gleðjör, adj., neut. gleitt, [glíða, qs. líða, cp. glíðna], *standing astraddle, with one's legs wide apart*, Sturl. ii. 106, freq. in mod. usage.
Gleipnir, m. *the Lissom*, name of the mythol. fetter in Edda 19.
glenna, t, *to open wide* the mouth, fingers, or the like (a slang word); greipa-glennir, a nickname, Ísl. Þjóðs.
glenna, u, f. *mummary*, N. G. L. ii. 424: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 192.
Glennr, m., mythol. the husband of the Sun, Edda.
GLENS, n. *gibing, fun, a gibe, jest*, Fms. ii. 279, Ld. 220, Ísl. ii. 393. COMPS: **glens-ligr**, adj. *gibing*, Fms. ii. 182. **glens-mikill**, adj. *full of gibes*, Háv. 4. **glens-yrði**, n. pl. (and orða-glens), *gibes, fun*, Fms. iii. 80.
glensa, að, *to jest, gibe*, 655 xxxii. 2, Sturl. iii. 170.
glensan, f. *gibing*, Sturl. iii. 265.
GLEPJA, pret. *glapði*; sup. *glapið* or *glapt*; pres. *glep*; [glap]:—*to confuse one* in reading, speaking, or the like, Nj. 33: as a law term, *to confound*, glepja sóku, vörn, görd, Grág. i. 60, 382; g. þingfór, þing-reið, ii. 78; ok varðar þeim fjörbaugs-garð ef þeir göra eigi ok hvegi er þeir glepja, i. 485: *to beguile*, Fms. i. 7, ii. 7, vi. 163, vii. 113, viii. 391, Eg. 587, Ls. 20, Eb. 252. 2. reflex. *to be confounded*; hugði hann at glepjask mundi þerririnn (of weather), Eb. 152; hversu honum glapðisk sona-eignin, Ld. 236, O. H. 145 (vide *glapna*).
glepsa, að, an iterat. *to snap, bite*, 655 xxxi. 7, Al. 144.
GLER, n. [A. S. *glæs*; Engl. *glass*; Germ. *glass*; early Dan. *glar*; the mod. Dan. and Swed. *glas* seem to be borrowed from Germ.; Icel. distinguish between *glér* (*glass*) and *glas* (a *small glass bottle*); but s seems to be the original consonant, and the word is akin to *Glásir, glys, glæsa*, q. v.]—the word originally meant *amber*, 'succinum' quod ipsi (viz. the Germans) *glæsium* vocant. Tacit. Germ. ch. 45; glass beads for ornament are of early use; quantities are found in the great deposits (in cairns and fens) of the earliest Iron Age, but only in a single instance in a deposit of the Brass Age (which ends about the beginning of our era), vide Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 118; and such is the sense of the word in the three places that it occurs in old heathen poems: magical Runes were written on glass, Sdm. 17; metaph., nú er grjótt þat at gleri orðit, *now those stones are turned into glér*, of an altar 'glassed' with sacrificial blood, Hd. 5; cp. also the curious reading,

bresta í gleri, to be shivered, to break into shivers, Hým. 29,—the reading of Kb., 'í trau,' is a gloss on the obsolete phrase:—*glas* also occurs twice or thrice in A. S. poetry, but not in the oldest, as Beowulf, vide Grein. For window-panes glass is of much later date, and came into use with the building of cathedrals: a Danish cathedral with glass panes is mentioned in Knyttl. S. ch. 58 (year 1085); in Icel. the first panes brought into the country were probably those presented by bishop Paul to the cathedral at Skalholt in the year 1105; the ancient halls and dwellings had no windows in the walls, but were lighted by louvres and by round openings (*gluggur*) in the roof, covered with the caul (of a new-born calf, called *skjall* or *líkna-belgr*) stretched on a frame or a hoop and called *skjár*: these are still used in Icel. farms; and Icel. distinguish between the round small caul windows (*skjár* or *skjá-gluggar*) and glass windows (*gluggar*):—háll sem gler, *slippery as glass*, of ice, Nj. 144: in eccl. and later writings, Hom. 127, Sks. 424, Vm. 21, Fas. iii. 393: in the saying, *sjaldan brýtr gæfu-maðr gler*. COMPS: *gleraugu*, n. pl. '*glass-eyes*,' *spectacles*. *glér-gluggur*, m., vide above, Fms. iii. 187, xi. 271–276, Bs. i. 131, B. K. 98, Vm., Pm. passim. *glér-hállr*, m. a glass stone, *agate*. *glér-hálka*, u, f. (*glér-háll*, adj.), *slippery as glass*, of ice. *glér-himinn*, m. a sky-light, Hom. 130, Mag. 5. *glér-kaleikr*, m. a glass chalice, Hom. 138. *glér-ker*, n. a glass vessel, Mar. 603, Am. 58. *glér-lampur*, m. a glass lamp, Vm. 129, 162. *glér-pottur*, m. a glass pot, Þidr. 164. *glér-steinar*, m. pl. glass stones, *agates*, Edda 68. *glér-tölur*, f. pl. glass beads, Þorf. Karl. 374, belonging to the gear of a heathen prophetess. There is a curious Icel. local name *Gler-á*, f. *Glass Water*, Eb.,—perhaps from the Gaelic *glas*, *dark-gray*.

gletta, u, f. *banter*, Fms. iii. 9, x. 141, Sturl. i. 69. *gletta*, u, f., or *glettun*, f. *banter*, *railery*, Fms. ii. 9, Sturl. i. 69. *glettva-atsókn*, f. a *feint* or *ruse* to provoke the enemy to attack, Fms. x. 141.

glettast, tk, dep. to *banter*, *rail against one*; g. við e-n, Fms. ii. 180, Fær. 51, Grett. 101 A: milit. to *taunt*, *provoke the enemy*, Fms. vi. 151, viii. 49, 405.

glettiliga, adv. *tauntingly*, Fms. ii. 13. *gletting*, f. *banter*, *railery*, Fær. 109: gen. as adv. *glettingar-bára*, u, f. a *splashing* (no trifling) *wave*.

glettingur, adj. (*glettni*, *glettun*), *bantering*, Sturl. i. 69. *glettunar-maðr*, m., engi g., not a man to be trifled with, Nj. 105.

GLETTUR, m. *banter*, *railery*, *taunting*; and as a milit. term, a *feint* or *ruse* to irritate or provoke the enemy; þeir létu vakka við skipin ok höfðu nokkurt svá í glett, Fms. viii. 289; munum vér ganga í glett við borgarmenn, ok vita ef vér getum ginn þá frá borginni, Stj. 364. Josh. viii. 5; ekki mun ek eggja þik at fara í glett við þá Svía, to provoke the Swedes, Fær. 88; eigi leiðisk þeim enn at vit eigimk við glettur, Sturl. i. 69; iðr ekki í glett við oss, því at úsýnt er hvárt vér þolum þér þat, ii. 52.

GLEÝMA, d, [glaumr, q. v.; Swed. *glömma*; Dan. *glemme*; but unknown to Germ. and Saxon]:—prop. to make a merry noise; this sense is almost obsolete, but occurs in Bret., þeir gleymdu þar yfir, they held a bout around the borse, 94: reflex. to be merry, Merl. i. 52.

II. metaph. to forget, with dat.; at hann gleymi öllum Guðs boðorðum, Fms. v. 217, xi. 235, Barl. 7, 56, Al. 12, Sks. 743, passim: absol., Edda 154 (pref.), Sks. 238: with acc., Karl. 524 (rare): with infin., freq. in mod. usage, eg gleymdi að taka þad: with gen., a Latinism, Stj. 78. 2. in a pass. sense, to be forgotten, Th. 79.

gleyming, f. *forgetfulness*, Stj. 212, Hom. 125, Barl. 130. *gleymr*, m. *pranks*, *jollity*, Bjarn. (in a verse); vide *glaumr*. *gleym-samligr*, adj. *forgetful*, Sks. 451 B.

gleymska, u, f. *forgetfulness*, H. E. 494, Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass. **GLEÝPA**, ð and t, [cp. Dan. *glube*, *glubsk* = voracious], to gulp down, swallow, Stj. 193, Barl. 56, Edda 8, Fms. iii. 216, Eluc. 10.

gleypping, f. a *gulping down*, *swallowing*, Stj. 236. *gleyppi-næmr*, adj. *quick at learning* (of children); hann er g.

gliðna, að, to fall asunder, go to pieces; því at bótin gliðnar frá fatinu aprt, Matth. ix. 16.

GLINGR, m. [A. S. *gleng* = showy things], a toy, Fas. iii. 219; barna-lingr, a child's toy, freq.

glingra, að, to toy, *trifle with*. **GLISSA**, t, [norse *glisa*], to grin, Hm. 30, but obsolete in Icel.

GLIT, n. '*glitter*,' used of brocades or rich tissues; ofit í glit af gulli, Gisl. 21; dúkr hálf með sprang, hálf með glit, Pm. 123. COMPS: *glit-ábreiða*, u, f. a brocade cover. *glit-dúkr*, m. a brocade stuff. *glit-ofinn*, part. brocade. *glit-vefnaðr*, m. brocade weaving.

glita, að, [Ulf. *glitmunjan* = στίλβειν, Mark ix. 3; Hel. *glitan*; O. H. G. *glizan*]:—to glitter, Fms. viii. 350 (v. l.), ix. 301, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse); *glitár* vápnin, Karl. 254.

glitaðr, part. *tissued*, Vm. 5. *Glitnir*, m. a mythical name of the Golden Hall in heaven, Gm. 15.

glitra, að, = *glita*, Barl. 74, Karl. 358, Fms. viii. 350. *glit-rauðr*, adj. *gleaming red*, Fas. iii. 491.

GLITSAMLIGR, adj. *glittering*, Sks. 530.

glitta, it, = *glita*; þad glitir í e-ð, a thing glitters far away.

glíka and *líka*, adv. also, freq. in mod. usage and always without the g

glíkindi and *líkindi*, n. pl. *likelihood*; skaði meiri en ek mætta at glíkindum róða, Ld. 126, Band. 10; ef at glíkindum færi, Bs. i. 338; b at líkindum, 337, 529; Halli þóttisk sjá at glíkindum, at . . ., Glúm. 37 þótti honum frá líkindum (beyond likelihood, extraordinary) hversu þur hann var, Eg. 769; ok er þat at líkindum, it is as could be expected, Nj. 18 eptir líkindum, Fms. x. 208; glíkindi, Gisl. 137; engi líkindi til, Fv viii. 147; meiri, minni, engin líkindi, more, less, no probability, id., p sim; ef þetta mætti verða með nokkrum líkindum, Sks. 149; allt með líkindum ferr ok eðli, Edda 69; þeir sögðu Jakob þess líkindi at.

Ver. 16; þeir gördusk nú mannvænligir sem líkindi er á, Sturl. i. högðmíglíki líkindi, vain forecast, Stj. 142; til líkinda við, in comparison with, Barl. 55:—as a law term, fara þangat er hann veit mest líkindi N. G. L. i. 255; gefa sök þeim er í líkindum þykkja vera, bring a case against those who are likely to have done it, 351, 362; at þeir mætti [heldr kenndir verða at líkindum, from likeness, appearance (of detected criminals), Gpl. 18.

II. *semblance*, *remains*; svá at morguninn eptir sá menn engin líkindi Dana-virkis nema grjótið, so the morning after one saw not a remnant of the Danish wall but a heap of stones, Fms. i. 128; snúask í kvíkindis líkindi, Barl. 135; ólíkindi læti, feint, dissimulation.

glíking and *líking*, f. *likeness*, *image*; glíking Guðs, Eluc. 18; glíki góðs verks, 65 xxvi. 4: *líking*, *imitation*, í líking Tróju, Bret. 98; líki: djöfuls, Best. 54; til þeirrar sömu líkingar, Fms. ii. 89; ok af þeir líkingu mun hann fremjast, v. 345; gerðu þó í líking annarra manna, of the liking of other people, Edda 37; svá sem með nokkurri skysemu líking, with some shade of reason, Stj. 143:—eptir-líking, a parable.

glílkja and *lílkja*, ð and t, to make like; Clemens glíkið atferð s eptir Petro postula, Clem. 39; glíkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475: imitate, with acc., a Latinism, Hom. 57; g. eptir, to imitate; er ulla sé gott eptir at glílkja, Bs. i. 140; þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja er go ætti rammari, Fms. v. 319; hinna höfðingja dæmi, er betra er eptir líkja, viii. 296, Magn. 504; kölluðusk þat allt líkja eptir biskupi, Stj. ii. 12, (líkea, Bs. i. 500, l. c.); líkja alla sína dóma eptir Guðligum dæmum Sks. 599.

II. reflex. to be like, resemble; mun ek glíkjask fögl þeim er . . ., 623, 53; nú glíkjask menn Guði, Greg. 21; líkjask í e-s, Ld. 24; at þú skyldir nú meir líkjask í ætt Haralds ens Hárafa um skaplyndin en Rana Mjónef móður-föður þinum eðr Nereid jarli en Gamla, Ó. H. 31; Haraldr líktisk í móður-ætt sína, Fas. (Hb.) i. 3; nú líkjisk barn þat honum, N. G. L. i. 30; at líkjask þeim, Sks. Magn. 466.

glíkleikr, m. (*glíkleiki*, a, m.), *likelihood*, Sks. 195, 565.

glíkliga and *líkliga*, adv. *favourably*, esp. in the phrase, taka líklí á e-n, to give a favourable answer to; því máli var vel tekit ok svá líkliga, Eg. 26; Tryggvi tók því vel ok líkliga, Fms. i. 59, iii. 78; fór allt tal þeirra líkliga ok sáttgarnliga, ii. 36, x. 132; skiljask þau drottning ok konungur heldr líkliga, they parted on friendly terms, Fas. 33: in mod. usage, probably;—the spelling with g scarcely ever occurs.

glíkligr and *líkligr*, adj.; in old poets with gl, geta þykkjat mér gotu glíklígs, Hallfred; but usually with l only, e. g. Nj. 49, Fms. xi. 87, Hk. 261, where Mork. gl:—likely, probable, þótti mönnum glíklígst at st mundi vera, Bs. i. 348; gör af drauminn slíkt er þér sýnisk líklígl Ísl. ii. 196; at honum þætti Rauðs-synir líklígstir til at valda, Fms. 380, Hom. 115:—fit, promising, nú þykkir Eyjúlfi þetta et glíklígl Gisl. 148; göra sik líklígan til e-s, to shew oneself inclined to, countenances, Fms. x. 334.

GLÍKR, adj., mod. líkr; in old poems in alliteration the g always sounded, e. g. glíkr er geira sækir | gunnsterkr . . ., Bjarn.; urðu-a it glíkir | þeim Gunnari, Gh. 3; glísk skulu gjöld gjöfum, Hm. 2 Baldri glíkan bur, Ls.; but the vellum MSS. use both forms, though g is more freq. in the older, líkr in the later; sometimes false reading arose, e. g. ólíkt (unlike) hafa gört þeir menn, Bs. i. 140, where sense requires glíkt, but the lower part of the g having been obliterated the transcriber read it as o; or Fs. 22, where ugglíkt (suspicious) yic no meaning, and is to be read úglíkt (different, quite another thing) [Ulf. *galeiks* = θυμοιο; A. S. *gelic*; Engl. *alike*, *like*; O. H. G. *gl* mod. Germ. *gleich*; Swed. *lik*; Dan. *lig*]:—like, alike; with dat., s er feðr glíkarí en dóttir, Eluc. 10; Annar atburðr varð enn þess glíkr, Bs. i. 346; ekki því grjóti glíkt öðru er þar er, Eg. 142; glíkt, as adv. *such-like*, in like manner, Post. 686 C. 2; lífði því lík sem hann væri íldýri, Ísl. ii. 481; fríðr sýnum ok mjóklíkr föður sínu Fms. i. 14, x. 265; ok er Kári öngum manni líkr, K. has no match, 265; skal ek eigi göra þik þeim líkastan er þú vil líkastar vera en er Öðinn, Sturl. i. 101; þat þótti mér líkara harmi en skada, Ld. 11 landi líkari en fiski, Sks. 139; þá munu þit verða Guði lík, 503; sem þeir menn verða líkastir er tvíburar eru, Rb. 100; hnot eða n eða líkt, or the like, Edda 109; líkt ok ekki, like nothing, Gullþ. 54; ok eigi líkt (i. e. it is beyond comparison) hvárt sannari er sú saga, hin, Fms. viii. 1; cp. ok er þat úglíkt hvárt þú ferr í lofi mínu, eðr.

22 (vide above):—at glíku (líku), adv. *all the same, nevertheless*; því ar hefir at líku líf vart, ef hann vill eptir því leita, Nj. 267; þykki þat at glíku, *it seems to me all the same*, Ísl. ii. 483; so in the phrase, gíta til líka, *to settle*; at þeir vildi allt til líka leggja með góðra manna líka, Dipl. ii. 11; því-líkr, 'bat-like,' such; ú-líkr, *unlike*; slíkr, qs. svá-líkr, Germ. *solch* = *so like*.

II. metaph. *likely, probable*. Fs. en þó er þat líkast at hann snúisk til várar ættar, Nj. 38; þat er líkara yfir öðru þurfi ráð at góra, 261; þat er ok líkast at þeir komist þar á eyptu, Eg. 64; Björn segir þat líkast at hann mundi fara af landi á þessu, 156; þat var líkara, Ísl. ii. 141; neut. líkt, *likely*; ok líkt at þér gíptu, Fms. vi. 8; hann kallaði þá líkasta til slíkra illbragða, 379; líkara at hann mundi koma í þórarinsdal, Bjarn. 61; þá þyki mér líkt, at . . . Sks. 52.

2. *likely, promising, to the purpose*; taka þar fari hverr sem líkast þykkir, Nj. 259; nær líkast væri til at veita þar jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá leitundsk þeir um hvar líkast var út at þakask, Eg. 233; mér þyki eigi til líkt (*it looks not well*) um ferð þra bræðra, Vigl. 25; sá hann eigi annan líkara útveg, Bs. i. 690; því þeir sá þá sinn kost engan annan líkara, Fb. i. 405; kann vera at líkirinn verði líkari (*better*) en upphafit, Bs. ii. 64; at þat væri líkast til þa sáttu, Fms. iv. 139; til þeirrar stundar sem mér þyki nokkuru líkast þam megi komask þetta eyrendi, 133.

GLÍMA, u, f. [this word occurs neither in Germ. nor in Saxon, nor in the mod. Scand. tongues (of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), the origin is not known]:—*wrestling*, a favourite national sport of the Icel. people, in old as well as in modern times, answering to the *Wrestling*; glímu-brögð, n. pl. *wrestling-tricks*, vide brögð II. 2: to the technical terms there mentioned, add, hnykkir, hælkrókr, sveifa, etc.: au-félagi, a, m. a *wrestling-match*, Háv. 41; glímu-færr, adj. *bodied as a wrestler*, Finn. 328; glímu-galdr, m. a 'wrestler's charm,' to charm one's legs and make them steady, Ísl. Þjóds. i: glímu-r, m. a *wrestler*: glímumann-liga, adv. *like a good wrestler, nimbly*, Ísl. iii. 502; glímu-völlr, m. *the wrestling-ring*. The earliest match recorded is that of Thor and the giantess Elli (Age),—for the tale vide Ísl. 336; freq. in the Sagas, Sturl. iii. 20, 268; glenz ok glímur, Fms. i. 9 sqq., 182, iii. 187, 188, Grett. and Finn., Kjaln. passim, Eg. ch. 4. leikr (*sport*) and glíma are often used synonymously, as Ld. ch. 4.

The glíma was a popular game at any meeting or festival, where many young and active men met together: thus at the banquet in Rkhólar (1119) the guests amused themselves by dancing, glímur, and story-telling, Sturl. i. 23; at the parliament (alþing) there was a *pestra*, Fanga-brekkka ('wrestling-brink') in Glúm. ch. 13 a fight is recorded between the Northerners and Westerners assembled there; as in Grett. ch. 75 (in the parliament at Hegranes); in Gunnl. ch. 11 the crew of the ships in harbour made up a glíma. The mod. Icel. glíma-gíma is just the same, as it was practiced in the college at Hólar, later in the school at Bessastaðir, as also at fishing-stations and wherever young men came together; the young men are divided by lot into parties, which are then drawn up in a row, each having their leader or bóndi' (whence the name); the bændr pair off their men against one another to wrestle in the arena or defile between the two ranks, one after another; if the one side was weaker in number, or the one bóndi had all his men, he might challenge his antagonist, and their match decided the game, Eggert Ítin. ch. 518. The bænda-glíma at college and school was by far the best-played, and much stress was laid on nimble and useful movements.

67 In Hom. 24 *scurrilitas* is rendered by glíma. *ma*, d, *to wrestle*, Landn. 185, Fms. iii. 187, Sturl. iii. 268, Finn. 222. *minn*, adj. *able or alert as a wrestler*. *ra*, u, f. [cp. *glire* = *to blink with the eyes*, Ivar Aasen], in a nickname in Vápn., Glíru-Halli.

á, ð, *to glitter*, Lat. *nitere*; það gljár á það. *á*, f. a *spot glittering* against the sun: the name of a river. *JÚFR*, n. almost only in pl. [A. S. *glōf* = *cliff*], *an abrupt descent or mass*, esp. in the bed of a river, ár-gljúfr; hvar hin litla áin fell Grólum, Eg. 134; eru gljúfr mikil upp með ánni, Fær. 62, Landn. 251, G. 362, Al. 92, Fms. viii. 51, Gullþ. 8; en tveim-megin gengu at þá, ok hin brattastu björg, Stj. 452. Í Sam. xiv. 4: sing., Grett. 142 (in verse): so the mod. phrases,—glæfra-ferð, f. *a neck-breaking, dacious exploit* (as among precipices); glæfra-göng, n. pl. *straits*, Bidi er kominn í g., a ditty of Pal Vidalin; glæfra-ligr, adj. *dangerous, horrible*,—are all derived from gljúfr.

ppa, u, f. a *big hole*, a nickname, Fms. x. 142; gloppu-gat, *id.* *pra*, að, with dat. *to drop, lose a thing heedlessly*. *r-hungraðr*, part. *very hungry*. *ssi*, a, m. [*glousse* = *a spark*, De Professor], a *blaze*. *tt*, n. a *grin*; draga glott at, Ó. H. 151, Bs. i. 647.

OTTA, tt, *to grin*: absol., g. at e-u, *to grin at a thing*, Fbr. 160, (in a verse); hón (the witch) glotti við sólnni, Fas. ii. 127; so also, g. þ. Nj. 27; g. við tönn, *to smile scornfully, sarcastically*, so as to the teeth, Edda 30, Nj. 182 (of Skarphedinn), and passim; Erlingr hans, ok glotti við tönn, ok mælti, Ó. H. 114.

ÓA, að, [A. S. *glowan*; Engl. *glow*; Germ. *glühen*; etc.], *to shine*, glitter (of metals or bright things); er vápnin glóðu, Fagrsk. 138, Bs. i. 348, Kb. 358; hón glóði af gulli, Stj. 206, Fas. i. 333; hann glóar sem eldr, Hb. 544. 39: *red-hot*, járn-sía glóandi, a *red-hot iron*, Edda 61, Fms. viii. 8; glóandi hitti = Germ. *glühend*, Greg. 36: *scalding hot*, of broth or the like. *gló-barr*, n. *the glowing bud*; poet. *the gold of the tree* Glasir, Bm. *gló-bjartr*, adj. *light blond*, of hair.

GLÖÐ, f., pl. glæðr (glóðir), Post. 656 C. 5), [A. S. *glēd*; Germ. *gluth*; Dan. *glød*]:—*red-hot embers*; taka glóð af eldi, Eb. 278; þeir höfðu reykelis á glóð, *burning incense* (at mass), Bs. i. 22; hann lét glóð undir fætr sér, Fs. 176; hafði glóð í hendi, Hom. 156: esp. in pl., hón tók glæðr af arni, Sturl. ii. 101, Fas. ii. 182; sitja við glæðr, *to sit at the fireside*; Pétur sat við glæðr ok vermdi sik, Post. 656 C. 4, Clem. 27; ganga yfir glæðr, Hom. 17; munlaug full af glóðum, Fms. ii. 167, v. 324: the metaph. phrase, vera (ganga) á glóðum, *to be as on glowing coals*. COMPS: glóðar-auga, u. a *black eye*. glóðar-járn, n. *an iron plate* for baking, a *griddle* (*griddle*), Am. 92, Vm. 65. glóðar-ker (glóð-ker), n. a *fire-pot*, Fms. v. 106, Vm. 21, 83, Stj. 316, 319. glóð-rauðr, adj. *red as embers*, Fm. 9. glóð-volgr, glóð-heitr, adj. *ember-hot*.

GLÖFI, a, m. [A. S. *glōf* occurs as early as Beowulf], a *glove*, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 246, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 342, Gullþ. 6, 8, Fb. i. 529. glófaðr, part. *gloved*, Karl. 288. The word is no doubt borrowed from the English, and is used in the Sagas chiefly of costly embroidered gloves; another word is handski = 'hand-sboe,' prob. from the Germ. *bandschube*; the popular words are vöttur and vetlingr.

gló-fóxtótt, adj. *light-maned*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 261. glói, a, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: in mod. usage freq. the name of a light-coloured dog.

glópaldr, a, m. *an idiot*, Glúm. 342. GLÖPR, m. *an idiot, baboon*, Glúm. 358, Finn. 298, Háv. 41, Bær. 5, Gisl. 53. glópska, u, f. *foolishness*. glóra, ð, [glüürle, De Professor], *to gleam, glare* like a cat's eyes; það glórir í e-ð. glósa, u, f. (for. word), a *gloss, explanation*, Sks. 552, Bs. i. 737: a *banter, taunt* (Dan. *glose*), mod. glósa (glósera), að, *to explain by a gloss*, Bs. i. 737, Sks. 7: *to chatter*, Fas. ii. 110. gluggaðr, part. *with windows*, Ísl. ii. 402. GLUGGR, m., and gluggi, a, m., Stj. 171, 207, Fms. ix. 427, and so always in mod. use; (*glyggr*, m., pl. ir, Sks. 427 B, rare):—*a window*, Nj. 114, Eg. 420, 421, vide gler above; according to Nj. ch. 78 the windows were placed above the wall plate in the roof; gler-gluggi, skjá-g., baðstofu-g., skemmu-g., stofu-g., bir-g., eldhús-g. COMPS: gluggagrind, f., and glugga-kista, u, f. a *window-frame*, (mod.) gluggagrind, n. *window-curtains*. glugga-tópt, f. a *window-sash*. II. prop. *an opening, a hole*, Ó. H. 152; inn um þann glugg er hann hafði rofit, Fbr. 66 new Ed.; einn laup ok skar allan gluggum, he took a box and cut holes in it all over, Fms. viii. 342; var gluggur yfir ofninum, Eb. 136; léttu steini af brunnsins plugga, Stj. 171. Gen. xxix. 10 ('the well's mouth'); marga glyggi (acc. pl.) ok smá, Sks. l. c.; höfðu þeir brotið á stóran glugg, Bárð. 180: metaph., glugga-þykkn, n. *dense clouds with openings in them*, Grett. 114 A. glugg-stúka, u, f. a *window-sash*, Bev. glumra, að, *to rattle*, Fas. i. 91, ii. 492, Hkm. 5, Sks. 229. glumra, u, f. a masc. nickname, Landn. glumra-gangr, m. *rattling*. glundra, að, *to turn topsy-turvy*. glundroði, a, m. *topsy-turvy*. glutra, að, (glytra, Fms. xi. 439), *to squander*, Þiðr. 143, Th. 6. glutran, f. (glutr, n., Fms. xi. 439, Bs. i. 907), *squandering, extravagance*. COMPS: glutr-maðr, m. a *spendthrift*, Bs. i. 581. glutr-samligr, glutrunar-samr, adj. *dissolute*, Al. 6. glutr-samliga, adv., Mar. glúm, m. a *bear*, poet., Edda (Gl.) a pr. name, Landn. GLÚPNNA, að, [a Scand. word found in Ormul. *forr-gloppnedd*, and Scot. and North. E. *gloppen*]:—the radical sense was prob. *to become soft*, but in usage *to look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to cry*, Fm. 31, Am. 73, Gisl. (in a verse), Eb. 60, Ó. H. 63. glúpr or gljúpr, adj. *soft, porous*, esp. of sponge or sponge-like things. glyðra, u, f. a *barlot*, Edda (Gl.) glygg, n., dat. glyggvi, *the opening of a visor*, Al. 39, Karl. 473: poet. *wind, gale*, Lex. Poët. GLYMMJA, glumdi, pres. glym, *to rattle, clash, flash*, Str. 46: freq. in poetry of the sea or waves, vide Lex. Poët.: in prose esp. of an echo, það glumdi í klettunum, það glymr undir, or the like. glymr, m. a *clash, flashing*, Edda 110, Skálda 169: freq. in poet. comps, esp. of wind or waves, Lex. Poët. glypsa, að, vide glepsa, *to snap*, Sturl. i. 128 C. glyrnur, f. pl. [glóra, cat's eyes glittering in the dark, Fas. iii. 385: in mod. usage as a cant name for eyes red or blood-shot. GLYS, n. *finery*, and as a trade term *millinery*, Fms. vi. 263, x. 30, Barl. 6, Al. 34, Stj. 78, 188, passim; gull ok glys, Edda 220; kaupá glys, Fb. iii. 175; glys fjandans, Greg. 15; glys heimsins, Hallgr., Vidal.

COMPS: **glys-gjarn**, adj. *fond of finery*, Eb. 256 (of a lady), Fas. ii. 182. **glys-lygr**, adj. *showy, specious*, Fms. i. 74, ii. 135. **glysmang**, n. *millinery*, N. G. L. iii. 159. **glys-mangari**, a, m. a 'finery-monger', *milliner*, N. G. L. ii. 246. **glys-mál** (glys-mæli), n. pl. *specious, vain words*, Bjarn. 19. **glys-máll**, adj. *flattering in one's speech*. **glys-samligr**, adj. *specious, vain*, Sks. 528.

GLÝ, n. [A. S. *gleow*; Engl. *glee*], *glee, gladness*, pöet., Edda (Gl.) **glýja**, u, f. *dazzling from whiteness*. **glýju-skin**, n. *dazzling light*. **glýja**, ad, *to be gleeful*, Hðm. 7. **glýjaðr**, part. *gleeful*, Vsp. 39; fá-glýjaðr, *dismal*, Eyvind. **glýjari**, a, m. a 'gleeman,' *jester*, Str. 68, Barl. 4. **glýra**, u, f. *glitter*, Sks. 229. **glý-stamr**, adj. an *áp. leyg.*, *glee-steaming*, epithet of tears, Hðm. I, cp. Homer's *θαλερόν δάκρυ*.

GLÆÐA, dd, [glöð], *to sparkle*; *sá þeir at glæddi ór forsinum*, Gullþ. 9: in mod. trans., esp. in eccl. writers, *to kindle*. **glæja**, dd, *to glow*; *glæjanda frost, a sharp frost*, Sks. 229. **glæ-napask** (qs. glæ-gnapast), ad, *to go thinly clad in blast or cold*. **glæ-nýr**, adj. *clear*, opp. to clouded, of eggs. **glæpask**, t, dep. *to transgress, do foolishly*, Stj. 454, 577, Greg. 38: the phrase, *g. á e-u, to do amiss in a thing*, Stj. 469: mod. *to make a foolish bargain, buy a pig in a poke*. **glæpi-liga**, adv. *wickedly*, Fas. iii. 664, Fb. i. 206. **glæpi-lygr**, adj. *wicked*, Fms. x. 334, Stj. 584, Mar. passim.

GLÆPR, m., gen. s, pl. ir, [glöpr], *crime, wickedness*, Fs. 178, 180, llkv. Hjörv. 32, Stj., Sks. passim, and freq. in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass. COMPS: **glæpa-fullr**, adj. *full of wickedness, ungodly*, Stj. 457, Mar. 449, Barl. 107. **glæpa-maðr**, m. a *miscreant*, Fms. ii. 85, Skálda 204. **glæpamann-lygr**, adj. *ruffianly, ill-looking*, Band. 7. **glæpa-verk**, n. a *crime*, Stj. 91. It is worth notice that in the heathen morals (as in the Old Test.) 'foolish' or 'wicked' are kindred words: *glæpr*, the derivative with changed vowel, means an *evil deed*, the primitive word *glöpr a fool*; cp. also *glap, gleþja*, which are from the same root. **glæpska**, u, f. a *foolish, evil act*, Fms. iii. 112, Hkr. ii. 395, Stj. 622. **glæp-varr**, adj. *righteous (sceleris purus)*, Fms. v. 240, Sks. 355. **glæp-yrði**, n. pl. *foul language*, Þorst. Síðu H. 177.

GLÆYR, m., pöet. *the 'glaring,' i. e. the sea*, Lex. Pöet.: in prose in the phrase, *kasta á glæ, to throw into the sea, squander*, Bjarn. 7, Ó. H. 38, Finnþ. 250, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse), cp. Ad. 13; *hlaupa á glæ, to run in vain*, Al. 181. **glær**, adj. *clear*, e. g. of a fresh egg, = *glænýr*, q. v. **glæra**, u, f., in regn-g., *drops of rain*, Sks. 227; vide *eld-glæringar*. **glæ-ræði**, n. = *glap-ræði, a job*, Band. (MS.) 9. **GLÆSA**, t, *to make shining, embellish*, Fms. iv. 247, Bs. ii. 10: part. **glæstr**, *splendid, embellished*; *gulli g., embellished with gold, gilded; halli g., painted, etc.*, vide Lex. Pöet. **glæsi-lygr**, adj. *shining, splendid*, Fms. ii. 300, Ó. H. 161, passim; g. ord, *specious words*, Fb. i. 76, 374. **glæsi-maðr**, m. a *bright, illustrious man*, Edda (Gl.) **Glæsir**, m. a pr. name; of an ox (because of the horns), Eb. **Glæsisvellir**, m. pl. a mythical local name, *Hervar. S. ch. I*, Fms. iii. 183 sqq. **glæsur**, f. pl., in orða-glæsur, *fine phrases*, Thom. 297. **glöggr-leikr**, adj. *sharpness of sight, acuteness*, Stj. 12. **glöggr-liga**, adv. [cp. Ulf. *glaggruþa* = *ἀκριβῶς, ἐπιμελῶς*], *clearly, distinctly*, Eg. 54, Fms. ii. 102, vi. 36; *spyrja g. at*, Fb. i. 253.

GLÖGG, adj. (also spelt *gleggr* and *glegggr*), acc. *glöggvan* with a final v in the weak cases; compar. *glöggra* and *glöggvari*; superl. *glöggst* and *glöggvast*; [the prob. Goth. form is *glaggvns*; A. S. *gleaw*; Hel. *glau*; Scot. *gleg* = *quick, clever*; O. H. G. *glaw*]:—*clear-sighted*, and in metaph. sense *clever*, of things *clear, distinct*; ok *hafa þat allt er hitsug leifir eðr glöggra er*, Grág. i. 7; *glöggt er gests augat, sharp (prying) is the stranger's eye, a saying*; *skyring eðr glöggvari greining, a clearer distinction*, Skálda 205; *Stjörnu-Oddi er gleggstr var í allri tölu ok himintungla-gangi*, Rb. 90; *glöggr til brjóstis ok bækr*, Thom. 12:—*neut.*, *skya glöggt frá e-u, to expound distinctly*, Hom. 47; *eigi þarf glöggra at skýra, 52*; *eigi er mér þat glöggt, 'tis not clear to me*, Grett. 108; *vera glöggrar greinar, to distinguish sharply*, Bs. ii. 11; *hón kennið hann glöggt, she knew him well*, Fms. iv. 131; *þorgnýr föður-faðir minn mundi glöggt (remembered clearly) Eirik Uppsala-konung, 162*; *mun ek glöggt vita hvárt rétt er ráðit eðr eigi*, vii. 107; *viðast af löndum spurði hann um síðu manna þá menn er glöggst vissu*, Hkr. ii. 61; *vita gleygt, id., 625. 96*. 2. metaph. *stingy*; *sytir æ glöggr við gjöfum, a saying*, Hm. 47; *glöggr við gesti, a stingy host*, Hým. 9; *glöggr flugar, pöet. unflinching*, Skv. i. 7; *fé-glöggr, stingy of money*; *matar-g., stingy of meat*; *hugar-g., mean*, Fbr. 162 (in a verse). **glöggr-rýnn**, adj. *'clear-rouning'*, Fas. i. 212. **glöggr-skygn**, adj. (*glöggr-skygni*, f.), *sharp-sighted*, Nj. 77, Stj. 228. **glöggr-sýnillga**, adv. *distinctly*, Str. **glöggr-sýnn**, adj., Stj. 228, v. l.: *sharp-witted*, Bs. i. 272, Eluc. 16. **glöggr-sær**, adj. *clear-sighted*, Bs. i. 808, v. l.: *manifest*, Þorf. Karl. 380. **glöggingr**, m. a *stingy man*, Edda (Gl.), Ad. i.

glöggr-þekkin, adj. *clear-sighted, quick to know or discern*, Ísl. ii. 2. Vápn. 24, Ld. 274, Fb. ii. 288. **glöggr-þekni**, f. a *clear sight*, Sks. 559 B. **glöggr-þekkr**, adj. = *glöggrþekkin*, Barl. passim. **glömmungr**, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.) **glöþ**, n. pl. *blunders*, as a law term, Grág. i. 10; vide *glap, elli-glí*. **GNADD**, n. a *grumbling, muttering*, Bjarn. 18, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 326, 330, 453, Fbr. 27 new Ed. **gnadda**, ad, *to murmur*, Stj. 327, Grett. 98 A (where *nöðduð stann to vex, hón gnaddar hit sama bæði dag ok dæg*, 'she pressed him with her words', Stj. 417. Judges xvi. 16. **GNAGA**, ad, mod. *naga*, but in allit. and old writers with *g*, as ok *grjótt gnaga*, Hm. 106: it was originally a strong verb, pret. *gnóg*, a *ól*, and is still used so in some provincial dialects of Norway, vide *Aasen*; hence part. *gnagit*, Barl. 56 (Norse); in old Icel. writers it remains in poetry, viz. pres. *gnegr*, Fms. vi. 310 (in a verse of the century); *gengr*, i. e. *gnegr*, Edda (A. M.) i. 68, note 12: [Engl. *gnaw*; Dan. *gnave*]:—*to gnaw*; en *Níðöggr gnagar n rótna*, Edda 10, Gm. 33; *hestar gnöguðu beizlin*, Karl. 376; *þeir gnó skjaldar-rendr*, Fas. i. 425; *mýss tvær gnagaðu um rætr trésin*, Barl. **gnap**, n., pöet. *high places, the high sea*, Edda (Gl.): in pöet. con *gnap-hjarl*, -salr, -stóll, -turn, Lex. Pöet. **GNAPA**, t, *to jut out, stoop forward*; hann (the ghost) *gnapti yfir dyrnar*, Grett. 114 A; *sjallit sýnisk mjök yfir gnapa öðrum fjö*, Fms. x. 313; *ef hón sæi háska eðr skaða yfir gnapa (impendere) ríki*, 223: *to droop with the head, snapa ok gnapa, to be snubbed* *droop the head*, Hm. 62; *gnapir grár jór yfir gram dauðum*, Bk skóltar gnöðu, Fms. ii. 259 (in a verse); hann *gnapir með hettu*, iii. 494 (in a verse). **gnarr**, n., pöet. *the sea*, Edda (Gl.); prop. *the 'gnarrer,' murmur* *gnastan*, f. a *gnasbing*, Hom. 70. **gnat**, n. a *clash* (of weapons), Höfuðl.; the Engl. *gnat* is so called in the sound of its wings. **gnata**, ad, *to clash*, Vsp. 51. **gnaut** (gnauda), Bs. i. 206), f. a *rustling noise*, Fas. iii. 129, Ó. metaph. a *murmur*, Grett. 98. **GNUAÐA**, ad, mod. *nauða, to rustle, ring*; hann lætr g. brode jöklinum, of the sound of a mountaineer's staff, Bárð. 171; *gnaudað at skjálfa þóttu húsin, of troops riding over the ice*, Sturl. iii. 147; mod. *nauða á e-m, to din in one's ear*. **gnaust**, n., and **gnaustan**, f. a *clash, tinkling*, Hallfred, Lex. Pö. **Gná**, f. the name of a goddess, Edda: freq. in poetry, of women. **gnegg**, n., mod. *hnegg, neighing*, Hrafn. 7, Al. 67, Karl. 282. **GNEGGJA**, ad, mod. *hneggja, to neigh*, Hrafn. 8, Rd. 267, S. 8, Karl. 376, Hkv. Hjörv. 20. **gneista**, ad, [mid. H. Germ. *ganeiste*], *to emit sparks*, Fms. viii. **GNEIST**, a, m., mod. *neisti*, [mid. H. Germ. *ganeist*; Dan. *gneste*; Swed. *gnista*; cp. the mineral *gneiss*, so called from its *sparkling particles*]:—a *spark*, Edda 4, Fms. iii. 193, v. 175, Sks. 204, Skálda metaph., g. lífsins, Fms. x. 368. **gneista-flaug**, f. a *shower of sparks*, Bs. i. 44, Fms. iii. 180. **gnella**, gnall, gnullu, *to scream*; *haukar þeirra gnullu leiðilliga*, Kar. **GNERR**, m. [Chaucer's *gnarr*], a *knot or knob*: metaph., *stóð vil gner nokkra daga, it stopped at that 'gnarr,' i. e. it lasted, for me days*, Fms. viii. 263, v. l. **GNESTA**, pret. *gnast*, pl. *gnustu*, [A. S. *gnestan*], *to crack* *gnast við hlíf, Skálda* (in a verse); *viðir brotna eðr gnesta, 169*; n. gnustu, Hallfred; *gnestr hann (the sword) hátt í þeirra hausum i. 102*: the phrase, *g. í eyrum e-s, to tinkle in one's ears*; *múgrinn svá at gnast í eyrum borgar-manna*, Stj. 360, 647. 2 Kings xv. 2; *þessi ódæmi sem öllum mönnum gnestr í eyrum*, Mar.; *gnustu þá vápnin*, Sturl. iii. 174; *ok gnestr í steininum*, Bs. i. 601; *gnast í junn*, Karl. 175. **gneypr**, adj. *jutting, bent forward*; *stóð höfuðit gneypt af bolnu* 244; *Egill sat upprétt ok var gneypr mjök*, Eg. 304, Fas. iii. 117. **gniða** or *níða*, ad, [Dan. *gnide*]; *to rub*; *þat var sem sviðit ok öðru-megin, hón lét telgja á lítinn flatveg þar sem gniðat var*, Gre new Ed. **gnissa**, u, f. a *spectre*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. *nisse* = a *hobgoblin*. **gnit**, f., mod. *nitr*, f. pl. [Dan. *gnid*; Ivar Aasen *gnú*], a *nit*, Lat. **GNIPA**, u, f., not *gnýpa*, (*riþ* í bratta *gnipu*, Rekstefja 28), Fms. ii. 154, Sks. 171 C, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 360, Róm. 352. **gníst**, n. a *gnasbing*, Nikulás-d. 56. **GNISTA**, t, mod. also *nista*, *to gnash the teeth*; g. tönnum freq., Greg. 55, Mart. 118, Fas. iii. 629 (where *nista*, paper MS. *þeir nístu tönnum yfir honum*, Acts vii. 54:—*trans. to tease*, mun eigi *gníst hafa yðvarn biskup með svá skarpi meingörðar* ör 457. 2. *to snarl* as a dog; *þeir yldu ok gnistu*, Fms. vi. við þetta spratt hundrinn upp *gnistandi*, iii. 13; *hans hundar hvef gnistu*, Þidr. 368; *gnistandi frost, a biting frost*, Fms. ii. 225. **GNISTA** (q. v.), *to pin*, is a different word.

gnístan, f. *gnasbing of teeth*, in the phrase, óp ok tanna g., Post. C. 30; spelt *gnístran*, Matth. viii. 12, xiii. 42, 50, xxii. 13, xxiv. 51, x. 30, Luke xiii. 28.

gnístingr, m. a *creaking*, Stj. 71.

gnjóðr, m. a kind of *seed*, Edda (Gl.).

gnjóstr, m., Tann-g., *Teeth-gnasher*, one of Thor's he-goats, Edda.

gnolla, d, to *shiver*; impers., tekr þeim at gnolla, Fms. xi. 136.

gnóð or Gnoð, f., poet. name of a *ship*, Edda (Gl.); properly a mythical ship like the Greek Argo, Fas. iii. 406, 407. (Eg. S. Einh. fenc.)

gnóg-leikr, m. *abundance*, Magn. 450, Rb. 110.

gnóg-liga, adv. (mod. *nóg-liga*, and so Stj. 30, Fms. vi. 15, MSS. of 14th century), *abundantly*, Edda 9, Fms. i. 77, Hom. 37, Stj. 414.

gnóg-ligr, adj. (mod. *nóg-ligr*, and so Fms. ii. 228, Sks. 134 B. new MSS. of the 13th century), *abundant*, Stj. 428, Mar. 474.

GNÓGB, adj.; in old alliterative poets gn, þess var grams und lum | gnóg rausn, Arnór, and so in very old MSS.; but even vellum as old as Hrb., Stj., Arna-Magn. 66 (vide below), begin to drop g, which was either lost or replaced by i (i-nógr) as in Engl. *e-nough*: declension also is interesting; in old writers it has regular neut. gnógt ógt, but later the t was dropped; an Icel. says, það er nóg rúm (room) ógt, the old form being gnógt rúm; the gen. has also been dropped, so the word has become an irregular though not indeclinable adjective; again, an indeclinable nógu has been formed, nógu margr, mikill, answering to Engl. *enough* after an adjective: [Ulf. *ganóbs* = *gnós*; A.S. *genób*; Engl. *enough* and *enow*; O.H.G. *ganab*; Germ. *genug* and *genung*; Dan. *nok*; Swed. *nog* and *noga*]:—*enough, sufficient, plentiful*, of stores; þar er sændar ván er gnóg er til, Nj. 21; selveidar þar ok fiski-fang mikit, Eg. 130; mundu þar fá gnógt lið, Fms. vii. 2; ok svá nógt er í fjöllum þeim gull sem grjótt, Pr. 400; þat it þa er nógt var, *which was enough by itself*, Bret. (Hb.) 66; þeim með hann hefir gnógastan til, Sks. 229 B; hafa gnógan liðs kost, Fms. viii. 1; því at þar var nógt búfé Dana til strandhöggva, i. 128; gaf hann öllu nóga skotpenninga, xi. 202; honum mun gefast svo hann gnóg hafi, Ath. xiii. 12; skógar-dýr er jafnan voru gnóg, Stj. 560 (nóg and i nóg, v.); með svá nógu gny (so great a din) ok vápna-braki, at . . . , Stj. 128. 127:—of persons (rare), nú var hann nógr orðinn um kvikfé, he was well stocked with cattle, Bjarn. 39; nú muntú ok vera þér einn (= einhlítr, q. v.) um þetta mál, Band. 6.

II. adverbial at nógu, *sufficiently, plentifully*; þat sem at nógu döggyr allan viddinn, Stj. 68; ok vinnsk oss þat at nógu, it is enough for us, Fms. 3 (but at nógu, Ó. H. 202, l. c., and so Fb. ii. 329); i-nóg, *enough*; (the cypress) er þar i-nóg, Stj. 88, Al. 171; þar til er þeir allir hafa rit i-nóg, Stj. 136; föðr höfum vér i-nóg, id.; allt var i-nóg þat er þurfti, 203; biskup sagði at þeir hefði i-nóg at geyma, Bs. i. 866:—*indecl. enough*, only in the later Sagas, þreif Öngull til saxins, ok hann nógu lengi (*long enough*) borit hafa, Grett. 154; því at nógu þar munu vera móttóðu-menn þínir, 156; nógu mikit, *mickle enough*, S. 909 (Laur. S.).

GNÓTT, f. [A.S. *gnibc*], *abundance, plenty*; ærin gnótt vista, Fms. xi. 66; gnótt fjár, Band. 9; aura gnótt, *plenty of money*, Greg. 39; gnótt viðgi (gen.), Am. i; þau áttu gnótt í búi, Nj. 257; en svá mikil at: sólunni um sumarit, so great plenty of sun during the summer, S. 71; hljóta sumir mikla gnótt af þessum gjöfum, 561; hann mun þér gnótt allra hluta, Blas. 43; þar voru gnóttir hvers-vetna, Fs. 52; en at ek gera gnótt spurning þinni, *that I give sufficient answer to your question*, Fas. iii. 665. COMPS: gnótta-brunnr, m. *the well of abundance*, Stj. 164. Gen. xxvi. 22. gnótta-maðr, m. *a wealthy man*, Stj. 127 (MS. A. nóttá-maðr).

GNÚA, mod. *núa*, pres. *gný*; pret. *gneri, gnóri, or neri*; part. *gnúit*; Dan. *gnúide*]:—to *rub*; hann tók til orða, ok gneri nefit, and *rubbed* ase, Orkn. 394; gnera ek váttum höndum um augu mér, Ó. H. 7; gnera (gnóra, v. l.) ek í sundr öll málmhlíð sterka borga, Sks. 13; Mírm. 31; with dat., hón rakaði af honum allt hárit ok neri þar MS.) í tjöru (dat.), and *rubbed it with tar*, Fas. i. 18; hann gnyr ið bakinu þar er boga-strengurinn skarsk, ii. 547; þó at þér sveinar at því, at þú sitir mjótt ok gniúir saman lærum þínum, Band. 13, v. 539; nokkurir fiskar gnúa sér svá fast við kviddinn, at . . . , Stj. 77.

GNÝFA, ð. (qs. *gnúpa*), to *droop, stoop*; skalf hón öll af hræðslu ok bi hún með höfði sínu, Str. 76. GNÝFA, adj. *drooping, stooping*; hann sat gnúfa hryggr . . . lypti upp sínu, Str. 73. GNÝPA, u, f. = *gnúfa*, a nickname. Landn. GNÝP-LEIÐR, adj. = *gnúfa*, Edda 19. GNÝP, m. a *peak* (= *gnúpa*); þá gécck maðr út ór gnúpinum, Nj. undir gnúpinum, Landn. 277, v. l.: freq. in local names, Lóna-g., G.; Gnúpar, pl., and Gnúpr, names of farms, Landn.: a pr. name, Bs. GNÝJA, gnúddi, to *Mutter, grumble*; herrinn gnúddi nú illa, Fms. 6 (nuddi, v. l.); en þó gnúddi þetta mest á Sturlu, *they grumbled against Sturla*, Sturl. 157: to *scream, grunt*, gnyðja mundu nú ef þér vissi hvað hinn gamli þyldi, Fas. i. 282. GNÝDR, m., pl. ir, mod. *nyðr*, or even spelt *niðr*, a *murmur*; þykki

mér illt at heyrð gnyð ykkar yfir mér, Fas. iii. 124; gördisk þá mikill gnyr ok gnyð af ópi ok hlaupum, Stj. 452, v. l. II. in mod. usage freq. *the murmur* of a river or brook, ár-*niðr*, lækjar-*niðr*. GNÝ-FARI, a, m., poet. *the wind*, Edda (Gl.).

GNÝJA, pres. *gnýr*, pret. *gnúði, to sound*, of wind and sea; derived from *gnúa*, with the notion of a *grating sound*, as of a stream over pebbles, the tide against the beach, etc.; brim gnyr Kormak, vide Lex. Póet.; breki gnúði á stafni, Höfuðl. 11; gnyr allr Jötunheimr, Vsp. 53; gnyfjanda gjálfir, Sks.; útan gnyr á cyri Ýmis blóð, Edda (in a verse); vindur cr þú úkyrrir ok gnyja hédan ok handan, Edda 8; þar megu vér nú heyrð gnyja bana þorkels frænda, l. d. 326; gnúði á hallari mikit ok vedráttu köld, Bs. i. 171; þá gnúði á hju snarpasta hrið, Fms. ii. 225; þótti honum görask mikit vandkvæði í þessu er á gnúði, iv. 145; hvat sem á gnyr, Thom. 114.

GNÝ-MIKIT, n. adj. *stormy, windy*, Grett. III A. GNÝPR, m., mod. *nypr*, = *gnúpr*, a local word. GNÝR, m. a *clash, din*, as of wind, waves, weapons, etc., Nj. 272, Edda 41, Mag. 6, Skálda 169, Fms. vi. 156, x. 264, Sl. 57; esp. freq. in poet. compds referring to the din of war, Lex. Póet.: metaph., gnyr ok ótti, *alarm and fright*, Niðrst. 5.

GNÝÐA, dd, mod. *næða*, to *feel a draught*, það næðir um þig. GNÝÐINGR, m., mod. *næðingr*, a *gust of wind*, Bárð. 171. GNÝÐEFA, ð and að, to *project*, Lat. *eminere*; af Gniur nafni er svá kallat, at þat gnæfi sem hátt ferr, Edda 22; merki mörg óðfluga ok gnæfðu fyrir ofan brekkuna, Ilkr. i. 150; engi sá fyrr en þar gnæfaði merki yfir þeim, Fms. viii. 62; en cr bændr sá þat í móti dags-brúnumi at merki konungs gnævaði hátt, 126; ok gnæfar yfir líðinu sem einn hárt turn, Al. 141; hans bust næfði (sic) náliga við límar uppi, Fb. ii. 27; g. við himin, Fas. i. 185 (in a verse); hann gnæfði ofarliga við ráfrinu, Grett.: metaph., Lat. *impendere*, hvílkir háski at yfir gnæfir þeirra sálum, H. E. i. 514:—very freq. in mod. usage.

GNÝFR, (gnæpr, Fb. i. 258), adj. *floating high*, of a banner, Hd. 40. GNÝGGJA, ð, [gnógr], to *endow, bestow upon*; gnægd með göðum hlutum, Stj. 421; hve hann yrþjóð (acc.) auði gneggr, *how he endows men with bliss*, Að. 18; and gnegðr at fjáráfli, *endowed with wealth*, id. In mod. usage *nægja*, það nægir, *'tis enough*, e. g. sá hefir nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying, freq.

GNÝGR, adj., mod. *nægr*, = *gnógr*; þú hefir þat nægðara, er meira þarf við, Lv. 43; því at lands-fólkít var gnægt til, i. e. *populous*, Hkr. i. 45; hann á nægri börm en kýr, *he is better stocked with bairns than kine*, Bs. ii. 141; skaupi gnegr, *full of contempt, scoffing*, Að. 2.

GNÝGT, f. (*nægt, nægð*, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage), = *gnótt, abundance*: esp. in pl., eiga alls nægtir, to have one's fill of all good things, freq.

GNÝGTA, t. = *gnægja*; Dróttinn mun þik g. öllum göðum hlutum, Stj. 421. GNÖLLRA, a. d. (nöllra, Karl. l. c.); hence the mod. *nöllra* to *grumble, nöldr grumbling*:—to *howl, bark*; hundrinn hljöp upp gnöllrandi, Fas. iii. 545; haukar þeirra gnöllraðu, Karl. 376, v. l.: við þessi ord spratt hundrinn upp ok gnöllraði hátt, Fms. iii. 13; hjarta hans gnöllraði í honum innan-brjósts eins og greyhundr, rendering of Od. xx. 13, 14; þar eru tveir hundar ok nöllra þeir ok grenja, Þiðr. 245.

GNÖLIRAN, f. *bowling*, Mar. GNÖTRA, að, [gnat], to *clatter, rattle*; gnótrar (gnóttir, Verel.) sverðit hvárt yfir annat, Bret. 55; menn þóttusk heyrð at beinin gnótruðu við hræringarnar, *bis bones clattered*, Bs. i. 69; esp. of the teeth, skelfr hann svá mjök at gnótrar í honum hver tönn, Háv. 54; tenur hans nötruðu, Fbr. 149; metaph., þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169:—in mod. usage freq. to *shiver, shake*, as with cold.

GÖÐ, n. pl. [all the Teutonic languages have this word in common; Ulf. *guþa*, n. pl., Gal. iv. 8; *guda*, id., John x. 34, 35; and *Guþ*, m.; A. S. *godu*, n. pl., and *God*, m.; O. H. G. *Cot*: in mod. languages masc.; Engl. *God*; Germ. *Gott*; Dan.-Swed. *Gud*].

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In heathen times this word was neuter, and was used almost exclusively in plur., as were also other words denoting Godhead, e. g. *regin* or *rögn*=*numina*, q. v.; and *bönd, höpt*, prop. = *bonds*, and metaph. *gods*!—this plur. usage seems not to refer to a plurality of gods, but rather, as the Hebrew אלהים *to the majesty and mystery of the Godhead*; it points to an earlier and purer faith than that which was current in the later ages of the Scandinavian heathendom; thus the old religious poem *Völuspá* distinguishes a twofold order of gods,—the heavenly powers (*regin* or *ginn-heilög* *goð*) who had no special names or attributes, and who ruled the world, like the *Μοῖρα* or *Αἴσα* of Gr. mythology;—and the common gods who were divided into two tribes, *Æsir* (*Aeses*) and *Vanir*, whose conflict and league are recorded in Vsp. 27, 28, and Edda 47.

II. After the introduction of Christianity, the masculine gender (as in Greek and Latin) superseded the neuter in all Teutonic languages, first in Gothic, then in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon, and lastly in the Scandinavian languages; but neither in Gothic nor in Icel. did the word ever take the masc. inflexive *r* or *s*, so that it remains almost unique in form. The 2. in Scandinavian the root vowel was altered from *o* to *u* (*goð* to *gud*), [Swed.-Dan. *gud*], yet in old poems of the Christian age

it is still made to rhyme with *o*, *Gods*, *boðnum*; *God*, *roðnar*, *Sighvat*; as also in the oldest MSS. of the 12th century; sometimes however it is written *gþ*, in which case the root vowel cannot be discerned. 3. in Icel. the pronunciation also underwent a change, and the *g* in *Guð* (*God*) is now pronounced *gw* (*Gwuð*), both in the single word and in those proper names which have become Christian, e. g. *Guðmundr* pronounced *Gwuðmundr*, whence the abbreviated form *Gvendr* or *Gvöndr*. The old form with *o* is still retained in obsolete words, as *goði*, *goðorð*, *vide below*, and in local names from the heathen age, as *Goð-dalir*; so also *Gormr* (q. v.), which is contracted from *Goð-ormr* not *Guð-ormr*. On the other hand, the Saxon and German have kept the root vowel *o*.

III. in old poems of heathen times it was almost always used without the article; *gremdu eigi goð at þér*, *Ls.*; *ádr vér heilög goð blótum*, *Fas. i.* (in a verse); *ginnheilög Goð*, *Vsp. passim*; *goðum ek þat þakka*, *Am. 53*; *með goðum*, *Alm.*; in prose, *en goð hefnia eigi alls þegar*, *Nj. 132*.

2. with the article *goð-in*, *Vsp. 27*: freq. in prose, *um hvat reiddusk goðin þá er hér brann hraunit er nú stöndu vér á*, *Bs. i.* (*Kr. S.*) 22; *eigi eru undr at goðin reiðisk tölum slíkum*, *id.*; *Hallfræðr lastaði eigi goðin, þó aðrir menn hallmælti þeim*, *Fms. ii. 52*; *allmikin hug leggur þú á goðin*, *Fs. 94*; *eigi munu goðin þessu valda*, *Nj. 132*, *passim*.

3. very seldom in sing., and only if applied to a single goddess or the like, as *Öndor-goðs* (*gen.*), *Haustl. 7*; *Vana-goð*, of *Freyja*, *Edda*; *enu skirleita goði*, of the *Sun*, *Gm. 39*.

IV. after the introduction of Christianity, the neut. was only used of *false gods* in sing. as well as in pl., *Sólar-goð = Apollo*, *Orrostu-goð = Mars*, *Drauma-goð = Morpheus*, *Bret. (Verel.)*; and was held up for execration by the missionaries; *gör þik eigi svá djarfa*, at þú kallar goð hinn hásta konung er ek trúi á, *Fb. i. 371*. Yet so strongly did the neut. gender cleave to the popular mind that it remains (*Grág. Kb. i. 192*) in the oath formula, *goð gramt = God gramr*; and Icel. still say, *i Guðanna* (pl.) *bænnum*. 2. *guðir*, *masc. pl.*, as in *A. S. gudás*, is freq. in eccl. writers, but borrowed from the eccl. Lat.

B. IN COMPS:

I. with nouns, *goða-blót*, *n. sacrifice to the gods*, *Fb. i. 35*. *goða-gremi*, *f. a term in the heathen oath, writ of the gods*, *Eg. 352*. *goða-heill*, *f. favour of the gods*, *Þorst. Síðu H. 9*. *goða-hús*, *n. a house of gods, temple*, *Dropl. II, Nj. 131, Fb. i. 337*. *goða-stallar*, *m. pl. the altar in temples*, *Fas. i. 454*.

goða-stúka, *u, f. the sanctuary in heathen temples, answering to the choir or sanctuary in churches*, *Landn. 335* (App.) *goða-tala*, *u, f. in the phrase, í goðatölu, in the tale (list) of gods*, 625, 41. *goð-borinn*, *part. διογενής, god-born*, *Hkv. i. 29*. *goð-brúðr*, *f. bride of the gods* (the goddess *Skabí*), *Edda* (in a verse). *Goð-dalir*, *m. pl. a local name, hence Goð-dælir*, *m. pl. a family*, *Landn. goð-gá*, *f. blasphemy against the gods*, *Nj. 163, Ld. 180*. *goð-heimr*, *m. the home of the gods*, *Stor. 20, cp. Ýt*. *goð-konungr*, *m. (cp. Gr. διογενής βασιλεύς), a king,—kings being deemed the offspring of gods*, *Ýt*. *goð-kunnigr* and *goð-kyndr*, *adj. of the kith of gods*, *Edda 6, 11, 13*. *goð-lauss*, *adj. godless, a nickname*, *Landn. goð-lax*, *m. a kind of salmon*, *Edda (Gl.)*. *goð-leiðr*, *adj. loathed by the gods*, *Korm. goð-máligr*, *adj. skilled in the lore of the gods*, *Hým. 38*. *goð-mögn*, *n. pl. divine powers, deities*, *Edda I*; *biðja til þinna goðmagna*, *Bret. (Verel.)* *goð-reið*, *f. a ride of gods* through the air, *a meteor*, thought to forebode great events, *Glúm. (in a verse)*, *cp. the Swed. åska*. *goð-rif*, *n. scorn of the gods*, *Sks. 435*. *goð-rækr*, *adj. 'god-forsaken, wicked*, 623, 30. *goðum-leiðr*, *adj. = goðleiðr*, *Landn. (in a verse)*. *goð-vargr*, *m. a 'god-warrior, sacrilegus, 'lupus in sanctis'*, *Bs. i. 13* (in a verse). *goð-vefr*, *vide guðvefr*. *goð-vegr*, *m. the way of the gods, the heaven, the sky*, *Hdl. 5*. *Goð-þjóð*, *f. the abode of the gods*, *Vsp.*:—but Goth. *Gutþjóða = the land of the Goths*, by assimilation *Goð-þjóð*, *passim in old poems and the Sagas*.

II. with pr. names, originally *Goð-*, later and mod. *Guð-*; of men, *Guð-brandr*, *Guð-laugr*, *Guð-leifr*, *Guð-mundr*, *Guð-röðr*, *Guð-ormr* or *Gutt-ormr*, etc.; of women, *Guð-björg*, *Guð-finna*, *Guð-laug*, *Guð-leif*, *Guð-ný*, *Guð-riðr*, *Guð-rún*, etc.; cp. the interesting statement in *Eb. (App.) 126* new Ed. (from the *Hauks-bók*), that men of the olden time used to call their sons and daughters after the gods (*Goð-, Þór-, Frey-, Ás-*); and it was thought that a double (i. e. a compound) name gave luck and long life, esp. those compounded with the names of gods; *menn höfðu mjök þá tvau nöfn, þótti þat líkast til langliffs ok heilla, þótt nokkurir fyrirmælti þeim við goðin, þá mundi þat ekki saka, ef þeir ætti eitt nafn, though any one cursed them by the gods it would not hurt if they had 'one' name, i. e. if they were the namesakes of the gods*, *Eb. l. c.*;—we read 'eitt nafn' for 'citt annat nafn' of the Ed. and MS. In *Fb. i. 23*, the mythical king *Raum* is said to have had three sons, *Alf*, *Björn*, and *Brand*; the first was reared by the Finns, and called *Finn-Alf*; *Björn* by his mother (a giantess), and called *Jötun-Björn*; and *Brand* was given to the gods, and called *Goð-Brand* (*Guð-brandr*, whence *Guðbrands-dalir*, a county in Norway); cp. also *Eb. ch. 7*.

For the Christian sense of *God* and its compds vide *s. v. Guð*. *goddi*, *a, m.* [cp. Germ. *götze*], a nickname, *Ld.* **GOÐI**, *a, m.* [Ulf. renders *τεπεύς* by *gudja* (*ufar-gudja*, *abumista-gudja*, etc.), *iepareta* by *gudjinassus*, *iepareveiv* by *gudjinön*; an Icel. *gyði*, *g* *gyðja*, would answer better to the Goth. form, but it never occurs, except that the fem. *gyðja = goddess* and *priestess* points not to *goði*, but to *masc.* with a suppressed final *i*, *gyði*; a word *coiting* occurs in O. H. glossaries, prob. meaning the same; and the form *gupi* twice occurs Danish-Runic stones in *Nura-gupi* and *Saulva-gupi*, explained as *goði* *P. G. Thorsen, Danske Runem.*; (*Rafn's* explanation and reading *Nura-gupi* qs. *norð á Gauði*, is scarcely right): with this exception word is nowhere recorded till it appears in Icel., where it got a v. historical bearing]:—prop. *a priest, sacerdos*, and hence *a liege-lord chief of the Icel. Commonwealth*.

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—The Norse chiefs who settled in I. finding the country uninhabited, solemnly took possession of the l. (land-nám, q. v.); and in order to found a community they *temple*, and called themselves by the name of *goði* or *hof-goði*, 'temple-priest,' and thus the temple became the nucleus of the new community which was called *goðorð*, *n.*:—hence *hof-goði*, *temple-priest*, and *hingi, chief*, became-synonymous, vide *Eb. passim*. Many independent *goðar* and *goðorð* sprang up all through the country, until about year 930 the *alþingi* (q. v.) was erected, where all the petty sovereign chiefs (*goðar*) entered into a kind of league, and laid the foundation of a general government for the whole island. In 964 A. D. the constitution was finally settled, the number of *goðorð* being fixed at three in the *þing* (*sbire*), and three *þing* in each of the three other quarters, (but in the north); thus the number of *goðar* came to be nominally thirty-nine, really thirty-six, as the four in the north were only reckoned three, vide *Íb. ch. 5*. On the introduction of Christianity the *goðar* lost their priestly character, but kept the name; and the new bishops obtained seats in the *Lögretta* (vide *biskup*). About the year 1100 there were created new *goðar* (and *goðorð*), who had to elect just to the Fifth Court, but they had no seats in the *Lögretta*, and that time the law distinguishes between *for* (*old*) and *ný* (*new*) *goðar*—in *Glúm. ch. I* the word form is an anachronism. It is curious, especially in the 12th century, the *goðar* used to take the lesser offices from political reasons, in order to resist the Romish clergy, who claimed the right of forbidding laymen to be lords of churches or to deal with church matters; thus the great chief *Jón Loftsson* was a sub-dean at last, about 1185, the archbishop of Norway forbade the bishop of Icel. to ordain any holder of a *goðorð*, unless they first gave up their *goðorð*, fyrir því bjóðum vér biskupum at vígja eigi þá menn er goðhafa, *D. I. i. 291*. In the middle of the 13th century the king of Norway induced the *goðar* to hand their power over to him, and thus the union with Norway was finally brought about in the year 1262; since that time, by the introduction of new codes (1272 and 1281), the name and dignity of *goðar* and *goðorð* disappeared altogether, so that the *beginns* and ends with the Commonwealth.

B. DUTIES.—In the *alþingi* the *goðar* were invested with the *réttu-skipan* (q. v.), that is to say, they composed the *Lögretta* the Legislative consisting of forty-eight members—on the irregularity of the number vide *Jb. ch. 5*), and were the lawgivers of the country; secondly, they had the *dómféna* (q. v.), or right of naming the men who were to sit in the courts, vide *dómr*:—as to their duties in the quarter-meetings (*vár-þing*) vide *Grág. þ. þ.* and the *Sagas*. The authority of the *goðar* over their liegemen at home was in olden times somewhat archaic, vide e. g. the curious passage in *Hænsþ. S. ch. 2*; though section of law relating to this interesting part of the old history is not recorded, we can glean much information from the *Sagas*. It is to be borne in mind that the *goðar* of the *Saga* time (10th century) and those of the *Grágás* and *Sturlunga* time (12th and 13th centuries) were very different; the former were a kind of sovereign chiefs, who of free will entered into a league; the latter had become officials, who for neglecting their duties in parliament might be fined, and even forfeit the *goðorð* to their liegemen, vide *Grág. þ. þ.* Neither *þing* (q. v.) nor *goðorð* was ever strictly geographical (such is the opinion of *Konrad Maurer*), but changed from time to time; the very word *goðorð* is defined as 'power' (*veldi*), and was not subject to the payment of tithe, *K. þ. K. 142*. The *goðorð* could be parcelled out by inheritance or by sale; or they might, as the case in the latter years of the Commonwealth, accumulate in one hand, vide esp. *Sturl. passim*, and *Grág.* The liegemen (*þingmenn*) were fully free to change their lords (*ganga í lög með goða, ganga ór lög með goði*), every franklin (*þingmaðr*) had in parliament to declare his *þingfest* to name his liegship, and say to what *goði* and *þing* he belonged; the *goði* had to acknowledge him; so that a powerful or skillful liegman might have liegemen scattered all over the country. But the *goðar* were bound to the courts and the right of sitting in the legislative body always bound to the old names, as fixed by the settlement of the year 964; and any one who sought the name or influence of a *goði* had (by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise) to become possessor of a *goðorð* of one of the old traditional *goðorð*; see the interesting chapter *Þ. 11*. The three *goðar* in one *þing* (*sbire*) were called *sam-goðar, joint-goðar*, for the sense of allsherjar-goði vide *p. 17*.

C. NAMES.—Sometimes a chief's name referred to the god whom especially worshipped, as Freys-Góði, Hrafn., Gísl., whence Freyslingar, q. v.; (the úr-góði is dubious); more frequently the name referred to the liegeman or county, e. g. Ljósveitinga-Góði, Tungu-Góði, ; but in the Saga time, góði was often added to the name almost a cognomen, and with some, as Snorri, it became a part of their name (Cato Censor in Latin); hann varðveitti þá hof, var hann þá laðr Snorri Góði, Eb. 42; seg, at sú sendi, er meiri vin var húsfreyjar at Fróða en Goðans at Helgafelli, 322. Names on record in the Sagas:—men living from A. D. 874 to 964, Hallsteinn Góði, Landn., Eb.; Gísla Góði, Landn. 65; Jörundur Góði and Hróarr Tungu-Góði, id.; Gólfir Góði, Sd.; Hrafnkell Freys-Góði, Hrafn.; Oddr Tungu-Góði, Landn.; Þormóðr Karnár-Góði, Vd.; Áskell Góði, Rd.; Úlfir Ór-góði, Landn.; Grímkell Góði, Harð. S.; Þorgrímur Freys-góði, Gísl. 100, 110; Góði 1030, Arnkell Góði, Landn., Eb.; Þorgrímur Góði, Eb.; Geirriþi, Landn., Nj.; Runólfr Góði, id.; Þóroddr Góði, Kristni S.; Þoróddr Allsherjar-Góði, Landn.; Þorgeirr Góði, or Ljósveitinga-Góði, Landn.; (Þorkell Krafla) Vatnsdæla-Góði, Vd.; Hielgi Hofgarðar-Góði, Landn., Eb.; Snorri Hlíðarmanna-Góði, Vd.; Þórarinn Langdæla-Góði, Heiðarv. S.; and last, not least, Snorri Góði:—in the following god góði appears, though very rarely, as an appellative, e. g. Þormóðr Óðar-Góði (about 1100);—of the new godar of 1004, Höskuldur Hvítar-Góði, Nj.:—used ironically, Ingjaldr Saudeyja-Góði, Ld. 2. Góði mentioned by name, —in the south, Allsherjar-góðorð, Landn. (App.). Dalverja-góðorð, Sturl. ii. 48; Lundarmanna-góðorð, i. 223; Reykhytting-góðorð, 104, iii. 166, 169; Bryndæla-góðorð, Kjaln. S. 402; in the north, Ljósveitinga-góðorð, Lv. ch. 30; Möðruvellinga-góðorð, Bs. i. 488; Vatnsdæla-góðorð, Fs. 68; Fljótamanna-góðorð, Sturl. i. 138; in the west, Tungu-góðorð, 55; Jökklamanna-góðorð, iii. 166; Rauðmelinga-góðorð, 288; Keyknesinga-góðorð, Sturl. i. 9, 19; Þórsnesinga-góðorð, 198; the new godors of the Fifth Court, Laufæsinga-góðorð, Nj. 151; Melarmanna-góðorð, id., Band., Sturl. i. 227. Passages in the Sagas and Laws referring to godar and góðorð are very numerous, e. g. 1b. ch. 5, Nj. ch. 13, Grág., Lögrétta-Þáttur, and Þ. Þ. passim, esp. ch. 1-5, 17, 35, 37, 39, 44, 50, 61, Lv. ch. 4 (interesting), Vd. ch. 27, 41 (in fine), and 42, Vápn., Ff. ch. 2, Eb. ch. 10, 56, Sturl. iii. 98, 104, passim; for the accusation of godors, see i. 227 (3, 22), Bs. i. 54; for the handing over of godors to the king of Norway, D. I. i; and esp. article 3 of the Sättmál, D. I. i. 631, 632. The godors were tithe-free, ef maðr á góðorð, þá skalf eigi þat til fundar at telja, vald er þat en eigi fé, K. Þ. K. 142. Góða-kviðr, m. a law term, the verdict of a jury composed of twelve godar, commonly called tylftar-kviðr, a 'twelver-verdict,' fixed for special cases, defined in Grág.; the góða-kviðr was opposed to trúða-kviðr, vide búí, Grág. i. 168, passim. Góða-lyrttr, m. a law term, a protest or interdict, Grág. i. 112, ii. 97, passim; but it is uncertain whether it is derived from góði, i. e. the protest of a góði, or from góð, i. e. the great ban, a protest in the holy name of the gods. Góða-þáttur, m. a section of law about the godar, Grág. i. 73. Góð, i. e. good genius, in the Icel. game at dice called góða-tafl, with formula, heima ræð eg góða minn bæði vel og lengi, . . . og kasta eg þessu þig, cp. also ást-góði. Góð-orð, n. (seldom spelt guðorð, as in Grág. ii. 154); hann var föllitill en átti stæfustu góða í Skálholti ok góðorð, Bs. i. 54; this word vide góði. COMPS: góðorðs-lauss, adv. without a god, Nj. 149, Band. 2. Góðorðs-maðr, m. a 'godord-man,' = Góði, Hrafn. 13, 14, Fs. 67, Glúm. 324, Sturl., passim. Góðorðs-mál, n. an action concerning a godord, Sturl. ii. 89. Góðorðs-tilkall, m. a claim to a godord, Sturl. ii. 88: erfða-góðorð (q. v.), Sturl. i. 198; góðorð, vide above: forráðs-góðorð = manna-forráð, a godord to which forráð (power) is attached, an úp. ley. in Ísl. ii. 173 (Hænsa Þ. S.). Gógr, m. a gag or book: brýna gógginn, to whet the beak, of a raven: in of abuse, Edda (Gl.) Góli, a, m. ooze, mud, Mork. 13; cp. blóð-gügl, blood-ooze, Björn. Góli, n., mod. gola, u, f. a breeze: metaph., Al. 99; fjalla-g., q. v. Gógrænn, adj. yellow-green, epithet of the sea. Gógr, m. [Old Engl. goll], the talon or claw of a hawk, esp. of artificial kind; in N. G. L. i. 242 a man has to return to the owner a gosling if found astray with the goll fastened to him, but he may claim it, i. e. compensation for damages done on the land. Gógungr, m. [gollr], poet. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.) Gógur, m. the pericardium, Edda (Gl.) góllur-hús, n. id., Ísl. Þjóðs. Góll; hence góllur-heimr, m., poet. the breast. Gólmrauðr, adj. yellow-brown. Góli, a, m., gólsóttur, adj. a sheep with a dark yellow belly. Gólskr, m. a 'yellow-cod,' a cod-fish so called from its colour. Góli, a, m. a vain person, Edda (Gl.) Gópa, að, [Dan. gumpje; Engl. jump], to skip, (rare.) Góri, n. [A. S. gor; Engl. gore; Swed. går], whence Gor-mánuðr, the first winter month, about the middle of October to the middle of November, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter food, Edda 103; vetr ok g. kemr laugardag, Rb. II. the cud in animals,

but also used of chyme in men, e. g. spúa grænu gorinu, to vomit the green g., of one far gone in sea-sickness. COMPS: gor-blautr, adj. clammy, of the hide of a fresh slaughtered animal. gor-geir, m. impudence. gor-kúla, u, f. a fungus, lycopoperdon. gor-vargr, m. a law term, [early Dan. and Swed. gornithing; Ivar Aasen gortjuv], a 'gore-worrier,' one who feloniously destroys another man's cattle, liable to outlawry, defined in N. G. L. ii. 523. gor-vömb, f. the first stomach, Ísl. ii. 375. GORMR, m. ooze, mud, grounds in coffee and the like:—a local name of a muddy creek at the bottom of Gíls-fjörðr in the west of Icel. II. name of an old Danish king, prob. contracted from Góð-orrm, cp. Gúbrum in the Saxou Chronicle. gort, n. bragging, fanfaronade, and gorta, að, to brag. gosi, a, m. [Swed. gossa = a boy], the knave in cards. got, n. spawning. gota, u, f. spawn. Goti, a, m., pl. Gotnar, the Gotbs; hence Gotland, n. Gotland; Gotneskr, adj. Gothic, Lex. Poët.; Gota-veldi, n. the Gothic empire, (of the island Gotland, A. D. 1319.) The name of the Gotbs with compds occurs freq. in Scand. history, esp. in Sagas referring to the mythical age; and distinction is made between Ey-Gotar, the Island-Gotbs, i. e. the inhabitants of the Danish Isles, and Reið-Gotar or Hreð-Gotar in the south of Sweden. According to Jormandes and the late Norwegian historian P. A. Munch, a race of Gothic origin, speaking a dialect closely akin to that of Ulfilas, lived in parts of Scandinavia during the 3rd and 4th centuries of our era; Munch even supposes that Ermanarik (Jörmunrekr) was a Scandinavian-Gothic king, and lived in the 4th century, and that the Runic monuments on the Golden horn, the stone in Tune, the Bracteates, etc., are of this and the subsequent period; on this interesting question see Munch's Norske Folk's Hist., vol. i, and several essays by the same. II. poet. a horse, Lex. Poët. got-rauf, f. the spawn hole in female cod-fish or salmon. gotungur, m. young fish, fry. góð-brjóstaðr, part. kind-hearted, Glúm. 308. góð-fengr, adj. good-natured, Grett. 92 A, 107, Fms. iii. 107. góð-frægr, adj. of good repute, famous. góð-fússliga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 204, Stj. góð-fúss, adj. benevolent, 655 xxx. 10, Fms. ii. 238, Th. 12, Stj. 154. góð-fýsi, f. goodness, Sks. 12, Fms. i. 304, v. 239, xi. 297, Mar. góð-fýst, f. good-will, Fms. ii. 225. góð-gengr, adj. going well, smooth-going, of a horse, opp. to harð-gengr. góð-görnd and góð-girni, f. goodness, kindness, Fms. x. 368, Nj. 250, Grett. 106 A, Clem. 51, Fs. 29, 38. góð-gjarn, adj. benevolent, kind, Nj. 30, Fms. i. 76, ii. 19, Bs. i. 61, 66. góð-gjarnliga, adv. kindly, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 148. góð-gjarnligr, adj. kind, kindly, Nj. 255, Fms. viii. 101. góð-granni, a, m. a good neighbour, Sks. 226. góð-gripur, m. a costly thing, Fms. ii. 61, iii. 134, Fas. i. 394, Thom. góð-gæfliga, adv. gently, quietly, Str. góð-gætt, f. good cheer, good fare, cp. Dan. mundgodt, Str. 21. góð-görð, f. charity, Barl. 60, 71: mod. in pl. good cheer, hospitali'y. góðgörða-samr, adj. charitable; góðgörða-semi, f. charitablelessness. góð-görning, f. = góðgörningr, Hom. 128. góð-görningr, m. a good deed, charity, 655 xxiii. 1, Fms. i. 142, vi. 272, Hom. 70, Stj. 25, 399, Bs. i. 109. góð-háttaðr, part. well-mannered, Bs. i. 38. góði, a, m. a boon, Fms. xi. 72. góðindi, n. pl. boons, good things, Barl. 6, 190, 193, Stat. 289. góð-kunningi, a, m. a good acquaintance. góð-kunnugr, adj. on good terms. góð-kvendi, u. collect. a good, gentle woman. góð-kvennska, u, f. goodly womanhood, Jb. 64. góð-látr, adj. good-natured, gentle, Pr. 429. Góðlát samr (Góðlát-semi, f.), adj. id. góð-leikr, m. (góð-leiki, a, m.), goodness, Fms. i. 141, 258, ii. 152, vii. 118, Stj. 374. góð-lifnaðr, m. a good life, Stj. 120, Bs. i. 46. góð-lífi, n. a good life, 625, 183, Bs. i. 109. góð-lyndi, n. good nature, Str. 21. góð-lyndr, adj. good-natured, Str. 21, Fas. i. 3. góð-mannliga, adv. like a good man, Fms. vi. 304, Bs., passim. góð-mannligr, adj. gentle, Bs. i. 874. góð-málugr, adj. = góðorðr, Hým., or better god-málugr (?). góð-menni, n. a good, gentle man, Sturl. i. 211, Fms. viii. 136. góð-mennska, u, f. goodness, gentleness, Barl. 60 (freq.) góð-mennt, u. adj. good people, Eg. 201, Fms. ix. 293; vide fámennt. góð-mótliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), kindly, gently, Sturl. 14. góð-orðr, adj. gentle in one's words, Nj. 147. GÓÐR, adj., neut. gott with a short vowel; but that the ancients, at least in early times, said gótt is clear from the analogy with óðr neut. ótt, fróðr neut. frótt, and from rhymes such as gótt, dróttmi; [Ulf. usually renders καλός by góþs, but ἀγαθός by þiupþigs; A. S. gód; Engl. good; P

O. H. G. *got*; Germ. *gut*; Dutch *goed*; Swed.-Dan. *god*]: 1. *good, righteous*; góða frá illum, Eluc. 37; góðan mann ok réttlátan, Ver. 7; góðr ok réttlátr konungr, Fms. vii. 263; góðir ok ágætir, Alex. 65; góðr maðr, Sks. 456; góð kona, 457; er hún góð kona, er þú hefir svo lofat hana? Bs. i. 799; góð verk, Hom. 97; góðr vili, *good-will*: allit., Góðr Guð; biðja Góðan Guð; Guð minn Góðr! and the like: also as a term of endearment, *my dear!* Elskan mín góð! barnið gott, *good child!* M. N. minn góðr! 2. *good, honest*; drengur góðr, passim; góðir vinir, *good friends*, Ísl. ii. 393; góðir menn, *good men*, Grág. i. 301; aðrir góðir menn, Fms. ix. 268; Guð ok góðum mönnum, Grág. ii. 168; góðr vili, *good will, honest intention*, Bs. i. 746: in addressing one, góðr maðr! Sks. 303, passim; góðir hálsar! 3. *kind*; góð orð, *good, kind words*, Fms. vii. 40; vera í góðu skapi, *to be in good spirits*, Sturl. ii. 178: with dat. *kind towards one*, þá er þú vart honum illr þá var hann þér góðr, 655 xiii. A. 4. 4. *good, gifted*; gott skáld, a *good poet*, Nj. 38; góðr riddari, a *good knight*, Fms. vii. 56; góðr þrautar, *enduring*, Sks. 383:—*good, favourable*, góra góðan róm at e-u, *to applaud*; gott svar, and many like phrases. II. *good, fine, goodly, rich*; góð klæði, Fms. v. 273; góðar gjafir, vii. 40; góðr mjóðr, Gm. 13; góða hluti, *good things*, Nj. 258; góðr hestr, a *fine horse*, 90; hafir forkunnar góðan, Fms. x. 224; af góðu brauði, Sks. 321; gott veðr, *fine weather*, Fms. v. 260; góðan kost skipa, a *goodly bost of ships*, vii. 40; með góðu föruneyti, *with a goodly suite*, x. 224; fá góða höfu, *to make a good harbour*, Ísl. ii. 398; mikil ey ok góð, a *nuckle island and a good*, Eg. 25; í góðri virdingu, *in good renown*, Fms. vi. 141; góðr soni, Ísl. ii. 393; góð borg, a *fine town*, Symb. 21; góðr beini, *good cheer*, Fms. i. 69; góðr fengr, a *good (rich) haul*, Ísl. ii. 138; gott ár, a *good year, good season*, Eg. 39; góðr penningur, *good money*, Fms. vii. 319; góðr kaupyrir, *good articles of trade*, vi. 356:—*wholesome, medic.*, hvat er manni gott (best)? Fas. ii. 33; úgott, *unwholesome*. 2. the phrases, góra sik góðan, *to make oneself good, to dissemble*; heyr á endemi, þú görir þik góðan, Nj. 74. β. in the phrase, góðr af e-u, *good, liberal with a thing*; góðr af gríðum, *merciful*, Al. 71; góðr af tíðindum, *good at news, communicative*, Grett. 98 A; at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, *that thou wast willing to part with (lend) the horse*, Nj. 90 (cp. af C. VII. 2); góðr af fé, *open-handed*, Band. 2: with gen., góðr matar, *good in meat*, a *good host*, Hm. 38. III. *neut.* as subst.; hvárki at illu né góðu, *neither for evil nor good*, Sks. 356; eiga gott við e-n, *to deal well with one, stand on good terms with*, Stor. 21; fara til góðs eðr ills, *to turn to good or bad account*, Grág. ii. 144; fátt góðs, *little of good*, Hom. 38; fara með góðu, *to bring good*, Ísl. ii. 136; enda mundi eigi gott í móti koma, Ld. 150; gott gengr þér til, *thou meanest it well, dost it for good*, Nj. 260; gott var í frændsemi þeirra, *good was in their kinship*, i. e. *they were on good terms*, Hrafn. 2; vilja e-m gott, *to wish one well*, Fms. ix. 282; vilja hverjum manni gott, i. 21: with the notion of *plenty, bountifulness*, in the phrase, verða gott til e-s, *to get plenty of*; var þá bæði gott til fjár ok mannvirdingar, *there was ample wealth and fame to earn*, Eg. 4; ok varð ekki gott til fjár, *they got scant booty*, 78; var þar gott til sterkra manna, *there was plenty of able-bodied men*, 187; ok er gott um at velja, *plenty to choose from*, Nj. 3: the phrase, verða gott við e-t, *to be well pleased with a thing*, Al. 109; verði þér að góðu, *be it well with thee!* IV. *comps.* ey-góðr, *ever good*; hjarta-góðr, *kind-hearted*; skap-góðr, *geð-góðr, good-tempered*; skyn-góðr, *clever*; svip-góðr, *engaging, well-looking*; sið-góðr, *moral, virtuous*; hug-góðr, *bold, fearless*; lið-góðr, a *good helper, good band*; vinnu-góðr, a *good workman*; sér-góðr, *odd, selfish*: as a surname, Hinna Góði, *the Good*, esp. of kings, Fms. For compar. betri and superl. beztr, vide pp. 61, 62. góð-ráðr, *adj. giving good counsel*, Landn. 239, Fms. iv. 82, x. 266. góð-ræði, n. *goodness*, Lv. 108, Fms. ii. 150. góðs and góz, n. *goods*; prop. a gen. from góðr, hvat góðs, *quid boni?* Nj. 236; allt þat góðs sem hann átti, 267, Hrafn. 29; sá er síns góðs mesti optlaga, Thom. 2 (Ed.); esp. freq. in later writers, Ann. 1332, 1346, Stj. 135, Bs. passim, H. E. i. 432; cp. Dan. *gods* = *property*. góð-verðr, *adj. worthy of good*, R. 242. góð-viðri, n. *good, fine weather*, 623. 21. góð-vild, f. = góðvili, Nj. 15, Fms. i. 159, x. 234. góð-vili, a, m. *good-will*, Eg. 411, Fms. i. 74, 281, Sturl. i. 210; friðr á jörðu og mönnum góðvili, Luke ii. 14, in the text of 1540, but góðr vili (in two words) in the later texts. *comps.* góðvilja-fullr, *adj. benevolent, kind*, Fms. i. 219. góðvilja-maðr, m. a *benevolent man*, Sturl. ii. 14, Orkn. 50. góðvilja-mikill, *adj. full of good-will*, Gisl. 87. góð-viljadr, part. *benevolent*, Barl. 200: *willing*, Fms. ii. 37. góð-viljuglaga, *adv. willingly*. góð-viljugr, *adj. kind, Magu. 474*, Fs. 9: *willing, ready*, Anecd. 96. góð-virki, n. *good work*, Anecd. 96. góð-virkir (góð-yrkr), *adj. painstaking, making good work*, Nj. 55. góð-vænligr, *adj. promising good*, Band. 5. góð-vættlaga, *adv. amicably*, Sturl. i. 14. góð-vættadr, *adj. of good family*, Grett. 93 A. GÓI, f. indecl., always so in old writers, (gœ, i. e. gœ, Bs. i. 9, v. l.),

mod. góa, u, f.; the month Góí has thirty days, from the middle February to the middle of March; for the mythical origin of this vide Fb. i. 22, Edda 103, Landn. 154, 225, Rb. 48, 50, Ann. 1276, 1313. i. 9, Ó. H. 64:—in Icel. the names of the winter months þorri Góa are still very common. *comps.* Góí-beytlar, m. pl., *bo equisetum verum bynemale*, Landn. 222. Góí-blót, n. a *sacrifice the month Góa*, Fb. l. c. Góí-mánaðr, m. *the month Góí*, Ld. 256, Rb. 516. Góí-þræll, m. *the last day of the month Góa*, see Icel. almanack. GÓLF, n. [Dan. *gulv*; Swed. *golf*], a *floor*, Vpm. 9, 11, 13, N. Eg. 217, Fms. vi. 365, passim; stein-gólf, a *stone floor*; fjala-gólf, a *floor*: gólf-stokkar, m. pl. *floor beams*, Eg. 90; gólf-þili, n. *f deals*, Eg. 236, Hkr. i. 17, Hom. 95. 2. *an apartment*, Edda 2, 56, Dipl. v. 18, Gm. 24, Clar. 134 Mar.; this sense, which is more preserved in the Icel. staf-gólf, a *room formed by a partition, an apartment*; a room is divided into two, three, or more staigólf. gó-ligr, *adj. gay, joyful*, Eluc. 35, Hom. 50, 152, Fms. viii. 23; g. fong, *good cheer*, Lex. Poët. GÓMR, m. [A. S. *gōma*, whence Engl. *gums*; O. H. G. *guoma*; G. *gaumen*; Dan. *gaue*], *the palate*, Edda 20, Sks. 178: in the phrase, þerr mart á góma, *to talk freely of many things*, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. *comps.* góm-bein, n. *os palati*, Fas. iii. góm-sparri, a, m. a. Edda 20. góma-spjót, n. pl., *metaph. the tongue*, Anal. 177. GÓMR, m. a *finger's point*, Edda 110: freq. fingrar-gómr, a *finger end*, Fs. 62. GÓNA, d, *to stare sillily*. graðall, m., Bk. 83, Vm. 6; or grillari, a, m., Am. 10, 40, Dig. 18 (grallari), Fm. 24, 80, Jm. 8, passim, which also is the mod. f. a *gradual, a choral book*. graddi or griddi, a, m. a *bull*, Fas. iii. 212, 499. GRADR, *adj. entire*, of cattle, Grág. i. 502, Gpl. 392, Lv. 18, 187. *comps.* grað-fé, n. *entire cattle*, Grág. i. 426, Fb. i. grað-hafir, m. a *be-goat*, Grág. i. 503. grað-hestir, m. an *entire horse*, a *stallion*. grað-rót, f., *botan. mandrake*, Hjalt. g. smali, a, m. = graðfé, Jb. 431. grað-uxi, a, m. a *bull*, Boldt. 10. grað-ungr, *mod. and less correct gríð-ungr* (both forms occur e. m. Stj.), m. a *bull*, Grág. i. 426, ii. 122, Landn. 245, Eg. 506, Jb. 276, 8, Edda 148 (pref.), Stj. passim. GRAFA, *pret. gróf*; *pres. graf*; part. grafinn, with neg. suffix gr. Fas. i. 436 (in a verse): [Ulf. *graban* = *σκάπρειν*; A. S. *grafan*; Nor. *to grave*; Germ. *graben*; Swed. *grafva*; Dan. *grave*]:—*to dig*; engi sitt, *to drain one's field*, Grág. ii. 181; jörðin var grafin í hámtindum, Edda 144; en er vatnið gróf tvá vega þá féllu bakkarnir, 18; grafa til vatns, id.; grafa út, ósinn, Bs. i. 331; þá er þeir höf grafit fitna (*dug through it*), Ó. H. 18; g. gróf, *to dig a grave*, 62; Eg. 300; grafa niðr, *to dig down*, Grág. ii. 351; hann (the horse) var kyrr, sem hann væri grafinn niðr, *as if he had been rooted in the ground*, Hrafn. 7; g. torf, *to dig peat*, Njarð. 370, Rm. 12; g. upp, *to dig up*; þeir grófu upp líkamina, Nj. 86; g. upp bein, K. Þ. K. 40, N. G. L. grafa alone, Fms. iv. 110: reflex. *to bury (bide) oneself*, hann grófsk í b. he hid himself in the seaweed, Njarð. 380; var grafinn lykkill (*the key*) í dyra-gætti, Störnu-Odd. 20. 2. *to earth, bury* (Old Engl. *eng-vóru* þá allir ríkis-menn í laga laugdr in öll alþýða grafin í jörð, (pref.); var hann grafinn (*buried*) hjá leidi Köls biskups, Bs. i. 64, þi grafa lík, g. niðr, etc., Bjarn. 19, Eb. 338, K. Þ. K. passim. *carve, engrave*; grafa innsigli, Mar., Sturl. ii. 222; krismu-ker grafit tónn, Vm. 117; g. fílsbein í eik, Edda 151 (pref.); Margret gróf of til ágæta-vel, Bs. i. 143; grafa, steinsetja ok amalera, Fms. xi. 427. *metaph. to enquire, dive deep into*, Hom. 84: *to unearth, find out the* kveða má svá, at vísan sé fegri þá grafin er, Grett. 94 A; nú festir sér konu, ok grefsk upp skylda með þeim, *and relationship is found afterwards*, N. G. L. i. 350; þá grófsk þórir eptir (*Th. enquired*) e segir at lyktum, Gullþ. 5; gróf hann vandlega eptir (*he made a enquiry*) þess manns atferð, Fms. viii. 15; gróf hann svá undir þe sounded them so), at hann varð margra hluta viss, 16; hann g. vandlega, ok það hana segja sér, Dropl. 4; g. um e-t, *id.*, Hom. 4 grafa cigi um þat er vér megum cigi skilja, Greg. 75: g. upp, *to unearth, make out*; gátu menn þá upp grafit, at ..., Grett. 162; grafsk i. come to the light, Orkn. (in a verse). III. *medic. to supple* impers., lærit (acc.) tók at grafa bæði uppi ok niðri, ... var læ grafit upp at smá-þörnum, Grett. 153, 154. grafar-, *vide gróf, a grave*. grafgangs-maðr, m. a *Norse law term*; if freed slaves married their master's will, and became paupers, the master might put the an open grave till one died, when the survivor was taken out. T of Svði digging a grave for the poor, Fms. ii. 222, refers no do this cruel law, which is described in N. G. L. i. 33, but not recorded where. II. generally a *proletarian*, N. G. L. i. 97. graf-götur, f. pl., in the phrase, ganga í grafgötur um e-t, *to close enquiry about*. grafjurr, m. an *engraver*, Stj. 158.

raf-kyrr, adj. *quiet as if rooted to the spot.*
 raf-letr, n. an *epitaph.*
 rafningr, m. or f. *expounding*, Stj. 412.
 raveling, in Flanders, Thom.
 raf-silfr, n. a *buried treasure*, Landn. 146, 243.
 raf-skript, f. an *epitaph*, (mod.)
 raf-svín, m. a *battering swine = a battering ram*, Sks. 412.
 raf-tól, n. pl. *digging tools*, Eg. 398, Eb. 176, Bs. i. 331, Fms. vi. 271.
 raf-vitrir, m., poet. a *serpent*, Lex. Poët.
 ram-fullr, adj. *dire*, Art. 109.
 ram-ligr, adj. *vexatious*, Hom. 143.
RAMR, adj. [mid. H. G. *gram*; Dan. *gram*; *gramr* and *grimmr* (v.) are kindred words from a lost strong verb, *grinnan*, *gramni*]:—
rab, esp. of the gods, in the heathen oath formula, sé mér góð holl ef
 esatt segi, gröm ef ek lýg, whence the Christian, Guð sé mér hollr ef ek
 2 segi, gramr ef ek lýg, N. G. L. ii. 397, 398, (cp. the Engl. *so help*
 3 *God*); god grant, Grág. i. 357: esp. in poetry, gramr er yör Óðinn,
 4 i. 501; mér skylji Freyr gramr, Fs. 95; Dönum vöru god gröm, Fms.
 5 85.
II. *gramir* or *gröm*, n. pl. used as subst., *fiends*, *demons*;
 6 í gröm við þik, Hkv. Hund. i. 40; taki nú allir (allar MS.) gramir
 7 honum I (a curse), Fs. 147; gramir munu taka þik, segir hann, er
 8 gengr til banans, Mork. 43; farþú nú, þars þik hafí allan gramir,
 9 f. (fine); mik taki hárgálgi ok allir gramir ef ek lýg, Fas. i. 214;
 10 þe **gramendr**, f. pl., qs. grama hendr: farid er í svá gramendr allir!
 11 pl. 23, (vide tróll, tröllendr); glama með grönum, Hm. 30. **III.**
 12 poetry, gramr means a *king*, *warrior*, Edda 104, Hkr. i. 25, Lex. Poët.:
 13 e of a mythical sword, Edda.
RAN, n. a *pine-tree*, Lex. Poët.; but better fem. grön, q. v.
 an-bein, n. *the bone of a fish's gills*, Bs. i. 365.
 an-bragð, n. *grinning*, *moving the lips with pain*, N. G. L. i. 67:
 2 bragðs-eyrir, m. a law term, *a fine for an injury causing the pain*
 3 anbragð, 172.
RAND, n. a *grain*, Thom.; ekki grand, *not a grain*. **II.**
 4 ph. (prop. a *mote?*), a *burt*, *injury*, Fms. iii. 80, viii. 112, xi. 228,
 5 N. G. L. i. 74 (freq.). 2. in poetry freq. *that which causes evil*,
 6 Lex. Poët. 3. *evil doing*, *guile*, Symb. 19, Skv. 3. 5: granda-
 7 s, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët. 4. medic. *mortification*, Al. 120.
 8 unda, að, to *burt*, *damage*, with dat., Fms. i. 31, Sks. 69, Fas. iii.
 9 2. Bs. ii. 111 (freq.)
 und-gæfligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *minute*, (mod.)
 undi, a, m. an *isthmus*, a *strip of beach above the water at ebb tides*,
 2 *the edge of the snow*, Gpl. 419, Stj. 14, Mar.
 und-lauss (mod. grann-lauss), adj. *guileless*, Bær. 21, Al. 106:
 3 *suspecting no evil*, *single-minded*, eg var grannlaus, etc.; hence
 4 un-leysi, n. *singleness of heart*, eg gerði það í grannleysi.
 und-ligr, adj. *dangerous*, Grett. 145.
 undvar-liga, adv. *without guile*, Hom. 141.
 und-varr, adj. *guileless*, 656 C. 30, Pr. 133, Mar. 291.
 und-veri, f. *guilelessness*, Róm. 332, Bs. ii. 40, Stj. 302, Hom. 17.
 unna, u, f. a *female neighbour*, Str. 16, 23.
 un-fengr, adj. *slender*, *tiny*, Korm. (in a verse).
 un-hygginn, adj. *silly*, of *weak understanding*.
 UNANLI, a, m. [for etym. see p. 186 A. II], a *neighbour*, N. G. L. i. 11,
 2 granna-stefna, a *meeting of neighbours*, Gpl. 383; granna satt, 380:
 3 aying, garðr er granna sættir, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. Jb. 258, (freq.)
 un-kona, u, f. = granna, N. G. L. i. 340.
 un-leikr (-leiki), m. *slenderness*, Bs. ii. 164.
 un-leitr, adj. *thin looking*, Ld. 274, Fms. i. 185.
 un-liga, adv. *tenderly*, Skálda 198.
 un-ligr, adj. *slender of build*, Edda 81, Ld. 274, Eg. 486, Eb. 42.
UNNR, adj., compar. grennri and grannari, [as to etym., grannr
 2 b. akin to grein, a *branch*, hence the long vowel (vide II)]; but both
 3 different from grœnn, *green*, which is from gróa]:—*thin*, *slender*, very
 4 in mod. usage, = Lat. *gracilis*, epithet of a lady, Edda 85 (in a verse);
 5 un-grannr, *thin in the waist*: in gramm. *single*, of vowels, opp. to
 6 of diphthongs; þat hljóð er grannara, Skálda 177: neut. grannt,
 7 *nicely*; ör-grannt, id. **II.** It appears with a long vowel in
 8 (or gránn, qs. grönn) ván, *thin*, *slender hope*, Gisl. 66 (in a verse);
 9 ón segi gróna (granna), Sturl. iii. 216 (in a verse); and perhaps also
 10 in lind, a *thin*, *slender shield*, Edda 106 (in a verse).
 un-vaxinn, part. *slender of stature*, Fms. vii. 175, Bs. ii. 164.
 un-vitr, adj. *thin-witted*, *silly*.
 un-rauðr, adj. [grön], *red bearded*, a nickname = *Barbarossa*, Fms. xii.
 un-selr, m. a kind of seal, Sks., Fms. ii. 270.
 un-síðr, adj. *long bearded*, Akv. 34.
 un-sprettingr, m. [cp. Dan. *grönskolling*], = Lat. *puber*, Róm. 304.
 un-stæði, n. *the lips*, where the beard grows, Eg. 304.
GRAS, n. [Ulf. *gras* = χόρτος, λάχανον; A. S. *græs* and *gærs*; Engl.
 2 Germ. *gras*; Swed. and Dan. *gras*]:—*grass*, *herbage*, opp. to
 3 trees, Ysp. 3, Fm. 25, Hm. 20; hrísí ok grasi, 120; grös ok viðu,
 4 þ; fölr sem gras, Nj. 177; góðir 'anda-kostir at grösnum ok skógum,

5 Fs. 26; svá er sagt, at á Grænlandi eru grös góð, *good pastures*, Sks. 44
 new Ed.; reyta gras, to *pick grass*, Nj. 118; þar var nálíga til grass
 at ganga (better görs), Ld. 96; bita gras, to *graze*, Grág. ii. 299; gras
 6 grær, *grass grows*, Edda 145 (pref.); tak af reidningu ok far hestinn
 7 á gras, Sturl. iii. 114; þú atlaðir mik þat lítillmi at ek munda hírða
 8 hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57; þar þótti Grelöðu hunangs-ilmr ör
 9 grasi, Landn. 140: *vegetation*, in such phrases as, þar sem mættist gras ok
 10 fjara, *grass and beach*, Dipl. iii. 11: *the grassy earth*, opp. to a wilder-
 11 ness or the sea, þat var í ofanverðum grösnum, *big up*, *near the wilderness*,
 12 Dropl. 33; allt austr undir jökla sem grös eru vaxin, Landu. 65:—
 13 phrases, huiga í gras, to *bite the dust*, Ísl. ii. 366; mun ek hafa manni
 14 fyrir ník ádr ek huiga at grasi, Njard. 378; lúta í gras, id., Fbr. 90 new
 15 Ed.; heyra gras gróa, to *bear the grass grow* (of the god Heimdal),
 16 cp. Edda 17: sugared language is said to make the grass grow, við hvert
 17 ór þótti grös gróa, Clar.; þau vöru órðin, at gróa þóttu grösin við,
 18 Mirm.: ganga eptir e-ni með grasid í skónum, to *go after one with grass*
 19 in one's shoes, i. e. to *beg hard*, *intercede meekly* with one who is cross
 20 and angry. 2. a *herb*, a kind of *grass*; ek hef þat citt gras, etc.,
 21 Fms. ix. 282; af grasi því er vér köllum hvann-njóla, x. 336: esp. in plur.
 22 beris við healing powers, þau grös sem mandragora heita, Stj. 175; afl
 23 dauðfærandi grasa, Johann. 26; með góðum grösnum, Blas. 43; ilmud
 24 grös, *sweet herbs*, Bb. 2. 20; tína grös, to *clean grass*, *pick the moss clean*:
 25 —botan. in plur., *Iceland moss*, Jb. 310; and in composition, brönu-grös,
 26 *mandrake*; esp. of *liebens*, fjalla-grös, *fell lieben*, *Lichen Islandicus*;
 27 fjöru-grös, *seaweeds*, *sea-wrack*; Gvendar-grös, id.; Mariu-grös, *lichen*
 28 *nivalis*; Munda-grös, *lichen coacervatus edilis*; trölla-grös, *lichen albus*.
 29 COMPS: grasa-fjall, n., in the phrase, fara á grásafjall, to *go gathering*
 30 moss. grasa-fólk, n. *folk gathering moss*. grasa-grautr, m. a
 31 porridge of *Iceland moss*. grasa-leit, f. *herb-gathering*, Pm. 7.
 32 grasa-mjólk, f. *milk cooked with Iceland moss*. grasa-poki, a, m. a
 33 *grass-poke*, of *Iceland moss*. 34 In derivative compds, blá-gresi, *geranium*;
 35 star-gresi, *sedge*; ill-gresi, *evil grass*, *weeds*; blóm-gresi, *flowers*, etc.
 36 grasa, að, to *collect moss*.
 grasaðr, part. *prepared with herbs* (of mead), Ó. H. 71, Barl. 136.
 gras-bitr, m. a '*grass-biter*,' a *beast*, *brute*, Nj. (in a verse), freq.
 gras-bletrr, m. a *grass-plot*.
 gras-dalr, m. a *grassy dale*, Karl. 14.
 gras-garðr, m. a *garden*, Hkr. i. 71, Gpl. 178, Fas. i. 530: *bortus*,
 37 þat köllum vér g., Stj. 68, Bs. i. 698, N. T., Pass. (Getsemane). gras-
 38 garðs-maðr, m. a *gardener*, D. N.
 gras-gefinn, part. *grassy*, *fertile*.
 gras-geilar, f. pl. *grassy lanes*, Hrafn. 20.
 gras-geiri, a, m. a *grass goar*, *strip of grass*.
 gras-gótt, n. adj. a *good crop of grass*, Fb. i. 522.
 gras-grœnn, adj. *grass-green*, Sks. 49.
 gras-hagi, a, m. a *grass pasture*.
 gras-kyn, n. *grass kind*, the species '*grass*,' Stj. 389.
 gras-laukr, m. a kind of *leek*, *garlic*, Hom. 150.
 gras-laust, adj. *without grass*, *barren*.
 gras-leysa (-lausa), u, f. '*grasslessness*,' *barren ground*; í graslausu,
 39 Grág. i. 383, Sturl. i. 121, 127, ii. 128, Ann. 1181.
 gras-leysi, n. *barrenness*, Sturl.
 gras-ligr, adj. *grassy*, Hom. 37.
 gras-loðinn, adj. *rich in grass*, Ld. 156, Fas. iii. 276; mýrar víðar ok
 40 grasloðnar, Bs. i. 118; but gras-loðnar, f. pl. a *rich crop*, 306, l. c.
 gras-lægr, adj. *lying in the grass*, *touching the grass*, Hkr. i. 293, (of
 41 a ship's keel); a scythe is called graslægr, if it cuts too close.
 gras-maðkr, m. a *grass maggot*.
 gras-mikill, adj. *rich in grass*, Konr. 56.
 gras-nautn, f. *the use of grass* (*grazing*), Grág. ii. 222, Jb. 215, Vm.
 42 48, 79.
 gras-rán, n. *grass-stealing*, N. G. L. i. 40. grasráns-baugr, m. a
 43 law term, *a fine payable for grazing one's cattle in another's field*, N. G. L.
 44 i. 40, Js. 99.
 gras-rætr, f. pl. *roots of herbs or grass*, Bs. ii. 81, Sks. 48.
 gras-setr, n. '*grass-farming*,' opp. to sowing and tilling; þújú átr seri
 45 hann jörðina ok fjórða sat hann gras-setri, D. N. ii. 248.
 gras-skáði, a, m. *loss in crop*, D. N.
 gras-sótt, f. *grass-fever*, in a pun, Fb. ii. 365.
 gras-svörðr, m. *greensward*.
 gras-toppr, m. *grass-top*, Bb. 2. 23.
 gras-tó, f. a *strip of grass among rocks or in a wilderness*, Fbr. 156.
 gras-vaxinn, part. *grown with grass*, Str. 4, Gpl. 405.
 gras-verð, a, m. *a fine for grazing*, = grasránsbaugr, Gpl. 405.
 gras-viðir, m. a kind of *willow*, *salix herbacea*, Hjalt.
 gras-völlr, m. a *grassy plain*, Str. 4, Art.
 gras-vöxt, m. *growth of grass*, *crop*.
 graut-nefr, m. a nickname, *porridge nose*, Sturl.
GRAUTR, m., gen. *grautar*, [A. S. *grut*, *gryt*; Engl. *groats*; Dan.
 46 grød; Swed. *gröt*; Ivar Aasen *gråt*; hence Germ. *grütze*]:—*porridge*,
 47 a favourite mess with *Scandin. peasants*, see the tale of *Grautar-Halli*,

answering to Germ. *Hanswurst*, N. G. L. i. 349, Korm. 150, Eb. ch. 13, 39, Fas. iii, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 5, Fms. vi. 363 sqq. (porridge eaten with butter) a *pudding*, Fms. ii. 163: the phrase, gera graut, *to make porridge*, Eb.; hefja graut, *to lift* (i. e. *to eat*) graut, Fms. vi. l. c.: a nickname, Dropl. 3. compps: **grautar-kefill**, m. a *porridge-pot*, Fbr. 209. **grautar-sótt**, f. *porridge fever*, a pun, Fms. v. 93. **grautar-trog**, n. and **grautar-trygill**, m. a *porridge trough, mash trough*, Fms. vi. 364, Eb. 36. **grautar-þvara**, u, f. a *ladle to stir the porridge in cooking*, Eb. 198: töðugjalda-grautar, a *harvest porridge, supper of porridge*. **grá-bakr**, m. 'grey-back,' pöet. a *dragon*, Edda. **grá-bardi**, a, m. *grey-beard*, a cognom., Fms. ix. **grá-beinn**, adj. [*graebein* in the Norse tales], 'grey-leg,' i. e. *the wolf*, D. N. i. 199. **grá-bildóttir**, adj. *with grey-spotted cheeks*, of a sheep, Rd. 240. **grá-björn**, n. a *grey bear*, opp. to white bear, Fb. i. 257, Fas. i. 51. **gráða**, u, f. [*Lat. gradus*], a *step*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 267, vii. 97, Skálda 209; in mod. usage esp. the steps round the altar in a church: metaph. *degree*, Stj. 8: *mathem. a degree*, Kb. 458, 460; í gráðu eru sextigi minnta, Hb. 732. 7. **gráði**, a, m. [*grár*; Ivar Aasen *graae*], a *breeze curling the waves*, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage fem. **gráði**, það er gráði á sjónum:—*bad grey butter* is called gráði, borinn var innar brúðningr og gráði, Snót 216. **GRÁÐR**, m. [*Ulf. grēdus = λιμός*; Engl. *greed*], prop. *hunger*, freq. in Lex. Pöet.; úlfa gráðr = úlfa sultr: *greed, gluttony*, Bs. ii. 137, Róm. 184, Sks. 113 B (gráði); hel-gráðr, *voracity presaging death*; ok er nú kominn á þik helgráðr er þú hyggsk öll ríki munu undir þik leggja (of insatiable ambition as presaging downfall), Fas. i. 372; cp. hel-frig, *id.*, 385; (these passages are paraphrases from old lost poems.) **gráðugr**, adj. [*Ulf. grēdags*; A. S. *grædig*; Engl. *greedy*; O. H. G. *grātig*]:—*greedy*; g. logi, Stj. 385; g. elska, Hom. 84; g. ágirni, *id.*; g. halr, a *glutton*, Hm. 19; g. búkr, a *gluttonous belly*, Bb. i. 5; g. vargar, Bs. ii. 134. **gráðu-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *greedily*, Mar., Magn. 420. **grá-eygr**, adj. *grey-eyed*, Grett. III A. **grá-feldr**, n. a *grey furred cloak*, Hkr. i. 176: a nickname, *id.*, whence *Gráfeldar drápa*, name of a poem, *id.* **grá-fygli**, n. and **grá-fygla**, u, f. = grágás II. 2. **grágás**, f. a 'grey goose,' a *wild goose*, Edda (Gl.), Þidr. 347. II. metaph. the name of a Norse code of laws in Drontheim (Frostapingslög), prob. from the grey binding or from being written with a goose quill, Fms. viii. 277 (Sverr. S.), Hkr. iii. 23; cp. Gullfjörð, *gold feather, gold quill*, name of an eccl. code; or Hryggjar-stykki, a kind of *duck*, but also the name of a book. 2. in later times (in the 16th century) the name *Grágás* was applied to an old MS. of Icel. laws of the Commonwealth time, the present Cod. Arna-Magn. 134 folio, or Sb., and has since been made to serve as a collective name for all Icel. laws framed before the union with Norway, sometimes including, sometimes excluding the eccl. law (Kristinna-laga þátt = K. þ. K.); the whole matter is fully treated by Maurer, s. v. 'Graagaas,' in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia; he makes out that the Icel. of the Commonwealth, although they had written laws, had no code, and that the passage in Íb. ch. 10 does not refer to codification, but to the committal of oral laws to writing; the two vellum MSS., the Kb. and Sb., are merely private collections of the 13th century, and differ very much one from the other. Upon the union with Norway, Iceland was for the first time blessed with a code, which they called *Ironside* (Js.); and a second code, the *Jon's Book*, was introduced A. D. 1281. **grá-hærdr**, adj. *boary, with grey hairs*. **grá-jurt**, f. *gnaphalium montanum*, Björn. **grá-klæddr**, part. *grey-clad*, Sturl. ii. 190. **grá-kollóttir**, adj. *grey and 'bumble'* (i. e. *without horns*), of sheep, Gullþ. 19. **grá-kolla**, u, f. a *grey bumble ewe*. **grá-kufl**, m. a *grey caul*, Fb. ii. 333. **grá-leikr**, m. *malice, trickery*, Bs. i. 809, Fb. i. 408, Barl. 117. **grá-leitr**, adj. *pale-looking, pinched*, Bs. i. 797. **grá-liga**, adv. *spitefully, with malice*, Nj. 71, Mar. **grá-ligr**, adj. *malicious, cruel*; g. leikr, *rude play*, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 16, Fms. x. 445. **grá-lyndr** and **grá-lundaðr**, adj. *pettish, malicious*, Bs. i. 646, Valla L. 205, Nj. 38. **grá-magi**, a, m. 'grey-maw,' a *stone grig, cyclopteris*, Bjarn. 42, 43. **grá-munkr**, m. a *grey friar*, Fms. ix. 377, x. 127, 128, Sturl. iii. 209. **grána**, að, *to become grey*, metaph. *to be coarse and spiteful*; tekr at grána gamanit, *the play began to be coarse*, Sturl. i. 21, (græðna, v. l.) **Grána**, u, f. a *grey mare*. **Gráni**, a, m. a *grey horse*: the mythol. horse of Sigurð Fáfnis-bani is prob. to be pronounced, thus, not Grani. **GRÁP**, n. a *storm, sleet*; grund var grápi hrundin, Hanstl. 15; Egils hrym-gráp, *the hail of Egil*, pöet. *arrows*; Egil, brother of Völund, is the Tell of the northern mythology, vide Lex. Pöet.; in prose this word seems not to occur, whereas *krap*, n. *sleet* (q. v.), and *krap*, a, m. *id.*, are common words; cp. the mod. *grape-shot*.

grápa, að, [grípa], *to pilfer*, Stj. 78, 154, 167.

grá-peningr, m. a 'grey penny,' a *false coin*, Karl. 247.

GRÁR, adj., contr. acc. grán, dat. grám, etc. [A. S. *græg*; Eng. *or grey*; O. H. G. *graw*; Germ. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; Swed. *grå*]:—belg vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; í grám kyrtil, Isl. ii. 218; gjalda: grám fyrir krún, Nj. 141; grár fyrir hærnum, *grey, boary*, Fms. vi. 9 ii. 557; grár fyrir járnum, *mailed in grey steel*, of armour, Mag. 9; þoka, *grey fog*: of silver, grátt silfr, *grey, false silver*, opp. to skirt silver, whence the phrase, elda grátt silfr, *to play bad tricks*. metaph. *spiteful*, Bjarn. 3; þó at í brjósti grátt bú, *alibough b malice in the heart*, Str.; cp. grá-lyndr, as also grá-beinn, grá-dýri, wolf: neut. grátt, *basely*, Isl. ii. 467.

grá-rendr, part. *grey-striped*, Gisl. 156.

grá-silfr, n. *grey (bad) silver, brass*; bera af e-m sem gull af g. Gkv. 2. 2; cp. the mod. phrase, sem gull af eiri,—the old language no special word for brass, eir being derived from Latin.

grá-síða, u, f. name of a spear, *grey steel*, Gisl.

grá-skin, n. *grey fur*, Fms. vii. 74, Grett. 61, Jb. 187.

grá-skinnaðr, part. *lined with grey fur*, Sks. 228.

grá-skýjaðr, part. *covered with grey clouds*, Sks. 228.

grá-slappi or gró-slappi, a, m., mod. grá-sleppa, u, f. a *fama* tone

grig, cyclopteris: a nickname, Ld.

grá-steinn, m. *grey-stone*, Bjarn. 64: a kind of stone, Ivar Aas

GRÁTA, grét, grátid, pres. græt, with neg. suff. grátt-at-u, u

thou, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; [Ulf. grētan; A. S. *gratan*; Hel. *greetan*;

mod. Engl., but used in North. E. and Scot. to *greet* or *greet* =

Swed. *gråta*; Dan. *græde*; Ivar Aasen *græta*]:—to *greet, weep*

þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, munum lengr, F.

Freyja græt eptir, en tár hennar eru gull rauti, Edda 21; hón

gráta ok svaraði engu, Nj. 11; hvárt grætr þú nú Skarphéðim

hón greiddi hárit frá angum sér ok grét; Flosi mælti, skappi

þér nú, frændkona, er þú grætr, 176, cp. Edda 38, 39; fárr er

grætr, Fb. i. 566; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróður-dauðann, gr

mjök? Gisl. 24, 62; gráta sáran, to 'greet sore,' Isl. ii. 103; gr

stíofum, to *weep aloud*; hón mátti eigi stilla sik ok grét hástófi

27; gráta beiskiga, to *weep bitterly*, N. T.; gráta fögrum tár

to *weep fair tears* (cp. θαλερόν δάκρυ), to 'greet sore'; gráta fegins-tá

to *weep tears of joy*. II. trans. to *bewail, weep for* one, 677

er þat vel er þú grætr góðan mann, Nj. 176; gráta Baldr ór Helj

39; ef allir hlutir í heiminum kykvir ok dauðir gráta hann, 38: 1

ing, sá grét aldrei fyrir gull senu ekki átti það, *he never wept f*

who had it not, Vídal. i. 286, ii. 84. III. part. grátinn,

in tears, Stj. 385, Am. 94; hón var löngum grátin, Bs. i. 193;

grátinn mjök, Vgl. 28.

grát-bæna, d, to *implore, beg with tears*.

grát-fagr, adj. *beautiful in tears* (epithet of Freyja), Edda 63.

grát-feginn, adj. *weeping for joy*, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 235, Bs. ii. 12.

grát-gjarn, adj. *prone to weeping*.

grátinn, part., vide gráta III.

grá-tílingr, m. 'grey-tíling,' a kind of *sparrow*.

grát-kjökr, n. *sobbing, choked tears*.

grát-liga, adv. *piteously*.

grát-ligr, adj. *pitiable*, Hom. 11: *piteous*, Fms. ii. 223.

grátr, m. [Dan. *graad*; Swed. *gråt*], 'greeting,' *weeping*, Edda 3

i. 138, Rb. 332, Bret. 68, Mar. gráta-guð, n. *the weeping g*

Freyja, Edda.

grát-raust, n. a *weeping voice*, Nj. 82, Fms. vii. 38.

grát-samligr, adj. *piteous*, Mar. 12.

grát-stafir, m. pl. *weeping, crying aloud*.

grát-stokkinn, part. *bathe in tears*; g. augu, Bs. ii. 28.

grát-sök, f. a *cause of tears*, Mar. 28.

grát-þurfa, adj. *needing tears, needing repentance by tears*, Hc

grá-valr, m. a *grey falcon*, H. E. i. 391, Art.

grá-vara, u, f. *grey fur*, Eg. 69, 575, O. H. 134.

grá-víðir, m. 'grey-wíthly,' a kind of *willow*.

greðgi = reður (?), Sturl. ii. 39.

grefill, m. a *little boe*, Landn. 293, v. l.

grefta, u, f. a kind of *bier* (?), Sturl. ii. 223.

gref-leysingr, m. a law term, a kind of *freedman*, intermediate i

a freedman and a slave, a *freedman*, but whose freedom is not publish

the thingyold and who has not been 'leiddr í lög,' defined in Grág. i

grefr, m., grefi, acc. pl., Róm. 167, [grafa], 'a digger,' a *boe*, Lan

293, Vm. 87, Stj. 451, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10, Bk. 83: the phrase, l

í grefi fyrir sik, cp. hafa e-n fyrir grjótpál, *to have another for o*

use him as a tool, Róm. l. c.: in mod. usage called *járn-karl* or f

grefsi, m. = grefill, Landn. 293, v. l.

grefta, t, [gröftr, grafa], to *earth, bury*, Fms. i. 241, Karl. 55

14: part. greftr, Bs. i. 426, Stj. 112, 228.

greftr, m. = gróftr, *burial*, Karl. 263.

greftra, að = grefta, Fms. x. 208, Far. 187, Sturl. i. 112: part. eitr

aðr, *buried*, Mar. passim.

greftran, f. *burial*, freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 50.

GREIÐA, dd, [Ulf. *garaiðjan* = *διατάρρειν*, 1 Cor. xvi. 1, Tit. i. 5, and *ὑποτίθεσθαι*, Ephes. i. 9; A. S. *gerædan*; North. E. (see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) to *gratib* = to furnish or equip; in Icel. greiða and eidda seem to be only a double form of the same word, the former having kept the prefixed *g*; in sense they are akin, cp. Dan. *rede*, Swed. *reda*, and see greiðr]:—to arrange, disentangle; greiða hár, to comb or dress the hair; Hildigunnr greiðdi hárit frá augum sér, *H. combed or stroked back the hair from her eyes*, Nj. 176; þú tók konungur þar laugar, ok lét greiða (comb) hár sitt, Fms. i. 189; en hón hafði hendr at, ok greiðdi lokka hans, Karl. 532; sem fyrst er hann var greiðr (*combed*), Mar. 161; ógreitt hár, *unkempt hair*; greiða ull, to comb or card wool, Bret. 30, 32.

2. to make or get ready; greiða segl, to make the sail ready, Sturl. i. 118; v. vad, to make the fishing-line ready, Edda 36; g. net, a fishing term:—also intrans. to get ready, g. til um e-t, to get ready for a thing, i. e. get ready; g. til um vápn sin, to get the weapons ready, Eg. 220; sagði at hann skyldi til g. at verðir væri óruggir, that he should take it in charge, bat . . ., Fms. ix. 22; g. til frásagnar, to make ready for the story, 655 xvii. 6.

3. to speed, further; g. ferð e-s, Fms. ii. 16; greiðit þrotins göttr, make straight the way of the Lord, 625. 90. Luke iii. 4: flex., greiddisk honum vel, it speeds well with him, be speeds well, Eg. 80; honum greiddisk vel ferðin, Ísl. ii. 393; greiddisk ferð hans vel, g. 140; ef henni greiðisk seint, if she speeds slowly, Fms. iv. 8.

II. [Ulf. *garafjan* = *ἀρθμεῖν*, Matth. x. 30; Dan. *rede*, *rede*, to pay; hann skul honum greiða í slíku fé sem hann hefir 1, Gpl. 305; ní vil ek at þú greiðir óxar-verðit, Fs. 68; fé þetta lyldi greiðask ú þremur várum, Fms. ii. 114; hann skyldi heimta land-sýldir ok sjá yfir á allt greiddisk vel, x. 227; Mördur greiðir fram völd out) heimanfylgju dóttur sinnar, Nj. 11; g. aprt, to pay back, H. F. 460; to discharge, annan dag eptir greiðir þórólftr skattinn af hendi, g. 64; þeir leggja féð fram þóat ek greiða af hendi, they find the oney although I pay it, Fms. v. 293.

2. to discharge, perform; eidda vörð, to keep watch, Fms. ix. 23; g. út vörð, hestvörð, viii. 90, url. iii. 241; g. róðr, to pull, Fms. ii. 178; g. atróðr, to attack (in a fight), vii. 264; g. til atlögu, id., 290; merely circumlocutory, g. s, to run, Rb. 210; g. göngu, to proceed, walk, Stj. 566; g. skírslu höndum, to perform the ordeal, Fms. vii. 230; g. ok gjalda leiðangr, to perform (of personal duty) and pay the levy, 173.

III. metaph. to interpret, make out; at þeir gangi í lögréttu ok í setur sínar, greiða lögmál þetta, to expound the law, Grág. i. 7; en þat eru stórg-ur, ef þær eru greiddar út í gegnum, if they are told to the end, 36; hann ræddi um við Árna at hann skyldi greiða (settle) mál hans andans, Orkn. 336; það þorstein eiga í allan hlut at þetta mál eiddisk, Boll. 352; hvi gengr eigi fram málit? Guðmundr kvad brátt eiddisk munu, Fs. 74; greiða fyrir e-m, to entertain one, or the like.

reiða, u, f. a comb; hár-greiða, a hair comb.

reið-fara, adj. walking with speed, Ísl. ii. 469.

reið-færr, adj. speeding well: neut. passable, of a road, Ísl. ii. 410, 239; easy, Fms. ii. 84.

reið-gengr, adj. = greiðfærr, Eg. 239.

reiði, a, m. [Ulf. *garaiðeis* = *διαταγή, κανών, δόγμα*], disentangle-ment, arrangement, ordering; mun hann ekki fyfa Ónund at göra greiða nálinu, to put the ease right, Eg. 366; þau tóku lítið af hans máli til eidda, Fms. viii. 17; skipaðisk litt til greiða með þeim, nothing was settled when them, Bs. i. 752, Sturl. i. 239 C; ok er honum þótti ráð hennar ók seinask til greiða, there was no change for the better in her state, i. 158; fara at greiða, to go on well, N. G. L. i. 137; þrándr segir þat var skylt ok heimilt, at hann gerði þann greiða á fyrir konungs þat sem hann mátti, that he discharged it for the king's sake as well as be-ld, Fms. iv. 344; bændr gerðu þar engan greiða á, vi. 333; Leifr spurði err greiði á mundi verða um slífr þat, L. asked if the money would be id, Fær. 215.

2. entertainment; vera má at þér þyki alkeypat, at vildir engan greiða göra oss, that thou wouldst give us no entertain-ment, Eb. 266; þar höfðu þeir greiða-dvöl, they baided there, waited for refreshment, Eg. 564. v. l.; þorkell fagnar þeim vel, ok býðr þeim eidda, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; þeir heilsuðu þorgísi, en bjóða honum engu eidda, Sturl. iii. 140; það hann göra göðan greiða Gauti, Fb. i. 505, m. 210; Starkádr fór inn ok kvaddi sér greiða, Bs. i. 544.

reiðir, m. = greiði, N. G. L. ii. 431: a furtherer, Lex. Poët.

reiði-liga (greiði-liga, B. K. 118), adv. readily, promptly, North. E. *readly*, Sturl. i. 155, Fms. v. 306, Hkr. iii. 6; *quite, downright, actu-ally*, þeir eru eptir tveir menn þeir er g. (actually) vóru at vígnum, Bjarn. 2; g. berr, quite stripped off, Fb. ii. 139; þó at engir menn bəri vápu nik g. (downright), Bs. i. 580; ekki vígi ek vótum g. (readly), 575; er ek g. í heyrproti, I am not actually without bay, Ísl. ii. 137.

reiði-ligr, adj. ready, prompt; var söngur eigi g., the song did not smoothly, Fms. vii. 152; greiðlig kaupstefna, þorl. Karl. 402; ok er þu greiðligr, at . . ., more to the purpose, that . . ., Nj. 92. v. l.; górit greiðligt fyrir mér (speak out plain to one) hvat ydr býr í skapi, Gréta. 6; gótt e-m greiðlig orð, to make plain words of it, Fb. i. 64.

reiði-mæltr, part. of ready speech, Þidr. 175.

greiðr, adj. [cp. North. E. *gradely*], ready, free; vísa e-m á greiða götu, to lead one in the straight path, Fms. i. 304; lá honum þat greitt fyrir, it was ready at hand, Fær. 257; verða má, at leiðin verði eigi svá greið sem þeir atla, that the passage will not be so free as they think, Sturl. i. 18; as adv., skip þat for greitt, that ship speedeth well, Clem. 28; it greiða, 45; hit greiðasta, straight, with good speed, Fms. i. 292; hann er góðr ok greiðr (expedite) við alla sína nágranna, Band. 3; g. ok góðviljugr, D. N. i. 88; úgreiðr, unwready, entangled.

greið-skapr, m. readiness, promptness, Nj. 18, Fms. ii. 287, Jb. 12: entertainment, Korn. 68, Fms. iii. 61.

greiðsla (greiðsla), u, f. payment, discharge, Sturl. ii. 203, iii. 265, Ám. 40; ef þat væri til greiðslu með þeim, if that could do them good, Sturl. ii. 239.

greið-talaðr, part. = greiðmæltr, Stj. 253.

greið-ugr, adj. = greiðvikinn.

greið-vikinn, adj. serving, obliging; greið-vikni, f.

greifi, a, m. [A. S. *gerífa*; Engl. *reeve* (shire-reeve = sheriff)]; Germ. *graf*; the word is not Scandian, and for the etym. see Grimm's Rechts-althert. 752 sqq.]:—an earl, count; Edda 93 states that *gerífas* in Saxony (i. e. Germany), barons in England (after the Conquest), and *lendir menn* in Norway are all synonymous; Nj. 157, Fms. vii. 59, 60, Mar. passim; Stj. Al., and Róm. render Lat. *praefectus* by greifi: as a nickname, Bs. i. 555. greifa-dómr, m. an earldom, county, Ám. 216, Stj.

GREIN, f., pl. ar and ir; the mod. pl. *greinar* means branches, in other senses greinir: [Dan. *green*; Swed. *gren*; not found in Germ., Saxon, nor Engl.]:

I. prop. a branch of a tree, 'lim' is the foliage; af hverri grein draup hunang sætt, Pass. 32. 4; vínvíðar-greinir, vine branches, Stj. 200; pálmna-vidar-g., a palm branch; kvíslask með stórum greinum, spread with large branches, Sks. 441, 443; þar vex fyrst upp einn bulr af rötunum, ok kvíslast síðan með mörgum greinum ok limnum, 555.

II. metaph. a branch, arm: I. hafs grein, an arm of the sea, Stj. 287; í sjau stadi er skipat þessarar listar greinum, Alg.; vísinda grein, branch of science (Germ. *fach*); lærðóms-grein, branch of doctrine; sundr-skiptingar grein, subdivision, Stj. 287; tvífalldeg grein, double kind, N. G. L. ii. 352; þessi er grein (particulars) á kaupeyrir fund, id.; saunkenningar hafa þrenna grein, Edda 122; Guð er einn í Guðdómi en þrenn í grein (of the Trinity), Fas. iii. 662; einkauligr í grein, Bs. ii. 21; allar greinir loptsins ok jarðarinnar, Edda 144 (pref.); hann greindi í tvær greinir ok tuttugu, Rb. 78; í þessi grein, on this head, in this case, Band. 11. β. denoting cause, reason; fyrir þá grein, therefore, Stj. 124; fyrir sagða grein, for the said reason, Mar., Sks. 682; fyrir þá (þessa) grein, Stj. 22, 23, 167, passim; finnr hann til þess þrár greinir, Grett. 208 new Ed.; at þér upp líkist nokkurri grein fyrir mér, at þat megi skilja, Sks. 660. γ. a point, head, part; meðr samri grein, under the same head, Dipl. i. 521; í amari grein, in the second place, iv. 7, Grett. 156, Fb. i. 216; með slíkrri grein sem hér segir, K. A. 82; í öllum greinum, Mk. 9; sagða grein, the said point, head, Dipl. iii. 13; í nokkurum greinum, in some points, i. 3; hverja grein, in every point, Gpl. 177; fyrir allar greinir, in all respects, Mar. 616; en er biskup vissi þessar greinir, the points, particulars (of the case), Bs. i. 727.

2. denoting distinction, discernment, division; höggva svá titt at varla mátti grein sjá, Bret. 64; sjá grein handa, to discern one's hands, Bs. ii. 5; fyrir utan alla grein, without exception, i. 281; hver er grein setningar háttanna, disposition of the metres, Edda 120; hljóðs grein, distinction of sound, accent, id., Skálda 182; göra grein góðs ok ills, Eluc. 20; setja glögga grein, to make a clear distinction, 677. 5; fyrir greinar sakir (for the sake of distinction) er diphthongus fundinn í norræm, Skálda 178; sundr-grein ok saman-setning, 177; ok veit ek þó grein allra stunda, Fms. v. 335; litlar greinir ok tengingar höfum ver konungs-mállanna ór flokki vótum, i. e. you take little notice of the king's errand, Mork. 138; bera grein á e-t, to discern a thing, Mar.; þar kann ek at göra grein á, I can explain that, Fb. i. 419. β. understanding; þau (the idols) hafa enga grein, Fms. x. 232; vitr ok frábærrar greinar, xi. 429; glöggtrar greinar, sharp-witted, Bs. ii. 11; smumun gefsk anda-greinar, spiritual discernment, Greg. 20.

γ. a record; þessa grein konungs-dóms hans ritadi fyrst Ari, this record of the king's reign was first written by Ari, Ó. II. 188; í greinum ok bóklegu námi, Mar. δ. a part, head, paragraph, in a book (mod.); ritningar-grein, a quotation from Scripture.

3. denoting diversity, difference; en þó er hér, herra, grein í, Fb. ii. 78; en þó er þar grein á, hvárt . . ., K. A. 124; ok völdi því grein tungna þeirra er hann var konungur yfir, Sks. 458; at grein var á trú þeirri er hvárt þeirra hafði til Guðs, 470; sú er grein á sýslu biskups ok konungs, at . . ., 803.

β. dissent; brátt görðusk greinir í um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; varð mart til greina með þeim, 195; greinir ok sundrþykki, ix. 428; var þá grein mikil með fólki um konungs-tekjuna, x. 41; vald fyrir utan alla grein, power without dissent, i. e. absolute, undisputed power, Bs. ii. 281; grein óá-úskilnaðr, Stj. 298; en ef verri menn gengu á milli þá vóru jafnan greinir talaðar, Fb. ii. 411; urðu margar greinir með þeim Kolbeini Tumasyni, Sturl. ii. 1. COMPDS: greinar-laust, u, adj. indiscriminately, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 272: unconditional, Bs. i. 736, 767. greinar-mál, u, a reasonable case, Bs. ii. 96.

greinar-mikill, adj. *discerning, clever*, Stj. 95. **greinar-munr**, m. *discrimination, distinction*; göra g. göðs ok ílls, *to know good and evil*, Gen. iii. 5. **greina-vænn**, adj. *likely to cause a difference*, Fms. x. 107.

GREINA, d, to *branch*: I. *to divide into branches*; verðin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda (pref.); sá er greinir ok sundr skilr, Stj. 95; greina í sundr dag ok nátt; greina tíma, daga, 15; skaltú hana (the ark) með gölfum greina, 56; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; var þá engi skepna greind önnur frá annarri, Ver. 1; hann greindi (set *apart*) þá tíð (viz. Lent) meirr til meirlæta en aðrar, 625. 93; heimrinn allr greindr í þrjá þriðjunga (of a map), Al. 117. 2. *to discern, distinguish*; máttir þú greina þann Guð, er á himnum er, frá þeim guðum, er ..., 625. 65; ef greina má þeirra bein frá annarra manna beinum, N. G. L. ii. 351; þá skilr hann ok greinir alla hluti górr, Skálda 169; at greina hvern þann eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568; greina gang himintungla, Fms. v. 334; hljóð þat sem eyru megu greina, Skálda 173; grein þér vitrlega hversu ..., *discern wisely for thyself how* ..., Mar.; til þess er konungur ok erkebiskup greina (*discern, settle*) allt þat er milli manna stóð, Bs. i. 727. 3. *to expound, tell, record*; sem áður er greint, as *is told above*, Fms. ii. 168; þó at ek greina þat eigi at sinni, i. 223; til greindrar bænar, Magn. 532; eptir greinda sýn, Mar. 471; í greindri sæmd, 617; áður greindum mönnum, Dipl. ii. 19; impers., sem fyrr greinir, as *above mentioned*, Rb. 232; at hann skyldi svá greina frásögu (*tell his story*) um atburð þenna, Ld. 58; greindi Örnulfr þessi lauda-merki, Dipl. iv. 17; vitnin kunnu eigi at greina með hverjum hætti, *the witnesses could not tell how* ..., Mk. 79; nú skal greina framkvæmd þessa hlutar, Bs. ii. 163.

II. reflex. *to branch out*; svá sem tungunar greindusk, Edda 145; en af því at tungunar eru þegar úlíkar, þær þegar er ór einni ok enni sömu tungu hafa gengið eða greinzk, Skálda 160; hennar efnu leiðisk ok greinsk af fyrir-farandi frásögn, Stj. 246; hanga sumar limarar niðr en sumar greinsk (*branch*) úti frá tveim-megim, Róm. 148; sumar (arms of water) greinsk ok renna mjök grunnt, Barl. 72. 2. *to be separated*; ok greindusk sér hvar skipin, Fms. vii. 289; síðan greinsk tign ok vald með þeim, Sks. 249. 3. *to differ, disagree*; nienn greinsk at því, hvárt ..., O. H. 219, cp. Fms. v. 83; greinsk menn at (*there are different records*) hvárt fyrri áverkki varð, Sturl. iii. 249; greinsk menn á fyrir því hvárt tíguligra þótti, Fms. xi. 316. β. *to disagree, fall out, become enemies*; var þá skópluga með þeim í fyrstu en greindisk brátt, Sturl. ii. 1; en þá meirr tók at greinsk með þeim komþánum, Bs. i. 620; var þá sámligla með þeim í fyrstu, en þó greindisk (MS. grendisk) brátt, 489; friðr greinsk (i. e. greinisk), *the peace is broken*, Sturl. i. 458 (in a verse); vánir greinsk, *the hope is broken up*, Hkv. 2. 49; (the explanation of this passage given in Aarbüger for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 384, where it is derived from grár, grey, qs. græ-na, does not hold good either in sense or form, as the inflex. inchoative -na causes no umlaut, and grár, grey, when metaph. only denotes *spite*.)

III. impers. to fall out, discord; spurði Helgi at kistinum en Geitir í möt at hringnum, ok greindi þá (acc.) sýnt um, Vápn. 9; en ef nokkura menn greindi á (*quarrelled*), þá þótti engi maðr skjótlegr til stórræða en Ögmundur, Fms. ii. 68; þat höfvm vit ættlat at láta okkr (acc.) ekki á greina, Nj. 58.

greind, f. *discernment, freq.* **greindrar-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *cleverly*. **greini-liga**, adv. *distinctly*, Eg. 55, 271, Nj. 235. Fms. i. 300, Fb. i. 503; *quite, sheer*, Stj. 10. **greini-ligr**, adj. *distinct, articulate*, Skálda 174 (of sound). **grein-ing**, f. *distinction*; glöggvari g. = *epexegesis*, Skálda 205; grein-ingar-vit, *the senses*, Bs. i. 785; ad-greining, *distinction*.

GREIP, f., pl. greipr, [A. S. *grǣp*], *the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip, grasp*, Edda 110; at hin hægri greip spennu um hinn vinstra úlflið, Sks. 291; ok rann upp á greipina, Fms. v. 85; þreklarig greipr, Sd. 147; því næst brestr fram ór bjarginu greip eigi smáleit, Bs. ii. 111; metaph., ganga í greipr e-m, *to fall into one's clutches*, Fs. 37. Fms. vi. 210; meir fyrir þat at vér vorum þá kommir í greipr honum, Orkn. 88; ganga ór greipum e-s, *to slip from one's grasp*; spennna greipr, *to clasp the bands*: the phrase, láta greipr sópa, um e-t, *to make a clean sweep*, Grett. 127; the name of a giantess, Edda. Icel. distinguish between greip and neip (qs. greip, *the interval between the other fingers*).

greipa, ad or t, *to grasp, comprehend*, Edda (in a verse): metaph., g. glæp, *to commit*, Am. 82. **gréla**, u, f. *a rusty, blunt knife*, Snót 70. **gre-ligr**, adj. = greiðligr, Sks. 407 B. **grell-skapr**, m. [Germ. *groll*], *spite*, Edda 110.

gremi, f. [gramr], *wrath, anger*; gremi Óðins, Hkv. i. 11; esp. of the gods, in the allit. phrase, goða gremi legg ek við, lögbrot ok goða gremi ok gríða rof, Eg. 352; hann skal hafa goða gremi ok gríðuníðs-nafn, Fs. 54; gremi Guðs, Ísl. ii. 382; Guð Drottins gremi, Grág. ii. 382, 383.

GREMJA, gramóð, [vide gramr; Ulf. *gramjan* = παροργίζω; A. S. and Hel. *gramian*; Dan. *grænme*; Swed. *gräma* = *to grieve*]; — *to anger, provoke*, esp. the wrath of the gods (God), *to offend the gods* (by perjury or wickedness); gremdu eigi god at þér, Ls. 12; sá gremr Guð at sér, Hom. 86, 159; þú hefir gramit at þér Maumet, Karl. 434; ok gremja svá Guð at sér ok alla goða menn, Fms. xi. 364; þú ert hér komiun at

óleyfi bræðra minna ok gremr svá god at þér, Fas. ii. 69, else i. gremr hann konunginn at sér (*vexes the king*) með vápna-gangi, Al. hvat gremr þik líf þitt, *quid te offendit vita tua*, Hom. 12; góru líta gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. i. 8. **II. reflex.** *get angry, be grieved*; en ef þit vildut þat göra, þá munda ek gremjask ykkir, Fms. v. 238; fagna þeirra fagnaði er fögnuð göra (en gráta hina er við hann gremjask (*ibose ubo provoke him*)), D. I. i. (to render the Lat. *flere cum flentibus*): mod., mér gremsk að sjá þá *grieves me to see it, etc.*

gremja, u, f. *fretting, annoyance*. **gremju-verðr**, adj. *annoying*. **GRENN**, n., gen. pl. grenja, *a lair*; gren eðr holur (of a snake) 93; varga gren, hafði ulfrinn dregit eitt lík inn í grenit (*lair*, of a w. Mirm. 36: in Icel. only of a fox's lair, sem melrækki í greni, Nj. Karl. 144, Sturl. i. 88; hann mun bita kunna nær greninu, Ld. COMPS: **grenja-leit**, f. *seeking a fox's lair*. **gren-smogin**, f. tóa grensmogin, *a fox with cubs*.

greni, n. [grön], *pine timber*. **greni-borð**, n. *a pine-wood board* **grenja**, ad, *to bow, bellow*, Eg. 486, Bs. i. 42, ii. 49, Fms. iii. 17 150, Korm. 82, Fas. ii. 484, Edda 20, Mar. 116.

grenjan, f. *bellowing*, Fas. ii. 481; g. inna úörgu dýra, Post. 641. **gren-lægja**, u, f. = *grenskolli*.

grenna, d, [grannr], *to make thin, slender*: reflex. *to become thin* **grend**, f. [granni], *vicinity*, Gpl. 393, Js. 98, 100. **grendar**, n. = *búsiðjar*, q. v., N. G. L. i. 40.

grenni, n., in ná-grenni, *neighbourhood*, D. N.: the phrase, svá e með grenni (mod. svo er mál með vexti), Fas. iii. 59.

gren-skolli, a, m. *a fox in its earth*, Fs. 48.

grenslan, f. *enquiry*; eptir-grenslan, *investigation*.

grenslask, ad, dep. [granni], *to pry into, enquire*, Grett. 111.

greppi-liga, adv. = *greypiliga*, Fb. i. 530.

grepp-ligr, adv. (-ligr, adv.), *frowning, ugly*, Fær. 9, Fs. 142.

GREPPR, m. [perhaps akin to garpr], *a poet*; g. enn ung, *the bard*, Lex. Poët.; bjóðandi hjartans grepp minn góðan, göra fyrri drápu-korn, Jón Þorl.; skáld heita greppar, ok rétt er í skáldskap at svá hvern mann, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 528. **greppa-minni**

kind of *metre*, Edda (Ht.); a kind of *memorial verses*, the questions first half stanza, the responses in the second, Edda (Ht.) 40.

a strange creature, a monster; sér hann þá hvar gengr greppr mik (a giant), þykist hann þá kenna Doftra tröll, Fb. i. 565; þá sá þú lítinn grepp (of a ghost) suðr við garðinn, ok var þar Kláufi ok höfuðit í hendi sér, Sd. 160.

grér, m. [gróa (?)], *a twig (?)*, only used in mod. poët. circumlo of a man; geira grér, örva grér, etc.

gresja, ad, [gras; Dan. *græsse*], *to graze*: in the saying, þar er ek auðugan garð að gresja, i. e. *there is little to be had*.

gres-járn, n. a kind of *iron*, Edda 34, Fas. iii. 240.

GRETTA, t, esp. reflex. *grettask, to frown, make a wry face*; skaut marga vega augunum ok gretti sík, Fb. i. 541: *to frown*, F. 355, Stj. 459 (of a lion), Bárð. 35 new Ed.; g. um temr, *to grin*.

grettinn, adj. *making wry faces*, freq. in mod. usage.

grettir, m., poët. a 'frowner'; dragon, Edda; pr. name, Landn., v. Grettis-færsla, u, f. name of a poem; **Grettis-haf**, n. **Grettis** is in Icel. the popular name for giant boulders.

grettur, f. pl. *wry faces*: metaph., *bia-grettur, quarrels among bours* (cp. mod. *búa knitr*), 655 xxi. 3; *vina-grettur, quarrels friends*, Frump.

GREY, n., pl. greyja, *a greyhound*; greyjum sínum gullbönd þkv. 6, Hm. 100 (of a lap dog); grey (*a bitch*) þykki mér Freyja, 10: metaph. *a paltry fellow, coward*; grey þitt, Gísl. 68; g. bleyðimaðr, Fagrsk.; grey eðr ættar-skömm, Mirm.; greyja atg; *dog-fight*, Fms. viii. 308.

grey-baka, u, f. *a bitch*, Þiðr. 106.

GREYFA, ð, [gruifa], *to growl, bow down with the face to the* Fms. viii. 333 C: reflex., Eg. 508, Fms. iii. 127, Fas. ii. 251.

grey-hundur, m. *a greyhound*, Fms. xi. 10.

grey-karl, m. *a dogged churl*, Bær. 2.

grey-liga, adv. *meanly, poorly*, El. 101.

grey-ligr, adj. *paltry*.

grey-mennska, u, f. and **grey-skapr**, m. *paltriness*, Fas. iii.

GREYPA, t, *to groove*, Fb. i. 258, Ísl. ii. 462.

greypi-liga, adv. *fiercely*, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 134, Sturl. i. 44 (26, Fas. iii. 123).

greyping, f. *a groove*, N. G. L. ii. 110 (freq.)

greyp-leikr, m. *fierceness*, Róm. 298.

greyp-ligr, adj. *fierce, fearful*; g. langræki, Hom. 143, Stj. I. sár, *fearful wounds*, Fas. iii. 126.

GREYPR, adj. *fierce, cruel*, Róm. 333, 346, Fms. x. 380, 3 304; g. glæpr, *a fearful crime*, Bs. ii. 117; g. úhlýðni, 112.

grey-skapr, m. *paltriness*, Fms. ii. 61, Fs. 99, El. 580. 1, Al.

grey-stóð, n. *a couple of bounds*, Akv. 11.

GRÍÐ, n. [a Scand. word, found in the Saxon Chron. year 10

the A. S. poem *Byrnnot*, but in both passages it is a Danish, not a German word].

A. Prop. a *domicile, home*, with the notion of service; segja mann fríði, to give one notice to leave, Grág. i. 146; fá e-m gríð, to get one's freedom, id.; ef maðr hefir sér eigi gríð (if a man has no home, no freedom), ok varðar þat útleð, id.; koma til gríðs, to come to (take) service, 147; þiggja gríð með e-m, to lodge with one, 160; taka með e-m, id., 149; vera í gríði með e-m, to be in lodgings with one, N. G. L. i. 210; lög-gríð, a lawful home, id.; búi sínu eðr gríði, household or abode, Grág. i. 163; fara öf gríði, to leave service, ii. 160.

COMPDS: gríð-fang, n. the taking a dwelling, Grág. i. 20. fanga-dagr, m. = skildagr, Grág. ii. 468. gríð-fastr, adj. having a wife, Lex. Poët. gríðka, u. f. = gríðkona, Gret. 148 A. gríð-kona, a housemaid, Nj. 118, Fms. viii. 243, Fs. 51, Gret. 148 A, Hrafn. Grág. passim. gríð-lauss, adj. homeless. gríð-maðr, m. a free-man, servant, lodger, Grág. i. 35, 242, ii. 143. gríð-taka, u. f. taking of servants, Grág. i. 153. gríð-vist, f. lodging, Njarð. 366.

B. In pl., metaph. a *truce, peace, pardon*; fríðr is the general word, the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (um); rjúfa gríð, spilla gríðum, to break truce; setja gríð, to make a truce; halda gríð, to keep truce; mæla fyrir gríðum, to say the truce (ula, etc., Grág. ii. 165 sqq.: the phrase, gríð ok fríð, fé-gríð ok gríð, truce for money and life, 168; segja í sundr gríðum, to declare a truce to be at an end, Sturl. iii. 317; lifs gríð ok líma, safety for life (limbs, Eb. 310; biðja gríða, to sue for quarter (in battle), Nj. 45; beiða Baldri fyrir allskonar háska, Edda 36; gefa e-m gríð, to give one quarter (a battle), Nj. 205; ganga til gríða, to sue for (take) pardon, Fms. ii. 45; þeir beiðu gríða (truce) einn dag til heimreiðar, Eg. 279; kom þá gríðum á ok því næst settum, Fms. i. 81: a sanctuary, asylum, er á gríð kirkjunnar flyr, K. A. 34. COMPDS: gríða-beiðandi, m. one who sues for peace, Grág. ii. 23. gríða-brek, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22. gríða-gjöf, f. a granting truce (life), Orkn. 456, Fms. ix. 301. gríða-lauss, adj. truceless, Germ. vogelfrei, Edda 40, Fas. iii. 310: er allt var gríðalaust (truceless) með mönnum, Eb. 234. gríða-mál, n. pl. truce formularies, Grág. ii. 165 sqq., Fms. vii. 62. gríða-rof, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22, Eg. 352, Fas. i. 72. gríða-sala, u. f. a granting of truce, N. G. L. i. 177, Eg. 232. gríða-setning and gríð-setning, truce-making, Sturl. ii. 159, Gret. ch. 77. gríða-staðr, m. a sanctuary, asylum, Edda 37, Gpl. 179, Fas. ii. 63. gríða-stund, f. a truce, of truce, Bret. gríða-tíð, f. id., v. l. gríð-bitr, m. a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 166, O. H. L. 75. gríð-níðingr, m. a law term, truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 167, Nj. 102, Orkn. 430. gríð-samr, adj. faithful, merciful, Fms. viii. 234. gríð-spell, n. pl. breach of truce, N. G. L. i. 254.

gríð, a, m. a *housemaid, servant*, Fb. ii. 335. gríð-mál, gríð-sala, gríð-setning, etc., vide gríða- above. gríðkirkir, m. pl. *Greeks*; Grikk-land, mod. Grikk-land, n. *Greece*; gríðka-konungur, m. the *Greek king*; Grikklands-eyjar, f. pl. the *Grecian Isles*, 625, 64; Grikklands-haf, n. the *Grecian Archipelago*, Nj. passim.

gríðskr, m. [prob. from Engl. *grig*, cp. Johnson on this word], a *juggle* (m. word); göra e-m gríðsk, to play one a trick. gríðskr, adj. *Greek*, passim; Gríska, u. f. the *Greek tongue*; in old writers usually by metathesis, grískr, etc.

gríðnd, f. *grimness, fierceness*; sakir gríðndar eðr illvilja, Fms. i. 71; en gríðskorti hann spékt né gríðnd, 117; gríðndar-andi, *breathing wrath*, Grág. 88; gríðndar-mála dagar, *days of wrath*, Stj. 642, 2 Kings xix. 3; gríðndar-náttúra, *savage disposition*, Mar. 604; gríðndar-fullr, adj. *grumpy*, Fms. i. 207, Stj. 469; gríðndar-hugr, m. *fiery mood*, Fms. v. 17. II. metaph. a *biting frost*; var gríðnd svá mikil at klæði þess freri, Fas. ii. 427; gríðndar-frost, n. id., Bs. i. 381.

gríðnask, d. (and ad, Háv. 39), dep. to *chafe, be furious*; g. móti gríðnd, Fms. viii. 240; g. upp á heilaga kirkju, Thom. 6 (Ed.); hann gríðnd sík ok gríðnisk mjök (of a wild bear), Finn. 248, Mar. 563; þorbjörn, hann gríðnisk við hann fyrir allt saman, Háv. l. c.; hvárt þú þin reiði gríðnisk í gegn öllum mönnum, Stj. 329; gríðnisk á e-m, to rage against one, Pr. 402.

gríðn-eygr, adj. *fiere-eyed*, Fms. ii. 20; better grunneygr, q. v. gríðn-hugaðr, adj. in a *grim, fierce* humour, Fas. i. 178, Stj. 187. gríðn-leikr (-leiki), m. *savageness, cruelty*, Eg. 255, Nj. 176, Fms. i. c. Hom. 42, Sks. 496, Stj. 256, Mar. passim.

gríðn-leitr, adj. *grim, stern-looking*. gríðn-liga, adv. *grimly, fiercely, sternly*, esp. in the phrase, hefna g., to take a *fiery revenge*, Fms. i. 266, vii. 157, x. 221, Fas. i. 13; g. reiðr, *fiercely angry*, Anal. 240; gráta g., to 'greet' sorely, Skv. 3. 25.

gríðn-ligr, adj. 'grim-like,' *fierce*, Eg. 305, Nj. 104, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. i. c. vi. 131: *savage*, Edda 19; g. atganga, a *furious onslaught*, Mar. 57; g. orrosta, Bret.; g. dómr, Fms. ii. 223: *fearful*, Fs. 17; g. gnýr, *fiery*, Sl. 57.

gríðn-lundaðr, adj. of *grim temper*, Fagrsk. 24.

GRIMMR, adj. [A. S., Engl., and Hel. *grim*; Dan. *grim* = *ugly*; in old Icel. writers this word implies the notion of *ferocity, sternness, wrath*, but not of *wanton cruelty*, and seldom of *ugliness* as in Engl., Dan., etc.]:—grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore; grimmt er fall frænða at telja, 'tis grim to tell of a kinsman's death, Stor. 10; grimt várumk hlið, a sore gap it was to me, 6; gráta grimmum tárum, to weep grim, bitter tears, Hkv. 2. 43; fimm grimmar nætr, five grim, miserable nights, Korn. 184 (in a verse); grimmt orð, lamentation, Gh. 1; hugðak mér grímt í svefni, I had a fearful dream, Bkv. 16.

2. stern, savage, Lat. *ferox*; hón var allra kvænna grimmust ok skaphöðust, Nj. 147; ákafa-maðr mikill í skapi, grimmt, úþýðr ok fútalr, Fms. i. 19; gláðnaelt, undirhyggju-maðr mikill, ok hin grimmasta, 20; fyllask ens grimmasta hugar, to be filled with rage, 623, 25; g. höðbjörta, a grim bear, Gret. 100. 3. with dat. *wrath*; svá var hón orðin grímt Brjáni konungi, at ..., she bated him so much, that ..., Nj. 269; hence in poet. phrases, baugum, vellum grímtur, fé-grímtur, hodd-g., *bating, wasting gold, magnificent*, Lex. Poët.: neut., með grímtu, grimly, Fms. ii. 9; gjalda e-t grímtu, to take grim revenge, 223. II. metaph., 1. with the notion of *ugly, hideous*; ljótt andlit ok grimmt ok andstyggt mannlugu kyni, Sks. 539, (rare.) 2. piercing, of cold; svá sem kalt stóð af Niflheimi ok allir hlutir grímtir, Edda 4.

grímm-úð, f. *ferocity*; grímm-úðigr, adj. *ferocious*, Fas. i. 32, Am. 55.

GRIND, f., pl. grindr, a *lattice door, gate*; lék þar grind á járnum, Fms. v. 331; eru garðar hennar forkunnar háfir ok grindr stórar, Edda 18; forn er sú grind, en þat fúir vitu hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22; gest þú né geysja né á grind hreikir, Hm. 136, Am. 36, Fsm. 9; láta hlið á ok grind fyrir eðr hurð, Grág. ii. 228; nú ganga menn í gegnum garðs-hlið þá skal sá úbyrgjask er upp lýkr grindum, N. G. L. i. 41; hestrinn hljóp svá hart yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi niðr, id.; var grind fyrir borg-hliðinu ok lokin aprt, þórr gekk á grindina ok fékk eigi upp lokit, þá smugu þeir milli spallanna, 30; Hel-grindur, the gates of Hel, Edda 38; As-grindr, the gates of the Ases, id.; ná-grindr, the gates of death, Skm. COMPDS: grindar-hlið, n. a gate with a lattice, Fms. ii. 148. grindar-hæll, m. a peg to keep the gate fast, Gpl. 383. grindar-sög, f. a saw (in a frame). grind-garðr, m. a lattice fence, Fs. 183. grind-hlið, n. = grindarhlið, Lv. 19.

II. an enclosure, a. for ships, docks; liggja (of ships) í grindum, Hkv. 1. 49; pens for catching whales, hence the Dan. *grinde-bval, grinde-fangst*, of catching whales by penning them in; esp. veiða elgi (to catch elk) í górdum eða grindum, Gpl. 449: of store-houses, folds, fulla grindir, full-stocked folds, Hm. 77; fé byrgt í grindum, sheep penned, Eg. 375; honum var sagt at fé allt væri heilt í grindum ok úsákat, Fas. i. 71: lattice work, fjórar grindr lætr hann göra með fjórum hornum, ok niu reita ristir þrándur alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 183, 184; lét göra grind um útan um tegsteininn, Fms. viii. 237: in compds, beina-grind, a skeleton; dún-grind, q. v.: a gridiron, grindabraud, n. bread baked on a gridiron, Dipl., Vm.

grip, n. a *grip, grasp*; upp-grip, plenty to take, abundance; á-grip, q. v.; yfir-grip, compass: medic. spots on the skin, believed to be the finger-prints or marks of goblins or demons, Fél. grip-deildir, f. pl. *rapine, robbery*, N. G. L. i. 20, Gpl. 473, Fms. i. 221, vi. 218.

gripla, að, to *grope*; fara griplandi hendi eptir, Gpl. 46. griplur, f. pl. *groping*; henda griplur til e-s, to grope after, Eluc. 22; griplur er sem hendi þá, Mkv. 2: gloves without fingers, mittens. II. name of an epic Rímur in parchment, a dimin. = Rímur af Hrómundi Grippsyni.

GRIPR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [akin to grípa, to hold, seize, cp. A. S. *gripe* = *manipulus*]:—prop. anything possessed; nú hafa tveir menn veð-mæltan einn grip báðir, Grág. i. 412; hross eðr skip eðr aðra gripi, 437; alla þá gripi er menn eiga samau, hvárt sem þat er akr eða eng eða aðra hluti, Gpl. 505. 2. value, money's worth; hann kvad þó verra grip í (of less worth) enn hann ætlaði, Nj. 73; yðr er ekki happ at drepa hann, ok engi gripr at hafa hann brott, nút gripur one's while to drive him away, Fms. vii. 218; enn þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill grip er í, Edda 15; epli þau er henni munu gripi í þykkja, 46; í gripum sémiliggja ok löndum, . . . í þeim gripum er engi væri minna en tíu aura verðr, Sturl. iii. 293; gripa-tak, n. seizure of property, Grág. ii. 196, Gullþ. 19. 3. esp. in pl. costly things, pretiosa; klæðnaðr þóru ok gripi, Eg. 158; hann skyldi ok kaupra gripi til handa henni svá at engi jafnfrjóð kona ætti betri gripi, Ld. 132; klæði, vápn, ok annars-konar gripi, Fms. vi. 182; hann gaf sínu grip hverjum þeirra, Gullþ. 9, 19; húsínaðr ok klæðnaðr ok góða gripi, Fb. ii. 186; kost-gripur and kjör-gripur, a costly thing, Fs. 43; dyf-gripur, a jewel; spilla gripum sínum, to spoil one's own things, 51; gripa-kista, u. f. a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 C: grip-audgr, adj. rich in precious things, Ld. 154.

II. in mod. usage esp. of cattle, stock; gangandi gripir, live stock, Bjarn. 22; stór-gripur, great cattle (cows, horses), opp. to smali, small cattle (sheep). III. a pr. name, Landn.

gripur, m. [Germ. *griff*], a vulture, Þiðr. 92. GRÍÐ, f. *frantic eagerness*; í gríð, eagerly: gríðar-liga (gríðu-

liga, Mag. 99, Ed.), adv. *eagerly*: gríðar-*ligr*, adj. *eager*.
 mythol. Gríðr, f. a *giantess*; Gríðar-völur, m., Edda 60.

GRÍMA, u, f. [A.S. *gríma*; Dan. *grime* = a horse's halter], a kind of hood or cowl covering the upper part of the face, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 304, þórð. 30; ríðr Barði at Snorra Goða ok hefir grímu á höfði sér, Isl. ii. 378, Mírm. 58. **β.** *armour covering a horse's breast, a poitrail*; en utan þfir beisli ok um allt höfuð hestsins ok um háls framan ok til söðuls þá skal vera g. gür á panzara lund, Sks. 405: *the beak on a ship*, gylðar grimur, Gkv. 2. 16: grímu-eiðr, m. a Norse law term, a kind of oath taken by six compurgators, an *ἀρ. λεγ.*, N. G. L. i. 56 (vide eiðr); the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps the compurgators had to appear in court in cowls: grímu-maðr, m. a *cowled man*, a man in disguise, Fb. i. 509, Fas. iii. 321, N. G. L. i. 175.

II. metaph. *the night*, poet., Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; óróar gríma, a *night of woe*, Stor. 18; so in the saying, hverf er haust-gríma, *shifty is the autumn night*, Hm. 73: curious is the phrase, það reyna á e-u tvær grímur, *one wavers, is uncertain*, það runnu á mig tvær grímur; the metaphor is either derived from a horse's halter or hood = *doubly hoodwinked* or from the night = *in double darkness*. Grímr and Grímnir are names of Odin from his travelling in disguise, Edda: Grímr also is freq. a masc. pr. name, and in compds, þor-grímr, Ás-grímr, Stein-grímr, Hall-grímr, etc.; and of women Gríma, Hall-gríma, etc.; prefixed in Grím-kell, Grím-úlfr, etc.: a *serpent* is in poetry called grímr.

GRÍPA, greip, gripu, gripit, [Ulf. *greipan* = κραεῖν, λαμβάνειν; A. S. *gripan*; Engl. *grip*, *grípe*, *grapple*; O. H. G. *grifan*; Germ. *greifen*; Swed. *gripa*; Dan. *gripe*] — to grasp, seize: **1.** with the notion of suddenness or violence; hann greip skjóld sinn ok sverð, O. H. 117; konungr greip til sverðs þess er stóð hjá honum, Fms. i. 16, vi. 159; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, en greip sverðið ok brá, Eg. 215; Egill greip þá skjótt meðalkafla sverðsins, 379; síðan greip hann til Egils, 192; hann greip upp þórð ok keyrði niðr, id.; Ormr gripir þá í móti flecinium, Fb. i. 530; hann greip upp beiti-ásinn ok barði með, 491; hann greip til hans (*the dog snaps at him*) um sinn ok reif kvíðinum, Fms. ii. 174; hann gripir náranu, Anal. 122. **2.** to capture, seize; gripinn, and gripinn höndum, captured, Hom. 131, Pass. 6. 12, g. 1, 11. 1.

β. to seize upon, rob; þat er mér sagt at þú farir heldr óspaklega ok gripir fyrir mönnum góds sitt, Grett. 130 (grip-deldir). **γ.** to grasp; hann greip á stafni, Hým. 27. **3.** phrases, gripa gulli á við e-n, to coax one; at svá þykki (*lest it shall seem*) at ek gripa gulli á við þá, Nj. 6; ok grip ni gulli á við konunginn, ok lát sem þú þykisk þar allt eiga er konunginn er, Fms. i. 112; gripa á kýlinu, to touch upon the sore place; Eysteinn konungr svarar, nú greiptu á kýlinu því er ek hugða at fyrir löngu myndi springa, vii. 121: gripa í tómt, to grasp the air (cp. when the bird is flown): gripa á e-n, to decide; hann kvaðsk ekki mundi svá skjótt gripa á slíku, *he said he would take time to consider*, ii. 362.

4. medic. of fits or sickness, to seize upon; þitt ged gripit, *seize thy senses* (of insanity!) Skm.; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikillífi, 623. 12.

II. metaph. to understand, very rare and borrowed from Lat. *comprehendere*, Sks. 559 C, Eluc. 21: in mod. usage, to grasp, encompass with the mind; but nema, to learn.

III. reflex. gripask, gripask þeir þá til (*they grasped at one another*) ok glíma lengi, Fb. i. 530. GRÍSS, m., pl. ir, gen. ar, Odd. 28, [Swed.-Dan. *gris*; Scot. *grice*], a young pig; gyltar gríss, a sucking pig, Fs. 107; gyltr ok gríss, Gullþ. 60, Fs. Vd. ch. 44, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 287, Sd. 163; the saying, grísir gjalda þess er gömlu svín valda, cp. *quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*, Stj. 63; gnyðja mundu grísr ef þeir vissi hvað hinn gamli pyldi (ef galtar böll vissi, v. l.), Fas. i. 282: of a young wild pig, Fb. ii. 25; grísa-gyltr, f. a sow with pigs, Vm. 85; grísar-höfuð, n. a pig's head, Odd. 28. **2.** a pr. name, Landn.; cp. Grísar-tunga, name of a farm, 71.

II. [as in Norse, vide Ivar Aasen], gener. a pig; er gamlir grísir (*old swine*) skyldi halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); as also the Icel. grís-eiðr, adj. *strong* as a gris (a hog?), i. e. *prodigiously strong, of great muscular strength*; this word however, which is freq. in mod. usage, is not recorded in old writers, but it occurs in Lex. Run.

GRJÓN, n. pl. [Swed.-Dan. *gryu*], groats, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 524: grjóna-grautr, m. a porridge of groats.

GRJÓN-bakr, m. 'groat-back', a nickname, Fms.

GRJÓT, n. [A. S. *gréot*; Engl. *grit*; Hel. *griot*; O. H. G. *grioz*; Low Germ. *grott* = gravel; Germ. *gréis*, meaning gravel, shingle, pebbles, or the like; cp. also Engl. to grout = to build a wall of rubble with liquid mortar poured in; the Icel. *grautr* (q. v.) and *grútr* (q. v.) are also kindred] — stones, but chiefly with the notion of rough stones or rubble in a building, etc.; grjót, like Engl. *grit*, is a collective word, and is consequently never used in plur.; a single stone is called steinn, not grjót; velta grjóti, to roll stones, Gs. 12; nú er grjót þat at gleri orðit, Hd. 10; grjót (*quarry*) þat er til kirkna þarf at hafá, N. G. L. i. 240; hann lét ok göra há-altarit með grjót, Bs. i. 830; telgt grjót, cut stones, Stj. 564; rata munu létumk grjót gnaga, Hm. 106; hljóp ofan skrida mikil með grjóti, Anal. 64; verða at grjóti, to be turned into stones, Edda 89; þeir báru grjót á rótna, Gullþ. 50; tórf eða grjót,

Grág. ii. 262; þeir ruddu hitt ok báru þar í grjót (sinking a ship), Eg. I dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; berja grjóti, to stone, Gisl. 34; vóru þau barin g í hel, id.; sá engin líkindi Dana-virkis, nema grjótið, but the beaps of st Fms. i. 28; konungr hugði at grjótnu ok sá þar rautt allt, xi. 239; sv þess nætti eigi sjá merki, nema þat eina er grjótið var rautt eptir, 241 the shingle on the beach); hvárt sem vill, af heitu grjóti eðr köldu, 421; limsett grjót, lime-set stones in a wall, Orkn. 352 (in a verse); jarl bera vatn í at kæla grjótið þat er brunnt var, id., (in a siege in ord make the walls crack, see Notes and Queries, Nov. 21, 1868); berjask skotum ok grjóti (in a battle), Fs. 14; grjót ok skot, stones and miss Fms. vii. 82; þeir höfðu borð at sér grjót ok báru á þá, biða þess er gr eyddisk, Sturl. ii. 59; of bricks, Stj. 264: in poetry, ölna grjót, the st of the wrist, = jewels; skýja-grjót, 'cloud-stones', boil; grjót orða, m the stones of words, of the mouth, i. e. the teeth: giants are called gr niðaðr, grjót-móði, grjót-öld, the stone people, people of the 3 Age, Lex. Poët.; Grjót-unn, name of a giantess (cp. Steinunn, a fe name), whence Grjótunnar-garðar, a giant's castle, Edda; collective compds, -grýti, blá-grýti, stór-grýti, rough stones; hraun-grýti, l compds: grjót-berg, n. a quarry, Fms. viii. 278, Bs. i. 890. grjót-bj n. pl. rocks, Vsp. 52. grjót-björn, m. a pun, = Arinbjörn, Ad. gr brot, n. a stone boe, Vm. 92, 117. grjót-burðr, m. throwing sbo of stones (in a fight), Sturl. ii. 136. grjót-fall, n. raining stones, 1362. grjót-flaug, f. a stone shover (in a fight), Fms. vi. 151 361, Fas. ii. 449, Fs. 17, Al. 46, Bs. i. 412. grjót-flutning, f. ca ing stones, Fms. viii. 279. grjót-garðr, m. a stone fence, Grá 282, Jb. 242: a pr. name, Fms. grjót-hagl, n. stone-bail, Stj. grjót-haugr, m. a heap of stones, a cairn, Stj. 364. Josh. vii. 26, xiv. B. 2. grjót-hlað, n. a stone pavement, Hkr. ii. 5. gr hlæss, n. a load of stones, N. G. L. i. 415. grjót-hóll, m. a mound, stone heap, Hrafn. 21, Fimib. 314. grjót-hríð, f. a sb of stones (in battle), Fms. ix. 514, xi. 95. grjót-hörg, m. a altar (heathen, vide hörg): a stone heap = grjóthaugr, Sturl. ii. 22 where Ed. grjóthaugr. grjót-kast, n. throwing stones, Fas. ii. Bs. i. 412. grjót-klettr, m. a boulder, Bs. ii. 134. grjót-ligr, stony, flinty, Fms. x. 445, Mar. 609. grjót-meistar, a, m. a s mason, B. K. 124. grjót-möl, f. 'stone-grit', gravel, pebbles, Stj. grjót-páll, m. a stone boe: metaph., vera e-s g., to break stones for do a stone-breaker's work; þeir vóru knáligr menn ok vóru mjök grjóti fyrir búu Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; en Halli var grjótþáll fyrir málum hans, Val 205. grjót-skriða, u, f. a stone slip, Ann. 1337. grjót-smíð, a stone-marf, B. K. 124, Bs. i. 830. grjót-smíð, f. stone mas grjót-starf, n. stone work, Stj. 562. grjót-sveinn, m. a s mason's lad, D. N. grjót-sýsla, u, f. = grjótstarf, D. N. grjót adj. stony, Barl. 18. grjót-varði, a, m. a stone pile, obelisk, Dropl grjót-varp, n. = grjóthríð, Lex. Poët.

grjúpan, n. a sausage, Orkn. (in a verse), still in use in the ea Icel., [cp. *grupa* = to batch or grind, Ivar Aasen.]

grobba, að, (grobba, n.), to boast: grobbari, a, m. a boaster.

Grotti, a, m. the mythical mill in Edda; whence Grotta-söngur name of a poem; also in local names Grotti, a current near to Reykvik; akin to Engl. *grit*, *groats*, cp. also Ivar Aasen s. v. grötte (*the in a mill-stone*); the tale of the enchanted mill grinding gold and sal at the bottom of the sea is common to all Teutons (vide Edda) survives in popular tales of Germany, Norway, and Iceland: the s called Skerja-grotti, *Skerry-grinder*, Edda (in a verse).

GRÓA, gleri, gróinn, pres. græ (græ), [A. S. *growan*; Engl. g. Swed. *gro*; Dan. *groe*; cp. Lat. *cre-scere*, *crevi*] — to grow: grass, trees, vegetation; þá var grund gróin grönum lauki, Vsp. 4; gróin, grown with wood (of the earth), Edda 65 (in a verse); jörð grá earth grows, Eg. (in a verse), Isl. ii. 381; gras grær, grass grows; gr grös, Sks. 728 B; þá grær gras á þeirri moldu er efst er á jörðinni, 145 (pref.); gróa ok ávaxtask (of the earth), Stj. 38: absol. to g þannu vetr var vedráttu góð, ok greyri snemma um várít, the winter mild, and early crops in the spring, Fms. ii. 244; er illu korni niðr enda mun fillt af gróa, Nj. 174.

II. to grow together, to close; einart þak á húsinu ok ekki gróit, a fresh thatch (of turf) and not yet Ld. 280; en um morguninn var hann gróinn aprt sem ádr, the opening a cairn) had grown together as before, Bárð. 180; ok æ sem annarr (quires, joins to) við meginland, þá kemr annarr hólmí i, Sks. 94; E konungsins var gróit við bolinn, Nj. 275. **2.** to be healed, of wou sár hans gróu sér, Korm. 130; tóku sár þórólf at gróa, Eg. 34; sár grei svá, at . . . Fs. 153; en hann lá lengi í sárum ok grei sein rífuðu aprt þá er gróin vóru, Gullþ. 31: cp. the saying, betra heilt en better hale than healed: absol., ok greyri þegar fyrir stúfinn, Nj. grær fyrir tungu-stúfinn, Fms. v. 152; Ingólfr lá í sárum vetr þennu greri yfir at kalla, Ingolf's wounds were outwardly healed, Fs. 67: gen., gróinn sára sinna, healed of one's wounds, Fms. iv. 164; Grett the phrase, gróa um heilt, to be quite healed; þá skera þer af gr allt at um heilt megi gróa, Al. 120: metaph. to be reconciled, a heilt nætti gróa með þeim, Fms. xi. 57; héðan frá greri aldrei um með þeim Glími ok Éspahlingum, Glúm. 348.

gróa or **Gró**, f. a pr. name, Landn., cp. Edda 58 (the giantess mother of Irvandil, Orion); cp. Swed. *gröda*, Norse *gro* = a toad, paddock.

gróandi, f. the growing one, poet. the earth, Alm. 11.

gróði, a, m. 1. = gróðr; þess vöndr skyldi gróða taka, Post. B. 13. 2. increase; þá skal gróði (swell, flood) koma bæði í ok vötn (vatna-vöxtr), Rb. 104: mod. usage distinguishes between *gr.*, *growth*, and *gróði*, *gain, increase of wealth*. **gróða-maðr**, m. a *sternous, wealthy man*.

gróðr, m., gen. gróðrar, [Dan. *afgrøde*; Swed. *gröda* = crop], *growth, crop*; þá fundu þeir Góibeyta ok annan gróðr (vegetation), Landn. 226; *gr* maðr á gróðr á sínu landi, Grág. ii. 291, cp. Jb. 248 C. (Ed. vöxt); at miðjum vetri blóta til gróðrar, Hkr. i. 13; gróðrum ok grænum um, Stj. 276: metaph., andlegs gróðrar, Hom. 45: *summer*, Edda (Gl.)

gróðr-samr (gróðrsam-ligr, Barl. 10), adj. *fertile*, Sks. 40, Ver. 2.

gróðr-setja, tt, to *plant*; g. vingarð, Stj. 344, Greg. 10, Mar. 12.

gróðr-vænigr, adj. *bealable*, Fas. iii. 139.

GRÖF, f. [grafa; Ulf. *grōba*; Germ. *grube*], a *pit*, Nj. 153, Grett. 1. *eld-gróf*, an *ash-pit*, Eb. 99 (v. l.) new Ed.; *hnakka-gróf*, the *pit in the of the neck*; hljúp hann síðan með reykinum í gróf (gróf?) nokkura hvíldi sík, ok er þar síðan köllut Kára-gróf, Nj. 202.

grófr, adj. [from Germ. *groß*], *coarse*, of clothes, linen, (mod. and rare.)

GRÖM, m. (mod. *gróm*, n.), *grime, dirt*; metaph. *a blot, dirty spot*; menn hugðu at eidd þeim, þótti sem g. (blot) hefði í verit, Grett. 161 A.

GRÖM, adj. *spolless, single-hearted*, Greg. 19; heyrir ór karlinn segir, eigi er hann grómlaus, *be suspects something*, Nj. gróm-tekinn, part. *soiled with dirt*, of linen or the like.

GRÖNA, ad, to *become green*, Bb. I. 21.

GRÖP, f. a *groove*.

GRÖPA, ad, to *groove*, a joiner's term.

GRÖSKA, u, f. [Germ. *grüese*], a kind of *barley*, Edda (Gl.)

GRÖT, n. *grovelling*.

GRÖFLA, ad, (grœfla, Mar.), to *grovel on all fours*; Jónathas grufliði en gekk, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 13; grufnar hún af læknum, Ísl. ii. Bs. i. 331, Pr. 412; Grímr grufnar eptir knettinum, Fas. iii. 530:

a gruffandi ad e-u, to *grovelling, groping after a thing*.

GRÖGG, n. *mud, dregs*. **grugg-óttir**, adj. *muddy*, Fas. i. 142.

GRUNA, ad, to *suspect*; þá mun Hrítr hleja, ok mun hann þá ekki grúna þik, Nj. 33; vera grunaðr um svik, Fms. i. 59; enni maðr frýr

grúns er meirr ernti grunaðr um græsku, Sturl. i. 105; grunaðr var um þat at hann mundi blóta mönnum, Fs. 28; Grettir grunaði

na, *G. trusted him not*, Grett. 138 A; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik, Nj. 11; eigi skulu þér gruna oss, 656 C. 39; þá var móðir grunað

lv. 56; nú grunar hann þat at þeir vilji eigi heilar sáttir við hann, Nj. ii. 21; en eigi gruna ek þat, þótt ..., Ísl. ii. 183; ætla ek at þu hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; sem þu skalt eigi g., as *thou shalt not doubt*, Fb. i. 34; ekki grunum vér (*we doubt not*) illvilja yðvarn, 412:

þess at þu megir eigi gruna sögn mína hér um, Fms. i. 192; þorkell grunar nokkuð hvárt þannig mun farit hafa, Nd. 58.

GRUNAR, grunar mik enn sem fyrr, at ..., Eg. 76; nú em ek at raun um þat er mik hefir lengi grunat, Nj. 17; en hann grunaði þó, Lv. 1, Ld. 306: with gen. of the thing, sliks grunaði mik, *I suspected*

lv. 81: with acc. of the thing, hvat grunar þik (*what thinkest thou*), skóp Adam? Mírm.; grunar mik um (*I doubt*) hversu heilla-drjúgr verðr, Grett. 72 new Ed.

GRUNAN, f. *suspecting one*, Lv. 21; (grununa, qs. grunnuna.)

GRUNBRUSLIGR, adj. *suspicious looking, ill-favoured*, Finnb. 338 C.

GRUNDR, f. [prob. to be derived from gróa, qs. gróandi, and differentymology from grunn and Engl. *ground*, etc.] — a *green field, grassy field*; á grundinni, Sd. 165; þar heitir Haugnes er bardaginn var ofan grundinni, Sturl. iii. 84, Clar. 134; nú setjask þeir niðr á grundina, Gylf. 107: poet. *the earth, the green earth*, grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. m. 16, Haustl. 15: the name of a farm, *Grutfeld*, Sturl., Landn.

GRUNDA, ad, = gruna, to *suspect*, Gisl. 133. 2. [Germ. *ergründen*], to *deliberate*, (rare and mod. in that sense.)

GRUNADAN, f. *meditation*, Fas. iii. 247.

GRUNADR, n. = grunr; in the phrase, grafa grund at e-u, to *enquire into a thing*; því grek ek svá mikinn grund hver þú ert, Kour. (Fr.); haim léd þú grund at grafa (Ed. gefa) um eptirleitina, Fas. iii. 300.

GRUNADVALLA, ad, to *found*, Fms. i. 139, Mar. 12, Stj. 26, Fb. i. 513.

GRUNADVÖLLR, m. [cp. Goth. *grundvaddjus* = θεμέλιον; mid. H. G. *Grund*; Dan. *grundvold*]: 1. prop. *ground marked out for a building*, marka grundvöll til húss (kirkju), Ld. 298, Fms. i. 203, Korm. m. 8, 170, Orkn. 286, Stj. 134. 2. metaph. *ground-plan*, Mar. 12; grundvöll Kristni sinnar, Hom. 147; tólf postular cru grundvöll und vatri trú, Mar. 12; er lítillati samnr grundvöllr undr öllum mannum, id.; Kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf góðra verka, Gpl. (ref.); þann grundvöll, er upphaf er allrar speki, Sks. 4; af þessum föllum timbrask enar mestu höfud-úgfæfur, 26; orð eðr erendi, er eru ar mannvits grundvelli, *which are founded on good sense*, 438;

ús af grundvelli, to *raise a building from the ground*, Fms. vi. 440.

GRUNVALAR-MAÐR, m. a *founder*, Anecd. 66.

grun-lauss, adj. *unsuspecting*; grunlaust æði, a *guileless mind*, Ad. 2; eigi er mér þat grunlaust, *I am not without misgivings*, Grett. 159 A, Fas. i. 129; trúa Guði grunlaust, to *put one's trust in God*, Ó. T. 37; vera grunlauss af e-u, to *be unsuspected, above suspicion*, Mar.

GRUNN, n. [A. S. *grund*; Engl. *ground*; Germ. *grund*, whence mod. Swed.-Dan. *grund*]: — a *shallow, shoal*; á grunn, *aground*; en er þeir Erlendr voru mjök svá kommr at landi, þá réru þeir á grunn, Fms. i. 212; skip Gregoríi sveif upp á grunn; hann kom akkeri í skip þeirra ok dró þá af grunninu, vii. 264, 265; gengu skipin mikinn út yfir grunnit, Ó. H. 17; ok er þeir komu út yfir grunn öll, undu þeir segl, Grett. 94 A; standa grunn, to *be aground*, Stj. 59, Grág. ii. 358; gauga á grunn, to *come to an end* (metaph.), Fms. xi. 439; silfr þat gekk aldri á grunn, Fær.; fundning þessi reis af gömlu grunni völlumnar, Karl. 548.

grunn-eygr, adj. *goggle-eyed*: mod. úteygðr, 'out-eyed,' opp. to inn-eygðr, 'in-eyed,' Fms. ii. 20.

grunn-fall, n. a *breaker on a shoal*, Nj. 267, Eg. 405, Bs. i. 453, ii. 50.

grunn-fastr, adj. *fast aground*, Bs. ii. 48.

grunn-fíri, n. *shoals left by the ebb tide*, Nj. 124 (Lat. Ed.), v. l.

grunn-færi, n. pl. *anchor-tackle, a cable*; draga upp g., to *weigh anchor*, Fms. ii. 17; þurftu hit mikka skip góðra grunnfæra, vi. 310; skip þau er fest voru með grunnfærum, x. 68.

grunn-hygginn, adj. *shallow-minded, silly*, Fas. ii. 337.

grunn-hyggni, f. *silliness*, Fas. ii. 354.

grunn-lauss, adj. *boundless*; grunlaust grepps æði, a *boundless poetical mind*, (or grunlaust, q. v.), Ad. 2.

grunn-lendi, n. a *thin or shallow soil*, Barl. 18.

grunn-mál, n. *shallow soundings in the sea*.

grunn-mið, n. pl. *fish marks upon shoal places or near the shore*.

GRUNNR, m. [the Goth. form would be *grundus*; Ulf. *afgrundþja* = ἄβυσσος; akin to grunn, n.]: — the *bottom* of sea or water; draga e-n til grunn, to *drag one to the bottom*, Al. 174; fór öngullinn til grunn, Edda 36; langskipin sukku í grunn niðr, Anal. 203; plur., síðan fór hann niðr til grunna, *then he sank down to the bottom*, Bs. i. 355; in *jafnskjótt* er hann kom til grunna, id.; niðr á grunnin í sjálfu sjávar-djúpinu, Stj. 288; hann kafaði niðr til grunna, Eg. 142; sökkva til grunna (metaph.), to *come to naught*, Symb. 19; segja menn at hann lysti af honum höfuðit við grunninum, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 170, is a false reading instead of við hrönninum (Ub.), cp. hlusta grunn við hrönnum, Hd. (Edda 54), of which poem the prose is a paraphrase.

grunnr, adj., compar. *grynnri* (gryðri), superl. *grynustr*, [Swed.-Dan. *grund*], *shallow*; vadið-sund nokkut grunn, Eg. 362; sögðu hafit bæði grunn ok myrkt, Al. 170; gryðra, *shallower*, Bs. i. 342; vatnföll tvau hvártki gryðra en tók í miðja síðu, 349: metaph., standa grunn, to *be shallow*; vinátta okkur stendr grunn, Eg. 520; grunuðu at vinátta þeirra mundi vera heldr grunn, Fms. xi. 108: in local names, **GRUNNA-VÍK**, f. whence **GRUNN-VÍKINGR**, m. a *man from G.*, Landn.

grunn-slóðir, f. *shoals*.

grunn-stiglaðr, part. *hard frozen*, Fbr. 36: mod. botn-frosinn.

grunn-sæliga, adv. *foolishly*, Fms. vi. 295.

grunn-sæligr, adj. *shallow-sighted, foolish*, Hkr. iii. 112.

grunn-sær, adj. *shallow-witted, foolish*, Bjarn. 39; opp. to djúpsær.

grunn-sævi, n. *shallow water*, Fas. ii. 316, Nj. 124, Fb. i. 539, 541.

grunnungr, m. [Germ. *gründling*; Ivar Aasen *grunning*; from grunn]: — a *groundling, a fish that lives in shoal water*, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage called *para-fiskr*.

grunn-úðigr, adj. *shallow-minded*, Ísl. ii. 339.

grunn-úðligr, adj. *thin-witted*, Niðrst. 7.

grunn-ýðgi, f. *shallowness, credulity*, Fas. ii. 354, Am. 70.

GRUNR, m., pl. ir, [the forms *grundr* (q. v.) and *grunda* (q. v.) seem to indicate a double final, viz. *grundr* and *grunna*; as to the sense, *suspicion* may be metaph. derived from a *shoal* or *ground*, and *grundr* may be akin to *grunn*, *grunnr*; else phrases such as *grafa grun* could scarcely be explained: no special word answering to *grundr* appears in the Saxon or Germ.]: — *suspicion*, Grág. i. 263, Ld. 262, Lv. 21, Fms. i. 58, ii. 87, x. 335, Hkr. ii. 267: the phrase, *grafa grun á um e-t*, to 'dig the ground' for a thing, to *suspect*, Bs. i. 871.

grun-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *suspicious looking*, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 2; g. meðferð, Mar. 34.

grun-samr, adj. *suspected*; hafa e-n grunsamian, Fms. vi. 20.

grun-semð (-semi), f. *suspicion*, H. E. i. 506, Magn. 484, Orkn. 162, Bs. i. 871, Str. 8, 13. **grunsemðar-lauss**, adj. *free from suspicion*, H. E. i. 111.

GRÚA, ð, to *swarm*; in the phrase, það úir af grúir af e-u, *it swarms and crowds*.

GRÚFA, ð, [Swed. *grufva*; Ivar Aasen *gruva*; and metaph. the Dan. *gru* = *horror*, cp. Germ. *grüulich* = *shocking*]: — to *grovel, crouch or cower down, lie on one's face*; hann grúfði at eldinni, Fs. 100; hann grúfir niðr at þorgirni, Háv. 56; látum oss egi seltur grúfa, *let us not grovel as swine, let us go upright*, Bb. 3. 92; Dagon grúfði á gölfi frammi fyrir órkinni, Stj. 435. I Sam. v. 3: denoting *fear*, to *crouch, cower, hide*-ingjar allir hrökkvask sanan, ok grúfa í skjöldu sína, *and cowered beneath*

their shields, Karl. 246; grúfa þeir niðr undir hjálma sína ok brynjur, 188; tóku þeir at grúfa undir hjálmum ok skjöldum, 296.

grúfa, u, f., in the phrase, *á grúfu, to lie grovelling, to lie face down, on one's belly*; symja á grúfu, *to swim on one's belly*, Sks. 177, Eg. 107, Fms. vii. 250, Fas. iii. 573, N. G. L. i. 80, Stj. 435, v. 1, Art. 73, opp. to opinu (mod. upp í lopt, *face up*); liggir á grúfu ok horfir upp nef, a riddle of a 'ladle'; opinu eða á grúfu, Karl. 259. 2. [cp. *gruvesten = bearthstone, gruva = the bearth, chimney, and gruve-bynnna = the chimney-corner, Ivar Aasen*]; whence *ös-grúi, an ash-pit*, Fas. i. (in a verse).

GRÚL, a, m. [grúa], a crowd, swarm, prob. akin to grúfa; metaph. from ants, insects, maggots, or the like: in compds, mann-grúi, a crowd of men. grútr, m., gen. ar, *thick gruel-like oil*.

grybba, u, f. *an ugly bag*: grybbuligr, adj.

gryfja, u, f. a bole, pit, Sturl. i. 83 C, Þorst. Síðu H. 176.

grylla, t, to see dimly, as through a cloud, það gryllir til lands: impers. *to recollect dimly, mig gryllir til þess*.

grynna, t, [grunnr], impers. *to become shallow*; grynnir dalinn (acc.), *the dale became shallow, less deep*, in advancing higher up in a dale, Bárð. 173: reflex., *id.*, Bs. i. 355; þá er grynnisk yfir at landinu, Fms. viii. 170: metaph., *kostr okkarr grynnisk*, Bs. ii. 133: in mod. usage freq. act. and absol., það grynnir, *fer að grynna*.

grynningar, f. pl. *shoals, shallows*, Sks. 224.

grýfa, ð, = grúfa, Fms. viii. 332.

grýfi-liga, adv. [grúfa; Germ. *grülich*; Dan. *gruelig*; Swed. *grulig*; Ivar Aasen *gruvalæg*];—prop. 'grovelling', metaph. *shockingly*, Fb. ii. 26.

grýja, ð, [Swed. *grya*; Dan. *grye = to dawn*], to dawn: in Icel. the verb grýja is not used, but can be supposed from the following grýjandi; cp. the Germ. *der tag graut*, Göthe's Faust.

grýj-andi, f. [Dan. *gry = dawn*; Swed. *gryning*], dawn, the first grey of daylight; í grýjandina, *in the grey of morning*, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Fms. (Sverr. S.) pref. xxii. to p. 398.

GRÝLA, u, f. *an ogre*, answering to the Gr. *υορπού*, Lat. *lamia*, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children—over the good she has no power: the songs *Grýlu-kvæði*, u. (vide Snót 286–298, 2nd Ed.), are great favourites in popular lore: in olden times grýla was sometimes described as a fox with many tails; the fox is in Edda (Gl.) called grýla; a giantess also in Edda (Gl.) is so called; cp. the rhymes in Sturl. i. 59.—*hér fer Grýla í garð ofan | ok hefir á sér hala fímtán; and the mod.*—Grýla reið fyrir ofan garð, hafði hola fímtán | en í hverjum hala hundráð belgi, en í hverjum belgi börn tuttugu, etc.

II.

a bugbear; ekki hirði ek um grýlur yðrar, Þórd. 26 new Ed.; þótti þeir hafa gört sér grýlur um sumarit, Sturl. iii. 244; hví mun ek eigi fara hina skemri leiðina ok hræðask ekki grýlur Bruna, Fas. ii. 118; kölluðu menn því enn fyrra hlut (of a book) grýlu, at margir töluðu at þá efnadisk nokkurr önni eðr hræðsla, . . . en mundi skjótt niðr falla ok at alls engu verða, Fb. ii. 534. For the mod. popular tales of Grýla see esp. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 218–221.

GRÝTA, tt, [grjót], to stone; g. e-n, to stone one to death, Landn. 236, Fms. v. 222, vi. 408, Stj. 256; g. at e-m, á e-n, to pelt one with stones, Fs. 36, 37, Eg. 581, Fms. i. 218, vii. 82, Höm. 26, Stj. 402.

grýta, u, f. [grjót; Dan. *gryde*; Swed. *gryta*], a pot (earthen), Stj. 317, Fms. vii. 232; the MS. Gloss. 1812 renders the Lat. *olla* by grýta. grýtu-ker, n. = grýta, Greg. 34, Hom. 83.

grýting, f. a pelting with stones, stoning, 415. 13, Mar. 17.

grýttir, adj. stony, Hrafn. 4.

græð, f. [grár], malice, Sturl. ii. 178.

GRÆÐA, dd, [græðr]: I. to make grow, to plant, Barl. 99; græða tönuina í hundinn, Bs. ii. 148; to produce, jörð sín er græddi þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; margu mjök góða hluti græðir heimr sjá til várar nytja, 677, 11. 2. to gain, make money; hann græddi þar brátt mikit ít, Ld. 100, 102, Band. 1, Grett. 61 new Ed.; þá græddi hann fé, Landn. 141.

3. reflex. to increase; Guð lét alla hans eigu mikilliga græðask, Stj. 198; græddisk heldr vindrinn, the wind increased, Grett. 113 new Ed.; hafði mikit á græðsk (*the money had much increased*) meðan hann var í brottu, Nj. 10, Fs. 131: in mod. usage also absol., græða, to make money: a dairy term, græða and græða sik, to give more milk; or adding the measure, hún (the cow) hefir grætt mörk.

III.

to heal; konungr lét g. menn sína er lífs var auðit, Eg. 34; g. sjúka, Post. 686 B. 1, Niðst. 2; síðan græddi Þórdr Bersa, Korm. 132, Fms. viii. 120, x. 263; reflex. to be healed, Greg. 15; græðandi, part. *bealable*, Fms. viii. 120. græð-ari, a, m. a healer, saviour, Fms. iii. 166, x. 374, Hom. 36, 52, Mar. 2, Stj. 144, 241.

græðgi, f. *greediness, gluttony*, Stj. 161.

græði-fingr, m. *the leech-finger, digitus medicus*.

græði-ligr, adj. *bealable*, Bs. ii. 182.

græðing, f. *growth*, Hom. 24: a healing, cure, Greg. 20, 45, H. E. i. 476; ný-græðingr, *the green crop in the spring*.

græði-súra, u, f., botan. *the plantain, plantago*.

græðsla, u, f. *cure, healing*, Grett. 73.

græstr, adj. [grafa], *fit to be buried* (according to the eccl. law), K. Á. 48; kirkju-græstr, *having a right to burial at a church*.

græna, d, to paint green, N. G. L. i. 104.

græn-fáinn, part. *green-stained*, Sks. 188 C.

græn-gola, að, to be yellow-green, of deep water; grængolandi hy grænka, að, to make green, Lex. Pœt.: to become green, freq.

græn-leikr, m. *greenness, verdure*, Orkn. 172.

Græn-lendskr, adj. of or belonging to Greenland; víð Grænn.

Græn-ligr, adj. *greenish*, Sks. 499.

GRÆNN (i. e. grønn), adj. [not recorded in Ulf., as Luke xxiii and Mark vi. 39 are lost; A. S. *grêne*; Engl. *green*; Hel. *gröni*; O. F. *kruoni*; Germ. *grün*; Swed.-Dan. *grön*; derived from *gráo, to grow* green, of verdure; grænn laukr, a green leech, Vsp. 4; er haug hans á grænn vetr ok sumar, Landn. 86; græn jörð ok fögr, Edda 44; g. sumar, a green summer, Anal. 217; grænr dalar, green dales, Karl. 2. *fræst klæði*, H. E. i. 492; grænn sem sjór, Rb. 354. 2. *fræst*; grænti *fræst meat*, Stj. 493; grænn fiskr, *fresh fish*, Þiðr. 70, Bs. ii. 144.

metaph. *green, hopeful, good*; þú er hóf at, ok vantum at nokkut g. mun fyrir liggja, *then it is well, and let us hope that some green may lie ahead*, Fs. 24; sá mun nú grænstr (*the most hopeful choice*) segja satt, Finnb. 226; flyt þú mik aprt til eyjar minnar, ok mu grænstr, *and that will be the best thou canst do*, 258; þeir leitaðu B. síðan þeir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212. III. in local names Græna-land, n. *the green land, Greenland*, Íb. ch. 6, whence Grænlendingar, m. pl. *Greenlanders*, i. e. the Norse or Icel. settlers; a mod. usage *the Esquimaux*, who only came into Greenland about 14th century: *Græn-lenzkr*, adj. of Greenland; Atlamál hin C. lenzku, Atlatkviða hin Grænlenska, the names of two poems, prob. their being composed in Greenland; the name is not to be derived from the Norse county Grænland, as the old writers make a strict distinction using the adjective Grænskr of the Norse county.

grænska, u, f. *verdure*, Stj. 29.

græn-tó, f. a green spot, Gisl. 158.

græn-tyrfa, ð, to cover with green turf, Þjal. 36.

græska, u, f. [grár], malice, Sturl. i. 105, v. 1.; Sighvatr tók ur í gamni, ok með nokkurri svá græsku (*mockingly*), ii. 178. græ-tlauss, adj. *without malice*: in the phrase, græskulaust gaman, a *fit without malice*.

GRÆTA, tt, [grátr], to make one 'greit' or weep, *distress one*, F. 174, Stj. 323; þú lézt grætta Gunnlöðu, Hm. 110; grættir, *grieved*, Sl. græti, n. pl. *tears, sorrow*, Höm. 1, Skv. 3. 61, Gkv. 2. 10. græti-liga, adv. *sadly*.

GRÖF, f., gen. grafar, [Ulf. *graba = χάραξ*, Luke xix. 43], a pit dug; setti í gróf, *put into a pit*, Grág. ii. 131; þar var undir gróf djúg. 234; illvirka gróf, a den of thieves, Greg. 40. Matth. xxi. 13; ör h. m. ok grófum, 623, 58: in the saying, sér greif gróf þó grafi, Sams. 19, K. ii. 193; ef blindr leiðir blindan þá falla þeir báðir í gröfina, Matth. x. 4: a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 297; kola-gröf, a coal pit, *peat pit*, Vm. 156 gróf, torf-gröf; grafar-görð, burning charcoal, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 239, v. 3; grafar-menn, *pitmen*, Hkr. ii. 249: freq. as a local name, Gröf Grafr, prob. from charcoal pits. grafar-lækr, m. a brook which be itself a deep bed, a hollow brook, Sturl. iii. 257.

II.

[Engl. g. Germ. *grabe*; Dan. *grav*; Swed. *graf*], a grave, Ld. 286, and in lesser instances. grafar-bakki, a, m. and grafar-barmr, i. the verge of the grave: in the phrase, vera kominn á grafar-bakka to stand on the edge of the grave.

gröftr (and gröpþr less correctly), m., gen. graftar, dat. grefti, the with radical r in gen. and dat. graftar, grefti, but acc. gröft (never g. the ancients use both forms, graftar, Eb. 176, Fms. vii. 174, viii. 2. 175, xi. 17; grefti, vi. 401; grefti, viii. 236, ix. 4; graftar, N. C. 345, 347, 368: [A. S. *græft*];—a digging; fauska-g., Landn. 303: *enging*, Stj. 45. 2. burial, Hom. 97, K. Þ. K. 24, passim (vide above tomb, Fms. xi. 307. compds: graftar-dagr, n. a burial day, 62. graftar-kirkja, u, f. a church with a burying-ground, K. Þ. K. 24, Eg. i. 464, H. E. i. 474, N. G. L. i. 345. graftar-reitr, m. a burial-place, 134. graftar-staðr, m. *id.*, Stj. 421, N. G. L. i. 368. graftar-burial time, 1812, 48.

II.

medic. matter (of a sore); graftar-kyfli, n. a running sore; graftar-nagli, a, m. the core in a

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [mid. H. G. *gran*], the *mustache*; skegg barð, grön eðr kanpar, Edda 109; littu á ljúfan, legg þú munn við Gkv. 1. 13; hann var ungligr maðr svá at honum var ekki grön stj. Ld. 272; láttu grön sía, sonr, *sip, sift it through the beard, my son* 148: in the phrase, e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a danger passes one's i. e. one is startled, alarmed, Fms. viii. 350, 417, Grett. 165 new Ed.; ýring skýra um grön, I sift the drink through my beard, Eg. (in a e.) ef maðr höggur nef af mami, . . . en ef svá er at grön fylgir, N. G. L. 71 kápu þeirri er gör var af grön jöfra, the cap which was made of beards, Fas. i. 284, cp. the tale in Tristr. S.; komað vím á grön mín never wetted my beard, Þorf. Karls. 18: it is used in plur. denoti beard of the upper and lower lips: in the saying, nú er svo gamal grönúm má sjá, in the nursery tale of the changeling, answering Germ. 'nun bin ich so alt wie der Westerwald', see Grimm's Mä the phrase, bregða grönúm, to draw back the lips, grin, so as t

teeth, Nj. 199; cp. granbragð. 2. esp. in plur. *the lips of a cow* *all*; Egill hljóp þar til er blótneitið stóð, greip annarri heidi i *annar* en annarri i hornið, Eg. 508; Europa klappar um granar hans *ove* in the shape of a bull), Bret. 12. *grana-hár*, n. *the whiskers* *ts* and other beasts, Edda 73 (of an otter); in this sense still in use: *beak*, bennmás granar, Höfuð.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [Dan.-Swed. *gran*; Ivar Aasen *gron*], a *pine* *hæri* en grön er vex ú hesta fjalli, Hom. 152.

GRÖN-SPRETTINGR, m. = grasspreetingr, Clem. 30, Róm. 308.

GRUGR, adj. *grassy*, Hrafn. 27, Stj. 325.

GRUBBA, að, (gubb, n.), to vomit.

GRÖÐ, m.; the plur. used to render the Lat. *dii* is *guðir*; [for etymology changes of this word see p. 207]:—*God*.

A. Though the primitive form *Goð* rhymes with *boð* (*bidding*), (*help*), and many other words, the second form *Guð* rhymes with no other word, so that in hymns the poets are wont to use incomplete rhymes, as *brauð* (*bread*), *nauð* (*need*); and exact rhymes can only be used by the last syllables of derivatives, e. g. *Íðranin* blíðkar aptur | ei verður syndin tilreiknuð, Pass. 40. 4; or *Upphaf* alls mesta *nauds* | áklögur ströng og reiði *Guðs*, 3. 14; Svo er nú syndin inn- | iðrandi sála kvitt við *Guð*, 50. 14; but these rhyme-syllables only occur in trisyllabic words (Gramm. p. xv):—the following are examples of incomplete rhymes, *Vinir þér enga veittu stað* | svo þú þar fengi eg við sannan *Guð*, Pass. 3. 7; *Föðurlegt hjarta hefir* | við hvern sem lífr kross og *nauð*, 3. 16; *Herra minni þú varst* | *Guð* | þá hæðni leiðst og krossins *nauð*, 40. 16; as also in the *ny*, *Til þín Heilagi Herra Guð* | hef eg lypt sálu minni | af hug og *þjá* | í hverri *neyð* | hjástóð freystandi þinni, Hólabók 108, rendering *ps. xxv*; *Luther's* hymn, *Ein feste burg* ist unser *Goð*, is in the Icel. *ering*, *Óvinnanlig borg* er vor *Guð* | ágæta skjöldur og verja | hann *er* oss af allri *nauð*, Hólabók 182; *Fyrir valtinn veraldar auð* | set *trú* á sannan *Guð* | sem allt skapaði fyrir sitt *boð*, 208 (in *Hans* *þá* hymn); *hugsjúkir* eta harma *brauð* | hollari fæðu gefr *Guð* | sér *þín* þá þeir sofa, 124, Ps. cxvii. 2.

B. PHRASES:—*Guðs ást*, *Guðs elska*, *the love of God*; *Guðs gata*, *way of God*, 625. 87; *Guðs gæðska*, *Guðs náð*, *the grace, goodness of God*; *Guðs miskunn*, *Guðs mildi*, *the mercy of God*; *Guðs ótti*, *the fear of God*; *Guðs gjöf*, *God's gift*; *Guðs friðr*, *the peace of God*; *Guðs heim*, *the house of God*; *Guðs musteri*, *the temple of God*; *Guðs orð*, *the word of God*; and in popular usage, *Guðs orða-bók*, 'God's word-book', i. e. a *religious book*, not only of the Bible, but generally of *sermons*, etc., opp. to historical or secular books, sögu-bækur; *Guðs maðr*, *a man of God*, Stj. passim; *Guðs ríki*, *the kingdom of God*; *Guðs Kristni*, *the Church of God*, 625. 82; *Guðs vin*, *God's friend*, Fms. 10. 3; *Guðs þjónn*, *God's servant*; *Guðs þræll*, *the thrall of God*, Greg. 14. 5. 638; *Guðs Sonr*, *the Son of God*; *Guðs trú*, *faith in God*; *Guðs þjónusta*, *Divine service* (in Papal times the mass), K. Á. 36; of the *ment*, Bs. i. 638; *Guðs akr*, Germ. *Gottes acker*, 'God's acre,' a *byard*; *Guðs kista*, *God's chest*, *the temple-treasury*, Mark xii. 41; *Guðs líkami* = *Corpus Domini*, K. Á. 38; *Guðs móðir*, *God's mother* (Virgin Mary):—in Papal times, *Guðs eign*, *God's property* = *church property*; *Guðs lög*, *God's law*, i. e. *the ecclesiastical law*, as opp. to *lands law*, *the law of the land*, i. e. *the secular or civil law*, K. Á. ch. 9, (for an interesting note upon this subject vide H. E. i. 133, note b); *Guðs réttur*, *God's right*, i. e. *ecclesiastical right*, Fms. vii. 305; *Guðs þakkir*, 'God's thanks,' *charity*, Grág. i. 222, K. þ. K. 142, Hom. 34; whence the popular *acted* form *gustuk*, *a charity, pittance*, in such phrases as, *það er ekki þak, 'tis no charity, 'tis a pity*, e. g. of dealing harshly with the poor; *Guðka-verk*, *a work of charity*; *göra e-t í gustuka skyni*, *to do a thing as a duty*; in former times the phrases *Guðs þakkir* and *sálu-gjafir* (*soul's gift*) were synonymous, including not only gifts to churches, clergy, and poor, but also the building of bridges, erecting hostelries, especially *innsert* places, and the like, whence the words, *sælu-brú*, *soul's bridge*; *Guðs húsnæði*, *God's house*. 2. in Icel. many sayings referring to the name *God* are still household words, e. g. in entering a house, as a greeting, *hér er Guð*, *God be here!* (from Luke x. 5): in returning thanks, *Guðs ást*, *God's love!* *Guð laun* or *Guð laun'* fyrir mig, *God's reward!* Germ. *ver-gott!* or gefið þíð i *Guðs friði!* to which the reply is, *Guð blessi þig*, *God bless thee!* (which is always the answer to a greeting or to thanks); *Guðs friði!* or vertu i *Guðs friði*, *be in God's peace!* is the usual farewell; the answer is, *Guð veri með þér*, *God be with thee!* *Guð hjálpi þér*, *God help thee!* Germ. *helf Gott!* Engl. *God bless you!* (to one sneezing); *Guð varðveiti þig*, *God ward thee!* (to one playing with dangerous things); *Guð fyrir þér!* (denoting wonder), *pray God!* *gáðu* að *Guði*, *God! take heed!* fyrir *Guðs* skuld, *for God's sake!* ef *Guð* lofar, *if God says*, as one word (ef-guðlogar, changing f into g), *God willing*, a common phrase when speaking of plans for the future, eg skal koma úr þessum, ef-guðlogar, *I will come to-morrow, God willing* (from James i. 3-5), occurs in Skálda (Thorodd) 165, as also, ef *Guð* vill, *if God will* (less freq.); *Guði sé lof*, *God be praised!* *Guð gæfi*, *God grant!* *Guð mildi*, *by God's grace*; *það var mesta Guðs mildi* hann slasaði sig

ekki; *Guð gefi þér góðan dag*, *God give thee a good day*, whence abbreviated *góðan dag*, *good day*; *góðar nætur*, *good night*: the sayings, *sá er ekki einn sem Guð er með*; and *þau minn ekki kefja sem Guð vill hefja*, Fb. iii. 408; eithvað þeim til líknar legst, sem ljúfr *Guð* vill bjarga.

guða, að, to shout 'God'; in Icel. it is the custom for a stranger arriving at a house at night after 'day-set' (dagset, q. v.), instead of knocking at the door, to climb to the *louvre* and shout, *hér sé Guð*, *God be here!* this is called að *guða*; the dialogue is well given in a ditty of Stefán Ólafsson, *Hott, hott og hæ!* *Hér sé Guð* í bæ! sælt fólkíð allt! mér er sárkalt.—*Svörðu* heima-hjú, *Hvað heitir þú?*—*Eg heiti Jón*, *Jóhanns þjón*, etc.; or in another ditty, *Hér sé Guð* á góðum bæ | *gestr* er á ljóra | *andsvörin* eg engin fær | *ekki vaknar þóra*; or *Guðað* er nú á *glugga* | *góðvinn* komium er, *Jónas* 119.

guð-blíðr, adj. *godlike*, of the sun, Edda (in a verse): of Christ, Lb. 24. *guðdóm-liga*, adv. *divinely*, Karl. 341, passim.

guðdóm-ligr, adj. *godlike, divine*, Sks. 601, passim.

Guð-dómr, m. *Godhead, Divinity*, Rb. 338, Gþl. 40, Fagrsk. 11, Clem. 54. COMPS: *Guðdóms-afn*, n. *godlike, divine power*, Hom. 66. *Guðdóms-kraptr*, m., id., Isl. i. 386, Mar. 5. *Guðdóms-sól*, f. *the sun of the Godhead*, Hom. 47. *Guðdóms-veldi* (-vald), n. *the kingdom of God*, Mar. *guð-dóttir*, f. *a god-daughter*, K. Á. 216.

Guð-Dróttinn, m. *God the Lord*, Grág. ii. 167, Mar. 613, Sighvat.

guð-faðir, m. [A. S. *godfæder*], *a godfather*, Fs. 96, Hallfred.

guð-fæðgin, n. pl. *god-parents*.

guð-fjón, f. *ungodliness*, Orkn. (in a verse).

guð-freðdi, f. *theology, divinity*, *guð-freðingr*, m. *a theologian*.

guð-gefninn, part. *given by God, inspired*, Bs. ii. 179.

guð-gjöf, f. *a gift of God*, Mar.

guð-hræddr, adj. *God-fearing*, Fbr. 89, Bs. i. passim, Fms. xi. 221, Barl. 32.

guð-hræðsla, u, f. *fear of God*, Fms. iii. 168, Rb. 80, Sks. 477, Mar. 484, passim. *guðhræðslu-leysi*, n. *contempt of God*, Mar. 472.

guð-lasta, að, [Germ. *Gott lästern*], *to blaspheme*, Bs. i. 16, Mar. 39, Stj. 320, Fb. i. 371.

guð-lastan, f. *blasphemy*, 625. 49, Bs. i. 10, 450, Stj. 14.

guð-latr, adj. *ungodly*, Bs. ii. 160.

guð-lauss, adj. *godless, reckless, cruel*.

guð-leiðr, adj. *God-forsaken*, Lex. Poët.

guð-leti, f. *godlessness, impiety*, Stj. 51.

guð-leysi, n. *godlessness, recklessness, cruelty*, Fms. ii. 162.

guð-lýga, adv. *after a godly sort*, Stj. 250 passim: *christian-like*.

guð-ligr, adj. *godlike, divine*, Sks. 559, Stj. 45, 189, Bs. passim; ó-guð-ligr, *ungodly*.

guð-móðir, f. *a godmother*, K. Á. 216.

guð-mæli, n. *Divine saying, word of God*, Sl. 47.

guð-niðingr, m. *a traitor to God, a renegade*, Nj. 272, Fms. i. 84, viii. 308, xi. 41, 274, Fs. 173; e. g. Julian the Apostate is rendered by Julianus *Guðniðingr*. *guðniðings-skapr*, m. *apostacy*, Fms. iii. 89.

guð-réttligr, adj. 'God-right,' *righteous*, Fms. v. 219, viii. 258, xi. 279.

guð-rífi, n. *wickedness*, Sks.

guð-rúnar, f. pl., poet. *the doom of the gods*, Gisl. (in a verse).

guðræki-liga, adv. *recklessly*, Mar. 561.

guðræki-ligr, adj. [reka], *driving God away, ungodly, wicked*; g. *glæpr*, Stj. 385. *Judges* xx. 13, Mar. 147.

guð-rækinn (qs. *guð-rækin*, from *reka*), adj. *God-serving, pious*.

guðrækni, f. *piety*, freq. in mod. usage. Neither of the two words is recorded in old writers; on the other hand, in mod. usage *guðrækilegr* = *wicked* is disused, to avoid a painful ambiguity.

guð-rækr, adj. *wicked*; *guðrækir menn*, 623. 30; g. *glæpamaðr*, Mar. 431; g. *maunðrápari*, 434; enn *kunngi* ok einn *godræki*, 623. 11.

guð-sefi, a, m. *a gossip, godfather*, N. G. L. i. 392, Str. 15.

guð-sifja, adj. *god-relatives*; *guðsifja* þeir eigu ör dómi at rísa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 47; but *guðsifjar*, 158.

guð-sifja, n, f. *a female gossip, godmother*, N. G. L. i. 16, 350.

guð-sifjar, f. pl. [A. S. *godsibi*, whence Engl. *gossip*; O. H. G. *gotsip*; eccl. Lat. *cognatio spiritualis*]:—*sponsorship*; *veita e-n* guðsifjar, *eiga*, *göra* g. við e-n, Grág. i. 50, N. G. L. i. 16, 350, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 130, Fs. 115, Hkr. i. 220. *guðsifja-spell*, n. *incestuous union of god-relatives*, Fr.

guð-sifjask, að, dep. *to enter into sponsorship with one*, N. G. L. i. 426.

guð-skírsil, n. *ordeal*, N. G. L. i. 211.

guð-spjall, n., the form *göðspjall*, Greg. 24; *guðspillum*, 656 A. i. 10; [A. S. *godspell*; Engl. *gospel*, i. e. *gōð spell*, a translation of the Gr. *εὐ-αγγέλιον*; Ormul. *godd-spell*—*goddspell* önn Ennglisch nemmedd iss god (i. e. good) word and god tippend, god errnde... goddspell annnd forrpi ma3; itt wel, god errnde ben zehatenn, Introd. 157 sqq.; (the form *godd-spell*, not *godspell*, shews that at the time of the Ormulum the root vowel had become short in Engl. pronunciation.) The word was in Icel. borrowed from English missionaries, and Icel. remains the only Scand. country where the Evangel is called *Gospel*; Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, use the Greek word. The true etymological sense, however, was lost, probably because the root vowel had

become short in Engl. by the time that the word was transplanted to Icel., so that guðspjall was understood to mean not *good spell*, but *God's spell*: —*gospel*; í þann tíma er lokið var guðspjalli, Ó. H. 119 (the gospel in the service-book); pistlar ok guðspjöll, *epistles and gospels*, Vm. 1; með tíu laga boðorðum ok fjórum guðspjólum, Mar. 13. **COMPDS**: guðspjalla-bók, f. [Ormul. *godspellboec*], a 'gospel-book,' *evangelistarium*, Vm. 6, 7, Dipl. v. 18, K. Á. 88, Mar. I passim, Barl. 31. guðspjalls-kross, m. 'gospel-cross,' Vm. 66, 73, 109. guðspjalla-lectari, a, m. a 'gospel-stand,' *lectern*, Vm. 108. guðspjalla-maðr, m. a 'gospel-man,' an *evangelist*, Stj. 144, Barl. 49, Sks. 562; at frásögu Mathias (Johannes, Markus, Lukas) guðspjallamanns, Mar. I; still used so in Icel. guðspjalla-saga, u, f. *the gospel history*. guðspjalls-historia, u, f. *id.*, Pass. 11. guðspjalla-skáld, n. a 'gospel-poet,' *evangelist*, Clem. 52; Johannes Postuli guðspjallaskáld, Jóhann. 11; (this word is not used.) guðspjallari, a, m. a *gospeller, evangelist*, Játv. 18. guðspjall-ligr, adj. *evangelical*, Hom. 39, 655 vii. 2, Bs. ii. 91; guðspjallig kenning, Skálda 210. guð-vefr, m., old form godvefr, [A. S. *godweb*; O. H. G. *cotaweppi* and *gotaweppi*]:—*good or costly weaving*, i. e. *velvet*; ok góðbornir smugu í guðvefi, Hóm. 17; gulli ok guðvefjum, Ghv. 16; purpura ok tvítílaðan guðvef, Stj. 307. Exod. xxv. 4 (purple and scarlet); eina festi af guðvef, *funiculus coccineus*, 351. Josh. ii. 15; kantara-kápa af guðvef, Vm. 68; tvö pells altaris-klæði ok hvi þrjú hvers-daglig með guðvef, 80; skikkju nýskorna af hinum dýrasta guðvef, Fms. vi. 52; silki ok pell ok guðvef, xvi. 385; vefa guðvef, iii. 178; á dúni ok á guðvefi, x. 379; var kistan sveipð pelli ok tjaldat all guðvefjum, Ó. H. 229; guðvefr, of a cloak lined with grey fur, Rekst. 30. **COMPDS**: guðvefjar-hökull, m. a *cape of velvet*, Vm. 93. guðvefjar-klæði, n. a *suit of clothes of g.*, Ld. 28, Fas. ii. 528. guðvefjar-kyrtill, m. a *kirtle of g.*, Fms. v. 160, Fas. ii. 97. guðvefjar-möttull, m. a *mantle of g.*, Stj. 355. Josh. vii. 21 (a *goodly garment*). guðvefjar-pöll, n. a *pallet of g.*, Fms. v. 274, vi. 2, Fas. i. 274, Karl. 470. guðvefjar-poki, a, m. a *bag of g.*, Ld. 188. guðvefjar-skikkja, u, f. a *kirtle of g.*; þá skal dóttir taka í arf móður sinnar ef bróðir lífir, klæði öll nema guðvefjar-skikkjur ok ú-skorin klæði öll, þá er bróðir, N. G. L. i. 210, Stj. 363, Fms. vi. 186. guðvefjar-taug, f. a *cord of g.*, *funiculus coccineus* of the Vulgate, Stj. 377. GUFU, u, f. [guf and gova, Ivar Aasen; Scot. *gou*], *vapour, steam*; þeir leggja eld í viðinn, en þeir vakna við gufuna er inni eru, Fas. i. 135; annar reykr stóð í lopt upp við annan, ok svá mikil gufa varð af þeim ókyrrleik, að varla sá þá hæstu turna borgarinnar, Konr. 35; as a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Gufu-besir, Gufu-dalr, Gufu-skálar, prob. from the steam of hot wells; in mod. usage also, gufu-skip, -bátr, m. a *steam-boat*, -maskína, -vél, f. a *steam-engine*. 2. metaph. a *slow fellow, a gow*, creeping about like a *mist*, hann er mesta gufa. gugginn, part. *quailing*. gugna, að, to *quail*, Sturl. i. 2, Fas. ii. 59. GULA, u, f. *yellowness, medic. jaundice*, and gulu-sótt, f. *id.*, Fms. xi. 202. gula (gola), u, f. a *fair breeze*, metaph. *opportunity*, Al. 99. Gula, n. and Guley, f. a local name in central Norway (Sögu): Gula-þing, n. *the parliament in Gula*; Gulaþings-bók, f. *the code of laws for Gula*; Gulaþings-lög, n. pl. *the law of Gula*, N. G. L., Eg. ch. 57, Fms. passim; Gulaþings-menn, m. *the men of Gula*; Gulaþing-staðr, m. *the place of G.*, Gpl. 6. gul-brúnaðr, adj. *yellow-brown*, Þidr. 181. gul-grár, adj. *yellow-grey*, Ld. 272. gul-grænn, adj. *yellow-green*, Ld. 272. GULL, n., in the oldest MSS. spelt goll, Eluc., Hom., and this is the rhyming sound in old poems; *bolan, gollí, Sighvat*; *fingr-goll, trollum, Kormak*; *gollis and þollí*, id.: [Ulf. *gulf*]; A. S., Engl., Germ. *gold*; Dan. *guld*; Swed. and Norse *guld*:—*gold*; var hárs hans gollí keypt, Eluc. 48; ór silfri eða ór gollí, Hom. 138, Al. 116; it gjalla gull, Fm. 20, Vsp. 8: *gold as payment*, told by weight, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vii. 235, xi. 77; rautt gull, réð gull; bleikt gull, *yellow gold*, v. 346; gull brennt, *refined gold*, Dipl. iii. 4; skírt gull, hreint gull, *pure gold*, Stj. 563; allit., gull ok gimsteina, Al. 170, Bs. i. 134; gull ok gersemar (freq.); in the saying, það er ekki allt gull sem glóir, 'tis not all gold that glitters: gulls-litr, m. *gold colour*, Fms. vi. 143, Magn. 514:—as to the value or course of gold, átta merkr gangsilfrs er mörk gulls, þrem tígum sinna skál blásilfrs vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skírt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16, Fs. 8–10, passim: metaph. gulli á við e-n (vide gipa): = *fingr-gull*, Ulf. *fingra-golp*, a *finger ring*, Stj. 254, Bs. i. 877, Nj. 16, 146:—in plur. *jewels, pretiosa*, cp. gull-hús, a *jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108: barna-gull, *playthings*:—in metaph. phrases, mikit gull ertu, *what a jewel thou art!* **COMPDS**: gull-aldr, m. *the golden age*, Edda 9. gull-ari, a, m. the banner of Charlemagne, Karl. passim. gull-audigr, adj. *rich in gold*, Edda 49, Fms. vii. 145, 146, Fas. iii. 284, Clar. 130. gull-aðr, m. *wealth in gold*, Fms. vii. 145. gull-augu, n. pl. *golden eyes*, Fas. iii. 384 (in the tale of the giant, similar to the Greek tale of Polyphemus). gull-band, n. a *golden head-band*, Lv. 21, Edda 21, Ísl. ii. 206. gull-baugr, m. a *gold ring*, Edda 72, 75, Gullp. 23, Fas. iii. 44. gull-beinar, m. pl. *gold-legs*, a

nickname from wearing gold lace, Orkn. 418 old Ed. gull-bera, a *gold mine*, Stj. 85. gull-beri, a, m. *gold-bearer*, a nickname Landn.; or perh. = *goldkind* in the German tales (?). gull-bitill, part. *gold-bitted* (a horse), Hkv. i. 41. gull-bitull, m. a *of gold*, Hkv. 2. 34. gull-bjartr, adj. *bright as gold*, Hbl. gull-borði, a, m. *gold lace*, Vm. 21. gull-bóka, að, to *embrace in gold*, Gkv. 2. 14. gull-bóla, u, f. a *gold boss*, Konr. 57; ge bull, *bull aurea*, Fms. viii. 301. gull-brá, f. *gold-brow*, nickname of a lady-love. Gulbrár-skáld, n. *the poet of Gulbrá*, a nickname Fms. gull-brynja, u, f. a *golden coat of mail*, Skv. 3. 45. gubúinn, part. *ornamented with gold*, Eg. 180, 726, Karl. 226. böllr, m. a *golden ball*, Karl. 474. gull-dálkr, m. a *gold buckle*, 55. gull-dreifrar, n. pl. a *golden chain*, MS. 4. 32. gull-dr a, m. *drops of gold*, Bret. 14. gull-epli, n. a *golden apple*, 30, 40. gull-falligr, adj. *fair as gold, charming*. gull-fa, a, m. *gold-mane* (name of a horse), Edda. gull-fágaðr, *stained with gold*, Fas. ii. 370. gull-festr, f. a *gold chain*, El gull-fingr, m. = *fingr-gull*, D. N. gull-fjallaðr, part. *golden, dyed in gold*, Nj. 46, Fas. ii. 239. gull-fjóðr, f. *gold-quill*, nan a code of laws, Fms. viii. 277. gull-fugl, m. a *bird of gold*, Karl. gull-góðr, adj. *of pure gold*, Fas. i. 316, Fb. i. 347. gull-görð, *golden girth*, Karl. 312, Bær. 2. gull-görp, part. *made of gold* 4. gull-hagr, adj. *skilled in working gold*, Bs. i. 325. hamrar, n. pl., in the phrase, slá e-m gullhamra, *to work one with g hammers*, i. e. *to flatter one*. gull-hálsar, m. pl. *gold-necks, lings*, Fms. vii. 127, viii. 230. gull-hárr, adj. *golden-haired*, i. 457. gull-heimr, m. *the golden world, the golden age*, Br gull-hella, u, f. a *bar of gold*, Fas. iii. 10. gull-hirzla, u, f. a *treasure*, Hom. 58. gull-hjalt, n. a *bill of gold*, Karl. 286. hjálmr, m. a *golden helmet*, Edda 36, Fms. i. 44: a nickname, gull-hlað or gull-lað, n. *gold lace*, esp. to tie up the hair with 35, Ld. 272, Hkr. ii. 28, Orkn. 370; altara-klæði með gullhöðum, 26; kross með gullhlað, altaris-dúkr ok er þar á g., höfuðlin með g. altara-klæði fjögr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, part. *with gold*, Nj. 169. gull-hnot, f. a *golden nut*, Fas. iii. 227. hringr, m. a *gold ring*, Nj. 10, 35, Fms. i. 51, Boll. 356, passim. hús, n. a *treasure house*, Fms. x. 172: a *jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108 lady), Stj. 438. 1 Sam. vi. 15. gull-hyrndr, part. *golden-borne*, Hjörv. 4. gull-höttur, m. *gold-hat*, a nickname. gull-ka (-kalikr), m. a *golden chalice*, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 52, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 4. kambr, m. a *golden comb*, Fas. iii. 480. gull-kálfr, m. *the golden* Stj. Exod. xxxii. gull-ker, n. a *golden vessel*, Symb. 22, Karl. 32; 437. gull-kista, u, f. a *gold chest*, Fms. vii. 249, xi. 85; in peror of popular tales, þar voru gullkistur um gólf dregnar, Ísl. Þjóðs. 1. kitni, f., Bs. i. 818 (dubious). gull-knappr, m. a *gold button* 516: a *gold knob*, Fms. iii. 136: a nickname, Harð. S. gull-knappr, part. *gold buttoned*, Eg. (in a verse). gull-knútr, m. a *gold knob* 46. gull-knöttur, m. a *gold ball*, Fms. iii. 186. gull-kóróna, f. a *golden crown*, Fas. iii. 213, Stj. 206. gull-kranz, m. a *o g garland*, D. N. gull-kroppr, m. *gold-body*, a nickname, Fm 361. gull-kross, m. a *golden cross*, Nj. 256, Fms. x. 15. 1 leggja, lagði, to *lace with gold*, Fms. vii. 245, ix. 276, x. 120, Vm 139, Boll. 356. gull-ligr, adj. *golden*, Fms. i. 15, Sks. 39. 1 mál, n. pl. *ornaments of gold*, Þidr. 110, cp. 30, 364. gull-má m. *gold ore*, Bret. gull-men, n. a *gold necklace*, Hkr. i. 20, i. 216, vi. 271, Stj. 203. gull-merkr and gull-merkaðr, *marked with gold*, Karl. 415. gull-munnr (-muðr), m. a *mouh, Chrysostom*, Fas. iii. 592, Mar. 37. gull-nagli, a, m. a *nail*, Stj. 563, 1 Kings vi. 21. gull-nisti, n. a *locket of gold*, A gull-ofinn, part. *gold-woven*, Stj. 206, Fms. ii. 254, iii. 194, v. 280, 288, Ld. 188. gull-ormr, m. a *golden serpent*, 655 ii. 7. gull-p ingr, m. a *gold penny, piece of money*, Fms. i. 1, v. 319, Rb. 508, 203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a *gold chain*, El. rekinn, part. *inlaid with gold or gilded* (of weapons, spear-heads, etc.), Eg. 726, Nj. 103, Ld. 112, Fms. xi. 28, Fb. ii. 238. gull-re part. *id.*, Fas. i. 138. gull-reyfi, n. a *golden fleece*, Hb. 73 gull-ritinn, part. *written in gold*, Symb. 56. gull-roðinn, qs. hroðinn, part. [A. S. *brōðan = pingere*], *gilt* (of helmets, shields, Eg. 726, Ld. 78, Fms. i. 43, vi. 194, Orkn. 74. gull-sandr, m. *sand*, Rb. 350. gull-saumaðr, part. *embroidered with gold*, Eg Fs. 7, Fms. x. 329, Vm. 83. gull-settr, part. *laid with gold*, g Karl. 173 (impers. as in Icel., or else settr applies to gems). skál, f. a *gold basin*, Bret. 59. gull-skeggr, m. *gold-beard*, a name, Fagrsk., Sturl. iii. 111 C. gull-skillingr, m. a *gold shilling*, Hkr. ii. 17. gull-skotinn, part. *woven with gold*, Fms. iii. 12 164, x. 16, Konr. 33, Mar. 458, Clar. 135. gull-skór, m. a *shoe*, Sturl. iii. 291: name of a ship, Ann. 1300. gull-skrif *gilded tablet*, Róm. 382. gull-skrin, m. a *gold shrine*, Lex. gull-smeittr, part. *gold-enamelled* (of a shield), Str., Karl. 226. smeltr, part. *id.*, Fas. iii. 610, Karl. 516, Mag. 7 (Ed.) gull-smiðr, m. (pl. gollsmiðar, 655 ii. 7), a *goldsmith*, Fms. ii. 129, xi. 427, i.

a gold-beetle, lady-bird (opp. to járnsmiðr, a black beetle). gull-
f. the goldsmith's art, working in gold, Bs. i. 483. gullsmíð-
adj. belonging to the g., Karl. 286. gull-spánn, m. a gold
net on ships, O. H. L. 67; a golden spoon, Mött. 3. gull-
a, m. a gold spur, Fas. i. 185, Karl. 334. gull-sproti, a, m.
d sceptre, Karl. 395. gull-spuni, a, m. gold-spinning, Bret.
gull-spöng, f. a gold spangle, Kb. 384, Stj. 284. gull-
ör, part. gold-striped, woven with gold, Clar. gull-stafr, m. a
letter, Greg. 75, Fms. vii. 156, viii. 448. gull-staup, n. a
stoup or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-steindr, part. gold-stained,
283. gull-stóll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 36, Karl. 471. gull-
u, f. a golden sleeve, Karl. 405, Art. gull-stöng, f. a bar
d. Bård. 179. gull-sylgja, u, f. a gold brooch, Nj. 167, Sturl.
2. gull-tafta, u, f. a gold brick (used in playing), Edda 44, Fas. ii.
gull-tanni, a, m. gold-tooth, a nickname, Fms. iii. 74. gull-
m, a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. gull-toppr, m. gold-tuft, name
mythical horse, Edda 10, 17. gull-vaðr, part. wound with gold,
c. 356. Gull-varta, u, f. a local name, the Golden Horn in
Antiope (?), Fms. vii. 94. gull-vegg, m. a golden wall, Fms.
5. Gull-veig, f. a mythical proper name, Vsp., prop. 'Gold-
Gold-thirst, cp. Lat. auri fames. gull-víðjur, f. pl. gold withies,
49. gull-vippaðr, part. whipped or wrapped in gold, Dipl. iii. 4.
vegr, adj. 'gold-weighty,' precious, dear. gull-vöndr, m. a gold
Fms. viii. 193, 623, 23. gull-práðr, m. gold bread, Dipl. iii. 4.
ann, adj. golden, hardly used save in poetry; gullnar töflur, Vsp. 60;
ker, Gm. 7; gullnum stóli á, seated in a golden chair, Hm. 105;
lína sali, the golden balls, Fsm. 5; g. gunnfáni, Hkv. 2. 17;
simu, golden ibrooms, 1. 3 (the ibrooms of the Norns). COMPS:
-bursti, a, m. gold-mane, name of the hog of Frey, Edda,
gullin-horni, a, m. golden-horn, name of an ox, Edda; the
is used to ornament the horns of the finest of their cattle (metfó),
url. i. 106; ganga hér at garði gullhymndr kyr, yxu alsvartr, þkv.
v. Hjörv. 4. gullin-kambi, a, m. golden-comb, a mythol. cock,
gullin-stóla, u, f. rendering of the Gr. χρυσόθρονος, Od. gullin-
a, m. gold-teeth, name of the god Heimdal, Edda. gullin-toppa,
otan. gold-tuft, the sea-pink or thrift, statice armeria.
maðra, u, f., botan. galium vernum.
[R., adj. [A. S. geolu; Engl. yellow; Germ. gelb; Dan.-Swed. gul],
o gult silki, hárf, Fms. vii. 69, 239, x. 381, Ld. 272, Orkn. (in a verse).
nd, f. a kind of duck.
n. exaggeration, fuss; gumari, a, m. a fop.
a, ad, in the phrase, guma yfir e-u, to make a great fuss about a
exaggerate. II. [geyma], guma at e-u, to take heed to a
eg hefi ekki gumað að því.
[I., a, m., pl. gumar and gumnar, Hm. 14, 17, 31, 130; [Ulf. guma
b, Luke xix. 2, Nehem. v. 17, and gumein, adj. = άπρη, Mark x.
b. guma; Hel. gomo; O. H. G. gumo; Germ. in brüti-gam;
n. ud-gom; Swed. brud-gumme; the r in Engl. groom is corrupt,
uðgumi. The quantity is doubtful; in the A. S. guma was prob.
p. Engl. groom; the Ormul. spells bríd-gume as having a long
but the short vowel is favoured by the mod. Icel. pronunciation,
mod. Dan.-Swed.; so in Lat. we have bomo and bumanus]:—a
it scarcely occurs in prose: allit., Guðs hús ok guma, Grág. ii.
the old Hm. it occurs about a dozen times as a common expres-
man; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, Hm. 102; því at færa
fleira drekkur, sins til geðs gumni, 11; glaðr ok reifr skyli gumna
4; því er gengr um guma, vatn passes among men, 27, 93; eptir
g. guma, 71; guma synir, the sons of men, 130; at sú gengr gumi
fir við mik, 158: the saying, litil eru geð guma, little is the human
nd 2; geð ok guma, gods and men, Ls. 55: gumna-sættir, m. a
ker, Lex. Poët.: gumna-spjalli, a, m. a friend of men.—brúð-
bridegroom; hús-gumi, a 'house-master,' husband, Rm.
ur, m. the bottom, Lat. podex, Stj. 436, 437. I Sam. vi. 5; svartir
ið eld ok ornar sér, a riddle of a pot.
ur, n. [cp. Swed. gumse = a ram], mockery, raillery, Nj. 220.
a, ad, to mock; g. ok spotta e-n, Glúm. 317; gapa þeir upp ok
hart, ok geyma varla sín, Sörla R. i. 7.
ur, u, f. [from gugna by way of metath.], a weakening. COMPS:
legr, adj. faint-bearded. gungu-skapr, m. cowardice.
fáni, a, m. a gonfalon, Hkv. 2. 16, Hbl. 38, Hkm. 2: in a
for professions, Ám. 76, D. I. passim.
UR, f., older form guðr, [A. S. gúd; O. H. G. gundia], war,
ly used in poetry, Lex. Poët. passim. COMPS: gunnar-fúss,
-örr, -tamöðr, adj. warlike, Lex. Poët. gunnar-haukr, m.
gunn-blíðr, -bráðr, -djarfr, -fíkinn, -hagr, -hvatr,
-rakkr, -reifr, -snarr, -sterkr, -tamiðr, -tamr, -þorinn,
-örðigr, adj. all laudatory epithets = valiant, Lex. Poët.: of
and armour, the shield is called gunn-blik, -borð, -högr,
-rann, -tjald, -vegg, n.; the sword and spear, gunn-logi,
sproti, -svell, -viti, n.; of the battle, gunn-el, -hríð, -þing,
rrior crow, gunn-gjóðr, -már, -skári, -valr, n.; of the warrior,

gunn-nórungr, -slöngvir, -stórandi, -veitir, -viðurr, -þeysandi,
n. etc., vide Lex. Poët. II. in pr. names; of men, Gunn-arr,
Gunn-björn, Gunn-laugr, Gunn-ólfr, Gunn-steinn, etc.; of
women, Gunn-hildr, Gunn-laug, Gunn-löð; and in the latter part,
þor-gunnr (-guðr), Hlad-gunnr, Hildi-gunnr, etc.
gurpr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 5.
gusa, ad, [gjósa], to gush, spirt out.
gusa, u, f. a spirt: blóð-gusa, a gush of blood; vatns-g., a spirt of water.
gussa, ad, [gyss], to make a fuss and noise, þorst. síðu II.
gusta, ad, to blow in gusts, Sks. 230.
gust-illr, adj. gusty, chilly, metaph., Grett. 77 new Ed.
gust-kaldr, adj. gusty, cold, Fas. ii. 394.
gust-mikill, adj. making a great gust, gusty, Grett. 111.
gustr, m. a gust, blast, freq. in mod. usage, Edda 4, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 212.
gustuk, n. a pittance, a charity, vide Guð.
gutla, ad, [gutl], to gurgle, used of the noise made by a liquid when
shaken in a bottle.
gúll, m. blown cheeks, puffing out cheeks. gúl-sopi, a, m. a gulp.
gúla, ad, to be puffed up, blown up.
gúlpr, m. a puff: also of wind, norðan-gúlpr, a northern blast.
Gvendr or Gvöndr, m. a pet proper name from Guð-mundr: sanitary
wells are in Icel. called Gvendar-brunnr, m., from bishop Gudmund's
consecrating wells, Bs. i. 450, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 27. Gvendar-ber, n.,
botan. equisetum arvense. Gvendar-gröbs, n., botan. a kind of weed.
Gyðingar, m. [Pál Vidal in Skýr. truly observes that this word is formed,
not from Guð, but from Lat. Judaei, through the A. S. form GJudeas]:
—the Jews, Stj., Sks., etc. passim, as also in mod. usage. COMPS:
Gyðinga-land, n. Jewry, Palestine. Gyðinga-lýðr, -þjóð, -fólk,
n. etc. the Jewish people. Gyðinga-veldi, n. the Jewish empire, Stj.,
Sks. Gyðing-ligr, adj. Jewish.
Gyðja, u, f. 1. [goð], a goddess, Edda passim. 2. [goði],
a priestess, Hdl. 12, Yngl. ch. 7; þá kreppi goð gyðju, Kristni S. (in a
verse) in nicknames, þurðr gyða, Tb. the priestess, Landn.: in compds,
blót-gyða, hof-g., a temple priestess.
gyfingr, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.)
GYGGJA or gyggva, prob. an old strong verb of the 1st class, but
defect, to quail, lose the heart; ef vér nú gyggjum, in a verse written on
a leaf of Cod. Ups. of Edda, prob. from the lost Skáld Helga S.: impers.
in the saying, sjaldan hygg ek at gyggi vörum, the wary seldom quails,
Mkv.; oss gyggvir geigvænliga, er vér erum áðr óvarir, Hom. (St.) 49:
part. gugginn, quailing, fainting, is still used in Icel., as also gugna, q. v.;
akin perhaps is geggjask, q. v.
gyldir, m., poet. a wolf, Lex. Poët.
Gylfi, a, m. the mythol. king. Gylfa-ginning, f. the Delusion of
Gylfi, name of the mythol. tales of the Edda.
gylfinn, adj. a term of abuse, a dub. άρ. λερ., being a werewolf(?);
kveðr hann vera konu niundu hverja nótt ok hefir barn borit ok kallar
gylvin, þá er hann útlagr, N. G. L. i. 57; cp. gylfra.
gylfra, u, f. (gylfa), an ogre, a beast, a she-wolf(?); skal þá reyna
hvárt meira má veita mér Pétur postuli ok hinn Helgi Hallvarðr, eðr hön
gylfra in Gautska er þú trúir á, Fms. viii. 308, v. l. (the others read
kýfla):—in the phrase, ganga gylfrum, to 'go to the dogs,' er þat heit
við orði, at gylfrum gangi vináttan, it is rumoured that your friendship
is all gone to pieces, Baud. (vellum MS.), where the Ed., ok er þat hætt
við orði, at úmerkiligá þykki verða, 12 new Ed.
Gyl-gjöf, f. [cp. Engl. geugaw], geugaw, showy gifts, Nj. (MS.) 142,
(Ed. semiligum gjöfum.)
GYLLA, ð or t, [gull], to gild, Nj. 123, 125, Hkr. ii. 32, Fms. x.
320, xi. 128, Stj. 306; gylla hólí, to flatter, Finnþ. 340, Fms. iv. 103:
metaph. of the sun's rays, Bb. 2. 30: part. gyldr, golden, Fs. 90, 122.
gylling, f. gilding, Vm. 47, Fb. i. 507: in pl. vain praise, Fær. 120.
gyllini-æð, f., medic. hemorrhoids, vena cærea, FéL.
GYLTR, f., mod. gylta, u, f., Bs. i. 417, [Old Engl. yeit]:—a young
sow, Jb. 289, Grág. ii. 307, Landn. 206, Gullþ. 17, 27.
gymbill, m. [gymbr], a he-lamb; Guðs gymbill, agnus Dei, Hom. (St.);
gymbill gúla þembir, Jónas 139.
gymbing, f. mocking, Sturl. iii. 171.
GYMBR, f., pl. gymbrar, [North. E. and Scot. gimmer], a ewe lamb of a
year old; g. sú er lamb leiðir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 147, Stj. 516, (one MS. spells
gimbr, which is also the mod. spelling, but false); lamb-gymbr, Grág. i. 502.
gymbr-lamb or gymbrar-lamb, n. a gimmer lamb, Gullþ. 19, Stj. 129.
GYRÐA, ð or t, [A. S. gyrðan; Engl. gird; Dau. gjorde; gerða
(q. v.) and gyrða are kindred words, both formed from the Goth. gair-
dan, gard, gurdun; gerða, as also garðr (q. v.), from the pret.; gyrða
from the participle]:—to gird oneself with a belt or the like; eptir þat
gyrðir Klaufi hann svá fast (girded his belt so tight) at hélt við meiðsl,
Sd. 143; síðan gyrði mærin sik með einu ríku beltí, El.; hann gyrði sik
með dúki, Fms. x. 314; gyrði í brækr, with breeks girt up, vii. 143;
gyrða sik, to fasten the breeks, as the ancients used belts instead of
braces; gyrða lendir sínar, to gird up one's loins, Hom. 84, Stj. passim;
fésjóð er hann var gyrðr með, girt with a purse, from wearing the purse

fastened to the girdle, Fms. vii. 142. **β.** to *girth* or *saddle a horse*; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest þinn, at þat muni duga, gyrtu þá betr, Ísl. ii. 340; þá setti hann söðul á hest sinn ok gyrdi hann fast, Str. 47: to *secure a cart load by girding it*, með hlasi því er hann gyrdi eigi reipum, N. G. L. i. 379; g. hlasi, taug eða reipi, 349; hann gyrdi at utan, he girdeit *well*, Fs. 66: Icel. say a horse is laus-gyrtr, fast-gyrtr, *has its girths loose or tight: edged, bordered*, bollí gyrdi með silfri, Hkr. iii. 81. **γ.** to *gird oneself with a sword*; konungr steypir brynju á sik ok gyrdi sik með sverðinu Kvernbit, Hkr. i. 155; hann gyrdi sik með búnu sverði, Ó. H. 31.

II. part. **gyrdör**, *girt* with a weapon; g. saxi, Nj. 54, Fms. ii. 83, Gret. 126; g. sverði, Eg. 285, 374, Fms. ii. 111, iv. 58, x. 201, 415, Ó. H. 116; g. skálmum, Gkv. 2. 19.

gyrdill, m. [A. S. *gyrdels*; Engl. *girdle*; O. H. G. *kartil*; Germ. *giurtel*]:—a *girdle, purse*, from being worn on the belt, Gisl. 149, Post. 656 C. 18. **gyrdil-skeggi**, a m. '*girdle-beard*,' a nickname, Landn.

gyrja, að (?), to *gore*; spjótt þat er g. mun granir þínar, an *æt. ley.*, Fas. ii. 29 (in a verse).

GYSS, m. *mocking*; gyss ok gabb, Fas. iii. 115; með mikinu gys, Bs. i. 427, ii. 147; göra gys at e-u, to *mock at a thing*, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. ix. 494; þungan gys, Mar.; cp. gussa.

gyzki, a, m. *panic*, Fas. i. 193; vide *geiski*.

GÝGR, f. gen. sing., and nom. pl. *gygjar*, dat. and acc. sing. *gygi*; [cp. Scot. *gow*; *gyre* in the Norse tales, Asbjörnsen]:—an *ogress, witch*, Vsp. 34, Vþm. 32, Helr. 13, Hým. 14, Fsm. 29, Sæm. 33, Edda 8, 37, 58, 60, Fas. i. 333; freq. in poetry, vide Lex. Poët.; mar-gýgr, a *mermaid*: of a weapon, Rímnu-gýgr, a '*war-ogre*,' i. e. *axe*, Nj.; **gygjar-sól**, f. '*a gow sun*,' a *mock sun*, Sl. 51: in local names, **Gýgjar-fors**, **Gýgjar-hamarr**, etc., referring to popular tales.

gýgr, m. an *abyss*; eld-gýgr, a *crater of a volcano*: to this perhaps belongs the saying, vinna fyrir gýg, to *labour in vain*, answering to the Lat. '*oleum et operam perdere*,' hvað gagnar svo fyrir gýg að vinna, Bb. 3. 98; og vann ei fyrir gýg, and *got his reward*, Snót 319 (Ed. 1866); or is gýg (qs. gýgi), to *labour for an ogre or witch*, the metaphor being taken from popular tales?

GÝLL, m., or perhaps *gill*, [gill, Ivar Aasen, akin to gjöll], a *mock sun, parhelion*, Scot. *gow*, conceived to be a wolf preceding the sun: when the sun is surrounded by mock suns he is said to be in '*wolf-stress*,' úlfakreppa; the phenomenon is called *gýla-ferð*, f. '*wolf-gang*,' f. cp. also the saying, sjaldan er gýll fyrir göðu nema úlfir eptir renni, a *gill bodes no good unless followed by a wolf* (a sign of weather), Ísl. þjóðs. i. 658, 659.

GÝMIR, n. name of a giant, answering to Gr. *Ἐκεανός*, Edda.

GÆÐA, dd, [gðór], to *bestow a boon upon, endow, enrich*; gæða e-n fé ok virðingu, Hkr. i. 253, Fms. x. 192; þá er rétt at hann gæði þær (the daughters) sem hann vill, *then he may endow them at pleasure*, Grág. i. 204; gædda ek gulli ok guldvefjum, Gh. 16; gæðask bóklíngum listum, Mar. 469; hann gæddi gjöfum göða menn, Fms. iv. 111, Bs. i. 815; þá gæddi hann (*endowed*) frændr sína með auðfæm, 269; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi hann því meir at auðræðum ok mann-virðingum, 137; alla lenda menu gæddi hann bæði at veizlum ok lausa-fé, Ó. H. 179; þá skal ek g. yðr hvern eptir sínum verðleikum, 209; bauð þrandr at gæða (to *better*) hluta Leifs með miklu fé, Fær. 180; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi svá hans virðing, at..., *but God Almighty bettered his reputation so that*..., Bs. i. 333. 2: in the phrases, gæða rás, férd, reið, to *quicken the pace*; þá gæddi hann rásina, *then he quickened his pace*, Eg. 378; en þegar hann sá björninn, gæddi hann ferðina, Fms. ii. 101, v. 165; konungs-menn gæða röðrinn, *they quickened the stroke, pulled quicker*, 180. **β.** adding ú, svá mikitt gæddi þetta ú, *it increased so much, went to such a pitch*, Konr.; ok var þá nokkuru heimskari en ádr, ef ú mátti gæða, *she was if possible sillier than before, i. e. though it could scarcely be worse*, Gisl. 21; á mun nú gæða, Am. 71: in mod. usage, e-t ú gæðisk, *it increases, esp. in a bad sense, of sickness or the like*.

gæði, n. pl. *good things, boons*; hann sló öllu við því er til gæða var (*be spared no good things*), at þeir mætti báðir göfastir af verða, Bs. i. 129, Fb. i. 434; þat eru mest gæði (*blessings*) þeim er eptir lífa, Bs. i. 140:—*wealth, profits*, in trade, mikill gæði vins, hunnangs, Sturl. i. 127; þeir höfðu þaðan mörg gæði í vinnvið ok berjum ok skina-vöru, Fb. i. 546; kaupferða ok aftluttunga þeirra gæða sem vér megum eigi missa, Fms. i. 284; hann fann þar stórar kistur ok mart til gæða, Fs. 5: *emoluments, mörg gæði önnur lagði Gizurr biskup til þeirrar kirkju bæði í löndum ok lausa-fé*, Bs. i. 67; var hann (the brook) fullr af fiskum, ... ráku þeir hann á brott, ok vildu eigi at hann nýti gæða þessa, Landn. 52; á kirkjan fugla, fiska ok allt þat er gæða er, í jörðu ok á, í þessu takmarki, Jm. 14; hafði hann þar mikinn ávöxt af sterkmum trjáum ok öðrum gæðum, Stj. 134; taka erfðir, ok þau gæði er því fylgja, Grág. i. 226; konungr vill þar veita í mót þau gæði af sínu landi, er menn kunna honum til at segja, Ó. H. 126; nema hann hafir keypt með öllum gæðum rekann af landinu, Grág. ii. 383; bað Skota-konungr hann fá þau gæði öll á Katanesi, er hann hafði ádr haft, Orkn. 388: so in the phrase, to buy a thing, með öllum göngum ok gæðum, *with scot and lot*.

gæða-lauss, adj. *void of good things*: of a country, barren, Fb. i. 539.

gæðindi, n. pl. *good things*, H. E. i. 526.

gæðingr, m., prop. a *man of property*; among the Norsemen in Orkney and Shetland *gæðingr* was used synonymously with *lendir men* Norway, *landlords, barons, nobles, chiefs*; góð gæðings ætt, *the noble man's fair daughter*, Jd. (an Orkney poem); *gæðinga-skip*, a *ship Orkney chiefs on board*, Ann. 232; þetta eru allt Jarla ættir ok inga í Orkneyjum, Orkn. ch. 39; hurfu gæðingar mjök í tvá s. 178, 380; adding the name of the liege-lord, þeir voru allir gæði Páls jarls, 186; þeir voru vitrir menn, ok mörgum öðrum gæðingum stefndi hann til sín, 232, 242, 262, 330; stallar konungs ok ádringar, Fms. vi. 442; á konungs borb ok hans gæðinga, x. 303; borinna manna ok gæðinga Jezraels-borgar, Stj. 600. 1 Kings xxi. 8 (*the elders and nobles*); *gæðingar af Galaad*, 405. Judges xi. 5 sqq. (*elders of Gilead*); *gæðingar Gaze-borgar*, 418, cp. '*the lords of Philistines*,' Judges xvi. 23; eigi gæðingar heldr undirmenn hann andligr synir, Mar. 203, passim. II. mod. a *racehorse*.

gæðir, m. an *endower*, Lex. Poët.

gæðska and **gæzka**, u, f. *goodness, kindness, mercy*, Am. 100, Stj. Fms. x. 280; engi fyr þér vits en meir ertú grunadr úr gæzku (t. *græzku*, q. v.), Sturl. i. 105: *grace, holiness*, Bs. i. 63; tign ok gæðska, Karl. 452; í réttlati ok g. Stj. 54; esp. Guðs gæzka, *the grace, i. of God*, eccl.: *good things = gæði*, Fms. vii. 285, x. 18, 418, Stj. 202, 205, Sks. 181. COMPS: *gæzku-fullr*, adj. *full of goodness, graceful*, Fms. x. 232. *gæzku-lauss*, adj. (*-leysi*, n.), *merciless*, Stj. 462, 464. *gæzku-samligr*, adj. *good*, Bs. i. 75. *gæsemi*, f. *grace, goodness*.

GÆFA, u, f. [from gæfa, as gipt], *luck*; þar gördi gæfu-munir 141: *the sayings, annar er gæfa ok görvileiki*; and geftr sér engi gildir þó feginn vildi; bera gæfu til e-s, *to have luck in a thing*; ok hann enga gæfu til at þjóna þér, Eg. 112; sagði, at þat var hans hu, at vér feðgar munum ekki bera gæfu til þessa konungs, 17; en þó þú vel búinn at hreysti ok atgövi, þá hefir þú eigi til þess gæfu, at til jafns við Harald konung, 82; gipt ok gæfa, Bs. i. 132; reyndr á ok gæfu, Anal. 57; ef gæfa vill til, Fs. 131; eigi ertú nú einn at, | konungs-gæfan fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60; gæfumadr ertú mikill, Sighv. þat eigi undarleg at gæfa fylgi vizku, hitt er kynligt sem stundum verða, at sú gæfa fylgir úvizkum manni, at úvitligr ráð snúask til Ó. H. 123; því at ek treystumk minni hamingju bezt ok svá gæfu, Fms. vi. 165. COMPS: *gæfu-drjúgr*, adj. *lucky*, Fms. vi. 116. *gæfátt*, n. adj. *unlucky*, Fms. v. 170, Korn. 76. *gæfu-ferð*, f. a *journey*, Fbr. 234. *gæfu-fullr*, adj. *full of luck*, Str. hlutr, m. a *lucky lot, share of good luck*, Bs. i. 137. *gæfu-lígr*, adj. *luckless*, Ísl. ii. 97. *gæfu-leysi*, n. *lucklessness*, Gret. 128, 130. *gæfu-lítil*, adj. *having little luck*. *gæfu-madr*, m. a *man*, Nj. 129, Fms. ii. 73, Bs. i. 60, Fs. 7, 115, Ó. H. 123, passim; (*úmaðr*, a *luckless man*). *gæfumann-ligr*, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *a man*, Fms. xi. 232. *gæfu-mikill*, adj. *having great luck*, Fm. 328. *gæfu-munr*, m. a *turn or shift of luck*, Nj. 141. *gæfu-lígr*, f. a *trial of luck*, Gret. 113 A, Ó. H. 74. *gæfu-samliga*, adv. 119 A. *gæfu-samligr*, adj. *lucky*, 119 A. *gæfu-skipti*, n. a *turn or change of luck*, Fms. x. 213. *gæfskortr*, m. *want of luck*, Fas. iii. 563. *gæfu-vant*, n. adj. *wanting in luck*, Valla L. 222.

gæfast, ð, dep. to *become quiet and calm*, Bb. 2. 35.

gæfð, f. *meekness*.

gæfl-ligr, adj., gramm. rendering of Lat. *dativus*, Skálda.

gæfr, adj. *meeke, quiet*, Sturl. iii. 71, Hrafn. 24, Gret. 107 A; | mér ok gæfast, *that is pleasant to me*, Fms. ii. 261.

gæftir, f. pl. [gæfa B], *weather fit for fishing, fine weather*.

gægjask, ð, dep. [*gúgsl*, De Professor; Germ. *gucken*], to *be all to bend eagerly forward and peep*, Eb. 272, Bárð. 171, Gret. 114 g. yfir herðar e-m, Konr.: ok þá hann gægjask þar inn, John xx.

gæggjur, f. pl., in the phrase, standa á gæggjum, to *stand agog, a tí gæll*, n. *enticement*; gæl of margt mun ek nú mælt hafa, MSS. 4.

GÆLLA (gæla), d. [gala, gól; Ulf. *góljan = ǰalpǰr*], to *comfort, appease*; verð ek mik gæla af grimrum hug, Skv. 3. 9; þat gællí Band; gæla gjöfum ok fagræli, MSS. 4. 6; eigi mun hann gæla með sáttar-bodum, Fms. x. 221; gæla grættan, Sl. 26, (better than gæla, u, f. *enticement, soothing*; esp. in pl. gælur, *lullaby songs*;

gælur, *nursery songs*; hefir brag þenna ok barnlegur, ort ófímliga Fóstri, a ditty; frið-gælur, q. v.—a *breeze = gól*, Edda (Gl.)

gæling, f. *fondling*, Barl. 55, 150; gælingar-gól, Fms. viii. 23.

GÆR, adv., also spelt *gór* and *gjar*, esp. in Norse MSS., but als in Fb., Stj., D. N. passim; [A. S. *gestran*, *gestran dag*; Engl. *yes* O. H. G. *gestar*; Germ. *gestern*; Dan. *gaar*; Swed. *går*; Lat. *besternus*; Gr. *χθές*; cp. also Engl. *yore*, answering to the form *gi yesterday*; only with the prep. *á*, i gær, Fms. vii. 168, passim. [Ulf. renders *ap̄ior*, Matth. vi. 30, by *gestradagis*, and that this mistake or corruption in the Gothic text is shewn by the fact t the old Icel. or Scandin. poems *gór* occurs two or three times very same sense]:—to-morrow; in the phrases, nú eða í gór, *now or to-morrow*; í dag eðr gúr, *to-day or to-morrow*; hvárt skoh

gör deya, *whether we are to die now or to-morrow*, Hdm. 31; varat mér ráðinn dauði í dag eða gör, *I was not fated to die to-day to-morrow*, Landn. (in a verse composed in Icel. about the middle of 10th century). Uppström, as the learned Swedish editor of Ulfilas, has noticed the passage in Hdm. as corroborative of the Gothic text.

GÆRA, u. f. a *sheepskin with the fleece on*, K. P. K. 148, Stj. 306, Sturl. 1. 9 C, Bs. i. 606, Rd. 240, Pr. 78, 625, 22. **gæru-skinn**, n. = gæra.

gærdagr, m. (**gjár-dagr**, þidr. 10), *yesterday*, Ísl. ii. 413, Hkr. ii. 6. **gærdags**, Ó. H. 87: mod. only with the prep., í gærdag.

gærkveld, n. (**gjár-kveld**, Str. 4. 30, Fb. ii. 150), *yesterday evening*; kveld, Ld. 44, Fms. vii. 168, Fas. ii. 284, Fbr. 63.

gærmorgin, m. *yesterday morning*.

gærna, adv. = ger, Fms. vi. 254.

gærlingr, m. [gás], a *gosing*, Fms. viii. 42, D. N. i. 7. **gærling**, proncd. **gæxni**, f. [gás], *silliness*, Edda 110: mod., neut. a *lean, al person*. **gæsnis-ligr**, adj. *spectre-like*.

GÆTA, tt. (**gjáta**, Hom. 34, 156, esp. in Norse MSS.), [gate = to deep, Ivar Aasen] :—to *watch, tend, take care of*, with gen.; at gæta sinna, Fms. i. 245; gætum vandliga þessa burðar, viii. 8; Guð mín, *God protect me!* ix. 482; gæta skipa sinna, 484; þá látum en gæta vár, Orkn. 108; þeir létu myrkrir gæta sín, Fs. 85; þórir það menn hlifa sér ok gæta sín sem bezt, Gullþ. 24; ok báðu hann lífs sín, Orkn. 164; gjáta laga ok landsréttar, Hom. 34; þá er at ráðsins, *then take heed to the advice*, Nj. 61; gæta dóma, to *observe*, Sks. 658:—to *tend* [cp. Norse *gæta*], gæta kúa, to *tend cows*, Fms. 6, Ld. 98; gæta hesta, to *tend horses*, Fb. ii. 340, Fs. 88; hón gætir um Valhöll, Edda 21; Móðguðr er nefnd mæz sú er gætir brúarinnar, þann sit þar við himins-enda at gæta brúarinnar fyrir bergisrum, 17; segls, to *take care of the sail*, Fms. vii. 340 (in a verse); gæta skips, 101:—*absol.*, stofan gætti (*guarded*) at baki þeim, Eg. 91; því at umir gættu fyrir utan, Fms. vii. 184; gættu (*take care*) ok vinnu eigi sí, Fb. ii. 360; gæta sín, to *be on one's guard*. **β.** with prep., gæta lí, *take care of, mind*; var eigi betr til gætt en svá, at..., Orkn. 210; gættu þeir til, at ekki varð at, Nj. 57; gætið hér til Önnundar húsbónda þs, at eigi slíti dýr né fuglar hræ þeirra, Eg. 380; hann skyldi til gæta at regisk aprt líðið, Ó. H. 215; sú er til saka gætir, Sks. 28, Rb. 396; þann kannt til at gæta, if þou behave well, Eg. 96; mun ek þá ekki af þér eignir þínar, ef þu kannt til gæta, id., Fms. ii. 178: in mod. also, gæta að e-u, to *observe a thing*: to *heed*, Guðs vœna að þér gætt til, Pass. 8. 16.

II. reflex., þorleikr kvæðsk ekki mundu hafa lí fé, því at úsýnt er hversu mér gættisk til, *because it is uncertain I may keep it*, Ld. 300: cp. gæta A. IV.

III. [cp. gæta ritenn., signif. B], gætask um e-t, to *deliberate or take counsel about...*; þá gættusk, hvárt..., and *took counsel together, whether...*, Vsp. 9, 29; gætask e-s, to *tell of, mention a thing*; gættisk ok Glaumvör, við grand svefna, G. told that she had dreary dreams, Am. 20; gættisk við lögni, at árna ánumgætt, *H. spoke of interceding for the bondsman*.

IV. part. gætanði, a *keeper*, Edda 94.

GÆTLIGA, adv. *heedfully*, Al. 147, Fms. viii. 201.

GÆTLINGR, m. a *keeper, warder*, Lx. Póet.

GÆTLINGUR, f. *heedfulness*; að-gætni, *circumspection*; nær-gætni, *equity*.

GÆTTR, adj. *good*, Sks. 633 B; á-gætr, *good*; fá-gætr, *rare*; nær-gætr. **GÆTT**, f. pl. [from gát, q. v.], in the phrase, gefa gætt at e-u, to *mind a thing*, Ld. 204, Hkr. iii. 203.

GÆTTI, n. pl. [gátt], *door-posts*, Rm. 2, Fms. ii. 161, Ó. H. 154, Fas. 2; dýri-g., q. v. **gætti-tré**, f. a *door-sill*, N. G. L. i. 38.

GÆTTR, vide gæðska.

GÆTTR, u. f. *watch, keeping*, Grág. i. 147, Fms. xi. 246; svína-g., *tend-gine*, Fs. 71: metaph., Fms. vii. 187, Sks. 675. **COMPS.** gæzlu-**GÆTTR**, m. a *guardian angel*, Nj. 157. gæzlu-kerling, *f. an old servant*, Str. 75. gæzlu-lauss, adj. *unguarded*, Fas. ii. 467. **GÆTTR**, n. *carelessness*. gæzlu-maðr, m. a *keeper*, Grág. i. 1. Fms. x. 469, xi. 402, Sks. 273, 472. gæzlu-sótt, *f. sickness* requires *guarding, lunacy*, Grág. i. 287; að-gæzla, *attention*.

GÆTTR, að, [göngtr; cp. Ulf. *gabigjan* = πλοῦτις(εω), to honour: **1.** (or gods), to *worship*; þau guð er þú göfgr, Fms. i. 97; eigi eru annlíkun þau er þér göfgr, Blas. 44; hann göfgráði hof þau, er... **2.** nú skulum vér fyrir því g. einn Guð, Sks. 308; engum göfgr blót færa þeim er nú g. menn, Fagrsk. 11; Guð at g. ok Jesum Barl. 1; hann er síðan göfgráði í kirkju heilags Laurentii, Rb. honum var göfgrat skurgoð þat er Bal heitir, 400. **3.** to *bless*; svá hefir Drottinn göfgráð hann, at hann görði hann höfð-**GÆTTR** kristni sinnar, 655 iii. 4; honum þóttu því betr er fleiri tignuðusk guðusk af honum, Bs. i. 141.

GÆTTR, f. *worshipping*, 677, 9, 655 ix. 2, 623. 12, Fb. i. 408.

GÆTTR, f. *nobility*; ætt-g., *noble extraction*.

GÆTTR-kvendi, n. a *noble woman, lady*, Eb. 18, Ld. 334.

GÆTTR-láttr, adj. *worshipful, generous*, Fms. viii. 2, Fas. ii. 105: as the of a king (= *great*), Ýt. 25.

GÆTTR-leikr (-ki), m. *worshipfulness*, Fms. i. 295, x. 280: *bigness*, 310.

GÖFUG-LIGR, adj. *worshipful, glorious*; fagr ok g. álitum, Hkr. i. 10, 223, Fms. vii. 63, x. 234, 289, 294, Th. 22: *magnificent*, Edda 12; kirkja g., Bs. i. 645; g. veizla, a *grand banquet*, Þidr. 220; g. sigr, a *glorious victory*, Stjórnu-Odd. 16.

GÖFUG-MENNI, n. a *noble, worshipful man*, Fms. vi. 269, viii. 136, x. 323, Landn. 278, Fb. 14, Fs. 20, þorf. Karl. 364.

GÖFUG-MENNR, adj. *with many worshipful men*, Mírm.

GÖFUFR, adj. [Ulf. *gabigs* = πλοῦσιος], *worshipful, noble*; göfufr maðr, a *worshipful man*, by birth, etc.; til göfugs manns er Skeggi hét, Nj. 270; g. maðr ok stóráttadr, Eg. 16, 97, freq. in Landn.; Herraudr Hvíta-sky var g. maðr, 156; Hrafn eum Heimski hét g. maðr, 59, 213, 244, 277, 283; þessir landnáms-menn eru göfugastir í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, 167; at Erlingr Skjálgrsson hafi vritit maðr ríkistr ok göfugastir í Noregi, Ó. H. 184, Fms. i. 61; ríkr maðr ok g., Hkr. i. 136; sjau prestar ok allir göfugir, Bs. i. 79; g. göfugasta Konungi, Post. 656 C. 33; g. maðr ok ágætr, Eg. 98; vóru þeir Björgólfr í gildinu göfugastir menn, *the foremost men*, 22; Hrafn var göfugastir sona Hraugs, 102; því heldr er göfugari vóru, Bs. i. 129; göðir menn ok göfugir, Grág. ii. 168; Ingólfr var göfugastir allra landnáms-manna, Fms. i. 241, (Landn. 36 l. c. frægastr); at þeir mætti báðir sem göfugastir af verða, Bs. i. 129:—of things, göfugir þær, Eg. 477; g. sýsla, Hom. 4.

GÖLL, f. a *sbriek*, Edda (Gl.) 110.

GÖLTR, m., gen. *galtar*, dat. *galti*, [Swed. and Dan. *galt*]:—a *boar, hog*, Grág. i. 427, Landn. 177, Sks. 113, Fas. i. 87, 88, iii. 405; sónar-göltr, a *sacrificial hog*, i. 331, 332. **2.** an old dat. *gjaltri* only occurs in the old metaph. phrase, verða at gjaltri, to *be turned into a hog*, i. e. to *turn mad with terror*, esp. in a fight; stundum æpir hún svá hátt at menn verða nær at gjaltri, Fms. iv. 56; sá kraptr ok fjölkyngi fylgdi þeim Nor, at úvinir þeirra urðu at gjaltri þegar þeir heyrðu heróp ok sá vápnum brugðit, ok löguðu Lappir á flóta, Orkn. 4; en er hann sá at þeir ofruðu vápnumum glúpuaði hann, ok hljóf um fram ok í fjallit upp ok varð at gjaltri, Eb. 60; urðu göngu-menn næsta at gjaltri, Gísl. 56; en þér ærðisk allir ok yrðit at gjaltri, Ff. 43,—cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6, where this power is attributed to Odin; gjaltri glíkir verða gumna synir, Hm. 130; Nero hljóf burt frá ríki ok varð at gjaltri, Post. 656 C. 39; at konungur mundi ganga af vitinu ok at gjaltri verða, Rb. 394 (of king Nebuchadnezzar); þeir menn er gættir eru kalladrir, Sks. 113 sqq. **II.** metaph. a *hog's back or ridge* between two dales; in local names, *Galtar-dalr, Galtarðals-tunga*, n., of farms situated at the foot of such a ridge.

GÖLTRA, að, to *rove about in cold and blast*, from göltri (2).

GÖNDULL, m. a *clue*; það er komið í göndull, of *entangled things*.

GÖNG, n. pl. [gangr], a *passage, lobby*; en ór kastala vóru göng upp í kirkju, Fms. ix. 523: freq. in mod. usage, of a *narrow passage*, þaðstufugöng, esp. when leading from the door to the sitting-room: metaph., gefa e-m göng, to *give one free passage*, xi. 283; kunna göng at orostu, to *know the ways of fighting*, vi. 387.

GÖNGULL, adj. *strolling*; mér verðr göngull, Lv. 33; nær-göngull, *near-going, exacting*; hús-göngull, *strolling from house to house*.

GÖNUR, f. pl. [gana], *wild wanderings, eccentricities*; in the phrase, hlaupa út í gönur, to *rove wildly about*.

GÖR and **GÖR**, n. a *flock of birds of prey*; þar var hrafna gör, Höfuðl. 9; hraeva gör, *carrion crows*, Merl. 2. 68, (in both passages rhyming with a word having ø for root vowel); opt er fiskr í fugla geri, *there are often fish where gulls gather*, Hallgr. in Snót 212 2nd Ed. (for the gulls guide the fishermen to the shoals of fish); þá fylgir því gör mikit ok áta, Sks. 140.

GÖR- (also spelt **gjör**-, **ger**-, **geyr**-), the complete old form is **görv**-, which remains in görv-allr, q. v. [cp. görva below; mid. H. G. gar, garwe; O. H. G. gero; N. H. G. gar]:—as adverb. prefix, *quite, altogether*; **göra**-auðr, adj. *quite empty*; **göra**-bænn, adj. *begging hard, importunate*, Sighvat, Fb. ii. 80; **göra**-eyða, dd, to *lay quite waste*; **göra**-farinn, part. *quite gone, quite lost*, of a game, Fms. vii. 219; **göra**-hugall, adj. *very heedful, mindful*, Eg. 14; **göra**-kólfr, m. = for-kólfr, q. v.; **göra**-slokinn, part. *quite slaked*, Hólabók 103; **göra**-spiltr, part. *quite corrupt*.

GÖRA, ð, also spelt **görva**, **giörva**, **geyra**, **giöra**, **gera**: prop. *góra*, not *góra* (the ø was sounded nearly as y or ey), so that the g is to be sounded as an aspirate, however the word is spelt; and the insertion of i or j (giöra, gjöra), which is usual in mod. writing, and often occurs in old, is phonetic, not radical, and göra and giöra represent the same sound. The word in the oldest form had a characteristic *v*, and is spelt so on the Runic stones in the frequent Runic phrase, *garva kubl, Bant.*, and *Danske Runemind. passim*; but also now and then in old Icel. MSS., e. g. the Kb. of Sæm. (cited from Bugge's Edit.), *gorva*, Am. 75, Skv. 1. 34, 3. 20, Hm. 123, Ög. 29; *gerva*, Am. 64, Bkv. 3; *giörva*, Rm. 9; *giörfa*, 28; *gorvir*, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; *gorvom*, Hým. 6; *gorviz*, Am. 35; *gerviz*, Merl. 2. 89:—this characteristic *v* has since been dropped, and it is usually spelt without it in MSS., *gora*, Hým. 1, Ög. 23, Ls. 65; *gera*, Am. 85; *gorir*, Hm. 114; the pret. always drops the *v*, *gorpi*, Hým. 21; *gordo* or *gorpo*, *feccerunt*, Hm. 142, Am. 9; *gordumz*, Hdm. 28; *gerpi*, Am. 74; *gerþit*, 26:—with i inserted, Rm. 9, 22; *giordu*, 11; in the Mork. freq. *giavra*. The ø is still sounded in the east of Icel., whereas *gera* is the common form in speech, *giöra* in writing:—the old pres. indic. used by the

poets and in the laws is monosyllabic görr; with suffixed negative, görr-a. Hkr. i. (in a verse); mod. bisyllabic görir, which form is also the usual one in the Sagas—the old part. pass. was görr or gerr, geyrr, Fms. ix. 498, x. 75, where the *v* was kept before a vowel, and is often spelt with *f*, gorvan, gorvir, and gorfan, gorfir: dat. so-goro or so-guru adverbially = *sic facto*: the mod. part. gjörðr, gerðr, görðr, as a regular part. of the 2nd weak conjugation, which form occurs in MSS. of the 15th century, e.g. Bs. i. 877, l. 21. [This is a Scand. word; Dan. *gjøre*; Swed. *göra*; Old Engl. and Scot. *gar*, which is no doubt of Scand. origin, the Saxon word being *do*, the Germ. *thun*, neither of which is used in the Scand.; the word however is not unknown to the Teut., though used in a different sense; A. S. *gervan* and *gearvan* = *parare*; O. H. G. *karwan*; Germ. *gerben*, *garben*, but esp. the adj. and adv. *gar*, vide above s. v. gör-.] To make, to do; the Icel. includes both these senses.

A. To make: I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra himin ok jörð, 623. 36, Hom. 100; göra hús, to build a house, Fms. xi. 4, Rb. 384; göra kirkju, Bjarn. 39; göra skip, N. G. L. i. 198; göra langskip, Eg. 44; göra stólpa, Al. 116; göra tól (= smíða), Vsp. 7; göra (fingr)-gull, Bs. i. 877; göra haug, to build a cairn, Eg. 399; göra lokhvílu, Dropl. 27; göra dys, Ld. 152; göra kistu (coffin), Eg. 127; göra naust, N. G. L. i. 198; göra jarðhús, Dropl. 34; göra vegg, Eg. 724; also, göra bók, to write a book, lb. 1, Rb. 384; göra kvíðing, to make a song, Nj. 50; göra bréf, to draw up a deed (letter), Fms. ix. 22; göra nýmæli, to frame a law, lb. 17.

2. adding prep.; göra upp, to repair, rebuild, restore, Fb. ii. 370; göra upp Jörðala-borg, Ver. 43; göra upp skála, Ld. 208; göra upp leiði, to build up a grave. II. to make, prepare, get ready; göra veizlu, drykkju, brúðkaup, erfi, and poet. öl, öldr, to make a feast, brew bridal ale, Fs. 23, Fms. xi. 156, Dropl. 6, Am. 86; göra seið, blót, to perform a sacrifice, Ld. 152; göra bú, to set up a house, Grág. i. 185, Ld. 68; göra eld, to make a fire, Fs. 100, K. þ. K. 88; göra rekkju, to make one's bed, Eg. 236; göra upp hvílur, Sturl. ii. 124; göra graut, to make porridge, Eg. 196, N. G. L. i. 349; göra drykk, to make a drink, Fms. i. 8; göra kol, or göra til kola, to make charcoal, Ölk. 35.

III. in somewhat metaph. phrases; göra ferð, to make a journey, Fms. x. 281; görði heiman for sína, he made a journey from home, Eg. 23; göra sinn veg, to make one's way, travel, Mar.; göra uppreisn, to make an uprising, to rebel, Rb. 384, Fms. ix. 416; göra úfríð, to make war, 656 C. 15; göra sátt, göra frið, to make peace, Hom. 153, Bs. i. 24; göra féskipti, Nj. 118; göra tilskipan, to make an arrangement, Eg. 67; göra ráð sitt, to make up one's mind, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 21; göra hluti, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348. 2. to make, give, pay, yield; göra tíund, to pay tithes, Hom. 180; hann skal göra Guði tíunda hlut verðsins, id.; göra ölmusu, to give alms, 64; göra ávöxt, to yield fruit, Greg. 48; gefa né göra ávöxt, Stj. 43; göra konungi skatt eða skyld, Fms. xi. 225. 3. to contract; göra vináttu, félagskap, to contract friendship, Nj. 103, Eg. 29; göra skuld, to contract a debt, Grág. i. 126; göra ráð með e-m, to take counsel with, advise one, Eg. 12; göra ráð fyrir, to suppose, Nj. 103, Fms. ix. 10; göra mun e-s, to make a difference, l. 255, Fb. 106.

4. to make, make up, Lat. *efficere*; sex tigr penninga göra eyri, sixty pence make an ounce, Grág. i. 500, Rb. 458. 5. to grant, render; göra kost, to make a choice, to grant, Nj. 130, Dropl. 6, Fms. xi. 72, (usually ellipt., *kostr* being understood); vil ek at þér gerit kostinn, Nj. 3; ok megit þér fyrir því gera (*grant*) honum kostinn, 49, 51; göra e-m lög, to grant the law to one, 237; göra gudsífar, to make 'gossip' with one, to be one's godfather, Fms. ii. 130. 6. special usages; göra spott, háð, gabb, . . . at e-u, to make sport, gibes, etc. at or over a thing, Fms. x. 124; göra íðran, to do penance, Greg. 22; göra þakkir, to give thanks, Hom. 55; göra róm at máli e-s, to cheer another's speech, shout bear, bear! var görtr at máli hans mikill róm ok góðr, his speech was much cheered, Nj. 250,—a parliamentary term; the Teutons cheered, the Romans applauded (with the hands), cp. Tacit. Germ. 7. with prepp.; gera til, to make ready or dress meet; láta af (to kill) ok göra til (*and dress*), K. þ. K. 80, Ísl. ii. 83, 331, Fs. 146, 149, Bjarn. 31, Finnb. 228; göra til nyt, to churn milk, K. þ. K. 78; göra til sverð, to wash and clean the sword, Dropl. 19; máttu þeir eigi sjá, hversu þorvaldr var til gerr, how Tb. got a dressing, Nj. 19. β. göra at e-u, to mend, make good, put right (at-görð), ek skal at því gera, Fms. xi. 153, Eg. 566, Nj. 130; to heal, Bård. 171, Eg. 579, Grág. i. 220; göra at hesti, K. þ. K. 54, Nj. 74; göra við e-u, vide B. II.

8. adding acc. of an adj., part., or the like; göra mun þat margan höfuðlausan, Nj. 203; göra mikil um sik, to make a great noise, great havoc, Fb. i. 545, Grett. 133, Fms. x. 329; göra e-n súttan, to reconcile one, Grág. i. 336; göra sér e-n kærán, to make one dear to oneself, Hkr. i. 209; göra sik líkan e-m, to make oneself like to another, imitate one, Nj. 258; göra sik góðan, to make oneself good or useful, 74, 78; göra sik reiðan, to take offence, 216; göra sér dælt, to make oneself at home, take liberties, Ld. 134, Nj. 216; göra langmælt, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; göra skjót-kjörtr, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; göra hölpinn, to 'make holpen', to help, x. 314; göra lögtekni, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggvinn, he had him beheaded, Fms. ix. 488, v. l.; ok görðu þá handteknna alla at minsta kosti, Sturl. i. 40; várir

vökustu ok beztu menn eru görfir handteknir, 41. β. göra sér mi um e-t, to make much of, admire, Eg. 5, Fms. x. 254, 364; göra e-t ágetum, to make famous, extol a thing, vii. 147; göra at orðum, to no as remarkable, Fas. i. 123; göra at álítum, to take into consideration Nj. 3; göra sér úgetið at e-u, to be displeased with, Ld. 134; göra við sik, to make one's presence noticed, Eg. 79; göra sér mikilt, líftýð to make great, small efforts, Finnb. 234; göra sér í hug, to brood on hann gerði sér í hug at drepa jarl, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar lund fancy, think: göra at sér, to exert oneself, ef þú gerir eigi meira af um aðra leika, Edda 32; hvúrt hann var með Eiríki jarli, ok görði hann annat af sér, or what else he was making of himself, Fms. xi. 157. phrases, gera fáleika á sik, to feign, make oneself look sad, Nj. 14; adding upp, gera sér upp veyki, to feign sickness, (upp-gerð, dissimulation) göra sér til, to make a fuss, (hence, til-gerð, foppishness.)

B. To do: I. to do, act; allt þat er hann gerir sí (whatever he does), þat á eiganði at úbyrgjask, Gpl. 190; þér mun fátt mæla eðr gera, aðr yðr munu vandræði af standa, i. e. *whatsoever you say or do will bring you into trouble*, Nj. 91; göra e-t með há fengi ok kappi, 98; ger svá vel, 'do so well, be so kind' 111; gerit svá, góði herra (*please, dear lord!*), þiggit mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 1. and in mod. usage, gerit þér svo vel, gerðu svo vel, = Engl. *plea do!* sagði, at hann hafði með trúleik görð, *done faithfully*, Eg. 65; g gott, to do good; göra illt, to do evil, (góð-görð, ill-görð); ok var vel görð, well done, 64; geyrða ek hotvetna illt, I did evil all things, Niðrst. 109; hefir hann marga hluti görð stór-vel til n he has done many things well towards me, I have received many good benefits at his hands, Eg. 60; with dat., svá mikit gott sem jarl h mér gert, Nj. 133; þér vilda ek sízt illt görá, I would least do bad to thee, 84; göra fúlmennsku, to do a mean act, 185; göra vel við to do well to one, Fs. 22; göra stygð við e-n, to offend one, Fms. 98; göra sæmílliga til e-s, to do well to one, Ld. 62, Nj. 71; göra sé e-s, to do honour to one, Fms. vii. 155; göra e-m gagn, to give to one, Nj. 262; göra e-m sæmd, skómum, to do (show) honour, disburse to one, 5, Fms. x. 43; göra háðing, xi. 152; göra styrk, to strengt one, ix. 343; göra e-m skapraun, to tease one; göra ósóma, Vápn. göra skaða (*scathe*), Eg. 426; göra óvina-fagnað, to give joy to one's enemies, i. e. to do just what they want one to do, Nj. 112; göra til sk e-m, to conform to one's wishes, 80; gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, *let do as our father wishes*, 198; vel má ek gera þat til skaps föður n at bretna inni með honum, id.; göra at skapi e-s, id., 3; var þat gert móti mínu skapi, Fms. viii. 300; gera til saka við e-n, to offend, against one, Nj. 80; gera á hluta e-s, to wrong one, Vígl. 25; göra fyrir sér, to behave badly, Fms. vii. 103. II. adding prep.; g til e-s, to deserve a thing (cp. til-görð, desert, behaviour); hvat hafði til görð, what hast thou done to deserve it? Nj. 130; framarr en ek til görð, more than I have deserved, Fms. viii. 300; ok hafit þér D heldr til annars görð, ye Danes have rather deserved the reverse, xi. 1 Hom. 159;—göra eptir, to do after, imitate, Nj. 90;—göra við e-u við-görð, amendment), to provide for, amend, ok mun úhægt vera göra við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190; er úhægt at göra við (to re- atkvæðum, Fs. 22; ok mun ekki mega við því gera, Nj. 198;—g af við e-n (cp. af-görð, evil doing), to transgress against one, ek engan hlut af görð við þik, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 241; ok iðrask nú í er hann hefir af gert, 300; göra af við Guð, to sin against G Hom. 44. 2. special usages; göra . . . at, to do so and so; spu hvat hann vildi þá kíta at gera, he asked what he would have done, 100; hann gerði þat cina at, er hann átti, he did only what he ought 220; þeir Flosi sátu um at rengja, ok gátu ekki at gert, F. tried, could do nothing, 115, 242; þér munut ekki fá at gert, fyrr en 139; Flosi ok hans menn fengu ekki at gert, 199; mikit hefir þú nu gert, much hast thou now done (it is a serious matter), 85; er nú mikit at gert um manndráp síðan, 256; hann vildi taka vör at lán, göra mikil at, and do great things, Ld. 70; Svartur hafði höggit s ok gert mikil at, Nj. 53; slíkt gerir at er sölin eðr, so it happens to those who eat seaweed, i. e. *that* (viz. thirst) comes of eating seaweed, 605. β. göra af e-u, to do so and so with a thing; hvat hafði er þer Gunnari, Njarð. 376; ráð þú draumana, vera má at vér gerim af nokki may be that we may make something out of it, Ld. 126; gör af draumir slíkt er þér þykkir líkligast, do with the dream (read it) as seems to likeliest, Ísl. ii. 196; göra við e-n, to do with one; þá var um rætt, hvað þá skyldi göra, what was to be done with them? Eg. 232; ærnar eru st til við Egil, hvat sem eg læt göra við hann, 426; eigi veit ek hvat hafa síðan við görð, 574; göra fyrir e-t, to provide; Jón var vel fjá gandi, ok at öllu vel fyrir görð, a wealthy and well-to-do man, Sturl. 195; þótt Björn sé vel vígr maðr, þá er þar fyrir görð, því at . . . that is made up, because . . . fyrir göra (q. v.), to forfeit.

C. METAPH. AND SPECIAL USAGES: I. to do, help, avail; skulum vér ganga allir á vald jarlsins, því at oss gerir eigi annat, *not else will do for us*, Nj. 267; þat mun ekki gera, that wont do, 84; ek kann ekki ráð til at leggja ef þetta gerir ekki, Fms. ii. 326; kom vill þat eigi, því at mér gerir þat eigi (it will not do for me), eðr ga

pp. x. 357; þat gerir mér ekki, at þér gangit á Orminn, . . . en í vera at mér komi at gagni, ii. 227; þóttisk þú vita, at honum í ekki gera (it would do nothing) at biðja fyrir honum, Fb. i. engum gerði við hann at keppa, 571; ekki gerði þeim um at sk, Bárð. 10 new Ed.; sagða ek yör eigi, at ekki mundi gera at hans, Sks. 625; hvat gerir mér nú at spyrja, Stj. 518; ekki gerir þú, no use biding it, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; ætla þat at fáir þori, enda engum, Band. 7; bæði var leitad til annarra ok heima, ok gerði but did no good, 4; hét hann þeim afarkostum, ok gerði þat ekki, did no good, Fms. ii. 143.

II. to send, despatch, cp. Engl. to 'do' a message; hann gerði þegar menn frá sér, Eg. 270; hafði gort menn sex á skógum fyrir þá, 508; þá gerði Karl lið þeim, Fms. i. 108; jarl gerði Eirík at leita Ribbunga, ix. 314; gerði fram fyrir sik Álf á njósu, 488; hann gerði menn fyrir sér at konunginum kvámu sína, x. 10; hleppi-skúta var gür norðr til theims, vii. 206; jafnan gerði jarl til Ribbunga ok drap menn af ix. 372; vilja Ósvifrs-synir þegar gera til þeirra Kotkels, despatch to slay K., Ld. 144; skulu vér nú göra í móf honum, ok láta hann njósu koma, 242—göra eptir e-m, to send after one, Nero báð göra postulunum ok leida þangat, 656 C. 26; nú verðr eigi eptir gort þjum vetri, Grág. i. 421; frændr Bjarnar létu göra eptir (Gernu. n) líki hans, Bjarn. 69; síðan gerðu þeir til klausturs þess er jóm-rar í, Fms. x. 102;—gera e-m orð, njósu, to do a message to one; hann orð jörlum sínum, Eg. 270; ætludu þeir at göra Ónundi njósu um Egils, 386, 582; vöru þangat orð gör, word was sent thither, Hkr.

III. with infin. as an auxiliary verb, only in poetry (cp. Engl. to 'do' a message, if she did come, Völ. 5; gerðit lægja, Am. 25; gramr gorr-at sér hlifa, be does not spare himself, (in a verse); gerðut vægjask, id., Fs. (in a verse); hann gerðisk gva, Jb. 41; górdit at segja, Bkv. 15; górdisk at deyjja, Gkv. i. 1; e, eigi gerir hugr minn hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 122; gódir menn yra sitt mál með sanssögli, 677, 12; Aristodemus górdi eigi enn at ost. esp. in the laws, ef þeir göra eigi ganga í rúm sín, Grág. i. góðinn gerr eigi segja, 32; ef hann gerr eigi í ganga, 33; ef þeir gi hluta meðr sér, 63; ef dómendr göra eigi dæma, 67; ef dóm-rára eigi við at taka, id.; ef góðinn gerr eigi (does not) nefna sóm, 94; nú göra þeir menn eigi úmaga fara, 86; ef þeir göra ína kvöðina af búnum, Kb. ii. 163; ef þeir göra eigi segja, . . . Sb. ii. 52; nú gerr sá eigi til fara, Kb. ii. 96; göra eigi koma, ef hann gerr eigi kjósa, § 113.

IV. a law term, göra um, only, to judge or arbitrate in a case; fékksk þat af, at tólf menn le góra um málit, Nj. 111; villt þú göra um málit, 21; bjóða mun góra um, ok líka upp þegar górdinni, 77; mun sá mála-hluti værr t gódir menn geri um, 88; málin vöru lagð í gerd, skyldu gera t menn, var þá gert um málin á þingi, var þat gert, at . . . (follows v licit), 88; vil ek at þú sættisk skjótt ok látir göða menn gera at hann geri um ok enir beztu mena af hvára líði légliga til . . . 188; Njáll kvadisk eigi gera mundu nema á þingi, 105; þeir d þat halda mundu, er hann gerði, id.; skaltú gera sjálf, 58; gert var ádr um hitt málit, 120; ek vil bjóðask til at göra milli sá þórdar um mál yðar, Bjarn. 55; þorsteinn kvad þat þó mundi ma, at þeir hefði göða nefnd um sættir þótt hann górdi, 56; nú slegt í sætt málinu með því móti, at Áskell skal göra um þeirra ill. 248; er nú leitad um sættir milli þeirra, ok kom svá at þeir góra um málin þorgeirr goði frá Ljósa-vatni ok Arnórr ór Reykja-va, var górd þeirra at . . . 288; svá kemr at Ljótr vill at Skapti í hans hendi, en Guðmundr vill sjálf göra fyrir sína hönd, skyldi gerd upp segja, Valla L. 225; eigi hæfir þat, leitum heldr um geri þorgeirr um mál þessi, Lv. 12; var jafnt górt sár þórdar sá þórdar, Eb. 246; þær urdu mála-lyktir at þórdr skyldi göra . . . 24; ok vöru þá görvar miklar fésektir, 128; var leitad um varð þat at sætt, at þeir Snorri ok Steindórr skyldi göra um, t erut gerir héraðs-sekír sem illræðis-menn, Fs. 58; göra górd, 53, 105; adding the fine, to fix the amount, þat er gerd min, at gerd hüss ok matar, I fix the amount of the value of the house and . . . 80; gerði Njáll hundrað silfrs, N. put it at a hundred ces, 58; margir mæltu, at mikít væri gert, that the amount was; slíkt fégdal sem gert var, 120; vilít er nokkurt héraðs-sektír utanferðir, 189; hann dæmði þegar, ok górdi hundrað silfrs, n bauð Bjarni þorkatli sætt ok sjálfðemi, górdi Bjarni hundrað . . . 31; ek góri á hönd þóri hundrað silfrs, Lv. 55; ek góri á hundrað silfrs, id.; vilít þér, at ek göra millum ykkar; síðan hungur konnuna til handa þórdi ok öll fé hennar, Bjarn. 17; Rafn n mikít fé ámat af sér hafa górt, at eigi þætti honum þat betra, 30; þellir górdi átta hundrað silfrs, Lv. 97; fyrir þat gerði Bórk at af honum eyjarnar, B. took the isles from him as a fine, Landn.

ing the case as object, Gunnarr gerði gerðina, G. gave judgment the de, Nj. 80; fyrr en gert var ádr um hitt málit, till the other case s ded, 120; þú sætt er hann górdi Haraldi jarli, that settlement made for earl Harold, Fms. viii. 300; Flösi var górt utan ok allir enn, F. was put out (banished) and all the burners, Nj. 251; metaph., nema þau vili annat mál á gera, unless they choose to settle it otherwise, Grág. i. 336. 2. in the phrase, göra sekð, to make a case of outlawry, Grág. i. 118; eigi um górir sekð niams ella, else the outlawry takes no effect; en hann um górir eigi ella sekðina, else he cannot condemn him, 119. 3. to perform; eptir-gerðar þeirrar sem hvert nennti framast at gera eptir sínu máng, Fms. viii. 103; en þat grunaði konung, at hann mundi ætla at göra eptir sunnar sættir, i. e. that he had some back door to escape by, Orkn. 58 (cp. Ó. H.); allt þat er þér gerit nú fyrir þeirra sálum, id. V. special usages, to make allowance for; gera fódr til fjár, to make an arbitrary allowance for, Isl. ii. 138; hence, to suppose, en ef ek skal göra til fyrir fram (suggest) hvat er hón (the code) segir mér, þá segi ek svá, at . . . Fms. ix. 331; gera sér í hug, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar-lund, to fancy; göra e-m getsakir, to impute to one; gera orð ú e-u, to report a thing; þat er ekki orð á því geranda, 'tis not worth talking about; eigi þarf orð at göra hjá því ('tis not to be denied), sjálfan stól-konunginn blindaði hann, Mork. 14 (cp. Fms. vi. 168, l. c.); gera sér létt, to take a thing lightly, Am. 70; göra sér far um, to take pains; göra sér í hug, hugar-lund, to suppose.

D. IMPERS. it makes one so and so, one becomes; hann górdi fólvan í andliti, he turned pale, Glúm. 342; leystu isium ok górdi varmt vatnið, the water became warm, 623. 34; veðr górdi hvast, a gale arose, Eg. 128; hrið mikla gerði at þeim, they were overtaken by a storm, 267; þá gerði ok á hrið (acc.) veðrs, 281; féll veðrit ok gerði logu (acc.), and became calm, 372; górdi þá stórt á firðinum, the sea rose high, 600; til þess er veðr lagði ok ljóst gerði, and till it cleared up, 129; um nóttina gerði á æði-veðr ok útsýning, 195; górir á fyrir þeim hafvillur, they lost their course (of sailors), Finnb. 242; mér gerir svefihöfugt, I grow sleepy, Nj. 264; þá górdi vetr mikinn þar eptir hinn næsta, Rð. 248.

E. REFLEX. to become, grow, arise, and the like; þá górdisk hlátr, then arose laughter, Nj. 15; górdisk bardagi, it came to a fight, 62, 108; sá atburðr górdisk, it came to pass, Fms. x. 279; þau tíðendi er þar höfðu górt, Ld. 152; górdisk með þeim félagskapt, they entered into fellowship, Eg. 29; górdisk svá fallit kaup, Dipl. ii. 10; Sigurðr konungr górdisk (grew up to be) ofstapa-maðr . . . górdisk mikill maðr ok sterk, Fms. vii. 238; hann górdisk brátt ríkr maðr ok stjórnsamr, xi. 223; Unnr górdisk þá mjök elli-móð, U. became worn with age, Ld. 12; sár þat er at ben górdisk, a law term, a wound which amounted to a bleeding wound, Nj. passim;—to be made, to become, görask konungr, to become king, Eg. 12; ok górdisk skáld hans, and became his skáld, 13; górdisk konungs hirðmaðr, 27; görask hans eigin-kona, to become his wedded wife, Fms. i. 3; at hann skyldi görask hálf-konungr yfir Dana-veldi, 83; vill Hrítr görask mágr þinn, Nj. 3; hann górdisk síðan óvarari, he became less cautious, Fms. x. 414.

2. with the prep. svá, to happen, come to pass so and so; svá górdisk, at . . . it so happened, that . . . Nj. 167; górdisk svá til, at . . . Fms. x. 391; þá górdisk svá til um síðir, at . . . at last it came to pass, that . . . 392; enda vissi hann eigi, at þingfór mundi af görask, in case he knew not that it would entail a journey to parliament, Grág. i. 46; with at added, to increase, þá górdisk þat mjök at um jarl (it grew even worse with the earl) at hann var úsiðugr um kvenna-far, górdisk þat svá mikít, at . . . it grew to such a pitch, that . . . Hkr. i. 245; hence the mod. phrase, e-ð á-górist, it increases, gains, advances, esp. of illness, bad habits, and the like, never in a good sense. 3. impers. with dat., honum górdisk ekki mjök vært, he felt restless, Ld. 152; næsta gerisk matr kynlegt, I feel uneasy, Finnb. 236. 4. to behave, bear oneself; Páll górdisk hraustliga í nafni Jesu, Post. 656 C. 13. 5. to set about doing, be about; síum vötrum síðan górdisk hann vestr til Íslands, Fms. x. 415; maðr kom at honum ok spurði, hvat hann gerðisk, what he was about, Ó. H. 244; górdisk jarl til Ribbunga, Fms. ix. 312, v. 1; tveir menn górdisk ferðar sínar, two men set out for a journey, x. 279; górdisk menn ok eigi til þess at sitja yfir hlut hans, Eg. 512; at þessir menn hafa görzk til svá mikils stórræðis, Fms. xi. 261; eigi treystusk menn at görask til við hann, Bárð. 160. 6. (mod.) to be; in such phrases as, eins og menn nú gerast, such as people now are; eins og flestir menn gerast.

F. PART. PASS. górr, geyrr (Fms. ix. 498, x. 75), gjórr, gerr, as adj., compar. görvari, superl. görvastr; [A. S. gearu; rare. Chaucer, Percy's Ballads; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar];—skilled, accomplished; vaskligr, at sér górr, Ld. 134; vel at sér górr, Isl. ii. 326, Gisl. 14; gerr at sér um allt, Nj. 51; hraustir ok vel at sér görvir, Eg. 86; at engi maðr haf gervari at sér verit en Sigurðr, Mork. 221; allra manna snjallastr í máli ok görv- astr at sér, Hkr. iii. 360: the phrase, leggja görva hönd á e-t, to set a skilled hand to work, to be an adept, a master in a thing; svá hagr, at hann lagði allt á görva hönd, Fas. i. 391, (á allt görva hönd, iii. 195.) 2. ready made, at band; in the saying, gott er til geysr (i. e. górs, not geirs) at taka, 'tis good to have a thing at hand, Hkm. 17; ganga til górs, to have it ready made for one, Ld. 96; gör gjöld, prompt punishment, Lex. Pöct.:—with infin., gerr at bjóða, ready to offer, Gh. 17; gervir at eiskra, in wild spirits, Hóm. 11; görvar at ríða, Vsp. 24; with gen. of the thing, gerr ílls hugar, prone to evil, Hým. 9; gerr galdrs, prone to sorcery, þd. 3; skulut þess görvir, be ready for that! Am. 55. III. [cp. görvi, Engl. gear], done, dressed; svá görvir, so 'geared,' so trussed, Am. 40.

adverb. phrases, so-gurt, at soguru, *so done*; verða menn þat þó so-gurt at hafa, i. e. *there is no redress to be had*, Hrafn. 9; hafi hann so-gurt, N. G. L. i. 35, Nj. 141; kvæð eigi so-gort duga, 123, v. 1.; at (með) so-guru, *this done, quo facto*, Skv. i. 24, 40; freq. with a notion of *being left undone, re infecta*, Germ. *unverrichteter sache*, Eg. 155, Glúm. 332, O. H. 202; enda situ um so-gort, and now let it stand, Skálda 166; við so-gurt, *id.*, 655 vii. 4; á so-gurt ofan, *into the bargain*, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36, Fas. i. 85.

görandi, a, m., part. *doer*, Rb. 4; gramm. *nominative*, Skálda.

GÖRD, gjörd, gerð, f. [göra]. 1. used of *making, building, workmanship*; görd ok gylling, Vm. 47; kirkju-görd, *church-building*; húsa-g., *house-building*; skipa-g., *ship-building*; garð-g., *fence-making*:—of *performance, vigslu-g., inauguration*; messu-g., *saying of mass, divine service*; þjónustu-g., *embattis-g., id.*; þakkar-g., *thanksgiving*; bænarg., *prayer*; lof-g., *praise*; ölmusu-g., *alms-giving*; frið-g., *peace-making*; settar-g., *settlement, agreement, arbitration*:—of *working, akr-g., tillage*; ú-gerð, *bad workmanship, patchwork*; við-gerð, *mending*:—of *yielding (of duties), tündar-görd, tibe*; leiðangrs-g., *paying levy*:—of *cooking and the like, öl-görd, ale-making, brewing*; matar-g., *cooking*; braud-g., *baking*; sundr-gerð, *show*; til-gerð, *whims*; upp-gerð, *dissimulation*; eptir-görd, q. v.: i-görd, *suppuration*. 2. a *doing, act, deed*; the phrase, orð ok gördir, *words and deeds*, Fms. iii. 148; ef þú launar svá mína görd, Ísl. ii. 141, Stj. 250, 252, Dipl. i. 7; so in the phrase, sóm þín gerð, *as good as the deed (in declining a kind offer)*; göð-görd, *vel-görd, a good deed, benefit*; ill-gördir (pl.), *evil doings*; mein-gördir, *transgressions*: in gramm. *the active voice*, Skálda 180.

II. a law term, *arbitration*; the settlement was called sætt or settar-görd, *the umpires' görðar-menn*, m., Grág., Nj. passim; and *the verdict* gerð or görd, cp. göra C. IV.—the technical phrases were, *leggja mál i görd, to submit a case to arbitration*, passim; *vóru málin i gerð lagin með umgangi ok settar-boðum göðgjarna manna*, Eb. 128; or slá málum i sætt, Rd. 248, Eb. ch. 56; *leggja mál undir e-n*, Lv. ch. 27; nefna menn til görðar (ch. 4), or taka menn til görðar, *to choose umpires*; *vóru menn til gerðar teknir ok lagðr til fundr*, Nj. 146; *skilja undir gerð (sátt)*, or skilja undan, *to stipulate*, of one of the party making a stipulation to be binding on the umpire (as e. g. *the award shall not be outlawry but payment*), en þó at vandliga væri skilid undir görðina, þá játaði þórd at göra, Eb. 24, cp. Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63; *göra fé slíkt sem hann vildi*, at undan-skildum hérað-sektum ok utanferðum, var þá handsalat niðrfall af sökum, Fs. 74; *lúka upp gerð (to deliver the arbitration)*, or segja upp gerð, *to pronounce or to give verdict* as umpire; skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; hann lauk upp gerðum á þórsness-þingi ok hafði við hina virtustu menn er þar vóru konnir, Eb. 246; þeir skyldi upp lúka görðinni ádr en þeir færi af þingi, Bjarn. (fine); þorsteinn kvæðsk ekki mundu görd upp lúka fyr en á nokkuru lögþingi, Fs. 49.—as to the number of umpires,—one only, a trustworthy man, was usually appointed, Eb. ch. 10 (Thorð Gellir umpire), ch. 46, Lv. ch. 27 (Gellir), Valla L. ch. 6 (Skapti the speaker), Rd. ch. 6 (Áskell Goði), Sturl. 2. ch. 103 (Jón Loptsson), Sturl. 4. ch. 27 (Thorvald Gizuraron), Bjarn. 17 (the king of Norway), Flóam. S. ch. 3, Hallfr. S. ch. 10, Bjarn. 55: two umpires, Rd. ch. 10, 16, 18, 24, Valla L. ch. 10 (partly a case of sjálfðæmi), Bjarn. (fine): twelve umpires, Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124 (six named by each party): the number and other particulars not recorded, Vd. ch. 39, 40, Nj. ch. 94, Rd. ch. 11, 13, Eb. ch. 27, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 12, 30, Glúm. ch. 9, 23, 27, etc.—even the sjálfðæmi (q. v.), *self-judging*, was a kind of arbitration, cp. Vápn. 31, Vd. ch. 29, 34, 44, Lv. ch. 17, Bænd. pp. 11–13, Ölk. ch. 2–4: curious is the passage, ek vil at við takim menn til görðar með okkr, Hrafnikell svarar, þá þykisk þú jafni-menntr mér, Hrafn. 10:—görd is properly distinguished from dómr, but is sometimes confounded with it, *vóru handsöluð mál i dóm ok menn til görðar nefndir*, Lv. 13; málin kómu i dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gerðum upp á þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; as also Nj. (beginning), where lögligr dómur no doubt refers to görd. A section of law about görd is contained in the Grág. at the end of Kaupa-þáttur, ch. 69–81 (i. 485–497), where even the curious case is provided for of one or all the umpires dying, or becoming dumb or mad, before pronouncing their verdict. This was a favourite way of settlement at the time of the Commonwealth, and suited well the sagacious and law-abiding spirit of the men of old: nor did the institution of the Fifth Court make any change in this; the görd was even resorted to in public matters, such as the introduction of Christianity in A. D. 1000. Good and leading men acted the part of public peacemakers (e. g. Njál in the 10th, Jón Loptsson in the 12th century); until at last, in the 13th century, the king of Norway was resorted to, but he misused the confidence put in him.

görla (gerla, gjörla), adv. *quite, altogether, clearly*, Nj. 5, 104, passim. görliga, adv. = görla, Skv. i. 36.

GÖRN, f., old pl. garnar, Grág. ii. 361, 371, usually and mod. garnir, [akin to garn, yarn], *the guts*, Landn. 217, Grág. ii. 361, Jb. 320, Ls. 50.

GÖRNING (gjörning, gerning), f. (in mod. usage masc. -ingr, Sturl. i. 217):—a *doing, deed, act*, Sturl. l. c., Hom. 106; göð-g., *well-doing, a good deed*; mis-g., a *mis-deed*: a *written deed*, freq. in plur., Postulanna Görningar or Gjørninga bók, *the book of the Acts of the Apostles*,

freq.; kirkja á messu-bók ok görninga, Ám. 4. II. only in *magic, sorceries, witchcraft*, Fs. 37, Fms. ii. 134, v. 326, x. 136, Hom. 53, N. G. L. i. 351, passim; esp. in the allit. phrase, *galdrar ok g. görninga-hrið*, f., -veðr, n. a *witch storm*, Fs. 56, Fas. iii. 279. göninga-maðr, m. a *sorcerer*, Js. 22. görninga-sótt, f. *sickness caused by sorcery*, Fas. i. 324. görninga-stakkr, m. *an enchanted ja* Fas. 33. görninga-vættir, f. a *witch*, Grett. 151 B, Fs. 166. gör-öttr, adj. *empoisoned*, Sæm. 118.

görr, vide ger.

gör-ráðr, adj. *arbitrary*.

gör-ræði, n. a law term, *an arbitrary act*; taka skip manns at görsinu, Grág. ii. 396.

gör-samliga, adv. *altogether, quite*, Bs. i. 322, Fms. vii. 11, Magn. Fas. i. 287, Hom. 44, Sks. 327, 347, passim.

gör-samligr, adj. *altogether*.

gör-semi, gör-symi, giavtr-simi, f., Mork. 61, 64; but usually semi, f. indecl. sing., but þessarar gersemar (gen.), Fms. vi. 73; Dan. *görsum*; *gersuma* in A. S. laws is a Scand. or Dan. word, gör- and sama, *what becometh*, or perhaps better from gör- and sima, *wire*, coils of wire being used as money!—a *costly thing, jewel*; geortú (*what a treasure thou art!*), hversu þú ert merr eptirlátr, Nj. 68; sí ok var hann en mesta gersemi, Eg. 698; gullhring ok nokkrar ger. Bs. i. 130; gaf keisarinn honum margar gersemar, Fms. xi. 328; digran gullhring ok var þat g. sem mest, Fær. 6; með stórum gersum ok fjár-lvutum, Fms. x. 417: of a living thing, þeir hafa drept yxn (mitt er mest gersemi var, Sd. 158; var þat dýr en mesta gersemi þess Fms. vi. 298 sqq.; konungs-gersemi, a 'king's jewel,' of a dwarf, — a man being the 'king's plaything': allit., gull ok gersemir, passim; — and Gersemi were the daughters of Freyja, Edda.

gör-simligr, adj. *costly*, Edda 21, 151.

gör-toeki, n. a law term, *an unlawful seizure or holding* of another man's property without positive intention of stealing, therefore felony: it is thus defined, ef maðr tekr þat er annarr maðr á, lófoft maðr at fara þat til görtækis er penningar en vert eðr meira, Grág. i. 401; þjófsök and görtækis-sök are distinguished in 190; the penalty was payment of twice its value, as fixed by the neighbours, and a fine of marks, i. 401, ii. 188, 396: pilfering could be prosecuted either as görtækis, i. 430, ii. 295, and passim.

görva, gjörva, gerva, geytva, adv.; compar. görr, gjörr, superl. görst, gerst: [A. S. *gearwe, gearu*; O. H. G. *garwe*; Germ. *quite, clearly*; ef þú görva kannar, *if thou searchest closely*, Hr. Ls. 52; muna g., *to remember clearly*, Am. 78; reyna g., 77; *to know exactly*, Ö. H. 62, Sturl. iii. 220 C: compar., seg em g. til plainer, *speak out!* Nj. 13; þvíat nú vita menn görr en fy görva skal, Bjarn. 58; um þá hluti er ek hann görr at sjá en þ. 186; þó veiztu görr ef þú ræðir þetta máli fyrir konungi, Fms. more, farther, ok skilja þeir þat eigi gör en svá, Grág. i. 136; þá eigi gör at neyta, en fjögurra missera björg sé eptir, *not beyond point*, 235; lögsögu-maðr skal svá görla (so far, so minutely) all upp segja, at engi vitu einna miklogi gör, 2; görr meir, *still more*, i. 48: superl., ek veit görst (*I know best*) at þér þurfit bryningi 240: sá veit görst er reynir, a saying; sauða-maðr fór ok sagði sem görst (*be told G. minutely*) frá öllu, Nj. 104; er þat bæð þykkjunn svá görst vita hverr þat erft, Fms. ii. 269; þóttisk hön vita, hvernig honum mun farask, Rd. 246.

görrv-allr, adj. *whole, entire, quite all*, = Gr. *ἄνα*, Hm. 147, 262, Fms. vi. 444, viii. 261, xi. 67, 186, Ld. 202, Sks. passim, bot and mod. usage.

görrvi, gjörrvi, gervi, f. indecl. sing., pl. görvar, [A. S. *gearwe gear, garb*; Hel. *gerui*; Germ. *garb*]:—*gear, apparel*; kraptir hugar, 'virtus est animi habitus,' Hom. 27; fóru hendr hvítar he þessar gervar, Fas. i. (in a verse); brautingja-gervi, a *beggar's g.*; kaupmanna-g., a *merchant's gear*, Fms. v. 285; far-görrvi, l. handa-gervi, 'bands' gear, gloves, Sd. 143, 177, Fbr. 139; eyk borse barness, Yt. 10; at-görrvi (q. v.), *accomplishment*.

görrv, m., poet. a *doer, maker*, Lex. Poët.

götöttr, adj. [gat], *full of holes*.

GÖTVA, að, [akin to gata, a way dug or bored through]; the *teristic v* is preserved in Goth. *gato* = *platea*:—*to dig, bury*; (part.), *buried* (in a cairn), Ísl. ii. 280; götva þeir hann þar i they cast stones over him, Gísl. 72, Gkv. 18: in mod. usage, *to discover*, (freq.)

götvaðr, m. one who buries, i. e. a *slayer*, Bkv. 10, (dub.)

götvan, f., in upp-götvan, *discovery*, (freq. in mod. usage.)

götvar, f. pl. [A. S. *geatwe*, Grein], a *board (?)*; geirrótu götvar, *sure of Bellona, armour, weapons*, Edda (in a verse), Yt. 21: götvar, *prop. to mean hidden treasures, board*.

H

(há) is the eighth letter. In the old Runic alphabet it was represented by **N** and **H**, which are used indiscriminately (but never **H** or **N**): **N** and **H** both occur on the Golden horn, the former once, the latter twice. This Rune was no doubt borrowed from the Greek or Latin. In the later common Runic alphabet this character was replaced by * (arely *), which we may infer was taken from the Greek χ (the g of the old Runic alphabet) marked with a perpendicular stroke down the middle, rather than from the Latin X (see Ritschl's essay in the *Rheinisches Museum*, 1869, p. 22); yet the old form **H** is now and then found on the best of the later monuments, e.g. the stones from Suodelöv, Hjöjetop, and Helnæs (Thorsen 15, 17, 335), on which monuments the * is used for a: in some inscriptions * serves both for b and soft g. The name of the Rune **b** was Hagall or Hagl, an Anglo-Saxon form, explained as meaning *bail*, *hagl* er kaldast korna (*bail is the coldest of zins*), in the Norse Runic poem; cp. *bägl* byð hwitust corna in the Anglo-Saxon poem, which is the prototype of the Norse. These names of the Anglo-Saxon and Norse poems are in no way derived from the name of the Rune, but are merely alike to the modern rhymes in English 3 C books,—*B* is a Baker' or the like. The Hagall was the first of the second group of Runes, *H n i a s*, which was therefore called Hagals—the family of Hagal (cp. introduction to F).

A. PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.—*H* is sounded as in English *ad. house*: the aspirate is still sounded in *bl, br, bn* much as in the English *ll, rb*: the *bv* is in the west and north of Icel. sounded as *kv*; but in the south and east the distinction is kept between *bv* and *kv* (hver a kettle a kver a quire, hvölum *ubales* and kvölum *torments*), as also in the English; and *bv* is sounded like *vb* in Northern English; in a small part of eastern Icel. it is sounded like Greek χ (hvalr as χalr, hvað as χa), and this is probably the oldest and truest representation of the *bv*.

II. the *b* is dropped, **I.** in the article inn, in, it, for inn, hin, hit, which is often spelt so in old MSS. **β.** in the personal pronoun hann, hún if following after another word, e.g. ef 'ann (ef hann), ein (ef hún), þó 'onum (þó honum), látit 'ann vera (látú hann vera), sý 'enn' að koma (segðu henni að koma); this is the constant pronunciation of the present time, but in writing the *b* is kept: whereas, the beginning of a sentence the *b* is sounded, e.g. hann (hón) kom, þe (*came*), but kom 'ann? (if asking the question). **γ.** in a few words as *álfa* and *hálf*, *óst* and *hóst* (cp. *hósta*), *ökulbrækr* and *hökulbrækr*.

2. in the latter part of such compounds as have nearly become monosyllabic, as *ein-arðr* for *ein-hardr*: in *-að*, *-yðgi*, *-ygd* (Gramm. p. xxxiii, c. 1); *elsk-ogi*, *var-ugi*, *öl-ogi*, from *hugr*; *örv-endr*, *tröll-endr*, *grammr*, from *hendr*; *litar-apt* = *litar-hapt*: in *-ald* = *hald*, *handar-ald*, *haf-ald*; *blumr* = *lík-hamr*, *hár-amr* = *hár-hamr*; *skauf-ali*, *rang-ali*, from *hali*; *at-hæfi*, and perhaps in *auð-æfi*, *ör-æfi*, from *hóf* or *hœfi*; and *-æfa* = *and-hœfa*, *to respond*; *hnapp-elda* = *hnapp-helda*: in pr. names in *-arr*, *-eidr*, *-ildr*, for *-harr* = *herr*, *-halli*, *-heidr*, *-hildir*, (*Ein-arr*, *Þór-ali*, *Ein-eidr*, *Yngv-ildr*, etc.) In a few words, as *hjúpr*, and derivatives like *júpr*, *hilmr* and *ilmr*, *hopa* and *opa*, *b* seems to have been added. In some of the cases above cited both forms are still heard, but the *apocope* are more usual.

III. *b* is neither written nor sounded in initial or medial, and has in all such cases been absorbed by the preceding vowel or simply dropped (see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1). **IV.** In some MSS., especially Norse, use a double form *gb* and *tb* to mark a soft or aspirate sound, e.g. *sagha* and *saga*, *thing* and *þing*; especially in inflexive syllables, *-itb* = *-it*, etc.

V. A curious instance of *gb* (as in Welsh) *rb* for *br* is found occasionally in Runes, e.g. *Roulfir* for *Hrúlfir*, Thorsen 335; to this corresponds the English *þing vb* for *br*, in *white*, *ubeat*, *wbale*, *wbere*, *wbence*, *wby*, *wbelp*, *wbe*, *wbet*, *wbirl*, *wbarf*, *wbeel*, *wbile*, *wbim*, = Icel. *hvítir*, *hveiti*, *hvalr*, *hváðan*, *hvé*, *hválp*, *hvína*, *hvetja*, *hvirfill*, *hvarf*, *hvel*, *hvilid*, *hva*, etc.

B. REMARKS, CHANGES, ETC.—In Icel. *b* is used as an initial letter not largely next to *s*; in modern Teutonic languages it has been greatly reduced through the dropping of the aspirate before the liquids *l, n, r*, and before *v*, whereby all words in *bl, bn, br*, and *bv* have been transferred to the liquids and to *v* (see Gramm. p. xxxvi, signif. II. β); the *b* in these words is essential to the etymology, and was in olden times common to all Teutonic languages, but in Scandinavia it was lost about the 11th or 12th century, so that not a single instance of *bl, bn, br* is on record in any MS. written in Norway; though old Norse poets of the 10th century used it in alliteration, so it must have been sounded at that time; *b* in *bl, bn, br* is therefore a test of a being Icelandic and not Norse. In modern Icel. pronunciation the *b* has been lost in two or three words, as *leiti* for *hleyti*, a *part*, *ard* which was borrowed from Norway about the 14th century; *rót* = *ót*, a *roof*: it is a matter of course that the *b* is dropped in words which were borrowed from the English not earlier than the 12th century, *lárarðr*, Early Engl. *lauerd* (*lord*), but A. S. *bláford*. **II.** the

b has been added in a few words to which it does not rightly belong, viz. in *hneiss* and *hneisa* for *neiss* and *neisa*; *hnýsa* for *nýsa*; *hreifr* (*glad*) for *reifr*; *hniðra* (*to lower*) for *niðra* (*niðr*); *hlykkir* (and *hlykkjótr*), a *curve*, for *lykkir* (cp. *lykkja*, a *noose*); *hrjóta* for *rjóta*, *to snort*; *hlað*, a *lace*, cp. Lat. *laqueus*; *hnestla* for *nestla*, a *loop*. **β.** in a few instances both forms are used to form double words, in *hrifa* and *rifa*, Lat. *rapere*; *hrasa* and *rasa*, *to stumble*; *rata* (= Goth. *uraton*), *to find the way*, but *hrata*, *to fall* (cp. Vsp. 52); *hrjá* and *rjá*, *to vex*.

2. the *b* seems to be a substitute, **a.** for an old *v*, in *hrekja*, *to toss about*, *to wreck*, akin to Goth. *urekan*, Icel. *reka*; in *hreidri*, a *nest*, Dan. *rede*, cp. Engl. *wreath*, Goth. *vriþus*. **β.** in modern pronunciation *b* is a substitute for *g* in the words *hneggja*, *hnegg*, for *gneggja*, *gnegg*; *þver-hnipt* for *þver-gnipt*. **γ.** for *k* in *hnifr*, *hnúi*, *hnefi*, *hnöttir*, *hnútr*, *hnútr*, *hnútr*, *hnjúkr*, *hnjúkr*, *hnúð*, *hnappr*, for *knifr*, *knúi*, *knefi* . . . , *knóða*, *knappr*; this spelling is found in MSS. of the 15th century, e.g. the *Hrokkinskinnu passim* (see letter K). In all these cases the *b* is etymologically wrong; in some of the words above (as in *hneisa*) it is found even in very old MSS., e.g. the *Mork.*; but the true etymology is seen from the alliteration in old poems, e.g. *Hm. 48, 140, Hdm. 26* (*raut*, *reinkunni*); *Stor. 13* (*Nýsmuk* *lins* | *ok hygg at því*); *Edda 105* (*reifr gókk herr und hlifar* | *hizig* . . .); but not so in modern poets, e.g. *Hrókta því svo og hrjáðu þig* | *Herra mínu ilmu þjóðir*, *Pass. 9. 9*; *Forvitnin holdsins hnýsir þrátt* | *i Herrans leyndar-dóma, 21. 2*; *Nær eg fell eðr hrasa hér* | *hæstur Drottinn vill reidast mér, 5. 6.*

III. the Gothic has a special sign for *bv*, viz. *w*, which thus answers to *wb* in English, e.g. *wan* = *wben*. **2.** when followed by an *o* or *u*, the *v* in *bv* is dropped, e.g. *hót booting*, *hóta to boot*, cp. Goth. *wota* and *wotjan*; as also in *hót* = *hvat wbat*, *höll* from *hváll*, *hjól* and *hvel*, *hólf* and *hválf*, *horfinn*, *hurfu*, *hyfri* for *hvorfinn*, *hvurfu*, *hyvri*.

C. INTERCHANGE.—Latin *e* and Greek *κ* answer to the Teut. and Icel. *b*; thus Lat. *cäper*, *cäpüt*, *cäris*, *carbasus*, *centum*, *ceruus*, *cör* (*cord*); *collum*, *corvus*, *cütis*, = Icel. *hafr*, *höfuð*, *hundr*, *hörr* (*hörr-v*), *hundrað*, *hjótr* (*hirtu*) and *hjarta*, *háls* (*hals*), *hrafn*, *húð*; *calx*, cp. *hæll*; *cardo*, cp. *hjarri*; *claudius*, cp. *haltr*; *clivus*, cp. *hlid*; *corpus*, cp. *hræ* (*hræv*); *cötrebrum*, cp. *hjarni*; *cräter*, cp. *hurð*; *cäs*, cp. *hein*; *clämo*, cp. *hljómr*; *cälo*, cp. *hylja* and *Hel*; *coelum*, cp. *holr* (*hollow*); *cäpio* (*-cäpio*) = *hefja*; *prin-cäpium* = *upp-haf*; *cäteri*, cp. *hindri*; *co-and-con*, cp. *há*; *cätra*, cp. *hóðra* (*hér* is a contracted form); *clänis*, cp. *hlann*; *cläno*, cp. *hlein*, Engl. *to lean*; *cäleo*, cp. *hlé*, *hlý-r*; *cölo*, cp. *halda*; *custodio*, cp. *hödd*, Engl. *to board*; *cella*, cp. *hellir* *carcer*, cp. *högr*; *circus*, cp. *hringr*; *cörium*, cp. *hörunder*; *curvus*, cp. *hverfa* (*to turn round*): Gr. *καλλιων*, *κάλλιστος*, = Icel. *hellri*, *hellztr* (*hölztr*); *καλαμος*, *κεφάλη*, *κέρας*, *κων*, *καρδιά*, = Icel. *hálmr*, *höfuð*, *horn*, *hundr*, *hjarta*; *κώνος*, cp. *húnn*; *κλήρος*, cp. *hlutr*; *κυκλός*, cp. *högl-d*, *hvel*, *hjól*; *κόιλος*, cp. *holr*; *κόραξ*, cp. *hrafn*; *κρέας*, cp. *hræ*; *κράγιον*, cp. *hjarni* and *hvern* or *hvörn* (the two pebble-like bones in a fish's head), cp. also Goth. *wairnis*; *κρίός*, cp. Icel. *hrútr*; *κράτος*, *κράτερός*, cp. *harðr*, *hraustr*; *κείρω*, cp. *herja*; *κάλυπτω*, cp. *hylja*; *κλίνω*, cp. *hlín*, *hlein*; *κλύω*, cp. *hlýða*; *κρίω*, cp. *hriktá*; *κρηπίς*, cp. *hriplingar*, *hrifa*; *κώμη*, cp. *heimr*; *κύμα*, cp. *húm*; *κωνός*, cp. *hjú*, *hjú-n*: Lat. *quis* = *hverr*; *qui* = *hve*; *quies*, cp. *hvíl-d*, etc.: some of these words may be dubious, but others are evident.

HADAR, m. pl. the inhabitants of Haða-land, a Norse county, Fms. xii.

HADDA, u, f. (*halda*, Rd. 315, l. 14), [Ivar Aasen *bodda*, *badde*, *bolle*]—a *pot-book* or rather *pot-links*, for the *hadda* was a chain of rings rather than a mere handle, as is seen from Hyím. 34—en á hælum hringar skullu—compared with, *heyrði til höddu þá er þórr bar hverinn*, *Skálda 168*; *hann kastaði katlinum svá at haddan skall við* (*rattled*), Fms. vi. 364; *hann dró á hödd sér höddu er ífr var bollanum*, Ó. H. 135; *ketill var upp yfir rekkjuna ok reist upp haddan yfir katlinum*, ok *vóru þar á festir hringar*, . . . *þá féll haldan á katlinum því at hann hafði komit við festina*, Rd. 314, 315; *hann krækti undir hödduna hinu minsta fingri ok fleytti honum* (the kettle) *jafnhátt ökla*, Fb. i. 524; *at konungr mundi gina yfir ketill-hödduna*, . . . *ok var haddan orðin feit*, . . . *konungr brá lindúk um hödduna ok gein yfir*, Fms. i. 36.

HADDR, m. [Goth. *bazds*; A. S. prob. *beard*, v. infra], *hair*, only in poetry a *lady's hair*; *haddr Sifjar*, the *gold-bair of the goddess Sif*, *Edda 69, 70*; *hár heitir lá, haddr þat er konur hafa*, 109; *bleikja hadda*, *to bleach, dress the hair*, 75, *Korm. 26*, *Gkv. 1. 15*; *bleikir haddar*, Fas. i. 478; *grass* is called *haddr jarðar*, *Bm.*; *hadds höll* is the *bead*, *Eb.* (in a verse). **haddaðr**, part. *bairy*, *Lat. crinitus*; *barr-h.*, *barley-baired*, an epithet of the earth; *bjart-h.*, *brigt-baired*; *bleik-h.*, *blond-baired*; *hvít-h.*, *white-baired*, *Lex. Pöet.* **hadd-bjartr**, adj. *bright-baired*, *blond*, *Hornklofi*. **hadd-blik**, u. *bleaching the hair*, *Edda 77*. **Haddingr**, m. a pr. name of a mythical hero, = *comatus*, cp. A. S. *bearding*, Goth. *bazdiggs*, Engl. *Harding*, *Lex. Pöet.*, *Munch i. 217*. **Haddingja-skati**, a, m. a nickname, *Sæm*.

HADNA, u, f. (not *hadna*, for the pl. is *höðnor*, *Grág. i. 503*), [cp. Lat. *boedus*], a *young she-goat* (one year old), *Grág. i. 503*, *Bk. 20*. COMPS: *höðnu-kið*, u. (= *hadna*), a *young kid*, *Gullp. 19*, *Rd. 267*. *höðnu-leif*, f., *pöet.* 'kid's food,' a *witbe* or *switch*, used as a *balter* (?). **Yt. 12** (from goats feeding on branches and withes?)

HAF, n. [Swed. *haf*; Dan. *hav*; formed from *hefja*, to lift; a Scandinavian word, which seems not to occur in Saxon or Germ.]—*the sea*, Hdl. 38; esp. *the high sea, the ocean*; sigla í (á) haf, láta í haf, to put to sea, Eg. 69, Nj. 4; fimm (sex) dægtra haf, five (six) days' sail, Landn. 26; koma á haf, to come off the sea, i. e. to land, Eg. 392; en haf svá miklit millum landanna, at eigi er fært langskipum, Hkr. i. 229; hann sigldi norðr í haf um haustið, ok fengu ofvörð mikilt í haf, Ó. H. 26; sigldi þórarinn þá á haf út, 125; sigldu síðan á haf út þegar byr gaf, Eg. 125; en byrr þar þá í haf út, id.; en er sóttisk hafit, 126; liggja til hafs, to lie to and wait for a wind, Bs. i. 16; hann dó í haf, he died at sea, Landn. 264; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, 56; veita e-m far um hafit, Eb. 196; fyrir austan mitt haf, beyond the sea (i. e. between Iceland and Scandinavia); en er inn sækir í fjörðinn þá er þar svá vitt sem mikilt haf, Fms. vi. 296 (for the explanation of this passage see Aarbögr for Nord. Oldk. 1868); úti fjárðar-kjapta þar til er haf tekr við, Bs. i. 482; in plur., ganga höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina, Hkr. (begin.); út-haf, regin-haf, the ocean; Íslands-haf, the sea between Iceland and Norway, Fms. vi. 107, Band. 9; Grænlands-haf, the sea between Greenland and America, Fms. iv. 177; Englands-haf, the English Sea, i. e. the North Sea, between England and Norway, 329, x. 272, 39S, xi. 201, Fær. 88; Írlands-haf, the Irish Sea, i. e. the Atlantic, Þorf. Karl. 390; Álantz-haf, the gulf of Bothnia, Orkn. (begin.); Söluðar-haf, the sea of the Sulin Island (Norway), Fms. x. 34, 122; Grikklands-haf, the Grecian Archipelago, vi. 134, 161, vii. 85, passim; Svarta-haf, the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. vi. 169; Jótlands-haf, the Cattegat, 264; Jörsala-haf, the sea of Jerusalem, i. e. the Mediterranean, x. 85, Fb. iii; Raúða-haf or Hafit Raúða, the 'Red Sea,' i. e. the Ocean (mythol.), nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himinnum varðar fyrir ofan, en Hafit Raúða fyrir utan, er liggur um lönd öll þau er vér höfum titendi af, Grág. i. 166; in mod. usage the Red Sea = *Sinus Arabicus*; Dumbs-haf, the Polar Sea, Landn.; Miðjarðar-haf, the Mediterranean; Atlants-haf, the Atlantic; Kyrra-haf, the Pacific (these three in mod. writers only). **comps:** hafs-af, u. the main, SkS. 606, v. l. hafs-auga, n., see p. 33, col. 2 (ç). hafs-botn, m. a gulf; firðir ok hafs-botnar, SkS. 199; of the Polar Sea, as the ancients supposed a continuity of land between Greenland and Europe, Fms. xi. 411; hafs-botn er heitir Svarta-haf, Hkr. i. 5. hafs-brún, f. the 'sea-brow,' the sea-line on the horizon, ep. lands-brún, s. v. brún, p. 84. hafs-flöð, n. a deluge, Rb. 444. hafs-geil, f. a sea lane, i. e. a narrow strait, Stj. 287. Exod. xiv. 22, 23. hafs-geimr, m. = hafsmeigin. hafsmeigin, n. the main, the high sea; sakir hafsmeigins, storma ok strauma, Fms. i. 153; þótti þeim illt at eiga lengr við hafsmeigin, i. e. they longed for land, Eb. 120; allmikill harnir er þat, er vér eigum svá langt hingað at sækja, fyrst hafsmeigin mikit, etc. (i. e. between Iceland and Sweden), Ó. H. 57. haf-alda, u. f. a roller, wave. haf-átt, f. = hafgola. haf-bára, u. f. a wave, Stj. 26. haf-bylgja, f. id., i. 50. haf-fugl, m. a sea-bird, Stj. 78. haf-færr and haf-færandi, part. sea-going, sea-worthy, of a ship, Eg. 364, Hkr. ii. 183, Krók. 42. haf-för, f. a sea voyage, Landn. 174. haf-gerðingar, f. pl. 'sea-fens,' portentous waves mentioned by old sailors in the main between Iceland and America, described in SkS. 171, Bs. i. 483; hann fór til Grænlands ok hom í hafgerðing, Landn. 319 (10th century), whence Hafgerðinga-drápa, u. f. the name of a poem (a votive poem composed during a tornado), Landn. 320. haf-gjálfr, n. the roar of the sea, Bs. i. 119, ii. 50, Róm. 369. haf-gola, u. f. a sea breeze, Eb. 8, Eg. 370, 373, Sturl. iii. 70. haf-grúfa, u. m. a mermaid, SkS. 138, Fas. ii. 249, Edda (Gl.) haf-hallt, adj. standing seaward, Fms. i. 62, 63. haf-hrútr, m. a sea ram, Fms. viii. 373. haf-íss, m. 'sea-ice,' i. e. drift ice, Landn. 30, Bs. ii. 5, Eb. 292, Ann. 1233, 1261, 1275, 1306, 1319, 1375. haf-kaldr, adj., poet. cold as the sea, Lex. Poët. haf-kóngr, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. haf-lauðr, n., poet. sea foam, Lex. Poët. haf-leið, f. standing seawards, Fms. i. 59. haf-leiðis, adv. seawards, Hkr. i. 181. Haf-liði, a. m. 'Sea-slider,' a pr. name, Landn. haf-ligr, adj. marine, SkS. 605. haf-nest, n. provisions for a voyage, Gret. 94 A, Eb. haf-nýra, n., poet. a 'sea-kidney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reið, f., poet. a ship. haf-rek, n. a wreck, Gpl. 519. haf-rekna, adj. indecl. wrecked, tossed about, Ann. 1347. haf-rekinn, part. shipwrecked, Bs. i. 819. haf-rekstr, m. wreck, jetsum; með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, með flutningum ok hafrekstri, Dipl. iii. 10. haf-ræðr, adj. sea-worthy, able-bodied, of a sailor, B. K. 20. haf-ræna, u. f. a sea breeze. haf-rænn, adj. blowing from the sea, haf-sigling, f. a voyage. hafsiglingar-maðr, m. a seaman, mariner, Landn. 28. haf-skip, n. a sea-going ship, Landn. 47, Grág. ii. 397, Eg. 130, Fms. ii. 219. haf-skíð, n., poet. a ship. haf-skrimsl, n. a sea-monster, SkS. 86. haf-sleipnir, m. a sea-horse, poet. a ship. haf-stormr, m. a storm at sea, Bret. 98, SkS. 227. haf-strambur, m. a fabulous sea-monster, SkS. 166, Ann. 1305. haf-straumr, m. a sea current, Lex. Poët. haf-súla, u. f. a kind of bird, bassanus. haf-tyróill, m. uria alla, a sea-bird, Edda (Gl.) haf-velktr, part. sea-tossed, Krók. 75. haf-víðri, n. a sea breeze, Landn. 225, Eg. 373, Bárð. 6 new Ed. haf-villur, adj. having lost one's course at sea, Nj. 267, v. l. haf-villur, f. pl. loss of one's course at sea, Finnb. 242; rak þá

viða um hafit, vóru þeir flestir innanborðs at á kom hafvilla, Ld. 74; koma nú á fyrir þeim myrkr ok hafvillur, Fms. iii. 181, Þorf. Karl. 37 haf-þrunginn, part. sea-sworn, Mar.

B. Lifting; hann hlykkir upp steinimum, sýndisk flestum mönnum úllíkligr til hafs fyrir vaxtar sakir, Finnb. 324; cp. Grettis-haf, the lift Grettir, of a heavy stone. **II. beginning;** upp-haf, principium.

HAFÁ, pret. hafði; subj. hefði; pres. sing. hefi less correctly hefir, hefir; plur. höfum, hafit, hafa; the mod. pres. sing. is monosyllabic he or hefur, and is used so in rhymes—andvara engan befur | ... við glys hefi gálaus sefir, Pass. 15. 6, but in print the true old form hefi is still retained the monosyllabic present is used even by old writers in the 1st pers. befó the personal or negative suffix, e. g. hef-k and hef-k-a ek for hefi-g and he-g-a ek, see e. g. Grág. (Kb.) 79, 82, in the old oath formula, hef-k ei Hallfrétt; hef ek, Fms. iii. 10 (in a verse); but not so in 3rd pers., e. hefir-a or hefir-at, Grág. l. c.: imperat. haf, hafðu; part. pass. hafðr, nehaft;—hafat is an ár. λεγ., Vsp. 16, and is prob. q's hafit from hefa, beave, lift: [Ulf. baban; A. S. babban; Engl. have; Hel. hebben; Ger. haben; Dutch hebben; Dan. have; Swed. hafva: it is curious the L form habere retains the consonant unchanged, cp. the Romance form Ital. avere, Fr. avoir, Span. haber, etc. Hafá is a weak verb, a thus distinguished from hefa (to lift, begin), which is a strong v answering to Lat. capere, incipere; but in sundry cases, as will be seen below, it passes into the sense of this latter word; as also in some instances into that of another lost strong verb, hafa, hóf, to behave, and hefa, bit]:—to have.

A. To have; hann hafði með sér ekki meira lið, Fms. i. 39; ha hverr hirð um sik, 52; höfðu þeir áttjann skip, viii. 42; Sverrir ha tvau hundráð manna, ... þeir höfðu annan samnað á landi, 328; ha hafði mikil lið ok frítt, x. 36; þeir höfðu sjau skip ok flest stór, 10; hafa fjölmennar setur, Eb. 22; hann hafði menn sína í síldveri, Eg. 1; mun ek nauð hafa þar sem mér þykkir lagi betur, 716.

II. bold; 1. to keep, celebrate; hafa ok halda, Dipl. i. 6; hafa átrúu 10; hafa dóma, 12; hafa blót, Fms. iv. 254; hafa vana-veizlu, id.; h vina-böð, Nj. 2; hafa Jóna-böð, Eg. 516; hafa þing, Fms. ix. 4. hafa haust-böð, Gisl. 27; hafa drykkju, Eb. 154; hafa leik, Fms. 201, passim. 2. to hold, observe; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa e lög í landi, Nj. 149; skal þat hafa, er stendr ..., Grág. i. 7; skal allt hafa er finsk á skrá þeirri ..., id.; en hvatki es mis-sagt es í fræð þessum, þá es skylt at hafa þat (to keep, hold to be true) es sant reynisk, Íb. 3; ok hafða ek (I kept, selected) þat ór hværri er fran greind, Landn. 320, v. l. 3. to hold, keep, retain; ef hann vill í hann til fardaga, Grág. i. 155; skal búandinn hafa hann hálfan márg 154; ok hafði hvár þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; hitt skal hafa er um í er, Rb. 56; kasta í burt þrjátígi ok haf þat sem eptir verðr, 494. to hold an office; hafa lögsögu, to hold the office of lögsaga, Íb. pass hafa jarldóm, konungdóm, passim; þat höfðu haft at fornu Dana-konung Eg. 267; þer berit konunga-nöfn svá sem fyrr hafa haft (have had) for yðir, en hafit lítið af ríki, Fms. i. 52; hafa ríki, to reign, Hkr. pref. phrases, hafa elda, to keep a fire, cook, Fms. xi. 129; hafa fjárgæzlu tend sleep, Eg. 740; hafa embætti með höndum, Stj. 204; hafa gæ á e-u, Fms. ix. 313; hafa ... vetr, to have so many winters, be of s an age (cp. Fr. avoir ... ans), Íb. 15; margir höfðu lítið fátt þúsend Ver. 7; hafa vörn í máli, Nj. 93; hafa e-t með höndum, to have in h Fms. viii. 280, ix. 239; hafa e-t á höndum, Grág. i. 38; hafa fyrir to bold for true, Fms. xi. 10; hafa við orð, to intimate, suggest, 160; hafa e-t at engu, vettugi, to bold for naught, take no notice Fas. i. 318. 6. with prep. or infin. a. with prep.; hafa til have, possess; ef annarr þeirra hefir til enn annarr eigi, þá er sá skylt at fá honum er til hefir, Grág. i. 33; ef annarr hefir til ..., id.; þer á at ek munna eigi aft til hafa, Ld. 28. 6. with infin.; hafa at varðv to have in keeping, Eg. 500; lög hafit þer at mæla, you have the law your tongue, i. e. you are right, Nj. 101; hörd viðit hefi ek at segja 64; sá er gripinn hefir at halda, Grág. i. 438; hafa at selja, to have on Ld. 28.

III. to use; var haft til þess sker eitt, Eb. 12; þá h þeir til varnar skot ok spjót, Fms. viii. 193; er þin ráð vóru höfð, thy advice was taken, Fs. 57; Griss hafði þessi ráð, Fms. iii. 21 vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, x. 249; þykki mér þú vel hafa (of good use of) þau tillög er ek legg fyrir þik, xi. 61; til þess alls er þótt skipta, þá hafði hann þessa hluti, 129; tvau ný (net), ok hafa höfð verit (which have not been used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt, 1 46; þer vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa fornu, id.; önnur er ný ok mikil ok hefir (has) til einskis höfð (to verid, id.; buðkr er fyrir húsler er hafðr, Vm. 171; gjalda væpn þ höfð eru, N. G. L. i. 75; þat hafði hann haft (used) fyrir skúla, 29; þeir vóru hafðir til at festa með hús jafnan, Nj. 118; sá hólm hafðr til at ..., Fms. i. 218; hann skyldi hafa hinn sama eioð, x. 7; þau sem hann hafði (had) um haft (used), Nj. 56; orð þau er hafði (made use of) í barnskím, K. þ. K. 14. 2. more sp phrases; hafa fagrmæli við e-n, to flatter one, Nj. 224; hafa hljóð við e-n, to speak secretly to one, 223; allmikil fjölkyngr min ver höfð áðr svá fái górt, Edda 27; hafa mörg orð um e-t, Ld. 268; ha

ímæli á e-u, to discuss, doubt, speak diffidently of a thing, Lv. 52; fa viðmæli um e-t, to use mocking words, Nj. 89; hafa nafn Drottins léigóma, to take the Lord's name in vain, Fms. i. 310; (hann var) jök hafði við mál manna, much used to, versed in lawsuits, Dropl. 8: fa sik til e-s, to use oneself to a thing, i. e. to do a mean, paltry thing; er er til þess vilja hafa sik, at ganga í samkundur manna úboðit, Gþl. 60; ef hann vill sik til þessa hafa, Fms. i. 99: hafa sik við, to exert oneself; skaltú ok verða þik við at hafa um þetta mál, ef þú getr þat af er fært, Grett. 160: hafa e-u at skotspæni, to use one as a target, Nj. 222; fa e-u at hlíf-skildi sér, to use one as a shield, 262; hafa e-u at ginningar-ili, auga-bragði, háði, hlátri, Hm. 133, Nj. 224, passim.

IV. have, bold, maintain, of a state or condition; hafa vináttu við e-n, to maintain friendship with one, Sks. 662; hafa vanmátt, to continue sick, 565; hafa hættu-mikit, to run a great risk, Nj. 149; hafa vífirring, be insane, Grág. i. 154; hafa heilindi, to have good health, 26, Hm. 67; fa burði til e-s, to have the birthright to a thing, Eg. 479; hafa hug, æði, hyggindi, to have the courage . . . Hðm. 28; hafa vit (to know), yn, greind . . . á e-u, to have understanding of a thing; hafa gaman, eði, skemtan, únægju af e-u, to have interest or pleasure in a thing; fa leida, óged, andstyðju, hatr, óbeiti á e-u, to dislike, be disgusted with, te a thing; hafa elsku, mætr, virðing á e-u, to love, esteem . . . a thing; fa allan hug á e-u, to bend the mind to a thing; hafa grun á e-n, to suspect one; hafa ótta, beyg af e-u, to fear a thing; and in numberless other phrases.

2. with prepp.; a. hafa e-t frammi (fram), to try out, bold forth; hafa frammi róg, Nj. 166; hafa mál fram, to proceed with a suit, 101; stefnu-för, 78; heitstrengingar, Fms. xi. 703; ok lögmælt skil frammi hafa, and discharge all one's official duties, 232; um búit en ekki fram haft, all was made ready, but nothing done, i. 113; beini má varla verða betri en hér er frammi haför, xi. 52; fðu í frammi (use) kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; margir útr, þó at hann haði í frammi, Sks. 276. β. hafa mikit, litid fyrir e-u, to have much, little trouble about a thing; (hence fyrir-höfn, trouble.) γ. fa við e-m (af or the like understood), to be a match for one, Fms. vii. 6, Lv. 109, Nj. 89, Eg. 474, Anal. 176; hafa mikit, litid við, to make great, little display; (hence við-höfn, display, pomp); hann söng messu hafði mikit við, be sang mass and made a great thing of it, Nj. 157; hefir mikit við, þou makest a great show of it, Boll. 351; hann bað lí leita, hann hafði litid við þat, be did it lightly, Nj. 141; haf ekki lit við, do not say so, Ld. 182.

B. To take, carry off, win, wield, [closely akin to Lat. capere.] **I.** catch, take, esp. in the phrase, hafa ekki e-s, to miss one; hann kemsk þá kóg undan, ok höfðu þeir hans ekki, be took to the forest and they missed him, Nj. 130; ekki munu vér hans hafa at sinni, we sha't not catch him at present, Fms. vi. 278; hafða ek þess vætiki vífs, Hm. 101; erigi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95; in swearing, tröll, herr, gramir hafi þú, the trolls, ghosts, etc. take thee! tröll hafi lif, ef . . . , Kormak; tröll þú Trefót allan! Grett. (in a verse); tröll hafi þína vini, tröll hafi höf þú, Nj.; herr hafi þóri til slægan, confound the wily Thorir! Fms. vi. 3, v. l. (emended, as the phrase is wrongly explained in Fms. xii. Gloss.). mir hafi þik! vide gramr.

II. to carry, carry off, bring; hafði hann hjartað í munni sér, one carried the heart off in his mouth, Nj. 95; hann hafði þat (brought it) norðan með sér, Eg. 42; hafði þórólfur heim ríga dýrgripa, 4; hann hafði með sér skatt allan, 62; skaltú biðja hennar hafa hana heim hingat, Edda 22; fú þat er hann hafði (bad) út haft (carried from abroad), Gullþ. 13; á fimu hestum höfðu þeir mat, Nj. 6; bókina er hann hafði (bad) út haft, Fms. vii. 156; konungur hafði kaup norð til Björgynjar með sér, viii. 296; biskup lét hann hafa með kirkju-vid ok járn-klukku, Landn. 42; hann hafði með sér skulda-lið ok búferli, Eb. 8; hann tók ofan höfit, ok hafði með sér flesta við, 10; ok hafa hana í brott, Fms. i. 3; tekr upp barnit, ok hefir heinu með Ísl. ii. 20; hann hafði lög út hingat ór Noregi, be brought laws thither from Norway, Ib. 5; haf þú heim hvali til bæjar, Hým. 26; ok hafa þú til Valhallar, Nj. 119.

III. to take, get; hann hafði þá engan lit né drykk, be took no food nor drink, Eg. 602; hann hafði eigi lit, be got no sleep, Bs. i. 139. **2. to get, gain, win;** öfudu sér þú, ok höfðu hluskripti mikit, Eg. 4; eigi þarftú at biðja viðsmjurs þú, þvitat hann mun þat alls ekki hafa, né þú, for neither be nor thou wilt get it, Blas. 28; jarl vil hafa minn fund, be will have a meeting with me, 40, Skv. i. 4: the sayings, hefir sá jafnan er hættir, be wins that risks, a thing venture, nothing have, Hrafn. 16; sá hefir krás er krefir, Sl. 190, Fms. xi. 93; hafa gagn, sigr, to gain victory, ix. 132, Eg. 7, Hkr. i. 15, Ver. 38; hafa betri, to get the better; hafa verr, miðr, to have the worst of it, Fms. v. 86, þorst. S. St. 48, passim; hafa mál sitt, to win one's case, Grág. i. 7, Fms. vii. 34; hafa kaup öll, to get all the bargain, Eg. 71; þú taft, to win the game, Fms. vii. 219; hafa erendi, to do one's errand, 100, 11, Fas. ii. 517; hafa bana, to have one's bane, to die, Nj. 10; hafa úsigr, to be worsted, passim; hafa úfríð, to have no peace; hafa gagn, sá, heidr, neisu, óvirðing, skómm, etc. af e-u, to get profit, gain, honour, race, etc. from a thing; hafa e-n í helju, to put one to death, Al. 123; hafa e-n undir, to get one under, subdue him, Nj. 95, 128; höfum eigi

sigrinn ór hendi, let not victory slip out of our hands, Fms. v. 294. **4. to get, receive;** hann hafði góðar viðtökur, Nj. 4; hún skal hafa sex-tígi hundrada, 3; skyldi Högni hafa land, 118; selja skipit, ef hann hafði þat fyrir (if he could get for it) sem hann vildi; Flösi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, hann kvaðsk vildu fyrir hafa land, 259; hafa tíðindi, sögur af e-n, to have, get tidings of or from one, Ld. 28; hafa sámid, niðertöð óvirðing, to get honour, disgrace from one's hands, Nj. 101; hafa betri, to get compensation, Grág. i. 188; hafa innstæðna eina, id.; hafa af e-m, to have the best of one, cheat one.

IV. to carry, wear, of clothes, ornaments, weapons: **I.** of clothes, [cp. Lat. habitus and lecl. hófn = gear]; hafa hatt ú höfði, Ld. 28; hafa vaskulv yztan klæða, . . . þú skalt hafa undir (wear beneath) hin góðu klæði þín, Nj. 32; hann hafði blín kyrtill, . . . hann hafði svartan kyrtill, Boll. 358; hafa fald á höfði, to wear a hood; hún hafði gaddan rautt á höfði, Orkn. 304; hann hafði um sik breitt belti, be wore a broad belt, Nj. 91; hafa fingr-gull á hendi, 146: to have about one's person, veifa samau ok hafá í puugi sínum, Edda 27; hlutir sem niönnum var tit at hafa, Fms. xi. 128. **2. of weapons, to wield, carry;** spjót þat er þú hefir í hendi, Boll. 350; hafa kyllu í hendi sér, to have a club in one's hand, Fms. xi. 129; hafa staf í hendi, to have a stick in the hand, Bárðr. 1; Gunnarr hafði atgeirinn ok sverðið, Kolskeggr hafði saxit, Hjörtr hafði alvæpni, Nj. 93; hann hafði öxi snaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, be held the lance in rest, Eg. 532.

V. here may be added a few special phrases; hafa hendr fyrir sér, to grope, feel with the hands (as in darkness); hafa vit fyrir sér, to act wisely; hafa at sér hendina, to draw one's hand back, Stj. 198; hafa e-t eptir, to do or repeat a thing after one, Konr.; hafa e-t yfir, to repeat (of a lesson); hafa sik, to betake oneself; hafa sik til amarrá landa, Grett. 9 new Ed.; hann vissi varla hvar hann átti at hafa sik, be knew not whither (whither) to betake himself, Bs. i. 807; hefir hann sik apr á stað til munklífisins, Mar.

C. Passing into the sense of hefja (see at the beginning); hafa e-t uppi, to heave up, raise; hafa flokk uppi, to raise a party, to rebel, Fb. ii. 89; hafa uppi færi, net, a fisherman's term, to heave up, take up the net or line, Háv. 46; Skarphéðinn hafði uppi (heaved up) öxina, Nj. 144; hafa uppi taft, to play at a game, Vápn. 29; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, þorf. Karl. 406, v. l.; hafa e-n uppi, to bold one up, bring him to light; svá máttu oss skjótast uppi hafa, Fær. 42; metþarf, to reveal, vándr riddari hafði all þegar uppi, Str. 10.

2. with the notion to begin; Bárðr hafði uppi orð sín (began his suit) ok bað Sigriðar, Eg. 26, Eb. 142; hafa uppi stefnu, to begin the summons, Boll. 350; hafa uppi ræður, to begin a discussion; ræður þær er hann hafði uppi haft við Ingigerði, Fms. iv. 144, where the older text in Ó. H. reads umræður þær er hann hafði uppi haft (from hefja), 59; cp. also Vsp., þat langindja-tal mun uppi hafat (i. e. hafit) meðan öld lífir, 16, (cp. upphaf, beginning); þó at ek hafa síðarr um-ræðu um hann, better þó at ek hafa (i. e. hefja) síðarr uppi ræðu um hann, though I shall below treat of, discuss that, Skálda (Thoroddr) 168; er lengi hefir uppi verit haft síðan (of a song), Nj. 135; cp. also phrases such as, hafa á rás, to begin running, take to one's heels, Fms. iv. 120, ix. 490; næsta morgin hefir út fjörðinu, the next morning a breeze off land arose, Bs. ii. 48; opp, is the phrase, hafa e-t úti, to have done, finished; hafa úti sitt dags-verk, Fms. xi. 431; hafa úti sekt sína, Grett. 149.

D. Passing into the sense of a long strong verb, hafa, hóf (see at the beginning), to behave, do, act:

I. with an adverb, hafa vel, illa, or the like, to behave, and in some instances to do well or badly, be happy or unhappy. **a.** to behave; en nú vil ek eigi verr hafa en þú, Fms. iv. 342; þeir sögðu at konungur vildi verr hafa en þeir, 313; hefir þú illa ör (málum or the like understood) haft við mik, Fs. 140; ólíkr er Gislí öðrum í þólmumæði, ok hefir hann betr en vér, Gisl. 28.

β. to do so and so (to be happy, unhappy); verr hafa þeir er þrygðum slitu, Mkv. 3; illa hefir sá er annan svíkr, 18; vel hefir sá er þat líða lætr, 6; vel hefir sá (be is happy) er eigi hvalr slíkt illt þessa heims, Fms. v. 145; hvílíkt hefir þú, bow dost thou? Mar.; hafa hart, to do badly, to be wretched; at sál þorgils mætti fyrir þær sakir eigi hart hafa, Sturl. iii. 292, Mar.; Ólafur hafði þá hölti illa, O. was very poorly, D. N. ii. 156; þykisk sá best hafa (happiest) er fyrstr kemr heim, Fms. xi. 248; þá hefir hann bazt af hann þegir, i. e. that is the best he can do if he holds his tongue, Hm. 19; þess get ek at sá hafi verr (he will make a bad bargain) er þik flytr, Nj. 128; úlgi hefir ok vel, the wolf is in a bad plight, Ls. 39; mun sá betr hafa er eigi tekr við þér, id.; betr hefir þú, ef . . . , thou wouldst do better, if . . . , Akv. 16.

γ. adding sik; hafa sik vel, to behave well, Fms. x. 415, Stj. 436. **II.** with the prep. at, to do, act, (hence at-höfn, at-hæfi, act, doing); hann lét ekki til búa vígs-málit ok engan hlut at hafa, Nj. 71; en ef þeim þykkir of litid féit tekit, þá skulu þeir hafa at hit sama, to act in the same way, Grág. ii. 267; hvatki es þeir hafa at, Fms. xi. 132; hann tók af þér konuna, en þú haför ekki at, but thou didst not stir, didst take it tamely, Nj. 33; bæði munu menn þetta kalla stórvirkir ok illvirkir, en þó má nú ekki at hafa, but there is no help for it, 202; eigi sýnisk mér meðal-atferðar-leysi, at vér höfum eigi at um kvámmur hans, i. e. that we submit tamely to his coming, Fs. 32; absol., viltú þess freista, ok vita þá hvat at hafi, wilt thou try and

see *how it will do?* Bjarn. 27; en nú skaltú fara fyrir, ok vita hvat at hafi, Bs. i. 712. III. phrases, hafa hátt, *to be noisy, talk loud*, Fms. i. 66; við skulum ekki hafa hátt (*do not cry loud*) hér er maðr á glugganum, a lullaby song; hafa lágt, *to keep silent*; hafa hægt, *to keep quiet*; hafa sík á (i) hófi, *to compose oneself*, Ls. 36; hafa í hótum við e-n, *to use threatening (foul) language*, Fb. i. 312; hafa í glett við e-n, *to banter one*, Fms. viii. 289; hafa illt at verki, *to do a bad deed*, Ísl. ii. 184.

E. Passing into the sense of the verb hæfa (see at the beginning), *to aim at, hit, with dat.* I. *to hit*; svá nær hafði hausinum, *at . . . the shot so nearly hit the head, that . . .*, Fms. ii. 272; þat sama forað, sem henni hafði næst váða, *those very precipices from which she had so narrow an escape*, Bs. i. 200, Fms. ix. 357; nær hafði nú, at skjótr mundi verða okkarr skilnaðr, Al. i. 24; nær hafði okkr nú, *it struck near us, it was a narrow escape*, Fms. viii. 281; kvaðsk svá dreymt hafa (*have dreamed*), at þeim mundi nær hafa, ix. 387, v. l.; ok er nær hafði at skipit mundi fljóta, *when the ship was on the point of floating*, Ld. 58; ok hafði svá nær (*it was within a hair's breadth*), at frændr Þorvalds mundu ganga at honum, Nj. 160; ok hafði svá nær at þeir mundu berjask, Ib. 11, cp. Bs. i. 21: the phrase, fjarrí hefir, *far from it!* Edda (in a verse).

2. *to charge*; eigi em ek þar fyrir sönnu hafðr, *I am not truly aimed at for that, 'tis a false charge*, Eg. 64; þeim manni er fyrir sökum er hafðr, i. e. *the culprit*, Grág. i. 29; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á e-u, *to make a charge of a thing*; það varð ekki á því haft, *they could not make a case for a charge of it*.

II. *metaph.* *to be the ground or reason for*, (hence til-hæta, *reason, fact, foundation*); til þess ætla vitrir menn þat haft at Ísland sé Tile (i. e. Thule) kallað, at . . . *learned men suppose that is the reason that Iceland is called Thule, that . . .* Landn. (pref.); mikitt mun til haft, er einmæli er um (*there must be some reason for it, because all people say so*), Þorgils segir, eigi er fyrir haft (*there is no ground whatever for it*), at ek mæla betr fyrir gríðum en aðrir menn, Ísl. ii. 379; vér hyggjum þat til þess haft vera, at þar hafi menn sósk, *we believe the substance of the story is that men have been seen there*, Fms. xi. 158; hvat er til þess haft um þat (*what is the truth of the matter?*), hefir sundr-pykki orðit með ykkv? Boll. 364: in the saying, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkut, *every one gets his reputation for something*, Nj. 115.

2. *to happen, coincide*; hefir svá til, at hann var þar sjálf, Fms. xi. 138, v. l. β. the phrase, hafa mikitt (litit) til síns máls, *to have much (little) reason for one's tale*, i. e. *to be much, little, in the right*, Fms. vii. 221, xi. 138 (v. l.), Nj. 88: um þenna hefir svá stórum, *it matters so much with this man*, (v. l. for mun stórum skipta), Fms. xi. 311.

F. REFLEX. *to keep, dwell, abide*, but only of a temporary shelter or abode, cp. Lat. *habitare*, (cp. also höfn, *a haven*); hann hefsk á náttartíma niðri í vötnum, *at night-time he keeps down in the water*, Stj. 77: *to live*, þeir höfðusk mjök í kaupferðum, *they spent much of their life in travelling*, Hkr. i. 276; hann hafðisk löngum í bænnum, Bs. i. 353. β. with prep. við; hér mun ek við hafask (*I will stay here*) en þú far til konungs, Fb. ii. 125; hafðisk hann við á skógum eðr í öðrum fylgnum, 302; því at hann hafðisk þá á skipum við, Fms. viii. 44; hvílsk heldr ok hafsk við í því landi, *rest and stay in that land*, Stj. 162; Asgírr hafðisk við uppi í dalnum, Sd. 154; hafask lind fyrir, *to cover oneself with a shield (?)*, Vsp. 50; hafask hlífar fyrir, *to be mailed in armour*, Hkm. 11.

2. hafask at, *to do, behave* (cp. D. above); vóru þeir þá svá móðir, at fé hans mundi eigi hafask, Fms. ii. 149; en síðan skulst þér at hafa slíkt sem ek kann fyrir segja, i. 158; þat citt munu við at hafask, at ek mun betr göra en þú, Nj. 19; Lambi sá hvat Steinnar hafðisk at, Eg. 747.

3. hafask vel, *to do well, thrive*; vaxa ok vel hafask, *to wax and do well*, Hm. 142; nú er þat bæn mín, at þér hafisk við vel, *that you bear yourself well up*, Fms. ix. 497; Jungfrúin hafðisk vel við í ferdinni, x. 86; at fé hans mundi eigi hafask at betr at meðal-vetri, Grág. ii. 326.

4. recipr., hafask orð við, *to speak to one another*; ok er þat ósiðlegt, at menn hafisk eigi orð við, Fs. 14; þar til er þeir hafask réttar tölur við, N. G. L. i. 182.

II. part. hafandi is used in the sense of *having conceived, being with child*; þá verit hann varr við at hón var hafandi, 656 B. 14; hón skyldi verða hafandi at Guðs syni, id.; generally, allt þat er hafanda var lét burð sinn ok ærðisk, Fms. vii. 187; svá sem hón verðr at honum hafandi, Stj. 178; (hence barns-hafandi, *being with child*).

G. The word hafa is in the Icel., as in other Teut. languages, used as an auxiliary verb with a part. pass. of another verb, whereby a compound preterite and pluperfect are formed as follows: I. in transitive verbs with acc. the participle also was put in acc., agreeing in gender, number, and case with the objective noun or pronoun; this seems to have been a fixed rule in the earliest time, and is used so in all old poems down at least to the middle of the 11th century, to the time of Sighvat (circ. A. D. 990-1040), who constantly used the old form,—átt is an apostrophe for áttá in the verse Ó. H. 81:

1. references from poets, Gm. 5, 12, 16; þá er forðum mik fædda höfðu, Vsp. 2; hverr hefði lopt lævi blandit eðr ætt jóns Óðns mey gefna, 29; þær's árdaga áttar höfðu, 60; ek hafða fengna konungs reiði, Ad. 3; en Grjótbjörn um gnegðan hefir, 18; mik hefir marr miklu

ræntan, Stor. 10; þó hefir Míms-vinr mér um fengnar bölvá bætr, 2; gaupur er Haraldr hafi sveltar, Hornklofi: Loka nær hefir leikiu allvald, Yt. 7; sá hafði borinn brúna-hörg, 14; jarlar höfðu veginn hann 15; ek hef orðinn (*found*) þann guðföör (verða is here used as trans. Hallfred; höfum kera framðan, id.; hann hefir litnar, sénar, hátr báni Ísl. ii. 223, thus twice in a verse of A. D. 1002; göngu hefik of gengr Korm. (in a verse); hann hafði farna för, Hkr. i. (Glum Geirason); hefir talðar níu orustur, Sighvat; þú hefir vandan þik, id.; ér hafit rek þá braut, Ó. H. 63 (Óttar Svarti); hann hefir búnar okkr hendr skrautlig Sighvat (Ó. H. 13); þeir hafa færð sinn höfuð Knúti, id.; hvar hafit hugðan mér sess, id.; hafa séf kenndan enn nöfðra heims enda, id.; Sighv; hefir lattan gram, id.; hefir þú hamar um fólgin, Þkv. 7, 8; þú he hvatta okkr, Gkv. 6; ek hefi yðr brennda, Am. 39, cp. 56; hefi ek þ minntan, 81; hefir þú hjörtu tuggin, Akv. 36; hefir þú mik dvaldi; Hbl. 51; ek hefi hafðar þrár, *I have had throes*, Fsm. 51; en ek ha görvan hef-k, svá hefi ek studdan, 12 (verse 13 is corrupt); hann he dvalda þik, Hkv. Hjörv. 29; lostna, 30; mik hefir sóttan meiri glæ 32; ek hefi brúði kerna, id.; þú hefir etnar úlfa krásir, opt sár sog Hkv. i. 36; sá er opt hefir örnú sadda, 35; hefir þú kannaða konu ónei 23; þá er mik svikna höfðu, Skv. 3. 55; hann hafði getna sonu, Bkv. þann sal hafa halir um görvan, Fm. 42; bróður minn hefir þú benjað 25; er hann ráðinn hefir, 37; sjaldan hefir þú gefnar vargi bráðr, 1 (in a verse).

2. references from prose; this old form has sin been turned into an indecl. neut. sing. part. -it. The old form was f lost in the strong verbs and the weak verbs of the first conjugatic in the earliest prose both forms are used, although the indecl. is m freq. even in the prose writers, as Íb., the Heidarv. S., the Mirac book in Bs., Njálá, Ó. H., (Thorodd seems only to use the old for as may be seen from the following references, Björn hafði særða þ meunn, Nj. 262; hann mundi hana hafa gipta honum, 47; hann ha þá leidda saman hestana, 264: ek hefi sendan mann, Ísl. (Heidarv. ii. 333; ek hefi senda menn, id.; hafa son sinn ör helju heimt Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 337; en er þeir höfðu niðr settan sveini 349; hann hafði veidda fimn tegu fiska, 350; er þér hefir neisu görva, Ó. H. 107: þá hefi ek fyrri setta þá í stafrófi, Ská (Thorodd) 161; þar hefi ek við görva þessa staf fjóra, id.; hafa h samsettan, 167: góða fylgd hefir þú mér veitta, Þorst Síðu H. sagði, at Ólafir konungr hafði sendan hann, Bs. i. 11: Þyri, er hert hafði festa nauðga, Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip): hefi ek þá svá signaða magnaða, v. 230: hefir sólin gengna tvá hluti, en einn únginginn, K. þ. 92 (Lund's Syntax, p. 12).

β. again, neut. indecl., hana hafði átt í þoróddr, Ísl. ii. 192: hón hafði heimt húskarl sinn . . . Ísl. (Heidarv. ii. 339; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest minn, 340; hefir þú eigi mik, 341; hve hann hafði lokkat hann, id.; gistingar hefi ek yðr fen, 343; þeir höfðu haft úfríð ok orrustu, Íb. 12; hann hafði tekið lög 14: stafr er átt hafði þorlárk, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 340; er þér hö upp tekið ketilinn ok hafit . . . 342; göngu e hann hafði gingit, 3. e sleggjuna hafði niðr felt, 346; sem maðr hefði nýssett (hana) n id.; jartein þá er hann þóttisk fingit hafa, 347; hafði prestrinn f fram sveininn, 349: hjálm er Hreiðmarr hafði átt, Edda 73: hafa e sína heitstrenging, Fms. (Jónsv. S.) xi. 141: slíkan dóm sem hann h mér hugat, Ó. H. 176, etc. passim.—at last the inflexion disappea altogether, and so at the present time the indecl. neut. sing. is used throu out; yet it remains in peculiar instances, e. g. konu hefi eg mér festa, L xiv. 20, cp. Vidal. ii. 21. ¶ This use of the inflexive part. pass. n often serve as a test of the age of a poem, e. g. that Sólárhjóð was c posed at a later date may thus be seen from verses 27, 64, 72, 73, 75; but this test is to be applied with caution, as the MSS. have in some c changed the true forms (-inn, -ann, and -it, -an being freq. abbrevia in the MSS. so as to render the reading dubious). In many cases the form is no doubt to be restored, e. g. in vegit to veginn, Fm. 4, 23; l to búinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; borit to borinn, Hkv. i. 1; beðit to beði Fsm. 48; orðit to orðin, Og. 23; roðit to roðinn, Em. 5; brotið brotinn, Bkv. 24, etc.: but are we to infer from Ls. 23, 26, 33, that poem is of a comparatively late age?

II. the indecl. neut. si is, both in the earliest poems and down to the present day, used in following cases: 1. with trans. verbs requiring the dat. or gen.; hefi fengit e-s, hann hafði fengit konu; hafa hefnt e-s, Fms. xi. 25; er hafði beðit sjár, Þkv. 32; stillir hefir stefnt mér, Hkv. Hjörv. 33, so in endless cases. 2. in the reflex. part. pass.; þeir (hann) f (hefir) látisk, farisk, sagsk, etc. 3. in part. of intrans. neut. ve e. g. þeir þær (hann, hón), hafa (hefir) setið, staðið, gengit, legit, f komit, verit, orðit, lifað, dáit, heitið . . . also almost in every line b of prose and poetry. 4. in trans. verbs with a neut. sing. in ob tive case the difference cannot be seen.

¶ The compound preterite is common to both the Romance- Teutonic languages, and seems to be older in the former than in latter; Grimm suggests that it originated with the French, and the spread to the Teutons. That it was not natural to the latter is sh by the facts, that α. no traces of it are found in Gothic, nor the earliest Old High German glossaries to Latin words. β. in

east Scandinavian poetry we can trace its passage from declinable to undecidable. *y.* remains are left in poetry of a primitive uncom-

ounded preterite infinitive, e.g. stóðu = hafa staðit, mundu, skyldu, vildu, see Gramm. p. xxv, col. 2. We may here note a curious dropping of the verb hefir, at ek em kominn hingat til lands, ok verit (having been) langa hríð utan-lands, Ó. H. 31, cp. Am. 52; barni at til, en vegit slíka hefju sem þorvaldr var, Glúm, 382. On this interesting matter see Grimm's remarks in his Gramim. iv. 146 sqq.

HAFD, n. (gs. hafhald), the perpendicular thrusts that hold the weft.

HAFI, a, m. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

HAFNA, að, to forsake, abandon, with dat.; hafna blótum ok góðum góðum, Fms. i. 33; h. fornun síð, Eb. 12; h. fornun átrúnaði, A. 141; h. fjándanunni, K. A. 74; h. líkamligum lystingum, 671. 4;

blótum e-s, to disobey one's orders, Andr. 65; h. ráði e-s, Al. 166; hafnaði áttinu, the cow left off eating, Bs. i. 194; ef hann hafnaði unukynnum, Fms. v. 218; opt hafnar mér manni fyrir litla sök, A. 6; ádr ek þér hafna, lest I forsake thee, Korm. 50 (in a verse); h.

veiri, poet. to feast, Fms. xi. 138 (in a verse); h. fjörvi, to die, Hkr. i. (in a verse); h. nafni e-s, to disown one, Hallfred; hafnið Nefju nafna, ye he (disgrace) the namesake of Nefja, Hkr. i. (in a verse); fyrir-litinn

hafnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnaandi, forsaking, Sks. 3. **II.** hafna, t. of cows and ewes, to conceive, to calve, lamb. **III.** hafna, to come to anchor; or hafna sig, id.

HAFNAN and **höfnun**, f. forsaking, abandonment, Hom. 2, Sks. 3, 612, 148; h. veraldar, Fms. v. 239; höfnun heims, Greg. 28; til hafnunar (disgrace) ok háðungar, K. A. 208.

HAFNAR, vide höfn, a haven.

HAFNAR-BÍT, n. pasture, grazing, N. G. L. i. 25; cp. Dan. havne-gang.

HAFNAR-BORG, f. a sea borough, þjal. 29.

HAFNING, f. a heaving up, elevation, lifting, of christening (cp. the he. hefja ör heidnum dómi = to christen), N. G. L. i. 339, 340.

HAFN-LEYSA, u, f. (hafn-leysi, n., Hkr. iii. 266), a barbourless coast, Stj. 23, N. G. L. i. 10, Eg. 161, Fs. 150.

HAFN-LIGR, adj. barbour-like, Eg. 99.

HAFN-SKIPTI, n. division of land (pasture), N. G. L. i. 249.

HAFN-TAKA, u, f. 'haven-taking,' getting into barbour, N. G. L. ii. 280.

HAFTR, m., gen. hafrs, pl. hafrar; hafrir, Haustl. 15, is scarcely correct: A. bæfer, cp. Engl. beifer; Lat. caper] :—a buck, be-goat, Edda, of the e-goats of Thor, Hdl. 46, þkv. 21, Lv. 47, 52, Hrafn. 3, Nj. 62, A. 427, 503, Eb. 94; hafra há, goats' hair, Magn. (pref.), Andr.

compds: haftrs-belgr, m. = hafrstaka, Fb. iii. 400. haftrs-lykna, the shape of a goat, Eb. 94. haftrs-þjó, n. buck's t'big, a nick-nack, Landn. haftr-kytti, n. a kind of whale, Sks. 128. haftr-lykna, u, f. a goat's skin, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 96, Bs. i. 551, Gisl. 7; in local names, Hafra-fell, Hafra-gil, Hafra-nes, Hafra-tindr, Hafra-nes, Hafra-sá, Landn.; Hafrs-fjörðr (in Norway), Fms. xii. Fb. iii.

HAFTR, m., only in pl. haftrar, [Germ. haber; North. E. haver], oats; does not occur in old writers.

HAFTR, and **hapt**, n. [hafá], properly a handcuff; sprettr mér af fótum því, en af höndum haft, Hm. 150, 149; then generally a bond, chain, or höft ör þörnum, Vsp. (Hb.); sitja í höftum, to be in fetters as a prisoner, Mar. II; fætr hans váru í höftum, Mork. 205; leysa e-n ór höftum, Ls. 37; halda e-n í höftum, to keep one in bonds, Fb. i. 378; at er örðr ok hann má koma höftum á hann ef hann vill, Gpl. 149; of the

horses or tether fastened to a horse's leg, taka af, leggja á haft; ef haft st hrossi, Grág. i. 436, freq. in mod. usage, cp. hefta: so in the verse, verða e-m at haftri, to be a hindrance or stumbling-block to one, Nj. (in verse). **haft-bönd**, n. pl. fetter-bonds, Fas. iii. 17. **II.** haftr, h., pl. gods (as band II. 3), Edda 96. compds: haftra-guð, n. god of gods, the supreme god, of Odin, Edda 14. haftra-snytrir, friend of the gods, Haustl. haftr-sceni, n. the atonement (Germ. friend of the gods), i. e. poetry, Korm.; cp. the tale in Edda 47.

HAFTR, u, f. a female prisoner, a bondswoman; haftra ok hernuma, Gkv. 2, þkv. 2, 3; oft finnr ambátt höftu, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

HAFTR, m. a male prisoner, a bondman; haftr ok hernuminn, Fm. 7, 8, 9, Akv. 28.

HAFTR, að, [Hel. bibagan; Germ. bebagen], to manage, arrange, with adversu hann skyldi haga verks-háttum sínum, Eb. 150; svá skulu vér þingungu várra, at ..., Fms. i. 16; en nú var oss því hægra at haga þá þeirra eptir várri vild, vi. 261; at haga svá formælinu, at ...,

the words so, that ..., 655 xi. 2; haga sér til sess, to take one's seat, H. (in a verse); haga hálftr yrkjum, to take the middle course, 7; en fénu var hagat til gæzlu, the money was taken into keeping, v. 31; þeim er sólna gerði, ok heiminum hagaði ok hann gerði, G. 11. **β.** with adv., skal erkebiskup haga svá, at hann hafri lög, G. i. 145; hværnig skulum vér þá til haga, Fms. vi. 205. **γ.** to

not oneself, behave; þér hagit yður verr en annarr lýðr, Stj. 430; ef til hefir sér til óhelgi hagat, Grág. ii. 106; ef hann hagar annan þess óberuise, ok verðr hann útlagar um þrem mörkum, K. þ. K. 8. **δ.** with prep. til, to contrive; svarði hann eða, at hann skyldi haga, at ..., Edda 26; það þórir svá til haga, at Egill sé ekki

langvistum í mínu ríki, Eg. 227; hagaðu svá til, at þú vitir víst at Hraerkr komi aldregi síðan lífs til Noregs, Ó. H. 75; haga svá (til) sem Jökull vildi, Fs. 10. **2.** absol., haga e-m, to turn out so and so for one; en þetta sama hagaði honum til mikils háska, but this turned out to bis great peril, Fms. viii. 17; þat hagar okkr til auðar, it falls luckily for us, Gisl. (in a verse); ok hagar þá síðleysi eigi vel fyrir umanni, Sks. 280; oss þætti sem þér sé lítt til gamans hagat, Fas. ii. 225; ok hefir vætr meir til úyndis hagat, en þú, i. e. it was a sore calamity, Bs. i. 79; er sálinni hagar til mikils háska, which is fraught with much peril to the soul, Al. 163; þat hagaði Ólafi til mikils harms, Fms. x. 239; í þeim eyri sem okkr bezt hagaði, in the money which suited us best, D. N.; vil ek gefa þér skip þetta með þeim farmi, sem ek veit vel hagar til Íslands, with a cargo which I know is suitable for Iceland, Fms. vi. 305; en mér er eigi um at finna hann, þannig sem til hagar er, as matters stand, Orkn. 428. **II.** reflex. (rare), en það hagask svá til (it so happened) at þeir gengu út fjörir, Sturl. i. 129 (where Bs. i. 434, ber svá til, at ...). **III.** part., at höguðu, meet, fitting; eigi skiptir þú at höguðu til, ef ..., 'tis not fitting, if ..., Fms. ii. 61; cp. at högum, Fs. 99, l. c., and 79 (bottom):—van-haga, impers. to lack, want.

HAGALL, m. a mythical pr. name: the name of the Rune b, whence Hagals-tætt, f. the second part of the Runic alphabet, vide introd. p. 227.

HAGAN, högun, f. management; til-högun, arrangement.

HAGAR-BARÐR, m. name of a Danish mythical hero, 'with the fine beard,' Saxo, Grett. (in a verse): a name of Odin (cp. Harbarðr, Síð-grani, Síð-skæggr), Edda.

HAG-BEIT, f. pasture, Jm. 26.

HAG-FALDIN, part. booded with hedges, poet. of the earth, Fms. vi. 140.

HAG-FASTR, adj. of cattle, grazing constantly, Rb.

HAG-FÁTT, n. adj. short of grazing, Fms. vi. 103.

HAG-FELÐR, adj. fit, meet, suited for; ek mun þér h., því at ek em verkmaðr góðr, en þú ert iðju-maðr sjálf, Njard. 366; h. eyrendi, a meet errand, Ísl. ii. 458; allir hlutir hagfeldir ok farsælligir, Ó. H. 195.

HAG-FELLA, u, f. a field. hagfellu-garðr, m. a field fence, Gpl. 381.

HAG-FRÖÐI, f. agricultural statistics, (mod.)

HAGGA, að, to put out of order, derange, with dat.; e-t stendr ó-haggað, to remain unmoved: reflex. to be put out of joint.

HAG-GENGINN, part. grass-fed, fattened in the pastures, of cattle, Stj. 560, I Kings iv. 23.

HAGI, a, m. [A. S. haga = a fence; Dan. have = a garden; Swed. bage; North. E. bag; Engl. hedge; cp. Old Engl. bay, Hayes as local names; the word still remains as an appellative in haw-thorn = hedge-thorn; haw-baw = a sunk fence] :—a pasture, prop. a 'hedged field,' Grág. ii. 227, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 54, Ísl. ii. 330, Karl. 133; var hestum hagi fenginn, the horses were put out to grass, Fb. ii. 340; fjár-hagi, saud-hagi, sheep pasture; fjall-hagar, fell pastures; heima-hagar, home pastures; út-hagi, out pasture (far from the farm); Icel. distinguish between tún and engjar for hay-making, and hagar for grazing. compds: haga-beit, f. grazing, Eg. 718, Grág. ii. 224. haga-ganga, u, f. grazing. haga-garðr, m. a field fence, Pm. 88, Eb. 132, Fs. 47; Hagi is freq. the name of a farm, Landn. Haga-land, n. the estate of the farm Hagi, Sturl. ii. 171. haga-spakr, adj. = hagfastr.

HAGI, a, m. [hagr], only in compds, þjóð-hagi, a great artist.

HAGINDI, n. pl. comfort, advantage, B. K. 110, H. E. ii. 165; vide hægindi.

HAG-JÖRÐ, f. pasture land, Stj. 168, Sd. 167.

HAG-KEYPI, n. a good bargain, Fb. ii. 75, iii. 450.

HAG-KVÆMR (hag-kvæmiligr), adj. meet, useful.

HAGL, n. [A. S. hagal; Engl. hail; Germ. hagel; Dan. bagel; Swed. bage] :—hail, Fms. i. 175, Nj. 232, Ann. 1275, Glúm. 342, Bs. i. 698, passim. compds: hagl-dropi, a, m. a hail-stone, Stj. 274. hagl-hríð, f. a hail-storm, Stj. 274, 275, Fms. iii. 180. hagl-korn, n. a hail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142. hagl-stein, m. a hail-stone, Ann. 1275. hagl-vindr, m. a hail-storm, Pröv. 454. **II.** in plur. grapes, (mod.)

HAGLA, að, to hail.

HAG-LAUST (hag-leysa, u, f.), n. adj. barren, without grass.

HAG-LEIKR (-leiki), m. skill in handicraft, Bs. i. 138, 681, Sks. 443, 633, Stj. 519, Al. 93, Barl. 167, Fb. ii. 296, passim. hagleiks-görð, f. fine workmanship, Bs. i. 681. hagleiks-maðr, m. a handicraftsman, an artist, Fas. ii. 463, Barl. 167.

HAG-LENDI, n. [hagi], pasture land.

HAG-LIGA, adv. skilfully, bandily, Fms. vi. 217: conveniently, suitably, meetly, v. 43, Sl. 72, þkv. 16, 19 (neatly).

HAG-LIGR, adj. fine, handy, skilful, Mar.: fit, meet, proper, convenient, h. ráð, Fms. vii. (in a verse), K. þ. K. 100; furðu h. geit, a very proper goat, Edda 24; ú-hagliggr, troublesome, Bs. ii. 115.

HAG-MÝRR, f. [hagi], a pasture marsh, Sd. 167.

HAG-MÆLTR, part. well-spoken, Fms. iv. 374: a kind of metre, Edda 138; in mod. usage only of one who has skill in verse-making, hann er hagamæltr, a happy verse-maker, but not yet a skald, poet.

HAGNA, að, e-m hagnar, to be meet for one; hvárum ykkrum hefir betr hagnað, which of you has had the best luck? Fms. v. 193, xi. 212 (in a verse).

hagnaðr, m. *advantage*, Hkr. ii. 85.

hag-nýta, tt, *to make use of*, Rb. 42, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

hag-orðr, adj. *well-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152.

HAGR, adj. *bandy, skilful*, opp. to *bagr*, q. v.; *hagr á tré*, Bs. ii. 146; *hagr á járn*, Gisl. 18; *hagr maðr á tré ok járn*, Eg. 4, Ölk. 34; hann var *hagr maðr*, Ísl. ii. 325; hann *húsar upp bæinn*, því at hann var allra manna *hagast*, 171; því at þú ert *umýslu-maðr* mikill ok *hagr vel*, Fms. i. 290; Hreiðarr bæi *Evind* frá sér silfr nokkutt ok gull, *Evindr spurði* ef hann væri *hagr*, Vi. 214; þann mann er *hagast* var á öllu Íslandi á tré, Bs. i. 132; hann valdi þann mann til kirkju-görðar, er þá þótti einu hverri *hagast vera*, sá hét Þóródr Gamlason, 163, 235; Völundr var *hagast maðr* svá at menn viti í fornum sögum, Sæm. 89: of a lady, hún var svá *hög* (so *bandy at needlework*) at fár komur vóru jafnhagar henni, Nj. 147; hún var væn kona ok *hög á hendr*, Ísl. ii. 4; Margrét hin *haga*, Bs. i. 143: of dwarfs, *hagir dvergar*, Hdl. 7; whence *dverg-hagr, skilful as a dwarf*. 2. = *hagligr*, of work; sem ek *hagast kunna*, as *bandily as I could*, Vkv. 17: *skurð-hagr, skilled in carving*; orð-hagr = *hagorðr*; þjóð-hagr, a *great artist*.

HAGR, m., gen. *hags*, pl. *hagir*, [as to the root *vide* *haga*, cp. also the preceding word] = *state, condition*; honum þótti þá komit *hag manna* í únýtt efni, Jb. 12; hefi ek sagt þér allt er yfir minn *hag* hefir gengit, Mar., Hom. 126, 155; at njósna hvat um *hag* Astríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; annan vetr eptir var Halldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um *hag* hennar, and *she got on slowly*, of a woman in labour, Sturl. i. 109; hann sagði með undrum hans *hag fram* yfjtjask, *be said that his affairs went on in a strange way*, Fb. i. 380; en nú tekr *hagr minn* at úhægjask, þor. Karl. 370. β. in plur. *affairs*; hversu komtu hér, eðr hvat er nú um *hagi þína*? Fms. i. 79; hversu hann skyldi nú með fara eðr breyta *högum sínum*, Nj. 215; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar *högum* (doings), at hún mundi vera vitr, Ld. 22; ef þér segit nokkrum frá um *hagi* vára Rúts, Nj. 7; lands-hagir, *public affairs*.

II. metaph. means; ef hann hefir eigi *hag* til at fara þau fram, Grág. i. 232; hann skal færa þeim manni er ánastr er, þeirra manna er *hag á til viðtökunnar*, 248; en ef erfingi hefir eigi *hag* til framfærslu, 250; ef maðr týnir svá fé sínu, at hann á eigi *hag* at gjalda alla laudura, ii. 410; ráða-hagr, a *match*; fjár-hagr, *money affairs*. 2. *advantage, favour, gain*; svo eru hyggindi sem í *hag* koma, a saying; bera kvíð í *hag* e-m, to *pronounce for one*, Grág. i. 176; hallat hefi ek vist, segir konungur, ok þó í *hag* þér, Fms. ii. 272; greiddisk eigi byrriinn mjök í *hag* þeim, Fb. iii. 446; hrolldi hvatvetna þat er til *hags* skyldi, Am. 95; ó-hagr, *disadvantage*.

3. adverbial phrase, at *högum, suitably*; eigi skiptir þat *högum* til, 'tis not meet, 'tis a shame, *unfair*, Fs. 79; eigi hefir hér at *högum* verit til skipt, 99; Kormakr kvæð eigi at *högum* til skipta, ef hann sparir eigi við þik sverðit, en hann sparir við oss, Korm. 80; the mod. phrase, fara sínum *högum* ok munum, to *do at one's leisure, as one is pleased*. **hags-munir**, in. pl. *profit*; at hann gerði hinum *hagsmunum*, fimn áura eðr meira fjár, í kaupinu, Grág. ii. 241 (req. in mod. usage).

hag-ráð, n. an *opportunity*, O. H. L. 33.

hag-ráðr, adj. *giving wise counsel*, Nj. 2.

hag-ræða, dd, to *put right, put in order*, with dat., Fas. iii. 10.

hag-ræði, n. *comfort*, Hom. 19; *service*, Band. 4; en föður sínum görði hann aldri *hagræði*, 6; leggja til *hagræðis* með e-m, to *do service to one*, Bs. ii. 179.

hag-ræðr, adj. = *hagræðr*, N. G. L. ii.

hag-skøytr, adj. a *good shot*, Edda (Ub.) 270.

hag-skipti, n. *fairness, a fair bargain*, Þórð. 21.

hag-smíðliga, adv. *bandily*, Jb. 218.

hag-smíðr, m. an *artist, adept*, Edda 96 (in a verse).

hag-spakligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *practically wise*, Sks. 627.

hag-spakr, adj. *sensible, practical*, Ver. 17.

hag-speki, f. *forethought, good sense*, Fas. iii. 7, Sks. 50.

hag-stæðr, adj. *fair, favourable*, of wind and weather; h. byrr, a *fair wind*, Eb. 332; veðr *hagstætt*, Eg. 390; stór veðr ok *hagstætt*, Fms. ii. 64, þor. Karl. 372.

hag-virki, n. *master-work*, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse), Od. xix. 227 (βαίβαλον).

hag-virk-liga, adv. in a *workmanlike manner, to the purpose*, Grág. ii. 338.

hag-virkr, adj. *workmanlike*.

hag-þorn, m. [hagi], the *hautborn, 'bedge-born'*, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 395.

hai, interj. *alas!* Stj. 649, the rendering of *heu heu!* in the Vulgate, cp. ai, Sæm. 118.

hak, n. a *little book*, such as the barb of a hook.

HAKA, u. f. [Swed. *haka*; Dan. *hage*], the *chin*, Eg. 305; skeggit við *höku*, 564; *höku* ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, xi. 139, N. G. L. i. 339, Edda; undir-haka, a *double chin*. compps: *höku-bein*, n. the *chin bone*, Sd. 169. *höku-langr*, adj. *having a long chin*, Bárð. 165. *höku-mikill*, adj. *having a large chin*, Sd. 147. *höku-skarð*, n. a *left in the chin*. *höku-skegg*, n. the *beard on the chin*, Fas. ii. 434, Hkr. ii. 176.

haki, a, m. [Dan. *hage*; Swed. *bake*; Germ. *baken*; Engl. *book*], a *book*, (rare): a mythical pr. name, Edda, Fas.

hakka, að, to *devour, eat ravenously*, as a *beast*, (cant word.)

hak-langr, adj. = *hökulangr*, a *nickname*, Hkr. i.

HALD, n. (vide *halda*), *bold*:

1. a *bold, fastening*; nýtr bön afls ok kippir vaðnum, þviat hann hugði haldit annan *veg* eigi þí Fms. xi. 442.

2. a *law phrase, withholding*; *gagna-hald*, Grág. 273; þá á hann kost hvárt er hann vill at hætta til haldsins eðr eigi, en ef hún er login, þá veðr eigi rétt haldit, i. 312; stefna um tíund hald, ok telja hina sekjan um, K. þ. K. 46.

II. *upholding maintenance*:

1. *reparation*; fyrir *hald á kirkju*, Vm. 12; segja halds kirkjunnar (to *defray the repairs of the kirk*) þann jarðar-teig, Dipl. i. 12.

2. a *law term, possession*; sögðum vér með fullum laga-orðkun Guðmundi til halds sagða jörð, Dipl. iii. 5; hafa vald eðr *hald* e-s hlut Bs. i. 720; hún á tveggja króka *hald í vatnið, sbe* (the church) *has the be* (right) of two books in the lake, Pm. 41. β. þessum fénaði beit *hald* (bite and occupation) fyrir sunnan á, Dipl. v. 10.

3. *suppo backing*; við tókum okkr *hald* þar er Guð var, Hom. 154; hann he nú *hald* mikit af konungi, *he has much support from the king*, Eg. 33

so in the phrase, *hald* ok traust, *help and support in need*; hún hafði þen mannt sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; and in the phrases, *kon* e-m at haldi or í hald, to *prove true to one, be of use, help to one*; ok hann enn vel koma þér at haldi, Ísl. ii. 329; illa koma honum *gó* frændr í hald, Fms. x. 413, Greg. 22; eigi veit ek mér verr í hald *ko* úknálek minn en þér afi þitt, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 182; kemr oss þat ekki at haldi, Fms. viii. 214, xi. 31; þviat vér höfum ærit mart (lið) oss kæmi þat vel at haldi, Nj. 192; hér kemr illa í hald, *this comes ill* *help, is a great shame*, Lv. 95.

4. *custody*; Ólafr konungur tók við haldi Hráræks konungs, O. H. 73; hafa e-n í haldi, to *keep one* *custody*, freq.: hence *varð-höld, custody*.

5. *entertainment*; fór hún til hirðar jarls ok var með honum í góðu haldi, Bjarn. 5; hann var vetrinn ok í því hærra haldi af húsfreyju sem hann var lengr, Fms. 112.

6. a *course, a naut. term*; ef stýrimenn vilja báðir fara, skilr þá um hald, Grág. ii. 398; hence áfram-hald, *going on*; aptur-*return*.

7. *holding, meaning, suggestion*; það er *hald* manna, í in mod. usage, but no reference to old writers has been found.

keeping, tending, of cattle; góð höld á skepunum, góð skepun-hi freq.

III. a *holding, keeping, observance*, of a feast, holiday; a heilagra manna hald, Ver. 53; þótt er meira hald sé á dagrunu, *alibon* it be a *holiday of first degree*, Grág. ii. 360; var þá þegar tekinn í m hald hans lífláts-dagr, Fms. xi. 309; í borg þessi var þórs-hof í mi haldi, in *high worship*, Al. 19; hence hátíða-hald, *keeping high hold* Jóla-hald, Fms. i. 32; Drottins-daga-hald, Nj. 165; af-hald, upp-á-h esteem, 'uphold'; ártíða hald, B. K. 25; níu lestra-höld, *reading the legends*, Vm. 51, 64.

IV. in plur., *hold, bandles*; klukka til höldin, Vm. 42; handar-hald, a *bandle*; cp. also half-ald: á-höld, *uten* halds-maðr, m. a *keeper, guardian*, Gþl. 258, 501, Js. 121.

HALDA, pret. hélt (= Goth. *baibald*), 2d pers. hélt, mod. hólzt, héldum; pres. held, pl. höldum; pret. subj. hélði; part. haldinn; impe hald and haltú: [Ulf. *balðan* = βάλειν, ποιμαίνω, whereas he ren to *keep, bold* by other words; Hef. *balðan* = *alere, fovere, colere*, wh thus seems to be the primitive sense of the word, and to be akin to *colo*; again, A. S. *bealdan*, Engl. *bold*, O. H. G. *baltan*, Germ. *bal* Swed. *bälla, halda*, Dan. *holde*, are all of them used in a more gen sense] — to *bold*.

A. WITH DAT. to *hold* to: I. to *bold fast by*; with the no of restraint or force, tók Gizurr förunaut Ögmundar ok hélt honum, S i. 150; Gunnarr var kyrr svá at honum hélt einn maðr, Nj. 92; ef n heldr manni . . . varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 110; h. e-m undir d 17; h. skipum (to *grapple the ships*) með stafnljám, Fms. ii. 315; to *back*, Hrafn fékk eigi haldit henni heima þar, Ísl. ii. 249; ok halda þ veðr í enni sömu höfn, Grág. i. 92; h. (sér) í e-t, to *bold oneself fas* *grasp*, þú skalt h. í hurðar-hringinn, Dropl. 29; heldr sér í fagit, 177.

β. so in the phrases, halda barni (manni) undir skírn, vatn, p signan, biskups hönd, eccl. to *bold a bairn (man) at baptism, prima signu* *confirmation*, Grág. i. 29; h. vatni (tárnum), to *bold one's tears*, 623, Fms. viii. 232, vi. (in a verse); halda munni, to *bold one's tongue, be si* vii. 227; halda tungu sinni, þórð.

2. to *withhold*; þá megu þe tíundum hans í móti, K. þ. K. 62; h. vætti, Grág. i. 42; h. gögnum, ef goði heldr tylftar-kvið, er hann heldr kviðnum, 58; halda mati fyrir honum, 47; h. sköttum fyrir e-m, Nj. 8; h. skógar-manni fyrir Finnb. 334; um þat er hann hefir konungi haldit, Grág. i. 313; h. bændr gjaldinu, Fms. vii. 302; hélt ek því (i. e. the money) fyrir hor i. e. *paid it not*, Ísl. ii. 244.

II. to *bold*, of a rope or the like maðr hugði h. mundu er festi, . . . ok h. mundu í slíku veðri, Grág. ii. reip þau tíu er tveggja manna afli haldi hvert, id.; skal hann svá *gó* haldi fyrir fyrnsku, 268. β. to *bold, hold out, last*; optast halda þar ill litla hríð, Sks. 212; sunnudags-helgi riss upp á laugardegi, ok heldr (ll til mánaðags, N. G. L. i. 138.

III. to *keep, retain*, Germ. *heba* fá-ein skip héldu seglum sínum, Fms. x. 143; þú skalt jafnan þessu h., Nj. 6; h. bústað sínum, Ld. 26; h. ríki sínu, Al. 58, Fms. i. 12 öllum Noregi, viii. 155; h. frelsi ok eignum, vi. 40; h. hlut sínu *upbold one's right*, Eg. passim; halt sömum vinum sem ek hefi

s. i. 375; h. hreinlik sínum, Al. 58. **β.** to bold, keep safe, preserve; hlut sínum, Ld. 54; h. heilsu, Grág. i. 145; h. virðingú sinni, Ld. 16; heldr hann kosti sínum, Grág. ii. 209; h. tíma (*honour*) sínum, Al. 1; h. lífi ok línum, Eg. 89; h. lífinu, Nj. 111; h. trúnaði sínum, 90; vináttu sinni, Ld. 200; einorð sinni, Fb. ii. 265; h. sér réttum, keep oneself right, Ld. 158; h. e-m heilum, Odd. 30; h. ríki fyrir m, Fms. v. 279; h. manna-forráði fyrir e-m, Hrafn. 19; h. réttu máli fyrir e-m, Fms. vii. 64. **2.** to continue to keep, keep all along; h. knum hætti, Fms. iv. 254; h. vöku, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; h. vöku fyrir e-m, to keep another awake; halda sýslu sinni, Fs. 36; högum, to keep grazing, Eb. 104, Ld. 148. **3.** to hold, keep one's neck; ellipt., vetr var illr ok héldu menn illa, *the winter was cold and was ill to keep live stock*, Sturl. ii. 143, (cp. fjár-höld); hann hélt svá at nær lífið hvat-vetna, Hrafn. 22: metaph., illa hefir þinn fadir haldit, Fms. xi. 144; öld hefir illa haldit, *the people have had a sad life*, vi. (in a verse); h. fangi, and also ellipt. halda, of sheep and cattle, p. to 'to go back'. **4.** phrases, halda njósum, to keep watch, to watch, Fms. viii. 146, Nj. 113; hann hélt njósum til Önundar, Landn. 287; h. konungur njósum til, e. . ., Fms. vii. 128; hann skyldi h. njósum ok gera orð konungi, i. 54; h. njósum til um e-t, iv. 119, Nj. 93; h. lda njósu (sing.) um skip þat, Eg. 74; þér haldit njósum nær ferri fr á Arnkatli, Eb. 186; hann lét h. njósum uppi á landi, Fms. vii. 6; hann hélt frétting til, ef. . ., iv. 349. **β.** halda (hendi) fyrir auga, bold (*the band*) before the eyes, shade the eyes, Nj. 132, Fms. v. 196; fyrir munum e-m, to bold (*the band*) over one's mouth; h. hendi yfir m, to bold the band over one, protect one, Nj. 266, Fbr. 22, Korm.; h. mudi um háls e-m, to clasp the bands around one's neck, Fms. i. 9; h. líði fyrir e-n, to bold the shield for one as a second in a duel, Isl. ii. 257, ssm.; h. e-m til náms, to bold one to the book, make one study, K. p. K. 6; h. e-m til virðingar, Ld. 98. **IV.** ellipt. (líði, skipi, för, fmu, etc. understood), to bold, stand in a certain direction, esp. as a naut. m; þeir héldu apr (*stood back again*) um haustið, Eg. 69; treystisk an eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6; héldu þeir vestr um haf, id.; stigu þeir kip sin, ok héldu út (*stood out*) eptir firði, Fms. i. 63; þeir héldu þat á sumar til Íslands, Ld. 6; hann hélt upp eptir himni eystrí kvísl, s. vii. 55; h. heim, to bold one's course, stand homewards, Odd. 30; á braut, Grág. i. 92; Hrótr hélt suðr til Eyra-sundis, Nj. 8; h. eptir m, to pursue one, 7; h. undan, to fly, Fms. x. 396, Nj. 98 (on land); m móti þeim sunnan-veðr með myrkri, ok urðu þeir fyrir at h., to one's course for the wind, A. A. 271; h. útleið, to stand on the outer k, Eg. 78; h. til, to turn against, attack (on sea), Fms. xi. 72; hélt m líði sínu suðr á Mæri, i. 62; þeir héldu líði sínu norðr til Þrándims, id.; Haraldr konungur hélt norðan líði sínu, Eg. 32; héldu þeir pi því suðr með landi, 69; skipi því hélt hann halda vestr til Englands; Unnr hélt skipinu í Orkneyjar, eptir þat hélt Unnr skipi sínu til Brejta, Ld. 8. **β.** to graze, put in the field, of sheep, cattle; þykkir þeir þat miklu skipta at þeim sé vel til haga haldit, Eg. 714; hvert einarr hafði látið nautum sínum halda, 715; ok það hann h. nautunum nan veg, 716. **γ.** phrases, halda kyrru fyrir, to bold still, remain set, Ld. 216, Þórð. 30 new Ed., Nj. 223, 258; Haltr heldr nú til fangs endi físbjng) sem ádr, Ld. 38. **V.** with prep.; halda á e-u, to bold, eld in the band, freq. in mod. usage, h. á bók, penna, fjöðr, hnif, skærum, 4, etc.; hafði hver þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; h. á sverði, Fb. i. 33; hann c við öxinni ok hélt (viz. á), ok sá á, Eg. 180; to bold fast, heldr nú ádr á milli, Fas. i. 12; eigi máttu helvítis byrgi h. á honum, 626 C. 6; hann haldir á fénu (*withholds it*), Grág. i. 427. **β.** [German. *anbaltten*], bold to a thing, go on with, be busy about; h. á sýslu, to be busy, Rm. 14; á keru, qs. halda á drykkju, to go on drinking, carousing, Hm. 18; h. þinni sömu bæn, Stj. 417; h. á fyrisáttum við e-n, Þórð. 51 new Ed.; á búnaði sínum, Ld. 164; hélt hann þá á búnaði sínum sem skjótljagast, s. ix. 215, x. 119, Sturl. ii. 245; þegar á bak Jólum hélt Ólafur konungur þningi, Fms. v. 41; hann heldr nú á málinu, Nj. 259; nú heldr Þórð nálinu ok verðr Oddný honum gipt, Bjarn. 11, Konr. (Fr.); h. á tilkalli, s. i. 84; h. á þessum brott, xi. 41; h. á för, to go on with one's journey, þvat; gengu síðan sidd ok héldu á ferð sinni, and went on their rney, Sturl.;—whence the mod. phrase, halda áfram, to go on, which ms not to occur in old writers. **2.** halda e-u fram, to bold up, ke much of; Þórðir minn mun mér mjök halda fram haldit fyrir ástar tir, Nj. 3. **β.** to bold on doing, (hence fram-hald, continuation); lda fram upp-teknu efni, Fms. i. 263; slíku hélt hann fram meðan hann þi, iv. 254; hélt hann (fram) teknum hætti um veizlurnar, id., Grett. 3. halda saman, to bold together, Eluc. 6, Fms. vii. 140, Rb. 0. **4.** halda e-u upp, to bold aloft, Yngvarr hélt upp vísu þeirri, 152; steinninn heldr upp annarr öðrum, Kb. 390; h. upp árum, to d up the oars, cease pulling, Fas. ii. 517, N. G. L. i. 65. **β.** to uphold, maintain, support; halda upp hofi, Laudn. 64, Eb. 24; h. upp hofum ok blót, Fms. i. 91; h. upp kirkju, K. p. K. 52; h. upp Kristinninu, Fms. i. : to keep going, h. upp bardaga, orrostu, xi. 66, 188, 340. **γ.** to dis- urge; h. upp féráns-dómi, Grág. i. 120; h. upp lögskilum, 145; h. upp þrum, Ó. H. 174; h. upp kostnaði, Eg. 77; h. upp gjaldi, Grág. i. 384; ldam, Fms. i. 81; h. upp bót, Grág. ii. 182; bótum, Eb. 100, 162,

N. G. L. i. 311; ef hann heldr upp yfirbót (*penance*) þeirri, Hom. 70; h. upp bannum fyrir e-m, to pray for one, Fms. xi. 271; hélt hann því vel upp sem vera átti, discharged it well, x. 93. **δ.** halda sér vel upp, to bold oneself well up, Sturl. e. metaph., skal-at hann lögvillr verða, svá at honum haldi þat uppi (i. e. went unpunished), Grág. i. 136; ok heldr honum þat uppi (*that will save him*), ef hann er rétt-hafi at orðinn, ii. 242. **5.** halda e-u við, to maintain a thing, Hkr. i. 195. **VI.** impers., **1.** to continue, last; hélt því nokkura stund dags, Fms. x. 125; hélt því lengi um vetrinn, Ld. 288; regni hélt haustmótt gegnum, Fms. vi. 83. **2.** with prep. við, to be on the brink of; hélt þá við atgöngu, they were within a hair's breadth of coming to fight, Hkr. i. 143; hélt þá við vandræði, Fms. ix. 434; heldr við bardaga, vi. 8; heldr nú við hót, it is little short of a threat, i. 305; hélt við blót, x. 106; ok hélt við flotta, i. 174; hélt við meidingar, Nj. 21, Sd. 143; henni hélt við, at hón mundi drepa hana, Nj. 118; þeim hélt við vada sjálfan, Ó. H. 168; konungi hélt við, hvárt hann mundi standask eðr cigi, Mag. 100; honum hélt við kafanum, Bs. i. 18; hélt þó við at þeir mundi berjask, Fs. 53. **B. WITH ACC. to bold:** **I.** to bold in possession, a fief, land, estate, office, or the like; þeir héldu alla hina beztu staði með sjónum, Fms. xi. 131; þeir er ádr höfðu haldit land af Dana-konungi, i. 232; Eirekr skyldi h. land af Aðalsteini konungi, 23; Venundr hélt Firda-fylki, Eg. 12; hélt hann þat ríki undir Knút konungi, Isl. ii. 242; í þeirri borg héldu þeir langfedgar fámáttar konungdóma, Ver. 37; h. land sem leigu-land, Grág. ii. 278; konunginn heldr af Guði nafnit, Sks. 599 B; prestar er kirkjur halda, H. E. i. 486; sá prestur er heldr Péturs-kirkju, N. G. L. i. 312; presta þeir er kirkju halda, 346; skal sá maðr ráða er kirkju heldr, K. p. K. 60; Ólafur kirkju þá er Væringjar halda (*the parish church of W.*), Hkr. iii. 408. **2.** halda ábyrgju, ábyrgð á e-n, to have the responsibility of a thing, Grág. ii. 399, K. p. K. 66; h. grip, to be in the possession of, Grág. i. 438, ii. 190; h. skóla, to keep a school, Mar.; h. fylgð, to perform, Fms. ix. 279; eiga vandræði at h., to be in a strait, difficulty, Eb. 108. **II.** to bold, keep, observe, a feast, holiday, or the like; halda kirkju-dag, K. p. K. 42; í hvers minning heldr þú þenna dag? Nj. 157; h. helgan þváttdag hvern, Pr. 437; h. helga daga, Sl.; h. Jóna-dag, Páska, Hvíta-sunnu, Rb. 134; minnstú að h. helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þíns (the Fourth Commandment in the Icel. version); h. heilagt, to keep holiday, Dipl. ii. 14; í dag þá hátíð höldum vér til himna sté vor Herra, Hólabók 54; er Júdar héldu hátíðligt, Stj. 110; (hence forn-haldinn, time-honoured); of the day-marks (vide dagr, p. 95), er þaðan haldinn miðr-morgin, Hrafn. 9. **2.** to keep; halda orð sin, to keep one's word, Fms. x. 95; höldum öll cinka-mál vár, vii. 305; h. sættir, Nj. 57; gerðu svá vel, félagi, at þú halt vel sætt þessa, 111, Sturl. iii. 153, Fs. 65, Gullþ. 20; hann kvæðsk vilja hafa svardaga af þeim ok festu, at halda, Nj. 164; h. eið, Sturl. iii. 153; h. fríð, to keep peace, Greg. 7; ef þú vilt nokkura hluti eigi h. þá er ok hef á lagt við þik, Eg. 738; to observe faith, law, rite, etc., halda átrúnað, Fms. i. 34, x. 277; h. Guðs lög ok landsins, vii. 305; h. lauds lög, viii. 155; h. ein lög, 625, 52; hafa ok halda þau lög, Fms. i. 34; h. Kristilega trú, K. A. 74; h. mál (orð) e-s, Grág. 17; h. alla hluti með athugasamlegu minni, Sks. 439. **3.** to keep, tend; halda geitr, Hkv. 2. 20 (exactly as in Gothic). **III.** to uphold, maintain, support; þykkir mér þér sé nú ísjar-vert, hvárt þú munt fá haldit þik eðr eigi, Nj. 155; munu vér þó ekki einhlitir at h. oss eptir þessi verk, Háv. 50; at hón mætti með valdi h. sik ok menn sína, Fas. i. 375; þat vætr nokkurr várkunn, at þú heldir frænda þinn eðr fóstbróður, en þetta er alls engi (at) halda útlaga konungs, Ó. H. 145; enda ætla ek lífin viljann til at h. vini þína, Fms. vii. 244; því at Eysteinn konungur keimdi Inga konungi, at hann héldi þá menn, 248; ef þú heldr hann (*upholdest him*) til þess at ganga á vini mína, Eg. 339; viljum vér allir fylgja þér ok þik til konungs halda, Fms. i. 34; Stephanus skyldi h. hann til laga ok réttinda, Sks. 653; h. e-n til ríkis, Fb. i. 236; vinsæld föður hans hélt hann mest til alþýðu vináttu, Fms. vii. 175; þeir sem upp h. (*sustain*) þenna líkama, Anecd. 4. **β.** phrases, halda e-m kost, bórð, to keep at board, entertain, Fms. ix. 220, x. 105, 146, Nj. 6; or, halda e-n at klæðum ok drykk, Ó. H. 69; h. stríð, bellum gerere (not class.), Fms. x. 51; h. úfríð, Fas. ii. 539. **2.** halda sik, to comfort oneself, Sks. 281, Hom. 29; kunna sik með hófi at h., Sturl. iii. 108; h. sik ríkmannliga, to fare sumptuously, Ld. 234; hann hélt betr húskarla sína en aðrir, Fms. vii. 242; h. mjök til skarts, to dress fine, Ld. 196; þar var Hrefna ok hélt allmjök til skarts, id.; hann var hægr hvers-dagliga, ok hélt mjök til gleði, Sturl. iii. 123; hélt hann hér mjök til vinsælda ok virðinga, *be enjoyed much popularity and fame*, Ld. 298. **β.** ellipt. (sik understood), at h. til jafns við e-n, to bear up against one, to be a match for one, Ld. 40; ef þér hefir eigi til þess hugar aðr at h. til jafns við e-n húskar þorsteins, Eg. 714; h. til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full rigbts; ef þær taka eigi fullrætti, eðr h. eigi til fullnaðar, Grág. ii. 109; h. fullara, to bold one above other men, Ó. H. (in a verse); lét konungur þá h. mjök til (*make great preparations*) at syngja messu hátíðliga, Hkr. i. 287. **3.** to hold forth, put forward; at þeim myndi þungbylt vera í nánd honum, ef þeir héldi nokkum annan fyrir þetta mann en hann, Ld. 26; síðan

hélt konungr Erling fyrir tryggvan mann, Fms. ix. 399. **β.** to hold, deem, be of opinion; the old writers seem not to use the word exactly in this sense, but near to it come such phrases as, hón hélt engan hans jafningja innan hirðar hvárki í orðum né öðrum hlutum, i. e. *she held him to be above all men*, Ld. 60; halda menn hann fyrir konung, Fb. i. 216; still closer, halda menn at Oddný sé nú betr gipt, Bjarn. 12 (but only preserved in a paper MS.); this sense is very freq. in mod. usage, to hold, mean, eg held það; eg held ekki, *I think not*; (hence hold, opinion.) **γ.** phrases, halda mikitt upp á e-n, to hold one in much esteem, love, Stj. 33; halda á e-n, *id.*, Fas. i. 455, ii. 63, 200, iii. 520, esp. freq. in mod. usage, (upp-á-hald, af-hald, esteem.)

4. to hold on, keep up; halda varnir, to keep up a defence, Skv. 583; halda vörð, to keep watch, Eg. 120, Grág. i. 32, 264; halda njósn, Eg. 72, 74, Fms. xi. 46; halda tal af e-m, to speak, communicate with one, ii. 88. **5.** to hold, be valid, be in force, a law term; á sú sekt öll at halda, Grág. i. 89; á þat at h. allt er þeir urðu á sáttir, 86; enda á þat at h. með þeim síðan, ii. 336.

IV. to hold, compel, bind (with the notion of obligation or duty); heldr mik þá ekki til utan-ferðar, Nj. 112; þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita á, i. e. *thou art excused, thou hast some excuse in trying*, 21; var auðsætt hvat til hélt um sættir, Bjarn. 70; þik heldr eigi hér svá mart, at þú megir eigi vel bægja héraðs-vist þinni, Eb. 252; þar mælir þú þar, er þik heldr várkunn til at mæla, Nj. 227; ek mun vera vinn hans, ok alla þá, er at minum orðum láta, halda til vináttu við hann, i. e. *I will be his friend, and all those who lend ear to my words I will hold to friendship with him*, Eg. 18. **2.** halda sik frá e-u, to keep oneself from, to refrain from a thing, Skv. 276 B; h. sik frá munadlífi, Post. 656 A. ii. 16, Hom. 53, 135; h. sik aprt af e-u, to abstain from, Hkr. i. 512. **V.** absol. to be the cause of, be conducive to a thing; heldr þar margt til þess, there are many reasons for this, Nj. 192; víldim vér vita hvat til heldr, Fms. vii. 106; en hann vissi eigi hvat til hafði haldit, er hann kom eigi, xi. 11; margir hlutir héldu til þess, Eg. 38; þat hélt til þess, at . . . Al. 94; hélt til þess (conduced to it) göðgirnir hans, stórmennska ok vitsmunir, Fs. 29; hefir þat mjök til haldit, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalizt, at ek ætlaða, Ld. 32; hann lét bæði til h. vingan ok mágs-semid, Fs. 24; heldr þat mest til at þá var komit útfall sjávar, Ld. 56; hélt þat mest til þess, at hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannum, 60; þat eitt hélt til, at þeir fóru eigi málum á hendr þórdi, at þeir höfðu eigi styrk til, 138. **VI.** to hold, comprise; sólar-öld heldr tuttugu ok átta ár, Kb. 510; h. skor (of weight), Grág. i. 500.

7. In some instances the use of dat. and acc. wavers, e. g. halda húsum, to keep up the houses, Grág. ii. 278, 335; h. hlíði, to keep the gate in repair, 265; but halda hlíð (acc.), 332; to keep, observe, h. lögum, gríðum, boðorðum, Glúm. 333, Grág. i. 357, ii. 166, 623, 28; hélt hann þessu sumu, Fms. x. 416 (Agrip); halda illa orðum, vii. (in a verse); þeir er því þingi áttu at h., Glúm. 386; h. sáttum, St. 17; h. eiðum, Bkv. 18; Gizuri þótti biskup h. ríkt (protect strongly) brennu-mönnum, Sturl. i. 201 C; Guð er sinum skepnum heldr (keeps, protects) ok geymir, Mar.; þá hélt engi kirkju mönnum, . . . kept no man safe, Fms. ix. 508; h. njósu (acc.) um e-t, Eg. 74; h. til njósn, 72; njósnir, Fms. xi. 46. In most of these instances the acc. is the correct case, and the dat. is due either to careless transcribers or incorrect speaking; in some instances an enclitic *um* has been taken for a dative inflexion, thus e. g. sáttum haldi in Stor. l. c. is to be restored to sátt um haldi; eiðum haldi in Bkv. l. c. to eið (for eiða) um haldit; in others the prep. *um* has caused the confusion, as 'halda njósn um at' has been changed into halda njósnum at. But in the main the distinction between the use of dat. and acc. is fixed even at the present time: the acc. seems to represent the more primitive usage of this verb, the dat. the secondary.

C. REFLEX. I. to hold oneself, to stay; héldusk þeir þá ekki fyrir norðan Stað, Fms. i. 63; mátti hann eigi þar haldask, Landn. 246; h. á baki, to keep oneself on horseback, keep one's seat, Grág. ii. 95; munu þeir skamma stund hér við haldask, Nj. 247; to be kept, remain, þá skal hann h. með Helju, Edda 39; to resist, megu vér ekki við h. fyrir ofrefnis-mönnum þessum, Nj. 254; hélzk þá ekki við honum, Eg. 289; mann er svá hefir haldisk við höfuð-syndum, Hom. 157. **β.** to hold out, last, continue; ok hélzk ferillinn, Eg. 579; hélzk undr þetta allt til dags, Nj. 272 (twice); hélzk konungdómur í kyni hans, Rb. 394; lengi síðan hélzk bruna-öld með Svíum, Yngl. S.; lengi hélzk þat í ætt þeirri, at . . . Eg. 770; hélzk vináttá með þeim, Nj. 66; þat hefir enn haldizk í ætt hans, Fms. iv. 8; ok hefir þat haldizk (it has continued to be so) síðan er ek hefi hann séð, Ld. 174; honum haldisk (imperat.) sigr ok langt líf, Ver. 57; betr þetti mér, at hún héldisk þér, that it (the luck) would hold out for thee, Fb. ii. 74; ef hann hélzk í útrú sinni, if he perseveres in his untruth, 623, 26. **γ.** to be kept safe and sound; memm allir héldusk (all bands were saved) ok svá fé, Ld. 8, Fs. 143; þar héldusk memm allir ok mestir hluti fjár, Eg. 405; hafði fé vel haldizk, has been well kept, done well, Ld. 34. **δ.** to be valid, stand; eigu þau handsöl hennar at haldask, Grág. i. 334; engi má haldask dómr hans, Edda 15; skyldu þau (the truce) haldask um þingit, Nj. 248. **2.** impers., mér hélzk, e-n hélzk vel, illa, á e-u, to have a good bold, have luck with a thing; mér hélzk lítt á sauda-mönnum, Grett. 110 A. **3.** recipr.,

holdask á, to hold or pull one against another, wrestle, (hence á-höld var sagt Magnúsi, at þeir héldisk á úti, that they were fighting outside Sturl. ii. 44.

II. part. pass. haldinn, [Dan. bolden], so 'bolde in such and such a state; vel haldinn, in good condition, faring we well to do, Eg. 20, 234; hugðusk þar ok haldin (safe) mundu vera, V. 34; þungliga h., very sick, Eg. 565, Hkr. ii. 199; vel haldinn, doi well; tak heldr annat fé, svá mikit, at þú þykisk vel haldinn af, i. fully satisfied, having got full redress, Boll. 350; Sveinn sagði, at ha vill hafa tvá hluti fjárens, Hrani sagðisk ekki af því haldinn (satisfie vera, Fms. iv. 31: in the phrase, heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, Bs. 191, Fms. xi. 376, Hkr. i. 319; með höldnu hljóði, preserving the sons Skúlda 175. **2.** ok mun þykkja sér misboðit ef þú ert haldinn (ke protected), Finnb. 344. **β.** kept, observed, Fms. xi. 99. **γ.** held custody, in prison, Bs. i. 419, Sturl. i. 151. **III.** gerund., haldan holding good, valid; sá dómr er eigi haldandi, is not valid, K. Á. 30 af öllu ahi er friðr haldandi, Hom. 5. **2.** part. act., með upp haldan

haldan, u, f. = hadda, q. v. **hald-göðr**, adj. of good hold, durable, of clothes, etc., Skv. 403. **haldin-örðr**, part. pass. in the compts, haldin-örðr, adj. discreet, etc. Fms. ii. 18, x. 326, Eg. 51; **haldin-yrði**, n. keeping close, Skv. 30 Sd. 169; in mod. usage these words mean the keeping one's word. **hald-kvæmask** (hall-), d. dep. to avail, suit; nægsk eðr h., Stj. 141. **hald-kvæmd**, f. convenience, comfort, Sturl. i. 212. **hald-kvæmligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), convenient, comfortable, Skv. 37; **hald-kvæmr**, and assimilated **hall-kvæmr**, Nj. 265, Fas. ii. 2. Skv. 505; or **hall-kvæmr**, 380, 505 B, [cp. koma at haldi], adj. fit, convenient, Hom. 141, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. ii. 261, Grett. 106 A. **hal-dreki**, a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Stj. 578, Hb. 732, 18, Ant. **hald-samr**, adj. holding close, Stj. 635; vera h. á e-u, to keep it close. Fms. vi. 440, x. 170; e-n verðr ekki haldsamt á e-u, it slips out of one's hands.

hald-semi, f. closeness, Greg. 24. **HALI**, a, m. [Dan. hale, cp. Lat. cauda], a tail; kúr-hali, a cow tail; nauts-h., ljóns-h., etc.; skauf-hali, reynard, a fox, whence Ska hala-bálkr, the name of an old poem, an Icel. Reineke Fuchs. I. use hali properly of cattle, and lions, wolves, bears; tagl of horses the hair, but stert of a caudal vertebra); rófa of cats, dogs; skott of fox; sporð of a fish; stél or véli of birds; dyndill of seals. The writers do not make these nice distinctions, and use hali of a horse and of a cow, which a mod. Icel. would not do; hylr öll kykvendi hárl hali, Skv. 504; in Gpl. 398 of cattle, cp. N. G. L. i. 24; ef maðr h. h. hala af hrossi svá at af rófu fylgir, Gpl. 399; ef maðr höggur hala af hrossi fyrir neðan rófu, id.; nú skerr maðr tagl af maðrum, id.; eru þeir málum mestir sem refr í halanum, Fms. viii. 350; ef maðr skerr hrossi manns tógl, þá gjaldi aura þrjá; en ef hala höggur af, þá s meta hross, N. G. L. i. 228; ok svá ef hann höggur hala af hrossi at rófa fylgir, id.: of a lion's tail, Stj. 71. **2.** phrases, nú er hali einn á króki, a wolf's tail is all that is left, Band. (in a verse) a proverb from the notion that wild beasts devour one another so that only the tail is left, cp. etask af ulfs-munni, vide eto; leika lausum h. to play with a free tail, to be unrestrained, Ls. 50; veifask um laus hala, id., Sturl. iii. 30; bretta halann, or bera brattan halann, to lift tail, cock up the tail, to be vain or baughty, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; en eigi er unnit, þá muntú reyna hvár halann sinn berr brattara þaðan frá, Ísl. ii. 330; sé ek at þú heldr nokkru rakkara halanum en þú stundu áðan, Ölk. 36; draga halann, to drag the tail, sneak away, þ. the coward; dregir melrakkinn eptir sér halann sinn nú—Svá er segir þa at ek dreg eptir mér halann minn, ok berr ek lítt upp eðr ekki, en þar varir mik at þú dragir þinn hala mjök lengi áðr þú hefirir Halls bró þins, Ísl. ii. 329; sveigja halann, id., Hkv. Hjörv. 21; (cp. Ital. codar whence Engl. coward); spjóts-hali, the butt-end of a spear, Eg. 289, 132, Hkr. iii. 159; snældu-hali, a staff's end. **II.** metaph. a true rear of a host; skammir er orðinn hali okkarr, we have a short true few followers, Sturl. (in a verse). **COMPS:** hala-ferð, f. the rear, St. iii. 23. hala-rófa, u, f. 'tail-row,' i. e. a string one after another, 1 geese; ganga í halarófu, to walk in h.; cp. Dan. gaasegang, Fr. en queue hala-stjarna, u, f. a 'tail-star,' comet, (mod.) hala-tafl, n. a kind game, used synonymously to hnef-tafl, q. v., prob. similar to the Engl. 'and goose'; hann tefdi hnef-tafl, þat var stórt hala-tafl (having a . . . with a big tail), hann greip þá upp töfluna ok setti halann á kinn þorbirni (prob. of the brick representing the fox), Grett. 144 A; v. Skýrsla um Forngrípa-safn Íslands by Sigurd Gudmundsson, Reykjav. 1868, pp. 38, 39; cp. also hali á hnefa-töflu in Vilmundar S. Viðut ch. 8. **III.** a nickname, Fb. iii.

HALL, f. a hall; vide höll. **HALLA**, að, [Dan. bælte; Swed. bälla], to lean or turn sideway with dat., esp. of a vessel, ship, or the like; halla kerfi, fötu, stau skípi; but also of anything else, h. borði, stóli; Icel. distinguish betw. halla and the derivative hella, to pour out; hann hallar skipinu á yr vega, Fbr. 100 new Ed. **II.** metaph. to sway to the wrong side.

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ords or acts; halla dómi, to give an unfair judgment, Gpl. 174, Fs. Sks. 662; h. sögu, to give an unfair report, Fms. vi. 261; ok um þagnir hallaði hann mjök til, *id.*, Nj. 270; h. orðum til, to impute, ix. 332; h. eptir e-m, to be swayed, biased in one's favour, 59; þykir þér hafa hallat til—hallat hefi ek víst (no doubt have I) segir konungr, ok þó í hag þér, ii. 272; halla sæmd e-s, to e's honour swerve, do it injury, Orkn. 240; h. undan e-u, to avoid, one, Al. 83; h. sér, to lean with one's body, seig at honum svefi, hallaði hann sér í knú henni, Fb. i. 280: with acc., h. sik (less correct), 292.

III. impers. to swerve, with dat.; taka stór tré ok Ormrinn, svá at honum halli til, so that she (the ship) swerved on one Fms. ii. 326; skip sveif upp á grunnu ok hallaði (viz. því) mjök, vii. hallaði honum svá at sjór féll inn á annat borð, Eg. 386. 2.

line, of the day; þegar er út hallaði á kveldum, Lv. 43; hence day of the day-marks, hallandi dagmál, hádegi, nónn, . . . náttmál, lagmál, i. e. when the sun has just passed the day-mark in the sun; sólu hallar, the sun sinks, Þjal. Jón 28; or degi hallar, the sinking, Luke ix. 12; or hallar út degi, as Til háis sól hraðar hallar út degi, Hymn-book, No. 294; vetri, sumri hallar, the winter is declining, Fas. ii. 552. 3. of a river-basin, to slope;

skildi eigi fyrr við þá en hallaði af norðr, Boll. 348; stígum þeim lúðu frá þjóðgötum, Sks. I: the phrase, það hallar undan fæti, it down bill. 4. tafi hallar á e-n, the game turns against one, 205.

IV. reflex. to lean with the body; Bolli hallaðisk upp svegginnu, Ld. 244; hann hallaðisk ok lagði höfuð (he nodded and his head) í kné Finni Árnasyni, Ó. H. 210; lengi ek hölluðumk, long I been nodding (from sleep), Sl. 36; hann hallaðisk undan högginnu, vi. 66. 2. to swerve; þá tók mjök at hallask Ormrinn, the ship swerved on one side, Fms. ii. 229; to be turned, tók þá at hallask svá at öðrum var komit at máti, Bs. ii. 186; á þá hallaðisk bar, the battle turned against them, O. H. L. 20; hallask eptir e-u, to towards a thing, Fms. ii. 32; h. til vináttu við e-n, Lv. 116: h., at mín virðing mundi halla (that my honour would be tarnished) til tilstilli, Lv. 34.

an, f. a *swerving*, Stj. 65. andi, a, m. = hall-lendi.

arr, m. [cp. Fr. *ballier*; Swed. and Norse *byll*; Dan. *byld*], a kind of, Edda (Gl.)

in-skiði, a, m., poet. a *ram*, Edda (Gl.): name of the god of war, Edda, vide Lex. Poët.

kvæmr, etc., vide hald-.

lendi, n. a *slope, declivity*, Orkn. 244.

lendr, adj. *sloping*, Sturl. i. 85.

mæla, t, to speak ill of one, with dat., Nj. 53, Fms. iv. 81, xi. 442, passim.

mæli, n. pl. *blame, reproof*, Fas. i. 106, Str. 71, Fs. 15, Edda 8.

oki (-oka), adj. indecl. [aka höllu], suffering defeat, worsted, etc.; in the phrase, vera, fara, h. fyrir e-m, Ld. 146, Fær. 229, Bárð. 4 (Kar. 91 (v. l.)), Hsm. 18. 3.

LLR, adj., fem. höll, leaning to one side, *swerving, sloping*; jakarnir hallir út af skerinu, Eb. 238; jakarnir voru bæði hálr ok hallir, ok hann (the ship) ferr jafnan hallr, it beeled over, Fb. i. 520, Fms. x. 81, h. í göngu, *limping*, Vápn. 6; bera hall höfuðit, to bear the head on one side, Fms. ii. 70; hallt ker, a half-filled cup, Hm. 51; standa í fæti, to stand slanting, Nj. 97; þar hallan skjöldinn, the shield slantant, Eg. 378; láta verða hallt á e-n, to overmatch one, metaph. following or from the balance, Fbr. I 22:—hann lætr ekki á sik hallt, he is not to be allowed no inequality, but cut in return, i. e. he paid for his blow, O. H. L. 92; nú leik mér þat eigi í hug, at á yðr verði um vár skipti, Þorf. Karl. 404: so in the phrases, aka höllu fyrir e-m (ali) or aka höllum fæti (MS.), to be upset, to stoop or crouch before metaph. from driving, Ld. 206; fara höllum fæti, to be worsted, Bs. i. aka undan höllum (öllum MS.) fæti, Lv. 76. II. metaph.

erig, biased; alþýðan er höll til fisku ok synda, Ver. 7; hann er best hallr at allri vináttu til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 233: biased, ad to one, vera hallr undir e-n, *id.*; hann var hallr undir Einar í ærlum þeirra Sturlu, Sturl. i. 75; þvíat hann var meir hallr undir Inga, 94; með mikla sveit þá er undir Rómverja voru hallir, Cleml. þvíat hann var mest undir hann hallr at allri vináttu, and hann var undir Rögnvald jarl, 442, Fms. vii. 229, Bs. i. 714, Stj. 476; cp. *partial*, as a friend.

LLB, m. [Ulf. *ballus* = *πέτρα*], a *slope, hill*; þá gékk hann frá danum upp í hallinn ok settisk þar niðr, Sturl. i. 85; ok var mjök stæt ganga upp í hallinn til steinveggisins, Fms. vii. 81, a paraphrase in the verse in p. 82; this sense is rare and obsolete. II. a big

oulder, Gs. 10, 12, 16, 22 (of a millstone); Gíslifer sér hall eim ok út í skerit, Rís. 123; of a precious stone, a gem, Fms. iii. 180; of a crystal (mod.): freq. in pr. names, of men, Hallr, Hall-björn, Hall-lórr (qs. Hall-þórr), Hall-freðr, Hall-gills, Hall-geirr, Hall-trimr, Hall-kell, Hall-mundur, Hall-ormr, Hall-steinnr, Hall-ráðr, Hall-áðr; of women, Halla, Hall-dóra, Hall-dís,

Hall-fríðr, Hall-gerðr, Hall-grima, Hall-katla, Hall-veig, Hall-vör: suffixed in þór-hallr and þór-halla: in local names, Hall-land, a county in Sweden; Hall-lendingar, Hallanders, Fms. xii. III. metaph. a stain, colour, meton. from steinn, Orkn. (in a verse).

hall-sperra, u, f. *stiffness in the limbs*, = harðsperra.

hall-æri, n. [ár], a bad season, a famine, dearth, Nj. 73, Fms. ix. 48, Bs. i. 200, Ísl. ii. 58, Ó. H. 102, Hkr. i. 21, 56.

halmr, m., vide hálmr.

HALR, m., pl. halir, [no doubt an apocoped form, akin to A. S. *baled*, Germ. *beld* = *hero*, as also to höldr or höldr, q. v.] :—a man, only used in poetry; halr er heima hverr, a saying, Hm. 36; gráðigr halr, 19; húniga sá halr fyrir hjörum, 159; halr hugfullr, Hóm. 19; halr einn hugblandi, Hbl. 49; kristinn halr, Sighvat: in plur. *men*, trúða halir helgug, Vsp. 52, 56: used of the dead inmates of Hel, Alm. 29, cp. Vþm. 43, which seems to be a pun, as the word itself is not akin to Hel.

hals, m. neck; vide háls.

HALTR or halltr, adj. [A. S. *bealt*; Engl. *balt*; O. H. G. *balz*; Dan.-Swed. *balt*; cp. Lat. *claudus*; prob. akin to hallr] :—*balt, lame, limping*, Hm. 70, 89, Fms. vi. 321, Nj. 209, Landn. 100, Ísl. ii. 219, Edda 28; haltir ganga, Matth. xi. 5, xv. 31, xxi. 14, Luke vii. 22, xiv. 13, Acts iii. 2, viii. 7: haltr at máli, *balting in speech, stammering*, Barl. 15, (whence mál-haltr); as a nickname, Eyjólfir Halti, Lv.; Hrómundr H., Vd., Fs. 39, 48: metaph., h. í trúnni, *balting, unsound in faith*, Karl. 279; hand-haltr, q. v.

haltra, að, to *balt, limp*, Grett. 151, Fbr. 179, Bs. i. 321, Stj. 592, Hebr. xii. 13.

halzi, qs. haldsi, adj. indecl. *bolding*, Fms. x. 396: with dat., haldzi e-u, þiðr. 172.

HAMA, að, [cp. *höm* = *banks* in animals, whence Engl. *ham*], of cattle or horses in a storm, to stand and turn tail to wind, leaving off grazing.

hamal-kyrni, n. a kind of seed, N. G. L. i. 385, 401.

hamall, m. a pr. name, Landn., Hkv.; see the following word.

HAMALT, n. adj., only in the old phrase, fylkja hamalt, synonymous with svínfylkja, to draw up a wedge-shaped column in the form of a hog's snout; thus defined, hann hefir svínfylkt her sinum—Hverr nian Hringi hafna kenit hamalt at fylkja? (who has taught king Ring to draw up the phalanx of hamalt?) . . . Hringr hafði svínfylkt öllu liði sínu, þá þótti þó svá þykk fylkingin yfir at sjá, at rani var í brjósti, Ring bad dravnu all bis troops up in a hog-shaped column, so that the ranks looked all the deeper for the snout-formed shape of the front, Fas. i. 380; hildingr fylkti hamalt, a paraphrase from hann fylkti liði sínu svá, at rani var traman á fylkingar-brjóstinu, Fms. xi. 304: used of a column of ships in a sea-fight, vi. 314 (in a verse), cp. also Skv. 2. 23, Fas. ii. 40 (in a verse); a description of the cuneiform column is given in Sks. 384; in Skjöld. S. its invention is attributed to Odin himself, and it was a favourite battle array with the men of old.

HAMARR, m., dat. hamri, pl. hamrar, [A. S. *hamor*; Engl. *hammer*; O. H. G. *hamar*; Germ. and Dan. *hammer*; Swed. *hammare*] :—a hammer; h. tóng, steði, Edda 9, Vkv. 18, Landn. 212 (in a verse); the thunderbolt was in the northern mythology represented as a hammer,—the hammer Mjölnir, Edda (Sksm.) 15, 26, 28–30, 58, 70, passim, Þkv. passim, Hbl. 47; hann (the idol) var merkðr eptir þór ok hefir hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108, O. T. 44; þrúð-hamar, the mighty hammer, Ls. 57, 59, 61, 63: the hammer was the holy sign with the heathens, answering to the cross of the Christians, hann görði hamar yfir, he made the sign of the hammer over it, Fms. i. 35; þórr tók hamarinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28, cp. also Þkv. 30, where the bride and bridegroom were to be marked with the holy sign; hence þórs-hamarr = the character S, which occurs on a few of the earliest heathen Runic stones (e. g. Thorsen, pp. 17, 329), cp. also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 446; this S is evidently an imitation of the thunderbolt. β. the back of an axe, Fg. 769.

comps: hamar-gangr, m. hammer-club, Stj. 45. hamars-högg, u, a hammer stroke, Stj. 563. hamars-muðr (-munnr, -munni), m. the 'moult' or thin end of a hammer, Edda 30. hamar-skalli, a, m. the thick end of a hammer, Fms. viii. 138. hamar-skapt, n. the shaft or handle of a hammer, Edda 28. hamar-spor, n. a hammer's print, Edda 34.

II. metaph. a hammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil; þar stendr hamar mikill fyrir þeim, Bs. i. 601; þeir leggja skip sín millum hamra tveggja, Grett. 83, Fas. iii. 257; þritugr, fertugr . . . hamarr, a crag thirty, forty . . . fatboms big, i. 159; so in the saying, kljúfa þritugan hamarinn til e-s, to split a thirty fatboms' rock, to make great efforts, to make Herculean efforts in a thing, metaph. from cutting roads through rocks: in pl. hamrar, crags; fluga-hamrar, sjávar-hamrar, sea-crags; ogres were believed to live in crags, hence the phrase, sem genginn út úr hömrum, i. e. looking as wild as a crag-ogre, svá illilligr sem genginn sé út úr sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182. COMPS: (hamar- and hamra-), hamar-tröll, u. a crag-ogre, Grett. (in a verse). hamar-dalr, m. a ravine, Karl. 292. hamar-gnipa, u, f. the peak of a crag, Stj. 134, Fms. v. 323, Þorf. Karl. 414. hamar-klettr,

m. a *crag* (isolated), Fms. ii. 92, Nj. 264, v. l. **hamar-klif**, n. a *craggy cliff*, Gisl. 137. **hamar-rifa**, u. f. a *rift in a crag*, Fb. iii. 447.

hamar-skarð and **hamra-skarð**, n. a *scour, cleft or ravine*, Grett. 132, Gisl. 51, Grág. i. 17. **hamar-skúti**, a, m. a *jutting crag*, Nj. 264; gjá-h., q. v.: esp. freq. in local names in Icel. and Norway, **Hamarr**, **Hamrar**, **Hamra-endar**, **Hamars-á**: in compds, Smáhamrar, Ein-hamarr, a *single crag*, Gisl., etc., vide Landn., Fms. xii, Fb. iii.

2. a kind of *mark on sheep's ears*, prob. of heathen origin, denoting the holy mark of the hammer of Thor: cutting the top of the ear thus Γ is called hamar, whence **hamar-skora**, u. f. a *cleft hamar* Γ ; cp. the ditty of Stef. Ól., Hamarinn mér í greipar gékk | það gæfu-markið fina, and hamar-skoru og gloppu-gat | görðu í hægtra eyra. 3. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.): prop. a false reading for *humarr* (q. v.), a *lobster*.

hamask, ad, dep. *to rage, to be taken by a fit of fury* in a fight, synonymous to *ganga berserks-gang* (see p. 61): the word is derived from hamr, prob. owing to a belief that such persons were possessed by a strange spirit or demon; cp. hamr, hamstoli, hamramr, all of them words referring to a change of shape:—svá er sagt, at þá hamaðisk hann, ok fleiri vóru þeir föru-nautar hans er þá hömuðusk, Eg. 122; hamask þú nú, Skallagrinn, at syni þínum, 102; Þórir hljóp þá af baki, ok er svá sagt, at hann hamaðisk þá it fyrsta sinn, Gullþ. 30, Fas. iii. 343, Landn. 119; Fránmarr jarl hafði hamask í arnar líki, Sæm. 95: the word is still used, *to work as hard as a giant*.

ham-farir, f. pl. a mythical word, the '*farir*' or *travelling* in the assumed shape of an animal, fowl or deer, fish or serpent, with magical speed over land and sea, the wizard's own body meantime lying lifeless and motionless; graphically depicted in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Vd. ch. 12, Hkr. (O. T.) ch. 37; hann sendi Finna tvá í hamförum til Íslands, Landn. 174; Haraldr konungur bauð kunnungu manni at fara í hamförum til Íslands, sá fór í hvals-líki, etc., Hkr. i. 228.

ham-frær, f. pl., from hamfrú (?), *witches*, an *úr. ley.*; leirblót gört í manns-líki af leiri eðr deigi, eðr hamfrær, N. G. L. i. 383, v. l.

ham-föng, n. pl. *freuzy, fury*, Sturl. ii. 137.

ham-hleypa, u. f. a '*ham-leaper*,' a *witch that travels* in hamfarir, Eg. 421, Fas. ii. 80, 390, Gullþ. 64: in mod. usage Icel. say, hann er mesta hamhleypa, he is a *great h.*, *works like a giant*, of one who does great work in little time; hann er hamhleypa að skrifa, hamhleypa að vinna, etc.

hamingja, u. f. *luck, fortune*; prop. in a personal sense, a *guardian spirit*, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from hamr, for the guardian spirits of men—and every man had his hamingja—were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes and more commonly of human beings, esp. that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings; that the hamingjur were giant-females proceeding from the great Norns—who were the hamingjur of the world—is borne out by the passage in Vþm. 48, 49. Hamingja and fylgja or fylgju-kona (Hallfred S. ch. 11) seem to be nearly synonymous, as also gæfa, gipta, auðna, heill; but hamingja is the most personal word, and was almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the hamingja left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman; cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 11, and esp. the charming tale in Glúm. ch. 9. One might also impart one's own good luck to another, hence the phrase leggja sína hamingju með e-m, almost answering to the Christian, 'to give one's blessing to another.' Examples: sögðusk mundu leggja til með honum hamingju sína, Ld. 74; h. ok gæfa, Fms. v. 165; þú en ústöðuga h., Al. 23; h. konungsins, 22; ok mun kona sjá hans h. vera er fjöllum hærta gékk, Glúm. 345; etja hamingju við e-n, Fb. ii. 65; ok reyna hvat hamingjan vill unna þér, Fs. 4; vilnask (bope) at h. mun fylgja, 23; vera má at þat sé til h. várrar ættar, 11; langælígar nytjar munu menn hafa hans hamingju, Bs. i. 229; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3. 69; meiri í hreysti en hamingju, Gullþ. 21; sigri eðr hamingju manns þessa, Fs. 10. It is still used in Icel. almost as *Heaven, Providence*; það má Hamingjan vita, *God knows*; eg vildi Hamingjan græta, *would to Heaven!* Guð og Hamingjan, *God and Good Luck*; greyfa Guði og Hamingjunni; eiga undir Hamingjunni, *to run the risk*; and in similar phrases.

hamingju-drjúgr, adj. *lucky*, Fs. 34. **hamingju-hjól**, n. the *wheel of fortune*, Fas. iii. 470. **hamingju-hlutur**, m. a *lucky chance*, Fms. x. 180. **hamingju-lauss**, adj. *luckless, hapless*, Stj. 464, Fms. viii. 93.

hamingju-leysi, n. *want of luck*, Fms. i. 286. **hamingju-madr**, m. a *lucky man*, Fms. xi. 205, Fs. 21. **hamingju-mikill**, adj. *mighty lucky*, Fms. ii. 31, Ld. 170, Eg. 46: compar. hamingju-meiri, Fb. i. 301. **hamingju-mót**, n. *lucky appearance*, h. er á þér, Fs. 11. **hamingju-raun**, f. a *trial of fortune*, Fms. xi. 244, Ó. H. 195. **hamingju-samligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *lucky-looking*, Fms. i. 96. **hamingju-skipti**, n. a *shift or turn of fortune*, Sturl. iii. 73. **hamingju-skortur**, m. *lack of luck*, Fms. xi. 260. **hamingju-tjón**, n. *bad luck*, Al. 56.

HAMLA, u. f. an *oar-loop* made of a strap or wite fastened to the thole-pin (hárl), into which the oar was put, the oarsman pulling the oar against the thole, as is still done in the fjords of Norway; hence is called

láta síga á hömlu, *to pull slowly towards the hamla*, i. e. stern foremost, i. 172, vii. 213; láta skip síga á hömlum, Hkr. iii. 336; á hömlu, M. l. c.: lét hann leggja fimm skipum fram i sundit svá at mátti þegar s hömlu, Grett. 83 A; hömlur slitnuðu, háir brotnuðu, *the h. were torn to shreds broken*, Am. 35; leggja árar í hömlur, *they put the oars in the l. Fms. iii. 57*. In Norway the levy or conscription was counted by hömlur, cp. Ó. H. 227, where one hamla (i. e. man) was to be levied every seven males over five years old, and so 'til hömlu' means *nautsman, per oar*, Gpl. 99, N. G. L. i. 98; thus, gera mat í hömlu, *to contr provisions by the head*, 201, cp. D. N. passim and Fritzner's remarks the metaph. phrase, ganga e-m í hömlu u. e-t, *to go into one's h. take one's place, to be one's match*; sem Sigvalda myni fæst til skort ganga mér í hömlu u. ráða-gerðir ok dæma hér um mál manna, fyrir vitzu sakir ok ráðspeki, Fms. xi. 98. COMPDS: **hömlu-b n.** an *oar strap* (=hamla), Eg. 390, Fbr. 181. **hömlu-barði**, a dub. *úr. ley.*; má þat ríki kalla hömlu-barða eða auðnar óðal, 333: the word is prob. taken from a ship defailed in a fight and ing or drifting stern foremost. **hömlu-fall**, n. an *illegal break up of a ship*, a Norse law term, no king's ship might be demolished unless the keel had been laid for a new ship; hömlufall was liat a fine of three marks for every hamla, N. G. L. i. 101. **hömlu-m.** a Norse term answering to Icel. há-seti, an *oarsman, sailor*, N. i. 99.

II. mod. a *short oar* with which the boatman paddles, ing the body forwards and with his face towards the stem, using it partly instead of a rudder; hence styris-hamla, a '*rudder-oar*.' **hamla**, ad, *to pull backwards*, stern foremost (=láta síga á hömlu Hákon jarl lét ok h. at landi, Fms. i. 93; höfðu menn hans þá i borð, 174; gátu þeir eigi svá skjótt vikit þó at þeir hamlaði á h. en reri á annat, viii. 386; hömluðu þeir skipunum at nes, Fagrsk. 254; vér skulum syna þeim sem mestan undanrói vér skulum þó raunar hamla, O. H. L. 69, cp. Þiðr. 61: in mod. *to paddle with a short oar, turning the face towards the stem*.

metaph. *to stop, hinder one*, with dat.; nú búask þeir bræðr í by stóðar ekki at h. þeim, Fas. i. 42; hamlaði þat mjök afa Þorgri frændr hans kómu eigi, Eb. 48. II. [A. S. *bamelan*, cp. = *to hamstring*, O. H. G. *hamal-stat=locus supplicii*, and Germ. *ham verveñ*], *to maim, mutilate*: with dat. and acc., sumir vóru har at höndum eða fótum, Eg. 14; sá er manni hamlaði á hendi eðr eðr veitti önnur meißl, Fms. xi. 226, 298; hann drap suma, sur hann hamla, Hkr. i. 258; lét hann suma drepa, suma hamla, en rak hann Ór landi, Ó. H. 105.

ham-leðr, n. the *shank leather of a bide*; cp. höm. **hamn**-, vide hafn, from höfn, a *bay*. **hampa**, ad, *to toss one in the arms*, with dat. **HAMPR**, m. [this word, like all words in *mp* (*np*), is of for. c; cp. Gr. *káναβις*, whence Lat. *cannabis*; Germ. *hanf*; Engl. *bemp; bamp*: it scarcely occurs before the middle of the 13th century; q. v., is the genuine northern word]:—*bemp*, Sks. 287, H. E. i. 55, N. G. L. ii. 355.

HAMR, m., pl. hamir, dat. hami, Vsp. 36, but ham, Höfuðl. (re *ham, gram, and fram* form a rhyme), as also Haustl. 2, Hkr. i. 2 of them poems of the 10th century; [A. S. *hama, boma*; Hel. O. H. G. *benedi*, whence mod. Germ. *bend*; Dan. *ham*; akin to h. Ital. *camisa*, Fr. *chemise*, with a final s answering to hams below]:—*esp. the skin of birds fayed off with feathers and wings; álptar-ham, a skin; fugls-ham, a bird's skin; arnar-ham, an eagle's skin; gásar a goose's skin, etc.*; hams, q. v., of snakes: ham bera svanir hvítfa (of a swan's skin), Fas. i. 471 (in a verse); hleypa hömum (of si *to cast the slough*, Konr. 34; hlátra hamr, poet. *laughter's cov breast*, Höfuðl. 19.

II. *shape*, esp. in a mythol. sense, con with the phrase, skipta hömum, *to change the shape*, described in Y ch. 7, Völs. S. ch. 7, 8, and passim; cp. also the deriv. ein-hamr farir, ham-ramr, ham-stola, hamingja, hamask, etc.—an old and spread superstition found in the popular lore and fairy tales of almost country;—Óðinn skipti hömum, lá þá búkrinn sem sofinn eðr en hann var þá fugl eða dýr, fiskr eða ormr, ok fór á einni svi á fjarlæg lönd, Yngl. S. l. c., Fas. i. 128 (Völs. S. l. c.); it is de in Völs. S. ch. 8.—þeir hafa orðit fyrir úsköpum, því at úlfa-hamir coats) húngu yfir þeim; it tiunda hvert dægr máttu þeir kom hömunum, etc.; þeir fundu konur þrjár ok spunnu lín, þar vó þeim álptar-hamir þeirra, Sæm. 88 (prose to Vkv.); fjölkynngis-k þar komin í álptar-ham, Fas. i. 373, cp. Helr. 6; víxla hömum, *to skins, assume one another's shape*, Skv. i. 42; Úlf-hamr, *Wolf's* nickname of a mythol. king, Hervar. S., prob. from being har manns-hamr, *the human skin*, Str. 31; hugða ek at væri hamr At thought it was the form or *ghost of Atli*, Am. 19; jötunn í arna a *giant in an eagle's skin*, Vþm. 37, Edda; í gennis-ham, *id.*, í fjaðr-hamr, þkv.; í faxa-ham, *in a horse's skin*, Hkr. i. (in a í trölls-hami, *in an ogre's skin*, Vsp. 36; vals-hamr, a *falcon's skin* (of the goddess Freyja); it remains in mod. usage in metaph. *ad vera í góðum, illum, vondum, ham, to be in a good, bad,*

of mind or mood; vera í sínum rétta ham, to be in one's own good
of mind; færast í annan ham, to enter into another frame of mind:
western Icel. an angry, ill-tempered woman is called hamr, hún er
haur (= vargr): hama-lauss, adj. *distempered, furious*, esp. used
el. of a person out of his mind from restlessness or passion, the
phor from one who cannot recover his own skin, and roves restlessly
of it, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. passim. comps: ham-dökk, adj.
skinned, of dark hue, Edda (Ht.), of the raven. ham-fagr, adj.
fbue, bright, Ad. 7. ham-ljótr, adj. *scrappy, ugly*, Haustl. ham-
adj. *skin-wet*, i. e. *drowned*, Landn. (in a verse): freq. in foreign,
and Germ. pr. names and local names; Hamðir, m. a pr. name,
am-þér, cp. A. S. Hama-þeow.

ham-ramaðr, part. = hamramr, Fas. iii. 424, (bad.)
ham-ramr, adj. a mythical term, able to change one's shape; in the
it is esp. used of berserkers, —men gifted with supernatural
or seized with fits of warlike fury (berserks-gangr), vide
sk; but also, though less frequently, referring to hamfárir; hann
mjök, be was a great wizard who changed his shape, Landn.
99; hann var h. mjök svá at hann gékk heimán or Hraunhöfu
cveldit en kom um morgininn eptir í Þjórsárdal, Landn. 236,
306, Gullþ. 30; þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök h., Eg. 3;
innir sterkustu menn ok margir hamramir, 109; þeim mönnum er
amir vóru eðr þeim er berserks-gangr er á, 125; eigi var þat ein-
at hann væri eigi h., 514: —as a nickname, Vékkell hinn hamrami,
a. 191; Vígi hinn h., Korn. 58; Tanni er kallaðr var hinn hamrami,
al. 360, —the MS. has handrami, which is no doubt wrong, as also in
name of the mythical king Hávarðr handrami, Fb. i. 26; cp. hinn
ni and ramaukinn, Landn. 107, 249, 277, Hdl. 34.

ham-remi, f. the state of being hamramr, Eg. 125.
hams, m. (= hamr), a snake's slough; ormar skriða ór hamsi á vár,
ll; kalla sverðit orm, en fetlana ok umgörd hams hans, Edda
123; metaph., goðr (illr) hams er á e-m, one is in a good (bad)
of mind; hams er goðr á fjöðum, Hallfr. Icel. say, vera í
ón, vondum hamsi, id.: allit. phrases as, hafa hold og hams, 'to
flesh and skin,' i. e. to be hale and hearty, to be in a good
II. in plur. hamsar means particles of suet. In Norway

means the husks of beans and grains; in Dan. a kind of beetle
ed gjedebams. The s in hams is curious; it is kept through-
all cases; it is either a remnant of the old masc. mark s for r as in
ic, or perhaps the s answers to the inflex. d as in O. H. G. bamedī,
e. bemd; but still more closely to the inflex. final s in Ital. camisa,
hemise.

ham-skarpr, adj. [höm], thin in the flank, of a horse: the name of a
o, Edda (Gl.)

ham-skiptask, t. dep. = skipta hömum, Str. 30.

ham-stoli, mod. ham-stola, adj. 'ham-stolen,' prop. a wizard whose
has been stolen, and hence metaph. *frantic, furious*, Eg. 565, Fms.
i. 8, Barl. 56, Karl. passim, cp. Völs. S. Fas. i. 130.

ham-stolinn, part. = hamstoli, Karl. 243, 352, El.

ham and hana-nú, interj. see here! vide Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2.

ham-ND, f. a band; vide hönd.

ham-da, adv. with dat. for one, to one, prop. a gen. pl. from hönd, q. v.
ham-da- and handar- in compds, vide s. v. hönd.

ham-d-afi, n. band-strengir; lesa sik upp með handafii, to haul oneself
up strengir of band, Fas. iii. 233.

ham-d-afi, a, m. the produce of one's hands; lifa á handafii sínum,
to live by one's hands.

ham-dan, adv. 1. denoting from the place, from beyond, beyond;
in um, and in mod. usage handan yfir, á, fjörð, sund, fjall, from
ed a river, firth, sound, fell, or the like; hann sá nann ríða
man um Vaða, Ld. 148; skip reri handan um fjörðinn, Eb. 292;
auin ór, af frá, from the side beyond, the land being in dat.; kom
ingumundr ör Dölum handan, Sturl. i. 88; er þeir koma handan
ungunni, ii. 216; þeir sá at þeir menn hleyptu handan frá Akri,
d; handan af Nesinu, i. e. from Caithness to the Orkneys, Orkn.
11.

2. absol., vindar gnýja hédan ok handan, henceforth and
forth, Edda 8; Þóðr andar nú handan, from the opposite bench,
tu i. 21, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); vestan Vatnsskárd ok handan,
the west of the fell W. and beyond, Sturl.; Íslands Húnalands
Danmarkar handan, i. e. Iceland as well as Húnaland and Den-
mark beyond the sea, Korn.

II. fyrir handan, denoting in
the ace, with acc.; þar vórum vér allir fyrir handan á upp frá Akri,
tu ii. 210; hér fyrir handan ána, Ísl. ii. 260; fyrir handan ver, beyond
a, Gkv. 2. 7; fyrir handan sundit, Hbl. i: —adverb., vera má nú
rði sé fyrir handan, Ísl. ii. 387; Sódóma fyrir handan en Gomorra
y hédan, Symb. 30.

ham-d-bani, a, m. a law term, an actual slayer, homicide; opp. to
ani, hald-bani, Hdl. 28, (avróxyep.)

ham-d-bjalla, u, f. a band-bell, Pm. 90.

ham-d-björg, f. 'band-supply;' esp. in phrases, lifa við h. sína, to live
band to mouth, Fas. iii. 538; eiga allt undir h. sinni, id., Róm.

290; fara e-n fram með h. sinni, to support a person by one's labour, Jb.
267; whence handbjargar-úmagi, a, m. (-maðr, m.), a person sup-
ported by another's labour, id.

ham-d-bogi, a, m. a band-bow, Landn. 288, Sks. 390, 626, Orkn. 148,
Fms. vii. 45, Fb. i. 486; opp. to lúsbogi, a cross-bow.

ham-d-bók, f. a handbook, Vm. 52, Hom. 29.

ham-d-bragð, n. bandicraft, manner of work, gott, illt h.: of needle-
work, það er handbragðið hennar á því, and the like.

ham-d-byndi, mod. hand-bendi, n., prop. a handcuff: metaph. a
hindrance, botter, e-m er (verðr) h. at e-u, to be bothered with a thing,
Karl. 234; það er h. að honum; hann ekki nema til handbendis.

ham-d-bærr, adj. ready at hand, Greg. 7, Hornklofi.

ham-d-fagr, adj. having fair bands, Korn.

ham-d-fang, n. 'band-grip,' a span, Gisl. 23.

ham-d-fara, fór, to touch with the bands, Bs. i. 460.

ham-d-fátt, n. adj. lack of hands, having too few bands, Fb. i. 521.

ham-d-festa, t, a law term, to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to
pledge; h. heit sitt, Fms. vi. 145; Ásgrímur handfesti at greiða þriggja
vetra skatta, Bs. i. 740; handfestir eidar, Dipl. ii. 19; biskup handfesti
(betrotted) jungfrú Ingilborg, Fms. x. 103, H. E. i. 248; handfest mér
upp á trú þína, at . . . Stj. 629. 2 Kings x. 15.

ham-d-festa, u, f. (hand-festning, f., H. E. i. 251), = handfestr, Dipl.
iv. 11, Fb. i. 366, Bs. ii. 61.

ham-d-festr, f. striking a bargain, the joining hands; þú ferr hand-
festr um allt skipit þeirra í millum at þessu heiti, Bs. i. 421; áttu þeir
at handfesti ok vápna-tak at þessu heiti, Fms. viii. 55; tóku þeir heit
sitt með h., v. 138; sira Oddr tók þá ok þetta skilorð með h., Bs. i.
746; við vitni ok h., Fb. i. 366: it answers to the signing one's name
in mod. law. In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation
to be given by the king at his coronation was called baand-festning.
In Scotland marriage used often to be preceded by a preliminary union
called hand-fasting, see Jamieson s. v. II. a rope by which to
haul oneself up, Jm. 1.

ham-d-fjatla, að, = handvætta.

ham-d-fyllr, f. a handful, Ó. H. 211.

ham-d-færi, n. an angling line.

ham-d-ganga, u, f. surrender (cp. ganga á hönd e-m), also submission
to one as liege-lord; veita e-m handgöngu, Ó. H. 97; þá varð ekki af
handgöngu við konunga, 163, Róm. 124, 134.

ham-d-genginn, part. [Dan. baandgangen], a king's officer, belonging
to the king's household; görask h. e-m, Eg. 29, 197, Sks. 249, Eb. 110,
Fs. 70; synonymous to hirðmaðr, Fms. iv. 122, Al. 27, N. G. L., Jb.
passim.

ham-d-góðr, adj. bandy, adroit, Valla L. 223.

ham-d-grannr, adj. having a thin band.

ham-d-grip, n. = handrín, Bs. ii. 45.

ham-d-hafa, ð, to have in hand, possess, Gþl. 313.

ham-d-hafi, a, m. having in hand, Fb. 329; vera h. at e-u, to get into
one's hands, clutch a thing (as a law term less than to own); vera h. at
jörðu at úleyfi konungs, Gþl. 452; ef sú kallask keypt hafa er h. er at,
N. G. L. i. 249, Sturl. i. 56 (of unlawful seizure).

ham-d-haltr, adj. having a lame, bad band, Sturl. i. 189.

ham-d-heitr, adj. having a warm band.

ham-d-hæfi, n. and hand-höfn, f. a hand instrument, Þjal. 8.

ham-d-högg, n. a backing off one's band, Sturl. iii. 116.

ham-d-höggva, hjó, to back one's band off, Eb. 58, Fms. viii. 167.

ham-d-iðjan, f. = hannyrð, Bs. i. 619.

ham-d-kaldr, adj. having (usually) a cold band.

ham-d-kista, u, f. a band-box, D. N.

ham-d-klukka, u, f. a band-bell, Vm. 114, 117, B. K. 83.

ham-d-klæði, n. a band-towel, N. G. L. ii. 443, Nj. 176, Fms. iii. 194;
for use in church, Vm. 15, 104, 117, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 83.

ham-d-krakkar, m. pl. a kind of crutches, Mar. 69, 70.

ham-d-kriki, a, m. an arm-pit.

ham-d-krókr, m. a game, 'hand-crook,' pulling with crooked bands.

ham-d-krækjask, t. recipr. to try the strength by pulling with crooked
bands, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 78 (where it is used of hooking hands together
and standing in a circle as in a dance).

ham-d-kvern, f. a quern, band-mill, B. K. 81.

ham-d-lag or hand-lög, n. [cp. mid. Lat. andilago, andilangus, per
festucam et per andilangum tradere, Du Cange]: —joining bands, a
pledging, = handfestr, Eb. 128, Sturl. iii. 233, D. N. i. 134; in sing. Dipl.
i. 11.

ham-d-laginn, part. adroit; hand-lagni, f. adroitness.

ham-d-lami, adj. indecl. with a lame, bad band, Bs. ii. 29, Karl. 547.

ham-d-latr, f. working, MS. 4. 10.

ham-d-latr, adj. lazy, Sturl. iii. 200.

ham-d-laugar, f. pl. washing the hands, a custom with the men of old
after as well as before meals; gefa e-m h., Fms. vi. 321, Stj. 153; taka
h., Fms. vii. 85; ganga til handlauga, v. 317; bera inn h., Nj. 220
(after dinner); Bergþóra gekk at borðinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52, cp.

Nj. ch. 117, Lv. ch. 13, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79: in sing. of the *basin* = mundlaug, Fms. vi. 199, Fb. iii. 467.

hand-lauss, adj. *without hands*, Gisl. (in a verse).

hand-leggja, lagði, = handfesta; h. e-m e-t, to *pledge, confirm* by handlög, Dipl. ii. 5; h. e-m land, til eignar, to *sell an estate* by handlög, Dipl. ii. 8, Thom. 298; handlagði Sophia kirkjunn til eignar þrjú tigi hundraða, Pm. 9: to *seize*, Post. (Fr.)

hand-leggtr, m. the 'hand-leg,' the arm, Landn. 119 (v. l.), Bjarn. 65, Grett. 140, Nj. 19, 116, Ld. 220, Sturl. i. 85, ii. 104, Bs. i. 640, ii. 29, Fms. i. 16, ii. 264, vj. 226, Bárð. 169; cp. fótlegr: lecl. distinguish between upp-h., the upper-arm, and fram-h., the fore-arm; in mod. speech this compd word has almost superseded the old armr, q. v.

hand-leiðsla, u, f. *guidance*.

hand-leika, lék, to *wield in one's band, have in the band*.

hand-leikinn, part. *nimble-handed*.

hand-lektari, a, m. a *hand lecturer or reading-desk*, Vm. 110.

hand-léttir, m. *lending a band*, Fbr. 93.

handligr, adj. *manual*, K. A. 120.

hand-lín, n., eccl. *sleeves*, 625, 184, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 308, Vm. 30, Dipl. v. 18, B. K. 83, D. I. i. passim.

hand-ljótr, adj. *having a loutish, clownish band*.

hand-megin and hand-megn, n. *strength of hand, clasp*, = handafi, Rb. 378; af handmagni, *with the clasp of the band*, 625. 26: *strength to work, working power*, Grág. i. 237, 240: *work* = handbjörg, fara e-n fram á fé sínu eðr handmagni, 292. handmegins-úmagi, a, m. = handbjargar-úmagi, Grág. i. 289.

hand-meiddr, part. *with maimed bands*, Sturl. i. 189 C.

hand-mjúkr, adj. *having a soft band*.

hand-numinn, part. *seized, caught*, Grág. ii. 136, 195, N. G. L. i. 61.

hand-öðr, adj. *fumbling about and touching everything with the hands*, esp. of children.

hand-pundari, a, m. a *band steel-yard*, Gpl. 523, Jb. 373.

hand-raði, a, m. a *drawer in a chest*, 677. 9; freq. in mod. usage, kistu-handraði, kistils-handraði, etc.

hand-ramr, adj., *vide hamramr*.

hand-rán, n. a law term, 'hand-robbery,' *wresting a thing out of another's hand*, a kind of frumhlaup (personal assault), defined in Grág. Vsl. ch. 3, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 191, N. G. L. i. 58, Gpl. 408, Jb. 426.

hand-reip, n. a *rope for hauling*, Sks. 414.

hand-ríð, n. a *band-rail*, of a staircase or the like, Fms. viii. 375 (of a bridge), Sks. 414.

hand-rif, n. [cp. *handysfte*, Ivar Aasen], 'hand-reefing,' a naut. term, in the phrase, svipta h., to reef a sail; síga skyldi láta seglin, ok heldr seint, en svipta af handrið, Ó. H. 182, (svipta af neðan handrið, Fms. iii. 44.)

hand-rit, n. 'hand-writ,' *manuscript*, (mod.) handrita-safn, n. a *collection of manuscripts*.

hand-sal, n. [Scot. *bansel*; Dan. *handsel*], a law term, usually in pl. handsöl, 'hand-selling' or *banselling*, i. e. the *transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by joining hands*;—hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a *transaction*, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain, cp. Lat. *manu-dare* = *manu-dare, mancipium from manu capere*; jafnt þykkja mér þín leit sem handsöl annarra manna, thy word is as good as the h. of other men, Lv. 65: a *trust, charge*, Grág. i. 190; þetta handsal líkaði ílla þorbrands sonum, Eb. 156; er hjá vóru gjöfnum ok handsalinu, Anal. 293; biskups handsöl, Vm. 66; taka við handsölum á e-u, to *undertake the trust, charge of a thing*, Nj. 257; ek vil gjarna at þú takir handsölum á öllu fénu, Ld. 50; taka við fé með handsölum, Fs. 125; eiga handsöl við e-n, to *make a bargain with one*, Hrafn. 21, Rd. 243, Fb. i. 109; gefa e-m handsöl yfir e-u, Bs. ii. 64; bjóða h. fyrir e-n, to *offer bail for one*, Fs. 87; ganga til handsala fyrir e-n, Eb. 128, 148, Grág. and Sagas passim. COMPS: handsals-band, n. a *bond of handsal*, N. G. L. i. 223. handsals-maðr or handsala-maðr, m. a *bail, surety*, Grág. i. 295, 363, 655 iii. 1, Sturl. iii. 43. handsals-rof, n. a *breach of h.*, N. G. L. i. 365. handsals-slit, n. a *breach of h.*, Grág. i. 384, 385, Gpl. 517.

handsala, að, to *make over by bansel*, cp. Lat. *mancipare*; tak nú í hönd mér ok handsala, Nj. 21; rétt fram höndina ok h. mér nú landit, Eb. 38; h. sekð, sátit, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 118, 119; h. niðrfall at sökum, Nj. 21; h. e-m fé sitt, Glím. 364, Eb. 156; h. sjálfðæmi, Bs. i. 286; h. löggrið, Grág. i. 19; fé handsalat, 399; h. kaup, to *strike a bargain*, N. G. L. i. 24; þú skal hann krefja hann verka slíkra, sem hann handsaladú bonum, as *be stipulated with him*, 35: recipr., handsalask e-t, to *stipulate with one another*, Grág. i. 116; takask þeir í hendr ok handsalask við sættina, Sturl. ii. 252: part., handseld sök, etc., a *suit conducted by proxy*, Nj. passim.

hand-sama, að, to *gather together, keep, catch*.

hand-sax, n. a *short sword, dirk*, Fms. ii. 169, 268, 274, viii. 224.

handsaxa-leikr, m. *playing with dirks*, by throwing them in the air and catching them by the hilt, Fb. i. 463.

hand-seinn, adj. *slow with the hand*, Ísl. ii. 84.

hand-seld, f. *making over by handsal*. handseldar-vitni, a *witness to a handsal*, Grág. ii. 203.

hand-selja, d, = handsala, Nj. 33; h. e-m e-t, Gpl. 513: to *stipulate, make a bargain*, h. sér konu, 229; h. e-m vitni, verk, D. N. i. N. G. L. ii. 163.

hand-síðr, adj. *long-armed*, Fb. iii. 416.

hand-skjálfti, a, m., *medic. a trembling of the hand*.

hand-skot, n. a *throwing by hand*, opp. to bogaskot (*shooting from a bow*), Eb. 308, Fas. ii. 513, Fms. vi. 84, Bs. i. 621, Fb. i. 485.

hand-sleggja, u, f. a *hand-sledge*, Sks. 415.

hand-slóngva, u, f. a *hand-sling*, Sks. 380.

hand-smár, adj. *small-handed*.

hand-sterkr, adj. *strong-banded*, Eb. 166.

hand-stinnr, adj. *with brawny band*; róa handstinnan, to *pull by* Fimbr. 250.

hand-stirðr, adj. *stiff-banded, awkward*.

hand-stór, adj. *big-banded*.

hand-stuttur, adj. *short-banded*.

hand-styrkja, t, in the phrase, h. sik upp, to *haul oneself up*, 96, 141.

hand-styrkr, adj. = handsterkr, Fms. i. 305, x. 172.

hand-styrkr, m. *strength of band*, Bær. 9.

hand-sök, f. = handseld sök, Nj. 230 (MS.).

hand-tak, n. = handlag, Nj. 113, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 771, Vm. 71.

hand-taka, tók, to *seize, capture*, Nj. 136, Sæm. 33, Fb. i. 391, 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed. 2. hand-tekin, part. *stipulated*, Fs.

hand-tygill, m. a *lace-tag*, Fms. vi. 140.

hand-únytr, adj. *quite worthless*.

hand-válka (-volka), að, to *squeeze or crumple up with the hand*

hand-vega, vá, to *weigh in the hand*, Fb. i. 370.

hand-vegr, m. a *shoulder-seam*, Fms. ii. 70, Thom. 41, Flov. 3.

hand-verk, n. a *handiwork, trade, profession*, (mod.) handvermaðr, m. a *handicraftsman*.

hand-verkr, m., *medic. chiragra, gout in the hand*.

hand-viss, adj. in *band, quite certain*, Karl. 175, 212, Thom. 63, 118.

hand-vætta, tt, = handvega, Fms. ii. 129.

hand-vömm, f. 'hand-slip,' *maladroitness, clownishness, blund* Grág. i. 383, N. G. L. i. 22, 25, Gpl. 501, Js. 121.

hand-æði, n. *fidgling with the hand, being handöðr*.

hand-öx, f. a *band-axe*, Nj. 27, Glúm. 329, Eg. 769: used as a *sile*, Ó. H. 217.

hang, n. the *coil of a serpent*; beygja hangit, of a cat, Edda 33.

HANGA, pret. hékk, 2nd pers. hékktr, mod. hékst, pl. hengu; subj. hængja, mod. hængi; part. hanginn; pres. indic. irreg. hangi; vinctial weak pret. hangði also occurs a few times in old writers, e. g. 76, which form is still heard in southern Icel. (in and about Reykjavík) [Ulfr. baban; A. S. bæ; Engl. hang; O. H. G. baban; Germ. baben; Dan. bænge; Swed. bänge];—to hang, Lat. pendere: a. to hang, pended; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir rómi hans, Eg. 88; vápn þar hængu hjá þeim, 377; þetta it stóra sverð er uppi hangir, Fb. 120; hann hefir nú tvá daga á krossi hangit, 625, 79. β. to clear, svá hanga þykt á þeim skotin, Al. 138; ok hangði hón á lífrinni er hann dó, Edda 76; en ef við hangir, if it hangs fast to, N. C. 66. γ. to hang up, for smoking; eða tvau lær hængi, Hm. 66; hanginn, bung, smoked; hangið kjöt (proncd. hangi-kjöt), bung, smoked meat.

2. to be hanged, executed; annarr skyldi hanga, en steypa í forsin Sarp, Fms. vii. 181; at eigi væri hverr yðvarr mætt at hanga, 13; gengir þú at hanga, Am. 22, cp. Hm. 139, Fms. v. 21.

hangri, a, m. a law term, a *body hanging on a gallows*, Fms. v. 21; mythol. phrase, sitja, setjask undir hanga, to sit under a gallows, of him in order to acquire wisdom or knowledge of the future;—for this stition see Yngl. S. ch. 7;—whence Odin is called hanga-guð, handröttinn, hanga-týr, the god or lord of the hanged, Edda i. 49. Lex. Poët.; varðat ek fróðr und forsum | fór ek aldrægi at gölu . . . nam ek eigi Yggjar feng und hanga, I became not wise under the falls, I never dealt in witchcraft, I did not get the share of Odin the poetical gift under the gallows, i. e. I am no adept in poetry. 3 (MS., left out in the printed edition). According to another it seems, a truer and older myth, Odin himself was represented as hanging on the tree Ygg-drasil, and from the depths beneath tak the hidden mystery of wisdom, Hm. 139; so it is possible that his names refer to that; cp. also the curious tale of the blind ta Grimm's Märchen, No. 107, which recalls to mind the heathen the one-eyed Odin sitting under the gallows.

hangi-kjöt, n. bung, smoked meat.

hangin-lukla, u, f. epithet of a housewife whose keys hang belt, Rm.

hangr, m. a *bank, coil*; það er hangr á því, there is a coil (diff.) in the matter.

HANI, a, m. [Ulf. *bana*; A.S. *bana*; Engl. *ben*; Hel. *banu*; Germ. *ban*; Dan. and Swed. *bane*; cp. Lat. *cano*].—a cock, Fms. v. 193, 194, 34, 35; passim; veðr-hani or vind-hani, a *weathercock*; Óðins-hani, a kind of *sandpiper*, *tringa minima*; Þórs-hani; Óðinshani and Óðinshani are distinguished, Þjóðólfr, May 15, 1869, p. 124. 2. as a nickname, Fms. xii, Fb. iii, Landn.; whence in local names, *Hana-Þór*, *Hana-fótr*, etc., Landn. COMPS: *hana-gal*, n. or *hana-an*, f. *cock-crow*, *gallicinium*, Fms. viii. 56. *hana-ötta*, u, f. *cock-crow*, N. G. L. i. 9.

hankask, ad, dep. to be coiled up, Fms. vi. 312; vide áhankast, p. 41.
HANKI, a, m. [Dan. *banke*; Engl. *bank*], the *basin* or *clasp* of a chest, Fms. i. 132; naut. *pulkes* or *blocks* for brailing up a sail, N. G. L. i. 101; hence *hanka-gjald*, n., 199.

HANN, pers. pron. masc. *he*; fem. *HÓN* or *HÚN*, *sbe*; for the pronunciation of this word see introduction to letter H; as to the inflexion Gramm. p. xxi; in the MSS. the word is usually abbreviated *h* = hann; *h* = hön; *h* = hún; *h* = hánun; *h* = hennar; *h* or *he* = henni: the old dat. *h* = hánun, as shewn by rhymes, *mána vegr* und *hánun*, *Haustl.*; in Icel. it was no doubt sounded *hánun*, by way ofumlaut; it was then added *hönun* with a long vowel, and lastly *hönium* with a short vowel, which also is the mod. form; the old MSS. often spell *hánun* in full; spelling *hönun* in old printed books recalls the old form *hánun*; from Fms. i. 9, 7 it may be seen that in the middle of the 17th century the dative sounded precisely as at present. 2. sing. fem. *hón* (*bo* in mod. use, *boo* in Lancashire) seems to be the older form; the MSS. use both *hón* and *hún*, but the former is the usual one; it was prob. sounded *hón*, which again points to a long root vowel, *hánun*, *hánua*? [cp. Ulf. Germ. *er*; A.S., Engl., and Hel. *be*; old Fris. *bi*; in the Scandin. dialects with a suffixed demonstrative particle, vide Gramm. p. xxviii; Dan. and Swed. *han*, *bun*, etc.]

B. As this word appears almost in every line only special usages are to be mentioned, as, ef maðr færir ómaga fram ok berir fé undir hann (acc., sc. ómaga), eðr eigi hann (nom., the same) fé, þú skal hann (nom., sc. maðr) beiða hann (acc., sc. ómaga) með vátta, at hann (nom., the same) seli hánun (dat., sc. maðr) fjár-heimting á hönd þeim mönnum minn (nom., sc. ómaga) á fé undir, Grág. i. 279; here the context is perplexing, chiefly owing to the identity of acc. and nom. sing. masc., but also because the pron. is sometimes demonstr., sometimes reflexive; in the latter case an Icel. would now say sér instead of hánun: so also, þú skal hann beiða samþingis-góða, at hann fái honum (i. e. síðr) manni, 1. again, skal hann selja sókn ok vörn ef hann vill, ok svá varð-lu fjár síns þess er hann á hér eptir, 146; þú skal hún ráða við frænda síns (*ber*) nokkurs, 307; Gunnarr kenndi féit at þat var hama sem hann (i. e. Njal) hafði honum (i. e. to Gunnarr) greitt, N. 56.

II. The pers. pron. is often prefixed to a pr. name, as a sign of familiarity; farit upp til hestsins ok gætið hans Kols, Nj. 5; eðr hverr maðr er hann Gunnarr, *what sort of a man is Gunnarr?* ok hleypr á hann þorkel upp, 114; ok leitirð er at honum Höskuldi, *and look after Hoskuld*, 171; sæmd er ek veitta honum Þórólfri bróður þinn, Eg. 112; segir hann Pálmir, Fms. xi. 47; hún Ingibjörg, 49; þu Gíslr, Grett. (in a verse); ok berjask við hann Ólaf, Fagrsk. 86; h. Vigólf, Sól.; svá er, segir hann Þórdr, Ísl. ii. 329;—this has become v. freq. in mod. conversational usage, so that a person (nay, even an animal or a ship that has a name) is scarcely ever named without the pron., bl'ann Jón að koma, segð' onum Jóni, vekt' ana Sigríði; hún Sigga lí, hann Jón lítli, etc.; or of ponies, sakt' ann Brún, legð' á hana Skjónu; the dialogue in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 612,—ég skal fylla mína hit, segir 'ún hit, ég ét sem ég þoli, segir 'ann boli, etc.; or Kvöldv. ii. 197,—taktú þu frá 'emni Reyðr ok gefð' emni Hyrnu, hún Húfa hefir flækt sig í ubandinu.

III. er hann = *who, that*; sá maðr er hann vill, Gg. i. 19, 27, 36, vide p. 132. 2. answering to Fr. *on*, Germ. *one*, Engl. *one*; varir sverðit til tækt er hann vildi, *when one wished*, Eg. 505; but this use is very rare.

hannar-mæli, f. '*skilful speech*', *eloquence*, Róm. 301.
hannarr, m. the *Skilful*, the *Artist*, name of a dwarf, Fp.
ANNR, adj. *skilled*; sú var mar hanarst (i. e. hönnust) á Hapalandi, *was the most skilled maid in Hadaland*, on a Norse Runic stone, cited by Bugge in Tidskr. for Philol. vol. vi. p. 90; hence sjón-hannr or sj-hannarr, '*skill-sighted*', *one whose eyes are cultivated*, *having the eye of an artist*, Ó. H. 16.

hannörð or **hannyrð**, f., esp. used in pl. and sounded **hannyrðir**; [the word is formed from *hannr* or *hannarr* in the same way as einörð or eðrð from einarðr]:—*bandiness*, *skill*, *fine work*, esp. used of ladies' *needlework*, *embroidery*, or the like, and freq. in mod. usage; enda er hannörð (*skill*, *beauty*) á hviðvetna því er þú tækr þínun höndum til at gá, Clem. 24; hannörðir (pl.), 25; svá skyldi hans kona bera af öllum konum hannyrðir sem hún var hverri þeirra fríðari, Vigl. 48 new Ed.; kúll gillfönn ok gerr hannyrðum, hannyrð vefnaðar, Konr. (MS.); h. saumaði ok tefði eða vann aðrar hannyrðir, Bs. i. 241; kenna konu hannyrðir, Edda ii. 513; merkit var gert af miklum hannyrðum ok áttum hagleik, Orkn. 28; hafa á skriptum ok hannyrðum, Gkv. 2. 15;

hón hafði heima verit ok numit hannörðe (i. e. hannörð), Völs. S. 135 new Ed.; hún vandisk við börða ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 523. **hannyrðakona**, u, f. a *woman skilled in needlework*. This word is to be distinguished from hönd as it is spelt and sounded *nn* not *nd*, cp. Bugge's interesting remarks in Hist. Tidskrift.

hanzki, a, m. [O. H. G. *bant-schub* = *band-shoe*, Germ. *band-schub*; Dan. *bandske*]:—a *glove*, Ls. 60, Hbl. 26, Edda 29.

HAPP, n. [cp. Engl. *hap*, *happ*], *good luck*, but with the notion of *hap*, *chance*, as is well said in the ditty, hamingjan býr í hjarta manns | höpp eru ytri gæði, Núm. 2. 87; þú varð mína happit en ek vilda, Fms. i. 182; happa fullting, '*hap-help*', *Deus ex machina*, v. 165; happ sótti þik nú en brátt mun amat, gættu at þér verði þat eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; til happs ok heilla sútta (allit.), *for good hap and bealth*, Grág. ii. 21: in the saying, sá skal hafa happ er hlotið hefir, Eb. 24; úhapp, *mishap*. COMPS: **happa-drjúgr**, adj. *lucky*, Fas. iii. 619. **happa-mikill**, adj. *having great luck*, Hkr. iii. 422. **happa-ráð**, n. *happ* *counsel*, Ísl. ii. 159, Hkr. ii. 88. **happa-verk**, n. a *happ* *deed*, Fms. vii. 293. **happ-audigr**, adj. *wealthy*, *happ*, þor. Karl. 378. **happ-fróðr**, adj. *wise in season*, þor. Karl. 378. **happ-lauss**, adj. *hapless*, Eg. (in a verse). **happ-samr**, adj. *happ*, *lucky*, Fas. iii. 427. **happ-skeytr**, adj. a *happ* *shot*, Edda 17. In poetry, **happ-mildr**, **-kunnigr**, **-reynir**, **-vinnandi**, **-viss**, adj. *happ*, *fortunate*: **happ-snauðr**, adj. *hapless*, Lex. Pöet. **hapr-task** (*hafr-task*), n. a *baversack*, Snót 163. **hapt**, n. a *bond*; vide *haft*.

HARA, ð (?), [cp. Germ. *barren*], to wait upon (?), an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Skm. 28; or perhaps the same word as the mod. *hara* (q. v.), *vitam degere*.

Haraldr, m. a pr. name (from *herr*, q. v.), Fms. COMPS: **Haralds-slátta**, u, f. the *coinage of king Harold Harðráði*, Fms. vi. **Haralds-stilki**, a, m. name of a poem, Fms.

harða, adv. = *hardla*, chiefly used in poetry, Al. 84, Fms. x. 101, Stj. 8, 452, P. 97, Lex. Pöet.

harðindi, n. pl. *hardness*; harðindi hafða ek þar í hendi því at bein er hart, Bs. i. 874. **II.** metaph. *bardship*, *severity*, K. Á. 54, Sks. 351, Fms. i. 220, v. 110: esp. in mod. usage, a *bard season*, *bad weather*, **harðinda-ár**, **-vetr**, **-sumar**, **vetrar-harðindi**: **harðindis-maðr**, m. a *stern man*, Sks. 803.

harðla, and assimil. **harla**, adv. *very*, *greatly*, Fms. v. 257, vi. 217, Bs. i. 189, ii. 45, Stj. 58, Al. 156, Sturl. i. 159, Finnb. 232, passim.

harðliga, adv. *forcibly*, *sternly*, Fms. i. 71, vi. 44, Nj. 123, Gpl. 54: *swiftly*, *fast*, *rida harðliga*, Karl. 58, Bær. 16; stíga h., Sks. 629.

harðliggr, adj. *hard*, metaph. *hard*, *severe*, Nj. 181, Fms. ix. 201, v. 1.

harðna, ad, to *barden*. **II.** metaph. to be *bardened*, Stj. 261.

Exod. vi. sqq., K. Á. 54, Fms. vi. 37, 153, vii. 30: to become *severe*, ii. 30, Sturl. ii. 255: of weather, Grett. 152, Fms. ix. 502, v. 1.: of scarcity, *harðnaði matlífi þeirra*, *they ran short of provisions*, viii. 435: to be *hard tried*, tók þú at harðna í skapi sveins, *the lad began to feel unhappy*, Bs. i. 350: þat harðnaðr, *bardened*, i. e. *grown up*, Sturl. iii. 11; opp. to *blautr*; Grettir var lítt settr at klæðum, en maðr lítt harðnaðr, tók hann nú at kala, Grett. 91; ú-harðnaðr, *unbardened*, still a *tender boy*.

HARÐR, adj. fem. *hörd*, neut. *hart*, [Ulf. *hardus* = *σκληρός*, *abstrusus*; A.S. *beard*; Engl. *hard*; Germ. *hart*; Dan. *hárd*; Swed. *hard*]:

I. *hard to the touch*; eptir hördum vellir, Ísl. ii. 333; *hardr skafi*, Fb. ii. 103; *hardar götur*, *hard*, *stony paths*, Fms. x. 85; *stokka eðr steina eðr hvargi þess er hart er fyrir*, Grág. ii. 132; *sjúða egg hart* (*hard-soöðnu*), Lækn. 472; af harðasta járn, Stj. 461: *tempered*, of steel, Gpl.

II. metaph., 1. *hard*, *stern*, *severe*; *hörd* í skapi, Nj. 17 (skap-hardr); *hörd orð*, *hard words*, Fms. v. 106; *hardr í hjarta*, *bard of heart*, Flov. 38: with dat., *hardr e-m*, *hard on one*, Fb. i. 71. **β.** *hardy*; fólk hart ok illt at sækja, *hardy and ill to fight against*, Fms. i. 85; eiga harðan son, v. 105; hinn vaskasti drengr ok hinn harðasti karlmaðr, Ísl. ii. 264; þeir eru harðir ok hinir mestu bardaga-menn, Karl. 282; *hardr í horn* at taka (metaph. from a bull), *hard to take by the horns*, Fms. xi. 221: *hard*, *gloomy*, í hördu skapi. Bs. i. 351, Fas. iii. 522; með harðri hendi, *with big hand*. **γ.** *hard*, *sad*; hörd tíðindi, Nj. 64; hér hafa orðit harðir atburðir, *hard things have happened*, 248. **δ.** *hard*, *dire*; harðr (kostr), Fms. v. 235; gera harðan rætt e-s, *to deal hardly with one*, i. 66; harðr dauði, ii. 173; hörd sætt, Nj. 254; hafa hart, *to have a hard lot*, Sturl. iii. 292; harðr bardagi, hörd orrosta, Fms. ii. 323, passim. **ε.** of weather; hörd norðanveðr, Nj. 124, Rb. 572.

2. neut. *hart*, adv. *hardly*, *barsbly*; leika e-n hart, Fms. xi. 94. **β.** *hard*, *fast*; ríða hart, *to ride hard*, Sighvat. Ó. H. (in a verse), Nj. 82; en mi renn engi harðara en hann, 248; ganga hart ok djúpt, Edda 1; flýja sem harðast, *to fly one's hardest*, 261; þeir fóru harðara en þeir vildu, Fms. x. 139. **γ.** *hart* illt (qs. *harða* illt) erindi, Fb. ii. 393; hart nær, *hard by*. COMPS: **Harð-angr**, m. name of a firch in Norway; whence **Harðengir**, m. pl. the *inhabitants of H.*, Hkr., Fms. xii. **harða-fang**, n. a law term, *an execution for payment*, Grág. i. 384, 398, 438. **harð-beinn**, adj. *hard-foot*, a nickname, Ld. **harð-brjóstadr** (*harð-brystr*, adj., Greg. 41, Stj. 484), part. *lacr-bearded*,

Flov. 36. **harð-býll**, adj. *a bard householder*. **harð-dreginn**, part. *hard to draw, difficult*, Nj. 100, v. l. **harð-drægi**, n. *being h.*, Hkr. iii. 185. **harð-drægr**, adj. *hard to draw, hard to manage*, Nj. 90, 192. **harð-eggjaðr**, adj. *sharp-edged*, Grett. (in a verse). **harð-eygr**, adj. *hard-eyed*, Njarð. 364. **harð-fang**, n. *'hard wrestling'*, *force*, Sks. 782, v. l. **harð-fari**, a, m. *one who travels hard, a quick traveller*, Sturl. i. li. 122: as a nickname, Eg. 72. **harð-farliga**, adv. *barsbly*, Eb. 93 new Ed. **harð-fengi**, f. *hardihood, valour*, Nj. 98, Fms. ii. 28, Fs. 13, Anal. 169. **harð-fenginn**, adj. = *harðfengr*, Fas. i. 260, Ann. 1362 (in a verse). **harð-fengliga** (-fengiliga, Fms. iii. 143), adv. *hardily, valiantly*, Bær. 8, Fms. xi. 131, x. 355. **harð-fengr**, adj. *hardy, valiant*, Eg. 710, Nj. 192, Fas. ii. 525. **harð-fenni**, n. *hard snow*, Fbr. 39. **harð-fótr**, m. *'hard-leg'*, *a tempered bar*, poet. of a sword, Hkn. **harð-føri**, n. *stubbornness*, Ld. 176. **harð-færr**, adj. *hard to overcome*, Edda 27. **harð-geðr** (-geðjaðr), adj. *hard-minded*. **harð-gengr**, adj. *hard-going, rough*, of a horse, opp. to *góðgengr*. **harð-greipr**, adj. *hard-clutched*, Lex. Poët. **harð-görtr**, adj. *hardy, stout*, Nj. 30: of things *strong-built*, Fms. x. 355 (a ship), Fas. i. 273 (a tower). **harð-hendliga**, adv. *with hard hand*, Eg. 720. **harð-hendr**, adj. *hard-handed, strong-handed*, Stj. 553, Sks. 753. **harð-hugaðr**, adj. *hard-beated*, Hom. 101, 108, Gh. i. **harð-jaxl**, m. *a grinder (tooth)*, a nickname, Rd. **harð-kljóftr**, part. *hard-stretched*, of a weft, Darr. **harð-leikinn**, part. *playing a hard, rough game*, Sturl. i. 23; verða e-m h., *to play roughly with one*, Fms. ii. 182, Stj. 463; fá harðleikit, *to be roughly treated*, Fms. vi. 210, ix. 449; göra e-m harðleikit, Grett. 127. **harð-leikni**, f. *a rough game*, Fms. vi. 37, Karl. 456. **harð-leikr**, m. *hardness; hjartans h.*, Stj. 87: *barsbness*, Fms. ii. 161, ix. 449. **harð-leitr**, adj. *hard-looking*, Eg. 305, Fms. x. 173. **harð-lifi**, n. *a hard life, chastisement*, Bs. i. passim, Barl. 210: medic. *hardness of bowels, constipation*, Féf. **harð-lundaðr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, 655 B. xiii. **harð-lyndi**, n. *a hard temper*, Fms. vi. 45. **harð-lyndr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, Nj. 16, Sturl. ii. 185. **harð-magi**, a, m. *'hard-maw'*, a nickname, Fms. vii. 217. **harð-mannligr**, adj. *hardy, manly*, Fb. i. 168, Krók. 68. **harð-menni**, n. *a hardy man*, Edda (Gl.) **harð-móðigr**, adj. *hard of mood*, Lex. Poët. **harð-mynnatr** (Grett. in a verse) and **harð-múlaðr**, part. *hard-mouthed*, Germ. *bartmäulig*, Sturl. (in a verse). **harð-mæli**, n. *hard language*, Sturl. iii. 201, Bs. i. 766. **harð-mæltr**, part. *hard-spoken*, Sturl. ii. 143, v. l.: gramm. *pronouncing hard*, opp. to *linmæltr*. **harð-orðr**, adj. *hard-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152. **harð-ráðr**, adj. *hard in counsel, tyrannical*, Nj. 2, Fms. vii. 280, xi. 18; ríkr maðr ok h., Ver. 42: nickname of king Harold given him in Fagsrk. 106. **harð-rétti**, n. *hardship*, Rd. 249, Al. 82, Andr. 74: *hard fare*, sultr ok h., Stj. 257. **harð-ræði**, n. *hardiness*, Fms. viii. 448, Nj. 258, 263: *hard plight*, Fms. i. 251: *hardness, barsbness*, x. 401. **harð-skeyti**, n. *hard shooting*, Fms. iii. 18. **harð-skeytr**, adj. *shooting hard*, of an archer, Fms. ii. 320, Karl. 244: *metaph. hard, severe*. **harð-skipaðr**, part. *manned with hardy men*, Bs. ii. 30, Fms. ii. 183. **harð-egill**, rt. *hard-battered*, of iron, Hým. 13. **harð-slægr**, adj. *hard to mow*, Glúm. 383, Fms. v. 203. **harð-snúinn**, part. *hard-twisted*, *metaph. staunch, stalwart*, Nj. 178. **harð-sótttr**, part. *hard to get, difficult*, Fms. v. 169. **harð-sperra** or *hall-sperra*, u, f. *stiffness in the limbs*. **harð-spori**, a, m. *hard-trodden snow*. **harð-steinn**, m. *a hard stone*, a kind of *whet-stone*, Ísl. ii. 348, Glúm. 375, Fms. xi. 223. **harðsteina-grjótr**, n. *a quarry of h.*, Fms. viii. 224. **harð-svíraðr**, adj. *hard-necked, stiff-necked*. **harð-tenntr**, part. *having hard teeth*, Sks. 753. **harð-tækr**, adj. *hard, exacting*, Háv. 40. **harð-úð**, f. *hardness of heart*. **harð-úðigr**, adj. *hard-minded*, Fms. iii. 95, Fs. 23, Fas. i. 217, Lex. Poët. **harð-vaxinn**, part. *hardy of limb, braunty*, Fms. vii. 321, viii. 238. **harð-velli**, n. *a hard, dry field*. **harð-verkr**, m. the name of a giant, Edda. **harð-vítugr**, adj. *hardy*, (cant word.) **harð-yrði**, n. *hard words*, Sturl. iii. 238, Hom. 144. **harð-yrki**, a, m. *a hard worker*, Fms. ix. 435. **harð-yrkr**, adj. *hard working*. **harð-ýðgi**, f. *hardness of heart, severity*, Fms. viii. 232, x. 217. **hark**, n. *a tumult*, Fs. 6, Fms. vii. 168, 321, ix. 288, 516 (*barsbness*), Fb. ii. 191, Finnb. 144; *hark ok háreysti*, Ísl. ii. 344. **harka** (qs. *harðka*), u, f. *hardness*, and *metaph. hardiness*, Fb. i. 521; freq. in mod. usage: also of a *hard frost*, *metast harka*: the phrase, með hörku-munum, *with utmost difficulty*. **hörku-veðr**, n. *hard frosty weather*; *vetrar-hörkur, winter frost*. **harka**, að, *to scrape together*, with dat., Fms. viii. 73; *munu þeir hafa harkat saman liði sínu*, Mork. 90: *impers., e-m harkar, things go ill with one*, Finnb. 338, Fas. ii. 239; það harkar un e-t. *id.*, Bjarn. 62. II. reflex. *id.*, Fas. ii. 307: *to make a tumult*, Finnb. 224; Ljótr vaknaði ok spurði hverr harkaðist, Háv. 31 new Ed. **HARKI**, a, m. *rubbish, trash*, (= mod. skran); *kistur ok annar h.*, Karl. 554, Bs. i. 830, Fs. 44. (comp. *harka-börn*, n. pl. *rabble of children*, Þrymlur I. 3, (not *háskabörn*.) **harka-geta**, u, f. *coarse food*, Sturl. i. 166. **harka-lið**, n. *rabble*, Ísl. ii. 91. **harka-maðr**, m. *a tramp, scamp*, Sturl. i. 175. **harka-samliga**, adv. *coarsely*, Sturl. ii. 163.

harla, adv., *vide harða*.

harma, að, *to bewail*, with acc., Nj. 20, Fms. i. 47, ii. 229, Hom. Bs. i. 105, passim; h. sik, *to wail*, Fms. iii. 8: *impers., e-m harma vexes one, one is vexed*, Blas. 41, Háv. 44.

harm-bröðgr, n. pl. *nischief*, Akv. 15. **harm-dauði**, adj. *indecl.* (and *harm-dauðr*, adj., Fms. ix. 39) *lamented*, of one departed; vera harmdauði, Fms. vi. 232, ix. 421 406, Orkn. 88, Fb. i. 28.

harm-dögg, f., poet. *sorrow-dew*, i. e. *tears*, Hkv. 2. 43.

harm-fenginn, adj. *bowed by grief*, O. H. L. 46.

harm-flaug, f. *a baneful shaft*, of the mistletoe, Vsp. 37.

harm-fullr, adj. *sorrowful*, Fms. v. 214.

harm-kvæli, n. pl. *torments*, 623. 35, Fms. iii. 217, Magn. 530, i. 325, ii. 107.

harm-kvæling, f. = *harmkvæli*, Matth. xxiv. 8.

HARMR, m. [A. S. *bearm*; Engl. *barm*; Dan. *barne*], *grief, sorrow* hann mátti ekki mæla fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 228: in plur., með hörmum 368; mikill harmr er at oss kvæðinn, Nj. 201, passim. COMPDS: **harm-bylgja**, u, f. *a billow of sorrow*, Pass. 41. 4. **harma-grátr**, m. *Lamentations*, of Jeremiah. **harma-raust** (-ródd), f. *lamental*, Pass. 41. 7. **harma-tölur**, f. pl. = *harmtölur*. **harm-sauki**, a, addition *to one's grief*, Fms. vi. 237. **harm-fullr**, adj. *sorrow*, Fms. vi. 261, Edda 22, Fas. i. 456. **harm-sléttir**, m. *relief*, F. iii. 5.

II. In old poetry harmr often conveys the notion of *ba burt*, Skv. 2. 10, 11, Sdm. 12, 36, Ýt. 19. III. a kind of *ba Edda* (Gl.)

IV. name of a fjord in Norway, Fms.

harm-saga, u, f. *tidings of grief*, Stj. 522, Eb. 98, Lv. 64, Fms. xi.

harm-sól, f. *sun of grief*, name of an old poem.

harm-sök, f. *a sad case*, Nj. 221, Eb. 34 new Ed., v. l. to *harmsað*.

harm-söngtr, m. *a song of sorrow, dirge*, Stj. 349, Bret. 68.

harm-tíðindi, n. pl. = *harm saga*, Gísl. 109.

harm-tölur, f. pl. *lamentations*, Hkr. ii. 107, Bret. 70.

harm-vesall, adj. *wretched*, Lex. Poët.

harm-vitegr, adj. = *armvitegr*, *compassionate*, Mart. 123, Bs. i. 33.

harm-þrunginn, part. = *'grief-swollen'*, *filled with sorrow*, Stj. 520, 50, Fms. iii. 11, iv. 32, Pass. 2. 11.

harm-þrúttinn, part. = *harmþrunginn*, Fms. ii. 95.

harneskja, u, f. *barreness, armour*, Bret. 60, Fms. x. 140: *metaph. barsbness*.

HARPA, u, f. [A. S. *hearpe*; Engl. *harp*; O. H. G. *harþpa*; Ge *barfe*; Dan. *harpe*], = *a harp*, it occurs as early as Vsp. 34, Akv. 31, I. 62, Og. 27, Bs. i. 155, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 97, Sks. 704. COMP.

hörpu-leikr, m. *playing on a harp*, Hkr. iii. 246. **hörpu-maðr**, a *harp-man, harper*, Sams. S. 9.

hörpu-slagi and **hörpu-slagi** a, m. *a harper*, Bs. i. 866, 909.

hörpu-slágr, **hörpu-slátr**, striking the harp, Bs. i. 202, Str. 83.

hörpu-stokkr, m. *a harp-c* Fas. i. 342. **hörpu-strengtr**, m. *a harp-string*, Eluc. 45, Skálda: 1

the harp was in olden times used in churches in Icel. is seen from Lau ch. 59.

II. *metaph. a shell*; erat hlum vant kvæð refr, hörpu at ísi, a saying, Fms. vii. 19: whence **hörpu-diskr**, m. *a 'be disk'*, a kind of *shell*: **hörpu-skel**, f. *a harp-shell*, Eg. 769, Eg. Itin.

III. the first month of the summer, from the middle

April to the middle of May, is called Harpa.

harpari, a, m. *a harper*, Str. 57.

harpeis, m. *resin*, (mod.)

harp-slagi, a, m. = *hörpuslagi*, Stj. 460, Bret. 10.

harp-slátr, m. = *hörpuslátr*, Eluc. 53, Bær. 4, Orkn. (in a verse)

HARRI, a, m. [akin to the mod. *herra*, q. v.], *a lord, king*, only u in poetry, Edda 104, Gloss.; hann heimiti þangat Valerianum harra s Greg. 75: as a pr. name, Landn.; hann es also the name of an ox, Ld., where local names such as **Harra-staðir**, m. pl., freq. in western Icel.

HASA, að, in ofhasa, e-n hasar á e-u, *to be surfeited with a th.* of food.

HASL, m. [A. S. *bæsel*; Engl. *basel*; Germ. *bessel*], *the basel*, Str. (

hasla, in pl. **höslur**, f. *pegs or poles of basel-wood*, a technical t for the four square poles that marked out the ground for a pite

battle or a duel, described in Korm. 86, Eg. 277; undir jarðar hi

poët. *within the pale, on the face of the earth*, Edda (in a verse by a f

of king Canute).

hasla, að, in the old phrase, *hasla* (e-m) völl, *to 'enbasel' a ba*

field, to challenge one's enemy to a pitched battle (or duel) on a j

marked out by basel-poles, Korm. 46, Hkr. i. 150, Eg. 273, 275, 276

the battle of Bruuanburgh).

HASTA, að, the mod. form of the old *hersta* (q. v.) in the phrase, h

ú e-n, *to rebuke one to silence, command one to hold his peace*, e-ð

children: used of Christ in the Gospel, þá reis hann upp og hasta

vinninn og sjóinn, þá varð loqn mikit, Matth. viii. 26.

hastar-liga, adv. *bastily, suddenly*.

hastar-ligr, adj. *hasty, sudden*.

hast-orðr, adj. = *herstr, barsb-spoken*, Ísl. ii. 158.

hastur, adj. = *herstr, barsb*, esp. of speech: of a horse = *harð-gengr*.

HATA, að, [Ulf. *batan* = *μισεῖν*; A. S. *batjan*; Engl. *bate*; O. H. G. *bata*; Germ. *bassen*; Dan. *bade*; Swed. *bata*]:—to *bate*, with acc., 68, Post. 656 C. 27, Hom. 159, Fms. vi. 5, passim. 2. reflex., *ask* við e-n, or móti e-m, to *breathe hatred against one*, Fb. ii. 339, F. i. 37, vi. 9, 186, viii. 238, xi. 259, F. 31, Eg. 139; recipr. to *bate* *another*:—part. *hatendr*, pl. *baters*.
II. the poets use *hata* *dat.* in the sense to *sbun*; eldr ok vatn *hatar* hvárt öðru, *fire and sbun one another*, Edda 126 (Ht. 17); *hata* gulli, to *spend gold*, F. i. 258; *hata* baugi, *id.*, Fas. i. 259 (in a verse); *sá* er brott verðr *öðr*, *forsaken or driven away*, Anecd. 26; this is prob. the original sense of the word, vide *hati* below. ☞ But *hatta* (double t, qs. *hvata*) has a better reading; at least, Sturl. in a verse of A. D. 1207 makes *tr* and *hattar* rhyme.
HATI, a, m. *one who sbuns*; baug-hati, gull-hati, a *liberal man*, Lex. passim. 2. the name of the mock sun (wolf) which is in front of the sun, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 39; the name of a giant, Hkv. Hjörv.
HATIR, n. [Ulf. *batis* = *ὀργή*; A. S. *hete*; Engl. *bate*; Germ. *bass*; Dan. *bad*; Swed. *bat*]:—*hatred, spite, aversion*, Hm. 154, Post. 645. 64, Magn. 470, 92, Fms. viii. 26, xi. 437, passim; *mann-hatr*, *misanthropy*; *trúar-religious fanaticism*; þjóð-hatr, (mod.) **COMPDS**: *hatrs-fullr*, *hateful*, Skálda 199. *hatrs-sök*, *f. cause of hatred*, Stj. 192.
HATLAUSS, adj. *spiteless, free from spite*.
HATLEYSI, n. *freedom from spite*, Mar.
HATLIGA, adv. *hatefully*, Fms. i. 270, Bs. i. 45.
HATLIGR, adj. *bateful*, Bs. ii. 126.
HATSAMLIGR, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *bateful, rancorous*, Mar.
HATSAMUR, adj. *rancorous*, H. E. i. 501, Karl. 127.
HATSEMÐ, f. *rancour*, Fr.
HATTIR, m. *a hat*, Nj. 32, Fms. i. 74, Eg. 407; vide *hóttir*.
HATTSTAUP, n., poet. *the bead*, Ad. 7.
HATT, interj. *bo ho!* of shouting, = *hó*, Karl. 321.
HATNA, vide *hána*.
HATÞUR, n. [the etymology of this word is not known], poet. *earth*, H. 97, Hdl. 48, Lex. Poët. passim; allit., *haudr* ok *himin*, Sól. 54. **COMPDS**: *haudr-gjörðir*, *f.*, *men*, n. *the earth-girdle*, i. e. *the sea*, Lex. Poët. *haudr-fjörnir*, m., *-tjaln*, n. *the helmet, tent of the earth*, i. e. *heaven*, Lex. Poët.
HATBROT, n. *the breaking of a cairn*, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. 180.
HATBÚI, a, m. *a 'cairn-dweller, a ghost*, Fb. i. 214, Grett. 38 new Ed.
HATFÆRA, ð, to *bury in a cairn*, Fms. x. 212.
HATGANGA, u, *f. the breaking into a cairn*, Ísl. ii. 50, Fb. ii. 8.
HATGÓÐAL, n. a Norse law term, *the manorial right to treasures dug up of cairns*, defined in Gpl. 310. *haugóðals-maðr*, m. *an owner of a cairn*, id.
HATUGR, m. [akin to *hár*, *high*; Dan. *bøj*; Swed. *bög*; North. E. *bow*, *mound*; haugr *éða* *hæð*, Mar., Fms. ix. 382, Stj. 260; he was usually a how near the houses, from which the master could cover his estate, þkv. 6, Skm. 11; hann *gék* nú at bæ *þorleifs* ok *tugi* þeim er hann sat á, Fs. 98; *þorleifr* var því vanr, sem *njók* *armennis hátt*, at sitja löngum úti á haugi einum ok eigi langt frá m, Fms. ii. 59; þar er h. nokkurr er hann er vanr at sitja, v. 160; hann sat á haugi sem konungur, Hkr. i. 136, Stjörn. Odd. ch. 5. 2. *hatug-beap*, *midden*; *fjós-h.*, *a byre-midden*; *ösku-h.*, *an ash-beap*; *myki-muck-beap*; *draga* myki út ok færa í haug, K. þ. K. 100, Al.
II. a *cairn*, over one dead; the cairns belong to the burnt as well as to the later age, when the dead were placed in a ship out in the how with a horse, hound, treasures, weapons, or the like, þ. 6, 7, 768, Hkr. (pref.), Landn. 62 (twice), 81, 82, 86, 125 (lagðr í k.), 169, Gísl. 23, 24, 31, 32, Ld. ch. 8, 24, Nj. ch. 79, Eb. ch. 9, 34, (fine), Hervar. 13 sqq. (1847), Fagrsk. ch. 4, 5, Hkr. (pref.), Hkr. i. 2, Har. S. ch. 45), 153 (Hák. S. ch. 27), 160 (ch. 32), Har. Hárf. ch. 8, d. S. ch. 9; names of such cairns, Korna-haugr, Landn. 87; Hildis-17; Hálfðanar-haugar, Hkr. i. 74; Tréfróts-h., Grett. 87; Melkorku-ókölls-h., etc.: freq. in local names, *Haugr*, *Haugar*, *Haugss-*Landn., Eb.; *Hauga-þing*, n. *an assembly in Norway*, Fms. viii. 14, ix. 109. There is an historical essay on Icel. cairns by old Jón son in Arna-Magn. Additam. (autogr. MS. and interesting). **β.** *haug* of *sacrificial mound*, Edda 83 (Hölg), Yngl. S. ch. 12, O. II. 12; *hauga né hörga*, *hláða hauga* ok *kalla hör*, N. G. L. i. 430; *h.*, q. v.: for tales about the breaking open of cairns, wrestling with ghosts, and carrying off their weapons and treasures, see Landn. 6, Harð. S. ch. 15, Grett. ch. 20, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. ch. 20 new Ed.: *burying in cairns* was typical of the heathen age, whence such law cases as, *frá heðnum haugi, from heathen how*, i. e. *from time immemorial*, D. N. passim, vide Fr.; *telja langfeðr frá haugi*, or *til haugs ok* *ni*, to *count one's forefathers up to bows and heathen times*, Rétt. 48, d. iii. 122; in early Dan. laws unbaptized children were called *höghæ-* *bow-men*. **COMPDS**: *hauga-brjótr*, m. *a cairn breaker*, a name, Landn. 278. *hauga-eldr*, m. *a cairn fire*, a kind of ignis fatuus, said to burn over hidden treasures in cairns, Eg. 767, Grett. i. c., 518. Hervar. S. *hauga-herr*, m. *the host of cairns, fiends*,

ghosts, demons, Sighvat. *hauga-öld*, f. *the cairn age*, opp. to *bruna-öld*, Hkr. (pref.), Fms. i. 34. *haugs-dyrr*, n. *the doors of a cairn*, 655 xiv. *haugs-gólf*, n. *the floor of a cairn*, Fms. x. 213. *haugs-görð*, f. *cairn-making*, Fms. x. 212, Fas. i. 429.
HAUG-STAÐR, m. *a cairn-place, heathen burial-place*, Hkr. i. 2.
HAUG-TEKINN, part. *taken from a cairn (weapon)*, Ld. 78.
HAUG-ÞAK, n. *the roof of a cairn*, Edda 68.
HAUK-EY, f. *bawk island*, Sighvat; the old poet calls Norway the hawk island of the Danish king Harold, because he got a tribute of hawks from that land, Fms. vi. 44 (v. l.), cp. x. 341.
HAUK-LIGR, adj. *bawk-like*, of the eyes, appearance, Fms. x. 383, Lex. Poët. passim.
HAUKR, m. [A. S. *beafoc*; Engl. *bawk*; O. H. G. *babuch*; Germ. *babich*; Dan. *bög*; Swed. *bök*]:—*a bawk*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 21, Jb. 542; a *metaph. a hero, vera haukar görvir*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *eiga sér hauk í horni*, to *have a bawk in the corner, to have one to back one*; or perhaps the phrase is, *hrók í horni, a rook in the corner*, borrowed from chess. Hawks were in olden times carried on the wrist, whence in poetry *the hand* is called *the seat, cliff, land of the bawk*, *hauk-borð*, *-klif*, *-land*, *-mærr*, *-storð*, *-strönd*, *-völlr*; the adjectives *hauk-fránn* (of the eye, *flashing as a hawk's eye*), *hauk-ligr*, *-lyndr*, *-snarr*, *-snjallr* are all of them epithets of a bold man, Lex. Poët.: *hauka-veiði*, n. *hawking*, Gpl. 429; *hauk-nefr*, m. *hawk-bill*, a nickname, Landn.; *sparr-h.*, a *sparrow-bawk*. **II.** as a pr. name, Landn.; and in local names, *Hauka-gil*, *Hauka-dalr*, whence *Haukdælir*, m. pl. name of a family, Sturl.; *Haukdæla-ætt*, f. *id.*; *Hauk-dælskr*, adj. *belonging to that family*.
HAUK-STAÐR, or *hauk-stallar*, is a corrupt form of the A. S. *beage-steald* = *young man*, Og. 7, Skv. 3. 31, Edda (in a verse by a poet of the time of king Canute).
HAULA, adj. indecl. *ruptured*; *eins er gangr aula* | *og þeir vagi um haula*, Hallgr.
HAULL, m., acc. *haul, a rupture, hernia*, Bs. i. 208, Féf. ix. 218, where a distinction is made between *kviðar-haul*, *nafla-h.*, *nára-h.*, etc.: the passage *höll* við *hýrógi*, Hm. 138, is no doubt corrupt for *við haulvi hýrógr*, or *hýrógr* við *haul*, i. e. *spurred rye (ergot of rye) against hernia*:—the sense is clear, though the exact wording is not; the whole verse is a rude old medic. receipt, and the explanation of this passage as given by translators and commentators is no doubt erroneous.
HAUSS, m. [cp. Dan. *isse*], *the skull, cranium*, Vþm. 21, Gm. 40, Grág. ii. 11, Fb. i. 235, ii. 79, Eg. 769, 770, Nj. 253, Landn. 51, passim. **COMPDS**: *hausa-kljúfr*, m. *skull-cleaver*, a nickname, Orkn. *hausa-mót*, m. pl. *sutures of the skull*, Fas. iii. 214. *haus-brot*, n. *skull-fracture*, Bs. ii. 18. *haus-fastr*, adj. *seated in the skull*, Bs. i. 641. *haus-filla*, u, f. *'skull-film, scalp*, Tristr. 3. *haus-kúpa*, u, f. *'skull-basin, skull*. *haus-skel*, f. *skull shell*, (Germ. *hirscheale*); in the Icel. N. T. Golgotha is rendered *Hausaskelja-staðr*, m., Matth. xxvii. 33; in poetry *the heaven* (vault of heaven) is called the skull of the giant Ymir, undir gömlum Ýmis hausi, *under the old skull of Ymir, sub dio*, Arnór, see Edda, Vþm., Gm. l. c. **II.** *the bead*, of beasts, fishes, þorsk-hauss, hross-h., hunds-h., nauts-h.; of men only as in contempt = *blockhead*.
HAUST, n.; that this word was originally masc. (as *vetr*, *sumarr*) is seen from the other Teut. idioms, as also the Norse form *haustar-* (for *haust-*), which occurs in *haustar-tími*, Stj. 14, and *haustar-dagr*, D. N. (Fr.), = *haust-tími*, *haust-dagr*; [A. S. *barfest*; Engl. *barvest*; O. H. G. *berbist*; Germ. *berbst*; Dan. *bøst* = *barvest*; Swed. *bøst*: *haust* is in Icel. only used in a metaph. sense]:—*autumn (barvest season)*, for the extension of that season see Edda 103, Nj. 9, 168, Fb. ii. 185, passim. **COMPDS**: *haust-blót*, n. *a sacrificial feast in autumn*, Eg. 5. *haust-boð*, n. *an autumn feast*, Gísl. 27, Fb. i. 302, Ld. 194, þorf. Karl. 368. *haust-bær*, adj. *calving in autumn*, of a cow. *haust-dagr*, m. *autumn days*, Eg. 12, Fms. x. 188. *haust-gríma*, u, f. *an autumn night*, Hm. 73. *haust-heimtur*, f. pl. *getting in lambs in autumn*, Band. 11 new Ed. *haust-hold*, n. pl., in the phrase, *í haustholdum*, a farmer's term for cattle in a fat condition in autumn. *haust-kveld*, n. *an autumn evening*. *haust-lag*, n., in the phrase, at *haustlagi*, of paying debts in cattle in autumn. *haust-langr*, adj. *lasting all the autumn*, Eg. *haust-leiðangr*, m. *an autumn levy*, D. N. *Haust-löng*, f. (viz. *drápa*), the name of an old poem (Edda), prob. from being composed in autumn. *haust-mánuðr*, m. *an autumn month, September*, Edda 103. *haust-myrkr*, m. *autumn darkness*, a nickname, Landn. *haust-nótt*, f. *an autumn night*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Konr. 22. *haust-skuld*, f. in a pun, vide Sturl. iii. 216. *haust-sól*, f. *an autumn sun*. *haust-veðrátt*, u, f. *autumn wealber*. *haust-víking*, f. *a freebooting expedition in autumn*, Orkn. 462. *haust-þing*, n. *the autumn assizes*, Nj. 251. *haust-öl*, n. *an autumn banquet*, Fms. x. 393.
HAUSTA, að, to *draw near autumn*, Eg. 18, 251, Fms. ii. 29, 127.
HAUST-MAGI, *haust-mögötr*, vide *höss*.
HÁ, mod. *ha*, interj. *eb?* (*what did you say?*), Sks. 304, 365; in the last century the long vowel was still sounded in the east of Icel.
HÁF, f. *after-math*, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. 289, freq. in mod. usage, whence

há-bit, n. *the after-math bite or grazing*, Gpl. 407, 503.

há-bíta, a horse or cattle, Hm. 135; hross-há, a horse's bite: nauts-há, a neat's bite; but gera of a sheep: þing-há, a 'thing-circuit,' district, from heya (q.v.); or is the metaphor taken from an expanded hide? **III.** In poetry há seems to occur twice in the sense of *battle-field* or *battle*, from the fact that duels were fought upon a hide: fara at há, to go to battle, Ó. H. (Sighvat); at há hverju (hverri), Hervar. (in a verse).

há, ð, in the phrase, e-m háir, one is pinched or worn by sickness, work, or the like; houum háir það, snarpr sultir hár (pinches) mannkyni, Merl. 2. 31; ni vill oss hvervetna há, everyting vexes us, Fas. iii. 12, freq. in mod. usage. The part. **háðr** (háðr e-m, depending upon one, subservient to one, ó-háðr, independent) belongs either to há or to heya.

há-benda, u, f. = hamla (see p. 244).

há-bora, að, to fit with rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33.

há-borur, f. pl. rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33, Sturl. iii. 66.

HÁÐ, n. [cp. Ulf. haustus = tæmvis; Engl. heinous; Germ. bobn; Dan. baan; old Dan. baad]:—*scoffing, mocking*, Nj. 66, Fms. vi. 21, 216, vii. 61, Hm. 133; háð ok spott, Isl. ii. 265, passim.

háð-samr, adj. *scoffing*, Fms. iii. 153; a nickname, Landn.

háð-semi, f. *mockery*, Fms. iii. 154, Hom. 86.

háðskr, adj. *scoffing*.

háðuliga, adv. *shamefully*, Fms. viii. 171, Orkn. 120, Fas. i. 21.

háðuligr, adj. *scornful*, Fms. iii. 148; *contemtable*, h. orð, *abusive words*, Stj. 107; h. verk, *disgraceful deeds*, 218, 623, 12.

háðung, f. *shame, disgrace*, Hm. 101, Nj. 80, Grág. ii. 121, Fms. vi. 417, xi. 152, Stj. 407, O. H. L. 45. **háðungar-orð**, n. pl. words of scorn, Sturl. iii. 163, Stj. 643.

háð-varr, adj. *free from scoff, upright*, Lex. Poët.

HÁFR, m. [North. E. haaf], a pock-net for herring-fishing; reykháfr, a 'reek-draft,' a chimney.

háfr, m. a dog-fish. háfs-roð, n. sbagreen; víðe háfr.

háfur, f. pl. riches, good things, Volks. 291, Hallgr. Pét.

há-genginn, part. (uxi h.) *fed on after-math*, Stj. 493, I Sam. xxviii. 24.

há-karl, m. a sbark, Dipl. iii. 4, Sturl. ii. 147, Fms. ix. 434.

HÁ-kon, m. a pr. name, a family name within the old house of the Norse kings; as an appel. it seems to answer to A. S. heagestaid, Germ. bagestolz, Icel. dreng, and to be identical with the mod. provincial Norse baaman (Ivar Aasen), a young, unmarried man.

HÁKR, m., the proper sense may have been some kind of fish, cp. Engl. bake; the word is seldom used but in compds; mat-hákr, a glutton; orð-hákr, foul mouth: a nickname, hann var fyrir því kallaðr þorkell hákr at hann eróðr öngu hvarki í orðum né verum, Nj. 183.

HÁ-leygir, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the Norse county Hálogaland*, Fms.; whence Háleyzkr, adj. from Hálogaland.

HÁLFA, u, f. often pronounced álfa, [akin to hálfir; Goth. balba = μέπος, 2 Cor. iii. 9; A. S. half; Hel. balba = latus]:—*prop. a half, a part*:

I. a region, quarter, of the world, Stj. 72; í fyrreneindum fjallsins hálfum, 87; í öllum hálfum heimsins, 18; í álfum Orkneyjaríks, Magn. 502; í várri byggilegri hálfu (zone), Rb. 478; verðindin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda 147; whence Austr-álfa, the East = Asia; Norðr-álfa, the North = Europe; Suðr-hálfa, Africa; Vestr-álfa, America, (mod.); heims-álfa, one of the three (four) quarters; lands-álfa, region, Jesús gekk burt þaðan og fór í lands-álfur Tyri og Sidonis, Matth. xv. 21. **B.** with the notion of lineage, kin; svá höfðu þeir grimmliga leikt alla þá hálfu, all people of that kin, Fms. viii. 23; þá skulu taka áf bræðrungr ok systrungr, en fleiri menn ór annari hálfu (lineage), Grág. i. 17; seint er satt at spyrja, mér hef kennt verit, at móðir mín væri frjálsborin í allar hálfur, Ó. H. 114; konungborin í allar ættir ok hálfur, Fb. ii. 171, cp. Ó. H. 87, l. c. **γ.** setja út í hálfur, to expand, of a metaphor, Edda 69.

II. as a law phrase, on one's behalf or part; af Guðs hálfu ok lands-laga, on behalf of God and the law of the land, Fms. vi. 94, Sks. 638; af es hálfu, on one's part, Fms. xi. 444; Jóns biskups af einni hálfu, ok Gísla bónda af annarri hálfu, Dipl. iii. 7; á báðar hálfur, on both sides, v. 26; af annarra manna hálfu, on the part of other men, 2; af minni hálfu, on my part; hvártveggj hálfan, both parts, D. N. hálfu-þing, n. a kind of bustings, N. G. L. i. 251.

hálfna, að, to have half done with a thing; er þeir höfðu hálfnað sundit, Fær. 173; to be half gone or past, Fms. iii. 81, Bret. ch. 13, Sd. ch. 22 (slain the half of it); dagr, nótt, veigr er hálfnaðr, the day, night, way is half past.

HÁLFBR, adj., hálf (half), hálftr, freq. spelt halbr, halb er öld hvar, Hm. 52; [Goth. halbs; A. S. bealf; Engl. half; Hel. balba; Germ. halb; Dan. halv; Swed. half]:—*half*; hálfir mánuðr, half a month, a fortnight, Nj. 4; þar átti hann kyu hálftr, 288; hálf stika, half a yard, Grág. i. 498; hálf Jól, the half of Yule, Fs. 151, passim; adverb. phrases, til hálfis, by a half, Eg. 258, 304; aukinn hálfu, increased by half, doubled, Grág. i. 157, Gpl. 24. **2.** with the notion of brief, scant, little; sjá hálf hýnótt, that little night, Skm. 42; hálf stund, a little while; eg skal ekki vera hálf stund að því, i. e. I shall have done presently, in a moment; cp. hálf er öld hvar, only half, Hm. 52; með hálfum hleif, with half a loaf, a little loaf of bread, 51; an Icel. says to his guest, má

eg bjóða þér í hálfum bolla, í hálfu staupi, hálfan munubita, and like.

II. in counting Icel. say, hálfir annarr, half another, one and a half; h. þrjú, half a third, i. e. two and a half; h. fjó, three and a half; h. fimti, four and a half, etc.; thus, hálfán annan, one day and a half; hálftr annað ár, hálfán annan mánuðr, h. aðra mánuð önnur stika, a yard and a half, Grág. i. 498; hálfá fimtu mörk, marks and a half, 391; hálftr annat hundrad, one hundred and a Sturl. i. 186; hálfir þrjú tög manna, two decades and a half, i. e. two five, men, Isl. ii. 387; hálfán fimta tög skipa, Hkr. iii. 374: *sr.* are the compd adjectives hálf-þritugr, aged twenty-five; hálf-fer aged thirty-five; hálf-fimtugr, hálf-sextugr, -sjöttugr, -áttatög, -níu-tíratög, i. e. aged forty-five, fifty-five, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-nine, etc. and lastly, hálf-tölrátög, one hundred and fifteen, Eg Fms. i. 148, Greg. 60, Stj. 639, Bs. i. 54, 101, Hkr. (pref.), Mar. íb. 18, Grett. 162, Fs. 160: also of measure, hálf-ferugt fôðn Landn. (App.) 324, Fms. vii. 217; hálf-þritugt tungl, a moon two five days' old, Rb. 26; contracted, hálf-fjóruð mörk, three marks a half, Am. 63; hálf-fimtu mörk, four marks and a half, Jm. as to this use, cp. the Germ. andert-halb, dritt-halb, viert-halb, etc. τριῶν ἡμιτάλαντον (two talents and a half), Lat. sestertius.

neut. hálfu with a comparative, in an intensive sense, far; hálfu *worse* by half, far *worse*; hálfu meira, far more, Fms. vi. 201; heill! Fb. i. 180; hálfu síðr, far less, Þórð. 41 new Ed., Fb. ii. fremr hálfu, much farther ago, Höm. 2; h. lengra, Bs. ii. 48; h. *better* by half; h. hógligra, far snugger, Am. 66; hálfu sæmri, I 334. **β.** with neg. suff.; hálftr-ki, not half; at hálftr-ki nó óstyrk bera, Greg. 54.

IV. a pr. name, rare, whence Hálfás-rekk pl. *the champions of king Half*, Fas.: Hálf-dan, m. *Half-Dane*, name, cp. Healf-Danes in Beowulf, Fms.

B. THE COMPS ARE VERY NUMEROUS IN ADJECTIVES, NOUNS, AND PRINCIPLES, BUT FEWER IN VERBS; WE CAN RECORD ONLY A FEW, E. G. hálf-afgla m. *half an idiot*, Band. 4 new Ed. hálf-aukning, part. increased by H. E. ii. 222. hálf-áttuætt, see above. hálf-berggrisi, a, m. a giant, Eg. 23. hálf-berserkr, m. *half a berserker*, Sd. 129. björt, n. adj. *half bright, dawning*. hálf-bláinn, part. *half blue*, Stj. 85. hálf-blindr, adj. *half blind*. hálf-bolli, a, m. *half a ball* (a measure), N. G. L. ii. 166. hálf-breiddr, adj. *of half breadth*, hálf-brosandi, part. *half smiling*. hálf-bróðir, m. a *half brother* (on one side). hálf-brunninn, part. *half burnt*. hálf-brungr, m. a *half cousin*, K. Á. 140. hálf-búinn, part. *half built*. hálf-dauðr, adj. *half dead*, Sturl. ii. 54, Magn. 530, Hkr. iii. 141. hálf-daufr, adj. *half deaf*. hálf-deigr, adj. damp. hálf-dúrr, adj. *half dark, in twilight*. hálf-drættingr, m. a *fisher-boy gets half the fish he catches, but not a full 'hlutr.'* hálf-err part. *half sleeved*, Sturl. iii. 306. hálf-etinn, part. *half eaten*, hálf-eyrir, m. *half an ounce*, Fms. x. 211. hálf-fallinn, part. *half fallen*, K. Á. 96; h. út sjór, of the tide. hálf-farinn, part. *half*. hálf-ferugt, hálf-fimti, hálf-fimtugr, hálf-fjóruð, see above. hálf-fífl, n. and hálf-fífla, u, f. *half an idiot*, Fms. vi. 218, Bs. i. 60. hálf-fjóruðung, m. *half a fourth part*, Bs. ii. 170. hálf-fer part. *half frozen*. hálf-fúinn, part. *half rotten*. hálf-geng part. *halving*. hálf-gildi, n. *half the value*, Gpl. 392. hálf-gjalt, adj. *of half the value*, N. G. L. hálf-gjalda, galt, to pay half, N. i. 174. hálf-grátandi, part. *half weeping*. hálf-gróinn, part. *half healed*. hálf-görtr, part. *half done, only half done, left half* u, m. *a man who has to furnish half a levy*, D. N. hálf-hélufr a slight fall of crime, Gisl. 154. hálf-hlaðinn, part. *half laden*, J. hálf-hnepptr, n. adj. a kind of metre, Edda 139. hálf-hreidd hálf-afraidd. hálf-kirkja, u, f. a 'half-kirk,' = mod. annexa, an church, district church, or chapel of ease, Vm. 126, H. E. i. 430, ii. 13 28, Pm. 41, Dipl. v. 19; distinction is made between al-kirkja, hálf- and bænhús, a chapel. hálf-kjökrandi, part. *half coked with*. hálf-klæddr, part. *half dressed*. hálf-konungr, m. a *half king*, i. king, Fms. i. 83. hálf-kveðinn, part. *half uttered*; skilja hálftr órð, or hálfkveðna visu = Lat. *verbum sat*, MS. 4. 7. hálf-laup part. *rewarded by half*, Fms. ii. 62, Grág. i. 304. hálf-leypa, u, f. *laupr* (a measure), B. K. passim. hálf-leystir, part. *half-loysena*, Gr. hálf-lífandi, part. *half alive, half dead*, Mar. hálf-litr, að cloak, of two colours, one colour on each side, Fms. ii. 70, Fas. iii. 501 ii. 32, iii. 112, Fær. 227, Bs. i. 434. hálf-ljóst, n. adj.; þá ljóst var, in twilight, Sturl. iii. 193. hálf-lokaðr, part. *half*. hálf-mœtti, n. 'half night,' opp. to omnipotence, Skálda 161. hálf-mörk, f. *half a mark*, Vm. 80, 126. hálf-nauðigr, adj. *half rei*, Fms. xi. 392. hálf-neitt, n. adj. 'half-naught,' trifling, Fas. hálf-nið, n. *half a lampoon*, Fms. iii. 21. hálf-níra above (II). hálf-nýtr, adj. *of half use*, Rb. 86. hálf-opin, part. *half open*. hálf-prestr, m. a 'half-priest,' a chaplain to a hálf Sturl. ii. 178. hálf-pund, n. *half a pound*, Gpl. 343. hálf-ristra, m. a semivowel, Skálda 176, 178. hálf-reingr, a, m. *scamp*, Bs. i. 517. hálf-rétti, n. a law term (cp. fullrétti, p.)

bt, a personal affront or injury of the second degree, liable only to a fine; e.g. hálfrettis-ord is a calumny in words that may be taken both senses, good and bad; whereas fullrétts-ord is downright, untakeable abuse, Grág. ii. 144; hence the phrases, mæla, göra hálfretti e-n, i. 156, 157, ii. 153. hálfrettis-eiðr, m. an oath of compuration to be taken in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 352. hálfrettis-maðr, a man that has suffered hálfretti, Gpl. 105, 200. hálfrettis-mál, suit of a case of h., N. G. L. i. 314. hálf-rönn, part. *having red half the way, half-way*, Fms. viii. 312. hálf-róteidi, n., prob. rupt, Fms. xi. 129. hálf-rými, n. a naut. term, *half a cabin, side of a ship's cabin*, Fms. viii. 138, ix. 33, x. 157, Hkr. i. 302. hálf-rýmis-félagar, m. pl. messmates in the same h., Edda 108. hálf-rónis-kista, u, f. a chest or bench belonging to a h., Fms. viii. 85. hálf-rökít (-rökvit, -rökvat), n. adj. *half twilight*, in the evening, Gt. 137, 140 A; hálf-rökvat is the mod. form, which occurs in Grett. new Ed., Jb. 176, Al. 54; vide rökvit. hálf-sagðr, part. *half told*, in the saying, jafnan er hálsögð saga of einn segir = *audiator altera pars*, Grett. 121. hálf-sextugr, see hálf II. hálf-sjóðr, adj. = hálf-sjötugr, Stj. 48. hálf-sjötugr, see hálf II. hálf-skíptr, part. = hálftrít, Fms. ii. 170, Sturl. iii. 112. hálf-sönn, part. *half mown*, of a field. hálf-slitinn, part. *half worn*. hálf-sofandi, part. *half asleep*. hálf-sótt, n. part. *half passed*; hálf-sótt haf, a *half-crossed sea*. hálf-systkin, n. pl. *half brother and sister*, cp. hálfbróðir. hálf-systur, f. pl. *half sisters*. hálf-tíreðr, see hálf II. hálf-tröll, n. *half a giant*, Eg. i, Nj. 164 (a nickname). hálf-tunna, u, f. *half a tun*, Vm. 44. hálf-unninn, cp. *half done*, Fas. ii. 339. hálf-vaxinn, part. *half grown*. hálf-vís, adv. *by halves*. hálf-virði, n. *half worth*, Jb. 403, Glúm. 3, Sturl. ii. 132. hálf-visinn, part. and hálf-vista, adj. *half wared, and medic. palsied on one side*. hálf-víti, a, m. a *half-witted man*. hálf-votr, adj. *half wet*. hálf-vætt, f. *half weight* (measure), Dipl. iv. 8, Fas. iii. 383. hálf-pritugr, see hálf II. hálf-þrotgr, Js. 79. hálf-þurr, adj. *half dry*. hálf-þverrandi, cp. *half waning*, Js. 732 (of the moon). hálf-þynna, u, f. a kind of small axe, Gpl. 103, 104, Lv. 35. hálf-ærrinn, part. *half sufficed*, Fms. viii. 440. hálf-ærr, adj. *half mad*, Sks. 778. II. in usage hálf is freq. used = *rather*, e.g. hálf-kalt, adj. *rather cold*: hálf-feginn, adj. eg er hálf-eginn, I am rather glad: e-m er hálf-íllt, -bumult, hálf-óglatt, n. adj. *one feels rather ill*: hálf-hungraðr, -svangr, hálf-soltinn, hálf-þyrstr, adj. *rather hungry, rather thirsty*, etc., and in endless compds. hálf-ka, u, f. *slippiness*; flug-hálka, gler-hálka. hálf-ll, adj. fem. hálf, neut. hált, [different from hallr, q. v.; O. H. G. mid. H. G. *hali*] — *slippery*, of ice, glass, or the like, Eb. 120, Fms. viii. 405, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 327, Fs. 38, passim. hálf-leikr, m. *gliding, slippiness*, Clar. hálf-LMR, m. [A. S. *bealm*; Engl. *haulm*; Germ. and Dan. *halm*; Gr. *άλμος*; Lat. *calamus*] — *straw*, Stj. 201, 390, 560, N. G. L. i. 38, 205, 213, 560, Fms. ii. 3, 208, vi. 153, ix. 44; mar-hálmur, seaweed. hálf-m-strá, n. *haulm-straw*, Fas. iii. 412. hálf-m-visk, f. a *wisp of straw*, Fms. ii. 208, vi. 212. hálf-m-þúst, f. a *flail*, þorf. Karl. 422. hálf-LIS, m., prop. hals, [Goth., A. S., etc. *hals*; North. E. *hause*; cp. *collum*] — *the neck*; dúkr á hálsi, Km. 16; bjartir háls, 26, Fms. viii. 77, falla um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, embrace one, Luke xv. 20; á hendr um háls e-m, or taka höndum um háls e-m, *id.*, Nj. 10, passim; þess, beygja háls fyrir e-m, to bend the neck to one, Fms. ix. 446; leggja há hálsi, to bang upon one's neck, i. e. to reprove one, xi. 336, O. H. L. standa á hálsi e-m, to put the foot on one's neck, Hkv. 2. 28; and mod.; tapa hálsi, to forfeit one's neck, Rétt. 61. compds: háls-á, n. the neck-bone, Fb. iii. 195. háls-björg, f. a *gorget*, Sturl. ii. 345, i. 541. háls-bólga, u, f. *bronchitis*. háls-brotna, að, to break one's neck, Fms. iii. 171. háls-digr, adj. *thick-necked*, Eg. 305, Fms. 29. háls-faðma, að, to embrace, Str. 31. háls-faðman, f. embrace, Str. 53. háls-fang, n. embracing, Bret. 116, Sks. 513, Stj. hálf-fengja, ö, to embrace, Barl. 29. háls-gjörð, f. a necklace, Edda háls-högg, n. a cut or stroke on the neck, Fms. viii. 318, Bs. i. 174, 139. háls-höggva, hjó, to behead, Stj. 265, Hkr. i. 8. háls-á, n. a neck-iron, iron collar, Stj. 519, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. iii. 560. háls-latr, m. a neck cloth. háls-langr, adj. long-necked, Fms. vii. 175, Sd. háls-launsn, f. 'neck-loosing,' i. e. giving a bondman freedom, (cp. frihals), the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 212. háls-liðr, m. vertebra, Finnb. 344. hálsliða-mjúkr, adj. smooth-necked. háls-mán, n. a necklace, Am. 44. háls-sár, n. a neck wound, Sturl. iii. háls-slag, n. = hálshögg, Fms. viii. 318. háls-spenna, t, to the neck of another, Stj. 53. háls-stefni, n. the throat; hann lagði stefni framan fyrir höstin, Finnb. 314. háls-stigr, n. treading on neck, Anecd. 30. háls-stuttr, adj. short-necked. B. Metaph., I. naut. part. of the forecattle or bow of a ship at, (höfuð, barki; háls, the head, weasand, neck, are all naut. terms); þri ri í hálsinum fram, Edda 35; þórðr Köttr sat á hálsi ok

helt vörð, Isl. ii. 76; reri þormóðr í hálsi en þorgeir í fyrir-rúmi en Grettir í skut, Grett. 125; þorkell reri frami í hálsi en þórðr í miðju skipi, Falgeirr í austr-rúmi, Fbr. 158; hence háls-rúm, n. = háls, Fms. ii. 252. 2. the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, (cp. Swed. *hals på ett segel*):—Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between hefill (q. v.), háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikit at frá laust vigin ok hálsana báða (brustu báðir hálsar in the verse), Fas. ii. 77; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvær ertogar, ok svá fyrir háls hvern, ok svá tvær ertogar, N. G. L. ii. 283; in mod. usage, in tacking, the fore-sheet is called háls, the other skaut,—háls heitir á seglum skautið eðr skaut-klóin (sheet clew) hvor um sig, sú er miðr liggir í hornunum, ok venjulega er fest í skipinu þar sem hentast þykkir fram eðr aprt, svá sem nú kalla sjómenn horn segla þau sem niðr horfa hvort sem aprt eptir skipinu er borit og þar fest, skaut (i. e. sheet), en hitt seglsins horn, sem fram eptir skipinu borit verðr, báls (i. e. tack), Skýr. 214. hálsa-skaut, n. pl. the front sheet, the tack, Vtkv. II. the end of a rope; þar sem jörðin lagist millum hálsanna, leitavadrinn at jörðunni, Fms. xi. 441. 2. the tip of a bow to which the string is attached, Gr. *κωπήνη*; þeir höfðu handboga, en jörðin var svá blaut, at bogahálsinn beit í jörðina niðr, Al. 142; báðir hrukku í sundr bogahálsarnir, Fas. ii. 88; hann dregr svá bogann, at saman þótti bera hálsana, Fb. iii. 406. 3. one end of a drag-net (net-háls). 4. the neck of a bottle, mod. III. the phrase, góðir hálsar, fine fellows! good men! is almost synonymous with dreng, q. v.; no doubt analogous to frials, frihals, see p. 174, qs. *freemen, gentlemen*; vil ek nú biðja yðr, góðir hálsar! at þér leggit til þat er yðr þykkir ráðligast, Sturl. iii. 71; séð nú, góðir hálsar! Fms. viii. 116; gefit til gott ráð, góðir hálsar! Stj. 437; hugsit um, góðir hálsar! 460; munnur ek heldr þegja, góðir hálsar! Al. 97; sigrat hafit ér Serki, góðir hálsar! 119. IV. a bill, ridge, esp. in lecl. of the low fells dividing two parallel dales, cp. Lat. *collis*, Nj. 21, Eg. 544, Hrafn. 7, 11, Al. 93, Róm. 134, very freq.: as also in local names, Háls, Hálsar, Glýstaða-háls, Reynivalla-háls, Landn.: háls-brún, f. the edge of a hill, Eb. 176; cp. Fr. col. V. a pr. name, Laudn. hálsa, að, poet. to embrace, Gkv. i. 13, 3. 4. II. to clew up the sail (cp. hálsan); þá mælti hann til síuna manna, at hálsa skyldi seglin, Fagrsk. 86. III. to cut boards uneven so as to leave waves (hálsar) on the board. hálsaðr, part. *billy*, Stj. 94. hálsan, f. a *clewing up the sail*, N. G. L. ii. 282 (Jb. 400). háls-bók, f. a book to swear upon; the commentators explain it from its being worn round the neck, but no doubt erroneously; it is derived from A. S. *hæls = salus*, qs. *hæls-bóc = healing book, holy book*, Grág. i. 70, Fms. ix. 219, Nj. háls-stefni, n., naut. term, the prow, Edda (Gl.); metaph., Finnb. 314. hámetta, u, f. (for. word), an amice, in church service, Vm. passim. HÁR, adj., fem. há, neut. hátt, vide Granum. p. xix; compar. hærri or hærri, superl. hæstr; hæðstr and hæstr, which are found in old printed books, are bad forms; for the inflexions, (which vary much, sometimes inserting *f* or *v*, sometimes not,) see the references below; in mod. usage the *v* is usually dropped, but the cases are bisyllabic, e.g. háir, háar, háa, háum, instead of the old hávir, hávar, háva, háfum or hámm; the definite form in old writers is hávi or háfi, in mod. hái: [Ulf. *hauhs = vphlós*; A. S. *beab*; Engl. *bigb*; O. H. G. *bob*; Hcl. *bob*; Germ. *bob*; old Frank. *bag* or *bach*; Swed. *bög*; Dan. *bøj*; all of them with a final guttural, which in mod. Dan. has been changed into *j*; the final labial *f* or *v*, which in olden times was so freq. before a vowel, may be compared to *laugh, rough*, etc. in mod. Engl.; the *g* remains in the cognate word haugr]:—*bigb*; stiga sex álna háfan, Vm. 129; í hámm fjalla-tindum, Edda 144 (pref.); á háfum fjöllum, Skálda 181; há fjöll, Getsp.; á hámm gálga, Fsm. 45; á bekk hámm, Akv. 2; hárr bylgjur, Edda (Ht.); á borg inni há, Am. 18; á há fjalli, Gm. 17, Bs. i. 26 (in a verse); enar hæstu fjalla hæðir, Stj. 59; hárr turn, Hkr. iii. 63; skaptið var eigi hæra, en . . . Eg. 285 (of a spear); hátt hlaup, a *big leap*, i. e. from a high place, Fms. i. 166; hærri en grön er vex á hesta fjalli, Hom. 152; hávar báru, Gh. 13; hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; háfan garð, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hávu grasi, Hm. 120; but há grasi, Gm. 17; upp-háfa skúa, *high boots*, Fms. vii. 321; phrases, bera herra skjöld, hlut, to carry the biggest shield, *lo!*, Fas. i. 383, Ld. 322. 2. tall; hárr maðr vexti (tall of stature), manna hæstr, very tall, Fms. i. 155; hárr maðr ok harðvaxinn, vii. 321. 3. a metrical term; syllables in rhyme having the same consonants and quantity of vowels are jafn-háfar, in the same strain; kvattu svá? 'grönn skömm' eigi eru þær hendingar jafn háfar; 'hrömm skömm' þat væri jafn-hátt, Fms. vi. 386. II. metaph. *bigb, sublime, glorious*; hærri tign, Fms. i. 214; enir hæstu Guðs postular, 625, 82; í herra haldi, Fms. vii. 112; margar ræður þvilikar eða enn hærri, or still sublimer, Sks. 635; hljóta háfan sigr, a glorious victory, Merl. 2. 69; háfan ávöxt, Mar. kv. 17; hæstu daga, hæstu hátíðir, the biggest days or feasts (hátíð), Fms. x. 22. 2. at the biggest pitch; meðan hæstir eru stormar um vetrinn, Sks. 46; at hann væri kyrr meðan hæst væri vetrar, in the depth of winter, Fms. ix. 450; meðan hæst væri sumars, in the height of summer, Lv. 43; hátt vetrar megin, Sks.; cp. há-degi, há-vetr, há-sumar

(below). **3. loud**; blása hátt (a trumpet), Vsp. 47; brestr há, Fms. xi. 10, Glím. 375; mæla hátt, to speak loud, Nj. 33; ok söng í hátt, it gave a loud sound, 83; kveða við hátt ok óskurliga, Fms. v. 164; þó þetta væri eigi hátt talat í fyrstu, ix. 250; æpa hátt, Skv. 653; hafa hátt, to make a noise; cp. gráta hástöfum (below), há-vaði (below); hön verðr há við, she became clamorous, excited, Ísl. ii. 350; hlæja hátt, to laugh loud, Skv. 2. 15.

III. a mythol. pr. name, both Hár and Hávi, Edda; Hávi and Hár are names of Odin the High, whence Háva-mál, n. pl. the name of a poem, the Sayings of the High. **2.** prefixed in the pr. names Há-kon, Há-leygr, Há-rekr, Há-mundr, Há-steinn, Há-varðr, Há-varr; and in local names, Háfa-fell, etc.

IV. neut. as adverb; geisa hátt, Edda 146 (pref.); skín hann nú því herra, Fms. v. 241; unna e-m herra en öðrum, to love one bigger (more) than another, Sturl. i. 198; taka e-n hátt, to make much of one, Bs. i. 727; stökkva hátt, to make a high leap, look high, Fær. 57; sitja skór herra en aðrir, a step higher, Fms. i. 7.

B. COMPS: há-altar, n. a high altar, Symb. 24, Hkr. iii. 293, Fb. ii. 376, Fms. v. 107, Dipl. iii. 4. v. 18, passim. há-bakki, a, m. a high bank: hábakka-flæðr, f. a 'high-bank tide,' very high tide. há-beinn and há-beinótt, adj. high-legged, long-legged, Ísl. ii. 194, v. l. há-bjarg, n. a high rock, Bs. i. 49. há-bogaðr, adj. high-curved, as a saddle, Skv. 403. há-borð, n. a high table; in the phrase, eiga ekki upp á há-borði, not to be up at the high table, to be held in small repute. há-brók, f., poet. name of a hawk, Edda (Gl.), Gm.: a nickname, Hkr., Eb. há-brókan, f. prudery, Karl. 239. há-brókask, ad. dep. to puff oneself up, Fms. x. 200, Karl. 181. há-degi, n. high day, about twelve o'clock (vide dagr), Nj. 208, Grett. 121, Landn. 94 (v. l. to middegi), Stj. 447; hádegis sól, the midday sun, Pass. 37. 13. hádegis-skeið, n. the midday time, Sturl. ii. 199; in many local names, hádegis-varða, -bunga, denoting the point in the horizon under the hádegi. há-eyrr, f. high-bank, a local name, Nj. há-feti, a, m. a high-stepper, poet. a racehorse, Edda (Gl.). há-fjall, n. a high fell, Eg. 58, Stj. 87, Fm. 45, Hym. 22, Róm. 129, Bs. ii. 5. há-flæðr, f. a high flood-tide, Þbr. 181, þorf. Karl. 420. há-fæta, u, f. high-leg, a nickname, Hkr. há-fætt, adj. high-footed, Konr. há-hest, n. a high, tall horse. há-kirkja, u, f. a 'high-kirk,' cathedral, Magn. 420. há-leggr, adj. high-leg, a nickname, Fb. iii. há-leiðr (há-leiki), m. height, Skv. 47, 173. há-leitliga, adv. highly, gloriously, Skv. 623, Stj. passim, Fms. i. 331, Barl. 6. há-leitligr, adj. sublime, Bs. i. 48. há-leitr, adj. high-looking, looking upwards; metaph. sublime, Fms. i. 96, Sturl. ii. 15, Th. 21. há-liga, adv. highly, Hom. 21, O. H. L. 7. há-ligr, adj. high, sublime.

há-limar, f. pl. the high branches, Stj. 534. há-messa, u, f. high-mass, Fms. ii. 37, vii. 144, 188. hámessu-mál, n. high-mass time, Fms. viii. 291, Bs. ii. 24. há-mæli, f. loud talking, Fms. iii. 153. há-mæli, n., in the phrase, komask í hámeili, to get out, of a rumour, Fms. iv. 80. há-mæltr, part. loud-voiced, Sturl. i. 167. há-nefjaðr, adj. high-nebbed, Fas. i. 73. há-nefr, m. high-neb, a nickname, Rd. há-pallr, m. the dais in a hall, Fms. vi. 440. há-reysti, f. a din, noise, Nj. 83, Fms. i. 34, Gpl. 16. há-reysir, adj. loud speaking, Greg. 54. há-salir, m. pl. the high balls, Eg. (in a verse).

há-segl, n. the 'high-sail,' mainsail, Fas. ii. 494, Hkv. i. 29. há-seymdr, part. studded, of a bridle, Grett. 129, Stj. 564. há-skeptr, part. high-banded, of an axe, Eb. 186, Fbr. 14. há-skóli, a, m. a high school, (mod.) há-staðr, m. a high place, Fms. x. 417. há-stafir, m. pl., in the phrase, gráta, hljóða . . . hástöfum, to weep, cry aloud, Nj. 27, Stj. 421, Grett. 171 new Ed. há-stéint, n. adj. (= staksteinótt), with rough boulders; var hásteint í ánni, Fms. ix. 404. há-stigi, a, m. = háfeti, Edda (Gl.). há-sumar, n. 'high-summer,' midsummer, Bs. 5. 32, Grett. 156 new Ed., Skv. 200. hásumar-tími, a, m. midsummer time. há-sæti, n. a 'high-seat,' Dan. højsæde, throne, for a king or earl; the high-seat at a commoner's table was called öndvegi, q. v., cp. Nj. 175—hvárki em ek konungr né jarl, ok þarf ekki at daga h. undir mér, ok þarf ekki at spotta mik, Eg. 43, Nj. 6, Fms. i. 7, iv. 108, vi. 439, ix. 254; in a ship, iv. 39. há-sætis-borð, n. a high-seat table, Hkr. ii. 188. há-sætis-kista, u, f. a 'high-seat chest,' a dais or chest near the high-seat, in which weapons and treasures were kept, Fms. vii. 185, viii. 444, x. 360, xi. 220. há-sætis-maðr, m. the man in the chair, Ísl. ii. 438. há-sætis-stóll, m. a throne, Stj. há-talaðr, part. = há-mæltr, Bs. i. 819. há-tímra, ad. to build high, Vsp. 7, Gm. 16. há-tíð, f. [Germ. bochzeit; Dan. højtid], a 'high-tide,' a high day, festival, Bs. i. 38, passim, Nj. 157, Fms. xi. 425, K. A. 164; proverb., hátíð er til heilla bezt, Ld. 176 (Fms. ii. 39); very freq. esp. in eccl. sense, Jóna-h., Páska-h., Hvítasunnuh., fæðingur-h.; Í dag þá hátíð höldum vér, Hólabók. hátíðar-aptan, m. the eve of a feast, Bs. i. 170. hátíðar-dagr, m. a high day, Fms. ii. 198, Sturl. i. 130. hátíðar-hald, n. the holding a feast, Hom. 83, Fms. i. 260; gen. hátíðis also occurs in compts, hátíðis-dagr, m., Fms. x. 13 (v. l.), Sturl. i. 30; hátíðis-kveld, n. = hátíðaraptan. hátíð-liga, adv. with festivity, Hkr. i. 287, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 48. hátíð-ligr, adj. festive, Skv. 465, Stj. 48, 110, 471, Hom. 97, 145, Fms. x. 280. há-vaði, a, m. a noise, tumult, Bs. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 230; í hávaða, aloud, Rd. 252, Fms. i. 289, Sturl. ii. 246;

the greatest number, main part of a thing, hann náði hávaðanum, he caught the main part; missa hávaðan af því, to lose the main part.

hávaða-maðr, m. a baughty person, Ísl. ii. 203, Nj. 61, passim. háva-mikill, adj. baughty, boasting, Fms. ii. 154, vi. 106, Fimnb. 292. háva-samr, adj. boisterous, Dropl. 7. há-varr, proncd. háværr, adj. loud; noisy: há-værðr, f. noisy, making a noise. há-vegir, m. pl. bigwigs in the phrase, hafa e-n í hávegum, to make much of one. há-vella, f. a sea-beasant, phasianus marinus. há-vetr, n. 'high-winter,' n. winter, Orkn. 110, Thom. 333, Hkr. ii. 47, Bs. ii. 2, 27. há-vetri, r. hávetr, Fms. viii. 247 (v. l.), Fb. iii. 231, Stj. 78, Fas. iii. 371.

HÁR, mod. háfr, m. [Germ. hai], a dog-fish, squalus acanthius, Skv. 162. In compts há-marks fish of the shark kind, as há-karl (q. v. sbark, carcharias, Ann.: há-kerling, f. = hákarl: há-meri, f. squ-glaucus: há-mús, f. chimæra monstrosa, Linn.; also called geir Eggert Ítin. 360: há-skerðingr, m. = hákarl, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Pm. 69: háskerðinga-lýsi, n. shark's oil, H. E. i. 395: há-roð, n. shark's skin, sbagreen.

HÁR, m., acc. há, pl. háir, a thole, Am. 35, Grett. 125, Fas. i. 1; þiðr. 313; whence há-benda, u, f. = hamlá, q. v.; há-borur, f. q. v.; há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks, prop. 'thole-gear,' synonymous with hamlá; inn féll (sjór) um sóxin ok háreiðarnar, Sturl. iii. 66, (Cd. I. Mus., Cd. Arna-Magn. háborurnar); leggja árar í háreiðar, to lay the in the rowlocks, Fms. xi. 70 (v. l. to hömlur), 101, x. 285; lágu þar í háreiðum, Eg. 360 (v. l. to hömlu-böndum), Lex. Poët.: há-seti, a 'thole-sitter,' oarsman, opp. to the captain or helmsman, Grág. i. N. G. L. i. 98, Landn. 44, Fbr. 62 new Ed., Fms. vi. 239, 246; stokkar, m. pl. the gunwale, Bs. i. 385, 390. β. in poetry a sk called há-dýr, n., há-sleipnir, m. the horse of rowlocks.

HÁR, n. [A. S. hær; Engl. hair; Germ. bar; Dan.-Swed. hår; caesaries]:—háir, including both Lat. crines and capilli, Skálda 162, 2, Skv. 288; fara út hárum, to change the hair, of beasts, passim; háir hvít eðr svart, Matth. v. 36; höfuð-hár, the hair of the head; lífs háir on the body, breast, or bands of men, opp. to the head; úlf háir, iii. 4; hross-hár, horse-hair; hunds-hár, kattar-hár. com hára-lag, n. the fashion of the hair. hárs-litr, m. the colour of hair, Nj. 219, Fms. xi. 8, Ld. 274. For the hair of women Nj. ch. i. 78, 117, Landn. 2, ch. 30, Edda 21, passim; of men, Nj. 121, Ld. ch. 63, and passim.

Hár-amr, m., proncd. háramr = háramr (cp. Ivar Aasen baar the hairy side of a skin, Fas. i. 289.

há-r-beittr, adj. = hárhvass.

há-r-bjartr, adj. bright-haired, Fas. ii. 365.

há-r-dregill, m. a hair ribbon, Stj.

há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks; see above, under hár, a thole.

há-r-fagr, adj. fair-haired, a nickname of king Harold.

há-r-ferð, f. the fashion of the hair, Sturl. iii. 83.

há-r-flétta, u, f. and há-r-fléttingr, m. a plait of hair, Str. 40.

há-r-greiða, u, f. a wide-toothed comb.

há-r-hvass, adj. hair-edged, as a razor, Eg. 715.

há-r-kambr, m. a hair comb.

há-r-klæði, n. a hair cloth, Fms. v. 160, Rb. 368, Hom. 105.

há-r-knifr, m. a hair-knife, razor, Bs. i. 306, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 3. Stj. 409, 418, þiðr. 122, Str. 77.

Hárr, adj. [A. S. bear; Engl. boar], boary; hárir ok gamlir, Haustv. háran ok skeggjaðan, 655 xiv. B, Fms. vii. 321, Ýt. 13, Fm. 34, 116; hárr í skeggi, Ld. 274; hárr þulr, Hm. 135; hárr menn, old. Sighvat: in compts, fagr-hárr, fair-haired; dökk-hárr, dark-haired; rauð-hárr, red-haired; hvít-hárr, white-haired; þunn-hárr, thin-haired; strý-hárr, bristly-haired; hrokkin-hárr, curly-haired; slétt-hárr, straight-haired; mjúk-hárr, soft-haired; laus-hárr, loose-haired, with flowing hair, of women: in mod. usually hærðr (q. v.), fagr-hærðr, etc.

há-r-rætr or hárs-rætr, f. pl. the line on the scalp, esp. on the forehead, where the hair begins, [cp. Ivar Aasen baargard]; upp í hárr, upp í hársrótum, Eg. 305, Sturl. iii. 283.

há-r-sárr, adj. having sensitive hair.

há-r-skurðr, m. the cut of the hair, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. ii. 189.

há-r-taug, f. a string of horse-hair, Sturl. iii. 206.

há-r-toga, ad. to pull by the hair: metaph. to twist or split a hair.

há-r-vara, u, f. fur, Fms. x. 202.

há-r-vöxtr, m. hair-growth.

há-seti, a, m. a mate; see above, under hár, a thole.

HÁ-SIN, f. [the há- answers to A. S. bōb, Engl. bough; cp. A. S. b. Engl. bough sineu, O. H. G. balsa or basina, Bavar. bāchsen, mid. G. bāse, Dan. base, with a dropped s; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 40; a bough sinew or tendon, Hrafn. 20, Eb. 242, passim.

HÁSKI, a, m. [akin to hetta, q. v.; in North. E. bask is used a cold, stormy wind], danger, K. þ. K. 82, Al. 50, Fms. vii. 220, passim; lífs-háski, life's peril; sjávar-h., danger on the sea; sál-souls' peril. compts háska-för, -ferð, f. a dangerous exploit, viii. 50. háska-lauss, adj. without danger, 623, 40, Hkr. i. háska-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dangerous. háska-samliga, adv.

gerously, Fms. ii. 16, ix. 512, Stj. 189. háska-samligr, adj. *dangerous*, Eg. 73, Fms. i. 76, viii. 328, Gpl. 199. háska-tími, a, m. *time of danger*, Sks. 45. háska-ván, f. *danger to come*, Sks. 182. **hásmæltir**, adj. *boarse speaking*, lb. 13. **HASS**, adj. [A. S. *bæs*; Engl. *boarse*; O. II. G. *beis*; Germ. *beiser*; n. *bæs*]:—*boarse*, Fms. i. 283, passim. **há-stokkar**, m. *the 'thole-beam', gunwale*; see *hár*, a *thole*. **há-sæti**, n. a *high-seat*; see *hár*, *bigb*. **há-tíð**, f. a *feast*; see *hár*, *bigb*. **HÁTTA**, að, [akin to *hagr*, *haga*, q. v., qs. *hagta*], *to dispose, converse*, with *dat.*, Bs. i. 170, Fms. vi. 149, Hkr. i. 120, Sks. 286; with *v.*, *hátta svá*, þannig, Al. 104, Fms. i. 57. 2. *impers. it happens*; *atar svá*, at hann kom, Fms. x. 404; so also in neut. part., with the *illative* verb, *Dana-virki* er svá *háttað*, *the Dannewerk is so constructed, that nature*, Germ. *so beschaffen*, Fms. i. 123; *hversu háttað er*, iv. 4; *honum er svá háttað*, at hann fjarar allan at þurru, Eb. 236; svá háttað, at þú ert með barni, Anal. 137; þar er svá háttað lands-legi, as. vii. 56; yðr frændum er svá háttað, *you are of that mould*, Nj. 252; þu er háttað, 73; *hvernig var jörðin háttað, how was the earth shaped?* da 6. **3. háttaðr**, part. *mannered*; vel, illa h., Mar.: *treated*, hann hve bogi hans var til háttaðr, Fb. i. 532. **B.** *To go to bed*; þar voru góð hýbýli ok heldr snemma háttað, 131; hann háttaðr snemma, ok er þeir höfðu sofr svafn, 143, Fas. 428, freq. in mod. usage; cp. *hætta*, *to leave work*. **hát-góðr**, adj. *well-mannered*, Eb. 258, Fms. ix. 4. **hát-lausa**, u, f. a kind of *metre*, Edda 137. **hát-prúðr**, adj. *well-mannered*, Fms. viii. 4. **hát-prýði**, n. *good manners, courtousness*, Fms. x. 75. **HÆTTR**, m., gen. *háttr*, dat. *hætti*, pl. *hættir*, acc. *hætti*, [akin to *hagr*, *hagtr*], *mann, habit*: I. *a mode of life, habit*; ríkra manna tr, Nj. 268; fara vel með sínum háttum, *to conduct oneself well*, Eg. 8; ráða sjálf háttum sínum, *to be one's own master*, Fms. vii. 199; mennis-háttr, ii. 59; riddaraligr háttr, x. 230; víkinga-háttr, Fb. i. 2; þat er háttr skálda at *it is the fashion of poets to* lofa þann mest þá eru þeir fyrir, Hkr. (pref.): **hátta-góðr**, adj. *well-mannered*, Fb. i. 3; halda teknum hætti, *to go on in one's usual way, persevere*, Fb. ii. 85, 177. 2. *conduct*; vanda um háttu manna, Fb. ii. 37. II. *mode, way of doing a thing*; kunna hátt á e-u, *to know how to do a thing*, Barl. 101:—answering to Lat. *hoc modo, hunc ad modum*, þan reist örn á baki honum með þeim hætti, at ..., Hkr. i. 108; hann úr upp ok svaraði erendi konungs með þessum hætti (as follows), Fms. i. 3; með hverjum hætti, *in what manner? how?* með ymsum hætti, 2. *appearance, manner*; hversu voru þeir menn í hátt, *how those men look?* Stj. 306; jörðin ok dýrni ok fuglarnir höfðu saman í sumum hlutum, en þó ólík at hætti, *but unlike in manners*, Edda (pref.): *manner, kind*, sá er annarr háttr jarldóms, N. G. L. ii. 3. *moderation, measure*; ágirni kann engan hátt, Hom. i. höfsemi er háttr alls lífs, 28. 4. *adverbial usages answering to Lat. -modi in bujismodi, ejusmodi*: a. gen., mikils háttr, Fms. 20, 144, 229, viii. 198, x. 234; lítill háttr, *insignificant*, vi. 7, 229, 198; minna háttr, i. 160; alls-háttr, *of every kind*, iii. 184; þess háttr, *in some way*, Stj. 178; þess-háttr, *of that kind*, Edda (pref.), passim; engis-háttr, *in no wise*, Stj. 81; margis-háttr, *of many kinds*, Stj. passim. β. acc., á allan hátt, *in every respect*, Bs. i. 8; á engan hátt, *by no means*; á ymsan hátt, *in various respects*; á þrigan hátt, etc. γ. *epith. hætti, duly, tolerably, as may be expected*. III. *a metre*; þenna hátt fann fyrst Veili, Edda (Ht.) i. 1; þeir létu vera fimm vísur með hverjum hætti, Orku. 304, cp. Edda (.) passim; *epith. hátt, in the proper metre*, Edda 131. Names of *metres*, Kvíðu-háttr, *the epic metre* (as the *Völuspá*), Skálda; Ljóða-h., or Óðs-h., *the trimeter in old saws and didactic poems* (as the *Háva-mál*); Lá-h., Ref-hvarfa-h., Orðskviða-h., Draugs-h., Flagða-h., Dýri-h., Nýi-Álaga-h., Hátt-lausa: derived from the names of men, Egils-h., Braga-Forf-Einars-h., Fleins-h.; Núfu-h., Edda; of countries, Grænlenzki-h., founded in Edda (Ht.) and Háttat. Rögvalds, Skálda: *a saying is called máls-háttr*. COMPS: **hátt-föll**, n. pl. *a flaw in a metre*, Edda (.) 134, 135, Skálda 210. **háttu-lykill**, m. *a key to metres*, the name of an old poem on metres, Orku. 304 (printed at the end of the Skálda, Kjavík 1849). **háttu-skipti**, n. *a shifting of metre*, Edda 129. **háttu-tal**, n. *a number of metres*, the name of a poem on metres, = **háttu-lykill**, Edda 192; also in the title of Edda (Ub.) ii. 250. **hátt-samr**, adj. *conducted*, Stj. 206. **hátt-semi**, f. *conduct*. **háttung**, f. *danger, risk*, Fms. vi. 206, Fas. i. 178, Bs. ii. 120; cp. *ting*. **há-váði**, a, m. *a noise*; see *hár*, *bigb*. **há-varr**, adj. *loud, noisy*; see *hár*, *bigb*. **hédan**, adv., *hédan* in an old vellum, 655 x. 2, which shows that the pronunciation was the same then as now, [A. S. *beonan*; North. E. *bein bine*; cp. Germ. *bin*]:—*hence, from this place*, Gm. 28, Ls. 7, Skm. 38, 13, Am. 36, Nj. 32, Jb. 10, Grág. i. 150, Edda S; fyrir hédan e-t,

on the bither side, Symb. 30; fyrir hédan hafit, *on the bither side of the sea*, Fas. ii. 240. II. temp. *beneforth*, Fms. vi. 279, xi. 84; hédan frá, hédan í frá (mod. hédan af), *beneforth*, Nj. 83, Isl. ii. 237. **hédan-kvátta**, u, f. *departure from hence*, Fas. ii. 121 (in a verse). **HÉÐINN**, m., dat. *hédni*, [akin to *háðna*, q. v.], *a jacket of fur or skin*, Hm. 72; úlf-hédinn, *wolf-coat*, Fs. 77, the name of a berserker, 17; geit-hédinn, *a goat's skin coat*, Nj. 211; bjarn-hédinn, *a bear's skin coat*; the phrase, *veifa hédni at hœði e-n*, *to wrap a skin round one's head, to hoodwink one*, Eb. 32 new Ed., Grett. ch. 66, G. H. 119; **hédin-stykki**, n. *a piece of fur*, D. N. II. a mythical pr. name, Edda, Lex. Poët.: in compds, Bjarn-hédinn, Ulf-hédinn, Skarp-hédinn, Bs., Landu., Nj. **hédra**, adv. [Ulf. *bidre* = *ōðe*], *bither or bere*; hédra nær, Landn. 146; mönnum hédra, *the men bere*, Dropl. 22; hann ferr hédra at heimboðum, Boll. 346, Fms. vi. 428 (in a verse). **HEFÐ**, f. [hafa, *to take*, = Lat. *usu-capere*], *a law term, loss or gain of claim by lapse of time*; hefð ok land, Bs. i. 689; hefð lands-laga, 720; með réttir ok löglegri hefð, 730, Rétt. 230, D. N. passim, H. E. i. 456, cp. Jb. s. v. *tuttugu ár*, pp. 142, 251, 351. COMPS: **hefðar-maðr**, m. *a claimant by possession*, Bs. i. 731. **hefðar-vitni**, n. *a witness in a case of hefð*, Gpl. 300. **hefða-skipti**, n. *a change of hefð*, D. N. II. [hefja], *reputation*: **hefðar-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *fine, grand*: **hefðar-maðr**, m. *an eminent man*, Fms. iii. 134. **hefða**, að, *to take*, by way of *usucaption*, D. N., Mar. **HEFILL**, m. [from hefja, *to beave*; from this Norse word are no doubt derived the Engl. *to baul* and *balyard*, 'bel' or 'bal' being contracted from hefill], a naut. term, *the clew-lines and bunt-lines of a sail*; láta síðan síga ór hefum (*to unfurl the sail*), ok sækja eptir þeim, Fb. iii. 563; lét hann þá hleypra ór heflunum segli á skeiðinni, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. l. c. homlu wrongly); N. G. L. i. 199 distinguishes between hefill, sviptingr (*reefs*), hanki (*blocks*): **hefil-skapt**, n. *a boat-book* to pull the sail down; þá þreif Ingimundur hefilskapt ok vildi kippa ofan, Bs. i. 422: **hefja-skurðr**, m. = *hefan*, q. v.; minka skal sigling með hálsan ok hefaskurð, N. G. L. i. 282. II. *a plane*, (mod., from Germ. *obel*.) **HEFJA**, pret. hóf, pl. hófu; part. hafinn, but also hafíðr (weak); pres. indic. hef; pret. subj. hæfi, with neg. suff. hófat, Korm.; [Ulf. *hafjan*; A. S. *hebban*; Engl. *beave, pret. beve*; O. H. G. *bafan*; Germ. *beben*; Dan. *beave*; Swed. *bäfva*; cp. Lat. *capere, in-cipere*.] A. *To beave, lift, raise*; hefja stein, *to lift a stone*, Eg. 142; ok munu nú ekki meira hefja fjórir menn, 140; (hón) hóf hann at lopti, *beve him aloft*, Yt. 9; hefja e-n til himins, Edda 61 (in a verse); hóf hann sér af herðum hver, Hým. 36; þá er hefja af hvera (mod. taka ofan pott, *to take the pot off*), Gm. 42; hóf sér á höfud upp hver Sífjar varn, Hým. 34; hón hófat augu af mér, *she took out her eyes off me*, Korm. 16; hann hóf upp augu sín, *he lifted up his eyes*, 623. 20; hefja sík á lopt, *to make a leap*, Nj. 144. 2. *phrases, hefja handa, to lift the hands* (for defence), Nj. 65, Ld. 262; h. höfuds, *to lift the head, stand upright, be undaunted*; sá er nú hefir eigi höfuds, Nj. 213; h. sinn munni í sundr, *to open one's mouth*, Sturl. iii. 189; hefja graut, skyr, etc., *to lift the porridge, curds, etc., eat food with a spoon*, Fms. vi. 364; Rindill hóf (Ed. hafði wrongly) skyr ok mataðisk skjótt, Lv. 63. 3. *hefja út, to lift out a body, carry it from the house* (út-hafning), Eg. 24; er mik út hefja, Am. 100; var konungr hafíðr dauðr ór hvílu, Hkr. iii. 146. The ceremony of carrying the corpse out of the house is in Iceland still performed with solemnity, and followed by hymns, usually verses 9 sqq. of the 25th hymn of the *Pássiú-Súlmar*; it is regarded as a farewell to the home in which a person has lived and worked; and is a custom lost in the remotest heathen age; cp. the Scot. *to lift*. β. hefja (barn) ör heidnum dómi, *to lift (a bairn) out of beatbendom*, is an old eccl. term also for *to be sponsor* (mod. halda undir skirn), Sighvat (in a verse); N. G. L. i. 350 records three kinds of sponsorship—halda barni undir þrimsgian, önnur at hefja barn ör heidnum dómi, þriðja at halda á barni er biskup fermir: *to baptize*, skal þat barn til kirkju færa ok hefja ör heidnum dómi, 12; barn hvort er borit verðr eptir nótt ina helgu, þá skal haft vera (baptized) at Páskum, id. 4. *to exalt*, Ad. 20, cp. with Yngl. S. ch. 10; hóf hann Jóseph til sæmðar, Sks. 454; hafðr til ríkis, 458; upp hafðr, 451; önd hennar var upp höfð fyrir öll engla þíki, Hom. 129; hann mektadisk mjök ok hóf sik of hátt af þeim auðæfum, Stj. 154; at hann hæfi upp (*exaltare*) Guðs orð með tungunni, Skálda 208; konungr hóf hann til mestu metorða, 625. 31; er hans ríki hóf, 28. II. *impers.*, 1. *to be beaved, burlied, drifted*, by storm, tide, or the like; þá hóf upp knórr (acc.) undir Eyjafjöllum, *a ship was upheaved by the gale*, Bs. i. 30; hóf öll skipin (acc. *the ship drifted*) saman inn at landinu, Hkr. i. 206; þetta hóf (*drifted*) fyrir straumi, iii. 94; þeir létu hefja ofan skipin forstreymis, *let the ship drift before the stream*, Fms. vii. 253; Birkibeina hefr undan, *the B. went back*, ix. 528. 2. *medic.*, eu er af henni hóf öngvit (acc. *when she awoke*, of one in a swoon), Bjarn. 68; þá hóf af mér vámur allar (acc. *all ailments left me*), svá at ek kenni mér nú hvergi íllt, Sturl. ii. 54; ek sé at þú ert fölr mjök, ok má vera, at af þér haf, *I see thou art very pale, but may be it will pass off*, Finnb. 236; hóf honum heldr upp brún (acc. *his face brightened*), Eg. 55. III.

reflex. to *raise oneself, to rise*; hefjask til ófriðar, to *raise war, rebel*, Eg. 264.

β. to *be raised*; hefjask til ríkis, to *be raised to the throne*, Fms. i. 99; hefjask hátt, to *be exalted*, Fs. 13; hann hafði hafísk af sjálfum sér, *he had risen by himself*, Eg. 23; föll Hákon en hófsk upp Magnús konungur, Sturl. i. 114; Þórðr hófsk (rose) af þessu, Landn. 305, Hom. 152. **2.** phrases, hefjask við, to *lay to*, a nau. term; lét þá jarl hefjask við ok beið svá sinna manna, Fms. viii. 82; hefjask undan, to *retire, draw back*, Sd. 144; in the phrase, hefjask af höndum e-m, to *leave one*; hefisk nú aldrei af höndum þeim, *give them no rest*, Fms. xi. 59.

3. part., réttmeislað ok hafit upp í framanvert, Nj. 29.

B. Metaph. to *raise, begin*, Lat. *incipere*: **1.** to *raise*; hefja flokk, to *raise a party, a rebellion*, Fms. viii. 273; h. rannsókna, to *raise an enquiry*, Grág. ii. 193; h. ákall, to *raise a claim*, Eg. 39; h. brigið, to *make a reclamation*, Gbl. 295. **2.** to *begin*; hefja teiti, Fms. viii. 119; h. gildi, Sturl. i. 20; h. Jóna-hald, to *begin (keep) Yule*, Fms. i. 31; h. boðskap, ii. 44; of a book, þar hefjum vér sögu af hinum helga Jóni biskupi, Bs. i. 151; h. mál, to *begin one's speech*, Ld. 2; h. ferð, to *start*, Fb. ii. 38; h. orrustu. **β.** with prep. upp, (hence upp-haf, *beginning*); hóf Helgi upp mál sitt, Boll. 350; Egill hóf upp kvæði, E. began his poem, 427; hann heyrði messu upp hafna, Fms. v. 225; hefja upp sálm, to *begin a hymn*, 623. 35; Flosi hóf upp suðrgöngu sína, F. started on his pilgrimage, Nj. 281; h. upp göngu sína, to *start*, Rb. 116. **γ.** hefja á rás, to *take to one's feet*; síðan hef hann á rás ok rann til bæjarins, Eg. 237; hinir Gautsku höfðu (thus weak vide hafá C. 2) á rás undan, Fms. iv. 120. **δ.** absol., hann hóf svá, *he began thus*, Fms. i. 33; þar hef ek upp, vii. 146; þar skal hefja upp við arftöku-mann, start from the a., Grág. i. 62. **II.** impers. to *begin*; hér hefr þingfara-bólk (acc.), Gbl. 5; hér hefr upp Kristindóms-bólk, 39, 75, 378; hér hefr Landnáma-bók, Landn. 24; hér hefr upp landnámi í Vestfirðinga fjórðungi, 64, 168 (v. l.), 237 (v. l.); hér hefr Kristni-Sögu, Bs. i. 3; nú hefr þar hversu Kristni kom á Ísland, id.; hér hefr sögu af Hrafini á Hrafseyri, 639; hér hefr upp ok segir frá þeim tíðindum, er... Fms. viii. 5; áðr en hefi sjálfa bókina, Gbl.; hér hefr sögu Gísla Súrsonar, Gísl. (begin.), v. l.: with upp, ok upp hefr Skáldskaparmál ok Kennningar, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 427; hér hefr upp Konunga-bók og hefr fyrst um þrjújungu-skipti heimins, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 3; hann kom til Túsbergis er upp hóf Adventus Domini, Fms. ix. 338. **III.** reflex. to *begin*; þar hefisk saga Harðar, Landn. 62; hvaðan hefir hafizk ús íþrótt, whence originates that art? Edda 47; hér hefisk upp landnám, Landn. 275; hófsk ríki Haralds konungs, king H.'s reign began, Ld. 2; áðr Rómverja-ríki hófsk, Rb. 402; hófusK (Höfusk, Ed. wrongly) þá enn orrostur af nýju, Fms. xi. 184; hvemig hafizk hefir þessi úhafá, Al. 125; nú hefisk önnur tungvöldin, Rb. 34; þá hefisk vetr, 70-78, 436.

HEFLA, að, to *haul the sail by hauling in the bunts and clews*; látum vér Hrápp nú í seglit, þat var heflat upp við rána, Nj. 135; þá lét hann h. ok beið liðs síns, Ó. H. 182; síðan var heflat á konungs-skipinu, ok var sagt á önnur skipin, at öll skyldu sigla jafn-framt, Fms. ix. 285; þá bað jarl hefja ok bíða þeirra er síðarr færi, Fb. ii. 563; þá hafði Erlingur heflat á skéð sinni, at eigi skyldi hin ganga hvatarar en önnur skip, Fagrsk. 86, (hefið á skéðinni, at hún gangi eigi undan öðrum skipum, v. l.). **II.** to *plane*, (mod.)

hefla, f. a *hauling in the clews and bunts of a sail*, N. G. L. i. 282, v. l.

HEFNA, d, also spelt hemna, N. G. L. i. 19, [Dan. *hævne*; Swed. *hämna*]:—to *revenge*, with dat. of the person and gen. of the thing, or ellipt. omitting either the gen. or the dat., or adding an adverb: **I.** gener. to *avenge, take vengeance*; hefna Grími sinnar svívirðingar, Fms. ii. 172; vildi jarl nú gjarna h. þorleif þessar smánar, Fb. i. 213; á ek at h. honum mikillará sneypu, Fms. x. 341; sagði hvers honum var at hefna, Bret. 50; áttu honum at hefna frænda-láts, Fb. ii. 350; at hann mundi henni þess sárliga h., 381; eða hvern er hér sá ríkis-manna, er eigi mundi honum eiga at h. stórsaka? Ó. H. 213; ek skal fara með þér ok skulu vit hefna honum, Eg. 189; því mæli ek eigi í móti, at þér farit við liði ok hefinit þeim, Fms. ix. 366; hón hefinit ok þeim er brigiða, Edda 21. **β.** with gen., þó skal ek þessa hefna, Nj. 19; Guð hefinit svá reiði sinnar, Sks. 338; goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132; h. sín, to *avenge oneself*; sá maðr er á er unnit á at hefna sín, Grág. ii. 17; hefinit yðar eigi sjálfrt, Rom. xii. 19; ok blóðs sinna þjóna hefir hann hefinit, Rev. xix. 2; þeir menn, er þeir áttu minna í at hefna, those men who had less to *avenge*, Eg. 86; verðr þeim því ekki skjótt hefndr sinn ósömi, Fbr. 22. **γ.** with prep. á; hefna e-s á e-m, to *avenge a thing upon one*, Eg. 425, Fb. i. 471, Sks. 719, Sturl. ii. 148; this also is the mod. usage, og hefinit vors blóðs á þeim, Rev. vi. 10; singly, hefna á e-m, en ef hann vill eigi bæta, þá megu frændr hins dauða h. á honum, N. G. L. i. 122. **II.** with a single gen. and referring to the blood-revenge; hversu Hákon jarl hefndi föður síns, Fms. i. 56; hefna Rögnvalds, ix. 306; h. myndi Höskuldr þin, Nj. 176; at þú hefinit þeirra sára allra, er hann hafði á sér dauðum, id.; hefndi (imperat.) vár, en vér þin ef vér lifum eptir, 198; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, ef þú kemisk brott, mágr, at þú munt h. mín, 202; sverja þann eidd, at hværr skal annars h. sem bróður síns, Gísl. 11; nú vilda ek til þess mæla, at hværr okkarr hefndi annars, sá er lengr lifði, ef vit höfum lifátt af vápnum eðr manna-völdum,

Þjarn. 58; þó er þér meiri nauðsyn at h. föður þins en spá mér slíkar sj Nj. 182; en þó væri honum eigi úskyldra at h. föður síns, en at k: únytum orðum á mik—konungur mælti, er þat satt, Halli, at þú hafir hefnt föður þins? Fms. vi. 367; þat var þá mælt, at sá væri skyldr á er vápní kipti ór sáti, Gísl. 22. For the old blood revenge see the Sa passim, e. g. Ld. ch. 60, Gísl. Fbr., Grett. (fine), Heiðarv. S., Orkn. 8. But even in the Saga time a more law-abiding spirit began prevail, and a settlement (görd) took place in many cases instead of the old practice of taking life for life; and so the law distinguishes between man-helfindr and sektir, i. e. blood-vengeance and temporal exile or the like; indicative of this better spirit is the old saying, jaf orkar tvímælis þó at hefnt sé, *revenge always causes dissension*, 139; revenge amongst kinmen was forbidden, síðr þú hefinit, þótt sakari göri | þat kvæða dauðum duga, Sdm. 22, cp. ætt-víg, cp. also ch. 53 sqq. and many other passages; a touching instance is recor in Nj. ch. 146, p. 248; it is characteristic of the old times, that ble shed might be atoned for, but not slander, calumny, or imprecations cp. annars dags láttu hans öndu farit, Sdm. 24, 25, and many pass in the Sagas, e. g. Glúm. ch. 7, 18, Lv. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 44, 92, Þó Síðu H., cp. also Hm. 28, 72.

III. impers., e-m hefir e-t pay dearly for; svá hefndi honum þat mikla mikillæti, at hann g í braut fullr af harmi, Edda 22; þá hljóf Ólafri í fen eitt báðum fótum því bar svá til, at mér hefndi, Fms. x. 261. **IV.** reflex. to *revenge*; at hefisk á e-m, to *take revenge on one*, Bær. 5; leit Norðmenn at hefisk, Fms. i. 108; föru þau orð um, at Dana-komu mundi þess hefisk, 29; hefisk sinnar svívirðingar, Gbl. 183; hefisk sín, hefna sín, 184; with gen. of the person, ok svá þeir er henti þessara úbóta-manna, as also the persons who take revenge on these creators, N. G. L. i. 19 (rare). **2.** reflex. impers. (see III. above) come to make retribution (of Nemesis); e-m hefisk e-t or e-s, hvært í Gunnari aldri hefisk þessi újafnaðr? eigi mun þat segir, segir R hefisk mun honum vist, the day of retribution will come to him, Nj. very freq. in mod. usage of just retribution, mér hefisk fyrir það; hefisk fyrir það, used even of slight matters. **V.** part. as hefnadr, *revengeful*; compar., era slíks manns at hefndra sem Gregs var, þótt þeir komi allir fyrir, Hkr. iii. 399; þótt föður várs sé eigi hefndra (viz. though he be slain), Fs. 40. **2.** hefnandi, part. a *vengeer*, Greg. 41; poet. = sons, as the duty of revenge devolved to the nearest heir, Lex. Poët.

hefnad, f. *revenge, vengeance*; mun oss verða í því engi hefndr frami, Nj. 38; mikil, lítil hefnd í e-m, Fas. i. 523; guðlig hefnd, d. *vengeance, Nemesis*, Fms. v. 224; drepa menn í hefnd eptir e-n, Ís. 118. **2.** esp. in plur. blood revenge; leita hefnda, Ld. 260, pass; man-helfindr, *life for life revenge*; bróður-hefnadr, föður-hefnadr, reu for a brother's or father's slaughter. **comps.** hefndar-laust, n. without retribution, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. i. 153. hefndar-dagr, n. day of vengeance, Barl. 37. hefndar-dómr, m. Nemesis, retribu Greg. 24. hefndar-gjóf, f. a gift of revenge, ill-fated gift, do Danaorum. hefndar-hönd, f. a band of retribution, Pass. 37. hefndar-maðr, m. an avenger, Bær. 3. hefndar-orð and hefnar yrði, n. pl., read hermdar-yrði, q. v.

hefni-leið (hefnileit, Fær. 254, wrongly), f., in the phrase, ró e-s, to set about taking revenge, to take vengeance, Sturl. iii. 118, 149, iii. 540, Fær. 254.

hefnir, m. an avenger, heir, son, Lex. Poët.

hefni-samr, adj. revengeful, Hkr. ii. 96, Bs. i. 810.

hefni-semi, f. revengefulness, Hom.

Hefring, f., mythol. one of the northern Nereids, Edda.

hegat, vide hingat.

HEGÐA, að, [hagr]; hegða e-u, to arrange a thing (= haga Stj. 131, Mar.: hegða sér, to conduct oneself, Bs. i. (Laur.).

hegðan, f. *arrangement*, H. E. i. 246: mod. usage eccl. *conduct*, f. hegeitill, m. a flint; spelt hegeitell, Bs. i. 674, ii. 56, 134, Karl. i. Barl. 181 (see note); hegeitill, Flov. 41; the true form is prob. heitill, Ivar Aasen *beggeitel*, which in Norway is used of nodules (q. v.) in stones; the word is still used in western Iceland. (Ísafjardar-sýsl).

Hegginn, m. pl. the men of the county Hegginn in Norway, Fms.

HEGGR, m. [Ivar Aasen *beagg*; Swed. *bägg*], a kind of tree, the cherry, Edda (Gloss.); freq. in old poetry, Lex. Poët.: whence *hagge-bær, hagge-blomst*, etc.

hégilja (or hégylja), u, f. a 'vain song,' nonsense, *titlle-tattle* Lat. *mgae*; þeir tala drambsons orð hégyljunnar, 2 Pet. ii. 18.

hegja, u, f. [from hagr], fate, condition, Ód. 20, Rekst. 23, Merl. 2, as also Orkn. 188, v. l., where the probable reading is emk hegja-trauð at segja, I am unwilling to tell the earl's fate.

hegla, ð, [hagl, cp. Dan. *begle*], to bail, Art., Lex. Poët.

HEGNA, d, [A. S. *hegjan*; Engl. *bedge*; Germ. *begen*; Dan. *beg*]; to bedge, fence, with acc.; allt þat aldin er menn hirða ok hegna gördum eðr gazlum, Jb. 429.

2. metaph. to protect; at hefna lönd sín, Fas. i. 376 (Skjöld. S.); allir menn eru skyldir við at hefna Kristni, N. G. L. i. 352; þá hegni þeir selver sín, sem menn hegna

ar á land upp, með laga-kefji, 252;—in this sense the word is obsolete
icel., but 3. is freq. in eccl. usage, a. hegna líkam sinn frá
nuðum, to keep one's body from lusts, Hom. 85; h. oss (acc.) at syndum,
keep us from sin, 74. ß. to punish; hann hegnði harðliga allar lög-
lar ok úsiðu, Magn. 472.

II. to chastise, with acc., but in
d. usage with dat.; hegna lípþýði ok ráns-menn, Fms. vii. 16, (but
v. l. of the Hrokkinnskinna, a MS. of the 15th century); the dat.
sins to be due to an ellipse, e. g. Haraldr Hárfagri fór ú einu sumri vestr
haf at h. víkingum (for hegna land víkingum, to clear the land of
ings, pacify it), Orkn. 10.

egnaðr, m. defence, Gpl. 56: *chastisement*, hegnaðar-hamarr, ham-
of punishment, Mar. 200. hegnuðr, m. a *chastiser*, is the name
a staff borne in court, Vd. ch. 44.

egnari, a, m. an avenger, Fms. v. 241.

egnd, f. *castigation, punishment*, Stj. 40, 67, Bs. i. 288.

egning, f. = hegnud, K. Á. 46, Valla L. 209, Fms. iii. 89, v. 320.

egningar-vöndr, m. a *rod of chastisement*, Stj. 653.

egnir, m. a *defender, chastiser*, Lex. Poët.

égóma, að, to speak falsely, vainly; Þorbjörn kvað eigi hégómað frá,
said it was not untrue, Háv. 45; h. ok ljúga, Stj. 34, 131, 150, Bs.
37; h. á e-n, to slander one, Mag.

égómi, a, m. [the prefixed syllable hé- in hégómi and hégilja has no
dependent existence, but seems to be identical with Goth. *bivvi* (by
ch word Ulf. renders the Gr. *μυρφοσις*, 2 Tim. iii. 5), A. S. *biv*, Engl.
E. denoting outward appearance, with a notion of falseness; thus
ómi literally denotes whatever is false to the touch or taste, hé- and
u. q. v.]:
I. a *cobweb, litter, dust*, esp. within doors; reykr,
ómi, fólski, fýs, fjúkandi lauf og strá, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage; it
only be accidental that the word is not found in old writers.

II.
aph. *falsehood, folly, nonsense*; var þat ekki nema hégómi vándra
ma, Fms. ix. 449 (v. l. to lygi ein); sumir lásu bækr fyrir honum til
a hégóma (*nonsense*), 460, v. l.; en Svíar mæla þessu í mót ok telja
égóma at þar hafi menn farizk, Ó. H. 18; en vér höfum setið hér at
égóma hans ok ginningum, Ld. 322; mikill h., *great nonsense*, Fms.
445; af alvöru eðr af hégóma, Eg. 729; mæla tál ok hégóma, Nj.
4; h. ok uppláttá, Fms. ix. 285; þú segisk elska mik, en þat er þó
ei nema h. þinn, Stj. 417; hyggja hégóma, to think foolishly, Hom.

Ekki sinni ekk hégóma þínu, Ísl. ii. 214; verða at hégóma, to be
at naught, Barl. 8, 19, Stj. 433; heimains h., Barl. 91; segja hégóma
án, to slander one, Karl. 57; eigi skal þú hafa nafn Drottins í hégóma,
437; mod., þú skalt ekki leggja nafn Drottins Guðs þíns við h.,
Eud. xx. 7.

2. mod. *vanity, vain things*; hégómi hégómans og
er h., Eccles. i. 2, 14; skepnan er hégómanum undir gefin, Rom. viii.
2 í hégóma sins hugskots, Ephes. iv. 17. COMPS: hégóma-dýrð,
vain-glory, Bs. i. 373, Stj. 146. hégóma-lif, n. a *vain life*, Hom.

hégóma-maðr, m. a *charlatan, liar*, Karl. 274; mod. a *vain
person*. hégóma-mál, n. a *vain speech*, Fms. iv. 258, xi. 248.

égóma-nafn, n. an *empty name, sham name*, Hkr. ii. 268. hégóma-
rfr, n. *vain labour*, Stj. 298.

égómliga, adv. *vainly*.

égómligr, adv. *vain, false*, Stj. 142; h. dýrð, Al. 130; h. kenning,
19, Skv. 620; h. guðir, Stj. 449; h. fortala, Anecd. 3; heimsk ok
MS. 673. 46; h. draumar, Bret.: h. viðrlaugni, *superfluous addi-
á*, Skálda 187.

EGRI, a, m. [A. S. *bigora*; Germ. *heber*; Dan. *bejre*; Swed. *bügar*],
trou or bern, Lat. *ardea*, Edda (Gl.), Hm., Fms. ix. 9: in local names,
granes, Landn.; Hegranes-þing, Fms. x. 113.

ei, exclam. *ey!* Sturl. iii. 188.

EIÐ, n. *brightness of the sky*; heid ok sólskin, Ó. H. 108, Bs. i.
; sólina, ef í heidi mætti sjá, K. p. K. 96: in plur., frost fylgdi mikit
vinnu, ok vóru stundum heid í himinnum upp, *the gale was followed by
frost, and now and then there were bright spots up in the sky*, Bjarn.
veðr var bjart ok skein sól í heidi, Fms. v. 77; tunglið þá það skín
íði, Rb. 108; sem þá er roðar fyrir upprennandi sólu í himu fegrsta heidi,
l. 111, v. l.; sem röðull renni upp í heidi, Arnór: in poetry *the heaven
called heids há-rann, the high ball of brightness*, Lex. Poët.

EIÐ, f. a *fee, stipend, payment*, an obsolete word only found in
ts; the phrase, haptænis heid, *the atoning fee of the gods = poetry*,
ng, in a verse of Kormak, seems to refer to the tale in Edda 47 (Skálda-
par-mál, ch. 3); whence heid-fé, n. a *fee, stipend*, Edda (Gl.): heid-
muðr, m. an epithet of a king: heid-gjöf, f. a *gift of fee*: heid-
naðr, part. *paid, granted in fee*, N. G. L. i. 91: heid-maðr, m. a
k's man, who holds land in fee from the king: heid-menningr, m.
ickname, Landn.: heid-mærr, adj. *open-handed*: heid-sær, adj.
ing gold, open-handed, Lex. Poët.: heid-þegi, a, m. = heidmaðr,
e of a king's man, answering to the mod. *soldier*; for all these words
ve Lex. Poët.

II. hence metaph. *worth, value*; litils heidar,
small worth, of small repute, Fms. vi. 130 (in a verse); Daniel sá einkisk
bar á Bel, D. saw naught of worth in Bel, Blanda: whence the mod.
comps, heidar-liga, adv. *worthily*; heidar-ligr, adj. *worthy, honour-
ably*; vide heidr below.

heid, dd, to brighten, dispel the clouds, Skáld-H. R. 3. 1.
heid-birta, u, f. *brightness of the sky*.
heid-bjartar, adj. *serene*, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage.
heid-dómr, m. *beatendom*, Hkr. ii. 65, freq. in mod. usage, but
originally in two words.
heidingi, a, m. [heidinn], a *beaten, gentle*, Ó. H., Nj., Bs. (Kristni S.)
passim. II. poet. a *wolf*, either metaph. from heidingi, or from
heidr, a *beath*, one who lives on *beaths* and *wildernesses*, Edda (Gl.), Akv.
8; it occurs besides twice or thrice in poems of the time of king Harald
Harðráði, 11th century.

heidingligr, adj. *beaten*, Fms. i. 137, passim.
HEIÐINN, adj. [A. S. *bæden*; Engl. *beaten*; O. H. G. *beidan*;
Germ. *beide* and *beidnisch*; Dan. *bedensk*; this word is prob. derived not
from heidr, a *beath*, but from Gr. *ἐθνικός* as used in the N. T.; Ulf. in
a single passage, Mark vii. 26, renders γυνή Ἑλληνική by *gino bailno*;
it is even possible that the eccl. *paganus*, which, according to Du Cange,
only appears after A. D. 365, may be merely a translation of the Teutonic
word under the notion that *bailan* was derived from *bailpi = a beath, open
country* (Gr. *ἀγρός*, Lat. *pagus*): then, as *bailpi* was pronounced much like
éthvos, the true etymology of heidinn was lost; and so the long vowel and
the aspirated initial may be accounted for. To the worshippers of Thor
and Odin the name *beathen* was unknown; Christians were the first that
used the word, and we meet with it first in Hkm. of Eyvind, who speaks of
heidin god, *beathen gods*; heidinn stallr, a *beathen altar*, Kristni S., by the
missionary Þorvald, A. D. 982; it is also used by Hallfrid and Sighvat;
heidinn dómr, *beatendom*, Sighvat; heidnar stjörnur, *beathen stars*, Sól.:
the verse in Ísl. ii. 50 is spurious (as are all the verses of that Saga); so also
the verses in Landn. 84 (Hb.), and in Bergþúá-báttur, where the word heid-
inn is put into the mouth of a ghost and a giant, in songs which are merely
a poetical fiction of later times. The word heidingi for *wolf* is curious;
probably it is merely a metaph. phrase from heidinn, *gentilis*, and if so,
it gives an additional evidence to the age of the poem *Atla-kviða*; which
poem, from its nickname the 'Greenlandish,' cannot be older than the
discovery of Greenland, A. D. 985:—*beathen, gentilis, ethnicus*, the Sagas
passim, esp. Nj. ch. 101–106, Kristni S., Ó. T., Ó. H., etc.: a child not
christened was in olden times called heathen, N. G. L. i. 340; heidit morð,
the murder of an infant not christened, 339: in mod. Icel. usage, a boy or
girl before confirmation is called heathen; this improper use of the word is
caused by a confusion between baptism and confirmation: so in Norway a
woman between child-birth and churching is called heathen (Ivar Aasen).

heidr, m., poet. a *hawk*, Edda (Gl.)
heidnask, adv. dep. to become heathen, Fms. x. 313.
heidneskr, adj. *beathen*, H. E. ii. 91 (rare). II. from Heið-
mörk, f. a county in Norway, D. N.

heidni, f. *beatendom*, Fms. i. 47, passim: *beathen worship, beathen
practice*, fremja h., N. G. L. i. 182; en sidar fám vetrum vas sú heidni
af nunni sem önnur, Íb. 12, Nj. 160: *the beathen age*, Friðrekr kom í
heidni hér, Íb. 13: a *beathen country*, Fb. i. 343.
HEIÐR, adj. [vide heid, n.; Germ. *beiter*], *bright, cloudless*, only of
the sky, in the allit. phrase, heidr himin, a *clear sky*, Hbl. 19, Stj. 305,
Eb. 48 new Ed., Fms. v. 81: in poetry, heidar stjörnur, *bright stars*,
Vsp. 57; heidr dagr, a *bright day*, Skv. 3. 53.
HEIÐR, f., dat. and acc. heidi, pl. heidir; mod. nom. heidi, vide
Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2, and p. xxviii: [Ulf. *bailpi = αγριος*, Matth. vi. 28, 30,
Luke xv. 15, xvii. 7, 31; and *bailivisks = αγριος*; A. S. *bæð*; Engl. *beath*;
O. H. G. *baida*; Germ. *beide*; Dan. *bæde*; Swed. *bed*]:—a *beath*; in Icel.
particularly heidr (or heidi) is chiefly used of a *low barren heath or fell*;
thus in local names heidr is a common name for the barren tracts of fell
between the foot of one fjord or dale and another, see the map of Icel.
passim, Nj. 158, Eg. 137, 275, Grág. i. 440. COMPS: heidar-brekka,
u, f. and heidar-brún, f. *the brink or edge of a beath*, Hrafn. 28, Fbr. 39,
Sturl. i. 32, 84. heidar-hæna, u, f. a *beath-ben, moor-fowl*, Orkn. (in a
verse). heidar-vegr, m. a *road through a beath*, Bs. i. 318. Heidar-
vig, n. a *fight on the heath*, Ísl. ii. 259, Landn. i. 70; whence Heidarviga-
saga, u, f. the name of a Saga, Eb., cp. Sturl. i. 122: freq. in local names,
Heiða-bær, Fms. xii. II. a pr. name of a sybil, Vsp., as also
freq. in compd names of women, usually dropping the b, Ragn-eidr,
Baug-eidr: Heið-rekr, m. name of a king.
heidr, m., gen. heidrs, [akin to heid, f. above, q. v.; Dan. *bæder*; Swed.
bäder]:—*honour*; it does not occur in very old or class. writers; til heidrs
ok sæmdar, Stj. 95; stórr heidr, Fs. (Vd.) 21; heidr ok tign, Fb. i. 564;
h. ok hamingja, 566; Guðs heidr, Fms. vii. 172 (v. l. of the Hrokkinn-
skinna), Mar. passim: freq. in mod. usage, halda í heidri, to *honour*, etc.
COMPS: heidrs-maðr, m. a *man of honour*, Bs. i. 823. heidr-
samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *worshipful*, Stj. heidrs-vel, adv. *honour-
ably*, Stj. 26.
heidra, að, to honour, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); freq. in mod. usage, heidra
skaltu föður þinn og móður, the Fifth Commandment.
heidran, f. *worship, honouring*, H. E. i. 477.
heid-riksja, u, f. *brightness of the sky*.
heid-rikr, adj. *bright, serene*, of the sky; h. veðr, Ísl. ii. 409, Gisl. 33.

heiðr-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *honourable, befitting*, Stj., Mar., H. E. passim, Fs. 5.

heiðr-samligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), = heiðrligr, Stj. passim.

heið-skírr, adj. *brigt, cloudless, of the sky, = heiðrkr; h. veðr*, Stj. 17; h. himinn, Art.; í heiðskíru, *in bright weather*, Bret. 46.

heið-vanr, adj. epithet of a tree, *shady* (?), Vsp.

heið-verða, ð, [heið, f.], *to honour*, Hom. 160: this and the following three words are derived from heið, f., q. v.

heið-verði (heið-virði), n. *honour*; *dýrd ok h.*, Hom. 157, 160.

heið-verðlīga (mod. heið-virðlīga), adv. *respectfully*, Hom. 150.

heið-viðri, n. *bright weather*, Nj. 143, Fms. iv. 246, ix. 482, xi. 132.

heið-virðiligr and heið-virðr, adj. *honourable, worthy*.

heið-pornir, m., *poët. the sky*, Edda (Gl.)

heigull, m. a kind of *onion* growing on the thatches of houses, Norse *taflög*, Björn. II. metaph. a *laggard*. heiguls-ligr, adj., heiguls-skapr, m.

heikil-nef, n. 'hook-nose' (?), a nickname, Fms., Fb. iii.

heila, að, *to make whole*; h. e-m skaða sinn, *to make good one's scathe*, N. G. L. i. 387.

heilag-leiðr, m. *holiness*, Fms. x. 319, xi. 207, Bs. passim.

heilag-līga, adv. *holily, inviolably*, 623, 53, Magn. 480, passim.

heilag-ligr, adj. 'boly-like', *boly*, Bs. i. passim, Hkr. ii. 338.

HEILAGR, adj., usually contracted before a vowel, whereby the root vowel becomes short, thus helgan, helgir, helgum, helgar, and the definite helgi, helga; but also uncontracted, esp. in mod. usage, heilagir, heilagan, heilögum, definite heilagi; [Ulf. seems not to have known the word, and renders *áγιος* etc. by *veibs*; so also in Dan. and Swed. local names, holy places and temples are marked by a prefixed or suffixed *vi-*, e. g. *Vi-borg*, *Odens-e* (= *Óðins-ve*): heilagr is derived in a metaph. sense from heill, *whole*, and is consequently not so old as the primitive *vé, veibs*; so A. S. *bálag*; Engl. *boly*; Hel. *bēlag*; Germ. *heilig*; Dan. *heilig*; Swed. *helig*]. I. *holy* in heathen usage, helgar kindir, *boly beings*, Vsp. 1; hárfadr helgr, 19, v. 1; heilög goð, *boly gods*; ginnheilög goð, Vsp.; heilakt land, Gm. 4; heilög (grind) fyrir helgum dyrum, 22; heilög vötn, 29, Hkv. 2. 1; heilög fjöll (hélug?), Fm. 26; helgu fulli, *the boly toast of Odin*, i. e. *song, poetry*, Edda (in a verse); af helgu skutli, *from the boly table*, Haustl. 4; þat vatn er svá heilakt, at ... Edda 11; brunnr mjök heilag, 10: in local names, þat fjall kallaði hann Helga-ell, *Holy-fell*, Eb. 10; at þeir görði lönd sín helgari en aðrar jarðir, 20; ok kallar þá jörð nú eigi helgari en aðra, 24:—heilagr fiskar (mod. heilag-fiski), a *balibut*, Dan. *belle-flynder*, Bs. i. 365.

2. as a law term (and this is no doubt the original sense of the word), *inviolable, one whose person is sacred, who cannot be slain with impunity*, esp. within certain boundaries; hann (fjórbaugsmaðr, q. v.) skal heilagr vera at þeim heimilum ok í örskots-helgi við á alla vegi, etc., Grág. i. 89; hann er heilagr á þeirri götu ok í örskots-helgi við þá götu, 132; hann verðr eigi heilagr ef eigi var sagt til heimilis hans at séráns-dómi, ok eigi verðr hann heilagr ef eigi gelzkr fe þat er þar skyldi gjaldask, 133; hann er jamheilagr á götu er hann ferr til skips, 90, vide þ. þ. ch. 33 sqq.; falla óheilagr, *to fall un-boly, to be slain as an outlaw for whom no wergild was to be paid*, Grág. and Sagas passim, cp. the interesting passages in Landn. 5. ch. 4, Sturl. i. ch. 34; frið-heilagr, 'peace-boly', *protected*, a term for birds and animals protected by law; útheilagr, *outlawed, exlex*: closely akin are the above phrases, in which heilagr is used as an epithet of places, h. land, fjöll, etc.

II. eccl. *boly*, Lat. *sanctus*, Bs. passim, N. T., hymns, sermons, etc.; Heilagr Andi, *the Holy Ghost*; helgir dagar, *boly days*; halda heilagt, *vide halda*; helgir dómur, *boly relics*; but helgidoðr, *balidom, sanctuarium*; heilög orð, *boly words*; helgir síðir, *boly rites*; helgar bækur, *boly books*; helgar tíðir, *horæ cantonicae*; helgir menn, *saints of the Roman church*; Heilagir = *ἅγιοι*, i. e. *Christians*, N. T.

2. of special feasts, Helga Vika, *the Holy Week, the week after Whitsuntide*, Dipl. iii. 10; Nöttin Helga, *the Holy Night*, cp. Germ. *Weihnachten*; Helgi þórs-dagr, *Holy Thursday*, Fms. ix. 531.

heilan, f. *bealing*, Fms. v. 217.

heil-brigði, f. [bragð], *health*, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brigðr, adj. *bale, healthy*, Fas. iii. 319, 644, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brjóstadr, adj. 'bale-breasted', *sincere*, Fas. i. 23.

heild, f. *wholeness, totality*, (mod.)

heil-eygr, adj. 'bale-eyed', Nj. 165, Grág. i. 433, Fms. v. 143, Bs. i. 376.

heil-fættir, adj. 'bale-legged', *sound*, Grett. 83.

heil-hjartaðr, adj. 'bale-bearded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, v. 1.

heil-hugaðr, adj. 'bale-minded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, Fagrsk. 14.

heil-hugi, a, m. *sincerity*; heilhuga ráð, Fms. vii. 319; heilhuga friðr, Orkn.

2. a *sincere person*; þetta líkaði Magnúsi jarli sem full-komnum heilhuga, Orkn. 162; þviat hann er heilhugi, Fms. v. 32; nú skal af slíku marka hversu mikill h. hann var, Sks. 730.

heil-huglīga, adv. *sincerely*, Barl. 10, Str. 87.

HEILLI, a, m. *the brain*, Gm. 40, Edda 6, Hkr. i. 42, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 114, Fbr. 137, passim. COMPS: heila-brot, n. *beating the brain*, (mod.) heila-bú, n. *the cerebellum*, (mod.) heila-ðóst, n. pl.,

medic. the brain membrane; fyrir framan ok aptan h., denoting *the forehead and occiput*, N. G. L. i. 172; þá er maðr heilundi er kora (a *prekennir inn til heilabasta*, Grág. ii. 91. heila-köst, n. pl. = heilabrot.

heilindí, n. *health*, Hm. 67 (heilyndi), Hom. 149, 160, K. p. K., Gr. i. 278, ii. 134. COMPS: heilindis-far, n. *state of health*, Mar. i. heilindis-kveðja, u, f. a *wisbing one health*, Stj. 482, Karl. 93, v. van-heilindi, *bad health, illness*.

heilindr, adj. *wholesome*; vötn hrein ok heilend, Stj. 609; værir heilendr sem Moyses, Elmc. 49.

heili-vágr, m. *healing liquor, balm*, Trist.

HEILL, n. and f. [Dan. *held*], *good luck*; the gender of this word var

A. Neut., which seems to be the older gender, *an omen, auspice foreboding*; hverro bözt heill (pl.), *which are the best auspices?* answer, mörg eru goð heill, *there are many good auspices*, Skv. 2. 19, cp. 22; giptusamlegt heill, *a favourable omen*, Al. 13; the neut., which obsolete elsewhere, has remained in the phrases, goðu heilli (*bono augurio*), *in a good, evil hour*; illu heilli bauð ek barnfótt, Ísl. ii. 141; illu heilli vartu skapað, Hom. 153; illu heilli í vér hér dvalitz, Nj. 241; fórtu fá heilli heiman, *with small luck*, Ó. 107; verstu heilli, Helr. 4; goðu heilli, *in a good hour*, Fms. ix. x. 18 (in a verse): *talismans*, of hidden magical runes written on 'gunheilum' (on *talismans*?), Sdm. 16.

B. Fem. *good luck, happiness*: I. plur., with the notion of *the gift of auspices or of an oracle*, esp. in pl., so that the gender is dubie fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. skal Þórólfr blóta ok leita heilla þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257; hefir flokkir leitað sér heilla at tilvisan fjölkunnigra manna, at þeir skyldi nætr berjask, Fms. vii. 296; Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir bohafni til heilla sér eptir fornum síð, Fs. 123, Landn. 34; þá skaut Steinr spjóti at fornum síð til heilla sér yfir flokk Snorra, Eb. 228 (an old heilrite); þótti þat líkast til langlífis ok heilla, 126 new Ed.; ok var bruheilum sverðsins, *the spell of the sword was broken*, Korn. 84; í Sigmundr, af þeim bring heillir at taka, Fær. 103. 2. esp. (als pl.) with the personal notion of *a good spirit or angel*, cp. hamingja; veit ek hvárt vit eignum heill saman, i. e. *if we shall have luck together* of two persons having one life and one heart, Nj. 3; þótti stór til hans horfit hafa, Fs. 194; Leifr kvað hann enn mundu mestri stýra af þeim frændum, Fb. i. 538; hann bað þeim heill duga, *be with them good speed*, Gullþ. 14; fær þú braut þú þitt ok veitst yfir Lafrjót, þar er heill þín öll, Hrafn. 1; heillum horfinn, *forsaken by* i. Grett. 150.

3. sayings, illt er fyrir heill at hrapa, *'tis ill to rush and leave one's good luck behind*, Skv. 2. 25; hátíðir eru til heilla bezt (mod. hátíð er til heilla bezt), denoting that high feasts ought to be chosen for momentous affairs, Ld. 176 (of one being christened at time); fall er farar-heill, *a fall is a good omen* (in departing), Fm. 414: the phrase, vera e-m lítil heilla-þúfa, *to be a stumbling-block to the metaphor* from the popular lore as to mounds with high boards, ek hef orðit lítil heilla þúfa um at þreifa flestum mönnum, G. 143.

4. in mod. usage as a term of endearment, heillin, heillin! *dear! my dear!* the address of a husband to his wife; the bride; hverjum ætlaðrú at bjóða í veizluna okkar, hjartað mitt? the bridegroom answers, eg veit það nú ekki, heillin mín! Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 243; getrpu gefið mannum hressingu, heillin? Hrólfr. 8; hann (our son) er kagr, heillin mín! hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strá stúdiera, Grönd. 72; cp. Bb. 3. 21—hún (the wife) kyssir og með k. segir, komdu blessaðr, heillin mín!—heilinn goð! is in our Icel. he the address of the servants to the mistress: æ! hvernig getið þá farið að tala, heillin goð? Pilt og Stúlka, 36; sælir og blessaðir, Aminn! sælar og blessaðr, heillin goð! Hrólfr. 6.

COMPS: heilbrigði, n. pl. a *turn of luck*, Fs. 151. heilla-drjúgr, adj. *fortunate*, Grett. 150. heilla-lauss, adj. *luckless*. heilla-leysi, n. *ill* Nj. 206. heilla-maðr, m. a *lucky man*. heilla-ráð, n. *advice or a lucky deed*, Sks. 670, Fms. ii. 208. heilla-vænigr, (-līga, adv.), *hopeful, promising*, Grett. 93 A. heilla-vænn, *promising*, Fms. xi. 235: mann-heill, orð-heill, q. v.

HEILL, adj. [Ulf. *bails = úryks, úryaivon, xaúpe*, etc.; A. S. Engl. *bail* and *bale* are of Scandinavian origin, *whole* of Saxon; O. F. *beil*; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. *beel*; Swed. *bel*]:—*whole*: I. *sound*; illa heill, *in ill health*, Hm. 68; heilir hildar til, heilir hildara fara þeir heilir hvaðan, *bale, unscathed*, 157; heilir hendr, Gkv. 3; heilar sjónir, *bale eyes*, Lex. Pöet.; spurði þorsteinur hvernig þar heilt, hann sagði at þar var vel heilt, *Th. asked how they were in battle and he said that they were well*, Eg. 743; heilir, opp. to sárir, Am. heilan (*unbroken*), Hým. 29; heill hjálmstofn, *bale skull*, 31; hvergr heilt hold á líkam hans, 623, 44; græða at heilu, *to cure so as to be well*, 655 xi. 3; Óundur var svá frækin maðr at fáir stóðusk he þótt heilir væri, *that few men were a match for him, though they were and sound*, Grett. 87; sjórinn var hvergi heill, *the sea was nowhere i. e. the waves rose high*, Vgl. 22; silki-ræma heil ok ú-sökud, Fm. 110. 2. *healed*, of wounds, illness, in gen. pl.; verða heill sára s. Eg. 35; Helga dóttir bónda var þá á fóttum ok heil meina sinna, 586

ar þó eigi heill sársins, Fbr. 164. 3. phrases, gróa um heilt (see gróa),
ms. xi. 87; binda um heilt, to bind up a bale limb; er um heilt bezt
binda, 'tis better to bind a bale than a hurt limb, Ld. 206; betra heilt
gróid, better bale than healed; með heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound,
ms. x. 376; þar skal hvern heill verða sem hvart varð, be that was halt
must be made hale, a law phrase, be that has a blemish upon him must clear
himself of it, N. G. L. i. 326: cp. the phrase, svelta heill hungri (mod. svelta
tilu hungri), to starve, Ls. 62: a guest is asked, hvað er í frétum,
bat neus? to which the reply is, mannheilt og ósjúkt, all hale and
unsick; i. e. all well! eigi heil, not hale. i. e. eneinu, þú ert kona eigi
eill, Fas. i. 52; húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hún fæða meyam-
ann, Ísl. ii. 196; Freydisa vildi fylgja þeim ok varð heldr sein, því at hún
er eigi heil, þorf. Karl. 428.

4. answering to Gr. χαίρει, in exclamation; njótið heilir handa, 'bless your hands!' well done! Nj. 71; mæl
rengja heilastr, well spoken, Fms. viii. 97; báðu hann tala konunga
silstan (i. e. cheered him), vi. 240; mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra
þíðingja heilastr, viii. 290.

β. in greeting, Vpm. 4, 6, Sdm. 3, 4; om heill, welcome! bail! Blas. 42; far heill, farewell! Fms. vii. 197;
eill, Magnús frændi! 171; sit heill, sit bail! Glúm. 391, Fms. x. 201;
eill svá! Stj. 621; heilir svá! 475; heilar svá! 124, Karl. 507; ek svá
eill, by my soul! forsooth! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heill! Grett. 170 new
d.; það þá heila fara ok heila hittask, Fms. iv. 171.

5. whole, Lat. integer; sjau hundruð heil, full seven hundred, Íb. 16; heil
ka, 7, K. Þ. K. 102; heil dægur (opp. to half), Rb. 16; heil alin, N. G. L. i.
eilt ár, Bs. ii. 152.

II. metaph. true, upright; allit., heilt ráð
ok heimilt, a hale and good bargain, without fraud or flaw, Grág. i.
17; með heilum fortölum, Dipl. i. 3; ráða e-m heilt, to give wholesome
good, wise) advice to one, Nj. 31, (heilræði); með heilum hug, sincerely,
v. Hm. 106; heilum sáttum, Háv. 50 new Ed., Al. 60. β. safe;
restinum þótti eigi heilt at setja hann annat sinn undir sama váða,
ms. x. 417.

heilla, að, [heill, f.; cp. Dan. hilde = to allure]; to bewitch, enchant,
eill-bind one; Ketill kvað þær heillaðar, Fms. vi. 110; síðr þik (?) um
eilli halir, Hm. 130; ok muntú vera heilluð af úvætti þessum, Fas. iii.
77; heilluð ertu (thou art infatuated) ef þú ætlar minn hug grimman við
k. i. 194; sprota er hann heillar með augu þessu manna er hann vil,
d. v. 47.

heilleikr (-leikr), m. healtb, Fms. ii. 230: uprightness, Fas. iii. 160,
arl. 213.

heilliga, adv. fairly, candidly, Sturl. ii. 67, Bs. i. 736.

heilligr, adj. looking hale, whole.

heil-mikill, adj. considerably great.

heil-næmi, f. wholesomeness.

heil-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, Hkr. i. 269.

heil-næmr, adj. wholesome, Fas. i. 411.

heiló, f., qs. heid-ló, [Zeidelo, Ivar Aasen], a sandpiper.

heil-ráðr, adj. giving wholesome counsel, Nj. 30, Fms. ix. 262, Grett.
10.

heil-ráðugr, adj. = heilráðr, Hom. 109.

heil-ræði, n. wholesome, wise counsel; ráð þú mér h. nokkur, segir
junnarr, Nj. 85 (Gunnar to Njal); Gunnarr mælti til Njals, heilræði em
kominn at sækja at þér um eitt vanda-nál, —Makligr ertú þeirra,
egir Njáll, ok ráð honum ráðin, 71, Landn. 117, Sks. 548, Fb. ii. 52.

heilsa, u, f. [Dan. helsen; Swed. hëlsa], healtb, Fms. vii. 241, x. 215,
ks. 620, Al. 24, Hom. 10, Bs. i. 337; sterk, góð h., strong, good healtb;
eyk, lin, tæp h., poor, weak healtb, passim. COMPS: heilsu-bót, f.
ealtb-betering, healtb, Hkr. ii. 386; til heilsuþótar, Magn. 414, Bs.
eilsu-bragð, n. a cure, ek skal sýna þér öruggt h., Fb. i. 439. heilsu-
rykkir, m. a potion, draught, Al. 24, 656 B. 12. heilsu-far, n.
tate of healtb, Grett. 153. heilsu-gjafari, a, m. a healer, eccl.
eilsu-gjóf, f. a 'gift of healtb,' cure, Fas. iii. 277, Magn. 532: eccl.
vation, Stj. 141. heilsu-góðr, adj. in good healtb. heilsu-gæði,
strong healtb. heilsu-lauss, adj. 'healtb-less,' in bad healtb.

heilsu-leysi, n. bad healtb, Mar. heilsu-linr, adj. = heilsulitill.
eilsu-litill, adj. in weak healtb, Sturl. iii. 34. heilsu-orð, n. a word
of salvation, (MS.) 656 and 555 heilsu-ráð, n. counsel whereby to
ecover healtb, Fms. ii. 229. heilsu-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.),
wholesome, salutary, Bs. heilsu-samr, adj. wholesome, Sks. 96.
eilsu-sterkr, adj. strong in healtb. heilsu-tapan, f. perdition,
ecl., K. Á. 76. heilsu-tæpr, adj. in poor healtb. heilsu-veiki,
weak healtb. heilsu-veykr, adj. having weak healtb.

heilsa, að, [Dan. bilse], to say hail to one, greet one, with dat.; it was
an ancient custom for the host to welcome (heilsa) the stranger, as may
be seen from the following references:—Osvifr (the guest) kvaddi út
löskuld ok Rút (the master of the house), þeir gengu út báðir ok heil-
uðu Osvifr, Nj. 21; hann (the master) gengr út ok heilsar Gísla (dat. the
stranger), Gísl. 83; kona ein gekk til hurðar ok heilsar þeim ok spyr
á at nafni, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; þorsteinn gekk þegar til búðar þorkels,
n hann (Thorke) heilsar honum vel ok spyr hvat hann árnar, Lv. 33;
þlafr gengr inn á gólfitt. . . en enginn heilsar honum ok þógúð allir,
láv. 39: in case the host was a great personage (a king, earl, or the

like), the stranger used in token of honour or homage to walk up to
him and greet him, 'sit bail!' ok er hann kom inn, heilsaði hann konungi,
konungur tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63; jarlinn (the guest) gekk fyrir hann
(the host in his high-seat) ok heilsaði honum, O. H. 66; Haukr heilsaði
konungi, Fb. i. 47; h. á en, id.; Ásgrimr (the guest) gekk at honum
ok heilsaði á hann, Nj. 182, Fms. i. 16; ok er hann kemr á fund Knúts
konungs, gekk hann fyrir hann ok heilsar upp á konunginn, konungur tók
ekki kveðju hans, xi. 264. In mod. usage a coming guest is said 'heilsa,'
a parting guest 'kveðja,' q. v.

heil-samligr, adj. wholesome, salutary, Stj. 69, K. Á. 20, Fms. i. 141.

heil-samr, adj. salutary, Sks. 96, Skálda 210.

heilsan, f. [Dan. bilsen], greeting, salutation, Fb. iii. 309, Fbr. 62,
Ilkr. iii. 79, Bs. i. 755. COMPS: heilsanar-kveðja, u, f. greeting,
Stj. 482. heilsanar-orð, n. id., Bs. i. 707.

heil-smiðliga, adv. uprightly, Bs. i. 522.

heil-spen and heil-spenuð, f. adj. 'bale-teated,' of a cow, Gpl. 503.

heil-unnd, f. a law term, a brain wound, Grág. ii. 11, passim. heil-
undar-sár, n. = heilund, Nj. 217.

heilundi, a, m. one with a brain wound, Grág. ii. 91.

heil-vita, adj. indecl. 'bale-witted,' sane, Greg. 45, Bs. i. 755, N. G. L.
i. 145.

HEIM, adv. (prop. an acc. of heimr), home, homewards, Lat. domum,
Nj. 4, 11, Fms. i. 51, Hrafn. 20; fara heim, to return home, Bs. i. 337;
síðan fóru þau heim á leið, id.; en er hún var komin nálíga heim, 341, and
in endless phrases. 2. in phrases as, bjóða e-m heim, to bid one to
a feast, heimboð; sækja e-n heim, to visit, attack one, in a hostile sense,
passim: bæta heim fyrir sér, to make for one's soul's weal, Fms. iv. 63.

HEIMA, adv. I. neut. [Engl. home; Germ. heimath; Dan.
hjem and hjemme]:—home, = heiminn; en er kaupmenn drifu af skipi hvern
til síns heima, Fms. vi. 109; skulu hvárigir öðrum þar lítt gera at heima
minu, Nj. 256; urðu þeir at ganga langa leið til síns heima, Bs. i. 47,
Korn. 222, Stj. 393; til þíns heima, 484; ef eigi kemr tröll milli húss
ok heima, Fms. viii. 41. 2. the phrase, eiga heima, to have a home,
live; Hallfréðr átti heima at Haukagili, Fms. ii. 9; þeim megin árinna
sem hann átti h., Bs. i. Hkv. 2. 4, and passim. II. at home;

þar Rútr h. at Rútstöðum til sex vikna, Nj. 10; heima hafðir þú vit
þitt, er þú sagðir mér til, Hrafn. 8; fát var manna heima, Landn. 152;
heima glaðr, cheerful, gladsome at home, Hm. 102; h. í gördum góða,
Vpm. 2, passim: sayings, dælt er h. hvat, Hm. 5; hald er h. hvern,
35. β. phrases, standa h., to square, be all right, of a measure or the
like: the phrase, sitja heima sem nær til kosta (heima-sæta), to stay at
home as a maid, Sams. S.; þat þykkjumk ek vita, at eigi munum vit
allan aðr okkar úgiptar heima sitja, Sturl. i. 206.

B. COMPS: heima-alinn, part. home-bred. heima-alnigr,
m. one home-fed. heima-ból, n. a homestead, mansion, Fms. ii. 90.
heima-bóndi, a, m. a franklin or yeoman in a heimból, H. E. ii. 114.
heima-brunnr, m. a home well, Glúm. 390, Sturl. i. 191. heima-
bær, m. the home-buildings, homestead, opp. to outlying storehouses and
byes, Ann. 1319. heima-dyrr, n. pl. the 'home-doors,' the entrance
to dwelling-houses, Fær. 264, Grett. 121 A, Fs. 42 (= mod. bæjardyr).

heima-dyr, n. domestic animals, Barl. heima-elskr, adj. 'home-lov-
ing,' a laggard, afraid to go out in the world, Fs. 4. heima-fastr, adj.
having affixed home, H. E. ii. 85. heima-fólk, n. home folk, Fms. ii. 160,
Grett. 140. heima-fríðr, m. home-peace, Js. 95. heima-griðungr,
m. (heima-naut, n.), a bull kept at home, Vápn. 46, Sturl. i. 78. heima-
hagar, m. home-pastures. heima-hestr, m. a 'home-horse,' stallion, opp.
to úti gangs-hest, a working horse, Hm. 82. heima-hús, n. pl. dwell-
ing-houses, opp. to out-buildings, Fær. 264. heima-jörð, f. = heimból,
Pmi. 53. heima-kominn, part., in the phrase, góra sik h., to make
oneself as at home. heima-kona, u, f. = gríðkona, a house-maid, Sturl.
i. 73, iii. 193, Njarð. 370: medic. erysipelas, cp. farkonu-sótt. heima-
land, n. home-land, the home estate, Fms. ii. 90, Bs. i. 287, 841, D. i. 240,
Vm. passim; an estate on which a church is built. heima-lið, n. = heima-
fólk, Sturl. i. 196. heima-maðr, m. = gríðmaðr, a 'home-man,'
dueller, servant, Eg. 52, 60, 165, Sturl. i. 72, Nj. 11, Stj. 482, Vm. 23.

heima-prestr, m. a resident priest, the parson, Fms. iv. 265, Bs. i.
652, Jm. 24. heima-ríkr, adj. tyrannical at home, Bjarn. (in a verse).

heima-sæta, u, f. sitting at home, Grág. i. 41. heima-sveit, f. =
heimafólk, Sturl. ii. 53. heima-sæta, u, f. a maid 'sitting at home,'
unmarried. heima-taða, u, f. the bay from the home-field, Fimnb. 340.
heima-tíund, f. 'home-tithe,' i. e. the tithe of the estate on which a
church is built, to be paid to the lay landlord, Vm. 19, Am. 90, D. N.

heima-vist, f. staying at home, Bs. i.
heima, d and að, to take one in, in the allit. phrase, hýsa ok heima
e-n, ef maðr hýsir ok heimir útlagan mann, Gpl. 144; hafa hýst þá ok
heimat, N. G. L. i. 123, (rare).

heim-alinn, part. = heima-alinn.

heim-alnigr, m. = heima-alnigr.

heiman, adv. from home, Hbl. 2, Nj. 11, 142, passim; cp. hédan,
handan, þaðan. β. in the phrase, henni fylgdi heiman Breiðabólstaðr,
the estate B. went with her from home, i. e. was her dowry, Landn. 61, 177;

gefa heiman, to give from home, i. e. give in marriage, D. N. i. 723; göra heiman, to endow; ek görða þik heiman í þá ferð sem dóttur mína, Fms. vii. 121, Band. 31 new Ed., passim.

heiman-búnaðr, m. preparation for a journey from home, Stj. 366. heim-an-ferð (heim-an-för), f. a going from home, Nj. 195, Eg. 10, Jb. 388 := heimanfylgja, Stj. 175, N. G. L. i. 233.

heim-an-fylgð, f. = heimanfylgja, N. G. L. i. 233. heim-an-fylgja, u, f. the dowry which a bride brings with her from home, opp. to mundr, Grág. i. 174, 313, Nj. 11, Sturl. iii. 179, Korm. 134, Stj. 570, N. G. L. i. 232, Gisl. 16, Ísl. ii. 9, 378, passim. 2. metaph. of a son, Dipl. iv. 5; but mostly of a church, cp. Engl. endowment, the church being regarded as the bride of Christ; h. kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 287, K. Á. 24. 6. Fylgja is here prop. akin and another form of the word fúlga, q. v., and heiman-fylgja, qs. heiman-fúlga.

heim-an-för, f. = heimanferð, Grág. i. 147, Eg. 23. heim-an-förull, adj. strolling from home, Fas. i. 525. heim-an-gengt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga ekki h., to be bound to stay at home.

heim-an-gjöf, f. = heimanfylgja, Jb. 118. heim-an-görð, f. an endowing, endowment, Grág. i. 336, D. N. passim. heim-an-kvðð, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grág. i. 130. heim-boð, n. a 'home-bidding,' invitation, a feast, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 54, Eg. 66, Orku. 320: a law phrase, reclamation, N. G. L. i. 41, Gpl. 406, Grág. i. 381, passim.

heim-böllr, m., Lat. orbis terrarum, the globe, world, Eluc. 19. Heim-dalr, m., with single l, not Heimdallr, as shewn from the gen. -dalar, not -dalls; a later form used in the Rímur was Heimdæl-l, Þrymlur I. 8:—the god Heimdall, Edda, whence the poem Heimdalar-galdar, m. id. The etymology has not been made out: Heimdall was the heavenly watchman in the old mythology, answering to St. Peter in the medieval legends; and respecting him vide Edda 17 (Sksm.) and passim, Gm. 13: he was also regarded as the father and founder of the different classes of mankind, see Km. and Vsp. I.—meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar, the higher and lower sons of H., i. e. all men. II. a ram in Edda (Gl.) is called heimdali.

heim-drági, a, m. a 'home-dragger,' laggard, Fms. vii. 121, Fs. 177 (in a verse), Art. 89, Konr. 10, Lex. Poët.

heim-ferð, f. a going home, Eg. 66, Fms. iv. 269, ix. 474, Jb. 8: an inroad into one's home = atfór, Heimsknu, Ld. 262, Eg. 73, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 239. COMPDS: heimferðar-dagr, m. the day for returning home, Magn. 512. heimferðar-leyfi, n. 'home-leave,' Fms. ix. 318.

heim-fríðr, m. a law term, home-peace, home security, D. N. i. 215, 245. heim-fúss, adj. longing for home, Fms. vii. 48, vi. 238, Sturl. i. 84, Fb. ii. 360.

heim-fýsi, f. a longing for one's home.

heim-för, f. a going home, return home, Fms. vii. 48, xi. 60, Hkv. 2. 34: an inroad, Eg. 12, v. l. COMPDS: heimfarar-leyfi, n. 'home-leave,' leave to go home, Eg. 31, Fms. viii. 395, Orku. 284. heimfara-þing, n. a law term, a meeting to settle terms in case of distress for payment of debt; cp. the mod. phrase, undir atfór at lögum, D. N. v. 424 (Fr.)

heim-ganga, u, f. a going home, Sturl. i. 43. heim-gás, f. a home goose, a tame goose, Grett. 90, Korm. 206, Edda (Gl.)

heim-hagi, a, m. [cp. útt-hagi, Dan. hjem-stavn], a home-field, D. N. i. 581; in Hm. 156 we propose to read heimhaga for heimhuga.

heim-hamr, m. 'home-skin,' one's own skin, Hm. 156; vide hamr. heimila, d and að, to give a title to a thing; þá hefir maðr heimild til ef maðr heimilar honum er forráð á aura sinna, Grág. ii. 191; hvárt sá maðr heimildi honum landit eðr eigi, 209; ef maðr selr manni eðr gefr þat er hann veit at þjófstólit er, ok villir hann heimild at, þó at hann vissi eigi þá er honum var heimildir, ok varðar skóggang, 190; hvar sem þeir kæmi við, heimiladi jarl þeim þat er þyrfti at hafa, Nj. 122; ábúið heimilar tekju, en landskyld heimilar löð, N. G. L., Gpl. 329.

heimild (heimöld, Stj. 134), f. [Dan. hjemmel = authority; undoubtedly derived from Goth. baimopli, by which Ulf. renders ἀγρός, Mark x. 29, 30, and thus nearly akin to heimilli and heimoll; in Icel. only used in law phrases]—a title, right, jus possessionis; hann seldi síðan þann sama graptar-reit ok heimildir, Stj. 134; stefna til heimildar, to summon one for h., Grág. ii. 205; villa heimild at e-u, to give out a false account of one's title to a thing, of stolen things, 190; nú ferr maðr á jörð manns ok tekr eigi heimild af þeim er á, N. G. L. i. 39; þau ríki er konnrg hræði þá heimildum á tekit, to which the king had got the title, Fms. x. 45; heimild skal hvern maðr taka af sínum dróttmi verka-sveins síns, Anal. 278; en veit ek at hann hefir eigi réttar heimildir á skóginum, Eb. 170. COMPDS: heimildar-kviðr, m. a verdict of neighbours as to right of possession, Grág. heimildar-maðr, m. a man from whom a title is derived, Grág. ii. 205, Gpl. 537. heimildar-tak, n. a taking possession, title; honum þótti eigi at lögum hafa farit heimildar-tak á skóginum, i. e. he thought it was a bad, unlawful bargain, Eb. 178, N. G. L. i. 324. heimildar-taka, u, f. id., Gpl. 493, 537. heimildar-taki, a, m. = heimildarmaðr, N. G. L. i. 324, Jb. 356. heimildar-

vátt, m. a witness in case of disputed title, Grág. ii. 319. heimild-

vandr, adj. fastidious in regard to title, Sturl. ii. 146. II. in m usage gener. authority; það er engin heimild fyrir þvi, there is no authority for it. heimildar-laust, n. adj. without authority.

HEIMILLI, n.; for an older form heimi see the compds with heimi [originally a compd from heima, home, and óðal, heimíðli, as seen fr Ulf. baimopli = ἀγρός, Mark x. 29, 30]—a house, homestead, domie Eg. 535, Fms. vi. 358, xi. 18, Grág. i. 99, 146, Hkr. i. 184, Nj., pass in old and mod. usage. COMPDS: heimilis-bragr, m. home-heimilis-búi, a, m. a law term, a homestead neighbour summoned for the same house, Grág. i. 26, 191. heimilis-fang, n. a law term domicile, Grág. i. 19, 146, 147, Nj. heimilis-fastr, adj. having fixed homestead, Grág. i. 52, ii. 45, Vm. 97, D. I. i. 277, 303. heimilfólk, n. folk of the same homestead. heimilis-hús, n. a closet, 151, 199, Am. 37: a privy, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Fs. 183. heimil

kviðr, m. a verdict given by heimilisbúar, Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 38 also called heimiskviðr, q. v.: heimiliskviðar-vitni, n. the evidence h., N. G. L. i. 140, 160, 316. heimilis-njóði, a, m., a botan. tetrumex acutus, Hjaltr. heimilis-prestr, m. a chaplain, Vm. 15, D passim. heimilis-sök, f. a law phrase, a 'home-charge,' a charge that can be brought home to one, Valla L. 226. heimilis-tíðr, f. home-service, Am. 37. heimilis-vist, f. a domicile, Hkr. iii. 3, Stj. 94.

heimill, vide heimoll. heimis-búi, a, m. = heimilisbúi, Grág. i. 191. heimis-garðar, m. pl. 'home-yards,' a homestead, Hm. 8. heimis-haugr, m. a 'home-bow,' Hbl. 45 (Bugge's Emend.); v haugr. heimis-kviðr, m. = heimiliskviðr, defined in N. G. L. ii. 505 sq a home-verdict, report made by one's mates and fellows; in the ann hættir er h. nema sér göðan geti, Sdm. 25; eigi skal heimiskvið ann at henda eðr illtýngdir, no notice is to be taken of house-talk or tongues, Grág. i. 361.

heim-kváma (heim-koma), u, f. return home, Fms. i. 290, Stur. 213: the phrase, missa heimkvámu, to miss one's return, be slain foreign parts, answering to ἀπολέσαι νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Od.; misti margr maðr heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, (Skjöld. S., which is a paraphr from an old lost poem); at margr missi heimkvámu í þeima styr, Síghv Hkr. iii. 40 (in a verse). heimkvámu-dagr, m. the day of com home, νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Lex. Poët.

heim-kynni, n. a home, household, Ísl. ii. 392, Magn. 484, Hkr. ii. 2 heim-leið, f. 'home-way,' going homewards, Mart. 129, Hom. (St.) heim-leiðis, adv. homewards, Eg. 589, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 55, Fs. Ld. 48, passim.

heim-lenzkr, adj. native, Sks. 375. heim-leyfi, n. = heimfararleyfi, Fms. vi. 445, vii. 182, xi. 248, Hkr 261.

heim-ligr, adj. worldly, Magn. 466, Stj. 546, Bs. i. 97.

heim-nár, m. a law term, 'home-corpse,' thus defined, sá maðr he h. er drengin er til stokks eða til stumms (= stofns) ok höggnar af b hendir ok fetar, en um þat verk verða þrír menn útlagar nema hann færum kenna, N. G. L. ii. 506; cp. gálgárn etc.

heimoll, adj., so spelt in Nj. 220, Eg. 163, 199, Fms. vi. 161, 1 Fs. 154, etc.; heimholt (wrongly), Sks. 60 new Ed.; heimull, Fb. vi. 207, vii. 160; later and usually heimill; [cp. Goth. baimopli: Icel. heimilli]:—prop. 'housebold,' homely, domestic, of a thing or p perty, cp. Germ. 'heimisch, einheimisch'; hann lét öngu tortyna þar ne kvikfé heimilu (home cattle); but this sense is rare and obsolete.

metaph. as a law term, property in one's full possession, at one's free disposal; heimöl jörð, appropriated land, Fms. vi. 161 (in a verse); vard jörð heimöl, 185 (in a verse):—in the phrase, vera e-m heimill; ei er eigi mundrinn heimill, sá er hann handalar hinn heimski maðr, it is not a good, lawful bargain, it is not valid, Grág. i. 177; en h hirdir aldrí, at hverjum hann keypti, ef honum var heimilt selt, Ó. 114; því eru borð sett at heimoll er matr þeim er hafa þurfu, the m is at the free disposal of those who wish to have it, Nj. 220; ok vera öll matr heimill (heimöll, Hb.), Landn. 193; kvað honum heimilan sky sinn styrk nær sem hann þyrfti, his help should be at his disposal w soever he stood in need of it, Orkn. 86; en heimil munu þar til orð, Lv. 36; heimull skal þórði at vera með mér, Fms. vi. 207; s þér ok heimilt vera, at hafa fé mitt til styrks þér, Ó. H. 33; þat heimilt þeim er fara vilja með mér, Fs. 23; nú er þat heimilt at þú hér af þú vilt þat, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; segir at þat var skylt ok heim due and just, Ó. H. 156; segir svá, at þat var skylt ok heimolt at h görði slíkan forbeina sem þurfti, Eg. 163; allt mitt góz er þér heim Fs. 154; allt mitt skal yðr jafnhemolt sem mér, 182; þórir segir þat var heimolt þó at þórlófr vildi fleiri menn hafa með sér þangat, 19

in a bad sense, at honum sé heimill hæðilegr dauði, i. e. it serves i right, Sks. 280: eiga heimilt, to have a right to, to have at one's disposal, etc.; mik áttu heimilan til fylgda við þik ok ráða-görðar, Fb. xi. 29; en heimilt á Glúmr at lofa þat, Nj. 23; þvíat konungu

smult at drepa mik, Fms. vii. 160; haus menn trúðu því at hann ætti þmilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Hkr. i. 6; heimilt á biskup at taka tíund frá kirkjun, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 214; nú á ek hér nokkuru heimilla (compr.) at veita nokkura frion, Ó. H. 205; þat muntú eiga allra heimilast (perl.) at veita öðrum þitt en ekki mitt, Ísl. ii. 137; láta, göra e-m heimilt, to allow, give a right to another; lét þorvaldr honum heimilan st sinn, Tb. made him free of his horse, placed it at his disposal, Gisl.; ok lét honum heimilan sinn vinskaf, Fms. v. 183; haun gördi sér ar konur jafnheimilar, i. 207.

III. cp. Germ. *heimlich* = *private*, secret, only in the following derivatives.
heimolleikr (heimull-), mod. *heimugleikr* (-leiki), m. *privacy*, *intimacy*; *kærleiki með h.*, Bs. i. 809; h. ok vináttá, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.). (Laur. S. passim), Mar. 2. mod. *secretly*; þeir töluðu milli sín argan heimuleik, Bs. ii. 54.

heimolliga (heimull-), mod. *heimugliga*, adv. *duly*, with full title *possession*; hvort er þat land er ek má fá Haraldri heimolliga, ef ek þi úskert Dana-veldi? Fms. i. 85, cp. Hkr. (l. c.) 197; at þér mættuð gega h. ok einslga í þessari landsins hálfu, Stj. 223. 2. *privately*, i. 83, Bs. ii. 28. β. mod. *secretly*, Fms. xi. 443 (MS. of the 15th century).

heimolligr, mod. *heimugligr*, adj. *intimate*, Bs. i. 801 (Laur. S. passim); *kærast* ok *heimolligastr*, Mar. 2. *private*; h. hús ok rbergi, a *private closet*, Stj. 105; hans h. fólk, *his household folk*, id.; *klerkr*, a *private clerk* or *chaplain*, Fms. xi. 443; h. viur, Fas. ii. 490; hús, a *privy*, Gret. 98 A. β. mod. *secret*, Germ. *heimlich*.

HEIMR, m. [Ulf. *heimos* (fem. pl.) = *κῆρυ*; A. S. *bām*; cp. Engl. *home*, d. in local names -*bam*; O. H. G. *haim*; Germ. *heim*; Dan. *hjem*; Swed. *m*];—prop. an *abode*, *village*, and hence land, *region*, *world*: I. *ode*, *land*, 1. partly in a mythol. sense, each heim being peopled th one kind of beings, gods, fairies, men, giants, etc.; níu man ek íma, I remember nine abodes, Vsp. 2, and also Alm. 9 sqq., Vpm. 45, fer to the mythol. conception of nine heavens, nine kinds of beings, d. nine abodes, cp. *Goð-heimr*, *Goð-land*, Yngl. S., Stor.; *Mann-heimar*, *Man-land*, the *abode of men*, Yngl. S.; *Jötun-heimar*, *Giant-land*; *Álf-heimr*, *Elf-land*, *Fairy-land*; *Nifl-heimr*, *Mist-land*, the *world low*, Edda, Gm.; *Undir-heimar*, the *netber world*, Fms. iii. 178, Fas. iii. 11; *Upp-heimr*, the '*Up-land*,' *Etber*, Alm. 13; cp. also *Sól-heimar*, *Sun-bam*, *Svanuside*, freq. as a local name, Landn.; *vind-h.*, '*wind-um*,' the *heaven*, Vsp. 62; *sá heimr* er *Múspell* heitir, Edda 3; *heyir ástr* hans í alla heima, 17: the phrase, *spyrja einn í alla heima*, to *ask freely*; er slikt harla úhöfðinglegt at spyrja úkunnna menn í hvern heim, Þ. i. 211.

2. *the region of the earth or sky*; *Austr-heimr*, the *East*; *orðr-h.*, the *North*; *Suðr-h.*, the *South*; *Vestr-h.*, the *West*; *Jórsala-heimr*, *alésine*; *poët.*, *dvalar-heimr*, a *dwelling-place*, *Sól* 33; *ægis-h.*, 33; *da-h.*, the *abode of men*, 41; *heimar goda*, the *abode of gods*, Hkm. 13; *unar-h.*, a *place of bliss*, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; *ljóð-h.*, the *abode of men*, Gg.; *myrk-h.*, the *mirky abode*, Akv. 42; *sólar-h.*, the *sun's abode*, *heaven*, eisl.

3. *a village*, in local names, Engl. -*bam*, Germ. -*heim*; but in od. Dan., Norse, and Swed. local names contracted to -*om* or -*um*, so at in many instances it is doubtful whether it is from *heim* or a dat. pl. *um*, thus *Veom*, *Viom* may be *Véheimar* or *Véum*; *Sæ-heimr* = mod. orse *Sæm*; *Há-heimr* = *Hæm*; *Fors-heimr* = *Forsum*, Munch, Norge's eskir. Pref.: in Icel. not very freq., *Sól-heimar*, *Man-heimar* (cp. Safn 353 note), *Vind-h.*; the mythical *Gláðs-h.*, '*Bright-bam*,' *Þrym-h.*, *rúð-h.*, Gm. 4, 8, 11.

II. *this world*, opp. to *Hel* or other worlds; *stór fólkvið í heimi*, Vsp. 26; *segðu mér ór heimi ek man ör Helju*, rkv. 6, Hkv. Hjörv. 40, Skv. 3, 62, Vpm. 49, Am. 83, Stor. 19, Vsp. 6, Helr. 4; *koma í heiminn*, to be *born*, Fas. ii. 513; *þessa heims*, in *his world*, 623, 48, Gþl. 42, Hom. 48; opp. to *annars heims*, in *the other world*; *þessa heims* ok *annars*, Nj. 200, Sks. 354; *kringla heimsins*, *the globe*, *orbis terrarum*, Hkr. (init.); *um allan heim*, Grág. i. 169; *heimr* er *bygd*, Ísl. ii. 381; *spor þú ligga lengra út í heim en ek séð*, Orkn. 142; *vá heimrinn* allir greindr í þriðjungu, Al. 117, Sks. 94, Rb. 134; *al-heimr*, the *universe*; *minni-h.*, *microcosmos*, Eluc. 9.

2. phrases, *liggja* (vera) milli heims ok *heljar*, to *lie between life and death*, in extreme illness, Fb. i. 260 (of a swoon); *lá orsteinn þá milli heims ok heljar ok vætti sér þá ekki nema dauða*, as. ii. 437; *þá sigaði svá at honum*, . . . ok lá nálgia í milli heims ok *heljar*, Gret. 114; *sýna e-m í tvo heimana*, to *make one look into two worlds*, i. e. to *treat a person roughly*; cp. *laust hann svá at hann vissi tíð í þenna heim*, *be struck him so that he nearly swooned*, Karl. 5.

3. eel. *the world*, *mundus*; *heims ágrini*, Hom. 73; *stíga yfir heiminn*, to *overcome the world*, 49, N. T. passim, e. g. John xvi. 8, 11, o. 33; *heims börn*, the *children of the world*, Pass.; *heims dýrd*, the *lory of the world*, Post.; *heims skraut*, the *pomph of the world*, Hom. 83; *old ok heimr*, the *flesh and the world*, N. T.

4. denoting *people*, only in the compd *þing-heimr*, an *assembly*, cp. Fr. *monde*. COMPS: *heims-aldur*, m. *aetas mundi*, Stj. 25, Rb. 392, Fas. ii. 13. *heims-lfa*, u. f. a *quarter of the world*, Edda 151 (pref.). *heims-brestr*, n. *crash of the world*, Nj. 272. *heims-bygd*, f. the *peopled world*, b. 380, Stj., Hom.

heims-endi, a, m. *the world's end*, Stj. 68, 92;

temp. the end of the world. *heims-kringla*, u. f. *orbis terrarum*, Sks. 606, Trist. 7: the name of the work of Snorri, given it by Thormod Torfaus (died 1719), from the first words in one of the vellum MSS., '*Kringla heimsins*,' etc., whence *Heimskringla*; as the old name of the *Aeneid* was '*Arma*.' This name was for the first time used in the Edit. of *Peringsköld* 1697. *heims-skapan* (-sköpun), f. *creation*, Stj. 279. *heims-skaut*, n. pl. *the poles*, F. s. ii. 97 (in a verse); the earth being conceived as a sheet stretched out (mod.), *Norðr-h.*, the *North pole*; *Suðr-h.*, the *South pole.* *heims-slit*, n. pl. *the end of the world*, Bs. i. 432, Stj. 124. *heims-sól*, f. *the sun*, Fms. vi. 422. *heims-staða*, u. f. *aetas mundi*, 625, 178, Rb. 82, 84, 88, Fb. i. (pref.), Bs. ii. 3.

heims-stjórn, f. *the ruling of the world*, Mar. *heims-stjörir*, m. *the ruler of the world*, Lex. Poët. *heims-vist*, f. *living, dwelling*, 625, 93, Magn. 428, Fms. ii. 239; *dwelling in a place*, N. G. L. i. 391, Hom. 115. *heims-þriðjungur*, m. = *heimsálfa* (in the old sense), Hkr. i. 5.

heim-reið, f. a '*home-raid*,' *inroad*, *attack*, Eg. 279. *heim-röst*, f. a *lane leading up to houses* (Icel. traðir), Gþl. 414, 445. *heimska*, u. f. *folly*, Am. 83, Fbr. 142, Fms. ii. 156, Ó. H. 109, Anal. 246, passim. COMPS: *heimsku-liga*, adv. *foolishly*, Sks. 685. *heimsku-ligr*, adj. *foolish*. *heimsku-tal*, n. *foolish talk*. *heimsku-verk*, n. a *foolish deed*, Karl. 20.

heimska, ad, to *mock one*, 656 C. 35, H. E. i. 505 (impers.) *heimskingi*, a, m. a *fool*, *simpleton*. *heimsku-liga* (proncd. *heimsliga*, Fb. i. 259), adv. *foolishly*; *láta h.*, to *play silly pranks*, *behave like an idiot*, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 217, Fas. i. 9, Fs. 32, 150; *fara h.*, *Boll*. 352; *hlaupa hart ok heimsla*, Fb. i. 259.

heimsku-ligr (proncd. *heimsligr*, 623, 19, Sturl. ii. 34 C, Fas. ii. 326), adj. *foolish*, *silly*, Sks. 73, 302, Fms. vi. 208; h. orð, *foolish (foul) language*, Sturl. ii. 34, passim; h. gaman, Fs. 71. *heimsk-máligr*, adj. *foolish-spoken*, 686 B. 2. *heimsk-orðr*, adj. = *heimsk-máligr*, Pass. 13, 2.

HEIMSKR, adj. [*heim*], *foolish*, *silly*, prop. '*bomis*,' of one who has never been from home, as in the saying, *heimskt er heimalit barn*, *bomis* (*silly*) is the *home-bred bairn*: *heimskr*, *dull*, is opp. to *horskr*, Hm. 93; h. maðr, 19; *heimskir halir*, *fools*, *bad men*, Sdm. 24: the saying, *verðr opt heitum heimskr maðr feginn*, *fair words make a fool's heart leap for joy*, Þorst. St. 55; *heimskir menn*, Nj. 33: *an idiot*, Grág. i. 177; h. ok úráðvandr, Fs. 51; *sá skal hýðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi*, N. G. L. i. 349: nicknames, *Ketilr Heimskir*, *Hrafn H.*, *Hreiðarr H.*, *Óttarr H.*, *Landn.*, *Hdl.*, Fms.; cp. Lat. *Brutus*.

heim-sökna, f. [cp. Scot. *bamesucken*], *an inroad or attack on one's home*, Nj. 197, Fms. iii. 23, vii. 299. COMPS: *heimsökna-r-vargr*, m. *one who makes an inroad, a burglar*, N. G. L. i. 405. *heimsökna-r-vitni*, n. a *witness in a case of heimsökna*, Gþl. 155. II. *a visit*, Sturl. i. 72.

heim-speki, f. *philosophy*, Col. ii. 8; and *heim-spekingr*, m. a *philosopher*, now freq. and prob. formed in the 16th century from the Germ. *welt-weisheit*; a poem *Heimspekinga-skóli* exists, written at the end of the 17th century.

heim-stefna, u. f. a law term, a *citation served at one's home*, Gþl. 264. COMPS: *heimstefnu-váttir*, n. a *witness in a case of h.*, N. G. L. i. 217. *heimstefnu-vitni*, n. *testimony in a case of h.*, Gþl. 475. *heim-stöð*, f. a *homestead*, Vsp. 56.

heim-sækja, sötti, [*Dan. hjemsege*], to *visit*, Lv. 108, Fms. v. 236, Valla L. 218, Glúm. 354. (better in two words.) **HEIMTA**, t. [*Swed. hämta*; akin to *heim*, prop. to *fetch home*]:— to *fetch*: 1. to *draw, pull*; *þá bauð jarl at h. þá at landi*, to *pull them ashore*, 623, 35; *taka hendi sinni í stúfinn tungunnar ok h. (to pull) hana*, Fb. ii. 386; *þá heimtir hann togit hart*, Konr. 31 (MS.). 33; *þú vildu þeir h. snöruna at hálsi honum*, Mar.: *metaph.*, *heimti* hann sik fram með *féggjöfum* við *konunginn*, *he made his way with the king by money*, Fms. xi. 325; *Einar kom á fund konungs*, ok *heimti sik fram með féggjöfum*, Fb. iii. 445; h. sik í *vináttu* við e-n, to *contract friendship with one*, Fms. vi. 52; h. *nytt af fé*, to *milk cattle*, K. þ. K. 78, Bs. i. 189; impers. (rare), *þegar er saman heimtir með þeim*, *when they come up to one another*, Al. 143; *sliks var ván eigi litil*, at *þik mundi þangat heimta* (v. l. *langa*, Fs. 104), *that thou shouldst be drawn thither, long to go thither*, Fms. ii. 212.

2. to *call on one*; *konungr heimti til sín Sigurð ullstreng*, Fms. vii. 17; *þá heimtu þeir konung á tal*, *they had an interview with the king*, 273, Lv. 42; *þá var Jóseph heimtr ór myrkva-stofu*, Ver. 17; *þá skal hann h. til skipverja*, ok *segja þeim*, Grág. i. 210.

II. to *claim, crave*; *mikit var heimt at þeim fyrir sakir föður þeirra*, Sturl. ii. 127: to *claim* a due, debt, or the like, h. föður-arl, Ó. H. 32; *móður-arl*, Ld. 62; h. fé at e-m, Ísl. ii. 224; h. toll, Gullþ. 11; h. skipoll, Fs. 153; *hann mun ætla at h. erfð sína*, Nj. 5; *um eignir þær er Ólafr konungr heimti*, Fms. i. 287; *Rútr átti för í Vestfjörðu at heimta (to claim payment) fyrir varning sinn*, Nj. 11; h. verð, f. Fb. i. 434; *skuld*, *skatt*, *mund*, ii. 49, Fs. 153:—to *crave*, without the notion of getting, *þá heimti hann set-stökkana ok náði eigi*, Landn. 104; *gaf hann þá sök Sigurði*, at hann hefði *heimt fjárhlut konunganna*, Fms. vii. 128; ok á hann þó at h.

þingfara-kaupit, Grág. i. 24; en nú var þar komit, at Steinn heimti þessi vilmæli at Ragnhildi, *now St. called on R. to make good her promises*, Ó. H. 144; ok mun heimt annat ef annat er veitt, Þorst. Síðu H. 172; þeir heimtu mund móður sinnar, en hann vildi eigi gjalda, Hkr. i. 21.

2. *to get back, recover, regain, get in*; nema þú þinn hamar þer um heimtir, þkv. 18; also, h. aprt, 8, 11; h. e-n ór helju, Eg. 533, Grett. 83, Konr. 35. 3. *esp. to bring home the sheep in autumn from the summer pastures*; nú heimtir annarr-tveggi þeirra fleira en ván átti, . . . nú heimtir annarr betr en annarr, . . . hve mart hann hafði óheimt, i. e. *how many sheep were still at large, not got in*, Grág. i. 424, 425.

III. reflex., þá er synir Haralds konungs heimtusk fram at aldrí, *advanced in years*, Fb. i. 576; þá heimtusk Birkibeinar ör þys búandmanna, ok upp í eyrna, Fms. viii. 68: h. saman, *to gather together, join*; heimtusk brátt skip hans saman, x. 396; ok heimtusk svá allir saman, *joined to one another*, viii. 357; vil ek at menn skiptisk í sveitir ok heimtusk saman frændr ok kunnmenn, Ó. H. 204: of sheep, láta skipta at jafnaði svá sem heimtz hefir til, Grág. i. 424. IV. part. heimtandi, a claimant, Grág. i. 495, K. þ. K. 154.

heimta, u, f. a claim, demand, of payment due to one, or the like, Sturl. i. 113, Grág. ii. 379, K. Á. 84, Fb. i. 471, (sjá-heimta, arf-h.) 2. esp. in pl. (heimtur), a bringing home sheep from the summer pastures; þat var eitthvert sinn um haust at heimtur vóru illar á fé manna, ok var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; haust-heimtur, Band. 4; skaut mjök í tvaum horn um heimtur Odds frá því er verit hafði, id.; ok er á leid haustíð ferr hann á fjall, verða heimtur góðar, ok missir engis sauðr, 3; al-heimtur, gathering in all one's sheep, cp. Glúm. ch. 7, Rd. 4, Eb. ch. 18, Nj. ch. 16; very freq. in mod. usage.

heimtari, a, m. a usurer, Stj. 304. heimting, f. a claim, demand, Grág. i. 97, 334, Ld. 50, Fms. ii. 287. heimtul-leikr (-leiki), heimolleikr, vide heimoll.

heim-ván, f. expectation of coming home; hann sagði sína heimván í efztu viku Föstu, Sturl. i. 25.

2. eocl. departure, Germ. ableben; þat get ek ekki merkja heimván þína, Fms. vii. 108, cp. Féll. vii. p. xiv. pref.; hann svaraði, mér lízt, herra, sem þér munid eigi lengi hér eptir þurfa at berjast við heiminn.—Biskup mælti, því er gott at taka, eg á góða heimvon, taken from Jón Halldórsson's Lives of Bishops, referring to the death of Jón Vídalín (A. D. 1720).

heim-þegi, a, m. a 'home-dweller,' a member of one's household; this word occurs several times on Danish stones, vide Rafn 184, 185, 197, 217, 218.

heim-þingadr (-uðr), m. a visitor; hanga h. = Odin (vide hangi), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); herju h., the husband of the ogress, i. e. the giant Hrungnir, Haustl. 19.

HEIN, f. [A. S. *bēn*; Engl. *bone*; Dan. *been*], a bone, Edda 48, 59, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. vi. 374: a nickname of the Danish king for his meekness, Knyt. S.

compds: heinar-brýni, n. = heinbrýni, Fas. iii. 43. heinar-sufi (heinar-smjör, bone-grease, Fb. iii. 425), n. the liquor in which mowers dip the whetstone, Fms. vi. 374: in poetry the sword is called hein-flet, hein-land, hein-vandill, the flat, land, rod of the bone, Lex. Pöet. hein-pynntr, part. bone-whetted, of a sword, id.

hein-berg, n. a bone-quarry, Edda 58. hein-brýni, n. a bone, whetstone, Fas. iii. 43.

Heinir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Norse county Heimdmörk, Fms. xii. Hein-verskr, adj. from Haðaland, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

HEIPT, better heift, f. [Ulf. *haifsts* = *εἶπος, ἐπιθεία, ἀγων*, cp. *haifstjan* = *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*; akin is Germ. *heftig*, whence mod. Dan. *bæftig*].—the earliest sense is *feud, deadly war*; vinna e-m heipt, *to wage war (do battle) against one*, Vkv. 10; deila heiptir, *to wage deadly feud*, Hkv. i. 44; senda e-m heiptar-boð, *to challenge one to combat*, Fas. iii. 27 (in a verse); hereto belong such poet. epithets as, heiptar-nýtr, heiptar-strangr, heipt-bráðr, heipt-fikinn, heipt-glaðr, heipt-míldr, heipt-minnigr, heipt-móðr, heipt-ör, heipt-snarr, = *migthy in war, warlike*, all of them used as 'ornamental' epithets of praise, vide Lex. Pöet.: as also heiptar-hvessir, m. a war kindler, id.

β. *bane*: heipt hrisungs, the bane of a copse, i. e. fire, Ýt. 19: in the old poems Hm. and Sdm. heipt seems used in a peculiar sense, viz. an *imprecation, spell*, Hm. 136, 152, Sdm. 12, 36, and perh. Eb. in the Máhlíð-ingavísur. 2. *evil doings, injury*; eiga e-m heiptir at gjalda, Hkr. i. 85, Korm. (in a verse); gjalda e-m harma ok heiptir, Ó. H. 214.

II. *deadly hatred, spite*; halda heift í hjarta, Hom. 50; heipt ok harðindi, *ill-will and tyranny*, Fms. vi. 42; hjert af h. en ást, xi. 310; hafa heift á e-m, *to bate one*. 2. *jury*; þá svall heift í Högna, II. *swelled with fury*, Bragi. compds: heiptar-blóð, n. a law phrase, *bloodshed*; saurga í heiptarblóði, *to stain (a holy place) with bloodshed*, Eb. 12; þá kom heiftarblóð fyrst á jörð, Ver. 6 (the blood of Abel). heiptar-fenginn, adj. *breathing hatred against one*, Ld. 232. heiptar-hugr, m. *wrath*, Fb. iii. 320. heiptar-hönd, f. a foe's hand; leggja heiptar heindr á e-n, Stj. 486; með sínu heiptar hendi, 436. heiptar-mál and heiptar-orð, n. pl. words breathing hatred, Karl. 438, Fas. i. 191, ii. 358.

heipt-gjarn, adj. *spiteful*, Bkv. 10. heipt-kviðr, m. *unkind, evil words*, Ad. 22. heipt-mógr, m. a foeman, adversary, Hm. 149. heipt-rækni, f. (heipt-rækinn, adj.), *vindictiveness*, Hom. (St.) 49. heipt-rækr, adj. *vindictive*, Bs. i. 8. heiptugr, adj. *baneful*: in the allit. law phrase, heiptugri hendi, *infes manu*, K. Á. 36, 40, Gpl. 378. heipt-úð, f. *deadly hatred*, Ver. 26. heipt-úðigr, adj. *vindictive*, Eb. 17 new Ed., Fbr. 35, Fms. vi. 42, 29. heipt-yrði, n. pl. words of hatred, Edda 77, Am. 85, Fm. 9. HEIT, n. pl. [cp. Ulf. *wota* = *ἀεικέλι*], *threatening words or gestures, threats*, Lat. *minae*; standa undir heitum ok illyrðum, Bs. i. 728; h. ok harðyrði, Barl. 194; köld heit, Edda (Ht.); þeirra heit dvinuðu, Ed (in a verse); af heitum, *from his threatening gestures*, Am. 19. heit, n. a solemn promise, vow; munu yðr heit hans öll föst, Eg. 2 Þorst. St. 55; efnit þykkisk þú hafa heit þín, en nú eru eptir mínu heit. 59; en í engum heitum (*engagement*) vil ek bindask, Ó. H. 32: sing. a vow, holy vow, kvað engan hlut batna munu við þat heit, F 248; er honum þótti sem þegit mundi heitid, Glúm. 348; efa heit, make a vow, Gísl. 90; stofna heit, id., Fms. ii. 166, Sturl. i. 222; fe heit, id., Bs. i. 184; but esp., strengja heit, *to make a solemn vow* (in the heathen time, whence heit-strenging), Fs. 122, Ísl. ii. 166, Fms. i. 3, 26, Fb. ii. 353, Hrafn. 5; enda heit sitt, Fb. ii. 371: eccl. a vow, of Drottni heit sín, Stj. 429; heit öll ok testamenta, K. Á. 216: a promise (in marriage), hann bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, Edda 23; breg föstu heiti, *to break a promise*, Alm. 5.

HEITA, pres. heit, heitr, and in A. II. heiti, heitir (bisyllabic), mod. usage heiti through all significations; pret. hét, hétu, 2nd pe hézt; part. heittinn. A. [Ulf. *baitan* = *καλεῖν*; A. S. *bātan*; Old Engl. *bight*, pret. *be* O. H. G. *baizan*; Germ. *beissen*; Swed. *beta*; Dan. *bede*]. I. *tra* with acc. *to call, give name to*; hve þik hétu hjú? Fsm. 47; Urð hétu ein Vsp. 20; Heiði hana hétu, 25; Grimmi mik hétu, Gm. 49; hve þik heit halr, Hkv. Hjörv. 14; Hnikar hétu mik, Skv. 2. 18; hétu þræl, Rm. héta Erna (Ernu?), 36: the naming of infants was in the heathen a accompanied by a kind of baptism (*ausa vatni*), vide *ausa*, p. 35. metaph. *to call on one*; in the phrase, heita e-n á brott, *to turn one on call on one to be gone*; þá er maðr á brott heittinn ef honum er eigi deit matr at málum, Grág. i. 149; Vermundur hét hann á brott ok kvað ha eigi þar lengr vera skyldu, Sturl. ii. 230; só also, ef bóndi heitr gríðma sinn af vist förtállaust, Grág. i. 157; eða heitið mik héðan, Ls. 7; ek v heittinn út (*turned out*) sförum sinnum, Sighvat:—with prep., heita á e to call upon one (for help); hón hét á konur at skilja þá, Landn. 49: *exhort one* (in battle), hét á Hólmrygi, Hkm. 2; Ufir hét á oss, Hkr.: (in a verse); Gísl spratt upp skjótt ok heitr á menn sína, at skýli, Þór 22: *to invoke one* (a god, saint), hann tróði á Krist, en hét á þó sþófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; hann heitr nú á fulltrúa sína þorger ok Irpu, Fb. i. 213; ef ek heit á guð minn, Mar.; á Guð skal heita góða hluta, Sól. 4. 3. part. pass. *bight, called*; sjá giöf var heit gulli betri, Ad. 9; löskr mun hann æ heittinn, Am. 57, Fms. vi. 39 (a verse); sjá maðr mun eigi illa heittinn (*will not get a bad report* atferð sinni, Sks. 55 new Ed. β. heittinn, the late, of one dead; ep Odd heittinn föður sinn, Dipl. iv. 13; Salgerðr h., the late S., Vm. 37; ve freq. in mod. usage, hann Jón heittinn, hún Guðrún heitin, etc. I absol. or intrans., in which case pres. bisyllabic heiti (not heit), *to bight, be called*, as in Goth. the pass. of *baitan*; Andvari ek heiti, . . . *ani I bight*, Skv. 2. 2; Ólafur heiti ek, Fms. x. 226; ek heiti Ari, I (fine); Jósu vatni, Jarl létu heita, Rm. 31; Óðinn ek nú heiti, Yg ek áðan hét, Gm. 54; Gangráðr ek heiti, Vpm. 8; Ask veit ek stanc heitir Yggdrasil, Vsp. 19: esp. freq. in an hist. style in introducing person for the first time, Mörðr hét maðr, hann átti dóttur eina er Un hét, móðir hennar hét þorgerðr, Rútr hét bróðir hans, Nj. i. 2; þ áttu eptir dóttur er þuridr hét, hinn elsti son Bjarnar hét Grímke Ísl. ii. 4. Óðdr hét maðr, son Ónundar breiðskeggs, hann átti þá ko er Jórunn hét; annarr son þeirra hét Þóroddr en annarr Þorvaldr, þurí hét dóttir Odds en ónnur Jófríðr, 121, 122; þorsteinr hét maðr, ha var Egilsson, en Ásgerðr hét móðir þorsteins, 189; þau gátu son, var vatni aussinn ok hét Þórolfr, 146, etc.; and in endless instances answer to Engl. *there was a man, and his name was* (*he was bight*) *so* aso. The ancients said, hve (or hversu) heitir þú, 'how' art thou named? Germ. *wie heisst du?* thus, hve þú heitir? hve þik kalla konir? ek heit Atli ek heiti, and hve þú heitir, hála nágráðug? Hrimgerðr ek heit Hkv. Hjörv. 14–17; hve sú jörð heitir, hve sá himinn heitir, hversu má heitir, hve sjá sól heitir, etc., Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 2 30, 32, 34, Vpm. 11, 13, 15, 17; the northern Icelanders still say, hve (i. e. hversu) heitir maðrinn, sælir verið þér, hvors' heitir maðrinn? answer. Hrólfr heitir hann, Ásgrímsson að norðan, Sig. Pét. in Hrólfr (a play), p. in mod. usage, hvat (*vöðr*) heitir þú? hvað heitir þú? Eg heitir Jón, (Stef. Ó. the same phrase occurs now and then in old writers, hvat heitir þér sjú Ld. 234; hvat heitir hún? Helga heitir hún, Ísl. ii. 201 (Cod. Holm. hvat = hversu?); as also in the poem Fsm. (but only preserved in paper MSS 9, 11, 13, 19, 23, 31, 35, 37; but hve, 46, 47. β. of places, oft

th dat. and prep. of the place; á þeim bæ er á Brjámslæk heitir, Bs. 379; land þat er í Hvammi heitir, Gísl. 121; bær hans hét á Stokkum, i. iii. 324; á þeim bæ er at Hóli heitir, Hrafn. 5; ok því heitir þat síðan Geitdal, 3; bær heitir á Bakka, á Meðalhúsum, at Búifelli, á Auðúlfs-íðum, at Svinavatni, í Vestrhópi, í Sléttadal, Ísl. ii. 322—325. *2.* *be called, reckoned so and so*; þú heitir hóu sónu at sök, *then she was convicted*, N. G. L. i. 351; þú skalt frá þessum degi frjáls maðr ita, Ld. 50; heit hvers manns niðingr ella, Nj. 176; heidr en h. kotrl, eigi er þat nafn fyrir-litanda, at heita húskarlar konungs, Sks. 270; er vill heitinn horskr, Hm. 61. *3.* reflex., *hétomc, to name oneself or to be called*; hétomc Grímmir, hémoc Gangleri, einu nafni hétomc lreigi, hétomc þundur fyrir þat, Gm. 46, 48, 54.

B. With dat., [cp. Goth. *fawraga heitan*; A. S. *bātan*, pret. *bet*; erm. *verbeissen*];—*to promise*, with dat. both of the person and thing, or the thing in infin., or absol.; heita hörðu, *to threaten*, Am. 78; h. göðu, l.; h. bölvi, Hdl. 49; afarkostom, Fms. i. 75; hann heitr þeim þar í stí fornrum lögum, O. H. 35; engu heit ek um þat, 167; mantú nokktur erju þú hézt mér í fyrta, Anal. 190; at lítit mark sé at, hverju þú heitr, ns. vii. 120; fyrir þau hín fögru fyrirheit er þú hézt þeim manni, er maðr hans yði—þat skal ek efna sem ek hét þar um, i. 217; kom ræstinn þar, sem hann hafði heitið, *as he had promised*, 72; þú munt ra okkr slíka sæmd sem þú hefir heitið, Nj. 5; Njáll hét at fara,

II. *to make a vow*, the vow in dat., the god or person invoked with prep. and acc. (h. á e-n), cp. A. above; þat sýndisk jinnum ráð á samkomunni, at h. til verðr-bata, en um þat urðu menn ra ásatúrir hverju heita skyldi, vill Ljótr því láta h. at gefa til hofs, en ra út börn en drepa gamal-menni, Rd. 248; þá heitr Ingimundr prestur bóka-kista hans skyldi á land koma ok bækr, Bs. i. 424; ok skyldu enn taka at heita, þeir hétu at gefa . . . 483; hét Haraldr því til sigs, at hann skyldi taka skírn, Fms. i. 107; eptir þat hét hon miklum jófum á hinn helga Jón biskup, Bs. i. 201 and passim, esp. in the miracle-books.

III. reflex. and pass. *to plight oneself, be betrothed*; þá sá hon þat at ráði ok með henni vinir hennar at heitask rólfi, Eg. 36; þeim hétumk þá þjóðkonungi, Skv. 3. 36; *to betroth*, rkat ek heima þá er (hón) þér heitinn var, *when she (the bride) was ven to thee*, Alm. 4; kom svá, at Bárði var heitið meyjunni, *that the maid was betrothed to B.*, Eg. 26. *2.* *to vow, plight one's faith*; þeir hétusk ra Hákon ór landi, Jd.: *to vow one's person to one*, at hann heitask um heilaga Ólafi konungi, Hkr. iii. 288; *to bind oneself*, þá menn er num höfðu heitisk til fóruneytis, Fms. vii. 204.

eita, *th*, [heitr], *to beat*; hón heitti steinana, Lv. 70; hann lét taka ment ok heita í katli, Fms. vi. 153; h. spjót í eldi, Fas. ii. 29; sólin it hafit, Rb. 444. *2.* *to brew*; heita mungútt, Bs. i. 339, 340, þ. K: 100, Finnb. 294, Eg. 88; heita öl, 148, Hkv. 3; heita til anna, *to brew for Yule*, Orkn. 112;—the ancients used to drink fresh-swead ale.

eita, u, f. *brewing*, N. G. L. ii. 249, iii. 197; öl-heita, *ale-brewing*, ndn. 215. *COMPS*: heitu-gagn, n. a *boiler*, D. N. heitu-hús, n. *brew-house*, Fms. viii. 329. heitu-kerald, n. a *brewing-vat*, Dipl. 18. heitu-keittill, n. a *boiler*, Dipl. iii. 4, Fb. iii. 447. heitu-na, u, f. a *woman brewer*, Rétt. 6. 3. heitu-maðr, m. a *brewer*, url. ii. 44. heitu-viðr, m. *fuel for brewing*, Rétt. 59. heitan, f. a *booting, threatening*, Fms. vi. 371, 437, Sturl. ii. 57, Fs. 31. itanar-orð, n. pl. *menaces*, Fms. vi. 118, Sturl. iii. 141.

HEITASK, ad, dep.; [in mod. usage this word is often used as a strong verb, as if it belonged to the great verb heita above; but wrongly, as they are widely different, the former referring to Goth. *baitjan*, the latter to Goth. *wōtjan*, answering to Icel. *hóta*, *hœta*, q. v., Old Engl. *to wite*];—*boot, threaten, abuse one*; heitask við e-n, with infin. or absol., hann rir reidan mjök ok heitask við Odd, Korm. 142; aldrei hallmælti hann inum sínum ok aldri heitaðisk hann við þá, *and he never spoke evil or abused his enemies*, Nj. 211; hann settisk í bú hans en heitaðisk þó bónda, Fs. 157; hvern ert þú svá djarfr, at þú þorir at heitask við föngja várn? Fms. i. 75; with infin., heituðusk Danir mjök at fara öð herja í Noreg, 160; h. e-s, viii. 167; þeir heitaðusk at verja hann, . 290; Knútr heitaðisk jafnan at herja til Englands, Ísl. ii. 241; hjónin heituðusk við í öðru lagi at hlaupa á brott, Bjarn. 27; hann task at brjóta þau, O. H. L. 23; h. til e-s, muntú ná godorði þínu þú þú heitisk eigi til, þorst. Siðu H. 173; absol., segir at konungi mundi t eigi duga at heitask eðr herja á innan-lands fólk, Hkr. i. 144. In old language heitast is chiefly used of those who shortly before death see a man, and after death haunt him, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 222.

eit-bundinn, part. *bound by a vow*, Sturl. iii. 240, Rd. 246. eit-dagr, m. a *votive day*; heitdagr Eyfirdinga, *the first Tuesday in month Einmánuðr (April), a 'day of vow'* at the end of the winter en fodder and food began to run short, vide Rd. ch. 7.

eit-fastr, adj. *true to one's word*, Sturl. ii. 133, Hkr. iii. 252.

eit-fengi, n. a *being heitfengr*, Lv. 70.

eit-fengr, adj. *able to eat one's food burning hot*, Gret. 91.

eit-fé, n. *votive money*, Bs. i. 308, 450.

eit-guð, n. a *god to whom one makes a vow*, Bárð. 168.

heit-hleifr, m. a *votive loaf*, Vm. 33.

heiti, u, a *name, denomination*, 623, 62, Fms. i. 23, Hkr. i. 320, Orkn. (beğunnd heiti, *simple nouns*, opp. to kenningar, *circumlocutions or metaphors*, Edda (Sksm.); heiti and nafn are used almost synonymously, lands-heiti, stada-heiti.

heitingar, f. pl. *threats, imprecations*, Lat. *dirae*, Fas. i. 39, iii. 533, Gret. 203 new Ed., cp. Ísl. þjóðs. i. 222.

heit-kona, u, f. *one's promised spouse*, distinguished from festar-kona, in whose case the ceremony of *betrothal* has taken place (*vide festar*); hón skal vera heitkona Gunnlaugs en cigi festar-kona, Ísl. ii. 217, 239, 255, Fb. i. 372, Sturl. iii. 179.

heitleikr, m. *beat*, Mar.

heit-orð, u, a *promise*, Sturl. i. 34, ii. 167, Bs. i. 682, Þórd. 21 new Ed.

HEITR, adj. [cp. Ulf. *heito* = *fever*, Matth. viii. 14; A. S. *bāt*; Engl. *bat*; Hel. *bēt*; Germ. *beiss*; Dan. *beed*; Swed. *bet*];—*bat, burning*; heitan eld, Ísl. ii. 152; eldi heitari, *botter than fire*, Hm. 50, Gret. 134; heitt skin, *bat sunshine*, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; heitt veðr, *bat weather*, vii. 165; veðr heitt af sólu, Ísl. ii. 193; skaltú cigi þurfa heitara at baka, Nj. 199; heitt siment, *bat mortar*, Fms. vi. 153; eða hellir hann á hann því nókkvi er svá heitt er, at (of a fluid), Grág. ii. 129; heitt mjólk, Lv. 70; heitr grautr, Eb. 198; ekki er heitt, *'tis not hot*, Lv. l. c.; e-m er (verðr) heitt, *to be warm*, Sks. 63; mér er heitt, *I am hot*; eld-h., *bat as fire*; glóð-h., *glowing hot*; brenn-h., *burning hot*; fun-h., *sjóð-h.*, etc., q. v.; heitt blóð, heitr sveiti, Korm.

II. metaph. *hot, ardent*; heit ást, *bat love*; unna (elska) heitt, *to love dearly*, Lex. Poët., and in mod. usage. *2.* *bat, angry*; göra sik heitan, Bs. i. 717, Stj. 181; verða h. við e-n, 719.

heit-ramr, adj. *boasting, braggart*, Bs. i. 649.

heit-rofi, a, m. (*heit-rofa*), a *promise-breaker*, Fms. ii. 55, Fs. 96.

heitsi, adj. indecl.; verða e-s-h., *to engage oneself to a thing*, þjóð. 151.

heit-strenging, f. a *solemn vow of the heathen kind* (cp. *strengja heit*), Fms. i. 4, Hrafn. 8, Ísl. ii. 42, Fms. xi. 26, 109—113, 152, Fs. 122. For descriptions of this heathen custom, esp. at festivals (at Yule time, at funerals), see esp. *Hænsa þ. S.* ch. 12, *Jónsv. S.* ch. 8, 37, cp. *Hkr. Ó. T.* ch. 39, *Hervar. S.* ch. 4 (Fas. i. 417), *Hkr. Har. S.* hárf. ch. 4, *Yngl. S.* ch. 40, *Harð. S.* ch. 14, *Flóamanna S.* ch. 2 (cp. *Landn. i.* ch. 3), *Hrafn. ch.* 2, *Hkv. Iljörv.* (prose).

heit-strengja, d, to *vow*, Fms. xi. 110, Str.; (better in two words.)

heit-söngur, m. a *votive song*, Bs. i. 307, 354.

heit-yrði, n. = heitord.

HEKLA, u, f. [akin to höknl, q. v.], a kind of *couled or hooded frock*, knitted of divers colours, see Fms. ii. 72, viii. 106; hekla flekkótt, Fas. i. 120, *Landn.* 319; blárend h., Ísl. ii. 44; h. af skarlati ok samuð öll brögðum, Fms. ii. 70; græn h., Ó. H. 158. *COMPS*: Heklu-fjall, n. 'Hecla-fell,' the name of mount Hecla, Bs., *Ann. passim*; in mod. usage abbreviated Hekla, prob. called so from its *frock or hood of snow*. Fourteen eruptions of mount Hecla are recorded, of A. D. 1104, 1158, 1206, 1222, 1300, 1341, 1389, 1440 (the exact year uncertain), 1510, 1597, 1636, 1693, 1766, 1845, besides earthquakes or partial eruptions in the immediate neighbourhood in 1294 and 1554, see Ísl. Ann., Jón Egilsson (*Annals*), Björn á Skarðsa (*Annals*). In the Middle Ages Hecla became mythical in Europe, and was regarded as a place of punishment for the damned; the Danes say 'begone to Heckenfjeld,' the North Germans 'to Hackelberg,' the Scots 'to John Hacklebirnie's house,' cp. the Sk. 154. heklum-maðr, m. a *hooded man*, Fms. ii. 70.

Heklungar, m. pl. 'Frockmen,' the name of a political party in Norway in the days of king Sverri, Fms. viii. 106 sqq.

HEL, f., gen. heljar, dat. helju or hel (less correct); a nom. helja never occurs in old writers, although a gen. helju is used in the mod. phrase, milli heims ok helju (old and better heljar); [Ulf. *balja* = *āðns*, Matth. xi. 23, Luke xvi. 23, 1 Cor. xv. 55; A. S. and Engl. *hell*; Hel. and O. H. G. *hellia*; Germ. *bülle*; cp. Dan. i *hjel*];—*the abode of the dead*:

1. in a heathen sense answering to the Greek Hades, and distinguished from Valhalla; í Helju, Alm. 15, 19, 21, 27, 33; til Heljar, Skm. 27, Vtkv. 6, Vpm. 43; ok létta ekki fyrr en vér höfum sigmund í Helju, Fær. 166; væntir mik, at hann sé nú í Helju, Fas. i. 233; at þau undr beri fyrir þik at þú sér brátt í Helju ok víst mun þetta þin turða vera, Ísl. ii. 351; fara til Heljar, *to fare to Hel*, to die, Gísl. 107.

2. phrases or sayings, heimta e-n ór Helju, *to draw one out of Hel*, i. e. *to rescue him from imminent death or peril*; þóttusk þeir hafa hann ór Helju heimtan, Eg. 533, Fs. 8, Fms. iii. 80; cp. gráta Baldr ór Helju, Edda 38, 39, Bs. i. 648 (in a verse); búask til Heljar, *to bask one for a journey to Hel*, i. e. *to put him in a shroud*; ok er þat því mælt at maðr þykki til Heljar búask, sá er sik klæðir mjök, þá er hann gengr út eðr klæðir sik lengi, Gísl. 107; liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar (see heimr II), Gret. 114, Fas. ii. 437, Fb. i. 260; liggja á Heljar þremi, *to lie on the threshold of Hel*, O. H. L. 71; cigi eru vér svá á Heljar þróm komnir, at þú hafir allt ráð vart í hendi þér, 655 x. 1; rasa í Helina opna, *to rush into open Hel*, i. e. *to seek death*, Fms. viii. 437; í lagna höfuð ór Helju, *to release one's head out of Hel*, Skv. 2. 1.

III. *death*; unnusk þeir Hákon mikit, svá at þá skildi ekki nema hel, Fms. vii. 233; höggur á tvær

hendr ok þykkir eigi betra líf en hel, *without caring for his life*, Ísl. ii. 368; mér er verra líf en hel, Stj. 495; bíða heljar, *to bide for death*, Stor. 24; nema þeim liggi við hel eða húsangar, N. G. L. i. 54; þat er vant at sjá, félagsmaðr, hvárt fyrr kemr, hel eðr langframi, Orkn. 466.

2. abverb. phrases, **a.** til heljar, *to death*; hafðr til heljar, *put to death*, Grág. i. 34; drepa mann til heljar, 161; bita e-u til heljar, N. G. L. i. 341; svelta til heljar, *to starve to death*, Bret. 8; færa e-n til heljar, *to slay one*, Fms. vi. 166. **β.** í hel, *to death* (Dan. i *hjel*); sofa í hel, *to sleep oneself to death*, Rb. 356; vella möðkum í hel, 414; berja grjóti í hel, *to stave to death*, Landn. 236, Eb. 98, Ld. 152, Gísl. 118; berja e-n í hel, Fms. v. 181; drepa e-n í hel, Hbl. 27, Am. 38.

III. *the ogress Hel*, the Proserpine of Scandin. mythol., Edda 18, 37-39, Gm. 31, Vtkv. 3; með Helju, id.; bjóða Helju útlausn, etc., id.; haldi Hel því er hefir, Edda 38 (in a verse): Hel was represented as of a black, livid hue, whence the phrase, blár sem Hel, *black as Hel*, Nj. 177; blár sem Hel ok digr sem nauð, Eb. 314; **Heljar-skinn**, n. '*Hel-skin*,' *Black-skin*; hann lézk eigi slík Heljar-skinn séð hafa, Landn. 121; also as a nickname, id. The inmates of Hel (ghosts called up from below) were supposed to be endowed with a supernatural strength, whence the phrases, **heljar-afl**, n. *strength of Hel*, *gigantic strength*; tók hann þá á sinu heljarafli, Od. ix. 538 (*ἐπέπεσε δὲ τῷ ἀντικέσθῳ*): **heljar-karl**, m. a '*hell-carle*,' *a person of gigantic strength*, Fb. i. 212; **heljar-maðr**, m. (**heljar-menni**, n.), *a man of Hel*, like **heljar-karl**, Ld. 160; er þat jafnan reynt, at heljarmaðrinn er harðr við at eiga, Al. 109; Oddr kvæð eigi hógligt við heljarmann þann, en við fjölkyngi móður hans, Fs. 32; ok er illt at fásík við heljarmanninn, Grett. 134; gördu eigi þat at hætta þér einn undir vápn heljarmannsins, Þorst. S. St. 52; hann er h. ok ván at lítt hljótsk af, Fs. 36; ekki mun heljarmaðr þessi láta hér við lenda, Od. xxii. 70: **Heljar-sinnar**, m. pl. *the champions of Hel*, *demons, ghosts*, Edda (Sksm.) 41; salir Heljar, *the balls of Hel*, Vsp. 35; cp. also **Heljar-grind**, f. *the gates of Hel*; **Heljar-meyjar**, f. pl. *the maids of Hel*; **Heljar-reip**, n. *the ropes of Hel*, Sól. 37-39; **Heljar-rann**, n. *the ball of Hel*, Vtkv. 6; **Heljar-diskr**, m. *the dish of Hel*, Edda (Gl.), Sturl. (in a verse); **Heljar-eppli**, n., Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); **Heljar-askr**, m. *the ash of Hel*, Sturl. (in a verse), cp. Vsp. 2.

HÉLA, u, f. [Lat. *gelu*], *boar frost, rime*, Hkv. 2. 42, Edda 85, Stj. 292, Barl. 198. COMPS: **hélu-fall**, n. *a fall of rime*, Gísl. 67. **hélu-frost**, n. *a rime frost*. **hélu-kaldr**, adj. *rime cold*, Sks. 41. **hélu-skúr**, f. *a rime shower*, Stj. 292. **hélu-þoka**, u, f. *a rime fog, mist*, Sturl. i. 179.

héla, d, *to be covered with rime*, Edda 3; hlýr hélar, Lex. Poët.: part. **hélðr**, *icy*, poët. epithet of ships, the sea; **hélðir** húfar, *hélð haf*, Lex. Poët.

hel-blár, adj. *black as death*, Fas. iii. 653.

Hel-blindi, a, m. a name of Odín, Edda.

HELDR, adv. compar.; superl. **HELZT**; [Goth. *baldis*; Dan. *beller*; Swed. *hellre*, *beller*: only Scandinavian, not being found in the Teut. dialects.]

A. COMPAR., **I.** *more, rather*: **I.** with the particle en (an), *rather ... than*; hann var heldr ljótr en gólgir, Eluc. 55; kjós hann heldr til en frá, Bs. i. 480; umbeygilega hljóðs-greind heldr en hvassa, Skálda 182; með margföldu atkvæði heldr en einföldu, Sks. 311; hygg ek at heldr hafi hann helvíti en þessi maðr, Fms. vii. 118; vill hón at honum sé eigi frá vísat ... heldr en þeir gefi upp borgina, Fms. i. 157; with a comparative, *less than, more than*; er þeim sé eigi minni kunnleikr á heldr en náðium, Grág. ii. 343; það hann skipa eptir konung-legrí miskunn meir, heldr en eptir hóflausri reiði Amans, Sks. 467. **2.** hvárt heldr ... eða, *either ... or*; *whether ... or ...*; hvárt sem þat yrði heldr kü lldi eðr vaðmál, Dipl. iv. 13; en nú vitum vér eigi hvárt heldr er, ... eða muntú ... *now we know not which is the case, whether ... or ...*, Fms. i. 33; eða being understood, Gunnlaugi kveðsk vel líka hvárt at heldr er, *G. said he should be well pleased whatever was done*, Ísl. ii. 267.

3. at heldr, *not merely ... but rather, all the more, or after a negative, any more*; at heldr tveinnr, at ek munda gjarna veita yðr öllum, *not merely for two, but I would gladly yield it to you all*, Nj. 117; ok þótti ekki hans hefit at heldr, þótt (*the more, though*) þetta væri at gört, Ísl. ii. 273; en eigi er at heldr hefit göfugra frænda varra, Fms. viii. 136, Hm. 95; ok at heldr þótt (*even though*) þeir væri frjálslir menn, þá væri þeir þó (*yet*) óbóta-menni, Eg. 737. **II.** intens. *very*; systur fríða heldr, *a very pretty sister*, Hom. 115; heldr hljóðr, heldr fámálgr, Fms. xi. 78; var brúðrín döpr heldr, Nj. 11; þær voru málgr ok heldr illorðar, 66; heldr eðr fámennr, Glúm. 377; tala heldr harðfariða, Eb. 256; konungur var h. úkátr, Eg. 44; mér er heldr kalt, *I am very cold*, Orkn. (in a verse); þat mun mál manna, at görd sjá sé heldr skökk, Eg. 738; þorólfr ífýsti heldr uppgöngu, Eg. 242; var þá svá komit deginum, at heldr tók út eyktina, *that the hour of eykt was just passing*, Fb. i. 192.

III. *but, on the contrary*, Germ. *aber, vielmehr*, esp. after a negative; eru þat ekki engla nöfn? answer, heldr (no, but) kenningar-nöfn, Eluc. 12; eigi mælar hann svá ... heldr (*but*), 40;— eigi, ... nema enn heldr, *but on the contrary*, Stj. 409, 412, 428, 442; hann rak eigi erendi bróður síns, heldr það hann þeirrar konu sér til handa, Fms. vii. 103; at hyggiandi sinni skylit maðr hrásinn vera, heldr gætiinn

at geði, Hm. 6; ekki er þat, heldr vill faðir þinn, at ... Glúm. 379; í þeir sér þat eigi einhlítt, heldr hafa þeir tekið ... Ó. H. 32; hefir ekki, ... heldr er yðr þat sæmd, at ... Fagrsk. ch. 16; með líttli glá heldr með niuku augri, Barl. 144. **β.** *but, Lat. sed, at*; Rútr n. úmæla þér í öngu, heldr mun hann biða at allir geymi þin sem bezt, 14; eru þeir eigi einir saman í ráða-görð sinni, heldr hafa þeir með marga vitra menn, Sks. 313; very freq. in mod. usage, *but*, þar er hvo káld né vetrar-riki né steypi-riku, heldr ... Od. ix; öngvar hafa ráðs-samikur eða lög, heldr búa þeir í víðum hellrum, 112; ekki h. hjardmenn þar yfirförr, eða akryrkju-menn, heldr er eyin ávalt óbyggð mönnum, 123; ekki bjuggu Lótofarar bana-ráð mönnum mínum, heldr 92; hann vildi ekki aprnúa ... heldr vildu þeir eptir verða, 95; h. var hið mesta tröll, og ekki menskum manni líkr, heldr skógþöktum tí hárra fjalla, 191; grát eigi lengr svo ákaffiga, freista heldr (*but try*). Od. iv. 544.

IV. with adverbs; ekki heldr, *neither*; ekki allnað og ekki h. mjög langt undan landi, Od. ix. 117; né heldr, *nor either*; e er þar heldr umgang af veiði-mönnum, *neither is there ...*, 120; hve gróðr-setja þeir nokkra plantan með höndum sínum né heldr (*neil*) plægja jörðina, 108; ekki ... auk heldr, *not to speak of, still less, far less*; hann vil ekki ljá mér það, auk heldr gefa, *he will not lend it to me, less give it*: hitt-þó heldr, *rather the contrary*! pronc. hitt-ó heldr! ironically, e.g. tarna er fallett, hitt-ó heldr, *how fine, or rather the contrary*, i. e. *what a shame!* with advverb. datives, öngu heldr, *no more*; heldr, miklu heldr, *much sooner*.

B. SUPERL., **I.** *soonest*; hefí ek þat helzt í hug mér, 21; kunnu þeir þat helzt at segia til Ástríðar, at ... Fms. i. 68; þykkjask nú helzt mun, Nj. 66; *most*, nú er þetta fylskni helzt, í sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, Grág. i. 75. freq. in mod. usage, *soonest, best, most*, Germ. *am liebsten, am besen* eg vildi það helzt, það væri helzt reynanda. **II.** with adverb. einkum helzt, *especially*; þeir er Guði þjóna einkum helzt, 625. í hóti helzt, nökkvi helzt; þeir áttu hóti helzt sér nokkura kosti í fénum Ísl. ii. 134; ok þat hefir hann nökkvi helzt, er Búi mælar fyrir honum Fms. xi. 78; þá hafði nú helzt nökkut munr á fengizt, Edda 32; e h., *above all*; allra helzt í lögum, Skálda 162; hvar helzt, *wherever* Hom.

III. *helzti or hölzti*, with an adjective, *very much, very often* with the notion of *far too*; hölzti varr, Fms. viii. 91; h. nær oft Eb. 133; hölzti vaskligir, Al. 37; hann lézk við hölzti mik hraustleik, 41; ok kvæð Guðrúnu hölzti gott at vefja honum at h. sér, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 255; helzti fúradír, Fær. 37; helzti lengi (*too long*) hefir svá farit, Fms. vi. 393; þer sitíð heima ok látið væni ok eruð á hölzti margir, Ld. 216; þorólfr kvæð þrel þann helzti aðg; Eb. 154; hölzti miklir úgefufu-menn, Nj. 191; hölzti höfum vér v. aúðtrygg, Fas. i. 531; þyki mér nú sí ræða helzti löng orðin, Sks. 3 ok er þer hvárr-veggi helzti göðr, Fms. i. 75; kvæð konung hölzti h þar hafa krotip um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376.

heldri, adj. compar. *the better*; and **helztr**, superl. *the best, forem* í heldra lagi, *in high degree*, Fms. ix. 262, Alex. 92; í heldrum lög id., Fas. iii. 551; þykkir mönnum svá helztr kostur, *the best choice*, Hkr. 76; finnsk mér þat ráð helzt til ..., *the best step to be taken methinks* is Fb. i. 83; beztrar vináttu ok helztrar, *of the best friendship and tru* Bs. i. 708; er einn hefir verit helztr lendra manna í Noregi, Eb. 334 mod. usage, heldra fólk, heldri menn, *better sort of people, gentle* opp. to almúgi; heldri manna börn, and the like: helztu menn, *best men*.

helþingr or **helþingr**, m., D. N.; vide **helmingr**.

Hel-fíkr, m. = **helgráðr**, Fas. i. 385.

helft, f. [hálf], *a half*, D. N., Landn. 218, v. l. (paper MS.), freq. mod. usage: **helbalf**, H. E. ii. 41.

hel-fúss, adj. *eager for death*, Akv. 43.

hel-för, f. '*Hel-faring*,' *death, burial*, Blas. 44.

HELGA, a, **hælg**, a Norse form, Bret. 34, 96, [heilagr], *to nobly, ballow, sanctify*:

I. a law term, *to appropriate land or like*, by performing some sacred rites; komit hefi ek nú eldi á þve land ok er helgat landit Einari syni mínum, Glúm. 391; hann skaut ána með tundur-öru ok helgaði sér svá landit fyrir vestan, Landn. i. hann gerði eld mikinn við hvern vatns-ós ok helgaði sér svá allt h. 207; svá helguðu þeir sér allan Öxarfjörð, 234 (interesting): *to adj cate to one*, hét hann því at h. þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við h. Landn. 97; hann gördi þar hof mikit ok helgaði þór (dat.), id.; Ásb helgaði landuám sitt þór ok kallaði þórs-mörk, 280; hence in n usage, helga sér e-ð, *to prove a thing to be one's own, make one's right thing good*, e.g. hann skal hafa það ef hann getr helgað sér það, *he shall have it if he can prove it to be his*, e.g. M. N. er fundinn, ... réttir eigi má helga sér og vitja, þjóðólfr, *passim* of property lost and found. helga sik, *to clear oneself of a charge*; þóat hinn helgi sik með heim kvíðar-vitni, N. G. L. ii. 69. **γ.** helga þing, h. leið, *to proclaim* solen the sanctity of a meeting, fixing the pale or bounds (þinghelgi, q. godi sá er þinghelgi á, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, G. i. 100; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfegðar; alþingi, Landu. (App.) 335; Glúmr átti ok at helga haustþing, G.

hann sendi þórd at helga þverár-leið, Sturl. iii. 169; leið skal svá h. at sem þing; á leið helgaðri, Grág. i. 122, Band. 2. of a person (acc.), to proclaim a person's inviolability; ek helgaða pik á þingskálalangi, Nj. 99 (of an outlawed person); hann keypti at þormóði, at hann helgaði Örn, Landn. 288, i. e. to make out that an outlaw had been slain when a bowshot (örskots-helgi), he being inviolable (heilagr) within that distance. 3. in mod. usage, to protect by law; helga varp, æðarfl., etc., = fríða, q. v. II. eccl. to bellow, sanctify; helga þú þá ínum sanuleika, John xvii. 17; fyrir þá helga eg sjálfan vinn, svo þeir sé og helgaðri í sanuleikanum, 19, Ephes. v. 26, 1 Thess. v. 2 Hebr. xiii. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 15; meðal þeirra sem helgaðri verða, Acts 32; helgat fyrir Heilagan Anda, Rom. xv. 16; þér eruð helgaðri, eruð réttlátir, 1 Cor. vi. 11, passim; hvort er meira? gullit eða muste- hvert er helgar gullit, . . . eða altarið það sem offrit helgar? Matth. xii. 17, 19. III. reflex. to be sanctified, Hom. 96, Fms. iv. 111; ljúsk og styrkisk þessar hendr, Fms. viii. 26. bl-galdr, n. a death-dirge, Fbr. 24. elgan (helgun), f. sanctification, Hom. 160, Mar. 13, Stj. 141, 149, for. i. 30, 1 Thess. iv. 3, 2 Thess. ii. 13, Pass. 24. 2: sacramentum, þar helganir, skírn ok ferming, K. Á. 20: consecration, h. holds ok þús várs Herra Jesu Christi, H. E. i. 463. el-genginn, part. 'Hel-gone,' dead, Eg. (in a verse). elgi, f., I. a law term, security, inviolability; nema honum helgi meiri mælt en fjórbaugs-manni, Grág. i. 98; engir hundar eru helgi á sér, ii. 119; hann skal segja til þess í þingbrekku hverja helgi hann leggur á, 267; ú-helgi, loss or forfeiture of one's personal security, i. e. outlawry; fríð-helgi, security; man-helgi, sacredness of the person: also in a local sense, a holy place, sanctuary; örskots-helgi, sanctuary within bowsbot; þing-helgi, the holy boundary of a meeting within a pale fixed in the formulary, helga þing; fisk-helgi, the limits within which the right of jetsum is valid, thus a whale is recorded to have been killed outside fisk-helgi, Þjóðólfr, July 28, 1869, p. 162. II. business, sanctity, 625. 12, Bs. passim, Hkr. ii. 371; helgi Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 359, passim. compds: helgi-dagr, m. a holiday. helgi-ker, m. a balidom, sanctuary, N. T. helgi-hald, n. holiday-keeping, N. G. L. i. 348, Valla L. 213, Fb. ii. 232. helgi-spjöll, n. pl. = helgibrot. helgi-staðr, m. a holy place, Eb. 12, Edda 10, Landn. 98. helgi, a, m. (Norse form Hecelgi), the Holy, a pr. name; as also Helga, u., Landn. helgr, f., dat. and acc. helgi, pl. helgar, [Swed. helg], a holiday, feast, Sabbat; hann vildi eigi berjask um Jóln fyrir sakir helgar, Fms. vii. 1; hefisk sú helgr þváttdag, K. Á. 152; halda Jóna-helgi, id.; hringja helgar, to ring the bells at a feast, Ó. H. 118; Sunnudags-h., Páska-h., Jón-h., Hvítasunnuh.; eptir helgina, after the Sabbat, Orkn. 268. compds: helgar-brigði, n. = helgibrot, Valla L. 209. helgar-brot (elgi-brot, K. Á. 174), n. Sabbat-breaking, N. G. L. i. 371. helgar-fer, m. a holiday-truce, Fms. vii. 32. el-gráðr, m. voracity betokening death (in the case of one who is fey), F. i. 372 (in a paraphrase from a poem); cp. bel-buogr, Ivar Aasen. el-grindr, f. pl. the gates of Hel, Edda. ELLA, u, f., gen. helna, Bs. i. 204, [hallr, m.; Swed. häll], a flat stone, slate, þórd. 36 new Ed., Fs. 66, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 241, Orkn. 246: a table-land of rocks, leiddum síðan skipit upp á hellurnar, Fms. xi. 241; þó Ól þóra barn uppi á hellunni, Hkr. i. 118, (Hákonar-hella, the name of a place); sumt féll á hellu ok þornadi, Hom. Matth. xiii. 5; hjálpar- brock of salvation; hneyklunar-h., rock of offence, Rom. ix. 33; þvát var grundvallat á hellu, Matth. vii. 25: a tablet of stone (= steintu), Ver. 22; gull-hella, q. v.: a local name, Landn.; also Hellu- land, n. the Polar-land north and east of Greenland. 2. metaph. illic. of a tumour, hard to the touch; var þrotinn hlaupinn sundr í þr hellur, Bs. i. 178. compds: helna-grjótt, n. slate stones, Bs. i. c. Helu-berg, n. a slate quarry. hellu-bjarg, n. a slate crag. hellu- faga, u, f. a thin slate. Hellu-flagi, a, m. id., a nickname, Landn. Helu-hnoðri, a, m., botan. the biting stone-crop, sedum acre, Hjalt. Helu-nám, n. a slate quarry, Vm. 36. hellu-steinn, m. a flat stone, slab, Eg. 181, 579, Þorf. Karl. 428, Vápn. 4, Fas. ii. 238: a rock, Matth. vii. 24. ELLA, t. [halla], to pour out water or the like, with dat.; hella vatni, e, Grág. i. 129, 133, K. Þ. K. 12, 623. 54; h. silfri yfir höfuð e-m, e, vi. 375; h. í kné e-m, Fbr. 33; var helli í þik mjólk, milk was poured into thy mouth, Fms. vi. 32; hella út, to pour out, spill, Fs. 147; h. ú niðr, to spill, Al. 55; h. út tárur, to shed tears, 623. 17; h. út blí, to shed blood, Blas. 47, Nj. 272, Sks. 782; h. í sik, to gulp, fuzzle (gar), Fas. i. 296. 2. reflex., hellask fram, to be poured forth, to forth, Rb. 438. eling, f. pouring, shedding; blóds út-helling, bloodshed. elin-hagra, u, f. a kind of hymn, Hjalt. ELLIR, m., gen. hellis, pl. hellar, (mod. pl. hellrar, hellrum, etc., vide Cmm.). [akin to hallr]—a cave (in rocks), Orkn. 4, 28, Fs. 66, 73, Grág. i. 31, 134, Fms. vii. 81, Grett.; hann fór upp til hellisins Surts (mod. Surts- þir) ok færði þar drápu þá, er hann hafði ort um jötuninn í hellinum,

Landn. 199, (nauta-hellir, Bs. i. 320,) passim. compds: hellis-berg (-bjarg, Grett. 164), n. a cavernous rock, Fms. x. 174, Fas. iii. 401. hellis-búi, a, m. a 'cave-dweller,' a giant. hellis-dyrr, f. pl. the doors of a cave, Fms. i. 211, vii. 82, 83, Orkn. 428. hellis-gluggi, a, m. the window of a cave, Fas. iii. 413. hellis-gólf, u. the floor of a cave, Fas. iii. 414. hellis-menn, m. pl. cave-men, outlaws, Landn. 61, 67, 182. Hellismanna-saga, u, f. the story of the cave-men, Ísl. Þjóds. ii. 300 sqq., cp. also 104 sqq. hellis-munni, a, m. the mouth of a cave, Orkn. 428, Fb. i. 245. hellis-skúti, a, m. a jutting cave, Glúm. 363, Eb. 206, Bret. 104, Fas. ii. 354, Grett. 101, Stj. 124. II. in local names, Hellis-dalr, m., Hellis-áttar, f. pl., Hellis-hraun, n., Hellis-ey, f., Hellis-tjörðr, m., Orkn., Landn.: Hellis-fríðingar, m. pl. heli-skúr, f. a pouring shower. heli-rumba, heli-demba, u, f. id. helma, u, f. [hálmr], a baulm, straw, Stj. 397 (ax-helma). helminga, að, to halve a thing, Král. 56. helmingr, m. and helming, f., Grág. ii. 370; helingr, Anecd. 102; helfuingr, D. I. i. 280, [hálfir]—a half, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 22, Anecd. 102; at helmingi, by half, Nj. 98, Fms. vi. 183, Grág. i. 171, D. J. l. c.; skipta til helmingar, to share in two equal portions, Grág. ii. 370; or skipta í helminga, id., Fms. viii. 43. compds: helmings-auki or helm- ingar-auki, a, m. a doubling, N. G. L. i. 328, Fms. viii. 270. helm- ings-ávöxt, m. id., N. G. L. i. 328. helmingar-félag, n. a law term, a joint company with equal rights (e. g. between husband and wife), Nj. 3, Ld. 164, Sturl. ii. 83. helmings-kaup, n. a bargain by way of helmingarfélag; jörð er fallit hafði heumi (the widow) í h. eptir Skapta bónda sinn, Dipl. v. 7. II. poet. a boat, Lex. Poët. passim, Edda (Gl.) hel-nauð, f. = helstríð, Lex. Poët. hel-pallr, m. the daís of Hel, Lex. Poët. hel-reið, f. 'Hel-ride,' name of a poem, Sæm. HELSI, n. [háls], a collar, Grág. ii. 119, Hkr. i. 136, Þiðr. 16, Korn. helsingr, m. the barnacle or tree-goose, so called from its white collar (helsi), anas eritropus L., Edda (Gl.), Eggert 1tin. 548: a nickname, Fms. iv. 314. For the popular tales of this bird see Max Müller's Lectures, 2nd Series. Helsingjar, m. pl. the name of the people of Helsingia-land in Sweden, Ó. H. hel-skór, m. pl. 'Hel-shoes,' put on the dead to enable them to walk to Hel; for this heathen burial rite see Gisl. 24 (107). hel-sótt, f. [Dan. belsot], the last sickness, Grág. i. 201. hel-stafr, m. pl., poet. baneful characters, Hkv. Hjörv. hel-stríð, n. the death-strife, last agony, Greg. 31; hann bað Gest at hann legði ráð til at föður hans bættisk helstríð, er hann bar um Ögmund son sinn, Landn. 146; þá féllu honum þau (the tidings) svá nær at hann dó at helstríði, Fær. 271. heltask, t. [haltr], to become halt, Fas. iii. 204, freq. helti, f. lameness, Bs. ii. 184, Hm. 86 (Bugge). helug-barði, a, m. a 'boary-prow,' poet. a ship, Edda (Gl.): of a horse, Nj. (in a verse). hélugr, adj. [héla], boary, Lex. Poët., freq. Hel-vegr, m. 'Hel-way,' the way to Hel (Hades), Edda, Fas. i. 333: mythol., Sæm. 156 (Helr. prose). hel-víti, n. [from A. S. bellewite, whence Swed. belvete, Dan. belvede, prop. the fine (viti) of Hel, q. v.]—bell, the abode of the damned, Stj., Rb., N. T., Pass., Vídal. passim, but only in Christian writers; it appears first in Hallfred. compds: helvítis-búi, a, m. an inmate of hell, Niðrst. 4, 5. helvítis-byrgi, n. pl. the gates of hell, Rb. 380. helvítis- eldr, m. bell-fire, Hom. 35. helvítis-kvalir, f. pl. bell-torments, Nj. 273, Hom. 35. helvítis-logi, a, m. the low (flame) of hell, Al. 154. helvítis-maðr, m. a man doomed to hell, Bs. i. 111. helvítis- myrkr, n. bell-darkness, Post. helvítis-pína (-pinsl, -písl), u, f. 'bell-pine,' bell-torments, Stj., Hom. helvítis-virki, n. the stronghold of hell, Niðrst. 107. hel-vizkr, adj. bellish, infernal, cursed, Th. 16. hel-vænn, adj. fast sinking, = banvænn, Jb. 324 B. hem, n. [bim, Ivar Aasen, and North. E. ime = a boar frost], a thin film of ice. hema, að, impers. to be covered with rime; það hemaði ekki á poll. hemill, m., prob. a leg-teiber, only used in the phrase, hafa hemil á e-m, to restrain one. hémingr, m. (hömungr, N. G. L. ii. 511), [höm = a skank], the skin of the skanks of a bide; eigi vilda ek sjá þá húð er þú ert einn h. af, Fb. iii. 405; in N. G. L. i. 208 referring to a curious old ceremony of adoption:—the adopted son himself and his nearest heirs were to put their feet into a shoe made from the skin of the right leg of a three years old ox, cp. Ruth iv. 7, and Deut. xxv. 9. II. a pr. name, Fb. iii, prob. derived from this mode of adoption. HEMJA, hamdi, to restrain one, hold one back from roving about, freq. in mod. usage; eg gat ekki hamjað þær, I could not hold them together; óhemjandi, unruly; cp. also óhemja, a wild and furious person. hemlir, m. a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.) hemnd, f. revenge, and hemna, að, vide hefud, hefna.

hempa, u, f. [hampr], a priest's gown; missa hempuna, to be unfrocked, forfeit one's priesthood. **hempu-lauss**, adj. without a priest's gown.

HENDA, d, mod. henti, [Old Engl. hente, to seize; cp. hönd], to catch with the hand: 1. to catch; hann kastaði heinimum í lopt upp, en allir vildu henda, Edda 48; hann lék at þremur höndsum senn, ok hendi æ meðal-kaffann, Fms. ii. 169; Grímur hafði þá hent böllinn, Eg. 189; en hón hendi allar með hváptunum, Fb. i. 530.

2. to pick up or out, of sheep, deer, etc.; hann var verra at henda en aðra saudi, Ísl. ii. 330; menn fóru ok vildu henda skjarra saudi, Bs. i. 330, Fms. vii. 218; h. svín, Fs. 26; h. hrein í fjalli, Hm. 89: in pursuing one, en er Egill hafði hent þá sem hann vildi, Eg. 300; þeir henda þrælana enn efri, 596; hendu þá hvárir menn fyrir öðrum, Fms. viii. 168; hann lét sígi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum títt, Landn. 308; hann hendi þá sker frá skeri þau er á leiðinni fóru (of one swimming), Fb. 183; þessir stafrir góra allt mál ok hendir málit ýmsa, Skálda 172; fara eptir sem vér skerum akrinn, ok henda (to pick up, glean) ef nokkut stendr eptir, eðr fykr frá oss, Stj. 422; henda mula, to pick up crumbs, Mk. v. with prep., h. saman, to pick up and put together; h. saman orð, to compound words, Anecd. i, Sks. 637.

II. metaph., I. phrases, henda e-t augum, to catch with the eyes, Fms. v. 140; h. reiður á e-u, to take notice of, Nj. 133; h. mörk af e-u, to draw an inference from a thing, Sks. 498; h. nið á eu, to observe; spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise catch many things true, a saying, Fs. 140; henda griplur til e-s, to fumble after a thing, Eluc. 22; henda til smátt ok stórt, to pick up small and great alike, look closely after, Glúm. 390; henda smátt, to pick up every grain, to keep one's ears and eyes open; hér er maðr á glugganum, hann er vanr að h. smátt, og hylja sig í skugganum, a ditty; h. gaman at e-u, to take interest in a thing; hann var gleðimaðr mikill ok hendi at mörgu gaman, 385; hann hendi skemtan at sögum ok kvæðum, ok at öllum strengleikum, ok hljóðferum, Bs. i. 109; h. atvinnu af e-u, to live away from a thing, Fs. 143; h. sakir á e-m, to pick up charges against one (cp. Engl. to pick a quarrel), Lv. 40.

2. to touch, concern one; þú sagðir tíðindi þau er mik taka henda, í aftöku frænda míns, Fms. vi. 370; en mik taka henda (not enda) þung meín, Edda 94 (in a verse); skál ok sjá um fémal hans ok þat annat er hann (acc.) tekr at henda, and whatsoever concerns him, Nj. 5; tíðindi þau er bæði okkr henda, Fs. 10.

3. e-n hendir e-t, to be caught in, be overtaken by a sin, by ill luck, or the like; mik hefir hent mart til afgerða við Guð, I have happened to commit many sins against God, Fms. vii. 108; þá hafði hent glæpska mikil, they had committed great folly, Ó. H. 232, Fb. ii. 233; ef hana hefir fyrir slíkr glæpr hent, N. G. L. i. 233; mun engi sá hafa verit er jafnmikilt happ hefir hent sem hann (acc.), Fms. vi. 328; hvat illt sem mik hendir, Fs. 93; hann kvað þat dugandi meun henda (it happened to brave men) at falla í bardögum, 39; sú skömm skal oss aldregi henda, Fms. xi. 270; má, at hana hendi eigi slík úgipta annat sinnu, Nj. 23: sometimes, but less correctly, used impers., the thing in acc., hverja skyldu þá henti at (how they were committed to) taka við konungi, Fms. viii. 238, v. l., cp. þá skömm (= sjá), Eg. 237; glæpr mikinn, Fms. v. 113 (but nom. Ó. H. v. l.), iv. 367 (but nom. Fb. l. c.), cp. also Stj. 454 (v. l.), 471.

III. recipr. to bandy; hendusk heiptyrði, Am. 46.

B. To fling, throw, with dat.; it seems not to occur in old writers, (for in Anal. 193 the original vellum Fb. iii. 405 reads hann 'skýtr'); but freq. in mod. usage, hann sveiflaði honum (the stone) í kring og henti, Od. ix. 538; thus tvihenda, to burl with both hands: reflex., hendask, to throw oneself forward, rush forward, to dart; hendast ór háa lopti.

henda, u, f., metric. a metre, in compds, Adal-henda, Dun-h., Lið-h., Skjál-f-h., Rún-h., all names of metres defined in Edda (Ht.) 121 sqq.

hendi-langr, adj.; vera e-m h., to be one's hand-servant, cp. Dan. baandlanger = Lat. calo; allt þat lið er biskupi var hendi-langt, Sturl. ii. 49; þeir skyldi honum fylgja ok vera honum hendi-langir bæði um þjóustu ok svá ef hann vildi þá senda, Hkr. ii. 80, cp. 283 (in a verse).

hending, f. a catching, in the phrase, var í hendingum með þeim, they came to close quarters, of pursuit, Sturl. ii. 66; varð hann skjótast ok var þá í hendingum með þeim Svini, Orkn. 336, Grett. 136 new Ed. 2. adverb. hendingum, by chance; veita ausvör sem hendingum væri, Barl. 143; whence the mod. af hendingu, by hap, by chance, cp. Dan. bændelse = a chance, hap.

II. metric. rhymes; the ancient double rhymes were both placed in the same line, so as to 'catch' one another: distinction is made between an adal-henda (a full rhyme) and a skot-henda (a half rhyme), thus in Fastorðr skylji fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill,—'orð fyrð' are half rhymes, 'feng þeng' full rhymes; the first rhyming syllable in the verse (as orð feng) was called from-hending, head-rhyme, the second (as fyrð þeng) viðr-hending, after-rhyme; if the head-rhyme (as feng in the second verse line above) was placed as the initial syllable it was called odd-hending, edge-rhyme; if in the middle (as orð in the first line), blut-hending, chance-rhyme, see Edda (Ht.) 121, Skálda 178; the phrase jafn-láfar hendingar refers to the final consonants, Fms. vi. 386, Skálda 190: end rhymes, as in mod. poetry, were called Rún-henda (or Rím-henda?), but they are extremely rare in old poets: alternate end rhymes began to appear in the Rímur or Rhapsodies of the 14th century, and since that time in hymns. **β. verses gener.**; nætli hann (Ódin) allt hendingum,

svá sem nú er þat kveðit er skáldskapr heitir, Hkr. (Yngl. S.) 10: in mod. usage hending often means the line of a verse or stanza, and hence þó verses; héðan fagna og hendingar heim að senda yör, Núm. 8. 8: names of metres, odd-hending, al-h., used differently from the old sense. **COMPDS** hendingar-laust, n. adj. blank verse, Edda 138, Skálda 192. **hend ingar-orð**, n. a rhyming syllable, Edda 134. **hendinga-skípti**, change of rhyme, Edda 129.

hendi-samr, adj. picking (i. e. thievisb), Glúm. 364. **hendr**, adj. only in compds: I. mod., fagr-hendr, fair-banded; harð-h., hard-banded; lag-h., bandy, etc. **II. metric. in this case** that metre; neut. al-hent, skot-hent, hrynhent, draug-hent, ná-hen huugg-hent, stúf-hent; or masc., háttir being understood, skot-hend dett-hendr, rún-hendr háttir, etc.: see Edda (Ht.), where these metres are defined.

hengi-, a prefix, banging: **hengi-flug**, n. a precipice: **hengi-kjöf**, m. bang-jaw, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.): **hengi-skafl**, m. a juttin beap of snow, Bs. i. 640: **hengi-tjöld**, n. bangings, Jm. 21: **hengi vakr**, m. a kind of bird, prob. the kittywake: **hengi-vígskörð**, n. a jutting ramparts, Sks. 417.

hengill, m. a pendulum, (mod.) 2. name of an overhanging mountain, a beetling crag: also **Hengla-fjöll**, n. pl., Fb. iii. 555. **hengil-mæna**, u, f. a 'droop-chine,' laggard: **hengil-mænuleg** adj.; **hengilmænu-skapur**, m.

HENGJA, d, [hanga], to bang up, suspend, Sks. 406, Am. 5: **bang** (on a gallows), Grág. ii. 131, Fms. passim; h. sik, to bang oneself Landn. 64: pass., Hom. 23: phrases, h. hálsinn, to bang the neck, Fb. 52; h. höfuðit, to bang the head, Bs. ii. 178.

henta, t, (mod. hentaði, hentar, Fb. i. 434, Trist. 14, Ísl. ii. 12), to iter. from henda, to fit; eigi hentir svá, it will not do so, Nj. 4; sáru mönnum hentir betr mjólk en mungát, Fms. iv. 82, 147; ok miklu á le koma því er þar hentar til, Ísl. ii. 12; hentar annat en dvelja við, Trist.

henti-liga, adv. in fitting manner, Grett. 100 A.

henti-ligr, adj. befitting, Fms. v. 346, Grett. 111 A, H. E. ii. 201.

henti-semi, f. convenience, opportunity.

hent-leikr, m. opportunity, Bs. i. 218.

hent, adj. fit, suited for one; eigi eru mér fjárleitir hentar, Nj. 26, Grett. 23 new Ed.; hvat er þér hentast at vinna? Nj. 54, Fms. i. 127; er slíku mönnum bezt hent þar, there is the right place for such men, Orkn. 322.

hentug-leikr, m. opportunity, Fb. iii. 254.

hentug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), fitly.

hentugr, adj. befitting, convenient, Ísl. ii. 13, Fb. i. 209; ó-hentugr.

heppi-fengr, adj. making a good catch, Grett. 138 A.

heppi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fortunate; ó-heppilegr.

HEPPINN, adj. [happ, cp. Engl. bappy], lucky, Symb. 14, Grett. 9 new Ed., Fb. i. 541; orð-h., ready-tongued.

heppnast, að, [Engl. happen], to have good luck, freq. in mod. usage.

heppni, f. good luck, freq. **heppnis-maðr**, m. a lucky man.

HEPTA, better hefta, t, [hapt or haft], to bind, fetter, Grág. ii. 13: h. hross (hesta), to tether a horse, i. 383, Glúm. 368, Fs. 5, Vápn. 17 Féh. xxi. 123; metaph. to hinder, impede, h. ferð (fór) e-s, Lv. 7 Grág. ii. 110: to hold back, restrain, Fær. 229, Nj. 141; h. fyrir e-t id., Grett. 134 A: in the saying, illt er flyjanda at hepta, Fms. i. 370, cp. Sturl. iii. 23; en lendir menn hepta þá, Fms. ix. 389; ve heptr, to be hindered, iv. 132: h. sik, to restrain oneself, forbear; at] hent þik at (forbear) héðan af at glepja þuríði, Eb. 252; hann b. Jökul h. sik (be quiet), Fs. 37, Karl. 54: reflex. to be thwarted, hepti ferð þeirra, Fms. x. 291, Fs. 4; ok heptusk Skotar við þat, 120.

hepti, n. [Germ. heft], the bast or bill of a dirk, Gisl. 18, Fas. i. 56, 358, Eb. 250, cp. Grett. 153 new Ed., Landn. 248. **hepti-sax**, n. kind of dagger, Grett. 141; knifa-h., Sks. 127. **II.** [Germ. bey Dan. beste], a part, fasciculus of a book, (mod.)

hepting, f. a teiber, Gpl. 395: **vetbering**, freq.: **impediment**, Sturl. iii. 22

HÉR, adv. (spelt hier, Greg. 79). [Ulf. her = ððe, birjij] = ððe vidre = ððe; A. S. be; Engl. bere; Germ. bier; Dan. ber; the long r vowel indicates a contraction, cp. heðra, Engl. hitler]:—bere; mun þú sænd þar meiri en hér, Nj. 10; á landi hér, in this county bere, Íb. 12, 14-16; as also, hér í sveit, hér í bæ, hér á þingi, etc., hér í héra Fs. 33; þeir vildu eigi vera hér heiðna menn, Íb. 4; vetri fyrr Kristni væri hér lögtekin, 15; mönnum hér, people here, 10; úðr ve hér slík lög of þat sem í Noregi, 13; hér út, out here, i. e. here in I land, Grág. i. 215; hér ok hvar, here and there, Fms. ix. 362, Sks. 16 Fs.; hér eru nú höfðingjar margir á þingi, Nj. 3. 2. for bít cp. Engl. come here! nú er hann hér kominn, Niðrst. 6; fyrr en Kris kom hér á Ísland, Íb. 9; margir þeir er hér koma, Fs. 100; hér er ok tignarklæði er hón sendi þér, Nj. 6; er þér hér nú minja-gripur 203.

II. metaph. here, in this case; hér er þó betr á komit, 191; mun hér ok svá, 76. 2. with prep.; hér af, bere-from, ben forþ; at þú mundir unna öllum hér af göðs hlutar, Ld. 206; en þó m hér hljótask af margs manns bani,—mun nokkut hér minn bani af hlj ask, Nj. 90: hér at, með öðru fleira gabbri er þeir görðu hér at, Sturl. 155, Fs. 9: hér eptir, hereafter, Fms. ix. 313: according to this, 1

mon ek velja kvædis-launin, vi. 217, x. 177: hér fyrir, for this, Fas. ii. 125; hér til, *hitherto*, Fms. vi. 279, viii. 92, x. 337: um, in this, of this, as regards this, Stj. 524, Dipl. v. 22; er þú ert þráhaldur á þínu máli hér um, Fms. i. 305: hér á (i) mót, again, in, Dipl. ii. 12, v. 2.

B. COMPS: hér-alinn, part. 'here-born,' in-born, N. G. L. i. 84. **herváma**, u, f. arrival, Fms. i. 281. **hér-lands**, adv. here in this country. **hérlands-maðr**, m. a native of this country, Hkr. ii. 266. **lendr**, adj. native, home-made, Pm. 109. **hér-lenzkr**, adj. this county, native of this county, Fms. i. 78, x. 226, Gpl. 87, Stj. na, see below. **hér-rænn**, adj. = *hér-lenzkr*, N. G. L. i. 88. **villa**, u, f. superstition; see heimskr: **hervillu-ligr**, adj. *her-*, f. dwelling here, Fms. vii. 26, Fas. i. 182; h. Drottins, the Lord's in earth, 625. 92.

HERAÐ or **hierat**, n., pl. *hérað* or *hérað*, spelt *hierof* in the vellum, C. 9, 673 A. 53, and in O. H. L. Cod. Upsal. *herað*, see p. 113: *hérað* is undoubtedly derived from *herr* (A. S. *here*), a host, and not from *here*; the long vowel (é) is prob. caused by the characteristic *j* in *her-* (-); so that *hierað* (*hérað*), through the after effect of the *i* sound, is for *heriað*; cp. Dan. *herred*, Swed. *bürad*: the Old Engl. and law term *beriot* may also be connected with the Scandin. word, in which case the original sense of *hérað* might be a tax to be paid to the king in lieu of military service: the inflex. -að is derived from *aodr*, as has been suggested by the old commentators, e. g. Björn á *Ísá*]:—a county, district: 1. in Sweden esp. the word had and has a fixed legal sense, county, jurisdiction, or the like, cp. Swed. *is-böfing* = justice of peace, *bärad-ting* = assize, *bärad-fogde* = sheriff: so in local names, e. g. Dan. *Tby-berred* in Jutland, *Kvænna-hera*, *Vetta-h.*, in Norway, *Hälfs S.*, Fb. iii. 2. in Norway *hera*, country, was usually opp. to *bær*, town, and answers to Icel. *sveit* in mod. usage; i bæ ok í *héraði*, D. N. iii. 35, 101; *hérað* eðr kaup-lands, Fms. vii. 187; í *héraði* né í kaupangi, N. G. L. ii. 39; allt þat er í *heri* er górt þá skal þat at kaupangs-rétti sækja, en allt þat er í *heri* er górt millum *héraðs-manna* ok *bíar-manna*, þá skal þat allt at *her-rétti* sækja, N. G. L. ii. 88 and passim; ef maðr á hús í kaupangi en í *héraði*, id.; cp. *héraðs-dómur*, -höldur, -kirkja, -menn, -prestr, -þing, etc., below. 3. in Icel. the sense varies, but is for the most part merely geographical, a district, valley, fjord, country, as ordered by mountains or within the same river-basin; thus the *Skagafjörð*, *Eyja-fjörðr* are each a *hérað*, and the former is specially so called, *her*, Sturl. passim, Grett. 153 (hann sendi þegar eptir mönnum upp í *héraði*); whence *Héraðs-vötn*, n. pl. *Herad water*, a river of that country, Landn.; so *Fjótisdals-hérað*, in the east of Icel. *Hrafn*, 2, 3; *heri* ríðu ó *héraði*, Sturl. iii. 158; ef maðr ríður um fjöll þau er vatn-illir af á millum *héraða*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 61, 65; í *héraði* því (dale) er *herja-dalr* heitir, Sturl. i. 130. **Þ**. genur. a neighbourhood; Gunnarrinn *héraðit* at bjóða mönnum, Nj. 49. 4. generally a district; *Sjóð* eru stór *herd* mörg, Hkr. i. 5; í *héraði* því er Mesopotamia ei. 623, 52; *farlæg* *heruð*, Fms. x. 374; sam-*héraðs*, within the same district; utan-*héraðs*, outside the district; innan-h., inside, passim; í öllum um *Gyðinga*, 626 C. 9; í *héraði* því er á *Fjóni* heitir, Fms. xi. 43; *herja-hérað*, Campania-h., Cappadokia-h., Post., etc.

B. COMPS: *héraðs-bóndi*, a, m. a franklin, Eg. 516, Sturl. iii. **héraðs-bót**, f. a bettering the affairs of a district, Lv. 45, Fs. 51 = mod. landhreinsun. **héraðs-brestr**, m., for the pun see 375. **héraðs-bygð**, f. a county and its people, Lv. 49, Sturl. **héraðs-deild**, f. a county quarrel, Sturl. ii. 154. **héraðs-** m. a county court, Grág. i. 117, 452. **héraðs-fleygr**, adj. *hitr*, N. G. L. i. 352, rumoured abroad, of news; þá eru sakir *leygjar* er meiri hlutr hefir spurt þingheyjanda í þeim hrepp er sakir upp ok hyggi menn at satt sé, Grág. ii. 101. **héraðs-flótti**, flight or exile from a district, Komu. 48. **héraðs-fundur**, m. assize, Nj. 120, Sturl. iii. 160. **héraðs-færsla**, u, f. a passing the poor from one district to another, Grág. i. 229. **héraðs-** adj. = *héraðsvært*, N. G. L. ii. 454. **héraðs-höfðingja**, a, m. a *stain*, = *goði* (q. v.), Eb. 156, Fs. 80; cp. *yfirmaðr* *héraðs*, 4. **héraðs-höldur**, m. a Norse term, a country franklin (= Icel. *sveita-ön*), Fagrsk. ch. 16. **héraðs-íseta**, u, f. = *héraðsvíst*, Sturl. iii. 260. **héraðs-kirkja**, u, f. a parish church (Norse), N. G. L. i. 344, Fms. x. **héraðs-kona**, u, f. a woman of the county (Norse), N. G. L. i. 343. **héraðs-konungur**, m. a kinglet, Hkr. i. 46. **héraðs-lýðr**, people of the district, 625. 72. **héraðs-menn**, m. pl. men of the district, Grág. i. 253; in Norse sense *country-people*, as opp. to *bjar-tenn-people*, Gpl. 264, N. G. L. ii. 88, passim. **héraðs-prestr**, parish priest, N. G. L. i. 346. **héraðs-réttur**, m. = *héraðsdómur*, C. ii. 88. **héraðs-riddari**, a, m. a knight of the district, Róm. **héraðs-rikr**, adj. of influence in one's district, Ld. 298, Grett. *Ísl.* ii. 402. **héraðs-rækr**, adj. banished from the district, *Ísl.* 501. **héraðs-sekr**, adj. a law term, exiled from a district or jurisdiction, opp. to exiled from the country, Nj. 156, Sturl. i. 145, ii. 92; ar górr h. svá víða sem vötn féllu til Skagafjarðar, Fs. 34; hann

var h. ok skyldi búa eigi nær eu í Hörgur-dal, Glúm. 390, cp. Landn. 286. **héraðs-sekt**, f. exile, the being *héraðs-sekr*, opp. to utanfærðir, Nj. 189, 566, Grett. 120, Sturl. ii. 255. **héraðs-sókn**, f. a county action (*suit*), opp. to a suit in alþingi, Grág. i. 452, Jb. 10, 353. **héraðs-stefna**, u, f. a county assize (Norse), D. N. iii. 120. **héraðs-stjórn**, f. county government, Ísl. ii. 125; talaði Einarr langt erindi um h., Glúm. 372 (*public affairs*). **héraðs-takmark**, n. the borders of a territory, Grág. ii. 404. **héraðs-vist**, f. abiding within a certain h., Eb. 252; láta h. sína = to be *héraðssekr*, Grett. 120, Nj. 228. **héraðs-vært**, n. adj.; eiga h., being at liberty to reside within a district, Glúm. 382, not being *héraðssekr*. **héraðs-þing**, u, a county assize (cp. Swed. *bärad-ting*), Eb. 12; used as synonymous with *þing*, in opp. to alþingi, Grág. ii. 96, Fms. i. 77, Jb. (Norse), N. G. L. ii. 138.

her-bergi, n. (*her-byrgi*, Gpl. 139, Stj. 204), [A. S. *hereberga* or *berbeorga*; Old Engl. *berberowe*, *barbrough*, and *berber* (Chaucer); mod. Engl. *barbour*, *arbour*; mid. H. G. *berberge*; Germ. *berberge*; Swed. *berberge*; hence Ital. *albergo* and Fr. *auberge*]:—a harbour (prop. 'best-selter'): 1. an inn; herbergi þar er menn drukku inni, Fb. i. 347; allit, hús ok herbergi, Fms. i. 104, Edda 147 (pref.); var þeim vísat í gesta-húsi til herbergis, Edda 60; vera at herbergi (*to lodge*) í húsum e-s, Clem. 35; taka sér h., to take lodgings, Sks. 31. 2. a closet, room, Stj. i. 204, 520, Fms. xi. 117, Eg. 525; konungs h., a king's closet, Ó. H. 117, Gpl. 139. **COMPS:** **herbergis-maðr**, m. a groom of the chamber, Fms. vii. 203, x. 123. **herbergis-sveinn**, m. id., Fb. i. 347, ii. 284, Hkr. iii. 324, Stj. 518, 641, Fas. i. 317; in mod. usage, room, svefnherbergi, a bedroom; gesta-h., an inn, Luke ii. 7.

her-bergja, ð, (*her-byrgja*, Str. 12, passim), [cp. Fr. *beberger*]:—to harbour a person, Str. 24; allit, hýsa ok h. e-n, Stj. 152; h. fáteka, Mar. 11; h. e-n ríkullega, to treat one sumptuously, Str. 14. **II. to lodge, take in**; hann herbyrgði um kveldit at nunnu-setri, Str. 19, 80, Karl. 10: reflex. to lodge, Rétt. 78.

HERDA, ð, mod. herti, [harðr; Ulf. *ga-bardjan*; Engl. *barden*]:—to barden: 1. of iron, to temper; h. járn, sverð, knif, ljá . . . , Nj. 203; þegar járnsmiðr herðir stóra bolöxi eðr handöxi, og bregðr henni í kalt vatn, Od. ix. 392. 2. phrases, herða knúa, hendr, at e-u, to clench the fist, Fms. vi. 106, Edda 28. 3. to fasten, tie fast; þeir herða þá seglit með sterku bandi, Fas. iii. 652; herða á, to bind tighter, or metaph. to push on. **II. metaph.**, 1. to exhort, cheer; hann talaði langt, ok herði alla í ákafa, and bade them be of good comfort, Sturl. iii. 33; herða hjúrtu sín, to make one's heart firm, Stj. 437; herði hann þá huginn, Eg. 407, Fb. ii. 322; h. sik, to take heart, Nj. 103; to work briskly, hertu þig þá, mannskræfan, segir Stórolfr, Fb. i. 523; to barden, in a bad sense, Stj. 639. 2. absol. to follow closely, pursue vigorously; Birkibeinar sá þá, ok herðu eptir þeim, Fms. ix. 15; herðu þeir Kolbeins-menn á þá, Sturl. iii. 33; skulum vér vist herða áfram, push on, Fms. xi. 256; en er Ormr herti fast at, but as O. insisted, pressed hard, Fb. i. 523; herðu þeir þá biskupar báðir at Gizuri, Fms. x. 59; herðu bændr at konungi ok báðu hann blóta, Hkr. i. 144; þorkell herðir nú á Guðríði, en hón kvaðsk göra mundu sem hann beiddi, Þorf. Karl. 378; tók þá sótt at herða at honum, Fms. x. 73. **III.**

impers. to become hard; veðr (acc.) herti, it blew up a gale; herti seglit (acc.), the sail was strained hard by the gale, Fas. iii. 652; svörð tekr heldr at herða, Fs. (in a verse). **IV. reflex. to take heart**; það konungur menn vel við herðask, Fms. viii. 34; er þó einsatt at meun herðisk við sem bezt, xi. 137.

herða, u, f. hardness:—a hardening or tempering of steel, Karl. 173: tempered steel, muðrinn (of the axe) rifnaði upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181. **herðu-góðr**, adj. well tempered, Fbr. 141. **II. metaph. hardi-**hood, but also hardness, Fms. vi. 38, x. 406, xi. 217, Gisl. 71 (in a verse).

HERÐAR, f. pl. the shoulders, the upper part of the back, distinguished from *öxl* = shoulder in a special sense, Nj. 185, Eg. 289, Fms. vii. 55, Sks. 166, Fb. i. 396, Þiðr. 9, passim, cp. Matth. xxiii. 4, Luke xv. 5; so in the phrase, hafa höfuð og herðar yfir e-n, to be bigger than another from the shoulders and upwards, cp. 1 Sam. ix. 2, x. 23. **COMPS:** (old form *herði*, mod. *herða*): **herða-drengur**, m. a bump on the back, a pun, Fms. viii. 404. **herða-kambr**, m. the withers of a horse. **herða-kistill**, m. a bump. **herða-klettr**, m., poet. the 'shoulder-knoll,' the head, Skm. **herða-litill**, adj. narrow-shouldered, Grett. 165. **herða-munur**, m. the difference from the shoulders and upwards, metaph. of one who is no match for another, Fms. xi. 442. **herða-sár**, n. a shoulder sore or wound, Sturl. i. 85. **herða-toppr**, m. a shoulder tuft, the part of a horse's mane next the saddle, Sturl. i. 152, Bær. 16. **herðar-bláð**, n. the shoulder blade, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 152. **herði-breiðr**, adj. broad-shouldered, Fms. x. 151, Finnþ. 324, Sturl. iii. 122, Fbr. 80 new Ed. **herði-lútr**, adj. with stooping or round shoulders, Barl. 15, Bs. i. 312. **herði-mikill**, adj. broad-shouldered, Sturl. iii. 122, Eg. 305, Ísl. ii. 203. **herði-þykkir**, adj. thick-shouldered, Ld. 298, Fbr. 40 new Ed.

herði, f. hardihood, Fms. xi. 151. **herði-maðr**, m. a hardy man, Nj. 270. **herðsla**, u, f. barding, tempering, of iron.

heremiti, a, m. a hermit (for. word), Sks.

herfa, u, f., prop. a *skein*, Swed. *bärfua*. 2. metaph. a *limp*, lazy fellow, a *coward*; hann er mesta herfa. **herfu-skapr**, m. *cowardice*.

HERFI, n. [Dan. *barv*; Engl. *barrow*], a *barrow*, Akv. 16 (hervi), Gpl. 358, 359.

herfi-liga, adv. 'barrowingly,' wretchedly, Fms. x. 253, Fb. i. 93. **herfi-ligr**, adj. 'barrowing,' wretched, ragged, Eluc. 21, Fms. vii. 157, x. 222, Stj. 20, 39, Nj. 197.

her-fjöturr, vide *herr*.

HERI, a, m. [A. S. *bara*; Engl. *bare*; Germ. *base*; Dan. *bare*]:—a *bare*, Karl. 518, Pr. 479, Orkn. 426, Sks. 186, MS. 1812. 18: in the phrase, hafa héra hjarta, to be *bare-hearted*, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 314, Bs. i. 782. **héra-fótr**, m., prop. a *herb*, *bar's foot*, *trefoil*: nickname of a Danish king, *Harefoot*. II. in the saying in Fms. vii. 116 the word *héri* seems to be = *hegri* (q. v.), a *heron*.

HERJA, ad, [A. S. *bergian*; Scot. to *berry* or *barry*; Dan. *bærge*]:—to go *barrying* or *freebooting*, Nj. 127, Eg. 78, 228, Fms. i. 10, Grág. i. 135, passim.

II. trans. with acc. to *barry*, *despoil*, *waste*: Haraldr koungr herjaði landit ok átti orrorst, Fms. i. 5; herja land, Mirm.; at herjuðu helviti, *having barried bell*, Karl. 279; borgir ok þorp er aðrir höfðu herjað (*barried, taken by force*) af hans eigi, Fms. x. 231; (whence the mod. phrase, h. e-ð út úr e-m, to *barry* a *thing out of one*, and *press him till he yields it up*); herja mönnum til Kristindóms, to *barry*, *drive people to Christianity*, N. G. L. i. 344; Fjandinn herjar menn ór Kristinni, Rb. 400.

III. reflex., herjask á, to *barry* (*wage war on*) *one another*, Hkr. ii. 75.

herjan, f. a *barrying*, Magn. 46.

Herjan, m. [herr], *Lord of Hosts*, a name of *Odin*, Edda. II. the *evil one*, a term of abuse. COMPS: **herjans-kerling**, f. a *bag*, Bs. ii. 134. **herjans-liga**, adv. *wickedly*, Clar. **Herjans-sonr**, m. a '*Devil's limb*', Lv. 58, Fb. i. 256, Fas. i. 107, iii. 607, 655, Þiðr. 106, 111.

herkinn, adj. *enduring hardness*, 2 Tim. ii. 3.

herkja, t, to do with the utmost difficulty; herkja þeir þá í annat sinn norðr fyrir Langanes, Bs. i. 483.

herkja, u, f. [harki], *dearth* (?), a nickname, Landn.: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.): in the phrase, með herkjum or með herkjumunum, with the utmost difficulty.

her-ligr, adj. [from *hera*; Germ. *herrlich*; Dan. *herlig*], *lordly*; herlegra mann undir vápnum né tíguligra, Fms. vii. 69; h. höfðingi, 603 (non habent isti dominum, of the Vulgate); h. kerrur (*currus*), Stj. 573. 1 Kings x. 26; herligt kaprinn (*stuff*), Sturl. iii. 306, v. l.: unclass. and not much used, except in poetry, háðir eitt herligt stríð, Pass. 19. 13; herligt er æ hermanns stand, Bjarni.

HERMA, d, [the root uncertain], to *relate*, prop. perhaps to *repeat*, report; en ef nokkurr maðr hermir þessi orð eðr visur, Nj. 68; hann spurði þá, hvárt hann hermdi rétt, *whether he reported true*, 24; h. frá orðum e-s, Fms. vii. 73, Sks. 557; h. orð e-s, id.; hann hermdi hversu hann hafði talat, Stj. 65. β. herma eptir e-m, to *imitate another's voice*, to *mimic*, esp. in a bad sense, Gisl. 49, Ísl. ii. 346; cp. the saying, sjaldan lætr sá betr er eptir hermir.

HERMASK, d, dep. [harmr], to *wax wroth*, be annoyed; henni hermdisk við líkaminn ok blótaði honum, Hom. 150. II. n. part. hermat; e-m verðr h. við e-t, to *wax angry with a thing*; bóndi sprettr þá upp ok verðr hermt við, Ísl. ii. 175; honum görði mjök hermt við þessu, it annoyed him much, Gret. 23 new Ed., Þiðr. 115, 355; for the mod. phrase,—e-m verðr hverft (hermt) við e-ð, to be startled, mér varð hverft við, to *excite emotion* (fright or the like).—see *hverfr*.

hermd, f. *vexation*, anger, Barl. 115 (v. l.), Hkv. i. 47. COMPS: **hermdar-orð** (Fagsk. 153) and **hermdar-vrði**, n. *angry words*, *spiteful words*, Nj. 281. **hermdar-verk**, n., dub. a *deed of revenge*, or perhaps rather a *deed of renown*, a *feat*; mikil verða hermdarverk, ek hefí spunnit ölf álga garn en þú hefir vegit Kjartan, Ld. 224; vide *herma*.

hermi-kráka, u, f. an '*aping-crow*,' a *nimicker*, Gisl. 51.

hermi-liga, adv. (*hermila*, Hallfred), *right angrily*, Barl. 184, Al. 144, Fms. ii. 279, Clem. 36; hefna hermila, to *take a fierce revenge*, Hallfred.

herming, f. [hermask], *indignation*, Lv. 75. II. [herma], a report, D. N. (Fr.)

Hermskr, adj. *Armenian*, Grág., Bs.

herms, n. = *hermd*, Barl. 115.

hermur, f. pl., in eptir-hermur, q. v., *aping*, *mimicry*.

hérna, adv., **hermo**, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 409.—*here* (see Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2, signif. II), Fms. vii. 197; sé hérna, see *here now!* *behold!* Ísl. ii. 364, Stj. 22, 62; hérna, instead of *hér*, is very freq. in conversation; hermo, konungr (*behold, O king!*), fögnuðr er oss á, attú ert svá kátr, Fms. x. 409.

hernaðr (*hernuðr*), m. a *barrying*, *plundering*, as a law term, Grág. ii. 134—136; hefja hernað ok rán, Bs. i. 493; hafa e-t at hernaði, to *rob*, N. G. L. i. 344.

II. *warfare*, a *raid*, *foray*; fara í hernað, Nj. 41, Fms. i. 144; hefja hernað, to *wage war*, vii. 7, passim. COMPS: **hernaðar-fólk**, n. pl. *plunderers*, Hkr. iii. 67. **hernaðar-menn**, m. pl. *forayers*, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 226. **hernaðar-ráð**, n. pl. a *planning for plunder*, Grág. ii. 135. **hernaðar-sök**, f. a *case of raid*, Sturl. ii. 79.

herneskja, u, f. [from the Fr. *barnois*, Engl. *barness*], *armour*, Stj. 28; 466, Gullþ. 11, Þiðr. 100, Barl., N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá, ch. 32): *men i war*, Barl. passim.

HERPA, u, f. [harpa II], in munn-herpa, *moult-cramp*, a *contractio of the lips by cold*.

herpast, t, to be contracted as with *cramp*.

herpingr, m. *chilling* (*cramping*) *cold*. **herpings-kuldi**, **herpingr frost**, n. a *nipping*, *bitter frost*.

HERR, m., old gen. herjar, pl. herjar, herja, herjum; later gen. her dropping the characteristic *j* and without pl.; the old form however often occurs in ancient poets, herjar, Hkr. i. 343 (in a verse), Fms. xi. 31 (in a verse), Fas. ii. 38 (in a verse); eins herjar, Hm. 72; as also, all herjar, Hom. 39; herjum, in herjum-kunnr, *famous*, Háttat. R.; in pro the old *j* has been preserved in alls-herjar, Fms. v. 106, see pp. 16, 17, the pl. *jar* occurs in Ein-herjar, see p. 121: in compd pr. nam with initial vowel, Herj-ólfr (A. S. *Herevulf*), Herjan; [Got *barjis*, by which Ulf. renders λεγέων, Luke viii. 30, and σπαριά, ii. 1: A. S. *bere*; O. H. G. and Hel. *heri*; Germ. *beer*; Dutch *beir*; Swed. *bär*; Dan. *hær*]:—prop. a *bost*, *multitude*: I. a *bost*, *people* in general like σπαρός in Homer; herr er hundrað, a *hundred makes a herr*, Edr 108; all herr, *all people*, Fms. i. 194, vi. 428 (in a verse); all hr unni Ólafi konungi hugástum, vi. 441; whence in prose, alls-herjar, *toti populi*, *general*, *universal*, passim; dómr alls-herjar, *universal consent*, 106; Drottinn alls-herjar, *Lord of Sabaoth* (*bosts*), Stj. 428, 456; a herjar, adv. *everywhere*; lýsti of all herjar af ljósnu, Hom. 39; Sæms herr, *the Swedish people*; Dansk herr, *the Danish people*; Íslenzkr he the Icelandic people, Lex. Poët.; land-herr (q. v.), *the people of the land* en nú sé ek hér úttaligan her af landsfólki, a *countless assembly of m.* Fms. xi. 17; þing-herr, *an assembly*, Sighvat; Einherjar, *the chosen peo.* (rather than *chosen warriors*); þegi herr meðan, Eb. (in a verse); herju kunnr, *known to all people*, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, her-bergi (q. v. etc.

2. a *bost*: með hermann, *with a bost of men*, Eg. 71, 277; úr herr, *an overwelming bost*, Fms. viii. 51; himin og jörð og all þeir her, Gen. ii. 1, passim; cp. her-margr, *many as a bost*, *innumerable*. *an army*, *troops*, on land and sea, Fms. i. 22, 90, Nj. 245, and in endl instances; cp. herja, to *barry*, and other compds: of a *fleet*, þrjú skip sem hann keyri ór herinum, Fms. x. 84; cp. hers-höfðingi: so in the phr hers-hendr, leysa e-n ór hers-höndum, to *release one out of the bands of w.* N. G. L. i. 71; vera í hers höndum, *komast í hers hendr*, to *come into foe's bands*.

3. in a bad sense, the *evil bost*, the *fiends*, in swearing, C. 119; her hafi e-n, *fiends take him!* Fms. vi. 278; herr hafi hölds ok sva hagvirki! Ísl. ii. (in a verse); hauga herr, vide *haugr*; and in comp her-kerling, her-liki. II. in pr. names: 1. prefixed, men, Her-brandr, Her-finur, Her-gils, Her-grímr, Herj-ólfr, Her-laugr, Her-leifr, Her-mundr, Her-rauðr, Her-steinn, H varðr; of women, Her-borg, Her-dis, Her-gunnr, Her-rí Her-vör, Her-þrúðr, Landn.: in Her-aldr (*Harold*) the *j* is dropped without causing umlaut. Herjan and Herja-fóðr, m. *the Father bosts* = *Odin*, Edda, Hdl.

2. suffixed, -arr, in Ein-arr, Agn-arr, C. arr, Böðv-arr, Úlf-arr, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1, signif. B. i.

B. COMPS: **her-baldr**, m. a *prince of bosts*, Bkv. **her-bei** see the words. **her-blástr**, m. a *blast of trumpets*, Eg. 88, 284, F vii. 70, 288, Stj. 394. **Her-blindi**, a, m. *one who strikes the bosts* *blindness*, a name of *Odin*, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6. **her-boð**, n. a *war s mons*, Eg. 9, Fms. xi. 244; herboðs-er = *herör*, Gpl. 83. **her-bc** f. a *castle*, Hervar. (in a verse).

her-berstr, m. an *explosion* chemically contrived, Bs. i. 798 (Laur. S.), mentioned or perhaps invented Albertus Magnus. **her-búðir**, f. pl. a *camp*, Al. 4, Eg. 291, Fms. 51, xi. 85, Róm. 265, Stj. passim. **her-búinn**, part. *armed*, Str. **her-búnaðr**, m. an *armament*, Eg. 286, Nj. 273, Fms. iv. 82, x. **her-dröngr**, m. a *warrior*, Edda (in a verse). **her-drótt**, f., p. *war-bosts*. **her-fall**, n., poet. *an onslaught*, Sighvat. **her-fa** n. *booty*, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 2, vii. 8, Fb. ii. 46, Rb. 386, Sks. 782, pas **her-fenginn**, part. *captured*, 625, 66, Hom. 118, Sks. 631. 1 **ferð**, f. *warfare*, a *military expedition*, Róm. 264, Fms. vii. 148, xi. 2 a *bost*, Mar. **her-fjöturr**, m. a mythical term, '*war-fetter*': a va man who in the stress of battle feels himself spell-bound, and unable stir, was in old lore said to be caught in a '*war-fetter*'; this was attrib to the weird sisters of battle (the Valkyrias), as is shewn by the fact one of them was called Herfjöturr, *Sbuckle*, Edda (Gl.); they were messengers of *Odin*, by whom the warriors were doomed to d (kjósa val); the passages referring to this lore are Fms. viii. 170, Stu 233, Ísl. ii. 104 twice (Harð. S.):—a similar belief appears in the Gr see Od. xxii. 297 sqq., Iliad xiii. 358—360, xxii. 5 sqq. **her-flokk** a *battalion*, Fms. i. 92, ix. 379. **her-floti**, a, m. a *war-fleet*, N. G. 103. **her-foringr**, a, m. a *commander*. **her-fólk**, n. *war-pe men of war*, Bs. ii. 106, Stj. 295. **her-fóru**, f. pl. *barness*, Stj. Mag. 82, 92, 97. **her-færr**, adj. *able for war service*, Gpl. 269, Fms. i. xi. 291, Ó. H. 87. **Her-fóðr**, m. *Father of Hosts*, a name of C. Edda. **her-för**, f. = *herferð*, Eg. 5, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 84. **gammr**, m. a *bird of prey*, *vulture*, poet. *the eagle*, Yt. **her-gangr**,

arch, Fms. v. 74. **Her-gautr**, m. a name of Odin. **her-gjarn**, *warlike*, Bkv. 2. 20. **her-glötuðr**, m., poet. a *destroyer of bosts*, Sv. **her-gopa**, u, f. a *bondswoman*, Hornklofi, an *är. ley*. **her-immr**, adj., poet. *ferce*, Edda. **her-hlaup**, n. a *rushing to arms*, I. 265, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 55, 210, vii. 270, x. 180. **her-horn**, n. a *trumpet*, Al. 35, Stj. 394. **her-kastali**, a, m. a *castle, stronghold*, I. ii. 113, Mar. **her-herling**, f. a *monster-bag*, Sturl. i. 36. **her-likka**, u, f. an *alarm bell*, Fms. ix. 369, 510, 529. **her-klæða**, h. sik, to *put on armour*, Bar. 13: reflex., Fms. i. 43, Eg. 287, O. H. 7. **her-klæði**, n. pl. *armour*, Eg. 49, Fb. ii. 71, Barl. 98, passim. **her-konungr**, m. a *king of bosts*, in old writers almost used = *sea-king, warrior-king*, Eb. 4 (of king Olave the White), Fms. i. 24, Fb. ii. 282, Ld. 105, Magn. 412. **her-kumbul**, n. a *war token, arms* (on shields, helmets), Nj. 231, Fms. v. 53. **her-land**, n. a *barried land, invaded in a state of war*, Fms. vi. 38. **her-leiða**, dd, to *lead off into captivity*, Stj. 49, 385, 489, Mart. 130, Ver. 30. **her-leiðing**, f. *captivity*, Fms. x. 224; esp. of the *Babylonian captivity*, Al. 166, Rb. 2, 386, Ver. 30, Stj. 26, 49, passim. **her-leiðsla**, u, f. = *herleiðing*, Mar. **her-lið**, n. *war-people, troops*, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 98, iv. 3. **her-likki**, n. a *monster*, N. G. L. i. 376, 395. **her-lúðr**, m. *trumpet*, Stj. 392. **her-maðr**, m. a *man of war, a warrior*, Fms. i. 160, 373, Nj. 268, passim. **hermann-liga**, adv. *gallantly*, I. 383. **hermann-ligr**, adj. *warlike, gallant*, Ld. 110, Nj. 39, Fms. v. 436, xi. 245, Stj. 495. **her-margr**, adj. *like a bost for number*, I. c. Poët. **her-megir**, m. pl., poet. *warriors*, Hkv. 2. 4. **Her-þór**, m. a *mythol. pr. name*, Edda. **hernaðr**, see the word. **her-n**, n. = *herfang*, Skts. 614. **her-numi**, adj., 655 x. 2, Greg. 17, and **her-numinn**, part. *captives*, Eg. 41, 343. **her-næma**, d, to *capture*, I. c. 13. **her-öp**, n. a *war-whoop, war-cry*, Eg. 80, Nj. 245, Orkn., S. 312, Ó. H. 107, Fb. ii. 125, passim. **her-saga**, u, f. *war-news*, Fms. i. 41, N. G. L. i. 102; *hersögu-ör*, f. = *herör*, Gpl. 82, v. 1. **her-sapr**, m. *warfare, harrying*, Fms. v. 344, x. 231, 234, 392, xi. 226, I. i. 375, Fs. 4, Stj. 385, Róm. 264, passim. **her-skari**, a, m. *host*. **her-skáfr**, adj. (*herská, herskätt*), a *land exposed to raid in a state of war*; *landit var þá herskätt, lágu víkingar úti*, Eg. 241, Fs. xi. 217, Hkr. i. 44; í þann tíma var mjök herskätt (*unruly time*), Cn. 64; þar var herskätt af víkingum, Hkr. i. 106, Bjarn. 15, Ld. 82, I. i. 374: of a *person, martial, warlike*, Fms. i. 198, vii. 16, x. 413, Cn. 22. **her-skip**, n. a *ship of war*, Fms. i. 7, Nj. 8, Ó. H. 16, I. 13, L. i. 100, 102. **her-skjöldr**, m. a *war shield*, a red shield, opp. to the white shield of peace (*fríðar-skjöldr*), used in phrases as, *fara (land) skjöldi, to barry (a land)*, Eg. 246, Fms. i. 62, 116, 131; *fara við herdi, id.*, Hkr. i. 233, cp. Stj. 542, 619 (2 Kings vi. 14), 641. **her-súð**, n. (*her-skrúði*, a, m., Fms. x. 234, Stj. 570), *harness*, Bjarn. 11. **her-spóri**, a, m. a *war-spur, caltrop*, Fms. vii. 183, Al. 74, Sks. 392. **her-stjóri**, a, m. a *commander*, Edda 93. **her-stjórn**, f. *command of troops*, Hkr. i. 211. **her-sveitir**, f. pl. *bosts*, margfjöldi hinneskra hveita, Luke ii. 13. **her-taka**, tók, to *capture*, esp. in part. pass., Fs. i. 28, vii. 129, Eg. 234, 344, Stj. 495. **her-taka** and **her-taka**, u, f. *captivity*, Stj. 75, Barl. 114. **her-tekning**, f. *captivity*, S. 52. **her-togi**, a, m. [A. S. *beretoga*; Germ. *berzog*], originally *leader, commander*, and often used so in old poets, Lex. Poët.: as a name, Guthormur hertogi, Hkr. Har. S. Hárf.: as a title, a *duke* (e. g. Normandy); the first Norse duke was the earl Skuli, created duke A. D. 1237, vide Edda 104, Sks. 788, Gpl. 364: eccl. = *prince*, hertogi í Kránnu, *Satan*, 623, 31. **hertoga-dómr**, m. a *dukedom*, Fms. x. 312, 326. **hertoga-dæmi**, n. a *duchy*, Fms. xi. 319, Fas. ii. 475. **hertoga-efni**, n. a *duke to be*, N. G. L. ii. 399. **hertoga-inna**, u, f. *duchess*, Ann. 1326. **hertoga-nafn**, n. the *title of a duke*, Fms. ix. 46. **her-turn**, m. a *turret on wheels, a war engine*, Fms. x. 358. **her-týð**, f. = *hertýgi* (?), an *är. ley*, Hallfred. **her-týgi**, n. pl. *armour*, *ness*, Germ. *beerzeug*. **her-týgja**, að, to *put armour on*, freq. in old usage. **her-váðir**, f. pl. '*war-weeds, armour*, Hkm., Konr. 39. **her-vápn**, n. pl. *weapons*, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vii. 147, Jb. 389. **her-vergr**, m. pl., poet. *war-paths*, Gh. 2. **her-verk** or **her-verki**, n. *plunder*, Stj. 598, Hkr. i. 85, Fms. ii. 156, ix. 396. **her-vígi**, n. *ble and ravage*, thus defined: it is hervigi when three or more persons slay or wounded on each side, Grág. ii. 114, 124, Fms. viii. 300: mod. *stronghold*. **her-víkingr**, m. a *plunderer, pirate*, Fms. i. 225, v. 28, x. 282, Fas. i. 449, Stj. 573. **her-væða**, dd, to *put armour on*, Ld. 25. **her-ving**, n. a *council of war*, Eg. 357, Finn. 262; but *ví húsing* is better. **her-purft**, f. *want of troops*, Fagrsk. ch. 32. **her-ör**, f. a '*war-arrow*', to be sent round as a token of war: the case, skera upp h., to *summon to arms*, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, I. ii. 172, 188, Gpl. 82, cp. 433: for these customs see the remarks s. v. *ör*, p. 71, as also Scott's Notes to Marmion, Canto III, on the Fiery Cross of the Scottish Clans.

HERRA, m. (*herri*, a, m., Clem. 36), irreg. and indecl. in sing., pl. *herrar*, [derived from *herr*, as *dróttinn* from *drótt*, *þjóðan* from *þjóð*; m. *herr*; Dan. *herre*, etc.]:—gener. a *lord, master*, Fms. i. 218, x. 45, I. i. 381; in olden times *herra* was used in addressing a king or earl,

as Fr. *sire*, Engl. *sir*, see the Sagas passim:

I. as a title; in A. D.

1277 knights and barons were created in Norway, to whom the title of *herra* was given; *Herra Rafn*, *Herra Þorvarðr*, *Herra Sturla*, etc., Árna S., Laur. S., Ann. passim: the bishops and abbots were also so styled, e. g. *Herra Arngrímr* (an abbot), Bs. ii. After the Reformation, *herra* became an integral part of the style of bishops, as *Sira* of priests, *Herra Guðbrandr*, *Herra Þorlúkr*, *Herra Oddr*, etc., and can only be applied to the Christian name; cp. the ditty in which the old woman addresses the bishop by *Sira*, and is rebuked for her rudeness, *Sælir verid þér, Sira minn, | sagða eg við Biskupium; | ansaði mér þú þá apr hinn, | þú áttir að kall'* 'ann *Herra þinn*. In mod. usage *Herra* is often applied to any person whatever, but only in writing; for in conversation the Icel. has no equivalent to the Engl. *Mr.* or Germ. *Herr*, and a person is simply addressed by his name or other title, *Sira* if a clergyman, and the like. In the N. T. *dróttinn*, *herra*, and *lúvárðr* (from Engl.) are used indiscriminately. II. COMPS: **herra-dómr**, m. *dominion, lordship*, Bs. i. 728, Fb. i. 81; yðarr h. in addressing, as *your lordship* in Engl., D. N. passim. **herra-dæmi**, n. = *herra-dómr*, H. E. ii. 73, Fb. i. 247. **herra-liga**, adv. in *lordly fashion*, Karl. 148. **herra-ligr**, adj. *lordly*, Fb. i. 90. **herra-maðr**, m. a *lord, a knight, a lordly man*, Fms. x. 445, Bs. i. 736, 780 (Lv. 59 looks as if corrupt). **herrmann-liga**, adv. in *lordly manner*, Finn. 276. **herrmann-ligr**, adj. *lordly*. **herra-nafn**, n. the *title of a herra*, Ann. 1277. **herrasam-ligr**, adv. in *lordly way*, Fas. iii. 70. **herra-sæti**, n. a *lordly seat*, Magn. 502.

herra, að, to *confer the title of herra upon a person*, Ann. 1294.

herran, m. = *herra*, a name of Odin, vide *Herjan*, Edda.

hers-borinn, part. *born* of a *hersir*, Hdl.

hers-höfðingi, a, m. a *commander*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 151.

HERSIR, m. [akin to *hérað* and *herr*], a *chief, lord*, the political name of the Norse chiefs of the earliest age, esp. before the time of Harold Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland: respecting the office and authority of the old *hersar* the records are scanty, as they chiefly belonged to the prehistorical time; they were probably not liegemen, but resembled the *goðar* (vide *goði*) of the old Icel. Commonwealth, being a kind of patriarchal and hereditary chiefs: in this matter the old *Landnáma* is our chief source of information;—*Björn Buna hét hersir ágæt* í Noregi, son *Veðrar-Gríms* hersis í Sogni, móðir *Gríms* var *Hervör* dóttir *Þorgerðar Eylaugs-dóttur* hersis ór Sogni, *Landn.* 39; *Arinbjörn h. ór Fjörðum*, 66; *Ási h.* 76, 303, and another of the same name, 109; *Ketilr Veðr h. af Hringaríki*, 94; *Hrólfr h. af Ögðum*, 48, 126; *Ketilr Raumr hét h. ágæt* í *Raumsdal*, 173; *Gormr h. ágæt* í *Svíþjóð*, 195; *Grimr h.*, 204; *Þorsteinn Höfði h. á Hörðalandi*, 228; *Þórir Hauknefr h.*, 237; *Úlfr Gildir h. á Þelamörk*, 292; *Veðr-Ormr h.*, 314; *Arinbjörn h.*, Eg., Ad. 3; *Vigfúss h. af Vörs*, Glúm.; *Klyppr h. á Hörðalandi*, Fb. i. 19; *Dala-Guðbrandr h.*, Ó. H. 106; *Björn h. á Örlandi*, Eg. 154; *Þórir h. í Fjörðum*, 155, cp. Rm. 36; hann var sem *konungr* væri yfir *Döllum*, ok var þó h. at nafni, Ó. H. l. c., cp. Fb. i. 23; *hersar* hafa verið fyrri frændr minir, ok vil ek ekki bera *herra* nafn en þeir, Fms. i. 299: it is also prob. that by *ágæt* and *göfugr* (q. v.) the *Landnáma* means a *hersir*. At the time of Harold Fairhair the old *hersar* gradually became liegemen (*lendir menn*) and were ranked below a *jarl* (*earl*), but above a *höldr* (*yeoman*), the scale being *konungr*, *jarl*, *hersir*, *höldr*, *búandi*, see the record in Hkr. i. 80 (Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6), as also Edda 93; the name then becomes rare, except that *hersir* and *lendr maðr* are now and then used indiscriminately, heita þeir *hersar* eða *lendir menn*, Edda l. c. The old Norse *hersar* were no doubt the prototype of the barons of Normandy and Norman England. COMPS: **hersis-heiti**, n. the *title of a h.*, Edda (Ht.) **hersis-nafn**, n. *id.*, Fb. i. 23.

her-skapr, vide *herr*.

her-skár, vide *herr*.

herstask, t, dep. [= mod. *hasta*, q. v.], to *speak barsbly to one*; hann *herstisk* á fjándann með reiði ok mælti, Greg. 50, Eb. 118 new Ed., Hom. 16 (= Lat. *exasperare*), Blas. 31.

hersti-liga, adv. *barsbly*, Greg. 55, (mod. *höstuliga*.)

hersti-ligr, adj. *barsb-spoken*; h. mál, *sermo durus*, Hom. 22.

her-togi, vide *herr*.

HES, f. (spelt *his*, Gpl. l. c.), pl. *hesjar*:—a *wooden frame* attached to the tether of an animal, to prevent it from strangling itself; þat er ok hans handvömm ef af ofmegri verðr dautt eðr klañ kyrkir, en ef *hes* (his, Gpl.) er í bandi . . . þá er þat eigi hans handvömm, N. G. L. i. 25, (Gpl. 502, Jb. 364, Js. 121.) 2. *metaph.*, in mod. usage, a *cow's dewlap*. 3. in mod. Norse usage *bæsj* (*hesjar*) are *frames or rails* on which hay or corn is put for drying; and *hæsj* is to *dry on hæsj*, vide *Ivar Aasen*, cp. *Ný Fél. xv. 33*; hence comes the provincial Icel. *hisja* (a verb): *hisjungur* and *hisjungs-þerrir*, m. of a *soft air* good for drying hay spread out on *hesjar*.

hesja, að, mod. *hisja*, to *dry bay on a hes*: það hisjar í það, to be *aired*. **heskr**, adj. = *hastir, haugbty, barsh*, Band. 31 new Ed.: [in parts of North. E. they speak of a *bask*, i. e. *barsb*, wind.]

HESLI, n. [hasl], a *basel*, Str. 20. COMPS: **hesli-kylfa**, u, f. a *basel-club*, Hkv. 2. 20. **hesli-skógr**, m. *basel-wood*, Art. **hesli-**

stöng, f. a *basel-pole*, Str. 66. St. 66.

HESPA, u, f. a *wisp* or *skein* (of wool), Grág. ii. 401, K. þ. K. 140. II. a *baspl. fastening*, Fms. ii. 84, v. 120, Gret. 98, Sturl. i. 120, Bs. i. 424.

hesta, að, to *mount one*; vel, illa hestaðr, well, badly mounted.

hest-bak, n. *horse-back*, Grág. ii. 171, Ísl. ii. 382, Fms. xi. 400.

hest-birgr, adj. *provided with a horse*, Sturl. iii. 238.

hest-brynja, u, f. *horse harness*, Sks. 403.

hest-búnaðr, m. *horse gear*, Sks. 374.

hest-færr, adj. *able to ride*, Gpl. 269, Fms. x. 73.

hest-gangr, m. *horse-shoes*, Fms. ix. 55.

hest-gjöf, f. a *gift of a horse*, Njarð. 368.

hest-hús, n., proncd. hestús (as fjós=fé-hús), a *horse-stall, stable*, Karl. 3, Gret. 113 A, Þorst. S. St. 50, and in many compds.

hest-höfði, a, m. *horse-head*, a nickname, Landn.

hest-klárr, m. a *hack*, Glúm. 356.

hest-lauss, adj. *without a horse*, Sturl. iii. 293.

hest-lán, u. *the loan of a horse*, Bs. ii. 30.

hest-leysi, n. *the being without a horse*.

HESTR, m. a *horse*, [this word is a contr. form of hengist, qs. hengstr; A. S. *bengest*; O. H. G. *bengist*; Germ. *beugst*, whence Swed.-Dan. *bingst*; again, contr. Swed. *bäst*, Dan. *best*: in old writers *hestr* mostly means a *stallion*, whereas *hross* (Engl. *horse*) denotes a *gelding* (or any horse)]:—a *stallion*, opp. to *merr*, a *mare*, Grág. i. 503, Gpl. 190, Hrafn. 5, Ám. 98 (*hestr þrjú ok mer-hross eitt*); h. grár með fjórnum merum, Ísl. ii. 213; sá *hestr* var sonr Hvítungs, var alhvítur at lit en merarnar allar rauðar, en annar sonr Hvítungs var í Þóraringsdal, ok var sá ok hvítur en merarnar svartar, Bjarn. 55: a *steed*, Fms. ii. 224: a *horse* gener., Nj. 4, 74; lið á *hestum*, *horsesmen*, Fms. x. 31, passim. The ancients valued high breeding and variety of colour in their horses, which were favourite gifts, see Guunl. ch. 5, Bjarn. l. c., Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 383, 384; for steeds and horsemanship see Þkv. 6, Yngl. S. ch. 23, 33, Landn. 3, ch. 8, Gullþ. S. ch. 9, Harð. S. ch. 3, 4, Rm. 32, 34, cp. also Lv. ch. 6, 7, Gret. ch. 16, Dropl. 13, Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 323: mythol. the horse was sacred to Frey (the god of light and the sun), Hrafn. 5, Vd. ch. 34, Fb. i. 401 (Ó. T. ch. 322), cp. Freyfaxi: for the steeds of the Sun, Day, and Night, see Gm. 37, Vþm. 12, 14: for the steeds of the gods, Gm. 30: for poetical and mythical names, Edda (Gl.) and the fragment of the poem Þórgrímsspula, Edda, Bugge 332-334: for Sleipnir, the eight-legged steed of Odin, Edda, Gm. 44: for horse-fights see the references s. v. etja, to which add Gret. ch. 31, Sd. ch. 23:—*vatna-hestur*, a *water-horse*, =nykr in popular tales, Landn. 2. ch. 5, and Ísl. Þjóds.; but also a *good swimmer*, góðr vatna-hestur; skeið-h., reið-h., a *riding horse*; klár-h., púls-h., áburðar-h., a *hack*, *cart-horse*, *pack-horse*; stóð-h., a *stud-horse*: sækja, beizla, gyrða, súðla, járna hest, to *fetch*, *bridle*, *gird*, *saddle*, *shoe a horse*; also, leggja á, to *saddle*; spretta af, to *take the saddle off*; teyma hest or hafa hest í togi, to *lead a horse*; flytja h., to *put a pony out to grass*; hepta h., to *tether a pony*: a pony is góðgengr (q. v.), vakr, þýðr; and the reverse, illgengr, hastr, klárgengr, harðgengr. II. metaph. phrases, há-hestur, a *high horse*; ríða háhest (a child's play), also called ríða hákúk, to *ride on one another's shoulders*, ride 'pick-a-back'; kinn-hestur, a 'cheek-horse,' a *box on the ear*; lýstr hana kinnhest, hön kvaðsk þannu hest muna skyldu ok launa ef hön mætti, Nj. 75; þú skal ek nú, segir hön, muna þér kinnhestinn, þann er þú laust mik, 116, cp. Gísl. 27: the gallows is called the *horse of Odin*, whence gefa e-m hest, to *give one a horse*, hang one, Fb. i. 238, cp. the verse in Yngl. S. ch. 26. β. the local name of a horse-shaped crag, see Landn.; cp. *Hest-fell* in Cumberland. compds: either *hesta-* or *hesta-*: *hesta-at*, n. a *horse-fight*, see etja. *hesta-bein*, n. *horse bones* (cp. Engl. *horse-flesh*), Gret. 96. *hesta-fóðr*, n. *horse foddering*, a law term, Gpl. 77. *hesta-fætr*, m. pl. *horses' feet*, Edda 77, Fas. i. 226, Fms. iii. 111. *hesta-garðr*, m. a *horse-pen* close to a churchyard, wherein the horses of the worshippers are kept during service, D. N. *hesta-geldir*, m. *horse gelder*, a nickname, Landn. *hesta-geymsla*, u, f. *horse keeping*, Fas. i. 80. *hesta-gnegg*, n. a *horse's neigh*, Stj. 621. *hesta-gnýr*, m. *noise of horsesmen*, Fms. iii. 74. *hesta-hlið*, n. a *horse gate*, Stj. *hesta-járn*, n. pl. *horse-shoes*, Sturl. iii. 152. *hesta-keyrsla*, u, f. *driving the steed in*, in a horse-fight, Rd. 261. *hesta-korn*, n. [Swed. *hesta-körn* = *oats*], a nickname, Fb. iii. *hesta-lið*, n. *horsesmen*, Fms. vii. 188. *hesta-maðr*, m. a *horse boy*, groom. *hesta-rétt*, f. in Icel., = *Norse hestagarðr*. *hesta-skál*, f. a *stirrup-cup*. *hesta-skipti*, n. a *change of horses*; hafa h., Ld. 202, Fs. 51. *hesta-stafr*, m. a *horse staff*, to be used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Þorst. S. St. 49, cp. Rd. ch. 12, Arons S. ch. 18. *hesta-stallr*, m. = *hesthús*, Flóv. *hesta-steinn*, m. a *stone to which a horse is tied* whilst the horseman takes refreshment. *hesta-sveinn*, m. a *horse boy*, groom, Sturl. ii. 218, Fas. i. 149, Þidr. 205, Þorst. S. St. 50. *hesta-vig*, n. a *horse-fight*, Nj. 90, Sturl. ii. 100, Glúm. 366, Rd. 261. *hesta-þing*, n. a *meeting for a public horse-fight*, Glúm. 366, 367, Nj. 92, Lv. 37, Sd. 176, Fs. 43, 140.

hest-skeið, n. a *race-course*, Bs. ii. 182.

hest-skór, m. a *horse-shoe*, Fms. ix. 55, 56. *hestskó-nagli*, a, m. a *horse-shoe nail*.

hest-tönn, f. a *horse's tooth*, Vgl. 20.

hest-verð, n. a *horse's worth*, Karl. 10.

hest-verk, n. *work done by a horse*, Gpl. 392.

hest-víg, n. = *hestavíg*, Rd. 177.

hest-vörðr, m. a *mounted guard*, Fms. vii. 178, ix. 350, 351.

HETJA, u, f. a *hero*, *champion*, a *gallant man*, Nj. 64, Lv. 36, Ld. 26, 132, Fms. xi. 89, Glúm. 367, Jd. 40. compds: *hetju-diktr*, m.

hetju-ljóð, n. a *heroic poem*, Jón. þorl. *hetju-móðr*, m. *heroism*. *hetju-skapr*, m. *championship*, Fas. i. 24, Ld. ch. 11; this word, which in old writers is rather scarce, is freq. in mod. usage; also eclcl., trúar-hetja, a *champion of faith*; hetja Guðs, a *champion of God*; stríðs-h., a *hero*.

hetju-ligr, adj. *heroical*.

HETTA, u, f. [hött], a *bood*, Gret. 139, Fms. iv. 359, Band. 16 new Ed., Finnb. 216, Mar.; (koll-hetta, flóka-hetta, lambhús-hetta, a *bood to wear in a bard frost*.) compds: *hettu-lauss*, adj. *without a bood*, Gret. 151 A. *hettu-sótt*, f., medic. *chicken-pox*, Dan. *faare syge*, Sturl. i. 128: *hydrocephalus*, Fé. ix. 222. *hettu-strútr*, m. a *cowl*, H. E. ii. 113. *hettu-sveinar*, m. pl. 'bood-boys,' a nickname, Hkr. iii. 449.

HEY, n., old gen. *heyvi*, also spelt *heyfi*, mod. *heyvi*; e. g. *heyvi*, Grág. i. 438; *heyfi*, Eb. 94 new Ed. note, and passim; but *heyvi*, Sks. 416, and so in mod. usage; gen. pl. *heyja*; [Goth. *bavi* = *χόρος*; A. S. *bæg*; Eng. *bay*; Hel. *bouwe*; O. H. G. *bawi*; Germ. *bau*; Swed.-Dan. *bø*; Norse *böy*, Ivar Aasen; akin to *höggva*, Germ. *bauen*; thus he *hey* pro. means *cu grass*];—*bay*; mat eðr *hey*, *hey* ok *matr*, Nj. 73, Grág. i. 195, 438, ii. 277, Ísl. ii. 137, Sks. 416, Lv. 18 passim; also used in plur., *stores of bay, fodder*; beita upp *engjum* ok *heyjum*, Fms. vi. 104; *gáðu þeir egi fyrir veidum* at fá *heyjanua*, Landn. 30; hann hefir rænt mik öllum *heyjum*, Ísl. ii. 140; hann hefir *eingin* *hey* til sölu, 138; en *hey* fásá lítil 132: Icel. *say*, slá, raka, þurka, rifja, seta, hirá, binda *hey*, to *mow, rake dry, turn, cock, get in, bind the bay*. compds: *hey-annir*, f. pl. *bay-making time* (July, August), Edda (Gl.), Hrafn. 25. *hey-band*, n. a *binding bay into trusses*. *hey-björg*, f. *stores of bay*, Ísl. ii. 131, 138.

hey-bruni, a, m. a *burning of bay*, Ann. *hey-deild*, f. a *distribution of bay*, Grág. ii. 275. *hey-des*, f. a *bay-rick* (vide des), Sturl. i. 83, 195 Bs. i. 54. *hey-fang*, n. *produce of bay*, Sturl. iii. 271. *hey-fátt*, n. adj. *falling short of bay*, Rd. 211. *hey-fok*, n. = *heyreki*.

hey-garðr, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 249, Njarð. 384, Fb. i. 523. *hey-gjaldr*, n. *payment in bay*, Grág. ii. 276.

hey-gjöf, f. *bay fodder*, Boll. 348, Sturl. iii. 292. *hey-hjálmr*, m. a *bay-rick*, Fms. vii. 298.

hey-hlað, n. a *bay-cock*, N. G. L. i. 256, Jb. 256. *hey-hlass*, n. a *load of bay*, Eb. 188, K. Á. 176. *hey-klegggi*, a, m. = *heydes*, Fb. i. 523, Háv. 53. *hey-kostur*, m. *stores of bay*, Ísl. ii. 136.

hey-lauss, adj. *short of bay*. *hey-leiga*, u, f. *rent paid in bay*, Ísl. ii. 131. *hey-leysi*, n. a *failure in bay*, Krók. 37. *hey-litill*, adj. *short of bay*, Bs. i. 873. *hey-meiss*, m. a *bay box*, D. N. *hey-nál*, f. a *bay-book*, used instead of a *hay-knife*.

hey-rán, n. *plunder of bay*, Eb. *hey-reki*, a, m. *the tossing of bay by the wind*, = mod. *heyfok*, Grág. ii. 275. *hey-rúm*, n. a *bay-loft*, Grág. ii. 340. *hey-sala*, u, f. *sal of bay*, Jb. 223. *hey-skapr*, m. *baymaking*. *hey-skipti*, n. *sharing of bay*, Grág. ii. 259.

hey-sláttur, m. *baymaking*, Gpl. 410. *hey-sótt*, f. *bay-fever*, a horse's disease. *hey-stakkr*, m. a *bay stack*. *heystakkr-garðr*, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 340. *hey-stál*, n. *the middle of a bay-cock*, Ísl. ii. 69. *hey-tak*, n. and *hey-taka*, u, f. *plunder of bay*, Eb. 154, Gpl. 545. *hey-teigr*, m. a *strip of a bay field*, Sturl. ii. 29. *hey-tjúga*, n. [Dan. *bötyu*], a *pitch-fork*, Hkr. i. 24.

hey-tollr, m. a *bay toll*, to be paid to a church, Dipl. v. 12, Vm. 115. *hey-tópt*, f. = *heygarðr*. *hey-veim*, n. *compensation for h.*, Fms. iii. 210, Eb. 154. *hey-verk*, n. *baymaking*, Gull. 21, Eb. 152, Nj. 103 Bs. i. 46, Glúm. 343. *hey-vöndull*, m. a *wisp of bay*, Boll. 348.

hey-þerrir, m. a 'bay-breeze,' air for drying bay. *hey-prot*, n. *wan of bay*, Ísl. ii. 132. *hey-proti*, m. a *being short of bay*, Ísl. ii. 133.

hey-þurkr, m. a *drying of bay*. *hey-önn*, f. = *heyannir*, Grág. ii. 261 Edda 103. For *haymaking* and *hay stores* see the Sagas passim: Hensþ. ch. 4, Eb. ch. 30, 37, 51, 63, Gret. ch. 50, Orms þ. Fb. i. 522 Heiðarv. S. ch. 25, Háv. pp. 46, 47, Gísl. 14, 22, Nj. ch. 47, 77, and p. 192, and Mr. Daseut's remarks on Icel. 'hayneed,' Burnt Njal cxii Grág., esp. the Landbr. þ. passim.

heygja, ð, [haugr], to *bury in a bow*, Nj. 98, Fms. i. 18, x. 328 passim; vide haugr.

heyja, að, [hey], to *make bay*, Bs. i. 913, freq. in mod. usage; h. ve (ílla), to *get in a good (bad) crop of bay*; h. fyrir kýr, ær, hesta, to *make bay*, as *fodder for cows*, etc.; and metaph., *heyja af fyrir sér*, to *support oneself, live from hand to mouth*.

HEYJA, pres. *hey*, *hey*, *hey*, mod. *hey*, *hey*; pret. *háði*; pret. pass. *háðir* (*háinn*, Glúm. 394), neut. *háit*, contr. *háit*, mod. *háðr*, *háð*:—to *bal perform*:

I. a law term, to *discharge a public duty*; *heyja þing* *dóm*, *söku*, etc., of any lawful and public duty, as *goði*, judge, neighbour witness, and the like, whence every franklin is styled *þing-heyjandi*

þja þing, Grág. i. 102, 103, 114; á várþingi því er hann heyr, K. þ. K. 4; þá skal hann segja til á leið þeirri er hann heyr, Grág. i. 95, 127; því einu várþingi á hann útleðir er hann heyr sjálfr, 12; rétt er þá að senda mann til þings at heyja þing fyrir sík, 102, cp. 103, 114, 15; ok mátti þingi eigi heyjask at lögum, Jb. 8; h. dóm, háði Snorri þi ferasúsdóm, Eb. 302; háðu þeir ferasúsdóm eptir klerkinn (höðu MS.), i. 492 (cp. hodo, Skálda 168), Hrafn. 19; þá er leið háúð (fem. part.) epp er sagt, Grág. i. 165; at háðum dómum, id.; fyrir háða dómum, 161; varð eigi háinn ferasúsdóm, Glúm. 394; h. heimting, Grág. ii. 391; hóg, Bs. i. 692 old Ed., heyra new Ed.; h. sóknir, háðu vér sóknir f dauðligum konungi, Blas. 30; h. launþing, to bold a secret meeting, 1. 30; h. leik, to play, Korm. (in a verse); h. Freys leik, to play the y of Frey, Hornklofi: phrases, h. gleði, to play, gambol, Fms. xi. 109; h. sér orða-fjöldu, to add to one's phraseology, make phrases, Skálda 1.

2. metaph., heyja orrostu, bardaga, to give battle, the battle þing regarded as an ordeal or judgment, 625. 49, Blas. 37, Fms. iv. 243, 47; hann hafði margar orrorst háðar, Mork. 216; h. hölungöngu, fight a duel, Vigl. 16, Fms. v. 230; jafnan þá er hann hefir hátt (i. e. hölungöngu, Fs. 134. II. recipr., þeir háðusk þar við um ind, they banded words for a while, Bs. i. 664; pass., hildir háðisk, f. fougbt, Lex. Poët. passim; þeir skulu heyjask (fight) við Skútu Eyjólf, Rd. 303.

HEYKJASK, t. [húka, hokinn], to bend, sink, cower down; hestrium haktist undir honum, MS. 489. 45; heyktisk hann við ok nær í úvit, S. l. iii. 177.

HEYRA, ð, in Norse MSS. hōyra (eyra, dropping the h, N. G. L. i. 220), f. *bausan* = *akouein*; A. S. *byran*; Hel. *hōrjan*; Engl. *hear*; O. H. G. *in*; Germ. *bören*; Dan. *børe*; Swed. *böra*:—to hear; the notion hearing being taken to imply motion towards a place, cp. Germ. *zören*, Icel. *heyra* til, Engl. *hear*ken to, Scot. *hear* till; at þeir hōdu eðr sá atburðina, Fms. vii. 226, Nj. 13, Grág. i. 56, Sks. 554; heyra þeir til liðs konungsins hver þat fór, Fb. ii. 128; hann heyrir þ er gras vex á jörðu, Edda 17; h. messu, tíðir, to hear mass, id service, Fms. ix. 500; h. húlestr, id.; menn vildu eigi h. (bear, ve) at hann mundi fallit hafa, s. 364; heyrðu þeir snögrl nokkutt til rju þóreyjar, Fs. 144; hefir hvárki heyrtil hans styn né hōsta, Nj. 2; þeir heyrðu blástr til drekkana, Gullþ. 8; hann heyrði þangat mikinn m, Eb. 28; heyrðu þeir hark mikitt í búrit, 266; heyrtil fadami, Háv. 4. heyr endemi (q. v.); sem nú hefir þú heyrtil, as *thou hast now heard*, S. l. 714.

2. to *hear*ken; þeirra bæn var eigi fyrir heyrð, Fms. x. 4; Guð heyrði bæn Moyses, Sks. 575; en ef þú vildir h. bæn mína, Dittinn minn, 596. 3. with prepp., heyra á e-t, to give ear, *in* to a thing; en þá er hann hafði heyrtil á töluna, Fms. xi. 37; höfðu þeir allir heyrtil á (been within hearing, been present) sætt þeirra þóris O. Bjarnar, Eg. 349; þótt sjálfr konungur heyrtil á, though within hearing of the king himself, O. H. 54. II. metaph. to belong to one, with d, kirkjan á selveidi alla utan þá er Geithellum heyrir, Vm. 165. 2.

þa til e-s, or h. e-m til, to belong to, concern; (þat) er heyrtil til (concerns) dur þinnar, Nj. 15; þær sýslur sem til þeirra heyrðu, Fms. ix. 269; þat er mín heyrir, vi. 118, 133, Bs. i. 742; þat þing er hreppstjórn heyrir ti b. 184; hann ágitast þat er honum heyrði ekki til, Fms. vi. 301; þá þeim Harald konungi eigi til h. (be had no right) at minka sinn re 339. γ. so with dat., to behave; hverjum yör heyrtil at þjóna, F. i. 281, vi. 349; mér heyrtil eigi at þega við yör, ii. 268; mér heyrtil eigi at giptask, Str. 421; sem því nafni til heyrir, Mar. 617; kjalar-tré þer þeim þótti heyra (to fit), Fb. i. 433.

III. impers. to be heard; ok heyrtil blástr (acc.) hans í alla heima, Edda 17; heyrði til hlu þá er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168; þá varð þegar hljótt svá at fínskis manns heyrði, Fms. vi. 374; svá nær læknum, at gerla heyrtil allit (acc.), 351. IV. reflex. and impers., e-m heyrisk e-t, *one* hears; en með því at mér heyrisk svá í orðum yörnum, at . . . , metbought I heard you say, that . . . , Sks. 101; en mér heyrisk um þetta haf, ok svá landit, þá . . . , 192; svá heyrisk mér til sem þé séstir er . . . , Fms. vii. 280; þá heyrðisk þeim öllum sem sveinninn kvæði þetta, they thought they heard the boy sing, Landn. (Hb.) 293; in od. usage, mér heyrðisk þú segja, metbought I heard you say; mér hdist vera barið, metbought I heard a knock at the door; mér heyrtil hðid hljóða, metbought I bear the child crying. 2. pass. to be heard, B. i. 516; þá skulu þeir eigi þar um heyrask síðan (they shall not be heard, heeded), K. A. 110.

HEYRANDI, part. a bearer, Grett. 133 (opt er í holti heyrandi nær, vide h); plur. **heyrendr**, bearers, at a meeting, church, or the like, Post. 62, Bs. i. 741; hence the law phrase, í heyranda (gen. pl.) hljóði, a bearing of all, in public, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 19, passim.

HEYRARI, a, m. = heyrandi, N. T. **HEYRI-LIGA**, adv. openly, 656 C. 2: fittingly; óheyri-liga, cruelly. **HEYRI-LIGR**, adj. becoming, Stj. 502: incumbent, Fms. vi. 388. **HEYRINGI**, a, m. [akin to heyrum, q. v., and not to be derived from heyr]; cp. Engl. *byring*; A. S. *byrgan*, *byrling* = domestic retainer); Norse law term, a neighbour, a domestic; it appears almost to an er to Icel. bú; þá skal hann á þing leiða heyringja sína (as wit-

nesses), N. G. L. i. 21; settu þeir tólf manna dóm eptir ok tvá heyringja, ok létu dama, D. N. ii. 4.

HEYRIN-KUNNR (heyrum-kunnr, N. G. L. i. 232, Bjarn. 42, both paper MSS., as also in mod. usage), adj. known, reported, Fms. i. 103, Nj. 139, Stj. 421; fragt ok h., famous and well known, 87, passim.

HEYRIN-ORÐ, n. an old law phrase, which is probably = heyringja-orð, the word or verdict of a heyring (not from heyrja, qs. bearsay); sækja við tylftar-kvið eða við heyrin-orð fimm landeigjanda, Grág. ii. 146; skal sækja við váttorð ef hann heyrir á, en ella við fimm manna heyrin-orð eða tylftar-kvið, Kb. (l. c.) ii. 182.

HEYRN, f. bearing: 1. the sense of bearing, 623. 57; heyrn, sýn, Grág. ii. 16, Fluc. 54; mál, sýn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97, N. T., Pass. 32. 4, 41. 10, passim. COMPS: **heyrnar-daufr**, -litill, adj. rather deaf, bard of bearing. **heyrnar-lauss**, adj. hearing-less, deaf. **heyrnar-loysi**, n. deafness.

2. bearing; sumt ritaði hann eptir sjílls síns heyrn eðr sýn, something he wrote from his own bearing or sight, Fms. vii. 226. Þ. í heyrn e-m, in one's bearing, Stj. 689, Bjarn. 33, 43, Fms. xi. 287; á-heyrn, q. v.

3. metaph. ears, as it seems = hlust; eyra is properly the outer ear, heyrn and hlust the inner part; heyrn eða hlust, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 430; hneigja heyrn at e-n, to incline the ears to, Lb. 3; heyrn er þeim hægrí sljó, Pass. 7. 12. COMPS: **heyrna-gnfpur**, f. pl., poet. 'ear-crags,' i. e. the head, Eg. (in a verse). **heyrna-spann**, n. 'ear-basket,' i. e. the ear, Ad. 20.

HEYRUM, dat. pl. of an obsolete **heyrrar**; variously spelt, **hörung** (i. e. **hörung**, which seems to be the best form), herum, hærum; even with r inserted, **hreyrom**, Kb. ii. 178, **hrörung**, Sb. ii. 389, no doubt erroneously, prob. from the original having eo = o, which the transcriber read as ro, (see Gramm. p. xxxv, signif. B. I. K.). The word probably means of the homestead or family, domestic (cp. A. S. *byred* = family, Engl. *bire*, Dan. *hyre*, vide heyring above): it occurs a few times in the Grág., and is used only of neighbours, in the law phrase, réttir at heyrum; (in Kb. i. 62, the point should stand after hærum, and the new sentence begin with the following word); also, sækja . . . við heyrinorð fimm landeigjanda þeirra er réttir sé í kviðum at hörum við aðilja, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 146; þá skal búa kveðja þá er næstir búa þingvelli þeirra manna er réttir sé at hærom, Sb. ii. 93; þeirra er réttir sé at skuldleikum ok at hreyrum, Kb. ii. 178 (l. c.); búendr skal kveðja fyrir en gríðmenn ef til þess eru, þá er næstir eru þar, ok þá er at hærom sé réttir, 85; nema sá teli er réttir væri í kviðnum at hærom, i. 62; kennendr tvá þá er í hr-orum sé réttir, Sb. ii. 389; kennendr tvá þá er í heyrum sé réttir, er þat visso at fé þat barn á skip, Kb. l. c.; þá búa er réttir sé í kviðum ok at heyrum, ii. 68.

heyskr, adj. = hæveskr, courteous, Art. passim. **hik**, n. faltering. **hik-laust**, n. adj. without wavering; see hvika.

HIIKA, ad, to falter, = hvika, q. v. **hildingr**, m., poet. a war king, Hm. 154, Hkv. 2. 10, Edda 105, passim: a pr. name, Fas.

HILDR, f., dat. and acc. hildi, [A. S. *bild*; Hel. *bildi*; prob. akin to hjaldr, q. v.] = battle, only in poetry; heilir hildar til, heilir hildi frá, Hm. 157; vekja hildi, to wage war, Hkv. 2. 6; hefja hildi, to begin a battle, Hkm. 2; er hildr þróask, when war waxes, Stor. 13; hörð h., a bard fight; bjóða hildi, to offer battle; ganga í hildi, to go into battle; semja, fremja hildi, to wage war, Lex. Poët. In poetry a shield is called **hildar-ský**, **hildar-vé**, **hildar-vegr**. 2. name of one of the Valkyrias (see Valkyrja), who were regarded as the handmaids of Odin, Vsp. 22, Gm. 36; Hildr is also represented as a daughter of the mythical king Högni and the bride of Héðin, whose life is recorded in the tale of Hjaðninga-víg, Edda 89, 90: hence war is called **Hildar-leikr**, n. the game of H., Bm. i, passim. II. in pr. names; it is rare as a prefix in northern names, but freq. in old Germ.: of men, **Hildir**, **Hildi-björn**, **Hildi-brandr**, **Hildi-grímr**, **Hild-ólfr**; of women, **Hildr**, **Hildi-gunnr**, **Hildi-ríðr**: again, it often forms the latter part in female names, and often spelt or sounded without the aspirate, Ás-hildir, Bryn-hildir, Böð-ildir, Dóm-hildir, Ey-ildir, Geir-hildir, Grím-hildir, Gunn-hildir, Hrafn-hildir, Matt-ildir (for.), Orm-hildir, Ragn-hildir, Svan-hildir, Úlf-hildir, Yngv-ildir, Þór-hildir, Landn. III. in pl. **hildir**, the caul or membrane covering animals, calves, lambs when cast, kálfs-hildir, kýr-hildir, freq. in mod. usage.

B. APPELLATIVE COMPS, hildi- only in poets: **hildi-frækn**, adj. mighty in war. **hildi-gölttr**, m., mythic, a helmet, Edda 82. **hildi-leikr**, m. [A. S. *bilde-gelac*], the game of war, a fight, Fm. 31. **hildi-meidr**, m., poet. a warrior, pillar of war, Fm. 30. **hildi-svín**, n. = hildigölttr, Edda 82, Hdl. 7. **hildi-tannr**, m., gen. hilditann, Edda i. 464; dat. hilditanni, Fms. ix. 455 (an evidence that tónu, a tooth, was originally masc.); later, **Hildi-tönn**, f. nickname of the old Danish king, see Skjöld. S., qs. a war-tooth, tusk; cp. A. S. *bilde-tux*, Beow. 1511. **Hildur**, a, m. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.)

HILLA, u, f. a shelf, freq. in mod. usage; búr-hilla, a pantry shelf.

hilla, t, in the phrase, það hillir undir e-ð, to be (as it were) upheaved or lifted in the air, e. g. of an object (a person, tree) seen on the edge of a hill against the sky, e. g. það hillir undir hann á brúninni.

HILLAR, f. pl. a Norse local name, akin to hilla and hjalli.

hillingar, f. pl. *upbeaving*, esp. of a mirage, when rocks and islands look as if lifted above the level of the sea.

himlir, m., poet., prop. a *helmsman*, whence a *ruler*, *king*, *Yt.*, Hkv., Lex. Poët. passim.

himlr, m. a *smell*, = *ilmr*, q. v., Hom. p. 58, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 280 sqq.

hiplr, m. a *helper*, N. G. L. ii. 343, of a midwife.

himbrin, mod. **himbrimi**, m. *the ember goose*, *colymbus glacialis*, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; cp. Norse *Hymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Shetl. *imner*.

himin-baugr, m. = *himinhringr*, Jónas 53.

himin-belti, n. a '*belt of heaven*,' zone.

Himin-björg and **Himin-fjöll**, n. pl. a mythical local name, Gm., Hkv., *Yt*.

himin-blámi, a, m. *the blue sky*, Jónas 64.

himin-blár, adj. *sky-blue*, Jónas 137.

himin-blær, m. a *breath or whiff of air*, Jónas 120, cp. Pass. 25. 10.

himin-bogi, a, m. *the arch or vault of heaven*, Jónas 99.

himin-bora, u, f. = *himinrauf*, Skálda 209.

himin-borinn, part. *heaven-born*.

himin-brjótr, m., mythol. name of an ox, '*heaven-breaker*,' Edda 35.

himin-búi, a, m. a *heaven-dweller*, an angel.

himin-fastr, adj. *fixed in heaven*, of stars, Stj. 12.

himin-geimr, m. *the void, the universe*, Jónas 167.

himin-geisli, a, m. *heavenly beams*, Sól. 72.

Himin-glæfa, u, f. one of the northern Nereids, Edda 101.

himin-hringr, adj., poet. '*the ring of heaven*,' Jónas 53.

himin-hvolf, n. *the vault of heaven*, the sky.

himin-jöðurr, m. *the corner, brim* (jadrarr, jöðurr) of heaven, = *himinskaut*, Vsp. 5 (Á. p. ley.). This, no doubt, is the correct form, not *himin-jöðyr* (*heaven-horse-beasts*) or *himin-jöður* (*heaven-horse-doors*).

himin-knöttr, m. a *heavenly globe*.

himin-kraptar, m. pl. *the props, pillars of heaven*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

himin-ljóni, a, m. *heavenly light*, Lex. Poët.

HIMINN, m. [the form *hifinn* occurs rarely, Fms. x. 10 (v. l.), Hb. (1866) thrice; the mod. form is *himin*, without the inflexive *n*; the root consonant varies between *m* and *f* (or *v*), the final between *n* and *l*, cp. Goth. *himins*, A. S. *beofon*, Engl. *heaven*, Hel. *himil*, O. H. G. *bimila*, Germ. as also mod. Dan. and Swed. *bimmel*; this interchange of *f* and *m* is analogous to 'of' and 'um' (umb), 'sofa' and 'sönn' (i. e. svefn), 'kufl' and 'kumb', Lat. *sopio* and *somnus*, etc. § 37. The mythol. Gimle (Vsp. 63) is probably dat. of an obsolete himil derived from the time when the initial *h* was still sounded gutturally]:—*beaven*; in the old heathen creed the heavenly vault was the skull of the giant Ymir, Gm. 40, Vpm. 21, Edda sub init.; and is called by the poets 'the giant's skull,' 'the burden of the dwarfs' (vide *dvergr*), etc.; the heavens were nine, the names of which are recorded in Edda (Gl.):—Niu eru himnar á hæð taldir, cp. Alm. 12, 13; upp-h., *the ether*, Vsp. 3; nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himinn varðar fyrir ofan en hafit Rauða fyrir útan er liggur um lönd öll, Grág. i. 166; jafnhátt upp sem himinn, Edda 60 (in a verse); leikr hár hiti við h., sjálfan, Vsp. 58; hinn slétti h., Vpm. 46: allit, heiðr himni, Hbl. 19, Eb. 48 new Ed., v. 1.; haf og h., *sea and heaven*; himin ok jörð, *heaven and earth*, Nj. 194; áðr stjarna komi á himin, *ere the stars came up in heaven*, Grág. ii. 322. β. phrases, undir berum himni, *under the bare sky*, freq.; hann ann mér eigi at hafa himininn jafnan yfir höðri sér sem hann hefir sjálfir, Vápn. 20; þykjask taka h. höndum, *to think one grasps beaver with one's hands*, of high fantastic hopes; þat hugðum vér bænder... at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekitt, en nú..., Hkr. i. 141, Sighvat (Bersögl. vísur), Al. 118; himins-endi, *the end, border of heaven*, Vpm. 37, Edda 12. 2. the heathen conception of a plurality of heavens caused the plural to be mostly used by Christian writers, esp. after the Reformation, also, Guð á himnum, *God in the heavens*; Faðir á himnum, *Gr. év τοῖς οὐρανοῖς*, N. T., following the Gr. text; himnum að, *towards the heavens*, Pass. 34. 1; hér og á himnum bæði, 24. 7; himna-Guð, *God in the heavens*, Sól. 6, Stj.; stiga til himna, *to ascend to the heavens*, Gpl. 40; himna-fagnaðr, *heavenly joy*, Hom. 30; himna-brauð, *bread from the heavens, manna*, Post.; himna-fæsla, *id.*, Stj.; himna-för, *ascension to the heavens*; himna-ljós, *the light of the heavens*, Pass. 3. 3; himna-hallir, *the halls of the heavens*, 25. 13; himna-konungr, *the king of the heavens*, Hom., Fms. i. 141; himna-mjöl, *the flour of the heavens, manna*, Stj., Al. 64; himna-sjón, *heavenly sight*, Greg. 35; himna-vist, *an abode in the heavens*, Hom.; himna-riki, *n. the kingdom of the heavens*, N. T., in old writers himin-riki. II. metaph. (like Gr. οὐρανός), a *canopy, covering*, cp. Germ. *trag-himmel*; sangr-himinn, a *bed canopy*: poetl., brúna-himinn, *beaver of the brows, the forehead*, Kormak; ál-himinn, *the beaver or covering of the deep, the ice*, Eyvind.

himin-raufar, f. pl. *the sluices of heaven*, Skálda 210, Mar. 10.

himin-riki, n. [Dan. *himmerige*; Germ. *bimmelreich*], *the kingdom of heaven*, Gpl. 42, Edda 149 (pref.), Th. 28; himinríkis-dyrr, -hírd, -höll, -innanga, -vist. Hom., Mar., Bs. passim; himinríkis maðr, *an heir of the kingdom of heaven*, 677. 3; but in mod. usage himnaríki (see himinn 2) is more usual.

himin-roði, a, m. *the redness of the sky*, Matth. xvi. 2.

himin-runninn, part. = Gr. *δίπτερής*, Od.

himin-röðull, m. = *himinsól*, Lex. Poët.

himin-skaut, n. *the sheet of heaven, a quarter of heaven*, Lat. *plaga caeli*, Hdl. 14, Skv. i. 10, passim.

himin-skin, n. a *heavenly shining*, Jónas 115.

himin-sól, f. *the sun in heaven*.

himin-stjóri, a, m. (=*stýrir*, m.), *the ruler of heaven, God*, Lex. Poët.

himin-stjörnur, f. pl. *the stars in heaven*, Jónas 122.

himin-targa, u, f. *the target of heaven, the sun*, Þd. 4.

himin-tjald, n. a *canopy*, Am. 106.

himin-tungl, n. pl. *the heavenly bodies*, Hkr. ii. 288, Rb. 66, 108, passim; himintungla far, h. gangr (ganga), Stj., Rb.

himin-vangi, a, m. *the mead of heaven, the sky*, Hkv. i. 15.

himin-vist, f. *dwelling in heaven*, Lex. Poët.

himneskr, adj. (*hifneskr*, Fms. x. 392), *heavenly*, Sks., Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

HIND, f. [A. S. *bind*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binde*; Dan. *bind*]:—a *bind*, Lat. *cerva*, the female of hjörtr, Karl. 45, freq.; **hindar-kálfur**, m. a *bind's calf, a fawn*, Bret. ch. 19; **Hindar-fjall**, n. *Hind's-fell*, a mountain, Fas., Fm. II. [prob. a different word, akin to Goth. *binjan*, Swed. *binna* = to find], *skill, grace*; in the phrase, með hind, *artfully, gracefully*, as in the ditty: Það er að segja af Sigurði Blind | samdi hann ljód um hverja kind, | sá hann hvorki sól né vind, | seggjum þótt' ann kveða með hind; esp. freq. in poets of the 16th and 17th centuries.

hindar-dags, gen. adv. *the day after to-morrow*, N. G. L. i. 23; seehindir.

hindr, n. = *hindran*, Stj. 262.

HINDRA, að, [A. S. *hinderjan*; Engl. *binder*; Germ. *bindern*; Dan. *bindra*; Swed. *bindra*]:—prop. *to keep behind, binder*, Stj. 138; h. eðr tálma, Dipl. i. 4, Bs. i. 689. II. pass. *to be impeded*, Fms. vii. 144. xi. 423. 2. *to balt, loiter*, Stj. 172, Mar.: *to go astray, to be wrong*, Fr. 78 new Ed., Bs. i. 820: *to lose time, loiter about a thing, meita mun nú annat til framkvæmdar en hindrask eptir þessu*, Sturl. iii. 157; cp. *hindrvitni* below.

hindran, f. a *hindrance*, Stj. 9.

HINDRI, compar., superl. **HINZTR**, [cp. Ulf. *bindar* = *δπισω, νέπαρ*, A. S. and Engl. *binder*, O. H. G. *bindar*, Germ. *binter*; cp. also A. S. *bindan*, Engl. *be-bind*]:—the *binder, bindmost, latter, latest*, only in poetry: I. the compar. occurs only as an Á. p. ley. in *hindra dags, the day after to-morrow*, Hm. 109, and *hindar-dags*, N. G. L. i. 23. II. superl., *hinnta sinni*, in prose, *vér gengum á land innsta* (i. e. *hinnta*) *sinni*, Fms. vii. 149; þá er hann fór innta sinni til Jósala, 625. 191: in poetry, Sól. 41, Fas. i. 428; *hinnt fundr, the last meeting*, Hkv. Hjórv. 40; *hinnt kveðja*, Am. 45; *hinnt bænr*, Skv. 3. 62.

hindr-vitni, f. '*binder-knowledge*,' *idolatory, superstition, nonsense*, Bs. i. 165, Hkr. ii. 176; *fiærð heiðingligrar hindrvitni*, Fb. i. 513; ef hann trúir á þat heldr en annat fé, eða ferr hann með h., K. Þ. K. 78.

HINGAT, also spelt *higat* (Eg. 51, Nj. 227, Fms. i. 189, Stj. 27, 35) and *hegat* (Ísl. ii. 270, Gpl. 272), prob. only by dropping the mark of abbreviation (´) above the line (*higat, hēgat*), as seen from old rhymes such as *hingat fyrir konu bing*, Eb. 73 new Ed.:—*bitber*, Lat. *buc*, Íb. 5, Nj. 2, Grág. i. 189, Fms. i. 72, x. 18; *hingat ok þangat, bitber and hitber, to and fro*, viii. 39, Stj. 35, 284, Blas. 40; *hón vissi löngum eigi hingat, i. e. she was in a senseless state*, Bs. i. 384. 2. temp. *hingat til, bitberto*, 619. 73.

B. COMPS: hingat-burðr, m. *the birth of Christ*, 625. 82, Skálda 210, Fms. i. 109, xi. 468, Stj. 27 (*hegat-burðr*), passim. **hingat-ferð** and **hingat-för**, f. a *journey bitber*, Eb. 144, Fms. x. 17, xi. 105.

hingat-futningr, m. *carrying bitber*, Fr. **hingat-krvama**, u, f. a *coming bitber, arrival*, Fms. vi. 394, v. 291: eccl., of Christ, Rb. 84. Stj. passim. **hingat-spánir**, f. = *hingatkrvama*, Niðst. 6.

HINKA, að, [Germ. *hinken*], *to limp, bobble*, Fs. 159; see *hvikka*.

hinkr, n. a *limping, bobbling*, Ísl. ii. 147.

hinkra, að, *to balt, stop a bit*; h. við, *to balt*, freq. in mod. usage.

HINN, **HIN**, **HIT**, the article, an enclitic, which therefore can never serve as an accented syllable in a verse, either as rhyme or in alliteration. In good old MSS. (e. g. Cod. Reg. of Sæm.) it is hardly ever spelt with the aspirate, but is written *inn, in, it, or id, or enn, en, et* or *eð*, and thus distinguished from the demonstr. pron. *hin*; but in the Editions the prob. spurious aspirate has been generally prefixed: an indecl. *innu* or *hinu* occurs often in later MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. the Fb. but as it has not been heard of since and is unknown in the modern language, it simply seems to be a Norwegianism, thus, *innu sömu orð*, Th. 2 *hinna* *fyrri biskupa* (gen. pl.), H. E. ii. 79; *enu instu luti* (*res intimas*) *Hom.* 57 (Norse MS.); *hinu ágæztu meun* (nom. pl.), *id.*; *innu þær*; *dyra*, 657 A. ii. 12: [cp. Goth. *jains* = *ἐκείνος*; A. S. *geond*; Engl. *yon*; Germ. *jener*.]

A. The: I. preceding the noun: I. before an adjective standing alone or followed by a substantive; *inn mæri*, *inn ríki*, *inn dimmr dreki*, *inn mikli mögr*, Vsp.; in *aldna*, *id.*; *inn góða mjöd*, *the good mead*, Gm. 13; *inn mæra mjöd*, Skm. 16; *inn helga mjöd*, Sdm. 18; in form fold, *Hým.* 24; in *fríða frilla*, 30; *innu fróði jötum*, Vpm. 20; *inn gam*

þ, 9; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; inn fráni ormr, 19; opt inn betri bilar
þer inn verri vegr, Hm. 127; in alnotra ambátt, in arma, þkv.; enn
þí afi, Skm. 2; in illa mæra, 32; enn fráni ormr, 27; eð manunga
þ, Hm. 163; enn aldna jötun, 104; en horska mæt, 95; it betra,
St. 22; ena þriðja, *the third*, Vsp. 20; inn móður-lausi mögr, Fm. 2;
itjalla gull, ok it glóðrauda fé, 9; id fyrsta orð, Sdm. 14; enu skír-
leia godi, Gm. 39; in glýstómu græti, Hdm. 1; in svásu goð, Vþm.
1; enum frægja syni, Hm. 141; at ins tryggva vinar, 66; ennar göðu
ku, 100; ins svinna mans, 162; ins dyrgja mjadár, 141; ens hindra
ds, 109; ens unga mans, Skm. 11; ens deykkva hrafnis, Skv. 2. 20; æ
tis eina dags, Fm. 10; ena niundu hverja nótt, Skm. 21: with the ordinals,
in fyrstr, þriði ..., Gm. 6 sqq., Sdm. 21 sqq. 2. so also before an
verb; it sama, *likewise*, Hm. 75, Fm. 4, Vþm. 22, 23, Gm. 15, Hdl.

3. as an indecl. particle 'in' or 'en' before a comparative; in
þir, *the more*, Hm. 60, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21, Gh. 3, Nj.
2; in lengr, *the longer*, Am. 58, 61; this has been already mentioned
s. (p. 127, B. at bottom, and p. 128), but it is almost exclusively
epical.

II. placed between a pronoun and an adjective in the
definite form:

1. after a demonstr., sá inn fráni ormr, Fm. 26; sá
inn harði hallr, Gs. 10; sá inn aldni jötun, Skm. 25; sá inn ámáttki
inn, 10; þat id mikla men, þkv. 13; þat id litla, 'that the little', i. e.
the little thing, Ls. 44; þann inn alsvinna jötun, Vþm. 1; þann inn aldna
inn, Fm. 29; þann inn hrimkaldna jötun, 38; þess ins alsvinna jötuns,
Vn. 5; þat it unga man, Alm. 6; þann inn aldna jötun, Gm. 50; þau
innarðmóðu ský, 41; sá inn máttki munr, 93; mönnum þeim enum
alenum, Hbl. 44; börn þau in blíðu, Og. 9; hrís þat id mæra, Akv. 5;
inn rose, fjölmenni þat id mikla, Eg. 46; þetta it mikla skip, Fms. x. 347,
inn; with ordinals, segoðu þat id eina, *say that the first*, Vþm. 20; þat
id ríðja, fjórða ..., 20 sqq. 2. after a possessive; sins ins heila
rar, sins ins svára sefa, Hm. 105; þins ins hvassa hjörs, Fm. 29; minn
inn hvassi hjörr, 6; minns ins hvassa hjörs, 28; þakr þinar innar bláhvítu,
Hm. 1.

3. after a pers. pron.; þú hinn armi, *thou wretch!* Ld. 326;
þú þú hingat hinn mikli maðr! Eg. 488.

III. placed between
nouns in apposition:

1. between a proper name and a title or
epithet in the definite form; Sigurðr inn Suðræni, *Sigurd the Southerner*,
St. 3. 4; Atli inn Ríki, Akv. 29; Högna ins frækna, Hjalla ins blauda,
2. Guðröðr inn Göfuglát, Ýt.; Hamðir inn hugumstóri, Hdm. 25;
Kva'anna (=Kjótva ena) Auða, Hornklofi; Svan enum Rauða, Álfr
enn Gamli, Hdl.; as also in prose, Ívarr inn Víðfaðmi, Haraldr enn
Háfagi, Ólafr inn Digri, Knútr inn Fundni, Auðr in Djúpaugða, Þor-
bj. g in Digra, Hildir in Mjófa, Steinólfr inn Lági, Þorkell inn Hávi,
Klákur inn Gamli, Björn inn Austræni, Ólafr inn Hvíti, Hálfdan inn
Stíti, Sighvatr inn Rauði, Eyjólftr inn Grá, Gestr inn Spaki; Ari inn
Fjóti (Aren Frode contr. =Aren enn Frode, Ö. T. 23, line 1), Ketill
inn Heimski, Knútr inn Ríki, Eadvarðr inn Góði, Hálfdan inn Mildi,
Íraldr inn Illráði, Helgi inn Magri, Úlfr inn Skjálgi, Landn., Fb. iii;
Gr. Néstarw ó gýraw, Σακράτης ó φιλόσοφος, Germ. *Nathan der
Weise*, Engl. *Alfred the Great*, etc.: of ships, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn
Stinni.

2. between an appellative and an adjective; sveinn
inn hvíti, Ls. 20; hendi inni hægri, 61; þengill inn meins-vani, Gm.
1; seggr inn ungi, Skm. 2; skati inn ungi, Hdl. 9; brúðr in kapp-
na, Am. 75; hest inn hraðfæra, Gh. 18; varr inn vígfrækni, gumi
inn gunnhelgi, Hdm. 30; auðr inn fagra, Skv. 1. 13; orrn inn frána,
1; fjánda inn fólkská, Fm. 37; konungur inn Húnski, Skv. 3. 8,
1. 63, 64; orð id fyrra, Og. 9; mál id efsta, 16; seggr inn suðræni,
A. 3; seggr inn æri, 6; mar'inum mælgreypa, 3. 13; borg inn há, 14;
enni suðrhöllu, 30; veðrs ens mikla, Hkv. 1. 12; handar ennar hægri,
L. 38, 61; vífs ins vegliga, Am. 54; konungur inn kostsama, Hkm.;
gnr inn gláðværi, id.; hlut inn mjóvara, Ýt. 13; konungur inn kyn-
stí, fylkir inn framlyndi, hilmí'nom hálsdagra, konu'nna Dönsku, hvern'
ei Heinversku, Hornklofi, Sæm. (Möb.) 228-231; víð arm inn vestra,
Sivat; so also in prose passim.

B. When there was no adjective the article became a suffix to
noun (see Gramm. pp. xix, xx), a usage common even in early
poetry, but extremely rare in poetry; the reason is, not that the poems
were composed before the suffixed article had come into use, but that
metres themselves in which all the old poems were composed are
other than that usage, and are not well adapted to it, so that the absence
of the article became traditional. The old poem Harbarðsljóð makes an
exception, no doubt not from being later than all other poems, but from
being composed in a peculiar metre, half verse and half prose; thus in
single poem alone there are nearly twenty instances, or about twice
as many as in all the other poems together:—váginn, Hbl. 2, 13,
1. sundit, 1, 3, 8, 13; verðinum, 4; eikjunnii, 7; skipit, id.; stöðna, landit,
1. leiddina, 55; höfuðit, 15; bátinum, 53; veggins, stokksins, steinsins,
1. matrinn, 3; other solitary instances are, goðim úll, Vsp. 27 (prob.
of what corrupt); eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; vömnun vár, Ls. 52.

II. In old and modern, the suffixed article occurs at every step; only
or two instances are worth noticing as peculiar to the Icelandic: 1.
in a relative in addressing; konan, *O woman!* mjöðnanan, *id.*, Sighvatr
in a verse of A. D. 1018, and so in mod. usage); elskan! hjartað! heillin!

ástin, *my love! dear! heart!* þursinn! Fas. i. 385; hundarnir! = *ð níves*,
Od. xxii. 35: also with another word, barnið gott, *good child!* Þrúðna-
þussinn, *thou monster giant!* Miðgarðs-orrmíni! Fas. i. 373.

2. esp. if with a possessive adjective following, as in Gr. *ὀυμός, τοῦμόν, τὰμά*,
etc.; elskan mín, ástin mín, hjartað mitt, göðrinn minn! hér er nú ástin
min, *here is my darling!* Sturl. ii. 78, of a father presenting a darling child
to a friend; and so in mod. usage: as abuse, hundrinn þinn, *thou dog!*
Ísl. ii. 176; þjófrinn þinn! Fms. vii. 127; dyðrillinn þinn! li. 279;
hund-
inum þínum! vi. 323: this use is not confined to the vocative, e. g. konan
mín biðr að heilsa, *my wife* (kona mín is never used); maðrinn minn,
my husband; biðdu foreldrana þína (*ask thy parents*) að lofa þér að fara;
augun hans, *his eyes*, Pass. 24. 4; hugrinn vor og hjartað þitt, *our mind
and heart* (cp. Gr. τῷ ἐμῷ θυμῷ), 43. 5: svo hjartað bæði og málið
mitt | mikli samhuga nafnið þitt, 10. 7; gef þú að móður-málið mitt, 35. 9;
bókin mín, *my favourite book, my own book*; as also, fábú mér hattinn
minn, vetlingana mína, skóna mína, *give me my hat, gloves, shoes*; tungan
í þér, augun í þér, *thy tongue, thy eyes*; höfuðið á mér, fætrnir á mér,
my head, my feet; hendrnar á þér ('á mér, á þér' are here equivalent
to a possessive, see p. 37, C. IV), *thy hands*, cp. Homer, τὰ ἐὰ γούνατα;
hestana þína, Gr. *ἵππους τοῦς σοῦς*: similar is the instance, vömnun vár,
the sins of ours, Ls. 52; this may be a remnant of a time when the
article was used separately, even with an indefinite adjective.

3. a double article, one suffixed to the noun and the other prefixed to the
word in apposition; hirðin sú in Danska, Fms. vi. 323; þau in stóru
skipin, viii. 384 and passim: again, when a noun is put in the genitive
after another noun the former has no article; as the Engl. phrase 'the
fish of the sea and the fowl of the air' is in Icel. 'fiskar sjávarins og fuglar
loptsins'; but this belongs to the syntax; see also Grimm's D. G. iv. 432.

C. SPECIAL CHANGES, in mod. usage: 1. The demonstr. pron.
sá, sú, það has in speech generally taken the place of inn, in, it; thus,
sá gamli maðr, sú gamla kona, það gamla skáld; sometimes the article
is dropped altogether, e. g. á fimta degi, *on the fifth day* (= á enum fimta
degi); á sómu stundu, *in the same hour*; even in old writers this is found,
með sómu ætlan, Bs. i. 289; á niundu tíð dags, Stj. 41, (but rarely);
yet the old form is often retained in writing.

II. in case A. II. the
article may be dropped; þann gamla man, þá gömlu konu, það gamla
skáld, þú armi, etc.; sá ráða-góði, sá goðum-liki, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú
vitra Penelopa, sá Jarðkringjandi Pósiðon, Od. passim (in Dr. Egilsson's
translation). III. in case A. III. 1. the article is also dropped, Knútr
Ríki, Haraldr Hárfagi; even old writers (esp. in later vellums) omitted it
now and then, Hálfdan Svarta, Fms. i. 1; Haraldr Grænski, 90; Haraldr
Hárfagi, 192; Óttarr ungi, Hdl.: even in the Sæm. Cod. Reg., Völs-
ungr ungi, Skv. 3. 1, 3.

IV. in case A. III. 2. the pronouns sá, sú,
það, and hinn, hin, hit may be used indiscriminately, although the former
is more usual. V. lastly, in case B. the suffixed article has gained
ground, and is in modern prose used more freq. than in ancient.

CONCLUSION.—The old poetical language, with the sole exception
of a single poem, had no article in the modern and proper sense; in every
instance the 'inn, in, it' bears the character of a demonstrative pronoun,
preceding an adjective and enhancing and emphasising its sense, like the
pers. pron. hann, q. v.; but it is never attached to a single substantive;
when the adjective was placed in apposition after a noun, the pronoun
came to stand as an enclitic just after the noun, and was sounded as if
suffixed thereto; at last it was tacked as an actual suffix to single nouns
standing without apposition, and thus the true suffixed article gradually
arose, first in speech, then in writing; whereas at the same time the old
pronominal enclitic (A. I-III) gradually went out of use, and was either
dropped or replaced by the stronger demonstrative pronoun 'sá, sú.'

HINN, HIN, HITT, demonstr. pron., prob. identical in etymology
with the preceding word, from which it is however distinguished, 1.
by the neut. hitt, Dau. *hint*; 2. by the initial aspirate, which is never
dropped; 3. by being a fully accented pronoun, so that the *h* can
stand as an alliterative letter, e. g. bandar ennar bægr | mun ek binnar
geta, Ls.; veitkat ek hitt hvart Heita | þungr ..., Hallfred; Hitt kvað þá
Hamðir, etc., Hdm. 23, 25, Korm. 40; Raun er hins at Heinir | bræ ...;
Skáld biðr bins at baldi | þjálm ..., Sighvat, Hkv. Hjörv. 26: [Ulf.
jains = *ékeivos*; A. S. *geond*; Engl. *yon*; Germ. *jener*.]

A. This pronoun is used, I. in a demonstr. sense, emphatic-
ally and without being opp. to a preceding demonstr.; raun er hins
at ..., *it is proved that ...*; skáld biðr hins, at ..., Sighvat; veitkat ek
hitt hvat (hvárt) ..., Hallfred; hitt ek hugða, emphatically, *that was what
I thought, I thought forsooth*, Hm. 98; hitt kvað þá Hröðrglód, Hdm. 13;
hitt kvað þá Hamðir, 25; hitt vil ek vita, *that I want to know*, Vþm. 3,
6; þó ek hins get, ef ..., *yet I guess, that if ...*, Skm. 24; vita skal hitt,
ef ..., Korm. 40 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 225 (in a verse); hitt var fyrr = *in
former times, formerly*, Ýt., Fs. 94 (in a verse); hinn er sell, er ..., *he is
baffer, that ...*, Hm. 8; maðr hinn er ..., *man he that = the man who*,
26; hinn er Surts ór Sökkdölum, Edda 51 (in a verse); veitát hinn er tin
tannar, hinn er um cyki amask, Kormak (in a verse); handar innar hægr
mun ek hinnar geta, er ..., *the right hand, that hand namely, uicah ...*, Ls.
38; this usage scarcely occurs except in old poetry. II. demonstr.

hittu þér nú í tíma til, er þér komut svá at borðin vóru uppi, vii.
 ok vita ef þú hittir í þann tíma, at víld þú meg fram ganga, *bit*
the proper time, Sks. 294; sjaldan hittir leiðir í líð, Hm. 65 —also,
 h. i. *to happen*, Bs. ii. 129; h. í vandræði, etc., *to get into scrapes*; hér
 ek með sou minn er hitt hefir í vandræði, Fms. vi. 107; þú hefir
 í fjártjón, Fs. 100; h. í stórræði, Isl. ii. 391. 2. *to bit*; hitta
 sik fyrir, *to bit oneself, make oneself smart, for a thing* (metaph.),
 Þ. 75; spjótið hitti þeim er brjóst hestsins, Flóv. 16; skýtur
 þis-spjóti, ok hittir milli herða þeir er styrði, Fagrsk. 50. 3. *to*
call on; fóru þá margir menn at hitta Hákon konung, Fms. i. 21;
 ok hitt (imperat.) Magnús konung, v. 198; gakk at hitta hana,
 F. i. 193; Auðr gekk út ok hittir Ranveigu, Gísl. 105, Fs. 51; hittu
 (operat.) föður Magna, Hbl. 51; ok nú hittir (sic) konungr drottning,
 F. x. 202. II. reflex., 1. recipr. *to bit on or meet one*
 ber, Vsp. 7, Fms. vi. 107, x. 292; hann bað þá vel fara ok heila
 ask, Eg. 22; hittumk (*let us meet*) í vík Varins, Hkv. Hjörv. 22; þeir
 ask þar sem heitir í Minni (of a battle), Fms. vii. 208; hittask á
 vandræðum, Js. 40. 2. pass. *to be found*; hann hittisk við
 þingsey, Ld. 326.
 hitir, m. a *finder*, Lex. Poët.
 hita, t. [no doubt onomatopoeitic, *to say 'bick'*, cp. Dan. *bikke*, Swed.
 hita] —*to biccough*, Str. 27, Am. 38.
 HÍTTI, qs. hiksti, a, m. a *biccough*, Bs. i. 847, Mag. 103; it is a
 rilar saying that when people are slandering or gossiping about a
 on behind his back, he biccoughs every time his name is mentioned,
 ace the saying, þar er eg nú að orði sem eg er ekki að borði, *about me*
is word, when I'm not at the board; þann sama dag sem biskup las
 bit at Hólum, þá kom svo harðr hiksti at honum (viz. Daði), svo hann
 adi, ok þat var ör hóf, svo at hann hugsaði að öndina mundi slíta af
 Daði mahti þá, nú er eg þar at orði sem eg er ekki at borði, Safu i. 90,
 e bishop was at that moment excommunicating him; cp. the saying,
 an kemr hixti af huga göðum, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 552 and 557, l. i.
 sig, hitzig, hizug, adv., in N. G. L. i. 242 hizcu = hizug, [hinu veigr]:—
 yer, there, Lat. *illic*, heimta at erfingjum, ef hitzig var eigi til, K. þ. K.
 983), hitze, v. l.; við Útstein hitzig, yonder at U. Sighvat; hitzig
 (der) er heitir Helganes, Fms. vi. 84 (in a verse); hizug í Hafsríði,
 sk. 8 (in a verse):—*above*, sem hizig vas tint, as told above, Grág.
 ii. 22 A; ok hafa þat allt er hitzig leifr, *whatsoever is left in the other*
 (ie former code, the code of Haflíði), i. 7; en hafa ómagann sjálfir,
 inn festir eigi hizig framfærsluna, *unless he shifts the alimentation on*
to the other part, 254; at hann vill hitzi (= hitzig) í þingi vera, 159 —cp.
 hisig, hinnig, s. v. hinn.
 býli, n. pl., usually spelt thus or even híbíli (esp. in Cd. B. of Sks.
 796, 127 new Ed.); býbýli, Fms. vii. 148, Fb. i. 254, ii. 238, 314,
 104; [the hi- answers to Germ. *bei-* in *beirath*; Ulf. *beiv-* in *beiva-*
fra = a house-lady; A. S. *biwa*; Engl. *bive* (in *bee-bive*); cp. O. H. G.
biuan and Hel. *biwa* = a wife]:—a *homestead, home*; hér eru þrjú í
 hís manns híbýlum, Grág. i. 459, ii. 196, 371; heima at híbýlum
 sim, Js. 78; þar í hans híbýlum, Eg. 156, 194; ef þér eru hér kunnig
 híli, 236; í annarra manna híbýlum, Nj. 52; ganga um híbýli, *to*
walk again, Landn. 107: allit., hús ok híbýli, *house and home*, Sks. 454;
 þar þar híbýlum á leið snúit, ok fara þeir til hvílu, Fb. iii. 404; þar
 va híbýli heldr daufig eptir, Eb. 100 new Ed. COMPS: híbýla-
 þgr, f. *bettering of one's homestead*, Bs. i. 129, Gpl. 376. híbýla-
 þgr, m. *home manners, domestic life*. híbýla-brestr, m. a *home*
 Glúm. 375, Gísl. 79. híbýla-háttir, m. *home affairs*, Fms. ii.
 21, Bárð. 176, Fs. 131. híbýla-prúðr, adj. *gentle and well-mannered*
at home, in one's daily life, Eb. 88, Grett. 96.
 HÍÐ, n. [bi, Ivar Aasen], a *lair, den*, esp. of a bear, N. G. L. i. 45, 46,
 Gt. 100, Glúm. 330, Gpl. 444, Korm. (in a verse, of a sword's sheath).
 COMPS: híð-björn, m. a *bear in his den*, Grett. 100, Fms. ii. 100,
 F. i. 50, Glúm. l. c. híð-byggvir, m., poët. a *den dweller, a bear*,
 Kn.
 II. HÍÐI, a, m. a pr. name, Fms. viii.
 HÍMA, d, *to saunter, loiter*.
 HÍMALDI, a, m. a *laggard*, almost like Germ. *aschbrödel*, Fas. iii. 18;
 a nickname, Fb. iii.
 HÍRA, ð, [bira, Ivar Aasen, *statt ikkje dar aa bir!* and *biren = lazy*]:—
 hívið, *to stand idle, tarry, loiter*, Grág. i. 6, 65; öllu var honum betra á
 St., heima að hira, Jón Arason: in mod. usage a reflex., hírast, *to sit*
at home; það er og vel að þú hirst (hýrist is a wrong spelling) hér
 ept þar sem þú ert nú kominn og etir þar og drekkir, Od. x. 270, 371.
 HÍRING, f. name of an island, Fms.
 HÍT, f. a *scrip or bag made of the skin of a beast*, Sd. 157, Fb. i. 220,
 Gt.: as a nickname, Fb. iii: metaph. a *vast belly*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 612:
 the name of a giantess, Bárð.: the local names Hítar-dalr, Hítar-nes
 (hón.) were still at the beginning of this century in that neighbour-
 hood sounded Hítar-dalr, Hítar-nes, with a short *i*, the original
 form being Hítár-dalr, Hítár-nes, *the dale and ness of the Hot river*
 (volcanic river), opp. to Kaldá, *the Cold river*, in the same county.
 The derivation from a giantess Hít is a mere fiction, and not older than
 Bárðar S. Hítanesingr, m. *one from Hítarnes*, Sturl.

hjaðna, að, *to sink, dwindle*, of froth and the l. ke.
 HJAÐNINGAR (HÉÐNINGAR, Fb. i. 282), m. pl. *the champions* of the
 mythol. hero HÉÐINN, Edda 90; whence HJAÐNINGA-VÍG, *u. the battle of*
Hedin and his men, supposed to go on for ever; see the tale in Edda 89,
 90, and Fb. i. 278–282.
 HJAKKA, að, *to back*: akin to höggva, q. v.
 HJAL, n. *chatter, talk, tittle-attle*, Edda 110, Fbr. 58, Fms. x. 333, xi.
 19, Vápn. 16, Sturl. i. 22, Njörst. 4: the saying, opt stendr fill af kvevna
 hjali, Gísl. 15. hjals-kona, u. f. a *courtesan*, Drott. 19.
 HJALA, að, *to chatter, talk*, Isl. ii. 330, 332, Ld. 214, Sturl. i. 22;
 hjala við e-n, Nj. 203, Isl. ii. 349, 378: recipr., hjalask við, *to talk*
together, 321.
 HJALD, n. = hjal, Edda 110.
 HJALDR, m., gen. rs, [cp. hildir, hjala, as galdr from gala], poët. a *din*,
 whence a *fight, battle*, Lex. Poët. passim: as also in poët. compds,
 HJALDR-reifr, -gegninn, -móðr, -örr, -ríkr, -snjallr, -striðr,
 -þorinn, adj. = *martial, warlike*; *the sword* is Hjaldr-blik, -íss,
 -kynðill, -linnr, -skið; *the battle*, Hjaldr-el, -drif, -ganga; *the shield*,
 Hjaldr-ský; a *raven*, Hjaldr-gagl, -trani; a *warrior*, Hjaldr-gegnir,
 -magnaðr, -remmir, -smerrandi, -týr, -viðurr: Hjaldr-goð =
 Odi; vide Lex. Poët.
 HJALDR-DRJÚGT, n. adj. *chattering*; verða h., *to be chattering all along*,
 Eb. 200, Vápn. 7, 12.
 HJALLI, a, m. [akin to hilla, Engl. *shelf*; cp. also Engl. *bill*]:—a
 shelf or ledge in a mountain's side, Hrafn. 9, Gullþ. 19, Fb. iii. 408,
 Drott. 33, Sturl. iii. 246, very freq.: as also in local names, Deildar-
 hjalli, Landn.; Víðir-hjalli, þver-h., Litli-h., Langi-h. II. a local
 name, Landn.
 HJALLR, m. [akin to hjalli], a *scaffold, a frame of timber*, Gísl. 31, Mar.
 557, Hkr. ii. 175 (of a pedestal); seið-hjallr (q. v.), *the scaffold on which*
witches sat. 2. a *shed*, esp. for drying clothes, fish, N. G. L. i. 137,
 H. E. i. 396, Vm. 174; fisk-h., a *fish-shed*; grinda-h., a *shed of rails*.
 COMPS: Hjall-grind, f. *the frame of a shed*. Hjall-viðr, m. *timber*
for a shed, Pm. 133.
 HJALT, n. [A. S. and Engl. *bill*], *the boss or knob* at the end of a
 sword's hilt; also *the guard* between the hilt and blade; the former
 being sometimes distinguished as the epra or efra hjalt (*hinder or upper*,
 accordingly as the sword was held), and the latter as fremra h., *the fore*
part or guard, where blade and hilt join; or else the plur. hjölt is used;
 í því gekka hjaltið af sverðinu hit efra ok hljöp þá brandinn fram ör
 meðalkafa ungörðinni, Sturl. iii. 283; hjölt ok meðalkafi, þiðr. 114;
 efra hjaltið, opp. to fremra hjaltið, Karl. 124, Korm. ch. 9, Ld. ch. 57,
 Eb. ch. 13, and Gísl. 72, vide gadd-hjalt, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Sdm. 6;
 hjölt ör gulli, Akv. 7; sverð með gullgum hjöltum, Fms. i. 15; nema
 hjöltin við neðra gömi, Edda 20; sverðið brotnaði undir hjaltinu, Nj.
 43, Fms. ii. 484, Gullþ. 18; skaltu nú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við
 sverði hans at hjöltunum, Fms. i. 15; Helgi hnaud hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66;
 hann leggir sverðinu á þessum sama flekk ok fellr á hjöltin, Fb. i. 258.
 The Engl. hilt is in Icel. called meðal-kafi, 'middle-piece': the Engl.
 word is derived from the Scand., but in a different sense.
 HJALTAÐR, part. *with a hjalt*; gull-h., *in 80*.
 HJALTAR, m. pl. *Shetlanders*, Orkn. (in a verse), Sturl. i. 94 C, ii. 44.
 HJALTI, a, m. [hjalt], a nickname, Landn.: as also a pr. name, id.;
 Horn-h., name of a sword, Gullþ.
 HJALT-LAND, n., later *Hetland*, which occurs in the Fb.; in Engl. cor-
 rupted into *Shetland* or *Zetland*. COMPS: Hjaltlendingr, m. a
Shetlander, Fms., Fb. Hjalt-lenzkr and Hjalt-neskr, adj. *one*
from Shetland, Ld. 26, Grág. i. 299.
 HJALT-UGGAÐR, part. *with 'boss-fins'*, poetical epithet of a sword, metaph.
 from a fish, Isl. ii. (in a verse).
 HJALT-VÖNDR, m. a '*hilt-waund*', sword, Lex. Poët.
 HJARA, u. f., pl. hjörur, mod. = hjarir, a *binge*.
 HJARA, ð, pres. hjari, part. hjarað, [no doubt akin to hira], *to linger*,
to live (poorly), Pass. 33, 12.
 HJARÐ-HUNDR, m. a *shepherd's dog*, Hkr. i. 226.
 HJARÐ-HYLTINGAR, m. pl. *the men from Hjarðar-holt*, Landn., Ld.
 HJARÐ-REKI, a, m. a *drover*, Stj. 257, Mar.
 HJARÐ-RÆKR, adj. *able to drive a drove*, of one half blind, Bs. i. 307.
 HJARÐ-SVEINN, m. a *shepherd boy*, Fms. ii. 156, Stj. 482.
 HJARÐ-TÍK, f. a *shepherd's tyke*, Eg. 375.
 HJARL, n., only poët. a *land, country*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: Hjarl-
 stríðandi, part. a *champion fighting for the land*, Lex. Poët. Hjarl-
 þvengr, m., poët. a *snake*.
 HJARN, n. *hard frozen snow*, as also *frozen earth covered with snow*,
 Sturl. iii. 147, Fms. i. 8, ii. 228, Lil. 10, Bb. 3, 35.
 HJARNA, að, [hjarar], in the phrase, hjarna við, *to shew signs of life*, *to*
revive, Lat. *viuiscere*; at Kýrin skyldi við h.. Bs. i. 335; barn hjarnar
 við, N. G. L. i. 340; veyklegt afkvami við þó hjarni | vilja þau helzt
 það deytr strax, Bb. 1, 14.
 HJARNI, a, m. [Dan. *hjerne*; Germ. *ge-birn*], prop. *the brain*, Edda
 (Gl.); whence hjarne-mænir, m. *the skull*, Haustl.

hjarn-skál, f. [Germ. *hirnschale*], *the brain pan, the skull*, Sturl. iii. 283, cp. Vkv. 23, 33.

HJARRI, a, m. a *binge*, Stj. 565, Korm. (in a verse). *hjarra-grind*, f. a *gate on binges*, Grág. ii. 264.

HJARSÍ, proncd. *hjassi*, a, m. [Swed. *hjesse*; Dan. *isse*], *the crown of the head*; frá hjassa til Ilja, Karl. 342, N. G. L. i. 339, Gisl. (in a verse); hann þreif í hjarsann á Kolbrinni en setti knéit í bakit, Bárð. 177, (obsolete.)

II. a *fabulous beast*, whence the saying, verða aldráðr (gamall) sem h., to be as old as a h., Fas. iii. 365; or, hann er afgamall hjassi, an old decrepid h.

HJARTA, n., gen. pl. *hjartna*, [Goth. *hairto*; A. S. *beorte*; Engl. *heart*; Hel. *berta*; O. H. G. *berza*; Germ. *berz*; Dan. *hjerter*; Swed. *hjerter*; Gr. *καρδία*; Lat. *cor, cord-is*]:—*the heart*, Fbr. 137, Nj. 95, passim. II. metaph., gott hjarta, góð hjörtu, með best hjarta, ört h., snart h., dyggt h., frækitt h., a *bold, stout, true heart*, Lex. Poët.; glatt h., a *glad heart*, Em. i.; milt h., a *mild heart*, id.; hrætt h., a *timid heart*, Sól.; sárt h., a *sore heart*; blóðugt h., a *bloody or bleeding heart*, Hm. 36; viðkvæmt h., a *tender heart*: denoting *courage*, þórr á afi ærit en ekki hjarta, Hbl. 26; h. ok hugr, *heart and courage*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse):—phrases, hjarta ór leiri, to have a heart of clay, be a coward, Kormak, referring to the tale in Edda 57, 58; or merar-hjarta, *the heart of a mare*; hjarta drepr stall, *the heart beats* (see drepa A. 4) or *sinks*, rudely expressed in Sturl. ii. 42 (in the verse); hjartað berst, *beats*; but the subst. is hjart-sláttur, q. v.

2. *the heart, mind, feeling*; snotts manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, a *wise man's heart is seldom glad*, Hm. 54; hugr einn þat veit hvat býr hjarta nær, einu er hann sér um sefa, 94 (cp. I Cor. ii. 11); allit., hold ok hjarta, *flesh and heart, body and soul*, i. e. all, hold ok h. var mér in horska mær, Hm. 95; hugr ok h., *soul and heart*, Pass. 43, 5; also, minni og h., *mind (memory) and heart*, 8, 12; h. og hugskot, *heart and mind*: phrases, af öllu h., *with all one's heart*; unna e-m (elka e-n) af öllu hjarta, Lv. 37, Mar.; eg hefi ekki hjarta til e-s, *I have no heart for it*: the gen. as adverb, hjartans feginn, *heartily glad*, Pass. 4, 15; h. gláðr, gúra e-ð í hjartans grannleysi, *in the simplicity of heart*; hjartans harðúð, *hardness of heart*. 3. in addressing, hjartað, hjartað gott, *sweet heart! dear love!* 4. mythol., Hrungrnis hjarta, *the stone heart*, of the giant Hrungruir: the name of a magical character, perh. = Germ. *Druident fuss*, see Edda 58: *sea pebbles* are called the heart of the sea, Ýt.

B. COMPS: hjarta-blaúðr, adj. *cowardly*, Karl. 124. hjarta-blóð, n. *heart's-blood*, Edda 74, Fbr. 108, Bær. 11, Fas. i. 163. hjarta-daúðr, adj. *dead at heart*, Stj. 484. hjarta-fríðr, m. *heart's-ease*, peace of heart, Mar. hjarta-góðr, adj. *kind-hearted*, Bs. ii. 178. hjarta-gróinn, part. *rooted in the heart*. hjarta-hreinn, adj. *pure in heart*, Pass. 2, 8. hjarta-prúðr, adj. *stout-hearted, generous*, Eb. 194. hjarta-prýði, f. *stoutness of heart, generosity*, Bær. 20, Sks. 274. hjarta-ragr, adj. *cowardly*, Fas. iii. 100. hjarta-rætr, f. pl. *the 'heart-roots', heart-strings*, Fbr. 216: the phrase, e-m hitnar um hjarta-rætrnar, to be deeply moved, alarmed, or the like, to feel the blood rushing to one's heart. hjarta-taugar, f. pl. *the heart-strings*.

hjartaðr, part. *bearded* so and so, Bær. 9. hjarta-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *bearty*, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. iii. 53, Mar. hjartan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *bearty*, Stj. 186, Th. 7, freq. in mod. usage.

hjar-t-blóð, n. = hjarta-blóð, Fm., Sæm. 156 (prose), Gkv. 2, 29. hjar-t-fólginn, part. *heart-felt, cherished in the heart*, Vígl. 22, N. G. L. ii. 481, Col. iii. 12, Vídal., freq. in mod. eccl. usage. hjart-höfði, a, m. [hjört], a *hart's (stag's) head*, Lex. Poët. hjart-kolla, u, f. [hjörtr], a *hind*, Str. 3, Bret. hjart-kærr, adj. *beloved*. hjart-lauss, adj. *disheartened*, Orkn. 408 old Ed. hjart-mórr, m. *the fat about the heart*, Stj. 310, Exod. xxix. 22. hjart-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *with hearty feeling*. hjart-næmr, adj. *heart-touching*, 625, 87, freq. hjart-sára, adj. *heart-sore, broken-hearted*, Bs. i. 354. hjart-skinn, u. [hjörtr], *deer-skin*, Fms. ii. 148. hjart-skjálfti, a, m. *heart-throwing*. hjart-sláttur, m. a *beating of the heart*. hjart-verkr, m. *heart-ache*. hjart-veyki, f. *heart disease*. hjart-veykr, adj. *having a heart disease*. hjart-veð, f. *the 'heart-vein', vena mediana*, Fél. xi. 142.

HJÁ, prep. [this prep. is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which in their turn lack the Germ. and Saxon *bei, by*; the Dan. and Swed. add an s, bos, qs. *biaa's, baa's*; hjá may be akin to Goth. *heiva* and Icel. *hjú*, q. v., cp. Lat. *cum*]:—*by, beside*, with dat.: 1. *by, near, at hand*, Lat. *juxta*; setjask niðr hjá e-m, to take a seat by a person's side, Nj. 3, Fs. 83; Egill setti hana niðr hjá sér, Eg. 249; liggja hjá e-m, to lie by one, Nj. 94; rekkja hjá konu, Ld. 30; hvila hjá konu, Hbl. 17; sofa hjá e-m, to sleep in the same bed with one, Korm.; hann var jarðaðr (earthed, buried) hjá föður sínum, Fms. x. 111; sverðit stóð hjá honum, i. 16; næsta bæ hjá Rúts-stöðum, Nj. 32; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta

hjá sér sjálfum, *this land lying close at hand*, Ld. 210. 2. *near close to*; gluggar vóru hjá brunásunum, Nj. 95; hann var heygðr hjá Hoí, 163; hjá þreskeldi, Korm. (in a verse); þar hjá garmum, Fs. 56 hjá brjóstinu, id.; hjá hvílu búanda þíns, Nj. 19; spjót koma upp hjá höfðunum, 95; í hjá Ölvosvatni, Íb. 11; hjá dyrunum, O. H. L. 72; í hjá-hjá, hann stóð í by, vandbálki nokkurum, id.; þar í hjá, close by, Grág. i. 338.

3. *by, with*, Lat. *apud*; vera hjá e-m, to stay with one; ves i gistingu hjá e-m, to lodge with one, Dropl. 9; þau vóru þar hjá komu i göðu yfirlæti, Bárð. 178; þeirra manna er i hjá oss vóru, Gpl.; ták upp giptu hjá e-m, Fms. xi. 426; með einn var eptir hjá honum, L. 63; eru þeir hér ódáða-menninir hjá þér, Hlenni? 64.

4. *the presence of*, Lat. *coram*; svá at Flost var hjá, in the presence of Flost Nj. 259; móðir þeirra var hjá, 214; þeir vóru þá í hjá ok heyrðu, Ans. 294; vera í hjá, Gpl. 287 passim.

5. *passing by*, Germ. *vorbe* mánaði síðar fóru þeir hjá mér kátir, Fb. ii. 288; sneiða hjá, to pass b. Fbr. 70; hann þóttisk eigi sneiða mega hjá slíkum málum, Háv. 55 farask hjá, to pass by one another, Eb. 270; sitja (kyrr) hjá e-u máli, n to stir, remain neutral, 124, Fms. xi. 83; absol., Nj. 97; láta menn sit hjá kyrra, to let them be unmolested, Ld. 258; vilda er at þú létir ve ok hjá líða (to let it go by, notice it not) þetta vandræði, 206; leiðir har hjá sér þessi mála-ferli, Eb. 38 new Ed.; annan veg mun reynask e hann Hrói láti hjá sér líða þat (leave undone) sem hann er heitbundinn við vini sína, Rd. 246; fara hjá sér, to go beside oneself, go out of one's mind, Eb. 270; hleypa þeir upp hjá þeim, Nj. 107.

β. *fram hjá past*, by, Germ. *vorbei*; en ef þik ber skjótt fram hjá, þá ..., Lv. 6 Fs. 108; hann gengur í móti þeim ok hjá þeim, and past them, Valla. 212; fram hjá Knaifa-hólum, Nj. 95; tíða vestr hjá Hallbjarnar-vörðum 4; þeir ríðu hjá fram, rode by, 96.

6. *besides*; gefa áðrar sak bóndóm hjá fram, Bs. i. 496. II. metaph. in comparison with, t réttlátir hjá illum, Eluc. 16; lítils verðr hjá sínum göfgum frændum Skálda 176; þeim þykir allt lágt hjá sér, Ld. 214; þótti allt barna-vi þat er áðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, 122; hin stóru skipin Bag urðu ekki mjúkras hjá þeim er Birkibeinar höfðu, Fms. vii. 384; þá sýkn dagr hjá því sem nú er, iv. 265; höfðu þeir fátt kvikfjár h því sem þurfti, Eg. 134; þó at Ólafr konungur hafði eigi lítið mikitt hjá h þeim er vér höfum, O. H. 214; hér hann nú lítið fjölmenni hjá þ sem hann hafði í sumar, 168; þykir yðr allt lágt hjá yðr Vatnsdælu F. 53; þórr er lágr ok lítill hjá stórmenni því er hér er með os Edda 33.

hjá-brögð, n. pl. *tricks, devices*; h. heimsins, Mar. hjá-bú, n. an *outlying estate*, opp. to heima-ból, Sturl. ii. 229. hjá-félag, n. an *extra partnership*, N. G. L. ii. 285 (Jb. 404, 405). hjá-hliðran, f. a *going aside from, evasion*. hjá-hvíla, u, f. *concupinage*, Fas. ii. 341, iii. 637. hjá-kátligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *out of the way, odd, queer*. hjá-kona, u, f. a *concubine*, Karl. 66.

hjá-land, n. an *outlying estate*, opp. to heimaland, Am. 41, 95. hjá-lega, u, f. *concupinatus*, N. G. L. i. 357. hjá-leiga, u, f. = hjáland, freq. in mod. usage. hjá-leikr, m. = hjábragð, Gret. 146 new Ed.

hjá-lenda, u, f. = hjáland: mod. a *colony*, Germ. *beiland*. HJÁLMR, f. [A. S. *bealme*; Engl. *helm*], a *helm, rudder*; hjálma skíð, n. *the tiller*, Korm. (in a verse); otherwise only occurring in *hjálmavöl* and *hjálmur-völ* (q. v.), m. = *hjálm-völ*, q. v., N. G. L. ii. 28 v. l.: *Hjálmur-dalr*, m. a local name, Orkn.

hjálmadr, part. *helmed*, Hkm. 11, Fms. vii. 242, 243, Karl. 328. hjálm-barð, n. [mid. H. G. *helmbarde*], a *helmet-razor*, Fas. iii. 355. hjálm-bönd, n. pl. *helmet-strings*, Fas. ii. 430, Bret. 56. hjálm-drótt, f. a *helmed host, war host*, Gkv. 2, 15. hjálm-gjörð, f. *the rim of a helmet*; gylt h., Fms. vii. 323, v. l. hjálm-hús, n. [hjálmr II. i.], a *hay-house, barn*, Fb. iii. hjálm-hötrr, m. a *helm-wood*, a kind of cowl put over the helmet þiðr. 9, 285, Eg. 407.

hjálm-laukr, m. a kind of *leek, garlic*, Fs. 146. HJÁLMR, m. [Goth. *bilms*; A. S., Engl., Hel., O. H. G., and Germ. *helm*; Dan.-Swed. *hjaln*; Ital. *elmo*; old Fr. *beaume*; a Teut. word derived from *hyla*, to *bide*]:—a *helm, helmet*; distinguished from *stálhú* a *steel hood*; luktr hjálmur, a *closed, shut helm*, only occurs in very late writers, e. g. D. N. i. 321; steypitr hjálmur, Gkv. 2, 19, cannot be cast-iron helmets, but must be helmets coming over the face, as cast-iron was unknown in the Middle Ages, see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. aringreypr hjálmur, *helms shaped like an eagle's beak*, Akv. 3; gull-h. gilt *helm*; ár-hjálmur, a *brzen helmet*, Hkm.: the word *ár* is A. S., sin helmets were of English workmanship, as is seen also in Valskr hjálm foreign helmets, which are mentioned by Sighvat. 2. in the mythol. Odin is called *Hjálm-beri*, a. m. *helm-bearer*, Gm.; he and the Valkyr were represented as wearing helmets, Edda, Hkm. 9, Hkv. i. 15; when the poets call the helmet *the hood of Odin* (Hropts hötrr): *the vault heaven* is called the 'helm' of the wind, sun, etc., lopt-h., vind-h., sól-h., Lex. Poët.: *the head* is called *hjálm-stofn*, *hjálm-staup*, *hjálmstallr*, *hjálm-setr*, *the stem, knoll, seat of the helm*: *the weapo*.

hjálm-angr, -grand, -gagarr, -gríðr, -royr, -skass, -svell, arcad the *hame, ogre*, etc. of the *helm*: *battle* is *hjálm-drifa*, -grap, -hð, -rödd, -skúr, -prima, *the storm, gale of the helm*: a *warrior* is *hjálm-lestir*, -njótr, -njóðrungr, -rækjandi, -stafr, -stýrandi, -tí, -pollr, -þróttir: it appears in adjectives, *hjálm-faldinn*, *belm-bædd*; *hjálm-göfugr*, -þryðdr, -samr, -tamiðr, *decked with, wearing a helm*, Lex. Poët. 3. *metaph. and mythol.*: *hulíðs-hjálmr*, a '*binding-ber*', *cap of darkness*, Germ. *tarn-kappe*, which in the popular tales makes the wearer invisible, in Alm. the clouds are so called; *ægis-hjálmr* (y-s-h.), *the Alys* of the Greek, *helm of terror*, properly used of scents, Sem. 13 (prose), Edda 73, Fas. i. 175: in the phrase, *bera ægis-hjón yfir e-m*, *to bear the ægis over or before another*, i. e. *to hold him in awe and submission*, Fm. 16, 17, Ld. 130, Fms. viii. 101, Fas. i. 162, Sd. 11, Hrafn. 19, cp. Ad. 4: in mod. usage, *hafa ægis-hjálm* í augum, *to be an ægis in one's eyes*, i. e. a magical overawing power of eye; cp. *hjálm* = *borror*, Ivar Aasen: in pr. names, *Hjálmr*, *Hjálmarr*, *Hjálm-r*, *Hjálm-grímr*, *Hjálm-gunnarr*, *Hjálm-týr*, *Hjálmr-gerðr*, *Hjálm-landn.*, Fbr. iii, Edda; suffixed in *Vil-hjálmr*, *William*. II. helmet-shaped things: 1. *rick of barley, bay*, or the like (*bygg-h.*, *h.*, *korn-h.*, q. v.): *hlaða korni í hjálma*, Ó. H. 30, Stj. 473, N. G. L. ii. 3; also a *bay-house, barn*, *hjálm* ok *hús*, i. 38; cp. *hjálm-hús*. 2. *ka-hjálmr*, *ljósa-h.*, a *chandelier*. *hjálm-ræða*, u, f. *pales or fences for bay-ricks* (?), N. G. L. i. 38, (Gpl. 3)—nú skal hann eigi grafa upp hjálmræðr eptir fardaga, höggva má hjál fyrir ofan jörð ok færa í brott. *hjálm-röðull*, m. = *hjálmbarð*, Höfuðl. *hjálm-völur*, m. = *hjálmvölur*, Orkn. 8, Fms. i. 212 (v. l.), vii. 47, x. 21, Sks. 479. *hjálm-vitr*, f., qs. *hjálmvættir*, a '*helm-wight*,' a *Valkyria*, Hkv. i. 53. *hjálm-völur*, m. a '*helm-wand*,' '*helm-bundle*,' the *tiller of a helm*, Orkn. i. Korn. 230, Fms. i. 212. *hjálm-þornaðr*, part., of *corn dried and stacked*, Sighvat. *hjálp*, f. (*hjálp* with umlaut, Fms. x. 397, 404), *help* (esp. in old writers in a stronger sense, *saving, help, bealing*, see *hjálp*), Clem. 58, F. vi. 106, Fb. i. 337, passim; so in Hm. 147; *biðja e-n hjálpar*, 200; *vi e-m hjálpar*, Rd. 309; *hjálp*ar drykkur, a *bealing draught*, Mar.: *hjálp*, Fms. ii. 227, Og. i: eccl. *help, salvation*, D. I. i. 231; *hjálp* ok *hjálp*, Fb. i. 404, Bs. i. 199; *sálu-hjálp*, '*soul's-help*,' *salvation*: in mod. use, *help* in a general sense. COMPS: *hjálp*ar-fúss, adj. *willing to help*. *hjálp*ar-gata, u, f. a *way to help*, Fms. i. 142. *hjálp*ar-hand, f. a *helping hand*; með *hjálp*arhendi, Stj. 202; rétta e-m *hjálp*ar-hand, *to reach one a helping hand*. *hjálp*ar-lauss, adj. *helpless*. *hjálp*ar-leysi, n. *helplessness*. *hjálp*ar-maðr, m. a *helper in need*, S. 448, Orkn. 460: *one wanting help*, Fms. vii. 33. *hjálp*ar-ráð, n. *helping advice*, Fb. i. 404: eccl. *help, salvation*, Nú kom heiðinna *hjálp*ar-ráð, Hólabók i. *hjálp*ar-maðr, m. = *hjálpamaðr*, Sks. 451 B, Bl. 100, 207. **JÁLPA** (prop. *hjalpa*), in old usage strong; pres. help, pl. *hjalpa*; p. *hjalp* or *hjalp* (as in mod. Dan.), N. G. L. i. 303, Fms. viii. 129, 306; *hjalpa* and *hjalp*, ix. 288; pl. *hulpu*; subj. *hylpi*, Bs. i. 703; *helpi*, Fms. x. 3; imperat. *hjalp*, Sighvat and Arnór; part. *hólpinn*: in mod. usage *hjálp* (að) and of the 1st conjugation, as it also occurs in old writers, *hjalpaðu*, Fms. vii. 290, and Mork. l. c.; *hjalpa* (imperat.), Stj. 122; *hjalpað* (part.), id.; *hjalpat*, Fs. 92: in mod. usage *hólpinn* still remains an adjective, cp. Engl. *holpen*: [Ulf. *hjalpa* = *βοηθεῖν*; A. S. *helpan*; El. *help*; O. H. G. *helfan*; Germ. *helfen*; Dan. *hjælpe*; Swed. *hjälpa*]. I. *to help*, in old writers always denoting *to save, save another's life*, but in mod. usage *to help* in a general sense, with dat.; ok *hjalpa þeim þat mjök Birkibeinum*, at *svá* var myrkt at þeir kendusk e., Fms. viii. 306; *kirkjur voru allar læstar ok hjálpa þeim þat ekki*, 129; *ta fæzlu ok drykk ok hjálpa* (infin.) *svá* yörum líkama, x. 368; *munú þi þér í því ok svá mörgum öðrum h.*, 392; ok *svá* ef nokkurr *helpi þi*, xi. 192; en *hinn* er má ok vill eigi h. *hinum* náðustum frændum, F. i. 438; *hann* help með því lífi sínu at sinni, Hkr. iii. 323 (but *hjalpaði*, *h.*, *h.*, and Fms. vii. l. c.); ok *hjalpuðu svá lífi sínu*, Fms. vii. 290 (hulpu, *h.*, iii. 420, l. c.); svá *hólp* (*helped*) Inga konungi er hann svamm yfir ána *h.*, Fms. ix. 288 (hjalp, v. l.); ef *maðr* stælr mat ok *helpi svá lífi fyrir* síns sakir, N. G. L. ii. 168 (Js. 128); *hjalpa* (imperat.) nú lífi þínu, Stj. 122; but *hjalp þú*, Sighvat in Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Edda i. 318, Gísl. (a verse); Guð *hjalpi mér* en fyrirgefi yðr, Nj. 170; *konungurinn sjálfir* þi *hjalpat þeim*, Fs. 92; en *hón helpi svá lífi sínu með einu epli*, Fs. x. 368: in the oath, *svá* *hjalpi mér* Freyr ok Njórd ok *hinn* náttki Áss, Landn. 335, whence the Christian '*so help me God*,' *svá* *hjalpi þér* *hollar vættir*, Og. 10; ok *helpi honum eigi svá lengr enn it* *sta* *alþingi*, Grág. i. 380; *enda helpi honum þat ekki*, 91: of *mid-very, to beal*, skal sú kona vitni um bera er *hjalp* henni, at barnit var *ott* *alít*, N. G. L. i. 303; *virtu ef þú hjálpar*, Og. 5: in mod. usage *to help*, *hann minnist miskunnar og hjálpar á fætr sínum þjón Israel*, Luke 14, passim. 2. *adding prep. við*; *hón* bað konung *hjalpa við* *hungs-syni* þessum, Fms. i. 81, Bs. i. 349; *hét* *hann á menn sína* at *hjalpa til* ok *h.* við *hofinu* (of a house burning), Ísl. ii. 410; *en þat þér*

h. (*beal*) *mun við sökum ok sorgum*, Hm. 147. II. reflex. *to be saved*; þá *munu vér hjálpa*sk allir saman, Fms. v. 59; þeirra er *hjálp*sk í dómi, Eluc. 37; *sálar hjálpa*sk, H. E. i. 257; þú *vilt at allir hjálpa*sk, Barl. 100; *David flýði ok gat hólpit sér*, Stj. 469. 2. part. pass. *hólpinn*, '*bolpen*,' *saved, safe*; ef þú mátt út komask þá *ertú hólpinn*, Hom. 120; en *Þjarni* hefir sik í skógunn ok er nú *hólpinn* fyrir þorkatli, Vápn. 25; *hann skal vera hólpinn á dóma-degi*, Karl. 342; *eru þeir þá hólpnir ef þeir fá hann*, Fs. 66; *væntu þeir at þeir mundi hólpnir verða ef flóð yrði eigi meira en Nóa-flóð*, Rb. 402; *eigi er þér at hólpnara þó at þú sért hjá mér*, Grett. 130; *heill ok hjálpaðr, safe and sound*, Stj. 122. *hjálpandi*, part. a *helper, saviour*, Greg. 33. *hjálpari*, a, m. a *helper, saviour*, Fms. i. 77, x. 224 (of Christ), Stj. 50, 241, Mar. 5. *hjálp*-lauss, adj. *helpless*, Rd. 308. *hjálp*-leysi, n. *helplessness*, Barl. 147. *hjálp*r, m. = *hjálpari*, N. G. L. i. 317; *hjálp*s-maðr, m. = *hjálpamaðr*. *hjálp*-ráð, n. *help, salvation*, Stj. 233, 240, Fms. x. 238 (*means of saving*); *min augu hafa séð þitt hjálpráð*, Luke ii. 30. *hjálp*-reið, n. a *saving rope*, Edda (Gl.); en ef h. *brestr*, gjaldi tvær örtogar, N. G. L. ii. 283; the *hjálp*reið (*help*) resembled the *βοθηα* in Acts xxvii. 17. *hjálp*-ríkr, adj. *rich, mighty in help*, Bs. i. (in a verse). *hjálp*-ræði, n. = *hjálp*ráð, 655 xv. A. 1; *biðja e-n hjálpraða*, Fms. ii. 132: *helping advice* (*bealing*), vi. 198; með *dýrd* ok *hjálp*præðum, *with glory and help*, x. 338. *hjálp*-samliga, adv. *helpfully*, Str. 65, Stj. 23. *hjálp*-samligur, adj. *helpful, salutary*, Stj. 54, H. E. ii. 164, Magn. 492, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. v. 224. *hjálp*-samr, adj. *helping, helpful*. *hjálp*-semi, f. *helpfulness*. *hjálp*-vænligur, adj. (-liga, adv.), *salutary, promising help*, Fms. xi. 334, Bs. i. 648, Fb. i. 510. *hjálp*-vænn, adj. = *hjálp*vænligur, Bs. i. 202. *hjálp*-vættir, f. = *bjargvættir*, Gullk. C. *hjá*-máll, adj. *speaking-beide the mark, absurd*, Skálda 164. *hjá*-róma, adj. *singing out of tune*. *hjá*-ræna, u, f. a *queer, odd fellow*; hann er mesta h. COMPS: *hjárænu*-legr, adj. *strange, beside oneself*. *hjárænu*-skapr, m. *hjá*-seta, u, f. *sitting by sheep, watching or tending sheep* (from *sitja hjá*), Piltor og Stúlka 12. *hjá*-staða, u, f. a *standing by, assistance*, Fms. iii. 187, 190, Fas. iii. 548. *hjá*-staurr, m. a *supporting stake, prop*, Gpl. 380. *hjá*-stigr, m. a *by-path, porch*, Stjórn H. 10. *hjá*-stoð, n. [Germ. *bei-stand*], *help, assistance*. *hjá*-stælt, n. adj. a kind of *metre*, the intercalary sentence (*stál*) being placed at the end of the verse, Edda (Ht.). *hjá*-trú, f. '*by-faith*,' *superstition*, (mod.) *hjá*-tækr, adj. *missing one's bold*, Nj. 263. *hjá*-vera, u, f. a *being by or near, presence*, H. E. i. 420, Stj. 219. *hjá*-verandi, part. *being present*, Skálda 202. *hjá*-verk, n. *by-work*; *göra e-ð í hjáverkum*, *to do a thing in one's spare time*. *hjá*-vist, f. *presence*, Bs. i. 351, Barl. 158. **HJÓL**, n., a contr. form from *hvel*, q. v.; *hjóll* rhymes with *stól*, Hkr. iii. 238 in a verse at the beginning of the 12th century; [Swed. and Dau. *hjul*]:—a *wheel*, Sks. 412; *vagnar á hjólum*, Fms. vi. 145, Stj. 71, 288; *vagna-hjóll*, 287; *brjóta í hjóli*, *to break on the wheel*, Fms. xi. 372, Skálda 204 (in a verse); *á hverfanda hjóli*, *on a rolling wheel*, Grett. 97 new Ed. (Hm. 83, *hvel*); *leika á hjólum*, *to turn upon wheels*, metaph. of a shifting or sanguine character, hann leikr allr á *hjólum*: so in the saying, *valt er hamingu-hjólið*. *hjóll*-börur, f. pl. *wheel-barrow*. *hjóll*-nóf, f. *the nave of a wheel*, Lex. Poët. *hjóll*-vagn, m. a *wheel-cart, cart on wheels*, Fms. vi. 145. *hjóll*-vakr, adj. *running softly as a wheel*, of a pony. *hjóll*-viljugr, adj. *easy as a wheel*, of a pony. **HJÓM**, n. [cp. Ulf. *hjubma* = *δύλος*]; akin to *hé*-in *hégúmi*], *any froth-like substance*, e. g. the frothy film of half-thawed ice and water. *hjó*n, see *hjú*n. *hjó*na, n. = *hjó*n or *hjú*; this form seems to be a noun. sing., and not gen. pl., in N. G. L. i. 340 (v. l.), Grág. i. 212, 287, Am. 94, Bs. i. 60, and perh. in Nj. 57; for the references see *hjú*n below. **HJU**, n. [for the etymology see *hjú*yl, p. 265; the fundamental notion is *family, house*]: I. *man and wife*; *hve þik hétu hjú, hóv dið þi* *parents call thee?* Fsm. 46; *hjú* gördu *hvílu*, Am. 9; *er vér heil hjú* *heima* *várum*, Vkv. 14; *bæði hjú, man and wife*, Pd. 5, 56; ef *hjú* *skiljask* (*are divorced*), Grág. i. 239; ef *frændsemi* *éða* *sifjar* *koma upp með hjú*, 378; þau *hjú* (*Herod* and *his queen*) *ollu líffáti* *Jóans* *Baptizta*, Ver. 40. II. *the domestics, family, household*: *mér* ok *mínum hjú*, Glúm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 473; *lét* *Kodran* *þá* *skíra* *sik* *ok hjú* *hans* *öll* *nema* *Ormr* *son* *hans*, Bs. i. 5; *hjú* *ok hjó*rd, *house-people* *and*

cattle, þorf. Karl. 376; slíkt er mælt um hjú at öllu, Grág. i. 143; auka hjú sín, 287; þá skulu þeir ala jafnvel sem hjú sín, 445; Hildir ok hjú hans öll, Nj. 158; tók hann við trú ok hjú hans öll, id. The mod. usage distinguishes between hjú, *domestics*, *servants*, and hjón, *Lad. con- jugs*: even in sing., dyggt hjú, a *faithful servant*; ódyggt hjú, a *faith- less servant*; öll hjúin á heimilinu, *all the servants of the house*, etc.; vinnu-hjú, *servants*; vinnuhjúa-skildagi (= the 14th of May).

HJÚFA or **hjúfra**, [Ulf. *biufan* = ὀρνυέιν, Matth. xi. 17, Luke vii. 32; A.S. *beoffan*; Hel. *biowan*; O. H. G. *biufan*; and no doubt also Engl. *to beave = to pant*, *breathe with pain*, which is not to be confounded with *beave = to lift*]:—*to pant*, *beave*, Gkv. i. 1, 2. 11 (obsolete). II. in provincial Icel. *to drizzle*; and *hjúfr-skúrir*, f. pl. a *drizzling shower*, Lex. Poët.

HJÚKA, mod. *hjúkra*, að, in the phrase, h. at e-m, *to nurse*, *cherish* (a baby, a sick person), 623, 36, Fms. ii. 59, Pass. 44. 6, where it rhymes with *sjúka*; lífinu hjúkrar hönd, 47. 6: reflex., hön hjúkaðisk lítt við þessa fæðu er til var, Fs. 174.

hjúkan and **hjúkran**, f. a *nourishing*, *nursing*, Fms. vii. 444, Háv. 43.

Hjúki, a, m. a mythical name of the man in the moon, Edda 8.

hjúka-timbr, m. a nickname, Grett. 20 new Ed. (hjúki, v. l.)

hjúkólfr, m. [the latter part is prob. borrowed from the Engl. *club*, qs. *hjú-kólfr* = *people's club*, and is not to be derived from *hjúka*]:—a *club- bouse*, *inn*, Fms. ix. 453, Sturl. ii. 124: metaph., Bs. i. 137.

HJÚN and **hjónn**, n. = *hjú*: I. usually in pl., *man and wife*, Rm. passim; skylt er hvárt hjóna at fara annat fram á fé sínu, ef annat hjóna fær gæzlu-sótt, ef því hjóna batnar heilsa, Grág. i. 287; ok eru þau tvau ein hjún (þau tuau hjóna, v. l.), N. G. L. i. 340; annat-veggja hjóna Grág. i. 212; um hjón tvau erlendis, id.; Höskuldr bað hana vinna þeim hjónum, Ld. 34; skamliga stöndum vit nökvíð hjún, Sks. 504 (Adam and Eve): in the saying, hús skal hjóna (dat.) fá, i. e. *there must be a house for a wedded pair, first a bouse then a household*, Bs. i. 60. COMPS: **hjóna-band**, n. *matrimony*, H. E. i. 453, 463, passim in mod. usage. **hjóna-hatr**, n. *dis agreement between married people*, 655 xxi. 3. **hjóna-ligr**, adj. *connubial*, H. E. i. 475. **hjóna-rúm**, n. = *hjóna- sæng*. **hjóna-rýgr**, m. = *hjónahatr*. **hjóna-samband**, n., = *samvist*, f. *living together in wedlock*, H. E. i. 458, Gpl. 230. **hjóna-skilnaðr**, m. a *divorce*, Gpl. 224, Grág. i. 325. **hjóna-sæng**, f. a *conjugal bed*. **hjóna-vígsla**, u, f. a *wedding* (in church), H. E. i. 474. **hjúna- lag**, n. = *hjóaband*, N. G. L. i. 340, 350, H. E. ii. 75.

II. *domestics*, *household people*; Hallr ok hjún hans, Hallr spurði hjún sín hversu þeim póknáðisk at hæfi Kristinna manna, en þau létu vel yfir, Hallr var skírð ok hjún hans öll, Bs. i. 12; at hjón mín hafi hart, svelta hjón sín, Band. 38; var hann nú í Hólmi ok hjón hans (Ed. kona wrongly), Bjarn. 39; hjóinn (*the servants*) heitndusk við at hlaupa í brott, þá líkar hjónum vel, 27; Þórd ok hjón hans öll, Landn. 134; búandinn ok öll hjóinu, Edda 28; hann ok hjún hans öll, Eb. 108 new Ed., Skálda 163; ek em kona Njals ok ræð ek eigi síðr hjóna en hann, Nj. 54; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sína, 196; Njáll ræð honum hjón öll, 151; hann hafði ekki fleiri hjón en þrjú, Fbr. 35; sing., ræðsk hann þá þar at hjóni (hjóna?), *then he took service there*, Nj. 57. COMPS: **hjóna-lið**, n. *household folk*, Grág. i. 154. **hjóna-tak**, n. a *hiring of servants*, Nj. 104. **hjóna-tal**, n. a *tale or number of servants*, N. G. L. i. 349, Gpl. 358. **hjóna-val**, n. a *choice of servants*, Fas. ii. 351. **hjúna-fóstr**, n., = *fæzla*, u, f., = *framfærsla*, u, f. *the maintenance of a household*, Gpl. 351.

hjúna-val, n. a *choice of servants*, Fas. ii. 351. **hjúna-fóstr**, n., = *fæzla*, u, f., = *framfærsla*, u, f. *the maintenance of a household*, Gpl. 351.

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hjúna-val, n. a *choice of servants*, Fas. ii. 351. **hjúna-fóstr**, n., = *fæzla*, u, f., = *framfærsla*, u, f. *the maintenance of a household*, Gpl. 351.

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HJÓRD, f., gen. *hjarðr*, dat. *hjórdu*, pl. *hjarðir*, [Ulf. *hjárða* = ἀγέλη, ποίμνυ; A.S. *beord*; Engl. *berd*; O. H. G. *berta*; Germ. *beerde*; Swed.-Dan. *hjord*]:—a *herd*, *flock*, Hm. 20, 70, Hým. 17 (of oxen), Gpl. 400, Fms. vii. 54, N. G. L. i. 146, Fb. i. 151, þorf. Karl. 376; gæta hjarðar, *to tend flocks*, Stj. 460, 462, passim; ecl., Guðs h., Hom. 85, Mar., Post. COMPS: **hjarðar-hundur**, m. a *herdman's dog*, Fms. i. 152. **hjarðar- sveinn**, m. a *herd-boy*, Fas. i. 518, Stj. 464. **hjarðar-tröð**, f. a *sheep-fold*, Magn. 494; in local names, **Hjarðar-holt**, **Hjarðar-dalr**, **Hjarðar-nes**, Landn.

HJÖRR, m., gen. *hjarar* and *hjors*, dat. *hjórv*, dat. pl. *hjórum*, I. 159, Hkv. 2. 22; gen. pl. *hjórv*; nom. pl. does not occur; [Ulf. *hjár* μάχαπα; A.S. *beor*; Hel. *beru*]:—*poët.* a *sword*, Vsp. 55. Ls. 49, a *battle* is called *hjórdómr*, *-drífa*, *-dýnr*, *-él*, *-flaug*, *-fun*, *-galdr*, *-göll*, *-gráp*, *-gráð*, *-hrið*, *-leikr*, *-mót*, *-regn*, *-r*, *-röðd*, *-senna*, *-sálmr*, *-skúr*, *-stefna*, *-veðr*, *-þeyr*, *-þi*, *-þrima*; a *warrior*, *hjórdótt*, *-drífr*, *-gæðir*, *-lundr*, *-me*, *-móði*, *-njörðr*, *-njótr*, *-runnr*; and adjectively, *hjórd-ja* etc.; *the blood*, *hjórdöggr*, *-lögr*; a *shield*, *hjórvangr*, *-la* *-þilja*: from some of these compds it appears that 'hjórv' was also t as a kind of *missile*; in adjectives, *hjórd-undaðr*, part. *wounded t sword*; *Hjórd-klufðr*, part. *cleft by a sword*: in poetry *the bead* is ca *hjórr* Heimdalr, *the sword of H.*, Landn. 231 (in a verse). in pr. names; of men, **Hjórr**; and in compds, **Hjórd-leifr**: of won **Hjórdís**.

HJÓRT, m., gen. *hjartar*, mod. *hjórts*, dat. *hirti*, acc. pl. *hjó mod. hirti*; [A.S. *heart*; Engl. *bart*; O. H. G. *biruz*; Germ. *birscb*; I *bjort*; Lat. *cervus*]:—a *hart*, *stag*, Gm., Sól., Nj. 143, K. p. K. i. Edda 11, Fas. i. 205, P. 410, passim; **hjartar-horn**, n. a *hart's b* Edda 23, Str. 3, Sól. 78: metaph. in the phrase, *riða á hirti*, *to be of portance*; hvé mjök þat er kallat at á hirti riði, hversu til fátækra ma var gjört í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104, (= *riða á miklu*). II. a pr. na Landn.

HLAÐ, n. [North. E. *lad*; cp. *hlaða*], a *pile*, *stack* (= *hlaði*), N. G i. 136, 257. 2. a *barn* (= *hlaða*), N. G. L. i. 137; but in I usually, 3. *the pavement or court-yard* in front of a homeste Nj. 197, Ísl. ii. 204, 252, Bs. i. 66, Sturl. iii. 141, 279.

HLAÐ, n. [this word is freq. used in poems and in pr. names of heathen time, and although it is aspirated (as shewn by allit. in verses) has a final ð, yet it may be derived, prob. through A.S., from Lat. *laque Ital. lazio*; old Fr. *lacs*; Span. *lazo*; Engl. *lace*]:—*lace*, *lace-work*; f. *buíinn* *hlöðum*, a *laced cloak*, Fas. ii. 70; kyrtill hlaði buíinn, O. H. I and passim; it is also used of *bracelets* worn on the arms, so in Bj; (in a verse), cp. the compd *hlað-hönd*. From wearing lace and brace a woman is in poetry called *hlað-grund*, *hlað-nipt*, *hlað-no hlað-guðr*; a distinction is made between *gull-hlað*, *gold lace*, wh was worn round the head, esp. by ladies, but also by men, Orkn.: old Ed., Fms. ii. 264, iv. 72, vii. 34, and *silki-hlað*, *silklace*, a *ribbon hlað* belongs also to a priestly dress, Vm. 31, 38, 77, Dipl. iii. 4.

HLAÐA, hlóð, hlóðu, hlaðit, [Ulf. *hlaþan* = ὀρπέειν, 2 Tim. iii. A. S., O. H. G., and Hel. *hlaðan*; Engl. *load*, *lade*; Germ. *laden*]:—*load*, esp. *to lade a ship*; *hlaða skip*, Nj. 19; *hlóðu skipit með hveiti hunangi*, Eg. 69; *skip hlaðit kvikfé*, Landn. 194; *hlóð hann skip sit korni ok malti*, Fms. iv. 258, Höfuð. i.; *kistur hlaðnar af gulli*, *ck laden with gold*, Fms. ix. 85; *hlaðinn íþróttum*, Fer. 157.

II. *build up*, *Lat. struere*: I. prop. *to pile*; *hlaða korni í hjálma hlóður*, O. H. L. 30; *skera ok h.*, *to cut and stack (corn)*, Gpl. 406: *to; up*, h. köst, Orkn. 112; *þeir sá hlaðit skíðum*, *logs piled up or stacked*, 42; *settu hann þar niðr ok hlóðu at grjóti*; h. *valköstu*, O. H. L. 302 (i. veise); *reynt mun slíkt hverá hvárr grjóti hleðr at höfði öðrum*, Nj. i. má þat eigi vist vita hvárr hellum hleðr at höfði öðrum, Þórd. 36 r Ed.

2. *to build*; *Kormakr hlóð vegg ok bardí með hnyðju*, Koi 60, Jb. 212; *þeir hlóðu þar varða er blóði hafði verit*, Landn. 28, G 60; *hlaða vita*, Orkn. 242, v. l.; *var hún (the bridge) með lím hlað Karl. 410*; *hlóð ek lofköst*, Ad.; *hlaðinn steinum*, Hdl. 10.

I *to fell*, *lay prostrate*, *slay*, with dat.; *gátu þeir hlaðit honum um síðir bundu hann*, Grett. 118 new Ed.; *drífa þá til verkmennt ok gátu hla erminum*, Bs. i. 350; *fékk hann hlaðit selinum*, Bjarn. 31 (MS.); *þeir b vápn á Finnarna ok fá hlaðit þeim*, Fms. i. 10: freq. in poetry, Ísl. ii. 2 (in a verse), Orkn. 366, Hkr. i. 131, Eb. 208; *frá ek hann at hleði (sic) Arn móði*, Jd. 29.

2. *naut.*, h. *seglium*, *to take in sail*; *nú sig þeir at hömrum nokkurum*, *hlóðu seglium við mikinn háska*, Korm. 11 hlóðu þeir þá seglium sem tíðast, Fms. viii. 134, x. 347, Hkr. i. 3, 336, Sæm. 112 (prose), Sól. 77.

IV. reflex., *hlaðask* at e-m, *to e-s*, *to pile oneself on*, i. e. *to throng*, *crowd*, *mob one*; *þeir hlaðask hann margir ok báru at honum fjórtúrinum*, Fb. i. 564; *þeir viljum eigi fjölmenni hlaðisk at (þröng to see) allir tv Broddhelga*, Vápn. 19:—al hlaðask á mara bógu, *to mount a horse*, Gl. 7.

B. [hlað, lace], *hlaða* spjöldum (cp. mod. spjalda-vefnaðr), *to la embroider*, Gkv. 2. 26.

hlaða, u, f. [Old Engl. *latbe* in Chaucer, still used in North. E.; D. *lade*]:—a *store-house*, *barn* (also, *hey-h.*, *bygg-h.*, *korn-h.*), Eg. 235, G. ii. 286, Dropl. 18, Eb. 190, 318, Rm. 19, Rd. 284, 285, Glúm. 357, Ó. 30, Sturl. i. 95; *hlóðu dyrr*, Grett. 112, Ísl. ii. 60; *hlóðu-kálfir*, for the see Glúm. 359; *hlóðu vindauga*, Sturl. ii. 43; *bók-hlaða*, a *library*, (mod. *hlað-beðr*, m. a *bed or pillow with lace-work*, Fas. i. 427.

hlað-berg, n. a *projecting pier*, a *rock* where a ship is laden, D. iv. 180; cp. the mod. phrase, *hafa e-ð á hraðbergi* (sic), qs. *hlaðber to have a thing ready at hand*, Lat. in *promptu*.

Hlað-búð, n., see *búð*, Sturl. ii. 82, Nj. 223.

hláð-búinn, part. ornamented with lace, laced, Nj. 48, 169, Vm. 129, si. 223, Rd. 261, Fms. vii. 225, passim.

hláð-garðr, m. a wall surrounding the hlað, Fas. ii. 419, Safn i. 76.

hláð-hamarr, m. = hlaðberg; a local name.

hláð-hönd, f. lace-band, name of a Norwegian lady living at the end of the 9th century, Eg.

hláð, a, m. a pile, stack; mú-hlaði, torf-h., skíða-h., fisk-h., skreidastack of peat, turf, logs, fish, Gpl. 378, N. G. L. i. 420, Eb. 266, Hláv. 5, 42, Stj. 270; klæða-h., Grett. 160; ullar-h., Fs. 45. 2. = hlað, a barn, Fb. ii. 228.

hláðir, f. pl. a local name in Norway, the seat of a noble family.

hláð-jarl, m. earl of H., surname of earl Hakon, Fms.

hláð-kross, m. a lace-cross, made of lace, Pm. 124 (in a church).

hláðsla, u, f. a loading, lading, of a ship, N. G. L. ii. 275.

hláð-varpi, a, m. the grass slope nearest to the court-yard, liggja í hláðarpanum.

hlakka, að, [qs. hlag-ka from hlæja], to cry, scream, of the eagle, Vsp. req. in mod. usage, cp. Landn. 162, where it is used in verse improperly for hlað, for the eagle screams (hlakkar), the raven croaks (krunkar):—**hlakka**, the phrase, h. yfir e-u, to exult over a thing, as an eagle over its prey. Th. 5; ok hlökkudu nú mjök yfir þessu, Grett. 128; h. yfir sigri, Al. 178; þú mátt ekki hrína upp yfir þig, það er synd at hlakka í gegnum mönnum, Od. xx. 412; hlakka til e-s, one screams with joy in prospect of a thing (of children, young people); eg hlakka til að sjá þig, eg hlakka til að fara; cp. börnin hlakka þá ok huggask, Bs. ii. 135; jartað mitt er helmingað, | hlakka eg til að sinna það, Bb. 3. 17.

hlakkan, f. a screaming with joy; til-hlakkan, joyous expectation.

hlakka, n. a dull, heavy sound, Mork. 81, 100, Lex. Poët.; see hlóm.

HLAMMA, að, to give a dull, heavy sound; áttu hafnarir at renna í þessu honum, ok hlammaði mjök við á hellis-gólfinu, Fas. iii. 386; this is a tale is a pendant to that in Od. ix. 440-460.

hlamman and **hlómunum**, f. a crash, din, Hornklofi.

hlammandi, a, m. a clash, a nickname, Landn. 60.

HLAND, n. [A. S. *blond*; Old Engl. *land* or *lant*], urine, Nj. 199, Fs. N. G. L. i. 29, Grág. ii. 132, Skm. 35. COMPS: **hland-ausa**, a urine trough, Edda ii. 430. **hland-blaðra**, u, f. the bladder.

hland-for and **hland-gröf**, f. a sewer, Dropl. 20, Bs. i. 369. **hland-kla**, u, f. = hlandausa, Edda ii. 634. **hland-trog**, n. = hlandausa, Vm. 130.

hlana, að, [hlenni], to pilfer, h. e-n e-u, Fms. vii. 114 (in a verse).

HLASS, n. [hláða; Dan. *less*], a cart-load, Ísl. ii. 182, Grág. ii. 337, Dnl. 10, Karl. 196, Fb. i. 522 (hey-h., víðar-h.): the saying, opt veltir þú þá þungu hlassi, a little mound often overturns a cart-load, Sturl. i. 10 c.

hláss-hvalr, m. a cart-load of blubber, Grág. ii. 362, Vm. 130, 143, Dnl. 99.

hlann, f. [Lat. *clūnis*], a buttock, haunch, Edda 328.

hlapp, n. a leap; hann komsk með hlappi undan, Eg. 12, Fms. xi. 247; tók hlapp heim til herbergis, i. 80; hark ok hlapp, Anal. 81: a leap, Egill hljóp yfir dikit, en þat var ekki annarra manna hlapp, Eg. 33; mældu þeir Kári lengd hlaupsins með spjótskeptum sínum ok var mældur, Nj. 145, v. l.; hljóp hann þá út af múrinum, þat var furðu-hátt hlapp, Fms. i. 104; h. kattarins, the bound of a cat, Edda 19: in general sense, a leap, Flosa-hlapp, in the chasm in Alþingi, Völks. i. 220; hlapp-hlapp, Grett. 149:—höfninga-hlapp, playing like a dolphin; hlapp-hlapp, hand-leaping, using the hands and feet like a wheel (a boy's game), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 243, 246. II. special usages, a sudden rise or flood, of rivers flowing from glaciers, see Eggert Itin.; af Höfðárhlappi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlapp kom í ána, 16 jökul-hlapp, an ice stream or avalanche. β. coagulation, curds; hlapp-hlapp, curdled milk; blóð-hlapp, curdled blood. γ. procession or ululation or brúðhlapp, a bride's leap, bridal procession, see brúð-hlapp. δ. a law phrase, an attack, Grág. ii. 7; frum-hlapp, q. v.; áhlapp, a burst; áhlappa-veðr, a sudden gale; áhlappa-verk, q. v.: hlaupa-áhlapp = frumhlapp, Bs. i. 658: hlaupa-för, f. an uproar, Sturl. ii. 104, 111. hlaupa-piltur, m. an errand boy, Bs. ii. 108. III. in mod. freq. = running, but seldom so, or not at all, in old writers.

HLAUPA, pres. hleyp, pl. hlaupum; pret. hljóp, hljópt, hljöp, pl. hlaupum, mod. hlaupum; pret. subj. hlypi, hleppi, Fms. x. 364, hljópski, Ó. H. 24, part. pass. hlaupinn: [Ulf. *hlaupan* = *ἀναπηδάω*, Mark x. 50; A. S. *lean*, part. *bleop*; Scot. *loap*, part. *loppen*; Engl. *leap*; Hel. *hlōpan*; G. *hlaufan*; Germ. *laufen*; Swed. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*]:—to leap, leap, which, as in Engl., is the proper meaning of the word, and hence of sudden motion, to leap or start up; hann hljóp meir en hæð sín ok eigi skemra aprt en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; hann hleypir ór þessu ofan ok á strætið ok kemr standandi niðr, Fms. xi. 117; hljóp þá út af múrinum, i. 104; hlaupa yfir háfar stengr, viii. 207; hljóp þeir þá á hesta sína, they leaped on their horses, Nj. 263; Atli hleypir upp á skip at Rúti, 9; ef fé hleypir löggárd, if cattle leap over a fence, Grág. ii. 262; Kári hljóp upp við lagit ok brá í sundr við fótunum, Nj. 53; h. fyrir borð útbýrðis, to leap overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. x. 363,

364; Egill hljóp yfir dikit, Eg. 530; þat segja menn at á sitt borð hlæpi hvár þeirra Ólafs konungs, Fms. x. 364; Hrungrinn varð reiðr ok hleypir upp á hest sínn, Edda 57; hljópu þeir til vána sína, Eg. 121; Kjartan hljóp á sund (leaped into the water) ok lagðisk at mannum, Bs. i. 18; Kári hljóp á spjótskaptið ok braut í sundr, Nj. 253; en þriði hljóp (leaped) á skipit út, Eg. 220; var þar at hlaupa (to climb) upp á bakka nokkurn, id.; hann hljóp at baki Kára, Nj. 253; hann kastar verkfarunum ok hleypir á skeið, and took to his heels, Njarð. 370; hann hljóp báðum fótum í gögnum skipit, Edda 36: of a weapon, bryntröllit hljóp út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hljóp þá sverðið (it bounded) Kára á síðuna Móðólfi, Nj. 262. β. with prepp.; h. upp, to spring to one's feet, start up; þá hlupu varðmenn upp, Eg. 121; þá hljóp Kjartan upp ok afkleddisk, Bs. i. 18; ok eptir örvar-bóði hljóp upp múgr manns, Fms. i. 210; h. yfir, to jump over, metaph. to skip, Alg. 262; hlaupa yfir eða gleyma, H. E. i. 486; h. frá e-m, to run away from, desert one, Grág. i. 297; h. af, to be left, remain, Rb. 234, 494 (afhlapp). 2. special usages; a law term, to assault; hlaupa til manns lögnætu frumhlaupi, Grág. ii. 7: of fury, sickness, pain, to burst out, í hvert sinn er æði eðr reiði hljóp á hann, Fms. i. 15; en er hann var búinn hljóp fæli-sótt at honum, iv. 284: of pain, hljóp blástr í búkinum, Grett. 137 new Edd. of fire, sagði at jardiðldr var upp kominn, ok mundi hann h. á bæ þjórodds goða, Ísl. i. 22: of a river, to flood, údr Almanna-fjót leypir (i. e. hleypi, hlypi) var þat kallat Rapta-lækr, Landn. 266; þessa sönnu sótt kom þeyr mikill ok hlupu vötn fram ok leysti árnar, the waters rose in flood and the ice was broken, Sturl. iii. 45: of ice, mikill svell var hlaupit upp öðru megin fjótsins ok hált sem gler, a great hummock of ice rose up, Nj. 144; hljóp upp kúla, a wheel sprung up from a blow, ll. ii. 267; h. saman, sundr, of a wound; var skeinan saman hlaupin svá náliga þótti gróin, Grett. 152; sárið var hlaupit í sundr, the wound had broken out again, id.: of a gale, þá hljóp á útsýningr steinóði, Eg. 600:—of milk, blood, to curdle, coagulate, (cp. North. E. *loppert* = coagulated; so, leper-blode = clotted blood in the Old Engl. poem Pricke of Conscience, l. 459.) II. to run, but rarely in old writers, [Dan. *løbe*; Germ. *laufen*]; eigi hljóp hann at seinna, Ásbjörn hljóp heim, id. (but from a part MS.); þeir hlaupa eptir en hann kemsk á skóg undan, Nj. 130; jarl eggjar menn at h. eptir honum, 132: freq. in mod. usage. III. reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef þræll leypsk, N. G. L. i. 34; þá vildi Uni hlaupask á braut með sína menn, Landn. 246; við þann mann er hleypsk frá ómaga, Grág. i. 297; ef maðr hleypsk á brott af landi er sekr er orðinn, 96; þat var á einhverri nátt at Steinn hljópsk á braut ór bænum, Fms. iv. 317; þar er menn hlaupask til (came to blows) eða verða veguir, Grág. ii. 83; nú er þat várt ráð at vér hlaupimk með yðr ok sömnum lði, Fms. ix. 248; var hann í fjötri, at hann hljópski (lypist, Hom. 158, l. c.) eigi frá honum, Ó. H. 246; hlaupask braut, id.: part., hlaupandi menn, h. sveinar, 'landloupers,' Finn. 344, Mag. 6; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaupari, a, m. = hlaupingi, Fas. i. 149: a charger (horse), Gullþ. 13.

hlaup-ár, n. [from A. S. *hlēaf-geār*], leap-year, Grág. i. 122, Rb. 8, 108, K. þ. K. 104, Íb. 7, 8, Sks. 56, Bs. i. 85. COMPS: **hlaupárs-dagr**, m. leap-year day, the 29th of February, Rb. 90. **hlaupárs-messa**, u, f. leap-year mass (= Feb. 24), Rb. **hlaupárs-nótt**, f. an intercalary night, Rb. 88. **hlaupárs-stafir**, m. an intercalary letter, Rb. 518. **hlaupárs-tungl**, n. an intercalary moon, Rb. 522. **hlaupárs-vika**, u, f. feria bissextilis, Rb. 564.

hlaup-framr, adj. precipitate, Sks. 32, v. l.

hlaupingi, a, m. a landloup, Barl. 114; cp. the Anglo-American loafir.

hlaup-móðr, adj. exhausted from leaping.

hlaup-óðr, adj. in a great flurry, Fms. iii. 146.

hlaup-rífr, adj. = hlaupframr, Sks. 32.

hlaup-stigr, m. 'leap-path,' 'land-louping,' vagrancy; taka e-n af hlaupstigi, á þeim hlaupstigi, Hkr. iii. 290; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaup-styggur, adj. 'leap-shy,' wild, of a horse.

HLAUT, f. (not n.); the gender is borne out by the genitive tein hlautar, Vellekla; as also by the dat. hlautinni, Landn. (App.) 336, in an old transcript of the lost vellum Vatnsþyrna (see Kjaln. S. Ísl. ii. 403, where hlautinn):—the blood of sacrifice, used for soothsaying; this word is derived from hlutr (hlautr), as an abbreviated form, for hlaut-blóð = *sanguis sortidicus*, and refers to the rite, practised in the heathen age, of enquiring into the future by dipping bunches of chips or twigs into the blood, and shaking them; those twigs were called teinar, hlaut-teinar, hlaut-viðr, blót-spánn, q. v.; the act of shaking was called hrista teina, to shake twigs, Hym. 1; kjósa hlautvið, to choose lot chips, Vsp. In Vellekla the true reading is prob. hann (earl Hakon) valdi (from velja, MS. vildi) tein hlautar, meaning the same as kjósa hlautvið in Vsp., an emendation borne out by the words 'felldi blótspánn' (Fagrsk. l. c.) in the prose text, which is a paraphrase of the verse; the explanation of the passage in Lex. Poët. is no doubt erroneous. It was also called fella blótspánn, see that word, p. 71. The walls of the temple inside and out, the altars, and the worshippers were sprinkled with the blood, the flesh of the slain cattle was to be eaten (whereas the blood was a sacrifice, as well as the means of augury, and was not to be eaten);

this rite is described in Hkr. Hásk. S. Góða ch. 16: en blóð þat allt er þar kom af (i. e. from the slain cattle) þá var þat kallat hlaut ok hlaut-bollar þat er blóð þat stóð í, ok hlaut-teinar, þat var svá gört sem stöklar (*bunches*); með því skyldi rjóða stallana öllu saman, ok svá veggji höfsins útan ok innan, ok svá stökkva á mennina; en slátr (*the meat*) skyldi hafa til mann-fagnaðar: the passages in Eb. ch. 4, p. 6 new Ed., in Kjaln. S. ch. 2, and in Landn. (App.), are derived from the same source as the passage in Hkr., but present a less correct and somewhat impaired text; even the text in Hkr. is not quite clear, esp. the phrase, þat var gört sem stökkull, which prob. means that the hlaut-teinar were bound up in a bunch and used for the sprinkling. *The blood-sprinkling* mentioned in Exod. xii. 22 illustrates the passage above cited; cp. hleyti, hljóta, and hlutr.

hlaut-bolli, a, m. *the bowl* in which the hlaut was kept, Eb. 10, Hkr. l. c., Landn. l. c.

hlaut-teinn, m., see above, Hkr. l. c., Eb. l. c.; cp. tein-hlaut.

hlaut-viðr, m. '*lot-twigs*', '*rami sortidici*' (= hlaut-teinn), Vsp. 62, cp. also Eb. 132, note 3, new Ed.

HLÁKA, u, f. a *thaw*, Grett. 140.

hlána, að, to *thaw*, Fbr. 59, Bs. i. 186.

HLÁTR, m., gen. hlátrar, Dropl. 31; mod. hlátrs: [A. S. *blætor*; Engl. *laughtier*; O. H. G. *blabtar*; Germ. *laebter*; Dan. *latter*; Swed. *löße*]; —*laughtier*, Nj. 16, Fbr. 137, Dropl. 31, Fms. iii. 182, passim; hafa (vera) at hlátri, to be a *laughing-stock* (at-hlátri), 623. 35, Hm. 41: sayings, opt kemr grátr eptir skelli-hlátri; skelli-h., *roaring laughier*; kalda-hlátri, *sardonic laughier*: for characteristic traits from the Sagas see esp. Glúm. ch. 7 (end), 18, Nj. ch. 12, 117, Dropl. 31, Hálf. S. ch. 7, etc.

hlátr-míldr, adj. *prone to laughing, merry*, 686 B. 2.

HLÉ, n. [Ulf. *hléja* or *hleþra* = *σκηνή*], Mark ix. 5; A. S. *hléo*; Hel. *blea*; Engl. *lee*; Dan. *læ*]: —*lee*, used (as in Engl.) only by seamen; sigla á hlé, to stand to *leeward*, Jb. 400: *shelter*, standa í hlé, fara í hlé, to seek *shelter*: mod. a *pause*, það varð hlé á því. **hlé-borð**, n. *the lee side*, freq., Lex. Poët.

hlé-barðr, m. a *leopard* (Old Engl. *libbard*), from the Greek, but used indiscriminately of a bear, wolf, etc., Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Skjöld. S.) 367; the word occurs as early as Hbl., of a giant.

hleði, a, m. a *shutter*, Ísl. ii. 113; see hleri.

Hleiðr, f. [Ulf. *hleipra* or *hleþra* = *σκηνή*], prop. a *tent*; it exists only as the local name of the old Danish capital, Fas., Fms., and in **Hleiðrar-garðr**, m., Landn.

HLEIFR, m. [Ulf. *hlaiþs*; A. S. *blāf*; Engl. *loaf*; O. H. G. *blaiþ*; Germ. *laib*; Ivar Aasen *levse*]: —a *loaf*, Hm. 51, 140; af fimm hleifum brauds ok tveimr fiskum, Mirm.; hleifar af Völsku braudi, Bev.; hleifa þunna, ökvinnu hleif, Rm. 4, 28, N. G. L. i. 349, Fb. ii. 190, 334 (in a verse), D. I. i. 496; braud-h., a *loaf of bread*; rúg-h., a *rye loaf*: of cheese, Nj. 76, ost-h.: *the disk of the sun* is called hleifr himins, *the loaf of heaven*, Bragi.

HLEIN, f., pl. ar, [Goth. *blains* = *βουνός*, Luke iii. 5; akin to Engl. *lean*, Gr. *κλίνω*]: —a *rock projecting like a pier* into the sea (= hlaðberg), freq. in western Icel.; lenda við hleinina, festa skipið við hleinarnar. **hleina-kræða**, u, f. a *crust of moss on sea rocks*, Bb. 2. 13. II. [Engl. *loom*, qs. *loon*? the A. S. form would be *blān*, which however is not recorded]: —*the loom* in the old perpendicular weaving, Björn.

hleina, d, to *save*, *protect* (?), an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, [A. S. *blenan*; Engl. *lean*; O. H. G. *bleinjan*; mid. H. G. *leinen*; Germ. *lebnen*; Gr. *κλίνω*]: þaðan af er þat orðtak á sá er forðask (forðar?) hleinir, Edda 21.

hlekkjask, t, in the phrase, e-m hlekkisk á, *one gets impeded, suffers miscarriage*, Grág. i. 281; ef allt fer vel og mér ekki hlekkist á.

HLEKKR, m., gen. hlekks and hlekkjar, pl. hlekkir: [A. S. *blenca* (thrice in Grein); Swed. *länk*; Dan. *lænke*; Engl. *link*]: —a *link, a chain of links*, Bs. i. 341; handar-hlekk, a '*hand-link*'; i. e. a *bracelet*, Edda (Ht.): freq. in mod. usage, járn-h., *iron chains, fetters*.

hlemmi-gata, u, f. a *broad road*.

HLEMMR, m. a *lid, cover*, as of a pan, cauldron, as an *opening* in a floor, a *trap-door*, Eb. 96, 136, Rd. 315, Eg. 236, Sturl. ii. 124, Fas. iii. 415, Grett. 199 new Ed.

HLENNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *hlifan* = *κλέπτειν*, *blifus* = *κλέπτως*; perh. also Scot. *to lift*, = *to steal cattle*, belongs to this root, and is not the same as *lift = tollere*]: —a *thief*; hleinnar ok hvinnar, *thieves and pilferers*, Sigvat: a king is in poetry called the foe and destroyer of hleinnar, hlelna dólgir, etc., see Lex. Poët. II. a pr. name, Landn.

hleinni-maðr, m. a '*lifter*'; hleinnimenn ok hrossa-þjófar, Hbl. 8.

Hlér, m., gen. hlés, [hlé]; cp. Welsh *Llyr* = *sea*], a mythol. name of a giant of the sea, Ὠκεανός, Fb. i. 21. **Hlés-dætr**, f. pl. *the daughters of H., the Nereids*, Edda.

hler, see hleri below.

hlera and **hlóra**, að, prop. to *stand eaves-dropping*, (putting one's ear close to the hleri), Bjarn. 24: to *listen*, hón lagði cyra sitt við andlit honum ok hlóraði hrvart lífs-andi veri í nösnum hans, Greg. 74; hann hlórar við hlískjáiinn er á var stofunni, Bs. i. 628; at hlýða eðr hlera til þess máls sem hann er eigi til kallaðr, N. G. L. i. 438.

HLERI, a, m. or hlóri, but hleði in Korm. 10, Ísl. ii. 113; hleri or hlóri is the better form is borne out by the mod. usage as well by the derived hler and hlera: —a *shutter* or *door* for bedrooms and c. in old dwellings, which moved up and down in a groove or rabbet, windows in Engl. dwellings, and locked into the threshold: the sage in Korm. S. is esp. decisive, where Kormak sees Steingerda's outside between the half-shut door (hleri) and the threshold, —hann kefli fyrir hleðann svá at eigi gökk aprt, viz. *between the threshold the shutter*, Ísl. ii. 113; hence comes the law phrase, standa á hleri (*hle*) to stand at the shutter, i. e. to stand listening, eaves-dropping, Bjarn. freq. in mod. usage, as also standa of hleðum, *id.*, Hðm. 23: in usage a *shutter for a window* is called hleri.

hler-tjóld, n. pl. '*ear-lids*', poët. *the ears*, Ad. 9.

hlessa, adj. indecl. [hlass], prop. '*loaded*', i. e. *amazed, wondering*.

hlessa, t, to *load, weigh*; h. sér niðr, to *sit down heavily*.

hlessing, f. a *freight, loading*, N. G. L. i. 410.

HLEYPA, t, [causal of hlaupa], to *make one leap, make one run burst forth, to start or put into motion*, Fms. vi. 145; þeir skáru þé ok hleypu á braut fólki því öllu, Ó. H. 168; Öundur hleypu njó mönnum á land upp, to *put them ashore*, Fb. ii. 280; hleypu (*pulled, sink*) hann annarri brúnni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305; h. brúnun, to *kn brouws*; h. hurð í lás, to *shut a door*, Fms. ix. 364; var hleypu fyrir l stórum járnhurðum, i. 104. 2. to *make to escape, emit*, of any confined or compressed, e. g. hleypa vindi ór belg, to *force air out bellows*; h. vindi ór segli, to *shake the wind out of the sail*; h. fé, sau kúum ór kvium, to *turn out sheep, cows*; h. til ánna, to *put the ewes*: medic., hleypa vatni, vág, blóði, to *emit matter out of a* etc.; hann hleypir út vatni miklu ór sullinum, Vápn. 17; h. ór e-m aug, to *poke the eye out*, Fs. 98: to *lead a stream of water* or the like, hleypu saman fleirum vötnum, Fms. iv. 359; h. ánni í farveg, F 280; landsfólk var á fjöllum uppi ok hleypu ofan (*rolled*) stóru g. Al. 92; h. skriðu á e-n, an *avalanche*, Fs. 194. 3. special phr.

h. upp dómum, a law phrase, to *break up a court* by violence, Landn Hrafn. 18, Fb. 61, Eb. 48, 58, Lv. 31; h. berki af trjáum, to *cut the off the trees*, Hkr. ii. 220; h. heimdraganum, to *throw off slot, take b* Fms. vii. 121: naut. to *run before a gale*, þeir hleypu upp á M. Barðaströnd; h. akkerum, to *cast anchor*, Fms. xi. 439; h. stjóra, *id.* hesti, or absol., to *gallop, ride swiftly*; hesti hleypu ok hjörvi brá, 34; Hrungrir varð reiðr ok hleypir eptir honum, Óðinn hleypu svá m at ..., Edda 57, Nj. 59, 82, 107, Fms. ix. 364. 4. hleypa mjóti curdle milk; hann hleypu helming innar hvítu mjólkur, Od. ix. 246.

hleypu-, in COMPS: hleypu-dómr, m. *prejudice, hasty judgment* (mod.) hleypu-fif, n. a *beadlong fool*, Nj. 224. hleypu-flo m. a *band of rovers*, Sturl. iii. 171, 269. hleypu-för, f. a *rat roving*, Sturl. i. 80. hleypu-hvel, n. a '*roll-wheel, war engine*, 420. hleypu-kjóll, m. = hleypiskúta. hleypu-klumbr, t ram on wheels (war engine), Sks. 419. hleypu-maðr, m. a *landlouper*, Lv. 75. hleypu-piltur, m. a *landlouper boy*, Finnb. hleypu-skip, n. (Hkr. iii. 388) and hleypu-skúta, u, f. a *swift* i Fms. i. 167, vi. 177.

hleying, f. a *galloping*, Fms. ix. 357, Gullþ. 31; um-h., a *su turn of wind*.

hleyinging, a, m. a *landlouper*, Grett. 106; cp. hlauping.

hleyti-bolli, hleyti-teinn, m. = hlaut-bolli, hlaut-teinn, see hlaut

HLEYTI, n., hleti, or hletci, in Norse MSS. selet leyti, when mod. Icel. usage leiti: I. plur. [for the root see hlaut, hlutr], consanguinity; jöfra hleyti, royal blood, Fms. xi. (in a verse); görvá h við e-n, to marry into another's family, Skv. I. 34; hvárrgi þeirra Sr við Arnkels þótti bera mega kvíðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjand vapnar-aðilja, Eb. 50, viz. Snorri being the brother-in-law to the plai Arnkell to the defendant; ef hann fengi hennar, heldr en þeim man ekki var við þá hleytum bundinn, Sks. 760; nauð-hleytamaðr (q. v near kinsman; eiga hleyti við konu sína (= eiga hljúskap = 689. 2. a *tribe, family*; hann var af því kennaðr at sínu hl 625. 88, 'in ordine vicis suae ante Deum' of the Vulgate, Luke þá kom at hleyti Zacharias at fremja biskups embætti, Hom. (St.) ek at þú gangir í mitt hleyti þó at ek sé nánari, Stj. 425, rendering o meo utere privilegio' of the Vulgate, Ruth iv. 6. II. sing. [hl a *share*, usually spelt leiti; in the phrase, at nokkru, engu, öllu leiti some, none, every part; að mínu pinu . . . leiti, for my, thy part, fre mod. usage, dropping the aspirate; at sumu leiti, Fas. iii. 159; at i leiti, Fb. ii. 204; at nokkuru leiti, iii. 575. 2. of time, a *season* the year, mod. leiti; um vetrnáttu-leytið, D. N. i. 609; um Hallvöku-leytið, 392, iii. 206; um Jóla-leiti um Páska-leiti, um Jóns-m leiti; annat leiti, another time; sögðu at honum þótti annat leiti (3 times) ekki úfært, en stundum (sometimes) var hann svá hræddr, at Orkn. 418; um sama leiti, about the same time; um hvert leiti, at time? when? COMPS: hleyta-menn, m. pl. kinsmen; mágar, ungar, hleytamenn, Edda (Gl.) hleytis-maðr, m. a *disciple, appren* opp. to meistari, analogous to Goth. *siponeis*, from sífjar, Skálda 180 hlezla or hleðsla, u, f. a *freight*, Jb. 379: a *building* (of a wall)

HLÍÐ, f., pl. hlíðar (hlíðu dat. obsolete, Gm. 35):—a *side*, Lat. *latus*; a hlíð e-m, to stand beside one, Stor.; komask á hlíð e-m, Nj. 5; á hlíð hvára, on each side, Rm. 5; á aðra hlíð, at one's other side, 1. 363, Ad. 10; á báðar hlíðar, á tveir hlíðar, on both sides, Fb. ii. 351; vstri hlíð, on the left hand, Eg. 213, Fms. i. 16; á hægri hlíð, on the right hand; snúask á hlíð, to turn oneself (in sleep), Fs. 6; skjöldur, sverð á Gullp. 64; á allar hlíðar, on all sides; veitask á ymsar hlíðar, to toss to and fro, Bs. ii. 171. Od. xx. 24; leggja e-t fyrir hlíð, to lay beside, Al. 151.

HLÍÐ, n. [A. S. *hlid*; O. H. G. *blit*; Dan. *led*; root no doubt akin to *hlé*, etc.]:—a *gate*, *gateway*; hlíð á garði ok hjarra-grind fyrir, Rm. ii. 264, Fsm. 10, 44, Rb. 380, Edda 110, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 104, ii. 1, passim. 2. A *wide gap*, Stor. 6, Fms. i. 105, Gpl. 391, L. i. 344, Orkn. 350, Sks. 398: in law a *gap* in a fence not more than sixty feet long was hlíð, if more it was a *breach* (bálka-brot), 1. 391.

HLÍÐ, n. metaph. a *space*, *interval* (=bil); hann hafði fyrir rugðit svá at hlíð var í milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 171; þeir gördu hlíð milli skipamála, Nj. 42; ok var hvergi hlíð í milli, Ld. 96; hann ríðir þeirra ok nokkuru harðara svá at hlíð var á millum þeirra, Isl. ii. 6; hús ok hlíð í milli ok heima-dyranna, Fs. 42; horfði hann á hlíðit (empty space) þar sem skjöldrinn hafði hangit, Fas. iii. 42; ok nú enn á hlíð mjök langt, Fms. ii. 302, x. 346: temp., síðan varð á líð (lí) nokkvot, 345; eptir þat varð hlíð (a *stop*, *halt*) á orrostunni, 39; hvíldar hlíð, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse).

HLÍÐA, að, to give way, go aside, recede, Fas. i. 106, 338, Bs. ii. 132, 233.

HLÍÐ, reflex. to become open, Sks. 384.

HLÍÐLAUSS, adj. 'gateless,' without a gate, Bret. 34.

HLÍÐMÆLTIR, part. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 186.

HLÍÐMÆTIR, m., poet. an *ox*, Edda (Gl.)

HLÍÐRÚM, n. open space, free passage, Fsm. 43.

HLÍÐSJÓN, f. a side glance; hafa h. af e-u, to take a look at.

HLÍÐSKJÁLFF, f., old dat. hlíðskjálffu, Gm. (prose): [prob. rather to be derived from *hlíð*, *gate*, than *hlíð*, *side*; the initial *l* is borne out by alliteration. Sagði þitt er bugði | Hlíðskjálffar gramr ..., Edda (in a verse); in 14 the sense and alliteration alike require *höll*, *hall*, instead of *hlíð*].—a *shelf*, *bench*, a name for the seat of Odin, whence he looked over all the worlds, Edda 6, 12, 22, 30, Gm. l. c.; Óðinn ok Frigg Hlíðskjálffu ok sá um heima alla, Gm. l. c. The heathen Hlíð-skjálffur to mind the legend in Grimm's Märchen of the Tailor in Heaven.

HLÍÐSKJÁLFR, m. a side window, originally a window or opening from which to keep a look out, Sturl. ii. 85, Bs. i. 628.

HLÍÐVEGGR, m. a side wall, Nj. 202, Orkn. 244, Fb. i. 413.

HLÍÐVÖRÐR, m. a porter, Stj. 622, Gkv. 2. 35.

HLÍÐ, f., in mod. usage pl. hlíðar, but hlíðir in old writers, e. g. Landn. 2, Fms. vi. 197 (in a verse), Hkv. i. 43, Stighvat: [A. S. *hlid*; Norse still in Dan.; cp. Lat. *clivus*; akin to Gr. and Lat. *clivus*, *clino*]:—a *side*, *mountain side*, Edda 110; svá at sær var í miðjum hlíðum tundra vatnað land, Ó. H. 149, Landn. 25, v. 1; út néð hlíðum, 68; fjalls-hlíð, a *fell-side*, q. v.; fagar hlíðir grasi vaxnar, Grett. 3; ek mun ríða inn með hlíðinni, Glúm. 361, 362; út með hlíð-urp í miðjar hlíðar, etc., passim; hlíðar-brúm, f. the edge of hlíðar-fótr, m. the foot of a h.: hlíðar-garðr, m. a fence on f-side dividing the pastures of two farms, Dipl. v. 25.

HLÍÐ, n. Names; Fljóts-hlíð and Hlíð, Landn. passim; Norse *Lier*, *Lie*, n., Nj.: Hlíðar-sól, f. sun of the Hlíð, nickname of a fair Landn.: Hlíðar-frenn or Hlíð-menn, m. pl. the men from Hlíð, Landn.

HLÍÐ, n. III. freq., in poet. circumlocutions, of a woman; hringa-falda-h., bauga-h., and then in dat. and acc. hlíði, e. g. falda hlíði, hlíði (feminae), Skáld H. 5. 24, and in a mod. ditty: hédan ekki er fet | frá þér silki-hlíði.

HLÍÐBANG, n., poet. 'fell-tang,' seaweed of the hills, Alm., where the trees of Hel are made to call the trees by this name.

HLÍÐ, f., pl. hlífur, a cover, shelter, protection (esp. of a shield, armour), 44, Eg. 507, Barð. 165, Hm. 81, passim: esp. in pl. hlífur, Nj. 262, ii. 319, Ebd. 230, Rm. 39.

HLÍÐLAUSS (hlífa-lauss), adj. 'uncovered,' Fms. ii. 205, vi. 70, vii. 192, Isl. ii. 226.

HLÍÐA, 3, [Ulf. *bleþjan*, Luke i. 54; O. H. G. *bliban*]:—to give cover to one, with dat.; sem ræfrit hlífir kirkjunni við regni, Hom. 95;

hlífði sér ekki, gave himself (bad) no shield or armour, Fms. i. 10; því at bæði hlífir (shelters) innan ok útan, x. 319, Fs. 66; h. e-m, to give one shelter against a thing, Gullp. 48; ok hljóru í skóginn, tu hann hlífa sér, Fb. ii. 88; hlífa sér með skildi, en vega með ve, 92.

HLÍÐ, 2. To spare one, Grág. i. 163; síðan hlífði hann messu-mans heilaga Óláfs konungs, Fms. v. 217; þorgils hlífir sér ekki, Isl. 3; mun ek ekki hlífa þér í gördinni, Nj. 21, Finnb. 262.

HLÍÐ, 2. To refrain, bold back, to cover oneself, Eg. 581, Sks. 430.

HLÍÐ, 1. To refrain, bold back, Nj. 135; hann hlífðisk þá við engan mann, Nj. 26; þiðrandi það sína hlífask við fóstura sinn, Njarð. 370; þorgils hlífisk ekki við, 368.

HLÍÐ, f. protection, defence, Fms. ii. 331; hlífðar vápn, a weapon of war, Ó. H. 79, Fms. x. 407, K. Á. 40, Al. 46, Sks. 329.

HLÍÐAR-, adj. = hlífur-lauss, Fagrsk. 144.

HLÍF-SKJÖLDUR, m. (hlíft-skjöldur, Nj. 262, Sks. 472), a shield of defence; esp. metaph., vera h. fyrir e-m, 655 A. ii. 5, Fms. viii. 63, 239, Bret. 104; halda h. fyrir e-m, Hom. 42.

HLÍF, f. the goddess of that name (the wife of Odin), she that defends, [for the etym. see *hleinn*], Edda, Vsp., Lex. Poët.: freq. in poet. phrases, hringa-hlín, bauga-h., a lady.

HLÍT, f. (hlíta, Fms. viii. 91, v. l., Hkr. i. 199), [Dan. *lid*], sufficiency, full warranty, security; nú skal ek sjúlfir halda vörð, hefði þat fyrr þótt nokkur hlít, Fms. viii. 91; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, ok værtir mik þat sé nokkur hlít slíka stund, xi. 22; þar hann sik at nokkurri hlít (tolerably well) meðan vér ruddum skipit, iv. 261, Hkr. i. 199; þann er biskupi þykki full hlít, K. Þ. K. 18 (1853); hlít var at því lítil, of small matter, Dropl. (in a verse).

HLÍT, β. adverb. phrases; til hlítar, tolerably, pretty well; úrferð var þá til nokkurrar hlítar, Fms. i. 86, vii. 237, Fær. 257, Ó. H. 116; til góðrar hlítar, pretty good, 110, Eg. 590; at góðri hlít, very well indeed, Fms. iv. 250; hlítar vel, well enough, Fas. ii. 268; hlítar fagr, passably fair, Mirm.; skip skipat til hlítar, a ship well manned, Fms. i. 196: in mod. usage, til hlítar, adv. sufficiently, thoroughly, freq.

HLÍTA, vt, [Dan. *lide*], to rely on, trust, abide by, with dat.; gakk með mér jafnan, ok hlít (imperat.) mínum ráðum, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 116, Fs. 84; ef hann vill eigi þeim vátum hlíta (abide by) er hinir hafa, Grág. i. 114; þá skal hinn hlíta því at lögum, N. G. L. i. 346; þetta þá Guðrún ok kvæðsk hans forsjú hlíta mundu, Ld. 144, Fs. 80, Fas. iii. 70; ek mun hlíta búum mínum ok fara eigi til Hofa, Vápn. 29; hann var kvæntur, ok hlítu þó ekki þeirri einni saman, i. e. he had paramours besides, Dropl. 15; ok hlítir Ástríðr eigi öðrum konum í því at þjóna honum í lauginni, A. trusted not to other women, i. e. would let no one do it but herself, Fms. xi. 157; ok skal ekki öðrum mönnum nú at h. at rekta nautin, i. e. I will do it myself, Eg. 720, Valla L. 224; þeir hlítu mér (used me) til bréfa-görða, Fms. ix. 262; ef þú mátt eigi öðrum þar til hlíta, if thou bast no one else to do it, Grett. 107: so in the saying, eigi má því einu h. er balt þykkir, one must put up with something short of the best, Grett. 2. with prep.; en þó sýnisk mér, sem eigi muni minna við hlíta, less than that will not do, Isl. ii. 358, Fs. 13; vér höfum skip svá mikit ok lið-skyft, at þar má ekki litlu líði við hlíta, so large a ship that it requires no small crew, Fms. iv. 297; eigi muntu því einu fyrir hlíta, that is not a sufficient answer, thou shalt not get off with that, Hkr. iii. 256; cp. einhlít, adj.

HLÍT-STYGGGR, adj. trusting to no one but oneself, daring, Lex. Poët.

HLJÓÐ, n. [Ulf. *hlinþ* = ἡσυχία, i Tim. ii. 11, in Upström's edition; cp. A. S. *hleodor* = sound; mid. H. G. *lüt*; cp. O. H. G. *hliodar*; Germ. *laut*; Dan. *lyd*; Swed. *lyd*; akin to it are several Gr. and Lat. words with an initial *h*, *cl*, the original meaning is bearing or the thing heard, like Gr. *ἀκοή*, and hljóð, hljómr, hlust (q. v.) are kindred words; hence comes the double sense of this word in Icel., sound and silence.

A. Hearing, a bearing, listening, silence; biðja (kveðja) hljóðs, to beg a bearing, chiefly as a parliamentary term, of one about to speak, to recite a poem before a prince or the like; Njáll kvæddi sér hljóðs, Nj. 105; kvæði hefi ek ort um yðr, ok vilda ek hljóð fá, I wished to get a bearing, Isl. ii. 229; Egill hóf upp kvæðit ok kvæð hátt ok fékk þegar hljóð, Eg. 427, cp. Vsp. 1, Höfuðl. 2; vilja ek hljóð at Hárs líði, I ask a bearing for my song, Ht. 1; ek hefi ort kvæði um yðr ok vilda ek fá hljóð at flytja, Fms. ii. 15; gefa h. to give a bearing, Leidarv. 5; hafit hljóð, be quiet! 625. 72; þá er bæði gott hljóð ok góðir síðir í konungs húsi, Sks. 367:—the ancient meetings were in the open air, amid the hum of voices, loud cries, and the clash of arms, þá var fyrst gnyr mikill af fjölmenni ok vápnum, en er hljóð fékksk, mælti þorgnyr, Ó. H. 68; en er hljóð fékkst, þá stóð jarl upp ok mælti, 67, cp. Ib. ch. 4; varð at þessu mikit háreynt, en er hljóð fékksk, mælti Sigurðr jarl, Fms. i. 34.

B. The thing heard, sound; allt er hljóð þat er kvikindis eyru má skilja, Skálda 173, 174; greina hljóð, id., 169, 170; í hljóði sins gráts, Mar. 28; þorfinnr kom öngu hljóði í lúðrinn ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; ganga á hljóðið, to walk (in the dark) after a distant sound; klukku-hljóð, the sound of a bell, v. 133; þrumu-h., a clap of thunder; brim-h., the roaring of surf.

III. special usages: 1. gramum, a sound, tone; með löngu hljóði eða skömmu, hörðu eða línu, Skálda 159, 160: a musical sound, tune, söng fagran, hljóð mikit ok dýrligt, Bs. i. 454; slú hljóð á hörpu, 155.

2. phrases, koma á hljóð um e-t, to catch the sound of, become aware of, Bs. i. 165; vera í hindar hljóði, to be within a bird's bearing; i. e. to be whispered about; vera ör hindar hljóði, to be out of a bird's sound; drepr hljóð ör e-m, to become dumb, lose the wind, Fms. xi. 115; það er komit annað hljóð í strokkinn (metaphor from churning), there is another sound in the churn, of a sudden turn, e. g. from high to low spirits; the ancients also seem to have said, 'there is another

sound in the fells,¹ of one who is crest-fallen; see verses in Nj. 249, Háv. 34 new Ed., Dropl. 31, nú kná þjóta annan veg í fjöllum, now the fells resound with another tale; nú þykir henni eigi batna hljóðið í sögunni, the tale began to sound dismal, Clar.: so in the phrase, það er gott (slæmt, dauft) hljóð í e-m, to be in a good (or moody) state of mind.

III. plur. esp. in mod. usage: a. *crying aloud*, a cry, of a child or one in paroxysms of pain; Heyr mín hljóð, bear my cry! Hólabók 276; hljóðin heyrðusk út fyrir dyr (of a sick person); það linnir ekki af hljóðum (of a baby). β. *howling, screaming*; og þeirra hljóð (pl.) og höfuð-prestanna tóku yfir, Luke xxiii. 23; ó-hljóð, *dissonance*, i. e. *screaming, howling*. γ. *music. voice*; hafa fögr hljóð, a sweet voice; há, mikil, veyk, dimm, hvell hljóð, a big, strong, weak, deep, pealing voice; Syng þú ungr mest sem mátt | meðan hljóð þín fagr gjalla, . . . eintóm hljóð úr forfedrana gröfum, Bjarni 142: the same distinction is sometimes observed in old writers, syngja með fögrum hljóðum, Stj. 606, Bs. i. 155; þar geng hæst í hljóðnum, there the tune reached the highest pitch, Mar.

hljóða, að. [Germ. *lauten*; Dan. *lyde*], to sound; hversu hvern stafr hljóðar, Skálda 159, Mar., Bs. ii. passim; rödd hljóðar í hans eyra, Mar.: to run, of speech and writing, eptir því sem letrið hljóðar, Stj. 29; réttar-bót er svá hljóðar, a writ which runs thus, Bs. i; whence the phrase, svo hljóðandi, to this effect, as follows. 2. to scream with pain, of horror; þeir hljóðudu og fóruðu til mín höndunum, Od. x. 255; þeir hljóðudu afskapliga, xxii. 308: also of a child, see hljóð above; farðu að hugga barnið, það er að hljóða.

hljóðaðr, part. *sounding*, Stj. 90.

hljóðan, f. a sound, Stj. 4, 45, 80, 334: a tune, með faglegri h., Bs. i. 155; sam-h., harmony, Stj.: *wording, utterance*, freq. in mod. usage; eptir orðanna h., according to the exact words, the sound (run) of the words.

hljóð-bjalla, u. f. a tinkling bell, Karl. 157.

hljóð-bærr, adj. *rumoured abroad*.

hljóð-fall, n. *consonancy* (metric), Edda 121.

hljóð-fegrð, f. *euphony*, Skálda 178.

hljóð-fylling, f., hljóð-fyllandi, a, m., better ljóð-fylling, q. v.

hljóð-færi, n. a musical instrument, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 220, 221, Vigl. 16.

hljóð-góðr, adj. *well-tuned*, Bs. ii. 39.

hljóð-greipr, f. pl., poet. 'sound-tongs,' i. e. the mouth, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-kyrr, adj. *still, quiet*, Fms. ix. 23, v. l.

hljóð-lauss, adj. *soundless*, Pm. 106 (of bells).

hljóð-látr, adj. *still, taciturn*, Sturl. ii. 185, Dropl. 7.

hljóð-leiki, a, m. *silence, sadness*, Fbr. 142.

hljóð-líga, adv. *silently, in all stillness*, Eg. 261, Nj. 33, Fms. i. 204, vi. 179, Fas. ii. 517.

hljóð-ligr, adj. *silent*; pung ok h. sótt, a heavy and creeping sickness, Sturl. ii. 186.

hljóð-lítill, adj. *faintly sounding*, Pm. 61 (of bells).

hljóð-lyndr, adj. *taciturn*, Eb. 42, Nj. 91, Fms. vi. 189, Bs. ii. 155.

hljóð-læti, n. *stillness, silence*.

hljóð-mikill, adj. *shrill-sounding*, Grett. 111.

hljóð-mæli, n. *whispering, secrecy*; færa í h., to bush up, Ld. 206, Nj. 51.

hljóðna, að, to become silent, dumb, from surprise, Sturl. ii. 151 (v. l.), Fas. iii. 311: impers., þá hljóðnar um hann, he became silent, ii. 433; þar til hljóðnar um mál þessi, till the noise about it subsides, Grett. 125 A.

Hljóð-ólfr, m. name of a dwarf, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-pípa, u. f. a flute, (mod.)

HLJÓÐR, adj. [cp. A. S. *hlude*, Engl. *aloud*, mid. H. G. *lute*, Germ. *laut*, but all in the opp. sense of *aloud*; cp. hljóð]—*silent, taciturn*, 677, 12, Sks. 367, 370, Hom. 129; menn þrúða ok hljóða, Fb. ii. 288. β. *melancholy, sad*; var hann h. ok mælti ekki við aðra menn, biskup spurði hvat hann hugsaði er hann var svá hljóðr, Fb. ii. 329, Eg. 95, Fms. i. 208, Nj. 9, passim. 2. neut. hljótt, *stillness, silence*; er hann settisk niðr þá var hljótt, Ó. H. 68; er hljótt var orðit, Fms. xi. 85; göra h. um sik, to keep quiet, Grett. 198 new Ed.; tala hljótt, to speak in a low voice or secretly, Nj. 118.

hljóð-samlíga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), = hljóðlíga, Hkr. ii. 220.

hljóð-samr, adj. = hljóðr, Fms. viii. 81, Hkr. ii. 252.

hljóðs-grein, hljóða-grein, f. *distinction of sound* or a kind of sound, Edda 120, Skálda 160, 170, 175, 179, Stj. 45.

hljóð-skraf, n. *whispering*.

hljóð-stafr, m. a vowel, *litera vocalis*, Edda 121, Skálda 161.

hljóma, að, to sound, of a musical voice, Pass. passim.

hljóman, f. *sound, tune*, Skálda 179.

hljómfagr, adj. *sweet sounding*; h. harpa, Bs. i.

HLJÓMR, m. [Ulf. *blizma* = *ἀκμή*]; cp. A. S. *blymman* = *sonare*; Lat. *clāmor*, a sound, tune, voice, Gs. 2, Hkr. ii. 393; h. engla Guðs, Post. 645, 73; h. ok rödd, Isl. ii. 170, Rb. 380: chiefly of tunes in music, as in the ditty, Held eg sem helgan dóm | hörpunnar lætan róm | þann til að heyra hljóð | hlýpi eg suðr í Róm.

HLJÓTA, pres. hlýt, pl. hljótum; pret. hlaut, hlaut, hlaut, pl. hlutum; subj. hlýti; part. hlotinn, neut. hlotið: [A. S. *bleotan*; O. H. G. *bluzan*; mid. H. G. *linze*; Ivar Aasen *liota*]:—to get by lot, have allotted

to oneself; þeir tóku at herfangi Álfu konu hans ok Arneidi dóttur hana ok hlaut Hólmfastr hana, Landu. 314; hón hlaut at sitja hjá Þjórgö Eg. 23; þeir lögðu hluti á ok hlaut þrándr, Fær. 3; var svá til syst. Sigvatr skáld hlaut at segja konungi, Fms. vi. 38; (Loki) hlaut blit at helgum skutli, Haustr. 4; skal sá reifa mál hans er hlýtr, *who gets lot, whom the lot falls on*, Grág. i. 63. 2. to get; vér munum hlýpunnar fylkingar, Fms. v. 53; menn veginr eða sárir þeir eða fleiri ok hlotnir í hvárn-veggja flokk, Grág. ii. 114.

3. to undergo, suffer, bi hljóta högg, Fms. xi. 151; úfór, 113; harm, i. 21; vel er at þú hlaut slíkt af konungi, Hkr. ii. 319.

II. metaph., absol. *must be*, with infin.; svá mun nú hljóta at vera at sinni sem þú vill, Ff. i. 159; hefir margr hlotið um sárt at binda fyrir mér, Nj. 54; hér mun vera hljóta, 129; þú munt ríða h., Fær. 48; en fara hlýtr þú með n til Jómsborgar, Fms. i. 159; yðart atkvæði mun standa h., Fas. i. 2 passim; þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169.

III. reflex. to be allotted fall by lot; var síðan reynt lið þeirra ok hljótask af því liði átta tí manna, Fms. xi. 89; at þess þeirra, er ómaginn hlautsk til handa, Gr. i. 266; Kaleb fór til þeirrar borgar er honum hafði hlotisk, Stj. 361; hr hlutaði með lýðnum um stuldinn, ok hlautisk í kyn Júda, 356. metaph. to proceed or result from, esp. in a bad sense; en þó mun hljótask af margs manns bani, Mun nokkurt hér minn bani af hljótas: Nj. 90; kann vera at af hljótask þessu tali, sem þá verst hefir af hlot. Sd. 172.

hlotnask, að, dep. to fall to one's lot, with dat.; en ef hon hlotnuskur heriteknir menn, Fms. i. 258: freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 10; ok þá honum hlotnaðist að hann skyldi veifa reykelínu, Luke i. hlotnask til, to turn out; hlotnaðisk svá til, Vigl. 57 new Ed.

hlotr, see hlutr, Fms. xi. 128.

HLÓA, ð, [A. S. *blowan*; Engl. *low*], to bellow, roar, of streams cascades, Gm. 29, an ἄπ. λεγ., but no doubt to be thus explained, not as in Lex. Poët.

HLÓÐ, n. pl. [hláða], a hearth, chimney-place, freq. in mod. us. (it can only be by chance that no old reference is on record); setja hlóðir, to set the pot on the fire. hlóða-karl, m. = hadda, q. v.

Hlóðyn, f., gen. hlóðynjar, the mythical name of the Earth, p *beath* (?), *homestead* (?), and akin to hlóð, Edda, Lex. Poët.

Hlóra, u. f. the mythical name of the foster mother or nurse of Th Edda.

Hlóriði, a, m. [hlóa and reid = *thunder*], one of the names of Thor. Bellowing Thunderer, Edda, Hým., þkv., Ls., Vellekla.

HLUMR, m., pl. ir, proncd. hlummr, the handle of an oar, Fa 215 (hlumir), ii. 355 (where hlummr pl.), Edda (Ht., where hlumr sumri are rhymed), Sturl. iii. 68, Glúm. 395.

HLUNKA, að, [hlymr], to give a dull, hollow sound, Fms. xi.: Skáld H. R. 4. 19.

hlunkr, m. a dull sound, a thump.

hlunnindi, n. pl. [hlunnr], prop. 'launching,' but only used meta emolument, esp. attached to an estate or possession, Gpl. 68, 293, 55, Eb. 40, Fms. ix. 95.

HLUNNR, m. [Shetl. *linn*; cp. Engl. to launch, which is derived fr the Scand. word]—a roller for launching ships, Edda 38, Fms. vii. viii. 45: also of the pieces of wood put under the keel of ships when ashore (during the winter ships used to be dragged ashore, called ráða skip hlunns), Grág. i. 92, 209, N. G. L. i. 26, Eg. 515, Nj. 10, Lex. F. passim: in poetry a ship is called hlunn-dýr, -fákr, -goti, -vigg, -vitnir, -visundr, = the deer, steed, bison of h., Lex. Poët. hlunn-roð, n. *redding the h.*, so called when a person was killed launching a ship (in the spring), Fas. i. 264, N. G. L. i. 65: this taken to be a bad augury, see Kagn. S. ch. 9 (Fas. i. 259, 260).

HLUST, f. [A. S. *hlyst*; Hel. *hlust* = *hearing*; cp. Gr. *κλῶν*], the prop. the inner part of the ear, cochlea auris, Ad. 6, 9, Nj. 210 (v. l.), ii. 100, Edda 109, Band. 36 new Ed., Sturl. ii. 85, Eg. 758 (in a v. passim: the ears of beasts, e. g. seals, bears, birds, or the like are called hlust, not eyra, Merl. i. 38, Fb. i. 133, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l.), ii. 237, Fs. 149, 179. hlustar-verkr, m. *ear-ache, otalgia*, Fél. hlusta, að, [A. S. *hlystan*; Engl. *listen*; cp. hlust], to listen; h. tí 623, 34: in mod. usage, h. á e-ð, freq.

HLUTA, að, [A. S. *hluton*; Engl. *lot*; Germ. *loosen*], to draw lot a thing, obtain by lot, the thing in acc. or infin.; þar var hlutadr tvím ingr, Eg. 22; þar skyldi sæti (acc. pl.) hluta, the seats were allotted, þeir eigu at h. með sér hver reifa skal mál hans, Grág. i. 63; þær skal eigi hluta er um veföng er sótt, 74; þá eigu þeir at h. með hvárr þeirra annask skal (the ómagi), 266; svá lízt mér at annarr lí okkarr sæki málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, Nj. þá vóru hlutadr framsögur, ok hlaut hann fyrst fram at segja sína 232; vóru menn hlutadr til skip-stjórnar, Fb. ii. 317; urðu þeir á sáttir um síðir, at hlutað var hverr þetta eyrindi skyldi fram segja, vi. 38; skyldi . . . hluta með Grikkjum ok Væringjum, hvárr fyrri sí ríða eðr róa, etc., 136; þat mál samdisk á þá leið, at konungar sí hluta um, hvárr ráða skyldi þaðan í frá, vii. 170: mæltu þá konung sín í milli, at þeir skyldi hluta um eigu þá ok kasta teningum, Ó. H.

ver eigi þenna kyrtil heldr hlutum vér hann, Greg. 1. II. 1. to be allotted, to fall out, turn out; ok hlutadisk svá til, til so out, Bs. i. 433. 2. with prep.: hlutask til e-s, to meddle with; eigi hlutumk ek til málsverða, Eb. 36; en þú veizt, frændi, at þú til fás hlutask síðan ek kom til Íslands, Hrafn. 17; en þat varð at koma er þorgerðr vildi til hvers er hún hlutadisk, Ld. 94; ekki hlutask til málaferla yðvarra, en nú vil ek vita . . . Nj. 101, þóð. at er bæði, at ek hefi lítt til ráða hlutask, ok vill þú at ek ráða hlúm. 324; hlutask til með e-m, to assist one in a case, Lv. 40; haldi þér sæmdum nema til hlutisk yðr tignari menn, 76, Fas. iii. Þ. skiptum vér eigi þenna kyrtil, hlutumst heldr um hvers hann rða, John xix. 24. an, f. a drawing or casting of lots, Grág. i. 38, 493, N. G. L. i. 145. burðr, m. a chance, lot, D. N. deilla, d, to meddle, Sturl. i. 196, ii. 42. deilun, adj. meddlesome, Fs. 123; 6-hlutdeilinn, passive. deilni, f. meddlesomeness, Rd. 255, Karl. 123. drjúgr, adj. lucky, getting the better share, Lv. 24. fall, n., chiefly in pl., a casting of lots; leggja til hlutfalla, Fs. 67, 147; fara at hlutföllum, to go by lots, Ver. 4; bjóða til hlut-law term, to bid one proceed to cast lots, Grág. i. 37, Nj. 232; til hlutfalls, to divide into lots, Gpl. 341. 2. mod. proportion Rb. 460. felling, f. proportion, Alg. 372. gengr, adj. capable, up to the mark, Fb. ii. 329. gjarn, f. meddlesomeness, Glúm. 353. gjarn, adj. meddlesome, Ld. 248. henda and hlut-hending, f. a kind of metre or rhyme, see and henda, Edda 121, 123, 136. a, m. a part; í þeim hluta veraldar, Edda (pref.); mikinn hluta andi, Eg. 270; mikinn hluta Skotlands, Ó. H. 131; mikill (mestr, liðs, Fms. i. 110, Eg. 269, Edda 82, Fb. ii. 283; bleikt silfr ok a meiri hluti silfrs, Grág. i. 500: adverb. phrases, at öllum hluta, ubole lot or share, 245; at mestum hluta, for the most part; um hluta, for some part; at mínum (sínum) hluta, for my (her) i. 250, Fs. 62. II. a share, but the weak form is seldom in this sense, as in the phrase, gora á hluta e-s, to encroach upon are, wrong one, Fms. vii. 219, Vigl. 25; eptir er enn yðarr hluti, rt. portion of the work, Nj. 144; ok undi hann þó verr sinum a ms. vii. 176 (v. l. hlut better). testi, n. a casting of lots, N. T.; but does not occur in old e. auße, adj. 'lot-less,' not partaking in, Lat. *expers*; at yður bók d eirra umbóta eigi h. vera, Gpl. iv: *having taken no part in*, h. eðr manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; h. ok afskiptir e-u (*void of*), Stj. 155; undir-hyggju, Bs. i. 723: neut., veida hlutlaust, to fish without a share, D. I. i. 497; ríða hlutlaust, to pass free, unmolested, i. 39. In mod. usage, hlutlaust means *passive, neutral, of a person*; e-ð hlutlaust, to leave a thing alone, not meddle with it. TB, m., the original form was diphthongal, hlautr, like the as is borne out by the kindred and derivative words hlaut, i. v.; the acc. was weakened into o, hlotr, Fms. xi. 128; and lastly hlutr; old nom. pl. hlotar, Jónsv. S. l. c., but commonly hlutir; sg. hlutr: [Goth. *hlauts* = κληρος, Mark xv. 24, Col. i. 12, Ephes. i. 9; A. S. and Hel. blot: Engl. lot; Germ. loos; Dan. lod; d. l.; the Goth., Germ., and earliest Scandin. have a long vowel, pp. also A. S. and O. H. G. (*blót*, not *blot*); the Ormul. spells *lout* short vowel, as is the case also in Icel., Dan., Swed., and Engl.] A lot; the ceremony of drawing lots was like that described for; each party marked his lot (skera or marka hluti), which was own into a sheet (lap of a garment, bera or leggja hluti í skaut), and rson came and drew a lot out; (it was not thrown out by shaking.) wing of lots was originally a sacred ceremony; it was used in sacri-e (way of augury, see below), in sharing booty or an inheritance; e order in which suits came on was decided by lot, in banquets the onour were so assigned (e. g. who was to sit next to the daughter use), etc. Many words in the language refer to this old rite, and onony is thus described: en hluti skyldi skera ok í skaut bera, s. 140; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hluti skyldi bera í skaut, . . . divi hvárir-veggju una sem hlutr segði, voru þá hlutir markaðir; Norðbrikt til Gyrgis: 'lát mik sjá hversu þú markar þinn hlutr hlutim eigi báðir einn veg;' hann gerði svá; síðan markaði Norð- rónskum, ok kastaði í skaut ok svá báðir þeir; síðan gekk sá maðr upp, v. l.) skyldi taka, ok tók upp annan hlutinn milli fingra síðan var at hugat þeim hlutinum ok kenndu þar allir mark Gyrgis, 137; hvers maðr er sök hefir með at fara í dóm, þá skal hlutr skaut, einn, þótt hann hafi fleiri sakar í dóm þann, hverr maðr tákja hlutr sinn ok bera alla saman í skaut, ok skal maðr taka hlutr sinn upp, Grág. i. 37; bjóða til hlutfalla ok bera þar hluti í hlutr; menn báru þá hluti sína í skaut ok tók jarlinn upp; . . . svá hlutr til, at Egill skyldi sitja hjá jarls-dóttur um kveldit, Eg. 247; en

þá er tólfmenningr var skipaðr til at sitja ok settir hlutir til hverr næst skyldi sitja Ástríði, dóttur Vigfúss hersis, ok hlaut Eyjólftr ávalt at sitja hjá henni, Glúm. 331: nú ræða þeir um goðorðit ok verða eigi ásáttir, vildi hverr sinn hlut (*case*) fram draga; þá leggja þeir hluti í skaut, ok kom jafnan upp hlutr Silfra, Fs. 68; þeir lögðu hluti á, ok hlaut Þrándr, Fær. 2. of sacrifice; voru þá görvir hlutir af vísinda-mönnum (*soothsayers*), ok feldr blóispánn til, en svá gekk fréttin, at . . . Fas. i. 452; cp. hristu teina ok á hlaut sá, Hým. 1; and, þá kná Hænir hlautvið kjósa (= taka upp hluti), Vsp. l. c.; see also hlaut, hlauttein, p. 270. II. the hlutr were talismans or little images, which people used to wear on their persons; síðan tekr jarl skálar (*scales*) góðar . . . ok fylgðu tvaus met (*weights*), annat af gulli en annat af silfri; þar var á líkn- eskja manns, ok hétu þat hlutar (hlotar sem fornumönnum var títt at hafa, add. in v. l.), ok fylgði sú náttúra, at þá er jarl lagði þá í skálarann, ok kvað á hvat hvárr skyldi merkja, ok ef sá kom upp (*turned up*) er hann vildi, þá breykti slá í skúlinni svá at varð glamm af. Jarl gaf Einari skálarann ok varð hann glaðr við ok síðan kallaðr Einarr Skúlarglam, Jónsv. S. (1824) 37, 38; hlutr er horfinn öf þussi þinum sá er Haraldr konungr gaf þér í Hafsríði, ok er hann nú kominn í holt þat er þú munt byggja, ok er á hlutum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; ok vili Freyr þar láta sinn hlutr niðr koma er hann vill sitt sæmdar-sæti setja, 22; cp. Landn., hann sendi Finna tvá í hamförum til Íslands eptir hlut sínum, 174; hann hefir líknesti þórs í pungu sínum af tönn gört . . .; nú fannsk engi sá 'hlutr' í hans valdi, Fs. 97: the 'gumna heillir' or talismans, mentioned in Sdm., were prob. hlutr.

B. Metaph., without the actual drawing of lots: I. a share, allotment, portion; skal þat þeirra er biskup lofar skilnað, hafa sílfan hlut fjár (*portion*) við annat, Grág. i. 329; of booty, hann færði Övli skip sín ok kallar þat vera hlut haas, Nj. 46: of a finder's share, heimtir hlut af sauðunum, Háv. 40; halda til hlutar, id. β. esp. of a fisherman's share of the catch, Band. 4, cp. Höfuðl. 1; a fishing boat has one or two hundred . . . í hlut, each of the crew (*hásetar*) taking his 'hlutr,' and besides this there was a færir-hlutr (*line share*) or netja-hlutr (*net share*), skips-hlutr (*ship's share*), and lastly for-manns-hlutr (*foreman's share*, he getting double); see the remarks on aflaun. γ. a share, lot, portion, of inheritance, often in early Dan. law, where the daughter received a half, the brother a whole portion, sun til ful lot, oc doter til half lot, Wald. Sjøll. Lov., p. 1;—whence in Dan. *broder-lod*, *søster-lod*, = a brother's, sister's portion; en komi jafnmikit fé á hlut hvers þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) i. 220: of duty, kom þá á hlut Andreas postula, 625, 64. 2. metaph. phrases; láta hlut sinn, to let go one's share, be worsted, Fms. i. 74, Fb. ii. 62; þeirra h. brann við, got singeld, Hkr. ii. 178; þinn hlutr má ekki verða betri en góðr, *thy case cannot be better than good, is as good as it can be*, Nj. 256; ella muntu finna á þínum hlut, *thou shalt find it to thy cost*, Ld. 98; þeirra h. varð æ minni ok minni, *their lot grew ever worse and worse*, Fms. x. 250; eigi skyldi hennar h. batna við þat, *her case should not mend with that*, Nj. 52; sitja yfir hlut e-s, to oppress, weigh a person down, Eg. 512, Nj. 89, Fb. iii. 450; minka sinn hlut, to yield one's lot (*right*), 451; láta sinn (hlut) undir leggja, to let one's lot be the nettermost, Bárð. 2. metaph. phrases; leggja hlut sinn við e-t, to throw in one's lot with a thing, to espouse a cause, run a risk, Lv. 45 (twice), Fb. iii. 166, Sturl. i. 162 C; eigi mundi svá Sverrir gera, ef hann ætti várn hlut, *S. would not do so if he had our lot, our cards in his hand*, Fms. viii. 392; eigi mundir þú svá renna frá þínum manni, ef þú ættir minn hlut, xi. 72; hafa (fá) þeirra (meira, lægga) hlut, to get the better (less) share, to get the best (worst) of it, to win or lose, Eb. 194, Fs. 32, 113, Nj. 90, 224, Fas. i. 252, Fms. vi. 412, viii. 284, Hkv. 2. 19; hafa allan hlut mála, Bs. i. 82; eiga hlut at e-u, to own a share in, take part (*interest*) in, *interfere* (*meddle*) in a thing, be concerned about, Eb. 124, Nj. 27, 101, 119, Fms. xi. 83; þar er þú ættir hlut at, *wherein thou wast concerned*, Nj. 54; ní mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, to take a sinner's part in it, i. c. *not stir in the matter*, 110; hér munu eigi gefu-menn í hlut eiga, 179; hafa iunn vesta hlut af, to behave meanly, Eg. 271. II. a part, Lat. *pars*; enn efra hlut Hrunamanna-hrepps, Landn. 312; mestr h. liðs, the most part of the body, Eg. 275; meiri hlutr, búa, dómanda . . . the majority of the neighbours, judges . . ., Nj. 237, Grág. i. 79; tíundi h. cyrir, a tenth part of an ounce, 357; byggja jörð til hlutar, to lease an estate in shares, N. G. L. i. 137; sjau hlutum ljósari, seven times brighter, Eluc. 44; tveim hlutum dýtra, twice as dear, Landn. 243; eins hlutar (*on the one hand*) . . . annars hlutar (*on the other hand*), 625, 172.

III. a case, thing, Lat. *res*; hvær hlut, everything, Nj. 53; á engum hlut, in nothing, Fms. ii. 27; í öllum hlutum, in everything, *passim*; allir hlutir, all things, Edda 147 (pref.); aðra hluti, other things, Fms. i. 213; alla hluti þá er . . . all things whatsoever, Ld. 18; allir þeirra hlutir, all their things, Fms. x. 250; fjórir eru þeir hlutir (*cases*) er menn ber í átt, Grág. i. 361; hvernigi hlutr (*reason*) er maðr vill til þess færa, 179; fyrir tengda sakir ok annarra stórra hluta er hér hvarfla í milli, Nj. 147; undarlegr, kynlegr h., a strange thing, Ld. 200, Fms. x. 169; iðna slíka hluti, Grág. i. 149; eru þér stórir hlutir á höndum, Fms. vii. 30: a deed, fact, orðinn h., a bygone thing, Fr. *fait accompli*, Nj. 20; einn litill h., a little thing, small matter, Fms. ix. 448. β. with neg. adv. = Engl. *naught*; góðit

hlækin, adj. [akin to hlúki], *mean, filthy*, Fms. ix. 32: as also **hlækin**, part. pl. *id.*, see Eb. 132, note 4 new Ed.

hlætt, adj. (hlætt, n.), [akin to hlé, hláka, q. v., cp. hlýft], *warm, mild*; vindr, Fms. ii. 228; blíðari ok hlærri en gádr vindar, Sks. 219; þu þykt ok hlætt, Fbr. 13; en Ginnunga-enig var svá hlætt sem vindlaust, Edda 4.

hlæðr, n. *mild weather, a thaw*; heidi ok í hlæðri, Hom. 127.

hlæðr, m. [hlada], *a destroyer, vanquisher*, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name, Fas.

hlæk, f., gen. Hlakkar, [perh. akin to A. S. *blanc*, Engl. *lank* = *thin*, *er*]:—one of the heathen Valkyriur, Edda, Gm. passim; and in **hlæk**, f., gen. Hlakkar., Lex. Poët. passim.

hlæm, f. [hlam], *a thump*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Höfuðl.

hlæmudr, m. 'thumper,' poet. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

hlæmun, f. *a thumping*, = hlamman.

hlæk-band, n. (see hnakkri), *an anchor cable*; heimtu þeir upp í sín, ok brast (sic) hnakkböndin, Lv. 99.

HLÆKI, a, m. [Dan. *nakke*; Swed. *nakke*; cp. A. S. *bnecca*; Engl. although in a different sense]:—*the nape of the neck, back of the occiput*, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. ii. 272 (v. l.), vii. 192, viii. 77, Nj. 96; (snúa) hnakka við e-m, *to turn the back on one*, Sighvat, Hom. 68; hnakkann á bak sér apt, ádr þeir fengu séð upp yfir, Edda 30; sá dytt, Orkn. (in a verse). **COMPS**: **hnakka-bein**, n. *the tal bone*, Orkn. 50. **hnakka-dramb**, see dramb. **hnakka-lu**, u, f. *the flesh on the nape*, Gullþ. 27. **hnakka-gróf**, f. *the 'pit', hollow in the nape of the neck*. **hnakka-kúla**, u, f. *the oval on the head of a fish*.

hlæk-marr, m. *a saddle-horse*, Ýt. 10.

hlæk-mið, m. *a buoy fastened to an anchor (?)*; ef menn draga upp í með sínu akkeri, ok fylgir hvártki strengr né hnakkmiði, Jb. 403; sja hnakkmiða, *to move the anchor, change a ship's berth*, Fs. 92 (in verse of A. D. 996).

hlækkr, m. *an anchor-stone*, similar to the mod. dreki and stjóri (in Homer), whence hnakk-band, hnakk-mið. **II. a man's name**, freq. in mod. usage, which distinguishes between a söðull (*a side*) and hnakkr, but it seems not to be found in old writers, except in **hlækmar** above. **III.** = knakkr, q. v.; stólar fjórir, knakkr, *et.*, Pm. 17 (in a church's inventory).

HLÆLR, m. *a club or cudgel* used by fishermen in killing sharks.

hlæppa, að, *to buddle together* (e. g. of sheep).

HLÆPPR, m. [cp. Engl. *nape*; A. S. *cnæp*; Germ. *knopf*], *a button*; *eder* form is knappr, q. v. **COMPS**: **hnappa-gat**, n. *a button-hole*. **hlæpp-rass**, m. a nickname. **II. a bevy, cluster**, esp. of birds, sheep, f-hnappr. **COMPS**: **hnapp-sitja**, sat, *to keep the sheep buddled together* instead of being spread over the pasture, of a bad shepherd; þú skalt sitja, það, því þá dettr úr því nytin, Piltgr og Stúlka 9: a local name, **hlæppa-fell**, n., Landn.: **Hnappfellingar**, m. *men from H.*, id.

hlæpp-reistr, part. *rising big*, as the stem of a ship (kuðri, q. v.)

hlæpp-skr, adj. [cp. A. S. *hnaesc*], *brisk, alert*; hann er hnaskr (convers.)

hlæpp-uk, n. *turnmoil*; bú-hnauk, *household bustle*, Bb. 2. 5.

HLÆUSS, m. *a sod, a flag of turf*, Lat. *caespes*; torf-hnauss; *u-u-h.*, sníð-h.

hlæfa, að, *to clasp with the fist*, Eb. 90 new Ed., Karl. 356.

HLÆFI, a, m., nefi, N. G. L. ii. 223; [Scot. *neif* or *nieve*; Dan. *naeve*; *näve*]; but the word is not found in A. S. or Germ.]:—*the fist*, *ro.* ii. 14, 133, Stj. 597; reida hnefann, *to clench the fist*, Edda 36; *ta* efna skjalla e-m, 54 (in a verse); þú setti Ofseigr hnefann á borðit *plti*, hversu mikill þykki þér hnefi sjá, Guðmundr? Lv. 67; geta til hnefa e-m, Sturl. iii. 151:—*a nieveful*. **COMPS**: **hnefa-högg**, *a blow with the fist*, Fms. iii. 78, Fas. i. 446, N. G. L. ii. 223. **hnefa-lu**, l, n. *a writing-tablet, mvarikítr*, Luke i. 63.

HLÆKI, a, m. *the king* in a kind of chess played by the ancients, *as.* 68: the game was called hnefa-tafl, n., which is variously **hneftafl**, Gullþ. 20, and hneftafl, Grett. 144 A (which are contracted or assimilated forms); **hneftafl**, Mork. 186, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. 2; **hnottafl** (a bad form), Fas. i. 476 in a spurious verse, and in *ch.* 10; **hnefa-tafl** (the true form), Fas. i. 67. The game is best recorded in Friðþ. S. ch. 3, and in one of the riddles in Hervar. S. (where the rhymed replies are not genuine): 'Who are the maids that go about their unarmed lord, the dark all day defending, but the fair say?' The players were two, as in chess; there was only one king here, here called the 'unarmed lord'; the pieces (töflur) were white and red, the white attacking, the red defending the hnefi; þat er hneftafl, *nað* ökkri verja hnefann, en hinar hvítari sækja, Fas. i. 474; þat er hneftafl, 476: pieces made of silver are recorded in Gullþ. S., *u-u*-bone in Krók. l. c. For the general use of this game, cp. the *be* between the two brother kings, Mork. l. c.—teflig hneftafl betr, minna vert en afl þitt; Sigurðr Ormr í auga ok Hvítserkr hvati sitja hneftafl, Fas. i. 284: whenever tafl is mentioned, this particular game is to be understood, e. g. the gullnar töflur and teflu í túni of the Vsp.; *hl* Rögnvald's verse in Orkn. ch. 61; and the fatal game of chess

between king Canute and earl Ulf in Roeskilde A. D. 1027 was probably a hneftafl. We see from Mork. l. c. that it was still played at the beginning of the 12th century, but in after times it was superseded by the true chess (skák); both games were probably of the same origin. **COMPS**: **hnefa-tafl**, u, f. or hneftafl, f. or hneftafl, f. Fas. i. 463, v. l., or hneftafl, u, f. *the piece of the hnefi*. **See** the remarks s. v. halatafl, p. 234, and hún, p. 293, but the whole passage in Grett. is obscure.

hneggja, að, *to neig*; see hneggja.

hneiging, f. *a bowing, bending*, Rb. 474: *gramm. inflection*.

HNEIGJA, ð, [Goth. *hnaijan*; A. S. *hnagan*; Germ. *neigen*; Dan. *neje*]:—causal from hniga, *to bow, bow down, bend, incline*; h. höfuð, Ísl. ii. 274; h. sik, *to make a bow*; h. sik fyrir e-m, *to bow oneself before a person* (in greeting), 625. 86, Stj. 185; h. cyru sin, *to incline one's ear*, Sks. 275, Ps. xl. 1; h. sik til við e-n, *to bow down, pay homage to one*, Fms. vii. 17; h. sik ok sveigja, *to bow oneself and sway*, Stj. 61; h. hugi sínum, *to incline one's mind*, Hom. 53; víkja eðr h. hendi né fæti, Stj. 204; h. e-m (sik understood), *to bow down to one*, Fms. ii. 133, Sks. 291: with prepp., h. af, *to decline from, swerve from*, Stj. 332; h. eptir e-m, *to be biased towards*, Orkn. 134.

II. reflex. to lean; konungur hneigðisk at hásetinu, Fms. ii. 139; h. frá e-m, *to go away from*, Stj. 497; h. undan, *to escape*, 625. 68; h. til e-s, *to lean towards a person, side with him*, Fms. vii. 18; h. frá réttum dómi, *to deviate from*, Hom. 135; h. af villu, *to forsake beres*, Fms. x. 301; h. fyrir fortölur e-s, *to be swayed by another's persuasions*, Sturl. iii. 136. **2. pass., *gramm. to be declined, inflected*; grammatica kemur hve öll orð hneigjask, Clem. 33. **3. part. hneigðr**, as adj. *inclined to*, hneigðr fyrir þak.**

hneigjanlegr, adj. *declinable*.

hneisa, u, f., but better **neisa** (q. v.), see Hm. [Swed. *nesa*]:—*shame, disgrace*, Fms. viii. 20, x. 223, 346, 394, xi. 86, Ö. H. 107. **COMPS**: **hneisu-liga** (neisuliga), adv. *disgracefully*, Ísl. ii. 367, Fms. vii. 20, x. 222. **hneisu-ligr**, adj. *disgraceful*, Ísl. ii. 384.

hneisa, t, *to disgrace one*; níðra ok neisa e-n, Stj. 67, 248, 512, Fms. x. 256, Bs. i. 392; but hneist, 106.

hneisi, n. = hneisa, Mork. 58.

HNEITA, t, causal from hnita, q. v., *to cut or wound (?)*; síðan kallaði Ólafur sverðit Hneiti, þvíat honum þótti þat hneita önnur sverð fyrir hvassleika sakir, i. e. *it was keener than other swords*, Fms. iv. 58: the same word is prob. the true reading in Fas. ii. 131 (viz. hneittir for kvettir).

hneita, u, f. *the white saline dust* covering a kind of seaweed (söl) when dried.

Hneitir, m. [hneita, the verb], *Cutter*, name of the sword of St. Olave, Lex. Poët. passim, but only after St. Olave's time; neither can the verse in Gisl. 65 have been composed before that time: *a vanquisber, þd.*

hnekking, f. *a check, rebuff*, Am. 56, Glúm. 337, Greg. 19, Bret. 62, Sturl. i. 217.

hnekkir, m. *one who checks another*, Lex. Poët.

hnekki-stikill, m. *a bump on the head*, in a pun, Glúm. 383, Fas. ii. 407.

HNEKKJA, t or ð, [hnakki], *to throw back, check*; síðan lét Egill hnekkiþaunum út á mýrar, *be had the neat-cattle driven back*, Eg. 711, 712, Grág. i. 293, Landn. 281, Sturl. ii. 176, Gþl. 460, N. G. L. i. 59; h. fór sinni, *to halt and go back again*, Sturl. i. 167; hnekðumk heioñir rekkar, *the beaten rhogves turned me out*, Sighvat. **2. to thwart, prevent; Andreas það lýðinn at þeir hnekki eigi písl hans, 656 B. 1; h. vándu ráði, *to prevent an evil deed*, Fms. v. 198, viii. 60 (*thwarted it*); mun þat eigi hér h., iv. 194; ok hnekki þat, 15. **3. with prep.**; h. e-m frá, *to repel a person*, Fms. x. 100, Ld. 186 (of a wooer). **II. to fall back, bobble back; hann féll eigi við höggit ok hnekki þá í mót þeim, Gullþ. 29, Landn. 153 (of one maimed in battle); hnekkiþa Irar nú frá, Ld. 78, Sturl. iii. 205: part. **hnektr**, *abashed, checked*; h. ok lútr, 656 B. 1.****

hnellinn, adj. [hnallr], *brawny*.

HNEPPA, t, [Engl. *to nip, knap*], *to cut short, curtail*; vilja heldr hneppa við sik þann eina búninginn, *to curtail oneself in dress*, Hom. (St.): also, hneppa e-n undir sik, *to keep one under, a wrestler's term*, Fas. iii. 353; h. í þrældóm, *to keep bound in thralldom*, Sks. 465:—stöðu upp og hnepptu hann út af borginni, *thrust him head-foremost out*, Luke iv. 29: metric. *a monosyllabic end syllable* is called hneppt, Edda (Ht.): part. **hnepptr**, *crippled*.

HNEPPA, t, different from the last word, *to button*; see kneppa.

hneppa, u, f. *a being bent or bowed down*. **hneppu-sótt**, f. a kind of disease, Féll. xiv. 100.

hneppiliga, adv. *too sparingly*, Stj. 25, Ld. 106.

hnepptr, adj. [Dan. *knapp*], *scant*, Hkr. i. 154, Grett. 169; ætla hnepptr til Jólanna, *to make scant provisions for Yule*, Fb. ii. 185, Fms. iv. 235.

hnepta, t, = hnippa; h. höfðum, and stinga saman nefjum, Sighvat.

hnerra, að, *to sneeze*.

HNERRI, a, m. (older form hnöri or hneri, with a single r, Edda ii. 430; hneyri, Thom. 308), *a sneeze*, Orkn. 448. A plague is said to have set in once upon a time with sneezing, therefore when a person sneezes an Icel. says, Guð hjálpi þér! cp. Germ. *belf Gott!* Engl. *Bless you!* see Ísl. Þjóds. i.

hneyki-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *shameful, Mar.*

jóðr, m., prop. *rivetting*: metaph. *blame, censure*.

JÓSA, hnyss, hnauss; the noun *hnöri* or *hnieri* (q. v.) refers to a pret. *hnöri*, analogous to *fröri* from *frjósa*, *köri* from *kjósa*; [Germ. *hna*; Dan. *nyse*; Swed. *nyssa*]:—to *sneeze*, Orkn. 448, Hbl. 26: now *blete* in Icel., see *hnerra*.

JÓSA, a different word, to *stumble*, of a horse against a 'hnauss' (q. v.); a *hnyss* um hverja þúfu, Snót 157; perh. akin to A. S. *hnoasian* = *nyse*.

JÓSKR, m. [akin to A. S. *hnyss* or *hnesc*, Old and North. E. *nesb*, = *tender*; whence prob. Engl. *nicc*]:—*touchwood*, = *fnjósk* (q. v.), vii. 225, v. 1.; *hnjósk-þurr* = *fnjósk-þurr*: in local names, *Hnjóska-m.*, Landn.; *Hnjósk-dælir*, m. pl. *the men from H.*; *Hnjósk-kr.*, adj., Rd. 259.

JÓSKU-LINDI, a, m., dub. a *belt* worn by a wise woman, þorf. Karl. 374. ÓTR, m. a *knob* in turf or a field, það sér ekki á hæstu *hnjóta*, when round is covered all over with snow.

HJÓKR and *hjúkr*, m. a *knoll, peak*.

HJÓÐA, n. [hjóða], a *clew*, Ó. H. 152, Pr. 422.

HJÓÐRI, a, m. a *fleece* or *flock* of wool; ullar-h., freq.: metaph., ský-h., *sky cloud*, boding a rising gale: botan., hellu-h., see *hella*.

HJÓÐ-SAUMR, m. a *clinching nail, rivet*, Sks. 30.

HJÓÐSKI, a, m. *the small metal books* holding the thread in a distaff:

hjóðsk., strák-hnokki, an *urbin*.

HJÓÐKINN, part. [hjúka], *bowed, curved*.

HJÓSS, f. [prob. from A. S. *hnoasian* = *hammer*, as *smíð* from *smíða*], a *costly thing*, esp. in plur. of a lady's ornaments, Hkr. i. 16, Edda (ms. xi. 428 (hnoassa-smíði), Am. 53, Gh. 6, 18, Gkv. 2, 20, Harms. (fknarb. 13, Orkn. 154 (in a verse): mythol. the goddess *Hnoss*, a ter of Freyja and sister to Gersemi, Edda 21.

HJÓSS, in usage, but usually neuter, and used in sing. as well as in plur.; skít miskunar *hnoss*, Pass. 36. 3; = N. T. βαβεῖον, einn er sá sem meiddtek, I Cor. ix. 24; eg skunda... eptir því *hnoosi*, Phil. iii. 14; h., the *prize of glory*.

comps: *hnooss-tjóld*, f. a *number of things*, Sighvat. *hnooss-gæti*, n. a *dainty*. *hnooss-gætr*, *ainty*.

HJÓTT, f. pl. *hnetr*, or better *hnöttr*, mod. *hnotir*; [A. S. *hnyt*; Engl. O. H. G. *hnuz*; Germ. *nuss*; Dan. *nöd*; Swed. *nöt*; Lat. *nux*]:—Str. 20, Fms. v. 175, Edda 46. *hnotar-skurn*, f. a *nut-shell*.

HJÓTT-SKÓGR, m. a 'nut-shaw,' *nut-wood*; in the phrase, á *hnotskóg*, to *cutting*, Nj. 129, Fas. ii. 59, Sams. 8.

HJÓTT-TAFLI, n. a corrupt form for *hucftafl*, p. 275.

HJÓTT-ÖLA, að, to *squeeze*, (slang.)

HJÓTT-GHENT, n. adj. a kind of *apocopate metre*, Edda (Ht.) v. 75.

HJÓTT-GINN, part., see *hnyggva*.

HJÓTT-PLA, að, to *pilfer*: *hnupl*, n. *pilfering*. *hnupl-samr*, adj.

HJÓTT-ÞUR, m. [akin to *hnyðja*; Ulf. *hnyðja* = *σκόλοψ*], a *knob, ball*; menn veltu á þá steinum ok *hnúðum*, Róm. 277; 'saxa et sudes' *lust*, B. J. ch. 57: staf-*hnúðr*, a *knob* at the end of a stick, a *u*, whence *hnúðr-bakaðr*, adj. *bump-backed*.

HJÓTT-ÚFA, a defect. strong verb, to *cbop off*; áðr ek *hnauf* (MS. *ly hnof*) höfuð af *Hniflungum*, Gh. 12; a *ἄπ. λει*. In old writings mod. usage this verb is obsolete, but it still survives in provincial *u*, where it belongs to the 3rd class of strong verbs, *nuva, nauv*, or Aasen's Grammar (1864), p. 203, l. 2; cp. also the following

HJÓTT-FA, u, f. a law term, used of a female slave who, having committed *h*, was to have both ears and nose cut off, and was henceforth *stúfa* or *hnúfa* (spelt *núfa*), N. G. L. i. 85,—en ef hön stelr hit sinn þá skal skera af heuni nef, þá heitir hön *stufa* ok *nuva* ok sem hön vill.

II. a nickname, Ölver h., one of the poets of Harold Fairhair; cp. Lat. *Naso, Silus, Silius*, Eg., Landn.

HJÓTT-KA, ð, to *sit covering*, Ls.

HJÓTT-KR, m. = *hnjúkr*: a local name.

HJÓTT-SKA, að, = *knúska*, q. v.

HJÓTT-SKR, m. a *knot*, e. g. in a bed.

HJÓTT-ÞA, u, f. = *knúta*.

HJÓTT-TR, m. a *knot*, = *knútr*, Bs. i. 829.

HJÓTT-ÖBAST, að, dep. to *elbow one another*; see *hníppast*.

HJÓTT-ÞYÐJA, u, f. [hjóða], a *club, rammer* used for beating and ching turf or stones in building.

HJÓTT-YKILL, m., dat. *hnykli*, [Dan. *nögte*; Swed. *nyckel*; prob. a derived from *hnoða*]:—a *clew* of yarn: metaph. a *clew-like thing*; *hnyklar*, ský-h., *wreaths of fog and clouds*: of a *tumor*, Fas. ii. 453.

HJÓTT-SKA-STAFFI, m. a kind of *pég*, = *hnakkr*, Ld. 116.

HJÓTT-SKINGI, f. *pulling*, Fas. iii. 502.

HJÓTT-SKLEJA, t, to *pull violently* by the hair or the like, with dat., Eg. 560;

til sín, Grág. i. 132; h. e-n af e-m, to *sateb* at a thing, Nj. 32, 182; h. e-u upp, to *pull up* a thing, Glúm. 338.

2. absolt. *tug*: *sveinninn tók upp í kanp konunginum ok hnykði*, Ó. H. 63; *tr Lögmáns hnykði svá fast at hællinn gékk upp*, Hkr. iii. 139;

þykkisk *sveinninn* vel hafa *hnykt*, be *thought be had made a good pull*, Ísl. ii. 348: reflex. to *box*, Grett. 107 A. II. metaph. in mod. usage; e-m *hnykkir við*, *one is amazed*.

hnykkir, m. a wrestler's term, a certain bragð in the Icel. *glíma*; hence metaph. *device*.

hnyksking, f. = *hnykking*, Háv. 9 new Ed.

hnyðingr, m. a kind of *dolphin, delphinus minimus*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 120.

hnyfíl-drykkja, u, f. a *carouse, drinking bout* (?); vóru fyrst drukknar sveitar-drykkjur, síðan slógusk í *hnyfíldrökkjur*, Sturl. iii. 126.

hnyfíll, m. (see *knýfill*), a *short horn*, Fb. i. 563; *Hnyfíll* and *Hnyfíla*, *lambs with short horns*. 2. *the peak at the bow of a boat*; stakst á *hnyfíl* feigðar-far, Stef. Ól., freq.

hnyfílottr, adj. *short-boned*; see *knýfílottr*: metaph. *pointed, sharp*, in reply.

hnyssa, t, to *scrutinise*; see *nyssa*.

hncefligr, adj. *taunting*; h. orð = *hncefilyrði*, 11bl.

hnceflir-yrði, n. pl., so spelt in Ólk. 36 C, Fms. iv. 334; but *hnyfílyrði* in Sturl. i. 20:—*sarcasms, taunts, gibes*.

hnoegger, adj., acc. *huóggvan*, [A. S. *hneaw*, Engl. *niggard*], *niggardly, stingy*. *Hnoegger-baugi*, a, m. *niggard of rings*, i. e. of money, a nickname, Fb. iii.

hnoegger and *hnoegger*, m. a *flail, cudgel* (= *hnallr*); ílla munu þeir kunna *hnoegginum* (*hnegginum*, v. l.), er heiman hafa hlaupit frá *kirnu-askinum*, Fms. viii. 350; en Birkibeinar hljópu at þeim ok gáfu þeim *hnoegginum* (v. l.) sem þeir vóru vanir, and gave them a sound thrashing, 405.

HNOEGGVA or *hnyggja*, a defect. strong verb; pres. *hnyggir*; pret. *hnogg* (*hnaugg*), Thom. 503; part. *hnuugginn*; [akin to *hniga*]:—to *bumble, bring down*, with dat.; *hnyggir þú andskotum*, Fms. vi. 175 (in a verse); með *hnoggvanda fæti*, with *staggering feet*, Thom. 337; skip *nyghðo* (i. e. *hnuuggu*, 3rd pers. pl. pret.), *the ship lay adrift* (?), Fagrsk. 44 (in a verse):—part. *hnuugginn, bereft*; miklu h., *bereft of much*, Gm. 51; *sigr* h., Fms. vii. 58 (in a verse); h. *hverjum leik*, Lex. Poët.: *sad, dismal, downcast*, *svip-h.*, a *sad countenance*, freq. in mod. usage.

hnoeggvi, f. *niggardliness, stinginess*, Lex. Poët.

hnoökkóttir, adj. *piebald* (?); hesta tvá *hnoökkóttá*, Landn. 154.

hnoökra, að, to *touch* or *graze the bottom*, in the phrase, það *hnoökra*, of a boat in shallow water, or of a horse crossing a stream.

hnoöllóttir, adj. *knobly, pebbly*, of stones.

hnoöllungr, m. [hmallr], a *large round stone, a large pebble, boulder*.

hnoöllungs-grjótt, n. pl. *round pebbles*.

hnoöri, see *hnieri*.

hnoöttr, m., *hnoöttóttir*, adj., see *knötttr*.

HODD, n. pl.—the m. pl. *hoddar*, which occurs twice in verses of the 13th century (Sturl.), is a false and late form; [Ulf. *huzd* = *θησαυρός*; A. S. *bord*; Engl. *board*; O. H. G. *borf*]:—a *board, treasure*, only in poetry; *hodd blóðrekin*, Hkv. i. 9; *hodd Hniflunga*, Germ. *Niebelungen bort*, Akv. 26; *hodd* (acc. pl.) ok rekna brodda, Fagrsk. (in a verse); *góðum hoddum*, Fas. ii. 312 (in a verse); *granda hoddum*, mæra e-n *hoddum*, Lex. Poët.; *kveðja hodka* (gen.), Eb. (in a verse); *oddar roðuir hoddum*, Arnór; *halda hoddum fyrir e-m*, Ísl. ii. 224 (in a verse). 2. poet. phrases, as *hoddum hættir*, *hodka* (gen.) brjótr, njótr, stökkvir, stríðir, þverrir, *the breaker... of gold, a princely man*: as also poet. comps, *hodd-brjótr*, -*beiðandi*, -*finnandi*, -*geymir*, -*glótuðr*, -*lestir*, -*lógandi*, -*mildingr*, -*sendir*, -*skati*, -*spennir*, -*stiklandi*, -*stríðandi*, -*sveigir*, -*sviptir*, -*veitir*, -*vönuðr*, all epithets of a *lordly, princely man*: so of women, *hodd-gefn*, -*grund*; the nouns, *hodd-mildir*, -*örr*, = *liberal*; *hodd-ðofi*, a, m. *stinginess*; and the mythical pr. names *Hodd-mímir*, *Hodd-dropnir*, 'gold-dripping', Sdm.

II. a *boly place, temple, sanctuary*, where the holy things are *boarded*; of this sense, which occurs in Helandi (Schmeller), the Gm. 27 is the single instance left on record, see Bugge's note to l. c. in his Edda, p. 81.

HOF, n. [in A. S., *Hel*, and O. H. G. *hof* means a *hall*, Lat. *aedes*, (whence mod. Germ. *hof* = a *farm*, answering to Icel. *bær* or Norse *ból*), and spec. *the court or king's household*, (in the old Scand. languages this sense is unknown); Ulf renders *vás* and *teþóv* by *albs*; in Danish local names -*vé* prevails, but in Norse and Icel. *hof* still survives in many local names, *Hof, Hof-garðr, Hof-staðir, Hofs-fell, Hofs-teigr, Hofs-vágr*, Landn., Munch's *Norg. Beskriv.*; and as the temple formed the nucleus of the old political life (see *goði* and *goðorð*), all these names throw light on the old political geography; cp. *Hofland* near Appleby in Engl.]:—a *temple*; distinction is made between *hof*, a *temple* (a *sanctuary with a roof*), and *högr*, an *altar, holy circle*, or any *roofless place of worship*: passages referring to *hof* and *worship* are very numerous, e. g. for Norway, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 12, Hák. S. Aðalst. ch. 16, Ó. T. ch. 76 (by Odd Munk ch. 41), Ó. H. (1853) ch. 113-115, O. H. L. ch. 36, Fær. ch. 23, Nj. ch. 88, 89, Fas. i. 474 (Hervar. S.); for Iceland, Landn. i. ch. 11, 21, 2. ch. 12, 3. ch. 16 (twice), 4. ch. 2, 6 (interesting), 7, 5. ch. 3 (p. 284), 8 (interesting), 12, Eb. ch. 3, 4, 10, Glúm. ch. 25, Harð. ch. 19, 37, Vd. ch. 15, 17, Hrafn. ch. 2, Eg. ch. 87,

Gullþ. ch. 7, Vápn. pp. 10, 11, Dropl. pp. 10, 11, Kristni S. ch. 2, etc.; cp. also Vsp. 7, Vpm. 38, Hkv. Hjörv. 4: poet., orð-hof, the word's sanctuary = the mouth, Stor. 2. a *hall* (as in Germ. and Saxon), Hým. 33 (*ἀν. λέγ.*)
 COMPS: I. with gen., **hofs-dyrr**, n. pl. *temple-doors*, Fms. i. 97. **hofs-eiðr**, m. a *temple-oath*, Glúm. 388. **hofs-goði**, a, m. = **hof-goði**, Eg. 754. **hofs-helgi**, f. = **hofhelgi**. **hofs-hurð**, f. a *temple-door* (*janua*), Fms. i. 302. **hofs-höfðingi**, a, m. a *temple-lord*, Post. 645. 90. **hofs-mold**, f. *temple-earth, holy mould*, see Landn. 254. **hofs-teigr**, m. a *strip of temple-land, glebe*, Landn. 241. II. **hof-garðr**, m. a *temple-yard*, a local name, Landn. **hof-goði**, a, m. a *temple-priest* (see **goði**), Landn. 254, Hkr. i. 6, Eb. 12, 14, 16 new Ed. **hof-grið**, n. pl. *asylum in a sanctuary*, Landn. 80, v. l. **hof-gyðja**, u, f. a *priestess*, Vápn. 10, Landn. 265, v. l. **hof-helgi**, f. a *temple-holiday, feast*; halda h., Ísl. ii. 15: *the sanctity of a hof*, Bret. 38, Eg. 251. **hof-prestr**, m. a *temple-priest*, Stj. **hof-staðr**, m. a *temple-stead, sanctuary*, Eb. 26, Fms. ii. 73. **hof-tollr**, m. a *temple-toll, rate*, Vápn. 10, Eb. 6, 12 new Ed., Bs. i. 6, Gullþ. 11, answering to the modern church-rate.

B. A *court*, almost solely in compts, and not earlier than the 14th century, from Romances: **hof-ferð**, f. *pride, pomp*, Bs. ii. 122. **hof-ferðugr**, adj. *proud*. **hof-fólk**, n. pl. *courtiers*, Thom. 322, 479, Grett. 161, Karl. 51, Pass. 21. 8. **hof-frakt**, n. *pomp*, Fas. i. 46, Snót 86. **hof-garðr**, m. a *lordly mansion*, Thom., Bév., Rétt. **hof-list**, f. *pomp*, Thom. 479. **hof-lýðr**, m. = **hofólk**, Clar. **hof-maðr**, m. a *courtier*; in pl. **hofmenn**, *lords*; hertogi greifi ok aðrir hofmenn, Ann. 1303; *gentry*, chiefly in the ballads of the Middle Ages, Ungan leit eg hofmann, Fkv. In the old dancing parties the leader of the gentlemen was styled **hofmann** (cp. Germ. *Hofmann*). Before dancing began, men and maids having been drawn up in two rows, he went up to the ladies, and the following dialogue ensued: *Hér er Hofmann, hér eru allir Hofmanns sveinar*.—*Hvad vill Hofmann, hvad vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar?*—*Mey vill Hofmann, mey vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar*. Then each dancer engaged his lady for the dance; það var hlaup, og það var hofmanns hlaup, Safn i. 689. A plain in the neighbourhood of the alþingi, where the people met, is still called **Hofmanna-flöt**, f. '*Gentry's Lea*.' **hof-móðugr**, adj. *baughty*, Pass. 18. 5. **hof-tyft**, f. *urbanity*, Clar. **hof-verk**, n. a *great feat*, Safn i. 71. **hof-pénari**, a, m. a *court servant*, Fas. iii. 408.

hoferi, að, for word, [Germ. *hofiren*], to be proud, *baughty*. **hoferan**, f. *baughtiness*. **hogr**, m. = **hugr** (q. v.), *mind*, occurs in some compts, as **hog-værð** and **hog-væri**, f., **hogvær-leikr**, **hogvær-ligr**; see **hög**. **hoka**, að, = **hvikla** (q. v.), to *waver*; við hokit þér enn, Glúm. 380. **hokinn**, part. of a lost strong verb, *bowed, bent*, Fas. iii. 501. **HOKRA**, að, [North. E. to *bocker*], to *go bent, crouch*; h. eða skrída, to *crouch or creep*, Mirm.; hægt hokrar þú nú, Hornskeggi, sagði jötunn, Fas. iii. 386; h. at honum, Fbr. 12; þat verðr at hann hokrar undir klæðim hjá henni, Háv. 54; h. undan, to *slink away*, Fms. xi. 61; eigi stoðar at h. undan í hyrningar, Fbr. 168; h. at e-u, Ísl. ii. 405;—in mod. usage **hokra** also means to *live as a small farmer*; whence **hokr**, n., in bú-hokr, *small farming*.

HOL, n. [A. S. *hol*; Engl. *hole, hollow*; Dan. *hule*; Swed. *båla*; Germ. *Böhle*, etc.];—a *hollow, cavity*; lýstr vindinum ofan í holti verplanna, Fms. xi. 34, Boll. 340 (of a shield), but esp. a *cavity of the body*, Bs. i. 385; á hol, (*piercing*) to the *inwards*, Nj. 60, Fb. i. 146; ef blóð má falla á hol ór sári, if it *bleeds inwardly*, Grág. ii. 11, Gullþ. 66, Band. 42 new Ed.; í hol, *id.*, 91; inn í holti, of the chest, Edda 76, Fs. 65; hit efra, neðra hol, the *upper and nether hollow* (i. e. the chest and stomach), N. G. L. i. 172, Sturl. iii. 54: a *hole*, = *hola*, stór hol, Bs. i. 321, Rb. 440; grafinn með hol, Thom. 468.

hola, u, f. a *hole*, Fms. viii. 39, Gullþ. 22, Bs. i. 329, Sks. 148; botn-hola, q. v.; jarð-hola, an *earth-hole*; molder-hola, músar-hola.

hola, að, to *make hollow*, Al. 168, Mar. freq. **hol-barkí**, a, m. a *hollow throat* (= **holgóma**), a nickname, Landn. **hol-blóð**, n. *blood from the inwards*, Eb. 242.

HOLD, n. [A. S. *bold*; Dan. *buld*; Swed. *bull*], *flesh*; Ýmis hold, Vpm. 21; svörðr ok hold, *skin and flesh*, Eg. 770; þá var allt hold hans fútt ok öll klæði, Fms. iv. 110; þrútnar hörunder eðr stekkir undan hold, Grág. ii. 15; hold né bein, Ephes. v. 30, Luke xxiv. 39; hold ok bein, *flesh and bone*; hold af minu holdi, Gen. ii. 23; phrases, hold ok hjarta, *flesh and heart*, Hm. 95; hold ok hams, q. v. 2. *cidible flesh, meat* = **kjót**; beru hold, *bear's flesh*, Vkv. 9; bjarnar hold, Sks. 191; lambs hold, *lamb's flesh*, Hom. 82; hnúsi hold, Fms. vii. 161. 3. plur. *fleshtiness, stoutness, fatness*, esp. of cattle, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; ala fé svá at úhætt sé fyrir holda sakir, Grág. i. 431; at þat standi eigi fyrir holdum, 140; vera í góðum holdum, to be in good condition, freq.; góðu holdi (sing.), Bs. i. 350; hann er mesta holda hnyðja, of a fat person.

II. *eccl. the flesh, rendering of* Gr. *σάρξ* (whereas *κρέας* is rendered by **kjót**); og þau munu eitt hold vera, Matth. xix. 5, 6; holds breiskleiki, Rom. vi. 19; vera í holdinu, to be in the *flesh*, vii. 5, 18, 25, viii. 1, 3, 9, 12, 13; opp. to *andi*, John iii. 6, vi. 63, I Cor. i. 26, 29; andinn er fúss en holdið er breiðt, Matth. xxvii. 41; eptir holdinu, after the *flesh*, John viii. 15, Acts ii. 30, Rom. i. 3, iv. i.

ix. 3, 8, I Cor. x. 18, 2 Cor. v. 16, Gal. vi. 12, Ephes. ii. 11; allt hold all *flesh*, Luke iii. 6 John xvii. 2; hold og blóð, Matth. xvi. 17; *kúkin*, mitt hold, Rom. xi. 14, Fms. x. 110:—in mod. usage also *distinction* is usually made between *hold, flesh*, and **kjót, meat**. COMPS: **holdveiki**, f. *leprosy*. **holds-veikr**, adj. *leprosy*.

hold-borí, a, m., poet. a *raven*, Edda (Gl.) **hold-borinn**, part.; h. bróðir, a *natural brother*, Flöv. 52. **hold-fúi**, a, m., medic. *mortification*, Bs. i. 190. **holdgan**, f., eccl. *incarnation*, Fms. i. 107, Rb. 84, N. T., Pass., Vidal. **holdgask**, að, dep., eccl. to *take flesh, be incarnate*, Rb. 80, Mar., St. N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim: in a profane sense, ok holdgúðum ek sé með þessum hætti, Fms. x. 307.

hold-grannr, adj. *lean*. **hold-gróinn**, part. *grown to the flesh*, Höm. 15, Edda 70, Fms. v. 34 Fas. i. 165: metaph. *incarnate, inborn*, Stj. 87. **holdigr**, adj. *fleshy, stout*, Eb. 258. **hold-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *carnal*, 677. 6, Barl. 142, 185, Bs. i. 85 in N. T. = Gr. *σαρκικός*.

hold-litill, adj. = **holdgrannr**, Bs. i. 312. **hold-mikill**, adj. *fat, stout*. **hold-mímír**, m. a *'flesh-cutter,' chopper*, poet. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.) **holdr**, adj. *fleshy*; vel holdr, *well-fleshed, fat*, Grett. 125, Vm. 28. **hold-rosa**, u, f. (**hold-rosi**, a, m.), the *flesh side of a hide*, Fas. i. 289. **hold-tekja**, u, f., eccl. *incarnation*, Hom. 137, 141, Stj. 149. **hol-fenni**, n. [fönn], *bollow snow*, such as has melted from beneath Sturl. i. 85.

hol-geyða, u, f. a *bollow wave, breaker*, Hom. II. xiii. 798. **hol-gómr**, mod. **holgóma**, adj. *with bollow gums, mumbling*, Skálda 1. **hol-grafa**, gróf, to *suppurate*, of a boil. **hol-höggva**, hjó, to *smite to the inwards*, Fas. i. 506. **holla**, d, with dat., to *help*, Lat. *favere*, Eg. 480 (in a verse); a *úp læ* whence the participle pl. **hollendir, helpers, followers**, Grág. ii. 20, 21. **holl-liga**, adv. *faithfully*, Sks. 371, Hom. 63. **holl-ligr**, adj. *sincere*.

HOLLR, adj. [hollari, *hollastr*; Ulf. *bulþs*, Luke xviii. 13; A. S. *bo*, O. H. G. and Germ. *hold*; Dan.-Swed. *huld*];—of kings and chiefs *gracious*; holl regin, Ls. 4; hollar vettir, Og. 10, Lex. Poët. passi holl frændsemi, Eb. 116; vingaðr ok hollr e-m, Fs. 123; of subject and followers, *faithful, loyal*; þú ert hollari Agli en Eireki konungi. 424; e-m hollost, Al. 71; see Guð hollr þeim er heldr gríðum, Grág. ii. 1 in the oath formula, where opp. to gramr; vera e-m h. ok trúr, Bs. i. 8 Lex. Poët. passim; vin-h., vil-h., *favouring one*. II. of things, *with some*; heil ok holl ráð, a. 11; hafa skal holl ráð hvaðan sem þau kom a saying, = *fas est et ad hoste doceri*; holl forsja, Fms. vi. 343; 1 hirting, Al. 129; sjálfs hönd er hollost, a saying, Hkr. ii. 259. 2 in medic. sense, þat er ekki hollt; ó-hollr, *unwholesome*.

holl-ráðr, adj. *giving unwholesome counsel*, Fms. ix. 462. **holl-ræði**, n. *wholesome counsel*, Sks. 329 B. **hollusta** (*hollosta*), u, f. *faith, loyalty*; vil ek hafa þar til hollr þína í mótt, Fms.: esp. *loyalty* to a liege lord, h. við konung, Fb 265, passim. 2. *wholesomeness, a wholesome thing*; vil ek at þiggir at mér litla gjöf, en h. fylgir, Korn. 68. COMPS: **hollos eiðr**, m. an *oath of fealty*. **hollustu-maðr**, m. a *friend, party* Gpl. 61.

hol-muðr, adj. '*hole-mouth*,' = **holgóma**, a nickname, Nj. **HOLR**, adj. [A. S. *hol*; O. H. G. *holi*; Engl. *hollow*; Dan. *hul*; Sv *bol*; Gr. *κοιλός*];—*hollow*; var leikit undan bókkunum svá at holt með landinu, Grett. 131 A; holt steinn, Str. 32; holt innan, *hol within*, Ó. H. 108, Njarð. 378; klappa eigi holan baug um e-t, *no hammer a hollow ring*, i. e. to be quite in earnest, Fb. iii. 404; cp. hulda. **HOL-sár**, n. a *wound in a vital part*, Fbr. 211, N. G. L. i. 67.

HOLT, n. [A. S. *holt* = *sylvia*; Germ. *holz* = *lignum*; in E. Engl. North. Engl. *holt* means *copsewood*, and the word often occurs in 1 names];—*prop. wood, copsewood, a coppice*; but this sense is alr obsolete, though it remains in the saying, opt er í holti heyrandi í a *holt* a *bearer is nigh*, answering to the *Engl. leaves have ear*. Germ. *die blätter haben oren*, Grett. 133; as also in old poems, holt hrár viðr, Skm. 32; ösp í holti, Höm. 4; Hoddmímis holt, Vpm.; ó holti, to go from the woods, Vkv. 15; whence **holt-skríði**, a '*holt-creep*,' poet. for a *snake*, Edda: **holta-þótr**, m. *reynard the fox* laws, yrkja holt né haga, Gpl. 315; h. eða haga eða veiði-staði, 362; otherwise rare in common prose, hold ek skógar, Eg.; smákjör ok 1 Fms. vi. 334; in local names, **Holtsetar** (**Holsetar**), m. pl. '*holt-sti the men of Holsten*;' **Holtseta-land**, n. *the land of the Holtsetar* (**Hol land**), whence the mod. Germ. *Holstein*. In barren Icel., **Holt**, **Ho** are freq. local names, as also in compts, e. g. Lang-holt, Skálda; Geldinga-holt, Villinga-holt, Reykja-holt, **Holta-vað**, see Landn. olden times all these places were no doubt covered with copse (of d birch). 2. in common Icel. usage **holt** held means any *rough stony or ridge*, opp. to a marsh or lea, Fms. v. 70, 97, Ld. 96, Eg. 713, Fs 22, 67, passim, as also in mod. usage. COMPS: **holta-rót**, f., b.

champion, silene acaulis, Hjalt. **holta-sóley**, f., botan. *mountain dryas*. **holt-barð**, n. *the rim of a holt (bill)*. **holts-gata**, *path through a holt*, Fms. iii. 22. **holts-hnjúkr**, m., **holts-la**, m. *a crag*, Sturl. ii. 110. **holts-la**, m. *a nickname*, Bs. **hrið**, n. *a 'bolt-ridge'*, Hým. 27. **hrind**, f. [cp. Ulf. *bulundi* = *σπῆλαιον*], *a wound reaching to the side of the body, a mortal wound*, = *holsár*, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217. **dar-sár**, n. = *holsár*, Nj. 110. **hrindi (hol-unda)**, adj. *wounded to the hollow of the body*, Grág. ii. 172. **PA**, ad, spelt **opa**, Korm. 60, Ísl. ii. 253 (see v. l.). Bs. i. 551, (19) — *to bound backwards, to draw back, recoil*; þá hopuðu þeir, s. ii. 254; sumir hopuðu sumir flýðu, 324; with prepp., hopaði þú þá upp á borgar-vegginn, i. 104; hoga aprt, *to draw back*, vi. 5. 296; hoga á hæl, *id.*, Al. 5, Nj. 170, Fms. viii. 134; hoga til, *to leap*, = *skopa skeið*, ix. 56; hoga undan, Ísl. ii. 253, Fbr. 66 new i. 551; þeir stóðu upp en hann hopaði út undan, Nj. 130; hoga þá hestinum undan, *he backed the horse*, 205. **II**. *to bound, of hest*; hogaþi undir Narfa, Korm. 60; konungur hopaði þá hestinum aði fótum sínum, Fb. ii. 27. **III**. metaph. phrase, hoga þá vana, *it bounds for me to a hope, i. e. I hope or believe*, Fms. whence prob. Engl. *hope*, Germ. *hoffen*, which word is otherwise to the old Scand. tongue. **IV**. reflex. *hopask, to hope*, *to hope*, *to hope*, D. N. iv. 493 (Norse); unknown in the Icel. **PA**, n. *a hopping, skipping*, Mar. **hopp-danz**, m. *'skipping-dance'*. **PA**, ad, [Engl. *hop*], *to hop, skip, bound*, Stj. 249, þiðr. 151 (of a passim in mod. usage; h. yfir, *to skip over*, Alg. 368. **PA**, f. *fair-skipping, springy*, epithet of a girl, Eb. (in a verse). **PA**, r, part. *pinched, starved*; grind-h., *skin-h., skin and bone*. **PA**, t, ad, dep. *to become lean and pinched*. **PA**, laka, u, f., botan. *menyanthes, buck-bean*, Hjalt. **PA**, ingull, m., see *dígull*, Fas. ii. 149. **PA**, n. *a naut. term, direction, course*; halda í horfinn, *to keep the road to the wind, etc.*, opp. to letting her drive. **PA**, FA, ð, subj. *hyrði*, Rb. 470, Skáld. H. 4. 21, Fms. xi. 76, [akin v. a, q. v.] — *to turn in a certain direction, Lat. vergere*; horði upp í fjölrinn, *the edge, keel, turned uppermost*, Nj. 136, Ld. 142; h. frá h. *she sbit turns towards the sea*, Fms. xi. 101; er eigi veit hvárt skal fram h. á hrossi eðr aprt, eða hvárt hann skal h., Grág. ii. orða bókum við e-m, *to stand back to back*, Hkr. iii. 384; horfa þá jarðar en fótum til himins, Post. 656 C. 37; hann hljóp æ rði, *he ran ever headlong on*, Bret. 90; suðr horðu þurr, *the soked south*, Vsp., Fb. ii. 138; horði botninn inn at höfðunum, 34; þótti honum illa af sér h. fóttrinn, *i. e. the leg was awry*, L. 63; hann horði í lopt upp, Fs. 7. **II**. *to turn so* *ok on, behold*; hann horði út ór hringinum, Ld. 276; with *look on, hón horði þar á löngum*, Ísl. ii. 274, passim; h. við *face one*, Eg. 293; þeir bleyðask skjótt ef vel er við horft, Fms. x. 214; h. öndurðr við, O. H. 183; metjofir *to set oneself against* a þeir er heldr höfðu við honum horft í sínum huga, Bs. i. 81; þeir hinir mestu óskipta-menn er þeim tók við at horfa, *i. e. they serkers were great ruffians if any one opposed them*, Eb. 38 new orða ekki í e-t, *not to turn away from, not to shirk*, eg horfi ekki þá það. **2**. metaph. *matters take a turn, look so and so*; þetta lí úefna, Ísl. ii. 239; at þar horfti til gamans mikils, *that things wards great joy*, Fas. i. 317; horði til landaðnar, 526; h. fast-look bad, difficult, Lv. 94, Ld. 92; h. þungliga, Ísl. ii. 19; h. Nj. 139; h. úvant, *to look unpromising*, Eg. 340, Fms. xi. 76; horfir vænna, *who is more likely to get the better*, Nj. 45; e-m þr, Lv. 54; ok horfir mjök í móti oss, 10; h. til handa e-m, *to upon one*, Grág. i. 269. **III**. reflex., with prepp.; horfask þeir look so and so; betri sett en nú þykir á horfask, Eg. 113; þisk eigi skörluga á, Fms. vii. 33; Hjalta þótti þá úvant áhorfask, Lv. 214; horfask vel á, *to look well, promise well*; horfisk á með þá ldr en eigi, *i. e. it looked rather good than not*, Bjarn. 56; h. til ok as if...; eðr til hvers váða horfisk, Fms. vii. 125; með fífsku í h. horfisk til, Eg. 729, Lv. 10. **2**. recipr., horfask á, *to another*, Sturl. i. 176; horfðusk þeir Gizurr at höfðunum, *turned together*, iii. 189. **PA**, -heilla, u, f. *loss of luck*; h. er mér, *luck has left me*, Fs. 98; þeim h. at þykkja, Fms. vii. 272. **PA**, a, ad, *to disappear*, O. H. L. 11, (spelt *hormna*). **PA**, rpi, a, m. *dropsy caused by scanty food*. **PA**, N, n. [A. S., Engl., O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *born*; Lat. Gr. *κῆρας*] — *a horn (of cattle), antler (of deer)*, Gm. 26, Hkv. 61. 55, Barl. 135, Ld. 120, Fas. ii. 506, Grág. ii. 122, N. G. L. i. i. m: metaph. phrases, vera harðr í horn at taka, *to be hard to take* *to be hard to deal with*, Fær. 159, Fms. viii. 435, xi. 221, Hkr. ii. 411; hlaupa um horn e-m, *to leap round or by one's horns*, i. e.

to evade, metaph. from a bull-fight, Sturl. iii. 256, Boll. 346; setja (hafa) horn í síðu e-m, *to put one's horn into a person's side, i. e. to treat him spitefully*, Gd. 49, passim: the phrase, gefa þræli frelsi frá horni ok knappi, *to release a thrall from horn and clasp, i. e. to set him free*, N. G. L. i. 228, prob. from the thrall's neck-collar being of horn: **horna-brækla**, u, f. = *brák*, q. v., Finn. ch. 29; **horna-fláttur**, m. *flaying a bide with the horns*, Fb. iii. 400; **horna-tog**, n. *to row under the horns*, Fb. i. 320. **II**. *the back-fin of a wale*, Sks. 128; skera hval frá horni ok aprt í síðu, N. G. L. i. 252, Gpl. 463. **III**. *a drinking horn*, Fs. 152, Eg. 206, Edda 32; drekka horn, Ilkr. i. 35; horna skvol, *a bout*, Eb. 28, and passim in the Sagas, see Worsaae, Nos. 319, 320. **IV**. *a horn, trumpet*; horna blástr, horna þytr, *the blowing, sound of a horn*, Stj. 621. **B**. *A corner, nook, angle*; lands-horn; lands-horn, *the outskirts of a county*, Grág. ii. 223; fara lands-horna á milli, *to run from one corner of the land to the other*: — *a nook in a house or building*, Lv. 61, Fms. vii. 230, Anal. 186; mathem. *an angle*, 415. 18, Rb. 470; rétt horn, *a right angle*. **2**. phrases, skjóta í tvau horn, *'to shoot between two horns'*, of a wide difference; skauzk mjök í tvau horn um búnað þeirra, Fb. 32, Band. 11 new Ed., Fms. vi. 202, Mag. 39; eiga í mörg horn að líta, *to have many nooks to look at, have many things to beed*. **β**. when parents get old and infirm, and yield up their fortune and estate to one of their children, they are in popular Icel. phrase said 'to go into the corner,' to take their seat in the chimney-corner, fara upp í hornið hjá syni sínum, (dóttur sinni); many sayings refer to this, eigi munu vér eigna úvænna en horn-ván, *if the worst happens, we shall have a 'corner-chance'*, Sturl. iii. 279, cp. Eg. ch. 83 (begin.), and the Sagas passim; Grimm R. A. 489 mentions the same in the Germ. law, and it is touchingly introduced in the Märchen, No. 78; horna-kerling (q. v.) refers prob. to the same. **II**. freq. in local names, **Horn, Cape Horn**; **Hornstrandir, Horna-fjörðr** (whence **Hornfirðingar**), see Landn. **horna**, u, f. *a female hornungr* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206. **hornauga**, n. *a wry look*; líta h. til e-s. **horna-blástr**, m. *a sound of trumpets*, Fms. vii. 202, Rb. 376, 380. **horn-bogi**, a, m. *a horn bow*, Sks. 408, Karl. 352, þiðr. 283, Fas. i. 502. **horn-fiskr**, m. [Dan. *hornfisk*], *a garfish or green-bone*: a nickname, Sturl. **horn-glói**, a, m., poet. *a ram*, Edda (Gl.) **horn-gæla**, u, f. *a kind of fish, esox belone*, Dan. *borngjæle*, Edda (Gl.) **horn-göfigr**, adj. *proud of his horns*, epithet of a he-goat, Hým. 7. **horn-hagildir**, f. pl. *horn buckles*. **horn-ístöð**, n. pl. *horn stirrups*. **horn-ker**, n. *a horn cup*, Dipl. iii. 4. **horn-kerling** (**horn-kona, horn-oka, horn-reka**), u, f. all various readings, *f. an old woman in the corner*, a term of contempt, Nj. 52; mod. **horna-skella**, u, f. a term of contempt, *one who is pushed about from one corner to another*. **horn-klofi**, a, m., poet. *a raven*, Edda (Gl.): as the name of a poet, Hkr. **hornótttr**, adj. *horned*, Stj. 132, passim; hornótt tungl (*moon*), id. **horn-sil**, n. a kind of fish, *the stickle-back*, Ld. 76. **horn-skafa**, u, f. *a scraper made of horn*, used in the game called sköfuleikr (q. v.), Ísl. ii. 71. **horn-spensl**, n. *a horn buckle*, Gpl. 359. **horn-spónn**, m. *a horn spoon*, Fms. vi. 364 (in a verse), Hungrv. (pref.); mod. Icel., like the ancients, use horn spoons, and the handle is often ornamented with carved work. **horn-stafr**, m. *a corner pillar in a building*, Sturl. iii. 279, Landn. 42, Ld. 326, Hom. 95. **horn-steinn**, m. *a corner stone*, Post. 645. 69, N. G. L. i. 345. **hornum-skali**, a, m., poet. *a ram*, Edda (Gl.) **hornungur**, m. [A. S. *hornung* = *bastard*; Lex Romana *ornungo*; cp. Germ. *winkel-kind* and *winkel-ebe* = *concupinatus*; cp. bæsingr and Engl. *bastard*: — all of them with the notion of a corner for the illegitimate and outcast son, see Grimm R. A. 476] — *an old law term, a bastard son*; in the Norse law the son of a freeborn wife, whose mundr has not been paid, and who is therefore illegitimate, N. G. L. i. 48, 228, cp. Höm. 12; h. ok þýjar-barn, Fas. i. 495. **β**. in Icel. law the son of a freeborn woman and a bondman, Grág. i. 178. **2**. metaph. *a scant, outcast*; vera hornungur e-s, Fms. xi. 7; munu margir verða þess hornungar er eigu, hann var görr h. bróður síns, i. 255; nú emk h. hylli hennar, *I am her outcast*, Kormak (in a verse). **horn-ván**, f., Sturl. iii. 279; see horn above. **HORB**, m., **I**. *starvation*; detta niðr í hor, *to starve to death*, Bs. i. 875; deyja úr hor, id. **hor-ðauðr**, adj. *starved to death*. **hor-ket**, n. *meat of a starved beast*. **II**. [A. S. *horu* = *sordes*], *mucus from the nose*, N. G. L. i. 351, Fas. iii. 653; in the saying, aprt sækir horr í nef. **hors**, see hross. **horsk-leikr**, m. *an accomplishment*, Hom. 144, Fms. xi. 439. **horsk-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *brave, wise, noble*; h. orð, Hom. 143. **HORSKR**, adj. [A. S. *horsc*], *wise*; thus in the old Hm., horskr and

heimskr, *wise and foolish, good and wicked*, are opposed, 19, 92, 93; horskr is opp. to ósvíðr, Fm. 35, 36, cp. 37; h. ok þögull, *the wise and silent*, Hm. 6 (cp. *σοφὸς καὶ ἀσιγῶν* of Pythagoras); sá er vill heitin h., Hm. 61; horskr hugir, *wise minds*, 90; en horska mætr, *the wise maiden*, 95; í horska man, *id.*, 101; horskara konur, Hbl. 17; h. halr, Skv. 3; heill ok h., Akv. 12, see Lex. Poët.; hvít ok horsk, of a maid, Rm. 36. This word is almost obsolete in prose, Sks. 207, Str. 31.

horti, a, m. a *ruffian*, a nickname, Fms. xii.

hor-tittir, m. a *stop-gap*, Germ. *Lücken büsser*, Dan. *fyldekalk*, Fél. x. 286.

hortugr, adj. *impertinent, saucy*, Fas. ii. 333: esp. used of boys who give rude replies, þú ert hortugr, strákr!

HOSA, u, f. [A. S. *bosa*; Engl. *bosc*; Germ. *bosen*; Dan. *bosc*]:—prop. *the bosc* or *stocking* covering the leg between the knee and ankle, serving as a kind of *legging* or *gaiter*; the hose were often of fine stuff. *hosna-reim*, f. and *hosna-sterta*, u, f. a *garter*, Grett. 101, Nj. 214, Orkn. 404, Al. 44, O. H. L. 45, Eg. 602, Sks. 286, 405, Fms. vi. 351, viii. 265, þiðr. 358, Fb. ii. 34: compds, skinn-hosa, dramb-hosa, leðr-hosa.

hosadr, part. *wearing bosc*, Sks. 286.

hossa, að, *to toss in one's arms or on one's knees*, e. g. a child, with dat.; hossa barni, freq.

hott, an interj. used in driving horses. *hotta*, að, *to say 'bott.'*

HÓ, interj. *ho!* Fms. x. 338, Stj.; also a shepherd's call.

hóa, að, *to shout 'ho' or 'boy,'* of a shepherd, Grett. 111, Glúm. 311, Snót 221 (1865): also with dat. *to call to the sheep, to gather them*, þegar forsælari er komin ofan í slakkanna þarna, þú er tími til fyrir þig að fara að húa því (fénu) saman, Piltur og Stúlka 10.

HÓF, n. [from a lost strong verb, hafa, hóf], *moderation, measure*; hóf ok stilling, Fms. ii. 33; kunna hóf, *to shew moderation*; allt kann sá er hóft kann, a saying, Gísl. 27; górit þeim þá ina fyrstu hrið, at þeir kunni hóf sitt, i. e. *give them a good lesson!* Fms. xi. 94; Klaufi, kann þú hóf þitt, *K. be not so mad!* Sd. 147; ætla hóf fyrir sér, Eg. 21; þeir eru ofsamenn svá at þeir hafa ekki hóf við, 175:—*proportion*, at því hófi, *in the same proportion, equal degree*, Grág. ii. 177, Al. 131, Fms. vi. 225; slíkt viti . . . á sitt hóf, *in his turn*, Ld. 136; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, *'tis fairly done, fair and just*, Nj. 54; e-t gegnir hófi, *it is fair*, Fms. vii. 132; þá er hóf at, *then it is all right*, Fs. 25; nú er nær hófi, 15; at hófi, *tolerably*, Fms. vi. 102; vel at hófi, *pretty well*, xi. 11, 48; við hóf, *reasonable*, Edda 48:—*a rule, standard*, at þú hafir þar einskis manns hóf við nema þitt, Eg. 714; ó-hóf, *excess, intemperance*. hófsmaðr, m. a *temperate, just man*, Hkr. i. 309, Eg. 50, Ísl. ii. 190. II. a *feast, banquet*; hóf eðr hátíð, Stj. 186; halda mikít hóf, 188, Fas. i. 420, 462; drekka hóf, Fms. xi. 436: in mod. usage esp. of a wedding.

hóf-hvarfr, n. *the fetlock or pastern of a horse*.

hóf-klæði, n. a *festive dress*, Stj.

hóf-langr, adj. *pretty long*, Sturl. iii. 44.

hóf-lauss, adj. *immoderate, boundless*, Sks. 467, 733, Al. 156.

hóf-látr, adj. *moderate*, Edda i. 116, v. 1.

hóf-leysa, u, f. *excess, intemperance, licence*, Stj. 626, Bs. ii. 98, 115. hóf-liga, adv. *with moderation, fitly, justly*, Fms. viii. 373: *fairly, tolerably*, Nj. 105, Sturl. iii. 169, Róm. 353 (*cautiously*).

hóf-ligr, adj. *moderate*, Fms. x. 295, Barl. 9, Róm. 302.

HÓFR, m. [A. S. *bóf*; Engl. *boof*; O. H. G. *buof*; Germ. *buf*; Swed. *bof*; Dan. *bov*]:—*a boof, of a horse*, opp. to klaufir = *cloven boof*, Fms. xi. 280, Grett. 91, N. G. L. i. 41; hófs gangr, *a clash of boofs*, 341.

hófr, m. = húfr (q. v.), *a trunk*; whence hóf-reginn, *Haustl.*

hóf-samliga, adv. = hófliga, Orkn. 274 (*cautiously*), Gpl. ix.

hóf-samligr, adj. = hófsamlr, Mar. passim, Barl. 161.

hóf-samr, adj. *moderate, temperate*, Sks. 355, 454, Sturl. i. 107 (v. 1), Orkn. 252, Barl. 142: *thrifty* (mod.); ó-hófsamr, *intemperate*.

hóf-semd, f. *moderation, temperance*, Hkr. iii. 179, Th. 77, Grág. lxxvii, Barl. 85.

hóf-semi, f. *temperance*, Fms. ii. 238, Hom. 27; ó-hófsemi, *intemperance*. hóf-skegg, n. *'boof-tuft,'* the tuft on a horse's pastern, Karl. 426, Landn. 94.

hóf-stilling, f. *moderation*, Fms. iii. 45.

hóf-tunga, u, f. *'boof-tongue,'* the frog of a horse's hoof.

hóf-tölt, n. *'boof-tilt,'* a slow trot.

HÓF-varpnir, m. name of a mythical horse, Edda.

HÓG-, [akin to hagr and hegr, *easy*; from a lost strong verb, haga, hóg], only found in compds, denoting *easy, gentle, soft*: hóg-bærr, adj. *easy to bear*, Bs. i. 94. hóg-drægr, adj. *easy to carry*, Stor. 1.

hóg-dýr, n. *gentle deer*, poet. name of a ship, Lex. Poët. hóg-látr, adj. of *easy temper*, Sks. 355.

hóg-leiki, m. *meekness*, Stj. 71. hóg-liga, adv. *calmly, meekly, gently*; taka h. á, *to touch gently*, Fb. i. 467, Hkr. ii. 63, Fms. vii. 158, Nj. 219; hóg-ligar, *more fitly*, Fms. vii. 258; iða h., *to ride gently*, Korm. 60; fara h. með, Fms. vi. 353.

hóg-ligr, adj. *easy*, Gísl. 143: *gentle*, Fs. 32, Fms. vi. 274: *meet*, hóglig bið, 623, 60. hóg-lifi, n. *an easy, quiet life*, Ó. H. 214, Fb. i. 37. hóg-lyndi, n. *an easy temper, gentleness*, Mar. hóg-lyndr, adj. *easy-tempered, peaceable*. Eb. 258, 656 B. 6, Fms. iv. 214.

hóg-læti, u. *gentleness*, Hkr. iii. 169. hóg-reið, f. *the easy wain*,

the wain of Thor, *Haustl.* hóg-samliga, adv. *calmly*, 656 A. ii. hóg-samr, adj. *gentle*, Fms. x. 415. hóg-seta, u, f. = hóglifi, Fs. i. hóg-settr, adj. *modest*, Lex. Poët. hóg-stýrt, part. *easily steered*, Eg. 762. hóg-sætr, adj. *living at ease*, Greg. 49.

B. In a few words hóg- is no doubt of a different origin, fr. hóg = hogr or hugr, *mind*: these words are, hóg-væra, ð, *to ease mind*, Sks. 40, 591, Mag. 7. hóg-værd and hóg-væri, f. *calm of mind, equanimity*, Bs. i. 45, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 43, Mar. passim, P. 6, 5, 34, 4. hógvær-leikr, m. *modesty*, Stj. hógværliga, v. *meekly*. hógværigr, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar. passim. hógvær adj. *gentle, pious, meek of mind*, Nj. 2, Eg. 702, Sturl. i. 139, Anecd. Ó. H. 92, Hom. 8, 129, Fms. x. 419, Pass. 13, 2, passim: of *bea gentle*, 673, 56, Stj. 83, Karl. 277. In all these words the notion 'quietness' is contained in the latter part of the compd.

HÓL, n. [A. S. *hól*], *praise, flattery*, Hkr. ii. 88, Edda ii. 544, Pr. i. *boasting, vaunting*, Nj. 237. hól-beri, a, m. a *flatterer*, Greg. Fms. v. 194, v. 1.

hólfr, u. = hválfr (q. v.), *a vault*, Thom. 472: *a compartment in a draught*, hólf, ð, = hválfa, q. v.

hólfinn, adj. [hválfr], *hollow*, Stj.

HÓLKR, m. [prop. holkr, cp. Engl. *bulkr*], *a ring or tube of metal*, L. iii. 4, Fas. ii. 259; kníf-h., *the ring on a knife's handle*; skúf-h., *járn an iron tube*.

HÓLL, m. contracted for hváll (q. v.), and the usual form in MSS.:—*a bill, billock*, Eg. 744, Fms. ii. 197, vii. 71, Orkn. 300, Nj. Ld. 154 (see dalr), Gullþ. 28, Al. 28, Karl. 211, Fb. i. 421, Róm. 3. Fs. 27: the phrases, dal og hól, *dale and bill*; hólár og hæðir; álf-*an elf-bill, fairy mount*; orrostu-hóll, vig-hóll, *a battle-bill*; sjávar-hóll, *sand-bills (dunes or denes) on the shore*; grjót-hóll, *a stone heap*, pass freq. in local names, Hóll and Hólár; Hóla-biskup, Hóla-ste etc., *the bishop, see of Holar*, Sturl.; Reykja-hólár, Staðar-hóll, Lar. passim. The older form remains in a few instances, see that word.

hólm-ganga, u, f. *'bolm-gang, bolm-going,'* a duel or wager of *bo* fought on an islet or 'holm,' which with the ancients was a kind of appeal or ordeal; and wherever a Thing (parliament) was held, a p was appointed for the wager of battle, as the holm in the Axe River the alpingi. The hólm-ganga differed from the plain einvigi or *duel* being accompanied by rites and governed by rules, whilst the latter not,—þvíat á hólm-göngu er vandhæfi en alls eigi á einvigi, Korm. The ancient Icel. Sagas abound in wagers of battle, chiefly the Korm ch. 10 and passim: some champions were nicknamed from the cust c. g. Hólm-göngu-Bersi (Korm. S.), Hólm-göngu-Starri, Hólm-göngu-M Hólm-göngu-Hrafn, Landn. About A. D. 1006 (see Tímatall), the he ganga was abolished by law in the parliament, on account of the unha feud between Gunnlaug Snake-tongue and Skald-Hrafn, Gunnl. S. ch. cp. Valla L. ch. 5 (þá vóru af tekin hólm-göngu-lög öll ok hólm-göng referring to about A. D. 1010; a single instance however of a challenge in the north of Icel. is recorded after this date (about the year 1040), but it was not accepted (Lv. S. ch. 30); the wager in Lv. ch was previous (though only by a few years) to the fight between Gunn and Rafn. It is curious that Jón Egilsson, in his Lives of Bishops (with about A. D. 1600, Bisk. Ann. ch. 36, Safn i. 64), mentions a wage battle between the parties of the two bishops, Jón Arason and Ögmundur on the old holm in the Axe River A. D. 1529; but the whole is evident a mere reproduction of the tale of the Horatii in Livy. Maurer th that the two important acts of legislation, the institution of the F Court in 1004 and the abolition of the ordeal of hólm-ganga a few years later, are closely connected, as the institution of the new court of appeal made the decision by battle superfluous. In Norway, if we are to believe Grett. S. ch. 21 (þá tók Eirkr af allar hólm-göngur í Noregi), the hólgöngur were abolished about the year 1012. It is very likely that that tournaments of the Norman age, fought in lists between two set champions, sprang from the heathen hólm-ganga, though this was also a single combat. For separate cases see the Sagas, Korm. S. l. c., Gunnl. l. c., Eg. ch. 57, 67, Nj. ch. 24, 60, Landn. 2, ch. 13, 3, ch. 7, Rd. cl. 19, Gísl. init., Glúm. ch. 4, Valla L. l. c., Hallfr. S. ch. 10. A cur kind of duel in a tub is recorded in Flóam. S. ch. 17, called kerga perhaps akin to the mod. Swed. fight in a belt. For England see Edmund Head's interesting notes to Glúm. COMPDS: hólm-göngu-boð, n. *challenging to h.*, Valla L. 214, Fas. ii. 475. hólm-göngu-n. pl. *the law, rules of h.*, Korm. 86, Valla L. 213. hólm-göngu-m. m. *a champion of h.*, Korm. 54, Fms. i. 149. hólm-göngu-staðr *a place where h. is fought*, Fms. i. 150. hólm-göngu-sverð, n. *a sword used in h.*, Fas. i. 515.

HÓLMR, prop. holmr, also hólmi, a, m. [A. S. *bolm*; Nord. *bolm* and *boum*]:—*a bolm, islet*, esp. in a bay, creek, lake, or river even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icel. c. holms, *Haustl.* 18, Hkv. Hjörv. 8, Vkv. 38, Fms. vi. 217, Hkr. i. Sd. 181; í vatninu er einn hólmi reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; undir hólma, Fas. ii. 535; uppi á hólmanum, Orkn. 402. B. refer to the hólm-ganga (q. v.), Dropl. 36; falla á hólmi, *to fall in a c*

80; skora e-m á hölm, to challenge one, Nj. 15, passim; ganga, to fight a wager of battle; skulu vit berjask í hólma þeim er í Oxará, Nj. 36; leysa sik af hólmi, to release oneself off the viz. the vanquished party had to pay the ransom stipulated in the löngu-lög, Glúm. passim.

II. freq. in local names, Borg-hólmr, Hólmr, Hólmar, Landn.; Hólmgarðr, the county of bordering on the lakes Ladoga, etc.: Hólmyrgir, m. pl. a in western Norway; pr. names of men, Hólmkell, Hólhmálsteinn; of women, Hólmsfríðr, etc., Landn. COMPS: Hólmbúar, m. pl. the men from Bornholm. Hólmdælir, m. pl. from Holm, Sturl. hólmsærr, adj. able to fight in a duel, 69, v. l. APPELL. COMPS: hólmganga, q. v. hólmgangir, circle marked for a duel, Eg. 492. hólmlausn, f. releasing one paying the ransom after a duel, Dropl. 36, Korm. 88. hólmm. = hólmgöngustadr, Eg. 486. hólmsstefna, u. f. a meeting on a hölm, Eg. 485, 490, Fas. i. 419. hólmsverð, n. = hólmsverð, Fas. i. 416. hólmsök, f. = hólmgöngusök, Bjarn. 66. þyri the sea is called hólmsfjöturr, m. 'holm-fetter,' and the rocks í-leggr, m. the leg of the holm, i. e. rocks, Lex. Poët.: the sea is í-negldr, part. studded with holms, id.

II. n. [A. S. *hop*; Scot. *hope* = *baven*; perhaps connected with A. S. *hop*, ngl. *hoop*, with reference to a curved or circular form]:—a small raked bay or inlet, connected with the sea so as to be salt at flood and fresh at ebb, Þorfr. Karl. 420, freq. in mod. usage.

II. name, Hóþ, Hóþs-ós, Vestr-hóþ, Landn., Ísl. ii. 387: in Engl. names as *Stanhope*, *Easthope*, *Kemble's Dipl.*; *Elleshoop* in Holstein; *Kirkhope*, St. Margaret's *hope*, etc., in Orkney. Hóþ, m. [Dan. *hob*; Swed. *hop*; the Engl. *beap*, *Germ. haufen*, would to Icel. *haupr*, which does not exist]:—a troop, flock, bevy; *mannþrost of men*, Bjarn. 52, Skáld H. 6. 47, Pass. 21. 10: freq. in mod. e. g. í sinn hóþ, among one's own equals; *sjár-hóþ*, a flock of sheep; *glóþr*, a bevy of birds. hópa-kaup, n. a purchasing in lots.

Hóþ, m., acc. hó, gen. hós, [the same word as Goth. *boba* = a plough-Engl. *boe*, though different in sense]:—a pot-hook (= *hadda*, q. v.), nursery rhyme bidding one who has sore lips go into the kitchen, íe pot-hook thrice (kyssa höimn þrysar), and say these words: *í þessu sæll hór minn, í eg skal kyssa snós þína, ef þú græðir vör mína*, 66. 553, which throw a light on the passage in Hbl. 48 (Sif á lma), insinuating that Thor busied himself with cooking and dairym.

The hós in Ls. 33 seems to be a gen. = *hvers, cujus*, answering to *í hveim*, abl. hví. COMPS: hó-band, n. a pot-hook string, Björn. 11, n. the 'nose' or loop into which the hór is hooked, Björn. 11, n. [Goth. *horinassus* = *μολχέα*; Engl. *wobredom*], *adultery*, Jb. 8. G. L. i. 70, Sks. 693, v. l.

hó, ad, to commit adultery, Stj. 197, Gpl. 136; hóra undir þonda b. 448 B, D. I. i. 262: with acc., K. Á. 122, Sks. 455, 575: reflex., 18, Jb. 124, Grett. 204 new Ed.

hó, u. f. [Germ. *bure*; Engl. *wobere, bartol*], Fas. i. 99, N. G. L. i. 70. *adultery*, K. Á. 28, Stj. 517, Sks. 702.

hó, n. a child begotten in adultery, Gpl. 171, Al. I. Grág. ch. xviii. *adultery*, Stj. 301, K. Á. 132, 218, Barl. 134, 1. Hom. 86, 154. *adultery*, m. an adulterer, 625, 15. *adultery*, part. begotten in adultery.

karl, m. an adulterer, H. E. i. 54.

kerling, f. a strumpet, Stj. 405, Barl. 137.

kona, u. f. an adulteress, Jb. 161, Bs. i. 283.

RR, m., gen. hór, [Ulf. *hórs* = *μολχός*; A. S. *boring*; Engl. *wobere*, etc.], an adulterer, Ls. 30.

vetna, adv. = *hvarvetna*, everywhere.

a, ad, [Germ. *busten*; Dan. *boste*; North. E. and Scot. *boast*], to Bs. i. 347, 382.

í, a, m. a cough, Eluc. 19, Nj. 201, Fms. i. 282, x. 279, Pr. 474, 308.

STR, m., usually spelt óstr, without aspiration, Fms. vi. 419, 33. ix. 311, Sturl. iii. 251: in mod. usage óst, f.; but the aspirational is borne out by the kindred words hósta, hósti:—the throat, upper part of the chest and the lower part of the throat, Bs. i. Fms. ix. 311, v. l.; var Haraldr koungur lostinn öru í óstinn át þegar stóð blóðbogi út um munninn, vi. 419; í hálsstemmit ni fyrir hóstinn, Finnb. 214; hafðu ekki bera óstina! (fem.)

T, n., contr. from hvat (q. v.), a *whit, bit*; hótí heldr, a *bit* i. e. a good deal more, Fms. vii. 141; hótí ráðhollari, a good deal Ísl. ii. 347; hótí neðar, Hrafn. 18: hótí mun, a *whit, a grain, a breadth*; hótí mun skjótara, a *bit swifter*, Rb. 106, Fms. vii. 170, 1. 1812. 66: with superl., hótí helzt, a *whit better*, Ísl. ii. 134; hótí most likely, Fms. vi. 351; þat er hótí úmaklegast, i. e. that is undeserved! iii. 25; endisk því þetta hótí helzt, þótt ekki væri ullu, Gísl. 136, denoting a slight difference: gen. plur., er nú litilla ívant, Karl. 96: dat. plur., hótum frammar, Clar.: gen., hótis annan *whit*, the other way, Nj. (in a verse). 2. the phrase, ekki hót, *whit*.

hót, n. pl. [Ulf. *hwota*], *tbreats*, Fms. ii. 32, Sks. 525, Fs. 31, Bs. i. 100, Fb. i. 297.

II. in the compds, *ilsku-hót*, wickedness; *ástar-hót*, marks, expressions of love; *vinar-hót*, marks of friendship.

HÓTA, ad, older form *hota* (q. v.), to boot, *tbreaten*, with dat., Hkr. ii. 260, Fms. viii. 359, passim.

II. hótá e-u fram, to hold forth (a weapon or the like) with threatening gestures, Rét. 71; cp. *ota* and *hvata*.

hótan, f. a threatening, Fas. iii. 445, Stj. 150.

hót-findinn, adj. 'whit-finding,' i. e. *hair-splitting, captious*: hót-findni, f.

hót-samr, adj. menacing, Karl. 490.

hót-vitna, gen. pl. = *hvatvetna*, every wight; see *hvert*, hvat.

hraða, ad, to hasten, speed, with dat., Þórð. 77, Fms. xi. 438.

hrað-berg, n. [hroði], medic. tartar on the teeth, Féf.

hrað-byri, n. a fresh fair wind, Fms. i. 19, iv. 14, vii. 94, viii. 253.

hrað-byrja, adj. sailing with a strong wind, Eg. 94, Bs. i. 121.

hrað-fara, adj. hurrying, Sturl. i. 84.

hrað-feigr, adj. doomed to instant death, Nj. 60.

hrað-fleygr, adj. swift-flying.

hrað-færr, adj. 'quick-faring,' fleet, Gh. 18.

hrað-geði, n. a basty temper, Edda (Gl.)

hraði, a, m. fleetness, swiftness, freq. in mod. usage.

hrað-kvæðr, adj. swift-singing, Ad. 1.

hrað-liga, adv. swiftly, Sks. 629.

hrað-mæltr, adj. quick of speech, Hm. 28, Fms. iv. 91, 374, v. l.

HRAÐR, adj. [A. S. *bræd*, *brad*; Engl. *rathe*, *ready*]:—*swift, fleet*; h. byrr, Symb. 15, Bs. ii. 82, Fms. vii. 340; hjálpar hraðr, *swift to help*, Pass. 15, 17. 2. neut. hratt, as adv. *swiftly*, Fas. ii. 87; sem hraðast, quickly, Háv. 48, El., Pass. 23, 3; fara hratt, Lv. 63; lífið manns hratt fram hleypr, Hallgr.; hratt úlíkligt, quite unlikely, Band. 25 new Ed.

hrafla, ad, to scrape together, (slang.)

HRAFN, often spelt hramn, m. [A. S. *bræfn*; Engl. *raven*; Germ. *rabe*; Dan. *ravn*, etc.; cp. Lat. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*]:—a raven, Nj. 119, Grág. ii. 246, Fms. i. 131, Hkr. iii. 11, Stj. 59, Orkn. 28, 38: allit, bíða hunds ok hrafns, Fms. viii. 210: in the sayings, sjaldsémir hvítir hrafnar, *white ravens are not seen every day*, of a strange appearance; þá er hart þegar einn hrafniinn kroppar augun úr öðrum, it is too bad when one raven picks another's eyes out; Guð borgar fyrir hrafniinn, God pays for the raven, perhaps referring to 1 Kings xvii. and Job xxxviii. 41. The raven was a favourite with the Scandinavians, as a bird of augury and of sagacity, víða flýgr hrafn yfir grund, the raven is a far traveller; cp. the wise ravens Huginn and Muninn, the messengers of Odin, Gm., Edda; whence Odin is called hrafn-blætr, m. raven worshipping (Hallfred), and hrafn-áss, m. (Haustl.); hrafna-dróttinn or hrafna-goð, hrafnstyrandi, a, m. lord or god of ravens; hrafn-freistaðr, m. raven friend, Húsd., Edda 126; cp. also the interesting story of the ravens of Flóki, Landn. 28 (v. l.),—hann fékk at blóti miklu ok blótaði hrafna þrjá, þá er honum skyldu leið vísa. A raven was the traditional war standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs, see Orkn. ch. 11, Nj. ch. 158, Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, as also the A. S. Chroniclers, e. g. the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, A. D. 878, etc. The croaking of ravens was an omen, Fagrsk. ch. 48, Sturl. 9. ch. 19, cp. Háv. 47: when heard in front of a house it betokens death, Landn. 2. ch. 33, Maurer Volksagen 170, 171: the ravens are said to hold a parliament, hrafna-þing; and metaph. a disorderly assembly was called by that name, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 616-621. A black horse is called hrafn, Edda. In popular lore the raven is called krummi, q. v. Botan., hrafna-blaka and hrafna-klukka, u. f. *cardamine pratensis*, the ladies' smock or cuckoo-flower, Hjalt. Pr. names of men, Hrafn, Hrafn-kell; of women, Hrefna, Hrafn-hildir: local names, Hrafna-björg, Hrafna-gjá, Hrafna-gil (whence Hrafn-giligr, a man from H.), Hrafn-hólar, Hrafn-ista (whence Hrafn-istu-menn, an old family), etc., Landn.: in poetry a warrior is styled hrafn-fæðir, -gæðir, -gællir, -greddir, -þarfr, = feeder of ravens, etc.: the blood is hrafn-vín, Lex. Poët.: a coward is hrafna-sveltir, m. raven-starver, Bs. i.

hrafn-blár, adj. raven-black, Bragi.

hrafn-hauss, m. raven-skull, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 176.

hrafn-hvalr, m. [A. S. *bran* or *bren* = a whale], a kind of whale, Sks. 123, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 330.

hrafn-ligr, adj. raven-like, Hom. 13.

hrafn-reyðr, f. a kind of whale; also called hrefna, *balæna* (medio) ventre plicato, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 542.

hrafn-svartr, adj. raven-black.

hrafn-tinna, u. f. 'raven-flint,' a kind of obsidian or agate, Fas. i. 470; called *gagates Islandicus*, Eggert Itin.

hrafn-önd, f. a kind of duck.

hragla, ad, of the weather; það hraglar út honum, it sleets; whence hraglandi, a, m. sleet, a drizzling shower.

HRAK-, in compds, denoting wretched, wicked, [for the etymology see hrekja]: hrak-auga, n. evil eye, a nickname, Sturl. hrak-bú, n. a wretched household, Band. 37 new Ed. hrak-dýri, n. a poor,

bunted deer, Korm. 60. **hrak-fall**, *n. a wreck, disaster*. **hrak-för**, **hrak-ferð**, *f. a journey ending in disgrace and disaster*, Fær. 166, Grett. 153, Mag. **hrak-liga**, *adv. wretchedly, disgracefully*, Fs. 35. **hrak-ligr**, *adj. wretched, disgraceful*, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 24, iii. 273, Glúm. 387. **hrak-magr**, *adj. wretchedly thin*, Bs. i. 389. **hrak-mann-ligr**, *adj. wretched, mean*. **hrak-menni**, *n. a wretched man, wretch*. **hrak-ólar**, *f. pl.*, in the phrase, vera á hrakólum, to be as on the rack. **hrak-spá**, *f. evil prophecy, croaking*. **hrak-viðri**, *n. wretched weather*. **hrak-vrði**, *n. foul language*, Gisl. 86. **hrak-æfi**, *f. a wretched life*, cp. Gisl. 63.

hrakning, *f. wretched treatment, insult, injury*, Korm. 158, Nj. 136, Sturl. ii. 38, Sd. 167, Fms. viii. 78, 136, Grett. 203 new Ed., Hrafn. 20: in mod. usage, **hrakningr**, *m. a being tossed or wrecked at sea*; also sjó-hrakningr.

HRAMMR, *m. [cp. Goth. bramjan = to nail to the cross], that with which one clutches, a bear's paw*, Finnb. 248, Grett. 101, Ld. 52, Am. 17, Ver. 80, Fb. ii. 289: *the palm of the hand*, Edda (Gl.); whence **hramm-þviti**, *a m.*, poet. for gold, Höfuðl. 17.

hrandlan, *f. tossing about*, N. G. L. i. 157.

HRANG, *n. a noise, din, tumult*, as of a crowd, Grág. i. 5; spelt **hrong**, Mork. 110 (in a verse).

hrani, *a m. a blusterer*; hann er mesti hrani. **COMPDS**: **hrana-legr**, *adj. rude*. **hrana-skapr**, *m. uncivil behaviour*. **II. a pr. name**, Sturl.

hrap, *n. ruin, falling down*, freq.; stjörnu-hrap, *a shooting star*.

HRAPA, *ad. to fall, tumble down*, Fs. 70, Ann. 1339, Th. 76, Al. 76: *to fall into an abyss, down a precipice, hröpuðu þeir af hæðinni*, Landn. 147; *h. til helvítis*, Hom. 87; *eg sá Satán svo sem eldingu h. af himni*, Luke x. 18; hann hrapar í pyttinn, Fs. 158; *h. ofan*, Al. 146; hrapaði hann niðr í fjöruna, Fms. viii. 77; hann er að h. klett af klett, a ditty: of a shooting star, stjörnu munu af himnum h., Matth. xxiv. 29, (stjörnu-hrap.) **β.** *to fall in ruin*; hvort hús mun yfir annat h., Luke xi. 17, xiii. 4; but not usual, 'hrynja' being used of a house, wall, tower, rock which falls; hrapa of a man who falls from them. **II.**

to rush headlong, hurry; hrapa á fund e-s, Fms. i. 303; er þú hrapar svá til banans, vi. 115; *h. í e-t, to rush into*, H. E. i. 469; *h. at e-u, to hurry on a thing*, Fs. 41; *ef maðr hrapar svá at grepti at kvíðr berr at önd sé í brjósti*, K. P. K. 26: *with dat., eigi skulu þér h. því svá*, Ölk. 36; *hitt mundi mitt ráð at h. eigi ferðinni*, Eg. 577, Fms. v. 43; ok hrapaðir þeim svá til helvítis, vii. 123.

hrapaðr, *m. hurry*; at hrapaði, *hurriedly*, Fms. ix. 377, Sturl. i. 83, Ann. 1417.

hrapa-ligr, *adj. (-liga, adv.)*, mod. **hrapar-ligr**, *hurried, disastrous*; mæla h., *to bluster*, Ísl. ii. 350, Sturl. i. 166 C; fara hrappalliga, *to rush headlong like a fool*, Hrafn. 15.

hrapan, *f. downfall*, Fms. ii. 276, Al. 40.

hrap-orðr, *adj. using blustering language*, Sturl. iii. 113, v. 1.

Hrappr, *a m. pr. name*; see hreppr.

HRASA, but better **rasa** (q. v.), where the references will be given in full, see introduction to letter H:—*to stumble*; the aspirated form is only used in a few cases, og hrasaði bland ræningja, Gr. λησταῖς περιπέσειεν, Luke x. 30; hrasaðr, 36: *eccl. to stumble in sin*, Pass., Vidal. passim. **hrasan**, *hrösun*, *f. stumbling, sinning*, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

hrat, *n. [Ivar Aasen rat], refuse: esp. the skins, stones, etc. of berries* (berja-hrat) which one spits out: *the droppings of birds*, það er eins hrát úr hrafini.

HRATA, *ad. better and older rata* (q. v.), vrata: [in mod. usage the aspirated form is used in the sense to stagger, stumble, but rata in the sense to find one's way; but that in both senses rata is the true form is shewn by alliteration, as in Skv. i. 36, cp. also Vsp. 51; also by the form rati, a *beadlong fool*]:—*to stagger, fall, tumble*; ok hrataði hann ofan af þekjunni, Nj. 114; þau hrata í gili nokkutt ofan, Bs. i. 442, Sturl. ii. 137; hann hrataði of ok kom niðr standandi, 138; þá reið at honum brúnássinn ok hrataði hann inn aprt, Nj. 202; nema menn rati (hrati?) á eðr hrindisk á, Grág. ii. 96: *to stagger*, Óunndr rataði (hrataði, v. l.) við lagit, Eg. 379; hann hrataði við en féll eigi, Fms. vi. 66; hann var hrumr ok hrataði áfram, vii. 22, Fs. 38, 52.

hrati, *a m. rubbish, trash*, Bs. i. 601.

HRAUKR, *m. [A. S. breac; Engl. rick], a small stack, turf-h.*; cp. hroki.

hrauk-tjald, *n. a rick-formed tent*, Fas. ii. 273, Bárð. 178.

hraumi, *a m. [A. S. bréam], a noisy fellow*, Edda (Gl.)

HRAUN, *n. [akin to hruni, hrjóna, and hrynja (q. v.)]*, and thus from a lost strong verb jó, au, u; hrjúfr, hrúðr, hreyri, hrjóstr (q. v.) seem all to be akin]:—*prop. a rough place, a wilderness*, and is used so esp. by Norse writers and in the oldest poems: in Norse local names, Raunen, bare rocks in the sea, as opp. to hólmr, a grassy islet, Fritznr s. v.: a giant is in poetry called **hraun-búi**, **-drengr**, **-hvalr**, **-skjöldungr**, = the dweller, hero, wale, king of the wilderness, Hým., Hkv. Hjörv., Haustl., Fas. ii. 306.

B. In volcanic Iceland the word came to mean a lava field when

cold, a burnt place (not the fresh glowing lava), freq. in the Sagas well as in mod. usage, Bjarn. 36, 52, Nj. 248, Grág. ii. 282, Landn. 28 Hrafn. 26, Eb. 132–138, Bs. i. 540: *um hvat reiddusk goðin, er hér brau hraunir er ni stöndum vér á* (Bs. i. 22), the famous words of Snorri in the parliament of A. D. 1000; the place of the alþingi being a tumul lava field. **II.** in Icel. local names freq., **Hraun**, **Hraun-dal**, **-fjörðr**, **-gerði**, **-holt**, **-höfn**, etc., Landn.: esp. in relation to fields lava, Borgar-hraun, id.; Berserkja-hraun, Eb.; Beruvíkr-hraun, Bjarn Staðar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla; Garða-hraun near Reykjavík, etc.: Óðr hraun, the wilderness in the inner part of Icel. (see Ísl. Þjóðs.), which was supposed to be peopled by miscreants and outlaws. **COMPD**

Hraun-dællir, *m. pl. the men from Hraundalr*. **Hraun-frjóðing** *m. a man from Hraunfjörðr*, Landn. **Hraun-gerðingr**, *m. a m. from Hraungerði*, id. **Hrauns-verjar**, *m. pl. the men from Hraun* Bs. i. 643. **2.** as appell., **hraun-gata**, *u, f. a path through a brau* Bjarn. 36, Pr. 411. **hraun-gjóta**, *u, f. a lava pit or hole*. **hrau grýti**, *n. lava rocks*. **hraun-klettr**, *m. a lava crag*, Sks. 12

hraun-skoggi, *a m. a hraun dweller*, Fs. 155; cp. eyjarskaggi.

☞ The whole of Icel. may be said to be a burnt out lava field, fr eruptions previous to the peopling of the country. The following eruptions which have happened since the settlement, beside those Hekla (q. v.), are mentioned in writers previous to A. D. 1430: an eruption in Borgar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla about the beginning of 10th century, Landn. 2. ch. 5; in Ólfus A. D. 1000, Kristni S. ch. 1 in the sea about Reykjanæs A. D. 1211, 1226, 1238, 1240, 1422, Au s. a.: but esp. in the southern glaciers in Trölladingsjúr A. D. 1111; 1188; in Sólheima-jökull A. D. 1245, 1262; in Síða A. D. 1332; Hnappafells-jökull A. D. 1332, 1350; in Herðubreið etc. A. D. 1340; three places in Skaptafells-sýsla A. D. 1362,—the great eruption which destroyed the church in Rauðileikr; in Höfðar-jökull A. D. 1416, see Ann. In later centuries the greatest eruptions are those of the Köt gjá in 1755, and esp. the terrible eruption of Skaptár-jökull on the 20 of June, 1783. In this century that of Eyjafjalla-jökull, 1821.

hraung, *f. = hrang*, q. v.

hraunóttir, *adj. rugged*, Orkn. 208 (in a Norse landscape).

hraust-leikr, *m. and hraust-leiki*, *a m. prowess, gallantry*, Bær. Fms. iii. 3, xi. 375; frægða, frama-verka ok hraustleika (gen.), Fb. 136, passim.

hraust-liga, *adv. valiantly, doubtly*, Fms. i. 88, v. 318, Post. 645.

hraust-ligr, *adj. bold, valiant, manly*, 655 ii. 1, Nj. 204: *met strong-looking*.

hraust-mannligr, *adj. = hraustligr*, Hkr. iii. 427, v. 1.

hraust-menni, *n. a stout, strong man*, Fs. 128, Finnb. 326.

HRAUSTR, *adj. [Germ. riustig], strong, valiant, doubtful, of a war* Ísl. ii. 264, 366, Fms. i. 52, iv. 122, vi. 3, vii. 4, Ld. 46, Ó. H. 218, Ar. 169, Eb. 148, and passim. **2. strong, bearty**; hann var þá hug nokkutt ok þó hinn hraustasti ok vel hress, Ld. 56; gamall ok þó Fs. 156; heill ok h., hale and bearty, Grág. i. 163, Fb. ii. 383; var í þá enn hraust kona, Ísl. ii. 453; mun þá eigi hraust kona illum ma gefin, Sd. 150; ú-hraustr, weak, invalid.

hrá-blautr, *adj. raw*, of hides or the like, Fms. iii. 18, Stj. 416.

hrá-fiskr, *m. a raw fish*, Br. 348.

hrái, *a m. crudeness*.

HRAKI, *a m. [cp. A. S. braca = throat; Germ. racben; also A. bræcan, Engl. to retch in vomiting, hawk in spitting]:—spittle*, Edda 47 (mythical), Sks. 540, N. G. L. i. 339, K. Á. 6, Stj. 37, Mar. pass.

hráka-skirn, *f. baptism with spittle in lieu of water*, 671. 16.

hrá-leikr, *m. rawness*, 677. 15.

HRÁR, *hrá, hrátt*, *adj. [A. S. brew = crudus, whence Engl. raw and raw; Germ. raub; Dan. raaf]:—raw, only of meat or food*;

hrátt, Hkv. 2. 6, Hom. 84, Fbr. 97, Karl. 426; hrán fisk, Al. 171.

raw, fresh, sappy; góð jörð ok hrá, Edda 150 (pref.); hrár víðr, a s. l. *young plant*, Grág. ii. 298, Fb. i. 342, Skm. 32.

hrá-skinn, *n. 'raw skin'*:—but used (it is hard to say why) in sense of a shelter, refuge; höfuð þeir hráskinn hjá feðrum sínum (hald ok traust), Fbr. 8; Guð, drottinn er minn styrkr ok stuðning, mitt ráskinn ok frjalsari, Stj. 51. **hráskinn-leikr**, *m. a kind game, 'hide and seek' (?)*. Bárð. 174.

hrá-slagi, *a m. dampness in houses*.

hrá-víðr, *n. saplings, young plants*; höggva sem h., Fas. i. 451, Þ. Karl. (A. A.) 198; allt eins og kvistir af hretvíðri hristir, á hráviðar-lau Hallgr.

hrá-þefr, *m. the smell of a carcase*, Barl. 151.

hrá-æti, *n. raw food*, Fbr. 72.

HREÐA, *u, f.*, mod. form **hreða**, *a bugbear, bogle*; at jafnan mj vera nokkurar hreður í Miðfirði . . . hefir þar jafnan verit deilu-gjarnar í öðrum hreðum, Þórd. 59 new Ed.; svá segir mér hugr um, at sjá muni hreðu-laust í þessu hreði, 22. **2.** in mod. usage in wes Icel. hreða or hreða means a scarecrow, whence metaph. hreða, a p. *barrenless creature*; as also, það sást eingin hreða, *not a soul was seen*.

II. a nickname, Þórd.

a, m., mod. **hroði**, *offal, rubbish, refuse*, Eluc. 41 (spelt **II**. [A. S. *hryðer* = *a beifer*], poet. *a bull*, Edda (Gl.): names, **Hröða-vatn**, Landn.

DJAR and **hreðr**, f. pl. [A. S. *breder* = *viscera*], *the scrotum*, i. 81, Edda 46, Grett. (in a verse); *hest-reðr*, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse).

u, f. [hrafn], prop. *a she-raven*. 2. *a whale*, = *hrafreioðr*, 3. *a part of a ship*, Edda (Gl.) II. *a pr. name*, Landn. and **hremni**, n. *a plank in a ship*, viz. the fifth from the keel, il.; of (skip) brotnar fyrir ofan hrefnis-skor (spelt refnis skor *raefing, reimi skor*), N. G. L. i. 283; in poetry *a ship* is hrefnis hreim stóð, *the steed of the h.* The *h* is warranted by alliteration.

GG, n. *storm and rain*, Edda 99, Am. 18, Fs. 129; var bæði k regn, Eb. 266, Fms. vii. 195; h. ok sjádrif, ii. 177; kastaði hreggi á móti þeim, Fas. ii. 80; h. eða rota, Bs. i. 339, N. G. L. hrið með hreggi, Eb. 206, Lex. Poët.; kulda-h., *a cilly, rainy* tafalds-h., *snow and wind*: in poetry *the battle* is the hregg of valkyriur, Odin, etc., see the compds in Lex. Poët. compds: blásinn, part. *blown by the gale*, Hallfred. **hregg-mímrir**, m., name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) **hregg-nasi**, a, m. a sky. **hregg-rann**, n., **hregg-salr**, m., poet. '*gale-house*', Eb. Leidarv. 17, 25, Geisli 61. **hregg-skár**, adj. *stormy*, 65. **hregg-skúr**, f. *a tempestuous shower*, Sks. 227. **hregg-tent**, i. e. *the heaven*, Lex. Poët. **hregg-viðr**, m. a pr. as. **hregg-viðri**, n. *a tempest*, Fms. ii. 177. **hregg-vindr**, *tempestuous gale*, Grett. (in a verse). **hregg-þjálmir**, a, m. *cap*, i. e. *the heaven*, poet., Leidarv. 4.

ÐÉR, n. [Dan. *rede*, prob. akin to Ulf. *vriþus* = ἀγέλη; A. S. Engl. *wreath*; Swed. *vrad*; Dan. *vraad*];—all meaning *a wreath, a dæ, to ureath*];—*a bird's nest*, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 542, Greg. 55, 153, Merl. i. 26, Stj. passim; *ara h., an eagle's nest*, Fagrsk. 146: *sá er fuglinn vestr er í sitt h. dritr*: **hreiðr-böllur**, m. *a egg*, Krók. 64 (in a pun), and **hreiðr-balla**, ad. = *eggja* *or on*, id. (a pun).

ask, ad, dep. *to nestle*, Stj. 81, Fms. vi. 153; mod. *hreiðra sig*. **LEF**, a, m. *the wrist*, Edda 110, Fms. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 104, Bs. i. sels-hreifi, *a seal's fin*, Eb. 272; and so in mod. usage.

ng, m. *good cheer, high spirits*; better reifingr.

LEFR, adj., old form reif (q. v.), *merry, gladsome*.

IMR, m. [cp. A. S. *brēam* = *noise, hrēmig* = *noisy, brēman* = *to el. brōm*, *to cry out*; *ream* or *reen* is still used in Lancashire; cp. *-ream*];—*a scream, cry*; óp né (h)reimr, Hom. 29; illr h. armira a i; illr h., Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); orða h., Lil. 72: *a nickname*, **hreim-samr**, adj. *noisy, peevish*, Fas. iii. 156.

a, d, causal from hrina: *to make to squeal*, of swine, Al. 171; cf. *hreiðin, made to squeal*, Konr.

ask, ad, *to be cleaned*.

-bjálbi, a, m. *a reindeer's skin*, Fær. 42, Ó. H. 198, 218.

-braut, f. *the reindeer's track*, Egil; see hreinn, m., sub init.

-drif, n. *a snow-drift*, Sks. 230, v. 1.

-dýri, n. *a reindeer*, Fær. 42, Sks. 62 new Ed.

-ferðugr, adj. *pure and chaste*, Bs. i. 241, ii. 43, Karl. 553, Lil.

-gálkn, n. *a áπ. λεγ.*, Hým. 24; no doubt falsely for hraun-*a monster of the wilderness*: hraun and hölku are twin words iteratively.

-getning, f. *the immaculate conception*, Magn. 468.

-görr, part. *made bright*, of a shield, Bragi.

-hjartaðr, adj. *pure of heart*, Sks. 90, Bs. ii. 61, Matth. v. 8.

-látr, adj. *cleanly, clean*: metaph. *pure*, Sks. 435, Barl. 18.

-leikr (*-leiki*), m. *cleanliness*: metaph. *purity*; h. hjartans, Hom. l. r.: *chastity*, Al. 58, K. Á. 74.

-liga, adv. *cleanly*, Bs. i. 711, Sks. 134, 436; metaph. *with sincerity*, Fms. v. 241, Hom. 86, Best. 48; *with chastity*, 671. 6.

-ligr, adj. *cleanly, clean*, Bárð. 171, Dipl. v. 10, passim; metaph. *chaste*, Mar.

-líf, n. *a clean, pure life, chastity*, Hom. 67, Lil. 27, N. T., Vidal., s. assim. 2. in Roman Catholic times esp. of *monastic life*, 3. Bs. i. 269, passim. compds: **hreinlífis-kona**, u, f. *a nun*, **hreinlífis-maðr**, m. *a friar*, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 93.

-lifr, adj. *clean-living, pure of life*, Bs. i. 275, Hom. (St.) 3, 34, passim; opp. to *saurlifr* and *saurlífr*.

-lyndr, adj. (*hrein-lyndi*, n.), *upright*, Leidar. 4.

-læti, n. *cleanliness*, Edda ii. 246, freq.

-mannligr, adj. *clean and manly, of noble bearing, stout-looking*; sti, Karl. 234.—mod. **hrefmannligr**, adj., in the same sense.

INN, adj. [Ulf. *hraims* = *καθάρως*; A. S. *brân*; lost in Engl., in the verb *to rinse*; O. H. G. *breini*; Germ. *rein*; Dan.-Swed. *clean*; h. lindúkr, Hom. 138, Fs. i; hrein klæði, Fms. vi. 207; m ok hreint, Sks. 326; hreint vatn, Gd. 22; h. lögr, Alm. 35; unnlauð, H. E. i. 489; h. mjöll, *fresh snow*, Rm. 26. **β**. *bright*;

hreinir kyndlar, *bright candles*, Sól. 69; hreint bál, *a bright flame*, Lex. Poët.; h. sól, *the bright sun*, id.; h. ok gagnsar, Hom. (St.) 15. 13; hreint sverð, hrein vápn, Fms. x. 360, Rétt. 120; h. rúnd, *a bright shield*, Lex. Poët. **γ**. eccl., hrein kvikendi, *clean beasts*, Hom. 29. II. metaph. *clean, pure, sincere*; hreint hjarta, h. hugr, hrein iðran, hreint líf, Bs. i. 270, Sól. 7, Barl. 93, N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim. **β**. = Gr. *καθάρως* in the N. T. of the cleansed leper; ú-hreim, *unclean*; tá-hreim, *quite clean*.

HREINN, m. [the word is prob. of Finnish origin. From the words of king Alfred, (þa deor he hátað hránas, Orosius i. i. § 15, Bosworth's Ed.), it seems that the king knew the name only from Othhere's tale; and when Egil in his poem on king Athelstian (if the verse be genuine) calls Northern England hreinbraut, *the reindeers' track*, the phrase is prob. merely poet. of *a wilderness*. There is however a curious passage in Orkn. (448) where the hunting of reindeer in Caithness is recorded; the Icel. text is here only preserved in a single MS.; but though the Danish translation in Stockholm (of the year 1615) has the same reading, it is probably only a mistake of the Saga; for it is not likely that the Norsemen carried reindeer across the sea; the present breed was introduced into Icel. by the government only a century ago];—*a reindeer*, Hrn. 89, K. p. K. 132, Fas. iii. 359; hreins fit, Hkr. ii. 250; hreins horn, Ann. Nord. Old. 1844, 1845, p. 170; hreina hold, Sks. 191. The finest deer were called stálhreinir (*the stal-bránas* of king Alfred), cp. tálhreinn, Haustl. In northern poetry, *ships* are freq. called hreim, see Lex. Poët., byr-hreim, haf-h., hún-h., unnar-h., hlýrvang-s-h., Gyfja-h., all of them meaning *ships*, Lex. Poët.: *a giant* is called gnipu-h. = '*crag-rein*', þd.: *the wilderness* is myrk-rein hreins = *the mirk-field of the reindeer*, Haustl. **Hreinn** is an old pr. name, Landn. compds: **hrein-braut**, f., **hrein-vastir**, f. pl., **hrein-ver**, u. *a wilderness*, Edda (in a verse).

hreinsa, ad, [Ulf. *hraisjan*; Engl. *rinse*; Dan. *rense*], *to make clean, cleanse*, Sks. 583, 605, Fms. ii. 261, Nj. 270, passim: *to purge, clear*, h. land af vikingum, Fms. i. 93, vii. 18, Anal. 249; h. líkþrá, *to cleanse (beal) leprosy*, Post., N. T.; líkþráir hreinsast, Matth. xi. 5, Johann. 95, Fms. xi. 309; metaph. *to purify*, Post. 645. 77. 94, Hom. 97, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

hreinsan, f. *cleansing, purification*, K. Á. 20, Hom. 64, 65, passim.

hreinsunar-eldr, m. *the cleansing fire, purgatory*, Fms. vii. 38; land-h., *clearing the land of miscreants*.

hrein-skilinn, adj. *sincere*: **hrein-skilni**, f. *sincerity, uprightness*.

hrein-staka, u, f. *a reindeer cloak*, Hkr. ii. 250.

hrein-viðri, n. *bright, clear weather*.

HREISTR, n. *scales*, of fish, 656 C. 13, Sks. 168, Anecd. 6, passim.

hreistr-kambr, m. *a scaly comb*, Stj. 98.

hreistra, ad, *to cover with scales*: **hreistraðr**, part. *scaly*.

HREKJA, pret. hrakti; part. hrakiðr, Orkn. 424, mod. hrakinn, neut. hrakt, Sturl. ii. 169; [akin to Goth. *vrikan*, A. S. *wreacan*, Engl. *wreak*, *wreck*, see introduction to letter H];—*to worry, vex*; h. e-n i orðum, *to scold and abuse one*, Fms. vii. 319, Fs. 173; þau bityrði er Skarphéðinn hrakti yðr Ljósvetninga, Nj. 223; árnæla þær honum í hverju orði ok hrekja, Finnb. 228; *to confound, mérf þætti bezir við þann at eiga, er allir hrekjask fyrir áðr, by whom all people are confounded*, Hrafn. 16; Sigmundr sagðisk heldr vilja h. þá sem mest, Fær. 165, Fs. 33, 129, Sturl. ii. 169, Bs. ii. 143; hann eyðir málið fyrir Erni ok hrekr hann sem mest af málinu, Fs. 125; víghestrinn hafði hrakit hrossin, Eb. 36 new Ed. **β**. *a naut. term*, of ships driven out of their course, freq. in mod. usage; either impers., e-n hrekr, *one is driven and wrecked*; or reflex., þeir hröktust fimm vikur sjávar, *they were driven for five miles on the sea*: also of a ship, skipið (acc.) hrekr, *the ship has drifted*, cp. Bs. i. 817; of sheep in a snow storm.

hrekka, t, *to tease or play tricks on one*.

hrekkiðtr, adj. *tricky, mischievous*, e. g. of a bad boy; hann er h. bæði við menn og skepnur.

HREKKR, m., pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, [Dan. *rænke*], *a trick, piece of mischief*, Mag. 9, Fas. ii. 372, Nikd. 40; hrekkir ok slægðir, Stat. 273.

hrekki-vísi, f. *trickiness, mischievousness*, Róm. 254, 347.

hrekkvís-ligr, adj. = *hrekkvís*.

hrekkvís, adj. *tricky, mischievous*, Eluc. 28, Fs. 46, Róm. 293, 299 (= *factiosus* of Sallust).

HRELLA, d, [cp. slang Engl. *to rile*], *to distress*, with acc., Bs. i. 438, Stj. 364; pass. *to be distressed, grieved*, 625. 75, Stj. 325.

hrella, u, f. *a nickname*, Rd.

hrelling, f. *anguish, affliction*, Hrafn. 17, Bs. i. 184, Ísl. ii. 417, Rom. ii. 9, N. T., Vidal.

HREMMMA, d, [hrammr; Ulf. *brannjan* = *σραυοῦν*, i. e. *to nail to the cross*; cp. O. H. G. *ramen*; Dan. *ramme* = *to hit*];—*to clutch*, Bjarn. 12, Sturl. ii. 203, Fas. ii. 231, Or. 35; part. hremmdr, Sturl. iii. 90, 103.

hremsa, ad. = *hremma*, Fs. 45.

hremsa, u, f. *a clutch*, Konr. 25; poet. *a shaft*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

hreppa, t, [A. S. *breppan* = *tangere*], *to catch, obtain*; nú fá ek eigi þat af þér tekitt er þú hefir hreppit, Grett. 114 A; þá hét hann á hinn sæla þorlák biskup at hann skyldi skipit hreppa, *that he might catch up the last boat*, Bs. i. 338; en er hann hrepti áverkann, *when he*

caught the blow, was bit, Gullþ. 51; margr veit hverju hann sleppir en ekki hvað hann hreppir, a saying.

HREPPR, m.:—this word remains in 'the Rape of Bramber' in Sussex, and is undoubtedly Scandinavian, being probably derived, as Pal Vidálin suggested, from hreppa, and thus originally meaning a *share, allotment*; it may be that the proper name **Hrappr** (Landn.) is akin (= a *yeoman, master of a Rape* ?); for the bad sense of that name (= a *traitor*) is a metonymy, borrowed from the person of that name in the Njála. After the introduction of Christianity, all Icel. was, for the maintenance of the poor, divided into *poor-law districts* called hreppar, which still exist, being in most cases, though not always, identical with the sókn or *parish*; and it is remarkable that the district round the Bishop's seat at Skalholt bears the local name **Hreppar**, indicating that this division had the Bishop's house as its nucleus. The occurrence therefore of this name in the Landn. is an anachronism; as probably are also the few instances in which hreppr is used as an appellative in records of the heathen age, e. g. Lv. l. c. It is not known when the division into Rapes took place; perhaps it took place gradually during the 11th century; vera á hrepp, koma á hreppinn, to be or become a pauper. In the Grágás a special section (and as it seems one of the oldest) is called 'um Hreppa-skil,' Kb. ii. 171-180; 'um Hreppa-lög,' Sb. i. 443-458. Twenty franklins at least constituted a lawful Rape, Kb. ii. 171. (These remarks are partly due to Konrad Maurer.) **COMPDS:** **hreppa-dómr**, m. a *Rape court*, Grág. i. 245, 448. **hreppa-lög**, n. pl. *the laws and rules of a Rape*, Grág. i. 443. **Hreppa-maðr**, m. a *man from the district Hreppar*, Sturl. ii. 248. **hreppa-mál**, n. *Rape affairs*, Grág. ii. 178 new Ed. **hreppa-mót**, n. pl. *the march or border of two Rapes*, Grág. i. 444. **hreppa-skil**, n. pl. *Rape business*, Lv. 17; in mod. usage, the autumn meeting held in every Rape. **hreppa-tal**, n. *the census of a Rape*, Grág. i. 443. **hrepps-fundr**, m. a *Rape meeting*, Grág. i. 296, 446, 448. **hrepps-maðr**, m. a *franklin of a certain Rape*, Grág. i. 248, 256, 262, 295, 445. **hrepps-sókn**, f. *the management of a Rape, the office of the Rape councils*, = mod. hreppstjórn, Grág. i. 445. **hrepps-sóknar-menn**, m. pl. *the members of the five Rape councils*, Grág. i. 295, 455, passim. **hrepps-stjóri**, a, m. = hreppstjóri, Grág. i. 262. **hrepps-úmagi**, a, m. a *pauper*.

hrep-stefna, u, f. = hreppsfundr, Sturl. i. 185. **hrep-stjóri**, a, m. a 'Rape-steerer,' overseer, Jb. 186, Vm. 116: in each Rape in Icel. the best yeoman is chosen as hreppstjóri by the sheriff (amtmaðr) or, as in former days, by the parishioners, but he is not paid; he has, jointly with the parish priest, to manage the business of the Rape, esp. to see to the maintenance of the poor, fix the poor-rate of each franklin, and, as there are no poor-houses, to arrange the distribution of the poor (úmagar) among the parishioners. In the days of the Commonwealth there was a committee of five members, called hreppstjórnarmenn (q. v.), which discharged the duties of the present hreppstjóri; með ráði heima-prests ok hreppstjóra, Vm. 116. This word does not occur in the Grágás, but only after A. D. 1281; for the reading hreppstjóri in the D. I. i. 199 (in a deed supposed to be of A. D. 1150) is only found in a mod. transcript, and the original prob. had hreppstjórnarmenn (pl.) **hrepp-stjórni**, f. *the office of a hreppstjóri*, Jb. 184: *the management of a Rape*, K. Á. 96, Jb. 178. **hreppstjórnar-þing**, n. = hreppa-skil or hreppsfundr, Jb. 182.

HRESS, adj. [cp. A. S. and Hel. *brôr*, and prob. akin to *hraustr*, qs. 'hrrs'; cp. Germ. *rübriq, rüstiq*]:—*bale, bearty, in good spirits*; hann var af æsku-aldri ok þó maðr inn hressasti, Eg. 202; en þó var Kveldúlfir hress maðr ok vel fær, 84; hraustr ok vel hress, Ld. 56; en er allr hressinn hafði drukkit, þá vórum vér hressir, Al. 167; hann var hinn hressasti, *he was quite well* (after a sickness), Sturl. ii. 182; ú-hress, *low, sickly*, Stj. 374.

hressa, t, to *refresh, cheer*; hressa karament, 655 xiii. B. 3; h. halta, Mar.; hón lét gera honum laugar ok h. hann, Bret. 164; tókum nú til fæðu ok hressum oss, 656 C. 22; hann bað hann hressa sik, *he bade him be of good cheer, bade him cheer up*, Eg. 102: with prepp., h. upp, to *restore* a building, 623. 14; at hann skyldi ráðask norðr til Múnka-þverak ok h. staðinn, Sturl. i. 223. II. reflex. to *recover one's strength or spirits, be refreshed*, Fms. ii. 59, 270, vi. 303, Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 319, Fas. ii. 356, Eg. 645.

hressing, f. *recovery of strength, refreshment*. **hress-leiki**, a, m. *good health, heartiness*, Fms. iv. 13. **HRET**, n. a *tempest, storm*, Edda 99, Hkr. i. 282: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of a lasting storm and tempest, viku-hret, hálfis-mánaðar-hret, a *tempest lasting a week or fortnight*; þorra-hret, Jónsmessu-hret, a *tempest in the month of Thorri, on St. John Baptist's day*; kafalds-hret, a *snow storm*.

hret-viðri, n. a *tempest, pd.*, Sturl. (in a verse). **HREYFA**, ð, [Ivar Aasen *royva*], to *stir*, with acc., (but in mod. usage, with acc. of a person, and dat. of a thing); nú varðar cigi þótt sá seyðr rjúki er þeir hafa hreyft, Fms. vi. 105; engi knútt fékk hann leyst ok engi úlar-endann hreyft, Edda 28.

II. reflex. to *put oneself into motion, stir*, Mag. 93: of a bird (= beina flug). *royfðisk inn höstjæðri*, Fagrsk. (Hornklofi), of the raven, to *shake his feathers*, cp. Fms. x. 130 (in a verse); hann hreyfðisk at fljúga, Konr.; feldr nokkurr ligger þar—

mér þykkir sem hræfisk (i. e. hrœyfisk) stundum er ek lít til, Fas. 167. 2. metaph., *hefisk* upp ok hreyfisk í farsælligum hlutum, 376. III. this word, which in old writers is of rare occurrence and limited in sense, has in mod. usage become one of general terms for *to move, stir*, and is usually, though erroneously, with *er*, hreifa; hreifa við e-u, to *touch on a thing*; hreifa sig, to *stir limbs*; hann hreifir sig ekki, *he does not stir*:—also with dat., h. máli, to *move, bring forward a case*; hann hreiði því ekki, *he did even mention it*; hvar sem óríðr hreifir sér, Pass. 21. 13.

hreyfing, f. *motion, movement*, (mod. and spelt hreyfing.) **hreyrar**, see heyrar.

HREYSI, n. and **hreyrsar**, f. pl., Fms. v. 70, Jb. 211, N. G. L. i. 431; [Ivar Aasen *rös*; cp. *Dunmail Raise* (i. e. *Dunmail's Cairn* Westmoreland):—a *heap of stones* (= Icel. urð), where wild beasts ab. Hým. 35;holt ok hreyrsar, Fms. v. 70; hölkn eða hreyrsar, Jb. 2 haugar eðr hreyrsar, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; þeir drógu í burt líka hans ok reyrdú í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; skríða í hreysi *slink into a den*, Hkv. i. 33, Lv. 61; í hreysum eðr holum, Bård. 1 líggja í hreysum, Fms. vi. 425; þú ligg þá í hreysum eðr fylgsum viii. 157, Konr. 22. 2. in mod. usage = a *poor wretched cottage, bowel*.

COMPDS: **hreysi-köttur**, m. a *wild cat*, Stj. 93. **hreyvisla**, u, f. a *weasel*, Rb. 356. **hreyssingr**, m. in ill-hreysingr, a *savage ruffian*.

hreysta, t, to *make valiant*, Finnb. 332; h. sik, to *comfort one cheer oneself up*, Grett. 138.

HREYSTI, f. [hraustr], *valour, prowess*, Eg. 16, Nj. 266, Fs. Gullþ. 65, Fms. i. 34, vi. 58, vii. 326, Eb. 116, Fas. iii. 144; pass **COMPDS:** **hreysti-bragð**, n. a *feat of prowess*, Karl. 417, 451. **hreytmaðr**, m. a *valiant man*, Eg. 73, Edda 16, Fb. ii. 72. **hreytmanliga**, adv. *gallantly*, Fms. vii. 289. **hreysti-mannligr**, gallant, bold, Fms. ii. 120. **hreysti-orð**, n. a *word of prowess*, Fm. 180. **hreysti-raun**, f. a *trial of valour*, Fms. vi. 260. **hreytverk**, n. a *deed of prowess, a deed of derring-do*, Fms. ii. 105, Finnb. 3. **hreysti-liga**, adv. *stouly, boldly*, Fms. i. 42, Ísl. ii. 369. **hreysti-ligr**, adj. *stout, bold*, Nj. 200.

HREYTA, t, [hrjóta], to *spread, scatter, throw about*, with dat., R. 35, Am. 43; Sks. 226, 229, Eb. 200 new Ed.

hreyting, f. a *spreading*, Lv. 75.

hreytir, m. a *sprinkler*, Lat. *sparsor*, Lex. Poët.

hreyti-speldi, n. a *top*, as a child's toy, Fms. iii. 227.

hrifingr, m. a kind of *shoes or stockings* (?), Parc. (thrice), a part Percival's dress when he left his mother. **hrifinga-björg**, f. a *bo to mouth life*, Fas. iii. 538.

hrifs, n. *robbery*; rifs ok rán, Stj. 236, Fms. xi. 252, Fb. i. 363.

hrifsa, að, or older *rifsa*, [cp. A. S. *reafian*; Engl. to *rob, rifle*; Scot. *rreff = plunder, reiver = robber*; Germ. *rauben*, etc.]:—to *rob, pillage*; rí ok grápa, Stj. 78, 154; rænt ok rífat, 236; hripsa ok ræna, Thom. 53

hrifsan, f. a *robbing, pillaging*, Fb. ii. 412.

hrifsing, f. = hrifsan, Fas. i. 92.

HRIKI, a, m. a *huge fellow*, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage: a *gig Edda* (Gl.) **COMPDS:** **hrika-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), *huge*. **hrikl**

leikr, m. a *game of giants*, Bjarni 34.

hrikta, t, to *creak*, Am. 36 (of door hinges), where spelt hricþo, at from *hrika*, which seems the true old form; but the mod. form is *hrikta*

hrina, see hrinur.

HRINDA, pres. *hrind*; pret. *hratt*, 2nd pers. *hratt*, mod. *hra hrattu*, Ó. H. (in a verse); pl. *hrundu*; subj. *hryndi*; imperat. *hri hrindu*, and (hrittu, Fsm. 43; part. *hrundinn*; in mod. usage pres. we *hrindi*, and even a pret. *hrinti* is in use: [A. S. *brindan*]:—to *push, hark throw*, with dat.; ef hann hrindr manni í eld, Grág. ii. 129; þókr hratt Knúti af baki, Fb. ii. 23; hann hratt hestinn í vök eina, Fms. 211, Nj. 91; skant hann við honum hendi ok hratt honum, Fms. vi. þá höfðu þeir út hrundit skiptennu, Hkr. i. 153; h. skipti fram or í va to *launch a ship*, Eg. 142, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 58, Ó. H. 109, Fas. iii. 4, var þá hrundit bátum, *the ship's boat was put out or off*, Grett. 9; h. e-m í eld, to *kick him into the fire*, Akv. 20; h. hurð, to *push door open*, Eg. 560; h. á hurð, Fsm. 43; h. í myrkva-stoia, to *go into prison*, Post. 656 C. 33; h. á braut, to *drive away*, Fms. ix. 38 brot hrundinn or sæti, Sks. 623; hratt (*tbrew*) á völl brynju, Hkr 4; að þeir hryndi honum þar af fram, Luke iv. 29.

metaph., er hann fékk öndinni frá sér hrundit, *when he could draw breath*, Eg. 553; þeir hrundu frá honum (*kicked away from him*); fólki flestu er þá var með honum, Bs. i. 554; þat hrindr eitri ór. 6 xxx. 12:—phrases, h. harmi, to *cast off one's grief*, Fms. vii. 153; 2. ugg ok ótta, vi. 63; hrindum þessu af oss ok verum kátir, *let us throw this off and be glad*! 127; h. illu ráði, Merl. i. 64; h. e-u af e to *defend one from one*, Fms. v. 113; hann hratt þeim útríði af Ó. H. 34; til þess at h. þessu ríki af landsmönnum, 232; h. máli, to *throw a case back, make it void*, Landn. 89; hefir þú drengiliga hrundit þess máli, i. e. *thou hast cleared thyself of it*, Fb. ii. 195; at ek gæta þessu í máli sem skjótast rutt ok hrundit, Fms. iv. 310; eins þeirra vitni sky

ordmanna, x. 398; villa apr hrundin, Anecd. 104: absol. or
hratt stundum fyrir en stundum frá, *the clouds were drifting off*
so that the moon was hidden one moment and seen the next,
4. III. reflex. and recipr. hrindask, *to push, kick one another*,
96: part., grund grapi hrundin, *the storm-beaten earth*, Haustl.
an, f. a pushing, kicking, N. G. L. i. 157.
ad, *to furnish with a ring, to book*, Stj. 644 (2 Kings xix. 28,
cherib): *to coil into rings*, h. sik, of a serpent.

danz, m. = hringleikr.
eygr, adj. *wall-eyed*, of a horse.
horni, a, m. a mythol. ship, Edda.
ida, u, f. a whirling eddy.
ng, f. a bell-ringing, Fms. iii. 60, Hkr. ii. 111, N. G. L. i. 381,
7.

GJA, d, [A. S. *bringan*; Engl. *ring*; Dan. *ringe*]:—*to ring*
189, Grág. i. 27, Fms. iii. 60: act. with dat., K. p. K. 48:
ringdísk klukka sjálf, Bs. i. 443.

a, u, f. a buckle, Fas. i. 319, 331, Landn. 87, Fb. i. 354.
a, d, [hringr], *to encircle, surround*; also kringja (q. v.), Fms.
rinctu mik, imperat. *surround me!* a dub. reading, Gkv. 3. 5.
a, ad, *to clatter, rattle*.

leikr, m. a game in which the players stood in a ring, a ring-
um kveldit eptir náttverð mælti Sturla við Guðnýju húsfreyju, at
i hringleiki, ok fara til alþýða heimamanna ok gestir, Sturl. i. 82;
leik, Stj. 400, 466; gera h., id., Karl. 470.
lægin, adj. *coiled up*, of a serpent, Hm. 85.

ofinn, part. *woven with rings*, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.:
nib rings, of a stuff, Vm. 22, Am. 33.

GB, m., pl. hringar, in mod. usage sometimes hringir: [A. S.,
ad O. H. G. *bring*; Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *ring*,
I. a ring, circle; tungl hvert gengr sinn hring, Rb.
12); h. jarðar, *the earth's circumference*, Hom. 20; slá hring um
2. *to take a ring around one*, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 67; hann hefir lykkju
hringinn af ói, of the circle or bight of the letter ω , Skálda 163;
stísk sjá þangat hring ok elds-lit á, Nj. 194. 2. i hring, adv.

or circle; þeir lögðu þann sjá i hring utan um hana, Edda; sól
umhverfis i hring, Kb. 66 (1812); standa umhverfis i hring, to
und in a ring, Fms. iv. 160, (mann-hringar, a ring of men); hann
sverðinu i hring um sik, *he swept with his sword all round him*,
220; hann fór i hring um (swam in a circle around) skipit, Ld.
vir steinar i hring utan um, Eg. 486; nú snúask þessi merki i
i heiminn á hverjum tveim dægum, Rb. 104; hann gekk þá i
i konungi, Fms. vi. 206. 3. as an adverb. phrase, með (at)
all around, altogether, taka allt með hringum, Arnór; hann lét
d í kirkju ok bæinn ok brendu upp með hringum, Fms. vii. 212;
æzinn upp at hringum, x. 389 (Ágríp).

II. a ring, Lat.
I. a ring at the end of a chest, Fms. i. 178, Kistu-h.; in
Km. 23; hurðar-h., Ísl. Þjóðs. ii: the ring at the end of the hilt
in the frjóðnar (q. v.) were fastened, Hkv. Hjörv. 9: the chain or
i kettle chain (hadda), Hým. 33: au anchor ring (akkeris-h.) β.
is in a coat of mail, the Sagas and Lex. Poët. passim, whence
brynja, u, f. a coat of ring-mail, see brynja, Fms. i. 43, vi.
t, ix. 27, Karl. 542, the Sagas passim, see Worsaae, No. 474;
koff, m., hring-skyrta, u, f., hring-serkr, m. a shirt of
pat of ring-mail, Lex. Poët.: a coat of mail is called hring-
j. woven with rings. 2. but esp. a ring on the arm, finger
-silfr-h., jarn-h.), passim; rauðir hringar, *the red rings*, Þkv.
3 men ok hringar, Vsp. 23, passim; and hence gener. = money,
or. A lordly man is in poetry called hring-berandi, -bjóðr,
6, -broti, -drífr, -hreytandi, -lestir, -mildr, -miðlandi,
skati, -skemmir, -snyrtir, -striðandi, -stýrir, -tælir,
yr, -viðr, -þverrir, *the bearer, breaker . . . or spender of rings*,
lit.: a woman from wearing rings, hring-eir, -skögul, -pöll,
and a man, hring-pollr, etc.

III. a ship is called
also in present use), Eg. (in a verse); hringr Ullar, *the ship of Ull*,
viðild, Akv. 30; cp. Hring-horni, the mythol. ship of the Edda:
s the pr. name of a man, Fb. iii, Landn.
-smá, sneri, *to twirl or turn round*.
ir, f. pl. [hrína], a bowling, Sturl. iii. 176, Fas. iii. 149, Konr. 29.
P, n. a box of lats or a basket to carry peat and the like on horse-
with a drop at the bottom, Lv. 65, (mó-hrip, torf-hrip.) hrips-
t. the frame of a h., id. Hence the phrase, það er eins og að ausa
atrip, 'it is like pouring water into a sieve,' (cp. Lat. 'Danaidum
plere'), of useless efforts: *hurried work*, e. g. *hurried writing*, as
ed out of the quill.

A, ad, *to leak much*; þá hripar allt, or það hrip-lekr, *it leaks*
etaph. *to write hurriedly*, h. bré; það er hripað í mesta flýtri.
n. and hripsa, ad, see hrísa.
ir, m., poet. a fire, Edda (Gl.), Gm. i.
TA, t, [Ulf. brisjan = to shake; A. S. breosan; Hel. brisjan;
te]:—*to shake*, Ld. 148, Hým. i; h. höfuðit, *to shake one's head*,

Fms. iii. 192; h. skegg, *to shake the beard*, Þkv. i; h. e-t af sér, *to shake*
it off, Sd. 158, Fms. vii. 186; hann hristi at honum stúfum, v. 184;
hann hristi bótaum af fæti sér, vii. 186; h. vónd yfir e-m, Sks. 700;
h. teninga i hendu sér, Fb. ii. 174; hrista sik, *to shake himself*, of a dog,
lion; þeim hristusk tenur i höfði, *the teeth chattered in their mouth*,
Fas. i. 78; marir hristusk, *the horses shook their manes*, Ilkv. Hjörv. 28;
darráðr hristisk, *the shafts shook*, Ilkm. 2; björg hristusk, of an earth-
quake, Haustl.: also freq. in mod. usage, hið græna tréð var hrakið ok
hrist, Pass. 32. 13.

hristir, m. a shaker; h. hjálms, *helm-shaker*, κορυθαίολος, Lex. Poët.
hristi-sif, f., poet.; h. háls-hringa, *the shaker of the necklace*, epithet
of a lady, Bragi.

HRÍÐ, f. [A. S. brīð a ἄπ. λεγ. in the poem Widsith; Scot. and North. E.
snow-wreath]:—*a tempest, storm*, in old writers only of a snow storm, as
also in present use, except in western Icel., where rain and sleet are also
called hríð; hríðir ok illviðri, Rb. 102; hríð mikla górdi at þeim, Nj. 263;
hríð veðrs, 282; önnur hríð kom þá menn riðu til alþingis (A. D. 1118)
ok drap fé manna fyrir norðan land, Bs. i. 74; i ógurligum hríðum, 656 B.
12; þá górdi á harða veðráttu ok hríðir á fjallinu, ok hinn sjötta dag
Jóla höfðu þeir hríð, Sturl. iii. 215; þá gerði at þeim hríð svá mikla, at
hríðin drap til dauðs son hans frunvaxta, Fms. vi. 31; þá létti hríðinni, a
violent snow storm, Bjarn. 55; síðan létti upp hríðinni, Fb. ii. 194; laust
á fyrir þeim hríð mikilli, Dropl. 10; en hríðin hélt hálfan mánuð ok
þótti mönnum þat langt mjök, 11; þá kom hríð sú á Dymbildögum at
menn máttu eigi veita tíðir i kirkjum, Bs. i. 30; hríð með frosti, Fas. iii.
318. 2. metaph. a shock, attack, in a battle; hörd, snörp, hríð, Fms.
ii. 323, viii. 139, Hkr. iii. 158, Nj. 115, Eg. 492, passim; þá lét jarlinn
binda postulánum ok berja svipum, en er gengnar vóru sjau hríðir (rounds)
bardagans, 656 B. 4; Dags-hríð, Orra-hríð, Ó. H. ch. 227, Fms. vi.
421. 3. medic., in plur. paroxysms of pain, of fever; hafa harðar
hríðir, sóttar-hríðir, paroxysms of fever: but esp. þangs of childbirth
(faðingar-hríðir); Forðum lögðust fjöll á gólf | fengu strangar hríðir,
rendering of 'parturiunt montes' of Horace, Grönd.

II. the nick of
time: I. a while; nókkura hríð, for a while, Nj. i; langa hríð,
a long while, Ó. H. 31; litla hríð, a little while, Fas. iii. 48; langar hríðir,
for long spells of time, Fms. vii. 199; þessar hríðir allar, all this while, Hkr.
i. 211; á litilli hríð, in a short while, Sks. 232 B; um hríð, or (rarely)
um hríðir, for a while, Ó. H. 32, Fs. 8, Eg. 59, 91, 95; enn of hríð, Ísl. ii.
360; um hríðar sakir, id., Fs. 134; orriur er um hríð (a while ago) var
nefndr, Stj. 77; sem um hríð (for a while) var frá sagt, 104: in plur., þau
vandráði er á þetta land hafa lagzt um hríðir, N. G. L. i. 445; höfu vér
nú um hríðir iðuliga skoðat hana, Gpl. v. 2. adverb. phrases, a.

hríðum, frequently; at þeir væri hríðum at Staðarhóli, Sturl. i. 62;
stundum í Hvammi en hríðum at Stað, 193; hann mælti allt til andláts
sins ok söng hríðum ór psaltera, Fms. vii. 227, cp. Hdl. 38. β. í
hríðinni, immediately, at once; hann fór i hríðinni upp til Hofis, Fms. ix.
520; báru þeir hann þá i hríðinni ofan í Naustanes, Eg. 398; þegar í
hríðinni (= Lat. jam jam), Stj. 7; þásk hans bæn þegar i hríðinni, 272,
274; þá bad Sveinn at þeir færi til Sandeyjar, ok fyndisk þar, þvíat
hann lézk þangat fara mundu i hríðinni, Orkn. 388; létusk þá enn sex
menn í hríðinni, Eb. 278; þrem snum i hríðinni, thrice in succession,
D. N. ii. 225; so also, í einni hríð, all at once, Tristr. 6.

III.
local (rare), space, distance; Erlingr riðr mest, þar næst Ubbi, ok var þó
hríð löng á millum, Mag. 9; stundar-hríð, Hkr. i. 150.
hríða, d, to excite, Th. 3.
hríð-blásinn, part. storm-blown, Halfr. (epithet of the waves).
hríð-drepa, adj. killed by a snow storm, 656 B. 12.
hríð-fastr, adj. held fast by a storm, Sturl. ii. 235, Fms. ii. 239.
hríð-feldr, adj. stormy, epithet of the clouds, Gm. 40, v. l. (Edda).
hríðir, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.)
hríð-lyndr, adj. distressed, agitated, Víg. (in a verse).
hríð-mál, n. the nick of time, Edda i. 332 (Ob.), where Kk. hrimdal
(wrongly); cp. the words, en jöfnuðr var milli prestanna samt annarra göðra
bænda þar í Fljótum, sem gáfu ánum hei allan vetrinn, ok mín á Okrunu
í miðsvéitinni, sem ekki gaf hey nema at taka úr hríðmál, Fél. iv. 198,
where hríðmál and allan vetrinn are opposed to each other.

hríð-tjald, n., poet. the heaven, Harms. 28.
hríð-viðri, n. a tempest, Eb. 204, Sturl. iii. 215.
hrífa, u, f. a rake, Eb. 258, Fms. iii. 207, Háv. 47. COMPS: hrifu-
tindr, m. the teeth of a rake; hrifu-skapt, -höfuð, n. a rake-handle,
bead of a rake, freq. in mod. usage.

HRÍFA, hreif, hrifu, hriðinn, [prob. from the same root as hrísa, cp.
Engl. to rive]:—*to catch, grapple*; kasta akkerum, ok hrífa þau við um
síðir, Bs. i. 423; en nokkuð bægdí allstaðar svá at hvergi hreif við, Gisl.
125; þá hét hann á heilagan Jón biskup . . . ok hreif þegar við, Bs. i. 197;
hann reist þeim seidvillur með þeim atkvæðum, at þeim hriði sjálfum seid-
mönnum, Fas. iii. 319; hann hrifr þá til hlustanna, Fs. 146: rare in old
writers, but freq. in mod. usage: also in a metaph. sense, *to affect, to*
move, touch, stir into a passion, hriðinn, part. moved, enthusiastic, etc.

HRÍM, n. [A. S. brim; Engl. rime; Dan. rim-frost; cp. Germ. reif]:
—*rime, hoar frost*, Edda 4, Vþm. 31, Korm. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 23 (in

a verse), Merl. I. 51, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: **hrím-drif**, n. a drift of rime, Sks. 230. **hrím-faxi**, a, m. *Rime-mane*, a mythol. horse, Edda 56, Vpm. 14. **hrím-fextir**, part. *rime-maned*, of the waves, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **hrím-frossinn**, part. *rimy*, Sks. 230. **hrím-steinar**, m. pl. *rime stones*, Edda 38, 48. **hrím-þursar**, m. pl. '*Rime-giants*;' the Titans of the Scandian. mythology were so called, as opposed to and older than the common Jötmar (*Giants*), Vpm. 33, Hm. 109, Gm. 31, Skm. 34; **hrímþursar** ok bergisar, Edda 10, 15, 25, 38.

II. *the black soot* on a kettle, ketil-**hrím**. COMPS: **hrím-gerðr**, f. name of a giantess, Hkv. Hjörv. **hrím-kaldr**, adj. *rime cold*, Vpm. 21, Ls. 49, Fm. 38. **hrím-kalkr**, m. a *riny cup*, from the froth on the mead, Ls. 53, Skm. 37.

hrím-aldi, a, m. a *lazy lout*, who lies on the hearth black with soot, cp. kolbitr, Fas. iii. 18.

hrímandi, see hrynjandi.

hrími, a, m. = **hrím**, Lex. Poët.

Hrímnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

hrímugr, adj. *sooty, black*, Korm. (in a verse).

HRÍNA, pres. hrin; pret. hrein, pl. hriinu; part. hriðið:—

A. *To squeal like swine*; stundum jarmaði hann sem geit eðr hrein sem svín, Greg. 50, Fas. iii. 148; hani, krummi, hundr, svín... | galar, krunkar, geltir, hrin, a ditty, passim. **B.** of an animal in heat; þá hljóf merr at bestinum ok hrein við, Edda 26; hrein hænna við hanaanum, Fs. 156.

B. [A.S. *brinan* = *tangere*], to cleave to, stick; það hrin ekki á, it will not stick, e. g. of throwing water on a duck's back; það hrin ekki á svörtu, i. e. *black (spots) on black will not be seen*. 2. metaph. to take effect, hurt, esp. of curses or imprecations; mjök þykir þetta atkvæði á hafa hrint, Ld. 154; ella mun ek mæla þat orð er alla æfi mun uppi vera í knérinni yðrum, ok mun á hrína, Anal. 186; ellegar hriði þat allt á þér sem ek hefi þér verst beðið, Fas. iii. 206, 390; þótti þat mjök hafa hrint á er Ósvífr hafði spáð, Ld. 230; cp. áhrins-orð, *curse* that take effect.

HRÍS, n. [A.S. *brís*; Old Engl. *ris* or *rys* (Chaucer); Dan. *riis*; Swed. *ris*; Germ. *reis*]:—a collective noun, *sbrubs, brushwood*; hris ok hátt gras, Hm. 120; smá hris ok þá enn holt, Fms. vi. 334 (v. l.), vii. 31, Eg. 220; hann fannsk í hrisum nokkurum, Fms. vii. 31, 68, Fs. 155; hörfuðu þeir þannig um hrisin, Sturl. i. 150; *fagots*, Ld. 214, 216, Rm. 9; til hrisa ok haga, Jm. 7; brjóta hris, to break *fagots*, D.N. i. 215; so in the phrase, brjóta hris í hæla e-m, to break *fagots* on another's heels, give him a thrashing, Fms. vi. 339 (in a verse); rífa hris, to make *fagots*: the saying, þjókkva skal hrisinn við (nið?) með hrisi, Sighvat, is dubious, perh. við = nið, i. e. a proud son wants the rod, cp. Prov. xiii. 24.

II. local names, **Hrisar**, **Hris-hóll**, etc., Landn. COMPS: **hris-bitr**, m. *twig-biter*, a nickname, Fms. ix. **hris-brot**, n. *breaking wood for fagots*, D.N. **hris-byrdr**, f. a load of *fagots*, Fbr. 47, Pm. 423. **hris-fleki**, a, m. a *burdle of brush-wood*, Rd. 240. **hris-högg**, n. = **hrisbrot**, Vm. 96. **hris-kjör**, n. pl. *brushwood*, Ld. 204, Landn. 68, Fms. vii. 31, 123, Þidr. 67. **hris-magi**, a, m. a nickname, Ld. 216. **hris-rif**, n. = **hrisbrot**, Grág. ii. 263, 264, Dipl. v. 10. **hris-runnr**, m. a bush, Eb. 200, Rd. 250, Fms. vii. 250, Thom. 473.

hrisa, u, f. a female *hrisungr* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206. **hrisi**, a, m. = **hrisungr** (?), a nickname, Landn.

hrisla, u, f. a dimin. a *twig* or *spring* of a branch, Ísl. ii. 356, Rd. 249, Ld. 52, N. G. L. i. 270, Fb. iii. 453, Barl. 56.

hris-óttir, adj. *grown with sbrubs*, Eg. 219, Fb. iii. 453. **hrisungr**, m. a law term, a kind of bastard, one begotten in the woods, but of a free mother, N. G. L. i. 48, 228; in the Grágás, a son born of a free woman, but begotten whilst she was a bondswoman; he could not inherit, and, though called free sbrn, had to be declared free personally (*pro formá*), Grág. i. 178; cp. *risbófde* in the old Swed. law. The heipt *hrísungs* = *stones*, Ýt. 19, refers to the tale of the Sons of Jormunrek, of which one (Erp) is in Hóm. called hornungr.

hrjá, f. a *rod*, (cp. slang Engl. *raw*), struggle, Fms. vi. 212, Fas. ii. 505. **HRJÁ**, á, to vex, distress, harass a person, Fms. vi. 204 (v. l.), vii. 78, Th. 77; neut. to struggle, wrestle, hann kvæðsk af hafa lagt at vrjá (sic), Grett. 146 A; freq. in mod. usage and with the *b*, Pass. 9, 9; hrjáð er holdið líka, Stef. Ól.

HRJÓÐA, pret. hrauð, pl. hruðu, part. hroðinn:—to strip, disable, esp. a ship in a sea-fight; hann hrauð öll víkinga-skipin, Fms. i. 27; var þá hroðit þat skip stafna á meðal, 178; þau skip er þeir sjálfir ynni ok hryði af Ólafi konungi, ii. 303; hruðu þeir öll Dana skip þau er þeir fengu haldit, 314; hrauð Magnús konungr þat skip ok síðan hvárt at öðru, vi. 78, 84; þeir hruðu sum skipin Birkibeina, viii. 290; létu þeir féðgar eigi fyrr en hroðit var skipit, Eg. 122. 2. of ships, to unload; þeir hrjóða skip sín ok setja landfestar, Al. 13; ok er rétt at h. skip ok bera farm af þótt Drottins-dagr sé, af. . . K. Þ. K. 82; skip skal eigi h. um helgi nema skips-háski sé, N. G. L. i. 142. 3. to be cleared; var þá emi hroðinn valrinn, the battle-field was cleared of the slain, Fms. v. 97; mun hroðit myrkvanum (the fog has cleared away) þar sem þeir eru, Hkr. iii. 94.

II. impers. to belch or vomit forth, of steam, fire, expectoration, or the like; kongrinn hjó með Hneiti þá svo hrauð af eggjum báðum, so that both edges struck fire, Ör. 48; eldi hrauð ór hlunni,

Lex. Poët.; kvað hann þat vera svelg ok hrauð stundum svá hátt up sem fjall væri, Bret. 49 (1845); hrauð upp ór honum miklu vatni brought up much water) er hann hafði drukkit, Mag. 76; hrauð í hi upp glóðum, Edda (in a verse); hryr um krápit, Finnb. 310 reflex. hrjóðask, to be cleared, stripped, Jd., Hikm., Lex. Poët.

hrjóðr, m. [A.S. *broder*], poet. one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.); whr hrjóðr-leika, u, f. the sun, id.

hrjóðr, m. a destroyer, Lex. Poët.

hrjóna, u, f. [Old Engl. *royne* = a scab; *roynous*, *roynisb* = sea (Chaucer and Shaks.); cp. also *ronyon*]—*roughness*, Edda (Lauf), **hrjóungr**, m. *id.*, esp. from flaws in ice. The word, which is although not recorded in ancient writers, is interesting on account of being akin to hraun, q. v.

hrjónn, adj. *rough*; h. ísbrufa, Edda.

HRJÓSA, hraus, hrusu, subj. hrysi, a defect. strong verb: [A.S. *bre* = to shake; Ivar Aasen *rysa*; Swed. *rysa*; akin to hrista, q. v.]; *sbudder*; ok hraus þeim mjök hugr við hánum, Grett. 78 new; ávallt hryfs mér hugr við er ek sé þik, Krók. 7 new Ed. (1866).

hrjóstr, m. a rough place, barren rocky place, Grág. ii. 282, Jb. 2. **hrjóstrugr**, adj., mod. **hrjóstrugr**, *rough, barren*, Bs. i. 674.

HRJÓTA, pres. hryt, pl. hrjóta; pret. hraut, 2nd pers. hrauzt hrutu; subj. hryti; part. hrotinn:—to rebound, fall, fly, be flung, the notion of shaking or violence; óxin hraut ór hendi honum, 28, Fs. 101; björg hrutu ór stað, Rb. 318; hrutu fyrir borð höfu limir, Fms. i. 171; hraut upp hurðin, vi. 121; annarr hraut í sundr, asunder, Hkr. ii. 143; barrarnar hrutu í sundr, were crushed, Stur 49; hamrar sprungu en hrutu steinar, Krosskv. 13; vápnin hrutu af skallanum, the swords rebounded from his skull, without hurting Fms. xi. 132; fórunautar hans hrutu frá, they started back, Fbr. hann blæss í nafars-raufina ok hrjóta spærinnir upp móti honum, 149; en þó hraut þat upp fyrir þorgrími, at . . . that (word) broke from Th., he was beard to say, that . . ., Grett. 120 A. 2. met eldr hraut ór törgunni, fire started from the target, Korm. 88; eldr í ór hlunnum ok lönd öll skulfu, Edda 38, Gullþ. 9; hryti har log mín í gögnum, Am. 15; svá sýndist sem dust hryti ór hreinbjáfan the dust flew out of the cloak, Fb. ii. 356; hrytr (sparkled) ór skalla við höggin, Fms. xi. 132; hraut ór af vætu, it drizzled into a shower, 3 iii. 112; hrytr blöð ór munni eða næsum, Grág. i. 149 new Ed.

B. To snore, a different word, of which the older and better was rjóta, as shewn by alliteration in old poems, see p. 227: [brútan; Old Engl. *rou* or *row*; Swed. *ryta*];—þá raut við reginkunni Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hóm. 26; hann svaf ok í sterkliga, Edda 29; sofnar Skrymir ok hraut fast, id., Grett. konungr hraut mjök, Fms. ii. 139; flagðit hraut ógurliga hátt, Fb. i. sofnar hann þegar fast, ok hraut mikinn, Finnb. 336; hann hraut in Fas. ii. 133, Sturl. ii. 50.

HRJÚFR, adj. [A.S. *breof* = scabby; Engl. *rough*], *rough, rugg the touch*; hrjúfr háls, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse). 2. scabby, see líkþráir ok hrjúfr, 655 xi; þeir eru sem hrjúfr sé, er orðmargir eru hendr hans höfðu hryfu (i. e. hrjúfar) verit ok fætr ok vall hvárt-er vági, Greg. 75, Ld. 232, v. l.

hroða, að, to buddle up; h. e-u af.

hroði, a, m. [hrjóða II], *refuse, offal*, Fær. 186; dún-h., *refuse of down*; *medic. excretion*. 2. = **hrjá**, a *rou*, riot, Fbr. 8; cp. also hróða-vænligr, adj. likely to cause a row, Njarð. 366. — II. me a rough, brutal man. COMPS: **hroða-lega**, adv. *coarsely, badly* (ð **hroða-legr**, adj. *coarse, bad* (workmanship): *brutal*. **hroða-me** n. a *brutal person*. **hroða-skapr**, m. *brutality*.

hroðinn, **hroðit**, part. of a lost verb [= A.S. *breoðan*, to painted, stained, only found once, hroðit sigli, Skv. 3. 47; and in compd gull-roðinn, q. v.

hroð-virkr, adj. *doing hurried and bungling work*, (hroðvirkni, f.) **HROGN**, n. pl. [Engl. *roe*; Dan. *rogn*; Swed. *rom*], *roe, spawn* 48, Landn. 117 (as a nickname), freq.

hrogn-kelsi, n., proncd. *hrokkelsi*, the cyclopterus, lump-sucker lectively; but the male fish is called raðmági, the female gráma grásleppa, Bjarn. (in a verse), freq. **hrokkelsa-fjara**, u, f. *cat lump-suckers on the beach*.

HROKA, að, (see hraukr), to fill a vessel above the brim; c hrokuð af gulli, Hkr. iii. 245; hrokaðr (brimful) af úlyfjan, Th metaph., h. sig upp, to puff oneself up with pride: also hroka-fyl to fill over the brim.

hroki, a, m. the heap above the brim of a full vessel; með lí færðæmingar, covered with disgrace, H. E. i. 514. II. me insolence, overbearing manners, freq. COMPS: **hroka-fullr** full of insolence. **hroka-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), *overbearing* **hroka-yrði**, n. *swelling words*, Jude 16.

hrokk-áll, m. a kind of *eel*, old form hrokkvi-áll, Bragi. **hrokkinn**, part. (see hrokkva), *curled*: **hrokkin-hárr**, -hærð curly-haired, Fms. vii. 101, Fbr. 5, 176, Bs. i. 127, Þidr. 176; hrokkinn, u, f. '*wrinkle-skin*,' term of abuse for an old woman, Fb.

name of a MS. given to it by Torfeus, cp. Fagr-skinna, Grú-skinna, lík-skinna, Morkin-skinna, = Fair-skin, Gray-skin, Golden-skin, Rot-skin, all names of Icel. vellum MSS.

ca, d, to *shiver*, and metaph. to *shudder*; hrollir hugr minn, Fb. i. 1. (in a verse); hroldi hotvetna, Am. 95; hrolla á hríslu, Fas. i. (in a verse) cp. Sól. 38.

ELLR, m. a *shivering*, from cold; hann hafði hroll mikinn í hrollinu, Fas. ii. 394; h. kom í hörund honum, Orkn. 184; h. og kuldi, (Major); kulda-h., a *shivering from cold*: metaph. *horror*, Fas. ii. 394.

ci, a, m. a word of uncertain sense; Ögmundur sagðisk eigi þá sigla lengra en um þveran hroptann, Sd. 151.

PTR, m. a mythical name of Odin, perh. *the crier, prophet* (from Gm. 8, Kormak, Vsp. 61, Ls. 45, Eb. 78 (in a verse), lld. (Edda); an appellative, as seen from the compds Rögna-hroptir, m. *the crier of Rogns, the prophet = Odin*, Hm. 143; Hropta-týr, m. *the crying of Odin*, Hm. 161, Gm. 54.

SS, m., spelt hors, Stj. 178: [A. S. *hors*; Engl. *horse*; O. H. G. *ierm. ross*]:—a *horse*, Hm. 70, Grág. i. 194, 432, 433, 599, 600, Sturl. iii. 227, Gpl. 190, Eb. 106, Fb. ii. 184, 313; stóð-h., a *horse, steed*; mer-h., a *mare*; áburðar-h., a *backney*. 2. spec. compds: I. *hrossa-bein*, n. *horse bone*, Hm. 143; *hrossa-beit*, f. *bite or grazing for horses*, Jm. 20, Pm. 38; *hrossa-brestr*, m. a *rattle*. *hrossa-fellir*, m. *loss of horses*, from horse disease, Ann. 1313. *hrossa-fúlgá*, u, f. *fodder or pay given to horses*, Grág. i. 432. *hrossa-fætr*, m. pl. *horses' hoofs*, Rb. 1. *hrossa-fótum*, Fas. i. 227. *hrossa-gaukr*, see *gaukr*. *hrossa-geymsla*, u, f. *horse keeping*, Grett. 91. *hrossa-hús*, n. a *stable*, Orkn. xi. 407, Grett. 91, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 285. *hrossa-höfn*, u, f. *horse-keeping, horse pasture*, lb. 6. *hrossa-kjöt*, n. *horse flesh*, horse mss. i. 36. *hrossa-kyn*, n. *horse flesh*, Fas. iii. 132. *hrossa-letur*, m. *horse-letters, a large coarse hand-writing*. *hrossa-maðr*, m. a *room*, Þorst. Stang. 48; Kjartan kvaðsk engi vera h. ok vildi eigi h. Ld. 194. *hrossa-móða*, u, f. *the dirt and loose hairs which fall off the coat of an ungroomed horse*. *hrossa-móðugr*, adj. *with h.* *hrossa-reið*, f. a *horse-race, horse-riding*, Grág. i. 432. *hrossa-skella*, u, f. = hrossabrestr. *hrossa-slátr*, n. *horse slaughter*, Hkr. i. 143, Fms. x. 300. *hrossa-sótt*, f. *horse fever, a horse's disease*. *hrossa-stuldr*, m. *horse stealing*, Fms. iii. 147. *hross-taka*, u, f. *id.*, Eb. 56. *hrossa-vöndr*, m. a *horse-whip*, Art. 1. *hross-vjóftr*, m. a *horse-stealer*, Hbl. 8. *hrossa-þöngull*, m. a *seaweed, fucus digitatus*. *hross-bak*, n. *horse-back*, Sturl. i. 219, Jb. 262. *hross-bein*, n. a *horse's bone*, Sturl. i. 184. *hross-eigandi*, a, m. part. a *horse owner*, Grág. i. 437. *hross-fellir*, m. *horse-fur*. *hross-fjöldi*, a, m. a *drove of horses*, Glúm. 316. *hross-fótr*, m. *horse-fodder*, N. G. L. i. 240. *hross-gjöf*, f. *the gift of horses*, Sturl. i. 155. *hross-görsemi*, f. a *'treasure of a horse, a horse's gift'*, Bs. i. 633. *hross-hali*, a, m. a *horse's tail*, Fms. ix. 18. *hross-hauss*, m. a *horse's head*, Fas. ii. 300; as a term of abuse, Hm. 143. *hross-hár*, n. *horse-hair*. *Hrosshárs-grani*, a, m. the name of Odin, prob. from wearing a frock or hekla of horse-hair. *hross-hófr*, m. a *horse's hoof*, Al. 156. *hross-hvalr*, m. *horse-whale = horse-ubale*; the Germ. form being *wall-ross*; Engl. *walrus*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 30 new Ed., Korm. 164, K. þ. K. 1. *hross-hálf*, u, f. a *horse's skin (svörð)* were used of old for rigging ships, Eg. Alfreds Orosius. *hross-höfuð*, n. = hrosshauss, Eg. 389. *hross-ís*, m. (= hrossheldr íss), *horse-ice*, i. e. *ice safe to ride on*, Sturl. i. 155. *hross-klyf*, f. a *horse pack*, Karl. 382. *hross-liftr*, f. a *horse*, Hkr. i. 144. *hross-nautn*, f. *using a horse*, Grág. i. 432. *hross-reið*, f. *horse-riding, a horse-race*, Grág. i. 432, 433, 442. *hross-rófa*, u, f. a *horse's tail*, Fas. iii. 473. *hross-síða*, u, f. a *horse's skin*. *hross-spell*, n. *the damaging a horse*, N. G. L. i. 176. *hross-tagi*, n. a *horse's tail*, Art. 1. *hross-tönn*, f. a *horse's tooth*. *hross-vörð*, n. *the worth of a horse*, Grág. i. 434, Jb. 273. *hross-vörð*, n. a *horse-stealer*: name of a giant, Hdl. *hross-æta*, u, f. *an horse flesh*, which by the old eccl. law might not be eaten. II. *hross-æta*, u, f. a *horse's head*, Fas. ii. 300; as a term of abuse, Hm. 143. *hross-kell*, Hross-björn, Landn.: local name, Hross-björn, the Orkneys.

STI, a, m. [Dan. *roste*; perh. the Engl. *roast* is akin; in Ivar's Saga *roste = the mash*]:—*the mash* in a brewer's boiler, also *the boiler* itself together; fánn h., *the spinning frothy mash*, Stor. 18; whence *hross-fen*, *hrosta-brim*, n. *the hot boiling fluid*, Kormak, Arnór; *hross-búð*, f. a *beer-shop*, D. N. v. 763; *hrosta-lúðr*, m. a *'mash-boiler'*; the word only occurs in poetry.

u, f. *the barnacle-goose*, = hrotgás; as a term of abuse, Karl. 382, *hross-gás*, f. [Dan. *rodgaas*; Norse *rotgaas*; Orkn. *rood-goose*]:—a *goose*, Edda (Gl.)

hrotti, a, m., poet. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: metaph. a *coarse, rude fellow*; sá inn heimski h., Fms. ii. 161; himn gamli hrottinn, Grett. 118 A, Karl. 534. COMPDS: *hrotta-legr*, adj. *coarse, crude*. *hrotta-skapr*, m. *coarseness*.

hrotur, f. pl. *snoring*.

hró, see hrae.

hróð-mögr, m. *the great, famous son*, Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse).

HRÓÐR, m., gen. *hróðrar* and *hróðrs*: [A. S. *bræð*, *bróðer*; O. H. G. *bruodi*; Goth. *brōþ* is assumed as the subst. of *brōþeigs*, 2 Cor. ii. 14]:—*praise, prop. fame, reputation*; heyrta hróðr sinnu, to bear one's own praise, Fms. v. 174; bera hróðr e-s, 623. 36; hróðrs örverðr, unworthy of praise, Ad. 14, 15; njóta hróðrar, to enjoy one's praise, Edda (in a verse); mun þinn hróðr (thy honour) ekki at meiri þó at ek mæla berara, Gisl. 16; hróðr varlega göðr, Fas. i. 267 (in a verse); ú-hróðr, disgrace. 2. esp. an *encomium*; göra hróðr of e-n, to compose a poem in one's praise, Kormak; nemi hann háttu hróðrs míns, Edda (in a verse); hlýða hróðri sínum, to give ear to a song of praise, Sighvat. COMPDS (all from poems): *hróðrar-gjarn*, adj. *willing to praise*, of a poet, Rekst. 34. *hróðra-auðigr*, adj. *rich in honour, famous*, Sighvat. *hróðr-barmr*, m. *the famous, fatal spray* (the mistletoe), Vkv. 9. *hróðr-barn*, n. *the glorious child*, Lex. Poët. *hróðr-deilir*, m. a *'praise-dealer, an encomiast*, Gisl. 42 (in a verse). *hróðr-fúss*, adj. = *hróðargjarn*, Skv. 2. 21. *hróðr-görð*, f. *'praise-making, an encomium, Lex. Poët.* *hróðr-kveði*, a, m. a *'praise-singer, a poet*, Fas. iii. 36. *hróðr-mál*, n. pl. a *song of praise*, Hd. *hróðr-smíð*, f. = *hróðgörð*, Lex. Poët. *hróðr-sonr*, m. = *hróðmögr*, Fms. vi. 348. *hróðr-tala*, u, f. *praise*, Lex. Poët. II. in a few instances the sense is ambiguous, and probably to be derived from *hrjóða*, to destroy, e. g. in *HRÓÐVITNIR*, m. *the fatal, murderous wolf*, Edda 58, Gm. 39, Ls. 39; perh. also in *hróðrbarmr* (above). III. in pr. names as prefix (cp. O. H. G. *Hruod-land = Roland*), *HRÓÐ-marr*, *HRÓÐ-geirr*; assimilated in *Hrol-leifr*, *Hrol-laugar*; absorbed in *HRÓ-arr* (qs. *Hróðarr = Hrod-bere*), *HRÓ-aldar*, *HRÓ-mundur*: 'as also in *HROE-rekr* (A. S. *Hrēðric = Engl. Roderick*), *HRÓ-bjartir* (= Engl. *Robert*), *HRólfr* (qs. *Hróð-ulfr = Germ. Rudolph, Engl. Ralph*): also, *HRÓð-ný*, a woman's name, Landn.: the obsolete Engl. names *Hreið-arr* and *Hreið-marr* may also belong to the same root; as also *Hreið-Gotar* or *Reið-Gotar* (A. S. *Hrēðgotan*), a *division of the Goths*, Hervar. S., Skjöld.

hróðugr, adj. [Ulf. *brōþeigs*; A. S. *brēðig*], *triumphant*, Vkv. 18, Ls. 45; *glorious*, Gm. 19, Ad. 9, Lex. Poët.: as also in poet. compds, vin-h., al-h.: freq. in mod. usage in the sense of *boasting, triumphant*.

HRÓF, n. [A. S. *brōf*; Engl. *roof*; Dutch *roef*], a *shed under which ships are built or kept*, Ld. 34, 112, Grág. ii. 400, Landn. 30, Krók. 10 new Ed.; þangbrands-hróf, Bs. i. 14; Stíganda-hróf, Fs. 28; in local names, *HRÓf-á*, *HRÓf-berg* (proncd. *HRÓ-berg*), Landn.

hrófl, n. *scrapings*; það er ekki nema hrófl, hann hefir hróflað því saman, of loose uncritical compilation.

hrófa, ad, to *scrape together*. 2. dep. to get out of order, Sks. 385.

hrófna, ad, to be dilapidated.

HRÓKR, m. [Ulf. *bruk = crowing*; A. S. *brōc*; Engl. *rook*; O. H. G. *bruoh*]:—a *rook*, Edda (Gl.), Ht., Lex. Poët. passim. *hróka-ræða*, u, f. *long-winded foolish talk, croaking*; in the popular Icel. phrase, setja upp hrókaræðu, to set up long-winded talk, begin a *'long yarn'*, which reminds one of the Goth. sense; um hann mælti Sæmundr bróðir Páls, at hann væri hrókr á fagnaðar hvargi er hann væri staddr, referring to his conversation and cheerfulness in company, Bs. (Páls S.) i. 137. β. a term of abuse, a *croaker, scurra garrulus*, Kormak, Orkn. (in a verse); heimskr hrókr, Fbr. (in a verse). 2. a pr. name, Fas. II. [from the Indian *roch = elephant's castle*, through the Engl.], *the rook or castle in chess*; skáka í hróks-valdi, to check in the guard of the rook; eiga sér hrók í horni. *hróks-mát*, n. *checkmate with the rook*, Mag.

hróp, n. [Ulf. *brōps = κραυγή*; North. E. and Scot. *roup*, a public auction, from the calling out of the articles]:—*avilling, scurrility*, Korm. 162, Fms. iii. 154; hróp ok háðung, Band. 31 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þú er allra nianna hróp (a laughing-stock) ok reklingr, MS. 4. 26. 2. [Germ. *ruf*], *erying, screaming*, mod. compds: *hróp-laust*, n. adj. *without taunt*, Str. 69. *hróps-tunga*, u, f. a *'slander-tongue, foul mouth*, Anal. 175. *hróp-yrði*, n. pl. *scurrility*, Fms. iii. 154, Gisl. 53.

HRÓPA, ad, [Ulf. *brōþjan = κραζειν*; A. S. *brēþan*; Icel. *brópan*; Scot. *roup* or *rope*; O. H. G. *bruofan*; Germ. *rufen*; Dutch *roepen*; Dan. *raabe*]:—to *slander, defame a person*, Nj. 68, Eg. 62, Landu. 238, Stj. 192, Str. 15, Orkn. 120, Anal. 175, Ísl. ii. 238. II. [Germ. *rufen*], to cry, call aloud, freq. in mod. usage.

hrós, n. [Swed., Dan., and Ormul. *ros*], *praise*, freq. in mod. usage.

HRÓSA, ad, [Old Engl. and Scot. *roose*; Dan. *rose*; Swed. *rosa*; Ormul. *rosen*]:—to *praise*, often with the notion to *vant, boast*, with dat., Vkv. 24, Hbl. 4, Nj. 147, Fms. vi. 239, Hkr. ii. 299, Sks. 229, 743; h. sér, to boast, Karl. 291, Gisl. 37; h. sigri, to triumph, Ann. 1340; með hrósanda sigri, *triumphant*, Sks. 631; því herfangi er þeir áttu opt at h., to boast of, Fms. x. 253; Saul hrósaði (boasted), at hann hefði vel górt, Sks. 702.

hrósan, f. *praise, boasting*, Str. 74, N. T.
 hrósari, a, m. a *boaster*, Karl. 165, 283.
 hrós-verðr, adj. *praiseworthy*.
 HRÓT, n. [Ulf. brót = στέρη, Matth. viii. 8, etc. = δῶμα, ib. x. 27, Luke v. 19, xvii. 31] — a *roof*, only in poetry; hjarta hrót, poet. the 'heart's-roof'; the breast, Landn. (in a verse); hreggs hrót, the 'gale's-roof'; the sky; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof'; the sky; heims hrót, the 'world's-roof'; the heaven, Lex. Pöet. hrót-gandr, m. 'roof-wolf', fire; or hrót-garmr, m. *id.*, Lex. Pöet. 2. the roof near the outer door is in mod. usage called röt, f.
 hrúning, f. a *challenging* of neighbours, judges, Grág. i. 39, 127, 178, ii. 85 (Kb.)
 hrufa, u, f. [hrjúfr], a *crust, the rough surface* of a stone. β. the crust or scab of a boil or the like; h. á sári, N. G. L. i. 162, 305, Stj. 345, Bs. ii. 23.
 hrufa, að, to *scrape*, Karl. 202, Mar.: reflex. to be scraped, of the skin, þar hefði hann hrufast og beinbrotnað, . . . eins hrufuðust hans áraðnum hendr á klettunum, Od. v. 426, 435.
 hrufóttr, adj. *rough, rugged* to the touch, e. g. of a stone.
 HRUKKA, u, f. [Engl. ruck, wrinkle; Dan. rynke; Swed. rynka; Lat. ruga] — a *wrinkle* on the skin, but also of cloth, Barl. i. 174, Bs. i. 377, Thom. 518, Mar.: freq. in mod. usage, enga flekkan né hrukku, Ephes. v. 27.
 hrukkast, að, dep. to be wrinkled.
 hrukótr, adj. *rugged, wrinkled*, Lat. rugosus.
 hruma, ð, to *enfeeble, make infirm*; þorvarði hrumði sárit, Lv. 86. II. reflex. to become old and infirm, Fas. iii. 204 (in a verse).
 hrumaðr, adj. *infirm, worn by age*, Sturl. i. 57, Al. 55, Fms. vii. 12 (v. l.)
 hrum-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *infirm*, Mork. 92, Fb. iii. 376.
 HRUMR, adj. *infirm, staggering*, esp. from age, Thom. 464; hrumr í göngu, Band. 28 new Ed.; stirðr ok h., Bs. i. 344; h. af vási, Fms. ii. 59; haltr ok h., Stj. 501; h. at fótum, Fms. vii. 12; h. af elli, Eg. 393, Pr. 194.
 hrund, n. [hrynja], *ruin, collapse*. 2. = hraun, Skáld H. 2. 32.
 Hrund, f. name of a Norse island; freq. used in poetry of women, bauga h., hringa h., Lex. Pöet.
 hrundning, f. [hrinda], *kicking, pushing*, Eg. 765, Vígl. 19.
 Hrungr, m. the name of a famous giant, Edda; prob. akin to A. S. *brung*, Germ. *runge*; = *petrica*: a shield is called the pedestal of the giant H., from the tale told in Edda 56–59. Hrungrnis-hjarta, n., see hjarta.
 hrund-henda, u, f. = hrynghenda.
 hrunki, a, m. [akin to Hrungr?], a *clown, brute*; skal sjá við mik berjask hrunkinu, Glúm. 332.
 hrund-sær, m. a *breaker*, Haustl. 11.
 hrunull, adj. (?) ; h. þefr, a *bad smell*, Sturl. i. 27 (in a verse).
 HRUÐR, m., gen. hruðrs, a *crust, scab* on a sore, Bs. i. 182, freq.: *crusty*, of moss on rocks. COMPS: hruðr-karl, m. *crusted moss* on rocks, Bb. 2. 13. hruðr-urt, f., botan. *scabiosa, the scabious*, Hjalt.
 hrúðra, að, to become *crusted*, of sores.
 HRÚGA, u, f. [Shetl. rudge], a *heap*, Fs. 42, Stj. 628, Nj. 190, Glúm. 327, Fms. viii. 206, Fb. ii. 8; beina-h., Fas. i. 66; peningah., Mar.; fata-h., Grett. 151. II. a *nickname*, Glúm., Orku.
 hrúga, að, to *heap, pile up*, with dat.
 hrúgald, n. a *heap, mass*, Fas. ii. 134.
 hrúkr, m. a *nickname*, Landn.
 HRÚTR, m. a *ram*, Grág. i. 427, 502, 503, Grett. 148, Rd. 260, Fs. 25, Stj. 580, Pr. 478, Fms. xi. 149; the zodiacal sign, Rr. 1812. 17: spec. phrases, svá sem börn góra hrúta með fingrum sér, as children make rams with their fingers, i. e. by twisting their fingers into the shape of rams' horns, Fms. v. 348, a child's game still well known in Icel.; skera hrúta, to *swore aloud* (cp. hrjóta B), Stef. Ól.; so, ic hrúti = *sterto* in king Alfred's Gr. II. as a pr. name Hrótr; in local names, Hróts-staðir, Hróta-fjörðr, Hrótr-ey, Landn. COMPS: hrúta-ber, n., botan. *rubus saxatilis, the stone-bramble*. hrútaberja-lyng, n. the *rubus ling*. Hrótr-firðingr, m. a *man* from Hrótafjörðr. hrút-lamb, n. a *ram lamb*, Jb. 294. hrút-mál, n. and hrút-mánuðr, m. 'ram months,' the winter months, when sheep are at heat; frá vetrnóttum til hrút máls, Vm. 7; in Edda 103 the ram month is the 3rd month of winter. hrúts-fall, n. a *ram's carcass*, Stj. 483. hrúts-gæra, u, f. the *skin and fleece* of a ram, Stj. 306. hrúts-horn, n. a *ram's horn*. hrúta-höfn, f. *pasture* for rams, Vm. 7. hrúts-höfuð, n. a *ram's head*, Rd. 260, 281. hrúts-mark (-merki, -líki), n. the *sign* Aries, Rb. hrúts-reyfi, n. a *ram's fleece*, MS. 732. hrúts-svið, n. pl. a *roasted ram's head*, the Scot. 'singed head.'
 hrúzi, a, m., dimin. from hrútr, a *ramkin*; hvað kemr til, hrússi minn, (κρίε πέπον), að þú fer síðastr af fénu út úr hellinum, Od. ix. 447.
 hryða, u, f. [hroði], *excretion*, Edda ii. 430.
 HRYÐJA, hrúddi, = ryðja, [cp. hrjóða], to *clear*; hryðja dóm, h. kvíð, a law phrase, to *challenge*, Grág. ii. 85, 237 new Ed.
 hryðja, u, f. [hroði and hrjóða II], *rough weather, sleet, tempest*; mörg er hryðja mótlatís um aldr, Stef. Ól.: medic. fits of *couging* with

excretion, of a sick person: metaph. an *outrage, foul deed*. hryðja verk, n. a *foul, brutal deed*, Fas. iii. 445.
 hryfi, n. [hrufa], a *scab*, Bs. i. 181, ii. 23.
 hrygg-afl, n. *strength of the back*, Fas. ii. 345, Greg. 22, MS. 655 xi. 2.
 hrygg-boginn, part. *bowed, bent*, Thom. 356.
 hrygg-brjóta, braut, to *break the back*.
 hrygg-brotinn, part. *broken-backed*, Fms. x. 240, Greg. 48: metaph. an unhappy wooer is said to be hryggbrotinn.
 hrygg-brotna, að, to *break one's back*, Bård. 177.
 HRYGGÐ or hrygð, f. *affliction, grief, sorrow*, Fms. i. 135, vi. 61, 237, ix. 494 (v. l.), Johann. 97, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. COMPS: hrygðar-búnaðr and hrygðar-búningr, m. a *mourning dress*, Stj. 504, 642. hrygðar-dagr, m. a *day of mourning and sorrow*, Fms. vii. 15. hrygðar-efni, n. *matter, cause of sorrow*, Bs. i. 301.
 hrygðar-fullr, adj. *sorrowful, rueful*, Fms. ii. 162. hrygðar-grátr, m. *wailing, lamentation*, Mar. hrygðar-klæðnaðr, m. a *mourning dress*, Stj. 173, 207. hrygðar-líndi, a, m. a *mourning belt*, Stj. 20.
 hrygðar-mark, n. a *token of sorrow*, Bs. i. 144. hrygðar-mál, a *sad case*, Thom. 452. hrygðar-raust, f. a *cry of sorrow*, Fas. 41. 9. hrygðar-samligr, adj. *mournful*, Mar. hrygðar-svirr, a *mournful look*, 625, 96. hrygðar-söngr, m. a *dirge*, 625, 195.
 hrygð-dreginn, part. *bowed, bent*, Thom. 478.
 hryggi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *mournful, sad*, Fms. vi. 229, Sks. 22, Stj. 573, Róm. 239.
 HRYGGJA, ð, older form hryggva, hryggvir, Harms. 60; hrygg ask, Pd. 36; hryggvisk, Fms. ii. 42: [A. S. *breowan*; Engl. *rue*] — *distress, grieve*, with acc., Post. 645, 82, Karl. 481, Fas. i. 178, Isl. ii. 231. hryggja, Fms. iii. 164, Band. 12 new Ed., Thom. 456, passim. I. reflex. to become *grieved*, Pd. 36, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 225, N. T., Vida Pass., and in hymns; Mítt hjarta hvað svo hryggist þú? (= *Wartu betrübt du dich, mein Herz?*), Hólabók 208.
 hrygg-knýttr, part. *bumpbacked*, Karl. 547.
 hrygg-leikr, m. (-leiki), *affliction, grief, sorrow*, 623, 57, Fms. 357, 368, Sks. 228, Bs. i. 78.
 hrygg-lengja, u, f. *the back of a hide*.
 hrygg-ligr, adj. = hryggiligr, Al. 59, 60.
 hrygg-lundir, f. pl. the *loins*, Fms. ii. 82, Eb. 109 new Ed.; in t. Sdm. 1. 1, 'hrælundir' is no doubt a false reading for hrygglundir, the loins.
 HRYGGR, m., gen. hryggjar, pl. hryggir, [A. S. *brýgg*; Engl. *ridge* (but only in the metaph. sense); O. H. G. *brucki*; Germ. *ricke*, Dan. *ryg*; Swed. *rygg*] — *the back, spine, vertebrae dorsii*, in men and beasts, the spine of a fish being called *dálkr*, q. v.; and even used of serpents, orma-h., Vsp. 44, Fms. v. 157, vii. 208, Nj. 129, 155, Gpl. 45, Karl. 426, Bs. i. 354, ii. 167, Grett. 90, 112. II. metaph. a *ridge*, Gisl. 34, Landn. 115; fjall-h., a *mountain ridge*; in local names, as Óld hrygg: the middle of a piece of stuff or cloth, opp. to jaðr (the edge) mæla (klæði) at hrygg eða jaðri, Grág. i. 498; hrygg bréfsins, the back of a letter, D. N. i. 593, v. 839: of an edge of a stud, þiðr. 73. COMPS: hryggjar-liðr, m. a *vertebra*. hryggjar-stykki, n. a kind of *du* (from a spot on the back), the *sheldrake* (?), Edda (Gl.): metaph. the name of an old Icel. historical work, Fms. vii. (Mork.).
 HRYGGR, adj., old acc. hryggvan, with a characteristic *v*; comp. hryggri, Finn. 224, and hryggvari; superl. hryggvastr: [A. S. *breucus*, Engl. *rueful*] — *afflicted, grieved, distressed*, Ls. 31, Gkv. 3. 1, Fms. 290, v. 210, 239, ix. 500, Al. 56, Stj. 520, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.
 hrygg-spenna, u, f. a *wrestling* term, 'back-spanning,' claspings arms round one another's back, Fas. iii. 414.
 hryggving, f. = hryggð, Mar.
 hrygla, u, f. [Dan. *rallen*], medic. a *rattling* in the throat or bronch tubes; hósti og h., a *cough* and h.; dauda-h., the *death-rattle*.
 hrygna, u, f. [hrogn], a *fish* which has roe, Fas. ii. 112, Edda (Gl.)
 HRYLLA, t. [hrollr], to *shudder*; mig hryllir við því, I *shudder* at it, hrylli-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *ghastly, horrible*.
 hrylling, f. *horror*.
 HRYMASK, ð, [hrumr], = hrumast, Pr. 409, Bs. ii. 155, Rb. 3: 346: hrymðr, part. *infirm* from age, Dropl. 15, Hrafn. 15.
 hrymja, ð, = hruma, Hb. 28.
 Hrymr, m. name of an old giant, Vsp., the *old, infirm* (?).
 hryn-henda, u, f. a kind of *metre*, the *dróttkvæði* (q. v.), contain eight syllables in each line instead of the usual six, Edda (Ht.) 62–64: name of poems composed in this metre, Fms. vi. 26.
 hryn-hendr, adj. *composed in the metre hrynghenda*, Edda (Ht.)
 HRYNJA, pres. hryn, pret. hrundi, part. hrunit: — to *fall to rubble* down; björgin hrynja, Edda 41; vegginn var hruninn (*dile dated*), Fær. III; vegginn hrundi fyrir eldnum, Orkn. 350; hvc múrar hafa niðr hrunit, Karl. 130; grjóf eða björg eða jörð hryn, Ská 169; þá munu þeir taka at segja fjöllunum, hrynid yfir oss, Luke x. 30; og stjörnir himins hrundu á jörðina (better hrjúðuðu), Rev. vi. cp. Matth. vii. 25, 27, where hrundi would be the right word, although féll is here used in the Icel. version. II. metaph. to *stream, flow* of garments, jafnskjótt sem klæðit hrundi ofan um hann, Orkn. 11

nd hánum hrynja lukla, Vkv. 16, 19: of fluids, to stream, pour
k er þeir vóru í brjósti hennar (of a wave), þá hrundi hún öll,
4; hrynja hafbáur, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse): of blood, tears,
ryrnur blóðit ofan ú kápu-skautið, Háv. 45; hvat berr nú þat
far minn, at þér hrynja tár? Ld. 132, cp. the verse in Gísl. 2; sem
þ hraðast hrundi, himins í dimmu skúr (of rain), Pass. 23. 3: of
in hair, Edda ii. 500 (in a verse): of a song, hrynjandi háttir,
reing, flowing metre, = hrynhenda, Edda (Ht.) 136. 2. of
rynja á hæla e-m, to be sbut on one's heels, of one who is turned
oors, Skv. 3. 66, (in prose, skella ú hæla e-m.)

andi, a, m. (or f.?), a streamer fastened to a staff, Gísl. 103,
veras the other Recension (20, 21) has hrímandi, which appears
error; see Mr. Dasent's Gísl the Outlaw, p. 39.

u, f. [hross], a mare; and hryssi, n., in compds, mer-hryssi,
hisi.

ng, m. coarseness, brutality; see hreysingr.
m. a 'rowing,' snoring, Fas. i. 232, Bs. ii. 230.

ð, [hrúga], to heap together, Lat. cumulare, Karl. 259.
ngar, m. pl. descendants of Hrútr (II), Landn.

n., old dat. hrævi or hræfi, (spelt hreifi, Hkv. 2. 23), gen. pl.
hræfa), Lex. Poët. passim: [Ulf. braiv in braiva-dubo = τρωγών,
A. S. breauc; O. H. G. brœð]—a dead body, carrion, Grág.
lj. 27, Bret. 68, Stj. 201, Sturl. i. 28, Fms. iv. 244: carrion,
bit, x. 308, passim.

II. the wreck, fragments of a thing;
n brutu þar skip sitt, ok görðu ór hrænum (the wreck) skip
eir kölluðu Trökylly, Landn. 157: scraps or chips of trees or
á á hann at höggva til þess er hann þarf at bæta þat, ok láta
lj, Grág. ii. 295; þá eigu þeir at taka við af fjöru manns, ok
kost sinn, ok láta liggja eptir hræ, 356; en ef hann vill bæta
úti sína, þá á hann at hafa við til þess, hvárt sem hann vill ór
úr fjöru, ok láta eptir liggja hræ, 339; ep. hráviði and hrár
áis sense still remains in the mod. hræði! hræði mitt, hræ-tetrið,
teb! poor fellow! as also in hróð, n. a mere wreck, ruin, an
vdated tbing; skips-hró, kistu-hró, etc.; and metaph. hróði,
t! hún hefir aldrei verið heima, hróði! það getr aldrei orðið
henni, hróinu, Pilttr og Stúlka 26.

COMPDS: hræ-barinn,
æ II], crusbed; hræbarnar hlímar, felled saplings, Stor. 2.
ryngr, adj. bloody, Akv. 36. hræ-dýri, n. a carrion beast,
i. 80.

hræ-fasti, a, m. = hrælog, Mork. 142 (in a verse).
lj, m. a carrion bird, fowl, bird of prey, Stj. 464, Bret. 68, (raven,
te.) hræ-gifr, n. = hradyri, Lex. Poët. hræ-klóf, f. the claw
fugl, K. þ. K. 132.

hræ-kvikindi, n. (hræ-kind, f.), a
east, K. þ. K. 132, Fas. iii. 265, Stj. 582. hræ-köstr, m. a
útr, Fms. vi. (in a verse). hræ-ljómi, a, m. = hrælog, Bs. ii.

hræ-ljós, n. = hrælog, Sturl. iii. 215. hræ-log, n. a 'carrion-
light which gleams round decomposing matter, hrælog brunnu
þeirra, svá at af lýsti, Sturl. ii. 50: mod. hrævar-eldr. Hræ-
n. carrion swallower, name of a giant, Edda, Vpm.

hræva-
-þefr, a, a smell as of carrion, Fms. viii. 230, x. 213.
rautr, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.) hræva-kuldi, a, m.

ld, Gg. 12. hrævar-eldr, m. = hrælog, hrævar-lykt,
m. as of carrion. In poetry blood is called hræ-dögg, -lækr,
ollr, -vín: weapons, hræ-frakki (see frakka, p. 169), -gagarr,
n., -leiptr, -linnr, -ljómi, -máni, -naðr, -seiðr, -síkr, -sildir,
ðeinn: a shield, hræ-borð, -net: carrion crows, hræ-gammr,
gr, -skúfir, -skærr, Lex. Poët.

hræ-
DA, d, [Engl. dread], to frighten, with acc., Fms. iii. 48, vi. 147,
), passim.

II. reflex. hræðask, to be afraid of, to dread,
with acc.; h. e-n, to fear one, Nj. 57, Fms. ix. 242; h. Guð, to fear
t. 656 C. 4; hræðumk ekki hót þín, Skv. 2. 9: with prep., h.
ms. x. 358, Sæm. 131 (prose); hræðumk ek við reidi Óðins,
h. fyrir e-m, Bær. 2: with infin. not to dare, hræðask at ljúga,
A. 16; h. at gjalda, Fms. viii. 252.

hræ-
æð, adj. (prop. a participle, like Old Engl. adread), afraid, fright-
d, Nj. 105, Sd. 144, Fms. vi. 118; manna hræðdastr, i. 216; h.
t-gbenedn at a tbing, Nj. 205; vera h. um e-t, to fear, be alarmed
bing, Fms. vii. 156, x. 18: it seems to be used as a subst. in Al.
i. 531; ú-hræðr, fearless.

hræ-
iga, adv. dreadfully, fearfully, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 417.

hræ-
ligr, adj. dreadful, fearful, terrible, Fms. i. 138, ix. 489, Ísl. ii.
22, 477, Al. 37.

hræ-
na, adj. timid, Fms. vi. 155.

hræ-
or hræzla, u, f. dread, fear, Nj. 142, Eg. 41, Sturl. ii. 5, passim.

hræ-
ðeðslu-fullr, adj. in great fear, Sól. hræðslu-lauss,
hæss.

hræ-
ðð, (hreifna, Fas. i. 220, Fms. xi. 90), to tolerate, bear with; in
re, h. um e-t, menn þóttusk trautt mega um h. hans skaplyndi ok
lj. xi. 90; ok mátti um h. meðan Högna lifði, Fas. i. 220, Am. 67;

hræ-
tí um þat hræfa lengr, it is no longer tolerable, Fs. 31.

hræ-
adj. cadaverous, Yt. 15.

hræ-
skg, f. spitting, Hom.

HRÆKJA, t, [hrúki], to hawk, spit, Bs. i. 347, Fb. i. 330, Stj. 325,
Róm. 240, Landn. 247; h. út, to spit out, N. G. L. i. 11, Mark vii. 33;
h. á e-n, to spit on one, Matth. xxvii. 30.

hræla, að, older ræla, to beat a loom with a weaver's rod; hún
hrælaði vefinn með gullhræl, Od. v. 62, hrælaðr örur, Darr.; h. dún,
to shake eider-down on a frame to cleanse it.

HRÆLL, m., but ræll seems the true form, the b being spurious,
[cp. A. S. reol; Engl. reel, = Gr. κερπίς, Od. v. 62]—a weaver's rod or
sley, Nj. 275; dún-hræll, a stick to clean eider-down.

hræmug-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), hideous, disgraceful.

hræpa, t, [hróp], to libel, defame, with acc., Níðstr. 6; h. Guð, to
blaspheme, Mar. (655 xi. B. 1); hræpir hann Heimdól, Frump. (pref.)

HRÆRA, ð, i. e. hrœra: [A. S. breran; Engl. rear; O. H. G. bruo-
rian; Germ. rübrren; Dan. røre; Swed. röra]—to move:

I. with acc., Hym. 33; h. herbúðir sínar, Stj.; þeir fluttu burt þá er
hrærandi vóru, Fms. v. 97; þær gátu öngau muga hrært, Fb. i. 522;
ef vér hrærum hann, ii. 129; h. tungu, to move the tongue, Stor. 1; Guð
hrærir alla stjörn hugar þeirra, Sks. 479.

II. to stir, so as to
mix; hrærdú allt saman með ok silfr, Fms. iv. 298 (Hkr. ii. 220): to
stir with a ladle in cooking, hræra í katlinum, Eb. 70 new Ed.; h. í
pottinum, h. í graut, súpu, to stir in the kettle, to stir the porridge, broab,
etc.; vindr hrærir stór höf, Edda: metaph. to stir in a matter, Bs. ii.

115, Róm. 257; also, h. um e-t, þorst. Síðu H. 6; h. e-t, id., Karl. 187,
Bs. ii. 35; h. við e-u, to touch a tbing, Þiðr. 165.

III. reflex.
to stir, move oneself; þá hrærisk heinin í höfði Þór, Edda; því at ek ætla
höðan hvergi at hrærask hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eðr bruni, Nj. 201;
þau sjálf megu hvergi hrærask ór stað nema þau sé af öðrum borin eðr
dregin, Fms. i. 139, x. 373; allt þú er kvikt hrærisk, Sks. 715; limarnar
hrærdusk, Eg. 377; hvat liggir þar, mér þykkir sem þat hrærisk stundum?
Fas. ii. 507; mátti hann þaðan hvergi hrærask, Nj. 203.

2. metaph.,
at þessum hlutum hrærisk (arises) heipt ok hatr, Al. 6; tunga hrærisk
til únytra orða, Greg. 25.

HRÆRAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen røyri; cp. Lat. crus], the groin, reins;
hræra (acc.), Edda (Lauf.); hann háfði steinsótt, ok lú steininni í hræ-
runni, sú er stemdi þurftina, Bs. i. 310; kom spjótið upp í hrærana, ok
renndi ofan í lærit, Sturl. iii. 14.

hræri-grautr, m. a mess of porridge, the Scot. 'stirabout.'
hræri-ligr, mod. hræran-ligr, adj. movable; ú-hræriligr, immovable,
Skálda 173, 204, Stj. 18.

hræring, f. motion, stir, Edda 52, Bs. ii. 159; h. líkamans, Greg. 72;
h. hafsins, Rb. 438; sjóvar h., Sks. 51; h. tungls, 438; bíðandi eptir vatn-
sins hræringu, John v. 3 (= Gr. κίνησις).

II. metaph. emotion; girndir
ok hræringar, Stj. 35; úleyfðar hræringar, Magn. 468; af sjálfra sínum hræ-
ringum, of their own impulse, H. E. ii. 75; geðs hræringar, emotious.

hræringr, m. 'stirabout,' cp. hræringr.

hræsi-brekkja, u, f., in the phrase, fara e-t á hræsi-brekku, to expose to
scorn and ridicule; see rækibrekkja.

hræsinn, adj. boasting, vaunting, Sighvat, Hm. 6.

hræsna, að, to feign; h. fyrir e-m, to act hypocritically before one.

hræsnari, a, m. a hypocrite, Matth. vi. 2, 5, 16, vii. 5, etc., Pass., Vídal.

HRÆSNI, f. [hrús], vanity, self-esteem, self-glorification, Stj. 644;
sjálfhóf ok h., Fms. ii. 267, Bs. ii. 16, Barl. 51, Róm. 267; göra e-t
til hræsní, Fs. 88; fyrir tíma h., 'pro vanâ humanæ laudis jactantiâ,'
Hom. 22; always so in old writers, but at the time of the Reforma-
tion it assumed the sense of

II. hypocrisy (ὕποκρισις of the
N. T.), and is constantly with its compds used so in the N. T., Vídal.,
Pass., etc.

HRÖKKVA (also spelt hreyqua), pret. hrökk, pl. hrukku; pres.
hrekki ok hrökk, pl. hrökkva; subj. hrykki ok hreykki; part. hrokkinn;
with neg. suff. hrökkvat, Km. 23:—to fall back, recoil, be repelled, with
the notion of a shrinking or reeling motion; Jarl hrökk ofan á Barðam,
Fms. ii. 324; Hallvarðr hafði hrokkit fram ör lyptinguuni ok á mitt skipit,
viii. 388; with prep., þá gerðu þeir hrið ena þriðju ok vóru við lengi, eptir
þat hrukku þeir frá, Nj. 115; kappa tvá þá er flestir urðu frá at hrökkva,
Fms. v. 162; h. fyrir, to give way to a shock; gekk konungur svá hart
fram, at allt hrökk fyrir honum, i. 45; ok sýndisk þegar sú fylking h.
fyrir, viii. 14; ok svá ryðjask þeir nú um at allt hrökkri liðit fyrir, xi.
132: h. til, to suffice, cp. Dan. slaa til, of means, money: h. undan (to
draw back) hrukku Baglar þá undan, ix. 30: h. við, to give way; ok
verðr Sigvaldi nú við at h., xi. 95; ok muntú ekki annat mega en h.
við, Nj. 90: to start up, from fear: h. upp, to be thrown open, of a door;
to start up from sleep, h. upp með andfelum.

2. metaph., nær þótti
hvert tré h. fyrir, every rafter seemed to give way, creak, Gísl. 31; at nær
þótti skipit h. fyrir ok braka þótti í hverju tré, 115; til þess er hrökk
undir miðdegi, till it drew nigh midday, Fas. i. 506 (where better rökk,
from rökva); hrökk hræfrakki, Gísl. (in a verse).

III. to curl,
of hair; há hans ok skegg er gult sem silki ok hrokkr sem lokar-spánn,
Þiðr. 20; hann hafði gult har ok hrokk mjök, Fms. vii. 239; dókk-
jarpr á háir ok hrokk mjök, Ld. 274; part. hrokkinn, curled; hrokkit háir,
Sturl. iii. 122; hrokkinn-hárr and hrokk-hárr, q. v.; með hrokknum
(wrinkled) kinnum, Sks. 170.

hrökkva, *ð* and *t*, causal of the last verb, to *drive back, beat, whip*; ok beit eigi heldr á eum tálknskíði væri brökt um, *iban if it had been beaten with a reed*, Fas. ii. 534, 556: to *spur or whip* a horse, eptir þat hrökki hann hestinn, Sturl. iii. 50; þá hrökði þóðr hestinn undir sér ok kváð þetta við raust, 317; Eldgrímur vill nú skilja ok hrökkr hestinn, Ld. 150; þeir hrökkva hann síðau brott, *they whipped him off*, Mar. II. reflex. to *fall back*; hann skyldi geyma at engir hreykðisk aprt, *that none should lag behind*, Sturl. ii. 211; þeir hrökusk (*staggered to and fro*) þar í lengi dags, Grett. 147 new Ed. 2. esp. to *coil, wriggle*, of the movement of a snake; ormr hrökvisk (*hroques*) ok es háll, Eluc. 28, Stj. 96; undan honum hrökðisk ein naðra at Oddi, Fas. ii. 300; ormrinn vill eigi inn í munninn ok hrökðisk frá í brott, Fms. ii. 179; geugu menn eptir orminum þar til er hann hrökðisk í jörð niðr, vi. 297; þá skreid haum í munn honum ok hrökðiz þegar niðr í kviðinn, x. 325; hrökvisk hann um hans fötleggi, Stj. 96, cp. hrökkvi-áll.

hrökkvi-áll, m., a *wriggling eel*, poet. for a *snake*, Bragi: **hrökkviskafl**, m., poet. = brák (q. v.), a *tanner's tool*, Fms. vi. (in a verse): **hrökkvi-vöndr**, m., a *whip*, Lex. Poët. **hrökkvir**, m. a *giant*, Edda (Gl.) **hröklast**, *ad*, to *reel*, Mag. 158, freq.: used also of a snake.

HRÖNN, f., gen. hrannar, pl. hrannir, a *wave*, esp. used in poetry, Stor. 6, Hkv. i. 26, passim: a *ship* is called **hrann-blakkr**, -valr, *the steed, bawlf of the wave*, (also hranna elgr, hranna hrafn, *the elk, raven of the wave*); gold is called **hrann-blik**, -eldr, *wave-fire*, Lex. Poët.: **hrann-garðr**, m., a *wall of waves*, id.

II. in prose, old and esp. mod., **hrannir**, f. pl. *the beaps or swatbes* of seaweed and shells along the beach; hræs hrannir, *beaps of staine*, Edda (Ht.) 2. dat. pl. **hrönnum**, adverb. in *beaps*, Lat. *caeruatim*, = unnvörpum, drepr hann hirnömem konungs hrönnum niðr, Fas. i. 105. III. one of the northern Nereids was called **hrönn**, Edda.

HRÖR, spelt hreyr and reyr, n. [A. S. *bryre* = *ruina*], a *corpse*, Lat. *cadaver*, Gkv. i. 5, 11; köglar frænda hrörs, Stor. 4; sækja um hrör, Grág. ii. 141; ekki skulu þer taka á hrörum þeirra, því at þau vikendi eru úhrein, Levit. xi. 8; alla fugla þá er fjóra fætr hafa, skal ekki eta, ok hvergi maðr er tekr á hrörum (not hrejum) þeirra, þá saugask hann, Stj. 316. Levit. xi. 20. II. metaph. an *old decayed thing*, a *ruin, wreck, a fallen tomb*, akin to hreysi (q. v.), the *b* being borne out by alliteration in Ýt. 19; Yngva hrör, 6; Dyggva hrör, 7; fylkis hrör, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); as also Ýt. 19, where the sense is that the king was buried in the avalanche of stones,—horfinn foldar beinum Högna hrörs: in local names, Tryggva-hreyr, Hkr. i. 178.

hrörask, *ð*, = hröna (?); fár er hvatr er hrörask tekr, ef í barnesku er blaudr, Fm. 6, a saying. **hrör-ligr**, adj. *'corpse-like, ruinous, dilapidated*, Fms. iv. 93 (of houses): of men, *infirm, worn by age*.

hrörna, *ad*, to *fall into decay*, of buildings or the like, K. þ. K. 54, Fms. iii. 147, xi. 311, Eb. 6 new Ed.; heimr hrörnar, Hom.; þótt laudit hrörni, Landn. 168, v. l.: to *wither*, tré hrörnar, Sks. 144, 665 6 A. ii. 11; hrörnar blóm, Eluc.; hrörnar þöll, Hm. 49; eigi losnuða hans tennr eð hrörnuðu, Stj. 348. 2. to *become infirm, worn out by age*; únd vár hrörnar, Stj. 332; mér gömlum karli, hrörnanda á hverjum degi, Sks. 730; mannsaldrar voru þá meiri en nú, ok hrörnuðu menn seinna, Mag. 89.

hrörnan, f. *decay, dilapidation*, Pm. 33. **hu** or **hú**, interj. *ho!* Sks. 304, 365.

HUGA, *ad*, or better hugði, (as from hyggja, q. v.), to *mind*, Lat. *excogitare*, to *make out, think out*; ráðit er nú hugat, Fms. xi. 21; hugat hefi ek mér ráð, Gisl. 15; Fátt er of vandlega hugat, a saying. 2. *huga* e-m e-t, to *keep in store for one*; verk hefi ek hugat þér, Nj. 53, Róm. 211; hverjar föðurbættir hann hefir hugat Hákonu konungi, Fms. vii. 261. 3. with prepp.; e-m er umhugat um e-t, *one is concerned about*; mér mun mest um hugat, Ísl. ii. 150; allt skulda-lið hans þat er honum var mest um hugat, Al. 21; svá at eigi þurfi um at huga félat, Vápn. 30; huga at e-u (see athuga, athugi), to *attend to, look after*; þá var at hugat sárum Kormaks, Korm. 244, Fms. vi. 137; ef rétt er at hugt, *if it is rightly considered*, Al. 86; huga fyrir e-u, to *provide for*, Fms. vi. 127; i-huga, at-huga, to *consider*.

hugaðlát-liga, adv. *amiably, lovingly*, Bs. ii. 49. **hugað-látr**, adj. *engaging, amiable*; h. ok veðlát, O. H. L. 22, Fms. vii. 321, x. 152, v. l.; h. ok þokkasell, ix. 246, v. l.

hugað-liga, adv. *attentively*; heyrta h., Hom. 86: **boldly**, Fms. vi. 141. **hugaðr**, adj. *minded, disposed*, Stor. 14; vera e-m vel h., Fms. x. 267; görðisk þá fólkitt honum lítt hugat, 264, Þiðr. 311. 2. *bold, stout-bearded*, Nj. 264; h. vel, Bs. i. 36, Lv. 38, freq.

hugað-samliga, adv. *kindly*, Stj. 6: *carefully*, Fas. i. 363. **hugað-samligr**, adj. *devout*; h. bænn, *devout prayer*, Greg. 49. **hugað-samr**, adj. *gentle, engaging*, Fms. viii. 447.

hugall, adj. *mindful, attentive*, Hm. 14: *kind, charitable*, Skálda 163; and so in mod. usage, **hugull** = *attentive to the wants and wishes of another*; górh., Band. 4: neut. *hugalt, carefully*, Fas. i. 8. COMPS: **hugul-samr**, adj. *charitable in small things*. **hugul-semi**, f. *charitableness*.

hugan, f. a *mind*; hafa h. fyrir e-u, Fms. xi. 238: *attention*, Rd. 280.

hugð, f. and **hugða**, u, f. [A. S. *hyð* and *hygð*; Engl. *heed*]:—*interest, affection*; leggja hugðu til e-s, to *take interest in, feel love for* on Fms. vi. 280; at konungr leggur enga hugðu til hests síns, *be heeded not*, Bs. i. 633; mæla, ræða af hugðu, to *speak from one's heart*, Bjarn. 40, 58. COMPS: **hugðar-erendi**, n. = *hugðarnál*, Skálda 17. **hugðar-mál**, n. *matters which one has at heart*, Ísl. ii. 98. **hugðmaðr**, m. (*hugðar-maðr*), *an intimate friend*, Bs. i. 175; frændr hugðar-menn, Fms. viii. 103, 231, ix. 525, Bs. ii. 156.

hugga, *ad*, to *comfort*, with acc., Bs. i. 238, 318, ii. 149, Fms. v. 23 vi. 234, x. 367, Greg. 22: to *soothe one crying or weeping*, esp. hug barnið; óhuggandi, *crying bitterly*: reflex. to *be comforted*, Fs. 38, L. 286, Fas. i. 205, Hom. 49, Hkv. 2. 27, N. T., Pass., Vídal. passim.

hugga, f. *comfort, consolation*, 623, 13, 52, Eb. 44 new Ed., Fms. i. 173, v. 241, vi. 234, 371, Sks. 106, freq. COMPS: **huggunar-lau** adj. *'comfort-less'*, 623, 56. **huggunar-orð**, n. a *word of comfort* Stj. 195, Greg. 39. **huggunar-sýn**, f. *a comforting sight*, Po. **huggunar-ván**, f. *hope of comfort*, Fms. vi. 234.

huggandi, a, m. a *comforter*, Stj. 511. **huggari**, a, m. a *comforter*, 656 C. 42, Barl. 181, Th. 77, Stj. 3 eccl. = Παράκλητος, *the Holy Ghost*, Sks. 132, N. T., Pass., Hólabók, Vída.

hugi, a, m. = *hugr*, Hbl. 21, Edda 24, Glúm. 323, Hkr. ii. 243, Stj. and passim, the weak and strong forms being used almost indiscriminately both in old and mod. usage, as also in the compds, *huga-gó huga-fullr*, = *hug-góðr*, *hug-fullr*, q. v.; *á-hugi*, *zeal*; *var-hugi*, *cautious* at-hugi, *attention*. II. a pr. name, Fms.; cp. mid. Lat. *Hug*, Engl. *Hugb*.

Huginn, m. the wise raven of Odin, Gm., Edda. **hugna**, *ad*, to *please*; e-m hugnar e-t, *something pleases one, one is pleased, satisfied with it*; h. vel, illa, Eg. 395, Lv. 34, Fs. 27, I. 152, Fas. i. 220, Glúm. 355, 365, Orkn. 14, Korm. 154, Ld. 328, Ba. 7 new Ed.: reflex., e-m hugnar e-t, *id.*, Ld. 50, Ó. H. 43, Eg. 96 (v. Sturl. i. 24, Str. 19).

hugnan, f. a *pleasing, comforting*, Háv. 57. **HUGR**, m., gen. *hugar*, dat. *hugi* and *hug*, pl. *hugir*; an older form *hogr* occurs in very old MSS., e.g. *hog-gaði*, 655 xxv. 2, and remains in the compds *hog-varr* etc., see p. 280: [Ulf. *hugs* = *v* but only once, in Ephes. iv. 17, whereas he usually renders *vois* etc. other words, as *frapi, aba, muus*; A. S. *byge*; *Hél. hugi*; O. H. G. *bu*; Dan. *bu*; Swed. *båg*; *hyggja, hugga, hyggð, -hel* (q. v.) are all kind words and point to a double final]:—*mind*, with the notion of *thought* answering to Germ. *gedanke*; *hugr* er býr hjarta nær, Hm. 94; engi h. má hyggja, Fms. v. 241; enn er eptir efi hug minnum, 623, 26; í eða verki, *in mind or act*, Fms. vi. 9; koma e-m í *hug*, to *come into a mind*, to *bebink one*, iv. 117, Fb. ii. 120, 325; vera í *hug* e-m, to *be one's mind*; þat mun þér ekki í *hug*, *thou art not in earnest*, Nj. 46, F. iv. 143; hafa e-t í *hug*, to *have a thing in mind, intend*; renna *hug* sín to *run in one's mind, consider*, vii. 19; renna *hug* or *hugum* til e-s, H. 114; koma *hug* á e-t, to *call to mind, remember*, 623, 16; leiða *hugum*, to *consider*, Sks. 623; leiða at *huga*, Skv. 1; ganga, líða, hv e-m ör *hug*, to *forget*, Ó. H. 157, Fms. vi. 272; snúa *hug* sínum (at, frá) e-u, to *turn one's mind after (to, from) a thing*, iv. 87, Eb. 2 mæla um *hug* sér, to *feign, dissimulate*, Fær. 33 new Ed., Hkv. 2. 15; orka tveggja *huga* um e-t, to *be of two minds about a thing*, þjal. orkask *huga* á e-t, to *resolve*, Grett. 207 new Ed.; ef þér lét nól tveggja *huga* um þetta mál, *if thou be of two minds about the matter*, 112 new Ed.; ok ljær mér þess *hugar* (thus *emend*) at né einn fái far honum, *I ween that none will be a match for him*, Fms. xi. 96.

denoting *mood, heart, temper, feeling, affection*; *góðr* h., a *good, heart*, Hm. 118; *illr* h., *ill temper, spite*, id.; *heil* h., *sincerity*, Sö hroskr h., Hm. 90; í *góðum hug*, in a *good mood*, Fms. vi. 110, ix. (v. l.), Stj. 453; in plur., vera í *hugum* *góðum*, Fas. i. 441 (in a ve or simply, í *hugum*, 'in one's mind,' *cheerful*, Hkm. 9, Hm. 11; reidr ok í *hugum*, *both when angry and when glad*, Post. 168; í rei *hug*, in *angry mood*, Fms. vi. 4; í *hördum hug*, in *hard (sad) mood* *tressed*, 655 xii. 3; í *illum hug*, in *evil mood*; af *illum hug*, from all *heart*, 686 B. 2 (Matth. xxii. 37), cp. Hm. 125; and adverb., *ails in from all one's heart*, Hom. 68; all *hugar* *feginna*, Hom. (St.); rey *hugi* við, to *try one another's mind, make close acquaintance*, Fb. iii. þvi at hón vildi reynask *hugum* við hann (*examine him*), Fs. 128; í þeirra fóru saman, *their minds went together*, they loved one another 138. III. denoting *desire, wish*; leggja *hug* á um e-t, Eg. 42; leggja *hug* á e-t, Ó. H. 44, 55; leggja *litinn hug* á e-t, to *mind little*, Fms. x. 6 *neglect*, 96; leggja *hug* á konu, to *love a woman*, Fs. 137, Fb. i. 303; *hugr* á e-u, to *long, wish for a thing*, hón er svá af konum at mér lík; *hugr* á, Fms. vii. 103, Rd. 254; *hugir* þínir standa til þess *mjök*, 153; e-m rennr *hugr* til e-s, to *have affection for one*, Fb. i. 279; e-m er á e-u, to *have a mind for a thing, be eager for, have at heart*; mér er *hugr* á at selja hann, *I have no mind to sell him*, Fms. i. 80, iv. 30, vii. er þér nú jammikill *hugr* á at heyrta draum minn sem í nótt? Drop Nj. 11.

2. in plur., personified, almost like fylgja or hamingja,

ill-will or good-will being fancied as wandering abroad and their object; for this belief see the Sagas passim, esp. in dreams; Torfi mik, ok veit ek vist, at þetta eru manna hugir, Háv. 55; þu illra manna hugir þín, Þórd. 65; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnafeðr? Eigi er, Járnaðs dóttir, liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, sleepy, father? Not so, daughter, but the minds of mighty men upon me, Fb. i. 258; popular sayings referring to the travelling kind, e.g. fjóbré sem hugr manns, swift as thought (Germ. gedankenwind), e.g. the tale of the race of Hugi and Thjalfi, Edda, and of Odin's Hugin and Munin.

IV. with the notion of foreboding; þu mér hugr um, 'so says my mind to me,' I forebode, Fs. 127; svá hugr um segja, sem konungr myndi úmjúklega taka þvi, kváð sér illa hugr sagt hafa um hennar gjaforð, her wedlock bed bim evil, Isl. ii. 19; en kváðsk þó úvist hugr um segja, hver . . . , þad little hope, bow . . . , Fb. i. 360; e-m býr e-t í hug, it bodes i. ii. 32; bað konungi þat helzt í hug, at . . . , Ó. H. 195, Eg. 21 (ba IV); göra sér í hug, to imagine, Fms. viii. 338; telja sér í Fb. ii. 322, Eb. 204.

V. denoting courage; hugr raðr á sigri, a stout heart is half the battle, a saying, Fms. vi. 429 (in a hugr ok áræði, Stj. 71; með hálfum hug, half-heartedly, faintly; egum hug, fearlessly; herða huginn, Eg. 407, Ó. H. 241; engi er ónum, Hkr. i. 338; treysta hug sínum, Odd. 112 new Ed.; hugar bold, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse), Korm. 200; bregðask at hug, Þórd. segi þér, at mér fylgi engi hugr, Fms. vii. 297; engi hugr mun hlám, 356, passim.

VI. COMPS: hugar-angr, n. heart's al. II. hugar-beiskleikr, m. bitterness of mind, Stj. 290. hugar-bót, f. comfort, Dropl. 11. hugar-burðr, m. fancy. hugar-m. distress of mind, Fas. i. 171, iii. 81. hugar-far, n. state esp. in a moral sense, Bs. i. 317, 716, ii. 33, Thom. 40, N. T., hugar-fýst, f. desire, Magn. 468. hugar-glögg, adj. arrow-minded, Fbr. (in a verse). hugar-góðr, adj. good of d. Sks. 437. hugar-hræring, f. emotions, Bs. i. 703. hugar-frowardness of mind, Barl. 4. hugar-kráptr, m. strength Stj. 173. hugar-látliga, adv. = hugaðlátliga. hugar-fancy, disposition of mind; eptir sinni h., after one's own fancy, Stj. 451, Barl. 25, Fms. vi. 109; göra sér e-t í hugarhúnd, to fancy, freq. hugar-ótti, a, m. fright, terror, Fms. vi. 353. hugar-ruglan, -ruplan, f. wandering of mind, insanity, Al. 55, Pr. 121, 256. hugar-speki, f. wisdom, Hsm. 33. 3. hugar-n. hugar-styrkt, f. strength of mind, Stj. 132. hugar-válaðr, pondria, despair, Bs. i. 366, 368, 644. hugar-vil, n. = hugar-hugar-æði, n. fury, Stj. 344.

COMPS: hug-ást, f., in the phrase, unna hugástum, to love one's heart, Hkr. iii. 194, passim. hug-blauðr, adj. timid, Km. hug-bleyði, f. cowardice, Hbl. 26. hug-blíðr, adj. Bs. i. (in a verse). hug-boð, n. foreboding, fancy, Fs. 18, 2, Nj. 212, Fær. 202, Fms. viii. 118, Fb. ii. 38, passim. hug-part, what bodes one, Rd. 308. hug-borð, n. courage, metaph. al. Fms. vii. 143, Lex. Poët. hug-borg, f., poet. the breast, P. t. hug-bót, f. comfort, mind's release, Hom. 104, Stj. 466. hug-bór, adj. fickle, Hm. 101. hug-dirfð, f. courage, Karl. hug-dirfi, f. id., Karl. 346. hug-djarfr, adj. stout-hearted, Karl. 312. hug-dyggr, adj. steadfast, Mar. hug-féllsk, dep., láta h., to lose heart, despair. hug-fast-adj. steadfastly, Str. 20. hug-fastr, adj. steadfast, El. 24. adj. gloomy, Fms. v. 169. hug-feldr, adj. agreeable, Barl. hug-festa, t, to fix in one's mind, Ld. 88, Sks. 237, Orkn. i. 133; reflex., Fb. ii. 88. hug-fróum, f., hug-fró, hug- the mind's ease, relief. hug-fullr, adj. full of courage, Fms. xi. 270, Mart. 107. hug-góðr, adj. kind-hearted, Ó. H. L. 30, Fms. ii. 94, Bs. i. 166; cheerful, Sks. 446. hug-goodness of heart, mercy, 655 xxv. 2, Bs. i. 174, ii. 149, Stj. F. v. 326, Þórd. 28 new Ed., Fagrsk. 29. hug-hraustr, try of mind, of good cheer, N. T. freq. hug-hreysta, t, to orve, cheer one's heart. hug-hreysti, f. a being of good con- Pr. 54, El. 5, Fas. i. 159. hug-hryggr, adj. sorrowful, Str. 42. hf, n. change of mind; telja e-m hughvörf, to persuade a person bis conviction, Fas. i. 530, Ld. 306. hug-hægr, adj., e-m gt, easing one's mind, Glúm. 348, Bs. i. 358, Fas. ii. 91. mi, f. a 'coming to one's mind,' ingenuity, Hom. (St.) hug-adj. ingenious, Fms. vii. 225; -liga, adv. ingeniously, 351. mr (-kœmr), adj. ingenious; h. ok margbreyttinn, Vápn. St. 46, Fms. vi. 217; of things, recurring to the mind, kváð emra Vatnsdals-meyjum ef hann væri svá nær götu, i. e. they ner recollect bim, Fs. 67; helzti hugkvæmt er þau tíðendi, 6, Valla L. 218, Bjarn. 7 (dear); hversu h. hann var eptir at ní sína hvat þeim væri at harmi, Fms. vii. 103. hug-lauss, eess, faint-hearted, Ld. 232, Fbr. 35, Nj. 217, Fas. i. 192, iii.

hug-leggja, lagði, to lay to mind, consider, Fas. iii. 527. hug-d, to consider, reflect, 655 xi. 3, Ld. 204, Eg. 70, Fs. 69, vi. 280, vii. 30, Stj. 25, Barl. 115, 122, Sks. 3, Grett. 161, 6

passim. hug-leiðing, f. reflection, Gisl. 16, Barl. 113, freq. hug-létt, n. adj. light-hearted; e-m er huglétt, Stj. 290, 428, Edda 218. hug-léttir, m. mind's ease, comfort, Bs. ii. 225. hug-leikit, n. part., e-m er e-t h., with heart bent upon a thing, Fas. iii. 268. hug-leysa, u, f. timidity, Karl. 330. hug-leysi, n. id., Nj. 264, Fms. ii. 68, Karl. 318, passim. hug-litill, adj. little-minded, timid, Rb. 348, Isl. ii. 102. hug-ljúfi, a, m. a darling; vera h. hvers manns. hug-ljúfr, adj. enga-ing, kjúfr. hug-maðr, m. a bold man, Þjórd. 174. hug-mannliga, adv. boldly, Fms. vii. 164. hug-móðr, m. moodiness, Safu i. 33, 116. hug-mynd, f. 'mind's-shaping,' a mod. rendering of idea. hug-prúðr, adj. stout-hearted, Fbr. 5. hug-prýði, f. courage, Fms. ii. 69, vi. 418, passim. hug-rakkr, adj. stout-hearted, Sks. 437, Al. 33. hug-raun, f. 'mind's-trial,' a trial, Sturl. iii. 145; trial of courage, Fms. v. 165. hug-reifr, adj. cheerful, Lex. Poët. hug-rekki, f. courage, Fms. ii. 322. hug-renning, f. 'mind's-wandering,' thought, meditation, Sks. 559, Hom. 47, 54, Greg. 13, Post. 656 C. 28, Barl. 32, 86, 180, N. T., Vidal. passim. hug-reyndandi, part. a trusted, tried friend, Haustl. hug-ró, f. peace of mind, Str. 88: the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 385. hug-rúnar, f. pl. 'mind's-runes,' magical runes with a power of wisdom, Sdm. hug-sjóð, f., Thom. 2, and hug-sjón, f. vision. hug-sjúkr, adj. 'mind-sick,' distressed, anxious, Nj. 9, Fms. i. 205, vi. 69, vii. 104, viii. 8, Hkr. ii. 11, Al. 73. hug-skot, q. v. hug-snjallr, adj. doubtful, Lex. Poët. hug-sótt, f. sickness of mind, care, anxiety, concern, Bret. 24, Str. 4, Róm. 297, Mar. hug-spak-lingr, adj. sagacious, Sks. 627. hug-spakr, adj. wise. hug-speki, f. sagacity, foresight, Sturl. i. 206, Orkn. 166. hug-spæi, f. 'mind-speaking,' prophecy, Sturl. i. 206 C. hug-steinn, m., poet. the heart, Lex. Poët. hug-sterkr, adj. strong-minded, Al. 8, MS. 4. 28. hug-stiginn, part. in high spirits, Grett. 177 new Ed., Mart. 100. hug-stoltr, adj. baughty, Pass. 21. 7. hug-stórr, adj. big-minded, Fas. 129. hug-styrkr, adj. = hugsterkr, Karl. 345. hug-stæðr, adj. steadfast; e-m er e-t hugstætt, fixed in one's mind, Fs. 180, Grett. 151 A; vera hugstætt til e-s, to busy one's mind with a thing, Isl. ii. 19, where used of antipathy. hug-svala, að, to refresh the soul, comfort, Vidal. Pass. hug-svalan, f. consolation. hug-svinnr, adj. wise, Sighvat. Hug-svinn-mál, n. the name of a didactic poem. hug-sýki, f. anxiety, Luks xii. 25, Pass. 36. 6. hug-sýkja, t, to disbeaten, Al. 6. hug-tregi, a, m. bereavement, grief, affliction, Bs. i. 645, Fms. v. 208. hug-trútr, adj. true, faithful, Nj. 258. hug-veikr, adj. weak-minded, Fas. i. 418. hug-veikja, u, f. 'soul's-waking,' the title of a religious tract. hug-vit, n. understanding, sagacity, Fms. ii. 286; hugvit til bóknáms, Bs. i. 793; hvass í hugviti, Mar.; skilling ok h., Stj. 12; djúps 7 ok h., 560; skilja af sínu hugviti, Hom. 84; í hugviti snúðis, Eluc. 7; mod. genius. hug-vitr, adj. clever, Mar. hugvits-maðr, m. a man of genius, esp. of an artist, mechanic, or the like. hug-værr, adj., see hógværr, Hom. 8, 129. hug-þekkliga, adv. engagingly; h. ok lítillátliga, MS. 15. 1. hug-þekkr, adj. endeared to one, after one's heart; h. hverjum göðum manni, Bs. i. 72, Fms. i. 140; h. allri alþýðu, vii. 102; öllum var hann h., x. 151. hug-þokkaðr, part. well disposed; var hvárt þeirra Hallfréðar öðru vel hugþokkat, Fms. ii. 88; vel er mér hugþokkat til Magnúss hins Góða, iii. 58. hug-þokkan, f. = hugþokki, Eg. 47, v. 1. hug-þokki, a, m. mind, disposition, judgment; eptir hugþokka sínum, Eg. 47, Sks. 197; hefir þetta farit eptir hugþokka mínum, Fms. xi. 288; = hugskot, rannsaka vandliga í hugþokka þínum, Sks. 444 B; Saul mælti í hugþokka sínum, 706; meðalorping (interjectio) sýnir hugþokka manns, Skálda 180. hug-þótti, a, m. disposition, with the notion of self-will, opinionativeness; eptir h. sínum, following one's own opinion, (mod.) hug-þungt, n. adj., e-m er h., to be depressed, Ld. 160. II. in pl. in a few words, mostly poetical: hugum-prúðr, adj. = hugprúðr; Hjálmar inn h., a nickname, Fas. hugum-sterkr, -stórr, -strangr, adj. = hugstórr, etc., Hkv. i. 1, Korm., Jd. 38, Fas. i. 418. hug-ró, f. = högró, Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, Þórd. 44 new Ed.

HUGSA, ad, [early Dan. hugse, mod. huske = to remember; for the mod. Dan. tanke and also lecl. þenkja were borrowed from the German, and do not occur until the time of the Reformation:]— to think: I. absol. to think; því hefir oss þat geit verit at hugsa, Dipl. ii. 14; þó at eigi megja auga sjá eðr eyra heyra né engi manns hugr hugsa, hversu . . . , Fms. i. 229; h. til Guðs, Stj. 138; þeir hugsuðu hví þat mundi gegna, Edda (pref.); ek víska hvat Simun hugsaði, Post. 656 C. 28.

II. with acc. to think out, Lat. excogitare; ek mun hugsa yðr konung, Stj. 441; hugsuðu vandliga hvar hann ligger, 424; hugsat hefi ek kostum, Nj. 3; to intend, þér hugsuðut mér illt, Stj. 239; sagði at hann hafi þat helzt hugsat, Fms. i. 83; h. sik, to betink oneself, ii. 133, Karl. 15, Bs. ii. 121. 2. with prep.; h. sik um e-t, to take counsel with oneself (um-hugsan); h. sik fyrir, to have forethought, ponder over, Fms. xi. 442; h. fyrir sér, to ponder over, vii. 88, 289; h. um e-t, to think about a thing, Stj. 423, passim; h. eptir um e-t, Fms. x. 6. III. reflex., hugsadisk honum svá til, at . . . , Fms. vii. 88; e-m hugsast e-t, a thing occurs to one's mind.

hugsan, f. thought, thinking, Sturl. iii. 242 (opinion), Fms. i. 185, Al. 163; bera h. fyrir e-u, Sturl. i. 206; h. ok ætlun, 656 A. i. 31, N. T.,

Pass., Vidal., very freq. COMPS: **hugsunar-auðu**, n. 'eyes of thinking', *intellect*, Skálda 160; **umhugsan**, *meditation*. **hugsunar-lauss**, adj. *thoughtless*. **hugsunar-leysi**, n. *thoughtlessness*.

hugsandi, part. gerund. *conceivable, possible*; **ú-hugsandi**, (mod.) **hugsanlegr**, adj. *attentive*, Sks. 6: *conceivable*, Lat. *cogitabilis*, (mod.) **hugsi**, adj. ind. *thoughtful, meditative*; sem hann væri hugsi, Bjarn. 40; Gestr sitr nú hugsi um sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 294; fámálugr ok nokkut hugsi, 156; um slíkt liggir hann hugsi, Al. 15, 70; hann fór jafnan sem hugsi væri, as *vacant, wandering*, Bs. i. 170.

hug-skot, n. [properly either *mind's-recess*, 'from skot, a recess, or rather 'mind's-shooting', analogous to *hugrenning*]:—*mind, soul*; hryggst h., a *bereaved mind*, Sks. 24, Fms. x. 151; með réttu hugskoti, Blas. 41; hugskots-cyru, Hom. 53; hugskots hendr, 54; hugskots augu, *the mind's eye*, 47, Stj. 20, 132, Rb. 380; mitt h., *my mind*, Fms. i. 140; fjarlegr mönnum í hugskotinu, 272; vitnisburðr hugskotsins, K. Á. 50; blindr á hugskotinu, viii. 294; at fadir hann skylldi við hans h. sem síðast verða varr, Barl. 16; hreinsa h. sitt með íðran, Hom. (St.), Thom. 9, 13; freq. in the N. T. as to render *voûs* or *νόημα*, e. g. elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn af öllu hjarta, af allri sálu, ok af öllu hugskoti, Matth. xxii. 37, Luke i. 35, Rom. xiii. 2, 1 Cor. ii. 16, 2 Cor. iii. 14, iv. 4, xi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Tit. i. 15, Vidal. passim.

HULD, f. the name of a giantess, cp. Gr. Καλυψώ. **Huldar-Saga**, u, f. *the story of the giantess Huld*, Sturl. iii. 304.

HULDA, u, f. *hiding, secrecy*; drepa huldu á e-t, Fms. xi. 106; með huldu, *in secret*, i. 295; cover, nokkur hulda lá ávalt yfir, Fs. 22; mikil h. ok þoka liggir yfir eyju þeirri, Fas. i. 5; þeir vóru komnir á einu lítinn skóg ok var þat lítil h., Fms. x. 239: a *cover*, hafa huldu fyrir andliti eðr augum, 625, 23. II. *hollowness*; in the phrase, á huldu, illa brotna bein á huldu, Ísl. Þjóðs.; brast sundr hulda í hrauninu, Pr. 411.

COMPS: **huldu-fólk**, n. pl. *the bidden people, fairies*, in the mod. Icel. lore; for the origin of this name see Ísl. Þjóðs. (begin.) i. 1, 2. **huldu-maðr**, m. a *fairy*, Fms. iii. 177 (in a tale of the 15th century). **huldar-hötrr**, m. a *bood of disguise*, Fbr. (in a verse).

hulfr, m. *dogwood*, = beinvíði (q. v.), Sks. 90 B. **huliðs-hjálmr**, m., and **hulins-hjálmr**, less correct, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 219:—a *bidden helm* (see s. v. hjálmr), Fms. ii. 141, Gullþ. 27, Fbr. 34 new Ed.

hulning, f. *concealing*, Stj. 12, 127, 315, Mar. **hulstr**, m. [Goth. *bulistr*; A. S. *beolster*; Engl. *bolster*; Dan. *bylster*, from *hylja*; cp. Germ. *bülse*]:—*a case, sheath*.

huma, að, prop. *to hum*: in the phrase, *huma e-ð fram af sér, to put a thing by*.

HUMALL, m. [Germ. *bummel*; Dan. *bumle*; Fr. *boublois*; Engl. *bof*]:—*the humulus, bof-plant*, Nj. 2 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 244, Bs. i. 441, Boldt., D. N. passim: **humla**, u, f. a *nickname*, Sturl. i. 18; *vall-humall, the wild bope*. COMPS: **humla-garðr**, m. a *bof garden*, Boldt. 41. **humla-keðill**, m. a *bof boiler*, D. N. **humla-mungát**, n. *bof beer*, D. N. **humla-stæði**, n. a *place grown with bops*, D. N. **humla-stöng**, f. a *bof pole*, Boldt. **humla-tekja**, u, f. *bof-picking*, Boldt. 53.

HUMARR, m. [Dan. and Germ. *bummer*; Fr. *bomard*]: a *lobster*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. **humar-klóf**, f. a *lobster claw*, Mag.

humótt, see *húm*.

HUNANG, n. [A. S. *hunig*; Engl. *boney*; Germ. *bonig*; Dan. *boning*; Ulf. renders μέλι by *miliþ*]:—*boney*, Gpl. 491, Bs. i. 103, 433, Eg. 69, 79, 469, Fms. vii. 173, viii. 258, Stj. 309, 411. COMPS: **hunang-bakaðr**, part. *baked boney*, Stj. 193. **hunangs-dögg**, f. *boney dew*, Pr. 401. **hunangs-fall**, n. *boney dew*, Edda 12. **hunangs-fljótanði**, part. *flowing with boney*, Stj. 642, Eluc. **hunangs-ilmr**, m. a *smell of boney*, Landn. 140. **hunangs-lækr**, m. a *stream of boney*, Fas. iii. 669. **hunangs-seimr**, m. [Germ. *bonig-seim* = *virgin boney*], a *boneycomb*, Stj. 210, N. T. **hunang-sætr**, adj. *sweet as boney*. In olden times and throughout the Middle Ages, honey was one of the chief exports from England to Scandinavia (Norway and Iceland), see the passages above; as sugar was then unknown, the export of honey far exceeded that of the present day.

hunang-ligr, adj. *boneyed*, Sks. 630, Bs. i. passim, ii. 131, Mar.

HUND, [Goth. *hund* only found in pl. *bunda*], a form of *hundræð*, only used in poet. compds, *many, very*, like Lat. *multi*, Germ. *tausend*: **hund-forn**, adj. *very old*, þd. 14; in mod. conversation **hund-gamall** and **hund-margr**, adj. *hundred-fold, innumerable*, Hkv. i. 21; h. vikingr, Sighvat (Ó. H. 190); h. herr, Hallfred, Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse), Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 3), Hm. 17; *hunnmörg hof*, Vpm. 38. **hund-villr**, adj. *utterly lost, quite astray*, Eb. (in a verse): esp. of sailors, *forn þeir þá hundvillr*, Nj. 267. **hund-viss**, adj. *very wise*, esp. used of giants and partly as a term of abuse; *hundviss jötunn*, Hým. 5, Hkv. Hjörv. 25, Fas. iii. 15; hann var jötunn h. ok illr viðreignr, Edda; at jötnar hundvissir skulu þar drekka, 57. The similarity of *hundr*, a *dog*, seems here to have given a bad sense to the word (= *dog-wise, cunning*), which etymologically it did not deserve.

hund-fiskr, m. a *dog-fish*. **hund-gá**, f. *barking*, Lv. 60, 655 xxxii. 9.

hund-ligr, adj. *dog-like*, Clem. 55, 656 C. 29. **HUNDR**, m. [Ulf. *hunds*; A. S. O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swe *hund*; Engl. *bound*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. *κύων*]:—*a dog*, Hm. 82, Gm. 4 Orkn. 150, Grág. ii. 119, Fms. ii. 224, iv. 314, Nj. 74, Stj. 464, passim the shepherd's dog, watch dog, and deer hound were best known;—*small h. and fjár-h.*, a *shepherd's dog*; *dýr-h.*, a *fox bound*; *búr-h.*, *varð-h.*, *watch dog*; *grey-h.*, a *greyhound*; *spor-h.*, a *slot bound*, Orkn. 150, Íl. mjó-h., Dan. *nynde*, a *spaniel*; [skikkju-rakki, a *lap dog*, Orkn. 114 dverg-h., q. v.; *hunda-gá*, *gnaud*, *gelt*, *gnöll*, *barking*, *howling*, 656. ii. 12, Fas. i. 213; vera ór hunda hljóði, *to be out of the dog's bark*, *to made one's escape*, Orkn. 212, Gisl. 7, cp. hljóð B. 2; *hunds hann höfuð*, a *dog's head* (also as an epithet of abuse), Stj. 68, 498, R 346; *hunds cyru*, *dog's ears*, in a book; *hunds kjartr*, *trýni*, *löpp*, *ró há*, a *dog's mouth*, *snout*, *foot*, *tail*, *hair*; *hunda sveinn*, a *dog-keep*, Lv. 100: phrases and sayings, það er lítið sem hunds tungan finnr eðr opt hefir ólmr hundr rið skinn; as also *hlaupa á hunda-vaði* yfir e-t, *sur a thing over, scamp work*; *fasta ráð sitt við hunds hala*, Mag. 6—*a dog's age* is, partly in fun, partly in contempt, counted by *half year* átta vetra á hunda tölu = *four years*; whence, ek em maðr gamall, ok vi leggt at eiga hunda aldr einn ólifat, Fb. ii. 285:—*allan sinn hunda al* throughout all *his wicked, reprobate life*.

II. *metaph.*, I. *abuse*; *hundrinn þinn*, *kýon*! Ísl. ii. 176; eigi af hundinum þínum, Fi. vi. 323; *drepm þenna hund sem skjótast*, xi. 146; *mann-hundur*, a *wic man*; *hunds-verk*, a *dog's work*, Sighvat: **hund-eygr**, adj. *knud's ómp éxav*, Grett. (in a verse): **hund-geðjaðr**, adj. *currish*, Hallfred. *an ogre, destroyer*, = vargr, Gr. *κύων*; *hundr segls*, *viða*, *elris*, *herkiz* Lex. Poët., Edda ii. 512. 3. a *nickname*, Þórir Hundr, Ó. H.: **Hundi fótr**, m. a *nickname*, Fas.; cp. also the pr. names **Hundi**, **Hundin** Landn., Sæm.: **Hunda-dagar**, m. *the dog-days*: **Hunda-stjarna**, i. *the dog-star, Sirius*. 4. *botan.* = *vulgaris*; *hunda-hvingras*, *hunda sóley*, etc., Hjaltr: **hund-bítr**, m. a *biter*, Bjarn. (in a verse): *huni heiðinn*, adj. *'dog-beaten'*, *beatenish*, Fms. ii. 130, Fas. ii. 186, K 138, Flóv. 23. Favourite dogs recorded in the Sagas, king Olave's Vígi, the Argus of the northern Sagas, Fms. Ó. T. ch. 82, 208, 2 Gunnar's dog Sam, Nj. ch. 71, 77, 78; the dog Flóki, Rd. ch. 24; Hálfs S. ch. 7, 8,—þá ina sömu nótt gó hundr hans Flóki er aldri nema hann vissi konungi átta vánir: mythol. the dog Garm, Vsp. the dog Saurr, who was made king over the Thrones, (þeir létu: í hundinn þrjú manns-vit, ok gó hann til veggja orða, en mál þriðja), for this curious tale see Hkr. Hásk. S. Góða ch. 13: *pet nar seppi*, *rakki*, *grey*; and pr. names, Vígi, Snati, Loddi, Lubbi (a ro dog), Stripill (smooth), etc.

HUNDRAD, n. pl. *hundræð*; the form **hund-** (q. v.) only occurs few old compd words: [Goth. *bunda*, pl.; A. S. *hund*; O. H. G. *bu* the extended form in Hel. and old Frank. *bundered*; Germ. *buna* Dan. *hundred*; Swed. *hundra*; the inflexive syllable is prob. aki *-ræðr* in *átt-ræðr*]:—*a hundred*; the Scandinavians of the heathen (and perhaps also all Teutonic people) seem to have known only a *decimal* hundred (= 12 × 10 or 120); at that time 100 was expressed *tiu-tiu*, cp. Ulf. *taibun-taibund* = *ten-teen*; Pal Vidalin says,—*hún tóllfrætt er sannlega frá heiðni til vor komið, en hið tíræða er líka Norðrlönd hafi ekki vitað af fyrr en Kristni kom hér og með henni dómr þeirrar aldar*, Skýr. s. v. *Hundrað* (fine): but with the introduction of Christianity came in the *decimal* hundred, the two being distinguished adjectives,—*tóllfrætt hundræð* = 120, and *tírætt hundræð* = 100. But this old popular duodecimal system continued in almost all matters connected with economical or civil life, in all law phrases, in trade, exchange, *percy*, *value*, or the like, and the decimal only in ecclesiastical or school matters (chronology, e. g. Íb. ch. 1, 10). At the same time the *wo* speech and writing was commonly used without any specific *tírætt* or *tóllfrætt*, for, as Pal Vidalin remarks, every one acquainted the language knew which was meant in each case; even at the pr time an Icel. farmer counts his flocks and a fisherman his share (t by the duodecimal system; and everybody knows that a herd or sha one hundred and a half means 120 + 60 = 180. In old writers the *po* way of counting is now and then used even in chronology and in *putation*, e. g. when Ari Frode (Íb. ch. 4) states that the year consists three hundred and four days (meaning 364); the census of *frat* given by the same writer (where the phrase is *hundrúð heil* = *whole full hundreds*) is doubtless reckoned by duodecimal, not decimal *hund* Íb. ch. 10; and in the census of priests and churches taken by *bisþof* (about A. D. 1200) 'tíræð' is expressively added, lest duodecimal *hund* should be understood, Bs. i. 136. The Landn. (at end) contains a *ment* (from Ari?) that Iceland continued pagan for about a hundred i. e. from about 874–997 A. D. In the preface to Ólaf's S. states that two duodecimal hundreds (tvau hundrúð tóllfræð) elapsed the first colonisation of Iceland before historical writing began (i. e. about A. D. 874–1115): levies of ships and troops are in the law Sagas counted by duodecimal hundreds, e. g. the body-guard of Olave consisted of a hundred *hírd*-men, sixty *house-carles* and sixty i in all 'two hundred' men, i. e. 240, Mork. 126; the sons of earl Strút-

hundred men, of whom eighty were billeted out and forty returned, 88, 89; hálf hundrad, a half hundred = sixty, Mork. l. c. 2. Division of troops = 120; hundrads-flokkur, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. Sense, hundreds, a host, countless number, see hund-, as also in verb. phrase, hundruðum, by hundreds (indefinitely), Fms. vi. 407, 475, 524: in mod. usage as adjective and indecl., except the pl. in hundruð ásaundum, Dipl. iv. 10.

As value, a hundred, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells of the wadmal, and then simply value to that amount (as a pound sterling value). All property, real as well as personal, is even at present taxed by hundreds; thus an estate is a 'twenty, sixty, hundred' franklin gives his tithable property as amounting to so and so many hundreds. As for the absolute value of a hundred, a few cents are sufficient, thus e. g. a milch cow, or six ewes with lambs, for a hundred, and a hundrad and a kúgildi (cow's value) are the charge for the alimentation of a pauper for twelve months by law (Jb. 165) fixed to four hundred and a half for a male person, three hundred and a half for a female; cp. also the phrase, það hundrad í hætunni, there is no hundred at stake, no great risk! In times a double standard was used,—the wool or wadmal standard, hundrad talið = a hundred by tale, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells above, and a silver standard, called hundrad vegit, a hundred by weight or hundrad silfrs, a hundred in silver, amounting to two marks or half = twenty ounces = sixty örtugar; but how the name hundred came to be applied to it is not certain, unless half an örtug was taken as a unit.

It is probable that originally both standards were identical, denoted by the phrase, sex álra eyrir, six ells to an ounce, or a hundred and twenty ells equal to twenty ounces (i. e. wadmal and silver) but according as the silver coinage was debased, the phrases between nine, ten, eleven, twelve ells to an ounce (N. G. L. i. 80, 81, 82, passim), which denote bad silver; whereas the phrase 'three ounces' (briggja álra eyrir, Sturl. i. 163, passim, or a hundred in equal to half a hundred in silver) must refer either to a double ell or twice as pure: the passage in Grág. i. 500 is somewhat as also Rd. 233: the words vegin, silfrs, or talin are often used in most cases no specification is given, and the context must show which of the two standards is there meant; the wool standard is used in one, but in cases of wergild the silver standard seems always to be understood; thus a single wergild (the fine for a man's life) was valued, Njálá passim.

2. The phrases, hundrad frítt, a hundred at once, Fimub. 226; tólf hundruð mórend, twelve hundred in dark wadmal, Nj. 225; hundrad í búsgögnum ok í húsbúningi, Vm. hundrads-gripur, hestr, hross, kapall, hvila, væng, rekkja, psaltari, etc., a horse, a bed, etc., of a hundred's value, Am. 2, 10, Vm. 25, 53, Jm. 3, 30; hundrads-úmagi, a person whose maintenance is a hundred, Vm. 156; hundrads virði, a hundred's value, 68. For these see the Sagas and laws passim, and for more information see Dr. N. J. Essay in Burnt Njal.

A hundred, a political division which in olden times was common to Teut. nations, but is most freq. in old Swedish laws, where hundreds made a hérad or shire; cp. the A. S. and Engl. hundred, a hundredredum; old Germ. hundredert, see Grimm's Rechts Alterth. centum pagi of Caesar, Bell. Gall. iv. ch. 1, is probably the writer's misconception of the Teut. division of land into hundreds; or the case with Tacit. Germ. ch. 12: cp. the Swed. local names a-land, Attundaland, and Tiunda-land, qs. Fjadr-hunda land, Áttundaland, Tíhunda land, i. e. a combination of four, eight, ten hundred—the original meaning was probably a community of a hundred franklins or captains. This division is not found in Iceland.

húðastí, adj. an ordinal number, the hundredth.

húð-falda, adj. to 'hundredfold,' Stj. 545.

húð-faldlaga, adv. hundredfold, Barl. 200: -ligr, adj., 19.

húð-faldr, adj. hundredfold, Stj. 94, Bs. ii. 157, Matth. xiii. 8.

húðs-höfðingi, a, m. a centurion, Stj. 630, N. T., Fms. i. 142, B. 2, Róm. 260. hundrads-blót, n. a becatomb, (mod.)

húðligr, adj. currisb, Barl. 160.

húðr, m. a hunter, (Engl. word.) Thom. 16.

húðk, f. a 'sbe-tyke,' bitch, Fas. iii. 231.

húðm, m., but in mod. usage neut., as in Bs. ii. 135; [Ulf. hufbrus A. S., Engl., Dan., Swed., and Germ. hungen; O. H. G. hungenar:]—

hungenr várn, Greg. 58; mikinn hungur, Sól. 50; fyrir hungurs sakir, seðja fenginn hungur, Al. 83; svelta hungri heill, to starve, Ls.

þuinn hungur, Gd. 49; sinn sára hungur, Fas. ii. 222; svelta hungri to starve, Ls. 62.

húðgr, adj. [Ulf. hugggrjan], to be a-bungred, to hunger, impers., þú hann (acc.), Stj. 144, Greg. 30; oss hungur, 28; hungurandi =

Sks. 632.

húðr, adj. hungry, Stj. 145, 152, Sks. 632, Hom. 18, Bs. i. 46,

15.

húðn, f. = hungur, Bs. ii. 135.

húðmorða, adj., verða h., to die of hunger.

hunger-vaka, u, f. the hunger-waker: the name of an old historical work, from its exciting hunger (thirst) for more knowledge, Bs. i. 59.

HUPPR, m. [Ulf. hups = rib; A. S. huppe; O. H. G. huf; Engl. hip; Germ. hufte] :—a hip, Vígl. 21, passim: the loins of a carcass, as in the ditty, þegar eg ris aprt upp ei mun kjöt að fá, fáid þér mer heitan hupp, hólpinu verð eg þá, Jón Þorl.

HURÐ, f. [Goth. haurds = óþúa; A. S. byrdel; Engl. burdel; O. H. G. bur] :—a door, = Lat. janua; drepa, þerja á hurð, Th. 3, Ísl. ii. 31, Hom. 96, Vm. 34, Jm. 8, Stj. 402; reka aprt hurð, Ísl. ii. 158, Korn. 10, Eg. 749; úti-hurð, stofu-hurð, bíur-hurð, eldhúis-hurð, N. G. L. i. 38; hurð er aprt, sbut, Ísl. ii. 31, passim: a burdle, Grág. ii. 328; a lid, Eg. 234.

II. metaph. phrases, cigi fellr honum þá hurð á hæla ef ek fylgi honum, the door sbuts not on his heels if I follow him, i. e. I go in with him, he is not alone, Fas. i. 204; ef hér hafa honurð verit loknar eptir þessum manni, if he has been taken in-doors, Ld. 42; hurð huigin, a sbut door, for this phrase see huiga; at selask um hurð til lokunnar, to stretch oneself across the door to the latch, to try to reach farther than one can, Gret. 67 new Ed. compps: hurða-naust, n. a shed of burdles, Háv. 26 new Ed. hurðar-áss, m. a 'door-beam': hurðis or hurðásar were the roof-rafters nearest the door, where things (weapons, fish, meat) were hung up, almost answering to the rót or dyra-lopt in mod. Iceland dwellings, cp. Eg. 182, 183, Bs. i. 209, N. G. L. i. 349, 397; the phrase, reisa sér hurðarás um öxl, to carry the door-beam on one's shoulder, to undertake a thing one is not equal to. hurðar-bak, n. the back of a door; ab hurðar-baki, behind the door, Stj. 118, Fms. vi. 188, Ísl. ii. 45, Fas. ii. 115, Barl. 70. hurðar-bora, u, f. a key-hole, Gret. 137 A.

hurðar-flaki, a, m. a burdle, Gret. 114 A. hurðar-hringur, m. a door-ring, Ísl. ii. 158, Pm. 113, El. 26. hurðar-hæll, m. = hurðás, N. G. L. i. 349, v. l. hurðar-járn, n. a door-binge, Am. 16, Þiðr. 364, Rétt. 2, 10, Fms. ii. 163. hurðar-klofi, a, m. a door-groove, = gátt, q. v., Eb. 226. hurðar-lauss, adj. 'doorless,' without a door, Pm. 14, 66. hurðar-loka, u, f. a door-bolt, MS. 4. 29. hurðar-oki, a, m. a cross-plank joining the boards of the door, Eb. 182.

hurðar-áss, m. = hurðar-áss.

hurðr, m. [cp. Engl. burry], a burley-burley, noise, Thom. (Ed.) 96, 97, 103.

hussun or hussun, interj. of dislike, cp. Engl. hiss! Dan. bysse! o hoson yðr er hlæid! þvát er monóð sýta ok gráta, Hom. (St.); hussun þér gömlum! Karl. 532.

hutututu, interj., to express shivering from cold, Orkn. 326.

HÚÐ, f. (húðna, acc. with the article, Edda i. 370); [A. S. hūð; Engl. hide; O. H. G. hūt; Germ. haut; Dan.-Swed. hud; Lat. cutis] :—a hide, of cattle; húð af nauti (neat), en skinn at sauði (sheep), N. G. L. i. 420; nauts-húð, but sauð-skinn; höfund, of a man; há (q. v.), of a horse; skrápr, of a shark; roð, of a fish; hvelja, of a whale, cyclopterus, etc., Eg. 69, Nj. 201, K. þ. K. 38, Grág. ii. 403, Sturl. ii. 50, Dipl. v. 18; of a seal's skin, Sks. 168, 179; húða-vara, Eg. 69; húða-fang, a supply of hides, N. G. L. i. 101.

II. metaph. as a law term, of flogging or 'biding' (as the phrase still is in vulgar Engl.); fyrirgöra húð sinni, to forfeit one's hide; leysa húð sína, to redeem one's skin from flogging, N. G. L. ii. 133, 168; þerja húð af e-m, to flog, i. 10, 85. compps: húðar-laun, f. saving one's hide, N. G. L. i. 349. húð-fat, n., naut. a 'hide-wat,' i. e. a hammock, Sturl. ii. 50, Fms. vi. 168, 244, vii. 166, viii. 316, Fb. i. 539, Boll. 344, Fs. 64, Finnb. 232, Gpl. 94, Orkn. 274: the hammocks were leather bags, and sailors used to bring them ashore and keep them in the harbour-booths (see húð).

húðfats-beðr, n. a hammock bed, D. N. iv. 475. húðfats-félagi, a, m. a hammock mate, Fms. ix. 321.

húð-keipr, m. a canoe of skin, such as is used by the Esquimaux and savages of Vinland (America), Þorl. Karl. passim, Fs. 145, Fb. i. 541.

húð-lát, n. loss of one's hide, i. e. a flogging, Gret. 161, Bs. i. 792.

húð-sekkur, n. a hide-bag, Jb. húð-skór, m. a shoe of a raw hide, Hbl. 35. húð-stroka, u, f. a 'biding,' flogging, Gret. 135, Thom. 331, Mar.

húð-strokinn, part. flogged. húð-strýking, f. flogging, Pass.

húð-strýkja, t, to flog, flagellate. Clar., Bar. 20, N. T.

HÚFA, u, f., proncd. húa, [Scot. bow; O. H. G. hūba; Germ. haube; Dan. bu] :—a hood, cap, bonnet; húfa hlaðbúin, Fms. vii. 225; höttir né húfa, Sks. 290; þar kona vatn í húfu sinni, Bs. i. 461, Gisl. 24, Bs. ii. 21, Dipl. v. 18 (belonging to a priest's dress), passim; stál-húfa, a steel hood; skott-húfa, a tasseled cap; koll-húfa, a cowl or skull-cap; nátt-húfa, a night cap.

2. the name of a cow with a white head; heimsk er hinn húfa, Stef. Ól., Kveld. ii. 197; Skinn-húfa, a nickname. húfu-lauss, adj. hoodless, bare-headed.

II. (= húfr), part of a church, the old timber churches, Ísl. ii. 402 (of a temple); hann lét færa innar háaltari ú húfunna, Bs. i. 830, 890, D. N. v. 586. húfu-viðr, m. timber for the húfa, Bs. i. 144.

HÚFR, m., an older form hófr, Fms. i. 176 (in a verse), as also in hófregin (q. v.), and in the phrase, eiga níkið í hófi (below):—the bulk or bull of a ship; hann þríftr upp fork ok rekr út í húfinn á skipi þeirra, hann færði forkinn í þann húf skipsins er seglit hafði ofan farit ok seglit hallaðisk ádr, Fær. 165; upp í naustid ok settu undan húfinn á skipi Orms, Ísl. ii. 81; kjöl eða stafna, húf eða hálsa, N. G. L. i. 100, freq. in Lex. Poët.; skoidar-húfr, a ship's bull, Arnór; stiga fyrir húf,

to go overboard, Jd.; hafskips húfar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); héldir húfar, the frosted ships, Jd.; skórum hveldr húfar, Arnór; svelldr húfar; breið-húfarð, broad-bulled. COMPS: húf-langr, adj. long-bulled, of a ship, Lex. Poët. hóf-regin, i. e. húf-regin, m. and húf-stjóri, a, m. the *guide or steerer of the bull = Thor the Thunderer* driving through the air, Hústul., þd.

II. metaph. phrases, vera heill á hófi, to be 'bale in bull,' i. e. to be safe and sound; eiga mikít í hófi (húfi), to own much in a ship, to have much at stake, metaph. of a merchant.

húka, t, to sit on one's bams, Sturl. ii. 220, Mag. 64, Art.; see hokra.

húkr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii.

HÚM, n., poët. the sea, from its dusky colour; salt húm, the salt sea, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.), also in poët. compds. II. in prose, twilight, dusk; um kveldit í húmi, Fb. iii. 333; en húm var á mikít, Fas. ii. 284, Gret. (in a verse); í húminu, in the dusk of evening, Gisl. 138, Thom. 308: of the grey dusk in the morning, Fms. vi. 284; hence comes prob. the mod. phrase, að koma, fara í humótt (hámóti) á eptir, to lag behind, sneak behind another.

humóttu-legr, adj. sneaking and asbamed.

húma, að, to grow dusk; var nú mjök húmat, Fas. iii. 223, 545; meðan lífs ei húmar húm, a ditty; see hýma.

Húnar, m. pl. (but also Hýnir), the Huns, and Húna-land, Húnmörk, f. the land of the Huns; Húnlenzkr and Húnskr, adj. Hunnish: the words occur in several of the old poems, esp. Kormak, Akv., Hðm., Og., Gkv. i, Hornklofi, but only in mythical songs or tales, Fas. passim; the word is derived from the Tartar Huns. COMPS: Húna-herr, m. a host of Huns, Hervar. S. Húna-kappi, a, m. the champion of the Huns, the nickname of the mythical hero Hildebrand, Fas. ii.

hún-bogi, a, m. a kind of bow, Sks. 408: a pr. name, Landn.

HÚNN, m. [Gr. κῶνος], a knob: naut. the knob at the top of the mast-head; draga segl við hún, or í hún upp, or vinda upp segl við húna, to hoist a sail to the top, Ó. H. 17, Trist. 8, Fas. iii. 410. COMPS: hún-bora, u, f. the hole in the mast-head through which the balyard went; vinda segl við húnboru, to hoist the sail, Fer. 203. hún-dreginn, part. hoisted to the top, Sks. 394.

hún-kastali, a, m. the crow's nest or 'castle' at the mast-head, Sks. 393, Fms. vii. 256, 262. hún-spæmir, m. pl. ornaments at the mast-head, Edda (Gl.)

2. the knob at a staff's end; stafs-húnn, the knob on a door handle etc.: a slice, skera svá breiðan hún til beins er bast er langt, of a whale's blubber, N. G. L. i. 59. 3. a piece in a game, prob. from its cone-like shape: from the phrase, verpa húnum, to cast (throw) the piece 'hún,' it seems to follow that this game was either similar to the Gr. δίσκος or rather to the mod. nine pins; þeir í Haralds túni húnum verpa, Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 5 (in a verse); in Rm. 32 the 'hundum verpa' is no doubt a false reading for 'húnum verpa'; the riddle in Hervar. S., (where the answer is, þat er húninn í hnettaffi.) is obscure and corrupt in the text, for the hnettafi or hnettafi (q. v.) was quite a different game.

HÚNN, m. a young bear, Kormak, Fas. i. 367, Fb. i. 253, Nj. 35, Landn. 176, Fs. 26, Stj. 530, passim; bjarnar-húnn, a bear's young: in local names, Húna-flói, Húna-vatn, Húnavatns-þing, -sýsla, Landn.; Húnavatns-leið, Fms. iii. 21. II. metaph. an urcbin, boy, Vkv. 22, 30, 32, Gh. 12.

HÚS, n. [Ulf. renders okla by gards and razn, and δῶμα by brót, whereas hús only occurs once in the compd gudhus = ἱερόν, John xviii. 20; in all other Teut. languages, old and new, hús is the general word; A. S., O. H. G., Dan., and Swed. hús; Engl. house; Germ. haus; Dutch huys]—a house; hús eru þrjú í hvers manns hýbýlum, . . . eitt er stofa, annat eldhús, þriðja búr, Grág. i. 459; leita nú um hvert hús á þeim bæ, 215, x. 270; þeir fara til bæjarins ok hlaupa þar inn í hús, Eg. 385; í næsta húsi, Ld. 318; af hverju húsi, from every house, Fms. x. 226; eitthvert mikít hús, Sks. 62; eitt fagrt hús, Fb. i. 467; at húsinu, nær dyrum hússins, id.; bæst-hús, a prayer-house, chapel; söng-hús, a choir; eldhús, fjós (fé-hús), hest-hús (qq. v.)

2. a house, family, rare in old writers; sonr húss, the son of the house, Rm. 11: freq. in eccl. writers, í húsi Heber, 625, 11; af annars-háttar ættum ok húsi, Stj. 246; freq. in the N. T., af húsi Davíðs, Luke ii. 4: a religious house, monastic order; af Prédikara húsi, from the house of the Preaching Friars, the Dominican order, Bs. passim.

3. a case = húsi (q. v.), corporeal með húsi, B. K. 84, Vm. 83, 189, Pm. 73, Rb. 358.

II. in pl. = bæ, the group of buildings of which a house consists, built in a row, the front (hús-bust) facing the sea, or a river if in a dale, or looking south; the back (húsa-bak) turned to the mountain; the pavement along the front is in Icel. called stétt, the open place in front hlað, q. v.; the buildings are parted by a lane (sund, bæjar-sund); the whole surrounded by a wall, called húsa-garðr; a lane, called geilar or tröð, leads up to the houses and house-yard, see Eggert Itin. 22; distinction is made between bæjar-hús or heima-hús, the 'home-houses,' homesteads, or úti-hús, the out-houses, and fjár-hús, sheep-houses, which are at a distance from the homesteads; geymslu-hús, store-houses. That this was the same in olden times is borne out by the freq. use of the plur., even when referring to a single house (cp. Lat. aedes, tecta); konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175, 220; þeir sóttu at húsunum, 115; þeir hlaupa upp á húsin, Eb. 214; biðjast húsa, skipta húsum, ráða sínum húsum,

N. G. L. i. 109; hér milli húsa, Ld. 204; taka hús (pl.) á e-m, to take a person by surprise in his houses, Fms. viii. 172; inni í húsum, Sturl. 181; þeir stigu af baki fyrir sunnan húsin . . . ok gengu þá í einum dag heldr hljóðliga heim at húsum, iii. 185; varð þá brátt reykr mikill húsumum, 189; tóku þá húsin mjök at loga, 186; nú tóku at loga öll húsin nema elda-hús brann eigi ok litla-stofa ok skyrbúr, 191; þar vóru öll hjú mjök vönduð at smið, 193; hann hljóp upp á húsin ok rífu þakit, 218; rofin húsin yfir þeim, 220. Passages in the Sagas referring to buildings are very numerous: for Iceland, esp. in Sturl. 4. ch. 33, 50, 5. ch. 3-6. ch. 31, 32, 35, 9. ch. 1-5, 8, 20, 52, Nj. ch. 34, 48, 78, 80, 117, 128, 133, 137, Gisl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28 sqq., etc.; for the Orkneys, Orkn. ch. 18, 33, 34, 70 (interesting), 105, 113, 115; for Norway, Eg., Hk. O. H. passim. COMPS: I. in plur., húsa-bak, n. the back of the houses; at húsa baki. húsa-búnaðr, m. = búsbúnaðr, Ó. H. 17. húsa-bær, m. buildings, farms, Rm. (prose), Nj. 130; mikill húsa-bær, Ork. 244; góðr h., Fms. xi. 192, Fas. iii. 20; litill h., Ó. H. 152. húsa-garðr, m. = húsa-bær, the yard-wall, Nj. 120, v. l. húsa-gras, n. beer growing on a house roof, such as house-leek, Stj. 644. húsa-hagi, m. home pasture, Gpl. 404. húsa-kostr, m. lodgings, a means dwelling, Isl. ii. 139. húsa-kot, n. a cottage, Sturl. ii. 50. Ó. H. 15. húsa-kyynni, n. a dwelling; mikil, góð húsakynni, Bs. i. 700, Fms. ii. 8. h. ok borðbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-leiga, u, f. house rent, Bar. 10. húsa-mót, n. pl. the joining of buildings, Sturl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 2. húsa-skildagi, a, m. a contract for the tenure of a house, Gpl. 33. húsa-skipan, f. the order, arrangement of buildings, Gisl. 28, Eg. 23. Post. 656 B. S. húsa-skipti, n. a saring of houses, Gpl. 341. Hús skjól, n. house sbelter. húsa-skygni, n. a 'house-sbed,' sbelter, S. 121. húsa-smiðr, m. a house-wright, Post. 153. húsa-smí f. house-building, Post. húsa-snotra, u, f. a 'house-neat,' house cleaner; the exact meaning of this word is dubious; Finn Magnuss suggested a broom: the word only occurs in Fas. ii. (see húsia) and Fb. i. 548 (Symb. 14, Ant. Amer. 201); the latter instance is interesting, as the 'house-neat' which is there mentioned (about A. 1002) was made from an American tree. húsa-staðr, m. a housestead, the site of a building, Post. húsa-timbr, n. house timber. húsa-torf, n. house turf for walls and roof, Dipl. v. 5. húsa-töf f. house walls, without the roof, Lat. rudera, Fs. 158 (a local name húsa-umbót, f. house repairs, Jb. 215. húsa-viðr, m. house timber, Grág. i. 200, Nj. 82 (v. l.), Ld. 32, Bs. i. 144. húsa-vist, f. abidin an abode, Fb. ii. 456. II. in local names, Húsa-fell, Hús garðr, Húsa-vaðill, Húsa-vík, Landn., Dipl. i. 7: Hús-víking Hús-fellingr, m. a man from H.

húsa, að, 'to house,' build houses; húsa konungs garð, Ó. H. 43; hú land, Grág. ii. 211; þann hluta landsins er ekki var húsaðr, Glúm. 33. Uni húsaði þar, Landn. 246; húsa ok göra kirkju, Fms. vii. 110; hú upp, to repair, Fas. ii. 342. 2. to sbelter (= hýsa), N. G. L. 322. 3. [húsi], to case, B. K. 34, of laths.

húsan, f. house-building, Sd. 180: a casing, B. K. 17 (twice). húsa-bak, n. = húsbak, Hðm. 32, Nj. 28, Sturl. i. 63.

hús-bóndi, a, m., pl. húsbændr; in mod. usage the æ is kept throughout the plural, but not so in old writers; húsbóndi is prop. a participle contracted from hús-bóandi or hús-búandi; [see bóndi, p. 74, and bi of which the older form is bóa, Dan. boe, p. 86; Engl. husband; Sw. busbonde]—prop. a house-master, master, the Scot. good man (= Sw. busbonde); sínum húsbóanda, Hom. 121; þann klæðnaðr er húsbóandi Grág. i. 460; ek hefi áðr verit missáttir við húsbónda minn, Ld. 278, 1. ii. 385, Nj. 97; hann var með þeim húsbónda lengi, he served that man long, Fms. i. 78: a household word in Icel., where the plural húsbændr used collect. even of master and mistress = Germ. herrschaft, and is opp. hjú, servants; biddu húsbændrna; húsbóndi góðr! is an address of a vants to the house-master. In Norway the húsbóndi as the landlord opp. to the húsaðr or garðsmaðr or cottager, N. G. L. ii. 207, D. N. v.; a host, Fms. vii. 30. II. a husband, answering to húsfreyja II; ef hús bóndi hennar er í brottu, Jd. 372; minn húsbóndi, Stj. 119; see bónd 2; but not freq. in mod. usage in that sense: the household phrase bei maðrinn, or maðrinn minn! COMPS: húsbónda-hollr, adj. faithful to one's master. húsbónda-lauss, adj. without a master.

hús-bót, f. house repairs, Am. 110.

hús-brenna, u, f. house-burning, arson, Gret. 103 new Ed. húsbrot, n. a law term, house-breaking, burglary, N. G. L. i. 38, G. 345, H. E. i. 496: in pl. ruins, Ann. 1390.

hús-bruni, a, m. house-burning, Bs. i. 78, Rb. 572.

hús-bust, f. a house front.

hús-búnaðr and hús-búningr, m. house furniture, esp. hangings, tapestry, Js. 78, Fms. vii. 148, Ó. H. 175, Eg. 94, Sturl. ii. 35, Fbr. I. Vm. 65.

Hús-drápa, u, f. name of an old poem describing the mythical representation on the wall of an old hall, Ld. 114, Edda.

hús-dróttinn, m. the master of a house, 656 C. 16.

hús-dyrr, n. pl. house doors, Sturl. ii. 222.

hús-endi, a, m. a house end, gable, Orkn. 450.

faðir, m. *the house father, master*, Matth. xiii. 27, 52, xxi. 33.
fastr, adj. 'house-fast,' domiciled, Grág. i. 207, ii. 409, N. G. L. Fms. vi. 13.
freyja, u, f., and by way of popular pronunciation **huspreyja**, i. 35, Glúm. 349, N. G. L. ii. 6; or **húsfri** (Swed. *busfru*), indecl. freq. in Stj. 123, Orkn. 326, Fms. vi. 166, xi. 437; whence by pronunciation **hústrú** (Dan. *busfru*), which form is freq. in late eds, Dipl. iv. 1, 3, v. 15, Vm. 31, 52, Bs. i. 117, 119:—a *house- mistress*; bóndi ok húsfreyja, Bs. i. 535, Grág. i. 157; Unnréttja, Orkn. 210; Gyða h., Eg. 478; ein rik húsfri, a great lady, i. 166; húsfri Geirdis, h. Salgerðr, Dipl. iv. 3, Vm. 52; see *fri*, and the references there given. II. *a wife*, answering to *frí*; sér ok húsfreyju sinni (*his wife*), Isl. ii. 201, Stj. 123, Dipl. Ólmundr ok hústrú hans, Vm. 31, Dipl. v. 15; leitandi hvar hústrú sína, where *bis wife would be sleeping*, Fms. xi. 437.
villir, m. *a houseful*, of guests at an inn.
afli, m. *a house gable*, Isl. ii. 20, Þórst. Síðu H. 15.
anga, u, f. 'house-walking,' visits, Fs. 32, Glúm. 372, Bjarn. 61.
angr, m. *a begging from house to house*, Grág. i. 301; fara á húsgáv. 54, passim: *a beggar* = húsgangs-maðr, m., Grág. i. 163.
isting, f. *a lodging*, Greg. 50.
rind, f. *a house frame*.
umi, a, m. *the master of a house, the good man*, Rm. 25, Gkv. Óngull, adj. *making many visits*, Grett. 96.
örð, f. *house-making*, Js. 92, Fms. ii. 230, Jb. 211, Odd. 18, Stj. erra, m. *lord of the house*, Mar., Art., Pr. 416, Mag. 150.
á, m. *a case*, Gullþ. 22; skarís-húsi, a scissors-case, id.
arl, m. *a house-carle, man-servant*, opp. to húsbóndi, *a master*; húskarlar undir Felli, Sturl. i. 55; hann kvaddi húskarla sína með 183; var skipat verkum með húskarlum, Ld. 58, Grág. i. 435, Isl. 21, Eg. 4, 52, 565, Bs. i. 645, passim; but in mod. usage *ödr*. II. *the king's men, his body-guard*, Sks. 249 B; þeir menn er handgengjur eru konungi þá eru húskarlar hans, þeir menn... þá hafa þeir auknafn með húskarla-nafni at þeir heita menn, 272; enn eru þeir húskarlar konungs er heita gestir, 249, 257, 4; gæðusk sumir hirðmenn hans en sumir gestir, sumir húskarlar, i. 24. COMPS: húskarla-hvöt, f. name of a poem, Ó. H. húskarla-lið, n., and húskarla-sveit, f. *a body of house-keepers*, ii. 294, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Ó. H. 67.
ona, a, m. *a niggard*. húska-leggr, adj., húski-skapr, m.
ona, u, f. *a housewife, lady of the house*, Rm. 25.
veðja, u, f. 'house-farewell,' at Icel. funerals of persons of brief sermon is delivered at the home of the deceased when *bis* is removed from the house (see hefja A. 3); this sermon is diskveðja, and a brief account is therein given of the life, character, pedigree, etc. of the deceased; when the 'house-farewell' is ended, *bis* is carried out of the house, the last verses of the 25th Passion Ena með því út var leiddr), and the following verses on John eing sung; after which the coffin is carried to the church, which times a long way off. See a description of the funeral of an Icel. þjóðólfr, 17th Aug. 1869, p. 166.
ytja, u, f. *a cottage, bovel*, Fms. v. 95.
yl, n. [Ulf. *bunsl* = *θυσία* and *λαρπεία*, John xvi. 2; A. S. *bunsl*; *nousel*; Swed. *bunsl*]:—*theousel, Corpus Domini*, a word only being the Roman Catholic times, never in heathen rites, although *bis* is Teutonic; and at the Reformation it was disused, Hom. 34, 157; sl. N. G. L. i. 144, Karl. 27, passim. COMPS: húsl-ker, *ousel box*, Vm., Pm. húsl-pungr, m. *aousel bag*, Vm. 129.
ka and húsl-tekja, u, f. *taking theousel, the communion*, i. 144, Hom. (St.) 15.
ad, to *ousel*, to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person; hann Ásgrím ok húslaði, Bs. i. 746; hann var húslaðr ok dó síðan, i. 7; húslaðr ok oleaðr, 150, Bs. ii. 70; láta húsla sík, N. G. L. only used of the Roman Catholic service.
a, f. *the Holy Communion*, Hom. (St.) 68.
ngur, adj. 'house-long,' nickname of a man who built a long *húsn.* (App.) 324.
uss, adj. *homeless*, D. N.
str, m. *a house-reading, home-service, family prayers*, at which *bis* sung and a sermon or lesson read; such services are held in Sundays all the year round, in the middle of the day, for the who cannot get to church; the húslstr consists of the Gospel for and a printed sermon (Vidalíns Postilla), a short prayer, the Lord's and a hymn before and after. During the winter an evening ser- held every week day (from November to April), which consists of sermon (hugvekja), a prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn: úsl-lestrar-bók, f. *a house-reading-book*, a postil or the like; rar-fær, adj. *able to read a húslstr*, of one who has learnt to *bis*; vera við húslstr, to attend a h. During Lent the Passi- are by popular consent appointed for the húslstr. This old and

pious custom is entirely spontaneous, and not ordered by any church authority.
hús-leysi, n. *being homeless*.
hús-móðir, f. *a 'house-mother,' housewife, mistress*; servants address their mistress as 'h. góð.'
hús-mænir, m. *a house ridge*, Isl. ii. 196.
hús-næði, u. *a lodging, shelter*.
hús-prúðr, adj. = *húbyla-prúðr* (q. v.), Fms. v. 191.
hús-rúm, u. *house-room, lodging, shelter*, Grág. ii. 333.
hús-veggur, m. *a house wall*, Eg. 187, Fms. viii. 347.
hús-verð, n. *the price of a house*, Js. 92.
hús-vitja, ad, to go on a húsvitjan.
hús-vitjan, f. *a 'house-visitation,' a circuit which the parish priest has to make every winter from farm to farm in his parish, to enquire into the religious state of his people, the education of children, and so on*.
Hús-víkingur, m., **Hús-víkiskr**, adj. *a man from Húsavík*, Landn.
hús-vörðr, m. *a house-ward, 'house-keeper' of Shakspr.*, Gr. *οικουρός*, i. e. *the house dog*, N. G. L. i. 235.
hús-þekja, u, f. *house-batch*, Hkr. iii. 61, Fbr. 24, Stj. 402.
hús-þing, n. [cp. Engl. *bustings*], *a council or meeting*, to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen; skaut konungur á húspingi ok segir fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 357; Ásbjörn jarl skaut þá á húspingi, Fms. xi. 267; þá lætr Pálatóki kveðja húspings, 67; Sigurðr konungur... ok áttu þar húsping; talaði Sigurðr konungur, vii. 151, Ó. II. 45, 155; þá átti Ólafir konungur h. í garðinum ok stóð upp á stein þann inn mikla er þar stóð, Hkr. i. 52; Eysteinn konungur hafði þá h., Fms. vii. 249; keisarinn hafði h. við ráðgjafa sína ok aðra höfðingja, hann sagði svá, i. 126; þá átti Arinbjörn húsping við lið sitt, ok sagði mönnum fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 533; hann kvaddi þá húspings (rendering of Sallust's 'concionem populi advocavit'), Róm. 146.
hús-þjófr, m. *a house-breaker*, Yt. 20.
hús-þröng, f. 'house-bröng,' *a house-full*, Jb. 264.
hvaða, pron., indecl. throughout all cases and genders [see *hverr*], *what, which*, but only as an adjective, never as a subst. pronoun, e. g. hvaða menn, hvaða konur, hvaða skip? whereas *hverr* (q. v.) is used as a substantive; hvaða is a mod. form from the old *hvat* or *hvatta* (q. v.), and is hardly found in old vellums, except with a dat.; hvaða snúð (dat.), Sks. 266; hvaða burði, Fms. viii. 8; whereas in mod. speech *hvaða* as an adj. pron. has almost displaced the old *hverr*, which is at present only used in the substantive sense.
hvaðan, adv. interrog. [Ulf. *waþro* = *πότερ*; A. S. *hwanon*; Engl. *whence*; Germ. *wober*]:—*whence*, Nj. 2, 125, Fms. ix. 55; absol. of the wind, hvaðan er hann? *whence (from what quarter) is the wind?* the answer, sunnan, norðan; þóttisk engi vita, hvaðan veðr var á, *whence the wind blew*, Fms. viii. 55; h. at löndum? Isl. ii. 222, Vpm. 22, 24, 26, Pr. 416, passim. **þ**. spec. usage; meðan ek veit cigi vitit hvaðan Guðmundr hinn ríki stendr at, mágr minn (as long as I know not *what side G. takes*), því at ek ætla honum at veita, hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214. II. indef. = *undecurque*, koma þeir heilir hvaðan, Hm. 157; hvaðan sem, *whencesoever*; hann siglir hvaðan sem á er, *he sails whencesoever the wind may blow, whatever wind may blow*, Fms. x. 204; blóðrás hvaðan sem reunn, Pr. 473; hvaðan af sem hann hafði þann spádóm, Hkr. i. 224. III. as relative, Stj. 1.
hvaðan-æva, adv. [æva answers to Engl. *ever* in *wherever, whenever, whatever*, but in Icel. only remains in the adverb denoting the place from which]:—*from whencesoever*, Fms. vii. 75 (in a verse); drífa h., *to throng together from every side*, Hkr. i. 54; þustu þá borgarmenn h. at þeim, Fms. i. 104; þar drósk saman mikitt lið ok kom h. til, viii. 411; þá gaf þeim glámskygni, sýndisk þeim sem menn færi h. at þeim, Sturl. i. 179; úvina er h. herja á oss, Stj. 398, 444:—phrases, þótti konungi sem h. væri augu á honum, of a wild, fugitive look, Fms. ii. 180; ok hvaðan-æfa að sem á hrakdyfri, *with a look as wild as a hunted deer (as if he had eyes all over him)*, Korm. 60; hann vann svá at h. vóru á honum hendrnar, *be worked as if he had hands all over him*, Grett. 101 new Ed.
HVALR, m., pl. *hvalar*, Sks. 180 B; *hvala*, acc. pl., K. Þ. K. 138; *hvalana*, Grág. ii. 387; *hvala* alla, 359; mod. plural: [A. S. *hwæl*; Germ. *wall-fisch*; Dan. *hval*]:—*a whale*, Hým. 21, Rb. 1812, 17, Grág. i. 159, ii. 337; as to the right to claim whales as jetsum, see the law in Grág. and Jb., the Reka-bálkr and the Sagas passim, e. g. Grett. ch. 14, Eb. ch. 57, Háv. ch. 3, Fbr. ch. 9:—there was always a great stir when a whale was driven ashore, flýgr fiskisaga ferd hvalsaga; í hvals líki, Fms. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 131; hvals aukir, *amber*, old Dan. *hvals-öky*, Sks.; hvals hauss, *a whale's head*; hvals ván, *expectation of a whale being drifted ashore*, Vm. 174; hvals verð, *a whale's value*, Grág. ii. 373; hvala blástur, *the blowing of a whale*; hvala-kváma, *arrival of shoals of whales*, Eg. 135; hvala-kyn, *a species of whale*, Sks. 121; in Edda (Gl.) and in Sks. l. c. no less than twenty-five kinds of whales are enumerated and described; hvala-skúfir, *whale guts*, a nickname, Landn.; hvala- vetr, *a winter when many whales were caught*, Ann. 1375; in local names, Hvals-á, Hvals-nes, Hval-fjörðr, Hvals-eyrr, Landn. etc. COMPS: hval-ambr, m. *whale amber*. hval-fiskr, n. *a whale*.

hval-fjara, u, f. a *whale beach*, on which a whale has drifted and is cut up. **hval-fjós**, f. *whale blubber*, Ám. 83, Rd. 251. **hval-flutningur**, m. *carrying blubber*, Ám. 78. **hval-flystri**, n. = *hvalfjós*, Rétt. 10, 11. **hval-fundur**, m. *the finding of a (dead) whale*, N. G. L. **hval-föng**, n. pl. *stores of whale (blubber)*, Bs. i. 549, Fbr. 41. **hval-grafir**, f. pl. *whale pits* where blubber was kept, Sturl. i. 136: a local name in western Icel. **hval-gæði**, n. pl. = *hvalgögn*, H. E. ii. 130. **hval-gögn**, n. pl. *gain derived from whales*, Ám. 111. **hval-járn**, n. a *whale-iron, barpoon*, Sturl. iii. 68. **hval-kaup**, n. *purchase of whale-blubber*, Lv. 59. **hval-kálfur**, n. a *whale-calf, young whale*, Fas. iii. 546. **hval-klippa**, u, f. = *hvalfjós*, Grett. (in a verse). **hval-kvámá**, u, f. a *drifting of whales ashore*, Sturl. i. 190, Bs. i. 665. **hval-látr**, m. 'whale-liter', a place where whales cast their young: a local name in Icel. **hval-magi**, a, m. *whale-maw*, a nickname, Landn. **hval-mál**, n. 'whale-case', i. e. a claim to whales as jetsum, Bs. i. 666. **hval-reið**, f. = *hvalreki*, Lv. 58. **hval-reki**, a, m. a *drift of whales*, Grág. ii. 210, 366, Ld. 4. **hval-rekstr**, m. *whale hunting* (as described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*), Gpl. 458, Ann. 1296, Bs. i. 801, Boldt. 143. **hval-rétti**, n. 'whale-right', as to jetsum, N. G. L. i. 59. **hval-rétr**, m. *whale hunting*, Ann. 1296. **hval-rif**, n. a *whale's rib*, Háv. 48, Grett. 89. **hval-ró**, f. a nickname, Landn. **hval-saga**, u, f. *whale news*, Bs. i. 463. **hval-skipti**, n. *whale sharing*, Grág. ii. 381, H. E. ii. 126. **hval-skíð**, n. *whale gills*. **hval-skurður**, m. *whale carving, cutting up whales*, Fbr. 41, Bs. i. 666, Ám. 36. **hval-skyti**, a, m. a *whale barpooner*, Grág. ii. 377, Jb. 326. **hval-taka**, u, f. *taking, stealing blubber*, Sturl. ii. 29, Rd. 251. **hval-tíund**, f. a *tithe paid from whales*, Vm. 76, B. K. 53. **hval-vágr**, m. a *whale creek*, where whales are caught, Gpl. 464. **hval-ván**, f. a *whale expected to be driven ashore*, Vm. 174. In poetry the sea is called **hval-frón**, -jörð, -mønir, -tún, = *the abode . . . town of whales*, Lex. Poët.

HVAMMR, m. [Ivar Aasen *kvam*]:—a grassy slope or vale; þar var byggilegr hvammr, Fs. 22; kaus hann sér bústað í hvammi einum mjök fögrum, 26; sá var einn h. í landi Geirmundar, at hann kvaðsk vilja kjósa í brott ór landinu,—varð búfé hans státt í hvamminum,—hann eltir féð ór hvamminum, Sturl. i. 5; með þeim víði er í þeim hvammi er vaxinu, 6; þeir kómu at því síki er leið ligr til Kirkjubæjar ok skamt var frá þeim hvammi er þeir Ögmundur sátu í, Sturl. iii. 112: very freq. as an appellative in every Icel. farm or as a local name, Hvammr, Landn.: the best known is the seat of the Sturlungar in Broadfirth, Hvammsdalr, Hvamms-fjörðr, Landn.; Hvamms-land, Hvamms-verjar, or Hvamms-menn, m. pl. *the men from Hvam*, Sturl.; Hvammsturla, m. *Sturla from H.*, the father of Snorri.

hvann-garðr, m. [hvönn], an *angelica garden*, N. G. L. i. 38, 241, 253, Gpl. 347, Js. 134. **hvann-jóli**, a, m. (see jóll), a *stalk of angelica*, Fms. ii. 179, x. 336, 337. **hvann-kálfur**, m. a *young angelica*, Hervar. (Hb.) **hvann-stóð**, n. a *bed of angelica*, Vm. 143: as a local name. **hvap**, n. [cp. Goth. *hwafjan* = *to suffocate, extinguish*], *dropsical flesh*, holda-hvap. **hvap-ligr**, adj. *dropsy-like, dropsical*.

HVAR, adv. interrog. and indef., [Ulf. *hvar* = *ῥῶ*; A. S. *hwar*; Old Scot. *qubar*; Engl. *where*; Germ. *wo*; Dan. *hvor*]: I. interrog. *where?* direct and indirect; in endless instances indirect after the verbs *viita*, *sjá*, *heyrja* *spyrja* . . . *hvar*, *to know, see, hear, ask* . . ., Vsp. 5, 22, Hm. I, Ýt., Höfuðl. 3; *kveða á, hvar koma skal*, Grág. i. 46; *hvar við skyldi auka*, Íb. 5; þeir fundu hvar upp var rekin kista Kveldúlfs, Eg. 129 and prose passim. **β.** followed by a subj., *hvar viti? hvar hafi? hvar muni?* Lex. Poët. **γ.** with a prep.; *hvar skulum vit á leita, where shall we go and seek?* Nj. 3; greina hvar þetta heyrir til, *where to*, Fms. ii. 260. **2.** with the notion of *whither*; *eigi vitum vér hvar hann fór*, N. G. L. i. 218; *hvar hann skyldi stefna*, Fas. iii. 543; *sé ek nú hvar sök horfir*, Hrafn. 11.

3. with particles; *hvar fyrir? wherefore? why?* Fms. iv. 47; þeir spyrja, hvar til þessi voru skulu koma, i. 3, passim; hvar kvómu feðr okkrir þess (staðar understóð) at . . . hvar nema alls hvergi, Ísl. ii. 236; *hvar landa ertu þess fæddr, where in the world art thou born?* Lat. *ubi terrarum?* Fas. ii. 534. **II.** indef. *anywhere*; allir hlutir verða bjartari á glerinu í sólskini en hvar annarstaðar, Hom. 128; hér eru vötn verri en hvar annarstaðar, Stj. 609; hér framur enn hvar annarstaðar, Fb. i. 236. **2.** in each place; *urðu þrjú þing í hverjum fjörðungi ok skyldu þingunautar eiga hvar (in each) saksóknir saman*, Íb. 9; *Duná (Danube) kemr í sjau stöðum mikil hvar (in seven arms, each of which is great) saman* í sjó, Rb.; *turturur eru fáir hvar saman*, Hom. 65.

3. hvar sem, hvar es, and in old MSS. and poems contracted *hvares*, *wheresoever*; hvar sem hann fór, hvar sem þeir kvámu, Fms. i. 62, vii. 21: with a local genitive, hvar lands er kom, *wheresoever he came*, Ód. 8; hvar þess er (*wheresoever that*) maðr hefir þann eðr unniun, Grág. i. 56; hvar landa sem þú ert, Fs. 23; hvar þess er aðrir taka fyrst arf, 191; hvar helzt, id., Hom. 155. **4.** hér ok hvar, *here and there, now here now there*, Nj. 142, Fms. i. 136, vii. 294, 301, 324, viii. 61, ix. 362, Sks. 566; *viða hvar, far and wide, in many places*; *viðast hvar, in most places, in most instances*, Skáld. H. 3. 42, freq. in mod. usage. **5.** ever so, very; hvar fjarri, *ever so far, very far off*;

en þegar er Arnjótr laust við geislinum þá var hann hvarr fjarri þeim Ó. H. 153; honum kastaði mjök upp ór húsunum svá hátt at hvar fjarri kom niðr, Sturl. i. 161 C, Orkn. 114; hann laust hann svá mikit högg; hann kom hvar fjarri niðr, El. 100; hugr þinn er mér h. fjarri, Stj. 41 Hom. (St.) 43: with a compar., um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar in all H. and ever so much farther, Fas. ii. 504; hvar meiri, *evermore* ek skal þó hvar meiri stund (*with ever more zeal*) á leggja hennar men en ek ætlaða, Fms. x. 106. **III.** relat. only in later writers, Dlj. v. 3, Mar. passim; hvar til (*whereunto, to which*) Bjarni bauð ekki fræn en áðr, Dipl. iii. 11.

B. IN COMPS. intens. = *ever*, mostly in poetry: hvar-brigðr, *at ever shifty, fickle*, Fms. x. (in a verse). **hvar-dyggr**, adj. *ever true faithful*, Lex. Poët. **hvar-gegn**, adj. 'ever-gain,' *straightforward upright*, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse). **hvar-góðr**, adj. *ever good* Lb. 13. **hvar-grimmur**, adj. *savage*, Lex. Poët. **hvar-kunn** adj. 'ever-known,' *famous*, Hallfred. **hvar-kvæntur**, part. *polygamous, having 'a wife in every port'*; a rendering of 'gentem prociacis man,' of the Vulgate, Deut. xviii. 50, Stj. 345. **hvar-leiðr**, at 'ever-loathed,' *detested*, Hkv. I. **hvar-lofaðr**, adj. *ever praise* Geisli 16. **hvar-mikill**, adj. *ever great*, Clem. 47.

HVARF, n. [hverfa], prop. a 'turning away,' *disappearance*: of thing being stolen, *hverf ok stuldir*, Fbr.; hvarf lönnnar, Edda 46, l. 206, Band. 12 new Ed.: cp. *sól-hvörf, sun-turn, i. e. the solstice*. **β.** *to wander* hann þeim þar hvarf (mod. á hvarf), *he ran out of their sight*, Sturl. ii. 14 hlaupti í burt með ok runnit þeim skjótt hvarf, Bs. i. 704: in mod. usage a bill on the horizon is called hvarf; á hvarf, *to go to the other side of bill so as to be out of sight*: vera á hvörfum, *to waver*, Skv. 3. 38. **shelter**; því ek hefi nú leitað áðr allra hvarfa, Barl. 59; ef þjörn horfinn í hiði, lýsi því í fjölda manna at þat er hans hvarf (*lair*), N. G. i. 46; at-hvarf, *shelter*; góra sér e-n at hvarfi, *to call on a friend*, Fr iv. 292. **II.** a local name for Cape Wrath in Scotland, Bs. i. 48

Hvarfs-gnípa, u, f. *Cape Farewell* in Greenland, A. A.

hvarfa, að, [Ulf. *hvarþan* = *περιπατεῖν, περιάγειν*], prop. *to turn round* lét hann sér í hendi h. hér gullit, Hdm. 21, obsolete. **2.** *to wander stroll about*, Fms. x. 412, Eg. (in a verse), Pr. 136. **β.** metaph.,

í millum, *what is between*, as a matter of dispute or dissent, Gpl. 36 sakir stóra hluta er hér h. milli, Nj. 177, v. l.; ok h. þar í millum, *on these numbers*, i. e. between the length of ten and twenty ells, Sks. 12 Anecd. 16: e-m hvarfar hugr, *one's mind wavers*, Fms. x. 270.

hvarfan, f. *strolling*, Skv. 3. 38.

hvarf-fúss, adj. *shifty*, Hel. 2.

hvarfla, að = *hvarfa*, Eg. 766, Lb. 54, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 62, Fs. 12: *to waver*, Aroni hvarflaði hugrinn, Sturl. ii. 84.

hvarf-lauss, adj. 'swerveless,' *unswerving*, Barl. 146.

hvarf-semi, f. *shelter, refuge*, Clem. 44.

hvargi, adv. indef. (for the particle -gi see p. 199); a clear distinction made in the MSS. between *hvargi, everywhere*, and *hvergi* (q. v.), *noube* (Hkr. i. 269, 278, ii. 208 in the folio Ed. are misprints):—*wheresoever* with the particle *er* (es) or *sem*; *hvargi sem menn verða staddir*, 655 4; *hvargi er hann kvángast*, Grág. i. 181; *hvargi er maðr drepr ma ok varðar þat skóggang*, ii. 14; *hvargi er menn eru staddir*, 20; h. hann tók, i. 210; h. er þú tekr land, Landn. 43, v. l.; h. sem þeir heit N. G. L. i. 103; h. er hann fór, Fms. xi. 40, Hkr. i. 100, 266; h. s. vér komum, Post. 645. 71; h. er þjóðr heyrir, Am. 103. **2.** in ea every place, without the particle; *sýna mér, af hverju gefit er hvar what is given in each place*, Nj. 76; en þá hit næsta sumar gat í hvargi (*almost everywhere*) ber á Íslandi, Bs. i. 135, (the MS. has here erroneously, cp. the Annals of the year 1203.)

HVARMR, m. *the eyelid*; brá eða brúna, hvarma ok enniss, Edd. ii. 499, Róm. 326; hann þennr upp hvarmana, Stj. 475, i Sam. 1 13; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér ok sneri um á sér hvörmunum, 98; þá skauzt hællinn af auga-steininum ok sleit af honum hvarmi síðan tók Einnar hvarminn með hendi sinni, ok sá at auga-steinninn þar, Hkr. iii. 365; greri ör hvítt á hvarmi hvárum-tveggja, 367; u á hvarmana, 655 xxx. 4: in the poets the eye is called stjórnu, tur geisli hvarma, *the stars, moon, beam of the h.*: *tears* er hryngur hvarm *eyelashes*, skógr hvarma etc., Lex. Poët. **COMPS.** **hvarm-rauðr**, *with red eyelids*, Korm. **hvarm-skógr**, m. 'eyelid-shaw,' *eyelids* Lex. Poët. **hvarm-tengr**, f. pl. 'eyelid-tongues,' *drooping eyel* Egil. **hvarm-þeyr**, m., poet. 'eyelid-tbaw,' *tears*, Edda (in a verse)

hvars, adv. = *hvar es, wheresoever*, freq. in old poetry and MSS.; er, p. 131, and Lex. Poët.

hvar-vetna, adv., *hórvetna*, Grág. ii. 282, Post. 686 B. 2, Fms. 269; but usually, as also in mod. usage, though less correctly, *hv vetna*, Nj. 32, Fms. vi. 16, 296, Karl. 534, and passim; [from h and vetna, a gen. pl. from an obsolete *vetta* = *uighi*]:—*everywhere*; herr hans hvarvetna at láta undan síga, Fms. i. 174; hvarvetna n steinnama, 230. **2.** with a local gen., h. þess er, *wheresoever that*, Gt i. 36, ii. 292, 342, N. G. L. i. 42, cp. 74, where the gen. is dropped; mþ þér hljóta at ráða okkar í millum h. er, *in every case where*, Fms. ii. 2 (still Fb. l. c., cp. Cd.)

SS, adj., hvöss, hvasst, gen. pl. hvassa, Sdm. 20; [the Goth. form used to be *hwass*, cp. *hwassaba*, Tit. i. 13, and *hwassei* = *ἀρωμία*, l. 22; cp. *hvesa*, *hvetja*, *hvatr*, as well as O. H. G. *hwassi*, which be kindred words] :—*pointed, tapering*; hvass hjálmr eða kuml, 17; hvasst niðr sem hæll, id.; með hvössu enni, 170; hvöss vörr, (in a verse); hvass hringr, Fms. v. 343; hvass þyrnir, *sharp* 2. *sharp, keen, unbetted*, of edged tools; öngull sá enn hvassi, 17; hvasst vápn, Gret. 137; hvassan kníf, 91; hvasst sverð, Barl. hjörr, Fm. 6; odd-hvass, *pointed*; egg-hvass, q. v. II. *metaph.* *sharp, keen*; hvass nambi, Bs. i. 235; hvass í skilningi, 681; hvass í i, Hom.; hygginn ok hvass, id. 2. of the eyes or sight; hvöss ks. 170, Skálda 160, Ó. H. 109, Hkv. 2. 2; hvöss sjón, *a keen sight*; sjónir, *piercing eyes*, Sighvat; hvassir geislar, *sharp beams of S. 732. 17.* 3. *sharp, acute*; hvöss hljóðs grein, *a sharp sound*, 75, 179; hvasst hljóð, 160, 169; hvöss samstafa, 175. 4. of *sharp, fresh*; hvasst veðr, Eg. 99; veðr var miklu hvassara, 196; nnan veðr, Fms. vii. 310; hvasst andviðri, Eg. 87; hvass byrr, 165; h. útnyrðingr, hann er hvass á sunnan, það er hvasst, hann d) er hvass, etc., passim; hvassir straumar, Sks. 14 new Ed.: neut. *blowing hard*; þeir höfðu hvasst mjök á firðinum, Háv. 26, 42 l.: *freq.* in mod. usage, *æði-hvass, blowing very hard*; bál-hvass, a *gale* (so as to *lash the sea into tongues like flame*). 5. *sharp* Korm., Hkv. 2. 10, Lex. Poët.; hvassir menn, Fms. v. 137; mundu fú honum annan hest, ef nokkurir væri hvassari en sjá, 2. of a horse. 6. neut. *precisely*; ekki hvasst umhyggju-laust, 204; þat verðr hvasst (*precisely*) tveir hlutar átjándu álmar, i. 78; þá taka hvárir eigi hvasst (*not quite*) sju penninga, 107; ríða, ganga, sigla, líða, skjóta hvasst, *to ride, walk, sail, shoot* K. Poët.; bita hvassara, *to eat heartily*, Þkv. 25. 7. *coarse*; s. hosur, Karl. 363, (rare.) *comprs*: hvass-eygr, adj. *keen-* 270. hvass-heygr, adj. *swift-winged*, Lex. Poët. hvass-*leitr*, adj. *with a sharp comb or crest*, Stj. 77. hvass-leikr, m. 2. of intellect, Hom. hvass-leitr, adj. *sharp-looking*, Fas. i. a verse). hvass-liga, adv. *sharply*, Stj. 181, Sks. 228. *igr*, adj. *sharp*, Edda (in a verse). hvass-nefjaðr, adj. *sharp-* *beaks*. 418. hvass-oddaðr, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Ht. R. hvass-*úlj*, *sharp-worded*, Hsm. hvass-tenntr, adj. *sharp-toothed*, 41. hvass-viðri, n. a *sharp gale*, Ld. 58, Sturl. iii. 56, Fms. 7. *passim*. hvass-ögnótttr, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Sks. 7. T. neut. pron. of an obsolete *hvar*; for the other kindred forms *hr*, *hví*, and *hót*. Interrog. direct and indirect, *what*; eiga at bíða hvat ek skal á Nj. 3; vita, hvat hann skal við kveða, Hm. 28, Vp. 55; veit ek hit til annars kemr, Band. 36 new Ed., *passim*. Þm. = Germ. *was* ...? North. E. *what for a ...?* for *what sort of a ...?* expressing or the like; hvat Ögmundur ertú, *what sort of an O. art thou?* i. 134; hvat fé er þat? Nj. 55; indirectly, þeir vissu eigi hvat var, Hkr. i. 268. 2. with gen., hvat er manna þat mér? Vtkv. 5; hvat er þat fíra, flagða, drauma, fiska, *what sort of witches, dreams, fishes?* Alm. 2, 5, Skv. 2. 1, Fsm. 2, Em. 1; in enn verða æfi minnar? Skv. 1. 12, 14, 18; hvat manna ertú, *what of a man art thou?* Fms. ix. 55; hvat kveuna ertú? Dropl. 1; karla er þat? Fms. vii. 152; hvat íþróttar er þat? Edda 31; dra varð þess? 623. 35; indirect, hann spurði hvat manna var, Fms. ii. 54, vii. 166; hvat sveina þat myndi vera, x. 219; spurði hvat væri ráðs hennar, *he asked what she intended to do*, 6 hvat hann vildi ráða sinna, vii. 154; spurði hvat veðrs væri, n. 4. β. with dat., hvat líði er þetta? Fms. ix. 50; hvat er þat? Ísl. ii. 142; hvat húsi stendr þar? Hkr. iii. 187, Stj. 626, indirect, spurði hvat mönnum þeir væri, Eg. 162; hann spyrr mönnum þeir sé, Fær. 64; vita hvat mönnum þeir væri, Hkr. i. 1; er at erendum, Fs. 11; er hestirinn kenndi hvat hrossi þetta var; þá þóttisk þórr skilja hvat látum verit hafði um nóttina, 29; tvistum, Str. 81. 3. *what, why, how?* in asking, denot-*prise, indignation, or expecting an answer in the negative, quid?* hvat skal rögum manni langt vápn, *to what use?* hvat reinn í sess minn? (Eg. in a verse); hvat hæfir ykkir með mér Stj. 420; hvat þarftú til spyrrja at nafni mínu? 399, 410, 476; veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ...? Nj. 85; hvat mun ek þat vita, *old I know that?* Bs. ii. 104. 4. *how* = *hve*; fréttir hann líði bónoðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat hlýðnir landsmenn vóro, Íb. 1; grímm, *how cruel!* Mar. 5. causal, *why?* hvat spyrr þú om.; hvat lýstr þú mik? id., *freq.* 1. Indef. pron. *each, every*, with the particle *er* (es) or *sem*, *whatsoever* sem, or *hvat* es, *whatsoever*; hvat dýr sem er, Gpl. 457, 209; hvat sem hann kostaði til, Edda 29; hvat fjærlæg *whatsoever remote* ... Stj. 93; with suffixed es, *hvar* or *hvar*, see *er*, p. 131. 2. with the possess. pron. *sin*; hvat þar stundar, Lat. *horam quodque suam expectat, there is a time* *each thing*, Nj. 79; flýr sér hvat, *they run each his own way*,

i. e. *were scattered in all directions*, Fms. x. 268. 3. *hvat* af öðru, *from one to another*, in succession, Fms. i. 128; hvat af hverju, *'what from which'*, i. e. *soon*; hans er von hvad af hverju, *he is expected every moment*, (mod.) 4. with compar. *ever so much*; hann var til hans hvat betr enn til sinna barna, *he was ever so much kinder to him than to his own children*, Ld. 304. II. as interj., *hú, há, eðr hvat!* Sks. 305 B; vakuði hann alltrautt ok mælti nær í úvitinu, hvat! hvat! Fms. ix. 24. HVATA, að, *to make speed, hasten* with a thing, with dat.; hvata fór sinni, h. ferðinni, *to hasten one's journey*, 655 iii. 3, Fms. iv. 144; hvata göngunni, *to quicken one's pace*, Edda 7; h. þessu, Lv. 20; h. báli, *make speed with the bale-fire*, Fms. x. 379; absol. *to hasten, speed*, hann eggjar at menn skulu hvata, Fær. 262; hvata til skipa, Eg. 357; hvata heim, Ísl. ii. 387; h. í brott, Rd. 16; with prep., hvata at e-u, *to make haste with a thing*, Hkr. i. 103. II. also spelt *hvota*, Band. and Thom. l. c., cp. *thota* (II) *to stretch forth with*, with dat.; hvata hnefa at e-m, *to threaten a person with the fist*, but without striking, Grág. ii. 14; hvota skálm at e-m, Band. (in a verse); hvotandi sverðinu ofan í tóman hausinn, Thom. 442; in mod. usage *ota*. hvata-buss (-bussi), m. a *bustbody*, Fbr. 191, v. l.; gættú hans þá, Þórarinn, at hann komizk eigi í brott, ok ertú jafnan hvatabuss mikill, Fms. iv. 266. hvatan, f. *an urging on, pushing on*, Skv. 1. 50. hvat-færr, adj. *quick*, Eg. 73. hvati, a, m. *burry*, Mork. 110. 2. *an inciter*, Lex. Poët. hvatki, pron. indef. [see -gi, p. 199]; 1. *each thing, every thing for itself*; munu þér þá vita til hvers hvatki kemr, Fms. xi. 103; því at h. var þar, öngar vistir, etc., Karl. 203; hversu hann vill h. góra, Eluc. 56; at skynja hverja jarstein hvatki hefir, Hom. 139. 2. with *er*; hvatki er, *whatsoever*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; hvatki er yfir fjóra fætur gengr, þat skulu þér eta, Stj. 416; hvatki es missagt es í fræðum þessum, Íb. (pref.); h. es honum var í hug, Hkr. ii. 156; hvakki er lífi hans hefir lukt, Fms. x. 395; hvatki málum er lýzk hafa, N. G. L. i. 250; h. mönnum sem inni eru, 61; hvatki er þess þrytr, er honum er á hendi, Grág. i. 94; hvatki er maðr görir, id., Am. 20. II. *hveskis*, gen. of or for *whatsoever, cujuscumque*; hveskis er vér biðjum, Hom. (St.) III. *hvígí*, dat. *to whatsoever, cuicumque*; skynja hvaðan af hvígí er nafn gefit, Hom. 139. 2. = *hvegi*, q. v. hvat-látr, adj. *quick*, Fms. ix. 489, v. l. hvat-leikr (-leiki), m. *boldness, energy, alacrity, presence of mind*, Sturl. iii. 42, Fms. vi. 166, Sks. 59 new Ed.; h. ok áraði, Nj. 271; vitsmunir ok h., 262. hvat-liga, adv. *quickly*; ríða h., Nj. 192, Sd. 156; bíask h., Ísl. ii. 338; fara h., Rd. 277, Th. 77. hvat-ligr, adj. *quick, brisk*; hvatlegt lið, *active troops*, Fms. xi. 33; verjask et hvatligsta, 142; hvatligt verk, *a manly feat*, x. 391. HVATA, adj., fem. hvót, neut. hvatt, *bold, active, vigorous*, in the saying, engi er einna hvatastr, Hm. 63; h. maðr, Fms. vii. 160, Fm. 6. 24, 30, 31; ef engi hefði verit hvatari höfðingi í her þessum en þú, Fms. vi. 160; hvatr hugr, Fm. 26; acc. as adv., ríða hvatan, *to ride at a quick pace*, Ld. 260; neut. hvatt, id.; ríða hvatt, Fb. ii. 125, Sighvat; hann bað menn sína fara sem hvatast, Eg. 217. II. *male*, opp. to *blauðr, female*, of beasts; h. kött, *freq.* in mod. usage. hvat-ráðr, adj. *headlong*, Lex. Poët. hvat-ræði, n. *quick action*, Glúm. 377. hvat-skeyti, f. *precipitancy*, Karl. 393. hvat-skeytliga, adv. *precipitately*, Stj. 4, K. Á. 202, Fms. ii. 33. hvat-skeytligr, adj. *hurried, headlong*, K. Á. 202. hvatt, n. [hvetja], *a cut or mark on a sheep's ear, a slice cut off one side of the ear*; hvatt framan, *aptan hægra, vinstra*; whence *hvat-rifað*, n. adj. *a hvat with a rift*: when the slice is cut on both sides of the ear so as to make it like a spear's point, it is called *fiðdur, a feather*. hvattá, adv. or interj. = *hvatþá, what! what then!* Fms. xi. 118; hvattá! láttu góðra gjalda vert ef þú könsk með fjörvi á braut, Mork. 139. hvat-vetna, hvat-vitna, pron. used as subst. (*hvetvetna* is a false form), in old MSS. often spelt *hótvitna*, Hm. 47, Am. 67, 95, Skm. 28, Niðrst. 6, Fms. xi. 36, 68, 78, 122; [from *hvat* and *vetna*, q. v.] :—*anything whatever*; vex þér hvatvetna í augu, Nj. 53; h. illt, Fms. vi. 283; þér látið honum h. hlýða, Eg. 71; hann kvaðsk h. mundu til vinna, Fs. 59; eigi eru búar skyldir at bera um hvatvetna, Grág. i. 167; h. var upp brotið, Fms. vi. 381; hvatvetna þar nokkvat es, Greg. 12; Guð leysir hótvetna, Niðrst. 6; fyr hótvetna fram, *above all*, Fms. xi. 68. II. dat. *hví-vetna, to anything whatever, cuius*; tantu þar hvívetna, Orkn. 294; var Hrafn fyrir þeim í hvívetna, Ísl. ii. 208; hvívetna (hvítviti MS.) er illt er, Hom. 35; miklu er sjá framarr at hvívetna, Fms. vii. 148; görir í hvítvita hornungr bróðr síns, i. 255; fyrir h. fram, *above all*, xi. 28. III. gen. *hvers-vetna, of anything whatever, cuiusvis*; hann kann til hversvetna ráð, Nj. 67; ok sýnir sik svá vera hversvetna Dróttinn, Greg. 4; fyrir hversvetna sakir, Fas. i. 188, Fms. xi. 104. hvat-vísi, f. *temerity*, Fms. vi. 8, vii. 124, xi. 98. hvat-visliga, adv. *recklessly, rashly*, Fms. ii. 33, v. l.

hvat-víss, adj. *beadlong, reckless, foolhardy*, Hkr. iii. 225, Fms. ii. 211, xi. 12, 75, Bjarn. 14.

hvaz, pron. = hvat es, *whatsoever*; see hvat (II), and *er*, p. 131.

hvá, *ð*, *to say what!* (há, q. v., *eb*), of one not hearing; eins og ganti roðið hvert við hváði, Snó 214.

HVÁÐA, u. f., not kváða, [Ulf. *hvaþo* = *ἀπρός*, Luke ix. 39, and *hvaþ-jan* = *to frob*].—*glue, lime, resin*, esp. from trees, freq.

HVÁLFR, n., mod. form hólf, [A. S. *hwælf*], a *vault*, Bs. i. 177, Sks. 633, Al. 89; *gufu-hvolf*, or *dampa-h.*, 'steam-vault,' *the atmosphere*, (mod.) of the *concavity* of a shield, Boll. 340; vera á hválf, *keel uppermost*, of a boat or vessel; see hólf.

hválfa, d, in old writers spelt hólfra or hólfa; but hvólfa is the mod. form:—*to turn upside down*, keel uppermost; sjá at þar hólfir skip á sjónum, Fb. ii. 223, as also Hb. l. c., Fbr. 103 new Ed.; þar hvólfi skip, Njarð. 376 (paper MS.); hóf upp knórr ok snei á lopti ok kom hólfandi niðr, Bs. i. 30; ok hugðu nú mundu fullkomlega yfir hólfra, *it would be over-whelmed*, 769.

HVÁLL, m., mod. hvoll, [akin to Gr. *κύκλος*; also akin to hvel, hválf, prop. denoting what is *convex*, cp. Germ. *bügel*]:—*a hill*; not much used, hóll (q. v.) being the common word; but it is still used of a 'dome-shaped' hill; and in local names of farms lying under such hills, as Hváll in Saurbær in the west, Berg-Þórs-hváll and Stórolfs-hváll in the south, Beigaðar-hváll in the north, Landn.; Kálfs-hváll in the east, Dropl.; Orrostu-hváll, Eg.: Hváls-maðr, m. *a man from H.*, Sturl.; þeir stefna upp á hválinn, Nj. 69; dalr var í hválinum ok ríðu þeir þangat, 197; vér vilðum á hválinn ok kómumk ekki, Dropl. 22; hvála eðr hálsa, Róm. 315.

hváma (hvoma), *ad*, *to swallow, devour*.

hvámr (hvomr), m. *a glutton*.

HVÁPTR, m., mod. hvopttr, *the cheek, Lat. bucca*; kemr á kinnina ok í hváptinn, Ísl. ii. 399; mér renna hróðmál um hvápta, Húsd.; úrakada hváptana, Orkn. 288, Fb. i. 395; *the mouth, gape, Lat. rictus*, of a beast, 416, 417, 530, Sks. 52, 53 new Ed.; the phrase, gott er at hafa tvá hváptana ok sitt með hverjum mæla, Fas. ii. 429, Þorst. S. St. 51; cp. *kjaptr* or *kjöptr*.

hvárgin-ligr, adj. *neuter*, Skálda 185.

hvárigr, m., mod. hvorugr, *either, each*; see hvárgi.

hvárki, see hvárgi.

HVÁRR, pron. interrog. and indef., contr. from hvaðarr, which is obsolete, but occurs thrice in poets of the 10th century, Kormak, Fas. i. 297 (in a verse), Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse): mod. form hvorr, still so pronounced in the south of Iceland: [Goth. *hwaþar*; A. S. *hwæðer*, cp. Engl. *whether*; Hel. *hwæðar*, cp. Germ. *weder*]: I. interrog. direct and indirect, *whether, which of two*, Lat. *uter*, in a dual sense, distinguished from *hverr* in plur.: in plur., like Lat. *utri*, of two parties, hvárir sigrak, *either, which of both (hosts) will gain the day*, Nj. 198, Fms. x. 199; hvárir ná máli annarra, Nj. 8; in sing., hvárt þeirra, *each of them, both*, Grág. i. 120; with a possess. pron., hvárt okkar, Nj. 202; hvárr—annarr, one—another, *either... the other*; hvárr sem (*eiðher*) annars frændkonu á, Grág. i. 29; hvárr við annan, Fms. ii. 366; hvárr okkarr við annan, *one to another*, Fær. 174; annarr hvárr (q. v.), *either*.

II. indef., *each of two*; hvárir við aðra, Fms. x. 299, Grág. i. 70; hvárir til annarra, Eg. 126; selja gríð hvárir öðrum, Grág. ii. 20; tveggja (gen.) hvárr, *either of the twain*, 623, 24, Blas. 40, Fms. vii. 157; hvárt... eða, *either... or*; hvárt þú vill láta okkr lífa eðr deyja, Fms. i. 205; á hvára hlið, Rm.; sextig barna, jafnmart hvárt, syni ok dætr, Stj. 408; hætt er þeirra hvárt, Hm. 87; sinn dag hvárir, Fbr.; sinn veg hvárr, Róm. 347; á sínum stól hvárr þeirra, Stj. 602; mánaðar mat hvárr, N. G. L. i. 67, 98, 99; hann kastaði á öxl sér hvárum tveimr, *two on each shoulder*, Grett. 134 A. 2. adverbial, at hváru, *yet, nevertheless, however*, often spelt at-vóru, Hom. 116, 119, cp. Hkr. iii. 288; at varu, Al. 30, 137, Hom. 158; sár mun gramr at hváru, *but however that may be... Hallfred*; þó at hváru, yet, N. G. L. i. 48; þá á hinn þó at hváru at skuldfesta hann, Grág. i. 233; en hinn selr þó at hváru, *yet nevertheless*, ii. 253; þót hváru (= þó at h.), 313; þá freistum attvóru, Al. 137, this phrase is now obsolete, and is rare even in old writers.

B. Neut. hvárt, interrog. adverb, *whether*, direct and indirect; commonly in the first of two correlative clauses, hvárt... eða or eðr... *whether... or... Lat. utrum... an...*, Nj. 205, etc., passim; hvat?... hvárt mæðg eðr frændsemi, *what?... whether is it affinity or kin?* Fb. i. 328; hvárt (better hvat) segi þér til? hvárt skal ek fara eðr eigi, *whether shall I go or not?* Stj. 602; fæ ek nú varliga séð, hvárt Hrærekr mun fá nauðgat mik til eða eigi at ek láta drepa hann? Ó. H. 74:—but the latter of the two clauses is often dropped; hvárt graetr þú, *whether dost thou weep (or not)? what! art thou weeping?* Nj. 202; hvárt er rétt, bóndi, *whether is it true (or not)?* 79; eld kveyki þér nú sveinar, eða hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis? 199; hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann megí heyrá mál mitt? 200; hvárt er nú engi kona sú er þér er eigandi? Stj. 411, 602; hvat sagðir þú? hvárt eigi þetta? Þiðr. 59; hann vildi vita hvárt hann var í brynju, Ó. H. 74. 2. with adv. er (es, sem), *either... or*; hvárzt sem (sic) maðr verðr sekr at sátt eða á vörþingi,

Grág. i. 121; hvárt er Hákon Gamli vill eðr eigi, Fms. i. 74; hvá sem þat er at lögbergi eða í lögréttu, *whether it be at the bill of laws in the legislative chamber?* Grág. i. 11; hvárt sem þat var í löndum eða lausa-aurum? Íb. 16; hvárt er friðr er betri eða verri? Ó. H. 203, Fb. iv. 79; hvárt sem þat er heldr í þessari eðr annari bóki, Stj. 3.

HVÁRRGI or hvárgi, pron. indef.

A. Forms:—the older form was nom. hvárgi, Grág. i. 114, ii. 30, Eg. 286, Ísl. ii. 354; neut. nom. and acc. hvártki, with elided *t*, hvár mod. hvorki, Fms. i. 68, passim; gen. hvárskis, Grág. i. 494, N. G. L. 350, Fms. viii. 163, Rð. 292; hvárkis, Sks. 558; dat. m. hvárungi, Gn. i. 10, ii. 266; neut. hvárgi, i. 11, 131; acc. m. hvárgi, Grág. (Kb.), -gi, signif. B, p. 199.

II. afterwards it changed into a regu adjective, hvárigr, mod. hvorugr, pl. hvárgir, Gpl. 114; but usua uncontracted, and so in mod. usage, hvárugir, Grág. ii. 51, Ísl. ii. 21, Fms. i. 36, viii. 193, Hkr. iii. 243, Sks. 650, passim; dat. sing. fe hvárungi, Fms. iii. 214, passim; acc. m. pl. hváruga, passim; irreg. a intermediate forms are, acc. masc. sing. hvárgan, Egill tekr því mj hvárgan veg, Sturl. iii. 99 C, Fms. viii. 88, Thom. 111.

B. Usage: I. *neither*, of two, Lat. *neuter*. The old fo hvárgi is usually substantival; with gen., hvárgi or hvártki þeirra, *neit. of them*, Eg. 286, Grág. i. 237; miklu meiri sök en hvárgi hinna var, S. 655, passim; with a possess. pron., hvártki okkat, *neither of us*, Nj. i rarely adjectival, hvártki sverðit, Korm. 112; on the other hand, the fo hvárigr is used indiscriminately as substantive or adjective; for referen see the Sagas passim. II. special usages; with annarr, *neither other*, hváigr at öðrum, Landn. 57; hvárigir kunnu öðrum þar tíðendi segja, Ísl. ii. 349; réð hvárgi á annan, Lv. 3; svá hvárig réð at öðri Fas. i. 506; sem hvárgi tryði öðrum, Fms. i. 217; hvárigir skildu ann mál, Fb. i. 545; ok heri hvárigir á aðra, Eg. 282; því at hvárigir vi öðrum samneyta, Kristínir eða heidnir, Fms. i. 265.

III. *ne* as adv. hvárki, mod. hvorki; hvárki... né, *neither... nor*; hvárki laga né til úlaga, Grág. i. 75; hefir h. heyrt til hans styn né hósta, 201; ok var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af, 37, Fms. i. 27, N. G. i. 61, Hkr. i. 196, Sturl. iii. 99, 236, Grett. 94 B, Sks. 356, pass. hvárki... né... né, Sks. 157 new Ed.; hvárki... né... eða, Sks. 36; H. E. i. 419; hvárki... eða (less correct), Sks. 719.

hvárr-tveggi or hvárr-tveggja; an older form, hvaðar-tveg occurs in Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse), and acc. m. hvaðran-tveggja, Korm. (middle of the 10th century).

A. Forms:—the older declension is hvárr-tveggja, original: two words, of which the latter is a gen. of tveir, literally = *uter duor* *whether of twain*; this form freq. occurs in old writers, the latter part be declud., thus, neut. hvárt-tveggja, *utrum duorum*, Grág. i. 113, Hom. 1 Eg. 61, v. l.; gen. hvárs-tveggja, Fms. i. 19, Grág. ii. 144; dat. hvár tveggja, hváru-tveggja, Fms. ii. 310, vii. 251, x. 304, Hkr. iii. 8, Grág. 113, Nj. 64, Eg. 181, Ísl. ii. 332; dat. fem. hvárr-tveggja, Sks. 21; acc. hvárn-tveggja, Nj. 145, Fms. i. 12, 13, K. þ. K. 158; nom. pl. hvá tveggja, Sks. 272; gen. pl. hvárra-tveggja, Fms. x. 276.

II. *tree* afterwards took a kind of weak inflexion, viz. tveggi in nom. sing., tvegi in the oblique cases and in plur., in dat. tveggjum, but these forms are o applied with great irregularity; nom. sing. hvárr-tveggi, Grág. i. Fms. i. 17, 265, x. 249, Nj. 39, 55, 59, Ld. 290, Landn. 47, Ísl. ii. 366, 369, Eg. 765, Js. 8, Hkr. iii. 8, passim; gen. fem. hvárrar tveg Boll. 326 C; dat. fem. sing. hvárr-tveggju, Grág. ii. 228, Nj. 210; acc. fem. hváru-tveggju, Fms. i. 62; pl. hvárr-tveggju, 655 xvii. 1, G. i. 69, 107, Fms. i. 38, Eg. 267, Fb. ii. 103, 211, Fbr. 98, passim; acc hvára-tveggju, Grág. i. 78, Ld. 210; gen. pl. hvárra-tveggju, Eg. 32, I. ii. 14; dat. pl. hvárr-tveggju, Grág. i. 30, ii. 44, Fms. i. 114, La 160, passim. 2. mixed irreg. forms, nom. pl. hvárr-tveggi, Grá 69; hváru-tveggju (as nom. pl.), Ísl. ii. 254, scarcely occurs in good MSS., but is freq. in mod. usage even as an indecl. form.

B. Usage: I. *either, each of two, both, Lat. uterque* *ἐκάτερος*, used both as adjective and substantive: 1. as adjective hvárrtveggju hlustinni, Nj. 210; ór hvárrtveggju líðinu, Hkr. iii hvárumtveggju leysingjunum, Fms. i. 114; ór hvárrtveggja því vii. 251; hvárrtveggi herrinn, Hkr. iii. 8; um Mæri hvárrtveggju, I. i. 62; at hvárrtveggi tiltekju þessi, Grág. ii. 228; á Bálkastöðum hvár tveggjum, Landn. 160. 2. as substantive, with gen.; hvárrtveggja þeirra, Grág. i. 61; hvárumtveggja þeirra, Nj. 64; hugr hvárrtveggja þeirra, Fms. i. 19; with a possess. pron., hvárrtveggi okkarr, Nj. 55. absol., til hvárrtveggja, góðs ok ílls, Grág. ii. 144; hvárrtveggja, hugl aðrar skepnur, Sks. 103 B; við skaplyndi hvárrtveggju, Fms. ii. 14; h tveggja, ok þó... Sks. 351 B; at hvárrtveggi nemi orð annarra, Gn 69.

II. the neut. hvárrtveggja, used as adverb, *both*; þá þat h. týnt góðum síðum ok dugandi mönnum, Sks. 348; very íre mod. usage with the particle enda ironically expressing dislike, þa hvárrtveggja hann kann mikit, enda veit hann af því, *'tis true be k much, but he lets it be seen*.

hvárzt = hvárts, = hvárt es, = hvárt er, pron. neut. hvárt, q. v., e used adverbially; hvárzt... eðr, *either... or*; hvárrzt hann hefir far þessa eðr eigi, Grág. i. 48; h. er til sóknar eða varnar, 56; hvárrzt þei

dr gríðmenn, 57; hvárz hverfa til lofs eðr löstunarf, Greg. 10; rit hafa góð eðr ill; hvárz hann er lærd eðr úlærd, h. hann sviur vatni, Hom. (St.) passim: adding a superfluous sem, hvártz sem rðr sekr at sátt eðr á vörþingi, Grág. i. 121.

adv., hvegi, Gþl. 495 A; the vowel was prob., as in all similar tables, sounded long, qs. hvé; prop. an old instrumental case fut.: [Ulf. *hwaiva*; A. S. *hwi*; Engl. *how*; Germ. *wie*; Swed. *huru*; *br-lede*]—*how*, interrog.; ok freista hve þá hlýddi, lb. 7; bera ve fyrir sekd hans var malt, Grág. i. 83; hve fór með þeim, Isl. kveða á, hve þing heitir, Grág. i. 100 (see heita A. II); hve þú *ow art thou named?* hve margir, *how many?* Ld. 74; hve mjök, *how?* Nj. 24; hve mikill? Fms. vi. 286, Þidr. 273, Hom. 35; hveigi, hve fram var (mod. hvað framorðið var), *they knew not the day*, K. þ. K. 90; spurði, hve gamall maðr hann væri, Ld. 74; með miklum úllikum hve (*how violent*) stormr var eðr snæfall, 12; hve nær, *when?* Stj. 339, Fb. ii. 394, Nj. 142, Hom. 9, but see hvenar below.

hveir, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.)

adv., qs. hve-gi; hvīgi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144, 147, N. G. L. i. 71; (= hvegi, Skálda 169 (Thorodd), see p. 199)—*howsoever*, always following particle er (es) or sem; hvegi er mál fara með þeim, 330; hvegi er um hlaup bersk, Kb. i. 147; h. vandr sem væri, 53, Am. 33; hvigi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á á henni, i. 71; hvegi er margir viðtakendr eru, Grág. (Kb.) i. 195; hvegi er um, N. G. L. i. 79; hvegi er síðan görisk, 19; h. skyllig er, *howsoever important it may be*, Post. 686 C. 1; hvegi er fundr Fms. viii. 118 (in a verse); h. úvánt sem þeim hryfði, xi. 76; hvegi n. h. víða sem, x. 392, 295; h. litla hróð sem, H. E. i. 243; at frændsemi er, Grág. i. 227; a kind of gen., hvegis lítt sem af óskunni, þá stóð ljós af mikit, Blas. 37.

dat. to *whom*, = Lat. *cui*: I. interrog.; direct, hveim er þeir baugum sánir? Vtkv. 6; indirect, æsir vitu hveim . . . , Ls. 8; hveim, Skm. 1, 2; hann skal segja hveim á hendr var, Grág. i. him ek hefi þá jörð selda, N. G. L. i. 88. II. indef. to *any*, hveim; hveim hölda, to *any, every man*, Skv. 3. 12; manni hveim, Skm. 1; manna hveim, 27; hveim snotrum manni, Hm. 94; hón hratt um hálsi, Skv. 3. 42.

II. with er; hveim er, to *whomsoever*, Lat. *quis*; nefni ek þetta vætti hveim er njóta þarf, Grág. i. 7; hveim er þan getr, Hm. 75; hveim er þær kná hafa, Sdm. 19; hveim er er, 34; hveim er sína mæli né manað, Ls. 47; hveim er sér str. Hm. 75; hveim er við kalfdrifjaðan kemr, Vpm. 10. This means in the mod. *hvím-leiðr* or *hveum-leiðr*, qs. *hveim-leiðr*, *loathsome to everybody, detested, hateful*.

III. n. [Ulf. *hwaiteis* = *σῖρος*, John xii. 24; A. S. *hwæte*; Engl. *hweiti*; O. H. G. *hwaiz*; Germ. *waizen*; Swed. *bvete*; Dan. *hveat*, Eg. 69, 79, 460, Stj. 255, 413. COMPS: hveiti—a *wheat field*, Stj. 413, Fas. iii. 373, Fb. i. 540. hveiti-ax, *ax of wheat*, þorf. Karl. 412. hveiti-brauð, n. *wheaten bread*, hveiti-hleifr, m. a *wheaten loaf*, Bev. hveiti-korn, n. *wheat*, Stj. 99, Hom. 37, Pass. xvii. 27. hveiti-mjöl, n. *wheat flour*, K. þ. K. 74, Fms. xi. 157. hveiti-salli, a, m. *the sack*, Stj. 294, 309, 318. hveiti-sekkur, m. a *wheat sack*, Stj. 217.

hveitja, t, to *tease, vex*.

hveitri, m. a *bad trick, of an archin*.

hveitri, n., later form hjól, q. v.; the vowel was prob. long, qs. hvél, Engl.; for in þd. 6 hvél and hál form a half rhyme; a weak neut. occurs, Rb. 1812, 92, MS. 415. 8. [A. S. *hweowol*; Engl. *wheel*; Gr. *κύκλος*]—*a wheel*; á hverfanda hveli, on a *turning wheel*, Hm. 119 A, Fms. i. 104, Sks. 338; of the moon, Alm. 15; á því snýsk und reid Rognis, Sdm. 15; mörg hvel ok stór, Bret. 90; hveitri sólarinnar, Rb. 112; með fjórum hvelum, Sks. 421; hann hjó um skipi sínu, Krók. 59; þar sem hón velti hveli sínu, Al. 23; brjóta á break on the *wheel*, Hom. 147: *an orb, gleislanda hvel, a beaming sun*, Sks. 94; fagra-hveli, *fair wheel*, poet. the sun, Alm.; himins *sun's orb, the sun*, Bragi; hvela sólarinnar, the *sun's disk*, MS. hvel á tungli, Rb. 452; a *circle*, vofit (*woven*) með hvelum ok Str. 17. COMPS: hvel-görr, part. *circular*, Str. 80. hvel-vain, a *wheel wain*, Akv. 28. hvel-vala, u. f., poet. a *pebble*, þd. 6.

HVELFA, ð, causal from hválfa: to *arch, vault*, with acc.; allt hvelfið hann innan, Stj. 563; var þar upp af hvelft ræfit, Fms. v. hvelfðr, vaulted, Stj. 12.

II. proncd. hvólfa, to *turn* (a vessel) *upside down*, with dat.; ef maðr hvelfir skipi undir manni, 130; hann kastaði árunum ok hvelfði nökkvannum undir sér, Fms. 12; hann hvelfir skipinu undir þeim, Fb. ii. 220. 2. impers. to hvelfði þar skipinu undir þeim, Fms. i. 293; hallaði því næst hvá at inn féll sjórnin ok því næst hvelfði, ix. 320, v. l.; réru á þá ok hvelfði skipinu, Edda 47; þá laust hviðu í seglit þi skipinu, Ld. 326; þá tekr á hvassviðri mikit ok hvelfir skipi F. 150. 3. to *pour out of a vessel*; h. vatni úr fötu, to *pour out of a bucket*; tveir vöru at hvólfa elfum ölva í iðra sá, cp. Engl. to *whelm, overwhelm*, which may be a kindred word.

hvelving, f. a *vault*.

HVELJA, u. f. [hvalr, cp. Engl. *whéal*], the *skin of a cyclopterus* or *whale*, etc.: in pl. the metaph. *supa hveljur, to sup on hveljur*, i. e. to *lose the breath, to gasp* as when about half drowned; ekki þurfti hann Ödr stapp, hann ýmist sökk eða hveljur saup, Stef. Ól.

hvellr, m. a *brill sound*.

HVELLRR, adj. [cp. Germ. *bell, ballen*], *shrilling, ibrilling*, of sound as from an explosion; hvellr hamarr, Thom. 325; hvellr liúdr, Karl. 359; hvellast óp ok skjál, Bar. 18; hvell ródd, Fas. i. 272; hvellar hruðir, Al. 70; hvellr hneri, Orkn. 448; tala hveltr, Fms. i. 215; hátt ok hveltr, Thom. 451, 478.

HVELPR, m., not hválpr, but proncd. hvölpr; [A. S. *hveolp*; Engl. *whelp*; Dan. *bualp*]—*a whelp*, Fms. xi. 10, 12, Gkv. 2. 41, passim: metaph. an *urchin*, cp. hunn, Fms. vi. 323, Nj. 142: of a *lion's, tiger's whelp*, Stj. 71, 80, 572, Al. 3, Fas. ii. 165; a *wolf's*, Al. 31: a nickname, Orkn.: the phrase, bera hvelpa undir höndunum, to *pull with the elbows stuck out*, of awkward rowing.

hvenar ok hvenær, spelt hvenar in Dropl. 20, 21, and proncd. so at the present day; [hvenar seems to be the true form, as the word is prob. derived not from hve and nær, but is like Engl. *when-er*, from Goth. *hwan* = *πρωτέ*; A. S. *hwæne*; Engl. *when*; Hel. *hwan*; Germ. *wann*];— *when*, Nj. 142, Ld. 204, Grág. i. 103, 350, passim.

hvepsa, að, [hváptr], to *snap, snap at, bite*.

hvepsinn, adj. *snappish*, of a dog: hvepsni, f.

hv eregi, see hvegi.

hver-einn, pron. *every one*; see hverr.

hverf, n. a *scoop or basket* for herring-fishing; með hverfum ok röð-háfum, Gþl. 427; en hverr er síld fiskir . . . greiði hann hverf af lest hverri, N. G. L. i. 140.

HVERFA, pret. hvarf, pl. hurfu; subj. hyrfi; part. horffin; in mod. pronunciation inserting the v throughout, hurvur, hyvrfi, hvorfinn; akin to horfa, q. v.: [Ulf. *hwairban* = *πρωπαρέν*; A. S. *hweorfan*; O. H. G. *hwerban*; Germ. *werben*];—to *turn round*; hverfanda hvel, Hm. 73 (see hvel); nú mátt þú engi veg þess hverfa (*thou canst turn to no side*) at Guðs miskunn sé ekki fyrir þér, Hom. 156; h. í móðurátt, föðurátt, to *devolve upon, of right or duty*, Grág. i. 177, 237; hafa horfi á Guðdóm, 625. 59; hverfa af lífi, to *depart from life*, die, Stor. 10: with acc. of place, himin hverfa þau skulu hverjan dag, *they shall pass round the heaven every day*, of the sun and moon, Vpm. 23. 2. with prep.; h. aprt, to *turn back, return*, Fms. vii. 298, x. 231, Stj. 606, Hom. 98; to *recoil*, aprt hverfr lygi þá er sönnu mætir, *a lie recoils before the truth*, Bs. i. 639;

h. aprt til sín, to *recover one's senses*, Mar.; hurfu at því ráði allir þrændir, all the *Tb. turned that way, took that part*, Fms. i. 18, vii. 206; þá hurfu menn þegar at honum, *thronged around him*, xi. 193; h. af, to *leave off*; þá hvarf af Pálnatoka þyngd öll, i. e. *P. recovered*, Fms. xi. 69; þegar er þú vilt af h. at unna Óláfi, Hkr. ii. 322; h. frá e-u, to *turn from, cut short, leave off*; þar var fyrr frá horfið Konunga-tali, Fms. i. 139; nú verðr þess at geta er vér hurfum frá, Rd. 171 (of episodes in a story); taka þar til er hinn hvarf frá, Grág. i. 139; ádr frá hyrfi, ádr sundr hyrfi, *before they parted*, Am. 34, 35; h. eptir, to *follow*; frændr hans ok vinir þeir er eptir honum hurfu, Fms. iv. 287; eptir honum hurfu margir menn, Ver. 47; h. með e-m, to *turn with one, follow*, Grág. i. 8, 9; þá hurfu sanna fjórir tigur, *gathered together*, 655 xvi. B. 4; h. til e-s, to *turn towards a place*, Hým. 17, Gh. 7: to *turn to one and take leave*, Fms. vii. 224, Am. 44; h. undan, to be *withdrawn, lost*; hvarf ríki í Noregi undan Dana-konungum, Fms. xi. 183; þat ríki er undan var horfit, 42; h. um, to *encircle, surround*, (um)-hverfis = *all around*; innan garðs þess er hverf um akr eða eng, Gþl. 136; þær hverfa um hodd goða, Gm. 27.

II. metaph. to *turn out of sight, disappear, be lost, stolen, or the like*; maðrinn hvarf þar, *there the man was lost from sight*, Nj. 95, 275; stjörnur hverfa af himni, Vsp. 57; to *disappear*, skip hvarf, Landn. 305; ef skip hverfir, Grág. i. 215; hverfi féit ór hirzlu hans, 401; motrinn var horfinn (*stolen*), Ld. 206; Steinólfi hurfu (*St. lost*) svín þrjú, Landn. 126; Ingimundi hurfu svín tinn, 177; see hvarf.

III. part. horffin: I. surrounded; björn horfinn í híði, much the same as *híðbjörn* (see híð), Gþl. 444; horfinn foldar beinum, Ýt. 19; bærinn var h. mionnum, *surrounded by men*, Sturl. ii. 144, Orkn. 112. β. vera vel vinum horfinn, to be *well backed by friends*, Nj. 268; vel um horfit (*in good condition*), þar stóð naust ok var vel um horfit, Háv. 48; whence the mod. phrase, vel um-horfs, in a good state. 2. abandoned, forsaken; heillum horfinn, forsaken by luck (*horfin-heilla*), Fs. 48; héraði horfinn, *bereft of a dwelling in the district*, Sturl. iii. 255; sök horfinn, *having lost the suit*, Nj. 234; mun hann eigi horfinn heimsöknum við mik, *he has not left off attacking me*, Sturl. iii. 228; eigi ertú enu horfinn í fyrirsátunum við mik, Þórð. 41 new Ed.; þögn horfinn, *bereft of silence*, i. e. *noisy*, Gs. 3.

HVERFA, ð, causal of the last verb: I. to *make to turn, turn*, with acc.; h. e-m hugi (acc. pl.), to *turn a person's mind*, Hm. 162; snertu þeir Krossinum, ok hverfðu (*turned*) hendr hans niðr, ok hófðu til jarðar, 656 C. 37; hann snéri sverðinu í hendi sér ok hverfði fram eggina, Fas. ii. 139; hann oftar vápni sínu at manni, ok hverfir hann fram hamar, N. G. L. i. 67; h. at sér hinn mjóvara hlut, Ýt. 13; vér hverfum oss í

austr (*we turn our faces towards the east*) þá er vér biðjum fyrir oss, Hom. 156, 158.

II. *to enclose*; h. garði um e-t, *to enclose with a fence*, Gþl. 407 (garð-hverfia); himinn þann er hverfðr er útan um lopt öll, Fms. v. 340; hverfðr við e-t, *stirred so as to be blended with*, Sdm. 18.

hverfi, n. *a cluster of farms*, such as almost to form a village, freq. in Icel. local names, Fiskilækjar-hverfi, Skóga-h., Rangár-h., Ingólfshöfða-h., Fljóts-h., Landn.: metaph., vizku-h., *the abode of wisdom = the breast*, Fbr. (in a verse); tanna-h., *the 'tooth-abode'*, i. e. *the mouth*, Kristni S. (in a verse); *a shelter*, verða e-m at hverfi, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

hverfi-legr, adj. *ugly*, Nj. 147, v. 1.; whence mod. herfilegr (-liga), q. v., *wretched, miserable*.

hverfing, f. *turning*, in sjón-h., *eye-deceit, glamour*.

hverfingi, a, m. *a froward person*, Post. 201.

hverfi-steinn, m. *a grindstone*, Vm. 177.

hverf-lyndi, n. *'turn-mind,' fickleness*, Str. 61, Róm. 305.

hverf-lyndr, adj. *shifty, fickle-minded*, Rd. 295, Str. 26.

hverfr, adj. *shifty*; hverfr haustgrima, Hm. 73; hverfr hugr, *a shifty mind*, Sól. 31: *crank*, of a ship, freq. in mod. usage: also in the phrase, stýra hverft, *to steer wrong*, Fas. ii. 178. **2.** metaph., ráða hverft, *to give false counsel*, Karl. 111; fara hverft, *to start, stagger*, as if frightened, Nj. 197, Sd. 154; whence the mod. verða hverft, *to be startled, be frightened*: of clothes, rétt-hverfr, *turning right*; út-hverfr, *turning outside*; as also út-hverfa, rétt-hverfa, u, f.

hverf-ráðr, adj. *fickle, wavering*, Fms. viii. 447, v. 1.

hverfull, adj. *shifty, changeable*, of things, Barl. 32, 97; ú-hverfull, *not shifty, abiding firm*. **hverfull-leiki**, a, m. *shiffulness*, freq.

hvergi, pron., see hverrgi.

hvergi, adv. [see -gi, p. 199], *nouwere*; hann undi h., Landn. 174, Vsp. 3; ádr var h., *before there was none anywhere*, Íb. 16; sá þeir h. konung, Fms. ii. 332; hvergi á bæjum, Sturl. iii. 55; h. annarsstaðar, *nouwere else*, passim; with gen., hvergi lands, Helr. 9; hvergi jarðar né upphimins, Þkv. 2; moldar h., Fas. i. 521 (in a verse), Merl. i. 59. **II.** metaph. *in no manner, by no means, not at all*; uggum hvergi, *be not afraid!* Kornak; varðar honum slíkt sem hvergi sé léð, Grág. i. 438; ef þú hvergrð h. af, Nj. 31; at þeir skyldu h. at göra, 189; hvergi á fé at taka frá kirkju, K. þ. K. 20 new Ed.: fara hvergi, *'to fare nouwere,' to stay at home*, 9 new Ed., Fms. i. 10; ek vil hvergi fara, *I shall not go at all*, Ísl. ii. 32; vil ek at hvergi sé eptir riðit, *no pursuit*, 358; vera hvergi færr, *to be quite unable to go*, Eg. 107, Hkr. i. 269, Ó. H. 128.

2. with compar., þat þykki mér hvergi úvanna, Fms. xi. 94; h. úframmar, *noways inferior*, 48; h. betr, *no better*, Bs. i. 633; hvergi nær (mod. hvergi nærri), *nouwere near, far from it*, Eg. 111. **3.** alls hvergi, *not at all*, Grág. i. 141; hvar nema alls hvergi, *where but nouwere*, Ísl. ii. 236.

hvergr, adj., see hverrgi.

HVERN or **hvörn**, f. [proncd. kvörn or kvern, but distinction is to be made between kvern, *mola*, and hvern, *cerebrum*; for in the latter word *b* is the true initial, as is shewn by comparison with Ulf. *hwairni* = *kapvörn*, Mark xv. 22; Scot. *barus*; Germ. *birn*; Swed. *bjerna*; Dan. *bjerne*, which stand in the same relation to hvern as hjól to hvel]:—*the two boat-formed white bones* embedded in a fish's brains. These bones, as well as shells, are in Icel. collected and used by children in the game of guessing, as nuts etc. are in England; hann lauk þá upp höfuðskeljum mannanna, og tók hnefa-fylli úr hverju höfði og hugði vandliga að; eintómar hvarnir, og ekki nema tvar í þorsk-kindinni, Fjölhvir (1845) 52. **hvarnar-skeljar**, f. pl. = hvarnir.

hverna, u, f. [hverr, m.], *a pan, basin*, Níkd. 28.

hvernig, qs. *hvernveg*, [see hverr], interrog. direct and indirect; the forms vary, **hverneg** or **hvernig**, Eg. 19 A, 106, 123, 292, 394, Hkr. i. 170, 287, Korm. 130, 148, Glúm. 327, Band. 18 new Ed., passim; **hvernog** or **hvernug**, Orkn. 83 (v. l.), Hkr. i. 120, 347, Al. 63, 65, and passim in old MSS.: the mod. form is **hvernin**, proncd. **hverninn** or **kvurninn**, qs. *hvernveginn*, from *vegr* with the article, which form is also now and then found in old MSS., Fs. 105 (MS. Arna-Magn. 132), Bs. Hungrv. passim, as also later MSS.:—*how? in what way?* the references passim.

HVERR, m., pl. *hverar*: **I.** *a cauldron, boiler*; hver kringlótta af eiri, Stj. 564; heyrði til höddu er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168, Hým. 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 27, 33, 34, 36, 39 (of a boiler); hefja af hvera, Gm. 42 = mod. taka ofan pottinn; in Gkv. 3, 6, 9, 10, ketill and hver are synonymous: **hver-gætir**, m. *a cauldron-keeper, cook*, Am. 58: **hverar-lundr**, m. *a cauldron groove*, Vsp. 39: **Hver-gelmir**, m. local name of the northern Tartarus, *the abyss*, Edda. **II.** metaph. in volcanic Icel. this word was taken to express *the hot springs*, and it is so used to the present day (in pl. often *hverir*), Sd. 191, Grett. 141 (hverar), Bs. i. 322, Ann. 1294, and freq. in local names. In the west the largest hverar are those in Reykjahólar, Eggert Itin. 382; in the north the Reykja-hver; **Hverar-vellir** in the wilderness Kjöl, 637; Reykjadal's-hverar, among which the largest is the Uxa-hver, and Badstofu-hver, 640, 641. In the east there are only a few, see Itin. 798; whereas the south is very rich in such springs, especially the neighbour-

hood of Haukadal (Geysir, Strokkur), see Ann. 1294; Grafar-hver, 80 Reykjanes-hverar, 895, (whence **Hver-hólmr**, the name of a hole in the springs in Krisuvík, 897; the hverar in Reykja-holt and Reykja-dalur they are found even in glaciers, as in Torfa-jökull, 766. **hverar** hvera-fuglar, m. pl. *fabulous birds*, Eggert Itin. 890. **hverar-hel** u, f. = hverahrúðr, Itin. 142. **hverar-hrúðr**, m. *the topbus or tuff-stone deposited by hot springs*, Itin. 145. **hverar-leir**, m. a kind of lí Itin. 127. **hverar-slý**, n. *the soft pulp deposited by hot springs*, l. 109. **hverar-steinar**, m. pl. a kind of *tuff-stone*, Itin. 660. **hvervatn**, n. *water from a hver*. For old dried up hverar see Itin. 295; also the remarks s. v. Geysir and Ann. 1294. From **hverar-lundr** Vsp. an Icel. origin of this poem is suggested by Prof. Bergmann in Poèmes Islandaises, Paris 1838, p. 183, as the verse seems to refer volcanic agencies.

HVERR, pron. interrog. and indef.; at the present day proncd. hv with u throughout, and in mod. printed books usually spelt hvör, a form no doubt derived from the dual hvár (hvorr), used in a plur. sense: its declension, see Gramm. p. xxi; an acc. hverjan, Hým. 39; hver morgin, Vsp. 22, Fb. ii. 71 (in a verse); hverjan dag, Vþm. 11, 18, 23, Gm. 8, 14, 20, 29; hverjan veg, Vþm. 18; whence the contracted fr hvern. [The Gothic has a threefold interrog. pron., a sing. *hwaz*, b *þwa*; a dual, *þwaz*; and a plur. *þwarjis*, *þwarja*, *þwarjata*. To first of these pronouns answers the old Icel. form *hvar*, A. S. *hwa*, S. *wha*, Engl. *who*, Swed. *ho*, Dan. *hvo*, cp. Lat. *quis*; but this pronoun is dative, and remains only in the neut. *hvát*, q. v., Ulf. *hwa*, A. S. *hwat*, E. *what*, Germ. *was*, Dan.-Swed. *hvad*, Lat. *quid*: the dat. masc. *hveir* obsolete, Goth. *hwamma*, Engl. *whom*, Dan. *hvem*: the dat. *hvi* (hvát II, III): a nom. masc. *hvar* (hva-r) seems to be used a times in old MSS. (e. g. Kb. of the Grágás), but it is uncertain, as word is usually abbreviated *hr* or *hr*: a kind. sing. *hves* (Goth. *h*, North. E. *whese*) occurs, *hves lengra*, *þou much farther?* Hom. (St.) til hves, *to what?* 65; possibly the *ἄρ. λεγ. hós*, Ls. 33, is a remnant of the old gen. To the Goth. dual answers the Icel. *hvár* (hvazari), cp. To the Goth. plur. answers the Icel. *hverr*, with characteristic *hv*, which is used in sing. and plur. alike. In the neut. sing. the two forms, *hv* and *hvert*, are distinguished thus, that *hvát* (hvad) is interrog. h. indef., e. g. *hvad barn, what bairn?* but *hvert barn, every bairn*.]

A. Interrogative, = Lat. *quis, quae, quid?* *who, what, which?* as: stantive and adjective, direct and indirect; *hvers fregnið mik?* Vsp. hverjar to þær meyjjar? Vþm. 48; hverir æsir? 30, Fms. 8, 34; hver sá enn eini? Fas. ii. 529; hverir hafa tekið ofan skjöldu vára? Nj. hverju skal launa kvæðið? Ísl. ii. 230; hver er sá maði? Fms. ii. 2 telja til hvers hann hafði neytt eðr hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155; sp. hverja þeir vilja kveðja, ii. 24; kveða á þingmörk hver eru, i. 1 (segja) hverjar guðsifjar með þeim eru, 30; hugsa til hvers þú munt verða, Fms. i. 83; vita hverr þú ert, ii. 269; vita hvert þú ert skald, Eð þeir þóttusk sjá til hvers ætlað var, Fms. ix. 461; eigi veit ek til hve ek má ætla, Bs. i. 541; hón segir honum hvers efni í eru, *þou ma stooð*, 539; þeir vissu hverju hann ætlaði fram at fara, Fms. i. 22 hann segir hverrar ættar Ólafr var, 81; sögðu með hverju (erendi) höfðu farit, Eg. 281. **2.** with the notion of Lat. *qualis*; en l kemr þér í hug, *hver (qualis) ek muna vera þeim frum*, ef... Fa 529; þeim þótti úsýnt hverr friðr gefinn væri, Fms. v. 24; sá einn hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17.

B. Indefinite pronoun, = Lat. *quisque, every one, each*, used both substantive and as adjective: **I.** as subst.; with gen., þat sæti ætlað hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; manna, seggja, lýða, gumna hverr, *every of the men, every man*, Hm. 14, 17, 53-55, Sól. 49; fróðra hverr, *every man*, Hm. 7; ráðsnotra hverr, 63; absol., as in the sayings, *hverr er sjál sér næstr*; þærr er hverr at ráða sínu; þjarr er hverr um deildan verð; fróð hverr fregniss; hverr er sinnar hamingju smiðr; dauðr verðr hverr, Halli halr er heima hverr, Hm.; kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar: lét hann þar um hvern þá er vildi, Eb. and passim: with a possess. pron., ef sér hverr várr, *each of us*, Glúm. 329. **2.** as adj., á hverju þingi, Hk 300; hverjan dag, *every day*, Vsp., Vþm., Gm.; í hverri tíð, *at any t* Hom. 112; hver undr, Fs. 115; hverjum manni, Nj. 6; meiri ok ster hverjum manni, Hkr. i. 148; hver spurning lítr til svara, Sks. 307; h gumni, Hm. 13, passim. **3.** as adv., í hverju, *evermore*; veðrit hverju, Fms. vi. 379; þykir harða sambúðin í hverju, *grew ever to and worse*, xi. 441; veðrit óx í hverri, Skáld. H. 4. 14.

II. fyrir utan hverja hjálp, Hom. 159; esp. if following after a compar. meiri fögnuðr boðinn á þessi tíð en á hverri annarri, Hom. (St.); þetta með meirum fádæmum gengit heldr en hvert annarra, Band. new Ed. **III.** adding the relat. particle er or sem, *whosoever, whosoever, whatesoever*; hvers sem við þarf, Fms. i. 306; þá á þá sök h er vill, Grág. i. 10; hverr er svá er spakr, Hom. 2; hverju sinni *whosoever*, Str. 27 and passim. **IV.** with another pron. or a hverr at öðrum, *one after another*, Eg. 91, Fs. 158; hvert at öðru, ii. 556; hvert sumar frá öðru, Grág. i. 92; hverja nótt eptir aðra, 53, 150; at öðru hverju, *now and then*, adverbially; hverir tveir, *two and two, by twos*, Fms. iv. 299; þriðja hvert á, *every three y*

64; á hverjuni þremr árum, *id.*, Stj. 573; daginn sjaunda hvernu, . . .; þriðja hvert sunnar, Landn. 299; annan hvernu dag, níundu þótt, Skm. 21, Nj. 190.
 2. hverr . . . sinna, *every . . . his*; það er í sinu rúmi, Nj. 51; hverr sér, *each separately*; sér hverr, *particular, every one*; at sérhverju hofi, at *every single temple*, 336 (App.); þó at ek greina eigi sér hvat, *though I do not tell you in detail*, Bs. i. 64; sérhverja atburði, 134; sérhverjum hlut, 333; sérhverjum þeirra, Nj. 256, Landn. 35, Sturl. ii. 175; sérhvergr, Fas. iii. 345; sérhvern manni, Fms. i. 149; allir ok sérhverir, *several, i. e. every one*, Grág. ii. 36, 140, Fluc. 43, H. E. i. 468; sérhverr, *one and all, every one*, Skálda 161; hverr sem einn, *one, all like one man*, 165, Al. 91, 93, Barl. 40, Stj. 4; hvercinn, *every*.

Relative, = Lat. *quī, quae, quod*, Engl. *who, which*, only in later of the end of the 13th and the 14th centuries, and since freq. in *Ídal.*, Hymns; at first it was seldom used but with the particles *is* in Engl. *who that . . ., which that . . .*; þat hverbergi, í hverju *n which that . . .*, Stj.; takandi vátta, hverir at sórn fullan bóka-pl. ii. 2; með fullkommum ávexti, hverr at þekkr mun verða, 159 and passim: singly, tvar jarðir, hverjar svá heita, Dipl. v. 27; rð, hver frjófsgak munu, Fms. v. 159; Gerhardur, hverr með píslar-sigrí frá brott, Mar.; með hverjum hann hugar-prýði vann, 567.

HVERGI or **hvergi**, indef. pron. *each, every*, Lat. *unusquisque*.
 Forms: I. declined like hvárgi, viz. nom. hvergi, passim; erkis, N. G. L. i. 126; dat. masc. hverjungu, Grág. (Kb.) 14; rrgi, 655 iii. 4; acc. masc. hvergni, Grág. passim; neut. hvertki I. passim; see more references s. v. -gi, p. 199 A. II. de-
 cess an adjective, **hvergr**; acc. sing. fem. hvergea, Thorodd; dat. i. hvergeri, N. G. L. i. nom. plur. hvergerir, Grág. i. 392; hverigar, rigrá (gen. pl.), ii. 20: hveriga (acc. pl.), Nj. 101; hverigar (acc. i. 623, 48, Ó. H. 74. 2. mixed forms, acc. hvermagn, Grág. vermegn, Hkr. ii. 79; hvergeri handsól (acc. pl.), Grág. i. 140.

Usage: I. *alone*, mostly as subst.; hvat hverigum hentir, 147; hvat hverrigi hefir, Skálda 160; hverr hvergeri er, Fms. viii. verr hverrigi sé, xi. 152; hvat sem h. segði, ix. 256; hvat hverrigi . 67; hverju heilli hverrigi kemr, Fas. iii. 41; Njáll vissi þá görla erki hafði verit, Nj. 104; hann sagði fyrir heima-mónum sínum erri skýldi starfa meðan hann væri í brottu, 106; hvat hverrigi rir af sér tekit, Skálda 159; vant er þat at sjá hvar hverrigi berr tek, Orkn. 474; skipar jarl til hvar hverrigi skyldu at leggja, 360; angri bæ til hverrar kirkju, K. þ. K. l. c.; hvar hverrigi þeirra mundi verða, Al. 14, Fms. x. 323; ok eigi vitu hvar hverkis skulu leita, i. 126. 2. as adj., hverngi dag, *every day*, Rb. 1812. 57; hvar ús höfðu staðit, Fas. ii. 558.

II. adding er, *whosoever*, Lat. *whomever*, subst. and adj.; hverrigi er þá beidir, Greg. 53; hvertki þess er rág. i. 48, 277; hverngi veg (*whosoever*, Lat. *quocunque modo*) er þeir setið, 69, 174, ii. 13; hverrigi er fyrr lét göra, Kb. 14; hvernegn sa hann vill svara, Hkr. ii. 79; hverngi (staf) er ek rit, Skálda old 165; nú hverngan veg sem aðrir vilja, Hkr. iii. 370; hvergea r maðr skal rita annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa álda (Thorodd) 160; á hvergea lund er, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 23; helgi sem hann vill á leggja þingit, Eb. 24; þá skalt þú aldri vera útr, við hvergea sem ek á unu, Nj. 101; hvergerir arur, sem . . . 392; hverngi annarra sem hana berr, Rb. 46; hverigar úhæfur n tekr til, Fms. iv. 259; með hvergei skepu sem er, N. G. L. i. dagliga, adv. *every day*, Fms. ix. 267, 384, Skálda 199, Eb. 2, Gullþ. 20, Jb. 33, Eg. 598, Ld. 22, of week days.

-dagligr, adj. *daily, every day*, Gpl. 42, Greg. 42, 625, 178; r, Bs. i. 164; h. búningr, *a dress to be used on week days*, K. þ. K. V. 46; h. maðr, Nj. 258.
 -dags-, mod. pronunciation **hverdags**, *every day*: in compds, **ags-búningr**, m. (-föt, n. pl.), *one's every-day dress, work-a-bes*, K. þ. K. 140: **hversdags-hökull**, m., -klæði, n., Vm. 52, 323: **-leika**, n., Sturl. iii. 127; **-maðr**, m., Nj.: in mod. usage, **ags**, **-búningr**, -föt, etc., Vm. 38; opp. to spari-föt.
 -konar, adv. *of every kind*, Hom. 87, 91, passim.
 -kyndis = *hverskyns*, Thom. 113.
 -kyns = *hverskonar*, Fms. x. 379, passim.

u, adv., proncd. *hversu*, (*hversug*, N. G. L. i. 27, 91, qs. *hversat way*, = hve) — *how*, Nj. 2, 68, Al. 10, Fms. x. 404, Ísl. ii. G. L. i. 91, Hom. 103, passim; for *hversu* is the common word, hve is obsolete.
 u-gi, adv. *whosoever*, = hvegi, q. v.; with the particle sem or er, i. 59; h. mikit íf er þeir gefa með sér, Grág. i. 223; h. margar firur eru, Alg. 360.
 r, proncd. hvart, neut. sing. of hverr, used as adv. *whither*, Germ. Interrog.; Gunnarr sagði þeim hvert hann ætlaði, Nj. 76; Jarl vert hann færi þaðan, 132; gera ráð hvert hann sneri þaðan, Fms. 4.

II. hvert er, *whithersoever*; hvert er hann ferr, Nj. 129; rekla skipit hvert er vildi, Fms. i. 293; hvert er hann ferr fullum

dagleiddum, þá er . . . Grág. i. 93; gefi gaumi at, hvert er hann er (*in what direction*) frá merki því er hann skal fylgja, Ó. H. 204.
 hvértki, adv. *whithersoever*; h. sem hann fer, Greg. 53, Þjal. 351.
 hver-vetna, see *hvarvetna, everywhere*, passim.
HVESSA, t. [hvas], *to sharpen*; hvesa ok hvetja, Fms. vii. 37; hvesa sýn, Pr. 474; h. augu, *to look with a piercing glance*, Hkv. i. 6, Edda 36, Eg. 44, 457, Fms. ii. 174, vii. 172: *to make keen for a thing, encourage*, Al. 33, Fms. vii. 37, Bs. i. 750: of weather, *to blow keenly, blow up a gale*, impers., veðr (acc.) tók at hvesa mjök, Ld. 326; hvesti veðrit, Fms. ix. 21; þá hvesti svá, at . . . 387, freq.; það er farit að hvesa, það fer að hvesa, *it 'fares to blow sharp'*.
 hvessir, m. a *whetter, sharpener*, Lex. Pöet.

HVETJA, hvatti, hvatt, pres. hvatt, part. hvattr, Gh. 6; a middle form hvötomic, Höm. 29; [A. S. *hwettgan*; Engl. *wbet*; Germ. *wetzen*; cp. hvas] — *to whet, sharpen* a cutting instrument; h. sverð, Kormak; h. spjóti, Fb. i. 189; Skarphéðinn hvatti óxi, Nj. 66, Fs. 72, Landn. 293; h. gadd, Stj. 77. II. metaph. *to make one keen, encourage*; þats mik hvatti hugr, Ls. 64; síðan hvatti hann lið sitt, Fms. ix. 509, Höm. 2; hvat hvatti þik hingat, *what urged thee to come here?* Nj. 6; h. ok hvesa, Fms. vii. 37; hugr mik hvatti, Fm. 6; heilög ritning hvetr oss opt at fara, Hom. 9, Fs. 6, passim: part. **hvetjandi**, *an inciter, instigator*, Mar. 656 A. i. 12: pass. **hvatinn**, *cut*; hvatin spjóti, *pierced with a spear*, Fas. ii. (in a verse), a *ἄπ. λέγ.*; cp. hvatt (q. v.), of the sheep mark, which seems to point to an affinity between Engl. *to cut* and Icel. *hvetja*.

hvet-vetna, adv. = *hvatvetna*, q. v.
HVIÐA, u, f. [A. S. *hwíða*], *a squall of wind*, Ld. 326, freq.: medic. a fit; hósta-h., *a fit of coughing*.
 hvíðuðr, m. the *'squatter'*, poet. *the wind*, Alm. 21.
 hvik, n., mod. hik, *a quaking, wavering*. COMPS: **hvik-eygr**, adj. *with wandering eyes*, Bs. i. 671 (in a verse, v. l.) **hvik-lyndi**, n. *fickleness*. **hvik-lyndr**, adj. *fickle*. **hvik-mál**, n. pl. *slander*, Bjarn. 57 (in a verse), emend. MS. hvitmál, qs. hvicmál. **hvik-saga**, u, f. *an idle tale, nonsense*, Al. 4, Sturl. iii. 125. **hvik-tunga**, u, f. a *slander-tongue, tale-bearer*, N. G. L. ii. 437.

HVIKA, að, mod. hika (a strong pret. hvak occurs in Fms. x. (Ágrip) 383): — *to quail, shrink, waver*; ok hvikaði (Ed. hinkaði wrongly) hestriun undir honum, Fs. 159: of ranks in battle, Karl. 364; hvika undan, *to quail*; konunginn hvak undan lítt þat, *sbrank from the blow*, Fms. x. 383; hefir þú fámán undan hvikat, Korm. 202; þat er nú ráð at h. eigi undan, Vígl. 72 new Ed.; hvikit ér allir, Nj. 78, Bs. ii. 229; Sigmundur kvað nú ekki göra at h. um þetta, Fb. i. 148; impers., hvi hvikar þér svá, *why quakest thou thus?* Nj. 143.

hvikan, f. a *quaking*, Lv. 54: *wavering*, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).
 hvikari, a, m. a *coward*, Karl. 363.
 hvikr, adj. *quaking*, epithet of a stag; hviks í hjartar líki, Pd. 7.
 hvikull, adj. *shifty, changeable*; ú-hvikull, *firm*.
HVILFT, f. [Ulf. *hwilftri* = *σῶπός, a coffin*, Luke vii. 14]: — *a grassy hollow, acombe or corrie*, Edda ii. 482; 566, l. c., spells *hvilmt*; freq. in mod. usage. II. a local name in western Icel.

HVIMA, að, [cp. Engl. *wbim*], *to wander with the eyes*, of a fugitive look, as of one frightened or silly; hvima og skína í allar áttir.
 hvim-leiðr, adj. *loathed, detested*, Bjarn. 71 (in a verse); see hví.
 hvimpinn, adj. *shaking the head from fright*, of a horse.
 hvimsa, adj. [cp. hvinna], *blank, discomfited*, Grág. ii. 55, Fas. iii. 290: freq. in mod. usage, and proncd. hvuimsa.

hvinand-orði, a, m. *'whining-speaker'*, a nickname, Fms. vii.
 hvinnir, m., poet. *a stealer, i. e. the wolf*, Edda (Gl.)
HVINNR or **hvin**, m. a *pilferer*, Fbr. (in a verse); distinguished from a *thief*; ef maðr stell örtug eða örtug meira, þá er sá þjófr; . . . enn ef maðr stell minna en örtug, þá er sá torfs-maðr ok tjörur; . . . en ef minnr stell en þveitit, þá skal sá heita hvinn um allan aldr síðan ok eigi engan rétt á sér, N. G. L. i. 253, Edda ii. 495; ef maðr stell einhverju þessu (viz. a plough, harrow, etc.), þá heiti á hvinn at úsekuju, Gpl. 359; ef maðr stell hundi manns, eða ketti, knífi eða beltit ok öllu því er minna er vert en eytris, þá er hvinnska, N. G. L. ii. 172; hvinnna-ætt, Sigvat. **Hvinn-gestr**, m. a pr. name, Fms. vi. (in a verse).
 hvinnska, u, f. *petty theft, larceny*, Gpl. 197, cp. Jb. l. c., N. G. L.
HVINR, m. (hvinnr in Eb. 182, but wrongly, as hvina is the root word), *a cracking, whizzing, whistling*, as of a whip or missile; hann heyrir hvinnin af högginu, Fms. vii. 230; hvinn örvarinnar, ii. 272; Arnkell heyrði hvinnin (of a stroke), Eb. 182; hann heyrir hvinnin af för þorgeirs, Fbr. 40.
Hvin-verskr, adj. *from the county Hvin in Norway*, Fms. **Hvin-verjar**, m. pl. *the men from Hvin*: **Hvinverja-dalr**, a local name, Landn.
 hvirfil-byllr, m. a *squall of whirlwind*.
HVIRFILL, m., dat. hvirfil; [Engl. *whirl, whorl*; Germ. *wirbel*; Dan. *buirvel*]: — prop. *a circle, ring*, = hvírlingr; þeir ráku saman í einu hvirfil heiðingja, Karl. 360: but esp., II. *the crown of the head*, where the hair turns all ways as from a centre, Lat. *vertex*, Germ. *wirbel*, (cp. Icel. sveipr); frá iljum til hvirfils, Sks. 159; milli hæls ok hvirfils,

Stj. 617; frá hvirfil til ilja, Job ii. 7; lýstr ofan í miðjan hvirfil, Edda 30; dreyrdi ór hvirfilinum, Fms. ii. 272, Fb. iii. 406, Ísl. ii. 343, Bs. i. 190; fyll skóinn af blóði ok set í hvirfil mér, 229. 2. a top, summit, Sks. 728; hvirflar heimsins, the poles, Fr. 476; h. fjallsins, Stj. 306, Mar.

hvirfil-vindr, m. a whirlwind, Fms. x. 201, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 724, ii. 5, Stj. 114, Barl. 162.

hvirfing, f. or hvirfingr, m. a circle of men; setjask í hvirfing, to sit in a circle, Fms. vi. 279; þeir sömnuðu þeim saman í cina hvirfing, Karl. 249; Helgi spurði hvárt þeir sæti í hvirfing eðr hverr út frá öðrum, Ld. 272; þeir setjask niðr í einn stað í hvirfing, Band. 33 new Ed.; síðan voru goð hennar sett í hvirfing íti, Fms. v. 319. II. a drinking match, at which the cup was passed round, cp. the Engl. *loving cup*; it is opp. to tvímennung, when two persons pledged one another in the same cup; drekka hvirfing, Ó. H. 61. COMPS: hvirfings-bróðir, m. a club-mate, club-brother, Fms. vi. 440. hvirfings-drykkja, u, f. a drinking bout, a kind of club in Norway in olden times as opposed to the later gildi, q. v.; hann kvað þá engar veizlur hafa haft þat haust nema gildi sin ok hvirfings-drykkjur, Hkr. ii. 165; Ólafir konungr (who died A. D. 1193) lét setja Mikla-gildi í Niðarosi, en áðr voru þar hvirfingsdrykkjur, Fms. vi. 440. hvirfings-klukka, u, f. a bell in such a club, Fms. vi. 440.

hvirfla, að, to whirl; h. heyit, Fb. iii. 522, in mod. usage with dat. hviss, interj. *whew!* to imitate the sound of whistling, Bs. i. 420.

hvissa, að, [Engl. *biss*], to run with a hissing sound, e. g. of a stream; það hvissar í honum.

HVÍ, prop. a dat. of an old and partly obsolete pron. hvat, [see hvat and hverr]:—Lat. *cui*, for *what*: I. interrog., þá var séð yfir hví stafrinn hafði búit, 655 iii. 2; kvíðir þerr hví hann orkar, *of what it is capable*, Grág. i. 252; at hví neyt sé, *what it is good for*, ii. 260; þá spurði Hallr hví þat sætti, H. asked *what was the matter*, Fms. ii. 193; hví sætir hark þetta ok hlauð? Ó. H. 109; fyrir hví, *wherefore?* (in vulgar Engl. still, *for why?*), fyrir hví biðr þú eigi lækningar? 222; spurði hann fyrir hví þeir væri þar? Eg. 375, Eluc. 4: with compar., hví verri, *how much the worse, quanto pejor*; skulu biar telja hví hann var þá verri at hafa er hann var sjukr en þá er hann tók vistinna, Grág. i. 155, 475.

II. indef. any; Guð mun við hví (= hverju) faderni ganga, er hann játar oss í skírinni, 655 i. 2.

B. Adverb interrog., prop. ellipt. [cp. Goth. *du hwe* = *uari*; A. S. *hwí*; Engl. *why*; Germ. *wie*]:—*why?* (see fyrir hví above); hví freistið min? Vsp. 22; hví þú einn sitr? Skm. 3; hví sitid? Gk. 2; hví þá, *why then?* Vpm. 9, Ls. 47 is dubious; hví þykkir dóttur minni svá illt vestr þar? Nj. 11; hví skal eigi þegar drepa hann? Eg. 414; eigi veit ek hví þú gengr með slíku máli, 523; mun ek ákveðit gera hví þannig er til skipt, Ísl. ii. 346: hví-ligr, adj. (q. v.), Fms. x. 107: hví-likr, adj. = Lat. *qualis*, (q. v.) 2. with subj.; hví um segjak þér? Skm. 4; hví þú vitir? Vpm. 42; hví sé drengur at feigri? Km. 22. 3. = hve, instrumental, Skm. 17, (q. v.)

hví, interj. imitating a gull's cry, Bb. hvía, að, to squeal, of a vicious horse when fighting. HVÍLA, d, to rest, esp. to rest, sleep in a bed; í hviluna þar er hón hvíldi, Eg. 567; h. í rekkju sinni, Fb. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 282, Fms. vii. 222; h. tveim megin brikar, Korm.; the old beds stood with the side to the wall, hence the phrase, hvíla við stokk, or þil, cp. Sturl. i. 207, 208; see also brik; h. í sama seing konu, Grág. i. 329; h. hjá e-m, Hbl. 17. 2. metaph. of the dead, to rest, sleep, Fms. vii. 240, N. G. L. i. 348, Sighvat, but only in a Christian sense, so that 'hér hvílar' (= Dan. *ber hvílar*) on Runic stones is a sure test of a Christian age. 3. hvíla sik, to take rest, pause, Eg. 492, 586; h. líð sitt, to let one's troops rest, Karl. 370. II. reflex., hvílast, to take rest, pause, 623, 11, Vkv. 28, Nj. 132, Lv. 59, Fms. v. 64, vii. 193, Sks. 550: to pause, vil ek nú láta þá ræðu hvílast, Sks. 240; nú verð þar at hvílast, Gisl. 18.

HVÍLA, u, f. [Ulf. *hveila* = *ὤρα, χρόνος*; A. S. *hwil*; Engl. *while*; O. H. G. *hwila*; Germ. *weile*; Hel. *hwila*; all of them in a temp. sense, = a while, an hour; whereas the Scand. word has the notion of rest, making a distinction between *hvild* in a general, and *hvíla* in a special sense; Dan. *hvile*; Swed. *hvila*]:—a bed, Sturl. i. 207, 208, iii. 282, Nj. 14, Eg. 567, Fms. xi. 290, Gisl. 16, Am. 9, Sól. 72; vers-hvíla, Grág. ii. 183, passim. COMPS: hvílu-ábreiða, u, f. a bed-blanket. hvílu-brögð, n. pl. cobitation, Fas. iii. 305, 470. hvílu-félagi, a, m. a bed fellow, Fms. ix. 321. hvílu-gólf, n. a bed closet, Fms. ii. 85, 197, Eg. 603, Dropl. 29, Háv. 31 new Ed., Gisl. 30, Ld. 138; also called lok-hvíla, cp. Gisl. 29, Fb.; *thalama* is rendered by hvílugólf in Hom. (St.) 101. hvílu-höll, f. = hvílugólf, Karl. 20. hvílu-klæði, n. pl. bedclothes, Vm. 109, Finnb. 216, N. G. L. i. 358. hvílu-neyti, n. the sleeping in one bed, Stj. 197, Barl. 17. hvílu-stofa, u, f. = hvílu-gólf, D. N. hvílu-stokkr, m. the outside edge of a bed, 623, 52, Pr. 439. hvílu-tollr, m. *hire of a bed*, Fas. iii. 372. hvílu-váðir, f. pl. bed sheets, (mod. rekkváðir or rekkjóðir), Vm. 177. hvílu-pröng, f. the taking up one's bed, Gisl. 16; lok-hvíla, q. v. hvíl-beðr, m. a bed of rest, Adv. 31.

hvíld, f. rest, repose, Nj. 43, Eg. 492, Fms. v. 307, vi. 420, vii. 193, Sks. 235, Stj. 613, passim: pause, Nj. 248; í hvíld, in *batting*, in r Hbl. 2. COMPS: hvíldar-dagr, m. a day of rest, Magn. 502; eccl. the Sabbath, halda skaltú helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þ the Fourth Commandment, Stj., Vidal. passim. hvíldar-hestir, m. relay horse, Sturl. iii. 23. hvíldar-lauss, adj. restless, without r Sks. 235. hvíldar-staðr, m. a place of rest, Stj. 155, Pass. 10. 3. hvíld-dagr, m. = hvíldardagr, Rb. 1812. 48. hvílig-leikr, m. = Lat. *qualitas*, Alg. 372, Edda ii. 90. hví-ligr, adj. = Lat. *qualis*, Fms. x. 107. hví-likr, adj. interrog. [Ulf. *hveileiks*; A. S. *hwylc*; Engl. *whicb*; E Engl. and Scot. *while*, *whilk*]:—*what like?* (as still used in North E. of *what kind?*), Lat. *qualis*, Fms. ii. 220, v. 302, Nj. 269, passim in and mod. usage. II. relative, Stj. 85. HVÍNA, pret. hvein, hvínu, hvínit, [A. S. *hwīnan*; Engl. *whine*; D. *hvine*; Swed. *hvinna*]:—to give a whizzing sound, as the pinions of a bird, an arrow, shaft, gust of wind, or the like; hein hvein í hjarna me the bone whizzed into his skull, Haustl. 5; örvarnar flugu hvínandi höfud þeim, Fms. viii. 39; örvar hvínu hjá þeim öllu megin, 179; höfud at landi hvínanda, Clem. 48; láta hein-pynnann hrynel h., Edda (in a verse). hvískra, að, [Dan. *bviske*; Swed. *bviska*], to whisper, Karl. 211. hvískran, f. (hvískr, n.), a whispering, Karl. 236. hvísl, n. (and hvísla, u, f., Thom. 535), a whispering, Thom. 44. HVÍSLA, að, [A. S. *hwīslan*; Engl. *whistle*]: to whisper; h. við Fms. v. 201; h. með e-n, Karl. 53; h. sín í millum, Karl. 356; m hvísla at e-m: recipr. hvíslask, to whisper to one another, Fms. xi. 425. hvíta, u, f. the white in an egg. hvítir, f. whiteness, fair hue, Ísl. ii. 211. hvítill, m. (Ivar Aasen *kvitel*, the Engl. *quilt*), a white bed-co Str., N. D. hvítigr, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 123, Gkv. 2. 42; mod. mja name of horses, Bjarn. 20: of drinking horns, Fms. iii. 189. hvít-leiki, a, m. whiteness, Stj. 92, Mar. hvít-mata, að; það hvítmatar í augn á honum, of milky white e hvítana, að, to become white, Edda 28, Str. 64. HVÍTR, adj. [Ulf. *hweits* = *λευκός*; A. S. *hwit*; Engl. *white*; Hel. O. H. G. *hwiz*; Germ. *weiss*; Swed. *hvít*; Dan. *hvít*]:—white; skinn, white fur, 4. 24; h. motr, a white cap, Ld. 188; h. skjöld hvít shield, Fms. x. 347; hit hvíta feldarinn, Fbr. 148; hvít bl white blossom, 4. 24; hvitt hold, white flesh (skin), id.; hvít h a white hand, Hallfred; h. háls, a white neck, of a lady, Rm.; h. hes white horse, Fms. ix. 527; hvítr á hárr, white-haired, vi. 130; h. n (fair of hue) ok vænn í andliti, x. 420; hvítan mann ok huglausan, 232; hvít mörk, white money, of pure silver, opp. to grátt (grey) sil B. K. 95; hvitr matr, white meat, i. e. milk, curds, and the like, opp flesh, in the eccl. law, K. þ. K. 126; hvitr dögurðr, a white day N Sighvat; hvíta-matr, id., K. þ. K. 102; mjall-hvítr, fann-h., snj drift-h., white as driven snow; al-h., white all over. B. Eccl. use of the word white: I. at the introductio Christianity, neophytes in the week after their baptism used to v white garments, called hvíta-váðir, f. pl. white weeds, as a symb baptism cleansing from sin and being a new birth; a neophyte was a hvít-váðungur, m. a 'white-weedling', one dressed in white weeds, Nj 111; the Sagas contain many touching episodes of neophytes, esp. su were baptized in old age, and died whilst in the white weeds; þat er flestra manna at Kjartan hafir þann dag görðt handgenginn Ólafi kon er hann var færðr ór hvíta-váðum, þeir Bolli báðir, Ld. ch. 40; s hafði konungr þá í boði sínu ok veitti þeim ena virðuligustu veizlu m þeir voru í hvítaváðum, ok lét kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 2 Glúmr (Viga-Glúmr) var biskupaðr í banasétt af Kol biskupi ok aðisk í hvítaváðum, Glúm. 397; Bárðr tók sótt litlu síðar enn l var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fms. ii. 153; Ólafir á Háki var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fs. (Vd.) 77; var Tóki s skírðr af hirðbiskupi Ólafs konungs, ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fl 138; síðan andaðisk Gestr í hvítaváðum, Bárð. (sub fin.) Sweden, above all Gothland, remained in great part heathen throughout the w of the 11th century, after the neighbouring countries Denmark and Nor had become Christian, and so we find in Sweden Runic stones referri Swedes who had died in the white weeds, some abroad and some at ho sem varð dauðr í hvítaváðum í Danmörku, Baut. 435; hann varð d í Danmörku í hvítaváðum, 610; þeir dó í hvítaváðum, 68; sem hvítaváðum, 271; hann varð dauðr í hvítaváðum, 223, 497. Chur when consecrated was to be dressed out with white; var Kjarta Borg grafinn, þá var kirkja nývígð ok í hvítaváðum, Ld. 230. the white garments gave rise to new words and phrases amongst the generation of northern Christians: 1. Hvíta-Kristr, m. 'W Christ,' was the favourite name of Christ; hafa láti mik heitan Hvíta-K at víti eld, ef. . . , Sighvat; another poet (Edda 91) uses the word; iu prose, dugi þú mér, Hvíta-Kristr, help thou me, White-Christ! Fs. ok þeir er þann síðr hafa taka nafn af þeim Guði er þeir trúa á kallaðr er Hvíta-Kristr ok því heita þeir Kristnir, mér er ok sagt a

iskunsamr, at . . . , Fms. i. 295; en ef ek skal á guð naquat trúa, þér þá verða at ek trú á Hvíta-Krist en á annat guð? Ó. H. 204; svarar, heyr hefi ek getið Hvíta-Krists, en ekki er mér kunnigt þín hans eða hvar hann ræðr fyrir, 211; en þó trúu ek á Hvítu-þ. ii. 137.

2. the great festivals, Yule (see Ld. ch. 40), Easter-tocost, but especially the two latter, were the great seasons for song; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in usage the first Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; in the northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-tocost, as the birthday of the church, seems to have been specially so for christening and for ordination, see Hungv. ch. 2, Thome. Hence the following week was termed the Holy Week (*Helga vika*). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the white garments, called *Hvíta-dagar*, the *White days*, i. e. *Whitsun-week*; frá því innum fyrsta skulu vera vikur sjau til Drottins-dags í Hvítadögum, Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum skulu vér halda sem hinn fyrsta dag, K. þ. K. 102; þváttdag fyrir Hvítadaga = *Saturday next before day*, 126, 128; Páskadag inn fyrsta ok Upptingningar-dag ok dag í Hvítadögum, 112; þá Imbrudaga er um Hvítadaga verða, þú aftelnir tveir dagar í Hvítadögum, Bs. i. 420; um várít á þrum, Orkn. 438: *Hvítadaga-vika*, u. f. *White-day week* = *Whitsun-week*, K. þ. K. 126: in sing., þeir kómu at Hvítadegi (= *Whitsun-day*) Björgunjar, Fms. x. 63, v. l.: *Hvítadaga-helgi*, f. the *White-day feast*, *Whitsuntide*, Fms. viii. 373, xi. 239, Sturl. iii. 206: *Hvítadaga-hríð*, a snow storm during the *White days*, Ann. 1330: *Hvítadaga-dagr*, m. the *White Lord's day*, i. e. *Whitsunday*, the northern a in *Albis*, Rb. 484, Fms. vii. 156, Bs. i. 62, where it refers to the 10th of May, 1056, on which day Isleif the first bishop of Iceland was consecrated. The name that at last prevailed was *Hvítasunna*, *Whitsun*, i. e. *White-sun*, D. N. ii. 263, 403: *Hvítasunnudagr*, *Whitsunday*, Fb. ii. 546, Fms. viii. 63, v. l.: *Hvítasunnudags-vika*, *Whitsun-week*, Fb. ii. 546; Páskaviku, ok Hvítasunnudagsviku, ok þú fyrir Jónsvöku, ok svá fyrir Michiáls-messu, N. G. L. i. 150; *Whitsunday*, Thom. 318. As the English was the mother-church of Norway and Iceland, the Icelandic eccl. phrases are derived from the English language. See Bingham's *Origgs*. v. v. *White Garments*, *Dominica in Albis*, where however no reference is given to Iceland.

In modern Denmark and Norway the old name has been preserved by *Pindse*, i. e. *Pfingsten*, derived from the Greek word *πεντηκστή* in *Incl.*, as in *Engl.*, only the name *Hvítasunna* is known. In Denmark the people make a practice of thronging to the woods sun morning to see the rising of the sun, and returning with branches in their hands, the trees being just in bud at that season.

Compds: *hvíta-björn*, m. the *white bear*, K. þ. K. 110, Sks. 191, 74; see *björn*. *hvíta-dagar*, see B. II. 2. *hvíta-gnipa*, f. *white peaks*, the *foaming waves*, Lex. Poët. *hvíta-logn*, n. a *white* the sea. *hvíta-matr* = *hvit mat*, K. þ. K. *Hvítasunna*, f. *hvíta-váðir*, see B. I. *hvíta-valr*, m. a *white falcon*, Sks. 189, 189, *adj. white-armed*, Hm. 162 (epithet of a lady). *hvit-á*, *adj. white-browed*, Fas. iii. (in a verse). *hvit-brúnn*, *adj. white*, Fms. x. 321. *hvit-dreki*, a, m. a *white dragon*, Merl. *Hvítrottins-dagr*, see B. II. 2. *hvit-faldadr*, part. *folded*, of the waves, Fas. i. (in a verse). *hvit-fjaðraðr*, part. *shed*, of a swan, Fas. i. (in a verse). *hvit-flekkótr*, *adj. spotted*, *white-spotted*, Stj. 93, 250. *hvit-fyrssa*, t, to be *white* of a current, Fas. ii. 252. *hvit-fyssi*, n. a *white foaming* Thom. 303. *hvit-haddadr*, part. *white-haired*, Lex. Poët. *hvit-hærðr*, *adj. white-haired*, a, 25, Sks. 92. *hvit-dj.* *white-brown*, *blond*, of a woman, Fms. (in a verse). *hvit-á*, part. *clad in white*. *hvit-melingar*, f. pl., *poët. arrows*, (il.) *hvit-röndótr*, *adj. white-striped*, Stj. 93. *hvit-á*, part. *white-bearded*, Flóv. 41. *hvit-skinn*, n. *white fur*. *hvit-váðungur*, m., see B.

II. as pr. names, *Hvítir*, *hite*, Dan. *Hvid*, Landn.; esp. as a surname, *Hvítir*, the *White*, *Hvítir*, Þorsteinn *Hvítir*, Landn.: *Hvít-beinn*, m. *White-bone*, a, e, Landn.; as also *Hvíta-skálda*, *Hvíta-ský*, *Hvíta-leðr*, *collr*, Landn.: in local names, *Hvíta-býr*, *Wibby*; *Hvíta-nes*, *landr*, Landn.: *Hvít-á*, the *White-water*, a name of several Icel. rivers owing from glaciers, *Hvítár-vellir*, *Hvítár-síða*, Landn.: *Hvítanna-land*, *White-men's-land*, old name of the southern part of the present United States, Landn.

SA, t, [Engl. *biss*; Dan. *hvæse*; akin to *hvisla*]:—to *biss*; h. *form*, to *biss like a serpent*, Greg. 50, Róm. 238; þá nam jötunn álf. *Ulf*.

g, f. *bissing*, Al. 168.

VN, f., gen. *hvannar*, pl. *hvannir*, [Norse *kvanne*], *angelica*, *vanica* L., Grág. ii. 348, Fms. ii. 244, Fbr. 87, 88: wild *angelica* common in Icel., the word is req. in local names, *Hvanna-á*, *eyri*, *Hvann-dalr*, Landn. In olden times the *angelica* seems to have been much used to give flavour to ale; see *jöll*.

V, f., gen. *hvatar*, pl. *hvatir*, *instigation*, *impulse*, Al. 119, *passim*,

as also in mod. usage, fram-hvöt, q. v.: *alacrity*, Lex. Poët.: names of poems, Guðrunar-hvöt, Sem.; Húskarla-hvöt, Ó. H. Compds: *hvata-buss*, m., q. v. *hvata-maðr*, m. an *instigator*, Ld. 240, Fms. xi. 263. *hvötuðr*, m. an *instigator*, *author*, Lex. Poët. chiefly in *poët. compds*. *hvötun*, f. = *hvatan*.

hyggiliga, adv. *wisely*, *with circumspection*, Ilkm. 11, Ld. 178, Glúm. 337, Karl. 442.

hyggiligr, *adj. wise*, *circumspect*, Bs. i. 294, Niðrst. 3.

hyggindi, in mod. usage a n. pl., but in old writers often a f. sing. and spelt *hyggjandi*, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 6, Skv. 3, 49, Fms. iv. 132, 118m. 28, Hom., Grág. i. 176:—*circumspection*, *wisdom*, svo eru hyggindi sem i lag koma, a saying; at víti ok hyggindi, Fms. v. 342; at hyggindum, Landn. 259; at hyggindi ok réttleti, Fms. iii. 106; við hyggjandi (gen. sing.), out of one's senses, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); hyggindis-muur, Grett. 147 A.

hygginn, *adj. clever*, *intelligent*, *discreet*, Ísl. ii. 341, Fms. v. 221, xi. 17, 33, Sd. 178, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 231; hygginn menn, Post. 33, Karl. 352, 359.

HYGGJA, pres. *hygg*, pl. *hyggjum*; pret. *hugði*; part. *hugt* or *hugat*; pres. reflex. *hyggjumk*, Stor. 13; pret. *hugðumk*, Em. 1; pres. 1st pers. *hykk* = *hygg* ek, Lex. Poët. *passim*; and with neg. *hykk-at*, id.; [Goth. *bugjan*]:—to *think*, *mean*, *believe*; *hugðu þó mjök sér hvárir-tveggju*, were of different opinions, Fms. vii. 176; ek hygg at á ekki kaupskip hafi komit jafmikilt fé, Eg. 72; ferr þetta mjök annan veg en ek hugða, 127; minni þurðr en hann kvaðsk hugat hafa, Bs. i. 778; *hugði* (*suspected*) því hefstvörðinn úfríð, Fms. ix. 351: to *guess*, frá hyggur þegianda þófr, a saying, none can make out the wants of the silent, Sól. 28; þær of hugði, made out, Sdm. 13: to *observe*, *muse*, sat ek ok hugðak, Hm. 111. 2. to *intend*, *purpose*; sóknar-gagna þeirra sem hann hugði fram at fara, Nj. 110; at hann hafi fram færða sókn sem hann hyggur, Grág. i. 60; mæla *fast* en h. slátt, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 44, 90. 3. to *imagine*, *apprehend*; fleiri en þat of hyggi hverr ósvíðra ama, Gm. 34; er eigi má eyra beyra nó hjarta manns hyggja, Blas. 44; máka ek hyggja hvé . . . , Korn., Am. 12; þat hugðum vér, at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, Fms. i. 33; hyggja e-m vel, to be well-disposed towards a person, Sturl. iii. 150; h. e-m gott, Am. 33; h. vel ráði e-s, to be pleased with, Eb. 206 (in a verse); h. vel, to be of good comfort, Gisl. 71 (in a verse); ok munu þau vel hyggja (they will be glad) er þau hafa akrinn, Glúm. 343; h. e-u illa, to be ill-disposed, dislike, Fas. ii. 486, Skv. I. 24, 40: with infín., er hann hyggði úhætt fjörvi sínu vera munu, Grág. ii. 32. II. with *prepp.*; hyggja af e-u, to 'think off' a thing, i. e. leave off thinking of it, drop or forget it; h. af heimsku, Hkr. i. 103; h. af harmi, Fms. vi. 389; hann hugði seint af andlátu hans, vii. 17; af hyggja um e-t, to give up, vi. 381; hyggja at, to 'think to,' attend to, mind, beboid, Rm. 25, Am. 3, Hým. 3, Hm. 23, Stor. 13, Hófuðl. 3; hugði hann at vandliga hvat þar var á markat, Fms. i. 134; konungur hugði vandlega at mannum, Nj. 6; var þá vandliga at hugt síðum allra þeirra, Sks. 245 B, 278 B; Flosi gekk i loðrétta at hyggja at fénu, Nj. 190; hón hugði at spámanna bókum, Mar.; hón hugði at sér vel um messuna sem hón var vön, Bs. i. 435; h. at eigi spillisk, Fms. ix. 308; hugðu þeir at eldinum, Bs. i. 669:—hyggja á e-t, to 'think on' (as in North. E.), attend to a thing; hyggja á flotta, to think of flight, Fms. ii. 306, Am. 101, Ed. 88 (in a verse):—hyggja fyrir e-u, to take thought for; eiga þú ok börn fyrir at h., Fms. v. 24; h. fyrir orði ok eíði = Lat. *mentis compos*, Grág. i. 461:—hyggja um e-t, to think about a thing; h. um með e-m, to deliberate with one about a thing, Fms. vii. 139; h. um sik, to think about oneself, Fm. 35; e-m er um hugat um e-t, to have a thing at heart, be concerned about it, Glúm. 332. III. reflex., hyggjask, to *think oneself*, *suppose*, *deem*; ek hugðumk rísa, *metthought I rose*, Em. 1; einn rammati hugðomk öllum vera, Fm. 16, Ísl. ii. 249 (in a verse); hann hugðisk við Esau mæla, 655 vii. 2; ef maðr er kvaddr þess vættis er hann hyggsk eigi i vera, Grág. i. 44; hann hugðisk eiga, 415; hyggstu þetr göra munu, dost thou think that thou canst do it better? Nj. 19; hugðusk menn þaðan mundu fong fá, Fms. i. 86: to *intend*, þú hugðisk ræna mundu Þorstein landeign sínu, Eg. 737; hann hugðisk til áreiðar, Fms. x. 413; hyggjask fyrir, to think on before, premeditate, Ls. 15:—impers., hugðisk honum svá, it appeared to him so, Landn. 57. IV. part. *hugðr*, as *adj.*; nauðleytar-manna, eðr annarra hugðra manna, or other beloved person, 625. 192; af hugðu, intimately, Bjarn. 58; hann ræddi ekki af hugðu, 40; ræða hugat mál, to speak what one has at heart, Korn. (in a verse); mæla hugat, to speak sincerely, Skv. I. 10, Hófuðl. 13; hugðan hróðr, a song of praise, encomium, Jd. I.

hyggja, u, f. *thought*, *mind*, *opinion*; h. ok hagleiding, MS. 4. 7; at sínu hyggju, N. G. L. ii. 173; Guðleg h. Róm. 308: *understanding*, *mannleg* h., Stj.; fyrir fullkominn at hyggju en veta-tölu, Ld. 18: á-hyggja, *care*, *anxiety*; fyrir-h., *forethought*; van-h., *want of forethought*; um-hyggja, *concern*. Compds: *hyggju-lauss*, *adj. thoughtless*, *hyggju-leysi*, n. *thoughtlessness*, Ld. 60.

hyggjaðr, part. *minded*, *intending*, Gh. 16.

hyggjandi, f., see *hyggindi*.

hyggjask, *ad.*, to give an insight, Þjal. 20.

hygli, f. *consideration*, K. Á. 104.

hyl-bauti, a, m. 'depth-beater,' poet. a ship, Edda (Gl.)
 HYLDA, d, [hold], to slash, N. G. L. i. 381, Am. 55; h. hval, Fms. v. 178 (in a verse). II. reflex. to grow fat, get fleshy, K. þ. K. 130:
 hylðr, part. fleshy, Grett. 91.
 hylðga, að, to get fleshy.
 hylðgan, f. getting fleshy; of-hyldgan, medic.
 HYLJA, pres. hyl (hylk = hyl ek, Hbl. 11), pl. hyljum; pret. hulði (huldi); part. hulðr, huldr, and hulinn; [Ulf. *buljan* = καλύπτειν; A. S. *belan*; Old Engl. to bele, bull; O. H. G. *buljan*; Germ. *bullen*; Swed. *bölja*; Dan. *hulle* and *bæle*] = to hide, cover; hylja hann allan, Edda 72; hann hulði höfuð sitt, Fms. x. 255; huldi andlit sitt, 361; hón huldi dúk, bjóð, Rm.; hann huldi hræ hans, Nj. 27, Grág. ii. 88; ok svá mikitt hárit at hók mátti h. sik með, Nj. 16; to bury, jörðu hulinn, buried in the earth, Magn. 506; hylja auri, Korm. (in a verse); hulðr sandi, Geisli 25; to conceal, limi okkra hyl ekki, Sks. 504; part. huldr or hulðr, id.; fara huldú höfði, to go with the head covered, i. e. in disguise or by stealth, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 222; cp. hulðshjálmr.
 hyljan, f. a covering, hiding, Sturl. iii. 234.
 hylki, n. a bull, of an old tub or vessel.
 HYLJA, t, hylja in N. G. L. ii. l. c.; [cp. hollr; Germ. *buldigen*; Dan. *hylde*] = to court a person's friendship; h. sik fjádmönnum e-s, Fms. vi. 174; h. sik svá við menn, Gþl. 25; h. fyrir e-m, to recommend one, Lv. 6; h. ok samþykkja, N. G. L. ii. 65, 220; h. hug með e-m, to consent, 183. II. reflex., hyllass e-n at (athyllask, q. v.), to cultivate, pay homage to, Fs. 130, Fms. iv. 448; eccl. to worship, hyllass at Guð, hyllass nú at Thomas biskup, pray to bishop Thomas! Sturl. iii. 234.
 hylli, f. favour, grace, þkv. 29, Fas. ii. 69; Guðs h., Grág. ii. 167, Ísl. ii. 382, passim.
 hylling, f. homage.
 HYLMA, d, [akin to hylja], to hide, conceal; used only as a law phrase, and with the prep. yfir; yfir h. verk sitt, Stj. 42; nú mundi elligar yfir hylmask mál Odds, Fms. vi. 384; þarf ekki lengr yfir þessu at hylma, vii. 20, Fas. i. 105.
 hylming, f. a concealing, of a sin, Pass. 5. 3.
 HYLDR, m., gen. hyljar, pl. ir, [akin to holt], a bole or deep place in a river, e. g. places where trout and salmon lie hidden, Bs. i. 46, Hrafn. 23, Fs. 48; freq. in local names, Skip-hylr (a dock in a river), Þúfu-h., Hørgs-h., D. I.
 hyltingr, m. [from holt; cp. *bultiggir* in the Golden horn], the 'bolt-dwellers,' in compds, Hjarð-hyltingar, etc.
 hymni or ymni, proncd. himni, a, m. [a for. word], a hymn, Ám. 54, Bs. hymna-bók, -skrá, f. a hymn book, B. K. 83, Fm. 24, 29; but out of use except in the word hymna-lag, n. a hymn, melody; með hymnalag, Pass. (begin).
 myndask, d, [hund = hundrað], to be multiplied, a Æ. λεγ.; unz fé myndisk, till the money increases, N. G. L. i. 23.
 myndla, u, f. [hundr], a little dog, doggie, Mar. 494, v. l.: name of a giantess, whence Hyndlu-ljóð, n. pl. the name of an old song.
 hypja, að, [hjúpr], to bundle the clothes on; h. sig í fötin, to dress oneself in a hurry.
 hypja, adj. in tötrug-hypja (q. v.), Rm.
 HYRJA, pres. hyrr, [hurr], to knock at; hann hyrr hurðir = impingebat in ostia portae of the Vulgate, Stj. 475 (v. l.), 1 Sam. xxi. 13.
 hyrja, u, f. name of a giantess, Edda.
 hyrna, u, f. [horn], one of the horns or points of an axe-head, óxar-h., Bjarn. 36, Fms. vii. 191, Nj. 198; of a mountain, a peak, freq.: of a house, Hornklofi: a horned ewe is called hyrna; Mó-hyrna, Grá-h. II. a nickname, Landn.: in compds, Vatns-h., the book from Vatnshorn, etc.
 hyrdr, adj. horned, Rb. 356, Grág. i. 501, Fms. xi. 6, Stj. 314; angular, mathem., þri-h., fer-h., átt-h., Alg. 195.
 hyrning, f. a corner, nook of a house, Skálda 162, Stj. 152, Eg. 91, Fbr. 168, Grett. 57 new Ed., Fas. ii. 427, Thom. 80.
 hyrningr, m. a horned man, used mockingly of a bishop with his crozier; margt mælir h. hjá, Ó. H.; karp þess hymnings er ér kallit biskup, id. 2. a pr. name, Fb. iii. II. an angle, mathem., þri-hyrningr, a triangle; fer-h., a square; átt-h., an octagon.
 HYRR, m., gen. hyrjar, [cp. Ulf. *bauri* = embers, John xviii. 18, Rom. xii. 20] = embers of fire, but only in poetry, Vpm. 31, Hdl. 45, Ýt. 20, Haustl. 14. Vellekla, passim, as also in a great many compds denoting weapons (= the fire of the battle or of Odin), or gold (= the fire of the sea), see Lex. Poët. pp. 431-433. Hyrr-okin, the name of a giantess, from hyrr, and rokinn from rjúka, Edda.
 HYSKI, n. [better hýski, from hús], a household, family, cp. hjú, Edda 5, Hkr. 197, Fms. vi. 368, Al. 21, N. G. L. ii. 473, Hom. 152, Stj. 57; but, in mod. usage at least, used almost exclusively in a low sense, of beggars and low people.
 hyskinn, adj. slothful.
 HÝ, n. the down of plants, hair, feathers, Lat. lanugo; skalf á hnakka hý, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse); hý eðr fífa, Stj. 40. hý-nefir, m. downy nose, a nickname of one with a tuft of hair on his nose, Landn.

hýaðr, part. fledged, Bb. 2. 26.
 hý-býli, n. pl. home; see hýbýli.
 hýða, d, [húð], to flog, Fms. vi. 187, ix. 349, N. G. L. i. 13, 85.
 hýði, n. a bush, shell, pod, Lat. legumen.
 hýðing, f. a 'biding' (slang Engl.), flogging; sá skal hýðing valda heimskastr er á þingi, a saying, N. G. L. i. 349, Grág. i. 456, Stj. 396.
 hýi, a, m. [hjú], a domestic, servant, Grág. ii. 40, a Æ. λεγ.
 hý-jafn, adj. quite even, Lex. Poët.
 hýma, d, [húm], to sneak in the dark, Fas. ii. 284; but see hima.
 HÝMIR, m. [húm], name of a giant, Edda; Hymis-kviða, u, f. t. name of a poem.
 hý-nótt, f. [hjú], the 'wedding-nights,' i. e. the three nights either just before or rather just after the wedding (Skm. 42): that they were three is stated in Fas. i. 250 (in a verse), where hýjar-nætr = hýnætr see to be the true reading; the same number is hinted at in the Skm. l. c., hve um þreyjar 'þrjár.' May not the Engl. *boneymoon* be derived from this old word, qs. hýnóttar mánuðr = the wedding-night month?
 HÝNSKR, adj. [Húnar], Hunnish, Fas. i. 207.
 hýra, u, f. a mild expression, sweetness; hýran af henni skein, Stef. Ó má ek vel lofa mína hýru (my love), Bb. 3. 27; from the saying, hve lofar sína hýru, every one praises his love.
 hýrask, d, dep. to be gladdened, brighten up; hýrðisk hann skjótt viðbragði, Fs. 184, freq. in mod. usage.
 hýring, f. a kindling, Mar. 23.
 hýrlega, adv. sweetly, with a smiling face, Fas. i. 57, iii. 209, Bs. ii. 52.
 hýrtilgr, adj. smiling, sweet, of the eyes, face, Bs. i. 217, freq. in mod. usage.
 hýrna, að, to brighten up.
 hý-rógi, n., qs. hýrúgr, [hý-], bearded rye (?), Hm. 138; see haull.
 HÝRUR, adj. [O. H. G. *ga-biuri*; Germ. *ge-beuer*], sweet, smiling, mild. Vkv. 15; hægr ok hýrr, Bs. i. 345; þessi dýr vóru hýrr, Fas. iii. 7 hýrr ok hug-þekkr, Stj. 588, Bs. ii. 13; hægrt ok hýrr, Pass. 12. i. huga-h., 23; þæn af íðrandi hjarta hýrr, 40. 6: the saying, vera ald með hýrrí há, to be never in good cheer, always melancholy: in mod. usage bright, sweet, of the face.
 hýsa, t, [hús], to bouse, harbour, Stj. 152, Gþl. 144.
 hýungur, m. [hý, n.], downy hair on the chin.
 hý-víg, n. [hjú], a law term, homicide, where the person slain is another person's bondsman, Grág. ii. 152.
 hæ, an interj. of shouting from exultation.
 HÆÐ, f. [Ulf. *bauþa* = ύψος and τὰ ύψηλά; A. S. *beaðo*; En *beight*; Dan. *bøide*; Germ. *böhe*; Swed. *böjd*] = beight; hlaupa h. sína, Nj. 29; hæð trjáanna, Stj. 74; breidd, lengd, þykt, hæð, Alg. 3; passim; manns-hæð, a man's beight; fjalls-hæð: of hair = lengd, Fms. 177, etc. 2. a beight, bill; hæðir þær er nú heita Halbjarn vörður, Landn. 152; þeir fóru á hæðina, í ena syðri hæðina, því þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni, 153; sat Ljótr á hæð einni, 147; get þeir upp á hæð nokkura, Nj. 267; dalr ok hæð, Fms. ix. 490; hæ eða haugar, Ó. H. 67; er þeir ganga ofan ór hæð, Stj. 444; skaltú ga upp á hæð með mér, 443; hólar, hæðir, Núm. 2. 100; leiti né hæð Grág. i. 433. 3. a top, summit, Stj. 66; í hæð borgarinnar: of heaven, Hom. 90; hæðir himna, Hólabók; Faðir á himna hæð, id.; niu himnar á hæð talðir, Edda (Gl.); hæða blót, fórnfering, göfgan, h. sacrifice, worship, a temple on the high places, Stj. 635, 640, 641. metaph. *bigbness, shrill tone*, of the voice, Skálda 175; tala í hæð í leynd, to speak aloud or secretly, Sks. 365. 2. amount, of þri kaupna með sama hæð, Dipl. v. 21; upp-hæð, amount: *bigbness, exaltation*, Hom., Mar.
 HÆÐA, d, [háð], to scoff at, mock, with acc., Al. 170, Fms. ii. Stj. 411, 583; also, h. at e-m, Eg. 755; hæðit þit nú at mér, Fms. 101, Flóv. 34, Karl. 477.
 hæði-liga, adv. mockingly, scornfully, Fms. vi. 110, 152, viii. 171, 395, 418.
 hæði-ligr, adj. ludicrous, Fms. i. 14, vii. 210, Sturl. ii. 90, Fs. i. Orkn. 240, Stj. 396, 431.
 hæðing, f. a scoffing, Bret. 36, Barl. 125.
 hæðinn, adj. scoffing, Hm. 30.
 hæði-yrði, n. pl. taunts, Nj. 27, Korm. 34.
 hæðni, f. mockery, scurrility, Fms. iii. 21, Hom. (St.), Pass. 14.
 hæðnis-gjarn, adj. scoffing, Pass. 27. 3.
 HÆFA (hæfa), d, [hóf and hafa], to hit, with acc.; hann hæfði þat er hann skaut til, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 9, viii. 140; þeir hæfa aldri e Fas. ii. 543, Fms. viii. 385, Grág. ii. 7, passim; hæfa á e-t, hæfði h. eigi á spjótið, Fms. ii. 250; á sama hæfi ek um draumana, Ld.; h. skoti sínu, to take an aim, Þiðr. 4: hæfa til, to aim at, aim; svá h. smiðrinn til hæft, so well had he aimed, Fms. x. 321; svá hæfði hann glöfuga til hæft um gröftinn, vi. 149. II. with dat., mostly meta to moderate, mete out justly; hæfa refsungum, Stj.; hæfa hóf e-s hlutau þit the right mean, Grág. xvii, cxv; ek skal þat (því?) hæfa, I will that right, Lv. 8. III. to fit; hæfa e-m, hæfðu Kjartani þey (the clothes) fitted K., Fms. ii. 79. 2. to behave, be meet; h. oss þá eða vel at halda, Fb. ii. 119; segir varla h. minni fávizku, Fm

á vitr sem spökum konungi hæfði at vera, 259; hvat yðr hæfir 281; eigi hæfir at drepa svá fríðan svein, 80; svá hæfir eigi, *it do*, xi. 123; skyldir þú kunna þér hof, hvat þér hæfir, iii. 330; er honum (*it is meet for him*), at sverðit er fast í umgörðinni, Fas. þess hlutar sem þeim hæfir til, *which is due to them*, K. Á.

IV. reflex. *to correspond*; spjótíð mun hæfask ok sár þat, *and the wound will correspond*, Hkr. ii. 203; vilda ek at þat mjök á, at líð þat kæmi, ok vér slitim talinu, Ld. 320; ef mjök með munnum um búa-kvöð, Grág. ii. 52.

U. f. *a foundation*; það er engin hæfa fyrir því, *there is no foundation*; ú-hæfa, *what is shocking*; til-hæfa, *a foundation*.

U. fitness; vera við e-s hæfi, *to fit one, be convenient, what one can do*, 109, Fas. ii. 521; ó-hæfi, *what is unfit, monstrous*. hæfis-v. *fitly*, Flóv. 22.

U. fitr, adj. *meet, moderate*, Sks. 435, Sturl. iii. 169, þidr. 131. U. f. *ga*, adv. *fitly*, Grág. i. 441; ú-hæfliga, *unfitly*.

U. f. *gr*, adj. *fit, due*, Anecd. 58, 66, Fs. 46, Ísl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 86, ks. 13; ú-hæfligr, *unfit*.

U. f. *h*, n. pl. *what fits, benefits*, Fms. vi. 121, Sturl. i. 60 C. U. f. *h*, f. *aiming at*; góra h., *to aim at*, Fas. ii. 344.

U. f. *h*, adj. *aiming well, making a good bit*, Sturl. ii. 135. U. f. *h*, f. *being hæfinn*, Fb. i. 463.

U. f. *h*, adj. *fit, proper*, Fms. xi. 94, Stj. 92; *fit for use*, Germ. *brauchbar*, Hkr., opp. to *íánýtar*, Am. 73; *vadmál hæft til klæða*, Grág. ii. 341 B; Hkr., *useless, worthless*, Fms. ii. 123; ú-hæfr, *unfit, useless*, Karl. U. f. *h*, [hög-], *ease, facility*; með hægð, *with ease, easily*; in pl. *medic. stools*. hægðar-leikr, m. *an easy game*; það er enginn kr., *'tis no easy game*.

U. f. *h*, n. pl. *relief* (e. g. for the sick and poor); vítja sjúkra ok leita hinda, 686 B. 2; þá var hægenda leitað jarli, 623. 31; ó-hægindi, i. 69, 70; e-m til hæginda, 655 xi. 4; góra e-t til hæginda, *to beg so as to make matters easier*. 2. *comforts*; auðræði i. 68; skiljask við svá mikil hægindi, Sturl. i. 97 C; snúask til *to turn to advantage, for the better*, Fms. vii. 263; með hægindum, (better hæfndum, C.) II. sing. *a bolster, pillow, cushion*;

innbedir, hálfir fjórði tigr hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4; undir hægindit Eg. 567; hón vildi vekja hann ok tekr eitt h. lítið ok kastar honum, Ísl. ii. 393; dýnur ok h., Eb. 96, 204, Fms. vii. 197, 290, Hom. 95; hægindis-ver, *a pillow case*, Dipl. iii. 4, v.

III. eccl. hægindi or hægindis-kirkja, u. f. *a private church*. N. G. L. i. 8 distinguishes between a fjórðungs-, áttungs-, hórads-, hægindis-kirkja; ef maðr görir sér hægindis-kirkju á jörð sinni, hægindis-præstr, m. *a priest in such a chapel*, N. G. L. i. 136; hægindi, n. a local name, D. I. i: cp. also hæginda-hús, n. *a house* enant builds at his own expense on the estate of his landlord,

hægindi, *to abate, with dat.*; hægja rás sinni, *to slacken one's course*, i. 17, passim. 2. metaph. *to relieve*; h. válaði sitt (sinu), *to seek relief for one, of a sick person, var þeim hægt í öllu*, Fms. xi. 290. II. impers., of a storm or high sea, *veðrið hægir, það er farið að hægja*; as also, III. reflex. *sjór tók at hægjask*, Fms. x. 150; *to get smoother, kann vera ráðið*, Band. 8; er Guð vill láta nokkurn veg hægjask um haus viii. 19; impers., eptir allt þetta hægisk Fróða líið, *F. became* ase, Fas. i. 5.

hægja, adv. *with ease, gently*, Karl. 508, Odd. 2; lifa h., Hom. (St.); hæg, readily, Lv. 75; sem hægligast, Finnb. 336. 2. *easily*; hæg h., freq. in mod. usage.

hæg, adj. *easy, convenient*; h. umbúnaðr, Odd. 2, 4, Barl. 9; h. Sturl. ii. 148; h. færi, Fms. vii. 30.

hæg, n. *an easy life*, Str. 36, Stj. 36, 423, Barl. 9, Hkr. ii. 38; ár h., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

hæg, adj. [hög-], *easy, convenient*, Germ. *bebaglich*, Fms. vi. 240, 54; e-m er e-t hægt, Eg. 507; h. ok mjúkr, Fms. ii. 201; sem er hægt, at bis ease, Sturl. i. 197 C; hæg hvíla, Fms. xi. 290; þír, Stj. 420; taka hægja hvíld, Sks. 42; ef honum þykir sér Grág. i. 355; er þeim þykir sér hægst, 486; ykkr er þat hægst *it is most at hand for you*, Nj. 25; hægr byrr, *a gentle, fair* gja byri, Fms. ix. 497, Fas. ii. 520; hafa útivist skamma ok s. i. 285; ekki var samlag þeirra hægt, *they were not on good* s. l. i. 139 C; hinn síðara vetrinn var hægtra með þeim=*they better terms*, id.: *medic. painless, hæg sótt*; *gentle, hægr sem* E. 11; *long ok hjórr*, Bs. i. 345; hægr ok hógværr, Fms. x. 409; i. 11, *long-suffering*, Lv. 75; hægr viðskiptis, Fms. xi. 91.

hægri, compar. hægrri, [Dan. *bøjre*; Swed. *böggra*]:=*the right hand*, þstri, *the left*; skógrinn var til hægtra vegs, *on the right hand*, hægri hendi, Fær. 76, Ls. 61, Fms. vi. 165, Nj. 28; hægrri om. 102; hægrri fótr, N. G. L. i. 209; hægtra auga, hægtra cytra, hægtra megin, *on the right side*, passim.

hæg, v. *hæg*, adj. = hógværr, Barl. 119.

hæg, v. *hæg*, adj. *bowed, crouching*, Band. 8.

hæki-liga, adv. [hákr], *voraciously, savagely*, Róm. 353.

HÆKILL, m. [bykjel, Ivar Aasen], *a 'hough' or hind-leg, of a hide*; flá af hening fyrir ofan hækilinn, N. G. L. i. 209; freq. in mod. usage, but only of a skin: a nickname, Fms. ix.

hækja, u. f. *a crutch*, Grett. 161, Mag. 66, Fb. i. 210, Fas. iii. 154; ganga á hækjum, *to go on crutches*.

hækka, að, [hákr], *to become bigger, to rise, of a hill*; fjallið hækkar, opp. to lækka, *to become lower, to drop*. 2. *causal, to heighten*.

hæla, d, *to kick with the heel*, N. G. L. i. 164. 2. *to secure by a peg*.

HÆLA (hœla), d, [hól], *to praise, flatter, with dat.*, Eb. 164; hrósa ok hæla e-n, Karl. 438; *to glory, boast, hann hældi, at Haraldr hefði hefnt Gamla*, Fms. i. 48; eigi má ek af því hæla, Lv. 10, passim. II. reflex. *to boast, vaunt*; hælumk minnst í múli, Fms. viii. (in a verse): hælask e-n, *to glory in a thing*, 85, Karl. 412, Fagrsk. 93, Nj. 204, 237; hælask um e-t, *to brag about*, 54, Grág. ii. 145, Karl. 372, Valla L. 212; hælask af e-n, *to boast of*, 655 xx. 8; absol., Grág. ii. 145, Thom. 84; hælask við e-n, *to boast over one*, Grett. 128, Fms. vi. 399.

hæli, n. *a shelter, refuge*; leita sér hælis, eiga hæli, Fms. i. 210, vi. 74, xi. 367, Eg. 139, Barl. 118, Rd. 258. hælis-lauss, adj. *homeless, helpless*.

hællinn, adj. *boasting*, Sks. 383, Þórð. 29 new Ed.: sjálf-h., *id*.

HÆLL, m. [Engl. *beel*; cp. Lat. *calx*: this is a Scand. word, for the A. S. term is *bób*, the Goth. *fairzua*, the Germ. *fersen*]:=*the beel*, Bs. i. 423, Hým. 34, N. G. L. i. 339, Stj. 37, passim. 2. in phrases, hlaupa á hæla e-m, *to follow at one's heels*, Nj. 202; falla á hæla e-m, *to sbut upon one's heels*, of a door; fara, ganga á hæla e-m, Edda 2, Fms. v. 316, viii. 36; fara aprt á hæli, *to return immediately, like the Gr. κατά πόδας*, Gísl. 27; mod. um hæl, *adverb., in return*, e. g. skrifa um hæl aprt, *to write by return of post*; hoga, fara (undan) á hæli, or á hæl, *to recede, draw back*, Eg. 29ⁿ, 506, Fms. vii. 70, 298, viii. 134, xi. 139, xi. 95, Bret. 46, Nj. 258, Karl. 375; milli hæls ok hnakka, *between heel and neck*; brjótask um á hæl ok hnakka, *to struggle heel and neck, of one restless in sleep*:—*proverb. phrases, hann stigr aldrei þangat tánum sem hinn hafði hælana, he will never reach with his toes where the other had his heels, i. e. he is far inferior to his predecessor*; það er undir hælinn lagt, *it is laid under one's heel, i. e. 'tis very uncertain*.

II. metaph., kjalar-hæll, 'heel's heel', *the hindmost part of the keel*; stýris-hæll, 'rudder's heel', *the hindmost point of the rudder*. COMPS: hæl-bœin, n. *the heel bone*, Fms. vi. 15, Fas. ii. 354, þidr. 86. hæl-bitr, m. *a heel biter*, Hbl. hæl-drepa, u. f. *a kicking with the heel*, Mag. 63. hæl-drepa, drap, *to kick with the heel*, Stj. 431. hæl-krökr, m. 'heel-crook', *back-beel*, a trick in wrestling, Fas. iii. 392, 547. hæl-síðr, adj. 'heel-long', of a garment, 625, 183, Stj. 194. hæl-staðr, m. *the place of the heel*, N. G. L. i. 339.

B. *A peg fastened in the earth, either for mooring a vessel (festar-h.) or by which a tent-rope is fastened (tjald-h.)*; jarðfastr hæl, Stj. 417, Korn. 86, Fms. vi. 334, Hkr. iii. 365, Blas. 48; *the handle in a scythe shaft (orf-hæll)*, Fb. i. 522; hurðar-hælar, *door pegs*, N. G. L. i. 397, v. l.: belonging to a ship, Edda (Gl.)

C. *Proba a different word, a widow whose husband has been slain in battle*, Edda 108, cp. the pun in Eg. 763 (in a verse).

hælni, f. *vain-glory, boasting*, Sks. 703, Str. 74, Karl. 367, Hom. 24, 86; sjálf-hælni, *self-praise*.

HÆNA (hœna), u. f. [hani, formed on the same analogy as dal and dæl, hag and hóg]:=*a hen*, Al. 160, Fms. vii. 116, Fs. 156, Stj. 3, passim: in pr. names, Lopt-hana, Skálp-h., Landn.

hæna, d, *to allure, attract*; hæna e-n að sér: reflex., *hænað að e-m, to take a liking for one*; a mod. word.

hængi-vakr, m. *a bird, the kittywake (?)*, Edda (Gl.)

HÆNGR, m., older and better hængir, m. *a male salmon*, called *bungell* in Shetl., Edda (Gl.), Fb. ii. 520 (in a verse) spelt hængs, Fas. ii. 112, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Landn.

Hænrir, m. the name of the mythol. god Hænrir, Vsp., Edda, Clem. 44.

hæns (hœns), n. pl., mod. hœnsn or hœnsni, also spelt hœsn, K. þ. K. 34 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 62; [Dan.-Swed. *böns*]:=*hens, fowls, poultry*. Bret. 32, K. Á. 196, Ísl. ii. 124, Karl. 472, Rétt. 70, passim; Hænsa-þórir, *Tborir the poulturer*, a nickname, Ísl. ii, whence the name of the Saga.

hænsa-fldri, n. *feathers of poultry*, þorf. Karl. 374.

hæpið, n. adj. *doubtful*: in the phrase, það er hæpið, 'tis very uncertain: prop. *scanty*, a corrupt form for hneppt, qs. hept, as the word is indeed spelt in Grett. 169 new Ed., whence hæpið.

HÆRA, u. f. *grey hair, boariness*; ok hærar nekver í hári hans, Post. 645, 66; skegg hvitt af hærur, Ísl. ii. 438; fá elli ok hærur, *to live to a boary old age*, Hkr. i. 123; in plur., hafa hærur í höfði, Grett. 16, 20 new Ed.; hvitar hærur, Barl. 119; esp. in pl., in phrases as, grár, hvitr, snjóhvitr fyrir hærurum, Fas. ii. 557, Fms. viii. 25, Eb. 330, Stj. 447; hár hvitt af hærurum, Karl. 280; hvitr af hærurum, Fms. vii. 321 (v. l.), Barl. 15: the phrase, kamba ekki hærur, *to comb no grey hairs, of one who dies in the prime of life*; hann kembdi ekki hærur í húsi sínu, Od. viii. 226. COMPS: hærur-karl, m. *a boary carle*, Grett. 143, Barl. 94. hærur-kollr, m. *boary head, a nickname*, Grett. hærur-langr, adj. 'long-

boary,' a nickname, Grett. hæru-skeggi, a, m. a boary beard, Clem. 32.

II. = hárf, hair, esp. the long hair of wool, whence hæru-poki, a, m. a hair-poke, bag made of hair.

hærdör, part. haired, hairy; hærd kvenna bezt, Korm. 24, Landn. 151; vel h., Fms. vii. 199, Nj. 39.

hæringr, m. a boary man; svá öttum vér hæringinum nú at hann lá eptir, referring to the death of earl Erling, Fms. viii. 104, v. l.:—a pr. name, Landn.

hæsi, f. [háss], boarseness, Mar.

HÆTTA (hœta), t, [hót; Ulf. *hwōtian* = *ἐπιτιμᾶν*; early Dan. *bøde*]:—to threaten, with dat. of the person and thing; h. e-m e-u, Ls. 62, Fms. vii. 220, ix. 18, x. 316, Fs. 35, 165, Karl. 397, 437; þidr. 225, Al. 47, Ölk. 35; see hóta.

hætting, f. a threat, Stj. 35; taunts, Hbl. 53, where masc.

hættinn, adj. threatening, Karl. 491.

hætta, u, f. danger, peril. (hættu-liga, adv.); leggja á hætta, to run a risk, Eg. 86, 719; leggja sik, líf sitt í hætta, Fs. 4, 21, 41, Fms. iv. 86; eiga mikitt í hætta, to run a great risk, Nj. 16, Fms. x. 232.

COMPS: hættu-efni, n. a dangerous matter, Fs. 57. hættu-ferð, -för, f. a dangerous exploit, Fs. 50, Fms. iv. 135, viii. 431, Nj. 261.

hættu-lauss, adj. free from danger, without danger, Fms. iii. 155, Bs. i. 286. hættu-ligr, adj. (hættu-liga, adv.), dangerous. hættu-lítill, adj. with little danger, Sturl. iii. 68, 71. hættu-mikill, adj. very dangerous, Nj. 149. hættu-ráð, n. a dangerous plan, Lv. 22.

HÆTTA, t, to risk, stake, with dat., Hm. 106; hætta út mönnum sínum, Sd. 153; hætta til þess virðing þinni, to stake thy honour on it, Eg. 719; hættdið þit ok mestu til hversu ferr, Nj. 49; litu hættr nú til, there is but small risk, Fms. vi. 243; absol., hefir sá er hættr, he wins who risks, 'nothing venture nothing have,' Bjarn. 7, Hrafn. 16.

2. with prepp.; hætta á e-t, to venture on a thing (áhætta, q. v.), Nj. 48; hætta á vald e-s, Fms. xi. 285; h. til e-s, id., Eg. 57, Nj. 73; eigi veit til hvers happs hættr, Sturl. iii. 228; kvæð þar hóflangt til hætta, 44.

HÆTTA, t, to leave off, with dat.; hætta svið, to leave off witchcraft, Fms. i. 10; hann bað bændr h. storminum, 36; h. heyverkum, Nj. 103; h. máli, 10; absol. to leave off, desist. Hákon bað hann h., Fms. vii. 154; heldr vildu vér h., N. G. L. i. 348; with infin., h. at tala, Fb. ii. 83:—impers., hættr þysnum, the tumult ceased, Fms. vi. 16.

hætting, f. danger, risk, Fms. viii. 431, Hkr. ii. 79, Lex. Poët.; hættingar-ferð, f. = hættaferð, Fms. viii. 431.

hættinn, adj. [hátt], behaving so and so; illa h., Sks. 239.

hætt-leggja, lagði, to risk, Bs. i. 66.

hætt-leikr, m. danger, Grág. i. 383.

hætt-liga, adv. dangerously, Fms. viii. 144, Stj. 189.

hætt-ligr, adj. dangerous, serious, Fær. 263, Fms. viii. 98, ix. 291, xi. 367, Bs. i. 536, 766, Edda 36, Stj. 604; þá er ok hættligt, 'tis to be feared, 686 B. 5; í hættlagra lagi, in a dangerous case, Lv. 86:—medic. = hættr, kólubú hættligan mátt hans, they said that he was sinking fast, Fms. ix. 390.

hættr, adj. dangerous; slíkr maðr er hættastr, ef hann vill sik til þess hafa at göra þér mein, Fms. i. 169; grýttu þeir þaðan á þá, var þat miklu hættra, Eg. 581.

2. exposed to danger; hest þarf svá at búa, at ekki sé hann hættr fyrir vápnum, Sks. 403. 3. medic., hættr við dauða, dangerously ill, Jb. 406; þá er herra Rafn var mjök hættr, when R. was sinking fast, Bs. i. 784; hön lá hættr, Korm. 164, (ein-hættr, q. v.); in mod. times hættr is used indecl., hann, hön, ligr hættr; þeir, þær liggja hættr, be, she, they lie dangerously ill.

4. neut., e-m er hættr við e-u, to be in danger of; var þuríði við engu mein hættr, Th. was out of danger, Isl. ii. 340; mun þorkatli bróður þínum við engu hættr? Gisl. 28; nú hygg maðr sér hættr við bana, Grág. i. 497; öðrum ætlaða ek þat mundi hættra en mér, *unthought that would be more dangerous to others than to me*, Nj. 85, 260.

hættr, part. of hætta, having left off, having done; eg er hættr að lesa, I have left off reading.

hættr, f. pl. [hætta], the time of leaving off work and going to bed, used chiefly of dairy and household work (cp. the Homeric *βουλντός*); hafa góðar hættr, to go early to bed; seinar hættr, being late at work.

hæveska, u, f., höveski, Sks. 273, 274, 276 B; also spelt *hovarska*; [a for. word from mid. H. G. *hovesch*; Germ. *höflich*, etc.]:—*courtesy*, good manners, esp. in regard to behaviour at table and the like; íþróttir ok h., Fms. i. 78; síðir ok h., vi. 71; þat er h. at hann kunnir hversu hann skal haga klæðum sínum, Sks. 433; þat er h. at vera blíðr ok léttlát, 264, 432; h. eða góðir síðir, 266; in mod. usage, of priggish ceremonies: *fashion*, höttur uppá hövesku Fransaíska, Karl. 178. hæversku-lauss, adj. rude, Sks. 246.

hævesk-liga, adv. *courteously, politely*, Fas. i. 460, Odd. 30; *fashionably*, h. klædd, Fms. ii. 187.

hævesk-ligr, adj. well-mannered, polite, Fms. vi. 131; h. síðr, Al. 4.

hæveskr, adj., also spelt *heyveskr*, Str. 75, or *heyskr*, Art.:—well-mannered, polite, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 1, Sks. 246, 276, 277; h. síðir, polite manners, Sks. 8.

HÖÐ, f. [A. S. *beoðu*- in several poet. compds; cp. Sansk. *çatru* and

çatayāmi; Lat. *caedo*; Gr. *κόρος*]:—*war, slaughter*, but only in con. pr. names, Höð-broddr, Fb.; Höð, f. the name of a Valkyria (Geira-höð), Gm.: as also of a woman, but mythical, Fas.: the name of an island in Norway: Höðr, m., gen. Haðar, dat. Heði, the name of blind brother and 'slayer' of Baldr, the 'fratricide' or 'Cain' of Edda, Vsp. 37, Vtkv. 9, Edda 17, 56; also the name of a mythol. k. whence Höðir, pl. a Norse people; and Haða-land, the county, iii. Haðar-lag, n. the metre of Höd, a kind of metre, Edda.

höfða, að, [höfn], to 'bead,' but esp. used as a law term, to sue, *secute*; h. mið, sök á hönd e-m, to bring an action against, Grág. i. 81, 142, Nj. 234, Fms. vii. 133, passim. II. to behead (= höfða); h. fisk, Fas. i. 489: to execute, Karl. 371.

höfðaðr, part. beheaded so and so; h. sem hundr, 310, 99.

höfði, a, m. a headland, Landn. 54, Fb. i. 541, 542, Eb. 62, Rd.: Krök. 46, 52. II. local name of a farm, whence Höfða-me

m. pl. the men from Höfði, Landn. III. a curved head, ship's m. amb-höfði, hjart-h., arn-h., best-h., karl-h., orkn-h., svin-h.; whr höfða-skip, n. a ship with beaks.

HÖFÐINGI, a, m. a bead, chief; Þórðr Gellir varð h. at sökinni, 8; formaðr eða h., 671. 5; sá er h. górisik i (*ringleding*), N. G. I. 313, Gpl. 387; h. ráða-görðar, Eg. 48; h. fyrir úterð Gerhaldi áð Mar.

2. a captain, commander; setti konungr þar fyrir höfði Þórolf ok Egil, Eg. 272; víkinga-höfðingi, Fms. vi. 389; at allir h. ingjarinu fari frá löðnu, ix. 134; ok kvæð Ketil Flatnes skyldu höfðu vera fyrir þeim her, Eb. 2; hers-h., hundrads-h., sveitar-h., q. v.

3. a ruler, used of all governors from a king downwards; esp. in pl., *the gen.* opp. to almúgi, the common people; höfðingar ok góðir menn, 1b. 14; ingjar ok ríkis-menn, 13; Ísleifr átti þrjá sonu, þeir urðu allir höfðin nýrir, 14, 17; hann lagði undir sik Sudreyjar ok gördisk h. yfir, sár hann þá við hina starstu höfðinga fyrir vestan hafit ... at Ketill var Sudreyjum, Eb. 4; Hrólfur var h. mikill, 6; þá er Gizurr biskup anda vóru þessir mestir höfðingar á Íslandi, Bs. i. 31; þessir vóru þá sta höfðingar á landinu, 4; hann var ríkr h., Nj. 1; biðja alla höfði líðsinnis, 213; auðigr at fé ok h. mikill, Isl. ii. 290; Bárðr gördisk brá mikill, Eg. 31; einu hvert konunganna, eða einhver höfðinga ann. Sks. 278; Erkbiskup þeirra hefi ek séð ok þykki mér hann lítleg; góðs höfðinga, Fms. x. 9; Þorsteinn gördisk h. yfir Vatnsdælum, Fs. Snorri gördisk þá h. mikill, en ríki hans var mjök öfundsamt, Eb. 412; h. líðsin, lord of life, Sks. 160; h. dauðans, prince of d. id.; heims h. = Satan, Niðrst. 1; myrkra h., prince of darkness, 623 Greg. 42; with the article, the great, hvað höfðingjarnir hafast að ætla sér leyfist það, Pass. 22. 10; í yztu myrkrum enginn sér, aðgrei höfðingjanna, 8. 20. COMPS: höfðingja-ást, f. love for one's

Fb. i. 499. höfðingja-bragð, n., -bragr, m. the manners of Isl. ii. 204: a noble feat, Orkn. 144. höfðingja-djarfr, adj. f. and bold in one's intercourse with the great, Fms. ii. 15, vi. 205, vii. 169, Hom. 2. höfðingja-efni, n.; gott h., Nj. 174. höfðin fundr, m. a meeting of chiefs, Fms. ix. 324. höfðingja-hlutr, chief's lot or share, Orkn. 306. höfðingja-kyn, n. noble kin. h. ingja-kærr, adj. in favour with the great, Ó. H. 59. höfðingja-la adj. chiefless, Fms. i. 220, vii. 182. höfðingja-merki, n. a d. standard, Fms. viii. 356. höfðingja-nafn, n. a chief's title, Hk. 195, Fms. xi. 62. höfðingja-skapr, m. = höfðingskapr, Sks. 610. höfðingja-skipti, n. change of chief or king, Germ. *Thronwe*

Nj. 41, 156. höfðingja-son, m. the son of a h., Hrafn. 14. h. ingja-stefna, u, f. = höfðingjafundr, Hkr. iii. 146. höfðingja-sty m. the support of great folk, Fms. i. 221. höfðingja-val, n. a c. people, Stj. 628. höfðingja-veldi, n. power, empire, rule, Rb. 655 xiv. 3. höfðingja-ætt, f. noble extraction, bigð birth, Magn. Sks. 616. II. with gen. sing.: höfðings-maðr, -kona, -i etc., a man, woman, people of noble extraction, as also *generous, magnificent people*. höfðings-gjóf, f. a princely gift, and many si compds.

höfðing-liga, adv. in princely wise, nobly, generously, Eg. 410, Nj. 254, Orkn. 144.

höfðing-ligr, adj. princely, noble, magnificent, Fms. vi. 206, vi. ix. 277, Stj. 207, passim.

höfðing-skapr, m. power, dominion, Sturl. i. 213, Sks. 610, Fms. xi. authority, prestige, Nj. 33, 266: liberality, magnificence, Fms. vii. 65.

höfga, að, to make heavy, weight, Greg. 80; þeir höfgaðu h. þeirra með grjóti, 656 B. 1. II. impers., e-m höfgar, to b. heavy, sleepy, Fas. iii. 526, Bs. i. 354: with acc., 369. III. r. to grow heavy, increase, 655 vii. 4.

höfgi, a, m. heaviness, weight; h. jarðar, Sks. 627; h. krossins, 103; gefa e-m höfga, to weigh upon one, Anecd. 20. II. mett sleep, nap, Fm. i. 542; léttir h., Th. 77; rann h. á Svein, Fms. xi. sveftu-h., ómegins-h. höfga-vara, u, f. heavy wares, Grág. ii. 40.

ÞEYR, adj. *heavy to bear*, Greg. 43.

ÞEYR, m. *beaviness*, Edda 4.

GR or **HÖFUGR**, adj., acc. contr. höfgan, höfgr, höfgum, [A. S. *heavy*, Hkr. iii. 109; h. steinn, Bs. i. 640; höfug byrd, Grág. ii. s. x. 203, Hkr. iii. 184; neut., hann kvað svá höfugt á sér, at tti hvergi hrærask, Sturl. i. 119 C. 2. *heavy with sleep, sleepy*; þfugt, Fms. vii. 89, 655 iii. 2; svefn-höfugt. II. metaph. *te*; höfigt orð, Bs. i. 341: *heavy, difficult*, 169; *irksome*, 155.

HÖF, f., also spelt **HÖM**, gen. hafnar; [hafna]. I. a *holding, esp. tenure of land*; þá skal þeim dema eingis-höfina er kemr til, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86; jarðar h., *tenure of land*; at jarðar-tí fjár-megni, N. G. L. ii. 38; nú skal görðum skipta eptir jarðar-álltum áverka, 122; hafnar-vitni, *testimony as to tenure of land*, þals-vitni, N. G. L. i. 246, 247: the allit. phrase, hönd ok höfn, *d having, absolute power*; nema þeim sem hann leggri hendr þem hann vill, cp. Dan. 'skalte og valte med', Bs. i. 706, v. l., — *l. seems necessary*.

2. a *foetus*; lýstr maðr kvíðuga konu, löfn sú deytr, er hón ferr með ok skílsk höfn höfnina, Stj. á við höfn, Lat. *concipere*, Flóv., Bs. ii. 173, Hom. (St.) *the time* *ency*, á enum niunda mánaði hafnarinnar, 686 B. 14. 3. *sauda-höfn* í Múla-fjall, Vin. 64; *nauta tröð* ok höm, N. G. L. i. N. ii. 146, iii. 120. 4. a *coat*, cp. Lat. *babitus*, esp. a *inn tók af sér höfnina* ok sveipaði um konunginn, Fms. ix. 25; *cloak*, cp. Ísl. ii. 245 (in a verse): a kind of *stuff*, Grág. i. 504, N. i. 134, ii. 6, iii. 8, 451, Vm. 103, 117, Pm. 57; hence *hafnar-vaðmál*, n., *hafnar-váð*, f. denoting a *plain stuff*, sold in trade. 5. *skips-höfn*, a *ship's crew*; munns-höfn, *tribit, language*.

Engl. and Dutch *baven*; Germ. *bafen*; Dan. *bavn*; Swed. *bamn*]; *barbour*, Fms. xi. 74, Eg. 79, Hkr. iii. 248, Grág., etc.: eccl., *lífs-h.*, *passim*: sometimes spelt *hafn*, Ísl. ii. 398: as also in *es*, **Höfn**, Landn.: **Hafnar-menn**, m. pl., Sturl. ii. 91; *Kaup-ín, Copenhagen*; *Hraun-höfn*, Eb., etc. **COMPDS**: **hafnar-pumping** in *barbour*, Jb. 407. **hafnar-búi**, a, m. a *law* *barbour-neighbour*, i. e. the member of a kind of naval court of persons summoned from a harbour, Grág. ii. 401. **hafnar-ál**, n. *doors, entrance of a baven*, Fms. xi. 88. **hafnar-kross**, *shaped hafnarmark*, q. v. **hafnar-lykill**, m. '*haven-key*', *ne*, Landn. **hafnar-mark** (and *-merki*, Fas. ii. 336), n. a *mark*, a kind of beacon, being a pyramid of stone or timber, or a carved figure in the shape of a man, Bjarn. 33, Hkv. Hjörv., 3, Rb. 468; or in the shape of a cross, Bs. i. 607, ii. 80. **hafa**, n. a *law term, thronging or annoying one in barbour*, Jb. 396. **hafnar-tollr**, m. a *barbour toll*, Grág. ii. 401, (n. S.) 157. **hafnar-vágr**, m. a *creek*, Str. 4.

HAFN, f. = hafnan, q. v. **HAFN**, m. a *dolphin*, prop. a '*be-goat*', from haftr, because of the *umbling*; the word is not found in old writers. **höfninga**, a kind of *athletic sport*, '*dolphin-leap*', a kind of *leap-frog*. **HÖF**, n., dat. höfði; gen. pl. höfða, dat. höfðum; in Norse MSS. **hafuð**, Anecd. 4 (without umlaut); the root-vowel seems in times (8th century) to have been a diphthong; thus Bragi *myms, laufi—hafuði, and rauti—hafuð*, Edda; the old ditty *rhyme, höfðu vér í hafði*, Hkr. i. 104, would be faulty unless a diphthong in the latter word: in good old MSS. (e. g. Sern. R.) the word is always spelt with *ar* or *au*, never *o*, and probably a diphthongal sound; the Norse spelling *hafuð* however points to the vowel; and later Icel. MSS. spell *o* or *ø*, e. g. Hb. in Vsp. l. c. *able that the short vowel originated in the contracted form, as* *sounds hard*; [cp. Goth. *baubip*; A. S. *beafod*; Engl. *bead*; Hel. H. G. *bouþit*; mid. H. G. *boubet*; mod. G. *baupit*; Dan. *böved*; *bud*; Ormul. *bæfædd* (the single f marks a preceding long vowel)]; **HÖF** Teut. languages except the Icel. agree in the length of the *veras* Lat. *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή* have a short root vowel.]

HÖF, Vsp. 38, Sdm. 14, Vpm. 19, þkv. 16, 19, Skm. 23, Nj. 19, **HÖF**, ii. 11, Fms. x. 381, Eg. 181, Edda 59, *passim*; mátti svá at *alíga væri* tvau höfuð á hverju kvikendi, Hrafn. 22 (of a great *stock*); *Grímur rakaði* bratt fé saman, vóru tvau höfuð á hví- þvri hann átti, Ísl. ii. 14. II. phrases and sayings, löta höfði *make one a head shorter, behead*, Hým. 15, Fm. 34; *strjúka* *höfuð, to stroke never a free head, be never free, never at* (93) *at þeir mundi* aldrei um frjálst höfuð strjúka, er vinir hans *n þórðr væri* höfðingi í Ísafirði, Sturl. ii. 124; *eg má* aldrei um *höfuð strjúka, I never have any time to spare*; *sitja* aldrei á sárs höfuð, *sp quarrelling*; *skera e-m höfuð, to make a wry face at one*, *heita* í höfuðit e-m, *to be called after a person*; *hón jó*s sveink- *kvað* hann skyldu heita í höfuð föður sínum, ok var hann *str.* Bárð. 24 new Edd. i. the mod. usage distinguishes between *höfuð á e-m*, when a person is alive when the child was born, and *höfuð e-m*, when that person is dead; *halda höfði, to hold one's head* *þv.* 3, Og.; *bera hátt höfuð, to bear one's head high*, Sturl. iii. 147,

Sighvat; *hefja höfuðs, to lift one's head*, Thom. 535; *drepa niðr höfði, to droop one's head*, Bs. i. 625; *þoku hóf af höfði, the fog lifted*, Ld. 74; *búa hvárir í ammars höfði, to be at loggerheads*, Sks. 346; *fara lúdu höfði, to go with a hidden head, in disguise, to hide oneself*, Fms. vi. 12; *færa e-m höfuð sitt, to surrender oneself to an enemy*, Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fms. x. 261; *stiga yfir höfuð e-m, to pass over one's head, overcome one*, 304; *er á engri stundu* övrent nær epli stigr yfir h. mér, Fb. 332; *hláða hellum at höfði e-m, to leave one dead on the spot*, Dropl. 18; *ganga milli bols ok höfðis, to gang between bole and head, i. e. to kill outright*, Fb. 249; *hætta höfði, to risk one's head*, Hm. 106; *leggjask e-t undir höfuð, to lay under one's pillow, to put aside*; *leggjask ierð undir höfuð*, Fær. 132, Orkn. 46; *þú munt* verða fátt undir höfuð at leggjask ef ek skal við þér taka, Sturl. i. 27; *vera höfði harri, to be a head taller*, Fms. x. 381; *setja höfuð á höfuð ofan, to set head upon head*, Bs. i. 73, (viz. to consecrate a second bishop to a see, which was against the eccl. law); cp. *kjósa annan konung í höfuð Davíð*, Sks. 801.

III. in a personal sense, in poets, a *person*, = Lat. *caput*, Gr. *κόρα, κεφαλή*; *fúrgjarnt höfuð, thou fearful woman!* Fas. ii. 556; *harausta höfuð, a bolder man*, 315; *berjask við eitt höfuð, 49*; *heiptrækt höfuð, Ýt. 25*; *andprútt höfuð, big-minded man!* Sighvat; *tírar h., glorious man*; *leýfðar h., id.*, Geisli 56; *vina höfuð = cara capita*, Bm. 2; *frænða höfuð, kinsmen*, Skald H. 3. 40; *hvarfúst h., thou fickle woman!* Hel. 2. 2. a *number, tale, head*, of animals; *fúdygt höfuð, of a fox*, Merl. i. 39; *bead*, of cattle, þeir eiga at gjalda þingfara-kaup, er skulda-hjóna hvert hefir höfuð, kú skulda- lausa eða kúgildi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, referring to the old way of taxation, which is still the law in Iceland, that a freeholder has to pay tax (skattr) only if he has more head of cattle (kúgildi, q. v.), than persons to support.

IV. a *bead, chief*; höfuð lendra manna, Fms. vii. 273; h. ok höfðingi, Stj. 457; þrúndheimr er h. Noregs, Fms. vi. 38; höfuð allra höfuð-tíða (gen.), Leidarvís. 23. V. of *bead-shaped things*: 1. a *beak*, of a ship; með gylltum höfðum, Fms. viii. 385, x. 10, 417, *passim*; *dreka-höfuð*, q. v.: the beak was usually a dragon's head, sometimes a bison's, Ó. H.; a steer's, Landn. 5, ch. 8; or it was the image of a god, e. g. of Thor, Fms. ii. 325, (Ó. T. ch. 253); or of a man, Karl-höfði, Ó. H., the ship of St. Olave; cp. the interesting passage, þat var upphaf enna heidnu laga, at menn skyldu eigi hafa höfuðskip í hafi, en ef þeir hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð aðr þeir kæmi í lands-sýn, ok sigla eigi at landi með gapandum höfðum eðr giuandi trjónum, svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), vii. 51 (in a verse). 2. *the capital* of a pillar, Al. 116, Fb. i. 359 (of tent poles): of carved heads in a hall, sér þú augun útar hjá Hagbarðs-höfðinu? Korm. ch. 3: heads of idols carved on chairs, Fbr. ch. 38: carved heads on high-seats, Eb. ch. 4: that these figures sometimes represented fairies or goddesses is shewn by the word *brúða* (q. v.) and *stólbrúða*; heads of bedsteads seem to have been carved in a similar way; cp. also Korm. 86, see tjasma. 3. *the head-piece* of a bridle; týndi maðr höfði á beisli því er gorsema-vel var gört, Bs. i. 314, v. l.; *the head* of a rake, hrifu-h., etc. **COMPDS**: **höfða-búza**, u, f. name of a ship, Fms. viii. **höfða-fjöl**, f. *the head-board of a bedstead*, Sturl. ii. 50, Fas. i. 489, Fb. ii. 297; opp. to *fótá-fjöl*, q. v. **höfða-lag**, n. *the head of a bedstead*, Fas. iii. 543; *brast* upp þílfjöl at höfðum þorsteins, Fms. iii. 196. **höfða-skip**, n. a *ship with a beak*, Fms. ii. 302, Fb. iii. 448. **höfða-tal**, n. a '*tale of beads*'. Gpl. 396, Al. 75, Sks. 340. **höfða-tala**, u, f. = höfðatal. **höfðuð-band**, n. a *bead-band, snood*, Edda 71. **höfðuð-bani**, a, m. (and *höfðuð-bani*), '*head's-bane, death, destruction*'; tunga er h., a saying, Hm. 72, Landn. 307, Edda 73, Nj. 68, 71, Ld. 132, 246. **höfðuð-bein**, n. *bead-bones*, Fms. vi. 30, Bs. i. 178, Grett. **höfðuð-burðr**, m. *the bearing of the head*: metaph. *help, backing, support*, lízt mér sem líttill h. minni mér at því, *it will be of little avail for me*, Ísl. ii. 125, Bs. i. 464, ii. 156, Sturl. i. 209, Fms. x. 170, Fs. 123, Mar. **höfðuð-búnaðr**, höfðuð-búningr, m. *bead-gear*, Stj. 627, Sks. 225. **Höfðuð-dagr**, m. '*Head-day*', i. e. Aug. 29, the Beheading of St. John Baptist. **höfðuð-dúkr**, m. a *bead-kerchief, hood*, Nj. 200, Stj. 208, Gisl. 21, Þiðr. 226, D. N. iii. 106, iv. 217. **höfðuð-faldr**, m. = höfðuðúkr. Str. 82. **höfðuð-fatnaðr**, m. *bead-gear*, D. N. v. 263. **höfðuð-fetlar**, m. pl. *the bead-piece of a bridle*, Ýt. 10. **höfðuð-gerð**, f. (Dan. *bøved-gjerde*), *the head of a bedstead*, Mar. **höfðuð-gjarnr**, n. adj. *fatal, dangerous to one's life*; at honum mundi h. verða, Fb. iii. 550; *segir* mér svá hugr um, at h. (höfuðgrant, Ed.) verði nokkurum vina Páls, ef..., Sturl. i. 104. **höfðuð-gull**, n. '*bead-jewels*', Stj. 396, Bs. ii. 142, Art., Mar. **höfðuð-hlutr**, m. *the 'bead-part, upper part of the body*, opp. to *fótahlutr*, Eg. 398, Fms. v. 352, xi. 277. **höfðuð-högg**, n. a *blow on the head*, Grett. 119. **höfðuð-laussn**, f. *head's lease*, is the name of three old poems, Ad. 8, where this is the true reading, see Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fb. iii. 241-243, Knytl. S. ch. 19. **höfðuð-lauss**, adj. *beadless, without a bead*, Nj. 203, Fær. 185, Stj. 93, Rb. 344: *without a leader*, Fær. 169, Fms. viii. 264; h. herr, ix. 253; *daudr* er höfðuðlaus herr, a saying. **höfðuð-leðr**, n. *the bead-piece of a bridle*, Bs. i. 314. **höfðuð-lín**, n. a *linen hood*, belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 26, 29, 70, 73, Dipl. v. 18. **höfðuð-mein**, n. a *boil or sore on the head*, Bs. i. 196. **höfðuð-mikill**, adj. *big-*

beaded, Bård. 165. **höfuð-mundur**, m. *bead-money, blood-money*, for the slaying of an outlaw, Sturl. ii. 2. **höfuð-órar**, f. pl., *medic. delirium*, Sks. 703, Post. 656 C. II, Mirm. ch. 20. **höfuð-rót**, f., botan. *rose-root*, a kind of *sedum*. **höfuð-sár**, n. a *bead-sore, wound in the head*, Gpl. 180. Isl. ii. 269, Fbr. 211. **höfuð-skél**, f. the 'bead-shell,' skull. **höfuð-skip**, n. = höfðaskip, Landn. 258. **höfuð-skjálfti**, a, m., *medic. a trembling of the head, palsy*, Stj. 43. **höfuð-smátt** (smáttög from smjúga), f. [höfuð-smotta, Ivar Aasen], *an opening for the bead*, in a coat, Ld. 134, 136, Fas. i. 165, Sæm. 139. **höfuð-snaudr**, adj. *headless*, Bjarn. **höfuð-sótt**, f. *the turning disease, falling sickness, of sheep*. **höfuð-steypa**, u, f., *faru höfuðsteypu, to be overset*, Fas. i. 272. **höfuð-sundl**, n., **höfuð-svimi**, a, m. *dizziness in the head*. **höfuð-svörðr**, m. *the head skin, scalp*; in the phrase, standa yfir e-s höfuðsvörðum, *to have an enemy's head at one's feet, slay one*, Fms. iii. 104, Ld. 132, 172, Al. 106, 116. **höfuð-tiund**, f. *a tithe from stock or investment*, opp. to ávaxtar-t., that on interest, K. Á. 58, N. G. L. i. 346. **höfuð-verkr**, m. *bead-ache*, Bs. i. 179, 183, 253, Lækn. 471. **höfuð-viti**, n. *capital punishment*, Sturl. (in a verse). **höfuð-vörðr**, m. a *body-guard*, Stj. 488, Al. 103, Sks. 258, Fms. vii. 203, x. 150, Hkr. i. 244. **höfuð-þváttr**, m. *head-washing*, Lv. 84, Vigl. 30. **höfuð-þyngsl**, n. pl. *beaviness in the head*. **höfuð-ærr**, adj. *insane*, Mar., Art. **höfuð-ærsl**, n. pl. = höfuðórar, Sks. 703.

B. *Chief, capital*, found like the Gr. ἀρχι- in countless compds: **höfuð-atríði**, n. a *chief point*. **höfuð-á**, f. a *chief river*, Stj. 68. **höfuð-árr**, m. an *archangel*, Greg. 35, Hom. 145. **höfuð-átt**, f. *one of the cardinal points*, Rb. 440, Hkr. i. 49. **höfuð-barmr**, older **höfuð-baðmr** (Ad. 19, Eg. 316 (in a verse), Edda Ht.), m. *the bead stem*, a Norse law term of an agnate lineage, opp. to kvensitt (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 49, 52, Edda. **höfuðbarms-maðr**, m. an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 28, Js. 61. **höfuð-baugr**, m. *the bead-ring*, in weregild, see baugr, a law term in Grág. ii. 171. **höfuð-benda**, u, f. 'bead-ropes,' naut. *the stays*, Bær. 5, Fær. 164, Fas. iii. 118, N. G. L. i. 199, ii. 283, Krók. 59; metaph. *a stay, help*, Fms. vii. 362, Finnþ. 298; fá sér nokkura höfuðbendu, Fms. iv. 79. **höfuð-bitn**, a, m. *the chief cross-beam in a ship*. **höfuðbita-rúm**, n. *the place of the h.*, N. G. L. i. 335. **höfuð-blót**, n. *the chief sacrifice*, Hkr. ii. 97, Rb. 412. **höfuð-borg**, f. a 'bead-burgh,' metropolis, Fms. i. 101, Rb. 398. **höfuð-ból**, n. a *manor, domain*, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 43, Fms. x. 393. **höfuð-bæli**, n. = höfuðból, Gpl. 378, Fagrsk. 57. **höfuð-bær**, m. = höfuðból, Fms. x. 265, xi. 422. **höfuð-drottning**, f. a *sovereign queen*, Sks. 759. **höfuð-efni**, n. = höfuðskepna, Hb. **höfuð-engill**, m. an *archangel*, Nj. 157, Hom. 133. **höfuð-faðir**, m. a *patriarch* = a father of the church, Stj. 87, 132, Al. 64, Niðrst. 10, Fb. i. 264. **höfuð-firn**, f. a *great scandal*, Fb. iii. 327. **höfuð-fól**, m. a *great fool*, 4. 20. **höfuð-gersemi**, f. a *great jewel*, Hkr. i. 264. **höfuð-gjöf**, f. a *capital gift*, Sks. 609, 738. **höfuð-glæpr**, m. a *capital sin*, Sks. 332, Mar. **höfuð-goð**, n. a *principal god*, Fms. xi. 386. **höfuð-grein**, f. a *chief article*, Barl. 167 (of faith). **höfuð-gæfa**, u, f. *capital luck*, Fms. vii. 88, x. 185. **höfuð-hátið**, f. a *principal feast*, Fms. ii. 38, Mar. **höfuð-hetja**, u, f. a *great champion, chief*, Fas. ii. 242. **höfuð-hof**, n. a *chief temple*, Eg. 256. **höfuð-innihald**, n. *chief contents*. **höfuð-ísar**, m. pl. *great masses or clumps of ice* (on a river), when a channel is open in the middle, Fs. 52, Ld. 46, Nj. 142, 144, Sturl. i. 14. **höfuð-íprótt**, f. a *principal art*, Mar. **höfuð-kempa**, u, f. a *great champion*, Sturl. iii. 65. **höfuð-kennimaðr**, m. a *great clerk or scholar, ecclesiastic*, Bs. i. 153. **höfuð-kirkja**, u, f. a *big church, cathedral*, 623, 15, Fms. viii. 126, ix. 369, Bs. i. 48, Karl. 545, N. G. L. i. 7, D. N. ii. 4, Al. 10. **höfuð-klerkr**, m. a *great clerk or scholar*, Sturl. i. 95. **höfuð-konungr**, m. a *sovereign king*, Fas. ii. 11, Edda (pref.), Karl. 410. **höfuð-kostur**, m. a *cardinal virtue*, Hom. 134. **höfuð-kvöl**, f. a *great torment*, Mar. **höfuð-list**, f. = höfuðíprótt, Sks. 623. **höfuð-lýti**, n. a *capital fault*, N. G. L. ii. 417. **höfuð-læknir**, m. a *chief physician*, Hkr. iii. 35. **höfuð-lærdómr**, m. a *chief doctrine*. **höfuð-löstr**, m. a *cardinal sin, deadly sin*, Sks. 609. **höfuðs-maðr**, m. a *bead-man, chief, leader*, Fms. x. 40, xi. 243, Hkr. i. 139; in Icel. in the 16th and 17th centuries this was the title of the governor, see hirðstjóri. **höfuð-meistari**, a, m. a *bead-master*, Sks. 634, Stj. 564, Bs. ii. 223. **höfuð-merki**, n. *the chief mark, characteristic*, Rb. 80: *the chief standard*, Karl. 158. **höfuð-musteri**, n. = höfuðkirkja, Lex. Poët. **höfuð-nafn**, n. *the principal name*, Rb. 112. **höfuð-naudsyn**, f. *big need*, Ld. 296, Fms. ix. 509, Karl. 140. **höfuð-niðjar**, m. pl. *the bead-kinsmen, agnates*, = höfuðbarmsmenn, Bragi. Gkv. 3. 5. **höfuð-prestr**, m. a 'chief priest,' *the priest of a höfuðkirkja*, H. E. i. 474, 655 ii. 1, D. N. passim. N. G. L. i. 378, 390: a *chief priest, big priest*, N. T. **höfuð-ráð**, n. a *bead-council, chief council*, Gpl. 61, Fms. viii. 438, ix. 240. **höfuð-ráðgjafi**, a, m. a *chief adviser*, Barl. 109, Fms. ix. 293. **höfuð-skáld**, n. a 'bead-scald,' *great poet*, Fms. vi. 386, Fbr. 116, Edda 49, 154, O. H. L. 57, Geisli 12. **höfuð-skepna**, u, f. a 'bead-creation,' *prime element*, Bs. i. 145, Skálda 174, 175, Barl. 131, Eluc. 8; himnarnir munu forganga með stórum brestum, en höfuðskepnurnar bráðna. 2 Pet. iii. 10. **höfuð-skutilsvein**, n. a *bead cup-bearer*, Karl. 84. **höfuð-skóm**,

f. a *chief shame, scandal*, Fms. vi. 262, Al. 147. **höfuð-skörung**, a *great and noble person*, of a woman, Sturl. iii. 6. **höfuð-smíðr**, a *chief workman, architect*, 656 B. 8, Stj. 23, Bs. i. 81, Fms. x. Fbr. 12. **höfuð-spekingr**, m. a *great, wise man*, Sks. 14. **höfuð-staðr**, m. a 'bead-stead,' *capital, chief place*, Fms. iv. 236, vii. 156, 202, 269, Eg. 267, Sks. 647, Edda 10, Bs. i. 90. **höfuð-stafn**, 'bead-stem,' *raven's beak, höfuðl*. **höfuð-stafn**, m., gramm. a 'stave,' *bead letter, capital, initial*, used freq. in this sense by Thor but grammarians use it specially of the letters *b, g, v, þ*, which can only at the beginnings of syllables, (see Gramm. p. xv, col. i at the top; Skálda 165-171):—in prosody, the third of the alliterative *l* (ljóðstafr) standing 'ahead' of the second verse line, the preceding being called staðlar; thus in 'þá var grund gróin í grænum lauki,' in 'grænum' is a höfuðstafr, but in 'grund' and 'gróin' a staðill. 120: in mod. usage höfuðstafr in pl. is used of all the alliterative *l* skáldskapir þinn er skothent klúðr | skakk-settum höfuðstöfum. Jón Þorl. **höfuð-stjarna**, u, f. a *chief star*, Rb. 440. **höfuð-s**, n. a *chief seat*: a trade term, *capital*, opp. to interest. **höfuð-st**, a, m. a *chief girder*, Sks. 633. **höfuð-styrkr**, m. *principal ste*, N. G. L. ii. 416. **höfuð-synd**, f. a *deadly sin*, Hom. 33, 74, 67. **höfuð-sæti**, n. a *chief seat*, Sks. 108, 460. **höfuð-tunga**, a *chief language*, Edda (pref.). **höfuð-vápn**, n. a *principal we*, Sks. 430. **höfuð-veizla**, u, f. a *chief banquet*, Fms. xi. 422. **hö véi**, f. a *chief device*, Sks. 528, 633. **höfuð-vindr**, m. a *wind one of the cardinal points*, Rb. 438. **höfuð-vinr**, m. a *bosom f*, Fms. ix. 308, 451. **höfuð-þing**, n. a *great jewel: a chief me höfuð-sætt*, f. a *chief family*.

HÖFUÐR, m., gen. ar; the masc. inflex. -undr reminds one of Gothic (Gramm. p. xxxii. B. V); in old writers the word is only four times, always in the sense of a *judge*, and ref. chiefly to Gothland in Sweden; Höfundr (a mythol. pr. name manna virastr, ok svá réttðæmr, at hann hallaði aldri réttum dómr ok af haus nafni skyldi sá höfundr heita í hverju ríki er mál ræmð, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 523, cp. 513; as also in Hrólfs S. Krak ferring to Gothland), höfundr einn var þar til settar at skora þett með sannindum, settusk margir í þetta sæti, ok kallaði höfundr sín sæma, þórir gengr seinast ok sezk hann þegar í stólinn; höfundr þér er sætið hæfligast, ok muntu dæmðr til þessarar stjórnar, Fas. sigr-höfundr, the judge of victory, the Lord of battle, a name giv Odin by Egil, Stor. 21: lastly in Thorodd, skáld er höfundar allrar eða máls-greina, sem smíðir málgripa (?), eðr lögmenn laga, the are judges in all matters of grammar and syntax, as smíts in manship, and lawyers in law, Skálda (Thorodd) 164; this passage: as the preceding is erroneously rendered in the earlier translations, in Lex. Poët.

II. *An author, originator*; the revival of ancient word, in quite a different sense, is curious; it does not occur any of the earliest glossaries of the 17th century nor in the Bible Vídalín, but, as it seems for the first time, in the Lexidion Islandicæ num, published at Copenhagen A. D. 1734, as a rendering of the *author*, and was probably inserted by some learned philologist (Jón son?) from the passage in Skálda, by a mistake. 2. by the of the century it came to be used = a *writer*, and is now freq. in sense, either rit-höfundr or singly; but still in 1781, in the preface of that year, ritsmíðr (*writ-smíð*) and höfundr are both used, so that the latter was not yet settled, though at present the use word is quite fixed.

HÖGG, n., old dat. höggvi, Ó. H. 184, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. passim pl. höggva; [Shetl. *buggie*; Scot. *bag*; Dan. *bug*; Swed. cp. the verb höggva]:—a *stroke, blow*, esp. a stroke with an weapon, but also with a blunt one, Fms. vii. 191, 230, 297; laus selunir í svima eftir fyrsta högg, Bs. i. 342; ljósta högg á dyr, to Fs. 131, Nj. 28; í einu höggvi, of throwing a stone, Edda 72; loptins, Skálda 174: sayings, skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi Nj. 64, 155, 213; eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, Nj. 163, 224; höggvi við e-n, to have a quarrel, come to blows with a person; þekki högg á vatni, a stroke in water is not seen, leaves no m efforts without effect. 2. *slaughtering, a beheading*; leiddr til Grett. 85, Karl. 518, Clem. 58; dæma e-n til höggs, Blas. 49; sl of cattle, yxn er hann atlaði til höggs, Eg. 181; strand-högg, q. v. a *beheading down of trees*, Dan. *bugst*, Grág. ii. 297; skógar-högg högg ok höfn, D. N.: a *gap*, kom þá skjótt högg í höft, F 305. 4. of an instrument; þela-högg, q. v.; saum-högg fjál-högg, a *chopping-block*.

5. a *ravine or a cut-like go mountain*. höggva-skipti, -viðskipti, n. *exchange of blow* i. 38, v. 165, Eg. 581, Korm. 212, Fs. 48. högg-eyx, f. a *beheading axe, hatchet*, Fbr. högg-færi, n. *the being within sword's reach*, so as to have a of striking, Nj. 97, Gulþ. 30, Al. 33, passim. högg-járn, n. a 'beheading iron,' *chopper*, Ld. 38, K. p. K.; chisel.

högg-ormr, m. [North. E. *bagworm*; Swed. *buggorm*], a *viper*

176, Edda 37, Stj. 28, passim. COMPS: höggorma-bit, *a viper's tooth*.
 rosta, u, f. a close fight, Eg. 231, Fms. vi. 78, passim.
 5, usually spelt hugró, f. a clinch on a sword's hilt, Edda (Gl.),
 77, Hkr. i. 238, Þórð. 75: name of a ship, Fms. viii: in Hkv.
 the true reading is prob., hugró í hjalti, . . . önn er í oddi, for the
 eng 'hugr er í hjalti' yields no meaning; hugró and önn (q. v.)
 of the sword.
 im, n. room to draw a sword, Þórð. 47, Eg. 492.
 ax, n. a kind of batebat, Fbr. 58.
 ógr, m. [Dan. skovbugst], felled trees; þat er h. er menn
 þp, Grág. ii. 264.
 edda, u, f. = högsax, Safn i. 689.
 þjót, n. a kind of halberd, Fms. iv. 338, vi. 113, vii. 143,
 Eg. 374, 378, = kesja.
 aðr, m. a place for a blow, Eg. 507, Fms. vi. 99, vii. 290,
 Hkr. iii. 165.
 okkr, m. a chopping-block, Ó. H. 117: a block for execution.
 VA, also spelt heggva, Sæm. (Kb.); pres. höggr, mod. also
 höggum, mod. höggvum; pret. hjó, hjótt, hjól, mod. hjó, hjótt,
 joggum and hjuggum, mod. only the latter form; a Norse pret.
 jó, D. N. ii. 331; pret. subj. hjöggi and heyggi, mod. ljyggi;
 inn, mod. but less correct, höggvinn, which also is freq. in the
 but in the MSS. usually abbreviated, högg, högg, = högginn,
 not recorded in Ulf.; A. S. *beawan*; Engl. *beo*, *back*; Hel.
 O. H. G. *bouwan*; Germ. *bauen*; Dan. *bugge*; Swed. *bugga*]:—
 notes to strike with an edged tool, slá and drepa with a blunt
 L. to strike, smite with a sharp weapon; höggr sá er hlífa skyldi,
 bo ought to shield, a saying: to deal blows with a weapon, hann
 hjó eða lagði, Nj. 8; hann hjó títt ok hart, passim; höggva
 dum, 29; h. sverði, öxi, strike with, i. e. to brandish, a sword,
 v. 168, Gs. 6; h. til e-s, to deal a blow to one, smite, Grág. ii. 7,
 -n bana-högg, to smite with a deathblow, Eg. 220: to cut down,
 hjuggu drekann mjök, Fms. vii. 249: to maim, ef maðr höggr
 jörn til háðungar manni, Grág. ii. 121; h. rauf á hjálm, Al. 78:
 s, h. sik í lends manns rétt, Fms. ix. 399: spec. phrases, höggðu
 a armastr, nú hjóttu Noreg ör hendi mér! Ek þóttumk nú Noreg
 höggva, Ó. H. 184. 2. to put to death, behead, Fms.
 51, xi. 148-152: to kill, högg þú hetinn, Nj. 92: to kill
 slyhter, h. bú, búfé, kýr, geit, naut, Landn. 293, Eg. 532,
 15, xi. 123, Fb. i. 186: höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81. 3. to
 höggva skög, Grág. ii. 294; h. keyrivönd, id.: absol., hann
 it í skógi mínum, Nj. 98, passim: to cut grass (rarely), ef
 hey á hlut annars manns, N. G. L. ii. 112; upp höggvit gras,
 Dipl. iv. 9, Jm. 7, (else always slá of mowing). 4. to
 skes (högg-gorm); Miðgarðsormr hjó hann til bana, Edda 155;
 fyrir flagbrjóskat, 76: of a wound from a boar's tusk, ef svin
 m. Gþl. 190: the phrase, h. hest sporum, to prick a horse with
 lag. 9. II. with prepp.: höggva af, to break or cut off; h.
 þok skegg, to cut off the beard, K. þ. K.; h. af lim, Sks. 555; h.
 venter, h. af fé, Ld. 64; höggva af sér, to parry off, Fms. v. 13:—
 cut down, i. 38; to kill, butcher, vii. 261, Orkn. 120; hjuggu þú
 sitt (by cutting casks to pieces), Fms. vii. 249:—h. upp, to cut
 2, Greg. 48, Matth. iii. 10; h. upp skip, to break a ship up,
 28, ix. 381; h. upp hús, to break a house up, viii. 166:—h. ór,
 metaph. to make even; vóru margar greinir þær er ór þurfti at
 í kups ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 751; láta konung ok erkibiskup ór
 sagðar greinir, 773. III. reflex. to be cut, hacked;
 hlðr Helga, Dropl. 24. 2. recipr. to exchange blows,
 hjuggusk nokkura stund, Háv. 56; þeir h. til í úkafa, Bret.
 3. metaph., höggvask í mitt mál, to begin abruptly, in the
 sentence; taka heldr at upphafi til, en höggvask í mitt mál,
 2, v. 1.; ef en höggusk nokkurr í ok mælir svá, *cuts in*, *objects*,
 þótti honum nú taka mjök um at höggvask, *things looked*
 G. 142; þótti honum hart um höggvask, Bs. i. 423.
 vdi, a, m., part. a *beaver*, as a nickname, Fms. xi. 115: a *bead-*
 645. 65.
 on, n. a cutlass, Eg. 580, Fms. vi. 158.
 -kinni, a, m. cut *cheek*, a nickname, Landn.
 2), f., pl. hagldir, a kind of buckle (shaped like ∞), commonly
 orn, used to run the rope through with which hay is trussed:
 reip á tíu hesta ok leysir af hagldir, Fb. i. 523; in metaph.
 n þóttisk nú hafa hagldir fengit á sínum hjólum, Bs. i. 730:
 od. phrase, hafa bæði töglin ok hagldirnar, to have it all one's
 haglda-braud, n. buckle-gingerbread.
 gr, m. = högl. höglungungs-reip, n. a rope with buckles;
 a höglungungsreip, Vm. 177.
 i, m. a tom cat, freq. in mod. usage. II. a pr. name,
 Hagene, Landn.
 to limp, Bárð. 167; h. kyrr, Fas. ii. 369.
 haka.

hökul-brækr, f. pl., also by dropping the aspirate, ökul-brækr, Fas. iii.
 41:—'cloak-brecks,' a kind of *dress*, perhaps like a Highlander's *kilt*,
 prob. derived from hökuil, hekla, and not from ökla, an *ankle*: it is used
 of beggary attire, Isl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41.
 HÖKULL, m., dat. hökli, [Ulf. renders by *bakul* the Gr. φαλόης. i. e.
 φαυλόης, Lat. *faenula*, a *marle*, 2 Tim. iv. 13; A. S. *baela*; O. H. G.
baebul; old Fr. *belil*; Dan. *messe-bagel*; akin to hekla, q. v.]:—a
 priest's *cape*; purpura-h., Bs. i. 67; hann hafð ok út þell þat er h. sá er
 úr görr er Skarbendingr heitir, 77, Vm. 13, 92, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 197,
 D. l. passim.
 hökul-lauss, adj. 'cape-less,' without a *cape*, Vm. 22.
 hökul-skúaðr, part., prob. *wearing a kilt and brogues* like a Highlander,
 Fms. ix. 512; this word is also, in the various MSS. to l. c., spelt with *er*
 without the *b*, see Fb. iii. 151 (ökulskódr).
 höku-nótt, f. *mid-winter night*, about the time of Epiphany, when the
 heathen Yule began; a *ἀστ. λεγ.*: hann setti þat í lögum at hefja Jóna-
 hald sem Kristnir menn . . . en áður var Jóna-hald haft Hökunótt, þat var
 miðsvetrar-nótt (thus in Fms. i. 32, l. c.), ok halðin þriggja (þrettán?)
 nátt Jól, Hkr. i. 138 (Hák. S. Adalst. ch. 15). The Scot. *bogmaney*,
 = *the last day of the year* or a feast given on that day, is a remnant of
 this ancient word. The heathen Yule seems among the Scandinavians
 to have been celebrated about three weeks later than Christmas; but
 the Norse king Hakon, who had been brought up in Christian England,
 altered the time of the festival, so as to make it correspond with the
 English Yule or Christmas; and so the heathen hökunótt came to repre-
 sent our Christmas Eve. The etymology is not known.
 höld-borinn, part. *born of a höld* (see höldr), *enjoying a höld's right*,
 Hdl. 11, 16, N. G. L. i. 346.
 höld-maðr, m. = höldr, N. G. L. i. 44, 55, 71, 175.
 HÖLDR, m., in old MSS. spelt harðr or harþr, denoting that the *d*
 is inflexive, not radical; [the word therefore is not to be derived from
 halda, but is identical with A. S. *hæled*, Germ. *held*, whence mod. Swed.
 and Dan. *hjalta* and *belt*, see halr]:—a Norse law term, a kind of *bigber*
 yeoman, like the *statesman* of Westmoreland, i. e. *the owner of allodial*
 land, mod. Norse *odelsbonde*; the höld is to be distinguished from a
 hersir (q. v.) or a lenðr maðr, who held land in fee from the king, see the
 interesting story in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 62 (Fms. vi. 278); the höld is thus
 defined, sá er harðr er hann hefir óðil at erðrum tekit bæði eptir föður
 ok móður, þau er hans forellrar (*forefathers*) hafa átt áður fyrir þeim,
 N. G. L. ii. 146; hölda tvá eða bændr ína beztu, i. 251. In old Nor-
 way the churchyards were divided into four parts; in the first were buried
 the lenðr menn, next them the hölds and their children (hölds-lega), then
 the freed men (*leysingjar*), and lastly the thralls (*man*, q. v.) nearest to the
 wall; the höld had right to twice as much as the simple franklin, and half
 as much as the lenðr maðr, e. g. bóandi hálfan annan eyri, höldr þjá ára,
 lenðr maðr sex ára, jarl tólf ára, konungr þrjár merkr, N. G. L. i. 45,
 cp. 55, 71, 81; þegar ok harðar, svá eru búenér kallaðir, Edda 107;
 haulðar, þat er búenér þeir, er gildir eru af ætunum eða réttum fullum, 94;
 Björnu hlaut annau bústað göðum ok virðlegan, görðisk hann ekki hand-
 genginn konungi, því var hann kallaðr Björnu höldr, Eg. 198; lenús manns
 son skal taka hölds rétt ef hann fær eigi lönd, N. G. L. i. 71; hann
 veltisk ór jarldómum ok tók hölds rétt, Orkn. 12: for the wereg-
 ild to be paid for a höld (löðs-gjöld) see N. G. L. i. 81: a law
 of king St. Olave ordered that Icelanders whilst in Norway should
 enjoy the right of a höld; Íslendingar eigu at hafa hölds-rétt í Noregi,
 D. l. i. 65. 2. in poetry, a *man*, Hm. 41; hölda synir, *the sons of*
 men, 93, Fms. 19, Hkr. i. 101, where the mother of Ganger-Rolf calls
 him 'the kinsman of the hölds,' cp. also Rm. 21, Gs. 17; h. iun hvíti,
 Isl. ii. 251 (in a verse): in mod. Icel. usage it remains in bú-höldr, q. v.
 hölfa, ad, see hválfa.
 Hölgi, a, m. a pr. name, in the Hb. spelt Hœlgi; this is the old Norse
 form, whereas the old and mod. Icel. form is Helgi, and of a woman,
 Helga, u, f., Landn.; prob. contracted from Hælogi, cp. the Dan.
 Holger and Russian Olga: Hölgi was the name of a mythol. king, Edda
 83, whence Hölga-brúðr, f. *the bride of Hölgi*, or Hölga-tröll, n.
 (Skálda 168, Fms. xi. 134), *the giantess of H.*: hölda-brúðr and
 hörga-brúðr are less correct forms, Nj. 131 (v. l.), Fb. i. 213; for the
 various readings in different MSS. see Jóns S. ch. 44, Nj. ch. 89: this is
 the name of two *weird sisters* worshipped by the earls of Hlaðir; the pas-
 sage in Skálda l. c. refers to some lost myth concerning these sisters.
 HÖLKN, n. a *rough stony field*, almost = hraun, q. v.; á hölkni einu,
 Fas. iii. 625; hann setsk niðr á hölkni fyrir ofan búðinar, Ld. 290
 (v. l. hraunitt); þá er undir svá hart sem hölkn, Hrafn. 26; hölkn eða
 hreysar, N. G. L. i. 38; í fjöru eða á hælku, ii. 111, 146, Hým. 24; um
 hölkn ok skóga, Karl. 243: in local names, Hölknna-heiðr, see the
 map of Icel.
 hölkvir, m., poet. a *horse*, Edda (Gl.); h. hvilbedjar, poet. a *clothes'*
horse, cp. Dan. *sænge-best* (?), Akv. 31; gólf-h., a '*closet-horse*,' poet.
 a *house*, Bragi; bord-h., a '*board-bobby*,' a *ship*, Lex. Poët. II.
 the name of a mythol. steed, Edda.
 HÖLL, f., gen. hallar, often spelt hall without umlaut, Fb. i. 212,

l. 26, Fas. iii. 42, 87, Fms. viii. 191, v. 1.; as also rhymed so in poets, e. g. Geisli II; [A. S. *beal*, gen. *bealle*; Engl. *ball*; Hel. *balla*; but not found in old and mid. H. G., the mod. Germ. *balle* being a borrowed word, Grimm's Gr. iii. 427]—a *ball*, but in the Norse only of a king's or earl's hall, whereas a private dwelling is called *skáli*, *eldhús*, q. v.; and thus 'hall' never could be used of an Icel. dwelling. In earlier times it seems to have had a more general sense, which remains in a verse of Kormak, Korn. 42:—in the mythology and old poems 'hall' is also used of the hall of gods, giants, Vpm., Hým., Lv.; Val-höll, *Valballa*, the ball of the slain, of Odin, Gm., Edda: as also Guðs höll, *God's hall*—the *beaven*, Geisli; dags höll, *days' ball*, the sky; höll fjalla, *mountain ball*, the sky; lífs höll, *life's hall*, the breast, Lex. Poët.:—in prose constantly, konungs-höll, a king's hall, or hall simply, passim. For the building, structure, seats of a hall, see the Sagas passim, Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, Hrólf's S. Kr. ch. 34, 40, Jómvs. S. ch. 5, 22, Völs. S. ch. 3, Hálf's S. ch. 12, Eg. S. ch. 8, Edda 2, 30–33, 82. As all heathen Scandinavian buildings were of timber, the hall of stone of Nj. ch. 6 is no doubt an anachronism. compds: hallar-búnadr, -búningr, m. the bangings of a ball, Fms. x. 235, xi. 16. hallar-dyrr, n. pl. ball-doors, Edda 2, Fas. i. 15, Al. 70. hallar-gólf, n. a ball-floor, Edda 31, Fms. iii. 188, vii. 157, Fas. i. 284. hallar-veggr, m. the wall of a ball, Fms. iv. 189, Sks. 709: HÖLL, name of an Icel. farm, Skáld H., whence Hallar-Steinn, a pr. name.

hólzti, see heldr B. III.

HÖM, f., gen. hamar, [A. S. and Engl. *ham*], the ham or haunch of a horse; Grettir hljóp undir hömina á hesti sínum, Grett. 108; kom á hömina hestinum, Karl. 124; skjóta þeir upp höminni allir í senn, Od. xiii. 83; standa í höm = hama, q. v., of horses in a temper.

hömul-grýti, n. [provinc. Norse *bunul*, Shetl. *hammers*], heaps of earthen-fast stones; í klungri eða humulgrýti, Barl. 19.

hömunga, m. = hémung (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 511.

HÖND, f., gen. handar, dat. hendi, acc. hönd, pl. hendr, mod. proncd. höndur, gen. handa; [Goth. *handus*; A. S. and Engl. *hand*; O. H. G. *hant*; Germ. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Swed. *hand*]:—a *hand*; beit höndina þar er nú heitir úllfiðr, Edda 17; armleggir, handleggir ok hendr, Anecd. 6; kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8; ganga á höndum, Fms. vi. 5; með hendi sinni, K. Þ. K. 5 new Ed.; taka hendi á e-u, to touch with the hand, Fms. x. 110; taka höndum um háls e-m, Nj. 10; hvítri hendi, Hallfred; hafa e-t í hendi, to hold in hand, *wield*, Eg. 297, Nj. 84, 97, 255; hrjóta ór hendi e-m, Fms. xi. 141; á hafi fingrull á hendi, Nj. 146; handar-högg, Fms. xi. 126, Fas. ii. 459; sjá ekki handa sinna skil (deili), not to be able to see one's hands, of a dense fog.

2. the arm and hand, the arm, like Gr. *χεῖρ*, Nj. 160, 253; á hendi heitir alnabogi, Edda 110; hendr til axla, Fas. i. 160; leggir handa ok fóta, Magn. 532; hönd fyrir ofan úlnlið, Nj. 84; hafa hring á hendi, of an arm-ring, Nj. 131; hring á hægri hendi fyrir ofan ölboga, Fms. iv. 383:—the arm and arm-pit, *ná*, taka undir hönd (arm-pit) e-m, Gpl. 380; var eigi djúpara en þeim tók undir hendr, the water reached to their arm-pits, Ld. 78; taka undir hönd sér, to take hold under one's arms, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sjá undir hönd e-m, Fas. ii. 558; renna undir hendr e-m, to backspan one, Háv. 40, 41; þykkir undir hönd, stout, Ld. 272.

3. metaph. handuriting, hand; rita göða hönd, to write a good band; snar-hönd, running band, italics.

II. the hand, side; hægri hönd, the right hand; vinstri hönd, the left hand; á hvára hönd, on either hand, each side, Landn. 215; á vinstri hönd, Nj. 196; á hægri hönd; á tveir hendr, on both hands or sides, Ísl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384; á báðar hendr, Grág.; hvat sem á aðra hönd ber, *whatsoever may happen*; á aðra hönd . . . en á aðra, Ld. 46; til hvárigrar handara, Fms. x. 313; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50, 97; til sinnar handar hvárr, 140; til beggja handa, Eg. 65; til ýmsa handa, Bs. i. 750; þver-hönd, a band's breadth; örv-hönd.

III. sayings and phrases referring to the hand: 1. sayings; sjálfs hönd er hollust, one's own hand is best, i. e. if you want to have a thing well done, do it yourself, Glúm. 332, O. H. 157; blið er betandi hönd, blessed is the mending band; gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 150, Nj. (in a verse), and Edda (Ht. 261); margar hendr vinna létt verk; fiplar hönd á feigu taffi; betri ein kráka í hendi en tvær á skógi, Ld. 96; skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi fegin, see högg. 2. phrases; drepa hendi við, to refuse, Nj. 71; halda hendi yfir e-m, to hold one's hand over, protect, 266, Fbr. 22, Anecd. 14; taka e-n höndum, to take hold with the bands, seize, capture, Fms. x. 314, Nj. 265, passim; eiga hendr sínar at verja, to act in self-defence, 84, 223; heija handa, to lift the bands, stir for action, 65, Ld. 262; bera hönd fyrir höfuð sér, to put one's hand before one's head, stand on one's guard, defend oneself; vera í hers höndum, óvina höndum, to be in a state of war, exposed to rapine; vera í góðum höndum, vina-höndum, góðra manna höndum, to be in good bands, among friends.

β. lækni-hendr, 'leech hands,' healing bands; pains and sickness were believed to give way to the magical touch of a person gifted with such hands. Sdm. 4, Magn. S. Góða ch. 36 (Fms. vi. 73), cp. Rafus S. ch. 2; hönd full, a bandful, Fms. ii. 302, vi. 38, viii. 306; fullar hendr fjár, bands full of gold:—kasta hendinni til e-s, to buddle a thing up; með harðri hendi, with hard hand, barsbly, rudely; með hangandi

hendi, with drooping hand, slothfully; feginis hendi, with glad bo joyfully; stíja auðum höndum, to sit with empty bands, sit idle; but tómar hendr, empty-handed, portionless, Thom. :—láta hendr standa úr ermum, to work briskly; víkja hendi til e-s (handar-vika), to move band to do a thing; það er ekki í tveim höndum að hafa við e-t double handed (i. e. faltering) half measures, when the one hand un what the other has done; kann ek þat sjá at ekki má í tveim höndum við slíka menn, Band. 3; láta hönd selja hendi, of a ready bargain; e-t ganga hendi firr, to let go out of one's bands, lose, Ld. 202; ok sér eigi hendi firr ganga, and never lost sight of him, 656 ii. 4; fallask hendr, to be discomfited, lose one's head (see fall); leggja hönd á allt, to be a ready hand, adept in everything, Thom. 300 góra F. 2); taka í hönd e-m, to join bands, Nj. 3; takask í hendr join, shake hands, Grág. ii. 80; leggja hendr saman, *id.*, Gpl. 18, shaking hands as symbolical of a bargain, see the compds hand-hand-festi, handa-band; eiga, taka, jöfnum höndum, to own, take even hands, i. e. in equal shares, Grág. i. 171, ii. 66, Hkr. i. 318; v jöfnum höndum, to work even-banded, to help one another; e-m eru lagðar hendr, one's bands are amiss, when bad work is done by one whom better was expected; honum hafa verið mislagðar hendr, etc.

B. Metaph. usages: I. dat., sverja sér af hendi, to forsake Fms. vii. 176; færa af höndum sér, to dismiss, Grág. i. 248; hefja höndum e-m, Fms. xi. 59;—af hendi e-s, on one's behalf, part. Landn. af hendi Hákonar, Fms. i. 20, iv. 118; af hendi landsmanna, *ix.*, af sinni hendi, of one's own hand, for one's own part, Grág. i. 392; í greiða, gjalda, inna af hendi or höndum, to discharge, pay off, Fm 230, Nj. 146, 190, 232, 239, 257, 281, Grág. i. 82, ii. 374; selja, lí hendi (höndum), to part with, dismiss, Nj. 186, 231, Fms. vii. 173, 12; líða af hendi, to pass, of time, Ísl. ii. 144, Fms. iv. 83; koma at hendi, to happen, Nj. 71, 177; at hendi, as adv. in turn; hve hendi, each in turn, Fms. i. 150; þar næst Gunnarr, þá Loðinn, þá at hendi, Nj. 140; hverr segir at hendi þat er frá honum hefir stótt Mar.: felask á hendi e-m, to be under one's charge, protection, Nj. Bs. i. 167, 173; vera e-m á hendi, *id.*, Fms. vii. 243; vera bund hendi e-m, Sturl. i. 57; hafa e-t á höndum (hendi), to have a thin band, of duty, business to be done, Grág. i. 38; eiga ferð á hönd Ld. 72; hvat er þér á höndum, what hast thou in hand? for who thou concerned, distressed? Nj. 133, Ld. 270; ella eru þér stórir hl höndum, Fms. vii. 30; ef honum væri ekki á höndum, if he had no in hand, if his bands were free, Ld. 42; eiga e-t fyrir hendi (hönd to have in hand (duty, business, engagement), Fas. ii. 557; farvegr fyrir hendi, Fms. xi. 316; tveir kostir fyrir höndum, Nj. 264, G 279; hafa sýslu fyrir höndum, Ísl. ii. 344; eiga vandröð fyrir hönd Ld. 4; eiga gott fyrir höndum, Hkr. iii. 254; vera í hendi, to be at within reach, at one's disposal, in one's power; hann er eigi í hendi, vi. 213; þat er eigi í hendi, 'tis no easy matter, v. l.; hafa raud (eigi í hendi, Bs. i. 708; hafa ráð e-s í hendi sér, Ld. 174, Fas. i. 260; vel, líla í höndum, to behave well, badly, Ísl. ii. 387, Eg. 158; honum þat vel í höndum, 50; hafa e-t með höndum (fé, a embætti, etc.), to have in hand, manage, discharge, Grág. ii. 389, 25, Stj. 248, Hkr. iii. 131; to design, hafa ráð, stórröð með hönd 623, 51; hljóta undan hendi e-s, from one, at one's bands, Fas. i. undir höndum, eigi lítill undir höndum, not a small man to handle vii. 17; vera undir höndum e-m, to be under or in one's bands, under protection, in one's power, Sks. 337, Fms. i. 7, 13; stíja undir hendr Hkr. i. 166,—undir hendr, Fms. iv. 71, is prob. an error = undir hendi. absol., annarri hendi, on the other hand, Fms. vii. 158; en annarri völdu þeir gjarna veita konungi hlýðni, *ix.* 258.

II. acc. prepp.; á hönd, á hendr, against; höfða sök, lýsa vígi (etc.) á hönd to make a suit . . . against, Grág. i. 19, Nj. 86, 87, 98, 99, 101, 110 230; hyggja e-t á hendr e-m, to lay a thing to a person's c Hom. 115; reynask á hendr e-m, to have a charge brought by one, Fms. xi. 76; snúa vanda á hendr e-m, to throw the respon upon . . . , Nj. 215; færa, segja stríð á hendr e-m, to wage, a war against one; fara geystir á hendr e-m, to rage against, Fm 230; færask e-t á hendr, to undertake, Nj. 126; ganga á hönd e-m, one, 625, 33; sótt elnar á hendr e-m, Eg. 126; leggja e-t á hendr to lay (a burden) on one's bands, Fms. xi. 98; in a good sense, g hönd, to pay homage, to submit, O. H. 184; dreif allt fólk á hönd þ submitted to him, filled his ranks, Fms. i. 21; bjargask á sínar he one's own handwork, Vápn. 28; (for at hönd, Grág. i. 135, read á selja, fá, gefa e-t í hönd, hendr e-m, to give into one's hands over; selja sök í hönd e-m (handsöl), Grág. ii. 80, Nj. 4, 98, 11; so, halda e-u í hönd e-m, Ísl. ii. 232, Fms. vii. 274; búa í hendr; make it ready for one, Ld. 130; veiði berr í hendr e-m, Nj. 252 til e-s í hendr e-m, to lay claim to a thing at the bands of another 300, Eg. 350, Fms. iv. 222, ix. 424; þegar í hönd, off-band, immer Bs. i; þá sömu nótt er fóri í hönd, the following night, Fms. vii Glúm. 341; gjalda í hönd, to pay in cash, Vm. 16; veðr óx í h wind rose higher and higher, Fb. i. 432; undir jafna hönd, equally iii. 243; standa óbrigðiliga undir jafna hönd, Dipl. v. 26; vær

d, to be easy in band, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, Fróni að vera, Núm. 1. 10; but micr er e-t um hönd, it is trouble; hafa við hönd sér, to keep at hand, Fms. x. konu konur manna ok dettr ok höfðu við hönd sér viku, Grett. e-t við höndina, to have it at hand.

III. gen., with til handa e-m, into one's hands; fara Guði til handa, to go to God's hands, Blas. 51; ganga til handa e-m, to put oneself in one's hands, submit to him, Rb. 404, Eg. 12, Fms. vii. 234, Fas. ii. þat ber þér til handa, if it befalls thee, i. 135; þá skömum mér eigi til handa, I will not have that shame at my door, for one, on one's behalf, biðja konu til handa e-m, 120, 180, 353; í þeirri bæen er hann orti oss til handa, for us, for our sake, 655 i. 2; hann hélt fénu til handa þrándi, Landn. 214, Nj. konungur líði (til) handa Oddi, Fas. ii. 553; til handa þorkatli, dropping the prep. til; mikitt fé handa bonum, Rd. 195 (late) whence handa has become an adverb with dat., handa e-m, for alicui, which is freq. in mod. usage.

2. adverbial; allra an. allebaande, of every kind; allra handa úrgæzka, Edda (pref.); til handa ganganda fé, Þórð. 5 i new Ed.; fjögurra handa, of a fourfold E. i. 525. 3. absol., minnar handar, for my part, Ísl. ii. 356; handar, for your part, Fms. ix. 498; hvárrar-tveggju handar, on ud, Skálda 164; innan handar, within one's hands, easy, Ld. 112; innan handar falla at taka land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, 210.

COMPOUNDS: I. plur., handa-afl, n., Edda, = handafl, p. 237. hand, n. a joining or sbaking of bands, as a law term = handlag, Dipl. 2, Vigl. 23; in plur., Bs. (Laur. S.); heilsa, kveðja með handa-handa-festi, f. a bold for the bands, Fms. ii. 276. handa-grasping after a thing with all bands, Fas. iii. 345. handa-

'band-gear,' gloves, Sd. 143, Fbr. 139. handa-hóf, n., in e, af handahófi, at random. handa-kenning, f. band touch-2. 20. handa-klapp, n. a clapping of hands, Skálda 174. handa-mál, n. pl. gestures with the arms, Skv. 116. handar-mál, e phrase, at handarmáli, in beaps; var þá drept líð hans at líli, Fas. i. 41. handa-saumr, m. tight gloves, Bs. ii. 10.

handar-adj. = handsidr. handa-skil, n. pl., in the phrase, h., not to see one's own bands, as in the dark, in a dense handa-skol, n. pl. madroitness; það er allt í handaskolum. handa-skömm, f. shameful work, a scandal; það er mesta h.!

handar-taor, m. the print of the bands, Fas. i. 285. handa-tak, n., -tekja, u, f. a taking of bands, as a bargain, Háv. 42, H. F. ii. i. 398. handa-tæki, n. pl. a laying bold, a fight, Bs. i. i. a pledging of bands, Dipl. ii. 6, D. N. passim. handa-upp-

a lifting the arms, Stj. 296. handa-verk, n. pl. one's doings, N. G. L. i. 76, Fms. vii. 295, Stj. 198; í handa-da bókfræði, 46; handaverk manna, men's bandiwork, Blas. 47; h. ek em þin h., Skv. 610; hans h., Fms. viii. 406. II.

handar-bak, n. the back of the band, Sdm. 7. handar-gagn, n. ready to the band; leggja e-t til handargagns, to lay it so as to at hand, Hkr. ii. 158, 249. handar-grip, n. a measure =, i. 481. handar-hald, proncd. handarald, n. a handle, i. 55.

handar-jaðarr, m. the band's edge; in the phrase, handar-jaðri e-s, to be in one's hands, in one's power, Fær. 201. handa-kríki, a, m. 'band's-creek,' the arm-pit, Eg. 396, Fms. vi. 348, i. 17. handar-mein, n. a sore in the hand, Bs. i. 115, 187, i. 77. handar-stúffr, m. a 'band-stump,' stump of the arm, being hacked off, Fms. x. 258, xi. 119. handar-vani, a, ed in band, Hm. 70, Matth. xviii. 8. handar-veif, n., i fi, in a 'wave of the band,' in a moment. handar-vik, nds' reach, movement, work; lítið handarvik, a small work.

handar-vani, a, m. want of bands (?), Hm. 72. For the compts in hand- see pp. 237, 238.

LA, að (handla, Stj. 22, 47), to handle; h. heiðarliga, Karl. arliga, Stj. 22; to manage, Gkv. 1. 8; h. e-n illa, to treat one i. 7; h. um e-t, Mar.; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, to bandsel (h.), Gpl. 493. II. as a law term, to seize, catch, Hrafn. 7, 4. to arrest, 623, 62, Nj. 267, Symb. 59, Pass. S. 1; h. glæpa-ns. ii. 85.

gega, adv. adroitly; honum fórst það hönduliga. 2. f., gen. hankar, pl. henkr, hankar, Fs. 132, l. 12, mod. hankir; uk, cp. Germ. henker] :—a bank, coil, skein; toga hönk, Fms. 2. s. 146; þar var hönk í meðalkaflanum, ok dró hann hana á Eg. 378, Grett. 101; henkr tvar af viðjum, Gpl. 413; festa hönk, 381; sterkar henkr (clasp), Fs. 132.

hand, m. pl. the Hords, a people of Norway; whence Hörða-land, ud of the Hords: Hörða-konungur, -kappi, m. the king, of the Hords, Fms. passim: Hörðu-ból, n., Hörðu-dalr, name in Icel.: Hörð-dælir, m. pl. the men from H., Sturl. m., Herði, Hörð, a pr. name, Landn. Harðar-saga, u, f. of Hörð.

RA, að, [akin to hvarfa, q. v.], to retire, Fas. iii. 34; h. frá i 216; hvárt sem þeir h. með ánni norðr eða suðr, 228; h.

fyrir, to give way, Grett. 114; h. undan, Sd. 175, Fbr. 41 new Ed., Fs. 45; nú h. þeir innar eptir hollámi, Fas. ii. 261; hann hörfaði at borðinu út, Fms. vii. 264; þá skal ganga á feld þó áðr hafi af hörfat, Korn. 86; to pass round, hefir þat (viz. the moon) hörfat hring sinn, Rb. 116; reflex., láta hörfask undan, Ísl. ii. 447.

hörfan, f. retrogression; h. heimans, Mag. 69. hörfg-brjótr, m. a breaker of borgs, of a missionary king, Hallfred.

HÖRGR, m., never f., for the form hörgr (Landn. 111) is merely an error; [A. S. bearg; O. H. G. baruc] :—a heathen place of worship. Distinction is to be made between hof (temple) and horg; the hof was a house of timber, whereas the horg was an altar of stone (the látimbradr in Vfm. is not literal) erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn (like haugr), built in open air, and without images, for the horg itself was to be stained with the blood of the sacrifice; hence such phrases as, to 'break' the horgs, but 'burn' the temples. The horg worship reminds one of the worship in high places of the Bible. The notion of a 'high place' still remains in the popular Icel. phrase, það eru ekki uppi nema hæstu hörgar, only the biggest horgs jut out, when all lies under a deep snow. In provincial Norse a dome-shaped mountain is called borg (Ivar Aasen). The worship on horgs seems to be older than that in temples, but was in after times retained along with temple worship, and then, it seems, specially reserved for the worship of the goddesses or female guardians (disir), Hervar. S. ch. 1, Hdl. l. c., Edda l. c., cp. also Hörga-brúdr, f. the bride of the borgs, see Hölg. Many of the old cairns and hows are no doubt horgs or high places of worship of the heathen age. A third way of worshipping is recorded, viz. a portable booth or tabernacle in which the god was carried through the land, mentioned in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; traces of this ancient worship were still found in Sweden at the close of heathendom, see the interesting tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. 73-78. III. references; hörgr hann mér görði hlaðum steinum, nú er grjó þat at glieri orðit, etc., Hdl. 10; hofum ok hörgrum, Vfm. 38; þeir er hörgr ok hof hátimbruðu, Vsp. 7; hof mun ek kjósa, hörga margi, Hkv. Hjörv. 4; hátimbradr h., Gm. 16; hamra ok hörga, skóga, vötn ok tré, Fms. v. 239; brjóta ok brenna hof ok hörga, Fms. i. 283, ii. 41; Oddr brenndi hof ok hörga braut, Fas. ii. 288 (in a verse); hauga né hörga, en ef maðr verdr at því konur eða samur, at hann hleðr hauga, eðr gerir hús, ok kallar hörgr, eða reisir trúnað, N. G. L. i. 430, cp. ii. 496; höfðu frændr hennar síðan mikinn átrúnað á hólana, var þar görð hörgr (er blót tóku til, trúðu þeir at þeir dæi í hólana, Landn. 111; þar voru áðr blót ok hörgar, Kristni S. ch. 11; eitt haust var görð disablót mikitt hjá Álfri konungi, gókk Álfhildr at blótinu, en um nóttina er hön rauð hörgrinn ..., Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 413; þat var hörgr er gýðurnar áttu, Edda 9, a paraphrase of the passage in the Vsp. l. c.; blóthús ok hörga, Rekst. 2. poet., trúna-hörgr, the 'forehead-borg' or peak = the horns of a steer, Ýt.; gunn-hörgr, a 'war-borg' = a helmet (not a shield), Hkr. i. 135 (in a verse); hörga herr, the boss of the borgs = the beaten boss, Knytl. S. (in a verse). III. in Icel. local names, but not so freq. as Hof; Hörg-á and Hörgár-dalr, in the north; Hörga-eyrr, in the west; Hörgs-dalr and Hörgs-land, in the east; Hörgs-holt and Hörgs-hlíð, in the west, Landn., Kristni S., map of Icel.; Hörgs-hylr, Dipl., Ísl. Hörg-dælir, m. the men from Hörgár-dalr, Sturl. In Norway, Hörg-in, Hörga-setr, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

hör-hnoða, n. a clew of flax, Fms. vi. 296. hörkla, að, [hark and harki], to bobble, go with difficulty, as if walking on rough ground; hann hörklar af heidinni ofan, Bs. i. 443.

hörkn, n. = hölkn, Bs. i. 452, v. 1. hörkull, m. roughness; hann segir svá meðr hörðum hörkul, 732. 15; skal ek göra þeim mikinn hörkul, I will work them much annoyance, MS. 4. 16; noise, din, hófsk þá bardaginn með miklum hörkul, Karl. 289; mátti þá heyrja mikinn gný ok ógurligan hörkul, 307; þeir heyrðu hörkul ok stór högg Frankismaanna, 354; hence comes prob. the mod. hörngull, meaning dearth; það er mesti hörngull á því: as also in the phrase, spyrja e-n út í hörkul, or segja e-t út í hörkul, to ask or tell minutely.

hörnmugr, adj. afflicted, Gkv. 3. hörmuliga, adv. sadly, 4. 15, Gpl. 45, Stj. 51, Hom. 116, passim. hörmuligr, adj. sad, distressing, Sturl. i. 13, Þjódr. 174; h. tilbændi, Nj. 170; h. villa, Stj. 250; h. hrygð, 494; h. glæpr, Fms. i. 205; neut. a distressing thing, Fms. vii. 160, x. 400; also with the notion of indignation, það er hörnmulegt að sjá það!

HÖRMUNG, f. [harmr], grief, affliction, Fms. vi. 94, Str. 24, 453, Fas. iii. 303; hörmungar tala, lamentation, Fms. iv. 165; hörmungar orð, H. E. i. 255; hörmungar vát, Fs. 8; freq. in mod. usage, N. T. = θλίψις, esp. in plur., Mark xiii. 19, Acts vii. 10; in sing. with the notion of indignation, það er hörmung að vita til þess.

Hörn, f. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, Edda. hörpu-, see harpa.

HÖRR, m., old dat. hörvi, mod. hör, pl. hörvar, Höfðl. 12 :—flax, but also = linen, Lat. linum, Skv. 287, Rm. 28; dúkr hvitr af hörvi, a white linen table cloth. id.; hörri glæst, clad in linen, of a woman, Kormak; in the wearing of linen a lady is in the poets called hör-bil, -brekka, -fit-, -gefn-, -gerðr, -nauma, -skorða, -veig, -þella, Lex. Poët. 2.

a cord of hemp, as a bowstring or the like, Höfuðl. 12: boga fylgði hörr, togin hörr, Edda (in a verse): höfna sleipnir, the hemp horse = the gallows, Yt. 12. **hör-dúkr**, m. a linen cloth, Hallfred.

hör-skrýdd, part. f. clad in linen, Skv. 3. 49.

hörtl, n. [qs. hörkl or hörkull?], the roughness of frozen ground; það er hörtl í götunum, hörtl að ríða.

hör-týgill, m. a bempen cord, Stj. 416. Judges xv. 14.

HÖRUNÐ, n. the skin, of a person, prop. the cuticle or inner skin, as shewn by the phrase, milli skinns ok hörunds, between the skin and hörund, Bs. i. 252; verðr hörundit ok skinnit allt blátt sem drep, Mar.; e-m renur kalt vatn milli skinns ok hörunds, one feels a cold chill between the skin and hörund; allt hans hörund er svá hart sem horn, Þiðr. 183 (of the 'Gehörnetete,' Sigfried); þá koma bláir flekkir í hörundit, Bs. i. 611; þá kom hrollr á hörund honum, Orkn. 182; allir synir hans stóðusk eittr á hörund utan, Sæm. 118; var allr protti ör hans hörundi, Bs. i. 644; sár vórn mörg fallin á hörund hans, 298; h. ok líkanir, Mar., Karl. 524, v. l.; ef þrútar hörund, Grág. ii. 129: hence skin, complexion, bert hörund, 129, Fms. vi. 143; svartr (hvítur) á hári ok hörund, svart (fair) in hair and skin, vii. 157; allra manna fægstr á hörund, viii. 446: the flesh, var sem elds-hiti kæmi í h. honum, Hkr. i. 102; nálgadist kuldi hans hörund, Sks. 758; meyar h., id., 1 Kings i. 1, 2; vatn þat rennr í h. sem mungát, Sks. 164; allar æðar í hans hörundi, Fbr. 149: genitalia, euphemistically, þegar hann kemr við mik þá er hörund hans svá mikitt, at hann má ekki eptirlæti hafa við mik, Nj. 13. COMPS: **hörunds-bjartur**, **hörund-hvitr**, **hörund-ljóss**, adj. of bright complexion, Hkr. iii. 179, Landn. 120, Bs. i. 127, Bret. ch. 9. **hörunds-litr**, m. complexion, Bs. ii. 180, Fb. ii. 300.

B. Fem. the flesh; svá sem hörundin dró oss í glæpinn, Stj. 149; hörundar hungri, the lusts of the flesh, Sól. 50; fara hungri hörund, 71; kipp svá ör sárinu at eigi slái hörundinni saman, O. H. L. 73; hörundar litr, complexion, Edda 19, Fms. v. 347.

hörund-fall, n. impotentia (?); þat má skilja festar-mál, ef h. kemr á annat-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 27, cp. ii. 320, H. E. i. 247, (a lawful cause for divorce.)

hörund-kuldi, a, m. coldness of the skin, chill, Sks. 758.

hörund-mjúkr, adj. soft-skinned, of a woman, Orkn. (in a verse).

Hörzkr, adj. from Hörðaland, Landn.

hör-práðr, m. a linen thread, Bs. i. 644.

hösmagi, a, m. a sheep with a gray, dusky belly, Grett. 154: the spelling haustmagi is caused by a false pronunciation.

hösmögóttur, adj. gray on the belly, Grett. 148.

HÖSS, adj., acc. hösvan, with a characteristic *v*: [A. S. *basu*, gen. *basweg* and *baswig*; Engl. *bazy*; Lat. *caesius*.]—gray, of a wolf; úlfir enn hösvi, Em. 6; hösvan serk hrísgrísnis, a gray wolf's coat, Hl., Edda 86; höss örn, a gray eagle, Fms. vi. 159 (in a verse); and höss sverð, a dusky sword blade (or = hvöss?), Lex. Poët.: in pr. names, **Höss-kollur**, in common pronunciation **Höskuldur**, the gray Coll; the old form is freq. presented in good MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, as also in the old ditty, trautt man ek trúa þér [í troll kvað Höskollur, Sturl. ii. 136; but that even in the 13th century the name was pronounced as at the present day is shewn by the pun in the words *Höskuld* and *haustskuld*, Sturl. iii. 216. The word is quite obsolete, and does not occur elsewhere in prose.

höstugr, adj. [hastr, herstr], barsbly, Pass. 40. 4.

hösvask, að, dep. to slink (as a wolf?), sneak, Fms. iii. 189.

hösvir, m. a gray wolf, Edda (Gl.): name of a slave, from his dress, Rm.

höttóttur, adj. booded, of cows or sheep with heads differing in colour from the body.

HÖTTR, m., hattar, hetti, acc. pl. höttu, a later form hattur, Dropl. 13, Eg. 407, Nj. 32, 46, Gisl. 55, O. H. L. 46, as also in mod. usage; [the A. S. *bōd*, Engl. *bood*, O. H. G. *buot*, Dutch *boed*, Germ. *bat* may perhaps be identical; but A. S. *bæt*, Engl., Dan., and Swed. *bat* certainly answer to the old höttur, cp. also hetta, q. v.]:—a bood, in olden times only a cowl fastened to a cloak, as is seen from numerous instances, Fms. i. 149, ii. 72, viii. 368, x. 225, 229, 301, Eg. 375, 407, Grág. ii. 132: a cowl of felt, þófa-höttur, Dropl. 13, Nj. 179.

2. of a gorgeous foreign bood or turban from the east, Fms. xi. 77, 85; called Gerzkr (Russian) in Nj. 46, Gisl. 55, or Girskr (Greek) in O. H. L. 46; Danskr höttur, a Danish bood, Ó. H.: a hat in the mod. sense was unknown to the men of old; even the hat-like helmet was called stál-húfa, a steel cap, not stál-höttur.

III. in poetry the head is called hattar land, -hauðr, -stallr, -fell, -steði, the land, knell, felly of the bood; or hatt-staup, n. a hat-knoll, Ad.: Odin is represented wearing a hött, and so the helmet is called the bood of Odin, etc.; as also Ála höttur: the vaulted sky is foldar höttur = earth's bood, Lex. Poët.: dular-h., huldar-h., a hiding bood, bood of disguise. hattar-maðr, m. a booded man, man in disguise, Rd. 272; Sið-höttur, 'Deep-bood,' was a favourite name of Odin from his travelling in disguise, cp. Robin Hood.

III. a pr. name, Fas.

hötuðr, m. [hata], a hater, Lex. Poët.

I Í J

I is the ninth letter; in the old Runic alphabet it was called *iss* or (Skálda 176), and represented by **I** (is köllum brú breiða of the Rm poem), a form borrowed from the Greek or Latin: but 'stunginn' (**I**) was in later Runes used to represent *e*.

A. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—*I* is either a vowel (*i*), or consonant (*j*), called *jod*: these are here treated separately: 1. the vowel (*i*) is sounded either short (*i*) or long (*í*), the short (*i*) like Engl. *i* prolonged with a breath; but it is almost certain that in olden *i* was sounded short, as in Engl. *wit*. 2. the long (*í*) is sounded Engl. *e* or *ee* in evil, feat. 3. the *j* is sounded as Engl. *y* before vowel, *jata*, *jarð*, *jól*, as *yata*, *yard*, *yale*. The oldest writers witness to the use of *j* as a consonant; thus Thorodd says, — *þi hann verðr fyrir samhljóðanda settr*, Skálda 164; and the second grammarian, — *en ef hljóðstafr (vowel) er næstr eptir hann, þá skiptisk hann málstafr (consonant)*, svo sem *já, jörð* eða *jör*, 170; and Olave Hvítstak — *ok u hafa því fleiri greinir, at þeir eru stundum samhljóðendr*, see þessum orðum, *iarl* and *utr*, 176; but in syllables beginning with *j* (*jo*, *ju*) in old alliterative poetry it always stands for the *vo* from the earliest poems down to the 15th century, e. g. *jörð* or *ey* *íða-græna*, Vsp. 58; *viltu nokkut jötuninn eiga* [ýtum görir hann k seiga, þrymlur 2. 2; Ólmóðr hafði annan dag [járnid þetta at s Skíða R. 64, which, as now pronounced, would sound harsh, s in modern poetry syllables beginning with *j* cannot be used alternately with any other letter, cp. Pass. 37. 1, 10, 40. 8, 46. 3, 11, e only in such words as *eg* (*jeg*), *eta* (*jeta*) can *i* serve both as a vowel and consonant, see Pass. 6. 2; but *jeg* in 5. 5, 10, (the verse 6 of same hymn is a poetical licence); so also the name *Jesús* is now then used alliteratively with a vowel, 47. 18, 21; the hymns of Reformation follow the same usage. The pronunciation of *j* therefore to have changed: in early times it was probably similar Engl. *e* in *ear*, *tear*, *bear*; an additional proof of this is, that the old spelling was, as in Anglo-Saxon, *ea*, *eo* . . .; and Thorodd himself wrote *ea*, e. g. *eaþn*, *eaörn*, *earl*, for *jaþn*, *járn*, *jarl*, see his words old poets *ea* sometimes makes two syllables, e. g. in the verse cite Skálda 164 (of A. D. 1018); as also in the name *Njáll* (*Niel*), *w* is dissyllabic in the verses, Nj. ch. 136, 146. At a still earlier *j* was probably sounded purely as a vowel. **II.** in an MSS. *i* serves for both *i* and *j*; in MSS., esp. of the 15th century used ornamentally for initial *i*, e. g. *jnn* = *inn*, as also in the double *i* e. g. *tíjd* = *tíð*, *míjt* = *mítt*, the *j* was introduced into print only in last year of the eighteenth century. 2. an *i* is often inserted in a esp. after *g*, *k*, so as to mark the aspirate sound, e. g. *gieta* = *geta*, *giæta*, *kiær* = *kær*, etc.: in inflexions it is also more correct to write *e* *bejar*, than *eyar*, *bæar*: — *ji* is not written, but pronounced, e. g. *vilvilji*), but *vilja*.

B. CHANGES.—The *i* and *e* are exchanged in many root syllables but *i* is usually the older, *e* the later if not the modern form if and *ef*, *brinna* and *brenna*, *tvinnr* and *tvennr*, *þrimr* and *þremr*, and *meðal*, *snimma* and *snemma*, *gingu* and *gengu*, *finqu* and *feugu* and *tegr*: the article varies between *enn* and *inn*: — the inflex. *-end* *-ind* — Norse MSS. spell *mek*, *þek*, *sek*, = *mik*, *þik*, *sek* (e. g. T. Cd. Holm.); *-igr* and *-legr*, *gagnligr* and *gagnlegr*: for the inflex and *i* see introduction to letter E (signif. B), p. 114: — *i* for *y* in old *i* in *firir*, *ifir*, *mind*, *skildi*, *minni* (*mouþ*), *minnast* (*to kiss, mouþ*): — *u* are interchanged in inflexion, as, *morginn* and *morgun*, *vandill* *vöndull*; but esp. in the adjective inflexions *-igr* and *-ugr*, *blóðigr* *blóðugr*, *auðigr* and *auðugr*.

II. the *j* in most instances originates from an *e*, either through absorption or contraction, as in *jór* (q. v.) through the dissolution or breaking of *e*, as in *jörð* (q. v.); again, the initial *i* is in most instances caused by absorption; as of *n* in *i* (in compds; of *v* or *b* in *illr* (*evil*) and compds; of *d* in some compds in *i* *id*: — in Gothic there is only a single word (*eisarn*, i. e. *isarn* = iron) with long *i* initial.

III. by comparison with other Teutonic languages it is seen that a radical initial *i* or *j* has in the Scandinavian been dropped in a few words, while it has been kept in Gothic, Saxon, and German Icel. *ár*, Goth. *jēr*, Engl. *year*, Germ. *jahr*; Icel. *ungr*, Goth. *juggs*, *young*; Icel. ok, Goth. *juk*, Engl. *yoke*, Germ. *joch*, Lat. *jugum*; ami, ómurligr, and O. H. G. *jamar*, Germ. *jammer*; Icel. upp, Goth. *up*; Icel. *ér* (*ye*), Goth. *jus*; Icel. *ostr* (a cheese), cp. Engl.: in two words, *jarteign* and *jurt*, both of them probably foreign, stands for *w*: on the other hand, because of the resolution or breaking of vowels (Gramm. p. xxix, bottom), words which in Engl. and Goth. begin with *e* are in Icel. often to be found under *j*, thus Icel. *jörð* Scot. *yerth* = Engl. *earth*, Germ. *erde*: there are also a few stray *y* — *jata* (a manger) for *eta*, *jeta* for *eta*, *jeg* for *eg* (ek).

Icel. *t* answers to Ulf. *ei* (*risa*, Goth. *reisjan*), to mod. Germ. *ei* in Engl. *i* as in *time*, Icel. *tími*; in early German the diphthongs *ei* and *i* as in Icelandic, distinguished (*zeit*, *isarn*, = mod. *zeit*, *eisen*).

an. in a few words the Icel. short *i* is represented by an *e*, thus *id*, *liðr*, *viðr*, *siðr*, *biðja*, *linnr*, *viurr*, *sin*, = Dan. *ved*, *led*, *ved*, *sed*, *em*, *ven*, *sene*, probably owing to the fact that the old Danish pronunciation of *i* was not the same as the present Icelandic.

I

the gen. *iðjar*, Hkr. ii. 227, points to a root *iði*; [this root word derivatives, which in cognate languages is of rare occurrence, seems to mean a *perpetual motion*, cp. Swed. and poet. Dan. *id*]:—a *word* ok *iðir*, *words and deeds*, Nj. (in a verse); *ymissar iðir*; *leyfð ið*, *id.*; *tregnar iðir*, *sorrows, tears*, Hðm. i.; *þjóð veitir*, *thy feats*, Edda (in a verse); *því verðr eigi til iðjar né verðs* *it can neither be worked nor sold*, Hkr. i. c.

a *restless motion*; vera allr á *iði*.
iðja-, Vsp. 58), a particle only used in compds, chiefly poetical, as *ing* to Goth. *if-*, = Lat. *contra*, O. H. G. *id-* and *ida-*, A. S. *ed-*, = *but* in Icel. esp. in an intensive sense. compds: *ið-gjöld*, *recompense*; *ill iðgjöld*, Hm. 106; *sonar iðgjöld*, Stör. 16; *e-s*, of one dead, Fs. 13, 61; en þat kom ásamt með mönnum, *þóttusk aldrei iðgjöld fá*, Bs. i. 70; *höfum vér þá nokkut svá iðður þins*, Ísl. ii. 175. *ið-glíki*, *n. a counterpart*, Eb. (in *id-* *glíkr*, *adj. exactly like*, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse). *ið-* *adj. abundant*, Hkr. i. 21. *ið-gnótt*, *f. abundance*, Ad. 19. *id-* *adj. = iðglíkr*, Mag. 580. 9. *ið-vandliga*, *adv. honestly*, *ið-vandr*, *adj. guileless*, Geisli 4. Rekst. 24.

II. *id-* used in a few words, even in mod. usage; *i-likr*, *much like*; *i-þing*, *n. enough, plentiful*; *i-litill*, *very small*.
id-, *on. dual = it*, þit, q. v.
id-, *ad. an eddy, whirlpool*, Grett. 141 A; ok muntú finna saman *id* *eina iðu*, 623. 37. *passim*; *hring-íða*, q. v. *iðu-kast*, *n. a eddy*, Mag.

id-, *ad. to move to and fro, be restless*, like an eddy or mercury; *eg iða* *ideti*, Snót; fram og aþtr *iðar*, út á báðar hliðar, Sig. Pétr.; þetta *id* *er smiðir*, því er von þú *iðir*, úr einum í annan stað, Jón Þorl.; *id-* *mod. usage*.
id-, *adj. eager for*.
id-, *m. gen. iðja*, name of a giant, Edda.
id-, *adj. [Scot. iðband, ythen], assiduous, steady, diligent*, Sks. 437. *id-*, *l. 6*, Fas. i. 85, freq. in mod. usage; *iðinn* að lesa, læra, vinna.
id-, *id.* [Old Engl. *iðe = thrive*, Chaucer]:—*to do, perform, be active*, *veir skyldu engan hlut eiga at iðja*, Lv. 13; *veit engi maðr hvat* *id* *idjat*, Fas. i. 71; *víst ávallt þeim vana halt*, vinna, lesa og *iðja*, *eg*; *segðu þegar þú iðja átt*, illt sé þér í hendi, a ditty.
id-, *f. [Dan. id = a pursuit]:—activity, doing, business, profession*, C. Hrafn. 5, Fas. i. 244, Bs. i. 83, Fms. ii. 199, Þiðr. 25.
id-, *idju-fullr*, *adj. hard-working*, Njarð. 366. *iðju-lauss*, *adj. idle*, Grett. 123. *iðju-leysi*, *n. idleness*, Rb. 196.
id-, *maðr*, *m. a hard-working man*, Eg. 134, Fas. iii. 205. *iðju-* *adj. (iðju-semi, f.), assiduity*.

id-, *adj. [Dan. idelgrön], ever-green*, Vsp. 58.
id-, *f. = iðn*, Skáld H. 7. 53.
id-, *ad. to study, cultivate*, Rb. 312, Thom., freq. in mod. usage.
id-, *f. a studying, performing steadily, cultivating*.
id-, *occupation, business, = iðja*, Fs. 35, 72, Bjarn. 12, Fms. x. 233, 205 (v. l.), 217, Fms. iii. 102, MS. 4. 6; in mod. usage, *handi-* *profession*. *iðnar-lauss*, *-maðr*, = *iðjulauss*, Fms. iv. 35.
id-, *ad. = iðja*, *to work*, Grág. i. 147-150, Str. 2; *illt iðnandi*, Stj. *id-*, *skki munu vér hér iðna at sinni*, Eg. 351.
id-, *m. handicraft, profession*. *iðnaðar-maðr*, *m. a workman*, Nj. 50.

id-, *n. pl.*; [this word cannot be derived from *inn* (*ð = in*), for even the *idreiga* and *idreigon* have the *d*; O. H. G. *in-adiri*; the word is suggested by Grimm, akin to Germ. *ader*, Icel. *ædr* (*a vein*):—*idreiga*, *entrails* (see *innýfi*), Grág. ii. 371, Bs. i. 346, Orkn. 458, Landn. i. 222, Gullþ. 23, Fbr. 208, Fms. iii. 77, viii. 326; *idr* ok *innýfi*, 2. Post. 238. II. *metaph.*, freq. in eccl. usage like *σπλάγχνα*;
id-, *id.* *idreiga*, *entrails*, N. T.; *skaka ok skelfa idr* ok *alvöru síns* *id-*, Stj. 132. *iðra-kveisa*, *u. f.*, *iðra-verkr*, *m.*, North. E. and *id-* *elly-work*, a pain in the bowels, 655 xii. 3, Al. 23, Stj. 436.
id-, *ad.*, usually dep. *iðrask*, [Ulf. *idreigon = μετανοείν*]:—*to* *med inwardly* (from *idr*), but only used metaph. like Gr. *μετανοείν*, *to repent*.

I. act., *impers.* with gen. of the thing, *id-* *of*; *hvær engan iðrar*, 2 Cor. vii. 10; with acc. of the person, *id-* *the thing*, Guðs gjafir og kallan kunna eigi að *iðra* hann. Rom. 2. pers., *það* (sic) *iðrar mig ekki*, 2 Cor. vii. 8; *eigi iðra* *id-* *mar gördir*, Mar. : *absol.*, heldr en þik *idri* eptir, Sks. 250. II. *ten* in reflex. form, *iðrask e-s*, *to repent of, rue*; opt *ætla* *ek* at *id-* *idmk þessa*, Eg. 732; *iðrask* *ek þess mjök*, Sks. 720, Nj. 78, 176, Fs. 8, Fms. iv. 369, viii. 54, Barl. 172, 180, N. T., Pass.,

† *Vidal. passim*. III. part. *iðrandi*, *repentant*, Magu. 430, Mar. : *as subst.*, Greg. 39; *iðrandans*, Hom. 78.

iðran, *f.* [Ulf. *idreiga = μετανοία*], *repentance*, 623. 23. Greg. 20, 38, 45, Fms. x. 327, K. þ. K. 36, II. E. i. 585; *iðranar grátr*, tár, *iðranar tími*, Stj. 55; *iðranar skirn*, 656 C. 14; *iðranar mark*, a mark of *repentance*, II. E. i. 486, Stj., Greg. 38, Mar., Pass. *passim*; — in the N. T. = *μετανοία*, Mark i. 4, vi. 12, Luke iii. 3, 8, v. 32, x. 13, xv. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 9, 10, Pass., Vidal. *passim*. compds: *iðranar-lauss*, *adj. unrepentant*, Sturl. ii. 12, Fms. vii. 118. *iðranar-leysi*, *f. impenitence*.

iðrar, *f. pl. bowels*, = *idr*, Gkv. 2. 23; *metaph. rub, repentance*, Am. 65. *iðri*, see *innri*.

iðula, *adv. = iðurliga*, Lex. Poët.
iðuliga and *iðuligr*, see *iðurliga* and *iðuligr*.
iðunn, *f.*, pr. name of the goddess, Edda: she was the wife of Bragi (the god of poetry), Edda 17; for tales about her, see Edda 46 and Haustl.; hence in mod. poetry a poet is called the husband of *iðunn*. — *Sjálfir* *iðunnar annar ver*, Snót. II. a pr. name.

iðUR-, a prefixed particle; [perhaps akin to *id-* (above)]; Goth. *id-*; O. H. G. *it-*, *ita*; A. S. *ed-*, answering to Lat. *re-*; cp. Lat. *iterum*, *iterare*, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 757]:—*frequently*, *passim*.

iður-liga, *adv.*, *iðrliga*, O. H. L. 78; *iðuliga*, Hom. 113, Sks. 66, 174, 231 B, Barl. 93, Anecd. 24, Fms. x. 392; in mod. *iðugliga*, Bs. i. 849, Sks. 121, 359; *iðula* or *iðola*, Hom. 140, Pr. 471:—*frequently*, *passim*.

iður-ligleikr, *m. repetition, frequency*, Barl. 196.
iður-ligr, *adj. frequent, continuous*, Barl. 94, 100; *iðuligr*, H. E. i. 511, Stj. 71, Barl. 93.

iður-mælt, *n. adj.* a kind of *metre*, repeating the same syllable, Edda (Ht.) 47, Skálda 210.—c. g. *seim-þverrir* *gfir seima* | *seim-ör* *liði beima*.

íF, *ífa*, and derivatives, see *ef*, *efa*, p. 115.

ífill, *m.*, pl. *íflar*, a kind of *bawk*, Edda (Gl.), see Lex. Poët.

ífjungur, *m.*, poet. a bear, Edda (Gl.)

ífröðull, *m.*, poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.)

IGÐA, *u. f.* a kind of bird, the *nubateb*, Norse *egde*, *sitta Europaea* L., Edda 74, Fas. i. 164, 332, Sam. 136.

ikt, *f. the gout*. *ikt-sýki*, *f. id.*: mod. *ikt-sjúkr*, *adj. gouty*.

IL, *f.*, pl. *iljar*, the sole of the foot, *planta pedis*, Edda 110, Stj. 160, Hom. 17; hann steypisk fyrir borð, ok sér í iljar honum, Edda 36, Grett. 141, Fms. iii. 101; millum hvíflis ok ilja, Sks. 159; undr ilinni á hægri fæti, Fms. viii. 265; neðan í ilina, Sturl. iii. 68, *passim*; in poetry, *ilja* *gaupnir*, the 'gouppens,' i. e. soles, of the feet, þd.: *the toes* were in poetry called *il-kvistir*, m. 'sole-twigs,' and *il-þorn*, m. 'sole-thorns,' Am., Lex. Poët.

il-band, *n. a strap under the foot*. *ilbanda-brækr*, *f. pl.* a kind of breeks, Hkr. iii. 282.

il-breidr, *adj. having a broad sole, flat-footed*, a nickname, Fms.

ilki, *a. m. = il*, Orkn. (in a verse).

ILLR, *illa*, and derivatives, see *illr*.

ILMA, *ð*, (irma, Sks. 633 B), to smell sweet; þú ilmíra alla, Hom. 153; ilmídi allskonar sætum grósum, Str. 69; to scent, þeir megu eigi ilma af aldinnu, Rb. 346; þessa ok ilma, Anecd. 4; part. *ilmandi*, *sweet-smelling*, ilma grös, Sks. 48, 633, *passim* in mod. usage.

ilmaðr, *adj. sweet-smelling*; þar þótti Græloðu illa ilmat, Landn. 140; sett ok ilmat vel, Fb. i. 544.

ilman, *f. smell, scent*, (mod.)

ilming, *f.*, spelt *ilmíng* in Best. 20, *smell, scent*; *ilmíng* *eius* sætasta grass, Mar. : *ilmíngur vit*, the sense of *smell*, Hom. 53, Best. 20.

ILMR, *m.*, spelt *ilmr* in Hom. 28, Fms. x. 241; *ilmr* in Sks. 632 B: — a sweet smell; ilm af eplum ok grasi, Rb. 346; dyrdlig: ilm, Fb. ii. 375; himneskr ilm, Orkn. 174; *daun* en eigi ilm, Anecd. 8.

ilm-sætr, *adj. sweet-smelling*.

il-sporna, *ad.*, to tread, Lat. *calcare*, Lex. Poët.

ilstri, *n.*, the Swed. *jolster* = *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Edda (Gl.)

IM and derivatives, see *ím*.

Imbru-dagar, *m. pl. = Ember-days*, corrupted from *tempora* (i. e. *quatuor tempora*), the seasons set apart for Ordination (as is seen more plainly in the Dan. *Tamper-dage*), K. þ. K., K. Å. Rb., N. G. L. *passim*: *Imbru-dægr*, *n. = imbrudagar*, Fms. viii. 366; *Imbru-nátt*, *f. Ember-night*, K. þ. K.: *Imbru-vika*, *u. f. Ember-week*, D. N. The word was no doubt borrowed from the English along with the eccl. rule; but the etymology was lost, so that the ancients derive it from Lat. *imber*, see Lex. Poët. (pref.), or even trace it to an old woman called *Imbra*.

in, part., see en, the temp. adv. (2. β), pp. 127, 128.

India-land, *n. India*, *passim*; also in mod. usage *Ind-land* or *Indfin*, *n. pl.*: *India-maðr*, *m. an Indian*, 655 xiii. B: *Ind-verskr*, *adj. Indian*, Al. 147, Stj. 70: *Ind-verska*, *u. f. the Hindu tongue*, Al. 172.

Ingi, *a. m.* a pr. name: freq. also in compds; of women, *Inga*, *Ingi-björg*, *Ingi-leif*, *Ingi-veldr*, *Ingi-riðr*, *Ingi-gerðr*, *Ingi-unn* or *Ingi-uðr*; and of men, in *Ingi-marr*, *Ingi-mundur*, *Ingi-aldr*,

Ing-ólfr, Landn.: many more compds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones, as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cp. also **Yngvi** and **Ynglingar**.

INN, adv., compar. **innar**, superl. **innst**, [Ulf. *inna*; A. S. *in*; Engl. *in*; Germ. *ein*; Dan. *ind*; Swed. *in*; Lat. *intus*]:—into, in, denoting motion towards the place; *ganga inn í búðina*, Nj. 3; *ganga innu, to go in-doors*, Rm. 2; í búð inn, Grág. i. 31; út ok inn, Nj. 104, Vkv. 4; setja inn, *to shut in*, Grág. i. 418, 436; *hafa e-n inn, to take a person in, give him lodging*, Grág. i. 229 new Ed.; *kasta inn, to cast into prison*, Fms. x. 155; *leggja inn skipi, to berth a ship*, xc. 323. **II.** with prep., *inn at*, *inn á*, *inn eptir*, *inn um*, etc., denoting direction; *hann nam land*, . . . alt hit ytra, *inn*, öðru-megin, at þernunesi, Fb. i. 250, cp. Landn. 253; *land inn til Leirulækjar*, Eg. 140; *hann sigldi inn á Borgarfjörð*, ok inn í Langá, *he stood into Borgfirþ*, id.; *inn á meginland*, Fas. ii. 517; bergsnú þá er vissi til lands inn, snúa e-u inn á land, Eg. 389; *miklar bygdir voru inn á landit*, Fms. i. 226; var þá gleumr mikill inn at heyrta, i. e. into the house, ii. 30; *inn í þrándheimi*, i. 55; *inn í Naumudal*, Eg. 53; *inn við sjá*, Ld. 130; *inn við Vágsbotn*, Fms. x. 30; *riða inn til Borgar*, Eg. 394; *inn til Veradal*, Anal. 91; *inn eptir firði, inwards along*, Eb. 254; *inn um, in through*, Vp. 44; *inn undir, in and under* (as in North. E.), Njard. 378; *inn undir virkit*, Fms. xi. 34; *inn yfir, to pass inwards, over, through*; *inn yfir háls, fjörur, heidi*; út ok inn með (along) hverjum firði, Eg. 48; fram ok innar, out and in-doors, Bs. i. 343;—**innar** [Old Engl. *ynnere*], more inward, farther in; *innar af (frá) seti*, Ísl. ii. 262, Bs. i. 523; *innar í húsinu*, 342; *innar frá, farther in*, Nj. 50; *innar í bæninu*, Fms. ii. 71;—**innst** [Old Engl. *ynnestē*], innermost, inmost; *innst sat Auðunn*, Eg. 27; *innst í vökinni*, Hkr. iii. 140.

INN, the article, see **inn**.

INNA, t, to do, perform; *inna íþrótt*, Edda 31; *inna skýrslu*, Ld. 60; freista ef hann meg þessa dagleið upp inna, Str. 51; er hann útlagr ef hann innir eigi máldaga, Grág. ii. 207; hafði hann þá af hendi inn allta sett sína, Nj. 281; öll lögmælt skil af hendi inna, 232; *inna af hendi suðrögungu*, Fms. vi. 36. **2.** to pay, discharge; *inna fúlgu*, Grág. i. 154; *inna tíund af hendi*, Grág.; *inna gjald af hendi*, K. þ. K. 152; *inna kirkjunni fé sitt*, id.; *inna e-m kostnað síun*, Js.; *hvat áttu mér illt at inna, what evil hast thou to repay me? what evil have I done thee?* Fas. ii. 204; hence the mod. phrase, eiga e-m gott (illt) upp að unna, to have an account of good (evil) against one.

II. to relate, tell; *inna sin vandræði*, Fms. viii. 154; *tekr Kolbera at líta á rínamar*, ok innti stafrna, and told, read the Runes, Fas. i. 211; er hann hafði þetta mælt ok innt allan veg þenna, Hkr. ii. 206; *minnisk á ok innir vandlega*, Bs. i. 198; *innti hann ok þat, hversu . . .*, Fms. vii. 101; *hann innti svá eiðstafinn*, vi. 53; *inna spurning, to answer a question*, Sk. 686; eru mörg hans verk góð at inna, Fms. x. 409.

2. with prep.; *inna e-t til, to hint at, allude to, mention*; en er þú inntir til þessa, as thou alludest to it, Valla L. 209; þá skatta sem nú mon ek til inna, Fms. xi. 21; *konungur innti til (the king replied)*, hví kvattu svá at? v. 318: to utter, say, þá innti Sigurðr konungur til þess, at hann vildi ekki . . . vii. 140; þá innti Antenor til þess fyrst, hverja . . . Bret. 80; þú skalt fyrst inna til máldaga við Svein, thou shalt first remind Sweyn of the agreement, Fb. ii. 8; litlu síðar inntu þeir til við Ketil, Nj. 139; nú inntir konungur til um heitstengingar þeirra, Fms. ii. 113; *inna upp (to expound, sum up)* allan málaáviðt, Eg. 473; má ek þat eigi nú upp inna í skömmu máli, Fms. xi. 89.

III. reflex., recipr.; *inntusk þeir til um kaupakosti*, they discussed the bargain, Ld. 322; *við skulum innask þá til nokkut ádr um þat máli*, Fms. vi. 205; *mun þá ok samþykki okkatt vera mest, at vit inntim lítt til um þann hlut landa*, Orkn. 88; *við skulum enn innask orð við ádr, exchange words*, Fms. xi. 29.

innan, adv. [Ulf. *innana* = εσωθεν], from within, from an inner part; Ólafur hélt útan í fjörðinn . . . þar reri innan í móti Erlendr, Hkr. i. 251; réru þeir innan í móti þeim, Fms. vii. 201; adv. from the inside, læsti hón loptinu innan, Nj. 7.

II. [A. S. *innan*; Dan. *inden*], within, chiefly with a prep., *innan um*, i, etc., with or without motion; *láta boð fara hérað innan*, N. G. L. i. 352; *inwardly, within, inside*, Greg. 19; *within*, sitja í dómring innan, Grág. i. 78; *um veröld innan, in all the world*, 625, 163; *senda um heim innan*, Hom. 149; *örkina reiddi um haf innan*, Ver. 8; í valhnotar skurn innan, Fms. vii. 225; ok fannsk þar í innan eirteinn, ii. 129; *hón ser því upp um gamman bæði útan ok innan*, i. 9; rak þau síðan um haf innan, 226;—fyrir innan, see fyrir, p. 182, C. xi; fyrir innan Agðanes, Fms. i. 12; fyrir innan Þorsbjörg, iv. 12; fyrir innan Skarðsheiði, Eg. 754; svá miklit átti kirkjan fyrir innan sik, Vm. 36; fyrir innan stokk, in-doors, opp. to útan stokks, out-of-doors, Nj. 11, Grág. i. 333, Ísl. ii. 401; dropping the prep., *kirkja á innan sik* (i. e. as in-door's inventory) kryssa tvá, Vm. 1; þat sem henni (viz. the church) innan sik ok útan til heyrir, Dipl. ii. 13.

B. With gen. *within*; *innan lítils tíma, within a short time, presently*, Fms. iii. 133; *innan mánaðar, within a month*, Ann. 1362; *innan þrjátígi daga*, Sk. 592; *innan fára ára*, Landn. 271, v. 1. **II.** but esp. in a great many adverbial compds, followed by a genitive, *within, inside of*: **innan-borðs**, [Dan. *inden-bord*], on board, Eg. 161, Fms. iii. 181, Gisl. 49. **innan-borgar**, within the town, Fms. xi. 74, 76, Stj. 505.

innanborgar-maðr, m. a townsman, 655 iii. 4. **innan-brjóst**, within one's breast, inwardly. **innan-búðar**, within the boat K. þ. K. 26. **innan-bæjar**, **innan-býjar**, [Dan. *ind-byggir*], within town, in-doors, (see bæ), Gpl. 139, Fms. ix. 465. **innan-dur**, in-doors, Gg. 15. **innan-fjarðar**, within the fjrib (district), Gpl. 1. **innan-fjórðungs**, within the quarter, Grág. i. 470. **innan-fjórðung** maðr, m. the inhabitant of a fjórðung, Grág. i. 351, ii. 198. **innanfylkis**, within a fylki (q. v.), Gpl. 289. **innan-garða**, [Dan. *inde-gierds*], within the 'yard,' inside the fence, Fm. 102. **innan-garð** [Dan. *inden-gaard*], within doors. **innan-gátta**, within the dog-groove, in-doors, Vm. 95. **innan-gengt**, n. adj. having a thoroughfare from within; var innangengt öf stofunni í matbú; innangengt v í fjósit, Valla L. 218, Gisl. 28. **innan-hallar**, within the hall, Fas. 60. **innan-handar**, in hand, within reach, Nj. 105, Ld. 112, Fs. 2. **innan-héraðs**, within the hérað, Jb. 75, 338, 363, 422. **innan-hérað** maðr, m. an inmate of a hérað, Grág. ii. 405. **innan-hirðar**, within the hirð, Sk. 249, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 72. **innan-hrepps**, within a Ra. **innan-hrepps-maðr**, m. the inhabitant of a Ra, Grág. i. 2c. **innan-húss**, within the house, in-doors, Fms. xi. 438, Gpl. 376, K. þ. K. **innan-kirkju**, within church, Fms. xi. 429, Vm. 6. **innan-land** [Dan. *inden-lands*], within the land, at home, opp. to abroad, Fms. i. Hkr. i. 175. **innanlands-fólk**, n. the people of the land, opp. foreigners, Fms. i. 37. **innanlands-höfðingi**, m. a native ch. Fas. i. 341. **innanlands-menn**, m. pl. natives, Fms. xi. 2. **innan-rißja**, within the ribs, inwardly, Bs. i. 305, Th. 15, Fas. i. 21. **innan-skamms**, yet a little while. **innan-sóknar**, within parish. **innasóknar-maðr**, m. a parishioner. **innast**, within a pating, N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 437. **innan-stokks**, in-door Vm. 177 (of movables). **innan-veggja**, within the walls, Am. Sd. 179, Vm. 108, Dipl. v. 12. **innan-pinga**, pl. within the par Vm. 92. **innan-pings**, within a þing (jurisdiction). **innanþing** maðr, m. the inhabitant of a þing, Grág. i. 101.

innan-mein, n. an internal complaint, 655 xi. 132. **innan-tökur**, f. pl., medic. colic. **innan-vátr**, adj. 'in wet,' hafa innanvátt, a naut. term, to have sea washing over, Fær. 256; þeir fengu mjök innanvátt, they had a passage, Háv. 48.

innan-verðr, adj. inward, inner, interior; í innanverðri búðin Nj. 3; í innanverðum firðinu, Fms. ix. 429; at setum innanverðum Eg. 397; í innanverðum skála, Eb. 256; í innanverðri hendinni, Fms. 165.

innar-liga, adv. far inward, Ísl. ii. 156.

inn-blástr, m. inspiration, Fas. iii. 491, Vidal. passim.

inn-borg, f. the inner castle, keep, Fms. viii. 178.

inn-bornin, part. in-born, Stj. 87, 253; *innbornir menn, natives*, 2. **inn-búi**, a, m. an inhabitant.

inn-byggjandi, part., and **inn-byggjari**, a, m. = innbúi.

inn-byrðis, adv., naut. on board, Gisl. 46, Eg. 358, Fs. 143; m. metaph. [Dan. *indbyrdis*], amongst one another; á meðal vor i, amongst ourselves, N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim.

inn-drótt, f., poet. a king's body-guard, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Pöet.

inn-dælgirni, f. an easy life, Hom. (St.)

inn-dæli, n.; this and the following word are derived not from í but from ein-, qs. eindæli, eindæll, ease, comfort; skemtan eðr i, F. vii. 277; með inndæli (pleasure) líkams-losta, Hom. 159; mod. *dæli, charm*, mesta inndæli, delightful. **inndælis-lega**, adv. (-legtr, as delightfully).

inn-dæll, adj., qs. eindæll (q. v.), quite easy; þat mun þér inndæll, at fáir munu gera móti þér, Fms. iii. 161; nema svá vilu inndælla; honum, unless he will make it still easier for him, Js. 9, Gpl. 28, N. G. i. 19; eindæll, Fas. ii. 492; mod. *delightful, charming*.

inn-eygr, adj. in-eyed, hollow-eyed, Háv. 53, Barl. 199.

inn-fall, n. [Germ. *einfall*], fancy, (mod.)

inn-firðingr, m. a man from the inner part of a fjord (district), S. i. 176, 178.

inn-fjálgr, adj., see fjálgr, Hkv. 2. 43.

inn-fædr, part. native, in-born, D. N. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage.

inn-ganga, u, f. going in, entering, Fms. i. 16, Hom. 51, Nidst. inngöngu-leyfi, leave to enter, Fms. ii. 160; mánaða inngöngur, entrance, beginning of a month, Rb. 56; *kirkju-i*, a going into clo. kvenna-i, the churbing of women; *klaustur-i*, the entering a cloister, monk. **2.** an entrance, door-way, Stj. 41.

inn-gangr, m. = innganga, Eg. 519, Bs. i. 783. **2.** = Lat. *intro*

ingangr messunnar, Hom. (St.); Föstu-ingangr, the beginning of 1 Bs. i. 744;—*introduction*, to a book etc. (mod.)

inn-gerðis, adv. within the pales, D. N.

inn-gipta, u, f. endowment (of a monastery), D. N.

inn-gjald, n. an income; biskups rentur ok inngjöld, H. E. i. 1; *paying in*, opp. to útgjald, an outlay, Bs. i. 751; a tax, hann tók af stór inngjöld, Stj.

inn-gróinn, part. in-grown, inveterate, (mod.)

inngröptr, m. an engraving, Bs. i. 791 (ou a seal).
 inngröpt, n. adj. standing near the shore, Fb. i. 475.
 inngröpt, n. a refuge; eiga i. hjá e-m.
 inngröpta, t. to house, barbour, Fms. vi. 14, Sturl. ii. 83; vera inngröptur to be an inmate of a house, Bs. i. 350.
 inngröptingur, m. pl. a housebold, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.
 inngröptingur, adv. = innanhúss, 671. 1.
 inngröpt, adv. in-doors, denoting remaining in a place; bænum ok líð er inni var, Fms. i. 12, Fs. 42; úti eðr inni, Grág. ii. 19, Eg. 7; þrenna inni, to be burnt to death in a house, Nj. 285; in engu þess göngumadr verðr dauðr inni at manns, Grág. i. 191; hafa þu veizlu inni, to hold a wedding, a feast at one's home, 333; hafa þu, id., Nj. 24, 152.
 inngröpt, n. [Engl. inn], an inn, abode, home; engin hendi né hitti sitt er þu, 390; gengu síðan aprt í bænum, ok til sama innis, and to the house, Fms. viii. 108; ná sínu inni, to get home, Fas. ii. 327; til þess heilagr Blasius var í, Blas. 39; ek hefði gört þat, at breunna inniu ím, Hkr. ii. 343.
 inngröpt, n. contents of a book.
 inngröpt, n. a dwelling-house, opp. to úti-hús, Grág. ii. 333 (v. l.), 320.
 inngröpt and inn-höfn, f. a barbouring, housing, Grág. i. 73, Nj. 1), þorst. Síðu H. 6.
 inngröpt, adv. exactly; muna i., to recollect exactly, Sks. 236; at i. skilat, 685; skýra e-t i., 487; segja i. (minutely) frá, Fms. x. i. 282; marka örn á baki honum sem inniligast, nicely, exactly, 292. 2. [cp. Dan. inderlig], intimately; taka vel ok i við receive one in a friendly way, Stj. 85; as also in mod. usage.
 inngröpt, adj. [Dan. inderlig], kind, hearty.
 inngröpt, ykja, ð, to encompass, enclose.
 inngröpt, g, f. [inna], a discharge; innung ok efnung máldaga, Grág. i. 316.
 inngröpt, n. m. a performer, Lex. Poët.
 inngröpt, rist, f. a dwelling in, abiding, Greg. 50, Grág. ii. 158, 333, þorst. 6.
 inngröpt, kaup, n. pl. buying in, Rétt.
 inngröpt, ulsa, adj. catching cold, (mod.)
 inngröpt, váma, u, f. a coming in, arrival, Fms. ii. 72 (Fb. i. 337), Fs. 174.
 inngröpt, væmt, n. adj. passable into, Ísl. ii. 414.
 inngröpt, und, n. the inland, Fms. viii. 305.
 inngröpt, úss, m. a lock on the inside, Vm. 129.
 inngröpt, útið, f. a naut. term, a coasting along, course along the shore, útleið, Fms. iii. 43, passim. II. = innlyfi, innleið dýra, a λ., Gkv. 2. 22.
 inngröpt, útið, d, to introduce, lead in.
 inngröpt, útiðsla, u, f. introduction, Bs. i. 700, Th. 19.
 inngröpt, vandr, adj. native, opp. to útlendr, Sks. 375, N. G. L. i. 170; reynna one's country, Bs. i. 76.
 inngröpt, vandr, adj. indigenous, Eg. 264, Hkr. i. 212, Gþl. 490.
 inngröpt, vandr, kr, adj. similar, alike, K. A. 216; cp. iðglikr.
 inngröpt, vandr, máni, a, m.; i. ennis, 'forebead moon,' poët. the eye, Hd.
 inngröpt, vandr, lanta, að, to plant; 'mod. ead' in a metaph. sense.
 inngröpt, vandr, aprt, m. an inner rafter, Ld. 280.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, f. a riding in, Flov. 28; eccl., innreið Krists, on Palm.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. income, Bs. i. 844, D. N., Thom.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. a compar., in old MSS. almost always spelt iðri, and so used; lóðhraustr konungsr sár in iðri, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse of the 12th century); superl. innstr:—the inmost, Lat. in- in en iðri sundin, Eg. 358; í Eyumi iðri, Hkr. i. 144; at Hólmi ra, Landn. 52; hann bjó undir Felli eno iðra = the present Stadar-rl. i. 9 (MS.); fara hit iðra, to go by the inner road, Eg. 13, Rd. iðra, inside the house, Kormak; konungs skip lágu innst (inner-) völkinni, Fms. vi. 337; sitja iðri, to sit innermost, Konr.; þeir utja innstir á hirdpall, N. G. L. ii. 447. II. metaph., ens innst ok ens iðra, Hom. 53; hin innri augu, H. E. i. 513; ens iðra reg. 25; ef eigi er kennandi innra, sem kær hjartað, 19; af eunum tárleik hjartans, Hom. 11; enu innstu hluti himins, 57.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. to root in one's breast: metaph., part. innrættir, rooted.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. putting in, Gþl. 386; instalment. inn-setningar- pl. the words of consecration in the Holy Communion, see 22-24.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. [for. word, Lat. insigillare], to seal, Hkr. ii. 267, Fms. 7. i. 641, N. G. L., passim in mod. usage, Matth. xxvii. 66.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. sealing, B. K. 126.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. [A. S. insegel], a seal, a seal-ring, as also the wax affixed, Sturl. ii. 222, Mar., Eluc. 18; bréf ok i., Fms. vii. 104, Ó. H. i. 11; réf með i., Bs. i. 61; rit ok i., K. Þ. K. 74, Gþl. 133; inn-siglis títj. 158; freq. in mod. usage, undir beggja innigum, Bs. i. 751.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. in-legged, bandy-legged, Lat. varus; opp. to útskeifr.
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. to matriculate, put into a book, inscribe, (mod.)
 inngröpt, vandr, útið, n. a, f. m. an inner pillar, Fms. x. 16, v. l.

inn-steri, n. pl. = innlyfi, Hom. 82, 84, Pr. 186.
 inn-stofa, u, f. the inner part of a stofa (chamber), Fms. x. 16.
 inn-stólpi, a, m. = innstafr, a pillar, O. H. L. 9.
 inn-strönd, f. the inner strand, Grett. 86.
 inn-stæða, u, f. [inn, standa], 'in-standing,' investment, cafi'al, opp. to rent or interest, Grág. i. 188, 195, Vm. 97, Bs. i. 725, N. G. L. ii. 353, 380. COMPS: innstæðu-eyrir, m. an investment, Gþl. 258.
 innstæðu-kúgildi, see kúgildi.
 inn-stæði, a, m. = innstæða, Grág. i. 182, 184, 189, 408, N. G. L. ii. 485.
 inn-tak, n. the contents of a book, letter, Bs. i. 729.
 inn-tekja, u, f. 'in-taking,' income, revenue, Bs. i. 752, D. N. ii. 63, 93.
 inn-tekt, f. = inntekja, Dipl. v. 18, Stj. 157.
 inn-viðr, m., usually in pl. the 'in-timber,' timber for the ribs of a ship, Fms. i. 293, vii. 82, ix. 33, 447, Lv. 100, Ld. 326, Greg. 59, 60; innviðar tré, id., N. G. L. i. 100; cp. Gr. ἐνερπώνεια, Lat. interamenta.
 inn-virðiliga and inn-virðuliga, adv., qs. einvirðiliga, closely, minutely, strictly; rannsóka i., Gþl. 33; spyrja i., Stj. 215; undirstanda i., Mar.; geyma, halda i., K. A. 202, Mar., Stj. 264; skoða i., Dipl. v. 16; sem hann hefði i. sét ok heyrt, Stj. 6; hugsa i., H. E. i. 470; telja i., 487; segja i. frá e-u, Bs. i. 9.
 inn-virðiligr, adj. seeming, Al. 155.
 inn-vortis, adv. [from Germ. inwärts], inwardly, internally, opp. to út-vortis, (mod.)
 inn-vörðr, m. a keeper, porter, Al. 72, 106.
 inn-yfir, prep. 'in-over,' through, = inn yfir.
 inn-yfi, n. pl., spelt innlyfi, Fms. ix. 467 (Cod. Fris.), El. (twice); [A. S. inlufe; O. H. G. inuovili and innōdi, in-adiri; cp. Germ. eingeweide; Grimm, Gr. iii. 407; originally a distinction seems to have been made between innlyfi, the bowels, and iðr, the nobler parts, viscera, the seat of feeling and sense, see iðr]:—the entrails, bowels, Ld. 216, Stj. 77, MS. 4. 20, 22, Al. 34, Sks. 135, Fms. ix. 467.
 Inn-þrændir, n. pl. (Innþrændr, adj.), the Inner Thronds, people of Norway, Fms., N. G. L., Ann.
 instr, see hindri.
 Irpa, u, f. the Brown, from jarpr, a mythical name, Fb. iii.
 isja, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 108.

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Í, prep., of en used ellipt. or even adverbially, [Goth., Saxon, and Germ. in; contracted to i in the Scand., but in earlier times pronounced with a nasal sound, as seen from Thorodd's words, 'í sá ísa,' Skálda 162]:—in, denoting the inside of a thing (for the comparison with prep. á see p. 36 sqq.), with dat. and acc.; in the first case denoting remaining in a place, in the latter denoting motion towards a place.
 WITH DAT.
 A. Loc.: I. in, within, generally; fela fé sitt í jörðu, to hide it in the earth, Fms. i. 50; fastir í vellinum, fast in the ground, Ld. 58; í steini, in the stone; í hendi, in the hand; í skógi, in the wood, Nj. 98; í götunni, in the road, 75; í mörkinni, 625, 93. 2. vera í sveit, to be (live) in a parish or district, Nj. 81, (but vera á sveit, to be a pauper, a 'burden' on the parish); í héraði, in a district, Fms. xi. 43; hér í þingbrekkunni, Eg. 727; sær var í miðjum hlöðum, the mountains were half below the sea, a naut. term denoting distance off land, Hkr. ii. 244; setja lög í landi, Eg. 400; í öðrum löndum, in foreign lands, Nj. 107; í várum lögum, in our law-district, Grág. i. 181; í þrændalögum, Fms. i. 13. II. with local names, denoting low land, birth or inlet, dale, island, holt, wood, haven; í Borgarfirð, Vestfirðum, Laxárdal, Hrapsey, Vídey, Orkneyjum, Suðreyjum, Saut-eyjum, í Trollaskógi, Mörk, Skálaholti, Lundú, í Höfn, Kaupmannahöfn, Fms. x. 2, Landn., Nj., Fms. passim; í Hvammi, í Vestr-hópi, í Eyrrasundi, í Fljótshlíð, passim; í Vági, Vík, Ósi, í Elliðar-vík, í Röguvandis-vági, í Salteyrar-ósi, í Laxár-ósi, í Elftunni, Fms. x. 101, 124, 125, Eb. 54, Ld. 32; í Lóni, Landn., Am. 135; í Körmt, í Myl, í Stord (islands), Fms. passim; í Vikinni, i. 28; í Hólmi, Bjarn.; of towns, í Lundunum, in London; í Jórvík, Túnbergi, í Björgyn, passim: circumlocutory, heitir þar síðan í Geitdal, Hrafn. 3; þar er síðan heitir í Hvammi, Ld. 10; bæir heitir í Vestrþópi, Ísl. ii. 325; þrír bæir er í Mörk heita allir, Nj. 257; kaupstaðr er heitir í Lundi, Eg. 241; staðinn í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; at staðnum í Skálaholti, vii. 198; of countries, í Noregi, Svíþjóð, Danmörku, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, passim; í Austrriki, in the East, Nírdst. 4; í Englandi, in England, Fms. i. 26, ix. 373, (but á Englandi, i. 15, 20); í Skotlandi, Nj. 281, (but á Skotlandi, Fms. iv. 229). III. with words denoting a hall, inn, vessel; í turn einum, Fms. ix. 3; í húsi, Bs. i. 182; í litlu húsi, Fms. i. 35; í loftinu, Nj. 7; í eldhúsi, skála, höll, etc., passim; í kerum eða kistum, í byrðum eða í örkum, N. G. L. i. 383; hús í lási, a locked-up house, Mar.; ef fundit er í lásum, under lock, N. G. L. i. 158; í kili nðri, in the keel, Fbr. 131;

hann var í stafni á skipi haus, *he was an inmate of the stern of the ship*, Eg. 177; as also local names, í Þrándheimi, í Bæ, Kirkjubæ, Landn. passim; of a river, sea, lake, í ánni, *in the river*, passim; í læknum, *in the brook*; er mikill fjöldi eyja í því vatni, *there are many islets in that water*, Fms. x. 134; fengu þeir í háð storm mikinn, vii. 51; skiljask í hafi, x. 122; liggja í lægi, *in harbour*, Grág. i. 92; of a place, í einum stað, í þeim, hverjum stað, *in one, that, every place*, Nj. 3; í heimi, *in the world*; liggja í valnum, Vigl. 26; standa í höggfæri, *within sword's reach*, Nj. 97; í miðri fylkingu, 274.

IV. ganga allir í einum flokki, *all in one flock*, Nj. 100; í bókum, *in books*, Fms. xi. 49. (á bókum, Landn. 23); í Aldafars-bók, Landn. 23.

2. in, among; í Gyðinga-fólki, *among the Jews*, Ver. 12; var þá illr kurr í Böglum, Fms. ix. 45; engi í kvenmönnum, *not one of the women*, Str. 18.

V. in, within; hafa, halda í hendi, *to wield, hold in the hand*; hafa staf, spjót, vörn, sverð, etc., í hendi, Nj. 91; reida í knjám sér, *to carry on one's knees*, Eg. 396.

2. of dress, clothes; vera í ..., *to be in, wear*; hann var í blám stakki, treyju, kyrtli, skarlatts-klæðum, geithéðni, litklæðum, Nj. 48, 83, 91, 143, 175, 211, Fms. xi. 85.

B. Temp. in, during; þenna veir í Jólum, *during Yule*, Fms. x. 159; í Jóna-fústunni, *in Advent*, Dipl. ii. 14; í hinn fyrri æfi, *in the olden time*, Ver. 59; í fyrsta heims-aldri, 7; aldrei optar í öldinni, *never more during the period*, Rb. 78; í hverri tíð, *at any time*, Hom. 112; í fornöld, *in days of yore*; í ári, *this year*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; í sumri, *this summer*, Bjarn. 7; í hausti, *this autumn*, Fms. vii. 70 (in a verse); í vetri, *this winter*, Eb. (in a verse); í degi, *to-day*, Fas. ii. 33 (in a verse); í kveldi, *to-night*, (mod. í kveld), Skíða R. 108, Sturl. iii. 275, see p. 37 (B. IV); í fyrstu, *at first*, Fms. i. 147, x. 4; í upphafi, *in the beginning*; í því bili, *in that moment*, 389; í þessu bili, 103; í því sinni, *at that time*, Sturl. ii. 3; í fyrsta ..., öðru sinni, *the first ... second time*, Ísl. ii. 211, v. 1.; í því (bili understood), *adverb. in the very moment*, then, Nj. 114; í því er Gunnarr stendr upp, riðr ..., 82; í þessu, *in the same moment*, 125; Drottins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, *during the 'Thing-time'*, Grág. i. 48; also, fyrsta, síðasta dag í sumri, vetri, viku, mánaði, *the first, last, day of summer, winter, week, month*; í augabragði, *in a moment*, Barl. 124.

C. METAPH. in various relations: I. denoting action, engagement, condition, often in Engl. to be rendered by a participle; vera í för með e-m, *to be in the suite of another, travelling in his company*; þar var ok brúðir í för, *the bride was also in the party*, Ld. 94; Skammkell var í för með Oddkalli, Nj. 81; ef maðr andask í þingför, *on the way*, Grág. i. 138; hafa kaupskip í siglingu, í förum, *to have a ship in trade, voyage*, Nj. 3; vera í vikingu, *to be engaged in freebooting*, Eg. 178; vera í bardaga, *to be in the battle*, Nj. 97; ef hann hittir hann í verki (*working, at his work*) úti ..., ef hinn er í verki (*at work*), Grág. i. 244; vera í smíð tíutugi vetra, *to be a hundred years in building*, of a house, Ver. 8; vera í gæzlu, *to be in custody*, Fms. ix. 3; vera í góðu yfirlæti, *to be in good quarters, live well*, x. 63; vera í boði e-s, *to be in a person's invitation, bidden by him, his guest*, ix. 497; í trausti, í nafni e-s, *to do a thing in one's confidence, in one's name*, passim; í minni eigu, *in my possession*, Ld. 30; eg á það ekki í eigu minni, *ala barn í ánaud*, Grág. i. 363; vera í skuld, *to be in debt*, id.; sitja í festum, Nj. 4; í trausti e-s, *in his trust, under his protection*, Eg. 465; göra e-t í banni, leyfa, orlofi e-s, *to do a thing with the ban, leave, consent of one*, passim; í nafni Guðs, *in God's name*, Níðrst. 8, N. T.; sitr Gunnarr nú heima í sæmð sinni, *in all his glory*, Níðrst. 88; eiga mikit í ábyrgð, *to have much at stake*, passim; í hljóði, *in silence, in bearing*, (see hljóð); hafa e-t í hug sér, *to have in mind*, Ld. 40.

2. denoting state; liggja í víviti, *to lie in a swoon*, Nj. 91; í sárum, Eg. 34; í hellsótt, Grág. i. 201; menn vóru í svefni, *asleep*, Hrafn. 26, Barl. 66; láta illa í svefni, Nj. 94; sofa í ró, *to sleep in peace*, Fms. vii. 317; vera í blíðu, góðu, illu skapi, *to be in a blithe, good, ill humour*, Sks. 285; í reiði, *in anger*, Barl. 86; í hörðum hug, 655 xii. 3; vera í valdi e-s, *in one's power*, Barl. 86; í kafi, *under water*.

II. denoting capacity, regard to, quality, in; hinir mestu illvirkir í ránum, *great evil-doers in robbery*, Fms. ix. 372; roskinn í orðum, *mature in words*, 241; léttir í máli, *cheerful in speech*, Ld. 228; þótti sem engi hestr mundi hafa við þeim í vági, Nj. 89; hann gafsk bezti í öllum manna- raunum, *in all trials*, Ld. 60; ef þér prettið hann í engu, *in naught*, Nj. 90; í öllum hlutum, *in everything*, Barl. 115; í allri atferð sinni, *in all their ways*, Dropl. 7.

2. by means of, through; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; hann sveik tvá sveina í fjölkyngi sinni, 623, 49; hvárt sem þeir göra þat í ráðum eðr í öðrum hlutum, Grág. i. 314; sakir þær er þú hefir gjört á hönd þér í björgum við Þórold, Ld. 44; fannsk þat á í öllu, at ..., Nj. 90.

III. denoting substance, matter, value, in; það er gott efni í e-u, *it has good stuff in it*; gott silfri í hring, gott manns-efni í e-m, *the stuff of a good man is in one*; varat (var Ed.) ills þegnfs efni vaxit í syni mínum, i. e. *my son would have made no badthane*, Stor. 11; hafa góða forystu í e-m, *to have a good leader in a person*, Skúlda 200 (in a verse); at eigi hafi konit meiri gersemi í skikkju (*never had come such a jewel of a cloak*) til Noregs, Fms. x. 200; fé er í því, *there is value in it*, vii. 107; Hallr kvað góðan kost í henni, H. said she was a good match, Nj. 180; í þessu var þeim skömm, *it was*

a disgrace to them, Barl. 139; meiri er veidr í Flosa, en mörgum öðrum *there is more in F. than in many of the rest*, Nj. 232; hefnd veri í honum *he would be a fit object for one's revenge*, Hrafn. 26; það er gagn, líð e-u, *a thing is of use*; ekkert gagn, líð, í e-u, *useless*; spyr þórold eptir hvat verid hefir í erendum þeirra, *Th. asked what their errand had been*, Eg. 19; hvat er í því, *how is that? what is the matter?* Nj. 67; þat va mest í því (*that was the chief reason*) at allir vildu leita þér veg 78.

2. mikitt í sér, *much, good in itself*, Fms. ix. 227, Hkr. i. 275; góðr í sér, H. E. i. 517.

3. denoting payment, in; var þat sum í silfri, sumt í grávörum, *some in silver, some in fur*, Eg. 375; í löndum eðr í lausum aurum eðr í kirkju-búnaði, K. p. K. 40; skal gjalda þá fé í vaðmálum ok varar-feldum, í gulli ok í brendu silfri, 44; í jörðar in land, Bs. i. 833; lausa-fé í gulli ok silfri, Nj. 237; skal lögaura v bjóða, en ekki í landi, Grág. ii. 245; í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyr hafa, Nj. 259; inna alla sekt sína, bæði í utanferðum ok fégjöldum 281.

IV. denoting specification; bjúgr í hrygg, *bowed in the back*, Barl. 175; fót í ristarlíð, *the joint in the foot*, Nj. 70; hönd í olboga-bót, 9; í miðju, *in the midst*, Eg. 212; spjótið brotnaði í fálum, Nj. 108.

circumlocutory for a gen. or possess. pron. with the parts of the bod see p. 37, C. IV; augu, tunga, tennt, hjarta, bein, hrygg, iðr, eðr í e-m, *one's eyes, tongue, teeth, heart, bones, back, bowels, veins*, of the Engl. phrase '*the spirit within me*'; hann braut hrygg í hern þe broke her back, Bárð. 170; í sundr gékk í Hrafini handleggir Rafns arm broke, 169; hann knýtir saman alla halana í nautunu *all the cows' tails*, Gísl. 27.

V. denoting parts of the who ellipt.; sá maðr er hlut á í úmögum, *who has a share in the*, Grág. i. 242; eiga fjórðung í viðreka, Am. 135; ellipt., hlutr ok li being understood, þeir menn er í hvalnum eigu, Grág. ii. 378; svá s þeir eigu í skipi, i. 186.

VI. the prep. can also be put after case, esp. in poetry, old as well as mod.; Háva höllu í, Hm. 112; st hans lægi svo hylming í, Pass. 2. 3; vingarði Drottins í, 15, 8; himnes sælu í, Hallgr.

VII. either the noun or pronoun is dropp and the sentence becomes elliptical; hann þóttisk þar sjá helvítis kvæ í niðri, *beneath* (in the river), Nj. 275; hann fann stóran ás ok eld í e fire in it, Ísl. ii. 462; engi ván í (viz. því) at, *it was not to be expected that ...*, Fms. ix; ef engra ráða er í leitað, *if no steps are taken*, i. (fás þykki mér í leitað, Bs. i. 352; gúrdusk þá í (*there arose*) fálcauk þeirra hendi til Höskuldar, Nj. 169; segja konungi, hvat er þá hefi görsk, *they told the king what had happened*, Fms. xi. 26; missa, sal e-s í, *to miss a thing*, where 'í' has almost become an adverb in an intensive sense.

WITH ACC. in, into, towards.

A. Loc.: I. (answering to dat. A. I-V, see above), into; spjótið fló niðr í völlinn, Nj. 84; ganga í spor e-m, *to tread in one's steps*, 108; þeir kómu í túnit, 79; í skóginn, *into the wood*, Eg. 22; ganga upp í þingbrekku, 727; berit söðla yðra í haga, Nj. 33; ríða í at Rangá, í nesit, 95; fóru þeir norðr í Víkina, Fms. x. 101; nori Noreg, 160; koma í England, *to come into E.*, 254; fara allt í Saxl as far as S., 100; suðr í Mön, 159; settisk konungr í borgina, Eg. 2; koma í þann stað, er ..., Grág. i. 485; koma í skottæri, Nj. 1; koma í augsyn e-m, *to come before one's eyes*, Eg. 458; in, among, e kómr í fé manns, Grág. ii. 305; nú koma hrútar eða haftar í fé manns, 310; þeir festa skjöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir settusk í búðar-dyrnar, Ísl. ii. 194; hús er þeir kómu í, Eg. 234; ríða heim í ríða í garð, Fms. iv. 77; færa í naust eða í sel, N. G. L. i. 38; legg kistu, *to put into a coffin (chest)*, Eg. 127; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, *into saddle*, Nj. 83; hann stakkt sverðum í bug hringinn, Eg. 306; steim kom í höfuð bóandanum, *hit him in the head*, Nj. 96; tros féll í h mérr, Edda 30;—sigla, láta í haf, *to stand out to sea*, Fms. x. 76, Ld. 72 514; halda skipi í höfn, *to stand into harbour*, 515; koma í Hvít land in Whitewater, Fms. x. 12; leggja (to land) í Laxavág, 106; dress, fór konungr í annan búnað, *he got into another dress*, 16, Barl. fara í brnyju, kyrtill, fót, yfirhöfn, *to put on, dress*.

II. come with adverbs denoting direction, -wards, (southwards, etc.); steina í land, Eg. 32; ríðu sex í suðr (southwards), sex í norðr (northwards), Nj. 279; snúa fram í nesit, 96; fellr áin sum í austr, sum í land 263; sá dalr þengir vestr í fjöllin, Ld. 138; sá fjórðr skersk í l norðr, 20; þeir ísar liggja meir í landnorðr, Sks. 173; ór útsu norðrætt, ór austri ok í vestr, Fms. x. 272; lýsti í lopt ok á lö beamed into the sky, Edda 22; at í austr höfir botninna á Hjört vági, Fms. xi. 125; sex dæggra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Ld. 36.

2. with a fancied or indirect motion; tekr veðrit at yli í norðrit, Fms. xi. 136; hón veifaði kofra sínum í austrætt, Vigl. ganga e-m í drauma ok svefna, *to appear to in a dream, in one's*, of a vision, Lex. Poët.

III. even with verbs not denoting motion, e. g. such as signify to be drawn up in ranks, to see as also to see, to hear 'towards' a place, and in many of wh modern language would use dat.; var þat sagt Gunnari inn í búðin *news was told G. 'into' the booth, reported into the booth to G.*, Nj. giptask í önnur lönd, *to marry into other countries, marry an alien*, 264; deyja í Þórisbjörg, Mælfell, *to die into, pass into after death*

2. b. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.; deýja í helvíti, *to die 'into hell'*, Níðrst. 9; cup í þann armíun, *the ships were placed on that flank*, Fms. i. 174; 60 var í annan fylkingar-armíun en Sigtryggr í annan, Nj. 274; í 60 enda hússins var lopt, *in (towards) the o'ber end of the house was a* Ó. H. 153; í þann hóp, *among those*, Skáld H. 6. 47: this remains i mod. phrase, sofa upp í þann armíun, *to sleep turning one's* 20 *that end of the bedstead*; hann sá eyjar liggja í útsúðr til hafis, 20 n. 36; getr Stigandi sét öðru-megju í hlíðina, Ld. 156; þóðr svarf 20 hlöi í lopt upp, *turning the face uppermost*, 140; heyrðu þeir hark 20 klí þúrt, Eb. 263; ef lögsögu-máðr kann þar eigi manu fyrir í þú 20 Grág. i. 10; beiða mann í annat þing ok et þriðja, id.; taka 20 aðri annarra í aðra fjórðunga, Nj. 181: the acc. is here caused by 20 acied notion of 'seeking.'

3. TEMP. in, during; í þat mund, *at that hour*, Korm. 128, Fms. 19, Lv. 74, Níðrst. 3, Ld. 104; í þær mundir, Fms. iii. 223; í þann 20 Eg. 15; í þenna tíma, Fms. x. 27; í annan tíma, *a second time*, 20 í þann tíð, Blas. 43, Jb., Grág. i. 500; í mál, *each meal*, i. e. morn 20 e; oxa þarf hann í mál, Fas. i. 2; 8; gefa fátækum mönnum mat í 20 mál (*three meals a day*), en Kolbeinn lét gefa þeim í eitt mál, Bs. i. 20 20 þá skal máðr ala (fæða) í eitt mál, í tvaú mál, Grág. i. 293, 400; 20 mál, Dipl. v. 28; í nefndan dag, *the appointed day*, Mar.; þá 20 íðól í miðja nótt, *in the middle of the night*, Hom. 30; miðvikumitt þing, *the Wednesday in the midst of the parliament*, Grág. i. 20 20 morgin, *this morning*, Bs. i. 810, Fms. vi. 254 (in a verse); í 20 skulu þeir koma til mín, 655 ix. A. 2; í miðjan morgin, *at six* 20 K. Þ. K. 40; í kveld, *this evening*, Nj. 252; í nótt, *this night*, 20 Nj. 4; í allan vetr, *all this winter*, Ld. 42; í allan dag, *all the* 20 -day, Nj. 252; í alla nótt, *all this night*, Eg. 418, Nj. 55; í vár, 20 íng, Eg. 235; í sumar, *this summer or the coming summer*, Ld. 20 20 j. 113, Eg. 74, Fs. 51; í haust, *last autumn*, Nj. 168; (but á hausti, 20 í ár, *this year*, Fkv.; í fjórtán vetr, *for fourteen winters*, Hkr. iii. 20 20 nokkurar vikur, *for some weeks*, Bárð. 173; thus also in mod. 20 gi nokkra dag, mánuði, í nokkur ár, *for some days, months, years,* 20 without the prep.

4. METAPH. and various usages: I. denoting entrance into 20 condition, *in, into*; kom honum í málit með þér, *bring him into* 20 ce, Nj. 102; ganga í lið með e-m, *to help another*; ef fé kemr í för 20 n Grág. i. 262; hversu marga menn munu vér þurfa í fyrirsát? 20 ganga í bönd ok eida, *to enter into bonds and oaths*, Band. 20 new 20 6sta e-n í öngvit, í rot, *to strike a person into sorrow, so that he* 20 Grág. ii. 16; falla í úvit, *to fall into a swoon*, Nj. 91; berjja, 20 í hel, *to smite to death*, Eb. 98, (see hel); mæla sík í úferu, *to* 20 eself *into destruction*, Boll. 352; þegja sík í fjörbaugs-garð, *to* 20 o outlawry by default of silence, Grág. i. 69; höggva sík í hölds 20 20; taka e-n í fríð, *to pardon one*, Fms. x. 161; taka í vald 20 20, *to confiscate*, 23.

2. law phrases, bera vætti í dóm, *to pro-* 20 witness *in court*, Grág. i. 22; sækja sök í dóm, Nj. 225; skal í 20 dóm sækja, sem frumsökun er í sótt, *in the same court in which the* 20 is first brought, Grág. i. 56; festa mál í konungs dóm, Fms. x. 8; 20 búum í setu, *to call on the neighbours to take their seats*, Nj. 87; 20 ér vátta í þat vætti, at ..., *to call on witnesses to testify, that ...* 20 i. 77; nefna Guð í vitni, Fms. x. 246.

III. denoting 20 into; skjöldrinn klofnaði í tvá hluti, *split in twain*, Nj. 108; í 20 tvaín, *passim*; í þreunt, *into three pieces*; brotna í spún, *to be* 20 veí, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282; í mola, id.; rísta í sundr klæði síu í 20 to cut one's clothes into strings, Fms. ix. 3; skipta illu í gott, 20 19; snúask í sútt ok grát, *to be turned into woe and wailing*, Fms. 20 4.

2. denoting investment, payment, discharge, into; mæla 20 orðum í sinn frama, Hm. 104; verja fé sínu í lausa-eyri, *to con-* 20 s's money into movables, Eg. 139; þiggja e-t í vingjáfir, *as a friend's* 20 i. 116; gefa í mála, í kaup, *to give in pay, wages*, Fms. i. 1; gjalda í 20 vetr, *paid in the son's wergild*, Nj. 102; játuðu upp í jarðir sínar, 20 ment for their estates, Bs. i. 853; þá skal skeytt þangat Hernes 20 proventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; taka fé í skuld, Hkr. ii. 136; taka, 20 í gjöld, í sakfé, í skatt, N. G. L. i. 75, Sks. 104 new Ed.; kaupá 20 guld, *to buy on credit*, Hrafn. 22, Band. 1; skyldi horn drekka 20 ni hvert, *a horn should be emptied to every toast*, Eg. 206; hefir 20 an dugat í nauðsynjar, Fms. iv. 242; í mun e-m, *to one's delight,* 20 ve one, Korm.; góra e-t í hag, vil, skada e-n, *in one's favour, to* 20 atbe; í engan mun, *not a bit, by no means*, Fms. iv. 254; stór- 20 í móður-kyn, *high born on his mother's side*, Ld. 102; þrælborin 20 ættir, Ó. H. 112; óðalborin ok lendborin ok tignborin fram í 20 g. 343.

III. with verbs, langa í e-t, *to long after*; sjá, 20 e-t, *to grudge*, (í-langan), etc. IV. ellipt., þeir gáfu hey- 20 ok létu hestana grípa í, Boll. 348: adverb., þótt bresti í nokkurt 20 something should fall short, Nj. 102; hér vantar í, *here something* 20 vantar mikið í, Lat. multa desunt.

Used before or after adverbs or prepositions:

I. prefixed;

í hjá, *besides, aside*, Jb. 11, *passim*, (see hjá); í gegn, *against*, Bs. i. 22, 20 *passim*, (see gegn); í braut, í burt, *away*, *passim*, (see braut); í frá (cp. Swed. 20 ifrán), *from*, *passim*, (see frá); í fyrir, *in front*, Fms. iv. 137; í framan 20 (q. v.), *in the face*; í frammi (q. v.); hafa í frammi, *to hold forth*; í 20 meðal og í milli (q. v.), *among, between*; í kring, í kringum (q. v.), *all* 20 around; í mót (q. v.), í móti, í móis, *against, towards*, *passim*; í samt, 20 together, *continually*, Fms. xi. 4, 73; í sundr (q. v.), *in sunder*; í senn 20 (q. v.), *at once*, Gpl. 354, Isl. ii. 378.

2. after local adverbs, *towards* 20 or *into a place*; niðr í, aprt í, fram í, upp í, *downwards, afterwards, for-* 20 wards, upwards; or niðri í, aprt í, frammi í, uppi í (proncd. niðr' í, 20 frammi' í, uppi' í), framan í, aptau í, all pronounced, as one word. II.

prefixed to nouns and verbs, í-blástr, see the following list of words. 2. 2. in a few instances this í-conveys a diminutive notion, esp. in mod. usage, 20 e. g. í-beiskr, í-bjúgr, í-boginn, í-litill, pronounced, ei-litill; this í- is no doubt 20 etymologically different, perhaps qs. id-. β. in other cases intensive or 20 iterative, as in í-grænn, *ever-green*, contracted from ið-grænn; í-nógr, qs.

ið-gnógr; í-prótt, q. v.; as also í-treka, q. v., etc. í-beiskr, adj. *a little hot to the taste*. í-bjúgr, adj. *a little crooked*. í-blár, adj. *a little blue*, Bs. ii. 182. í-blástr, m. *'in-breath, inspiration'*, Fas. iii. 237, Hom. 123, Bs. i. 231. í-boginn, part. = íbjúgr. í-brosliogr, adj. *ludicrous, to be smiled at*, Sturl. i. 23. í-búa, u, f. *a female inmate*, Lex. Pöet. í-búð, f. *in-dwelling*; til íbúðar, Stj. 487, 609. í-bygginn, adj. *brooding over, conceited*. í-byggjari, a, m. *an inmate, inhabitant*, Mar., Lil. 71. íðrótt, see íþrótt.

iðus-dagr, m. (Lat.), *the Ides of a month*, Fms. iii. 11. í-endr, adj. [önd], *'in breath, still breathing'*, Fms. xi. 141. í-fang, n. *an undertaking, grappling with*, Bs. i. 757, Mar. í-fellt, n. adj. of the wind, *filling the sails*, Sturl. iii. 59. í-ferð, f. *a 'faring into'*; íferð í fjöru, *gathering weeds*, Vm. 97, Jm. 20, 20 Pm. 38.

í-fjörvan, adj., acc. m. = iendan, *'in-life, living'*, Yt. 20. í-frá, see frá.

í-færa, u, f. *a kind of fisherman's book or boat-book*, Sks. 30, v. l. í-ganga, u, f. *an entering, undertaking*, Sturl. iii. 3, Grág. i. 485: *in-* 20 troitus, föstu-í = inngangr; ígangs-fasta, id., D. N.

í-gangr, m. *a wearing of clothes, a suit*; ígangs-klæði, *wearing apparel*, 20 Eg. 75, Orkn. 462, K. A. 166, Hkr. ii. 280.

í-gegn, prep. through; see gegn. í-gerð, f. *suppuration of a sore*.

í-gildi, n. = iðgildi, Sks. 262; hún er karlmanns í, *she is a match for* 20 a man, as strong as a man.

í-gjarn, adj. = iðgjarn. í-grár, adj. grayish.

í-gróðra, adj. *in blossom*; jörð var ekki ígróðra at várþingi, Bs. i. 172.

ÍGULL, m. [Gr. ἐχίνος; Lat. echinus; A. S. il; Germ. igel], *a sea-* 20 urchin, echinus esculentus, Eggert Itin. 612: also called ígul-ker, n. from 20 its ball-formed shape. ígul-köttir, m. *a bedgebog*, Art.: a kind of war 20 engine, Sks. 4:8.

ígul-tanni, a, m., poet. *a bear, = jügtanni*, q. v. í-hlutani, f. *meddling*. íhlutunar-mikill, -samr, adj. *meddlesome*, 20 Fms. ii. 69, Eg. 512, Boll. 346.

í-hræddr, adj. *a little timid*, Nj. 210. í-huga, að, *to consider*, Rd. 303, Fms. vi. 191, viii. 101, xi. 20: *to* 20 muse over, x. 259, Sks. 594: absol. *to mind*, Ld. 260.

í-hugan, f. *a minding, consideration*, Fms. viii. 358, Barl. 157. í-hugi, a, m. *a minding*, = íhugan, Fas. i. 69, Hom. (St.): *sympathy*, 20 O. H. L. 35; mjök var Hárekr þó raunar með íhuga sínum með Knúti, 20 51.

COMPDS: íhuga-fullr, adj. *full of care*, Mar.; hugsjúkr ok í, 20 Fms. x. 25, viii. 25. íhuga-verðr, adj. *worthy of consideration, doubt-* 20 ful, Valla L. 236.

í-hvolfr, adj. *a little convex*. í-hyggja, u, f. *consideration*. íhyggju-samr, adj. = íhugasamr, Lv. 91.

í-högg, n. *striking in*, Sturl. iii. 66.

ÍKORNI, a, m. *a squirrel*. This word is undoubtedly, as Grimm 20 suggests (s. v. eichhorn), not of Teut. origin, but a popular corruption 20 of the Gr. σκί-ουπος (= skale-tail), from which word all modern European 20 languages have borrowed the name of this animal; A. S. æcurn; early 20 Dutch eicoren; Dutch eekboren, eikboren, inkboren; O. H. G., mid. H. G., 20 and Germ. eichborne, eichborn; Dan. egeren; Swed. iekorn, ekorre; in the 20 Romance languages, old Fr. escuire; Fr. escureuil; Ital. schiriuolo; 20 whence Engl. squirrel. The word íkorni occurs in the heathen poem 20 Gm., but the word is outside the metre, spoiling the flow of the 20 verse, and was no doubt added afterwards; therefore, instead of 'Rata- 20 töskr heitir íkorni | er renna skal,' read 'Rata-töskr heitir | er renna 20 skal.' Perhaps the ancient Scand. name of the animal was töskr, 20 akin to Engl. tusk, A. S. tux, from its sharp teeth, and then Rati (= the 20 climber?) would in the verse be the pr. name, töskr the appellative

of that animal; and thus Rata-töskur would stand for Ratitöskur = Rati the squirrel; see also Edda, Ó. H. 85, Sks. 115, Gpl. 448.

í-kyndask, *d. dep. to be kindled, take fire*, Fms. x. 29.

í-lag, *n. a mortgage*, Bs. i. 876, H. E. i. 195, 220; tíu hundraða ílag, sem stáðinn í Möðruvöllum átti í jörd á Aslaksstöðum, Dipl. v. 9.

í-lát, *n. a vessel, cask into which a thing is put*, Bs. i. 461, Korm. 154; sekkir er ílát, Skálda 168; mæli eða annat ílát, Mar.

í-leiða, *d. to lead into, induce*, H. E. i. 490.

í-leiðing, *f. introduction*, H. E. i. 190, 490.

í-lenda, *d. to make ilend, to naturalise*, a law term, N. G. L. i. 170; reflex. *to settle in a country*, Fas. ii. 395, Þorst. Hv. 46.

í-lendr, *adj. naturalised, settled in a place*, Gpl. 89, Eg. 346, Fms. i. 257, vi. 254.

í-lengjast, *d. to make a longer stay, settle in a place*.

í-lit, *n. the looking to a mark; at hvárki verði at örkuml né ílit*, Grág. i. 347; ef hundr bitr svá at örkuml verði eptir eðr ílit, ii. 120; meta ílit ok lemd alla, N. G. L. i. 67.

í-likr, *adj. = iðlíkr; nokkut ílit þvi sem Gyðingar gerðu við Dróttinn vóru*, O. H. L. 37.

í-líttill, *adj. very little; pronounced in the south of Iceland*, elíttill.

ílla, *d. to harm one; íllir engi maðr farar hans*, N. G. L. i. 32.

ílla, *adv., compar. verr, super. verst* (see verr), *badly, ill; líka ílla, to like ill, dislike*, Hkr. ii. 138; þeir kváðu sér við Örn verst líka, Landn. 287; kurra ílla, *to grumble sorely*, Fms. vii. 151; heyrta sjá ílla, *to hear, see badly*, Fb. ii. 171; var hann ílla til frænda sinna, *he behaved ill to his kinsmen*, Nj. 38; ílla Kristinn, *an ill Christian*, Fms. vii. 151; ílla ært, *a bad year*, Nj. 10; það er ílla farið, *it is a great pity; ílla heill, in ill health*, Hm. 68; ílla ok úmannliga, Fb. i. 280.

íllendi ok **íllindi**, *n. pl. spite; til áleitni eðr íllenda*, Fb. iii. 248; en er Brandr varð varr við fimtan þeirra, það hann þá eigi fara með slík íllendi, Sturl. iii. 80; vera hér við íllindi (Ed. ill-lyndi) sona þinna, Fs. 34; at sjá þik í íllindum (*in troubles*) ok erfðis-munum, Fb. i. 280, 2. Medic. gangrene; þat sár greri ílla svá at blástr hljóp ok íllendi í, Þórd. (Ed. 1860) 96.

íll-liga, *adv. bideously; láta í*, Fms. vii. 102; grenja í., Grett. 101 A.

íll-ligr, *adj. grim, frowning; íllileg (bideous) gaulan*, Ó. H. 135; mikill vexti ok ekki íllileg, *ill-looking*, Fb. i. 254; uxi ógurliga stór ok i., 257, 261; svá íllilegr sem genginn sé út ór sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182; dökr ok íllilegr í ásjónu, Bs. i. 40; fann hann á fæti hans flekk íllilegan, fullan af eitri, Fms. x. 332.

ílling, *f. evil, calamity; nauð ok í*, Fms. x. 399, O. H. L. 61.

íllingr, *m. a bad man. íllinga-seta*, *u. f. a set of rogues*, Bs. i. 142.

ÍLLR, *adj., compar. verri (q. v.), superl. verstr; íllr is still often pronounced with a long vowel, esp. in the forms íllt, ílls, as also íllr and íllar, although it is usually in mod. books spelt with i; the long vowel is a remains of the contraction which in the Scand. languages has taken place in this word: [Ulf. ubils; A. S. yfel; Engl. ill, evil; Hel. ubil; O. H. G. ubil; Germ. übel; Dan. ild; Swed. ill-; in mod. Engl. ill is of Scand. origin, evil of Saxon origin] = -ill, evil, bad, in a bodily and moral sense: in sayings, íllt er at eiga þræl at einga-vin, Grett. 154; íllt er at eggja óbilgiarnan, or íllt er at eggja íllt skap = *πῶρ μαχαίρα μὴ σκαλέειν*; erat maðr svá íllt at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; fátt er svo fyrir óllu íllt, að ekki boði nokkuð gott, = *'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good; ílla gefask íll ráð*, Nj. 20; opt stendr íllt af kvenna tali, Gisl. 15; opt hlýtr íllt af íllum (or íllt má af íllum hljóta), Ísl. ii. 151; frest eru ílls beztr, Fms. v. 294. 2. *ill, bad*, of quality, capacity; íllr búþing, *a bad farmer*, Fms. i. 69; íllr hestr, *a bad horse*, Þiðr. 191; íllt skáld, *a poetaster*. 3. *evil, wicked; góða frá íllum*, Eluc. 37; íllr maðr, Hm. (íll-menni); íll ráð, *evil counsel*, 9; til góðs ok ílls, *for good or evil*, Grág. ii. 144; sjá við íllu, *beaware of evil*, Sdm. 39; íllt eitt, *all wickedness*, as a nickname, Fms. ix. 419 (423 sqq.). 4. *bad; íllum huga, an evil mind, spite*, Hbl. 21; ílls hugar, Hým. 9; íllt skap, *ill humour*; vera í illu skapi, *to be in an ill mood*; það er íllt í mér, *to be angry*; mæla íllt, *to use foul language*, Bjarn. 32; íllt orð, *evil words*, Skm. 2; varð honum íllt til liðs, Fms. i. 22; íll öld, *evil times*, vi. 96; íllt veðr, *ill weather*, v. 295; íllar úlöng, *evil, oppressive burdens*, vii. 75, v. l.; íll heilsa, *ill health*; íllt, *unwholesome*; er þat íllt máni, Eg. 604; medic., e-m er íllt (mér er íllt), *to be ill*; íllt er (*'tis a pity*) at eiga dáðlausu sonu, Ld. 236; honum þótti íllt (*he was sorry*) at heyrta læti þeirra, Fms. iv. 368; denoting *harm, hurt*, grunaði at mikil íllt mundi af þér hljótask, Ísl. ii. 151; verðr hann þeim stórhögg, ok fá þeir íllt af honum, Fms. xi. 135. 5. with gen. *ill, difficult*; íllr viðr-eignar, *ill to deal with*, Nj. 18, Eg. 147; íllir heimsóknar, Fms. vii. 299; flestir verða íllir afhvarfis, 315; with dat. *ill to one*, íllr e-m, (cp. Scot. 'ill to his friend, waur to his foe'), 655 A. 4. 6. *close, stinky, cp. göðr (II. β); íllr af aurum*, Jd. 35; íllir af mat, Hkr. i. 140; hinn matar-ílli, a nickname, Hkr. COMPS: íll-brigði, *n. pl. a bad trick*, Hkr. ii. 287, Grett. 111 A. íll-býli, *n. a wretched home: göra e-m í*, Ísl. ii. 141. íll-deildir, *f. pl. and íll-deilur, ill-dealings, hostilities, quarrels*, Ld. 158, Fms. vii. 144, Nj. 77, Vígl. 29. íll-dýri, *n. an ill beast, noxious animal*, Ísl. ii. 300.*

íll-felli, *n. mishap*, Barl. 115. **íll-fengr**, *adj. ill-natured*, Fms. ii. 14. Grett. 144. **íll-ferli**, *n. pl. ill doings, evil ways*, Bs. i. 279. **íll-fús** *adj. ill-willed*, Ld. 258. **íll-fygli**, *n. an ill bird, noxious bird*, 186. **íll-fýstr**, *part. bent on evil*, Nj. 72. **íll-gengr**, *adj. ring of a horse, opp. to góðgengr. íll-geta*, *u. f. 'ill-guess, imputative*. **íll-girnd** and **íll-girni**, *f. ill-will, ill-nature, wickedness*, Fms. vii. 3. Rð. 236, Grág. i. 131, Bs. i. 45. **íll-gjarn**, *adj. ill-willed, ill-natured*, Nj. 38, Hom. 19, Bs. i. 40; superl., Fms. ii. 46, x. 327. **íll-gjarnligr**, *adj. ill-natured, spiteful*, Hom. 19, 53, Sks. 445. **íll-gras** *n. 'evil-grass', tares*, Magn. 502, Sks. 549, Barl. 34, N. T., Vidal. ps. sim. **íll-grunaðr**, *part. suspected of evil*, Mar.; vera íllgrunaðr e-t, Bs. i. 264. **íll-gæfa**, *u. f. ill-luck*, Barl. 55. **íll-gæti**, *n. ill-fa* Barl. 55. **íll-görð**, *f. esp. in pl. ill doings*, Fms. vi. 291, Sks. 58 Stj. **íllgörða-flokk**, *m. a gang of rogues*, Fms. viii. 232. **íllgörða-maðr**, *m. an evil-doer, of thieves, robbers*, Eb. 300, Fms. i. 4 N. T., Vidal. **íllgörða-samr**, *adj. (-semi, f.), evil-doing*, Fms. 90. **íll-hreysingr**, *m. (see hreysi), a savage, miscreant*, Sturl. i. 1 iii. 26. **íll-hveli**, *n. an evil whale*, Fas. iii. 507. **íll-kvikend** *íll-kykvendi*, *n. an evil beast, e. g. a snake, toad, etc.*, 655 xii. 2. A. 284. **íll-kvittinn**, *adj. slanderous. íll-kvittinn*, *f. calumny*. **íll-kyndugr**, *adj. lewd*, Bs. i. 256. **íll-kyngi**, *f. lewdness*, Mag. 12. **íll-leikni**, *f. ill-treatment*, Fms. ii. 185, viii. 41. **íll-lifnaðr**, *m. evil life, lewdness*, Stj. 386. **ílllifnaðar-maðr**, *m. a man of an evil life*, Fb. i. 233. **íll-líf**, *n. a wicked life*, Barl. 138, Fms. v. 54. **íll-lífr**, *adj. wicked, pious*, 69. **íll-lyndi**, *n. an ill temp*. **íll-lyndr**, *adj. ill-tempered. íll-læti*, *n. pl. bideous grimaces*, Ko. **íll-mannliga**, *adv. wickedly, cruelly; ílla ok í*, Fms. v. 265; í grimmliga, Ld. 246, Mar. **íll-mannligr**, *adj. ill-looking, rogue-like*, *cruel, wicked*, Fas. ii. 84, Fms. iii. 116; neut., Mar.; compar., Fas. 534; superl., Nj. 78. **íll-máligr**, *adj. foul-mouthed, slanderous*, Finnb. 280, Háv. 38, Str. 15. **íll-menni**, *n. a knave (of thieves a robber), a wicked, cruel man*, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 60, Symb. 59, Nj.; **íll-mennska**, *u. f. wickedness, cruelty*, Háv. 44. **íll-mæla**, *t, w acc., in mod. usage with dat., to libel, slander, talk evil of*, Str. 15, H iii. 262; vera íllmælt af e-u, *to have evil reputation from*, Bs. i. 7. **íll-mæli**, *f. slander, calumny*, 623. 30. **íll-mæli**, *n. a libel*, 183, Lv. 53, Boll. 350, Dropl. 11, Krök. 7. **íll-orðr**, *adj. 'ill-words abusive*, Fms. iii. 143, Nj. 66. **íll-ráðigr**, *adj. giving wicked counsels*, Fms. x. 380. **íll-ráðr**, *adj. wicked*, Sturl. iii. 281; a nickname, l iii. **íll-ræða**, *u. f. bad language*, Sks. 25. **íll-ræði**, *n. evil doing*, *crime*, Fms. x. 399, Róm. 256. **íll-ræðis-maðr**, *m. an evil-doer*, *criminal*, Sturl. i. 137, Fms. iii. 155, Fs. 20. **íll-ræmdr**, *part. evil report*. **íll-sakar**, *f. pl. in the phrase, troða íllsakar við e-n, have a rough fight with one*, Nj. 219. **íll-skáti**, *a, m. the less of i evils; hvárt þykkir þér betr? ... þat þykki mér íllskáinn at þá þu* Band. 21 new Ed. **íll-skárri**, *compar., íll-skárstr*, *superl. the i of two evils; það er íllskárri, íllskást*. **íll-skeptr**, *part. 'ill-shap* i. e. *ill-natured*, Stj. 42; *vroth*, Th. 76. **íll-skelda**, *u. f. a poetas* Eg., Hkr.; a nickname given to a poet for having stolen the burden another poem, see Fms. iii. 65. **íll-spár**, *f. pl. evil prophecy, croings*, Glúm. 354, Fas. i. 372, Bret. 38. **íll-svipligr**, *adj. ill-foing*, Fb. i. 260. **íll-tíðindi**, *n. pl. evil tidings, bad news*, Sturl. 210. **íll-tyngdgr**, *f. pl. [tunga], 'evil tongues', slander*, Grág. i. 3. **íll-ugi**, *i. e. íllhugi*, a pr. name, cp. hugr (II). **íll-úð**, *f. ill-nah* Vkv. 19, 22. **íll-úðigr**, *adj. evil-boding*, Am. 13, Hkm. 15, Fas. i. 1. **íll-úðligr**, *adj. ill-looking, grim, baird*, 167. **íll-verk**, *n. an evil do* Háv. 38. **íll-viðri**, *n. bad weather*, Fms. i. 275, ix. 233, Fb. 1 Str. 88, Sks. 211. **íllviðris-klakkar**, *m. foul-weather clouds*, 234. **íllviðris-kráka**, *u. f. an evil crow*. **íll-vili**, *a, m. ill-w* Fms. i. 71, vii. 312, xi. 250, Orkn. 264. **íll-vilja**, *adj. = íllvilj* Fagtsk. ch. 272. **íllvilja-fullr**, *adj. ill-willed*, Bs. i. 45. **íll-vil maðr**, *m. an ill-wisher*, Sturl. iii. 227. **íll-viljaðr**, *part. ill-wil* Fms. ix. 335, Sks. 160, Barl. 38. **íll-virkri**, *n. a cruel, evil do* crime, Háv. 38; as a law term, *an outrage, done with an evil intent* defined in Grág. i. 130, 131; *robbery, ravage*, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 57. **virkri**, *a, m. an ill-doer, criminal (thief, robber)*, Grág. i. 130, Greg. Fas. i. 56 (Ed. íllvirktr), Fms. xi. 445, Al. 108. **íll-vitri**, *a, m. e* *boder*, a nickname, Bjarn.; name of certain crags, among which sounds heard when a storm is coming. **íll-vært**, *n. adj. wbat is not to be sto* þá kom regn svá mikil, at í var úti, *a pelting rain, so that one could ba* stay out-of-doors, Bs. i. 172. **íll-yrða**, *t, to abuse, speak evil to*, l ii. 229, Finnb. 228, Stj. 529. **íll-yrði**, *n. pl. foul language*, l Nj. 64, Boll. 360, Karl. 509. **íll-yrmi**, *n. [ormr], vermin*, Fms 380. **íllyrmis-legr**, *adj. (-lega, adv.), like vermin. íll-ýðg* = íllúð, Hom. (St.) **íll-þolandi**, *part. intolerable. íll-þræði* *a wretched thrall*, Am. 59. **íll-þýði**, *[þjóð], a rabble, gang* *thieves and robbers*, Fms. vii. 8, 16, Bs. i. 142, Hkr. iii. 208, Fb. ii. 3. **íllþýðis-fólk**, *n. = íllþýði*, Hkr. i. 36, Fms. vi. 162, ix. 384, v. l. **þýðis-maðr**, *m. a thief and robber*, Fms. viii. 73, v. l. **íllska**, *u. f. ill will, wickedness, cruelty*, Fms. x. 304, xi. 445; Ft 388, Nj. 82, Js. 27, Hom. 4, 151, Stj. 314, Sks. 606, N. T., Pass., Vi

as also *fury, rage*, það er illska í honum: illsku-fullr, *full of*
 Fms. ii. 137; illsku-limr, *a limb of wickedness*; illsku-kraptr,
 þrótt, 188, 6; 6 B. 1, Hom. 27; illsku-verk, *a wicked work*, 14;
 þett, *an evil wight*, Str. 43; illsku-maðr, *a wicked, cruel man*,
 illsku-þrá, *doggedness*, Stj. 268: *mischievous, evil*, Fms. i. 184: as
 mod. usage, illsku-veðr, *a fiery gale*.
 isk, að, dep. *to wax wroth and furious*, Fas. iii. 657.
 gun, f. *longing after*.
 In. [no doubt akin to *eim* in einyrja, Engl. *embers*], *dust, ashes*,
 hann heinsar þat skjótt af, þóat nokkut ím hafi á oss dregit
 þeyti annarlegs siðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; hann brennir af oss synda
 teg. 19, 46; nú tók ím af honum, at hann var sannr propheta,
 392.
 u, f. = ím; elds íma, *embers*, Harms. 39: pöut. *a she-wolf*, from
 eer-like colour (?), Edda (Gl.): *a giantess*, id.
 f. name of an ogress, Edda, Hkv. I. 39.
 erðr, f. name of a giantess.
 m. (ímarr, ímr, m.), *a giant*, Edda (Gl.), Vþm. 5: a pr. name,
 istr or ímu-gustr, m. '*giants'-gush*.' *disgust*, in the metaph.
 hafa ímigust á e-u, *to feel dislike, abhorrence for a thing*.
 itr, adj. *dusky, gray-coloured*, of a wolf, Lex. Poët.
 f., pöut. *a fight, battle*, Lex. Poët., Ól. 33, Hkv. I. 49. COMPS:
 orðr, n. *a shield*, Vellekla. Ímun-dís, f. *a war-goddess*,
 ímun-laukr, m. *a sword*, Eyvind.
 ud, f. *the very image*.
 nda, að, *to imagine*; eg ímynda mér, *I fancy*.
 ndan, f. *imagination, fancy*.
 zla, u, f. *participation in*; ineyzla í jörðu, Gpl. 367.
 m. pl. *Irishmen*; Írland, n. *Ireland*; Íra-konungur, m. *the king*
 írskr; Írskr, adj. *Irish*; Íraska, u, f. *the Irish tongue*, Ld. 72,
 Bs. i. 227, the Sagas passim. II. Írland it mikla,
 Írland, was the name of Southern America, just as Eastern
 was called Great Sweden.
 ad, dep. *to be rumoured abroad*; mætti ok þá þat írask, at (*then*
that people would say, that) þær eignir fylgði henni þá heiman,
 átti í Noregi, O. H. L. 30.
 r, adj. *reddish, a little red*, Mar.
 a, m. *gossip, rumour, tattle*; höfum vér heyrtr nokkurn íra á, hvárt
 konungs-son eðr eigi, Fms. ix. 278, v. l., a *ἄρ. λεγ.*, hence prob.
 í. íra-fár, *hurly-burly*; í mesta írafári.
), to '*ice*', *freeze*; þá isaði þegar sem áðr, Fms. ix. 400; isaðr,
 izen, 386, Rd. 277.
 u. n. *iron*; see járn.
 bot, n. *broken ice*, Fas. ii. 501.
 in, f. *the edge of an ice-field*, Fms. i. 211, Grág. ii. 386, Jb. 330.
 u, f. *a sitting in judgment*; íseta í dómi, Grág. i. 78: *occupation*,
 wíl, rán ok íseta, Jb. 159, N. G. L. i. 53. Ísetu-arfr, m. *in-*
heritance by right of occupancy, N. G. L. i. 207.
 ll, adj. dub., Bárd. 34 new Ed.
 dr, part. [hela], *covered with rime*, Sks. 229.
 g, n. *ice breaking*, Hkr. iii. 140, Vígl. 26.
 f. *sleet*, Stj. 14.
 f. *attention*, Konr.
 orðr, adj. *worth looking after*, Ld. 66, Nj. 155, Karl. 547: mod.,
 esjárvert, '*is rather dangerous*.
 fjá, f. *a looking into*, Frb. 147.
 dr, adj. *ice-cold*, Al. 51, Sks. 153.
 a, ð, *to bargain, stipulate*, Dipl. i. 5.
 an, f. *a putting in or upon a place*, Vm. 87.
 gilegr, adj. *dark-looking, suspicious*.
 d, f. = ítak, q. v.; svá margar ískýldir á kirkjan í Odda, Vm. 27;
 ð með öllum ískýldum, Dipl. v. 26.
 gir, m. pl. *ice-legs*, shin bones of sheep used for skates, Fms. vii.
 l, n. pl. *layers of ice*, Fs. 26, Eb. 186, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 368, Ld.
 tt, f. [smjúga], *a cloak with a hole for the head to pass through*,
 new Ed.
 ml, f. *ground ice, broken ice*; sem á ísmöl sæi, Fms. vii. 18, xi.
 r allt at sjá sem á eina ísmöl sæi er vápnin glóðuðu, vi. 412.
 ra, m. [for. word], *hysop*, Bær.
 p, f., pl. íspenjar, a kind of *sausage filled with lard and suet*.
 pi, a, m., and ís-tek, n. an *ice-drift*, *ice-floe*, Fms. ix. 350.
 u. [A. S. ís; Engl. *ice*; O. H. G. is; Germ. *eis*; Swed. and Dan.
 ís; ís is ice on sea and water, svell on a plain or meadow; klaki =
 round, etc.; distinction is made between hafiss, *drift ice* or
 are, and lagnaðar-íss, '*lay-ice*,' *common ice*; in plur. ísar, of large
 ets of ice; en er ísa lagði á vötn, Fms. vii. 54; ísa leysir, *the*
 ís, 55; íss var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág, Eb. 236; á ísinum (mod.
 Nj. 143: for sliding, á ísi skriða, Hm. 82; see also ísleggr.

Severe winters are marked in the Annals by the extent of frozen water;
 A. D. 1047 (a sheet of ice between Norway and Denmark), 1306 (ice from
 Rosstock to the Sound), 1126, 1197; Polar ice in Iceland in 1145, 1233
 (hafissar allt sumar), 1261 (hafiss umhverfis Ísland), 1275 (kringildi þá
 hafiss nær um allt Ísland), 1306 (hafiss fyrir norðan land nær allt sumar),
 1319 (ísa-vár, hafissar lágu umhverfis Ísland fram um mitt sumar), 1348
 (sjóar svá miklir ok íslög at fraus sjónum umbergis landit, svá at riða
 mátti umbergis landit af hverju annesi um alla fjörðu), 1375 (hafissar
 framan til Bartholomeus-messu), cp. also Vd. ch. 15, Eb. ch. 57, 61:
 for later times by the currents driving the ice around Iceland. see
 Eggert Itin. ch. 645, 853:—the name of the Rune I, Skálda 176.
 COMPS: ísa-fjöldi, a, m., ísa-för, f., ísa-gangr, m. *drifts of ice*, Sks.
 192, Grett. 133, Bs. i. 338 (of a river). ísa-lauss, adj. *ice-free*,
 Landn. 26, v. l. ísa-lög, n. pl. *layers, strata of ice*, Fs. ísa-válf,
 n. *being tossed about in ice*, Sks. 174. ísa-vár, n. *an icy spring, cold*
spring, Am. 1319. ísa-vök, f. *an open hole in ice*, Sks. 174: in local
 names, Ís-eyri, in Denmark; Ísa-fjörðr, m. in Denmark and Iceland;
 Ís-firðingr, m., Ís-firzkr, adj. *from Icefjord*; Ís-land, n. *Iceland*, for
 the origin of the name see Landn. 300,—hann sá norðr yfir fjöllin fjörð
 fullan af hafissum, því kölluðu þeir landit Ísland. Ís-landingr, m. *an*
Icelandic, Landn. etc. passim. Íslandinga-bók, f. *the Icelanders'*
Book, the historical work of Ari, lb. (pref.), Ó. T. (1853) 33. Ís-
 landinga-saga, u, f. the old name of the Sturlunga Saga, as opp. to
 Konunga Sögur or Histories of the Kings, Sturl. i. 107, Bs. i. 589, 591:
 in mod. usage Íslandinga Sögur means *the Lives of Icelanders*, recorded in
 the Index D. ii. Íslandinga-skrá, f. *the Icelandic scroll*, prob. =
 the Landnáma, Fb. i. 526. Íslandinga-þátr, m. *a section or chapter*
treating of Iceland, Fms. x. 294. Íslenzkr, adj. *Icelandic*, passim.
 Íslenzka or Íslenzk tunga, u, f. *the Icelandic tongue*.
 í-stað, n., usually in pl. ístöð, *a stirrup*, Sks. 372, freq. in mod. usage,
 but steigriþ (q. v.) is older, being of rope, whereas the ístöð are of
 metal.
 ístaða, u, f., in ístöðu-lauss, Fas. iii. 548; ístöðu-lítill, adj. *who*
stands but little, delicate, sensitive, esp. of children who cry readily at
 harsh words; hann er svo ístöðulítill.
 í-stangan, f. *instigation, pricking*, Karl. 197, Mar.
 í-stig, n. = ístað, Flóv. 24, Str. 39, Thom. 208.
 ístr, n. = ístra, Þiðr. 341 (v. l.), Hb. (1865) 22.
 ÍSTRA, u, f. *the fat of the paunch*, of persons, Stj. 383, Þorf. Karl.
 432, Þiðr. 341. ístru-magi, a, m. *paunch-belly*, a nickname, Fms.
 ísungur, m. *an ice-bear* (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 270.
 í-tak, n. a law term, *a partial right of property in another's estate*, esp.
 of glebes (Kirkju-ítök), Grág. ii. 207, D. l. i. 522, passim. ítaka-
 lauss, adj. *without ítök*, i. e. *full possession*, Vm. 108, D. l. i. 507.
 ítala, u, f. *a proportionate share in a right or in an estate*, Grág. ii.
 254: = ítak, Vm. 164, Dipl. ii. 10, Fms. vi. 103, v. l. ítölu-lauss,
 adj. = ítakalauss; ítölulauss eign, *unshared, full possession*, Am. 99,
 Dipl. ii. 3.
 Ítalia, u, f. *Italy*, passim: Ítalia-land, n. *id.*, Ver. 37, Bret. 108:
 Ítalskr, adj. *Italian*.
 Ítar-legr, adj. *fine, glorious*; dýrleg ok ítarleg kirkja, Symb. 10; þat
 hús er bært hefir verit ok ítarlegast, Ver. 27; ítarleg fæðsla, *lordly*
fare, Greg. 22, 97; þessum enim ítarlega Guðs vin, Clem. 48; allt var
 ítarlegt um órar ferðir, Am. 91; í. at áliti, Lex. Poët.; í. hilmir, *a lordly*
king, Merl. 2. 34.
 Ítar-liga, adv. *exquisitely*; í. búinn, *fine dressed*, Fms. xi. 85; her-
 bergi í. búin, *well furnished*, iv. 194; klæðask í., *to dress fine*, Hom. 98;
 búa í. um e-t, Ver. 56.
 ÍTR, adj., the r is radical, [this word is hardly to be found in any other
 Teut. language]:—*glorious, excellent*, mostly in poets; ítr áliti, *beautiful*
to behold, Sks. i. 7; ítr konungr, ítr yngvi, *a great king*, 10, Fms. vi. 87
 (in a verse); inn ítri öðlingr, Skv. i. 23; ítrum Ólafi, ítr Haraldr, epithet
 of kings, Lex. Poët.; ítran ættbæti Einaris, Arnór; í trú liði, in *the*
valiant host, Ó. H. (in a verse); of things, ítr rönd, *a fine shield*, Edda (Ht.);
 ítran sal fjalla, of the sky, Edda (in a verse); til trar elli, *to a glorious,*
golden age, Edda (Ht.); ítr lausn, *glorious redemption*, Líkn. 39. In
 COMPS, only in poets, = *glorious*: ítr-borinn, part. *high-born*, Am.,
 Hkv. ítr-ból, n. *the glorious abode*, Rekst. 33. ítr-geðr,
 adj. *gentle*, Geisli. ítr-hugaðr, adj. *high-minded*, Geisli 10. ítr-
 laukr, m. *garlic*, Hkv. i. 7 (ímun-laukr?). ítr-maðr, m., ítr-menni,
 n. *a noble man*, Lex. Poët. ítr-mannligr, adj. *of stout, noble bearing*,
 Hkr. iii. 160. ítr-skapaðr, part. *beautifully shaped*, Hkv. 2. 36.
 ítr-tunga, u, f. epithet of a sword, Landn. (in a verse). ítr-vaðinn,
 part. *of beautiful stature*, epithet of a lady, Kormak. ítr-þveginn,
 part. *clean-washed, bright, clean*, epithet of a lady's arms, Ls. 17.
 Ítreka, að, (qs. íð-vreka = *to wreak again*?); this word seems not to
 occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage:—*to iterate, repeat*.
 Ítrekan, f. *repetition*.
 Ívaldi, a, m. a mythical name of a dwarf, Edda.
 í-vasan, f. *bustle, fuss*; varaldar í., *worldly affairs*, H. E. i. 255.
 ívð-gjarn, adj. [Hel. inuid = *fraud*], *wicked, evil*, a *ἄρ. λεγ.*, Vkv. 26.

íviði, n. a dub. word, Vsp. 2, prob. *an ogress* = íviðja, which is the reading of the Hb. l. c.; see Sæm. (Möbius), p. 265.

í-*viðja*, u, f. *an ogress*, prob. from *invid*, and not from í and viðr, Hdl. 44, Edda (Gl.); see the preceding word.

í-*vist*, f. *an abode, in-dwelling*, N. G. L. i. 47. II. a local name, *Uist*, one of the Hebrides, Fms.

ÍÞRÓTT, f., also spelt ídrótt, prob. from íð- and þrótt or þróttir, *power*, qs. íð-þrótt; the long vowel seems due to absorption, analogous to Sviþjóð = Svið-þjóð; the rhyme, íþróttir . . . níu, Orkn. l. c., shews that the vowel was sounded long: [Dan. *idraet*: Swed. *idrott*; but not in Saxon nor Germ.]:—*accomplishment, art, skill*, in olden times esp. of athletic exercises, but also of literary skill; king Harold (in the verse in Mork. 15, ídróttir kann ek átta) counts eight ídróttir,—poetry, riding, swimming, sliding in snow-shoes, shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; earl Rogvald (in the verse in Orkn. ch. 61) counts nine,—chess playing, Runes, 'book,' smíð, sliding on 'skíð,' shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; cp. also the tale in Edda of Thor and Útgarda-Loki, where running a race, eating fast, drinking, lifting the cat, and wrestling are among íþróttir. In mod. usage the word is applied especially to the fine arts (painting, sculpture); kann ek þá íþrótt, at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31; vel búinn at íþróttum, Nj. 61; vel at sér görr um íþróttir, Eg. 111; hann lét Gunnar reyna ymsar íþróttir við menn sína, ok vóru þeir engir er né eina íþrótt hefði til jafns við hann, Nj. 46, Edda 31; níu sýnir Sigmundur íþrótt sína, Fær. 76; imma íþrótt, Edda 31; góð íþrótt, id.; með ágættri ídrótt, of music, Bs. i. 155; ídrótt sú er Grammatica heitir, 163; ídrótt þá er grammatica heitir, Clem. 33; af ídrótt þeirri er dialectica heitir, Al. 3. COMPS: íþróttalauss, adj. *unskilled*, Sks. 25; úfróðir menn ok íþróttalausir, Clem. 33. íþróttlauss, m. a *man skilled in exercises*, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 199, Finnb. 336; í. ok vitr, Bret. 8; hann gördisk enn mesti ídróttamaðr (*master*) í þess-konar námi (viz. in grammar), Bs. i. 163.

Íþrótt-ligr, adj. *skilful*; í. fimleiki, a *dexterous feat*, Fms. vi. 225; torvelt er at týna ill ágæti íþróttligrar lækningsar hans, Bs. i. 646.

J

J is really the tenth letter of the alphabet, but since it is usually regarded as another form of I, K is commonly reckoned as the tenth letter.

jaðar-flár, adj. *loose in the edge, of stuff*, Grág. i. 498.

JADARR, m., dat. jaðri, pl. jaðrar; a form jöðurr (as vaðall and vöðull) occurs in Vsp. 5: [A. S. and Hel. *edor* = *septum*; provinc. Bavarian *ettor*, Schmeller]:—*the edge, selvage, of cloth*, Grág. i. 498, Nj. 176, v. l.; of a tent, Stj. 307, Str. 40; of a sail, Mag.: of the limb of the moon, Rb. 34; *the edge-beam or rail of a paling*, sá garðr er gildir, er öln er á meðal staura hvers, en hjástaur enn þriði, ok jaðarr er yfir, N. G. L. i. 246; poet., himin-jöður, *the 'sky-border'*, horizon. Vsp.; ský-jaðarr, 'cloud-border,' the heaven, Geisl 2; sólar-jaðarr, id.: *the edge of the hand* (handar-jaðarr), Edda 110: *the border along the shore*, með Blálandis jaðri, Lex. Poët.; fróns jaðarr, id.; Eylands jaðarr = *ora maritima*, Merl. 2. 5: whence a local name of the Norse district, Jaðarr, m. *Jæderen*; also Jaðar-byggð, f., and Jaðar-byggjar, m. pl. *the men of the county* J., Fb., Fms. passim.

II. metaph. [A. S. *eodor*, Beow.], *the foremost, best*, with gen.; Ása jaðarr, *the best of all the Ases*, Ls. 35; fólks jaðarr, *the best of men*, Hkv. 2. 40; goðs jaðarr, *the highest god* = Odin, Stor. 22; hers jaðarr, Fm. 36, Merl.

jaðar-skegg, n. *whiskers*, Sks. 288, (recorded as a German fashion.) jaðra, ad, *to brim, border*; jaðradr, part. *bordered*, Gpl. 308. jaðrakan, n. a kind of Icel. bird, *numenius*: mod. jaðreka, Edda (Gl.).

JAFN, adj., also spelt jamm, f. jöfn, neut. jafnt, often spelt as well as pronounced jant; compar. jafnari, superl. jafnastr: [Ulf. *ibns*, Luke vi. 17; A. S. *efen*; Engl. and Dutch *even*; old Fr. *ivini*; O. H. G. *eban*; mod. Germ. *eben*; Dan. *jevn*; Swed. *jenn*; akin to Lat. *aequus* by interchange of palatal and labial, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *eben*]:—*even, equal*, but, like Lat. *aequus*, mostly in a metaph. sense, for slétt (q. v.) answers to Lat. *planus*; often followed by a dat., jafn e-u, *equal to a thing*, in comparison:

I. *equal, equal to*; jöfn eyri (dat.) gulls, K. þ. K. 72; jafn Guði, *equal to God*; jafn mér, passim. 2. *equal, the same*; enda er jöfn helgi hans meðan hann ferr svá með sér, Grág. i. 93; ella er jöfn sök við hann fram á leið, 322; at ek verða jafn drengir í hvert sinn, Sd. 188; þínar verða flestar jafnastr, *thy acts are mostly the same*, i. e. all bad, Fms. viii. 409. 3. *fixed, unchanged*; með jafnri leigu, jöfnum kaupum, jöfnum skildaga, Rétt. 2. 7, Stat. 264, Fb. ii. 137; hann var ellefu vetra eðr tíu, ok sterkar at jöfnum aldri, and strong for his age, Eg. 188, 592; eiga þeir jöfnum höndum (see hönd) allt þat er þeir taka, Grág. ii. 66.

4. *even, even-tempered*; jafn ok úmislyndr, Mar.: of numbers, jöfn tala, *even in tale, equal, opp. to odda-tala*, Alg. 356. II. neut. jafnt or jant, almost adverbially, *equally, just*;

jafnt utan sem innan, Grág. i. 392: *as, just as, ok háfa eitt atferli það jant, both together, both alike*, Fms. xi. 137; jafnt er sem þér sýnisk (*as it appears, indeed*), af er fótrinn, Nj. 97; jafnt þrælur sem frjálsinn, Fms. i. 113; jant sem, *just as, equally as*; jafnt sem í fjórðung dómi, jant skal eiga féránsdóm eftir fjórbaugs-mann sem eftir skóga mann, Grág. i. 87; skal hann líta virða fé þat jant sem úmaga-ey 189; menu skulu svá sakir hluta, jant sem á alþingi, 122; jant he komit er þú spáðir, *it has happened just as thou didst foretel*, Njörst. ellipt., ok skal hann þá jant (sem þeir) allri bót upp halda, Grág. 182. 2. temp. *at the same time, just*; ek skír þik, ok nefna þar í nafni Föður, ok drepa barninu í vatn um sinn jafnt fram fyrir sik, *at dip the bairn each time into the water*, K. þ. K. 10: *just, precisely, the very moment*, þat var jant Jóna-aptan sjálfan er þeir börðusk, Fm. xi. 15; jant í því hann stakaði, 133. 3. adverb., at jöfnu, *equal in equal shares*, Fms. xi. 131. 4. til jafns, *vóru þeir engir at eina íþrótt hefði til jafns við hann*, Nj. 46; halda til jafns við e-n, I. 40; komask til jafns við e-n, Fb. i. 261.

B. COMPS: I. *such a, so . . . a*; Karval jafn-frægum dreng, *fine a fellow as K.*, Karl. 103; er þat skömmu jafn-mörgum mönnum, *is sbame for so many men*, Gisl. 51: with the particle sem, jafn-ungur s hann var, *young as he was*, i. e. *so young as he was for his age*, Vsp. 5; vel hafir þér mínu máli komit, jafn-úvænt sem var, Þiðr. 136; kv þat ekki hæfa á jafn-mikilli hátíð sem (*in such a feast as*) í hönd fe Fb. i. 376; at eigi skyldi Hugon keisari yfir þá stíga jafn-reið s hann varð þeim, Karl. 478; undraðisk hön hversu fríðr ok sagr ha var jafn-gamall maðr (*for his age*), Stj. 225; mikill maðr ertú þó þó jafn-gamall, Ó. H. 176; Þórir Oddsson var sterkast jafn-gamall, Gu. 4.

II. mod. phrases such as, það er jafngott fyrir hann, *it se bim right*; hann er jafngóðr fyrir því, *it won't hurt bim*; or honum það jafn-gott, *it will do bim good, serve bim right*; vera jafn-ær þe equally near, i. e. none the better; hann fó jafnunar, *it was all of use*.

III. in countless COMPS (esp. adjectives) with almost: participle or adverb, rarely with verbs and nouns, and denoting *equal, the same*; as seen from the context often followed by a dat., e. g. j. gamall e-m, *of the same age as another person*:—of these comps some can be noticed: jafn-aldri, a, m. *one of the same age*, Fm. 13, vii. 199, Bs. i. 179, Eg. 25, 84. jafn-audigr, adj. *equally well* Band. 2: *equally happy*, hann setr hund sinn jafnaudigan okkr undir B. Bjarn. 27. jafn-audsær, adj. *as perspicuous*, Eluc. 41. jafn-sveldr, adj. *as easy*, Ld. 78. jafn-ágætr, adj. *as good, as noble*, Nj. 1 jafn-ákafr, adj. *as impetuous*, Fms. xi. 137. jafn-beinn, adj. *straight*, Sturl. i. 196. jafn-berr, adj. *equally bare*, Fas. i. 67. ja bitinn, part. *evenly bitten or grazed*, of a field, Gpl. 407. jafn-bitr, ja beitr, adj. *as sharp, keen*. jafn-bjarttr, adj. *as bright*, Nj. 208; n. Sks. 69. jafn-bjóða, baud; j. e-m, *to be a match for one*, Finnb. 260: *equal to, contest on equal terms with one*, Fms. ii. 27, vii. 22; gripi betri þeim peningum jafnbjóði, 655 xxx. 10. jafn-blíðr, adj. *equally n. Fær. 154. jafn-borinn, part. of equal birth*, Ld. 332, Fms. x. 79 (v. Gpl. 133; j. til e-s, *having equal birthright to*, Fms. vii. 8, x. 407. j. bratttr, adj. *as steep*. jafn-brátt, n. adj. *as soon, at the same mon Hom. 114. jafn-breidr, adj. equally broad*, Edda 28, Gpl. 355. j. búinn, part. *equally 'boun' or armed*, Fms. ii. 165; *ready, prepared* jafn-deilr, part. *equally shared*, Hom. 148. jafn-digr, adj. *as S. Sturl. iii. 63. jafn-djúpr, adj. as deep*. jafn-djúpvitr, adj. *deep-scheming*, Orkn. 214, Hkr. iii. 95. jafn-drengilegr, adj. *gallant*, Isl. ii. 446. jafn-drjúgdeilr, part. *going as far*, of st Sturl. i. 166. jafn-drjúgr, adj. *keeping as long*, Sturl. i. 216, Rb. jafn-dýrligr, adj. *equally splendid*, Bs. i. 454. jafn-dýrr, ad costly, glorious, of the same price, K. þ. K. 28, Nj. 56, Grett. 10 N. G. L. i. 150, 348. jafn-dægri, n. (mod. jafndægri), *the equ both dæg (q. v.) being equally long*, Edda 103, Rb. 454, 456, 472 passim: *equal length*, of day and night, Fb. i. 539; see eykt. jafn-ds n. *equal judgment, justice*, Fms. vi. 431, Fr. 413. jafn-dæmr, just, giving equal judgment, Rb. 364. jafn-einfaldr, adj. *as simple, guileless*, Hom. 50. jafn-fagr, adj. *as fair*, Nj. 112. j. fallgr, adj. *as handsome*. jafn-fastr, adj. *equally firm*, G. i. 7. K. þ. K. 166: *as adv.*, Fms. x. 270, Finnb. 338. jafn-fair as few. jafn-feigr, adj. *as fey*. jafn-feitr, adj. *as fat*. j. femlega, adv. (*-ligr*, adj.), *as alert*, Fms. ii. 273. jafn-fimr as alert, Fær. 272, Hkr. i. 291, v. l. jafn-fjær, adv. *as far*. j. fjölmennr, adj. *with as many men*, Nj. 222. jafn-flatt, n. fara j., *to fare so ill*, Fms. vi. 379; see flatr. jafn-fjótr, adj. *as jafn-fram, adv. equally forward, side by side*: with dat., jafnframt Rúts, Nj. 8: locally, of places, *over against*, (= gegnt and gagn-vart, with dat., er hann kom jafnfram Borgund, Hkr. ii. 309; j. Eidsvelli, v. Fms. ix. 408; j. gagnetaki konungs sonar, j. bóðanum, vii. 170, ix. 357) as adv., standa jafnfram, *to stand evenly, in a straight line*; standa í fyrir konungs börðinu, i. 16, Eg. 581, Nj. 140, Rb. 466, Sturl. iii. temp. *at the same moment*, of two things *happening together*, Fms. v. þeir ridu til þings jafnfram Skeggja, Þórðr. 18 new Ed.; hann ferr jafnfram í frásögn æfi Guðs-sonar, *follows parallel in the story*, 62;

share, taka arf j., Gpl. 248: *at the same time, also*, hugsa þat j., *at the same time consider*, Stj. 156; jafnfram sem, jafnframi ok, *as soon as*, 158, Pr. 413. jafn-framarla, -framar, -liga, *adv. as far as*, just as well, Ld. 254, Bs. i. 778. jafn-frammi, *adv. as far as*, Sks. 364, Sturl. i. 32: temp., Fms. iii. 218. jafn-framt, *adv. as far as*, Háv. 42: temp., Sturl. i. 1: *along with*, with dat., *Pass. equally, in the same degree*, Ld. 62. jafn-fríðr, *adj. as fair*, 8: *as valuable*, K. þ. K. 172. jafn-frjáls, *adj. equally free*, 8. jafn-frjálsliga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), as freely, as liberally*, Hkr. jafn-fróðr, *adj. as wise, as knowing*, Sks. 544. jafn-frægrr, *adj. as famous*, Fas. i. 277. jafn-frækna, *adj. equally gallant*, Edda. jafn-frátt, *adv. as full*, Grág. i. 20, 68, Gpl. 477. jafn-fúinn, *adj. equally*, jafn-fúss, *adj. equally willing*, Sturl. i. 190. jafn-færr, *adv. as*, Nj. 97. jafn-fætis, *adv. on equal footing*; standa j. c-m, 134, Hkr. ii. 153. jafn-gamall, *adj. of the same age*, Ld. i. 60, xi. 96. jafn-geði, *n. evenness of temper*, Sks. 435. jafn-gínn, *part. equally given to*, Fas. i. 268. jafn-gegnat, *adv. as*, Sks. 63, Fms. ix. 463; *see gegnat*. jafn-girnd, *f. and n. i. fairness, equity*, Sks. 273, 639, Hom. 17. jafn-gjarn, *adv. as*, Hom. 19: *as equitable*, Sks. 355, Hom. 135, Karl. 495. jafn-gjarna (-gjarnliga), *adv. as willingly, as readily*, Fms. iii. 45 (v. l.). jafn-gláðr, *adj. as glad, as cheerful*, Eb. 88: *neut., mér jafn-glátt sem átr*, Fas. i. 106. jafn-glöggtr, *n. adj. as clearly*, 2. jafn-góðr, *adj. equally good, as good*, Nj. 18, Eg. 54, Gpl. 3. L. i. 347, Dipl. v. 16: *unhurt, none the worse*, *see* (H) above. jafn-gviljaðr, *adj. with equally good will*, Stj. 629. jafn-grannr, *adv. as*, Nj. 11. jafn-grimmliga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), as fiercely*, Th. jafn-grunnr, *adv. as shallow*, 1. jafn-grunnr, *adv. as meek*, Rb. 397. jafn-göfgr, *adj. as good, as famous*, 11, Bs. i. 133. jafn-görla, *adv. as clearly*, Grág. i. 299, 71, Fas. i. 271. jafn-hafðr, *part. equally used*, N. G. L. i. jafn-hagliga, *adv. as skillfully*, Krók. 53. jafn-hagr, *adv. as*, Nj. 147. jafn-harðr, *adj. as hard, as severe*, 9. *neut. jafn-hart, as fast*, Fas. iii. 488: jafn-harðan, *adv. as*, jafn-harðsnúinn, *part. as hard-twisted, as tight*, Nj. 79. jafn-hátt, *adv. as high, as tall, as loud*, Rb. 112, 474, Fas. ii. 79: of metre, 3), Fms. vi. 386, Skálda 182, 190: *neut.*, Stj. 79. jafn-hátt, *adv. as well-mannered*, Ld. 174. jafn-heilagr, *adj. as*, 1. 425, v. l. jafn-heimoll, *adj. equally open to use*, Eg. 47, Ld. 214, 353: *equally bound*, 57. jafn-heimskr, *adj. equally*, Fas. ii. 156, Sd. 178. jafn-heitr, *adj. as hot*, Sks. 540. jafn-heill, *adj. as well fitted*, Sturl. i. 106. jafn-hlær, *adj. equally snug*, 4. jafn-hollr, *adj. equally sincere*, Orkn. 166. jafn-hög-adv. (-ligr, adj.), *as meekly*, Krók. 36. jafn-höfgværr, *adv. as*, Nj. 11. jafn-hraustr, *adj. as valiant*, Fms. ii. 356, Krók. 51. jafn-hræddr, *adj. as distressed*, Hkr. iii. 269. jafn-hugaðr, *adv. as*, 1. 22, Sks. 24: *of one mind*, 300: *as daring*. jafn-hvassr, *adv. as*, 1. 306: *blowing as hard*. jafn-hvatr, *adj. as bold*, 1. 112, v. l. jafn-hvitr, *adj. equally white*. jafn-hvít, *adj. (-liga, adv.), as ridiculous*, Fas. iii. 91. jafn-hvægr, *adv. as*, 1. 106, Fær. 69, Grág. i. 264, ii. 1. jafn-hvætr, *adv. as dangerous*, Sks. 540. jafn-höfgr, *adv. as*, Rb. 102, Edda 38. jafn-illa, *adv. as badly*, Fms. viii. 140. jafn-illigr, *adj. (-liga, adv.), as ill-looking*, Fas. jafn-illr, *adj. equally bad*, Grág. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 513. jafn-illr, *adj. as cold*, Sks. 215. jafn-keppi, *n. an equal bargain*, Fas. jafn-kominn, *part. on even terms*, Sks. 455: *neut. an even match*, 1. 59; *hann kváð jafn-keppi þeim fyrir aldris sakir*, Fms. iii. 76; jafnkominn til erðar, 1. 304; jafnkominn til fyrir ættar sakir, Fms. i. jafn-kostgrænn, *adj. well-wood enough*, of wedlock, Stj. 204. jafn-kostgæfna, *adv. as*, 1. 681. jafn-krappr, *adj. as straight*, nar-krappan stad, *in such a strait*, Ld. 168. jafn-kringr, *adv. as*, 381. jafn-kristinn, *adj. a fellow Christian*, 1. 44. jafn-kunnigr, *adj. as well known*, Grett. 162 A: *well-known*, jafn-kunngr, *adj. as well known*, Hom. 90. jafn-kurt, *adv. as courteous*, Sturl. i. 165. jafn-kyrr, *adj. as quiet*, 1. 561. jafn-krærr, *adj. as dear, as beloved*, Fms. i. 215, xi. jafn-langr, *adj. as long, equally long*, Fms. xi. 376, Gpl. 350. jafn-langt, *adv. as*, 219, Grág. i. 406, Edda 138 (of the same length): *neut.*, 1. 7. jafn-langt, *if they say both the same*, Grág. i. 7. jafn-lætt, *adv. as*, jafn-leiðr, *adv. equally loathed*, Fms. viii. 240. jafn-leikr, *n. =jafnleikit*. jafn-leikit, *n. part. an equal game*, 31. jafn-lendi, *n. a level, even piece of ground*, Eg. jafn-lengd, *f. 'even-length', the return to the same time*, 1. 16, Stj. 49; þann sama dag tók Gormr konungur jafnleikit annan dag at jafnlengdinni, Fms. i. 119, Fas. ii. 30, 37:

of a year, anniversary, skal eigi brúllaup vera fyrr en at jafnlengd, Grág. i. 311; tíu árar sé leigðir eyri til jafnlengdar (a year's rent), 390; at jafnlengd it síðasta, 487; eigi síðar en fyrir jafnlengd, Fms. xi. 397; haldá hátíð at jafnlengdum, Greg. 13, Hom. 98; jafnlengdar-dagr, 129, Fms. v. 214, Dipl. v. 8; jafnlengdar hátíð, an anniversary, Greg. 13. jafn-lengi, *adv. as long*, Grág. i. 423, Fms. iii. 9, MS. 732. 7. jafn-léttmætr, *adj. equally easy, just as pleasant in one's speech*, Fms. vii. 227. jafn-létt, *adj. as light, as easy*, Sturl. iii. 90: *neut. (adverb.)*, Kjartani var ekki annat jafn-léttjalat, K. liked not to speak of anything so much, 1. 4. 214. jafn-léttvigr, *adj. as ready in wielding arms*, Sturl. iii. 90. jafn-liða, *adv. with an equal number of men*, Eb. 144. jafn-liga, *adv. equally, fairly*; sýnisk mér eigi j. á komit, Bs. i. 531, Vm. 169; skipta j., Fb. ii. 300: *perpetually, all along, always, usually*, Fms. i. 191, x. 88, 89, Dipl. v. 8, Rb. 348, 472, Stj. 77. jafn-ligr, *adj. equal, fair*, Hkr. ii. 149, Háv. 57, Eg. 488; er þat miklu jafnligr, a more equal match, Fms. vii. 115. jafn-likligr, *adj. as likely*, Sturl. iii. 7, Lv. 77. jafn-likr, *adj. as like*, Lv. 58, Fas. ii. 478: *equal, alike*, j. sem honu-sponnar efni, Bs. i. 59. jafn-litill, *adj. as little*, Fas. iii. 487. jafn-ljóss, *adj. as bright*, Bret. 62. jafn-ljóttr, *adj. as ugly*, Fms. iv. 175. jafn-ljúfr, *adv. as willing*. jafn-lygn, *adv. as 'loan', ascension*, of the wind. jafn-lyndi, *n. evenness of temper*, Stj., Fagrsk. 132, Bs. i. 141, Mar. passim. jafn-lyndr, *adj. even-tempered*, Fms. vi. 287, viii. 447 (v. l.). jafn-lyðskilydr, *adj. equally bound*, as liegemen, Sks. 270. jafn-læðr, *adv. as learned*. jafn-magr, *adj. equally meagre*. jafn-maki, *a, m. an equal, a match*, Sks. 22, 255. jafn-mannvænn, *adj. equally promising*, þorf. Karl. 382. jafn-margr, *adj. as many*, Nj. 104, Grág. ii. 210, 403, Fms. i. 152, ii. 34. jafn-máttugr, *adj. as mighty*, Fms. ii. 157, Eluc. 6. jafn-máttuligr, *adj. equally possible*, 655 xxii. B. jafn-menni, *n. an equal, a match*, Ld. 132, Isl. ii. 358, Fms. vi. 345, vii. 103. jafn-mennt, *adv. of equal rank*, Hrafn. 10. jafn-merkiligr, *adv. equally dignified*, Bs. i. 148. jafn-mikill, *adj. as great*, Grág. ii. 264, 403, Fms. i. 1, Gpl. 363: *equally big*, tall, Fms. x. 202, Nj. 11: *neut. as much*, Fms. vii. 240, Skálda 168. jafn-mildr, *adj. as mild, as gracious*, Rb. 366. jafn-minnigr, *adj. having as good a memory*, Bs. i. 681. jafn-mjúkliga, *adv. as meekly, as gently*, Lv. 50. jafn-mjúkr, *adj. equally soft*. jafn-mjókk, *adv. as much, as strongly*, Grág. ii. 140, Skálda 168. jafn-myrrkr, *adv. equally dark*, Skálda 209. jafn-mæli, *n. fair play, equality*, Fb. i. 407, Fms. vi. 206, Grág. i. 88, 200, Ld. 258, H. E. i. 247, Karl. 99. jafn-naumr, *adj. as close*. jafn-náinn, *adj.*; j. at frændsemi, *equally near akin*, Grág. i. 171, ii. 67, Eg. 124, Isl. ii. 315, (jafnan, Ed.) jafn-nær, *mod. jafn-nærri, adv. equally near*: loc., er Ólafis mark j. báðum, Fms. vii. 64, 268, Sks. 63, 216: *as near*, at honum væri úvarligt at láta jafnmarga heðina menn vera j. sér, Fms. ii. 34: *equally near* (by birth), i. 123: *metaph.*, eigi hefir honum jafnærri genti újafnaðr þeirra sem mér, Sturl. iii. 238: also jafn-nær, *adj. equally nigh, not a whit the better*, *see* (H) above. jafn-nætti, *n. the equinox*, 673, 54, Stj. 15. jafn-okki, *a, m. =jafnmaki, an equal, a match for one*, Sks. 22: *a play-fellow*, Stj. 497, þiðr. 213. jafn-opt, *adv. as often*, Nj. 211, Rb. 566, Grág. i. 186. jafn-ótt, *adj., neut. as adv., at the same time, immediately*, Pass. 20. 2: *one after another*, taka e-ð jafnótt og það kemr. jafn-rakkr, *adj. as strong, as straight*, Ld. 168. jafn-rannr, *adj. as mighty, as great a wizard*, Vpm. 2. jafn-rangr, *adj. as wrong*. jafn-röðinn, *part. equally determined*, Grett. 149. jafn-reiðr, *adj. equally angry*, Háv. 52. jafn-rétti, *n. an equal right*. jafnréttis-maðr, *m. a man with equal right*, N. G. L. i. 31. jafnrétttr, *adj. as right, as lawful*, Edda 93, Grág. i. 18: *of equal authority*, Hkr. iii. 79. jafnréttviss, *adj. equally just*, Sks. 670. jafnrifligr, *adj. (-liga, adv.), as large*, Lv. 75. jafnríkr, *adj. as rich, equally mighty*. jafnrjéðr, *adj. as ruddy*, Hkr. i. 102. jafnrúmr, *adj. equally large*, Bjaru. jafnræði, *n. an equal match*, Fms. ii. 22, Glúm. 350, Nj. 49, Gpl. 215. jafnröskr, *adj. as brisk, as quick*, Fms. iii. 225, vi. 96. jafn-saman, *adv.*; fyrir þessa hugsau alla jafnsaman, *all at once, all together*, Fms. i. 185, Ld. 326, Ó. H. 46, Stj. 86, 121, Barl. 191. jafn-sannr, *adj. equally true*, 671. i. Edda 19, Stj. 471. jafn-sárr, *adj. as sore, as smarting*, Mar. jafn-seinn, *adj. as slow*. jafn-sekr, *adj. just as guilty*, Grág. ii. 64, 89. jafn-siðis, *adv. along with*. jafn-siðr, *adj. as long*, of a garment (síðr), Stj. 563. jafn-sjúkr, *adj. as sick*, Fms. v. 324. jafn-skammr, *adv. as short*, Al. 129. jafn-skarpliga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), as briskly*, Nj. 199, v. l. jafn-skarpr, *adj. as sharp, as keen*. jafn-skipti, *n. equal, fair dealing*. jafn-skiptiliga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally, mutually*, Stj. 159. jafn-skipttr, *part. equally shared*. jafn-skjóttr, *adv. as swift*, Fms. vii. 169, Rb. 454: —jafn-skjötttr, *neut. as adv. immediately, at once*, Eg. 87, 291, 492, Fms. ii. 10; jafn-skjötttr sem, *as soon as*, Nj. 5, Barl. 176, Karl. 409, 441. jafn-skygn, *adv. as clear-sighted*, 655 xiii. A, Bjarn. 59. jafn-skyldiga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), as dutifully*, Ver. 3. jafn-skyldr, *adj. equally bound or obliged*, Grág. ii. 362, 403, Gpl. 70, 477, Fms. vii. 274. jafn-sköfuga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally bold*. Nj. 199. jafn-slétta, *f. v. even, level ground*. jafn-sléttr, *adj. equally level*, Stj. 79: *as easily*, Fas. ii. 48.

jafn-slægr, adj. as *cunning*, Fær. 99. jafn-snarpr, adj. (-snarp-
ligr, adj., -liga, adv.), as *sharp*, Fms. vi. 156. jafn-snarri, adj. as
alert. jafn-snartr, adj., neut. as adv., as *soon, instantly*, Fas. iii. 434,
Matth. xxvii. 48. jafn-snaudr, adj. as *poor*. jafn-snemma,
adv. at the very same moment, of a coincidence, Eg. 425, Nj. 253, Fms.
vi. 221; allir j., all at once, ix. 506, xi. 368 (both together); vóru þessir
atburðir margir jafnsnemma, en sáum litlu fyrr eðr síðar, Hlkr. ii. 363.
jafn-snjallr, adj. equal, Glúm., Bjarn. (in a verse). jafn-spakr, adj.
equally wise, Hm. 53. jafn-sparr, adj. as *saving, as close*, Grág. i. 197,
222. jafn-sterkr, adj. as *strong*, Fms. i. 43. jafn-stirðr, adj. as
stiff. jafn-stórlátr, adj. as *proud*, Ld. 116. jafn-stórliga, adv.
(-ligr, adj.), as *proudly*, Ölk. 34. jafn-stórr, adj. as *big, as great*.
jafn-stórættadr, adj. of equally high birth, Fms. iv. 26. jafn-
stríðr, adj. as *hard, severe*, Sks. 639. jafn-stutttr, adj. equally short,
brief. jafn-syndligr, adj. as *sinful*, Sks. 674. jafn-sætr, adj. as
sweet, Fb. i. 539. jafn-sætti, n. an agreement on equal terms, Nj.
21, Sturl. ii. 253, Fb. i. 126. jafn-tamr, adj. equally alert. jafn-
tefi, n. an equal, drawn game, Vigl. 32. jafn-tengdr, part. in equal
degrees of affinity, Grág. ii. 183. jafn-tíðhjalat, n. part. as much
talked about, Nj. 100. jafn-tíðrætt, n. adj. = jafntíðhjalat, Nj. 100.
jafn-tíguliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally lordly, Fms. x. 109. jafn-
títt, n. adj. as often, as frequent, Nídrst. 10. jafn-torogætr, adj. as rarely
to be got, choice, Bs. i. 143. jafn-torsótligr, adj. as *hard to get at*, Fms.
x. 358. jafn-traudr, adj. as *unwilling*. jafn-traustr, adj. as *much to
be trusted*, Fms. vi. 244. jafn-trúr, jafn-tryggr, adj. as *faithful*.
jafn-undarligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as *strange*, Sks. 80. jafn-ungur,
adj. as *young*, Fms. iii. 60, iv. 383. jafn-úbeint, n. adj. as *far from the
mark, of a bad shot*, Fms. viii. 140. jafn-úfærr, adj. as *unpassable*,
Sturl. iii. 163. jafn-úfensismar, adj. as *tame*, Rb. 366. jafn-
úræðinn, part. as *irresolute*, Grett. 153. jafn-úspakr, adj. as *un-
ruly*, Sturl. ii. 63. jafn-útlagr, adj. *having to lay out the same fine*,
N. G. L. i. 158. jafn-vandhæfr, adj. as *dangerous to keep, treat*, Grág.
i. 89. jafn-vandliga, adv. as *carefully*, Grág. ii. 249. jafn-var-
liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as *warily*, Fms. vii. 127. jafn-varmr, adj. as
warm, Sks. 217. jafn-varr, adj. as *well aware, as much on one's guard*,
Dropl. 28. jafn-vaskliga, adv. as *gallantly*, Fms. vii. 127, Ld. 272.
jafn-vaskligr, adj. as *gallant*. jafn-vaskr, adj. as *bold*, Str. 3. jafn-
vátr, adj. equally wet. jafn-veginn, part. of full weight, Stj. 216.
jafn-vegitt, n. a law phrase, used when an equal number has been slain on
both sides, in which case there were no further proceedings, Glúm. 383,
Fas. ii. 208. jafn-vel, adv. as *well, equally well*, Nj. 48, Eg. 111, Gpl.
354; *likewise*, hafa fyrirgört fé ok fríði ok jafnvel óðals-jörðum sínum, 142;
en þenna eíð skulu jafnvel biskupar ábyrgjask við Guð..., jafnvel sem
(as well as) hinir úlerðir, 57; jafnvel af sænum sem af landinu, Al. 2; ok
jafnvel sendir jarl þeim mönnum orð, sem..., Fms. xi. 120: *even, dögg-
föll um nætr jafnvel at heidskrinum veðrum*, Stj. 17; jafnvel eptir þat er
þau misgöruð, 40; jafnvel sýniliga, j. oss ónduðum, 9, Bs. i. 549, Barl.
170, 176, Gisl. 83; this last sense is very freq. in mod. usage. jafn-
velviljaðr, part. as *well wishing*, Sks. 312. jafn-vesall, adj. as
wretched, Krök. 54. jafn-virði, n. equal worth, Bs. i. 9, Al. 48.
jafn-vægi, n. equal weight, equilibrium, Hkr. ii. 250, Fas. i. 121;
bóandi ok hústreyja j. sitt, i. e. both of them equally, N. G. L. i. 6.
jafn-vægja, ð, to weigh the same as another, Fms. iii. 120. jafn-
vægr, adj. of equal weight, Sks. 644. jafn-vænn, adj. equally fine,
handsome, promising, Fms. x. 429, Sturl. iii. 67. jafn-vætta, t,
to weigh against, counterbalance, Stj. 13, Þorst. Síðu H. 14. jafn-
yrða, ð, with dat. to altercate, bandy words, Sturl. iii. 213. jafn-
þarfir, adj. as *useful*, Arnor. jafn-þétttr, adj. pressed as closely together.
jafn-þjófgefninn, adj. as *thievish*. jafn-þolinmóðr, adj. as *patient*,
Rb. 366. jafn-þolinn, adj. as *enduring*. jafn-þreytttr, part. as
weary. jafn-þrifinn, adj. as *cleanly*. jafn-þröngtr, adj. as
tight. jafn-þungtr, adj. as *heavy, pressing*, Fms. v. 264, Stj. 278.
jafn-þurr, adj. equally dry. jafn-þykktr, adj. as *thick*, Hkr. iii. 159.
jafn-þyrstr, part. as *thirsty*. jafn-þefr, adj. as *impetuous*. jafn-
þæstr, part. equally excited, Band. 34 new Ed. jafn-þrerr, adj. as *eager,
as liberal*. jafn-þruggtr, adj. as *firm, steadfast*.

JAFNA, að, jamna, [Ulf. *ga-ibjanan*; cp. jafn], to make even, but
seldom in its original sense, see slætta: to cut even, Katla lék at hafri sínum
ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg, Eb. 94; mörum sínum mön jafnaði,
þkv. 6.

II. metaph. to make equal; svá sem skálir jafna
(make to balance) tvær vágir, 732. 18; en í arfinum megi jafna
hlut þeirra, Grág. i. 173; búa skulu j. hlut manna, ii. 343. 2.
with dat. and with a prep.; jafna e-u saman, to compare, to set off
one against the other; var þá jafnat saman vígum, Nj. 250; búa
skulu jamna þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262; jafna e-u við e-t, to
compare one thing with another; en hvat of jafni öðrum mönnum
við hana, Mar.; er hinum fornum lögum jafnat við blót, Eluc. 39;
jafnait er auðæfum yðrum við sönn auðæfi, Greg. 27; jafna e-u til e-s,
to liken one thing to another; því hefi ek jafnat þessu til horn-
spónsins, at..., Bs. i. 59; Guanhildi þótti hyggjuleysi til ganga, eðr
öfund, ef nokkurum manni var til Hrúts jafnat, Ld. 60; svá má ek

helzt til jafna þessum konungum, Fas. iii. 60: absol., svo til að jafna
sem..., so for example, as if...

III. reflex. to compare oneself
to be equal to, call oneself a match for another; nú veit ek eigi hvárt ek
mætta þá við þik jafnask, Glúm. 337; segir at þeir hafa of dregit frá
þræla, er síkir skulu honum jafnask, when such fellows presume to be
equals, Fms. x. 421; jafnask til við e-n um e-t, to compare oneself with
another in a thing, Fb. i. 261: with dat., hann rak engilinn frá sér e-
honom vildi jafnask, Fms. viii. 240: jafnask í orðum við e-n, to band
words with one, 308, v. 1. 2. pass. to become equal; kvæð þ
jafnask með þeim, then would all be made straight among them
Sturl. i. 77.

jafna, u, f. [O. H. G. *epani*; Germ. *ebene*], level ground, a plain
Lat. *planities*; hann flýði af hálsinum ofan á jöfnu, Hkr. i. 151; er þ
þriggja mílna för af jöfnu til þorspins, Greg. 80; konia niðr á jöfnu
Stj. 380, Róm. 272.

jafnaðr, m. and jöfnuðr, gen. ar, [Ulf. *ibnassus*=*ισότης*], an *epu-
sbare*; en þaðan af höfum vit jafnað af báðir, Hrafn. 17; slíkt se-
honum sýndisk jöfnuðr milli þeirra, Fms. xi. 87; skyldi finum þú
hundraða í jafnað Sigríðar, Dipl. v. 3; í jafnað við þat góð, sem...
id.; at jafnaði, in equal proportion; eiga e-t at jafnaði, Grág. ii. 7.
skipta e-u at jafnaði, i. 442, Fms. xi. 401, Fb. ii. 55, 256; in temp. sem
usually, ekki að jafnaði, Fas. iii. 226, Mar.; með jafnaði, id., Mar.
the dat. plur. jafnuðum (in mod. pronunciation jafnuðum) is used in ar-
sense; hann maðr sik í föstum ok vökum ok á bænum at ligg-
ok jafnuðum svá talandi, Th. 7; in mod. usage, bit by bit, one
one, each in its turn..., eg vil spyrja þá jafnuðum ok þeir koni,
I will ask them one by one as they come in; as also jafnuðr, i.
jafna B.

II. metaph. equity, fairness, justice, Karl. 554, freq. e-
in mod. usage. COMPS: jafnaðar-boð, n. a fair offer, Fas. ii. 4.
jafnaðar-dómr, m. a law term, arbitrium; leggja málf til jafnaðar-
to put a case for an umpire, Nj. 101; tvennir kostir..., bjóða þógr
jafnaðarðóm, ok mundi hann svara féggjöldum eptir því sem dómr é-
á, sá annar at unna þorgils sjálfðæmi, Sturl. iii. 170 (where jafnaðar-
dómr is opp. to sjálfðæmi), Sks. 736. jafnaðar-eiðr, m. a law ter-
Gpl. 199; for this word see eiðr. jafnaðar-fundr, m. a meet-
for making an agreement, Sturl. ii. 134. jafnaðar-geð, n. an e-
temper, Sks. 448. jafnaðar-gjöf, f. a law term, an equal g-
equal portion; gaf hann henni tuttugu hundruð af sínu góði,
reiknaði þat j. við Halldóru dóttur sína, Dipl. iv. 7. jafnaðar-hl-
skipti, n. an equal share, equal portion, Dipl. v. 3. jafnaðar-höf-
f; leggja e-t undir jafnaðarhönd, to share a thing in common, N. G. I.
220. jafnaðar-kaup, n. an equal bargain, Ld. 96. jafnað-
leiga, u, f. a fair rent, Jb. 392. jafnaðar-maðr, m. an equal mat-
taka sér jafnaðarmenn, Fms. vii. 119, Band. 37 new Ed.: as a law te-
an umpire, Fms. ix. 327: a fair, forbearing man, vitzkumaðr mi-
ok jafnaðarmaðr, x. 170; ofsa-maðr mikill ok ekki j. (overbear-
Sturl. ii. 143; lítill j., Fb. i. 520; jarl þótti engi j., Orkn. 44. ja-
aðar-máli, a, m. a law term, an agreement, Dipl. iv. 2. jafnað-
samr, adj. (-semi, f.), fair, Sturl. ii. 143. jafnaðar-skipti, n.,
dealing, Grett. 105 A. jafnaðar-þokki, a, m. mutual affection;
á með ykkir, ye love one another, Korm. 26, Grett. 162 A, Fas. i. 176.

jafnan, and jafnann, adv. constantly, always, Fms. ii. 37, Barl.
sem þú sagðir jafnan, as thou didst say always, Nj. 17; næsta jaf-
Sks. 18; æ jafnann, ever and ever, Sks. 193 B, passim.

JAFNI, a, m. an equal, a match for one: of a thing, mæla til j.
(= til jafna) við e-n, Fb. i. 250: mathem. an even number, i odd
eigi í jafna, Hom. (Stb.)

JAFNI, a, m., botan. *Lycopodium clavatum*, a herb used by Þ.
Hjaltr, mentioned in Sd.; jafna-baggi, jafna-belgr, a bag full of Þ.
Láund. 208. COMPS: jafna-bróðir, m. = jafni, Hjalt. ja-
kollr, m. a nickname, from hair as dyed (?), Láund.

jafnindr (jamyndir menn), prop. a part. pl., a law term, 'day's i-
umpires'; in Norse law, these day's men served as a kind of nu-
bours or jurors in matter of compensation; bæta... sem jamyndir
(as adj.) meta, N. G. L. i. 75; en ef hins verðr löðr, er lög festi fyrri
skolu jamyndir menn meta, hve mikilt hann neytti til laga stefnu,
bæta munda-baugi, sem jafnindr umbo, þeir er okkr vilja setta, Hbl
analogous to the Icel. law phrases, sem búa meta, of the Grágás.
jafningi, a, m. an equal, a match, Nj. 29, Fms. vi. 104, xi. 76:
saying, æ kemr maðr manns í stað, en ei jafningi jafnan, passim: in
and Karl. the peers of Charlemagne are called jafningjar.

Jag, n. a quarrel, squabble, Lat. *rixia*.

JAGA, að, [O. H. G. *jagon*; mid. H. G. *jage*; Germ. *jagen*; wt
mod. Dan. *jagen*, pret. *jog*= to drive, whence to hunt, but in Icel. or
a particular sense]—to move to and fro, e. g. as a door on its hinges.
metaph. to harp on one string; hvat þarf ek um slíkt at jaga, A
jaga ávallt á enni sömu sök, to be harping all along on the same
Mork. 183. 3. reflex. jagast, to altercate, Lat. *rixari*; cp. jag-
to hunt; jaga dýr, Fas. iii. 273; in this sense however the word
hardly be said to be Icelandic.

jagt ok jakt, n. [jaga], a yacht, (mod.)

, m. [cp. A. S. *gicel*], a piece of ice, broken ice, Fas. i. 472, 40, Grett. 140, passim. COMPS: *jaka-för*, f. and *jaka-broken ice in a river*, Grett. l. c.; see *jökull*: *bel-jaki*, a bulge of ice, metaph. a rough strong man; hann er mesti beljaki.
James: *Jakobs-land*, n. St. James's land, Compostell in obs-messa, -vaka, St. James's mass, vigil, Fms.: botan., fill, m. *priveron Alpinus*, Alpine flea-bane, Hjalt.
 u, f. [provinc. Swed. *jällda*], a mare, only in poetry, gömul þi, Kormak (twice); í jöldu líki, Fms. xi. 42 (in a verse); Grett. (in a verse).
Jöldu-hlaup, n. Mare's-leap, a local name north of Ireland, Landn.
jamn-, see *jafn*-.
 to grumble, (slang.)
 pl. men from *Jamtaland* in Sweden, Fms.
 to mumble, as with a toothless mouth.
 to bark on the same thing.
 i. [Norse *jever*], poet. a kind of snake, Edda (Gl.) f. = *jafr*, Edda (Gl.)
 f., poet. a fight, battle, Edda (Gl.), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); a 'war-tablet', i. e. a shield; *jöru-pollr*, a warrior, Lex.
 II. in pr. names; of women, *Jar-prúðr* (mod. *Jarðs* s. vii; of men, *Jör-undr*, Landn.
 [Engl. to earth], to earth, bury, Bjarn. 69, Nj. 99, Eg. 130, [ar.: reflex, H. E. i. 510.
earth-thing, H. E. i. 493.
 e jörð.
 u, n. 'earth-ban,' when, from the earth being frozen or covered here is no feed for cattle, Eb. 290, Fb. i. 522, Bs. i. 873.
 o, f. *earth-works*, an earth stronghold, Hkr. ii. 69.
 a, m. the earth's convexity, Kb. 474.
 i, m. an earth-dweller, a dweller in underground caves, Fms.
 r *andi*, part. a tenant, Gísl. 83.
 vir, m. = *jarðbyggjandi*, Vellekla.
 k n. an earth-dyke, Stj. 194, v. 1.
 g *ði*, part. a landowner, Gpl. 348.
 f. landed property.
 d m. 'earth-fire,' volcanic fire, Landn. 78, Symb. 27, Bret. 8, [et. 141 new Ed.
 i. pl. [Germ. *erd-afeln*, Fr. *pommes de terre*], potatoes, (mod.)
 r *ði*. = *jarðneskr*, Barl. 36.
 l. an earth-slip, Gísl. 33, Glúm. 341, Sks. 50, Pr. 381, Ísl.
 et adj. *earth-fast*, fixed in the earth; j. steinn, Fms. xi. 442, 46, innb. 324; j. hæll, Stj. 417, v. 1.
 6 treasure hidden in the earth, Grág. ii. 403, Hkr. i. 12.
 10 n. a snow-drift, Valla L. 218: mod. skafrenningr.
 12 n, part. hidden in the earth, Gpl. 310, Barl. 199.
 4, an earth-pit, Stj. 193.
 6 a, part. = *jarðfastr*, Eg. (in a verse).
 fi, adj. 'lord of earth,' epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).
 11 m. an underground cave, Stj. 89.
 tai, f. = *jarðhiti*, Stj. 82, Bs. i. 306.
 ti, m. subterranean, volcanic heat, Bs. i. 118, Grett. 136.
 ut m. a land-allotter, liege-lord, Kormak.
 10 a, f. an earth-bole, Eg. 767, Edda (pref.), Al. 166, Stj. 89.
 1 m. wild bops, Hjalt.
 15, an earth-house, underground home, Landn. 32 (in Ireland), 14 in besieging), Eg. 234, Fær. 169; or an underground passage into a dwelling house, and used for hiding or as a means
 1 q. mentioned in the Sagas, Dropl. 28, Gísl. 44, Háv. 49,
 5, *arðhús-nautr*, m. a sword taken from a j., Fs.
 ara, n. a large vat fixed in the floor, for keeping butter or the mod. birda.
 9 pl. fossil coal or saltpetre (?), Sks. 392; *jarðkol ok brennu-
 aldre* (?), and brimstone.
 ost m. a choice of land, land to be bad, Stj. 190.
 03 m. a cross-shaped sod, cut so as to serve for a mark or
 K. 90, Valla L. 208, Dipl. i. 7.
 10 *adi* (-*vikendi*), n. a land animal, Ver. 2.
 10 g. a bath in a warm spring from the earth, Ísl. ii. 412.
 10 s. m. adj. furnishing no grazing; cp. *jarðbann*.
 10 gga, f. land-rent, Js. 83.
 10 ysi, = *jarðbann*.
 10 2 j. earthily, Lat. *terrestris*, Edda (pref.), Fb. iii. 465, Fms. 6, Greg. 44, Hom. 38, Hem. 33. 2.
 10 2, earth colour, dark colour, MS. 544. 39.
 10 2, m. 'earth-louse,' *pediculus calcareus* (Mohr), or rather a cp. A. S. *earðwiige*, Engl. *earwig*: used in contempt, muni
 r, s. Gríms, verða mér at bana? Landn. 146.
 10 2, j. lying on the ground, of a keel, Fms. x. 319.

jarð-munr, m. [Dan. *jords-mon*], a strip of land, portion, D. N.
jarð-neskr, adj. earthily, esp. in an eccl. sense, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 14, 20, O. H. L. 11, Játv. ch. 3, N. T., Vidal., Pass.
jarð-næði, n. a home, tenancy. *jarðnæðis-lauss*, adj. tenantless, of a tenant.
jarð-plógr, m. ploughing, Stj.
jarð-riki, n. the earth, the world, Edda (pref.), Sks. 491, Fms. i. 225, Barl. 84, etc.: esp. the kingdom of earth, eccl., opp. to himinríki, N. T., Vidal.
jarð-setja, t, to bury, Pr. 413.
jarð-skjálfti, a, m. an earthquake, Sks. 142, Hom. 139, Mar., freq. in mod. usage; cp. *landskjálpti*.
jarð-stofa, u, f. = *jarðhús*, Fms. vii. 32: the floor = Germ. *erdgeschoss*, D. N. i. 350, iv. 395, (Fr.)
jarð-varp, n. the act of throwing to the earth.
jarð-varpa, að, to throw one to the earth, a law term.
jarð-vegr, m. the earth, Mag.: in mod. usage a soil, góðr j., illr j., sendinn j., etc., good, bad, sandy soil.
jarð-yrkja, u, f. agriculture, (mod.)
jarðanlega, adv. querulously, (mod. and slang.)
JARKI, a, m. [akin to *jaðarr*, qs. *jaðrki*], the outside of the foot, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; hoppa út á jörkum, to walk on the jarki: in the Faroic dialect jarki is used of the hand = handar-jaðar.
jarðkna-steinn, m. [prob. a for. word derived from the A. S. *eorcnan-stán*]:—a gem, it occurs only in the following poems, Vkv. 23, 33, Gkv. 1. 18, 3. 9, which may all have been composed by one man, who borrowed the word from the A. S.
JARL, m., older form *earl*, [Hel. *erl*; A. S. *eorl*; Engl. *earl*]: this word had a double sense, one old and common to the Saxons as well as the earliest Scandinavians, one later and specifically Norse, which afterwards became English through the Norse and Danish invasion, and was finally established by the Norman Conquest.
 A. A gentle, noble man, a warrior, and collect. *gentlefolk*, as opp. to the *churl folk* or common people (*karlar*, *búendr*); thus the old poem *Rígs-mál* distinguishes three classes, *earls*, *churlls*, and *thralls* (*jarla-ætt*, *karla-ætt*, *þræla-ætt*); so also in A. S. *eorl* and *ceorl* are almost proverbially opposed; in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*, 'erl' is used about a hundred times = a man. Prof. Munch suggested that the name of the Teutonic people *Eruli* or *Heruli* simply represents an appellative (*warriors*), which the Roman writers took to be a proper name. In the Scand. countries this use of *jarl* is rare and obsolete, but remains in poet. phrases, in old saws, and in law phrases; oddar görva jarli megin, spears make the earl's might, Mk. v.; rudda ek sem jarlar forðum mér til landa, I won me lands like the earls of yore, Glúm. (in a verse); jarls yndi, an earl's delight = a man's delight, Hm. 96; jörlum öllum ódal batni, Gh. 21; hláðit ér, earlar, eikiköstinn, 20; itrar jarla-brúðir, 'earl's-brides', ladies, Gkv. 1. 3; alsnotrir jarlar, the gentle earls, 2; eggja ek yðr, jarlar, Am. 54; jarla einbani, 'earl-slayer' = *ἀνδροκτόνος*, Em., Hkm.; karl-fólki ok jarla, *churl folk* and *earl folk*, Sighvat; eitt mein sækir hvern jarl, every earl (man) has his ill luck, Fb. ii. (in a verse): in the law, jarls jörð, an earl's estate, is opp. to konungs jörð, a king's estate, in the phrase, hálfan rétt skal hann taka er hann kömr á jarls jörð, en þá allan ok fullan er hann kömr á konungs jörð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 192, for this is undoubtedly the bearing of this disputed passage; jarlmaðr is opp. to búkarl, Fms. vii. (in a verse); so also karlmaðr (q. v.) in its oldest sense is opp. to jarlmaðr, = *churl-man* and *earl-man*; hirð-jarl = hirðmaðr, Fms. xi. 302, v. 1.; berg-jarl, poet. a 'crag-earl' = a giant, Edda (in a verse); bak-jarl, a 'back-earl,' an enemy in one's rear; of-jarl (q. v.), an 'over-earl,' an over-bearing man.
 B. A chief, as a title, specially Norse and Danish. The Landnáma, which is almost our only source for the political and personal history of Norway before king Harald Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland, records several chiefs of the 8th and 9th centuries who bore an earl's name as a family dignity; Ivarr Upplendinga-jarl (Upplönd, a Norse county), Asbjörn jarl Skerja-blei, Eyvindr jarl, 317; Atli jarl Mjóvi af Gaulum (a Norse county), þorkell Naumdæla-jarl (earl in Naumdale, a Norse county), 281; Grjótagarðr jarl í Sölva (a county), 297; and as a family title, the famous Háleygja-jarlar (the earls of the Norse county Hálogaland, whose pedigree from Odin was drawn out in the old poem Háleygja-tal; Hákon jarl Grjótagarðsson, etc.): so also the Mæra-jarlar, the earls of Mæri (a Norse county), the foremost of whom was Rögivaldr Mæra-jarl, the forefather of the earls of the Orkneys (Orkneyja-jarlar) and the earls of Rouen (Rúðu-jarlar = the dukes of Normandy).
 II. along with the Danish and Norse invasion the name appears in England, Bjartmúr jarl in Ireland, Landn.; Hunda-Steinarr, an earl in England, id.; see also the Saxon Chronicle passim, where the very name indicates a Danish or Norse connexion. It is very likely that many of the earls of the Landnáma were sovereign chiefs, differing from kings only in title, for in old poetry a king and an earl were addressed in the same way.
 III. about the time of Harald Fairhair all the petty chiefs became liegemen under one king, the earl being in dignity nearest the king, answering to comes

in mid. Lat. and *graf* in Germ. In Scandinavia both name and office became extinct about the 13th century: in Iceland, being a commonwealth, it never took root; see however Gizur jarl (died A. D. 1268) in the *Sturlunga*.—For references see the *Sagas passim*, esp. *Har. S. Harf. ch. 6*.

IV. in eccl. translation the Roman *procurator provinciae* is often rendered by *jarl*, e. g. Pilatus jarl, *earl Pilate*, Ver. 67, Pass. 20. 2. compps: *jarla-kappi*, a, m. *champion of earls* (of Orkney), a nickname, Landn. *jarla-skáld*, n. *poet of earls*, a nickname of the poet Amorr for his poems on the earls of Orkney. *Jarla-sögur*, f. pl. *Earls' Sagas* (earls of Orkney), the old name of the present Orkneyinga Saga, Fb. ii. 347, Ó. H. 100. *jarls-efni*, n. *a young earl, earl's heir*, N. G. L. *jarls-maðr*, m. *an earl's man, follower*, Nj. 127. *jarls-nið*, n. *earl's libel*, name of a poem, Fb. i. *jarls-ríki*, n. *an earldom*, Hkr. i. 101, Fms. xi. 179. *jarls-sæti*, n. *an earl's seat*, Hkr. i. 81.

jarl-borinn, part. *earl-born*, Fs. 125. *jarl-dómur* or *jarls-dómur*, m. *an earldom*, Landn. 260, Fms. i. 6, vii. 315, Hkr. i. 263.

jarl-dæmi, n. = *jarldómur*, Fms. *jarl-maðr*, m. *an earl*. 2. freq. as a pr. name on Swed. Runic stones, Baut. passim. II. *an earl's man*, Lex. Poët.

Jarma, ad, to *bleat*, of sheep and goats, Gret. 137 A, Greg. 50 passim. **JARMR**, m. [prob. identical with A. S. *geomor*; Hel. *janmar*; North. F. *yammer*; O. H. G. *janmar*; Germ. *janmer*, which words are else alien to the Scandin.]:—*a bleating*, Gullþ. 19; *sauda-jarmr*, *the bleating of sheep*, Hrafn. 7; *fugls-jarmr*, *the 'bleating', crying of birds*, as the giantess calls the birds' song, poet., Edda (in a verse), passim.

jarpi, a, m. *a kind of bird, tetrao bonasia* (?), Norse *jerpe*, Edda (Gl.) **JARPR**, adj. fem. *jörp, brown*, of the hair; *jarpr á hárr*, *jarpt hárr*, Fms. vii. 112, 238, x. 397, Nj. 39; *jarpa skör*, Hdm. 21; *skarar jarpar*, Gkv. 2. 19; as epithet of a lady, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse); *hvit-j.*, id.: of horses, *jarpr hestr*, Flov. 33; in mod. usage, of horses only. **Jarpr** of a stallion, *Jörp* of a mare.

jarp-skamr, Hdm. (doubtful) *jarp-skjóttir*, adj. *skew-ball*, i. e. *bay piebald*, Sturl. ii. 177.

jarategn or *jarstein*, later form *jarteikn* or even *jarðteikn*, but not so in good MSS.; in Thom. S. even spelt *hartegn*; *jartegn* (badly), Fms. xi. 38; that the syllable *tein* was sounded guttural is also shewn by the rhyme, *slífs eru jarsteinir*, Eb. (in a verse); and *fregnar jarsteinir*, Leidarv. 6; but also *hrein . . . jarsteinir*, 36; in the Rekst. the former syllable *jar* is rhymed on *bjart*: [Hel. *word-tékan*, O. H. G. and mid. H. G. *wort-zeichen* shew the true etymology to be *wort-token*, whence, by a false etymology, arose the mid. H. G. and mod. Germ. *war-zeichen*; in the Scandin. the *w* was changed into *j*, Dan. *jertegn*, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 481, note; the word is however scarcely genuine Scandinavian, although it occurs in poems of the former part of the 11th century, e. g. the Rekst., as also in Eb. in the Hrafnsmál; but it is freq. used in the Sagas]; I. *a token*, a ring, knife, belt, sword, or the like; properly, 'a word's token,' which a messenger had to produce in proof that his word was true; *orð ok jarategn*, orðsending ok *jarategn*, Fms. i. 21, Eg. 36. 167, 467, 477; *erendi ok j.*, 472; *bréf ok j.*, Fms. vi. 47, (see *bréf*); með *skilríkum vitnum ok jarategnum*, Gpl. 60; *senda menn með jarategnum*, Eg. 67; fá e-m *jarategnir sínar*, bera fram *jarategnir* e-s, 96; bera upp órendi sín ok *sýna jarategnir*, Ó. H. 53; *fingerull þetta fær þú Rögvaldi jarli*, þær *jarategnir* mun hann kenna, id.; þar hann fram orðsendingar konungs ok *sýndi þat með jarategnum*, Eg. 38; þeim er taka vilja við *vináttu* minni ok *jarategnum*, Ó. H. 75; vera til *jarategna*, to be a *token* or *proof of a thing*, Eg. 49, 763; hafa e-t til *jarategna*, use as a *token*, *proof*, Sks. 725 B, Fms. viii. 197, Gísl. 97; nú tak hér gullit ok haf til *jarategna*, Fs. 8; nú er hér gull er þú skalt bera til *jarategna*, at ek sendi þik, 7; fluttu sendimenn hér með konungi berar *jarategnir* af jarli at þeir fóru með sönnum hans eyrendum, Hkr. i. 327; sannar *jarategnir*, til sannra *jarategna* at þú segir satt, þá fær þú honum, Fms. iii. 61, Eg. 28, 476; þat eru miklar *jarategnir*, hve hlýðnir . . . it is a *great token*, bow . . . , Ib. 16; þat vóru *jarsteinir*, at herr var í landi, it served as a *token*, that . . . , Fms. i. 167. II. in sing. as well as plur. *a miracle*, esp. as a *token* or *proof* of the holiness of a saint, Nj. 162, Clem. 47, 59, Fms. vii. 251. xi. 38, Rb. 374, 418, Hkr. ii. 393; þat mun þér þykkja *jarstein*—þat kalla ek atburð, segir hann, en eigi *jarstein*, Sturl. ii. 54; báru *jarsteinir* vitni heilagleik hans, Greg. 57; Guðs *jarsteinir*, Fms. i. 133. 2. *a mystery*; vita *jarategnir* ríkis Guðs, Hom. 67 (Mark iv. 11) in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal., krapta-verk, and not *jarsteikn*.

III. gramm. *token*, *value*, of a letter; hafa eitt hljóð ok *jarstein*, Skálda 166 (Thorodd); þeirra stafa má þarnsk ef vill í váru máli, þviat engi er einka *jarstein* þeirra, 167; líkneski, nafn ok j., id. compps: *jarteina-bók*, f. *a miracle-book*, Bs., Orkn. 174, v. l. *jarteina-görð*, f. *the working of miracles*, Stj., Hkr. ii. 328, Fms. xi. 207, Orkn. 174. *Jarteina-kraptr*, m. *the power of working miracles*, Greg. 54. *Jarteina-maðr*, m. *a worker of miracles*, Greg. 55. *Jarteinar-samliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *wonderfully*, Stj.

jarteina, d, *earteina*, Skálda 166; *jartegna*, *jartengna*, 59, Cod. B. (badly); mod. *jarteikna*:—to *betoken*; mun sá síðr, er fögru epli, Fms. xi. 12; *jarsteinu þat þau in miklu slátrín*, er lét þangat færa, Ísl. ii. 342; þat *jartegndi blóma ríkis hans*, Hkr. i. David konungr jarategnir Krist, Rb. 390; gramm. to *represent*, of a le hann (the character) lét ek *jarteina* jafnt sem hina tvá, Skálda 166 stafr jarsteinir tuttugu, id.; ok skolu tvá stafr *earteina*, id.

JASTR or *jast*, n. [Engl. *yeast*; mid. H. G. *jest* and *gest*; G. *gisch*; Ivar Aasen *jest* and *jestr*; akin to ostr. (q. v.) = *a cheese yeast, leaven*; *jastri*, dat., Nikd.: *jast-ostr*, m. *a kind of cheese*, vi. (in a verse); *jast-rím*, f., poet. the 'yeasting-stream' = *poetry*, Kormak; in mod. usage *jastr* means *the skin on curdled milk*, w/ *jastr-súr*, adj. *curdled, acid*, of milk, Lex. Poët.; hence the *hjastr*, n. *a frothy, light work*; það er mesta *hjastr*. *jata*, u, f. *a manger* (mod. = *eta*, q. v.), Gísl. 131, Loke ii. 7; in passim in mod. usage. **JÖTU-BAND**, n. *a manger rail*.

JAUR, adv., also spelt *jür*, Skálda 163 (Thorodd), Art. 126; in usage prone. double, *jur-jör* or *jir-jör* (sounded *yer-yor*), which was at the end of the last century still used in the north of I. (Thingeyjar-sýsla): [it is a compd particle, from *ja* = *yea* and *ör*, may be a pers. pron., analogous to the early Germ. *ja ich! ja dá! ja ir!* Grimm's Gramm. iii. 765; other Teutonic languages have served this particle, although in a somewhat different sense, mid. *jára* or *jár-ia*, *jára-ja*]:—*yea, yes!* with emphasis, *yea, in sooth*, *indeed, yes certainly*, as a reply to an expression of doubt or of this interesting particle only six instances are found in old w.—three in O. H. L., biskup leit útar í kirkjuna ok sá hvar Ólaf ok mætti, nú er konungr út kominn, þeir sögðu at hann var kominn.—Auswer, *Jaur*, sagði biskup, sá er sannr konungr, er út kominn, 10; hvat er nú um félag þat er konungrinn á yðr? þeir drápu niðr höfði ok kváðusk ekki hans félag hafa-sögð hann, þeir sögðusk vist vera hans félagar, 45; Maðr svar mæli þú þat?—*Jaur*, segir hann, þat var mér þá í þug, etc., 6; in Thom. (the Norse Recension), ekki var ek þar nærri, ok þvi engi þessa hluti, ekki heyrða ek ok þat er þú segir í frá.—*Jaur* hann, Guð þat veit, at ek em uruggr um þat at ek sá þik þar, 24; in Valv. S. 126 (spelt *jür*); and lastly, one in Thorodd, austr. eð *jür*, eyrir, vin, Skálda 163. Gudmund Andree mentions this par in use in his time, and as sounded *jör-jur*, e. g. er ekki dagr?—*jör-jur!* viltu ekki þetta?—answer, *jör-jur!* but his derivation Lat. *jure* is erroneous.

JAXL, m. [Shetl. *yackle*], *a jaw-tooth, grinder*, Lat. *dens* i. Am. 79, Eb. 60, Nj. 144, 203, Fas. i. 331, Stj. 414, N. G. L. i. 80 ok *jaxlar*, Edda 5, Háv. 43, 49; *jaxla verki, tooth-ache*, Bs. i. 19 *jaxl-bróðir*, m. = *jaxl*, Eg. (in a verse). *jaxl-garðr*, m. *the jaw-bone*, Fas. i. 331. **JÁ**, adv. [Ulf. *jái* and *já*; O. H. G., Germ., Dutch, Swed., and I. Old Engl. and North. E. *aye*; A. S. *gea*; Old Engl. *ge*; the Sax Germans however prefer a compd; thus the A. S. *ge-se*, from *ge* and the subj. *se* (= Lat. *sic*), whence Engl. *yes* (qs. *ye-s* = *yea be*); Germans say *ja wohl! ja freilich!* in preference to *ja* singly; Dan. *ja-nist*; analogous is the A. S. *ne-se* = *no* (Grimm's Gram 764); as also *jaur* above]:—*yea, yes*; *já*, sagði Kári, Nj. 263, even, höfðingja, minni menn, já, hverja herkerlingu, Sturl. i. subst. *já* sem *ja* er, nei sem *nei* er, K. Á. 200: fá *ja* e-s, to get a 'yes,' *bis assent*, N. G. L. i. 33; með *jám* (dat. pl.) ok *handsölur* ii. 101. II. as interj., *aye! yes!* *já*, segir hann (hón) 144, 348, 353. Band. passim, esp. in Cod. Reg.: doubled, *a yes, yes!* *já, já!* segir Hermundur, Band. 33 new Ed., Trist. 11 vel, vel í Bs. i. 421; *já, já!* sagði hann, kaupmaðr vist, O. H. L. *já, ð*, part. *jáð*, to *say yes, assent, consent*, Lat. *ato*, with *ða* sem honum þótti biskup sér *jáð* hafa, Fms. ix. 378; frekara *jáðu*, 52; hann *jáði* því, Finnb. 224; ok hann *já* (pres.) haldra, Bs. i. 281; þann konn er mér var *jáð*, Fms. vi. 160; *ge bændr* undir þorgils, ok *jáðu* honum (*confessed him*) til yfirman, iii. 270: with prep., *já* e-u undan sér, to *yield up*, Bs. i. 281 upp, to *yield up*, Fms. vi. 194; alla þá hluti sem nú eru upp *jáð* i. 398.

já-eiðr, m. = *jaórd*, H. E. i. 465. *já-kvæða*, ð, to *say yes*, with dat., Sks. 772, Fms. vii. 280. *já-kvæði*, n. *assent, consent*, Orkn. 50, Fms. iv. 57, Anecd. *já-kvæðr*, adj. *assenting, consenting*, 623, 24. *Jálfaðr*, m. a name of Odin, from *jálmr*. **JÁLKUR**, m. [Norse *jelk*; Dan. *vallak*], *a gelding*; ef gr bítr *jálk*, Gpl. 392 in mod. usage *a backney*, freq. II. a of Odin, Gm., Lex. Poët.

Jálma, ad, to *clatter*, Lat. *stridere*, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse). **JÁLMR**, m. *a noise, bustle, poët.*, Landn. 162 (in a verse): *a clab of weapons*, Fms. v. (in a verse); *geira j.*, *the clab of spears*, Orkn. 76 (in a verse). *Jánka*, ad, to *say yes*; hann *jánkaði* því, (convers.).

n. a 'yea-word', *assent, consent*, Fms. vii. 305, Sturl. i. 141.
 n., in older spelling *earn*, Thorodd; járn is a contracted form;
 poet. form is *isarn*, which occurs only five times in old poetry,
 w Ed. (in a verse of A. D. 981); *isarn* gullu, Horniklofi: *isarn-
 iron play*, Haustl.: *isarn-meidr*, u. a. *blacksmith*, Eg. (in a
 dda (Gl.) distinguishes between *isarn* and *járn*. The contracted
 or *earn* however occurs even in the oldest poems, (*járnviðr*,
 is dissyllabic in such verses as *gunnþings earn-hringar* (a verse
 ginning of the 11th century), *Skálda* (in a verse); but mono-
 járn, rhyming with *ornu*, Fms. vii. 35 (in a verse); *stékk arnar*
 um, *Skálda*: [Goth. *eisarn*: A. S. *isen*: Engl. *iron*, still often
 d *iern*; O. H. G. *isen*; Hel. *isarn*; mod. Germ. *eisen*; Dan.
 d. *járn*]:—*iron*: þú ritadir *earn* þar sem ek munda járn ríta,
 n; hagr madr á tré ok járn, Eg. 4; ór járnú, of *iron*, Nj.
 n.
 2. in the phrase, *bera járn* (as an ordeal), *to bear*
 til járn, etc., Fms. ix. 280; for references see *bera* A. III. 1.
 II. in plur. *irons, fetters*; setja í járn, Fms. ii. 143, xi. 246,
 í járnú, 287, passim: *iron spikes*, þar vóru járn á trjánum fyrir,
iron chains, irons, hann hafði járnú komit fyrir Stokksund,
iron binges, lók þar grind á járnú, Fms. v. 331: *horse-boes*,
 or *hesta-járn*, (mod.): *arms, weapons*, Edda (Gl.) passim:
 g., Nj. 193. III. in pr. names, *Járn-gerðr*, Landn.,
 n, id. COMPDS: *járna-far*, n. *an iron-print*, a mark of
 as. ii. 400: *iron-plating* on a ship, Orkn. 362. *járna-
 the clasp of arms*, Fms. xi. 288. *járna-lauss*, adj.
 nges (a chest), Pm. 6: *unshod*, of a horse. *járna-
 a mark, print of irons*, Hkr. iii. 290. *járns-litr*, m. *iron*
 endless COMPDS: *járn-auga*, n. 'iron-eye,' a nickname, Sturl.
járn-band, n. *an iron borer*, Barl. 179. *járn-barði*, a,
ard, name of a battering ram, Ó. T. *járn-benda*, d,
 rd, *boop with iron*. *járn-borg*, f. an 'iron castle,' used
 iron-clad ships, Hkv. Hjörv. *járn-brandr*, m. *an iron*
 106. *járn-broddr*, m. *an iron prod or spike*. *járn-
 part. iron-bound*, of a shield, Karl. 240, 262, 349. *járn-
 iron-bearing*, the ordeal of carrying hot iron, mid. Lat. *ferrum*
 references see *bera* A. III. 1. *járn-bútr*, m. *an iron stump*,
 líd. 10: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 217. *járn-dragi*, a, m. *an*
ar, 'magnet', Konr. 33. *járn-drepsleggja*, u, f. *an iron*
ner, Eb. 272. *járn-faldinn*, part. *hooded in mail*, Eb.
 54. *járn-festir*, f. *an iron bond*, Vm. 70, 105, Greg. 54.
 2. *járn-fjöturr*, m. *an iron fetter*, Edda 20. *járn-
 an iron bar*, Fas. iii. 125. *járn-gaddr*, m. *an iron*
 a. 212, Fb. iii. 300, Bs. i. 820. *járn-gerð*, f. *an iron*
 v. 345. *járn-glöfi*, a, m. *an iron glove*, Edda 15 (of
árn-glumra, u, f. name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) *járn-
 of good iron*, Fas. ii. 466. *járn-grár*, adj. *iron-gray*,
 of stuff); in Edda (Ht.) of a coat of mail. *járn-greipr*,
 ár. 60, 61. *járn-grind*, f. *an iron grate*, mid. Lat.
 58. *járn-görð*, f. *iron-forging*. *járn-görðar-madr*,
 útib, Gret. 129 A. *járn-hanki*, a, m. *an iron hoop*, Sd.
h-hattr, m. *an iron hat*, a kind of helmet, Ann. 1394, D. N.
rn-hauss, m. *Iron-skull*, a nickname, Fær. *járn-hespa*,
basp, Fas. iii. 383. *járn-hlekkur*, m. *an iron link, chain*,
 í. *an iron gate*, Lil. 61. *járn-hosa*, u, f. = *brynhosa*,
 99. *járn-hólkur*, m. *an iron tube*, Þjal. 8. *járn-hringr*, m.
 Hkr. ii. 12 (in a verse), iii. 266, Þiðr. 187: spelt carnhringar,
 16. *Járn-hryggur*, m. *Iron-back*, a nickname, Fas. *járn-
 a iron burdle, door*, Fms. i. 104, xi. 74, Þiðr. 169. *járn-
 ubate found with a barpoon in it*, Jb. 108, 312, Js. *járn-
 an iron comb*, Fas. iii. 612, Blas. 46. *járn-karl*, m. *an*
 v. 177, passim in mod. usage. *járn-kertistika*, u, f. *an*
 lík, Vm. 34. *járn-ketill*, m. *an iron kettle*, Grág. i. 501.
 ok, *an iron claw or fang*, Isl. ii. 195. *járn-klukka*, u, f.
 Landn. 42. *járn-klæddr*, part. *iron-clad*, Hkr. iii. 201.
 í, f. *a small iron lamp*, Jm. 31, Vm. 177. *járn-krókr*,
 ron-rook, Fms. v. 157. *járn-kylla*, u, f. *an iron club*, Fas.
 árn-lampr, m. *an iron lamp*, Pm. 126. *járn-leikr*, m.
 g., poet. *a battle*, Höfuðl. 8. *járn-ligr*, adj. *of iron*, Lat.
 45. *járn-litr*, m. *iron colour*. *járn-loka*, u, f. *an*
 k. iii. 380. *járn-lurkr*, m. *an iron cudgel*, Hbl. *járn-
 an iron clasp*, Gisl. 88. *járn-meiss*, m. *an iron basket*:
 u, Nj. 163. *járn-méli*, n. pl. *the iron mouth-piece of a*
 adj. *of solid iron*, Fb. i. 524. *járn-milti*, u. *an iron bar*,
 m, *an iron mouth*, poet. of a beak, Lex. Poët. *járn-
 an iron nail*, Bs. i. 860, passim. *járn-nef*, n. *an iron*
 as. iii. 507. *járn-nökkvi*, a, m. *an iron boat*, used of a
 ing in a boat of iron, Landn. 78. *járn-ofinn*, part. *iron*
 of a coat of mail, Fas. i. (in a verse). *járn-port*, n. *an iron*
 járn-rekendr, part. pl. *iron chains*, barring a strait,
 i. xi. 322: *spackles*, Sks. 416; þá svaf Petrus bundinn

tveinum járnrekkendum, Post. 656 C. 11. *járn-rending*, f. [rönd],
an iron brim, Korm. 120. *járn-rendr*, part. *bordered with iron*,
 Korm. 68, Gret. 119 A. *járn-saumr*, m. *iron nails*, N. G. L. i. 101.
járn-sax, n. *an iron cutlass*, Lex. Poët. *Járn-saxa*, u, f. *Iron-clop-*
 per, name of an ogress, Edda; a nickname, Nj. *járn-serkr*, m. *an*
iron sark, coat of mail, Lex. Poët. *járn-síða*, u, f. *a red-hot iron bar*,
 Edda 61. *Járn-síða*, u, f. *Ironsíde*, nickname of a mythical warrior
 king, Rag. S.; cp. the A. S. king *Edmund Ironside*: name of an Icel.
 code of laws (1271-1280), prob. from being cased in iron, Ann. Rescn.
 1271. *járn-skip*, n. *a ship's model in iron*, Pm. 51, 79. *Járn-
 skjöldr*, m. *Iron-shield*, a pr. name, Fb.; as also a nickname, Hdl.
járn-skór, m. *an iron shoe*, Bárð. 179, Edda 56, (of the mythol. shoe
 of the god Vidar.) *járn-slá*, f. *an iron bar*, Fms. i. 129, Gisl. 88,
 Sks. 631, Fas. i. 415. *járn-sleggja*, u, f. *an iron sledge-bammer*,
 Bs. i. 120, Karl. 338. *járn-sleginn*, part. *mounted with iron*,
járn-smidr, m. a *blacksmith*, Eg. 141, Landn. 118, Fms. vi. 361, Stj.
 451: metaph. *a black insect*, so called as opp. to *gullsmidr*, q. v.
járn-smið, f. *the forging of iron*, Fms. xi. 427. *járn-smiði*, n.
smith's work, Sturl. i. 47. *járn-spjót*, n. *an iron spear*, Karl. 365.
járn-spöng, f. *an iron clasp*, Gþl. 105: *iron-plating*, Fms. ii. 310.
járn-stafir, m. *an iron staff*, Nj. 211, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. (in a verse).
járn-stika, u, f. *an iron candlestick*, Vm. 2, 6, Dipl. iii. 4. *járn-
 stóll*, m. *an iron chair*, Dipl. v. 18, D. N. *járn-stúpi*, a, m. *an*
iron post, Sks. 631. *járn-stúka*, u, f. *the sleeves of a coat of mail*,
 Sigvat. *járn-stöng*, f. *an iron bar*, Bárð. 164. *járn-súla*, u, f.
an iron column, Edda 61, Fb. i. 527. *járn-svipa*, u, f. *an iron lash*,
 Clem. 57, 656 C. 36. *járn-teinn*, m. *an iron prong*, Eg. 285,
 Bs. i. 854: *iron wire*, Fms. ii. 129, v. 1.; *an iron fork*, Fas. iii. 123.
járn-túfund, f. *a tax on iron*, N. G. L. i. 462. *járn-vafinn*, part.
wound round with iron, Eg. 285, Sturl. i. 63, Krók. *járn-varðr*,
 part. *mounted with iron*, Darr. 2, Stj. 387, Fms. vi. 145. *járn-vápn*,
 n. *an iron weapon*, Fas. ii. 178. *járn-viðjar*, f. pl. *iron withes, iron*
wire, Fas. iii. 211, Symb. 57, Gullþ. 52. *Járn-viðr*, m. *the Iron-*
Wood, a mythical wood with iron leaves (Vsp. 32), peopled by ogresses,
 called *Járn-viðjar*, f. pl., Edda, Eyvind (Yngl. S. ch. 9): also the
 local name of a wood in Holsten,—den stora Holstenska skov *Isarnbow*,
 der af de Danske oversettes *Jarnwith*, Nord. Tidskr. for Oldk. i. 272.
járn-völur, m. *an iron bar*, Bev. *járn-vörðr*, f. *iron vein*, ore, 544-39.
járn-ör, f. *an iron shaft*, N. G. L. i. 102: also = *herör*, q. v. (sub
 herr B. at end).
Járna, að, *to mount with iron*; *járnaðir vagnar*, *wains mounted with iron*,
 Stj.; *járnúð kerra*, 386; *járnaðr skjöldr*, Valla L. 213; *járnúð hurð*,
 Bar. 15; *róðrgöltr með járnúðum múla*, Sks. 395: *with binges*, *járnaðr*
kistill, *kista*, D. N. iii. 421, Pr. 413; *járna kistu*, Rétt. 2. 10, Pm. 120, Vm.
 121. II. spec. usages, *to put in irons*, Fms. xi. 445: *to be*
mailed, 365. 2. *to shoe a horse*: *járna hest*, Boll. 346, Fms. viii. 182;
 hann léði honum hest járnáðan öllum fötum, Sturl. ii. 145; hann lét sér
 til ferðaginnar járna tvau hross, Bs. ii. 184; al-járnaðr, *shod on all the*
feet; illa, vel járnáðr; blóð-járna, *to blood-shoe*; *shoe to the quick*: the
 ancients usually said *skúa* (to shoe) hest, but *járna* is the mod. term.
JÁTA, að, or *játta*, t: it varies between the 1st and 2nd conjugation,
 the older forms being, pres. *játi*, *játir*, as still used in the north of Icel.,
 pret. *játti*, part. *játt*; the later, pres. *játa*, *játar*, pret. *játaði*, part. *játað*:
 [mid. H. G. *jaze*]:—*to say yes*: I. with dat. or absol. *to say*
yes, assent; allir játtuðu því, Fms. vii. 281; þessu játtar Þrándr. vi.
 190; þessu játir hann, Glúm. 360, 361: *to acknowledge, confess*;
játta ek því, at ek hefí . . ., Fms. vii. 305; sagði at Erkiþiskup hafði
 því játtað (v. l. jáð), viii. 258; nú játar ek Dróttni, Stj. 174; ef þeir
 göra íðran játandi þínu nafni, 567; játa Guði, Greg. 20; hann neitaði
 Guðs nafni en játaði guðum sínum, Fms. x. 324: *to consent, þóat*
játtast hafi verit, Sks. 776 B; eptir lögum ok því sem þá var játtat,
 Gþl. 47; játtuðu ok samþykту allir, at . . ., id.; ek mun játa (*consent*)
 at görask hans eiginkona, Fms. i. 3; þeir beidda þess at Sturl. játaði í dómu
 Jóns Loptssonar um málit, Sturl. i. 105; Dana-konungr játtaði gjöfinni,
 Fms. x. 84; nú játti jarlinn hváru-tveggja, Kristinni ok viugan konungs,
 277; játta e-u undan sér, *to yield up*, Orku. 52; játaði biskup upp
 (*yielded up*) öllum stöðum, Bs. i. 730: *to promise*, þann Finninn er hann
 hafði játt (ját), at . . ., Fms. x. 379; mun ek þessu játa fyrir mik ok
 heimamenn mína, Nj. 162; játtir þú ferðinni, *didst thou promise to go?*
 Fms. iii. 72; játa skuldar-stöðum, Ld. 212. II. with acc. of the
 thing, *to acknowledge, confess*; játa syndir, Fb. ii. 424, Sks. 129 new Ed.,
 Th. 23, 625. 92: *to grant, játtuðu allir þér konungdóm*, Fms. vii. 153;
 Jesús Christur sá er ek trúí á, ok játi með munní, Blas. 41: *to yield, give*, játa
 konungi þat alt er hann beiddi, Fms. xi. 224; konungr bað bændr játa sér
 reidskjóta, 223; játa sik, *to confess one's sins*, Bs. i. 121; þann tíma er
 herra Gyrdr hafði sik til játtat (*promised*), Hl. E. i. 528; játa sik undir
 e-t, *to engage oneself*, Dipl. ii. 11, Fms. ii. 238. III. reflex., *játask*
 undir e-t, *to engage oneself to, accept, profess*, Nj. 122, Fms. x. 24, xi.
 38: *to promise, hvárt-tveggja játask öðru til hjúskapar*, Hl. E. i. 247.
játan and *játtan*, f. *confession*, Edda ii. 192, H. E. i. 484.
játari, a, m. *a confessor*, Hom. 147, Bs. i. 48.

játing, f. = játning, Horn. 4.

játning, f. *confession*, esp. in an eccl. sense; játning heilagrar trúar, Fms. i. 142; Trúar-játning, *the Creed, confession of faith*; Augsborgar-trúarjátning = *the Augsburg Confession, Confessio Augustana*. Vidal. passim: synda-játning, *confession of sins*, H. E. i. 476, Bs. i. 746, 846, passim.

játsi, adj. indecl. *saying yes, confessing*; konungr varð honum þess játsi, Fms. x. 379.

já-yrði, n. = jáorð, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 359, xi. 218, Sturl. iii. 315, K. Á. 112.

JÓÐ, n. [this interesting word is poet. akin to óðal, auðr, eðli, referring to an old lost strong verb, jóða, auð, throwing light upon the sense of these words]:—*a baby*, Edda 108, Rm. 38; jóð ól Edda, jósu vatni, Rm. 7; ól ek mér jóð, Gh. 14, Skv. 3. 60 (Bugge); eiga jóð, Vkv. 31; fæða jóð, Am. 103; jóðs aðal, *a baby's nature*, poet. of one sucking like a baby, Ýt. 13; poet., arnar-jóð, úlfs, gyldis, örnis jóð, *an eagle's, wolf's, giant's kin*, Lex. Poët.; hauk-jóð, *a hawk's offspring*, Rekst.; hún (the fox) á sér í holu jóð, hvað eiga þau að eta? Snót.

jóð-dís or **jó-dís**, f. *a sister*, poet., Edda 109, Ýt. 7: as a pr. name, of women, **Jó-dís**, **Jó-fríðr**, **Jó-reiðr**, **Jó-runn**; of men, **Jó-steinn**, see the remarks under dís.

jóðla, að, [jóð], *to draw like a baby*.

jóð-ligr, adj. *blooming like a baby*; hón mun barn fæða ok mun þat sveinn vera bæði mikill ok jóðligr, Fb. ii. 9; hón fæddi meybarn bæði mikill ok jóðligr, Ísl. ii. 19.

jóð-móðir, f. [Dan. corrupt *jorde-moder*], *a midwife*.

jóð-sjúk, f. adj. '*baby-sick*,' in labour, Ann. 1371.

jóð-sótt, f. *the pains of childbirth, travail-pains*, Fms. iv. 32, Mar. passim.

jóð-ungur, adj. '*baby-young*,' *infantile*, Skv. 3. 37.

jóð-verkr, m. = jóðsótt, Mag. 95.

JÓL, n. pl., in rhymes, *gölig*, *Jóla*, Ó. H. (in a verse); [A. S. *geol*, sometimes used of the whole month of December, whereas December is also called *æra geola* = *fore Yule*, and January *æftera geola* = *after Yule*; the plur. in Icel. perhaps refers to this double month. The origin and etymology of the word Yule is much contested, and has been treated at length by Grimm (Gesch. der Deutschen Sprache), who tries to make out a relation between the Lat. *Julus* or *Julius* and the Teut. *Yule*, the one being a midsummer month, the other a midwinter month; like former etymologists, he also derives the word from *hjul*, *a wheel*, as referring to the sun's wheeling round at midwinter and midsummer time. The resemblance of the words is striking, as also the old northern celebration of the midsummer feast *Jónsvaka* (see below), which was in fact a kind of midsummer Yule.]

B. Yule, a great feast in the heathen time, afterwards applied to *Christmas* (as still in North. E.) In Icel. popular usage Yule-eve is a kind of landmark by which the year is reckoned, so that a man is as many years old as he has passed Yule nights, hafa lífað (so and so) margar Jóla-nætr; for the year counts from Yule night, whence the phrase, vera illa or vel á ár kominn, *to become well or ill in the year*; thus a person born shortly before Yule is 'illa á ár kominn,' for at next Yule he will be reckoned one year old, whereas one born just after it is 'vel á ár kominn.' The heathen Yule lasted thirteen days, whence are derived the names þrettándi, *the thirteenth* = *Epiphany*, i. e. the 6th of January, as also the Engl. 'Twelfth-night'; it is however probable that the heathen feast was held a little later than the Christian (see hökunnótt). The heathen Yule was a great merry-making, and tales of ghosts, ogres, and satyrs were attached to it, esp. the *Jóla-sveinar* or '*Yule-lads*,' a kind of goblins or monster satyrs, thirteen in number, one to each day of the feast, sons of the kidnapping hag Grýla (q. v.), whose names were used to frighten children with, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 219, 220. As the night lengthens and the day shortens, the ghosts gain strength, and reach their highest at Yule time, see Grett. ch. 34-37, 67-70, Eb. ch. 34, Flóam. S. ch. 22. The day next before Yule is called *atfanga-dagr* (q. v.) Jóla, when stores were provided and fresh ale brewed, Jóla-öl. Passages in the Sagas referring to Yule are numerous, e. g. Hervar. S. ch. 4, Hálf. S. Svarta ch. 8, Har. S. Hárf. ch. 16 (in a verse), Hák. S. Góða ch. 12, 15, 19, Ó. H. ch. 151, Eb. ch. 31, Landn. 3. ch. 15 (in the Hb.), Bjarn. 51 sqq., Sturl. iii. 127. As for Yule games cp. the Norse and Danish *Jule-buk*, *Jóla-geit* (Ivar Aasen) = *a Yule goat*, Dan. *Jule-leg* = *a Yule game*.

Jól, *a raven's feast*, Fms. vi. 255 (in a verse), cp. Bjarn. 36. COMPS: **Jóla-aptan**, m. *Yule-eve*, Landn. 215, Fms. vii. 183, ix. 480, xi. 15. **Jóla-bál**, n. a '*Yule-bale*,' *Yule-fire*, *a bright blazing fire*, Skýr. 265. **Jóla-boð**, n. *a Yule banquet*, Eg. 516, Fms. ii. 39, Hkr. ii. 70. **Jóla-bók**, f. *a Yule book, lessons for Christmas Day*, Am. 30, Pm. 14. **Jóla-dagr**, m. *a Yule day* (first, second, etc.), K. Þ. K., Nj. 165, 270, Rb. 44, 436. **Jóla-drykkja**, u. f. *Yule drinking*, Landn. 216, Fbr. 138, Bjarn. 51, Fms. vii. 274. **Jóla-fasti**, u. f. *Yule-fast*, *the preparation for Christmas* = *Advent*, K. Þ. K., Rb., Eb. 272. **Jóla-fríðr**, m. *Yule-peace, sanctity*, Sturl. iii. 127. **Jólafastu-bók**, f. *lessons for Advent*, Pm. 79. **Jólafastu-tíð**, f. (-tími, a, m.), *Advent time*, K. Á. 188. **Jóla-gjöf**, f. *a Yule gift, Christmas box*, Eg. 516, Hkr. ii.

70: *a tax paid to the king*, N. G. L. i. 58, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410. **Jóla-grið**, n. pl. = *Jólafríðr*. **Jóla-hald**, n. *a keeping of Yule*, Fms. i. **Jóla-helgi**, f. *Yule holiday*, K. Þ. K. **Jóla-höll**, f. *a ball*. **Jóla-höld**, f. *Yule is held*, Fms. ix. 372. **Jóla-kveld**, n. *Yule-eve*, Fms. i. 71, 82, vii. 161. **Jóla-les**, n. *a Yule lesson*, Pm. 31. **Jóla-mor**, m. *Yule morning*, Fs. 143. **Jóla-nótt**, f., see above, Fms. i. 3, 296, K. Þ. K. 126. **Jóla-skrá**, f. *a Yule scroll*, see Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. a kind of almanac with weather prophecies. **Jóla-sveinar**, m. see above. **Jóla-tíð**, f. *Yule-tide*, N. G. L. i. 350: in plur., *Jóla-Christmas service*, Fms. ii. 37. **Jólatíða-bók**, f. *lessons for Christmas*, Am. 72. **Jóla-tungl**, n. *the Yule moon*. **Jóla-veizla**, *a Yule banquet*, Fms. i. 31, x. 178. **Jóla-vist**, f. *holding, staying Yule*, Eb. 236, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. ix. 290, x. 410, Sturl. i. 216. **Jól**, n. *Yule ale*, Eb. 274.

Jólfrúðr, m. a name of Odin, Edda; as also **Jólfr**, a pr. name, Fas. ii. **JÓLL**, m.; the mod. form njóll is no doubt a corruption from hól (q. v.), by dropping the former part of the compd, but retaining the final *n*, which was transferred to the latter part of the compd, just as in Dan. *paar* = *opp-aa*: [*jól* = *angelica sylvestris*, Ivar Aasen] = *angelica*; the word is recorded in the Edda Lauf, and occurs in *Ls. jól* (acc.) ok áfu færi ek Ása sonum ok blend ek þeim svá meini denoting that Loki threatened to poison their ale with ill-flavoured (the passage must certainly be so taken, and not as suggested s. v. p. 40).

Jól-mánuðr, m. *the Yule month*, Rb. 556, Fms. x. 222.

Jóllnir, m. a name of Odin: in plur., **Jóllnar**, *the gods*, Edda (Gl.), 1.

JÓM, n. a county in Pomerania, where the Danes had an ancient colony and stronghold called *Jóms-borg*, f. and *Jóms-víkingar*, *the Vikings of Jom*: *Jómvíkinga-bardagi*, a, m. *the battle of the year 994*, Fms. passim: *Jómvíkinga-saga*, u. f. *the Saga of Jómal*, a, m. [a Teudic word], *the idol of the Finns at the Sea*, Ó. H. ch. 122.

jóm-frú, f. *a maid, miss*; see *jungfrú*.

JÓN, m. (**Jónn**, Fb.), a pr. name, contraction of the older clablic **Jóann**, *John, Johannes*, see Íb. 17: of the same origin are **Jóhannes**, **Jens**, which have come into use since the 11th century, whereas **Jón** or **Jóan** appears in Icel. at the middle of the 11th century and soon afterwards became so popular that in the K. Á. (of 12 is made to serve for M. M. (N. or M.) in the baptismal formula, as in the law formula, *yfir höfði Jóni, against M. M.*, see *Njála*. **Jónsbók**, f. *John's book*, the code of laws of 1281, named after John lawyer (*lögmaðr*), who brought the book from Norway to Icel. 1281, Árna S.

II. St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) is in the northern countries a kind of midsummer Yule, and was in Norway and Sweden celebrated with bonfires, dances, and merriment; and the fairies and goblins of every kind are connected with St. John's summer as well as with Yule-eve in winter. The name of the varies.—**Jóns-dagr**, m., **Jóns-messa**, u. f., **Jónsvöku-dagr**, *day, mass of St. John* = the 24th of June; **Jóns-nótt**, f., **Jónsvöku-nótt**, f., *St. John's eve*, '*John's-wake*,' Rb. 530, Sturl. iii. 59, N. i. 340, 343, Fms. vii. 357, ix. 7: **Jónsvöku-skeið**, Fms. x. 49: **Jónsvöku-leiti**, id. In Norway the feast is at present called *Jónsvaka* = *Jónsvaka* the fires *Jónsvaka-brising* (cp. the *Brisinga-men* of the Edda). The of this feast is no doubt heathen, being a worship of light and that which has since been adapted to a Christian name and the Church calendar. For the fairy tales connected with this feast, see Ísl. i. which tales again call to mind Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. **Jónsmessu-öl**, n. *ale brewed for St. John's day*, N. G. L. i. 13 var sumar-tíð ok hátíð mikil Jónsvöku-nótt, Bær. 17.

Jóns-dagr, **Jóns-messa** are also used to signify *the day or mass*: Icel. bishop John (died A. D. 1121), April 23 and March 3; see Bs. **höfuð**, **Jóns-skript**, f. *the head, tablet of St. John*, B. K., Vm. **Jóns-stúka**, u. f. *chapel of St. John*, Sturl. i. 125.

JÓR, m., gen. jórs, Ls. 13; dat. jó, Hm. 89; acc. jó, Hkv. 2. 47, 15, Kormak; plur. jóar, dat. jóm, Gm. 30, Höm. 3; acc. plur. jóar, 2. 38, but jói, 39; gen. plur. jóa, Gm. 43: [O. H. G. and Hel. i. Goth. prob. *aiwus*; but as the Acts, Apocalypse, and Epistle of St. are lost in the version of Ulf, we do not know the exact Goth for a horse: the Gr. *ἵπκος* (*hipkos*) and Lat. *equus* represent the tracted, the Teut. *ehu*, *ēō* (-jóar) the contracted form]:—*a stallion*, b used in poetry; in mod. poets the *r* is wrongly kept as radical i jórar, dat. plur. jórum: poet. also, bord-jór, siglu-jór, '*board-steed, steed*,' = *a ship*.

jór-bjúg or *sather* **jór-bjúga**, n. [from *jöfur*, *a boar*, and *bjúga*. —a kind of sausage (?), a *ἄρ. λεγ.*, Gkv. 2. 24, referring to *íðrar* and *svíns-lifr* soðin in the preceding verse.

jó-reið, f. *horsemen* (?), Hkv. i. 47.

jó-reykr, m. *the cloud of dust* seen afar off above a body of horse, Fms. vi. 411, vii. 68, Al. 31, Fas. i. 497.

Jór-salir, m. pl. *Jerusalem*. COMPS: **Jórsala-borg**, f. *Jerusalem*. **Jórsala-fari**, a, m. *Jerusalem-traveller*: as an appo

rör J., Fms. vii; Björn J., Ann. Jórsala-fé, -gjöf, -tfund, f. a [♂] *saalem fee, penny, tithé* (referring to the Crusades), Fms., Ann., Bs., Rb., Hom. passim. Jórsala-ferð, -fór, f. a *journey to J.*
 Jórsala-haf, n. *the sea of J.* = *the Mediterranean*. Jórsala-
 var, m., -land, -ríki, n. *the land of J.* = *Palestine*. Jórsala-
 ung, m. *the king of J.* Jórsala-menn, -lýðr, m. *the people*
 of *J.*
 tr, m. *rumination*, of animals: jórtr-dýr, -kvikendi, n. *ruminat-*
animals.
 RTRA, að, prob. qs. jóttra, from jóttr (q. v.), to *ruminate*, Stj. 316:—
 að húð, a *rugged hide, rough as an animal's maw*, Fas. iii. (in a
 r).
 -vík, also in later writers Jórík, contr. from A. S. *Eoforwic*, York
 (Eborácum), Fms.
 ar, m. pl. *the Jutes*, a Dan. tribe. Jótland, n. *Jutland*: Jótlands-
 e 13th cent. the *Cattegat*: Jótlands-síða, u, f. *the west coast of Jutland*,
 r, Eg.
 TR, m., gen. jóttr, Þd. 17, a *canine tooth*, Edda (Gl.): medic.,
 ts mein (*face disease*) þat er menn kalla jóttr, similar to gaddr
) in sheep, Bs. i. 611.
 skr, adj. *Jutish*, from *Jutland*, Fms.
 , n. a *maundering*.
 a, að, to *maunder*; vertu ekki að juda! (slang.)
 k, u, n. a *mess, medley*; allt í jukkí, *all in a mess*.
 u, f. a *yawl*, (mod.)
 g-frú, f., junk-frú, Fms. x. 86, v. 1; jung-frúva, Mork. 14; whence
 od. jóm-frú, Dan. *jomfru*; both words are foreign and derived from
 e. *jungfrau*, as is shown by the initial *j*; the word however appears
 e 13th century, mostly in the sense of a *princess*, esp. those of
 n birth, as in Fms. vi. 59, 132, of a Saxon and Russian princess;
 so jungfrú Margrét, of a daughter of Skúli hertogi, ix. 292, 412;
 u Kristín, 220, of an earl's daughter; but esp. in the Hák. S.
 a (Fms. ix, x), passim: of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. ii. 14, B. K. 83.
 frá-aldur, m. *maiden age, time of maidenhood*, Stj.
 frá-dómur, mod. jómfrú-dómur, m. *maidenhood*, Clar.
 frá-ligr, adj. *maiden-like*, Mar.
 -herra, m., or junkeri, a, m., the Germ. *jungherr, junker*, prop.
 ng lord, in old writers esp. used of a *prince*, Fms. vi. 51, Magn.
 5, Ann., Fms. ix. passim, Fas. iii. 358.
 -ligr, adj. = ungligr, Fb. ii. 538.
 -menni, n. a *young man*, Barl. 112, 156.
 ur, adj. *young* (= ungr); this Germanized form is freq. in some
 of the 14th and 15th centuries (see Fb. pref. xxii), as also in ballads
 (fir) of that time (Skíða R. 199, Þrynlur 7), but was afterwards
 id, and never took root in the spoken language.
 TP, f., later urt, which forms also occur in old writers, Al. 85,
 53, no doubt a borrowed word from the Germ. or Saxon; the *j* being
 tute for the Germ. *w*, which cannot be sounded in Icel. before the
 u; [A. S. *wyr*t; Engl. *wort*; O. H. G. *wurz*; Germ. *würze*; Dan.
 -*aromatic herbs*, used to season wine, dishes, ointment; in old writers
 u that sense, whereas in mod. usage = a *herb*; smyrsl ok jurtir, Magn.
 smyrja með dýrustum jurtum, Al. 30; skaltú laugask ok smyrja
 katum jurtum, Stj. 423; dýrligra urta, Eluc. 53; dýrar jurtir, Fas.
 9; allar þær urtir er bezt ilma, Al. 85; úgætar jurtir, Bs. i. 258;
 ok jurtir, Stj. 194; ilmandi urtir, Hom. 53. II. mod. a
 grósin og jurtir grænar, Hallgr. compds: jurta-garðr, m.
 urtegaard], a *garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden*. jurta-klefi,
 n. *room for spices*, Stj. 205. jurtar-legr, adj. *spicy*, Stj. 74.
 teinungur, m. a *stick of spice*, Stj. 74: but, mat-jurtir, *herbs*,
 arþuff (mod.); matjurtar-bók, a *book about herbs*.
 u, u, f. [for. word; *justa*, Du Cange], a kind of *measure for liquids*,
 stur making a bollí (q. v.), Gpl. 525, MS. 732. 16 (of a vessel),
 .
 jus, m. [for. word], *justice*, H. E. i. 503, Thom.
 ú, lv. [cp. Dan. *jo*; O. H. G. *jú*; Germ. *je*], *yes*; jú jú, *yea yea*;
 -ú, lv. (convers.)
 jú, a, m. a *Jew*, Lat. *Judaicus*, (rare); cp. Gyðingr.
 UR, n. [Engl. *udder*; North. E. *yure* or *yower*; Germ. *euter*; Dan.
 Swed. *jur*; Gr. *oûdap*; Lat. *uber*]:—an *udder*, Bs. i. 194, Fb. ii.
 5. eq. in mod. usage; þviáð stálmi var farinn að koma í jügrin, Od.
 4. júgr-bólga, u, f., júgr-mein, n. an *udder disease*.
 anni, a, m., qs. jóttr-tanni (?), 'tusk-tooth,' poet. for a *bear*, Kornm.,
 ex Þet.
 res, Skálda 163, Art. 126; see *jaur*.
 júti, a, m. [for. word], a *lawyer*, Bs. i. Laur. S.
 (æ. interj. *aye aye!* yes! denoting hesitation, Pilttr og Stúlka S.
 jöf, dr, m. *equity*; see *jafnadr*.
 UR, m., dat. jöfri, pl. jöfirar: I. [A. S. *eofor*; O. H. G.
 Germ. *eber*; Lat. *aper*]:—a *wild boar*; but it occurs in this sense
 vice or thrice in poetry, Merl. i. 39, Gkv. 2. 24. II.
 a *king, warrior*, prob. from the custom of wearing boar's heads

as helmets, cp. A. S. *eofor-cumbol* and Hildigöldr; jöfurr in this sense is
 not used in prose, but is freq. in old poetry, even in poems as old as
 the Yt., see Lex. Pöet. Sense I. is unknown to the Scandin., and sense
 II. to the Teut. languages.
 jöklaðr, part. covered with icicles, Sks. 229, of the beard.
 jökul-barinn, part. storm-beaten, stiffened with ice, Lv. 86.
 jökul-hlaup, n. an 'ice-leap,' ravine.
 jökul-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, Flöv.
 JÖKULL, m., dat. jökli, pl. jöklar, prop. a dimin. from jakí, q. v.;
 [A. S. *gicel*, i. e. *is-gicel*, whence Engl. *icicle*; Low Germ. *jokel*]:—
 an *icicle*; gékk inn í sal, glumdu jöklar, var karls er kom kinnskógr
 frörinn, Hým. 10, of the icicles in the giant's beard; síðan tóku þeir
 jöklana ok bræddu, Fms. ix. 155: so also in poet. phrases, where *silver* is
 called jökull handar or mund-jökull, *the icicle of the hand*, Hallfred, Lex.
 Pöet.: as also böðvar-j., *the war-icicle = the sword*, or sár-j., *the wound-*
icicle, see Lex. Pöet. II. a metaphor. sense, *ice*, gen.; vatnið
 smýsk í jökul, Sks. 196; settu þeir þat upp með öllum sjánum sem í
 var ok jöklimum, en þat var mjök sýlt, i. e. *they launched the ship with*
all the ice in it, Grett. 125; snjó ok jökull, Sks. jökla-gangr, m. an
ice-drift, Grett. 132 new Ed. 2. in specific Icel. sense, a *glacier*;
 this sense the Icelanders probably derived from the Norse county Hard-
 anger, which is the only county of Norway in which Jökul appears as a
 local name, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.: in Icel. it is used all over the
 country both as an appellative and in local names, whereas the primitive
 sense (*icicle*) is quite lost, Fs., Fb., Eg. 133, Nj. 208, passim. 3.
 in local names, Ball-jökull, Eyjafjalla-j., Snæfells-j., Vatna-j., Myrdals-j.,
 Örefa-j., Dranga-j., Langi-j., Eireks-j., etc., see the map of Icel.; the
 glaciers of the Icel. colony in Greenland are also called jökuls: of rivers,
 Jökuls-á, f. *Ice-water*; Jökuls-dalur, m. *Ice-water-dale*; Jökla-menn,
 m. pl. *the men from the county Jökul* (i. e. Snæfells-jökull), Sturl. ii. 158;
 Jöklamanna-búð and godorð, see búð and godorð.
 jökul-vatn, n. *ice-water from a glacier*, Fas. iii. 570, Mar.
 jökul-vetr, n. an *icy, hard winter*, Ann. 1233.
 JÖRD, f., gen. jarðar; dat. jörðu, mod. also jörð; in pl. jarðir; in old
 writers dat. and acc. are carefully distinguished; in mod. prose and con-
 versation the apocopated dative is mostly used, whereas the poets use
 either form, as is most convenient for the flow of the verse and the metre,
 as in the Passion hymns, a. the full form; og hindra gjörðu, | Guðs
 dýrðarljós svo lýsi mér á lifandi manna jörðu, 9. 9; merk að úr jörðu
 mátti ei neimn, 46. 10; hróp og háreysti gjörðu... | kringum krossinn á
 jörðu, 39. 7; nakinn Jesuni á jörðu... | með heiptar sinu hórðu, 33. 4;
 Lausnarinn niðr á jörðu, 34. 1; blóðsveitinn þinn eg bið mér sé, | blessan
 og vernd á jörðunni, 3. 12; eins hér á jörðu upp frá því, 21. 10; þó
 leggist lík í jörðu... | hún mátr aldr hórðu, Hallgr. b. The apoco-
 pated form; en Jesú hlýðni aprt hér, allri jörð blessan færir, Pass. 24. 6;
 heidr, lof, dýrð á himni og jörð | hjartanleg ástar þakkar-gjörð, 3. 18; þó
 heidarles sé hér á jörð | holdi útaldrar líkför gjörð, 49. 14; ef hér á
 jörð er hróp og háð, 14. 16; hvað göra þeir sem hér á jörð | hafa að
 spotti Drottins orð, 10: [Goth. *airþa*: A. S. *eorde*; Hel. *ertha*; old
 Scot. *yearthe*; Engl. *earth*; O. H. G. *erda*; Germ. *erde*; Dutch *aarde*;
 Fris. *irt*; Swed.-Dan. *jord*.]
 A. *The earth*; jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; jörð ok upphimin, Vsp. 3;
 jörð iðja-græna, 58; ilt er á jörð of orðit, Glíim. (in a verse), Hm. 138,
 and prose passim; jarðar yfirbragð er höllótt, Rb. 460, 465; jarðar bugr,
 böllr, hringr, hvel, mynd, endi, bygd, *the earth's night, ball, ring, wheel,*
shape, end, habitation, 440, 466, 472: for the mythol. genesis of the
 earth see Vsp. l. c., Vþm. 20, 21, Gm. 40: as a mythical goddess, the
 Earth was daughter of Ónar (Ónars-dóttir) and Nótt (the night), and
 sister of Day on the mother's side, Edda 7: Thor was the Earth's son,
 Jarðar-sonr, m., Haustl. II. *the surface of the earth, earth*;
 falla til jarðar, Nj. 64; koma til jarðar, to *throw down*, Fms. v. 348; falla
 frjáls á jörð, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. ii. 192; á jörðu ok í jörðu, Finnþ.
 290; bita gras af jörðunni, Fms. xi. 7; skeðja jörðu, K. þ. K. 22; jörð
 eða stein, Sks. 88; erja jörð, to 'ear' *the earth, plough*, Rb. 100; flestir
 menn séru jarðir sínar, Fms. i. 92; jarðar aldin, ávöxtr, blómi, dupt,
 dust, dýr, kvikendi, skriðdýr, etc., *the earth's fruit, produce, blossom, dust,*
deer, beasts, reptiles, etc., H. E. ii. 188, Grág. ii. 347, Ver. 17, Fas. iii.
 669, Sks. 527, 628, Stj. 18, 77. 2. *pasture*; gördi kulda mikla með
 snjóum ok fílt til jarðar, Grett. 91 A: taka til jarðar, to *graze*, Skm. 15;
 freq. in mod. usage, góð jörð, lítill jörð, jarð-leysi, jarð-laust, jarð-bann,
 q. v. 3. *mould*, Lat. *humus*; jörð sú er á innsigli er lögd, Lækn.
 472: soil, sand-jörð, sandy soil; leir-jörð, clayey soil, etc. compds:
 jarðar-ber, n. pl., Germ. *erd-beeren, strawberries*. jarðar-för, f. *burial*.
 jarðar-megin, n. 'earth-main,' *power*, in a mythol. sense, Hm. 138,
 Hdl. 37, Gkv. 2. 21. jarðar-men, n. [Dan. *jordsmor*], a *sod, turf*,
 Lat. *caespes*, Landu. 293 (in a verse), Eb. (in a verse); ganga undir
 jarðarmen: for the heathen rite of creeping under a sod partially detached
 from the earth and letting the blood mix with the mould, see Gísl. 11,
 Fbr. 6 new Ed.: as an ordeal, Ld. ch. 18: as a disgrace, similar to the
 Lat. *jugum subire*, Nj. 181, Vd. ch. 33.
 B. *Land, an estate*, very freq. in Icel., answering to Norse *bol*, Dan.

gaard; thus, *tólf, tuttugu, sextiu, . . . hundraða jörð, land of twelve, twenty, sixty, . . . hundreds value*; bygga jörð, *to lease a farm*; búa á jörð, *to live on a farm*; leigja jörð, *to hold land as a tenant* (leigu-liði); göð bú-jörð, *good land for farming*; harðala-jörð, *barren, bad land*; plögs-jörð, *land yielding rare produce, eider-down or the like*; land-jörð, *an inland estate, opp. to sjóvar-jörð, land by the sea side*; Benedikt gaf sira Þórði jarðir út á Skaga hverjar svá heita . . ., Dipl. v. 27. COMPS: jarðar-, sing. or jarða-, pl.: jarðar-brigð, *f. reclamation of land*, N. G. L. i. 238, Jb. 190. jarðar-bygging, *f. a leasing of land*. jarðar-eigandi, *part. a landowner*, Gpl. 337. jarðar-eign, *f. possession of land*, Pm. 45: *an estate*, Dipl. iii. 10, iv. 9. jarðar-hefð, *f. a holding of land, tenure*, Jb. 261. jarðar-helmingr, *m. the half of a land or farm*, Dipl. iv. 2, v. 24. jarðar-hundrað, *n. a hundred (q. v.) in an estate*. jarðar-höfn, *f. = jarðarhefð*, Gpl. 91. jarðar-ílág, *n. mortgaged land*, Dipl. v. 9. jarðar-kaup or jarða-kaup, *n. the purchase of land*, Dipl. iii. 8. jarðar-leiga, *u. f. rent of land*, Gpl. 260. jarðar-lýsing, *f. the publication of a conveyance of land*, Gpl. 307. jarðar-mark, *n. a landmark, march or boundary of land*, Dipl. v. 7. jarða-mat, *n. a survey of land for making a terrier*: jarðamats-bók, *the terrier of an estate*:—so also jarða-máldagi, *a, m.* jarðar-máli, *a, m. a lease*, MS. 346, 167. jarðar-megin, *n. a certain portion of land*; þá skulu þeir svá halda garði upp sem þeir hafa j. til, N. G. L. i. 40; halda kirkju-göðs eptir jarðarmagni, H. E. i. 459; sá leiðangr er görisk af jarðarmagni, Gpl. 91. jarðar-partr, *m. a portion of land*, Dipl. iv. 13. jarðar-rán, *f. seizure (unlawful) of land*, Gpl. 357. jarðar-reitr, *m. a parcel of land*, Jm. 8, Pm. 52. jarða-skeyting, *f. escheatage of land*, N. G. L. i. 96. jarðar-skipti, *n. a parcelling of land*, Gpl. 286, 287; mod. jarða-skipti, *n. pl. = exchange of lands*, Dipl. i. 12. jarðar-spell, *n. damage of land*, Rd. 274, Gpl. 311. jarða-tal, *n. a 'land-tale', a register of farms*. jarðar-teigr, *m. = jarðarreitr*, Dipl. iii. 12. jarðar-usli, *a, m. = jarðarspell*. jarðar-verð, *n. the price of land*, Dipl. v. 17, 22. jarðar-vígsla, *u. f. consecration of land by sprinkling holy water*, N. G. L. i. 352. jarðar-þjófr, *m. a 'land-thief'*; a law term of a person who removes the mark-stones, N. G. L. i. 44.

JÖRFLI, *a, m. gravel*; hann jóf á þá jörfa ok moldu, Stj. 529, 2 Sam. xvi. 13, 'lapides terraque spargens' of the Vulgate:—*gravel, gravelly soil*; þar var þá víða blásit ok jörvi, er þá vóru hlíðir fagrar, Fas. ii. 558; þorsteinn gekk frá at jörva nökkurum, þorst. Síðu H. 183; in local names, Jörfl (Eb.) in the west, and in the south Klífs-jörfl, also called Klífs-sandr, Bjarn. (in a verse). Jörva-sund, *n.*, Hkv. i. 24 (Bugge), Vidal., Skýr. 302.

JÖRMUN-, a prefix in a few old mythical words, implying something *huge, vast, superhuman*: [cp. the A. S. *eormen- in eormen-cyn, -grund, -láf, -strind, -þeðð*; and Hel. *irmin- in irmin-got = the great god, irmin-man = the great man, irmin-sul = a sacred column or idol, irmin-thiod = mankind*, see Schmeller]:—*great*; the comps. of this word, which occur in old Scand. poets only, are, *Jörmun-gandr, m. the Great Monster*, a name of the northern Leviathan, the Midgard Serpent, Vsp. 50, Bragi (Edda i. 254): *Jörmund-grund, f. = A. S. eormen-grund* (Beowulf), = *the earth*, Gm. 20: *Jörmun-rekr, m. a pr. name*, A. S. *Eormenic* (the Goth. form would be *Airmanariks*), Edda, Bragi: *Jörmun-þrjótr, m. the Great Evil One*, of a giant, Ilanstil.

jörmunr, *m. a name of Odin*, Edda (Gl.): name of an ox, id. *jöstr*, *m.*, gen. *jastar*, [ister, Ivar Aasen], a kind of willow, Bragi (Edda) twice.

Jösurr, *m. a pr. name*, Hdl.; perhaps derived from Norse *jase = a bare*, Ivar Aasen.

jötun-bygðr, *part. peopled by giants*, Ƿt.

Jötun-heimar, *m. pl. Giants'-land*, Edda, Hanstl., Vsp., Stor., Sæm. 70. *jötun-kuml*, *n. the giant-badge, the stamp of the giant*, Fas. iii. (in a verse).

jötun-móðr, *m. giant's mood, giant's fury*, a kind of berserks-gangr, Vsp. 50; *skerask í jötunmóð*, Edda 136, Fms. iii. 194; opp. to *ás-móðr*.

JÖTUNN, *m.*, dat. *jötni*, pl. *jötunar*; [this word, so popular in Icel. and still preserved in the form *jutul* of the Norse legends, hardly occurs in Germ. or Saxon, except that A. S. *eoten, ent, and entise* occur perhaps ten or a dozen times, see Grein]:—*a giant*, Vpm. passim, Vsp. 2; *jötuns bríðr, a giant's bride*, Hdl. 4; *jötna synir, the giants' sons*, opp. to 'sons of men,' Vpm. 16; *jötna vegir, the giants' ways, the mountains*, Hm. 106; *jötna rúnar, the giants' mysteries, the mysteries of the world*, Vpm. 42, 43; *jötna garðar, the giants' yard or home*, Skm. 30; *jötna mjöðr, the giant's mead, poetry*, see Edda 47, 48; *jötuns hauss, the giant's skull = the heaven* (cp. Vpm. 21), Arnór; *jötuns und, the giants' woman = the sea*, Stor. 2; *gold* is called the *speech of giants* (orð, munntal jötuna), Lex. Poët.; Thor is the *bane of giants, jötna-bani, -dólgr*, Lex. Poët. For the genesis of the *Jötunar* see Edda. Famous giants of whom the Edda records tales were, *Ymir, Hýmir, Hrungrnir, Þjazi, Órvauldill, Gyðmir, Skýrímir, Vafþrúðnir, Dofri*, see Edda (Gl.): for appearances of giants in the Sagas see Nj. ch. 134, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. 84, Fb. i. ch. 453-455. *jötun-uxi*, *a, m.* 'giant-ox,' a kind of beetle, *scarabæus*.

K

K (ká) is the tenth letter of the alphabet; in the common Runes was represented by **Þ** (kaun); the Anglo-Saxon *k* was called *cēan c* cēn = Germ. *kien*, a pine or fir-tree; but as this was not a Norse word the Scandinavians represented it by the Norse word nearest in sound to it, *kann* (a boil or scab), which bears witness of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the old Norse Runic poem.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *k* is sounded hard or aspirate, the pronunciation varying as that of *g* does, see p. 186; it is hard in *kaldr*, *korn*, *kunna*, aspirate in *kel*, *kem*, *kenna*, *kið*, *kyssa*, *kæti*, *keyri*, *vefja*, etc. the only difference is that *k* has the same sound, whether initial, medial, *kaka*, *kikir*, just as in English: in modern Danish the medial has been softened into *g*, e. g. Icel. *sök*, *vaka*, *líka*, Engl. *sake*, *wak* like, are in Danish sounded *sag*, *vaage*, *lige*, whereas Sweden and Norway as well as Iceland have kept the old pronunciation. 2. *t* letter *k* before *t* and *s* is sounded as *g*, thus *okt* and *ogt*, *þykkt* and *þyfs* *sliks* and *sliqs* are sounded alike; and so *k* is now and then misplaced MSS., e. g. *lakt* = *lagt*, *heilakt* = *heilagt*. The spelling and other points referring to *k* have already been treated under **C**, p. 93; for *qu = kv* s. Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II. i. 6).

C. CHANGES.—The change of initial *kn* into *hn* has been mentioned in the introduction to letter **H** (B. II. 2. 7), where however 'hnefi' ought to be struck out of the list: for the changes of *nk* into *kk* see the introduction to letter **N**. II. according to Grimm's law, the Teut. answers to the Gr. and Lat. *g*; thus Lat. *genus, genu, gent-is*, Gr. *γῆς* = Icel. *kyn*, *kné*, *kúnd*, etc.: but in borrowed words no change is taken place, as in Keisari, *kista*, *kerti*, *kjallari*, = Lat. *Caesar, cista, cella*; the words borrowed in that way are very numerous in this letter but there are some slang or vulgar words, which seem not borrowed and yet no change has taken place.

kaðall, *m.*, dat. *kaðli*, [prob. like Engl. *cable*, borrowed from *m* Lat. *capulum, caplum*; the word perhaps denotes twisted ropes, for elden times the Scandinavians made their cables of walrus skin, *svörð* — a cable, esp. as a naut. term, Fms. ii. 279, vii. 82, 283, Ó. H. 28, F. ii. 543, Gullþ. 8, passim.

KAFI, *n.* [akin to *kvef*, *kóf*, *kæfa* (q. v.), dropping the *v*]:—*a plunge into water, a dive, diving*; *sær hann þá annat kaf at öðru, one after another*, Fb. ii. 215; *á kaf and í kaf, into water, under water* *hlaupa á kaf. to plunge into water, dive*, Fs. 48, Eg. 123, Fms. vi. 3, vii. 224, passim; *sigla skip í kaf, ii. 64; fara í kaf, to go under water*, *dukk*, Bs. i. 355; as also of land covered with water or flooded, or covered with snow, passim; *falla í kaf, færask ymsir í kaf, they duck one another*, Fb. ii. 215; *á kaf* and *í kaf, under water, diving, swimming* Bs. i. 355, Eg. 387, Fms. iii. 4, vii. 232, xi. 383, Grág. ii. 399: of snú lágu hestarnir á kaf í snjónum svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546: *metaph. standa á kaf, to sink deep*, so as to be hidden, of a weapon a wound; *öxin stóð á kaf, Fms. vi. 424; kom annat hornit á kríð: svá at þegar stóð á kaf, Eb. 326: opp. to these phrases is, koma upp kaf, to emerge*, Stj. 75: plur. *köf, gasping for breath*, Bjarni 142, (a köf, *choked breath*). 2. *poët. the deep*: *kafs hestr, the horse the deep, a ship*, *Sighvat*; *kaf-sunna, the sun of the deep = gold*, Eb. a verse). COMPS: *kafa-fjúk, n. a thick fall of snow*, Fms. ix. 2 Bs. i. 442, Fs. 54. *kafa-hrið, f. id.*, Sturl. i. 212, Fas. ii. 133.

kafa, *ad, to dive, swim under water*, Jb. 493, Eg. 142, Fs. 92, Fms. 4, Stj. 75, Fbr. 100 new Ed., Grett. 131, 141; *kafa upp, to emerge*, 249, passim: of a ship, *to be swamped in a heavy sea, síðan kafaði skí* Fas. ii. 492: reflex. *to plunge into water*, *Beky*, 116, N. G. L. ii. 284. *kafald*, *n. a thick fall of snow*, freq. in mod. usage; *mold-k. k alds-fjúk, n. id.*

kaffe, *n. coffee*; *kaffe-kvern*, *kaffe-bolli*, *kaffe-keittill*, *a coffee-mill, cup, coffee-pot*; derived from the Fr. *café* through Dan. *caffé*, and older than the 18th century, for the satirical poem Þagnarmál of 1 and Eggert Ólafsson (died 1768) mention tea and tobacco, but coffee, which came into use in Icel. as a popular beverage not earlier than the end of the 18th century.

kaf-færa, *ð, to duck another*, Mag. 77. *kaf-för*, *f. a ducking*, Þórð. 11 new Ed. *kaf-hlaðinn*, *part. deep-laden*, of a ship, Ó. H. 115, Bs. ii. 81. *kaf-hlaup*, *n. a deep snow-drift*, Eg. 74, Fms. viii. 400, ix. 366, v. *kaf-hleypur*, *adj. impassable*, of snow, Fagrsk. 186.

KAFLLI, *a, m.* [akin to *kelli*, q. v.]; Swed. *bud-kaffe*], *a piece cut esp. a buoy fastened to a cable, net, or the like*, Gpl. 427, 428; *meðal-k a 'mid-piece, a sword's bill*. 2. *metaph.* *tók at leysa ísinn köf the ice began to thaw into fœes*, Þórð. 11 new Ed.: in mod. usage, *köf* and *með köflum* (adverb.), *now and then, 'in bits'*. II. *mod. a þ bit, episode*, and the like; *lesa lítinn kafa, miðkafi, a 'mid-piece'*.

kafna, *ad, (older form kvafna, Sks. 108), to be suffocated, choke* in water, steam, or the like; *kafna af sandfoki*, Al. 50; *sögðu at K hefði kafnat í mannviti*, Edda 47; *k. í stofu-reyk*, Grett. 116: of *h* to be extinguished, Sks. 208: of a horse, *kafna eðr springa*, Fas. iii.

an, f. *suffocation*, Bs. i. 18.
 rjódur, adj. *crimson red*, of the cheeks.
 setja, t. = kaffera.
 steyting, f. a *diving*, a *plunge*, Gþl. 174, Mar.
 sund, n. a *dive*, Hkr. iii. 323, v. l.
 syndi, n. a *plunge* into deep snow.
 syndr, adj. *good at diving*, Fms. vii. 120.
 þykkur, adj. *thick foggy*; veður kaffþykkt ok drifanda, Sturl. iii. 50.
 GA, að, [kaga, Ivar Aasen; cp. Old. Engl. *kyke* (Chaucer); Scot. Germ. *kuchen*; Dan. *kage*]:—to bend forward and peep, fry, gaze; kaga hjá gáttinni, Fbr. 18, v. l.; kom út maðr ok kagaði hjá dyrum; kaga upp í himin, Hom. 89; hjartans augum til hans kaga, 90; u til hans óframliga, Nídrst. 5; see kögla.
 gi, a, m. [Engl. *cag* or *keg*; Swed. *kagge*; mid. Lat. *caga*, whence *cage*; the Dutch and Low Germ. *kaag* and *kag* = a *ship* used in canals]:—a *keg*, *cask*, Bs. i. 790, freq.; a nickname, Bs. KA, u, f. [Engl. *cake*; Dan. *kage*; Swed. *kaka*; Germ. *kuchen*]:—a *cake*, freq. in mod. usage.
 ali, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.; [cp. Germ. *kachel*, O. H. G. *chachala*]: *ariben pot*; whence the mod. *kakal-ofn*, m., Germ. *kachel-ofen*, an *iron pot*, of clay.
 uri, a, m. a *potter*, Germ. *kachler*; kakari minn ertú ok skjól þuð minn, 623. 30, with reference to Rom. ix. 20, 21 (?).
 ca, að, [Germ. *kachen*], to *heap up in a mess or lump*, c. g. of wet mud kakka saman blautu heyi; cp. kökkr, a *lump*.
 ildi, n. a *lump*.
 A, pret. kól, kólu; pres. kell, mod. kelr; part. kalinn: [cp. *hill*, *cool*; Germ. *kübl*]:—to *freeze*, esp. impers. of limbs to be and dead from frost; ok er sveininn (acc.) tók at kala, Landn. i.; ok kól hana í hel, *she froze to death*, Sd. 143; svá at þik í fas. i. 30; alla kól þá um nóttina, 78; kelt mik í höfuð, 9; mik tekr nú at kala, en mér var heitt fyrir stundu, Fb. i.; var bæði at hann kól mjök ok hungraði, en veiddi ekki, Bs. i. hann var kalinn á fótum svá at af leysti sumar tærnar, Orkn. 432, ii. 108; hann kól sem aðra hundtík, Fs. 71; ok mun þik kala ef svá lengi ok útarliga sem ek em vanr, Edda 35; dyfir var kalit á tæti, Fs. 179; kalit í hel, *frozen to death*, Fær. 185; sveinar tveir, kalnir ok máttðregnir, 42; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; kalinn ok þess, Fas. iii. 8; klæða kalna, O. H. L. 22:—part. kalinn [= Germ. *of a field barren from cold or frost*. II. *naut.*, of a sail, to *be wind*; seglið (acc.) kelr, whence *kalreip*, q. v.
 a, að, to *become cold*, Bs. ii. 148; to *blow cold*, án dvöl kaldar þá-fallinu, a *gust of cold air arose*, Bs. ii. 49; en þar kaldar í mót Svíati, 112.
 a, u, f. a *fever with cold fits*, an *ague*:—also köldu-sótt, f., N. T. *brist*, *starvation*, part. *malignant, cunning*.
 a, hamra, að, to *hammer (iron) cold*.
 a, liga, adv. *coldly*, Sks. 230.
 a, ligr, adj. *cold*, Sks. 230.
 a, munnr, m. *cold-mouth*, a nickname, Landn.
 a, nefr, m. '*cold-rib*', poet. an *anchor fluke*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).
 a, DEB, adj., kóld, kalt; compar. kaldari; superl. kaldastr; [from *ald* from *ala*, *galdr* from *gala*, *stuldr* from *stela*; Goth. *kalds*; *ald*; Engl. *cold*; Dutch *kolt*; Germ. *kalt*; Swed. *kall*; Dan. common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *gelu*, *gelidus*]:—*cold*; *iron*, *cold iron*, Fb. ii. 197; kalt veðr, Fms. v. 178, viii. 306; kaldr ss. 44. 7; ef maðr grefir lík aðr kalt er, K. þ. K. 26; líkin voru í kóld, Fms. iv. 170; svá sem kalt stóð at Niflheimi, Edda; köld *of coals, ashes*, = *kalda kol*, Fb. i. (in a verse); brenna at köldum to *be burnt to cold ashes, utterly destroyed*, Fms. xi. 122.
 2. impers., e-m er kalt, *one is cold*; mér er kalt á höndum fótum . . . Orkn. 326 (in a verse); konungi górdi kalt, *the king got cold*, Fms. v. 178. 3. acc., kaldan as adv.; blása to *blow cold*, Sks. 216: ís-kaldr, *ice-cold*; hel-k., *death-cold*; burning cold; ú-k., *not cold*; hálf-k., *half cold*; sár-k., *sorely*.
 II. *metaph.* *cold, chilling, baneful, fatal*; Lat. *dirus*, *inhéðan* skulu honum kóld ráð undan hverju riði, Ó. H. 132, Vkv. 30; so in the saying, kóld eru opt kvenna-ráð, *women's are oft-times fatal*, Nj. 177, Gísl. 34; kann vera at nokkurum yrkari eðr kaldari ráð Hara's konungs en mín, Fms. vi. 229; *envy, jealousy*; köld rödd, *an evil voice*, Akv. 2. 2. *some-translations in the metaph. sense of cold*; kalt hjarta, Greg. 19; *afskiptir*, Stj. 195. *compsds*: kalda-hlátr, m. *sardonic*, Nj. 176; see hlátr. kalda-kol, n. pl. a law phrase, '*cold*' göra kaldakol á jörðu, to *make the hearth cold, to desert a farm*, *able on the part of a tenant*, Gþl. 339, Jb. 210, cp. Hænna þ. S. kalda-ljós, n. *cold light, ignis fatuus* (?), a nickname, Sturl. 9. kalda-ádr, *adj. cunning*, Sturl. i. 104, Hkr. iii. 452.
 ifjaðr, part. '*cold-ribbed, scheming, cunning*', Vþm. 10.
 kúfaðr, part. '*cold-curved, covered with icicles*', Sks. 230.
 rödi, n. '*cold-words, sarcasm*', Fb. i. 214, ii. 78.

lealekr, m., Fms. iii. 28, vii. 198, Dipl. ii. 11, Fs. 115, Bs. i. 76;
 kalfr, Hom. 139, B. K. 83; mod. kaleikr, *the chalice*, Matth. xxvi. 27, Mark xiv. 23, Luke xxii. 20, 1 Cor. xi. 24-27, Vidal. passim; see kalfr below.
 kalendis-dagr, m. [Lat. *calendae*], *the kalends*, Stj. 471.
 kali, a, m. a *cold gush*: metaph. *coldness, unkindness*.
 kalk, n. [A. S. *cealc*; Engl. *chalk*], *chalk*, (mod.).
 kalka, að, to *chalk, lime*: kalkaðr, *limed*, Konr.
 KALKR, m. [borrowed from Lat. *calix*; A. S. *calic* and *calc*; Engl. *calice*; O. H. G. *chelib*; Germ. *kelk*; Dan.-Swed. *kalk*; the word came in with Christianity from the Engl.; for, though it occurs in ancient poems, none of these can be older than the Danish settlement in England: the form *kalr* is used in a heathen sense, whereas the later form *kaleikr* is used in the ecclesiastical sense only]:—a *chalice, cup, goblet*, it occurs in the poems Hým. 28, 30, 32, Akv. 30, Rm. 29, Skv. 3. 29; hrim-kalkr, Ls. 53; silfr-k., a *silver cup*, Hkr. i. 50; nú er hér kalkr, er þú skalt drekka af, eptir þat tók hann kalkinn, þá var en eptir í kalkinum, er hann hafði af drukkit kalkinum, Gullþ. 7; nú tók hann kalkinn ok hönd hennar með, Hkr. i. 50.
 kall, n. a *call, cry, shouting*; óp ok kall, Nj. 236; heyra kall mikit, Fs. 179; með hátíðligu kalli, Sks. 748; kall ok eggjan, Ó. H. 215; kall ok lúdra-þytr, Þiðr. 324. 2. a *calling on*; Eyjólfur heyrir kallit, ok lítr við, Fbr. 61 new Ed.; eigi skaltú herstask á annan mann í kalli þínu, Hom. 16. 3. a *call, name*; nefna jarl en illa . . . var þat kall haft lengi síðan, Hkr. i. 254; þessi eru at kalli (ari by name, *are called*) in mestu ref-hvörf, Edda (Ht.) II. eccl. a *call, cure of souls*, (cp. Scot. '*call*' of a minister); kjól ok kall, Dan. *præste-kald*, mod. 2. a *claim*; kalls-lauss, adj. *free from claim*, Fms. ix. 409.
 KALLA, að, with *neg. suff.*, pres. kalliga, *I call not*, Gkv. 3. 8; kallar-a, Akv. 37; [an A. S. *ceallian* occurs once in the poem Brynoth, and *bilde-calla* in Exodus, but in both instances the word is Danish; the word however occurs in O. H. G. *cballon*, mid. H. G. *kalle*, but only in the sense to *talk loud*, and it is lost in mod. Germ.]:—to *call, cry, shout*; hver er sá karl karla er kallar um váginn? Hbl. 2; kallaði konungr ok það létta af, Eg. 92; þá kölluðu allir ok mælu, 623. 26; bónda-migrinn epti ok kallaði, Fms. i. 21; kalla hátt, Sturl. ii. 203; ek em rödd kallanda í eyðimörk, φωνή βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, 625. 90; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2: of the raven's cry, hrafn hátt kallaði, Bkv. 11; hann kallaði þegar, þá eigi stjja, Fms. viii. 142; þórir kallaði út á skipit, Ó. H. 136; þá lét hann kalla skip frá skipi, 182; þá kallaði Erlingr ok hét á lið sitt, id. 2. to *call, send for*; síðan lét konungr kalla bændr, ok sagði at hann vill eiga tal við þá, Ó. H. 109; gekk hann til húspings síns ok lét þangat kalla menn Svía-konungs, 45; um kveldit kallaði konungr Áslák, Fms. vii. 161; konungr lét kalla til sín þá bræðr, Eg. 73; eccl., til þess er Guð kallaði hann af heiminum, Fms. ix. 383. II. to *say, call*; þat kalla menn at . . . , *people say that . . .*, Fms. x. 277; Svíþjóð ena miklu kalla sunir eigi minni en . . . , Hkr. 5; at blótmennt kalla eigi, at . . . , Fagrsk. 18; en ef lands-dróttinn kallar svá, at . . . , N. G. L. i. 249; þér kallit guð ykkar margar jarteguir göra, O. H. L. 108; kalla ek betra spurt en úviss at vera, Sks.; sunir menn kalla at eigi sé sakleysi í, þótt . . . , Ld. 64; þótt þeir kalli fé þetta með sínum föngum, 76. 2. at *kalla, so to say, nominally, not really*; sáttir at kalla, *nominally on good terms*, Fms. vii. 246; ok vóru þá sáttir at kalla, Ó. H. 112, Gullþ. 66; létu sér líka þessa tilskipan at kalla, Ísl. ii. 355; þóat menn væri skífróir ok Kristnir at kalla, Eb. 274; Helgi var Kristinn at kalla (*Christian by name*) ok þó blandinn mjök í trúnni, Fms. i. 251; gresi yfir at kalla, Fs. 67; menn héldusk at kalla, ok gengu á land, Fb. ii. 73; þóat þeir hefði líf at kalla, Stj. 436. 3. to *assert*; skal þess at bóða, ok kalla hann rjúfa sætt á yðr, Nj. 102; eru sunir þínir heima? þat má kalla, segir hón, Fær. 264. III. with *prepp.*; kalla á, to *call on*; hann kallaði á Karla, Ó. H. 136; Höskuldr kallar á hana, farðu hingat til mín! segir hann, Nj. 2: to *call on, invoke*, þá kallaði hann á Guð ok hinn helga Ólaf konung, Ó. H. 242; kallaði hann þá til fulltings sér á Bárð, Bárð. 16. 13 new Ed.: to *lay claim to*, Snekkollr kallaði á bú nokkur þar í eyjunum, Fms. ix. 423:—*kalla eptir, to protest*; en Kolbeinn kallar eptir ok vill eigi biskups dóm, Sturl. ii. 4:—*kalla til e-s, to lay claim to (til-kall, a claim), to claim, demand*; þótti nú senu dælt mundi til at kalla, Eg. 264, Fms. ix. 327; þessar eignir er hann kallaði ádr til, x. 414; kallaði hón til ails þess er aðrir áttu í nánd, Nj. 18; hann kallaði til sjár í hendr þeim, Ld. 300: to *invoke*, Bárð. 173:—*kalla aprt, to recall, revoke*, N. G. L. iii. 15c, H. E. i. 477. IV. to *claim for oneself*; kalla sér e-t; konungr kallaði sér allar Orkneyjar, Fms. i. 201; ok kallaði sér þá landit allt, vii. 180; at jarl kalli sér þat, Fs. 132; ef menn skil á, ok kallar annarr sér, en annarr almenning . . . , hann er jörð þá kallar sér, Gþl. 451; kallaði Grímur hersir konungi allan arf hans, Landn. 213. V. to *call, name*; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; skal þar kirkja kalla er hann vill, K. þ. K. 42; köllum karl inn skegglausa, Nj. 67; Mörðr hét maðr er kallaðr var gigja, 1; Einarr er þá var kallaðr Skjaldmeyjar-Einar, Fms. xi. 127; þessir menn voru kallaðir skífróir, *baptized nominally, called Christians*, Ísl. ii. 399; þórr sá er kallaðr er Ása-

þórr, Edda; ok má þat kalla háttá-fall, Skúlda 210; þeir taka hann ok kalla njósnar-mann, Sturl. ii. 247; ef maðr kallar annan mann tröllríðu, N. G. L. ii. 326.

VI. reflex. to call, tell, say of oneself; kallask sumir hafa látið fé, Ó. H. 58; hón talði upp harma sína þá er hón kallaðisk hafa fengit af Ólafi konungi, 191; konungr kallaðisk hann reynt hafa at góðum dreng, Ld. 60, Geisli 2. recipr., kallask á, to sbout to one another; er okkr þá alhagst at kallask á fyrir tíðindum, Fas. ii. 65, Skúlda 210.

3. pass. (rare), to be called; speki hans kallask sonr hans, Eluc. 4; er at réttu má kallask postuli Norðmanna, Fms. x. 371; þat er kallat, it is said, 656 C. 1; ok visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, at þeir kallaðisk jafnir at þróttum, Grett. 133, cp. Bjarn. 38,—þeir lögðusk ofan eptir ánni, ok vóru 'kallaðir' jafnsterkir menn.

kallan or köllun, f. a call, vocation, freq. in mod. and eccl. usage. kallari, a, m. a crier, herald, Stj. 604: as a law term, a kind of beadle or town clerk, N. G. L. i. 306, ii. 251.

Kall-bak, n., qs. kaldbak, Cold-back, name of a mountain, whence Kall-baklingar, m. pl. the men of C., Landn.

kaldýr, m., mod. kaldór, a kind of iron, Merl. 2. 95.

Kall-grani, a, m. Cold-beard, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

kall-rani or kald-rani, a, m. a taunt, sarcasm. kaldrana-legr, adj. sarcastic.

kall-sókn, f. a calling to service, H. E. i. 392.

KALLZ, n. [kaldr II], taunting, sarcasm, raillery, Bs. i. 793, ii. 93, þorst. St. 49, Fms. ii. 268, v. 231, Pass. 30, 7, Stj. 163, 218, Barl. 60: vituperation, Bs. i. 686.

II. [kalla], a claim, Dipl. ii. 13, Karl. 52, Fms. vi. 371. kallz-yrði, n. pl. gibes, Fms. vi. 194.

kallza, að, to taunt, mock, Barl. 60, Bs. ii. 37, Stj. 16, 216, Fas. ii. 344: to vituperate, Stj. 254: to molest, Dipl. i. 3, Stj. 199.

II. [kalla], to call on; hvi kallast þú eða kallar upp á mik? Stj. 286: to claim, demand, hinn kallsaði þá fræðsluna at fá, 161.

kal-reip, n. [kala II], a rope attached to a sail, so as to prevent it from shaking out the wind.

kamarr, m., dat. kamri, [O. H. G. chamara; Gr. καμρα; whence Engl. chamber, etc.]—a privy, Eb. 120, Grág. ii. 119, Sturl. ii. 95, 101, Landn. 247, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse), Þidr. 77, Mar.

kamban, a, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn. 47.

kambari, a, m. a comb-maker, N. G. L. ii. 204, iii. 2, 10: a nickname, Fb. iii.

kamb-höttr, m. a nickname, Fær. 14.

kamb-pungur, m., proncd. kumpungur, a 'comb-purse' in mod. usage, a letter-bag.

KAMBR, m. [A. S. kamb; Engl. comb; O. H. G. cbamp; Germ. kammi; Dan. kam];—a comb, Dipl. iii. 4; ladies used to wear costly combs of walrus-tusk or gold, whence the place in Icel. at which Auda lost her comb was called Kambsnes; þau lendu við nes þat er Auðr tapaði kamb sínum; þat kallaði hón Kambsnes, Landn. 111; eigi berr hann kamb í höfuð sér, Þidr. 127; see Worsaae, No. 365.

2. a carding-comb (ullar-kamb), Grett. 91 A, Fb. i. 212.

II. a crest, comb, Al. 171; hreistr-k. (q. v.), hanak., a cock's crest, cp. Gullin-kambi, Gold crest, Vsp.

2. a crest, ridge of hills; malar-kamb, a ridge on the beach, Háv. 48 (where spell kamb), Grág. ii. 354; as also bæjar-kamb, the front wall of a house.

III. freq. in local names, Kambr, of crags rising like a crest, Landn., Finnb. ch. 27.

kamb-staðr, m. a law term, a scar in the head, such as to cause pain when the hair is combed, N. G. L. i. 68.

kamelet, n. [for. word], camelot or camlet, Karl. 60.

kamell, m. [for. word], a camel, Karl. 502; usually útfaldi, q. v.

kampa, að, to devour, used of a whiskered wild beast.

kamp-hundr, m. a dog with whiskers, Sturl. i. 139.

kamp-höfði, a, m. a 'whisker-head,' Fagrsk. § 174, v. l. knapp-höfði, q. v.

kampi, a, m. a bearded person, Sturl. ii. 50 (Bs. ii. 109): as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 185, Fs.

KAMPR and kanpr, m. a beard, moustache; stutt skegg ok snöggvan kamp, Sks. 288; skegg heitir barð, grön eða kampar, Edda 210; hendi drap á kampa, Hdm. 21; hann hafði bitíð á kámpinum, Nj. 209; höggva kampa ok skegg, K. þ. K.; hann (the idol) hafði kampa af silfri, Fms. x. 386; af köppunum, langa kampa, hár ok kanpar, Ó. H. 229; efri ok neðri kamp, Fas. ii. 253; því næst hvetr hann that (the spear) svá þat stóð á kampi, i. e. till it was as keen as a razor, Krók. 49; the whiskers of a seal, cat, and lion, Fb. i. 462 (of a seal). kamp-loðinn, adj. with long whiskers, of a lion.

kampa-siðr, adj. long-bearded, Skída R. 90, þryml. 41.

II. a crest or front wall = kamb; var Aron úti hjá durunum, ok stóð við kámpinn er hláðinn var af veggnum, Bs. i. 544 (Sturl. ii. 86): mod. bæjar-kamp, id.; malar-k.

kangin-yrði, n. pl. jeering words, Hbl. 12.

KANK, n. (tkank-yrði), gibes, as also kankast, dep. to jeer, gibe (mod. conversational), akin to kanginyrði.

kank-víss, adj. jeering, gibing.

KANNA, u, f., gen. kanna, Snót 172, [A. S. canne; Engl. can; O. H. G. cbanna; Germ. kanne; Dan. kande; from Lat. cantarus];—a

can, tankard, jug; vín var í könnu, Rin. 29, Stj. 207, Fms. viii. 47 (v. l.), Dipl. iii. 4; könnu-brot, Pm. 137, Dipl. iii. 4; könnu-stóll, can-stand, Pm. 113; a measure, Rétt., D. N.

kanna, u, f. a mark on cattle; oxir er hans k. væri á, Fs. 173; allt þ sem þeirra kanna leikr er á, D. N. i. 80, 91, iii. 144; see einkanna at einkunn.

KANNA, að, [kenna = to know, but kanna = to enquire]:—to search, kanna land, of an explorer, to explore a land; þeir könnuðu landit fyr austan ána, um vátit kannaði hann austr landit, Eg. 100, Landn. þ. 51; þykkr maðr við þat fáviss verða ef hann kanna ekki víðar en í Ísland, Landn. 310; fara víða um heim at kanna helga stað, Fb. i. 276; kanna heim allan, to travel through all the world, Edda: t phrase, kanna ókunna stigu, to 'try unknown ways,' to travel where o has never been before; kanna ríkra, annara, manna siðu, i. e. to travel abroad, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 276; kanna lið, to review, muster troops, i. 478, Hkr. i. 23, 30; kanna val, to search the field for slain, Nj. 4 Fms. i. 182.

II. with prep.; kanna e-t af, to find out, make out; konungr spurði Úlf hvat hann kannaði af um síðferði Eindriða, Fms. 193; spurði, hvat hann kannaði af um Rögnvald, iv. 193; þat kanna ek af, at sá hefr myndi kallaðr vera Jónsvíkingar, xi. 119; ferr Brac biskup norðr á Völlu, ok kanna þat af, at . . . Bs. i. 450.

II reflex., kannaðsk við e-t, to recognise, know again, recollect; kannaði hón við hann ok kynferði hans, Hkr. ii. 129; Sigurðr kannaðisk þá í ætt hans, Fms. i. 79, þorst. Síðu H. 169; þá kannaðisk hann við mælti, nafnfrægir eruð þeir fæðgar, Nj. 125; þórglfr hitti þar mað frændr sína þá er hann hafði eigi ádr við kannaðsk, whose acquaintance he had not made before, Eg. 30; kannaðsk þá margir við ef heyrta við nefni mitt, Finnb. 338; sögu þessir menn öll sönn merki til hvar þ höfðu barninn komit, svá at hinir þrælarnir könnuðusk við er svein höfðu fundit, Fms. i. 113; hefi ek hér gull er hann kvað yðr mundu kannaðsk, Fs. 9: to recognise as one's own, kannaðsk við skot, fé, sat Grág. ii. 312, 552, 374; með því at engi kannaðsk við svein þenna, Fb. i. 294; to remember, vóru þar þeir menn er við könnuðusk, at Hallfr hafði til góða við gúrt, ii. 55.

2. recipr., kannaðsk við, to recognise one another, make one another's acquaintance; hafi þeir þá við kanna Grág. i. 224; síðan könnuðusk þau við, then they knew one another, Fms. i. 186; könnuðusk menn hugi við, Fs. 11; féll mart ádr þ kannaðisk við, Ó. H. 216; ok eptir þetta þá kannaðsk þeir við n öllu, Bs. i. 228.

kannaðr, könnuðr, m. an explorer, Lex. Poët.; land-k., q. v.

kann-ske, adv. [Dan. kanske], may be! (mod.)

kanoki and kanuki, a, m. [mid. Lat. canonicus; Dan. kanik; Ei canon];—a canon of a church, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 532, Bs. H. E. I passim; kanoka klaustr, setr, lifnaðr, vígsla, búningr, a canon's clois seat, order, ordination, dress, Ann. 1295, Bs. passim.

kansellera, að, [for. word], to cancel; k. hendr sínar, Stj. 229.

Kantara-borg, f. (-byrgi), [A. S. Cantuarbyrig], Canterbury, Bs.

kantari, a, m. in kantara-kápa, u, f. [eccl. Lat. cantare], a bishop's gown, Fms. viii. 197, Hkr. ii. 175: a priest's gown, Am. 95, Bs. i. 3 847.

kantara-sloppr, m. id., Bs. i. 324, v. l.

kanzellari, kansellari, a, m., canceller, m. [mid. Lat. cancellarius], a chancellor, Ann., Bs., Fms. ix, x, Thom.

kapalín, m. (mod. kapellan), [mid. Lat. capellanus], a chaplain, Landn. 172, Fms. vii. 311, Bs. passim.

KAPALL, m., pl. kaplar, [Lat. caballus; whence Fr. cheval]; nag, back, in mod. usage also a mare; naut ok kapla, Rd. 284, Pd. þrjú hundrad í köplum, Vm. 32; lifði engi kvik kind eptir nema öld kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; lestferan kapal jarmað ok alferan, H ii. 505; kapal-lán, lending a k., id. kapal-hestir, m. and kaup hross, n. = kapall, Eg. 730, Fms. ii. 231.

II. in mod. us. a truss of hay; fimtán kaplar heys, five trusses, of a known weight bulk.

kapella, u, f. [for. word], a chapel, K. Á. 36, Symb. 31, Bs. i. 8 H. E. i. 241, Fms. x. 153, Hkr. ii. 390, iii. 69.

kapellu-prestr, m. priest of a chapel, H. E. i. 477, Stat. 247, 266, 307: a chaplain, Bs. i. 799.

kapituli, a, m. [Lat. capitulum], eccl. a chapter, Mar., Dipl. iii. 5 chapter of a book, Grág. i. clxviii: freq. in mod. usage, kapitula-sk a new chapter.

KAPP, n. [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. camp; O. H. cbampf; Germ. kampf; Swed. and Dan. kamp; in the Icel. the assimilated; and in Danish also kapp];—contest, zeal, eagerness, one but throughout with the notion of contest, which is the old sense even in early Germ. kamp is still duellum, whence it came to n bellum: deila kappi við e-n, to contend, contest with one; megu vér deila kappi við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 10; pungt get ek at deila kappi Hrafnkel um mála-ferli, 11; er hann deildi kappi við þorgrím góð þórnness-þingi ok við sonu hans, Ísl. ii. 215; deila kappi við konu Fagrsk. 10; mikitt er upp tekit, ef þú vill kappi deila við Ólaf S. konung ok við Knút, Ó. H. 33; ok ætla þér aldri síðan at deila k við oss bræðr, Fs. 57, cp. deila I. 4: brjóta kapp við e-n, to wage against; hæfir þat ekki konungdómi yðrum at brjóta kapp við kv

inn, fagrsk. 10, Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse): at halda til kapps ok þess við þá höfðingjana, Fb. ii. 46; sögðu honum þat betr sama, at hla eigi til kapps við þá Hofsmenn, Fs. 35; kosta kapps um e-t, *to save*.
 2. a race; in the phrase, það hann renna í köpp við (in a race with) Þjálfá, Edda 31; at vit at köppum kenndar vorum, *to be noted for our matches*, Gs. 14; ekki dýr er þat, at reuna mætti í köpp við hann, Karl. 514, cp. Dan. *løbe ontkaps med en—to run a race*.
 II. eagerness, vehemence; er konungi mikitt kapp á því, E 16; eigi veit ek hvar kapp þitt er nú komit, Ld. 166; hann lætr ei mann þora at mæla við sik nema þat eitt er hann vil vera láta, o hefir hann þar við allt kapp, Ó. H. 68; mæltu þá sumir at honum þoi kapp í kinn, Sturl. iii. 232; at þat væri konungi vægsemd en eigi fir kapps sakir við hann, Eg. 44; honum górdisk svá mikitt kapp á þi veidi, at hann skreidd þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; kapps lystir, er, Hornklofi; lögðu þeir á þat it mesta kapp hver betr reið eðr bi hesta átti, Hkr. i. 27; Ónundur konungur lagði á þat kapp mikitt ok kostnað, at ryðja markir ok byggja eptir ruðin, 44; með kappi ok ánd, D. N. i. 3; berjask af miklu kappi, Þidr. 326; gangask þær tamar fylkingar at móti með miklu kappi, 328; verja með kappi, E 720; þessi ætlan er meir af kappi en forsjá, Ó. H. 32; var sú veizla með enu mesta kappi, 31; hún gékk at með öllu kappi at veita Olafi kungi, 51; meir sækir þú þetta með fjár-ágrind ok kappi (*obstinacy*) hr en við góðvild ok drengskap, Nj. 15.
 III. gen. kapps, kapps-vel, *mighty well*, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse); kapps-audgr, *mighty wealthy*, Merl. i. 9; kapps-hár, *mighty big* (Dan. *kjæpþjóf*), Lex. Poët.; kona kapps gálga, *a very gentle woman*, A. 6; or even singly. COMPS: kapps-fullr, adj. *full of energy, vigorous, impetuous*, Lv. 32; harðr ok k., Bjarn. 48, Sks. 649. kps-maðr, m. *a man of energy*, Eg. 9; *beadstrong*, 710. kpp-alinn, part. *well fed*, of a horse kept in a stall. kpp-dregit, n. part. *hard to pull, difficult*, Nj. 100, v. l. kpp-drykkja, u, f. *a drinking-match*, Ó. H. 151. kpp-drægt, adj. *hard to pull*; varð þeim k. í leiknum, *it was a hard contest*, Bs. i. 620; kvað þeim þetta mundu k., *it would be a hard task*, N. 100. kpp-fúss, adj. = kappgjarn, Lex. Poët. kpp-girni, f. *energy*; hreysti ok k., Fbr. 116, Fas. i. 119. kpp-gjarn, adj. *full of energy and zeal*, Fms. vi. 105. kpp-góðr, adj. *very good*, Merl. 2, 79. KAPPI, a, m. [a Teut. word, noticed by Plutarch, Marius ch. 11—*ἄριστος ἰσχυρότατος Γερμανοὶ τοὺς ληστήτας*; see also kapp]:—a hero, *champion, man of valour*; konungur sá er kappi þykkir, Hkm. 14; ólusk í þar ættir kappar, Hdl. 17; átti ádr kappi, Am. 98; þá bjó Arnórr í lykjafljóð, kappi mikill, . . . ok má af því marka hvern k. hann var, Lv. 328; búa á þorkell hákr, kappi mikill (cp. Germ. *baudegen*), Nj. 18; eru í Reykjadal kappar miklir? 32; gíslinn var kappi mikill, ok þa þangbrandi á pataldr, Bs. i. 9; hverjir berjask skulu móti þessum um af þeirra liði, Fms. xi. 126. 2. in a special sense, an *elect champion*, answering to the knight of the Middle Ages; þessir kappar vó með Haraldi konungi, Fas. i. 379; því var Björn síðan Kappi kaðr, Bjarn. 11; Hrólf Kraka ok Kappa hans, Fb. ii. 136; með honum (the king) ok hans Koppum, Fas. i. 35; Kappar konungs, 69; Hrólftr kongr ok allir hans Kappar ok stórmenni, 76, 79, 91, 95, 101, 102, 108; Hrólftr konungur býsk nú til ferðar með hundrad manna, ok au Kappar hans tólf ok berserkir tólf, 77; upp upp, allir Kappar! 100, Skd. S. ch. 8, 9 (Fas. i. 379—385); kappa-lið, *a troop of champions, warriors*, Grett. 84; kappata, *a tale or roll of champions*, Fms. iii. 15; kappaval, *choice of champions*, ii. 315. III. even as a nickname of some choice champions; Björn Breiðvíkinga-kappi, Eb.; Björn Híelakappi, Bjarn.; Vébjörn Sýgna-kappi, Landn.; Hildibrand Húna-kappi; Ásumndr Kappa-bani, *a slayer of champions*, Fas. kppi, a, m. *the band at the back of a bound book*. kpp-kosta, að, *to strive, endeavour*, Búrd. 176. kpp-leikr, m. *a fighting-match*, Róm. 260 = Lat. *certamen*. kpp-mella, u, f. *a loap*. kpp-mæli, n. *a dispute*, Ísl. ii. 236, Fms. i. 11, x. 312, Fb. ii. 271. kpp-nógr, adj. *plentiful*, Sturl. iii. 88. kpp-orðr, adj. *travelling*, Flóv. 44. kpp-róðr, m. *a rowing-match*, Fms. x. 312. kpp-samlliga, adv. *impetuously, with energy*, Fms. x. 356, Sks. 572; *abundantly*, gefa k. mat, Ísl. ii. 337, Fb. i. 374; gríðungur k. (—kappalinn), Hkr. i. 37. kpp-samligr, adj. *impetuous, vehement*: k. reiði, Sks. 227; *rich, liberal*, veizla fögr ok kappsamlig, Fms. vi. 182. kpp-samr, adj. *pushing, eager, impetuous*, Ó. H. 27, Nj. 51; höfðingmikill, manna kappsamastr, 147; k. ok reiðinn, Eg. 187; k. ok nn, Ó. H. L. 35. kpp-semd, f. = kappsemi, Eg. 257. kpp-semi, f. *energy, beadstrong character*; k. ok fræknleikr, Bret. ídr. 207. kpp-sigling, f. *a sailing-match*, Fms. x. 278, xi. 360.

kapp-svinnr, adj. *very noble*, Am. 74. kapp-ærinu, adj. *more than sufficient, abundant*; k. lið, Bjarn. 71. kaprún, n. [for. word], a kind of *coal* or *cap*, Jb. 187, Sturl. ii. 145, iii. 306, B. K. 98, Stat. 299, D. N. passim. kar or karr, n. *the mucus or slime* on new-born calves and lambs; metaph. kar er á kampi vorum, *kystu nær ef þú lystir, a ditty in a ghost story*. KARA, að, *to clean off the kar*, as ewes and cows do by licking their young. II. metaph. *to finish off*; það er allt ókarrað, *'tis all unlicked into shape, in a rough state*; or, það er ekki nema hálf-karada, *it is but half finished*. karar-, see kór. karbunkli, a, m. [for. word], *a carbuncle*, Flóv. kardinali, a, m. [for. word], *a cardinal*, Ann., Bs., Fms. vii, x. karfa, u, f., or kórfa, f., [Lat. *corbis*], *a basket*; akin to kerfi (q. v.), *a bunch*, a mod. word, the old being vand-laupr. karfasta, u, f. = kariina, Sturl. KARFI, a, m. [Byzant. Gr. *κάρφος*; mid. Lat. *carabus*; Russ. *korabl*]:—a kind of *galley*, or *swift-going ship*, with six, twelve, or sixteen rowers on each side, esp. used on lakes or inlets, Grett. 95, 97; k. fimtán-sessa, Ó. H. 42, 62 (to be used on the lake Mjörð); þeir höfðu karfa þann er rúru á borð tólf menn eðr sextán, Eg. 171; Rögvaldr konungs son átti karfa einn, róm sex (sextán?) menn á borð, 371, 386; karfar þeir sem til landvarnar eru skipaðir, Rótt. 42, Fms. ix. 408, Fb. i. 194; síðan tók hann karfa nokkurn ok lét draga út um eyjarnar þverar, Fms. viii. 377, 424; eikju-karfi, q. v.; they were long, narrow, and light so as to be easily carried over land, valtr karfi, *a crank, unsteadily karfi*, Sighvat; whence the phrase, karfa-fótr, *of reeling, tottering steps*, Ó. H. 72. karfi, a, m. [Engl. *carp*; O. H. G. *charpbo*; Germ. *karpfē*], a kind of *fish, a carp*, Edda (Gl.); so in the phrase, rauðr sem karfi, *red as a k.*, Flor. 71; karfa-rjóðr, *blushing like a goldfish*. karfi, a, m., botan. *cumin*, freq. in Norway, Ivar Aasen, but in Iceland this old word appears to be lost. kargr, adj. [mid. H. G. *karc*; Germ. *karg*; Dan. *karrig*], *lazy, stubborn*, as an ass; hann er svo kargr, heillin mín, hann uenuir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinu stúðiera, Grönd. kar-koli, a, m. a kind of *fish, a sole*. KARL, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages, although not recorded in Ulf.; A. S. *carl, ceorl*; Engl. *carle, churl*; Germ. *kerl*, etc.]:—a man, opp. to a woman; brigðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 99; kostum drepr kvenna karla ofriki, Am. 69; often in allit. phrases, karla ok konur, konur ok karlar, etc.; bæði konur ok konur, Fms. i. 14, Eb. 276, 298; kvenna ok karla, Edda 21; drápu þeir menn alla, unga ok gamla, konur sem karla, Fms. ii. 134, viii. 432; er þat ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 48; taldi hún afleiðis þoka kurteisí karlanna, er þá skyldi heita verða fyrir þeim sem óhraustum konum, Bs. i. 340; karlar tólf vetra gamlir eða ellri eru lög-sengendr eða lög-sjændr, Grág. ii. 31; yngri menn en sextán vetra gamlir karlar, eða konur yngri en tuttugu, K. þ. K.; samborin systir, bæði til karls ok konu, *a sister on the father's and mother's side*, D. N. ii. 528; spurði hvar konu varðaði ef hún væri í brókum jafnan svá sem karlar, Ld. 136; svá er mælt um karla ef þeir klæðask kvenna klæðnaði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 204. COMPS: karla-fólk, n. *male folk*; brenndu hann inni ok allt karla-fólk en konur genu út, Dropl. 4. karla-föt, n. pl. *men's attire*, Bs. i. 653, Sturl. i. 65, Ld. 276, v. l. karla-siðr, m. *habits of men*, Grág. i. 338. karla-skáli, a, m. *a room for men*, Dipl. v. 18. karla-vegr, m. *the male side, side where the men sit*, the right hand in a church, etc., i. e. opp. to kvenna vegr, D. N. iv. 283. karls-efni, n. a nickname, one who promises to be a *doughty man*, Landn. karls-ungvi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 258. B. In a political sense, *the common folk*, opp. to great folk, see jarl; vér karla'born ok kerlinga, *we bairns of carles and carlines*, Hkr. i. (in a verse), öppr to hródmógr Haralds, *the king's son*; þaðan eru komnar Karla ættir, Rm. 22; era þat karls ætt er at kvernum stendr, Hkv. 2. 2; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; ek em konungs dóttir en eigi karli, *I am a king's daughter and not a carle's*, Fas. i. 225; skyldi hún gata hjardar ok aldri annat vitask, en hún væri karls dóttir ok kerlingar, 22 (of a king's daughter in disguise): in the allit. phrase, fyrir konung ok karl, *for king and churl*, D. N. i. 523, ii. 747, Gpl. 137; so in the saying, þat er margt í karls húsi sem eigi er í konungs garði, *there are many things in the carle's cottage that are not in the king's palace*, Gísl. 79, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 73; mod., það er mart í koti karls sem kongs er ekki í ranni; so also in the popular tales, which often begin with the phrase, that there was a Kongr og dróttning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðs-horni, and have as a standing incident that the churl's son marries the king's daughter, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii, cp. also Ó. T. (1853) pref.; svo byrjar þessa sögu at karl bjó ok átti sér kerlingu, Parc. (begin.); karl hefir búið ok kona öldruð, Fb. ii. 331 (in a verse); karls son, *a churl's son*, Fms. ix. 509. karla-ættir, f. pl. *the churls*, Rm. II. a *house-carle, servant*; hrundu þeir fram skítu, ok hlupu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; hún

hafði á skipi með sórtuttugu karla frjálsa, Landn. 109, cp. Fb. i. 265; hús-karl, bú-karl, sál-karl, q. v.; Sléttu-karlar, Fbr.; cp. Swed. *Dalekarlar*.

III. in contempt; fret-karl, q. v.; staf-karl (Norse *stakkar*, Dan. *stakkel*), a 'staff-churl', *beggar*: in the phrase, karl ok kýll, *beggar and bag*, Nj. 274; bragða-karl, a *cunning fellow*; lítill karl, *you little wretch!* þú þorðir ekki, lítill karl, at segja satt til, Fbr. 39 new Ed. i. in mod. usage also in a good sense, *góðr karl, a good fellow*; harðr karl, a *hardy carle*: as also with the article, karlium = Germ. *der kerl*.

C. An old *carle*, *old man*, opp. to *kerling*; svá skal körlum skipta ok kerlingum, sem öðrum skuldum, N. G. L. i. 51; heyrir þér hvat karlium mæli, Nj. 143; karl inn skegglaus; þorbjörn karl, *the old carle Tb.*, Eb. 176; Arngeirr karl, Bjarn. 59, 69, 71; einn gamall karl, Barl. 74; karl afgamall, a *decrepit old carle*, Eg. (in a verse); hann glíkir sík gömlum karli, Stj. 475, passim in old and mod. usage.

Karla-magnús, m. *Charlemagne*; Karlamagnús Saga, *the History of Charlemagne*, Jm. 32.

karl-askr, m. a *full measure*, opp. to *kveinnaskr*, a kind of *half measure*, Jb. 375.

karl-barn, n. a *male child*, Stj. 248.

karl-dyrr, n. pl. *the men's door*; in ancient dwellings the wings (skot, set) were occupied, the one side by the men, the other by the women; hence the door leading to the men's side was termed *karldyrr*, as opp. to the entry leading to the females' side, Nj. 14, K. þ. K. 9, 14 new Ed., Grág. ii. 228.

karl-dýr, n. a *male beast*, Stj. 71.

karl-erfð, f. a *male inheritance*, of agnates, N. G. L. i. 49.

karl-fátt, u. adj. *wanting in males*; var k. heima, Sturl. i. 142.

karl-fjöldi, a, m. a *multitude of male persons*, Sturl. ii. 144.

karl-fólk, n. *common folk*, Sighvat.

karl-fugl, m. a *male bird*, Stj. 77, Pr. 409.

karl-föt, n. pl. *male attire*, Ld. 276, Grág. i. 338.

karl-gildir, adj., a law term, meaning *full, complete*; thus *karlgildir úmagi* means, not a '*male-úmagi*,' but a '*complete invalid*,' one who can contribute nothing towards his sustenance, e. g. an infant, a sick or aged person, male or female. The word is a standing term in the old church deeds, where the donor charged the gift with the support of a *karlgild úmagi* for ever, D. I. passim. The old Swedish laws present the same use of the word, e. g. *karlgild mark* = *good money, money of full value*, see Verel. s. v.

karl-höfði, a, m. a *carved man's head, figure head*; það hann þorgeir reisa þar upp ás, ok skera á karlhöfða á endanum, an efiðgy 'in contumeliam', Rð. 305; cp. Fs. 56.—Jökull skar karlshöfuð á sílu-endanum ok reist á rúnar; as also Landn. 4, ch. 4: name of a ship with a man's head carved on her prow, Ó. H.

karlinna, u, f. a *woman*; þar fyrir skal hún k. kallask af því hún er af karlmanni tekin, Gen. ii. 23.

karl-kenndr, part. *masculine*, Edda 68.

karl-kind, f. *the male sex*, Stj. 74, 115, 283.

karl-klæði, n. pl. *men's clothing*, Grág. i. 338, N. G. L. i. 75.

karl-kona, u, f. *false reading for karlmenn*, Ld. 136.

karl-kostr, m. a (*good match*), of a man, Sturl. i. 207.

karl-kyn, n. *the male kind*, Stj. 56.

karl-leggr, m. *the male lineage, the agnates*, Gpl. 244, passim; opp. to *kvenleggr*.

karl-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Al. 172.

karl-maðr, m. (spelt *karnaðr*, N. G. L. i. 50, Eluc. 4), a *man, male*, opp. to *kveinn-maðr, a woman*; karlmaðr eða kona, N. G. L. i. 51; sambúð milli karlmanns ok konu, Stj. 21; karlmaðr ok kona, Eg. 247, Ó. H. 152; skal karlmann tólf vetra gamlan eða eldra nefna í dóm, Grág. i. 16; karlmaðr sextíu vetra gamall skal ráða sjálfir heimilis-fangi sínu, 147; hann er karlmaðr, því at hann hefir sonu átt við konu sínu, 190; er hann lét eigi aka í skegg sér, at hann væri sem aðrir karlmenn, ok köllum karl inn skegglaus, 67; slíkt víti á honum at skapa fyrir þat á sitt hóf, sem karlmanni, ef hann hefir höfuð-smátt svá mikla at sjái geirvörtur hans berar, Ld. 136; skerask í setgeira-brækr sem karlmenn, id.; gefa karlmanns-verð, a *meal for a man, a full meal*, D. I. i. 201, Vm. 169.

2. metaph. a *man of valour*; styrkr ok fálátr ok inn hraustasti karlmaðr, Nj. 177; svá sé ek fara, at flestum bílar áráðit, þóat góðir karlmenn sé, Fms. ii. 31; ef hann þörir, ok sé hann útragr karlmaðr, xi. 94; vér skyldim hafa karlmanns hjarta en eigi konu, 389; k. at lunderni, Bs. i. 709. II. in a political sense = karl, a '*churl-man*,' a *churl, commoner*; cp. jarl and jarlmaðr: this sense is obsolete, but is represented in the Frank. pr. name *Karloman*, Latinized *Carolus Magnus*, whence *Charlemagne*, Germ. *Karl der Grosse*, without regard to the true etymology.

karlmann-liga, adv. in a *manly way*, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 674.

karlmann-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Th. 23, Skálda 185. 2. *manly, bold*, Fms. vi. 209, Nj. 70, Eg. 322; k. kappi, 623, 33; k. skap, 36, passim.

karl-menni, n. a *stout, valiant man*; hann er mesta k.

karl-mennska, u, f. *manhood, valour*, Nj. 176, Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 168, xi. 80, 110, passim; karlmennsku bragð, *protruss*, iii. 134.

karl-sift, f. '*carle-ibness, relationship by the father's side*, Lat. *agnatio* opp. to *kvenn-sift*, Grág. ii. 176, Fms. i. 220. karlsiftar-maðr, m. an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 78.

karl-sköp, n. pl. *genitalia*, Ver. 70, Mar.

kar-maðr, m. = *karamaðr, bedridden*.

kar-mannliga, adv. *unrebedly*, Nj. 229, v. l. (Johnson.)

KARMR, m. [Dan. *karm* = a *frame*; *vindus-karm, dör-karm* = *window-frame, door-frame*]:—a *closet*; *slæðu-karm* = *vestiarium*, Hallfred; *öl-karmr, an ale cask*, Landn. (in a verse); *mjóð-k.*, a *mead cask* Lex. Pöet.; *bekk-k.*, a *bench frame, couch* = Lat. *triclínium*, id.; *kastala* ok *karmar*, Fms. iv. 49.

2. a *cart*, B. K. 20, still used in that sense in Dan. and Norse.

karm (?), a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)

karnaðr, m. [kör = a *bed* (?)], *concubinage*; kaupá ambátt til karnaðr Grág. i. 358.

KARP, n. *bragging*; var minna karp þitt meðan Hákon konungr fóstri minn, lífði, Mork. 139; sýnisk mér sem minna sé nú karp þitt held en iun fyrra daginn, Ó. H. L. 27.

karpa, að, to *brag, boast*.

karp-málugr, adj. *bragging*, Karl. 429.

karp-yrði, n. pl. *braggart words, boasts*, Flöv. 29.

karra, að, to *card wool*:—*karra kalf*, see *kara*.

KARRI, a, m. in rjúp-karri, a *male ptarmigan*.

karri, a, m. a *card*, for *combing*.

karsk-liga, adv. *briskly*, Fas. iii. 625.

karsk-ligr, adj. *brisk, doughty*.

KARSKR, adj., fem. *körsk*, *karskt*, proncd. *kaskr*; [from karl o karr, q. kariskr; Germ. *karsch*, a north Germ. word, Grimm's Diet. b. Hildebrand; Dan.-Swed. *karsk*]:—*brisk, bold*, Nj. 120, v. l.: *bale, heavy* era *karskr maðr* sá er . . . , *be is not a bale man, i. e. be suffers much* uso . . . , Stor. 4: freq. in mod. usage.

karta, u, f. a *short born*: metaph., þin krakka karta, *thou urcbin* Grönd.

kart-nagl, m. a *bangnail*, Nj. 52, Snót 209, passim.

KARTR, m. a *cart*; karta at görva, Rm. 19; sá er áðr sat í gyltu keru er nú settir í hervilegan kart, Al. 107; fjögr hundruð vagna ok þúsund karta, 166.

KASA, að, [kös], prop. to *heap earth or stones upon, to earth*, com. monly used of witches, miscreants, carcases of men or beasts, Grág. ii. 15 (of an outlaw); lík þóris var upp rekit ok kasa þeir hann hjá Sigmundi, Fær. 177, Fs. 62; vóru þeir færðir út í hraun ok kasaðir í dæ þeim er þar var í hrauninu, Eg. 138; þar heitir Knarrarnes er hann var kasaðr, Ld. 156; vildu þeir eigi jarða hann at kirkju ok kósuðu hann utan-borgar, Mar.: to *bury in snow*, eru þeir kasaðir í mjöllinni, Fs. 142; Sturl. iii. 215; báru síðan at stórt grjótt ok kasaðu þá, Stj. 370: metaph. þeir kasaðu þetta með sér, Fms. iv. 284, v. l.; kváðusk hláða mund vegg í dalinn ok kasa þar metorð Guðmundar, Sturl. i. 155.

II. i mod. usage, to *pile in heaps*, esp. of the blubber of whales or sharks.

kass, m., mod. *kassi*, a, m. a *case, large box*, Stj. 253, 357, v. l.; kast kössunum, to *take to the heels, run*, Fms. viii. 421, v. l.; komi þér eigi þeim kassa á mik, *you shan't lay this box on my back*, Grett. 127: *fishing case*, ker ok kassa, D. N. ii. 35; kassa-fiski, *fishing with creel* (mod. *silunga-kista, laxa-kista*), D. N.

kassaðr, part. *cased*, Fm. 103.

kast, n. a *cast, throw of a net*; eignask þeir síld alla er kast áttu, Gþ 427, Boldt. 53; um kast ef menn hitta í storma, N. G. L. i. 278:—in the phrase, *koma í kast við e-n, to come in collision with one* (Dan. *komma kast med en*), Nj. 260; koma í kast saman við e-n, H. E. i. 524.

β. *throw of dice*, Sturl. ii. 159, Ó. H. 90, Sks. 26.

2. *kóstur* *thrown, by heaps*, þórd. 62; at seinustum kóstum, at the *last moment* D. N. ii. 535: metaph., kemr til e-s kasta, *one's turn comes*, mun þú þykkja koma til várra kasta, at veita lið málum yðrum, Valla I. 221; nú hafa kappar kvæði í hring, kemr til minna kasta, Ísl. þjóð. ii. 7. II. a kind of *cloak, a dust cloak*; hlógu at honum er hann var í kasti möröndu, Nj. 179; in mod. usage, a *cloak* worn by milk-maids whilst milking.

KASTA, að, [a Scand. word; Dan.-Swed. *kaste*, not found in Saxon and Germ., so that Engl. *cast* must be of Dan. origin]:—to *cast throw*, with dat. of the thing (to *throw with* a thing), but also absol. Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, *E. flung the horn away*, Eg. 215 snála-maðr kastar höfðinu niðr, Nj. 71; en er skjöldr Atla var unyt þá kastaði hann honum, Eg. 507; hann kastar aprt öllu ok vill ekk þiggja, Mar.; kasta brynju, Hky. 2. 42; kasta akkerum, to *cast anchor*, Eg. 128; k. farni, to *throw the cargo overboard*, 656 C. 21, Sks 231 B kasta verplum, to *cast with the dice*, Grág. ii. 198; Sudrmenn tve köstuðu um sílftr (*gambled*), Magn. 528; hann kastaði, ok kómu up tvau sex, Ó. H. 90: to *throw, toss*, ef gríðungr kastar manni, Grág. i. 122; k. e-m inn, to *cast into prison*, Fms. ix. 245.

II. *wit prepp.*; kasta um hesti, to *turn a horse at full gallop*; ven þú hest þin góðan um at kasta á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; Jóns-synir köstuðu um hestum sínum, Sturl. ii. 75: metaph., biskupi þótti hann hafa kasta

um til móttöðu-manna kirkjunnar, *that he had turned round to the*
emies of the church, Bs. i. 722; k. um hug sínum, *to change one's*
mind, Stj. 285; k. til e-s, *to cast at one, felt one*, Grág. ii. 7: cf hvarrig
 star fyrir annan, *lay snares for another*, Gpl. 426. III. *to*
cast off; kasta trú, *to cast off one's faith, be a renegade*, Nj. 106, 272;
 kasta Kristni, *to apostatize*, Fms. i. 108, vii. 151. IV. phrases,
 kasta orðum á e-n, *to address one*, Ölk. 37; k. kallz-yrðum at e-m, *to*
scold taunts at one, Fms. vi. 194, Fb. i. 214 (at-kast); kasta reiði á
 e-n, Fms. vii. 228; k. á sik sótt, *to feign illness*, Nj. 14; k. fram
 löðingi, vísu, stöku, *to extemporise, cast abroad, a ditty*, Fms. ii. 207;
 kasta sinni eign á e-t, *to seize upon*: k. niðr, *to cast down*, Eg. 730; k.
 til, *to insinuate*, Fb. ii. 148; k. móti e-m, *to cast in one's teeth*,
 S. 173; kasta upp, *to forward, bring forth*, Nj. 88. V. impers.,
 being cast, thrown, flung, esp. by wind, waves, etc.; varð svá mikill
 ogangrinn, at logbröndunum kastaði upp í borgina, Fms. x. 29; er
 hann frétti at skipinu hafði kastað, *capsized*, Bs. i. 389; þær stúk ok
 kista, er kastað hafði ör Miðspells-heimi, Edda 5; köldum draug
 star upp á bínka, Skáld II. 4. 19; kastaði þá fram seglinu á akkeris-
 þinn, Fms. ix. 387; menni dasask, skips-farni kastar, Sks. 231; enda
 þi hvöllum eða víði yfir malar-kanib, Grág. ii. 354; þat fé er kastar
 áund, 388; þá kastar þegar vindi á eptir þeim, *it blew up to a breeze*,
 l. i. 461; nú kastar á vindi innan eptir firðinum, Fms. ii. 72; heimi
 v kastað skinni at beini, *the skin was as it were thrown over her*
eyes, of leanness, Bárð. 176. VI. reflex. or recipr., kastask í
 tili, *to cast against one another*, Gpl. 426; kastask orðum á, *to ex-*
change words, Eg. 547, Þorst. St. 52. 2. pass. to be thrown, Fms.
 i. 245, x. 49. Kastali, a, m. [from Lat. *castellum*], a castle, strongbold, Fms. vii. 94,
 l. 194, viii. 177, 418, x. 358, Al. 90, Sks. 597, Fas. i. 497, Ver. 10,
 Sl. ii. 42, Fs. 70, Orkn. 344-354; kastala hurð, dyr, veggr, vígskörd,
castle door, wall, rampart, Hkr. iii. 312, Orkn. 350, Sks. 416; kastala
 stír, a castle pillar, Fms. viii. 429; kastala-kirkja, a castle church, vii.
 17; kastala-menn, defenders of a castle, Orkn. 350, Fms. vii. 192,
 F70. 2. a kind of war engine, Sks. 3. naut., hún-kastali,
 4. a dome-shaped bill is in Icel. called kastali; cp. borg.
 stan-razi, a, m. a nickname, Bs. 1. st-möl, f. coarse gravel. 1. st-vella, u, f. boiling, Bs. ii. 9. ATI, a, m. a kind of small ship, a 'cat', Edda (Gl.); þá gaf Hördr
 ni nesinu ok kallði Katanes, því at honum þótti þar margr kati
 fara, Ísl. ii. 85;—ketill (*kettle*) seems to be a diminutive from this
 word. II. local names; Kata-nes, n. *Caitness* in Scotland: Ktesingar, m. pl. *the men of Caitness*, Orkn.: Katneskr, adj. from
 Caitness, Grág. i. 299, Orkn. tliari, a, m. a kettle-maker, Rétt. 59. uríni, f. a pr. name, Catherine; Katrinar-messa, -saga, Catherine's
 mess, saga, Pm., Vm. tt-belgr, m. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 501. tt-skin, n. a cat's skin, Þorf. Karl. 374; kattskinns glófar, cat-skin
 gloves, id. uða, u, f. =kauði, a nickname, Fms. vii. 217. uði, a, m. a rascal, Edda (Gl.) ii. 496, freq. in mod. usage. AUN, n. a sore, of wounds and scabs, Bs. ii. 20 (in a verse), Mar.;
 kúkauna, Luke xvi. 26: freq. in mod. usage is the phrase, blása í
 kúkauna, to blow on one's sores, of fingers burnt, sore, or cold, Grönd.
 40 = δ δ ἄλγεε καὶ χεῖρ ἔφωση of Theocr. 19. 3. 2. the Rune Þ, see
 introduction to letter K. AUP, n. a bargain; illt kaup, a bad bargain, Þorst. St. 54; daprt
 kaup, a sad bargain, Sighvat; kröpp kaup, Grett. (in a verse); gott or
 góð kaup, a good bargain; af-kaup, q. v.; hón gaf fyrir heklú flekkötta,
 ólíði kaup kalla, she paid a spotted frock for it, thus making it a
 bargain, Landn. 319; öll skulu kaup haldask með mönnum vátlaus,
 uka fjögr, Grág. ii. 406; kona á at ráða fyrir hálfis-eyris kaup, a
 woman has a right to make a bargain amounting to half an ounce, i.
 33; phrases, slá kaup við e-n, and slá kaup saman, to strike a bargain,
 Fb. ii. 80, Fb. ii. 79; slyngja kaup, to strike a bargain, Ld. 96; kaup
 óblár, buying and selling; ganga kaupum ok sölum, to go into trade;
 ei kaup við e-n, Fms. vi. 103; verða at kaup, to come to a bargain,
 Ld. 96; semja kaup, Fb. i. 124; kaupna snám kaupum sem stórum, ii.
 73; ei kaup við e-n, to exchange, bargain, trade with one, Nj. 157,
 Pm. II. a stipulation, agreement; allan áverka þann er í kaup
 þa kom, Gpl. 329; e; mæli til kaup við þik, vill Rútr görask mála
 þi ok kaup döttur þína (of marriage, see brúð-kaup), Nj. 3; þá lau
 þeum kaup, ok verða á allt sáttir, 51; skulu vit koma saman á þessi
 at því kaup sem þá vill verða, Fms. vii. 244. III. wages,
 þa eigi kann ek kaup at meta, to take pay for a thing, O. H. L. 66;
 ut kaup, without pay, gratuitously, Þiðr. 312; vera af kaup, to be
 one's bargain, to have forfeited it, Edda 26; skal hann eigi taka
 kaup en hálfá mörk, Grág. i. 147; at maðr taki tvá aura at kaup,
 Rétt. 2. 10; hvat kaup viltú hafa fyrir skemtan þína? O. H. L. 66;
 ma sér kaup, Bs. i. 171, Stj. 176; konungr gaf honum mikil kaup,

Fms. x. 320; fara með kaup sín, to let oneself for hire, Grág. i. 468;
 prests-kaup, a priest's pay for singing mass, Bs. i. 759; hann galt
 engum manni kaup, Grett. 109. COMPOUNDS: kaupna-bálkr, m. a section
 of the law referring to trade and exchange, Grág., Gpl., Jb. kaupna-
 bréf, n. a deed of a bargain, D. N. kaupna-jörð, f. purchased land,
 opp. to ódalsjörð, N. G. L. i. 75. kaupna-kostir, m. pl. terms of a
 bargain, Ld. 322, Rd. 260. kaupna-land, n. = kaupajörð, Bs. i. 684.
 kaupna-maðr, m. a hired labourer during haymaking in the summer,
 opp. to vinnu-maðr = a servant hired for the whole year. kaupna-mang,
 n. barter, Sturl. ii. 125. kaupna-mark, u. a purchased mark, opp. to
 one inherited (in cattle), Grág. ii. 307. kaupna-vátt, m. (and kaupna-
 vátt, Grág. ii. 204), a witness to a bargain, Dipl. v. 26. kaupna-
 vinna, u, f. working for wages, of mowers. kaupna-vætti, u, id.,
 Grág. ii. 272. KAUPA, kaupir, pret. keypti, part. keypt; [Ulf. *kaupatan* = *κολαφι-*
ζειν and *kaupon* = *πραγματεύεσθαι*, Luke xix. 13; A. S. *ceárian*; Old
 Engl. *ceop*; North. E. *ceop*; cp. Engl. *cheaper, chaffer, coufer, chap-man*,
 etc. (see augr); Germ. *kaufen*; Dutch *koop*; Swed. *köpa*; Dan. *kjøbe*;
 a word common to all Teut. languages. The derivation from Lat.
caupona is hardly admissible, whereas Grimm's ingenious suggestion
 (Dict. iii. 198) connecting it with Goth. *kaupatan*, which Ulf. uses =
 to strike in the face, is strongly borne out by the very form of the Icel.
 word;—since, first, this word, although having *au* as its root vowel,
 follows the 2nd and not the 1st weak conjugation; secondly, the vowel
 changes in preterite and participle, which is characteristic of a verb
 with an inflexive or characteristic *j*; thirdly, the *t* in the preterite (so
 far as is known) is never spelt with *ð* or *þ*,—keypti, not keypti or keyppi
 (see introduction to letter D, C. III. 2),—which indicates that the *t* is
 here radical and not inflexive. The Icel. word therefore represents in its
 tenses both the Gothic words,—kaupan in the present tense, kaupatan
 in the preterite: the bargain was symbolized by 'striking,' hence the
 phrase 'to strike' a bargain, Dutch *koopslagen*.] B. To buy; magran mar kaup, Hm. 83; kaupna frið, Skm. 19;
 opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; vel-keypti, 107; allan þann varning
 er þú kaupir ok selr, Sks. 20; hann keypti skip til ferðar, Mar. passim;
 keypti Njáll land í Ossabæ, Nj. 151, Grág. ii. 243; Vill Rútr görask
 mágr þinn ok kaupna döttur þína, Nj. 3;—the bargain or price in dat.,
 skal öln (dat.) kaupna geymslu á kú, Grág. i. 147, 466; kaupna land verði,
 ii. 243; k. sex álum, i. 466; kaupna mey (konu) mundi, þá er kona
 mundi keypt, er mörk sex álra aura er goldin at mundi eðr hand-
 söluð, eðr meira fé ella, 175; gulli keypta léztú Gýmis döttur, Ls.
 42. 2. absol. to make a bargain; þótt ver kaupim eigi, Nj.
 49; kaupna kaup, to bargain; eigi kemr mér þat í hug at Snorri
 kaupna sínu kaupna betr þótt hann gefi þér mat, Eb. 182; k. dyrt, to buy
 dearly, metaph., Parc., Str. 50. II. with prepp.; kaupna saman,
 to bargain, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; kaupna á braut, to buy one off; þess væntir
 mik, at þú sér vel þessu á braut kaupandi, well worth being bought
 off at this price, Fms. xi. 56;—k. við e-n, to make a bargain, come to
 terms with one, Nj. 40, Fb. ii. 75;—k. um, to barter, exchange; keypti
 hann um lönd við Guðrúnu Ósvífrs-döttur, Eb. 281; kaupna klæðum
 (klæði um?) við e-n, to exchange clothes with one, Fms. ii. 156; mælt
 var at þau mundi kaupna um lönd, Snorri ok Guðrún, Ld. 248; drottning
 keypti um sonu við ambátt, Fas. ii. 59;—k. e-t at e-m, to buy of one;
 hann keypti at þorgeiri, lb. 11 (carpti MS.); þat er mitt eyrendi at
 k. at þér kvíkfé, Fms. vi. 103, Ld. 96, Fb. ii. 75. III. reflex.,
 rétt er at maðr láti kaupask verk at, birt oneself out, Grág. i. 468;
 svá mikil sem mér kaupisk í, as much as I gain by it, Band. 31 new Ed.;
 ef ek víska, at þat keyptisk í, at . . . that it would be gained by it, Fms.
 v. 138; mikil kaupisk nú í, much is gained, vii. 116; slíkt sem mér
 kaupisk í, xi. 285. 2. recipr., þar sem menn kaupask saman at
 lögum, to bargain with one another, Gpl. 477; á þat urðu vit sáttir er
 vit keyptumk við, Fb. ii. 78; þegar er kaupisk við, Eb. 112; öðrum-
 tveggja þeim er við hafa keyptk, Grág. i. 227; the phrase, komask at
 keyptu, to pay dearly for, smart for it, Eg. 64, Hlv. 46, Karl. 401. 3.
 pass., ekki munu frændr Grettis ausa út fé fyrir verk hans ef honum
 kaupisk enginn friðr, Grett. 126 A; sem í þessi ferð muni mér þá engi
 frami kaupask, St. Odd. 10. kaup-angr, m. [kaup and vandr, dropping the *v*, rather than angr,
 q. v.]:—a market-place, village, town; e; maðr á hús í kaupangi en bú
 í héraði, Gpl. 93; í kaupangi sem í héraði, N. G. L. i. 303; allt þat
 sem í kaupangi er gört, þat skal at kaupangs-rétti skipta, 53; þá skal
 hann fara til kaupangs með fót sin, 304. II. it is also freq.
 in Scand. local names denoting old market-towns, Dan. *Kjøbing, Nykjøb-*
ing, Kjøben-havn, Swed. *Köping, Norköping*, Engl. *Cheap-side, Chipping-*
Ongar, Chipping-Norton, etc.: the Norse town Nidaróss was specially
 called Kaupangr, Fms. ii. 232, iii. 40, iv. 314, 340, v. 104, 117, x. 448,
 xii. passim, Ísl. ii. 391; also as a local name in northern Iceland, Lv.,
 Rd. 274. COMPOUNDS: Kaupangs-fjall, n. a local name in Norway,
 Fms. viii. kaupangs-konur, f. pl. town-women, the women of
 Nidaróss, Fms. vi. kaupangs-lýðr, m. town-folk, Fms. x. 411. kaupangs-
 menn, m. pl. town-men, people, Fms. viii. 35. kaupangs-

- manna-lög, n. pl. = kaupangrsrettir, Gþl. 263. kaupangrs-rettir, m. *town-law*, Gþl. 264, N. G. L. i. 53.
- kaup-bréf, n. a *deed of purchase*, Dipl. v. 16. kaup-brigði, n. a *breach of contract*, Þorst. hv. 40. kaup-bær, m. = kaupangr, Flom. 118, Fms. iv. 93, vii. 112, 151, Ísl. ii. 391.
- kaup-drengr, m. = kaupmaðr, Fms. vi. 36, Ísl. ii. 126. kaup-dýrr, adj. *exorbitant, demanding a high price*, Ld. 176. kaup-eyrir, m. *articles of trade, wares, cargo*; kaupskip ok kaupeyri, *ship and cargo*, Eg. 157; hann fór með kaupmönnum vestr til Englandis ok hafði góðan kaupeyri, Orkn. 204, Fs. 131, Ld. 254 (*money*); af kaup-eyri ok garðleigum í kaupstað, Gþl. 93; fú e-m kaupeyri, Fs. 84. kaup-eyris-tíund, f. a *tithe or tax on trade, excise*, H. E. ii. 98.
- kaup-fang, n. a *purchase*, Nj. 131, v. 1. kaup-ferð, f. a *journey*; sigla kaupferð, Eb. 140; stundum í viking stundum í kaupferðum, Eg. 154; optlaga í kaupferðum en stundum í hernaði, Fms. i. 185; hitt hafða ekk heldr nú ætlað at hætta kaupferðum, Nj. 22; hann rak kaupferðir til ymissa landa, Ó. H. 50; Loðinn fór kaupferð í Austrveg, Fb. i. 207; þá settisk friðr ok kaupferðir ör þrándheimi til Jamtlands, Ó. H. 142; metaph. phrases, ok munu þessir hafa þvílíka kaupferð sem hinir fyrri (= fara sömu för), Fms. viii. 405; ok enginn sækir sá at honum, at eigi hefir þvílíka kaupferð, Þiðr. 326.
- kaup-fox, n. *cheating, fraudulent dealing*, Gþl. 496, Jb. 359. kaup-fríðr, m. *'trade-peace, security for trade*, Fms. vi. 7, O. H. L. 39. kaup-för, f. = kaupferð, esp. in pl.; fara kaupförum ok afla sér svá fjár, Sks. 251; er hann rænti mik skipi því er eitt er bezt haft í kaupförum, Ó. H. 215.
- kaup-gegn, adj. *good at trading*, Fb. ii. 138. kaup-gjald, n. *wages, pay*, Stj. 182. kaup-hlutr, m. a *bargain*, Mar. kaup-hús, n. a *shop*, Symb. 23. kaup-höndlan, f. [Germ. *handlung*], *trade*, (mod.) kaupí, a, m. a *buyer*, Jb. 56, Pr. 128; báðir, kaupí ok sali, N. G. L. ii. 100; = kaupnautr, Þiðr. 104. kaup-lag, n. a *tax, price*, Grett. 95. kaup-laust, n. adj. *without charge, gratuitously*, 656 B. 2, Fs. 92, Fb. i. 122, Al. 135, Konr. 68; *without bargain, profit*, Germ. *unverrichteter sache*, Ld. 322, Konr. 38.
- kaup-lendingr, adj. a *law term, owner of purchased land* (opp. to an allodial owner), N. G. L. i. 247. kaup-ligr, adj. *mercantile*, Fms. iii. 159. kaup-löstr, m. a *flaw in a bargain*, N. G. L. i. 75.
- kaup-maðr, m. [cp. Engl. *chapman*; Germ. *kaufmann*; Dan. *kjøbmand*; Swed. *köpmän*]:—a *merchant, traveller*; in old times, trade was held in honour, and a kaupmaðr (*merchant*) and farmaðr (*traveller*) were almost synonymous; young men of rank and fortune used to set out on their travels which they continued for some years, until at last they settled for life; even the kings engaged in trade (see e. g. the pref. to the Hkr., of king St. Olave and Halli í Haukadal); whence in after-times arose the notion of royal trade monopoly. Numerous passages in the Sagas refer to journeys taken for trade; kaupmaðr ok smíðr mikill, Ó. H. 5, 214, Nj. 124, Fms. viii. 234, 303, Ísl. ii. 126, Fs. 24, Eb. 140; kaupmanna görfi, a *merchant's attire*, Fms. v. 285; kaupmanna-lög, a *league of merchants*; kallaði hann þeirra manna auðgastan er verit höfðu í kaupmanna-lögum, Ld. 28.
- kaup-manga, ad, *to bargain*, Sturl. i. 171. kaupmannliga, adv. in a *merchant-like manner*, Fb. ii. 75. kaupmannligr, adj. *merchant-like, mercantile*. kaup-máli, a, m. a *bargain, contract*, Grág. i. 225, Nj. 17, Fms. x. 12, 300, Th. passim; kaupmála-bréf, a *deed*, Dipl. iii. 4. kaup-reim, f. a *market-place*, N. G. L. i. 26. kaup-rof, n. a *breach of bargain*, N. G. L. i. 237. kaup-sáttir, adj. *agreed to as a bargain*, Sturl. iii. 133. kaup-skapr, m. *stores of merchandise, wares*, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 185; hafði hann með sér hæng ok seldi þau með öðrum kaupskap, Ísl. ii. 124; —mod. *trade, trading*. kaup-skattr, m. = kaup-skapr, H. E. i. 492, ii. 72. kaup-skil, n. pl. *dealings*; fara með réttum kaupskilum, *bargains*; þeirri eigu er þá kom í kaupskil þeirra, D. N. i. 83. kaup-skip, n. a *merchant ship*, Ó. H. 215, Eg. 81, Nj. 3, Fær. 249, N. G. L. i. 48, Eb. 49 (v. 1.) new Ed., Fs. 70, 85, 92. kaup-slag, ad, [Dutch *kopslagen*, whence Dan. *kjøbslaae*], *to 'strike a bargain, to bargain*, Ann. 1414, Fb. i. 209. kaup-staðr, m. a *market town, a town*, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 119, 241, Fms. ii. 27, vi. 440, vii. 235, Fær. 5. kaup-stefna, u, f. a *fair, a market*, Eg. 41, 69, 599, Ó. H. 64, 134, Grág. i. 463, Fms. i. 185, x. 227, Ísl. ii. 126, 192, Fs. 100; a *bargain*, Ó. H. 114. kaup-sveinn, m. = kaupdrengr, Fms. vi. 238, Fas. iii. 165. kaup-tíð, f. *market time or season* (July and August). kaup-tún, n. a *'cheap or chipping town, market town*, Fb. ii. 122; þorp eðr k., Stj. 183, 570, O. H. L. 13.
- kaup-bréf, n. = kaupbréf, D. N. kaup-nautr, m. a *customer*, Fms. iii. 91, Sd. 186, O. H. 114, Fb. i. 209. kaupungr, m. a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 226. kaup-varningr, m. *merchant wares*, Dropl. 9. kaup-váttir, m. a *witness to a bargain*, Dipl. iv. 4, N. G. L. i. 223, B. K. 124. kaup-verzlan, f. *trade*, (mod.) kaup-vitni, n. = kaupvátir. kaup-þorp, n. = kaupitni, Fms. x. 67, v. 1.
- KAUSI, a, m. [*kause*, Ivar Aasen], a *cat*, = kisa, q. v.; Snorri mælti við son sinn Þórðr kausa, sér kótrinn músina, *sees the cat the mouse?* Ísl. ii. 309; —a *nickname*, Eb.
- KÁ, ð, *to harass*; enna grimmustu úvina er kalla oss ok ká, Barl. 60; reflex., kásk í e-u, *to meddle in a thing*, Str. 24. ká-beinn, m. a *nickname*, Fb. káf, n. a *stirring about*; metaph. *pretence of work, no real work*, það er ekki nema káf. káfa, ad, *to stir*; káfa í heyi, *to stir the hay with a rake*. kák, n. *bungling*; það er ónýtt kák. káka, ad, [from Engl. *quack*], *to bungle, play the quack*; káka við e-t. káklast, ad, dep. *to pick up quarrels*; þér mun kostr at káklast um komir þú austr þangat, Skíða R. 61.
- KÁL, n. [A. S. *caul*; Engl. *cole*; Scot. *kale*; Germ. *kobl*; Dan. *kaal*]:—a *cabbage*; mun hann einn ætla at éta allt kál á Englandi? Ó. H. 131; græn kál, Stj. 61; *kale broth and bacon*, Fas. iii. 381; e-m felh flesk í kál, Bs. i. 717, Fms. x. 348, se flesk: in the saying, ekki e sopit kálit þó í ausna sé komit, *the kale is not supped though it be in the ladle*, i. e. there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Grett. 132 A er þat vel at vér deilim kálit, 168 new Ed. COMPS: kál-fræ, n. *kale seed*. kál-garðr, m. a *kale garden*, Bs. i. 765, D. N. kál-meti, m. *kale food*. kál-súpa, u, f. *kale broth*. kálf-bær, f. adj. *a cow that will bear calves*, Grág. i. 501, N. G. L. i. 75. kálf-full, adj. *with calf*, of a cow. KÁLFI, a, m. *the calf of the leg*, Orkn. 12, Eb. 60, Nj. 247, Fas. i. 61, ii. 343, 354, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 229. kálfa-bótt, f. = *the ban* = knésbót, Þiðr. 86.
- KÁLFR, m. [Goth. *kalbo* = δάμαλις; A. S. *caalf*; Engl. *caulf*; O. H. G. *chalbá*; Germ. *kalb*; Dan. *kalv*; Swed. *kalf*]:—a *caulf*; kýr ok kálfi Fms. i. 168, vi. 260, 368, Njarð. 374, Gisl. 80, Eb. 316, 318, Fas. iii. 34, Grág. i. 502, N. G. L. i. 25; the phrase, ala öðrum þræl kálfs-eldi *to feed a thrall for another man as a calf*, i. e. to feed a person who does nothing but eat, 31; hindar-k., a *fawn*, Str. 3: a *whale-calf*. II metaph. of a small island near a large one, eyjar-k.; Manar-k., *the Calf of Man*, at its southern extremity; Rastar-kálfr, *the Calf of ísland Rost*. β. hvann-kálfr, *young angelica*, Hervar. (Hb.) Sp cp. Gr. *μῶσχος*: kálfa-kjöt, n. *'calf-flesh, veal*, Stj. 91: kálfs-belgr m. a *calf's skin*, Gisl. 118, Fas. iii. 621: kálfs-fætr, m. pl. a *calf's legs*; flegnar kálfs fætr, *flayed calves feet*, of the stockings hangin, about one's legs. III. metaph. a *calf*, i. e. a *silly person, dunce* þú ert mesti kálfr!
- kálf-skinn, n. a *calf-skin*; kálfskinns skór, Sturl. iii. 199; the phrase eigi þótti honum meiri himinn en kálfskin, svá þótti honum konung ógurliz, *the heaven seemed to him not bigger than a calf-skin (he was so dazzled)*, so frowning seemed the king, Hkr. iii.
- kálf-suga, u, f. *the caul of calves*, Björn; tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr. Snót (1866).
- KÁM, n. [West Engl. *keem* = *scum on cider*; Germ. *kabm, kabn, keim grime, film of dirt*. kám-leitr, adj. *grimy in the face*. kámugr, ad *'heamy, grimed*.
- KÁPA, u, f. [A. S. *cappe*; Engl. *cape, cope*; O. H. G. *chappa*; Germ. *kappe*; Dan. *kaabe*; also the Romance languages, from the mid. Lat. *cappa*]:—a *couled cloak, cloak with a hood*, Fms. iv. 166, Nj. 143, Eý 726, Jb. 187; blá kápa, Gisl. 37; kápu-ermr, -hött, -skaut, -grima, *cape's sleeve, hood, lap*, Eb. 250, Bs. i. 623, Band. 33 new Ed., Fa. i. 143, ii. 133, Gisl. 37, Háv. 45; loð-kápa, a *furred cloak*, Fm. vii. 19; tvíbyrð kápa, Rétt. 2. 10; kantara-kápa, q. v.: the phrase honum verðr ekki kápan úr því klæðinu, *he will never get a cloak (that cloth = he will fail, be disappointed in that)*. 2. *the cover of book*, (mod.)
- kár-höfðaðr, part. *curled*, Þiðr. 175, 181. kár-höfði, a, m. *one with curled hair*, a *nickname*, Bs. kári, a, m., poet. *the wind*, freq. in mod. usage: a *pr. name*. kárína, u, f. [through Fr. *carême*, from Lat. *quadagesima*], a *fast of forty days*, ordered as a penance in the old eccl. law, H. E. i. 521, i. 189, 191. kárinu-fasta, u, f. = kárína, Sturl. ii. 231.
- kárna, ad, [either from the preceding word or rather from Gotl. *kaurs* = *heavy, kaureins* = *heaviness*]:—*to become distressed*; heldr tú ad kárna fyrir Ána, Jón Arason.
- KÁRR, m. [A. S. *cerre*; Ivar Aasen *kaara*], a *curl or curls in the hair* svartir á hársliit ok kárr í hári hans mikill, Post. 645, 66; rendering

lo'nigro et crispo: a pr. name, **Kárr**, Landn.; and as a nickname **un-kárr**, *thin-baired*; **gull-kárr**, *gold curl*; **örðlu-kárr**, Landn.
ka, u, f. a *mess, muddle*; allt í einni kássa.
kast, að, dep.; k. upp á e-n, *to flick a quarrel with*.
ka, u, f. *merriment, merry pranks*.
ka, adv. in an odd, *funny manner*, Barl. 74.
ka, adj. *cheerful*; k. ok með gleði-bragði, Nj. 118; *funny, comic*, 127 A, Bs. ii. 148; all-k., Grett. 112.
ka, adj. [Dan. *kaad*], *merry, cheerful, in good spirits, of mood*, Fr. Eg. 44, 483, Fms. i. 202, vii. 152, 157, 175, ix. 477, Ó. H. 70; *tr. in excellent humour*, 57; *ú-kátr*, *downcast*.
ka, f. *arcbness*, Karl. 123.
ka, adv. *archly*, Stj. 16.
ka, adj. *wily*; k. orð, Pr. 166.
ka, adj. *arcb, wily*, Fms. ix. 304.
ka, u, f. [Germ. *katte*; Lat. *catena*; Dan. *kjede*], a *chain*, (mod.)
ka, older form **kvefja**, Sks. l. c.; pres. kefr, pret. kafði, part. [kaf; mid. H. G. *quebe*]:—causal, *to dip, put under water*; *hverstur fór um sundit með okkr, ek máttu hefja þik ef ek vilda*, Nj. 110; *sem þat kvefi (kvæfi, new Ed.) reyrk eða mjörkvi*, Sks. i. þá kafði hön höfuðit svá at þar ðo hann, Hkr. Yngl. S.; *er ríki landar ok sjálfan þik vill hefja*, MS. 4. 26: *the saying, þann má hefja er Guð vill hefja*, Fb. iii. 408.
ka, II. impers. *to be bed, founder, sink*, of a ship; *skipit kafði undir þeim*, Eg. 600; *lefi skipit undir þeim ok létusk þar allir*, Hkr. i. 175, Mar.; *svá yr þetta mikitt at við því þótti búiit, at hefja mundi skipin undir*, Fas. ii. 180.
ka, III. reflex. *to dip oneself, duck, dive*; þat ef þessa skrimsl, at þat hefir okr kafsk, Sks. 170:—*to be quenched*, þá því líkast at ljósit kvefisk þá í þeim reykr, 47 new Ed.; at í kefjast (old Ed.)
ka, 2. part. **kaför**, *drowned*; *sumir voru í kaför*, Hom. 147: *metaph. overwelmed*, **kaför** í áhyggjum, at önnum kafinn, *overwelmed with business*.
ka, ð, *to gag a lamb*, so as to prevent its sucking; *sagði at lömbunum egast um átið fyrst er þau eru nýkefð*, Eb. 244.
ka, II. *to mangle*; **kefja** þvált, *to mangle linen*, freq. in mod. usage; 'þar vartu efnar kefði þvált' is prob. the true reading of the corrupt passage *er kleði þvált* in Skálda 162 (Thorodd); the MS. prob. had **kepli** (as the word is sounded), and **kepli**, which two words the author mistook for **kepli** and **kepli**.
ka, n. [kaffi], a *cylinder, stick, piece of wood*; *álnar löng kefi öll*, Sks. i. Jb. 317; *viðar-reki fylgir allr nema kefia reki*, Vm. 130, Grett. w Ed., Fms. vii. 170, xi. 347, Fs. 137; *rista rúnar á kefi*, *runes* (magical characters) on a k., Gísl. 67, Eg. 605, Grett., Sd. 10, i. a *kefi*, Fms. ii. 179.
ka, II. *a mangle*; *svá eru Flösa ráð nri kefi*, *F.'s plans are a rolling cylinder* (= Gr. *ο δὲ κυλινδρὸς ἐπ' ἄλλὰ φέρονται*), the metaphor being probably taken from a *—laga-kefi*, see lög.
ka, f. *gagging*, Bs. i. 528.
ka, m. a *cané, stick*, Fms. vii. 193, N. G. L. i. 334.
ka, m. = Germ. *kebs-man*, Edda (Gl.)
ka, m. a nickname, Sturl.
ka, n. a nickname, Fb. iii.
ka, t, *to bend backwards*, Eg. 397, v. l. *to kneckja*; *Floki keiktist við þá*, = *kikna or lykna* (q. v.), Fms. iii. 188.
ka, adj. *bent backwards, the belly jutting forwards*; *svá at erðin gækk heldr keik*, Bjarn. (in a verse); *stendr heldr keikari*, and r., Fas. iii. 557; k. í hálsi, Mag.
ka, u, f. a fish, *gadus longus*, Edda (Gl.): *ref-keila, a female fox*.
ka, m. a *wedge* (cp. Germ. *keil*); *ef maðr brýtr há af skipi manns* or k., N. G. L. i. 325, Edda (Gl.) **keili-selgr**, **keilis-múli**, a, m. name, Landn.: *a cone-formed mountain*, a local name in the south of Iceland.
ka, m. *flavour, taste*; *bera keim af e-u, to have a taste of*; *illr keim a bad flavour*. **keim-líkr**, adj. *of like flavour*.
ka, að, *to pull an angler's line up and down*, with dat.; *forgefins keimann*, *færinu keipat lengi dags*, Jón Þor.: *metaph. to fret, be*
ka, adj. *fretful, fickle, shifty*.
ka, m. a *rowlock*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 66, freq.
ka, r (q. v.), a *canoe*, Fb. i. 525, Skáld H. 4. 17, 20. **keip-nagli**, III. metaph. *of children*; *seldu mér hana keipa-stelpu þína*, Snót 298.
ka, m. a kind of *boat, the coble of the north-east coast of England* south-eastern of Scotland, Ib. 9.
ka, f. [akin to **keikr**], a *round belly*, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 225.
ka, t, *to jut out*; *keisti fald*, perhaps *keikti fald*, Rm. 26.
ka, m. *Caesar*, Germ. *Kaiser, an emperor*, Ver. 40, Hkr. iii. 343.
ka, keisara ríki, *an empire*; *keisara garðr*, höll, stóll, vígsla, *the residence, ball, cbair, consecration*, Ver. 47, Fms. vii. 94, Stj. I. 3, Fas. i. 323. COMPS: **keisara-dómr**, m., **-dæmi**, n.

an empire, Fms. xi. 329, 417. **keisara-inna**, u, f. [Germ. *kaiserin*], *an empress*, Ann., Thom. 162.
kekka, u, f. [kökkr], a nickname, Fas.
kektunar-maðr, m., Nj. 105; see **kekktun**.
KEILDA, u, f. [mid. H. G. *qual* and *quill*; Germ. *quelle*; Dan. *kilde*; Swed. *källa*; cp. Engl. *well*, North. E. *keld = a spring*]:—*a well, spring*; *keijpa at keldu* (mod. vatna lömbum), Þorf. Karl. (in a verse); *kelda er ok þar nær hellinum, ok þó konungr sér í*, Ó. H. 187; *af sannri lífs eðr sem lífs keldu*, Barl. 84; *í lak þann eðr keldu er fell ör brunnum*, Bs. i. 462; *um ker ok keldur, þar skal ker vera í garði sem eigi er kelda til ok vatn í*, N. G. L. ii. 248, Sks. 91, Bret. 30; *útan garðs ok innau með keldu*, D. N. i. 527; *at keldunni þeirri er mitt er í garðinum*, ii. 498, iii. 98; *keldu-lækr, a stream from a well*, Karl. 266; *and so in Dan. and Swed. local name, Roes-kilde*, as also in mod. Dan. and Swed.
II. specific Icel. *a stagnant fit in a swampy ground*, Eb. 266, Ld. 204, Lv. 5, Jb. 278, Dipl. ii. 1, Fb. i. 231. COMPS: **keldu-skitr**, m. = *myri-skitr, a snipe*: a nickname, Fms. vii. **keldu-sog**, n. *the outlet of a k.*, Dipl. v. 19. **keldu-svín**, n. *a hedge-bog*: local names, **Keldur**, *to kelfa*, pl. **Keldu-hverfi**, u., Landn.; whence **Keldu-hverfingar**, m. pl. *the men from K.*, Grett.
keldöftr, adj. *miry, marshy*.
KELFJA, d, *to calve*, Gpl. 504, see Pal Vidal. Skýr. s. v. **kelft**.
kelfing, f. *calving*, Gpl. 498.
kéli, [Swed. *kel*; Dan. *kjelen, kjele = to fondle*; cp. also ein-kili]:—it occurs only in COMPS: **kéli-sjúkr**, adj. *hysterical*; fyrir **kelisjúkar** konur, Fsm. 23. **kéli-sótt** or **kéli-sýki**, f., Swed. *kelenbet = hysterics*, Fél.
kelkinn, adj., in **þrá-keikinn**, *obstinate*, and **þrá-keikni**, *obstinacy*.
kelli, **kella**, see **kerli**, **kerla**.
kelpa, u, f. *a trap for otters*, Fms. vii. 21; see **kilpr**.
KEMBA, d, [kambr], *to comb*; *skera háir sitt né k.*, Eg. 6; *k. höfuð*, Vsp. 38, Vlkv. 11; *kembdr ok þveginn*, Skv. 2. 25; *laug skal góra hveim er löðinn er, hendr því ok höfuð*, *kemba ok þerra údr í kistu fari*, Sdm. 34 (Bugge); *k. sik*, Stj. 138; usually k. sér, Karl. 409, Sturl. i. 168, Bs. i. 560; *megi þér k. þeim eigi hagligar tjaldkútur*, Fas. ii. 448; *k. hárr, to comb gray hairs*, see **hára**. **II.** *to card wool*; *kemba ull*, Bret. 32, Stj. 78.
kemba, u, f. *a skein of carded wool*.
kembir, m. *a comb*, a nickname, Fb. iii.
kempa, u, f., spelt **kenpa**: **I.** [kappi], *a champion*, Dan. *kjempe*, Þiðr. 123, Stj. 384, Fms. viii. 158, x. 383, xi. 97, 389, 439. **II.** [kampr], plur. **kempur**, *the gunwale of a boat*.
keng-boginn, part. *crooked*.
KENGR, m. [cp. Shetl. *keeng = a brook*; North. E. and Dutch *kinde = a creek, fold*; mod. Engl. *kink or twist in a rope*]:—*a horseshoe-formed crook of metal*, Safn 67, 84, Munk. 103, *hurðar kengr*; Vm. 56 (of a bell); *a bend, bight*, en **köttrinn beygði kenginn**, Edda (Ub.) ii. 285; *beygja sik í keng, to crouch*; *þó var upp ór kryppu kengr*, Skíða R. 8: a nickname, Landn.
kenjar, f. pl. **freaks, whims**: **kenjóttr**, adj. **whimsical**.
KENNA, d, **kennig**, Hm. 164; part. **kennandisk**, Bs. i. 322, H. E. i. 499, Dipl. iv. 8; [Goth. *kunnan*; A. S. *knáwan*; Old Engl. and Scot. *ken*; Dan. *kjende*; Swed. *känna*]:—*to ken, know, recognise*; *þú kennir konu þá er heitir Oddný*, Fms. vii. 103, Hlv. 2. 12; *hann kenndi hann þegar*, Nj. 9; *Floki kenndi Kára er hann kom í stofuna*, 282; *hann kenndi skipit, því at hann hafði þat skip séð fyrr*, Eg. 120; *þar kenndi Ingimundr lönd þau er honum var til vitast*, Landn. 175, Sd. 186; *þóttisk hann kenna sitt mark á vísu þessari*, Fms. iii. 20: *with infin.*, *þeir kenndu at þat var Eirekr víðsjá*, Isl. ii. 335; *er þetta hann Skalla-grimr*; *Grimr sagði at hann kenndi rétt*, Eg. 112; *kennir þú nökkut til gripa þessara!* Nj. 75.
II. *kenna sér e-t, to know as one's own, claim*; *kenna sér land*, Grág. ii. 204; *hann á eigi þat er hann kennir sér*, 219; *Ingimundr kenndi sér fimm vintunnur...* þú munt kenna þér þat er aðrir menn eigu, Bs. i. 433; *því kenndi hvárr-tveggi sér nautin*, Landn. 47; *at engum dirfi sik at kenna sér þat er hann görir eigi*, Al. 88; *ek spyr hverr sér kemni M. M. at þingmanni*, Grág. i. 19.
III. *to acknowledge as belonging to another, attribute to him*; *öll vár göð-verk eru honum at kenna ok eigna*, Stj. 25; *þú var ok ár um öll lönd, kenndu Svíar þat Frey*, Hkr. i. 16; *hér er tunglinn kennt embætti sólarinnar*, Skálda 211; *k. e-m barn, to father a child upon one*, Bs. i. 807, K. Á. 16; *var sveinu sá kenndr Jóni er þórarinn hét*, Sturl. i. 223; *þó at hann sé kenndr nokkurum manni at syni*, Grág. ii. 113, (kenningar-son, a natural son): cp. the phrase, *þar er enginn kenndr sem hann kemr ekki, no one is known where he comes not, i. e. men had better keep aloof from where they have no business to be*.
2. *to lay to one's charge, impute*; *Ásbjörn kenndi sér völd um þat harðrétti*, Rd. 249; *Eva kenndi sína synd orminum*, Stj. 37; *ef þeim eru engir laga-lestir kenndir*, Grág. ii. 41; *ef meiri eru ráð kennd um konu-nám þeim manni*, i. 335; *ef hann væri sannr verks þessa er honum var kennt*, Fms. ii. 73; *Sigurðr taldi þat úsatt sem Ingi konungr kenndi þeim*, vii. 242; *þeir kenndu honum, at hann hefði verit at vígi Benteins*, 224; *kenndi þat hvárr öðrum, at*

ekki héldi þat er mælt var, 248; það er mér að kenna, *it is brought home to me*; yðr er þat kenna, Am. 51: k. e-m um e-t, *to charge one with a thing*; þorgeir vildi ekki at bræðrum hans mætti um kenna, hvat sem í górdisk, Nj. 252; kenndu þeir því mest um, at Kjartan hafði þegit skikkjuna, Fms. x. 295.

IV. *to know, perceive, feel, taste, scent*; þegar hirðin hafði kennt (aldrei) fyrsta rétt, Fas. iii. 302; þeir kenna svá sætan ilm at þeir höfðu taldi fyrr slíkan kenndan, Fms. i. 228; kenna fúlt, *to perceive a foul smell*, Hallfred; kenna daun, Fms. viii. 230; þeir brugðu í munni sér ok þóttusk ekki jafnsætt kennt hafa, Fb. i. 539; hundarnir rökту sporin, þvitat þeir kenndu (*got scent of*) af hreinstökumum, O. H. 152; kenndi djákinn ekki (*be felt not*) at þeir lægi á houm, Bs. i. 464; hón kenndi (*sbe felt pain*) í meira lagi, þá er nálgaðisk hátíð þorláks biskups, 323.

β. kenna niðr (or niðri), *to touch the bottom*; en er skipin kenndu niðr þá gékk jarl á land, Hkr. i. 206; ok er skipit kenndi niðr, hlupu þeir fyrir borð, Grett. 97, Fms. viii. 317, ix. 23; svá var djúpt á bæði borð, at forkarnir kenndu eigi niðr, *it was so deep that the boat-books did not reach the bottom*, Ld. 56; þá er skipit flaut ok eigi kenndi niðr, 78.

γ. absol., þá er þeir kómu upp í heiðina, kenndi at brá lit, *the colour was felt to change*, i. e. *it began to darken*, Sturl. iii. 217 C; þá kenndi (*one could scent*) ör laukinum, Fbr. 215; þá er maðr heilundu er kóra (acc. or gen.?) kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91.

2. with prep.; kenna af (á, at), *to perceive, see*; þess kennir nú at (af?) at þér þykkir ek févani, *it is clear that . . . I see that . . .*, Eb. 38; kenndi þess mjök á (*it was much to be seen*) um marga Upplendinga, at illa hafði líkat aftaka þóris, O. H. 188; þess kenna margir af, at þú ert frændstór, Fb. ii. 270; dýr allt þat er af kennir (*all die that taste or smell of it*), þeir deya þegar er þeir kenna af, Rb. 352:—kenna til, *to smart, feel pain, ache*, freq. in mod. usage.

3. with gen. *to have feeling of, feel*; kenna mæði, *to be exhausted*, Eg. 124; hjarta mauns kennir alls, Skálda 169; kenna sóttar, *to feel sickness*; kona kennir sér sóttar, of child-birth, Fs. 26, Fas. ii. 504, Sd. 176; kenna karlmanns, *to 'know' a man, cohabit with*, Mar.; ek kennda eigi karlmanns, barn at bera, Hom. 30; kenna afsmunar, löðsmunar, rikismunar, *to feel the odds, be overmatched*, Hkr. i. 286, Fms. iv. 331, Ld. 38; kenna harðinda, Fms. vi. 110; kenna kulda af e-u, *to feel cold from*, Eb. 42; k. hita af e-u, Bs. i. 42; k. odds, benja, *to feel the point, the wound*, Am. 59, 88; virðisk mér ákall þetta meir kenna ranglætis en réttvísi, *it is more prompted by overbearing than by justice*, Fb. i. 19; hón kenndi þess at þar stóð ör í, ii. 365; nú má vera at mér kenni heiptar við sumna menn, *that I feel hatred against somebody*, Sturl. iii. 233; tók þá at kenna annars litar, *it began to grow dark*, 171; víuviðr var efst þar sem holta kenndi, *the bolts were covered with vines*, Þorf. Karl. 420; kenna fæðu, *to taste food*, Stj. 490, 492; but also k. á fæðu, 453, 517; kenna grunnis, *to touch the bottom*, of a ship or anything afloat, Grág. ii. 353; k. endi-skeiðs, Bragi.

V. *to call, name*; kenna e-t við e-n, *to call after one*; Helgi trúði á Krist, ok kenndi því við hann bústað sinn, i. e. *called it after Christ* (Christness), Landu. 207; í þeim fjórðungi er dómrinn er við kenndr, *in the quarter by which name the court is called*, Grág. i. 65; at helga þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við hann, Landn. 97; k. mánuðinn við þann mann sem vatusins gæir, Rb. 104; við þann er kennt Gunnars-holt, Nj. 29; Oddbjörn er Oddbjarnar-leið er við kennd, Eg. 102; Fleiri hlupu þeir fyrir berg, þar sem við þá er kennt síðan, Landu. 36; kenna þá með margfjölda atkvæði, *address them in the plural*, Sks. 312; svá var kenndr (*nicknamed*) Knarrar-smiðr Ór, 43; Nótt en Nörvi kennda, i. e. *Night, the daughter of Norvi*, Alm. 30; hvar eru Hjörvarði haugar kenndir, *where are the bows called Hjorward's?* Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); Mæringr mér of kenndr, *My own sword M.*, Bjarn. (in a verse); hlutir er þú skal varask, at þú verðir eigi við kenndr, Sks. 358, 780; kenndr við styr, morð, *connected with*, Korn.

2. in poetry, *to call* by a periphrasis or descriptive name; rétt er at kenna (*to call*) hana (a woman) svá, at kalla hana selju þess er hún miðlar, Edda; hvemrig skal kenna þór?—Svá at kalla hann son Óðins . . . *how is Thor to be called?*—Thus, call him the 'son of Odin', 53; hvemrig skal kenna mann?—Hanna skal k. við verk sín, 67; with prep., kona er kennd við stein, Edda; ok kenn þó hvárm til sinnar iðnar, Fms. vi. 362; konu skal k. til alls kvenn-búnaðar, Edda, etc., see Edda (Skáldskm.) passim; hence kennd heiti (*compound or circumlocutory names*), opp. to ókennd heiti (*plain appellatives*), Edda 49.

B. In a causal sense, [Goth. *kannjan* = *γνωρίζειν*]:—*to teach*, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person, or with infin. of the thing or absol.; kenna e-m íþróttir, Fms. v. 334; kenna e-m rétta trú ok góða síðu, i. 17; kenn mér engan sann, iii. 85; Gunnarr fór með öllu sem honum var ráð til kennt, *as he was taught*, Nj. 100; kenn þú ráðit til, Fms. x. 334; kenna e-m at flýja, Hkr. i. 149; ek hefi kennt þér Írsku at mæla, Ld. 72; kenna helgar ritningar, 623. 18; þing-kenna, *to proclaim in public*, N. G. L. i. 7; far sem ek kenni þér, *as I tell thee*, Sd. 182; ek em sunr Áka, svá er mér til kennt, *so I am told*, Fms. xi. 153.

2. *to teach in school*; Andresi syni þeirra lét Herra biskup kenna ok vígði síðan, Bs. i. 716; kenna kenningar, *to preach*, 140; þá heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kennd íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; k. prestlingum, id.; þat kann ek it átjándra

ek æva kennig meý né manns konu, Hm. 164; ungr kenndak mér ann *I was taught otherwise when young*, Fms. vi. 401 (in a verse); slí kennir mér at sofa lítið, Fas. ii. (in a verse). 3. *to teach, make e to do*; kenna e-m falda rauðu, Edda (Ht.); kenna e-m bíta, lítit gras, Lex. Poët.; kenna e-m at drúpa, Sighvat; k. e-m brautir, *to sb one the way*, Hóm. 12, Hbl. 56; ek mun þér stöðna kenna, 6, *to tell*; kennit mér nafn konungs, Hkv. Hjörv. 12.

C. REFLEX. *to feel, seem to oneself*; þar er hann lætr kennask á gætan ilm, Fms. i. 229; Úlfr kennisk mér (*appears to one to be*) maðr, v. 334—*with prep.*, kennask við, *to recognise*; kenndisk hann því þegar við mennina, Nj. 267, Bret. 48; ef engi kennisk viðr, N. G. i. 345; dilkunum þeim er eigi kennask ær við, Grág. ii. 312: *to conf. kennask við sannan Guð*, 625. 66; þeir eigu at kennask við sík, at þú hafa vald af Guði, Gþl. 43; at þeir mætti við kennask sinn lítile Edda (pref.); ekki kennumk ek við þetta, segir Hrói, Fb. ii. 76; nef Skegga víðr-kenndisk, at . . . , Dipl. ii. 8; nú em ek eigi svá hefi maðr, at ek kennumk eigi við at ek hefi talat illa, Fms. ii. 33; go var honum þetta svá, at hann mun lengi kennask, *feel it, remember* Edda 30; kenndisk svá Kálfr, at, Vm. 48; ek kennumst með þe mínu bréfi, at . . . , Dipl. v. 5.

2. *to feel, taste, touch*; mold sýn mér, ok svá kennisk (*tastes*) mér eigi síðr ostrinn er ek et, Ísl. ii. 3; hón þreifar um hann,—Barði mælti, hvé kennisk þér til, *bow is it to touch?* 342; slíks ek mest kennumk, Am. 52.

II. *recipr. to know, recognise one another*; svá var myrkt at þeir kenndusk eigi, Fms. 50; ef þeir höfðu hér ádr við kennsk, Grág. ii. 72.

III. *pa* þá kenndust (*were taught*) margar ástir, Edda pref. (rare).
part. kenndr, vinsæld ok vel kenndr af sínum undirömnum, Mar.; kenndr, *having ill report*, Fs. 49. 2. *tipsy*; kenndr af drykk, 172; hann er dálítið kenndr.

kennandi, part. a teacher, Greg., Post., passim: as a law term, a *ness* for recovering and identifying a lost thing; sá maðr er kenndr færa til fjár síns, hann skal vinna eið at því at hann átti fé þat, Grág. 424; þá á svá, er fé átti, allt þat er hann kennir . . . , nema kenndr k til, N. G. L. ii. 46.

kennanligr, adj. *to be felt, tangible*, Mar.

kennari, a, m. a teacher, tutor, master, Bs. i. 733, 625, 79, Greg. barna-k., skóla-k., passim.

kenni, n. a mark, Germ. *keunzeichen*; þeir mörkuðu kennum Ó þetta fé, Bs. i. 748; ein-kenni, q. v.

kenni-dómr, m. doctrine, Stj. 2, 671. 22: mod. a body of law men, the clergy.

kenni-faðir, m. a teacher, Stj. 5: esp. *patres ecclesiae*; heili manna ok kennifædra, Mar.; kennifædr Kristinnar, 671. 22.

kenni-maðr, m. a teacher, but only used of a cleric or priest, to leikmenn (*laymen*), Rb. 396; biskup ok aðrir kennimenn, Fms. i. þriðja hlut (of the tithes) skyldu hafa kennimenn, Bs. i. 68; ok sagt í lögrétu af kennimönnum sumarit optir, Íb. 17; ganga til skriptar kennimann, K. þ. K. 33, Bs. i. (e. g. Arna S.) passim; kennima búningr, -klæði, a priest's dress, 655 xiv, Stj. 110; kennimanna fu an ecumenical council, Am. 485, Mar.; kennimanna setr, skyld, a priest's maintenance, residence, Fms. x. 317, Vm. 5, 108, Stj. pas kennimanna kór, the choir, Bs. i. kennimanns-dómr, m. priestst Anecd. 12, Th. 52, Fms. viii. 9.

kennimann-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), clerical, 625. 85, Sks. 490: the air, dignity of a priest, Bs. i. 183.

kennimann-skapr, m. priesthood, 415. 1, Sturl. i. 100, Stj. 241, 301, passim.

kenni-mark, n. a mark (=kenni), Fas. ii. 300, Sd. 137.

kenni-nafn, n. a surname, Ýt. 27.

kenning, f. doctrine, teaching, lesson, esp. of preaching, Fms. i. i kenna kenningar, *to teach, preach*, 625, 24, K. Á. 22, Bs. i. 140, N Vidal; tíðagörð ok k., passim; á-kenning, q. v.; víðr-k., *acknowledgment*.

2. a mark of recognition, Grett. 132 Á; kenningar-ord, *to of admonition*, Hkr. iii. 23, Fb. iii. 279; kenningar-maðr = kennimaðr 366; kenningar-sveinn, an apprentice, N. G. L. ii. 204.

II. a poet periphrasis or descriptive name (see kenna A. V. 2), Edda passim, opp. kennd heiti (*simple appellatives*); a kenning is either simple (ken double (tví-kennt), or triple (rekrit)). The ancient circumlocutions either drawn from mythology, as to call Thor the son of Earth (þ sunr), and the heaven the skull of Ymir; or from the thing itself (þ kenning), as to call the breast the mind's abode: similar phraseology found in all ancient poetry, but in the old northern poets it was ca farther and was more artificial than in other languages.

kenningar-faðir, m. a father by name, Joseph var k. Jesu, Hom. kenningar-nafn, n. a surname, Ld. 52, Nj. 22, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii Fbr. 80, Stj. 139, Bs. i. 589, Eluc. 12. kenningar-son, m. a na son (see kenna A. III. 1); Freystruc var fóstri þorbrands ok k., þ pat var flestra manna sögn at hann væri hans son, en ambátt var þ hans, Eb. 156, Fms. xi. 162.

kennir, m. a knower, Lex. Poët.

kenni-semi, f. sense, Hom. (St.)

ki-speki, *f. the faculty of recognition*, Bs. i. 228, Greg. 26, Fas. ii. 1. cp. Scot. *knispeckle* = *easy to be recognised, remarkable*.

ki-sl, n. pl. in the phrase, *bera kennsl á e-t, to recognise, identify*, 22, Fms. xi. 85, Mag. 97.

II. a charge made on evidence, l. i. 72; *bar konungr á hendr bændum þessi kennsl*, Ó. H. v. 10; *þú þessi k. borin á hendr honum*, en hann sýndi þverliga óð skírslur fyrir, Fms. vii. 186; *þat var kennt Margretu dróttín at hón hefði ráðit mann til at svíkja konunginn í drykk, þann oku Birkibeinar ok höfðu þessi kennsl á honum*, en hann setti úr fyrir ok bauð skírslur . . . ix. 5. **kennsla-mál**, n. *cases of circumstantial evidence*; *dular-eiðar ok um kennsla-mál, þar sem eigi er gegn vitni til*, Gpl. 199; *þar at skyldu allir eiða sverja um kennsla-mál*, Isl. ii. 403,—for these cases were disposed of by an oath of purgators or by ordeal.

teaching, u. *f. teaching* (kenning is properly *preaching*, *kennsla* *teaching*, Gpl. v. 3, Sturl. i. 126, iii. 242, Bs. i. 431, 846, passim; *barna-k., barn-children*; *skóla-k., school-teaching*. **COMPDS:** **kennslu-lön**, n. *wages for teaching*. **kennslu-piltur**, m. *a school-boy*, 22.

II. = kennsl (II), N. G. L. i. 410.

u, u. *f. a champion*; see *kempa*.

KA, t. [kapp], *to contend, strive hard*, Am. 54, 61; *keppa um* Fms. iii. 214, Grág. i. 410; *ef tveir menn keppa um einn hlut*, 150; *keppa við e-n, to contend with one*, Nj. 29, Hkr. iii.

II. reflex. to contest; *þú kepptusk þeir svá mjök*, at þeir ká nær, at þeir brutusk áramar fyrir, Fms. viii. 216; *kepptusk þau k n áögsta menn, vildi hvártveggja til sín hafa*, i. 100; *keppask um* *strive after a thing*; *svá at hann keppisk til smárna hluta ok* Grág. Ó. H. 87; *eigi kepptumk ek til konungdómsins*, Fms. viii. 219; *þú n, to contend with or against*; *eigi kepptisk hann auð við auðga* Ó. H. 347; *Knúti konungi þótti hann keppask um skrautgirnir við* F. v. 181; *varask þú þat at þú keppisk við þér meiri menn*, Eg. 4. pl., *keppask við, to strive hard, do one's best*, Al. 154, Mag. 53: *þú, work hard*, freq. in mod. usage.

kefli, n. *a thing worth fighting for*: in the phrase, *það er kefli, it is not worth having*, metaphor prob. from the lagakefli, q. v.

keppa, adv. *impetuously*, Róm. 314.

kepping, f. *a beating with a keppr*, Mar.

kepping, adj. *contentious*, Háv. 42, Arnór.

KE, m. [Dan. *kjef*], *a cudgel, club*, Skíða R. 136, Fas. iii. 345: *a* *kepp*, Sturl.

II. a sausage (= *ispen*, q. v.), from the shape.

ke, m. = *kjaptr* or *keyptr*, Þiðr. 122, Edda ii. 291.

KE, n. [Goth. *kas* = *σκαῖος*; O. H. G. *bar*; mid. H. G. *kar*; Dan. *tub, vessel*, Grág. ii. 339, Fs. 137, Bs. i. 336, 339, 340, Fms. 50; *hvert ker kann verða svá fullt at yfir gangi*, Sturl. iii. 282:

KE, göra garða eðr ker, Grág. ii. 350: *valit ker, a choson vessel*, C. 3, Matth. xxv. 4, Mark xi. 16, Luke viii. 16, Rom. ix. 21, 22, Rev. iv. 2 Tim. ii. 21, Rev. ii. 27: *a goblet*, Fms. x. 236, Js. 78, 145: *a chest*, Gh. 7; *aus-ker, a bucket*, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; *öl-ker, a* *ke*, Orkn. 246; *vín-ker, a wine cask*; *syru-ker, Bs. i. 336*; *váð-urium*; *skap-ker* = Gr. *σπαρτήρ*; *gull-ker, leir-ker, silfr-ker, a* *ke*, *ebn, silver vessel*: *poët.*, *vind-ker, the wind basin = the sky*, Egil;

ve, *basins of sleep* or *tear-basins = the eyes*, Gisl. (in a verse).

KE, n., *proncd. kjarald, a cask*, Matth. xiii. 48, Blas. 43; *þeir* *akít hafa spor svá stór sem kerals botna*, Grett. 111 A, esp. in *w*:—*a measure*, K. A. 206.

KE, n. *a tub-bath*, Fms. x. 147.

KE, f. *kerfi*, see *kjarf*.

KE, n. [A. S. *cyr*; Scot. *carf*; Germ. *kerbe*]:—*a bunch, wreath*; *str*:—*sina-k., the nervous system*, etc. (mod.)

KE, ga, u. *f. a kind of fight in a tub*, Fs. 137.

KE, or *kergrja*, u. *f. [kargr], doggedness*.

KE, f. = *kerling*, *kerla mín*! Fas. iii. 65, Hrólf's S. 236 (Ed. 1664).

KE, f. *'tub-washing', bathing in a tub*, Lv. 118, Bjarn. 19, Fas. 77, Fms. vii. 150.

KE, *oncd. kelli*, = *kerling*, *kelli mín*! *Piltur* ok *Stulka*, (convers.)

KE, NG, f. [answering to *karl*, q. v.], *a woman*; *þessi kelli kerling* *hón er af karlmanninum komin*, Stj. 34.

II. used, like *carle*, almost always of an *old woman*, and only of a common person *a lady*, see *karl*; *mær heitir fyrst hver, en kerlingar er gamlar* Edda 108; *gaman þykkir kerlingunni at, niður várru*, Nj. 68, Eb. *kerling ein gömul, an old woman*, 318; *kerlingin móðir konungs*, 101: *þar sem ek ligg einn í húsi ok kerling mín, I myself and my* *wife* *rett* 127; *körlum ok kerlingum*, Gpl. 257; *karls dóttir ok* *kerlinga* Fas. i. 22; *karla börn ok kerlinga*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); *karl* *kerling*, *karl ok kerling í garðs horni*, see *karl*; *kellingar gamlar*, *örvasa*, Fb. i. 423: in the phrase, *fleyta or flytja kerlingar, to* *play at ducks and drakes*; *kerlingar nef*, a nickname, Fb. *a bani*, a nickname, Fms. ix. **COMPDS:** **kerlingar-eldur**, m. *a* *brushroom*. **kerlingar-eyra**, n. *a kind of fucus*. **kerlinga-bók**, u. *f.* *kerlinga-bók*, *f. an old woman's story, nonsense*.

KE, *kerlinga-bók*, f. *an old woman's story, nonsense*.

KE, *kerlinga-bók*, f. *an old woman's story, nonsense*.

KE, *kerlinga-bók*, f. *an old woman's story, nonsense*.

old woman's tale, nonsense, superstition, Sæm. 118. **II.** as a pr. name, Gullþ.; cp. *Carolina*.

III. *naut.*, like Engl. *carling*, *one of the fore and aft timbers supporting the planks of the deck*, Edda (Gl.)

KERRA, u. *f.*, gen. pl. *kerria*, Stj. 288, [for. word], *a car, chariot*, Bret. 68, Stj. 204, 288, 387, Al. 42, Fb. i. 320; *kerria sólarimar*, Edda 7; *kerria þórs*, Nj. 131; *eldlig k.*, Niðr. 9; *kerri gættir, a charioteer*, Skálda 194, Pr. 477: *the zodiacal sign*, Rb. **KERRA**, *sléði*, a, m. *a kind of sledge*, D. N.

KERRA, t, *to force or throw the neck backwards*; *hnakka-kertr* (part.), *throwing the neck backwards*; *heldr en ekki hnakka-kertr, höndum stingr* *mjaðmir á*, Hallgr.

KERSKI, *f.*, often spelt and *proncd. keski*, [karskr], *cheerfulness, mirth, fun*, Fas. i. 525; *mæla sér gaman ok k.*, Karl. 473, Ó. H. 170 (in a verse), Korm. (in a verse). **COMPDS:** **keski-flmr**, adj. *whitty*, Bs. i. 81. **kerski-látr**, adj. *id.*, Skáld II. 2. 27. **kerski-mál**, u. *a jest*, Fbr. 207. **kerski-máll**, adj. *facetious*, Fas. iii. 195. **kerski-örð**, *-yrði*, n. pl. *jokes*, Orkn. 302, Sturl. i. 21. **kerski-örðr**, adj. = *kerskimáll*, Skáld H. 3. 19.

kerskinn, adj. *scurrilous*; *keskni*, *f. scurrility*.

kerskr, adj. = *karskr*; *kersk þjóð*, Lex. Poët.; *ókerskr*, enu *ókerskari*, *the weaker (the poorer)*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 172.

ker-staða, u. *f. the placing of a fishing-creel*, Vm. 85.

KERTI, n. [from Lat. *cera*, cp. Germ. *kerze*]:—*prop. a wax candle, taper*, used in church service, as also in attending great men, Dipl. iii. 4; *stöðu kerti-sveinar með kertum*, Fms. x. 149; *brunnu kerti um allan kof*, Bs. i. 311: *of votive candles, en kertið var fimt álina langt, 347*; *héttu þeir at göra kerti þat er taki um oxann*, id.; *með steiptum kertum*, Stj. 43, Sturl. iii. 266; *kertis görd, candle making*, Bs. i. **COMPDS:** **kerta-grind**, *f. a candle-frame*, Am. 8. **kerta-hjálmr**, m. *a chandelier*, Vm. 35, H. E. ii. 107. **kerta-klofi**, a, m. *snuffers*, Stj. 565. **kerta-pípa**, u. *f. a candlestick*, Pm. 103. **kerta-stika**, u. *f. a candlestick*, Fms. iii. 28, Fs. 115, Rb. 384. **kerta-stokkr**, m. *a candle-box*, Vm. 47. **kertis-ljós** and **kerta-ljós**, n. *candle-light*, Rb. 358, Fb. ii. 272. **kertis-log**, n. *id.*, Ó. H. 225. **kertis-rak**, n. *a candle-wick*, Bs. i. 118, 306. **kertis-stafr**, m. *a 'candle-staff', candlestick*, Bs. i. 316.

kerti-hjálmr, m. = *kertahjálmr*, B. K. 83.

kerti-kista, u. *f.* = *kertastokkr*, Pm. 25.

kerti-klofi, a, m. = *kertaklofi*, Vm. 25.

kerti-stika, u. *f.* = *kertastika*, Stj. 565, Fms. i. 124, v. 339.

kerti-stokkr, m. = *kertastokkr*, Am. 8.

kerti-sveinn and **kerta-sveinn**, m. a *'candle-boy, link-boy*, an attendant on a great man, Hkr. iii. 181, Fms. vi. 422, vii. 159, ix. 421, x. 137, 147, 157.

ker-veidr, *f. fishing with creels*, D. I. i. 179.

KESJA, u. *f.* [prob. a Celtic word from Celtic-Latin *gaesum*, cp. *γαῖσος* in Polyb.]:—*a kind of balberd*, Eg. 202, 285, 289, 378, 380, 387, Sks. 407, Fms. i. 43, iv. 65, vi. 76, 336, 411, 413, vii. 69, 72, 265, viii. 97, 120, 124, 318, 350, ix. 55, x. 314, Stj. 475, 486, Karl. 123; *kesju fleinn*, Fas. ii. 419; *kesju lag, a brush with a balberd*, Fms. viii. 178; *kesja skammsept*, ii. 330, x. 363;—*kesja*, atgeir, and *höggspjótt* appear to be the same thing. 2. *a nickname*, Fms. xi.

keski, *f.*, see *kerski*.

ketil-botn, n. *the bottom of a kettle*, Bær. 8.

ketil-garðr, m. *a kiln* (?), N. G. L. ii. 246.

ketil-hadda, u. *f. a kettle-handle*, Fms. i. 36.

ketil-hrím, n. *kettle-grime, soot*, Fas. iii. 621, Barl. 41.

ketil-járn, n. *a gridiron*, D. N. iv. 457.

KETILL, m., dat. *katli*, pl. *katlar*, [Goth. *katils* = Mark vii. 4; A. S. *cytel*; Engl. *kettle*; O. H. G. *kezil*; Germ. *kessel*; Swed. *kettel*; Dan. *kjædel*]:—*a kettle, cauldron*, Eb. 198; *í elda-húsinu var eldr mikill ok katlar yfir*, Eg. 238, Bs. i. 342, ii. 135, B. K. 52, Fms. vi. 364, Edda 28; *elda undir katli, kljúfa við undir ketil*, Fbr. 72 new Ed., Fs. 150; *var honum goldinn k. mikill ok göðr*, Þorst. Siðu H. 171; *búðar-k.*, Eb. 198; *eir-k.*, Eg.; *járn-k.*, *stein-k.*, *an iron, an earthen kettle*, Ó. H. 223: in old usage as a general name for every kettle, boiler, cauldron; in mod. usage, esp. of a kettle of a certain shape or of a small kettle, *kaffe-k.*, *a coffee kettle*; but *pottr = cauldron*; the same distinction is made in Dipl. v. 4.—*sex* *katlar, tíu pottar*: *katla-máls skjóla, a measure*, Grág. i. 501: the phrase, *e-m fellr allr ketill í eld, one's kettle falls into the fire*, of consternation.

2. the earliest northern eccl. law prescribed as an ordeal for a woman to take hot stones out of a boiling kettle, whereas a man had to take up hot iron; *ganga til ketils, taka í ketil*, Gkv. 3. 7, (the ordeal being called *ketil-tak*, n.); *beri karlmaðr járn en kona taki í ketil*, N. G. L. i. 152; *karlmaðr skal ganga til arins-járns en kona til ketiltaks*, 389; *eðr berr hón járn eðr tekr hón í ketil*, Grág. i. 381.

II. as a pr. name of men, **Ketill**, **Ketil-björn**; of women, **Katla**, **Ketil-ríðr**; but chiefly used as the latter part in compd names of men, contr. into *'kel'*, *Ás-kell*, *Arm-kell*, *Grim-kell*, *Hall-kell*, *Stein-kell*, *Úlf-kell*, *Þór-kell*, *Vé-kell*; of women, *Hall-katla*, *Þór-katla*. In poets of the 10th century the old uncontracted form was still used, but the contracted form occurs in verses of the beginning of the 11th century, although the old form still occurs now and then. The freq. use of these names is no doubt derived

from the holy cauldron at sacrifices, as is indicated by such names as *Vé-kell*, *Holy kettle*; cp. *Ketilby* in Yorkshire.

ketla, u, f. a kind of *small boat*, Edda (Gl.)

ketlingr, m., *dimin. a kitten*, Fms. vii. 219.

ketta, u, f. a *she-cat*: of a *giantess*, Fb. i. 526, Grett. 151 new Ed.: **kettu-hryggr**, m. a *nickname*, Bs. i.

keypilliga, adv. *bargain-like, business-like*, Grett. 120.

KEYRA, ð. Dan *kjøre*], *to whip, lash, frick on*; hann keyrði þá hest sinn, Nj. 55; villt þú at ek keyra hest þinn? 91; k. hest spurum, Edda 38; k. jóa oddum, Hkv. 2. 38; ok hördum mik höggum keyrði, Gkv. 1: látið þá keyra upp (*whip up, raise*) fólkit, Fms. vii. 182; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; hann stígr á stafinn ok keyrir sem börn eru vón at göra, Fms. iii. 176. 2. *to drive, ride*; keyrir síðan sem harðast til sinna manna, Karl. 241; keyra plóg, *to drive a plough*, Rm. 10. II. *to drive*; höggit ok leggit til þeirra ok keyrir þá í brott héðan, Nj. 217. 2. *to fling*; þá greip þegar-madrinn Kjartan, ok keyrði í kaf, Fms. ii. 28; bregðr honum á lopt ok keyrir hann út á Rangá, Nj. 108; keyra e-n útbýrðis, *to fling overboard*, Fms. v. 16; Grímur greip upp þórð ok keyrir niðr svá hart, at hann lamðisk allr, Eg. 192. 3. *to drive, thrust, of a weapon*; hann keyrði til spurðu, Ó. H. 95; hann skal taka knif þann ok keyra í gegnum hönd þess er lagði, Gpl. 165; keyra nagla, *to drive a nail*, LÍkn. 16; prestur keyrði læ. á bjarginu (*drove a peg into the rock*) ok bar á grjóti, Grett. 141 A; k. sverð í höfuð e-m, Gisl. 51; fundu þeir reyði nýdauda, keyrðu í festar (*forced ropes through it*) ok sigldu með, Glúm. 391; eða ek keyri öxina í höfuð þér ok klýf þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; Jörunn tók sokkana ok keyrði um höfuð henni, *J. struck her about the head*, Ld. 36.

III. *impers. it drives one, i. e. one is driven, tossed by the wind, waves*; lýstr vindinum í hólit verplanna, ok keyrir (þá) út at virkinu, Fms. xi. 34; veðr stóð at landi, keyrir þar at skipit (acc.), Finnb. 242; keyrir skipit vestr fyrir Skálmarnes, Ld. 142; fundu þeir eigi fyrr en þá keyrði á land upp, Nj. 267: the phrase, e-ð keyrir úr hófi, *it exceeds all measure*, Fb. i. 417; veðrit keyrði úr hófi, *it blew a violent gale*: part., hreggi keyrðr, *storm-beaten*, Jd. 32; þjósti keyrðr, *driven by anger*, Glúm. (in a verse).

keyri, n. a *whip*, Sturl. iii. 105; **keyris-högg**, 117; **keyris-vöundr**, a *'whip-wand'*, Grág. ii. 295.

keyrsla, u, f. *driving*, D. N.

keyta, u, f. *foul water* (= veisa), Konr. 39: mod. *stinking urine*.

KID, n., gen. *kiðja*, þorf. Karl. i. c.; but better *kiða*, dat. *kiðum*, Grág. i. 503; [Engl. and Swed. *kid*]—*a kid*, Fms. vi. 263, Barl. 53, Mork. 227; geitr með kiðum, Grág. i. 503; kið eðr kálfr, Fms. i. 53; kiðja-mjólk, *kid's milk*, þorf. Karl. 376; þar lágu kið tvau bundin, Gullþ. 63: in local names, **Kið-ey**, **Kiða-fell**, etc., Landn.

kiðlingr, m. a *kidling, young kid*, Mork. 227, Pr. 472, 477, Stj.: a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 209. **kiðlingis-munnr**, m. a *nickname*, Fms.

kið-skinn, n. a *kid-skin*, Stj. 165, Rétt. 2. 10.

Kikini, a, m. a *nickname* (cp. Engl. *Kitchin*), in *Kikina-skáld*, the poet of K., Fms. vi.

KIKNA, að, [cp. *keikr*], *to slip at the knees through a heavy burden*; kíkna í knésbótum, Fbr. 159, v. l. (but lyknan, Fb. i. c.); rekr klænar framán í fangit svá at Orr kíknanr, Ld. Fb. i. 530; ok er hann þar af sér lagit kíknaði hann við, Grett. 3 new Ed.; lá við at hann mundi kíkna, Fms. iii. 187.

kikr, m. a *nickname*, Fms. ix. 326.

kili, a, m. [cp. Dan. *kjelen*], only in the compd *ein-kili*, q. v.

kilja, að, *to fondle* (?); kiljar kván ok elja, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

kilpr, m. a *handle of a vessel* (= hadda); mósurbolli ok yfir gylltr kilpr, Fagrsk. 115; ok yfir kilpr gyldr af silfri, Mork. 19: in mod. usage kilpr is a *loop of whalebone fastening the handle to the bucket*.

KILTING, f. [Scot. *kilt*], a *skirt*; hann hafði Inga konung í kilting sér, Fms. vii. 208 (i kiltingu sér, Mork. 208), xi. 349; þórólfr bar hann í kiltingu sinni til skógar, v. 325; steypði hann silfrinu í kiltingu sína, Ó. H. 135; í kjöltungu sér, Fb. iii. 365; see *kjalta*.

kimbi, a, m. a *nickname*, Eb.

kimbill, m. [kumbil], *a little trunk, a bundle* (= auka-pinkill); kimbill næfra, N. G. L. i. 101. **kimla-bönd**, n., prop. *trusses*, a metrical term, in which a foot is added (trussed) to the end of each line, Edda 135, 136; brands hnigpili randa randa, where 'stranda' is the additional foot (kimbill).

kimbla, að, *to truss up*; at k. yðrum vandræðum á mínar áhyggjur, *to make your troubles into a truss with my cares*, Fms. viii. 20, v. l.

KIND, f., pl. *kindir*, mod. *kindr*; [A. S. *kind*, *gemynd*; Engl. *kind*; cp. Lat. *gent-em* (gens)]—*kind*, *kin*, *kith*, of men and beasts; helgar kindir, *'holy-kind' = the gods*, Vsp. 1, opp. to *mann-kind, mankind*; ok ólesk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; bæði karl-kindar ok kvenn-kindar, *both of male kind and female kind*, 79; *mellu kind, the giantess kind*, Nj. (in a verse); Hrímnis kind, *giant kind*, Hdl.; Fenris kind, *the kith of F. = the wolves*; Ellu kind, *the kith of Ella = the English*; Gamla kind, Fjölnis kind, *the kindred of G. (Fjölni)*; Jamta kindir, *the Jamt people*; Bjarnskar kindir, *the Perms*; Syslu kind, *the Osel people*, Vsp. 32, Ó. H. (in a verse), Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hallfred, Hkr. i. (in a verse),

Ýt.; Svía kind, *the Swedish people*, id.; mann-kind, q. v.; fríða kind víra, ljóna, skatna, seggja, gunna, ýta kind or kindir, *the kind (sons) þær = mankind*, Sól. 1. Rekst. 4, Vsp. 14, LÍkn. 35; Lex. Poët. *passi þær kindir, those people*, Gkv. 2. 31; hver kind, *what kind of people, who?* Kormak; því fólki er svá háttátt at þat er miklu stærra ok sterkra en nokkur kind önnur, *than any other creature*, Fas. ii. 234; hver kindir etar eru, *what kind (of beasts) may be eaten?* K. p. K. 130; 1 engi kvik kind eptir (no *'quick kind, living creatures, lived after*), ú ein öldruð kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 245; allar konur sem annars k. ok kindar eru en hann, Stj. 207; allir ok sérhverir klerkar, hve stéttar, vígslu eða tignar sem hverr er, N. G. L. iii. 280: a *child*, Ge kind, leysa kind frá konum, of a *midwife*, Sdm. 9. II. in m usage, *sheep, plur. kindur*, ellipt. from *sauð-kind, 'sheep-kind'*; sér egi smalamadr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, *the shepherd calls the sheep own, though he owns no kind thereof*, a saying; kindnar hlupu a saman í einn hamp, ... kindnar líðu hægt og hægt og smábátindur piltinum, ... nú verð eg að fara og húa kindunum dálítið lengra f eptir, Piltur og Stúlka 9-13; þessa kind veit eg ekki hver á, 19; hvaða smali er það skratinn sá arna, að þekjka ekki kindnar í föður síns! 20, 21.—hence, *kind-lauss, sheepless*, 15; *kinda-hópr, a of sheep*, etc.

2. þorsk-kind, *a cod-fish*; ó-kind, *a nasty thing, n ster*; kindin þín, *thou wretch!* þú verðr hydd, kindin þín! ef þú k of snemma heim í kveld, Piltur og Stúlka 9.

KINGA, u, f., also spelt *qinga*, [kengr; Shetl. *keengs, a pe brooch*]—*a brooch worn on the breast by ladies, so called from the (kengr) by which it was fastened*; kinga var á bringu, Rm. 26; k skal dóttir hafa eða kingu, hvárt sem hún vill, eða brjóst-búnað inn be ef eigi er ór gulli görr, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); þar fannsk k. ok staðr mikill, Ld. 328. As foreign coins, or copies of them, were as brooches (Worsaae, Nos. 398-409), *δραχμή* (Luke xv. 8), *draç* of the Vulgate is rendered in an old version of the 12th century kinga, ef kona nequer á tio qingor, ... fagníð er með mér, þria fann kingo mína; leita kingo, ... en líknneski es merkd á kingo kinga fannk es umb var síuít, Greg. Frump. 82, 83.

kingála, u, f. the name of a *mare*, Grett.

kingi, n., *snjó-kingi, a heavy fall of snow*.

kingja, *ð, to swallow*; k. e-u niðr, hann getr ekki kingt: *to fall of snow*; það kingir niðr snjó.

kings, in the phrase, *koma til kings, to come to kicks* (?), Skíða R. 15; **kingsa**, ð, = *kinka*.

kinka, að, *to nod archly with the head*; kinka kollinum: cf. ken

KINN, f., gen. *kinnar*; pl. *kinnr*, old *kiðr*, Lb. 18, Ísl. ii. 481, 686 [Ulfr. *kinnus = σαρῶν*; A. S. *cin*; Engl. *chin*; O. H. G. *kinni*; Dan. etc.; Gr. *γένυς*; Lat. *gena*]—*the cheek*; fleypit hann annarr þrú ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305, 564; kómu rauðir flekkir í kinnr honum, Nj. roði í kinnunum, 30; kenna við höku, kinnr eða kverkr, Edda vétrar kötr af gráti, Lb. i. c.; báðar kiðr, Ísl. ii. l. c.; ljós beggja k. þeir *'the cheek-beam' = eyes*, Kormak. COMPS: *kinnar-bei* pl. = *kinnbein*, Hkr. iii. 365, Sd. 147, Bjarn. 36, Skíða R. 9. *kin* kjálki, a, m. *the jaw-bone*, 623, 31, Stj. 77, Sturl. ii. 95, iii. 186, Rd

kinna-sár, n. a *cheek wound*, Landn. 54.

kinn-bein, n. pl. *cheek-bones*, Bárð. 176, Fms. iii. 186.

kinn-björg, f. *the cheek-piece*, of a helmet, Sturl. ii. 220, Grett. Karl. 286.

kinn-filla, u, f. *the 'cheek-flesh, cheeks*, Fas. i. 88, Gullþ. 27.

kinn-fiskr, m. *'cheek-fish, the cheek-muscles*. COMPS: *kinní* mikill, *adj. with full cheeks*. **kinnfiska-soginn**, part. *with s* *thin, baggard cheeks*.

kinn-grár, adj. *gray-cheeked*, Skálda 193 (in a verse).

kinn-hestur, m. a *'cheek-horse, box on the ear*, 623, 56, Ld. 13, 75, 116, Finnb. 322, Fms. vii. 157, Pr. 445.

kinn-höggva, hjó, *to hew or back the cheek*, Landn. 54, v. l.

kinn-kjálki, a, m. *the jaw-bone*, Lex. Poët.

kinn-leðr, n. *the leather cheek-piece of a bridle*, Grett. 129.

kinn-rífa, u, f. *'cheek-crease, a nickname*, Fb. iii.

kinn-roði, a, m. *'cheek-blushing, blush of shame*, 655 xx. 3, Hov. Anecd. 6, Stj. 325, Bs. i. 856, Mar., *passim*; göra e-m *kinnroða*, *one to shame*, Stj. 423.

kinn-skjóni, a, m. *a horse with a piebald head*, Sturl. i. 40, v. l.

kinn-skjótt, adj. *with piebald head*, of a horse, Gullþ. 13.

kinn-skot, n. *a kicking in the face*, Fas. iii. 502.

kinn-skógr, m. *the 'cheek-shaw, poet. = the beard*, Hým. 10.

Kinn-skær, m. = *kinnskjóni*, Gullþ.

kinnungur, m. *the bow of a ship*, Fms. viii. 139, x. 78.

kinn-vangi, a, m. *the cheek*, Eg. 386, Fms. x. 78, v. l.

KIPPA, tand ð, [Scot. *to kip*, see Jamies.];—*with that to pull or s* *hann kipið honum upp at pallinum*, Ó. H. 95; þá tók konungr sveininum ok kipið, 63; k. bryggjum af landi, *to pull in the gangways* *weighing anchor*, Fms. x. 286; kippa af (kippa út) þeirri bryggju þar var í meðal skipanna, i. 158; kippa ofan seglinu, *to pull the sail* Bs. i. 422; k. skóm á fætr sér, *to slip on shoes*, Nj. 28; Egill kipið

u, *E. drew the sword in*, Eg. 379; hann kippir mönnum at sér, *be n together*, Ld. 64; Guð kipti honum frá ríki . . . , Skv. 714; k. apr sínum, *to retract one's words*, 680; má því engu upp kippa, *i. castracted*, 6; 5 xx. 6. II. impers., in the phrase, e-m kippir um e-t, 'to turn into one's kin' (= bregða í kyn), *to be a ctip old klyck; resemble one's kinsman*; er þat eigi örvaert at honum kyn, Glúm. 346; at honum mundi í kyn kippa um údælleik, 15; vera má at oss Íslendingum kippi í kyn, þó at vér gangim vir bliðu en stríðu, Fms. ii. 34. III. reflex., kippask, *to g; kippask um e-t, to 'pull caps', struggle with one another about g; kippask þeir um lengi*, Sturl. i. 15; þau öll kiptusk þá enn um Fms. x. 390; nú er eigi allhöglegt at kippask um við hann, þar til kippask þau um kertid at þat stökk sundr í miðju. 2. kippask við, *to make a sudden motion, quiver convul- en meðan drypr eitrid í andlit honum, þá kippisk hann svá at jörð öll skelfr*, Edda 40; þá at eins sá menn at Gisli kiptisk ó þitt, Fms. vii. 35. 3. recipr., Eindridi segir, at þeir hefði kippisk (*struggled*) nokkut svá, er hann vildi eigi at þeir hefði kippit, Bs. i. 799. u, f. a bundle drawn upon a string; fisk-k., korn-k., Nj. n. a sheaf, Barl. 34. ag, f. a pulling, scabbing, N. G. L. i. 157. m. a pull, shock, spasm; sina-kippir, nervous spasms; verðr nú kor mikill, Mar. 1056; metaph. a pull, a distance; góðan kipp, ómild of the way. ad, [kippa], *to wrinkle, draw tight*, of a slight spasmodic con- gr, m. a slight spasm, such as to form a fold or wrinkle. n. a bunch. ið, [Kúpi], *to chant, intone*; k. upp söng; hann var að kirja in, Stef. Ol. ax, m. a pr. name = Κίριος Ἀλέξιος, Fms. je, m. = Κύριε ἐλέησον in the Litany, Fms. viii. 227, Pm. 29, Jm. 34. rir, m. pl. the people on the Finnish Gulf, Careles. JA, u, f., gen. pl. kirkna; [Scot. kirk; Dan. kirke; Germ. out Engl. church]:—a kirk, church; timbr-k., a timber church; k-stone church; the earliest Scand. churches were all built of e doors and pillars being ornamented with fine carved work, see sa Nos. 505–508; in the 12th and following centuries the old timber e was one by one replaced by stone buildings. In Denmark the er church was demolished at the beginning of the 17th century, in orway some old churches (called stav-kyrkior) have remained e e present time, see an interesting essay in Nord. Aarb. 1869, 35. 1. Many passages in the Sagas refer to the building of churches, in records of the years following after 1000, see esp. Ld. ch. a curious legend, for the purpose of encouraging men to build is told in Eb. ch. 49,—that a man could grant as many souls at heaven as the church which he built held persons; ok þegar er v lokit (the summer of A. D. 1000) lét Snorri góði göra kirkju elgelli, en aðra Styrr mágr hans undir Hrauni, ok hvatti þat niðok kirkjörðar, at þat var fyrirheit kennimanna, at maðr skyldi jainu- eiga heimolt rúm í himinríki, sem standa mætti í kirkju þeirri an lét göra, Eb. l. c. For the removal of a church, when all gra was to be dug up and the bones 'translated' to the new che Eb. (fine), Bjarn. 19. For references see the Sagas passim; ju görd, atbót, uppgörd, church reparation, Vm. 12, 118, N. G. L. 15 kirkju brjóst, góit, dyrr, horn, hurð, láss, lykill, ráf, stigi, stoð, ull, illa, vegg, a church front, floor, door-way, corner, door, lock, roostair, pillar, steeple, sill, wall, K. þ. K. 168, 170, 186, Fms. vii. 22 viii. 285, 428, ix. 47, 470, 524, Landn. 50, Pm. 5, Vm. 46 l. i. 9, iii. 221, 228, K. Á. 28, N. G. L. i. 312; kirkju sár, a church Jm. 35, Ám. 6; kirkju kápa, ketill, kola, kross, mundlaug, Sturl. 1. n. 1, 6, 34, 99, 149, Dipl. v. 18; kirkju mark (on sheep), 1. 14, Bs. i. 725; áttungs-k., fjórðungs-k., fylkis-k., héraðs-k., hegindis-k. (q. v.), þriðjungs-k., veizlu-k., heima-k., etc.: in used in a profane sense, trola-k., álfa-k., a trolls' and elves' ebe where they worship. 2. eccl. the Church = Ecclesia, very ly, f. Kristni and siðr are the usual words; kirkjan eðr Kristnin, Stj. II. in local names, Kirkju-bær, Kirkju-ból, Kirkju- kirkju-fell, Landn. and maps of Icel. passim, cp. Kirkby or by in the north of England. compo: kirkju-bann, n. the ban of f Bs. i. 749. kirkju-bók, f. = kirkjumáldagi, H. E. ii. 207: of a church book. kirkju-ból, n. a church estate, an estate on which church built, K. þ. K. 170. kirkju-bólstaðr, m. id., K. þ. K. 48, kirkju-bóndi, a, m. a church-statesman, church-franklin, kirkju-búningr or -búnaðr, m. church hangings, Vm. K. 154, Hom. 97. kirkju-bær, m. = kirkjuból, K. þ. K. ns. ix. 351. kirkju-dagr, m. a church-day, anniversary, kirkju-eweibe, Sturl. i. 35, 106, K. þ. K. 42, Bs. i. 77, Hom. 97, Pm. kirkjudags-hald, n. a keeping church-days, Hom. 93. kirkju- m. a church lord, church patron, Sturl. iii. 197. kirkju-

eign, f. church property, Bs. i. 689, H. E. i. 458. kirkju-embætti, n. a church office, K. Á. 232. kirkju-fé, n. church property, K. þ. K. 48, Sturl. ii. 4, Bs. i. 748. kirkju-fólk, n. church-people. kirkju-frelsi, f. church-freedom, privilege, K. Á. 216, H. E. i. 459. kirkju-friðr, m. church-peace, sanctuary, K. Á. 46, Sturl. i. 30, Fms. ix. 524; kirkju-friðbrot, a breach of church sanctuary, H. E. i. 242. kirkju-fundr, m. an ecumenical council. kirkju-ganga, u, f. church going, Sturl. i. 168; churching after childbirth, H. E. ii. 86. kirkju-garðr, m. a church-yard, K. þ. K. passim, Eg. 768, Am. 89, Skv. 95. kirkju-garðs-hlið, n. a church-yard gate, Fms. ix. 517. kirkju-gengt, n. part, an eccl. term; eiga k., to be allowed to go to church, not being under ban, Sturl. ii. 42, K. þ. K. 26. kirkju-gjöf, f. a donation to a church, K. þ. K. 166. kirkju-göz, n. church property, glebes, H. E. i. 529. kirkju-grið, n. pl. = kirkjufríðr, Skv. 770, Fms. ix. 478, Sturl. i. 30, iii. 71. kirkju-græfr, adj. who can be buried at a church, not being under ban, K. Á. 6, N. G. L. i. 4, Gpl. 58. kirkju-görð, f. church-building, Rb. 396, Bs. i. 163, Fms. ix. 236, N. G. L. i. 344. kirkju-helgi, f. church service, Hom. 93, Sturl. i. 29. kirkju-hluti, a, m. a church portion, Bs. i. 748, Ám. 22. kirkju-land, n. church-land, glebe, K. þ. K. 170. kirkju-ligr, adj. ecclesiastic, H. E. i. 501. kirkju-lægr, adj. fit for a church, of timber, Pm. 106; neut., eiga kirkjulægt = to be kirkjugræfr, Grág. ii. 62, K. þ. K. 34. kirkju-lög, n. pl. church-law, ecclesiastical law, Bs. i. kirkjulög-bók, f. a church-law book, book of the canons, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) kirkju-mál, n. a church cause, church question, K. Á. 216. kirkju-máldagi, a, m. a church deed, written, Vm. 7. kirkju-menn, m. pl. churchmen. kirkjumanna-fundr, m. = kirkjufundr, Mar. kirkju-messa, u, f. = kirkjudagr, Fms. viii. 46. kirkju-náðir, f. pl. = kirkjugrið, Jb. 93. kirkju-prestr, m. a church priest, parson, Grág. i. 73, Vm. 166. kirkju-rán, n. sacrilege, Bs. i. 775. kirkju-reikningr, m. a church account, Vm. 69. kirkju-reki, a, m. jetsum belonging to a church, Jm. 1. kirkju-rétrtr, m. a churchright, Sturl. iii. 267. kirkju-skot, n. the wing of a church, Fms. vi. 302, ix. 492, v. l. kirkju-skraut, n. a church ornament, Ám. 7. kirkju-skrúð, n. (-skrudí, a, m.), a church ornament, Vm. 5, 58, 108, Landn. 389 (App.). B. K. 82. kirkju-skyld, f. (-skylda, u, f.), a church claim or right, Dipl. v. 5, 28, Vm. 113. kirkju-smíð, f. = kirkjugörð, 656 A. ii. 14, Bs. i. 81. kirkju-sókn, f. church-worship, attendance at service; at kirkju-sóknun eða mannfundum, Grág. i. 419; þeir höfðu k. til Burakirkju, Fms. xi. 159; með rettlæti, k. ok bænum, Hom. 31, 65; mod. a parish, freq., Skv. 94, Fms. x. 66. kirkjusóknar-maðr, m. a parishioner, K. Á. 40, N. G. L. i. 14. kirkjusóknar-þing, n. a parish meeting, Gpl. 389. kirkju-stétt, f. a church pavement, Sturl. iii. 221 C. kirkju-stóll, m. a church pew, Sturl. iii. 182, Vm. 5. kirkju-stuldr, m. sacrilege, Hom. 33. kirkju-söngr, m. church music. kirkju-tfund, f. a church tílbe, K. þ. K. 152, K. Á. 98, Pm. 35, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-tjóld, n. pl. church hangings, Vm. 11, Grág. i. 460. kirkju-varðveizla, u, f. church keeping, Bs. i. 129. kirkju-vegr, m. the church path, way to church, D. N. kirkju-viðr, m. church-timber, Landn. 54, Vm. 53, Ld. kirkju-vist, f. a being in church, Bs. i. 902. kirkju-vígsla, u, f. consecration of a church, K. Á. 28, 102, Sturl. i. 121. kirkju-vörðr, m. a churchwarden, 655 xiii. B. kirkju-þjófr, m. a church thief. III. kisi, kisi! interj. puss, puss! kisa, u, f. puss, the pet name of a cat. kisu-gras, n., botan. *ecbium vulgare*, viper's bugloss. kisi, a, m. = kisa; kött ok kisi, Fas. iii. 556; the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Ann. 1362, 1382. KISTA, u, f., gen. pl. kistna, Nj. 20; [A. S. kist; North. E. and Scot. kist; Engl. chest; Dan. kiste; from Lat. cista]:—a chest, Eg. 310; í kerum eða kistum, N. G. L. i. 383; kómu til kistu kröfðu lukla, Vkv.; kistur ok hirzlur, 656 B. 1, passim; kistu lok, botn, lykill, the cover, bottom, key of a chest, Nj. 94; kistu-fjöl, a chest board, Hom. 155; kistu-hringr, a ring in a chest, Fms. x. 258; kistu-þrum, the old shell of a chest, Pm. 64, 73; a coffin (usually lík-kista), Eg. 126, 127, Grág. i. 207, Bs. i. 337, Fs. 132; kamba ok þerra ádr í kistu fari, Sdm. 34; knörr mun ek kaupá ok kistu steinda, Am. 101, see Worsaae, No. 504; the seat in the poop of a ship (cp. hásetis-k.), Orku. 400, Fms. vii. 201: the word, although foreign, is old, as it occurs in old poems such as Vkv., Sdm., Am. kistna-smíðr, n. a joiner, Rétt. 2. 10, N. G. L. ii. 246. kistu-leggja, lagði, to lay in a coffin. kistill, m., dimin., dat. kistli, a little box, Vm. 29, 655 xiii. B. 2, Fms. iii. 136 Fas. iii. 296. KITLA, að, [A. S. citelan; Scot. kittle; Germ. kitzeln]:—to tickle.

with acc., Mar. 1057; kitlaðu mig ekki! impers., mig kitlar, *I feel ticklish*; kitlar þig? etc.

kitlur, f. pl. a *feeling ticklish*.

kif, n. [O. H. G. *kif*; Germ. *keib*; Dutch *kijf*; Swed. *kif*]:—a *quarrel, strife*, Art.

KÍFA, að, [Germ. *keifen* or *keiben*], to *strive, quarrel*, Stj. 159, 255. kifan, f. a *quarrel, quarrelling*, Stj. 163, 295.

kifinn, adj. *quarrelsome*, Gret. 116 A, 120, Ísl. ii. 62.

kikir, m. [Dan. *kikkert*], a *telescope*.

kikja, t, [Scot. *keek*; Dan. *kige*], to *stare*; see kaga.

KILL, m. [*kil*, Ivar Aasen; mid. H. G. *kil*; cp. the Germ. prop. name *Kiel*]:—an *inlet, canal*; íða, fors ok kill, Edda (Gl.); þar skarsk inn vik ein eigi mikil, fundu þeir þar andir margar ok kölluðu Anda-kil, Eg. 131; at læk þeim, er ofan fellr í kil þann, er fellr út í ána, Vm. 162.

Kípr, f., gen. Kíprar, *Cyprus*, Symb. 27.

kíta, t, to *quarrel*; see kýta.

kjafall, m. a kind of *garment* worn by the Indians in America, Þorf. Karl. 412.

kjagg, n. in axar-kjagg, an *old, blunt batchet*.

Kjalarr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.), Gm.

Kjallakr, m. a pr. name, from Gaelic *Cealloc*, Landn.; whence Kjallekingar or Kjalleklingar, m. pl. *the men or family of K.*, Eb., Landn.

kjallandi, f. the name of a *giantess*, Edda (Gl.)

kjallari, a, m. [from Lat. *cella*, as are Engl. *cellar*, Germ. *keller*, etc.]:—a *cellar*, Bs. i. 840, Fms. xi. 425, Gret. 98 A, Sturl. ii. 152, 242, iii. 228, passim.

Kjalnesingr, m. a *man from Kjalarnes* (see kjölr), Sturl. ii. 192.

kjal-sog, n. *the bottom of a boat*, in which the bilg-water is; no doubt derived from kjölsýja, q. v.

kjalta, u, f. [from *kilting*, q. v.], *the 'kilt, lap'*; hann greip tafit ok steypir í kjöltu sér, Fas. iii. 629, Skáld H. 6. 37: esp. of a woman, hafa barn í kjöltu, kjöltu-barn, a '*lap-bairn, a baby*'; kjöltu-rakki, a *lap-dog*.

kjal-tré, n. a '*keel-tree, keel-imbber*.

kjal-veggr, m. '*keel-way, local name of a high ridge of mountains*, = kjölr (II), Fas. i. 56.

kjammi, a, m. = kjannr, a *cooked sheep's head*.

kjamta, að, to *maunder*.

kjannr, m. [kinn], *the side of the head*, Edda 109.

kjappi, a, m. pet name of a *be-goat*, from the '*chopping*' of his teeth, Edda (Gl.); brakar í klaufum á kjappa mínun, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapta, að, to *chatter, gabble, tell tales, use scurrilous language*, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapt-áss, m. a *gabbler*; hann er mesti kjaptás.

kjapt-forr, adj. *scurrilous*.

KJAPTR, m., older form *kjöptr* or *keyptr*, in ginkeyptr, q. v.; [Germ. *kiefer*; Dutch *kieuw*; Dan. *kjæft*]:—*the mouth, jaw*, of beasts or in a vulgar sense; Davíð tekr sinni hendi hvern kjöptinn, Stj. 459; hann reif í sundr kjapta ins úarga dýrs, Kb. 382; er inn efri kjöptr við himni en inn neðri við jörðu, . . . hann stigr öðrum sæti í neðra keypt úlsfins, annarri hendi tekr hann í enn efra keypt úlsfins ok rifr sundr gynn hans, Edda 41, 42; ef maðr bindr tagi í munn á hrossi manns, eða bindr kept við fót, Grág. i. 383; opt í Ægis kjöpta, Edda (in a verse); skjöldrinn gekk upp í munniun svá at rífaði kjaptriinn en kjálkarnir hlupu ofan á bringuna, Gret. 95 new Ed.; skeggstaðinn, hökuna, kjaptana báða, Fb. i. 531: in abuse, halda kjapti, as in Engl. slang, *hold your jaw*, Germ. *maul balzen*; skrokkaum lífir ekkert á | utan tómr kjaptra, a ditty. COMPS: kjapta-skúmr, m. a *gabbler*. kjapts-högg, n. a *box on the ear*, vulgar.

kjapt-vik, n. pl. *the creek or corner of the mouth*, of a beast, = munnvik, of a person.

kjapt-æði, n. *loquacity, slander*.

kjarf, n. = kerfi, a *bundle*; spjót bundin í kerfi, tied in a bundle, Sturl. iii. 101 C; kjarf riklinga, N. G. L. i. 143: keef riklinga, 304.

kjark-lauss, adj. (*-leysi*, n.), *weak, faint*.

kjark-leysi, n. *lack of vigour*, Sturl. i. 162 (in a verse).

kjark-maðr, m. an *energetic man*.

KJARKR, m. *vigour, pib, energy*; ör þér er barðr kjarkr allr, Fb. ii. 189; gat hann þá talit kjark í Berg rindil, Bs. i. 808; þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi kjarkr, Fagrsk. 176; efja knell ok kjark (kirk, MS.) í þá, 655 xxvii. 24, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

kjarn-góðr, adj. *fat, good*, of milk, pasture, or the like; það er kjarn-gott, cp. kjarni and Engl. *churn*.

kjarn-hafr, m. a *be-goat, ram*, Grág. i. 503.

KJARNI, a, m. [Germ. *kern*; Dan. *kjerne*; cp. also Engl. *kernel*]:—a *kernel, nucleus*, esp. of berries, Mar.; or metaph., k. laudins, *the best of the land*, Stj. 221; Látnu-k., *nucleus Latininitatis*; Bbliu-k., etc.

KJARR, n., pl. kjörr; [Dan. *kjær*; Ivar Aasen *kjær* and *kjorr*]:—*copsewood, brushwood*; kjörr ok skóga, Rm. 43; snáviði ok kjörr, Eg. 580; ok stingr niðr í jörðina undir eitt kjarr, Þiðr. 68; hann lét líðit fara í kjörr nokkur, Fms. viii. 79; þá er þeir riðu um kjörr nokkur,

Orkn. 80; ok reið ek þér þar knútt á kjarrinu, Hkr. iii. 265, Fms. i. 123; fram um kjörrin, viii. 414; hrís-k., q. v.

kjarr-mýrr, f. a *marsh grown with brushwood*, Hkr. iii. 138.

kjarr-skógr, m. *copsewood*, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 68, viii. 172.

kjassa, að, to *coax*.

kjass-mæli, n. *coaxing*: kjass-máll, adj. *coaxing*.

kjá, ð, to *grin, make grimaces, look stupid*; sér þú at hverr kjár o at öðrum, Gret. 147 A; eins og ganti orðið hvert við hváði | æði-framan í mig kjáði, Snót 215.

KJÁLKI, a, m. [Engl. *cheek*; O. H. G. *chelch*; mid. H. G. *kelcl*]; *the jaw-bone*; höku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, vii. 141, passim.

kind of *sledge*; draga kjálka, Gm. 47; gördi Bárðr kjálka hverju endi, ok lét hvert draga sitt fóðr, Landn. 226.

kjánka, að, = kjá, q. v., (slang.)

kjóí, a, m. a *sea bird of the tern kind*, Hill's sterna 3, *coproth* kjóá-egg, n., -hreiðr, n., -ungi, a, m. *the egg, nest, young of the*

KJÖLL, m., in sense and declension to be distinguished from a *keel*; [A. S. *ceól*; North. E. *keel* = a flat-bottomed boat for coal; O. H. G. *cheol, cbiel*]:—a *keel, barge, ship*: this word is fr old poetry, even in such as Vsp., but in prose it only occurs twice in both instances of English ships; whereas in A. S. it is freq. ev pr. and local names, as *Ceolmund, Chelsea*: it was prob. borrowed the English: a. in poetry; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp.; snefir í R, Hkr. i. 48; kjóla-valdi, a *keel-wielder*, Hým. 19; ríða kjól, Rn. kjóla keyrir, a *keelman*, Landn. 223 (in a verse); hæls hleypti-poët. *the leaping keels of the beels = the feet*, Fms. vi. (in a v arin-kjóll, '*beart-keel*' = a *house, Yt.*; Ullar kjöll, *the keel of v Ull = the shield*, Rekst. 6: kjól-rennir, m. a *keel-runner, sailor*, (in a verse). ß. in prose; en hón (the lightning) laust siglu-tré einum, er flaut fyrir bænum, einu hlutr af trénu varð at skaða ma kominn var á kjóllim at kaupa glys, en enga sakaði aðra þá er á kj vóru, Fb. ii. 175; siglu þar af hafi kjólar tveir er komnir vóru a landi ok ætluðu til Dýflinnar, . . . þeir Sveinn lögðu at kjólunum hann hafði tekit af kjólunum vín mikit ok mjöð Enskan, Ork 464 (ch. 116).

kjóll, m. [from Dan. *kjole*; contr. from kyrtil]:—a *frock, coat*, (n

KJÓS, f., also *kvos*, a *deep or hollow place* = dæl, q. v.: a local

Kjós, Kjósar-sýsla, in the south of Iceland, Landn. Kjós-v

KJÓSA, pres. *kyss*; pret. *kauss*, 2nd pers. *kauss-þu*, Gs.

kusu; subj. *kysi*; part. *kosinn*; but also as *frjósa* (q. v.), pret (köri, keyri), pl. *kuru, kjöru*, Fms. vi. 420, subj. *kyri* or *keyri* kjörrin, *keyrinn*: with neg. suff. *kjós-at-tu*, imperat. (*choose not*) Hjörv. 3: the forns *kaus, kusu, kysi, kosinn* are very rare writers; see the following references, whereas in mod. usage the in r are all obsolete: [Ulf. *kiusan* = *δοκιμάσειν*, 2 Cor. vii. 8, (4); A. S. *ceósan*; Engl. *choose*; O. H. G. *kiosan*; Germ. *kiesen*, cp Dan. *kaare*; Swed. *kära*]:—to *choose, elect*, with acc. or absol., þeim mönnum er hann kjöri til með sér, Bs. i. 84; þær líf kuru, V kurum land þaðra, Am. 97; segja honum hva þér kuru af, Fms. kuru þeir þat af at ganga til handa konungi, Hkr. ii. 41; key þann af er betr gemdi, Fms. i. 202, Bs. i. 37; Sigurðr konung (kaus, Mork.) heldr leikina, Fms. vii. 96; þeir kjöru at fara hól strandar, Fb. ii. 25; minni slæga en þeir ætluðu er keyru þor eptirmáls, Glúm. 383; skipta í helminga landi, en Magnús k kyri (keyri), Fms. viii. 152; eðr þrjú skip önnur þau sem hann k herinum, x. 84; þat kuru allir Birkibeinar, viii. 186; en þeir kj við Odd, Fas. ii. 190; hann spyrr hvern ek kjöra (subj.) af þei komnir vóru, i. 191; þat kjöra ek (subj.), *I would choose* at konungr, ii. 233; ok nú höfu vér kjörít sem Guð kenndi oss, F 89; nú hafi þér þat kjörít (kosit, Fms. viii. l. c.) er mér er skap Fb. ii. 611; at þeir höfðu keyrit í hans stað ábóta, Fms. ix. 3 var keyrinn (kosinn, v. l.) í hans stað sira Þórir, 412, x. 50, 9 hefir þú keyrit mann til, Ld. 258 C; en þeir kuru hundinn, þv þöttusk þá heldr sjálftráð mundu vera, Hkr. i. 136; kuru heldr rather) at drepa hina, Rom. 295; kjöri hann heldr at halda gö en þeir væri úsáttir, Fms. ii. 114; hann keyri heldr at leysa líf. 114; allir keyru honum at fylgja, 280; þá er kjörít er hands Grág. i. 198; þetta er keyrit hyggiliga, Ld. 178; er hinn skyldr kjörít sumardag fyrsta, Grág. ii. 244: in the phrase, hafa kjörma have the choice things; var þá dæmt, at Væringjar skyldu hafa kosti af öllu því er þeir höfðu þrætt um, Fms. vi. 137. ß. þau er kosinn er til veganda at lögum, Grág. ii. 41; skalt þú kjósa veganda at vigi Hjartar, Nj. 100; margir kjósa ekki orð á sik cannot help how they are spoken of, 142; kjósa sik í annan herp i. 444; vildi Hallr bæði kjósa ok deila, Ld. 38, (see deila); þeir urðu skyldi kjósa mann til, . . . at hafa annan veg kosit, . . . ok ví þá heldr hafa annan til kosit, Glúm. 383, 384; hálfan val h Gm. 8, 14; kjósa hlutvið, Vsp.; kjós þú (imperat.), Hm. 138 mæðr frá mögum, Fm. 12; ok kusu (kjöru, v. l.) ina vildestu hest 328; hann kaus heldr brott verpa stundlegum metorðum, Ma

stgripri þá er hann kaus, (kjöri, v. l.). Edda i. 394; hún bað hann þá hvárt heita skyldi Glúmr eða Höskuldr, Nj. 91. II.

ex., recipr., skyldi annarr hanga en öðrum steypa í forsin Sarp, ok þá kjósask at, *draw lots*, Hkr. iii. 302.

KJÚKA, u, f. a kind of *fre:b soft cheese*, ost-kjúka: blautr einsoð kjúka, *soft as a k.*, of a horse's hoof; whence hót-kjúka, *the soft part of a hoof*.

Kjúklíngur, m. [A. S. *ciccn*; Engl. *chicken*; Dan. *kylling*; Swed. *kjukl-ling*]. — a *chicken, young of birds*, Grett. 90, as also the verse.

Kjúkr, n. a *voice stifled by tears, a choking voice*.

Kjúkra, að, to *wbine, to speak with a broken, faltering voice*; kveða kjúkrandi, Sturl. ii. 214, freq. in mod. usage.

Kjúlfar, n. the '*keel-print*,' *ship's wake*.

Kjúlfari, a, m. a *nickname*, Landn.

KJÖL, m., kjalar, dat. kilir, mod. kjöl, plur. kilir, acc. kjölu; [Engl. *keel*, which seems to be of Norse origin, as the A. S. uses quite a different word for *carina*; Dan. *kjöl*; Swed. *köl*] — a *keel*; klökr Lex. Poët.; langir, svalir kilir, id.; rísta kaldan sjá kilir, Edda (101); brotnaði kjölrinn undir skipinu, Fs. 152; laust skipit svá regar horfði upp kjölrinn, Ld. 142; höggva skip í sundr ok auka atvill, Fms. viii. 372; koma e-m or komask á kjöl, to *get on the*

when a boat is capsized, ix. 320; þeir létu fallask í kjölrinn niðri vii. 288; ok er niðr hlaupinn drykkir allir í kjöl á skipinu, xi. 22; land Ránar, kjalar, stála ..., Edda 66; þeir segjask eigi fá tré stórt né gott at heyrir til kjalarfins, Fb. i. 433; ok hvefir svá nu, at hún ríðr um þveran kjölrinn, ii. 26; rífaði skipit neðan, þar skjótt undan kjölrinn, Bs. i. 842; phrases, sigla lausum kilir, to *sail with a loose keel, with an empty ship*, Ó. H. 115; in poetry, kjalar-kjalar stigr, *keel-track, keel-path = the sea*; kjalar-land, id., Lex.

II. metaph. a *keel-shaped range of mountains*; há fjöll eptir endilangri mörkiinni ok eru þat kalladr Kilir, Eg. 58; esp. as a name of the mountain *Kiölen* between Sweden and Norway, Eb. 2, 4, 11, 137, passim; as also in Iceland, Landn., Sturl. 2. *the back of a book*; biskup lét búa ok lima öll blöðin í kjölrinn, Ísl. ii. 460; bók gyllt ok öpen, whence the phrase, lesa ofan í kjölrinn, to *read closely*; hann gekki lesit ofan í kjölrinn, of superficial, loose reading. compds: Kjalar-hæll, m., see hæll, Fas. ii. 589. kjalar-leið, f. = kjalvegr, Sturl. iii. 278. kjalar-tré, n. = kjal-tré, Fb. i. 433.

Kjú-sjya, u, f. *the keel suture, the boards nearest to the keel*, Edda (Gl.)

Kjútr, n. [qs. kjöt], from *kida*, q. v.], in *hósta-kjöt*, a *tickling cough*.

Kjútung, f., see *kilting*.

Kjútr, adj. *loquacious, scurrilous, tale-bearing*.

Kjúgr, n., also spelt *keyr*, [kjósa; cf. Germ. *kur* in *kur-fürst*,

— a *choice, decision*; ef undir oss bræðr skal koma kjörit, Nj. 92; vér viljum hugsa fyrir oss um kjörit, Fms. vii. 88; verðr þat fjörum (*the final choice*) at þeir fara allir samt, Fs. 120; at öru allra kjör, at menn kjöru til biskups Norðlenzkan mann, Bs. 80; þá skyldi eigi fyrir þá sök skipta keyrinu, *alter the choice*, Gl. 383; enda hafir hann engi þann mann fengit til kþors (= kjör), Nj. 91; Grág. ii. 240; þá vandadist kerit (keyrit), Sturl.; ganga at kjöru, and ganga í kjör, to *go as one wishes*; hann kvad þat hafa gengit til Fas. ii. 371; falla í kjör, id., Skíða R. 104; ganga allt við kjör, id., Nj. 37.

II. in plur. *cheer*; mikil kjör, *mickle cheer, abundance*; kjör a *bad lot* (to choose from): used in the west of Icel. of bad weather, 6-kjör, a *pelting rain*; vil-kjör (Dan. *vilkaar*), *bliss, wealth*.

Kjúgripur, m. a *choice or costly thing*; ek vil taka þrjá kjörgripa af þessu herfangi, Fms. vi. 148.

Kjúligur, adj. *fit to be chosen*; þótti honum hinn eigi kjörligri, Fms. vi. 148.

Kjötrtré, adj. *overgrown with copsewood*, Eg. 580.

Kjötr-skógr, m. = *kjarrskógr*.

Kjötré, n. a *choice piece of timber*, in *jetsum* the best log of wood

ashore; *kirkja á kjötrré* af Kirkjubólí, Vm. 75.

Kjötrváp, n. a *choice weapon*, Fas. iii. 387.

Kjötrviðr, ker-viðr, m. = *kjötrré*, Rd. 251, 252; kjörviða-taka, 254.

Kjötrviltr, part. *having chosen amiss*; kjörviltr vartú, Kristín! Safn 671.

Kjötrvisligr, adj. *acceptable*; þótti þeim sá þó eigi kjörvisligr, at eiga

sjálfir til ettleifdr sinnar, Orkn. 58, Fb. ii. 180, Karl. 152.

KJÖT, n., also pronounced *ket*, dat. kjötvi, mod. kjöti; [a Scand. word; either in Saxon nor Germ.; Scot. *ket* = *carrión*; Dan. *kjød*; Swed. *flesh, meat*, Lat. *caro*; heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159, 160; ok suðu

þe með öðru kjöti, Fb. ii. 376; eta kjöt, K. Þ. K. 130, 136; þat er

menn láta af nauð, færsauði, geitr ok svín, 130; varna við kjöti, *abstain from meat*, 134, passim; in plur. *stores of meat*, þau kjöt senn

þeru niðr lögd á vegum, Stj. 71; gengu kjötin þvi harðara sinn veg,

ii. 44. compds: Kjöt-át, n. a *meat-eating*, 656 A. ii. 16, N. G. L. kjöt-áta, u, f. = *kjötát*, Fms. x. 417. kjöt-lær, n. a *joint*, Fms. viii. 117. kjöt-matr, m. *flesh food, meat*, Hom. 93.

Kjötrviki, n. a *piece of meat*, Grág. ii. 170, Fbr. 38. kjöt-

viki, adj. *fleshy*, Sturl. i. 10. kjöt-ætr, adj. *eatable*; also of

days on which *flesh was allowed*; fugla þá er kjötætr eru, K. Þ. K. 132, Skl. 180; á þeim tíðum er kjötætt er, id.

Kjöt-ligr, adj. *carnal*, Stj.; kjötligt barn, K. Á. 146.

Kjötvi, a, m. *the fleshy*, a *nickname*, Hkr.

Klafi, a, m. a kind of *fork*, put on the neck of cattle; þat er klafi kyrkir, N. G. L. i. 19, 341.

compds: klafa-kerling, f. a kind of *two-pronged stick*, Bárð. 17 new Ed. klafa-stafr, m. = *klafakerling*, Bárð. 19, 29 new Ed.

klaga, að, [Germ. *klagen*], to *complain, accuse*, (mod.)

klagan or klögum, f. a *complaint*.

klak, n., see *klök*.

klaka, að, [Dan. *klukke*], to *twitter*, of a swallow; to *chatter*, of a pie;

hann heyrði at igður klökuðu á hrjósinu, Sæm. 136, Eg. 420, Stj. 80,

þiðr. 168, Karl. 544; of an eagle, Ísl. ii. 195; metaph. of a person,

ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44:—*reflex.*, klakask við, to *have a dispute*

about; við biskup munum klakask við um kirku-bann, Bs. i. 749.

klaka, u, f. a pr. name. Klöku-ætt, f. *the family of K.*, Landn.

KLAKI, a, m. *hard-frozen ground*, Finnb. 282, Vigl. 24, passim:

the phrase, koma e-m á kaldan klaka, to *put one on a cold ice-field*, to

bring one into *distress*; þad hefir komið mörgum á kaldan klaka.

compds: klaka-hross, n. a *jade*, a poor horse left to feed on a frozen

field, Band. 37 new Ed. klaka-högg, n. a *crowbar to break the frozen*

ground, Vm. 80, (for a grave-digger.) klaka-torf, n. *frozen turf*,

Vigl. 71 new Ed.

KLAKKR, m. a *peg*, prop. *the peg of a pack-saddle* on which the

packs are hung; setja, lypta á klakk, to *lift to the k.*; hrökva upp af

klökkunum, to *be flung down from the k.*, freq. — metaph. *heavy, peaked*

clouds (sky-klakkar, klakka-sky), illviðris-k., q. v.: in local names of

peaks (two and two), Dimunar-klakkar in Breiðfjörðr.

klakk-sekr, m., pruned. *klassekr*, a *heavy trunk: a heavy, unwieldy thing*, mesti *klassekr*.

klak-laust or klakk-laust, n. adj. [A. S. *clacleas* = *free*], *scatheless,*

unburt; komask k. af, to *come off unburt*, Finnb. 262; at vit mundum

eigi klaklaust skilja, Fb. i. 417; ef ek komumk nú á brott klaklaust

at sinni, Fms. iv. 312; ok verð þvi feign at þú komisk klaklaust á

brott, Fas. iii. 98; þar sem aðrir komask eigi klaklaust þó nauðsyn beri

til, Fms. vi. 299, (klaclost, Mork. 61, l. c.)

klak-sárr, adj. *touchy, feeling sore*; e-m verðr heldr klaksárt, to *be*

ruffled, rudely handled, Grett. 110 A.

klambra, að, to *clamp or pinch together*.

KLAND, n., mod. *klandr*, dat. *klandri*, Fb. ii. 388: [perh., through

Lat. *scandalum*, from Gr. *σκάνδαλον*]:—*calumny, molestation*; yðr hefir

leyst af öllu illu klandi, Stj. 445; komask ór klandi sinna mótsöð-

manna, 415; búand-karl varð fyrir klöðum ríkra manna, Hom. 117,

(klandum, O. H. L. 80); hann kom þeim ór klandi vikinga, Greg. 52;

tóku hann burt ór öllu klandi Odds ok hans manna, Bs. i. 707: *bindrance*,

af klönd koma á mál þeirra fyrir brullaup, N. G. L. i. 148. klanda-lauss,

adj. *free from molestation*, Str. 74, Fms. ix. 409.

klanda, að, mod. *klandra*, to *molest*, Stj. 216, Greg. 65; meiddir

eða drepnir eða klandadr, Sturl. i. 41.

klandan, f. *calumny*, Stj. 163, (*calumnia* of the Vulgate); ver frjálss

af allri k. mimi, Art.

klappa, n. *clapping the bands*; handa-klapp, Skílda 174.

KLAPPA, að, [Engl. and Scot. *clap*; Germ. *klaffen*; Swed. *klappa*]:

— to *pat, stroke gently*; kyssa ok k., to *kiss and stroke*, 65 xxxi; cp. Scot.

to *clap a cat*; þá klappaði hún um graninnar, Edda (pref.); jarlinn klappaði

hendri sinni á bak honum ok bað hann vaka, Fms. viii. 88; maðr hefir

staf í hendri ok klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; þá kallar konungur

til sín hund sinn Víga ok klappaði um hann, Fms. x. 327; hún spyr

hvárt hann ætlar þá enn í Máfahlíð at k. um kerlingar-nárann, Eb. 44,

Grett. 33 new Ed.; þorodr klappaði um hamu (the calf), Eb. 320.

2. to *clap the bands*; flestir æptu ok klöppuðu, *shouted and clapped*, D. N. i.

168: the phrase, k. lofi í lófa, to *clap, exult*; klappa á dyrum, to *rap*

at the door, Eg. 409, Fms. xi. 425; klappa á hurð, Fas. iii. 583.

II.

a stone-mason's term, to *chop* stone with a hammer; hann klappaði

rauf í hellu, Grett. 137 A; þessi steinn var útan senn klappaðr væri

gráðum eðr þöllum, Fms. i. 137; vóru klappaðir á steinvegginn krossar

þrír, vii. 64; í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, Bs. i. 640;

rúnar klappaðar á steini, 655 xiv. B. 2; spor vóru klöppuð í berginu,

Fas. iii. 569. 2. to *bammer*; þarf eigi holan baug um þat at klappa,

Fb. iii. 404; ok klappaði um hans hjarta, *bis heart clapped, itrobbed*, Fbr.

37; þeir sögðusk mundu k. um (*they would clench it, make it right*) ef

málin kæmi heim í hérað, Sturl. i. 134; mun ek nú k. um apr, *I will*

make it good, id. 38.

klaret, n. *claret*, Fas. iii. 359, Flóv. 22 (for. word), Karl. passim.

KLASI, a, m. a *cluster, bunch*, esp. of berries: berja-klasi, vinberja-

k., a *cluster of grapes*: metaph., eyja-klasi, *skerja-k.*, a *cluster of islands,*

skerries.

klastr, n. (*klastra*, að), an *entanglement, tangle, bunch*.

klatr, n. a *clatter*; svá niikit k. at varla fékk hljóð, Bær. 12, Al. 12: a

toy, trifle.

klatra, *ad*, to waste on toys and trifles.

KLÁUF, *f*, pl. kláufir, [A. S. *cléaf*; Engl. *cleft, clove*; Germ. *klauē*]:—*a cloven foot*, Stj. 316, 317; göltrin svamm þar til af gengu kláufirnar, Landn. 177; þeir rökðu þangat sem kláufirnar höfðu vitjað af hreinsfítnum, Ó. H. 152; *the cleft between the toes* (=neip between the fingers), sár neðan í ilina ok skar út í kláufina við þumaltána, Sturl. iii. 68.

2. *a beast, a head of cattle*; allar vórar hjardir, svá framt at eigi skal nokkur kláuf eptir vera, Stj. 276; hjoggu á skip sin hverja kláuf, Fms. viii. 380. 3. gramm. an *asyneton*, viz. two adjectives attached to one noun without a copula, Skálda 193. COMPS: kláuf-gangr, *n*, *the tramp of cattle*, Fas. iii. 386. kláuf-lax, *m*, see lax. kláuf-rak, *n*, *a driving of cattle*, D. N. ii. 146. kláuf-troð, *n*, *a track made by the hoofs of cattle*, D. N.

kláuf-hamarr, *n*, *a cloven hammer*.

kláufi, *a*, *m*, *an awkward, clumsy boor*; þú ert mesti kláufi! a nickname, Landn. COMPS: kláufa-legr, *adj*. (-liga, *adv*.), *clumsy, awkward*. kláufa-skapr, *m*, *clumsiness, want of skill*.

kláusa, *u*, *f*. (for. word), *a clause, passage*, Skálda 174, 191; k. í bréfi, Bs. i. 706, 707.

KLÁUSTR, *n*, [like A. S. *clástor*, Engl. *cloister*, Germ. *kloster*, from Lat. *claustrum*]:—*a cloister*, Fms. i. 147, x. i, xi. 343, Bs. *passim*. COMPS: kláustr-búnaðr, *m*, *a convent dress*, Mar. kláustr-frú, *f*, *a convent lady*, Mar. kláustr-ganga, *u*, *f*, *entering a convent*, Mar. kláustr-haldari, *a*, *m*, *a convent steward*. kláustr-hlupari, *a*, *m*, *one who elopes from a convent*, Mar. kláustr-hús, *n*, *a convent house*, Bs. i. 293. kláustr-jörð, *f*, *a convent glebe*.

kláustri, *a*, *m*. = kláustr; yfir kláustranum, kláustra sínum, Sks. 694 C, þidr. 368; helgum kláustra, Bar. 8. COMPS: kláustra-bróðir, *m*, *a friar*, Fms. i. 148. kláustra-fólk, *n*, *convent folk*, Fms. x. 10. kláustra-færsla, *u*, *f*, *removing a convent*, Bs. i. kláustra-garðr, *m*, *a cloister yard*, 645, 120. kláustra-inganga, *u*, *f*, *entering a convent*, Mar. kláustra-lifnaðr, *m*, *convent life*, Mar. kláustramenn, *m*, *pl*, *convent people*, K. Á. 42, 58, Sks. 694, Fms. ix. 372. kláustra-staðr, *m*, *the glebe-land of a convent*, K. Á. 38.

KLÁ, *pres*, klái, *pret*, kló, klótt, kló, *pret*, kleginn, [Scot. *claw*]:—*to scratch or rub an itching spot*; var fengin kona at klá honum fót sinn, Sturl. i. 189; hann kallaði á mik ok bað mik klá fótinn, Fms. ii. 187; síðan gekk konungur til svefnis, ok kló ek fótinn, x. 331; ok vænti ek at nokkurir klái sárt síður, áðr vit Aron látimk báðir, Bs. i. 538; var þar fengin til kona um aptaninn er hann var kominn í rekkuju, at klá fót hans, en er honum þótti of kyrt klegit, 462; ok þá er fótr minn hafði kleginn verit, Fb. i. 400,—*the ancients seem to have had their feet rubbed in bed in order to bring on sleep*. II. reflex., þar mundi eigi þykkja við kollóttan at klásk, Sturl. iii. 238, v. l.

kláði, *a*, *m*, *the itch*, Fms. ii. 187, x. 331; brá kláða á hvarmana, Fb. ii. 367; augna-k., fóta-k., *a scab, fjar-k., scab on sheep*.

kláð-sjúkr, *adj*, *scabby*, 655 xi. 1.

kláðugr, *adj*, *scabby*.

kláfr, *m*, *a kind of rough box carried on horseback*, Lv. 59.

KLÁM, *n*, [akin to A. S. *clæmian* = *to daub*], *filthy, obscene language*; in mod. usage only in that sense, klám ok nið, Skáld H. 5, 24; visur fullar af fúlu klámi, 26. COMPS: klám-fenginn, *adj*. (-fengni, *f*.), *foul-mouthed*. klám-högg, *n*, *a 'stroke of shame'*, a law term, a wound or stroke behind, Bjarn. 66, Grág. ii. 12, Fas. iii. 102. klám-orð, *n*, *a libel*, Eb. (in a verse). klám-vísa, *u*, *f*, *an obscene song*.

klám-yrði, *n*, *foul language*, Fb. iii. 415, 427.

kláp-eygr, *adj*, *goggle-eyed*, Bar. 10.

klápr, *m*. = kláfr, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 212.

klára, *u*, *f*, or klárr, *m*, *a kind of coarse rake used to spread dung*.

klár-hestr, *m*, *a back*.

KLÁRR, *a*, *m*, *a back, cart-horse*; þat er újamligt, hestr sá ok klárr þinu, Glúm. 356; klárr úkostuligr, Fs. 128, Nj. 55, Fas. ii. 252; hest-klárr, húðar-k., *a back*.

klárr, *adj*, [like Germ. *klar*, Engl. *clear*, etc., from Lat. *clarus*], *clear, bright*; klár kenning, Pass. 10. 12; blóminn fagr kvenna klár, Fkv.; ú-klárr, Sks. 135.

klár-vígr, *adj*, *clumsy, awkward*.

KLÉ, *m*, gen. kljá (kléa), pl. kljár, qs. kléar; [cp. Gr. *λαία* or *λαία*, qs. *γλαία*?]:—*one of the stones to keep the warp straight in the old upright loom*; þá er ek sló vefinn, þá féll af einn kléinn af mið um vefnum ok tók ek upp, ok þá sá ek at kljár þeir vóru ekki nema manna-höfuð, Fms. xi. 49; manna-höfuð vóru fyrir kljána, Nj. 275. kljá-grjótt, *n*, *a weaver's stones*, Nj. 275, v. l.

KLÉFI, *a*, *m*, (klífi, Greg. 49, Mart. 120), [A. S. *cleofa*], *a closet*; heimlegur k., Stj. 205; hón var lukt í litlum klefa, Clem. 51; hann fór eptir brauðdiski í klefa, 656 B. 4; útar af elda-skálanum vóru klefar tveir, sinu á hönd hvára, ok hlaðit skreið í annan en mjölvi í annan, Eb. 268, 272; litla-stofa ok klefi ar distinguished, Sturl. iii. 187; var sét opt ljós til klifa þess er inn ungi maðr var í, Mart. 120; þá skalfl klifi sá allr, Greg. 49; svefu-k., *a sleeping closet, bedroom*, Stj. 204.

KLEGGI, *a*, *m*, [klegg, Ivar Aasen; cp. North. E. and Scot. *cleg* = a

♂ *horse-fly*]:—*a cleg or horse-fly*, Stj. 481. I Sam. xxiv. 14; mý eða kleg Eluc. 22; flugur þær er kallask af alþýðu kleggjar, Best. 2. *a cock of bay* (hey-kleggji), Háv. 53, Fb. i. 523.

KLÉIF, *f*, plur. kleifar, [from klífa, *to climb*], *a ridge of cliff, shelve* in a mountain side; hljópu sju menn ór skóginum ok up kleifina, Eg. 581; skógar-kjör ok kleifar nökkurar, Fms. vii. 56; kösuðu hann þar við kleifina, Eb. 166 (klíft, v. l.); þar sem helzt v kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, Fms. ix. 359; suðr undir kleifarnar, (67, 70: poet. *the head* is called hjarna kleif, 'barn-cliff'; Km.: Kleif *f*, pl. a local name in western Iceland, Sturl., Landn., Ann. 1238.

kleima, *d*, [kleima, Ivar Aasen; akin to klám], *to daub, smear, dab* þó at ek geta kleimt einhvem þeirra, Fas. iii. 544. (conversational). kleima, *u*, *f*, *a blot, dab*: name of an ogress, Fas. kleisask, *t*, *to become inarticulate*; tunga kleisisk, Anecd. 3.

kleiss, *adj*, kleiss í máli, *inarticulate in one's speech*, Fms. x. 39.

KLEKJA, *pres*, klek, *pret*, klakði, *part*, klakinn, klaktr, [Ulf. klabs = *vímus*; Dan. *klække*; Swed. *kläcka*]:—*to batc*; klekja ú batc out; klekr þau út, Stj. 78; ungar út klaktir, id.; sem hann á eggjum ok hann skal út klekja, id.; hæna klakði dreka, Al. 16. klekking, *f*, in the compd klekkingar-maðr, see klektan.

klekkja, *t*, in Icel. only used in the phrase, klekkja á e-m, *to be one smart, puny*; eg skal k. á honum, (conversational).

Klektan, *f*, = klekking; [klektan and klekking are prob. akin to C. -klabs in *niu-klabs*; cp. also *klekkjen* = *brittle*, Ivar Aasen]:—*churlish beardness*; so in the phrase, hann er engi klektan maðr, i. e. *he is a churl, he is a daring, dangerous man*, Sturl. iii. 282; ok sé þú sá at hann er engi klektan maðr, Eb. 90 new Ed., Nj. 105; for the va readings (klectun, kleckun, klecting, klektun) see Nj. Johnson. 214. klembra, *ad*, [Germ. *klemmen*], *to jam or pinch in a smit's vice*, klí q. v.; klýptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 285.

Klément, *mod*, *proncd*, Klémus, *m*, *a pr. name, Clement*; Kleirkirja, messa, dagr, saga, *the church, mass, day, Saga of St. Clem*, Clem. 48, K. Á. 18, Vm. 6.

klenging, *f*, *the picking up a quarrel*; þó hann tæki af mön slíkar klengingar, Sturl. i. 76.

klengi-sök, *f*, *a law term, picking up a quarrel*; þykkir honum klengisök vera, Ólk. 35; eigi vilju vér at þegnar várir sé taksetti stefindir fyrir fépretta sakir eðr nokkura klengisaka, for the sake of *clinging or chicanery*, N. G. L. ii. 482.

KLENGJASK, *dep*, [perh. akin to A. S. *clingan*, Engl. *cling* = *to stick*]:—*to pick up a quarrel*; ok varð Áskatli illa við, ok þótti hann klengst (MS. *kleins*) hafa til þessa máls, Rd. 272; ok á þat með móti í erð at ganga, þóat sumir hafi ranglega við klengst, N. G. L. ii. 482.

klénn, *adj*, [for. word; from A. S. *clæn*; Engl. *clean*; Germ. *klein*; Swed. *klén*; klénn koss, Fas. iii. (in a verse of the 15th century); k. Úlf. 4. 44: *little, puny, klén tign*, Pass. The word first occurs in the 15th century, but it never took root.

KLÉPPER, *m*, [cp. Dan. *klippa* = *a rock*; Germ. *klumpen*; Swed. *klumpre*]:—*a plummet, lump*, Bs. i. 806 (of a comet's tail), Konungsbly-keppr, q. v. II. a local name in Icel.

klepra, *u*, *f*, or klepr, *m*, pl. kleprar, *a clot, icicle-like, of fat, hair, wool, Jónas*.

klepróttar, *adj*, *clotted, of hair, wool, beard*.

klerk-dómr, *m*, *learning*, Bs. i. 793, Sturl. i. 125, Al. 42, Bala nema klerkdóm, Fms. vii. 327: *the clergy*, (mod.)

klerkliga, *adv*, *learnedly*; prédika k., Bs. i. 846.

klerkliggr, *adj*, *clerkly, scholarlike*, Th. 79; klerkligar listir, 680; klerkligar bækr, Skálda (pref.)

KLÉRKR, *m*, [from Lat. *clericus*], *a cleric, clerk, scholar*; góðr (*beau-clerk*), Fms. ix. 531, x. 111; Ríkini var klerkr góðr (*a good baði diktaði hann vel ok versaði*, Bs. i. 239; Aristoteles með klerk sína, Al. 8; hann skildi görla Völsku þviat hann var góðr k., El.; klerkr, *a Paris clerk, one who has studied in Paris*, Fb. ii. 475; vitr ok gjarn ok k. mikill, Fms. i. 229; Eiríkr konungur var vitr maðr ok góðr ok kunnir margar tungur, xi. 298; svá görir ok inn skilningslaus, ok kemr frá skóla, þá hyggsk hann þegar vera góðr k., Sks. 247. *clergyman, clerk*, esp. of the minor orders; klerk eðr klaustra-manni 40; fjórir tigr presta ok mart klerkar, Sturl. ii. 6. 3. *a clerk* as in Engl.; messu-prestr skal engi leiðangr göra, né kon né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97, iii. 77, D. N. *passim*; a nickname, COMPS: klerka-fólk, *n*, *the clergy*, Fms. i. 147. klerka-lý id., 623, 15. klerka-mál, *n*, *pl*, *clerical, ecclesiastical matters*, 389. klerka-siðir, *m*, *pl*, *clerical customs*, Fms. vii. 199. klerksveinn, *m*, *a clerk*. klerka-sveit, *f*, *the clerical body*, Sturl. i.: *body of schoolars*, Al. 8. klerka-söngr, *m*, *church music*, Fms. i.

klessa, *t*, *to clot, daub*: reflex. *klestast, to talk thick*, Anecd. 10. klestr = kleiss (q. v.), Fms. x. 39, v. l.

klessa, *u*, *f*, [kleksa, Ivar Aasen], *a clot*; klek-k, *an ink-clot, etc.* klestr-mæltr, *adj*, *talking thick*, Fms. x. 39, v. l.

kletti, *n*, *a lump of fat in the loins of meat*.

KLETTIR, *m*, [Dan. *klint*], *a rock, cliff*, Fær. 29; þar stendr

við Hafslæk, þorsteinn gekk upp á klettinn, Eg. 717, Bs. ii. 111, iii. 104, Gísl. 147; hár k., Grett. 101; þeir sjá hvar klettur tveir upp úr hafinu, Fas. ii. 248; in plur. a range of crags: pöet., e. k., 'shoulder rock,' i. e. the head, Ls.; hjarna k., 'barn rock,' i. e. the head; hjálma-k., *helmet crag*, cp. *Helm-crag* in Westmoreland, Lex. Pöet. 1005: **kletta-belti**, n. a belt of crags. **kletta-frú**, f., botan. the mountain-rose. **kletta-skora**, u, f. a scour. **kletta-smös**, f. a jutting rock, freq. in mod. usage.

kyligilla, adv.; vera k. kominn, to have got into bad scrapes, Th. 76.

kykir, m. a nickname, Landn.

ká, að, to murmur inarticulately.

KIDR, m. a *din*, the murmur in a great assembly when no articulate voice is to be heard; þyss eða k., Gísl. 56; k. ok háreysti, Fms. vi. 7. Bs. ii. 129; skilt þú hér nokkuð mál manna? eigi heldr en fugla-lit, Fas. ii. 175; í einum klíð=í einum dúni,—allt var senn í einum klíð upp vatt trúss meðal herða, Skíð. R. 28.

KIF, n. [A. S. *clif*; Engl. *cliff*], a cliff; klif and kleif are used indiscriminately in Eb. and Eng. l. c.; þeir fengu tekit hann út við klif er þorðr ór fjörinni, Eb. 166; ok kösudu hann þar við klíft, id. v. l.; þrátt ok einstigi yfir at fara, Eg. 576; þá var þar undir niðri skógr á siglaust upp á klífinu, 580; ok er Egill kom upp ór klífinu, id.; í klíðokkuru, Bs. i. 200; var í brattasta einstigi upp at ganga ok í há klif (plur.), Stj. 452. 1 Sam. xiv. 4 (*eminentes petrae* of the Bible); síðan gekk hann til klífs þess er þjóðgata lá yfir, þeir stefndu til gasta til klífsins, Korm. 146: pöet., mauka klif, *hawk's cliff*=the cliff of Hallfred; há klif, a *big cliff*, Sighvat: local names, **Klifs-jörfl**, **Klifs-sandir**, **Klifs-dalr**, Bjarn.; **Klifs-lönd**, **Cliffland** or **Cleveland**, Engl. Fms. vi.

klí, að, prop. to climb, but only used metaph. :=to repeat, to harp on one thing; það þá eigi klifa svá ey ok ey, Ísl. ii. 349; klifar þú at jafnan, mannýfla þín, Nj. 85; kerling klífaði allt sumar til tona at inn skyldi bera, 194; vér kumpánar lærðum þik eitt vers, þat nú þegar þér svá kært sem þú kunnir engan hlut annan, klifa-at jafnan sé fram, Mar.; klifar svá margr kvæðin lin, Skáld H. 2. reflex. to wrangle; töluðu menn at sjá maðr væri it mesta versu heimsliga hann klifask við konung, Fb. iii. 381.

klíð, n. part. a kind of metre, where the same rhyme-syllable is repeated about the half of a verse, a specimen of which is Edda (Ht.) 48.

klífagata, u, f. a 'cliff-gate,' way along a cliff; Ísl. ii. 176.

klífa, að, to climb, Kb. 102, Fagrsk. 125; usually as dep. **kliffrask**, Fms. iii. 443.

klíng, kling, kling, kling! interj., of bells or a tinkling sound, Jónas.

KLINGJA, d. [Germ. *klängen*; Dan. *klänge*; cp. Engl. *clink*]:—to ring, hugar at hér muni k. til upphafs, Fms. xi. 434; hlýtr að klingja áan dyngja dúkinn á, Snót 99; klíngur mér fyrir eyrum ómr, Bjarni 136.

KLIPPA, ð, to clip; k. með sóxum, Str. 9; klypti negl hans ok há, Fms. i. 204; k. hár, to clip, cut the hair, Stj. 202; k. sauði, hjúrd, to shear sheep, K. þ. K. 104, Stj. 482, 484.

klippa, u, f. a clipping, sample; af-klippa.

klipari, a, m. a hair-cutter, Stj. 524:—a dealer, monger, Rétt. 2. 10.

klipping, f. a clipping, shearing.

klippingr, m. a *sbörn sheepskin*, Grág. i. 501, Bs. i. 834, H. E. iv. 131.

KLIPA, pres. klif, pret. kleif, pl. klífu; [A. S. *clifjan*; Engl. *cleave to*; Germ. *kleben*; Germ. *kleben*]:—to climb; Jónathan kleif ekki síðr með önd: en fóttum um einstigt, Stj. 452; konungr kleif upp í einn klíð, Fms. viii. 75; en sumir klífu svá bratta brekku, 401; þá kom að alaupandi ok kleif upp yfir köstinn ok þaðan upp yfir húsin, ix. 25; svá at hann mátti klífa upp í virkit af skildinum, Sturl. ii. 33; klíft einn í höku mér, Dropl. 22; því er kæulegra at k. skemra, ok klífa gra, Al. 145; þeim er áðr höfðu klíft, Hkr. i. 290; klífa á kjól, v. l. 224 (in a verse).

KLÍPA, ð, mod. klífa, að, [provinc. Norse *klia*, pret. *klidde* and *klidde*]; pres. klír, see notes to Al. 186:—to feel nausea; hón klígr klíð, kl. 153; þeirra önd klígr í mót inum hinneska mat, Mar.:—to pers., mig klífar, or mig klíar við því.

klípa, u, f., mod. klífa, nausea, Mag. 89.

KLÍVA, d, to smear; klíva brauð, to butter bread, Fms. ix. 241; klíva leiri, Best. 673. 53: mod. to daub, esp. with ordure.

klívingr, m. [klíning, Ivar Aasen], buttered bread; kasta klíningnum ok öndum, cp. the Engl. proverb 'to throw the helve after the hatchet,' Fms. i. 4, v. l.: as a nickname, Orkn.: the word is still used in the old sense at Néray.

KLÍVA, að, to glue, paste.

KLÍVA, ð, [klé, pl. kljár], to fix the weights to a loom (see klé); mér klívaðr vera vefrinn, Fms. xi. 49; harðkljáðr, harð stretcheð, Darr.: vera á enda kljáðr, to be fini-bed, done; það er ekki á enda kljáð, to end off it as yet; vera út kljáðr, done; það er út kljáð um þau klíva á enda, to wind up, to have done; er ek á enda kljáðr at pola at leir, Ísl. ii. 420.

KLÍVA, pres. klýf; pret. klauf, klaufst (klaufst), klauf, pl. klufu; klíva; part. klóinn; [A. S. *cleofan*; Engl. *cleave*; O. H. G. *oblio-*

ban; mid. H. G. *klieben*; Dan. *kløve*; Swed. *klyfva*]:—to cleave, split; hann hjó á skjöld Rúts ok klauf allan niðr, Nj. 95; elda er réit at göra ok k. torf til, K. þ. K. 88; ætluðu at flá hann kvikan ok klufu svörð inn í höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; era senn kolvið kljúfi, karl sá er vegr at jarli, viii. (in a verse); eða ek klyf þik í herðar n.ðr, Nj. 185; kom í höfuðit ok klauf ofan í jaxlauna, 144; skildir 'ro klófuir, cloven, clef', Vsp. 46: metaph. to split, ek klyf ór þessum sex greinir ins fjórða tigar, Skálda 162. II. reflex., þar at sem björgin kljúfask, are clef, branch cut, Finnb. 242. 2. recipr., þó at þeir klyfisk í herðar niðr, Fas. i. 404. 3. part. **klófinn**, as adj. *cloven*; langt upp klóinn, i. e. long-legged, Bárð. 165.

klóf, n. the cleft between the legs, the fork, Fas. ii. 346. COMPS: **klóf-langr**, adj. long-forked, long-legged. **klóf-snjófr**, m. snow reaching to the klóf. **klóf-stuttur**, adj. short-forked.

klófa, að, to stand or stride with the legs apart; klófa snjó.

KLÓFI, a, m. a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; metaph., þeir vóru komnir í svá mikinn klófa, at Ingjaldr var á aðra hönd, en Laxá á aðra hönd, i. e. they were 'in a cleft stick,'—the enemy on one hand, the river on the other, Ld. 46; so also as a military term; at samnaðr væri á Rangárvöllum ok væri sú ráðagörð, at þeim sé ætlað at verða í klófanum, 'were in a cleft stick,' 'caught in a trap,' Sturl. i. 201; mun ek ok senda lið til fulltings við yðr, ok skal þat koma á bak þeim, svá at þeir verði í klófanum, Fas. i. 33; ok var svá stefnt at hann skyldi þaðan at koma, ok skyldi þorfinnr verða í klófanum, Orkn. 68: fjalla-klófi, a ravine with a bottom, Stj. 87, Al. 26: landa-klófi, a delta at the fork of a river, Sks. 194, 199; lausa-klófi, gramm. a *djúbíng* (au, ei, ey), Skálda 170: medic., gin-klófi, q. v. 2. the groove (hurðar-klófi) in which the door moves up and down instead of moving on hinges (see hniga III); hence the phrases, lúka upp hurðu, or lúka aprt hurð á miðjan klófa, to open or shut the door to the middle of the groove, i. e. shut it half way, Bárð. 171, Fb. i. 547; hurð hnigin á miðjan klófa, half shut, Fms. iii. 74, Fas. iii. 546; hann gengr þar til er hann kemr at hurðu, hón var greypt í stokk ok hnigin eigi allt í klófa, Fb. i. 258; hann svarar illa ck rak aprt hurðina í klófa, Gullþ. 15; eptir þar opar þorbjörn inn undan, ok lauk hurðinni í klófa, 18. 3. the forks to support tents on board a ship, Edda (Gl.); þá bað hann með sína ganga ytra með borðum, ok höggva tjöldin ór klófum, Eg. 122: a place in a ship=klófa-rúm, því skal hlada í klófa inn, N. G. L. ii. 276. 4. a forked mast, used in boats on the west coast of Icel. 5. snufflers; göra skaltú klófa af gulli ljós at slökkva, Stj. 306, Exod. xxv. 38, Vm. 36; kertaþípa í staf ok klófi, Pm. 103; kerta-klófi, q. v.; horn-klófi, q. v. COMPS: klófa-kerling, f. and klófa-stafr, m. a cleft stick or staff, Bárð. 170, 171; see klafr. klófa-rúm, n. a ship's cabin near the mast; því skal hlada í klófaumi við siglu, Jb. 386. klófa-sigling, f. sailing with a forked mast. klófa-stef, n. a metric. term, a 'cleft-burden,' a kind of refrain, consisting of several lines inserted separately in different lines of a stanza, Sturl. ii. 59.

klófna, að, to be cloven, Vsp. 52; í þessum gnyf klófnar himininn, Edda 41; klófnadi hann í tvá hluti, Nj. 108; skildirnir klófnuðu, Eg. 507, v. l.; jörðin skalf og björgin klófnuðu, Matth. xxvii. 51.

klófngr, m. anything cloven, cp. the Engl. *clove* (of garlic); the name of a mountain in western Iceland, Landn.

KLÓF, f., gen. kló, N. G. L. i. 100, mod. klóar, pl. klær, i. e. klær; [A. S. *claw*; Engl. *claw*; O. H. G. *chlawa*; mid. H. G. *klā*; Germ. *klawe*; Dan. *klo*, pl. *kløer*]:—a claw, talon, of beasts of prey, kattar-klær, ljóns-klær, arnar-klær, krumma-klær, vals-klær, the claws of a cat, lion, eagle, raven, falcon; gambrs-kló, q. v.; brá henni í hnotar líki ok hafði í klóm sér, Edda 46; flugu at þeim hrafnar, ok sýudusk þeim ór járnri nefni ok klærnar, Nj. 272; hann (the crocodile) hefir stórar tenn ok klær, Stj. 77; með hvössum klóm, So: metaph. a claw, of the hand, kólnar níj á klónum, Grett. 94 B; hann er in the ditty, kalt er mér á k. l. ó kenni eg þess á s. i. ó. . . (i. e. kalt er mér klónum, kenni eg þess á sjónum. . .): a nickname, Orkn. klóa-gangr, m. a fight with the claws, Fas. iii. 210. II. naut. the clew of a sail, Edda (Gl.); eyri fyrir hanka hvern, eyri fyrir kló hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; en fyrir smáreip hvert er á segli er ertog silfrs ok svá fyrir kló hverja, ii. 283; eyri fyrir krapta hvern, þó eyrir at einnar klóar missi, i. 100, ii. 283: the cleat=kolla (q. v.), N. G. L. i. c.

klóask, dep. to fight with claws: in the saying, öundurðir skolu enrir klóask, Ó. H. 183, Fas. ii. 495.

kló-bjúgr, adj. an epithet of an eagle.

kló-dýr, n. a beast with claws, K. þ. K. 134.

kló-festa, t. to clutch.

kló-fugl, m. a bird with claws or talons, opp. to fitfugl (q. v.), K. þ. K. 132.

klókindi, n. pl. cunning, cleverness, Fas. iii. 267.

klók-leiki, a, m. craft, cunning, Karl. 130, Mar.

klók-liga, adv. cleverly, cunningly, Stj. 167, Pass. 15. 5.

klók-ligr, adj. cunning, crafty, Fms. x. 172.

KLÓKR, adj. [perh. not a genuine Scand. word, but, like Dan. *kløg*, Swed. *klök*, borrowed from Germ. *klug*]:—arch, clever, Fms. xi. 227, Stj. 160, 223: arch, wily, 34. 70.

klók-skapr, m. *archness*, Stj. 75, 91, 178, Bs. i. 767: *wiliness*, Stj. 37, 416, Fms. xi. 445, Grett. 162 A; klókskapar list, -vél, a *device*, Stj. 177, 178, 247.

klór, n. a *scratching*, Fas. iii. 502; kattar-klór, a *cat's scratch*: *bad writing*, a *scrawl*, þetta er ljóta klóríð.

klóra, að, to *scratch* like a cat, Stj. 77, 80, Fas. ii. 370: to *scrawl*, write badly, klóra bréf.

kló-segi, a, m. *claw-like streaks of clouds*, Björn.

klót, n. [Germ. *klotz*; Dan. *klode*=a ball]:—the knob on a sword's hilt, Ann. 1405, Fas. iii. 472.

klóungur, m. a kind of lichen, Björn.

kló-vara, u, f. *hides with the claws left on*, N. G. L. i. 257.

kló-þang, n. a kind of seaweed, *kelp*, *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.

kluft, f. a *cleft*: Kluftir, f. pl. a local name, Sand-k., Sturl.

KLUKKA, u, f., gen. pl. *klukkna*, older form *klocka*, Fms. vi. 147, Hom. 9, 68, 69, Bs. i. 38; [A. S. *cluce*; Engl. *clock*; Germ. *glocke*; Dan. *klokke*]:—a bell, Grág. i. 460, Bs. i. 65, K. þ. K. passim.

COMPDS: klukku-hljóð, klukkna-hljóð, or klockna-hljóð, n. a *peal of bells*, Bs. i. 38, Fb. i. 417, Fms. vi. 63, xi. 341. klukkuringur, m. a *bell-ring*, Pm. 103. klukkna-hús, n. a *bell-chamber*, *belfry*, Pm. 60, Sturl. ii. 119, Hom. 68, D. N. klukku-málmur, m. [Dan. *klokke-malm*], *bell-metal*, Am. 29, Pm. 124. klukku-strengur, m. a *bell-rop*, Fb. i. 354, Jm. 32.

II. metaph., botan. a *bell*: a *short cloak*. klukkari, a, m., old form *klokkari*, Str. 18, Fms. iv. 171, [Dan. *klokker*]:—a *belman*, Fms. xi. 256, Ó. H. 72, D. N. passim; klukkara-hús, -stofa, a *belman's room*, D. N.

KLUMBA, u, f. and klubba, Fagsk. 49, Ó. H. L. 70, Hkr. ii. 175, Rb. 1812. 18: a *club*, Fms. iv. 246, xi. 129, Sd. 147, Bév., El. (Fr.); klumba-fótr, a *club foot*; klumbu-nef, a *snub nose*.

klumsa, adj. *lock-jaw*, Germ. *maulklemme*, a disease of horses.

KLUNGR, m., the r is radical, [klungr, Ivar Aasen]:—a *bramble*; millum klungra ok hagpyrna, Barl. 18, 139; þorn ok klungr, Stj. 38; milli þorna ok klungra, 47; með klungrum ok hvössum hagnornum, 395, ('spinis tribulisque' of the Vulgate); þyrni, klungr, ok allt annat illgrits, (Fms. v. 159; rósan vex upp á milli klungra ok þyrna, Hom. (St.); sem rós hjá klungrum, Gd. 6: poet., hræ-k., *carrión-iborn*, poet. for a *weapon*, Merl. 1. 36, Lex. Poët.

II. metaph., in Icel., where there are no thorns, any rough ground is called klungr; hraun ok klungr (klungr ok hörkn, v. l.), Bs. i. 452: allit., klettur ok klungr, *crags and rocks*.

klungróttur, adj. *grown with bramble*, Stj. 45, Art.:—*stony, rough*.

klunna, t, to *cling to*, in a rude sense; hann sitr ok klunnir á skógartrjáum, Stj. 80, v. l.; er hin klunna víðr bakit, of an ape and her young, 95.

klunni, a, m. a *clumsy, boorish fellow*. klunna-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *clumsy in shape*.

klúka, u, f. a local name in the west of Icel., see Björn.

klúrr, adj. *coarse*, esp. in language and manners; the word is now freq., and although not recorded in old writers, it must be old, as one of the thralls in Rm. is called Klúrr.

klúsa, að, [for. word], to *make intricate*: klúsaðr, part. *intricate*; ú-klúsaðr, *unhindered*, Fær. 265.

KLÚS-Petrús, m. *St. Peter with his keys*, 'Key-Peter,' Ó. H. (in a verse). klútr, m. [for. word; A. S. *clút*; Engl. *clout*; Dan. *klud*; it appears in writers of the 14th century]:—a *kerchief*, Bs. i. 791; ok þar um vaftit einum hreinum klút, 829, ii. 170; lín-klútr, i. 790; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-handkerchief*, (mod.)

KLÝF, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. *klyfjar*; [Dan. *kløv*]:—a *pack* or *trunk* on a *pack-horse*; leggja upp klyf, to *pack* a horse, N. G. L. i. 349; ef maðr ekr eða berr klyfjar, . . . þótt eigi sé klyfjar á hrossi manns, Grág. i. 441; taka af klyfjar af hesti, Grett. 119 A; þat var nóg klyf, it was a full weight for a horse, Fas. iii. 401; hrindr ofan reiðinginum með klyfjunum, Sturl. iii. 114; hrossum með klyfjum, Ó. H. 187. COMPDS: klyfja-band, n. the *pack* on a horse, Nj. 56. klyfja-burðr, m. *carrying packs on horseback*, Fbr. 65, Nj. 56, v. l. klyfja-hestur, m. and klyfja-hross, n. a *pack-horse*, K. þ. K. 86, Nj. 264, Landn. 152, Grág. ii. 279, Fbr. 41, 42 new Ed., Eb. 296, þorst. Síðu H. 13.

klyf-berir, a, m., proncd. *klybberir*, and spelt thus, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 109, l. 21:—a *pack-saddle*, K. þ. K. 86, Sturl. iii. 114. klyfberaband, n. and klyfbera-gjörðr, f. a *pack-saddle girth*, Lv. 91.

klyf-bærr, adj. *fit to carry a burden*, of a pack-horse; sjan kaplar klyfbærrir, Vm. 177; fola klyfbærrar ósnu, Matth. xxi. 5.

klyfja, að, to *load* a pack-horse, Nj. 74, Eg. 593, Stj. 460, 483, Ó. H. 170, Ver. 124, Fbr. 17 new Ed., passim.

klyfja, klufði, [kljúfa], to *split, cleave*, Vm. 53; segja sumir menn at þeir klyfði hann til hjarta, Fbr. 57 new Ed.: part. klufðr, *cleft*; hjörklufðr, a *cleft with a sword*, Lex. Poët.

klykkja, t, [klukka], to *ring*; þar er klykt, 671. 16; klykkir til fórnar upphalds, Mar., N. G. L. ii. 242, D. N. ii. 77; but in Icel. hringja is the common word.

klymta, t, [A. S. *clumjan*], to *maunder, murmur*; ok vil ek at þú klymtir nú eigi á móti mér, Háv. 17 new Ed.

KLÝPR, m. a pr. name, Fb. iii.

KLÝPA, klypði, later klypti, but pres. klypr, mod. klypir; in usage this word has (except in pres.) been turned into a strong v. klypa, kleip, klypu, klypin; [Engl. to *clip*=to *clasp*]:—to *clip*, þú þá tók Laurentius í síðu Stephani ok klypti fast, Sks. 652; ef maðr mann eða hrifr eða klypr, Grág. ii. 133; síðan klypðo þeir tungustí með tóng, Ó. H. 250: to *squeeze in*, klyptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 2; hefir eyðimörkin svá klypt þá, id.

klypa, u, f. a *bit pinched out of another*; smjör-k., a *bit of butter*.

klyping, f. a *clipping, pinching*, Grág. ii. 133, Sks. 652.

klypi-töng, f. a *smith's tongs or clippers, nail pincers*.

klæða, d, to *clothe*; klæða sik, to *dress oneself*, Nj. 171; klæða nok kalna, Hom., Ó. H. L. 22; afklæddi hann sik (*be put off*) sínum k. Stj. 466; í óttu fyrir dag stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28.

reflex. to *dress oneself, to rise* in the morning; afklæðask, to *undress*, Fms. x. 16; klæðask þells-klæðum, Ó. H. 31; máf mun vera upp standa ok klæðask, Edda 30; hvern dag er þeir háfa klæðsk, 25;

dagan stóð Ymir upp ok klæddisk, 35; Snorri stóð upp ok bað rúna klæðask, ok er þeir vóru klæddir, Eb. 188; er síðan klæðisk hann húskarlar hans ok fór ofan til vatns, Ó. H. 62; síðan stóðu þeir up klæddusk, Ld. 44.

III. part. klæddr, *clad, dressed*; á me er þú eirt klæddr, Fs. 110; svart-klæddr, *clad in black*; hvít-k., *clad in white*; raud-k.; þunn-k., *thinly clad*; al-klæddr, *quite dressed*; spa in one's 'spared' clothes, i. e. in one's best clothes.

klæð-fár, adj. 'few-clad,' *thinly clad*, Bs. i. 442, Bret. ch. 34.

klæð-hæfir, adj. *fit for clothes, fit for wear*, Grág. ii. 247.

KLÆÐI, n., irreg. gen. pl. klæðna, Barl. 80, 83, Str. 21; [A. S. *clæd*; Engl. *clot*; O. H. G. *chleit*; Germ. *kleid*; Dutch *kleed*; Swed. and Dan. *klæde*]; I. *cloth, stuff*; mæla vaðmál ok lérept ok öll, Grág. i. 497; vestr til Englands at kaupá sér klæði ok önnur . . . hlada skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, vini ok klæðum, Eg. 69;

klæði með mörgum litum, 517; gaf konungr þorgilsi laugfrænt fimtáun álung langt, Sturl. iii. 131; vel þér þau klæði til hosna er þú sést at lit, en ekki önnur klæði nema skarlat sé, Sks. 286; skaltú þér klæði er ver eígun bezt, Fas. iii. 265; fimtán álinir klæðis brútt lit, en klæðit var gersemi, Bs. i. 433; kennir hann klæði þau í kyrtílvöðum, er hann hafði ræntir, 434; þrjátígi stikur klæðis, tvíbreitt, þrjúbreitt klæði, tvíeln klæði, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208; hálfít klæði, *chequered cloth*, Fms. ii. 70: in mod. usage distinction is made between the foreign machine-made klæði and the home-made vaðmál, q. v.; k. treyja, klæðis-fat, opp. to vaðmál-treyja, vaðmál-fat.

garment; Arinbjörn hafði látið göra klæði þat við vöxt Egils, Eg. 6; eitt gullhlæð, ok rautt klæði, Nj. 35; maðr í rauðu klæði, Fms. x. 7; ef klæði rifnar af manni, K. þ. K. 88:—fjaðr-k., *dún-k., feather or cloth*; söðul-k., a *saddle cloth*.

2. esp. in plur., *clothes, apparel*; dress; vaskufl yztan klæða, Nj. 32; laza klæði sin, Anal. 292; v. öll klæði, Eb. 34; hvar fyrir berr þú rauð klæði, þar sem þa klerkum fyrirboðin á bera? Því, sagði hann, at ek hef eigi önnur hann kom inn litlu síðar með brúm klæði er erkbiskup hafði borit,—Ber þessi klæði hátíðis-daga, Bs. i. 800; kasta klæðum klæði á vápn, to *throw clothes over the weapons*, in a brawl, to bloodshed, Vápn. 28: *bedclothes*, hann lét bera í vind klæði þau; hafði haft áðr, Eg. 567; und klæðum, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); slát, klæða örk, a *clothes chest*, 655 xxx. 7; Js. 78; klæða hirðir, *keep a wardrobe*, Stj. 649; klæða hláði, a *pile of clothes*, Grett. 160; kaup = klæðaskipti, Fbr. 94 new Ed.; klæða spell, *spoiling, damaging*, dress, N. G. L. i. 163; klæða verð, the *price of clothes*, Gpl. 259; klæði, *over-clothes*; rekkju-klæði, *bedclothes*; her-klæði, *armour*; klæði, *linen clothes*; lit-klæði, *chequered clothes*, all of them in compds: klæða-búnaðr, klæða-búningur, m. *apparel*, Bs. i. 134 i. 69, Stj. 697; þeir höfðu mjök líkan klæða-búnað ok vápna, Nj. 344.

klæða-faldr, m. *the hem of a garment*, N. T. klæða-föll, n. pl. the *folde of a garment*, Mar.: medic. = kvennatíðir.

klæðingur, a, m. a *clothesmonger*, Rétt. 13. 9. klæða-skripti, göta k., to *change clothes*, Stj. 518, Fbr. 161, Sturl. iii. 100, Ld. 56.

klæða-skrúðr, m. *the cut of clothes*, Rétt. klæða-sniðr, n. *a fashion of clothes*, Hkr. iii. 181, Fas. ii. 344.

klæð-lauss, adj. 'clothes-less,' *naked*, Stj., Fms. ii. 174, vi. 302.

klæð-leysi, n. *nakedness*, Barl. 61.

klæð-margr, adj. *having many clothes*, opp. to klæðfár, Sturl. ii. 252.

klæðnaðr, m. *clothing, apparel*; húsbúnaðr, *borðbúnaðr* ok klæðnaðr, Eg. 94; k. þóru ok gripir, 158, Grág. i. 299, 460, Karl. 545.

klæð-sekkr, m. a *clothes-bag, knapsack*, Fms. iii. 178, Grett. Stj. 214, v. l.

klæð-ylr, m. *clothes-warmth*, of bedclothes, Sks. 758. I Kings i. klæðingur, m., contr. *klængr*, a name of a raven, poet., Edda (Gl.)

a pr. name, *Klæingur*, Landn.

KLÆJA, að, to *itch*; nú klæja oss lófarnir, *our palms itch*, 42; gnú þú um háls mér þerrunni þvíat mér klæjar mjök, ii. þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarlíga klæja (*it will itch sorely*) þú berr fram vörnina, Nj. 239.

KLÆKI, n. (in mod. usage *klækur*, m.), [perh. akin to *klekja* and *Ch. klabei = pusillanimosity; —disgrace, cowardice*; *kvað* mönnum klæki í vera, ef einn Vikverskr maðr skal yfir oss ganga hér í frændh várum, Hkr. iii. 395; oss er þat klæki, segir hann, ef . . . Fms. v. 269; at honum væri hvárki at síðan skömun né klæki, Sturl. iii. 1; allir verðum vér þá at klækjum, Fms. v. 204; haf nú þetta, ok þæði skömun ok klæki, Gísl. 63; en nú hafit éf ánaud ok þrælkon þar með stórklaeki ok niðingskap, Ó. H. 227; þera æfninglegt klækisni at þora eigi at hefna þín, Fms. ii. 69; klækis högg, *a dastardly blow*, Bjarn. 66, (a pmu.) COMPS: *klækis-efni*, n. *a mean, dastardly proceeding*, Þorst. Síðu H. 49. *klækja-fullr*, adj. *disgraceful*, Stj. 406. *klækis-laust*, n. adj. *blameless, 'sans reproche'*, Sturl. i. 221. *klækis-orð*, n. *a dastard*; *kvað þá eigi meðal-klækismenn vera er þeir þyrði e at hefna sín*, Ísl. ii. 71, Fms. xi. 270, Sturl. ii. 170. *klækis-ni*, n. *a name for cowardice*; see above. *klækis-orð*, n. in same sense, Hom. 111, Fms. v. 136, Hkr. iii. 114. *klækis-skapr*, m. *base-ness, cowardice*, Fms. xi. 270, Lv. 50. *klækis-verk*, n. *a base work*, L. 282.

klæki-liga, adv. *in a dastardly way*, Fs. 41, Vápn. 27. *klæki-ligr*, adj. *dastardly, cowardly*, Bs. i. 165, Ísl. ii. 451. *klæki-skapr*, n. *baseness, meanness*, Fbr. 74, Nj. 32. *klækja*, t. *to put to shame*; *suma hafit hón látið klækja á nokkurn h. Fas. iii. 75*; ok telt þat maungi munu górt hafa at klækjask á við hana, Ísl. ii. 319; hence the mod. *klekkja á e-m*, *to punish one*; engi sk difrask at göra henni kinnroða eðr klækja hana um, at hún fari sí klæga, Stj. 423.

klæma, d, [klám], *to fall foul of*; *klæmdu mjök í orðum sínum met ok Terrogant*, (as Spenser, *'Maumet and Termagant'*), Flóv. —mod., reflex. *klæmast*, *to use obscene, filthy language*. *klæminn*, adj. *using obscene, filthy language*.

klæk, n. pl. [Dan. *klukken*], *the chirping of birds*, Rm. 41. *klökkna*, ad, *to become klökkur*, Karl. 545, freq. in mod. usage.

klökkur, adj., with a characteristic *v*, acc. *klökkvan*, etc., prop. *bending*, pl. *le*, as of a reed; *klökkur kjör*, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse); *varð Mariusú klökk mjök ok skaut lykkjunum*, Fms. viii. 199; *klökk stál*, of a þop, Edda (Ht.); *á klökkva saumför*, Orkn. 104 (in a verse). II.

klæk, m. ph. *soft, crying faintly, moved to tears*; *hann varð við þetta klæk mjök . . . ok segir honum til vandræða sinna*, Rd. 50; *Jón ætlaði eum fyr biskup með kúgan klökkann at göra*, Bs. i. 289; *broken-hearted*, Eb. 78 (in a verse); *þá urðu þeir klökkver (they lost heart)* olýðu frá þóri, Hkr. Cd. Fr. 264; at hann skyldi gráta sem barn, ok til þróttur mundi í honum vera, at hann varð svá klökkur við þetta, Ó. 300; *konungs-dóttir varð klökk við orð hans ok bliknaði*, Karl. 10.

KLÖKKVA, pres. *klökkur*, pret. *klökk*, pl. *klukku*, also spelt with *ey* *leyvka*, Kb. of the Sæm.; [A. S. *cloccan* and Engl. *cluck*, limited in use, like Lat. *glocire*; Dan. *klynke*]; I. *to soften*; *klökkvandi* karljörð, Mar. (rare). II. metaph. *to sob, wbine*; *kostir ro betri he en at klökkva sé*, Skm. 13; *klukku þeir karlar er kunnu górst heu*, Am. 62; af sonaregri ást klökk nú Josephat mjök, Barl. 187; *þá klökk koungrinn ok allir þeir er honum fylgðu*, 211; *þá klökkur hafa af harmi hugar*, Sks. 226; er David heyrði þessi tíðindi, þá klökk hafa, 716; einu af gestum Magnúss konungs gekk til ok kysti líkit ok klökk við, Fms. viii. 236, v. l.; *honum fannsk svá mikit til vígslunnar at hafa klökk*, x. 109, v. l.; *sumir klukku en sumir grátu*, Barl. 190; *sýta ok klökkva*, Hom. (St.): part. *klökkvandi*, *with fainting voice*; síðan máttusk þeir viðr Karl klökkvandi, Karl. 2, 180, 288; þótti honum kon klökkvandi kveða, Sturl. ii. 214 C; *biðja, mæla klökkvandi*, passing the word is obsolete except as a participle.

klökkving, f. *emotion*, Mar.

KLÖMBR, f. [akin to a well-known root word common to all Teut. languages, ep. Germ. *klam, klemmen*]; —*a smith's vice*, of which a drawing is given in the old edition of Glúm. (1786). 2. metaph. of things drawn up in a similar shape; í klömbrina miðja milltum þessara tyluga, Stj. 512; *skulu vér nú renna at ok hafa spjótin fyrir oss*, ok með klambrar-vegrinn ganga ef fast er fylgt, Glúm. 386; *losnaði þá mjök fylking Skagaförðinga sem klambrar-veggri væri rekinu*, Sturl. iii. 84 — a local name in Icel., see the poem in Fjölnir (1836), p. 31.

KLÖPP, f., pl. *klappir*, [klappa], *a pier-like rock projecting into the land looking as if shaped by art*; *lenda við klöppina*, ok klappinar, frein western Icel.; as also of *stepping stones* over a stream, *leiðin klöpp*; *mýrar ok fen*, ok vöru þar höggvar yfir klappir, Fms. vii. 68; *par-nef*, n. *a projecting rock*.

klöppur-nes, n. *jutting rocks*, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. ii. 309); *litið klöppurnes fram fyrir utan hjá skipinu þeirra*, ok sá þeir því nær ekki út á milli, Fms. viii. 217; *gekk klepparnes fyrir úr þá*, Ó. H. 182. *klöfa*, ad, *stuprare*, only occurring in the form *knafat*, as a various way to sorðit, Nj. 15.

KLAKKR, m., different from *hnakkr* and *hnakki*, q. v., [cp. Engl. *knack = trifle*]; —*a kind of little chair, high stool*; *skaltú gera kistu þú þinni ok undir knakka*, *make a coffin and a barse*, Fs. 132; 3

hann settisk niðr á einn knakk, Bs. ii. 186; *stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari*, Pm. 17; *laug-knakkur, an oblong bench*; *eldar vöru stórir í elda-skálanum*, ok sátu þar nokkurir menn á laugknökkum, Fmub. 310; *hand-knakkur* (q. v.), a kind of *crutches*.

KNAPI, a, m. [A. S. *cnafa*; Engl. *knave*; Germ. *knabe*]; —*a servant boy, the valet of a king or great man*, Js. 14, N. G. L. ii. 434, O. H. 70, 71, Karl. 331, Þidr. 141.

knappa, ad, *to furnish with studs*; *knappaðr, studded*, of a garment, Rétt. 120; *gull-k.*, Eg. (in a verse).

knapp-höfði, a, m. *a knob-head, ball-head*, Hkr. iii. 80.

knappi, a, m. *a nickname*, Landn.; whence *Knappa-dalr*, m. *a local name*, id.

knapp-járn, n. *iron with a knob at one end*, Bs. i. 379, used for surgical operations.

knappr, adj. [Dan. *knaf*], *scanty*.

KNAPPR, m., mod. *hnappr*, [A. S. *cnaf*; Engl. *knop* (Chaucer), later *knob*; Germ. *knopf*; Dutch *knop*]; —*a knob*; *staf í hendi ok knapp á*, Þorf. Karl. 374; *the knob or head of a pole or the like*, Fms. viii. 428; *þá skyfðu þegar knappinn ok hrips-gríundinn*, Lv. 65; *stöng mikil upp ór ok knapp á ör gulli*, Fb. ii. 128; *upp af hornstöfum vöru stórir knappar af eiri görvir*, 297; *á ofanverðri þeirri stöng er einu m-kill gullknappur*, Þidr. 189; *stöng gulli búin upp at knöppunum*, id.; *hringr eða knappr*, Grág. ii. 232; *the phrase, gefa frelsi frá horni ek knappi*, from the clasp and neck-collar being a badge of servitude, N. G. L. i. 228; *riða knapp á e-t*, *to furnish a thing with the knob*, i. e. *finish it*, Ísl. ii. 102. 2. *a stud, button*; *kjafal kneppt saman milli fota með knappi ok nezlu*, Þorf. Karl. 412. *knappa-svipa*, u, f. *a kind of lash = Russ. knut*, Bs. ii. 10.

knapp-tjald, n. *a tent*; see *knappr*, D. N.

knarri, a, m. = *knörr* (q. v.), Arnór.

knarr-skip, n. = *knörr*, Fms. vi. 305, v. l.

knatta, ad, *to lift to the level of one's head*; also *járn-knatta*.

knatt-drepa, u, f. *a 'ball-smiter'*; *a bat*, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

knatt-drepill, m. = *knattdrepa*, Grett. 92.

knatt-gildra, u, f. *a trap to catch the ball in the knattleikr*, Grett. 92 A. *knatt-högg*, n. *a blow with a ball*, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

knatt-leikr, m. *playing at ball*, a kind of *cricket* or *trap-ball*, a favourite game with the old Scandinavians, Sturl. ii. 190; described in the Sagas, Grett. ch. 17, Gísl. pp. 36, 32, Eg. ch. 40, Vigl. ch. 11 (13 new Ed.), Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (Fs. 86), Þorst. S. Vik. ch. 10, Gullþ. ch. 2, Harð. ch. 22; the ice in winter was a favourite play-ground, see Gullþ. etc. l. c.

knatt-tré, n. *a bat-trap*, Eg. 188, Fas. ii. 407, Gísl. 32.

knauss, m. *a knoll, crag*, D. N. v. 620; whence the mod. Dan. *knøs* and *bonde-knøs* = *a 'boor knoll', a boorish youth*.

KNÁ, a defect. verb. for the conjugation of which see Gramm. p. xxxiii; the pres. infin. *knegu* nowhere occurs, whereas a pret. infin. *knáttu* occurs in *Sighvat* (Fms. vi. 40); a subj. pres. *knega*, *knegi*, *knegim*, Hkv. 2, 34, Fsm. 22, 25, 41, Stor. 15, N. G. L. i. 89; pret. *knáði* for *knátti*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse), Rekst.; with a suff. neg. *kná-at*, *non potest*, Gm. 25; *knák-a*, *non possum*, Hým. 32, Am. 52; *knegu-t*, plur. *non possunt*, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; [A. S. *cnáwan*; Engl. *know*]; —*I know how to do a thing, I can*, or quite paraphrastically like Engl. *do*; *ek kná sjá*, *I can see*, i. e. *I do see*, freq. in poetry, always followed by an infinitive, but very rare in prose: I. in poetry; öllu gulli kná hann einn ráða, Fm. 34; hver er þær kná hafa óviltar, Sdm. 19; knáttu sjá mey und hjálmni, Fm. 44; melta knáttu, Akv. 36; er vörðr né verr vinna knátti, Gkv. 33; ef ek sjá knátti, 22; ef hann eiga knátti, Skv. 3, 3; ok knaetta ek þér í fadmi felask, Hkv. 2, 27; knáttim hefna, Gh. 5; *kneguð oss fara, ye cannot confound us*, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; *knega ek grami fagna*, Hkv. 2, 34; *knegi hniga*, Fsm. 25; *knegi sofa*, 41, 42; *sá er trúa knegim*, Stor. 15; *skjöldu knegut þar velja*, Akv. 4; *knúkat ek segja*, *I can never say*, Hým. 32; *knúka ek þess njóta*, Am. 52; *ek hykk þá knáttu* (pret. infin.) *kjósa*, *Sighvat*; *ginnunga-vé knáttu brinna*, *did burn*, Haustl.; *knáttu drúpa*, *they did droop*, Eg. (in a verse); *knátti svelgja*, Yt. 4; *unnir knegu glymdja*, Gm. 7; *bjöllur knegu hringjask*, Ó. H. (in a verse); *hann kná kjósa*, *he does choose*, Vsp. 62; *knáttu sporna*, *they did spur*, 28, Og. 9; *hann knáði velja*, Rekst.; *knáði lenda*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse); *hann knátti vakna*, *did awake*, Bragi; *ér knáttuð skipta*, *ye did share*, Edda (in a verse); *ek kná stýra*, Landn. (in a verse); *kná-at sú veig vanask*, Gm. 25; *kná snúa*, Vsp. (Hb.).

II. in prose; *þá kná þat grafa í kirkju-garði*, *then it can be buried in a churchyard*, N. G. L. i. 12; —*I shall*, in law phrases, *várr kná engi blandask við biðit*, N. G. L. i. 18; —*I can*, *I do*, *þá skulu þingmenn veita honum vápnatak til þess at hann knegi verja jörð sína lögum at dómi*, N. G. L. i. 89; *hann knátti engu bergja* (*he did not taste*) af himneskum sætleik, Eluc. 59; *þeir báðu at þeir knætti sjá líkama Clement páfa*, Clem. 47.

kná-leikr, m. *proveness, fitbiness*, Sd. 138, Bjarn. 48.

knálíga, adv. *desfly, doughtily*; *þeir sækja k. ferðina*, Ld. 226;

stöndum möt þeim k., Fms. i. 303; skipaði jarl Ormínn sem knáligast, iii. 12; hann keyrði nautin k., Glúm. 342.

knáligr, adj. *deft, brisk-looking*; þeir vóru knáligrir menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir búí Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; miðaldra menn ok inir knáligast, Sturl. i. 99.

KNÁB, adj., fem. kná (knó, Bs. i. 345), neut. knátt, [cp. Lat. *gnavus*]:—*pitby, vigorous*; hann var mikill maðr vexti ok knár, ok inn vaskasti um alla hluti, Sturl. ii. 38; Þorbjörn var knástr maðr, Lv. 27; þá var gott til knárra manna í Miðfirði, þórd. 15; var Karl knástr, Sd. 138; varð síðan til kona vel tvítog, en knó, Bs. i. 345; knáir menn ok úlatir, Fbr. 50 new Ed.; ok æð ókúnið mönnum, Bs. i. 349; skal ek fá til kná menn at fylgja þér, Þorst. Síðu H. 181; vita mátti þó þat, segir Grettir, at ek munda eigi slíku til leiðar koma, sem ek hefí unnið, ef ek væra eigi all-knár, Grett. 97 new Ed.; margr er knár þó hann sé smár, a saying; eigi mátti hann styrkvan kalla at afli en þó var hann hinn knásti ok inn fúmasti, Sturl. iii. 221; í þessi skríðu týndisk Markús, en sá komsk í brott heill er óknástr var, Bs. i. 640; líkar þeim vel við Brand, þriat hann var bæði knár ok líðvaskr, Lv. 24; Þórarinn var knástr maðr annarr en Þorgils, Fs. 143.

KNÉ, n., gen. pl. knjá, dat. knjáum, and older kníóm; [Goth. *knū*; A. S. *cnœw*; O. H. G. *chniu*; Germ. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*; Lat. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*]:—*the knee*; hrynja í kné, Þkv. 30; á knjánum, Fms. i. 182; á bæði kné, Nj. 70; setja á kné e-m, Fms. i. 16; andaðisk Kjtann at knjáum Bolla, ii. 257; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; þat er fall, ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. 2. phrases, ganga, koma (fara, hvarfa) fyrir kné e-m, to go, come, before another's knees, approach as a suppliant, Nj. 212, 229, Fbr. (in a verse), Fms. viii. 299; leiða e-n fyrir kné e-m, id., Sks. 650; láta kné fylgja kvíði, let the knee follow the belly, plant the knee on the belly, in wrestling, Grett. 28 new Ed.; koma e-m á kné, to bring one to his knees, overcome; öllum kenr hann (the death) á kné, Al. 132; henni (Elli = the Age) hefir engi á kné komit, Edda ii. 286, Karl. 421; tala um þvert kné sér, to 'talk across one's knees,' to gossip, chatter, Sturl. iii. 150; rísa á kné, to arise, Hým. 51; sitja fyrir kné, knjóum e-m, to sit at one's knees, feet, Og. 8 (of a mid-wife); en þjóuustu-kona hennar sat fyrir knjóum henni, ok skyldi taka við barninu, Fms. viii. 7; falla á kné, to fall on one's knees, Edda 33; þá steig hann af baki, féll á kné ok baðsk fyrir, 92; leggjask á kné, id., 95.

3. knee-timber, in boat-building; engi var saunr í, en víðjar fyrir kné, Fms. vii. 216; ok eigi var meiri sjór á en í mitt knjáum, Bs. i. 390; ertog fyrir kné hvert, krapta hvern ok kollu hverja, N. G. L. ii. 283. COMPS: knés-bót, f., pl. knésbætr, (but knésfótum, Sæm. 91), the boughs, Lat. *poplitæ*, Fms. iii. 188, Fbr. 159, 179, Al. 43, Fas. ii. 354, Edda 40. knjá-dúkr, m. a knee-cloth, cushion, Vm. 52, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. knjá-liðr, m. the knee-joint, Fas. iii. 329. II. [A. S. *cnœow*; but cp. also Ulf. *knods* = *γένος*, Phil. iii. 5; O. H. G. *knót*; Hel. *cnostes*]:—*a degree in relationship or lineage, spec. a degree of cognate relationship*, a Norse law term, (höfuðbádm is the *agnate*); at sjaunda kné ok sjaunda lið, in the seventh cognate and agnate degree, N. G. L. i. 15; at fimta kné ok fimta lið, id.; at fimta kné ok fimta manni, to the fifth degree of relationship by the female and the fifth by the male side, 350; til níunda knés, 49, 50; af kne hverju, at setta kné, 148; nú skal engi maðr fá frændkunu sína skyldri en at fimta kné, ok at fimta manni frændleif, 350; kvenn-kné (q. v.), cognate lineage.

B. COMPS: kné-beðr, m. a knee cushion; falla á knébeð, to kneel, Greg. 67, Hom. 75, Ld. 328, Nj. 132, Fms. viii. 95; leggjast á k., Bs. i. 354; knébeðja-fall, kneeling, H. E. ii. 188. kné-beygjask, ð, to bow the knees, Mar. kné-björg, f. a knee-piece, Sks. 405. kné-fall, n. kneeling, Th. 16, Barl. 25, Stat. 299. kné-falla, féll, to fall on the knees, Stj. 204, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. 684. kné-kast, n. (?), kné-kast, festar-fé ok morgungjöf, D. N. i. 356. kné-krjúpa, kraup, to kneel. kné-liðr, m. the knee-joint, Sturl. iii. 116. kné-runnr, m., see below. kné-setja, tt, to set on one's knees, a kind of adoption; hann knésetti þann svein ok fósturað, Hkr. i. 97; þá tók Haukr sveininn ok setr á kné Aðalsteini konungi... Haukr mælti, knésettr hefir þú hann nú ok máttu myrða hann ef þú vill, 120. kné-setningr, m. a 'knee-set', a foster son, Fms. i. 85. kné-sig, n. a sinking on one's knees, metaph. fá knésig, Fas. iii. 430. kné-skél, f. the knee-pan, Fær. 269, Nj. 205, O. H. L. 73. kné-skot, n., see below. kné-sól, f. the name of the Rune 7, Skálda 177.

knéfa, að, to determine; er þar nú knéfat um annat ráð, Sturl. ii. 181; er þat nú knéfat at ek vil hafa Skagafjörð, iii. 232.

knéfan, f. determination (?); má eigi þat þá næla at þér taktit knéfanar kost, Sturl. iii. 276.

knéfill, m. a post, pole; búð með fjórum knéfillum, Gpl. 499.

knéif, f. [cp. Engl. *nip*], a kind of nippers or pincers, Björn; hreifa knéif, 'palm-pincers,' poet. for the band, grasþ, Gisl. (in a verse); a nickname, Landn. 278.

knéiking, f. a grasþing, embrace; kossa ok knéikingar, Fb. i. 411.

KNEIKJA, t. [Dan. *knække*], to bend backwards with force; hann kneikti hann aprt á bak, Eg. 397; tók í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stófum, 552; síðan þú kneiktir hann Kalhrana, Fas. ii. 131.

knell, m. *courage*; kjark ok knell. 655 xvii. 24.

KNÉPPA, t. [knapp], to stud; hettu knépta niðr millum fóta sér, Bárð. 179, þorf. Karl. 412; knéppa skúa, nailed shoes, Fas. i. 34.

knerra, u, f. = knórr, a nickname, Fms. viii.

kné-runnr, m. [A. S. *cnœow-rim* and *cnœowres*, see kné II. above; knérunnr (if referred to runnr = a grove) gives no adequate meaning, whereas the A. S. *rím* = *number* is just the word we should expect; and as the identity between the A. S. and Norse law terms can scarcely be doubted, it is likely that the Norse or Icel. form is simply a corruption of the A. S. form. Probably, as the A. S. *rím* was unintelligible to the Norsemen, they took the Norse word nearest in sound; the word was probably borrowed from the A. S. through the eccl. law, so that its use in Nj. is an anachronism]:—*lineage*, as also *degree* in lineage; þat er k. at telja frá systkinum, Grág. i. 171; telja knérunnum, 254; veg þú aldrei meir í enn sama knérunn en um sinn, Nj. 85; allt til hinnar sjaundu kynkvíslar eða knérunns, Stj. 54; ella mun ek mæla þat orð, Yngveldir at uppi mun vera alla æfi í knérunni yðrum, Þorst. Síðu H. 186.

kné-skót, n. a *disbounour, humiliation*, of a member of a family; né verðr knéskoti í erfiðum, þá skal sá hafa er nánnari er, N. G. L. i. 49 koma knéskoti á e-n, to bring one to his knees, Barl. 53.

kneyfa, ð, a false form; see kvefya.

kneytir, m. a *reviser* (?), Bjarn. (in a verse).

KNIA or **knjá**, ð: I. to press, urge, debate; eigi kunnu vér ar segja hve lengi þeir kníðu þetta, Fms. xi. 48; en er þeir kníðu þetta má milli sín, O. H. L. 127, (Hkr. ii. 207, Fms. iv. 284 wrongly knyaðu). II most freq. in poetry, but only in the pret. kníði, to knock, strike, press hamri kníði háfjall skarar, Hým. 2. 1; kníði grindr, Am. 35; höfðu kníði Akv. 32; hirð kníði árar, Rekst.; kníðum umir, we rowed, Akv. 36 hinn er kjólslóðir kníði, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse); þeir kníðu þér báðir pressed the vine, Skálda (in a verse); þeir kníðu hjálma, Fas. ii. 549 (in a verse); þeir kníðu blá borð, Sigvat; atróðr mikinn kníðu (gníðu MS.), Jd. 22.

III. reflex. to struggle, fight bard; harðir kníðust menn at, Fms. xi. 305 (in a verse). 2. part. kníðr, kníðan kjápt Fms. viii. 208 (in a verse); foldar síðu brimi kníða, a surf-beaten coast xi. 307.

knjár, m. pl. *champions*; seggir, knjár ok liðar, Edda (Gl.)

KNÍFR, m., mod. hnífr; [Dan. *kniv*; Swed. *knif*; Engl. *knife*]:—*knife or dirk*, such as the ancients wore fastened to their belts; and a knife with a belt is freq. mentioned as a gift; the handles of these knives or dirks were neatly carved of walrus' tusks; see Landn. l. c., Sks l. c., Am. 55, 59, Gpl. 164, Eg. 210, N. G. L. i. 39, Bs. i. 385; kníf of belti, Nj. 73, Fs. 98; metaph. in the phrase, kaupna um knífa, to exchange knives, to change one's state, Korm. 238; skar Tjörfi þau á knífiskerpinu, T. carved their images on his knives' handles, Landn. 248; háf þeir hvalir tennr ekki starra en góra má mjóki stór knífa-hepfi af, Sks 127. COMPS: knífa-dúkr, m. a napkin (?), Vm. 109, D. N. ii. 202, iv. 217. knífs-bláð, n. a knife's blade, Rétt. 2. 10. knífs egg, f. a knife's edge. knífs-hepti, n. a knife's handle, Landn. 248. Sks 127. knífs-oddr, m. a knife's point, Fs. 144. knífs-skap (-skepti), n. = knífiskrepti, Fms. iii. 358, 391, Landn. 248.

KNÓÐA, að, mod. hnoða, [A. S. *cnœdan*], to knead; knóða sama mjól ok smjör, Landn. 34; þeir höfðu knóðat saman deig við snjó, Am 1337; mólu þeir þat í sundr sem smæst, knóðaðu síðan saman, Stj. 293 þá bað Sigurdur hann knóða ör mjólin þvi... í mjólinu, er ek tók á knóða, ok hér hefi ek með knóðat þat er í var, Fas. i. 129.

KNOKA, að, [A. S. *cnucian*], to knock, thump; þeir höfðu átr þar höfuðit allt á honum ok knokat, Hom. 120; þorvaldr knokaði (forcea sína menn til ljúgvitna, Bs. i. 665; ok hygg ek at menn niúir hefði hann mest knokat, Karl. 399.

KNOSA, að, [Ulf. *knusian* = to kneel; A. S. *cnysian*; Dan. *knuse*]:—to bruise, beat; þeir höfðu átr barit höfuð hans ok knosat, Fms. v. 148 senda mun Drottinn yfir þik hungur þar til er hann knosar þik, Stj. 34 345; skal ek með miklum ok margföldum kvölum knosa yðra líkam Fas. i. 404; tekr hann at knosa hjarta Theophili, Th. 14; knosud böðu Líku. 30: knosaðr, often eccl., in the sense of bruised, contrite; sundr knosað hjarta, a contrite heart, Vidal. passim.

KNÚT, a, m. a knuckle, Rm. 8; hann herði hendmar at hama skaptinu svá at hvítuðu knúarnir, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 106; á knjúm e knúum, v. 140. II. a kind of ship, Edda (Gl.) 2. a p name, Gs. 130.

knúska, að, to knock, ill-treat, Fms. vii. 269, ix. 468, Fas. iii. 497. knúskan, f. knocking. Fms. ii. 87, viii. 41.

KNÚTA, u, f., mod. hnúta:—*a knuckle-bone, joint-bone, bead of bone* (ler-knúta, the hip joint); blóð hljóp milli leggjarins ek knúttunn Bs. i. 179, 253; hann tekr svá við knúttunni, þar fylgir leggriinn með Fas. 67. knútu-kast, n. a throwing with knuckle-bones, a gam Bárð. 176.

knútóttur, adj. knotted, Berl. 147.

KNÚTR, ni. [Engl. *knot*; Dan. *knud*; Swed. *knut*], a knot, Stj. 9 Bs. ii. 170; leysa knút, Edda 29, Fms. i. 112; ríða knút, to tie a knot iii. 97, vii. 123; knýta knút, to knit a knot, Fb. i. 97; ef knútr lesna

sá er knút knýtti, N. G. L. ii. 281: metaph., reið Nichulás knúti á hann mundi aldri lausar láta þær eignir, Sturl. iii. 144; rembindi a kind of knot; reipa-h.,—some of these references, esp. Fms. vii. c. also several phrases, refer to a tale akin to that told in Arrian 2. 3. II. medic. a bump, protuberance, after a bone fracture the like, 655 xi. 1, Bs. i. 328, Bárð. 174; tóku at losna þeir sem sínarnar höfðu saman dregit, Mar. III. a pr. name, m. Cnut, Canute, Fms.: mar-knútt, q. v.

knútt, m. = fnykr (q. v.), Barl.

knútt, t. [A. S. *cnyllan*; Engl. *knell*], to beat with a blunt weapon; knýttu hann með keyrinu, Sturl. iii. 212.

knútt, n. a cowering; vefja sik í knýpti, to crouch together, Konr.; eipr.

knútt, f. = knúskan, Háv. 41.

knútt, að, mod. hnyttja, [knútt], to knit together, truss; nú knyttja man yxnina, Bret. 26; á sumri hey hnyttja, Hallgr., Snót.

knúttlingar, m. pl. the descendants of Cnut, the old royal family of Denmark. Knýtlinga-Saga, u, f. the Saga of the K.

knútt, m., see úknýtt.

knúttill, m., mod. hnyttill, a short born, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. x. 170.

knútt, adj. short-borned, Fms. viii. 243, Thom. 473.

knútt, pres. knýtt, pl. knýttum; pret. knýtti and knýttu; part. pass. knýtt; [Scot. *know, knuss*, = to press down with the fists and knees; Swed. [Dan. *knuge*]:—to knock, press; tvær kistur fullar af gulli, svá at áttu tveir menn meira k. (*carry?*), Fms. xi. 24; knýttu á, ok mun þú upp leikið verða, Matth. vii. 7; hann knýtti hurðina, he knocked a door, Fms. vi. 122; knýtt hausmagi hurð, bróðir, ok knýtt heldr st. rett. 154; eptir þat knýttja þeir þar á ofan stórt grjótt, Fas. ii. 508:—knýtt, knýtt hann þá þar til er þeir segja, Bs. ii. 227; þáfinn knýtt hann eitafnum, 52; þeir knýttu fast árar með stórum bakföllum, Fas. i. hann staðfestisk fyrir hellis-dyrum, knýtti fast ok kallaði, Barl. 199; hann fast ok mæl þetta, ... ok í því er Einarr var knúttum, Fms. 2. esp. in poetry, to press on, urge onwards; hann gat rígt henni, svá knútti hún fast reiðina, Ld. 138; knýttja merki, Knútt, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); knýttja vé, id., Orkn.; skúrr knékkju brand frá landi, Fms. vi. 134; sverðálfur knýtti lagar stóð n. Ht.; þeir knýttu blá borð, Sigvat; ormr knýtt unnir, Vsp. 50; knýttir Visund (the ship) norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); knýttja bardaga þem gerere, Lex. Poët.; kappar knýttu hildi, Fas. ii. 276 (in a verse); knýttu, to press on the flying, Fms. x. 424 (in a verse); haus knýttir vísi, Eb. (in a verse).

knýtt, reflex. to struggle on, press; þeir harðara er þórr knúttisk at fanginu, Edda 33; knýttisk þeir at Bret; hann laust fjöturinn í jörðina ok knúttisk fast at, spyrnir aut fjöturinn, Edda i. 108; knýttisk þeir fast, ok verðr brak klam þá, Gret. 107; knúttusk Baglar þá á eptir, Fb. ii. 659; ok eðssari ætlan knúttisk fram alþingum, Fms. xi. 269; lendir menn gegja líð sitt, ok knúttusk til framgöngu, Ó. H. 216. 2. part. knútt, bard driven, bard pressed; til knúttum af þessi nauðsyn, Stj. 450; knúttu af Guðs hálfu, Bs. ii. 38, freq. in prose.

knútt, TA, t. [knútt; A. S. *cnyttan*; Engl. *knit*; Dan. *knytte*]:—to knit, to tie a knot, bind, tie; ok knýtt silki-dregli um höfuð barninu, id., ms. i. 2; leggr á ok knýttir við vagn, Bret. 26; knýttja saman, to tie together, Skálda 180; hann knýttir saman halana í nautunum, Gísl. 2. of a purse (knýtt-skauti); fingurgullit hafði knýtt verit í eininum, Fms. xi. 2; hún hafði knýtt í dúkinn gull mikit, Fs. II. impers. in a medic. sense; knýttu hrygginn (acc.), the neck rotted up, became crooked, Fms. vii. 208; þó lá mestr verkir í hennar þar til er þær (acc.) knýttu, Bs. i. 328; þá er sínar knýttu, knýttir, knotted, crippled; knýttir var hann á herðum ok bringu, ms. i. 239; knýtt ok bömluð, þryml. 71; var ekki bein brott ok ýtt Bs. i. 347; var hryggur ok lendar knýttir en fætruir kreptir, St.

knútt, n. a bag, purse; hún tekr upp grösin ok leggr knýttið undir ár, Fas. iii. 580, Bs. ii. 170; see knýtti-skauti.

knútt, m. knúttir, a nickname, Landn.

knútt-skauti, a, m., prop. a knotted sheet or kerchief, a bag, purse; ancients used to keep money and precious things in kerchiefs up and used as a purse, Bs. i. 337, 340, Ó. H. 148, Gísl. 19:—knýttil-skauti, a, m.; tók einn knýttiskauta ok leysir til, Ölk. 7; sa til knýttiskauta, Fas. iii. 580; see knýtti.

knútt, m., gen. knúttar, dat. knúttar, n. pl. knúttir, acc. knúttu; [near]—a ship, esp. a kind of merchant-ship, opp. to langskip; öfði tvá knúttu ok sextigu hermanna á hverjum, Fms. iii. 36; öll bæði knúttu ok önnur, ix. 167; er betra at halda langskipum til einn knúttum, Fas. i. 278; eptir þat kom Hengr með knúttu tvá, Egb. t. 78, Lv. 100. compds: knúttar-bátr, m. = eptir-bátr, a ship's arn. 16, Ld. 116. knúttar-bringa, u, f. a nickname, Landn.

knúttar-nes, n. a local name in Icel. knúttar-skip, n. = knútt, prop. knúttar-smiðr, m. a shipwright, a nickname, Ó. H.

knútt, m., gen. knúttar, dat. knútt, pl. knúttir, acc. knúttu:—a trf. Karl. 426, Fms. iii. 186; þá var sullrin sprunginn ok hlaupinn

í þrjú knöttu, Bs. i. 178, v. l.

II. a cricket-ball, Sturl. ii. 190, Gret. 92, Vigl. 24, Gísl. 26, Fs. 60, 86; betra þykkir Hrafini at herða knúta at knétti en hefna föður síns, II. is fonder of playing at ball than of revenging his father, Fms. vi. 106.

knútt, a, m. popular name for a seal, kópr: a nickname, Fas. ii. 439. II. a pet name for Jacob.

KODDI, a, m. [Scot. and North. E. *cod*; Swed. *kudde*]:—a pillow, Str. 5, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 109; koddavet, a pillow-case, freq. in mod. usage; silki-k., a silk pillow.

koðri, a, m. the scrotum, of animals; cp. A. S. *cold* = a bag.

kofa, u, f. a young puffin; teisti-k., lunda-k.: kofna-far, n., -tokja, u, f. catching young puffins.

kofan or kofarn, n. and kofarn-rakki, a, m. [cp. early Dan. *kofen-rakke*]:—a lap-dog, N. G. L. i. 234 (spelt kofan); metaph. a snappish person, hann var et mesta kofarn í skapi, Finnb. 280.

koffort, a, m. [for. word], a coffer, (mod.)

KOFI, u, f. [A. S. *cofa*], used of a convent cell, 673. 55, Bs. i. 204, Landn. 50, Stj. 227, 471, D. N. passim, Mar.: a but, bed, freq. in mod. usage.

koft, m. a cowl; see kufl.

kofr, n. [for. word], a coffer; skrin ok kofr, Pm. 19.

kofri, a, m. a hood or bonnet of fur, Ölk. 34; svart lambskinnuskofri, Sturl. ii. 154, þof. Karl. 374, N. G. L. i. 211, Vigl. 22.

kofr-málugr, adj. testy, snappish, Fas. ii. 233.

kofr-menni, n. a snappish, testy person; k. í skapi, Finnb. 280.

kogla, að, [kaga], to goggle, Fs. 49.

KOK, n. the gullet, esp. of birds; ok viðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25, freq. in mod. usage. kok-mæltr, adj. speaking in the gullet.

koka, að, to gulp like a gull.

kokkáll, m. = Dan. *bannej*, from Lat. *cuculus*, a cuckold.

kokkr, m. [for. word], a cook; kokks-hnífa grélur, Hallgr., (rare.)

kokkr, m. a cock, occurs as a *ἀν. λέγ.* in Edda (Gl.) ii. 488.

KOL, n. pl. [A. S. *cól*; Engl. *coal*; O. H. G. and Germ. *koblen*; Dan. *kul*]:—coals, charcoal; kurla, kvista, víðka kol, brenna kol, Grág. i. 200, ii. 295, Nj. 57, Ölk. 34; göra kol, Grág. ii. 297; leiri ok kolum, Fms. ii. 59; elda víði ok hafa til kola, Grág. ii. 211; brenna at köldum kolum (see kaldr), Fms. iii. 92, passim; kalda-kol (see kaldr), cold ashes. II. metaph., in compds, kol-svartr, kol-dimmr, coal-black; in pr. names (of dark skin, hair, beard), of men, Kolor, Kol-beinn, Kol-grímr, Kol-björn, Kol-finnr, Kol-skeggr; of women, Kol-finna, Kol-brún (q. v.), Kol-gríma, Landn. compds: kola-gröf, f. a charcoal-pit. kola-karl and kola-maðr, m. a charcoal-maker, Vápn. 16, Rétt. 59, Art. kola-meiss, m. a box of coals, Art.

kola, u, f. a small flat open lamp, Sturl. ii. 117, Vm. 8, Gísl. 29, D. N. iv. 457; í kolum af steini eðr eiri, N. G. L. ii. 247. (stein-kola, q. v.)

kol-bítr, adj. 'coal-biter,' coal-eater, a popular name of an idle youth sitting always at the fireside, cp. Dan. *askefis*, as also *askebrúdel* in the German legends; Starkaðr var himaldi ok kolbítr ok lá í fleti við eld, Fas. iii. 18; hann hefir upp vaxit við eld ok verit kolbítr, ii. 114; Beigaldi var kolbítr, Eg. 109.

kol-blár, adj. 'coal-blue,' dark blue, livid, Eb. 172, Bs. i. 354, (from a blow): esp. of the sea, sjór kolblár, Nj. 19, Ld. 118, Fms. iv. 309.

kol-brenna, u, f. hot charcoal, Eb. 120, Ölk. 34.

Kol-brún, f. 'Coal-brow,' nickname of a lady, Fbr.; whence Kol-brúnar-skáld, n. nickname of a poet, id.

kol-dimmr, adj. dark as coal, of a dark night.

kol-gröf, f. a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 333, Nj. 58.

kol-görð, f. charcoal-making, Vm. 80.

koli, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

kolka, u, f. a nickname, Landn.

kol-krabbi, a, m. the 'coal-crab,' i. e. cuttle-fish.

KOLLA, u, f., prop. a deer without horns, a bumble deer, a hind; féll hann þá á grasvöllinn hjá kollunni, Str. 4, 7; hirtir allir ok kollur, Karl. 476, (hjart-kolla, q. v.) 2. a cow; kollu hali, a cow's tail, Bjarn. (in a verse); þat heita Kollu-vísur, er hann kvæð um kýr út á Íslandi, Fms. vi. 366, Bjarn. 43, cp. 32. 3. in mod. usage, esp. a bumble ewe; æ, þarna er hún Kolla mín blessuð komin af fjallinu! Piltur og Stúlka 20; Móg-kolla, Gret. 4. of a girl; frið-kolla, a 'feace-maid,' Swed. *Dal-kulla* = the maid of the Dale. II. a pot or bowl without feet.

III. naut. one of the cleats in a ship (?), N. G. L. ii. 283, v. l. kollu-band, n. the stay fastened to the kolla.

kolla, að, to bit in the head, metaph. to harm; þykkir nú sem þeim muni ekki kolla, Sturl. iii. 237.

kol-laupr, m. a coal-box, Vápn. 16.

kollektá, u, f. [for. word], a collect, eccl., Ám. 45.

koll-gáta, u, f. a right guess; eiga kollgátuna, to guess rightly.

koll-grýta, u, f. a pot without feet, D. N. v. 586.

koll-heið, n. bright sky overbead; kollheið upp í himinnum, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

koll-hetta, u, f. a kind of cap, Sturl. ii. 9, Ísl. ii. 417.

koll-hnís, m. [kollr and hnisa = a dolphin, = Dan. *kollbötter*], a somersault; stingast kollhnís, to make a somersault, a game.

koll-hrið, f. the paroxysm in childbirth when the bead appears, of men and beast: metaph. the biggest pitch, meðan kollhriðin stendur á.

koll-húfa, u, f. a skull-cap: the phrase, leggja kollhúfur, to butt with one's head of a vicious horse.

koll-höttir, m. = kollhetta, Bs. i. 497.

kollóttir, adj. without horns, humble, of a cow or sheep, Gpl. 401, Sturl. i. 159; hann tók á kollóttá af hverjum bónda, Landn. 147, 148, Sturl. iii. 238; Auðunn var þá kollóttir (with shaven crown) ok klæðlauss, Fms. vi. 302; hann var þá kominn frá Rúmi ok var stafkarl, k. ok magr ok nær klæðlauss, viii. 206; *having the hair cut short, sveina tvá kollótta*, Fær. 34; kollóttar meyjar, of nuns, Orkn. (in a verse).

KOLLR, m. [Scot. coll = a bay-cock], a top, summit; ok mænda upp ór kollarnir, of hayricks, Sturl. i. 179; á kalli fjallsins, Stj. 399, þúfna-kollar.

II. the bead, crown; ungr maðr, vaxit hárf af kalli, Fær. 9; piltar tveir léku á gólfinu, þeim var spröttið hárf ok kalli, Fb. i. 258.

2. a shaven crown; hann rakar af þeim hárf, ok gördi þeim koll, Háv. 56; gördir þú þér þá koll, Nj. 181, Fas. i. 234; honum skal raka koll; bræða skal koll hans, N. G. L. i. 334.

3. phrases, ok lát hans vándskap koma honum í koll, let his wickedness fall on his own pate, Stj. 485; geta í kollinn, to guess true (koll-gáta); koll af kalli, from bead to bead, one after another; það gekk svo koll af kalli; kinka kalli, to nod; hnippa kalli hvár at öðrum, Gret. 166 new Ed.: um koll, Dan. om kuld, bead over bees; þeir rótuðu um koll tafinu, Vigl. 17. (rótuðu fyrir honum tafinu, new Ed. l. c.); hrinda e-m um koll, Fas. iii. 545.

4. a pet name, a boy, my boy! hvi vildir þú, kollr minn! ljuga at okkr Máriu? cp. kolla, Bs. i. 600; glú-kollr, a fair-haired boy.

5. a ram without horns; Mó-kollr, Grett., (kolla, a ewe.) 6. a nickname, hæru-kollr, boary head; æði-k., downy bead, Landn.: a pr. name, Kollr, id.: in compds, Koll-sveinn, Hös-kollr, q. v.; Snæ-kollr, Landn.

koll-steypa, t, = kollverpa.

koll-sveinn, m. a boy with a flat cap, = kollóttir sveinn, Fms. iii. 178.

koll-verpa or koll-varpa, að, to overbrow, (= varpa um koll), Bs. ii. 71.

kol-merkr, part. black as jet; kolmerkt klæði, Sturl. ii. 32, Vm. 126. kol-múla, u, f. 'coal-mouth,' black mouth, poet. a goat, Edda (Gl.)

kol-múlugr, adj. black in the mouth; komi þá engi kolmúlugr úr kafi, þá er ördeyða á öllu norðr-hafi, of fishes, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 130 (in a ditty).

Kolnir, f. Cologne, Fms. passim. Kolnis-meyjar, f. pl. the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne.

kol-niða-myrrkr, n. pitchy darkness, Dan. bælg-mörke.

kolorr, m. [for. word], colour, Stj. 72.

kolr, m. black tom-cat: a pr. name, Nj.

kol-reykr, m. coal reek, smoke from burning charcoal, Nj. 58, Bjarn. 42.

kol-skeggr, m. coal-beard, black-beard: a pr. name, Landn.

kol-skógr, m. a wood where charcoal is made, Vm. 168.

kol-skór, f. a poker, see Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 459 (in a verse).

kol-svartr, adj. coal-black, jet-black, Fb. i. 526, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 670, Fas. iii. 12.

kol-trýna, u, f. coal-snout, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 463.

Kolumba, m. St. Columba. Kolumba-messa, -kirkja, u, f. the mass, kirk of St. Columba, Landn., Fms.

kol-viðr, m. 'coal-wood,' wood for charcoal, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 208, Jb. 237; era sem kolvið kljúfi | karl sá er vegr at jarli, Fms. viii. (a ditty).

KOMA, pres. sing. kem, kemr, kemr; an older form kóm is used constantly in very old and good vellum MSS., as the Kb. of Sæm.; and even spelt komor or comor (in Eluc., Greg., etc.); reflex. kómisk, 2nd pers. komztu (pervenis), Sdm. 10: pret. kom, kom-k, í came, Skm. 18; 2nd pers. komt, 17, mod. komst: the pret. plur. varies, kvámu being the oldest form; kvómu, often in the MSS.; kómu, as it is still pronounced in the west of Iceland; the usual and latest form is komu, with a short vowel; the spelling of the MSS. cannot always be ascertained, as the word is usually written kmu or qmu: pret. subj. kvæmi and kómni (kæmi): imperat. kom, kom-ðu, proncd. kondu, come thou! pret. infin. kómu (venisse), Fms. i. 224 (in a verse), Geisl. 62:—with suff. neg., pres. komr-at or komr-að, Akv. 11, Grág. ii. 141, Gkv. 3, 8; pret. kom-a, kom-að, came not, Ls. 56, Þorf. Karl. (in a verse), Þd. 18; 2nd pers. komtaðu (non venisti), Am. 99; subj. komi-a (non veniret), Gs. 10: reflex., pres. kómisk-at, Grág. ii. 180; pret. kómisk-at (could not come), Am. 3:—a middle form, pres. 1st pers. komum-k (komumsk), Ó. H. 140, 214, Skm. 10, 11; subj. pres. komimk, Ó. H. 85; pret. komome, Hbl. 33 (Bugge); part. pass. kominn, see Gram. p. xix. The preterite forms kvam and kváminn, used in the Edition of the Sturl. and in a few other mod. Editions without warrant in the MSS., are due to the fact that the Edition of Sturl. was published from a transcript now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, made by the learned priest Eyjólf á Völlum (died A. D. 1745), who used this spelling: in prehistoric times, before the age of writing, it may be assumed for certain that this verb had a *v* through-

out, as in Gothic: [Ulf. *qiman*, i. e. *quiman*, = *ερχομαι*; A. S. *cuma* Engl. *come*; O. H. G. *queman*; Germ. *kommen*; Dutch *komen*; Da. *komme*; Swed. *komma*; Lat. *venio*, *qs. gvenio*; the Ormul. spells *cumen* indicating a long root vowel; cp. North. E. *coom*.]

A. To come; sá þeirra sem fyrr kæmi, Fms. ix. 373; konungr kom norðr til Tinsbergs, 375; kómu Finnar heim, i, 9; þeir mágar kómu hjúkólfi, Sturl. ii. 124; kómur hann á konungsd, Fms. ix. 221; þá vó þeir norðan komnir, 308; hér er nú kominn ær ein kollótt, Sturl. i. 15 passim.

2. to be come, arrive; bréf kómu frá Skúla jarli, Fms. ix. 37 ef svá síðarlíga kómur skip til hlunnis, Sks. 28; en er vár kom, Eg. 16 koma at máli við e-n, to have an interview, talk with one, 467; konungr kom njóns, Fms. vii. 57; þá kómu honum þau tíðendi, i. 37; þet kom allt fyrir Ingimar, vii. 114; kom honum þat (it came to him, got it) fyrir útan fé, en engum kom fyrr, x. 394; hvat sem á bak kemr *whatsoever may befall*, Nj. 193; koma e-m at haldi, or í hald, to aw oneself, 192, Fms. x. 413; koma at gagni, to 'come in useful,' be of u Nj. 264; koma at úvörum, to come at unawares, Ld. 132; koma e-fyrir úvart, id., Fms. xi. 290; koma á úvart, Nj. 236; koma í þörf koma í gagn, Fms. vii. 14; hvar kom kapp þitt þá? Bs. i. 18; þi koma í dóm, to be brought up for judgment, Fms. vii. 115; líðr vetr kemr þar (that time comes) er menn fara til Gulapings, Eg. 349; v þá svá komit, at allir menn vóru sofa farnir, 376; kom svá (it came pass) at Bárði var heitið meyjunn, 26; svá kemr, kemr þar, at, it can to pass, Fb. i. 174, ii. 48, 68; láta koma, to let come, put; síðan lé þeir koma eld í spánum, Fms. xi. 34.

3. in greeting; kom he welcome! kom heill ok sæll, frændi! Nj. 175: mod. komdu (komdu)sz komið þér sælir!

II. with prepp.; koma á, to hit; ef á kön Grág. ii. 7:—koma at, to come to, arrive, happen; láttu at því koma, it be so, Dropl. 24; kom þat mjök optlaga at honum, of sickness, Fb. vii. 150; kom at þeim svefnhöfgi, sleep came upon them, Nj. 104; kom at hendi, to happen; mikill vandi er kominn at hendi, 177, Hom. 80; kom at e-u, to come at, regain, recover; koma at hamri, Þkv. 32:—komi fram, to come forth, appear, stund var í milli er þeir sá framstafinn ok í eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; engin kom önnur vistin fram, Eg. 549; eru öll sóknar-gögn fram kominn, Nj. 143; to emerge, hann kom fram Danmörk, Hkr. i. 210, 277, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 23, Landn. 134, Orkn. 15

to arrive, sendimenn fóru ok fram kómu, Fms. xi. 27; reifa mál þ fyrst er fyrst eru fram kominn, each in its turn, Grág. i. 64: to be filled, happen, því er á þinum dögum mun fram koma, Ld. 132; mun þat fram komit sem ek sagða, Eg. 283; kom nú fram spásag Gests, Ld. 286; öll þessi merki kómu fram ok fylldukst, Stj. 444; ald skal maðr arf taka eptir þann mann er hann vegr, eðr ræð bana fr

kominn, whom be has slain, or whose death be has devised with effe Grág. ii. 113; staðar-prýði flest fram kominn, Bs. i. 146; vera langt fr kominn, mod. áfram kominn, to be 'in extremis,' at the point of death 644; er sú frásögn eigi langt fram kominn, this story comes from far off, i. e. it is derived from first, not second hand, Fms. viii. 5:—kot fyrir, to come as payment, tvau hundrað skyldu koma fyrir við Snot (of weregild), Sturl. ii. 158; henni kvaðsk aldri heft þykkja Kjarta nema Bolli kæmi fyrir, Ld. 240; allt mun koma fyrir eitt, it will come the same, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma fyrir ekki, to come to naug be of no avail, Ísl. ii. 215, Fms. vi. 5:—koma í, to enter, come in, a fish man's term; koma í drátt, to book a fish; at í komi með ykkir þorbrau sonum, that ye and the Th. come to loggerheads, Eb. 80:—koma með, come with a thing, to bring; kondu með það, fetch it!—koma til, to co to; vera kann at eigi spillisk þótt ek koma til, Eg. 506; nu er rétt lögn ning til ykkar koninn, Nj. 236; koma til ríkis, to come to a kingdom

Eg. 268; þeir létu til hans koma um alla héraðs-stjórn, Fs. 44: to beft kom svá til enfis, it so happened, Mar.; þeim hlutum sem hafnu kun opt til at koma, Stj. 105, Sks. 323: to mean, signify, en hvar kom malet er hann sagði, Ó. H. 87; ef þat kom til annars, en þess er hann malet, i to cause, hygg ek at mér komi þar til lítilmennska, Eb. 172; konu spurði hvat til bæri úgleði hans, hann kvað koma til mislyndi sína, Fb. vi. 355, Fb. ii. 80, Band. 29 new Ed.: to concern, þetta mál er eigi ku síðr til yðvar en vár, Fms. vii. 130; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, Nj. 27 þat er kemr til Knúts, Fms. v. 24; þat er til mín kemr, so far as I concerned, iv. 194; hann kvað þetta mál ekki til sín koma, vi. 14 þeir eru orðmargir ok láta hvervetna til sín koma, meddle in all thin 655 xi. 2: to belong to, skulu þeir gjalda hinum slíka jörd sem til þei kemr, proportionally, Jb. 195; kemr þat til vár er lögin kunum, i. 149; sú sök er tylptar-kviðr kömr til, Grág. i. 20; tylptar-kviðar jafnan á þingi at kvæða, þar sem hann kömr til saka, ii. 37; þá komit til þessa gjalds (it is due), er menn koma í akkeris-sát, 408: belp, avail, koma til lítils, to come to little, be of small avail, Nj. i, Fms. vi. 211; at góra litla fésekt, veit ek eigi hvat til annars kemr am not aware what else will do, I believe that will meet the case þ Band. 36 new Ed.; koma til, to 'come to,' of a person in a swoon, et veit ek eigi til hvers koma mun sú tiltekja Fb. i. 177, Fms. xi. 10 hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3; það kemr til, it will all co right; kom þar til með kóngum tveim, two kings came to a quarrel, Skl R. 48: to be of value, importance, authority, þótti allt meira til hi

Fas. i. 16; hvárt sem til hans kæmi meira eðr minna, Fms. xi. 5. *svérð þat er til komu hálf mörk gulls, Ld. 32; svá fémikill at komu tuttugu merkr gulls, Fms. xi. 85; mér þykkir lítið til hans komu. I think little of him.*—koma saman, *to come together, live together, marry, K. Á. 134; to agree, þat kom saman með þeim, they agreed on it, Dropl. 9, Glsl. 41; kom þat ásamt með þeim, id., Fb. i. 1; koma vel ásamt, *to agree well, Nj. 25.*—koma undir e-n, *to come under one, ef undir oss bræðr skal koma kjörir, if we are to come, Nj. 192; öll lögmæt skil þau er undir mik koma á þessu þingi, to depend on, það er mikitt undir komið, at . . . , be of importance.*—koma upp, *to come up, break out; kom þá upp grátr fyrir she burst into tears, Fms. ix. 477; er lúdrar kvæði við, ok herkæmi upp, v. 74; er seidlætin kómu upp, Ld. 152; eldr kom upp, time up, Ölk. 35, (hence elds-uppkoma, an upcome of fire, an eruption); ef nokkurt kemr síðan sannara upp, Fms. vii. 121; þá komu þú at hann hafði bedið hennar, Eg. 587; kom þat upp af tali þeirra, Fms. vii. 282; þat kom upp (it ended so) at hvert skyldi vera nars, i. 58; *to turn up, ek ætla mér góðan kost hvárn sem upp* Eg. 715; mun nú hamingjara skipta hverr upp kemr, 418; at gördisk eða upp kæmi, Grág. i. 27; skaut til Guðs sínu máli, ok ánn láta þat upp koma er hann sæi at bazt gegni, Ö. H. 195, Stj. —koma við, *to touch, hit; sé eigi komið við, if it is not touched, ii. 65; komit var við hurðina, Fas. i. 30; at þeir skyldi koma funa, Ld. 60; hefi ek aldrei svá reitt væpn at manni, at eigi hafi mit, Nj. 185; hann kemr við margar sögur, he comes up, appears in Sagas, Ld. 334; koma þeir allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; kom við (as I mentioned, touched upon) í morgin, Fms. ii. 142; er er, ok úskapligast komi við, Ld. 118; *to fit, þat kemr lítt við, 'tis not, it won't do, Lv. 20; mun ek gefa þér tveggja dægra byr þann þat kemr við, Fas. iii. 619; koma við, to land, call; þeir vóru við Ísland, Eg. 128; þeir kómu við Hernar, Nj. 4; þeir kómu við Katanes, 127; þeir kómu við sker (struck on a skerry) ok útrí sín, Fms. ix. 164; hann hafði komit við hval, he had struck out a whale, Sturl. ii. 164; hence in mod. usage, koma við, to call, sbort stay, also on land; to be added to, tekr heldr at grána gamaut kina kveðlingar, við i. 21; koma þær nætr við inar fyrri, Kb. 58; kina enn ellefu nætr við, 22.—koma yfir, to overcome, pass over; iss kömr, Hm. 81; hvert kveld er yfir kom, Finnb. 230; hryggleikr mír, 623, 57; at sá dagr myndi ekki yfir koma, Sks. III.****

With the dat. of the object, *to make to come, put, bring, carry; pass, er Kristni (dat.) kom á England, who Christianised England, i. koma mönnum til réttar trúar, Fms. i. 146; koma orðum við speak to a person; gördisk hann styggir svá at fáir menn máttu við hann koma, i. e. that no one could come to words with him, g. 3; hann gördi sík svá reidan, at ekki mátti orðum við koma, Fms. i. 83, xi. 293; koma vélræðum við e-n, to plan one, Eg. 49; koma flugu í munn e-m, Nj. 64, 68; þú skalt líkta í skorta at koma þeim í (málit) með þér, 271; hann skyldi þórf í Geirróðar-garða, make Thor come to G., Edda 60; hann kom orði heilum yfir ána, he brought Th. safe across the river, Þorst. 181; koma kaupi, to bring about a bargain, Gpl. 415; koma hel, to put one to death, Anal. 233; koma e-m til falls, to make one fall, Edda 34; koma e-m í sætt, Fs. 9; mun ek koma þér svá við konung, Eg. 227; hann kom sér í mikla kærleika við Nj. 268; koma sér í þjónustu, Fs. 84; koma sér vel, to put in favour, be engaging; ek hefi komit mér vel hjá meyjum, 93; þeir komu sér vel við alla, Fas. iii. 529, Fs. 96, Nj. 66; koma to make oneself bated; það kemr sér illa, it is ill seen, unpleasant; það kemr sér vel, a thing is agreeable, acceptable; koma e-n til effect, make, Nj. 250, Eb. 118; koma e-u til vegar, id., Ld. koma tölu á, to put, count on, count, number, Anal. 217; koma áttum á, to bring peace, agreement about: hann kom þeim á flotta, pubem to flight, Fms. vii. 235; tóku þar allt er þeir kómu höndum all ey could catch, ix. 473; koma e-m ór eldi, Fb. i. 300; tók hann ok kom þvi (put it, hid it) í millum klæða sína, Nj. 274; Gunnarr ngat at þeim örnum, 115; allt þat er bitit var ekk blóði kom út it was bitten so as to make blood flow, Fms. vii. 187.*

II. *app; koma e-u fram, to effect; koma fram ferð, máli, Nj. 102; þætti þat koma, en enginn kvæmi sínu máli fram þótt til alþingis ínt, 149, Fb. ii. 90; þat skal aldri verða at hann komi þessu á, 705; ef ek kem hefndum fram, Ld. 262; koma fram lögum, Eg. 722.—koma e-u á, to bring about, introduce:—koma e-u af, abate; þó fékk hann þvi ekki af komit, Bs. i. 165; koma e-u af sér, get of, Fs. 96, Eb. 40, 41.—koma e-u fyrir, to arrange; koma á, to get a place for one; hann kom honum fyrir í skóla: to (fyrir-koma), hann kom hverjum hesti fyrir, Glúm. 356.—koma upp, to open; ádr ek kom henni upp, before I could open it, Fms. i. 74; kerling tek hörpuona ok vildi upp koma (open), nú fær hún upp örþunni, Fas. i. 233; hann mátti lengi eigi orði upp koma fyrir; koma was long before he could speak, utter a word, Fms. vi. 234; er mátti máli upp koma, vii. 288.—koma e-m undir, to over-*

throw one, get one down; varð at kenna afsl-munar ádr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172.—koma e-m undan, to make one escape, Fms. vii. 265, 623, 18.—ek atla at koma mér útan, I think to go abroad, Nj. 261; —koma e-u við, to bring about, effect, to be able to do; ek mun veita þér slíkt sem ek má mér við koma, as I can, Nj.; þú munt öðru koma við en gabbu oss, Anal. 77; hann kom þvi við (brought about) at engi skyldi fara með væpn, Fms. vii. 240; ef vátuum kvæmi við, in a case where witnesses were at hand, lb. 12; líðið flýði allt þat er þvi kom við, all that could fled, Eg. 529; Gnómuendr hafði almauna-lof íversu hann kom sér við (how he behaved) í þessum máluum, Nj. 251; koma þeir til er þvi koma við, ubo can, Gpl. 371; meim skyldi tala hljótt ef þvi kæmi við, Sturl. iii. 147; ef þvi kemr við, if it is possible, Gpl. 429; orðu þeir at flýja sem þvi kómu við, Fb. ii. 187; ekki mun oss þetta duga, at hann komi boganum við, Nj. 96.

C. Reflex. komask, to come to the end, get through, reach, Lat. pervenire; the difference between the active and reflex. is seen from such phrases as, hann kemr af hann kemst, he will come if he can; or, eg komst ekki á stað, I could not get off; eg komst ekki fyrir illvirði, I could not come for bad weather; or, to come into a certain state, with the notion of chance, hap, komask í lífs háaska, to come into danger of life; komask í skipreika, to be shipwrecked, and the like; þorfinnur kom öngu hljóði í líðrinn, ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; komask á fætr, to get on one's legs, Eg. 748; hann komsk við svá búið í ríki sitt, Hkr. i. 76; meina honum vötn eða veðr svá at hann má ekki komask til þess staðar, Grág. i. 496; hann komsk með sundi til lands, Eg. 261; kómusk sauðirnir upp á fjallit fyrir þeim, Nj. 27; ef Gunnarr ferri eigi utan ok mætti hann komask, 111; ef maðr byrgir mann inni í húsi, svá at hann má eigi út komask, so that he cannot get out, Grág. ii. 110; en allt fólk flýði með allt lausa-fé er með fékk komisk, with all the property they could carry with them, Fms. i. 153; ek komumk vel annar-staðr út, þótt hér gangi eigi, Nj. 202; komask á milli manna, to get oneself among people, intrude oneself, 168; komsk hann í mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; komask at orði, to come by a word, to express oneself; einsof hann ad orði komsk, passim.

II. with prepp.; komast á, to get into use; það komst á:—komask af, to get off, escape, save one's life; hann bað menn duga svá at af kæmisk skipit, Fms. x. 98; tveir druknuðu, en hinir kómusk af:—komask at e-u, to get at a thing, procure; mörgum manns-öldrum síðarr komsk at bók þeirri Theodosius, Njörst. 10; Ílraun gat komisk at trúnaði margra ríkra manna, Fms. iv. 62; þú hefir at þessum peningum vel komisk, 'tis money well gotten, i. 256; eigi skaltú illa at komask, thou shalt not get it unfairly, vii. 124.—komast eptir, to enquire into, get information of:—komask fyrir, to prevent, come in another's way:—koma hjá e-u, to evade, pass by, escape doing:—komast til e-s, to come towards, and metaph. to have time for a thing, ek komst ekki til þess, I have no time; eg komst ekki til að fara:—komask undan, to escape; allt þat líð er undan komsk, Eg. 261; ekki manns barn komsk undan, Fms. xi. 387; komask undan á flotta, Eg. 11.—komask við, to be able; komusk þeir ekki í fyrstu við atlöguna, Fms. vii. 264; ef hann vill refsa údáða-mönnum, ok má þó við komask, N. G. L. i. 123; breun allt ok bæl, sem þú mátt við komask, Fær. 64; ef ek víðr of kómumk, Hbl. 33; þá er þú ek komumk við, Eg. 319; komask við veðri, to get abroad, Rd. 252; hann lét þat ekki við veðri komask, Fms. vii. 165; to be touched (við-kvæmi), hann komsk við mjök ok feldi tár, iii. 57; eða hann komisk við (repent) ok hverfi aprt af illsku sinni, Greg. 41; þá komsk mjök við inn válaði, svá at hann mátti eigi lengi orði upp koma fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 234; þá komsk hún við ákaflega mjök, Clem. 32; með við komnu hjarta, with a touched heart, Bs. i. 561, Karl. 166.—komask yfir e-t, to overcome, get hold of; er hann komisk yfir fét, Bárð. 175.

D. Part. kominn, in special phrases; inn komni maðr, a new comer, stranger, Gullþ. 47; at kominn, arrived; hinn aðkomni maðr, a guest; at kominn, just come to, on the brink of; kominn at andlát, at dauða, to be at the last gasp; var at komit, at . . . , it was on the point of happening, that . . . , Str. 8; vóru þeir mjök at komnir (much exhausted) svá magrír vóru þeir, Fas. iii. 571.—heill kominn, bail! Blas. 42; vel kominn, welcome! vertu vel kominn! ver með oss vel kominn, Þidr. 319, Fs. 158; hann bað þá vera vel komna, passim; so also, það er vel komið, 'it is welcome,' i. e. with great pleasure, granting a favour:—placed, erit maðr sannorðr ok kominn nær frétt, Nj. 175; Pétri var svá nær komit, P. was so closely pursued, Fms. ix. 48; ok nú eigi allfarri yör komit, xi. 123; svá vel er sá uppsitt kominn, at . . . , ix. 368; situated, hann (the hospital) er kominn á fjall upp, is situated on a fell, Symb. 18; útsker þat er komit af þjóðleið, Eg. 369; metaph., vel illa kominn, well placed, in good, bad estate; ek þykkjumk hér vel kominn; hann var vel til náms kominn, he was in a good place for learning, Bs. i. 153; þat fé er illa komit er fölgit er í jörðu, Grett. 39 new Ed.; mér þykkir son minn hvergi betr kominn, methinks my son is nowhere better off, in better bands, Fms. vi. 5; litt er tú nú kominn, Njard. 376; þykkjumk ek hér vel kominn með þér, Nj. 258.—kominn af, or frá e-m, come of, descended from, Landn., Eb., passim:—kominn á sik vel, in a good state, accomplished, Orkn. 202; hverjum manni betr á sik kominn,

Ld. 110; kominn á sik manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 203: vera á legg kominn, to be grown up, Fms. xi. 186; vera svá aldrs kominn, to be of such an age, Fs. 4, 13, Sturl. iii. 100, Fms. xi. 56; hér er allvel á komit, it suits well enough, Bs. i. 531: hann sagði henni hvar þá var komit, how matters stood, Nj. 271, Fms. ii. 152; hann undi vel við þar sem komit var, as it stood, in statu quo, Nj. 22; Sveinur segir honum sem komit var þessu máli, Fms. ii. 159; at svá komnu, as matters stand, Bs. i. 317; málum várum er komit í únytt efni, Nj. 164, 190:—vera kominn til e-s, to be entitled to, have due to one; ef hann fengi þat er hann var eigi til kominn, Fms. x. 7; þeir er til einskis eru komur, ix. 248; fá þeir margir af yðr sæmd mikla er til minna eru komnir, en hann, Eg. 111; þeim til sæmdar er til þess er kominn, Sks. 311; rétt komnir til konungdóms, rétt kominn til Noregs, right heir to the kingdom, to Norway, Fms. ix. 332; lózk Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástríði, xi. 104: fit for, entitled to, hann þótti vel til kominn at vera konungur yfir Danmörk, i. 65; skapen, þetta mál er svá til komit, vii. 130; sagð.ssk hann eigi verr til manns kominn en Sturla bróðir hans, Sturl.; eigi þóttusk þeir til minna vera komnir fyrir ættar sakir, entitled to less, Eb. 17.

II. part. pres. komandi, a new comer, stranger, Fbr. 168, Stj. 525: one to come, future generations, verandum ok víðr-komendum, N. G. L. i. 121; allir menn verandi ok eptir-komandi, D. I. i. 3; komendr, pl. guests, comers.

koma, u, f. =kváma, arrival. komu-maðr, m. a guest.
kommun, n. [for. word], a commune, guild, H. E. i. 504, D. N. passim. kommun-stofa, u, f., kommun-hús, n. a guild-house, D. N.
kompa, u, f. the copy-book in which schoolboys write their Latin compositions, Piltr og Stúlka 71. 2. a small closet.

kompan, m. [for. word], a companion, fellow, Edda ii. 497.
kompása, að, [for. word], to compass, Mag. 13, Sks. 16 new Ed.
kompáss, m. a compass, sketch, Stj. 62, Pr. 436: mod. a ship glass.
kompílera, að, [for. word], to compile, Stj. 131, Skálda 177.
kompon, n. a composition in Latin, Bs. ii. 77.

kompona, að, Lat. componere, to compose, in Latin, Fb. i. 516.

KONA, u, f., kuna, Fms. vii. 106; gen. pl. kvinna, 109, 274, Hdl. 15, but usually kvenna, which form is a remains of an older obsolete kvina: [Goth. *qino* = *γυνή*; Hel. *quena*; O. H. G. *cbiona*; Swed. *kåna*; Dan. *kone*; again, the forms of the Goth. *quens* or *qveins*, A. S. *cwen*, Engl. *queen*, Scot. *quean* = Engl. *wench*, Dan. *kvinde* answer to the obsolete kván, q. v.]: —a woman; karl ok kona, man and woman, passim; brigðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kona ok karlmaðr. Grág. i. 171; kona eða karlmaðr, Nj. 190; hún var kvinna fríðust, Fms. vii. 109; henni lézt þykja agasamt, ok kváð þar eigi kvinna vist, 274; konor þær er dargfengjar eru, Grág. i. 228; mun þat sannsak sem mælt er til vár kvenna, Fms. iv. 132; kveðr hann vera konu níundu nótt hverja ok eiga þá viðskipti við karlmen, N. G. L. i. 57; sayings, köld er kvenna ráð, Gisl.; meijrar orðum skyli manngi trúá, né því er kvæðr kona, Hm. 83; svá er fríð kvenna, 89; hún var væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; ok var hún kvenna fríðust, she was the fairest of women, 50; hún var skörungur mikill ok kvenna fríðust sýnum, hún var svá hög at fár konur voru jafnharar henni, hún var allra kvenna grimmust, 147; fundusk mönnum orð um at konan var enn vírðuleg, Ld. 16; Unnr var vegs-kona mikil [a stately lady], Landn. 117; konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; konu-hár, -klæði, -föt, woman's hair, attire, Fms. iii. 266, Greg. 53; konu bú, woman's estate, Grág. ii. 47; konu-liki (liking), woman's shape, Skálda 172, Grett. 141; konu-nám, konu-tak, eloping, abduction of a woman, Grág. i. 355, Bjarn. 17; konu-mál, rape, fornication, = kvenna-mál, Eb. 182, Fs. 62, Stj. 499; frænd-kona, a kinswoman; vin-kona, a female friend; mág-kona, a sister-in-law; álf-kona, an 'elf-quean'; troll-kona, a giantess; heit-kona, a spouse; brúð-kona, a bridemaid; vinnu-kona, gríð-kona, a female servant; ráðs-kona, a stewardess; bú-kona, hús-kona, a house-mistress, bouse-wife; spá-kona, a prophetess, Scot. 'spae-wife'; skáld-kona, a poetess.

II. a wife; ek em kona Njáls, Nj. 54; Eru Adams konu, Hom. 31; við hans konu Sophram, Ver. 52; af konu minni eða sonum, Nj. 65; en ef þú þeirra stóðar, þá munu þeir vitja þeirra ok kvenna siuna, 207; messu-djáknur enginn, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97.—The word is now almost disused in sense I, kvennaðr being the common word, whereas in sense II it is a household word. konu-efni, n. one's future wife, bride: konu-fé, n. a marriage portion, Js. 80: konu-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fs.: konu-leysi, n. the being konulauss: konu-riki, n., see kváuríki.

B. COMPS, with the gen. plur. kvenna: kvenna-askr, m. a kind of half measure, opp. to karlskr, q. v.; hálfur annarr k. i karlski, Jb. 375. kvenna-ást, f. amour, Bs. i. 282, Fms. v. 341. kvenna-búnaðr, m. a woman's attire, Skálda 334. kvenna-far, n. love affairs, Lat. amores, Fms. i. 187. kvenna-ferð, f. a journey fit for women, Ld. 240. kvenna-fólk, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199. kvenna-fríðr, m. sacredness of women, N. G. L. ii. kvenna-fylgjur, f. pl. female attendants, Grág. i. 342. kvenna-gipting, f. marriage, N. G. L. i. 343, Jb. 6. kvenna-giptir, f. pl. a giving in marriage, N. G. L. i. 27, 343. kvenna-hagr, m. woman's condition, Rb. 414. kvenna-heiti, n. names of women, Edda (Gl.) kvenna-hjal, n. women's gossip, Gisl. 15. kvenna-hús, n. a lady's bower, Fas. ii.

162. kvenna-innganga, u, f. entrance of women into the church, B. K. 110. kvenna-klæðnaðr, m. a female dress, Grág. 338. kvenna-land, n. the land of the Amazons, Rb. 348, Fms. 414. kvenna-leiðir, m. 'women-guide', a law term used of a chi as the sole witness to lawsuit for a rape; barn þat er heitir k., N. G. L. 357, 367. kvenna-lið, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199, Lv. 38. kvenna-maðr, m. a woman's man, given to women; mikill k., Hkr. i. 208, R. 414; litill k., cbaste, Fbr. 12. kvenna-mál, n. love matters, Orkn. 33 rape, fornication, 444. Lv. 3. kvenna-munr, m. distinction of woman's fate, x. 387. kvenna-nám, n. a rape, Grág. i. 353. kvenna-rá n. pl. women's counsel, Nj. 177. kvenna-siðir, m. habits of woman Grág. i. 338. kvenna-skap, n. a woman's apartment, Sturl. iii. 176. kvenna-skáli, a, m. a woman's apartment, Sturl. iii. 176. kvenna-skippa f. arrangement of the ladies (at a banquet), Ld. 202. kvenn sveit, f. a bevy of ladies, Fms. vi. 1. kvenna-vagn, m. 'woman wain,' a constellation, opp. to karlsvagn, Rb. 1812. 16. kvenna-vit f. women's abode, fit for women, Hkr. iii. 339.

konfirmera, að, [for. word], to confirm, H. E. i. 477.
konfirman, f. confirmation, eccl., Mar.
kongr, m. a king; see konungur.
kongr, m., qs. kufungr (q. v.), a conch-shell, Lat. concha, Eggert Itin.
kongur-vofa, see kóngurváfa, Eluc. 23.

konr, m. kind, an obsolete noun only existing in gen. sing. -kona as suffixed to adjectives, as Lat. -modi; alls-konar, of all kinds; hve konar, of every kind; ymiss-konar, of sundry kind, Mar.; nokkurs-kon of some kind; margs-konar, of many kinds; sams-konar, of the same kin þess-konar, of that kind; einskis-konar, of no kind;—see these words

KONR, m., pl. konir, acc. pl. koni, the gen. is not recorded; the word is solely poetical, and used by poets of the 10th and 11th century but since disused; it is the masc. answering to kona (q. v.) = man of gentle or noble birth; hve þik kalla konir? how do men call thee? Hkv. Hjörv. 14; koni (acc.) óneisa, the gentle men, Hkv. i. 2 dulsa konr, Yt. 2; of mæran kon, of a valiant man, Edda (in a verse) átt-konr, q. v. 2. a royal kinsman; konungmanna konr, ki man of kings, Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse); hildinga konr, siklinga konr kinsman of heroes, Lex. Poët.; Yngva konr, kinsman of Yngvi, Skv. 14; röguna konr = Gr. διογενής, Vellekla; bragna konr, Ó. H. (in a verse) Ellu konr, kinsman of Ella, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); haukstalla ko Edda (in a verse); sælinga konr, kinsman of the wealthy, Fms. xi. (in verse); Heita konr, kinsman of the sea king H., Arnór, cp. Orkn. ch. konr Sigmundar, son of S., Skv. 2. 13.

II. as a pr. name, Km. konst, f. [from Germ. *kunst*], art, (mod.)
konstafill, m. [for. word], a constable, Karl. 10.
konstr, n., Germ. *kunst*, a device, Fas. iii. 293, 308.
konunga, að, to address as a king, Fms. viii. 75. See under konungur.
konung-borinn, part. king-born, Fms. i. 81, vii. 8, Hkv. Hjörv. Hkv. 46, Ó. H. 16.

konung-borligr, adj. of royal birth, Fms. vi. 159.
konung-djarfr, adj. speaking boldly to kings, Fms. xi. 203.
konung-dómr, m. a kingdom, Skv. 3. 14, Fms. ix. 334, Fb. ii. 2 Sks. 620, Nj. 271, Ld. 84, Eg. 7, 263, Gpl. 60, 157, passim.
konung-lauss, adj. kingless, without a king, Hkr. ii. 266.
konung-liga, adv. kingly, beseming a king.
konung-ligr, adj. kingly, royal, Fm. 40, Fms. i. 4, vii. 70, ix. 2 x. 322, xi. 114, Stj. 208, passim.

konung-maðr, m. a royal person, a king, Eg. 415, Hkm. 20, Yt Ó. H. 230 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse).
konung-menni, n. a kingly person, Fms. ix. 235 (in a verse).
KONUNGR, m.; since the 14th century in a contracted form kón and so in the poems and ballads of that time, Lf. R., Ó. R., Skíða Völs. R., as also in the best mod. poets, Hallgrim, Eggert, cp. P. xxvii. 8, 9, 13, 15, Bb. 2. 15, 3. 96, 100, passim: the old vellums may abbreviate thus, kgr, kḡ, kḡs; the contracted form occurs in MSS the 14th century or even earlier, e. g. Cod. Fris., and this is also the mod. pronunciation: [this word is common to all Teut. languages exc. Goth., where *þindans* = Icel. *þjóðan* is used; A. S. *cynig*; Engl. *king*; O. H. G. *chuninc*; Germ. *könig*; Swed. *kung* and *konung*; Dan. *kon*, the word is prop. a patronymic derivative from konr, = Gr. *ἀνὴρ γεννῆ* = a man of noble extraction; the etymology Konr ungr (young K given in the poem Km. is a mere poetical fancy):—a king; hyl em ek k. né jarl, ok þarf ekki at göra háseti undir minn, Nj. 176; ok konungr, N. G. L. i. 44; Dyggvi var fyrstr k. kallaðr sína ættar em áðr voru þeir dróttnar kallaðr, Hkr. i. 24, passim: the saying frægðar skul konung hafa, meir en til langlífis, Fms. iv. 83, vii. 73; fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mkv.; mörg eru konungs eyru, Hkr. i. 2 langr er konungs mörgin, Sighvat; þjóð-konungur, a king of a þjóð, = βασιλεὺς μέγας; sæ-konungur, a sea king; her-k., a king of hosts, b used of the kings of old, whose sole kingdom was their camp or b and who went out to conquer and pillage.—þat var síðr, víkinga konunga synir róðu fyrir herliði, at þeir voru kallaðr konungar, Fm. 98; lá hann þá löngum í hernaði ok var kallaðr konungur af liðsmönnum

kinga síðr var, 257; þá er Ólafur tók við líði ok skipum, þá gáfu honum konungs-nafni, svá sem síðvenja var til, at herkonungar í viking vóru, ef þeir vóru konungbornir, þá báru þeir konungs-pótt þeir sæti hvergi at löndum, Ó. H. 16; Konungur konunga, *King of Kings*, the Lord, 656 C. 32: also of an emperor, Nero k., *king Nero*, *Iriska-k.*, the king of the Greeks = the Emperor of Constantinople, *passim*; Karlarmagnus k., *king Charlemagne*, etc.

COMPDS: **Konunga-bók**, f. the *Book of Kings*, the history of Kings of Norway, also called *Konunga-æfi*, originally a work of Ari, since applied to later recensions of the same work; hér hefr upp konungabók eptir sögn Ara prests Fróða, inscription to Hkr., Cod. Fris. also, *Fb. Noregs-konunga*, *Knyttl. S. ch. i, 21, 100*; *Bók Noregs-konunga*, *Fb. i. 152*. **konunga-fundr**, m. a *meeting of kings*, *Ann. Konunga-hella*, u, f. name of a place, *Fms. konunga-hús*, *king's house, palace*, 625, 95. **konunga-kyn**, n. *royal kin, royalty*, *Fms. 107*. **konunga-móðir**, f. *mother of kings*, a nickname, *Fms. konunga-skipti*, n. *change of kings, succession*, *Germ. thronwechsel*, *Ver. 107*. **konunga-stefna**, u, f. a *congress of kings*, *Fms. vii. 62*, *1. Edda 89*. **konunga-sett**, f. *peace among kings*, *Fms. v. konunga-tal*, n. a *series of kings*, *Fms. x. 378*: the name of *Fb. ii. 520*. **Konunga-æfi**, f. the *Lives of Kings*, the name of a historical work, *Íb. 3*. **konunga-ætt**, f. = *konungakyn*, *Fms. i. 279*. **konungs-atsetr**, n. a *king's residence*, *Finnb. 270*. **konungs-borg**, f. a *king's castle*, *Stj. 519*. **konungs-bréf**, n. a *warrant*, *Fms. ix. 443*. **konungs-bryggja**, u, f. a *king's brewery*, *Fms. vii. 183*. **konungs-bú**, n. a *royal estate*, *Eg. 372*, *Fms. v. 255*. **konungs-bær**, m. a *king's residence*, *Hkr. i. 40*. **konungs-dómr**, m. = *konungdómr*, *Gpl. 185*. **konungs-efni**, n. a *king's oath*, *Fms. viii. 332*, *Js. 15*. **konungs-eiðr**, m. a *king's oath*, *Íb. 50*. **konungs-eign**, f. a *king's property*, *Gpl. 338*. **konungs-eigur**, f. pl. *royal property*, *Hkr. ii. 20*. **konungs-erfi**, n. a *royal errand*, *Fms. vii. 19*. **konungs-fundr**, m. a *meeting given by a king*, *Sks. 22*. **konungs-garðr**, m. a *king's garden*, the *king's treasury*, *Eg. 409*, *Fms. vii. 159, 207*, *Sks. 669*; er konungarðr rúmt inngangs ein þröngur brottfarar, *Eg. 519*. **konungs-gata**, f. the *king's highway*, *Stj. 333*. **konungs-gipta**, u, f. a *king's good luck*, cp. *Lat. fortuna Caesaris*; k. fylgir þér, *Fms. ii. konungs-gjöf, f. a *king's gift*, *Eg. 183*. **konungs-görsem**, f. = *konungsgipta*, *Fms. ii. 60*. **konungs-görsemi**, f. a *king's virtue*, see *görsemi*, *Fas. ii. 349*. **konungs-heit***, n. a *king's name*, *Edda*. **konungs-herbergi**, n. a *king's cabinet*, *Fms. vii. 314*. **konungs-hirð**, f. a *king's hird* (q. v.), *Fbr. 116*. **konungs-húsa**, n. a *king's house*, *Grág. ii. 170*. **konungs-höfn**, f. a *king's hall*, *Fbr. 122*, *Fms. ix. 447*. **konungs-höll**, f. a *king's hall*, *Íb. 31*. **konungs-jörð**, f. a *king's estate*, *Gpl. 79*. **konungs-látt**, u, f. an *address to a king*, *Bárd. 180*. **konungs-lauss**, adj. *Fms. iv. 355*. **konungs-leyfi**, n. a *king's leave*, *Fms. vi. konungs-lið, n. the *king's troops*, *Fms. viii. 70*. **konungs-ljón**, n. the *king's trumpet*, *Fms. vii. 287*, *Hkr. iii. 325*. **konungs-ljón**, n. a Norse law term, the *king's key* = an *axe*, which opens all doors of a castle; munu þeir bera konungslykil at húsinu, they will break it by force, *ns. vi. 188*; ek hefi at varðveita konungslykil þann er at öllum dögum engi ok lásum... Vegglagr sér at hann mun upp höggva kistuna þó hvarri eigi upp lokin, *Fbr. 46* new *Edd.* **konungs-lægi**, m. the *king's death*, *Fas. i. 528*, *Hkr. iii. 79, 83*. **konungs-maðr**, m. a *king's man*, *Eg. 17*, *Sks. 253, 341*, *Fms. i. 10, 280*. Ó. H. 216, *passim*. **konungs-mörk**, f. a *royal forest*, *Grág. ii. 408*, *Gpl. 79*. **konungs-nafn**, n. a *king's title*, *Eg. 590*, *Fms. i. 6, vii. 1*. **konungs-nautr**, m. a *king's gift*, *Ísl. ii. 226*, *Ld. 204*, *Hallfred*. **konungs-niðingr**, m. a *traitor to the king*, *Fms. viii. 387*. **konungs-orð**, n. the *king's order*, *Fms. ix. 443*. **konungs-reiði**, f. the *king's anger*, *Fms. i. 454*. **konungs-réttir**, m. the *king's right*, *Fms. vii. 305*. **konungs-ríki**, n., mod. *kónigs-ríki*, *Germ. kónigsreich*, a *kingdom*, *Fms. i. 5, xi. 30*, *Ant. 289*, *Sks. 464*, *passim*. **konungs-setr**, n. a *king's residence*, *Fms. ix. 330*. **konungs-skip**, n. a *king's ship*, *Fms. vii. 132*. **konungs-skrúði**, a, m. *king's apparel*, *Stj. 601*. **konungs-smiðr**, m. the *king's smith*, *Fas. i. 15*. **konungs-sómi**, a, m. a *king's stithy*, *Hkr. iii. 240*. **konungs-steði**, a, m. the *king's stithy*, *Íb. 157*, *Fms. viii. 166*. **konungs-sveit**, f. the *king's sword*, *Ísl. 22*. **konungs-sverð**, n. the *king's sword*, i. e. the *secular sword*, *Íb. 19*. **konungs-sýsla**, u, f. a *royal office, district*, *Eg. 27, 36*, *Íb. 62*. **konungs-sæti**, n. the *king's seat, residence*, *Fms. vi. 439*. *Stj. 76*. **konungs-tekja**, u, f. *election of a king*, *Bret. 70*, *Fms. ii. 20, iii. 146*. **konungs-tign**, f. *royal dignity*, *Fms. iii. 48*. **konungs-umböð**, n. *royal commission*. **konungsumboðsmaðr**, m. the *king's commissary*, *Gpl. 20*. **konungs-vald**, n. *royal power*, *Gpl. 533*. **konungs-vinr**, m. a *king's friend*, *Fms. ix. 368*. **konungs-vígsla**, u, f. a *coronation*, *Fms. vii. 306*, x. 14, *Hkr. iii. 146*. **konungs-þing**, n. the *king's assembly*, = *húþing* (q. v.), *Gpl. 38*. **konungs-þrell**, m. the *king's thrall*, a term of abuse, Ó. H. 120, *Ld. 4*. **konungs-æfi**, f. a *king's life or reign*, *Gpl. 70*.*

konung-ríki, n. a *kingdom*, *Fms. x. 273*. **konung-sæll**, adj. *lucky as to kings, blessed with good kings*, *Fms. xi. 217*. **konvent**, u, [for. word], a *convent*, *Sks. 96*. **konventa**, u, f. a *convent*, *Vm. 109*; *konventu-bróðir*, -systir, *Dipl. iii. 6, 9*; *konventu-hús*, *D. N.* **kopa**, adj. in the phrase, e-m kopar, or honum er farid að kopa, one begins to fall off, from age or the like; perhaps the passage in *Hm. 16* belongs to this, but see kópa. **KOPARR**, m. [*Engl. copper*; *Germ. kupfer*; *Dan. kobber*]:—*copper*. *Stj. 88*, *Fms. v. 344*. COMPDS: **kopar-bagall**, m. a *copper crosier*, *Dipl. v. 18*. **kopar-böllr**, m. a *copper ball*, *Dipl. iii. 4*. **kopar-hringja**, u, f. a *copper buckle*, *Vm. 177*. **kopar-kanna**, u, f. a *copper can*, *Boldt*. **kopar-kær**, n. a *copper vessel*, *Vm. 25*. **kopar-kross**, m. a *copper cross*, *Pm. 120*, *B. K. 83*. **kopar-ligr**, adj. of *copper*. **kopar-peningr**, m. a *copper penny*, *Stj.* **kopar-slagari**, a, m. a *coppersmith*, *D. N.* **kopar-spónn**, m. a *copper spoon*, *Pm. 5*. **kopar-stika**, u, f. a *copper candlestick*, *Vm. 20*. **koppaðr**, part. spotted; handklæði koppat, *B. K. 84*. **koppari**, a, m. a *turner, joiner*, *N. G. L. ii. 241*; *koppara-járn*, a *turner's chisel*, *Fms. v. 339*. **KOPPR**, m. [*Engl. cup*; *Dan. kop*; cp. also *W. Engl. cop* = a *round bill*, and *Germ. kof* = *bead*, which prop. mean a *cup*, analogous to *lecl. kolla* and *kollr*, q. v.]:—a *cup, small vessel*, esp. in dairy-work; *koppar ok keröld*; í *koppum* ok *keröldum*, *Bs. i. 721*; *trog, dall, eyssil, ask né kopp*, *Snót*; viðsmjör í *koppi*, *Stj. 590*; fæði ok lúta fylgja *kopp*, *N. G. L. i. 131* (418): a *chamber pot*, *Bs. ii. 345*: a *cup-shaped hole*, í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir *koppar*, síðan er hann hafðr til þváttssteins, *Bs. i. 640*; segja menn at em sjái í berginu svá sem smú-koppa, þar sem konungsmenn settu örfaína, *Fms. i. 280*: of the *eye-socket*, *Bs. i. 177*; spé-koppar (*Dan. smilebulla*), a *dimple in the cheeks*. II. = *knappr*, the *bell-shaped crown of a helmet*, *Fas. iii. 535*, *Karl. 355*. **kopps-tröð**, f. a *local name*, *Sturl. i. 63*. **kordúna-hosur**, f. pl. *bose of cordovan leather*, *Fms. iv. 77*. **korkr**, m. *grounds, dregs*; *kaffe-k.*, *blöð-k.* **korka**, u, f. a *pinning or wasting away*; það er korka í honum. **korkulegr**, adj. *pinning*, perhaps a corruption from *kraki, kroklegr, legr*, q. v. **korki**, a, m. [from *Gael. coirce*], *oats*, a *ἀπ. λεγ.*, *Edda* (Gl.) **korkna**, adj. *to dwindle away*. **korkr**, m. *cork*, (mod. and for.) **Kormakr**, m., **Korm-löð**, f., pr. names of Irish origin, *Landn., Nj.* **KORN**, n. [*Goth. kauru* = *σῖτος* and *kauru* = *κόκκος*; A. S. and *Engl. corn*; O. H. G. *chornu*; *Germ. and Dan. korn*]:—*corn, grain*; ellefu korn, ok ellefu þipar-korn, 655 xxx. 8; leyntisk í litlu korni af trésinu, *Greg. 14*; hleifr er görð af mörgum kornum, 625. 90: *seed, grain*, korni eðr malt, Ó. H. 113; hann skal honum greiða kýr ok korn, smjör ok vörn, *Gpl. 305*; sumir skáru korn, sumir bundu, sumir óku heim korninu, Ó. H. 30; þar var hallæri á korni (a *bad crop*) en gott korn (a *good crop*) austr í land, 102; korn (*crop*) var heldr úrvænt, 113; færa menn niðr korn sín, *Nj. 169*; hann sár þar niðr korninu, 82; er ok illu korni til sáð, enda mun ílt af gróa, a *saying*, 174; sá himnesku korni í hjörtu manna, *H. E. 500*: *flour*, tak rúgbrauð, eigi blandat við annat korn, *Lækn.*:—in plur. *stores of grain*, hann flutti með sér mikil korn, *Fms. vii. 173*; þar vóru foru korn, Ó. H. 102, 113:—*oats, corn*, (*Swed. besta-korn*, cp. 'a feed of corn'), gefa hestum korn, 31; hann var Gauzkr hlupari ok alinn á korni vetr ok sumar, *Gullþ. 12*:—*Mikkjals-korn*, Ólafskorn, *Michael's corn*, *St. Olave's corn*, a kind of tithe paid to the church in Norway, *Fr.* II. *metaph.* a *bit, grain*; ok þar kemr litid korn niðr af þeim bita, of a bit of meat, *Fas. i. 54*; hákarls-korn, *Snót 226*; sand-korn, a *grain of sand*. 2. in mod. usage freq. as a diminutive suffix to a noun; það var niáttak hans við hvern mann, bróðir! karl-korn mitt! of *bishop Sweyn*, who died A. D. 1476. *Esp. Árb. 1475*; barn-korn, a *bit of a bairn* = *τεκνιον*; stundar-korn, a *little while*; hús-korn, a *scrap of a house*; bú-korn, a *small household*; orð-korn, a *little word*: this use, however, scarcely occurs before the 15th century (unless it be in the passage *Fas. l. c.*, which, however, is only found in a paper MS.), and it may be a kind of imitation of the *Germ. -chen*. COMPDS: **korn-amstr**, n. a *corn-stack*, *Orkn. 448*. **korn-ár**, n. a '*corn-year*' *crop*, *Fas. ii. 126*. **korn-bingr**, m. a '*corn-bin*', *heap of corn*. **korn-deild**, f. a kind of *contribution or tithe paid in corn*, *N. G. L. i. 142*. **korn-feitr**, adj. '*corn-fat*', of a horse, *Fms. xi. 280*. **korn-frjó**, n. *seed-corn*, *Pr. 448*. **korn-garðr**, m. a *corn-bed*, *Vm. 18*. **korn-gildir**, adj. *payable in corn*, *D. N.* **korn-gyðja**, u, f. the *corn-goddess* = *Ceres*, *Stj. 83*. **korn-görð**, f. *corn-produce*, *Stj. 164*. **korn-hjálmr**, m. a *corn-stack*, *Stj. 424*, *Fb. i. 541*. **korn-hlaða**, u, f. a '*corn-lathe*', *barn*, *Eg. 43, 49, 235*, Ó. H. 30. **korn-hús**, u, f. a '*corn-house*', *barn*, 656 C. 31. **korn-jörð**, f. *corn-soil, arable land*; sá í göða k., *Hom. 67*. **korn-kaup**, n. *purchase of corn*, Ó. H. 113, *Gpl. 352*. **korn-kippa**, u, f. a *corn-sieve*, *Nj. 82, 170*. **korn-kyrlag**, n. a *cow's value in corn*, *B. K. 55*. **korn-sala**, u, f. *sale of corn*, Ó. H. 114. **korn-sáð**, n. *flour*, rendering of *polenta*, *Stj.* **korn-skreppa**, u, f. a '*corn-scrip*', *corn-sieve*, *Nj. 82, v. 1*. **korn-skurðr**, m. *shearing*

(as it is called in North England and Scotland), *reaping*, Stj. 422, 438, Clem. 30, Magn. 502. **kornskurðar-maðr**, m. a *shearer, reaper*, Stj. 422, Greg. 69. **kornskurðar-mánuðr**, m. *the shearing month*, Edda. **kornskurðar-tími**, a, m. *shearing time*, Stj. 61, 354. **korn-slátta**, u, f. a *reaping*, N. G. L. i. 254. **korn-tíund**, f. a *tube paid in corn*, B. K. 53. **korn-ungur**, adj. *quite young*. **korn-virkir**, u, a *corn shed*, Gpl. 454. **korn-vist**, f. *stores of corn*; bannat at selja k., O. H. L. 35. **korn-vín**, n. a kind of *wine*, B. K. 64. **Korn-bretar**, m. pl. *the Britons of Cornwall* (**Kornbreta-land**), Fms. korpa, u, f. *pinning away*, Björn. **korþna**, að, *to fall off*. **korþoral**, n. [for. word], a *corporal*, Hom. 138, Pm., Vm., B. K. **korþr**, m. [Scot. *corbie*; Swed. *korþ*], a *raven*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fb. iii. **korpu-legr**, adj. *falling off, thin*, Björn. **korra**, að, older form *kvarra*, q. v.; það korrar í honum. **korri-ró**, interj. (qs. *kúrd'-i-ró, sleep in rest!*), a lullaby, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 209. **kort**, n. a *map*, mod. Dan. *kort*, Germ. *karte*. **kortr**, adj. [Germ. *kurz*], *short*, Ulf. 7. 133, is scarcely an Icel. word. **kos-eyrir**, m. *choice things*, = *kjörfél*, Sturl. i. 77. **kos-girni**, f. a *caprice, whim*; þat er ekki nema k. ein, N. G. L. i. 384. **kosning**, f. [kjósa], an *election*, Fms. viii. 268, ix. 227, Sks. 748, Bs. passim. **kosningar-bréf**, n. *the writ for an election*, Ann. 1321. **kosningi**, a, m. *the chosen or elect one*; þú ert konungur ok k. þessa ríkis, El. **kosningr**, m. = *kosning*, Sturl. i. 214, Fms. vi. 93, viii. 259, x. 58: a *franchise*, 96. **kos-orð**, n. an *election*, Fr. **KOSS**, m. [cp. Ulf. *kuþjan*; A. S. *cyss*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. *kuss*; Dan. *kys*; Swed. *kyss*]:—a *kiss*; fylgja skal kveðju koss, a saying, Fms. 48; eptir tárbláandinn koss skilja þau, Fms. xi. 425; eigi tjáðu eidar oss eða margir kossar, Vgl. (in a verse); hann sveigir hana at sér ok verða þá einstaka kossar, F. S. 88; með ástámlegum kossi, Barl. 186; gefa e-m koss, Greg. 46; friðar-koss, a *kiss of peace*, Nd. 59; Júdas-koss, a *Judas-kiss*; ekki, Lafranz, vill ek kyssa þik, þvíat þat má vera, ef stundur líða, at þat kallir þú Júdas-koss, Bs. i. 842; in Hm. 81 kossa is corrupt for kosta (see *kost* l. 4), for in law, kissing a maiden by stealth was a finable offence,—as in the case of the poet Kormak, Korm. ch. 24,—and if against her will it was liable to fjörbaugs-gaðr, Grág. i. 337; cp. teygjattu þer at kossi konur, Sdm. 28; laun-koss, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 47. **COMPDS:** **kossa-flens**, n. *kissing, licking*, in a bad sense, Snót. **kossa-gangr**, m. *much kissing*, Art. 100. **koss-míldr**, adj. *'kiss-mild', fond of kissing*, Art. 108, Fas. iii. 483. **KOSTA**, að, [akin to *kjósa*; A. S. *costjan*; Germ. *kosten = to taste*; Lat. *gusto*; Gr. *γεδομαι*]:—to *try, tempt, strive*: with gen., *kosta afis, to try one's strength*, Vsp. 7; k. magns, id., Rm. 9; k. megins, G. 22; k. sunds, Fms. vii. 351 (in a verse); k. rásar, Þorf. Karl. (in a verse); (til) rásar kostar þú nú, F. S. 45; k. vigs, *to fight*, Ó. H. (in a verse); kosta mans, *to fall in love*, Hbl. 15; Bárðr þurfti alls at kosta, B. *bad to exert all his strength*, Bárð. 166; kosta kapps, *to strive hard*, Grett. 202 new Ed.: *to risk*, vil ek þar til kosta fjár föður míns, Fms. ii. 63; hvárt þeir færir til þings, ok kostim at því allra vinnu várna, Eb. 98; verja fé yðvart ok frelsi, ok kosta þar til allra þeirra manna er yðr er líðs at ván, Eg. 8; ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína, ok kosta þar at allra frændra minna ok vina ok allra þeirra er . . . Ó. H. 32. 2. *to tempt*; at vér fyrir-farimk eigi í kostaþ þeirri er djöfullinn kostar vár, Hom. 158; í því er hann kostar (*tries*) upp at rísa, Al. 144; þeir sögðu hann fullu kostað hafa, *be had taken pains enough*, Odd. 18; skal hann kosta at koma, N. G. L. i. 348. 3. as imperat. giving emphasis to the verb, like Lat. *age, come!* kostið svá keppa, *fight so hard!* Am. 54; kostum flærð at forðask, Leidarv. 39; kostum (not kóstum) at æsta, 40; kostaðu at vinna vel margar þróttir, Hsm. 20; kostaðu hug þinn herða, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); kostaðu hins, at haldir fast hesti ok skjaldi, Korm., Líkn. 11; en hinn er fallinn er, kosti hann ok risi upp sem fljóttast, Blanda (MS.); nú kostit, bræðr, ok verit hraustir, *come, brethren, be of good cheer!* 636 C. 22; en þer kostið ok górit svá vel, at þer leggit ráð á með mér, Karl. 484; við þat er kostaþa (*exert thyself*), at yfir verðit stígt af þer með andans afi, MS. 677. 5; því kosti hverr sem æ staðfastlegast at göra gott, Hom. 24. II. *impers.* with acc. *it strains a thing, i. e. it is strained, damaged*; þó at kjól kosti, *though the keel is sorely strained*, Fms. vii. 59 (in a verse); hvárki var þeim at meini hungur né kuldi, heitt né kalt, hvárki kostaði þau, *neither of them was hurt, suffered from it*, Blanda (MS.); þat fall var svá mikit, at kostaði lærlegg hans, Fms. ix. 219. 2. *reflex.*, *to suffer a bodily or inward injury*; þat var máll manna, at þöfninn mundi eigi lífað hafa, svá mjök var hann kostaðr af eldnum, Sturl. i. 162; mjök kostaðr af hafa, 161; bæði var kostað hold hans ok bein, Greg. 80; kostaðr hestr, a *broken-winded horse*; sakir fyrnsku vóru bararnar mjök kostaðar, *dilapidated*, Bs. ii. 146. III. [Engl. *cost*; Germ. *kosten*], *to cost*, with acc. of the person and price; mik (acc.) kostaði fimm merkr (acc.) gulls, *it cost me five gold marks*, El.; þat

kostar líf (acc.) hans, *it cost his life*, Fas. i. 532; líkneski sem til kostatíu aura, Vm. 101; get ek at þer þykki mikit (acc.) k. at kaupa hann, Fm. i. 79; sem býar vírða at dómi, at mik hafi kostað fyrir þau, Grág. i. 368; slikt sem þá (acc.) hefir kostað, K. Þ. K. 54; spurði hvat (acc.) kostat hafþórarin (acc.), Fms. v. 315; with acc. of the thing and price, keisarar kostaði eigi minna fé leikinn (acc.), *the play cost the emperor not less, v. 97*; þá kerru (acc.) kostaði sex hundruð (acc.) skillinga, *he car cost . . .*, Stj. 573; einn riddara (acc.) kostar átta merkr, Fms. xi. 331. 2. *to defray the expenses of*, with acc.; þat boð kostaði Unnr, Ld. 110; þau hin sórn klæði sem þeir höfðu kostað (*purchased*) með kirkjunum gómi, Mar. *to spend, lay out*, with acc., hvat viltú til kosta; at hann skyldi þes nafnbót engum peningum kosta, *that he should be at no expense for*, Fms. x. 93, v. 1; þat fríða líkneski hafði þrestrium kostað á sína pening Mar.; þú hefir kostað oss (*entertained us*), bóndi, Fs. 150; allt þat hann leggtr til ok kostar, *lays out*, N. G. L. ii. 354; er svá mikit lét s kosta oss til lausnar, *who let it cost himself so much*, Barl. 114; há hann setu á Grund ok kostaði einn allt fyrir, *and defrayed all the cost*, Sturl. i. 155;—in mod. usage with dat., k. miklu til eins, hann hefir eru til þess kostað, *he has invested no money in it, done nothing for it*; miklu upp á e-ð, *to spend much money on a thing*. **kostall**, adj. *costly, expensive*; e-m verðr kostallt, Bs. i. 722. **kostan**, f. *cost, pains*; leggja kostan ok stund á e-t, Fms. x. 39 *temptation*, k. fjandans, Hom. 33, 158. **kost-góðr**, adj. *of good quality*, Grág. i. 498; esp. of milk, pastu jarðir kostgóðar ok grösugar, Stj. 341: of a horse, skjótr hestr ok kó góðr, Flöv. 28. **kost-gripr**, m. a *costly thing, choice thing* (see *kjörgrípr*), Fs. 40, 4 Fms. x. 215, Bs. i. 37, Edda 15, 82. **kost-gæfa**, ð, *to push on with a thing*; kostgæfa eptirfórna, *to pursue*, Ísl. ii. 360; k. undanróðrinn, Fb. i. 396; k. e-s nauðsyn, ii. 91. *to strive, take pains*, with infin.; k. at fremja, Bs. i. 42, Magn. 468, Fr. i. 184, vii. 31, Eb. 39 new Ed.:—*reflex.*, H. E. i. 249, Barl. 78. **kost-gæðr**, f. *panstaking, care*, Bs. i. 273, Mar. 1067. **kost-gæfn**, n. and f. *panstaking, care*: a. neut., allt k., Hom. 4 með miklu k., *with mickle pains*, Fms. x. 277; með öllu k., *with diligence*, 656 A. i. 17, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, Al. 163, Stj. 595. fem., sakir kostgæfi þeirrar, Bs. i. 166. **kost-gæfligr**, adj. *panstaking, diligent*. **kost-gæfninn**, adj. *panstaking*, (the mod. form.) **kost-gæfliga** and **kost-gæfliga**, adv. *with pains, diligently*, He 1, Fms. i. 263. **kost-gæfni**, f. = *kostgæfi*, N. G. L. ii. 481, freq. in mod. usage. **kost-gæfr**, adj. *panstaking, diligent*, Sturl. i. 90, Greg. 27; ver sem kostgæftr, 55; k. athugi, Hom. 52; k. á e-t, Fms. ii. 145. **kost-görð**, f. *the state of affairs*, Finnb. 318. **kost-hald** and **kost-heldi**, n. *entertainment*, D. N. ii. 393, 482. **kostigr**, adj. *costly, choice*; kostig lönd, *fine pasture*, Ld. 124; 4gr hagar, kostigr ok löndir, Stj. 258: *chosen*, of a person, Hd.; ú-kost *mean, common*, Fs. 128. **kost-illr**, adj. *bad, common*, Fas. ii. 111. **kost-lauss**, adj. *'cost-less', bad, vile*, Fms. v. 14. **kost-ligr**, adj. *costly, choice, desirable*, Ó. H. 98. **kost-móðr**, adj. *'meat-weary', weary after a hearty meal*, Hým. 30. **kostnaðr**, m. *cost, expense*, Eg. 43, Grág. i. 336, Fms. i. 52; í kost þann er þú hefir fyrir mér, Eb. 262; sátu sumir á sínum kostnaði, Ork. 334, Gpl. 59; lítill k., *small cost*, Flöv. 34: *living*, var þá skipt Eystjund hvar hvárir skyldu kostnað á hafa, Orkn. 272. **COMPDS:** **kostnaðr laust**, adj. *without expense*. **kostnaðr-lífill**, adj. *of little cost*. **kostnaðr-mikill**, adj. *very costly, expensive*, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 73. **kostnaðr-samr**, adj. *expensive*, Fms. xi. 316, Bs. i. 830, Orkn. 96. **KOSTR**, m., gen. *kostar*, pl. *kostir*, old acc. pl. *costu*, which is 1 in old poets as Sighvat (Ó. H. 39), Arnór (Edda 50); but the usual 1 in the MSS. as well as in mod. usage is *kosti*; [Ulf. *kustus = δουκωπ*, 2 C. ii. 9, xiii. 3; Germ. and Dan. *kost = fare, food*]:—a *choice*, the fun mental notion being *trial*: I. *condition, chance*, but mostly 1 the notion of a *hard choice*; eru nú vérir kostir til, sá annar, at . . . 1 annar, at . . . Nj. 199; sá er hinn þriði kostir, Grág. ii. 83; munu hinn sama kost fyrir höndum eiga sem vær áttum, at verja fé yðvart frelsi . . . en at öðrum kosti, Eg. 8; hann sá engan sinn kost annan hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246, Eg. 24; sátt ver þ helzt várn kost at firrask fund hans, 70; nú má Flösi sjá sinn kost, þ hann vill sættast til þess at sumir sé utan sætta, Nj. 250; það er hvert manni boðit, at leita sér lífs meðan kostir er, 202; einbyggðr kostir, *the choice left*, Orkn. 58. 2. *choice, terms*; hvern kost villi þer nú í Ingjaldr? Nj. 3; ek góri þer skjótan kost, Dropl. 6; göra e-m svá k Ld. 212, Fs. 57; tók Kali þenna kost, Orkn. 214. 3. a *chance opportunity, possibility*; göra kost á e-u, Nj. 155, 271; mun ek ör kost á göra, *I will give no choice in the matter, i. e. will not do it*, í kost muntú láta at etja, 90:—*kostir* er á, or gen. *kostir e-s, a thing possible, there is a chance*, 254, 263; ef þess er k., Grág. ii. 56; Há var ekki við k., *there was no question as to H.*, Ísl. ii. 315; þá er mi

kostr, when I am gone, Stj. 363:—eiga e-s kosti, to have a chance
le, allowed, Grág. i. 63, 468, Ld. 84, 160, 184, Nj. 57, 132, Eg.
531, Sks. 20 B. 4. a match, of an unmarried woman;
hét dóttir hans ok þótti beztr kostur á Hálogalandi, Eg.
hú átti dóttur eina er Umr hét, hún var væn kona ok kurteis
sér, ok þótti sá beztr k. á Rangárvöllum, Nj. (begin.); Hallr
þóan kosti í henni, H. said she was a good match, 180, Fs.
187; engi kostur þótti þá þvilkr sem Helga hín Fagra í
þorgarfirði, Ísl. ii. 206: giving a woman away, hann spyr hver
fyrir kosti hennar, who was to give her away, Band. 9 new Ed.
kosta, a maid to be married, Hm. 81, (MS. kossa), cp. leggja
m mærl til kosta, Fas. iii. 409, (ráða-kostur, a match); kvem-
(v.), góðr kvemkostur. 5. choice, state, condition; þat mun
ti hér fram draga, at þú átt ekki vald á mér, Orkn. 120; kostum
anna karla ofríki, i. e. the tyranny of man crushes a woman's right,
drap þá brátt kosti, then the state grew worse, id.; sjá fyrir sínum
ake care of oneself, Fms. x. 236; eigi munu honum þykkja batnað
kostur, Eg. 287; eigi treystust menn at raska kosti þeirra, people
t meddle with them, disturb them, Ld. 146; bændr vildu verja
si defend themselves, Fms. ix. 306; síðan lét Simon varðveita
nar, guard her affairs, vii. 233; þá heldr hann kosti sínum,
olds bis place, loses not his right, Grág. ii. 209; ú-kostir, afar-
vand, evil choice; ör-kostur, lack of choice, poverty. II. cost,
allan þann kost er hann hefir fyrir haft, Jb. 321; sí er vitna
k standa þeim kost allan, 358; hver maðr er sik ok sinn líjví heldr
kosti, K. Á. 78; þat skip höfðu þegar-menn látú góra af sínum
s. ix. 270; hann hélt sik ríkmannlega at klæðum ok öllum
(e), ii. 278; hann lét alla sína féлага á sínu kost þann vetr,
hvi hann var svá djarf at taka slíka menn upp á kost haus,
9, v. 1.; hann gaf sér mikinn kost til (he took great pains), at
þin öllum í vngum við Guð, Hom. 108; þóat hann hefði mörgu
n kost (pains) til gefit, Al. 116; hann lézk þar vildu sína kosti til
(his best), at þeir Hákon deildi enga úhæfu, Fms. i. 22. III.
(þeir) synja ólmuru, er kosti höfðu til, Hom. 64; hafa meira
to the strongest, Fb. ii. 361; eiga alls kosti við e-n, to have it all
suer, i. e. to be the strongest; Jökull gaf honum líf ok átti úr
við hann, Fs. 10; eiga alla kosti, Fms. iv. 296, Stj. 481;
eðlisk átti kosti við hann er hann vildi górt hafa, Al. 101; eiga
óðs kosti, 96; hafa lítills kosti, to have small chance, be little
n. means, provisions, meðan mér endask fong til, þótt ek
nina kosti, though I am left to my own supplies, Eg. 66;
ha. Oddi alla kosti með sér, Fas. ii. 540; ef vér hittuník síðar
þi hañ meiri kosti (forces), Fms. v. 87; bændr hildu þá kost
mít, Sturl. iii. 196 C: stores, tvau skip hláðin vænum kosti, Fms.
6; þr sé ek beggja kosti, I see here plenty of either, Sighvat; mungát
a stí (fare), setjask í kosti e-s, Fms. viii. 58; bændr uggðu at
ú á kost þeirra, ok kurrúðu ílla, Bs. i. 549: victuals, provisions,
K, selja sílfir fyrir kosti, Fas. i. 450; hveiti ok annarr kostur, Stj.
Kíja á þetta í kosti, tver vættir skreiðar, vætt smjörts, vætt kjóts,
4; vau hundruð í haustlagi, tíu auru í kosti, Vm. 42: board,
sk halda honum kost, Jb. 374; þá bauð Ketill fé fyrir kost
r, opl. 4; til kostar ok klæða, fare and clothing, B. K. 108; at
ags stí, at the king's table, Bs. i. 782; far-k. (q. v.), a ship, vehicle;
nes, troops. IV. cost, quality; af létum kosti, Fms.
ti sax var afburðar-járn kosti, of fine steel, it. 2. good
þi fylgja allir kostir ok öll fríðindi, Clem. 29; kyn ok kostur
(S. 4. 9; fátt fríðra kosta, Hdl. 45: þeir kostir skulu ok fylgja,
skuldrí kala í skyrturnu, Fas. ii. 529, 531; þá ferr hann úr skyrtu
ok lét hún öllum kostum sínum, 539: fatness, Lat. ubertas glebae,
inn kost ok feitleik, Stj. 167; þar vóru allgöðr lands-kostir, Hkr.
e nér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé sjálfala
n eískr í hverju vatni, Fs. 20, 25, Landn. 225, v. 1.; af kostum
essandi nafn gefa ok kalla Markland, Fb. i. 539. 3. virtue;
lega yfir af hermönnum Krists fyrir helga kosti, Hom. 27; Kristni
at unnfölda ok kostum, MS. 677. 8; eigi er þat rúnanna kostur, ...
er þinn kostur, Skálda 162, freq. in mod. usage. 4. a good
er þú, me; segja kost ok löst, to tell fairly the good and bad of a thing;
þi þja kost ok löst á konunni, Nj. 23; hann sagði kost ok löst
du Landn. 30; löstu ok kostu bera ljóða synir blandna brjóstum
13 ú-kostur, a fault, flaw; mann-kostir, virtues. 5. spec. of
e, p. a fine pace; hestr óð kafs af kostum, Sighvat. V. spec.
vesages; til kostar, well! all right! well done! er þat til
ve, ef þýjum vér fyrir mönnum, Fms. xi. 139; þat er til kostar
vel one, if..., Hym. 33; er þat ok til kostar (it is a comfort) at
sldr at., Hom. 33; sagði Ósvífr at þeir mundi á kostum (indeed)
at Guðrún vóru eigi jafnmenni, Ld. 122; þeim kosti, in that
Grág. 40; engum kosti, by no means, MS. 4. 21; at þeim kosti,
at vottun, Grág. ii. 239; at öðrum kosti, else, otherwise, Eg. 8,
þja kosti, ibirdly, 14, Grág. i. 395; at síðasta, efsta kosti, in
st. last emergency, Nj. 221; at fæsta kosti, at least, N. G. L.

i. 61; at versta kosti, in the worst case, 101; at minnsta kosti, at least;
gen., alls kostar, quite, in every respect, Sks. 674 B, passim; eigi einu
kostar, not very, not peculiarly, Ísl. ii. 322; annars kostar, as for the
rest, 108 B; nokkurs kostar, in any wise, Fms. xi. 79, Fb. i. 74; sums
kostar, in some respect, Fas. ii. 547, v. 69, Hom. 89; þess kostar, in this
case, thus, Fms. xi. 79, Rb. 36, Hom. (St.): acc., þá kostu, as adv., in
such a manner, N. G. L. i. 327; fyrir hveru kost, by every means.
65 Kostur, in sense I, is in old writers often omitted, and left to be sup-
plied by the adjective or pronoun, e. g. þann (viz. kost) munu vér af taka,
Ld. 188; at hann mundi verða þann upp at taka, Eg. 187, Nj. 222; er þá ok
sá einn (viz. kost) til, 227, Fms. vii. 265; er oss nú engi annarr til, Nj. 143,
Eg. 405; er yðr engi annarr á görr en súna apr, Nj. 207; Hákon jarl er
alltrauðr undir trúna at ganga, ok þykkir vera harðr (viz. kostur) á amat
boðr, Fms. xi. 39. COMPS: kostar-hald, n. maintenance, Stj. 184.
kostar-lauss, adj. without provisions, Ísl. ii. 463. kosta-boð, n.
pl. a very favourable choice, Eg. 539, Vápn. 30, Sturl. iii. 151. kosta-
mikill, adj. good, fine, valuable, Sturl. iii. 7. kosta-munnr, n. dif-
ference in quality, Nj. 52. kosta-vandr, adj. fastidious, Vigl. 16.
kosta-vanr, adj. cheerless, Skm. 30.
kost-samr, adj. fine, excellent, Hkm. 2.
kostuligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), costly, Fas. i. 76.
kost-vandr, adj. fastidious, Fas. iii. 115, Vigl. 48 new Ed.
KOT, n. [A. S. cote; Engl. cot], a cottage, but, small farm; fyrir hví
ertu kominn í kot þetta! Clem. 25, Barl. 194, Orkn. 78, Ó. H. 208, Fms.
ix. 359; leggjask í kot, Rétt. 10. 7: allit., karl and kot, þat er mart í
koti karls sem kóngs er ekki í ranni, er karl ok kerling í koti sínu, see
karl; því er betra kál í koti en ketill stór af borgar floti, Eggert.
kot, n. [from Engl. coat], a coat, jacket.
kota or kotra, að; kotra sér niðr, to seek out a hole.
kot-bóndi, a, m. a cottier, Lv. 59, Fas. ii. 46; þá ætla ek mörgu
kotbóndum munu þykkja vera þröngt fyrir dyrum, Ó. H. 127.
kot-bær, m. = kot, Barl. 46, Fagrsk. ch. 193.
kot-karl, m. a cottier, cottager, a boor, Sks. 254, Sturl. iii. 122, Fms.
iv. 283, vii. 253, Glúm. 391. COMPS: kotkarla-ætt, f. poor folk,
Fas. iii. 289. kotkarls-barn and kotkarls-son, m. a churl's bairn,
churl's son, Fms. ix. 330, 331, Stj. 206; hinu herfingasti kotkarls-son ok
innar minnsta ættar, Fms. vii. 157, Thom. 401.
kot-lífi, n. a humble life, Stat. 276.
kot-maðr, m. = kotungur, Sturl. (in a verse).
kot-mannligr, adv. meanly, in a beggarly way, Bjarn. 29.
kot-mannligr, adj. beggarly.
kotra, u, f. a game, backgammon, = kvátta, q. v.
kotroskinn, adj. prudish, Snót (1866), (conversational).
kotung, n. cotton, = kotúin, kotungs-lauf, n. and kotungs-víðir,
m. a kind of salix, Hjalt.
kotungur, m. = kotkarl, Fas. iii. 249, Fbr. 26, Str. 45.
kotúin, n. cotton, (mod.)
kovertúr, n. [for. word], 'coverture,' a covering, Sks. 403.
KÖÐ, n. the fry of trout and salmon; brand-köð.
KÓF, n. [kaf, kefja], thick vapour, steam, mist, Sks. 204. COMPS:
köf-sveittr, adj. steaming hot. köf-víðir, n. [Shetl. kavaburd], a
misty sleet or snow; k. ok frostvíðir, Fbr. 112.
köklast, að, to bobble, get on with difficulty.
KÓLF, m. [akin to Engl. club, Germ. kolb], the tongue in a bell,
Fms. v. 147: kölf-klukka, u, f. a bell with a tongue, Pm. 129; (kölf-
lauss, adj. without a k., Vm. 9): the bulb of a plant: endi-k., a sausage,
Ísl. þjóðs. i. 177. II. a kind of bolt, Swed. kölf, Rm. 43, þíðr.
371, Karl. 68, 244, N. G. L. i. 69; bakka-kólfir, a bird kölf; for-kólfir,
q. v.: the phrase, sem kólfir skyti, swift as a bolt, as lightning, Fms. ii. 183,
vii. 343, Sturl. iii. 220. kölf-skot, n. a bolt shot, of distance, Edda 31.
kólga, u, f., poet. a wave, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. i. 25, Orkn. (in a verse),
Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse), Bs. i. 16 (in a verse): one of the Northern
Nereids (P'ánar-dætr), Edda.
kólina, að, to become cold, Stj. 45, Fas. i. 148; veðr tók at k., Fms. i.
67; kólinað veðrit ok dreif, Eb. 204; lík skal eigi grafa áðr kólnat er,
K. þ. K. 26; dagr kólnar, Hom. (St.): impers., e-m kólnar, one gets cold;
oss kólnar á klónum, Grett. 94 B; kulda-vörð var úti, ok tók honum
fast at kólina, Fb. i. 276.
kólnan, f. getting cold, Germ. abkühlung, Rb. 102.
kómeta, u, f. [for. word], a comet, Ann. passim; but in mod. usage,
hala-stjarna, q. v.
kóngr, m. a king, = konungur, q. v.
kóni, a, m. a bullock (?), Sturl. i. 31 (in a verse): as a word of abuse,
hann er fallegr kóni!
kópa, t. [kopa, Ivar Aasen], to stare, gape; kópir afglapi, Hom. 81.
KÓPR, m. a young seal, freq.; prob. from its round-formed head
(see koppr, kúpa). COMPS: kóp-heldr, adj. 'seal-tight,' of a net,
Vm. 98. kóp-skin, n. the skin of a kópr.
kóróna, u, f., contr. króna and krúna, q. v. [Lat. word], a crown,
Fas. viii. 193, x. 107, Gpl. 60, passim; gull-k., þyni-k.
kóróna, að, to crown, Ver. 57, Fms. vii. 306, Gpl. 63, Th. 20.
A A

KÓRR, m., dat. kórnum, Symb. 57; kórinum, Fms. vii. 174, 291; [Lat. *chorus*].—a *choir*, Vm. 171, Bs. i. 84, passim: a *choir, music*, Str. I, Karl. 545. **COMPDS**: **kór-bak**, n. *the back of the choir or church*. **kór-bjalla**, u, f. a *choir-bell*, Vm. 17. **kór-bók**, f. a *choir-book, hymn book*, Vm. 109, Am. 47. **kórs-bróðir**, m., eccl. a *'choir-brother, a canon*, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 461, Bs. (esp. Laur. S.) passim. **kór-dyr**, n. a *choir-door*, Fms. xi. 273. **kór-kápa**, u, f. a *priest's cope*, Fms. viii. 557, ix. 341. **kór-kjappi**, a, m. a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 85. **kór-prestr**, m. a *choir-priest*, Bs. i. 876, a priest officiating at the altar. **kór-smíð**, f. a *choir-building*, Bs. i. 706. **kór-pili**, n. a *'choir-deal, panel of the choir*, Hom. (St.) 97.

krabb, n. a *crabbed hand*.
krabba, að, to *scrawl, write a crabbed hand*.

KRABBI, a, m. a *crab*; k. gengr öflugr löngum, Rb. 100, Stj. 91, Al. 168, Pr. 477; krabbinn segir son sinn við, sífellt gengr þú út á hlið, a ditty; a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 246: of the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16; as also **krabba-mark** (-merki), n. *id.*, Rb. 100, MS. 732. 4: **krabba-mein**, n., *medic. a cancer*.

krada, n. [perh. akin to A. S. *cræd*, Engl. *crowd*], a *crowd, swarm*, (conversational.)

krafa, u, f. *craving, demand*, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 21, Fms. vi. 192.
krafla, að, to *paw or scabble with the hands*; ok kraflaði fyrir (frá?) nösunum, be (an exposed infant) *had pawed (the snow) from his face*, Fs. 60; still used, krafla fram úr e-u, to *crawl out of a strait*.

krafla, u, f. a *nickname of an infant*, see the preceding word: the name of a volcano in Iceland.

kraflandi, a, m. the name of a hot spring in western Iceland.
krafsa, að, to *paw or scratch with the feet*, as horses or sheep when grazing on a snow field; hann krafsaði sem hross, Ld. 120; hundrinn krafsar sundr hrúguna, Fas. iii. 547; ekki þarf at k. af því ofan, er oss er í hug, Nj. 224; hann kvaðsk eigi mundu k. um þat at segja honum sannindi, Sturl. iii. 313.

kragi, a, m. [Swed. *krage*; Dan. *krave*; cp. Scot. *craig* = neck], the collar of a coat: a kind of *short rain cloak*.

kraka, að, to *drag under the water*; þá er hann krakaði þat upp, Grág. ii. 276; þeir krökudu upp spýtingana ok pakkana, . . . ok láta upp kraka þat sem fengist at gózi, Bs. i. 842; krökudu þeir hann upp, ok fluttu til lands, 610:—to *furnish with pales*, allt var krakat it ytra með sjónum, Fms. viii. 177:—to *touch the bottom*, of an anchor or the like, tóku þá akkerin at kraka, x. 135; kraka nðri, of a horse in a deep stream only just touching the bottom with the feet: *kraka hey upp, to cock hay*, Grág. ii. 107.

KRAKI, a, m. [Dan. *krage*], a *pale, stake*; konungr lét setja kraka utan frá Borg it fremra með sænum, Fms. viii. 148: a *drag, boat-book*, vóru þá górvir til krakar, ok varð dregit í sundr hofit, Isl. ii. 411: prop. a *looped and branched stem*, used as a staircase, in which sense it is still used in Norway (Ivar Aasen); this also was the old Dan. sense, see Saxo ii. 31; hence metaph. the nickname of the famous mythical Danish king Rolf Kraki, from his being thin and tall; nú sitr hér í háseti kraki einn lítill, Edda Sr.

2. a kind of *anchor*, = Gr. *εὐνή*.
krakka, að, to *emit a crackling sound, to simmer*.
krakki, a, m. [akin to kraki], a *thin youth, urehin*; krakkinn! krakka-tetrið! þetta er nú barn eum þá, krakkinn, Piltgr og Stúlka 9, (conversational, of either sex.)

kraklegr, adj. *thin*, Lat. *gracilis*; hann var kraklegr (he was thin and weak of frame) ok þótti heldr seinlegr, Glúm. 335.

kram, n. [for. word; Engl. *crum*; Dan. *kram*; mid. Germ. *krâme* = a *shop*], toys, Rétt. 2. 10: **kram-vara**, u, f. *id.*: **kram-verk**, n., Ósv. S.

kramari, a, m. [Dan. *krænner*], a *toyman*.

kramask, ð, to *pine and waste*; see *kremla*.

KRAMR, adj. *half thawed*, of snow; í krömmum snjó, Fms. i. 280; ok þegar dreif í Lögnum krömmu, Fb. ii. 327; also of butter, kramt smjör: *bruised*, of berries when the juice oozes out, and the like.

kramsí, a, m., poet. a *raven*, Edda (Gloss.)

kranga, að, to *creep*, Skm. 30.

krangi, a, m. [cp. krakki]. **kranga-legr**, adj. [krangled, Ivar Aasen], *thin*, of a boy; hann er ofboðs krangalegr!

krangr, adj., kröng, *weak, crank*, Skv. 3. 44.

krank-dómr, m. *ailing, sickness*, Mar., Bs. ii. 140, passim.

krank-dæmi, n. = *krankdómr*, Fas. iii. 642.

krank-leikr, m. (-leiki), = *krankdómr*, Fms. viii. 443, Jb. 167, Fas. ii. 394, Gret. 152.

KRANKR, m. [Germ. *krank*], *ill, sick*; krankr mjök, Fms. x. 146, Finnub. 322; k. í líkam, B. K. 97; krönk augu, Stj. 171: *sore, distressing*, hin krankasta tíð, *the sorest time*, of a famine, 162; krankir hlutir, 156; krönkustu tilfelli, 218; inar krönkustu flugur, 271.

kranz, m. [for. word; Germ. *kranz*; Dan. *kranz*], a *wreath*; setjast í kranz, to *sit in a ring*, Mar., Úlf. 6. 19; koma saman í kranz, 5. 10.

KRAPPI, a, m., and **krapp**, n. *sleet, thawed snow*; vaða opt til kirkju krappa, Skálda (Thorodd) 179; leggsk hann svá at hryðr um krapit, Finnub. 310. **COMPDS**: **krapa-drífa**, u, f. a *shower of sleet*, Sturl. i. 50, Gisl. 118.

krapa-för, f. a *drift of thawed ice*, Finnub. 310. **krapa-hrið**, f. a *sleet tempest*.

KRAPPR, adj., *kröpp, krappt*, [see *kreppa*]:—*strait, narrow*, of road or the like; kröpp leið, Skálda 169; komast í krappan stað, to *into straits*, a saying, Fb. i. 311: *naut.*, krappr sjór, a *short, choppy sea*: metaph., kröpp kaup, a *scant bargain*, Gret. (in a verse): *person, sharp, crafty*, kröpp var Guðrún, Am. 70. **krappa-rúm**, n. *'strait-room, a place in an ancient ship of war, the third from the stern'*, Fms. ii. 252, Fb. iii. 219.

krapt-auðugr, adj. *powerful*, Gd. 38.

krapti, a, m. [akin to kraptr], a *bar, one of a ship's timbers, a ricknee*, Edda (Gl.); eyri skal bæta fyrir krapta hvern, N. G. L. i. 1; krapta-valr, *'timber-bark'*, poet. a *ship*, Ó. H. (in a verse); *the bar at the inside of a shield*, cp. Gr. *κράβη*, krapti geirbrúar, Vellekla; metu krapti skóla, *the main pillar of a school*, epithet of a bishop, 131.

II. = kraptr; hafa nokkurn krapta (acc.) *aldrins*, Fms. 14; hafa engu minna krapta, x. 318.

KRAPTR or **krafrtr**, m., gen. krapts and kraptr, dat. krapti; [kraptr; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *kraft*]; prob. akin to krappr, prop. in a crooked bar, such as ribs and keels in a ship, which sense been kept in the weak form krapti; whence metaph. it came to *power, strength*:—*might, strength, power*; með öllum krapti, *with n. and main*, Fms. vii. 305; með miklum krapti, x. 274; engi er kraptr eða styrkir, Skv. 25; undir krapti hlýðinnar, Mar.; alg kröptum, 656 A. 2; gördisk svá mikill máttur at krapti hans, 654; með ljósi krapts síns, Niðst. 7; ek sær þik fyrir alla krapta í þins, Nj. 176; af Guðs megni ok krapti ins heilaga kross, Fms. x. In the N. T. *δύναμις* is often rendered by kraptr, Guðs kraptr, M xxii. 29; kraptrar himnanna, xxiv. 29; til hægri handar Kraft xxvi. 64. **krafta-verk**, n. (Gr. *δύναμις*), *'power-work, a miracle'*, passim; for *jarlein* (q. v.) is not Biblical, Magn. 430:—in plur. *power, supernatural*, whence **krapta-skáld**, n. a *'power-scald, a poet* v song has a magical power, see Ísl. Þjóðs.; *physical, bodily strength*, mikla krafta, to *be strong*; litla krapta, to *be weak*. **COMPDS**: **kraftlauss**, adj. *weak*. **krapta-lán**, n. *the gift of strength*, Hom **krapta-leysi**, n. *weakness, debility*. **krapta-litill**, adj. *weak*, 185. **krapta-maðr**, m. a *strong man*, 656 C. 12. **krapta-maðr**, n. *id.*, Eb. 204. **krapta-skáld** and **krapta-verk**, see *abc*.

krassa, að, to *scrawl*: **krassa**, að, to *scrawl*.

krattans, gen. with the article, from *kratti* = *skrati* or *skratti* (q. v.), *swearing*, Skíða R. 136.

krauma, að, to *simmer*, of the sound when the water in a kettle to boil; það er farið að krauma á katlinum.

KRÁ, f. [Dan. *krø*], a *nook, corner*; krá eðr hyrning, Stj. 152, 134, Skáld H. 6. 2, freq. in mod. usage.

KRÁKA, u, f. [Dan. *krage*; cp. Engl. *to croak*], a *crow*, Lat. e Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446, Karl. 437, Edda (Gl.), Rm. 44; *vinnu kráku*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *galandi kráka*, Hm. 84; *illviðris-kr croaking crow*, boding ill weather; *sumar-k.*: the saying, *betri er í hendi en tvaer í skögi, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush* 96: a *nickname*, **Krása**, Fas., whence **Kráku-mál**, n. pl. nam poem, *id.*: **kráku-nef**, n. *crow nose*, a *nickname*; whence **Králingur**, m. pl., Landn. **COMPDS**: **kráku-skel**, f. a *shell-fish*, í *edilís*, Mag. 63. **kráku-stígr**, m. a *'crow-path, zigzag'*, k ungi, a, m. a *young crow*, Fms. viii. 156, Fas. i. 337.

krákr, m. a kind of *crow or raven*, Edda (Gl.); ber þú sjálf þinn, *carry thou thy crow thyself!* Þorst. Síðu H. 2; líka-krákr, of *pole* for digging graves.

KRÁS, f. [Dan. *kræse*], a *dainty*, Þkv. 24, Stj. 58, Barl. 9 656 A. 2; *dýrlígar krásir*, Bs. i. 152; *heidarlegar krásir*, Fs. 5; *konar krásir*, Fms. iii. 36; *krása diskur*, Ó. H. 85; *sá hefir krás* e a saying, Sól.

kreða, u, f. [perh. akin to A. S. *cradel*; Engl. *cradle*], a *fondle son*. **kreðu-legr**, adj., Björn.

kredda, u, f. a *creed* (Lat. *credo*); *kvaðsk numit hafa Pater no kreddu*, Fær. 257, 258: a *belief, fancy*, hafa sína kreddu, *setja kreddu* (conversational), prob. derived from the story in Fær. S. **kreðo** [for. word], indecl. = *kredda*, Fær. 258.

kreðla, u, f., *medic. crusta lactea*, an infant's disease, Ann. 14; x. S, passim in mod. usage. **kreðu-sótt**, f. = *kreðla*, Ann. 138.

KREFJA, pres. kref, krefjum; pret. kraðfi, subj. krefði; part. krefinn; [A. S. *cræfan*; Engl. *crave*; Dan. *kræve*]:—to *crave, to call on one*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; or also e-n til e-s, *krefja hann til utanferðar*, Sturl. i. 214; *veðra sunir til at stýra*, Skv. 263; *ek em kominn at krefja þik at þú látt lá 501*; ok kraðfi síra Bjarna, at lúka sér þau átján hundruð, Dipl. ella krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, Skv. 720; at neita því er ek hafa, Fms. xi. 225; ok kref ek ok bind ek álögum þriggja marka Grág. i. 384; *krefja e-n máls*, Fms. vii. 162; engi þótti at krefi orða, *no one durst speak to him*, Edda 22: *krefja fjór*, Sturl. i. 4 hann manna, K. Á. 70; *konungr kraðfi þá leiðangrs*, Fms. viii. biúendr líðs, Ó. H. 205; *sá þótti mér ungr at krefja eiðsins*, E hann kraðfi dura, *he knocked at the door*, Fms. viii. 332, v. 1; kref

21: with subj., kröfðu þeir at sveinmum færi með þeim, Fms. II. reflex. to *claim*, with gen.; krafðisk Hávarðr torf, Háv. 47; þó má konungr krefjask af þeim þeirrar þjónustu, Sks. 263.

3. f. or **krögða**, u, f. a *wasting, pining*, of infants:—a nickname, Gaut. (Ed. 1664), p. 76.

4. n. **walking, bobbling**; vera á kreiki.

5. **KKA**, að, [Engl. *crouch*, cp. *crutch*; Germ. *kriechen*], to walk in a crouching posture, *bobble*; krikaðu réttir sonr minn, a ditty; freq. in usage.

6. u, f. [króm], a *weak person*; hann er engin k. l (conversational).

7. **STA**, t, better **kröysta**, [cp. Ulf. *kristian* = *τρίψω*; Dan. *kræste*; Swed. *krysta*]:—to *squeeze, pinch*, Bær. 242, Fas. i. 285, Bret. 10, Al. 2. 30, Fas. i. (in a verse, Bm.); hann kreisti sik undir þessu vegg, *he pressed himself, crouched under the wall*, Þórð. 75; kyssa ok þann og þann, Al. 44, Þiðr. 30.

8. **ing**, f. *pinching, squeezing*, Fas. iii. 502.

9. **kr**, adj. *crooked*.

10. **ll m.** [cp. Germ. *kralle* = a *claw*], *spirit*; k. né dugr, Fas. i. 71; er í yðr, *there is no spirit in you*, 96.

11. **EJA**, pres. kom, pl. kremjum; pret. kramði; part. kramið, kraminn; [mid. H. G. *krimme*; see króm, kramr]:—to *squeeze, pinch*, hann kramði hold af beinum, Fas. iii. 348, passim,—esp. of berries, or juicy things:—reflex. to *be pinched, to pine*, from a wasting margin krómúsk lengi þeir er lifðu, Fms. viii. 443; eitt sinn þá ótt mikil á bæ þeirra, ok krómúsk margir lengi, Ísl. ii. 274.

12. **li**, t, [krankr; mid. H. G. *krenke*; Germ. *kränken*], prop. to sit to hurt, H. E. i. 434, 737; erinda-fjöldinn aldrei dvín | allmart þrenkja, Pál Vidal.; hjartað vill hræðslan krenkja, Pass.

13. **lj** u, f. *sleeve*, = krap.

14. **PEA**, t, [Engl. *cramp, crimp*; mid. H. G. *krimpse*; cf. krappr, krampr, etc.], to *clench*; Grettir hafði kreppt fingra at saxinu, Fas. i. A; þá bindr hann ok krepptir, Stj. 96; krepptandi þá saman stöðum knúttum, id.; í hvers landi er hann krepptir (*catches*) eða krepptir, 309; k. at e-m, to *pinch, press hard on one*; krepptu þeir svá þá, Stj. 148.

15. **2**. impers., medic. to *become crippled*; kröndum hennar þar til er þær knýttir in hana krefti, Bs. i. 328; hann var kreppt í lófa, 313 (v. l.), 462; krepptir vóru fingr í lófann, hann hafði kreppta hönd, Magn. 518; hún var kreppt öll, svá at báðir þjúgur víð kné, Fb. ii. 383; krepptir ok knýttir, Sd. 148; saman krepptir, 51; krepptir miklum sult, *pinched by hunger*, Róm. 361.

16. **ur** u, f. a *strait*: medic. a *being crippled*: a *scrape*, koma í slíkar ur d. 264.

17. **kr** **reppu-sótt**, f. a kind of *scorbout disease*, Fél. x. 37.

18. **kr** **endr**, part. *cripple-banded*, a nickname, Fms.

19. **gr**, f. a *scrape*, Fms. iv. 147.

20. **gr**, m. a *bandful*, Eg. 10.

21. pret. kratt, a def. siron verb, to *maunder, murmur*; engi um til kretta, Grett. 140 A, B; Uxi kratt jafnan um, Finn. 280 C; um all illa, en krittú (kruttu) um, Fas. i. 129.

22. **ri**, m. [Engl. *creek*], a '*crack, nook*', freq. in mod. usage; handar-*erpi*.

23. **ri**, adj. = krökt (q. v.), *swarming*; mjöl var kriktr, *the flour was swarming* as if with grubs and vermin, Völs. R. 229.

24. **te**, = kretta; hann kvað þat skamsamlegt at k. um smáhluti, er kriktr um, Fas. i. 129.

25. **nt**, to *utter a sound*; láta ekki á sér k., *not to stir*, (conversational).

26. **tt** and **kringum**, adv. [akin or a twin word to kringr, with an initial *ts*]:—*round*; ganga í krók og í kring, *all around, round and round*, Fas. ii. 141; hringinn-í-kring, *all around*; skoða e-ð í krók og í kringum, *around*, with acc.; hann gengr þrýsvar rangsælis um alln, Fas. iii. 337; í kringum hann, Bárð. 180; á alla vegu um sik, Fas. i. 105; þú skalt róa í kringum skútuna, Háv. 46; í um allina, Fb. ii. 137.

27. **gt**, m. pl. *the pullies* of a drag net; þar til er kringar koma á þessum, 427.

28. **gt**, *adroitness*, in orð-kringi, q. v.

29. **gr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *comical, funny*, (conversational).

30. **gt**, usually with prep. um, kringja um e-t, to *encircle, surround*, umhverfis, id.; but also singly, with acc., þeir höfðu kringt svá um þann, Fms. viii. 67; þeir kringðu um kirkjuna, ix. 469; at eldr umhverfis höfn, Sks. 205; kringdr umhverfis, id.; kappar Hein-kringt um mik, Bær. 16; kringði Haraldr konungr með sinni kirkjarli, Fms. vi. 407; Birkibeinar kringðu (*surrounded*) bæinn um, 11: milit. to *outflank*, vír skulum hafa fylking langa svá at eigi um oss, Hkr. i. 150, Fms. vii. 178.

31. **2**. absol. to *go* um gekk it efra fyrir innan fjall, ok kringði svá inn til Alreks-*víðs*, viii. 354; kringit um borgina, *go round the town* (of Jericho), arl. 134, Mar.

32. **ur**, u, f. a *disk, circle, orb*; hlóanna kringlur, Stj. 288; kringla gla jarðar, *the disk of the ear-b.*, Sks. 194, 200, 626, Hkr. (init.);

með hvelum ok kringlum, Str. 17: the name of a MS., from its initial word, given to it by Torfæus, whence the mod. Heimskringla, *the Globe*, = the Book of the Kings of Norway, commonly ascribed to Snorti; the name first occurs in the Ed. of Peringsköld (A. D. 1697), and was unknown before that time: skoppa-k., a *top*. COMPS: **kringlu-auga**, n. a nickname, Fms. vii. **kringlu-leitr**, adj. *round-faced*. **kringlu-skurðr**, m. a *shaving the crown*; k. sem klerkar, Fb. ii. 196. **kringlu-sótt**, f. (mod. höfuðsótt), *the turning sickness* in sheep, Bs. i. 465. **kringlóttur**, adj. *round, circular*; hón (the earth) er kringlótt, Edda (pref.); tún kringlótt, Fms. vii. 97; hver kringlóttan, Stj. 564; k. glugg, Sturl. iii. 186, Vm. 98; kringlótt háseti, Bær. 6.

33. **KRINGR**, adj. *easy*; svá var honum kringr skáldskapr sem öðrum mönnum mál sitt, *verse-making was as easy to him as speaking to other men*, Fb. ii. 135; neut., e-m er e-t kringt, *a thing is easy to him, he is adroit in it*; mun þér kringra at hafa ljósa-*verk* at þú þínu, em . . . , Nj. 185; jafn-kringt, *equally smooth*, Karl. 108, Sks. 381.

34. **kring-sólást**, að, dep. [sól = sun], to *walk all round the dial*, as if bewildered.

35. **krisma**, að, to *anoint*, Rb. 82, Mar., Bs. i. 575.

36. **krismi**, a, m., **krisma**, u, f., H. E. i. 480, 482, ii. 137. [for. word; Gr. *χρίσμα*]:—*chrism*, Fms. viii. 26, x. 372, K. þ. K. 20, 72, Bs. i. 135. COMPS: **krisma-ker**, n. a *chrism box*, Pm. 11. **krisma-klæði**, n. a *chrism*, Dipl. iii. 4. **krisma-staðr**, m. the '*chrism-spot*,' on the breast of infants, N. G. L. i. 339.

37. **krista**, adj. a nickname, Fms. viii. 254.

38. **Krist-bú**, n. '*Christ-estate*,' i. e. *glebe-land* given for the support of the poor, Vm. 169; some deeds of the 12th century referring to such lands are published in D. I., Nos. 30-34.

39. **Krist-fé**, n. '*Christ-fee*,' old Icel. eccl. name of property given for the support of the poor,—'*Christfé* apud nos communiter dicitur quod pauperibus legatum est,' H. E. iii. 98; gaf Sira þórarinn fátækum frændum sínum mikit góz, ok setti mörg Kristifé í mörgum jörðum um Svarfadar-*dal*, ok svá annars-staðar, Bs. i. 790, H. E. i. 430, Vm. 163. COMPS: **Kristfjár-jörð**, f. *glebe-land for the poor*, Vm. 152. **Kristfjár-úmagi**, a, m. a *pauper maintained on Christifé*, Pm. 21, 121.

40. **Kristiliga**, adv. in a *Christian-like way*, Fs. 80, Bs. ii. 81, passim; ó-kristiliga, *cruelly, wickedly*.

41. **Kristiligr**, adj. *Christian*; Kristiligr trú, K. Á. 74; Kristileg fræði, Kristileg lögmál, Fms. x. 288, passim; *Christian-like*, ú-kristiligr, *un-Christian-like, cruel, wicked*.

42. **Kristin-dómr**, m. *Christendom, Christianity*, Sturl. i. 127, N. G. L. i. 203, passim; *matters ecclesiastical*, Gpl. 487. In old writers often in two words, see Kristinn. **Kristindóms-bálkr**, m. the *section containing the ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 339, Jb. 5, Bs. i. 697, 698.

43. **Kristinn**, adj. *Christian*, K. þ. K. (init.), Nj. 158, Eg. 265, Bs. passim; vel Kristinn, a *good Christian*, observing the Christian rites, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 17; illa Kristinn, a *bad Christian*, Mork. 227 (in a verse); enn Kristnasti maðr í Antiochia, *the best Christian in Antioch*, Clem. 38; Kristið morð, *the murder of a christened child*, opp. to heitið morð, N. G. L. i. 340. COMPS: **Kristinn-dómr**, m. *Christendom*, Sturl. i. 127 C; Kristins dóms, Hom. 99. **Kristinsdóms-réttir**, m. the *ecclesiastical law*, Jb. 5 B. **Kristin-lög**, n. pl. *the ecclesiastical law*, H. E. i. 437. **Kristinnalaga-þáttur**, m. *the section containing the (Icel.) ecclesiastical law*, Grág. (Kb.) 3; svá settu þeir þorlákr biskup ok Ketill biskup, at ráði Ózurar Erkebyskups ok Sæmundar ok margra keunimauna annarra, Kristinna laga þátt sem nú var tínt ok upp sagt, K. þ. K. 140. **Kristinn-réttir**, m. *the ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 352, H. E. i. 541 (note), passim.

44. **Kristin**, f. a pr. name, *Christina*, Fms.

45. **Krist-kirkja**, u, f. *Christ Church*, seems to have been a general name for cathedrals; a *Kristkirkja* is mentioned in Bergen, Drontheim, Børgund (Norway), Fb. iii, Boldt.

46. **Krist-maðr**, m. a '*Christ-man, champion of Christ*,' Ó. H. 204, 216; er nokkur sá í þínu föruneyti, *Kristmaðrinn*, er meira hafi á degi vaxit, en vit bræðr, 202.

47. **Kristna**, að, to *Christianise*, Nj. 156, the Sagas passim; to *christen, baptize*, fæða skal barn hvert er borit verðr í þeuna heim, Kristna ok til Kirkju bera, N. G. L. i. 339: in mod. usage to *confirm*. II. reflex., láta Kristnask, to *be Christianised*, Fms. i. 33, Nj. 158, Bs.

48. **Kristna**, u, f. = Kristni, Rafn 38, (Jellinge-Runic stone); this form also occurs in early Swedish.

49. **Kristni**, f. *Christianity*, Nj. 157, Fms. i. 31, passim; *Christendom*, Guðs K., 655 xi. 1, Greg. 44, Bs. i. 575, ii. 105; *christening*, Hom. 147. COMPS: **Kristni-boð**, n. (-boðan, f., Fms. i. 142), *preaching the Gospel*, Fms. i. 32, x. 393, Eb. 254. **Kristni-hald**, u, *keeping Christianity*, Fms. ii. 236, Fb. ii. 49. **Kristni-lög**, n. pl. = *kristinlög*, Fb. ii. 54. **Kristni-Saga**, u, f. the name of the *Saga of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland*, n. l. 3. **Kristni-spell**, n. *breach, profanation of Christianity*, Valla L. 209, Fms. i. 26.

50. **kristning**, f. *christening*, Stat. 292.

51. **Kristr**, m. *Christ*, see p. 93; cp. llvita-Kristr. COMPS: **Krists-**

kirkja, u, f. = Kristkirkja. Kristsmíni, n. *Christ's toast*, a toast given in great banquets, probably answering to the grace in mod. times, Fms. vii. 148. Kristsmusteri, n. '*Christ-minster*,' = *Christ Church*, Rb. 368. II. in pr. names, Krist-röð, Fms., Krist-rún, etc.

KRIA, u, f. [this word does not occur in old writers, and may be derived from Swed. *kry*, from the brisk and lively temper of this bird]:—a seabird, the tern, Lat. *sterna*; from this restless and noisy bird comes the saying, vera einsog kria á steini, or, einsog kria verpi, to be restless and unsteady. kriu-egg, n. the egg of a k. For an account of this bird, which abounds in Icel., see Eggert Itin. ch. 675; and for the curious lawsuit called Kriu-mál, see Espol. Árb. 1692, 1693.

kria, að, to cry or beg; kria sér e-ð út, (conversational.)
krikrar, m. pl. [kriki], the thighs, Fas. ii. 256.
krili, n. [North. E. creel], a small basket, creel.
krim, n. sod, grime; augna-krim, xerophthalmia, Fél. ix.
krimugr and krimóttir, adj. grimy, of sheep with black cheeks.
krista, t, to chirp, onomatop.; það kristir í honum, of suppressed laughter.

Krit, f. [Lat. creta; Germ. kreide; Dan. kridl], chalk. II. a local name, Crete; Kriar-byggi, Kriar-menn, the Cretans, Edda (pref.), Symb. Kriar-Þórr, m. Thor (i. e. Jove) of Crete, Bret., Edda (pref.).

KRJÚPA, pres. krjúp; pret. kraup, pl. krupu, subj. krypi; part. kropinn; [A. S. creopan; Engl. creep; Swed. krypa; Dan. krybe]:—to creep, crouch; vóru dymar svá lágar at nær varð at k. inn, Hkr. ii. 379; hann kraup til fóta þeim, Ólk. 35; þóat ek krypa í neðstu smugur helvítis fylgna, Sks. 605; gaf Sverrir konungur þeim mikit skak fyrir þat, er þeir höfðu kropit þar um hris at nokkrum silfrpenningum, Fms. viii. 143; vér krjúpum eigi í bug skjaldi, ví. 416 (in a verse); hann kváð konung hölztu lengi hafa kropit þar um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376; fékk hann nauðula kropit til at höggva virgulinn í sundr, Hom. 117; mátti hón eigi ádr krjúpa pangat áðr sem nú gékk hón, 115.

2. to fall prostrate, kneel, esp. in an eccl. sense, to humble oneself; þá er vér krjúpum til hans með íðran undir hans miskunn, Skálda 211; biskup líkuaði hvervetna þeim sem til hans miskunnar krupu, Bs. i. 751; mildr öllum þeim er til hans krupu, Al. 135; kryp ek til kross, Líkn. 30; játa þær sektina ok krjúpa undir skriptina, Th. 78; gjarna vil eg að fótum þin, feginn fram flatr krjúpa, Pass. 41. 4:—eccl. to kneel in service; as also krjúpa á kné, id.

II. part. kropinn, crippled; see kropinn.
KROF, n. [cp. kryfja, and a lost strong verb krjúfa, krauf, krofinn, to embowel]:—the cut-up carcase of a slaughtered animal; nauts-k., sauðar-k., Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 262, Fas. ii. 114.

kropra, að, to be crippled, Hom. 114, O. H. L. 84: to be clenched, stiffened, var höndin kropnad at bréfinu, Róm. 248.

kropring, f. a kneeling, Sturl. ii. 178.
kroppa, að, to crop, pick; þá settisk fluga ein á hönd honum ok kroppaði, Edda 69; kroppa gras, to crop grass, graze.

kroppa, u, f. a nickname, Landn.
kroppin-bakr, m. a bump-back, Fas.
kroppinn, adj. crippled, crooked; kroppinn fætr, O. H. L. 84; kroppinn knátr, Rm. 8.

kroppin-skeggi, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

KROPPR, m. [A. S. and Engl. crop (of a bird); Germ. kropp; Dan. krop; Swed. kropp]:—a bump or bunch on any part of the body; ok rekr á kroppinn erminum . . . , varð föst stöngin við kropp arnarins, Edda 45, Mag. 10:—in mod. usage the body, með beran kroppinn; þó kroppinn verði kaldr nár, Pass. 44. 7, passim; a nickname, Landn., Sturl. II. as a local name, Landn.

kroppungr, m. a kind of fish, shrimp (?), Edda (Gl.), D. N. v. 75.

KROSS, m.; the earliest poets use the Lat. form, but as masc., helgum crúci, Edda 92 (in a verse); merki crúcis, Líku. 52, which form remains in the pr. name Krysi-vík, Kryci-víka, q. v.; [like A. S. and Engl. cross, Hel. cruci, Germ. kreuz, Swed.-Dan. kors, from Lat. crux]:—a cross, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. 2. the holy rood, crucifix, in the Roman Catholic times; Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; taka kross í hönd sér, of one taking an oath, Grág. i. 64; hann lét einn gullkross göra ok síðan vigja, Fms. vi. 142; í brúkum ok krossum, Bs. i. 132. These holy roods were erected on high roads, and worshipped,—hón hafði bæna-hald sitt á Krosshólum, þar lét hón reisa krossa, Landn. 111; þeir höfðu krossa tvá, þá er nú em í Skarði inu eystra, merkir annar hæð Ólafs konungs en annar hæð Hjalta Skeggjasonar, Bs. i. 21: allit, kirkja eðr kross, fara til kirkju eða kross, to go to worship at church or cross, Hom. (St.); hann kom hvárki til kross né kirkju, Art. 21; hafnar-kross, Bs. i. 607. (see höfn); hinn þriðja dag í Jólum at kveldi var hón at krossi, sbe was worshipping at a cross, 370, cp. 607; kross-smíð, the carving of a cross, Ann. 1334. Many local names bear witness to this cross-worship, which answers to the hörgar of the heathen age, cp. the passage in Landn. l. c.; Kross, Kross-á, Krossár-dalur, Kross-áss, Krossa-nes, Krossa-vík (whence Krossvíkingar, Ísl. ii), Kross-holt, Kross-hólar, Kross-sund, as also Krysi-vík (q. v.) in southern Icel., prob. from a harbour cross being erected there, Landn., Sturl., the map of Icel., cp. Engl. and

Scot. Holy Rood:—the name of several ancient poems, Kross-drú, Kross-vísur.

3. the sign of the cross (signa or signa sig); Sl gördi skyndi-kross skjótt með sinni loppu, Skíða R. 125; í kross, adv. crosswise, in form of a cross; þat kallaði hann svá er í kross var sprungit, Gl. 383; ok var hvártveggja brenndr í kross, Nj. 209; þat hafði hann he til trúar, at hann blés í kross yfir drykk sinum, Fs. 103.

4. a cross used to summon people to a meeting (the Scot. Fiery cross), called á kross, Grág. i. 166, 446, 447, N. G. L. i. 11, 348, 378, answering to heathen her-ör. COMPS: krossa-lauss, adj. 'cross-less,' not make the sign of the cross; hann drakk líl minni krossalaus, Fms. i. 37. kro band, n. a band cross-wise, Gpl. 382. kross-binda, batt, to b cross-wise. kross-búza, u, f. name of a ship, Ann. kro

dúkr, m. a cross-kerchief, Vm. 95. kross-fall, n. the dropping cross (v. supra 4), N. G. L. i. 378. kross-fé, n. a payment to keep a boly rood, D. N. kross-ferill, m. and kross-ganga, u, f. the

of the cross, Christ's bearing the cross, Pass. 11. 3. kross-för, f. forwarding a cross (v. supra 4), Grág. i. 446. Kross-gildi Crossgild, a pr. name, Fms. ix. 529. kross-götur, f. pl. cross-pat for popular tales of wizards sitting on cross-roads, where all the fai pass by, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 436-438. kross-hús, n. a cross-bo house with a boly rood, Bs. i. 379. kross-maðr, m. a cross-n warrior of the cross, Ó. H. 216. kross-maðra, u, f. a kind madder, bed-straw, galium. kross-mark, n. the sign of the c

Fms. i. 35, Magn. 512. kross-merki, n. = krossmark, Greg. Kross-messa, u, f. Cross-mass, twice in a year, once in the sp (Krossmessa á vár), the 3rd of May (Inventio Crucis), and once autunn, the 14th of September (Elevatio Crucis), K. Á. 188, Rb.; Fms. ix. 374. krossmessu-dagr, m. id., Jb. 454, 476. kr

pisl, f. the passion on the cross, Barl. Kross-Saga, u, f. the Star the Cross; þar eru kross-sögur báðar, Vm. 6. kross-skjöldr, i shield with a cross on it, Rétt. kross-skurðr, m. the despatchin a cross (message), N. G. L. i. 127, 378. kross-tákn, n. the c sign of the cross, Hom. go. kross-tíðir, f. pl. a cross-service, leg to be at a cross-worship, Ann. 1333. kross-tré, n. the tree of the c

623. 20, Symb. 20. kross-urt, f. = krossmaðra. kross-var u, f. a cross-beacon, wayside cross. kross-vegr, m. = krossgata. I kross-viðr, m. = krossstré, Bév. kross-víti, n. a 'cross-wite,' a for not forwarding a cross message, N. G. L. i. 11.

krossa, að, to sign with a cross, passim, as also to erect a cross; kr löð, to mark a field with the cross, as a sign that it is to be put up sale, N. G. L. i. 37: reflex. to take the cross as a crusader, Fms. xi: krossaðr til útferðar, id.

kross-festa, t, to fasten to the cross, crucify, 625. 76, Skálda 209 passim, N. T., Vidal.: part. kross-festr, crucified, H. E. I. 469, passim kross-festing, f. crucifixion, 623. 2, 625. 73, Fms. v. 343. krota, að, (krot, n.), to engrave, ornament, of metal; knappar

adír, D. N., and in mod. usage.

KRÓ, f., pl. krær, [Dan. krø], a small pen or fence, in Icel. the in which lambs when weaned are put during the night.

króa, að, to pen in a kró; króa lömb, to pen lambs.
krógi, a, m. a boy, urðin; krabbinn talar við krógann sinn, Hús krók-boginn, part. bent as a book.

krók-faldr, m. a crooked bood, Ld. 126; see faldr.
krók-fjóðr, f. a barbed head of a spear or arrow, Grett. 99 Worsaae, Nos. 350, 351.

krók-loppinn, adj. with bands crooked and numbed from cold.
krók-lykill, m. a book-shaped key, Sed. 139, see Worsaae, No. 46
krók-nefr, m. crook-nose, Bs. i. 824.

króköttur, adj. crooked, winding; krókött á, a winding river 476: cunning, Fb. i. 208; neut. krókött, Band. 32 new Ed.

krók-pallr, m. a crooked seat, corner seat (?), Fms. vii. 325.
KRÓKR, m., krákr, Am. 45, Pm. 76; [Engl. crook; Dan. krog; S kroki]:—a book, anything crooked; krókr þri-angadr, a three-pronged a trident, Bret. 6: a barb on a spear or arrow head, Grett. 45; new Ed.: of a fishing-book, Lil. 60, 78, 82; tveggja króka hald í v. Pm. 41; nú er úlf-hali einn á króki, a saying, Band. (in a verse

peg, þeir tóku reip ofan ór krókum, Hrafn. 20; þrjátá spjóð ór króki Sturl. iii. 188: a kind of crooked-formed box to carry peat in, torf-krú the coils like a dragon's tail on a ship's stern, opp. to the 'head' (hi on the ship's stem, fram var á dreka-höfuð, en aprt krókr ok fram at sporðr, Hkr. i. 284; þat var dreki, var bæði höfuðin ok krókar aprt gullbúit, Orkn. 332; höfuðit ok krókrinn var allt gullbúit, Fb. i. a kind of boat-book, a brand-book, Ísl. ii. 411 (v. l.), N. G. L. ii. 44: a wrestling trick, see hæl-krókr; the phrase, láta koma krók á móti þu a game, trying the strength by hooking one another's fingers, fara á þu stýris-krókar, a rudder's book, Fas. iii. 204; hence prob. the phrase reis at undir króki, there rose (a wave) under the rudder, Sturl. i. 47 anchor fluke, Fms. vi. (in a verse). 2. a winding; Mánu-skið ship) reist langan krók er þeir skyldu snúa henni, Fms. viii. 222: var skipat mönnum með fé þessu at þar skyldi engan krók rista, i. e.

Ld. 96; göra sér krók, to make a circuit, Fas. iii. 197. 3.
 ok hefir hann þat í hug sér at rétta þenna krók, Ld. 40, 260, Stj.
 óka-Refr, Ref þe Wily, Krók. II. a nook; í krókinn hjá
 s. 42, (krók-pallr); aka e-m í öngan krók, to put one into a corner,
 a saying, Fms. v. 132 (in a verse). III. a nickname,
 whence Króks-fjörðr, a local name, Landn. króka-spjót,
 a crooked spear, Ld. 78, Eg. 726, Fbr. 11, and see Worsaae, No. 350.
 raptr, n. crook-rafters in a house, Gþl. 331.
 spjót, n. a barbed spear, N. G. L. i. 80.
 taftr, m. a crooked stick, Karl. 278, Fms. iii. 178; a crosier, D. N.
 tika, u, f. a kind of candlestick, Vm. 34, 69, Jm. 2.
 tjaki, a, m. a boat-book.
 víða, u, f. a kind of batchet with a book, Gullþ. 14.
 r, f. a barbed arrow, Al. 149, N. G. L. i. 80, Fas. iii. 331, Róm.
 C. L. 71.
 ta, u, f. [Engl. crib; Dan. krybbe], a crib, Skáld H. 6. 19.
 ta, u, f. [A. S. crocca; Hel. cruca; Engl. crook; Germ. krug;
 kükke], a pot, MS. 1812 (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.
 na, u, f. (krymma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22), [Germ. krum], a crooked,
 band, paws, Skíða R. 8, Fms. iii. 189, vi. 206, Grett. 124 new
 s. i. 443.
 ni, a, m. a pet name of a raven, perhaps Crook-beak, Edda (Gl.),
 4, 6; freq. in popular songs,—Krummi krunkar úti, | kallar á
 n; Krumminn á skjá, skjá, | skekr belgi þrjá, þrjá, etc.; betr
 lumma klær, Jón. Þorl. Krumma-kvæði, n. Raven song.
 n. m. = krummi (?), a nickname, Landn.; whence Krymlingar.
 n, a, m. = krummi, Edda (Gl.)
 n, m. a bump; krungur upp úr bakinu á honum.
 n. = krytr, a murmur, Bs. ii. 227.
 u, f. [Lat. corona], a crown, Stj., Fms. passim: the crown of the
 S. l. iii. 281; the crown, royalty, H. E. i. 528; a shaven crown,
 Kr. 2, Bs. i. passim: the forehead of oxen. COMPS: krúnu-
 dj., rendering of the Gr. εὐρυμέτωπος. krúnu-gull, n. a
 ring, Játv. 2. krúnu-klæði, n. coronation robes, Játv.
 nussa, u, f. 'Crown-mass', Corona Spinarum, = the 11th of
 Ann. 1300, H. E. i. 444. krúnu-vígsla, u, f. a coronation,
 4, 640.
 að, to crown, Fms. vii. 308, N. G. L. i. 451; reflex., Bs. ii. 98.
 n. onomatop. the raven's cry; krúnk! krúnk! Snót (1866) 141.
 n, að, to croak, of a raven; hani, krummi, hundr svin, . . . galar,
 caelitir, hrín, a ditty.
 s, a pot, tankard, Lat. crustula, Stj. 582; krúsum eða könnum,
 12.
 vrika, u, f. [old Sax. cruci-wica; Germ. kreuz-woche], the second
 be of Whitsuntide.
 dn. [Hel. krud = herba; Germ. kraut], spice, Stj. 194, 205, Flóv.
 kd-jurt, f. spice herbs.
 dc, að, [Dan. krydre], to spice.
 YJA, pres. kryf, pret. krufði, part. krufðr and krunfnn, to split,
 þá krufði hann hana sinn, Fms. v. 194, Fas. ii. 376 (of a fish);
 egjenn at þeir kryfði þorgeir til hjarta, Fbr. 108; var kálfr einn
 nt: krufðr, Fas. iii. 33, Mag. 138.
 m, a, u, f. = krumma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22.
 plgr, m. [Engl. cripple; Dan. krøbling], a cripple, Hkr. iii. 116,
 xl. 8, Magn. 528, Bs. passim.
 pl, u, f. [Kroppr], a bump, bunch, Fas. ii. 390, Skíða R. 8.
 pl, m. a cripple, Karl. 469, Mar.
 pnd krauptr, [a for. word], a crypt in a church, Thom.
 ysilk, f. a local name in Icel., no doubt q. Kryci-vik, = Kross-
 Ey-rood-wick; from the Saxon form cruci, as in Hel.
 spret. krusti, defect. [cp. Dan. kryster = a coward], to crouch,
 r; þeir er krustu undir garðinum urðu eigi fyrir varir við, en . . .
 vii. 38.
 rstrutti, to murmur, = kretta; þorði nú engi at krytja eðr kveina
 s-s-lýð, Stj. 370.
 rtr, i. murmurings, ill will; nábuá-krytr, neighbour-quarrels.
 rna, to crown.
 ruit, f. coronation.
 rødn, f. a kind of lichen, lieben coralloides, Björn.
 rødj. daring, (conversational.)
 røker, n. pl. the fruit of the crow-berry, empetrum nigrum, Bs. i.
 fre in mod. usage. kræki-lyng, n. crow-berry.
 røki m. a crooked stick, Finnb. 216, 222.
 røJA, ð or t, [krókr], to book with anything crooked, the in-
 dent; hann krækti handar-stúfnum í kistu-hringana, Fms.
 s. 564, Fb. i. 524, Grett. 50 new Ed., Karl.; hann krækir
 um þrú undir kvíðinn (of a horse), Sd. 177; hékk akkeri mikit á
 um, ok var krækt feinumale á borðit, en leggrinn vissi ofan,
 bad fluke booked on the gunwale, but the leg turned down, Orkn.
 þe krökði upp öxinni, O. H. 135, Fms. vii. 264, Eb. 310, Fær.
 rter saman beinum í þér, thy bones are booked together, i. e.

badly knit, Grett.; hann krækti fetr undan þeim með staf, he booked their
 legs with his stick, Fms. vii. 264; hann vildi k. af honum skjöldinn, Gullþ.
 15. II. metaph. to go in circuits, in windings; þeir komu aptan
 dags á einnu fjörð mikinn, ok krækti ymsa vega í landit, a fjord which
 branched, spread widely into the county, Krók. 52. III. reflex.
 to be booked, Sks. 27 new Ed.; krækjask til, to grapple in close fight,
 Fær. 18; vera inni kræktr, to be shut in, Fms. viii. 386.
 krækla, u, f. a crooked twig.
 kræklingr, m. a shell, common sea snail, used for fish bait.
 kræla, d, to stir; í fyrsta sinnu með fingri mér | faun ek nokkut kræla,
 Völs. R. 230; mod., láta ekki á sér kræla, not to stir.
 KRÆSSA, t, [krás], to make a dainty dish; kræstast, to fare sumptu-
 ously, Stj. 514, Karl. 250.
 kræsing, f. sumptuous fare, daintly.
 KRÖF, f., gen. krafar, pl. krafir, [krefja], a claim, demand, Stj. 225;
 K. Á. 220, Fms. i. 66.
 kröggur, f. pl. [from Engl. crags?], straits; vera í kröggum, komast í
 kröggum, (conversational.)
 krökt, n. adj. swarming; krökt af fé, freq. in mod. usage; see krikt.
 KRÖM, f., gen. kramar, [kremja], a claim, demand, Luke viii.
 6]—a pining, wasting sickness; hefir hón haft langan vanmátt, ok var
 þat króm mikil, Eg. 565; þrándr hafði augnaveik mikinni ok þó aðrar
 kramar miklar, Fær. 213; líða svá margir dagar at herrans stjundómr
 snýsk í króm, Bs. ii. 227; með leiðri króm, Od. xi. 200 (τηκεδόνι τυνυρῆρ);
 kuldi ok króm, króm og vesöld.
 kröptr, m., pl. kreptir, a crypt, Thom. 543.
 kröptugr, adj. [kraptr], strong, Str. 60, Hrafn. 27, H. E. i. 513.
 kröptuliga, adv. with might and main, Hým., freq. in mod. usage.
 kröptulligr, adj. mightly, strong, freq. in mod. usage.
 KUBBA, að, [Engl. chop], to chop, cut clean; kubba e-t í sundr.
 kubbóttir, adj. = kufóttir (q. v.), Sks. 64 B.
 kubbr, m. a notch; tré-kubbr.
 kuðr, adj. see kunnr.
 kuðungr, m. a kind of shell, see kúfugr; hneppa sig í kuðung, to
 crouch into one's shell, like a snail, cp. Safn i. 91, 97.
 KUFL, m., older form kofi, [Engl. cowl; mid. Lat. cuculus], a cowl,
 Fms. viii. 245, ix. 531; a cowed cloak, Landn. 218, Fas. ii. 541, Fs. 74.
 kufls-höttir, n. (-hattir, Fms. v. 182), a cowl, Fms. iii. 162, Fas. i. 9.
 kufl-maðr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. iii. 37, Fas. ii. 541.
 kufungur, m. a cowl-man, Fms. viii. 245; name of a party in Nor-
 way, Fb. iii.
 kuggi, a, m. = kuggr (?), a nickname, Landn.
 KUGGR, m. [Engl. and Dutch cog; by Du Cange derived from Lat.
 cogna]—a cog, a kind of ship, but originally (as is probable) a foreign
 ship, Saxon, Hanseatic, or the like, Fb. iii. 175, 224, Orkn. 200, 298, Ld.
 314, Fms. i. 122, viii. 249, ix. 44, Ann. 1343, 1349, 1392.
 KUKLI, n. [prob. a for. word, which occurs in no very old writers;
 Germ. gaukel; Engl. juggler]—juggling, sorcery, Edda ii. 638 (spelt
 kuckl), Mag. 176; kukl og fjölkyngi, Pass. 14. 11.
 kuklari, a, m. a juggler, wizard. kuklara-skapr, m. sorcery, Bs. i.
 237, Fas. iii. 237.
 kul, n. a cold breeze; fagrt kul, Fms. xi. 439.
 kula, að, to blow gently.
 kul-borð, n. the windward or weather side, opp. to the leeward.
 KULDI, a, m. cold, opp. to hiti; frost ok kuldar, Fms. ii. 29, 228,
 viii. 19, Ld. 168, Gg. 12, Fs. 179, Fbr. 28. COMPS: kulda-bólga,
 u, f. a chilblain. kulda-samr, adj. cold, chilly, Ld. 286. kulda-
 skel, f. a kind of shell, concha orbiculata levis. kulda-strá, f. a
 withered straw; metaph. an outcast. kulda-veðr, n. cold weather,
 Fms. v. 178, Fas. i. 393. kulda-vegr, m. the cold zone, (mod. kulda-
 belti, n.), Sks. 198. II. metaph. coldness, malice; kenna kulda
 af e-m, to feel chilly, sore, Eb. 290, Ld. 106, 158, Sturl. ii. 129.
 kulna, að, to 'cool out,' go out, of fire.
 kul-samr, adj. = kulviss, Grett. 160 new Ed., v. 1.
 kult, n. [prob. a for. word], a counterpane, Eb. 264, Sturl. iii.
 165, Dipl. v. 18, Str. 5, 51, Fms. x. 16; masc., einum dýrum silki-kult, Art.
 kul-visi, f. the being kulviss.
 kul-víss, adj. sensitive to cold, Dan. kulskjer, Grett. 144 A.
 kumba, u, f. the name of a bondwoman, Rm.
 kumbaldi, a, m. a small cairn, bowl; þið getið sofið ein í gamla kumb-
 aldanum ykkar, Undina 7, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 105.
 kumbi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 69.
 kumbr, m. = kubbr, a chopping, cutting; tré-kumbr, Barl. 165. II.
 nykr, q. v., or the fabulous sea horse, Maurer's Volks. 33.
 KUMBL, kumbl, kulbl, n. This word is chiefly interesting because
 of its frequent occurrence on the old Dan. and Swed. Runic stones, where
 it is always used in plur.; the spelling varies, kuml, kulbl, or kumbl; in
 old Icel. writers it only occurs a few times, and they even use the sing.;
 it is now quite obsolete: I. prop. a sign, badge, mark, [A. S.
 cumbol; Hel. cumbal and cumb = signum], a war badge, esp. used of
 any heraldic emblems; yet in the Scand. language this sense is rare,

—kuml konunga ör kerum valdi, Gh. 7; kumbla-smiðr, a 'cumbol' smiðr, Akv. 24; the compd her-kuml, the badge worn on the helmet; jötun-k., the giant's mark, i. e. the badge of being the giant's kinsman, Fas. ii. (in a verse); and lastly in ör-kumla, a lasting scar, maiming for life, cp. kumla below.

II. in Scandinavia, analogous to the Gr. *σῆμα*, kuml came to mean 'a monument', a cairn, *how*; in the phrase, göra kuml (kubl), synonymous to göra mark, merki, which also occurs (e.g. Baut. 138, 214, 461, 722, 1143); kuml is the general term, opp. to stain, rúnar, which are special terms; thus distinction is made between stain and kuml, Baut. 771: 1. on Runic stones, 2. on Danish stones, Tunki raiði stain þausi ok garði kubl, Rafn 213; Asfriþr görþi kumbl þann, Thorsen 43; kubl þusi, 23; þurmundr niout (i. e. njót!) kubls, Tb. enjoy thy kuml! rest in peace! 265; Ala sunir garþu kubl þausi aft faþur sinn, Rafn 103; sþi þá mannr es þausi kubl upp briuti, a *curse* be on the man that breaks this k., 205; Usk garþi kumbl þisi, 202; Haraldr kunungr þaþ gaurva kubl þausi at Gurm faþur sinn, 39, (Jellinge.)

β. on Swedish stones, garþi kubl þisi aftir Svin sun sinn, Rafn 35; garþu kuml sniallir sunir Hulmlaugar, Baut. 759; ma igi brautar kubl batra varþa, a *better road* kuml cannot be, 41, (see the remarks under bautasteinn); Ketill risþi kuml þiasi aftir Val, 1027; Fimniþr garþi kuml þasi aftir Gairbiurn faþur sinn, 824; kuml garþi þatsi Ketil slagr, 771; Usk let gaura kuml, likhus ok bru at sun sinn, 735, 1100; þau risþu (raised) kuml þisi, 886.

2. in Icel. a *cairn*; en mannföll þessi eru sögd eftir kumlum þeim er fundin eru, þar er bardagarnir hafa verit, Gullþ. 25; þar féll þórarinn krókr, ok þeir fjórir, en sjau menn af Steinólfi, þar eru kuml þeirra, Landn. 128; þar féll Skeggbjörn ok átta menn aðrir, þar er haugr Skeggbjarnar á fitinni, en aðrir vóru jarðaðir í Landraugs-holti þar hjá fitinni, ok sér þar enn görla kumlín, Bs. (Kristni S.) i. 15; ok reimt þýkkir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Isl. ii. 115; in sing., þau liggja bæði í kumlí í Laxárdal, Ld. 158; þorkell vill nú bera aprt sverðit í kumlit, . . . saxit var ok upp tekitt ör kumlí Nafars, Rd. ch. 19; þá gekk hann í dalverit líptið ok fann þar kuml manns, þar þreifaði hann niðr fyrir fætr sér, ok fann þar manns bein ok sverð eitt, Draum. 129. The worship of hews and cairns was forbidden even in the heathen age as being connected with sorcery, see haugr, högr, whence blætr kumbla, a worshipper of cairns, a wizard, warlock, a term of abuse, Eg. (in a verse); kumla brjótr, Korm. S., is also prob. a false reading for bljótr or blætr.

III. in provinc. Icel. a low hayrick is called kuml; cp. also kumbaldi.

kumla, kumbla, að, to bruise, wound; part. kumlaðr, bruised; sárr ok k., Sturl. ii. 71; brynja þín slitin, hjálmr þinn kumlaðr, Þiðr. 110; in mod. usage esp. of scratches and bruises on the hands and face; ör-kumlaðr, maimed.

kuml-búi, a, m. a cairn-dweller, Draum. 130.

kuml-dys, f. a little cairn, Gg. 1.

kuml-mark, n. a monument, Rafn 213.

kumpánn, m. = kompánn, a companion, fellow, mate, Fær. 158, Fms. ii. 157, Vigl. 29, Fs. 14, 72; also of a woman, D. N. i. 389; this word seems in the 14th century to have been used in familiar address = dear friend! dear boy! and occurs freq. in the Laur. S. kompána-skapr, m. companionship, friendship, Laur. S., Stj. 255; in mod. usage Icel. say kompána-legr, adj. companionable, frank, merry, familiar, and kompána-skapr, m. familiarity.

kumpása, að, Sks. 64; see kompása.

kumpáss, m., Kb. 466, 472, Sturl. ii. 306; see kompáss.

kumra, að, [cp. Dan. *kummer* = woe, grief], to bleat, of a goat.

Kumrar, m. pl. Cumbrians; Kumra-land, n. Cumberland, Þd.

Kumrskr or Kumbskr, adj. from Cumberlaud, Hallfred.

-kunda, from koma, only in compds, sam-k., a congregation.

KUNDR, m., gen. kundar, poet. a son, kinsman, Lex. Poët. passim.

-kunn or -kuðr, f. in compds, ein-kunn, vár-kunn, mis-kunn, q. v.

KUNNA, prcs. (in pret. form) kann, kannt (kanntú), kann; pl. kunnum, kunnut, kunnú (mod. kunnun, kunnit, kunná); pret. kunní; subj. kynni; imperat. kunn; part. neut. kunnat; the pres. infin. kunnu for kunná is obsolete, whereas a pret. infin. kunnu, *potuisse*, occurs, Ísldr. 9: with neg. suff. kann-at, Hm. 147; kann-k-a ek, I know not, Skálda (Thorodd) 167, Hallfred; see Gramm. p. xxiii: [Ulf. *kunnan* = γινώσκειν, εἰδέναι; A. S. and Hel. *cunnan*; O. H. G. *kunnan*; in these old languages, the two senses of knowing how to do and being able to do are expressed by the same form, and this remains in Dan. *kunde*, Swed. *kunna*: in others, a distinction is made: Old Engl. and Scot. *ken*, *know* and *can*; Germ. *kennen* and *können*.]

A. To know, understand, of art, skill, knowledge, with acc.; hann þóttisk rista henni manrúnar, en hann kunní þat eigi, Eg. 587; hann kunní margar tungur, Fms. xi. 326; þú kannt mart þar er eigi kunnú aðrir menn, v. 236; k. seið, Vsp. 25; Hann ræddi, ef hann kynni nafn Guðs út hæsta—Kann ek nókkurt nafn Guðs,—þykkja mér slíkt eigi prestar er eigi kunná it hæsta nafn Guðs—Kanntú nafni?—Ek veit þann mann er kunná mun, . . . Nefn þú þá ef þú kannt! . . . Guð veit at ek vilda gjarna kunná. Bs. i. 421; engi skal sá vera hér með oss er eigi kunní nókkurs-konar list eðr kunnandi, Edda 31; ekki kann ek í

skáldskap, Fms. vii. 60; kannt þú nakkvat í lögum?—Kunna þóttá norðr þar, Nj. 33; at þetta væri at visu lög þótt fáir kynni, 237; kann lítt laga, 31: of sports, kunná á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; k. við sí ok boga, Ó. H. 71; k. við buklara, Sturl. ii. 44; kunná á bók, to know book, know how to read, Mar. 2. to know by memory; kunná mun kvæði þeirra, Hkr. (pref.); hvi kveðr þú flokka eina, kanntú ok en drápur?—Eigi kann ek drápurarn færi en flokkana, Fms. vi. 301; ljóð þau kann, er kannat þjóðsón, Hm. 147 sqq.; þat kann ek í átjánir er ek æva kennig, 164; en Konr ungr kunní rúnar, Rm. 40, 42; kunná þú, Vkv. 26; kunná utan-bókar, to know without book, know by heart hon kunní þær allar (Spurningar) vel, nema Sjóttá kapitlunum, . . . Sig kunní allar Úlfars-rímur, Piltr og Stúlka 23.

3. to know a person face; synir Heli vóru úsígurir ok kunnú eigi Guð Dróttinn, Stj. 429; kann þann mann, 460; ok unni honum hvern maðr er hann (acc.), k. every man that knew him loved him, Hkr. i. 121; kann kvæðsk eigi k ok eigi hírða hverir vóru, Barl. 36; þik kann ek fullgerra, I know well enough, Ls. 30; góða menn þá er ek görva kunná, Hbl. 7; ku ek báða Brodd ok Hörvi, Hdl. 24; hvern er kunní (mik), Helr. 7; h. menn eðll okkarr k., 3: to know, of the character, hann kvæð þá k. úngörla, er þeir veittu honum átölur, því at ek hef dregit yðr undan þat segir hann, Ld. 282; ek kann hvárn-tveggja ykkarn konungs, Fms. 100.

4. spec. phrases; kunná góða stílling á e-u, hversu góða eþing hann kunní á þerástórninni, how skilful he was in military things Fms. i. 98; k. hóf at um e-t, to know one's measure in respect to thing, to behave with moderation, Finnb. 356; þorvaldr kvæð þ ekki hóf at kunná, Ld. 134; allt kann sá er hófitt kann, Stj. 27; Grísr kynni hóf sitt, Sd. 139; Klaufi, Klaufi, kunn þú hóf þitt? kunná sér margt, to be skilled in many things; hón var væn kona kunní sér allt vel, Dropl. 7, 35; hann kunní enga leið, he knew road, Eg. 149; þeir munu eigi k. leiðina, Fs. 105; absol., uxamir ku þó heim, found their way home, Dropl. 8; k. skyn e-s, to know all about hann kunní allra skyn í borginni, Fms. vi. 410; Ása ok Álfa ek þ allra skil, Hm. 160; k. önga mannaun, to have no experience of men, i. v. 53; ek kann skap þitt at því, at . . . Sturl. i. 30.

II. met. usages; kunná e-m þökk, to be thankful, obliged to one, Fms. xi. 29, at hann kynni þess mikla þökk ok aufusu, Eg. 521; veizla er yðr þ kann ek yðr mikla þökk at þér þiggitt, Fms. vi. 277; k. e-m tþ fyrir e-t, v. 14; k. sér þörf til e-s, to feel the want of a thing; eþ þ kann þess þörf, if he knows the need of it, Grág. i. 152; at hann í fram vöruna svá sem þú kannt þér þörf til, Ld. 70.

2. kunná to know oneself; sá er svinnr er sik kann, he is a wise man knows himself, a saying, Hrafn. 10; to behave, Grímr kveðsk mu meíða hann ef hann kynni sik eigi, Eg. 189; ok víta ef þeir kunní þá görr meir, Stj. 264; k. sik illa, to be naughty, Bjarn.

3. ku sér, kunná munda ek mér þat (I should know how to do that) ef k vír vegit, Gisl. 143; gú þess, ok kunn þér (take heed, learn!) at va annars vígkæni, Sks. 383; er þorólfr svá víti borinn, at hann mun sér (have sense enough) at vera eigi fyrir líði yðru, Eg. 134; kunní í sér þann hagnað at girnask ekki Svía-konungs veldi, Ó. H. 57; en ku yðr engi forráð eðr fyrirhyggju þegar er ér komit í nokkun v. 67.

III. denoting feeling, to feel angry or pleased; kunná e-s, to be angry with a person for a thing; þá bað þórir konungr hann skyldi eigi fyrir kunná hann þess at hann hafði Egil með séu vetrinn, Eg. ch. 48; eigi vil ek fyrir kunná þik þessa orða, þvíat þú eigi hvat varask skól, Ó. H. 57; eigi hugða ek at hann mætti mik þess þvíat eigi drap ek son hans, Hrafn. 16; kveðr þeir eigi sik einskis at k. ii. 314; kunnit mik eigi þess er ek mun mæla, Fbr. 116; spurði í hön kynni arfa-sátuna, Nj. 194, v. 1. 2. with prep.; kunná e-t, id.; eigi er hann um þat at kunná, Fs. 38; eigi munu þér kunná um þetta, Fms. i. 175; ekki áttú hann um þat at kunná, vi. 22; hertogi vill þik nokkut um þetta kunná, xi. 323; hön kunní hana í um áleitni þá, er . . . Bs. i. 340.

IV. with dat. to know; er menn kunnú eigi hér máli eða tungu við, Grág. i. 224; ef lög maðr kann þar eigi múnungr fyrir í þá sveit, i. 10 B; kunní hann n manns máli, Fas. ii. 443; hann kann eigi lítlímensku værrí, Bjarn. kann þjóð kerski minni, Ó. H. (in a verse); ek kann skapi Gunnhild I know Gunnhild's temper, Nj. 5; kann ek glensyrðum yðrum Gaut Fas. iii. 80; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar en kappi Egils, Eg. 257; kann skapi Hrafnkels, at hann mun ekki góra oss, ef hann náir þér Hrafn. 27; eigi kanntú göðgírd (dat.) föður várs, ef hann hefir he eigi undan skotið, Fs. 38.

2. to be pleased with a thing or not; þu ek kunná því, at vér hefðim manna-lát mikit, ef . . . Eg. 85; þu lézk því nafni mundu vel kunná, E. said he should be well pleased that name, Glúm. 328; verðr hváru-tveggju at kunná, one must one or other of the two, Ó. H. 52; vit munum því illa k. ef þú okkr eigi þat er vit beidum, Eb. 114; hann kunní því stórlíða ok í brott, Hkr. i. 36; munu synir Njáls illa k. víginu, Nj. 64; Njáll í illa láti Gunnars, 117; Ingi konungr kunní þessu svá illa at hann sem barn, Fms. vii. 273; andaðisk hann, Guðríðr kona hans kunní lítt, Fb. i. 543; til þess at hön kunní því betr andlátí mínu, id. munu þeir k. höggum er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kinnu-askinum.

o. 3. with prep.; kann ek ekki við því at yðr þykki sumt
in sumt ekki at manni, *I do not care for what you call* . . . , Fms.
kannka ek mart við veifanar-orði manna, *I take no notice of idle*
Halfred; hence the mod. phrase, kunna við e-ð, *to be pleased*
eg kann ekki við það, *I do not like it*; kunna vel, illa við sik, *to*
happy, unhappy in a place or condition; eg kann vel við mig þar, *I*
place.

To be able, Lat. posse, (in Engl., can, pret. could, has ceased
except in the finite moods), with infin.; the senses often run
to the other, but the use of the infinitive shews that the sense can
is partly implied; þá mælti konungr, ertu skáldit?—Hann sagði,
yrkja, *I know I can make verses*, Hkr. i. 288; hann kunnir górr
sjá en aðrir menn, Eb. 150; þá hluti er þeir kunna honum til at
12; freista hvat hann kynni segja honum, Hkr. i. 228; hón sagði
ugi k. at þiggja sóma sínu, Fs. 131; hugsit um hvar þann mann
18; where *that man can be had*, Stj. 460; svá huggum at hann
þeir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; hvárt kannntú mér höll smíða?
18; þeir er midlega kunnir stýra Guðs hjörð, Hom. 37; kannntú
yrkja? Fms. vi. 361; kunna eigi at mæla, *be could not speak*,
mikil tíðendi kannþú (= kannst þú) at segja af hinnum, Edda 12;
eigi kunna frá tíðindum at segja, *thou shalt not be able to tell the*
shalt not escape with life, Nj. 8; um þá hluti er ek kann górr at
ér, Ld. 186; ekki kann biskup górr at sjá mann á velli en ek,
173.

II. *to chance, happen*; ef Björn faðir þeirra kann
ask, *if B. should happen to die first*, Dipl. v. 3; hvar sem þik kann
uberesoever *thou may happen to arrive*, Fms. iv. 176; ef nokkurt
t til at bera á þinni æf, Gisl. 25; ef hann kann lengr at dveljask í
N. v. 43; ok hón kann af þessum heimi brott at fara, iii. 137.
Recipr. *to know one another*; þeir kunnusk, Mork. 106.

2. *to know, to know, to know, learned*, with gen.; veit ek at þú

nsnandi, *cunning, knowing, learned*, with gen.; veit ek at þú
kunnandi, 655 xix. 3; hón var margs kunnandi, Fs. 73; Gyða
m-kunnandi á fyrnsku ok fróðleik, 131.

andi, *f. knowledge*, Edda 31, Bar. 19, Hom. (St.)
nd-leysi, *n. want of knowledge*, N. G. L. i. 346, 361.
sta and kunnasta, *u. f. [Germ. kunst], knowledge, knowing*,
B, Fms. vi. 95, Edda (pref.), H. E. ii. 59; with the notion of
beðf, Fms. i. 8, Stj. 101, Landn. 179.

COMPDS: kunnustu-
ssdj, *ignorant*. kunnustu-leysi, *n. ignorance*, N. G. L. i. 346.
tta, *u. f. knowledge*, Edda (pref.), Fms. iii. 184, freq. in mod.
is also of knowing by heart, þetta er engin kunnátt!—*magical*
uleg, Eb. 44, Landn. 179. COMPDS: kunnáttu-lauss, *adj.*
ore.

kunnáttu-leysi, *n. ignorance*, Fms. ix. 331.
ngöra, *ð. ad. to make known, publish*, Dipl. iii. 5, 9, Fas. i. 28, iii. 189.
ng-leiki, *a. m. information, knowledge*, of a thing, Fas. i. 9; *fami-*
acquaintance.

ngtr, *adj., mod. kunnugr*: I. [kunna], I. of a thing,
um göra kunnigt, *to make known*, Eg. 282; vera kunnigt, *to be known*,
38 hinna fyrri biskupa sem lands-háttar var hér kunnigri, H. E. ii. 79;
38 hinna fyrri biskupa sem lands-háttar var hér kunnigri, H. E. ii. 79;
51 vitrir, ok kunnig lögin, *to whom the law is so well known*, Hkr.
51 þér mun hér kunnigt um húsa-skipan, Eg. 235; var mér kunnigt
Bjólfr, enn kunnara um Bárð, 39; kunnigt er mér um hag ykkaru,
17 þat er yðr kunnigt, *you know well*, Fær. 138.

2. *wise, super-*
ior in which sense it has the contr. forms kunngr etc.; Ása-fólk
svkunnigt, at allir hlutir gengu at vilja þeirra, Edda (init.); Haraldr
hann bauð kunnung manni at fara í hamförum til Íslands, Hkr. i.
non Magus lastaði Petrum ok kvað hann vera kunnang mjök,
t. 6 C. 26; margar kunnang úvættir byggja land þat, Fms. xi. 182;
kunnigr, q. v.

3. in mod. usage, *knowing well, well acquainted*,
vel kunnugr, gagn-kunnugr, hund-kunnugr, *intimately ac-*
quainted.
II. [kun], *big born*; Ás kunnigang, Rm. 1; kunnigri
nadaðr, Vkv. 23; kindred, Ás-kunnigr, God-k., Álf-k., q. v.

unngi, *a. m. a friend, acquaintance*, but less than vinr; vinir ok
unngir, Eg. 116, Fms. ii. 5, 308, iv. 379, vi. 329, xi. 262, Fs. 8,
4; forn-k., *an old acquaintance*.
unngona, *u. f. a female acquaintance*, Ó. H. 106, Greg. 33.
unngi, *a. m. (-leiki, a. m.). knowledge, intelligence*; göra e-m e-t
unngi, *to inform a person of*, Fms. vi. 400, vii. 33, Ísl. ii. 182, Bs.
17 s. 21; e-m er k. á e-n, *to know, be informed of*, Grág. ii. 343;
17 hóm allr k. á Brynjólfi, *he knew B. very well*, Eg. 162, Rd. 285;
þeir u hér sumir, er eigi er þat í kunnleika, *who does not know*, Fms.
31 ok má þat opt annarr vita er öðrum er eigi í kunnleika, Bret.

2. *intimacy, familiarity*; þar voru áðr kunnleikar miklir með
n Súrði, Eg. 37; nú hafa lengi kunnleikar milli vár verit, Valla L.
ok Steinn þar allgöðar viðtekjur, þvát þar voru áðr kunnleikar
eð þeim, Ó. H. 143.

unngiga, *adv. intimately, as an old acquaintance*; kveðjask k., Fb.
72 þessi maðr kvaddi þorgils kunnliga, Ld. 276; vitja min k., Fs.
17 rgils skyldi k. senda menn til Sigurðar, Fms. vii. 220; vitja þú
þess Geysu, hvenar sem þú þykisk þess við þurfa, vi. 223; þá leita
fund þess manns er . . . , 224; látask k. við, Fs. 88; kunnliga
þe þó, 105.

kunn-maðr, *m. a friend, acquaintance*, Hkr. ii. 3, Fms. viii. 15, MS.
732. 13.

kunn-mið, *n. a word of unknown sense* in Orkn. 386; prob. corrupt
from some Gaelic local name.

kunnr, *adj., older kuðr*, which form is freq. in poets, Hm. 56, and in old
MSS.; dat. fem. sing. kuðri (*notae*) rhymed with Súðvík (*Southwark*),
Ó. H. (in a verse), as in the conpds ú-kuðr etc.; [Goth. *kunþs*; A. S.
cuð, whence Engl. *un-couth*, prop. = *strange*; Germ. *kund*]:—*known*; vil
ek göra þér kunnr, hvat vera skal um þinn hag, 655 ix. A. 2; var mér
kunnara um Bárð, Eg. 39; þér munu kunnar leiðir, Fms. i. 71; jókk
því es mér varð síðan kunnara, Íb. (pref.); jafu-kunnur; Björn var frægur
maðr ok mörgum kuðr (kunnur, Ó. H. 53, l. c.) at sýn ok at máli, Hkr.
ii. 78; *familiar*, grannar þúir ok kunnir menn, *neighbours and friends*,
Hom. 151; vinir hans ok kunnir menn, Sks. 109; þeir voru mjök kunnir
áðr, *intimate friends*, Ld. 166.

2. with prep.; kunnr at e-u, *known*,
convicted of; verðr hann at því kunnur eða sannr, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 17;
in a good sense, en þú, Einarr, ert k. at drengskap, Fms. vi. 21; emk
kuðr at slíku, Fms. vi. (in a verse); kuðr at máli = málkunnugr, '*speech*
friend,' on speaking terms, Hm. 56 = nafu-kunnr, *famous*; ú-kunnr, *un-*
known.

kunnug-lega, *adv., mod. for kunnlega*, q. v.

kunnug-leiki, *a. m., mod. for kunnleikr*.

kunta, *u. f. cunnus*.

kurfaldi, *a. m. a coal cutter (?), a mean churl*, cp. Dan. *kulsvoier*, Fms.
vi. 363 (in a verse).

KURFL, *n., proncd. kurl, cuttings of wood for charcoal*, Fas. iii. 356,
freq. in mod. usage: the saying, þá koma ekki öll kurl til grafar, *not*
all the cuttings come into the coal pit, of waste.

kurfla, *adv. mod. kurla, to chop kurl*; kurflaðr viðr, Jb.

kurfr, *m. a chip, a cut-off piece*; hann hafði í hendi af spjótbroti
líttum kurfr, Karl. 329; flugu kurfarmir yfir höfuð þeim, Art. 82.

KURR, *m. (kuðr, Skíða R. 34, for the sake of rhyme)*:—*a murmur*,
grumbling, uproar; staðnaði þá kurr búandanna, Ó. H. 69, Hkr. i. 142;
þá varð þegar kurr mikill af bóndum, Fms. i. 33; hann lét þá eigi heyrja
íllan kurr kaupmanna, Nj. 124; kurr nokkurr hafði verit í herinum,
Fms. ix. 407, v. l.; engi þorði þenna kurr djarflega upp at kveða, Ó. H.
51; sögðu þeir honum kurr bónda um fjár-drátt, Fms. vi. 191.

2. *rumour*; þá flaug til konungs kurr nokkurr, Stj. 521; spurðisk þessi
kurr í Vindland, Fms. x. 341; sá kurr mun loGINN, Ld. 34.

kurra, *adv. [Dan. kurre, of the ubirr of birds of the grouse kind], to*
murmur, grumble; hvat sem ér Danir kurrit, Fms. xi. 246; kurraði
þat hverr í sínum híbýlum, Sturl. iii. 127; vinnuenn ok þrælur kurruðu
um þat, at . . . , Fms. i. 33; bændr kurruðu illa, Orkn. 40; kurruðu bændr
mjök, Fms. vi. 191; hví sitja bændr eigi niðr ok hlýða eyrendi, en kurra
eigi svá, Fb. ii. 393.

kurr-hugr, *m. or kúr-hugr, low spirits*; vera í kúrhuga, *to be con-*
cerned, anxious, Fms. ix. 462; hann bað menn eigi vera í kurrhuga um
þetta, 478, Thom. 400.

KURT, *f. [for word], courtesy, chivalry, good manners*; þá kurt
(*chivalrous feat*) nam ek í Húnalandi, Þiðr. 57, Konr. 9; með kurt ok
hævesku, Fas.: freq. in poets of the 15th to the 17th centuries, engu ber
kurt, Hallgr.; hjartað mitt er hlaðit með kurt, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 303.

kurteisí, *f. (korteisí, Fms. x. 381, 393), courtesy, feat of chivalry*,
fine manners, grace; yfirlit ok k., Nj. 17, of a lady; góðra síða ok k.,
Sks. 242; górum þá k. (*good manners*), segir Hrafn at við farum þetta
eigi í kappmæli, ok látum konung ráða, Ísl. ii. 236; kurteisís-kona, Fms.
ii. 21; *chivalry*, hann lét kenna honum alls-konar k., i. 17; riddaraskap
ok k., x. 381; manna bezt at sér görr í allri k., 393; *pomp*, með svá
miklu drambi ok k., 232.

kurteisliga, *adv. courteously, gracefully*; heilsa k., Fms. i. 78; *splend-*
idly, stately, tjalda þeir búð sína vel ok k., Ld. 104; en er svá k. var
komit ráða-hag Dagunnis, Odd. 32; *gently, with dignity*, bar hann svá
k. sinn harm, Ld. 228.

kurteisligr, *adj. courteous*; væn kona ok k. (*graceful*), Fms. ii. 132.

kurteiss, *adj. [Fr. courtois], courteous, gentle*; k. maðr, Sturl. ii. 133;
kurteisir konur, *gentle ladies*, Fms. vii. 105; væn kona ok k., Nj. 1,
Fms. xi. 106; *of chivalrous, stately appearance*, með ágætum riddara-
búnaði, var þessi maðr inn kurteisasti, vi. 225; hann var litill vexti en
þó k., *he was small of stature, but yet stately*, vii. 157; riddari k. ok vaskr,
Anal. 292; með kurteisri kveðju, 235.

kurtr, *m. = kurt*, Karl. 168, 465.

kus, kus! *cow, cow!* a milkmaid's call.

kusli, *a. m. = kussi*; nú er kusli dauðr, dauðr er kusli! Bs. i. 610.

kuslungtr, *m. = kussi*, Fms. ix. 493.

kussa, *u. f., mod. kusa, a cow, as a colloquial dimin., freq. in mod.*
usage; and so *cusb* is used in the north of England: as a nickname, Fms.
viii. 247.

kussari, *a. m. [for word], a corsair*, Hkr. iii. 56.

kussi, *a. m., mod. kusi, a dimin. a calf, bullock*, Bs. i. (in a verse),
freq. in mod. usage.

kuti, *a. m. a little blunt knife*; cp. Engl. *cut*.

kutiza, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

KÚA-, gen. pl. of kyr, q. v.

kúði, a, m. akin to kóð, q. v.: in local names, Kúða-Þjót, Landn.

kú-drekkur, m. a cow sucker (pilferer), N. G. L. i. 253.

kúfa, að, to heap, fill over the brim; kúfaðr, overflowed, of a measure.

kúfóttur, adj. convex; kúfótt hvel, Sks. 63 B.

KÚFR, m. the heap above the brim of a vessel.

kúfungr, m. the shell of the sea snail, Eg. 152: a nickname, Bs.

KÚGA, að, [Engl. cow, which is prob. borrowed from the Norse word]:—to cow, force, tyrannise over, Nj. 185; ek man ekki kúga hann til nökkurra hluta, Fms. ii. 260; at sá manndjöfull kúgi oss, Fs. 36; kúga e-t af e-m, to press out of one, Ld. 146, Bs. i. 490, Band. 4; láta kúgask, to let oneself be cowed into submission, Fms. ii. 46, Hkr. i. 279: part. kúgandi, k. högg, feeble blows, Sks. 382.

kúgaðr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

kúgan, f. tyranny, hectoring; hafðu í frammi k. við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; þeir buðu mönnum kúgan, Bs. i. 5; með k. eða ránum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; vil ek heldr dauða þola en nokkurs manns k., Fms. ii. 266; píttingar ok k., Fb. ii. 65; k. lífs ok lima, Karl. 551.

kúgari, a, m. a tyrant, Jón Þorl.

kúgi, a, m. a nickname, Orkn. Kúga-drápa, u, f. a poem, Skálda 198.

kú-gildi, n. a cow's value, Grág. i. 145, 502, Fb. i. 524; kúgildishestur, -hross, a horse worth a k., Vm. 136, 149; kúgildis skaði, the loss of a cow's value, Grág. i. 130.

kú-gildir, m. of a cow's value, Vm. 159.

kúka, að, cacare: kúkr, m. merda.

KÚLA, u, f. [Germ. kugel, whence mod. Dan. kugle], a ball, knob; tjalld-kúla, blý-kúla: the phrases, göra nú at þeim kúlar á hermanna hátt, Bs. i. 519; marka kúlar í höfði e-m, to make balls in one's head, i. e. to beat soundly, Band. 13 new Ed., prob. from some game; gor-kúla, a kind of fungus: medic. a bump. COMPS: kúlu-bakr, m. a bump-back. kúlu-nefr, m. bump-nose, a nickname, Sturl.

kú-neyti, n. 'cow-neat,' cows, opp. to galdneyti, Ld. 98, Eb. 320.

KÚPA, u, f. a 'cup,' bowl, basin; smjör-kúpa, a butter box; haus-kúpa, the skull, cranium.

kúpaðr, adj. bowl-formed, convex.

kúra, að, [akin to kyr], to sleep, doze; kæra barn mitt, korri-ró, kúróð vært og soðu lengi! a ditty.

kú-reki, a, m. the primrose, primula, Hjalt.

Kúrur, m. pl. the inhabitants of Kúrland (Cowland), Fms., Eg.

kúrur, f. pl. complaints; göra kúrur sín á millum, Fms. v. 102; á-kúrur, reiprímands.

kú-skel, f. the 'cow shell,' cyprina Islandica, Mag. 63, see Itin. 69.

kút-magi, a, m. a fish's maw.

kútr, m. a cask for liquor, blöndu-kútr; dala-kútr, a cask of money.

kút-veltast, t, dep. to roll like a cask (slang), Jónas 196.

kvabb, n. a begging; bæna-kvabb, id.

kvabba, að, to beg, (conversational.)

kvæða, u, f. [kveða, kveða], a request, claim, demand, esp. as a law term, Gpl. 481. COMPS: kvöðu-dómur, m. a court for settling a claim, N. G. L. i. 219. kvöðu-váttur, m. a witness in a case of claim, Grág. i. 124, N. G. L. i. 219. kvöðu-vitni, n. = kvöðuváttur, N. G. L. i. 32: testimony in a case of k., N. G. L. i. 86.

kvæðning, f. a greeting, Fms. iii. 95: ordering, command, Hkr. ii. 2.

kvæðrantr, m. [for. word], a quadrant, Rb. 446, 464.

kvak, n. a twittering; fugla-kvak, Bb. 2. 10: bæna-kvak, praying.

KVAKA, að, [Engl. quack], to twitter, of a swallow, Eg. 420; fuglinn kvakadi, Hkv. Hjórv. 94; örn einn settisk hjá álptinni ok kvakadi við hana blíðliga, Ísl. ii. 195; bí bí og blaka! álptirnar kvaka, a ditty: metaph., Rb. 174.

kvak-samr, adj. wibing, querulous, Hkr. iii. 454.

kvalari, a, m. [kvelja], a 'killer,' tormenter, 623. 13, 44, Pass. 35. 1.

kválmning, f. torment.

kval-ræði, n. torments, Sól. 10, Post. 101, freq. in mod. usage.

kval-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tormenting, Sks. 524.

kval-samr, adj. painful.

kvanta, að, to molest; ó-kvantaðr, unmolested, Bs. i. 806.

kvantur, m. molestation; Súlla spyrir nú kvant (the massacre?) sinna manna, Róm. 158.

kvap, n. jelly or jelly-like things; see hvap.

KVARA, að, kvorra, mod. korra, to emit a rattling sound, as if about to be strangled; hann var svá rámr ok kvarraði svá at ekki nam hvat hann mælti, Fms. x. 279; hann kippir honum niðr undir sik svá at kvorari í honum, Fas. iii. 308.

Kvaran, m. nickname of a Norse king in Dublin, prob. Gaelic, Fb. iii.

kvardi, a, m. [the Dan.-Swed. kwardle = a dirk is prob. the same word; Swed. kard = selvage]:—a yard-wand, Grág. i. 497, freq. in mod. usage: the phrase, setr nú at honum kvarða, Skíða R.; mæli-kvardi, a measure, proportion of a map; cp. also á-kvarða, to measure, fix, determine.

KVARTA, að, to complain; k. um e-t, to complain of, Fas. ii. 370, Háv. 52.

kvartan, f. complaining.

kvartill, m., mod. kvartél, n. [for. word; Germ. viertel], a quarter the fourth, of time in music, Rb. 460: a quarter of an ell, Dipl. ii in mod. usage, of the moon, fyrsta, síðasta kvartil.

kvart-samr, adj. querulous, wibing, Fms. vii. 322.

kvaterni, n. [Lat. quaternio], a kind of protocol, N. G. L. iii. 67, B. Rétt., Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

kváða, mod. kvoða, u, f. = hváða, resin, N. G. L. iii. 119.

KVÁMA, u, f., mod. koma, a coming, arrival; Flösi varð fe kvámu hans, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 108, N. G. L. i. 410, Landn. 306, pas at-kváma, arrival; heim-k., coming home. kvámu-maðr, m. a stranger, Fms. ii. 229, Fbr. 168, passim.

KVÁN, f. (kvæn, Ls. 26, 56, þkv. 8, Am. 6, Gkv. 3. 7), [see k Goth. quēns; A. S. cwēn; Engl. queen; Scot. queen; Hel. quān] wife, but never used in the general sense = a woman; an obsolete poetical word, a 'queen,' wife, nú færir mér Freyju at kván, þkv. honum var brúðr at kván of kveðin, Fsm. 42, 46; svá beið hann s kvánar, Vkv. 5; kván frjá sína, Skv. 3. 8; Héðins kván, the queen Hedin = Hilda, Korm. 4, Ó. H. (in a verse); Óðs kván, the queen of Hkr. i. (in a verse); kván Niðubar, N.'s queen, Vkv. 28; bróðir kvánar = bis wife's brother, brother-in-law, Am. 28; ok kynvið ká minnar, Stor. 20: plur. kvánir, Skv. 3. 14; bið kván, a beloved Lex. Poët.; ósk-kván, id.; Viðris kvæn, Odin's wife, Ls. 26; By kvæn, 56; kvæn konungs, a king's queen, Gkv. 3. 7; nema færi Freyju at kvæn, þkv. 8, but kván, 11, 22; kvæn var hón Högna, 6. COMPS: kvánar-efni, n. one's future wife, Fas. iii. 61, Mag. kvánar-mál, n. matrimonial affairs. kvánar-mundur, m. a d. Nj. 146, Grág. i. 172, Bs. i. 462.

kván-bænr, f. pl. wooing, Ísl. ii. 215, 216, 239 (where it is s Fas. iii. 144, 595).

kván-fang, n. 'queen-fetching,' wife-taking, as also a match, leita e-m kvánfangs, Eg. 22; leita á um k., Nj. 66; þá gott k., Fb. 11; víðuligt k., vi. 57; Brynjólfr hafði gefit honum fat k. er hann áðr átt, Eg. 36; Æsir tóku sér kvánföng (married) þar innanlands, 152 (pref.); gefa e-m til kvánfangs, D. N. kvánfangs-eiðr, wedding oath, as to the forbidden degrees, Grág. i. 319.

kvánga, að, I. act. to make a man marry; eigi á faðir eða at at kvánga son sinn eðr gipta dóttur sína með meira fé heiman en komi á hlut þeirra er eptir eru, ef þá væri erfðum skipt, N. G. L. i. this form however is not usual; but, II. reflex. kvángas marry, take a wife, of a man, (but giptast, to be given away, of a woman), 39, Ísl. ii. 214; ef karlaðr kvángask en kona giptisk fyrir frænda ráð, N. G. L. ii. 77, passim: part. kvángaðr, married, Eg. Nj. 88, passim.

kvángan, f. the taking a wife, Post. 645. 78.

kván-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fas. i. 184, Fs. 21: við Korm. 56, Fms. vi. 104.

kván-ríki, n. uxoriousness, Nj. 214, N. G. L. i. 340, Fas. i. 232.

KVÁSIR, m. a mythol. person, the hostage given by the Vanir to Ases, whose blood when slain was the poetical mead, see Edda 47; B. dreiri, the blood of Q. = the poetry, 52.

kvátra, u, f., mod. kotra, [Fr. quatre], a kind of backgammon used in Iceland and recorded in the 13th century as a favourite game, i. 173, ii. 184, Bs. i. 596. kvátru-tafl, n. id., Karl. 470, 486.

KVEÐA, sing. kveðr, pret. kvæð, 2nd pers. kvatt, kvattu, Fms. vi. pl. kváðu, kvöðu, and kóðu, Ls. 24, Hóm. 12, Ó. H. 48, Fms. vii. xi. 107; pret. subj. kvæði; imperat. kveð, kveð-þú, kvettú, vi. 361, kveddu; with neg. suff., pres. kveðk-a-ek, I say not, Yt. 7: [Ulf. gij. λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, εἶπεῖν; A. S. cweðan; Engl. quoth; O. H. G. quedan; K. quāda; Dan. kvæde; cp. Lat. in-quit]:—to say; né því er kveðr nor wbat a woman says, Hm. 83; at þú Frey kveðir úleiddastan lífa, 19; kveða (dicunt) Heimdal valda véum, Gm. 13: in an epic to say, orð kvæð þá Vingí, Am. 37, 38; Glaumvör kvæð at 30, 32; ok hann þat orða, alls fyrst um kvæð = Homer's κει φωνήσας . . . , þkv. 2, 3, 9, 12; or, þá kvæð þat Heimdalr; þá kvæð þórr; þá kvæð þat Þrymr, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30; Egill fékk t mikla svá at hann kvæð eigi orð, Eg. 518; k. gleði-orð, to say a cb word, Vígl. 89 new Ed.; þeir kvöðu ekki gott orð at honum, 655 v er hann hafði þat mælt, þá kvæð hann út annat orð, Fms. xi. 16; þessa stafa, ef hann verðr í nef kveðinn, if he is nasal in sound, S. 162; lýsingar-váttar Marðar kváðu svá at orði, Nj. 233; til báls brands kveðr at fornu máli, as it is said in old saws, N. G. L. i. Ranveig kvæð val at hann færi útan, Nj. 111:—with infin., hón þar eigi kvænna-vist, Fms. vii. 274; kveðum þá mæla (let them spe várar tungur, 656 C. 6: the pret. kvæð (proncd. kvu) as adv. or a 'tis said, they say, það kvæð (kvu) vera, they say so. 2. with 1 kveða at, adverb. so to say, svá mátti at kveða, id., Fms. xi. 72: mun mega at k. at líf manna lægi við, Nj. 78; kveðr svá at, it is so Ver. 83; þá er svá at kveðið, 3; lögsögumaðr skal ráða ok at 1 (determine) hvar kveðir dómr skal sitja, Grág. i. 27: gramm. 0. noun, sound, Skálda 165; mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn, mickle

omed us, Nj. 201; mikít er at Kjartani kveðit (*there's mickle said* K., i. e. *be is a doomed man*), ok mun úhægt vera at göra við mun þeirra, Ld. 190: það kveðr mikíð (litíð) að e-u, *to be of great influence or importance*—kveða á, *to fix, determine*, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 90, Ld. 74; var kveðit á brullaups-stefnu, Nj. 40; var gört um ok kveðit á féggjöld, 111, F. 68: *to state, kveðr þar skýrt á þetta, expressly stated there*, Ld. 334: *a law term, to cancel, object to* á gögn, *to cancel the evidence*, Grág. i. 67, 106: *to fix, make up mind, resolve*, 100, Nj. 3, 252: part. ákveðnum, *fixed, appointed*, fated, eigi má saka þik um þetta, segir Njáll, þvíat slíkt er mjök kveðit, 166: ákveðin orð, *an agreement, stipulation*, Hkr. ii. 372; ákveðnum orðum, *in express words*, Gret. 89; vant er mér þat frá með ákveðnum orðum, Sks. 660; með ákveðnu, *id.*, K. A. 208; ek ákveðit göra, hverir þar skulu vera, Ísl. ii. 346: ákveðin orð, *ed, libellous words*, Bjarn. 57:—kveða við, *to reply*, Hm. 26:—p, *to pronounce, make known*, Gisl. 10, Fms. vii. 88.

II. g; hón bað þorstein kveða nokkut, Gret. 159; skemti Stúfr ok flokk einn, ok er lokit var bað konungur hann enn k.—Hversu hefir þú nú kvæðin kveðit? . . . hvi kveðr þú flokka eina? Fms. i. 1; skyldi ok engi kveða vísurnar, Nj. 71; Egill orti alla drápunna, sá fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421; k. kvæði, 232; þótt hann kveði út kvæði þetta, Fms. v. 175; konungur, tel þú oss kvæði nokkut,—þormóðr settisk upp ok kvæð hátt svá at heyrði um allan herinn, hann kvæð Bjarka-níal en fornu, 207; hann hóf upp kvæðit ok kvæð hátt, Eg. 427; slögu þá r hring umhverfis hjallinn, en þorbjörg sat uppi á seiðhjallinum, Guðriðr þá kvæðit svá fagrt ok vel, at engi þóttisk heyrta hafa með rödd kvæði kveðit, þorf. Karl. 378: in mod. usage kveða is used e rhapsodic delivery of a ballad (ríma), half reciting half singing, *scel. say, kveða rímur, to recite a ballad, as also kveða vel, to recite, well*; hann er góðr kveða-maðr, *he is a good ballad-singer*, but of a hymn or full melody; þeir ríðu um bygdina kveðandi um n, Fms. xi. 376; þá ferr hann með fjölkyngi, ef hann kveðr þat ennir, K. Þ. K.; nú eru Háva-mál kveðin, Háva höllu í, Hm. 165; ustmarr jöfri Sænskum gýmís ljóð at gamni kveðr, Ýt. 18; þar ma við kvern ok kvæð forkunnar fagrt, Fms. vii. 233.

2. to to a verse; kvettvi nú, þjóðólfr, um deild þeirra, . . . þjóðólfr kvæð (the verse follows), Fms. vi. 361; kveða visu, *to make a ditty*, Fms., Nj. 232; kvæðit var mjök kveðit, Fms. v. 173; þessi vísa var illa ríkt skal ek kveða aðra betri, hann kvæð, vi. 416; heyr þjóðskáldit! kvá svá, gróm, skómþ? ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, 386:— á e-n, *to challenge one in a song*; kalla þær sé kvæðit sík á þá kveðis elsku-fundum, Skíða R. 3.

3. kveða við, *to scream*; kvæð á því er kesjan stóð á honum mjösum, Fms. viii. 354; hundrinn við hátt, Nj. 114: *to sound*, því næst kvæð ljúðir, *the trumpet led*, Fms. vi. 16, vii. 288; þeir létu kveða við ljúðra sína, ix. 527; kvæð við klokkka, Fb. i. 417, Fms. iii. 60, ix. 510.

III. to say of oneself; þeir er biskupar kvæðusk vera, *who said they were wise*, Íb. 13; hann kveðsk eigi ríða mundu, Nj. 12; Njáll kvæðsk með nu fara myndu, 105; þeir kvæðusk eigi vita hverju gegdu, Fms. vii. 27; þeir er sét kveðask hafa seglin, 322; þeir kóðusk koma mundu, 107; hann kvæðsk þess alþiunn, Nj. 100; Ottarr kvæðsk eigi vara, 107; F. 87.

2. also impers., mér kveðsk=eg kveð mér; er þeir kveðsk þá þykkja gott at deyja, Fms. xi. 153; hafði hann fátt um fyrstu, en kvæðsk þetta (=kvæð sér þetta) þó vel líka, ix. 291; Kvæðsk (i. e. Kári kvað sér) önnur ferð betri þykkja, K. said he would like better to take another course, Nj. 139; herfligt kveðsk honum þykja at hokra þar fyrir stokkum eða steinum, Fas. ii. 505; Glúmi kvaðsk þvi betr þykkja, Rd. 286; kvæðsk þeim horfin-heilla at þykkja, Fm. vii. 272; honum kveðsk vel á lítask, vi. 99; þeim kvæðsk þykkja sér andalaust, 107; Vigdís kvæðsk eigi vera um lygi, Ld. 44; honum kvæðsk meira um at halda fram, Fb. iii. 447; honum kvæðsk svá hugr um gja, Sturl.

3. kveðask at, recipr. *to exchange songs, a game played at a wake or dance*; sá leikr var mönnum úðr, at kveðask skýu at, karlmadr at konu, ok kona at karlmanni, Bs. i. 165; in mod. usage, kveðast á, *to cap verses*, each party in turn replying in a verse beginning with the letter with which the preceding one ends; Kveðú nú að kveðast á | kvæðin okkar stór og smá, a ditty, cp. kveða á 12. above.

Kveðandi, f. *the recital of a song, singing*; ok er lokit var kvæðinu, þá tarr eigi niðr falla kveðandina, heldr hóf hann upp drápunna, þá er hafði ort um konunginn, Fb. iii. 242; fýgr var sú kveðandi at heyrta, Gr. i. 152; þar skyldi vera k. mikil sem hön (the prophetess) var, Fas. ii. 5; þvi næst heyrðu þeir kveðandi harða ógurliga með mikilli raust, Dm. n. 124; heyrði hann í hús nokkut kveðandi svá fagra, at . . . Fms. vii. 33.

KVEÐJA, pres. kveð; pret. kvæddi; imperat. kveð, kvæðþú, kvæþþu, Hm. 127 (Bugge); part. kvæddr: with neg. suff., pres. indic. kveð-ka, Ls. 10: [see kveða]:—*to call on, address, request, summon*; þorvaldr kvæddi húskarla sína, Nj. 18, Eb. 314: with gen. of the thing, acc. of the person, k. e-n e-s, ok er þess mest ván at ek kveðja þik þess eigi optar, Fms. iv. 38; k. dura, *to call at the door*, Skálda 163, Fms. ii. 194, vi. 21; k. matar, svefns, *to call for food, sleep*, Bs. i. 366; k. sér hljóði, *to call for a bearing*, Nj. 105, Ísl. ii. 255, Rekst. 1; k. e-n at óði, *to call one to listen to one's song*, Jd. 1, Leidarv. 2.

2. with prep.; k. e-n at e-u, *to call on a person to do a thing, call his attention to*; þik kveð ek at þessu, Nj. 150; hann vildi, jafnan at Ólafr væri at kvæddr öllum stórmælum, Ld. 94; kvæddi hann at því Gregorium Dagsson, Fms. vii. 256; kvæddi hann þar at Erling Skakka, 257; Björnu kveð ek at þessu, Ld. 14:—k. e-n brott af, frá, *to call on one to go*; eigi hefir ek yðr . . . brott kvætt af mínum garði, Fas. i. 71:—k. e-n frá, Nj. 170; ek hef menn optlega kvædda frá erðum, Fms. i. 305:—k. e-n til e-s, *to call on one for a thing*; kveð ek hann til farar með þér, . . . hann skaltú k. til fúrneytis með þér . . . ekki skaltú hann k. til þessar ferðar, Ísl. ii. 322, 323; þá skaltú k. menn til ferðar með þér, Nj. 14:—k. upp, *to call up*; k. upp alla þá menn er mikils eru víðir, Fms. xi. 120; samnaði liði ok kvæddi upp almenning, Nj. 107, Fms. vi. 179:—hann kvæddi út Höskuld ok Rútt, Nj. 21:—with dat., eigi kann ek þat at mínu ráði sjá, at kveðja í burtu mönnum þorgils, ok fornautum, Sturl. i. 22.

II. in law, a general term, *to request, demand, summon, call on one to perform any legal duty, as also to challenge, appeal to*, and the like, according to the context; svá skal mann kveðja, nemna mann þann á nafn, ok kveði hann gripar þess er hann á at honum, ok nemni gripinn, ok kveði hann laga kvöð ok lyrtar, N. G. L. i. 218, 219; kvæddi hann svá at vér heyrðum á, kvæddi hann um handselt mál þorgeirs, Nj. 238; gögn þau öll er ádr var til kvætt, Grág. i. 106; kveð ek yðr löggvöð, Nj. 218; berum vér svá skapaðan kvíð fram, sem Mörðr kvæddi oss, 238; þeir kvöddu fjóra búa ok kvíðinum, *they challenged four neighbours*, 110; kveð ek yðr svá at þér heyrir á sjálfir, 218; stefna, ok kveðja til tólptar-kvíðar, Grág. i. 213, 214;—kveðja búa heiman, *to summon neighbours (jurors) at their home (heiman-kvöð)*, a law phrase, opp. to kveðja búa á þingi, *to summon them in parliament (þinga-kvöð)*, passim in Grág. and the Sagas, see kvöð; hann kvæddi búa til máls, Nj. 36; þú kvæddir Keisarann til þins máls, *they appealed to Caesar*, Post.; kveð ek yðr um handselt mál N. M., Nj. 218.

2. with gen. of the thing, *to call, summon*; kveðja þings, *to convoke a meeting*, Fms. i. 149, vi. 12 (acc., Fb. i. 565, wrongly); k. móts, Fms. vii. 60; k. tólptar-kvíðar, Grág. i. 34; k. laga, D. N.; k. féránsdóms, 81; k. fjár, 402, N. G. L. i. 23; k. sér gríða, Bs. i. 544:—k. e-n e-s, *to summon, call on a person to perform a duty*; k. goða tólptar-kvíðar, Grág. i. 105; k. búa bjargkvíðar, Nj. 218; kveð ek yðr þeirra orða allra er yðr skylda lög til um at þera, 218, 238; vóru vér kvæddir at þera vitni þat, 238.

III. *to welcome, greet*; þeir kvöddu konung, Am. 6, Eg. 28, Nj. 3; hann var svá kátr at hvert barn kvæddi hann hlæjandi, Fms. vii. 172; kyssa ok kveðja, Hkr. 13: of one departing, hann gengr nú í brott ok kveðr engan mann, Band. 4 new Ed. 2. recipr. *to greet one another*; þeir kvöddusk vel, Ísl. ii. 355, passim, see heilsa and the remarks there made: k. e-n heipta, *to lay imprecations on one*, Hm. 152, cp. 138.

kveðja, u, f. *a welcome, greeting*; konungr tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63, passim, Matth. i. 29: also of one absent, hann sagði þeim kveðju Gunnhildar, Nj. 5; þar hann konungi kveðju þórfóls, Eg. 53; þeir skyldu segja konungi kveðju hans, Fms. x. 290; kveðju-sending, *sending one's greeting, compliments*, vi. 92, vii. 103, Sturl. ii. 149: *salutation*, in the formula at the beginning of a letter, Ingi konungur sendir kveðju Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 220; N. M. sendir N. M. kveðju Guðs ok sína, D. I. passim:—in mod. usage *the address on a letter is called kveðju*.

kveð-skapr, m. *poetry, verse-making*, opp. to prose; bæði er at þú yrkir vel, enda ert þú allvandlátur um þinn kveðskap, Fms. vi. 387; góðr k., *good poetry*; illr k., *bad poetry*; song, Signhvar segir í sínum kveðskap, 40; finnsk þat ok í kveðskap Hallfreðar, at . . . iii. 7; hann kveðsk illa una við kveðskapinn Ingólfs, F. 60; sú er ein tala hversu margir hættir hafa funnisk í kveðskap höfuðskálda, Edda 120; má ok eigi undrask þá at kveðskapinn sé stíðr, þvíat í svefni var kveðit, Draum. 123; k. ok söngvar, Sks. 633; fellr mér svá í geð k. sá, Sd. 160, Bret. 48; niða e-n í kveðskap, Fms. vii. 60: with the notion of *satire or lampoon*, stefna e-m um kveðskap, *to summon a person for lampooning*, iii. 21; hann niðdi mik í kveðskap, vi. 117.

KVEF, n. [akin to kvefja, kefja, etc.; Engl. *cough*; Germ. *keichen*; Swed. *quaf*]:—*a catarrh, freq. kvef-sótt, f. epidemic of kvef*. kvefja, kvæði, *to quench, extinguish*; see kefja. kveif, f. [from Fr. *coif*], *a coif, cap*; hött er k., Sks. 434; hött né hífú eða k., 291: esp. *a mitre*, Fms. viii. 378, Bs. ii. 186: in mod. usage, metaph. *a feeble person*, hann er mesta kveif: as also *kveifara-skapr, m. feebleness*; kveifar-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *weak, faint*. kveikja, kveikr, see kveykja, kveyktr, Fms. v. 25. kvein, n. *wailing*, Bs. i. 40, ii. 140, Al. 55; andar-kvein, *lamentation*; harma-k., *a dirge*, freq. in an ecl. sense. KVEINA, að, [Ulf. *qainou* = *περθεῖν*; A. S. *cwānjan*; Engl. *whine*,

tíu, Bs. i. 189; þat er minnr í nef kveðit en meirr í kverkr, Skálda
 16 tók verk allan ór kverkunum, Ó. H. 197. COMPS: kverka-
 6 á, u. f. *bronchitis*. kverka-mein, n. *bronchitis*, Bs. i. 116, 189,
 445. kverka-sótt, f. a *throat disease*, Ann. 1310. kverka-
 4 m. a *boil in the throat*, quinsy, Ó. H. 196.
 kerk-ál, f. the *cheek-strap of a bridle*.
 kerk-band, n. a *string of a cap or hood*, Grág. ii. 132.
 kerk-mæltir, adj. *speaking in the throat*.
 kerk-segi, a, m. a *muscle in a fish's head*.
 KVERN, f., gen. kvernar, but the mod. form kvörn, gen. kvarnar;
 U *quairnus*, Mark ix. 42; A. S. *cywrn*; Old Engl. *quern*; O. H. G. *quirn*;
 Da *kwern*; Swed. *quarn*];—a *handmill*; þar sat kona við kvern, Fms.
 33; ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44; era þat karls-zett er á kvernum
 ter, Hkv. 2. 2; bondwomen used to turn the handmills, and the turn-
 ing of the quern was, as it still is in Icel., where every farm has its handmill,
 accompanied by singing a song, see esp. the Mill-song in the Edda (Gróttá-
 00), 78 sqq. 2. metaph. an *eddy or whirlpool in a river* is called
 kværn, agreeably to the legend popular among all ancient Teut. people
 of wonder mill grinding salt at the bottom of the sea, such as the
 as mill Grótti, in the old Danish story of king Frode, which ground
 and peace, and at last the sea salt. COMPS: kvernar-auga, n.
 'ill-eye', mill-hole, Edda, cp. also the prose to Hkv. 2. kvern-á,
 1. *mill-stream*, Bret. 45. kvern-berg, u. a *mill-stone quarry*, D. N.,
 i. 396. Kvern-bitr, m. *mill-biter*, a name of a sword, Hkr.
 n-foss, m. a *mill-force*, D. N. kvern-hús, u. a *mill-box*, =
 Boldt, D. N., B. K. 81. kvern-steinn, m. a *mill-stone*, Edda
 ms. i. 17, Sks. 420. kvern-stæði, n. a *mill-place, where a mill*
 8 is, D. N.
 EYFA, d, this—not knefya or qneyfa as in the Editions—is the
 form of the word, which has become obsolete in Icel., but remains
 ru gl.; [Engl. *quaff* = to drink in large draughts till one loses breath];
 quaff; Egill kvefði af horninu í einum drykk, Eg. 557; Egill
 bra um hrið, ok kvefði hvert horn er at honum konu, 559, Trist.
 kvefja ker, Mag. 68; hlífði Kristr þá er kólgru hraun kvefði
 me stöfnum, Christ helped not when the sea raven (his ship) quaffed
 00 from stem to stern, was swamped, Bs. i. 16 (in a verse).
 kvá, m., poet. a *quaffer*, Lex. Poët.
 kyking or kveiking, f. *kindling*, Stj. 6, Mar.
 KVEIKA, t, or kveykva, Grág. (Kb.) i. 16, Hðm. 1; quóqua,
 17. 33, 34, etc.; kvöykja, Sks. 634; but also spelt kveikja, Fb. i. 203,
 53 new Ed., Fms. v. 316, x. 367, Hom. 193; gen. pl. kveykna, Nj.
 19 [Ulf. *quwian* = *κουωιων*; A. S. *cwician*; Engl. *quicken*; Hel. *quicon*;
 Da *kwage*; Lat. *vivere*];—to *quicken, kindle*; kveykja ljós, to *kindle* a
 00 Fs. 38; k. log, *id.*, Fb. iii. 408; kveikja eld, to *kindle a fire*, Ísl.
 12; þessi arfa-sáta var tekinn ok kveyktr við eldr, Nj. 194, 199; síðan
 kei þessi maðr eld, Fs. 5; með kveyknum eldi, Eb. 56 new Ed.;
 00 fékk konungr honum ok sagði þat sjálftr kveykjask mundu ef því
 00 á lopt brugðit, Bárð. 179; quóqua ljós í kerri, Grég. 33, 34; kveyktr
 00 endrat, Mar.; k. lostasemi, Rb. 352; k. upp fjandskap, Valla L. 227;
 00 var mikill hamr kveikðr í hjarta, Fms. x. 367; kveykva sorg,
 11. 1. 2. metaph. to *kindle a report*; ein er sú sögn er á kveiktr,
 Me; þeim hélt við vöðva er þetta höfðu kveyktr, Fms. ix. 358, v. l.;
 00 inn það eigi neina kvittu kveikja í hrið konungs, v. 316. 3.
 00 engi skyldi kvettir kveikjask, Fb. i. 203; nú kveyktr hún galdra,
 00 26; stormr kveikisk, Sks. 231 B; tungl kveykisk, the *moon is*
 00 d, Rb. 122; kveykja upp kyn hins andaða, Stj. 425; þú kveiktir
 00 svá sem Guð vildi í öndverðu, Hom. 154; heldr en kveikvi, MS.
 00 9; hann kveykði orm einn at mæla við Evu, Ver. 4; kveikjask til
 00 Fms. i. 231.
 kvækja or kveikja, u. f. *kindling*, Stj. 192; öfundar k., Bs. ii. 21: in
 the est of Icel. a slight swelling of the rivers from rain or a thaw is called
 kvækja, a *freshet*.—það er kominn k. í árnar, cp. kvikva (II). II.
 kvøykr (und kvikur, Bs. i. 197), *yeast, ferment* of ale; qvey-
 00 voru lagðar undir mungáts efni, Bs. i. 339; einhverr maðr vildi
 00 át góra, ok horfðisk á úvænliga, kvikurnar (kveikarnar, v. l.) vildu
 00 daga, 197.
 kvýkr, m. [Engl. *wick*; Swed. *veke*; Dan. *væge*], a *wick of a lamp*,
 Fb. i. 508, freq.
 kvæa, u. f. [kveða], an *epic poem, a song or ballad* composed in such
 me: as the *Völuspá*, and thus opp. to mál (a *didactic poem, sentences*),
 kvæa (*heroic*), q. v., and ríma (*modern ballads*), q. v.: the name of
 sev. old songs, Hýmiskvæða, Sæm. 105 (Bugge); þryms-k., 124;
 00 nga-k., 193; Helga-k., 112 (Möbius); í þessi kvæðu, 241 (Bugge);
 00 únar-k. in forna, 241, 242; Sigurðar-k. in Skamma, 246 (Fas. i.
 19; kvæða Sigurðar, Sæm. 247; k. Guðrúnar, 274; Atla-k. in Græn-
 00 a, 282; Hákonar-k., Fms. ix; Glæluks-k., v. 100, 108; í kvæð-
 00 Grettr. 105 new Ed. kvæðu-háttur, m. the *metre of a kvæða*, the
 epi: metre such as that of the *Völuspá*, Beowulf, and the like, opp. to
 00 háttur and mál; þvíat þá þykkir betr hljóða þessar samstöfur í
 kvæ-hætti, Skálda 182 (Olave Hvíta-skáld); the word also occurs in
 the Áttatal Rögvalds, verse 3. and is a more correct name than the

usual fornyrdalag, which has no old authority, except in a lemma from a
 later hand in one of the verses of the Háttatal by Suorri.
 kvíðnðr, part. = kvíðgr, Post.
 kvíð-áll, m. the *flesh of the stomach* of animals, Dipl. iii. 4.
 kvíð-band, n. a *kind of belt*.
 kvíð-blástr, m. *swelling of the belly*, Thom. 461.
 kvíð-burðr, m. [bera kvíð], the *verdict or delivery of the verdict* of
 neighbours (bíar), Grág. i. 54, 104, 168, Nj. 87, passim; þá berr norðr
 alla kvíðburði = in that spot the verdict belongs to neighbours to be sum-
 00 moned in the north, referring to a battle fought on the northern slope of
 a wilderness, Ísl. ii. 347; metaph., rýða menn ór kvíðburðum, to chal-
 00 lenge men out of the k., i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Nj. 235.
 kvíð-drag, n., medic. a *rupture*, of a horse, Gpl. 504.
 kvíð-dragi, a, m. *ruptured*, of a horse, Jb. 366.
 kvíð-drátt, m. = kvíðdrag, Jb. 366 A.
 kvíð-gjörð, f. a *belly girth*, of a saddle.
 kvíð-hlutr, m. a *belly piece*, of a skin, Karl. 32.
 KVIÐJA, að, [akin to kveða], prop. a law term, to banish, as in the
 saw, Urðar orði kvíðjar (MS. wrongly kveðr for kvíðr?) engi maðr, no wight
 can resist the word of weird, there is no appeal against the weird of fate,
 Fsm. 47: to forbid, blót eru kvíðjuð, Hlalfred; blót er oss kvíðjat, at vér
 skulum eigi blóta heðnar vættir, ok eigi heðin gjöð, né hauga né hörða,
 N. G. L. i. 430; en ef hinn vill kvíðja haga sinn, þá seti hann garð milli,
 245; þat líkaði illa þorfinni ok nennu þó eigi at kvíðja honum mat,
 Grettr. 36 new Ed.; kom þar loks at kvíðð (qs. kvíðjuð) var bygd köppum
 þeim er mistu dygd, i. e. the evil-doers were banished the country, Skáld H.
 3. 41; jöfurr lét kvíðjat öfríð, the king forbade all strife, Od. 16, Fms.
 v. 154 (in a verse): with dat., k. e-m e-t, to forbid; móðir hans vildi
 þat kvíðja honum, Bs. i. 152; sá er fyrr gördi úlofaðan hlut, ok kvíðjadi
 hann sér lofaðan, Grég. 38; þú neyttir kvíðaðan ávöxt jarðar, the for-
 00 bidden fruit, Sks. 548; úsamilegt er at þeir göri þá sjálfir, er þeir eiga
 öðrum at kvíðja, H. E. i. 457; with infin., þeim tíðum er biskup hefr
 kvíðjat oss komur at taka, N. G. L. i. 16; þú skaltat af kvíðja mér at
 berjask, Korm. (in a verse). II. part. kvíðjandi, a *banisher*, for-
 00 bidder; stríð-kvíðjandi, a 'strife-banisher,' peace-maker, Lex. Poët.
 kvíðjan, f. *banishment, a ban*, K. Á. 202, Bs. ii. 64.
 kvíðlingr, m., mod. kveðlingr, a *ditty, esp. of a satire or lampoon*,
 Íb. 11, Nj. 50, Eg. 124, Sturl. i. 13, Fms. vi. 193, Grettr. 32 new Ed.
 kvíð-maðr, m. a 'verdict-man,' juror, Grág. i. 54.
 KVIÐR, m., gen. kvíðar, pl. kvíðir, acc. pl. kvíðu, [Ulf. *qiss* = *φῆμια*,
 -λογία, as in *ana-qiss* = *βλασφημία*; *þiupi-qiss* and *waila-qiss* = *εὐλογία*;
missa-qiss = *σχίσμα*, etc.];—prop. a *saw, saying, speech, word*, and hence
 in law a *verdict* given by neighbours; for the Engl. 'verdict' is indeed a
 kind of rendering of the Norse term; kvíðr Norna, the word of the Norns,
 weird, fate, death, kveld lífr maðr ekki eptir kvíð Norna, Hðm. 31;
 orðs-kvíðr, a *saw, proverb*; mis-kvíðr, 'saying-amiss,' false pleading.
 The old law makes a distinction between vætti (a witness) and kvíðr
 (a verdict).—þar er bæði fylgir einni sök vætti ok kvíðr, þá skal vætti
 fara fyrr fram en kvíðr, Grág. i. 47; before delivering his opinion each
 neighbour had to take an oath,—þat er mælt, áðr kvíðr sé borinn, at þeir
 skulu eða vinna allir áðr at dómi, 53. The old records mention various
 kinds of neighbours and verdicts: 1. in Norse law, a. the
 heimis-kvíðr (heims-kvíðr, heimilis-k.) or a 'home-verdict,' a verdict of
 neighbours, bearing some resemblance to the oath of compurgators; ten,
 or in lesser cases four or six, neighbours were to accompany the accused
 to the court, two of whom had to swear on the book, and the rest
 followed,—en þat er heims kvíðr er tíu menn fylgja til móts, en sverja
 tveir menn á bók, en átta sanna þat, N. G. L. i. 311, cp. ii. 505; háfa
 með sér heimiliskvíðar-vátta til þings, K. Á. 214; hann háfi heiman
 heimiliskvíðar-vitni, 152; nema heimiliskvíðar-vitni fylgi, Gpl. 193;
 þá skal með þessu heimiliskvíðar-vitni sækja, N. G. L. i. 140 (heims-
 kvíðar-vitni, 337); þá skal með þessu heimiliskvíðar-vitni sækja, at
 einn skal bera en tveir sanna um þriggja aura mál, en um sex aura mál
 skal einn sanna en fjórir sverja, en þeir skulu vera fylkis-menn, N. G. L.
 i. 140, 316; en ef eigi kemr saga hins sára fram á fyrsta þingi né
 heimiliskvíðar-vitni, þá . . . 160: similar were the 'sandemænd' (*sooth-*
 00 men) of the early Danish law; to this the old saw refers, hættir er heimis-
 kvíðr, nema sér göðan geti, *perilous is the home-verdict, unless one gets a*
 good one, Sdm. 25. β. in Icel., unless the bjargkvíðr (q. v.) be iden-
 tical to heimis-kvíðr, this sort of verdict is seldom mentioned; eigi skal
 heimis-kvíðr annan at henda, Grág. i. 361. 2. in Icel. law the tólfstar-
 kvíðr (*verdict of twelve*), also called goða-kvíðr (*priest verdict*), Grág. i.
 168, viz. a body of twelve men, of whom eleven were to be summoned
 by the goði of the district, and he, being the twelfth of the number, had
 to deliver the final verdict. The verdict of twelve was only appointed
 for certain cases defined in the law, K. þ. K. 168, v. l.; nú hefir maðr
 tólfstar-kvíðar kvatt, ok skal goði nefna þriðjungs-menn sína til kvíðar
 þess með sér, ok er honum rétt hvártr þeir eru en bændr eða gríð-menn,
 hann skal ellefu menn nefna aðra en sík, Grág. i. 57, see the whole
 chapter 17 in þ. þ., as also the Grág. passim; ella kveðja til tylvtar-
 kvíðar goða þess (hann?) er sóttir er . . . en ef sjálfir er sóttir goðum

þeirri sök, þá skal kveðja samþingis-góðann tólpár-kviðar; tólpár-kviðar skal kveðja þann góða er sá er í þingi er sóttur er, Grág. i. 138; er góði er kvadr tólpár-kviðar um þat er hann á eigi at skilja, þá . . . , 163, 207; nú koma menn til þings, ok málit í dóm, ok á Glúmr (in his capacity as góði) at bera tólpár-kvið, . . . Glúmr ber af honum kviðinn ok únytti málit, Glúm. ch. 18; tólpár-kviðr átti um at skilja, en hvárgi þeirra Snorra né Arnleik þótti bera mega kviðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjanda ok varnar-áðilja, var þá Helgi Hoigarða-góði kvadr tylptar-kviðar, . . . eptir þat bar Helgi af kviðinn, Eb. ch. 16, cp. also the passage in Lv. ch. 4, where a verdict of twelve seems to be meant. β. but the common popular vǫrdict was the búa-kviðr or *neighbour-verdict*, given by five, and in some cases by nine, neighbours (see búi), who had to be summoned either at home (kveðja búa heiman) or in certain exceptional instances in the court (á þingi); the instances in the Grág. and the Sagas, esp. the Nj., are almost endless: technical phrase, bera kvið, to give the verdict, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 57, passim; as also, bera af kviðinn, or, bera á kviðinn, to give a verdict for or against, (see bera B. 1); ryðja kviðr ok kviðu, prop. to 'clear the verdict,' i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Grág. i. 29; bjóða til rúðningar um kviðinn, Nj. 87, passim.

γ. a special kind, egningar-kviðr, a kind of law *quirk*, Grág. i. 56; ironical, nú er getið um fyrir þorkatli at honum þykkja ríkt bornir kviðirnir, Lv. 27. From the analogy of the Icel. customs, it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasion of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground, for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs; lastly, after the Conquest it became the law of the land. This old Scandinavian institution gradually died out in the mother countries, and came to an end in Icel. A. D. 1271–1281, with the fall of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of a Norse code of laws, whereas it was naturalised in England, which came to be the classical land of trial by jury.

KVÍÐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu; [Ulf. *gīþus* = *κοιλία*, *μήτηρ*; A. S. *cwið*; O. H. G. *quiti*; Swed. *qued*; Gr. *γαστήρ*; cp. Lat. *venter*]:—*the womb*; Ulf. reist á honum kviðinn, Nj. 275; miuta styrkir kvið, Lækn.: of animals, svall allr kviðrinn á hestinum, Bs. i. 345; so water reaches, upp í kvið; éta hálfan kvið, to eat half one's fill; fara siganda kvið, to go with a sinking belly, i. e. to limp, lag behind; get ek at þeim fari héðan af siganda kviði, Grett. 151 A; hann tók hendi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, Edda 33, Fms. iv. 385. 2. esp. *the womb*, Lat. *uterus*; konu er barn hefir kviknat í kviði, K. þ. K. 134, Grág. ii. 69; þat barn er eigi arfgenget, er kvikt er í kviði áðr móðurinni sé frelsi gefit, i. 178; óx brúðar kviðr frá brjósti niðr, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 350–352, as also the N. T.,—þú mott getnað fá í kviði þínum, Luke i. 31; ok barnið spratt upp í hennar kviði, 41, 44; blessaðr er ávöxtir kviðar þíns, 42; áðr en hann var getinn í móður-kviði, ii. 21; átt karlkyns þat er fyrst opnaði sinnar móður kvið, 23; af móður-kviði fæddir, Matth. xix. 12, Gal. i. 15; sæll er sá kviðr er þig bar og þau brjóst er þú milktir, Luke xi. 27.

kvið-skogg, n. *bar* on the belly, Fas. iii. 98.
kvið-slit, n., medic. a *rupture*; **kvið-slitinn**, part. *ruptured*.
kvið-sullr, m. a *boil* on the stomach, Bs. i. 353.

kviðugr, adj. *pregnant*, *big with child*, Stj. 176, 197; mætr mun kviðug verða ok mun ala son, Post. 645, 62; sú mætr ok móðir varð kviðug af Helgum Anda, Mar.—with prep., vera kviðug at barni, to be with child; hön var kviðug at barni, Bs. ii. 166; Helga kona hans var kviðug at barni þóðar, þóð. (1860) 95; kviðug af kviknuðu jóði, Nikuld. 8; varð Loptir kviðug af (at?) konu íllri, Iddl. 40, where the meaning is that Loki gave birth to an ogress (Hel?).

kvið-verkr, m. *colic*, Mar.
kvið-þroti, a, m. a *swelling of the stomach*, Bs. i. 323.

kvik, u, f. *the quick* under the nail or under a horse's hoof, Bs. ii. 184, freq. in mod. usage. II. *fermentation, swelling, of a fluid*; eitrukvikja, q. v.; ok af þeim kviku dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkandi, Edda 4; see kvikva.

kvika, að, to *move, stir*; hann kvikar ekki; this verb is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers.

kvikendiligr, adj., mod. **kvikindisligr**, rendering of Lat. *animalis, of the animal kind*, Eluc., Hom. (St.): mod. *shabby*.

kvik-fé, n., **kyk-fé**, Grág. i. 397.—*live stock, cattle*, 414, Eg. 132, 133, Eb. 40, Stj. 106, Fms. v. 315, Gullþ. 25, Fs. 128, Bs. i. 738, passim.
kvik-fénaðr, m. = **kvikfé**, Sks. 323, freq. in mod. usage.

kvikindi, see kvikvendi.

kvik-látr, adj. *quick, lively*, Al. 38, Fas. iii. 67, N. G. L. ii. 421.
kvik-liga, adv. *briskly*, Karl. 86.

kvik-ligr, adj. *brisk, lively*, Bs. i. 80.

kvikna, að, *kykna*, Hom. St.—to *quicken, come to life*; dverggar höfuð kviknaði í moldunni, svá sem maðkar í holdi, Edda 9; af þeim kviku-dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkandi, 4; ek em einn andi kviknaðr í manns líkani, Hkr. i. 280; konu er barn hefir kviknaði í kviði, Grág. ii. 69; þann tíma sem þeir eru kviknaðir, Stj. 80: of the moon, tungli kviknar, *the moon is born, is new*, Rb. 130; áðr tunglit kvikni, MS. 415. 10; með kviknuðu tungli, with a new moon: of light, to *quicken*,

eldr kviknaði seint, Bs. i. 7; ljósit kviknaði aprt, Bárð. 180; kykna ljós miskunnar, Hom. (St.): metaph. to *revive, get spirits*, þá kviknað hestr hans er fyrr var móðr, Bar. 18.

kviknan, f. *quickenng*; dvergarnir höfðu tekit kviknan, Edda 9.

KVIKR, adj., also **kykr**, with a characteristic *v*, which is often retained before a vowel, so that we have two forms, kvikvan or kykvan, kvikvi or kykvir; in mod. usage this *v* has been dropped; [Ulf. *qius* = ζών; A. S. and Hel. *quic*; Engl. *quick*; provinc. Germ. *quack*; Swed. *quick*; cp. Dan. *quæg* = *cattle* and *quæge*; the Lat. *vivus, vivere*, as also Gr. βίος, are according to comparative philologists, identical with the Teut. word]:—*quick, alive, living*, chiefly by the notion of feeling, *the 'quick'*, as opp. to the unfeeling or dead; kyks né dauðs, *quick nor dead*, Edda 39 (in: verse); dauðan eða kvikvan, Hallfred (kykvan, Hkr. l. c., but wrongly as the syllable rhymes with blisks); ef allir hlutir í heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, gráta hann, Edda 38; kvikum né dauðum, Hom. 59; ef hann sýni eigi at þinglausnum hrossit kvikt né dautt, Grág. i. 140; yf gettr kvikvigi, Hm. 69; kvöl þótti kvikri at koma í hús Atla, Am. 98; yfir þá götu | náði engi kvikri komask (no *quick, no living*), Sól. 1; sem í kviknu manni, Ó. H. 231 (in a verse); skera e-n kvikvan, to *disssect alive* Akv. 24, Gh. 17; yrða ek þik kvikvan, Am. 22; ok ertú kvik er konung-borna, Hkv. 2. 46; sem kykvir tívar, *like quick men*, Sigvra (Ó. H. 230 in a verse); þeir fluttu hann af klæðum ok ætludu at flú hann kvikvan, Fms. vii. 227; sem hann væri fleginn kvikr, Mork. 221; ef þá verðr nokkut kvikr fyrir sjónum þeim, Fms. i. 9; þá bauð Helena at brenna þá alla kvikva í eldi, Hom. 101; þat barn er eigi arfgenget, er kvikt er í kviði móðurinni, Grág. i. 178; hvat segir þú, kvikr Fjandi MS. 4. 15; allit., engi kvik kind, D. I. i. 246; á kykum kvisti 303. 2. *quick, sensitive*; kykr vöðvi, *the quick muscle, the quick of toe and nails*; hann batt höfuð hans við slagálar sér, ok laust kykva-vöðv; sínum á tönnina, er skagði ör höfðinu, Hkr. i. 100, (Orkn. 12, l. c., alter the word into 'kálfanum', but erroneously; the legend of the death of earl Sigurd bears resemblance to that of Hannibal's death, as told in Pausan. viii. 11, —τιτρώσεται τὸν δακτυλον.)

3. *lively, glad*; svi verðr herrinn kvikr við þenna kvitt, at . . . , Al. 117. 4. in the phrase skrifa kvikr, to be alive, swarming; þótti jörðin öll kvik skrifa fyrir mannfjölda, Stj. 598; of vermin, á þessum haug lá hundrinn Argus, ok skreid nú kvikr, Od. xvii. 300 (ἐνίπλειος κυνοραστῆων).

kvik-sandr, m. *quick-sand*.

kvik-setja, t. (**kyk-setja**, Fms. viii. 201), to *bury alive*, Bárð. 179 Ann. 1357, Pr. 413;—eccel., kyksettr, *enshrined* as a saint; man gott orði til kyksettra í þænum í þessi hríð, Fms. viii. 101.

kvik-silfr, n., mod. **kvika-silfr**, [Dan. *kvæg-sølv*], *quick-silver, mercury*, Rétt. 39.

kvik-syndi, n. a *swamp, quick-sand*.

kvik-tré, n. a kind of *bearse* carried on horseback; reiða á kviktrjám.

kvikva, u, f., mod. **kvika**, [Engl. *quick*; Swed. *quicka*], *the quick, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs*; á hendi heitir . . . kvikva, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; skera nögl upp í kviku, to cut the nail to the quick; járna hest upp í kviku, to shoe a horse to the quick. II. *fermentation, swelling, of a fluid*; also *yeast*, see kveykj; and kvika. **kviku-dropi**, a, m. *drops of k.*, Edda 4.

kvikva-settr, part. *enshrined*, Ó. H. 230 (in a verse).

kvikvendi, n., spelt and sounded variously, **kykvendi**, mod. **kvikindi**:—a *living creature, of men and beasts*; hön (the earth) fæddi öll kykvendi, Edda (pref.); þau bæði (*soul and body*) eru eitt kvikendi Hom. (St.); allt er hljóð þat er kvikendis eyru mí heyra, Skálda 173 þar af sigrar hann öll kvikendi, Edda (pref.); öll kvikendi fæddu dauða frumgetnað, Mar.; hann átti ægishjálmar er öll kvikvendi hræddusk við, Sæm 131:—*animals, beasts*, as opp. to men, mennirnir ok kykvendi, Skálda 180 manna eða kykvenda, 656 C. 26; einhverju kvikendi, Fs. 128; alla fugh ok öll kykvendi, Sks. 499 B; þá er Guð hafði skryððan allan heim með kykvendum eða fuglum, 498 B; þá dó öll Egipzka manna kvikendi Stj. 272; sem þat kvikvendi var vert, Gþl. 190; hvergum kykvendum er maðr visar eðr fælir at manni, Grág. ii. 119; hverju var líkt?—Sem kykvendi létu, Fms. vi. 202; en ekki var síðan mein at þessu kykvendi 144, Best. 50 (of a salamander); kvikenda kyn, *kind of beasts*, Stj. 18; skor-kvikendi, *insects*; skrið-kvikendi, *reptiles*.

kvilla, u, f. = **kvilli**; þurs verðr kvenna kvilla, Rúnakv.

kvilli, a, m. [cp. *kvelli*], *sickness, ailment*, freq. in mod. usage.

kvintill, m. a kind of *measure*, Rb. 460.

kvirr, adj. *calm*; see kyrr. **kvir-leikr**, m. = *kyrrleikr*, Thom. 44.

KVIS, m. [kviðr; cp. Goth. *qis*], a *rumour, tattle*; nú sem konung heyrði kvis þeirra, Stj. 518, v. l., freq. in mod. usage, as in 2 Cor. xii. 20 = Gr. ψιθυρισμός.

kvisa, að, to *gossip, whisper*; nú sem hann sér sína menn kvisa með sér, Stj. 518; þér hafit kvisað í milli yðvar, at . . . , Edda 30.

kviss-ögn, f., and **kviss-ögur**, f. pl. *tale-bearing*, Sturl. iii. 125.

kvista, að, [Ulf. *qisþjan* = ἀπολλύειν], to *branch out like a tree*; sem hrátt hrís nær þat er í skógi kvistað, Fas. iii. 447; k. lim af tré, Stj. 401 þeir kvistuðu þar bál mikit, *they cut (wood) for a large fire*, Eb. 314 metaph. to cut down, cf. hann kvistar af mér slíka vinina sem þú ert

v. 9; vera má at ek kvista einhværn yðar úðr en ek em felldr, Njard.
 kvista menn niðr sem hráviði, Karl. 155.
Kvistlingr, m. a *sapling*: *descendants* of Kvist, Landn.
Kvistóttir, adj. *twisted, gnarled*, of wood.
KVISTR, m., pl. kvistir, acc. pl. kvistu, [Dan. *kvist*; Swed. *qvist*; kvisto kvist]:—a *twig, branch*; tókum tvá kvistu ok leggjum á oss í krossinn, Fms. i. 136; þeir veltu við þjónum á drekanum, ok fylgir upp hverjum kvisti, Fas. ii. 188; á limar ok kvistu víðarins, Fms. i. 3; aðrir hjuggu kvisti af trjánnum, Matth. xxi. 8; sjaldan verða þiri en aðaltré, O. H. L. 5; í knú gengr hæfci ef kvistir þverra, 69; sem fura at kvisti, Hðm. 5; sem ernir á kvisti, 31; á kykum ví, *in a living twig*, i. e. *in a fair condition*, D. I. i. 303; kvista fjöldi, 41: metaph., engi kvistr þorni sá er af mér blómgask, Sks. 616 B; kvisti es, ok með ósinn hring (of the cross stroke in the letter *o*), s. 161; il-kvistr, poet. '*foot-twigs*' = *the toes*, Am. 62, cp. *πέντρος* v. s. Op. 740. 2. in mod. usage also a *knot*; tré fullt af kvistum, *full of knots*. 3. a pr. name, Landn.
Kvist-skæðr, adj. '*twig-scathing*,' epithet of the sun (?), Hðm. 5.
Kvistungar, m. pl. = kvistlingar, Sturl. iii. 184.
KVITTA, adj. [a kind of iter. from *kveða*; Scot. *quitter*]:—to *rumour, noise abroad*; var þú kvittað, at mannsafnaðr væri fyrir norðan Sturl. iii. 19; var þat kvittað, at ..., i. 62 C; ef svá er sem sumir ví, Al. 134.
Kvita, adj. [a for. word; Fr. *quitter*, from late Lat. *quietare*], to *acquit*, of a debt, due; Gyrdr kvittaði Hall þar um, Vm. 72; hann kvittaði ríuf sögu jarðar-verði, Dipl. i. 11; hefir þú kvittað fyrir mig, Pass.
KVITTR, m., pl. kvittir, acc. kvittu, [kvíðr]:—a *report, loose rumour*; kvitr kom yfir, at ..., Eg. 164; sá k. kom fyrir þá, at ..., Fms. i. 67; upp kvitt, to *spread reports*, Nj. 107; kveykja kvittu, Fms. v. 316; kvæð þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata einn, Hom. 113; eigi skulu kvittir ráða, Grág. i. 347, Gísl. 47; gjaltu varhuga við þeim kvitt (*murmur*), Sigvat; biðr hann ok konung varuð við gjalda þeim er bændr höfðu, Fms. vi. 42; þing-kvittir, þóðr þóttisk spyrja óða,—Hinn sagði þing-kvitt, *he told him news from parliament*, Sturl. Sveins menn segja aþr þeim kvitt, Orkn. 404; hann heyrði þann at Hornbóð mundi honum eigi trúr, 298; þetta ber breyttiliga til, hefir at gauga eptir kvittum (*little-tattle*, kvittum MS. falsely) úvisra v. 77.
Kvitr, adj. *quit, acquitted, receipted*; er hann skyldr kirkjunni sjúttján um kvitt um allt annatt, Vm. 4; göra e-n kvittan ok liðugan, Dipl. handleggja kvitt ok liðugt, v. 1; gefa e-t kvitt, Fms. v. 291: the *skillja kvittir við kvittan*, to *put clear from one another*; um allt kvittir er, Pass., Vidal. passim: whence *kvittera*, to *give a receipt* (kvitering).
Kvit-samr, adj. *slandrous*, Krók. 46 C.
KVI, f., pl. kvíar, [quey or quoy, Orkn. and Shetl.], a *fold, pen*, esp. where the are milked; reka fé í kvíar, Hrafn. 8; ær í kvíum, Dipl. ii. 14; skak hann við þann er kvína á, Grág. ii. 329; ór ví þeirri, id.; ef bú-egr ór kvínum, Js. 100; kvía gimbill, a *young sheep*, Sturl. ii. 150; sem kvía í kví, Fms. viii. 219; hugðisk mundu taka þá í kvíum sem sauði til kvíur, 60:—in mod. usage in pl. the pen where sheep are milked, moka kví Bjarn. (in a verse), Isl. þjóðs., Piltir og Stúlka, Snót:—metaph. a *man* þarf men *branching like a fork* = klómbr, Ó. H. 119, Orkn. 468, Eg. 133; Sturl. i. 29, Fms. vi. 69; in plur., v. 15, Glúm. 386. COMPS: kvíaból, n. a *milking-place*, Snót. kvía-garðr, mod. kvía-veggr, n. *pen-wall*, Hrafn. 8, Sturl. ii. 195. Kvíar-mið, n. a local name, *local names*, Kvía-á, Kvía-bekkr, Landn.
Kví, adj. to *pen sheep for milking*, freq. in mod. usage: to *pen, bend in*, Js. 330, Fs. 27: to *enclose*, at konung kvítt oss hér í vágss-botnumum, v. 66, Gret. 83 A; kvía e-n af, to *shut one up*.
KVÍÐA, pret. kvíðdi, but in mod. usage a strong pret. kveið, kvíðu, but in pres. weak kvíði:—to *feel apprehension* for, with dat.; kvíað um inn kvíðdi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; hann kvíðdi dauða, MS. 23, 1; kaupmaðrim ok búandinn kvíðir sér ok sínu fé, Fms. viii. 234; ekki kvíði ek mér, Bret. 36; menn kvíðu fjár-forráðum mínum, Bs. 479; ok kvíða ekki hótum hans, Fær. 21; harms þess er hann kvíði, Skálda 186:—with prep., kvíða við e-n, id.; kvíddu allir við kvámu Gísl. 78; snemmt er þér at k. við hánum, Lv. 26; k. við harmi, 186; hann kvíddi við frostinu, Stj. 122; hann kvíddi mjök við kvíða, Hom. 118; ok kvíddu menn mjök við þeim, Fs. 76; svo kvíði við dauða, Pass. 37. 14:—k. fyrir e-n, id. (mod.)
Kvíða, u, f. *apprehension, anxiety*, Sks. 228 B; kvíðu-staðr, *fear, apprehension*, Ld. 190.
Kvíðr, m. a *dismal foreboding*, Bs. i. 145.
Kvíðr, a, m. (qs. kvíðbóði), *apprehension*; bera kvíðboga fyrir e-n.
Kvíða, a, m. *apprehension*, freq. in mod. usage; = kvíða.
Kvíðinn, adj. *timid, anxious*, Karl. 491; ú-kvíðinn, *unconcerned*, Eb. 88.
Kvíðnæglir, adj. (-liga, adv.), *gloomy-looking*.
KVÍGA, u, f., gen. pl. kvígna, Glúm. 340, [Scot. and North. E. *quey* v. s.], a *young cow* before she has calved, Lat. *juvenca*, Landn. 46, Grág. i. 502, Eg. 318, Sturl. i. 173, Fas. iii. 211, Bret. 10, Edda

(pref.); kvígu-kálfr, Bs. i. 368, Fb. 318, passim: a local name, **Kvígu-vágar**, Landn.
kvígendi, n. a *young cow or bullock*, Fas. i. 253 (where = kvíga); in local names, **Kvíganda-fjörðr**, -nes, mod. **Kvígendis-fjörðr**, Landn.
kvígildi, n. = kúgildi, q. v.
kvígr, m. a *young bullock*, Lat. *juvencus*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fb.
KVÍSL, f. a *branch*, esp. of a tree, a *fork*, Fms. i. 75 (a dung fork); hey-k., a *hay fork*: of a stag's horns, Str. 3; kvísla-tré, a *forked tree*, a *fork*, Rd. 296: of the letter *y*, Skálda 161. II. metaph. *the fork of a river*; hann hélt upp eptir inni Eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55, 188, Stj. 108, Symb. 12; nú eru kvíslir fleiri, ok skal eigi banna fiski fór í einni kvísl, Grág. ii. 351; mið-k., *the middle stream*, Nj. 236; Elfar-kvíslir, a local name, *the mouth of the Gota River*, Fms.; Vana-k., Hkr. (begin.):—*the stem or pedigree of a family*, skal í þá kvísl óðal hverfa, Gþl. 282; milli fjarborinna kvísla, Sks. 330; kyn-kvísl, ætt-kvísl, nið-kvísl, *lineage*.
kvísla, að, to *branch*; k. saman, Bs. i. 314: but esp. dep. **kvíslask**, to *branch out*, of a tree, lineage, stream, etc., Fms. v. 347, Fb. 146, Sks. 441, 609.
kvola ok **kvála**, að, to *squeeze or crumple between the bands*.
kvonstr, n. = kynstr, Ann. 1407.
kvora, að, = korra.
kvos, f. a *little hollow place*, = kjós, q. v.
kvotla, að, to *dabble*, (conversational).
KVÆÐI, n. [kveða], a *poem, song*; kvæði is the general name, drápa, ljóð, mál, kvíða, ríma, the names of special kinds; but kvæði cannot be applied to a hymn; yrkja kvæði, Fms. i. 12, Ó. H. 180; svá sem segir í kvæðum hans, Eg. 178; ek vænti lítill kvæðis-mynd mun þér á þykkja, Fms. vi. 366; í fornum kvæðum eða sögu-ljóðum, Hkr. (pref.); tel þú oss k. nökkut, Ó. H. 207; en þó rita ek flest eptir því sem finnsk í kvæðum skálda þeirra er vóru með Ólafi konungi, ... í kvæðum eða öðrum kvæðskap, ... ef eigi væri k. bæði ný ok for, Ó. H. (pref.); en kvæðin þykkja mér síst ör stað færð, ef þau eru rétt kvæðin ok skýsamlega upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); blautlig-k., *love songs*, Bs. i. 237; fornk., *an old song*; erfi-k., q. v.; lof-k., *an encomium*; mansöngs-k., a *love song*, Bs. i. 163; Grýlu-k., tón-k., a *fox song*, etc., passim. COMPS: kvæðis-laun, n. pl. *reward for a poem*, a *prize*, Bjarn. 7, Isl. ii. 231, Fms. iii. 93. kvæða-fróðr, adj. *knowing many songs* (by heart), Fms. vi. 392.
kvæðinn, adj. = kvæðfróðr; ekki var hann skáld né k., Odd. 106 new Ed.
kvæfa, ð, to *evoke*; see kæfa.
kvækla, að, [kvak], to *chirp*, Fas. iii. 372.
kvælni, f. = kvelni, Hom. 122 new Ed.
kvæmt, n. adj. [koma; Scot. *queem*; Germ. *be-quem*], *coming*: in the phrase, eiga kvæmt, to *have free passage to come*; er engum yðrum mönnum kvæmt í Noreg (i. e. being outlawed), Hkr. ii. 87, Isl. ii. 432; aþr-kvæmt, út-kvæmt, as also hald-kvæmr (q. v.), hug-kvæmr (q. v.)
kvæn, f., see kván.
kvæna, d, mod. t. (kvæntist, Fb. i. 213), to *make a man marry*, Gret. 87 A. II. reflex. **kvænask**, to *take a wife*, Glúm. 344, Fb. i. 213: part. kvændr, mod. kvænt, *married*, of a man, Sturl. i. 31, Fær. 3.
kvæning, f. *the taking a wife, marriage*, Fms. x. 197.
KVÖÐ, f., gen. kvaðar, pl. kvaðar, mod. kvaðir, [kveðja], a *claim, demand*, esp. as a law term: I. a *summoning of neighbours* (búa-kvöð), Grág. i. 36, 52, ii. 52, passim; the summons was either to be on a man at home (heiman-kvöð and kveðja heiman búa) or in parliament in special cases (þinga-kvöð and kveðja búa á þingi); the latter was the case in the tóptar-kvöð (see kvíðr), or in case one or more of the neighbours summoned had died, and it was necessary to make up the roll;—Oddr kveðr heiman búa; ... þat verðr til tíðinda at maðr andask ór kvöðinni, Oddr kveðr annan í staðinn, fara menn sí til þings, ... Hefir þú rangt til búið málit, kvatt heiman tíu búa ok er þat lögleysa, áttir þú þat á þingi at göra en eigi í héraði, Band. 5: a *body of neighbours*, þeir ruddu fjóra búa ór kvöðinni, Nj. 100; vanda skal búa í þinga-kvöð slikt sem í heiman-kvöð, Grág. i. 142; and réttir eru þeir menn á þingi at kveðja ef þeir eru þar staddir, ef heiman eru réttir í kvöð, id.; sú sök er heiman kvöð fylgir, Grág. i. 130, 142; vera réttir í kvöð, to *be duly elected* a '*neighbour*,' Grág.; gagu-kvöð, a *counter summons*, ii. 102; tóptar-kvöð, Landn. 89. II. *any demand, duty*; þótti bændum hann yfirt frekt mæla í kvöðunum, Fms. xi. 225; nú á ek hróðs of kvöð, a *song is due from me*, Höfuðl. 2. in mod. usage esp. *liability, burden, service*, = Germ. *frohn-dienst*. COMPS: kvaðar-vátr, m. a *witness duly summoned*, Grág. i. 42, ii. 321. kvaðar-vætti, n. *evidence of summons*, Grág. ii. 321.
kvöðull, m. in frum-kvöðull, q. v.
KVÓL, f., gen. kvalar, pl. kvalir, mod. kvalir, [kvelja; Dan. *qual*]:—*torment, torture*, Am. 61, 98, Fms. viii. 53, Stj. 157, Sks. 155: eccl. *the Passion*, Pass., Vidal. passim: in plur. esp. *the torments of hell*, helvitis kvalar, Fb. ii. 391, Nj. 273; í Helvíti ok kvölunum, Luke xvi. 23; já, sagði Sturla, svá má vera, þvíat allar kvalar munu honum sparðar til annars heims, Sturl. i. 89. COMPS: kvala-staðr, m. a *place of torment*, Rb. 424, Luke xvi. 28. kvala-stund, f. *the hour of the Passion*, Pass.

kvöld, n. *evening*; see kveld.

kvöl-heimr, m. *the home of torment, hell*, Sól. 53.

kykr, kykvendi, kykfé, etc., see kvikr, etc.

kykva-vöðvi, a, m. *the quick*; see kvikr.

kyfa, ð, to *stammer*; k. til orðanna, Fms. vii. 165.

KYLFA, u, f. [Engl. club; Germ. kolbe; Dan. kölle]:—a club, Fms. i. 177, xi. passim, Sd. ch. 14: the saying, láta kyflu ráða kasti, to take a chance, metaphor from the ball and the bat. kyflu-högg, n. a blow with a club, Fms. xi. 144, Fas. ii. 367.

II. the club-formed beak on a ship's stem; svartur kyflur, Sighvat.

kylfi, n. = kyfla II; þá færðu konungsmenn stafnleá á skeiðar-kyflinu, ok héldu þeim,—þá mælti jarlinn, at stafnbúar skyldu af höggva kyflinu, Ó. H. 40.

Kylfingar, n. pl. *the inhabitants of a part of the ancient Garðar*, Eg. ch. 10, Rb. 320, Symb. 9.

kylja, u, f. = kylr, Úlf. 12. 52.

kylli-flatr, adj. *prostrate*; detta kylliflatr, (slang.)

kyllir, m. *the serotum*, Dropl. 24, Edda (Lauf.): esp. of beasts, hrúts-k., nauts-k.: a bag, skyr-k., a bag for curds, Grett.; tóbaks-k., a tobacco-pouch. kylli-nef, n. a nickname, Orkn.

kylna, u, f. a kiln. kylnu-eldr, m. a kiln fire, Gpl. 376.

kylr, m. a gust of cold air, Sks. 196 B.

kylta, u, f. [perh. akin to kjöltur, q. v.], a quibble; var þó samt k. með þeim, Sturl. ii. 165.

kytli, n. a bad reading for kyrtill (q. v.), Nj. 48.

kymi, a, m. a dark retired nook; see af-kymi.

KYNN, n., gen. pl. kynja, dat. kynjum; [akin to kœnn, kunna]:—wonder; en eptir þetta kyn þyngisk hönd Drottins yfir . . ., Stj. 436; þótti mönnum þetta kyn mikil, Sturl.; þá urðu mörg kyn bæði í draumum ok sýnum, Bs. i. 662; þótti þeim þá kynjum sæta, 655 xxvii. 22; mönnum þótti kynjum við bregða, Fms. vi. 95; in mod. usage, það er ekki kyn, 'tis not to be wondered at. COMPS: kyn-burðr, m. a strange, monstrous birth, Stj. 80. kynja-lauss, adj.; var eigi k. údr lauk, it was not by fair means at last, þorf. Karl. 384. kynja-læti, n. pl. strange gestures, Fms. vi. 218. kynja-mein, n. a strange illness (not natural), Bs. i. 644. kynja-menn, m. pl. 'wonder-people,' i. e. fairies, goblins; álfar ok aðrir kynjamenn, Bs. i. 417; uncouth people, Jórann kvad sér eigi um kynjamenn alla, Ld. 36; hafa mér allir kyujamenn illa gefisk, Mag. 7. kynja-sótt, f. id., Ann. 1389, Hom. (St.) kynja-vefr, m. a 'wonder-winter,' Bs. i. 417.

KYNN, n., gen. pl. kynja, (but kynna less correct, Greg. 75, Sks. 450 B); [Ulf. kyni = γένος, passim; = φυλή, Luke ii. 36, Philipp. iii. 5; ἐφημέρια, Luke i. 8; A. S. cyn; Engl. kin; O. H. G. kunn; Dutch kunne; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed.-Dan. kôn; Lat. genus; Gr. γένος]:—kin, kindred; þar átti hann kyn hálf, Eg. 288; faðir þeirra hafði kyn átt tveim megin Gautelfar, 72; Danskr, Sænskr at kyni, Danish, Swedisk by extraction, Ó. H. passim; e-m kippir í kyn, Fms. ii. 34, Glúm. 346; telja kyn sitt til e-s, Fms. v. 132; ek á kyn á Jamtalandi, Ó. H. 211:—in names of families = a house, Ölvusinga-kyn, the house of the O., Landn.; Mýramanna-kyn, the house of the M., Eg. 770; Vatsfirðinga-kyn, the house of the W., Ld. 129; Eireks kyn, Eirek's kin, Ó. H. (in a verse); kyn þjóðar, mankind, Geisli 20, Merl. 2. 29; fira kyn, lofað kyn, Ýt. 21; gumna kyn, id.; kyn þeim, id.; lýða kyn, id., Edda (in a verse); kyn aldar, id., Harms. 34; gygjar kyn, giant-kind, Helr. 13; gyldis kyn, wolf-kind, Edda (Ht.); kyn kvenna, womankind, Kormak; karl-kyn, male kind; kvenn-kyn, womankind; jöfra kyn, the royal kin, Ó. H. (in a verse); konunga kyn, royal family, Fms. xi. 406. 2. a tribe; í öllum kynjum (tribes) Israel, Stj. 342; allra mannlígra kynna, Greg. 75.

II. a kind, sort, species;

allir fénaðr meðr jöfnu kyni, Stj. 178; með reykelis ok öllu kyni blóta, 656 A. ii. 14; í skyldasta kyni, of the most befitting kind, Landn. 168; hvalr tvítógr eða lengri eins kyns, Grág. ii. 337; alls kyns, of every kind, Fms. v. 345; annars kyns, of other kinds, viii. 251; hvers kyns, of any kind; engis kyns, of no kind, Stj. 27; margs kyns, of many kinds, Fb. ii. 297; þess kyns, of that kind, Fms. vi. 216. 2. gender; karl-kyn, masculine; kvenn-kyn, feminine, Skálda 185; hvárginligr kyn, neuter, 185; föll, kyn ok nafn, 180; kynja-skipti, change of gender, 185. kynsmáðr, m. a kinsman; frá kynsmönum Abrahams, 656 B. 2; fyrstr sinna kynsmanna, Eg. 263, 536, Fms. ii. 22.

kyn-borinn, part. of noble kin, D. I. i. 185.

KYNDI, d, mod. t, to kindle, light a fire; k. funa, eld, loga, bál, vita, Hkv. 2. 37, Am. 5, Mar.; ok skyldi þaðan vita fyrst upp k. ef hér væri sénn, Fas. iii. 18; k. ofn, Fb. i. 416: absol., skaltú eigi beiðask at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: metaph., Heilagr Andi kyndi ástar-eld í brjóstum þeim, Greg. 18. II. reflex. to be kindled; log-brúndunum kastaði upp í borgina ok tók at í kyndask, Fms. x. 20; hugrinn kyndisk svá mörgum brúndum sem boðordum, Greg. 19; ok er þat (the bale fire) er mjök í kynt, Fas. i. 202: for Vsp. 47 see kynna and mjötuðr.

kyndari, a, m. a kindler, Fb. i. 416.

kyndi, n. = kyn, in the phrase, þess kyndis = þess kyns, Bs. ii. 89, 162.

kyndill, m. [cp. Lat. candela], a candle, torch, Sturl. iii. 172; hreinir

kyndlar, Sól. 69; kyndil ok kerti, Edda ii. 429; Ey-kyndill, Island-taper name of an Icel. lady of the beginning of the 11th century from her taper-formed figure, Bjarn. COMPS: kyndil-ljós, n. candle-light Hkr. ii. 382. kyndil-mál, n. a candle measure, wick (?), Bs. i. 339. Kyndil-messa, u, f. Candlemas, the feast of the Purification, Ó. H. 83. Bs. i. 73, Rb. 532, Dipl., N. G. L. passim.

kyndug-liga, adv. (Nigr, adj.), guileful, Bev.

kyndugr, adj. guileful, Sks. 320, Fas. i. 76, Karl. 63, 72, Fb. i. 77.

kyndugskapr, m. guile, wiliness, Fb. i. 208, Stj. 198, Mar., Karl. 71.

kyn-ferð, f. kindred, extraction, Eg. 22, Fms. xi. 54, Ó. H. 112: in plur., Stj. 191.

kyn-ferðr, n. = kynferð, Magn. 434, Ld. 86, Fms. xi. 18, Ó. H. 81.

kyn-ferðugr, adj. of such and such extraction, Mar.

kyn-fylgja, u, f. a family characteristic, peculiarity, Sturl. iii. 183. Landn. 276, Bs. i. 196, Barl. passim: a family genius, Fas. i. 122, (see fylgja): kindred, Sks. 48; kynfylgju-spella, a spell in a family, H. E. i. 247, 248.

kyngi, f. [kunna], prop. knowledge, but only used of magic, 656 B. 2. Ó. T. 36, Ísl. ii. 89; kyngi kraptr, magical power, Fas. iii. 444; kyng veðr, a storm raised by magic, ii. 435; see fjölkyngi.

kyn-góðr, adj. of good family, Str. 11.

kyn-göfgr, f. nobility of birth.

kyn-göfgr, adj. of noble kindred, Sks. 274, Mar.

kynja, að, impers., e-n kynjar, to wonder, think strange.

kynjaðr, part. descended, native, Fms. i. 241, Landn. 288, Str. 61.

kyn-kráfl, f. a 'kin-branch,' lineage, pedigree, Fms. i. 218, Sks. 96, Stj. 48, 54, 112, passim: kind, hljóð hefir margar kynkráflir, Skálda 173.

kyn-liga, adv. strangely, Hom., Nj. 130.

kynlig-leikr, m. a strange thing, Sturl. i. 132.

kyn-ligr, adj. strange, extraordinary, wonderful, Fms. ii. 154, 157, viii. 15, x. 169, xi. 9, Ísl. ii. 352; e-m görisk kynligt, to feel strange feel ill, Finnb. 236.

kyn-líkr, adj. resembling, Bs. ii. 142.

kyn-lítill, adj. of low extraction, Ísl. ii. 62, Barl. 169.

kyn-margr, adj. of various kinds, Sks. 86.

KYNNNA, d, mod. t, [causal from kunna], to make known; k. sér e-t, to make known to oneself, study; k. sér kaupskap, þórd. 17 new Ed.; hann kyndi sér svá síðu annarra manna, Fms. iii. 213; k. e-m e-t, to communicate to one, 655 xi. 3, MS. 623, 12; hverr mun kynna oss (shea us the way) til konungs, Karl. 470; kynna um e-t, to enquire into, Sturl. i. 32. II. reflex. to become known, come abroad; þá þat kyndisk, then it was seen, Hkr. 18, Greg. 59; e-m kynnisk e-t, to get acquainted with, því heldr sem mér kynnisk betr, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 392:—with dat., kynnask e-u, to become acquainted with a thing, Fs. 31:—with acc., kynnask e-t (= kynna sér e-ð), to study, teygja til þess unga menn, at kynnask vart mál, Bs. i. 59:—with prep., kynnask við e-n, to offend a person; hann kyndisk við mik, (ok stakk spjóti sínu við sjóð minum ok reið á brott), Ísl. ii. 498; but also, to make acquaintance with one, in a good sense, Stj. 422, Konr. 10, passim; perhaps also the debated passage, mjötuðr kyndisk, the ruler enquires (?), Vsp. 47, belongs to this word and not to kynda, see mjötuðr.

KYNNI, n. acquaintance, intercourse; á ek þar síkt k. við þórofl, Eg. 148; þat er vina-kynni, friendly intercourse, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; ákka ek þess kynni, i. e. I have not deserved it, Am. 13: habit, nature, kotmanna-k., Sturl. ii. 17 (in a verse); þat er mannsins kynni, at . . . Hom.; ú-kynni, Germ. unart, bad manners, Hm. 18. 2. a friendly visit to a friend or kinsman; þat var engi sigr, at sitja lengr en kynni nætr at kynni, Eg. 608; Glúmr var þar þrjár nætr at kynni sínu, en þá býsk hann heim, Glúm. 344; öðru sinni mun ek hingat kynnis leita, Sturl. j. 93; koma til kynnis, Hm. 16, 29, 32; sækja kynni, to make a visit, Ó. H. 115; fara á kynni, id., Fb. i. 532; fara til kynnis, id., Bjarn. 59; sitja at kynni, to stay on a visit, Eg. l. c. 3. domestic affairs; þau ein eru kynni heima at þín, Band. 13; bome, mér þykkir sem þú munir eiga hér kynni, Fb. i. 253; heim-k., bome; húsa-k., buildings; sala-k., id., Vþm. 3. COMPS: kynnis-ferð, f. a journey on a visit, Orkn. 220. kynnis-gjöf, f. a gift to a visitor, Fms. vi. 358. kynnis-leið, f. a visit, Sturl. i. 58, 655 xxvii. 4. kynnis-leit, f. (-leitán, Sturl. C. l. c.), a visit, Njard. 368, Sturl. ii. 25, Dropl. 9, Stor. 17. kynnis-sólkn, f. a visit, Hkr. i. 114, Sturl. ii. 18 C, Ó. H. 114. kynnis-vist, f. the being on a visit, a visit, Ld. 192, Fms. iv. 256.

kynning, f. acquaintance with, knowledge of, esp. in an eccl. sense, Hom. 3, Greg. 22, Fms. ii. 46, Fær. 136, Stj. 377.

kyn-rikr, adj. of great extraction, Band. 29 new Ed.

kynsl, n. pl. wonders, strange things; mikil, stór kynsl, Fas. i. 194 iii. 7.

kyn-slóð, f. kindred, progeny, pedigree, Edda (pref.), Eg. 100, 709; Stj. 314: kindred, family, Edda (pref.), Landn. 108, Ó. H. 189.

kyn-smár, adj. of low extraction, Sturl. i. 153 C.

kyn-stafir, m. a scion, Edda (Gl.)

kyn-stórr, adj. big-born, noble, Eg. 127, 137, Fms. i. 63, x. 379-Bret. 53.

kynstr, n. pl. strange, prodigious things, esp. of witebráfr, Fms.

Fas. i. 56, 194, iii. 210, 308; kynstra-maðr, ii. 425; fá-kynstr, v. 1.

kyssæll, adj. *blessed with good and great offspring, a man from many great and good men are descended*; fjöldi manna er frá míni kominn, ok er hann k. maðr orðinn, Fb. i. 549; frá Júda er höfðingi var ok kynsælastr, Stj.

kyvani, adj. 'waning in kindred,' Fas. iii. 257.

kyviðr, m. = kynstafr, Stor. 20.

kyváttr, m. *lineage*, Sturl. i. 8, Landn. 48, Fms. ii. 89, Stj. 443, 160.

kyrrð, f. [Ulf. *qairrei* = *παύσις*], *rest, quietness*; i kyrrðum, Fms. xi. 90, Korm. 140; með kyrrð ok fríði, Fms. x. 404.

kyrliða, adv. *meanly, humbly*, Úlf. 4. 44.

kyrliðr, adj. *bumble, mean*; húsabær lítill ok k., Fas. iii. 219.

kyrliðing, f. a *strangling*, Grág. ii. 9.

kyrja, t. *kyrkja* in N. G. L. i. 340, 341, [kverk], *to strangle*, Grág. i. tengdr eða kyrktr, 131; kyrktr eða kaðr, 34; kvirkt eða kvæit, Stj. i. 340; kvirkir klafi, 341.

kyringr, m. a *suckling* (?), of a calf or sheep; drekka sér kynnings hjarta, 1676.

kyrsamr, adj. *slanderosus*, Krók. 46.

kyringr, m. [korpora], a *weaking* (?), as abuse, Edda ii. 495; aldrei góri líkan öðrum kyrringum, Grett. 94 A, B.

kyrr, adj., older form **kyvrr**, which is freq., esp. in Norse MSS., Bs. i. 18; in present pronunciation **kyrr** or **kyrr**; both the r's to the root, and are still pronounced so; compar. *kyrrari*, superl. [Ulf. *qairrus* = *ήπιος*, 2 Tim. ii. 24; Swed. *quar*; Dan. *qver*; G. L. i. 397; sítu kyrr meðan heilagt er, id.; hlýðir þó at þeir er hér á land veri jafnan kyrrir, Grág. ii. 129; hann bað Bolla kyrran, Bs. i. 18; Hákon bað hann hætta ok vera kyrran, Fms. vii. 1; nú kyrr þar til er menn ríða til bóds, Nj. 24; lét konungur þá kyrr, Eg. 18; þat væri næm mínu skaplyndi, at kaup þetta væri kyrr, 2; setjask um kyrrt, *to take to rest* (in life), Eg. 118, Fas. ii. 530; kyrrt, *to sit at rest, stir not*, Nj. 102, Ld. 84; halda kyrru fyrir, *not to rest*, II. neut. kyrrt, as adv. *gently*; tak þú kyrr þar á, *touch*, Ó. H. 176; honum þótti of kyrrt klegit, Bs. i. 462; slá þú nú kyrrt, Fms. v. 152.

kyrrð, *to calm*; kyrra elda, Rm. 41; þeir æstu stundum en stundum þas. iii. 237; impers. *to become calm*, samdægrið rýfr þokuna ok máninn, ii. 516.

II. reflex. *to become calm*; en er kyrrðisk kyrrt, Fms. ix. 24; en er kyrrðisk yfir því, MS. 645, 120; af þess kyrrisk padda ok stöðvask öll eittrkykvendi, 623. 26; with prep., kyrrt, tekr nú þaðan af at kyrrask um málin, Bjarn. 73; nú kyrrðisk A-órr við þetta, Sturl. ii. 16.

kyrring, f. *calming*, Rétt.

kyrrátt, adj. *calm, peaceful, gentle*, Eg. 598; vitr maðr ok k., 702, s. i. 447, xi. 223.

kyrrleikr, m. *tranquillity*, MS. 674. 41, Stj. 33, Lil. i.

kyrrliga, adv. *calmly, quietly*, Fms. ix. 432.

kyrrliðr, adj. *calm*, Sturl. ii. 131.

kyrrseta, u. f. *sitting, living at rest*, Grett. 13; setjask í kyrrsetu, *to sit in life*, Eg. 367, Fs. 21; sitja í kyrrsetu, Orkn. 184; hafa kyrrsetu, *to have rest*, þorst. Síðu H. 170; fáir una nú kyrrsetunni, Fms. viii. 9; plur., medic. *want of exercise*; kyrrsetu-tak, a law term, *bail* for a man, N. G. L. i. 48.

kyrrsetja, t. *to sequester*, Ann. 1391, D. N. passim.

kyrrseti, n. = kyrrseta, Hkr. i. 30, Eg. 367, Fms. vii. 28, viii. 279, 4. Ld. 82, Orkn. 142.

kyrrsey, n., in the phrase, í kyrrsey, *silently*.

kyrrt, adv., qs. kyrrt þat, *gently*, Skálda 188 (in a verse).

kyrrtill, m.; kyrril, Nj. 48, is a mere misspelling of a single MS.; *kyrril*; Engl. *kirle*; Germ. *kittel*; Dan. *kjortel*, and contr. *kjole*; *kyrril*; *kyrril*; *kyrril*; hvítan kyrril, Fms. vi. 346; rauðr k., Eb. 226, 481; sá er tvá kyrrla á, gefi hann annan fátækjum mönnum, MS. 65-9; ætla jafnan góðan man styttri skykkju þina en kyrril, Sks. 7; r höfðu stutta kyrrla ok svá yfirhafnir, Fms. vii. 63; kyrrla af vikenda skinnum, Stj. 39; hálfítr k., Bs. i. 434; kyrril með öðra kyrrla, 6; hálfmaðr k., Sturl. iii. 306; kyrril með höfðum, D. N. iv. 13.

COMPS: **kyrrtils-bláð**, n. *the lap of a kirle*, Sks. 718, Fms. 163p, Eb. 226. **kyrrila-klæði**, n. *cloth for a kirle*, Bs. i. 434.

kyrrlauss, adj. *without a kirle*, Mart. 122, Sks. 286. **kyrrtil-** = kyrrtilsbláð, Sks. 718.

kyssa, t. [koss; Goth. *kujan*; A. S. *cyssjan*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. Dan. *kyss*; Swed. *kyssa*]: *to kiss*, Hkv. 2. 13, þkv. 27, Hkv. 1. Skv. 3. 4, Grág. i. 337, Landn. 247; kyssi Kormakr Stein-órði kossa, Korm. 224; k. á hönd or kné e-m, as a token of friendship, Fms. v. 238, vii. 314; whence the phrase, margr kyssir á þá hann vildi gjarna af væri, viii. 231. II. reflex. in a sense, *to kiss one another*, Sd. 142, Sks. 513.

kyssiligr, adj. *fit to be kissed, kissable*, Fas. iii. 341.

kyta or **kytra**, u. f. [kot], a *cottage, bovel*, Eg. (in a verse); hús-kyta, q. v.

kyfa, ð, [kúft], *to fill over the brim*.

kyfla, u. f. *an ogress* (?), Fms. viii. 305; perhaps better *gyflra*, q. v.

kykja, t. = *kingja*.

kyla, d, *to fill one's belly with a thing*; kyla vömb sína á miði ok mungáti, Fs. 4, Fms. i. 493; kemba lömb | kyfla fulla þeirra vömb, Jón Þorl.; kyfla öl, *to tiffle ale, drink hard*, Fms. vii. 190.

KÝLLI, u. a *boil, abscess*, freq. in mod. usage; the phrase, gripa á kyllinu, *to touch a sore place*, Fms. vii. 121.

KÝLLI, m. [cp. Lat. *culcus*], a *bag*; var þér svá troðit í kyfl sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; hann bar kyfl þóts, *he carried Thor's knapsack*, Edda 28; karl ok kyfl, *beggar and scrip*, Nj. 274, Sturl. ii. 52.

kyma, d; *kyma* at e-u, *to make merry over a thing*.

kýmiliga, adv. in a *funny, facetious manner*, Grett. 200 new Ed.

kýmiligr, adj. *amusing, funny*; kýmiligar sögur, *merry tales*, Grett. 98 A, Mag. 15, Art. 77; freq. in mod. usage also of a person, but the etymology is not known.

KÝR, f., gen. *kyr*, dat. and acc. *kú*; n. pl. acc. *kyr*, gen. *kúa*, dat. *kúum*; and with the article, sing. *kyrin*, *kyrinna*, *kúnni*, *kúna*, plur. *kyrnar*, *kúanna*, *kúnum*; [a word common to all Teut. languages, as also Lat. *bōs*, Gr. *βοῦς*]:—a *cow*, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 335; *kyr* sú er Auðumbla hét, Edda; *kyr* þrúvetr, Grág. i. 501; *kálf-bær kyr*, 501; *geld kyr*, 502; *kyr* yxna, 426; *snemmbær kyr*, an *early-calving cow*, viz. in autumn or in the early winter months; *Jólabær kyr*, a *cow to calve at Yule time*; as also, *síðbær*, *várþær*, *sumarþær*, a *late-calving cow*, viz. in the spring or summer; *selja kú á leigu*, Gpl. 98; *leigu-kyr*, N. G. L. i. 24; *leiga kú*, id.; nú skal fé skilja at *kyr*, 75; *eigi ellri kú en átta vetra*, id.; *veita vörð kú* (dat.), Gpl. 500; *eitt kveld var vant kyr* (gen.) í Þykkva-skógi, Ld. 156; *ætludu at aka heima kúnni*, . . . þeir er kúna átta, Bs. i. 335; *kálfa undan kúum* (kúum MS.), Grág. i. 305; *fimm tigi kúa* (gen. pl.), B. K. 28; *allit*, karl ok *kyr*, Fms. ii. 138, Sturl. ii. 152, (else karl ok *kyll*.)

COMPS: **kúa-lubbi**, a, m., botan. a *boletus, mushroom*, Hjalt. **kúa-mjólk**, f. *cow's milk*. **kúa-smjör**, n. *cow's butter*. **kyr-eldi**, n. *cow's fodder*, Dipl. **kyr-fóðr**, n. a *cow's fodder*, a measure of hay, Bs. i. passim, Boldt 89. **kyr-húð**, n. a *cow's hide*, Grág. i. 505. **kyr-hvalr**, m. a kind of *whale*, Edda (Gl.) **kyr-lag**, n. = Icel. *kúgildi*, a *cow's value*, B. K. 8, 53, Gpl. 343. **kyr-land**, n. *land yielding a cow's value in rent*, D. N. **kyr-leiga**, u. f. a *cow's rent*, H. E. i. 519, D. N. passim. **kyr-verð**, n. a *cow's worth*, K. Á. 206.

kyta, t. [kyta, Ivar Aasen], *to quarrel, quibble*.

KÆFA (i. e. *kefa*) or **kvæfa**, ð, [kóf, kefja]:—*to quench, choke, drown*; þeir vildu kæfa hann í lauginni, Fas. i. 377; hann kæfir hann ok drepr, Stj. 96; *kæfa ljós*, *to quench a light*, Gísl. 29; ok marga menn inni kæft í stofu-reyk, Sturl. iii. 261; kyrrt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340; reflex. *to be suffocated, kæfðisk* þá hestriinn undir þórði, Sturl. iii. 23; metaph., *sýnin kæfisk*, Mar.

KÆFA, u. f. a kind of *seasoned, preserved meat*; in western Icel. called *villi-bráð*.

kæja, ð, *to decoy, allure* (?), a *ἄ. λεγ.*; Magnús konungur hafði skömmu áðr komit, ok vildi ekki láta kæfa sík samdægrið, þóttisk þurfa hvaldar, Mork. 36.

kækin, adj. *ill-mannered*, Fb. i. 77.

kæktr, m. a (*strange*) *habit, mannerism*; það er ekki nema kæktr, góra sér upp kæktr, *to feign*.

KÆLA (i. e. *keala*), d, [causal from *kala*, kól; Germ. *kübeln*]:—*to cool*, Edda 7. þidr. 95, Barl. 132; lét jarl bera vatni í ok kæla grjótið, Orkn. 352; hann hafði kælt á sér marga hluti, Stj. 156; at hann kæli mína tungu, id.; at hann drepi mína minnsta síns fingrs í vatni ok kæli tungu mína, Luke xvi. 24; part. *kældr* = *kaldr*, vóru þar þá mjök kæld hífýli, Sturl. ii. 109.

kæ-meistari, a, m. [for. word], a *ruler of a feast*, John ii. 9.

KÆNA, u. f. [Germ. *kabn*], a kind of *boat*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms., freq. in mod. usage. **Kænu-garðar**, m. pl. a part of ancient Garðar (q. v.), Fb. iii.

kæni, f. = *kænleiki*.

kæn-leikr, m. *craft, sagacity*, Hkr. i. 254, Sturl. iii. 315, Fms. viii. 292.

kæn-liga, adv. *cleverly, warily*, Fms. viii. 289, xi. 326; fara k., *to go warily*, Fimbb. 352.

kæn-ligr, adj. *clever, skilful*, Al. 145.

KÆNN (i. e. *koenn*), adj., compar. *kænni*, superl. *kænstr* (*kænnastr*); [O. H. G. *cbuon*; mid. H. G. *kuene*; Germ. *kübn*]:—*wise*; *kænna* hverr, *every wise man*, Skv. 2. 25; *kænnir megn*, Leidarv. 40: an epithet of God, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); of Christ, Od. 9, Hallfréd: but usually, 2. *skilful, expert*; *kænn* við e-t, *skilful in a thing*; *kænn* við leika, orrostur, riddaraskap, Fs. 14, Fms. vi. 5, vii. 257, x. 231; *hinn kænasti* at allri hestjórn, ii. 106; *kænn* við alla ríkis-stjórn, a *wise ruler*, i. 218:—*clever*, Hákon var *kænstr* ok *fremstr* ok *gefu-mestr*, vi. 328; *kænni* ok *klókari*, Stj. 248; allra *kænna* var *hón kænst* ok *orði færin*, Ld. 122, (*kænust*, Fms. ii. 21, l. c.); *víg-kænn*, *her-k.*, *stjórn-k.*

kænska, u, f. *skill, craft*, Skálda 164; hann sló hörpuna með svá mikilli kænsku, Bs. i. 155.

kæpa, u, f. [kópr], *a female seal wib young*, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Fms.

kæpa, t, *to have young*, of a seal.

KÆRA, ð, *to accuse, complain of*, also *to plead*, with acc.; þorsteininn kváðsk eigi vilja kæra frændr sína um þetta mál, Rd. 234; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkru máli, þá kæri þeir kærði (*debated*) þetta um dæma, K. Á. 204; hann kærði angr sinn, Str. 4; kæra vandæði sín, k. mál sín fyrir e-m, Hkr. i. 196, Fms. x. 24; er lands-naudsynjar verða fyrir honum kærðar, Sks. 496:—*to plead*, herra Rafn kærði krankleik sinn, Bs. i. 782; kæra mál sín, *to plead one's cause*, Gpl. 16; öll mál ok sakarferli skyldi fyrir dómanda kærask, Stj. 164; kæra lög eðr lof, *to debate laws or licenses*, Grág. i. 5; þótt þeir kærði (*debated*) þetta um hrið milli sín, Hkr. ii. 42.

2. *to complain*, with prep.; kæra á e-n, *to make a charge or complaint against, accuse*; má hún né ekki á okkr kæra, þvát ek senda kíðit sem ek hét, Stj. 197; Svíar kærðu mjök ú Hákon konung, at hann hafði brennt Vermalaud, Fms. x. 2: *to plead against, accuse*, gékk fram sira Jón holt ok kærði á Ketils-sonu, at þeir hefði ulöglega tekit fyrir honum kvikfé mart, Bs. i. 738: ef nokkurr kærir á þá jörð, Bb. 253; engi hafði á kært né at fundit, Dipl. i. 7; við hvern eiga þessir menn at kæra, *against whom have these men to complain?* Dropl. 16: kæra sik, *to complain, murmur*; þegar bændr tóku at k. sik, Fms. iv. 271, Stj. 294.

kæra, u, f. *a complaint*, esp. as a law term, *a complaint made before a king or court*, Fb. ii. 170, Dipl. ii. 13: *a murmur*, Stj. 291: *a quarrel, dispute*, 131. COMPS: kæru-efni, n. *a matter for quarrel*, H. E. i. 386. kæru-lauss, adj. *quit, free*; kvittr ok kærulauss, Dipl. iv. 5.

kæri, a, m. *dear*; heilsa ok kalla kæra sinn, Stj. 70.

kærir, m. *an accuser*, Fms. ix. 454.

kær-kominn, part. *wished for, welcome*.

kærleikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *love, charity*. 2. often in pl. *intimacy*; hann var í miklum kærleik við konung, Eg. 406; þórir var þá í hinum mestum kærleikum við konung, 171; þá gördisk kærleikr mikill með þeim, Fms. i. 57; var hann þar um vetrinn með konungi í kærleikum miklum, Ó. H. 94; eru með þeim enu mestu kærleikar, Nj. 268; komsk hann í ena mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; nú er þórlfr þar í allmiklum kærleikum með konungi, 29. 3. in the N. T., ἀγάπη, *charitas* in the Vulgate, is usually rendered by kærleikr, and, if with the article, the weak form is used in gen., dat., and acc., but the strong in nom., thus, stundid eptir kærleikanum, I Cor. xiv. 1; þóad eg talaði tungum Englanna og mannanna og hefði ekki kærleikan, . . . þóad eg fjöllin úr stað hrærði, en hefði ekki kærleikan . . . , but, kærleikrinn er þolinmóðr, kærleikrinn vandlætir eigi, . . . vonin, trúin, kærleikrinn, en kærleikrinn er mest af þessum, I Cor. xiii. Vídal, Pass. passim; kjötligr k., *carnal love*, Stj. 131.

kær-liga, adv. [*Dan. kjærlig*], *dearly, lovingly*; elska k., Mar.; kyssa k., Bárð. 176; heilsa e-m k., Ísl. ii. 465. kær-ligana, adv. = kærliga.

kær-ligr, adj. *dear, beloved*, Dipl. ii. 11, v. 20.

KÆRRR, adj., compar. kærri, superl. kærstr and kærstr; [*Dan. kjær*; Swed. *kiär*]; this word, which does not occur in old poets of the heathen time, was prob. introduced through the French from the Lat. *carrus*]:—*dear, beloved, intimate*; lengi hófu við fæðgar ekki kærir verit Noregs-konungum, Nj. 8; hinn kærasti konungi, Fms. i. 15; var með þeim en kærasta vinátta, Eg. 2; gördu þeir með sér ena kærstu vinátta, Nj. 103; verit hefr kærta við þórlóf af þinni hendi, Eg. 255; allir gördu sér kærta við Hákon, Fms. i. 22; þinna kærastu vina, Stj. 539; mín kæra, *my dear!* 388; minn kæri, *my dear!*

kærsla, u, f. *a complaint*, Stj. 539; þá hófu aðrir menn sínar kærslur fyrir konungi, Hkr. ii. 136; jarl hafði miklar kærslur á Ívar bodda, Fms. ix. 260. Kærslu-sunna, u, f. *the Sunday Judica me*, the 5th Sunday in Lent, early Dan. *Kære-Søndag*, D. N. passim.

kæsa, t, *to make to ferment*; kærstr, *fermented, decomposed*, esp. of the flesh of skate or sharks, kærst skata, kærstr hákarl.

KÆSIR, m. *rennet* from a calf's maw, *used to curdle milk*, for making cheese and skyr (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage. kæsis-gras, n., botan. *butterwort, pinguicula*, Hjalt.

KÆTTA, t, [káttr], *to gladden*, Stj. 478: reflex. *to be gladdened, rejoice*, Hkr. iii. 278, Barl. 144, 208.

kæti, f. *cheer, gladness*, Fms. x. 409, Barl. 74, 134.

KÖGGULL, m., pl. köglar, *the joints in the fingers and toes*; at af skyfðum fremstum köglum fótá ok fingra, Stj. 379; skeindisk Kormakr á þumal-fingri ok klofnaði köggullinn, Korm. 88, Sturl. i. 31; ok loddí köggullinn í sinnum, Lv. 86, Magn. 536: metaph. *a small piece, mököggull*, tad-k.

kögla, að, [dimin. from kaga], *to ogle*, Þorst. hv. 43, Fs. 48.

kögur-barn, n. [*Norse koggebarri*], prop. *a 'swaddled-bairn'*, *a bantling, infant*, as a term of abuse, Fas. ii. 232.

KÖGURR, m., dat. kögrí, pl. kögrar—*a quilt with fringe, a counterpane*; hann lét góra grind um legstaðinn ok breiða yfir kögur, Fms. viii. 237; er leg haus í miðju kirkju-gólfi, ok breiddr yfir kögur, Hkr. iii.

376, Fms. x. 128, 150: of a church inventory, kögrar þrír, Dipl. iii. 4 Pm. 34: *a bed-cover*, hann bjó þegar rekkju ok yfir breiddi einn kagur Str. 45; sonr á setklæði öll, . . . bekk-klaði ok kögra, N. G. L. i. 211 kögur ok handklæði, Vm. 92: of dress, vaða ok væta kögur minn, Hb. 13; in mod. usage of *fringe* or *fringed cloth*: a nickname, Landn. munu jarðlýsnar synir Gríms kögurs, verða mér at bana? 146: botar the *thyrsus*, Hjalt.

kögur-sveinn, m. = kögurbarn; þola þvilikum kögursveini köpuryrd Edda 30, Mar. 1056; skylda ek launa kögursveini þínum kanginyrd Hbl. 13.

KÖKKR, m., dat. kekki, *a lump*, e. g. in badly-stirred porridge, in th throat, and the like; snæ-k., *a snow-ball*, Dropl.

Kölski, a, m. [Kölr], *the Black One, the Evil One*, in popular tales.

közlugr, m. [kallz], *pert, saucy*, Grett. 116 A.

kömbóttir, adj. [kambr], *erested*, Stj. 95.

köngull, m. *a stalk*; vinberja-k., *a vine-stalk*, Þorf. Karl.

köngulöf, f. = köngurváfa. köngulöar-vefr, m. *a spider's web*.

köngur-váfa, u, f., which is the truest and oldest spelling; köngv váfa, Eluc. 23, Barl. 195, v. 1.; kavngorvafa and kaungorvofva, Mar. 153 whence köngulváfa, Barl. 195; mod. köngulöf: [the word is derive from an obsolete köngur (*a texture*), which has been preserved in th Norse-Finnish *kankas, kankuri*; perhaps also kögurr (above) is akti if not the same word; O. H. G. *kanker*; Norse *kaangle*]:—*a spider passim*.

köppu-steinn, m. [North. E. *cobble*; Dan. *kampesten*], *a boulder* Barl. 165.

köpur-máll (köpurmálugr, Fas. ii. 233, v. 1.), adj. *bantering*, Fa ii. 128 (in a verse).

köpur-yrdi, n. pl. (köpur-orð, Karl. 463), *banter*, Edda 30, Kar 463, Þidr. 186.

KÖR, f., gen. karar, *a bed in which one lies bedridden*; liggja í kö to lie bedridden, Ld. 82, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 351, Fms. ii. 200, Gkv. 2. 43 leggjask í kör, to lay oneself down bedridden; sagði at allt var annu athæfligra en at auvirðask ok leggjask í kör, Eg. 103: mythol. the be of Hel is called kör, Edda (Gl.) COMPS: karar-kerling, f. *an old bedridden carline*, Sturl. i. 36. karar-maðr, m. *a bedridden perso*: Sturl. i. 190, Háv. 50, Clem. 51.

kör, n. *choice, election*, Ó. H. 97; see kjör.

kör-beðr, m. = kör, Eg. (in a verse).

KÖRI or kerí, a, m., *medic. a tent, probe*; ef köra kennir inn t heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91: poet. *a sword* is called kerí, Hallfr.; as als Val-keri, id.

kör-leg, n. *the lying in a kör*; körlegs-maðr = karar-maðr, Stj. 158.

kör-lægr, adj. *bedridden*, D. N.; see karlægr.

körtr, m. [karta], *short-born (?)*: a nickname, Landn., Sturl.

KÖS, f., gen. kasar, *a heap, pile*, as of stones, blubber, or the like hvalr lá í kös, Eb. 292; ok er sú kös (*a heap of stones*) þar enn allt í þessa dags, Stj. 359, v. 1.; þeir þrír fella marga riddara ok alla í eir kös, El. 16; sumir löðgusk í kös, Fms. viii. 306.

KÖSTR, m., gen. kastar, dat. kesti, pl. kestrir, acc. köstu; [akin t kös]—*a pile*; bera saman í köstu, Grág. ii. 297; þar féll hver um annan þveran, svá at þar var k. mikill, Fms. ix. 225; hjoggu ok báu saman í einn köst, Sturl. i. 69; val-köstr, *a pile of slain*; hris-k., *a pi of fagots*; kastar skurðr, *the right of digging peat enough to make a stack* Vm. 64: esp. *a pile of fuel*, whence poet., lífs köstr, *'life's-pile' = the bad* Eb. (in a verse); kastar hel, *'pile's-bane' = fire*, Lex. Poët.

kösungr or kausungr, m. a kind of jacket, Fms. vi. 422.

KÖTTR, m., kattar, ketti, pl. kettir, acc. köttu, mod. ketti; [A. and Engl. cat; O. H. G. *chatza*; Germ. *katze*; Dan. *kat*; Swed. *katt*]:—*a cat*, originally *the martin cat or weasel*; engi dýnr verðr af hlau kattarins, Edda 19; hross eigu menn eigi at eta ok köttu, K. Þ. K. 13: mýss svá stóran sem ketti ungr væri, Ó. H.; liggja hjá sem köttir hreysi, Orkn. 104; sér köttirinn músina, Ísl. ii. 309; rífast ein og grá kettir, *to live a cat and dog life*, a saying; hvatr, blaúðr, breyma (q. v.); *a tom-cat* is called fress, högni, stegger; *a she-cat*, bleýða; *a bla tom-cat, kolr*; *a white tom-cat*, mjaldr; the pet name is kisa, kisk k. v.; hreysi-k. (q. v.), *the ermine cat*. It seems that in the Saga tin (10th century) the cat was not yet domesticated, for passages such as V ch. 28, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 10, and the story in Edda (Thor lifting the giant cat) apply better to the wild cat or the martin cat; and the saying in Í ii. l. c. (*see the cat the mouse?*) probably refers to the weasel and the fe mouse; but that early in the 12th century the cat was domesticated en in Icel. is shewn by the story of the chess-players and the kittens leapin after a straw on the floor, told in Mork. 204, 205; for a curious legend of the genesis of the cat, see Maurer's Volks. 190; kattar sonr, a 22 son (*the ermine cat*), *a bastard*, was a term of abuse, Hkr. i. 18:—*a nickname*, Landn.; hvers son ertú?—Ek em Kattarson,—Hver var köttirinn? Fms. vi. 390. COMPS: kattar-auga, n. *cat's eye*, botan. *forget-me-not*. kattar-röfa, u, f. *a cat's tail*. kattar-skin, *a cat's skin*, Grág. i. 504. kattar-tunga, u, f., botan. *cat's tongue the sea-plantain, plantago maritima*, Hjalt.

L

is the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and the first of the vowels. In the Runic alphabet on the Golden horn, as well as in the Old Norse, it was represented by L , called *lög*, q. v. (lögr er það er falli, Runic poem; A. S. *lagu*), and was, as the form shews, drawn from the Greek or Latin alphabet. In old MSS. a L is often used for *ll*, see Bs. i. 333 sqq.

The *l* is in Icel. sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *ll*, *ll* and not combined with another consonant, had a peculiar sound, almost *dlb*, thus, gull, fall, hella, kalla, = gudhl, fadh, hedha, &c. This pronunciation is still observed in Icel. as well as in some dialects of western Norway, Vorse-vangen, Sogn, Hardanger; and other parts of Norway it is sounded as *dd*. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty whether the ancients sounded *ll* exactly as it is at present do, or whether it was not more aspirate than dental.

2. the peculiar aspirate sound of *l* before a radical dental consonant. Gram. p. xxvii. (II): thus holt, allt, gult, íllt, hallt, etc. (and are still sounded) as holtht, alht, gulht, íllht, halht; as old writers before *d*, hold, kald, = holhd, kalhd, although in mod. pronunciation the aspirate sound is less perceived before a media than a tenuis.

In some Icel. words the *ll* is due to assimilation, and answers to the Saxon and Germ. *ld*, e. g. Icel. gull = Goth. *gulþ*, Engl. and *ld*; it is however likely that originally these words were dissonant from those which had a radical *ll*, and it may be that the peculiar sound of *ll* was due to this cause—that the sound assimilated *ll* prevailed and became universal, whilst the original sound was lost; though even in the earliest rhymes no distinction is perceived.

2. in much later times *ll* assimilated into *ll* words, brálla = bráðla; as also *lr* into *ll* in inflexions, höll = hölr, Gram. p. xvi. (I. 3. a): in still later times *rl* changed into *ll*, *rl*, varla, etc., which in mod. pronunciation is sounded as jall, &c.; but this is not observed in writing, although it is so in print, as also in MSS. of the 15th century.

3. words having a radical initial *b* (*bl*) are to be sought for under the introduction to that letter.

4. *blöð*, to slouch; labbaðu veginn, Blesi, a ditty.

5. *bláð*, [Ulf. *laphon* = καλέν; A. S. *laðjan*; Hel. *lathjan*; O. H. G. *lathjan*.] —to bid, invite a guest; Geirriðr sparði ekki mat ok lét góra skála sinn um þjóðbraut þvera, hún sat á stóli ok í gesti, en börð stóð inni jafnan, ok matr á, Landn. 100; ok run mæla, at sá laði er ráðin á, Bjarn. 53; Broddhelgi bauð þat vera ... þorsteinn spurði hví hann laðaði gesti, þorst. hv. lað hirð í höll, Edda (Ht.); ef hann er kurteisliga laðaðr, Fms. x. *laph*, laða menn til sín, to draw one to oneself, Skálda (in a. l. Fms. 65, Líkn. 28; laða menn til eilífrar sælu, Fb. i. 517; ok *lathgkota* várna Drottinn sjálfan ok Engla hans, Hom. 149; *lask*, to be drawn; ok laðask allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19, *lask* better hláðask, see hláða (fine).

6. *lathjan*, an invitation. laðaðs-maðr, m. = laðmaðr; ok beið hann l. hans jarteina, Bs. i. 303.

7. *lathjan*, f. an invitation.

8. *lathjan*, n. an invitation, bidding; þiggja laðorð at e-m, Bjarn. 53, *lathjan* in the corrupt passage Bs. i. 142 instead of leitorð or letorð. *lathjan* or *lathjun*, m. [from Lat. *latro*, -nis], a robber, Al. 68, Stj. 91.

9. *lathjan*, n. *lathjan*, f. *lathjan*.

10. *lathjan*, pres. lafi, pret. lafið, pass. pret. neut. lafað: —to hang, dangle, *lathjan* laddi köggullinn á sinnum—þá mælti Oddi, lát lafa, muna *lathjan* þiggja, Lv. 86; kom á fóttinn við óklat, ok tók af svá at turl. ii. 70; þat it litla ok vesalliga (höfuð) sem lafir á þjónum Bj. 68: metaph. to dangle, ok þykki mér sem ekki tofærri sé á þóttu lafir á stigum, Fs. 32; lengi hefi ek lifað í haugi mínum (lat fé, Fas. ii. 271).

11. *lathjan*, [from Early Engl. *lafdye*; Engl. *lady*; A. S. *hlæfdige*; but out a time when the initial aspirate had already been lost in Engl.—a lady, Sk. 455, 457, MS. 4. 7, and now and then in mod. the word never took root.

12. *lathjan*, adj. quivering, quaking from fear, Gisl. 60, Heni.

13. *lathjan*, m. a pr. name = Lawrence, Bs.: *lathjan*-dagr, m., -messa,

14. *lathjan*, u. f. the day, mass, vigil of St. Lawrence, Bs., Fms.

15. *lathjan*, m. 'wag-beard,' a nickname, Landn.

16. *lathjan*, n. Aasen lafi = the coin or joint in a wooden building, D. N. lopt. lafi-stein, m. a lafi stone, D. N.

17. *lathjan*, [leggja], a stratum, layer; vóru þá varbelgir at taka af þau þir vóru brúarinnar, Fms. ix. 512: freq. in mod. usage, e. g. lopt. lafi-stein, m. a lafi stone, D. N.

18. *lathjan*, I. a laying in order, due place, right position; leggja *lathjan* the rudder in its place, book it on, Fms. vii. 47; leggja *lathjan*, to unskip the rudder, Al. 67; ganga ór lagi, to be displaced,

get wrong, Fms. viii. 291; fóru nú brýnn hans í lag, *bis brows became smooth and straight*, of a man frowning, Eg. 306; konia lagi á e-t, to make a thing right, get a thing into order, Fms. xi. 28; hann kváðsk eigi lagi mundu á konia fyrir næstu vetrætr, 67; fylkingar hans kváðsk vel í lag, *bis ranks fell into good order*, Al. 142; brúðit er nú lagi ór því sem vant er, i. e. matters go wrong, not as they were want to go, Grett. 183 new Ed.; nærri lagi, pretty well.

19. *lathjan*, 2. companionship, fellowship, in an enterprise of peace or war; leggja saman lag sitt, to enter into fellowship, Orkn. 88; þeir áttu mikít lag við þveræinga, Lv. 73; buudu þeir jarl lag sitt saman, Fms. i. 20; komu til lags við Sigurð jarl sá maðr er hét Rauðr, 194; þá réðsk til lags með honum Einarr þambar-skelfir, v. 4; taka e-n til lags ok félagsskapar, x. 202; hann fór til lags með Sörvk Karli ok herjaði, Nj. 183; of living together, hann réðsk til lags við Beru, Gullþ. 13; fé-lag, q. v.: *cobabitation*, eiga lag við konu, to *cobabit*, Karl. 47, þidr. 247, Ver. 27, H. E. i. 247, Fms. vi. 122; taka konu til lags, Bs. i. 852; fylgja e-m at lagi (i. e. not in wedlock), Sturl. i. 94, 97; fá lag konu, þidr. 299.

20. *lathjan*, 3. market price, tax, as e. g. in Icel. the godi of a district had to 'lay' i. e. set or regulate the market price, Hænsap. S. ch. 2; gjalda allt at því lagi sem þar gengur, Grág. i. 213; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; leggja lag á varning manna, Ísl. ii. 126; sagði þann vanda at hann legði lag á varning manna, id.; hundráðs-lag, B. K. 53; fjár-lag, tax, Grág. i. 500. 4. a tribute, stab, Nj. 97, 253, Eg. 231, 379, Orkn. 450, Fms. ii. 94, and passim; see leggja.

21. *lathjan*, 5. regular time; árar-lag (q. v.), a boating term, time, stroke; hafðu lagið, keep time! hafa seint, fjótt lagið, kunna ekki árar-lagið: so in the saying, allt vill lagið hafa, all things require time and tact, or require to be done in a due manner; ó-lag, disorder; það er allt í ólagi, það er ólag á því:—naut., lag is the lull between the breakers, the kick of time for landing; but ólag, the wrong time, when the breakers are dashing against the shore; one of these waves is called *dauda-lag*, see the interesting passage in Ísl. þjóðs. i. 660.

22. *lathjan*, 6. [Engl. lay], an air, tune; hétu þeir er bundnir vörn á himn heilaga Thorlákr biskup, at þeir skyldi lausir verða, lögum nokkrum (söngum, v. l.), Sturl. ii. 33: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of hymns, hymna-lag, a hymn-tune, of the Ambrosian hymns; sálma-lag, a psalm-tune; vísnalag, a song-tune; rimma-lag, a ballad-air: also used of metres, in old metric, Haðar-lag, Edda (Ht.) 140; Togdrápu-lag, 137; tog-lag, 138; Fornyrða-lag, 142; Bálkar-lag, id.; Galdra-lag, 143; Flagða-lag, 245; it is possible that songs composed in these metres were a kind of 'airs' accompanied by singing.

23. *lathjan*, II. adverb in layers; í tvennu lagi, in two layers, double, Fms. i. 156; í öllu lagi, in every respect, in everything, quite, Band. 6 new Ed.; í mörgu lagi, in many respects, Fms. vi. 133, Fs. 123; í sumu lagi, in some respects, Fms. vi. 207.

24. *lathjan*, 2. with *compar*, or *superl.*, denoting degree; í meira lagi, considerably, rather, þidr. 80; í fyrra lagi, rather early, among the earlier, Ísl. ii. 126; minnsta lag, the least share, Sturl. iii. 238; í verra lagi, among the worst, Hrafn. 9; í hljóðara lagi, rather silent, Sk. 370; í fastara lagi, Str. 9; í lengra lagi, þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi, U. slept that day longer than she was wont, Ld. 14; í lægra lagi, Stj. 107; í hærra lagi, í fremra, síðara lagi, passim; í mesta lagi, very greatly; sá er í mesta lagi strauma þeirra er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56, Stj. 156; í heldra lagi, Fms. ii. 72, Al. 92; í fyrsta lagi sína spámanna, H. was one of the first of prophets, Ver. 29; í elzta lagi sona hans, among the oldest of his sons, Fagrsk. 12; í nærra lagi, rather close, Konr. 3; í flesta lagi, very numerous, Gisl. 26:—sér í lagi, laid by itself, apart, D. N. ii. 93; meðallagi (q. v.), average. COMPS: lags-kona, u. f. a concubine, Bs. i. 802. lags-maðr, m. a companion, Grág. ii. 10, Fbr. 195, Karl. 513, Fms. ii. 87, iv. 277, vii. 250, passim.

25. *lathjan*, B. Lög, only in plur., [prop. what is 'laid,' cp. Germ. *gesetz*, Gr. *θεσμός*]; the Engl. law seems to be a Scand. word, for Germ. and Saxon use other words; Dan. *lov*; Swed. *lag*]. —law; proverbs, með lögum skal land byggja en með ólögum eyða, Nj. 106; svo eru lög sem hafa tog, Kveld. i. 45; various law phrases, segja lög, to say the law, tell what is law, esp. technically used of the law-speaker who had to read the law in public, and who, in cases of dispute, had to say what was the law; svá er mælt at sá maðr skal vera nokkorr ávallt á landi öru er skyldr sé til þess at segja lög mönnum, ok heitir sá lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; biskup skal lög segja en eigi leikmenn, Bs. i. 720; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, in the oath formula, 232; leiða í lög, to introduce a law; eptir þat leiddi Skapti þóroddsson í lög fimmtardóm ok allt þat er upp var talið, 151; þú hefir þó mest at górt, segir Gestr, þótt öðrum verði auðit í lög at leiða, 163; taka e-t í lög, id., Bs. i. 158; leggja lög á e-t, id.; dæma e-m lög, Eg. ch. 57; mæla lög, Fms. vii. 142; ræna e-n lögum, Ld. 102; bjóða, festa lög fyrir sik, N. G. L. passim; setja lög, Fms. xi. 75, Fb. ii. 48; halda vel lög sín, 76.

26. *lathjan*, II. law community, communion, as also a law-district; þyki mér sem málum várum sé komit í únytt efni, ef eigi hafa eigi lög allir, en ef sundr-skipt er lögnum en þá nunn sundr-skipt fríðnum, Nj. 164; í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt löþþing ok sín lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmadr, Ó. H. 65; þrælur minir eru ekki í lögum eðr landsrétt við aðra meum, id.; kaupyrri mun ek fá þér svá mikinn at þú megir ganga í hraustra manna lög, Ld. 254; þóat menn vildi þangat

ráðsk er eigi vóru í þessum lögum, Fms. xi. 76; sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra, Nj. 164; leiða e-n í lög, to introduce a person as a lawful citizen, naturalise, Grág. i. 357; eru þeir nú leiddir í lög með þeim Jónsvíkingum, Fms. xi. 80; lendum mönnum ok sýslumönnum í hverjum lögum (law community) sem þeir sjá at beztr ber ok hæfir, Gpl. 56; innan laga várra, N. G. L. i. 7; ef maðr kemur ór lögum várum í fylki annat með bú sitt, 98; en þat görðisk þar, at annarr maðr at öðrum nefndi sér váttu ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra enir Kristnu menn ok enir heidnu, Bs. i. 22: in a geographical sense, almost as a local name, Gulapings-lög, Eidsævis-lög, Þrændalög, passim:—in nicknames of great lawyers, Laga-Eiðr, Bárð, new Ed.; Laga-Ulfjótr, Þórð. (1860) 94. COMPS: laga-afbrigði, n. breach of law, contempt of law, Grág. ii. 39, 345. laga-beiðsla, u, f. a lawful demand, Jb. 250. laga-boð, u, a 'law-bidding,' statute, Grág. (pref.) laga-boðorð, n. law-commandments; Tiu Lagabodórd, the Ten Commandments. laga-bók, n. a law-book, Rb. 420, Fms. viii. 277. laga-brjótr, m. a law-breaker, Clem. 44. laga-brot, n. a breach of law, Eb. 24, Rd. 275, Fms. vii. 172, Al. 65, passim. Laga-bætir, m. law-amender, nickname of a king. laga-deilur, f. pl. lawsuits. laga-dómr, m. a lawful judgment, Gpl. 179. laga-eiðr, m. a lawful oath, Fms. vii. 307. laga-flækjur, f. pl. law-quirks. laga-frestr, m. a lawful respite, K. Á. 22. laga-frétt, f. a legal enquiry, Fms. iv. 203. laga-gipt, f. a legal donation, N. G. L. i. 346. laga-grein, f. an article of law, Sturl. iii. 13. laga-gæzla, u, f. law-maintenance, Sks. 441, 522. laga-hald, n. law-keeping, Hom. laga-hellur, f. pl. the tables of the law, of the Decalogue, Ver. 22. laga-hlýðni, f. obedience to law, H. E. i. 434. laga-kaup, u, a legal bargain, Grág. ii. 213. laga-kefli, n. a 'law-stick' (a fiery cross), N. G. L. i. 216. laga-kvámfang, n. a lawful marriage, Sturl. i. 94. laga-lauss, adj. lawless, MS. 677. 5. laga-leiga, u, f. lawful rent, N. G. L. i. 236. laga-lyriti, n. a law protest, Nj. 187. laga-löstr, n. an evasion of law, Grág. ii. 24, 37, 41, Nj. 187. laga-maðr, m. a lawyer, a man of law; hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at engir þóttu löglegir dómarr, nema hann væri í, Nj. 1; sagði Njáll mér svá, at hann hefði svá kennt þórhalli lög at hann mundi mestr lagamaðr vera á Íslandi, 237; Eyjólfir var hinn þriði mestr lagamaðr (v. l.) á Íslandi, 222, Ld. 332, passim. laga-mál, n. a legal decision, Gpl. xii. (pref.) laga-orð, n. a law word, of the Commandments, Hom. 72; Tiu lagaorð, Pr. 437. laga-próf, n. a legal proof, Bs. i. 852. laga-refsing, f. law-punishment, Gpl. (pref.) laga-rétting, f. law-mending, Nj. 238, v. l. laga-réttir, m. a legal personal right, Fms. viii. 272: legal satisfaction, Gpl. 202. laga-ripting, f. a legal voidance; lagarípting á landi, escheatage, Dipl. ii. 6. laga-setning, f. legislation, Jb. (pref.), Fms. i. 33, v. 102, Orkn. 124. laga-skilnaðr, m. a legal divorce, Nj. 14. laga-skilorð, u, a legal provision, Gpl. 166. laga-skipan, f. an enactment, Stj. 281: ordering of the law, Sks. 665. laga-skipti, n. a change of law, Fms. ix. 336, Sturl. iii. 307. laga-snápr, m. a pettifogger. laga-sókn, f. a legal prosecution, Gpl. 489. laga-stefna, u, f. a law summons, Gpl. 29, Jb. 302: a fixed law term, N. G. L. i. 340. laga-tak, n. lawful bail, Gpl. 124. Laga-tíð, f. the Law period, of the Jews, Hom. laga-undanfærsla, u, f. a legal plea, acquittal, N. G. L. i. 145. laga-úrskurðr, m. a legal decision, Gpl. 508, Grág. (pref.) laga-vápn, n. a lawful weapon, N. G. L. ii. 246. laga-vegr, m. course of law, fara lagaveg, Mar., Bs. ii. 125.

laga, að, [lög; Dan. lave], to mix a beverage, Am. 72, Hm. 65. II. to flow readily, esp. of blood, to bleed freely; það lagar, or það laga-blæðir, qs. lagar og blæðir.

laga, að, [lag], to shape, put right, mend, (mod.): reflex. to set right, það lagast.

lagan or lögum, f. a mending, putting right.

lag-bróðir, m. a fellow, brother, companion, MS. 4. 22.

lagða, að, to 'enwool,' enricb.

LAGÐR, m. a lock of wool (ullar-l.), Sæm. 131, Fas. iii. 386, Krók. ch. 13, passim. lagð-fagr, -göðr, -prúðr, adj. with fine fleece, of sheep.

lag-færa, ð, to mend, put right.

lag-færing, f. a mending, putting to rights.

lagga, að, [lögg], to put the bottom into a cask.

laggari, a, m. [lögg], a cooper, N. G. L. ii. 245.

laginn, part. skilful, expert.

lag-klauf, n. the pasture of sheep, Fas. i. 63.

lag-kænn, adj. skilful.

lag-liga, adv. meely, handsomely; skilja l., Sturl. iii. 17: mod. neatly.

lag-ligr, adj. fit, meet, l. skilnaðr, Sturl. iii. 255, Mar., Ld. 272: mod. neat, handsome, freq.

lagnaðr, m. a laying; neta-l., a laying nets. COMPS: lagnaðar-íss, m. smooth ice; see íss. lagnaðar-skúta, u, f. a boat for net-fishing.

lagnar-, see lögn.

lag-net, n. a net to be laid, catch-net, opp. to a drag-net.

lagning, f. laying: addition, lagningar vika, extra weak, Rb. 576.

lag-vápn, n. a thrashing weapon, Eg. 580.

lak, n. = lakan; lín-lak.

lakan, n. [A. S. lacan; Dan. lagen], a bed-sheet, Boldt.

laki, a, m. the maw in ruminating animals, Fbr. 156, freq. in mod. use.

lakk, n. sealing-wax. [cp. Dutch segel-lak, Germ. siegel-lack.]

lakka, að, to seal, (mod. and for.)

laklega, adv. lacking, badly.

lak-ligr, adj. of lacking, bad quality.

LAKR, adj., lakari, lakastri, [Engl. lack], lacking, defective, of weight, measure; lakr penningr, Bs. i. 325; þrjú laupa laka, D. N. iii. 116: mörk: lacking in quality, þat líð sem lakast var, Fms. ix. 361; láta sinn hlut lakara verða, Bárð. 9. new Ed.; him lakari (opp. to the better of the two) var mikils fjár verð, Str. 5; hón var eigi laka-hundrað marka silfrs, Karl. 302.

lakra, að, to lag behind.

lalla, að, to toddle, as a child beginning to walk.

lalli, a, m. a toddler, of a child, Snót (1866) 386: of a ghost, Ísl. Þ.

lama, að, to bruise, half break, freq. in mod. usage, eg lamaði það er lamað, half broken.

lama-barming, f. a beating so as to injure one, a law term, Gr. 144, 145.

lama-sess, n. a broken state; liggja í lamasessi.

LAMB, n. [common to all Teut. languages], a lamb, Fms. viii. Ld. 170, Hom. 82, Grág. i. 415, Stj. 279, Gullþ. 26, passim; I mitt! lambið gott! my dear lamb! lambkin! an address. cc lamba-flokkur, m. a flock of lambs, Bret. 115. lamba-húsi, lamb sheds, Fbr. 77, Bs. i. 627. lamba-rekstr, m. the driving into the mountain pastures, Am. 17. lamba-sótt, f., medic. at liggja í lús og lambastu. lamba-súra, u, f., botan. the dock, i. lambs-eldi, n. lamb-keeping, an ecl. term, referring to the rule every householder in the parish has to keep a lamb for the priest till the winter, Dipl. v. 5, Vm. 74, 83. lambs-gæra, u, f. a sheep.

Grág. ii. 401, 500, 504, H. E. i. 131, K. þ. K. 150.

lambaðr, part. with lamb, Bs. i. 334.

lamb-burðr, m. the bearing lambs, lambing, Jb. 362.

lamb-eldi, n. = lambseldi, Vm. 75.

lamb-gymbr, f. a gimmer, a ewe that has not lambed, Grág. Jb. 347.

lamb-hagi, a, m. pasture for lambs, Ld. 70.

lamb-húsi, n. pl. lamb sheds, Fbr. 78.

lamb-lauss, adj. without a lamb, Grág. i. 429.

lamb-skin, n. a lamb's skin, Sturl. ii. 154.

lamb-skota, u, f. a ewe which has lost her lamb, Jb. 346.

lamb-ær, f. a ewe with lamb, Band. 38 new Ed.

lam-heyrðr, part. 'lame,' i. e. bard, of bearing, Th. 8.

LAMI or lama, adj. [A. S. lam; Engl. lame; O. H. G. lām; lām];—a lame person; liggja lami, Hom. 116; lama eðr va Fms. ii. 225; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7: maimed, Grág. ii. metaph. paralysed, Hom. 12; fót-lami, foot-lame.

lamning, f. a 'lamning,' thrashing, Mar.

lampi, a, m. and lampr, m. [for. word], a lamp, Stj. 76, Bs., St. 55, and passim.

lampr, m. = lampi, Pm. 6, 73.

lam-viðri, n. a beating storm.

LAND, n. [common to all Teut. languages], land, as opp. to lands eða lagar, on land or sea, Al. 107; taka land, to land, Ísl. i. leiða e-t at landi, metaph. to land a thing, i. e. end, finish it, C phrases, nema land, to take land as a settler, Eb. passim; kanna explore, 8; byggja land, to occupy a land, Landn.; flyja land, to land: of a kingdom, ráða löndum, to rule; sitja at löndum, to sit as a king, Fms. passim; setjask at landi, to take rest, reside at as a king, i. 82. 2. the (opposite) bank of a river, bay, fjör með öðru landi ok öðru út, to enter by one side and go out other, Fms. i. 167; nær hinu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; á bæði löu 411; draga vað at hváru landi sem þeir vilja, Grág. ii. 349; sferðina af hvártveggja landinu, Ld. 326. 3. a country; verj fyrir Dönum, Fms. i. 23; liðit rann ór þorpinu á landit, Eg. 525; landi, opp. to abroad, Nj. 6: in plur., út í lönd, into foreign lands, 314; nokkurir menn höfðu kennt hann út í löndum, Fms. iii. 5: it is opp. to Norðrlönd = Scandinavia; but in Icel. all the oute is often called útlönd. 4. land, estate; sá er hverjungi megin Grág. ii. 266; í annars manns land, 349; í landi annars manns, i lönd eðr godorð, i. 411; dómr skal dæma landit þeim manni er b 210, 338; eyddusk fyrir henni lausafé svá at hón átti ekki nema gripi, Nj. 29; um haustið sótti Kolskeggr til lands á Móeiðarhvé hálf landit, Eb. 38; Arnkell hafði undir sik bæði löndin Úlfar Órlygs-staði, 186; Helgafells-land, 38; Hjarðarholts-land, L þverár-land, Glúum.; sáð-land, a field; beitar-land, pasture. local names; Land, Landn.; esp. in the latter part, Engl-land, Skot-land, Bret-land, Viind-land, Gaut-land, Sax-land, Fra Jót-land, Grik-land, Ís-land: of counties, Haða-land, Hálc Hórða-land (in Norway), Hall-land, Verma-land, Sjá-land, Nor-land, Hjalt-land, etc.

B. COMPS: landa-brigði, n. = landsbrigði, Grág. ii. 202. landa-
 brigða-páttir or -bálkr, m. a section of the law dealing with land, Grág.
 202, 344, 345. landa-eign, f. land-owning, Hkr. ii. 206: mod.
 ndar-eign (sic), the land, fields, and pasture belonging to an estate:
 andareigninni, within the borders of an estate and the like. landa-
 ndr, m. land-finding, discovery, Fb. i. landa-bringer, m. 'land-
 ring,' ét. for the sea, Hallgr. landa-kaup, n. land purchase, Grág. ii. 313:
 change of land, Bs. i. 725. landa-klofi, a, m., see klofi, Sks. 194, 199.
 nda-kostr, m. = landskostr, Eg. 139, 140, Fs. 25, 26, Valla L. 206.
 nda-leit, f. a journey to discover land, search for land, Landn. 76.
 nda-leitan, f. = landaleit, Landn. 190, Fms. i. 247, Grág. ii. 410.
 nda-ljómi, a, m. beam of the earth, of the sun, Runic poem: a nick-
 me, Bjarn. landa-mark, n. a landmark, Stj. 342: plur., Dipl. v. 23.
 nda-merki, n. pl. a landmark, boundary, of an estate, Ld. 100, Eg.
 5. landa-mæri, n. border-land, Eg. 260, Nj. 123, Ó. H. 45, Karl.
 2, Stj. 76, 88, 269 (plur.): a landmark, Ld. 102. landa-ripting,
 landsbrigði, Sturl. ii. 236. landa-skipan, f. geography, Fms. i.
 3, Sks. 194. landa-skipti, n. a division of land, Ver. 24, Stj. 44:
 boundary, Fms. vii. 52: a change of land, Bs. i. 716. landa-skrá,
 'land-scroll,' deed, D. N. iii. 929. lands-auðn, f. a laying waste,
 population of a land, Fas. i. 526, Hkr. ii. 75. lands-álfa, u, f. a
 vision, Matth. xv. 21. lands-bók, f. the 'land-book,' code of laws,
 43, 44. lands-brigð, f. escheatage of land, Grág. ii. 202, 203,
 188. lands-bruni, a, m. wildfire, Sæm. 95 (prose). lands-
 bygd, n. = landsbygd, Grág. i. 74, Bs. i. 718. lands-búi, a, m. a land
 holder, inhabitant, plur. = landsmenn, Sturl. i. 45, Ó. H. 27: a tenant,
 r. i. 90. lands-bygd, f. the peopled land, Gr. ἡ κατοικήνη, Lv.
 Fms. x. 376: peopling, settlement, Landn. 311, v. l.: tenantry, Grág.
 45. lands-bygging, f. occupation of a land, Sks. 441. lands-
 tré, f. pl. land improvements, Fms. x. 152. lands-deild, f. partition
 of land, Grág. ii. 253. lands-dómari, a, m. a chief justice, of Pilate,
 Mtth. xvii. 11, Pass. 25. 1. lands-dróttinn, m. a landlord, Grág.
 34, Gpl. 312. lands-eign, f. land-owning, Grág. ii. 268. lands-
 endi, a, m. the land's end, boundary, N. G. L. i. 102, Fms. i. 6, vii. 110,
 244, Hkr. ii. 162. lands-fjórðung, m. the quarter of a land
 (Iceland), Grág. i. 433, Landn. 251, Bs. ii. 81. lands-flótti, adj.
 exiled, Fms. x. 403. lands-fólk, n. the land-folk, people of the land,
 Fb. i. 55, vii. 174, Gpl. 44. lands-fríðr, m. the peace of the land,
 p. c. peace, Fms. vi. 284. lands-gæzla, u, f. the guarding the land, Eg.
 5, Fms. vii. 69, ix. 398: landsgæzlu-maðr, þiðr. 102. lands-hátt,
 national custom, H. E. ii. 79. lands-heiti, n. an index of local names,
 La 153. lands-herr, m. = landsfólk, Fms. i. 132, 214, Fb. ii. 109.
 lands-herra, m. = landsdróttinn, Stj. 214. lands-hlutr, m. a portion
 of the land, Jb. 129. lands-horn, n. the land's end, Landn. 194.
 lands-horna-maðr, m. a landowner, Sturl. ii. 125, cp. Skíða R. 15.
 lands-höfðingi, a, m. the 'land-ruler,' great chief of the land, Hkr. i.
 20, Fms. xi. 266, Sks. 603, passim. lands-kjálki, a, m. 'land-jaw,'
 u. = landshorn, Sturl. iii. 80. lands-kostr, m. the best of the land,
 Ld. 276, Edda (pref.): choice land, Landn. 312, Eg. 116, 137; see
 kar. lands-lag, n. the nature, 'lie' of a country, Fms. iii. 207.
 lands-leg, n. = landslag, Landn. 174, Ld. 156, Fs. 22, 25, Fms. vii. 56,
 R. 276. lands-leiga, u, f. land rent, Grág. ii. 334, Sturl. iii. 140:
 landsleigu-bálkr, the section of the law about tenancy, Grág. (pref.).
 lands-lýðr, m. = landsfólk, Fms. vi. 400, x. 379, Stj. lands-lög, n. pl.
 laws of the land, public law, Nj. 191, Grág. i. 181, Sks. 668. lands-
 megi, a, m. a right of redemption, Grág. ii. 240. lands-megin, n. the
 main of the land, main power, regarding strength or area, Fms. iv. 119,
 vi. 83, Eg. 50; landsmegin hans (his kingdom) or oss fjarri, Ó. H. 85.
 lands-menn, m. pl. the men of the land, the people, Grág. i. 454, 463,
 Eg. 8, Nj. 137, Fms. i. 27, v. 67, Orkn. 136, passim. lands-merki,
 n. e. 'land's mark,' border, boundary, Grág. ii. 209. lands-múgr,
 n. the people, esp. the common people, Ó. H. 34. lands-nauðsynjar,
 n. public affairs, wants, Sks. 496. lands-nyttjar, f. pl. the produce
 of the land, Ísl. ii. 118, Grág. ii. 210, D. I. i. 470. lands-ofringi,
 n. a landowner, Grág. i. 192. lands-réttir, m. the law of the land,
 public law, Eg. 476, Fms. vii. 295; lög ok landsréttir, Fs. 27, passim.
 lands-siðr, m. the custom of the land; forn landsiðr, the old law of the
 land, Nj. 6, Bs. i. 284, 682; lýttir er sá er ekki fylgir landsiðnum, a
 saying. lands-skaði, a, m. damage on the land, Hkr. i. 96. lands-
 skot, m. a 'landscape,' region, Bs. i. 877, Stj. 73, v. l.: = landsiðr, 172;
 all landskapar ok fornarr vœju, Bs. i. 281, Str. 30. lands-skattr,
 n. land tax, Fms. x. 410. lands-skipan, f. = landsiðr, Grett. 97 A,
 Stj. 3. lands-skipti, n. a division of land, Grág. ii. 255, 261.
 lands-skyld, mod. lands-skuld, f. rent of land, Fms. i. 18, 90, Ó. H.
 27, Orkn. passim. lands-staða, u, f. 'site of a country.' lands-
 tré, n. f. government, Fms. i. 1, Sks. 329, Fb. ii. 172, passim; lands-
 tréar-maðr, a public authority, officer, Fms. vi. 392, xi. 218, Jb. 51.
 lands-suðr, m. = landsuðr, Grett. 136. lands-sýn, f. = landsýn,
 La i. 258. lands-tunga, u, f. a tongue of land, Hom. 92. lands-
 vaða, a, m. and lands-venja, u, f. = landsiðr. lands-ván, f. a look-
 out for land, a naut. term, being near land, Fms. ii. 216. lands-

verð, n. the price for land, Dipl. iii. 10. lands-virðing, f. the tax-
 ation of land, Grág. i. 83. lands-vist, f. an abode, residence in a
 land, also opp. to the being exiled, Fms. ii. 112.
 land-auðn, f. laying a land (country) waste, Ib. 4, þiðr. 162: a desert,
 Sks. 323.
 land-araur, m. pl. [cyrr], 'land-dues,' a tax which esp. foreign ships
 or travellers had to pay to the king as the lord of the land, Ó. H. ch.
 54, 239, Hkr. ii. 46; thus an Icelandic ship sailing between Norway
 and Iceland had to pay this tax to the king; the amount was fixed by
 a law of king St. Olave, Íb. ch. 1, cp. also the deed in D. I. i. 65, § 3, 8,
 11, 12; gjalda landaura af kerri, Ó. H. 36 (Sighvat, in a verse); for leel.
 it was abolished in the deed of the union with Norway, D. I. i. 620, § 5;
 this tax was probably the beginning of the custom dues of after times:
 a land tax had also to be paid to the king for license of travelling or trad-
 ing abroad, landaura skal engi maðr gjalda þeirra sem í útgerðum eru,
 N. G. L. i. 59; reykmaela ok aftráð ok landaura alla, 257; maðr hverr er
 til lands færi skyldi gjalda landaura, Ó. H. 227. landaura-gjald, n.
 the tax of landaura, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410, H. E. i. 391.
 land-álfr, m. elf of the land, epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).
 land-áss, m. the guardian god of the land, Eg. (in a verse).
 land-beiðaðr, m. epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).
 land-borði, a, m. the 'landward' side, Fms. viii. 417, Bs. i. 423.
 land-bóli, a, m. (land-bólari, D. N. i. 544), a tenant, D. N.
 land-brigð, n. = landsbrigð, Js. 84.
 land-brot, n. land slips, caused by the sea, rivers, or the like.
 land-burðr, m. = landgangr, of shoals of fish, Ísl. þjóðs. passim.
 land-búi, a, m. = landsbúi, Grág. ii. 209, Fms. i. 24, iv. 8, Fær. 218.
 land-búskapr, land-búnaðr, m. busbandry.
 land-eiga, u, f. = landeign, Hom.
 land-eigandi, a, m. a landowner, Grág. i. 181, 279, Glúm. 393.
 land-eign, f., mod. proncd. landar-eign, an estate, esp. the grounds,
 fields, and pastures, Krók. 39, Fs. 20; í örskots-helgi við landeign sína,
 Landn. 287; hann tók sér bústað á Borg, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, Eg.
 735; þá er stefnu-stað á þeim bæ sem í landeign er ómaga niðr skotið,
 Grág. i. 297; þar at einu var þá reynivíðr vaxinn í hans landeign, Sturl.
 i. 6; fara ör landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 82.
 land-ekla, u, f. lack of land, Ld. 122.
 land-erfð, f. a law term, if a stranger died in a place, and no lawful
 heir appeared for three years, the king of the land in which he died took
 the inheritance, N. G. L. i. 50.
 land-eyða, u, f. land-waster, the name of a standard, Fms. vi, viii: =
 landauðn, iv. 126: mod. a tramp, scout.
 land-fall, n. a land slip, Pm. 88.
 land-farsótt, f. an epidemic, (mod.)
 land-fastr, adj. 'land-fast,' of a ship ashore, Nj. 10, Sturl. i. 224, Ver.
 9, Bs. i. 526, Fb. ii. 386.
 land-festar, f. pl. moorings, Grág. i. 216, Fms. ii. 126, viii. 288,
 N. G. L. i. 50, 437, Fb. i. 281, passim.
 land-fjölskyld, f. public business, troubles, Bs. i. 84.
 land-flótti, -flótta, adj. exiled, Lat. profugus, Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i.
 151, x. 36, Orkn. 96, Fs. 202, Ver. 27, Stj. 488.
 land-flæmðr, part. driven off the land, exiled, Bret. 28, Flóv. 24.
 land-fólk, n. = landsfólk, Sighvat, Edda (pref.), Hom. 113.
 land-fúss, adj. eager to make the land, of sailors, Krók. 45.
 land-ganga, u, f. a landing, disembarking, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vi. 334.
 land-gangr, m. a running ashore, of shoals of fish; 'landgangr af fiski'
 is used when there is a large catch of fish, K. þ. K. 112.
 land-garðr, m. 'land-fence,' poet. the sea, Fms. vii. (in a verse).
 land-genginn, part. pasture-haunting, of cattle, Jb. 346.
 land-gæði, n. pl. the good of the land.
 land-gæzla, u, f. defence of the land, Hkr. i. 93.
 land-gögn, n. pl. produce, emolument of the land, Ám. 2, Dipl. iii. 10.
 land-hallt, n. adj. standing along the shore, Fms. x. 347, Fas. i. 324:
 compar. landhallara, Fb. i. 351.
 land-herr, m. 'land-bost,' people of the land, Ýt. 5, Hkr. i. 144, Fs. 16,
 Fms. iv. 180, Nj. 127; allr borgar-lýðr ok landherr, Jóhann. 24, Sighvat.
 land-hluti, a, m. (hlutr), a share of land, Jm. 25, Sd. 138.
 land-hreinsun, f. 'land-cleansing,' clearing the land of miscreants,
 Gpl. 135, 136, Fms. ix. 302; það var landhreinsun að honum, a saying
 when a bad man is dead and gone.
 landi, a, m. a 'landman,' countryman; ossa landa þá er vóru austr,
 Íb. 10; erlendis sem fyrir órum löndum, Grág. i. 99; vára landa fimm,
 183; várr landi skal hverr fríðheilagr, N. G. L. i. 158; = mörlandi, þeir
 sögu at landi hefði eigi fast haldit feldinum, Ísl. ii. 39: a nickname,
 Bs. i.
 land-jörð, f. an inland estate.
 land-kannaðr, m. a 'land-prober;' the name belongs to an old cere-
 mony of taking land in possession as a settler, thus described, setti hann
 niðr staf úybirtan er þeir kolluðu landkönnuð, Landn. 190.
 land-karl, m. the land carles, common folk, Sighvat.
 land-kaup, n. the purchase of land, Grág. ii. 213, Sturl. ii. 12, Ld.

210. 2. in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king*, by one exiled or banished, N. G. L. i. 154, 156.

land-konungr, m. *king of the land*, Fas. i. 501.

land-kostir, m. pl. *the qualities, good things of the land*, Eg. 99, 116, Fs. land-kvæmt, n. adj.; eiga landkvæmt, *to have free admission into a country*, N. G. L. i. 171.

land-lega, u, f. *lying on land*, not putting to sea, of fishermen.

land-leigandi, part. *a tenant*, Dipl. iii. 10.

land-lyritr, m. *full possession, title of land*, see lyritr, Grág. ii. 225.

land-menn, m. pl. = landsmenn, Fms. v. 27: the name of the people of a district in Iceland called Land, D. I. i. 580.

land-munr, m., esp. in pl. *longing for land, home-sickness, nostalgia*: in the phrase, e-m leika landmunir, *to feel homesick*; féll honum þat vel í skap, lék landmunr mikill á at fara í Noreg ok taka þar við ríki sem frændr hans höfðu fyrr haft, Ó. H. 200; Auðunn kvaðsk vilja fylgja honum, ok léku honum landmunir, Bjarn. 16, (Ed. létu heim at landinu erroneously, see Ný Fél. xviii. 160); þá léku honum landmunir at sækja vestr til Eyja, Orkn. 136; þeir er þar höfðu átt eigur ok frændr ok vini, ok léku þeim landmunir til heimferðar, Ó. H. 194.

land-mæling, f. *geometry*, (mod.)

land-nám, n. *the taking land*, a law term: I. in Norse law, *an unlawful holding of another man's land*, and hence a *fine* for trespassing on another man's land; nú ef hann selr, þá er honum jörð úheimil, gjaldit landnámi hvártveggja, N. G. L. i. 37; nú ef hann tekr einahverja þá hurð ok færir á brott, þá skal hann aprt færa ok leggja á landnám, ef hann hefir leyst frá, 38; en ef hann grefr upp, þá skal hann bæta landnámi, id.; engi skal annars hauka taka, nema landnámi vilji fyrir bæta, ok færa hauka aprt, 39; ok leggi á landnám ok jarðar-spell, þeim er jörð á, Gpl. 311; ok leggi umboðsmaðr landnám ofan á, 313; um landnám ok áverka á jörðu, Jb. 232; um landnám ok skógar-högg, 234: distinction is made between the fine and the compensation, fulla skaða-bót skal greiða fyrir beit ok töðu akra ok engja landnáms-laust . . . en ella fullt landnám, 258, 259. II. in Iceland, *the taking possession of land as a settler, occupation*, particularly used of the *settlement of Iceland*: in Landn. and the Sagas passim it is used in sing. of the land allotted to each settler, í landnámi sínu, í hans landnámi, etc., almost like *landaign*, see Landn. passim; but often in plur. of the *settlement itself*, nú er yfir farit um landnám þau er vér höfum heyrð at verit hafi á Íslandi, Landn. 320; nú eru rituð landnámi í Vestfirðinga- (Norðlendinga-, Austfirðinga-) fjórðungi, 167, 236, 274. COMPS: Landnáma-bók, f. (commonly called Landnáma, u, f.), *the Book of Settlement*, the famous historical work begun by Ari the historian, Landn. 24, Fs. 122. Landnáma-saga, u, f. *the History of the Settlement*, Landn. 275. landnáma-tíð (-tími, Vgl. 19), f. *the time of the settlement* (about A. D. 875-935), Landn. 133, Fb. i. 268. landnáms-kona, u, f. *a female settler*, Íb. 19: hence landnáms-maðr and landnáma-maðr, m. a *settler*, and in plur. *the settlers*, of the first generation of settlers in Iceland, Íngólfr var frægastr allra landnámsmanna, Landn. 38, 236, 320, 321, passim, Íb. ch. I, 11.

land-norðan, adv. *from the north-east*.

land-norðr, m. *land-north*, *north-east*, opp. to út-norðr = *the north-west*, a phrase borrowed from the Scandin. continent (see landsuðr), Fs. 22, K. þ. K. 138, Grág. ii. 283, Sks. 173, Bs. ii. 48, Bjarn. (in a verse).

land-nyrdingr, m. *a north-east wind*, Eg. 87, Fms. viii. 254, Eb. 252, 328, Bs. ii. 48, Sks. 41, Fb. i. 539, Merl. 2. 44, 84.

land-ráð, n. pl. *the 'land-rule' government of the land*; hann var fyrir öllum landráðum, Fms. i. 2; hann var forstjóri fyrir landráðum, vii. 238; en Eysteinn konungr skyldi hafa landráð af hendi beggja þeirra, 75; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, xi. 22; unna honum hálfis ríkis ok landráða við sjálfan sik, Odd. 115 new Ed.; ráða landráðum, Fms. vi. 431, Ó. H. 52. 2. *'land-treason, high treason*, (from ráða, *to betray*), N. G. L. i. 103, Fms. i. 58, viii. 196, Gpl. 57, 133. COMPS: landráða-maðr, m. a *governor*, Fms. vii. 280; a *traitor*, viii. 296, Gpl. 57. landráða-sök, f. *a case of high treason*, Gpl. 121, 535.

land-ráðandi, part. *a ruler of the land*, Lex. Poët.

land-rán, n. *the barrying a land*, Fms. vi. 27.

land-reki, a, m. a *'land-ureaker, protector of the land*, poët. a *king*, Hkv. I. 32, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

land-rekstr, m. *banishment*, Eg. (in a verse).

land-réttir, m. = landsréttir.

land-rögnir, m. = landáss, of a king, Akv. 12.

land-sala, u, f. *sale of land*, Landn. 317, Grág. ii. 214.

land-selr, m. a *'land-seal, the common seal*.

land-seti, a, m. a *'land-sitter, tenant*, Grág. i. 296, Eb. 314, Sturl. ii. 103, Orkn. 334, Gísl. 50, freq. in mod. usage.

land-seyra, u, f. *public famine* (seyra = *starvation*); var en mesta landsöra (sic) er eigi skyldi vera kaupfríðr í milli, Ó. H. 51; ok ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreidd, er mikil landseyra er at þeirri brottflutningu, Fms. viii. 251, v. l.

land-siðr, m. = landsiðr, Vm. 71.

land-skaði, a, m. = landskæði, Fms. i. 193.

land-skapr, m. = landsskapr, Stj.

land-skekill, m. a *strip, outskirt of land*, Bs. i. 739.

land-skipan, f. = landsskipan, Fms. x. 148, xi. 409.

land-skípti, n. = landsskipti, Grág. ii. 255, Fms. ix. 243, xi. 362.

land-skjálfti, a, m. an *earthquake*, Edda 40 (the mythical origin of the earthquake), Sks. 142, Greg. 49, MS. 655 xxvii. 22 spelt la skypli.

land-skyld, f. = landsskyld, B. K. 40, Fb. ii. 247; landskyldar bur Fms. iv. 258; landskyldar skrá, a *rent roll*, Rétt. 56.

land-stjórn, f. = landsstjórn, Fms. vii. 326, Eb. 194.

land-suðr, m. *'land-south, south-east*, opp. to út-suðr = *south-west* (landnorðr), Nj. 263, Fms. ix. 502, Rb. 90, Stj. 83, 88, Fs. 186, Gu 11, freq. in mod. usage.

land-sunnan, adv. *blowing from the south-east*.

land-synningr, m. a *south-east wind*, Fms. ix. 387, Sks. 39.

land-sýn, f., naut. *the sight of land*; í landsýn, *within sight of land*, Karl. 554; ór landsýn, *out of sight of land*; sigla í haf ok ór lands Fb. i. 542; vera ór landsýn, N. G. L. i. 103.

land-taka, u, f. *the taking land, landing*, Korm. 228, Eb. 332, Nj. 2 Eg. 159, Fas. ii. 231: mod. also a *landing-place*, þar er góð, ill la taka, etc.

land-tjald, n. a *land tent*, originally a naut. term, a tent pitched ash when in harbour, opp. to the tents on board, often in plur., Nj. 157, Fb. i. 26, Stj. 45; landtjald Drottins, *the Lord's Tabernacle*, Sks. 146, 78c.

land-tog, n. a *towing from shore*, Snót 306.

land-vanr, adj. *acquainted with the country*, Fas. iii. 87.

land-varða, u, f. a *tax to be paid* by fishermen to the landlord or king as liegelord; hverr maðr er á haf réri, skyldi gjalda konungi la vörðu, hvaðan sem færi, en þat eru fimm fiskar, Ó. H. 227 (Fms 399); at svá greiði skiparar allir . . . svá at hvárki skaði tíund konungs-skreið né landvörður né leiðangrs-gerðir né nokkurar a skyldir, N. G. L. ii. 475, Boldt 89, 143, cp. N. G. L. i. 257, § 2.

land-ván, f. = landsván, Landn. 43 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 346; ok er h kom í landván við Noreg, Hkr. i. 292.

land-veðr, n. a *land wind*, Landn. 225.

land-vegis, adv. *by land*, Fr.

land-vegr, m. a *way by land*, opp. to sjóvegr; fara landveg, Eg. K. þ. K. 24.

Land-verskr, adj. *from the county Land*, Fs.

land-vörri, n. = landveðr, Fms. ix. 49, Landn. 225, Bs. i. 483.

land-vært, n. adj.; eiga landvært, *to have residence in the country*; to one, opp. to the being outlawed or under ban, Bs. i. 675, Grág. i. Glúm. 382, Fms. v. 265.

land-vættir, f. *the guardian spirits of a country*, abiding in mountain rivers, etc., in the shape of giants, fairies, animals, see the interest story in Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 37, as also Landn. 258, (for the references höfuð A. V.); sný ek þessu niði á landvættir þær er land þetta býr Eg. 389; þat sá úfreskir menn, at landvættir allar fylgðu Hárbirt þings en þeim þorsteini til veiða ok fiskjar, Landn. 271.

land-vörðr, m. a *land-warder*, poët. a *king*, Lex. Poët.

land-vörn, f. *the defence of the land*, N. G. L. ii. 199 sqq.; Guth son sinn setti hann til landvarnar austr við landsæna, Fms. i. 6; sk Einarr jarl hafa forráð fyrir þeim ok landvörn, Orkn. 44, 160. com

landvarnar-bálkr, m. *the section of Norse law treating of defence*, N. G. L. ii. 199 sqq. **landvarnar-maðr**, m. a *man charged with defence of the country* against freebooters and foreign invasion, Eg. 401, Fms. v. 89, vi. 295. **landvarnar-segl** and **landvarnar-skip**, n. a *ship of war for the defence of the country*, H. E. i. 419, N. G. L. 83, Gpl. 79.

land-þing, n. a *kind of parliament*.

langa, u, f. [Scot. *laing*], *ling*, a fish, Fas. ii. 111, Edda (Gl.), fre mod. usage. **lóngu-bak**, n. a nickname, Landn.

LANGA, ad, *to long for*: 1. impers. *'it longs me, I long* mik langar ekki til þess, *I long not for it*, Fms. i. 284; er þá (langaði ekki til fundar hans, viii. 431; þess er ván at þik muni þá langa, Fs. 104; þótti þeim nú Kolbeinn aprt koninn ok endbrónir þá langaði æ eptir, Sturl. iii. 269; at Orkneyinga (but Orkneyi Fms. vii. 28, Orkn. 142, l. c.) mundi lítt langa til, at hann kæmi þangat, Magn. 446: as also freq. in mod. usage, mig langar í e-ð, *I for a thing, of food*; but langar til þess, of other things; mig lang ad fara. 2. personal; ok langaði til hennar burðar allir rétt Hom. 130; allir hinir vitrustu menn lónguðu til hans fundar, Bs. i. Orkn. 142; nú er sá dagr koninn er vér höfum allir (oss hefir alla langat til, Fms. viii. 220; sem þeir höfðu til langat, 655 xx. A. 1.

langi, a, m. *one of the stomachs in sheep or cattle*.

LANGR, löng, langt, adj., compar. lengri, superl. lengstr, [commu all Teut. languages] = *long*, of space and time; löng verðr, Fas. i. af löngu skeggj, Skálda 181; lengri hina eptri fætr, Stj.; þóat: lengri, N. G. L. i. 44; þeir lifa opt langan aldr er með orðum er ve a saying = Engl. *words break no bones*, Nj. 252; hann fékk eigi tveim orðum lengra samfast, Hkr. ii. 138; Fóstudagr inn langr,

Frjá, *Good Friday*, passim; langt líf, Hom. 12; mjök langa hríð, Nj. þá er dagr er sem lengstr, þá er nótt er sem lengst, Landn. (pref.); þér þiggja lengra líf, Fms. vi. 166; sigr þinn mun eigi langt vera, xi. höfum veri eigi heyr þessa sögu lengri, *we have not heard this story farther*, i. e. *here ends the tale*, Njarð. (fine); þat er löng saga at þessu, *'tis a long story to tell*, Fms. xi. 99; seint er um langan veg at spyrja líða, a saying, Edda 31; endi-langr, liggja endi-langr, *to lie at full length*; hón lagðisk sem hón var löng hjá honum, Karl. 47: *long in body*, Skálda 175, 179.

II. neut. *long, far, distant*; langt úi fjalls ok fjöru, Landn. 57; ok áttu eigi langt til eyjarinnar, Fms. i. langt í brott, *a long way off. far away*, Stj. 195; langt mun yðr leum til at ér veidið svá, O. H. 78; fjótíð var svá mikil, at langt var áureitt, *that it was impassable far beyond that*, Nj. 63; hann seildisk svá hátt sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; svá langt vestr, at engi hefir löngra eignask, Landn. 41; líð kom vel til hans ór héraðum, en fátt um lengra, Fms. iv. 385; þviat þeir ætluðu ekki lengra í kveld en öðrabrekku, Nj. 252; ok þurfti þar eigi lengra at grafa til vatns en um dölu, Edda (pref.); langt mun í milli vera lítillmennsku minnar þess hins mikla áhuga er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80: in the saying, langt um skammt, cp. Lat. *quod petis hic est*, Nj. 207.

III. *long, far, distant*; langt frá, *far from it! langt-um, by far*; langtum betra, *better by 2. öngu or laungu, long since*; sá ek þetta löngu á hans yfirþi, Fms. i. 141; svá sem ek sagða yðr löngu, 139; sem mér sagði þu hugr um, Nj. 191; mjök löngu, *very long ago*, Sks. 117; seg oss þendi, löngu fundumsk vit næst, *we have not seen one another for an åjarn*: 15: fyrir löngu, *long ago*; þat víska ek fyrir löngu at ek var vel til, Gisl. 69; hann hafði tekinn verit ör jörðu fyrir löngu áor, Fms. i. 51: m, *long, mostly, continuously*; Eirekr var löngum með föður sínum, ón var löngum um nætr á kirkju at bænum sínum, Ld. 328; en þegum (*mostly*) vel stíltr, Nj. 38; þeir vöru samflota, svá at hvárir löngum til amarra, Eg. 126: compar. lengrum, *longer*; lengrum; stöðu til, Fms. xi. 99; þeir skolu skipta vikum eða smærum, ok þeir at ráða er lengrum vilja skipta, Grág. ii. 350: super. lengstum, *most of the time*; höfuðborg sú er Geira sat í lengstum, Fms. i. hann var þó lengstum at Grjóta, Nj. 135; gamanmál er þú munut um en tala, Ld. 306.

IV. metaph. *longing, taking interest* vat er yðr langt at þessum mönnum, hvárt maegð eðr frændsemi, *interest take you in these men?* Fms. ii. 211; hann lét eigi ráða, menn vöru tignir eða útignir, eðr honum mikil at langt eða lítit, 64.

2. neut. *long, weary*; langt þykki mér, ligg ek einn þu, Eg. (in a verse); þat vil ek, at þú komir til heimkynna minna, þér mun langt þykka hér á heidinni, Grett. 130 new Ed.

V. *long* local names, *Lang-ey, Langa-nes, Langa-hlíð, Langa-* (the Danish island), etc., Landn.; see below.

3. COMPS: *langa-bein, n. long-bone*, a nickname, Sturl. *langa-* a *'long-bower'*, a *store-room*, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. *langi-ðjálkn, lang-deacon*, a nickname, Sturl. *Lang-a-fasta, u, f. the long Lenten fast*, Grág. i. 245, 246, 291, K. þ. K. 122, 124, Rb. 82, langaföstu-igangr, *the beginning of Lent*, Grág. i. 122. *Langi-* *langr, m. Good Friday*, K. þ. K., N. G. L. passim. *Langa-* *lang*, n. *'Long-espée'*, *Long-spear*, a nickname, Fms. *langa-töng, lang-trong, the middle finger*.

II. *lang-afi, a, m. a great grandfather*, *lang-amma, u, f. a great grandmother*; *langömmu-* *-systir, a great grandmother, aunt*, *lang-áss, m. a purlin*, *þvertré*, Fms. ix. 512. *lang-bakki, a, m.* (see bakki 2); phrase, skjóta í langbakka, *to stave off for a long time*, Fms. x. *lang-band, n. the purlin along the roof in a house*. *lang-* *m. a balder*, Hkm. 7; Edda (Gl.) reckons it amongst swords: *of a serpent*, Edda (Gl.) *Lang-barðar, m. pl. the Lombards*, from their beard (barð) or battle axe (barða), Skv. 3, Greg. 63. *barða-land, n. Lombardy*, Mart. *lang-bein, n. = langabein*, name, Ann. *lang-bekkr, m. a long bench, bench lengthways*, *þverbekkr*, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 182. *Lang-brök, lang-breek*, nickname of a lady on account of her tall stature, Nj. *eldar, m. pl. long fires* (see eldr II), Eb. 276, Nj. 15, Korm. 144. *ermar, m. pl. long sleeves*, Fms. vii. 321. *Lang-feðgar, m. pl. forefathers, ancestors by the father's side*, counted upwards, Hkr. i. 2, Nj. 158. *langfeðga-kyn, n. the lineage of langfeðgar*, 14. *langfeðga-nöfn, n. pl. the name of one's langfeðgar*, 53 (pref.). *langfeðga-tal, n. a tale or roll of langfeðgar*, *antient pedigree*, Eg. 536: the name of an old historical work containing pedigrees of kings, Hkr. i. (pref.) *langfeðga-tala, langfeðgatal*, Nj. 25. *langfeðga-ætt, f. = langfeðgakyn*, Fms. *lang-feðgin, n. pl. ancestors, agnate and cognate*. *lang-* *m. pl. = langfeðgar*, and *langfeðra-tal, n. = langfeðgatal*, Gpl. *tj. 331*, Fagrsk. 151, Hom. 46. *lang-feðri, n. = langfeðgar*, 167. *langferð, f. a long journey*, Sturl. ii. 185, Fs. 51, Bs. *langferða-maðr, m. one who 'fares' far, a far traveller*, Fs. *rami, a, m. lasting fame*, Orkn. 466, Fb. ii. 513, Mar.; á lang- *rami*, mod. til langframa, adverb. *for good*, Rétt. 4. 25.

fætr, adj. *long-legged*, Stj. 276. *lang-för, f. = langferð*, Eb. 298. *lang-gæði, n. long-lasting*, corrupt from langæð. *lang-gæðr* and *langæðligr*, adj. a later and inferior form for langær, langæligr, Bs. i. 62, Fas. iii. 57. *lang-háls, m. long-neck*, a nickname, Landn. *lang-hálsaðr, adj. long-necked*, Njarð. 364. *lang-hendr, adj. with long hands*, Ld. 298. *Lang-höfðingar, m. pl. the men from Langa-hlíð*, Sturl. *lang-húfr, m. long-hulk*, name of a ship, Bs. *lang-húsa, að, to run*, in a pun (langhús = raun), Krók. 63, 64. *lang-hygga, u, f. long-suffering*, Barl. 42. *lang-höfðaðr, adj. long-beaked*, of a ship, Hkv. i. 24. *lang-höfði, a, m. a nickname*, Sturl. *lang-knakkur, m. a kind of bench*, Finnb. 310. *lang-lega, u, f. a long stay*, of a weather-bound ship, Fms. ix. 296; as also of long sickness in bed. *lang-* *leggr, m. the long leg, bone of a leg of mutton*, Bárð. 176, Háv. 40. *langleggjar-stykki, n. a leg of mutton*, Háv. 40. *lang-leiði, n. lengthwise*; *langleiði sin á milli, at a long distance*, Stj. 73, Eg. 579. *lang-leikr, m. length*, Stj. 346. *lang-leitr, adj. long-faced*, Fms. i. 155, ii. 20, vii. 175, 321, Þiðr. 174, Bs. i. 72. *lang-liðið, n. part. after a long time*, Bs. ii. 133. *lang-liga, adv. for a long time past*, = mod. langalengi, Js. 24, Sturl. iii. 297, Fas. ii. 268. *lang-lifi, n. long life*, Fms. vii. 73, K. þ. K. 60. *lang-liffr, adj. long-lived*, Fs., Fms. iii. 173. *lang-loka, a, f. 'long-lock'*, a kind of eight-lined verse in which the first and the last line make a sentence, whilst the six between them are intercalary, of which Edda (Ht.) 14 furnishes a specimen: in mod. usage langloka is a poem not divided into strophes, for specimens of which see Snót 72, 215. *lang-lundr, f. long-suffering*. *langlundar-geð, n. id.* *lang-minni, n. a long memory*. *lang-minnigr, adj. having a long memory*, Nj. 30, v. l.: *long to be remembered*, Pr. 158. *lang-mœlgi, f. long-winded talk*, Fms. v. 225. *lang-mæli, n. long talk*, Hom. 125, Bs. ii. 117. *lang-mœltr, part. long-spoken, long-winded*, Sks. 316, Hom. (St.) *lang-nefjaðr, adj. long-nosed*, Sturl. ii. 133, iii. 105. *lang-nefjur, f. pl. rowlocks*, Edda (Gl.) *lang-nefr, m. long-nose*, a nickname, Sturl. *lang-niðjar, m. pl. a descending lineage by the father's side, pedigree of agnates*, counted downwards, Vsp. 16; opp. to laundfægar when counted upwards in time. *lang-nætti, n. the long night*, Fr. *lang-orf, n. a long bundle of a scythe*, Korm. 38, Sturl. i. 180, Sks. 358. *lang-pallr, m. a dais along (not across) the ball*, Fms. vi. 439. *lang-reið, f. a long ride*, Vgl. 61. *lang-ræða, u, f. a long talk*, Fms. ix. 252. *lang-ræðr, part. long-spoken, long-winded*, Sks. 316. *lang-ræki, n. rancour, an unforgiving temper*, N. G. L. ii. 417, Hom. 33, 143. *lang-rækr, adj. having a long memory, brooding long over past wrongs*, Anal. 171, Eb. 42, Bret. 92, Þiðr. 181, Fas. iii. 520. *lang-samlega, adv. incessantly*. *lang-seta, u, f. a long stay*, Vm. 113. *lang-setis, adv. lengthways*. *lang-skepta, u, f. a long-shafted spear*, Karl. 405. *lang-skeptr, part. long-shafted*, Sks. 388, Fs. 64. *lang-skip, n. a long ship*, a kind of large ancient ship of war, distinguished from the lesser skeið, both being distinguished from the merchant's knörr (cp. Gr. *vaũs μακρὰ*, Lat. *longa navis*), Hkv. 2. 11, O. H., Fms. passim, Eg. 37, 42; langskips mastr, rá, segl, a mast, yard, sail of a long ship, Sturl. i. 194, Eg. 198, 515, Fms. vii. 30, passim. *langskipa-görð, f. building of a langskip*, Gpl. 121. *langskips-búza, u, f. = langskip*, Hkr. ii. 143. *langskips-menn, m. pl. the crew of a long ship*, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92. *lang-skör, f. the lower beam of a tent*, Fas. i. 372. *lang-staðinn, part. of old date, long-standing*, Lv. 77. *lang-stóll, m. a long seat*, Vm. 7, Fas. i. 84. *lang-stræti, n. a long street*, Fms. viii. 319. *lang-sýnn, adj. far-sighted*, Fas. i. 157. *lang-sæi, f. a far sight*, Edda i. 544. *lang-sær, adj. long-sighted, prophetic*, Lv. 81. *lang-talaðr, part. long-spoken*, Fms. i. 288. *lang-úðigr, adj. = langrækin*, Hkr. iii. 252. *lang-vari, a, m.*; til langvara, *to last long*, Njarð. 376. *lang-vaxinn, part. longish*, Fms. ii. 59. *lang-vé, mod. lang-vía, u, f. a bird, columbus troile*, Edda (Gl.) *lang-viðir, m. pl. the long timbers in a house or ship*, N. G. L. i. 65, 100, Hom. 95. *lang-viðri, n. pl. long-continued weather*, heat, cold, or the like. *lang-vinnr, adj. long-lasting*, of sickness, bad weather, or the like. *lang-vinnr, m. a friend of long standing*, Hm. 157, Fas. ii. 64, Bárð. 173; langvinnir rjúfask sízt, a saying, Grett. 184 new Ed. *lang-vist, f. a long abode*, Hom. 9, Fr.: adv. *langvistum, staying long*, Fbr. 33, Fms. vii. 112, Eg. 227, Fs. 149. *lang-vængr, m. long wing (?)*, Vm. 27. *lang-pili, n. the wainscot lengthwise*, opp. to þverpili, Gpl. 346. *lang-æð, f. long-lasting*; til langæðar eða fullnaðar, Bs. i. 740, Ant. 112. *lang-æliga, adv. for a long time*, Sturl. ii. 186, MS. 625. 77. *lang-æligr, adj. long-lasting*, Stj. 47, Fas. i. 171, Bs. i. 311. *lang-ær, adj.* [langr and æ = ever, or akin to Germ. *ewig, ewig*], *lang-æsting*; langætt musteri, MS. 677. 6; vegsama föður þinn ok móður, svá at þú sórt langær yfir jörðinni, Stj. 301 (Fifth Commandment); hverr eldrinn mun vera heitari ok langærri, Fms. vii. 37; má vera at sigrin verði ekki langær, ii. 10; at langær friðr standi í þessu landi, Bs. i. 572.

laraðr, adj. worn, weary, (conversational.) *larðr, m.* [from Fr. and Engl. *lard*], *lard, fat*: in the phrase, e-m sigr larðr (cp. e-m sigr kvíðr), *one's stomach sinks, one is worn out*, (vulgar.) In Hrafnagaldr þrey the sun is poet. called Fenris föðr-larðr = the 'wolf's lard,' the bait, the prey of the wolf, according to the tale in Edda of the wolf

(Fenrir) running after the sun (Edda 7) and trying to swallow him. This poem however cannot be ancient, for this French word prob. came to Iceland through the English trade of the 15th century. The explanation given in Fél. x. 10 is erroneous.

larfr, m., esp. in pl. larfar, rags, tatters.

las-burða, adj. feeble, ailing.

lasinn, adj. dilapidated, half broken, Orkn. 528: medic. ailing; eg er lasinn, hálf lasinn, I am not quite well.

laska, að, to break asunder: reflex. to be half broken: part. laskaðr, bruised, and of wood with flaws.

laski, a, m. a flaw, fissure in wood. II. the wrist-piece of a gauntlet beneath the thumb, (opp. to ló or lóð = the finger part); the phrase, á ló og laski! The foreman of a fishing-boat divides the catch of fish into two heaps, then throws a glove between these heaps, and turning his face away shouts, á ló og laski! whereupon each man of the crew has, in his turn, to choose either the ló or the laski, and take his share according to the side to which the laski or the ló points.

las-legr, adj. = lasinn.

las-leiki, a, m. ailment.

las-meyri, f. decrepitude, Mar.

las-meyrr, adj. mellow, decrepit, Band. 28 new Ed., Stj. 98.

lasna, að, to decay, become dilapidated.

last, n. vituperation, Sighvat, freq. in mod. usage.

LASTA, að, [Germ. *lästern*], to blame, vituperate, speak ill of; löstuðu þat flestir, Eg. 196; mun sjálfst lofa sik ef vel er, enda mun sjálfst lasta sik ef illa er, Nj. 176; Þorfinnr jarl kom þá at ok lastaði ekki verkit, Orkn. 114; lýta ok lasta, Stj. 135, Greg. 49; lasta Guð, to blaspheme, Fb. i. 287.

lasta- in compds, see löstr.

lastan or **löstun**, f. slander, reproach, blame; lof eð löstun, MS. 677. 10, Ísl. ii. 450. **lastanar-orð**, n. pl. words of blamish, Fms. vi. 33.

lastan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), reprehensible, Mar.

last-auðigr, adj. vicious, evil, 655 xi. 2, Hom.

last-fullr, adj. full of evil, Hom. 24.

last-ligr, adj. slanderous, Germ. *lästerlich*, Rétt. 61.

last-mæli, n. slander, Grág. ii. 148, Fms. viii. 252, Pass. II. 15.

last-orð, n. = lastmæli, Fas. i. 107.

last-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), reprehensible, Stj. 156.

last-samr, adj. slanderous, Stj. 8.

last-varliga, adv. without guile or sin, Bs. i. 300.

last-varr, adj. guileless, virtuous, Sks. 24, 687.

lata, að, to be slow, slacken, abate: impers., Helgi sækir at fast er hann finnr at þorgrími latar, Fs. 138; þá er hann finnr at élinu latar, abates, (latrar Ed.), Fms. xi. 137.

latan, f. slackening:—metaph. dissuasion, Sturl. ii. 106.

lat-hendr, adj. slow of hand, Sturl. iii. 200.

lati, a, m. the late or lazy one, Edda (Gl.)

lat-liga, adv. slowly, Fms. vi. 207, Krók. 42, MS. 686 B. i.

LATR, adj., fem. löt, neut. latt, compar. latari, superl. latastr; [Ulf. *lats* = *ὀκνῶς*, *ἀργός*; A. S. *lat*; Engl. *late*, *lazy*; O. H. G. *laz*; Germ. *lats*; Swed. *lat*; Dan. *lät*];—*slow*, *lazy*, Sturl. ii. 155, Fms. xi. 256; latr ok ó-hlýðinn, 686 B. 2: so in the saying, latr sækir latan heim: with gen., latr e-s, Fms. xi. 256; ó-latr, diligent: passim and freq. in mod. usage, eg er latr, latr að lera, latr að vinna, etc.

LAUÐR, n., mod. löðr, but the diphthong is borne out by old rhymes as, laudri, rauda, Fms. vi. 47 (in a verse); nauð, vii. 66; as also by the derivative leyðra, q. v.: [A. S. *leaðor* = a kind of nitre, used for soap; Engl. *lather*];—*the froth* or *foam* of the sea water; laudr var lagt í bedi, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); ljótu laudri dreif á lypting, id.; alda laudri faldin, Orkn. (in a verse); við þolir nauð í laudri, Fms. vii. (in a verse); laudr Óðins elda, poet. = *the blood*, Gísl. (in a verse); haf-laudr, sea-scum, Lex. Poët.; vápn-laudr = *blood*. II. in prose esp. of a kind of nitre or soap used in cleaning, e. g. the head; cp. Swed. *loaddr* = a kind of soap, Engl. *lather*; ok þó hún hófuð hans, ... ok hafði hún eigi þvegit laudr ór höfði honum, Ísl. ii. 333 (Heiðarv. S.); líneik (the maid) strauk laudri um skór mína, Vigl. 82 new Ed. (in a verse).

lauðra, að, mod. löðra, to foam, to be dripping wet with salt water: and esp. of blood, löðrandi af blóði, dripping with blood.

lauðrungr or **löðrungr**, m. a box on the ear, prob. metaph. from washing and lathering the head; [cp. vulgar Engl. *to lather* = to beat.]

LAUF, n. [Ulf. *laufs* = *φύλλον*; A. S. and Engl. *leaf*; Germ. *laub*; Dan. *löv*; Swed. *löv*];—*a leaf*, *foliage*, Hm. 5, Fs. 135; aldin eða lauf, Gret. 14, Sks. 105; rjúpn-lauf:—metaph., lauf á hjálmi, El. 17, Sturl. iii. 14: in local names, Lauf-áss, whence Laufæsingar, the men from L.

COMPDS: **laufa-dráttir**, m. leaf-formed embroidery, Art. **laufa-fettir**, m. a name of a fox, Edda (Gl.) **lauf-blað**, n. a leaf-
blade, single leaf, Edda 29. **lauf-göðr**, adj. leafy, abundant in leaves, Barl. 149. **lauf-grænn**, adj. leaf-green, Rkv.; laufgrænn kyrtill, Hrafn. 13, El. 12. **lauf-gyltr**, part. gilt-wreathed, MS. 4. 16.

lauf-hús, n. a leaf-house, Hkr. iii. 180. **lauf-segl**, n. a leaf-shaped sail; in the phrase, sigla með laufsegli at e-m, to deal leniently

with a person, Eb. 96, Fas. i. 7. **lauf-settr**, part. ornamented with leaves, El. **lauf-skáli**, a, m. a leaf-house, summer-house, Konr., Fas. iii. 303, Karl. 78. **laufskála-hátíð**, f. the Jewish feast of Tabernacles O. T. **lauf-steindr**, part. leaf-dyed, = laufgrænn, Karl. 341. **laufvið**, n. leaf-wood (ash, elm, etc.), opp. to needle-wood (fir, pine) B. K. 55.

laufgask, að, dep. to be leafy, Skálda 200: part. laufgaðr, leaved Bær. 15, Barl. 149, Pass.: metaph., laufgaðr hjálmr, El.

Laufi, a, m. the name of the sword of the hero Böðvar Bjarki, Landn.

lauf-léttr, adj. light as a leaf.

lauf-ligr, adj. leafy, Sks. 627.

lauf-ugr, adj. leafy, Konr.

lauf-viðr, m. leaf-wood, = laufvið, Merl.

LAUG, f., old dat. laugu; with the article laugunni, Rd. 276, Thom. 484, but lauginni, Sturl. ii. 98, Fms. vii. 150; pl. laugar; [cp. Swed. *lög* Dan. *löver* in *lör-dag*, *löver-dag*, = Icel. laugar-dagr, q. v.];—*a bath*; hör varðveitti barn drottningar óborit meðan hún var í laugu, Landn. 110 taka laugar, Fs. 72; þar vóru laugar görvar, en er konungur var í laugu var tjaldat yfir kerit, Fms. vii. 150; prestur er skyldur at vígja þrjár lauga um dag (of baptismal water), N. G. L. i. 347; laug skal göra hveim e líðinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð (of washing the dead), Sdm. 34 (Bogge) síðan vóru bórð tekin, en Flösi tók laugar ok lið hans, Nj. 176, (hann laug, mund-laug, q. v.): *the bath* in which a new-born infant is washed called laug. II. in Icel. a hot spring, which was used for bathing en Föstudags-aptan fóru biskupar báðir til laugar í Laugar-ás eptir nátt verð, Bs. i. 78; eitt hvert kveld er þeir fóru til laugar, ... en laugin (á spring) var ekki á almanna-veg, 621; þat var eitt kveld er Snorri sat laugu, at talat var um höfðingja, ... Sturla Bárðarson hafði haldit vög yfir lauginni ok leiddi hann Snorra heim, Sturl. ii. 98; fyrir sunnan ár eru laugar (hot springs) ok þar hjá jarðhólar stórar, Eg. 747; Kjartar er opt til Sælingsdals-laugar (the well in S.), jafnan bar svá til at Guðrú var at laugu, Ld. 166; Gestr kemr til Sælingsdals-laugar, ok dveli þar um hríð, Guðrún kom til laugar ok fagnar vel Gestri frænda sínu 124.

III. in Icel. the hot springs were public bathing-places, at the word is freq. in local names, Laugar, f. pl., Laugar-á, Laugar-ás, Lauga-ból, Laugar-brekka, Laugar-dalr, Laugar-deklar, Laugar-arnes, Lauga-land, Lauga-vatn, Lauga-fell, Laugar-velli, Lauga-skær, Laugar-hús, Landn.; see the Sagas, the map of Icel Eggert Itin; and as the latter part of a compd, Valla-laug, Sælingsdal laug, Reykja-laug, etc., all indicating places with hot springs used for baths in olden times. IV. Saturday was the day appointed for cleansing and bathing, and hence the day took its name, laugar-aptan m. 'bath-even', Saturday evening, Ísl. ii. 274; laugar-dagr, m. 'bath-day', Saturday, Grág., K. þ. K., N. G. L., the Sagas passim: laugardag morgunn, m., -kveld, n. Saturday morning, evening, passim: lauga kveld, n. = laugaraptan, Ísl. ii. 247; laugar-morgunn, m. 'bath morning', Saturday morning, Ísl. ii. 232; laugar-nátt, f. 'bath-night', Saturday night, (the night between Saturday and Sunday, as shewn | Sturl. ii. 170); ok er lofat at eta hvítan mat miðviku-nátt ok laugarnd í Hvíta-dögum, K. Á. 188, K. þ. K. This washing and fasting had religious character, as is shewn by laugvatn, Sól. 50; as also by the verb til Skíða R.,—aldrei frá ek at aumum þrjú | mun illra meina batna | þ en lofar at leggja af blót | ok laugarætr at vatna, 202: and that it came from the remote heathen age, when the year was still counted by pentads a not by heptads, we may infer from the freq. use of laug as the latter part the compd in proper names, esp. of women, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Þór-lau Odd-laug, Sigr-laug, Snæ-laug, Vé-laug (= the Holy well, the Holy bath and of men, Her-laugr, Guð-laugr, see Landn. and the Sagas.

COMPDS: **laugar-hús**, n. a bath-house, Bs. ii. 22. **laugar-ker**, n. bathing-tub, MS. 451. **laugar-pining**, f. 'passion' in a bath, of bishop who died when in a bath, Bs. i. 78, (see the context of 1 passage.) **lauga-vatn**, n. bathing-water, Sól. 50. **lauga**, að, [Swed. *löga*; cp. Lat. *lavare*], to bathe; þeir tóku kyn Joseph, lauguðu hann ok lituðu í kiðja-blóði, Stj. 194; hana laugu öxina í blóðinu, Eb. 200; þvá hann ok lauga, Greg. 61; fór hann þá til Jórdanar ok lauguði sik þar sem síðr er til pálmara, Hkr. iii. 67; nurse's term, to bathe a new-born infant, performed in olden times, a perhaps still, with some ceremony. II. reflex. to bathe; lauguði konungur í ánni Jórdan, Fms. vii. 87, 92; allr líkami Lausnarans lauguð þá í blóði hans, Pass. 3. 9; metaph., laugaðr í leiri ok moldu, Karl. 40 silfri laugat, Fas. iii. 627; laugaðr í rauðu gulli, i. 172.

laug-móðr, adj. 'bath-weary', weary after having bathed, Thom. 48. **lauk-jafn**, adj. 'leek-even', straight, just, metaph. from the plant Sighvat. **LAUKR**, m. [A. S. *leac*; Engl. *leek*; O. H. G. *lob*; Germ. *laup* Swed. *lök*; Dan. *løg*];—*a leek*; hann hafði þar gört í steinkatt stapi lauk (onion) ok önnur grös, ok gaf at éta enum sárum mönnum, þv kenndi af laukinum út ór sári því er á hól var, Ó. H. 223. 2. in writers and in poetry esp. *garlic* (geir-laukur, q. v.), Fas. 176, 205, 24 þá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; lítið kveða lauki gæft til au a saying, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., passim. 3. metaph. of sleek, taf

things; réttur sem laukr, *straight as a leek*, Játv. 4, Pr. 406 (lauk-)
blöð-laukr, a *sword*; ítr-laukr, q. v.; a *mast* is called the *leek of a*
dda 91, Lex. Poët.; ættar-laukr, the '*leek of a family, the best*
a family.

4. the *oily skin of sea birds* is called laukr, e. g.
laukr, the *skin of a young puffin*. COMPS: lauka-garðr, m.
Egarden, Ld. 260, N. G. L. i. 253, Mag. 171. lauks-höfuð, n.
head, clove of garlic, Clar.

n. *secret money*: in the phrase, í laumi, by *stealth*.

MA, að, with dat. to *put by stealth*; eg laumaði því að honum:
to *sneak, go stealthily*, eg laumaðisk að honum.

N, f. [from ljuga, contr. from laugu; cp. Ulf. *ga-laugus = κρυπτός*,
lyni, f. = κρυπτός; Dan.-Swed. *lön*, cp. Engl. *lone, lonely*; the word
before quite different from laun = *reward*]:—*secrecy, concealment*,
sögu að þeir höfðu tekið fé til launar ok lygi, *that they had taken*
to *conceal and forswear it*, 656 C. 57; þá er moðr . . . eða ef maðr
til launar, Grág. i. 87; dul eða laun, Edda (Ht.) 127; nú heimtir
þeirra betr eða fleira fé en ván eigi, ok leggr laun á, Grág. i.

2. esp. in the adverb. phrase, á laun, '*alone, hidden*'; hann
þangat ok var á laun, Nj. 57; þar var Kári nökkura stund á
8; menn skyldi blóta á laun ef vildi, Bs. i. 25; mæla á laun, to
relly, Am. 3; hann sendi manni á laun, Al. 91; Geirmundr skipar
mar á laun . . . (leynt hefir hann þessu alla menn), Ld. 112; með

; hann fór með laun, ok brá á sik gamals manns líki, Edda i.
laun-barn, n. a *secret bairn, natural child*, Grág. i. 237, 252.
ót, n. *secret (beatben) worship*, Fms. ii. 162. laun-dóttir,
natural daughter.

laun-dýrr, n. pl. a *secret doorway*, Gullþ.
F84, Nj. 198, Orkn. 430, Fms. ii. 2. laun-festar, f. pl. a
roðal, H. E. i. 475. laun-festing, f. = launfestar, H. E. ii. 139.

ndr, m. a *secret meeting*, Bret. 80. laun-getinn, part.
begotten, illegitimate, natural, Nj. 30, Eg. 708, Grág. i. 170,
5.

laun-heitr, adj. *treacherously hot*. laun-kárr, adj.
in *secrets, mysterious*; vera ulaukárr at tíðendum, Bs. i. 621; in
(in the verse) read launkárr for launkrar, as is shown by the sense
as the rhyme. laun-koss, m. a *secret kiss*, Grág. i. 337.

laun-ádr, m. a *hidden (sbam) person, a dummy*, Boll. 338. laun-
li. *secret talk*, Bs. ii. 229. laun-ráð, n. a *secret device*, Edda
laun-sát (mod. laun-sátr, n.), f. a '*hidden seat, an ambush*,
365, 402, 619. laun-sátt or laun-sætt, f. a *secret agree-*

i. 871, H. E. i. 561. laun-sigr, n. a *victory won by fraud*,
laun-sonr, m. a *secret son, natural son*. laun-stafir, m.
launes, Eg. (in a verse). laun-stefna, u, f. a *secret meeting*.

34. laun-stigr, m. a *secret path*, Hkr. iii. 133. laun-
d. *püfering, theft*, Fms. ix. 272. laun-tal, n. *secret speaking*,
þeg, Fms. vii. 128, Gisl. 54. laun-vágr, m. a *hidden creek*,
= leynivágr, q. v.

laun-víg, n. a *secret manslaughter*, a law
ing between full murder and manslaughter, defined in Gisl. 22.
s-mál, n. a *case of launvíg*, Lv. 109. laun-þing, n. a *secret*
in Fms. viii. 327, Orkn. 268.

Ulf, n. pl. [Ulf. *laun = μίσθος, χάρις*; A. S. *leān*; Engl. *loan*; O. H. G.
m. *lobn*; Dan.-Swed. *lön*]:—*rewards*: niðmi munu verða launað,
æri, Nj. 10; at leið sé laun ef þægi, Hm. 38; góðs laun, 124;
þakkur laun, Fms. v. 192; vil ek heldr eiga undir þér launin, xi.
ir höfðu boðit honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; laun munu

þér, ek skal gjalda hverjum eptir sínum verkum, Hom. 144, and
ut never in sing.; kvæðis-laun, bragar-laun, etc.; Guðs laun!
Guðs laun, Óðinn! (cp. Guð B. II), Skíða R. 109. launa-
dj. *worthy of reward*.

ad, to *reward*, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing for
the reward is given, but dat. of the gift itself; þeir hafa yðr (dat.)
(a) engu launat nema illu, Fms. i. 84; illum huga launaðir þú þá
áfr, Hbl. 21; hví mundi hann oss (dat.) þat eigi góðu launa,
il. 3; illu mun þér launat verða, Nj. 38; ok skal ek þat vel launa

24; þat þarf eigi at launa sem eigi er gort, a saying, Grett.;
launa, *unrewarded*; var-launaðr, *scantily rewarded*; eiga e-m var-
be indebted, be under an obligation to one, Karl. 198: to pay,
þing hvern er smíðar skolu launa, N. G. L. i. 101; launa e-t af

to *work out, pay in work done*, Fr.
g, f. *concealment, secrecy*; esp. in adverb. phrases, af (ú, með)
un, *secretly*, Nj. 103, v. 1; mjök á launungu, Fms. i. 66, viii. 368;
laungu, Bs. i. 622: in mod. usage singly, miðr er engiu launung á

the *matter of secrecy for me*.
R, m. [A. S. and Old Engl. *leap*; still used in Lancashire for
the *fishing-basket*]:—*a box or basket*, in lecl. of lattice-work, in
the back, also called *meiss*, q. v.; lauprinn er hann þar sveininn,
17, Vápn. 16, Vm. 98; selja salt í laupum, N. G. L. ii. 254: in

was *sp. of a measure of butter*, Gpl. 491, 492, 524 (smjör-laupr), D. N.
in *col-laupr*, q. v.; ef munda þik hafa upp setti í ull-laupi mínum
basket) ef ek vissa at þú mundið einart lífa, Orkn. 28. 2.
þer be *timber frame or scaffold* of a building; þá er þeir höfðu
up kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; á öðru árinu var lauprinn reistr,

allir innstöplar ok slyllurnar tvær, Safn i. 66.

lausa-brullaup, n. an *improvised wedding*, Eg. 24.

lausa-búð, f. a *shed, extemporised booth*, Bs. ii. 107.

lausa-eyrir, m. [Dan. *lösöre*], = lausafé, Íb. 16, Eg. 131.

lausa-fé, n., gen. fjár, *movable property*, as opp. to lands or even to
land and cattle, Nj. 29, Eg. 13, 67, 395, Fms. i. 25.

lausa-fjöl, f. a *loose board*, þjal.

lausa-góz, n. = lausafé, Vm. 79, Pm. 4, Fms. xi. 441.

lausa-hross, n. a *led horse*, Jb. 278.

lausa-kjör, n. pl. *loose conditions, a void bargain*; undir mál né
lausakjör, *no false or feigned bargain*, Grág. i. 225; enda skolu engi
lausakjör á vera, 268.

lausa-klofi, a, m., gramm. a *dipþibong*, Skúlda 170.

lausa-klæði, n. pl. *the loose (upper) garments*, Eg. 579.

lausa-leikr, m. *wboredom*; eiga barn í lausaleik: lausaleiks-barn,
n. a *child begotten out of wedlock*.

lausa-maðr, m. a law term, a '*loose-man, able-bodied labourer who*
has no fixed home. Jb. 350, (thus opp. to gríðmaðr or maðr í vist); hann
var lausamaðr, ok var vistum (*had his temporary abode*) á Stokkahlöðum,
Sturl. ii. 67; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23: hence a *tramp, vagabond*,
strákar ok lausa-menn, Bs. i. 807.

lausa-matr, m. *meat of various kinds*; krof fimm ok enn lausamatr
nökkurr, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-mennska, u, f. *the state or life of a lausamaðr*.

lausa-mjóðm, f. a *trick with the hip in wrestling*, Bárð. 183.

lausa-penningr, m. *loose money, cash*, Dipl. i. 2.

lausa-snjör, m. *loose snow*, Eb. 236, Sturl. iii. 26.

lausa-taug, f. a *loose strap to carry about one*, Eg. 279.

lausa-tök, n. pl. a *wrestler's term, a loose grasp*, opp. to close '*back-*
spanning'.

lausa-viðr, m. *loose logs, planks*, Bs. i. 392, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-visa, u, f. a *ditty*, Edda (Ht.), freq. in mod. usage.

lausa-þili, n. a *movable panelling*, Gpl. 346.

laus-beislaðr, adj. *unbridled, unbampered, let loose*.

laus-eygr, adj. *with unsteady eyes*, Fb. i. 540.

laus-geðjaðr, adj. = lausgeðr, Ísl. ii. 418.

laus-geðr, adj. *fickle-minded*, Róm. 266.

laus-grýttir, adj. *with loose pebbles*, Glím. 394.

laus-gyrðr, adj. *loose-girted*, of a horse, belt, Gpl. 540: *without a*
belt, without money, Ísl. ii. 52.

laus-hárr, adj. *with loose hairs*, Edda 21.

laus-höfðaðr, adj. *loose-beaded, false*, Róm. 161.

lausingi, a, m. = leysingi, q. v.

laus-leiki, a, m. *looseness, a loose life*, Mar.

laus-liga, adv. *loosely*, Orkn. 430.

laus-ligr, adj. *loose, unsteady*, Sturl. iii. 200, 215.

laus-lyndi, n. *looseness of mind, fickleness*, Fas. ii. 134, Sks. 776.

laus-læti, n. = lauslyndi, Vigl. 26: mod. *looseness, unchastity*.

laus-máll, adj. *loose of speech*, Glúm. 372, Fms. vi. 108.

laus-mælgí, f. *loose speech*, Glúm. 372.

laus-mæli, n. pl. *breach of word*, Fms. x. 50, Hkr. ii. 122.

lausn, f. *release, liberation*; hann lagði á hvern þeirra verk ok lausn,
he put a work and ransom on each of his bondsmen, i. e. he gave them
a chance of emancipating themselves by paying a fixed sum of money,
Ó. H. 28: eccl. *redemption*, til hjálpar ok lausnar öllu mamkyni, Mar.;
þat man okkr vera til eugra lausna, Hom. 155; fyrir vára lausn þóðti
hann þisl, id.; áðr sú lausn kom er heitin var Abraham, 51, Stj., N. T.,
Pass. Vidal. passim; endr-lausn, q. v. — *right of redemption*, B. K. 40:—
absolution from sin or ban, Bs. i. 287, Fms. ix. 524; hann tók lausn af
sjálfum pávanum, Nj. 281, K. Á. 38, 76, Bs. i. 710, passim; af-lausn, q. v.:
release from a duty, Fms. x. 21.

II. *decision, judgment*; en er
konungs son var búinn at segja fram lausnr málá, Sks. 643; þar var
lausn ok band allra vanda-mála, Fb. ii. 71; eiga lausn á máli, to *decide*
in a case, Bs. i. 708:—*plur. lausnr*, in þing-lausnr, q. v.

COMPDS:
lausnar-gjald, n. a *ransom*. lausnar-mark, n. a *badge of redemption*,
Hom. 104. lausnar-steinn, m. a *stone with hidden power to loose*
the pains of labour, Maurer's Volkssagen. lausnar-tíðindi, n. *loose*
news, Sturl. ii. 96, iii. 256.

lausnari, a, m. a *releaser*, 656 B: eccl. *the Redeemer*, Stj. 27, Hom.

36, Barl. 30, Pass. Vidal. passim.

lausn-orðr, adj. = lausyrðr, Sks. 773, Karl. 439.

LAUSS, adj., compar. lausari, superl. laustr; [Ulf. *laus = κενός*; A. S.
leās; Engl. *loose, release*; Germ. *los*; Dan. *løs*]:—*loose*, opp. to fast;
fast ok laust; steinn, amarr fastr enn annarr lauss, Pm. 106; (fór) uta-
borðs seglit ok allt þat er laust var á búllkanum nema menn, Bs. i. 422;
verða lauss, to *get loose*; eldr varð lauss, *fire broke loose* (cp. Dan. *ildlös*),
Fms. x. 29; láta laust, to *let loose, let slip, yield up*, vi. 203, Nj. 58, Stj.
184; liggja laust fyrir, to *sit loose, be easy to seize upon*; þótti eigi svá laust
fyrir liggja sem þeir ætluðu, Fms. viii. 357. II. metaph. *free*,
unimpeded, Germ. *ledig*; þar var engi maðr laust at söðla hest konungs,
Ó. H. 15; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23; þessa megin skaltú láta hest
þinn, ok gakk þú lauss yfir brúna, *leave thy horse behind, and walk loose*

(i. e. *unencumbered*) across the bridge, Konr.; skal þat lið á móti því er laust er ok eigi er í fylkingu, Eg. 293: ríða laust, to ride (travel) unencumbered, without luggage, Hrafn. 27; lauss hestr, a led horse, Fms. v. 285.

2. *disengaged*, with gen.; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Isl. ii. 217; vit erum lausir allra svardaga, Fb. i. 232; lauss einka-mála, Ó. H. 194. 3. *void, not binding*; nú er laus veðjan okkar, Fms. vi. 370; laus eru öll nýmæli ef eigi verða upp sögð et þriðja hvert sumar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 37; en ef Sigvaldi kemr eigi þessu fram, sem nú var skilt með þeim, þá skulu mál þeirra öll vera laus, Fms. xi. 100; kuggrinn stár á kjölnum fast en kaup er laust, Stef. Ól.

4. *vacant*; viljum vér gefa yðr Ólafs kirkju, þvíat hön er nú laus, Bs. i. 800; lauss biskupsdómur, a vacant bishopric, Mar.; laust braud, a vacant living for a priest. 5. *with the notion of empty*; sigla lausum kili, to sail 'with a loose keel', i. e. without a cargo, Ó. H. 115; sigla lausu skipi, id., Bs. i. 518. 6. *light, of sleep*; hann var kominn í hvilu sína ok sofnadr laust, Mar.; þá seig á hann svefn, ok þó svá lauss, at hann þóttisk vaka, Ó. H. 195, Vkv. 29. 7. *dissolved, of a meeting* (þing-lausnir); þing skal laust segja á miðjum degi, Grág. i. 116; dag þann er sóknar-þing er laust, 117. 8. *loose, i. e. personal, property*; lönd ok lausa aura (see lausafé, lauseyrir), Eg. 34, Js. 62; lausir penningar, loose money, cash, D. N. v. 488. 9. *not lined, of a garment*; þrír dúkar með rautt skinn ok enn fjórði lauss, Vm. 47; hökull lauss, stola laus, 15. 10. *absolved from ban*; hann söng yfir þeim miserere, ok segr þeim þó, at þá vóru þeir eigi lausari en ádr, Sturl. ii. 11. 11. *loose, dissolve*; lauss í sínum framferðum, Mar.: *heedless*, lauss ok með litlum athuga, id. III. as the last part in compds mostly suffixed to a root word, often in gen., in a negative sense, in Icel. almost in endless instances, of which many remain in English, sak-lauss, *reckless*; auðnu-lauss, *luckless*; athuga-lauss, *thoughtless*; meins-lauss, *guileless*; vit-lauss, *witless, insane*, etc., from which is formed the neut. subst. termination -leysi.

laus-tækr, adj. easily taken, Band. 28 new Ed. lausung, f. [A. S. *leasing*; Old Engl. *leasing*; North. E. *leesum*]:—*lying, falsehood*; gjalda lausung við lygi, Hm.; lausung fyrir staðfesti, Al. 23, Fbr. 74; með lausung, at large; á þeimna degi sem þú gengr út . . . með lausung, Stj. 557. I Kings ii. 42; þeir stela nauti, en gefa lausungina Guðs nafni, they steal the ox, but give the offal to the name of God, Prov. xx. 25 in a note to the Bible of 1644; cp. 'to steal a pound and give a penny.' II. *loose living, life of a libertine*, Mar., Hom., Fms. xi. 423, passim in old and mod. usage. compds: lausungarkona, u, f. a loose woman, barlot, Mar. lausungar-maðr, m. a losel, libertine, Mar. lausungar-orð, n. deceit, Jb. 385. laus-yrði, n. breach of one's word, Fms. vii. 151, Sks. 776, Fbr. 64. laus-yrðr, adj. unreal in one's words, Sks. 773. LAUT, f. [lúta; early Swed. *löt* = pasture, Schlyter], a hollow place, Grett. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be recorded in old prose. LAX, m. [Scot. *lax*; O. H. G. *lachs*; Germ. *lachs*; Dan. *laks*; Swed. *lax*]:—a salmon, Edda 40, 72, Nj. 69, Fs. 35, 164, Fb. i. 539, passim: the male lax is called hæingtr (contr. hængtr), cp. god-lax, q. v. In Lent it was forbidden even to mention meat by name, and hence at that season people called it jestingly klauf-lax, 'cloven-boofed salmon,' see the story told in Maurer's Volks. 207, 208. II. freq. in Icel. local names, Lax-á, f. = *Laxwater, Salmon water*, a name of many rivers; whence Laxár-dalur, m. *Laxwater dale*, and Lax-dælir, m. pl. *the men from L.*: Laxdæla-Saga, u, f. *the Saga of L.*, Eb. 334, Grett. 15 new Ed., Fms. ii. 257. compds: laxa-fiski, n. salmon-fishing, Boldt. laxa-kast, laxa-verpi, n. a salmon casting-net, Boldt. lax-á, f. a salmon river, Gpl. 419; see lax. lax-bróðir, m. a kind of salmon. lax-ganga, u, f. shoals of salmon entering rivers, Bs. i. 595. lax-varpa, u, f. a salmon cast, Boldt. lax-veiðr, f. salmon-fishing, Eg. 136, Ld. 14, Bs. ii. 140, 141. lax-verp, n. a salmon-cast, B. K. 29. LAZ and latz, n. [for. word, from Fr. *lace*, Germ. *latz*, Lat. *laqueus*]:—a lace; kyrtila ok latz at síðu, kirtles laced on the sides, Eg. 602: drag-kyrtla latz, Fms. vi. 440. laza, að, to lace; laza klæði sín, Str. 81. lazan, f. lacing; lazan klæða sinna, Str. 82. LÁ, f., pl. lár, the line of shoal water along the shore, edged by the surf; þekti hann at frá tveit í lárni, Mar.; hann hleypr út í lárnu ok bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda á snærinu, Finnb. 220; líki Pompeius kústuðu þeir á sjá út, ok reiddi þat í lárni, Róm. 232: still in mod. usage:—poët. the sea generally, Lex. Poët.; odd-lá = blood, Höfuðl.; járn-lá. II. = *lace, craft*, a ἄκ. λέγ. in Vsp. III. *hair*, Lat. *lanugo*, cp. lóð; háir heitir lá, Edda 109. LÁ, pres. lár, pret. láði, part. láð; [Ulf. *laian* = λαιδορεῖν, John ix. 28, and used strong; A. S. *lean*; Hel. and O. H. G. *laban*]:—to blame; lá e-m e-t, eg lá þér það ekki, I do not blame thee for it; or, það er ekki láandi (gerund.), it is excusable. It is curious that no instance is on record from old writers, although the word must be old.

LÁÐ, n. [prob. akin to lán, Germ. *lehn* (δ = n), prop. denoting a fief]:—land, but mostly only in poetry: in the allit. phrase, land ok láð, land and lea, Hkm. 21; fyrirgöra landi ok láði, Fms. xi. 363; láð og lög, land and sea; láðs og lagar dýr, an amphibious animal; hann kom fram á eitt fágtr láð, Karl. 71: freq. in poetry, see Lex. Poët.: as also in poët. compds, esp. as láð-gefandi, part. fief-giving; láð-göfgaðr, part. gifted with lands; láð-valdr, m. a fief-wielder = a king; láð-varðaðr and láð-vörðr, m. a land-warder, all epithets of a king, Lex. Poët.

lá-deyða, u, f. a smooth, dead sea. láð-maðr, m. [an A. S. word, as the root vowel á = ei shows]:—a loadsman, pilot, guide; Keisarinn sendi konungi herlið mikit ok láðmenn at sínu ríki, Fms. xi. 313, v. l. (cp. the verse), Fas. ii. 304 (in a verse).

láfi, a, m. a thrashing floor, barn floor, Stj. 397, 620, Gpl. 346; láfi filí, a barn floor, N. G. L. i. 38; láfa garðr, a barn, Stj. 392, 397.

Láfi, a, m. a pet name = Óláfr, Gramm. p. xxxv. LÁG, f., lóg in Edda 68, 85; [Swed. *låga*; Ivar Aasen *log*; Engl. *log*]:—a felled tree, log; lóg heitir ok tré þat er fellt í skógi, Edda 85; lóg, þat er tré, 68; vóru þar fen stórk ok höggvar á lágir, Eg. 577; sá þeir allir samt á einni lág, Fms. i. 179, xi. 64, 332; þá spurði Hávarðr hverr féll at láginni? Hkr. i. 241; ok því næst koma þeir at lág nokkurri er ligger um þvera götuna, Fb. iii. 376: the word is now obsolete in Icel. or is only used in the sense of II. pl. lágur, a deep, hollow place; lág and laut are synonymous: the phrase, láta e-ð liggja í láginnu to let a thing lie in the hole, i. e. hide, conceal it.

lá-garðr, m. a 'fence of lá', the surf; þá sá þau at sylgja lá á steini lágörðunum, Bs. i. 317; kom þar um síðir at hann þreyttisk á smádr var hann þá kominn í lágárða, dró hann þá niðr, í því sá hann hvar kerling ein stór óð út at honum, Fas. ii. 435. lága-söngur, m. the 'low-chant' in the Roman Catholic mass, where the host was elevated, Bs., Hom., H. E. passim; lágasöngva bók, kve skrá, the book (scroll) containing the low-chants, Vm., Ám., Pm. lág-leikr, m. lowliness, humility, Mar. lág-lendi, n. low land, flat land, Stj. 591. lág-lendr, adj. low-lying, flat, of a county. lág-liga, adv. lowly, Stj. 601; secretly, Fms. x. 425, 437. lág-ligr, adj. low, Fas. i. 43. lág-mæltr, part. low spoken, with a low voice, Fms. i. 159, Ver. 30. lágna, að, to become big, of meat: part. lágnaðr, of meat, fish. lág-nætti, n. 'low-night', the depth of night, midnight, opp. to high dag (hádegi).

LÁGR, adj., compar. lægri, superl. lægstr; [Dan. *lav*; Swed. *låg* not found in A. S., so that probably the Engl. *low* is borrowed from Scand. word]:—low; lál hæll þinn síga nokkut svá lægra en tár, Sk 372; at nú sé lægra í horninu en ádr, Edda 32; en lægstr Magnúss kró Hkr. iii. 221; þá er sólin er lág um kveldit, when the sun is low on horizon, Þiðr. 338; sbort, þat er mitt ráð, at þú trúir aldri lágum mat ok rauðskeggjum, Fms. xi. 428; öxi mikla ok lág skapti, Sturl. 64; þóðr enn lági, Ó. H. 139:—low, low-lying, of land, þegar er koma þá er úvætr at bíta þar sem lág ligger, Fms. vi. 136:—low, of a voice; hann svarar ok heldr lág, i. 159; konungur tók kveðju hana lág, Sturl. iii. 305; biðja fyrir sér lág, Hom. (St.) II. þras þara lág höfuð, to carry one's head low, bang the head, be discomfit Nj. 94; stefna þá at Birkibeinum ok standa nú engum mun lægra þeir, are no worse off than they, Fms. ix. 44; en hina lægri daga (the low boly days) prim aurum, K. Á. 170; munda ek þat vilja ádr þessu þí er lokit, at ér færir lægra, I would like to see ye lowered, humbled, 220; þera lægra hlut, to get the worst of it, Fms. v. 59, vi. 412.

lág-raddaðr, part. = lág-raustaðr. lág-raustaðr, part. low-voiced, Bárð. 176. lág-skeptr, adj. with a short handle, of an axe, Fms. ii. 71, 100. lág-talaðr, adj. speaking in a low voice, Fb. i. 336. lág-vaxinn, part. low-grown, short of stature, Fas. iii. 307.

Láki, a, m., contr. for þorlákr, Gramm. p. xxxv. Lá-land, n. Laaland, a Danish island, Fms. xi. lámr, m. [Gael. *lanb*], a paw, of the hand, Edda 110.

LÁN, n., but an older feminine is indicated by the compd lár dróttinn; [A. S. *lean*; Engl. *loan*; Dan. *laan*]:—a loan; in the saying, er lán lengr en léð er; þiggja lán; to receive as a loan, Grág. i. 437; láni, as a loan, Fms. ix. 404; hafa at láni, to get on credit, Nj. 2; selja at láni, to lend, Grág. i. 400. 2. with the notion of land, af en ef þú vilt þrálíga halda á ríkinu, þá mun þér hafa til at fara á sí hans ok görask hans maðr, munu vér þá biðja með þér, at hann þér at láni þetta ríki, Ó. H. 45; á því láni, Sighvat, cp. láð; Guðs a loan from God, Hom. 149. 3. metaph. luck, good luck; ill-luck, freq. in mod. usage. compds: láns-fé, n. lent money, F iv. 328, Ó. H. 149, N. G. L. i. 22. láns-hestur, m., láns-hross, borrowed horse, Grág. i. 433. láns-klæði, n. pl. borrowed clothes, 85. láns-maðr, m. a lucky man; ó-lánsmaðr, an ill-fated man, F iv. 328; en þeim láuði hön klæði er eigi áttu sjálfir, Hkr. ii. 31;

ni fást í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i.
dróttinn, m., prop. a *liege-lord*, whence generally a *lord, master*,
the king or lord of a district; heit er lánardrottins ást, a saying,
þó ræð ek þér annat heilræði, at þú svík aldri lánardrottinn
j. 129; hefir þú skammliga svíkt þinn lánardrottinn, þóat hann
í góðr, Grett. 184 new Ed.; hann beidd svá ens æðsta meistara
dróttins, MS. 625. 63; hann þótti vel hafa fylgt sínum lánar-
Fms. vii. 223: a *master*, betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi
a um lánardrottina, Nj. 57.
n. = lánsfé, N. G. L. i. 22.
n. a *box to keep wool in*, freq. in mod. usage.
Dr, m. [for. word], a *laurel*.
gi, a, m. a '*latch-bow*', *cross-bow*, Fms. viii. 285, Sks. 390, Karl.
t. 63.
ss, adj. *unlocked, latchless*, Fms. xi. 226.
n. [Dan.-Swed. lds; Engl. *latch*, borrowed from the Scandin. (?)],
lock; lukka at lúka lásnum upp, Grág. ii. 195; sýngur í lási, ...
kemman í lási (*locked*), Fms. iii. 67; vera láss ok lykfill fyrir e-u,
í lásnum eða lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; hann flókti þá um alla lása,
6; borg vár hefir langan tíma verið svá sem láss fyrir yðru ríki,
56; þar vóru á úti-ýrr, ok sterk láss fyrir, Grett. 44 new Ed.;
fyrir kistu, 198 new Ed.; stökk þá láss af limum, Gg. 10;
er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22.
f. a *cross-bow shaft*, Sturl. i. 180.
u., like the Engl. subst. *let*, scarcely used except in compds; út-lát,
i-lát, an inlet, a bag; blóð-lát, blood-letting. II. a loss;
sá konungi lát sitt, ok kölluðusk eltir hafa verið, Fms. xi. 370:
decease, ek segi þér lát Yvindar bróður þins, Nj. 4; lát hins
úts konungs, Bs. i. 71; litlu síðar var mér sögð brenna hans ok
ii. 18; hann frá lát sonar síns, Gullþ., passim; manna-lát, loss
nd-lát, líf-lát, q. v.; af-lát, killing. III. in pl. *manners*;
ok lát; skipta litum ok látum, to change shape and manners,
8: esp. of bad manners, *bovelling, uproar*, hón var svá mjök
menn máttu eigi standask lát hennar, Fas. i. 254; skripa-lát,
Fms. viii. (in a verse), see læti; en alrei veit ek hvat látum
102; í sínum látum sumum, Skálda 170; gera spott at látum
124; hann bað menn ekki syrgja né láta öðrum herfilegum
17. *láta-læti*, n. pl. *dissimulation*.
le, pres. læt, læt'k, Edda (in a verse), pl. látum; pret. lét, 2nd
le (rhyming with *hristir* in Edda in a verse); subj. léti; imperat.
lát; part. lætin: middle forms, pres. látumk, Am. 89; pret.
ok Im. 106, Eb. (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse): with neg. suff.,
k-að ek, I let not, Ó. H. 171 (in a verse); pret. lét-a, Skv.
imperat. lát-attu or lát-ápu, Sdm. 28, Líkn. 6: [Ulf. *létan* =
va A. S. *lætan*; Old Engl. *laten*; Engl. *let*; O. H. G. *lazan*; Germ.
wed. *lata*; Dan. *lade*.]
A To let, *put, place*; baud hann at láta þá í myrka-stofu, MS.
39: var Haraldr þar inn látinn (*shut in*), Hkr. iii. 69; láta naut
to: '*neut*' in a stall, let them in, Gisl. 20; láta út, to let out, Fms.
185.
II. to let, *suffer, grant*; vil ek þess biðja yðr, herra, at
lét oss mörk yðra, Ld. 112; konungur lét margar tóptir til garða
þakknum, Fms. ii. 27; láta laust, to let go, let loose, Nj. 70,
158; hann vildi eigi láta þenna hest, viii. 123; láta hlut sinn,
19; *one's share, be worsted*, i. 74. 2. to leave, forsake; biðr
a þeir láti blótin, Fms. x. 274; láta fyrir róða, to throw to the
e róði, and láta fur lið; hann lét ok fur lið allan farangr
i. ii. 362; láta einan, to forsake a person; láttu mig, Drottinn,
ei, Pass.; hann ætlaði at láta eina (to divorce) drottningina,
171. 3. to lose; ok létir þú hrossin eigi at síðr, Ld.
e ef þeir verða forflótta, þá munu þeir láta lið sitt, Eg. 284;
þv em hann hafði látið, Magn. 528; láta skal hann ok féit allt,
24; at ek hafa fyrir því látið manndóm eða sannindi, ix. 333;
leinn, to lose the game, Edda 31; láta lífit, to lose one's life, Eg.
Nj. 3, Fms. xi. 3. 4. with dat. to suffer loss in or of a thing;
Alþar lífinu, suffered loss of his life, *perished*, Finnb. 256; hét ek
1; heldr lífi mínu (líf mitt, v. l.), en gaus á þenna eioðstaf, Fms.
15; gengu á jökla upp ok létu lífi er dagleið var til bygða, Bs. i.
1; skal ek mínu fjörvi láta, Skv. 3. 15; þú skalt láta mínu
and in mod. usage, láta kálfi, to drop the calf; and láta föstri,
15; cy. 5. to let do or let be done; hann lét sveininum ekki í
n, b. *let nothing be done to the boy, indulged him in everything*, Nj.
1; unni honum svá mikit at hann mátti ekki í móti honum
FE. 566, cp. láta eptir, undan e-m, etc. 6. vóru þá látnir
Hallfréði, Fms. ii. 12; þá láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, Eg.
ok at þú láttir lokur frá hurðum, Gisl. 28; láta barn af brjósti,
1; child, N. G. L. i. 340; láta hest á stall, Karl. 5; láta í ljós, to
1; on, Sks. 195; láta blóð, to let blood (blóð-lát). III.
ke h. *prop.*; láta af e-u, to leave off, desist from; sumir létu af blótum,
s. i.; þú vill seint láta af mann-drápum, 274; þorgeir mun eigi
af l. enn hann ræðr þér bana, Nj. 109; á enum næstum hálfum

mánaði er fallsótt lætr af (*ceases*), Grág. i. 458; láta af hendi, to let
out of one's hands, deliver up, Eg. 66, Nj. 186, Fms. vii. 173; láta fé
af, to kill, slaughter (cattle), Grág. i. 429, K. þ. K. 80, 92, Rb. 344:—
láta aprt, to shut; kómu Austmenn í virkit, því at Austmenn höfðu
eigi aprt látið, Landn. 162; láttu aprt dynar, shut the door:—láta at,
to yield, comply; mun ek láta at yðr. I will comply with you, MS.
623. 24; alla þá er at mínum orðum láta, Eg. 18; hann (the ship) fór
jafnan hallr ok lét eigi at stjórni, she heeled over and obeyed not the
helm, Fms. iii. 13:—láta eptir e-m, to indulge; þóðr lét þat eptir honum,
Eg. 188; þær (the scales) sýndusk honum svá vægar, at ef eitt lítið hárf
væri lagt í, at þó mundu þær eptir láta, Sks. 643: absol., láta eptir, with
acc. to leave behind, MS. 623. 36, Eg. 87, 220:—láta fram, láti mik fram
at Kolskeggi, Nj. 97:—láta fyrir, to let go, give way, yield; ok sagt, at
fyrir lét annarr fylkingar-armrinn, Fms. vi. 317; þeir munu verða fyrir at
láta ef vér leggjum sköruliga at, vii. 257; hann lætr ekki fyrir járni né eldi,
Kb. 544. 39, Gpl. 285:—láta í, to let go into; láta í ker, to pour into a
vessel, fill it (i-lát), Konr.:—láta til, to yield; Einarr vildi með engu móti
láta til við Harald konung, Fms. iii. 62; þar kemr enn þófinu at konungr
lætr til, ok mælti svá, xi. 429; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, þar til
er hón lét til við hann, Nj. 59:—láta undan, to yield to, give way; ek skal
hvergi undan þér láta, 27:—láta upp, to open (opp. to láta aprt), Eg.
409, 602, Fms. ix. 26, 476; lætr Kjartan þenna upp, K. let him get up,
Ld. 168; láta uppi, to lay out; ok lætr hann rétt skrin uppi, at hann láti
at lögheimili sínu, K. þ. K. 6; ok ertú saklaus, ef þú lætr uppi (grants)
vistina, Glúm. 327; ef féit er eigi uppi látið, Grág. i. 384; en ef hinn
látir honum eigi uppi mat þann, 47; látum nú þátt uppi (let us make a
clean breast) er vér höfum jafnan mælt, Fms. ix. 333:—láta út, to let out,
of a thing shut in; at hann mundi brjóta upp hurðina, ef hann væri eigi
út látinn, vi. 215; naut. to let go, put to sea, síðan létu þeir út ok sigldu
til Noregs, Nj. 128. IV. with infin. to let, cause, make; látið mik
vita, let me know, Nj. 231; er ek lét drepa þóri, Fms. v. 191; fadir
Bjarnar, er Snorri Goði lét drepa, Landn. 93; Gunnarr mun af því láta
vaxa úþokka við þik, Nj. 107; lét hón þar fjáðskap í móti koma, Ld.
50; hann sá engan annan kost, en láta allt svá vera sem Björgólfr vildi,
Eg. 24; ef bóndinn lætr hann á brott fara, Grág. i. 157; þá létu þeir
stefna þing fjölmennt, Fms. i. 20; konungr lét græða menn sína, ... en
veita umbið, Eg. 34; ok lét leida hann á land upp ok festa þar upp, Nj.
9; þá skal hann stefna honum, ok láta honum verða útleðg, Grág. i.
47, 385; þá lét þorbjörn vera kyrt ok fór leið sína, Háv. 46; láttu
biúnar þessar þegar er ek lætr eptir koma, let them be ready when I call
for them, id.; lát þér þat í hug koma! ... láttu þér því þykkja minstan
skada um fjártjón, ok þú skalt láta þér í hug koma, at ... Sks. 446, and
in numberless instances. 2. with a reflex. infin. to let a thing be done
or become, or referring to a person himself, to let oneself do, etc.; láttu
nemask þat, learn that! mark that! Skv. i. 23; er hón lét sveitask, Og.
17, Skv. 3. 27; skulu þér þá ekki eptir ganga, ok láta þá sjálfa á sjásk,
Nj. 147; Egill mun ekki letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257; at
frændr yðrir ok vinir láti mjök hallask eptir þínum fortöllum, Fms. ii. 32;
e ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefnask er nú var frá skilðr, Grág. i. 16; ok hafi
hinn fellda hana, ok látið á fallask, and let himself fall upon her, ii. 60;
ok látið kaupask verk at, if be lets work be bought of him, i. e. works
for wages, i. 468; hann lét fallask þvers undan lagiinu, Nj. 246; ef hón
vill vigjask láta til nunnu, Grág. i. 307; láta sér fátt um e-t finnast, to
disapprove, Fas. i. 51; áðr hann láti af berask, Fms. ii. 12. 3. with
part. pass., in circumlocutory phrases; hann lét verða farit, he went,
Fagrsk. 120; létu þeir víða verða farit, they rowed much about, 185;
liðit skal láta verða leitað bæjarins, Fms. viii. 374; lét konungr þá verða
sagt, v. 201; hann lét hana verða tekna, he seized her, 'let her be
taken,' Fas. ii. 153; ellipt., omitting the infin., láta um mælt, to let be
said, to declare, Vigl. 76 new Ed.: rare in prose, but freq. in old poetry,
ek lét harðan Hunding veginn, I sent II. to death, Hkv. i. 10; láta
soðinn, Gm. 18; gulli keypta létztu Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 42; láta trú
boðna, Ód. 9; lét of sóttan, Hausti. V. naut. to stand; láta út,
láta í haf, to let go, put out to sea, Eg. 370; síðan létu þeir út ok
sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128; var honum sagt at þeir höfðu út látið, 134;
hann bar á skip ok lét í haf, 282, Ld. 50; láta til lands, to stand
towards land, to put in, Fms. i. 294; láta at landi, id., 228; vil ek ráða
yðr, at þér látið í brott hédan, Eb. 330.
B. Metaph. usages: 1. to behave, comport oneself, by ges-
tures, manners, or by the voice, answering to lát (III); forvitni er mér á
hversu þeir láta, Glúm. 327; láta sem vitstoli, Stj. 475; hann bað
menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfiligum látum, Nj. 197; hann
sófnaði fast, ok lét illa í svefni, to be unruly in sleep, 94, 211; fámk vér
eigi við skrafkarl þenna er svá lætr leiðmígla, Háv. 52; björn ferr at
henni, ok lætr allblitt við hana, fúndles ber, Fas. i. 51; bæði er þú ert
góflígr maðr, enda lætr þú allstórliga, makest thyself big, Ld. 168; jarl
lét sér fátt til hans, the earl treated him coldly, Fms. i. 58; lét hann sér
fátt um finnask, vii. 29; láta hljótt yfir e-u, to keep silence about a thing,
Nj. 232, Al. 15; láta kyrt um e-t, id., láta mikit um sik, to pride one-
self, puff oneself up, Grett. 108; Björgólfr kallaði annat sinn ok þriðja—
þá svarar maðr, lát eigi svá! lát eigi svá, maðr! segir hann, Fms. ix.

50. 2. láta vel, illa yfir e-u, to express approval, disapproval of a thing; mun ek segja þeim tíðendin ok láta illa yfir verknu, Nj. 170; Brynjólfur lét illa yfir þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 24; Kveldúlfur lét vel yfir því, 115, Nj. 46; hann lætr vel yfir því, be expressed himself favourably about it, Ld. 50; ok létu menn hans vel yfir þessu, 168; lét hann vel yfir þeirra eyrendi, Fms. i. 16.

3. to make as if; hann gengr leið sína, ok lætr sem hann sjáir ekki sveinana, Háv. 52; mun ek nú taka í hönd þér ok láta sem ek festa mér Helgu dóttur þína, Ísl. ii. 206; Þjóðstólfur gekk með öxi reidda ok lét þat engi sem vissi, Nj. 25; láttu sem hinn átti dagir Jóna sé á Drottins-degi, Rb. 128; ok mun ek láta sem ek taka af þeim, Nj. 170; en fólk þetta lét sem ekki væri jafuskylt sem Jóna-drykkjan þessi, Fms. vii. 274; the phrase, honum er ekki svo leitt sem hann lætr.

4. to estimate, value; manngjöld skyldi jöfnu látin ok spora-höggit, Nj. 88; hann vildi eigi heyrta at nokkurr konungur væri honum jafn látinn á Norðrlöndum, Fms. v. 191; því at þeir þöldu þat eigi, at Finnþogi var framur látinn, Finnb. 290; fáttr er betr látid en efni eru til, a saying, Band. 6 new Ed.; er nú er heilagr látinn, Clem. 49.

5. to express, say; í fylki þat eða hérad, er sá lét sik öf vera, Gpl. 155; lætr þat (be intimates) at sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; þorfinnr bóndi lét heimilt skyldu þat, 564; létu þeir (they declared) nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, Nj. 49; to run so and so, of writs, books, skrá er svá lét, Dipl. ii. 19; máldaga svá látanda, Vm. 47.

6. to emit a sound, scream, bawl; hátt kveði þér, en þó lét herra atgeirinn er Gunnarr gekk út, Nj. 83; sem kykendi léti, Fms. vi. 202; óttask ekki hversu sem sjór lét, vii. 67; at veðratta léti illa um haustið, Ld. 50; hann heyrir ok þat er gras vex á jörðu ok allt þat er herra lætr, Edda 17; ok einn tíma er prestur lýr at honum, þá lætr í vörnum—tvö hundruð í gili, tvau hundruð í gili, Band. 14; ok lét hátt í holsárum, sem náttúra er til sáranna, Fbr. 111 new Ed.

C. Reflex. I. to be lost, to die, perish; betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi, en skipta um lánar-drottina, Nj. 57; létusk (fell) fjórtán menn, 98; kómusk fimm á skóginn en þrír létusk, Eg. 585; ok létzk hón þeirra síðast, Ld. 58; hversu mart hefir hér fyrir-manna látisk—Hér hefir látisk Njáll ok Bergþóra ok synir þeirra allir, Nj. 203.

2. to declare of oneself, feign, etc.; lézk þar vilja sína kosti til leggja, Fms. i. 22; en allir létusk honum fylgja vilja, ix. 316; ek býð þangat þeim mómnum, er fé látask at honum hafa átt, Grág. i. 409.

II. part. látinn, dead, deceased, Eg. 300, Nj. 112, Ld. 8, Fms. vii. 274. 2. við látinn, highly esteemed, in good repute, Ísl. ii. 122, Sks. 441; við látinn, on the alert, ready, Fms. viii. 371, ix. 459; það er svá við látid, it so happens, Fb. i. 204; vel fyrir látinn, well prepared, Grett. 110 A.

látadr, part. mannered; vel látadr, Stj. 588, Fms. viii. 447, Karl. 446.

lát-bragð, n. bearing, manners, deportment, Ld. 272, Bs. ii. 78.

lát-göðr, adj. courteous, well-mannered, Fms. x. 152.

lát-gæði, n. manners, Sks. 282 B, Bs. i. 76.

látinn, part. deceased; see láta C. II. 1.

Látína, n. f. Latin, K. þ. K. 74, Sks. 23; Látínu-bók, -bréf, -skrá, -söngur, a Latin book, deed, scroll, canticle, Fms. x. 147, Bs. i. 869, Pm. 86, Am. 73; Látínu dikt, Latin composition, Fms. iii. 163; Látínu stafur, stafur, Latin letters, alphabet, Skálda 170, 177; Látínu-list, Bs. i. 235; Látínu lærðr, a Latin scholar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 22; Látínu-mál, -tungva, the Latin tongue, Skálda 181, Ver. 37, Hom. 139, K. þ. K. 74, 76; Látínu klerkr, a Latin clerk, scholar, Skálda 179; Látínu maðr, a Latin, Roman; Látinn skáldskapr, Latin poetry, 178; Látínu snillingr, a master in Latin, 181.

lát-prúðr, adj. of gentle bearing, Edda 21.

LÁTR, m., in old poetry and better láttr, [from lag, as slátr from slag, Engl. litter]—the place where animals, esp. seals, wbales, lay their young, Gpl. 465; in poetry, Fáfnis láttr, the serpent's litter = gold: freq. in mod. usage, as also in local names, Látr (pl. Hval-látr), Látra-bjarg, -heiðr, see the map of Iceland.

-látr, adj. mannered: a suffix in compds denoting manners or qualities, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

láttrask, ad, dep. to litter, of seals, beasts, Fas. ii. 284, where used metaph.

látun, m., Karl. 267; [Fr. laiton; Engl. latoun or latten]—brass; af enum bezta látuni, Vm. 41, 177, Am. 188; but neut. in mod. usage.

lát-æði, n. bearing, deportment, manners, Sks. 282, 370.

lávadr, m. [like lafði, borrowed from the Early Engl. lánerd, as it was spelt and sounded in Engl. of the 12th century; A. S. bláfard]—a lord, master, Fms. vii. 250, x. 226, Hom. 89, Mar. passim: the word is used in the N. T. along with drottinn and herra.

LÉ, m., with the article léinn, Fms. vii. 264; acc. sing. lia, Korn. 38; ljáinn, Fb. i. 522; plur. leárnir, Edda 48; dat. lianum (ljánum), id.; acc. pl. lia (=ljá), id.: the mod. form is nom. ljár, gen. ljás, dat. and acc. ljá; the nom. ljár occurs in Fb. i. 522; [North. E. ley, lea; Dan. lee; Swed. lia]—a scythe; hinn deigi lé, Mk. v; hvass lé, Flóv. 25; stælt lé, Grág. i. 501; dengja ljá, ii. 211; orb ok nýjan ljá, Fb. i. 522; ljá í langorfi, Korn. 38; stafn-ljá (dat.), an entering book, Fms. vii. 264.

COMPDS: 16-dengd, f. (or 16-denging, f., Jb. 218), the hammering,

sharpening a scythe, Grág. ii. 338; see dengja. 16-garðr, m. a s Finnb. 340.

16-barn, n. an infant, Hkr. i. 35, Fas. ii. 115.

leðja, n. f. mud, ooze, slab.

LEÐR, n. [A. S. leðer; Engl. leather; North. E. ledder; Germ. ter; Dan. leder]—leather, freq. in mod. usage, but no instance in old is recorded.

COMPDS: leðr-blaka, u. f. [Swed. läder-lapp], a 'flapper,' a bat, Al. 168, Edda (Gl.)

leðr-flaska, u. f. a leather

Grett. 88. leðr-háls, m. a nickname, Landn. leðr-hosi,

leather hose, gaiters, Fms. vi. leðr-hús, n. a leather box,

leðr-panzari, a, m. a leather jack, Karl.

leðra, ad, to line with leather, N. G. L. iii, Nos. 2, 10.

leg, n. [liggja], a burial-place, K. þ. K. 28, Nj. 281, Fms. vii. 2; the 'lie,' position of a county, lands-leg: of grass, liggja í leg, to lie

of overgrown grass: liggja í leg, to lie waste, of land, Grág. i. leggja í leg, to desert a farm, 278.

lega, u. f. a lying in bed, Al. 72: of sickness, the lying bedridden, being so ill as to keep one's bed, liggja langa legu. COMPDS:

nautr, n. a bed-mate, mess-mate, Sturl. iii. 145, Hkr. iii. 394.

neyti, n. companionship, Sks. 293 B.

legáti, a, m. [Lat. word], a legate, Fms. viii-x.

legenda, u. f. [Lat. word], a legend.

LEGGJA, a causal of liggja, q. v.; pres. legg, pl. leggjum

lagði; subj. legði; imperat. legg or leggdú; part. lagidr, lagidr

contr. lagðr, lögd, lagt; part. laginn, Fb. ii. 386, which form is i. Icel. used as an adjective only; a part. pass. lagztr, lögztr, lagzt,

345, and in mod. usage: [Ulf. lagjan = τιθέναι; A. S. leagan; En O. H. G. legjan; Germ. legen; Swed. lägga; Dan. lægge]—to

A. Prop. to lay, place; ok lagði hann á altara, Ver. 14; var lagidr á bálit, Hkr. i. 32; á lúdr lagidr, Vpm.; vóru steina í hring utan um, Eg. 486; Már lá útar á bekk, ok hafði lagt hē

í kné Rannveigar, Sturl. i. 13; leggja net, to lay a net, K. þ. K

to lay down, leggja sinn aldr, Ht. 2. to put; leggja ba

umhverfis, to fasten a string round the body, Eg. 340; leggja

augun, to put the eyes together, shut them, id.; leggja eld í, to pu

Nj. 74, 131; leggja hendr at síðum mér, Fms. x. 331; leggja stý

to put it right, Hkr. i. 32; leggja ofan segl ok viðú, to haul down

the sails, Fms. iv. 372, ix. 23; l. lénur, söðul, á hest, to put a st

a horse, Nj. 74, Landn. 151; l. á hest, or leggja á (simply), to

leggja hapt á hest, Grág. i. 436; l. mark á, of sheep, 426; l. h

to pull it down, Bs. i. 163; l. klyfjar ofan, to unload a horse,

94; l. klyfjar upp, to pack a horse, N. G. L. i. 349; l. árar upp

up the oars, give up pulling, Edda 36: the mod. phrase, leggja

bát, to give a thing up, lose heart; l. fyrir lid, to give up, see li

lagðr, outworn, exhausted, Mar. 1060, Fas. ii. 278.

3. l. jörðu, at veli (or við jörðu, við velli), to overbrow, make bite

Nj. 117, Eg. 426, Fms. vii. 296, viii. 43, x. 257, Njarð. 378

fyrir borð, to put overboard, metaph. to forsake, Clem. 47; legg

to lay waste, Grág. ii. 278; leggja hlut sinn, to lay down or l

lot, be worried, Sturl. iii. 103; leggja mál í görd, to put in

Nj. 88, 101; l. mál í umræðu, to put it to discussion, Orkn. 426

til sætta, Nj. 111. 4. to lay, drop, of a beast; hvelpanni

vóru lagðir, Fb. i. 104. II. metaph. in a mental sense

stund, stárf, hug, kapp . . . á e-t, to study a thing, take pain

interest in it; as also, leggja ást, elsku, mætr á e-t, to feel to

tion, interest for, to love, cherish a thing or person; and afgá

at; leggja lög, to lay down laws, of the three weird sisters ordering
 of men, Vsp. —to lay down, ordain, lagt er allt fyrir, all is pre-
 Skv. I, Skm. 13, Ls. 48; era með löstum lögd æfi þér, Skv. I,
 vat mun til líkna lagt Sigurði, 30; leggja á, to ordain, en þú hugfest
 uti er ek segi þér, ok legg á þik, Bs. i. 199; ef þeir eru á lagðir
 fyrir vátum, Gpl. 439; þá hluti er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg.
 leggja lög á, to make, lay down a law, Bs. i. 28; leggja ríkt á,
 der peremptorily: of a spell, leggja á, to enchant; *mæli eg um
 gg eg á! is in the tales the formula with which witches say the
 3. to appoint, fix, a meeting or the like; eru þá leikar lagðir

þjarnar-nesi, Ld. 196; leikr var lagiðr á Hvitár-völlum, Eg. 188;
 ögðu við landsmenn hálf-mánadar fríð, 228; leggja stefnu með
 ms. i. 36; var lögd konunga-stefna í Elfi, vii. 62; leggja bardaga
 n, xi. 418; l. með sér vináttu, Eg. 278; Augustus keisari lagði
 establisþ peace) um allan heim, Edda. IV. to tax, value

lag; hross eru ok lögd, hestr fjögurra vetra gamall við kú, Grág.
 5; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; ef fyrir er keypt en lag er á lagt, id.;
 lag á varning manna, Isl. ii. 126; þat þykkir mér jafnligast at þú
 land svá dyrt, en ek kjósa hvár okkarr leysa skjal, ... hann lagði
 andit fyrir sex tigi silfrs, ... er þú leggur svá údyrt Helgafells-land,
 b. 3; vil ek þat vinna til sætta at leggja son minn úgildan, Nj. 250;
 llr af Síðu hafði lagit úgildan son sinn, ok vann þat til sætta, 251;
 at létu, to lay a tax on light, Fas. iii. 553.

V. to lay
 ur, discharge; leggja at veði, to give as bail, Edda 17; buðu at
 sik i veð fyrir þessa menn, Nj. 163; leggja á hættu, to risk, Eg.
 leggja á mikinn kostnað, to run into great expences, Eg. 43; leggja
 ör á vörzlu, Gpl. 389; leggja í kostnað, to expend, Fms. xi. 232;
 sik í háska, veð, to put oneself in danger, to stake one's life, vii.
 Nj. 163; —leggja aprt, to pay back, Grett. 174 new Ed.; leggja
 to stake one's life on a thing, Nj. 106, 178; —l. fram, to lay forth,
 t, exhibít (fram-lag); allan þann sóma er hann hefir fram lagit,
 d.; mikit muntú þurfa fram at leggja með honum, þviat hón á
 ur eftir mik, Nj. 3; l. fram líf sitt, Eg. 426; —leggja til, to
 furnish, contribute, as one's share; hvern styrk hefir möðir min
 í með þér, Nj. 7; hvat viltú þá til leggja? langskip tvau, 42;
 mik eigi fé til at leggja fyrir farit, 128; kunni hann til alls
 íð at leggja, Eg. 2; hefi ek þar til (lagit) mörg orð, 728; lét ek
 u-hús göra ok lagða fé til, Fms. vii. 122, Js. 4; þau ríð er Greg-
 agði til, Fms. vii. 258; l. fé til höfuds e-m, to set a price on one's

ad Nj. 112, Grett. passim; —metaph., leggja fátt til, to say little, be
 d, Nj. 88, 112; Gunnarr lagði ekki til, G. remained silent, 52;
 lof til, to give praise to, Eg. 33; leggja orð í (til), to lay a word

a word in a matter, remonstrate, Grág. i. 290; leggja gott, illt
 to lay a good (or ill) word to, to interfere in a friendly (or un-
 cy) manner, Sturl. iii. 151 (til-lögur); —leggja hlut sinn, líf sitt, við,
 one's lot, stake one's life, i. 162, Nj. 113, 218; l. sík allan við, to
 s' best, Eg. 738; l. sekt við, l. lögbrot við, of a penalty, Nj. 113,
 2, H. E. i. 505; —leggja út, to lay out, pay, Vm. 33; of betting,
 k 200; —leggja fé upp, to lay up, invest; l. fé upp í jörð, Dipl. v. 21;
 okk upp við minn kera Orm biskup hálfan víðreka, I made it over
 Ö. i. 4; l. upp fé, to lay up, board.

VI. of direction, esp. as
 a term, to stand off or on, lay a ship's course, esp. from or towards
 pe. to or from an attack, to sail, proceed to sea, absol., or the
 p. dat. or acc., leggja skip or skipi; þú skalt leggja fram sem þér
 place the ship to attack), Nj. 8; ok leggur fram skeiðina jafnfram
 þús, id.; þeir leggja út undir einu ey ok bíða þar byrjar, 133;
 lagði skip sín á sundit, 271; þeir bjuggusk um sem skjótast
 löu út skipunum, Eg. 358; en er skipit var lagit út undir Fenhring,
 us. 64; Sigvaldi leggur skip sitt í miðja fylking (lays bis ship along-
 le), xi. 126; þeir hitu drómund einn í hafi ok lögðu til níu skipum

lousk, ... at lyktum lögðu þeir snekkjunum uudir drómundinn,
 kr. 353; leggja undir land, to stand in towards land, Eb. 126, where
 a etaph. sense = to give in; lögðu þeir eigi inn í ósinn, en lögðu
 á höfnina, Isl. ii. 126; bauð hann út leiðangri at liði ok skipum
 lá (stood) út til Staðs fyrir innan Þorsbjörg, Fms. i. 12; síðan leggja
 lögin upp, Hkr. i. 32; Knútr konungur lagði þegar upp í ána ok
 kalanum, Fms. ix. 23, xi. 196; réru þeir langskipinu upp í ána ok
 til bæjar þess, Eg. 80; lögðu víkingar við þat frá, Landn. 223;
 löu þeir at nesi einu, Eg. 161; ok lögðu þar at landi, 203; lagði
 (landed) við Sundólf-staði, Fms. ix. 483; en er þeir koma
 at Hákonar-hellu þá lögðu þeir þar at, Hkr. i. 160; leggja at,
 á naval battle (ataga); lögðu þeir þá at þeim, Nj. 25, Eg. 81;
 er leggja til orrostu við þá, Fms. vii. 257; létusk allir binnir at
 lagt þeim Hákonni, id.; ef þeir leggja at, Jómsvíkingar, xi. 134; —
 rétt, to drift or run before the wind, skipperjar, þeir er sigla
 ör þeir er í rétt vildu leggja skipit, Fhr. 59; mæltu þeir er leið
 t varliga væri at lægja seglit ok leggja skipit í rétt um nóttina,
 til lands at ljósum degi, Fms. ii. 64; þá kom andviðri ok leggja
 ett, Bs. i. 420; þá lögðu þeir í rétt harðan, kom á stormr svá at
 gu þeir lengi í rétti legit, ok sigldu þeir þá við eitt rif, Bær. 5;
 kar enn landviðri ok leggja enn í rétt ok rekr vestr í haf, Bs. i.

483; þá lögðu þeir í rétt harðan, 484; féll veðrit ok görði lögn, lögðu
 þeir þá í rétt, ok létu reida fyrir nokkurar nætr, Eg. 372.

2. with-
 out the notion of sea, to start; leggja á flótta, to turn to flight, fly, Fms.
 x. 241, xi. 341, 391, Orkn. 4, Hkr. i. 319, passim; leggja á fund þeirra,
 Fms. vii. 258; leggja eptir, to pursue, x. 215; leggja upp, to start on a
 journey; metaph., leggja e-t ekki langt upp, Grett. 51 new Ed.
 to stab, thrust with a weapon, the weapon in dat. or absol. (lag = a thrust),
 Nj. 8, 64, Njarð. 378, Eg. 216, 258, 298, Nj. 43, 56, Grág. ii. 7, Gpl.
 165, passim; opp. to höggva, höggva ok leggja, hann hjó ok lagði, and
 the like.

VII. impers. it turns, is driven in a direction, of
 smoke, smell, fire, or the like; hingat leggur allan reykinu, all the smoke
 blows thitherward, Nj. 202; en eldinn lagði at þeim, Fms. i. 266; fyrir
 údaun er ör hauginum mun út leggja, iv. 28; varask gust þann ok
 údaun er út lagði ör hauginum, ... at fylu þeirri sem út lagði, Isl. ii.
 45; ok er eldriun var görr, lagði reykinu upp á skarðit, Eb. 220; ef
 hval leggur út, if a (dead) whale is driven off land, Gpl. 462; —of ice,
 snow, to freeze, be covered with snow, ice, þá leggur snjó nokkurn fyrir þá,
 655 xv. 12; er ís leggur á vatni, Grág. ii. 287; þá er ís lagað á vötu,
 Fms. ii. 103; the place frozen in acc., vóru íslög mikil ok hafði langt
 lagt út Breiðafjörð, Ld. 286; lagði ok Ögrsvatn, Fbr. 30 new Ed.;
 lagði fjörðinn út langt, 60 new Ed.; part., ís var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág,
 Eb. 236; —of winter, cold, þegar er gott er ok vetr (acc.) leggur á, Grett.
 24 new Ed.; lagði þegar á fret ok snjófa, Bs. i. 872; but pers., leggur á
 hriðir ok snjóvar (better snjóva), Bs. i. 198.

2. the phrase, leggja nær,
 to 'lie near', be on the brink of, nær lagði þat úferu eitt sinn, it
 bad well nigh come to a disaster, Edda 17; lagði þá svá nær at allr
 þingheimr mundi berjask, it was on the brink of ..., Nj. 163; lagði nær
 at hann mundi reka í svelginn, Fms. x. 145.

B. Reflex. to lay oneself, lie; leggjask niðr í runna nokkura, Nj.
 132; er Skálm merr yður leggsk undir klyfjum, Landn. 77; þá leggjask
 í akrinn flugur þær, er ... 673 A. 3; —of going to bed, þeir höfðu lagizk
 til svefnis, were gone to sleep, Nj. 155; Skarphéðinn lagðisk ekki niðr
 um kveldit, 170; —leggjask með konu, to cobabit (illicitly), Fms. i. 57,
 K. Á. 118, Fas. iii. 390, Grág. i. 351; —of illness, to fall sick, take to
 bed, tók hón sótt ok lagðisk í rekkju, Nj. 14; þá lét hann búa hvílu
 sína ok lagðisk í sótt, Fms. xi. 214; the phrase, leggjask e-t ekki undir
 höfuð, not lay it under one's pillow, do it promptly, be mindful of a
 thing, ii. 120, v. 264; —leggjask á e-t, to fall upon, of robbers, beasts of
 prey, etc.; at spillvirkjar mundi l. á fé þeirra, i. 226, Grett. 125 new Ed.;
 Vindr lögðusk á valinn ok raufoðu, xi. 380; örn lagðisk (prayed)
 í eyna, Bs. i. 350; —leggjask fyrir, to take rest, lie down, from exhaust-
 ion, sickness, or the like, 387; lögðusk þá fyrir bæði menn ok hestar
 af úviðri, Sturl. iii. 292; þá lögðusk leiðsagnar-menn fyrir, þviat þeir
 vissu eigi hvar þeir vóru komnir, Fms. viii. 52; fyrir leggjask um e-t
 mál, to give it up, Bs. i. 194; leggjask niðr, to pass off of use, cease, Fms.
 x. 179, xi. 12; leggjask á, to arise, mun síð orðrómr á leggjask, at ..., Nj.
 32, Fms. i. 291; úþokki lagðisk á milli þeirra bræðra, xi. 14.

II.
 to cease; at sú úvandi leggisk sem ádr hefir verit, Fms. i. 280.
 to swim (partly answering to A. VI); leggjask til sunds, to go into the
 water and swim, Ld. 46; þeir leggjask um hrið ... Sigmundr leggsk þá
 um hrið ... hann lagðisk særðar (swam behind), Fær. 173; hann lagðisk
 eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, Landn. 107; Grettir lagðisk nú inn
 á fjörðinn, Grett. 148; hann lagðisk yfir þvert sundit ok gékk þar á
 land, 116, Hkr. i. 287, Finnb. 266; þeir koma upp ok leggjask til lands,
 Ld. 168; for legðir read legðiz, Njarð. 378.

2. to set out; leggjask í
 hernað, viking, to set out on a freebooting expedition, Fms. x. 414, passim;
 leggjask út, to set out into the wilderness, as a highwayman, Odd. 8, Fas.
 i. 154, passim (útilegu-maðr = a highwayman); ek lögðumk út á merkr,
 Fms. ii. 103; leggjask á flótta = leggja á flótta, to take to flight, xi. 305;
 leggjask djúpt, to dive deep (metaph.), Nj. 102; leggjask til e-s, to seek,
 try eagerly for, Stj. 90, Bs. i. 198; leggjask í e-t, to occupy oneself with,
 Kb. 312.

3. á lögðusk logn mikil, þokur ok sælegjur, Orkn. 358;
 vindar lögðusk (the wind wafted) af hrauninu um kveldum, Eb. 218, (see
 A. VII); the phrase, ekki lagðisk mjök á með þeim frændum, they
 were not on good terms, Ld. 68; ok lagðisk litt á með þeim Snorra,
 Sturl. i. 124; þeir töludu lengi ok lagðisk vel á með þeim, things went
 well with them, Orkn. 408; þungt hefir á lagizk með okkr Strút-
 Haraldr jarli um hrið, Fms. xi. 84; Steinólfr þótti þat líkt ok ekki,
 ok lagðisk litt á með þeim, Gullþ. 11; —lítid leggsk fyrir e-n, to come to
 a shameful end; lítid lagðisk nú fyrir kappann, þviat hann kafnaði í
 stofu-reyk sem hundr, Grett. 115; svá lítid sem fyrir hann lagðisk, wo
 had been so easily slain, bad made so poor a defence, Ld. 150; lítid
 lagðisk hér fyrir góðan dreng, er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn.
 36; kann vera, at nú leggisk lítid fyrir hann, ek skal ráðin til setja,
 Fms. iv. 166.

III. recipr., leggjask at, to attack one another,
 Fms. xi. 130; leggjask hendr á, to lay hands on one another, Ld. 154;
 leggjask hugi á, to take a liking for each other, Bárð. 5; leggjask nær,
 to run close up to one another, of two boats, Gisl. 51.

IV. part.
 lagðr, as adj. fit, destined to a thing, or fitted, of natural gifts; at hann
 mundi bæði spá-maðr vesa ok lagðr til mikils þrifnaðar ok gefu Gýð-
 inga-lýð, 625. 87; vera kann at þér sé meirr lagðr (that thou art more

fitted for) fésmúdr ok ferðir en tilstilli um mála-ferli, i. e. *that thou art more fitted to be a traveller than a lawyer*, Band. 5; öllu því illu sem honum var lagit, Fb. i. 215; hún var þeim til lýta lagin, *she was doomed to be their destruction*, Sól. 11; þer mælt er um þá menn sem mjök er sú íþrótt lagin, Fms. v. 40; þviat þer mun lagit verða at vera (*tis weirded for thee, thou art doomed to be*) einvalds konungur yfir öllum Noregi, Fb. i. 564; þér var lengra líf lagit, *a longer life was doomed to thee*, Fas. iii. 344; allar spár sögðu, at hann mundi verða lagðr til skaða þeim, Edda 19: laginn, *expert, skilled, disposed*, freq. in mod. usage, hann er laginn fyrir að læra, hann er ekki lund-laginn á það, *he has no inclination for it*, whence legni = skill; thus also, *lagadr* from laga (q. v.), vera lagaðr fyrir e-t, lagaðr fyrir lærdóm, *given to learn*, of natural gifts. V. part. pass. lagztr; er hann var lagztr niðr, *when he had laid himself down*, Fas. ii. 345: freq. in mod. usage, hann er lagztr fyrir, lagztr niðr, and so on.

leggjalði, a, n. a nickname, Landn., Rm.

LEGGJR, m. [Engl. leg], gen. leggjjar, pl. leggjir, gen. leggjja:—a leg, hollow-bone, of arms and feet, Edda 110, Magn. 532, Stj. 458, Fms. iv. 110, vii. 162; lær-leggr, fótlegr, of the legs; hand-leggr, arm-leggr (q. v.), of the arms; hann tekr svá við knúttinu, þar fylgdi leggrinn með, Fas. i. 67: allit, leggr ok liðr, *leg and joint*; lið kalla menn þat er leggir metask, Edda 110: phrases, komask á legg, or risa á legg, *to get on one's legs, grow up from infancy, grow strong*, Eg. 171, Fms. xi. 186, Glúm. 344, Bjarn. 4, Grett. 22 new Ed., Hkr. i. 106. II. metaph. the stem, trunk of a tree, Fas. i. 119, Hkr. i. 71: *the stock of an anchor*, Orkn. 362: *the shaft of a spear*, Sturl. i. 63; of a column, Al. 116: of lineage, ætt-leggr, frænd-leggr, lineage.

III. a pr. name, Sturl. compds: leggja-band, n. a garter, Karl. 173. leggja-brot, n. broken legs, Sturl. i. 121. leggja-knúta, u, f. the condyle of a leg, MS. 4. 27.

legill, m. [Germ. lägel; Scot. leglin; prob. not from lögr, but through Germ. or Scot. from Lat. lagena]:—a cask, Stj. 128, 367, 388, Mar. 195, Sams. 28, freq. in mod. usage.

leg-kaup, n. a burial-fee, payable to a church, Grág. ii. 388, N. G. L. i. 346, Bs. i. 812.

leg-orð, n. fornication, seduction, Anecd. 3, Grág. i. 338, passim. leg-orðs-sök (-sekt), f. a case (fine) of seduction, Nj. 98, Grág. i. 104, N. G. L. i. 49.

legr, n. seduction, N. G. L. i. 350.

leg-ró, f. the rest in bed, Bs. i. 344, Mar. 112.

leg-staðr, m. a burial-place, Eb. 176, K. Á. 70, Fms. iv. 3, Bs. i. 813.

leg-steinn, m. a tombstone, Al. 14, Hkr. i. 122, Fms. viii. 237, Fagrsk. 3.

leg-stæði, n. = legstaðr, D. N.

leg-söngur, m. the burial service; leg söngs kaup, a burial fee, Vm. 47.

leg-titull, m. an epitaph, Al. 14.

LEIÐ, f. [A. S. lād; Engl. lode or load (in lodestar, loadstone)]:—that which leads, a lode, way; ríða, fara, leið sína, Fms. vi. 176, Nj. 260, Eg. 359; or gen. leiðar sinnar, Fms. i. 10; ríða leiðar sinnar, Ísl. ii. 342; inn á leið, inwards, Eg. 81; alla leið, all along, Fb. i. 442; norðan á leið, Eg. 51. 2. a way, road; var honum þar all kunnigt fyrir, bæði um leiðir ok manna-deili, Eg. 539; á skóginn vóru tvennar leiðir . . . var sú leiðin skemri, 576; alþýðu-leið, the high road, 579; þar er leiðir skildi, where the roads parted, id.; þér fara sem leiðir leggjja, Fb. i. 253. 3. esp. a naut. term, the course on the sea; þjóð-leið, the highway; inn-leið, the course along the shore; út-leið, djúp-leið, the outer course; segja leið, to pilot, Bs. i. 484; whence the Old Engl. lodesman = pilot.

II. metaph. and adverb. phrases; koma e-u til leiðar, to bring about, Nj. 119, 250, Fms. vi. 300; koma e-u á leið, id., i. 51; snúa til leiðar, id., vi. 122, vii. 136; skipask á betri leið, to change to a better way, Eg. 416; á þá leið, thus, Fms. iv. 252; hverja leið sem, bowsover, Stj. 595; fram á leið, or á leið fram, further, all along; barnit æpði sem ádr á leið fram, Bs. i. 342, Orkn. 316, Sks. 301: afterwards, for the time to come (fram-leiðis), Grág. i. 322, Sks. 480: um leið, by the way; um leið og eg kom, mod.: þegar leið sem, adverb. as soon as, Stj. 94; þegar leið sem hann var fæddr, 101, 267; þegar um leið, at once, Barl. 157; þá leið, thus, Hom. 120: in the same manner, sömnu leið, likewise, Grág. ii. 134, Stj. 123; aðra leið, otherwise.

III. a leuy = leiðangr; biðja leiðar, Hkv. 1. 21; róa leiðina enda gjalda þó leiðvitið, Hom. St. compds: leiðar-lengd, f. a fixed length, distance, Grág. i. 50, Gpl. 476. leiðar-lýsing, f. guidance, Stj. 83. leiðar-nesti, n. viands, Fas. iii. 673, Fms. iii. 98. leiðar-steinn, n. a loadstone; þá höfðu hafsiglingarmenn engir leiðarstein á Norðrlöndum, Landn. (Hb.) 28, Konr. 29; eptir himin-tungla gang ok eptir leiðarsteini, id. leiðar-stjarna, u, f. the lodestar, Symb. 31, Rb. 464, Fms. x. 112, Mar. leiðar-sund, f. a street, passage, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. viii. 131. leiðar-vísan, f. guidance: the name of an old poem. leiðar-visir, m. a guide, Ver. 21, Stj. 83, 285, Rom. 236: the name of an old itinerary, Symb. 32. leiðar-viti, n. (leið II), a fine for default in respect to leuy, Fms. i. 87.

LEIÐ, f. [different from the preceding, and akin to if not derived

from the A. S. Līða, the name of a double month, June and July, and æftera Līða]; it remains in the Engl. Leet = the law court or hundred]:—the Leet, a meeting which in the Icel. Commonwealth held shortly after midsummer, fourteen nights after the dissolution of the Althing; the Leet was the third and last public meeting (Vár-Alþingi, Leið); at the Leet the new laws and licences of the past Al were published, as also the calendar of the current year, etc. A time of the Grágás, 12th and 13th centuries, the Leet was held at the vár-þing or fjórðungs-þing used to be held, and lasted a day or (tveggja nátt Leið, Nj. 168, Fs. 75), and was held in common at the three goðar of the quarter (sam-leið). But in the Saga time (century) the Leets appear to have been a kind of county assembly this may be inferred from the records of the Sagas, as also from names indicating small county 'Leets,' different from the same of the Grágás. For the Grágás, see esp. þingsk. þ. Kb. ch. 61 (p. 11 1853). For the Sagas, Glúm. ch. 25, Lv. ch. 2, 3; liðr nú á su ríðr hann til Leiðar ok helgar hana, Band. 9, 10, Þorst. Síðu H. ch.; ch. 61, Sturl. iii. 169; the manna-mót, Heiðarv. S. ch. 17, also ref. a Leet; á leiðum ok lögmótum, Fs. 43; tveggja nátt leið, 75; mót, Nj. 168, Fs. 75, Lv. 8. Special Leets named, Vöðla-leið, Hg leið, Rd. 292; Ljósveitninga-leið, Nj. 184, Lv. 7, Rd. 292; Eyfirðing Reykdæla-leið, Lv. 7 (þverár-leið, v. l.); þverár-leið in south-western Sturl. iii. 169.

II. local names, Leið-völlr, Leet-field, H. ch. 31; Leið-hólmur, Korm. ch. 9, where also holmganga was held. After the union with Norway the Icel. Leet remained (see th and was held at intervals down to the 17th century, see Pál Vidal. s. v. leið, pp. 326, 327. compds: Leiðar-dagur, m. the day on the Leet was held, Ld. Leiðar-mál, n. the section of law referred to the Leet, Grág. l. c. Leiðar-morgunn, m. the Leet morning, Bz Leiðar-skeið, n. the season of the Leet, the Leet month, Landn. 291; cp. Nj. ch. 87, 'um haustið . . . lúka heyrkunn.' Leiðar-m. the Leet field, where the Leet is held, K. þ. K. 29.

LEIDA, d, [A. S. lādjan; Engl. to lead; Germ. leiten; Dan. le to lead, conduct, lead by the hand; hann tók í hönd henni ok hana eina saman, Nj. 129; of guests, hvergi mun ek leiða þik, seg ok far nú vel ok heill! Ld. 188; Ólafur konungur leiddi Kjartan til 190; allir leiðdu hann ofan til sjófar, 655 xvi. B. 2; in Leida Hild synir hann virðuliga brott með gjöfum, Eg. 52; ef hún fær svá senn sinn, at þat er með þvílíkri stórmensku sem nú leiðir hún hana Ó. H. 31; þann skal út leiða, er maðr vill at aþtr komi, a saining 101; þá leiddi hann Eirík son sinn í háseti sitt, Fms. i. 18; leið Nj. 91: metaph., leiða upp, to drag ashore; ætla þeir at leiða upp undir honum, to draw it ashore, Ld. 78; jarl er þeir teija; hafr dílkana, Grág. i. 417; leiða konu í kirkju, to church a woman, N. G. L. i. 384, Vm. 76.

II. metaph. phrases, leiða (sjónum), to behold, Hým. 13, Sks. 434, Fms. ii. 6, Stj. 119 hugum, to consider, meditate, Sks. 334, 368 (hug-leiðing); leiða at, to mark, note, 301, Fms. iv. 33 (at-hugi); leiða spurningum e-t, to enquire, 230; leiða getum um e-t, to guess at a thing, 205; leiða atkvæðum, to declare, Niðrst. 2, Bs. i. 295; leiða to love, Hkv. Hjörv. 41, Eb. 206 (in a verse); leiða af e-u, to from, Nj. 38, 109, 169, 171, Fms. iii. 210, H. E. i. 497 (af-lei result). 2. gramm. to pronounce; þviat hann leiddi eigi stíðast er, Glúm. 389; opt skipta orða-leiðingur öllu máli, hvárt in hljóðstafur er leiddr skjótt eða sént, Skálda 171; hann kvæðsk H heita, . . . Hvárt þótti þér hann seint leiða nafn sitt eðr skjótt?—Vi seint, segir Rafn, þá kalla ek hann Haustskuld, Sturl. iii. 216.

to bury, lead to the grave; Steinarr leiddi hann upp í höttunum, E Karl. 128; hann sá þar haug mikinn, hann spurði hverir þar væri Landn. (App.) 254, 326, Bret. 166, v. l.

LEIDA, d, [different from the preceding word, see leiðr below leiddan = to bate; Engl. loathe]:—to make a person loathe a thin dat. of the person and acc. of the thing; hafði hann þat í hug sér, smá-mönnum at sækja mál á hendr honum, Hrafn. 18; en svá sk dróttins-svikum, Fms. x. 271; ok leiða svá öðrum at brjóta lögin, ok leiðum svá öðrum frúm at svikja sína herra, Karl. 59; ok l. svá landráð ok dróttins-svik, Fb. ii. 330.

II. reflex., vi leiðask e-t, to loathe, get tired of; ungra leiddisk eldvelli, Ho leiðisk manngi gott ef getr, Hm. 13; krása, þá seðsk hann ok þær, Greg. 28; leiðask andligr krásir, 3; bóndi leiðisk konu sín 656 A. ii. 15; þá leiðisk þér þá (abbor ye them) sem villu-menn eðr he Bs. i. 105; nú vill sveinn eigi nema ok leiðisk bók, K. p. K. 56. impers., e-m leiðisk e-ð, to become tired of; mér leiðisk at egi höndum slíkan úfriðar-úgang, Fms. i. 188; ok leiðisk horum bó (Kb.) i. 18; nú leiðisk mönnum hér at sitja, Fb. ii. 56: freq. usage, mér leiðist, 'it irks me,' I find the time long.

leiða, u, f. irksomeness, Sks. 325.

leiðangr, m., the r is radical, [akin to leið; early Swed. leibunge leding], an old Scand. law term, a leuy, esp. by sea, including m. and money; bjóða út leiðangri, to levy men and ships for war, bjóða út leiðangri at mönnum ok vistum, Fms. ix. 33; bjóða

skipum, i. 12; hafa leiðangr úti, *to make a sea expedition*, Fas. i. 34; Ólafir konungur fór með liði sínu ok hafði leiðangr úti fyrir liði sínu; samna leiðangr (*sea forces*), opp. to landherr (*land forces*), Fas. i. 12: allit phrases, lið ok leiðangr, Fms. viii. 334, O. H. L. 12, 1303: the proverb, róa leiðangrim, ok gjalda leiðvitið, *to pay the tax, and the fine to boot* (i. e. *to pay twice over*), Hkr. i. 200; leiðangrim, *to break up*, of the levies or crews breaking up and going home, Fms. viii. 307, passim.

2. *war contributions, a perpetual duty or tax payable to the king*; this sense of the word is frequent in the Norse as also Dan. and Swed. law of the 12th and 13th centuries; þeir tóku leiðangra ok allar konungs-skyldir, Fms. ix. 8, þar tóku þeir Baglar leiðangr mikinn er Einarr hafði saman dregit í galand, 12, 368; biskupar báðu at kardínallinn skyldi biðja hann, at hann gefi nokkut af leiðöngrum til heilagrar kirkju, x. 121; þar hafði sent austr í Vik eptir landskyldum sínum ok leiðangri til þess áfar, 482.

COMPDS: leiðangrs-fall, n. *a fine for default as levied on tax*, Gpl. 91, 92, D. N. passim. leiðangrs-far, n. *a levy*, Fas. iv. 326. leiðangrs-ferð, f. *a war expedition*, Hkr. i. 391. leiðangrs-fólk, n. *levied folk*, Fms. x. 122, xi. 245. leiðangrs-ferð, the raising a levy, Fms. vii. 19, Gpl. 75. leiðangrs-lið, n. *a levy*, Fms. i. 62, Ó. H. 154. Fær. 79, Orkn. 68. leiðangrs-leið, n. *a levied man*, Fms. viii. 312. leiðangrs-skip, n. *a levied ship*, G. L. i. 198. leiðangrs-vist, f. *the fixed time of service for a levy*, N. G. L. i. 200. leiðangrs-víti, n. *the fine for default in the levy*, (lethangs withe, Thorkel. Dipl. i. 3), N. G. L. i. 202.

leiðeina, d, *to guide*.
leiðeining, f. *guidance*.

leiðing, a leading wind, fair wind; sem leiði gaf, Fms. i. 203, Orkn. 12; þá leiði, 332, Fb. ii. 338, passim; byr-leiði, q. v.

II. leiða, a toml (leiða III), Ver. 47, Bs. i. 340; mér mislikar er þér þeirri færtr sína á leiði mínu jafnan, er hún gengr frá stöðli, 154; stend þar nú kirkjan sem leiði hans er, Landú. 52; Svíar hann ok grétu allmjök yfir leiði hans, Hkr. i. 15; var hann þá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, Fms. vii. 251, Stj. 101, 250, m. völvu-leiði, Vtkv.

leiðing, m. *irksomeness*, Háv. 40: *a feeling uneasy*, mod. Fas. i. n. *a fool to be led about*, Eb. 250.

leiðjarn, adj. *wearisome*, Stj. 152, 246.

leiðga, adv. *bideously*, Háv. 52.

leiðgr, adj. (mod. leiðin-ligr, Bs. i. 802, Bárð. 178), *loathsome*, Fas. i. 137, Stj. 417, 436; fúl ok l., 265, Hom. 143, 2: mod. *tiresome, irksome*, passim.

leiðli, n. pl. *loathing*, Stj. 49, Hom. 9: *an unpleasant thing*, en þá gríða sér, svá at þórdi væri leiðindi í því, Sturl. iii. 39: *an aversion*, líkams krásir gúra seði ok leiðindi, Greg. 28; leggja leiðindi e-n, *to take a dislike to a person*, Korn. 132, Pr. 225: in mod. usage, *irksomeness, tiresomeness*.

leiðlir, adj. *loathsome, tiresome*, Stj. 152.

leiðing, f. *leading, persuasion*, Stat. 260. COMPDS: leiðinga-maðr, n. *a sily-led person*, Fms. iv. 117, Sturl. ii. 1. leiðinga-samr, n. *bitamr*, Sturl.

leiðing, n. 'leading-word,' walking and talking with a person, Ld.

leiðing, m. *a leader*, N. G. L. i. 357. leiðis-lauss, adj. *without a leader*, one, id.

leiðing, m. *adj. easy to be led*, Fms. ii. 112, Hrafn. 20.

leiðing, n. *a Leet meeting*, Lv. 8, Nj. 168, Fs. 75.

leiðing, R. adj., leið, leitt, [A. S. lēð], *loathed, disliked*: at öllum sér þú leiðing, Fas. i. 333; at leið sé laun ef þegi, Hom. 37; leið erumk fjölli (a verse); andstyggr ok leiðr, Hom. 102; mér eru allir staf-fir, Fms. i. 70; e-m'er e-t leitt, *to dislike*, Ld. 44; mér er leitt þér afhandan, Fs. 34: allit., ljúfr ok leiðr, *beloved and loathed*, 3: hann segir Sveini þá ljúft ok leitt sem farit hafði, Orkn. 284, 48, N. G. L. i. 50, 51, Js. 76; see ljúfr.

2. *medic.*, mér leiðing, *feel unwell*.

leiðing, t, *to put right, mend, correct, redress*, Glúm. 341, Fas. i. 142, K. Á. 66: reflex. *to mend oneself, be mended*, Stj. 117, Rb. 3, Greg. 47: passim in mod. usage.

leiðing, t, u, f. *an amending, putting right*, K. Á. 226: *redress*, Sturl.

leiðing, f. (leið-réttan less correct, Bs. i. 166, cp. Gramm. *a setting right, correction*, Hom. 12. 104, Post. 656 A. ii. 7: mod. usage.

leiðing, a, u, f. 'lode-saying,' guidance, Ld. 74, Fms. viii. 52, Bs. ii. 16: esp. *piloting*. leiðsögu-maðr, m. a 'lode-sayer,' guide, Jullp. 5, Fms. vii. 52: esp. *a lodesman, pilot*, Gpl. 96, Jb. 386, létt. 6. 3.

leiðing, ari and leið-sagnari, a, m. = leiðsagi, Karl. 544, Sturl. iii. 6.

leiðing, a, m. a guide, Stj. 284.

leiðing, u, f. *guidance, leading*, Hom. 61, Anal. 292; hand-l., passim: metaph. *a vision, being 'led' in a vision through heaven*

and hell, as in Dante's Commedia, the Sólarijóð, and other works of the Middle Ages; leiðsla Rannveigar, Bs. i. 451; Duggals-leiðsla, *the Vision of Duggal*, an old legend; hence the mod. phrase, ganga í leiðslu, *to walk as in absence of mind or distraction*.

II. *burial, interment*, Fas. i. 204, Bret.; út-leiðsla. leiðslu-drykkja, u, f. *a parting bout*, Hkr. iii. 181.

leið-stafir, m. pl. *loathsome Runes, charms*, Ls. 29.

leið-sögn, f. = leiðsaga, Fms. ix. 233, 376, Sturl. iii. 289, Bs. i. 484.

leiðsagnar-maðr, m. = leiðsögumaðr, Fms. viii. 52.

leið-togi, a, m. a guide, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 347, Ísl. ii. 232, 265.

leið-vegis, adv. *upon the road*, N. G. L. i. 421.

leið-vísan, f. = leiðarvísan, 655 xxvii. 18.

leið-vísi, n. *knowing the course on the sea*, Sks. 53.

leið-víti, n. = leiðarviti, Hkr. i. 250, Hom. (St.); see leiðangr.

leið-völlr, m. the 'thing-wall' or place of a Leet, K. Þ. K. 29, Ísl. ii. 92.

LEIÐF, f., pl. leifar, [Ulf. laiba, Mark viii. 8]: I. sing. a 'leaving,' *patrimony, inheritance*, of an estate: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, Haders-leiv, Snolde-löv, = Höðrs-leif, Snjalls-leif, but obsolete and not used in Iceland; cp. leifð.

II. pl. leifar, *leavings, remnants*, esp. of food; hann blótaði forsin, skyldi bera leifar allar í forsinu, Landn. 291; varga leifar, Gkv.; sjó karfir með afgangs-leifar, Mark viii. 8; en er þeir vóru mettir, þá hirði Arnljótr leifar þeirra, Ó. H. 153, passim.

2. metaph. *effects*; illa gefa ílls ráðs leifar, Nj. 20.

leif, f. and leifir, m., pr. names, Landn.; and in compds, of women, Ingi-leif, Ás-leif, etc.; of men, Þor-leifir, Hjör-leifir, etc., id.

LEIÐFA, ð, [Ulf. bi-laibjan = περιλείπειν; A. S. lyfan; Engl. leave; O. H. G. liban; Germ. b-leiben; cp. Dan. levne, Swed. lämna, Lat. linquere, Gr.λείπειν];—to leave a heritage; hann leifði honum lönd ok lausa-fé, Rb. 318.

2. to relinquish; vér höfum leift fyrir þinar sakir allt þat er vér áttum, Flöv. 28; ek mun þann kost taka, at leifa konungs-nafn heldr en berjask, Fms. xi. 222; þeir leifðu skipin í Raumsdal, vii. 291; eða sýnisk yðr at leifa skipin ok ganga á land, viii. 214.

3. to leave out; ef menn leifa nokkut orð í kvíðum eða vættum, Grág. i. 138; ok hafa þat allt er hizug leifir (thus the vellum, not leyfir) eðr glöggra er, and adopt whatever has been left out in the other book or what is clearer, 7.

4. to leave, of food; fjórir hleifar ok þar með slátr, ok leifir hann þess ekki, Fms. iv. 246:—reflex., eigi skal nokkur hlutr af lambinu leifask, ef nokkut vætta leifisk svá at ekki verðr etið, þá skulu þér þat í eldi brenna, Stj. 280.

leifð, u, f. = leif (I), only in compds, föður-leifð, ætt-l., *patrimony*.

LEIÐGA, u, f. *hire, rent*, Grág. i. 340, 502, B. K. 9, 41: opp. to instæða (*capital*), bygga fé á leigu, *to let money out on interest*, Bs. i. 684; selja kú á leigu, N. G. L. i. 24; reida leigu af, *to pay the rent of*, 25; hverr á jörð þá er þú býr á? þér eigist, herra, ok taktit leigur af, Fms. viii. 446, Grág. i. 188; leggja leigu eptir höfn, *to pay a barbour duty*, Fms. xi. 321: of passage money, spurði hvar þat fé væri er hann baud í leigu undir sik, Nj. 128.

2. wages; kallask hann engrar leigu makligr, Fms. xi. 428, Gpl. 81: of a soldier's pay, Flöv. 30; lét biskup reida honum fyrir smíðina mikla leign, Bs. i. 872, Stj. 561.

3. in mod. usage, leigur, pl. = a kind of land-rent paid in butter, as the rent of a certain number of kúgildi which belong to each farm.

COMPDS: leigu-ból, n. *a rented farm*, Grág. ii. 207, 208, Gpl. 344. leiguburðr, m. *rent of land*, Gpl. 255, Jb. 377, Dipl. iii. 9. leigu-fall, n. *default in paying rent*, Gpl. 332: *deduction from wages*, 514. leigu-fé, n. *cattle (cattell) hired*, Grág. passim, Landn. 239. leigu-færr, adj. *rentable*, Fr. leigu-genta, u, f. *a servant girl*, D. N. leigu-jörð, f. *a rented farm*, N. G. L. ii. 107. leigu-kona, u, f. *a female servant*, Fr. leigu-kýr, f. *a hired cow*, N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. ii. 430, H. E. i. 394. leigu-land, n. *rented land*, Grág. ii. 249, 337, Nj. 118. leigu-lauss, adj. *rent free, without interest*, Grág. i. 191, 336, 398: *gratuitous*, Vm. 29. leigu-liði, a, m. a tenant, Gpl. 354, 355, N. G. L. i. 37. leigu-maðr, m. a tenant, Grág. ii. 210, 430, Ld. 2, Fms. i. 5: a hireling, Gpl. 107, 512, Mar., Flöv. 32. leigu-mál, n. *an agreement (as to rent)*, Grág. ii. 332. leigu-máli, a, m. *an agreement (as to rent)*, N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. i. 427, Gpl. 336: of rented land, N. G. L. i. 242. leigu-prestr, m. *a hired priest, a curate*, Fms. ix. 272, D. N. passim. leigu-staðr, m. *a place where money is invested, investment*, Nj. 31, Sturl. i. 97, B. K. 41.

leiga, ð, mod. leigja, [Dan. leje], *to hire*; leiga e-t at e-m, *to hire from a person*, Grág. i. 427; útleðð varðar þeim er þiggr lán eða leigr, ef hann veit at fleiri eigu, 437; hinn er landit leigr, who holds the land, Nj. 236; hann leigði land tíu hundruðum, Bs. i. 418; leiga jörð, N. G. L. ii. 105; ok leiga (leigja, v. l.) sér til liðs þarlenzkan her, Stj. 512; hann leigði þorlaugu garð, Fms. v. 322; leiga kú, N. G. L. i. 24; leigja verk-mann, 219; leiga þræl, 35.

leiga, n. *rent*; only in the phrase, selja at leiga, *to lend on interest*, Grág. i. 398, 427; þann er leði eðr leiga seldi, 434.

leigja, ð, = leiga, N. G. L. i. 219, Stj. 512 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

leig-leiðingr, m. a tenant, Grág. i. 297, N. G. L. ii. 105. leig-leiðing-þátr, m. a section about tenancy, Grág. ii. 232.

LEIKA, pres. leik; pret. lék, léku; part. leikinn; [Ulf. *laikan* = *σπυράν*; A. S. *līcan*; mid. H. G. *leiche*; Dan. *lege*; Swed. *leka*; North. E. *to lake*]: —to play, sport, Vsp. 42, Am. 76; hann leikr nú eptir magni, Lv. 28; leika leik, 68; hann lék fyrir honum marga fimleika, Fær. 66; leika at skáktafi, to play at chess, Fms. iv. 366; en er þeir léku at tafinu, þá lék koungur fingrbrjót mikinn, ok sagði hann skyldi annat leika, id.; leika hörpu, to play the harp. Stj. 458; leika söngfæri, 631:—leika sér, to play, esp. of children, passim; as also, leika sér at e-u, to play at a thing, passim. 2. to delude, play a trick on; Djöfullinn leikr þá alla, Andr. 66: esp. with prepp., leika á e-n, to play a trick on a person, Nj. 155; mjök hefir þú á oss leikit, nær sem vér fáum þess hefit, Grett. 149; ef aðrir leita á oss, þá má vera at vér leikim þá enn nokkurt í mót, to make a counter move, Boll. 346; lék hún fétr sinn af sér, she played him off, Stj. 181; svá at eins leikr þú við flesta vinn þína, Fms. ii. 181. 3. ef svá illsa er, at um þat sé at leika, if that is on the cards, Fms. viii. 102, Al. 132, 134; hón segir föður sínum um hvat at leika er, she told her father how things stood, Ld. 206, Fms. viii. 93. 4. to perform, of a feat or act of prowess, of a play; þú lékft eigi leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, Fms. vii. 119; þeir kváðu hann verðan vera at hafa, ef hann léki þat, Finnb. 220; en ek hygg at engi annarr fái þat leikit, Fms. i. 152; hann lék þat optlaga, er hann barðisk, er fáir gátu við séð, ii. 106; þat má leikask, Fas. i. 88; þessa þrjú hluti lék hann senn, Eb. 240. 5. the phrases, leika lauss við, to be free, at large, disengaged (cp. 'to play fast and lose with'); láti þér hann nú eigi lausan við leika lengi, Fms. xi. 154; en Hákon sjálfir skal leika lauss við svá, H. shall not be engaged in the battle, i. e. be in reserve, 127; leika lausum hala (see hali); leika tveim skjöldum, to play a double game, Hkr. i. (in a verse). II. to move, swing, wave to and fro, bang loosely; leika á lopti, Hm. 156; leika á mars baki, Hdm. 12; lék þar grind á jarnum, Fms. v. 331; landið skalf sem á þræði léki, Fas. i. 424; skjálfa þótti húsit sem á als önd léki, S7; lét hann leika laus knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170; árar léku lausar í höndum honum, vi. 446; þeir steypðu gollu nýteknun ór affli leikanda (melted gold) í munnon honum, Hom. (St.) 69. 2. to lick, of flame, to catch, of fire = Lat. *lambere*; þeir vöknudu eigi fyrr en logi lék um þá, Fms. i. 292; hiti leikr við himin, Vsp. 57; varð eldr lauss í miðjum bænum, eldrinn lék skjótt, ætluðu þeir at verja eldinum, en þá var þar svá mjök leikit (so much burnt) at þeir mættu ekki við festask, Fb. iii. 175; eldr tók at leika húsin, Gullþ. 28; eldrinn tók at leika vatns-keröldin ok viðinn, Fms. xi. 35; heldr en þar léki eldr yfir, vii. 341; lék eldrinn skjótt fjörgaða spónu í keröldunum, i. 128. 3. of water, waves, stream, to play, wash; unnir léku, Hkv. 2. 11, Lex. Poët.; þótti honum þat helzt fró at hafa höndina niðri í læknum, ok láta strauminn leika um sárit, Fas. iii. 388; vatnit var djúpt at landinu, ok hafði leikit undan bakkaunum, svá at holt var með, the water had washed the earth away, and made the bank hollow, Grett. 131 A:—of wind, veðr var kalt ok lék á norðan, 113 new Ed.: allir ketill lék utan ok innan sem ein sía, Bs. ii. 9. 4. metaph., lék þat orð á, it was unrouned, Fms. i. 288, Fs. 75; var þá vinátta þeirra kær, þótt þat léki nökkut á ýmsu, though there were ups and downs in their friendship, Fms. vi. 369; leika á tvennu, id., Mag. 33; lék á hinu sama, it went all one way, Fms. v. 252; leika á tveim tungum, 'to swing on two tongues,' of various reports of the same thing, ix. 255; leikr þat sízt á tveimæli, hverr fráði-maðr sem frá þeim hefir sagt, Edda (pref.) 147; ef tortrygd leikr á, if there is any suspicion, Js. 26; þar leikr þó minn hugr á, have a mind for a thing, Eg. 520; þat leikr mér í skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Íslands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aprt muur at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; leika í mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel homesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to have a mind to, love; hón er svá af koum, at mér leikr helzt hugr á, vii. 103. III. esp. in the part. *hag-ridden*, bewitched, as madmen or people bedridden or taken by a strange illness were thought to be 'ridden' by trolls; syndisk mönnum þann veg helzt sem hann mundi leikinn, þviat hann fór hjá sér ok talaði við sjálfan sik, Eb. 270; maðr sá er Suorri hét var leikinn af flagði einu, Bs. i. 464. 2. metaph. to ill-treat, vex; hvi ertú svá illsa leikinn? Nj. 18, Sd. 169; sárt ertú leikinn, Sámur föstri, Nj. 114; sagði þeim engan frama at drepa þá menn ok þó ádr illsa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; börðu þeir mik ok léku sárliga, Fb. i. 547; þeir tóku hann ok léku hart ok börðu, Andr. 64; Loka má hefir leikinn allvald, Loki's maid (Death) has laid hands on the king, Yt. i:—to vex, annoy, cp. at þjófar né leiki, that the thieves shall not take it, Hm.; þau á vági vindr of lék, the wind swamped them, Gkv. 1; meinit hafði lengi við leikit, the illness had vexed him a long time, Bs. i. 190. IV. reflex. to be performed, done; ef þat má leikask, if this can be done, Fas. i. 88; sögðu at þat mætti þá vel leikask, at vinda segl á Orminum ok sigla á haf út, Fms. ii. 326:—leikask á e-n, to get the worst of it; mjök hefir á leikisk minn hluta, I have been utterly worsted, Ísl. ii. 269; ok lékisk mjök á mönnum Agða jarls, Fms. iii. 187; ok þótti nú opt á leikisk í viðskiptum þeirra Grettis, Grett. 151. 2. recipr., leikask við, to play a match, to play one against another; ok er þat bezt at vit sjálfir leikimk við, Grett. 99 new Ed., Sturl. i. 23, Fms. ii. 269, Þórð. 15 new Ed.; ok höfðu þeir leikisk við

þar leikum allir þeir meðan þeir vóru ungr, they had been playing, Fms. vi. 343; ef þeir skyldi tveir við leikask, Glúm. 370:—at komizt undan með lausafé yðart, en þá leikisk um lönd sem aðrið escape with the movable property and leave the land to its fate, and then quarrel about the land as best they can, Eb. 98.

leika, n., pl. leiku, a plaything, doll, puppet; þú ert leikum ljó MS. 4. 9; ek skal færa þik Hildigunni dóttur minni, ok skal hón þik fyrir leika (leiku Ed.), Fas. ii. 233; þótt hann þykki trautt barns leika vera, Fms. xi. 95; léku þeir sér um dag, ok bað Stefn Angrímur ljá sér messingar hest—Angrímur svarar, ek mun gefa þér þat er nú heldr þitt leika en mitt fyrir aldrs sökum, Glúm. 353; kem þat hverr í sínum hýfnum, at vetrgetr Brynjólfs mundi eigi vera h dags leika, Sturl. iii. 127; plur., fögr leiku eru þetta, O. H. L. 50; tveir trémenn er Frey höfðu fengur verit til leikna, Fb. i. 403.

leika, u, f. = leika, n. but a later form, mín leika, Grett. 107 new cp. Fas. ii. 233. 2. a play-sister = leiksysir; vit vestr niu v leikur, Gs. 11; Dvalins-leika, Lex. Poët. 3. *cunnius*.

leikandi, f. a sport, jest, Ísl. ii. 451.

leikari, a, m. [North. E. *laker*], a player, esp. a fiddler, jester, 623, 18, Fms. viii. 207, Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hkr. i. 30, Al. 41, Th compds: leikara-skapr, m. scurrility, bistrionic manners, H. E. ii. 138. leikara-söngur, m. a lay, Mar.

leik-blað, n. 'sway-blade,' poet. a pinion, Haustl.

leik-blandinn, part. sportive, MS. 4. 6.

leik-borð, n. a play-board; skjóta (ljóta) leikborði fyrir e-n, to the tables upon a person, Gg. i, Grett. (in a verse).

leik-bróðir, m. a play-fellow, Fær. 58. II. [Lat. *laicus*], a brother received into a convent, D. N. iv. 89.

leik-dómr, m. the laity, Bs. i. 750, Sturl. iii. 63.

leik-fang, n. wrestling, Jb. 83; mod. a plaything.

leik-félagi, a, m. a play-fellow, Karl. 176.

leik-ferð, f. sport, Bs. ii. 28.

leik-fólk, n. lay-folk, laity, Bs. ii. 138, K. Þ. K. 140.

leik-godi, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

leikinn, adj. playful, gay, Fms. ii. 169, vii. 175, Mar. 280.

leik-nötrtr, m. a 'play-ball,' top, Jón Þorl.

leik-ligr, adj. [Lat. *laicus*], lay, Bs. ii. 45.

leik-maðr, m. a layman, Sturl. iii. 60, Bs., K. Á., H. E. passim.

[leikr] a player, Gísl. 32, Sturl. i. 23.

leik-mannliga, adv. jester-like, Mar.

leik-mikill, adj. playful, merry, Ísl. ii. 439, Bárð. 8 new Ed.

leik-mót, n. a 'play-meeting,' public athletic sports, Eg. 188

43. **Leikn**, f. the name of an ogress, perhaps with reference to the belief that sicknesses arise from the being 'ridden' by witches, Ed. (in a verse), cp. Edda (Gl.); leiknar hestr, the 'ogress steed,' poet wolf, Hallfréd; the Leikin, Vsp. 25, is prob. identical, seið hón l she (the prophetess) worshipped witches (trolls) = she was a sorceress.

LEIKR, m., dat. leiki is freq. in poetry and old prose, but mod. plur. in old usage always leikar, even in late MSS. such as Fb. iii. but in mod. usage leikr, acc. leiki: the phrase 'á nýja leik' see point to a lost feminine leik: [Ulf. *laiks* = *χορός*, Luke xv. 25; A. S. North. E. *laik*; O. H. G. *leik*; Dan. *leg*; Swed. *lek*]:—a game, play, including athletics, Eg. 147, Edda 31–33, Fs. 60; ok eigi var sá le nokkur þyrfti við hann at keppa, Nj. 29; sjá skulum vér leika þinn leiki, Fb. iii. 405; leika ok gleði, Fagrsk. ch. 26; slá leik, to set up a (cp. slá danz), Sturl. ii. 190 (of a game of ball): of a dance, Bret. 42; hendi gaman at aftraunum ok leikum, . . . knatleikar vóru þá tíðir 187; leikr var lagjörð á Hvítár-völlum allfölmennr, 188; sveinninn á leiki með öðrum ungmennum, Fms. i. 78; fara at (með) leik s to roam about, Boll. 336, Fms. x. 159; hverir eiga hér leik svá nija Nj. 125; of a ceremony, Fbr. 7: of capping verses, Bs. i. 237; cp. leikr, a 'string-play,' lay. 2. metaph. a game, sport, Grett. 5 Ed.; hann segir þeim um hvat leika (gen. pl.) var, he told them the game was, Fb. i. 325, Fms. ii. 49; sagði hvat í leikum var, Sd. tók leikrinn ekki at batna af þeirra hendi, Fms. vi. 212: the f á nýja leik, anew, Íb. 10, N. G. L. i. 334, Sks. 234, Fms. ix. 274, 370, 401, 409, 511, xi. 62; nýjan leik is a modernized form not in good old vellums; eptir e-s leik, after one's good pleasure, Stj the phrase, leikr er gjörtil e-s, a person is aimed at, is the mark attack; þviat lit hans var leikr gör, Ld. 152; göra sér leik til e-s, wantonly:—poët. phrase, Hildar leikr, Óðins leikr, sverða, jarna etc., the play of Hilda, of Odin, of swords, of iron = battle, Lex. the Freys leikr, the play of Frey, by Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 4 (in a ve by the older Grundtvig ingeniously identified with our *Pule play*, s connection in which the word stands in the verse. The ancients u assemble for athletic sports (leik-mót), and during that time they li booths or sheds (leik-skáld), even women used to be present as spec Eb. ch. 43, Lv. ch. 9, Gísl., Sturl. i. 23. An interesting desc and account of modern games is given by Jón Ólafsson in his Colle towards an Icel. Dictionary, s. v. leikr (in the Additam. to the Arna-

tion in Copenhagen); thus, brúar-leikr, skolla-l., risa-l., húfu-l., and many others. **leiks-lok**, n. pl.; at leikslökum, *finally*.
leik-m. an inflexion or termination, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. 1.
leikáli, a, m. a *play-sbed*, Eb. 216. **Leik-skálar**, m. pl. local (Landn.); see leikr above.
leikstefna, u, f. = leikmót, Clem. 31.
leiveinn, m. a *playmate*, Stj. 578, Fs. 130, Vigl.
leirald, n. the *lay-power*, laity, Bs. ii. 21.
leirallir, m. a *play-ground*, Fas. ii. 407, Skálda 170, Bær. 7, Tístr. 3.
leirþr. f., pl. leiptrir, Hkv. i. 15; gen. sing. leiptrir, 2. 29; but in usage neut.:—*lightning*, Sks. 203, passim in mod. usage. **2.**
 þv; hræ-l., 'carriage-lightning' = a sword; or vig-l., 'war-lightning',
 ar-l., 'arm-lightning' = gold; emmi-leiptr, the 'brow-lightning' =
 see Lex. Poët.; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof' = the sky, Harms.:
 the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.) **II.** the name of a
 ver, cp. the Gr. Πυρροφλεγέθων, Gm.: an oath sworn by this river,
 29.
 m., gen. leiptrsa, a kind of *whale* or *dolphin*, Dan. *lyst*, Edda (Gl.);
 eða leiptr er eigi verðr lengri en sjáun álka, Sks. 203, Lex. Poët.
 a, að, to *flash*, of lightning, but also of the twinkling of stars, the
 d the like, Fas. ii. 368, Karl. 542.
 E, n., as in leirinu, Stj. 72, 414; með góðu leiri ok seigu, Sks.
 irit, Fms. ix. 511, v. 1. In mod. usage leirir, m., which also
 Fms. ix. 511 (leiririnn); grár leirir, Orkn. 374 (in a verse); leir-
 p. i. 354, Orkn. 336, but leirinu öllu two lines below; leirnum;
 583; leirinn, Orkn. 374 (Fb.); thus the older vellums prefer the
 e later the masc.; [Dan. *leer*; Swed. *ler*; Scot. *lair*]:—*clay*,
 am, but also *mud*, [esp. on the beach, passim, see the refer-
 ove: in plur. leirar = leira (q. v.) **II.** metaph. and poët.,
 r, 'eagle's mud' = *bad poetry*, referring to the legend told
 dda 49, alluded to in Gd. 2, Sturl. ii. 56 (in a verse); as also
 usage, whence leir-skáld, n. a *poetaster*: local names, **Leir-á**,
 k, etc. **COMPS:** leir-bakki, a, m. a *clayey bank*, Fms. v.
 leir-blót, n. a *clay idol*, N. G. L. i. 383. leir-bolli, a, m.
 arn bowl. leir-brúsi, a, m. an *earthen pot*. leir-burðr,
 oetry. leir-búð, f. a *clay booth*, Bs. i. 249, ii. 157. leir-
 il. n. a *loamy spot*, O. H. L. leir-gata, u, f. a *loamy path*, Nj.
 leir-gröf, f. a *loam-pit*, Nj. 84, v. 1. leir-jóstunn, m. the *clay*
 lda 58. leir-kelda, u, f. a *loam-pit*, Bs. i. 577. leir-ker,
 rben pot. leirkeras-smiðr, m. a *potter*, N. T. leir-krukka,
 arthen 'crock', Ver. 25. leir-ljós, adj. *grayish*, of a horse.
 ntr, m. a *clay-man*, Edda ii. 298. leir-pottir, m. an *earthen*
 Sk 543. leir-skáld, n. a *poetaster*. leir-sletta, u, f. a
 of ud, Róm. 259. leir-smiðr, m. a *potter*, Matth. xxvii. 7.
 stakinn, part. *mud-splashed*, Hrafn. 7. leir-tjörnu, f. a *loam-*
 leir-vaðill, m. a *shallow mud bank*, Stj. 135. leir-vík, f. a
 dyek, Hkr. ii. 196: a local name = Lerwick in Shetland. **Leir-**
 e name of an *ogress*, Edda.
 ra, f. a 'loam field', the *muddy shore at low water mark*, Fms.
 ix. 44, 405, x. 138, O. H. L. 14, 15, Orkn. 336, Eb. 84 (v. l.)
 Eða a nickname, Fb. iii: local names, **Leiru-lækkr**, **Leiru-vágr**,
 na's. **COMPS:** leiru-bekkr, m. a *muddy brook*, Fms. viii.
 leiru-vík, f. = leirvík, Fms. iv. 153.
 leiru, f. the river *Loire* in France, O. H.
 rig adj. *loamy, muddy*, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 291.
 r-lr, adj. of *clay*, Bs. ii. 157.
 EIR, m. [Ulf. *laists* = λῆστος; A. S. *laest*; Engl. *cobbler's last*;
 la; cp. Germ. *leisten*, prop. = to follow in the footsteps]:—the *last*
 w ankle, Edda 110. **2.** a *short sock*; hefir flagnað framan
 etina öðrum skinnit með nøglunum á þann hátt sem leistr, Bs. i.
 c brann í gegnum skóinn ok leistinn (v. l. hosuna), ok fótrinn
 ur. 358, v. l.: mod., há-leistr, a 'bough-last', a *sock reaching*
 e: poët., hyrjar-leistr, Yt. 20; leista tré, the *leg*, Edda 100.
 eista-brækr, f. pl. *leists with stockings fastened to them*, long
 E. 242, Nj. 212, Ísl. ii. 218. leista-lauss, adj. *without a foot-*
 E. vi. 205.
 EIR, f. a *search, exploration*, as also an *exploring party, expedi-*
 leivar sjálfr í leitinni, Nj. 131; fóru þeir í hverja leit, Eg. 220;
 angangum seint af hyggja um leitina, Fms. vi. 381; skipta þeir liði
 á hringa til leitar í skóginum, x. 218; þeir spurðu at bestum þeim,
 u á leit komnir, the *horses which they were 'laiting,' come in*
 [Ísl. ii. 349: plur., hvers þú á leitum er, *what art thou seek-*
 ing: in a local sense, skulu vér fara dreift, þviat leitim er víð,
 : in plur. leitir, 'sheep-laiting,' the *search for sheep in the*
 pastures in autumn.
 EIR, að, prop. a *canal* from líta, [Ulf. *wlaiton* = περιβλέπεσθαι;
 o lait; Dan. *lede*]:—to *seek, search*, with gen. leita e-s, or with
 at e-u, or absol., héraðsmenn leituðu hennar ok fundu hana
 Nj. 4; leita lands, Fms. ii. 214; Hængr sigldi í haf ok leitaði
 nds, 99, Landn. 27, 32, Fms. i. 27, 71; leita e-m kvánsfangs, Eg.
 pass: metaph., ef yðar er illa leitað, *if you are challenged, rudely*

reated, Nj. 139; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fb. ii. 73:—hón leitaði
 í eina hirzlu, Fms. iv. 37; leituðu þeir um skóginn allan, i. 72; Njáll
 leitaði Höskuldri um manna-forráð, Nj. 149; leita at e-m, to *seek for*, Fms.
 ix. 218; ok leiti þér at honum Höskuldi, Nj. 171, passim in mod. usage:
 leita eptir e-m, *id.*, Fms. i. 69: the phrase, leita sér staðar, to *go on one's*
business, cavare, Hm. 113, Fær. 197. **II.** metaph. to *seek for help*;
 vil ek at þú leitir aldri annarra en mín ef þú færft nokkurs víð, Nj. 74;
 leita sér heilla, Landn. 33; leita lækninga, to *seek for healing, to call in*
 a *physician*, Johan. 26; leita ráða, to *seek for advice*, Nj. 75. **2.**
 to *enquire, examine*, Sks. 638, Hom. 65. **3.** with prep.; leita
 á e-n, to *offend in word or deed, be aggressive*, Nj. 16, O. H. 222,
 (á-leitinn); leita á við e-n, to *contest, call in question*, Grág. i. 36; leita á
 um e-t, to *try, attempt*; hvar skulu vér á leita? Nj. 3; en þá ræð ek,
 at þú leitir eigi optar á hreysti mína, that *thou dost not again question*
my valour, Orkn. 402; leita eptir e-n, to 'lait after,' *seek for*, passim; leita
 eptir máli, to *follow a case, take it up*, Nj. 75; leita eptir við e-n, to
 entreat a person, Fbr. 117; leita eptir um e-t, to *enquire into*, Eg. 536;
 leita upp, to *seek out*, Germ. *aufsuchen*, Fms. x. 71:—leita við, to *try,*
eudeavour, Nj. 21, Sturl. i. 17, Rb. 382, Eg. 606, Jb. 382; leita við för,
 to *try to get away*, Grág. i. 91; leita til e-s, to *try for*, Fb. ii. 309. **III.**
 in a local sense, to *try to go, make ready to go, proceed on a journey*; ef
 Eirekr komngr leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; hann
 kvaðsk aptr mundu leita til vina sinna, ii. 214; ef hann leitaði aptr í
 land, v. 32; leita brant ór landi, to *go abroad*, Ó. H. 130; leita á fund
 e-s, to *visit a person*, Eg.; haltu vörð á, ef hann leitar (*tries to escape*)
 út um munninn, Fms. vi. 351; leita undan, to *go back, fly*, Stj.
 479. **IV.** reflex. to *seek*; leitask um, to *explore*; þá leituðusk
 þeir um hvar líkast var út at komask, Eg. 233; leituðusk þeir þá um
 ok fundu hurð í gólinu, 234, Stj. 479; leitask fyrir, *id.*, H. E. i. 245,
 Sks. 706; leitast víð, to *attempt*, mod. = leita víð. The reflexive is more
 freq. in mod. than in old usage.
 leiti, n. [from líta], a *hill or elevation on the horizon hiding the view*,
 Eg. 220, Grág. i. 433, Fms. viii. 147, Orkn., Stj. 401; leiti berr á milli,
 Nj. 263, Fbr. 55 new Ed.; fara svá at á sínu leiti er jafnan hveir, Mar.;
 ef hann sæi nokkurn mann ríða um leitið fram, Glúm. 363, Bjarn. 25
 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.); Óðinn hleypti svá miklit, at hann var á öðru
 leiti fyrir, Edda 57; þeir ríðu undir leiti nokkut, en þeir sísk aldri síðan,
 Nj. 279; varð fyrir þeim leiti nokkut mjök hátt, Fms. vii. 68: freq. in
 mod. usage, esp. in Icel. local names.
 leiti, n. [hlutr], a *share, part*; see hleyti.
 -leitr, adj. [líta], *looking so and so*, in compds, see Grammi. p. xxxiv.
 col. 1. (IX.)
 leizla, u, f. = leidsla, q. v.
 LEKA, pres. lek; pret. lak, láku; part. lekit; a weak part. lekat
 occurs, Fms. ix. 345; [A. S. *leccan*; Engl. *leak*; Dan. *lække*]:—prop.
 to *drip, dribble*; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi Heiðraupnis, Sdm. 13:
 —to *leak*, of a ship or vessel, en hón lak eigi heldr enn it þéttasta kerald,
 Bs. i. 596; var mjök lekat skipit, Fms. ix. 345; leka eins og hrip, freq.
 in mod. usage: of *milk kine*, en á öðru kvikfé ef þat lekr, Jb. 366.
 leki, a, m. a *leakage, leak*; kómu þá lekar at skipinu, Grett. 96: the
 phrase, sjá við þeim leka, to *see to a future leak (emergency)*.
 lekr, adj. (compar. lekarí, N. G. L. i. 199), *leaky*, Grett. 94, Jb. 378,
 Fms. ix. 381, Stj. 367, N. G. L. i. 304.
 lek-stólpar, m. pl. 'leak-beams,' prob. a kind of *pump*, Edda (Gl.)
 lektari, a, m. [eccl. Lat. *lectorium*], a *lectern, reading desk*, Vm. 10,
 52, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 797.
 lektia, u, f. [Lat. word], a *lesson*, 625, 169, Vm. 38.
 lektor, m. [Lat. word], a *reader*, Ver. 49.
 lé-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *vile, of little worth*; this word does not
 occur in old writers; the etym. is dubious, cp. lé magna, lé barn, etc.
 lemba, d, [lamb], to *lamb*; lembd ær, a *ewe with lamb*, Stj. 185,
 Grág. i. 502.
 lemd, f. *lameness*, from a blow, N. G. L. i. 30, 67.
 lé-meginn, adj., mod. lé-magna, indecl. *faint, exhausted*; lémegit
 ljós, a *hazy light*, Stj. 16.
 lem-heyrðr, part. *deaf*, Anecd. 2 new Ed.
 LEMJA, pres. lem; pret. lamði; part. lamidr, Glúm. 342; imperat.
 lem, lemdu, Skíða R. 131; lamdr, and mod. also lamium, Mar. 637;
 [A. S. *læman*; provinc. Engl. *lam* = to *thrash*; Germ. *lähmen*]:—to
thrash, flog, beat, so as to *lame or disable*; urðu þar áttján menn sárir
 en margir lamðir, Fms. ix. 355; lemja mun ek bogann fyrir honum ef ek
 má, x. 362; Þorbjörn bað hann starfa betr, ella kváðsk hann mundu lemja
 hann, Grett. 120; þeir lömdu hann náliga til bótleysis, 154; lamðan til
 heljar, Am. 41; ok lemda (subj.) alla í liðu, Ls. 43; ok ætt jötuns alla
 lamði, þkv. 31; munu eigi öll ílamid (neut. pl.), Glúm. 340; lemja
 í smátt, to *smash*, Mar.; lamda (*lame*), halta ok blinda, Greg. 28; fugli
 með lamðum vængjum, Hom. 142; lemja á e-m, to 'lam into one,' *give*
one a thrashing, Skíða R. 135. **II.** metaph. to *suppress*; skulu
 bændr taka frá segl ok lemja (to *upset*) svá för þeirra, N. G. L. i. 103;
 hann ætlaði svá at lemja fyrir þeim smiðina, Stj. 312; víðvörum hræðslu
 lemr holdið, Hom. 14; lemja niðr, to *beat down, suppress*, Fms. ii.

199. **III.** reflex., Gunnarr hjó á hönd Hallgrími, ok lamðisk handlegggrinn, en sverðit beit ekki, Nj. 45; sverðit brotnaði en haussinn lamðisk, *but the skull was fractured*, Gisl. 4; svá mikit högg at haussinn lamðisk mjök, Fb. i. 400. **2.** recipr., önnur efni eru nú í váru máli, en at þér lemisk róðrinn fyrir, *to break one another's oars*, Fms. viii. 216.

3. *to be ruined*; allr friðr lemisk, *all happiness is destroyed*, Hallfred; landvörn lamðisk, *the defence was paralysed*, Sighvat.

lempa, að, [a mod. for. word borrowed from the Dan. *læmpe*; cp. A. S. *limpan*]:—*to temper, accommodate*; lempa sig eptir e-u.

lempinn ok **lempiligr**, adj. *pliable, gentle*.

lemstr, m., gen. lemstrar, *a severe contusion*; lemstr málhelti minnar, Hom. 143. compds: **lemstr-högg**, n. *a blow causing contusion*,

D. N. iv. 84. **lemstrar-sár**, n. *a disabling wound*, Gpl. 180, Ann. 1398.

lempstra, að, *to contuse*.

LÉN, n., mod. also **léni**, [Dan. *len*; Germ. *leben*], *a fief, fee*; taka land í lén, Fms. i. 22, iv. 212; halda lönd ok lén af konungi, 232; hann hafði í lén hálfar Færeyjar af Haraldi Gráfél, ii. 91; þat lén sem hann veitir mér, Gpl. 63 (in an oath of homage); Herra Knútr hafði þá hálftr Rygjia-fylki ok Sogn hálfan, ok þótti honum þat lén minna en hann vildi, Fms. ix. 428, x. 116; beiðask léns yfir fylki, Fagrsk. 7; þar sem lendir maðr hefir lén; N. G. L. ii. 407:—*a royal grant or emolument*, bæði um skyldir ok útgærðir ok mörg önnur lén, Fms. vi. 339; hann heitr yðr í mótt miklu léni ok trausti, viii. 204; hann gaf honum mikit lén ok land í sínu ríki, O. H. L. 18; hann hafði veitt honum mikit lén, ok gefit honum dýrligar gjafir, 68; skyldu ok þeir sem léniu höfðum missa þeirra, ef þeir flytti eigi þessi bréf, Bs. i. 764:—*royal revenue*, þitt ríki liggir undir úfriði, ok tekr þú eigi af því líkt lén sem þú ættir at hafa, O. H. L. 30:—*an office, umboðs-lén*, D. N. v. 417; sá konungur umboðs-maðr sem þar hefir lén, N. G. L. ii. 280. **II.** metaph. *the good things of this life*; sumir hafa lítið lén eðr lof, Edda 11. **léns-maðr**, m. *a 'fief-holder', 'feoffee'*; in the Middle Ages the king's governor was so called:—in Norway a kind of *officer, bailiff*, D. N., Fr. passim.

léna, u, f. *to grant*, Vigl. 31.

léna, u, f. [cp. Germ. *lehne*; Engl. *to lean*]:—*the pad or cushion laid under the pack-saddle*; hann tók tvá hesta ok lagði á lénur (mod. reid-ing), Nj. 74; kómu þeir til hesta sinna, ok er þeir vildu lénur á þá leggja, Bs. i. 389; vóru lagðir út vörn-sekkar nokkurir á hlaðit, ok þar lénur með, Ísl. ii. 204.

léna, að, *to saddle*; Bileam lénaði ösna sína, Stj. 334.

LEND, f., pl. lendir, mod. also lendar; [A. S. *lenden*; Old Engl. *lendes*; Scot. *lendis*; Engl. *loins*; O. H. G. *lenti*; Germ. *lende*]:—*the loin*; the mod. usage distinguishes between the sing., *the loin or croup* of a horse and pl. *lendar* of the human *loins*; lendir yðrar skulu þér gyrða, Hom. 84 (Luke xii. 35); munu konungar út af þínum lendum fæðask, Stj., Sks. 404; undir herðum, lendum, knés-bótum, Edda 40; lenda-kláði, Fas. iii. 102:—of a horse, hann flær af henni alla bakleggjuna apr á lend, Grett. 91; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; um höfud, lend, brjóst ok kvíð ok allan hest, Sks. 404. **lenda-verkr**, m. '*loin-wark*', *lumbago*, Pr. 471, Ld. 32.

LENDI, d, mod. t, [land], *to land*, Fms. vii. 31, viii. 33, ix. 23, Eb. 234, Ld. 32, passim; lenda skipi, Fbr. 163. **II.** metaph. *impers.*, e-m lendir saman, *to come into collision with, close with one another*; oss (dat.) munu nú saman lenda ef þér látið eigi lausan manninn, Fms. vii. 117; mun ek ekki letja at oss lendi saman, Ld. 324; munuð þér (= munu yðr?) saman lenda, nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55. **2.** e-u lendir, *to be landed, to come to an end*; þar lendir þessi víðræðu ok hjali, Fms. xi. 52; hér lendir með þeim, at . . . , Bs. ii. 72; eigi vitu vér hvar þessu máli lendir, Mar.: absol., lenda í vanda, *to be landed in difficulties, get into scrapes*, Karl. 308; svá mikit ofrefli at eigi mátti lenda, Þiðr. 272. **III.** *to give land to a person*, with acc.; en hverr sem lendir hann við minna, sekr eyri, N. G. L. iii. 37.

lenda, u, f. *land, fields*; hann átti hundruð kúgilda á leigu-stöðum ok tíu lendur, Sturl. i. 97; víðar lendur ok fagrar, Ld. 96; lendur ok lausa-fé, Fms. i. 289.

lend-borinn, part. '*land-born*,' of the landed gentry, Eg. 342, Fms. viii. 155.

lending, f. *a landing, landing-place*, Lv. 93, Fms. ii. 93.

lendi-stöð, f. *a landing-place*, N. G. L. i. 243, 380, v. 1.

lendr, adj. *landed*, esp. as a law term; lendr maðr, lendir menn, = '*landed-men*' or the barons of ancient Scandinavia, *holding land or emoluments (veizlur) from the king*, and answering to hersir (q. v.) of a still earlier time; heita þeir hersar eða lendir meniu í Danskrí tungu, Edda 93; gjörði konungur þá Þórolf lenda man, ok veitir honum þá allar veizlur þær er ádr hafði Bárðr haft, Eg. 35, Sks. 5, Fms. i. 60, ix. 496, Gpl. 12, and passim in the Laws and Sagas, but never referring to the Icel. Commonwealth. **II.** in compds, víð-lendr, i-lendr, sam-lendr (q. v.), út-lendr, *outlandish*.

lend-ván, f. *expectance of a fief*, N. G. L. i. 360.

lengd, f. [langr], *length* of space and time, Bret. 32, Stj. 74, Fms. viii. 88, Eg. 318, Alg. 372, Barl. 165:—gramm., Skálda 175: *lengthening*,

Sks. 119. **2.** adverb. phrases, til lengdar, *long, for a long time* til lengdar, *too long*, Karl. 227; í bráð ok lengdar (mod. í bráð og l) *for now and hereafter*, Fms. vii. 88; þegar til lengdar lætr, in *the run*; á-lengdar, *afar off*.

LENGI, adv., the compar. **lengr** is used in a temp. sense, **leng** a local sense, see langr; [Dan. *læng*]:—*long, for a long time*; lengr þat í hug veitir, Nj. 2; hversu lengi? 141; eigi lengi, Ld. 10; lengi, *too long*; svá lengi sem, *as long as*, Rb. 64; ok eru þ miklu lengst niðri, *by far the longest time*, id.; ok þólr eigi inni *could no longer 'bore'* or *endure it*, Fær. 269, passim; lengr en *rather long than short, for a good while*, Bs. i. 155; til þess at l skemr frestaðisk þat niðingsverk, Al. 105; á-lengr (q. v.), *ber* lengr er, *until*; lengr er lyriti er varit at lögbergi, K. þ. K. (Kb. lengr er þeir hafa sýnt biskupi, 22; with gen., lengi vetrar, *for part of the winter*, Fbr. i. 334; lengi æfi, *during a long part of one's life*, 224; lengi dags, lengi nætr, and so on.

lenging, f. *lengthening*, Fms. iii. 12; mála-lenging, *prolongation* lengja, d, [langr], *to lengthen*; var lengt nafn hans, *there was to his name*, Fms. vi. 16; lengja líf sitt, i. 126; þarf eigi at leng um þat mál, *it boots not to tell a long tale*, xi. 9; lengja lei Eg. 742; orð-lengja, *to lengthen out words*; hvat þarf þat lengi *need to make a long story?* Karl. 374, 427. **II.** *im lengthen*, esp. of days and seasons; ym vetrinn er daga lengdi, 30; nótt (acc.) lengir. **III.** reflex., e-m lengisk, *to long* sem þessir tveir vetr vóru liðnir þá þótti Jóshaphat lengjask Barl. 198.

lengja, u, f. *an oblong piece*, Skíða R. 27; bak-lengja, q. v. **lengrum**, see langr III. 2.

lengstum, adv., see langr III. 2.

léni, n. [lé], *a scythe, steel and iron welded together in a forge* þarf líka að því, meðan verið er að slá lénið, að . . . , Árm. á Alþ. iv

Lent, f. *Leut*, in the words of John the Fleming, Nú er kominn Le Ekki skilr fólkitt hvat Lentin er, Bs. i. 801.

lenz, f. [for. word; Lat. *lancea*], *a lance*, Edda (Gl.)

leó, m. [for. word; Lat. *leo*], *a lion*, Fms. vii. 69, Fbr. 34, Þiðr. 190, Stj. 71, 411, Plac.; this Lat. form is freq. in old writ prop. Icel. form is ljón, q. v.

león, n. *a lion*, Fb. i. 165, Fms. vii. 69, Stj. 71, 231, 459; hvassar sjónir, Sighvat; yet the vellums hardly ever use the mod. ljón, but león:—the word is masc., Þiðr. 190, Pr. 402, 434.

hvelpr, m. *a lion's whelp*, Stj. 231.

leóna, u, f. *a lioness*, Stj. 80.

leopardr ok **leopardr**, m. [for. word], *a leopard*, Al. 167, A Icel. form is hlebarðr, q. v.

LEPJA, pres. lap, lapt; part. lapit; [A. S. *lapian*; Engl. *to lap* like a dog; this word seems not to occur in old writers, but in mod. usage and undoubtedly old.

LEPPR, m. [cp. Engl. *lump*], *a lock of hair*; fá mér lepp hári þínu, Nj. 116; hann skar ór lepp gr hári þess manns, Fas hann hafði ljósan lepp í hári sínu honum vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13

ek einn lepp ór tagli hans, Fb. i. 354; miðla mér í mótt lepp ok skeggi þínu, Fms. vi. 141; the word is obsolete in this sense. **a rag, tatter**, cp. Germ. *lump*; sem leppr rotinn, Bs. ii. 56; vanda leppa sem hann hafði, Fms. ii. 161; hverr leppr er upp váru skipi, vi. 382; freq. in mod. usage, leppr ok í-leppr, *socks in shoes*; bak-leppr, *the pad under a saddle*. compds: **leppr**

n. slashed clothes, Rétt. 40, 48. **Leppa-lúði**, a, m. *a monster* band of the ogress Grýla (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

lepra, u, f. [a Lat. word], *leprosy*, Fas. ii. 390; in mod. vu *diarrhæa*.

lepsa, u, f. *a rag, piece of cloth*.

-lera, [cp. lara], in compds, sótt-lera, ætt-leri, q. v.

LÉRÉPT, n. [Dan. *lærred*; prob. a compd, qs. lé-ript = *soft*; *linen*, *a linen cloth*, K. þ. K. 20, Grág. i. 213, Sks. 287, Fms. Fs. 147; also in plur., vera at léreptum, *to be at one's linen*, o 161; lérept is opp. to vadmál, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 8. **lérept**

-hökull, m. *a linen cloth or cope*, Vm. 53, 114.

LERKA, að, [Scot. *lark*], *to lace tight*; var höttrinn ler hálsinn, Landn. 147; lerka ermar at öxl . . . drambhosur lerkaða Fms. vi. 440: metaph. *to chastise* [cp. North. E. *to lace*], lerkað Mar.; hann lerkaði sinn líkam með föstum, Thom.:—part. *bruised, contused*; blár ok lerkað af stórum höggum, Fas. iii. 17; in mod. usage *feeling as if sore* all over the body.

les, n. *a lesson*, in divine service; þorláks söng ok les með, at söng ok lesi, 52; með lesi ok söng, Am. 43, 74; messu-sön Bs. i. 811. compds: **les-bók**, f. *a lesson-book*, Vm. 52, 53

18. **les-djákn**, m. *a reading clerk*, Bs. ii. 11, Th. 76. **les** *a reading gallery or choir*, Mar. **les-skrá**, f. = lesbók, Jm. 11. *knitted wares*, such as knitted gloves, drawers, socks, and the like mod. usage; að endingu eg óska þér | að þú fái les og smér | Snót (1865) 330; prjón-les, *knitted wares, socks, shirts*, etc.

LESA, pres. les; pret. las, last, las, pl. lásu; subj. lesi; imperat. les, lestu; lesinn: [Ulf. *lesan* = συλλέγειν, συναγειν; A. S. *lesan*; provincial *to lease*; O. H. G. *lesan*; Germ. *lesen*; cp. Gr. λέγειν, Lat. *legere*]:—
to glean, gather, pick, Stj. 615; lesa hnetr, aldin, Gísl. (in a verse), Dpl. 5; lesa ber, *to gather berries*, K. þ. K. 82; hafði hón lesit sér mikil til fæðslu, Bs. i. 204; lesa blóm, Art. 66:—*lesa saman*; verða nokkut saman lesan efi af þynnum? Matth. vii. 16; þvít eigi lesa menna saman ef þu af þynnum ok eigi heldr víður af þístlum, Luke vi. 44; lesit fyrst lesit saman, Matth. xiii. 30; þeir lásu saman manna um morguninu þá hafði sá eigi meira er mikit hafði saman lesit, Stj. 292; þessir artikuli sem hér eru saman lesnir, Fb. iii. 237; saman lesa líf e-s, *to compile*, H. E. i. 584; þeir lásu upp (*picked up*) hálm þann allan, Art. 123; tóku þeir silfrið ok lásu upp, Fms. viii. 143. **2. to catch, catch**; eldrinn las skjótt tróð-viðinn, Eg. 238: of a ship, þat má heita Stígandi er svá lesa haft, Fs. 28; bróðirinn less um herðar þann kadals-hlutinu sem þeir höfðu haldit, *grasped it, wound it round his boulders*, Mar.; hann greip sviðuna, ok las af höndum honum, *he seized the weapon and snatched it out of his hands*, Sturl. i. 64; lesa sik *to baul oneself up*; þá las hann sik skjótt upp eptir óxar-skaptinu, Fms. i. 111; Þórir gekk at skiógarðinum, ok krækði upp á öxum, las sik eptir, Ó. H. 135. **3. to knit, embroider**; hón sat við einn gullborða ok las (*embroidered*) þar á mín liðin ok framkominn verk, Fms. i. 176; typt klæði ok veigð ok lesin (better lesni, q. v.), Js. **II. metaph. to gather words and syllables, to read, [cp. Lat. *legere*]; sem lesit er, Stj. 40; hann lét lesa upp (*to read aloud*) hverir þeir voru á konungs-skipit, Fms. vii. 287; statuta skulu . . . geymask lesask, H. E. i. 509; sat konungur ok hirðin úti fyrir kirkju ok lásu aptan-viðinn, Fms. vii. 152, Bs. i. 155; meðan biskup las öttu-söng, Fms. xi. 10; in endless instances, mod., lesa or lesa húlestr, q. v. This sense of *to read* never occurs in poems of the heathen age, but the following instances seem to form a starting-point, in which lesa means *to read*: *þú gossip*; lesa um e-n, *to talk, speak of*; hittki hann fíðr þótt þeir manna fár lesi, ef hann með snotnum sitr, Hm. 23; kann ein vera þá aðr vensk á at lesa of aðra, ok hafa uppi löstu manna. Hom. **III. part. lesandi, able to read**; vel lesandi: lesinn, *well read*; lesinn, *who has read many things*. **LESA**, a, m. a reader, one able to read; see above. **LESI**, a, m. a reader. **LESTR**, m. a tanned *sbark-skin*, Ísl. ii. 113. **LETTA**, n. [prob. from lesa I. 3], a kind of *bead-gear for women*; typt þar, vevgin ok lesni (lesin) þat á dóttir, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Js. 78: *of lesnis stofin, the 'stem' of the lesni = the bead*, Landn. 152 (in a verse); lesnis land (lesni lands MS.), *id.*, Leidarv. 24. **LEIG**, a. = lesni, D. N. iv. 328. **LEIÐING**, f. *reading*, H. E. i. 475, Hom. 4. **LEIÐING**, f. [cp. Engl. *last*, as in Orkneys and East Angl. 'a last of herrings,' *old Engl. lastage = freight*; Germ. *last*; Dan. *lest*], a last, burden, measure of ship's burden, reckoned at twelve 'skippund,' D. N. iv. 621, 645, Gpl. 371, B. K. 20, 89, MS. 732. 16 (where wrongly ten for twelve); lest gulls, Fms. xi. 351, where = *talentum* (?); lest júrns, hardsteins for; lest sildar, N. G. L. passim: a cargo, Jb. 386. In mod. usage the weight of Dan. and Norse ships is counted by *lestes*. **II. in Icel.** *a caravan of loaded pack-horses*, Grett. 119: plur. *lestir, the market* in June and July. **comps**: lesta-maðr, n. a driver of a *lest*. **LESTAL**, n. 'the tale of *læster*,' *tonnage*, Jb. 390. **LESTING**, f. *reading, a lesson*; meðan lestin verðr lesin, Stat. 299, N. G. L. 3.**

625. 74; ok gaf hann henni á lesti son sinnu niu vetra gamlan, Ó. T. 15; ok á lesti helli hann út sinn bana-blóði, 40. **LESTR**, m. a breaker, wrecker, Lex. Pöet. **LESTR**, f. a lesson, portion for reading; Krístr mælti sjálfur enn í þeirri helgu lestr, Hom. 63; svá sem heilagur þúti Leó segir í lestinu, 671 B. 3. **II. in mod. usage, lestr, m., gen. lestrar and lestri, reading**; gekk lestrinn seint ok tregliga, Bs. i. 158; gekk fram lestrinn djákna, 871, freq. in mod. usage:—*home-service* = húlestr, q. v.; vera við lestr, heya lestr, *to attend to a lestr*; fyrir lestr, *in the forenoon*; eptir lestr, *in the afternoon* on Sundays, see húlestr. **comps**: lestrar-kver, n., -bók, f. a *reading-book*. **lestr-bók**, f. = lesbók, Am. 5. **lestrar-kór**, m. = leskór, Bs. i. 823 (885). **lest-reki**, a, m. a 'caravan-driver,' a steward, Sturl. i. 74; sekinuadr eða lestreki, iii. 128, Bs. i. 848, 872. **leti**, f. [latr], *laziness, sloth*, Hom. 26, Sks. 2; leti at rita, Bs. i. 137, passim. **comps**: leti-fullr, adj. *slovenly*, Mar. **leti-svefn**, m. a sleep of sloth, Bs. ii. 91. **letingi**, a, m. a lazy person. **LETJA**, pres. let; pret. latti; subj. letti; part. lattr; with neg. suff. pres. reflex. leti-a, Skv. 3. 44; letska-a-ðu, Ls. 47 (Bugge, see the foot-note); [A. S. *letjan*; Old Engl. *let to hinder*]:—*to hold back, dissuade*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; hvetið mik eða letið mig, Bkv. 14, Vþm. 2, Am. 29, 46, Skv. 3. 41; fýstu sumir, en sumir löttu, Eg. 242; fleiri löttu, ok kölluðu þat ráð at . . . Ó. H. 145, Fs. 108, Gkv. 1. 2; sumir aflöttu fyrir konungi, Fms. ix. 370; sumir löttu fyrir-sátinnar, Sturl. i. 36; aðrir göðir meinn löttu fyrir-sátir, 38; ljörin latti ferðar, Ó. H. 174; heldr löttu þeir þess, ok kváðu slíkt ekki kvenna ferð, Ld. 240; um vátir vill Leifr í hernað en Ingólfr latti þess, Fs. 121; hann latti þá (*dissuaded them*) at vera með konungi, Gullþ. 5; mun ek þat eigi göra, af ek sé ek fæ eigi latt, Ld. 238. **II. reflex. to be let or hindered, slacken, desist**; hvi né letskaðú, Loki, Ls.: eigi mun ek letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257, Boll. 346; en þá æla ek, at þú letisk meirr fyrir sakir hraðslu en hollostu við konung, Ó. H. 145; þrellinn tók at letjask mjök á starfanum, Grett. 148; herr latisk at ganga, they did not go, could not do it, Glúm. 396 (in a verse); letjask Guði at þjóna, Stj. 388. **2. part., lífs of lattr, poet. rest of life, Yt. 12. **let-orð**, n. *dissuasion*, Bs. i. 142. **lét-torf**, n. *turf cut with a scythe*; kirkja á þrjú tigu létorfs á Vestri-holtum, Vm. 29. **lét-torfa**, u, f. a turf or sod cut with a scythe, for roofing or the like; létorfa-skurðr, Vm. 140; varrar hans voru sem létorfur, Fas. ii. 518. **LETTR**, n. [from Lat. *littera*], *letters*; í framfuting máls ok letri, Skálda 181; til lets ok bóka-gerðar, Bs. i. 790: *type, letters, characters*, Latinu-lettr, *Latin letters*; sett-lettr, múnka-lettr, 'monks'-letters = black-letter; höfða-lettr = the angular letters found in inscriptions on old tombstones; Rúnna-lettr, *Runic letters*; galðra-lettr, *magical characters*:—a letter, writ, Jm. 19. **letsr-háttir**, m. a mode of writing, alphabet, Skálda 160. **lettra**, að, to put into letters. **lettr-görð**, f. *writing*, Stj. 379. **lettr-list**, f. *the art of writing*, Skálda 160. **LÉTTA**, t: **I. with acc. to lighten**; hann bað létta skipin, Sturl. iii. 62; þeir köstuðu farrinum ok léttu skipin, 656 C. 52. **II. with dat.:** **1. to lift**; þá létti kótrinn einum fæti, Edda 33. **2. to alight from**; létta ferð sinni, þeir létu cigi fyrr ferð sinni en þeir kómu norðr til þórólfs, Eg. 76, 106; létu eigi ferð sinni fyrr, en . . . Nj. 61, Fms. i. 72; and absolutely, *to stop, halt*; þeir létu cigi (*stopped not, halted not*) fyrr en þeir kómu í Skaptár-tungur, Nj. 261; er nú mál at létta þessum leik, Fms. xi. 96; l. hernaði, Fær. 99:—létta af e-u, or létta af at göra e-t, *to leave off doing, cease doing, give up*; hann léttr aldregi af slíkt at vinna, Fb. ii. 391; létta af áleitni við e-n, Fms. vi. 209; létta af at drekka vin, Stj. 428; ef hann léttr af at léta okkar, Bs. i. 228; at aflétta langlætum, Mar.; létta af hernaði, *to leave off freebooting*, Fms. i. 30; létta af kvánum, ii. 13; bað þá létta af at drepa menn, Eg. 92: absol., sem þeir létu at berja hann, D. N. iv. 90: with prepp., létta á e-t, *to check, stop, make alight*; verðr nú at létta á ofan-förna hennar, Ísl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 339; var þat aðrúnt á létu hvártveggja, *both were clearly stopped, beld in check*, Bs. i. 142 (a dubious passage): létta undan, *to draw back*, Fms. vii. 192; Sigvaldi létta undan ok flýr, xi. 95. **III. to relieve, ease**: hann létta hans meini með mikilli íþrótt, Bs. i. 644; létta sér (mod. létta sér upp), *to take recreation* (holidays), Mar. **IV. impers. to clear up, ease of weather**; léttr upp mjörkvanum, Al. 140; síðan léttr upp hríðinni, Fb. ii. 194; þá léttr hriðinni, Bjarn. 55; vðrtr heldk þrjár nætt, ok er upp léttr, Finnþ. 312, Eb. 210; eptir þat léttr upp storminum, 50:—of illness, eptir þat léttr af sóttinu, Fs. 175; sagði at sótt (dat.) hans mundi þá létta, Sks. 25 new Ed.: with the person in dat., the sickness in gen., honum léttr brátt sóttarinnar, Ísl. ii. 175; ef þér léttr þá ekki, Háv. 44; hann spyr hvárt honum léttr nokkut, Gísl. 48. **V. reflex. to be lightened, cleared, eased**; himn syðri hlutr léttrisk, of the sky, Edda 4; léttrisk honum heldr, ok var á fótum þrjú daga, Fms.**

x. 147; nú léttisk honum við þetta mikít, xi. 48; biskupi léttisk mikít um hjarta-retrnar, *be was much eased*, Bs. i. 769: *pass. to become light*.

léttá-sótt, léttá-kona, see léttir B.

létti, a, m. *alleviation, relief, easing*; e-m til léttá, Karl. 207, Mag. 160; Bóni kveðsk vænta mikils léttá af konungi, Fas. iii. 200, Bs. ii. 81; engir þeir sem upp höfðu gefit sinn part vildu nokkurn léttá undir leggja, *they would lend no help*, Grett. 153. 2. *the pulley above the bed of a sick person is called létti*.

3. in the adverb. phrase, af léttá, *outright, plainly*, Germ. *frischweg*; Grettir spurði at tíðeudum, en Barði segir af léttá slík sem vóru, Grett. 73 new Ed.; spyr hún hann af stórvirkjum sínum, en hann sagði allt af léttá, Fb. i. 278; sætt vara gör með léttá, *not straight*, Eb. (in a verse). COMPS: létti-byrdingur, n. a *light boat*, Fms. xi. 430. léttá-drengur, m. an *errand-boy*. létti-möttull, m. a *light mantle*, Fagrsk. 182. létti-skip, n. and létti-skúta, u, f. a *light, fleet ship*, Eg. 261, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 137, ix. 285, Hkr. i. 279. létti-vínátta, u, f. a *slight, superficial friendship*, Sturl. iii. 291.

léttir, m. *alleviation, relief*.

LÉTTIR, adj., léttari, léttast, [cp. Ulf. *leibts* = *ελαφρία*, 2 Cor. i. 17; A. S. *leobt*; Engl. *light*; O. H. G. *lihti*; Germ. *leicht*; Dan. *let*; Swed. *lätt*; cp. Lat. *levis*; Gr. *ελαφρός*]:—*light, of weight*; bjórtunnu eða annað eigi léttara, Bs. i. 389. 2. of the body; manna fimastir ok léttast á sér, Fms. x. 73; vera á léttasta skeiði (aldri), *to be at one's most active age*; þú er Haraldur var á léttasta skeiði aldrs, Eg. 536, O. H. 68; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, ok ekki til slíks fær, *I have passed my best years*, Háv. 40:—the phrase, verða léttari, *to give birth, to be lightened of the womb*, Spenser, (ú-létt = *heavy with child*); ok nú líða stundir fram til þess er hún verð léttari, ok fæðir hún sveinbarn, Fms. xi. 53, Nj. 91, Ísl. ii. 19, O. H. 144, Fs. 143, 190; verða léttari barns (= at barni), N. G. L. i. 131.

II. metaph. *light, easy*; máðskid hann fyrir þeim ok gækk þeim léttara, Eg. 192; þviat þat kann henda at mönnum verðr harnis síns léttara ef um er talat, Fms. vii. 105:—*light, of wind*, var veðr létt ok segtækt, 286; hann siglir út léttan landnyrding, Ld. 116. 2. *light, mild, glad, of manners or countenance*; var konungur þá léttir í öllum ræðum, Eg. 55; léttir í málum, Ls.; léttir ok línr í máli, *gracious*, Germ. *buldwill*, Bs. i. 154; hann var við alla menn léttir ok kátr, Nj. 48; hverjum manni kátari ok léttari ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152; e-m segir eigi létt hugr um e-t, *to have apprehensions*, Fs. 38, Fms. vi. 211. 3. of value, *light, vile*; glitaðan dük sæmiligan ok annan léttari, Vm. 32; betri, opp. to léttari, Dipl. iii. 4; hinar betri, hinar léttari, Vm. 58; létt fæða, *light fare*, Mar.; léttir forbeini, Bs. ii. 80; leggja e-t í léttan stað, *to think lightly of*, Grett. 175 new Ed.

B. COMPS: léttá-bragð, n. *cheerfulness*, Sturl. iii. 196. léttá-kona, u, f. a *midwife*, Thom. 482. léttá-sótt, f. *child-labour*, Mar. 976. létt-brúnn, adj. *'light-browed, fair-complexioned*, Gullp. 9, Ld. 48, 94; spelt létt-brýnn, Grett. 160 new Ed. létt-búinn, part. *lightly-clad*, Stj. 240, Gullp. 8. létt-bærr, adj. *easy to bear*, 625, 72, Bs. i. 105, 236. létt-feti, a, m. *'light-pacer'*, name of a horse, Edda, Gm. létt-fleygr, adj. *fleet-winged*, Sks. létt-færi, f. *alertness*, Mar. létt-færr, adj. *nimble, fleet*, Rb. 334, Þiðr. 343, Korm. (in a verse). létt-fættir, adj. *light-footed, fleet*. létt-hendur, adj. *light-banded*. létt-hjald, n. part.; e-m verð l., *to chatter*, Fms. xi. 234. létt-hlaðinn, part. *light-laden*, Fms. ii. 188. létt-hugaðr, adj. *light-minded*, Sks. 24. létt-klæðdr, part. *lightly-clad*, Hkr. iii. 281. létt-látr, adj. *light-hearted, cheerful*, Sks. 24, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 447, ix. 4. létt-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *lightness, agility, alertness*, Sks. 620, Fas. iii. 237, Lil. 17. létt-liga, adv. *lightly, easily*, Fms. i. 85, viii. 78, Stj. 17: *civility*, Stj. 209, Barl. 119: *lighty*, of dress, Ld. 46: *readily*, Eg. 200: *maybe, perhaps*, Stj.; léttliga hvergi, 16, 24, 35, 112; léttliga at, *maybe that*, 47, 59, 106, 122, 126, 159, 400, Fb. i. 376. létt-ligr, adj. *lightly, light*, Bs. ii. 160. létt-lífr, adj. *'light-lived, living an easy life'*, N. G. L. ii. 444, Mag. 90. létt-lyndi, n. an *easy temper*. létt-lyndr, adj. *easy-tempered*. létt-læti, n. a *light life*; léttlæti-s-kona, a *barlot*, Stj. 350, Fms. vii. 241, Str. 9. létt-meti, n. a *poor diet*. létt-mæltr, part. *light-spoken, light-tongued*, Fms. vii. 227. létt-úð, f. *light-heartedness*, Fms. vi. 287: *mod. levity, frivolity*. létt-úðigr, adj. *light-minded*, Fms. ii. 20, xi. 5: *light, thoughtless*. létt-vaxinn, part. *sight of figure, slender*, Hem. létt-vigr, adj. *prone to fight*, Fb. 43 new Ed. létt-vísi, f. *levity*, Barl. 148. létt-vægr, adj. *light-weighted, of little value*.

LEYÐRA, að (?), [lauðr or löðr], *to wash*; leyðra borðker or bjórker, *to wash the dishes*, Em. i.

LEYFA, ð, [lof; Germ. *er-lauben*]: I. *to permit, allow*; leyfa e-m e-t, leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum gegnir beztr, Nj. 10; var leyft at gefa upp gamal-menni, Fms. ii. 225; villtu leyfa nokkurum mönnum útgöngu, Nj. 200, passim in old and mod. usage. II. *to praise*, with acc.; leyfa is the older, lofa (q. v.) the later form; leyfa freq. occurs in old poets, Hm. 81, 91, Gh. 4 (Hm. 5), Fms. i. 182 (in a verse), xi. 215 (in a verse), O. H. 173, Edda 65 (in a verse): in prose—þú er ek leyfi

Ólaf konung ok svá háttu haus, Fms. v. 327; lítt er þessi maðr ley fyrir oss, vi. 108; þó er hann mjök leyfðr af mörgum mönnum, Bs. 480: the phrase, eiga fótum fjör at leyfa (mod. fjör at launa), O. H. 6; but esp. freq. in poetry is the part. leyfðr = *famed, glorious*, pass see Lex. Poët.

leyfðr, f. *praise*, Ó. H. 24 (in a verse). leyfi, n. [Engl. *leave*], *leave, permission*, Fms. ii. 79, viii. 271, K. Á. i. Sks. 59, Bs. i. 500; lof eða leyfi, Fb. ii. 266; taka leyfi af e-m, *to leave*, Flóv. 32, Str. 64: of *poetical licence*, Edda 120, 124. COMP. leyfi-dagur, m. a *'leave-day, holiday'*, K. Þ. K. 120. leyfis-laust adj. *without leave*, Bb. 398.

leyfi-liga, adv. *by leave, with permission*, Mar., H. E. i. 470. leyfi-ligr, adj. *permitted, allowed*, Fs. 23. LEYGR, m., gen. leygjar and leygs, [akin to logi], a *lowe, fire, flame* freq. in old poetry, singly as well as in comps, but never used in pres. esp. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of *gold and weapons*; báru-leygr, *waves' beam = gold*; arm-leygr, *the flash of the arm = a bracelet*; leygr, *the flash of a wound, of blood, of Odin, etc. = a weapon*, Lex. Poët. leyg-för, f. a *fire* (Lat. *incendium*), Fms. ix. 533 (verse).

LEYNA, ð, [laun; Scot. *layne*], *to hide, conceal*, absol. or with of the thing; var leynt nafni hans, Ld. 296, Grág. i. 125, Ísl. ii. Ld. 296. 2. with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; leynd e-t *to hide a thing from one*, Og. 27, Nj. 23, Grág. i. 370, Fms. viii. 12; leyngi því aldri, Sigvatr, O. H. 119: with acc. of the thing, less com. Str. 31, 50, D. N. iv. 546. II. reflex. *to hide oneself*; ley hann nú Norðmanna-konung, Fms. i. 44, Sks. 605:—*leynask í* *to steal away*, Eg. 572, Fb. ii. 367: or absol., í því eðlar bön leynask út í myrkrit, Eg. 240:—*leynask at e-m, to steal upon a person by stealth*, Grett. 149 A. 2. part. leynandi = *leynndr*, i phrase, með leynanda löstum, *with hidden flaws*, N. G. L. i. 25. leynndr, part. pass. *secret, hidden*; e-t ferr leynt, *goes by stealth*, Eg. 28; leynnd máll, *secrets*, Grág. i. 362; fór þat eigi ley was not hidden, Fb. ii. 271.

leynð, f. *secrecy, hiding*; til leyndar, Fms. x. 383, Sks. 365; leynð, *secretly*, Stj. 200, Rd. 235, Ísl. ii. 199, Fms. x. 380, pa leyndar-bréf, -erendi, a *secret letter, secret errand*, viii. 128, ix. Stj. 383. COMPS: leyndar-dómr, m. a *mystery*, N. T., Pass. leyndar-koñi, a, m. a *closet*, Bs. i. 253. leyndar-lím the *hidden limb, genitalia*, Stj. 21. leyndar-mál, n. a *secret*, Fms. i. 54, viii. 342, Sks. 341. leyndar-nef, n. a *hidden place*, N. G. L. i. 200. leyndar-staðr, m. a *hidden place*, Sturl. i. leyndar-tal, n. *secret talk*, Fms. x. 262, 320.

leyni, n. a *hiding-place*, esp. in pl., 623, 3: sing., leita sér leyn 267; í leyni e-m, Korm. 144: í leyni = *leynð*. COMPS: 1. bragð, n. a *secret plot*, Fms. v. 257. leyni-dyrr, n. pl. *secret*, Nj. 198 (v. l.), Anal. 186. leyni-fjörðr, m. a *hidden fjord*. leyni-gata, u, f. a *secret path*, Sól. 23. leyni-gröf, f. a *hidden*, Ísl. ii. 74. leyni-hérað, n. a *secluded county*, Róm. 260.

koñi, a, m. a *secret closet*, Mar. leyni-stigr, m. a *hidden place*, ii. 44, Al. 89. leyni-vágr, m. a *hidden creek*, Nj. 280, Fs. i. 374, O. H. L. 2, 36. leyni-vegr, m. a *secret way*, Rd. 222. leyni-liga, adv. *secretly*, Nj. 5, Gpl. 63, 65. leyni-ligr, adj. *hidden, secret*, 625, 190, Fms. x. 269, N. G. L. leyningr, m. a *borrow way*; skal ráða lækr fyrir ofan hól er leyningum, upp á fjall ok fram í á, Dipl. iv. I: a local name, Rd leyninn, adj. *hiding*; l. af kröptum sínum, 625. 83.

leysa, u, f. (spelt löra, Edda ii. 464, 547), [cp. Dan. *kukke-l* Scot. *lowry* = a fox]:—a *sneaking, worthless person*, mann-læra: kisu-lóra (the *naughty puss sneaks*) latir í endann klóra, Hallgr.

LEYSA, t, [laus; Ulf. *lausjan* = *pléve*; A. S. *loosan*; Engl. Germ. *lösen*]:—*to loosen, untie*, Edda 29, Eg. 223, Fms. vii. 122 skúa, 656, 2: the phrase, þó mun einn endi leystr vera um mál, *it will all be untied, end in one way*, Gísl. 82, cp. Korn verse); leysa til sekkja, *to untie, open the sacks*, Stj. 216; leysa til unbind a wound, Bs. ii. 180; leysa sundr, *to tear asunder*, 115. 2. impers. *it is dissolved, breaks up*; þat veðr gerð daginn, at skipit (acc.) leysti (was dissolved) undir þeim, hljópu í í bát, Sturl. iii. 106; sum (skip, acc.) leysti í haf undir mönnum *wrecked, broken up*, Bs. i. 30; bein (acc.) leysti ór höfði hen leysti fót undan Jóni, Sturl. iii. 116:—of ice, snow, *to thaw*, þú kom ok snæ leysti ok ísa, Eg. 77; kom þeir mikill, hlupu vötn leysti árnar, *the ice broke up on the rivers*, Sturl. iii. 45; þegar af vötnum, Fms. iv. 142; áin var leyst (thawed, open) með lör íss flaut á henni miðri, Boll. 358; vötn (acc.) mun ok skjótt í 12 new Ed.

II. metaph. *to free, redeem*; leysa líf sitt, leysa sik af hölmi, passim, see hölmr:—*leysa sik, to release a performing one's duty*, see aflausn, Fbr. 154; þó mun Gunnarr af þessu máli, Nj. 64; ek mun leysa þorstein undan ferð þessi, *to redeem a vow*, leysa kross sinn, Fms. x. 92; leysa heit, Stj. suðrgöngu, Nj. 2. *to redeem, purchase*, as a law term;

ruð, er hún hafði til sín leyst, Dipl. v. 7. 3. *to discharge, pay*;
 þá þat gjald sem á var kvæðit, Fms. x. 112; hann leysti þá eitt
 rað) í kosti, finm í slátrum, Dipl. v. 7; leysa or leysa af bendi, to
 m, Band. 3; leysa e-u undan e-u, to release, Grág. i. 362. 4.
 m; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, be loosed, cleared up all men's
 ses, be helped every man in distress, viz. with his good counsel, Nj.
 turla skyldi fara fyrir þá báða feðga ok leysa mál þeirra, Bs. i. 554;
 þrætu, to settle a strife, Róm. 295; leysa gátu, to read a riddle,
 I; marga hluti spyr konungur Gest, en hann leysir flest vel ok
 a, Fb. i. 346; leysa or e-u (spurningu), to solve a difficulty, answer a
 ses, Fms. vi. 367; nú mun ek leysa or þinni spurningu, Bs. i. 797;
 leysti or því öllu fróðliga sem hann spurði, Fb. i. 330, Ld. 80, Hkr.
 6; to absolve, in an eccl. sense, Hom. 56, K. A. 64, Bs. pas-
 5. leysa út, to redeem (cp. 'to bail out'); má vera at þú nár
 a hann út hédan, Fms. i. 79, vii. 195; leysa út, to pay out; leysir
 ldr út fé hans, Ld. 68; Hóskuldr leysti út fé Hallgerðar með hinum
 reidskap, Nj. 18, Fas. i. 455; to dismiss guests with gifts (see the
 cs to gjöf), leysti konungur þá út með samlingum gjöfum, Fms. x.
 III. reflex. to be dissolved; tók hold þeirra at þrúta ok
 af kulda, 623, 33. 2. to absent oneself; leystisk þú svá hédan
 st, at þér var engi ván lífs af mér, Eg. 411; í þann tíma er leystisk
 loti, 78; svá hefi ek leyst or gardi líðvarðaðar, Eg. (in a verse);
 messudag leysti(sk) konungur or Græmingja-sundi, Bs. i. 781. 3.
 to redeem, relieve oneself; en hann leystisk því undan við þá,
 en hann leystisk því af, at hann keypti at þorgeiri lögsögu-manni
 hork silfrs, Fms. x. 299; þat laud er erfingjar ens dauða leysask
 G. ii. 238; megu vér ekki annat ætla, en leysask af nokkuru eptir
 svirkil, Ld. 266.
 g, f. loosening, Skálda 203; a thawing, melting of ice and snow,
 407.
 yigi, a, m., also lausingi, leysingr, m., esp. in gen. leysings, N. G. L.
 9, 36, 49, 238, 345, Grág. i. 185, Jb. 6:—a freedman, Lat. libertus;
 iord eða leysings, Jb. l. c., Grág. i. 184, 185, 265, 266, Eb. 166,
 7, Ld. 12, 100, Landn. 111, 112, Nj. 59, Fb. i. 538, Fms. i. 114.
 s-eyrir, m. a freedman's fee, to be paid to his master to the
 out of six ounces, N. G. L. i. 36, 39. II. a landlowner;
 in r nálíga lausingi einu félausd, Ld. 38: = lausamaðr.
 ygi, u, f. a freed-woman, Grág. i. 184, 185, N. G. L. i. 33.
 n. part., see hleyti.
 I. n. [cp. líða], a bost, folk, people; líð heitir mannfólk, Edda 110;
 ab, the people, Hm. 160; sjaldan hittir leiðr í líð, 65; Dvalins líð,
 durt people, Vsp. 14; þrír or því líði, 17; Ásgrímur bauð því öllu
 tsin, Nj. 209; týndisk mestr líðs þess er þar var inni, Eg.
 0; þeir brendu bæinn ok líð þat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12; gékk
 e situm ljök, the people were much divided, Clem. 43; líðit rann
 þonu á landit þegar er þat varð vart við herinn, Eg. 528; ef þeir
 á líð (crew) til brott at halda, Grág. i. 92; allt líð vart trúir,
 o people trow, 656 C. 20; yfir öllu Kristnu líði, 623, 58:—a
 milyhousebold, hélzlk vinátta með þeim Gunnari ok Njáli, þótt fátt
 ri þal annars líðsins, Nj. 66; hafði hann þá ekki færa líð með sér
 e fyrri vetr, Eg. 77; konunginn bauð mart líð þangat koma, ok
 e líðinu með líð sitt, 656 A. ii. 15; þeir vóru allir eins líðs, all of
 y þau, Eg. 341; samir oss betr at vera eins líðs en berjask, Fs. 15:—
 rooþerð, Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram með líði sínu, Hrafn. 6;
 e (in eald bor) hafði mart líð með sér, Fms. iv. 57; þá rennr þar
 ti líð sitt, Fb. ii. 27. II. esp. a milit. term, troops, a bost,
 le or sea, originally the king's household troops, as opposed to
 le or leiðangr; this word and líði (q. v.) remind one of the
 mitas in Tacit. Germ.; hence the allit. phrase, líð ok leiðangr, hann
 bæði líði miklu ok leiðangri, O. H. L. 12; Baglar tóku nú bæði
 þauk líð, Fms. viii. 334, Eg. 11, 41; með herskip ok líð mikit, Fms.
 1; ra í líði með e-m, 12, Nj. 7; skip ok líð, Orkn. 108; fjöldi líðs,
 s. v. 320; góra líð at e-m, to march against, id.; samna líði, to gather
 v. 27, 121. 2. help, assistance; veita e-m líð, to aid, Fms.
 27, I, Orkn. 224; gefa fé til líðs (sér), Grág. i. 144; með manna
 líði, in the help of men, Gpl. 411; sýsla um líð, to treat for help, 285.
 I. líðs-afli, a, m. forces, troops, Fms. iii. 203, vii. 207. líðs-
 m. the giving help, Lv. 105. líðs-bón, f. a prayer for help,
 i. 10.
 líðs-dráttir, m. an assembling troops, Isl. ii. 171, Sturl. i. 87:
 lity, þá var mikill líðsdráttir með sonum Ófeigs at eptirmáli,
 ett.
 i. 7, Hkr. ii. 376, passim. líðs-höfðingi, a, m. a captain of
 s. v. 37. líðs-kostr, m. a military force, Fms. vii. 319,
 i. 1: means, forces, Grág. i. 287, Eg. 79. líðs-laun, n. pl.
 uldr help rendered, Fms. vii. 146. líðs-maðr, m. a follower,
 n pl. líðsmenn, the men of one's army, Eg. 57, Fms. ix. 36, 47,
 9: sailor, in the pr. name Liðsmanna-konungur (cp. A. S. líð-
 sailor), the surname of a mythical king, Sturl. i. 23, Fas. ii. 154.
 s-m, m. odds, Eg. 289, Nj. 86, Fms. i. 42, Hkr. i. 115, Fs. 14.
 s-maðr, m. a gathering of troops, Fms. vii. 177. líðs-yrdi, n. n.
 gja e. l., to speak a good word for one. líðs-purfi, f. in need

of help, Fms. vii. 265, xi. 24. líðs-purft, f. need of help, Fms. viii.
 199. líðs-pörft, f. = líðs-purft, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. iii. 340.
 B. [A. S. líð = a fleet; prob. from the same root as the preceding, cp.
 líði]—a ship; líð heitir skip, Edda 110; líð flýtr, 132 (in a verse);
 mörg líð, Ó. H. 180 (in a verse), cp. 160 (in a verse); in prose only in
 the phrase, leggja fyr líð, to throw overboard, to forsake, Kormak; láta
 fur líð, to abandon, Isl. ii. 362; cp. also Liðsmanna-konungur, m. a
 sailor-king; see A. II.
 líða, að, [líðr], to arrange; þú skal biskup með þeim hætti líða laus-
 ina, H. E. i. 243; to dismember, líða sundr or sundr-líða, and metaph. to
 expound [cp. 'to divide,' ὁρθομεύει, N. T.]; óþhoradr, unexplained, Hom.
 (St.) 87. II. reflex. líðask, to fall in curls, of hair; hárit ljósjarpt
 ok líðaðisk vel, Fb. iii. 246; gult hárt ok líðaðisk allt á herðar niðr, Ld.
 272, Þiðr. 174.
 líðan, f. exposition, Hom. (St.) 51.
 líð-bót, f. addition of help, Thom. 36.
 líð-drjúgr, adj. strong, powerful, Fms. viii. 345.
 líð-fár, adj. short of men, Fms. vii. 289, Isl. ii. 408.
 líð-fæð, f. a scarcity of men, Þiðr. 64.
 líð-færr, adj. able-bodied, Eg. 117, 146, Fms. x. 399, xi. 146, Hkr. ii.
 384.
 líð-góðr, adj. good at doing, bandy; kappsfullr ok l. at öllu ... líð-
 betri, Bs. i. 655, Fms. vi. 337.
 líð-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda 134 (Ht. 53).
 líð-hending, f. = líðhenda, Edda 124.
 líð-hendr, adj. in the metre líðhenda, Edda 131.
 líði, a, m. [líð], a follower; líðar þar eru fylgðar-menn, Edda 107;
 Eysteins, Þorkels, Háreks, Valþjófs líðar, the men of Eystein ..., Walþiof,
 Fas. ii. 50 (in a verse), Fms. v. 222 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; Búa-líðar, the
 men of Bui, Fms. xi. 140; Langbarðs líðar, the Lombard people, Gkv.
 2. 19; Ás-líðar, the Ases, Skm. 34; hans líðar, his men, Fas. ii. 315 (in
 a verse); fjáðinn ok hans líðar, Hom. (St.) 77; ek ok minir líðar, Ó. H.
 243. II. a traveller, esp. a sailor, [cp. A. S. líða; and líð = a ship,
 líðsmenn = sailors]; in vetr-líði, a winter-sailor; sumar-líðr, a summer-
 sailor. III. in a local sense, a district, in regard to the levy;
 hann lagði á bændr leiðangr, at ór hverjum líða skyldi gera mann ok um
 fram pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395, D. N. ii. 614, 624. líða-gjald, n.
 the levied tax (from líði = a sailor), Fms. viii. 327, 419.
 líðka, að, [líðgr], to make smooth and easy.
 líð-langr, adj.; líðlangan dag, the live-long day.
 líð-lauss, adj. helpless, N. G. L. i. 211.
 líð-leskja, u, f. [löskr], a bad band, laggard.
 líð-létt, adj. of slight help, feeble.
 líð-leysi, n. lack of forces, Fms. x. 403, Jb. 392.
 líð-líga, adv. handily, adroitly, finely, Sturl. ii. 52.
 líð-ligr, adv. alert, adroit, Sks. 289, Bs. i. 651, Fb. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 52.
 líð-lítill, adj. having few men, Fms. vii. 207; naughty, 59.
 líð-mannliga, adv. adroitly, Band. 5 new Ed., Fms. vi. 326.
 líð-mannligr, adj. adroit, handy, Fms. iii. 83, vii. 112.
 líð-margr, adj. having many men, Njarð. 370, Gullþ. II: líðfleiri,
 compar., Bs. ii. 150, Stj. 588.
 líð-mikill, adj. = líðmargr, Hkr. ii. 193.
 líð-mjúkr, adj. [líðr], líbe, slender, of the fingers, Karl. 301.
 LIÐR, m., gen. líðar and líðs, pl. líðir, acc. líðu, [Ulf. lífns = μέλος;
 A. S. líð; Scot. líth; Old Engl. (Chaucer) líth; O. H. G. lit; Germ.
 glied; Dan. led]:—a joint, of the body; líð kalla menn þat á manni
 er leggir mætask, Edda 110; á líðu, Hm. 137; ok of líðu spenna,
 Sdm. 9; ok lemða alla í líðu, Ls. 43; lykja e-u líðum, to make one's
 joints stiff, Hm. 114; the allit. phrase, leggtr ok líðr, skaldf á honum
 leggtr ok líðr, be shivered all over the body, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; fótrinn
 stökk or líði, the foot went out of joint, Isl. ii. 246; færa í líð, to
 put into joint, Gullþ.; okkrir limir ok líðir, Isl. ii. 201; þat er
 líðum loðir saman, N. G. L. i. 345:—poët., líðar eldr, hyrr, 'lit-flame,'
 poët. gold, Lex. Poët; líðar-hangi, a 'lit-loop,' bracelet, Eb. (in a
 verse); líðs snær, svell, 'joint-snow,' 'joint-ice,' = gold, silver, Lex.
 Poët. 2. metaph. a degree in a lineage; at fimmta kúe ok fimta líði,
 N. G. L. i. 15; ætt-líðr, freq. in mod. usage. 3. of the nose; líðr á
 nefi, Ld. 272, Nj. 39, Þiðr. 178; vil-líðr, the wrist; háls-líðr, hyggjar-
 líðr, ökla-líðr, fót-líðr. II. a limb, 656 B. 7: membrum virile,
 625, 10; losta líðr, id., Pr. 71. III. metaph. a member; líðu
 Guðs, Hom. 125, Greg. 42; líðir Krists, 58; líðr Djófuls, 623, 31; þá
 er hún grætr dauða líða sinna, Hm. 41:—mathem. the tens, Alg. 358.
 COMPS: líða-lauss, adj. without joints. líða-mót, n. pl. the joints.
 líð-rækr, adj. rejected as not able-bodied, Fb. 224, Ó. H. 202.
 líð-safnaðr, -samnaðr, m. a gathering of troops, Eg. 98, 271, Fms. i.
 117, vii. 286, Fær. 105, Nj. 105, Hkr. ii. 239.
 líð-samr, adj. ready to help, Fms. viii. 81.
 líð-semð, f. assistance, Fs. 18, Eg. 265, 722, 731, Fms. i. 126, Edda 35.
 líð-semi, f. = líðsemð, Grett. 83.
 líð-sinna, að. mod. t, with dat., to assist, further, Fms. vi. 269; with
 acc., to further, 395; líðsinnaðr, part. helping, Fms. iv. 308, vi. 62.
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lið-sinni, *n. help, assistance*, Fms. iv. 159, Stj. 139, Fs. 33. liðsinnismaðr, *m. a helper*, Lv. 79, Ó. H. 34.

lið-skipan, *f. an array of troops*, Hkr. ii. 362.

lið-skortr, *m. lack of men*, Al. 41.

lið-skyllt, *n. adj. requiring many people; vér höfum skip mikit ok liðskyllt, requiring a numerous crew*, Ó. H. 134; cp. fé-skyllt.

liðugliga, *adv. willingly, readily*, Fms. iii. 119.

liðugr, *adj. [Germ. ledig], ready, willing*, 655 xxxii. 2: *free, unbindered*, lauss ok liðugr, Stj. 59; skal Grettir fara liðugr þangat sem hann vill, Grett. 147; loíð mér liðugan gang! Safn i. 69: *unoccupied, disengaged*, Fs. ii. 80, Sturl. iii. 244, H. E. i. 422: *free of payment*, B. K. 119, Jb. 256; kvittr ok liðugr, Dipl. iii. 1, v. 21: *easy, flowing* (of language), með liðugri Norrænu, Bs. ii. 121: *yielding*, Fms. v. 299: *agile, alert*, in mod. usage.

Liðungar, *m. pl. the men from Lið in Norway, in the county Vik, near to Oslo (Christiania)*, Ann. 1308; cp. *Lið-vingas* in the old Anglo-Saxon poem Widsith.

lið-vani, *adj. lacking means (men)*, Landn. 84.

lið-vastr, *adj. doughty, valiant*, Lv. 24.

lið-veizla, *u. f. the granting help, support*, Fms. i. 129, iv. 216, passim.

liðveizlu-maðr, *m. a supporter*, Nj. 178, Fms. x. 258.

lið-proti, *a, m. = liðvani*, K. Á., Sigvat.

lið-purfi, *adj. = liðspurfi*, Grett. 102 A.

lif, *f.*, see lyf.

LIFA, *pres. lifi; pret. lifði; imperat. lif, lifðu, an older form lifi, 655 iv. 1, Stj. 445; neut. part. lifat, masc. lifðr, Hm. 69; there was a strong verb lifa, leif, lifu, lifinn, of which leifa is the causal, but of this word nothing now remains except the part. acc. lifna (vivus), Hkv. 2. 27, and dat. lifnum (vivo), 45: [Ulf. lifan = ζῆν; A. S. lifan; Engl. live; O. H. G. leben; Germ. leben; Swed. leva; Dan. leve; a word common to all Teut. languages, the original sense of which was to be left, and so akin to leifa, = Lat. superstes esse, which sense still remains in some Icel. phrases; cp. also lifna.]*

A. *To be left; þóat einn hleifr lifi eptir, although one loaf 'lives' behind, i. e. is left*, N. G. L. i. 349; skal þat atkvæði þeirra vera í hverju máli sem þú lifir nafusins eptir, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafinu, Skálda (Thorodd); þá er þat atkvæði hans í hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafusins, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafni hans, id. 2. of the day, night, or season; þá er þriðjungr lifir dags, when a third of the day is left, N. G. L. i. 9; þá er ellefu nætr lifðu eptir Apríls mánaðar, 655 iii. 3; laugardaginn ádr lifa átta vikur sumars, Grág. i. 122, K. þ. K. 70; er mánuðr lifir vetrar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 186; fóru þeir brott er mikitt lifði nætr, Fms. i. 99; en er þriðjungr lifir nætr, mun bringat á Bura-kirkju, Fb. i. 204; en er þriðjungr lifði nætr, vakti þorsteinn upp gesti sína, Fms. i. 70.

3. in old sayings this sense is still perceptible, to remain, endure; atkvæði lifa lengst, Isl. ii. (in a verse); lifa orð lengst eptir hvern, Fms. viii. 16; as also in old poems, hvat lifir manna (what of men will be left?), er hinn mæra fimbul-vefr líof? Vþm. 44; meðan öld lifir, while the world stands, Vsp. 16; lifit einir é, ye alone are left to me, Hðm. 4; otherwise this sense has become obsolete.

B. *To live; this sense has almost entirely superseded the old. The primitive word denoting life or to live in the Teut. languages was from the root of kvirk (q. v.), of which the verbal form has been replaced by lifa; meðan lifir, whilst he lives, Hm. 9, 53; meðan hann lifði, while he lived, Nj. 45; hann hélt vel trú meðan hann lifði, Fms. xi. 418; meðan þeir lifði (subj.) báðir, vi. 27; ek hef lifat ok verit kallaðr bóndi nokkurra konunga æfi, 192; at sér lifanda, Lat. se vivo, Íb. 18, Grág. i. 202; lifa langan aldr, Nj. 62; the saying, þeir lifa langan aldr (mod. lengst) sem með orðum eru veginr, = Engl. words break no bones, 252; lifi konungr, long live the king! (cp. Lat. vivat rex), Stj. 445; lifi heill þú, konungr! 655 iv. 1. 2. lifa við, to live on, feed on; lifa við vín, Gm. 19; þat eina er vér megim lifa við, Al. 133; ok lifðu nú viðr reka, smádyri ok ikornra, Fs. 177; mod., lifa á e-u, to feed on, live on. 3.*

in a moral sense, to live, conduct one's life; hafði hann ok lifat svá hreingla sem þeir Kristnir menn er beztr eru síaðir, Landn. 38; lifa dýrlígu lifi, Hom. 147; lifa vel, illa, to live a good, bad life, passim; lifa eptir e-m, to indulge a person, 656 C. 37, 42. 4. also used of fire, to live, be quick; svá at þar mátti lifa eldr, Fas. ii. 517, freq. in mod. usage, the Icel. say, eldrinn lifir, ljósið lifir; (cp. also, drepa ljósið, to kill, quench a fire, a light; eldrinn er dauðr, ljósið er dautt, the fire, the light is dead; eldrinn lifnar, is kindled;) for this interesting usage cp. also kvirk and kveykja, denoting life and fire. II. part. lifandi and lifandis, indecl. living; lifandis maðr, Mar.; lifandis sálar, Stj. 31; lifandis manna, 39; lifandis skeppn, 57; lifandis hlut, 75; but better, lifandi, pl. lifendr, alive, as also the living; í lifanda lifi, in one's living life, opp. to á deyjanda degi (on one's dying day) at vér sém dauðir heimi en lifendr Guði, Hom. 79; lifendra (mod. gen. pl.) og dauðra, the living and the dead; ðæma lifendr og dauða ('the quick and the dead,' in the Creed). 2. part. lifðr; þetra er lifðum en sé úlifðum, better to be living than lifeless, i. e. while there is life there is hope, Hm. 69; úlifðan, deceased, Hkv. 2.

lifna, *ad*, [Ulf. af-lifnan = περιλείπεται; Swed. lämna; Dan. levne]; —to be left; en þeir er lifnuðu (those who were left alive) iðruðusk brota, Sks. 675 B; engir afkvistir munu þar af lifna (to be left) í þe landi, Fb. ii. 299; en þóat einn leifr lifni eptir, N. G. L. i. 371. to come to life, revive, K. þ. K. 14, Hkr. i. 102, MS. 623. 26: to remain, 358. lifnaðr, *m. life, conduct of life*, Stj. 55, 223, freq. in mod. usa ó-lifnaðr, a wicked life. 2. convent life, a convent, Ann. 12 Fms. xi. 444, Bs. i. 857, ii. 151. LIFE, *f.*, gen. sing. and nom. pl. lifrar: [A. S. lifer; Engl. life Germ. leber]—the liver, Fbr. 137, Edda 76, Stj. 309, Grett. 137, passi blóð-lifra, coagulated blood. lifra, *u. f.*, poet. a sister, Bragi. lifraðr, *part. stewed with liver*, Snót. lifri, *a, m.*, poet. a brother, Edda (Gl.) lifr-rauðr, *adj. liver coloured, dark red.* lif-steinn, *m.*, see lyfsteinn.

LIGGJA, *pres. ligg, pl. liggja; pret. lá, 2nd pers. látt, mod. 1 subj. lægi; imperat. ligg and liggðu; part. leginn: [Ulf. ligan = λέγειν A. S. liegan; Chauc. to ligg; North. E. and Scot. to lig; Engl. to Germ. liegen; Dan. ligge]—to lie; ör liggir þar úti á veggnum, 115, Fas. i. 284; þeir vógu at honum liggjanda ok úvörum, 2; hann liggir á hauginum, Fb. i. 215; lá hann inni meðan þeir bört Nj. 85; legsk haun niðr í runna nokkura ok liggir þar um stund, 1; Rafn lá í bekk, Sturl. i. 140; sveinar tveir er lengi höfðu úti á fjöllum, to lie out in the cold, Fms. ii. 98; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum þú sín, lay out on the fells with their cattle, Sturl. iii. 75: úr robbers úti-liggja-maðr, an 'oulying-man,' outlaw; l. úti á fjöllum, Ld. 25c freebooters, víkingar tveir, ok lágu úti bæði vetr ok sumar, Grett. l. í hernaði, víkingu, to be out on a raid, Fs. 120, Eg. 1, Fms. xi. 44 lie, rest, þú skalt liggja í lofti hjá mér í nótt, Nj. 6; lágu þau þar ein í loptinu, 7; þú skalt ríða um nætr en liggja (but lie abed) um daga Gunnarr lá mjök langa hríð, 94; þeir lágu úti um nóttina, lay o night, Fms. ix. 364; the phrase, liggja á gólf, to lie on the floor, to labour, Fb. ii. 263; of carnal intercourse, to lie with, hefr Gu dóttir mín legit hjá þér, Nj. 94; lá ek hjá dóttur þinni, 130; með e-m, id., Grág. i. 128; hón hefr legit sekt í garð kon N. G. L. i. 358: with acc., liggja konu, stuprara, Gpl. 203, N. i. 20; at þú hafir legit dóttur Ísólfis, Lv. 78: of animals (rare vedrarnir ok bukkarnir lágu þær, Stj. 178:—to lie sick, hann sjúkir heima at búð ..., lá hann sjúk um allt þingit, Nj. 80; þ ok Bárðr lágu í sárum, lay sick of their wounds, Eg. 34; Helga t ok þyngd ok lá þó eigi, H. lay sick, but not bedridden, Isl. ii. 27; gríðmaðr liggir af verkum sínum, lies sick from his work, Grág. i. 17; hann liggir í helsótt, 201:—to lie, be buried, Björn liggir í Farmanns- Fms. i. 12; hér liggir skáld, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse)—to lie at a Bs. i. 713; þar lagði hann til hafnar ok lá þar um hríð, Fms. i. lágu langskip konungs með endilöngum bryggjum, ix. 478; þeir lá nokkura hríð undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; hann lá í Gautelli austr, 122; lá fyrir í höfninni knörr einn mikill, Eg. 79; en er hann kom fyrir þá lágu þeir þar ok biðu nætr, 80; Haraldr konungr lá líði sínu ú Hreinsléttu, Fms. i. 12; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind liggja til hafs, id., Bs. i. 66, Bjarn. 4, Gisl. 7, Landn. 223: l. ved to lie weather-bound.—lágu hvelpar í hundunum, they were big whelps, Fms. xi. 10: l. í ka, to sink deep; þá liggir í hestrinn undir sank in a quagmire, Fs. 65; Gregorius lá í ísinum, Fms. vii. 273; lágu hestarnir á (i) ka, Eg. 546. II. to be covered with a bound (cp. liggja); vötnin lágu öll, Fbr. 13; til Vigna-fjarðar, ok l allr, Eb. 84 new Ed.; lágu allir sírdir, 306. III. to lie in capital; enda er heimting til fjárins, hversu lengi sem liggir, Grág. enda liggir féit hér allredgi, 220; erfdið liggir sem áðr er skilt um, Gpl. liggja úslegt, to lie unown, Grág. ii. 284; láta sum orð liggja (to lie, leave out) þau er máli eigu at skipta, þar er ljúgvitni, i. 43; l. lie down, lie dormant, lie untold, or the like, Fagrsk. 126, Nj. 88 233, Grett. 192 new Ed.; opt má satt kyrt liggja, truth may be left alone, a saying: liggja eptir, to be left behind, untold, Fms. spec. usages, liggja lauss fyrir, to lie loose, lie at one's hand; fylg virðing þinni er þér liggir laus fyrir, Boll. 360; þótti eigi svá lau liggja sem þeir hugsuðu, Fms. viii. 357; liggja undir e-m (or power, lands, to belong to; jörðu þeirri er legit hefir undir oss langi Gpl. 296; þat er mikitt ríki, ok liggir undir biskup í Skáni, F 231. IV. to take, hold, of a measure; vatns-ker þau er matskjólur tvennar, Hom. (St.) the phrase, liggja í miklu, lith to take a great, a little space, metaph. to think much, little of a thi 210, Al. 152; liggja í léttu rúmi, to care little for: e-m liggja orð til e-s, to speak well (ill) of a thing or person, Konr.; hona vel orð til hans, he spoke favourably of him. V. to lie, be s of a place, road, of direction; slá er lá um þvert skipit, Nj. 125 saman garðar, Gisl. 10; liggir sá steinn þar enn, Eg. 142, Gm þær (the Scilly Islands) liggja vestr í hafit frá Englandi, Fms. i. 1 garði þeim sem liggir ofan eptir myrinni, Dipl. v. 25; er sagt er sex dægtra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. (b. work), en Fi*

rið ofan öll þessi lönd, Eg. 58; Ey liggir í Hítará, Bjarn. 22; eyin þjóðleið fyrir útan, O. H. 116; veiði-stöð sú liggja á Breiða-firði þeyjar heita, Ld. 38; þar liggir til hafs útver, *lies on the sea-side*, 49; veginn þann er um skögnin lá, Eg. 578; sem leið liggja, Eb. liggja gata til þajarins, Gisl. 28; en til göðs vinar liggja gagnvegir; leiðin liggir fram með hálsinum, Eg. 582; tjaldaði þá er þeim tztir, ok hæst lágu, Fms. v. 135; þangað sem leiðin liggir lægra, 247; of the body, lá hátt tanngarðrinni, *be had prominent teeth*, of the eyes, rauðlituð augu ok lígu fagrt ok fast, Fms. viii. gu þau er liggja í ljósu líki, Kormak: ofarliga mun liggja ú-jafnaðr rett. 135 new Ed.

Metaph. usages, esp. with prepp.; liggja á, *to lie heavy on*, *to weigh ad metaph. to oppress*; liggja á mér hugar stórra manna, Fb. i. s. 276; l. á hálsi e-m, *to bang on one's neck, blame*, Fms. xi. a fine, þar liggir ekki fjéggjal á, *'tis not finable*, K. þ. K. 164; *to be bed, lie under a spell*, þat lá á konungi, at hann skyldi eigi tíu vetr, Fms. x. 220 (cp. leggja á e-n and á-lög): *to pursue, to attack*, *to pursue wicked things*, 172; liggja á úráði, Karl. *be urgent, of importance, pressing*, kvæð honum eigi á liggja í tta, Grett. 37 new Ed.; eigi þykki mér á því liggja, segir Járnb. b. i. 259; mun þar stórt á liggja, *'tis a grave matter*, Nj. 62; honum ekki á (*it does not matter for him*), þótt hann komi aldri ís, Band. 10: mod., það liggir ekki á, *it does not press, is not* mér liggir á, *it lies on me, is pressing for me*: impers. *to feel, sits so and so, liggir vel á e-m, to be in good spirits*; liggir illa á, *to be in low spirits*, the metaphor being taken from the pressure ind: leaving out the prep., lá honum þat illa, *it weighed heavily* þs. i. 775:—leggja að, in the phrase, það lá að, *that was just as to be expected!* an expression of dislike:—leggja fyrir e-m, *to fore one*, of things *to be done or to happen*, of what is fated, see for-*lög*); þetti mér þat ráð fyrir liggja, faðir, at þú sendir, *the best thing to be done would be to send men*, Eg. 167; at þat liggja at búask til orrostu, 283; en Bera kvæð Egil vera ní, kvæð þat mundu fyrir liggja, þegar hann hefði ald. til, 190: liggir e-m, *to lie in one's way, in ambush* (cp. fyrirsát), Edda 148 s. 240:—leggja um e-t, *to lie in wait for*, Fms. x. 287; l. um e-m, *seek one's life*, Stj. 550, Sks. 722:—leggja til, *to be due to, devoted*; þótti þat til liggja at taka af honum tignina, Eg. 271: *to belong to* kaup, lá þat til Atleyjar, 219: *to fit to*, til sumra meina bui (as a remedy), 655 xi. 28; þætr liggja til alls, *there is atone-ness in every case*, Fas. iii. 522; e-m liggir vel (illa) orð til e-s, *to speak of* (evil) of a person, Sturl. iii. 143:—leggja undir, *to lie underneath, to yield*, of wrestling, Bárð. 166; fyrir hjerum liggir hlutr þinn undir, 56: liggja við, *to lie at stake*; deildi . . . ok hafði einn þat er við sl. 215; en þeir köru at hætta til, er féfálg lá við svá mikit, Eg. sk þar liggja við mundrinn allr, Nj. 15; liggir þér nokkutt við? þat liggir við, segir hann, 116; þá muntú bezt gefask, er mest við þu þen the need is greatest, 179; svá er ok at mikit liggir yðr þá 22: en mér liggir hér nú allt við, *it is all important to me*, 265; ekkta at líf mitt liggir við, 115; lá við sjálf, at . . . , *it was on my own* . . . , Al. 79: mod., það lá við, að . . .

C. reflex. *to lay oneself down, lie down*; þá er þat étr ok er fullt liggsk okir (of cattle), Best. 58, cp. Gm. 2. c-m liggsk e-t, *to leave the road*; svínid lask mér eptir, Skaða R. 185; legisk hefir mér tinnu venju, ek gáða eigi at taka bleuzan af biskupi, Bs. i. 781: e-t mod. phrase, mér láðist (*I forgot*) and mér hefir láðst, which is connected from mér lask eptir; for lá mér eptir, read lask mér eptir, *neglected* (?), Skv. 1. 20; láskat þat dægur háski, *it did not miss*, 4, Arnór; láskat, *be failed* not, Bjarn. (in a verse).

LJ, u, f. [Lat. *lilium*], a lily, Stj. 562, Barl. 44, Trist. 7, Mag. 9: of poem, whence the saying, öll skáld vildu Lilju kvæðit hafa, ii. 18:—metaph. of a lady, míu liljan fríð! Fkv. ii. 52: cp. *den vaal* (qs. *lily-band*), epithet of a lady in the Danish Ballads. Lju-grös, n. pl. *lily flowers*, Matth. vi. 28. Lilju-lag, n. *the Lilia*, the mod. name for the ancient brynhenda (q. v.), which the Lilja was composed, whence the name.

L, this word is heterogeneous, neut. in sing., fem. in plur.:—*the tree, the crown of a tree*, opp. to the stem: hann lætr snúa liminu í tré af borginni, Fb. ii. 124; nedarlauga af furumni stóð einn kvistr ok í limit upp, Fas. iii. 33:—*fatigues, festi brátt í liminu er þeir ok undir virkit*, Fms. i. 128; eldr kveyktir í þurru limi, vii. 37; all sér nýta lim þat, Grág. ii. 297.

II. plur. *limar*; *limar*, á baðmi víðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11, Fsm. 19; m ok limum, Sks. 555; með limum ok kvistum, 444; bitr limum, Gm. 25; þeir lágu svá nær berginu, at lauf ok limar út skipit, O. H. 36; tré mikit, óðu limarnar uppi, en rætnar í s. vii. 163; þá sá þeir at limarnar hræðusk, Eg. 377; festu sá i limar, Nj. 104; þeir köstuðu lykkrju snærins upp i limar, gu síðan, svá at konungr hékk uppi við limar, Hkr. i. l. metaph. *ramifications, consequences*; grimmar limar ganga á kvæð er vára vargr, Sdm. 23; orða þeirra, er á annan lýgr

ofengi leiða limar, Skv. 2. 4; af þeim lívönnum ok síðleysum leiddi svá margar limar, Thom. 4. COMPS: *lim-dólgr*, *lim-garmr*, *lim-sorg*, f. *'rod-fiend'*, poet. *fire*, Lex. Poët. *lim-margr*, adj. *having large branches*, Isl. ii. 18. *lim-rúnar*, f. pl. *bough-runes*, a kind of *magical Runes*, Sdm. 11.

lima, að, limðir, poet., Edda (in a verse), [limr], *to dismember*, Fl. 1, Sturl. ii. 11, Fas. iii. 126; af-lima (q. v.), Bs. ii. 75; lima upp, *to rip up*, N. G. L. i. 381.

limaðr, part. [limr], *limbed*, esp. of the feet, hands; vel, illa limaðr, Bs. i. 127, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 238, O. H. 74; limaðr mjök, *with long limbs*, Fms. vi. 206. II. [limr], *branching*, Fb. iii. 298.

lim-byrdr, f. a burden of fagots, Fms. i. 127.

lim-heill, adj. *sound-limbed*, N. G. L. i. 85. lim-hlaupa, adj., prop. of a horse = bögsiga, *wrung in the withers*: metaph. *cowed, prostrate*, þér látið mikilliga, en þegar ríkra manna orð koma til yðar, þá eru þér þegar limhlaupa, Sturl. i. 14; þeir Hörgdælir vóru orðnir svá limhlaupa fyrir Guðmundi, at . . . 163.

limi, a, m., proned. limi, [lim], a broom or rod of twigs, rod; barðr ok með lima húðstroknum, Bær. 20; hann lætr ganga limann um bak honum ok báðar síður, Grett. 135; lét taka þá Svein alla, ok leggja fast lima á bak þeim, and lay the rod stoutly on their backs, Fms. v. 189; limi söng harðan prima, the rod sang a harsh tune (on his back), Mork. 227, cp. Orkn. 188, (in the verse in the note) = 'the waves did beat the ship': the mod. phrase, leggja sig í lima, prop. *to lay oneself under the rod, to take great pains in a thing, work hard*; sóp-limi, a sweeping besom. lima-högg, n. a flogging, Hkr. iii. 216.

lim-lesta, t, *to maim*, Geisli.

lim-lesting, f. *mutilation*.

LIMR, m., gen. limar, pl. limir, acc. limu, limi, Sks. 107 new Ed., as also mod.; [A. S. *lim*; Engl. *limb*; Swed.-Dan. *lem*]:—a limb; á sínum limum, Hom. 126; um nasar eða aðra limu, Bs. i. 522; manna-höfuð ok af höggvnr limir, Fms. i. 171; limuna, Bs. ii. 158, 168; leysa limu sína, Sturl. ii. 90: allit., líf ok limu, lífe and limb, Eg. 89; er víðr lígr líf eða limir, Gpl. 550; lífs gríð ok lima, Eb. 310. 2. metaph., limu Guðs, Mar.; limu Fjándans, *Devil's limb*, Fms. viii. 221.

II. a joint of meat; var á brautu einn limr oxans, Isl. ii. 331; þrjú limu kjöts, Vm. 119; nauta-limur, hálfir fjórði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; limr slátr, N. G. L. ii. 176.

III. = lim, n.; hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568. COMPS: *lima-burðr*, m. *gait, bearing*. *lima-fall*, n., *limafalls-sýki*, f., *medic. paralysis*, Féll. *lima-gríð*, n. pl. *safety of limbs* (lífs gríð ok lima), K. Á. 36. *lima-lát*, n. *mutilation*, Fms. iii. 158. *lima-ljótr*, adj. *ugly limbed*, Bárð. 165. *lima-vöxtr*, m. *the frame of the body*, Fms. x. 151.

LINA, að, [Dan. *lindre*; see linr], *to soften, mitigate*; þat linar saur, Pr. 473. 2. metaph. *to alleviate*; Guð linaði þeirra eymðir, Stj.:—with dat., lina þvilikum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; lina atsókunnni, Stj. 604; limit harmi mínum, Karl. 215; lina til, *to give way*, Fms. vi. 28:—*to abate*, Bs. ii. 49 (of the wind).

II. impers. *it abates*; þá er littat linaði élimu, Fms. xi. 136; við átak hans linar þegar sóttinu, Fb. ii. 145; at nokkut skyldi lina augna-verkinum, Bs. i. 317. III. reflex. *to be softened, give way*; þá linuðusk hugir þeirra, Fms. ii. 36, Pr. 471, Rb. 440, Sturl. iii. 19.

lin-afliaðr and lin-elfdr, part. of feeble strength, Fms. iii. 206.

linan, f. *mitigation*, H. E. i. 259, ii. 72, 98, Grett. 117 A.

LIND, f., dat. lindi, Eg. 567 (in a verse), [A. S. *lind*; Engl. *linden, lime*; O. H. G. *linta*; Germ. *linde*; Dan. *lind*]:—a lime-tree, Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 88, Pr. 406, passim, see Lex. Poët. II. metaph. a shield (of lime-wood), Rm. 32, Vsp. 50; steind lind, a stained shield, Lex. Poët.; as also a spear, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: bauga lind, Völ. 5, is dubious, perhaps = *lime-bast*, on which the rings were strung.

lind, f. a well, spring, brook, freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in old writers unless it be in Skv. 2. 1, (lindar-logi, 'well-loue' = gold): comps, vatns-lind, uppsprettu-lind.

lind-hvitr, adj. *white as bast*, Lex. Poët.

lindi, a, m. [prop., as it seems, from lind = a string of lime-bast], a belt, girdle, Vkv. 17, Hkr. i. 82, Fms. i. 217, vi. 61, Bjarn. 19, 62, Rb. 438, 470, Magn. 468; eigi lagði verri maðr linda at sér, no worse man ever belted himself, Fimb. 260; lindi af lérepti, Bs. i. 317: a belt belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 115, = messufata-lindi, Fms. iv. 111. In mod. usage lindi is any twist of wool or hair wound round the waist, hárlindi, band-lindi, silki-lindi, hnjósku-lindi, q. v.: poet. the sea is called Siggar-lindi, Raðar-lindi, = the belt of the islands, Lex. Poët. COMPS: *linda-bindi*, a, m. a girdle, sabb, B. K. 105. *linda-lag*, n. *laying the lindi*, a law term; sækja e-n til lindalags, *to ask one to lay down his belt*, symbolical of insolvency, this done the creditor might recover his goods wherever he finds them, N. G. L. i. 214. *linda-staðr*, m. *the waist*, Bær. 9, Sks. 169.

lindi, n. a lime-tree, = lind, Lex. Poët.

lindi-áss, m. a nickname, Sturl.

lindi-skjóldr, m. a shield of lime-wood, Fas. viii. 413.

lindi-tré, n. a lime-tree, þidr. 116.

lin-geðja, adj. *faint, weak-minded*.
 lin-hjartaðr, part. *soft-hearted*, Lil. 59.
 linja and linka, u, f. *faintness, the feeling faint and weak*; það er linja í mér.
 lin-kind, f. (proncd. linkind, linkinni, Barl. 51), *mercy*, Bs. i. 765, ii. 132.
 lin-kinnr, adj. *gentle*, Barl. 51.
 lin-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *lenity*, Fms. i. 296, ii. 33, xi. 223.
 lin-liga, adv. *leniently, gently*, Fms. ii. 36, v. 240, vii. 157, Sturl. i. 13, Stj. 578: *slovenly, mod*.
 lin-ligr, adj. *lenient*, Stj. 495, Sks. 629.
 lin-mæðinn, part. *patient, meek*, Bs. i. 579.
 lin-mæltr, part. *drawing*, Róm. 312.
 LINNA, t, [Ulf. *af-linnan* = ἀνοχπεύν, Luke ix. 39; cp. A. S. *b-linnan*; Shtel. and Scot. *linn*; Old Engl. *b-lin*]:—*to cease, leave off*, with dat. *to stop*; hann linnir eigi fyrr, en . . . , Fb. i. 210; linna þau eigi fyrr en heima, Vígl. 81 new Ed.: *absol.*, þá linnir þessi líkam sivist, a hymn. II. *impers.*, with dat., *it ceases, abates*; en er því linnit, *but when it ceased*, Landn. 218, v. 1.; en er því linnit, þá greiða þeir atróðr, Fb. ii. 43; ekki linnir umferðunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Snót.
 linni, a, m. = linnr, Kortm. (in a verse), Reks., see Lex. Poët.
 linn-ormr, m. a 'snake-worm,' *serpent*, the 'lind-wurm' of the German legends, Þidr. 167.
 LINNR, m. [cp. Germ. *lind-wurm*], a *serpent*, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët. *passim*; as also in circumlocutions, *the serpent of the shield* = a sword; *the serpent of the arm* = a bracelet. COMPDS: linn-ból, -setr, -vegr, -vengi, *a serpent's lair, seat, way, field*, = gold, Lex. Poët.
 LINR, adj., linari, linastr, [Lat. *lenis*], *soft to the touch*; linr ok slétt, Stj. 165; hér er mjúkt ok lint, Fb. ii. 359; linar hosur, Sks. 87 new Ed. II. *metaph. gentle*; með linnu vindi, Bs. ii. 167; var verðrit miklu linara, i. 629: of a person, *gentle*, opp. to hard, exacting, mjúkr ok linr, Fms. iv. 210; linr ok léttir í máli, Bs. i. 154; svá linr ok hægr, 294; linr ok lítlitlár, 72, Sks. 514; ætlið er hann nú munu yðr linar? Ó. H. 213:—*weak, lenient*, linr ok eigr stjórnsamr, Stj. 419; linr í lyndi, Fms. ii. 159; linr drykk, 655 xi. 2: *weak*, eigi afmíkkil ok linr, Sturl. i. 23: *gramm. soft, weak*, Skálda 159, 179. III. *metaph. soft, snug*; at Dönnum þykki linara at reka svin til skógar, en berjask við oss Norðmenn, Fms. vi. 258; fadmask lint, *to embrace softly*, Akv. 40.
 LIPR, adj., the r is radical, compar. liprari, superl. liprast; [cp. Lat. *lepidus*]:—*bandy, skilled, adroit*; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in writers before the 15th century, and may be borrowed; ertú at nokkuru íþróttamaðr? þat ferr fjarri, sagði hann, þviat ek em uliprari (*more awkward*) en aðrir menn, Fas. ii. 262 (MS. of the 15th century); also used of speech. lipr-leiki, a, m. *adroitness*.
 lirla, adj. [lirla or lilla, Ivar Aasen; Engl. *lull*]:—*to sing a lullaby, trill, whistle*; Ivar Aasen says that in Norway it is used of the shepherds; meðan lirlar | líneik veri sínum, Fms. vi. (in a verse).
 LIST, f. [prob. derived from læra, q. v., Goth. *laisjan*, before the s was changed into r]:—*art, craft*; þá list sem astrologia heitir, Stj. 66; kvennligar listir, Fs. 134; klerklig list, Bs. i. 680; hann hafði þeirrar listar eigi fengt, Fb. i. 215; gör með list ok kunnáttu, Edda 8; hann fann ok margar listir, 148 (pref.) II. [Germ. and Dan. list; Old Engl. *liste*], *craft, artifice*, Sks. 689: *refinement*, með allri list ok kurteisi, Fas. i. 29; Ólafr fagnar honum vel ok með mikilli list, Fms. x. 226. COMPDS: lista-maðr, m. a *skilled workman, craftsman, artist*, Fas. ii. 412, Fms. iii. 193. lista-skáld, n. a *skilful poet*.
 lista, u, f., mod. listi, a, m. [A. S. and Engl. *list*], a *list*, a carpenter's term, as also the *list, selvage, border of cloth*; spengr ok listur, Stj. 563; ok gyldar listur á, Eb. 226, Al. 35 (of a shield).
 listi, a, m. a *list*, = lista. 2. a *catalogue, list of books*, (mod.) II. a local name in Norway, Listeren, Ó. H. (in a verse).
 listugr, adj. *skilled*, Edda (pref.) 149: *polite*, Fms. xi. 97, Sturl. ii. 230 C.
 listu-liga, adv. *elegantly*, Fas. i. 68, 184, iii. 426: *cunningly*, Str. 55.
 listu-ligr, adj. *magnificent*, Fms. (Agríp.) x. 377, 381, 397, 415.
 list-vaur, adj. *skilful*, Fms. xi. 426.
 LIT, n. [A. S. and Hel. *ulite*, Ulf. *wlits*, = πρόσωπον], a *glance*; a *än*. *læg*, augu heita lit, Edda 109; but found in compds, aug-lit, and-lit.
 líta, að, [Shtel. *to litt* = *to dye blue*; Scot. *lit*], *to dye*, Stj. 72, Karl. 505; þú litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; hafa lítt litad sik í blóði, Fas. ii. 471; litadír í blóði, Mar.
 litan, f. *dyeing*. litunar-gras, n. a *dyeing herb*, Stj. 81.
 litask, dep. *to look about*; in the phrase, litask um, never used *absol.*; þá mætti Útgarda-Loki, ok listask um á bekkina, Edda 33, Eg. III, Band. 3, Fær. 71, Ld. 92; fagrt um at litask, Fs. 26, *passim*.
 lit-bjartr, adj. *bright of complexion*, Bs. i. 127.
 lit-brigði, n. pl. a *change of colour or light*, in morning and evening, Grett. 179 new Ed.
 lit-förótttr, adj. *strawberry-coloured*, Gullþ. 14.
 lit-góðr, adj. *of fine complexion*, Fms. x. 151.
 lit-grös, n. pl. a *dyer's herbs*, Stj. 157.

litka, að, *to dye*: litkaðr, *coloured*, Karl. 241; vel litkaðr, *of a fine hue*, Fbr. 36 new Ed.
 lit-klæði, n. pl. *coloured, chequered clothes*, as opp. to the plain black dress, which was the genuine costume of the old Norsemen, Ld. 194, 294, Nj. 70, Ísl. ii. 335, Grett. 134, Eb. 200, Fs. 51.
 lit-lauss, adj. *colourless, pale*, Flöv. 32, Fbr. 114, Str. 13.
 lit-mosi, a, m. a *dyer's herbs*, N. G. L. iii. 119.
 LITR, m., gen. litar, pl. litir, acc. litu, [Old Engl. and Scot. *lit* = a stain; Dan. *lød*; see lit above, and líta; the original form would be *vittr*]:—*colour, hue*, also *countenance, complexion*; litu góða, Vsp. 18; lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92; bregða lit, *to change colour*, Fms. vi. 178; skipta litum, *to exchange colour*, see the remarks s. v. hamr, Fas. i. 128; málit skiptir svá litum *such is the case, its colour is thus*, Fms. vii. 136; eigi deilir litr kosti; saying, Nj. 78 (see deila); sá hann þat at þér var litr einn gefinn, *thou art nothing but the hue (outside)*, Sturl. iii. 180; blár, grár, hvítur, rauðr . . . , a lit, *of blue . . . colour*, Ísl. ii. 213, Anal. 215, *passim*; í regnboga er þri litir, Rb. 336; allir litir eru bjartari á glerinu en hvar annar-staðar, MS 15. 3. II. special usage, of day-break, *the first dawn when the light changes*; en er þeir kómu upp á heidina kenndu þeir at lit brá, *they saw the day-break*, Sturl. iii. 217; vísaði hann þeim leið, tók þá at kenna annar litir (*viz. in the morning*), 171; ok í annan lit (*the second colour*, viz. the changing from dark to light in the early morning, *the 'blush of morn'*) fó hann at sjá veiðiskap þeirra, Þorf. Karl. 396; en at öðrum lit dags, Orkn 196; litu er lýsti (*when the light brightened*, impers.) létusk þeir fúsir allir upp rísa, Am. 28; cp. 63, where the true reading may be,—dó þá dýrir dagr var heldr snemma | 'litu er lýsti' . . . (MS. letu þeir alesti). 3 *dye*; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér, Fms. ii. 59; sækja grös til litar, Finn 214, v. 1. COMPDS: litar-apt, n. *complexion*, Ld. 134, Al. 3; spel litar-átta, u, f., Clar. (Fr.) litar-háttir, m. = litarapt, Fas. iii. 426, a also in mod. usage. litar-skipti, n. pl. *change of colour*, Sks. 526.
 litr, adj. *bued, coloured*, Eg. 133, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 71, Fs. 147, Art. 66 mis-litr, *chequered*.
 lit-rækt, adj., Fas. i. 212; false for lit rækt = lítt rækt, see Bugge (Edda 294, note 16).
 lituðr, m. a *dyer, colourer*, Lex. Poët.
 lit-verpask, t, *to change colour, grow pale*, Bær. 12, Fms. i. 216.
 lit-verpr, adj. *pale*, from fear, Edda 36, Sd. 173, Orkn. 366.
 LÍÐ, n., not líð, see the cognate words: [Ulf. *leiþus* = σίκερα, Luke 15; A. S. and Hel. *lið*; O. H. G. *liðu*; mid. H. G. *lit*; it remains in many provinc. Germ. words,—*leit-haus* = an *ale-house, a tavern*; *leit-geber* = an *ale-house keeper*; *leit-geben* = *to keep an ale-house*; *leit-kaufernest money*, see Schmeller's *Bayrisches Wörterbuch* s. v. *lit*];—*side* Germ. *obstwein*; líð heitir öl, Edda 110; drekka líð, Fms. vi. 439 (in verse); Hárs líð, *the ale of Odin* = poetry, Ht.; Yggs líð, *id.*, Kormal The word hardly occurs in prose, and is obsolete.
 LÍÐA, pres. líð (líð'k, Edda); pret. leið; 2nd pers. leit, mod. leiðs pl. liðu; subj. liði; imperat. líð, liðu; part. liðinn; a weak pret. líð occurs, Am. 50, Pr. 438, Ó. H. 167, Mirm. 167; [Ulf. *ga-leiþan* = ἔρχεσθαι; A. S. *liðan*; O. H. G. *liðan*; Engl. *lithe*; Germ. and Eng. *glide*.]
 A. Loc. *to go, pass, move*, with the notion *to glide, slip*, of ship passage through the air, riding, sliding on ice, and the like; ok er skipit le fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 54; er lauss Loki liðr ör böndum, Vtkv. 1. baðtu heilan liða, *thou badest him fare (speed) well*, Ó. H. (in a verse *ádr* heðan liðir, *ere thou passest from here*, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); lí yfir úfir fjölg, Hðm. 11; líða lönd yfir, Gsp.; hvat þar ferr, eða at lof líðr?—Né ek ferr, þó ek flýg, ok at lopti líð'k, Edda (in a verse); líðar (*sliding*) um langan veg, Vkv. 8; hverjar 'ro þær meyar er líðar mar yf Vpm. 48, (mar-liðendr, q. v. = *sea gliders*); nú viltusk hundarnir fars þegar þeir liðu at honum, Hom. 120; ok er skipit leið fram hjá flotanum Hkr. ii. 57; líða hægt og hægt, of a vapour, of a ghost in tales, and a like. II. *enver used as transitive, to pass, pass by*, esp. as a nautical term; hann um leið (*passed by*) Israels sona hús, Stj. 281; ok er þ líðu nesit, *when they slipped by the ness*, Fms. ix. 503, v. 1.; ok er þeir lí (*passed through*) Frekkeyjar-sund, Fb. iii. 85. III. *impers.*, en er lí Euphrates-á (acc.), *when one passes the Euphrates*, Hb. (1865) 8; meðan leið boðanum, þá rak skipið ákafiga, ok svá síðan boðana leið, *when breakers were passed by*, Fb. iii. 85;—*metaph.*, hann var einhverf me maðr ok rikastr í Danmörku, þegar er konunginn líðr sjálfan, i. e. *greatest man in Denmark next to the king*, Fms. xi. 51; Úlfur var m rikastr í Danmörku þegar er konung líddi, Ó. H. 167; hann var einna me höfðingi er konunga líddi, Pr. 438. IV. in prose the word is e freq. in a metaph. sense; líðr at e-m, *faintness comes over one*; nú tók at þ at Ólvi, *O began to get drunk*, Eg. 213; but esp. of one in his last ga *to be slipping away*; Guthormr tók sótt, en er at honum leið, sendi hó menn á fund Haralds konungs, 118; Órygr tók sótt, ok er at honum t at líða, Eb. 160; leið þá bæði at kuldi ok mæði, *he fainted away fr cold and exhaustion*, Fms. ix. 24; nú líðr opt at barni (*the infant*) *suddenly faint away* á vegum úti, svá at hætt er við dauða, N. G. L. i. 3; líðr at mætti e-s, *one grows faint*, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. iii. 77, Bs. i. 81.—líða af, *to pass*; en er ljósit leið af, sá þeir hvergi Ólaf konung, Fms

þá er hugr líðr ór brjósti manns, Mar.; líða ór huga e-m, to slip of one's mind, Fms. ii. 266, vi. 272; líða ór minni, to forget:—líða um, to slip off, pass by, K. Á. 222, Fms. xi. 108:—líða um, to pass by, we; margir eru þeir betri helgir menn, ok líðu vér um þá, and yet we pass them by, 655 xiv. B. 2; eigi hæfir þá hluti um at líða, er. . . , Fms. xi. 14: ellipt., því látu vér þat líða, at eigi verðr allt ritað, viii. 406, v:—þó lætr konungr þetta hjá sér líða, he lets it pass by unheeded, xi. 6:—líða undir lok, to pass away, die, perish, Nj. 156, Sturl. ii. 113:—lífi yfir, to pass over, happen, come to pass; hann er vinsall ok ungr at lífi, mun fátt yfir líðit, Hkr. iii. 254; Ólafr sagði honum allt um ferðir sín, þat er yfir hann hafði líðit, O. told him all that had come to pass, Fms. i. 79; eitt skal yfir oss líða alla, one fate shall befall us all, Nj. 11: of sleep, líðr yfir hann léttr höfði, Th. 77: hann spurði hvat líði um líðit, he asked how it went on with the poem, Eg. 420; and, hvað líðr um líðinu? fréttir hann nú hvat líði bónonrðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat mun um líða, ef þú tekr kerti þitt? Fb. i. 358; hvat líðr um mál Odds þar minns? Band. 5; síðan hón leið ór mestri barnæsku, passed out of her early youth, Hom. 122; svefnhöfði leið á hann, Fms. vi. 229: to swoon, metaphor prob. from the belief that some evil spirit passed over one's head, það leið yfir hana, she swooned; also, líða í ómegnin, to fall into a swoon, to faint, Fas. iii. 441.

B. Temp. to pass; líðr nú várít, Nj. 74; líðu svá þau misseri, 94; lífa vetrinn, Eg. 340; ok er várít leið fram, 467; lengra skaltú renna á vikna sé líðin, 745; þaðan líða ellifru vetr, ár, Rb. 70; líðr nú sjá stúfr er þeir höfðu á kveðit, Ld. 266; líðr fram vetrinn, 298; Egill átt hressask svá sem fram leið at yrkja kveðit, 644; leið svá fram at þrjá vetr, Fms. i. 57; líðu nú svá fram stundir, xi. 84. 2. to pass; þat er frá líðr, in the course of time, after a while; hón meisk svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; þvitat at því verðr spurt, hverr þegar frá líðr (when time passes on), en eigi hversu lengi var at vera, Skálda 160; en er at leið Jólunum, when it drew nigh Yule, Eg. i. 36; ok er leið at þeirri stundu, Ld. 308; eigi líðr langt höðan, Fms. xi. 84; nú líðr í mót Jólum, iv. 82. II. impers., líða e-t, the time draws to a close, is far spent; ok er á leið daginn, Fms. 3; unz miðjan dag líddi, Am. 50; nú líddi fram nokkrar stundir, Nj. 167; ok er á leið um kveldit, Eg. 206; er leið á várít (acc.), Nj. 11; nú líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; þeir sváfu til þess er á leið umna, Ld. 44; en er á líðr daginn, 76; ok er á leið dag, úmætti konung, Fms. i. 46; en nú er á stundina líðr, x. 404; þá er á leið upp, towards the close of his life, 418; til þess er líðr fimmta dag vikn, Grág. 112; þá er upp leið á ævi konunga, Rb. 388. 2. with dat.; líðr svá dögum, at. . . , the days draw on, Fms. xi. 422; hans dögum leið mjök fram, Stj. 134; söguu at þá var líðit degi, the day was far spent, Fms. ix. 299; ok er fram leið nóttinni, x. 271; hann segir at tímanum líði, Bs. i. 910: of other things, er fram tók at líðsmiðinni, Fb. ii. 463: freq. in mod. usage, hvað líðr þér? hvað líð þessu? i. e. how goes it with it? how far have you got on? as also, hvat líðr þér, how goes it with you? how do you do? answer, mér líðr, velþærliga, illa, and the like.

III. part., at áliðnu, in the latter part of time; at áliðnum vetri, degi, towards the end of the winter, Ld. 23; um haustið at áliðnu, Fms. iv. 286; ok er svá var líðit (the time was so far gone) bjósk Egill til ferðar, Eg. 394. IV. part. líðdi, passing, fleeting:—pass. líðinn, past, dead, deceased; at líðinn fylt Hkv. Hjörv. 42; hjá oss líðnum, Hkv. 2. 44: in mod. usage, of one who has just ceased to breathe, hann er líðinn, líðinn líkarni, Pass. 176: in allit., lífs ok líðinn, living and lifeless, i. e. in life and in death: dea dæmi líðinna feðra, Hom. 85; sælli væri líðnir en lifendr, the dead is more blessed than the living, Bs. i. 724: allit., hann er líðinn sem ljós, he is gone out like a light, i. e. quite gone.

lífi, leið, líðu, líðit, [Germ. leiden; Dan. lide], to suffer, endure, tolerate,—this sense is very rare in old writers, as, útlindr konungasýn skyldu þar ekki líðask eðr vald hafa, Fms. vi. 134; but it appears after the Reformation, in the N. T. and in hymns, Pass., Vidal. passn. 2. to suffer; at svo byrjaði Kristi at líða, ok upp at risa á þriðri degi af dauða, Luke xxiv. 46.

LÍF, n. [see lífa; A. S. lif; Engl. life; O. H. G. lip; Germ. leben; Dan. liv]:—life; í lífi ælifa, Hom. 160; endalaus líf, 107; ráða af lífi, to take off life, to take away one's life, O. H.; þér skulst öngu fyrir tynna um lífinu, Nj. 7; líf er í hjarta, Fbr. 137, Hrafn. 28, and passim. 2. gentils, alive; þá reis hann upp lífs ok heill, 656 A. ii. 14; meðan hann er lífs, Fms. xi. 111, Hkr. i. 141, Þiðr. 21: allit., lífs eða líðinn, Na. 535; lífs eða látinn, Fb. iii. 402; at þú látir okkr hvárki lífs né lífs né dauða, O. H. 208; lífs gjarna, with all my heart, Mar. i. 11; líf sem lífi sínu, Skáld H. 7. 38: á lífi, alive; vera lífi minnr, 'minus life,' dead, Isl. ii. 315. 3. life, conduct of life; lífi, gott líf, passim in eccl. writers.

lífi, gott líf, passim in eccl. writers. II. [Germ. leib], the bæði til lífs ok sálu, Barl. 19, 44; lífs ok sálar, body and soul, esp. the waist, middle, hafði hann vaðit klæðum um líft, Fas. i. 208: a person, at svá fagrt líf skyldi svá kveljask, so fine a man, Barl. 146; annað er þar ágætt líf (a dear body) ætli' eg hann heiti Sturl. R. 99; sótt ok skjálfti hristir þat auma líf, allt líf sýktisk af upp ok

níðr (líf-sýki = diarrhoea), Thom.; ávöxtr lífs, the fruit of the womb, Lex. Poët., still used by eccl. writers. COMPS: lífs-andi, a, m. the breath of life, Stj. 18. lífs-björg, f. food to sustain life, Fms. vi. 235, Stj. 420, þorst. Síðu H. 180. lífs-blóð, n. life's blood, Stj. 61. lífs-bók, f. the book of life, Greg. 75: a biography, Bs. ii. 163. lífs-brauð, n. the bread of life, Stj. 210. lífs-dagar, m. pl. = lífidagar. lífs-dyrir, n. pl. the doors of life, Mar. lífs-dægur, n. pl. = lífidagar, Bs. i. 101. lífs-endi, a, m. a life's end, 656 B. 3. lífs-gjarna, adv. very fain, Mar. lífs-gríð, n. pl. truce, safety of life, K. Á. 36, Fms. vii. 294. lífs-grös, n. pl. healing herbs, Fas. iii. 396. lífs-háski, a, m. life's danger, Eg. 46, Edda 40, Bær. 16. lífs-hérað, n. 'life's county,' Paradise, Post. lífs-hjálpr, f. 'life's-belp,' deliverance, Edda 154 (pref.), Fms. viii. 441. lífs-hræring, f. vital motion, Stj. lífs-hvatr, adj. bounding with life, Gkv. 2. 31. lífs-kenning, f. 'life's-doctrine,' the gospel, Clem. 49. lífs-leiðindi, n. pl. weariness of life, Fms. ii. 201. lífs-mark, n. signs of life, in one apparently dead, Nj. 154. lífs-máli, a, m. a life contract, Boldt 103. lífs-næring, f. = lífs-björg, food, Finnb. 234, Fms. ii. 227, iii. 12. lífs-saga, u, f. a biography, 625. 82, Fb. iii. 237. lífs-stundir, f. pl. 'life-days,' Fms. i. 216, ii. 2, viii. 93, Stj. 223. lífs-tími, a, m. a life-time, Fms. iii. 89. lífs-tré, n. the tree of life, Stj., Sks. 548 (of the cross). lífs-vanr, adj. bereft of life, Yt. lífs-ván, f. hope of life, hope of saving one's life, Fms. viii. 441. lífs-vegur, m. the way of life, Bs. ii. 50. lífs-æð, f. an artery, Pass. 24. 12, 48. 10.

lífaðr, adj. full of life, Hkr. i. 32. lífa-dagar, m. pl. life-days, life, Fms. i. 53, x. 270, Rb. 400, Al. 131, Karl. 101, N. G. L. iii. 99, þorst. Síðu H. 180, Barl. 62, 91, 146, Stj. 139, Bs. ii. 148.

liferni, n. life, conduct, freq. in mod. usage. lífga, ad, to call to life, revive, Barl. 84, 99, Fms. ii. 142, Stj. 78, Bs. i. 859. 2. to resuscitate, of one frozen, drowned, or apparently dead.

lifgan, f. a calling to life, Stj. 142, Sten. 300: resuscitation, of one apparently dead. lifganar-tilraun, f. an endeavour to recover one's life.

lif-gjafari, a, m. = lífgjafi, þóðr. 20 new Ed. lif-gjafi, a, m. one who saves a person's life, Lv. 101, Fas. iii. 308, Gisl. 51.

líf-gjöf, f. the granting the life or pardon to one, Fs. 7, Anal. 201, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 224. líf-göfugr, adj. leading a noble life, Greg. 54.

líf-hinna, mod. líf-hinna, u, f. the 'life-membrane,' the peritoneum, Fas. iii. 138. líf-hræddr, adj. fearing for one's life, cowardly.

líf, n. = líf, conduct, Barl. 43, 69, 89, 104, 185; in compds, hrein-líf, spurt-líf, etc.

líf-lauss, adj. lifeless, inanimate, Skálda 173, 174, Stj. 88. líf-lát, n. loss of life, death; andlát (q. v.) is a natural, líflát a violent death, a being put to death, or death from wounds, Ó. H. 74, 219, Fms. i. 46, ii. 30, Isl. ii. 270, Ld. 8, Bs. i. 78, Fs. 61, Barl. 129.

COMPS: lífláts-dagr, m. the anniversary of any one's death, 'passio,' Fms. xi. 309, Edda ii. 287. lífláts-dómur, m. a sentence of death, 655 xiii. A. 2. lífláts-verðr, adj. deserving death, Fms. ix. 498. líf-láta, lét, to put to death, Fas. i. 294, Fms. xi. 3, Hrafn. 28, Barl. 205, passim.

líf-ligr, adj. 'vital,' Hom. 59, Skálda 173, Fms. ii. 226, Barl. 112: alive, living, Skálda 173, opp. to lífauss: lively, full of life, mod.: as also líf-liga, adv. vigorously.

líf-mikill, adj. 'strong-lived,' dying bard, Stj. 98: full of life. líf-oddi, a, m. the 'life-gore,' gullet in fish.

líf-seigr, adj. 'strong-lived,' tenacious of life. Lífskr, adj. native of Lifland, Fas. i. 379.

lífs-pund, n. [a 'lis-pound,' Orkney and Shetl. líspund, 18 lbs. Scots, qs. lífskr pund from Lifland], a kind of weight, Gþl. 523; fjórar eru merkr ok sjautigir í lífspundi, MS. 732.

líf-steinn, m. a life stone, healing stone; see lyfsteinn. líft, n. adj. fit to live; ekki líft, not fit to live; er-at vinum líft Ingimundar, Fs. 39: of a person, worthy of life, er allir rægja, ok kveða honum eigi líft vera, 656 C. 20, Post. 645. 98.

líf-tjón, n. loss of life, Stj. 329, Fms. viii. 147 (v. l.), Bs. ii. 117. líf-vænn, adj. with hope of life, hope of recovery, Fms. xi. 142, Glúm. 381, Alg. 149.

líf-vein, f. a 'life-vein,' artery, Bs. i. 368, Mar. LÍK, n. [Ulf. leik; A. S. lic; Old Engl. licb, in lyke-wake, licb-gate; O. H. G. lib; Germ. leiche; Dan. lig; Swed. lik]:—prop. the body, as in Ulf., who renders σώμα by leik, but vekþós by nabs: I. the body, the living body, in old poems; en þat it ljósa lík, Sól. 12; nema við þat lík at lífa, Hm. 96; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, 91; auga þat er liggir í ljósu líki, Kormak; láss hélt líki drósar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fólgid í móður líki Jónna dólg, bid in the body of the mother of Thor, i. e. in the earth, Eyvind; cp. also the compds, lík-amr, lík-bjartr, lík-þrár (q. v.), etc.: it also remains in the prose phrase, í heilu líki, 'in a whole

body, whole, intact, Ó. H. (in a verse): in mod. poetry, dýrdlíga smurðu Drottins 'lík,' where = líkamr, Pass. 49. 6. **II. a corpse**; þá var þvegit líkinu ok jarðat um morguninn, Bs. i. 550; líkit var sveipat lín-dúkum en saumát eigi um, Eb. 264; þar sókk ok niðr lík þorvalds, Nj. 19; búa um lík, to shroud a corpse, Grág. ii. 388; búa um lík göfugra manna, Eg. 94; fara með lík til graftar, Fs. 153; þeir sóktu líkinu í fenu mikit, 132; lík hans þeir drógu á leyni-götu ok brytjuðu í brunni niðr, Sól.; fluttu þeir nú líkin til kirkju, Nj. 209; jarða lík, Fms. x. 408. **comps:** líka-ábreizl, n. a pall, Vm. 54. líka-böng, f. 'lyke-knell,' 'mortuus plango,' the name of a famous bell, Bjarn. 136. líka-ferð, f. = líkferð, 'lyke-fare,' burial, B. K. 110. líka-færsla, u, f. 'lyke-carrying,' a funeral, Vm. 71, K. þ. K. 18. líka-gröf, f. a grave, Stj. líka-gröptr, m. grave-digging, Fbr. líka-hlið, n. the 'lich-gate,' in a churchyard, Sturl. ii. 248. líka-krákr, m. a boe for grave-digging, Vm. 29, H. E. ii. 96, cp. FéL. viii. 71 sqq. líka-kross, n. a 'lyke-cross,' Am. 90. líka-kult, n. a pall, Vm. 139. líka-salún, n. = líkakult, Pm. 34. líka-þátr, m. the section of law on burials, K. þ. K. 18.

lík, n. [Swed. *lik*; Engl. *leeches*; Dan. *lig*]:—a naut. term, the *leeches*, *leech-line*, the borders of a sail, Edda (Gl.); skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. M. ii. 662).

LÍKA, að, [Ulf. *likan* = ἀπέσκειν; A. S. *lician*; Engl. *like*; O. H. G. *liban*; Swed. *lika*]:—to like; impers., cp. Old Engl. *it liketh me*, e-m líkar e-t, líkaði yðr vel Finnkatrinn, Eg. 61; at ek gora slíkt er mér líkar af því er ek varðveiti, 395; þetta líkaði Eiriki stórfilla, Fms. i. 18; eu með því at þeim líkaði (*they wished*) því at hafa eðr þar við at auka, lb. (begin.); hvárt er honum líkar vel eðr illa, *whether he likes it well or not*, Ó. H. 54. 2. e-m líkar vel, illa til e-s, *to like one well or not*; honum líkaði til Sighvats vel, Fms. iv. 89; Svía konungi líkaði stór-illa til Ólafs digra, 107:—líka vel við e-n, id.; líkar þeim vel við Brand, Lv. 24; líkaði hverjum manni vel við hann, Fms. vi. 112; en konungi líkaði eigi betr við þenna biskup, vii. 173; Hallgerð sat mjök á sér um vettinn, ok líkaði (mönnum) ekki við hana illa, Nj. 25.

líka, adv., qs. *glíka*, also, Stj. 72, freq. in mod. usage. líkaðr, part. *painted with images*; ker ok horn vóru öll líkuð, ok skygð sem gler, Hkr. i. 90.

líkami, a, m. = líkamr, Stj. 148. líkam-líga, adv. *bodily, in the flesh*, 761 B. 4: *carnally*, K. Á. 148, Sks. 785.

líkam-ligr, adj. *bodily, in the body*, Skálda 173, Bs. i. 550, Stj. passim. **LÍKAMR**, m., gen. líkams, pl. líkami, dat. líkaminum, Stj. 55; a weak form líkami, a, m., is also freq.; [A. S. *licboma*; Old Engl. *licbame*; Scot. *licama*; O. H. G. *libbamo*; Germ. *leibnam*; Dan. *legeme*]:—*the body*, prop. qs. 'flesh-cover' or 'flesh-frame' (lík-hamr), denoting the body, its hue and frame, but used esp. of the living body; es þræls líkam tók á sik, Greg. 49; manns líkami, Gþl. 41; sálur ok líkamir, Hom. 160, passim; when used of the lifeless body líkamr is a gentler term than lík; síðan gengu til allir menn at sjá líkami þeirra, ... hversu lítask yðr líkamir þessir? ... ek hef engis dauðs manns líkama sét jafubjartan, Nj. 208; þeir fundu líkama Skarphéðins þar, 109; þá er líkamr þessa manns var útborinn, Fms. v. 218; slöri fnyk af líkamanum, x. 379; líkama föður síns, 408; thus in the N. T. *σῶμα* is rendered by líkami, not lík, Matth. xvii. 58, 59, Mark xv. 43, 45, Luke xxiii. 52, 55, xxiv. 3, John xix. 38, 40 (of Christ in the grave):—*metaph.*, sólarimar líkamr, Stj. 16; af hræring nokkurs líkama, Skálda 173; saman lesa öf líkama heilagra Guðspjalla, H. E. i. 584.

II. in a metaph. or eccl. sense = *σῶψ*, *the flesh*, in many comps, *carnal*: líkams aldr, a natural age, Hom. 55; líkams afl, *bodily strength*, 146; líkams dauði, a natural death, Stj., Greg. 42, 54; líkams freistin, *carnal temptation*, 51, 59; líkams fýst, *carnal lust*, Stj. 159; líkams líðr, a limb of the body, Greg. 25; líkams losti, *carnal lust*, K. Á. 28, 124, N. G. L. i. 20, Hom. 159; líkams mátt, *bodily strength*, 157; líkams meinatli, *chastisement of the body*, 48; líkams fjótrar, *the fathers of the body*; líkams munuð, *carnal lust*, 70; líkams synd, a carnal sin, Stj. 146; líkams vit, *bodily sense*, 625, 177; líkama líf, *bodily life*, 677. 4.

líkandi, f. form, shape, Edda 4. lík-band, n. a 'lich-band,' winding-sheet, 623, 14. lík-barar, f. pl. a bier, 623, 57, passim. lík-blaudr, adj. afraid of a corpse, Gisl. 22. lík-blæja, u, f. a winding-sheet, Bs. i. 529. lík-ferð, f. a funeral, funeral journey, Eb. 264, Fms. ix. 534, x. 151. lík-fylgja, u, f., mod. lík-fylgð, a funeral procession, Mar., Fms. xi. 214, Mork. 10. lík-færing, f. = líkfærsla, K. þ. K. 18.

lík-færsla, u, f. the carrying a body to a church, N. G. L. i. 135; the law ordered that a body should be brought to the church within five nights after death.

lík-hringing, f. the tolling for a funeral, death knell, Fb. iii. 452. lík-hræddr, adj. = líkblaudr.

LÍKI, n., dat. líkjum, 656 C. 26, Hom. 46, Hom. (St.). Hkr. i. 10, [from lík, not from glíkr]:—a body; líki leyfa ins ljósa manns, Hm. 91; vexa vel blæju at verja þitt líki, Am. 101; þar eptir máttu merkja hans

fegrð, bæði hár ok líki, Edda 15; líki fögr, beautiful, Bjarn. (in verse). 2. með heilu líki, *wholly*, Lat. *integer*, Fms. xi. 308, Al. 12; see lík. **II. form, shape**; bera Valkera líki, Hallfred; þursa líki, Alm 2; lægjarn líki, Vsp. 39; í steins líki, Hkr. Hjörv. 30; í dúfu líki, Greg 19; Djóflar komu í ýmsum líkum ok allra optast í líki þórs, Mart. 125 þá tók hann at skipta líkjum á sér ok ásjónum, 656 C. 26; hví þeir eru í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. 46; hón brá sér í nauds-belgs lík vatns-fulls, Landn. 212; hann brá á sik líki gráðungs eins, Edda (pref. 148; hafa manns líki, Edda 9; hann brá á sik ymissa dýra líki, 149 fyrir því eru þeir í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. (St.); hann kunnir þæ ífróttir at hann skipti lítum ok líkjum, Hkr. i. 10; þá er sólin gengr hrúts líki (Aries), Rb. 478.

líki, a, m., qs. glíki, an equal, a match, Stj. 289, Stj. 56. líking, líkja, líkandi, líkleikr, líkligr, see glíking, glíkjá, glíkindi glíkleikr, glíkligr.

lík-kista, u, f. a coffin, Hkr. iii. 14, Fms. xi. 309. lík-maðr, m. a 'lyke-man,' grave-digger, or one who carries a bod to the grave, Eb. 268.

LÍKN, f. [lækna is the healing of the body, líkn the soothing of th mind or heart; the words seem to be identical; in very early usage lík seems to denote *bodily healing* also, and particularly of relief in labour hence the words líknar-galdr, -spor, -lófi in the old poems Sdm. and Hm as also the líknar-belgr, although now only used of the caul e animals]: 1. *healing, remedy*; hvat er til líkna lagt Sigurði? Sk. 1. 30; leitaða ek í líkna, at letja ykkir heiman, I sought for men to let you from coming, Am. 46. 2. *relief, mercy, con-fort*; sú erumk líkn, that is my comfort, Ls. 35; til leiðréttu ok líknar, Stj. 149; veita líkn, to relieve, soothe; hann lét þá nærna me allri líkn (*mercy, tenderness*), Fms. ii. 226; biðja e-m líkn eðr lífs gríða, vi. 113. 3. *mercy, eccl.*; biðja líknar sinni misgerim Mar.; synda líkn, *forgiveness of sin*, id.; hann báð Guð líknar þeg hann féll í nokkura sök, Sks. 734; Drottinn minn gefi dauðum ró | hinu líkn er lífa, O my Lord, grant rest to the dead, relief to the living, Sól. 82.

comps: líkna-belgr, m. the caul, esp. of calves, lambs, us instead of glass in the windows of ancient houses, see gluggr. líkna braut, f. the path of mercy, Bs. i. 94; name of an old poem. líkna fullr, adj. merciful, Sks. 732. líknar-fúss, adj. merciful, Geis líknar-galdr, m. healing spells, charms, Hm. 121. líknar-gat u, f. the way of grace, 625, 19. líknar-lauss, adj. merciless, S. 511, 550. líknar-leysi, n. a hard heart, Sks. 513. líknar-spo n. 'healing-step,' a kind of charm; á lausnar lófa ok á líknarspo líknar-æðr, f. a vein of mercy, Lil.

líkna, að, to shew mercy to, with dat.; sá er öðrum vill líkna, Hov 5; hann líknar hvers manns máli, Fms. xi. 260; ek hef þeðt fyrir þ til Guðs at hann líkni þér, Orkn. 172, Rb. 310. **II.** reflex. lík ask, sue for mercy; ef ek skal til blóta hverfa ok líknask við guð Fms. ii. 41.

líknar-ligr, adj. = líknasmr, Mar. líknaski, n. and líkneskja, u, f., see the references below; [pro from lík, not from glíkr, for glíknaski never occurs]:—*shape*; sá Grikkir rita í öðru líknaski langan staf en í öðru skamman, the Græ write in one form a long vowel and in another a short one, Skál (Thorodd) 163; gjörum vér manninn eptir várrí líking ok líknask skapadi Guð manninn eptir sjálf síns mynd ok líkneskju, ... me heilagra þrenningar líkneskju, Stj. 19, 20. **II.** a graven image á hváru-tveggja metinu var gört senu væri líkneskja manns, Fms. 128 (Jómsv. S. 27); fimm líknaski af gulli, Stj. 437; Pétrsk líknaski, V 19; Guðmundar líknaski, Pm. 64; lét hann gora eptir hánum eina líl eskju, Stj. 101; líkneskja várrar Frú, Mar.; þjóna dumbum líknaski dauðum ok daufum, Barl. 114; líknaski þat er Astarot heitir, Rb. 34 hann þóttisk standa fyrir líknaski því er Krístur var þindr, 370; þe sama líknaski, Stj. 102; in the mod. phrase, vera eins og líknaski framan, to look as pale as a statue. 2. gramm. a metaphor; ok þar svá skipt líkneskjum á enum sama hlut, Skálda 187.

líknaskja, u, f., see líknaski above. líkn-fastr, adj. fast in goodwill, beloved, Hm. 124. líkn-ligr, adj. helping, comforting, Sks. 518, 728. líkn-samligr, adj. merciful, Sks. 519, Stj. 121, 156. líkn-samr, adj. gracious, merciful, Stj. 547, Edda 15. líkn-semi, f. mercy.

LÍKR, adj. alike; see glíkr. lík-sima, n., pl. líksimum, [lík = leeches], the leech line, N. G. L. i. 101 lík-strá, n. pl. [Ivar Aasen *likstraa*], 'lyke-straw,' N. G. L. ii. 2 dead bodies before being put into the coffin were put on straw. Hence phrase, öllum lengri var sú eina nótt, er ek lá stírdr á strám, Sól. 7. cp. also the Icel. nástrá, q. v.

lík-sveipa, u, f. = líklekja, a winding-sheet, Mar. 1010. lík-sógr, m. a funeral dirge, funeral service, Grág. i. 204. 1 söngs-kaup, n., mod. líksöngs-eyrir, m. a funeral fee, K. þ. K. Grág. ii. 388.

lík-þorn, m. [Dan. *ligtorn*], a corn on the foot.

líþrá, *f.* leprosy, Mirm., Magn. 517, Stj. 324, 616, Fas. iii. 642, **COMPDS:** líkþrá-fullr, adj. leprous, Stj. 260. líkþrá-
r, *m.* a leper, N. G. L. i. 97. líkþrá-sótt, *f.* leprosy, Stj. 324.
líþrár, adj. [cp. Ulf. þrutfills], 'body-rotten,' leprous, 625. 46, Hom.
ss. i. 849, Barl. 35, Fms. xi. 309, Magn. 516, Stj. 616.
lí, *n.* [A. S. *līm*; Engl. *lime*; Germ. *leim*]:—*lime, chalk*; Hannibal
ngr lét sér leir bleyta með blóði Rómverja ok góra þar af borgar-
Bret. (1849); af tigli ok lími, Stj. 67; var þat þak mistusteri ok
þerkliga á lími, Fms. vi. 267 (of the cathedral of Drontheim); Íllugi
þon þeirra, hann drukknaði er hann flutti lím til steinkirkju þeirrar
nn ætlaði at góra á Breiðabólstað í Vestrhópi, Bs. (Krs.) i. 32,
líng to about 1130 A. D.; lím ok tjara, Mag. 9, Fms. x. 186, Al.
II. *glue, paste*, passim in mod. usage.

lí, *ad.* to *lime with mortar*; til steinsmíðar, at sníða, líma, ok niðr
Fms. xi. 428. 2. to *glue*; líma skegg við höku sér, Fb. i.
hann lét líma ok búá öll blóðin niðr í kjólinn, Isl. ii. 460, Flóv.
of a shield): gramm., Skálda 170 (of two letters joined together,
is æ).

lí, *II. reflex. to cleave to*, Stj. 292.
lífarmr, *m.* a cargo of lime, D. N.
líng, *f.* liming; saman-límng, *conglutination*, Skálda 170, 177.
língar-stafr, *m. id.*, Skálda 177.
língtr, *m.*, gramm. 'clusters,' see Gramm. p. xv, col. 1 bottom.
língsetja, *t.* to *lime*, Hkr. iii. 62, Orkn. 352 (in a verse).
lívatn, *n.* lime-water, Mag. 9.

lí, *f.* [Ulf. *leiu = óvönd*; Germ. *leiu*; Engl. *linen*; Lat. *linum*; Gr.
λίνα];—*flax*; spinnna lín, Fas. iii. 594; drósr snórænar dýrt lín spunnu,
lí; lín ok bygg, Stj.; smjör ok lín, eir, gull eða silfr, K. Á. 204; af sáði
úg ok hveiti, hampi ok líni, N. G. L. ii. 355; lín órengr (of a tax
way payable in that kind), O. H. L. 60; dóttir á lín allt ok garn,
ri ullar, N. G. L. i. 211. II. [Lat. *linterum*], *linen, linen gear,*

a bead-gear worn by ladies on the bridal day, höfuð-lín (q. v.);
-lín, þkv. 12, 15, 17, 19; hence, ganga vnd líni, *to wed, be wedded*,
7, where the earl's bride wore a lin, the carle's bride a ripti (of less
stuff), whereas the thrall's bride was not wedded at all; Guðe-
e bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni (the bride-
ok höfðu lín á höfði, Ld. 296; ok léttliga líni verit, *to cobabit*,
kv. 2.

COMPDS: lín-akr, *m.* a flax field. línakra-dalr, *m.* a local
Iceland from the growth of flax, Landn. 169, Band. (Cod. Reg.) fine.
-ör, *m.* a linen bed, Korm. (in a verse). lín-brækr, *f.* pl. linen
Isl. ii. 83, Dropl. 29, Fms. ix. 24. lín-bundin, *f.* part. 'linen-
swathed in linen, of a lady, Eb. (in a verse). lín-dregill,
inen tape, Fms. viii. 288. lín-dúkr, *m.* a linen kerchief, Eb.
54, s. i. 874, Fb. ii. 16: a *linen cloib*, Fms. i. 36, 113. lín-eik, *f.*
-gefn, *poët.* of a lady, Lex. Poët. lín-erla, *u. f.* the bird
ota, a wagtail. lín-fé, *m.* 'linen-fee,' a bridal gift, given on
e vlding day; hann (the bridegroom) skal ganga yfir gólf þvert ok
éfa mni línfé, N. G. L. ii. 305, Ld. 200, Edda 75, Fms. x. 312. lín-
eas, *n.* flax-seed, Fr. 474. lín-garn, *n.* linen-yarn, Edda 39.
lí-fa, *u. f.* a linen cap, Nj. 193, Bs. ii. 79. lín-hvitr, *adj.* white
of a lady (from wearing linen), Hbl. 30. lín-klútr, *m.* a linen
or kerchief, Bs. i. 790. lín-klæði, *n.* pl. linen raiment, of a lady's
m. 12, Ld. 260: of men's under-clothes made of linen, Orkn. 76,
ms. 67, Dropl. 30, Fas. iii. 4, Sk. 287. lín-klæði-lérept, *n.* stuff
lí, Ann. 1332. lín-kyrtill, *m.* a linen kirtle, Sturl. i. 96, Stj.
83. lín-lak, *n.* a linen bed-sheet; plur. línlök, Dipl. v. 8, Fms. v.
59. lín-ligr, *adj.* linen, Stj. 318. lín-lindi, *a. m.* a linen girdle,
lí. lín-refill, *m.* a linen tapestry, Vm. 82. lín-sekk, *m.* a
en ek, Fms. i. 9. lín-seyma, *u. f.* a nickname, Fms. x. 97. lín-
a, *m.* a linen sheet, kerchief, Bs. ii. 229. lín-sloppr, *m.* a
n-*plíce*, Vm. 65. lín-sokkr, *m.* a linen sock, Hom. 138. lín-
ald. lín-tenn, *Fs.* 180. lín-vefr, *m.* linen tissue, linen,

in *poët.* circumlocutions, banga-lín, auðar-lín, arm-lín (see Lex.
-hlín, q. v.

lí, *f.* a line, and as a naut. term, *the bowline*, Edda (Gl.), cp. bóglína:
hann tók glófana, beltíð ok knifinn ok línu mjófa, ... eptir
hann í festina ok lét línuna draga sik af berginu undir fossinn,
Norsemen mostly used ropes of walrus skin (svörð), but ropes
re also mentioned; meðan strengr ok lína brestir eigi, Orkn. (in
2. mathem. a *line*, Rb. 472, 474; Miðjardar-lína and
be Line, Equator, mod.: a *line* in a book or writing (mod.), skrifra
lí, *to write the lines unevenly*. II. lín, *u.* a *bead-dress*;
lí, *poët.* a lady, Kormak; línu jörð, *the earth of the lin = the bead*,
oo (in a verse); laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27. **COMPDS:**
lí-kerri, *n.* an anchor with a line, Sturl. i. 119. línu-strengur,
lí, *a cord*, 623, 46.

lí, *m.* [Dan. and Norse *lire*], a kind of *tern, sterna nigra*, Edda,
nickname, Sturl. i. 176.
lí, *pres. lít*; pret. leit, 2nd pers. leizt, pl. litu; part. lítinn; imperat.
líttu; [a Goth. *uleiton* may be assumed, cp. litr, leita, A. S.

ulitan; Lat. *ultus*; cp. Germ. *ant-litz*]:—*to look, behold, see*; ek lit, *I see, behold*, Haustl.; hinnig værir þú undir brún at líta, Nj. 55; Solvi gat at líta hvar þeir flýðu, 247; ok í augu leit, and looked him in the eyes, Vsp. 21; hón leit báða uxana váta, Ísl. ii. 89; hón leit frú sína gráta, Str. 17: freq. in old and mod. usage, þá hóf hann upp sín augu ok leit á Abraham lang burt, og Lazarus í hans skauti, Luke xvi. 23:—the phrases, líta ústar, vinar, ófundar, miskunnar augum til e-s, *to cast a glance of love, friendship, envy, mercy*, Fb. i. 421, passim; hann mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, *he could not bear to look straight at him*, Fms. iv. 48.

lí, *with prepp.*; líta á e-t, *to look at or on*; hann stóð nokkura stund á hinu fótinn ok leit á stúfinn . . . á eigi þarftu at líta á, jafnt er sem þér sýnisk, af er fóttrinn, Nj. 97; til á at líta ok eptir at skoða um landa-merki, Dipl. ii. 19; þórr lítir á hornit ok sýnist ekki mikit, Edda 32; líttu á ljúfan, leggðu munni við grön . . . á leit Guðrún, Gkv. 1: *metaph. to consider*, er þat ekki jafnræði . . . mun því ekki verða á lítið, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi er á líta, drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, Fms. xi. 146; en hvert mál er skal dæma, þá verðr at líta á tilgórð með efnum, Eg. 417, (a saying); ek mun hafa skjótt á lítið, ok vartu fjarri at kenna mér ráðin, Orkn. 214; líta á með e-m, *to keep an eye on, take care of*, Fb. iii. 305, Fs. 172:—líta aprt, *to look back after one*, Karl. 404:—líta til e-s, *to look towards one*; hann leit sciut til þeirra ok glotti um tönn, Edda 30; þeir litu til ok kváðusk sjá hann, Nj. 70: *metaph.*, hvers spurning lítur jafnan til svara, *a question looks for an answer*, a saying, Skv. 307:—líta yfir, *to look over, look about, view*; en er þorsteinn hafði lítið yfir verk hús-karla sinna, Eg. 741; kemr heim á Mel ok lítir yfir eignir sínar, Band. 3; hafa brátt yfir lítið, Fb. iii. 386:—líta við e-m, *to look to one*; keisari leit við honum, ok spurði hvern hann væri, Fms. i. 125; konungur leit við þeim ok svarar heldr stutt, Eg. 95:—líta upp, *to lift the eyes*, Hm. 130; en hann leit upp ok sá þá hina ríku, Luke xxi. 1:—líta niðr fyrir sig, *to look down*.

lí, *III. reflex. be seems, it appears to one that*, e-t líz e-t; leizk honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; hann sér hvat leið drykkir inum, ok lízk honum svá sem allitill munn vera, Edda 32; svá lízk mér (metbinks) . . . sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr, id.; svá lízk mér, frændi, sem nú munum vit hafa gört ráð okkat, Nj. 5; lízk mér svá sem engum várum bræðrum muni trúligt, Fms. i. 53; ok lítisk þeim svá at hann villi vörn hans gleppja í því, Grág. i. 60.

lí, *β. with prepp.*; e-m lítzk á e-t, *it seems, pleases me so and so*; hversu lítzk þér á mey þessa, þykki þér eigi fögr vera? Nj. 2; teksk umræða mikil hversu þeim hafði á lítisk konunginn . . . svá leizk mér vel á konunginn it fyrsta sinn er ek sá hann, Ld. 174; hefir mér opt vel lítisk á konunginn, en aldri betr en nú, Fms. x. 296 (ii. 37); ok það mál óna góra sér góð klæði, at Steingerði mætti sem bezt á sik lítask, Korm. 32; spyrr Karlí hversu Leifi lítisk á fé þetta, Fms. iv. 346. γ. *one likes to have it, ellipt.* for lítask ráð; honum leizt at fara, passim in mod. usage:—*to like, lízk þér eigi silfrit, does not the silver like thee?* Fms. iv. 346; see lítask á. 2. recipr. *to look to one another*; fellzk hvárt öðru vel í geð, ok litusk þau vel til ok blíðliga, Band. 3.

lítil, *see* lítill B.

LÍTLIL, lítill, lítíð, adj., and lítit adverb.; gen. lítils, lítillar, lítils; dat. lítlum, lítilli, lítlu; acc. lítinn, lítla, lítíð; plur. lítlir, lítlar, lítli; gen. lítilla; dat. lítillum; acc. lítla, lítlar, lítli; compar. minni; superl. minnstr (q. v.): [Ulf. *leitils = μικρός, ὀλίγος*; A. S. *lytel*; Engl. *little*; O. H. G. *luzil*; Swed. *liten*; Dan. *liden* and *lille*: in Germ. the word was replaced by *klein*, prop. = *bright* = Engl. *clean*, but *luzel* remains in local names such as Lützelstein = La Petite Pierre in Alsace]:—*little, of stature*; lítill menn ok smútr, Landn. 145; lítíð barn, a *little bairn*, Ísl. ii. 326; ok sér hvar lá maðr . . . ok var sá eigi lítill, Edda 29; ekki lítill maðr veldi, 30; þórr er lágr ok lítill; svá lítinn sem þér kallit mik, þá . . . id.; hvat er þat it litla (the little puny thing) er ek þat lítill, Ls. 44; inn Litli, a freq. nickname, Landn.:—*small, of things*, lítla breiðóð, Hkr. iii. 16; fjórar lítlar munnaugar, Dipl. iii. 47; opt veltir lítill þífa miklu hlasi, a saying, a *little mound may often upset a big wagon load*, Al. 32; lítilla (gen. pl.) sanda, lítilla seva, Hm. 52; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, 51; Eiríkr konungur hafði lönd lítil, Fms. i. 23; en þótt einnhverr bæri lítla byrði, þá varð þat skjótt mikill eldr, vi. 153.

lí, *II. metaph. usages*; sumar þetta var lítill grasvöxtr, ok varð allitill heyrjörg manna, a *small, bad crop*, Ísl. ii. 130; landit er skarpt ok lítíð matland, *bad for foraging*, Fms. vii. 78; ef atfersla þeirra væri svá lítill, at . . . K. Þ. K. 94:—*small in degree*, lítill var gleði manna at boðinu, *small cheer*, Ísl. ii. 251; hann er lítill blótmaðr, *no great worshipper*, 398; þat er lítíð mál, *that is a small matter*, 206; lítill tíðindi, Fms. xi. 118:—*small, of value*, ok verðit þar lítill dreging af, ef þér launit engu, Nj. 68; töldu fyrir honum hversu þar hafði hann lengi górt lítinn mann (treated him shabbily), Fms. i. 54; nú munt þú, segir hón, lengi lítill konungur, ef þú villt ekki atfersk, vii. 243; ok vara (was not) sá af litlu skapi, Al. 2; meta lítils, *to value lightly*, Ld. 174; lítill karl, *mean churl*! Fbr. 39 new Ed.; var hans móðerni lítíð, *of low rank*, Fms. vii. 63; þér munut kalla mik lítinn mann (a puny man) fyrir mér ok umi ek því illa, Edda 33; hann var skáld ok eigi lítill fyrir sér, Ísl. ii. 323. 2. neut. as subst.; hafa lítíð af ríki, a *small portion*, Fms. i. 52; svá at litlu löddi við, Nj. 28, Fms. xi. 102, Fs. 87. 3. temp.

small, brief; á lítilli stundu, Al. 32; litlu síðarr, *a little while after*, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 60; bíða um lítla stund, vii. 141. **COMPDS**: litla-stofa, u, f. *a little parlour* in ancient dwellings, Sturl. iii. 191. **litils-háttar**, adv. *of little consideration, lowly*, Fms. i. 293, vii. 160. **litils-verðr**, adj. *little worth*, Fms. vii. 105, Ísl. ii. 327. **litils-vægi**, n. = litilvægi, Odd. 24.

B. COMPDS: **litil-fjörliqr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), prop. of 'little life', *small, low, of small amount*, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fas. i. 96. **litil-gæft**, adj.; vera litilgæft um e-t, *to be not much pleased with*, Fb. iii. 242. **litil-hugaðr**, part. *little-minded*, Mar. **litil-hæfr**, adj. *bumble, moderate*, Vápn. 7. **litil-látask**, lét, *to condescend*, Str. 23. **litil-látliga**, adv. *bumblingly*, Stj. 229, Fms. i. 136, x. 261, Rb. 382. **litil-látliqr**, adj. *condescending, bumble*, Fs. 72, Sturl. i. 36, Bs. i. 306. **litil-látr**, adj. *condescending, bumble*, Fms. i. 31, vii. 291, Orkn. 202 (v. 1.), Band. 28 new Ed., Hom. 49, 148; af litillátu hljóði, *low voiced*, Skálda 175. **litil-leiqr**, m. *lowness, smallness*, 623, 12, Barl. 100, Edda 146. **litil-leitr**, adj. *small-faced*, (mod. smá-leitr), Fms. viii. 321. **litil-liga**, adv. *little, in a small degree*, Gisl. 44, Fms. ii. 65. **litil-liqr**, adj. *small*. **litil-lækka**, að, *to bumble*; l. sjálfan sig, *to bumble oneself*. **litil-læta**, t; l. sik, *to bumble oneself, condescend*, Fms. x. 232, Fs. 52: reflex., Stj. 33. **litil-læti**, n. *humility, condescension*, Germ. demuth, Sks. 708, Orkn. 138, Fms. i. 147, Hom. 134, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim. **litil-magni**, a, m. *a poor weak person*, opp. to one strong and mighty, Stj. 652, Fms. ii. 182, Thom., Barl. 55. **litil-mannliga**, adv. *in an unmanly, paltry manner*, Fs. 111, Nj. 210, 229, Eb. 160. **litil-mannliqr**, adj. 'mannúkn-like,' *unmanly, low, mean*, Eb. 12, Nj. 229, Ld. 170, Eg. 407. **litil-menni**, n. *a mannikin, small, mean person*, Ld. 10, Nj. 248, Fs. 56, Band. 24 new Ed.: *one of low condition*, Fms. vii. 183. **litil-mennska**, u, f. *paltriness, meanness*, Eb. 170, Hkr. ii. 35. **litil-mótliga**, adv. *in an unmanly manner*, Nj. 229, v. 1. **litil-mótligr**, adj. *small, insignificant, vile*, Fs. 63, Þjal. 23.

litil-ræði, n. *smallness of estate*, opp. to greatness; nú muuu vér ætla oss hóf eptir váru litilræði, Fagrsk. 134: *degradation*, en heuni þótti sér l. í því at smá-konungar báðu hennar, Fms. vi. 30, x. 283, Al. 133, Karl. 76: *a trifler*, Al. 153, Finnb. 330. **litil-sigldr**, part., metaph. from sails, *carrying little sail, feeble, timid*. **litil-skeyta**, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. **litil-trúaðr**, part. of *little faith*, N. T. **litil-vægliqr**, adj. = litilvægr, Hkr. ii. 234. **litil-vægr**, adj. *of little weight, moment*. **litil-yrkr**, adj. 'little-working,' *clumsy*, Nj. 19. **litil-þægr**, adj. *content with little*, Lv. 76, Þorst. hv. 41: *easily offended* (þægrja = to offend), Fb. iii. 422.

Lítt, as adv. *little*; ok lærðr heldr lítt, *a little scholar*, Ó. H. 144; ek kann lítt til laga, *I know but little of the law*, Nj. 31; hann nau lítt stað (*made a little stand*) ok hvarf þegar, Fms. vi. 60. **2. ureitcheðly, poorly**; lítt értú staddr, eða viltú þiggja líf at mér, Fb. i. 565; ok kveðr þá lítt vera komna, Fær. 235: fé þat er lítt var komit á skulda-stöðum, *money badly invested*, 241; em ek lítt leikinn, Am. 88; Ragnhildr lá á gólf ok skyldi verða létari ok var all-lítt haldin, Fb. ii. 263.

Lítt-at, lítt-þat, adv. *a little, a bit, a little way or while*; hann hrærdi höfuðit líttþat, Bs. 1; nú verðr at víkja líttþat til þess, 197; ær þú eptir Starkaði líttat, Fb. i. 417; hann lýkr upp hurðinni líttat, Fbr. 11 new Ed.; ok skeindisk hann þó líttat, Bjarn. 49; líttu nú at mér líttat, Fms. xi. 102; tekr hann fingr hennar ok kreistir líttat, Þiðr. 134; at blóð-reifillinn hans Vagns kæmi við mik í ger líttad, Fms. xi. 144; mælti Gíslil, at þeir skyldi bíða líttat, Gísl. 157; en konunginn hvak undan líttþat, *the king drew back a little*, Fms. x. 383; þér skulst nú bíða líttat, Mork. 183; þá er líttat linadi élinu, Fms. xi. 136; ýtti hann frá landi líttat, 656 C. 2. **II.** lítinn þann = líttat; ok brosti at lítinn þann, *and smiled a little*, Fb. ii. 78.

LJÁ, pres. lé, lét, mod. ljæ, ljær, pl. ljám; pret. léði; pres. subj. lé (Blanda MS.), ljái, Nj. 77, Gg. 11, and ljod: the part. lémir (pl.), Fms. viii. (pref. xxv), is a relic of a lost strong inflexion; in mod. usage léðr; imperat. lé, 656 C. 35; mod. ljá or ljáðu: [Ulf. *leianu*, a redupl. strong verb = *ðavéiuv*, Matth. v. 42, Luke vi. 34; A. S. and O. H. G. *liban*; Germ. *leiben*; cp. Icel. lán, lána, lén]:—*to lend*, with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person, but later with acc. of the thing; muntu mér, Freyja, fjaðrhams ljá? Þkv. 3; Óðinn léði Dag (dat.) geirs síns, Sæm. 114; ok ljái (subj., better lé) þér æ fríðrjúgrar farar, Gg. 11; nú hjálpi oss Guð, ok lé oss tóms at bæta syndir várar, Blanda (MS.); hón léði honum megin-gjarða ok járngeira, Edda 60 (Cod. Worm.); þá léði hann þór-gesti setstokka (gen. pl.), Landn. 104; ef menn ljá göngu-mömmum fjár síns, Grág. i. 262; ljá öðrum marks, ii. 304; ljá ambáttar, id.; ef maðr lét manni skips, 394; þér léðu honum hesta (gen. pl.), Ld. 136; sá er skyldr at ljá skips er beðinn er, K. Þ. K. 8; lé þú mér höfuðdúks þíns, Post. 656, l. c.; at þú ljáir mér tómsundar, Nj. 77; Ingimundur lét þeim Stiganda (gen. ?), Fs. 30. **2.** metaph. *to grant, allow*; þeir ljá honum lífs, en engrar annarrar miskunnar, Hom. 119; er nú lét hann vándum mönnum at ganga yfir oss, Fms. vii. 262; þeim var grunr á, at þó mundi haðir, þótt eigi væri léni, viii. (pref. xxv); en annarr haði léð, Grág. i. 437; þeir báðu sér skips, þeim var léð þegar, Nj. 20; hann kvaðsk haða léð honum en eigi gefit, Eb. 168. **3.** later, with acc. of the thing, and so in mod. usage; ef hann vill sik til þess ljá, Hkr. i. 212; hann lét sitt góða á frest, H. E. i. 519; sem Guð læir (i. e. lét) honu framast vit til, Js. 5, Fms. vi. 144, viii. 71, Karl. 247, Gísl. 19; há lét þeim hestana, id. **II.** impers., þat má vera þér ljái þú hugar at hvern apter, *may be thou art minded to return*, Þorst. Síðu 176; ef þér létir tveggja huga um þetta málf, *if you are of two minds in this matter*, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok lét mér þess hugar, *I ween*, Fr. xi. 96 (emend. for hlær mér hugr). **III.** reflex. ljásk, *to le oneself to a thing*, Gpl. 216.

LJÁ, f. [lé; East Angl. *lay*], *the mown grass* in a field; kona hans rak: ljá eptir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki sér, Bs. i. 666; Stórolfr se griðkonur sínar at raka ljána eptir Ormi, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage. **II.** **Ljá**, the name of a river in western Iceland, where **Ljár-skógar**, m. pl., Landn., but this local name is prob. of Gaelic origin, cp. Engl. *Lea, Lee*. **Ljár**, m., gen. ljás, *a scythe*; see 16. **COMPDS**: **ljá-dengsla**, u, f. *the whetting of scythes*. **ljá-far**, n. *the single sweep of a scythe*. **1. mús**, f. a 'scythe-mouse,' *a slice of sod cut with the scythe in mowing*. **ljá-orf**, n. *a scythe-handle*, Ísl. ii. 329. **LJÓÐ**, n., esp. in pl.; the spelling with *h* in Hyndlu-hljóð, Fb. i. 11.; hljóðum, Fs. 94, note 4, is wrong and due to some transcriber who confound it with hljóð (q. v.), which is a different root word, cp. the alliteration on Hm. 163, 164; [Ulf. *liup* in *avi-liup* and *liuþon*; A. S. *leōð*; Old Engl. O. H. G. *liōd*; Germ. *lied*]:—*a lay, song*: **I.** sing. *a ditty*: lengr en gaurkinn þaðgi, eðr ljóð mátti kveða, Edda 79, cp. Ed. Ar Magn. i. 376, note 14; eða lengr en vá ljóð eitt kveðak, Gs. 7; þá k þursinn af bjargi annat ljóð, Fas. ii. 29; ok þá varð henni ljóð á mu 507; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525. **II.** plur. *songs*; in Hm. it is used of charms or spells, as also in Yngl. S. ch. 7—h kann þau ljóð, at upp lausk fyrir honum jörðin ok björg ok stein allar þessar íþróttir kenndi hann með rúnum ok ljóðum, id.; hann hoigoðar hans heita ljóða-smiðir ('*lay-smith*') þvát sú íþrótt (i. e. *poet*) hófsk með þeim á Norðlöndum, Yngl. S. ch. 6; so also, fullr er h ljóða ok líkn-stafa, *full of charms and healing staves*, Sdm. 5; ljóð ek kann, Hm. 147, 163, 164: the saying, fram koma ljóð þau löngu sungin, Bs. i. 766: in names of poems, Hyndlu-ljóð, Harbarðs-ljóð, S 97 (Bugge note); Sólar-ljóð: used of the lays in the Strengleikar, cp. **Ljóða-bók**, f. *a book of lays*, Str. 1: **ljóða-háttar**, m. a kind of m such as the Hávamál; the inscription to Edda (Ht.) 100 is by R: but **ljóðs-háttar** occurs at the beginning of the Háttatal of earl Rívald: **ljóða-töl**, n. pl. *instruments*, Str. 37. **Ljóða**, að, [Ulf. *liuþon* = *ψάλλειν*, Rom. xv. 9, and *liuþareis* = *ὁ ᾄδων* — *to make verses, sing*; þessi maðr ljóðar á oss (*addressed us in verse*) ok kvad, Fb. i. 351; þat væri vel þóttu ættir annat at vinna en ljóða þær Baldrshaga-meyjar, Fas. ii. 73; ok ljóðaði svá nökrtr sín spádr fraði allan þann dag, Stj. 471. 1 Sam. xiv. 24:—*recipr.*, Fas. i. 333. **Ljóðan**, f. *singing, verse-making*; vaknat hefi ek við l. þessa, Hem. (G) **ljóð-biskup** (and **ljóð-biskup**, Symb. 22), m. [from A. S. *leōð-bys* a word adopted from England through Christianity, and derived of A. S. *leōð* = *people and byscop*]:—*a suffragan bishop*, originally of missionary bishops who preached the gospel among the 'gentes (*gentes* = *leōð*; Old Engl. *leud* people), Bs. i. 690, Fms. ix. 278, 364, Sks. 368, Hkr. iii. 362, Fms. vii. 240, H. E. i. 420, passim. **ljóð-framaðr**, m. *a princely person*, Ad. 4. **ljóð-fyllandi**, f. *the alliterative sub-letters* (else *stúlar*); tveir fyllendr við höfuðstaf, Edda 138; höfuðstafir ok fylgir þeim einu fyllandi, 141. **ljóð-fylling**, f. (spelt hljóðfylling, but erroneously), *the alliterative sub-letters*, Edda (Ht.) 131; þar er ok skothending ok ein ljóðfylling við höfuðstafinn, Edda. **ljóð-heimar**, m. pl. *the people's abode, the world*, Gg. 2. **ljóð-horn**, n. *a trumpet* (?), a nickname, Fb. iii. **ljóði**, a, m. [ljýðr]; álfa ljóði, *the elf-man*, of Völund, Vkv. 10. **ljóð-megir**, m. pl. *men, people*, Hkm. **ljóð-mæli**, n. pl. *poems, a collection of poems*. **ljóð-pundari**, a, m. the 'song-pounder,' poet, *the tongue*, Stor. 1 metaphor taken from the tongue of a balance. **ljóðr**, m. = ljýðr, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 134; see ljýðr. **ljóðtr**, m., á-ljóðtr, Ld. 30, a corruption for áljótr, q. v. **ljóð-stafir**, m. pl. the 'lay-staves,' *alliterative letters*, freq. in usage, although the word is not found in old writers; ljóðstafir is distinguished from hljóðstafir = a vowel. **ljóð-söngur**, m. *a song*, Str. 2. **ljóð-æska**, u, f. = ljýðska, *peculiarity, habits*, Edda 110: gramm. i. Íslenzk ljóðeiska, R. 4, Fas. iii. 58. **ljóma**, að, [A. S. *leoman*; Engl. *loam*], *to gleam, shine*, used impers. in old writers; víða ljómaði af, er morgun-sólin skein á þau hin ágætu ljóma, Fms. i. 147; ok hversu ljómar af þeim dýrum klæðum, Al. 75. ljómaði víða af á sjáinn er sólin skein á, Fms. ii. 303; af heumar g ljómar innan alla myrkvastofuna, Mar. **2.** personal, in mod. usage. e. g. sólin ljómar, *dagr ljómar, the day breaks*; Ljómar ljós dagr, a h part. ljómandi, *shining, beaming*; ljómandi fagr, *beautiful*.

LJÓMI, a, m. [A.S. *leoma*; Old Engl. *leme*; Scot. and North.E. *g-loam*; Hel. *liomo*; the Dan. *lyn* = *lightning* is a kindred word contracted in the Goth. *lauboma*; cp. Scot. *to leam*]; —a beam, ray, radiance, *l. i. 15, 21*; skinn sól á alla glerglugga, ok berr nú ljómánu alla höllina, Þiðr. 15. Mírm. 35: freq. in mod. usage, dags-ljómi, *beam*, fyrst þá dags-ljómiu lýsir, Pass. 15. 8; dýrðar-ljómi, 41.

LJÓMI, n. a *lion*; see *león*. ljóns-fótr, ljóns-klíð, ljóns-lappi, all gen. names for *Lady's mantle* = *alchemilla*.

LJÓNAR, m. pl. an obsolete law term, *daysmen* or *umpires*; ljónar þeir menn er ganga um sættir manna, Edda 107, Vsp. 14, Yt. 3; it means in Swed. local names, as *Lin-köping* = *Ljóna-kaupangr*, and *Jönköping*, dropping the initial *l* according to the Swedish pronunciation.

LJÓRI, a, m. [from *ljós*; Swed. *liure*; Norse *liore*]: —a *louvre* or *slat* in the roof of ancient halls for the smoke to escape by, and also admitting light, as the walls of such dwellings had no windows; falla ljórar innu um ljóra, Vsp. 44; hann komsk út um ljórann ok svá í ljórum, Hkr. i. 267; ef hús verð felda í kaupangi, ok verðr eigi logi kom hærri, N. G. L. i. 248; einn morgun kom hrafn á ljóra ok gall þá Landn. 161; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljórann svá at litidh op var á, Vsp. vi. 281. The men who kept watch used to sit by the *louvre*; sá er ljórann sat ok vörð hélt, ix. 364; þat var síðr hans, þá hann drakk, at dr skyldi sitja við ljóra ok horfa í gegn veðri á drykkju-skála hans skáld vörð, Fas. ii. 81.

LJÓSA, n. [Dan. *lys*; Swed. *ljus*; cp. Goth. *liuht*; A.S. *leoht*; Engl. *light*; Lat. *licet*; Lat. *lux*]: —*light*; í ljósi, in *light*, opp. to í myrkri, Grág. i. 10; ok hefir þat ljós af sólu, Rb. 108, passim; sólar-ljós, *sun-light*; ljós, *day-light*; stjörnu-ljós, *star-light*, Lil. 40; kerta-ljós, *candle-light*; metaph., hreinflið ljós, spektar ljós, Greg. 30, Post.; ljós heimsins, *light of the world*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. 2. of *lamp* or *torch* (Dan. *lys*), often in plur.; með brennandom ljósom, Hm. 99; þrjú ljósa í skálanum . . . manns-hönd kemr á hit þriðja ljósið, ok kæfir ljósið, Vsp. 29; þar brann ljós, Ó. H. 72; þar brann ljós á kerti-stíku, Fb. 24; þeir þóttusk sjá fjögur ljósi í hauginum brenna, Nj. 118; kom þá ljósa til ok lét bera til ljós, Eg. 216; hvert þat ker eða kerti sem ljósið var, Stj. 76; kveykja, tendra ljós, to *make a light*, Fs. 38, Sturl. iii. 182; ljósa ljós, to *blow it out*; but also, drepa ljósið, to *'kill' a light*, i. e. to *extinguish it*; skrið-ljós, a *lantern*; gangi brúðgumi í ljósi í sama komu, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 48, referring to the custom of lighting the bridegroom with lights (torches) to the bridal bed; if this was not done the marriage was unlawful.

LJÓSA, pl. snufflers. ljósa-verk, see below s. v. ljóss.

LJÓSA, u, f. [Lat. *lucina*], a *nurse* or *foster-mother*, who was usually a *light* (i. e. also, freq. in mod. usage, also called *ljós-móðir*, '*light-mother*'; ljósa mín! hún ljósmóðir mín!

LJÓSA, m. the *Light Elves*, opp. to the *Dökk-álfar*, the *Dark Elves*, 101, 2.

LJÓSBLÁR, adj. *light blue*, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

LJÓSBLEIKR, adj. *pale, faun-coloured*, of a horse, Grett. 75, 157 new Ed.

LJÓSBRUNI, a, m. the *burning of a light*, 623. 51.

LJÓSENGILL, m. *angel of light*, Pd.

LJÓSEYÐR, adj. *light-eyed*.

LJÓSFARI, a, m., poet. the *ether, sky*, Edda (Gl.)

LJÓSHAMR, adj. *light-bued*, Yt.

LJÓSHÆRÐR, part. *light-haired*, Stj. 81, Sturl. iii. 112 C.

LJÓSHAPR, adj. *light chestnut*, Fms. v. 238, ix. 535, Hkr. i. 320.

LJÓSA, u, f. a *chestnut mare*.

LJÓSKER, n. a *lantern*, Stj. 394, 544, 565, Rb. 378, 380, Vm. 7, Pr. 10, ii. 375, Betn. 118, Mar.

LJÓSEIKI, a, m. *brightness*, Fms. x. 169, Hkr. i. 72.

LJÓSIGA, adv. *clearly, plainly*, Skálda 168, Odd. 107 new Ed.

LJÓSIGR, adj. *clear, plain*.

LJÓSITAÐR, part. *light-bued*, Nj. 29, Eb. 42, Fms. ii. 20, vii. 321.

LJÓSMÓÐIR, f. a '*light-mother*', = *ljósa*, q. v.

LJÓSS, adj., compar. *ljósari*, superl. *ljósastr*; gen. fem. sing. *ljóssar*, mod. *ljóssar*; dat. fem. sing. *ljóssi*, Korm. (in a verse), mod. *ljóss*; gen. pl. *ljóssa*, mod. *ljóssra*: —*light, bright, shining*; ljóss ok fagr, 101; ljóss dagr, a *bright day*, Sól. 12; ganga ljósum logum (allit.),

with '*light lowes*,' *bright lights*; um morguninn eptir er ljóst var, Hkr. i. 61; gera ljóst, to *dawn*, Anal. 228; verða ljóst, to *grow light, dawn*, Fms. ix. 21, Eg. 219; of metals, ljósa exi, a *bright shining axe*, Ld. 276; ljósan lé, a *brilliant*, Fsm.; ljósið aurar, the *brilliant gold*, Sól. 34; of a light-coloured horse, ljóss hestr and *Lýsiugr*, but the ancients said hvít hestr: of hue, ljósið á andlit, Fms. ix. 535; líki ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; þat ljósa lík, Sól. 12; löttu ávalt ljósa, the '*brilliant*,' *fair ones*, i. e. the *ladies*, Am. 29; sinnar ljóssar kvánu, Vkv. 5; ljós vara, *light 'ware'*, *ermine*, Eg. 69; also of food, milk, and the like, whence ljósa-verk, n. *dairy work*, Nj. 185; cp. hvít matr.

LJÓSTR, II. metaph. *clear, evident, plain*; ljóstr er boðorð Drottins, Hom. 96; en hitt er ljóst, at . . . , Eg. 64; Egill segir í fám orðum it ljósaasta um ferð sína, 409; hann kvaðsk hafa spurt af ljósaasta um hans erendi, Ld. 176; næli ek því þetta svá ljóst, at ek veit . . . , Nj. 102; kallaði hann þá ljóst um málefni, Fms. vii. 141: —ljóss em ek í því, ek vil at . . . , I *am clear in that matter* . . . , Ísl. ii. 406; því vil ek ljósan gera mik, *make a clean breast*, Bs. i. 720: *clear, easy to see, understand*, and the like. Ljósa-vatn, n. *Light-water*, *Bright-water*, a local name, whence Ljósa-vetningar, m. pl. *the men from L.*, Nj., Landu.

LJÓSTA, pres. lýstr, pl. ljóstum; pret. laust, 2nd pers. laust, pl. lustu; subj. lýsti; imperat. ljóst (þiðr. 323), ljóstú (Kormak); part. lostinn: —a weak pres. lýstr, Grág. ii. 15, Rb. 356; a weak pret. lýsti, þd. 13 (listi Ed.), Lv. 24, Post., see Lex. Poët.: —to *strike, smite*, hann hóf upp knatt-tréit ok laust Grím, Eg. 189; ok laust hann sveininn með sprota, Nj. 16; þá reiddisk þorvaldr ok laust hana í andlitidh svá at blæddi, 18; ulla er þá ef ek em ljóss-nautr, ok lýstr hana kinnhest, 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinuhestiinn þann er þú laust mik, 116, Fms. vii. 157; hann laust við eyra Sámi, Sturl. iii. 123; hann laust milli herðanna Bergi með hjöltunum, Fs. 52; mun þess goldit vera, at þú lýstr mik saklausan, Post.; en þat er Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltú hafa bóta-laust, Fs. 57, Sturl. iii. 26; heldr en þeir lýsti á stökk eða stein, Fms. vii. 227; ljósta á dyrr, Finnb.; or ljósta högg á dyrr, Fs. 131; ok laust í höfud mér svá mikit högg, at haussinn lamðisk, Fms. ii. 188, Bs. i. 335; laust hann selinn í svíma, 342; segja menn at hann lýsti (subj.) af honum höfudit, Edda 36; lýstr ofan á miðjan hvirfil . . . reidir þá hamarinn af öllu áfri ok lýstr á þunn-vangann, 30; lýstr í höfud honum, 29; ef maðr lýstr mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, Grág. ii. 15; síkr er þótt kuifi sé lostidh eða spyrat, 16; hann lýsti horninu í höfud honum, Lv. 24; Rátr laust vinstri hendi utan á hlýr öxinni, Nj. 28; Egill laust skildinum við kesjunni, Eg. 378; ok lýstr við atgerinum, Nj.: of a gale, en er þeir kómu í Veggjadar-sund, lustu þá veðr, Fms. ix. 21.

LJÓSTR, II. to *bit, strike*, with a spear or the like; hann var lostinn manns-höfði í gögnum, Edda 55; þá var Knútr lostinn örú til bana, Fms. i. 118; þjóstólfr skaut broddi, ok laust (*and hit him*) undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; maðr skaut ör fór flokki Hákonar ok laust undir kverkina, 273; hann lýstr dýr með hornum sér til matar, Rb. 356; lostinn (*struck*) af fjanda, 623. 22: [hence the mod. Norse *ljostre* = to *spear or strike salmon with a fish-spear*; cp. *ljóstr*.]

LJÓSTR, III. the phrases, *ljósta árum í sjó*, ok róa sem ákafast, to *dash the oars into the sea*, of the first stroke of the oars, Gísl. 61, Fms. viii. 144; og lustu árum hinn gráa sæ, Od. (in Dr. Egilsson's version): *ljósta eldi í, to put fire to*; báru á við ok næfrar ok hálm ok lustu þar í eldi, Fms. ix. 44; ljósta upp herópi, to *raise the war cry*, vii. 260, 264, Eg. 88: metaph., ljósta e-u við, to *spread a rumour*, Fms. x. 120; ljósta upp kvitt, Nj. 107; ljósta e-u við, to *put forth, bring up as a pretext*, Nj. 99: to *pick, sniff*, næfrar skal hann eigi ljósta til sölu, N. G. L. i. 39 (ii. 138).

LJÓSTR, IV. impers., of a sudden gust of wind, tempest, fire, it *blows up of a sudden*; þá laust á móti þeim útnyrðingi steinóndum, 656 C. 21; ok láta opna, til þess at þar lýsti í vindi, Fms. xi. 34; ok síðan lýstr á illviðri fyrir þeim, 51; er élinu laust á, ok meðan þat hélzk, 136; laust í móti þeim svá miklu færvíðri, . . . laust vindi í móti þeim, Gullþ. 6, 8; þviat myrkri laust yfir allt, þorst. Síðu H. 10; þá laust eldinum af fnglumum í þekjuna, the *thatch caught fire*, Fms. vi. 153; þá laust í verkjum, þe was *taken with sudden pains*, viii. 339; þá laust hræðslu í hug þeim, they were *panic-stricken*, 43; of a battle, fight, e-m lýstr saman, to *come to blows, pitched fight*; laust saman með þeim snarpri sóku, Odd. 117 new Ed.; ok lýstr þegar í bardaga með þeim bræðrum, Fms. xi. 15; ok laust í bardaga með þeim, Nj. 127; ok er saman laust líðinu, *when they came to close fighting*, Korm. 170, Fms. viii. 38, Stj. 604; nú lýstr þeim saman, Ísl. ii. 364.

LJÓSTR, V. recipr., *ljóstast*, to *come to blows*; ef þælir manna ljóstast, Grág. ii. 155.

LJÓSTÓLR, m. a *lighting tax*, a fee to a church for lighting, H. E. i. 223.

LJÓSTR, m., the *r* is radical, [Scot. *leister*; Ivar Aasen *ljoster*; Swed. *ljustra*; Scot. *leister*; cp. the description in Scott's *Guy Maunering*]: —a *salmon-spear*, Pr. 454: metaph. in upp-ljóstr.

LJÓST-LEIKR, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *ugliness*, Stj. 201, 309, 319.

LJÓST-LIGA, adv. in an *ugly manner*, K. A. 28, H. E. i. 467.

LJÓST-LIGR, adj. *ugly, hideous*, Sks. 528, Al. 87, Fb. i. 497.

LJÓST-LIMAÐR, part. with *missbapen limbs, ugly*, Fb. iii. 416.

LJÓSTR, adj., ljótari, ljótastr, [cp. Dan. *lyde*], *ugly, hideous, missbapen*, of the body; þóriánu var allra manna ljótastr, hann hafði hendr miklar

ok ljótari . . . þat er manns fótr, sú er ek hygg, at engi skal hér í kaupstaðnum ljótari vera . . . at eigi muni físt jafnljótr fótr . . . ok er þessi því ljótari, at hér er ef en mesta táin, Ó. H. 74, 75; Grímur var svartr maðr ok ljótr, Eg. 3; en fleiri vóru Myræmnum manna ljótastir, 771; at hann mundi verða ljótr ok líkr fétr sínum, svart á hárs-lit, 147, 459 (the verse); mikill vexti ok ljótr, Fms. vi. 200; þat ætla ek at eigi fæðisk upp ljótari maðr en þú er, 207; ljótari ok leiðiligr, ii. 137; þenna kys ek, fítt mun ljótt á Baldri, Edda 46; hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, ljótr ok hljóðlyndr, Eb. 42.

II. metaph. *bad, sore, hideous*; et ljóta líf, Ls. 4; sé þar ljótan harm, faðir, *what a shame!* Edda 58; ljótar syndir, Bs. i. 319; ljótr í síðferði, Mar.; ljótastar sakir, rán ok stuldir, Sks. 664.

III. in pr. names, **Ljótr**, **Ljót-ólfr**; of women, **Ljót**, **Ljótunn**, Landn.; and as the latter part, **Arm-ljótr**, **Þór-ljótr**, id., Fb. iii.

Ljót-vaxinn, parf. *missshapen*, Hallfred.

Ljóf-fengr, adj. *sweet, agreeable*, of a dish.

Ljóf-lega, adv. *graciously*.

Ljúfingr, m. [Germ. *lieblich*], a 'loveling,' an elf, fairy, freq. in mod. usage, Maurer's Volks. COMPS: **Ljúflings-lag**, n. *the fairy metre*, the mod. name of a metre like the old kvíðu-háttir. **Ljúflings-mál**, n. pl. a *fairy song*, Maurer's Volks.

Ljúf-lyndi, n. *loveliness of mind*, Pass.

Ljúf-menni, n. a *meeke, lovable person*.

LJÚFR, adj., ljúfari, ljúfastr, [Ulf. *liubs* = *ἀγαπῆτός*; A. S. *leof*; Old Engl. *lef*; provinc. Engl. *lief*; O. H. G. *liub*; Germ. *lieb*]:—*dear, beloved*; Guði ljúfri, *acceptable to God*, Hom. 159; andri vildu svá sitja ok standa sem honum var ljúfast, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); lítta á ljúfan, Gkv. i. 13; hinn ljúfi lávarðr, Fms. v. 148, Fms. 50; sinn ljúfa búanda, þiðr. 308, 318; ljúfa lávarðr, Fb. ii. 385; in addressing one, heyr minn ljúfi frungr! 329; sæll ok ljúfr, Sigurðr minn, Skíða R. 185; in mod. usage as subst., ljúfi, *my love!* or *ljúfrinn minn!* 2. *mild, gentle, kind*; hann var ljúfr ok lítillátr við alla, Bs. i. 76; and so in mod. usage, cp. ljúfmennti. 3. allit., ljúfr ok leiðr, opt sparir leiðum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm. 39; ljúfr verðr leiðr, ef lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; ljúft ok leitt (mid. H. G. *liep unde leit*), *nice and nasty, weal and woe*, Fms. viii. 48, Orkn. 284; at ljúfu ok at leiðu, N. G. L. i. 50; gegna jafnt ljúfu sem leiðu, 51; ljúft sem leitt, *weal and woe*, Js. 76.

II. as a pr. name, **Ljúfa**,

whence **Ljúfu-staðir** in western Iceland.

Ljúf-samligr, adj. *lovely, sweet*, Stj. 289.

Ljúf-svelgr, m. a *sweetheart*, Isl. ii. 256 (in a verse).

LJÚGA, pres. lýg, pl. ljúga; pret. laug, 2nd pers. laugt, mod. laugst, pl. lugu; subj. lygi; part. loginn; a pret. ló (qs. lóg) also occurs, Ver. 16, Nj. 270, Lex. Poët.: [Ulf. *liugan* = *ψεύθεσθαι*; A. S. *leogan*; Engl. *lie*; O. H. G. *liugan*; Germ. *lügen*; Swed. *ljugá*; Dan. *lyve*]:—*to lie, tell a lie*, þetta hefir hann logit, Nj. 80; fyrir logna sök, Al. 26; þóat hann lygi, Finnb. 346; þú gerðir at ek laug, Hom. 154; drjúgr var Loptr at ljúga, þd. i; lýgr þú nú, Am. 100. 2. with prep.; ljúga at e-m, *to tell lies to one*; þá máttu nú finna skjótt hér sönn dæmi, at eigi er logit at þér, Edda 19, Karl. 180, 399; hví viltú svikja mik, at þú lýgr æ at mér, Stj. 416, Fms. vi. 257 (in a verse); ljúga á e-n, *to lie about a person, slander*; ok er hón fékk þat ekki þá ló hón á hann, Ver. 16; ljúga frá, *to tell lies*; en um allir sagnar hallaði hann mjök til, en ló víða frá, Nj. 270; ok sirt sé logit frá honum, and *that what is told of him is true enough*, 32.

II. *to break an engagement, belie one's word, fail*, absol.; svá segir mér hugr um sem Brandr mun eigi ljúga stefnuna, B. will not fail to come, Finnb. 348; þess er mér ván at þeir ljúgi hölm-stefnu, Fas. ii. 477; sú er vetki laug, *who never failed, proved faithful*, Ad. 11; mundu víst vita at vetki lýgr, *it will not fail*, Skv. i. 25; sjaldan lýgr en langa kör, Skáld H. 7. 35; lýgr skjóðrinn nú, *now the shield proves false*, Fms. vii. 323, v. l.; þá var fríðr loginn, *then was peace broken*, Höfuðl.; lugu þá lindiskildir at þeim ok dugðu eigi fyrir kesjum Birki-beima, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; ljúgandi högg, *sham blows, taking no effect*, Sks. 382; telja á sik ljúganda lof, *to give lying praise to oneself, false boasting*, Art.; ljúga högginn þin, langi Loptr! *thy blows are a make-believe*, Safn i. 55. 2. with acc. *to belie, break, fail in*; hel ló sumum frelsi (acc.), *death cheated (bereft) some of their freedom*, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Sigurðr hefir logna (*bas broken*) alla eíða, Bkv. 2.

III. reflex. *to fail, miss*; þviat eigi mun yðr eptirförin ljúgask, Isl. ii. 347; eigi mun við ljúgask at hann Barði er kominn, 356; hefir yðr þat sjaldan logitz (*it has seldom proved false*) er ek sagði þá er várir fundir hafá at borit, Fms. viii. 134; en ef þú leitar eptir vexti sólar, þá fær þat varla svá göggt sagt, at þat ljúgisk hvergi, Sks. 57:—with prepp., eigi má ek þat vita, at né eitt síun hafr jafnmjök logizk í um fylgdina mina, *I know not that my help has ever before proved such a failure*, Fms. vi. 248. 2. part. loginn; at vér félagar sém þessu máli lognir, *that we are falsely charged with this case*, Fms. iv. 310. 3. recipr., ljúgask á, *to belie oneself*; en ef maðr lýgsk sári á, *if a man pretends falsely to be wounded*; fyrir því at hann lósk (locsc MS.) öllum goðdóms krapti á, Hom. (St.)

ljúgari, a, m. a *liar*, Art.

ljúg-eiðr, m. a *false oath, perjury*, Post. 645, 77, 656 A. 16.

ljúg-fengr, m. some part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

ljúg-fróðr, adj. *untruthful, inaccurate*, Al. 25, (ó-ljúgfróðr.)

ljúg-gögn, n. pl. *false evidences*, Grág. i. 117.

ljúg-heitr, adj. *false to one's word*, Bs. i. 515, (ú-ljúgheitr.)

ljúg-kviðr, m. a *false verdict, kvíðr* (q. v.), Grág. i. 53, 130, Nj. 150.

ljúg-orð, n. *lying, mendacity*, Lex. Poët.

ljúgr, m. a *liar*, in compds; vá-ljúgr, q. v.

ljúg-spár, adj. *false-speaking, prophesying falsely*, Fms. x. 468.

ljúg-váttur, m. a *false witness, perjurer*, Hom.

ljúg-vitni, n. *false witness, perjury*, Fms. vi. 195, Nj. 150, Bs. i. 66; Th. 10.

ljúg-vætti, n. = ljúgvitni, Grág. i. 44.

ljúg-yrði, n. a *falsehood, lie*, Sks. 339.

ljúka, see lúka.

LOÐA, pres. loði; pret. loddi; part. loðat; but the part. adj. loðit points to a lost strong verb:—*to cleave to, cling fast, stick*, the origin notion being of a *shaggy, hairy thing*; þat er liðum lodit saman, N. G. i. 345; en þegar er nokkurr maðr átti samlag við konu innan borga þú loðdu þau saman sem hundar, Fms. xi. 385; lát hella silfr í höf þér ok haf slíkt sem í hárunu loðir, vi. 375; hón loddi ok límsk við hendrnar, Stj. 292; held loðir yðr í klóm, Hornklofi; loddi rá við ram reimud Jötnu-heima, Haustl.; en svá loddi honum þat vel í eyrum, at. Bs. i. 163; Rútr hjó með hægri hendi á fót þjóstólfr fyrir ofan knéit s at litlu loddi við, i. e. *cut the leg nearly off, so that it hung by sbred*, Nj. 28; í því hjó Eyjólfir á þumal-fingrinn á honum, ok lod kóggullinn á sinnum, Lv. 86; þau drögusk um einn gullhring . . . h loddi á hringinum eptir magni, *they pulled by a ring, and sbe clung to a ring, i. e. did her best to hold it fast*, Fas. iii. 387; líft loðir varla í e-Str. 56:—with the notion of *shagginess, þá fundu þeir at hann lok flærð einni, they found that he was all shaggy (clothed) with falsebo* Clem. 24.

loð-brók, f. *shaggy breech*, the nickname of a mythical Danish ki Landn., Fas. i, Ragn. S. ch. 1, 2.

lodda, u, f. a *barlot* (?), a word of abuse, Edda ii. 489.

loddari, a, m. [Engl. *looter*; O. H. G. *lottir*; mid. H. G. *loter*];

juggler, jester, tramp, a word of abuse, Konr. 42, þiðr. 140, Pr. 41

loddara-skapr, m. *the behaviour of a loddari*.

loddi, a, m. a *shaggy dog*.

loð-dúkr, m. a *rough, hairy kerchief*, Edda ii. 494.

loði, a, m. [A. S. *loða*], a *fur cloak*, Gm. I, Hfm. 17; loða rau

Gkv. 2. 19.

loðinn, part. *shaggy, thick*, of a fleece, as also of a field, crop of gra loðin sem dyr, Al. 171; loðin sem selr, Fb. ii. 26; Loppa með loðna s Ísl. þjóðs.; ær loðnar ok lembdar, *ewes in fleece and with lamb*, Grág 502, Bs. i. 334, passim: of grass, túnit var úslegit ok gékk hestr þangat sem loðnast var, Grett. 107; var taðan svá loðin, at. . . Fin 340, Stj. 258, Fb. i. 522; á grasi þóat loðit væri, Fms. ii. 278; lóðinn, *very shaggy or thick*, of grass. COMPS: loðin-fingra, *loðin-fingered*, the nickname of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) loðin-hófa, a, m. *shaggy head*, a nickname, Vápn. loðin-kinni, a, m. *shag chin*, a nickname, Fas. II. in pr. names, **Loðinn**, Fms.; **Loðtr**, **Loð-mundr**, Landn.

loð-kápa, u, f. = loði, Grett. 101, Eg. 574, Orkn. 400, Fms. i. 149

loð-mæltr, adj. *talking thick*.

loðna, u, f. a *shaggy spot, thick crop*. 2. a kind of *herring, clu villosa*.

loð-ólpá, u, f. a *large fur doublet*, Eg. 574, Mag. 63.

LOF, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. *lof*; Germ. *lob*]:—*praise, good report*; kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hom. 51; lof ok líknstafr, *lof and wit*, 9; líknstafr at lofi, 124; ok lagði þar mest lof til er honum þótti makligri, 33; hón leit á um hríð, ok ræddi hvárki um löst né lof, Ld. 2 in plur., vár lof, Mar. (655 xxxii. 3); opt byrjuð lof, Stghvat (E. iii. 13, in a verse). 2. a *laudatory poem, encomium*; hér er ok kallat skáldskapr, Edda 96; lof Sindra, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse); v þú fáski í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um nik, F 215. II. *license, allowance, permission*; ef konungur vill þ lof til gefa, Eg. 86; en er þeir fengu lof til at mæla við hann, Ó. H. i konungr segir at hann mundi hvárki þar til leggja lof né bann, Eg. 2 biðja lofs til e-s, *to ask for leave*, Grág. i. 38:—allit., lof ok leyti, n mitt lof ok leyfi sé til, Ó. H. 99. 2. in plur. a law term, *license*, in allit. phrase, lögum ok lofum; þeir (the legislative) skulu ráða lögum lofum, *they have to rule laws and licenses*, i. e. *the legislature rests them*, Grág. i. 4, passim; at þeir skulu réttir at ráða fyrir lögum ok lofum er sitja á miðjum pöllum, Nj. 150, v. l. COMPS: lofs-orð, n. *pr laud*, Fms. x. 179, Bret. 16. lofs-tírr, m. *fame, glory*.

LOFA, ad, imperat. lofaðu, in popular pronunciation lofmaðr lom'mér! lommmér að fara; [cp. leyfa; both forms refer to a lost str verb, ljúfa, lauf, lufu; A. S. *lofan*; North. E. *loave*; Germ. *loben*; S. *love* or *loif*]. I. *to praise*; lofa konung þenna sem þér er lasta eigi aðra konunga, Fms. vi. 196; with gen. of the thing; Guð þess lofaðr, *be God praised that . . .*, viii. 219, Nj. 58, 109, 623. 19. II. *to allow, permit*; lofa e-m e-t, Eg. 35, K. A.

Stj. 225, H. E. i. 491; lofa is in mod. usage the common word, y is obsolete.

lón, f. *leave, permission*, Hom. 144.

lónligr, adj. *laudable*, Fms. x. 87, MS. 732. 13.

Lofarr, m. the name of a *dwarf*, Vsp.

Lofa, a, m. the name of a mythical king, Edda:—lofðar, m. pl. *men*, Edda (Gl.), Ýt., Lex. Poët.

lofdrápa, u, f. *an encomium*, Landn. 283.

lofng, m., poët. a *king, prince*, Hkv., Sighvat, passim:—in plur. *the men of king Lofði*, Edda.

lofjarn, adj. *praise-worthy*, Ýt.

lofjarnligr, adj. *laudatory*, Fb. ii. 200.

loförd, f. *praise*, Fbr. (in a verse), freq. in mod. eccl. usage, Vídal.: *praise*, Bs. ii. 157.

lofugginn, part. '*praise-bereft*,' *wicked*, Hallfred.

lofennár, part. *glorious*, Lex. Poët.

lofvæði, n. *an encomium*, Eg. 418, Fb. i. 214, ii. 306.

loföstr, m. a '*pile of praise*,' a *pyramid of praise*, poët. a *poem*, Ad. öga, adv. *gloriously*.

lofgr, adj. *praising*; lofígr ræða, a *panegyric*, Skúlda 197; lofígr orð, *oration*, Hkr. iii. 244: *glorious, praiseworthy*, Stj. 288, Blas. 47; í hausi lífi, Orkn. 160.

lofi, f. [akin to Engl. *love*], the name of the goddess of *Love*, Edda 21.

loförd, n. *leave, permission*; at engu lofördi biskups-efnis, Bs. i. 475; se loförd til e-s, Fas. ii. 328. II. in mod. usage, a *promise*; efna loförd sitt.

lofamliga, adv. *gloriously*, Fms. vi. 206.

lofamligr, adj. *glorious*, Fms. i. 259, Stj. 32, 170, Bs. i. 38, ii. 3.

lofmíð, f. *an encomium*, Gd. 40.

lofpá, f. a *glorious 'spae' or prophecy*, 656 A. 19 (of the song of m.).

loftírr, m. *honour, glory*; see lof.

lofæla, u, f. *esteem, fame*, Str. 16.

lofæll, adj. *glorious, famous*, Ýt. 14, Hom. 107, Str. 19.

loföngur, n. [Germ. *lobgesang*], a *song of praise, hymn*, Hom. 142, Eg. 450, Fms. xi. 308, Rb. 396, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

loföngva, u, f. a '*praise tongue*,' *soubriquet of a poet*, Fms. of erðr, adj. *praiseworthy*, Fms. v. 100.

lofn, n. [Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. *lofe*], a *flame*; þeir gáfu honum ljök mikit ok log á, Ó. H. 152; ef kert er látíð í vatnið, þá er log á, Rb. 352; hræ-log (q. v.), *ignis fatuus*. 2. esp. in plur. *light sticks*; vóru log upp dregin í stofnum, Sturl. iii. 182; þrjú vóru í skálanum, Gísl. 29; þá vóru log kveytt í tjöldunum, Fb. ii. 128; erð ok stangir ok log, Hom. St. (John xviii. 3).

lofn, a, ad. [Old Engl. *to love*], *burn with a flame*; þeim endanum er lofn, 238; loganda eldi-brand, Nj. 194; hyrr sé ek brenna en haudr loga, *a bright love*, Hdl. 48; ef ek sé hávan sal loga, Hm. 153; loga illa í Finn. 254; runnr, sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii.

lofn til er borgin öll logaði, Fms. vi. 154; ljósið logar, *the light loves*; þá er skíðum ok það skíða-logar, *the fire loves brightly*.

lofnblæða, dd. [laga], *to flow profusely*, of blood; það loga-blæðir.

lofnrandr, n. a *firebrand*, Fms. i. 29, 290, Gullþ. 15, Bret. 18.

lofna, m. [Germ. *lobe*; Dan. *lue*], a *love, flame*; brenna loga (dat.), *she is in a bright love*, Gm. 29; brennandi logi, háf logi, Hm. 84, m. Ls. 65; Surta-logi, *the flame of Surt*, Vpm. 50; fundu eigi loginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; svá var at sjá í fjallit upp loga sæi, er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; reykt ok loga, H. 11; þá var enn logi á eldinum, *there was still a love in the fire*, II. a pr. name; of a mythical king, Logi, Ýt.; cp. Loga-dís, Logi's sister, id.

lofn, n. [Scot. and North. E. *loun* = *calm*; Swed. *lugn*; Ivar Aasen *calm, tranquil*, of weather, Alm. 23; logu veðrs, Ó. H. 36; í logi, m. viii. 178; ok er þeir réru í logni ok sækyrru, ... er boði í gni, Orkn. 164; datt veðrit í logn, Bs. i. 834; hann hastaði á log ok sjóinn, þá varð logn mikit, Matth. viii. 26: plur., logn mikil, rkn. 8. COMPS: logn-drífa, u, f. a *drift of snow in a calm*, Gísl. ö. 374. logn-rétt, f., in the naut. phrase, *liggia í lognrétt*, *calmed on the sea*, Fas. ii. 30. logn-snjór, m. *snow fallen in*

156, Thom.; leidar lok, *journey's end, conclusion*, Stj. 442; nest-lok, æfi-lok, mála-lok, leiks-lok, q. v.

III. adverb. *loks, at last, finally*, Fms. xi. 45, 86, Fbr. 23; and til loks, *id.*, Fluc. 73, Rb. 76, 366, Stj. 417, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; loksins, adv. *at last, finally*, Bs. i. 443, Fbr. 23.

lok, n. [Ivar Aasen *lok*; Dan. *laag*], a kind of *fern or weed*; in the phrase, *ganga sem lok yfir akr*, *to spread like weeds over a field*; menn hans genu sem lok yfir akra, Orkn. 4; genu þeir einir yfir allt sem lok yfir akra, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; the mod. sem logi yfir akra is a corruption of the old phrase.

loka, u, f. a *lock (latch)*; hann rekr aprt hurð ok letr fyrir loku, Ísl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 189; lokur ok slagbranda, iv. 299; loka var engi fyrir hurðum, láta lokur frá hurðum, ... Auðr letr loku (lok MS., but loku 114. l. c.) frá hurðu, Gísl. 28-30, Fms. vi. 189, viii. 332, Eg. 601, Lv. 30: the phrase, margr seilisk um hurð til lokunnar, *many a man reaches far to catch what is near at hand*, (almost answering to the Lat. *quod petis hic est*), Grett. 107: prop. a *peg*, Jabel tók biðar-nagla sínn eða loku, ok hamar, Stj. 388, (Judges ii. 21, a nail of the tent.) II. a kind of *song, verses running on without division of strophes*, lang-loka: urðar-lokur, a *warlock song, a charm*; for a specimen of a langloka see Snót 72 (Ed. 1850). COMPS: loku-gat, n. a *bole for a latch*, Fas. iii. 536. loku-lindi, a, m. a *belt with a lock*, Bs. i. 337. loku-rán, u, a law term, a '*lock-robbery*,' *burglary*, Gpl. 387. loku-sveinn, m. a '*lock-boy*,' *porter*, Bs. i. 849, Thom. 239. loku-pollr, m. a *beam in a weaver's loom*, Björn.

LOKA, ad. [Engl. *to lock*], *to lock, shut*; hann gókk inn í húsit ok lokaði innan hurðina, Fms. ii. 281; loka hús, Þjal. 10:—in mod. usage with dat., loka hurðu, dyrum.

lokarr, m., dat. lokri, [A. S. *locer*], a *plane, a joiner's term*; lokrar tveir, Fm. 124; kirkjan á þrjá lokra ok felli-stokk, 13: metaph., frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til féggjalds, *I ween they will think my plane cuts no thin shavings in the matter of fees*, Fms. ii. 65; poët., óðar-lokarr, ömun-lokarr, *the 'voice-plane' = the tongue*, Ad. 16, Edda 85 (in a verse). lokar-spánn, m. *plane shavings*, Fms. vi. 156, xi. 34, Edda 46, þiðr. 20.

lok-hvíla, u, f. a '*lock-bed*,' a *locked bed-closet*, in ancient dwellings, as a defence against night attacks, Sturl. ii. 217, Nj. 183, Eg. 603, Fms. ii. 64, Fs. 72, 102; lokhvílu-þil, *the wainscot of a bed-closet*, Sturl. ii. 228.

Loki, a, m. [perh. akin to lokka], the evil giant-god of the Northern mythol., see Edda passim, Vsp. 39. Loka-senna, u, f. *the bawler of Loki*, the name of an old poem: as a nickname, Landn. The name of Loki is preserved in a few words, Loka-sjóðr, m., botan. *rbinanthus crista galli*, *Loki's purse*, the name for *cockscorb* or *yellow rattle*; and Loka-sjóðs-bróðir, m. *bartsia alpina*, Maurer's Volks. 1: Loka-brenna, u, f. *fire, the 'blazing' of Loki = Sirius*, according to a statement of Finn Magnússon: Loka-ráð and Loka-heiltræði, n. pl. *Loki's advice*, i. e. *ironical, misanthropic advice*, see Snót 192; cp. the Dünarscher-lügen in Grimm's Märchen: Loka-lykt, f. a *close smell*, as from an evil spirit haunting the room, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 556. II. as an appellative, a *loop on a thread*, Dan. '*kurre paa traaden*;' opt er loki á nálþræði, Hallgr.

LOKKA, ad. [Shetl. *luck*; Germ. *locken*], *to allure, entice*, Am. 73, Fms. viii. 23, Barl. 107, Edda 16, Hom. 108; lokka með blíðum orðum, 623. 12; lokka e-t af e-m, Fms. vi. 201: *to pull softly and by stealth*, hann lokkar þá af henni menit, Fb. i. 276. II. [lokkr], reflex. *lok-kast, to fall in locks*, of hair, Karl. 226.

lokkaðr, part. *with locks*, Rb. 478.

lokkan, f. an *allurement*, Stj. 38, H. E. i. 490, Barl. 129.

lokkari, a, m. an *allurer*, MS. 4. 30.

LOKKR, m. [A. S., Engl., Germ., and Dan. *lock*], a *lock of hair*, Stj. 417, Fb. ii. 563, Fs. 5, Bret. 103, the word is not freq. with the ancients, who used leppr (q. v.), which is now vulgar. lokka-maðr, m. a *man with thick locks of hair*, Sturl. i. 21.

lok-lauss, adj. *coverless, uncovered*, Vm. 167, Dipl. v. 18.

lok-leysa or lok-lausa, u, f. '*without end*,' *nonsense, absurdity*, Nj. 214, Sks. 620, Blas. 45, Orkn. 346 (of a promise not fulfilled), Fms. viii. 102, Karl. 50, passim; cp. endi-leysa.

lokna, ad, *to drop*; láta lokna niðr mál, Band. (MS.) 13.

lokr, m. [cp. loki II, and lykka], a kind of *texture*; kyrtill hans var lokr öfnu, en eigi saunmaðr, Hom. St. (John xix. 23).

lok-rekkja, u, f. = lokhvíla, Ísl. ii. 262, Ld. 140, Nj. 35, Eg. 603, Eb. 118, Gísl. 115. lokrekkju-gólf, n. a *locked bed-closet*, Vápn. 4, Gísl. 115.

Lokrur, f. pl. *ballads on Loki* (in vellum).

loks and loksins, adv. *at last, finally*; see lok.

lok-sveinn, m. = lokusveinn, Th. 8.

lon, in the phrase, lon og don, adv. *incessantly*, Snót.

lopi, a, m. *carded wool drawn into a bank* before being spun; cp. lyppa: medic. *dropical flesh*, hor-lopi, q. v.

loppa, u, f. [cp. löpp], a *paw, hand*, (vulg.), Skíða R. 125; því ein loppan fraus, Snót (of the ogress Gryla): *numbness of the hands from cold*, (mod.)

loppinn, adj. *with hands benumbed with cold*.

LOPT, n.: I. [Ulf. *luftus* = ápp; A. S. *lyft*; Scot. and Old Engl. *lift*; Engl. *a-loft*; O. H. G. and Germ. *luft*], the air, Eluc. 19, Skálda 174: the air, atmosphere, the sky, heaven, lopt vindlaust, Edda 4; skein sól, ok var lítt á lopt komin, Ld. 36; sól er á göðu lopti, *bigb* in the sky, Bs. ii. 111; þeir heyrðu klukkukljóð í loptið upp, Fms. vi. 63, Hdl. 41, Vsp. 29: lopt var mikit (a great height) til járðar at falla, Fb. ii. 389: allit., lopt ok lögr, Skm. 6; lýsti af höndum hennar bæði í lopt ok á lög, Edda 22; renna lopt ok lög, 70; hvat manna sá er með gullhjálminn er ríðr lopt ok lög, segja at hann á furðu góðan hest, 56—plur., um þver loptin, Bret. 58; hann skapaði himin ok jörð ok loptin, Edda; hann bless citri ok dreifir lopt öll ok lög, 41; loptin neðri, Lil. 27; loptin sungu, 34; hverfðr utan um lopt öll, Fas. 2. adverb. phrases; á lopt, aloft, into the sky; hlaupa í lopt upp, to leap up into the air, Nj. 84; hefja e-t á lopt, to hold up aloft, extol, Róm. 308, Bs. i. 284, Fimnb. 206; bregða á lopt, Eg. 123; bera (færa) á lopt, to spread abroad, Fms. xi. 287, Fas. i. 363, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 9; horfa, liggja í lopt upp (or upp í lopt), to lie face uppermost, opp. to á grúfu, Sturl. iii. 282: á lopti, aloft in the air, on high, bovering; taka spjótið á lopti, to catch a spear flying, Nj. 84; hann vá svá skjótt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29, Þkv. 10. 3. air, space; hann flaug um alla lása ok gat hvergi lopt fundit svá at hann mætti inn komask, Fb. i. 276. COMPS: lopt-hræddr, adj. giddy with looking down from aloft. lopt-megin, n. skill in climbing, Fms. x. 314. lopt-mjóðm, f. a kind of trick in wrestling, cross-buttock. lopt-ríki, n. the realm of air, Greg. 16. lopt-vægi, n. 'air-weight,' poet. = the mouth, ? or = the voice, Stor. i.

B. [Engl., Scot., and Dan. *loft*], a loft, upper room, also of houses built on piles (stafir), and thus lifted from the ground; this may well be the primitive sense, from which that of air, sky may be derived through the notion that the heavens were a many-storied ceiling, see the remarks s. v. himinn; often used of the bedroom in old dwellings; en er þeir kómu upp á loptriðit sjá þeir at loptið var opit, Eg. 236, Fms. ii. 5; þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt . . . ok læsti hon þegar loptinu innan, Nj. 6, 7; til lopts þess er Erlingr svaf í, Ó. H. 116; í annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertrjám . . . fóru þeir Arnaljótr upp á loptið ok lögðusk þar til svefnis, 153, Nj. 199; lopt þat er þar er yfir útidrym, Eb. 118; þeir gengu til svefnis ok upp í loptið, Fs. 85; Gunnarr svaf í lopti einu í skálanum, Nj. 114; var Fjölni fylgt til herbergis í hit næsta lopt, Hkr. i. 17; lopts dyrr, the loft doors, Sturl. ii. 94, Fas. iii. 500; lopts gat, an opening in a floor, trap-door. II. a balcony; þeir þorbjörn vörðusk ór lopti sín, Orkn. 443; hann var skotin í lopti einu, Fms. vi. 245; tók konungur hér herbergi í lopti einu, Ó. H. 105: in mod. usage of the ceilings or floors in many-storied houses. COMPS: lopt-dyrr, n. pl. the doors to a lopt; gékk hann fram eptir svölunum ok til annarra loptdura, Hkr. i. 17. lopt-eldr, m. lightning. lopt-gluggur, m. the window of a lopt, Fms. vii. 245. lopt-hús, n. a 'loft-chamber,' Fms. vii. 7, ix. 362, Stj. 204, 383, Judges iv. 23. lopt-höll, f. = lopt-hús, Fms. x. 149. lopt-rið, n. a staircase (outside the house) leading up to the loft or upper storey, Eg. 236, Ísl. ii. 367, Fms. iv. 169 (cp. Ó. H. 72), ix. 239. lopt-skemma, u, f. a 'loft-room,' a house built on piles, Fms. i. 166. lopt-stofa, u, f. = lopts-skemma, Fms. vii. 13; allr garðrinn með undir-búðum, loptstofum, ok öllum klefum upp á báðar síður, Boldt 115. lopt-svalir, f. pl. a balcony, gallery, lattice, Orkn. 74, Fms. vi. 270, 338, Stj. 606, (2 Kings i. 72, a lattice in his upper chamber.)

lopta, að, to lift; þat loptar undir e-t, a thing is lifted, the air being seen between it and the ground, Þórd. 64: in mod. usage, with dat. to lift slightly from the ground, eg lopta því ekki, I cannot lift it, cannot move it.

Loptr, m. one of the names of Loki, Edda (Gl.), þd.: for Lopt-ki, Ls. 19, see -gi (B). II. a pr. name, Landn.

lostr, m. *filib*, Lat. *merda*.

los, n. looseness, breaking up, Fms. xi. 340, Fas. iii. 29, Karl. 240 (breaking up of the ranks in battle).

LOSA, að, [cp. lauss, referring to a lost strong verb, ljúsa, laus, losinn]:—to loosen, make loose, Fms. ii. 146, Fimnb. 332, D. I. i. 233; hann losar til heyt niðri við jörðina, Fb. i. 523. II. reflex. losask, to get loose, 623. 26; losast við e-t, to get rid of a thing.

losna, að, to get loose, get free, Vsp. 50, Edda 41, Eg. 233, 298; þá réttusk fingirnir ok losnuðu (loosened the grasp) af meðal-kaflanum, Gret. 154. 2. metaph., tók nú bardaginn at losna, the ranks began to get loose, in battle, Sturl. iii. 66; tekr líð hans heldr at losna, Al. 14: losja í sundr, to dissolve, break up, split asunder, Fms. viii. 290, ix. 374, Stj. 580, Hom. 83: to get free, 623. 22: sem þau koma á miðja ána losna færir undir konunni, i. e. she slipped (cp. lauss á fótum), Bs. ii. 175: to part, leave a place, þetti mér bezt at losna þann eigi fyrr en . . . Fms. ii. 5; losna brott, id., Fb. ii. 194; ádr þeir losni ór héraði, Ld. 276; fannsk þat á hvers orðum at nauðgr losnaði, Eb. 280. II. reflex. losnask, to get loose, Gret. 135 A.

lost, n. [ljósta], a blow, stroke, N. G. L. i. 157.

lost-fagr, adj. so fair as to kindle lust, Hm. 92.

LOSTI, a, m. [this word is, according to Grimm, derived from ljósta, to smite, so that 'lust' prop. means smiting or being smitten Ulf. *lustus* = ἐπιθυμία; A. S. *lyst*; Engl., Germ., and Dan. *lust*]:—*lust* esp. carnal lust, Hom. 16, 25, Pr. 474, Barl. 27, Orkn. 160; líkan losti, carnal lust, Magn. 466. COMPS: losta-fullr, adj. like lustful, Stj. 345. losta-gírn, f. lust, K. A. 104, Al. 87. losti-líðr, m. membrum virile, Stj. 338. losta-samligr, adj. lecherous Sks. 547. losta-semnd and losta-semi, f. carnal lust, Stj. 105, Hor 24, Sks. 528, Mar. Barl. 75. losta-synd, f. the sin of lust, Eluc. 45. Iostigr, adj. willing, ready, with all one's heart, opp. to nauðgr Hkv. Hjörv. 42, Fms. ii. 148, Ó. H. 112, Fas. i. 135, Art. 110.

lost-liga, adv. willingly, lustily, 673 A. 46.

lostning, f. smiting; in upp-lostning, a pretext.

lost-verk, n. pl. a labour of love: the phrase, létt eru lostverk (mo létt falla l.), a labour of love falls light, Hom. (St.)

lost-ætr, adj. dainty, of a dish.

LOTA, u, f. a round, bout, continuous effort, without stopping to tal breath, or pause, in a fight, races, or the like; vóru göð vig þar til er gengnar vóru ellefu lotur, Rd. 299; síðan glíma þe þrjú lotur, Finnab. 318; gengr Ingólfs hestr betr í öllum lotur Glúm. 356; þessir menn gördu svá harða lotu, at hverr þeirra he fyrir sik mann eða meirr, Fas. ii. 533; gengusk þeir at fast, görð langa lotu, ok féll Jökull á kné, Fimnb. 328; en er eptir Steingrinn lotan, var þá veitt allhörd atsókn, en Steingrinn varðisk allreng liga ok féll þar, Sturl. ii. 60; þykki þér eigi hörd lota gengit haða, mág 53; þóttisk Teitr haða haft hann ærit lengi í lotu, i. 148 (lotu C). I lotum, adverb. by fits and starts; en lotum (from time to time horði hann á, Eg. 172, v. l.; litr hans var stundum rauðr, en stunda blár, en lotum var hann bleikr, Fas. ii. 285; hón reis upp ór rekk lotum, Bs. i. 353. The word still remains in the mod. phrase, í stry lotu, in one start, without rest or breath; hlaupa í einni stryklotu.

lotinn, part. stooping from age or illness; lotinn í herðum, or herð lotinn.

lot-ligr, adj. bent, worn, broken down.

lotning, f. [lúta], prop. a 'louing,' reverence, veneration, Stj. 59 Hkr. i. 6, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

LÓ, f., pl. lær (i. e. lær), lóa, u, f., Edda ii. 489, and in mod. usage: a sandpiper; for a pretty legend of the origin of this bird see Þjóðs. ii. 1, 2; snemma lóan litla í lopti bláu dindirnd undir sólu syni Jónas; veida smirla ok lær, Grág. ii. 346; heitir lær á leiru, Skál 205, Edda (Gl.); hei-ló, q. v. = sandpiper; sand-ló, id. 2. metap. a coward; flýðu þeir undan, lær þeir, the sandpipers, the bares! Fms. 36. 16-præll, m. 'sandpiper-brall,' the dunlin or tringa alþá Edda (Gl.), so called from its following in the wake of the sandpiper Fjölnir ix. 69, 70. II. = lóð, q. v.; ló á klæði; hence af-lóa, a tbreadbare.

LÓÐ, f. [the word is prob. akin to loðinn], the crop or produce the land, as opp. to buildings or establishments, a law term; lóð ok all áverka, the crop and all produce, N. G. L. i. 240; þá skal lög fyrir í festa, 154; ef lóð eða bú berr í erfð, 216; á landsdrottinn í löðinni mikitt sem húsit metzk, Gpl. 330, 331, Jb. passim. In mod. usage l means the ground, esp. on which houses are built, but that this was the true old sense is clear from the above passage, as is stated by I Vidal., s. v. lóð; cp. also lóð-bruni, lóð-torfa, below.

II. l. lanugo, the shagginess of cloth, proncd. ló, qs. lóð, hence af-lóa, af-lóða = tbreadbare.—ló or lóð is also a flock of wool thrown away walking or spinning; Bårdr minn á Jökli, leggstu á þóð mitt, eg sl gefa þer lóna og leppana í skóna, a ditty.

lóða, u, f. at beat, of a dog (from lóða saman).

lóð-bruni, a, m. burning of crop, N. G. L. i. 253; opp. to húsburn lóð-torfa, u, f., prop. a 'crop-turf,' a sod with the grass on, a soft slice of sod to keep the fire alive on the hearth during the night, 'gathering peat' of the Scottish.

LÓFI, a, m., proncd. lói, [Ulf. *lófa* to render *πάσσμα* and *φα* (zew; Scot. *loof*):—the hollow of the hand, palm, Sturl. i. 42, 1. Þjóðs. ii. 556, Fms. iii. 180; henni lágu þrjár fingr í lófa, Bs. i. 41 v. l.; stakk í lófa sér, Eg. 211; mun ek bera þat í lófa mér niú fet, Fv. x. 251; klappa lófa á hurð, Fb. iii. 583; klappar á dyr með lófa: Fkv.; ok lét brema spáunna í lófa sér, Ó. H. 197, Post. 645. 60:—phrases, haða allan lófa við, to strain every nerve, Al. 151; legg í l karls, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 28, Skíða R. 114 (of a beggar's alms); þáð er ekk lófana lagt, 'tis no easy matter; klappa lof í lófa, to clap hands in triumph leika á lófum, to be borne on one's hands; en Leifr leikr á lófum, ok þ virðing sem konungs-barn mundi haða, of a spoiled child, Sturl. i. 2, Edda 88 (the verse). 2. a measure, handbreadth, 732 B. 5. ló tak, n. a show of hands, a division by show of hands as in England; sa þykkja með lófataki, N. G. L. iii. 10; lét hinn sami Rafn í Lógrð höndum upp taka, ok góra með lófataki útlaga alla þá menn, Bs. i. 763 lóg, n. a wasting; leggjask í lóg, to be wasted, used up, Bs 409; haða þeir ofresi svá at þeir munu ekki öllu í lóg koma, they do so great a multitude that they will be unable to make use of it.

cannot come to the end of it, Fms. viii. 117, v. l.; baka til lógs, to
 up all one's stores, N. G. L. i. 304.
GA, ad, to *part with*, but with the notion of *waste*, with dat.;
 þu eigi landinu, Glúm. 335; meðan þú átt gripina, . . . en þá em ek
 dr um ef þú lógt þeim, 339; Glímur hefir nú lógat þeim hlutum,
 ok spjóti, er Vigfúss móður-bróðir hans gaf honum, 389; er þeir
 baugnum lógat, Korm. 218; lóga löndum, Landn. 261; þessum
 skaltú cigi lóga, Fær. 104; á lógat væri goðorðnum, Sturl. iii.
 þar skal maðr engu lóga af því fé ádr virt sé, Grág. i. 194; lóga
 á afli, Ó. H. L. 19; dæma gripim aprt til kirkju ef lóगत er, K. þ. K.
 b. 218, 222: lóga fyrir, to *pay for*, Grág. 2. to *destroy*; lóga
 kill, slaughter, Grág. i. 426; lóga fé sínu af, *id.*, ii. 339, Jb. 148.
Átr, m. the name of the *sub-teacher* at the school of Hólar.
TR, m. a *tramp*, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. (in a verse),
 Poët. 2. *penis*.
MR, m. [Shetl. loom], the loon, ember-geese, columbus arcticus,
 (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; metaph. from the cry of these birds, a cry, la-
 tion; cp. bar-loimr: in local names, Lóma-gnúpr, Nj. II.
 ness; lómi beitr, Ýt.; ala lóm, Hallfred. COMPS: lóm-bragð,
 trick, Konr. 21. lóm-geðr, adj. *cunning*, mean, Ýt. lóm-
 ðr, adj. *vile*, *Haustl*.
DR, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen *lemende* and *lombund*; Swed. *lem-*
—the mus lemmus, lemmer; kvikendi þau er locustae heita ok
 Kalla lómundi, Fr. 436, (the Icel. writer has here confounded the
 er with the locust.)
N, n. [Ivar Aasen *lon*], an inlet, sea-loch, Bárð. 166, Grág. ii. 354,
 4; cp. the 'lón' in Dögurarnes in western Iceland: freq. in local
 names, Lón, Lóns-heiðr, Landn. lóna-sóleý, f. a kind of *buttercup*.
VI, a, m. a *shaggy long-haired dog*: botan., kúa-lubbi, q. v.
KA, u, f. [a. for. word, from Germ. *gluck*, but occurs in writers of the
 17th century, e. g. Bárð. S., or even earlier], *luck*; þótti þóðr mikla
 klá á hafa haft, Bárð. 36; eigi mun þér silfr-fátt verða til lukkunnar,
 254 (from Arna-Magn. 132 fol.), Skíða R. 50, 53, 57: freq. in
 usage, ó-lukka, *ill luck*, Fms. v. 255. COMPS: lukku-ligr,
 luga, adv., *lucky, happy*, Fas. iii. 457 (paper MS.) lukku-maðr,
lucky man, Fas. i. 447.
LI, f. [Dan. *lugt*], a smell, D. N.; see lykt.
LA, ad, to *smell*; luktandi, Sks. 201, (but not in Cod. B.)
LA, ad, to *shut*, with dat., Skálda 202 (in a verse).
LA, ad, to *loll*: lullari, a, m. a *lubber*, (slang, from the Engl. *lollard*.)
LA, pres. lumi; pret. lumdi (?); part. lumad; imperat. lumi:—to
repose, bold tight; luma af e-u, to *yield up*, lumi (imperat.) af
 lumum, maðr, *lend me the harpoon!* Fbr. 86 new Ed., cp. Fb. ii.
 old writers only recorded in this instance: in mod. usage, Icel.
 ma á e-u, to *keep or board*, of money, with a notion of *stealth* or
treachery, hann lumir á penningum (of small savings), or hann lumadi
 (for mði?) á því; perh. Dan. *lomme* = *pocket* is a kindred word.
LAND, f. [Orm. *lund*], the mind, temper, Edda (Gl.); var nú skipan
 kóin um lund hans, Hrafn. 24; vera mikillar lundar, to *be of a proud*
 mind, Isl. ii. 3; ef hann fann þat í lund sinni, Fb. iii. 247; etju-
 lund, *quiescens mind*, Vellekla; gildir lundar, *proud*, Bs. ii. 11; leika
 um lund, to *have a mind for*, Al. 137; hugar-lund, fancy,
 II. *manner*; adverb. phrases, nokkura lund (acc.), in
 some manner, Hom. 55; sömu lund, in the same way, Sks. 448; á allar
 lund in every way, Niðrst. 1; á þá lund, thus, Edda 47; á ýmsar
 lund in many ways, variously; á marga lund, Edda 87; á þessa lund,
 lund, ág. ii. 22; hverja lund, in what way? þótr. 337. COMPS:
 lund-far, n. temper, disposition, Rd. 255. lundar-lag, n. = lund-
 lundr, part. disposed, minded, Hom. 151.
 lunderni, n. temper, Sks. 686, Magn. 434, Karl. 339, Stj. 548.
 lundferli, n. = lunderni, Grett. 95.
 lundgöðr, adj. good-tempered, Lex. Poët.
 lundhægr, adj. gentle-minded, Fms. vi. 204.
LUDI, a, m. the puffin, *alca arctica*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage;
 lundin, Sturl. ii. 62 (in a verse): a nickname, Bs. i.
LUDR, f. pl. the *flies along the back*; hrygg-lundir, q. v.: in animals
 the *flies inside the back*; whence lunda-baggi, a, m. a *sausage* made
 of lundir and some fat.
LUDR, adj. ill-tempered, Nj. 16, v. l.
LUDR, m., gen. lundar, dat. lund, lund, Fagrsk. 11; [Dan. and
 Swed. *lund*]:—a grove, Skm. 39, 41; hvera-lundr, Vsp.; ok í lund
 Am. 68; allr lundrinn umhverfis, Stj. 391; þórir bjó at Lund,
 ótáði lundinn, Landn. 224; reyni-lundr, Sturl. i. 5; einn fagr
 lundr, Vigl. 17; ráða einum steini ok litlum lund, Fagrsk. 11: of a
 lund, taka vígflæka ok bera hann at lund þeim er stóð sunnan á
 n, Sturl. ii. 54. II. very freq. in Dan. and Swed. local
 names, Lundar, the archbishop's seat in Denmark (Sweden); in Iceland,
 Lundar, Lunda-reykir, Lundareykja-dalr, whence
 Lundarmenn, Lundar-manna-goðorð, Landn., Sturl.: these places
 connected with the worship of groves, cp. Landn. l. c.: Lund also

occurs in local names in Northern England (the ancient Denelagu), as
 Gilsland, and is a mark of Norse or Danish colonisation.
LUNDÚNIR, f. pl. *Louder*; i Lundúnun, in *London*: also Lundúna-
 borg, passim: Lundúna-bryggja, *London-bridge*, Ó. H.
lund-ýgr, adj. *savage-tempered*, Nj. (in a verse).
lung, n. [perh. from Welsh *llong*], poet. a *ship*, Lex. Poët. passim.
LUNGA, n., pl. lungu, gen. lungna; it occurs only in plur., the sing.
 may now be used of *one lung*; [common to all Teut. languages]:—*the*
lungs, Orkn. 18, Stj. 612, Fbr. 137, Fms. iii. 285, Sturl. ii. 150; lungun
 féllu út í sárít, Glúm. 381, Skíða R. 144. COMPS: lungna-bláðkr,
 m. a *lobe of the lungs*. lungna-bólga, u, f. *pleuritis*. lungna-
 sótt, f. *lung-disease*, Gpl. 498.
lurka, ad, to *cudgel*, *thrasb*, Stj. 464, 624.
LURKR, m. a *cudgel*, Nj. 194, Sd. 136, Gpl. 177, Vd. 77; tré-lurkr,
 Glím. 342, Fms. viii. 96; járn-lurkr, Hbl.; vera allr lurkun lamiun, to
 feel as if *thrasbed with cudgels*: metaph. of the winter 1601 A.D., var
 sú vetr aftaka-harðr frá Jólum um allt Ísland, ok kallaðr Lurkr, Espol.
 Árb. s. a. COMPS: lurks-högg, u. a *blow with a cudgel*, Gpl. 177.
lurks-legr, adj. *clumsy, clownish*.
lustr, m. [Scot. *leister*], a *cudgel*, prop. a *salmon-spear* = ljóstr, q. v.;
 hann hafði trélurk mikium um óxl ok ekki vápn annat—þá mælti Ózurr,
 hvar eru vápn þín? annan veg er at berjask við Erling jarl en at preskja
 korn, þar má vel hafa lust til, Fms. viii. 96.
lú-berja, barði, to *beat till it becomes tender, beat thoroughly*.
lúða, u, f. a *small flounder*. lúðu-laki, a, m. a *drone* (abuse).
LÚÐR, m., the r radical, [cp. Dan. *lur*, Shetl. *looder-born*], a *trumpet*,
 Edda 17; þeir höfðu lúðr ok blása, Orkn. 300; lát taka lúðra ok lát blása
 um alla borgina, Sks. 748; blása í lúðr, Fms. iv. 300; þeyta lúðr, Al.
 35, Stj. 392; kvóðu við lúðrar, Fms. vi. 16; við him síðasta lúðr-þyt,
 því lúðrin mun gella, 1 Cor. xv. 52, passim. COMPS: lúðr-blástr,
 m. a *blast of a trumpet*, Fms. iv. 300. lúðra-gangr, m. the *sound*
 of trumpets, Hkr. ii. 221, Fms. vii. 289. lúðrs-hljóð, n. = lúðrþytr,
 Fms. vii. 289. lúðr-maðr, m. = lúðrsveinn, Fms. viii. 96. lúðr-
 sveinn, m. a *trumpeter*, Fas. i. 497, Fms. viii. 96, 213, ix. 449, 513.
 lúðra-þytr and lúðr-þytr, m. *id.*, Fms. viii. 226, 1 Cor. xv. 52.
 lúðr-þeytari, a, m. a *trumpeter*, Karl. 220, 525, v. l.
B. A flour-bin; þær at lúðri leiddar vóru, Gs. 2; leggjum lúðra, 3;
 steinar ríflia, stökkr lúðr fyrir, þótt lúðr þrumi, Hkv. 2. 2, 3; þat ek
 fyrst of man er sá inn fróði jötunn | á var lúðr of lagiðr, Vþm. 35
 (referring to some ancient lost myth). The word is still preserved in the
 south-east of Iceland,—hleypr mjólit um kring kvernina út á lúðrin,
 Fé. ii. 155 (of the year 1782): poet. the sea is called ey-lúðr, *island-flour-*
bin, Edda (in a verse); see the remarks to amlóði:—the phrase, gæta e-m
 í lúðr, to *fall into one's bin*, metaph. phrase, to *fall to one's lot*, Gs. 11.
lúðra, ad, to *stoop, cringe*, perhaps a metaphor taken from the
 stooping over a bin; lúðrandi lágt, Stj. 398; fara lúðrandi fyrir kné
 ábóta, Mar.; lúðra lágt, Thom. 535.
lúfa, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *luva*; cp. *lubbi*], *rough, matted hair*, as a
 nickname; Haralds hátr var sitt ok flókit, fyrir þá sök var hann lúfa
 kallaðr, Fagrsk. 9: cp. the vow of king Harold with that of Civilis,
 Tac. Hist. iv. 61.
lú, a, m. *weariness*, esp. of the body from age and overwork. lú-
 legr, adj. *mean*, (conversational).
lúinn, part. *worn*; see lýja.
LÚKA, pres. lýk; pret. lauk, laukt (mod. laukst), lauk; pl. luku; subj.
 lýki; part. lokinn; mod. ljúka, which form is not found in old writers;
 [Scot. *lout*; Shetl. *lock*; Dan. *lukke*]: I. to *shut*; lúka korn-
 hlöðum, Stj. 212; but mostly with prep., lúka upp, to *open*; lúka aprt,
 to *shut*, both with acc. and dat., in mod. usage with dat. solely; lúka
 upp mína kistu, Fbr. 46 new Ed.; but, lýkr þá upp kistunni, dat. (in
 the same page): ok hjarra-grind, svá at menn lýki upp af hrossi ok aprt
 ef vill, Grág. ii. 264; eru menn skyldir at lúka löghlið aprt á löggard, ef
 sá maðr lýkr eigi aprt hliðit, 265; hann lýkr aprt fjósinu ok býr svá um at
 ekki má lýkr eigi aprt hliðit, 265; hann lýkr aprt sér ramliga, 30; lúka upp
 hurðum, Vall. 218; lúka upp augum, to *open the eyes*, Bs. i. 318; but, lúka
 aprt augum, to *shut the eyes*: tak þú nú við kistu-lyklum mínum, þvíat ek
 mun þeim eigi lúka optar, Nj. 94; síðan lauk hann upp skennumuna, Fms.
 vi. 189; lúka upp dyrnar, viii. 332; tóku þá frá slagbranda ok luku upp
 hurðina, Ó. H. 135; nokkuru síðar var lokit (upp) úti-hurðu, Bs. i. 627; so
 also, lúka sundr munn, to *open the mouth*, Háv. 25 new Ed. II.
 metaph., lúka upp, to *open one's mind, declare, speak out*; en er jarl
 hafði því upp lokid (*when he had made known*) at hann mundi fylgja
 þeim, Ó. H. 54; nú skal þat upp lúka fyrir yðr er mér hefir lengi í
 skapi búið, 32; Guð heyrði þan hans ok lauk upp fyrir honum öllum
 þessum hlutum, revealed to him all these things, Stj. 5. 2. as a law
 term, lúka upp görd, to *deliver a judgment*, of an umpire, Fs. 49, Nj.
 77; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gördum upp á þórs-
 ness-þingi, Eb. 246; vil ek nú lúka upp settar-görd milli þeirra Steinars
 ok Þorsteins, Eg. 735, passim; see görd. 3. lúka við, to *end*; vera
 má at svá lýki við, ádr vit skiljum, at þér þykki alkeyp, Eb. 266. 4.
 lúka yfir, to *come to a bitter end*; cigi vil ek við sonu þína settum taka,

ok skal nú yfir lúka með oss, Nj. 200; þar á móti freistar hinn frækni hversvetna, áðr yfir lúki, *the bold will not give up as long as any chance is left*, Al. 100; ok hugði, at þá mundi bráðast yfir lúka hans ætt ok þeirra frænda ef hann hætti til þeirra afar-kosta, *it would then come to a final issue*, Fms. viii. 24.

III. *to end, bring to an end, finish*; nú lúku vér hér Hólmverja-sögu, Ísl. ii. 118; ok lúku vér hér þessum þætti, Njarð. 384; lúku vér svá Vápnfirðinga-sögu, Vápn. (fine); líð allt mundi vera miðri í Eyjum at lúka heyverkuum, Nj. 113; þá er menn höfðu lokið lögskiulum at mæla, *when men had done, finished their pleading*, Lv. 52.

2. as a law term, *to bring a case to a conclusion, discharge*; vilju vér nú lúka málinu þótt þú ráðir einu skildaganum, Nj. 81; at vit Guðmundr görim um ok lúkum málinu, Ölk. 35; er hann hafði lokið erendum sínum, Sturl. iii. 280; vil ek nú svá at einu lúka málum mínum at þér líki vel ok Einari, Eg. 731.

3. the phrase, lúka vel, illa við e-n (ellipt. q.s. lúka málum), *to behave well (ill), deal fairly (unfairly), with a person, with the notion of a final dealing*; at þeim mundi fjánskapr í þykkja ef hann lýkr illa við þá, Eb. 114; at hann mundi enn illa við þá lúka, Lv. 23; Bolli fékk Sigriði gjaforð göngt, ok lauk vel við hana, Boll. 362.

4. lúka e-u af, *to finish*: lúka við e-t, *id.* 5. in mod. usage, ljúka and ljúka e-u, *to have done eating*; ljúka úr askinum, *to eat up one's plateful, leave nothing*; eg get ekki lokið því, *I cannot eat it all*.

IV. *to pay, discharge*, with acc. of the amount; lúka e-m e-t, svá mikit fé sem vér eigum konunginum at lúka, Fms. vi. 148; ok lúka í gulli eðr brendu silfri, Bs. i. 31; nú bera þeir vitni er hann lauk skuld þeirri allri sér af hendi, N. G. L. i. 32; luku þeir jarli fé svá at honum gazt at, Grett. 59 new Ed.; hann skal lúka Hallvarði fjóra mánaðar mati, Anal. 295: acc., hina fyrstu skuld lýk ek með þessu Grímhildri systur, Þiðr. 324: *to discharge*, of duties, Snorri kvaðsk mundu lúka erendum þeirra, Eb. 212.

V. *impers. it opens*; er í sundr lauk firðinum, *when the fjord (the entrance) opened*, Krók. 59; ok er þeir kómu fyrir Reykjanes, ok þeir sá firðinum upp lúka, Eg. 128.

2. *it is at an end*; followed by dat., lokið skal nú okkarrí vináttu, Ísl. ii. 238; áðr en lúki þessi stefnu, Fms. x. 358; var þess ván, at illa mundi illum lúka, *that it would end badly with a bad man*, Fas. iii. 374; ok er lokið var drápunni, Ísl. ii. 237; ok lýkr þar nú sögunni, *here the Saga ends*, 186, 276; ok lýkr þar þessi sögu, Eb. (fine) and passim; ok lýkr hér nú Laxdæla-sögu, Ld. 334; þá var lokið öllum vistum nema hval, *all stores at an end, all eaten up*, Bs. i. 208; honum lézk allokitt allri ván, *all hope gone*, 198; lauk svá þessum málum, Eg. 733; áðr þeim fundi lúki, Lv. 52.

VI. *absol.*, svá lauk at lyknum, *it ended so that...*, Ísl. ii. 269; lýkr svá, at þeir kaupá þessu, *it ended so that they struck the bargain*, Valla L. 216; lýkr þar frá honum at segja, *there it ends to tell of him*, passim; nær munu vit gangask áðr en lýkr, Nj. 176; þú munt ærit mjök elska fétt, áðr lýkr, Gullþ. 7.

VII. *reflex. to be opened, open*; fjallit lauksk upp norðan (*opened*), Eb. 28, Krók. 52; ok þegar lauksk hurðin á hæla honum, Edda 2: *—to come to an end*, ok er um þetta allfjöllætt á þingi hversu þessi máli mundu lúkask, Nj. 109; hér lýsk (*here ends*) sjá bók, fb. (fine):—gékkt Haldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um hennar hag, *H. was heavy with child, and it went slowly on with her*, Sturl. i. 199; at þessarar konu eynd yfir lýksk á einhvern hátt, *can come to some end*, Bs. ii. 173: *—to be discharged*, skal þetta fé upp lúkask (*be paid out*) af lögmanni, N. G. L. ii. 12.

lúka, u, f. *the hollow hand* held like a cup, and in plur. of both hands held together. II. *the lid* in the opening of a loft. lúku-gat, n. *an opening in a loft*.

lúkning, f. *a discharge, payment*; skulda-lúkning, *discharge*.

lúnótttr, adj. [Germ. *laune*], *knavisb*, Snót 210.

lúpu-ögr, adj. *crest-fallen*, (conversational.)

lúra, ð, pres. líri, *to doze, nap*; and líur, m. *a nap*.

LÚS, f., pl. lýss, [A. S. and O. H. G. *lūs*; Engl. *louse*, pl. *lice*; Germ. *laus*];—*a louse*; lýss ok kleggjar, Elac. 23; leita sé lúsa = Dan. *lyske sig*: saying, læðast eins og lús með saum; sárt bitr soltin lús; munu jarð-lýsnar synir Gríms kógrs verða mér at bana? sárt bitr soltin lús, kvað Gestr, Landn. 146; hann er mesta fiski-lús, of a good angler, Hrólfr 6 (name of a play); færi-lús, *a sheep louse*; jarð-lús, *vermin*; ná-lús. compo.:

lúsa-bleis, a, m. *a niggard*. lúsa-lyng, f. *the common ling*, Hjalt.

Lúsa-oddi, a, m. nickname of a beggar, Fbr. Lúsa-skogg, n. *lousy-beard*, a nickname, Fb. iii.

lúsa-sótt, f. *pbthiriasis*.

lús-iðinn, adj. *sedulous* (slang), cp. Engl. *bookworm*.

lúsugr, adj. *lousy*, Fbr. 92 new Ed.

LÚTA, pres. lýt, pl. lútum; pret. laut, lauzt (Nj. 70), laut, pl. lutu; subj. lyti; part. lotit: a weak pres. lýti, lýti ek helgum dómi, the Runic poem; pret. lútti, Barl. 199, Stj. 229; [A. S. *lutan*; Old and North. E. *lout*; Dan. *lude*]:—*to lout, bow down*; konungr laut þá allt niðr at jörðu, Fms. i. 159; hann hélt höndunum yfir höfuð sér ok laut til altaris, ok bar yfirhöfnina aprt af herðum honum er hann hafði lotið undan, iv. 172, 173; stendr hann á knjúnum ok ölnbogunum, lýtr hann niðr mjök við, xi. 64; at eigi skal þurfa at lúta optar um sinn í hornit, en er hann þraut erendit ok hann laut öf horninu, Edda 32; Grettir sá er hann laut ok spyrr hvat hann tók upp, Grett. 93;

hann lýtr fram yfir borðit, Þiðr. 323; þá féll niðr spóinn fyrir henni, laut niðr eptir, Eb. 36.

2. of worship; þat er upphaf laga vána at austr skolum lúta ok gefask Kristi, *it is the beginning of our law, that we shall all lout towards the east, and give ourselves to Christ*, N. G. i. 339; Barlaam lútti í austríð ok bað til Guðs, Barl. 199; henni lútu hinnsta sinni, ægis-heimi í, *I louted to her (viz. the sun) the last time in this world, i. e. it was the last day of my life*, Sól. 41. (cp. baðmi viðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11), referring to a heathen rite of bowing towards the east (the rising sun) during prayer, Landn. i. ch. 9.

3. of doing homage, with dat. of the perso Erlingr laut konungi ok heilsaði honum, Ó. H. 119; hljópu þeir u allir ok lutu því skrimslu, 109; lauztu mér nú, segir Skarphéðinn, þó skaltu í móður-ætt falla áðr vit skiljum, Nj. 70; Þórarinn svar ok laut konunginum, Ó. H. 118; þessi maðr kvaddi konung ok la honum, Orku. 116, and passim, cp. also Sól. 41; lútti Joseph þá lí láttiga allt niðr til jarðar, Stj. 229; hann kvað fyrr myndi hann t taka en hann lyti honum, Fs. 53; lúta undir e-n, *to be subject to*, ii. 5, Barl. 25: *to belong to, bear upon a subject*, þetta efni lýtr til lofs he Guðmundar, Bs. ii. 146; hvar hann vildi at þetta ráð lyti, O. H. L. hann var þar með mestri virðingu ok lutu allir til hans, *paid him homage*, Fb. i. 431; lúta til útlendra konunga, Ó. H. 45; þangat lýtr allt rí þar eru Uppsalar, 65; en hitt mun mér örðugara þykkja at lúta til Selþar er þrælborin er í allar ættir, 112.

4. *to give way, yield*; þá lét til ok laut ek, Mar.; er hann hafði látið lúta undan Vagni, Fms. i. 1; hinir lægri verða at lúta, *the weaker has to lout*, a saying, Grett. 10 þá á þar dómmum at vægja um þess manns máð er svá er at lotinn, *is thus brought to his knees*, Sks. 663; áðr Niflungar lúti, Þiðr. 3; lúta í gras, *to bite the dust*, Fbr. 90 new Ed.: lúta at litlu, *to be thank for little*, Grett. 134.

II. part. lotinn, 'louting', bowed, t down, used as adj.

lútning, f. = lotning, Barl. 25.

lútr, adj. *louting, bowed, bent down, stooping*, Stj. 20, Bjarn. 33; lútu höfði, 601, Mar.; fara lútri, Fs. 55; niðr-lútr, *shameful*.

lydda, u, f. [loddari], *a naughty person*, Fas. iii. 434, Krók. lyðskapr, m., *liqr*, etc.

LYF, f., pl. lyfjar, also spelt lif, see the references below; the word used as neut. in Bs. ii. 87, and then chiefly in pl. in Bs. i. 179, Fas. iii. Fms. ix. 282; [Ulfr. *lufja-leisi* = *φάρμακεία*, Gal. v. 20; A. S. *lif*; O. H. *lupi*; Swed. *luf*; early Dan. *löv*];—*a herb, simple*, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft or supernatural power, = Gr. *φάρμακον*; trúá á kvenna eða görningar, Hom. 33; lækning, lyf eðr galdrá, 121; smyrzl ok lækningar-lyf, Fas. iii. 174; með heilsamligum smyrzlum lækningar-lyfum, Stj. 272; lif (not lif) með lækning, Skv. I. 17; va menn lif, rúnir ok galdrá, N. G. L. iii. 300; töfr ok lif, rúnir ok gal 286; lækningar lyf, 245; kona hver er ferr með lif ok læzk kunna lí mönnum, ef hún er sönn at því, þá er hún sek þrem mörkum, i. 3 hann tekr þá nokkur lyf af helgum dómi Jóns biskups, Bs. i. 179; hefi þat eitt gras, e. . . Dagfinnr svarar, lyf (= engu?) lyf eðr læki skulu vér til þessa hafa, nema þær einar (sic), e. . . , Fms. ix. 282; fullt lyf, Bs. ii. 87; lítill lyf kveða höfð til lýða sona, *the sons of men made of small matter (seed, cause?)*, Fas. iii. 111 (in a verse); adv. ekki lyf, *not a whit*, Skv. I. 9, (not as explained at p. 274, col. 1, line 4-lyfjan, *poison*).

lyfð, f. = lyfi; oleum eðr aðrar lyfðir, Stj. 522.

lyfja, að, *to heal*; in the phrase, lyfja e-m elli, *to cure one of old* = *to kill him downright*, Am. 74, Fas. iii. 155, 156; lyfja þeim ofbeldi, *to cure them of their overbearance*, Al. 10; skal ek lyfja þér fílsku, Flóv. 43.

lyf-stein, m., also spelt lif-stein, Korm. 80, 116, Fas. iii. 244, 30 *a healing stone, stone of virtue* (cp. mod. Icel. náttúru-stein); such stones are recorded as attached to the hilts of ancient swords to rub and the wounds with, e. g. the sword Skofnung; wounds made by this stone could only be healed by the stone grooved in its hilt, Ld. 250, Korm. 80, cp. Þórd. (1860) 102; í eþra hjalti sverðsins voru læsti steinar, þeir er citr ok sviða drógu úr korm ef í vóru skafnir, Fas. iii. 307; Bersi hafði lífeitan á hálsi, Korm. 116, where the stone was to one from being drowned.

lygð, f. = lygi, Fms. ix. 401, x. 342, Bs. i. 766, Pass. 50. 9.

LYGI, f., indecl. in sing., but in pl. lygar; [ljúga];—*a lie, falsehood* fyrir lygi Ls. 14; slík lygi, Eg. 59; en mesta lygi, Nj. 79, Fms. vi. ok gásk ván at lygi (laygi), x. 389; plur. lygar ok drabl, Fas. iii. aprt hverfr lygi þegar sönnu mætir, a saying, Bs. i. 639.

2. *a false* en vitrum mönnum þykkir hver saga heimsliga únytt, ef hann kalla lygi er sagt er, en hann mátt örðug sönnur á funna, Ó. T. 2.

lygi-andi, a, m. *the spirit of a lie*, Stj. 603. lygi-fortala, u, f. *advice*, Stj. 264.

lygi-grunnr, m. *false suspicion*, Mar. konungr, m. *a false king, pretender*, Fb. i. 28. lygi-kvitt false news, Nj. 150, Fms. ix. 350.

lygi-lauss, adj. *truthful*, Stu 261. lygi-liga, adv. *lyingly*, Stj.: *incredibly*, Al. 21.

lygi-adj. *incredible, absurd*, Advenc. lygi-lóstr, m. *untruthfulness*, Stj. lygi-maðr, m. *a liar, impostor*, Sks. 75, Fms. ix. 55. lygi-o

words, Stj. 603. **lygi-saga**, u. f., mod. **lyga-saga**, a *lying story*, *report*, Fms. xi. 118: a *fable* as opp. to *sönn saga*, Hrólfr sagði af Hröngvíði berserk ok frá Ólafi Líðsmanna-konungi ok haugþráins, ok Hrömundi Greipssyni, ok margar visur með. En þessi var skemt Sverri konungi, ok kvað hann slíkar lygisögur skemti-Sturl. i. 23; this is also the mod. common use, see List of Authors ii. 11). **lygi-vitni**, n. a *false witness*, Hom. 18, Sks. 358.

lygn, adj. *lying, untruthful*, Nj. 73, 78, Post. 645, 65, Anecd.; ólygnin mér! Piltr og Stúlka 34.
lygn, adj. [logn; Scot. *loan*; Swed. *lygn*; Dan. *lygn*]—*calm*, of wind waves, Ld. 286, Eg. 482.

lynda, d, to *calm, become calm*: impers., lygnði veðrit (acc.), Sturl. iii. lygnði eptir storminn, Art. 85.
lynda, u. f. a *nickname*, Fb. iii.

lyndi, n.—*ljúgviti*, Anecd.
lyll, m., pl. luklar, mod. lyklar, dat. sing. lykli; [from loka; *nyggle*: Swed. *nyckel*, changing *l* into *n*]:—a *key*, Grág. ii. 193, 32, Odd. 16, Skálda 172, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 131, 383; *lyll*, Nj. 94; *konungs-lyll*, see *konungr*, Fbr. i. c., Fms. vi. 188: *lyll* is a key of a house used to wear a bundle of keys at her girdle, hence the *lyll* in þkv. 16, 19—as a musical term, lyklar í symphonu, Skálda. *lyll*-vald, n. the *keeping of the keys*.

lylja, pres. lyk; pret. luktí or lukði; subj. lykði; part. luktr; *lylja*]:—to *lock, shut in, enclose*; til þess lyktr hann stundum kvíðir ok, Mar.; *líkan* luktí hann stökkinn sem bezt, id.; at luktum *lylja*, id.:—to *join*, konungr sá þar garða háva ok vel lukta, *well* *lylja*, Fms. v. 331; also, luktí hann alla línd bauga vel, *be* *lylja* it *well* with the *hammer*, Vkv. 5: lykja aprt, to *shut*, Róm. 3: lykja e-m, himnaríki, Hom. (St.); lykja e-n úti, to *shut* a *person out*, G. iii. 230; þá bauð jarl at lykja hann í myrkva-stofu, to *shut him in*, 123, 11; lykðir ok innibyrðir, Fms. viii. 219; hann luktí hann í *lylja* ad Florenz heitir, Bær. 20; höfðu þeir lukt um (*fenced*) akra sína *lylja*. Eg. 529.

lylja, u. f. I. with dat., to *put an end to*; hvatki er lífi þínu lyktr, Fms. x. 395; fyrr en þat er lukt (*finished*), xi. 429; þá þeim lukt vera hit síðasta fyrir Jól, K. Á. So; hér er lykt þeim *lylja* kar, er . . . , Edda 217.
2. lúka, to *discharge, pay*; ok *lylja* at á tveim árum, Dipl. iv. i; portio sú sem eigi er út lukt, Vm. III. reflex., en hvatki málum er lyktr hafa, N. G. L. i. 250.

lylja, u. f. [Dan. *lökke*; Ivar Aasen *lykke*; derived from lykja, *to lock*, mod. hlekkj];—a *lock, loop, coil*; hann hafði lykkuju ok dregr *lylja* sér, Ísl. ii. 226; lykkuju í hornum, Korm. 86; þar til er lykkuja *lylja* a bend in a *fence*, Eg. 231, Fas. ii. 111 (of a flying dragon), Bær. *lylja*: a *loop or ring on which a bell hangs*, Vm. 76; metaph., gera lykkuju *lylja* einni, to *make a loop in one's voyage, stop*, Fms. v. 197: in knitting, *lylja* p lykkuju, to *pick up a loop*; fella níðr lykkuju, to *drop a loop*; *lylja* einni lykkuju-falli, n. the *dropping a loop* so as to leave a hole: *lylja*-spor, n. pl. *footprints in zig-zag*, Jb. 424. II. an *enclosed* *eld* (mod. Norse *lykke* or *lökke*), a *villa*, e. g. the Norse villas *lylja* out of christianity,—eptir óystra stræti ok auster á lykkuju, N. G. L. ii. (L), D. N. passim.

lykja, adj., mod. hlykkjótr, *looped, crooked, curved*, Stj. 78.
lykja, adj., mod. hlykklauss, *without loop or bend*, Al. 173.
lykja m., pl. ir, mod. hlykkr, for this false aspiration see introduction *lylja* H:—a *loop, bend, crook, curvature*.
lykja, ad, to *let down the knees*, Fb. ii. 214: metaph., at hann muni *lylja* hnda undir reglunni, Mar.
lykta, [lúka], chiefly used in plur. the *end, conclusion*, Fms. vii. 187, x. 282, 217, 326, Eg. 733: adverb., at lyktum, and til lykta, at *lylja* fully, Nj. 99, Eg. 196, Fms. vii. 232, 278, x. 409. *lykta*-lauss, Bær. *lylja*, Barl. 142.

lykta, [Dan. *lygt*], a *smell*, Gd. 73; 6-lykt, a *bad smell*. **lyktar**-*lylja* adj. *without smell*.
lykta ad, to *finish, end*, Fms. i. 128, 141, iii. 35, viii. 152 (v. l.), Nj. *lylja*, F. 191, Bs. i. 771, Fimnb. 342, Rb. 26, 28, 210, Skálda 198.
lykta m., pl. ir, [lúka], *payment*, Gþl. 348, Dipl. i. 4.
lykta, u. f. *wiliness, cunning*, Stj. 200, 471, Al. 153; með leynd ok *lylja* Mar. **lymsku**-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *wily*.
lymsku, ad, dep. to *act cunningly, sneak*, Pr. 415.
lymsluga, adv. *cunningly*, Mar.

lymskr, adj. [Dan. *lymsk*; perh. derived from lómr II], *wily*, Sturl. ii. 117, Fas. iii. 616, Bs. i. 549.
lynd, t, impers. to *agree*; mér lyndir vel (ílla) við hann.
lyndi, n. [cp. lund; Swed. *lymne*], *temper, disposition*, Fms. i. 288, vi. 216, 221, Stj. 554, passim; skap-lyndi, *temper*; þurr-lyndi, *sulky*; ó-lyndi, *cheerfulness*; þung-lyndi, *melancholy*; góð-lyndi, *good-humoured*; ill-lyndi, *ill-temper*.
COMPS: **lyndis**-bragð, n. *temper*, 5 A. **lyndis**-göðr, adj. *good-tempered*, Fs. 70. **lyndis**-*lylja*, n. *temper*, Grett. 115. **lyndis**-líkr, adj. *of like temper*, Fb. i. ii. 225.
lynda, adj. *tempered*, Korm. 75, Fms. iii. 153: in compds, góð-lyndr, *good-tempered*, bráð-lyndr, *hasty-tempered*, mis-lyndr, *ill-tempered*, þurr-lyndr.

LYNG, n., dat. lyngvi, Fm. 21, 28, 29, mod. lyngi; gen. pl. lyngva. Fms. v. 234 (in a verse), Eg. (in a verse); [A. S. and Engl. *ling*; Dan. *lyng*]:—*ling, heather*, not only in the English sense, but also of whortle on which berries grow; *lyng* is smaller than *hris*, q. v.; skrida um lyng, Fms. vii. 251; *lyng* níktí var þar ok bet á, *there was much bush with berries on*, O. H. L. 67, and so in mod. usage; whence hrútaberja-lyng, bláberja-lyng.
COMPS: **lyng**-áll, m. a '*ling-eel*', poet. for a *snake*, Korm. **lyng**-bakr, m. *ling-back*, a *fabulous sea monster whose back was grown with ling*, Fas. ii. 249; as in the tale of Siudbad the Sailor. **lyng**-fliskr, m. a *ling-fish*, poet. for a *snake*, Gkv. 2. 22. **lyng**-hnapa, ad, and **lyng**-hnappr, m. a *bundle of ling*, in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. **lyng**-háens, n. pl. *beat fowl*, Orkn. 416 (in a verse). **lyng**-ormr, m. a '*ling-worm*', *snake*, Fms. ii. 179, vi. 296, Bs. ii. 94. **lyng**-rif, n. the *pulling ling*, for fuel, Vm. 158. **lyng**-runnr, m. a *bush*, Fas. i. 163. **lyng**-yrmlingr, m. a *little snake*, Fas. iii. 233.

Lyngvi, a, m. a *pr. name*, Sam.
lyppa, u. f. [lopi], *wool drawn into a long bar* before being spun, **lyppu**-lár, m. the *best* in which the *lyppa* is kept.
LYPTA, t, [cp. lopt], to *lift, raise*, with acc.; lyptandi sínar hendr, Mar.: with dat., síðan lypti hón kápu-hetti haus, Fms. i. 149; gékk konungr þar til ok lypti upp tjaldinu, 158; hann lypti upp kettingum, Edda; *lypta* brúnum, to *lift the eyebrows, shew gladness*—metaph., *lypta* ferð, to *start on a journey*, Fms. x. 6; lyptir nú Jóram sínum her, Stj. 610; má ek engum her hédan lypta, Fms. viii. 22. II. impers. it is *lifted up, raised*; mér var þat em mestí hamr, er þessum stormi var lypt, Þiðr. 326; lyptir þá mjök brúnum mamma, the *men's eyebrows were lifted up, their faces brightened*, Fs. 26. III. reflex. to *move, stir*; þá tólk hann til hennar, ok lyptisk hón ekki, Landn. 151; lézk hann ekki mundu þaðan lyptask fyrr en á bak Jólum, Fms. viii. 168; lyptisk þeim þá lítt reiði, *their anger was raised a little*, Fbr. 137.

lypting, f. a *raised place (castle)* on the poop of old ships of war, Eg. 122, 361, Fms. i. 158, ii. 305, 308, 322, iii. 1, 2, vii. 165, x. 350, Orkn. 116, passim; *lyptingar* tjald, a *tent* in the *lypting*, Hkr. iii. 77.
lyrfa, u. f. [Swed. *larf*], a *caterpillar*, metaph. a *naughty person*.
lyrgja, u. f. =lyrg, a *nickname*, Fb. iii.
lyrgr, m., mod. lurgr, a *forelock (?)*; only in the phrase, taka e-m lyrg (mod. taka í lurginn á e-m), to *take one by the forelock, by the ears* (vulg.), Fas. ii. 341; cp. the Engl. *loggerheads*.
lyrit-næmr, adj. a *case liable to lyrit*; *lyritnæmar* sakar, Grág. i. 31 (bottom); *visgakar lyritnæmar*, 158; en þar eru allar lyritnæmar sakar, er eyris-bót kömr til eða meiri, ii. 173.

LYRITR, m., or better **lyritr** or **lyrittr**, gen. lyritar (but lyrits, Grág. ii. 233), dat. lyriti, plur. lyritar, N. G. L. ii. 94, Jb. 193; the quantity cannot be ascertained because the vellums do not distinguish between long and short vowels; it is spelt with one *t* throughout the Grág. (Kb.); the alliterative phrase *lagalyritr*, as also the invariable spelling in the Grágás, shew that the word had no initial *b*. Former attempts at an etymology, from læ and rita (Björn á Skarðsá), hlýrar and réttir (Pál Vidal), lygi and rítr (Fritzner), must be dismissed; the spelling *lyrifar*, which once or twice occurs in Norse MSS. of the 14th century (N. G. L. i. 394, ii. 94, v. l. 19), is probably a mere corruption. **lyritr** is a compd word from lög, law, and rör or reytr, a *landmark*, which word in the old Swed. law exactly answers to *lyrit* in the Norse law; *lyrit* is thus qs. lýr-ryt-ri, by assimilation and by weakening the *y* into *i*, *lyritti*; the *t* being inflexive: its literal sense, therefore, is a *lawful rör or landmark*. In Sweden there were often five mark-stones, but it is added (Schlyter iii. s. v. rör)—fiuri stenar ok þri stenar mughu rör heta=*four stones and even three stones may be called rör*, i. e. *make a 'law-rör', a lawful landmark*, a *lyrit*; this, we believe, is the etymology of this much-contested word. About the gender (masc., not fem.) there can be no doubt, from the numerous instances in the Grágás; but in the 13th century the word began to become neuter, thus we have *lyritit*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 103, lines 14 and 21, but *lyritium* several times in the same page; nom. *lyriti* in Grág. (Sb.) ii. 226; and efalaus *lyriti*, Nj. passim.

B. SENSE: I. prop. when the boundary of a field or estate was to be drawn, the law prescribed that a mark-stone (mark-steimi) should be raised on the spot, and three other stones laid beside it; these three stones were called *landmark-stones* (lyrit-steinar or lyritar); by their number and position they were distinguished from all other stones in the field, see N. G. L. ii. 94, cp. note 19 (Jb. 193). II. metaph. in the lcel. law, a *full title of possession, a full claim to right or property*; thus defined by Konrad Maurer—'Lyrit bedeutet in der Grágás und in den älteren Sagas das volle Eigentums-recht, oder auch den Bann, der dem Grunde-gentümer zum Schutze seines Eigentumes, dem Goden aber Kraft seiner Amtsgewalt zusteht.' I. the earliest kind was probably the *land-lyrit* or '*land-ban*'; this law term was originally borrowed from the mark-stones themselves, and then came to mean a *full title to land, field, pasture, or estate*, Grág. ii. 224, 225:—eignar-lyritr, *full lawful possession, a legal title of ownership*; hafa eignar-lyrit fyrir landi, 204, 222. 2. a

veto; Goða-lyritr, *the veto of a Goði (Priest)*, forbidding the court or neighbours to deliver a sentence or verdict in a case, and thus quashing the suit. A Goði alone, by virtue of his office, was entitled to stop a court in this way, whether personally or by one of his liegemen, so that if any one else wished thus to stop a suit, he had first to go to his liegelord (Goði) and be authorised by him to do so; cp. the phrases, taka lyrit af Goða, selja lyrit, ef Goði færir lyrit sinn sjálf fram, and similar law phrases, Grág. i. 109—111, cp. esp. þ. þ. ch. 38; neglect of this was contempt of court, punishable by the lesser outlawry. The word lyritr occurs at every step in the Grágás, as in the phrase, verja lyriti, or verja e-t lyriti, *to defend through a lyrit*, i. e. *to put under veto, to vindicate one's right, forbid*, or the like; eigi varðar hagabött, nema lyriti sé varið, Grág. ii. 224; verja lyriti haga, 225; þótt maðr veri fleirum lyriti (dat.), 226, Nj.; láta lyrit koma fyrir sök, *to stop on a case*, Grág. i. 109; kaupr land laga kaupi ok lyritar, *to buy land by a lawful bargain and with full title of possession*, ii. 213; eptir þat nefndi þorkell sér vátta, ok setti (varði?) þeim lyriti, ok fyrirbaud þeim at dæma, Lv. 31; ok er únýt stefna hans eðr lyriti (lyritr?), Grág. ii. 226; hann (the Goði) skal nefna sér vátta, áðr hann færi lyrit fram, í þat vætti, at ek ver lyriti, goða-lyriti, löglyriti fullum dómdómum at dæma um sök þá... enda skal hann svá verja kvíðmönnum lyriti, at bera kvíðu um hann, i. 111; ek ver lyriti mínum, löglyriti dómdómum at dæma, id.; færa lyrit sinn fram, *to utter one's veto*, id.; fara með land-lyriti, ii. 225. COMPDS: lyritar-eiðr, m. a 'lyrit-oath,' a kind of oath of compurgation in the Norse, but not in the old Icel. law; it was an oath of three, viz. of the person who took the oath, with two compurgators, in remembrance of the three lyrit stones, which gave the name to this oath of compurgation; nú skal lyritar-eið svá vinna, sjálf skál hann vinna, ok annarr jafnréttis-maðr, ... sá skál enn þriðr, er . . . , N. G. L. i. 56, cp. Js. 30, Jb.; stendir lyritar-eiðr fyrir hvárt þriggja marka mál ok þau er minni eru, N. G. L. ii. 306; hón skal þess synja með lyritar-eiði með frjálsum konum tveimr, i. 376 (394), of a compurgatory oath in the case of a still-born child. lyritar-varzla, u, f. a *ban* by lyrit, Grág. i. 263, 353. lyritar-vörn, f. = lyritarvarzla, Grág. ii. 219.

lyrta, u, f. [lurtri], a nickname, Fms. viii. lyskra, u, f. a *wisp of damp hay* spread for drying in a mown field; það eru lyskrur í heyninu, *there are wet wisps in it, 'tis not quite dry*; ok lyskróttir, adj. *full of wet wisps of hay*.

LYST, f. [losti], *lust, desire*, but in a good sense; þat er hvers lyst sem hann leikr, a saying: *appetite*, of food, hafa góða lyst; matar-lyst, id.; ó-lyst, *lack of appetite*. COMPDS: lystar-góðr, adj. *having a good appetite*. lystar-lauss, adj. *having no appetite*. lystar-leysi, n. *lack of appetite*.

LYSTA, t, [losti], *to list, desire*: impers., e-n lystir, 'me lists,' one wishes; sem augun (acc.) lystir at sjá, Str. 45; lifði hvern sem lysti, Bs. i. 501; drekka sem lysti, Fms. ii. 135; hann (acc.) lysti at sjá Ísland, Fs. 104; laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27; e-n lystir til e-s, Barl. 23, Stj. 59; lysta í e-t, id., Fb. ii. 171. II. reflex. *to be filled with delight*, Barl. 29.

lysti-liga, adv. *delightfully, gracefully*, Stj. 31. lysti-ligr, adj. *delightful*, Stj. 45, Sks. 535, Hkr. iii. 264, Barl. 148. lysting, f. *pleasure, delight*, Stj. 45; *desire*, 148, passim. lysti-samligr, adj. *delightful*, Stj. 45. lysti-semi and lysti-semð, f. = lysting, Fbr. 137. lyst-knappir, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 55. lystug-leiki, a, m. = lysting, Stj. 47; *lust*, 146. lystugr, adj. [Germ. *lustig*; Old Engl. *lusty*], *eager, willing*, Stj. 8, 178; *charming*, lystugt er úti at vera á vori, Bb. 3, 55. 2. mod. *bearty*, of appetite for food; ó-lystugt, *of bad appetite*, also of food.

lystuligr, adj. = lystiligr. lýð-biskup, m. = ljóðbiskup, q. v. lýð-maðr, m. a *commoner, layman*, Stj. 582, Róm. 228. lýð-mannligr, adj. *like a common man*, Al. 86. lýð-menni, n. collect. = lýðmaðr; svá tignir menn sem lýðmenni, Róm. 158.

LYÐR, m., gen. lýðs, pl. lýðir; but lýðar, Akv. 12, Sighvat (Fms. vi. 40); [from Goth. *liudan* = *to grow*: cp. Ulf. *jugga-laups* = *veavískos*; A. S. *leóð*; Engl. *leud* = *people*; O. H. G. *liut*; Germ. *leute*; Swed. *ung-lyde* = *youth*; cp. Gr. *λαός, λαός*] = *people*, esp. *the common people*; lýðr heitir landfólk, Edda 108; vera allir samt sem einn lýðr, Stj. 187; þegar lýðrinn var sjálfráða, Ó. H. 46; allit., stjórnr lýðs ok lands, Orkn. 124; lands-lýðr, *the people of the land*; allr lýðr, *all people*, Fs. 178; öllum lýð. Magn. 438; allir lýðir, 656 A. ii. 18; af lýðum sínum, *by his people*, Stj. 347; Múspells-lýðir, Vsp. 51; en er konungr heyrði ákafa lýðsins, Ó. H. 205; tók þar lýðr við trú . . . í vilð við lýðinn, Fms. x. 393; ok margr lýðr annarr, Karl. 425; *the household folk*, gakk þú út ok allr lýðr með þér, Nj. 200.

lýðska, u, f. *custom, manner*; sið ok lýðsku, 656 B. 8; ein var hón sér í lýðsku, Fs. 30; öngum manni var hann líkari í sinni lýðsku en Áka móður-bróður sínum, Fms. xi. 50; í allri lýðsku ok í öllu sínu

athæfi, 78; hann hefir sömu lýðsku sína ok áðr, O. H. L. 5; see also æska. 2. *dialect*, Symb. 10, Hom. (St.) 61, (mál-lyðska.)

lýðskaðr, part. *mannered*, Fms. i. 134. lýð-skylda, u, f. *homage, the duty of a liegeman towards his lord*; eptir þat veitti jarl honum önga lýðskyldu, Fms. iv. 24, Ó. H. 91; góðr þegn skal góðum konungi veita, skal ek honum alla þá löglig- skyldu . . . (in the oath of homage), Gpl. 68.

lýð-skyldi, n. = lýðskylda, Fms. x. 398, 399. lýð-skyldr, adj. *subject, yielding* lýðskylda to one, Eg. 14; v jarl honum lýðskyldir, Ó. H. 91, Fms. i. 14.

lýð-skyldugr, adj. = lýðskyldr, Fas. ii. 458. lýð-skærr, adj. [skera], *of blubber*, of which all have a right to N. G. L. i. 252.

LÝJA, pres. lý, lýr; pret. lúði; part. lúinn (lúidr?) = *to be thrash*; hann lýr ok lemr, Stj. 95; hann lagði steininn niðr fyrir dyrum, ok lúði þar við járn síðan, *to forge iron with a sledge-b-* Eg. 142; lýja líkam sinn, *to chastise one's body*, Stj. 395; hón lýs með trénu, svá at hón lýr (Ed. wrongly lýr) alla höndina, *stri (on the wrist) with a cudgel and disables his hand*, Gisl. 156; n lýr hann (acc.) sóttin, ok deyr hann, Fs. 195. II. re- become *benumbed by a blow*, of a limb; ok varð mikit högg svá a undir, ok brotnuðu rifin, Korm. 212. 2. *to be worn, ex-* tóku menn at lýjask mjök á erfiði, Grett. 95; þá tók Haraldr kor- eldask mjök ok lýjask, Eg. 171. III. part. lúinn, worn, lú- vóru ok árar mjök lúnar, *the oars were much worn by pulling*, Búi hann brýtr upp göllit er áðr var laust ok lúit, Bs. i. 198; — *we-* *hausted*, var lúinn hestr hans mjök, Bárð. 171; hann verðr ok lú undir eina eik ok hvílisk þar, Fas. i. 131.

LYR, m., gen. lýs, a kind of fish, *gadus pollachius*, Edda (Gl.), lýr; whence lýr-gata, lý-braut, lý-slóð, lý-teigr, *the tra-* lýr, poet. = *the sea*, Lex. Poët.

LYSA, t, [ljós]; Dan. *lyse*; Swed. *lusa*], *to lighten, illum-* (the sun) skál lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 38; só lýsir tungl, l passim, Hom. 128, MS. 656 C. 2; æ lýsir mön af mari, *to sbe-* Vfm.; lýsa blinda, *to give light to the blind*, 677, 5, 656 B. 12; up, lýsa lampa, Str. 18, Sks. ii. 177; lýsa kirkju, *to light up a-* D. I. passim, Vm. passim: *to illuminate* a book, en Magnús pre- skrifat upp þaðan, ok lýst alla, Fb. (inscription): — *of the day-* dawn, litt var lýst af degi, Ld. 46; um morguninn er lýsa tók 111; þegar er lítt var lýst, Ó. H. 115. 2. impers. *it shines* lýsti ok mjök af hjálmni hans er sólin skínn á, Fms. i. 4. þinar sakar lýsir allan heim, *by thee light shines on all the world* 31. II. metaph. *to explain*, Sks. 193, 587. 2. *to sbe-* *show, exhibit*; lýsa ótrúleik, Eg. 64; lýsa hug sinn, *to declare on-* Grág. i. 8; Heinir lýstu mikinn drengskap, Fms. ix. 344; þ lýsisk í sögunni, xi. 440; hann lýsti meir í því ríki sitt ok þrú réttlæti, Bs. i. 17; ok sagði hvern fjandskap menn höfðu þar lýst, 19; segir at þau lýsti mikla þverlyndi ok ákaflyndi í þes 144. 3. *to proclaim, publish, give notice of*, as a law ter- acc., menn skulu í dag ok morgun lýsa sakar þar allar, er til f dóms skulu . . . , ef maðr vill lýsa sök á hönd manni, Grág. i. frumhlaup, sár, eðr víg á hendr manni, *to charge a person, indictment against*, ii. 34; víg lýsir þú, Hkv. 2, 8. β. with vígi á hendr sér, *to declare oneself to be the cause of a death* diately after the deed the slayer had to declare himself, othe- deed was counted for murder, see the remarks s. v. morð, Laws and Sagas passim. γ. *to publish, proclaim*, with dat.; því, at hón myndi til alþingis ríða, Nj. 12; Halldórr lýsir þingr Ld. 236; lýsa dómum sínum, Sks. 641; — lýsa e-u yfir, *to mal-* Fms. viii. 93, xi. 6; impers., nú lýsir hér yfir því, er margir; hón þótti nokkut vergjörn, xi. 25; absol., ef maðr lýsir til fims um bjargir manna, Grág. i. 73; hann skál lýsa et næsta sumar færslu þess ómaga, 129. 8. *to publish the bans of marriage*

lýsa, u, f. a *gleam, shimmering light*; brá yfir blám lo; spurði hvat lýsi þat væri, Gullþ. 5; ek sé lýsu (lýsa Ed.) lan; haf, Fas. ii. 30 (in a verse); ek sé lýsu nokkura til hafsins, Fb; Sturlu sýndisk sem lýsu nokkurri bryggð fyrir hamarinn, St lýsu-knappir, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. II. a fish, g; luccius, Norse *lysing*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse).

lýsari, a, m. an *illuminator*, Fms. x. 244, MS. 655 xiii. B. lýsi, n. a *lighting, brightness*, Hom. 128. II. oil, train; its bright colour, Stj. 154, K. Á. 206, Gpl. 524, K. þ. K. 162; mod. usage; þorsk-lysi, cod-oil; hákarls-lysi, shark-oil; sel- oil; brætt lýsi, sjálfrunnið lýsi. COMPDS: lýsis-fat, n. a Bs. i. 842. lýsi-mælir, m. an *oil-dealer*, N. G. L. iii.

lýsi-gull, n. *brilliant gold*, opp. to rauða gull, Edda 68, Fas. i lýsi-ker, n. a *lantern*, Vm. 6.

lýsi-kista, u, f. a *candle-box*, Am. 6.

lýsi-kola, u, f. a kind of *lamp*, Vm. 9, D. I. i. 270.

lýsing, f. *light, illumination*, K. Á. 100. 2. *the daybre-* í lýsing þessa dags, Hom. 80; hann andaðisk þann sama morgu lýsing.

ii. 195; bíða lýsingar, iv. 151, ix. 46.
 publication, Grág. i. 18, Nj. 110, Gpl. 307.
 K. Á. 110, Bs. i. 742.
 daybreak, Fms. viii. 337.
 a law term, Nj. 233.
 a light-coloured horse; but a light-coloured mare is called q. v.

staki, a. m. a candlestick, D. N.
 steinn, m. colour for illuminating books, D. I. i. 266.
 tollr, m. = ljóstollr, K. Á. 78, 102, 162.
 f. [lús], the 'lousy disease,' pthbriasis, Stj. 272.
 A, t. [ljótr], to deform, Skúlda 170, Stj. 142.
 bísb; lasta ok lýta, Barl. 184, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 330, ii. 207; to dis-
 violate, Stj. 376, 502, 536.
 a fault, flaw, deformity, Korm. 18, Grett. 158, Hkr. iii. 64;
 disgrace, Grág. ii. 129. COMPDS: lýta-fullr, adj. full of
 Stj. 473. lýta-lauss, adj. faultless, Str. 2.

igr, adj. ugly, Sks. 302.
 u, f. = lýðska.
 n., dat. levi, [Ulf. lew = ἀφομή and lewian = παραδόξουα; cp.
 S. eua = a traitor] = fraud, craft; ljóða læ, the treason of the
 Hkr. i. 255 (in a verse). 2. craft, art, skill, Vsp. 18, where

lt lá; önd, öðr, and læ were the three mental gifts of the three
 so made man. 3. bane; sviga læ, 'switch-bane,' poet. the fire,
 frið-læ, a breach of peace, Edda (Ht.); klungur læ, a fire, Fms.
 (in a verse): a plague, evil, bíðja e-m læs, to wish one evil, Ilm.
 eusn, a release from evil, Ó. H. (in a verse); löng eru lýða
 long are the people's woes, Sdm. 2; blanda lopt lævi, to poison the

29. II. = lá, the sea, a different word, [Scot. le or lee],
 quor; gríðar læ, the ogress sea = the blood, Höfuðl. (but a doubtful
 sa): læ-baugr, m. the sea circle = the horizon, sky = veðr metony-
 al. Ó. H. 177 (in a verse). COMPDS: læ-blandinn, part. baleful,
 s, Gkv. 2. 39. læ-gjarn, adj. guileful, Vsp. 39. læ-

adj. guileless, Fms. vii. (in a verse). læ-spjöll, n. pl. baleful
 poet., Dar. (Nj.). læ-styggr, adj. = læskjarr, Hallfred. læ-
 adj. guileless, Sighvat. læ-vísi, f. craft, Edda 69; skill, craft,
 hra hluta nemsk með venju, MS. 4. 7. lævís-liga, adv. art-

5. 4. 6. læ-víss, adj. crafty, as an epithet of Loki, Hým., Ls.,
 in lævís kona, Gg. 2: arful, skilful, lævís maðr, MS. 4. 5.
 a f. a sneaker; fjalla-læða, of fog creeping about the sides of
 but leaving the summits clear.

ASK, d. (qs. læðask v), to sneak, steal, slink, creep; læðisk kisu
 a cat, Hallgrim: freq. in mod. usage:—also, but less correct, used
 ith dat., læða e-u, to put stealthily.

ör, m. (spelt lævðing in Cod. Reg.), [from læðask?], the name
 the armed fetter with which the wolf Fenrir was bound in the
 tale, Edda 19.

[lófa], a band's breadth; læðar breitt, Flöv. 31.
 [lágr], a hollow, low place, Nj. 61, Sks. 605, þorf. Karl. 420,
 Mag. 146; lowness, Hom. 8, Stj. 173, Bs. ii. 42, Barl. 169.
 [from liggia or perh. better from logn (logi) = loan, calm water,
 23]:—a berth, anchorage, Alm. 23, Fs. 92, 148, 151, Fms. i. 157,
 170, x. 233, passim: opportunity, ok gaf þeim eigi lægi út ör firð-

r. 13 new Ed.; hence the mod. sæta lægi, to watch an oppor-
 2. = leg, situation, Sks. 204.
 f. a lowering, degradation, Glúm. 337, Fs. 13, Hom. 46, 97.

is. lægtr P), m., poet. the sea, Edda (Gl.), prop. the calm sea;
 silas and logn.

A, ð, [lágr], to lower, let down; lægja segl, Fms. ii. 305;
 a storma sína, Sks. 221. II. metaph. to bumble, bring
 lægja þessa villu, Hkr. i. 102; en drap þá er móti honum vöru,
 læi (bumbled) þá annan veg, Fms. x. 192; lægja sik, to lower,
 veself, Hom. 40, 50.

III. impers. it is lowered, sinks;
 lægl (acc.) þeirra, Ó. H. 182; þeir sigldu svá at lönd (acc.) lægði,
 ysant so far that the land sank out of sight, Ant. Am. 271; þegar er
 löi, when the sun sank, Eb. 172. 2. of a storm, it abates;
 lægja veðrit (acc.), Nj. 124; en er veðrit tók at minka ok lægja
 99; til þess er veðr lægði, 129; en þegar um vátir er sjó tók
 60.

IV. reflex. to get lower; lönd lægjak, to sink under
 n, Orkn. (in a verse):—to sink, fall, abate, þá lægðusk þeir
 iðr, Fms. x. 324, Sks. 204; af hans tilkvámu lægðisk harkit,
 s. ix. 14.

, only in compds, gras-lægt (q. v.), or in neut. in the phrase,
 læ (at kirkju), to have a right to be buried, K. Þ. K. 18, 34; in
 þr, var þá lægt viðr, at ..., it was on the point of ... (cp. lá
 79).

mr, m. [Dan. lægedom], = læknis-dómr, Bs. ii. 180, Mar.
 a cure, = lækning; koma til læknar, Hkr. i. 102, Post. 248;
 a læknar lifa (lyfa?), Hm. 148.

A, að, but older læknði, Fms. x. 370; spelt læcnði, whence

lækning, but mod. læknadi:—to cure, heal, Barl. 9; en Ástríð leknði
 hann, Fms. x. 370; lækna sár, Al. 99, Bs., passim in mod. usage.
 læknari, a, m. a leech, = læknir, þórd. 70, Bs. i. 294.

lækning, f. a cure, as also the art of healing, Nj. 154, Sks. 117,
 Stj. 625, Hom. 133, Bs. i. 639-643;—medicine, góð lækning, Pr. 473;
 lækningar kaup, a fee for a cure, N. G. L. i. 67; lækningar lyf, a
 medicine, Stj. 272, see lyf; lækningar bragð, a cure, Fms. viii. 442.

lækninga-maðr, m. a leech, = læknir.
 læknir, m. a leech, physician, Sdm. 11, Nj. 89, MS. 623, 40, Fas. iii.
 644, Hkr. ii. 376, Mar., Stj., Bs. i. 640 sqq., passim. COMPDS: læknis-

dómr, m. medicine, Stj. 126, Barl. 17. læknis-fé, n. a leech's fee,
 Gpl. 149. læknis-fingr, m. the 'leech-finger,' digitus medicinalis, Stj. 191.

læknis-gras, u. a healing herb, Pr. 470. læknis-hendr, f. pl.
 'leech-bands,' healing bands, Sdm. 4, Fms. v. 40. læknis-lyf, f. a
 medicine, 656 B. 11, see lyf.

LÆKR, m. [i. e. lækr; Ivar Aasen læk], the umbilical cord, navel
 string, a midwife's term, Stj. 198.

LÆKRA, m. (i. e. lækr, —lækr, ægr, því fegra þykkur hljóða en lækr,
 ægr, Skúlda 178), gen. lækjar, dat. with the article læknir, Ísl. ii. 339,
 340, Fms. vi. 351; pl. lækir, gen. lækja, dat. lækjum:—a brook, rivulet,
 Edda (Gl.), Nj. 69, 155, 244, Ísl. ii. 339, 340, Bs. i. 196, Dropl. 34,
 Lv. 85, Fms. i. 252, 253, vi. 351, Fb. i. 414, passim, esp. in mod. Ícel.,

in which lækr is always used instead of the Dan. bækr; bæjar-lækr,
 and in many local names, Brjáns-lækr, Lækjar-bugr, Bs.; Lækjar-
 skógr, etc. COMPDS: lækjar-ðuðra, u, f. a bird; see dóðka.

lækjar-fall, n. a running brook, Lv. 85. lækjar-far, n. or -far-
 vegr, m. the bed of a brook, Korm. 182. lækjar-gil, n. a ghyll with
 a brook, Dipl. v. 19. lækjar-óss, m. the mouth of a brook, Ll. 250,
 Eg. 185. lækjar-rás, f. a running brook, Stj. 163. lækjar-

spræna, u, f. a little brook.
 læ-megin, see lémegin, Stj. 116.
 læmingr, m., pl. læmingjar:—a loom (bird) = lömr, Gisl. 67, cp. 155:
 metaph., the phrase, i læmingi, by stealth, Gisl. 155; in Vigl. 22 the new
 Ed. reads i fleymingi.

læna, u, f. [lón], a hollow place, vale.
 LÆRI, n., mod. læri, [A. S. lire; Scot. lyre = the fleshy parts of the
 body; Old Engl. leere = skin; Dan. laar]:—the thigh, the leg above the
 knee; hjó á lærit ok undan fótinn, Nj. 97, Glúm. 380; taka i mitt lær,
 Fbr. 53; leysti holdit allt af lærinu, Róm. 239; blés upp allan fótinn,
 lærit tók þá at grafa, Grett. 153; lærit upp at små-þörnum, 154:—

of a beast, á lær galтанum, Gullþ. 15. II. a ham, of meat;
 eða tvau lær hengi, þars ek hafða citt etið, Ilm. 66; þó at eitt lær hengi
 upp, N. G. L. i. 349; lær oxans tvau ok báða bógena, Edda 45; lær af
 þrévctrum oxá, Ó. H. L. 60; sjaldan liggjandi úlftr lær um getr, né sofandi
 maðr sigr, Ilm. 57.

LÆRA, ð, [Ulf. laisjan = διδάσκων; A. S. læran; Old Engl. lere; Engl.
 learn = to teach formerly, and sometimes so used still; Scot. lair or lear;
 O. H. G. leran; Germ. lehren; Swed. lära; Dan. lære]; in all changing
 the s into r; the word may be a derivative from læsa (1), to gather; cp.
 Lat. legere, to gather and to read]: I. to teach, with acc. or absol.;

þeirra kenningar lærðu oss, Hom. (St.): the disciple in acc., læra annan í
 stað sinn, K. Þ. K. 60; hann lærði Ara prest, Hkr. (pref.): hver sá maðr
 er lærtr aðra, Gd. 35; hann lét læra hann á vígðim ok riddara-skap ok
 allsháttar iþróttir, Fms. i. 97; lærðr á Látinu-tungu, K. Þ. K. 74; vel lærðir
 til vápna ok riddara-skaps, Sks. 381; nema hjarta heyrðans lærisk af
 helgum Anda, Greg. 19; lærisk at e-m, to get information from a per-
 son, Karl. 444; cp. lærðr below. II. to learn, in mod. usage

in this sense only, but seems not to occur in old writers, for Fas. ii. 67
 is a paper MS., but cp. læra bók, Nd. 18 (a poem of the beginning of the
 15th century).

lærandi, part. a teacher, Stj.
 lær-djúpr, adj. deep in lore, a nickname, Bs.
 lær-dómr, m. learning, scholars'hip, Bs. i. 8; hann hafði höfðingskap
 mikinn ok lærdóm góðan, 90, passim: of the clergy, as opp. to the laity,
 leikdómr, Bs., H. E. passim. COMPDS: lærdóms-bók, f. a book of learn-
 ing. lærdóms-grein, f. science. lærdóms-maðr, m. a scholar,
 Bs. i. 98.

lærðr, part., [cp. Old Engl. lered], prop. 'taught,' and then learned, a
 scholar; namr ok vel lærðr, Bs. i. 127, K. Þ. K. 154; lærðir menn, opp.
 to leikir menn (laymen); lærðr eða leikr, Dipl. ii. 13; in mod. usage = a
 scholar; há-lærðr, bigly learned; ó-lærðr, unlearned; litt-lærðr, vel-lærðr,
 freq.; see læra (1).

læri-dómr, m. learning, = lærdómr, Stj. 14, 64.
 læri-dóttir, f. a 'lore-daughter,' female disciple, Stj. 157.

læri-faðir, m. a 'lore-father,' teacher, master, Sks. 307, 803, Post.:
 of the Fathers, eccl.

læri-móðir, f. a 'lore-mother,' female teacher, Greg. 27.
 læri-mær, f. a female disciple, Stj. 158, Greg. 27.

læring, f. teaching, learning, in olden times esp. for holy orders; þú
 seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, ok létu vígja til presta, Íb. 14;
 Bs. i. 63; til fóstres eða læringar (education) eða farar, Grág. i. 172;

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læring, f. teaching, learning, in olden times esp. for holy orders; þú
 seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, ok létu vígja til presta, Íb. 14;
 Bs. i. 63; til fóstres eða læringar (education) eða farar, Grág. i. 172;

hann var settir til læringar, 623, 54:—*teaching, precept*, Hom. 108, 157; læringar = kenningar, Skálda 205 (in a verse).
 læri-stóll, m. a *pulpit, chair*, Mart. 113.
 læri-sunr, m. a '*lore-son*,' *disciple*, Bs. i. 907.
 læri-sveinn, m. a '*lore-swain*,' *disciple*, Fms. i. 134, Gþl. 40; Eyjólfir virði þorlák mest allra sinna lærisveina, Bs. i. 91, and passim in the N. T. (*the disciples of Christ*), Vídal., Pass.: freq. in mod. usage = *schoolboy*.
 lær-knúta, u, f. a *joint bone*.
 lær-leggr, m. *the thigh bone*, Fms. ix. 219, Edda 28, Sks. 372, Gullþ. 15.
 LÆSA, t, [láss; Dan. *laese*], *to lock, shut*, with dat., læsti hón þegar loptinu innan, Nj. 7; var þeirri hurð læst, Fms. iii. 67; þau vóru gjf læst innan borgar, xi. 74; hurðin var bæði læst innan ok útan, Hom. 120; læsti síðan skrininu, Fms. vi. 402; kirkjur vóru allar læstar, viii. 229:—*to shut one in*, hón fylgði þeim í úti-búr ok læsti þau þar, Ísl. ii. 108; var hestr Grettis læstr í húsi sterkliga, Grett. 113: læsa bréf, *to seal*, Róm. 247, Bs. ii. 122:—*to groove*, í hjalti sverðsins vóru læstir fylsteinar, Fas. iii. 244. 2. of a beast of prey; læsa klóm, hrammi, *to pierce or clasp with the claws*; hón læsti klómum inn að beini: reflex., læsast or læsa sig, *to pierce, penetrate*; klærnar læstust inn að beini (of claws), mjúksár um limu logi mér læsir sig fast, Snót 128.
 læsing, f. a *lock*.
 læstr, part. *locked, having a lock*, Dipl. iii. 4.
 LÆTTI, n. pl., in dat. látum, [Dan. *lader*, cp. lát], *manner*, also including *sound*; læti er tvennt, læti heitir rödd, læti heitir æði, Edda 110, Vsp. 18; engi þau læti, hljóð eða raddir, Skálda 172; hón kveðr við svá hátt ok óskurliga at sílfk læti þóttisk konunginn eigi heyrta háfa, Fb. ii. 26; við askranleg læti, Al. 142; honum þótti illt at heyrta læti þeirra, *their wailings*, Fms. iv. 369; bæði handa læti ok fóta, Sks. 116; lit ok læti, Skv. 1. 39.
 læ-vírki, a, m. [A. S. *lawerc*; Old and North. E. *lawrock*], a *lark*, Edda (Gl.)
 læ-víss, adj., and læ-víst, f., see læ.
 Læzkr, adj. of Lóm, from the county Lóm in Norway, D. N.
 LÖB, f., gen. laðar, [laða], *bidding, invitation*; laðar þurfi, Vþm. 8; buðumk hilmir löð, Höfuðl.; þjóða liðendum löð, Fsm. 3; þjóð-löð, *hospitable reception*, Hm. 4: in p. names, Sigr-löð, *who invites victory*; Gunn-löð, Hm.
 LÖÐ, f., gen. löðar, [Engl. *lathe*], a *smith's lathe*; kenna gull til sjóðs eða díguls eða löðar, Edda 84, freq. in mod. usage. löð-hyrr, m. *the fire of the lathe*, poet. for *gold*, Ísl. ii. 372 (in a verse).
 löðr, n. *froth*, (and löðra, að), see laudr and laudra.
 löðr-mannligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *cowardly*, Grett. 90 A.
 löðr-menni, n. a *coward, feeble person*, Fas. iii. 437.
 löðrungr, see laudrungr.
 löðuðr, m. a *bidder, inviter*, Ýt. 23.
 Löðurr or Loduurr, m. [cp. Germ. *lodern*], one of the names of Loki, —Lodurr is the Prometheus of the Northern mythology, see læ and óðr. Odin, Hænir, and Löduurr were the three gods who created Ask and Embla, Vsp.: vinnr Löduurs, *the friend of Löduur* = Odin, Ht. (Hkr. i. 88).
 LÖG, n. pl. laws, see lag B. 2. in compds as a prefix = *lawful, legal, as defined, ordered, prescribed in law, general, or the like*.
 lög-arfi, a, m. a *lawful heir*, Fms. ix. 333, Js. 28.
 lög-ávöxtr, m. *legal interest*; tunda fé sitt ok allan lögávöxt fjár síns, Bs. i. 68.
 lög-baugr, m. a '*law-ring*,' cp. baugr (II), *the payment of weregild*, Grág. ii. 171.
 lög-beiðing, f. a *legal demand, legal call*, in pleading, Nj., Grág.
 Lög-bergi or Lög-berg, n. *the Law-bill, rock of law*, where the Icel. legislature was held, see Grág., Nj. passim, and Mr. Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Njál, which contains a description and drawing of the place. Lögbergis-ganga, u, f. *the procession* (of the goðar) *to the Law-rock*, Grág. i. 26, Eg. 703, Fms. ii. 172.
 lög-bindu, batt, *to bind, stipulate by law*, Fagrsk. 57.
 lög-bjóða, baud, *to order, prescribe by law*, Jb. 170: lög-boðit, *law-bidden, ordered*.
 lög-boð, n. a *legal bid, at a sale*, Grág. i. 198: a *lawful call* = lög-beiðing, Nj. 238:—*a law, ordinance*, mod. = laga-boð.
 lög-bók, f. a '*law-book*,' *code of laws*, Fms. vii. 305, viii. 277, K. þ. K. 24, N. G. L. i. 378, Ísl. Ann. 1271, 1272, 1280, D. N. passim: 'but as the Icel. Commonwealth has no fixed code, so the word never applies to Icel. previous to the union with Norway.
 lög-bót, f. an *amendment of law*, K. þ. K. 24.
 lög-brigðir, m. a *law breaker*, Eg. (in a verse).
 lög-brot, n. a *breach of law*, Eg. 352. lögbrots-maðr, m. a *law breaker*, Mar.
 lög-bú, n. a *lawful household*, Grág. ii. 39.
 lög-deila, u, f. a *law quarrel, a cause before a court*, Bs. i. 75.
 lögðir, m. [leggja], poet. a '*stabber*,' *sword*, only in poetry, Lex. Poët.
 lög-dóm, m. a *lawful court*, Grág. i. 17:—*a legal sentence*, Bs. i. 141.
 lög-dýr, n. [lögr], a '*sea-deer*,' *poet. a ship*, Lex. Poët.
 lög-dæma, ð, *to adjudge by law*, D. N.
 lög-dæmi, n. a '*law-doom*,' *jurisdiction*.

lög-eggjan, f. *full provocation*, as defined by law, Nj. 154.
 lög-eiðr, m. a *lawful oath*, an oath as ordered by law, Grág., passim:—a nickname, Lög-Eiðr, Bárð.
 lög-eindagi, a, m. a *legal term*, Grág. i. 132, 399, K. þ. K. 174.
 lög-eyrir, m., pl. lögaurar, *legal money, lawful tender, legal pay*, Grág. i. 88, 193, 391, 392, 466, ii. 245, K. þ. K. 172.
 lög-faðmr, m. a *legal father, one prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 91.
 lög-fardagr, m. a *legal time for moving one's household*, Grág. ii. 102; lögföstu töl, Post. 645, 77.
 lög-fastr, adj. '*law-fast*,' *domiciled*, Grág. i. 243, 245, 381, ii. 3.
 lög-fá, fékk, *to take, receive, legally*, Fms. viii. 295.
 lög-fákr, m. [lögr], *the 'sea-steed, sea-horse*, Hým.
 lög-fé, n. a '*law-fee*,' of a fine, N. G. L. ii. 306.
 lög-félag, n. a *lawful partnership*, of marriage, N. G. L. ii. 305.
 lög-festa, t, = festa lög fyrir e-t, see festa (II. 2), N. G. L. i. 244, 334, Jb. 250, 331.
 lög-festa, u, f. a *lawful title, right* in matters of possession. Norse law term answering to *lyritr* (II) in the Icel. law, N. G. L. i. Gþl. 362, 451.
 lög-festing, f. = lögfesta, Dipl. i. 7.
 lög-festr, f. a *lawful mooring*, of a whale, Sturl. ii. 28:—p. *lawful betrothal*.
 lög-fóstr, n. a *fostering*, as defined in law, the fostering a child from 8th to its 16th year, Grág. ii. 45; see fóstr.
 lög-fóstri, a, m. *one who has given lögfóstr to another*, Grág. ii.
 lög-frétt, f. a *lawful query*, in pleading, Grág. i. 36.
 lög-fróðr, adj. *learned in law*, Bs. i. 733.
 lög-fræði, f. *law, jurisprudence*, Bárð. 173.
 lög-fræðingr, m. a *lawyer, a man skilled in law*.
 lög-fullr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Ld. 210, Ísl. ii. 379, Fs. 159, N. G. 306, passim.
 lög-fundur, m. a *lawful meeting, public meeting*, Ld. 62, Fs. 60.
 lög-föstrnun, f. *legal espousals*, Grág. i. 316.
 LÖGG, f., gen. löggvar, Edda ii. 100 (in a verse); in mod. laggar; [Scot. *leggin*; Engl. *ledge*]:—*the ledge or rim at the bow of a cask*, Grág. i. 501, freq. in mod. usage: also of the inside of það er dálitit eptir í lögginni. 2. a *mark on sheep*, a small piece cut out of the side of the ear. COMPS: lögg-brotinr, Stj. *with the ledge broken off*. lögg-stokkinn, part. = löggbrotinn, Stj.
 lög-garðr, m. a *lawful fence*, as prescribed in law as to height, thickness, Grág. ii. 262, 266, 267.
 lög-gilda, t, *to give lawful currency to*.
 lög-gildi, n. *validity*.
 lög-gildir, adj. of *full value, current*.
 lög-giptr, part. *lawfully given away*, of a lady, D. N.
 lög-gjafi and lög-gjafari, a, m. a *lawgiver*.
 lög-gjof, f. a *legal gift*, Gþl. 271; *lawgiving, legislation*, (mod. löggva, ad, [prob. from lögg; Dan. *logre* = *to wag the tail of*, —to crouch abjectly, like a dog; hvat er þat it litla er ek löggva snapvist snapir, Ls. 44, a ðr. ley.)
 lög-gríð, n. a *lawful domicile*, Grág. i. 19, 149.
 lög-heilagr, adj. *holy, sacred*, of days according to the canon, Grág., K. þ. K. passim (alla löghelga daga).
 lög-hemill, n. = löggrið, Grág. i. 150, Nj. 33.
 lög-hlið, n. a *gate as prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 264.
 lög-hreppr, m. a *Rape* (hreppr) as defined by law, Grág. i. 443.
 lög-hverfð, f., or lög-hverfa, u, f. a *lawful fence*, D. N. v. 11.
 lög-kaup, n. a *lawful bargain*, Grág. i. 148, K. þ. K. 70.
 lög-kennandi, part. a '*law-surveyor*' to declare if a thing belonged to person or not, Grág. i. 424.
 lög-kominn, part. *lawfully entitled to*, Jb. 244.
 lög-krókar, m. pl. *law quibbles*, Fms. vii. 142, Sks. 439.
 lög-kvöð, f. a *legal summons*, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 218.
 lög-kæni, f. *skill in the law*, Nj. 236.
 lög-kænn, adj. *versed, skilled in the law*, Nj. 222, Fms. vii. 12.
 lög-kænska, u, f. = löggænn, Fms. vii. 142.
 lög-langr, adj. of *lawful length*, Jb. 407.
 lög-lauss, adj. *lawless*, Sks. 77 new Ed.
 lög-leið, f. a *lawful Leet* (meeting), K. þ. K. 68.
 lög-leiða, d, = leiða í lög, *to bring (a freedman) to the private law*, (cp. to naturalise), Grág. i. 290. II. *to introduce* (leiða e-t í lög), Bs. i. 720, freq. in mod. usage.
 lög-leisa, u, f. *lawful rent*, Grág. i. 196, 217.
 lög-leysa, u, f. *lawlessness, a lawless state*, Gþl. 361, Bs. i. 71, 134, Magn. 472, Fms. xi. 294, Sks. 339.
 lög-liga, adv. *lawfully*, Nj. 188, K. Á. 54, Bs. ii. 96.
 lög-ligr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Nj. I, Eg. 725, Fms. vii. 142, x. 3, 58, passim; ú-lögligr, *unlawful*.
 lög-lyritr, m. a *lawful lyric* (q. v.), Grág. i. 109.
 lög-lýsing, f. a *legal declaration*, in pleading, Grág. i. 18, N.

maðr, m. [old Swed. *lagman*; the president of the supreme court held in Orkney was called the *lagman*]:—*law-man*. In the Scandinavian kingdoms each legal community or state (*lög*) had laws, its own parliament (*lögþing*), and its own 'law-man' (*lagh-maðr*); the *lagman* was the first commoner and the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies or elsewhere and also the guardian of the law, and the president of the legislative and of the law courts. As in the heathen time laws were not written, the *lagman* had to say what was the law of the land in any case in the general assemblies, at least in Iceland, he had to 'say' (from memory) to the assembled people from the Law-hill (*lögberg*); hence in the Icelandic Commonwealth he was called *lög-sögu-maðr*, the 'law-speaker,' 'law-sayer,' 'speaker of the law,' and his office or *lög-sögn* = 'law-speaking.' 1. Sweden and Gothland in the classical lands of the *lagmen*, for the whole kingdom was a confederation of commonwealths, each with its parliament, laws, and laws, who were all of them united under one king; see the records in the old Swedish laws, *Sveriges Gamla Lagar*, as cited in the text, as also the classical account given of *lagman Thorgny* in O. H. ii. 17.—*í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sín lög, yfir lögum er lögmaðr, ... þat skulu lög vera sem hann ræð upp at lögum; ef konungr, eða jarl, eða byskupar fara yfir land ok eigu þing við þá svarar lögmaðr af headi búenda ...; aðrir lögmenn allir skulu lög-menn þess lögmanns er á Tiunda-landi er, O. H. 65. 2. Norway in the political institutions of the old patriarchal ages were disturbed through the wars and conquest of Harald Fairhair; the laws of Norway too have been preserved in a much more complete state than those of Sweden; of some of the most interesting records of the ecclesiastical section has been preserved, often in Icelandic or abridged. The most interesting records of the *lagmen* are not to be found in the Norse laws, but in the Sagas, e. g. the *Hák. S. Gamla*, ch. 71–80, 85–97 (in the Flatey book), the *Þinga-páttir* in Fms. vii. 123–150, and in stray passages in the other Sagas, in such phrases as *lögmenn ok konungr, lögmenn ok lenda menn ok lögmenn ok alla alþýðu*, Eg. 352. 3. Middle Age in Norway, and in Icel. after 1280, the *lagman* was a justice, who presided in the court *lögrétta*, at the *lögþing*, *passim*. 4. in the Icelandic Commonwealth, the office of *lagman* has been described above as specially called *lög-sögu-maðr*; *lögmaðr* is only used = *lagamaðr* = a *lagman*.—*þat er ok, at þat skal svá górla þáttu alla upp segja, at engi viti einna miclogi honum vinski eigi fróðleikr til þess, þá skal hann eiga stefnu lögmenn (lawyers, men skilled in law), ok næstu dægr ádr, eðr Gr. i. 2, 3; þat skal allt hafa er finnsk á skra þeirri er Hafliði er þat eitt af annarra lögmanna fyrirsögn (of other lawyers) er þá þvi í gegn, 7; Njáll var lögmaðr svá mikill (so great a lawyer), eingi fannsk hans jafningi, Nj. 30. At the union with Norway (1272) the *lög-sögu-maðr* of the Commonwealth was replaced by the *men* of the Norse kind, so that in the Sagas composed after 1272, e. g. the *Grettla*) or in Sagas preserved in later transcripts, the *lagman* now and then conformed, and '*lögmaðr*' was, by way of conformity, used of the *lög-sögu-maðr* of the old Commonwealth, cp. 6, 115, 173, 191 new Ed., Nj. 24, 164, 237 (v. l.), Eg. 597, Ísl. i. 208, 238, 256, Bs. i. (Hungv.) 62, Fms. iv. 115, 176, 177. O. H. edition has the true reading, being made from a version of the Commonwealth time. β. two instances are recorded in the 10th century in Iceland, where a *lögmaðr* occurs as a *county sheriff* or *officer*, viz. in the *Hák. S.* (begin.) and the *ch. 10*; but both records seem to be spurious and adapted to things in Norway, for neither Saga is preserved in its pure text, but remoulded after the union; see Maurer's *Entstehung der Sates*, Beiträge, 136 sqq. In Scandinavia during the Middle Ages the power of the king increased, so that of the old *lagman* the last died away. In England it is preserved in the Speaker of the Commons, whose very name recalls to mind the law of the old Scandinavian communities. II. a pr. name, *Orkn.* compds: *lögmanns-dæmi*, n. the jurisdiction of a *lagman*, Fms. v. 266. *lögmanns-eiðr*, m. an oath of homage to a *lagman*, Gpl. 66. *lögmanns-lauss*, adj. without a *lagman*, Ann. 66. *lögmanns-úrskurðr*, m. a *lagman's* decree, Jb. 170. *lögmaðr*, n. a *lawful mark on sheep*, Grág. i. 416, ii. 308, 309. *lögmaðr*, n. prescription, rule of the law; skulum vér þat lögmaðr hafa n útgörðir várar er fyrr hefir verit, N. G. L. i. 104; með lögmáli skulu börn hans til arfs koma, 152; greiða lögmáli, to solve a law, Grág. i. 7; hafði þat lögmáli á verit, at ..., it was the old law, 309; = lögskil, mæla lögmálum sínum, Eg. 734. 2. *lögmaðr*, n. a *lawful mark on sheep*, Th. 82, esp. in an ecclesiastical sense; hlyðinn Guði ok stjórn, i. 263; Guð hafði þat birt í inu forna lögmáli, Stj. 42, 210 (of the old and new covenant), Barl. passim; in mod. use, esp. the *Mosaic law*, *Lögmálið*, N. T. Vidal, Pass. compds: *lögmaðr*, f. the book of the law, Stj. *lögmaðr*, n. pl. the**

tables of the law, Th. 10. *lögmaðr*, m. a *law point*, Germ. *rechtspunkt*, Grág. i. 402; hvat viltú þá góra fyrir lögmaðr-staðinn? Ísl. ii. 149. *lögmaðr-örk*, f. the ark of the covenant, Rb. 374, Pr. 77. *lög-máli*, a, m. a *law stipulation*, Grág. ii. 234, 246, Jb. 201. *lög-met*, n. *legal taxation*, N. G. L. i. 90. *lög-metandi*, a, m. a *legal taxpayer, surveyor*, Grág. i. 88, 397. *lög-mót*, n. a 'law-meeting,' public meeting, Fs. 43. *lög-mælt*, part. defined in the law, prescribed in the law; in the old oath, öll lögmaðr skil, all pleadings or proceedings as prescribed in the law, Nj. 232; see *lögmaðr* below, which seems to be the older form. *lög-mætr*, adj. legitimate, as prescribed in the law; öll lögmaðr skil af hendi leysa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 46; ok veita honum í því lögmæta björg, 78; lögmæt sök, a *lawful case*, Fms. iii. 144. 2. in mod. usage = *lawful*; ó-lögmaðr, unlawful, not valid. *LÖGN*, f., pl. *lagnir*, [leggja], a net laid in the sea, opp. to a *dragnet*, Gpl. 421; *lagnar skip*, a boat used in laying down nets, Eg. 4, O. H., D. N. ii. 89; in plur., *lagnir*, the place where the nets are laid; sela-lagnir, nets for catching seals. II. a neut. pl., þung menn róu á sjó at fá græna fiska með lögn, ok ní urðu lögnin svá þung, at ..., Þiðr. 71. *lög-prettr*, m. a *quibble in law*, Fms. vii. 120. *lög-pundari*, a, m. a *legal steel-yard*, Grág. i. 499. *LÖGR*, m., gen. *lagar*; dat. legi, pl. legir, L. 31; acc. lögu, Fb. i. 525 (in a verse); [A. S. *lagu*; cp. Engl. *lake*; O. H. G. *lagu*; Lat. *lacus*]:—the sea; koma um lög, to come by sea, Vsp. 51; in the allit. phrase, lopt ok lög, air and sea, Sks. 47, Skm. 6; lands eða lagar, on land or sea; or á landi eða legi, Grág. ii. 171, Al. 107; hvergi kom ek þar lands né lagar, at ..., Bs. i. 721, ii. 5, 122; lagar hjarta, 'sea-heart,' poet. for a stone, Yt.; lagar stöð, the sea steeds = ships, Lex. Poët.; stíga land af legi, Hkv. Hjörvi. 26. 2. a local name of large lakes, e. g. Lögr = the Melar in Sweden, O. H.; or of a great estuary, við á þá er Tanais heitir ok þann lög er þar fellr ór, Stj. II. water, any liquid; tak lög af grasi, Pr. 471; síðan tók hann sér lög nökkurn, kastaði þar í öskunni, ok gördi af graut, Fms. ii. 163; lýsi, hunang ok allskyns lögr annarr, K. Á. 206; í vatni vörum eða köldu, en öngum legi öðrum eða vökva, H. E. i. 480; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi, Sdm. 13; verpa lauki í lög, 8; spræna raðum legi, O. H. (in a verse); sár-lögr, benja-lögr = blood; hrax-lögr, hjör-lögr, id., Lex. Poët.: lögr Sónar, Boðnar = the poetical mead, Edda; hver-lögr Óðins, id., Ht. III. the Rune ¶, (A. S. *lagu*). *lög-ráðandi*, part. a *legal guardian, warden*, Grág. i. 162 [cp. Germ. *vormund*, as also *vollmündig*], K. p. K. 158; at hann mundi rétt lög-ráðandi fyrir dóttur sinni, Lv. 32; hann lét móður sína lög-ráðandi, Ld. 62. *lög-rán*, n. loss of right, injustice, lawless dealing, N. G. L. i. 88, Eb. 26 new Ed. (in a verse). *lög-rengd*, f. a *legal challenge*, Grág. i. 17, 31. *lög-rengja*, d, to *quash a suit*; l. mál, Þiðr. 74, (lögrinnt, qs. lögrengt.) *lög-rétt*, f. a *public fold* for gathering and dividing sheep when driven in from the pastures, Grág. i. 417, Jb. 292. *lög-rétta*, u, f. I. 'law-mending,' an ordinance; þat væri góð lögrétta er konungrinn gaf um konunglega reifing, Sks. 670. II. as a law term, the name of the legislature of the Icel. Commonwealth, either from rétta lög, to make the law right, or perh. better from rétt, a fence, qs. a law-fence, law-yard, law-court, from being held within the sacred circle, called *vé-bönd*; for the word is used of the place as well as of the body sitting there, e. g. ganga til lögrétta, to proceed to the l., Nj. 150. 2. in the Norse law, as also in Iceland after the union with Norway, lögrétta was the public court of law held during the general assembly (*þing*), and presided over by the *lagman*; the members (*lög-rétta* menn) were delegated from all the counties represented in the assembly, see N. G. L. ii. 10 sqq., as also Jb. Þingfara-balk, ch. 2. 3. in the Icel. Commonwealth the lögrétta was the legislative held during the althing on the lögrbergi (q. v.), and consisted of the forty-eight *Goðar* (see *goði*); it was presided over by the lögsögu-maðr (see lögmadr), and controlled all laws and licences (*ráða lögum ok lofum*), and was the supreme power in the land; for its power, composition, and duties, see esp. Ib. ch. 5, Grág. passim, esp. the Lögrétta-þáttir or section of the lögrétta, the Þingskapa-þáttir, the Njála, and the Sagas passim; of mod. writers, Maurer's Beiträge, Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Njál. compds: lögrétta-fé, n. the treasury of the l., from which the lögsögu-maðr was paid, Grág. i. 3. lögrétta-maðr, n. [lagraetman, Jamieson], a member of the lögrétta, in Icel. sense, Grág. i. 8; in Norse sense, Jb. 1. lögrétta-seta, u, f. a seat in the l., Grág. i. 4. lögrétta-skipan, f. the order, constitution of the l., as to the number of its members, Jb. 9, Nj. 150. lögrétta-þáttir, m. the section of law of the l., Grág. i. 4. lögrétt, n. a 'law-right,' lawful due; biskup býðr at gjalda fyrir málit sex hundruð, ok kallar biskup meir en tvá lögrétta, Bs. i. 492. lögrípting, f. = lagarípting, Dipl. ii. 12. lögrjúfa, rauf, to deprive by law, Jb. 122 A. lögrúning, f. a legal challenge, of neighbours or judges, Nj. 235. lögræna, t, to deprive of law, to treat unfairly and in a lawless manner, Gpl. 542. Bs. i. 737.

lög-ræningr, m. a person who has been wronged or cheated of his lawful right, Eg. 526, Fms. vii. 65.

lög-saga, u, f. 'law-saying,' 'law-speaking,' pronouncing the law, Fms. ix. 332; þá bad hann þóri lögmann birta sína lögsögu, 335.

II. the office of the lögsögu-maðr in Iceland, and lögmaðr (lagman) in Sweden and Norway (from segja lög, to speak the law): the phrases, taka lögsögu, hafa lögsögu, þar næst tók Hramn lögsögu næstr Hængi, ok haði tuttugu sumur, Jb. 6, passim; for Norway, see Fms. ix. 330, 332; for Iceland, see Íb., Kristni S., Grág., Nj., passim; as for the public reading of the law from the Law-hill (upp-saga) see Grág. i. 2, 3: (cp. the legal usage of the Isle of Man.)

COMPS: lögsögu-maðr, m. the 'law-speaking man,' the lagman or law-speaker of the Icel. Commonwealth, see the remarks s. v. lögmaðr; for the office, duties, etc. see Grág., esp. the Lögsögumans-þáttir or section of the l., the Íb., Kristni S. ch. 11, Nj., etc.; for a list of the Icel. lögsögumenn from 930-1280 A.D. and lögmenn from 1280-1800, when the office and name were abolished, see Saín ii. 1 sqq. The lögsögu-maðr was during the first hundred years (930-1030) elected for life, afterwards for a shorter time (three years); his tenure of office formed the groundwork for the chronology of Ari the historian in his work the Icelander Book.

lögsögumans-rúm, n. the seat of the law-speaker in the lögréttu, Grág. i. 37, (the opening of the courts fixed at the hour when the sun shone on the seat of the l.) **lögsögumans-þáttir**, m. the section of law about the lagman (see lögmaðr), Grág. i. 1-4.

lög-sagðr, part. pronounced, declared as law, Gpl. 27.

lög-sagnari, a, m. = lögréttumaðr.

lög-samðr, part.; = lögsamðr dómr, a sentence lawfully pronounced, lawful sentence, N. G. L. i. 19, Gpl. 27.

lög-samkváma, u, f. a lawful meeting, Grág. i. 296.

lög-samliðr, adj. = lögligr, H. E. i. 456, Eg. 725, Hom. 33.

lög-samr, adj. lawful, Stj. 311.

lög-segjandi, part. 'law-sayer,' a person who lawfully pleads or takes part in public affairs, any free citizen of full age, Grág. ii. 31.

lög-sekr, adj. convicted, declared guilty, Grág. ii. 63, Sturl. i. 101.

lög-sekt or **lög-sekð**, f. 'law-guilt,' penalty, one of the three degrees of outlawry, Grág. i. 119.

lög-silfr, n. standard silver, Grág. i. 392, cp. 500.

lög-sjándi, part. a 'law-seer,' surveyor; hafit ér nökkut lögsjándr til kvadda! Eb. 56, Grág. i. 392, 393, 504, ii. 31.

lög-skil, n. pl. 'law-business,' such as pleading, or any public duties in the courts or in the lögréttu; Mördr gigja mælti lögskil at vanda sínum, Nj. 3; hvær sá maðr er þar þurfti lögskil af hendi at leysa at dómi, skyldi áðr eïð vinna . . ., Landn. 258; allir þeir menn er lögskil nokkur skulu mæla at dómum á alþingi, hvárt er þeir skulu sakir sækja eðr verja, eðr bera vætti eðr kvíðu, ok skulu þeir vinna eïða, áðr þeir mæli þeim málum, svá at dómendr heyrri, Grág. i. 56.

II. a lawful procedure; ef maðr skýtr niðr úmaga með engi lögskil (unlawfully), Grág. i. 297.

lög-skilnaðr, m. a legal divorce, Grág. i. 367.

lög-skipan, f. an ordinance, Grett. 97.

lög-skipti, n. a lawful sbaring, Grág. i. 425.

lög-skrá, f. a law scroll, Sks. 22.

lög-skuld, f. a legal debt. lögskuldar-maðr, m., and -kona, u, f. a male (female) legal debtor, Grág. i. 221, 233, 339, ii. 69, 70.

lög-skylda, u, f. a legal obligation, Grág. i. 73: = lögskuld, Vápn. 10.

lög-skyldr, adj. legally obliged, bound by law, Grág. i. 280:—prescribed by law, K. þ. K. 102, 124.

lög-skyldugr, adj. 'law-bound,' ordered by the law, K. Á. 9.

lög-sókn, f. an action at law, Gpl. 217.

lög-spakr, adj. law-wise, learned in law, Bs. i. 640.

lög-speki, f. 'law-wisdom,' jurisprudence, Íst. ii. 205.

lög-spekingr, m. a 'law-sage,' a great lawyer, 655 iv. 2.

lög-spurning, f. a lawful question, in pleading, Grág. i. 19.

lög-stakkgarðr, m. a stack-yard as prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 286.

lög-stefna, u, f. a lawful summons, Grág. i. 39, 374, Nj. 240.

lög-sögn, f. the jurisdiction of a lagman (see lögmaðr); þessi friðr skal standa um alla þessa lögsögn, Gpl. 450.

II. the office = lög-saga; hafa lögsögn, Fms. ix. 332, Landn. 321.

2. a declaration of a lagman; þér hafit optar eggjat Skúla at kalla til Noregs en lögsögn Ámunda, 333, K. Á. 216.

lögsögu-maðr, see lögmaðr and lögsaga.

lög-taka, tók, to receive by law; messu-daga lögtekna, K. þ. K. 124; alla lögtekna daga, Vm. 132; þú ert miklu ærri maðr at aldri en svá, at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jónsborg, at vera í sveit með oss, Fms. xi. 93.

2. to accept as law; þá er Kristni var lögtekiu, Fs. 77; lögtekin Jónsbók á Íslandi, á alþingi, Ísl. Ann. 1281, Bs. i. 720, passim.

lög-tala, u, f. a recital of the law (by the bishop); koma til þings ok telja þar lögtalu fyrir mönnum, N. G. L. i. 378, v. l.

lög-tekning, f. the introduction of a law, Magn. 512.

lög-tíðir, f. pl. = the eccl. *horae canonicae*, Grág. i. 142.

lög-tíund, f. a lawful tithes, Grág. i. 379, K. þ. K. 140.

lögu-nautr, m., prop. a messmate, Orkn. 442, Fms. vi. 6, Sks. Stj. 436:—a mate, colleague, companion, Fms. vii. 268, Gpl. 20, 511.

lögu-neyti, n. messmateship, Sks. 293.

lög-veð, n. a lawful bail, Grág. ii. 234, 235.

lög-vellir, m. [lögr], a boiler, Hým. 6.

lög-verja, varði, to protect by law, D. N.

lög-vernd, f. protection by law, D. N.

lög-villa, u, f. a fraudulent procedure, Grág. i. 21, Nj. 235, 237.

lög-villr, adj. mistaken in point of law, Grág. i. 316.

lög-vitr, adj. = lögspakr, Nj. 222, Bárð. 171.

lög-vitringr, m. = lögspekingr.

lög-vizka, u, f. = lögspeki, Skálda 207 (in a verse).

lög-vörn, f. a lawful point of defence, in pleading; ok finna þeir lögvarnir í málinu, ok horfði til þess at þorkell mundi verða sekr, G. 347, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 41, 425.

lög-vöxtr, m. legal interest, = lögavöxtr, Grág. i. 198.

lög-þáttir, m. a section of the law, Grág. i. 2, Bs. i. 707.

lög-þing and **lög-þingi**, a, m., also spelt löng, Ó. H. 64; [lagþing; Orkneys lawing, Jamieson]:—a Norse, Swed., and Dan term, a general assembly or parliament, a general assembly

a community 'lög,' thus answering to alþingi, which word is peculiar to Iceland, whereas löþing is not used in the Grágás or the Sagas of the Icel. Commonwealth, except in a derived sense; en er K var í Svíþjóð, þá hélzk þar þó löþing ok markaðr, Ó. H. 64; h hverri þessi deild landsins er þitt löþing, ok sín lög, 65; á h sækja á löþingi því er hér er í þessu fylki, en þat er þrándamess-Fms. vii. 133; þvíat ek hygg þat lög vera, . . . at mál yrði eytt á löþingum, at þaðan af skyldi aldrei verða uppreist þess máls, 142 skal til vegar ganga á löþingi einhverju, Frosto-þingi, Gula-þingi Heiðsævis-þingi, 136, (opp. to the lesser fylkis-þingi); var hann konungs tekinn á hverju löþingi, Fb. ii. 369; vér skolum löþing eiga á tólf mánaðum hverjum, Bótólfs messu aptan, í Gulöy á þá réttum, Gpl. 5.

II. in Norway and Sweden, in the later Middle Ages, it came to mean a law court of a district, a kind of county a presided over by the lagman, see D. N. passim, and Schlyter s. v. thing.

2. in Iceland at the union with Norway, the old althing remodelled in Norse style, and even the old name althing was abolished and replaced by the Norse lagthing; thus in the Jb., skulum löþingi vart eiga at Óxará á þingstað réttum; whence þingis-bækr, f. pl. the records of the lagthing. löþingis-maðr a member of the lagthing, Gpl. 21. löþingis-skrifari, a, m. the scribe of the lagthing, Esp. passim.

III. in Iceland in the time, a public meeting; Gunnarr reið til allra mannfunda ok lög Nj. 113; þann bang skyldi hverri goði hafa á hendi sér til löþing; þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfr heyrja, Landn. 258, Fms. 139.

LÖM, f., pl. lamar, mod. lamir, [lama], the binges, esp. of a cabinet door; hjarir (q. v.) of a door; lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, of a shrine v. 120, freq. in mod. usage.

lömbungr, m. [lamb], a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

LÖN, f., pl. lanar, mod. lanir, a small oblong bayrick, freq. in usage: poet., hræs lanar, heaps of corpses, Höfuðl. 2. [cp. lane], a row of houses, D. N. ii. 498, iii. 862.

löngu and **löngum**, adv., see langr.

löngum-orðinn, long-talker, long-winded talker, used as a verb in king Harald's parting words to the poet Arnór—kom sjá til nal löngumorðinn, he came for something, that long-talker! Mork. Fms. vii. 198 the passage is corrupted into kom svá næst til Nor the transcriber who did not understand the king's banter.

LÖPP, f., gen. lappar, pl. lappar and lappir, a paw, of dogs and **LÖSKR**, adj., acc. löskvan, [cp. Engl. lazy; in early Swed. mader = a bachelor, loska-kona = a spinster, loska-lagbe = stuprum Swed. losk, Dan. luske, and Icel. lið-leskja]:—weak, idle; löskv madd, Fas. ii. (in a verse); löskr mun hann ær heitinn, Am. 57; þátt, the weak side (in a moral sense), Harms. 13.

LÖSTR, m., gen. lastar, Ó. H. 176, line 3; mod. lösts; dat. I lestr; acc. löstu:—a fault, flaw; en ef lestr er á, Gpl. 499; er vér köllum nykrat eðr finngáknat, Skálda 187; brag-löstr, a cal fault, Sigvatr: allit, kost ok löst, Nj. 23, see kost; löstu ok Hm. 134; skap-löstr, fault of temper, Ó. H. 176:—a blunder, pentarans, Mar.

II. metaph. in a moral sense, misbehann skal beta kirkjunni löstinn (bis misdemeanour) tólf aurum, 126; ekki nema lestr þeir sé at þeim at þau verði at verri, 275.

2. a vice; löstr ofdrykkjunnar, Fms. viii. 251; ek sk löstinn, Ó. H. 175, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

lasta-fullr, adj. full of flaws, Skálda 188. **lasta-lauss**, adj. guileless, in a physical and moral sense, Stor. 3, Grág. i. 501; la hestr, Vm. 65.

LÖT, f., pl. latar, [latr], dissuasion; telja latar á e-u, to tell the backs, dissuade, Sturl. ii. 55; konungur fór mjök undan ok taldi á á um ferð þessa, Fas. iii. 143.

lötra, að = latra, [Engl. loiter]:—to loiter, lag behind careless

M

(mm), the twelfth letter of the alphabet, was in the oldest Runic inscriptions (the Golden horn, the stone in Tune) figured \mathfrak{M} , and in the common Runes \mathfrak{M} and \mathfrak{P} , whence later, the top being left Ψ and Υ ; all these forms being clearly derived from the old \mathfrak{M} . Its ancient name was *maðr* (a *man*)—*maðr* er moldar-auki; in a Runic poem; but the likeness of Υ to a man with uplifted hands is accidental.

SPELLING, CHANGES.—The *m* is sounded as in English and other European languages: it is usually single in the words *fin*=*five*, *um*=*in*, *fram*=*framm*, but erroneously, for it is sounded double, agreeing with the etymology. Changes: 1. Peculiar to the Northern languages is the interchange of *mu* and *fu* when both letters are radical; *namu*, *nemna*, = *nafni*, *nefna*; *samni*, *samna*, = *safni*, *safna*; *jamu* = *jamna*, *sómm*, = *sófna*, *svefni*; *hemna* = *hefna*; *stamm* = *stafni*; *stomni*; *hranni* = *hrafn*: the oldest Icelandic vellums frequently use the *namn*, *samna*, *hramn*, *jamn*, but more rarely in other instances, *Blas*. 46; *emni*, *Arna-Magn.* 302. 3; *somna*, *MS.* 623. 34; *sómm*, *D.H.L.* 82, 83; *sjómm*, *Pd.* 14; it is still sounded instead of *fu*, as in *hefnd*, *proned*, *hemd*, *Hom.* 7, 18; *stemi* = *stefndi*: the *v* prevailed in the Icel., and is used in the Editions, as also in the usage: on the other hand, the Swedish has throughout adopted *m*; thus, *Swed. bamm* = *Icel. höfu*, *Engl. baven*; *Swed. lämna* = *Icel. þan. levne*; *Swed. ämne* = *Icel. efni*; each language has taken exception without regard to etymology, for in some of the words *f* is used in others *m*.

2. otherwise *m* and *f* seldom interchange, as in the threefold form of the particle of, *um*, *umb*; *himinn*, *himneskr*, *inn*, *hifneskr*; *nema* (*nisi*), *cp. Goth. niba*; *hvilmt* and *hvilft*, as also *Mal-kólfir* = *Mal-kolmr*, *þjálf* and *þjálm*, *skelmir* and *skelm*.

III. in vellums *m* is dropped in the 1st pers. plur. of verbs before the pron. *vér*, *vit*, thus *höfu vér*, *eigu vit*, but in mod. usage *m* is retained; hence comes the Norse form *mér* (plur.), *mit* (dual), by an interchange of the *v* and substitution of the final *m* from the preceding *v*: in *öllu-megin*, *báðu-megin*, etc., see *megin*. In old vellums \mathfrak{M} is used to mark a double *m*, thus *frammi* = *frammi*; in most medieval or final *m* is marked by a stroke above the line. The \mathfrak{M} is often used for the word *maðr*.

MAÐR, *ad.* to become maggoty, *Stj.* 91: *maðkaðr*, part. maggoty. **MAÐA**, *m.* [Ulf. *mada* = *μαδα*; A. S. *madu*; O. H. G. *mado*; *maðade*; an augmented form, *Engl. maggot*, *qs. madog*; *Dan. makke*, *Norse makk*, *Ivar Aasen*; *Scot. mauch*]:—a maggot, grub, dvergarnir höfðu kviknat sem maðkar í holdi Ýmis . . . ok maðkar, *Edda* 9; *vall hann allr möðkum í hel*, *Rb.* 414; *maðka*, *Fb.* ii. 78; *síðan hitti þorbjörn í maðka-sjó sem liggur í Vandi*, *id.* ok maðkr sá smó neðan skipit til úfaru, *A. A.* 198; *er drögu vér maðka digirari manns læri*, *Al.* 174, *Stj.* 91, *Sks.* 50 (of an insect); *ámu-maðkr*, a rain worm; *sjó-maðkr*, sea worms, *id.* 438; *skel-maðkr*, worms with shells, *id.* *maðka-veita*, u. *maðka* of maggots.

MAÐR, *m.* a sea full of worms, *þorf.* Karl. 438.

MAÐR, *m.* smoginn, part. worm-eaten, of drift timber, ships.

MAÐR, *m.* *qs. mann-r*, which form also occurs in old poets, *engi maðr ranni*, *Vellekla*, (for the change of *nn* before *r* into *d* see the Introduction to letter N); *gen. manns*, *dat. manni*, *acc. manni*, *plur. menn*, *me-r*; with the article, *menninir*, so always in old writers, but in modern times erroneously, as if from *mennir*: the plur. *meðr*, answering to the sing. *maðr*, occurs in old poets—*meðr vituð öðling æðra*, *Fms.* i. 121 (a verse); *Norð-meðr róa naðri*, *vi.* 309 (in a verse); *meðr þu ickit veðr*, *Edda* 102; *hird-meðr*, *veðja*, *Rekst.*, all verses of the 12th centuries; *er meðr Myrkvið kalla*, *Akv.* 5; *meðr hlutu 75 new Ed.* (in a verse); *gen. pl. manna*, *dat. mönnum*, *acc. menn*. In Ballads and Rímur after the 15th century, and hence in ecclesiastical later times, a nom. *mann* is now and then used, esp. in compds influenced by Germ. and Engl., e. g. *hreysti-mann*, *Skíða R.* 58; or in the sake of rhyme, *ætla þú ekki, áunur mann | af komast muni hann*, *Pass.* 14. 17: [Ulf. *mannia* = *άνθρωπος*; in other Teut. languages spelt *man*, or better *mann*.]

MAÐR = *Lat. homo*, *Gr. άνθρωπος*, also *people*; *eigi víl ek manninum þvíat mér er maðrinn skyldr*, *þat er frá nanni at maðr er vel auðigr at fé*, *Nj.* 51; *mennskr maðr*, a manlike *man being*, opp. to giants or beings of superhuman strength, *Gm.* *inn eru hér konnir ef menn skal kalla*, *en líkari eru þeir þursum ok sýn en mennskum mönnum*, *Engl.* 110; *flýjnu nú! ekki er um at eiga*, *Nj.* 97; *þat hafa gamlir menn mælt*, at þess manns *fit verða of hann félli á grúfu*, *Engl.* 107; *þeir ungu mennu (the people) elskask sín í millum*, *Mar.*; *þótt nokkurt væri þústr á með grum mönnum*, *Ld.* 200; *fjöldi manns, núgr manns*, *Fms.* ii. xi. 245; *þykkir mönnum nokkur várkunn til þess*, 192; *var*

þat margra manna mál, at . . . *Engl.* 537, *Fms.* i. 45; *er þat illt manni?* *Engl.* 604; *sá maðr, þat person*, *K. þ. K.* 4; *manna beztir, fríðastir . . . the best, fairest . . . of men*, *passim*; *allra manna bezt, beyond all men, best of all men*, *Bs.* i. 67; *kona var enn þrjú maðr*, *Hkr.* iii. 184; *hvár þeirra manna, each of the wedded pair*, *Grág.* i. 476; *góðir mennu, good men!* in addressing, *passim*: *allit.*, *Guði ok góðum mönnum, to God and all good men*, *Bs.* i. 68; sayings, *maðr skal eptir manni lifa, man shall live after man* (as a consolation), *Engl.* 322; *maðr er manns gaman, man is man's comfort*, *Hm.* 46; *whence huggun er manni mönnum at*, *Pass.* 2. 10: *maðr eptir manni, man after man, in succession*; or, *maðr af manni, man after man, in turn*: *sýndi maðr manni, man shewed it to man, it went round from band to band*, *Fms.* vi. 216; *ni segir maðr manni þessi fagnaðar-tíðendi*, *Bs.* i. 181, *Þiðr.* 142; *kunni þat maðr manni at segja at Bróðir felldi Brján*, *Nj.* 275.

2. phrases, *þat veit menn* (the verb in sing., the noun in plur.), *every one knows that!* to be sure! *Art.* 31, 62, *Karl.* 48; *meðr of veit*, *Sighvat*: *mod. viti menn!* with a notion of irony; thus also *menn segja, men say*, (in old poet. usage elliptically, *kveða* = *Lat. dicunt*, *Vfm.* 24, 26, 28, 30, *Gm.* 13, *Hdl.* 42, *Hm.* 11; *kváðu, people said*, *Vm.* 33): the sing. *maðr* = *Fr. on*, *mod. Dan. man* (in *Dan. man siger*), is not vernacular. 3. in compds, *kvenn-maðr*, a woman; *karl-maðr*, a man; *of families*, *Myra-menn*, *Síðu-menn*, *Landn.*: *inhabitants, people*, *Norð-menn, Norsemen*; *Noregs-menn, the men of Norway*; *Athenu-menn, Athenians*; *Korintu-menn, Corinthians*: of condition of life, *leik-menn, laymen*; *kenni-menn, clergymen*; *þúand-menn, peasants*; *valds-menn, rulers*; *kaup-menn, merchants*; *sjó-menn, seamen*; *vinnu-menn, labourers*.

4. degree in a lineage; at *þrjúða*, *fjórdá*, *fimta . . . manni*, in the third, fourth, fifth . . . degree, *Grág.* i. 321; *manni fimari en systrungr . . . one degree remoter than . . .*, used of odd degrees (e. g. four on one side and three on the other), *ii.* 172; *hann var manni fir en systrungr Bárðar*, *be was an odd second cousin of B.*, *Bárd.* 165; *hence tví-menningar, þrí-menningar, fjór-menningar . . . a second, third, fourth . . . cousin*, *passim*.

II. a man, *Lat. vir*; *vér höfum þrjú skip ok hundruð manna á hverju*, *Fas.* ii. 521; *síðan fór hann til manna sinna*, *Fms.* v. 514; *greiða eyri gullu hverjum manni*, 278; *hann fór með of manns yfir landit*, *iv.* 146; and so in countless instances: *Sigurðar-mennu, the followers of S.*; *Tunna-menn, konungs-mennu, Krist-menn, kross-menn*, *vii.* 293, 299, *O. H.* 216. 2. a husband; *Guð er Kristinnar andar maðr er honum giptisk í trú*, *Greg.* 31: *freq. in mod. usage, maðrinn minn, my husband!* *dóttur-maðr, a son-in-law*.

3. metaph., *vera maðr fyrir e-u, to be man enough for it, able to do it*; *eg er ekki maðr fyrir því, maðr til þess, id.*; *hann sýndisk eigi maðr til at setjask í svá háleitt sæti*, *Bs.* i. 743; *mikill, lítill, maðr fyrir sér, to be a great, strong, weak man, and the like*.

III. the Rune *m*, see introduction.

C. COMPDs, manns- and manna-: manns-aldur, *m.* a man's life, *generation*, 623. 10, *Fms.* viii. 240, *Fas.* i. 406. **manns-bani**, *a. m.* 'man's bane,' a man-slayer, *Js.* 49, *Nj.* 119. **manns-barn**, *n.* a 'man's bairn'; in the phrase, *hvert m., every child of man*, *Sturl.* i. 47. **mannabæin**, *n. pl. human bones*, *Fms.* i. 230. **manns-blóð**, *n. human blood*, *Nj.* 59, *Fms.* iii. 125. **mannabúkar**, *m. pl. corpses of slain*, *Fms.* iii. 7, xi. 355. **mannabýgð**, *f. human abodes*, opp. to the wilderness, *Fms.* i. 215. **mannabæir**, *m. dwelling-houses*, *Ann.* 1390. **manns-bætr**, *f. pl. werewild*, *Engl.* 259. **manns-efni**, *n.* a man to be; *gott-m.* (see *efni*), *Engl.* 368, *Fms.* i. 174, *Fær.* 231. **mannafarvegir**, *m.* a foot-path, *Gpl.* 539. **manns-fingir**, *m.* a human finger. **mannaforráð**, *n.* 'man-sway,' rule, dominion; the godord or priesthood is often in the Laws and Sagas so called, *Hrafn.* 21, *Nj.* 149, *Grág.*, *Isl.* ii. 402, *Fms.* x. 45. **mannaforræði**, *n.* = *mannaforráð*, *Nj.* 231, *Ld.* 310. **manns-fótr**, *m.* a human foot, *Hkr.* ii. 114. **mannafundur**, *m.* a meeting of men, *Grág.* i. 420. **manns-fylgja**, *u. f.*, or *mannafylgjur*, *f. pl. fetches of men*, *Lv.* 69, *Fs.* 68; see *fylgja*. **mannaför**, *n. pl. men's footprints*, *Engl.* 578. **mannagrein**, *f. distinction of men*, *Fms.* viii. 21. **mannshauss**, *m.* a human skull, *þorf.* Karl. 242. **mannsháir**, *n. human hair*, *Edda* 4, *Fas.* iii. 266. **mannshold**, *n. human flesh*, *Fms.* xi. 235. **mannahugir**, *m. pl.*, see *hugr* III. 2, *Háv.* 55, *þórd.* 17 new Ed. **mannahús**, *n. pl. men's houses*, *Fbr.* 77: *human abodes*. **mannshöfuð**, *mannahöfuð*, *m.* the human head, *K. Á.* 1, *Fms.* x. 280, *Nj.* 275. **mannshönd**, *f. a human hand*, *Fas.* i. 66. **mannskona**, *u. f.* a man's wife, married woman, *Grág.* i. 335, 337, 341, 344, 380, *Bs.* i. 777, *Sks.* 340. **mannalát**, *n.* the loss of men, loss of life, death, *Nj.* 248, *Engl.* 585, *Orkn.* 296. **mannslát**, *n.* a person's death, decease; *heyrta mannslát, to bear of a person's death*. **mannslif**, *n.* man's life, *Hom.* 6. **manns-liki**, *n.* human shape, *Edda* 9. **mannalof**, *n.* praise of men, *Hom.* 83. **mannamál**, *n.* human voices, human speech, *Nj.* 154; or *mannsmál*, *id.*, in the phrase, *það heyrst ekki mannsmál, no man's voice can be heard*, of a great noise. **mannamissir**, *m.* the loss of men, *Sturl.* iii. 7, *Fas.* ii. 552. **mannsmorð**, *n.* murder, *N. G. L.* i. 256. **mannsmót**, *n.* = *mannfundur*, *Grág.* i. 343. **mannsmót**, *n.* manly mien, 'manfulness,' *Fms.* i. 149, xi. 86; *þat er manns-mót at honum, he looks like a true man*. **mannamunr**, *m.* distinction, difference of men, *Bs.* i. 855. **mannamúgr**, *n.* a crowd of people,

Fær. 12. manns-mynd, *f. the human shape*, Stj. 147. manna-
reið, *f. (a body of) borsemen*, Nj. 206. manna-samnaðr, *m. = mann-
safnaðr*, Ísl. ii. 83. manna-seta, *u. f. men staying in a place*, Ld.
42. manna-skipan, *f. the placing of people*, as at a banquet, in
battle, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 20, ii. 237. manna-skipti, *n. pl. exchange
of men*, Germ. *auswechselung*, Hkr. i. 8. manna-slóð, *f. 'man's
stleuth'*, a track of men, Sturl. i. 83. manna-spor, *n. pl. men's footprints*,
Sturl. ii. 90, Fg. 578, Landn. 191. manna-styrkr, *m. help*, Þórð.
74. manna-sættir, *m. a daysman, peacemaker*, Fms. x. 51, Eb.
manna-taka, *u. f. a reception of men, strangers*, Fb. ii. 194. manna-
tal, *n. = manntal*, Hkr. ii. 340. manna-váði, *a. m. danger of life*,
Fms. viii. 224. manna-vegr, *m. a road where men pass*, opp. to
a wilderness, Grett. 115 A, Ld. 328. manna-verk, *n. pl. = mann-
virki, man's work, work by human hands*, Fb. i. 541. manns-
verk, *n. work to be done by a person*, N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. 114. manna-
vist, *f. a human abode*, Fms. i. 226, Jb. 9, Orkn. 434. manns-
vit, *n. 'man's wit'*, human understanding, reason, Nj. 106. manna-
völd, *n. pl.*; in the phrase, e-t er af manna-völdum, *it is due to human
causes*, not by natural causes, e. g. of a fire, the disappearance of a thing,
or the like, Nj. 76, Fms. ii. 146, iii. 98. manns-vöxtr, *m. a man's
stature*, Fas. ii. 508, Hom. 112. manna-þengill, *m. king of men*,
the name of Njörd, Gm. 16, Edda 104. manna-æði, *n. human
bearing, behaviour*. manns-æfi, *f. man's lifetime*; mart kann skipask
á mannsæfinni, *a saying*, Fms. vii. 156; mart verðr á mannsæfinni, *úttit
var þá er vér vorum ungr*, Fær. 195.

MADRA, *u. f. [A. S. maddere], madder, rubia*, a plant, Hjalt.: freq.
in local names, Möðru-dalr, Möðru-fell, Möðru-vellir, Landn.;
Möðru-vellingar, *the men from M.*

mag-áll, *m. tripe of sheep, the flesh of the belly*, esp. of sheep, Fas. iii.
392, freq. in mod. usage, Norse *kviðal*.

mag-fyllr, *f. = maga-fyllr*, Barl. 39, Hom. (St.) 11.

MAGI, *a. m. [A. S. maga; Engl. maw; O. H. G. mabo; Germ. magen;
Dan. mave]*:—*the maw, stomach*, Nj. 27; þeir báru sinn varning brott í
mögum sínum, Þorf. Karl. i. 242, Fbr. 56 new Ed., Fas. iii. 223, v. l.;
opt fær hlagis manni heimskunni magi... kunna mál síns maga, Hm.
19, 20; grá-magi, rauð-magi. COMPS: maga-bragð, *n. a wrestling
trick*, Fas. iii. 502. maga-fyllr, *f. a belly-full*, Fas. iii. 101, K. Á. 78.
maga-skegg, *n. sbaggy hair on the belly*, Fms. vi. 141.

MAGN, *n. [cp. megin and mega], main (as in 'might and main'),
strength*; hver Guð hafa þér magn gefit? Bær. 9; trúna magni, Fas. i. 438
(in a verse); þótt magnit væri lítið, Bs. i; sína-magn, *the strength of the
boughs*, Kvk. 16; fyrir sakir magns munar, *by main force*, Bs. i. 679;
vindas magn, Barl. 63; mátt ok magn, Fb. i. 259; meira magn, Bs. ii.
18; vera e-t um magn, *to be beyond one's power, too strong for one*, Stj.
395; bera e-n magni, *to overpower by main force*, 512; hún segir at máttur
skal at magni um líðveizlu við hann, *she says that might shall go with
main in helping him*, Ó. H. 144; af magni, *with might and main*, Lex.
Poët.; eptir öllu magni, *id.*, Fms. viii. 104; er þat við meira magni, at
þú gengr við slíkar meidningar, *it is a sorer thing that...*, Bs. i. 531;
magn flóttans = megin, Fb. ii. 615; magn ríkis síns, Al. 53: plur. god-
mogn (q. v.), see megin.

MAGNA, *ad, to empower, strengiben*; Guð magnar jöfir, Fms. vi.
(in a verse); oss magni god gagni, *may the gods grant us victory!* Eb.
(in a verse); rögn magna ríki Hákonar, Vellekla; magna þrif e-s, *to give
health and wealth to a person*, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); drengr magnar lof
þengils, *the poet magnifies the king's praise*, Sighvat. II. in prose, *to
charm, make strong by spell*; Óðinn tók höfuðit, ok kvad þar yfir galdra
ok magnaði svá at þat nælti við hann, Hkr. i. 8; hann magnaði með
miklum blótskap líkneski Þórs, Fms. i. 295; menn skulu eigi fara með
steina eðr magna þá til þess at binda á menn eðr fénað, K. Þ. K. 78;
þeir kölluðu hann þorgardr ok mögnuðu hann með svá myklum fjandans
krapti, at hann gekk ok nælti við menn, Fb. i. 213; ok svá mjök var
magnat líkneski Freys, at..., Fms. ii. 73; hefi ek þá svá signaða ok
magnaða, at engan þeirra mun járn bita, Fb. iii. 245; áman dag eptir en
kerling hafði tréit magnat, Grett. 151; þeir tóku þá at magna fjölkyngi
sína, Fms. ii. 141; fremja galdra eðr þá hluti nokkra er magnuðir sé,
D. I. i. 243; hann var svá magnadr af yfirsöngum Grímu, at hann bitu
ekki járn, Fbr. 32 new Ed.; síðan er kerling hafði magnat rótina, Grett.
153; magnaði hann þá köttu mjök. Fs. 44: thus in mod. usage, magna
draug, *to raise a ghost*. III. reflex. *to increase in power, grow
strong*; at vita hvernig hér hefir magnask Kristinn, Bs. i. 59; er Johannes
sá magnask alþýðu-róm, 623. 26; sá er í ofmetnaði vill magnask gegn
Guði, *to puff himself up against God*, Hom. 133; en svá kom at
eldrinn magnaðisk, Fms. ix. 533; hann sigraði margar þjóðr svá at aldri
mögnuðusk þær síðan, Ver. 98:—of a ghost, en Glámr tók at magnask
af nýju, Grett. 112. 2. part. magnadr, see above (II).

magnadr or mögnuadr, *m. a strengibener*; in poët. compds, hjaldr-m.,
a war-maker, warrior: sigt-m., a victor, Lex. Poët.

Magní, *a. m.* a son of Thor, Edda, Ls.: a pr. name, Fms. xii.
magn-lauss and magn-litill, *adj. 'magn-less', weak, feeble*.
magn-leysi, *n.*, medic. *weakness, falsy*.

Magnúss, *m.* a pr. name; for the origin of this Norse name
Charlemagne see Ó. H. ch. 111,—hví létztu sveininn Magnús hei-
er þat vart ættafni? Sighvatr svarar, ek hét hann eptir Karla-
konungi (king Charlemagne), þann vissa ek mann bestan í heimi.
this Magnús (king Magnús the Good, born 1024) the name aft-
spread to all countries in which Norsemen settled.

MAGR, *adj.*, fem. mögr, neut. magtr, compar. megri, me-
magrari, -astr; [A. S. mæger; Engl. meagre; Dan.-Swed. mage-
maer] :—*meagre, lean*; magran mar, Hm.; mögr kýr, Eb. 31f
ok máttidreginn, Fms. vi. 302; hún var mögr, Róm. 216:—*lean*
slátr er svá eru mögr, Fms. x. 303; tvá hesta aðra feita en aðr
Nj. 32; verði þau mögr, Rb. 344:—as a nickname, þá var har
svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, þau höfðu hann brottu með sér ok
Helga enn Magra, Landn. 205.

magrigr, *adj. lean-looking, pinched*, Fas. iii. 178.
mak, *n.* [Dan. mag], *irkomeness*; ó-mak, *troubles, (rare.)*
in plur. mök, q. v. [Germ. machen; Engl. make], *intercourse*.
skipti, *n. pl. [Dan. mage-skifte], exchange of estates*.

MAKA, *ad*, [Engl. make; Germ. machen]; a root word qu-
from the Northern languages, for of the three references bet-
seem to be put into the mouth of foreigners trying to speak Nor-
make; in the phrase, ek skal maka honum háðung, *I will 'mak'
to him*, Ó. H. L. 45 (the persons in the story were prob. for-
maki enginn sukk, *let none 'make' a disturbance, the words of*
Fleming in Bs. i. 80r; byrjar oss at maka þessar þjóðir í várri
nokkurri venju, *we ought to put them to some shame*, Al. 119.
smear, grease, freq. in mod. usage, perh. derived from maka
above, or it may be quite a different word.

maka, *u. f. a female mate, Art.*

MAKI, *a. m.* [Dan. mage, ægte-mage = husband; Old Engl. *n*
a match (prob. originally a customer, partner, cp. mak II), Nj
64, Eb. 86. Ó. H. 112, Bs. i. 765, Karl. 396; makí blóstrs, *the
mate'*, poët. *the head, Ad. 6*; tveggja, fjögurra manna maki,
(in strength) for two, four:—a mate, esp. of animals, birds, E
29, 31.

makindi, *n. pl. friendly intercourse*; í makindum ok vinskap
fór þat allt í makindi ok vinskap, Ld. 192. 2. rest, ease
indum, at one's ease, cp. Dan. i ro og mag.

makka, *ad*, (makk, n.), to job, make and meddle, akin to m
(conversational).

MAKKI, *a. m.*, qs. manki, [mön = mane; Dan.-Swed. man
upper part of a horse's neck, freq.

makliga, *adv. fitly, properly*, Þorst. Síðu H. 173: *deservedly*,
Fms. v. 70, vi. 100, x. 325.

maklig-leikr, *m. (-leiki, a. m.)*, mostly in pl. *ubat serves*
Sks. 474, Fms. vii. 312, Fs. 165; at makligleik, *deservedly*, Þo
55, Fms. iii. 156, vi. 342.

makligr, *adj.* [Scot. makly], prop. well 'matched', meet, proper,
Fms. i. 3, vi. 227, vii. 285, Þorst. Síðu H. 173, Rb. 80; com
fitting:—*deserved*, Egl. 561; væri hitt makligr, at..., Fs. 57
ing, of a person, with gen., makligr er þórarinn þess frá os
Fs. 7; mikils göds m., 35; öllum þóttu buendr makligr til sk:
205; þykki mér Njáll makligr vera at ek unna honum þess, N

MAKR, *adj.*, only in compar. *more suitable, easier, snugger*
berjask er þat er makara, *but they fight to whom that fitted be*
xi. 277; hann kvad honum makara at sitja við elda, Fas. ii. 1
kann vel kyssa, makara væri (more becoming) at hann kyn-
riða með riddara værtum, Str. 59. 2. = Lat. *utinam*;
ek þín ambátt mætti finna miskunn í þínu Naugli, *would tha*
Stj. 302, 400, 428; makara, at minn herra Naaman væri nær
Guðs, 616. II. *easy to deal with*; þaðan frá var Einv

makasti, Bs. i. 709.

mak-ráðr, *adj. leisurely*, Fas. i. 325.

maktr, *f.* [a for. word, for the genuine form is mátt, q. v.]
power, Bs. i. 773, Clar., and in romances of a later date, freq.
usage, Pass., Vidal. passim. COMPS: maktar-leiki, a,
H. E. i. 246. maktar-madr, *m. a mighty man*.

MALA, *pret. mól, mólu*; subj. pret. mœli, Gs. 10; part
reflex. pret. mólsk, Edda 78; a defect. strong verb supplied
forms, thus the strong pres. indic. sing. mel scarcely occurs:
usage it is weak throughout, mala, maladi, malat, although 1
pret. may still be used in writing: [Ulf. *malan = álþöev*, Luk
and so through other Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *mola, m*
múl]; derived are Icel. *mylja* and *melja*, q. v.];—*to grind*
náttúra fylgdi kvernumum, at þat mólsk á kverminni er sé me
mól, ... Fróði konungur bað þær mala gull ok fríd ok sælu Fré
mólu lita hríð ádr við sukk skipin, Edda 78, 79 (the tale of
the power-mill, cp. 221); auð mólum Fróða (dat.) mólum al
5; né mœli svá mærl bergrisa... malit hefi ek fyrir mik...
föður mærl rammliga, ... mólum enn fram, ... mólu meylj
kostuðu, ... malit höfum, Fróði, sem munum heita, 10 sqq

þá meyar fullgólga mólu, Edda 81 (in a verse); hann tók klæði ok gekk at mala, Szm. 110; mala valbygg, Hkv. 2. 2; konungr í hús nokkut kvæðandi svá fagra, at honum fannsk mikitt und, reið til hússins ok sá inn at þar sat kona við kvern, ok kvæð for- magt við er hún mól, Fms. vii. 233; á þeim kvörnum mólu tólf byggekorn ok hveiti-korn til mannfæðis, höfðu hinar konurnar þá all sitt hveiti, Od. x. 106; at mala þeim korn eðr þaka þeim braud, E. 503; þær er mólu ból Amlóða (q. v.), Edda 67 (in a verse): stýri mól, of a rudder in the sea, Rekst. II. metaph. to a cat, Germ. *spinnen*, freq. in mod. usage. III. part. malit (p. malmt), *ground gold, pure gold*; roðinn gulli mólu, Sighvat. -ar-, in compds, see mól.

malri, a, m. a *miller*.
mattu-sótt, f. [from Fr. *maladie*], *leprosy*, B. K. 107.
mala, ad, to *moulder, grumble*.

MLR, f. pl. *the croup of a cow or ox* (=lend, of a horse); risti hann mólunum mitt, mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27.
ma, u, f. [Dan. *malle*=a *loop*], a *loop, noose*; þat var lásör ok (thus Cod. C) í, Sturl. i. 180 (Éd. mella). möllu-ör, f. a kind of Hemingr skýtr þá at konungi með möllu-ör, Hem. (MS.)

MLR, m., dat. mal, Fb. iii. 446, [Fr. *malle*, Eng. *mail*], a *knapsack*. Grett. 93 A, þjal. Jóns. 7; hann tók hnjóðhamar ör mal cinum, i. 446, freq. in mod. usage.
MLT, n., pl. mölt, Orkn. 112; maltanna, Glúm. 351; [A. S. and Germ. *malz*]—*malt* for brewing, Glúm. 351, Eg. 77, Orkn. 2. ms. vi. 263, vii. 173, viii. 89, Gpl. 491, N. G. L. i. 5. COMPS: malaða, u, f. a *malt barn*, þjal. 9. malt-klyfjar, f. pl. malt Fms. viii. 89, Glúm. 352.

maer, adj. *sharp, bitter*, of taste.
maert, f. *wormwood*, Fr. 472.
MAN, n., does not occur in plur. unless it be in gen. pl. mana, Stor. 13 (MS.); [man is an ancient word only used in old laws and poetry, it was in the compd man-sal, and in the Icel. local name Man-heimar; (ávdþárodov), being neuter and having but one n, is prob. of Teut. origin from mann (ἀνθρωπος, ἀνήρ), which is masc. and has e final n. The etymology of this word is lost in the remotest antiquity; it appears in the O. H. G. *mana-bowbit*=a *bondman's bead*, a *bead*? (Grimm in R. A. expresses a doubt as to the current ety- mology of Lat. *man-cipium* from *manu-capere*; perh. *man* and *caput*?).

Swed. law the word occurs twice or thrice, næmpnæ man, næmp quicæ, Schlyter i. 134; in Gutalagen—kauer tu mans man i rthinn (i. e. mans-mann=a *bondman*, cp. mans-manna and mans- adæe Schlyter's Glossary.)
A *bondman*, prob. originally of *prisoners of war* who were sold as slaves in the west, Finns and Slaves in the east), see Ld. ch. 12, Ó. T. ch. 92; svá ok ef hann vill í mani gjalda, tvá aura fyrir einn, ok á munun á maninu en næstu misseri ef hann hefir upp alit, Grág. i. 396; þu þan ok gefa frelsi, N. G. L. i. 5. 6; ok þat fé skal hálf vera í silfri en hálf í mani hérrænu (*native bondmen*) eigi ellra en né yngra en fimmtán vetra, 88; mans leiga, 224; ok heimta mun annan mans-mann, K. þ. K. 58; mani austrænu, *easteru slaves*, 206; máttkar meyar at mani haðar, Gs. 1, 15; er þú man keyptir, lífa aðra alin fyrir frjálsgjafa, penning veginn fyrir man-manna, G. i. 347; næst kirku-garði skal grafa man-manna, 345; maðr no doubt false for man-manna, 388; er hann réttlauss við hann þu konu ok man hans allt, 36, Am. 66; þar kom mart man falt, er slóðinn konu nokkura er seld hafði verit mansali, Fms. i. 185; hold ok man, N. G. L. iii. 92, v. 1. II. a *girl, maid*, in a worse sense, a *mistress*, for bondwomen often became their mistresses (see Ld. ch. 12), so that this sense grew out of the preceding one; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; í myrkri man spjalla, 81; et horska man, 101; et manuga man, 163; at unga man, þat et mjallhvita man, Alm. 6, 7; bjartthaddað man, 33; harðtöðigt man, 27; föstr-man, a *bondwoman nurse*, 3, 67; kosta, Hbl. 16; hvé ek at andspilli komumk ens unga mans, 13; hve ek fyrir-banna manna glaum mani, manna nyt mani, *bow* from all *concourse with men*, 34; Ylfiuga man, Hkv. 2. 3; ggi-man, the *beloved of Ygg* (Odin)=the *Earth*, Lex. Poët.; Héðins hilda, the *beloved of Hedin*, Fms. ix. (in a verse); bjarnar man, gloss. Stor. 13. It is probable that in some law phrases the obsol- te 'n' has been replaced by the common 'mann,' e. g. in gefa manni mani? cp. manfrelsi), N. G. L. i. 5; as also in manna-kaup in the w, see Schlyter's introd. to the 10th vol. of Sver. Gamla Lagar.

man-frelsi, n. a *granting of freedom to a bondman*, manu- (as a vow), Orkn. 198, 200, Grág. i. 357, where it is wrongly un-frelsi. Man-heimar, m. pl. (thus pronounced on the Icel.; the local legend attributes the name to English captives re by lady Olóf, for having slain her husband, during the English 467). But at that time the word man had become quite and so the name must be older, prob. dating from the time

of the first settler Geirmund, who had been a freebooter in the British waters before he came to Icel.; he may have had his house- hold of bondmen at this farm, see Safn i. 353 (foot-note). man- kynni, n. pl.; góð m., *luck in love affairs*, Hbl. 31. man-manna, n. (?)=mansmaðr, N. G. L. i. 345, 347; see the references above. man-rúnar, f. pl. '*love-runes*,' *love-spells*, Eg. 587. man-sal, n. a '*man-sale*,' *slave trade*; selja e-n mansali, Far. 117, Fms. i. 185, Fb. ii. 79. mansals-maðr, m. a *bondman*, Fms. i. 78, 222. mans-maðr, m. [early Swed. *mans-man*], a *bondman*, Grág. i. 271, Eg. 89, K. þ. K. 58. man-söngur, m. a *love song*, Eg. 325, Bs. i. 165, Edda 16; esp. in the old law a kind of *love libel*, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 150, Fb. iii. 242; in mod. usage the lyrical *introduction* to the epic rha- psoods or ballads (rimur) is called mansöngur, for originally they were addressed to the poet's lady-love, Skáld H. 6. 1, Skíða R. 1, and in count- less instances, e. g. Úlf. 1. 8, 2. 8, 3. 8, 4. 8, 5. 7, 7. 9, 9. 11, cp. 11. 10. mansöngs-drápa, u, f., -kvæði, n., -vísa, u, f. a *love encomium, love song, love ditty*, Eg. 5, Bs. i. 165, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Ölk. 36, Fs. 60, 87.

MANA, ad, [Dan. *mana*=to raise a *gambol*], to *provoke, challenge*, D. N.: to *challenge to fight* or to a *quarrel*, Mitum-stangi manaði Hrólf, Skíða R. 149; freq. in mod. usage, eg mana þig að koma! manaðu mig ekki. manér, n. [for. word], *manners*, Stj. 121, 159, Clar., El. man-frelsi, n. *manumission*; see man.

MANG, n. [cp. mid. Lat. *mangonus*; A. S. *mangian*, to *traffic*; *mangere*, a *trader*, which survives in Eng. *iron-monger, scandal- monger*; derived from *manig*, from traffic in *mingled, miscellaneous* things; as *manga* is used in Kormak, and even in a derived sense, it need not be borrowed from the A. S., but may be a genuine Norse word formed from margr at a time when the *n* had not as yet changed into *r*].—'*monging*,' '*mongery*,' *barter*; allir þeir menn, bæði konur ok karlar, er með mangi fara, hvárt sem þeir hafa mang sitt í búðum eðr træti, N. G. L. ii. 204; laxa nýja ok svá aðra nýja fiska ok ostrur þat skal kaupna á bátum eðr á bryggjum en vill, en eigi flytja í búðir til mangs, 263; prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri, H. E. ii. 53. mangs- maðr, m. a *monger*, Ld. 146.

manga, ad, to *trade as a 'monger'*, to *barter, chaffer*, Str. 26, Karl. 323; þeir mönguðu (*bartered*) um hross við Skíða, Sturl. ii. 170; kaup-manga, i. 171; metaph. to *biggle, beg*, manga til við e-n, hings við hörn at manga, Kormak.

Manga, u, f. [cp. Scot. *Maggie*], a *contr. form* from Maigrét, as also Mangi from Magnús. 2. a *mangonel*, a *war machine*, Fms. ix. 10. mangari, a, m. a *monger*; mangari verr fé sitt í marga vanda vöru, Str. 26; in a vile sense, mangargar eða falsarar, Sks. 17; mangarar, mylnarar, sútarar, skinnarar, slátr-mangarar, N. G. L. ii. 204; kjót-m., a *butcher*, i Cor. x. 25; cp. *Kjöldmangergade* (the present *Kjöbmangergade*) in Copenhagen. mangara-skapur, m. *mongery*, N. G. L. ii. 417.

mangi=manngi (q. v.), see -gi:—Mangi, *contr. of Magnús*. man-manna, see man. manna, ad, prop. to *make a 'man.'* 2. mod. to *man* a boat, manna skip. II. reflex. to *become a man, to be brought up to man- hood*; þórir var maðr ætt-smár ok hafði mannask vel, Fms. iv. 255; ætt-smár ok mannaðr vel, *well bred*, Ó. H. 113; var móðir mín vel mönnuð, *of good family*, Brandkr. 62; ef mér reynisk þórólfr jamvel mannaðr (*if I find Tb. as accomplished a man*) sem hann er sýnum full- dreugilligr, Eg. 29; vil ek biðja dóttur þinnar til handa Glúmi bróður mínum, skaltu þat vita, at hann er vel mannaðr, Nj. 23; synir þeirra vöru Kálfr ok Grím, mannaðr at hófi, K. and G. *were rather fine well- bred men*, Fms. vi. 102; son þinn svá vel mannaðan, ii. 193; engar eru þat yfirbætr at hann ná at eiga dóttur þína, þvíat ekki er hann verr mannaðr en hún, Fb. i. 196; hann á sjau sonu ok alla vel mannaða, Ísl. ii. 215; maðr af góðri ætt er líttr er mannaðr, Skálda 176.

2. *manned*, of a ship; vel (illa) mannað, *well (badly) manned*, of the crew; var þar vel mannað, *there was a good gathering of people*, Grett. 78. manna-afli, a, m. *strength in men (troops)*, Lv. 47. manuan, f. *the breeding, accomplishment of a man*, Js. 24, Barl. 6; fullkominn til mannanar allrar, þeirrar er kurteisum konungi byrjar at hafa, Fagrsk. 3.

mann-auðn, f. *depopulation*, Fms. vi. 14. mann-ást, f. *charity, love to men*. mann-baldr, m. a *great, good man*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. mann-björg, f. *the saving of men, saving of life*; brutu þeir skipit, þar varð m., Nj. 282, Ann. 1413. mannbjargar-maðr, m. a *rescuer*. mann-blendinn, adj. *sociable*. mann-blót, n. *human sacrifice*, Bs. i. 23, Fms. viii. 293, xi. 135. mann-boð, n. a *banquet*, Fms. i. 161, vi. 119, Róm. 303; a *message*, 329. mann-borfligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *of manly bearing*. mann-broddr, m. *iron spikes to walk on ice with*, Vápn. 1. mann-bœtr, f. pl. *were-ild* for one slain, Eg. 259. 2. sing., manubót, a *feat, prowess*, Gisl. (in a verse).

mann-dauði, a, m.=manndaudr; in compds, manndauda-sumar, -ár, -vetr, Ann. 1402. 1404, 1405 (of the great plague), Bs. i. 822. mann-dauðr, m., later mann-dauði, a, m., dat. manndaudum, Fms.

x. 212:—*loss of life, mortality*, Eg. 98 new Ed., Fms. x. 211, Bs. i. 31, Ann. passim.

mann-dáð, f. a *manful deed, act of prowess*, in plur. *virtues*, Hom. (St.) 59, MS. 686 B. 8, 625. 184.

mann-deild, f. a *discussion, division*, Fms. x. 97.

mann-djöfull, m. a *demon in human shape, fiend of a man*, cp. Germ. *Manteuffel*, Fs. 36.

mann-dómligr, adj. *human*, Mar., Edda 147 (pref.), Barl. 110.

mann-dómur, m. *manhood, humanity, human nature*, Edda 149 (pref.), Pr. 465, Gpl. 40, Sks. 688; taka á sik manndóm, of the Incarnation, Barl. 27, 168.

II. *manliness, prowess*, Nj. 176, Al. 83, Fms. ix. 333.

2. *humanity, goodness, generosity*, Fms. i. 222; engan manndóm né hjálp vildu bygðar menn sýna þeim, 197; sýna c-m manndóm, to *show kindness towards*, Bs. i. 35. COMPS: **manndóms-ást**, f. = manndóm, Al. 45. **manndóms-leysi**, n. *unmanliness, meanness*, Fb. iii. 448.

manndóms-maðr, m. a *brave man*, Eg. 39, Fms. iv. 86.

mann-dráp, n. *murder, slaughter*, Hom. 86; esp. in plur. *slaughter* in a fight, Fs. 9, 135, Edda 40, Fms. iii. 11, vi. 421, Hkr. i. 290, Stj. 621. COMPS: **manndrápa-laust**, n. adj. *without slaughter, loss of life*, Sturl. ii. 63. **manndráps-maðr**, **manndrápa-maðr**, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Fms. xi. 226, Stj. 517, Hkr. i. 155. **manndráps-sök**, f. a *case of murder*, Sks. 692, 786, Stj. 467. **manndráps-veðr**, n. a *violent gale*, in which many lives are lost. **manndráps-þing**, n. a *assembly held on account of a murder*, Gpl. 438.

mann-drápari, a, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Gpl. 22, Stj. 13.

mann-dygd, f. *virtue*, Bs. i. 46, Fas. iii. 395.

mann-dýrðir, f. pl. *manly qualities*, 625. 26, Rb. 378, Róm. 302, MS. 655. vii. 2, Al. 87, Geisli 18, Edda (Ht.) 13.

mann-eign, f. *the having a husband*, Greg. 74.

mann-eldi, n. *the maintenance of a person*, Grág. i. 296, 444: *human food*, Am. 66; gott til mannelis.

mann-elska, u, f. = manndóm.

mann-erja, u, f. = mannlera, Glúm. 341, but a doubtful passage.

mann-eskja, u, f. [Germ. *mensch*, m.; cp. Ulf. *mannisks* = ἀνθρώπων; Dan. *meneske*; Swed. *meneska*; Scot. *mensk*]:—a *man* (Lat. *homo*); from the time of the Reformation this word is freq., but it is rare in old writers; indeed, hann tók manneskju hold, Hom. 160, is the only instance on record, for A. A. 196 is a compilation from a paper MS.; the word is, however, a good one, and is freq. in N. T., Vidal. passim: in mod. usage it often, in both speech and writing, takes the place of mann (maðr).

mann-eygr, adj. = mannýgr, Bs. i. 368.

mann-fagnaðr (-fögnuðr), m. a *grand entertainment, the fare at a banquet*, Eg. 482, Hkr. i. 139, Ísl. ii. 403, Fas. ii. 118.

mann-fall, n. *slaughter* in battle, Eg. 32, 59, 298, Nj. 44, Gullp. 24, 25, Fms. i. 24, vi. 406, vii. 57, Ó. H. 40, passim: of sickness, Sturl. iii. 279, Ann. 1349 (of a plague or sudden death).

mann-fang, n. = mannaþug; þykist þú m. eiga í sonum, Fas. ii. 521.

mann-farmr, m. a *ship-load of men*, Fms. viii. 33, 382.

mann-fái, a, m. [fá = to draw], a *'man-image, human figure'*; rauðan skjöld ok dreginn á mannfái, Fb. ii. 250; cp. þar var kveiktir fái á, Konr. 17 (vellum); var kvíkr fái (a *'life-image, figure drawn from life'*) á þeim grafinn, id.

mann-fár, adj. *having few men*; hón er mannfá, *has but few inhabitants*, Stj.: neut., mannfátt, *few people*, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 312.

mann-fellir, m. *great mortality*, from plague, hunger, or the like.

mann-ferð, f. = mannaferð, Sturl. iii. 132, Ísl. ii. 148.

mann-fjándi, a, m. a *human fiend*, Fs. 36, 44, Fms. ii. 83.

mann-fjöld, f. *people*, Ad.

mann-fjöldi, a, m. a *multitude, crowd of men*, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 161, xi. 108, Ann. 1403, passim.

mann-fleiri, see mannmarg.

mann-fóli, a, m. a *fool, idiot*, Boll. 352, Fs. 40.

mann-fólk, n. a *'man-folk, mankind'*, Hkr. i. 5, 9, Fas. i. 391, Edda 43, Fms. i. 24, Eg. 47, Edda 147 (pref.), Hkr. ii. 267. (but land-fólkitt, Ó. H. 162, l. c.)

mann-frelsi, n. *manumission*; better *man-frelsi*; see man. II.

freedom, rights of man, mod.

mann-fróðr, adj. *skilled* in mannfæði, Hkr. iii. 250.

mann-fræði, f. a *'man-science, history'*, esp. genealogies; at öllu fróðr, lögum, ok dænum, mannfæði ok ættvísi, Fms. vii. 102; lög eðr sögur eðr mannfæði (genealogies?), Bs. i. 59; en nam, þú er eigi dvaldi annat, þat er móðir hans kunnir kenna honum, ættvísi ok mannfæði, 91; Bárðr kenndi Eið lögspeki ok m., Bárð. 24 new Ed.

mann-fundur, m. a *meeting*, Nj. 113, Fs. 39, Fms. i. 35, Grett. 106 A.

mann-fúlga, u, f. *money (fúlga) for a person's maintenance* (mod. meðgjöf), Grág. ii. 343.

mann-fýla, u, f. a *'foul person, rascal'*, a term of abuse, Nj. 56, Fs. 39, 46, 51, 99, Rd. 262.

mann-fæð, f. *smallness of population, lack of people*, N. G. L. i. 376, Róm. 346.

mann-fæða, u, f. *human food*, Fms. i. 126, ii. 242.

mann-fæði, n. = mannfæða, Stj., Fb. i. 111.

mann-færð, f. *the condition of a road*, Eg. 546.

mann-för, f. *travelling*, Eg. 114, Hkr. ii. 188.

mann-gangr, m. a *muster of troops*, Orkn. 112 old Ed.

mann-garðr, m. a *ring of men*, Eg. 80, Al. 169, Fas. ii. 33.

mann-gersemi, f. a *'jewel of a man'*, Bs. i. 81, Þidr. 153.

mann-gi, often spelt mangi, gen. mannskis, Hm. 115, 147; acc. mang 623, 31, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 483; dat. manni-gi, Greg. 65; [mann-gi, see -gi]:—no man, nobody: 1. in poetry; sv er maðr sá er manggi ann, Hm. 49; nýtr manggi nás, 70; leiðisk m. gott ef getr, 131; er m. veit, 139; svá at mér m. mat né baud, Gm. 2 m. er þér í orði vinr, Ls. 2, 35; síðan þik m. sér, 59; mun míns fj m. njóta, Skv. 2. 5, Sdm. 12; sköpum víðr manggi, Am. 46; bana þat m., 75; mat þú villat né mannskis gaman, Hm. 115; mannsk mögr, no man's son, 147; at mannskis munum, Skm. 20, 24; acc., mannan, no other man, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse): used as adjective, m. annar mildingr, 26 (in a verse), Landn. 197 (in a verse). 2. in prose; sv er sagt at m. veit hvat Guð er, Eluc. 3; ok mælti því m. í gegn, lb. 17 manggi (acc.) hyggjum vér göfgara né tignara en Krist, 623, 31; geg gördi svá mikitt at manggi vas ór húsi út gengt, Greg. 65; mælti þ manggi í mót honum, Fms. viii. 244, v. l.; manggi skal kenni-mönnum eigna þat, at . . ., Greg. 19; hann telr þat manggi (acc.) munu gó hafa, Ísl. ii. 483 (Heidav. S. excerpts).

mann-girnd (-girni), f. a *longing for a husband*, Ísl. ii. 162.

mann-gjarn, adj. *eager to marry*, (Dan. *giftesyg*), Fms. vi. 104.

mann-gjarnliga, adv. *eagerly*, Fb. i. 555.

mann-göld, n. pl. *veregild*, Eg. 575, Nj. 22, 189, Lv. 55, passim.

mann-gæzka, u, f. *goodness, kindness*, Nj. 282, v. l.

mann-görð, f. *the contribution of a man to the levy*, as also the district which had to contribute one man, N. G. L. i. 15, 100. **mann-görðar-maðr**, m. a *member, inmate of a m.*, N. G. L. i. 12.

mann-hatr, n. a *'man-hate, misanthropy'*.

mann-hár, adj. of a *man's height*, Bs. i. 422, Ann. 1414, Fas. iii. 26.

mann-háski, a, m. *danger of life*, Fms. xi. 23, Hkr. ii. 78, Bs. i. 32.

mann-hefn, f. *blood revenge*, Fs. 73, Nj. 57; fébætr eða man hefndr, 165, Lv. 68; mannehfnda laust.

mann-heill, f. *bliss, favour, good report*; var sá kynspátr kalla Skíðungar, ok hafði litla mannehill, Korm. 160; hann átti lítid fé e m., Sturl. i. 74; vitr ok vinsell, ríkr ok göðgjarn, hann hafði m. mik iii. 96; svá virðisk mér, at minni m. hafir þú á Íslandi en hér með o Fbr. 91; hann var vinsell ok manneilla-maðr mikill, and a *very popular man*, Fs. 86.

mann-heill, adj. *safe and sound*; to the question, hvad er í fréttun the answer is, mannehill og ó-sjúkt; meðan mannehill var, D. N. ii. 358.

mann-heilsa, u, f. *good health of men*, D. N. ii. 845.

Mann-heimar, m. pl. a *'Man's-home, the abode of men, η οικουμένη* opp. to God-heimar, Hkr. i. 14 (Yngl. S.)

mann-helgr, f., mod. *man's helgi*, f. indecl. — *personal rights, inviolability of person*, N. G. L. i. 8; the section of the law treating of *personal rights*, also called *mannehelgar-bálkr*, ii. 45; hér hefr upp mannhé vára, þat er fyrst í mannehelgi vári, at . . . id.:—a *sanctuary*, þar var mannhelgr mikill, ok miklar viðlögur við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391.

mann-hringr, m. a *circle, ring of men*, Orkn. 112, Eg. 88, Fms. 174, x. 229, Ó. H. 177, Stj. 415, Bs. i. 629, 633.

mann-hundur, m. a *'man-dog, scoundrel'*, Fb. i. 354, Gísl. 50, 38, Stj. 624, Karl. 502.

mann-hús, n. pl. a *'man-houses, dwelling houses'*, Gísl. 29.

mann-hægr, f. a *man's height*, as a measure, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 347.

mann-hægr, adj. *gentle*, of animals, opp. to mannýgr, Stj. 57.

mann-hættu, u, f. = mannháski, Lv. 53, Korm. 80, Hkr. ii. 26, Bs. 621; mannhættu-laust, *without danger of life*, Eb. 118.

mann-hættliga, adv. *dangerously*, Fms. viii. 350, v. l.

mann-hættir, adj. *dangerous to life*, Ó. H. 26, Fms. ix. 516, vi. 39.

mann-höfn, f. *the maintenance of a person*; í viðar-föngum, smíð kaupum ok mannhöfnum, Bs. i. 81. **mannhafnar-maðr**, m. a *good husband*, Bs. i. 26.

manni, a, m. = maðr, answering to the Goth. *mannā*; sumt ekki manna (dat. ?), Fms. vi. 53; as a nickname, Maurer's Volkssagen.

mann-illska, u, f. *wickedness*, Fms. iii. 89.

mann-jafnaðr or **mann-jöfnuðr**, m. a *comparison of men*, i. e. a *pute* in which each contends that his hero is the greatest; þar var öðr mörg, þar var talat um mannjöfnuð, ok hverr þar væri göfgasti maðr í sv eðr mestr höfðingi ok urðu menn þar eigi á eitt sáttir, sem opast var eðr um mannjöfnuð er talad, i. e. a *comparison of persons is odious, civil strife*, Eb. 184; þorsteinn svarar, ekki ferr ek í mannjöfnuð, segir ha Ísl. ii. 214; þar var margt talat er menn vóru drukkinn mjök, ok þ þar at rætt var um mannjöfnuð, Orkn. 210; þeir fóru í mannjöfnuð töluðu um þorgils ok Eirek, Fs. 149; var mart talat við drykkinn, þar kom at farit var um mannjafnað, ok því næst var rætt um konung sjálfa, Fms. i. 58; for a classical instance see the dialogue between

orother kings, Mork. 186 (mannjafnaðr konunga, cp. Fms. vii. 118)
 2. a *matching or pairing of persons* as to the wergilds to be
 for wounds and slaughter on both sides after a battle, Ísl. ii. 384,
 i. 453.
 n-kaup, n. 'man-bargain;' in the phrase, þat er gott m. í e-m,
 þion is a good bargain, an acquisition, Fms. vi. 99, Fb. ii. 289; gott
 í Vagni, fadr, Fms. xi. 154.
 n-kind, f. *mankind*; ok ólusk þaðan af mankindir, Edda 6;
 ík fráðri en önnur mannkind á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 387; þessi m.,
 eople, Róm. 276.
 n-kostir, m. pl. *human virtues, good qualities*; dýrligir mann-
 os, Orkn. 160; hann taldi upp fyrir henni mannkosti Ólafs konungs,
 líi. 86, Al. 87, Mar. passim.
 n-kvæmd, f. a *visit of guests*, Landn. 81.
 n-kvæmt, m. adj., in the phrase, þar er m. (or ekki m.), *many*
of come there, it is frequented by guests; þar var ekki m., *few people*
there, it is a lonely place, Grett. 137.
 n-kvöð, f. a *summons or levying of men*, Sturl. iii. 40.
 n-kyn, n. *mankind*, N. G. L. iii. 299, Stj. 41, 371, Pass., Vidal.
 : a race, offspring, allt þat m. er frá honum kom, Ver. 6; frá
 kom mart m., 19: *kind of people*, H. E. i. 526.
 n-last, n. *slander of people, defamation*.
 n-lauss, adj. *without men*:—without a husband, Ld. 184, Fas. iii.
 n-lát, n. pl. *loss of life*, Sturl. iii. 93, Ó. H. 213.
 n-leysi, n. *the being mannluss*:—a good-for-nothing person
 mann-leysa, u, f.), Fms. ii. 62, v. l.
 n-liga, adv. *manfully*, Fms. i. 263, vii. 261, ix. 471.
 n-ligr, adj. *human*, Greg. 54, Hom. 23, 83, Bs. i. 181; mannligr
human nature, Barl. 27, Eb. 110, MS. 623, 19; mannligr veykleikr,
 4504, passim. 2. *manly, becoming a man*; ok er þat mannr-
 t fara at duga honum, Ó. H. 117; mannligr er orðin ferð þin, Lv.
 nr einkar-vænn ok m. = mannvænn, Barl. 152: compds, mikil-m.,
 -, magníficent; lítil-m., small.
 a-likan, n. a *human image, idol*, Ó. H. 109, Stj. 470: *beings in*
shape, Vsp. 10.
 a-lydda, u, f. *mannlæra*, El.
 a-lýti, n. a *blemish*, Grett. 161, Róm. 188.
 a-læra, u, f. a *bad person*, Fms. ii. 62, Valla L. 218, (Ed.
 aneða.)
 a-löstr, m. a *blemish*, Gísl. 15.
 a-margr, adv. *having many men*; esp. in neut., hafa mannmargt,
 be many people, forces, Nj. 254, 259, Fms. i. 290, Fs. 183; compar.,
 á mannfeira, to have more men, followers, Glúm. 345, Fms. vi. 106,
 2; hann var miklu mannfleiri þar á nesinu, Orkn. 307.
 a-mengi, n. a *host of men*, N. G. L. i. 58.
 a-mergð, f. a *host of people, crowd*, Fas. ii. 483.
 a-metnaðr, m. *ambition*, Edda 145 (pref.), Hom. (St.) 50.
 a-múgr, m. (mann-múgi, a, m., Pr. 425), a *crowd of people*,
 H. 13.
 a-níðingr, m. a 'nibbing,' *misrecant*, Lv. 44, Ó. H. 157.
 a-orð, n. *name, repute*, Fas. iii. 533, freq. in mod. usage.
 a-raun, f. a *trial*; í hverri m. ok þraut, Clem. 45; Dróttinn tók
 síkullar mannaunir, all human trials, 623, 19:—*trial, danger, risk*
 fremstu í öllum mannaunum, perils, dangerous tasks, Eg. 21, Bs.
 63 koma í mannaunir, perils, Al. 61; þú þorir lítt í núnd at koma
 egar nokkur er m. í, Fær. 30; röskir í öllum mannaunum, Fs. 3,
 20: *experience, litillar skynsemdar ætli þér mik ok engu mannaunum*
 mar Fms. vi. 53:—*trial, adversity*, þá er hann misti Ljótis souar síns,
 ar þó mannaun en þetta engi, Þorst. Síðu H. 174.
 a-ráð, n. pl. *plots against a man's life*; þó hafa húsfreyjur
 ritðar, at eigi hafi staðit í mannaunum, Nj. 53; cp. fjórðr.
 a-samnaðr, m. a *gathering of men*, Fms. iv. 119, Ld. 76:—
 eopu assembled, Fms. viii. 64, Ísl. ii. 83, Grág. ii. 165.
 a-sekt, f., esp. in pl. a *penalty paid in one's person*, oppo. to fésket:
 i old law it signified *outlawry, banishment* of any of the three
 egre, Bs. i. 675; hvárki fé né mannssektir, Ísl. ii. 385, cp. Nj. 189.
 a-semi, f. *valour, a á. λει.*, Hdl. 3; or perh. = man-semi, *love-*
able, or the being agreeable to women (?), see man.
 a-skaði, a, m. 'man-scaþe,' *loss of life*, Eg. 90: a great loss in a
 erso; death, þeir sögðu honum vígit, Gunnarr sagði, at þat var lítil
 i. 61; ok er þat enn mesti m. at taka þá af lífi, 136: *havoc in*
 ens, ím manni er þér hafði gört enn mesta mannskaða, Ó. H. 47;
 annir þeirra meir lagðr til mannskaða, Tb. was the more murderous
 ge of the two, Fbr. 23 new Ed. mannskaða-veðr, n. a *destructive*
 ve ge.
 a-skapr, m. *manfulness, manhood, valour*, Fas. iii. 305; hvárki
 enninga né mannskap, spare neither money nor men, Þórðr. 100
 ew. :—*human nature*, 677, 12. mannskapar-lauss, adj. *pit-*
 ss, *thing strenght and manhood*, Fas. ii. 386.
 a-skelmir, m. a *rascal*, Fas. i. 330.

mann-skepna, u, f. a 'man-creature,' *poor creature*, Rb. 360, Fas.
 iii. 644.
 mann-skratti, a, m. a *wicked man*.
 mann-skæfa, u, f. a *miserable coward*, Fms. ii. 61, 93; nú muntú
 verða at draga af þér sleit, mannskæfan, Grett. 91, Fb. i. 523, Mag. 56.
 mann-skæðr, adj. 'scatbeful,' *savage to man*; stór dýr ok mann-
 skæð, Hkr. i. 69, Rb. 344: of a battle, bloody, Fms. i. 44, ii. 316, 323,
 passim.
 mann-sómi, a, m. *honour, repute*, Eg. 106.
 mann-spell, n. *destruction of life*, Eg. 278, Orkn. 108, Fms. viii. 351.
 mann-spilla, t; manuspilla sótr, to *degrade oneself*; eg vil ekki m.
 mér á því.
 mann-spjall, n. = manspell, Fagrsk. 64.
 mann-stormr, m. a *rush of people*, Bs. ii. 66.
 mann-tak, n. *manhood, pitb*; það er manntak í e-m, there is *pitb*
 in him, Grett. 136 A. manntaks-semi, f. *energy*.
 mann-tal, n. a *muster, tale of men*, Grág. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 97;
 skora m., to muster troops, Ó. H. 203, Stj. 456: a census, at manntali,
 by tale, Bar. 6; Grág. ii. 381. COMPDS: manntals-eiðr, m. *an oath*
taken in a census, N. G. L. i. 200. manntals-þing, n. a *county*
meeting in the spring, Gþl. 438, Jb.
 mann-tapi, a, m. *loss of life*, Grág. ii. 130, MS. 625, 14, Bs. ii. 111,
 Fb. i. 70, Ver. 73; manntapa-vetr, a *winter of great mortality*, Ann.
 1196.
 mann-telja, taldi, to *tell the people*, Stj. 546.
 mann-tetr, n. a 'tatter of a man,' a *poor wretch*.
 mann-tjón, n. = manntapi, Fms. vii. 263, x. 418, Skv. 79 new Ed.,
 Bs. i. 327.
 mann-úð, f. *humanity, goodness*.
 mann-úðigr, adj. *gentle*, Lat. *humanus*, Fas. iii. 219.
 mann-úðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *gentle, affable*.
 mann-val, n. *choice people, a select body of men*; þat mesta m. á landinu,
 the best men of the county, Nj. 33, 173, Eg. 38, 43, Fms. vi. 46, x. 25:
 mod. also of one person, a *goodly man*, hann er mesta mannvall.
 mann-vandr, adj. *difficult, requiring a man*, Fms. xi. 137. 2. *par-*
ticular as to choice of a husband, of a lady, Nj. 48, Band. 29 new Ed.
 mann-veidr, f. the *seizing, catching of a man*, Sturl. i. 166.
 mann-villa, u, f. *personation*, Grág. i. 353.
 mann-virðing, f. *rank, renown, honour*; var Leifur gott til fjár ok
 mannvirðingar, Fb. i. 541, Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Eg. 4, Nj. 111, Lv. 89,
 Magn. 466.
 mann-virki, n. *man's work, work of human hands*, Symb. 26:—
 labour, með miklu m. ok kostnaði, Stj. 646:—a great work, monument,
 síðan tóku þeir at ryða götuna, ok er þat et mesta m., sem eun sér
 merki, Eb. 132; ok nu létu þeir göra þat m. er víðfrægt er ok kallat
 er Dana-virki, Fms. xi. 28; þeir górdu m. (of the tower of Babel),
 Ver. 10; sú en ágæta borg Tirus verðr at ösku ór slíku mannvirki,
 Al. 48.
 mann-vit, n. [Dan. *mande-við*], 'man-wit,' *understanding*, with the
 notion of 'mother's-wit,' *good sense*, as oppo. to bók-vit ('book-wit');
 úbrigðra vin fær maðr aldregi, en m. mikit, Hm. 6, 10, Hbl. 3; mál ok
 m., Sdm. 4; minni ok m., Fms. xi. 298 (in a verse); önd skynsamleg
 ok m., Ver. 2; ok urðu þeir (the dwarfs) vitandi mannvits ok höfðu
 manns líki, Edda 9; því at hann (the dog) hefir manns mannvit, Fms.
 x. 254; síðgæði þat má engi eignask nema hann hafir m. með, ok eigu
 þessir hlutir mannviti at fylgja, Skv. 437; mannvits ok góðrar náttúru,
 475; hljóta sumir spádóms anda, sumir mannvits anda ok spektar, 561;
 m. ok skilning, 49; at mannviti, réttlæti eða sannsýni, 474: *learning*,
 þér haft minna m. numit en ek, Mag. 3; lærdr til alls mannvits, Skv.
 474. COMPDS: mannvits-brekkja, u, f. a nickname of a lady,
 Landn. mannvits-lauss, -lítil, adj. *artless, with little wit*, Skv.
 45, Krók. 43. mannvits-maðr, n. a *wise man*, Sturl. i. 9.
 mannvit-samligr, adj. *ingenious*, Skv. 620.
 mann-vitull, m. [Engl. *witoll*], a 'witoll' of a man, a *witoll*, as a
 term of abuse, a άπ. λει., Ísl. ii. 340 (Heiðarv. S., but undoubtedly
 bearing this meaning).
 mann-vænligr, adj. = mannvænn, Sturl. i. 3, Fms. iv. 179, vi. 107,
 Eg. 187, Gullþ. 4, passim.
 mann-vænn, adj. *hopeful, promising*, of a young person, Eg. 514,
 Fms. i. 20, vi. 443.
 mann-værr, adj. (qs. eiga vært hjá mönnum), beiddu þeir lausnar
 (absolution) af honum, svá at þeir skyldi vera mannværir, Fms. ix.
 534, v. l.
 mann-yðgi, f. = mannúð.
 mann-ygr, mod. manns-eygðr, adj. *vicious*, of animals, bulls, Hkr.
 i. 37, Bs. i. 319, Lv. 91.
 mann-proti, adj. *lacking men*, K. Á. 70.
 mann-þröng, f. a *thröng of men*, Fms. ii. 172.
 mann-þurfi, adj. *in need of men*, Mar.
 mann-æli (qs. -æli), n. [a άπ. λει., prob. identical with Ulf. *man-*
 auli = σχήμα, Phil. ii. 8], a 'man-shape,' hence a *mannikin*, as a term of

contempt, cp. Germ. *weibs-bild*; hann var m. mikít ok veslingr, Finnb.

214. **mann-æta**, u, f. a 'man-eater,' *cannibal*; tröll ok m., Bret. 12, Fb. i. 526, N. G. L. i. 434, ii. 495; blóðdrekktr eða m., Fas. iii. 573. **man-sal**, n. *slave-selling*, see man, as also for the other compds. **man-skera**, skar, [mön = a mane], to cut a horse's mane. **man-skæri**, n. pl. *mane-scissors*, Bjarn. 62. **man-stæði**, n. *the place of the mane*, Sks. 100. **man-söngur**, m. a *love song*; see man. **manungr**, adj. *youthful*, epithet of a girl, Hm. 163. **Man-verjar**, m. pl. [Mön = Isle of Man], *the Manxmen*, Fms.

MARA, pres. mari; pret. marði; part. marat; only the pret. is found in old writers, but the word is still in full use except in pret. subj.: —to be water-logged, float just under the surface of the water; en fullt var skipit ok marði uppi um stundar sakar... en meðan skipit marði uppi, Bs. i. 355; marði þá undir þeim skipit (*the ship was water-logged*) svá at þeir fengu eigi upp ausit, 386; þá tók at kyrra veðrit en skipit marði, Fas. ii. 80; síðan kom Áki upp ok marði þar á vatni at kalla, iii. 581.

mara, u, f. [Engl. *night-mare*; akin to merja = to crush]: —the night-mare, an ogress; en er hann hafði lítt sofnað, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann, menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum, en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins þá trað hún fótleggina svá at nær brotnuðu, þá tóku þeir til fótanna, þá kafði hún höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. i. 20; the word also occurs in one of Kormak's verses; it is freq. in mod. usage.

mar-álmr, m., qs. marhálmr, 'sea-straw,' sea-grass, Bs. i. 594: cp. Hjalt.

mar-bakki, a, m. *the 'sea-bank'*, the border between shoal and deep water along the coast, see Ivar Aasen; síðan málvínir mínir fyrir marbakkann sukku, Vigl. (in a verse), N. G. L. ii. 149, v. l.

mar-beðr, m. *the sea-bed, shore*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

Mar-bæli, n. the local name of a farm near the sea, D. I. **Mar-bælingar**, m. pl. *the men from M.*, Ld.

mar-dráp, n. a nickname, Bs.

marð-skinn, n. [mörðr], *a marten's fur*, B. K. 98, Dipl. iii. 4.

Mar-döll or **Mar-þöll**, f., gen. *Mardallar*, one of the names of Freyja, Edda 21: prop. a *mermaid*, Jónas 151; *Mardallar-grátr*, *the tears of M.* = gold, Lex. Poët.; cp. the *Mardallar-Saga* in Maurer's *Volkssagen*.

mar-flatr, adj. *horizontal*, on the sea.

mar-fló, f., pl. flær, an insect, 'sea-flea,' *cancer pulex*.

mar-flötr, m. *the sea-level*, (mod.)

mar-glitta, u, f. 'sea-glitter,' a kind of *jelly fish*, Eggert Itin.

MARGR, adj., fem. mörg, neut. margt, usually spelt and pronounced mart; compar. fleiri, q. v.; superl. flestr; [Ulf. *manags* = μαγός; A. S. *manig*; Engl. *many*; O. H. G. *manag*; Dutch *menig*; Germ. *manche*; the n is found in all South-Teutonic languages, and the word is explained by Grimm as a compd from *mann* (*homo*) and the suffix *-gi* (*-cunne*); the Norse *margr* is the same word, having only changed the n into r, for the n remains in a few derivatives, as *mengi* (*a crowd*), *menga* (*to blend*), *manga*, q. v.; in mod. Swed. and Dan. the n has been resumed from intercourse with the Germ.; Dan. *mange*; early Swed. *marger*, but mod. Swed. *många*]: —*many*; munu margir þess gjalda, Nj. 2; meiri er veidr í Flosa en mörgum öðrum, 232; margá þína muni, Ld. 102; særðr mörgum sárum... mörgum mönnum, ... margir menn, Fms. x. 370; margir slíkir, *many such*, Nj. 6; margá penninga, Dipl. ii. 10. 2. sing. in a collect. sense, both as subst. and adj.; mart man, Fms. i. 185; margr maðr, Fb. i. 241; margr sá fróðr þykkisk, Hm. 29; þviat margr man þik öfundu, þviat margr mun þar at þér vikja, Nj. 47; skipask margr vel við góðan búning, Fms. vi. 208; hefir þó margr hlotið um sárt at binda, Nj. 54; hann hafði látið slá skipa-saum margan, a *great quantity of*, Fms. ix. 377; margr er kuár þó hann sé smár; ber mér jafnan mart á góma, vi. 208; margs vitandi, Vsp. 20; mart er mér vel hent at göra, Nj. 54; tala mart, 194; heyra mart en tala fátt, Hallgr.; spyrja mjök margs, Ld. 88; fyrir margs sakir, for many reasons, Fms. vi. 215; ok þykkir lítt fyrir (í mörgu þat at tala, xi. 108; mart manna, *many people*, Eg. 134, Nj. 194: í mörgu, in many respects, in many things, 625, Fb. iii. 246; fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; margs alls, quite great, adverb., Am. 8, 92.

II. metaph. friendly, communicative (cp. fár); höfum vit nú hvártveggja reynt, at mart hefir verit um með okkr ok fátt, Gísl. 17; ekki var mart með þeim, Fms. x. 78; svá er, frændi, at með okkr hefir verit ekki mart, Ld. 106; þó var hann margr við Árna biskup ok fréttinn af Íslandi, Bs. i. 776. III. margr is used as a subst., in the saying, elgi má við margnum, no one can stand against many, against odds; en þó mátti hann eigi víð marginum um síðr, at last he was over-brown, Bær. 14; kom at því sem mælt er, at ekki má víð margnum, Fs. 89, Fms. xi. 278. margs-konar and margs-kyns, adv. of many kinds, various, Fs. 63, Edda 38, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. i. 185, Eg. 517, passim.

B. COMPS: **marg-breytinn**, adj. *variable, whimsical*, Fs. 86, Vápn. i. Fas. ii. 7. **marg-breytni**, f. *variety*. **marg-brotinn**,

part. *intricate*. **marg-brugðinn**, part. *sly*, Lil. 16. **marg-dýrr**, adj. *very dear*, Hallfred. **marg-falda**, að, to multiply, Fms. i. 137, Sks. 628, Rb. 462, Stj. 428 (repeated), Alg. 358: to address, in plur. by 'þér,' Sks. 303. **marg-faldan**, f. *multiplication*, Alg. 356. **margfald-leikr**, m. *manifoldness*, Str. 21. **marg-fald-liga**, adv. *manifoldly*, Stj. 51, Fms. i. 76, v. 346; margfaldligar (compar.), i. 184. **marg-faldligr**, adj. *manifold*, Stj. 55, Barl. 27; gramm., margfaldligr láta = plural, Skálda 186; margfaldligr hlutir, nouns in plural, Edda 85, 86. **marg-faldr**, adj. *manifold*, Fms. v. 265, Sks. 312. **marg-fróðgjarn**, adj. *eager for learning*, Sks. 493. **marg-fróðr**, adj. *learned in many things, much knowing*, Hm. 102; vitr maðr ok m., Bs. i. 410, Fms. iv. 135, x. 392, Sks. 493; of a wizard, Hkr. i. 73. **marg-fræði**, f. *varied learning*, Str. I, Clar. **marg-frömuðr**, m. *the great furtherer*, Ad. **marg-fætla**, u, f. the insect cancer *brachyurus*, Eggert Itin. 609. **marg-háttaðr**, adj. of many kinds, Fms. i. 272, vi. 48, 145. **marg-heyrðr**, part. of beard, Fms. ii. 137. **marg-hrossa**, að, in a pun (= stöð), Krók. 63, 64. **marg-kunnandi**, part. *knowing many things*, Landn. 110, Fs. 131, Fms. iii. 90. **marg-kunnigr**, adj. = margfróðr, Rb. 308: = fjölkunnigr, fornspá ok margkunnig, Fs. 33, 54, 67, Gret. 150. **marg-kunnindi**, f. *witchcraft*, Ísl. ii. 422. **marg-kvíslaðr**, adj. *man-branched*, Fas. iii. 60, Sks. 441. **marg-kvíslofttr**, adj. id., Bárð. 164, Stj. 534, Sks. 565. **marg-kvæmt**, n. adj. *where many people come*; þar var ekki m., Gret. 157 A. **marg-kyndugr**, adj. = margkunnigr, Fs. 68. **marg-látr**, adj. *loose, fickle, variable*; marglæt kona, Bær. 11, Skálda 194; aldri skal ek verit hafa marglátari (*more excessive*) söllum hlutum en nú, Fms. x. 290: as a nickname, Teit inn marglátí (= *superbus* ?), Bs. i. 27. **marg-leiki**, a, m. *intimacy*, Sturl. iii. 198. **marg-liga**, adv. *intimately, friendly*, Sturl. iii. 286. **marg-litr**, adj. *variegated*. **marg-lyndr**, adj. *changeful of mood*, Hkr. i. 16, Fms. iii. 83. **marg-læti**, n. *wantonness*; leitar hann ekki á þik, þá er þér m. at bregða vist þinni, Lv. 26, Bs. i. 530 (*wanton cruelty*); var þat mælt at Eyjólfir slægi á m. við hana, that E. made love to her, Sturl. ii. 39. **marg-málugr**, adj. *talkative*, Ó. H. 202, Fagrsk. 14. **marg-menni**, n. *many men, a multitude*, Th. 94, Fb. i. 241, Bs. ii. 37: *the majority*, i. 720 (margmengit MS.). **marg-mennr**, adj. *with many men*, Sturl. ii. 249, Fms. ii. 261. **marg-mælgí**, f. *loquacity*, Th. 76. **marg-mæli**, n. = margmælgí, Fms. vi. 209. **marg-mæltr**, part. *many-spoken*, Eð. 258: *talkative, slanderous*, Nj. 22. **marg-opt**, adv. *very often*, Rd. 240. **marg-orðr**, adj. *long-winded, using many words*, Fær. 14, Hkr. iii. 263. **marg-prettótr**, adj. *cunning*, Barl. 27. **marg-ræða**, u, f. *much talk*, Fms. ix. 252, v. l. **marg-ræddr**, part. *much talked of*, Fms. vii. 169, Al. 169, Glúm. 330. **marg-ræðinn**, part. *talkative*, Fagrsk. **marg-sinnis**, adj. *many a time*. **marg-slægr**, adj. *very sly*, Barl. 56. **marg-smugall**, adj. *penetrating, subtle*, Sks. 565, 637. **marg-spakr**, adj. *very wise*, Haustl., Íb. 4. **marg-staðar**, adv. in many places, Nj. 185, Stj. 135, Bs. i. 208 (var margstaðar holdit á beinum, thus to be emendated). **marg-talaðr**, part. *using many words*, Fms. vi. 304; göra margtalat við e-n, Finnb. 328, Band. 8 new Ed., Stj. 581; var lengi margtalat um vigit, Nj. 22. **marg-teitr**, adj. *very cheerful*, Orkn. (in a verse). **marg-títt**, n. adj. *frequent, usual, happening often*; margtítt er þat at menn deyi, Fms. vi. 105, Hom. 114; sem margtítt er, as it is usual, Stj. 411; sögðu þat sem margtítt er, Fms. vii. 309. **marg-vitr**, adj. *of many-sided learning*, Al. 6, Sks. 317 B. **marg-vísliga**, adv. in many ways. **marg-vísligr**, adj. *various, of many kinds*, Sks. 441. **marg-víss**, adj. = margfróðr, Barl. 27, Fms. ii. 183, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Stj. 436, Háv. 55. **marg-yrðr**, adj. = margaróðr, Sks. 92 new Ed.

mar-greif, a, m. [Germ. *mark-graf*], a *margrave, marquis*, [mid. Lat. *marcbio*.] count, þidr., Ann. 1264.

MARGRÉT, f. a pr. name, *Margaretta*.

Marg-gullin, f. adj. [cp. *marigold*?], epithet of a lady, Hkv. Hjört. a. 5. *λεγ.* and poet.

mar-gýgr, f. a *mermaid, sea-ogress* (see *gýgr*), Fms. iv. 56, Ann. 1349, Sks. 169, Gret. 93 new Ed.

mar-hrísla, u, f. [provinc. Norse *mare-ris*], (?), Edda (Gl.) ii. 483.

mari, a, m. the *post of a bedstead* = upp-standari.

MARK, n., pl. mörk, [a word common to all Teut. languages; Ulf. *marka* = μαρκ; A. S. *mearc*; Engl. *marcb*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *mark*; Lat. *margo*; the original sense is an outline, border, whence are derived mörk, *border-land*; also merki, merkja, q. v.]: — a *landmark*; mark milli Grafar ok Bakka, Dipl. ii. 2 (landa-merki); gauga yfir þat mark er náttúran hefir sett, Mar.: a *mark* for shooting, skjóta til marks, Sks. 379 (mark-bakki). II. a *mark* as a sign of property; kenna sitt mark á e-u, to recognise as one's own mark, Bs. i. 720. 2. a *mark* on sheep's ears; bregða af marki á saudum, Grág. i. 397; nú bregðr maðr bú sínu er mark á, ok er honum rétt at ljá öðrum marks, 425; ef maðr leggur alstyfinga-mark á fé sitt, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð nema honum sé lofat á lögréttu, 426; ef menn taka mark at erfð þá skulu þeir skipta því sem öðrum arfi,

þat fé gekk með mörkum þóris, Gullþ. 26: phrases, erfða-mark, 'hereditary mark'; eiga mark saman, Grág. i. 423; nauta-mark, compd: marka-tafla, u. f. an entry of all the 'marks' in a map using the same mountain pastures, see also the description in treg Stúlka, as an illustration of Icelandic life; even the church had mark, kirkja á mark, Vm. 29.

III. metaph. a mark, sign; vsegja þér eitt til marks um, at . . . Nj. 56; ok til marks, at sýna óðvilja, Fms. i. 104; ok er þat eigi mark (that is of no mark) mér eru hér allar leiðir kunnar, ii. 80; þetta er eigi meira en þis of no more mark, Mirm.; ok at lítið mark sé at, hverju þú Fms. vii. 120; ekki er mark at draumum, Sturl. ii. 217; ekki er mark at, nær munu vit gangask eunn ádr lýkr, i. e. this is nothing, ye beginning, Nj. 176; þat göra hér ungr sveinar er lítið mark þess þykkja, Edda 32; lítið mark var þá at, er þeir Beli hittusk . . . þan er meira mark at of hjörtinn Eikþyrni, 24; þat er eitt mark lætti hans, 81; ok til marks, at þú hefir verit, Fs. 18; sem í marki sýndisk þeir hlutir, at . . . Bs. i. 750; dauða-mörk, lífs-v.: at marki, adverb. greatly, signally, Karl. 171, 181, 196, Bs. 196.

IV. spec. usage, of embroidery, woven marks, figures; lífi knýtt um sik blæju ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. 244. compds: líf-deili, n. landmarks, D. N. ii. 496. marka-mót, n. pl. marks, N. G. L. i. 87. marka-skrá, -tafla, u. f. a scroll on the sheep marks are entered. marks-maðr, m. a man of mark, Eg. 15, v. 1.

MARKA, að, prop. to draw outline of, sketch, cp. mark above, [Engl. mark; cp. also Lat. margo, a kindred word]:—to mark, draw the outline of; marka grundvöll, to mark out, draw the ground-plan of a field; lagði hinn helgi Jón biskup af sér skikkju sína ok markaði grundvöll undir kirkjuna, Bs. i. 171, MS. 656 B. 8; síðan markaði er grundvöll til kirkju í þeim stað, Fms. i. 203; var þar markaðr ór, Eg. 486; hann markaði tóptir til garða, Ó. H. 42; marka v., Fs. 128; oss var aldr of markaðr, Landn. (in a verse); er í æðum mörkuð öll skepna, Ver. 1; markat (drawn) hefir ek fyrir mörkum orðum birting lopts, Skv. 236. 2. to fix; marka er vera skal, to fix the price, Grág. ii. 234. 3. impers., ok er svá til, at . . ., it appeared as if, of the outlines, Fms. v.

II. to sign, mark as one's property; þau naut vóru öll mörkuð, Fms. i. 152; nú markar maðr annars fé sínu marki, Eg. 416: metaph., hann markaði sik sjálfan því hreinlífs marki, (of the circumcision); kotkarl einn markaði þrettán kíulur þér, Band. 13; lét Óðinn marka sik geirs-oddi, . . . lét hann mark Óðni, Yngl. S. ch. 10, 11. 2. to mark by an emblem; vér nú marka (merkja, Ó. H. l. c.) líð várt ok göra herkuhl á hjálmum þess skjöldum, Fb. ii. 338; er þat mitt ráð, at menni marki stúlku þar, Sturl. iii. 240. 3. to draw; hann hafði rauðan skjöld ok rauða á hjótri, Nj. 143; þar með vóru mörkuð himin-tungl, en á neðra vóru markaðar forneskju-sögur, Fms. v. 340; hann var markaðr erlk, Ó. H. l. c.) eptir þór, Fb. ii. 190; er á hlutum markaðr Freyr Fs. 19; gef ek þér skjöld, ok er á markaðr kross með líkneski várs, Bs. i. 8.

III. metaph. to mark, observe, infer; þar er þú marka hans fegrð, Edda 15; má af því m. hverr maðr hann er, I. 72; má af slíku m. hversu þungan matar-afla þeir höfðu, Fs. 15; má af því m. landskosti, 26; nú skal á slíku m. at Guð . . ., nú skaltú ok þat marka, at . . ., 491. IV. to signify; þat er ekki at marka, that is nothing to signify; markaðu þér, heed it not, take no notice of it; marka drauma, to mind the mark, Sturl. ii. 131. 2. to betoken; en þær marka villumenn markar þat úeinardan manni, id.—to shew, þeir hafu markat þu þafa, Hkr. i. 142. see mörk.

MARKA- or markar- see mörk. MARKAÐR, m., gen. markaðar, Fb. i. 304, l. 12; spelt marknaðr, Fms. i. 3 (v. l.), D. N. iii. 229; [not from marka, but like Engl. market, from markt, borrowed from the Lat. merc-s, mercatus; the genuine word for market is borg, q. v.]—a market; meðan markaðrinn er, Fs. i. 185; var þar m. ok kaupstaðr, viii. 304, ix. 219, Fb. i. 204 (Engl. market)—metaph., var þeim settir inn sami m., they got treatment, Fms. viii. 41; ferr hann til annarr borgar ok settisk ok setti þeim þvilkan markað sem inum fyrrum, x. 237.

byggð, f. [mörk], a 'forest-country', opp. to open country made of, Hkr. i. 88, Magn. 442, Ó. H. 201, Fms. vii. 25. deili, n. a march-boundary, D. N. i. 81. garðr, m. a march-fence, boundary fence, Dipl. ii. 1. hún, n. the blubber with the harpoon's print in it, Gpl. 462. land, n. forest-land, with the notion of march-land, border-land, Eg. 58. II. a local name = Labrador (?), Fb. lauss, adj. without a mark; metaph. meaningless. leið, f. a track through forests, Hkr. i. 76. leiði, n. = markleið, Hkr. i. 55. leysa, u. f. nonsense. nútr, m. [marr = sea], a kind of fish, cottus scorpius, Norse Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 359.

mark-plógr, m. a kind of plough used in a woody county, Skv. 425. mark-rá, f. = markreina, N. G. L. i. 245. mark-rein, f. = markreina, D. N. i. 81. mark-reina, u. f. a boundary line, N. G. L. i. 42, Gpl. 460. mark-skil, n. pl. borders, marches, Gpl. 452. mark-steinn, m. a mark-stone, landmark, Gpl. 286, 543, Eg. 492 (of a battle field); stones laid to mark a spot, Bs. i. 346. mark-stika, u. f. a boundary stake, Bs. i. 329. mark-teigr, m. a border field, N. G. L. i. 42. mark-liðendr, part. pl. 'sea-sliders', sea-farers; margir eru marliðendr, many there are who slide over the sea, of witches, spirits, Eb. 44, a saying.

marmari, a, m. [Lat. word], marble, Stj. 46, Róm. 342, Skv. 188, Bs. ii. 103; marmara-grjótt, -stecinar, slabs of marble, Symb. 57, Str. 5, Karl. 14. mar-mennill, m., thus Landn. 76, 77; mar-mendill, Fas. ii. 31 (thrice); in popular mod. usage in Icel., mar-bendill; the Hauksbók (Landn. l. c.) spells it margmelli; whence the mod. Norse marmale, Ivar Aasen—prop. a 'sea-mannikin', a kind of sea goblin or sea dwarf, in the Norse fairy tales. The marmenill is now and then hooked by fishermen; being a soothsayer, he tells them what is to happen. The classical passages in old Icel. writers are the Hálfis S. ch. 7 and the Landn. 2, ch. 5; for mod. times see Maurer's Volks. 31, 32, as also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 131–134. Inseparable from these tales is the merman's 'laugþier'; he generally laughs thrice, e. g. the king kisses the queen, beats his dog, and stumbles over and curses the mound, at each of which the merman laughs; and being asked why, he says that he laughs at the king's foolishness, for the queen is false, but the dog is true and will save his life, and in the mound there is a hidden treasure; hence, þá hló marbendill, then the merman laughed, has in Icel. become proverbial of a sudden, unreasonable, and spiteful fit of laughter. The coincidence with the English legend of Merlin the 'wild man' in the romance of Merlin, (edited by the Early Engl. Text Soc. 1869, p. 434.) is very striking; and one is tempted to suggest that the name Merlin may have been borrowed from the Norse sea goblin (who in Norwegian tales is said to be the bastard of the sea monster hafstramb and a mermaid), and tacked on to the Welsh legend: even the word has a Norse or Teutonic sound: Merlin may well be shortened from the dimin. mer-mann-lin, mer-m'lin, merlin: according to the Pref. to this Engl. romance the name is not found attached to the Welsh legend till the 12th century. compds: marmendils-smíði, n. the mermannikin's work = millepora polymorpha. marmendils-þari, a, m. the merman's weed = corallina officinalis, Maurer's Volks.

mar-nagli, a, m. in a pun, Skálda 237 (in a verse). marningr, m. [merja], a contusion. MARR, m., gen. marar; [Ulf. marei = θάλασσα; A. S. mere; Hel. meri; O. H. G. meri; Germ. meer; Lat. mare]:—the sea; sigr fold í mar, the earib sinks into the sea, Vsp. 57; mik hefir marr miklu rantan, Stor; vátr marr, Skálda (in a verse); kaldr marr, Edda 101 (in a verse); líða yfir marr, Vpm. 48: metaph., mun-strandrar mar, the sea of the breast, the song, Höfuðl.; mistar marr, the sea of mist, the air, Hkv. i. 96: in prose this old word remains in the marar-botn, m. the bottom of the sea; Páll lífði tvau dægr á marabotnum, 655 xviii. 6, and so in mod. usage; it also remains in various compds, mar-álmr, mar-bakki, mar-flatr, mar-mennill, mar-gýgr, mar-hrisla, mar-knútr, mar-svín, mar-vaði, mar-rein, etc., q. v. II. in local names, Aust-marr (q. v.), A. S. Eastmere; Mar-bæli, q. v.

MARR, m., gen. mars, dat. mari, Vpm. 12; pl. marar, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse), Skv. 2. 16; pl. marir, Fm. 15, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; but acc. pl. mara, Akv. 37, Rm. 35; marina = mara ina, Akv. 13: [A. S. mearb or mear; O. H. G. marab]:—a steed, only in poetry, whereas the answering fem. merr, a mare, has become a common word in prose as well as poetry; magran mar, Hm. 82, Og. 3, Skm. 8, 9; maðr stigiun af mars baki, 15; mars bægi, Vkv. 31; mari vel tömdum, Fas. i. 491 (in a verse); mara svang-ríða, Rm. 35; marina mælgreypu, Akv. 13; er hér sitjum feigr á mörum, Höm. 10; mörum Húnlenzku, 11; hleða mar, to saddle, Hdl. 5; minn veit ek mar beztan, Akv. 7; hann kvað hest mar heita, en mar (mara? q. v.) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; hnakk-marr = a saddle-horse, back, Ýt.: poet. vág-marrar wave steeds, sbips, Skv. 2. 16; Róða ríð-marr, the heaving sea steed, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse); ægis-marr, súð-marr, vers-marr, borð-marr, segl-marr, stjórn-marr (Hkv. i. 29), gjálfr-marr, þóptu-marr, all names of sbips, Lex. Poët.

mar-rein, f. the sea line, in marreins-bakki, a, m. = marbakki, the bank where the deep and shallow water meet; nú hittir maðr sel fyrir ofan marreinsbakka, N. G. L. ii. 149 (v. l. marbakka); hann skal biðja hann heima vera meðan hann rær fyrir útan marreinsbakka eða gengr fyrir ofan garð, i. 89; þá skal hann ganga útan garðs eða fara út um marreinsbakka, ok fara aprt til húss síðan, 23.

mar-sleggja, u. f. [merja], a 'crusib-sledge', Art. 78, a ἄπ. λεγ. rendering of macue = mace, of the French original. mar-svín, n. 'sea-swine', sea-bog, a kind of whale, Eggert Itin.; mar-svína-rekstr, Fél. vii. 28, the driving whales ashore.

mar-tröð, *f.* being 'trodde' by a mara, nightmare, Fél. x. 15.
 mar-vaði, a, m. [Swed. *marvatten* = eddy, sea water, shoal water (?); only in the phrase, *troða marvaða*, to tread the water, of a swimmer in an upright position; the word also occurs in Fas. ii. 83 (foot-note, in a verse)—er *marvaða* mæddu Ránar jóð, but its use there is dubious.
 mar-pak, n. 'sea-baitch', poet. ice, Grett. (in a verse).
 mar-prádr, m. 'sea-bread', a kind of sea-weed.
 mar-þvara, u, f. a kind of crab, Eggert Itin. 997, Edda (Gl.)
 mas, n. *titule-taille, chat*, Bb.
 MASA, ad, to chatter, prattle.
 massa, ad, [prob. an iterat. from *meita*], to whittle, carve a piece of wood idly with a knife; *massa niðr spýtu*, hvað ertu að massa?
 mast, m., gen. *mastrs*, [a for word introduced from Engl. and Germ. *mast*,] a mast; the word which is now freq. is not found in old writers, who call the mast *sígltré*.
 MAT, n. [meta], an estimate, taxing, Jb. 195; eptir mati sex skynsamra manna, Dipl. v. 3; jarða-mat, see jörð.
 mata, u, f. [matr], *provender, a mess*; of a crew, Kolbeinn lét Hrapp þá fara í mötu til sin, Nj. 128, v. 1.; the food of fishermen: a *fee to the priest* (paid in butter), called *prests-mata*. COMPS: mötu-nautr, m. a *messmate*, N. G. L. i. 186, Eb. 194, Orkn. 118, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73, passim. mötu-neyti, n. *messmateship*, Nj. 128, Edda 29, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73.
 'mata, að, [matr], to feed another, as the nurse does the sick and children; hann getr ekki matað sig, það verðr að mata hann, of a person who cannot even eat without assistance. II. reflex. *matask*, to eat, take food, take a meal, Nj. 175, Fms. i. 35, Fb. ii. 273, Eg. 232, K. þ. K. 136; spurði hví hann mataðisk svá seint, *why he went on eating so slowly*, Eb. 244.
 mat-annungr, m. a 'meat-earner', a person who earns his food, but gets no wages, Jb. 469; mod. *matvinnungr*.
 mat-björg, f. *provision from hand to mouth*, Ó. H. 153.
 mat-blót, n. a 'meat-idol', an idol of dough, N. G. L. i. 383.
 mat-borð, n. a *dressed table, a table at meal-time*, Eg. 63, Bs. i. 669, Ó. H. 237, Fms. vi. 195, viii. 51.
 mat-brádr, adj. *eager, gluttonous*.
 mat-bræði, f. *gluttony*, Hom. 24.
 mat-búa, bjó, to dress, meat, cook, Fms. i. 9, vii. 288, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 593, Eb. 198, 266, Bret. 102, Stj. 165.
 mat-búð, f. *the dressing of food*. matbúðar-maðr, m. a *cook*, Stj. 443, Fms. ii. 139.
 mat-búnaðr, m. = matbúð, Stj. 166, 280.
 mat-búr, n. a 'meat-bower', pantry, Bs. ii. 134.
 mat-eyrir, m. *victuals*, Rétt. 47.
 mat-fátt, n. adj. *short of provisions*, Sturl. ii. 43, Fs. 142.
 mat-fríðr, m. *time to eat in peace*: eg hef ekki matfríð.
 mat-föng, n. pl. *stores of food*, Fms. ii. 99, Ó. H. 127, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 179.
 mat-gerð, f. *cooking*. matgerðar-maðr, m. a *cook*, Gpl. 99.
 mat-gjafi, a, m. a *meat-giver, bread-giver*, Fms. viii. 307.
 mat-gjald, n. a *fine paid in food*, Grág. i. 451.
 mat-gjöf, f. a *gift in food* (to the poor), Grág. i. 296, 443.
 mat-goggr, m. a 'meat-beak', nickname of a beggar.
 mat-góðr, adj. *liberal as to food*, Sæm. 38.
 mat-hákr, m. a *glutton*.
 mat-heill, adj. [North. E. *meat-bale*], *sound so as to be able to eat*, Sturl. i. 20.
 mat-kassi, a, m. a *meat-safe*, Stj. 154.
 mat-kaup, n. *purchase of victuals*, Orkn. 344, Fms. vii. 78, viii. 367.
 mat-kestill, m. a *meat-kettle*, Fms. ix. 422.
 mat-krákr, m. a *meat-crow, glutton*, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 51.
 mat-land, n.; gott, illt m., a *productive or unproductive district*, Fms. vii. 78.
 mat-langr, adj.; *matlanga stund, such a time as it takes to eat one's meal*, Ann. 1294; cp. *drykklangr*.
 mat-laun, n. pl. a *fee for board*, Grág. i. 147. matlauna-maðr, m. = *matannungr*, Gpl. 260.
 mat-launi, a, m. = *matlaunamaðr*, Grág. ii. 43.
 mat-lauss, adj. *without food*, Eb. 266, Ld. 200, Gisl. 57, Fms. ii. 97.
 mat-leiði, a, m. a *loathing of food*, 677. 3.
 mat-leysa, n. *lack of food*, Fms. vi. 325, xi. 288, K. þ. K. 130.
 mat-lifi, n. *board, fare*, Fms. viii. 435.
 mat-maðr, m. a *great eater*.
 mat-mangari, a, m. a 'meat-monger', *provision-dealer*, N. G. L. ii. 246.
 mat-mál, n. *meal-time*, Grág. i. 261, Nj. 197, Sd. 144; milli matmála, between two meals, Bs. i. 108; lítil er liðandi stund, löng matmáls stund, Hkr. i. 154 (a saying):—a *meal*, Fms. vii. 160.
 mat-móðir, f. 'meat-mother', used of a mistress with respect to her servants and household, cp. Engl. *bread-giver*.
 mat-niðingr, m. a 'meat-nitking', one who starves his people, Sæm. 38, Fas. ii. 133.

MATR, m., gen. *matar*, dat. *mat*; with article *matinum*, Grág. i. (mod. *matuum*); plur. *matir*; it is twice or thrice in Fb. spelt *mát* with a long vowel, with which in the rhyme *máta uppsátir*, Hallfred, —má (gen. pl.) *viggjar uppsátir* = a *pantry* (the explanation given in Lex. Poë and hence in Fs. 214, seems erroneous); for the long vowel cp. also *Ormu mete* (not *mette*), Engl. *meat*: [Ulf. *mats* = βρώσις; A. S. *mete*; Engl. *meat* O. H. G. *maz*; Swed. *mat*; Dan. *mad*]:—*meat, food*; *matar ok véða manni þörf*, Hm. 3; *matar göðr, 'good of meat, hospitable*, 38; *bjóða e-mat*, Gm. 2; *morgin-döggar þau sér at mat hafa*, Vfm. 45, Skm. 27;] var *mat fram settir*, Fbr. 21 new Ed.; *bera mat á borð, to put meat on board*, Nj. 50; *þú skalt stela þaðan mat á tvá hesta*, 74; *bera mat stofu*, eptir þat setti hön borð ok bar þar á mat, ... viljum vér vist ge yðr mat ... síðan engu þeir undir borð ok sígnu mat sinn, ... átu ges mat sinn, Eb. 266, 268; *Gunnarr vissi slíks matar þar ekki ván*, Nj. 7; *þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sinna, nú skulu þér kjó yðr mat í kveld, þviat þenna aptan mun ek ber síðast mat fyri hjó min ... þykki mér blóð eitt allt borðit ok matrinn*, 197; *hann var ka aðr hinn mildi ok inn matar-illi*, ... hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. stja at mat, to sit at meat, x. 378; *beida matar*, Grág. i. 47; *þóat hi haldi matinum*, id.; *þá stóð Glámr upp snemma ok kallaði til mat síns*, ... vil ek hafa mat minn en engar refjar, Grett. 111; *þar hefir minum mat orðit fegnastr þá er ek náða honum*, 126; *et mat þir tröll*, Fas. iii. 178, 179; *allit, matr ok mungát, meat and drink*, Fb. i. 578, Fb. i. 563; *hann átti fjölda barna, hafði hann varla mat í munni s e bad hardly any meat in his mouth, he was well-nigh starved*, Fb. i. 19; *menn sá ek þá er móður höfðu, látið mat í munni*, Sól.: *eiga málungi ma mod. eiga ekki málungi matar, to have no food for one's next meal, very poor*, Hm. 66; the saying, *matr er mannsins megin, 'meat is man's main'*, bjóða sér matar hvert mál, 36; *þurr matr, dry meat*; *þurr ma þat er gras ok aldin*, K. þ. K. 78; *hvít matr, white meat* = milk, *spec from the dairy*, passim; *elds matr, food for fire, fuel*; *spóna-matr, sheep meat*, opp. to *át-matr* = *dry meat*. II. in plur. *stores of food provisions*; *veggja mánaða mati*, Gpl. 99; *veggja mánaða ma mjóls*, N. G. L. i. 172; *tólf mánaðar mati*, 346, B. K. passim. COMPS: *matar-afgangr*, m. *leavings from the table or of food*, K. þ. K. 2; *matar-afli*, a, m. *fare, provisions*, Fs. 146. *matar-ást*, f. 'a *me love, cupboard love*'; *hafa m. á e-m, to have 'meat-love' for a person to love him for his table's sake*. *matar-ból*, n., a Norse li phrase, referring to the taxation of an estate, thus, *hundrað, sextigi mánaða matarból, an estate of a hundred, sixty ... months' food*, Fms. 153, N. G. L., D. N., B. K. passim. *matar-búr*, n. a 'meat-bowe pantry, whence abbreviated *búr* (q. v.), Sturl. i. 155. *matar-fýst, appetite*, 4. 21. *matar-föng*, n. pl. = *matföng*, Ísl. ii. 465. *mate göðr*, f. *dairy work, cooking, etc.*, Glúm. 367, Gpl. 102. *matar-II* adj. *meat-stingy*, of a bad master who starves his household, Fms. i. *matar-kaup*, n. = *matkaup*, Fms. viii. 353, v. 1. *matar-lauss*, a *meadless, without food*, Fb. i. 131. *matar-lyst*, f. *appetite*. *mati neyzla*, u, f. *the taking food*, Sks. 434. *matar-skamtr*, m. a *partia mator-verð*, n. *board wages*, Gpl. 513. *matar-verð*, m. a *me Bs. i. 122. mator-vætt*, f. a *weight (measure) of victuals*, Sturl. ii. 2. *matar-æði*, n. *diet*. *mat-ráð*, n. pl. 'meat-rule', the husbandry of food, dispensing food the household, the duty of the mistress in olden times, Bs. i. 139, Nj. ch. 128. *mat-reiða*, u, f. *the making food 'ready, dressing food*, doing dairy a pantry work and the like; *þat er ekki karla at annask um matreiðu*, 75, Fs. 72, Grág. i. 459, Fas. ii. 76. *mat-reiða*, d, = *matbúa*. *mat-reki*, a, m. a *jetsum of victuals* (fishes, whales), Vm. 141. *mat-seld*, f. = *matreiða*, Eb. 266. *mat-selja*, u, f. a *laundress*, Lv. 36, Nj. 59, Eg. 759, Eb. 92. *mat-sinkr*, adj. *stingy of food*, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-sjóði*, a, m. a *cook*, Nj. (in a verse). *mat-skapr*, m. *victuals, food*, Vm. 164. *mat-skál*, f. a *meat bowl*, Bs. i. 703. *mat-skápr*, m. a *meat drawer, pantry*. *mat-skortr*, m. *lack of food*, Krók. 66. *mat-skreið*, f. *dried fish for food*, H. E. ii. 98. *mat-sparr*, adj. = *matsinkr*, Sd. 152, Fs. 146. *mat-sveinn*, m. a *meat-boy, cook*, esp. on board a ship, Fs. 159, 192, Þiðr. 127, Fms. x. 129. *mat-svín*, n. 'meat-bog', the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 20. *mat-svell*, adj. *meat-lucky*, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-vandr*, adj. *fastidious, difficult to please as to one's food*. *mat-vendni*, f. *fastidiousness as to food*. *mat-vinnungr*, m. = *matannungr*; hann er ekki m. *mat-vist*, f. *food, fare*, Sks. 189. *mat-vísi*, f. *gluttony*, Hom. 24. *mat-viss*, adj. 'meat-scenting', *greedy*, term of abuse, Hallfred. *mat-vælar*, f. pl. *petty larceny of food*, Parc. 44 (Ed., rendering of *lavencin*, see foot-note); *hinu þykki mér líkara at þat sé matvælar þ*

er hokra at þjóna því, Mirm. 70. 2. mat-væli, n. pl., metaph. of subsistence, stores of food, Fas. iii. 412, and so in mod. usage; mæli þegar þverra fara, þau kenna Guði sultar stúr, Bb. I. 7. mat-vænn, adj. good for food, Bs. ii. 134. mat-proti, a, m. a lack of food, Gpl. 110. mat, n. a jelly, meat or the like cooked into a thick gruel-like mess, M. ULA, að, to munch food, mumble; roðgúl harðan maula, Snót. matill, m. a muncher (?), a nickname, Fms. x. 54. matir-ildi, n. [Dan. morild], a light from insects, decomposed matter, in the sea; old form mauru-eldr, q. v. MURR, m. [Dan. myre; Swed. myra; Gr. μύρμηξ; Serb. mraw] :— mat, m. a maure, Eluc. 62; einn litill maðkr er maurr heitir, Sks. mat, metaph. money-bags, in a contemptuous sense. COMPDS: matra-haugr, m. an ant-mound; sem þér í maura mornit haugi, Fas. mat (in a verse). maura-púki, a, m. a money-poke, of a person. matru-eldr, m., qs. maura-eldr, = maurildi; hér er líking milli mauru-eldr náttúrulegs loga, Skúlda 197. mat, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 28. mat, pres. má; pret. máði; part. máðr; [the word seems to be identical with A. S. *mawan*, Engl. *mow*, Scot. *maw*, O. H. G. *maban*, Germ. *mā*; but if so, that sense has been lost]:—to blot out, wear out, by blot or the like; másk þeir af lífs-bók ok ritask eigi með réttlátum, 36; at hans nafn másk af sínu húsi, Stj. 426; nú er nafn þitt á mánna bók skráð ok mun þat aldrei af máaz (sic), 208; braud ok máð í gögnum, 367; eigi vitu vér nær hann vill þenna flekk virðingu sínu, Þorst. Stang. 51; af má lýti, H. E. i. 514; þá má k af þeirri bók er þú skrifadír, Stj. 313; and so freq. in mod. usage, máð, blotted out, faint (cp. Germ. *mat*), of writing. 2. to wear, blunt from use, of tools; var ljár hans máðr upp í smíðreim, Fb. i. klokka másk af optlögum hringingum, Eluc. 147 (Ed.); máðar af rnu, Líl. 94; meids kvistu má, to tear, Gm. 34. II. metaph. mat, out, destroy; má af or af-má, at hann drepi þá ok má þá af orni, Stj. 312; Dróttinn hefir eytt ok af máð jörðunni alla þína 472; at hann hefir látúð drepa ok má af jörðunni, 492; reidín af tssyni manna, Bs. i. 103; hann má svá af ok minnkar þeirra styrk mæga vega, Stj. 436; eyddr ok af máðr, Fms. ii. 238. mat, a bud (?); pálm-kvistir með fagri næfr ok nýju máli, Bs. ii. 16. mat-hlið, Máf-hliðingar, see má. mat-kona, u, f. a sister-, mother-, daughter-in-law, Fms. x. 94, Stj. mat of a mother-in-law, Grág. i. 305. mat, m. [Ulf. *mægs* = μαγός; Scot. *mac*; O. H. G. *mac*; Dan. *mac* :—a brother-, father-, son-in-law, etc.; hón baud til sín frændum ok mágum, *sbe bade her kinsmen and mágar* (brothers- and sons-law), Landn. 117; vill Rútr görask mágr þinn (son-in-law) ok áuþóttur má, Nj. 3, as also Ísl. ii. 250, Eg. 37; cp. the saying, eigi má mága á mága at einni dóttur, Fas. iii. 59; ironically, Nj. 94, N. G. L. i. 8 of a father-in-law, Laban mág sinn, Stj. 172; Davíð tók konung-tír Sál mág sinn, Rb. 382; in plur., skilmáli þeirra mága (father-in-law and son-in-law), Stj. 172, Fms. ix. 496; of brothers-in-law, en er þegar finnask, Ó. H. 90; Ólafr mágr, 166. COMPDS: mágs-efni, a pure son-in-law, Stj. 122, Ann. 1309. mága-stoð, n. strength, derived from one's mágar, Glúm. 334. mat-semið, f. affinity, Grág. i. 33, Nj. 130, Fms. iii. 45, vi. 173, vii. 133. mat, n., old pl. móð, 673, 47, Greg.; [Ulf. *matl* = μάτλά; Hel. *mat* = speech, meeting; Dan. *maal*; from the old Teut. *matl* or *mabal* = med the mid. Lat. *mallum* = parliament, public meeting (Du Rang. and *mallum* again was in Norman-French rendered by *parliament*); *Speech, faculty of speech*; mál heitir orð . . . , Edda 110; þau máki máli, they are dumb, Fms. i. 97, Fs. i. 250; þröngdi svá þari konungs at hann misti málsins, x. 148; þeir hafa málsins rödd né mál, Rb. 348; þeir hafa gaud fyrir mál, 46; mál, heyrn, sjón, Edda 6. II. *speech as spoken, language*; Norrænt mál, the Norse tongue, Fms. vii. 165; Gírskt reg. 75; í máli þeirra, til várs máls, in our tongue; í hverju máli, kálda 161, 168; í vóru máli, 163, 166, 167, 169; í málinu, 165; kynnask várt mál at ráða þat er á Norrænu er ritad, Bs. i. 9; ma mál á Danska tungu, Grág.; rita at Norrænu máli, Hkr. 9; þeir skildu eigi hans máli, þá mælti kvinnan á Norrænu, Fs. 36. 2. *speech, speaking*; hvárt er Flosi svá nær at hann megir mál mitt, Nj. 36, 200; ver eigi nær honum en mál nemir, Fms. ix. skáldskapr var honum svá tiltektr, at hann mælti af tungu fram at mál, 374; engi var svá vitr at snjallara mál mundi fram bera, ii. 11; snjallr í máli ok taladr vel, ix. 535; skilr þú nokkut hér-mál, Fas. ii. 512; en er hann lauk sínu máli, Ld. 106, 130, Íb. 2; fara svá öllu máli um sem hann hafi ádr ekki um mælt, Grág. 49; hann kvæðr svá at ok harði í máli sínu, 'heimt ráð ok heimolt,' í ella, 317; kvæðr jarl þings ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu at jarl skyldi heita vargr í vém, Fms. xi. 40; tína fyrir mér öll ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, Sks. 301. 3. *speech or another, colloquy*; vera á máli, to deliberate, converse, Vtkv.

1; hann kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 106; engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 601; þórdís gekk til máls við Egil frænda sinn, 765; þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204; ef þeir vildu hafa hans mál, 241; síðan hættu þau málinu, Nj. 10; hann leitad þá máls um við Asgerði hverju þat gegndi, Eg. 703; ok spyrja hana máls hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, 11kr. i. 77; þat var karl ok kerling, mælti hann mál af þeim ok spurði, Fas. iii. 525; höfðu menn at máli (people noticed, of something extraordinary), at . . . , Fms. vii. 301; allir menn höfðu á máli, er Olaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Ld. 88; bera mikitt mál á, Fms. x. 93; þat var mál manna, people said that; or, þat er mál manna, people say, Nj. 268, Eg. 29, Fms. vii. 150. 4. a tale, narrative; nú er þat til máls at taka (of resuming the narrative after an episode), to take up the story again, Ld. 314, Nj. 16, 29, 135, 148, 196; er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41; þar hef ek upp þat mál, Eg. 735. 5. a saw; þat er fornt mál ('tis an old saw), at bína skal at þer verði, Fms. x. 261, Glúm. 344; á líti þeir mál in fornu, look to the old wise sayings, Sighvat (forn-mæli, q. v.) 6. *gramm. diction, construction of sentences*; mál ok hættir, Edda 49; ef þat mál (figure of speech) er upp er tekit haldi af alla visu-lengd, 123; breyta hátum með máli einu, to vary the verses with the sentences, Edda 124 (for specimens see Ht. 9–23); tvau mál, two sentences; fullt mál, a full period; hér lýkr máli, lúka heilu máli, a sentence closes; annat ok þriðja visu-ord er sér um mál, ok er þat stúl kallat, of the intercalary sentences in poetry, Edda 125; þeir kölluðu at hann hafði eigi rétt or at máli, Fms. v. 209; samhljóðendr megu ekki mál or atkvæði góra einir við sik, Skúlda; hér er mál fullt í hverju visu-ord, Edda; Skáldskapar-mál, poetical diction, id.; bragar-mál, id., 124. 7. mál is the name of old songs containing old saws or sentences, such as the Háva-mál; as also of poems in a dialogue (mál); all such poems were in a peculiar metre called mála-háttir, which is opposed to the epic kvíðu-háttir, thus, Gírmnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Alvis-mál, Hamðis-mál, Hákonar-mál, Eiríks-mál; in some instances the name has been applied erroneously, e. g. Atla-mál; the Rígs-mál is a name given in modern times, the old name was Rígs-pula. B. As a law phrase, with the notion of public speaking, action, or the like: 1. a suit, action, cause; hefja mál á hendr e-n, Fms. vii. 130; hafa mál á höndum, Grág. i. 38; sókn skal fyrr fara fram hvers máls en vörn, nema þat sé allt eitt, ok sé þat annars máls sókn er annars er vörn, 59; Njáll nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 36; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-rétr á því máli at standa, Fms. vii. 130; þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 86; báru þeir kvíð um mál Otkels, 87; fara mál fram at dómi, Grág. i. 135; sækja mál, to prosecute, Nj. 86, 99; sækja mál lögliga ok réttlaga, Fms. vii. 133; Gunnarr sótti málit þar til er hann baud til varna, Nj. 36; en um tólf mánuðr stendr þeirra mál, the case stands over for twelve months, Grág. i. 143; sækja mál á þingi, Nj. 36; fara vörn fyrir mál, 87; mál kemr í dóm, Glúm. 365; höfða mál, to institute a suit, Grág. i. 142; búa mál, to prepare a suit, of the preliminaries, Glúm. 365, passim; leggja mál undir e-n (as umpire), Nj. 105; hafa sitt mál, to get one's verdict, win the suit, passim; vera borinn máli, to be cast, convicted, N. G. L. i. 122; to be beaten, get the worst, passim; vigs-mál, legorðs-mál, fú-mál, etc. 2. an indictment, charge; þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvíð, Grág. i. 54; ok versk hann þá málinu, 317; at upp skyldi vera rannsókn en þau ör málinu ef hann hittisk eigi þar, Ld. 44; ek vil svara því máli, I will answer that charge, Nj. 99; ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130; á hann kost at láta varða skóggang eða görtæki, ef hann vill til hins meira máls fara ok skal hann stefna ok láta varða skóggang, Grág. i. 430; hann spurði alla ena beztu menn, hvert mál þeim þætti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjörðráðin, Nj. 105; leynd mál, *hidden charges*, Grág. i. 362. 3. *procedure, order*; at alþingis-máli réttu ok allsherjar-lögum, Nj. 87; *pleading*, enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim máðum nema þeir vinni eða at, Grág. ii. 342. 4. *stipulation, agreement*; mál meginlig, Vsp.; bregða máli, Grág. i. 148; ok skilja þeir eigi þat mál gorr, en svá, 136; nema þau vili annat mál á góra, 336; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Ísl. ii. 217; skulu þeirra manna mál standa, Grág. i. 296; engagement, ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggja, Fms. xi. 104. 5. *transactions*; en hvert sem at þessum málum var setið lengr eða skemr, Ld. 22. 6. a case; lá ek þá í vöggu er þær skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340; mál hans stendr í miklum háska, Mar.; en þó skaltu svá um þitt mál hugsa, . . . at þá munt þú skamt eiga úllfat, Nj. 85; at hvárir-veggju hafi nakkvat síns máls, Jb. 12; þat er mál Sigurðar konungs at mæla til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 221; festi járnburð, at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, 230; honum erillir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 237; þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eíð vill at vinna, Grág. i. 393; Þórólfr bað Ölvi byrja mál sitt við konung, Eg. 62; at vit fáim rétt af þessu máli, 40; flytja mál sitt, Ld. 180; muntú mér verða at trúta til málauna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104; allir er eíðsvarer erut við þetta mál, Nj. 192; eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr fóstbræðrum, Fas. ii. 532; þetta mál var við Jórúnni rétt, Ld. 22; þykki mér nú vandast málit, Nj. 4; svá er mál með vexti, the case is *ibis*, Ld. 43, Fas. iii. 59;

var þat annat m., *another affair*, Nj. 256; ekki eru þau efni í um várt mál, Ld. 76; konungur átti dóm á þeirra máli, id.; ber hann upp fyrir bróður sinn málit, hann berr upp málit ok biðr Unnar, ok undra ek er þú ferr með því máli, Fas. i. 364; Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, Nj. 259; ef þér vilit göra málit at álitum, 3; svara þessu máli, Fms. vii. 124; miðla mál, to *mediate*, Ib. 12; inna stærri mála, in *important cases*, Nj. 2. 7. *COMPDS*, máls-*phrases*, e-t skiptir miklu, litlu... máli, to bear much or little upon a case, to be of great (small...) importance, Eg. 742, Ó. H. 31, passim; skiptir þá eigi máli, Grág. i. 43; varða máli, id.; ef honum þætti máli varða at hann næði því, Rd. 260; þú kvaddir þess kviðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Auðúlfs, who had no concern with the slaying of A., Nj. 87.

C. COMPDS, máls- and mála-: máls-afglöpun, f. a false or collusive action, whereby the suit is lost, Grág. i. 404. máls-bót, f. an excuse, exculpation, Fms. vii. 207; esp. in plur., hafa sér e-ð til málsbóta, to use as an excuse. mála-efni, n. pl. a cause, its circumstances and nature, Nj. 47, Háv. 51; ill málaefni, a bad case, Fs. 41, 138, Ó. H. 150, Band. 12. máls-endi, a, m., see *málsmd.* máls-eyrendi, n. a discourse, Sturl. i. 140. mála-ferli, n. pl. lawsuits, litigation, Fs. 47, Eg. 644, Nj. 78, Sturl. i. 105, Fær. 109. mála-flutningr, m. the conduct of a suit, Hrafn. 17. mála-fylgumaðr (mála-fylgismaðr), m. a lawyer; mikill m., a great taker up of suits, Nj. 1, Bs. i. 82. máls-fylling, f. the conclusion of a case, Fb. iii. 451. máls-grein, f. a sentence, Skálda 174, 181, Bs. i. 753 (a passage in a letter): a phrase, Stj. 79, Edda 49; partr málsgreinar = *pars orationis*, Skálda 180: diction, style, Edda 220. mála-háttir, m. [mál, háttir], a kind of metre, Edda 142, where a specimen is given. máls-háttir, m. a phrase, Stj. 67, 126: = málsgrein, Skálda 170: a proverb, saying, Fms. ii. 33, Fas. iii. 194, Stj. 133, passim. máls-hátta-safn, n. a collection of proverbs. mála-hlutr or máls-hlutr or -hluti, a, m. one side of a case or suit; eiga enn þyngra málahlutt, Ísl. ii. 172; þá ferr illa m. várr (our case), Lv. 95: a share, mun sá verða m. várr beztr, Nj. 88; nú kann vera, at ek kunna ekki at sjá málahlutt til handa mér, en vilja munda ek halda sæmd minni, Sturl. i. 105. mála-kosta, u, f. a complaint, pleading in a case, Sturl. i. 613, H. E. i. 457. mála-leitan, f. a negotiation, the mooting a question, Eg. 521, Eb. 130, Fms. vii. 299, Orkn. 56. mála-lenging; f. useless prolongation. mála-lok, n. pl. the end of a case, conclusion, Eb. 106, Nj. 102, Bs. i. 68. mála-lyktir, f. pl. = málalok, Eb. 24, 36, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 14. máls-löstr, m. bad grammar, Skálda 181. mála-maðr, m. = málafylgumaðr, Dropl. 6, Ld. 298, Boll. 354. mála-mannligt, n. adj. like, worthy of a málamátr, Bs. i. 751. máls-metandi, part, m. maðr, a person of mark. mála-mynd, f.; til málamyndar, only for appearance, not seriously. máls-ord, n. a word in a sentence, Edda 124, 126, 128. máls-partr, m. a part of speech, Skálda 185: a part in a suit, mod. máls-rödd, f. = málróm, Stj. 81. mála-skil, n. pl. knowledge of proceeding, Sturl. iii. 10. mála-skot, n. an appeal in a case, K. Á. 218. mála-sókn, f. a lawsuit, prosecution, Nj. 248. máls-spell, n. a flaw in a suit, Nj. 170, Fms. x. 12. mála-sönnun, f. evidence, Mar. mála-tilbúningur or mála-tilbúnaðr, m. the preparation of a suit, Grág. i. 490, Eb. 282, Nj. 36, 100. mála-tilleitan, f. = mála-leitan, Þórð. 67. mála-vöxtr, m. the state of a case, Fms. vi. 11, Al. 113, Bs. i. 67, Nj. 79. máls-þörf, f. a wish to speak, Fms. vi. 374.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mél* = *χρῆνος, καρπός*; A. S. *mál*; Engl. *meal*; Germ. *mahl*; Dan. and Swed. *maal, mál* = a mark]:—a measure; hann mælti grundvöll undir hús, þat var þeirra átrúnaðr ef málit gengi saman, þá er optart væri reynt, at þess manns ráð mundi saman ganga, ef mál-vöðrinn þyrri, en þróask ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, gekk nú málit saman ok var þrem sinum reynt, Korm. 8; fimn álna er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 929; ganga undir mál, to undergo a mál (for measuring one's height); þat sögðu menn at þeir hefði jafnmiklir menn verit, þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Ld. 178; leggja, bera mál við, to measure; hann lagði mál við öll in stærstu tré, 216; með því sama máli sem þér mælit út mun yðr verða þær mælt, Mar.; bar hón mál á, ok þurfti þá þrjár álnar ok þver hönd, Bs. ii. 168; kunna maga mál, to know the measure of one's stomach, Hm. 20. 2. a length of sixteen fathoms, D. N. (Fr.)

B. Temp. [Ulf. *mél* = *χρῆνος, καρπός*], a 'meal,' of time, i. e. a certain portion of time: I. time, bigb time; skipperjum jótta mál ór hafi, Landn. 206: with infin., Vsp. 14, Hm. III, Skm. 10, Bm. 1; mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 149; at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. 138; mælti biskup at mál væri at sofa, 139; sagði mál at ríða, Orkn. 48: adding a dat., mál er mér at ríða, Hkv. 2. 47: ok er mál at vit farim, Fær. 255; mál er at leita at hestum várum, Korm. 182; ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, Ld. 258; ok er nú mál at hætta, Fms. vi. 212: e-m er mál (of stools):—í mál, in due time; þóat í mál yrði borinn kviðrinn, Grág. i. 54. 2. the moment, nick of time (mál, q. v.); at hann var þar þá nótt, ok á því máli..., of an alibi, N. G. L. i. 309. II. the meal-time, morning and evening, Edda 103; hence of cattle, missa

máls, to miss the time, sheep lost or astray for a day so that cannot be milked, Grág. ii. 230, 231; kvikfénaðr missir máls, hence málnyta, q. v.; deila mat at málum, to deal out meat at each, Grág. i. 149; í hvert mál, Hm. 36; í eitt mál, for one single, Karl. 347, Grág. i. 293; fæða þá í tvaum mál, ii. 400; í bæði mál í B, p. 317): at því máli = Germ. *diesmahl*, Korm. (in a verse); þú ok mitt ráð þó þat sé at fyrra máli at menn snæði nokkut, Fb. ii. þat vilda ek at þæt æti at einu máli kýr Hálfðanar bróður míns, Ó. H. ef ættak at málungi mat, if I had meat from meal to meal, Hm. of the day marks; dag-mál = *day-meal* = 9 o'clock A. M.; and mál, night-time = 9 o'clock P. M.; í fyrra málið, to-morrow morning skal koma í fyrra málið. III. of the seasons of the year: misseri eru máli tvaum, í máli eru mánuðr þrír, Rb. 6; mál ok mi Hm.; sumar-mál, the time when summer sets in (middle of April), of vetr-nætr, when winter sets in; hrið-mál, q. v. **COMPDS**: mála-n m. food every meal, N. G. L. i. 8. mála-mjólki, f. milk every morning and evening, Vm. 73, H. E. ii. 107. máls-verðr, 'meal's food,' a meal, K. Á. 78, Eb. 36, Bs. i. 382.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mél* = *γραφη* and *γράφμα*; Hel. *mál* = *imago*, effi cp. also Goth. *malyjan* = *γράφειν*, whence mod. Germ. *mablerei, mabl pingerei*]:—prop. 'a drawing,' but it is used in old writers only for ornaments on spear's heads or on the hilts and guards of swords; þorgrimr þar af spjót, mál vóru í, Gísl. 18; hann hafði króka-ski hendi haugtekitt ok allgöð mál í, Ld. 78; spjót, þá fann hann í málumum, Glúm. 344; stál þjartra mála, Korm. 1; gull-mál (q. v.), 110; stála-mál, inlaid work of steel, Ht. R. 33. For specimens of -of see Worsaae, Nos. 325, 331; a plate with inlaid work on the one and a Runic inscription on the inside was found in Oct. 1870 in cairn Greenmound in Ireland, and is described by Major-General Ly. **COMPDS**: mála-járn, n. an iron (weapon) inlaid with mál, Fr. 223, Fas. i. 414. mála-sax, n. an inlaid sax (sword), Fas. i. mála-spjót, n. an inlaid spear, Gísl. 11. mála-steinn, m. = lyfi (q. v.), Mag. 16 (vellum 880 B).

mála, u, f. [mál = speech], a female acquaintance, female friend; heitir mála búanda serns, Edda (Ht.) mála, að, [from Germ. *mahlen*, Dan. *malé*], to draw, paint, (mod. málan, f. a depicting, (mod.) málarí, a, m. a painter, (mod.); as also mál-verk, n. a picture mál-bein, n. the 'talk-bone,' one of the bones in the head, Ísl. Þjóð. 547; láta málbeinið ganga, to chatter glibly. mál-bók, f. = lesbók (q. v.), or a book with drawings (?), D. I. i. mál-bót, f. an excuse; göra e-ð sér til málbótar. mál-dagi, a, m. a covenant, agreement; at því skal virða sem dagar vóru með þeim, Grág. i. 155; fá slíkan stað ok máldaga gríðmönnum, er áðr vóru teknir, sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; máldaga, to fulfil the agreements, ii. 267, 366; ek vil setja hér til daga með okkr, Fms. i. 261, Orkn. 52; eptir réttum síðum ok fé máldögum, Fms. i. 257, v. 1.; góra máldaga við e-n, K. Þ. K. 56; sá dagi á at haldask, id.; hann görði þann máldaga of fé sitt, of a by Mar. 2. a written deed, *ebartulary*, esp. of the rights, property inventories of churches, kirkju-máldagi; the old eccl. law made incumbent on the church-lord or churchwarden to put on parchment gift or emolument made to the church by private donors; this (máldagi) might then for authorisation and publication be brought parliament to be read in the Lögrétta or from the Law-hill. It has to be read at home once a twelvemonth at church when there many worshippers present, see K. Þ. K. 46 (ch. 10), K. Á. 190, Bs. i. A specimen of such an original scroll with successive entries in different hands is the Reykjaholts-máldagi (the deed of Reykholt, dating the time of Snorri the historian). An interesting collection of the e máldagar, all in the vernacular tongue, and very illustrative of the st the infant church of Iceland, has been published by Jón Sigurdsson in as also in H. E. passim. At a later date (13th and 14th centuries) bishops used to make collections for their diocese of all the máldagar, entering them into one book, which was to be kept at cathedral; for several such collections, bearing the names of the tive bishops who collected them, see List of Authors (J. I.). mál-bók, -skrá, f. a book, entry, of máldagar; jarða-máldagi, a deed the landmarks etc. of a farm or estate.

mál-deili, n., in the phrase, e-m er máldæili á e-u, to be of imposition Fms. vi. 379. mál-djarfr, adj. free-spoken, out-spoken, Ó. H. 55, 59. mál-drykkja, u, f. 'meal-drink,' a measure of drink served for meal; með semliligum kosti ok máldrykkju annat-hvært mjó mungát, Bs. i. 848; var þat bæði vetr ok sumar, at þar var m. a urðar-borði, en at náttverði var úmælt drukkit, Ó. H. 29; máldr skálar, pint-cups, to measure out drink, Fms. iii. 191. mál-efni, n. the circumstance of a case; gott m., a just case, Réf. freq. in mod. usage.

mál-eldr, m. a 'meal-fire,' Nj. 15, Eb. 120, 276; see eldr II. máleindr, part. pl. parties to a suit or match; ok væri jafnir mál-

endi þess eigi úthefnt, if we were equally matched, if the parts were equal, Njarð. 378.

ál-fár, adj. ornamented with mál (q. v.), of a sword, Skm. 23, Skv. 3. 4.
ál-feti, a, m. [mál = measure], a pacer, of a horse, Fms. ii. 205 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.)

ál-fimi, f. ease in speech, Bret. 148.

ál-fimliga, adj. speaking with ease, Hom.

ál-fimr, adj. light-spoken, Fms. iii. 8, v. 1.

ál-finni, f. = mállimi, Leidarv. 34.

ál-framar, adj. out-spoken: superl. fem. málförmost, Fas. iii. 8.

ál-fríðr, m. an outward, nominal (not real) peace; þá var m. með þá, Gret. 124, Bs. ii. 147.

ál-fræði, f. the science of language, grammar, (mod.)

ál-fræðingr, m. a philologist.

ál-fundur, m. an interview, Nj. 121, v. 1.

ál-fylling, f. 'sentence-filling'; gramm. name for a particle or enclitic, Edda 121, (see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 353 sqq.)

ál-færi, n. speech, voice, as also style of a written speech.

ál-færr, adj. able to speak, O. H. L. 71.

ál-gá, að, to claim, Sks.; þér hafð mál-gát þá eign með rangyðum, Df. i. 3; á-málga, q. v.

ál-gögn, n. pl. the speech organs, Bs. i. 372, Leidarv. 2.

ál-haltr, adj. 'speech-bald'; tongue-tied, Fbr. 90 new Ed.

ál-helti, f. the being málhaltr, Hom. 14.

ál-hreifr, better málreifr, q. v.

ál-hress, adj. 'speech-bale,' well enough to speak, Eb. 240, Fms. x. 14 (of a sick person).

ál-hætt, n. adj. dangerous; e-m er m., one's affairs are in danger, H. i. 249.

ÁLI, a, m. a contract, terms, agreement (= máldagi); fá þeim (i. e. servants) slíkan stað ok mála sem þar var er bóndi andaðisk, Grág. i. 3; máli konu, a woman's share, dowry, Gpl. 256; handsala mála, ef bó i vill eigi halda mála við leigumann sinn . . . en ef leigu-maðr vill eigi halda mála bónda, 512, 513.

II. a claim or title to an estate or property; hann átti mála á Mýralandi, Bs. i. 658; ef hann á mála á þó, en ef eigi er máli tekinn, . . . ef maðr deyr ok hefir eigi innt sinn, N. G. L. i. 241: a title, claim, Grág. ii. 234; lög-máli, leigumál (q. v.), lands-máli, skil-máli, a stipulation.

III. a soldier's pay service for hire; ganga á mála, to take service as a soldier with a prince, Nj. 121; gjalda mála, MS. 4. 32; Aðalsteinn konungr mála þeim mönnum öllum er þat vildu hafa til féfangs sér, Eg. 264; (of the Norsemen) höfðu þar þrjú hundruð sinna manna, þeirra er mála af konungi, 266; gekk hann þar á mála með sína sveit, Fms. vi. 13; til hvers skal ek honum lengr þjóna er ek fær eigi mála minn

á, . . . fát Halldóri mála sinn skíran, 245; hann (the king) var þrjú þrú þá mildi ok hinn matar-illi, þvaf hann gaf í mála mönnum sína jafnmikla gull-penninga sem aðrir konungar sílf-penninga, en þat svelti menn at mat, i. 1; Erlingr gaf þar mála með Magnúsi konungi, vii. 309; en er kom átti dagr jóla, þá var mönnum gefinn þat sílf var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, en er þar ör tók mállann, . . . vi. 243.

COMPDS: mála-gjöf and mála-gjöld, f. pay for military service, Fms. v. 278, vi. 242, viii. 154, ix. 482, x. 376. mála-gjöld, n. pl. payment of wages; ek á at greiða m. í lagrðikonum vörum, Valla L. 203; in the phrase, fá makleg mála-gjöld, to get the wages due, to be paid in full (in a bad sense): also in payment of military pay, fyrir fórusk málagjöldin af konungi. . . ok er einungum mála gjaldsins, Fb. ii. 123. mála-gull, n. gold in payment of wages, Fms. vi. 160. mála-jörð, f. = málaland, Gpl. 309, Js. 97. mála-ko, u, f. a woman who has a title or property of her own, D. N. ii. 234.

mála-land, n. an estate burdened with a right of pre-emption, Grág. ii. 239. mála-lauss, adj. free from right of lög-máli, of a wife, Grág. ii. 240. mála-maðr, m. a man who receives pay, Fms. x. 249, 257, Fms. xi. 185. mála-mundi, a, m. stipulation, Grág. i. 150. mála-silfr, m., cp. málalagull, Fms. vi. 243.

mál, a, m. a friend, acquaintance, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

mál-gr, adj., in old writers contr. before a vowel, málgan, mál-gan, mál-gan, etc.:—talkative, communicative, ok sem hann var úðr við hann þögull, Karl. 338; minnigir ok m., Hm. 102; hann (the ar þrátt m. ok orðviss, Eg. 147; verit eigi málgir í kirkju, be not ve in church, Hom. (St.); en vér munum nú þess iðrask er vér

of málgir, too rash in speaking, Hrafn. 9; þat er rétt at kennimeinu málgir (þat they speak out) um þörf þeirra manna er þeir skulu tita, Hom. 35.

2. loquacious, chattering, in a bad sense, and in mod. usage; konungr svarar heldr styggt, verþu svá m. sem þú lét mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, Fms. vii. 119; þeir vóru málgir því at þeir vóru úvitir, Nj. 15; þeir görask dauða-drukni . . . mjök ok kátir, Fms. xi. 109; drukni af miði, þeir vóru málgir, iii. —as a nickname, þórhalla in málga, Tb. the chatter-box, Ld.

mál-kerald, n. a liquid measure; tvau málleröld lýsis, Vm. 172.

mál-trókar, m. pl. pettyfogery, sobpistry, Barl. 143, Clem. 59, Mar. 202.

mál-kunnigr, adj. knowing one another to speak to, acquainted, Fms. ii. 71, Ó. H. 55, Fms. iv. 174.

mál-kunnr, adj. = málkunnigr, Ó. H. 74, Ld. 90, Fms. vi. 378.

mál-, adj. -spoken; in compds, glap-mál, hjá-mál, ein-mál.

mál-laki, a, m. a defect, of the speech organs; var mikill m. á ráði hennar, hón hafði ekki mál, ok var með því alin, Fb. i. 250.

mál-latr, adj. slowly in speaking; hón var ekki til mállüt (she was a gossip) ok sagði þeim til mart, Bjarn. 60, Mork. 38.

mál-lauss, adj. speechless, of a sick person: dumb, daufr ok m., Ld. 34, Stj. 261, Fb. i. 251, ii. 382, MS. 625, 85.

mál-leysa, u, f. a sentence which has no meaning; það er m., 'tis no sense, of bad grammar or the like: of bad rhyme, gróm skönum . . . hrömm skömm, þat væri jafnhátt, en hitt er m., Fms. vi. 386.

mál-leysi, n., medic. dumbness, Fél.

mál-leysingi, a, m. a dumb, speechless person: as also in the allit. phrase, meum ok málleysingar, both men and dumb creatures.

mál-lýzka, u, f. idiom, language; nemdu allar mállýzkur, en þó enn allra helzt Látinu ok Völsku, Sks. 23 B; kalla þeir þann málm rauða eptir mállýzku sinni, 162.

málmari, a, m. marble, = marmari (q. v.), Stj. 5, 75.

MÁLMR, m. (prop. malmr); [Ulf. malma = δμμος; A. S. mealm, mealm-stán = sandstone; Hel. melm = pulvis; from mala = to grind; cp. Germ. zer-malmen];—originally sand, as in the Goth. and A. S., but only remaining in local names, as Málma-haugar = Malmö in Sweden.

II. metal, Sks. 14, 162, Fms. v. 343, 344, x. 284, Rb. 318, Stj. 45, 508, Bs. i. 134, passim in old and mod. usage; in the earliest poets chiefly of gold, höfgan málm, the heavy metal, gold, Sighvat; skírr málmr, the bright metal, Akv.; málima fergir, a gold giver, a prince, Lex. Poët.; Guita heidar-m., gold, Edda; Rínar rauð-m., the red metal of the Rhine, gold, Bm.: of iron, weapons (?), þar er málmr brustu, Hallfred; Gota-m., the ore of the Gots, armour, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); Húlenzkr m., armour, weapons (?), Hornklofi; Vala-m., Welsb or foreign ore, treasures, Fas. iii. (in a verse): the battle is málma-skúr, -gald, -hjaldr; as also málma-flaug, -dýnr, -hríð, -regn, -rög, -þing, -þrima, = a clash of weapons: málma-gautr, -Óðinn, -rjúðr, -runnr, = a warrior, see Lex. Poët.

COMPDS: málm-hlið, n. a brasen gate, Sks. 631. málm-logi, a, m. a magical flame over hidden treasures, Maurer's Volks., cp. vafur-logi. málm-pottr, m. a brasen cauldron, Bs. i. 804. málm-æðr, f. a vein of ore, Stj. 45.

mál-nyta, u, f. [mál = time], milch kine; ef hann er-at landeigandi ok hefr-at málnytu, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr lætr mólka málnytu annars nianns visvitandi, ii. 309; at málnytu verði hagfútt, Fms. vi. 103; reka málnytu sína, K. Þ. K. 82. málnytu-kúgildi, -kýr, -kýrlag, n. milch cattle, Jb. 360, H. E. i. 395, 494.

mál-nytr, adj. yielding milk; málnytr smali, Grág. i. 158, 476.

mál-ödi, adj. jabbering in bad or violent language, Ó. H. 115, Eg. 338, Ólk. 34, Boll. 336, Gret. 91.

mál-reið, f. a rumour come abroad; var þat á m. komit, Hom. 115.

mál-reiftr, adj. talkative, cheerful, Ld. 320.

mál-reitinn and mál-röetinn, adj. talkative, open; Egill var við hann m., Eg. 573; kátr ok málrötinn, Ó. H. 70; var konungr við hann málrötinn ok spurði tíðenda af Íslandi, 55; málrötinn í kyrrð, ok blifsmæltr, Hkr. iii. 179; málrötinn, Fms. iv. 165, vi. 408.

mál-róf, n. big talk, Skálda 164; þit erut menn grunnsæir, ok meir gefit málróf (málróf Ed.) en vitsmunir, Bjarn. 39. málrófs-maðr, m. a glib talker, Skálda 164.

mál-róm, m. the ring of the voice; eg þekki hann á málrómnum.

mál-rúm, n. room for speaking, time for speaking, Skv. 3. 68.

mál-rúnir, f. pl. 'speech-runes,' as opp. to spell-runes, the alphabet; þessi er upphaf allra háttá sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnum, Edda 121:—a spell enabling one to speak, Gkv. i. 23, Sdm. 12.

mál-ræða, u, f. conversation, Fb. ii. 386.

mál-ræðinn, adj. = málrætinn, Fb. ii. 85.

mál-rætinn, adj. = málrætinn (q. v.), Ó. H. 55, 70, Þiðr. 174.

mál-sæmd, f. language; þóróði líkaði illa hennar málsæmdir, Bjarn. 68; finnask mönnum orð um lið þeirra ok um málsæmd (speech, eloquence) þorgríms ok um skörungskap hans, Gisl. 93, (málsæmd, q. v., 11, l. c.)

máls-endi, a, m. = málsæmd, Gisl. 11, Grág. ii. 147, Stj. 241; allir Guðs málsendar, id.

málsendar, f. pl. = málsæmd, Bs. i. 721: conversation, hann leitaði þeirra málsænda er hann vætti at konungi mundi beztr þykkja, Ó. H. 167; hón leitir marga vega málsænda við hana, Fas. i. 192.

mál-skálp, n. loquacity, Gret. (in a verse).

mál-skipti, n. pl. business, transactions, Fms. ii. 37, xi. 282, Stj. 579: importance (= máldeili), Magn. 444, Band. 35 new Ed.

mál-skjóla, u, f. a bucket holding a certain measure, Hom. (St.)

mál-sníld, f. eloquence, oratory, Clem. 33, MS. 623, 30, Edda 17, Skálda 199, Fms. ii. 242. málsnildar-list, f. rbetoric, Skálda 192.

mál-snilli, f. = málsnild, Sturl. iii. 197, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 82.

mál-snjallr, adj. *eloquent*, Nj. 229, Fms. i. 31, vii. 233, Róm. 324.
 mál-spakr, adj. *wise-spoken*, Fms. i. 190: a nickname, Fb. iii.
 mál-speki, f. = málspekt, Sks. 308.
 mál-spekt, f. *wisdom in speech*, 625, 176.
 mál-staðr, m. a *case, point of a question*; mikill m. er þetta (*it is a grave case*) sem þú vekr upp, Fas. i. 77; hann set þvert nei fyrir málstaðinn, segja hana ljuga. . . Karl. 552; þóat er finnit á því sauna málstaði, Hom. (St.): in mod. usage, eiga góðan, íllan málstað, *to have a good, bad cause*.
 mál-stafur, m. a *letter of the alphabet*; rúnar heita málstafir, *Runes that are letters*, Skálda 163 (Thorodd): a *consonant*, opp. to hljóðstafur, a *vowel*, Skálda 170, 172 (the second grammarian).
 mál-stefna, u, f. a *parley, council, conference*, Orkn. 52, Ó. H. 43, Sks. 274; vera á tali ok málstefnu, Fms. i. 52; á málstefnu ok ráðagörðum, vii. 282.
 mál-stofa, u, f. a '*speech-hall, meeting hall, public hall*, esp. in houses of men of rank, of a king's hall, Fms. vi. 280, 281, ix. 476, Eg. 95; cp. þar var mikil stofa er konungur átti í hirðstefnu, málstefnu, ok sættar-stefnu, Ó. H. 43: of lagman Thorgny, 66: of a bishop, Bs. i. 869, Munk. 40, D. N. iv. 544, 117: of a convent, Dipl. iii. 10. In mod. usage the Engl. *House of Parliament* is often rendered by málstofa.
 mál-svefn, m. '*meal-sleep, due sleep*, Sturl. iii. 197.
 mál-sönnun, f. *evidence, argument, reason*, Greg. 43.
 mál-tak, n. *diction*; hvert m. er haft til skáldskapar? Edda 49: a *phrase*, hér eru ok önnur máltök þau er til máls skal taka, 127; leiðir í því orði m. af fyrra vísu-helmingi, *the last word from the preceding verse*, 131: a *phrase, saying*, Pass. 8. 12.
 mál-timbr, n. *boarding of timber*, N. G. L. iii. 219.
 mál-tíð, f. [Germ. *mahlzeit*; Dan. *maaltid*], '*meal-tide, a meal*, Fms. ix. 520, xi. 444, Bs. i. 848, 867, 909. máltíðar-stund, f. *meal-time*, Bs. i. 884.
 mál-tól, n. pl. *the organs of speech*, Geisli 19.
 mál-tregi, a, m. *grief, sorrow*, Fas. i. 197.
 mál-tryggja, ð, *to make sure*, N. G. L. i. 211.
 mál-tæki, n. a *phrase*, = máltak.
 málugliga, adv. in a *chattering manner*, Stj. 16.
 málugr, see málgir.
 málu-nautr, m. a '*speech-mate, friend*, Haustl.
 málungi, [from mál = a *meal*, and the suffixed *gi*, see -gi C, p. 199, col. 2]: in the phrase, eiga m. mat, *to live from band to mouth*, Hm.; cp. mod. eiga ekki m. matar, *to starve*.
 mál-vina, u, f. a *female friend*, Skálda (in a verse).
 mál-vinr, m. a *friend, acquaintance*, MS. 4. 6, Vígl. (in a verse), Gs. 8, Gkv. i. 20, Km. 20.
 mál-vitnir, m. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.).
 mál-vöndr, m. a *measuring wand, yard measure*, Korm. 8.
 mál-þing, n. *an interview*, Fas. ii. (in a verse).
 mál-þjónn, m. *the servant of speech = the tongue*, Ad. 24.
 mál-þurfi, adj. *wanting to speak*, Sturl. i. 154.
 mál-þýðr, adj. *affable*, 655 xx. B. 3.
 mál-þörf, f. = málsþörf, Fms. vi. 374.
 mál-æði, n. *much talking*.
 MÁNI, a, m. [Ulf. *mēna*; A. S. *mōna*; Engl. *moon*; O. H. G. *māno*; Dan. *maane*; Swed. *måne*; in Germ. the primitive word has been replaced by the derivative '*mond*,' which properly means a *moon-period, month*]:—*the moon*; the word, however, is scarcely used in prose, old or mod., but is poetical or can only be used in certain phrases, for tungl is the common word, Vsp. 5, Alm. 14, 15, Hm. 138, Vpm. 22, Anal. 177; skarðr máni, *the crescent moon*, Kv. 6: mythol. the Moon (Máni) was brother to the Sun (Sól), and both were the children of the giant Mundilfóri (a name evidently referring to the rotation of the heavens), Edda 7, Vpm. 23. For the legend of the two men in the moon with a bucket and pole on their shoulders see Edda 7, 220 (in a verse): urðar-máni, *a weird moon*, an apparition, Eb. 270: poet. phrases, mána rann, *the moon's dwelling = the sky*, Skálda (in a verse); mána-vegr, *the moon's way = the sky*, Haustl.; mána-fold, *id.*; mána-salr, Hkv. i: brá-máni, enni-máni, *the brow moon = the eye*, Ad.: a nickname, as also a pr. name, Landn. II. in local names, Mán-á, Mána-berg, Mána-fell, Mána-þúfa, Landn. COMPS: Mána-dagr, m. *Monday* (now pronounced Mánu-dagr), Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 68, ix. 29, passim. Mána-nótt, f. *Monday night*. mána-skin, n. *moonskin*, Al. 174.
 MÁNUÐR and mánaðr, m., mǫnoðr with umlaut, ib. 376; gen. mánaðar, nom. acc. pl. mánuðr (like vetr); mod. mánuðir, acc. mánuði, which form occurs in vellums of the 15th century; thus, mánaði (acc. pl.), Bs. i. 825, 896; even mánuðu (acc. pl.), 837, Fb. i. 205: [from máni: cp. Ulf. *mēnoþs*; A. S. *mōnað*; Old Engl. *moneth*; Engl. *month*; O. H. G. *mānod*; Germ. *monat*; Dan. *maaned*; Swed. *månad*; Lat. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν*]:—*a month*; á mánaði, *for a month*, Hm. 73; mánuðr níu, Km. 6, 18, 30, Hom. 127; mǫnoðr tólf þritug-náttar, Jb. 376; þrjú mánaðr þrjátíu náttu, K. Þ. K. 164, Fms. ix. 239; aðra tvá mánoðr, Grág. ii. 261; tveir mánaðr, i. 420; sjau mánaðr,

fimm mánaðr, ii. 393; tólf mánuðr, a *twelvemonth, year*; á hverjum tí mánuðum, *every twelvemonth*, Hom. 149; ok hann hefir tólf mánuðr gjöldum eðr höndsölum, Grág. i. 196; halda þær tólf mánaðr þaðan er kona var föstnuð, 378; hvárt þat var af hinum tuttugustum tí mánuðum, *the twentieth year*, Gret. 173 new Ed.; kaupá þeir nú er saman um tólf mánuðr, Fb. ii. 124. The old heathen year consisted twelve months, each of thirty days, so that a pentad (fimmt) added that number made the year complete. For the names of the economic months see Edda 103 (gor-m., frer-m., brút-m., ein-m., sól-m., and sel-n. kornskurðar-m.); tvi-mánaðr (q. v.), *the 'double month'*; út-mánuðir, *1 last months of the winter* (þorri, Góí, Ein-mánuðr), það er komið fram út-mánuði; see also the Icel. Almanack, where the old months are so marked. Of the Julian Calendar we have Martius mánaðar, 623, 37. R. passim; but that computation never came into household use in Iceland where the old calendar (of þorri, Góí, Ein-m., etc.) still prevails for domestic affairs: astron., tungl-m., a *lunar month*; sól-m., a *solar month*. In popular usage, as elsewhere, a month often means four weeks, a hálf mánuðr, *half a month = a fortnight*; hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sunn Nj. 4; á hálf mánaðar fresti, *within half a month, a fortnight*, Fms. 411; á hálfum mánaði, Grág. i. 152. COMPS: mánaðar-beit, f. *month's bait* or *pasture*, Dipl. v. 15. mánaðar-dagr, m. *the day the (Julian) month*, Ann. 1393. mánaðar-frest, n. a *month's note*, Fas. iii. 649. mánaðar-mata, u, f., or -matr, m. a *month's rate*. Norse law term referring to the value of estates, an estate being valued so and so many months' mata, see mata, N. G. L., B. K., D. N. pass mánaða-mót, n. pl. *the time when one month ends and another begins* um mánaðar-mótið, Fb. iii. 454, where sing. mánaðar-rekstr, *for a month's pasture*, Dipl. v. 28. mánaðar-ró, f. a *month's rest*, Þorst. St. 55. mánaðar-stefna, u, f. a *summons with a month's notice*, Jb. 26 A. mánaðar-tal, n. a '*month's tale, computation of a month*, Rb. 488. mánaðar-tími, a, m. *the space of a month*.
 MÁR, m., gen. más, dat. mávi or máfi, pl. mávar; in mod. us. sounded in nom. erroneously máfr, gen. máfs; [A. S. *meaw*; Engl. *me*; Germ. *möve*; Dan. *maage*]:—*a sea-mew, gull (larus)*, Edda (Gl.), frec. mod. usage; see also Lex. Poët., where the word frec. occurs; hvít-máfr, *common gull*; grá-máfr, *the grey gull, larus glaucus*: in poetry the se máva-röst; má-grund, má-ferill, má-skeið, *the land, road of sea-meaws*, Lex. Poët.: *crowns* are ben-már, blóð-már; *the raven* is Ygg máfr, *Odin's mew*, and so on. II. as a pr. name, Landn.: in local nar Mára-hlið, whence Máf-hliðingar, *the men of M.*; Máf h inga-vísur, *the verses of the men of M.*, Edda (Ht.): más-u (proncd. máfs-ungi); also má-skari (q. v.)
 -már, m., in the latter part of pr. names, Bjart-már, Hreið-már, G már; it is derived from mærr, *famous*, O. H. G. *māri*, and formed time when the umlaut had not as yet taken place.
 MÁRIA (mod. *María*), u, f. *Mary*, in old writers sounded an á, see old rhymes, e. g. Lilja, passim; and is still sounded s. MÁRI-atla (= Máriu-erla), *the wagtail, motacilla alba*. Several flo bear the Virgin Mary's name, Máriu-stakkr, m. *the common le mantle, alchemilla vulgaris*; Máriu-grös, n. pl. *lichen nivalis*; Mára-vöndr, m. '*Mary's-wand, the field gentian, gentiana campes* Máriu-kjarni, a, m. *laver, fucus esculentus*, see Maurer's Volks. 195. Other COMPS: Máriu-kirkja, n. *Mary-church*, Fms. Má messa, see messa. Máriu-minni, n. a *hymn to the Vi Mary*; til þess er borð vóru upptekin ok Máriuminni var sungit, x. 19. Máriu-Saga, u, f. *the Virgin Mary's Saga*, Vm. 6. Má skript, f. a *tablet of the Virgin Mary*, Dipl. i. 10, Vm. 6, 22, 27 Pm. 14. Máriu-súð, f. the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 199. Má vers, n. '*Mary's-verse = the Ave Maria*, Bs. i. 500.
 MÁSA, að, *to heave or pant*, Lat. *anbelare*, of a horse; nær vissu svá heimskan hest | hann mundi fyrir sverja | nær hann fram kn másar mest | menn séu til sem berja, Jón Þorl.
 MÁSI, a, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 239, see preceding word.
 má-skari, a, m. a *young sea-mew*; sköllótan mann ok hvítan máskara, Fms. xi. 155.
 mát, n. [meta], *moderation*, Pass. 30. 13.
 mát, n. *check-mate*, Vígl. 31, Fas. i. 443, Mag.: various kinds of are peð-mát, gleiðar-mát, fretrests-mát, hróks-mát, heima-mát. máta, að, *to check-mate*, in chess.
 MÁTÉR, n. [for word], a *measure*, Stj., H. E. i. 476.
 MÁTI, a, m. [Dan. *maade*; early Dan. *mäte*; from meta]:—*no way*; í engan máta, *in no way*, Vígl. 21; í þann máta, *thus*, Bret. í allan máta, *in every way*, Fs. 15. máta-legr, adj. (-lega, adv. mátlegr).
 máttigr, adj., in old poets contr. before a vowel, and changing into k, máttkar, máttkan, máttkri; compar. máttkari, máttkastur, máttugri, máttugastur; [Ulf. *mabetteigs = duvarós*; Engl. *migbty*; Germ. *mächtigt*]:—*mighty*; máttkar meyjarr, Gs. i; sá inn máttki munr. 93; máttkan moldþinur, Vsp. 9; með máttkom Kristi, Lex. I. sjögur konunga-riki hafa máttukst verit, Fr. 35:—*able, máttu*; spring at geta, Stj. 26: al-máttugr, *almighty*; ú-máttugr, *weak*; á-

q. v. (p. 43, col. 2), perhaps, however, these words are rather akin to Ulf. *mabjan* = *βιάζειν*, and thus to mean *overbearing*, and then = *bideous*, *brible*, as an epithet of trolls and giants.

MÁTTUR, m., máttar, dat. mætti, pl. mættir; [Ulf. *mabts* = *δύναμις*; A. S. *meabt*; Engl. *might*; O. H. G. *mabt*; Germ. *maecht*; Dan. *magt*]: *úgibt*, *strengt*: allit., trúá á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35; er at þú orðinn svá mikill m. (*it bas come to such a pitch*) at hér eru víð þeir margir ríkis-menn, Fms. xi. 264; ok allir mættir hræðask, 623, 26; *me*, Skálda 175, 176; var mér alls máttar (*I had to use might and main*) áðr ek kom heuni upp, Fms. iii. 74.

II. strengt, healt: *ertú* leikinn, sé ek at eigi er máttirinn mikill, Fb. ii. 388; jarl hafði féit harða sótt ok kölluðu hættligan mátt hans, Fms. ix. 390; þann áðr ek kom heuni upp, Fms. iii. 74. **III. strengt, healt**: *ertú* leikinn, sé ek at eigi er máttirinn mikill, Fb. ii. 388; jarl hafði féit harða sótt ok kölluðu hættligan mátt hans, Fms. ix. 390; þann áðr ek kom heuni upp, Fms. iii. 74.

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MEÐ, prep., also meðr, a form common in Stj. and in legendary words, but not in the classical writers or in mod. speech or writing; Ulf. *meþ* = *σύν* and *μερά*; A. S. and Chaucer, *mid*; it remains in Engl. only in *mid-wife*, 'qs. *with-wife*, cp. Icel. náveru-kona, nær-kona, yfirsetu-kona; Ger. *mit*; Dan. *med*; Gr. *μερά*];—*with*, *along with*, a prep. with dat. and acc. with dat. it has the notion of *coming or going in company*, with acc. of *bringing or fetching*; thus, hann kom með honum, *he came along with*, in company *with* him; but hann kom með hann, *he brought him with* him.

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dag, ok nóttina með, *and the night too*, Barl. 207; sagði hann þetta meðr, *he said this too, added this*, Stj. 130.

VI. with, among, between, amidst: með þeim bræðrum, Fms. vii. 240; samðisk með þeim fæðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; dró seint saman með þeim, Fb. ii. 259; þar varð illa með þeim, Nj. 39; var fátum með þeim bræðrum nokkura hríð, 2; þar skilr með þeim, *there they parted*, Gret. 75 new Ed.; þat var síðr með kaupmönnum, Eg. 265; með mönnum, *among men*, Ls. 46; eigi er þó kosta-munnr með ykkur Njáli, Nj. 52; með þeim Ingjalði, Ld. 44; skipta, deila með e-m, *to share among*, Eg. 311; deila víg með verum, Ls. 22, Hbl. 25; þeir skiptu ríki með sér, Fms. i. 108; þreyta e-t með sér, *to fight it out among themselves*, Nj. 31; ef engi væri túlkur með kaupmönnum, Ld. 76; var deila mikil með sonum hans, Eg. 367; var með þeim en kærsta vinátta, 2:—fara (*to travel*) með úkunnum þjóðum, Edda 21; síst ek með fólku fór, Gm. 48; koma með e-m, *to come among*, Vfm. 30, 39; er með horskum kenr, Hm. 19, 63; maðr er með mörgum kenr, 62; er með snotrnum sítr, 5, 23; þótt hann með grönum glami, 30.

VII. denoting inward quality, with, in; svá hefir hann nátturu niukla með sér, Nj. 44; öllum sem lífs-andi er meðr, Stj.; flesta hluti hefir hann þá með sér, er þryða máttu góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 535; hann hafði alla þá hluti með sér er konung þryðir, xi. 217; svá er mál með vexti, so *shapen*, Lv. 43; limaðr vel með höndum ok fótum, Ld. 20. 2. skip með gyltum höfðum, Fms. x. 2; dreginn á leo með gulli, Ld. 78; hross með södlum, *a horse with the saddle on*, Nj. 253; skip með reiða, Eg. 35; klæði með mörgum litum, 517; með sinum lit hverr, Fas. i. 316; vera úti með sósetrum, i. e. *to be out* (of a shepherd) *with sunset*, Lv. 43.

VIII. along, following, of direction, with an adverb, denoting the direction; upp með, ofan með, fram með, norðr með, út með, inn með; ofan með á, Lv. 43; upp með ánni, Nj. 253; upp með Rangá, 74; suðr með laudi, Fms. i. 38, ii. 3; með endilöngu landi, ix. 33; hann gengr með reykinum, Nj. 58; með sjónum, Bs. ii. 5; með hafinu, *along the sea, on the horizon*, Fms. xi. 136; áin var leyst með löndum, Boll. 358; með eggju, Hkv. Hjörv. 9. 2. með stöfnum, *from stem to stern, all along the ship*, Bs. i. 16 (see *kvefya*); var þá hroðit með stöfnum skipit, Gret. 81; með endum, *from one end to another*, Fagrsk. (in a verse): fara með húsum, *to go from house to house, begging*, Grág. i. 192; biðja matar með bæjum, Fas. ii. 271.

IX. adverbial usages; með öllu, *altogether, quite*, Ld. 4; með öllu skjótt, *all of a sudden*, Fms. x. 136; með því at, *in case that*, Ld. 44; með því at ek falla, *in case I fall*, Fms. vii. 274; en með því at yör líki þetta, x. 261: *as, because, in consequence of*, en með því at menu vöru hraustir, þá komask þeir yfir ána, Ld. 46, passim: hér-með, *herewith, farther*; þar-með, *therewith*, id., Skíða R. 11.

X. with verbs; ganga með barni, *to go with child*; ganga með e-n, *to confess*; taka með, *to accept*; mæla með, *to speak for, recommend*; fara með, *to treat, go with*; gefa með, *to give a fee of alimentation*; leggjask með, *to lie with*; eiga barn með konu, *to have a child in wedlock*, and so on; see the verbs.

WITH ACC.
With, with the notion of bearing, bringing, carrying, treating, conducting; fara með vápn, *to fare, go, carrying a weapon*, Fms. vii. 240; hann fór suðr aprt með miklar vingjafir, id.; þeir fóru aprt með skip þat, er, Eg. 29; með lið sitt, 11; kom með horn fullt, 213; gekk at bordinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52; ganga út með dömdum sína, Grág. i. 37; fara brott með fót sínu, 300; með þessa menn, Fas. i. 333; þeir hljópu á brott með konur þeirra, lausafé ok bátinn, Landn. 35; hann fór til Íslands með konu sína ok börn, 205; ef hann leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; fara með hrið e handr e-m, 120; mjöðdrekkur er hann fór með, Eg. 240; at þeir skyldu fara með sveit sína, 74; skip þat er hann fór með, id.; ef ek mætta með þik komask, Sturl. ii. 108; farinn með erfðina, Nj. 7. 2. metaph., fara með sök, mál, etc., *to conduct, manage a case*, Nj. 86; fara af hljóði með þessa ráða-görð, 103; þeir fóru með þann hug, *to carry that mind, intention*, 99; með vátta, *with witnesses*; með eð, *on oath*, Grág. i. 20, 243 (but með vátum, Nj. 101): með hver skil, *by what way of proceeding, id.*; með engi lögskil, *in no lawful manner*, 206; þat varð með atburð, *by accident*, Fms. ii. 172: *in regard to*, ú-afskiptinn með mála-ferli, Lv. 73. (rare.)

II. with, among; kom með fróðr regin, Vfm. 26; ú-snotr maðr er með aldir kömr, Hm. 21; síst Hákon fór með heidinn goð, *went among, took up his abode amongst the heathen gods*, Hkm. 26. **III.** denoting an ordinal number; með tólfta mann, *with twelve men, including oneself*, Eg. 180; með tíunda mann, Ld. 140; með fimmta mann, Ísl. ii. 266. **IV.** with verbs; tala með e-n, *to speak with*, Stj. 151, (Dan. *tale med en*); göra með e-n, *to do*, 143; lifa meðr braud, *to live on bread*, 146; fæðask meðr mold, *to live on earth*, 37; eiga með e-t, *to possess*. **V.** denoting materials, of; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 153; Márin-skript með tönn, 22; kross með silfr, D. N.; kaðall görr með hárr, kirkja með stein, *of stone, id.*; pilúrr meðr kopar, Stj. 101. 2. til alls hagleiks með málum, Fms. xi. 427; hún samdi sik með örvar ok boga, Fas. i. 531; þeir grófu hana með fagran flúr, Skíða R. 200.

MEDAL, adv. with gen. and á meðal, í meðal:—*among, between*; á

meðal vár, or vár á meðal, *among us*; á meðal okkar (dual), Bkv. 19; hann settisk niðr á meðal þeirra, Nj. 48; sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða, 51; meðal þín ok annarra, 85; meðal Hafrafells ok Króksfjarðar-múla, Gullþ. 3; sumir verða sendir landa meðal, *from one land to another*, Sks. 54; á meðal anna, Grág. ii. 261; á meðal enna tveggja sönu samhljóða, á meðal enna líkustu greina, Skálda 162: ellipt., mál öll er meðal fóru, Vsp. 30; fannsk þat ekki í tali at þar hefði missætti verit í meðal, Nj. 48; þá gékk Njáll í meðal, *N. interceded as peacemaker*, 105.

II. metaph., at hann vill nema litla skynsemd heldr enn unga þá er á meðal verðr ennar meiri (= meðal anna?), i. e. *when there is a little leisure from graver matters*, Skálda 169 (Thorodd); þat er áðr stendr á meðal ykkar máls, *whatsoever is unsettled between you*, Fms. xi. 21.

B. In a great many compds, denoting what is intermediate, *between, in the middle, the average*; or ironically, *not over-much, middling*; or, lastly, with a negative in the reverse sense, see the following: I. meðal-auki, a, m. (mod. milligjöf), *what is given in the bargain*, Ld. 146, Lv. 43.

meðal-dagr, m. *a day between*, Stj. 280: *a holy day of second degree*, Hom. 142; thus the sixth, the seventh, and from the ninth to the twelfth day of Yule were the *middle days*, in Easter the second and third day, N. G. L. ii. 358, K. Þ. K. 98: the days between the two spring tides at the first and the last quarter of the moon are called meðaldagar, Rb. 444. Meðal-fell, n. *Middle-fell*, a local name. Meðal-fells-strönd, f., a local name. Meðalfells-strendingar, m. pl. *the men of M.*, Landn., Sturl.

meðal-ferð, f. *intercession*, Orkn. 270. meðalferðar-maðr, m. *an intercessor*, Stj. 243. meðal-för, f. = meðalferð, Sturl. ii. 141. meðal-ganga, u, f. *intercession*, Lv. 71, Sturl. iii. 136: *coming between*, in a bad sense, Fms. ix. 428, v. l.: *intervention between parties fighting*, Glúm. 382.

meðal-gangi, a, m. *an intercessor*, Mar. 196, Vidal. meðalgöngu-maðr, m. *an intercessor*, Th. 24, Finnb. 312. meðal-heimr, m. *the middle world, the air, between the sky and the earth*, poet., Edda (Gl.) meðal-hóf, n. *the right meed and measure*; in the saying, vandratáð er meðalhóð. meðal-kaffi, a, m. *the 'middle-piece, the haft of a sword between the two hjalt (q. v.)*, Eg. 378, 379, Fms. i. 15, iv. 38, Sturl. iii. 283. Meðal-land, n. *a land lying between two other lands*: a local name, Landn. 267, Nj., in the south-east of Icel.

meðal-örpning, f., gramm. *an interjection*, Skálda 180. meðal-pallr, m. *the middle benches in the lögrétta*, Nj. 190.

II. *average*, of extent, quality, in a great many compds: meðal-hestur, -hross, -kýr, -naut, -sauðr, -ær, etc., *an average horse, cow, sheep, etc.*, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 346. meðal-ár, -sumar, -vetr, *an average year, summer, winter*, B. K. 20, Grág. ii. 326. meðal-lagi, adv., see below. meðal-maðr, m. *an average man*, in height, strength, or the like, Fms. vii. 101, 239. meðal-spakr, adj. *middling-wise, of average intelligence*, Hm.

meðal-tal, n. *an average number*; in the phrase, at meðaltali, *in the average*. III. with a preceding negation, emphasizing a word of abuse, as *no common scoundrel*, i. e. *a great scoundrel* or the like; ekki meðal-atferðarleysi, *no common slovenness*, Fs. 32: eigi meðal-farbauti, *no middling destroyer*, Fms. xi. 146: eigi meðal-ísjáandi, *no middling fiend*, ii. 74: ekki meðal-fól, i. e. *no slight fool*, Gisl. 139: þat ætla ek at þú sér eigi meðal-karl vandr, Band. 26 new Ed.: eigi meðal-klækismenn, Ísl. ii. 71: eigi meðal-mann-niðingr, *a great nitbing*, Fær. 216: eigi meðal-niðingr, id., Eb. 230: eigi meðal-orðas- skvark, Fær. 219: eigi meðal-skræfa, *a great coward*, Fms. vi. 34: eigi meðal-skömm, *a great disgrace*, Fs. 37: eigi meðal-snápr, Eb. 242: eigi meðal-úspektarmadr, Rk. 259: eigi meðal-úvindr, Finnb. 242: eigi meðal-vesalíng, Þórd. 52: eigi meðal-þræll, Eg. 714:—rarely in a good sense, þat er ekki meðal-sæmd, *'tis no common honour, it is a great honour*, Fb. ii. 196.

meðal, n., pl. meðöl, [Germ. mittel; Dan. middel], *means, medicine*. meðal-lag, n. *an equal share*; at meðallagi, *in equal shares*, Grág. ii. 261; mitt skap er ekki betra en til meðallags, *my temper is not better than the average*, Þiðr. 319; þat var með enu betra meðallagi, *a good average*, Fs. 3; ekki stærrí en í góðu meðallagi, *fully average beight*, Bárð. 175.

II. *middling*, i. e. *not very, not over well*; meðallagi er þér þat ráðligt, *'tis not very advisable for thee*, Fms. ii. 14; vitr kona ok meðallagi vinsæl, Fb. i. 250; segir mér þó í meðallagi hugr um, Fs. 47; í meðal-lagi er oss fallit, 34, 87; var hún ódmáli ok m. vitr, Ísl. ii. 318; skipti vár hafa verit sum góð en sum til meðallags, *our dealings have been some good, some only middling*, Fms. ix. 508, v. l.; þorvarðr var vitr maðr ok þá gamall, meðallagi góðgjarn, *not too benevolent*, Glúm. 376.

MEÐAN, adv., and á-meðan, *whilst*; meðan missætti var þeirra í milli, Fms. vi. 27; meðan um sök þá er demt, Grág. i. 78; meðan Högni lifði, Am. 67; meðan okkat fjör lifr, Skm. 20; meðan öld lifr, Vsp. 16; er sér á lof ok vit m. lifr, Hm. 9; meðan þú lifr, 121; meðan hann væri útan, Nj. 4; meðan ek em í brautu, 40; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hélzk hann í vináttu við konung meðan hann lifði, Ó. H. 12; ok hélzk þeirra vingan meðan þeir lifðu báðir, Bs. i. 24; enda er rétt at beida dóms út meðan eigi er upp sagt misseris-tal, Grág. ii. 93:—with subj., meðan þeir lifði báðir, Fms. vi. 27; friðr skyldi haldask meðan nokkurr þeirra væri á lífi, 28.

2. as long as (*all along*), *whilst*, in this case a relative pronoun (er, es, at) is understood—meðan er or

meðan's, whence the mod. Dan. *medens*, in mod. usage meðan að; particle is, however, left out, and the sentence is elliptical; but mod. usage Icel. say, meðan að eg er í burtu, *whilst I am away*, I medens jeg er borte.

II. *in the meantime*; ok verð sú at at hann myndi fara meðan ördrag eða lengra, Grág. ii. 110; þegi! meðan! Eb. (in a verse); hlýði mér meðan, *listen to me the w. i. e. whilst I say my song*, Leiðarv. 5; jarl hafði alla skatta þá, er D. konungur átti, meðan til kostnaðar, Ó. H. 12.

með-aumkan, f. *compassion*, Vidal. passim. meðaumkunar-sa adj. *compassionate*, Fas. iii. 644.

með-ferð, f. *management*; vandhæfi mun þér þykkja á meðferði Korm. 82; góðr meðferðar, *easy to manage*, Landn. 94, v. l.; til r ferðar, *to manage*, Fms. i. 256; veita e-m e-t til meðferðar, *to give into one's keeping*, Dipl. v. 24; þau kúgildi sem hann reiknaði í meðferð, *whicb he bad in his keeping*, iii. 13; hafa sök at meðfer have a case to manage, Grág. ii. 41; var konungi þá kunnigt hverj ek hafða, *how I did behave*, Eg. 65, Barl. 90, 105; hafa meðferða have about oneself, in one's keeping, Mar., Bs. i. 715, 866.

með-ferði, n. = meðferð, Th. 77, Karl. 216; hafa meðferðis = meðferðar.

með-færi, n. in phrases such as, kylfuna þó hún sé ekki fimligt the club, *though it be not handy to carry*, Fas. iii. 449; það er ekki m., *'tis beyond my strengtb.*

með-för, f. = meðferð, Landn. 94, Hom. 108, Grág. i. 165, 166, Nj. 87. 2. in the phrase 'skógar-gang varðar meðförin sem ver meðför means the spreading, carrying abroad of a libellous song fara (A. III. 4. β).

með-ganga, gekk, to confess, (mod.)

með-ganga, u, f., in meðgöngu-tími, a, m. *the time of 'going to child.*

með-gangr, m. *siding with, helping*, Fms. ii. 210:—*prosperity*.

með-gjöf, f. *a fee paid for alimentation*, = fúlgá, q. v.

með-hald, n. *favour, partiality*.

með-hjálp, f. *a helpmate*.

með-hjálpari, a, m. *the helping clerk in church*.

meðja, u, f. *a kind of bead-gear*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 494.

með-kenna, d, to confess, Sks. 615; með-kennning, f. *confessio*

með-læti, n. *prosperity, good luck*, Fas. iii. 594, passim in mod. u.

opp. to mótlæti.

með-mæli, n. *the speaking a good word for one*.

með-reið, f. *a riding with another person*. meðreiðar-maðr

an attendant on a traveller on horseback.

með-taka, tók, to receive, accept.

með-taka, u, f. *reception*. meðtöku-maðr, m. *a receiver*, Bs. i.

með-tekt, f. = meðtaka, Bs. ii. 119.

með-tækiligr, adj. *acceptable*, Mar.

með-vitund, f. *sense, consciousness*.

meðingr, i. e. mæ-fingr, adj. *slim-fingered*, Hóm.; see mjór.

MEGA, pres. in a pret. form má, mátt, má; plur. megum, r

megu, later and mod. megit, mega; pret. mátti; subj. pres. meg

mætti; part. mátt; with suff. má'k = má ek, Og. 33; mættá'k =

ek, þkv. 3; máttu = mátt-þú, passim; with neg. suff. pres. 1st

má'k-a, I cannot, Stor. 18; má'k-at ek, Am. 12; má'k-a'k, 52; n

at-ek, Hallfrd (Fs. 107); pret. mátti'g-a'k, I could not, Og. 32;

magan = δύνασθαι; A. S. magan; Engl. may, might; Germ. n

Dan. maae.]

B. *To have strength to do, avail*; svá at vér mættim ekki,

we availed not, Am. 17; mega betr, *to be the stronger*, Karl. 42;

má þó nauðigr skyldi, a saying, i. e. *necessity is a great school*

Sturl. iii. 255; eigi megu þær minna, *they are not less powerful*, Ed

hverr er sá Guð, eða hvar má hann? 2: with dat., mega við e-n

able to withstand one; hann mun ekki mega einn við mörgum, A

ekki má við marginum, *none can withstand the many*, Fms. xi

mega sér, var honum haldit til vinnu þegar er hann mátti sér nok

soon as he grew strong, *had any strength*, Bs. i. 35; skulu mikitt

mega við mik, *thy words shall go for much*, Nj. 175; jafnmikit m

momentur ok tólf, Rb. 458. 2. of health, like Lat. *valere*.

vel, to be well; mega illa, litt, to be poorly, and so on; Komtu í H

segr Sturla—Já, sagði þorðamaðr—Hversu mátti þorleifr?—Vei

hann, ok því var betr, at hann mátti vel, Sturl. i. 89; Hallr spurði,

þær mátti,—Harða vel megum vit, Fms. ii. 201; hann var spurðr

hann mátti,—Má ek harða illa, vi. 237; hann spyr at Sigvalda, he

sagt, at hann mátti litit, xi. 102; hann spurði hversu hann mátti,—

ek nú vel, sagði hann, Bs. i. 182:—to do for one, má yð þat er yfir

gengr, *it will do for one, what all others must bear*, Eb. 168.

followed by an infinitive, to be able; mátt þú sjá hana ef þú v

canst see her if thou wilt, Nj. 3; þóttusk menn eigi mega leit

Eg. 230; at hann mátti fá sænd sína, Fms. vi. 398; allt þat h

niðla, Grág. i. 250; fé máttu þeir ekki bjarga, Nj. 267; hann

ekki mæla, Band. 14; sá einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli féll svá nær,

mátti aldri úklökvandi um hlutr, Nj. 171; þaðan sem þú mátt

litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum, 90; fú mættim vér betri dtöku, id.; í öllu er þrýða má góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 230; dyrr þar ganga mátti upp í húsi, Eg. 421; svá at hann mátti kveda um morgn, an, id.; má vera, *it may be*, Nj. 75; hvað megi! as adverb, hvað megi til nema þér vilít bíða vár hér, *may be ye will wait here for us*, Band. 40 v. Ed.; hvað megi vinna okkrum ástum? Kornak; and so in countless instances.

2. to be permitted, allowed; hann mátti aldri tala til þirtans svá at þorkell væri hjá, Ld. 232; halda máttú þessu sæti þótt h komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; graut má göra hvírt er sygn er eða heilagt, G. L. i. 349; kynfylgja spell, svá at hann má eigi (cannot) lag eiga við þou sína, þá megu þau (*then they may*) skiljast, H. E. i. 248; nú man e mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, in *that case one must not remain sitting*, *inactive, a looker on*, Nj. 110; hann kvað þat eigi mega (*that would I do, not be lawful*) er maðr var sekr orðinn, 117.

3. ellipt., til verb göra or vera being understood; lemja man ek bogann, eck má (viz. göra þat), Fms. x. 362; þat má vel, sagði Ózurr, *I say as well do so, I will*, Nj. 6, Barl. 2, 4, 25; ef svá má (viz. vera), *it may be*, Grág. i. 411; the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, *the young man, the old must* (die); nálgastú mik ef þú megn, *if thou canst*, G.; þeir spurðu, hversu þat mátti, Fms. ix. 239; ok má (*it may be, perhaps*), at hans menn fari á land, Fbr. 74 new Ed.; en þá verð eptir þessum má, *leave the rest to luck*, Gullþ. 7; ferr þat sem má, *fare that as it may, go that as it may*, Nj. 38; en þat mátti (viz. vera) at vér vin þá skammt innu at leginu, Fms. vii. 361; má ok, at sunnr sé vinðr nokkut, ix. 331; má, at hana hendu eigi slík úgípta í annat sinn, Nj. 2; má, at ek leiti þagat vináttu, Fms. vi. 399; the ellipt. mættim (hafa), ix. 39 (lines 17, 18), is a mere slip.

III. part. megandi, *available, mighty, strong*; athafnarlauss ok ekki megandi, *listless and of no avail*, Fl. iii. 154; fylldi hann þat heit, er hann var megandi maðr, *as soon as he was to be a man of might*, Bs. i. 791; lítt megandi, *'of little main'*, *feeble, helpless*, Vsp. 17; ú-megandi, *poor, destitute*; cp. ú-magi.

MEGAN, f. a doing; vel-megan, *well-doing, wealth*.

MEGÐ, f. =megan; see ú-megð.

MEGIN, n., gen. megins, G. 22; but else contr. in gen. and dat. megn, megni, see megn; [from mega; Engl. *main*]:—*might, main, strength*; kosta megins, Gs. 22; þitt varð nú meira megn, Fm. 22; or megn, 28; hjórs megn, 30; svá at þitt minnkisk megn, Hsm. 21; oddar görva jarli megn, Mkv.; trúa á mátt sinn ok megn, Fm. i. 35; þegar er hann vitkaðisk ok fékk megn sitt, Fb. ii. 389; okvá sem á leið sóttina minnkaði stórum megn (acc.) hans, Fms. ix. 25; Með funnu megn hans, MS. 544. 39; ú-megin, a swoon; vanmeinn, *weakness*.

II. [cp. Engl. *mainland*], *the main, chief part of a bay*; allt megn landsins, *the main of the land*, Fms. x. 184; Jótland er megn Dana-veldis, vi. 53; megn árinna, *the main-stream*, Þórð. 11 new Ed. in a more local sense, máni þat nú vissi hvá hann megins átti, *the moon knew not his main, his place in heaven, had not his fixed course*, Vsp. 5; jarðar-megin, *the earth's main, the wide earth*, Hm.; vetrar-megin, *the main part of winter*, Sks. 59; veðr-megin, *'weather-main'*, *the poor*, but also *the 'air'*, *direction of the weather*; hafs-megin, *the main, the sea*; lands-megin, *the mainland*, Eg. 50.

B. COMPS: megin-af, m. *main strength*, Sks. 199. megin-á, f. *main river*, Fas. i. 388. megin-áss, m. *the main or chief As*, Ld. edin, Lex. Poët. megin-borg, f. *the main town*, Fms. ix. 41.

meign-bygð, f. *the main district*, Fms. viii. 59. megin-dómar, m. *the main events, world-famed events*, Vsp. 59. megin-dráttir, m. *great draught*, of fish, Bragi. megin-dróttning, f. *the great queen*, = *the Virgin Mary*, Geislj. 3, Lil. 86. megin-dýrr, adj. *'main dear'*, *beloved*, Lex. Poët. megin-ekkja, u, f. *the great widow*, a nickname, Fær. megin-fjall, n. *the main fell*, Hkv. Hjörv. 5 (= megn-fjall).

meign-fjarri, adv. *'main far off'*, very far, Fms. vi. 19 (in verse). megin-fjöldi, a, m. a *vast multitude*, Geislj. 4. megin-flokkur, m. *the main body*, Fms. viii. 322, v. l. megin-flótti, a, m. *the main body of a host put to flight or flying*, Sturl. ii. 223, Hkr. ii. 371.

meign-gjörð, f. *the main girdle, girdle of power*, Fms. v. 345; megn-gjörðar, of the girdle of Thor, Edda 15, 29, 60. megin-góðadj. *'main good'*, *mighty good*, Fms. vi. 364. megin-góðvætliga, adv. *very kindly*, Clem. 26. megin-grimmr, adj. *'main grim'*, *very fierce*, (in a verse). megin-haf, n. *the main, ocean*, Rb. 438, 464, 470, 501. megin-herr, m. *the main army*, Fms. i. 121, Orkn. 106.

meign-hérað, n. *the main district*, Hkr. ii. 89. megin-húfr, m. *the main bull of a ship*, opp. to röðrar-húfr, N. G. L. ii. 283. megin-höfn, u, f. *'main-sense, wisdom'*, Skv. i. 39. megin-höfn, f. *the main part*, Gret. 107 A. megin-kátr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *'main glad'*, *glad*, Gret. (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse). megin-land, m. a *mainland, continent*, K. Þ. K. 8, Fms. x. 412, Sks. 155, Ld. 40, Orkn. 6, 7, 394. megin-lauss, adj. *without strength*, Barl. 162, Bs. ii. 358.

meign-leikr, m. *the main of a thing*, Sks. 185, v. l. megn-leysi, n. *weakness*, Barl. 147, Bs. ii. 168. megin-lið, n. *the main body of an army*, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 315, Sturl. i. 38 (Ed. megit lið).

meign-ligr, adj. [cp. Engl. *mainly*]; *mál meginljá, mighty words*, i. e. *boly oaths*, Vsp. 30. megin-litill, adj. *of little*

might, weak, Sól. 2, Fms. xi. 103. megin-ljótr, adj. *very hideous*, Lex. Poët. megin-meingjarn, adj. *very mischievous*, Fas. i. 435 (in a verse). megin-merki, n. *the chief standard*, Róm. 352. megin-míldr, adj. *very mild*, Lex. Poët. megin-mörk, f. *the main forest*, Eg. 378. megin-njörðr, m. *the mighty god*, Dropl. (in a verse). megin-ramr, adj. *very strong*, Sighvat. megin-rás, f. *the main course*, Sks. 196. megin-rúnar, f. pl. *mighty, powerful Runes (charms)*, Sdm. 19. megin-sjór, u. *the main, ocean*, Mar. megin-skjótr, adj. *very fleet*, Harms. megin-skjöldungur, m. *the mighty king*, of Christ, Skálda (in a verse). megin-stjarna, n. f. a *main star*, a star of first order, Rb. 110. megin-stormr, m. a *mighty gale*, Sks. 44, Barl. 124. megin-straumur, m. a *mighty stream, current*, Mar. megin-tíðendi, u. pl. *mighty tidings*, Pd. 42. megin-tírr, m. *'main-fame'*, *glory*, Sdm. 5. megin-trygðir, f. a *firm truce*, Ísl. ii. 381. megin-veðr, n. = meginstormr, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

meign-vegr, m. *the main way, geogr. the zones*, Sks. 195 (meignvegir sem úbyggvanda er undir). meign-vel, adv. *mighty well*, Fb. iii. 315. meign-verk, n. pl. *mighty works, labour*, Gs. 11, Ad. (fine), Lex. Poët. meign-ving, n. a *great meeting*, Fms. vi. 50 (in a verse).

meign-þungur, adj. *very heavy*, Sturl. (in a verse). meign-þörf, f. *great need*; fú þú megn mann í megnþarf (into wedlock), Skv. 2. 11.

MEGIN OR MEGUM, adv., which may be derived, not from megn, but from vegr, veginu, with the m from the dat. of the preceding word; hjá altara kvemma megn, on the women's side (in a church), Bs. i. 438; karla megn, on the men's side, Pm. 108; Hjarðarholts megn, on the H. side (of the river), Nj. 35; þeir sátu í öndvegi enum úæðra megn, i. e. on the left side of the ball, Fs. 72, Fms. xi. 71; hinum vinstra m., Hrafn. 13; hægra m., on the right side; enum syðra m., on the southern side, Stj. 564, Fms. viii. 236; hit nyðra megn, x. 16, v. l.; öðru-megin, on the other side, Nj. 43, 68, 144, Eg. 531; einu megn (einum-megin), from one side only, Nj. 246, Fms. ii. 281, Ísl. ii. 362; þeim megn, on that side, Grág. ii. 137; sinu megn hvárr, Fms. i. 305; báðu-megin, on both sides, Ld. 46; öllum megn, all around, from all sides, Fms. i. 149, 291, Ísl. ii. 343; hvárungi megn, on neither side, Grág. ii. 266, 267; tveim megn bríkar, Kornak.

II. megnum, hann bjó á Bálkastöðum hvárum megnum, Gret.; sinum megnum hvárr, Fms. viii. 51; báðum megnum, Grág. ii. 266; öllum megnum, Eg. 288, Gg. 7; öðrum megnum sundsins, Hbl. (prose); tveim megnum, Blanda (MS.).

MEGINN, adj. [Engl. *main*], *strong*; megninn ok máttur, Stj. 26.

MEGN, n. = megin, a contr. form, *strength*; líkamis megn, Bs. i. 317; megn ok frákleik, Fms. x. 256; hann hafði fjögurra manna megn, Háv. 54; af Guðs megni ok af krapti ens helga kross, Fms. x. 417; treysta ú mátt ok megn = mátt ok megn, Or. 24; deila megn við e-n, to contend with, Lil. 8; var í því mest megn, it went to the biggest piteb at Yule time, Bs. ii. 21; the phrase, um megn, beyond one's strength, power; kasta steini um megn sér, Eg. 473; þetta mál er nokkut þér um megn með at fara, Fms. vi. 18; þat ráð mun þér verða um megn, 151; Guði er ekki um megn at reisa hann upp at dauða, Stj. 132; yfir megn, id., Bs. ii. 162, 175. COMPS: megn-lauss, adj. *feeble, weak*, Bs. i. 321, Mar. megn-litill, adj. *faint, exhausted*, Fær. 183, Fas. i. 556.

MEGN, adj. *main, strong, mighty*; var þá megn mannfal, Sturl. iii. 63; svá var megn þessi röghurð, at . . . Fas. ii. 372; með megnu hugskoti, við a strong mind, forti animo, Bs. i. 11. 2. reflex. in mod. usage in the sense bitter, fierce; and of taste, strong, bitter: of a quarrel, megn deila, megn hat, of illness, megn sótt, a strong fever; megn kvöl, the bitter pang, Pass. 41.9; of a gale, megn stormr, megn bríð, megn kafald; of taste, það er megn, has a hot taste, of acid or the like: of smell, megn lykt; of hay, megn hey: of food, megn matr, strong meat for the sick.

MEGNA, að, [megn], to be able, have strength to do a thing; þó ek megni minna en einhverr yðar, Gret. 98; munu vér ekki megn at berjask við þá tólf, Fas. i. 422; mod. with dat., eg megn því ekki.

II. reflex. to get strength; at hans ríki mátti megnask, to wax strong, Fms. viii. 204; hversu mjök megnaðisk ok aukaðisk Guðs rétt, x. 301; en er synir þeirra tóku at megnask, when their sons grew up to be men, Orkn. 132; eptir þetta megnaðisk sóttin, Eb. 264.

MEGNA, u, f. a bitter, strong taste. megnugr, adj. *able to do*.

MEGRA, ð, to make meagre, emaciate, Stj. 147; megrir öndina, Hom. 14. 2. reflex. to wax meagre, Stj. 519.

MEGRÐ, f. [magr], meagreness, leanness, Stj. 201, passim.

MEGRÍ, f. = megrð, Eb. 150, Grág. ii. 341.

-MEGUM, see megin.

MEIÐA, d, to hurt, of bodily injury; hann lék hann illa ok kvaðsk mundu meidda hann, Eg. 189; munda ek þat ok vilja, at hann meiddi ykkir eigi opt, Fms. ii. 101; meiddu þig ekki, take heed not to hurt thee! hefirðu meitt þig?—esp. to maim, injure seriously, or if of things, to damage, sverðum þeir meiddu þann er saklauss var, Sól. 22. Sturl. ii. 181; en hina rak hann ór landi, meiddi eðr drap, Fs. 18, 99, Ó. H. 63; ok ætlaði at láta meidda eðr drepa ossa landa fyrir, Íb. 10; meiddi hvert skipt svá at ekki sé sjófært, Fær. 260; finna þeir nú; at skipit var meitt meiddu, Sturl. iii. 68:

—to *spoil, destroy*, eptir þat kom hagi stórt ok meiddi allan ávöxt jarðar, Pr. 436; nú hefir yður vangeymsla mjök meiddan várn sigr, Fms. vi. 326; ef menn skedja jörðu eðr meida lands-nytjar, Grág. ii. 216; þá tók hann at meida hof ok hörga, Bs. i. 10:—of a horse, to make it sore on the back, and part. meidr, *sore in the back*. II. reflex. to take hurt, be hurt, maimed, Grág. ii. 16, Fms. i. 273; meiddusk skipin þar fyrir, Ó. H. 164; ok hafði meizk (=meidsk) þjólæggrinn, Bs. i. 344.

meiðing, f. *bodily hurt, maiming, damaging*, esp. in pl. of *serious bodily hurts, dangerous wounds*, Bs. i. 531, Nj. 21, Fs. 34; í manndrápum ok meiðingum, Fb. ii. 64, MS. 625, 64; at hann hélt lífi meiðinga-laust, *unmaimed, unhurt*, Sturl. iii. 132; þeim hélt við meiðingar, Nj. 21; meiðing fjár, K. Þ. K. 176.

meiðir, m. *an injurer*, Lex. Poët.

MEIÐMAR, f. pl. [Ulf. *maifms* = *ðápor*, Mark vii. 11; A. S. *māðm*]:—*gifts, presents*, only in poetry; þiggja meiðmar, Skv. 3. 39; meiðmar (acc.) ok mómsa, Km. 35; stórar meiðmar, Akv. 5; meidma fjöld, Am. 93, Skv. 2. 2; fjöld á ek meidma, Þkv. 23; en þeirrar meyjjar meiðnum týna, referring to the mundr (q. v.), for if a man forsook his wife without due cause he had to pay her mundr, Skv. 3. 15.

MEIÐR, m., gen. meidar, Gm. 34 (Bugge), but else meids, dat. meidi; [*meid* or *mei*, Ivar Aasen; Swed. *mede*; perh. derived from meida, of a lopped and barked tree]:—*a pole or longitudinal beam*, esp. the two long beams in a sledge, also called sled-meidr; þá reif hann meiðinn undan sledanum, . . . en Arnkell laust af sér með meiðnum, . . . hann laust sled-meidnum í mótt honum, . . . en meiðrinn kom á garðinn, . . . en sled-meidrinn brotnaði í fjótar-raufinni, Eðr. 190: the phrases, standa á öndverðan meid með e-m, to stand foremost on the meid, to stand at the upcurving of the sledge-bearers, i. e. to stand in the forefront as a champion, Bs. i. 141; cp. 'staa paa meiom,' and 'meia-bals' = the rising of the meid, Ivar Aasen; mjök þóttir mönnum á einn meid hallask með þeim, it went all on one side (metaphor from a sledge carrying), Bjarn. 59; váð-meidr, a pole to hang clothes on for drying; nú skulu þér hér reisa við ána váðmeid, ok er konum hægt til þváttr at hreinsa stórföt . . . þat hygg ek at við þann meid festi hann ykkar upp, Ghím. 390, 391, Rd. 296; cp. váð-áss, Hrafn. 20. 2. poet. a pole; telgja meid til rifjar, to shape a pole for a loom, to make a weaver's loom, Rm. 15; of the mistletoe, af þeim meidi er mer (i. e. mæt = mjór) sýndisk, Vsp.: of the gallows' tree, Hðm. 18, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); and of the tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34, Hm. 139, prob. from the notion of its being the gallows of Odin: so also the raven 'á meidi' in Bkv. 11 seems to mean the gallows, cp. Germ. *galgen-vogel*; in Hkv. 1. 5. it is perh. = váð-meidr. The word can never be used of a living tree. In poetical circumlocutions of a man, vápna meidr, *passim*, see Lex. Poët.

meiðzl or **meizl**, mod. **meiðsli**, n., mostly in pl. *bodily hurts, injuries, mutilation*, Sturl. ii. 181, Korm. 216, Fms. vii. 185 (v. l.), Bs. i. 530; meizla-högg, -sár, Fas. i. 331, iii. 33; meizla-laust, Fms. ii. 276.

meiðzalur, f. pl. = **meizl**, Edda 127, Ó. H. 70, Fms. vii. 185, x. 420.

MEIN, n. [A. S. *mān*; cp. Old Engl. (Chaucer) *meyned* = *maimed*; Dan. *meen*], a hurt, harm; muna þeir mein er þiggja, a saying, Lv. 86; at engum verði mein at, that it may do nobody harm, Fs. 94, Al. 98; engum manni at meini verða, Fs. 131, Fms. vi. 350; e-m verð meina at e-u, Grág. ii. 266; göra e-m mein, Fms. i. 99, Fs. 11; hón kvað þat mein (a pity) at hón hafði eigi þá menn augum leitt, Fs. 85; mein ok úhapp, Edda 18; geysi mikit mein var honum þat, 23; láta sér í mein, to deny to oneself, Hom.; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, ok unni mikit, i. e. be let the boy want nothing, and loved him much, Nj. 147; taka sér e-t í mein, to part with a thing one cannot well do without. 2.

medic. a disease, sore, &c.; ein kona varð fyrir meini miklu, Bs. i. 309; til bótar hans meins, id., 377; þá er meinit hvarf frá honum (of epileptic fits), 380: also used of an internal organic disease, thus, innan-mein, *internal disease*, 323 (of *hydatides*); fingr-mein, a sore finger; handar-mein, a sore hand; fótar-mein, 321, 328; brjóst-mein, a bad chest, but brjósta-mein, *abscess or cancer in the breast*, of women; átu-mein, an 'eating sore,' a cancer; tungl-mein, a kind of 'linea' or woodworm. II. plur. a drawback; þótti þat með stórum meinum um síkan mann, Fs. 50; honum sýndisk mein auðsín á því, Ó. H. 195; ef maðr tekr sök af manni, ok verða þau mein á, at sök verðr eigi sótt, Grág. ii. 81. 2. of marriage in the eccl. law, *hindrances*, such as relationship or the like, that make a wedding unlawful; hann gipti Snælaugu dóttur sína Þórði Bóðvarssyni með tvauföldum meinum, Bs. i. 427; sagði laungetin börn þeirra sem getin vóru upp frá því sem mein vóru vituð, 285 (see *meingugir*); ef hin meiri mein eru, Grág. i. 365; ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð um in minni mein, 366.

COMPS: **meina-lauss**, adj. *blameless*, Fms. vi. 109; *unbindered*, *meinguga-lauss*, Grág. i. 307; ef þeim er meinalaust, if they are *unforbidden*, 26; prestur skal syngja allar heimilis-tíðir at meinalausu, if he is *unbindered*, Am. 37; oss dugir fagna Ólafss-messu meinalaust, id., Sighvat. **meins-vanr**, adj. *guileless*, Gm. 16.

meina, ad, to harm, Barl. 173; sólar hiti meinar þar um sumar, Stj. 69; þau meina þér ekki vætta, 24. 2. to binder; meina e-m e-t, verðr hann sjúkr eða sár, eða meina honum vötn eða veðr eða menn,

Grág. i. 496; enda bæri eigi leitir fyrir né hæðir svá at þat meinaði, 433 hvárt sem meinar frændsemi eðr sífskapr, H. E. i. 513;—to *prohibit*, ekk mun ek meina öðrum mönnum at halda þá trú sem sýnisk, Fms. i. 305; fadur hennar ok móðir meinaðu þeim þat ekki, ii. 99; ok er henni va þat meinat, þá hljóp hón út á skóga, Fas. i. 517, Stj. 520, Barl. 65.

MEINA, irreg., pret. meinti, but pres. meina, meinar; part. meint [a for. word from the Engl. or Germ.]; it first occurs about or a little before the time of the Reformation; Germ. *meinen*; Engl. *mean*];—*mean*; the passage, Landn. 333, is in the words of Björn á Skarðsá; el meinti, Bárð. 6 new Ed., is from a paper MS., as are also Fas. i. 49 and iii. 488; the word, however, occurs in the Ösv. S. (a vellum of the 15th century), and is naturalised in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass., N. 1 passim.

mein-akr, m. a nickname, Eb.

mein-blandinn, part. *poisonous*, Fas. i. 181.

mein-bugir, m. pl. *impediments* which make it sinful or wicked to do a thing; á þessum ráðum liggja stórir meinbugir, þvíat þat er it mest Kristni-spell skírðum mönnum at eta hross, Fms. i. 126; mun hann sj alla meinbugi þá sem á eru þessu máli, at þerjask við bróður sinn, x. 221. 2. esp. of marriage, *the forbidding the bans*; finnsk nokkurir þe menn er þar vita meinbugi á, þá skulu þeir segja til fyrir brúðlaup, seg þeir eigi fyrr til meinbuga en brúðlaup er górt, þá skal engi maðr þeir þar um trúa, nema þeir hafi svá í fjarska verit, at þau tíðendi hafi eigi í þeirra komit, N. G. L. i. 333; hværign þeirra hjúskapr var bundin. ef þau bætti sína meinbugi, Grett. 162; en hverr sá sér vill kvánfan leita, þá skal hann biðja þeirrar konu eðr meyjjar, at eigi sé meinbug á svá at hann viti, K. Á. 104; þeir sem meinbugi vissu ok lýsing heyrd . . . ef meinbugir finnsk engir á, 110, 114, 116; meinbuga-laust, id. thus, in reading the bans, the phrase, ef nokkur veit þar meinbugi skal hann segja til þeirra í tíma eða þegja síðan, Icelandic Prayer Book.

mein-bæginn, adj. (-bægai, f.), *venacious*.

mein-eiða, d, to make a false oath, Hom. (St.)

mein-eidr, m. [Dan. *meened*; Germ. *meineid*], *perjury*, K. Á. 21 Hom. 86, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

mein-fang, n. *trouble*; leita e-m meinfanga, Ld. 28.

mein-fretr, m. a nickname, Landn.

mein-fullr, adj. *noxious*, Hb. 16.

mein-fært, n. adj. *dangerous to pass*, Ó. H. 57.

mein-gefit, n. part.; e-m er e-t m., *fatally inclined to*; eigi myndi svá meingefit at ríða hestinum, at . . . Hrafn. 6.

mein-göra, ð, to offend, harm, Bs. ii. 64, 132.

mein-görð, f. 'barm-doing', *offence*, Nj. 163, Fms. v. 14, Stj. 1: *passim*: *bodily pains*, Orkn. 140.

mein-hægr, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*.

meining, f. *harm, injury*, Bs. i. 379.

meining, f. [meina], *meaning, opinion*, (mod.)

meinka, ad, to harm; lasta né meinka, Bs. i. 911.

mein-kona, u, f. a concubine; hafa at meinkonu við sína konu N. G. L. i. 16.

mein-kráka, u, f. *evil crow*, a term of abuse, Ls. 43.

mein-kveisi, n. a bitter pain, El. (?) 98.

mein-kvikendi, n. a harmful animal (reptile), Stj. 436, Eluc. 22.

mein-lauss, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*, Fms. x. 281, Stj. 41, Hom. Bs. i. 184, *passim*; ætla ek mér þat meinalaust, it will do me no harm, Fms. ix. 259; at meinalausu, *without hindrance*, K. Þ. K. 58. *painless*; höndin var honum aldrei meinalaus, Ld. 224; sjaldan meilaust (*painless*) með öllu, Bs. i. 347.

meirlát-samr, adj. *chastising the body*; m. í vökum, föstum ok kla bítuði, hann gókk opt berfættur um nætr í snjúkom ok frostum, Bs. i. 8.

meirlát-semi, f. *ebasisement of the body*, 625, 83.

mein-leiki, a, m. a hindrance, Ld. 184, Sturl. i. 127: = *meindu* Gpl. 230.

mein-leysi, n. *harmlessness, innocence*, 625, 194, Al. 106, Stj. 20, 49 *mein-liga*, adv. *painfully*, Hom. 120, Bs. ii. 36, Karl. 376.

mein-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *painful, troublesome*: *inconvenient*.

mein-læta, t, to *chastise*, Fb. ii. 24, Hom. 73.

mein-læti, n. *pains, trouble*, Mar., Hom. 73, Bs. i. 194: eccl. *chastisement*, Sks. 486, Greg. 39, 70, 96. 2. *illness*, Fb. i. 2

ligger jarl í þessum meinalaust allan þenna vetr, 212: in mod. usage of internal illness, *hydatides*, or the like: **meinklæta-fullr**, eccl. *meinklæta-samr*, adj. = *meinklátssamr*, Magn. 466, Bs. i. 134.

mein-mæla, t, to abuse, Mar. 207.

mein-mæli, n. *contumely*, Hom. 8, 76, Bs. i. 94, Str. 91.

meinni, adj., *meinni*, *meinstr*, [Engl. *mean*], *mean, base*; hann einkar m., he is 'unco mean', Ísl. ii. (in a verse); þat var hverju meinna ok verra, Fas. iii. 637. 2. in neut. *meint, causing pain* honum var meint niðr at svelga ok svá at drekka, en meinst (sup at hósta, Bs. i. 347; fer hann svá skjóta bót, at hann kændi sér hi meint, that he felt no pain, 179; var honum knéit harla meint ok úm, O. H. L. 89;—e-m verðr meint við e-t, or af e-u, to take hurt by it; hestirinn undir honum, ok varð honum af því nökkut meint, Sturl. i. 1

ein-samligr, adv. *perniciously*, Fms. x. 223.
ein-samligr, adj. *hurtful, causing pain*, Bs. i. 42, Fas. i. 206.
ein-samr, adj. *evil, noxious*, of things and persons, Stj. 483, Landn. 2 (of a witch): *vexations*.
ein-semd, f. *pain, hurt*, Barl. 201, Greg. 10, Stj. 97: *illness, disease*, Vfn. 516.
ein-semi, f. = *meinsemd, disease*, Eg. 587, Bs. i. 351, 352: *ill-will, enmity*, (mod.)
ein-staðr, part. *placed in distress*, Bs. i. 37.
ein-stafir, m. pl. *baleful staves, charms*, Ls. 28.
ein-svari, a, m. *a perjurer*, Vsp. 45, N. G. L. ii. 426.
ein-sveri, n. [Scot. *man-sweir*], *perjury*, K. Á. 18, Gpl. 547, Fms. xi. 4. Rétt. 85. **meinsveris-madr** (*meinsvera-madr*), m. *a perjurer*, L. 339, Karl. 552, N. G. L. ii. 426 (v. l.), Bs. i. 718.
ein-tregi, a, m. *affliction*, poet., Skv. 1. 34.
ein-úðigr, adj. *malignant*, Fas. i. (in a verse).
ein-vargr, m. *a noxious beast*.
ein-vættir, f. *a noxious wight, an ogre*, = Germ. *unbold*, of giants, goblins, monsters, or the like, Fb. i. 526: *trolla ok meinvætta*, ii. 314; *þá mun liggja meinvættir nökkur*, Grett. 110: *fyrir þeim meinvættum* (highwaymen) er menn hugðu úti liggja, Fs. 4; *Steinraudd eun dæmri er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar meinvættir gördu* n. Landn. 212; *má þar engi madr vera nú nætr fyrir trölla gangi meinvætta*, O. H. L. 57: *metaph. a noxious creature*, tak meinvætti þeir, Flóv. 34; *var hvers-vetna í leitað at eyða þeim meinvættum*, káfið ekki at sök (of mice), Bs. i. 194; *hvat sem meinvætta mæltu þeir*, Bb.
ein-yrða, t, to *abuse in words*, Bs. i. 855.
ein-yrði, n. pl. *abuse*, Bs. (Laur.)
ein-þjófr, m. *a mean thief*; m. markar, 'thief of woods,' i. e. *fire*, Yt.
MEL, neut. meira, compar. and superl. **mestr**, answering to mikill, [Ulf. *maiza = μέλι, maists = μέγιστος*; A. S. *mære*, etc., see *me*; Lat. *major*]:—*more* and superl. *most, greater, greatest*, and the like of stature, *taller, tallest*, meiri en önnur naut, Ld. 120; meiri en önnur menn, Fms. i. 44; *mesta fingri ok lengsta*, x. 398; *væn kona meir venna mest*, Eg. 598; *hann var allra manna mestr*, Fms. i. 2; *meira vænst ok mest*, 14; *hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari*, 17. 2. **meir**, *larger*, of quantity or quality; *meira fé ok betra*, Nj. 45; *meir mest gæði flytja landi þessu*, Fms. vii. 122; *meiri hluti, the greater part*, Grág. ii. 60. 3. **meira**, *most*, of degree or amount; *mesta göfug-kvendri*, Ld. 334; *þeirra mestr madr*, 330; *et mesta meirenni*, id.; *hverr vildi vera öðrum meiri*, Fms. i. 17; *inn mesti þessa-madr*, id.; *meiri ráð*, Grág. i. 355; *mesta sæmd*, Fms. vi. 102; *meirnesta kærleik*, ii. 295; *meiri þökk*, 296; *mesti félagsskapr*, Eg. 29; *frændsemis spell en meiri*, Grág. i. 358, 365; *þær konur er enn meirum (nærrer) þyrmslum*, N. G. L. i. 75. II. as subst., **meira**, *the more, the more*; *ek vil hér mestu ráða*, Ld. 212; *ef þeir fengi meira*, Fms. vi. 248; *ef hún kaupir meira en svá*, Grág. i. 334; *bygðan bólað eðr meira*, id.; *hann var mest hallr at vináttu til Inga konungs*, Ld. vii. 233. COMPS: **meira-háttar**, adv. *of greater importance, remarkably*, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), vii. 219. **mest-háttar**, adv. *remarkably*, Bs. i. 805, 828, Fms. iii. 45. **meira**, compar., answering to mjök (q. v.), superl. **mest**; [Ulf. *mais = μέλι, maist = μέλιστος*; A. S. *mær*; Engl. *more, most*; Scot. *mair*, Germ. *mebr, meis*]:—*more*, and superl. *most*; *meirr ok meirr, meira and more*, Stj. 468; *meirr eptir annarra manna skaplyndi en Lauga-mau*, Ld. 212; *jafnmargir eða meirr*, Grág. i. 336; *en þó meirr at milu*, Fms. ii. 296; *meirr en, more than*; *eigi m. en eitt fylki*, Fb. i. 40, ssim; *elska meirr enn nokkurn mann*, Fms. i. 17. 2. with comparative; *útar meir, sunnar meir*, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 353; *meirr, 'furthermore, still further off'*, vii. 294; *ok því þá fjarr-meir*, at egi saurr stökkvi á konunginn, Sks. 365; *nær-meir* (cp. Dan. *nær* = *more near*, Stj. 218; *nær meir landi, more near land*, Sks. 46; *næð-meir, 'nether-more, more below, 167; ofar meir, higher up'*, Fms. ix. 406; *fjarr meir* (Engl. *for-mer-ly*), 'further back in time', formerly, Sks. 193; *in former times*, síðar meir, later, D. N. i. 122; *meir verr, worse, sworr*, Sturl. i. 12; *further*, enda vill hann eigi meirr fara til staðar, Grág. i. 257; *þékk hann meirr at pat, líðu m. at pat*, Rm. 2, 4, 5, etc. II. **mest**; þeim var ek verst er ek unni mest, Ld. 334, and in countless instances.
meingr, m. [A. S. *máse*; Engl. *tit-'mouse'* (a different word from *mei*), Icel. *mús*; O. H. G. *meisa*; Germ. *meise*; Ivar Aasen *meis*]:—*a titmouse*, Lat. *parus*, Edda (Gl.)
MEISS, m. [O. H. G. *meisal*], *a wooden box, a basket* (in Norway of any kind of *wicker-work*); *meis hefi ek á baki, verðrat matrinn betri*, Hbl. 3; *þá hafði mikinn meis á baki . . . rótar ofari í meissinn öllum fiskunum*, fullr meissinn, Grett. 137; *selja mjöl í meissum*, Gpl. 491; *hann orit í meis á baki sér Örvandil . . . ein tó hafði staðir öf meissinum*, 9; *meisa silð, barrel-berrings*, N. G. L. ii. 250; *kola-meiss*, Art., mod. usage; *hey-meiss, a bay-box* in which the hay is given to the cows, one meiss to each head of cattle.

meistari, a, m. [Lat. *magister*], *a master, lord*; þjóna slúnum meistara, Ld. 26, Stj. 70, Rb. 412: *a master, teacher, scholar*, Sks. 244, Bs. i. 228, 229; *klerkar ok meistara*, Ann. 1215; m. Ovidius, Bs. i. 238; m. Gisli, 236; *mikils háttar m. er Áki hét*, 805; *sumir meistara*, Skálda 177; m. Priscianus, 160; þjóroddr Rúna-meistari, *Tjóroddr 'Rune-master', the Grammarian*, id.: *Master, of the Lord*, N. T., as a rendering of Rabbi, passim: *as a degree*, meistari Jón, the popular name of bishop Jón Vídalín. COMPS: **meistara-dómr**, m. *mastership, great skill*, Mar., Fms. xi. 431, Fas. iii. 426. **meistara-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *masterly*. **meistara-samligr**, adj. *masterly*, Mar.
MEITA, t, [Ulf. *meitan = μέπτειν*; Germ. *metzeln*; cp. Germ. *messer = knife*]:—*to cut*; *meita knífi*, Fb. ii. 522 (in a verse); *manar meita, to cut the mane*, Akv. 37; *ekki hafði hann lítuð meita skegg sitt né skera háir fyrir hrygðar sakir*, Stj. 538.
meitill, m., dat. meitli, [Germ. *meissel*], *a chisel*, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage; whence **meitil-berg**, n., Grett. 141; or also **meitil-stapi**, a, m. *a steep precipice* as if cut with a chisel.
meitla, að, *to chisel, cut*, Mar., freq. in mod. usage.
meizl and **meizlur**, see meðsl.
mekktr, part. [makk], *necked*, of a horse.
mekt, f. [a for. word, from Germ. *macht*], *might*, Stj. 143; *ef ek skal dæmrd at Danskri slekt, ok deya svo fyrir kongsins mekt*, Jón Arason: *pomp*, Fms. xi. 424.
mekta, að, *to make mighty*, Stj. 140: reflex., 154, 174.
mektugr, adj. *mighty*, Fms. v. 345, Stj. 205, Skáld H. i. 31; the passage Ad. 15 is doubtful or illegible, for such a word could not occur in so old a poem.
MEL or **mél**, also **mæl**, n. [another form of *mál* (q. v.)], but only used in a temporal sense; Ulf. *mél = μαρός and χρόνος*]:—*time, a while*; *hann skal leggja á eigi skemra mel* (*not shorter notice than*) en viku stefnu, Grág. ii. 349; in the phrase, *eða meira meli, or a longer time*; þrem nóttum fyrr eða meira meli . . . fjórtán nóttum fyrr, eðr meira meli, *a fortnight or more*, Kb. i. 85; *þá skulu þeir kveðja nótt fyrr en dómur fara út, eða meira meli*, Sb. ii. 105; *sjáu nóttum fyrr, eða meira meli*, Kb. 13. 2. *the nick of time*, the phrase, *á því meli, at that time, moment*, Grág. i. 392; *á því meli er hann spurði sökina*, 473; *á því meli dreif til hans lið*, Fms. viii. 27; *en á þessu meli réð Knútr fyrir Engli*, x. 397; *ok á því meli* (máli Ed.) er Björn var ór landi varð höfðingja skipti í Noregi, Bjarn. 13; *ok vildi hann eigi útan fara á því meli* (i. e. during the three years of outlawry), Glúm. 371; *á væringji eða á því meli . . . á væringji eða á því mæli sem nú var tint*, Grág. ii. 248; *á skómmu meli, within a short time*, 655 xvii. 6; *ok á þessu mæli*, er Hákon svarfaðisk þar um á Gautlandi, Fms. xi. 40; *þá er enn máðr leyst ór strenginum á því mælinu*, 152; *á því meli er var í milli andláts hans ok upp-tekingar hans, in the meantime between . . .*, Bs. i. 194.
MÉL, n. pl., in mod. usage **mil** and **mil**, *járn-mil*, [it remains in Scot. *mil-drop*, and perh. Engl. *mil-dew*]:—*the mouth-piece*, bit, only in pl., for the *mél* were composed of two iron pieces linked together, see Worsaae, Nos. 487, 489 (like the Engl. *snaffle-bit*), and are used so still in Icel.; *gnöguðn beislín svá at niðr féllu á jörð mélin*, Karl. 376, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: **mél-dropi**, a, m. *the drop or foam*, from a horse's mouth, Vfm. 14, Edda 7. **mél-greypr**, adj. *champing at the mel, champing the bit*, epithet of a steed, Akv. 3, 4, 13. The poet. comps **mél-regn**, **mél-skúr**, *iron rain, iron shower*, Vellekla, are prob. from the same word.
meldr, m., gen. *meldrs* and *meldrar*; [mala; Swed. *mäld*; Ivar Aasen *mælder*; Scot. *melder*; *Mælder-skin*, the name of a mountain glacier in Norway, from its likeness to a *flour-bag*]:—*flour or corn in the mill*: *koma til melds, to go to the mill*, Gs. 4; *standa at meldri*, 23; *Fenju meldr, the flour of Fenja = gold*, Lex. Poët.; *græðis meldr, sea-flour = sand* (?), Edda (in a verse); the word is obsolete and poet., but remains in Sweden and Norway.
meldum, m. a nickname, Landn., a Gael. word.
MELJA, pres. mel, pret. *maldi*, part. *malidr*, *to pound, bray into dust*; *mel þat allt í dust*, Hr. 475, freq. in mod. usage.
mella, u, f. *a noose*, in *kapp-mella*: *a trigger* (?) in a cross-bow, þat var lásúðr ok mella í, Sturl. i. 180 (but *malla* the vellum C). II. *a giantess*, Edda (Gl.); *mellu-dólg*, 'giantess-foe' = *Tbor*. 2. in mod. usage *the mother*, of dogs, cats, or the like.
mellingr, m. a kind of *trigger* (?), Edda ii. 494.
melnir, m. [mél], the name of *a horse* (= Lat. *infatus*), Hkr. i. 47.
MELR, m., pl. *melar*, a kind of *wild oats*, esp. *bent-grass, arundo arenaria*, growing in sandy soil; it is esp. found in Skaptafells-sýsla and in Myra-sýsla (near to Hitarnes and Akur), cp. Bjarn. 22, which probably refers to cutting this grass, cp. Eggert Itin. §§ 490, 813; *þeir leiddu hesta sína undir melbakka ok skáru fyrir þá mellun at þeir dæi eigi af sulti*, Nj. 265; *átta tigr melis í Hátuninga mel*, D. I. i. 199. II. *a sand-bill grown with bent-grass* (such hills are called *dunes* or *denes* in E. Anglia, links on the N. E. coast) and then, generally, *a sand-bank*, whether overgrown or bare; *ríða eptir melnum*, fram *melana*; *á melnum með ánni*; *þar eru melar brattir ok lausgrýttir . . . ok hrundu þeim af melnum*,

Glúm. 394, 395; ok er hann kom á mela þá... þá settisk hann á melinn... þá hratt Lambi honum fyrir melinn ofan á sandinn, Eg. 746, 748; ganga fram á mel nokkurn, Ld. 62; þá ríðr hann undir melinn, Gisl. 19; á sandmel þeim er þar verðr, Ó. H. 226; þar sem sandmelar tveir rauðir stóðu... undir enum syðra melnum, Landn. 77, Gisl. 23.

III. freq. in Icel. local names, **Melr**, **Melar**, **Mela-hverfi**, **Mela-sveit**, whence **Mela-menn** or **Mel-menn** (Nj. 151), **Rauði-melr**; **Rauðmelingar**, *the men from Mel and R.*, Landn. COMPS: **mela-sól**, f., botan. *papaver*, Hjalt. **mel-bakki**, a, m. a 'mel-bank', *bank on which bent-grass grows*, also a *sand-bank*, Nj. 155, 265. **mel-dýna**, u, f. a *pad or cushion filled with melr*. **mel-gras**, n., botan. *elymus arenarius*, a kind of oats, Hjalt.; whence the local name **Melgras-eyri**, in western Icel. **mel-karl**, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 228. **mel-rakki**, a, m. the 'mel-dog', *the white or polar fox*, from its burrowing in these sand-banks, Nj. 198, Bs. i. 581, Grág. ii. 347, Sturl. i. 88. **melrakka-belgr**, m., -skinn, n. *the skin of a m.*, Grág. i. 392, 500, Fms. v. 251. **melrakka-veiðr**, f. *fox hunting*, Jb. 23. In local names, **Melrakka-dalr**, -nes, -slétta, Landn., Fbr. **mel-teigr**, m. *a field of mel (oats)*, D. l. i. 199. **mel-torfa**, u, f. *turf grown with oats (melr)*, Hrafn. 27.

MELTA, t, [malt; Goth. *maltjan* is a conjectural verb from *gamalteins = ἀνάλοις*]; —to malt for brewing; engir menn skulu kaupna korn til meltingar, en ef meltr, gjaldi mörk silfrs konungi, N. G. L. ii. 249; melta korn til sölu, Gpl. 351.

II. metaph. *to digest*, of food, Fms. vi. 351; þat smjör er rennr af þeim hvöllum megu menn eigi m. með sér, Sks. 123; melta valbráðir, Akv. 36; metaph., þér meltið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yðr svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154; eigi mun ek melta reiði mína hversu lengi sem ek þarf at bera hana, Fb. ii. 295.

melta, u, f. a *malting*. **meltu-hús**, n. a *malt-house*, Rétt. 94. **melting**, f. a *malting*, N. G. L. ii. 249. II. *digestion*, freq. in mod. usage.

MEN, n., gen. pl. menja, dat. menjum; [A. S. *mene*; Hel. *meni*; cp. O. H. G. *mani-kold = necklace-gold*, as also the name of a plant, hence perhaps Engl. *marigold*; Lat. *monile*]; —a necklace, þkv. 13; hringa ok men, Vsp. 23; móður menjum götga, Hld. 13; þaðin háls-menjum, Am. 44, Yngl. S. ch. 17, 22; —they were also men were also worn by men, hann lézk vilja færa þeim men er Björn hafði haft á sér, Bjarn. 67, Vápn. 26, 28; metaph. in plur. *treasures, jewels*, þkv. 23, Fm. 16, Akv. 26; —poët. phrases, men jarðar, *earth's necklace = the sea*, Orkn. (in a verse); men Karmtar, *island necklace = the sea*; lyngva men, *necklace of the busb = a serpent*; men storðar, *the earth's men = the world serpent*, the Midgardsorm, Lex. Poët.: as necklaces were chiefly worn by ladies, a woman is called *men-syn*, *the fairy of the necklace*, Edda (in a verse); **Meng-löð**, *the 'necklace-glad'*, is the name of a fairy woman, Fb. i. 529, Fsm.: as also *men-brækka*, -brík, -döll, -gefna, -grund, -gunnar, -hlín, -reið, -skögul, -skorð, = a lady; on the other hand, a man is called *men-broti*, -brjótr, -fergir, -myrðir, -rýrir, -striðir, -vörð, -þverrir; = *the giver, breaker etc. of treasures*, Lex. Poët.

MENGA, að, [mangr, qs. margr; cp. Engl. *mingle*, Old Engl. *meng*]; —to mingle, mix, blend, freq. in mod. usage: in part. **mengjaðr**, mixed, variegated; blá-mengjaðr, *raud-mengjaðr*, *mingled with blue, red*, D. N.; með mengdu klæði, *variegated clothes*, v. 102.

mengi, n. [Germ. *menge*], a *multitude*, Hkv. i. 26, 49, Merl. i. 49, Fas. i. 496 (in a verse), Akv. 4.

mengr, part. mixed, blended, Sól. 10. **Menja**, u, f. *the giant maid who grinds gold in the charmed mill*, Edda, Gs.; hence *gold* is called *the flour of Menja*, Lex. Poët.

MENNA, t, [maðr or mannr], to make a man of, rear, breed; mun ek fylgja sonum mínum, menna þá ok hreysta optir megni, Finnb. 332.

II. reflex. *to become a man*, of breeding and the like; ef þeir vilja mennask, Fb. i. 509. 2. part. **mennt**, bred, accomplished as a man, esp. in a moral sense; hann átti marga sonu ok vel mennta, Eb. 10 new Ed.; vel menntur mun marga hluti, Fms. xi. 322; Valþjófr var manna bazzt mennt, Orkn. 242; vel menntur í alla staði, Bar. 18; ok var þóðr eigi at verr m. þótt hann leitaði sér ráðs, Ld. 52; hann var vel m., klerkr góðr ok trúmaðr, Fms. ix. 531; gildir menn ok allvel menntir, Hrafn. 26; hinn sköruligasti maðr ok vel mennt, Bjarn. 4.

menni, n. a nickname, Glím. 392; but esp. in compds, *góð-menni*, *ill-m.*, *rik-m.*, a *bad, good, mighty man*; and in a collect. sense, *fjöl-menni*, *marg-m.*

menniliga, adv. *manfully*, Fms. iv. 269, Stj. 87. **menniligr**, adj. *manly, manlike, well bred*, Sturl. ii. 78.

menning, f. *breeding*; zett hans, auðr fjár ok m. góð, Ísl. ii. 239; ef hann hefir eigi kunnáttu til eða m., Gpl. 487; með litlu menningar móti, Krók. 35; koma e-m til menningar, to educate, rear into a man.

mennska, u, f. *humanity*; veita e-m ást ok mennsku, Hom. 47; miskun ok m., 48, Barl. 42; eptir almennilegri mennsku, in a human manner, Fms. v. 347; freq. in compds, *karl-m.*, *góð-m.*, *ill-m.*

mennskr, adj. *human, belonging to man*; at mennskum aldri, Hom. 62; mennskr maðr, a man of a man, as opp. to giants, ogres, or superhuman beings, Eg. 110; þótti hann varla m. maðr at afi, Fms. vi. 212,

Ísl. ii. 360; ok er miklu betra at fásék við mennska menn en við úvætti slíkar, Grett. 113; sumar með Ásum, Álfum, Vönum, sumar hafa menn skir menn, Sdm. 18.

mennt, f. *art, skill, accomplishment*; hefir þú til ílls þína mennt, Nj. 66; ok er henni flest til mennta gefit, Fas. ii. 148; hón vildi eigi kenna dóttur sinni neitt til mennta, Vigl. 19; allan sóma, fyrst menntina, *th instruction*, Fms. xi. 430; þú hefir marga hluti til menntar umfram os bræðr, Hrafn. 17; sýn mennt þína, of swimming, Þórð. 11 new Ed. mennt í sundförum, Fms. ii. 29. 2. in plur. *menntir*; milding; hafði menntir þær er mestar vóru í heimi, Ór. 3: *learning, doctrine arts*. **mennta-maðr**, m. a *man of big learning*; lærdóms-mennt *learning*.

mennta, að, to civilise: part. **menntaðr**, *learned, big bred*; menn taðar þjóðir, *civilised nations*, (mod.)

menntan, f. *culture, breeding*; vel virðr sakir menntanar sinnar, of poet, Bjarn. 3; mér fór sem mörgum börnum, at ek lagða á ekki hu þat sem mér var menntan at í nema, Fms. ii. 267; nema menntanar list ok íþrótt, Stj. 151; opt er sá í orðum nýtr sem iðkar menntan kæra Hallgr.: —*culture, civilisation* are in mod. usage rendered by *menntan*. mér = vér (q. v.), *ve*.

MERGÐ, f. [margr], *multitude, plenty*; mergð fjár, *plenty of wealth*, Eg. 47; magn ok mergð ávaxtar, Bs. ii. 165, *passim* in mod. usage; th old writers prefer *fjöldi*, q. v.

mergjaðr, part. 'narrowed', strong.

MERGR, m., gen. *mergjar*, dat. *mergi*, but *mergi*, Ls. 43; pl. *mergir* [A. S. *mearg*; Scot. *mergb*; Engl. *marrow*; Germ. *mark*; Dan. *marv*]; —*marrow*, Edda 28, Grág. ii. 91; frost og fjúk er fast á búk | frosin mergur úr beinum, a ditty, *passim*. 2. metaph. *pitb*; *mergr ritning* anna, Mar.; af *mergjum hjartans*, id.; þat er m. málsins, þær er engin m. í því, and the like. COMPS: **merg-lauss**, adj. *marrowless, pitbles* **merg-leysi**, n. *pitbleness*. **merg-runni**, a, m. 'lues medullae', *wasting sickness, pining away, caeliaca*, Fél. x.

merg-und, f. a 'marrow-wound', a wound cutting through to the marrow, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217.

merg-und, adj., and **merg-undaðr**, part. *wounded to the marrow*, N. G. L. i. 68, 172.

mer-hross and **mer-hryssi**, n. a *mare*, Eb. 34, Grág. i. 504, Ísl. ii. 62, Grett. 122, Nj. 167, Rd. 284, Ám. 98.

MERJA, pres. mer; pret. *marði*; subj. *merði*; part. *marðið*, *mod marinn*; —to *bruise, crush*; svá var marðið hans líkami, Róm. 329; th word is freq. in mod. usage, *marinn* reyr mun hann eigi sundr myli; Matth. xii. 20.

MERKI, n., gen. pl. *merkja*, dat. *merkjum*, [mark]; —a *landmark boundary*, esp. in pl., Grág. ii. 213, 216, 223, 279, 285, N. G. L. i. 41, 307, *passim*; also *landa-merki*, q. v.: sing. a *mark*, færa mark til sír merkis, Grág. i. 416. 2. a *milit. term, a banner, standard*, Nj. 12; Eg. 88, 268, Fms. vi. 334-336, 406, 407, 412, 413, 419, ix. 25; með hann til Halldórs Snorrasonar, at hann skyldi djarfliga bera fram merki Halldórs svarar heldr styggliga, beri héri merki fyrir þér rögum! vi. 159 for a classical passage as to a charmed standard (a raven), see Orku ch. 11, cp. Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, Nj. 158 (in the battle of Clontarf); also Ó. H. (1853) ch. 201, 219, 221, 225, 227: a *standard* for process in churches, Vm. 22, 52, Fm. 66.

II. a *mark, token, sign* ok mun þat til merkja, at þeir Grímur munu heim koma, Nj. 197; o hefir þat orðit til merkja, at, Eg. 766; þessir menn er nálíga vöru með öngum merkjum, of *no mark, distinction*, Fms. xi. 261; merki munu þu at þykkja ef ek segi þér frá honum, Edda 47. 2. *signification, in portance*; mikil merki í þessi tölu, Hom. 72; þau hafa mörg merki sér, 51; þeirra manna er nokkurt merki (*distinction*) var at, Sturl. 186. 3. *remains, traces*; hennar merki má hvergi sjá, Ál. 93; þer lögðu ok garðinn sem en sér merki, Eb. 132; vil ek sjá þau merki þar hafa orðit, Ó. H. 238. COMPS: **merkis-burðr**, m. *the carrying of the standard*, Karl. 19. **merkis-maðr**, m. *the standard-bearer* Þorst. Síðu H. 170, Eg. 52, Nj. 136; in later times it was a post of high rank at the king's court, stallari eða m., Gpl. 365, Bs. i. 712; whence came to mean a *man of mark, a distinguished person*, Ld. 10, Eg. 36, F 20, 161; hveir merkis-menn biskuparnir hafa verit, Bs. i. 59.

merki-á, f. a *boundary river*, Grág. ii. 349.

merki-björk, f. a *landmark-birch*, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 236, 240.

merki-dagr, m. a *mark-day*, of days by which the calendar is arranged, Rb. 38, 40.

merki-garðr, m. a *landmark fence*, Grág. ii. 265, Gpl. 381.

merki-liga, adv. *remarkably*, Ísl. ii. 333, Stj. 293; svá merkiliga, *with so much distinction*, Bs. i. 797; *perceptibly*, Fms. xi. 441; þorkell seg frá öllu vel ok m., Ld. 292.

merki-ligr, adj. *perceptible*; m. hljóðsgreim, Skálda 179; *articulate* of sound, 174; *remarkable, noteworthy, distinguished*, of men and thing ok þykkir oss hans sögn öll merkiligust, Ó. H. (pref.); at ek hafa ma merkiligit látit eptir liggja í frásögn hans æfi, Bs. i. 137; vitr maðr c m., Fs. 11; uppruni hans var m., Þorst. Síðu H. 171, Fms. x. 161, v 150, Boll. 314, Sturl. i. 95, Dipl. ii. 11, H. E. i. 523, Ld. 100.

merki-máll, *adj. speaking things worthy of note*, Ld. 216.
merking, *f. marking, the act*, Grág. ii. 311. 2. *a mark, sign*, Skálda 79, Rb. 4; þér berit m. þess dómánda er koma mun at efsta dóni, *you bear the mark, i. e. you represent on earth the judge in the day of judgment*, Fms. vii. 37; merkingar afl, *signification*, Skálda 187; merkingar skilning, Stj. 29; með merkingum eða skýringum, id. 3. *sense, signification*, passim in mod. usage.
merki-óss, *m. a landmark, outlet*, Grág. ii. 353.
merki-spjót, *n. a staff*, Þiðr. 289.
merki-staðr, *m. a mark, print*, Karl. 543.
merki-stjarna, *u, f. a 'mark-star', planet; sól ok tungl ok fimm merkistjörnur*, Skálda 174, Lil. 10.
merki-stöng, *f. the standard-staff*, Eg. 289, Ó. H. 217, Fms. vi. 336, G. L. ii.
merki-tungl, *n. = merkistjarna*, Rb. 520.
merki-vatn, *n. 'mark-water', a lake used as a boundary*, Grág. ii. 290, 348.
MERKJA, *ð, [mark]*, to mark, as a landmark, boundary; merkja um, *mark round, enclose*, Stj. 409. II. *to draw, of an image*; hann r merkðr eptir þór ok hefir hann hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108: of letters, e merkja á nagli Naud, *and mark (the character) Naud on one's nail*, Im. 7; blóðgar rúnir merkðar á brjósti, Sól. 61; ok merkja ena löngu eð stryki frá enum skömmu, Skálda 163. 2. *to mark, sign, note*; verr maðr skal m. hlut sinn, Grág. i. 37; vér skulum m. líð várt allt, ra herkulm á hjálmum várum ok skjöldum, Ó. H. 204: of sheep, merkja nb (of the ears), Grág. i. 415; nú merkir hann þat annars manns arki, id.; þat er lögmærk er eyru eru merkt á öllu fé, nautum, saudum ínum, ok geitum, nema á fuglum, þar skal fitjar merkja, 416; dilkr terkðr, 417. 3. *to mark, note, observe*; síðan merkði (marked) hann þúfu er gríðkonan þerði fær sína á, Fms. i. 254; þá merkðu þeir at sólarngi (observed) at sumarit munaði aprt til vársins, Íb. 7; ok hér er þó vðr, ok merkí ek at því (I infer it from the fact that) er hann kvíddi uða, Níðrst. i.; þat er merkjanda, Hom. 65, H. E. i. 513. III. *staph. to mark*; sumir eru tungulausir ok merkja (beckon) allt af bendu, Rb. 398; nú skal í þessu m. at hvær maðr er skyldr at sæma ok na konungligt nafn, Sks. 488; má þat af því merkja nökkurt, Bs. i. :—*to sbew*, merkði Sunnifa þat í þessu at hún treysti meirr almætti íðs en veraldingum farar-beina, Fms. i. 226; þeir merkt bafa . . . at hug fá, Hkv. 2. 22. 2. *to mark, denote, signify*; þat merkir lardóm m. Bs. i. 8, Anal. 177; maðr merkir kvikendi skynsamligt ok dauðt, Skálda 174.
merk-orðr, *adj. sensible in one's words*, Bs. ii. 65.
merkr, *adj. of mark, noteworthy, truthful*; merkr maðr ok sannorðr, Bs. ii. 282; er bæði var merkr ok réttorðr, Bs. i. 138; sem dyggvæstr merkastr, Th. 18; eigi merkr ok miðlungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 188; merkr, *inaccurate, untrustworthy*, Ld. 232, Fms. ii. 268.
merla, *ad, to gleam*; fjöll glesa merluð, *the fell gleaming with beams of light*, Edda (in a verse); hvít-merluð, *white-gleaming, of the morning dew*, Grönd. 66.
MERR, *f., mod. meri*, gen. merar, acc. and dat. meri, pl. merar; þu marr, q. v.; A. S. mere: Engl. mare; Germ. märe]:—*a mare*, ág. i. 503, 504, Nj. 185, Edda 26, 57, Fs. 56, N. G. L. i. 75, Glúm. 5, Fbr. 104, 107 new Eð., Vígl. 37; eigi var þá undarligt at þú bitisk er merrin fylgdi þér, Fms. vi. 323: as a term of abuse, ef þú hefir dr manns hug en merar, Fs. 54. COMPS: merar-leggr, *m. a nickname*, Sturl. merar-son, *m. son of a mare, a term of abuse*, Fas. i.; fast grýðr merarson, for the pun see Safn i. 33.
mersing or **messing**, *f. brass*, þorf. Karl. 374; enda lögsilfr þat er þiri hluti sé silfrs en messingar, ok þoli skor, Grág. i. 392; mersingar-son, *a brassen spoon*, þorf. Karl. 376, Pm. 6; mersingar-hestur, *a brassen vase*, Glúm. 353; mersingar-ker, -stika, -ketill, -kola, -kross, -lampur, *a brassen vessel . . . lamp*, Vm. 2, 8, 35, 102, 129.
mersing-ligr, *adj. brassen*, MS. 732. 11.
meskin, *adj. [meskjen = merry, Ivar Aasen], sporting*, see ú-meskin, 1. 148.
MESSA, *u, f. [eccl. Lat. missa], a mass*, from the Roman Catholic mass; syngja messu, *to chant the mass*, Bs. i. 21, K. þ. K. 56, Hom. 17, passim, Nj. 157; messu bók, *a mass book*, Vm. 17, 68, Pm. 104; messu brefur, *a breviary*, Dipl. v. 18; messu söngur, *chanting the mass*, Stj. 182, K. Á. 116, Vm. 108; messu embætti, *mass service, divine service*, Fms. xi. 429, Bs. i. 823; messu-föt, *mass-fata-lindi*, see í, Fms. iv. 111; messu klæði, *messu skrüð* or *skrüði, the vestments*, K. þ. K. 56, 57, 72, 74, Fms. ii. 177, viii. 107, Bs. i. 63, 429; messu full, *a cope*, Nj. 279, B. K. 52; messu serkr or messu sloppr or stakkr, *surplice*, Fms. iii. 168, B. K. 83, Vm. 29, 52; messu stóll, *the mass seat*, Mar.; messu djákn, *a deacon, clerk*, Nj. 272, Vm. 5, Bs. i. 412, 8;—*poët.*, odda messa, *vápnna messa, the weapon mass, = battle*, Lex. Et. COMPS: messu-fall, *n. a failure of service, when there is no service from some accident*. messu-fært, *n. adj. when service can be held*; það er ekki messufært, *when so few worshippers are present that no mass can be said*. messu-hald, *n. the holding mass*, D. N. messu-mál, *n. mass time*, Fms. viii. 291, xi. 269. messu-prestr,

m. a mass-priest, N. G. L. i. 97. messu-söngs-maðr, *m. a reading clerk to chant the mass*, D. I. i. 282, 489. messu-vín, *n. communion-wine*. The word messa has in Icel. remained since the Reformation = *divine service*; fyrir messu, eptir messu, vera við messu. B. *A mass-day, holiday, also messu-dagr*, K. þ. K. 44, 104, Bs. passim; messu-nátt, *a holiday night*, N. G. L. i. 343. The chief mass-days, commonly used as dates or epochs in the Sturlunga S., the Biskupa Sögur, and in similar old writers, are 1. of Norse and Icel. saints, Ólaf's-messa, *St. Olave's day* = the 29th of July and 3rd of August; Magnús-m., *St. Magnus' day* of the Orkneys = the 16th of April and 13th of December; Hallvarðs-m., *St. Halvard's day* = the 15th of May; Þorláks-m., *St. Thorlac's day* of Skalholt = the 20th of July and 23rd of December; Jóns-m. (the bishop of Hólar) = the 3rd of March and 23rd of April; Eldbjargar-m. = the 7th of January. 2. other saints' days of the Roman Catholic church, Máriu-messa = the 25th of March; þing-Máriu-m. = the 2nd of July, i. e. 'Thing Mary's mass', for the alping was to meet about that time; Máriu-m. (Síðari) = the 8th of September; Kross-m. = the 3rd of May and 14th of September; Lafranz-m. = the 11th of August; Bráðra-m. = the 20th of January; Pétr's-m. = the 22nd of February; Páls-m. = the 25th of January; Pétr's messa ok Páls = the 29th of June; Jakobs-m. = the 25th of July; Kyndil-m. = *Candlemas*; Allra-Hilagra-m. = *All Souls' day*; Mikkjals-m. = *Michaelmas day*; Tveggja Postula-m. = the 1st of May; Seljumanna-m., *the Saints'-day of Selja* = the 8th of July (for the interesting record see Fms. i, headed þátrr Albani ok Sunnifu); Kolumba-m., *St. Columba's day* = the 9th of June; Sviftúns-m. = the 3rd of July; Blasius-m. = the 3rd of February; Kolnismeyja-m. = the 21st of October; Thomas-m. = the 21st of December; Egidius-m. = the 1st of September; Tiburtius-m. = the 14th of April; Bótólfs-m. = the 17th of June, etc. 3. Hlaupárs-messa, *Leap-year mass* = the 24th of February. These and some others are frequent in the Bs. and writers of that kind. The time about the end of June and beginning of July is in Icel. called messur (f. pl.), *κατ' ἔξ.*; fram undir messur, til messna, and the like.
messa, *ad, to say the mass, hold divine service*, Sturl. ii. 13, Ám. 14, Vm. 99: still in use, það verðr ekki messað í dag.
mestr, *adj., mest, adv. most*; see meiri and meirr.
met, *n. pl. the weights of scales*; einir pundarar, ein met ok mælikeröld, Gpl. 522; vega í skálum með metum, 523; vóru teknar skálir ok met, Fms. vi. 183; skálir góðar, þar fylgðu tvau met, annat af gulli en annat af silfri, xi. 128; meta-skálir góðar með metum, Ám. 55: the phrase, koma sínum metum við, *to use one's own weights, one's own wages*; Ribbungar kómu þar aldri sínum metum við, *could never have their own way there*, Fms. ix. 367, v. l. (Fb. l. c. mætti, but wrongly); þar hefir hamhleypau Dis komið við metum sínum, Fas. ii. 395. 2. *metaph. esteem*; vera í miklum metum, in *high esteem*; í litlum metum, in *low esteem*. meta-skálir, *f. pl. scales*, Ám. 55.
META, *mat, mátu, metinn*; imperat. met (mettu); pret. subj. mæti seems not to occur, but a weak metti (from metja) is used, Fas. ii. 464: with neg. suff., pret. matkat ek, Fbr. (in a verse): in mod. usage a weak pret. mætti, mattist is often used, eg mattist um við hann, ef eg metti það nokkurs, and the like; þeir mottust um hin efstu sæti, N. T., and the like: [Ulf. mitan = μετρίων; A. S. metan; Engl. mete; O. H. G. mezan; Germ. messen; Swed. mätta.]
B. *To tax, value, absol. or with acc.*; ef þeir kynni meta sik, *if they would value themselves rightly, not puff themselves up*, Fms. viii. 40; hún mat sik eigi miuna heldr en hún mat konunginn, Sks. 461; metaph., þá á eigi at meta kvíðburð þeirra, *their verdict is void*, Grág. i. 54. 2. *with gen. of the price*; meta mikils, *little, to value at much, little*; mátu menn þat mikils, er Rútr hafði sétt leysingjann niðr á úleyfðri jörðu Höskuldar, Ld. 102; konungur mat þá mikils, *valued them much*, Eg. 73; munu þín orð hér um einusk metin, *thy words will be counted for naught*, Sturl. iii. 139. 3. *to value money, charge for, the price in gen.*; synjat er þá fars ef leigu er metið, Grág. ii. 268; engi skal meta kaupis leg at kirkju eða líksöng, K. Á. 72; mörgum veitti Rafu smíðir sínar ok allrri mat hann þær þjár, Bs. i. 645; aldrei mat hann fjár lækning sína, 643; meta eigi leigu, D. I. i. 320. 4. *meta e-n við e-n, to charge one*; met þú við mik rekkju-búnaðinn, E. 256; þeir spurðu hversu dýrt vera skyldi, hann kvaðsk ekki meta mundu við konung en það þá hafa ef þeir vildi, Fb. i. 333; hafði Björn falat þessa skikkju ok var af metinn, *out-bidden*, 577: *to mete a thing out to one, to leave a thing to another to do*; ætla ek at vér skylim ekki við aðra meta (=metask á við aðra) at skipta höggum við Ólaf ef vér komumk í færi um þat, i. e. *we will do it ourselves*, Ó. II. 214; allir mátu við Erling atkvæði um skírsluna, *they all put to E. to decide about the ordeal*, Fb. ii. 195; flestir muna hér meta svör við þorleif, Sturl. iii. 139; en við þorikel met ek, at fó þú hluti til er hafa þarf, *but I will leave it to Th. to provide the necessary things*, þorf. Karl. 378; þetta höfuð mundi eigi við aðra meta at mæla eptir hann, ef þess þyrfti við, E. 126; en allir mátu við Fjölni þvitat hann var þeirra vitrastr ok mest virðr, Fms. xi. 64. II. *reflex.*, þá á lands-drottinn í lóð-inni svá mikít sem húsít metzk, Gpl. 330; sem hús metzk, 333; þá

smíð er til afbragðs mettisk, Fas. ii. 464; sakir er til brautgangs mætti metask, Ld. 52. 2. recip., metask við, *to contend*; ef þeir metask eiða við þág skulu þeir hluta með sér, *if there be a contest about taking the oats they shall draw lots*, Grág. i. 9; en ef goðarnir metask þat við, hvárir þeirra skal fá honum ok skal . . . 33 —metask um e-t, *to contend who is to be the first*; síðan gengu þeir at dyrrnum ok möttusk þeir um hver fyrst skyldi inn ganga, Þorst. hv. 43 (Eð. möttust from a paper MS.) 3. part., hann var vel metinn (*esteemed*) hvar sem hann kom, Ld. 100, Nj. 7.

metandi, a, m. an appraiser, Grág. ii. 169.

met-fé, n. a 'prize-thing,' a thing of singular value, cattle or dead things, Grág. i. 398: of living stock, arðr-óxi gamall á vár, þat er m., 502; hrútr þrævetr ok ellri ok forystu-geldingr (*a bell-wether*), þat er m., 503; það er mettís-skepna!

METJA, met, matti, [Ulf. *metjan* = φαργίν; from matr], prop. *to 'take food'*, but it remains only in the special sense *to lap* with the tongue like a dog; þeir er sótra vatn úr lófum allt eitt ok rakkar metja með tungu, Stj. 392: in mod. usage esp. used of fishes *mumbling* with the mouth in water when feeding, þeir vóru at metja stökka ok steðja, Bb. 2. 29; metja strauimum, *to gulp the stream*, id. II. metaph., meta árum í sjó, *to dip the oars into the water, to dabble with the oars*; þá meta þau í árum ok róu burt slíkt er þau mega, Háv. 46; kindred is the passage Fspl. 19, Skögul at skutlum skaptker Hnikars mat af miði minnis-hornum, *S. ladled the mead with the horns, filling them out of the skapker*, see Dr. Schewing's note to the passage in his edition of the poem. The form mat for matti is due to a confusion with meta mat.

metnaðr or metnuðr, m., gen. ar, 'meanness,' *honour, fame*; sjár ok metnaðr, *wealth and honour*, Eg. 17; konungar gördu svá mikinn metnaðr hans (*paid him that honour*) at af hans bæn sættusk þeir, Fms. i. 13; var hann þar í miklum metnaði einn vetr, x. 220; Davíð fékk tíðleik ok metnað af verkuum sínum, Ver. 6; metnaðr virðing, *respect of persons*, Hom. 19; metnaðr kona, *a lady of rank*, Str. 53; með ríkdóm ok metnaði, Fs. 21: *esteem, valuing*, þann metnaðr hefi ek á ráða-görðum mínum, at ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, Fms. x. 249. II. *pride, ambition*, Fbr. 137, Edda 144 (pref.), MS. 656 C. 12; virði hann sem þorgils gengi til stærð ok m., Sturl. iii. 130; metnaðr honum þróask en mannvit aldregr, Hm. 78, passim, and so in mod. usage, where it is never used in a good sense: as also of *jealousy*, það er m. á milli þeirra, of-metnaðr, *baugbtiness*. COMPS: metnaðar-fullr, -gjarn, adj. *proud, ambitious*, Hkr. ii. 234, Eg. 20, Fms. v. 71. metnaðar-leysi, n. *modesty*, Sturl. i. 125, v. 1. metnaðar-maðr, m. *an ambitious, proud man*, Nj. 61. metnaðar-samr, -samligr, adj. *proud, baughty*, Fimb. 354, Sks. 509, Stj. 204.

metnask, að, dep. *to puff oneself up*, Stj. 51. met-orð, n. *an estimate, valuation*; hann skal eið vinna ok meta, ok skal hans m. þá standa, Grág. i. 393, Gþl. 296, Fb. i. 563, where = *taxation*. 2. *esteem, consideration*; var svá mikitt Danskra manna m. at einu þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu Norðmanna, Fms. x. 398 (Ágrip); þeir gördu svá mikil metorð hans, at . . . *paid him so much regard that* . . . , Grett. 125; þykkir mómnum mjök hallask hafa metorð Vestan-manna, Isl. ii. 170; Guðmundr sat mjök yfir metorðum manna norðr þar, *G. bore down all men there*, Lv. 36. 3. *rank, dignity*, only in plur.; forráðr bæði sjár ok metorða, Sturl. i. 4, and so in mod. usage. COMPS: metorða-girnd, f. *ambition*. metorða-gjarn, adj. *ambitious*. metorða-maðr, m. *a man of distinction*; hann var lögmadr ok m. mestr, Ó. H. 151.

metr, n. [for. word], *a metre*, Stj. 288. **METTA**, að, [matr], *to fill with food*; Jesus mettar fjórar þúsundir nianna, Icel. Almanack for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, and passim in mod. usage: reflex. mettask, *to eat one's fill*. II. in old writers chiefly in the part. mettr, *having eaten one's fill, having done*; þveginn ok m., Hm. 60; ok er Egill var m., Eg. 566; þá var Flosi m., ok af borit af borðinu, Nj. 176; gördu þeir þá eld ok matþjuggu, en er þeir vóru mettr, Fms. i. 9, 209, ix. 353, Glúm. 357, Fs. 105, Eb. 20; en þeir neyttu ok urðu mettr, Mark viii. 8.

mettan, f. *filling*.

mey-barn, n. *a female bairn, a girl*, Fs. 26, Nj. 25, Ísl. ii. 198, Ó. H. 144, Grág. i. 281, Barl. 160.

mey-dómr, m. *maidenhood, virginity*, Fms. i. 2, Stj. 41, 116; meydóms-spell, 520.

meyja, u, f. *a maid*, Bs. ii. 27; see mæx.

meyjar-, see mæx.

mey-kerling, f. [møy-kerling Ivar Aasen], *a maid*, (rare.)

mey-kongr, m. *a 'maid-king,' reigning queen*.

meyla, u, f. a dim. [Goth. *mavilla*], *a little maid*, a nickname, Fb. iii. meyligr, adj. *maiden*, Sks. 529, Gisl. 86.

mey-lifi, n. *girlhood, maiden life*, 625. 176.

meyra, u, f. = meyrleikr.

meyr-leikr, m. *tenderness, rottenness*, Stj. 345.

meyrna, ð, *to become meyr*.

MEYRR, adj. [O. H. G. *muruoi*; mid. H. G. *mur* and *murwe*; Germ.

murbe; Dan. *mør*]: —*tender*, of flesh, meat, or the like, or *rotten* of other things, Stj. 77; sem meyr bökr, Bær. 19.

mey-staulpa, u, f. *a girl*, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101.

mey-stúlka, u, f. = meystaulpa, Fb. i. 262.

MIÐ, n., dat. pl. miðjum, 645. 100 (the older form), but commonly miða: miðum (= miðr, q. v.), *the middle*; í mið, or í miðið, *in the middle*; sá e- í miðið reið, Vápn. 25, Fms. iii. 182; gengr steikari fyrst fyrir konung þá riddari í mið en konungs-son síðast, Pr. 429; Snorri var í mið, Bs. i. 72: the phrase, spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, *the wise man bits the middle of many things*, i. e. *makes many good bits*, Fs. 140, Sturl. iii. 21 (a saying): —*a mark, bit*, sem ek munda hafa mið á mér ef hans illvi hefði fengit framkvæmd, Fms. i. 223. 2. metaph., kváðu þeir lítill mið at Páli ok kenningum hans, *they said that Paul and his teaching were little to be relied on*, Post. 656 C. 24.

II. as a *naut.* or *fishing term* a *fishing bank*, Scot. *meith*; banks out at sea marked by prominence or landmarks on shore, described in Bs. ii. 179 (þess-háttar sjófreta kall þeir mið); bregða til miða, *to seek for a fishing bank*, Gisl. 49; ek mun vísa þér á mið þat at aldri mun fiskr bresta ef til er sótt . . . , en er hann kom á miðit var undir fiskr nögr, Bárð. 15 new Eð.; ef menn hafa hé glögg mið á, Fas. i. 27; geisa þeir nú róðrinn af miðunum, Valla L. 246 en þá er þeir fundu brátt at miðjum skipti, ok þeir nálgudusk land, þ. köstuðu þeir akkerum sínum, Post. 645. 100; hönn setti ok Kviar-mið: Ísafjarðar-djúpi, Landn. 147; hann réri út á mið ok sat til fiski, Fas. ii. 110; mun þik kala ef ek sit lengi ok útarla á miðum sem ek em vanr Edda ii. 286; djúp-mið, grunn-mið, *deep or shallow banks*.

miða, að, *to shew, mark a place*; miða til, en er lækirinn miðaði tí hvar hann skyldi af skera, *when the leech shewed where to make the cut* Fms. iii. 31: —*miða* e-t, Eymundur hafði glöggt miðað á um kveldi hvar konungr hvíldi í tjaldinu, Fb. ii. 129; miðaði hann svá glöggt á, a þar sem hann sagði fannsk kista, Bs. i. 829; hann miðar glöggt, hvers . . . , *be marks closely, bow* . . . , Hom. (St.). —*miða* við e-t, *to mark a distance or place by another object*; hlað hér vörðu, ok miða svá við þa sem eldrinn brennr, Gisl. 147: metaph., hvað er að miða við það, *'i no proper thing to compare with, it cannot be compared*: —*impers.*, e-miðar, *a thing moves, advances*; honum miðar ekki.

mið-garðr, m. [in Cumberland three farms, High-garth, Middle-garth Low-garth], the 'mid-yard,' 'middle-town,' i. e. *the earth*, a mythol. word common to all ancient Teut. languages; thus Ulf. renders the Gr. οἰκουμένη by *miðjungarðs*; Hel. calls the earth *middil-garð*; the A. S. homilies instead of earth say *middan-geard* (*meddlert*, Jamieson), and use the word as an appellative; but the Icel. Edda alone has preserved the true mythical bearing of this old Teut. word.—The earth (Miðgarð), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð (*out-yard*), the abode of giants; the Miðgarð is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' Ás-garð (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within; see Vsp. 4, Gm. 41, Edda 6, 25, 26, 35; mankind is said to abide 'undir Miðgarði,' *under the Midgard*, Hbl. 23; mest manna-val und Miðgarði, Hdl. 11, 16, Fms. vi. 423 (in a verse); um allan Miðgarð, Blanda. Miðgarðs-ormr, m. *the Serpent of Midgard*, the world serpent of the ancient mythology hidden in the ocean, whose coils gird round the whole Midgard, Edda 18, 34–36, 41, 42; dólgtr Miðgarðs-orms, *the antagonist of the M.* = *Tbor*, Edda 53; muntú vera ormr sá er verstr er til er menn kalla Miðgarðsorm, Fas. i. 373. In old Icel. translations of legends Leviathan is rendered by Miðgarðsormr, Niðrst. 3, Post. 686 C. 2. The god Thor is called Miðgarðs-veorr, m. = *the holy one of M.*, Vsp.; miðgarðs verjandi, *the defender of Midgard*, Edda 53; cp. Þórr hefir varðan Miðgarð af þrek, Edda (in a verse).

II. Miðgarðr, as a local name, Icel. map.

mið-hæfi, n. a Gr. word [prob. = imperat. *μεταβῆθι*, = *go away*]; the Orkn. S., in a report of Earl Rögnvald's journey to Palestine in 1152, says that in Imbóli (= *Ἐμπολίς*? which the travellers took to be the name of a place) in Asia Minor when two persons met in a narrow lane the one used to shout, miðhæfi! miðhæfi! (answering to the Dan. *varsko!*), Orkn. 374.

miði, a, m. *a mark in a book, a slip of paper*, and the like.

miðil, adv. *amidst*; see meðal and milli.

miðja, u, f. *the middle*; í miðju, *in the midst*, Nj. 97.

miðla, að, [Engl. *middle*, cp. miðr], *to share*; miðla e-m e-t or miðla við e-n, *to share with another person, use in common*; hann miðlaði lönd við Örn frænda sinn, Landn. 209; þeir munu hafa miðlat ykkur þat af arfi Björgólfs, Eg. 39, Fms. vi. 141; Gunnarr miðlaði mörgum mómnum hey ok mat, Nj. 73; skal ek eigi m. ríkit, *I shall not share the realm*, Fms. i. 84; töldu vörkunum at hann vildi eigi m. ríkit, Orkn. 98; allt þat er hann má m. umfram klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250; eigi skulu menn tíund m. við hans líð né matgjafir, 458; árar at miðla ok austskotu, ii. 171; m. e-t við e-n, *to share with one*, Fms. viii. 153. 2. metaph. *to mediate*, with dat.; miðla dómi, *to give judgment as a mediator*, Sks. 657; nema miðlat sé máltum, Bjarn. 55; at dómi væri svá miðlat, at

Stephano væri lofat at bæta sem brotið var, Sks. 144 new Ed.:—with acc., m. mál, to make a compromise; ok miðlum svá mál millim þeirra, Bs. i. 24: m. spor, to move, make a movement; stöndum fast ok miðlum ekki spor vár (but fótsporum, dat., Fb. iii. l. c.), Mork. 116. II. ecipr., miðlask e-t við, to share with one another, Grág. ii. 333; miðlask nál við, to make a compromise, Fms. x. 300.

miðlan, f. a partaking, sharing with another, Fms. viii. 153; bauð ek átækum m. mins auðar, Sks. 632: a compromise, göra m. ú m et, Brett. 104 A. **miðlunar-mál**, n. pl. a compromise; göra m., Grett. 75 new Ed.; urðu engin m. með þeim, they came to no compromise, turf. i. 133.

miðlung, f., or **miðlungur**, m. the middle, only in adverb. phrases: **miðlungar**, f. gen. middling, i. e. not over-much, ironically; miðlungar not með úsnjallri tungu, i. e. middling-wise, foolish, Hom. 142: as also **miðlungi**, adv., miðlungi góðgjarn = wicked, Rd. 254, 275; miðlungi stórðr, Sturl. i. 185; miðlungi vinsæll, Fbr. 13 new Ed.: **miðlung**, cc., þykkisk hann þá vera miðlung staddr (in a bard flight) slyppr það ok sárr mjök, 93 new Ed.; dugir miðlung þat, 'tis not worth much, wont do much, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse).

mið-mundi, a, m. the middle, the metaphor being taken from scales: c. midway, þá er Sköðuborgará (in Jutland) á miðmunda, the river S. is midway between Hedeby and Wiborg, Symb. 32:—with gen., þá er sóll miðmunda norðs ok landnorðs, when the sun is midway between north and north-east, Grág. ii. 283; þá er miðmunda sólhvarfauna, the middle between the two solstices, Rb. 94; lét hann sóll þann dag upp koma í miðmunda-stað austr ok landsuðrs, en setjask í miðmunda-stað útsuðrs e vestrs, id.; í miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útuorðs, id. 2. moment, *eight, importance*; guldur þeir allir nokkut er þar vörn ok nokkur iðmundi var at, all who were of any moment, Sturl. i. 181; þú skalt ra fé undir lenda menn í Noregi ok alla þá menn er nokkurr miðmundi at, Mork. 4. II. in a temp. sense, as a mark of time, when the n is midway between midday (twelve o'clock) and nónn (three o'clock), *half-past one*, see Sturl. l. c.: this measure of time is still used in Icel., þat er nær miðjum degi (i. e. about twelve o'clock) er þeir fundusk, en fyrir iðmunda hófsk orrostan, en konungr féll fyrir nónn, en myrkrít hélzk frá iðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; þórsdaginn um miðmunda-skeið, Fms. ii. 210; um miðmunda-skeið miðs dags ok nóns, in the middle between *idday and the 'nonnes'*, i. e. half-past one p. m., Sturl. ii. 153.

MÍÐR, mið, mitt, adj. with a suppressed radical *g*, which appears for a vowel, miðjan, miðja, miðjar, miðjum; [Ulf. *midjis* = *meōos*; S. *medel*; cp. Engl. *mid*, *midst*, *middle*; Hel. *midði*; O. H. G. *mitti*; Lat. *medius*; Gr. *μέσος*]:—the middle; á miðjum þöllum, Nj. 0; nær miðri inni vestri bygð, Landn. 105; kom á hann miðjan, *hit m in the middle (in the pit of the stomach)*, Nj. 96; í mitt r, Fs. 53; áin var opin um mitt, in the middle, 52; þeir stefndu ítt leiðar-sundið, Fms. viii. 131. 2. in a temp. sense; miðtt, *midnight*; þá var mið nótt, Edda 30; at miðri nótt, . . . of miðja tt, 29; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140: miðjan dag, *midday*, p.; nær miðjum degi, *about midday*, Ó. H. 223; allt til dögurðar úls eða miðs dags, Sks. 20: miðr aptan, 'mid-*eve*', six o'clock p. m., l. ii. 128, Hrafn. 9; miðs aptans tíð, 625, 177: miðr morgun, 'mid-*orning*', six o'clock a. m.; milli miðs morguns og dagmála; sofa fram r miðjan morgun: mitt sumar, *midsummer*, Nj. 4; at miðju sumri: dr vetr, *midwinter*, miðs vetrar nótt, a *midwinter night*, Fms. i. 33; ós vetrar blót, Fb. ii; um miðjan vetr, at *midwinter*; at miðjum tri, Ó. H. 104. 3. a kind of local gen.; miðrar brautar, 'midways,' the middle of the road, Rm.; miðra sletja, miðra skutla, miðrar skju, in the middle of the bed, table, benches, id. II. in local mes, Mið-á, Mið-berg, Mið-dalir, Mið-engi, Mið-fell, Mið-örðr, Mið-fjörðr (whence Mið-firðingar, m. pl.), Mið-höf, Mið-s, Mið-jökull, Mið-skáli, etc., Landn.; Mið-bæli, D. I.

B. COMPS: **mið-aptann**, m. *mid-*eve**, see miðr (2), Fms. viii. 89. **mið-bik**, n. the middle, centre; see dik. **mið-breytis**, adv. in the middle of the road, Fas. ii. 181. **mið-byrði**, n. 'mid-board,' *bulk-head* (?); þit var lítið til skutanna en breitt um miðbyrðið, Grett. 88 A. **mið-er**, m. a farm lying in the midst (of three), Nj. 257. **mið-dagr**, f., Fms. xi. 425; see miðr-dagr. **mið-degi**, n. *midday* (= hádegi = dr dagr = *twelve o'clock*), so always in mod. writers, and distinguished in miðmundi, q. v.; at morgunmáli milli miðdegis ok dagmála, Ísl. ii. 5; miðdegis skeið, Fms. vii. 69, viii. 374 (v. l.), Stj. 216, Hkr. ii. 175, Is. xi. 425, Gpl. 87, Jb. 200 (but better miðr dagr in two words); but in d. usage miðdegi is used in the same sense as miðmundi, q. v. **mið-er**, adj. *stout in the waist*, Grett. 135, Fms. iii. 96. **mið-dægrí**, n. miðdegi, Rb. 1812. 39. **mið-fasta**, u, f. *mid-Lent*, Ann. 1273, Gpl. 7. **mið-firðis**, adv. in the middle of the fjord, Fms. xi. 13. **mið-king**, f. the middle of the line in battle, Fms. x. 403. **mið-ör**, m., q. v. **mið-heimr**, m. the centre of the world, Symb. 30. **mið-herðar**, f. pl. the mid-shoulders, Bs. i. 453. **mið-hjalli**, a, m. the middle shelf on a hill-side, Finnb. 348. **mið-hliðis**, adv. along the middle of the mountain side, Ann. **mið-hlutr**, m. the middle, *midst*, 625, 189, Stj. 216.

mið-jarðar-haf, n. the 'Midland,' Mediterranean Sea, Sym. 11, A. A. 288, Al. 117, Edda 147 (pref.) **mið-jarðar-sjórr**, m. *id.*, A. A. 286. **mið-kafli**, a, m. the middle piece, Gisl. 88. **mið-kvísl**, f. the middle branch of a stream, Nj. 161. **mið-langr**, adj. a nickname, Fb. iii. **mið-leiðis**, adv. *half the way*, Fb. 94: in the middle, Ísl. ii. 347, Stj. 289. **mið-lektia**, u, f. the middle lesson, 625, 169. **mið-messa**, u, f. the 'middle mass,' matins, Hom. 41. **mið-mjór**, adj. slender in the waist, Fms. x. 151. **mið-morgun**, m., see miðr (2). **mið-mundi**, q. v. **mið-nætti**, u. *midnight*, Ilkr. i. 68, Orkn. 244, Eg. 397; miðnætis skeið, Fms. viii. 229. **mið-pallr**, m. the middle bench in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 150, 190, v. l. **mið-skammr**, adj. short-waisted, Eg. 710. **mið-skeið**, n. the middle course, Alg. **mið-skip**, n. the midskip, waist of a ship, Fms. i. 158, xi. 102; miðskips úr, N. G. L. i. 59; cp. Engl. *midskipman*. **mið-skípa**, adv. *amidships*, Fms. ix. 287 (v. l.), Bær. 19. **mið-sumar**, n. *midsummer*, Grett. 104 new Ed., Rb. 42, 568, Grág. i. 147; miðsumars helgi, a *midsummer Sunday*, Sturl. iii. 223, Rb. 566: a *feast day*, miðsumars skeið, *midsummer time*, Fms. vii. 99. **miðsumars-vaka**, u, f. *midsummer night*, the 24th of June, D. N. **mið-syndis**, adv. in 'mid-sound,' in the middle of the sound, Fas. ii. 355. **mið-uppnám**, n. a Norse law term, a second instalment, N. G. L. i. 76. **mið-veröld**, f. = miðheimr, Edda 147 (pref.) **miðr-vegr**, m. *midwinter*, in miðs-vegrar-blót, the beathen blót at *midwinter*, Fb. ii. 185. **mið-vika**, u, f. the *mid-week*, in miðviku-dagr (proncd. miðku-dagr), *mid-week-day*, i. e. *Wednesday*; cp. Germ. *mittwoche*, (for this use see the remarks s. v. dagr), Rb. 102, Orkn. 322, K. Á. 188, Ó. H. 223, Sturl. ii. 153, D. N. v. 505: **miðviku-aptan**, -morgin, -nótt, f. *Wednesday eve, morning, night*, K. p. K. 124, K. A. 22, Ísl. ii. 346, Sturl. iii. 83. **mið-þriðjungr**, m. the middle division of a thing in three parts, D. N. **mið-þröngr**, adj. tight in the waist, Fas. ii. 343.

miðr, adv. = minnr, less; see minni, minnr. **mik**, pers. pron. acc. *me*; see ek (B). **MIKILL** or **mykill**, adj., mikill, mikil, mikit; gen. mikils, mikillar, mikils; dat. miklum, mikilli, miklu; acc. mikinn, mikla, mikit; plur. miklir, miklar, mikil; gen. mikilla; dat. miklum; acc. mikla, miklar, mikil; with a suff. neg. miklo-gi, Grág. i. 209, Ísl. ii. 360 (Heiðarv. S.), see -gi (C). The spelling also varies between *i* and *y*; the latter form is represented by the Swed. *mycka* and *mycket*; Ivar Aasen *mykjen* and *mygje*; A. S. *mycel*; Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. have both *muckle* and *mickle*; Engl. *much*; early Dan. *mögel*. Some Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flatey-book (first hand), make a difference by spelling *y* in the uncontracted forms, but *y* in the contracted, e. g. mikill, but myklir, myklar, myklum; this however was prob. a Norwegianism, for the poets in their rhymes use *i* throughout, *sik miklu, síkling miklum*, Halfred, agreeably with the mod. pronunciation: compar. *meiri*, superl. *mestr*, see *meiri*: [Ulf. *mikils*; A. S. *mycel*; Hel. *mikil*; O. H. G. *mibil*; Scot. *mickle*; Dan. *megen*; Lat. *magnus*; Gr. *μέγας*].

B. Great, tall, of stature; maðr m. ok sterkr, Nj. 2, Eg. 1; sveinn m. ok fríðr, Fms. i. 14; m. vexti, vi. 102. 2. *great, large*, in bulk or size; mikil ey ok góð, Eg. 25; m. nauks-húð, Fms. vi. 183; miklar hendr ok fætr, 429; jammikit, Grág. ii. 264; vatn vel mikit at vexti, Sks. 90; áin var mikil, *swolu*, Nj. 253; mikit hárr, 2; höllina miklu, Fms. vii. 122; mikit ríki, vi. 148; mikil borg, id. 3. of quantity, *great, much*; mikil drykkjuþung, Sturl. iii. 289; mikill víðr, Nj. 45; mikit fé annat, Ld. 84; hafði mikit á græðsk, Nj. 10; mikit hunang, Rb. 572. II. metaph.

great; skörungur mikill, Ld. 120; málfalglygu-maðr mikill, Nj. 1; svá m. atgörví-maðr ok skörungur, Ld. 84; m. drykkju-maðr, Fms. vii. 175; eigi mikill þegn, Ísl. ii. 344; miklir eptírmáls-menn, Ld. 64; miklir atgörví-menn, Fms. i. 17; göra e-n mikinn mann, Eg. 28; þá gürði el mikit ok illvíðri, Fms. i. 175; vinds gnyr mikill, Ld. 326; vetr mikill, a *hard winter*, Rb. 572, Ld. 120; mikit ár, a *good season*, Hom. 68; mikla rausn, Sturl. iii. 289; um Dofra-fjall var mikil fórr þrúndheimi, Fms. vii. 122; svá mikit metorð, x. 398; frost eru þá mikil, Edda 40; mikit úgagn, mikit mein, 41; með mikilli snild, Ld. 84; með mikilli vínáttu, id.; mikla víring, id.; mikil tíðindi, 326; mikinn trúnað, 204; mikit tilkall, Eg. 266; mikit vald, Nj. 10; mikill fagna-fundur, Ld. 330; mikit (*imposing*) er þitt yfirbragð, Fms. ii. 161; mikit mannfall, Rb. 572. 2. acc. mikinn used as adv.; hann ríðr mikinn, Nj. 55, 125, Gullþ. 64, Grett. 29 new Ed.; þeir fóru mikinn, Fms. ix. 511; mikinn tekr þú nú af, vi. 206; hann tók mikinn af því at þat væri eigi, x. 148.

III. neut. as subst., *much*; skipta miklu, to be of great importance, Ld. 308; hversu mikit, *how much*, id.; vera til mikils ferr, 65 xi. 3; mikils verðr, Ísl. ii. 327, Njardr. 372; e-m er mikit í skapi, of emotion, anger, Nj. 38; þykkja e-t mikit, to think much of it, be sorry, angry for, or the like, Eg. 539. 2. dat. miklu with a compar. *much, by far*, cp. Lat. *multo*; nuni vera miklu fleiri ván skipa, Ld. 78; miklu betr, 84; miklu herra, Sks. 653; miklu meiri maðr en úðr, Fms. vii. 233; miklu meira háttar, i. 295. β. with superl., in poets; miklu mest, *much the greatest*; þá er unni mér miklu mest mamma, Kormak, Hkv. i. 49; miklu bestan, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu maklegast, Nj. (in a verse); miklu daprast, Fas. ii. 56 (in a verse); miklu lengst, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu fegrst, Fm. 40. γ. in

Stj. 216, Hkr. ii. 175, Is. xi. 425, Gpl. 87, Jb. 200 (but better miðr dagr in two words); but in d. usage miðdegi is used in the same sense as miðmundi, q. v. **mið-er**, adj. stout in the waist, Grett. 135, Fms. iii. 96. **mið-dægrí**, n. miðdegi, Rb. 1812. 39. **mið-fasta**, u, f. mid-Lent, Ann. 1273, Gpl. 7. **mið-firðis**, adv. in the middle of the fjord, Fms. xi. 13. **mið-king**, f. the middle of the line in battle, Fms. x. 403. **mið-ör**, m., q. v. **mið-heimr**, m. the centre of the world, Symb. 30. **mið-herðar**, f. pl. the mid-shoulders, Bs. i. 453. **mið-hjalli**, a, m. the middle shelf on a hill-side, Finnb. 348. **mið-hliðis**, adv. along the middle of the mountain side, Ann. **mið-hlutr**, m. the middle, *midst*, 625, 189, Stj. 216. **mið-jarðar-haf**, n. the 'Midland,' Mediterranean Sea, Sym. 11,

prose; miklu hollastir, Glúm. 340; miklu mest allra þeirra, Fms. ix. 54; miklu mest hyndir, xi. 6; sú borg var miklu mest, vi. 154; jarl var miklu blíðastr þann dag til konungs, ix. 282; miklu beztr, Þiðr. 183; miklu hardest ok hættulagast, 200.

IV. neut. as adv., mikil = *much*, *greatly*; hón unni honum mikil, Nj. 27; sá maðr eykr mikil (*greatly*) efni til skipsins Naglfars, Edda 41; honum fannsk mikil um, Fms. vii. 232; unnusk þeir mikil, Nj. 149; gékk þá skipit mikil (= mikinn), Eg. 390; en þeir sigldu mikil, Fms. vii. 214; samdisk þá mikil með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; þessi rembisk mikil, 219. **V.** pr. names; Mikla Gildi, *the Great Guild*, Fms. vi. 440; Mikla-Stofa, etc.: as a nickname, inn Mikli en Mikla, *the big*; Hrolleifr enn Mikli, Fs.: in old writers always of the body, in mod. usage = *great* as Alexander Mikli, (where formerly Ríki was used.) **2.** in local names, [cp. Dan. *mögel*, *magle*]; **Mikli-garðr**, m. '*Mickle-garþ*' = *Constantinople*, Fms. passim; Mikla-garðs-konungur, -keisari, *the king of M.*, passim.

C. COMPS: **mikil-brjóstaðr**, adj. '*muckle-breasted*,' *stout-bearded*, O. H. L. 23. **mikil-fengliga**, adv. *immensely*, 655 v. 2. **mikil-fengligr**, adj. *big*, Nj. 182, Fs. 23. **mikil-gjarn**, adj. *aspiring to a great thing*, Karl. 400. **mikil-gæfr**, adj. *considerable*, Karl. 381. **mikil-hugaðr**, adj. *big-spirited*, Bs. i. 742. **mikil-hæfr**, adj. *stately, considerable*, Ld. 332, Rd. 282, Fs. 12, 63. **mikil-látr**, adj. *proud, grand* (Lat. *superbus*), Edda 108, Fms. i. 4, Hom. 34: as a nickname, Guðröðr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. i. 60; Danr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. (pref.); Targuinus inn Mikilláti, Blas. 37. **mikil-leiðr** (-leiki), m. *greatness, largeness*, Rb. 470, Fms. ii. 231, Stj. 70, 87, Sks. 98, Greg. 17. **mikil-leitr**, adj. *having great* (i. e. *prominent, marked*) *features*, Eg. 304, Fms. ii. 20, x. 15, Þiðr. 176. **mikil-liga**, adv. *greatly*, Stj. 114, Th. 78: *proudly, valis*, L. 217. **mikil-ligr**, adj. *grand, Th. 22, Stj. 38.* **mikil-lætask**, t. dep. *to pride oneself*, MS. 4. 9. **mikil-læti**, n. *pride, pomp*, Sól. 66, Edda 22, Str. 82, Karl. 297, Hom. 63, 86. **mikil-magnaðr**, part. (-magni, adj.), *powerful, strong*, Hb. 544, 39. **mikil-mannliga**, adv. *magnificently*, Ld. 178, Ísl. ii. 326, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 110. **mikil-mannligr**, adj. *grand, magnificent, great, generous*, Háv. 51, Fs. 183. **mikil-menni**, n. *a great, powerful man*, Landn. 150, Nj. 51, Grett. 111 A, Fms. i. 294, vi. 7, vii. 118. **mikil-mennska**, u, f. *greatness, magnificence*, Fms. v. 234, Fb. ii. 137. **mikil-mæli**, n. *big words*, Hkr. i. 191. **mikil-ráðr**, adj. *imperious*, Grett. 103. **mikil-ræði**, n. *a great feat*, Ísl. ii. 215. **mikil-úðligr**, adj. *imposing*, Sturl. iii. 252, Fær. 45, Fms. xi. 78. **mikil-vegligr**, adj. *magnificent*, Róm. 276. **mikil-virkir** (-yrkr), adj. *mightily-working, doing mighty works*, Stj. 289, Fb. i. 521, Finnb. 234. **mikil-vænligr**, adj. *important*, Sturl. i. 138. **mikil-þægr**, adj. *exactng*, Lv. 77, Fms. iii. 117, Fas. iii. 52.

mikils-háttar, adv. *distinguished*, Nj. 178, Fms. v. 176. **mikilsti**, adv. *too much*, Hom. 66; cp. hölzti. **mikla**, að, [Ulf. *mikilan* = *μεγαλύνειν*], *to make great, magnify*, Stj. 64, Fagrsk. 15; ok við förtölur Guðrúnar miklaði Bolli fyrir sér fjáudskap allan á hendr Kjartani ok sakir, Ld. 218; hón sagði til þess fé nýtt vera, at menn miklaði sik af, 318; mín önd miklar Dróttinn, Luke i. 46 (Vidal). **2.** impers., konungur lætr sér mikla, *the king wondered*, Fms. xi. 428; konungi miklar þat með sjálfum sér, at hinn útlendi skal yfir bera þann er Enskir kalla meistara, 431. **II.** reflex. *to wax*; miklask í göðum verkum, Mar.: *to wax famous*, ef konungur vill miklask af þessu, þá . . . , Eg. 425; at hann væri miklaðr af þessu verki, Ld. 150; þá miklomk vér allir af, Fms. xi. 21; miklaðr ok tignaðr, Sks. 485. **2.** *to pride oneself*; en engi maðr miklisk eða stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357 (App.)

miklan, f. *waxing, growth, greatness*, Hom. (St.), Stj. 242. **mild-geðr**, adj. *mild, gentle*, Ad. **mild-hugaðr**, adj. *mild, kind*, Fms. x. 266. **mildi**, f. [Ulf. *mildifa* = *σπλαγγνα*, Phil. ii. 1], '*mildness, mercy, grace*'; andi vizku ok mildi, 686 B. 13; með móðurlígru mildi, Sks. 549, Fms. ii. 296; biðja at Guð gefi mér slikt sem hans er m. til, ix. 249; en þó hann gefi mönnum heimleyfi af m. sinni, x. 343; örleika hans ok m., Fb. ii. 136; m. ok miskunn, Ó. H. 109; það var mesta Guðs mildi, *it was God's mercy*; gjaf-m., *liberality*; hlátr-m., *tár-m.*, *being given to tears*. **COMPS:** **mildi-fullr**, adj. *merciful*, Th. 24. **mildi-verk**, n. *a work of charity or mercy*, 671. 5, Fms. v. 212. **mildingr**, m., poet. *a liberal man, a prince*, Edda, Lex. Poët. passim: in prose, Guðs mildingr, *a man of God*, Hom. 124. **mild-leiðr** (-leiki), m. *mildness, mercy*, Stj. 125, 157, Sks. 716, K. Á. 52.

mild-liga, adv. *mildly, gently*, Hom. 37, Greg. 7, Bs. i. 279. **mild-ligr**, adj. *mild, gentle*, Sks. 229 B, H. E. i. 457. **MILDR**, mild, milt, adj. [Goth. *milds*, in *un-milds* = *ἀσπργος*; A. S., Engl., etc. *mild*]:—*mild, gentle, graceful*; mildastr ok ágæztr, Íb. 14; glaðr ok kátr, n. ok líttlátr, Fms. x. 88; *gentle*, m. ok meínlaust, 281, Stj. 241, Bret. 102 (=Lat. *pius*, of Aeneas); ú-mildr, komast í ó-mildar hendr, *to come into bad hands*:—of weather, *mild*. **II.** metaph. *munificent*, Hm. 38; mildir, fræknir menn bazt lífa, 47; mikil af fé, Fms. vii. 197; illr af mat en maðr af gulli, Hkr. i. 140:—hinn

mildi, as a nickname, 60; gjaf-mildr, *open-banded*; hlátr-mildr, *lauing*.

milkingr, m. *a suckling*, in brjóst-milkingr. **milkja**, t, *to suck*; sæll er sá kvíðr sem gjf þar og þau brjóst er miltkir, Luke xi. 27. **2.** *to milk*, milkja fé. **milkr**, aðr. [mjólk], *giving milk*; milkr ær, *a milch ewe*, opp. to *ge* (*dry*), q. v.: milki þinn! an abuse, *milk-sop* or the like, Nj. 182.

MILLI, prep. with gen., also **millim** or **millum**, by assimilation from **miðli**, which was prob. its early form (10th and 11th century), is shewn by rhymes, e. g. líðs á miðli, Sighvat (thrice); fríðila mi Fms. vi. 185 (in a verse); [Dan. *mellem*; Swed. *mellan*]:—*between* milli skógarins ok árinna, Eg. 276; m. frosts ok funa, Sól.; heima milli, Bs. i. (in a verse); sín á milli, milli sín, *among themselves*, N. G. i. 95, Ó. H. 48; binda þeir þá svardögum sín í milli, 35; manna á mi Fms. xi. 19; milli Noregs konungs ok Svía konungs ok Dana konun Ó. H. 47; millim konunga ok landanna í millum, Fms. iii. 70; en al síðan varð vel í millim þessa konunga, 82; Einnarr komsk niðr í milli þeirra konungs, vi. 42; sigla millum landa, *from one land to another* Ld. 84; millum manna, 78; þeirra á millum, N. G. L. i. 87; ha hafði í tveimr stöðum herinn ok lét skamt milli, *at a short distance from another*, Róm. 276.

II. spec. usages; var enn meir vönd veizla en þess í milli, *more than otherwise*, Fms. xi. 19; margir vei vaskir í einangrinum, þó litt sé vaskir þess á milli, Eb. 60; um að hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, *in other things there was no great difference between them*, Fms. x. 132; þar væri langt í milli, hvárt hefðir þá með öllu eðr hefðir þú þá aldri, *there is much between ye having it altogether or not at all*, Gisl. 27; búnaðr hans var þar milli, *his dress was midway, plain*, Eg. 34; standa í milli, *to stand between*, Eg.; mátti þar ekki í millim sjá hvárr of öðrum myndi be it could not be seen which of the two would get the better, so equal *u the match*, Fms. iii. 77, Fb. i. 138, Fas. i. 399, iii. 377, Fs. 39; alla stund varð honum ekki í milli aga ok úfríðar, *all that time there was w and fighting*, i. e. *all his reign was for him noibing but continuo war and tumult*, Fms. vi. 430; þær léttr þú ok skjálfum millum ílls líf Am. 82; leggja í millum, *to pay into the bargain*; skal ek í millu leggja vinganar þinnar, . . . kalla ek mínu kaupi vel keypt ok allgöðr meðal-aukinn, Lv. 43; vili þér flensa milli segla, *into the bargain*, Fms. 359, mod. gefa milli, *to give into the bargain* (milli-gjöf, q. v.)

II milli ok, ellipt., in order to avoid repeating an immediately precedin noun, e. g. upp með ánni, milli ok skógarins, *along the river, betwe (the river) and the forest*, Eg.; hann nam laud út frá Stafá milli c Hraunsfjarðar, Eb. 14; út frá Stiku, á milli ok Guðlaugs-höfða, 292; frá Sveigs-á, milli ok Hóla, 180; þar í millum ok gafaðsins, Nj. 203.

milli-bil, n. *an interval*, (mod.) **milli-gjöf**, f. (= meðal-auki), *an amount paid into the bargain*. **millim** and **millum**, see milli above. **millum-ferð**, f. *interventio* as of a daysman, Fms. ix. 322.

milska, að, *to mix*, a beverage; því var drykkir þeirra sárliga milskai í Jólaboðium, Thm. 433. **milska**, u, f. [A. S. *milise* = *boneyed*; Ulf. *milip* = *boney*; cp. Lat. *me litus*]:—*mead*, a kind of *boneyed beverage*, Ht. R. 26; milsku drykk Gd. 71, Clar. 134 (Fr.)

milta, n. *a bar of unwrought iron*; járn-milta. **MILTI**, n. [A. S. *milt*; Engl. *milt*; O. H. G. *milzi*]:—*the milt, spleen* Fbr. 137, passim. **miltis-bólga**, f. f. *inflammation of the spleen* FéL. x.

minungmr, m. the name of a sword, Þiðr.; see Mimir. **MINJAR** or better **minjar**, f. pl., mod. **menjar**, which occurs i MSS. of the 14th century, thus, **menjar**, Fb. i. 531, ii. 24, Grett. 96 A Fas. ii. 326 (15th century); gen. sing. **menjar**, Grett. 151 A (176 net Ed.), is no doubt false for **menja**: [akin to **minni**]:—*memorials* hón tók hringinn Draupni ok sendi Óðni til minja, Edda 39; dapnar minjar, Skv. 3. 52; þessa gripi skaltu eiga at minjum, Fms. ii. 246; lítið fingurgull . . . gott sagði mér hugr um ef ek næða nokkurum minjum Magnús konungs, vi. 235; ok hafa menn þær minjar hans; Íslandi at hann hefir kristnað landit, x. 300; minjar vára viðskipta, F. 58; eilífar menjar ok minningar, Fb. ii. 24; hann spurði hvárt þeir hefð þess öngur minjar suðr í landit, Orkn. 218; þat sverð er þeir frændr höfðu langan tíma átt ok niðlar menjar af haldit, i. e. *a family heir-loom*, Fas ii. 326. **minja-gripr**, m. *an heir-loom*, an object kept in memory of a person, Nj. 203; saxit var menjargr þeirra, ok hafði aldri ó ætt gengit, Grett. 96 A; hann hafði einn tygil-kníf á hálsi sér er móðr hans hafði gefit honum, hón kvað þat minjagrip, ok það hann svá tí geyma sem hamingja muni fylgja, Finnb. 266, Fs. 133.

minka, að, see minnka.

MINN, f., mín, n., **mitt**, poss. pron.:—in the possessive pronouns **minn**, **þinn**, **sinn** (*meus*, *tuus*, *suus*), mod. usage pronounces i long (f) before one consonant, but short (f) before a double consonant, and accordingly all modern editions of old writers make a distinction in the root vowel, thus, **minn**, **minnar**, **minni**, **minna**, **þinn**, **þinnar**, **þinni**, **þinna**, **sinn**, **sinnar**, **sinni**, **sinna**, **minum**, **þinum**, **sinum**; whereas the ancients pronounced i throughout, as is seen from Thorodd,

who distinguishes between the short *i* in *minna* (*memorare*) and the long *i* in *minna* (*meorum*), Skálda 163; and still more clearly from rhymes, *mítt* and *hvítu*, Bjarn. 63; *minn* (*meum*) and *sína*, Arnór (Orkn. 104); *mítt*, *frítt*, and *mítt*, *sítt*, Völs. R. 136, 137. As late as the 14th century, in the corrections by the second hand of the *Platey*-book, *mítt* = *mítt*; and the older vellums do not distinguish between *i* and *í*; cp. also the cognate languages: [Goth. *meins*; A.S. and O.H.G. *mîn*; Engl. *mine*; Germ. *mein*; Dan. *min*.]

B. Mine and my = Lat. *meus*, in countless instances: the possessive pronoun is usually put after the noun, *bróðir minn*, *faðir minn*; for the sake of emphasis only can it stand before, *minn hamar*, Þkv. 3; *minn bróttinn*, Skm. 3; *minn Sigurðr*, Gkv. I. 18; *míns múlvinar*, 20; *minu sölvu*, id.; *minir bræðr*, 2. 3; *minn herra*, Fms. vii. 197; *minar eru orgirnir þungar sem bly*, Sturl. (in a verse): in eccl. writers, perhaps influenced by Luther's Bible, this use has increased, and is freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vidal.; in popular speech, however, the old usage still holds good, (cp. Engl. *mother mine*, etc.) 2. in addressing, *my dear!* *Jón minn!* *Sigríðr mín!* *móðir mín!* *barndi mítt!* etc. II. as neut. subst. *mítt*; [Gr. *τὸ ἐμόν*; Lat. *meum*]:—*mine, my part*; skal ek ekki mitt til spara, *mine, all I have*, Nj. 3; *malit hefi ek mitt, I have done my share*, Gs. 16. III. ellipt. usage; eru slíkar minar, *such are mine* (viz. *affairs*), Isl. ii. 245.

MINNA, *t*, [A.S. *mindjan*; Engl. *mind*; Dan. *minde*; Germ. *meinen*; Engl. *mean* is prob. of the same root]:—to remind, with gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; *minna e-n e-s*, to remind one of, Skálda 163; *hón efir minnt mik þeirra hluta er ek hefir eigi fyrr hugleitt*, Fms. i. 3; *minna e-t*, Halldór minnti opt á, Nj. 71; þar er þú minntir mik at ek væra inn maðr, Hkr. i. 91. II. impers. 'it minds me,' = *I remember*; *vallt er ek sék fagar konur, þá minntir mik þessarar konu, ok er minn armr á því meiri*, Fms. vii. 105. 2. to recollect; *hvers minntir þik n hversu mælt var með okkr? þá er vel ef okkr (acc.) minntir eins um etta mál, does it not occur to you what we agreed on? . . . 'tis well if both of us recollect the same*, Ld. 284; *mik minntir þeirra Jólanna er voru í tra vetr*, Fms. vi. 232; freq. in mod. usage, *mig minntir, it is in my mind, = I think*, with the notion of not being quite sure, but eg man, *I remember*.

III. reflex., *minnask e-s*, to remember oneself, 'mind', *ull to mind* [cp. common Engl. 'I mind well this or that,' = *I remember*], ær. 79, Fms. i. 4; *herra minnstu mín*, 623. 9; ef þér vilist eigi slíks líkt Ed.) *minnask*, Fms. xi. 268; sú him illa atkváma minntisk hennar, *sited ber*, Hom. 121; *hefi ek nokkurt minnask þín?*—Ekki, herra, segir einninn, *have I remembered thee, i. e. given thee anything?* Fms. vi. 230; *gi væri allfjarri at minnask þín í nokkuru, to remember thee with some small pittance*, i. e. *give thee some trifle*, Fb. ii. 96; er þat ok starfara háttir ok er einsett at minnask hans þó lítið sé, Háv. 5, 15 new 1.; hann minntisk gamalla manna með spakligum ráðum, Fagrsk. 15; *minnask á e-t*, to remember, recollect; *minnask á fornan fjánskap*, Nj. 5;—to mention, talk of, hann minntisk þá er fyrr höfðu verit, Ó. H. 70.

minnask, *t*, dep., [minnask rhyming with *finna*, Hallfréd; fróm unnr = a mouth, and different from the preceding]:—to 'mouth', i. e. ss, at meeting or parting: only with prepp., m. við e-n, or m. til s hafði konan gengit inn at minnask við heit ja-menn, Orkn. 20; hann ratt upp í móti honum ok minntisk til hans, *be rose and kissed him, de him welcome*, Nj. 282; Bolli gekk at Kjartani ok minntisk til hans, i. 194; gekk konungur út um bæinn ok minntisk til allra höfud-kirkna, ns. viii. 126; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs minntisk við líkit ok lídi tár, Fb. ii. 619 (kysti líkit, Fms. viii. 232, l. c.); ok ádr hann væri nórðr minntisk menn til hans, Fms. x. 148; viltu minnask til mín at ilnaði?—Ekki, Lafranz, vil ek kyssa þik, Bs. i. 842; gekk í móti munu ok tók hann af baki, ok minntusk þeir Kári báðir við hann, ok ddu hann á milli sín í stofu inn ok settu hann í háseti, Nj. 255; hann minntisk við son sinn með ástansligum kossi, Barl. 186, Háv. 24, 38 w Ed.: with a play on the words, *munnt þinn at ek meina, minnst þú Jesúm bert*, Pass. 6. 9.

MINN, compar. and superl. **minnstr**, answering to *littill*, q. v.; [Ulf. *minna* and *minists*; O. H. G. *miniro*; Germ. *mindere*, *minderste*; Dan. *mindre*, *mindst*; Lat. *minor*, *minus*]:—*lesser*, *smaller*, and per. *least*, *smallest*, of stature, quantity, following the same rule as *ill* (q. v.), and opp. to *meiri*; *minna lið*, Grág. i. 44; *miuni laun*, Nj. 1; *máttur sem minnstr*, Fms. xi. 102; *minnstr ok vesalligstr*, Háv. 53; *minna karp þitt*, er . . . Fms. vii. 21; þeir áttu minna í at hefna, Eg. 2; *liggja í minna rúmi*, Mork. 183; svá sem hann má minustu við ma, Grág. i. 140. II. metaph., *minnstr* fyrir sér, Eg. 123; þú minni fyrir þér en ek hugða, Edda 33; þat lið er honum þótti minni góð, Fms. iv. 350; sé er kallaðr minni maðr (*lower in rank*) er öðrum trar barn, Ld. 108: hence vera minni maðr, of a person who has done *dishonourable deed, dishonoured* [cp. Lat. *capitis minor*]: eigi at minna, *vertheless*, 216. *minni-háttar* and *minnst-háttar*, adv. of *less*, *st degree, the least*, Fs. 59.

minni, n., but also **mynni**, [munnr; Dan. *minde*, in *Kjerte-minde* and *ter* local names; *-mout* in Engl. local names; Germ. *-munde* as in *ave-munde*, *-gemünd* as in *Necker-gemünd*]:—*the mouth*, Lat. *ostium*; Móðu-minni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *Dínu-m.*, Km. 3; austr horfir botninn á Hljörungva-vági en miunni í vestr, Fb. i. 187; fyrir minni Eireks-fjarðar, 430 (in *nyne* Ed.), Fms. xi. 125 (in *nyne* Ed.); fyrir utan minnt, Fs. 180; fjarðar mynni, Hkv. Hljörv. 18; *dals-mynni*, Fms. viii. 57; but *dal-minni*, Fb. ii. 554, l. c.: also an Icel. name, Ós-minni, 29.

MINNI, n. [Ulf. *ga-minþi* = *μνεια*; A.S. *mynd*; Engl. *mind*]:—*memory*; *minni*, vit ok skilning, *minni* at muna . . . Skálda 169, Fbr. 137; hann misti minnis ok þótti nær sem vitstolinu, Fms. vi. 198; sumir hafa eigi m. þá er frá liðr hverng þeim var sagt, ok gengusk þeim mjök í minni optlaga, Ó. H. (pref.); *leggja í minni, to keep in memory*, Fb. ii. 353; því er ek nú minni á koma, Str. 2; *reka minni til*, Fms. vi. 256, Fb. i. 262; *festask e-m í minni*, Ó. H. 46; *reka minni til e-s*. 2. *memorials*, esp. in pl.; því lík minni hafa menn þar Haralds konungs, Fagrsk. 127; ok settir eptir bautasteinar til minnis, Ó. H. (pref.); hann hóf þat högg er menn hafa síðan at minnum haf, Fb. ii. 23, Fms. xi. 109; *old saus* or the like, *húlti* eru þau minnin forn, Mkv.; ok skal orðtak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 125. 3. *memory*, of past time; þeirra er voru fyrir vart minni, *who lived before our memory*, Ib. 16; þat er ór manna m., *beyond the memory of man*, D. N. iii. 34; ér erfðud hann, þat er í minni m., Skálda 171; ú-minni, *letbargy*. 4. *mind, consent* (Dan. *minde*, 'give st minde til noget'; Engl. 'give one's mind to it'); með sjálfs sins minni, K. Á. 70; utan biskup minni, D. N. i. 382. II. a *memorial cup or toast*, at old sacrifices and banquets: these memorial toasts were in the heathen age consecrated (*signuð*) to the gods Thor, Odin, Bragi, Frey, Njord, who, on the introduction of Christianity, were replaced by Christ, the Saints, the Archangel Michael, the Virgin Mary, and St. Olaf; the toasts to the Queen, Army, etc. in English banquets are probably a relic of this ancient Teutonic ceremony; *Krists-minni*, Fms. vii. 148; *Máriu-m.*, x. 19; Ólafs-minni, N. G. L. ii. 445, cp. in the heathen age Braga-full; þar voru líl minni signuð Ásum at fornum síð, Ó. H. 102; *bera minni um eld*, O. H. L. 18; *bera öl um eld ok drekka m. á þann er gegnt var*, Fms. vi. 442; fóru minni mörg ok skyldi horn drekka í minni hvert, Eg. 206; drakk hann þá líl minni krossalaus þau er bændr skenktu honum, Hkr. i. 144; *mæla fyrir minnum, to speak to a toast, propose, give a toast*, Orkn. 246, Fs. 147; skyldi þar um gólf ganga at minnum öllum, Eg. 253; þorgils skyldi mæla fyrir minnum, en hann veik til þóðar ok bað hann ráða hver minni fyrst væri drukkin, i. e. *that Th. should be the toast-master*, Sturl. i. 20 (the banquet in Reykhólar, A. D. 1119). At a funeral banquet the minni of the deceased was proposed by the heir, who at the same time made a vow (*strengja heit*); this rite performed, he took his father's seat in the hall, and was henceforth the lawful heir, Fms. i. 161; a minni to a living person is nowhere mentioned. For the classical passages see Hák. S. Góða ch. 16, 17, Fms. i. 280; and for funeral banquets, Fagrsk. ch. 55. COMPS: *minnis-drykkja*, u, f. a *banquet where there are minni*, Bs. i. 728. *minnis-góðr*, adj. *having a good memory*. *minnis-horn*, n. a *memorial horn*, cp. Fsl. 19. *minnis-lauss*, adj. *having a bad memory*. *minnis-leysi*, n. *loss of memory*. *minnis-staðr*, adj. *memorable*, þóðr. 74. *minnis-veig*, n. a 'toast-cup', of a *charmed cup*, Sdm. (prose), Fas. iii. 309. *minnis-verðr*, adj. *memorable*. *minnis-öl*, n. = *minnisveig*, Hdl. 45, where it has some notion of a *charmed drink*.

minnigr, adj., *mingastir*, a *dk. ley*, Fms. vi. 199 (Hulda), but elsewhere uncontracted:—*mindful, having a good memory*, Hm. 102, Fagrsk. 14; m. ok ólygnn, Ib. 15; stórvit ok minnigr, m. ok námgjarn, Ó. H. (pref.); verþu sem mingastir (contr.), Fms. vi. 199; *remembering*, ek em m. hversu . . . *I remember how* . . . i. 35:—with gen., vera m. e-s, Fs. 18, Fms. iii. 63, xi. 261, Ó. H. 215:—also minnigr at e-u, Nj. (in a verse). **minni-liga**, adv. in memory, Karl. 126. **minni-ligr**, adj. *memorable*, Stj. 67, 127, 280, Barl. 171, Bs. i. 347, Sturl. ii. 187, v. 1. **minning**, f. *memory, recollection, remembrance*; en nú ritu vér þau tíðendi með nokkurri minningu, er gürðusk . . . Ó. H. (pref.); í minning e-s, in *memory of, remembrance of*, Rb. 336, MS. 623, 96, Nj. 157, Sks. 112; *göra minning e-s*, Fms. i. 31, Blas. 43, Grett. 137; *góðrar, ágetrar minningar, of good, blessed memory*, H. E. i. 529, Dipl. i. 3:—with a notion of vengeance, ok þótti sjá minning betri en engi, Ld. 234, Fms. xi. 443: with a notion of gratitude, a *gift, present*, Eg. 63; þenna varning vil ek at þér þiggjat at mér, herra, þótt smæti minningar sé górvær en vera ætti, Fms. xi. 328. 2. *admonition, foreboding*; þessi minning varð nálgiga hverja nótt, Fms. vii. 187. COMPS: **minningar-mark**, n. a *monument*, Stj. 190. **minningar-tíð**, f. a *memorial feast*, Mar. **minningar-verðr**, adj. *memorable*, Fms. x. 313. **minni-samligr**, adj. *memorable*, Edda 160 (pref.), Stj. 6. **minni-samr**, adj. with gen. *recollecting, mindful*, and of things 'never to be forgotten', Nj. 152, Ld. 242, Fms. vi. 261, vii. 295, Ölk. 37, Háv. 44. **minnka**, proned. *minka*, ad, [minni, minnr]: *to lessen, diminish*, 732. 1, Skálda 167, Rb. 334; m. sik, virðing sína, *to lower oneself*, Nj. 222, Sd. 154. 2. impers. *to abate, decrease; vedrit* (acc.) *minnuk*, Eg. 99; skógum minnkar, Str. 4; ísa minnkar, Fms. ix. 350. III. reflex. *to grow less, decrease*; hiti minnkask, 732. 1, Barl. 70, 180, Rb. 474,

Stj. 59: *to be lowered, disgraced*, ef Sturla er at nokkru minnkaðr, Sturl. i. 104; minnkask ekki, Hrafn. 16; minnkaðisk vár sænd í því, Fms. x. 7.

minnkann, f. *a decrease, minisbing*, Fas. iii. 266, Bs. ii. 164; gramm., Skálda 167, 188. 2. metaph. *shame, discredit*, freq. in mod. usage; þér er minnkann að því, 'tis *discreditable to thee*. **minnkunar-laust**, n. adj. *without disgrace*.

MINNR, adv., compar. also spelt and proncd. **miðr**, and so always in mod. usage; superl. **minnst**; answering to lítt (see lítil); [Ulf. *mins* or *minz*; cp. Lat. *minus*]:—*less*, with dat.; hálfum veggnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, Grág. ii. 175; vetri miðr en hálf-sextugr, i. e. *fifty-five years old save one* [cp. 'forty stripes save one'], Íb. 18; manni minnr en hálf sétti tigr, Sturl. iiii. 37; vera lífi minnr, *to be minus one's life, lifeless*, deað, Ísl. ii. 315 (Heidarv. S.); engu miðr Skallagrími, *no less than S.*, Eg. 334; engu minnr, *no less*, 'nibilo minus', Edda 36; sá er miðr neytir, *be who makes less use of it*, Grág. ii. 293; minnr á viðborða, Fms. vii. 292; ef maðr steln minnr en þveiti, N. G. L. i. 253; miðr vel, *less well, not very well*, Ísl. ii. 330; þeir sem vitrari vóru ok minnr druknr, Fms. i. 59; þat skipit er minnr var broðið, ii. 128; minnr mundi Þjóðólfi í augu vaxa, Nj. 58; þat er minnr er fjarat, Ld. 76; ok er þat eigi minnr niitt hugboð, Fær. 202; mundi hann þá minnr saka sóttin, Sks. 704; sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iiii. 7; minnr frá líkendum, Fms. v. 86; in mod. usage, því er miðr, *alack!* því er verr og miðr = *alack! I am sorry*.

II. superl. **minnst**, *least*; þú er hann varði minnst, *when he least expected*, Eg. 296; minnst mánuð, *at least a month*, Vigl. 33; minnst staddr, i. e. *in a bad plight*, Pr. 410.

minnstr, superl. *least*; see minni.

minnpak, n. [from a Gaelic word *min*=*flour*], *dough made of butter and flour kneaded by the Irish slaves to slake their thirst at sea when short of water*, Landn. 34; whence **Minnpaks-eyrr**, f. a local name in Icel., see Landn. l. c. and Fs.

mint, u, f. the herb *mint*, Pr. 272, N. T.

mirra, u, f. *myrrh*, Stj., Hom., N. T.

MIS, adv., also á mis, the older form of which was *miss*, which remains in *missa*, *missir*, *miss-eri*, and was in the earliest times sounded so, as may be seen from such rhymes as *miss-löng*, *vissa*, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century); [Ulf. *misso*=*ἀλλήλων*, prop. a subst.=*Lat. vices*]:—*amiss*, denoting *to miss one another, pass one another without meeting*; þá riðr hann undir melinn hjá Mosvöllum er þeir bræðr riða hit efra ok farask þeir hjá á mis, Gísl. 19; as also simply *farast á mis*, *to pass by one another so as to miss*; sverð Saul hjó aldri mis, Stj. 495. 2 Sam. ii. 22; hann ætlaði at drepa keisarann... en gripir á mis Karlamagnús, *be intended to slay the emperor Charlemagne, but missed him*, Karl. 151; gripu þeir á miss hins bezta ráðs, *they missed their opportunity*, Róm. 278; góra á miss, *to do amiss*, Hom. 14; leggja á mis, *to lay abwart or across*.

B. In a great number of compds, denoting, α. *alternately*, Germ. *wechsel*, as in *mis-svefni*, *mis-vitr*, *miss-eri*, *missöng*; β. *amiss*, in a *wrong way*; and lastly, γ. *wrong, evil*, see the following compds.

mis-bjóða, baud, *to proclaim amiss*, N. G. L. i. 9, 348: *to ill-use, offend*, with dat., Mar., Hom.: esp. in part. n., e-m þykir sér misböðit í e-u, *to feel offended at, take ill*, Ld. 136, Orkn. 212.

mis-brigði, n. pl. *deviation*, Sks. 527.

mis-bundinn, part. *mis-bound, unlawfully bound*, N. G. L. i. 83.

mis-dauði, a, m. *death at different times*: in the phrase, ef m. þeirra verðr, *if one of them should die before the other*, N. G. L. i. 48, Grág. i. 219, Fb. i. 560, Fs. 124.

mis-deila, d, to 'mis-deal,' *quarrel*, N. G. L. i. 68.

mis-deild, f. a 'mis-deal,' *quarrel*, Fms. x. 406, N. G. L. i. 68.

mis-deili, n. 'mis-dealing,' *showing undue preference*, Fms. i. 17.

mis-dýpi, n. 'mis-depths,' *now shallow, now deep*, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 77.

mis-dæma, ð, *to misjudge*, Bar. 12.

mis-dæmi, n. *misjudgment*, N. G. L. i. 88.

mis-dæming, f. *misjudgment*, Sks. 344.

mis-eiðr, n. 'mis-oath,' *perjury*, Eluc.

mis-eldri, n. 'mis-age,' *disparity in age*, of brothers, wedded persons, or the like, Fb. i. 123, 250, Fms. v. 318 (spelt wrongly *mis-eldi*), x. 402 (spelt *mis-heldi*).

mis-eta, at, to 'eat amiss,' i. e. *at a wrong time*, N. G. L. i. 378.

mis-fall, n. a *misbap, miscbance*, Art.

mis-falla, féll, *to bappen amiss*, Str. 9, Karl. 303, Art. 52.

mis-fangi, a, m. a *mistake, taking one thing for another*, Grág. i. 415, Greg. 70.

mis-fangi, adj. *guilty of a mistake*, Grág.

mis-fara, för, [Scot. *misfaer*], *to go amiss, be lost*, Gpl. 508: *to do amiss, transgress*, Bs. i. 773; misfara með e-u, *to treat amiss, outrage*, N. G. L. i. 152, Ó. H. 224, Gpl. 102, 312: *to misconduct*, Fms. vii. 142: reflex. *to go amiss*, Bret. 98; e-m misfersk, *it goes amiss with one*, Bs. ii. 18.

mis-fari, a, m. 'mis-travelling,' of two travelling at a different speed, so that one is left much behind; mun þá svá mikill verða yðvari m.,

Fbr. 205; ok varð m. þeirra eigi allitill, Fær. 268; at sem minn skyldi verða m. þeirra Brúsa, Ó. H. 97.

mis-fengr, adj. *missing one's aim*, Gísl. 71.

mis-ferð, f. *misconduct*, H. E. i. 249: a *misbap*, Art. 39.

mis-ferli, n. a *misbap, miscbance*, = *slyserli*, Gpl. 482, Sturl. ii. 5 *misconduct*, Bs. ii. 70.

mis-fróðr, adj. *mis-informed*, of persons hearing different accounts the same thing, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

mis-fylgi, n. *partiality*, N. G. L. iii. 77.

mis-för, f., esp. in pl. *misbaps, a miscarriage, accident*, Bs. i. 20 Barl. 52, Fær. 194: in Grág. i. 224 *misfarar* is used of a crew perishing one after another, a case analogous to that told in Ld. ch. 18, a bearing on the old law of inheritance, by which all persons aboard a sh were one another's heirs; so that it was important to know in what order they died, and who had been the last survivor, cp. *hólsvarf* in the earl Swed. law: the phrase, *fara misförum, to have miscarried*.

mis-ganga, u, f. a *going amiss, straying*, of cattle, Grág. i. 435, Kró 37: *misconduct*, N. G. L. i. 63, Fb. ii. 300: *dissent*, H. E. i. 528: of t tide, see *misgöng*.

mis-gleyma, d, *to forget*, Art. 52.

mis-góðr, adj. 'mis-good,' *partly good, partly bad*, Fb. ii. 240.

mis-grafa, gróf, to 'mis-bury,' i. e. *against law*, N. G. L. i. 392.

mis-granda, að, *to misuse, hurt*, H. E. i. 242, Hom. 155.

mis-gruna, að, *to suspect*, Fms. iii. 122, Fas. iii. 278, Bs. i. 810.

mis-göng, n. pl., **mis-ganga**, u, f., Orkn. 266: in the Rb. spelt *mis öng*, even in the very old vellums 1812 and 625; which may be true, and *misgöng* a later etymologising form, from *miss* and an inflexi -ang, cp. *hunang*, analogous to *misseri*, q. v.

B. 'Mis-tide,' *tide-change*, i. e. *the spring tides* at new moon at a full moon; the spring at full moon was called *missöng* in meiri, *big spring tide*, opp. to *missöng* in minni, *the low springs* at new moon; to the seasons, the midsummer springs (the sun in Cancer) were called high, as opp. to the low spring tides at midwinter time (the sun Capricorn), see the Rb.; *geisar þá flóðit miklu meirr en áðr köllu vér þat in meiri misgöng*, verða þá *misgöng* at nýi meiri áðr, 732. 1, 4; en ek veit at þér flytisk eigi ör höfninni fyrir *misgöng not before the next spring tide*, Ísl. ii. 127 (where *misgöngin = misgöng* in meiri); þau flóð köllu vér *missöng* at nýi hver...köllu vér þat en meiri *missöng*,...tungr er fullt eðr ekki sýn þá er *missöng* eru ok fjara verðr nær miðdegi eðr miðnæt...verða þá *missöng* at nýi meir en áðr, Rb. 442, 444, 448, 478: t vellum 732 uses mostly *misgöng* or *misgavng*; thus, en þá er tung stendr gegnt sól er *misgöng* af vellu sólar-hita...sól í Krabba-merki *misgöng*,...sól í Steingeitar-merki ok *misgöng* minni...; again, ok þ köllu vér flóð *missöng* at nýi hverju, see Ísl. ii. 512 (the foot-note þeir mundi þess bóða, þá er á stæðisk misganga straumanna (= *spring tide*), ok austan-veðr, þviat þá er varla fært milli Vestreyjar t Hrosseyjar, Orkn. 266. The word is now obsolete, and instead of Icel. say *stór-straumur, stór-streymt*, = *spring tide*, opp. to *smá-straumur smá-streymt*, = *neap tide*, which words, on the other hand, do not occ in old writers: *miðs göng*, = *waning moon*, is still said to be in use eastern Iceland.

mis-göra, ð, *to misdo, transgress*, Nj. 176, Hom. 19, Gpl. 183, Fr. i. 47, N. G. L. i. 351, Sturl. iiii. 233.

mis-görð, f. *transgression*, passim in mod. usage.

mis-görning, f. (-görningr, m., Sks. 676, Fms. x. 371), a *misdeed transgression*, Hom. 152, 158.

mis-haldinn, part. *wronged, not getting fair treatment*, Fms. vii. x. 410, Gpl. 185, Bær. 18.

mis-heldi, n. *ill usage, unfair treatment*, Fms. x. 402.

mis-hljóðan, f. *discordance*, Stj. 45.

mis-huga, að, *to think amiss, think evil*, Hom. (St.)

mis-hugi, adj.; vera m. við e-n, *to be at variance with*, Fas. i. 171: subst. *suspicion*, Bær. 16.

mis-hugna, að, *to displease*, Art.

mis-högg, n. a 'mis-blow,' *miss, striking at one thing and biting another*, Bs. i. 428.

mis-höggva, hjó, *to strike amiss*, N. G. L. i. 166.

misindi, n., in the gen. of *mixed, bad quality*, e. g. *misindis-mað*, m. a *person of bad reputation*.

mis-inna, t; e-m verðr misinnt = *mismæla* (q. v.), Dropl. 18.

mis-jafn, adj. 'mis-even,' *uneven, unequal, of various sizes or qualities now thus, now that*, Fb. i. 559, Nj. 122; í misjöfn efni, Skálda 175; misjöfn skotvápn, i. e. *both heavy and light, long and short*, Sks. 386; misjafnir er blinda manns bitar, *a blind man's mouthfuls are uneven*, either too small or too large: metaph. *not good, samfari þeirra vóru misjafnar*, Sturl. 115; þessi ætlan þótti mönnum misjöfn, Fms. ix. 17; sá verðr at mæ misjöfnu (*hardships*) er víða ferr, Fas. ii. 74; á misjöfnu þrifask bönni bezta, a saying; misjafnt hegr, *not very easy*, Band. 13.

mis-jafna, að, *to make unequal*; m. frásgögn um menn, *to give a different account, speak well of one and ill of another*, Orkn. 46;

skurr hlutr væri misjafnaðr (shared *unequally*) með þeim bræðrum, Fms. 62; hefir þú, fadir, lengi mjök misjafnað með oss bræðrum, Ld. 102; hann eigi misjafnaði með þeim, Sturl. ii. 159.

mis-jafnaðr, m. an *unequal sharing*, Grág. i. 174: *odds*, Fms. i. 42.

mis-jafnan, f. = misjafnaðr, Bs. ii. 40, Mar.

mis-kast, n. a 'mis-cast,' farask at misköstum, to be *worsted*, Stj. 211.

mis-kaup, n. a *bad bargain*, Sturl. iii. 212, v. 1.

mis-kenna, d, to *mis-ken*, *mistake one for another*, Str. 82, Sturl. i. 160, v. 20.

mis-ki, a, m. [mis], a *misdeed, offence*; in the phrase, göra e-m til ka, to *offend, wrong a person*, Finnb. 258, Ld. 76, Hrafn. 27.

mis-ka-ráð, n. pl. *misdeeds*, Harms. 14.

mis-kunn, f., mod. *miskun* with a single n, [from *mis-* and *kunna*; *st. mis-ken*; analogous to Lat. *ignoscere* = *not to know*, to *overlook*; *don* faults, as is duly remarked in Syntagma Baptismi by Jón Ólafsson:—*forgiveness, pardon, mercy, grace*; vill þórólfur gefask upp í mitt vil til miskunnar, Eg. 89; gefask upp á yðvart vald ok miskunn, Fms. i. 24, Greg. 48, Nidrst. 1; ok eru þeir þú í m. konungs, at the *king's* *mercy*, Gpl. 84; göra miskunn á e-m, to *show mercy* to, Stj. 200; misnar andi, hugr, heit, augu, brunnt, fadmr, the *spirit, mind, promise, spring, bosom of grace*, 242, Greg. 25, 45, 47, Fms. ii. 196, Th. 2; miskunnar dómr, *merciful judgment*, Sks. 615; m. móðir, *mother's mercy*, Hom. 121; miskunnar gjöf, *gift of grace*, Fær. 136, Bs. i. 699; freq. in eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. COMPDS: **miskunnar-fer**, adj. *merciful*, Dipl. ii. 14. **miskunnar-lauss**, adj. *merciless, unrelenting, cruel*, Sks. 735, Stj. 230. **miskunnar-leysi**, n. *barrenness of heart, cruelty*, Bs. i. 288, Stj. 481. **miskunnar-maðr**, m. an *act of charity, a pauper*, Ld. 310. **miskunnar-verk**, n. a *work of mercy or charity*, Hom. 67, K. Á. 76, Fms. x. 244.

mis-kunna, mod. *mis-kunna*, ad, to *show mercy, pardon*, with dat.; málá e-s, to *pardon, deal mercifully with one*, Sks. 652, Fms. ii. 119, viii. 2, Greg. 24; miskunnað mér Guð = *misericord me Deus*, Fms. viii. 2; passim in eccl. usage, Guð miskunni nú öllum oss, a hymn. II. w acc., miskunna e-m, O. H. L. 40, Str. 74, Sks. 255, (rare).

mis-kunnari, a, m. one who *shows mercy, a pardoner*, Str. 81.

mis-kunn-lauss, adj. *finding no mercy*, Gs., Grett. 15 new Ed.

mis-kunn-samlíga, adv. (*-lígr*, adj.), *mercifully*, Fms. ix. 517, Stj. 46, Sks. 453.

mis-kunn-samr, adj. *merciful*, Blas. 42, Magn. 464, Nj. 157, Hom. 10, Fms. ix. 524, Barl. 82.

mis-kunn-semð, *-semi*, f. *compassion, mercy*, Magn. 514, Sks. 733, Fj. iv. 247.

mis-kviðr, m. [Ulf. *missa-giss* = *σχίσμα*], a *slip in the pleading* before a court; ek tek miskviðu alla or málinu hvárt sem mér verðr mismælt eðlmælt, Nj. 232; hann sótti málit miskviða-laust, Hrafn. 18.

mis-langr, adj. of *different length*, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse).

mis-leggja, lagði, to *lay amiss*; e-m eru mislagðar hendr, one *bad 'maid bands'*, i.e. *did the wrong thing and left the right undone*, Fm. vii. 118, Þorst. Stang. 52, Finnb. 262; also of slovenly or bad work.

mis-leika, lék, to *ill-treat*, N. G. L. i. 169.

mis-lingar, n. pl., or *mislinga-sótt*, f. [Germ. *masern*; Engl. *measles*], the *spotted sickness, measles*.

mis-litr, adj. *variegated*, of colour, Stj. 73, Barl. 169; mislit ull.

mis-líka, ad, to *mislike, be displeased*, Nj. 65, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 96, x. 12 i. 45, Hrafn. 17.

mis-líkan, f. *misliking, dislike*, Str. 42.

mis-litask, leit, to *look amiss on a thing, misjudge*; e-m mislitzk e-t, to *mistaken about it*, Glúm. 350.

mis-lyndi, n. an *uncertain temper*, Fms. vi. 355, Koorm. 168, Sks. 137.

mis-lyndr, adj. *variable in temper*, Fms. viii. 447, Al. 54, Sks. 24, 27 Róm. 254.

mis-lýti, n. pl. *faults, flaws*, Rétt. 6, 8.

mis-lögur, f. pl.; leggja mislögum, to *lay the feet across*, Fb. ii. 300.

mis-marka, ad, to 'mis-mark,' *mark another man's lamb*, Grág. ii. 304.

mis-minna, t, to *remember wrong*; impers., mig misminnir e-t.

mis-minni, n. *recollecting wrong*, N. G. L. i. 378.

mis-muni, a, m. = *mismunr*, Grág. i. 173 (*the odd amount*), 174 B, viii. 13; verðr þar ein nótt at mismuna, one *odd night*, Rb. (1812) 52.

mis-munr, m. *difference, disproportion*, Fms. vii. 142, Barl. 67, 93, Ka. 373, Rb. 14.

mis-mæla, t, to *make a slip of the tongue*, Al. 102, Nj. 232; to *disparage*, with dat., Str. 70.

mis-mæli, n. 'mis-speaking,' a *slip of the tongue*; hann mun eitt m. allri æfi sinni ok láta á sama degi sitt líf, Fms. iv. 46, Orkn. 112, Fb. 417, Karl. 437; e-m verðr m., to *make a slip of the tongue*, O. L. 14; mér varð m.:—*dissent*, Rétt. 73.

mis-mosi, n. (qs. *mið-snesi* ?), [from *miðr* and *snös* = *nös* (?), q. v.]:—*the partition between the nostrils*.

mis-ráðit, n. part.; e-u er misráðit, *ill-advised*, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 141, Isl. 379.

mis-ræði, n. an *ill-advised, ill-fated deed*, Fms. vi. 19, x. 416, Bs. i. 722, Karl. 81; *transgression*, Barl. 73.

mis-ræða, u, f. [mis and *ræða* = Lat. *ne-fandum*], *fornication*, Grág. i. 338, ii. 61.

MISSA, t, infin. pret. *misstu*, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse); [A. S. *missjan*; Engl. *miss*; O. H. G. *missan*; Dan. *miste*]:—to *miss, lose*: I. with gen. to *miss, not hit, lack*, and the like; Kolr sveifaði til hans öxi ok missti hans, Nj. 56; svá missta ek alldr manns fyrr, Fms. ii. 331; hann lagði til hans með saxinu ok missti, O. H. 73; Philistei missa nú Samson, *found him not*, Stj. 415; m. heimkvánu, Fas. i. 385, Sighvat; allt fyrir ofan þar sem missti húsamu, *where the houses ended, where there were no longer any houses* (for shelter), Fms. ix. 30; þau skulu cigi missa (*not escape*) hefndar Heilagrar Kirkju, K. Á. 116; hann missti þá fótum, *he slipped with the feet, missed his footing* (better m. fótá), Hkr. i. 17; m. fótanna, id., Bs. i. 369; í engum mánaði missti hennar sá útími, O. H. L. 84; m. tíða, Fms. v. 182; missta'k Ástu burs, er . . ., *I missed the son of Asta, when . . .*, Sighvat; hann vill þrifa sverðit, ok missir, *he thinks to grasp the sword and misses it, 'tis gone*, Ld. 118; ef maðr missir kvaðar-vittar, *bas none, lacks, Grág. i. 42*; sagði hann misst hafa (he had omitted) þeirra þriggja vát-órða er í dóminn áttu at koma, Nj. 36; missti hann nú hers sins sem vita má, Fms. ii. 306; missum vér nú Hákonar Ívarssonar frænða míns, vi. 282; Dagur var þá einn eigi koninn með sitt líð ok missti þess fylkingar armsins, O. H. 209; þviat þeir höfðu lengi inatar misst, *been long without food*, Gisl. 57.

2. to *miss, lose, suffer loss of*; ek hefi mikils misst, Nj. 28, 117; þá á hann at m. þeirrar gíftar, N. G. L. i. 345; missa höfðingja sinna, Þórd. 6 new Ed.; missa sinna aura (Ed. *sina* for *siða*), Grág. i. 412; missa föður, Skv. 2. 10; magna hefir þú þinna misst, Amn. 79.

3. impers. *there is a lack*; þar missir engra góðra grasa, *there is no lack of any good herbs*, Post.; kvöðja búa, í stað þeirra er it síðara sumar missir, í kvið, Grág. i. 491; Gunnarr hljóf í lopt upp, ok missir hans, and so the *thrust missed him*, Nj. 84; ef Gunnars missi, if *G. should die*, Akv. 11:—m. e-s við, þá var við misst Atla hins svarta, Fms. xi. 45; ef mín missir við, if *I should die*, v. 325, vi. 224; ef þín missir við, 227.

II. with acc. to *lose*, esp. in later writers and MSS.; missa sigr, to *miss victory, lose a battle*, Fas. i. 96; m. vára vináttu, Bs. i. 869; vér höfum misst frændr vára, Fb. ii. 119, Fas. ii. 149, 246; hann hafði misst konu sína, Fms. v. 122 (but konu sinnar, O. H. 236, l. c.), cp. Eg. 76, Jb. 264, Ld. 291, Grág. i. 434, and so in mod. usage.

missa, u, f. a *loss*, Al. 56, Eg. 40, Mar.; betra er oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs konungs, Hkr. i. 334; aftaka ok m., Edda 37; sorg ok m., Merl. i. 39.

mis-sáttur, adj. *disagreeing, at enmity*, Fms. i. 177, iv. 216, v. 224, vii. 64.

mis-segja, sagði, to 'mis-say,' *relate wrongly*, Jb. 3.

mis-semja, samði, to *disagree*; e-m missum er e-t, D. N.

MISSERI, also spelt *missari*, n., usually in pl.; [from a compd word, the former part of which is *miss*, denoting the *alternation, change of the seasons*, for *misseri* is for the year what *mál* is for the day; the inflexive syllable *-eri* is uncertain, but not from ár, see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 471 (note); to derive this old true Teut. word from Lat. *semester* is inadmissible, for the sense of a period of six months is not the original one; A. S. *missare*.]

B. A *season*, or in plur. *the seasons, of the year* (Germ. *Jabres-zeit*); *mál* ok *misseri*, Hm. 57; sams *misseri*, at the *same season*, Gkv. 1. 8; skulu bændr timbr í tupt fiera á *misseri*, en gör á tólf mánuðum, N. G. L. i. 387.

II. in plur. esp. with a distributive or numeral pronoun, the 'seasons,' a *circuit of seasons* = a *twelvemonth, a year*; ein *misseri*, Gkv. i. 9; þetta varð á einum *misserum*, Bs. i. 466; ein *misseri* stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 377; ok er þau höfðu ásamt verit ein *misseri* áttu þau son, Finnb. 294; önnur *misseri*, the *next twelvemonth*, Fms. v. 193; hver *missari*, vii. 129; á hverjum *misserum*, *every season*, Grág. i. 284; hann hafði þrennar veizlur á hverjum *misserum*, Fms. iv. 254 (vetri, O. H. 113, l. c.); tvau (or tvenn) *missari*, *two years*, Grág. i. 287; á tveim ínum fyrrum *misserum*, Fms. viii. 173; nokkur *misseri*, *some seasons, some time*, Glúm. 372; þat (viz. thirty-six days) er inn tvingur hlutr allra *missara*, the *tenth part of a whole year*, Hom. 73; Færeyngur hafa nýtt kjót öllum *misserum*, *all the year round*, Fær. 248; fiska-stöð öllum *misserum*, at *all seasons*, Ld. 4; en þó muntu þessi *missari* (the *current year*) verða at búa í Tungu, 246; þá búa er þau *misseri* hafa þar búit, Grág. ii. 124; fyrir fardaga eða á miðjum *misserum*, 216; hann skyldi vera þar öll þau *misseri*, Nj. 209, Fms. vii. 137; þeir bjuggu þar fjóra vetr. . . , á innum fyrstum *misserum*, i. 265; en er á leid *misserinu*, *when the seasons drew to a close*, Fas. ii. 523; þá var svá komit *misserum* at nótt var farljós, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; líðu nú af *misserin*, ok un vátir eptir fúr. . . , Sturl. i. 35.

2. of a *period of six months, half-year*; nienu höfðu talið í tveim *misserum* fjóra daga ens fjórða hundrads, Íb. 6; úr heitir tvau *misseri*, Rb. 6: the following instances may be doubtful, taka tveggja *missera* vinsti, Grág. i. 152; sex *misseri* = *three years* (or = *six years* ?), 264; þrjú *missari*, *three half-years* (or = *three twelvemonths* ?), Fms. vi. 341 (cp. in the verse þrjú *missarin* þessi, as also the context of

passage, friðr namsk úr it þriðja, short above); fjögurra missera björg, Grág. i. 264. **COMPDS:** *missera-mót*, n. *the meeting, juncture of seasons, where one begins, another ends*, N. G. L. i. 35. *missera-skipti*, n. pl. *change of seasons, from one season to another*. *missera-tal*, n. *computation of the seasons, a calendar*, Grág. i. 2, K. þ. K. 164, Blas. 39. *misseris-vist*, f. *a year's service*, Lv. 57. *missi-fengr*, adj. *missing one's aim*, Gisl. 71, Fms. x. 356. *missir*, m. = *missa*, a *loss*, Fms. vii. 124, Fær. 136, Am. 98, Grett. 98, freq. in mod. usage. *mis-síðr*, adj. *of unequal length*, of a garment, Fms. x. *mis-sjá*, sé, *to see amiss*, Bs. i. 95. *mis-skakki*, a, m. *odds, difference*; gefa ofan á í mis-skakka jarðanna, *to pay into the bargain*, Dipl. ii. 4. *mis-skera*, skar, *to 'mis-cut,' cut wrong*, N. G. L. i. 137. *mis-skilja*, ð, *to misunderstand*. *mis-skilningr*, m. *misunderstanding, misapprehension*. *mis-skipta*, t, *to 'mis-share,' share unequally*, Gþl. 267, Jb. 160, Fms. iii. 172. *mis-skipti*, n. *an unequal sharing*, Hom. (St.). *mis-smíði*, n. pl. *mistakes in a work*; in the phrase, *sjá or finna m. á e-u*, *to find or see faults in a thing, see that things are not all right*, Bs. i. 142, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 168, Fs. 142. *mis-snúa*, sneri, *to misturn, turn wrong*, Hom. 19, Greg. 40. *mis-stórr*, adj. *of different size*, Fms. vii. 163. *mis-svefni*, n. *'mis-sleeping,' sleeping and waking alternately*, Fsm. *mis-sverja*, sór, *to mis-swear, perjure oneself*, N. G. L. i. 30. *mis-sýnask*, d, dep. *to 'mis-see,' see wrong*, of deception of sight; impers., e-m *missýnisk*, Fms. vii. 160: *to be mistaken*, Lv. 8; undarligt verðr um vitra menn er svá missýnisk, Glúm. 389:—act., e-m *missýnir*, Mag. 124, (rare). *mis-sýni*, n. *deception of sight*, Fær. 166, Fbr. 32, Ölk. 36. *mis-sýning*, f. *deception of sight*. *mis-sæll*, adj. *'mis-happy,' i. e. of unequal happiness, one having too much and another too little*, Grett. 161. *mis-sætt*, f. = *missætt*, Hkr. iii. 101. *mis-sætti*, n. *discord*, Nj. 48, Fms. v. 224, ix. 2, Rb. 410. *miss-öng*, see *misgöng*. **MIST**, f. one of the *veird sisters* or *Valkyriur* of the heathen age, Gm., Edda (Gl.); prob. akin to the neut. *mistr* (q. v.), as is to be inferred from *mistar-marr*, the *mist-sea = the clouds, the airy region*, Hkv. i. 46. *mis-taka*, tók, *to take by mistake*, Grág. ii. 196; e-m verðr mistekit til e-s, *to make a slip, take the wrong thing*, i. 168:—reflex. *mistakask*, *to miscarry*, Grett. 148. *mis-tala*, að, *to make a slip with the tongue*, Flóv. *mis-tekja*, u, f. *a mistake*, N. G. L. i. 20. **Mistil-teinn**, m. [O. H. G. *mistil*; Germ. *mistel*; A. S. *mistel* or *mistel-tá*; Engl. *mistletoe*]:—*the mistletoe* or *mistle-twig*, the fatal twig by which Balder, the white sun-god, was slain, see Vsp. 36 sqq., and the legend in Edda 36, 37. After the death of Balder the Ragnarök (the last day of the heathen mythology) set in. Balder's death was also symbolical of the victory of darkness over light, which comes every year at midwinter. The mistletoe in English households at Christmas time is no doubt a relic of a rite lost in the remotest heathenism, for the fight of light and darkness at midwinter was a foreshadowing of the final overthrow in Ragnarök. The legend and the word are common to all Teutonic people of all ages. **MISTR**, n. [A. S. and Engl. *mist*], *a mist*, a freq. word in Icel. although not recorded in old writers; þoka (*fog*) and *mistr* are distinguished. *mis-trúa*, ð, *to mistrust, disbelieve*, with dat., Fms. ix. 260, Gþl. 84, 330: with acc. a Latinism, 656 B. II, 625, 85, Art. 67. *mis-trúnaðr*, m. *mistrust*, Stj. III, Fms. ix. 281, 284. *mis-tryggja*, ð, = *mistrúa*, D. N. v. 182. *mis-verja*, varði, *to 'mis-defend,' as a law term*, N. G. L. i. 89. *mis-verk*, n. *a misdeed*, Sks. 734, Stj., Mar. passim. *mis-verki*, a, m. *mis-doing, a slip, fault in law*, Grág. i. 335, Gþl. 228: *a misdeed*, Fms. xi. 235, Str. 18, Sks. 734. *mis-vinna*, vann, *to work at a wrong time*, N. G. L. i. 378. *mis-vitr*, adj. *'mis-wise,' silly and wise together*; *misvitr* er Njáll, segir Hallgerðr, Nj. 67. *mis-vígi*, n. a law term for a kind of *indirect or intended slaughter*, defined in N. G. L. i. 80 (ch. 238). *mis-þokka*, að, *to disparage*, Fms. iv. 267, 320. *mis-þokki*, a, m. *mislike*, Ö. H. I. 19, 145. *mis-þökknask*, að, dep. *to be misliked*, Fms. i. 261, Starl. iii. 279, Fas. i. 29. *mis-þykki*, n. *'mis-thought,' discord*, Fas. ii. 422, Bs. i. 661, ii. 149. *mis-þykkja*, u, f. = *misþykki*, Nj. 48 (v. l.), Bs. i. 724. *mis-þykt*, f. = *misþykkja*, Sturl. iii. 229, Bs. i. 701, Mar. *mis-þyrma*, ð, *to spare not, violate, damage*, with dat., K. Á. 40, Gþl. 187, K. þ. K. 168, Greg. 77. *mis-þyrming*, f. *mis-treating*, Bs. ii. 149.

mis-þyrmsla, u, f. *damage, violation*, K. Á. 216. *mis-æti*, n. *'mis-eating,' eating things forbidden by ecclesiastical* I N. G. L. i. 384. *mitti*, n., qs. *míðli*, *the middle waist*, Fas. iii. 481. *mittis-gran-digr*, *slender, stout in the waist*. *mittum-stangi*, a corruption from the Germ. *'mit dem stange 'be with the pole,'* a nickname, which the Norse interpreter did not understand, and took to be a name, Þiðr. **MÍGA**, part. meig, meigt, meig, mod. még, mégst, még; pl. mi part. migit; [A. S. *migan*; Lat. *mingere*], Edda 58, Grág. ii. 133, l. iii. 99, Ls. 34, Fs. 147, Bs. i. 457. **MÍLA**, u, f. [from Lat. *mille*], *a mile*, Rb. passim, Al. 109, but seldom used in good old writers or in poets, for the verse Fb. i. 214 is genuine, and the only passage from a classical Saga is Lv. 106—ok se menn at fáar mílur gékk hann þaðan frá (paper MS., of a journey through Germany from Rome). **MÍMIR**, m. name of the *wise giant* of Norse mythology, the keeper the holy well *Míms-brunnr*, m. = *the burn of Mimir*, the well of wisdom, in which Odin pawned his eye for wisdom, a myth which is explained as symbolical of the heavenly vault with its single eye, the sun, setting the sea, Vsp. 22. Mimir also occurs in the following compds, *hregg-mí* = *the 'tempest-sky,'* and *vett-mimir* = *the top sky = the uppermost heaven* Edda (Gl.), which are among the nine heavens, such as the ancients fancied it, which shews a connection of this name with the sky; *Sökk-mimir*, M. of the depth, is the name of a giant (representing the sky of the ferno?), Gm. Again, another myth says that Odin carried with him cut off head of the giant Mimir (*Míms-höfuð*), which told him hidden things, Vsp. 47, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Edda: Odin is called *Míms-vi* m. = *the friend of Mimir*, Stor. *Míms-synir*, m. pl. *the sons of Mí* = *the winds (?)*, Vsp. **II.** *hold-mimir, fiesb-maimr (?)*, is poet. name of a sword, Edda (Gl.); cp. also Úlf. *mimz = κρῆας*, I (viii. 13, (= a chop, butcher's meat?). **☞** Is the word to be derived from maiming, cutting, and is the likeness to Lat. *memor* only accidental? also the following word. **mímungr**, m. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.), prop. the sword *Widga* in *Þiðr*. S. *mín-ligr*, adj. *like mine, like me*; erat minligt flugu at gína, *it is like me to swallow that fly* (like a fish), Bs. i. (in a verse). *mínúta*, u, f. *a minute in time or degree*, Rb. *mítr*, n. [from the Gr.], *a metre*, Fms. i. 266, viii. 308, Bs. *mítra*, u, f. = *mítr*, Bs. i. 417, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Fms. iii. 167. *mjað-urt*, f., botan. *meadow-sweet, spiræa*, Hjalt. *mjaka*, að, *to lift or move heavily*, with dat.; eg get varla mjakað] *I cannot move it a bit*. *mjaldr*, m. a kind of *whale*, from its whiteness. 2. *a white tom-mjall-hvítr*, adj. *white as driven snow*, Alm. 7, freq. in mod. usage. *mjallr-roka*, u, f. *loose snow whirled by the wind*, Fas. ii. 118. *mjalta*, að, [mjólk], *to milk sheep or cows*. *mjaltir*, f. pl. *the milking*; vóru konur at mjöltum, Ebd. 316, freq. mod. usage: *mjölt*, sing., is used of the *grime* on the hands from milking, þvo af sér mjöltina. **COMPDS:** *mjalta-kona*, u, f. *a milk-m* *mjalta-tími*, a, m. *milking time*. *mjaltr*, adj. *giving milk, milch*; tvær kýr mjaltar, tíu kýrlög mjaltar *two milch kine*, B. K. 20. *mjatla*, að, *to cut, slice*, a dimin.; see *meita*. *mjá*, onomatopoeitic, *mewing*, of a cat. *mjáma*, að, *to mew*, of a cat. *mjorkvi*, see *myrkvi*. *mjóðd*, f. *narrowness*. *mjófask*, að, dep. *to become thin, narrow*, Thom. 500. *mjókká*, að, = *mjófask*; tók þá á mjófká sundit, Sturl. iiii. 33: *make narrow, thin*. **MJÓLK**, f., gen. *mjólk*, prop. *mjolk* with a short vowel; [I. *míluks = γάλα*, I Cor. ix. 7; A. S. *meolc*; Engl. *milk*; O. H. G. *milk* Germ. *milch*; Dan. *mjolk*; Swed. *mjolk*]:—*milk*, Fms. iv. 81, Sks. Al. 31, Lv. 62; *mjólk* var heit ok vóru á steinar, 70; *mjólkgr-gra-hlaup, milk porridge*; *mjólkfata*, -skjólá, -flát, -trog, -ketill, etc., *a n* *fall, milk trough, milk kettle*, Lv. 61, Korm. 156, Fbr. 213; *nymjok* *new milk*; *spenvok* *nymjólk, milk warm from the cow*; *flóud-m.*, *cow milk*; *kúa-m.*, *cow's milk*; *sauða-m.*, *sheep's milk*; *brjósta-m.*, *breast milk* for suckling. **COMPDS:** *mjólk-rá*, f. *a river of milk*, Edd. *mjólk-r-barn*, n. *an infant fed on milk*. *mjólk-r-hringr*, m. *milky way*, rendering of Lat. *via lactea*, for the genuine name is *vetbraut*, Rb. (1812) 19. *mjólk-r-kýr*, f. *a milch cow*, Jb. 224. *the ubite juice, milk*, of plants or trees; *mjólk* ok selju börk, Pr. 473. *mjólká*, að, spelt *molka*, Grág. ii. 309, Gþl. 400, Hkv. i. 43, Ls. 23 *to milk*, Grág. i. 430, Dropl. 14, Isl. ii. 181, passim. **II.** *to give milk*, of cows, Bs. i. 194; *mjólká* betr, Isl. ii. 180, Fas. iii. 373; *kyr mjólkár átta* . . . *merk* í mál, and the like. *mjólk*, adj. *milch, giving milk*, opp. to *geidr*, Grág. i. 501. *mjóni*, a, m. *a thin, slim person*, Björn.

MJÖR, adj., fem. mjó, neut. mjótt, with a characteristic *v*, which re-appears before a vowel, thus mjóvan, mjóvar, mjóvir, mjóvum; often elided with *f*, mjófan, etc.; in mod. usage by elision, mjóan, etc. The rts vary in three ways, **mjór**, **mjár**, **mær**, analogues to sjór, sjár, r, a. **mjár**, **mjá**, **mjált**; **mjá** (acc. n. pl.), Stj. 201, and foot-note; **mjár** farvegr, Fms. ix. 366, v. l.; **mjált**, Js. 55, Thom. 153; **míaua** (**mjáva**) vatni, D. N. i. 81. **β**. **mær**; **mævar skeiðir**, *the slim, narrow ps*, Fms. i. 170 (in a verse),—certainly thus, not as explained in Lex. lét. p. 567, col. 1; as also **mævar hlaupsdrif**, *the slim herrings*, in Eyvind's se (Hkr. i. 185); in me-fingr = **mæ-fingr** = **mjó-fingr**, *taper-fingered*, thet of a lady, Hðm.: af þeim meidi er mer (i. e. mæ) sýndisk, *of the g which was slim to behold*, Vsp.; in the spelling of Cod. Reg. of n. Edda e, e, or æ are freq. all written with the letter e, so that mér (*ib*) and mæ (*tenis*) would all be spelt alike; this reading was suggested as early as by Rask in the edition of 1818, see Bugge's remarks Philol. Tidsskr. 6th vol.: in Mæv-eið (= *the narrow isthmus*) in Shetland, Mk. 98, called *Mawid* in a Videse of 1516 A. D.; at present *Mawie Mavis-grind*, as opp. to another isthmus called *Brae*, i. e. Breið-eið = *Broad isthmus*; cp. also *Moorness = the little ness*, in Shetl. II. compar., an older form mjóvari, mjávvari, Yt.; superl. mjóvastr, but obsolete, and replaced by a contracted mjóri, mjóstr, in mod. usage rri, mjóstr.

B. *Thin, slim, taper*; svá mjó, *so slim in the waist*, Bs. ii. 1; mjór konu, Bjarn. (in a verse); mjóva mey, Korm.; mjótt b. i. Edda 20; mjór kvistr, Fas. iii. 33; með mjófu járn, Fær. 238; m Mistilteinn, Vsp.; mjófum knifssóð, Fs. 144; mjófum fléttingum, Kl. 335; yxn mjá ok mjók visin, Stj. 201; þar sem hann var mjóstr, F. vii. 264;—of cloth, stúku breið en eigi mjóri, Grág. i. 498; jadarflara eðr mjó, 499; sitja mjótt, Band. 38 new Ed.: sayings, mjór er mæls visir, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); mjótt er mundangs-hóf, Bs. i. (in a v. l.), Js. 55 (mjált). **2**. *narrow*; stigrinn var mjór ok þröngur, F. 48; skipit var heldr mjótt, Fms. ii. 50; mjótt sund, Grett. 83; m farvegr, Fms. ix. 366; grafr djúpari ok mjóri, Sks. 426; a nickname, **Mjóvi**, *the Slim*, or en **Mjóva**. II. in local names, **Mjóvi-dalr**, **Mjóvi-fjörðr**, **Mjóva-nes**, **Mjó-sund** or **Mý-syndi**, D. *Mysunde* in Slesvig; **Mæv-eið**, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

C. **COMPS**: **mjó-beina** or **mjó-beinn**, adj. *slim leg*, a nickname, Lín., Korm. **mjó-eygr**, adj. *narrow-eyed*, of one whose eyes are set close together, Eb. 258, see the remarks s. v. auga. **mjóf-dœlingr**, *m man from Mjóvaldri, Landn.* **mjó-fingraðr**, adj. *taper-fingered*, R. (Bugge), of a lady. **mjó-hljóðaðr**, adj. *thin-voiced*. **mjó-ggr**, m. *the small of the back*. **mjó-hundur**, m. [Dan. mynde], a *grbound*, Sks. 81. **mjó-leitr**, adj. *narrow-faced*, referring to the distance between the eyes, Bergb.-þ. 124, Fas. ii. 118. **mjó-nefr**, adj. *thin nose*, a nickname for a close man, Ó. H. 31. **mjó-skið**, n. *the slim wheel*, for this must be the true reading in the verse in Bjarn., the middle of the MSS. = *mjöscipa*; and **mjóskíð** rókra = *the slim twilight wand*, = *aper*, is a poet. circumlocution of a lady's name, *Ey-kyndil* = *Island-lag*). **mjó-slegin**, part. *beaten thin*, Fas. ii. 581. **mjó-syndi**, n. a *narrow sound, straight lane*, see above.

ÚKR, adj., compar. mjúkari, superl. mjúkastr, in mod. usage *meek*, mykri, mykstr; [Goth. *muka* in *muka-modei* = *μηδονης*; Engl. me. Dan. *myg*; Swed. *mjuk*].—*soft to the touch*; mjúkt skinn, Bær. 19 mjúka rekkju, mjúkt bað, Eg. 239; hördum-mjúkr, *soft-skinned*, Or. (in a verse); m. ok hægr, Fms. ii. 201; mjúkt há, mjúk ull, and the ke; mjúkr í máli, *eloquent*, Bs. i. **2**. *agile, nimble*; mjúkr ok ligmjúk-fær, Sturl. iii. 123; as also mjúkr á fótum, or fótá-mjúkr, of a wrestler; líða-mjúkr; mjúkari í orrostum, *more agile*, Fms. vii. 254. **3**. þar bygdisk Noregr fyrst er hann er mjúkastr, of the *most fertile*, Landn. 276, v. l.; þótti mér svá at eins mjúkt at með ykkir enn fyrra dag, Fms. iv. 317. II. *metaph. meek*; mjúk ok lítillatr, Fms. iii. 168; ek hefí verit yðr m í öllum hlutum, v. l.; hlýðin ok mjúk, Al. 119; svá mjúk sem eitt lamb, Clar. :— *gracious*, mjúkastá mildi, Dipl. ii. 14; hann talaði allt mjúkara rra dag, Fms. vi. 45; mjúk miskunn, Bs. i. 638; m. diktr, mjúkt ljóf, *flowing*, of words, speech, Lil. 4.

3. **COMPS**: **mjúk-dómr**, m. *meekness*, Bs. ii. 24. **mjúk-fingr**, **5**, and **mjúk-fingraðr**, adj. *soft-fingered*, Fas. ii. 151. **mjúk-hær**; adj. *soft-banded*, Fms. vi. 73. **mjúk-hjartaðr**, adj. *soft-hearted*, Fb. ii. 392. **mjúk-látr**, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar., Bs. i. 278; ts. 501. **mjúk-leikr**, m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. vii. 119. **mjúk-liga**, adv. *softly, tenderly*, Eg. 175, Orkn. 174, Fms. vii. 18, 306; ii. 272. **mjúk-ligr**, adj. *meek, soft*, Hom. 22. **mjúk-lyndr**, f. *meekness*. **mjúk-lyndr**, adj. *meek-tempered, gentle*, Stj., Fms. v. 240, x. 108, v. l. **mjúk-læta**, t; m. sik, *to humble*, Eg. 525. **mjúk-læti**, n. *meekness*, Mar. **mjúk-orðr**, adj. *spoken*, Fms. vi. 117. **mjúk-ræss**, adj. *running smoothly*, Fms. 4. **mjúk-tæktr**, adj. *touching gently*, Fas. ii. 644. **DM**, f., gen. *mjaðmar*, [Ulf. *hinduma* = *μέσσω*]:—*the bip* (prop. *middle of the body*); á kleði hans yfir mjóðminni, Nidrst. 3; fyrir *naðmir*, Eb. 240; hjó á mjóðmina, Nj. 253; mjóðm ok herðar-

bláð, Fb. ii. 24; rist, kné, mjóðm, N. G. L. i. 312;—in wrestling, leida e-n á mjóðmi, Bárð. 35 new Ed.; or bregða e-m á mjóðmi, Fas. iii. 573. of a wrestling trick of throwing one's antagonist by a movement of the mjóðm, called *mjaðmar-bragð*, *the bip-trick, cross-buttock*, Fas. ii. 148. **mjaðmar-bein** and **mjaðmar-höfuð**, n. *the bip-bone*, Þiðr. 89, Finnb. 334; á náranum fyrir ofan mjaðmarhöfuð, Sturl. ii. 41. No other word in the language rhymes with mjóðm; see the curious ditty in which a man and a ghost cap verses, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 464.

MJÖÐR, m., gen. *mjaðar*, dat. *míði*; in mod. usage *mjóð*, f.; [A. S. meoð; Engl. *mead*; O. H. G. *metu*; Germ. *metz*; Swed.-Dan. *mjød*]:—*mead*, Sturl. ii. 245, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. viii. 18, 166, Nj. 43, Edda 24, 49, Bs. i. 77; in phrases, *blanda, brugga mjóð, to blend mead*; and *grasadr mjóðr, spiced or drugged mead*, for the ancients used to spice or drug the mead with narcotic herbs, see the remarks s. v. jóll; *mead was the favourite drink in the Vallhalla*, Ls. 3, Vtkv. 7, Vsp. 22, Gm. 25; *mjaðar-bytta, -ker, a mead-cask*, Fms. iv. 168, ix. 329; *mjaðar ístra, mead-pouch*, viii. 117; *mjaðar lögr, mead-liquor*, ix. 329; *mjaðar drykkja, mead-drinking*, 462; *mjaðar bland, mead-mixing*, Rétt. 2. 4. **COMPS**: **mjóð-drekka**, u, f. *a mead-cask*, Eg. 237, 240, Ld. 188, Þiðr. 164. **mjóð-drukkinn**, part. *'mead-drunk'*, Fms. viii. 94. **mjóð-drykkja**, u, f. *mead-drinking*, Fms. viii. 17, Sturl. i. 161, Greg. 51. **mjóð-kona**, u, f. *a mead-girl*, N. G. L. ii. 204. **mjóð-rann**, n. *a mead-ball, drinking-ball*, Akv. 9.

MJÖK, adv., mod. *mjöð*, compar. *meirr* (q. v.), superl. *mest*; [Engl. *much*, see *mikill* or *mykill*]:—*much*; svá mjök, at ..., *so much, that ...*, Fms. i. 46; *Væringjar alþýddusk mjök til hans*, vi. 135; *sem Erlingi gengi þat mjök til*, at ..., vii. 258; *hafða ek mjög fjár-varðveizlu búanda*, Eg. 235; *hann skaut mjök til ráða dóttur sinnar*, Bjarn. 5;—*svá mjök, rather much*; hann var svá mjök hendisamr í afréttum, Glúm. 364; *alls mjök, over-much*, Stj. **2**. *very*; *hyrdir mjök*, Fms. xi. 6; *steint mjök fyrir ofan sjó*, Eg. 68; *ekki mjök, not very*, Sturl. iii. 234. **3**. *much, almost, very nearly but not quite*; þeir voru mjök konnir at hinu meiri eyjumi, þá sá þeir ..., Fms. ii. 93; *hann var dauðr mjök af kulda*, ix. 467; *þat legg ek til ráða, at vér hafim mjök allir eina frásögn um þenna atburð*, xi. 65; *mjök örend*, Mar.; *eitt mannhátr svá langt, at þat var mjök mannhátt*, Fas. iii. 266; *ok eru þeir mjök konnir at Austrey*, Fær. 105; *voru þá konnir mjök svá (almost quite) þar gegut*, Nj. 247, Fms. vi. 164; *svá voru konungar, mjök svá alite*, þeir er hans ríki höfðu hvárr eptir annan, Rb. 386.

mjók-siglandi, part. *'much-sailor'*, a nickname, see Landn. **MJÖL**, n., dat. *mjólvi* (mod. *mjöli*), gen. pl. *mjólva*; in mod. usage also sounded *mél* (as *kjót and ket*); [Engl. *meal*; Germ. *mehl*]:—*meal, flour*; fullr af mjólvi, Mar.; *skip hlaðit af malti ok mjólvi*, Eg. 81; *var hlaðit skreið í annann en mjólvi í annan*, Eb. 268; *mjöl ok við*, Nj. 4, Fs. 143; *mjöl ok smjör*, 197; poet., *Fróða mjöl, Frodi's meal = gold*, Edda (in a verse). **COMPS**: **mjöl-belgr, -sekktr, -poki**, m. *a meal-bag, -sack, -poke*, Fas. i. 127, Bárð. 170, Nj. 181. **mjöl-kaup**, n. pl. *purchase of meal*, Fbr. 10, Gpl. 352. **mjöl-kýll**, n. = *mjölbelgr*, Nj. 227. **mjöl-leyfi**, n. *a meal-licence, viz. licence to export meal*, Hkr. iii. 95. **mjöl-sáld**, n. *a meal-riddle*, Sturl. i. 23. **mjöl-skuld**, f. *rent to be paid in meal*, Sturl. ii. 64. **mjöl-vægr**, adj. *estimated by its value in meal*, Grág. i. 505. **mjöl-vætt**, f. *a weight (40 lbs.) of meal*, Bs. i. 137.

MJÖLL, f., gen. *mjallar*, dat. *mjöllur*, Rm. 26, Völs. R. i. 3; [perh. akin to *mjöl*, although with a double *l*]:—*fresh powdery snow*; sá snjór er hvítast er, ok í logni fellr, ok mjöll er kallaðr, Bárð. 2 new Ed.; *gördisk ill færðin ok var mjöllinn djúpr*, Fms. v. 179; *vaða mjöll, Sighvat* (Fb. iii. 240); *mjöllinn var laus, ok rauk hón*, Fb. i. 579; *sjórinu rauk sem mjöll, the sea 'reeked', or broke in spray, like mjöll*, Vígl. 22; *eru þeir kasaðir í mjöllinni*, Fs. 143; poet., *haus-mjöll, floating hair*, Skálda (in a verse); *sjóð-m., the snow of the crucible = silver*; *svan-m., the 'swan-drift' = the waves*, Lex. Poët. II. a pr. name of a lady, Landn. **mjalla-hvítr**, adj. = *mjallhvítur*, *white as drifted snow*.

Mjöllnir, m., in the vellums spelt *mjöllnir*, with *o* and *ll* (see Bugge in the foot-note to Vfm. 51); the *ll* seems to indicate that the *n* is radical, for if it were inflexive, it would be *mjöllair* (with one *l*); [therefore the derivation from *mala* or *mola* (*to crush*), though probable, is not certain; the word may be akin to Goth. *milbma* = *cloud*, Swed. *moln*, Dan. *molm*; cp. provinc. Norse *molnas* (Ivar Aasen) = *to grow dark from bands of cloud arising*]:—the name of *Tbor's hammer*, Edda passim, Ls.

MJÖT, f. [Ulf. *mitaps* = *μέτρον*; O. H. G. *mez*; Germ. *masz*]:—*a measure*; kann ek mála mjöt, *I know the measure of words, bow to make a speech*, Höfuð. 20; *þess kann maðr mjöt, a man knows the measure of that*, Bugge's Hm. 60 (see foot-note as to the reading in Cod. Reg.); *mjötúðr*, from *Vsp.* the preceding poem, seems to have been in the transcriber's mind, and so he first wrote *mjotvpe* and then dotted the *v*, denoting that the last three letters were to be struck out. A fem. *mjotuð* would, it is true, agree with the Goth. *mitaps*, but it does not suit the rhythm, in which a monosyllable is required.

mjötúðr, m., spelt *mjotvðr*, Vsp. 2, which form can only be an error of the transcriber, for both passages, verses 2 and 47, represent the same

word; [A. S. *metoð*; Hel. *metoð*; by which word the A. S. homilies, as well as the Heliand, denote *God*, prop. *the 'Meter,' Dispenser*]; the word itself is of heathen origin: in the Icel. it only occurs in old poets, and there in but a few passages, all of which agree, if rightly interpreted, with the A. S. use of the word. It occurs twice in the Vsp.; in verse 47—*Leika Míms synir, en mjötúðr kyndisk, but the meotud is kindled, lighted*, where it seems to be applied to the god Heimdal, (the dawn in the Eastern sky, the morning star? see Prof. Bergmann in his Ed. of Gm. 1871, p. 169); in verse 2,—*nú man ek heima, nú iviðdur, mjötúð mæran fyrir mold neðan, I mind the nine abodes, the nine gigantes (the nine mothers of Heimdal?), the worthy Dispenser beneath earth*; this '*meotud beneath earth*' seems here to represent the god of the nether world, the Pluto of the Northern mythology, with whom all things above originated (Heimdal?); somewhat similar views are expressed in the Platonic Dialogue Axiochus, ch. 12 and 13.

2. *sá er hann með mönnum mjötúðr, such a guardian (helper) is he among men*, Fsm.

II. metaph. and in an evil sense, *weird, bane*; *mjötúðr* is glossed by *bani (a bane)*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 494; *mjötúðr Heimdals, the bane of Heimdal = the beard*; Heimdalur höfuð heitir sverð . . . sverð heitir mannsmjötúðr, *a sword is the bane of men*, Edda 55, from a myth that Heimdal was pierced by a head (used as a bolt): *nema mjötúðr spilti, unless death spoiled her, unless she died*, Og. 14; *ef mér meir m. málrúm gæfi, if death would give me more time for speech* (says the dying Brynhild), Skv. 3. 71; *sá manns mjötúðr, this bane of men*, of a charmed, poisoned sword, Fas. i. (in a verse). The word is found only in the above passages; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. can hardly be the true one. For Hm. 60 see *mjöt* above.

MOD, n. [Engl. *mud* is the same word], *the refuse of bay*, Háv. 44, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *moð-báss*, m. *the báss into which the bad bay is thrown*. **moð-hár**, n. = *moð*. **moð-skegg**, n. a nickname, Ld.

moða, ad, *to mow the moð, of cattle: metaph., moða úr e-u, to pick out a single green blade out of a heap of refuse*.

moðugr, adj. *dusty, filled with moð*, N. G. L. ii. 419.

MOKA, ad, [Scot. *muck*], *to shovel, with dat.*; *moka ösku*, Nj. 208; *moka snjó*, Grág. ii. 284; *moka moldu á*, Skv. i. 177; *síðan mokaði hann at blautri myki*, Sd. 168; *þeir höfðu mokat yfir snjó*, Fms. vii. 172: esp. *to clear away dung from a stable, the place in acc.*, *moka fjós, kvíar, flór*, Bjarn. 22; *moka myki undan kúm*, K. þ. K. 98; *moka, reiða á völlum*, 100.

mokstr, m. (the *r* radical), *a shovelling*, Bs. i. 315.

mola, ad, *to crush into dust: reflex. to be crushed*, hauss hans molaðisk, Fas. ii. 374.

MOLD, f., dat. *moldu*; [Ulf. *mulda* = χούς and κοπιότρος, Mark vi. 11, Luke ix. 5; A. S. *molde*; Engl. *mould*; O. H. G. *molta*; Dutch *mool*; Dan. *muld*; Swed. *mull*]:—*mould, earth* (from *mala* and *mylja*); *jósu* at *moldu*, Eg. 300; *hafa legit í moldu*, Fms. v. 106; *saurig mold*, Stj. 115. Earth was symbolical of a purchase of land (cp. Lat. *mancipium*): the rite is thus described, *nú kaupir maðr jörð . . . hann á mold at taka sem í lögum er mælt, taka at arnis-hornum fjörum, ok í úndugis-sæti, ok þar sem akr ok eng mætisk, ok þar semholt ok lagi mætisk, ok njóta þeirra vátta á þingi at hann hefir mold rétt tekna, etc.*, N. G. L. i. 96; *penningr gengr fyrir mold ok man*, iii. 92, v. l.: as also in *moldrofs-maðr* (q. v.), D. N. i. 7:—*vera fyrir ofan mold, above earth, alive*, Fms. vi. 182; *fyrir mold neðan, beneath earth*, Vsp. 2; *á moldu, on earth*; *meðan mold er ok menn lifa*, Grág. ii. 169:—of burials, *syngja e-n til moldar, to chant one into the mould, to bury*, of a priest, Dipl. iv. 8, H. E. ii. 131; *hniga til moldar, to die*, Hdm. 16; *fella til moldar, to fell to earth, slay*, Fbr. (in a verse); *maðr er moldu samr, man is dust*, Sól. 47; *úvigðri moldu*, Landn. 117: in plur. *funerals*, *standa yfir moldum e-s, to attend one's funeral*: the phrase, *rigna í moldirnar*, of rain into an open, fresh dug grave, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 55; *moldar genginn, buried*, Sól. 60; *maðr er moldar aukí, 'a man is but mould eke', is but dust*, a saying, Rkv.; *verða at moldar auká, to be turned into dust*, Fas. i. (in a verse), Ver. 5. COMPS: **moldarfullr**, adj. *full of earth*, Stj. **moldar-hola**, u, f. *an earth-hole*, Nj. 83. **mold-auki**, a, m. = *moldarauki*, Gsp., Hom. 100. **mold-bakki**, a, m. *an earth-bank*, Fær. 177. **mold-búi**, a, m. *a mould-dweller, a ghost in a bow*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

moldi, a, m. *a mould-coloured horse*: a nickname, Landn. 2. The name of a ring which had lain in a cairn, Hkr. i. **mold-kafald**, n. *a thick fall of snow*.

moldóttir, adj. *mould-coloured*, of a horse.

mold-rof, n. *the breaking a bargain*, in *moldrofs-maðr*, m. *a mould breaker, a man who breaks a bargain for the sale of land*, D. N. i. 7.

mold-ryk, n. '*mould-reek*,' *dust*, Al. 109.

mold-skeyta, t, to '*mould-esheat*,' *take possession of land*, referring to the rite described in N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Grimm's Rechts-althert. 116; lét hann moldskeyta miklar jarðir til þess staðar, Karl. 530.

moldugr, adj. *covered with mould*, like a gravedigger, Eb. 276, Stj. 528.

mold-uxi, a, m. *a beetle, 'mould-grub,' scarabeus*:—as a nickname, Dropl.

mold-varpa, u, f. [Germ. *maul-wurf*, corrupted from *molt-wurf*; North. E. *mouliewarf*]:—*a mole*.

mold-vegr, m. *the earthy path*, Og.

mold-viðri, n. = *moldkafald*.

mold-þinurr, m. *the earth-thong*, the serpent Miðgarðsormr, Vsp. **moli**, a, m. [Scot. *mule*; North. E. *mull*], *a crumb, a small particle*, 154, Greg. 22; *engu niðr kasta af matnum hvárki beinum né m. Ó. H. 153*; *hann girtist at seðja sik af þeim molum sem féllu af bori hins ríka*, Luke xvi. 21; *brotna í smán mola, to break into shivers* *sbivered*, Edda 27; *brauð-moli, sykri-moli*.

molla, u, f. [prop. akin to Ulf. *milhma*, Swed. *moln*]:—*a lull*, close air; *byrinn misstu höldar holla hiti görðist logn og molla*, Ulf. **molna**, ad, *to crumble into dust*, Stj. 76 (of the apples of Sodom).

moltinn, adj. [melta], *tender*, = *meyrr*, q. v.

moltna, ad, *to become moltinn*.

Mont, n. *the Mount, the Alps, kar' èg.*, Sighvat.

mont, n. [from the Fr.], *vaunting, boastfulness*: **montinn**, adj. '*me ing*,' *vaunting*: **monta**, ad, *to vaunt*, freq. in mod. usage.

MOR, n., spelt *moðr*; *hafa moðr fjár*, Al. 123, Hom. (St.), MS. 21, where it is spelt *morg* = *moðr*:—*a swarm*, prop. *a swarm of* (akin to *maurr*); *mor af myi, fiski, síld, a swarm of flies, shot berrings*:—*an atom*, sivo lítið *mor*.

morá, ad, *to swarm*; *það morar af e-u*.

MORÐ, n. [Ulf. *maurþ* = φόνος; A. S. *morð* and *morðar*; I. *murder, murder*; Germ. and Dan. *moord*; cp. Lat. *mort-is*]:—*a man* *Fær. 187*; in ancient times *murder* (*moðr*) and *manslaughter* (*víg*) distinguished; if the killer, after the deed, had immediately at the or at least at the third house, confessed what he had done (*lýsa víg-lýsing*, N. G. L. i. 61), the deed was manslaughter (*víg*), and the was liable to indictment according to the law, but the deed might, the consent of the prosecutors and relations of the slain, be atone weregild. On the other hand, if the *víg-lýsing* either did not take or was stealthily performed (Glúm. ch. 27), the deed was murder; the killer was called *moðr-vargr*, and was out of the pale of the en þat er moðr ef maðr leyndr eða hylr hræk ok gengr eigi í Grág. (Kb.) i. 154; *drepa mann á moðr*, N. G. L. i. 158; hence phrase *to kill a man* and then *murder bim*, i. e. conceal the deed. Instance the distinction is made threefold, viz. *víg*, *laun-víg*, and *n. i. e. laun-víg* or secret manslaughter, if no *víg-lýsing* took place, the perpetrator left the weapon in the wound or some other evic that he was the culprit, en þat vóru kölluð launvíg en ekki moðr menn létu vápn eptir í beninni standa, Gísl. 22. To slay a man asle feloniously was also called *moðr*; so also to put a man to death d the night, nátt-víg er moðr-víg, Eg. 417; *kallit ér þat eigi moðr at drepa menn um nætr* *Ó. H. 117*; *heiti þat niðings verk eða moðr menn drepa um nætr*, Fms. vii. 296: burying alive also was r K. þ. K. 26, passim. For the formula of the *víg-lýsing* see Grág. V. 20. In poets *moðr* is used = *slaughter*, thus, *moðr-álfr*, -br -höggr, etc. = *warriors*; *moðr-bál*, -línurr, -röðull, -ský, e weapons, Lex. Poët. COMPS: **moðrs-eiðr**, m. *an oath of complicity in a case of murder*, N. G. L. i. 62. **moðr-för**, f. *death by mu* Lex. Poët. **moðr-gjarn**, adj. *murderous*, Hým. **moðr-gyðj** f. *a murderess*, Grett. 117. **moðr-járn**, n. *a murderous weapon*, **moðr-ráð**, n. pl. *schemes of murder*, N. G. L. i. 254. **moðr-víg** m. *a murderer*, Vsp. 45, Edda 43, N. G. L. i. 13, Grág. ii. 86; cp. br vargr. **moðr-verk**, n. *a murder*, Ó. H. 117. **moðr-víg**, '*murder-manslaughter*,' Eg. 416, Fms. xi. 199, Hkr. iii. 425.

moðringi, a, m. *a murderer*, Gpl. 154, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 340.

MORGINN and **morgun**, m., also in old writers spelt *myrginn*, in mod. usage **morgun**; in the contracted cases the g old MSS. left out, thus, dat. *morni*, pl. *mornar*, *morna*, *mornum*, see rhyme in the verse Landn. 87, v. l.: [Ulf. *maurginn* = *mroa*; A. S. Germ. *morgen*; Engl. *morn*, *morning*, *morrow*]:—*morning*, Vsp. (Am. 50; er at morni kömr, *when morning came, next mor* Hm. 22; at morni, Fms. i. 10: so in the saying, langr er kon. *morgun, long is the king's morning*, Mk. 13, Sighvat (Fms. v. passim; mið *morgun, mid-morning*, about six o'clock, K. þ. K. sec-mið; á *morgun, to-morrow*, Grág. i. 18, 26, Fms. vi. 72, Ísl. ii. Nj. 7, 32; á *myrgin*, Fms. ix. 21; í nótt eða snemma á *myrgin* 397, v. l.; but í *morgin, last morning*, iv. 248, Nj. 203, Bs. i. ár *morgin, in the early morning*, Am. 85; um *myrgin* Fms. vi. 45; *snemma morguns, early in the morning*; árla *mor id*. COMPS: **morguns-ár**, n. *early morning*: in the pl at *morginsári*, Stj. 122: *mod*, með *morguns-árinu, at the first gleu daylight*; síðan kómu þeir með *morgunsárinu*, Od. ix. 52 (= i ἡέριου). **morgin-drykkja**, u, f. *the morning-drink*, N. G. L. ii. **morgin-dögg**, f. *morning dew*, Edda 44. **morgun-gjöf**, f. *morgun-gave*, Germ. *morgen-gabe*), *a bridal gift*, made by the groom to his bride on the morning after the wedding, Fas. i. 345. **bekkjargjöf**. **morgun-matr**, m. *breakfast*, D. N. **morgun-n**. *the morning meal (hour)*, Ísl. ii. 334, Bs. i. 137, Vm. 169. **mor roði**, a, m. *morning-red*, [Germ. *morgen-roth*]. **morgun-ski** *the morning light*, Stj. 611. **morgun-sól**, f. *the rising sun*, F.

7. Stj. 611, v. l. morgun-stjarna, u, f. *the morning star*, Rb.
 o. morgun-stund, f. *the morning hour*; morgunstund hefir gull
 und, a saying. morgun-sveifr, adj. *given to sleep in the morn-*
 morgun-tíðir, f. pl. *morning-tide, matins*, Sturl. ii. 246, Fms.
 341. morgun-tími, a, m. *morning-time*, Stj. 184. morgun-
 kr, adj. *early awake, early rising*; var hann kveldsveifr ok myrgin-
 kr, Eg. 3 (Cod. Wolph.); inn morginvakri, a nickname, Edda 98 (in
 verse). morgun-veidr, f. a *catch* (of game) in the early morn-
 H. 78. morgin-verk, n. *morning work*, Ad. 22, Fms. xi. 435.
 morgun-ligr, adj. = *matutinus*, Hom. 12.
 orkinn, part. [akin to meyrir, q. v.; from a lost verb; cp. Lat.
 [rovere], *rotten, decayed*, of meat, fish. Morkin-skinna, u, f. *Rotten-*
 orkna, ad, *to become rotten*, of flesh, Stj. 185, Fas. iii. 345, Róm. 214,
 19.
 orn, f. a *murrain*; þik morn morni, Sks. 31.
 orna, i. e. morgna, ad, *to become morning, dawn*, Landn. 161 (in a
 e), Nj. 69, 203, Eg. 240, Fms. vi. 188, xi. 35.
 ORNA, ad, [Ulf. *murnan* = *μερμηρῶν*; A. S. *murnan*; Engl. *mourn*;
 G. *moruen*]:—*to mourn*; in prose only used in the phrase, morna ok
 þia, *to mourn and wither away*; nú vil ek heldr bera harm ok
 eggu ok morna hér ok þorna, þann veg sem auðnar, heldr en þú sért
 í þeim stöðum sem þér þykir gott, Fas. ii. 235; hón mornaði öll ok
 þiði, ok lifði þó mjök lengi við þessi úhægindi, Bjarn. 69:—in poets,
 þeir Atla, hön skylji morna, a curse, *may she mourn!* Og. 30; at ér í
 mornit haugi, *that ye may mourn in mounds of ants*, a curse,
may be tormented, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); þik morn morni, a curse,
 SI. 31.
 orna-land, n. a local name, perh. = *Moravia*, Og. 1.
 ornan, f. *morn, dawn*, Bs. i. 539.
 orsel, n. [a Lat. word], *a bit*, Játv. 27.
 ortil, n. a *mortar*, Dipl. v. 18.
 OSÍ, a, m. [mid. H. G. *mies*; Germ. *moos*; Dan. *mos*; Lat. *mus-*
moss, botan. *lichen*, Korm. 234 (in a verse); hrifa mosa, *to pick*
 Bs. i. 329; reyta mosa, Nj. 267; mosa-hruga, *a heap of moss*,
 Fr. iii. 527. II. *a moorland, moss*, [= Dan. *mose*; North. E. and
 Sc. *moss*]; þeir fóru stundum mosa, myrak ok merkr eðr brota stóra,
 Fr. viii. 31. mosa-vaxinn, part. *moss-grown*, Bs. i. 329, Fas. i. 298:
 cal names, Mos-fell, whence Mosfellingar, m. pl. *the men from the*
 Mos-fell. mos-háls, m. a nickname, Landn.
 usk, n. *scraps of moss* in hay, fjalla-grös, or the like; tína moskið
to pick the moss out; það er fullt af moski, 'tis full of moss.
 usóttir, adj. *mossy, swampy*, Orkn. 17.
 us-rauðr, adj. *moss-red*, Korm. (in a verse).
 Mstr, f., gen. Mostrar, an island in Norway on which the first Norse
 chh was built, Fms.: in a nickname, Mostrar-skegg, n. *Moster-*
 befi, i. e. the man of M., esp. Eyjarskeggi, Landn. (Eb.) Mostrar-
 þing, f. a nickname, Fms. Mostrar-þing, n. a *parliament in the isle*
 of M., N. G. L. i. 147.
 us, m., gen. motts, [a for. word, akin to Germ. *mütze*], a kind of
 lid. bead-gear, cap, Ld. 183 sqq.
 us-ra, u, f. a *woman wearing a motr*, Edda 236.
 MTTI, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *mott*; Swed. *mätt*; Engl. *moth*]:—*a moth*;
 menöltr eina motti etr ok eyðir, Barl. 44: metaph. a *sluggish person*,
 [as provinc. Engl. a *moth, drone*], Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse).
 mot-étinn, part. *moth-eaten*, D. N.
 musk, ad, dep. [early Germ. *mewen*; Ivar Aasen *tygge mo* = *rumi-*
na]:—*to be digested*, of food in the stomach of ruminating animals;
 menáligt var at grasit móaðisk með honum eptir náttúru, Bs. ii. 87.
 múlóttir, adj. *a horse with a dark streak along the back*.
 mberg, n. [mór], a kind of *tufa*.
 mbrúna, adj. *dark brown*, Eb. 56.
 MDA, u, f. a *large river*, it may prop. have meant *loamy, muddy*
 see móðr below; svímmia í móðu marir, Fm. 15, Fms. xi. 96 (of
 the names), vi. 408 in a verse (of the Ouse), vii. 266 in a verse (of the
 Got River); eina nótt er veðr var kyrt lögðu þeir upp í móðu eina,
 Eg. 8 (in Frisland); þeir kómu at einni móðu ok steypu sér ofan í
 þá þar þvílíkast sem þeir væði reykr, Fms. iii. 176; einni móðu er
 nánað, Karl. 548; konungur lét leiða skip sín upp í móðu nokkura,
 Fms. i. 334; móða mikil féll í straumum með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii.
 230 var þar skógr mikill við móðu eina, Fb. ii. 122. II. [cp. Scot.
 moos = *misty*], *the condensed vapour* on glass and the like, caused by
 cooling on it; það er móða á glerinu, af leiri ok af móðu, of earth
 and, Ó. H. 86, cp. Hkr. Ed. 1868, p. 315. 2. [cp. mo Ivar Aasen
 in. *korn-moe* = *the radiation or glimmer of heat in the summer*]:—
 mist-aziness; það er móða í lopti, and similar popular phrases.
 morni, n. *the mother's side*, of lineage, Fms. i. 4, vi. 223, Eg. 267,
 338 *a mother, parent*, Edda 18, Fms. xi. 56; opp. to faðerni, q. v.
 moga, ad, [móðigr], *to offend, raise a person's anger or displeasure*,
 Post. assim.
 moan, f. *offending*.

MÖDIR, f., gen. dat. acc. móður; plur. in nom. and acc. mæðr (mædr),
 gen. mæðra, dat. mæðrum. There is also a monosyll. form mæðr, in-
 decl. throughout in the sing., and answering to feðr, föðr or bræðr (= faðir,
 bróðir); but these forms are unknown in mod. Icel., and are seldom
 used in the genuine old writers, being mostly found in legendary writers,
 who probably followed some provincial Norwegianism; thus passim
 in Stjórn, af mæðr konungsins, Stj. 82; mæðrinnar kvíð, 80: [this word
 is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., which used *aipei* = Icel.
 eíða (q. v.) instead]—*a mother*; sonr á at taka arf eptir föður sinn ok
 móður, Grág. i. 171; föður-móðir, *a father's mother*, 172; faðir ok
 móðir, id., in countless instances: as a nickname, konunga-móðir, Jarla-
 m., Fb. iii: in popular tales, *the mother of a whole brood* (animals),
 skötu-m., sela-m., laxa-m., represented as an ogre, Maurer's Volks. 34.
 COMPS: móður-afi, a, m. *a mother's grandfather*, and móður-amma,
 u, f. *mother's grandmother*. móður-arfr, m. *maternal inheritance*,
 Ísl. ii. 29, Landn. 114, Dipl. v. 3. móður-brjóst, f. pl. *a mother's*
breasts, N. G. L. i. 340. móður-bróðir, m. *a mother's brother, uncle*,
 passim: in the saying, móðurbræðrum verða menn líkastir, Ísl. ii. 29, Bs. i.
 134. móður-faðir, m. *a mother's father, grandfather*, Grág. i. 177,
 Fms. i. 223. móður-frændr, m. pl. *kinsmen on the mother's side*,
 Grág. ii. 113, Fms. i. 4. móður-hús, n. *a mother's house, home*, Stj.
 420. móður-kvíðr, m. *a mother's womb*, Hom. 51, Fms. i. 221, x.
 275. móður-kyn, u. *a mother's kin*, Eg. 267, Fms. vii. 224, Finnb.
 236. móður-lauss, adj. *motherless*, Fas. ii. 412. móður-leggr,
 m. *the mother-lineage*, Jb. 446. móður-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.),
motherly, Sks. 549. móður-mjólk, f. *mother's milk*, Stj. 127.
 móður-móðir, f. *a mother's mother*, Grág. i. 171, Fms. v. 267.
 móður-sonr, m. *a mother's son*: in the phrase, engi m., *not a mother's*
son, not a soul, Karl. 199. móður-systir, f. *a mother's sister* (Dan.
møster), Grág. i. 171. móður-tunga, u, f. *one's mother-tongue*, Bs. i.
 906. móður-ætt, f. *kinsfolk on the father's side*, Grág. i. 171, 177, Eg.
 72, Fms. i. 196; falla í m., *to fall to mother-earth, to die*, Nj. 70.

MÓÐ-ligr, adj. *excited, wrath*, Sks. 235.
 MÓÐR, m. [Ulf. *mōds* = *μῆτις, θυμὸς*. Luke iv. 28; A. S. *mod*; Engl.
mood; Germ. *mutz*]:—*wrath*; móðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þórr
 þrunginn móði, Vsp. 30; af móði, 56; en er hann (Thor) sá hraðslu
 þeirra, þá gekk af honum móðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28; þó
 þrúnaði honum mjök móðr til Bolla, Ld. 236; þorsteini óx móðr (*Th's*
mood waxed fierce) við átekir hans, Bjarn. 54; ní svall Sturlungum
 mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; óx þeir mjök móðr ok kapp, Fas. i. 37; ní verðr
 þiðrekr konungur svá reiðr ok svá fer hann mikinn móð, at . . . þiðr.
 332; í móð sínum ok trölldómi, Fs. 43; Ás-móðr (q. v.), *the godly wrath*
 of Thor; Jötun-móðr, *giant-mood, giant-fury*. II. *moodiness*,
heart's grief; var móðr mikill í hug hennar, Bs. i. 199; mælti hón þetta
 af hinum mesta móð, Fms. ix. 221, Fas. i. 262 (in a verse); harðr móðr,
 Skáld H. 7; lifa við langan móð, 2. 12; móð létta svá þjóðar, Bs. ii.
 (in a verse); hug-móðr (q. v.), *moodiness*. Poët. COMPS: móð-akarn,
 n. '*mood-acorn*', i. e. *the heart*, Hkv. i. 52. móð-barr, -fikinn,
 -gjarn, -öflugr, -rakkr, -þrútninn, adj. *wrath, fierce*, Lex. Poët.
 móð-sefi, a, m. [A. S. *modsefa*], *mood*, Edda (Ht.) móð-tregi, a,
 m. *moodiness, heart's grief*, Skm. 4, Sdm. 30, Skv. 3. 44. III.
 in pr. names, Móð-úlfr, whence Móðýflingar, Landn.; and as the
 latter part, Ás-móðr, Her-m., Öl-m., Þór-m.
 móðr, m. (= móða), in western Icel. *muddy snow-banks, leaps of snow*
 and ice projecting into the sea.
 móðr, adj. [Scot. *mutz*], *moody*; þá er móðr er at morni kömr, Hm.
 22; sorg-móðr, Og. 13; sjá móðr konungur, 16; heipt-móðr, *wrath*, Lex.
 Poët.; this sense is poet. and obsolete, but freq. in II. *weary*,
exhausted, losing one's breath; hann var móðr mjök af göngu, Fms. vi.
 325, Fs. 27; móðr ok sárr, þiðr. 332; móðir af erfði, Ó. H. 187; móðr
 ok megin-litill, Sól. 2; Kjartan var líttr sáur en ákafliga vígmóðr, Ld.
 222; hestrinn var mjök móðr, Gullþ. 64.
 móðugr, adj., contr. móðgir, móðgan, [Ulf. *mōdags* = *μῆτις θυμὸς*;
 Engl. *moody*]:—*moody*, as an epithet of a giant, *fierce*, Hym. 5, 21;
 móðugr ok mjök þungyrkr, Fs. 185;—*moody, gloomy*, Akv. 36; móðgir,
 Gh. 7; móðug spjöll, 9, Gkv. i. 2, 5, 11; harð-m., þrúð-m., of a *hard,*
fierce mood: móðug á munað, *bent on lust*, Sól.
 mó-hella, u, f. a *slab or ledge of tufa*, used of a slippery place in a
 river where the gravel has been washed away and the tufa underneath
 laid bare, Nj. 83.
 MÓK, n. *dozing* as half asleep; svefni-mók.
 móka, ad, *to doze*: used of fishes at rest in water, þeir vóru at metja
 stökkva og steðja stundum móka því lognið var, Bb.
 mó-kolla, u, f. a *ewe*, and mó-kollr, m. a *wether of a dusky colour*,
 Grett. 137: mó-kollóttir, adj. *of dusky colour*, of sheep, id.
 mómenta, u, f. [a Lat. word], *a moment*, Rb., Stj.
 móna, u, f. [the word is still said to be used in provinc. Icel., and
 also remains in provinc. Swed. *lius-muna* = ljós-móðir, q. v. (lhre)]; Scot.
minnie]:—*mammy*, of a baby; mona níu móna, kveðr barnið, við mik
 göra verst hjóna, Skálda (Thorodd) 163.
 MÖR, m., gen. mós, dat. mó, pl. móar, [akin to Engl. *moor*; Norse

Moe:—a moor, heath, mostly used of a barren moorland, grown only with ling; en biskup draguði um grjóf ok móa, Sturl. ii. 50; tekr Skeggi á rás upp eptir mönum ok grip þar upp malinn, Grett. 93: freq. in local names, Mór, Móar (*Moe* in Norway), Landn.; M6-berg: in pr. names, referring to *the bue*, M6-gils, M6-eidr, id.

II. peat, for fuel; skera m6, brenna m6, freq. in mod. usage; m6-tak, n. a peat-field: m6-skurdur, m. cutting peat: m6-gr6f, f. a peat-pit: m6-færsla, u, f. carrying peat, Vm. 136: in old writers torf, q. v.

III. in compds, as m6-hella, m6-berg (q. v.), tufa: and hence of colour, m6-kollr, m6-brunn, m6-rauðr, q. v.

m6-rauðr, adj. yellow brown, of sheep and wool; m6rauð hetta, Fas. iii. 252; m6rauð augu (as in cats), Mag. 7.

m6-rendr, adj. russet, sad-coloured, of wadmal, Finnb. 318, Fs. 141, Rd. 251; s6luvadar-kyrtill m6rendan, Nj. 32; m6rend vara, Bs. i. 286.

m6r-ylla, u, f. a dusky sheep, Björn.

m6-skj6ttur, adj. piebald, of a horse, Isl. ii. 62.

M6T, n. [A. S. genot; Old Engl. mote or moot, in ward-mote, the Moot-hall at Newcastle; Dan. m6de; Swed. mot and m6te]:—a meeting; mæla m6t með sér, to fix a meeting Eg. 564; þeir mæltu m6t með sér ok hitusk í Elfinni, 444; manna-m6t, a meeting; vina-m6t, a meeting of friends.

2. as a Norse law term; in Norway a m6t was a town meeting, and is opp. to þing, a county meeting; á þingi en eigi á m6ti, þviat sökinn veit til lands-laga en eigi til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, Hkr. iii. 257, N. G. L. ii. 190: m6ts-minni, a toast or grace, when a meeting was opened, Fms. vi. 52; á þingum ok á m6ti, Fagrsk. 145; var blásit til m6ts í bænum, Fms. vi. 202, 238, 270; á m6ti í kaupangi, vii. 130; m6ts-fjalir, a meeting-sbed, N. G. L. i. 224.

II. a joint, juncture; m6t á bring, cp. m6tlaus; ár-m6t, a meeting of waters, also a local name, cp. Lat. Confluentia, Coblentz; líða-m6t, q. v.: of time, in pl., alda-m6t, the end and beginning of two centuries; mánaða-m6t, missera-m6t, eykta-m6t, and so on.

B. As adverb, both in dat. m6ti, against, on the opposite side, with dat. as also with a prep., á m6ti, í m6ti; or in gen. m6ts or m6ts við, against, with acc. used as prep. and ellipt. or even as adverb: I. gen. m6ts; til m6ts við e-n, towards, against; fara til m6ts við e-n, to go to meet one, encounter, visit, Eg. 9; fara á m6ts við, Fas. i. 450; halda til m6ts við, to march against, Fms. ii. 217; snúa til m6ts við, Nj. 125; ganga til m6ts við e-n (= ganga til fundar við e-n), to go to meet a person, 100; koma til m6ts við, Eg. 63; eiga e-t til m6ts við e-n, to own in common with another, 101, Gþl. 506, Fms. ii. 91; vera til m6ts, to be on the opposite side, opposed, Nj. 274; miklir kappar eru til m6ts, there are mighty men to meet or contend with, 228; en þar allt er lögin skilir á, þá skulu öll hallask til m6ts við Uppsala-lög, they shall all lean towards the law of Upsala, i. e. in a controverted case the law of U. is to rule, Ó. H. 65.

II. dat. m6ti, á m6ti, í m6ti, and more rarely at m6ti e-m (all these forms are used indiscriminately), as also an apocopated m6t, qs. m6ti (á m6t, í m6t):—against, on the opposite side, towards, and the like; fara m6ti e-m, Fms. vi. 29; m6ti sólu, 439; snúa í m6ti e-m, Nj. 3, 43, 74, 118, 127, 177, Fms. i. 169, ii. 189, v. 181, vi. 3, ix. 348, 511, xi. 121, 126, Eg. 283, 284, 572, Landn. 317, Ld. 214; hann sagði at í m6ti v6ru þeir Grj6tgardr, Nj. 125; rísa í m6ti, to rise against, viðstand, Lv. 79, and so in countless instances:—denoting reception, g6ra veizlu m6ti e-m, Eg. 43, Nj. 162, passim:—towards, konungur leit m6ti honum, looked towards him, Fms. i. 41.

III. metaph. in return, in exchange for; fór með honum sonr Guðbrands í gisling en konungur fékk þeim annan mann í m6ti, Ó. H. 108; Gunnarr bauð þá at m6ti Geiri goða at hlýða til eiðspjalls síns, in his turn, Nj. 87; ok mæla jamllt at m6ti at ósekju, Grág. ii. 145; skolu trygðir koma hvervetna m6ti sakbótum, 187; þá kvað hann aðra vísu í m6ti, Fms. i. 48; hann hló mjök m6t atfangi manna, vi. 203; hann gaf drottningu sæmiligar gjafir ok svá drottningin honum á m6ti, x. 95; seudi hann konungi vingjafir ok g6ð orð m6t vináttu hans, i. 53; mikit er þat í m6t (against, as compared with) erfiðinni minni, Nj. 4; sagði at hann mundi eigi þiggja nema annat fé kæmi í m6t, 133; hvat heit þú í m6ti því er hann deildi kappi við Þorgrím goða, ubat bast thou to set against that as an equivalent? Isl. ii. 215; engar skulu gagnsakir metask á m6t þeim málum, Grág. i. 294.

2. against, contrary to; m6ti Guðs lögum, Fms. x. 21:—with verbs, g6ra e-t m6ti e-m, to act against, Ld. 18; mæla m6ti, to contradict; standa m6t, to withstand; ganga m6t, to go against, as also to confess and the like.

3. bera at m6ti, to happen, Fms. ii. 59 (see bera C. II. 2); whence 4. temp. towards a time; m6t Jólum, Páskum, passim; í m6t vetri, towards the setting in of winter, Hkr. i. 13; m6ti sumri, towards the coming in of summer; m6ti degi, towards day, Fms. i. 71; hann sofnaði m6ti deginum, vi. 62; m6ti þingi, towards the opening of parliament, Rb. 530.

M6T, n. [cp. Ulf. m6ta = ἰελευσιον; O. H. G. müta]:—a stamp, mark; spurði hann hvers m6t eðr mark var á þeim penningi, Th. 50; m6t á silfri, 623, 61; skaltú smíða hús eptir því m6ti semú munn ek sjón þér, Fb. i. 439.

II. metaph. a mark; máttú sjá m6t á er h6n hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; æsku-m6t, Fms. xi. 422; áttar-m6t, a family likeness; manns-m6t, the stamp, mark of a true man, Fb. i. 150; alla þá

menn er nokkut manns m6t var at, Hkr. i. 13; það er ekkert m6t að honum, he is a small man, a mannikin; er eigi ambóttar m6t henni, she does not look like a bondswoman, Fas. i. 147.

III. man, way, which may, with Dan. maade, Swed. måte, be borrowed from I. m6tus; með kynligu m6ti, in a strange manner, Fms. ix. 9; með undar m6ti, Nj. 62; mikill fjöldi dýra með öllu m6ti, of every shape and manner. Karl. 420; með því m6ti, in that way, Fms. i. 48, Fær. 2; r litlu m6ti, in a small degree, Finnb. 328; með minna m6ti, in a degree, Sturl. i. 214; með því m6ti at (in such a way that) þeir sóru e cp. Lat. hoc modo, Fms. vi. 27; með öngu m6ti, by no means, Lat. n modo, i. 9; frá m6ti, abnormally, Örett. 92 A.

m6ta, að, to stamp, coin; m6ta penning, passim in mod. usage; m6t (stamp) pundari, m6tadr penningr, Rétt., Fl6v.

2. metaph. marked; skyldim vér þannig m6ta oss sem sem Guð kenndi postu sínum, ok kvað þá eigi ella mega komask í himinríki nema þeir þannig m6taðir, Hom. (St.), Fr.

m6t-bára, u, f. a 'counter-wave': metaph. an objection, Thom. 42, ii. 42, Karl. 543.

m6t-bárligr, adj. adverse, Stj. 326, 331.

m6t-blástr, m. a counter-blast, opposition, H. E. i. 516.

m6t-burðr, m. a coincidence, Bs. i. 743 (v. l.), ii. 39, 113.

m6t-drátt, m. a pulling against, hostility, Bs. i. 722.

m6t-drægi, n. = m6tdrátt, Bs. i. 819.

m6t-drægr, adj. adverse, opposed, Bs. i. 727, 816.

m6t-fallinn, part.; mótfallinn e-u, adverse to a thing.

m6t-ferðir, f. pl.; vera í mótfærdum við e-n, to go against, Sturl. 19, Ó. H. 227.

m6t-ferli, n. adversity, Bs. i. 700.

m6t-fjalir, f. pl. [early Swed. ibingfjalar]:—the bustings or sbed w meetings were held, O. H. L. 46, Fms. vii. 39, MS. 655 xvii. 2.

m6t-ganga, u, f. resistance, Fms. v. 37, vi. 30; mótgöngu-mádr antagonist, Sturl. i. 75, Hkr. iii. 104.

II. a going to a meet N. G. L. ii. 244, D. N.

m6t-gangr, m. a going against, Fms. v. 189, vii. 280, Sturl. iii. mótgangs mádr, an opponent, ii. 185, Fb. i. 512:—adversity, mod.

m6t-görðir, f. pl. offence, Fms. iv. 218, vii. 157, Stj. 143, Magn.

m6tgörða-samr, adj. offending, Ld. 300.

m6t-horn, n. a 'meeting-horn', trumpet, 645, 66.

m6t-hverfr, adj. = mótsúinn.

m6t-högg, n. a blow in front, opp. to bakslag, Fms. viii. 399.

m6t-kast, n. opposition, Fms. iii. 165, Thom. 44, 50.

m6t-lauss, adj. without joints, of a ring; hringr m., Eb. 10.

m6t-líkr, adj. similar, Fs. 174.

m6t-læti, n. adversity.

m6t-mádr, m. a man at a meeting, parliament-man, N. G. L. i. 3.

m6t-mark, n. a stamp, Rétt. 39.

m6t-markaðr, adj. stamped, Jb. 376.

m6t-mæla, t, to contradict, Vigl. 19.

m6t-mæli, n. a contradiction, Fms. i. 299, vii. 132, Korm. 160.

m6t-mögla, f. a murmuring against, Bs. i. 764.

m6t-reið, f. an encounter on horseback, Sturl. i. 38.

m6t-reisn, f. a rising against, resistance, Bs. i. 811.

m6t-ris, n. = mótreisn, Fms. viii. 246 (v. l.), Thom. 87.

m6t-settr, part. opposed, adverse, Karl. 410.

m6t-súinn, part. adverse, Bs. ii. 185, Lv. 109, Fs. 18, Gísl. 139.

m6t-staða, u, f. resistance, Fms. i. 65. compds: m6tstöðu-flo m. an opposition party, Hkr. ii. 271. m6tstöðu-mádr, m. an agent, Nj. 101, Bs. i. 722.

m6t-staðligr, adj. viðstanding, opposing, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 23, 1.

m6t-standa, stöð, to withstand, resist.

m6t-stefna, u, f. a meeting duly summoned, Isl. ii. 375.

m6t-stæðligr, adj. = mótsaðligr, Bs.

m6t-svar, n. an answer, reply, Sturl. iii. 138.

m6t-tak, n. resistance, Karl. 160.

2. the strap of a horse's leg which passes through the buckle (högl). m6t-taka, u, f. resistance, Fms. ix. 374, Orkn. 364.

m6t-viðri, n. a contrary wind, Fms. ii. 127, Fbr. 22.

m6t-vindr, m. = mótvídr.

m6t-völlr, m. a place of meeting, Fas. i. 503.

m6t-þrói, a, m. a rebellious spirit, Fas. iii. 151.

m6t-þykki, n. dislike, Fas. ii. 355.

M6veskr, adj. Moabitish, Stj.

múðla, að, [múdr = munnr], to moulder, Karl. 197; m. fyrir m sér, Fms. vi. 372, Thom. 74:—to munch as cattle do.

múðlan, f. munching with the teeth, Al. 168.

múðlungur, m. arbutus-berries, also of uneatable berries.

MUGGA, u, f. mugginess, soft drizzling mist, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; þ mugga, snötr 20. compds: muggu-kafald, n. fog and s muggu-veðr, n. muggy, misty weather, Isl. ii. 87.

MUNA, að, [the root word of mund, n. mundi, mundanga, m the primitive notion is from scales, balance, weight, disparity, or

[c].—to move, remove, with dat.; þess er ok kostur, at muna út garði, 'eke out' a fence, remove it farther off, widen it, Grág. ii. 257; ef enn vilja muna vörþingi, if men will alter the time of the parliament, 116; prob. also, mér er ór minni munað, it is removed out of my memory, I have quite forgotten it, Bs. i. 421; þat merkdú þeir at sólar-þingi, at sumarit munaði aprt til vársins, lb. 7; miðlum ekki sporum ma vér munum fram, unless we move forwards, 116; slíkt munar ok kna skógar-manns (amounts to the same thing, is equally valid) þótt hann gí sjálfir, Grág. ii. 159; with dat. impers., e-u munar, a thing changes place; því munar áfram, it moves forward. II. metaph. to make a difference, with dat. of the amount of disparity; þá skulu þeir þa hví (dat.) muna skal kaup við hverja skipkvámu, Grág. ii. 405; ef þr mælir rangar álur, svá at munar aln eða meira (dat.) í tuttugu munum . . . , ef vóu er at muna mundi óln í tuttugu ólnum, i. 462, 499; at um hálfri stíku í tíu stíkum, . . . svá at meira munni en óln, 498; munar mun þat, it makes a great difference, Lex. Poët.: muna um e-t, id.; eftir munadi ok um digrleik, Mag. 90; munar um ætt á fimmtíu, Rb. 96, mod. það munar ekki um það, it is of no effect, esp. of weight or measure; as also, þig munar ekki um það, it makes no difference, no matter, to thee; þig munar ekki um svo lítuð, hvað munar þig um þessu and the like.

B. [munr], it lists, one likes, i. e. one longs or wishes, impers.; ef þú tryggja (acc.) munar at sækja hringa rauða en hefud föður, if the ring longs more for, is more eager to . . . , Skv. 2. 15; it remains in the case, mig munar í það, to long for, cast longing eyes after a thing. III. MUNA, with present in preterite form, man, mant, mod. manst, man, pl. munum; pret. mundi and mundi; subj. myndi; part. munadr, munat; see Gram. p. xxiii: [Ulf. ga-munad = μυνήσκεισθαι and μυνμονεῖν, as also stan = δοκεῖν, νομῖσθαι; a word common to all old Teut. languages; it remains in Engl. mind]—to mind, call to mind, remember; forn spjöll þau er mestum um man . . . ek man jótna . . . niu man ek heima, Vsp. 1, 2; þat nu hón fólkvíg fyrst í heimi, 26; hann mundi sjálf þat er hann var síðr, at þangbrandr skírdi hann þrævetran, Íb. 15; þorkels es langt móðir fram, 4; es mundi þórarinn lögsögu-mann ok sex aðra síðan, 16; h mundi Snorra föður sinn, Ó. H. (pref.); ek má muna Eirek konung e sigrsæla, 68; þorgnýr föðurfaðir minn mundi Eirek Uppsala-konung, í en ef festar-váttar lífa eigi þeir er þau muni, Grág. i. 335; muna ósin, Ísl. ii. 265; engi maðr mundi fyrr herjat hafa verit milli Kaupana, Fms. vii. 255; mantú nokkut hver orð ek hafða þar um? þat muni ek görla, íl. ii. 110; velt þætti mér fróðleikr í, ef ek mætta alla þá hluti á, Sks. 220; veit Guð at ek ætla mik nú eigi muna, . . . ok man þóðr keta muna, Bs. i. 421.

2. with the additional notion of gratitude, revere, or the like; þótt nú muni þat fúrr, Nj. 227; launa ok lengi ma með göðu, Ó. H. 34; grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr, Fær. 1; nú skal ek þat muna, hversu Gunnari fór, Nj. 119; also, muna e-m e-u remember a person's doings, with the notion of revenge; þá skal ek þú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, 117; meiri ván at hann muni ma oss (dat.) þat er hann stökk ór höllinni, Fas. i. 87; eg skal muna þér þá I shall mind, remember it! 3. part., var Noreg svá göðr, at hann veigði munadr betri, Fms. x. 381; for Bs. i. 421 see muna (novere).

MUNADR, m., gen. munadar: I. difference, Fms. ix. 241, (tr.)

II. delibiti, a prolonged form for munr (q. v.), not to be confounded with mun-uð (from mun-hygd); esp. freq. in the compounds, munadar-lauss, adj. orphaned; munadar-leysi, n. the state of orphanhood; munadar-leysingr, a, m. an orphan. III. in local names, Munadar-nes, -tunga, Landn., Icel. map.

MUND, heterogeneous, in sing. n., in plur. f. mundir; [muna]—a moment, the nick of time; en er þú hefir görð þetta, þá mun þér mund (bigb ten) ör hauginum á braut, Ó. H. L. 2: followed by a gen., í þat mund da er út tók eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; þat var mjök í þat mund dægra, er, íðrst. 3; þat var miðviku-dagr ok þat mund árs, er . . . , Hom. i. 10; í þat mund missera, Bs. i. 185.—single, þat mund, er Bersi var til búðar bógn, at the moment when, Korm. 128; skip kom út í þetta mund no, Lv. 74; í þat mund kemr Haukr með skikkju-verðit, Fb. i. 577; þat mund er sá andaðisk, N. G. L. i. 250; var hann ágetastr vikinga í þat mund, Fms. xi. 74; þat var skírsla í þat mund, in those days, Ld. 58 þat var þá tíðska í þat (penn Ed.) mund, 104; í þat mund mun orðit síð kipti, 128; í sama mund, at the same time next day, month, year, pas.

II. plur. mundir; bíða til annars dags í þær mundir, at same hour next day, Fb. i. 530; þat var þá tíðska í þær mundir, 52; um þær mundir, Sks. 78 new Ed., v. 1.

MUND, f., dat. mundu, [cp. Lat. manus], the band, mostly in poetry, Edda (Gl. 110; lætr hann mundum (not mund um?) standa hjör til hjá, Vsp. 55; at mundum, to band, Orkn. 328; frá mundum, off band, 35 (in a verse); poët., mundar fúrr, 'band-fire,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; munar vöndr, 'band-wand,' i. e. a sword, spear, Kormak; mund-jökull, of the band, i. e. gold, Hallfred. The word remains in the compounds, -ríði, mund-laug, q. v.

II. a measure, MS. 732. 5; mæla mundum ok spönum, Fas. iii. 19 (in a verse).

MUNDA, ad, [prob. from mund, n.], to aim, point with a weapon; hann munur til hötuðs á Gestu, Ísl. ii. 305; mun hann ekki lengi m. atgeir-

inum ef hann er reiðr, Nj. 78; mundum æ fram, keep the spears in rest, Fagrsk. 138 (munim, Mork. l. c.); ef maðr mundar til manns ok stöðvar sjálfir ok varðar fjúrbauggarð, Grág. ii. 131. II. recipr. to point at one another with a weapon; ek veit beggja ykkar skaplyndi, þitt ok jarls, at þit monut skamina stund mundask til, Ó. H. 94; ok munduðusk þeir at um stund, Fms. vii. 388, v. 1.

mundan, f. a pointing at; mál ok m., Mag.

mundang, n. the balance or the tongue of the balance; it is only used in compounds: mundangs-hóf, n. the making a true balance, moderation; með mundangshófi, with just balance, moderately, Stj. 517, 552, Sks. 691; sjá vel með mundangshófi (minutely) hvat maðr á hverjum at gjalda, Sks. 444; eptir mundangshófi, Stj. 283; esp. in the phrase, mjött er mundangshófi, the just balance, the true middle, is hard to hit, Gpl. 173, Js. 55, Thom. 153, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse). mundangs-maðr, m. a just, moderate man, Sks. 495. mundangs-mikill, adj. balanced, just, moderate, Bs. i. 133, Edda 165.

mundanga, adv. justly, in due measure; mundanga heitr, Sks. 69; eigi var möttullinn mundanga, Art. 151; m. mjök, Barl. 178; jafuhávan við þær er mundanga eru, N. G. L. ii. 243; skip mundanga hlaðit, 274.

mundang-leikr, m. moderation, Karl. 517.

mundang-liga, adv. justly, duly, Flóv. 30.

mundang-ligr, adj. just; m. hóf, Bs. i. 280, Barl. 148, Pr. 406.

MUNDI, a, m. an abbreviation from the pr. names ending in -mundr, see Gram. p. xxxiv.

MUNDIA, u, f., and Mundia-fjöl, n. pl. the Mounts = the Alps, Symb.

MUNDIL-FÖRI, a, m. the name of a giant, the father of the Sun and the Moon; akin to möndull, referring to the veering round or revolution of the heavens, Vfm., Edda 7.

MUND-LAUG, f., usually spelt and sound munn-laug, Edda 40 (ii. 185, note), Fs. 5, Fms. ii. 167, Gisl. 21, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Str. 40, Vm. 96; but möndlaugu (dat.), Edda i. 184; even spelt mullaugu (dat.), N. G. L. ii. 443: [from mund = band; early Swed. mullog]:—a basin for washing the hands, esp. before and after a meal, see the remarks s. v. handlaugar and dükir; hann setti munnlaug fyrir sik ok þó sik ok þerði á hvítum dük, Fs. 5; stóð hjá honum mundaug full af blóði, Band. 42 new Ed.; munnlaugar þrjár fadar með gulli, Gisl. 21; munnlaug eina skal dóttir hafa, nema rekendi sé fast á meðal þá skal hón hafa báðar, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Art. 80:—poët., munnlaug vinda, the basin of the wind, i. e. the vaulted sky, Edda (in a verse).

MUND-MÁL, n. an agreement about munder, Grág. i. 370, Ísl. ii. 318.

MUNDR, m., gen. mundar, dat. mundi; [cp. Ó. H. G. munt, whence low Lat. mundium = tutelage in the old Teut. laws; women are said to live 'sub mundio' of their parents and husbands, Du Cange, s. v.; cp. also Germ. vor-mund = a guardian, and mündling = a minor or a person living under tutelage; perh. akin to mund (band), as hand and authority are kindred notions. So in Lat. phrases, in manu parentis, manumissio, etc., used of minors, slaves. In Norse the word is used in a special sense.]

B. In the ancient laws and customs matrimony was a bargain (brúðkaup), hence the phrase to buy a wife, kaupna konu; the wooing was often performed by a deputy, and at the espousals (festar) a sum was agreed on, which the bridegroom was to pay for his bride. This sum was called mundr; and this transaction between the damsel's father or guardian and the other party was called mundar-mál or mund-mál, e. g. Nj. ch. 2, Mördr (the father) svarar, hugsað hefi ek kostim, hón (i. e. my daughter, the damsel) skal hafa sextigi hundraða, ok skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði: hence the phrases, kaupna mey mundi, to buy a maid by mund; mey mundi keypt; gjalda mund, Skv. 1. 30, Fm. 41, N. G. L. i. 27, 48, Am. 93, and passim. No marriage was lawful without the payment of mund, for even if the wedding had been lawfully performed, without such previous payment of mund the sons of such a wedlock were illegitimate, and were called hornung (q. v.),—hann kallaði ykkur frílu-sonu,—Hárekr sagði at þeir mundi vitni til fát at möðir þeirra var mundi keypt, Eg. 40; the least amount of mund in Norway was twelve ounces, called the poor man's mund (öreiga mundr), N. G. L. i. 27, 54; in Iceland it was a mark, sá maðr er eigi arfgegr er möðir hans er eigi mundi keypt, mörk eða meira fé, Grág. (Kb.) i. 222. On the wedding night the stipulated mund became the wife's personal property, and thus bears some resemblance to the 'morning-gift' (morgun-gjöf) of the later legislation; þá er hjú koma í eina sæng, at þá er konu heimill mundr sinn ok svá vextir af fé því öllu er henni er mælt í mundar-málum, Grág. i. 370. The wife herself or her parents might, in case of divorce after misconduct, call on the husband to pay up the mund and the heiman-fylgja (q. v.) of which he had the charge, Grág. Festab. ch. 51; ella mun ek láta nefna mér vátta nú þegar, ok segja skilti við þik, ok mun ek láta föðr minn heimta mund minn ok heiman-fylgju, Gisl. 16 (p. 32 in Mr. Dasent's Gisl the Outlaw), cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 17; nefndi Mördr (the father) sér vátta, ok lýsti fésök á hendr Rúti (the husband) um fénað dóttur sinnar ok taldi munda hundraða fjár, lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreiðslu, Nj. 15 and Dasent's Burnt Njal (l. c.), the Sagas passim, as also Grág., esp. the section Festab. ch. vii. 59q. The mundr

therefore was different to the dowry (heiman-fylgja), and has nothing answering to it in the modern law, nor perhaps in the old Greek or Roman customs; hence Tacitus speaks of it as something strange, *dotem non uxorem marito, sed maritum uxori affert*, Germ. ch. 18. On the other hand, the Teutonic rites of marriage call to mind the ancient patriarchal times as described in Gen. xiv and xxix. The etymological connection between *mundium = tutelage* and the Norse word is not altogether clear. In modern Icelandic usage *heiman-mundur* is erroneously used instead of *heiman-fylgja*, q. v.

-*mundr*, m. the latter part of several pr. names, *Ás-mundur*, *Ey-m.*, *Guð-m.*, *Geir-m.*, *Há-m.*, *Hall-m.*, *Her-m.*, *Loð-m.*, *Sig-m.*, *Söl-m.*, *Þór-m.*, *Ver-m.*, *Vé-m.*, *Vil-m.*, *Ög-m.*: contr. *Mundi*, whence *Munda-grös*, n. pl. a kind of *lichen*, Hjalt.

mund-ríði, a, m. *the handle of a shield*, Gr. *ὄχων* (Herod. i. 171), Nj. 66, Ld. 220, Bjarn. 65, Finnb. 286, Karl. 440, Gpl. 105, Sks. 373; þrár *mundrídará*, N. G. L. ii. 42.

mun-gát, u, thus spelt (and not *munngát*) in the best MSS., Bs. i. 340, etc.; [prop. = a *dainty*; from *munr* and *gát* (q. v.) from *geta*; Dan. *mundgodt*]:—a kind of *ale, small beer*, Ölk. 34. Fms. vii. 249, viii. 87, Eg. 24, 247, Sks. 163; matr ok m., Gpl. 15, Hom. 87; mjödör ok m., Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 12; Sigurðr konungr veitti annan hvern dag fiska ok mjölk en annan-hvern slátr ok mungát, Ó. H. 33; gestum líkaði illa er hirmenn drukkuk mjöd en þeir mungát, Fms. viii. 166; göra m., to *brew* m., Bs. i. 197; heita m., 340; var mjödör blandinn ok m. heitt, Sturl. ii. 245; sárt mungát, Bs. i. 819; mjöd eðr m., Fb. ii. 340; (ale) and *mungát* are synonymous, whereas *beer* and *mungát* are distinguished, B. K. 88, D. N. (see Fr.); *mungáts bytta*, Fms. ii. 165; *mungáts efni*, Bs. i. 340; *mungáts görð*, *brewing of m.*, Fas. ii. 25.

muni, a, m. *the mind*; see *munn*.

Muninn, m. the name of one of Odin's two ravens, Gm., Edda.

munligr, adj. *pleasant*, Barl. 71, Þiðr. 96.

munni, a, m. a *moult, opening*, Landn. 119 (of a cave = *hellis-munni*, q. v.), Fms. vi. 189, 344; ofus m., Al. 55; grafar m., Mark xvi. 3.

munna-laug, f. see *mundlaug*.

MUNNR, m., old nom. *muðr*, in poems, but gen. *munns*, dat. *munni*; [Ulf. *munps = στόμα*; A. S. *muð*; Engl. *mouþ*; Germ. and Dan. *mund*; Swed. *mun*]:—*the mouth*, Edda 71, 109; hafa slíkar ræður í munni, Fms. ii. 292; leggja e-m orð í mun, Fær. 254; segja, mæla fyrir munni sér, to say in a low voice, Al. 2, Vigl. 31; má eigi einum munni allt senn segja, Fms. xi. 43, v. 1.; also, einum munni, *with one mouth, unanimously*; mæla feigum munni, Nj. 9; e-m verðr orð (vísa) á munni, to utter, Sd. 139, Fb. i. 525; ferr orð er um mun liðr, a saying, Vápn. 15; lúk heill munni sundr, well said! Band. 37 new Ed.; mæla af munni fram, Fms. vi. 375; mælandi muðr, a *speaking mouth, able to speak*, N. G. L. i. 61; halda munni, to hold one's tongue; það er mikit í munni, *big in the mouth (in talk)*, but really small; vera mestri í munnum, of a braggart:—of beasts, með gapanda munni, Edda 41; þá mun hann alla yðr í munni hafa, Fagsrk.; úlf-munur, Fms. vi. (in a verse); frá leons munni, Stj. 463, Grág. i. 383 (of a horse): of a bird, 623, 9; but commonly kjöptr, nef, goggr, q. v.

II. metaph. *the steel mount of an axe or hammer*, (öxar-muðr, hamars-muðr); öxin hljóp niðr í steiminn svá at muðrinn brast ór allr ok rífaði upp í gögum herðuna, Eg. 181; öx nær álnar fyrir munni, 715, Ld. 276, Gullþ. 20; hann kastar frá sér öxinni, ok kom í stein ok brotaði ór allr muðrinn, Sd. 177; hamars-muðrinn sökkr djúpt í höfuðit, Edda 30; nema Einarr kyssi öxar munni enn þunna, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

2. an opening; sekjark munnum, Stj. 214; but usually *munni* (the weak form).

III. a nickname, Fb. iii, Landn.; gullmuðr = *ebrysostomus*. COMPS: *munna-magi*, a, m. *the maw of a cod-fish*. *munni-bitir*, a, m. a *bit, little mouthful*. *munni-eiðr*, m. *swearing*, Sks. 25. *munni-fagr*, *munni-fríðr*, adj. *with a fine-shaped mouth*, Fms. viii. (in a verse). *munni-fyllr*, f. a *mouthful*, Edda 47.

munna-harpa or *munna-herpa*, u, f. 'mouth-harp,' *cramp in the mouth from cold*: the name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.).

munni-ligr, adj. *orally*, and *munni-liga*, adv. *orally*. *munni-litill*, adj. *with a small mouth*, Stj. 79. *munni-ljótr*, adj. *with an ugly-shaped mouth*, Nj. 39, Fms. ii. 20. *munni-mæli*, n. pl. *sayings, saws*.

munni-nám, n. = *munnshöfn*, Bs. i. 241. *munni-rugl*, n. *twaddle*, Stj. 401. *munni-setja*, setti, to set the edge, scharpen, N. G. L. iii. 198. *munni-sopi*, a, m. a 'mouth-sip,' draught. *munni-stórr*, adj. *large-mouthed*. *munni-stæði*, n. *the part of the face about the mouth*, Eg. 304. *munni-sviði*, a, m. a *soreness of the mouth*. *munni-tal*, n. *chatter*; *munntal jötna*, poet. = *gold*; see the legend in Edda 47. *munni-varp*, n. a kind of *metre*, Edda 137; an *extemporised ditty*. *munni-vatn*, n. 'mouth-water,' saliva. *munni-vik*, n. pl. *the corners of the mouth*.

munni-víðr, adj. *wide-mouthed*, Bárð. 165.

munns-höfn, f. (655 xii. 3), mod. *munnsöfnuðr*, m. *language*; illr m., *bad language*, swearing and the like.

MUNR, m., older form *monr*, Hom. (St.) 21, gen. *munar*, dat. *munni*, pl. *munir*; [Dan. *mon*]:—prop. *the moment or turn of the balance*; this sense, however, only occurs in phrases more or less derived or metaphorical, as in the phrase, vera mikilla (litilla) muna (gen. pl.)

vant, to be in want of much (little); man yðr eigi svá mikilla muna ávant, at þér munid eigi vilja upp hefjask ok rekask af lífrænda-skömm þessa, ye are not in want of so much, that . . . you are not so deficient, that . . ., the metaphor from under-weight, Gl. 32, c. Fms. iv. 79; hann spurði eptir vendiliga hvernig Kristinn væri haldinn á Íslandi, ok þótti honum mikilla muna ávant at vel 44; litilla muna vant, *lacking but little*; hygg ek at mér verði meiri vant en Þóroldi, Eg. 113; ok er mér mikilla muna vant at ek halda máli, ef ek skal heldr láta lausar eignir minir aðaga fyrir þér en berjas þik, 504; en ef við annan þeirra verðr muna vant, Grág. i. 120: fyrir mun (munum) um e-t, to foresee how a thing will turn, what it will take; eigi þykkjunktur ek þar sjá fyrir munum, hvárt . . ., l. 529; Erlingr fékk sér eigi skaplyndi til at biðja hér neinnu muna ut was too proud to beg anything in this case, Ó. H. 47. 2. temp. nick of time; hann bað Hallverð ganga út til sín um litla munni, a little while, Fms. ii. 71.

II. *the difference*; hví görir þú mikinn mun barnanna? Sd. 141; er þess mikill mun, hvárt . . ., it is a great difference, whether . . ., Fms. vii. 132; ef fé er verra, ok þú þeir virða þann mun, ok skal hann gjalda honum þann, *make good balance*, Grág. i. 428; ok vanta þess at mála-efna mun munni sl. Sturl. iii. 241, Fb. i. 20, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. *importance*; vil ek bjóða honum mitt lið, því at eigi er þat við hv muni, for it will tell something in the balance, Fs. 16; at hann s segja honum þá hluti er honum væri muur undir at vita, Sturl. ii. mun hverjum vitrum manni þykkja mikill mun undir því veru, at every wise man will think it of great moment, that . . ., Sks. 269; e munr at e-u, it is of some moment; ok mátti þér konungr verða muur at þeir væri þér heldr sinnaðir en í mótt, Fms. i. 297; munr er at t liði, a man's help is always something, Bs. i; Grimr gördi ok þann allan er hann mátti, G. strained every nerve, Eg. 188.

III. *the* *munni* or *mun* before a comparative, by a little, as also *considerably, a deal*; ljósti mun kyrrara, *strike somewhat more gently*, Hkr. iii. 36 þú vilt lögum at fylgja, þá er þat mun réttligast at Sigurðr niðri sinna, 257; með muni minna liði, *with considerably less forces*, Fb. 172; muni síðar, a little later, Geisli 23; hón sagði mun fleira, a good more, Am. 45; stundum með mjúklýndi, en stundum munni hardari, 176; muni hægri, a good deal easier, Orkn. (in a verse); gen. með muns minni rá, muns tómlægari ok seinna . . . muns mjúkari, 72.

2. adding a pronoun; þeim mun skírlegr, Fs. 121; ek þeim mun er bettr, it fares so much the better, Fms. xi. 228; þeim þeim gildirur, all the more traps, Barl. 24; þeim mun lengr, 101; e miklum mun sem sól er ljósari en náttmyrkr, svá myklu er ok meiri by so much as the sun is brighter than night-mirk, so much greater . . ., engum mun verr en áðr, *nothing less than before*, Ó. H. 69; engum bettr, not a bit better, 222; öngum mun betri, 113; ok var sá ö mun fegri, 75.

IV. the adverb. phrase, fyrir alla muni, l means; fyrir hvern mun, id., Gullþ. 7, Grett. 193 new Ed., Fms. i. fyrir öngan mun, by no means, Edda 57, Nj. 200, 201, Fms. i. 9 531.

V. plur. means, things, objects, property; en hann er et fyrra vartir var í þeim munum, Grág. ii. 338; at eigi monið é yðra muni til leggja, to contribute all one's means, strain every Ó. H. 32; hefir þú, faðir, þar marga þína muni til gefna, Ld. 102 vildi, at allir landsmenn legði sína muni til at biskups-stóll væri Fb. iii. 446.

2. biskup talaði hér um mjúkliga, las fyrst smá smá munina fyrir þeim, expounded all the details for them, Fms. i. slíkt sem hann fékk munum á komit, such that he could manage al be could get (metaphor from counting or balancing), Játv. 40; fé- means; vits-munir, 'wit-means,' reason; geðs-munir, skaps-munir þer; gagus-munir, useful things.

MUNR, m., gen. *munar* and *muns*, pl. *munir*, [Ulf. *mun = v A. S. myn = love, mind*; Engl. *mind*; mid. H. G. *minni*; Germ. *sang*]:—*the mind*, Edda (Gl.); af munar grunni, Höfuðl. 19; 6 r öngum, the mind's straits, Kormak; munar myrkr, Líkn. 4; munar the mind's distress, Skv. 3, 38; missa munar ok landa, to lose lif land, Hkv. 2. 44.

II. *a mind, longing, delight*; at mínum, munum, to my, thy mind, i. e. as I like, as thou likest, Skm. 35; álfhöfudl lýsir af alla daga ok þeygi at mínum munum, for the sun. all day long, and yet not to my mind, lb. 5, in the words of the lov god Frey, which call to mind Hamlet's words (this most excellent ca the air, etc.); at mannski munum, to please anybody, Skm. 20, 24; þú mínus munar, 43; leita e-m munar, to comfort one, Gkv. i. 8; at mun according to the will of the gods, Hkr. i. (in a verse); at mun s to one's heart's content, Fms. i. 27 (in a verse); hvern lifði at sínum Bjarn. (in a verse), Ög. 34; í mun e-m, to one's mind or liking, Korr a verse); at þú görir eptir mínum mun, Fb. i. 21: the phrase, e-m munr á e-u, to have a mind for; tak sjálfir við þeim ef þú þykkjunktur hafa eðr þér leikr munr at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; lék mér meirr í mun, I le more for, Skv. 3, 39; as also, leika at muni, Gsp.; gráta at muni, to bearitly, Vtkv. (in a verse); land-munir, q. v.: and in mod. usage er það í mun, I have a mind for that.

2. love; sá inn máttki í lmi. 93; vættak míus munar, I waited for my heart's delight, 95

brase, komask á muni við e-n, *to insinuate oneself*, vita ef ek get komisk muni við Ólöfú konu hans, Vigl. 58 new Ed. COMPS: **muna-fullr**, *delightful*, Sól. 35. **munar-heimr**, m. *delight's abode, the world's pleasure*, Hkv. Hjörv. 42. **munar-lauss**, adj. (mod. **munaðar-laus**), *joyless, orphaned*, Gkv. I. 4. (cp. **munaðar-leysi**, n. *orphanhood*, and **munaðar-leysingi**, a, m. an orphan, which forms are freq. in mod. usage.) **mun-ligr**, adj. *delightful*, Lex. Poët. **mun-ráð**, *a match on which one has set his heart*, Hkv. 2. 14. **mun-strönd**, f. *'mind's-strand'*, poët. for the breast, Höfuðl. I. **mun-størandi**, art. *love-awakening*, epithet of a girl, Haustl. **mun-tún**, n. *'mind's-wind'*, poët. for the breast, Fas. i. 437 (in a verse). **mun-vegar**, m. *the ways of joy, the heavens*, Stor. 16.

MUNU, a verb whose present is in preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; es. man, mant (mantú, muntú), man, pl. munum, niunut, munu; pret. undi; subj. pres. muni; pret. myndi; imper. mun, muntu; pres. infin. unu; pret. infin. mundu. In the oldest vellums an o is used throughout *u*, thus infin. **monu**, pret. mon, monu, and so on, whence subj. *møndi*; us Thorodd, *mon-a (will not) mín móna*; and leka *møndi húsit (the use would leak) ef eigi mõiði (batted) smiðrinn*, Skálda; *mun'k = in ek, Ad. 14, Skv. I. 40*; *man'k = man ek*, Fms. vii. 337 (Mork.); *ma'k = muna ek (subj.)*: with neg. suff. pres. *mon-a, she will not, horodd*, Höfuðl. 17; *monka ek, I shall not*, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Fms. x. 2 (in a verse); *mon-at, mun-at (3rd pers.)*, *shall not*; monattu or manattu (2nd pers.), Gs. 19, Ls. 49; *munum-a, we shall not*, Hallired; *-at, p. 2*:—a pret. pl. *manu* without unlaug, or even with a through-sing. and plur., is also freq. In mod. usage and MSS., as also in correct paper transcripts of vellums, and in Editions, the pret. infin. *undi* is freq. turned into a subj. from mundi, and ought to be restored; *und* is in Eg.—*sögðu þat vera muntu (Ed. mundi) róg illra manna*, . . . *rungr kveðsk því mundu (Ed. mundi) heldr af trúa*, cp. Eb. (pref. xxxviii new Ed.)

B. Will, shall, as an auxiliary verb simply denoting futurity, followed by an infinitive; *munu margir þess gjalda*, Nj. 2; *þú munt á feigr maðr*, G3; *sem nú man ek telja*, Grág. ii. 211; *aldri ði önd mín tvá líkami ok eigi mun hún hafa*, heldr mun hún n líkama hafa nú, ok þann mun hún hafa á döms-degi, Fms. iv. 1; *hún kveðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu*, . . . ok kveðsk ganga mundu, Ld. 14; *svá man móðir þín til ætla*, Nj. 58; *muntú ekki n at slíku þurfa*, 55; *mon ek þó gárask þinn maðr*, Ó. H. 47; *eu ek n þik láta vera gögastan lendan mann*, id.; *þá ma n yðr eigi svá . . . eigi moned ér (subj.)*, 32; *segir at nú man til verða sá maðr*, 33; *mantú konung upp fæda, móðir*, 64; *nú man ek koma til Uppsala-gs*, 67; *þá mono vör veita þér atgöngu*, 69; *vel man þér fara*, Nj. 6; *þú munt segja dauða minn*, 58 (but *þú munt*, next line); *úparfir nu þér verða frændr Hallgerðar*, id.; *þó man ek ekki góra hann at líl*, id.; *hvat ek veit*, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek man því úvaskri maðr aðrir menn, sem . . . , *whether I am, whether I should be*, id.; *hann lþ svá búiþ þá mundu verða at vera (a threefold infin.)*, Isl. ii. 7.

II. with a suggestive sense of *may be, probably, about, when answering to may be, perhaps* in mod. writers; *þá mundi lífa þungur natr, perhaps the third, about the third part*, Fms. ix. 475; *þeir mundu hafa nær sjau tigi manna*, Sturl. iii. 239; *hver mundi þá segja?* La 144; *ok mundi hann vita þat fyrir er hann vissi dauða sinn*, Nj. 6; *ok myndi þat Njáll ætla*, at . . . , 93; *þeir sögðu þat vera mundu rögrinna manna, it was nothing but . . .*, Eg. 55; *sögðu at þórlófr mundi vera þeir konungi, that Th. was no doubt faithful*, id., passim.

III. *asking and answering, corresponding to Engl. would'st thou? I will;* *muntú veita mér þat er ek bið þik? Hvat er þat, segir konungr*, Fms. vi. 2; *muntú mér, Freyja, fjaðrhams, ljú?*—*þó munda ek gefa þér þótt ör gi væri*, Þkv. 3, 4; *mundu fleira mæla?* answer, mun ek, Hkv. Hjörv. 2; *muntú stefna vilja Hallvarði?* Glúm. 365; *mun hann dauðr, is he dead?* N. 153.

IV. denoting injunction; *hann mælti til Einars, at hann mundi (told him to) leita sér vistar*, Hrafn. 5; *svá hef ek heldt ætlað at þú pitt munu vera at álðnu sumri*, Ld. 14 (but rarely). **V.** ellipt. infin. vera being left out and understood; *arit bragð mun at því (viz. veru)*, Nj. 58; *litid bragð mun þá at*, Ld. 136; *Hálftr mundi mikill afreksnor*, Mag. 4; *torsótt mun (viz. vera) at sækja*, Glúm. 365.

Hardly any verb is more freq., e. g. *þú munt hafa meira hlut sagði þú*, en þó man hér hljótask af margs manns bani.—*Man nokkut hér nu bani af hljótask?*—*Ekki man þat af þessu*, en þó munu þeir minnask á þann fjandskap ok muntú ekki annat mega en hrökkva við, Nj. 90; *þú munu nú ganga síðan?* þá mant ríða til þings. þá man þú skamt ek ólífað, ella mant þú verða gamall maðr, . . . Veiztu hvat þér man verða at bana . . . þat sem allir munu sízt ætla, segir Njáll, 85. In mod. usage the word *munu* is far less frequent, and futurity is in speech usually expressed, as in Gothic, by the pres. indic., as, eg fer á morgun, were an ancient would have said, ek mun fara á morgun; but in soleism *munu* is retained, thus, sjá, þú munt barn geta í kvíði þínu, ok þú munt son fæða ok hans nafn skaltú (not muntú) kalla Jesús; hann mun munda verða, ok kallast son hins Hæsta, og Guð Drottinn mun gefa þum sæti síns föður Davíð, og hann mun ríkja yfir húsí Jakobs að

eilífu, hans ríkis niun og enginn endir verða . . . Heilagrr Andi mun koma yfir þig, og kraptr íus Hæsta mun yfirskuggja þig, af því at þad hið helga sem af þér mun fæðast skal nefnast . . . , Luke i. 31 sqq. in the Icel. N. T. (Vidal.)

munuð or **munúð**, f., contr. from **mun-hugð** (Barl. 86), **mun-ugð**, [munr and hugr]:—*pleasure, lust*; líkams or líkamlig **munuð, carnal lust**, Hom. 85, 128; bindask **munuða sinnu**, . . . lífa at **munuðum**, Hom. (St.); *draga ást þeirra saman til munugðar við sik*, Bær. 14; *munugðar lífa, a life of lust*, 655 ix. C. 2; til **munugðar** *sinnar*, Str. 32; *móti munugð sinni ok veraldar girnd*, O. H. L. 86; *deila munuð*, Og. 24; *drýgja munuð*, Sól. 18; *sfjóðs munuð, a woman's love*, Hlm. 78; **mun-aðar ríki, sensuality**, Sól. 10. COMPS: **munhugð-ligr**, adj. **sensual**, Barl. 86. **munuð-lífa**, n. *a life of pleasure*, Al. 87, Stj. 84, 119, 144, Eluc. 27, Ver. 41, Mar. **munuð-lífr**, adj. **sensual**, Róni. 312. **munuð-samligr**, adj. **voluptuous, sensual**, Hom. (St.)

MURA, u, f. *goose-grass, silver-weed, potentilla anserina*, Fms. xi. 289, Hjalt; áttu börn ok buru grófu rætr og muru, Maurer's Volks.

murka, að, dimin. from *morð, to mangle*: in the phrase, *murka lífið úr e-m, to rack the life out of one.*

murningr, m. *a slow racking pain*, Fél. x. 19.

murra, að, *to murmur*, Stj. 238, 291.

murran, f. *murmuring*, Stj. 291.

murta, u, f. [Swed. *mört = cyprinus rutilus*, see Ivar Aasen], a kind of small trout, as also of any small fish; *steldú ekki murtu mús*, Snót 268; *silungs-mn, fisk-m.*; the word seems to occur in Eyvind's verse Hkr. i. 185, *vita ef murtr (not murur or murtur) verði falar vinnu mínum*, for the poet was going to purchase a herring: hence **murtr**, m. and **murti**, a, m. a nickname = *a little fellow*, Sturl., Orkn.

muskra, að, *to murmur, maulder*.

musla, að, [muðr = munnr], *to munch*.

musla or **muza**, u, f. [cp. *muzza*, Du Cange], a kind of loose jacket; *eigi hafði hann plátu muzu né brynju*, Bév., freq. in mod. usage.

mustarðr, m. [from mid. Lat. *mustarda*; Fr. *moutarde, mountarde*], *mustard*, N. T.

musteri and **mustari**, n., *mysteri* in Hom. 46, 97, [eccl. Lat. *monasterium*; A. S. *myster*; Engl. *minster*; Germ. *münster*]:—*a temple*, freq. in old and mod. eccl. writers, as the translation of 'templum' in a Jewish and Christian sense, while *hof* is used in the heathen sense, Bs., Stj., Hom., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

MÚGR, m. [akin to Engl. *cow*], *a swathe*, but only in the weak form *múgi*; *hann hafði slegit þúfur allar ok fært þær saman í múga*, . . . ok er *kalladr ákvæðis-teigr milli hverra múga*, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage.

múga-sláttir, m. *moving into swathe*, Fb. i. 522. **II. múgr** or **múgi**, a, m., metaph. *the crowd, common people, populace, mob*; með *vingan* alls *stórmennis*, ok at *sanþykktum múgiunum*, Al. 9; *heimskr múgr, the foolish mob*, Sks. 340; *líta á múg sinn ok höfða-tal*, 341; *allr múgr Svía*, Hkr. i. 55; *múgr ok margmenni*, Ó. H. 34, Bjar. 9, Grett. 82; *þar sem múg(r)inn stóð*, Eg. 532; *með múga hers*, Fms. vii. 1183; *múga manns*, Or. 29; *múgr manns*, Fms. xi. 245; *var þat enn mesti múgr manns*, Ó. H. 211; *lands-múgr, the people of the land*; *al-múgi (Dan. almue), the common people*. COMPS: **múga-menn**, m. pl. *the common people*, Bs. i. 732, 735, Stj. 426, 642. **múga-vegr**, n. *'mobi-winter'*, the name of a wild winter, Fms. vii. 183.

múl-asni, a, m. *a mule*.

múl-binda, batt, *to muzzle*, Grág. i. 383, Fas. ii. 231.

MÚLI, a, m. [mid. H. G. *mül*; Germ. *maul*], prop. *a muzzle, snout* (= trjóna), whence *the mouth* of beasts; *góltr með járnumum múla*, of a war-engine, Sks. 395; *þúinn múllinn með járnri*, Róm. 292; *harð-múla, hard-mouthed*, Germ. *hart-mülig*; *kol-múlugr, black-mouthed*: **múlaðr**, adj. = Lat. *rostratus*: **múla-stykki**, n. *a smith's vice*, Vni.; *korna-múla*, a nickname, Landn. **II.** [Scot. *mull*; Shetl. and Orkn. *mule*], *a jutting crag*, between two dales, fjords, or the like; *hann suyrþ þegar af leiðinni ok upp á múlann ok svá eptir hálsinum milli Hrafnkelsdals ok Jökuldals*, Hrafn. 20, very freq. in Icel.; *sfjalls-múli, a mountain peak*; *Digri-múli*, Seljalands-múli, Landn.: as also in numberless local names, **Múli**, **Múla-fjall**, **Múla-eyjar**, **Múla-sveit**, Landn., map of Icel.; so the *Mull* of Cantire = *Satiris-múli*, *Mull* of Galloway, the *Mull-beard* in the Orkneys, and the like, local names given by the Norsemen; perh. also the island of *Mull*, whence **Mýliskr**, adj. = *a man of Mull*, Fms. vii. 42 (in a verse).

múll, m. *a muzzle*.

múll, m. [Lat. *mulus*], *a mule*, Flóv. 31, Stj., Str., Sks., Karl.

múnk-lífi, n. *a monastery*, Hom., Greg., Stj., Str., Bs.

MÚNKR, m., mod. also contr. **múkr**, n. [eccl. Lat. *monachus*]:—*a monk, friar*, Bs., Sks., Greg., etc. passim; *múnka-búnaðr, kápa, -klæði*, Fms. vi. 188, viii. 357; *múnka regla, a monastery*, Ann. 1344; *Múnka bryggja, Monk's-bridge*, Fms. vii. 183; *múnka klaustur, a monastery*, cloister, xi. 392; *Grá-múnkar, Gray-friars*; *Svart-múnkar, Black-friars*: **munki**, a, m. a nickname, viii: in local names, **Múnka-þvera**, mod.; **Múka-þvera**, Bs.:—of a game of cards, gókk þeim Indriða bettr, hver strokan og múkriinn eptir annan, Piltur og Stúlka 23.

múra, *ad*, to wall, provide with a wall, Fms. vi. 152, Stj. 44, 247.

MÚRR, *m.* [from Lat. *murus*], a wall of brick or stone, Fms. i. 104, Stj. 70, 205; staðar-múrr, borgar-múrr, a castle-wall:—a prison, tower, Bs. i. 833. mūr-grjótt and mūr-steinn, *m.* bricks, Þjal. 49.

MÚS, *f.*, pl. *mýss*, acc. *mýs*, mod. *mýs*; [A. S. *mūs*, pl. *mýs*; Engl. *mouse*, pl. *mice*; O. H. G. *mūs*; Germ. *maus*, pl. *mäuse*; Dan. *mus*; Lat. *mus*; Gr. *mūs*]:—a mouse, H. E. i. 482, Al. 169, Stj. 23; spilltu *mýss* kornum ok ökrum, var þar víða jörð hol ok full af *músum*, Bs. i. 293; *mús* hljóf áðan á kinn mér, Fs. 140; sér kötrinn *músina*? Ísl. ii. 309; svá hræddr sem *mús* í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21; hlaupa hingat ok þangat sem *mýss* í holur, viii. 39; veida *mýs*, to catch mice; *mýss* svá stórar sem kettir, Ó. H. 109 (*rats* ?); þá sá hann *mýs* tvær aðra hvíta en aðra svarta, Barl. 56; *mýss* Valkar, *Welsb mice*, strange mice = rats, Fms. xi. 279; whence mod. Icel. *valska*, q. v.; flæðar-*mús*, skógar-*mús*, a wood-mouse, *mus sylvaticus*, Eggert Itin.: allit., maðr og *mús*, thus in Danish if a ship is lost, 'med maud og muus,' i. e. with all hands. In tales mice are said to pass over rivers on cakes of cow-dung (skán), steering with their tails, see Eggert Itin. ch. 329, and Isl. Þjóðs., which reminds one of the witch who sails 'like a rat without a tail' in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. For the fabulous tales of wizards keeping a flæðar-*mús* that it may always provide them with money see Maurer's *Volks.*; when the wizard dies, the mouse breaks loose into the sea and a tempest arises, called *Músar-byllr*, mouse-tempest; that a similar superstition existed in olden times may be inferred from the name *Músa-Bólverkr*, Landn. 2.

The name of a mouse-gray young cow, Ísl. ii. 401. COMPS: *músar-bragð*, *n.* a trick in wrestling, treading on the adversary's toes, Fas. ii. 346. *músar-bróðir*, *m.* a 'mouse-brother,' the wren; also called *músar-rindill*, *n.*, Eggert Itin. ch. 678. *músar-eyra*, *m.* 'mouse-ear,' forget-me-not, a plant, Germ. *maus-öhrlein*, *mysotis*. *músa-gangr*, *m.* a gang of mice, Bs. i. 194. *músa-gildra*, *u*, f. a mouse-trap.

B. Metaph. the *biceps* muscle in the arm; þá flaug ör ein ok kom í hönd Hákonu konungi upp í *músina* fyrir neðan öxl, Hkr. i. 159; kom ein ör í handlegginn í *músina*, Bs. i. 781; *mús* in A. S. and O. H. G. is used in a similar sense; cp. also Lat. *musculus* = a little mouse, whence *muscle*: the chief muscles of the body were named from lively animals, thus *fiskr* of the cheek (kinn-fiskr), *mús* of the arm, *kálf* (*calv*) of the leg.

mús-grár, *adj.* mouse-gray, cp. Ísl. ii. 401 (for *myrkrar* read *mýskrar* ?).

Músa, *u*, f. a mouse-gray mare.

Múspell, *n.* the name of an abode of fire; in the old mythology peopled by *Múspells lýðir*, the men of *Múspell*, a host of fiends, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire; the prose in Edda 3 may have been derived from some lost verses of the *Völuspá*, for the name appears at the end of that poem (Vsp. 51) as if it were already known; it occurs nowhere else in the Norse mythical songs, except in Ls. 42 (*múspells-megir*). *Múspells-heimir*, the abode of *Múspell*, Edda 4. This interesting word was not confined to the Norse mythology, but appears twice in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*—*mutspell cumit on thiustra naht*, also thiof *ferit, m. comes in dusky night, as a thief fares, i. e. but the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, 2 Pet. iii. 10*; and, *mutspellis megin obar man ferit, the main of n. fares over men*, see Schmeller's Edition; a third instance is in an Old High German poem on the Last Day—*dár ni mac denne mac andremo helfan vora demo muspille* = there no man can help another against the *muspell*-doom. In these instances *muspell* therefore stands for the day of judgment, the last day, and answers to Ragnarok of the Northern mythology. The etymology is doubtful, for *spell* may be = the weird, doom, = Lat. *Fatum*; or it may be = spoil, destruction; the former part *mut* or *muod* is more difficult to explain. The Icel. *mús* is an assimilated form.

MÚTA, *u*, f. [Ulf. *mōta* = *τελώνιον*; O. H. G. *mūta*; Germ. *maut* (Schmeller); cp. Ulf. *mōtareis* = *τελώνις*]:—a law term, a fee, gratuity, for transacting business, as also a *pitance*, whence afterwards it came to mean *dishonest gain*, a bribe, a fee given in stealth or under false pretences; gull er grams *múta*, gold is the king's grant, Lex. Run. 9; rétt er at þeir gefi mútur af fénu, Grág. i. 207; ef maðr tekr dánar-fé austr, þá á hann at gefa *mútu* til fjár-tökunnar ef hann náir eigi ella, ok gefa sem hann má minnsta, 221; en þú munt eigi vilja selja mik fyrir mútur, Flóv. 37; snikja til *mútu*, to go begging for a fee, Grág. (pref. clxviii); Austmaðrinn kvaðsk mundu háfa selt honum, ef hann hefði fyrr komit, með þvílíku verði sem Steingrími, en segisk nú ekki mundu taka litla *mútu* (a *pitance*) til at bregða þessu kaupi sínu, Rd. 251; hvat hefi ek slikt heyr, at taka á sér *mútu* sem þútur (to take fees like *barlots*), þar sem þú sazzt til járns ok tókt fé-*mútu* í bótna, Fb. ii. 197; þeir hafa tekit mútur af búöndum at taka fals slikt er eigi þykki gjaldgengt, Ó. H. 157; em ek eigi vanr at taka mútur á afi mínu, to exhibit my strength for money, Fms. iii. 179; the phrase, *mæla á mútur*, to be silent, as if every word had to be extorted by a fee; eigi þarf þetta á mútur at mæla, let us make a clean breast, speak out at once, Nf. 180, 228; cp. also the old Swed. law phrase, *jorp ma eighi á mutto taka, I and must not be given into mūta*, Schlyter. 2. a bribe; en selt réttlatið í sínum dómum fyrir mútur ok mauna mun, Al. 105; eigi réði mútan

þá svá miklu með ranglátum dómara, 115; elska sannindi en fyrir-mútur, Stj. 299; at þeir hafi tekit fé á gipting systur hans, . . . en hverr verðr sannr at því, at hann hafi til þess mútu tekit, reiði slikt i sveininum sem hann tók *mútna* ok heiti drengr at verri, N. G. L. i. 1; (Js. 63), freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *mútu-fé*, *n.* a bribe, Hkr. 33, 86. *mútu-girni*, *f.* corruption by bribery, Sks. 358. *mútgjarn* (*mútu-gjarnligr*, Sks. 451), *adj.* open to bribes, corrupt, Al *mútu-gjöf*, *f.* bribe-giving, Fms. ix. 329;—bartering, muntú þau hvá plokka af mér með mútgjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150.

múta, *ad*, to bribe, with dat. of the person and thing; *múta e-m e-u*. *mútaðr*, *part.* [from Old Fr. *muter*; Engl. to *mute*, *moult*; the I *mutatus* is a hawk that has been in the *muta* (Fr. *mue*, Engl. *meu* and *has done moulting*):—of a hawk that has moulted; einn hinn fríð gáshaukr með fögrum fótum, svá sem hann væri fimm sinnum eða mútaðr, Str. 75, where the French original has *mues*; þúsund gáshat mūtaða, Karl. 485.

mútari, *a*, *m.* a hawk, Edda (Gl.), occurs in *Sighvat*, but is never less a French word; see *mútaðr*.

mútera, *ad*, [Lat. *mutare*], to change, Rb. 232.

mygla, *ad*, [mugga], to grow muggy or musty; en er minnþakit at mygla, Landn. 34; myglat brauð, Stj. 367; mygladr ostr, myg hey, and the like.

mygla, *u*, f. [Swed. *mögel*], mustiness, Stj. 567 (of blight in a crop), *f.* in mod. usage.

myglugr, *adj.* musty, Stj. 357.

MYKI, *f.* indecl., but an older form *mykr* (*mykrin*) occurs a *ær*, Aey., Hkr. i. 73, in the transcript of the vellum *Kringla*; but Cod. Fris. (l. c.) has *mykin*, 37; a gen. *mykjar* is nowhere recorded; *m mykja*, *u*, f. [Dan. *mög*; cp. Engl. *midden* = Dan. *mødding* = qs. *mydyngja*; cp. also Ulf. *maibstus* = *komþia*; A. S. *meox*; Scot. and North *muck*; Germ. *mist*; akin to *moka*, q. v.]:—dung; en er mykin (*myl v. l.*) hafði fallit á ísinn, Hkr. (Cod. Fris.) 37; brenna skinn, bein, slátr myki (acc.), Stj. 319; ok sópaði yfir moldu ok myki, Hkr. i. 251; dr myki út, K. Þ. K. 100; reida myki, Gpl. 354; hann drap at þeim m (*nykju* Ed. from a paper MS.), Sd. 168. COMPS: *myki-kvísil*, *dung-fork*, Fms. i. 75 (x. 222). *myki-reka*, *u*, f. a 'muck-rake,' *du shovel*, Finn. 306. *myki-skán*, *f.* a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. K. 430. *myk-sleði*, *a*, *m.* (as if formed from *mykr*), *Kormak*.

mykja, *ad*, to 'muck,' dung, manure, Gpl. 342.

mykla and *mykill*, see *mikla*, *mikill*.

mylda, *d*, [mold], to cover with mould; ó-myldr, unburied, Hom. (S mod. to beat (earth or dung) into powder before spreading it as man over a field.

mylin or *mulin*, *m.* a luminary, the moon, Am. 15, Edda i. 472: *sun*, id.: prop. a mock sun (?), cp. Swed. *möln*.

MYLJA, *pres.* *myl*, pret. *mulði*, subj. *mylði* or *möldi*, Ls. 43; *p* muldr, and mod. *mulinn*; [akin to mala, melja, etc.]:—to *shiver*, *crum* *myl* hann með sínum tönnum, Fas. i. 103; nú eru þeir allir muld sundr, Karl. 352; mergi smæra mölða ek þá meinkráku, Ls. 43; *m* sundr fótlegginn annan, Bs. ii. 11; skeljarnar er muldar vóru í sm 180.

mylkja, *t*, [mjólk], to give suck; þú mylktir hann af þínu brjósti Mar.; see *milkja*, *milkr*.

myln, *m.* (?), fire, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; akin to *Mjöltnr* (?), q. v.

mylna, *u*, f. [from Lat. *mola*], a mill, Þiðr. 131, Karl. 281, 472, D.: the genuine Teut. word is *kvern*, q. v. *mylnu-maðr*, *m.* a 'mill-miller', Fms. ix. 19.

mylnari, *a*, *m.* a miller, N. G. L. iii. 204.

mylsna, *u*, f. the dust, grounds of a thing, as opp. to large pieces;] er ekki eptir nema *mylsna*.

Myll-verjar, *n.* pl. the men from the island of *Mull*, Fms. x.

MYND, *f.* [prob. derived from *mund*], shape, form; hverja mynd s hann hefir tekit á sik, Fms. xi. 433; myndir eða ásjónur, Stj. 91; c anna myndir, 67; nokkur elds mynd, a kind of fire, 41; í mynd kross Fms. i. 136; í boga mynd, Fas. i. 271; fjarrí allri mannlígi mynd, *human shape*, Grett. 113; enga sjáum vér hafa þína mynd, Fas. i. 2. þá gördi hann alla mynd (all the frame) þess altaris, Stj. 638; á mynd, er . . . in the same manner, as . . . Fms. ii. 122; at nokki mynd, in some manner, Bjarn. 55; mjök á mynd ok með þeim *Sigu muck* in the same way, Fær. 241. 2. a figure, image; í hús þat í myndum var gört, Clem. 50: a metaphor, með mörgum öðrum mynd ok merkingum, Stj. 420; mynd ok dæmi trúar, Fb. ii. 701; freq mod. usage, of pictures, ljós-mynd, a photograph, and the like; ó-my a shapeless thing; fyrir-mynd, a prototype; í-mynd, the very *imc* COMPS: *mynda-smiðr*, *m.* a sculptor. *mynda-smíði*, *n.* *sculpture*.

myndar-ligr, *adj.* well-shapen.

mynda, *d*, [mundr; Germ. *münden* = discharge], to weigh, meas of the munder, q. v.; gripir metnr ok myndir í hendr þeim er kú fær, N. G. L. i. 230; mynda skal meyjjar-fé allt, ok koma eyrir ey gegu, 29; for in the mundnál (q. v.) the munder was to be set off balanced against the damsel's dowry.

mynda, að, *to shape, form*, Hom. 130; *mynda* e-t eptir e-n, *to shape after, imitate*, Hom. (St.): *to shape, form*, vér höfum mælt ok myndat eggin, Fms. xi. 432, freq. in mod. usage. II. = munda; ekki art hér at mynda til þess sem oss er í hug, 'tis no use to bint at it, i. e. *it us speak it out at once*, Nj. 224.

myndan, f. *shaping; i-myndan, imagination; fyrir-m.* = Germ. *vor-bild*.

mynding, f. [muendr], *balancing the mundr and the heimanfylgja*, G. L. i. 29.

myndugr, adj. [from Germ. *mündig*], *of age*, (mod.)

mynni, n. [munnr], *a mouth, opening; see minni*.

myntr, part. *mouted* so and so, Sks. 170.

mynt, f. [a for. word], *a mint*, Rétt. 30.

myntari, a, m. *a minter, mint-master*, N. G. L. i. 446: a nickname, ms. viii. 161.

MYRÐA, ð, later t, [morð], *to murder*. II. *to conceal, murder*, e the remarks on morð; skal ek eigi myrða (*to suppress*) þetta konungs-élf, þótt þú hafir myrt þau konungs-bréf er til þín hafa send verit, url. iii. 139; hann drap hann sofanda í sæng sinni ok myrði hann síðan, ís. ii. 242; lítzt mér þat ráð at vér drepim hann ok myrdim hann þan, mun þetta allri vist verða, Fær. 177; hann drap sveininn ok vildi yrða en menn urðu þó varir við, Fb. ii. 79; síðan stefndi Helgi sbjarnarson Helga Droplaugarsyni um þat, at hann hefði myrðan annan mann ok sókt í sjó ok hult ekki moldu, *that he had 'murdered' a ad man, and put the corpse into the sea and not covered it with earth*, opl. 16; þat vissu allir at vér vildum bana Sigmundar, en hvar fyrir undu vér vilja myrða þá, *murder them, i. e. conceal them*, Fær. 182; munni hann þá hafa verit drepinn eðr myrðr, *slain or murdered*, 183; na myrði Sigurð til hringsins Hakonar-nauts, 155; drepim ok myrðr, *in and murdered*, Fb. i. 554; myrðir til hnossa, Am. 53; sofanda rði, Sól. 5; um morð þau ok illvirki er sendimenn minir hafa þar rðir verit, Fær. 199; knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttú nú myrða m ef þú vilt, of infanticide, Fms. i. 16; þinnsk þar barns lík er myrt ði verit ok fólgit þar, Hkr. iii. 184.

myrðir, n. *a murderer, destroyer*, Lex. Poët.

myrginn, m. *morning; see morginn*.

myrk-blár, adj. *dark blue*, 544. 39, Fas. ii. 93.

myrk-fara, u, f., poët. the '*mirk-farer*,' i. e. the *night*, Edda (Gl.)

myrk-fællinn, adj. *afraid in the dark*, Grett. 126, Gisl. 151.

myrk-fælni, f. *the being afraid in the dark*, Grett. 130, Stj. 111.

myrk-heimr, m. *the world of darkness*, Akv. 42: in plur., í myrk-um, Edda 70.

myrk-hræddr, adj. *afraid in the dark*, Fbr. 89, Gisl. 65.

myrk-hræðinn, adj. = myrkfællinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

myrk-leikr, m. *darkness*, Edda 209.

myrkna, að, *to grow murky or dusk; ef þér myrknit ok blindisk*, 241; (tunglit) vex ok þverr, myrknar optlaga, Karl. 134.

myrk-nætti, n. [Old Engl. *mirkæ nioth*, Story of Havelok the Dane, 6], *mirk-night, the dead of night*, Sturl. iii. 227, Stj. 559, Mar. 1108.

MYRKOR, adj., myrk, myrkt, or myrt, Ó. H. 216; with a character-ic v before a vowel, myrkvan, myrkva, myrkvir; compar. myrkvari; serl. myrkvastr; later, as also in mod. usage, the v was dropped, which m occurs in later vellums of the 14th century, thus myrkar, Stj. 30; rkar, Fms. vi. 229 (Hulda): j for v, myrkjar, Róm. 373: [A. S. *myrc*: l. *mírki*; Old Engl. and Scot. *mirk*; Engl. *murky*; Dan.-Swed. *mörk*]: *myrk, murky, dark*; myrkvar grinnr, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); myrkvan v, Rm. 34; um myrkvan við, *through the mirk-wood*, Og. 25; myrkvan varloga, Skm. 8, 9; myrkt er úti, 'tis dark outside, Skm. 10; um kveldit er myrkt var orðit, Bs. i. 544; þeir biðu nætr, en er myrkt var, Eg. 80; myrkt var í stofunni, 215; gördi myrt, Ó. H. 216; myrkt, 218; um kveldit er myrkt var, Hkr. i. 61; aldri varð svá myrkt af nótt, at eigi ví ærit ljóst þar er hann fór, Edda 70, Þidr. 326; þá var sem myrk- v nætr, Fb. iii. 410, Fms. ix. 484; gördi stundum daginu svá myrkjan s. nótt væri, Róm. 373; of aptan er myrkt var, Ó. H. 139; í myrkri síu, Bs. i. 508; myrkt augu, *dim eyes*, Pr. 473; neut., gengu þeir þann d allan til myrks, Edda 28: of colour, var vant kvígu þrövetrar myrkar, h hét Mús (but perh. read *mýskrar* or the like), Ísl. ii. 401. II. naph. *dark, obscure, hard to read*; myrkvar kenningar, Gd. 78; myrk o *dark sayings, riddles*; myrkr staf, þat verðr niörgum manni at u myrkvan staf villisk, of spell Runes with hidden powers, Eg. (in a v e); þá mælti Áegir, myrkt þykki mér þat mælt, at kalla skáldskap þum heitum, Edda 48; hér hefir upp ok segir frá því er flestum er rkt, N. G. L. i. 184; bækr myrkvar ok úskiljanligar, Stj. 30; þat n ek sýna jafnan at ek em eigi myrkt í skapi, Nj. 179; myrkarí ok klari ráð, Fms. vi. 229. III. local names, Myrk-á, Landn.;

myrk-viðr, Fms. xii, Gl.

MYRKVIR, n. [Dan. *mörke*; Scot. *mirk*], *darkness; leynask út í myrkrít*, E 240: of the evening, allan dag til myrks, fram í myrkr, and the lí: of fog, rak yfir myrkt svá mikít at þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir fóru, N 24; í slíku myrkri, Glúm. 368; sjó-mykr, Fms. ix. 506:—*an eclipse*, A. 1184; myrkrít mikla, on the 22nd of April, Ann. 1193, cp. 1312, I 3, Fms. vii. 152:—darkness from volcanic eruptions, Ann. 1158,

1266, 1262, 1300, 1341, 1350, see also Hekla and hraun. 2. often in plur. in an intensive sense, like Lat. *tenebrae*; þessi guðin munu eiga myrkrunum at stýra, Fms. i. 97; frá eilífu ljósi til úendanligr myrkra, 262; helvítis myrkra, Anal. 291; myrkra fullr, *full of darkness*, Mar.; myrkra höfðingi, *the prince of darkness*, Al. 154; myrkra hérad, myrkra staðr, *the place of darkness*, i. e. *hell*, 153, 154, cp. Pass. 8. 4, 19, 20, and N. T. passim; this use of the plur. may have been influenced by the Latin.

myrk-riða, u, f. the '*mirk-rider*,' *an ogress, witch*, for witches were supposed to ride on wolves by night, Hb. 20, Edda (Gl.)

myrkva, ð, *to grow mirk, darken*: impers., aptan dags er myrkva tók, Eg. 405; en er myrkva tók, Fms. ix. 273, 506; þá tók at myrkva (myrkja E.) af nótt, Eg. 230; en er nótt (acc.) myrkti, *when night grew mirk*, late in the summer, Fms. i. 67; um haustið er nátt (acc.) tók at myrkva, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 115: pers., hann myrkti sólina, Barl. 168, (rare): reflex., nótt (nom.) myrkvisk, *darkens*, Sks. 231 (but less good).

myrkva-stofa, u, f. a '*mirk-closet, dungeon*, Nj. 163, Fb. ii. 384, Bs. i. 221, Grett. 195 new Ed., Fms. x. 307, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 430, Stj. 200.

myrkvi, a, m., older form mjorkvi or mjörkvi:—*mirk, darkness, a dense, thick fog*; myrkva ok regn, Sks. 135, Hkr. i. 268; í slíku myrkva, Glúm. 368; leggr á svá mikinn mjorkva, at . . . Al. 139; reykr eða mjörkvi, Sks. 48 new Ed.; þá var á mjörkvi mikill, Fms. ix. 39; þá gördi myrkva mikinn sælægjan, vi. 261, viii. 178 (Fb. myrkvi l. c.); var veðr vátt ok mjörkva flaug nokkur, *wet and bazy weather*, Ó. H. 182; mörkva-þoka, a '*mirk-fog, bazy weather*, Barl. 123, 172; þoku-myrvki, id., Fms. ii. 141.

Myrk-viðr, n. *Mirk-wood*, as a mythical local name of a forest, Ls. 42, Hkv. i. 50, Akv. 13, and in prose, Fms. i. 111, 113 (in Holstein), Fb. ii. 72 (in Sweden), Hervar. S. (Fas. i. 493 in a verse); cp. the Schwarzwald in Germany.

myrk-viðri, n. a *dense fog*, = myrkvi.

MYSA, u, f. [Dan. *myse*], *whey*, milk when the cheese has been taken from it, Krók., passim in mod. usage. **mysu-ostr**, m. *cheese made of whey or goat's milk*.

MÝ, n. [O. H. G. *mucca*; Germ. *mücke*; Dan. *myg*; Engl. *midge*], a *midge, gnat*, esp. in a collect. sense, Stj. 567; svá margir sem mý, *swarming like midges*, Sól. 53; mý ok maura, mý ok kleggja, Eluc. 22; einn dag svaf hann úti í sólskini ok settisk mý mart á skalla honum, . . . en mýit hófsk upp, Lv. 50; sem hit þykkvasta mý, Art. 63 new Ed.; þó ver sveigium tungu og tenn | trautt vér mýit fáum, | en það er ei gott fyrir Grafnings-menn | að gapa yfir mörgum áum, a ditty: a local name, **Mývatn**, n., Landn., map of Iceland, whence **Mývetningar**, m. pl. *the men from M.*, K. þ. K. 88. COMPS: mý-bit, n. a *midge-bite*, Rd. 295. **mý-fluga**, u, f. a '*midge-fly*,' *gnat*, N. T. **mý-margr**, adj. *swarming like midges*. **mý-vargr**, m. a *plague of midges*, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 2.

mýgir, m., prop. a '*mower, destroyer*, Lex. Poët.

MÝGJA, ð, [miigr], *to destroy, defeat, put down*, prop. *to mow down* (?), with dat., með því at þinum guði verðr mýgt, 656 B. 10; því meirr óx kyn þess lýðs er meirr var við leitað at mý(g)ja, Ver. 20; er mörgum mýgir með sínu ríki, Al. 70; þeirra afkvæmi mun síðan hvárr öðrum m. ok vilja til jarðar koma, Fms. v. 348; m. lögum, *to break the law*; m. uppgang e-s, *to overtbrow, put down*, Karl. 402, 548.

mýking, f. *softening*.

MÝKJA, ð, older form **mýkva**, Fms. x. 331, MS. 623. 32, Ó. H. 242; [mjúkr]—*to smooth, soften*, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 288 (mýkþi); n. sik, *to soften oneself*, i. 97; m. hug e-s, Mar., Al. 5. II. reflex. *to be softened*; mýkjask í orðum, Fms. ix. 446, Bs. ii. 185; mýkjask til e-s, Mork. 25; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu en mýktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orku. 304; heldr þótti mér mýkjask skaplyndi hans áðr létti, Eg. 418:—*recipr.*, mýkjumk vér til um rúmin, Eg. 759.

mýkt, f. *softness, kindness*, Bs. ii. 155, 228, Gd. 1.

mýla, d, *to muzzle*.

MÝLL, m. a *ball*; kalla stein eðr epli, hnot eðr mýl eðr líkt, Edda 109; hón selr Hauki mýla tvá . . . mýlarin kerlingar, Fb. i. 581; herðimýll, a '*bard ball*' = a *stone*, Bragi: poët., mýll gedvangs, *the ball of the breast = the heart*, Ht. (R.): a *ball* in the stomach of animals, mýll er vér svá köllum, Fél. viii. 64.

mýri-snípa, u, f. a *moor-snipe*, Edda (Gl.): also mýri-skítr.

mýr-lendi, n. a *moorland*, Eg. 130.

mýr-lendr, adj. *moorland*, Landn. 126, Fms. xi. 354.

mýróttir, adj. *swampy, boggy*, Eg. 130, Fas. ii. 553.

MÝRR, f., mod. mýri, gen. mýrar, dat. and acc. mýri, pl. mýrar; [Engl. *moor and mire*]:—*a moor, bog, swamp*, Hkr. i. 55, Hrafn. 27, Eg. 409, 710, Nj. 263, Fs. 50, 65, Guðlf. 14, Fms. vi. 334, xi. 26, Sks. 85, Sturl. i. 179; for the old custom of putting criminals to death in fens see Gkv. 3, 11, Jónsuv. S. ch. 7, Kjaln. S. ch. 2. Tacit. Germ. ch. 12:—freq. in local names, **Mýri**, **Mýrar**, whence **Mýra-menn**, **Mýra-manna-kyn**, m. pl. *the men from the county M.*, name of a family; **Álpta-mýr**, **Rauda-mýr**, Landn., map of Iceland.

Mýsingr, m. the name of the owner of the mill Grotti, Edda.

mýskr, adj. *mouse-gray*, a conjectural reading in Ísl. ii. 401.

mýsla, u, f. [mús; Germ. *mäuselein*], a little mouse, Fas. i. 55.

mýslingr, m. = mýsla, Fas. i. 107.

MÆÐA, d. [móðr], to weary, plague:—to exhaust, Stj. 417, passim:—to chastise, 147. II. reflex. to weary oneself, be exhausted, troubled;

mæddusk þeir af kulda ok hungri, 656 C. 21: hann var mæddr síðan við eld, Fms. x. 407:—to lose breath, Grett. (in a verse), and passim in mod. usage:—to trouble oneself, með því at vér mæðumk í athuga-samligum ræðum, Sks. 72; Martha, þú mæðist í mörgu, Luke x. 41.

mæða, u, f. a trouble, trial, Fms. v. 309, x. 147, Fas. iii. 99: *distress*.

COMPDS: **mæðu-lauss**, adj. without trouble, Fr. **mæðu-ligr**, adj. sad, troubled. **mæðu-maðr**, m. an afflicted man. **mæðu-samligr**, adj. troublesome, Bs. ii. 142.

mæddr, part. exhausted, Fms. x. 357, Fs. 49.

MÆÐGIN, n. pl. [móðir], a mother and son (or sons) collectively, Fs. 37, Sturl. iii. 5, Ld. 234, 260, Fms. vi. 107, ix. 233, Bær. 4.

mæðgur, f. pl., gen. pl. mæðgna, Bs. i. 133, 355:—mother and daughter collectively, Gisl. 88, Ld. 116, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 207, Bs. i. 62, 218, passim, freq. in mod. usage.

mæði, f. [móðr], weariness, exhaustion, as also shortness of breath, Eg. 125, Nj. 116, Fms. vii. 288, Fs. 146, 180. COMPDS: **mæði-liga**, adv. sadly; svara m., Fms. i. 302: *drawing a deep breath*, verpa m. önduini, Nj. 272. **mæði-ligr**, adj. troublesome, Mar., Fms. xi. 444. **mæðisamr**, adj. afflicting, Hom. 125.

mæðing, f. trouble, Sks. 569, Th. 78, Stj. 112.

mæðr or **mæddr**, in compds, sam-mæðr, from one mother; sundr-mæðr, not having the same mother.

mæðr or **meyðr**, f. = mey, a maid, a foreign form, which occurs in Gd. 3.

MÆGD, f., often used in pl. [mágr], affinity by marriage; at frændsemi ok mægdum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, Am. 52, Skv. I. 44, Ó. H. 57, Fs. 10, 116, Eg. 37, Korm. 140, Nj. 213, Gpl. 145.

mægi, n. = mægd, Band. 3, O. H. L. 32, Fas. i. 225, Sturl. ii. 98.

mægjask, ð, dep. to marry into a family, Landn. 300, Fs. 119: part. mægðr, Sturl. iii. 9, Finn. 252, Grett. 190 new Ed.

MÆKIR, m. [Ulf. meki = μάχαιρα; A. S. mece; Hel. maki]:—a kind of sword; mækis eggjar, Hóm. 16; hvassan mæki, of the sword Tyrfinn, Fas. i. 521 (in a verse); mæki mjófan málfán, Skm. 25; mæki til höggis, Hm. 81, Gm. 52, Ls. 12; hann hefir mækis stóran í hendi, en þorsteinin sverð sitt, Fas. ii. 426; með tviægguðum mæki, Ísl. ii. 54; saxinu eða mækinum, Stj. 383; hafði Yngvi um kné sér mæki . . . hann brá mækinum ok hjó . . . Hkr. i. 29; saxit Tuma-naut . . . hér máttu sjá mækinum Tuma bróður þíns, Br. i. 527.

mæl, see mel.

MÆLA, t, [Ulf. mælian = λαλεῖν; A. S. mæðlan, mædelian; Germ. mælden by way of metaphor; Old Engl. mæle; the Dan. mæle as well as the Icel. are contracted forms, cp. nál from nadda]:—to speak, with acc. and absol.; mæli þarf eðr þegi, Hm. 18; mæla staðlausa stafr, id.; hví þegið ér, svá at mæla né megud, Ls.; margir menn málu illa við Skamkel, Nj. 80; eigi munt þú þat vilja mæla, 85; Gizurr hvíti (Njáll), . . . mælti, 90, 91, 220, 228; stafnbúar mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilastr, Fms. vii. 290; mæl þú allra dregja heilastr, viii. 97; þat þætti mér mælandá (gerund.), that is a remarkable speech, Bf. ii. 196; mæla mörgum orðum, to use many words, Hm. 104; mæla þessum orðum, to use these words, Hkr. ii. 78; mæla e-n orðum, to address, Vpm. 4; mæla í hug sér, to speak to oneself, 623, 54; mæla máli, to speak a language; hann mælti allstað þeirra máli sem hann væri allstað þar barnfæddr sem þá kom hann, Bs. i. 80.

2. special usages; mæla áljótt, to speak a libel, Grág. ii. 146; mæla æðru, to express fear, despondency, despair, Nj. 199; mæla tál, hégóma, to tell tales, falsehoods, 258; mæla lög, to speak law, to have the law on one's side in pleading, Fms. vii. 142; mæla ljóst, to speak out, Nj. 102; mæla í mútur, to speak with reserve (see múta); hafa réttara at mæla, to speak true, have right on one's side, Fms. iii. 22; mæla lögskil or lögskilum, to speak or perform public duties in court or in the assembly, Nj. 3, Ísl. ii. 255; mæla helgi e-s, to pronounce the inviolability of, Grág. i. 92; mæla málum, to plead a cause, 2; en er höfðingjar höfðu þar mælt þeim málum sem þar stóðu lög til, Ld. 32; mæla e-s máli, Grág. i. 198; mæla mælt mál, to say what all the world says, Gisl. 11, Stj. 463; mod. to say a plain word, speak plainly; bréf harðlega mælt, worded, Bs. i. 554, Fms. ix. 389.

II. to stipulate; mæla e-t með sér, to fix, stipulate, appoint; fundusk þeir, sem mælt hafði verið með þeim, Nj. 256; mæla mót með sér, to fix an interview, Eg. 564; mæla sér man, to fix an interview with ber, Hm. 97:—mæla sér e-t, to stipulate, bargain for; vér höfum fund várn mæltan ár hvert hér í Gula, N. G. L. i. 4; ek hefka fé mælt niér í dóm þenna ok monka ek mæla, Grág. i. 79; slíkan stað ok máldaga sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; þeir mæltu til fé mikit at lýktum, Nj. 99; mælti hann þat til at eiga dóttur hans, 271; en hón mælti þat til við konung, at hann skyldi vinna allan Noreg, Fms. x. 181; hvat er til mælt, Fs. 92; ek mælti til kaupna við þik, Nj. 3; þeir mæltu til vináttu með sér at

skilnaði, Eg. 601; þeir mæla til bardaga með sér um morguninn, Fb. 142; hygg þú at því vandliga at þú mælt til hvers-vetna illa þess er í beidir hann, Fms. xi. 58; hús þau er til skaða-bóta eru mælt, for which compensation has been stipulated, Grág. i. 459; mæla til friðar, to sue for peace, Fas. ii. 121 (frið-mælsk).

III. with prepp.; mæla á máli, speak in a language; mæla á Irsku, Ld. 76:—mæla aprt, to retract, Stu. i. 46:—mæla eptir e-m, to take one's part, excuse him, Nj. 26, 53, Fms. v. 120: to request, demand, ix. 52: but mæla eptir e-n, with acc., to lead to prosecution (eptir-mál) in the case of a slain man, Grág., Nj., Sagas passim:—mæla fyrir, to order, prescribe; sem biskup mæltir fyrir, Grág. i. 37; sem þjódr mælti fyrir, Ld. 44; allt þat silfr er hann mælti fyrir, ubi he had bargained, Fær. 6; þat bréf er konungr mælti svá fyrir, at . . . Fms. ix. 447: to declare, Nj. 15: to cite a formulary, preamble, or title like, mæla fyrir skipi, to say the prayer when a ship first puts to sea; gékk þorvaldr til siglu ok mælti fyrir skipi eptir síð, Bs. i. 774; þu mæla fyrir gríðum, to declare a truce, by using the proper formulary, Fr. ix. 53, Nj. 106; mæla fyrir minni, to propose a toast, Fms. i. 35:—mæla móti, to gainsay, speak against, Eg. 72, Nj. 129, 158, Fms. vii. 290: mæla til e-s, see above:—mæla um e-t, to speak about a thing, Hom. 15; konungr varð styggur ok mælti um nokkurum orðum, Eg. 16: to use an expression, utter (in an emphatic sense), of spells or the like, mikit he Jökull um mælt, svá at mér er þat eigi þólanda, Fs. 54; læt ek þat þu mælt, at þú munt . . . Ísl. ii. 197, v. l.; þar mynda ek hafa gefit þú upp eina sök, ef ek hefða eigi svá mikit um mælt, Hrafn. 8; svá fór se vér gátum at mikil-mannliga mundi verða um mælt af þinni hendi, Fr. xi. 111; læt ek þat verða um mælt (of a spell) at þú verðir at en ljótustu trollkonu, Fas. ii. 152: cp. mæli eg um og legg eg á! in the tales of witches saying their spell:—mæla við e-n, to speak to a person, address, Nj. 3, Eg. 92, passim; mæla við e-u, to gainsay, Edda 39, Fr. vii. 123, Þjódr. 253, Hkr. ii. 198:—compds, á-mæla, to blame; for-mæla to accuse; hall-mæla, to blame:—impers., mæli svá, it is said, Ho. 155.

IV. reflex. to speak, express oneself, esp. with prepp. mælsk fyrir, to ejaculate, say one's say; finnrinn mælsk innan fyr og sagði svá, he spoke from the inner part of the house, Fms. x. 262; þú þú, Grágrádr, mælsk af gólfu fyrir? Vpm. 9; hann biðsk fyrir ok mæli þú fyrir sem honum þótti vænlíkast, Fms. xi. 134; Finnur andaðisk ór su þeirri ok mælsk ádr vel fyrir, ii. 164; mælsk vel, illa fyrir, to be well (ill) spoken of, to make a good (bad) impression; görum vit góða ha ferð, hann hefir mikils misst, þat mun vel fyrir mælsk, Nj. 29; Gunnars spurðisk, ok mælsk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, 117; mælti kvæðit vel fyrir, Fms. vii. 113; illa mun þat fyrir mælsk, at ganga sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238:—mælsk undan, to excuse oneself decline, Fms. ix. 227, Fb. i. 100:—mælsk um, to utter, express; ei vér því at vera úkvíðnir ok mælsk eigi illa um, Fms. xi. 389. recipr., mælsk við, to speak to one another, converse; ekki mælsk þú fleira þann dag við, Fms. vii. 127; mun hvat við höfum við mælsk, l. 111; ok munu vit þess þurfa at muna þat, at vit höfum vel við mælsk 54; mælsk illa við, to bandy words, N. G. L. i. 333; mælsk við eigi saman, to talk to oneself (soliloquize), Stj. 617; þorvaldr mælsk mj einn við á þinginu, því at engir gengu í berhögg við hann, i. e. Th. b alone the word, for none in the parliament opposed him, Sturl. 61. 3. impers., e-m mælsk vel, to speak well; skal eigi marka reimanis mál, kann vera at okkr mælsk betr annat sinn, Sturl. ii. 178; make a good speech, sögðu menn at honum mælsk vel, Nj. 87; at lí bergi var görr mikill rómr, at Merði mælsk vel ok sköruiliga, 230. part. mæltr (q. v.), spoken.

MÆLA, d, [mál], to measure, Clem. 33, Sks. 629, Grág. i. 462, Fr. ii. 230, K. A. 206, N. G. L. i. 323, passim.

mælandi, part. a pleader, Grág. ii. 112, Sturl. ii. 237.

mælgí, f. [máligr], prattle, much talking, Fms. iii. 148, Orkn. 46 Greg. 25.

mæli, n. the pronunciation, voice, intonation; eg þekki hann á mæli I know him by the voice:—a saw, það er í mæli, it is renowned; mur mæli, oral relations; bögu-mæli, bad grammar; um-mæli, utterances; v mæli, friendly words, and in several other compds.

mæli-, in compds, **mæli-askr**, m., -ker, -kerald, n. a measuring vessel, N. T., Matth. v. 15, Stj. 293, Gpl. 524: **mæli-hlass**, n. a measured cartload, Rd. 232, Am. 60.

mæling, f. a measuring, Edda 47, Stj. 211, Fms. xi. 441:—a measuring dimension, Skálda 175, Alg. 372, Stj. 292. **mælingar-fræði**, geometry.

mæltr, m. a measure, esp. of a certain measure, a sixth of a st (q. v.), Gpl. 524, Fms. x. 398, xi. 441, Stj. 621. 2 Kings vii. 17, B. 13, 16; kornid fyllir mæltrinn, the grain fills the measure, a saying of fluids, N. G. L. i. 29; tveggja mæla öl, 137: of land, a field so with a mæltr of grain, 240; niu mæla land, Vm. 48; whence **mæli-land**, n. a land of one mæltr, 49; it remains in the phrase, hann er ek lengi á mæli-landi, of a swift runner. **mælis-öl**, n. a measure of about six gallons and a half, Fms. i. 31, N. G. L. i. 6; skyldi þá hví maðr eiga mælisöl en gjalda fé elligar, Fms. i. 31.

mælska, u, f. eloquence, Hdl. 3, Post. 645, 90, Pr. 439, passim: *idío*

ema mælsku alra þjóða, Konr.: *pronunciation*, mod. mæli, hún kvaðsk tenna mælsku hans at hann var Galverskr, 656 C. 4. **COMPDS:** **mælsku-andi**, a, m. *the spirit of eloquence*, Sks. 560. **mælsku-naðr**, m. an *orator*, Sks. 315, MS. 656 C. 14. **mæltr**, part. *spoken* so and so, Grett. 146: esp. in compds, fá-mæltr, arð-mæltr, lin-mæltr, loð-mæltr, sein-mæltr, síjót-mæltr, hydr-mæltr, glað-mæltr, and so on.

MÆNA, i. e. *mæna*, d, to provide with a mænir, to roof; leka möndi úst ef ekki mænði smiðinn, Skálda (Thorodd) 163, D. N. v. 637. 2. **to reach or jut out, project**, Lat. *eminere*; þeir sáu hrauka ... ok mændu þp þr kollarnir (viz. out of the fog), Sturl. i. 179; mændu þeir aprt (they *urned back*, prob. erroneous = *wendu*) en Hákon bar í haf, Fins. vi. 49.

II. to gaze, look (stretching out the neck), esp. with theotion of supplication; mæna á e-n, mæna vonar-augum, freq. in mod. usage, where the ancients said kaga, q. v.

mæna, u, f. *the spinal marrow*, Sturl. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage. **mænudótt**, f. *disease of the spine*.

mænir, m. i. e. *mænir*, [Dan. *mønning*], *the ridge of a house*, Fs. 42, sl. ii. 194, Sks. 146, Skída R. 179; *hús-mænir*, q. v. **mænir-áss**, n. *the ridge-rafter*.

MÆR, f., gen. *mejar*, dat. *meju*, acc. *mev*; pl. *mejar*, dat. *mejvm*: **mevja**, u, f. a later form in MSS. of the 14th century, sú *mevja*, mejan, Stj. 136, Bs. ii. 27; þú *mevja* (voc.), Fb. ii. 194, Skáld H. 1. 9; as so nom. **mev**, Fas. iii. 177; [Ulf. *maui* = *καράσιον*, *maïs*; A. S. *meowle* = *meyla*, q. v.; Swed. and Dan. *mö*: the Engl. *maid* and Germ. *magd* are derivatives]; — a *maid, girl, virgin*; þaðan koma *mevjar*, Vsp. 20; *mev*, m. 81, 96; *mevjar* orð, 83; mörg góð *mær*, 101; en horska *mær*, 95, þm. 47; *mevja*, 49; *mevjar* ástr, Alm. 8; *mær* tíða *mev*, Skm. 7, ær (voc.), 23, 25, 26; *mær* er mér tíðari, 7; *mær* heitir fyrst *hver*, en erlingar er *gamlar* eru, Edda 108; leizt honum *mærin* fögr, Eg. 23; Egill þar *mev* fagra, . . . *mærin* var úkát ok grót . . . Egill mælti við *mevna*, 81, 483; *mær* tvítugt eða ellri, Grág. i. 307, 465; *ekkvj* ok *mevjar* ítuga ok ellri, ii. 108; *eigi* *mær* heldr göfuglig *ekkja*, Fms. x. 294; *girl*, hún lék sér á gölfvi við *adrar mevjar*, hversu lízt þér á *mev* þessa, Akkr þér eigi fögr í *ær*it fögr er *mær* sjá, Nj. 2; þóra ól barn um sunnit, ok var þat *mær*, *Eng. 166*; litlu síðarr fæddi hún barn, þat var *mær*, einn hélt *mevjunni* undir skírn, hét sú *mær* þóra, Steinn gaf *mevjunni* seggval, O. H. 144; hvárt sem er sveinn eða *mær*, N. G. L. i.:—a *virgin, eifjon*, hún er *mær* ok henni þjóna þær er *mevjar* andask, Edda 21; hún *rær* alla *xvi*, 655 ix. C. 1: allit., brúðr Guðs, *mær* ok móðir, Mar., esp. of the *Virgin Mary*, Lil.; *mær mevja*, *the maid of maids*, Hdl. (begin.):—the *zodiac*, Rb. (1812) 16. 2. freq. in poetry = a *daughter*, thus swering to mögr; Gýmis *mevjar*, *the daughter of G.*, Skm. 12; *mey* tí hann, Rm. 36 (Bugge); hefir minn faðir heitði *mevju* sinni, Hkv. 1. 18; ýmis *mevjar*, Ls. 34; *mevjar* Møgbrasis, Vpm. 48; Billings *mev*, Hm. 1; Högna *mær*, Hkv.; fögr *mær* tíra, Vkv. 2: allit., *Loka mær*, *the daughter of L. = Hel*, Ýt.; *mær* ok mögr, *daughter and son*, Og. 9.

COMPDS: **mevjar-máli**, n. pl. *courtship*, Fas. iii. 84, 94. **mevjar-undr**, m. a *maid's* mundr (q. v.), Fas. iii. 170.

MÆRA, ð, [Ulf. *merjan* = *κρησσεον*], to praise, laud, Ad. I, Höfuðl. 2, eislí 20:—*mæra* e-n e-u, to bless one with a gift, Fms. vii. 152 (in a verse).

mærd, f. [Ulf. *meripa* = *φήμη*], *praise, laud*, Stor. 5, Lex. Poët. passim: *encomium*.

2. mod. cant, flattery, hypocrisy, freq.

mæringr, m. [mærr], a noble, illustrious man, Edda passim, also in mod. usage: the name of a sword, Björn.

mærna, að, to become cheesy, of milk, Björn.

MÆRR, f. (i. e. *mœrr*), gen. *mærar*, dat. and acc. *mæri*:—a land, properder-land, only in poetry; *mærar*, Skálda 236 (in a verse); and in compds, *mœrr* (q. v.), *the blue land = the sea*; bord-mœrr, máfa m., id.; dagerr, *the day-land*, i. e. *the heaven*; hauk-mœrr, *the hawk-land = the heaven*; Móins *mær*, *serpent-land*, i. e. *gold*, Lex. Poët.: the word remains landa-mæri, *border-land*, and **II.** in the local name **Mæri**, f. county in Norway; Sunn-mæri, Norð-mæri, Fms. passim; whence **mæri**, m. pl. *the men of M.*: **Mæra-jarl**, the earl of M., a name of the Rögnvald, the ancestor of the dukes of Normandy and the earls of kney: **Mærskr**, adj. *from Mæri*, Fms. **Mæri** or **Mæri**ní, a famed nple in Drontheim in Norway: hann lagði *Mæri*na-helgi á allan föðinn ok lét engu tortýna þar nema kvikífé heimilít, i. e. *be made whole fjord a sanctuary, extended the sanctuary to the length of the ole fjord*, Landn. l. c.

MÆRR, adj., compar. *mæri*, mæstr; [Ulf. *mers* in *waila-ners* = *μηρως*; O. H. G. *mári*]:—*famous, glorious, great*, Germ. *herrlich*, of sons; mjótúð *mæran*, Vsp. 2; *mæri* tívar, Hým. 4; *mæran* kon; inn *mæri* mögr Sigröðar, Kormak; ins *mæra* þuram, Gm. 50; *mæri* jöfurr, K. Poët.: *absol.*, báru mjöd *mærar*, Am. 8, 93; *ena mæru* Ingunní, l. s. viii. (in a verse); *deyrt mildingr mæri* (compar.), vi. 427: of lings, í *enum mæra* Mímis-brunni, Vsp. 22; *inn mæra* fimbul-veit, Vpm. 4; *inn mæra* mjöd, Skm. 16; *mæran* drykk mjaðar, Ls. 6; *hris* þat *era*, Akv. 5; *inn mæri* vöndr, Korm. 98 (in a verse): *þjóð-mær*, *serious*.

MÆTA (*mæta*), t, [mót; Ulf. *mótjan*; A. S. *métan*; Engl. *meet*; Hel. *mótjan*; Dan. *møde*; Swed. *möta*]:—to meet, with dat. to meet a person; mætti hann þór miðra garða, Þkv. 9; *mæta* e-m á brautu, Hm. 88; mættu þeir Ögnundi, Nj. 5; *eigi* veit hvar manni mætir, a saying (= mod. *eigi* veit hvar manni kann at mæta), Fs. 106; ok mætir aust-mannium Erni, Ísl. ii. 149; þat mætti hann Grím inum rauða, Nj. 245; þú mætti þorgeirr þorvaldi, id., passim:—*líta ráð ráði mæta*, to pay like for like, Fms. i. 15; þá skal *mæta* horn horni, hófr hófi, N. G. L. i. 41; *líta* dal *mæta* hóli, Fms. vii. 2. metaph. to meet with, suffer, undergo; *mæta* skada, Bs. ii. 137; *mæta* kvólum, 623, 64; *mæta* görn-ungum, passim. **II.** *to meet one another*; þeir mætusk á förnnum vegi, Nj. 60. 2. to join; þar er mætisk Sögn ok Hürðaland, where the two counties S. and H. meet, Fms. i. 95; í flæðar-máli þar sem *mær* mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; ok skal þat grafa út við kirkju-garð, þar sem mætisk vígð mold ok úvígð, K. Þ. K. 16; menn *eigu* at æja brossum sínum í annarra manna landi of sumar þar er *mætisk* slátta ok sína, Grág. i. 291.

mætask, t, dep. [meta], to make oneself costly; *líta* biðjask lengi ok m. ok myklask, Str. 9: act. part. in auð-mætandi, a valuer, taxer of wealth, Kormak.

MÆTI, n. [meta], *good things, wealth*; mörg mæti, many good things, Hým. 32; man ek at vér meiri mæti áttum, Vkv. 13; mætum ágætum, Am. 66; nökkut mæta (gen. pl.), Fsm. 29; veglig mæti, Lex. Poët.; veraldar mæti, Nikuld., Skáld H. 2. 38; *hans mæti* kná ek hljóta, Edda (in a verse). 2. in prose; the phrase, *hafa mæti á e-u* (mod. *mætur*), to have a fancy for, to value bigly; ok hefir Úlfr enn meiri mæti á Sigmundi þaðan frá en áðr, Fær. 52; brandkrossarnir, þeir sem hann hafði mest mæti á, Vígl. 61 new Ed.; Gunnhildr lagði mikil mæti á Ólaf, Ld. 72. **COMPDS:** **mæta-grip**, m. a costly thing, Fas. i. 61. **mætis-maðr** or **mæta-maðr**, m. a worthy man, Sturl. i. 9, Fas. i. 28.

mæti-ligr, adj. *valuable*, Al. 93.

mætir, m. one who meets, Lex. Poët.

mætr, adj. *valuable, excellent*, of persons meet, worthy; mætr ok ágæt, El., Stj.; mætan mar, Hdl. 5; Guði ok hans mætu móður, D. N. i. 51; mæstuz móður, Th. 78; maðr mætr og sólu, Gkv. 1. 7:—*lawful, valid*, dæma sök mæta eðr úmæta, Grág. i. 67; *lög-mætr*, *lawful*; *ú-mætr*, *invalid*.

mætur, f. pl.; in the phrase, *hafa* (vera) *mætur* á e-u, = *mæti*, Ld. 60, Fb. i. 262, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. i. 247 (in a verse), and in mod. usage; see *mæti* above.

mögðir, m. a *peg*, Edda (Gl.) 494.

mögl, n. *murmuring*, Stj. 324, Mar. passim.

MÖGLA, að, to murmur, Stj. 291, 322, 324, Bs. ii. 115, Fb. i. 440, Mar., N. T., Vidal. passim.

möglan, f. a *murmuring*, Hom. 26; möglunar orð, Grett. 153. **mög-lunar-samr**, adj. *grumbling*, 686 B. 2, Grett. 148.

MÖGR, m., gen. *magar*, dat. *megi*, pl. *megir*, acc. *mögu*; [Ulf. *magus* = *μαίς*, Luke ii. 43, ix. 42, xv. 26; = *τέκνον*, ii. 28; A. S. *magu*; Hel. *magu*; Gael. *mac*; mögr is masc. answering to fem. A. S. *mægð*, Engl. *maid*, Germ. *magd*]:—*a boy, youth*, and so, like *maís*, a son; manuskis mögr, no man's son, Hm. 147: allit., *mey* ok mög, *daughter and son*, Vpm. 33; *mæla* við mög, Höm. 23, Skm. 2; okkarn mög, I.; geta mög, Ls. 35, 36; megir Heimdalar, sons of H., Vsp. 1; maga þinna, Am. 79; mögr Sigföður, Vsp. 55; mögr Hlóðynjar, 56; megir heðrungs, 55: mins magar, Gm. 24; magar þóris, Ad. 16; magar Hallgarðs, Ht.: allit., mögr móður kallar, Grág. ii. 170; mögr faun ömmu, Hým. 2; ósk-mögr, a son by adoption, also a beloved son. **II.** a mate, a man, Fm. 33; fífl-megir, Vsp. 51; vil-megir, sons of misery, slaves, Bm. 1; heipt-megir, enemies, Hm. 149; Muspells megir, the men of Muspell = demons, Ls.; her-megir, war-men, warriors, Hkv. 2. 4; Hropts-megir, the men of H. = the gods, Ls. 45; ljód-megir, the people, Hkm.; sess-megir, bench-mates, Hm. 153; dag-megir, daysmen (?), Am. 61; Ás-megir, the Ases, gods, Fsm.; drótt-megir, the sons of men, Vpm. 11, 12. **III.** in prose obsolete except in **Mögr**, a pr. name, dat. Mög, Bs. i. magar-arfi, a, m. a son's heir, N. G. L. i. 206.

mögu-liga, adv. possibly.

mögu-ligr, adj. [from Germ. *möglich*]; the word appears in the 14th century:—*possible*, Fms. xi. 431, Fas. i. 45, freq. in mod. usage.

Mög-prasir, m. the giant father of the weird sisters (hamingjur), Vpm.

mök, n. pl. *intercourse*; in the phrase, *eiga mök* við e-n, ef þeir eiga við hann kaup eðr önnur mök nokkurn, Grág. ii. 164; see mak.

MÖKKR, m., dat. mekki, [akin to makkí?], a dense cloud; upp setr mökk inn mykla, Skálda (in a verse), Fb. i. 212 (the verse), freq. in mod. usage; og hrynja lætr hvarmskúrar haghlíð úr mekki blám, of a cloud on a mountain top, Bjarni 58; þoku-m., ský-m., gufu-m., a cloud of fog, vapour.

Mökkur-kálfi, a, m. the name of the clay giant, Edda 57.

mökkvi, a, m. a cloud, mist, Sks. 203; ok um miðnætti máni í mökkuva sig hlýr, Bjarni 145.

MÖL, f., gen. *malar* [mala], pebbles, worn stones, i. e. the bed of

pebbles on the beach or in a river; amat liðit stóð niðri á mölinni, Fms. x. 138; Flosi var uppi á mölinni, er hann sá þetta, Grett. 89; eru þeir nú kasaðir þar í mölinni, Fs. 175; glymja við mól, þd.; þar var brú ok mól fyrir ofan, Sturl. ii. 69, passim in mod. usage; poet., haukstrandar mól = *gems*, Höfuðl. **COMPDS:** malar-grjót, n. *beach-pebbles*, Eg. 141. malar-kambur, m. a *pebble-ridge along the beach*, Háv. 48, Finnb. 254, Grág. ii. 354.

möl-brotinn, part. *shivered into pieces*.
MÖLR, m., acc. pl. mölu, Fb. ii. 78; pl. melir or gen. sing. malar hardly occurs; [Ulf. malo = *oſs*, Matth. vi. 19, 20; O. H. G. *miliwa*; Germ. *milbe*]:—a *motb*; þá mun mölr eigi spilla, Pr. 474; eigi einn möl, 655 xiii. A. 3; mölu ok maðka, Fb. ii. 78; er eigi grandar ryð né mölr, Hom. 15; mölr né ryð, Matth. vi. 19, 20; sem mölr eða motti ert ok eyðir, Barl. 44. mól-étin, part. *motb-eaten*.

mölvá, að, [Ulf. *malujan*, Luke iv. 18], to *shiver*, break into fragments, freq. in mod. usage.

mölvir, m. a *shiverer, cracker*, Lex. Poët.

MÖN, f., gen. manar, pl. manar, Akv. 37; [Engl. *mane*]:—*the mane of a horse*; æ lýsir mōn af mari, Vpn. 12; mörum sínum mōn jafnaði, þkv. 6; manar meita = *to cut the manes*, Akv. 37; hann vildi taka hesta sína ok skera mōn á, Rd. 268; hann sagði at hann mundi fara á Hvítungs-hjalla ok skera mōn á hestum þorsteius, Bjarn. 62; hann sker mōn á hestinum, Finnb. 282; þórir fór at skera mōn á hrossum sínum ok Guðmundr son hans með honum, Gullþ. 22. The cutting of horse's manes was a favourite amusement in the olden times, cp. man-skæri, *man-scissors*. mōn-skurðr, m. a *mane-cutting*, Gullþ. 22.

Mōn, f., gen. Manar, *the Isle of Man*. **COMPDS:** Manar-bygd, f. (Eb.); Manar-menn, m. pl. *Manxmen*. Manar-konungr, m. *the king of Man*, Fms. passim.

mōnd-laug, f. = *mundlaug*, q. v.

mōnduðr, m. a *sword*, from being grasped with the hand, Edda (Gl.).

MÖNDULL, m., dat. mōndli, [qs. *mundull*, from *mund*; cp. Engl. *mangle*, qs. *mandle*; Germ. *mangeln*]:—a *handle*, esp. of a *handmill*; tókum skarpara á mōndli, Gr. 19; hræra mōndul, Hkv. 2. 3, freq. in mod. usage. **II.** a pr. name, Fas. iii.; as also a nickname, Fms. viii. mōndul-tré, n. *the tree of the m.*, Hkv. 2. 3.

mōpur, m. [for. word], a *maple-tree*, Edda (Gl.).

MÖRÐR, m., gen. mardar, dat. merði, [Engl. *marten*; Germ. *marder*; Dan. *maard*]:—a *marten*; in Edda (Gl.) mörðr is wrongly put among the names of rams, for the marten is not known in Icel. **II.** a pr. name, Landn., Nj.; from that Saga originated in popular usage, by way of metonymy, mörðr = a *backslider* (as a 'Judas'). mardar-skinn, n. a *marten's skin*; see marðskinn.

MÖRK, f., gen. sing. merkr, pl. merkr, [a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a *mark*, in weight equal to eight ounces or half a pound; twenty merkr make a fjórðung, q. v.; eighty merkr = a vætt; þat er lögpundari at átta fjórðungar eru í vætt, en tuttugu merkr skolu í fjórðungi vera, Grág. i. 499. **2.** a *mark*, by weight or value, of gold and silver, eight ounces (átta aurar) go to a mark, 732. 16; mörk silfrs, mörk gulls, þrim mörkum gulls, Fms. vii. 235, Grág., Sagas passim; mörk vegins silfrs, O. H. L. 23; gullbringa ok stóð mörk hvárr, Eg. 464; often used absol. so that the standard can only be seen from the context, verðr hann útlagr þrem mörkum, Grág. i. 16, 132; varðar honum þat sex merkr, tólf merkr, 319; varðar þat þriggja marka sekð, 499; hversu mikit fé er þetta? hann sagði hundráð marka, Nj. 4; Adalsteinn vill gefa skilling mami hverjum frjalsbornum, en mörk sveitar-höðingja hverjum, Eg. 280; hanu skal gjalda hálfa mörk fyrir eyri, Grág. i. 208; þrjú hundruð hundráða eptir forngildu markatáli, Dipl. v. 20; svá mikit ofa-fé at trautt kom markatáli á, Fær. 11; hann var svá auðigr af gulli at engi vissi markatáli, Fms. vi. 176; merkr-kaup, a *purchase to the amount of a mörk*, Gpl. 497; merkr-þjófr, a *thief to the value of a mark*, N. G. L. i. 326; merkr stykki, a *piece amounting to a mark*, H. E. ii. 188. As to the standard, the value of a mörk varied at different times and in different countries, see esp. Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt Njal. In Icel. the confusion was made still greater, by the fact that (as remarked s. v. eyrir) the word mörk was also used of the wadmál standard (the ell of wadmál), and so the law speaks of a mörk vadmála, Grág. i. 500; mörk sex . . . álma aura, etc., K. þ. K. 70, 172, but this is a contradiction in terms, for mörk is a weight, not a measure: the real meaning is often only to be made out by the context, e. g. in questions of weregild the weighed mark is no doubt meant. **II.** of fluid, a *pin*, viz. half a pott; in mod. usage all fluids and vessels holding fluids are thus measured, tveggja, þriggja . . . marka askr.

MÖRK, f., gen. markar, þat merkr, Fas. ii. 512; dat. mörk: pl. markir, Fs. 100, Ó. H. 80, 142, Hkr. i. 55; later merkr, Fb. i. 134, Fms. viii. 31; [akin to mark, q. v.]:—a *forest*; (prop. a *marcb-land, border-land*, see mark, marka; in olden times vast and dense forests often formed the border-land between two countries; cp. for Scandinavia, Svrr. S. ch. 12, 13; fóru þeir nú austr á markinar, Fs. 100; austr um markir ok svá til Gautlands. Ó. H. 80; hann ruddi markir ok

bygði þar sem nú heitir Jamtaland, 142); eyða annars manns mör Gpl. 79; þeir er mörk eigu saman, 445; markar spill or spjöll, *Dama done to a forest*, 368, Jb. 235; genu þeir til merkrinnar, Fas. 512; varð fyrir þeim mörk stór, Edda 28; á mörkinni, Fb. iii. 40; er þér ok heimil vár mörk sem þú vill höggva láta, Fs. 27; ryð markir, ryðja mörkina ok brenna, *to clear forests*, Hkr. i. 55; fundu: þá víða í mörkunum skóglaus lönd, . . . brjóta vegu um markir, mýr ok fjallvegu, id.; þá lagðisk hann út á merkr ok veiddi dýr, Fb. i. 13, stórar mýrar ok þröngar merkr, Fms. viii. 31; Svrrir konungr skyl fara yfir mikit vatn í einni mörk, . . . á inni mestu mörkinni, 32; eýð mörk, a *wilderness*.

II. the word is freq. in Northern names places; Mörk is used of Finnmarken, Finn-mörk, Eg. ch. 14; þóróf for víða um Mörkina, Eg. 41; þóróflr fór þenna vetr enn um Mörkin ok átti kaupstefnu við Finna, 56; eru víða fjallbygðir upp á Mörkin 58; Markir, f. pl. *the Markland between Sweden and southern Norway*, Fb. iii; whence Marka-menn, *Marchmen*, Fms. passim; c. *the Marcomanni* of Tacitus, *Die Mark* in Germany. When the woodlands were cleared and turned into fields the name remained, thus Danish *mark* means a *field, open space*:—in local names, Dan-mör þórs-mörk, a woodland in southern Icel. sacred to Thor; a few far in southern Icel. are called Mörk, Nj., Landn., different from Hol in Norse counties, Heið-mörk, þela-mörk, Vingl-mörk, Finn-mörk markar-menn, m. pl. *robbers, outlaws* (cp. Icel. skógarmaðr), Gre 118 A.

Mörn, f. an ogress or giantess, Edda (Gl.); *the ship* is called mörnar val hestr, *the steed of m.*, Hallfrid; *the sea*, mörnar mör, Lex. Poët. **I**

Mörnir, m., as also Mörnri, a, m. the name of an idol, þiggi M. þet blæti, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.

MÖRB, m., dat. mörvi, mod. mör, gen. pl. mörva, Bjarn. (in a verse): *the suet of an animal*, Stj. 430, Bs. i. 568; soðinn mörr, Kormak; fo mör, Bjarn. (in a verse); hálf vætt mörs var í dilknum, Grett. 141 ne Ed.; skera mör, *to chop suet*, K. þ. K. 92, Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. 611; netja ok mör, Sks. 129; garn-mör, nýrna-mör, *the kidney-fat* mörva migir, a term of abuse, Bjarn. (in a verse); blöð-mör, a kind *black pudding*. **COMPDS:** mör-bjúga, n. a *sausage of lard & meat*, Korm. 34, Fbr. 193, 194, Sturl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 357 (810).

mö landi, a, m. (*mör-lendingr*, m., Bs. i. 222, v. l.; mör-fjandi, m. = *su-fiend*, Fms. vii. 35), a *suet-man*, a nickname which the Norsemen use to give to the Icelanders in consequence of their supporting their selves chiefly by their flocks and herds, viltú, mörlandi, þú ert mi biskup, Bs. i. 357, 811, see also Fms. iii. 154, vii. 114, 118, Isl. 39 (read mörlandi). mör-nefr, n. *suet-nose*, a nickname, Fms. v. 138. mör-strútr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. Mör-sugr, v. *marrow-sucker*, the name of the midwinter month, Rb. mör-vöm

f. *suet-paunch*.

mörv-eldr, m., see maurveldr, Edda ii. 174.

mörvaðr, part. *fat*, of a beast.

MÖSKVI, a, m. [A. S. *mæscere*; Engl. *mesb*; O. H. G. *masca*; Germ. *masche*; Dan. *maske*]:—a *mesb*; ríða möskva, hann tók mesca ok ga ok reid á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (i. 182, v. l.); seir tuttugu möskva djúpt, Grág. ii. 358, freq. in mod. usage. The worms seem to be used as neut. (with the art. moskon) in O. H. L. 74.—mūn (= munn) eigi gott þola moskon þin (= moskvinn þinn?).

mösar, m. pl. *treasures*, Rm. 35.

MÖSUR, m. [O. H. G. *masar*; mid. H. G. *maser*; Early Eng. *maser*]:—a *maple-tree*, 'spot-wood', Fb. i. 548. **COMPDS:** mösur-ból a, m., -skál, f., -ker, [Old Eng. *maser-bowl*], n. a *bowl or vessel* maple, Fms. vi. 184, Karl. 53, Vm. 58, Dipl. iii. 4; such bowls are frequently mentioned in inventories of churches, Vm. 58; cp. mid. H. G., where *maser* is even used of a *chalice*, a *maple-wood cup*. mösur-tré, n. *maple-tree*, Fms. iii. 135.

möttul-band, n. a *manlle-tie*, fastening it round the neck, Fb. i. 13 Fms. vii. 201, Flóv. 31.

MÖTTULL, m., dat. mötlli; [no doubt from Lat. *mantille*, = a *ban-towel* or *napkin*; whence the word came into the Romance languages Ital. *mantello*; Span. *mantilla*; Fr. *manteau*; Engl. *mantle*; thence in the Teutonic, O. H. G. *mantal*]:—a *mantle*; occurring as early as Kormak, but not used elsewhere by old poets, although freq. in Sagas, Fms. i. 211, ii. 280, xi. 275, Fs. 60, Nj. 28, Fb. i. 20, ii. 13 Fær. 264, 266; the möttull was worn by both men and women; skikk which is the genuine Norse word, seems to be synonymous with möttu thus skikkja, Fagrsk. 115 (line 25), is called möttull, 117 (line 24); tö möttull was prob. a short light mantle, fastened by strings (tuglar) round the neck, whence it was called tugla-möttull, Fb. ii. 130, Fær. 263, möttull á tuglum, and it seems usually to have been of foreign cut and costly foreign stuff (a purple mantle is mentioned in Fagrsk. l. c.) **I**

as a pr. name of a Finnish king, Fb. iii. möttull-skaut, n. a *mantle-skirt*, Korm. 214 (as also the verse), Fm vi. 243.

mötu-, see mata.

l.s.:—freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, úl-uanna, beðjar n., bauga n., Lex. Poët.

NAPR, adj., nöpr, naprt, *cold, chilly*, of a piercing cold wind, whence nepja, q. v.; this word is not found in old writers; see apr.

NARA, pres. nari, def. to *linger, lounge*; með þursi þríhöfðum þú skalt æ nara, Skm. 31; eum nennu-lausa þeim er narir í heiminum, Al. 100.

Narfi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Korm.; whence Narfa-eyrr, f. a local name in western Icel.

Nari, a, m. the name of a giant, a son of Loki, Edda.

narta, að, [akin to gnaga], to *pinch slightly*, as a mouse does.

nasa-, see nös, the nostril.

nas-björg, f. = nefbjörg, Flöv., Karl. 357.

nas-bráðr, adj. *snarling, bot-beaded*, Flöv. 19, 41 new Ed.

nas-hyrningr, m. a *rhinoceros*.

nas-beyfar, f. pl. the nostrils, Fr. 450, 472, 474, Karl. 298.

nas-vitr, adj. [cp. Germ. nase-weis], 'nose-wise, superficial and conceited.

natinn, adj. *assiduous, painstaking*; vera natinn við e-ð.

NAUÐ, f. [Ulf. nauþs = ἀνάγκη; A. S. neōð; Engl. need; Hel. nōð; O. H. G. nōt; Germ. noth; Dan. nød]—need, difficulty, distress; í hverri nauð, Hom. 34; nauð ok erfiði, Fms. vii. 208; þola nauð, to suffer need, Lex. Poët.; vetrliq nauð, Sks. 49; með nauðum, with great difficulty, Fms. ix. 387; hann var borinn með nauðum, þryml. 8.—bondage, hann var hertekinn ok síðan seldr í nauð, Fms. x. 391 (á-nauð, q. v.); höfgar nauðir, 'heavy needs' of fetters, Vkv. 11.—labour, of women, in nauð-göngull, q. v.: of spells, hvær feildi af mér fölvur nauðir, Sdm. 1; nema e-n ör nauðum, to deliver, Fsm. 40; vera í nauðum, to be charmed,

spell-bound, Lex. Poët.:—the Rune þ, Sdm. 7, Rkv., see introduction to—poët., bog-nauð, dal-nauð, 'bow-need', i. e. the band, Edda ii. 429; kykva nauð, id., þd. **comps:** nauðar-maðr, m. a bondsman, Fs. 87.

nauða-handalsl, n. an enforced *hansel*, not valid in law, Grág. i. 493.

nauða-kostr, m. a *dire choice*, Stj. 368. **nauða-laust**, n. adj., or at nauðalauau, without necessity, N. G. L. i. 349. **nauða-mikill**, adv. *very severe*, Ísl. ii. 132. **nauða-sátt** or -sætt, f. a forced agreement, Sturl. iii. 150, Fms. vii. 248, viii. 154, O. H. L. 90.

nauða, að, to rustle, Sd. 160: = gnauda, q. v.

nauð-beita, t, to stand close to the wind.

nauð-beita, u, f. a standing close to the wind; leggja í nauðbeitu, Grett. 13 new Ed.

nauð-beygðr, part. forced, compelled, Sturl. ii. 50, Bs. ii. 46; þat undirbrot, er Svíar hafa þá nauðbeygt, subdued them, Fb. ii. 37.

nauð-beygja, u, f. constraint, Halgr.

nauð-förl, adj. *very pale*, Akv. 16.

nauðga, að, [nauðigr], to compel, force, 625, 71: with dat., n. e-m til e-s, nauðga mönnum til blóta, 65, Fms. i. 129, xi. 181, Nj. 134; n. e-m til sagna, Fb. 46 new Ed.—to ravisb, Lat. violare, K. Á. 214.

II. reflex. to be compelled, Fms. xi. 432; fyrir því nauðgumk ek til, I am compelled, 580 A. 2.

nauðgan, f. *compulsion*:—ravisbing.

nauð-gjald, n. forced payment, Edda 73.

nauð-göngull, adj. 'need-going,' helping in need, of a midwife; hverjar ör þær norrir er nauðgönglar eru, ok kjósa mæðr frá mögum, who are the weird sisters, who assist and deliver mothers in child-bearing? Fm.

nauð-heit, n. a vow made in need; nauðheita maðr, a supplicant, 625, 192.

nauð-hleyti or nauð-leyti, n. close affinity, relationship; vera í nauðleytum við e-n, Glúm. 386; sakir mægða ok nauðleyta, Fms. x. 309. **nauðleyta-maðr**, m. a near kinsman, Germ. blutvervandt, Ísl. ii. 324, Dropl. 30, Stj. 427; frændr ok nauðleytamenn, frændr eðr aðra n., Ld. 330, Eg. 139, Glísl. 61; see hleyti.

nauðigr, adj., in old writers often contr. nauðgan, nauðgír, nauðgum, forced, unwilling, N. G. L. i. 12, Ld. 172; þyri fór mjök nauðigr, Fms. ii. 132, Landn. 247; láta hann fara nauðgan, Nj. 114; ef maðr færir manni nauðgan ódræg eða lengra... varðar þat, Grág. ii. 131; af nauðgum minkum, Fms. vii. 207; með nauðgum kosti, Barl. 70; þó honum væri þetta nauðigt, Flöv.; taka konu nauða, to ravisb, Fms. ix. 451, D. I. i. 243, N. G. L. ii. 52.

nauð-kván, f. an unwilling wife, wedded to one she hates, Fas. iii. 68.

nauð-liga, adv. = nauðuliga:—closely, negldr n., fast nailed, Sól. 65.

nauð-ljótr, adj. *very hideous*, Fas. ii. 295.

nauð-maðr, m. a near kinsman, Am. 23.

nauð-mágr, m. an enforced mágr, Fms. ii. 291.

nauð-oka, að, to enforce, compel, Fas. iii. 214.

nauð-pína, að, to torment, Fas. i. 96.

nauðr, f.; this is perh. the only fem. of the 1st decl. which has retained the inflexive r as in Goth.; for the feminines with i in acc. and dat., see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2 (III. at the bottom), are of a different declension; [Scot. neide, see nauð]:—necessity, only used in nom.; ef mik nauðr um stendr, Hm. 155; nauðr um skildi, need made them part, Vkv. 3; nauðr er at nýta eidda, 'tis needful to keep one's oath, Orkn. (in a verse);

rak hann þó engi n. til þess, there was no necessity for him, Skálda 16 mun þik þó n. til reka, Nj. 61, Fs. 127; n. er á e-u, eigi drap ek Ga fyrr en mér væri nauðr á, Nj. 227; enda sé þó n. at skilja (one needs know) hvat þeir stóð í málinu, Skálda 165; mun eigi n. at minna Jökuls frændi várs, Fs. 23; þótti þeim n. til bera, Fms. vi. 38.

nauð-raka, að, to shove close.

nauð-reki, adj. tossed or drifted by a storm, Fas. ii. 455.

nauð-skilja, adj. doomed to part, verða n., Bs. i. 79.

nauð-skilnaðr, m. a forced parting, forced divorce, Sturl. i. 96.

nauð-sköllótt, adj. quite bald.

nauð-staðdr, part. needy, distressed, Fms. x. 397, K. þ. K. 82, K. 168, þíðr. 124, passim.

nauð-syn, f., pl. nauðsynjar, need, necessity; er nauðsyn að drepa ni illu orði, Nj. 21; kveðr hann vel hafa vikisk við sína nauðsyn, Fms. 29; at koma þér at liði ef þú þyrftir í nokkura nauðsyn, Ísl. ii. 327; nau syn er lögum rikri, necessity breaks the law, a saying, Mar.; nauðsyn hjálp, help in need, H. E. i. 489; as a law term, lawful impediment þessar eru nauðsynjar, Gpl. 290; nauðsynjar-vitni or -váttr, a witn produced to prove impediment, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 539; sitja heit at nauðsynjum sínum, by necessity, Grág. i. 48; ganga nauðsynja sinna ganga eynra (eyrinda sinna), Sks. 718, Eb. 270, Fms. vi. 375; nauðsyn eyrendi, -fór, -sýsla, -mál, -verk, a pressing journey, business, affa case, work, Fms. x. 335, xi. 29, 268, Nj. 145, Eg. 198, Grág. i. 78, H. i. 293, Bs. i. 170, Sks. 286, 711, Js. 6. **nauðsynja-laust**, n. adj. 2 hindered; syngja hvern dag löghelgan nauðsynjalaust, K. þ. K. 50; at nauðsynjalaust, without necessity: without impediment, unbindar lögsögumaðr er útlágr þrim mörkum ef hann kemr eigi til alþings nauðsynjalaust, Grág. i. 4, 12.

nauð-synja, u, f. = nauðsynjaváttr, N. G. L. i. 218.

nauð-synja, að, impers. to stand in need of; þann kost sem oss nau synjar, Stj. 212; kaupá þá hluti sem oss nauðsynjar, 215, Mar.; nau synjaðr, obliged; vera nauðsynjaðr, to be obliged, bound to, Bs. ii. 45.

nauð-synliga, adv. necessarily, Fms. xi. 68, Band. 4 new Ed.

nauð-synligr, adj. necessary, Eg. 182, Ísl. ii. 151, Fms. i. 262, vi. passim:—compulsory, K. Á. 74:—hard, severe, Sks. 710.

nauðu-liga, mod. nauðugliga, adv. in need; n. kominn, stad in straits, Fms. i. 186, Sturl. i. 79, Karl. 456; kom hón n. frá, 1 318:—direly, closely, at rétta þann krók er honum var svá n. beyg Ld. 40:—with difficulty, Nj. 245; komask n. undan, á brott, to have narrow escape, 155, Fms. i. 75; hann fékk n. forbat sér, ix. 408; ha dró undan sem nauðuligast, 393; komsk hón n. frá, Fb. 318, = Dan. n. nød og neppe; er þeir megu lifa við sem nauðuligast, Hom. 87; gan n. fram, to proceed slowly, Bs. ii. 157.

nauðung, f. *compulsion*, Fms. i. 297, H. E. i. 503, Ó. H. 243, Fs. 7 góra e-m nauðung, Bs. i. 288.—unwillingness, Sturl. iii. 95. **compe**

nauðungar-eiðr, m. an oath taken under compulsion, Fms. vii. 17.

nauðungar-kostr, m. a *dire choice*, Eg. 89. **nauðungar-laust**, adj. without compulsion, Fms. vi. 215; unbarmed, 265. **nauðunga** maðr, m.; in the phrase, vera e-s n., to be under another person's thumb yield him forced obedience, Ld. 170, Fms. i. 75. **nauðungar-sæ** f. = nauðasætt, Hkr. iii. 373.

nauð-virktar-maðr, m. = nauðleytamaðr.

nauma, u, f., poët. a woman, from her tight dress (?); nála n., needle-woman, Grett. (in a verse): hirði-n., hör-n., poët. = a woman linen-keeper, Lex. Poët.

Naum-dæll, adj. one from Naumu-dalr, a county in Norway, called from the river Nauma, Fms., Landn., Munch's Norg. Besl

Naum-dælskr, adj. id., Fms. vi. 112.

naumindí, n. pl. difficulty; með naumindum, with difficulty.

naum-látr, adv. close, stingy, Fas. iii. 425.

naum-liga, adv. scarcely, hardly.

NAUMR, adj. [akin to nema?], narrow, close; í holdsins hrei nauumu, Pass. 17. 10: close, scant, stingy, verða nauum fyrir, to run sb. as to time; hafa nauuman tíma, to have a short time: superl. nauuma as adv. scarcely or narrowly, eg get nauumast lesið það, I can bare read it.

NAUST, n. [Dan. nóst; Orkn. noust; from an obsolete nó- = sbíp, with which cp. Lat. navis, Gr. ναῦς]—a ship-sbed, boat-house, oft used in pl., like Lat. navalia or Engl. docks; konungur hafði látið gú hús mikitt, þat er hann ætlaði til nauusts, þat var nírætt at lengd en sext álna breitt, Fms. vii. 247, x. 13, Ó. H. 62, 115, Fbr. 93 new Ed.; skip nauusti, Korm. 68; hann gengr út ór nauustinu, id.; hann leynðisk í nauusti ofan frá naustinu, Grett. 88, 97, 99, Fs. 147, Háv. 27 new Ed., Eb. 23 passim; hurða-naust, a sbed of burdles, Háv. 20 new Ed.; poët., nauus blaokr, 'naust-steed', i. e. a sbíp, Hkr. i. (in a verse); böðvar-naust, ua sbed, i. e. a sbield, Nj. (in a verse); hriðar-n., tempest-sbed, i. e. the sky, Harb 23; local name, Nauusta-lækur, Ísl. ii. **comps:** nauust-dyrir, n.; 'naust-doors', Stor. 3, Rd. 268. **nauust-görðr**, f. 'naust-making', N. G. i. 101, Pm. 7, Vm. 14. **nauust-veggr**, m. 'naust-wall', Fær. 268.

NAUT, n. [from njóta; A. S. neát; Engl. neat; Scot. nout; O. H. nōz; Dan. nød]—cattle, oxen: plur., naut ok saði, Fms. ii. 92, vi. 6

Ld. 160, Fs. 26, 128; ef hann hefir oxá í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25; láta inn naut, Gísl. 20; hann knýtir saman halana á nautunum, 29; gæta naut, Bjarn. 32; hann kom til nautanna, ok stangaði hvert annat, Grett. 112; þessi vetr var kalladr sandvetri, þá dó hundrað nauta fyrir Snorra Sturlusyni á Svignaskarði, Sturl. ii. 93 (of herds of cattle grazing in the mountain pastures during winter); kunna ek á íslegjum, en þú kannir þat eigi heldr en naut, Fms. vii. 120; naut á fjöldi, flokk, *a drove of cattle*, Glúm. 342, Stj.; naut mörg, Eg. 743; nauts belgr, skimm, húð, *a neat's hide, skin*, Landn. 212, Hkr. iii. 80, Eb. 136, Sks. 184; nauts höfuð, rófa, síða, Grett. 116, Eb. 276, Fms. ii. 139; nauts fall, *a neat's carcass*, Fms. v. 21; nauts búkr, *id.*, Eb. 220, Fms. ix. 309; nauts blóð þr nauta blóð, Landn. 258, Hdl. 10; nauts bein, Fms. ii. 142; nauts ríði, *a neat's worth, price of a head of cattle*, D. N.; nauts fóðr, *'a neat's fodder, a measure of hay enough to keep one cow through winter*, Eb. 260; metaph. *a nout, blockhead*, hann er naut, cp. nautheimskr; local names, *Naut-eyri, Nauta-bú*, Dan. *Nødebo*, Landn. COMPS: *nauta-afrettr*, m. *a mountain pasture for cattle*; kirkja á n. á Flöt, Vm. 115. *nauta-beit*, f. *grazing cattle*, Vm. 178. *nauta-brunnr*, m. *a well for watering cattle*, Fms. x. 377, Fagrsk. 4. *nauta-dauði*, m. *a cattle-plague*, Ann. 1187. *nauta-ferill*, m. *cattle-track*, Njarð. 378. *nauta-fjós*, n. *a cow-stall*, D. N. *nauta-flokkr*, m. *a herd*, Lv. 91. *nauta-gæzla*, u, f. *the eeping cattle*, Eg. 715. *nauta-hellir*, m. *a cave used as a stall*, Fs. i. 320. *nauta-hlaða*, u, f. *a cattle-barn*, Sturl. ii. 232. *nauta-undr*, m. *a neatherd's dog*, N. G. L. i. 234. *nauta-höfn*, f. *pasture for cattle*, D. N. *nauta-maðr*, m. *a neatherd, herdsman*, Eb. 316, Grett. 112, Glúm. 306. *nauta-mark*, n. *a cattle-mark*, Grág. i. 397. *nauta-matr*, m. *the meat of cattle*, Sks. 191. *nauta-sveinn*, m. = *autamaðr*, Mar. *nauta-tík*, f. = *nautahundur*, Bs. i. 284; as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 35. *nauta-tún*, n. [Engl. *Naughton*], *'neat-town, a neat cattle pasture*, Gpl. 433, v. l. *nauta-vara*, u, f. *'neat's-ware, e. hides and the like*, Sks. 184. *nauta-verk*, n. *a tending cattle*, 3. 714. *naut-beit*, f. = *nautabeit*, Vm. 88. *naut-dauðr*, m. *a cattle-plague*, Ann. 1187. *naut-fall*, n. = *nauts fall*, Hkr. ii. 311. *naut-fé*, n. *cattle*, Grág. i. 458. *naut-fellir*, m. *loss of cattle*, Ann. 1187; *nautfellis vár*, vetr, Sturl. i. 27, Bs. i. 488. *naut-heimskr*, adj. *stupid as a nout*. *naut-hveli*, n. *'a sea-neat, sea-cow*. *naut-högg*, n. *'neat-blow, the blow which fells an ox*; nú vil ek eigi þá nauthöggins, *I will not wait for the 'neat-blow'*, Fms. vii. 244; cp. þá einsof boli höggs, *to wait for the blow like a bull*, of a person undecided and as if in a kind of stupor. *nautin*, f. [njóta], *the use of a thing*; ok á sá at sækja um nautnina er oss á, Grág. i. 432; nautu á skógi, ii. 293; ef maðr meytir hross einni eiri nautin, en þat er meiri nautn . . . i. 441. 2. metaph. *enjoyment*; hafid ér jarðliga hluti í nautin, Greg. 32; andleg nautin, líkamleg utn, and the like, *passim* in mod. usage. *naut-peningr*, m. *cattle*. NAUTR, m. [Germ. *ge-nosse*; from njóta], *a mate, fellow*; bera kvíð í m fram með nauta sína, Grág. i. 369; bera kvíð at dómi með naut þína a en þú sér sjálfir inn niðuni, ii. 39; þjófs-nautr, *a receiver of stolen goods*; in comps = Germ. *genosse, a mate*; mótu-nautr, *a mess-mate*; legu-ut, rekkiu-n., *a bed-fellow*; sessu-n., bekkju-n., *a bench-mate*; kaupnu-n., *ustomer*; fóru-n., *a fellow-traveller*; söku-n., *a transgressor*; ráðu-n., *councillor*. II. *a person from whom a gift is received, a donor, giver*; góðr þótti mér þá nautriinn er Hákon jarl var, Fms. ii. 171; góðr nautriinn, Ólafur konungr gaf mér hring þenna í morgin, v. 93. 2. *object is called the nautr of the person from whom it comes, whether it is a gift, or even as booty*; sverðit konungs-nautr, *the sword the king's*, Ld. 204; Hallfréðr var lagðr í kistu ok gripir hans með honum hings-nautr, skikkja, hringr ok hjálmr, Fms. iii. 28; hringinn Sigda naut, 24; the charmed ring Andvara-nautr, Edda 75; skikkjuna lsa-naut, Nj. 176; skikkjuna Gunnlaugs naut, Ísl. ii. 274; bauginn lðu-naut, Gullþ. 23; glófana Agnars-nauta, *id.*; saxit Tuma-naut, l. i. 527; Gamla-n., þórd.; tórgunni Þorveigar-naut, Korm. 88; einni Steins-naut, Sturl. i. 63; tveir Árna-nautar, Sölmundar-n., Pétrstr. D. I. i. 472; brynjuna Sigfús-naut, Sturl. iii. 234; sverðit Adal-naut, Ísl. ii. 268; Jarðhús-n., *a sword taken out of a cairn*, Fs.; hngins Hákonar-nauts, Fms. ii. 171; drekkinn Randvers-n. and Vandils-n. Egr. 89; bléjan Svasa-nautr, Fms. x. 207; knórrinn Svcins-naut, xi. 4; Esju-n. (a sword and kirtle), Ísl. ii. 419, 449; Hafíða-nautr, Atlar-tr; sverðit Jökuls-naut, Grett. 101. *naut-reki*, a, m. *a herdsman, drover*, Bs. i. 244, Al. 52. *naut-skinn*, n. *a neat's skin*, Rétt. *naut-tarfr*, m. *a bull*. *naut-tava*, prob. a false reading for naut tvau, Fs. i. 253. *Á*, pres. nái, náir, ná, (mod. næ, nær, nær); pl. nám; reflex. náisk, náist; pret. náði; subj. næði; part. náð, better náit; pret. infin.

náðu, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse): with neg. suff. náði-t, *could not*, Geisli 19, Sighvat (O. H. 218): [Dan. *naa*, akin to *ná*, = *to come near*.] B. *To reach, catch, overtake*, and the like, with dat.; þá mun Sveinn eptir leggja ok hans menn ok vilja ná þér, *to overtake thee*, Fb. ii. 8; bjarndýri er ek náða á Íslandi, Fs. 27; þegar at ek náí honum, Fær. 94; náí þér honum egi, Nj. 63; Sigurðr var manna fólthvatastr, fengu þeir honum ekki náit at sinni, Fagrsk. 167; allir hans menn þeir sem náit var, *who were caught*, O. H. L. 17; þótti þá ván at braut mundi ná heininni, *to get it out*, Edda 59; Hleigi býr ferð sína at ná í braut Yrsu, Fas. i. 32; en er þeir náðu stokkunum, Eg. 90; ná til, *to reach*; ef höfuðit næði til bolsins, 625. 97; ná til eins með sverði, Dropl. 25. II. metaph. *to get, obtain*; hann vil biðja sér konu ok náir hann eigi ráðinu, Nj. 259; at hann náir eigi vingarðinum af honum, Stj. 600; menn þá er eigi máttu þjónustu ná, Sól. 60; ok þó eigi ráðit hvárt vér næðim þeirri er oss er meiri hugr á, Fms. iv. 106; skal Steinþórr ná lögum, Eb. 226; vér höfum eigi náð lögum, *we have not had a lawful trial*, Eg. 353; láti hann eigi þessu ná, Gísl. 63: the saying, gott meðan góðu náir, *'tis good as long as it lasts*; ok er hann náði lögum ferð, Ísl. ii. 234; ná máli e-s, Nj. 8. 2. hann skal allt féit láta virða, þat er hann náir, *so much of it as he can*, Grág. i. 208; ef hann náir, *if he can*, Eg. 114; miklu meiri en aðrir menn, er þeir náðu framast, *much beyond those who succeeded best*, Hom. 127. III. followed by an infin., *to be able, to be allowed*; svá at þeir náit at flytja eyrendi sín, O. H. 54; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa náir, Hm. 67; ok náí hann þurrfallr þruma, 29; ef þú segja né náir einum allan hug, 122; engim þeirra náði at koma inn um þrándheims-minni, Fms. i. 55; náði eigi maðr at bera konungs nafn nema hann einn, I; lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, vii. 119; ef sá randviðr rökvasvk næði, Stor. 11; ná komask, Sól. 1; svá at eigi náit nökkurr undan at flytja, Stj. 594; er oss orðinum mikill tíma-dagr er vér náðum þik at finna, Fb. i. 237; hón þá grátandi at hón næði son sinn til kirkju at færa, Orkn. 174. 2. periphrast., hann náði leggja, eyða, skina, líta, *he did lay, did waste, shine, behold*, see Lex. Poët. IV. imper., ef því um náir, *if it is possible, if that can be done*, Grág. i. 2; Ísleifr var miklu nýtri en aðrir kenni-menn þeir er á þvísá landi næði, *Ísleif was much before all other clergymen who were then to be got in the county*, Íb. 14. V. reflex. *to be caught*; fátt náðisk af kirkju-viðinum, Ld. 328; ef þat náísk eigi, *if that cannot be attained*, Fms. xi. 59; Glúmr gekk þá at ok náísk jafnaðr, Glúm. 356. 2. recipr. *to reach one another*; þar var mýrlent ok máttu þeir eigi násk til, *they could not come to close quarters*, Fms. xi. 354. ná, f. = gná (q. v.), Skáld H. *passim*, and in mod. poetry. NÁ-, adv. [Ulf. *newa* = *ἐγγύς*; A. S. *neab*; Engl. *nigh*; Germ. *nabe*]:—only used in comps, denoting *nigh, near*: ná-borinn, part. *near akin, born*, Sks. 274, Hdm. 10, Skv. 3. 11. ná-búð, f. *dwelling near to*, Þórd. 69, Sturl. i. 88. ná-búi, a, m. *a neighbour*, Grág. ii. 343, Eg. 60, 108, Ld. 26, Nj. 11, Eb. 24. ná-býli, n. *a neighbouring farm*. ná-frændi, a, m. *a near kinsman*, Eg. 252, Ld. 258, Fms. vii. 268, Fb. i. 437, Bs. i. 133, 620. ná-frændkona, u, f. *a near female relative*, Bs. i. 288, 620. ná-granna, u, f. *a female neighbour*, Stj. 260. ná-granni, a, m. *a neighbour*, Fms. i. 294, Gpl. 107, Barl. 104, MS. 625. 86. ná-grennd, f., and ná-grenni, n. *a neighbourhood*, Stj. 189, Bárð. 165, Gísl. 92. ná-hendr, adj. *a kind of metre*, Edda (Ht.) 75. ná-kominn, part. *coming near one, touching one nearly*; þetta mátl er mér nákomit, Sturl. i. 36. ná-kveðinn, part. = *náhendr*, Edda v. l. ná-kvæma, d, *to come near to*, Bs. ii. 78. ná-kvæmd, f. *'a near-coming, coming near to, proximity*, Bs. i. 88; í n. við e-n, Mar. ná-kvæmi, f. (mod. ná-kvæmi), *exactness*, Sks. 443. ná-kvæmliga, adv. *minutely, exactly*. ná-kvæmligr, adj. *exact, minute*. ná-kvæmr, adj. *'nigh-coming, near about one's person, near to one*; þeir vóru svá nákvæmir konungi, Stj. 540; svá var Guðs miskunn honum nákvæmr, Bs. i. 48; var Ólafur konungr honum svá nákvæmr, at . . . Fms. vi. 74: metaph. *attentive*, hón er nákvæmt mómnum til á heita, Edda 16: *minute, close, n. í skriptum*, Bs. i. 871; *accurate, exact, nákvæmt svar*, Sks. 94 new ed., freq. in mod. usage. ná-lægð, f. *a lying near, nearness, proximity*, Bs. ii. 57, Rh. 478, freq. in mod. usage: *presence*, H. E. i. 246, 247. ná-lægjust, d, dep. *to approach*, Mar. ná-læggr, adj., superl. nálægstr, F. 26, Fms. xi. 33; þar nálægtr, Fs. 29; *'nigh-lying, close by, near at hand*, Ld. 184; nálægjar, *close to one another*, Hom. 55; nálæg trúði, þórd. 3: metaph., Fms. i. 76, 208, v. 290. ná-mágr, m. *a near relative by marriage*; námágar þrír, ef maðr á dóttur mauns, systur eða móður, Grág. i. 29, Sks. 713, N. G. L. i. 80. ná-munda, adj., see mund and miðmundi; vera í námunda, *to be close by*, Hkr. i. 266, Stj. 189, 255; þat land sem lá í námunda við Jórdan, 107; þeirra verka er hann hafði n. sér, *whicb he was about doing*, Barl. 149; at þat sé allt í n. þér (at hand) er þú megir gleði af taka, 14; ganga, koma n. e-u, *to come near to*, Stj. 15, 40; þat er vissi n. Mispelli, Edda 4. ná-mæli, n. *burly language*, Stor. ná-sessi, a, m. *a bench-mate*, N. G. L. i. 68. ná-seta, u, f. *a sitting near, proximity*, Dropl. 32. ná-settr, part. *seated near*, Sks. 226. ná-skyldr, adj. *nearly related*, Boll. 336. ná-stöðr, adj. = náskyldr, Thom. ná-sötti, n. = *náseta*, Grág. i. 51. ná-venzlaðr, part. = náskyldr, Stj. 226. ná-vera, u, f. *presence*, Stj.

10, 258. návera-kona, n. f. a *midwife*, Stj. 248. ná-verandi, part. present, Bs. ii. 142, MS. 625. 191. ná-vist, f. *presence*, Ld. 34, Fms. ii. 229, v. 218, Hom. 124, Sks. 361. ná-vista, u. f. = návist, Al. 59, 119, Hom. 127, Gpl. 139. návistar-kona, u. f. a *female neighbour*, MS. 4. 5. návistar-maðr, m. a *person present*, Gpl. 150: a *neighbour*, 540. návistar-vitni, n. an *eye-witness*, Gpl. 155. návistu-maðr, m. = návistarmaðr, Fms. ix. 262.

ná-bjargir, f. pl. 'lyke-help,' see ná; in the phrase, veita e-m ná-bjargir, *to lend one 'lyke-help,' i. e. to close the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of a person immediately after death; því hefir þú eigi veitt honum nábjargir er opnar eru nasirnar, why hast thou not lent him the 'lyke-help,' for the nostrils are open?* Nj. 154; hann það hvern varask at ganga framant at honum meðan honum voru eigi nábjargir veittar, Eb. 70; hann lagði hann niðr í setið ok veitti honum þá nábjargir, Eg. 398, Bret. 32; cp. the Gr. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Κρίτων ἐνέλαβε τὸ στόμα τε καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς (but not the nostrils as in the Northern rite), Plato's Phaedo (sub fine); whereas with the Norsemen the closing the nostrils was indispensable, whence the phrase, lúka nösuni, *to have the nostrils shut = to die*, see nös (nasar).

NÁÐ, f. [early Swed. *nad* = rest; cp. Germ. *gnade*; Dan. *naade*]:—rest, peace, quietness; this is the primitive sense of the word, and is still used, but only I. in the plur.; frelsi ok góðar náðir, Fms. ii. 4; í náðum, in peace, quietness; vera þar um nóttina í náðum, Eb. 306; eta í náðum, 152; njótast í náðum, Vigl. 23; tala í náðum, leisurely; sofa í náðum; drekka sævan í náðum, snugly: protection, tókt þú hann útlandan á þinar náðir, Fms. i. 140; nálgast hef ek á náðir þín, Skíða R. 94; taka á sik náðir, *to take to rest*, Fms. ii. 83; kómu vér hér með náðum sem fríðmenn, Stj. 213; sing. ganga á þeirra náð (=náðir?), Fs. 11. náða-hús, n. a *house of rest, closet*, Stj. 1: a *privy*, Fs. 149, Ann. 1343.

II. sing. *grace* in an eccl. sense, and no doubt influenced by foreign writers, for it occurs first in poets of the 14th century, Líkn., Lil., Gd. (Bs. ii), and is not used in old classical prose writers. The kings of Norway in writs subsequent to 1360 A. D. are styled af Guðs 'náð' instead of the older Guðs miskunn, D. N. i. pref. xxvii, note 16; Guðs náðar, Hkr. iii. 366; N. M. biskup af Guðs náð, *bishop by the grace of God*, in greeting, Vm. 131, Dipl. ii. 4, v. 4; með Guðs náð ábóti, 5:—χάρις in the apostolic blessing is in the Icel. N. T. rendered by náð, náð og friðr af Guði vorum föður, 1 Cor. i. 3; náð Drottins vors Jesu Christi sé með yðr, xv. 23, 2 Cor. i. 2, xiii. 13, Gal. i. 3, vi. 19, Ephes. i. 2, vi. 24, Phil. i. 2, etc., and hence Pass., Vidal., Hymns, passim.

náða, ad, *to give peace and rest; friða ok náða*, Magn. 464:—*to pardon; reflex. to get rest*, Fms. iii. 167.

náð-hús, n. = náðahús, Bs. ii. 136, Fb. ii. 87. náðugr, adj. *merciful*, Hkr. iii. 202, Gd. 32. náðu-liga, adv. *quietly*, Gpl. 16; þartil at skip kæmi at n., Rd. 245. náðu-ligr, adj. *mild*, Stj. 192: *merciful*, 289. ná-hvalr, m. a *narwhale*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 130, K. þ. K. 138. ná-hvals-tönn, f. a *narwhale's tusk*, Bs. i. 767.

náinn, adj., pl. náinn, compar. nánari.—*near to; náit er nef augna*, Nj. 21: metaph., náinn e-m, *closely related, a near kinsman of*, Grág. i. 293; næsta bræðra eðr nánari konu, 345; systrungum eðr nánarum mönnum, 228; þótt mér sé nánast maðrinn, Hrafn. 10; af svá nánum frænda, Gullþ. 7, Fms. vi. 172; inn nánasti niðr, Grág. i. 171, N. G. L. i. 17; inir nánustu frændr, Bs. i. 90; nánir at frændsemi, Fms. xi. 7, Grág. (Kb.) i. 29; byggja svá náit at frændsemi, *to marry one so nearly related*, Hkr. i. 8.

NÁL, f., pl. nálar; [Goth. *nepla*; A. S. *neald*; Old Engl. *neald*; Engl. *needle*; O. H. G. *nadal*; Germ. *nadel*; in the Scand. contr. Dan.-Swed. *nål* or *naal*]:—a *needle*, Fas. i. 393, iii. 139; nál ok skreppa, Fms. vi. 374: a kind of *needle* used by sailors, Edda (Gl.); nálar margar (for repairing the sails), Sks. 30; bíta úr nálinni, *to bite off the thread*; þú ert ekki búinn að bíta úr nálinni enn, a saying, cp. the ghost story in Maurer's Volks. 60; skó-nál, a *cobbler's needle*, Skíða R.; hey-nál, q. v.; saum-nál, a *sewing needle*; nálar auga, a *needle's eye*; nálar oddr, a *needle's point*; þræða nál, *to thread a needle*; Pétr's-nál, the name of an obelisk, Symb. 24, Róm. 248 (= *Aculea Sti. Petri*). 2. metaph. the first sprouts of grass in the spring; það er komin upp svo lítil nál. II. the name of a giantess, Loki's mother, Edda. COMPS: nál-bein, n. the *needle-like bones in fishes' gills*. nál-bugr, m. a *needle's bend*; stökkr er n., Hllalgr. nál-dofi, a, m. 'pins and needles,' *numbness*. nál-práðr, m. *needle-thread*: a woman is called nála-nauma, Grett. (in a verse); nál-grund, Eb. (in a verse).

nálgask, ad, dep. [náligr], *to approach, come near to*; nálgask e-n, Gm. 53, Bs. i. 47, Fms. i. 76, vi. 390, passim; var för í sortanum ok nálgadisk higat, vii. 163; n. til e-s, 623. 61, Sks. 614: *to come by*, n. sitt góðs, Bs. i. 329; *to touch*, þar er hann n. ok hann man, *where he touches the fact and recollects*, Grág. i. 45. nálgr, m. an *urchin, hedgehog*, Lat. *echinus*, Björn. II. medic. *verminatio, a greedy false appetite, caused by worms*.

náluga, adv. *nigh, near to, near at hand*, with dat., Sks. 782; þar var n.

til görs at ganga, Ld. 96; um várioit n. kyndil-messu, Fms. x. 411: as ad almost, nearly, well-nigh, Eg. 58, Nj. 219, Fms. i. 222, ii. 50, Ld. 3 Sks. 62, Bs. i. 394, passim.

náligr, adj. *near, close at hand*, Barl. 206, Sks. 42, v. 1.

ná-lægr, adj., ná-mundi, etc., see ná-, nigh.

NÁM, n. [nema], *seizure, occupation*, see landnám, obsolete in the sense; cp. also the various compds, við-nám, etc. II. *metaph. mental acquisition, learning, study, science*; vera til náms, Mar.; minnask á nám þitt, Sks. 22; ok er hann var at námi, Fms. ix. 24; gimiligr til náms, 8; til þess náms sem hann vildi þar nema, það fór hann til Englands ok var í Lincolni, ok nam þar enn mikit nám, I. i. 92; hann gördisk enn mesti íþróttar-maðr í þess-konar námi, *he became the greatest master in that science, viz. grammar*, 163; síðan fór hann suðr til Englands ok var þar í skóla, ok nam þar svá mikit nám, trauit voru dæmi til at nokkur maðr hefði jafnmikit nám numit þvílíkt á jafnlangri stundu, 127; þótt hann hefði eigi mikit nám á bari aldri, 90; nám þetta gengr fram svá greitt, Fms. xi. 427. COMPS

náms-aldr, m. the *time of learning, boyhood*, 623. 52. náms-maðr, i. a *scholar*. nám-fúss, adj. = námgiarn. nám-fýsi, f. = námgiarni. nám, n. a kind of *cloth or texture* (?); in compds, nám-dúkr, m. a *knob*, Orkn. (in a verse): nám-kyrtill, m. a *kirite of nám*, Ld. 244, F. i. 545; in poetry a lady is called nám-eik, nám-skörð, from weari this raiment. nám-girni, f. *eagerness to learn*, Hom. (St.) nám-gjarnr, adj. *eager to learn*, Bs. i. 90, Eb. 44, Eg. 685. Ó. (pref.)

námi, a, m., or náma, u. f. a *mine*; gull-námi, silfr-námi, a *gold or silver mine*; also kola-námi, a *coal-pit*. námu-liga, adv. *peremptorily*, N. G. L. i. 459.

nánd, f. (nónd, N. G. L. i. 418, Ver. 9), *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity*; ok er ekki annarra manna í nónd, present, N. G. L. i. 1; koma í nánd e-m, *to come near one*, Fms. i. 9, Fs. 35; alla þá menn honum voru í nánd, Eg. 42; betr þætta mér at ek kæma hvergi í ná to have nothing to do with it: the phrase, hvergi nándar-nærri, *from it!*

nángi, a, m. = náungvi, Barl. 44, 52, 142, Hom. 62, N. G. L. i. 87.

nánigr, adj. = náinn; með þeim konum svá nángum, N. G. L. ii. 32.

nánn, adj. = náinn; nán frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 91.

NÁR, m., gen. nás, dat. ná and ná; pl. náir, acc. ná, dat. náir [Ulf. *navus* = νεκρός and νεθηκός, Luke vii. 12, and *navis* = νεκρός, Ro vii. 8]:—a *corpse*, as also a *deceased person*; nýtr manni nás, a *dead man is good for nothing*, a saying, Hm. 71; slítr náir neflgr, Vsp. 50; náir fra gengna, 45; náir stíra, Fms. i. 179 (in a verse); náir varð þá Atli, A. 102; því ertú fölr um nasar, vartú í nótt með ná? Alm. 2; bjarga né (ná-bjargir), *to lend the last service to the dead*, Sdm. 33; verða at nám, *be a corpse, die*, Hkv. 2. 26; hve ýta synir verða nauðgir at nám, S. 33; ok sat ná á ná, Gsp. (in a riddle); göra at ná, *to make one dead man*, Fms. x. 425 (in a verse); náir nauðföla, Akv. 16; þeida gri nás nið eðr nefá, the *kinsman of the slain*, Grág. ii. 20; ef menn sé mann í útsker sá maðr heitir sá-nár, ef maðr er setti í gróf ok heitir graf-nár, ef maðr er færðr í fjall eða í hella sá heitir fjall-nár, ef maðr hengdr ok heitir sá gálg-nár, Grág. ii. 131; þeir menn eru fjórir kallaðir eru náir þótt lífi... heitir gálg-nár ok graf-nár ok sker-nár-fjall-nár, 185; cp. virgil-nár (= gálg-nár), Hm. 158; fölr sem náir, Ó. 177 (v. l.), Fas. i. 426; þá blikuaði hann ok varð fölr sem náir, Ó. 70, Fb. ii. 136; nás litr, a *cadaverous hue*, Greg. 74; nás orð, *vermancy*, Vtkv. 4.

B. COMPS: ná-bítr, m. the *heart-burn*, Féll. ná-bjargir, pl., see above. ná-bleikr, adj. *pale as death*. ná-fölr, adj. = bleikr. ná-gagl, n. a *carrion-crow*, Eb. (in a verse). ná-gráðig adj. *corpse-greedy*, of a witch, Hkv. Hjörv. ná-grindr, f. pl. the *ga of the dead*, mythol., fyrir nágrindr neðan, Ls. 63, Skm. 35, Fsm. 2. ná-gríma, u. f. a *scalp*, Fas. iii. 221. ná-góll, f. a *death-ery*, piercing, piteous sound, believed to come from departed spirits, expos. infants, Bárð. 3 new Ed.: in mod. usage called ná-hljóð, n. pl., Bjaf 143, see Maurer's Volks. 59. ná-hvítr, adj. = nábleikr. ná-kald adj. *cold as death*. ná-lús, f. a kind of *vermin*. ná-lykt, f. i. *smell of a corpse*. ná-reið, f. a *bearse*, Fms. x. (in a verse). n. reiðr, adj. *'corpse-loaded'* epithet of a gallows, Ýt. ná-skári, a, i. a *carrion-crow*, Lex. Poët. ná-strá, n. pl., and ná-strönd, f., s. below. ná-valdr, m. the *ruled of the dead*, Sturl. (in a verse).

NÁRI, a, m. the *groin*, Nj. 114, Gullþ. 21, Sturl. ii. 41, Skíða R. 14 Eb. 44, Fas. iii. 231, 391, passim.

nári, a, m. a *feeder, nourisher*, poet., in aldr-nári. nárungr, m. [for. word; Germ. *näbren*], a *nourisher* (?), Edda ii. 49 in fólk-nárungr, answering to Hom. ποιμὴν λαῶν, as also in other po compds, Lex. Poët.

ná-strá, n. pl., in the phrase, liggja á nástrám, *to lay a corpse on straw* Greg. 56, 57, Hom. 153; hence the phrase, er ek lá stírað á strám, Só and strá-dauda, a *'straw-dead'* (= *dead in his bed*), as opp. to vápn-daubr.

NÁ-strönd, f. the *strand of the dead*, whither the 'straw-dead' cal

er death, as opp. to Val-höll, *the ball of the slain*, Vsp. 44; Nástrandir, da.

NÁTT, f. *the night*, and **náttar-**, see nótt.

nátta, ad, to pass the night: subj. nátti, þat er mitt ráð að vér nættim v. Fms. iii. 74. **II.** to become night, grow dark; tók þú at náttu, Hkr. ii. 373; ok er náttáði, Ó. II. 224; til þess er náttar, Isl. ii. 7; tekr at rökkva ok náttu, Skv. 219. **III.** impers. one *benighted*; þótt þik nátti, Fas. i. 171, Mar.; hann var þar náttáðr, 45.

nátt-björg, f. a night's lodging, Grág. i. 299.

nátt-blindr, adj. blind in the dark.

nátt-ból, n. night-quarters, Edda 29, Fms. i. 11, vi. 135, Eg. 719.

nátt-ból-staðr, m. id., Fb. ii. 380.

nátt-drykkja, u, f. a night-bout, Hom. 144, Barl. 137.

nátt-dögg, f. night-dew, Gtsp.

nátt-fall, n. 'night-fall', dew.

nátt-farar, f. pl. night-wanderings, Sturl. i. 147, Fms. vii. 126.

nátt-fari, a, m. a night-traveller; fara dagfari ok náttfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203, ix. 513, v. 1.

nátt-fasta, u, f. a night-fast, K. þ. K. 108, 122, Hom. 73.

nátt-fugl, m. a night-bird, Lat. noctua, Stj. 16.

nátt-förull, adj. strolling in the night (all-n.)

nátt-geta, u, f. = náttgisting, D. N.

nátt-gisting, f. = nætsgisting, night-quarters, Bs. ii. 32, Þiðr. 230.

nátt-hrafn, m. a night-raven, night-jar, Stj. 86.

nátt-langt, n. adj. for a night, Eg. 417, Edda 33, Ld. 196, Fms. 91.

nátt-laukr, m. a kind of leek, Pr. 471.

nátt-leikr, m. night-games (attracting evil spirits), Fs. 143 (174), Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8 (Dansinn í Hruna).

nátt-lengis, adv. = náttlangt, Grág. ii. 137.

nátt-ligr, adj. nightly, nocturnal, Skv. 42.

nátt-mál, n. 'night-meal,' taken as a point of time, about nine o'clock p.m., answering to dagmál (q.v.) in the morning; ok er komit var náttmál, Fms. vii. 89; nónhelgan dag til náttmáls, Grág. i. 143; þú koma þar fyrir náttmál, Nj. 197, v. 1. (matmál Ed. less good); kom þeldr í bæinn um náttmál, Bs. i. 78: in mod. usage only in plur., líðat náttmál, jöfnu-báðu miðaptans og náttmála (= half-past seven o'clock p.m.)

COMPDS: náttmála-skeið, n. the hour of night-meal, St. iii. 71. náttmála-varða, u, f. a pyramid or column on the horizon, intended to shew the hour of n. by the sun's position relatively to, Þórð. 58.

nátt-messa, u, f. a night-service, K. þ. K. 70, Hom. 41.

nátt-myrkr, n. the darkness of night, Orkn. 110, Hkr. i. 299, Sturl. ii. 27, Fms. ii. 185.

nátt-serkr, m. a night-shirt, Fms. vii. 271, Sturl. iii. 189.

nátt-seta, u, f. 'night-sitting,' late hours, Fms. vii. 126, xi. 425.

nátt-setja, t, to keep lyke-wake, watch a corpse by night (referring to the old lyke-wake), Fms. vii. 251, ix. 480, Fær. 198, Hkr. ii. 228.

nátt-setr, n. the keeping a lyke-wake, of a priest; sitja þar at náttsetri, syja yfir líki ok fylgja því til grafar um morguninn, N. G. L. i. 390.

nátt-sól, f. the midnight sun, MS. 732. 5, 6, Rb. 454, 472, Róm. 206: as nickname, Nj. 89.

nátt-staðr, m. night-quarters, Edda 28, 48, 72, Eg. 299, Grág. i. 15. náttstáðar-víni, n. a witness about n., Js. 41.

nátt-stefna, u, f. a night-meeting, Fms. ix. 254.

nátt-sæta, t, = náttsetja; náttseta lík, Dropl. 26, Ó. H. 139.

nátt-sæting, f. = náttsetr, N. G. L. i. 347: nátt-sæti, id., v. 1.

nátt-söngur, m. a night-service in church, Bs. i. 172, Fms. vi. 303, Stj. i. 25, MS. 655 xi. 4.

nátt-ugla, u, f. a night-owl.

nátt-urðr and **nátt-verðr**, m., nótturðr, Greg. 28, 74; [Swed. *nattvard* 'Dan. nadver']:—a 'night-meal,' supper; fara til náttverðar, Fms. i. 204 as also Hkr. and Fb. l. c.); fyrir náttverð ok eptir, Fms. x. 331; gefa náttverð, K. þ. K. 108; ala prest at dagverði ok náttverði, 50; búa til náttverð, Edda 29; settisk þórr til náttverðar ok þeir lagsmenn, 28; af því er skunda Guðs köllur n.átturðr heldr en dögurðr, Greg. 28; er eigi sá þú beztr, at yðr sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr, ok síðan fari þér at náttverð, 548; suppers are also meant by the meals in the poem Rm.; náttverðar dvöl, stopping for supper, Hkr. ii. 373. **COMPDS:** náttverðar-eldi, n.; ala e-n náttverðareldi, to give supper to a stranger, Greg. i. 454.

náttverðar-mál, n. supper-time, Sturl. i. 147, (spelt náttverðar-mál, Greg. 74.) nótturðar-tíð, f. supper-time, Greg. 28. For the Holy Communion the Swed. use *nattvärd*, Dan. *nadver* (cp. *abendmahl*), but Icel. call it kveld-máltíð (q.v.), not náttverðr.

nátúra, u, f. [from Lat. *natura*], nature; eptir boði náttúrunnar, Fms. i. 104; sjálf náttúran, Stj. 177; náttúran sjálf en fyrsta móðir vár, Ma. 18.

II. (supernatural) virtue, power, 544. 39; svá hefir hann mikla náttúru með sér, Nj. 44; fylgði þessu n. mikil, Fms. xi. 128. ef þú letr þessar náttúrir fylgja, Fas. ii. 529. **III.** natural quality; náttúra jarðar, Edda (pref.); er kumi náttúru allra

strengleikja, Str. 67:—*nature, disposition*, bera náttúru á e-t, Bárð. 167; hafa náttúru til e-s, to have inclination towards, passim:—*potency*, náttúru-lauss, *impotent*. **IV.** in plur. *spirits, powers*; margar þær náttúrir hafa nú til sótt er ádr vildu við oss skiljask, ok euga hlýni oss veita, Þorf. Karl. 378. **COMPDS:** náttúru-bragð, n., Lat. *indoles, natural character*, Mag. náttúru-gjöf, f. a natural gift, Stj. 70, 254, Edda (pref.) náttúru-gripur, n. an object possessed of virtue, Bs. ii. 139. náttúru-gröð, n. pl. herbs possessing virtue. náttúru-lauss, adj. without virtue, Konr. 20: *impotent*. náttúru-lög, n. pl. the law of nature, Mar. náttúru-steinn, m. a stone possessing virtue, Pr. 423, Karl. 119, 178. náttúru-vani, a, m. habits, Stj.

náttúraðr, part. having such and such virtue, Stj. 84, Bs. ii. 55: given, inclined to, n. fyrir e-ð, mod.

náttúrlína, adv. according to nature, properly, Bs. i. 221, Fms. i. 102, Mirm. ch. 14, Skálda 176:—*of course*, (mod.): (? from Germ. *naturlich*.)

náttúrligr, adj. proper, natural; n. dagr, the natural day, Stj., Rb. 476: *natural, carnal*, H. E. i. 523.

nátt-vaka, u, f. a night-wake, night-watch, sitting up at night, Hom. 36:—of a lyke-wake, alla þjónustu skal hann veita móttíund nema náttvöku, N. G. L. i. 347.

nátt-veizla, u, f. a night-banquet, Thom.

nátt-víg, n. a putting one to death during the night, which was regarded as murder, see the remarks s. v. mord, Eg. 416, Fas. ii. 400.

nátt-þing, n. a night-meeting, 625, 165, Orkn. (in a verse); opp. to dagþing, q. v.: meetings during night were not thought proper.

náungi, a, m. a neighbour; ef maðr kennir náunga sinn þann er upp er grafinn, N. G. L. i. 345. **2.** in an eccl. sense as rendering of the Gr. ὁ πλησίον, elska skalt þú náunga þinn svo sem sjálfan þig, Matth. xix. 19, Luke x. 27; hver er þú minn náungi? 29, 36, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. **II.** ironic., as a fisherman's term, the barrel containing their drink is called náungi; í þrautunum það er plagsiðr náungann að nú á kritt, Snót.

náungr, m., older form = náungi, also contr. and with unlat. caused by the following u, *nóngur*, acc. *naong*, Greg. 21; náungr annarr, Akv. 9; þá talaði hverr við sinn náungi, Stj. 66; Guðs ást ok náungs, 677. 3; skunda at hjálpa náungi þínum í hans þurft, Stj.

NE or **né**, a negative conjunction. The Goth. makes a distinction between *ni* = A. S. *ne*, O. H. G. *ni*; and the compound particle *neib*, from *ni* + the suffix *ib*, O. H. G. *nob*, Germ. *noch*, Lat. *neq.*, of which Icel. *né* is a contr. form; etymologically, therefore, the single particle ought to be written *ne* and the compound *né*; but this distinction is not made. The particle *ne* is not found out of composition except in ancient poetry; it is found as a prefix in the compounds *neinn*, *nekkverr*, *nema* (q.v.), *qs. ne-einn*, *ne-hverr*, *ne-ífa*.

A. The single particle, *not*: **1.** with a verb, sólf þat né vissi, máni þat né vissi, stjörnur þat né vissu, Vsp. 5; óð þau né höfðu, 18; löst né vissi, Skv. 3. 5; né fá, Hm. 92; finna né máttu, 46; ek né kunna, 11; né þat máttu, Hým. 4; né sváfu, þd. 6:—with subj., út þú né komir, Vþm. 7:—*ef né, if not, unless, were it not that...*; ef þú geldr né værir, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; ef þú sverðs né uytir, Fm. 29:—with a double negation, svá at mér mann-gj mat né baud, Gm. 2; aprt né komið, 20; ef föður né áttáð, Fm. 3; hvi né lezkaðu, Ls. 47; né máttuð, Kormak; né hlöðut, Vellekla; þar er hrafn né svalta, Ó. H. (in a verse); sofa þeir né máttuð, Gkv. 2. 3:—the negation is understood, niðjar hvöttu Gunnar né náungr annarr, rýnendr né ráðendr, né (*nor*) þeir er ríkir vóru, Akv. 9. **2.** used to begin a verse or sentence in a running narrative, answering to ok (which see A. III); né hamfagrt höldum þótti skáldfé mitt, Ad. 7; né þat máttu, Hým. 2; né hann konu kyssa görði né (*nor*)..., Skv. 3. 4; né ek þat vilda at mik ver ætti, 35; né djúpakorn drápu, Þd. 10. **II.** with an adverb or noun; né sjaldan, *not seldom*, Fms. xi. 198 (in a verse); né allvel, *not over-well*, Skv. i. 49; gumnum hollr né gulli, *fond of men not of gold*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **2.** but esp. in né einn, *not one, none* (cp. Early Lat. *noenus = ne unus*), also *not any*; lífa þeir né einir, Gkv. 3. 5; né einu sinni, *not once*, Fms. xi. 13; kvaðsk eigi muna at hann hefði heit strengt né eins, 112; hann lét þá af at eggja konung á né eina herferð, vii. 28; vórum vér ekki mjök við búnið víð né einum úfiði, iv. 73; né eina sekð, Grág. i. 136; né eitt ghérit, Stj. 409; allir duldu at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, Nj. 133; eigi finnsk sá né einn, Fas. i. 243; eigi né einn staðar, *not anywhere*, Stj. 618; eigi vill hann at né einn tortryggi, Hom. (St.); eigi... at ek hafa né eina manns konu tekit, Þorst. Síðu H. 5; hann fyrir-baud né einum leikmönnum, at..., Bs. i. 702. **3.** in composition in *ne-ikkverr* and *ne-ma*, q. v.

B. The compound particle *né* preceded by a negation, *neither... nor, not... nor*, as a disjunctive copula between two nouns or sentences; at þú gát eigi þings né þjóðans mála, Hm. 115; skósmiðr þú verit né skeptismiðr, 127; óð þau né (*not*) áttu, lá né (*neither*) læti né (*nor*) litu göða, Vsp. 18; svefn þú né (*not*) sefr né (*nor*) um sakar dæmir, Skv. i. 29; varat hann yðr um líkr, né..., 36; vilkat ek niann traudan né torbænan, 49. **2.** in prose; þú skalt þá eigi með örnum raufa né sverðslá, Stj. 620; höggomur hefir þar eigi vist né froskr, né ekki (*nor any*)

eitr-kykveni, 655 xii. 2; má af öngum fremjask né fullkomask, nema biskupi, K. A. 22; eigi meira né skemra, Fms. xi. 304;—irregular usage, því at eins (only in that case) ferjanda né (nor) festum helganda, nema (if, unless), i. e. *neither... nor... unless*, Nj. 240.

3. the negation may also be indirect or understood; né sé þess örvænt at hér verði grátur né stynr, Nidrst. 7; fen né forað (= fen eðr forað), Gpl. 382 A; linar lítið dag né nótt, Bs. ii. 49; fár treystisk eld at ríða né yfir stíga, Fas. i. (in a verse); síð muntú hringum ráða né Röduls-völlum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, where the negation lies in örvænt, lítið, fár, síð: as also in ironical questions, hvat megi fótr læti veita, né holdgróin hönd annarri, i. e. *what?* to which a negative answer is expected.

II. in hvárgi... né, *neither... nor*; hvártgi þeirra, Erlingr né féhirðinn, *neither of them*, E. nor the *shepherd*, Fr.; hvárgan ykkarn, Hákon né þik, Fb. i. 182;—hvárki... né, *neither... nor*, hvárki fyrir forboðan né taksetningu, H. E. i. 419; hvárki af dæmum né ástar hirtingum, 677. 6; hvárki gull né jarðir, Skv. 3. 37; hvárki styn né hósta, Nj.; hvárki gott né ílt, and so in countless instances.

III. if the sentence has three or more limbs; hvárki... né... né, *neither... nor... nor*; or also hvárki... né... eðr, *neither... nor... or*; thus, lá né læti, né litu góða, Vsp.; fars né flærð eða rangindi, Fms. ix. 330; the former is more emphatic, see hvárgi B. III.

neðan, adv. [Engl. *be-neath*], from *beneath*, from *below*, Vp. 65, Gm. 35, Vkv. 35, Nj. 247, Edda 58, Fms. vi. 149, passim: denoting motion, neðan ór eyjum, Nj. 107; neðan um sáðlandið, 82; neðan frá sjó, neðan úr dal, neðan af eyrum, neðan eftir ánni, O. H. 20: without motion, vökna neðan, Fms. ii. 278; skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:—fyrir neðan, *beneath*, *below*, with acc., Vsp. 2, 35, Skm. 35, Alm. 3, Fms. i. 10, Ld. 148, Eg. 596, Nj. 84, 145, 214, Gisl. 23; neðan undir, *underneath*, Fb. ii. 357:—with gen., neðan jarðar, *beneath the earth*; neðan sjóar, *beneath the sea*.

neðan-verðr, adj. the '*neitherward*,' *neither, lower, undermost*, opp. to ofanverðr, Stj. 98, 517; rífnadi tjaldit öf ofanverðu í neðanvert, from *top to bottom*, Hom. (St.); í neðanverðum dal, Þórð. 58; bjúgr at neðanverðu, Konr. passim.

neðarla, adv. = neðarliga, Nj. 82, Greg. 23, Þiðr. 114.

neðar-liga, adv. '*neitherly*,' *low down, far below*, Th. 25, Stj. 11.

neðarr, compar. *lower, farther down*, superl. neðast and neðst, *nearest, lowest down* (and so in mod. usage), adv. answering to niðr, q. v.:—nökkuru neðarr, Fms. i. 215; neðarr en hón hafði ætlað, Gisl. 72; svá sem þeir máttu neðast, Fms. iv. 50; neðst ský ok vindar... neðast jörð, v. 340, passim.

NEÐRI, adj., compar. neðarri, Stj. 76, *neither, lower*, Lat. *inferior*; superl. neðstr or neðtr, *nearest, lowest, undermost*; á neðra stræti, Fms. ix. 24; í Tungu inni neðri, Fs.; inn neðra hlut, Eg. 101; Galilea in efri ok in neðarri (neðri, v. l.), Stj. 76; in neðri leid, in the *neither world*, O. T. 45; neðri byggðir, the *neither world*, i. e. *hell*: the neut. it neðra, adv. *underneath*; var ljóst it efra en dimmt it neðra, Vigl. 40: the *neither part*, fagrauðr it neðra, Fas. i. 172; sumir brjóta borgar-vegginn it neðra, Al. 11; Þórr ferr it neðra, Edda; hann sannaði mömum hit neðra um Mýrar, Ísl. ii. 168; hinn neztli hlutr trésin, Hkr. i. 71; í enu nezta helvíti, Fms. ii. 137; neztu smugar helvítis, Skálda 605.

NEF, n., gen. pl. nefja, dat. nefjum; [A. S. *nebbe*; Engl. *neb*]:—the *nose*, prop. the *beak, bone of the nose*, opp. to nasar (nös, q. v.), Grág. ii. 11; liðr á nefi, Ld. 272; þeir hafa hvárki nef né nasar, '*neither nose*,' i. e. *neither lower part nor cartilage*, Stj. 79; hann rak hnefann á nasir mér ok braut í mér nefit, Fas. iii. 392; kom á nasir þeim ok brotnaði í honum nefit, Fms. iii. 186; gnúa nefit, Orkn. 394, passim: also in the phrases, stinga nefi í feld, *to bite the nose (face) in one's cloak*, from dismay, Fms. x. 401; cp. stinga nösium í felda, Sighvat; stinga saman nefjum, *to put noses together = lay heads together*, i. e. *discuss closely*, ironic., Grett. (in a verse); kveða, tala í nef, *to talk through the nose*, Skálda 162; taka í nefið, *to sniff up*; sjúga upp í nefit, *to suck up through the nose*; of nær nefi kvæð karl... *too near the nose, quoth the carle*, when he was hit in the eye, Fms. vii. 288; náit er nef augum, the *neb is near akin to the eye*, Nj., cp. Fms. iii. 188; draga bust ór neð einum, see burst.

2. as a law term in regard to tax, dues, *poll* (cp. the English phrase '*to count noses*'), um alla Svíþjóð guldu menn Óðni skatt, penning fyrir nef hvert, Yngl. S. ch. 8; hefir þú nú gört fyrir þitt nef þangat út, i. e. *thou hast done thy share*, Fbr. 33; gjalda eyri fyrir nef hvert, *to pay a 'nose-tax' of an ounce, poll-tax*, Lv. 89; penning fyrir nef hvert, Hkr. ii. 231; skal göra mann út at sjaunda nefi, N. G. L. i. 97; crtug fyrir sex tigu nefja innan laga várra, 7; skutilsveinar til þriggja nefja ok hverr húskarl til tveggja nefja, H. E. i. 420; yrkja niðvisu fyrir nef hvert er á var landinu, Hkr. i. 227; skal búandi hverr augljós nef hafa af bryggju-sporði á skoru-kefli fyrir ármann, i. e. *every franklin has to shew up the poll on a score-roll before the king's officer*, N. G. L. i. 200.

3. the *neak, beak, bill*, of birds, Fms. viii. 10; nefin ok klærnar, Nj. 272, Stj. 90; fugls-nef, ugle-nef, arnar-nef, hrafn-nef, Sdm. passim; also hrúts-nef, a *ram's nose*, 1812. 66: the saying, lítið er nef vart en breiðar fjadrir, Bs. i. 676, of high aspirations and weak efforts, see fjöðr: of things, klappar-nef, a *jutting rock*; skógar-nef, q. v.; steðja nef, the *nose (small end) of a stúby*;

keips-nef, a *bole, a rowlock pin*: cp. the riddle or pun, liggir á grúfi horfir upp nef—áúsa! of the book on a ladle's handle.

II. nickname, Gisl.; = *Nosey*, cp. Lat. *Naso*. COMPS: nef-björg, a *nose-shield, part of a visor*, Fms. i. 178, Orkn. 148. nef-dreyr, m. a *bleeding at the nose*, Sturl. ii. 66, Pr. 474. nef-fölr, adj. *nebbed*, Vsp., Akv. nef-gildi, n., see below. nef-glita, u, a nickname, *glitter-nose*, Sd. 145. nef-langr, adj. *long-nosed*, S. ii. 133 C. nef-lauss, adj. *noseless, without a nose*, Rb. 348. lífili, adj. *small-nosed*, Sd. 147. nef-ljótr, adj. *with an ugly* Fms. ii. 7, xi. 78. nef-mikill, adj. *big-nosed*, Eb. 30, Orkn. nef-mæltr, adj. *speaking through the nose*.

nef-gildi, n. [nef], a '*nose-tax*,' *poll-tax*, payable to the king; e var orðsending konungs, at hann beiddi þess Íslendinga, at þeir skildu við þeim lögum taka sem hann hafði sett í Noregi, en veita höf af landinu þegngildi ok nefgildi, penning fyrir hvert nef, þann er væri fyrir aliu vadmáls, Ó. H. 141; nefgildis-skatta þá er Haraldr hans hafði lagt á allt landit lét hann taka hit ytra með sjó ok þrænda-lög, ok leggja til skipa-görðar, Fagrsk. 20. This ancient 'tax' was also imposed by the Norsemen on conquered countries, the name gave rise to strange legends; thus, king Thorgisl, the Norse conqueror of Ireland (A. D. 830–845), is, by an Irish chronicler, said to have levied a tax of an ounce on each hearth, the penalty for default being the loss of their nose. Prof. Munch, *Norg. Hist.* i. 440, has traced the origin of this legend to the simple fact that the king imposed a 'tax' or *poll-tax* on the conquered Irish, just as Harold Fairhair afterwards did in Norway.

B. [nef], a *weregild* payable to the cognates of a person, opp. bauggildi = the agnate *weregild*; þat heitir nefgildi er þeir menn tal kvænnisftir eru konnir, Grág. ii. 137, N. G. L. i. 185. COMPS: gildis-frændbót, f. *compensation of nefgildi*, N. G. L. i. 187. gildis-maðr, m. a *cognate relative, recipient of n.*, opp. to baugg-maðr, Grág. ii. 181, N. G. L. i. 22.

nef-gildingr, m. = nefgildismaðr, Grág. ii. 178.

nef-gjöld, n. = nefgildi (II), Hkv. 1. 12.

NEFI, a, m. [A. S. *nefa*; O. H. G. *nefo*; Germ. *neffe*; cp. Lat. *neveu*; Engl. *nephew*]:—a law term, a *cognate kinsman*; nefi jóns er earl's nephew, Sighvat, Edda (Gl.); nið eðr nefna, Grág. i. 137; Knúts, Canute's sister's son, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.); the name of a sword, id.

nefja, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii.

nefjaðr, adj. *nebbed, beaked*: in compds, bjúg-n., of an eagle.

NEFNA and nefna, d. [nafu; Goth. *namnjan*; Germ. *nennen*], *to name*, kona Manue fæðir son ok nefnir Samson, Stj. 410; nefndu þinn föðurlí Hjörv. 16; veit ek þann mann er þora man, ... nefndu hann! Nj. 8; bréfi þessu vóru nefndir (*especially named*) hinir stærstu höfðingjar, Fag. 91; maðr er nefndr Mörðr, Nj. 2; nefna sik, *to name one's name*. Hallfreðr nefndi sik, Fms. ii. 86; n. e-n á nafn, *to name by name*; kallaði á menn mína ok nefndi á nafn, Nj. 211; nefna barn á nafni christening, N. G. L. i. 339; in a narrative, maðr er nefndr Mörðr man was named M., i. e. *there was a man named Mord*, Nj. 1; 'er nefndr N.' is a standing phrase in the Sagas; Oddr er maðr nefndr, of Örylgsson, Gisl. 12; tveir menn eru nefndir, þorkatlar tveir, 8; B þrjú eru nefndir til sögunnar, hét einn... Nj. 22; sá maðr er nefndr sögunnar er Geirr goði hét, *now the story names a man who might G.* passim, cp. N. M. hét maðr. 2. *to mention by name, to name*, point vóru þessir staðir á nefndir, Bs. i. 731; hann nefndi til þess skipstjó menn, Eg. 33; nefni ek til þess Björn ok Helga, Ld. 14; hann eg mága sína ok nefndi til Hjarranda, Dropl. 24: instances influence the Latin, nefndr Eiríkr, *the said E.*, Fms. xi. 412; opt nefndir in Dipl. v. 26; fyrr-nefndr, *above-named*.

II. *to name, to appoint*; nemdi konungur nökkura menn at ganga upp á eyna, Fr. 285; n. mann til skipstjórnar, Fb. i. 186: as a law term, *to call, to vátta*, n. mann í dóm, Nj. 14, Dropl. 13, Grág. i. 15, 72, passim; rfránsdóm, Grág. i. 80; n. dóm á máli, Nj. passim: *eo summoned, cited*, aðrir þeir sem þannig vóru nefndir, Fms. ix. 279: *to levy*, n. lið ór uðum, vii. 209; cp. nefud, dómnefna. III. reflex. *to name self, give up one's name*; hann nefndisk Hrappr, Nj. 130; hann: hvat kvenna hón væri, hón nefndisk Hallgerðr, id.; hón nefndisk þeim Gunnhildr, Fms. i. 8; ok nefndisk þýr, Rm. 10. 2. *summoned, cited*; ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefna, Grág. i. 16.

nefna, u, f. *nomination*, Sturl. ii. 27; dóm-n., vát-n., alþingis-n.

nefnd, f. [early Swed. *nämnd*], *denomination*, Stj. 11.

term in the Norse (not Icel.) law, *nomination, delegation*: 1. a amount of *levy* or *contribution in men and ships*; hann görði ok ne hverju fylki, hversu mörg skip... skyldi vera ör hverju fylki at mön ok vápnum ok vistum fyrir útlenzkum her, Fagrsk. 20; konungr st þing í bænum, hann görði þá bert fyrir allri alþjóu at hann mun angr hafa úti um sumarit fyrir landi, ok hann vil nefnd hafa ör h fylki bæði at líði ok skipum, Fms. ii. 445; stefndi hann til lær mönnum sínum ok hafði nefndir ór landi, x. 94; almenniligar nef N. G. L. i. 446. 2. a *body of daysmen or arbitrators* to give.

nt in a case; in the old Swed. law the *nämd* was composed of twelve members (see Schlyter), cp. early Dan. *nævning*; in this strictly legal sense the word hardly occurs in ancient Icel. law, but it bears a close resemblance to old Icel. *görd* and *gördar-menn*, esp. as described Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124, see *görd* II: in the Sagas the word occurs in one or two instances, *kvæð þat mundi mál manna*, at þeir hefðir göða and um sættir, Bjarn. 56: in the old laws of Norway it is rare, except the sense of a levy, see above; and at þingit sé skipat, ok nefndir skoðar, lögrétu-menn kosnir, Gpl. (pref. vii). 3. mod. a com-
tee.

COMPDS: *nefnard-agr*, m. a fixed day, N. G. L. i. Orkn. 10. *nefnard-lið*, n. levied forces, Fms. viii.

nefnard-maðr, m. a man nominated as a member of lögþing (in the Norse sense), a certain fixed number being sent in each county, Gpl. 8–18, Jb. 11 sqq.: a man named for the levy.

nefnard-stefna, u, f. a fixed meeting of delegates; á móti eða darstefnu, N. G. L. i. 308. *nefnard-særi*, n. an oath taken by a

of delegates, N. G. L. i. 430. *nefnard-vitni*, n. the witness by a body of named men; skulu tólf frjálsir ok fulltíða menn af um bera ok eigi nefndar vitni, Gpl. 156 (Js. 34); er hann þjófr nema

ni syni með séttar-ciði ok nefndar vitnum, at eigi stal hann, Gpl. 538. *nefnard-vætti*, n. testimony given by a body of named men, Js. 34.

nefni-liga, adv. by name, expressly, Bs. i. 763; namely, mod. *nefni-ligr*, adj.; nefnilegt fall, nominative, Skálda.

nefning, f. a naming, nomination, N. G. L. i. 199: a law term, *levying*, (d) frjálsir af leiðangrs-görðum ok nefningum, H. E. i. 420; í engum

nefningum ok leiðangrs-ferðum skulu þeir vera, D. N. i. 80; vóru minnstar nefningar um Hálogaland, Fms. x. 74, v. 1; almennilgar nefningar, N. L. i. 446, v. 1.

nefr, adj. nosed; in the nicknames *Há-nefr*, *mjó-nefr*, etc. *nefni*, u, f. a kind of personal fee, D. N. v. 660.

nefna, t, to chastise, punish, (obsolete.) *nefneidng*, n. zic-zag; fara nefneidng.

NEPST, f. (nepst) [Swed. *nåpst*], a penalty, chastisement; undir

grar kirkju nefst ok refsing, Munk. 72, D. N. v. 785; en er verra,

at vita þykkjumk, niðja stríð um nept, *my mind bodes me still worse*

þis, a sore retribution to thy sons (a bitter fratricidal strife), Skv. 2. 8,

þis must be the true sense of this contested passage; nept for nepst

is right by analogy of heipt and heipt; the word is altogether

obsolete in Iceland, but is still in use in Sweden. *nefsteði*, a, m. a nebbed stibby, Fb. i. 190.

nefsteinn, m. a jutting rock, D. N. i. 81.

neg, n. [it is prop. identical with Dan. *neg* = a sheaf of corn, which

is not otherwise found in the Norse or Icel.]:—poët. *the heart*, Edda

G. also written *hnegg*, in *hnegg-veröld*, *the heart's abode*, *breast*,

poët. *GLA*, d, [nagli], to nail, N. G. L. i. 111, Fbr. 133, Hom. 103, Fms.

9, Sks. 707, Eb. 182, Sól. 65, Fb. i. 515, passim: to stud, negdar

fyrr, Vkv. 6; ey-negld, hól-negld, *island-studded*, *holm-studded*, an

split of the sea, Eg. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse). *neiga*, u, f. the bung to close a hole in the bottom of a boat which lets

out e bilge-water. *neing*, f. a nailing, Str. 4.

neingr, m. a kind of itching, as if pricked with nails, Fél. x.

neill, m., and *negul-nagli*, a, m. [from Germ. *nägelin*, from the

likes to small nails]:—a clove, spice. *NEI*, adv. [Ulf. *nē*; A. S. *ne*; Engl. *no*; Germ. *nein*; Dan.-Swed.

-no; nei sem nei er, K. Á. 200; nei, kvæð Úlfhéðinn, Fs. 78;

nei við, to say no, N. G. L. i. 345; þeir kvæða þar nei við, Hkr.

2; setja nei fyrir, to set a no against it, refuse, Fms. ix. 242; setja

nei fyrir, to refuse flatly, ii. 131, Ld. 196; segja nei móti e-u, to

refuse, D. N. i. 257. *nekvæða*, d, to discern, with dat., Str. 16; see *nekvæða*.

NEIN, adj. pron., prop. a compd contr. from *né einn* = not one,

hvárki var neitt til, *there was not aught of either*, Gísl. 37; það er ekki til neins, *'tis of no use*. *neins-staðar*, adv.; ekki n., *not anywhere, nowhere*.

neip, f., pl. *neipar*, the 'nip,' the interstice between the fingers; í neipinni; perh. better *gneip*.

NEISA, u, f., mod. *hneisa*, which form also occurs in old vellums,

[Swed. *nesa*]:—*shame, disgrace*; this is the true form, as is shewn by the

allit. in Hm. 48 and Fm. 11; and also in phrases like, *niðra ok neisa*;

for references see *hneisa*. *neisu-ligr*, adj. *shameful, degrading*.

neisa, t, to put to shame; herfiliga neist ok rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 392;

for more references see *hneisa*. *neisi*, n. = *neisa*.

neisinn, adj. = *neiss*; in *ú-neissinn*.

neiss, adj. [Swed. *nes*], *inglorious, asbamed*; neiss er nökkviðr halm,

a saying, *a naked man is asbamed*, Hm. 48, cp. Gen. iii. 10; *Norna dómr*

þú munt fyrr neisum hafa, *thou wilt scorn the doom of the Norns*, Fm.

11; þeir sendu hann til sömu eyjar nöktan ok neisan, Barl. 62.

neisti, a, m. a spark; see *gneisti*.

NEIT, n. pl. *flour, efflorescence*, a *ἀπ. λέγ.*; neit Menju góð, *the costly*

flour of Menja, i. e. gold, Skv. 3. 50; the word remains, though with a

false aspirate, in common Icel. *hneita* (q. v.), *the white efflorescence*

on seaweed (söl); akin is the Icel. naut. phrase, það hnitir í báru (in a ditty

of Pal Vidal), *the waves are white-tipped* (as if sprinkled with flour); the

explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. *neit*, is prob. erroneous.

NEITA, að, and also *neitta*, *neitti*, [Scot. *nyte*; Dan. *nægte*], to deny,

refuse, absol. or with dat.; konungr neitaði þverliga, Fms. vi. 214; þeir

höfðu boðið honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; hann neitaði með mikilli

þrályndi, x. 306; hinn sem neitar, K. Á. 204; hefi ek þar göðum grip

neitt, Fms. vi. 359; er nú vel þú veizt hverju þú neitast, 360; neita

penningum, xi. 428:—with a double dat., neita e-m e-u, vii. 90: with acc.

of the thing, ef nokkurr neitar kirkju-garð, K. Á. 68; hverr sá er neitar

mitt nafn, þeim (sic) skal ek neita, Barl. 122. 2. to deny, forsake;

hann neitaði Guðs nafni, Fms. x. 324; Petrus hafði þrýsvar Kristi neitt,

Hom. 81; þeir er neittu Kristi, Gd. 49; neitaði þessum nýja konungi,

Al. 9; neita villu, Nikuld. 71; þeir neittuðu (v. l. neittu) þessu, Fm. vii.

54. II. reflex., þeim þónum skal heilag kirkju-garðr neittask,

K. Á. H. E. i. 491; þú snerisk til Guðs ok neitaðisk Djöflinum, Hom.

151. *neitan*, f. *denying*; af-neitan, K. Á. 204, Th. 25.

neitari, a, m. a denier, Gd. 50.

neiting, f. a denial, Hom. 11, Th. 8; gramm. *the negative*, Skálda 200.

NEKKVERR, indef. pron.; this word is a compound of the nega-

tive particle *né* (q. v.) and the pronoun *hverr*, qs. *nið-hverr*, *ne-hverr*,

nekkverr; the double *k* (in the oldest MSS. often represented by *q*) may

etc. All the above forms occur confusedly even in very old MSS., and even the latest form *nokkorr* occurs in vellums as old as Cod. Reg. of the elder Edda, in the *Mork.*, Gregg, Grág. (Kb.) In addition to the above, there are mixed forms, nekkurr, 623. 41; nekkorar, Fms. x. 388; nekkers, Grág. (Kb.) 22; nökkurja, 623. 50; nakkor, B. K. 124; nokkverja, Fms. xi. 6; nauccverjar, nauccveriom, Mork. 62. 64, 65.

II. *nakkvat*, n. subst., answering to *hvatt* (q. v.), Ó. H. 72, Bs. i. 344, 348, 350, 353, Am. 32, Bugge.

2. *nökkvi* (Lat. *aliquanto*), an obsolete dat. (subst.) answering to *hví*; svá *nökkvi*, Hallfred (Fs. 80); í *nökkvi*, in *augbt*, Hom. 43; af *nökkvi*, for *augbt*, Fs. 94 (v. l.), Fms. iii. 27; noqvi, Hkv. 2. 26 (Bugge); *nökkvi* ofarr, Fms. vii. 304 (in a verse); *nökkvi* síðarr, ix. 533 (in a verse): in prose, *nökkvi* yngri, xi. 96; *neykvi* nær sanni, Hkr. iii. 360; *nekkvi* réttlígar, 677. 11; *nökkvi* helst, Fms. xi. 78, MS. 677. 6; véla e-n í *nökkvi*, Grág. ii. 22, 367; því *nökkvi*, 129; nær sanni *nökkvi*, Fms. x. 420; *neykvi*, Am. 26 (Bugge); framst *nekkvi*.

III. the neut. sing. is thus distinguished; *nakkvat*, *nökkvøð*, *nökkvøð* (answering to *hvat*), are often used as a substantive, but *nekkvert*, *nokkvort*, *nokkurt* (answering to *hvert*), as an adjective. The primitive *hvett* has partly undergone the same metamorphosis as the compd *nehvert*, and in western Icel. is sounded *kvur*, and in mod. Norse dialect *kor*, shewing the complete change.

B. THE SENSE: the negative particle, the first part of the compound, has quite lost its force, as is the case with *neinn*, q. v.; but the word is used in negative sentences = *any*; á öngum bæ fannsk *nökkurr* maðr, Fms. ix. 355, and so freq. in mod. usage.

2. single and without a preceding negative; ef *nökkurr* maðr veit eigi, if anybody know not, Grág. ii. 209; er *nökkvert* Guð sem varð Guð, 623. 35; ef hann vissi *nökkurr* hest jafnskjótan, Fms. vii. 169.

3. as subst., *nokkt* = *anything*, *nokkur* = *anybody*; ef þú segit *nokkurum*, if you tell it to anybody, Nj. 7; ef *nokkurr* hefir, Grág. ii. 366; eldi eða því *nokkurum*, fire or any such thing, 129; styrkja e-n at *nokkurum*, Nj. 41; ef hann meðir í *nökkuru* lönd manna, Grág. ii. 281; kanntú *nokkt* í lögum, Nj. 33; with gen., *nekkverr* yðar, any of you, 677. 13; *nokkorr* þessarra húsa, Grág. i. 460; *nakkverr* þeirra manna, 232; with prep., *nokkura* af þessum konum, any of these women, Ld. 30; *nökkt* manna, Fms. vi. 121.

II. *some*, a certain... Lat. *quidam*; maðr *nokkur*, kona *nokkur*, konur *nokkurar*, Nj. 252, passim; *nokkora* hrið, for *some time*, 2, Fms. xi. 6; *nekkverja* lund, Grág. ii. 251; *nakkvorir* stórir höfðingjar, Fms. vii. 338; *nokkvorir* Íslenzkir menn, x. 294; *nokkor* gøð verk, *nekkver* ill verk, 677. 9, 25, 26; um dag *nekkvern*, a certain day, Fms. x. 391; þann bjargkvið *nekkvern* (some such), Grág. i. 41; at þeim hlut *nokkorum*, 361; *nokkvot* þorp, Fms. x. 294; ráð *nakkvað*, xi. 16; fé *nökkvart*, Grág. ii. 262: as subst., *nokkurum* fyrir vetr, a while before winter, Eg. 394; *nokkurum* meir, *some* what more, Fms. i. 1: —of some importance, þeim er *nokkorir* eru í skapi, iv. 80; þeir einir menn ef *nokkt* var til, of any weight, Eg. 267, and so in countless instances.

III. spec. usages, added to a numeral, *about*; þrjú *nokkur*, Nj. 267; *nokkur* sex skip eða sjau, Fms. ix. 276; *braut* *nokkur* tíu skip, x. 135; með *nokkur* fimm hundráð manna, ix. 276; til *nokkurra* fjórðan hundráða, H. E. i. 418; *nokkurrum* tveim sínum eða þrim, Fms. ix. 370.

2. *svá* *nokkt*, *thereabouts*; *íð* *svá* *nokkurum* mart, Fms. xi. 48; *svá* *nokkurum* niikit, x. 4; *svá* *nokkurum* mjök, Nj. 228; *svá* *nokkvorum* mun yðar leita farit, 34; *svá* *nakkvarn*, Fms. v. 319; *nokkurs* til þungar, Ld. 128; *nokkurs* til seinir, Fms. xi. 29; slíkt *nökkt*, iv. 283; *svá* *nokkurum*, í *nökkvi* öðru, Hom. 25; *svá* *nökkvi*, about so, Hallfred; stórt *nökkt*, *some* what great, Ld. 104: —about, var *kveðit* á viku stef *nokkt*, a notice of about a week was given, Eg. 394.

IV. adverbial usages, the neuter being used as adverb; *something*, a deal, marka *nakkvat* skaplyndi hans, Fms. xi. 78; *breytast* *nökkvat*, 99; henni var skapungt *nokkt*, Nj. 11: in some way, *somehow*, at hann skyldi *nokkt* benda *hvat* sveinninn skyldi heita, 625. 86; *nökkt* svá, a bit, *some* what; hann *gækk* um teigin *nokkt* svá, Ísl. ii. 354; stóð höfud *gneipt* af bolnum *nakkvat* svá, Eb. 244; sefask konungur n. svá, Fms. xi. 129; —*neykvi* nær sanni, *some* what nearer the truth, Hkr. iii. 360; var þat nær sanni *nökkvi*, Fms. x. 420, see the references above (A). 2. *perþaps*, may be; vilt þú *nökkt* taka við sjárfari mínu? Nj. 40; viltú n. sonu þína við láta vera, 65; ef hann hefði *nokkt* siglt til annarra landa, 41; ef Gunnarr hefði n. þess leitað, 47.

3. *nokkur*, used as neut. adv.; *svá* *nokkor* miðit (about so much) fólk er í eynni, Skv. 95 B. 261: —with the notion of *some* what, may be, *perhaps*, *probably*, or the like, at þeir mundu *nokkor* vera í nánd löndum, Nj. 267, Fms. i. 40; *nokkur* annars staðar, Fms. viii. 360; *nokkur* neðan á líkamanum, Stj. 98; *nokkur* náundna þessari byggð, 122; *nokkur* til heidinna landa, Fms. ii. 16; ef vér heyrum *nokkorr* barns grát, x. 218; ef *nokkor* þess er ván, Grág. ii. 129; þú vart *nokkor* at vera, Al. 154; vera má at Guð yðvarr sé farinn *nokkor*, Stj. 593. I Kings xviii. 27.

C. COMPS: *nokkurn-ig*, adv. in some way, Fms. xi. 110; mun hann mér n. vel taka, Nj. 255; þér mun *nokkurninn* vel fara til mín, Ísl. ii. 441. *nokkurs-konar*, adv. of some kind, Edda i. 218,

Dipl. i. 7, Stj. 177. *nokkurs-staðar*, adv. *some* where, Grág. 481.

nekt, f. [*nökviðr*], nakedness. **NEMA**, conj. [compounded of the negative particle *ne*, and the adv *if* or *ef* (q. v.) in an older dissyllabic form *ifa*; for the change of *f* into see the introduction; cp. Ulf. *niþai*; A. S. *nemne*, *nimne*; O. H. *nibu*, *nibi*, *nibi*; Hel. *nebu*; early Swed. *nun*; cp. Lat. *ni-*, see Grim Gram. iii. 724.]

B. *Except, save, but*; manngi, nema einn Agnarr, Gm. 2; nema einum, Vkv. 24; *allra* nema einna, 26, Ls. 11; *nema* við þat lík at Hm. 96; *nema* sá einn Áss, Ls. 11; *hvar* kómu feðr várir þess, ... I *nema* alls hvergi? Ísl. ii. 236; öngu *nema* lífinu, Nj. 7; öllu gózi ne búinu, Fms. ix. 470; *engi* *nema* þú einn, Barl. 207; *engi* *nema* Þjórr, Fms. vii. 141; *kom* víðrinn á kirkju-sand, *nema* tvau tré kom Raufarnes, *save that two trees came to R.*, Landn. 51, v. l.; Ólafir hóm mörg sár ok flest smá, *nema* tvau voru nökkvi mest, Fb. i. 501; *no* ek hélt, Óg. 23; þeir blandask eyvitar við aðra ísa *nema* sér einum h. hann, Skv. 176 B; vætki of sýti'k *nema* hræðumk helvíti, Hallfred; Kóðran skira sik ok hjú hans öll, *nema* Ormr víldi eigi við trú taka, i. 5.

II. *with* subj. *unless*; aldreí, *nema* okkr vári báðum þe Ls. 9; *nema* þú hánun visir ... eða mey *nemir*, Hkr. i. 19; *nema* ek *di* sjá'k, 20; *nema* geðs viti, Hm. 19; *nema* hann *mæli* til mart, 26; *n* haldendur eigi, 28; *nema* til kynnis komi, 32; *nema* reisi níðr at 71; *nema* einir viti, 97; *nema* ek þik hafa, Hkv. Hjörv. 7; *nema* s. all, Stor. 16; *nema* þeir felldi hann, Edda 36; öngir þóttu lögligr dó *nema* hann væri í, Nj. 1; *nema* maðr verði sjúkr eða sár, Grág. i. 1 *nema* lands-fólkitt kristaðisk, Hkr. i. 248; *nema* mér hann hel, Fl. 59; hann *heyrði* eigi *nema* æpt væri at honum, Fms. iv. 204, and countless instances in old and mod. usage. 2. in phrases such 'veit ek eigi *nema* ...', like Lat. *nescio* an, implying an affirmation; *veit* eigi *nema* sá verði fégjarn, Skv. 28; *nú* *veit* ek eigi *nema* nökk verði vírding af at hafa þessu máli, Band. 34 *new* Ed.; *hver* *veit* n. ek verða víða frægr um síðir, *who* can tell but that I shall be a *well known man some day?* Fms. vi. (in a verse); *nú* *veit* ek eigi *nema* þykki minna vega mín reði en Sigurðar konungs, *now* know I not if, 141; eigi *veit* ek *nema* þetta væri ráðligt, en eigi má ek þat vita viii. 95: —with indic., *kveðkat* ek dul *nema* hún hefir, *there is no doubt that she* bas, Yt. 7; *hver* sé if *nema* rögn stýra, *who* can doubt t. Vellekla.

III. *regr*, usages; ef *nokkurr* maðr ferr á jörðu, n. (in the case that, supposing that) sá vili á búa, sem fé á í jörðu, þá ræn hann, Gpl. 357; því at eins, *nema, only in that* case, if (but not else); 1 þér því at eins á þá *nema* þér sét allir sem örugastir, only in the cas i. e. do not attack them unless, Nj. 228; því at eins mun hann sættask v *nema* hann gjaldi ekki, 254; skal hann því at eins í braut hafa þann í *nema* hann láti bera vitni, Jb. 326; þat man því at eins, *nema* ek ráði-hag við Melkorku, Ld. 70; því at eins ferjanda, *nema* fjörvi komi fram, Nj. 240; oss þykkir þú því at eins veja skylda þjón konungi, *nema* þú leggir af tignar-klæðin, Fms. ix. 432. 2. n heldr, but rather; eigi má þat menn kalla, *nema* heldr hunda, not; but rather dogs, Bær. 9; sver ek eigi at eins fyrir mik, *nema* heldr: allra þeirra sálir, Gpl. 69; hón hafði eigi hreinlífi at eins, *nema* heldr alla gæzku, Hom. 128; *nema* enn, but on the contrary; at glæpask lengr í félags-skap við Philistim, *nema* enn skulu þér... , Stj. 412. 442: eigi at eins ótaðisk hann um sjálfs síns líf, *nema* jamvel um aðra sína frændr, but also, Barl. 73: fyrir *nema* = fyrir enn, fyrir skal d dynr, *nema* ek dauðr sják (= fyrir en ek sé dauðr), Hkr. i. 20: —he vist sét þat gull, at öngum mun er verri, *nema* þetta sé, *which is worse, if it is not even better*, Fb. i. 348.

NEMA, pres. nem; pret. nam, namt, nam, pl. námu; subj. *na* part. numinn, older nominn, N. G. L. i. 200, Hom. 100; with neg. nam-a, Hkv. 2. 15; [Ulf. *niman* = λαμβάνειν; A. S. *neman*; Germ. *nehm* freq. in Early Engl.; in mod. Engl., where it is superseded by the Scar. *taka*, it survives in *nimble* and *numb* = A. S. *be-numen* = Icel. numinn.] A. *To take*; the use of the word in this, its proper sense, is lim for *taka* (q. v.) is the general word, whereas *nema* remains in sp usages; *nema* upp, to pick up, Hm. 140; *nema* e-n ór naudum, F þar er gull numit upp í söndum, Rb. 350; at hann *nemr* hann kvíðnum, ok kveda á hvert hann *nemr* hann ör sínu órnámi, eða ar manns, Grág. i. 51; reifa mál þeirra er ör dómnum eru numit, hann á kost at *nema* þá upp alla senn, 51: —*nema* af, to abolish; heidni var af numin á fára vetra fresti, Nj. 165, Ib. 4: —*nema* to except; *nema* konur eða þeir menn er hann *nemir* frá, 5 þeim tíðum er ú er frá numnar, Grág. i. 325: —upp numinn, t up into heaven; Enoch var upp numinn, Stj. 41. 2. to tak force, seize upon; þá *nemr* er konu hafa numit (carried off), C i. 354; hann nam sér konu af Grikklandi, Rb. 404; Jupiter f hann nam Europam, 732. 17; Björn nam þóra á brott, Eg. ek nam konu þessa er hér er hjá mér, Nj. 131; hann segir hafa numit sik í burt af Grænlandi undan Sólar-fjóllum, Bárð. 32 Ed.; *nema* *nema-náum*, Danir ok Svíar herjuðu mjök í Vestr-víkin, kómu þá opt í Eyjarnar er þeir fóru vestr eða vestan, ok námu

nesnam, Fms. iv. 229, (see nesnám, landnám) :—in a lawful sense, nema *nd, to take possession of a land, as a settler (landnám II)*; hann nam vjafjörð allan. 3. nema e-n e-u, to bereave one of a thing; nema e-n fíðri, aldri, fjörvi, Gkv. 2. 31, 42; verða ek á fíttum þeim er mik Niðaðar nam rekkar, Vkv.; hví namtti hann sigri þá? Em. 6; sigri nummir, Fms. 306 (in a verse); nummum máli, bereft of speech, Geisli 34; fjörvi minna, life-bereft, Eb. (in a verse); hann lá þar lami ok öllu megni minna, Hom. 116; þar til er lands-menn námu þá ráðum, used for force, reced íbom, Bs. i. 24; ríkir menn verða þá ráðum nommir, Hom. 100; hann vill eigi nema trú því, if he will not believe it, N. G. L. i. 4.

4. to reach, touch, hit; í hvítu þilzi, þat var svá sitt at þat n hæl, Fas. ii. 343; nema hjúlin við neðra gómi, Edda 20; allir þeir n oddrinn nam, Skíða R. 183; hvárt nam þik eðr eigi! Nj. 97; ok na hann þar nauðsynjar, at hann má eigi lík færa, and if he is held k by necessity, N. G. L. i. 14, K. Á. 70; þótt þik nótt um nemi, if n night overtake thee, Sdm. 26: hence the saying, láta þar nótt sem n, to leave it to the night as it takes one—to take no care of the rrow:—nema stað, to take up one's position, halt, Nj. 133, 197, Fms. i. 2, vii. 68, Eg. 237.

5. spec. phrases; Kolskeggr nam þar eigi i, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestask ok nema yudi, Fms. i. 103; nema staðar =nema stað, Nj. 54, 205, 265, Ld. 104, Stj. 486, Fms. i. 2: of a weapon, hefi ek þat sverð er hvergi nemi í höggi stað, I have een a sword that it never stops in its stroke, i. e. it cuts clean through o things, Fas. ii. 535; oddrinn nam í brynjunni staðar, Al. 76; svá at ar nam (naf Cod. Reg.) höndin við spordinn, Edda 40; nema lívild, to take rest, Alm. i; nema veidar, to take the prey, to hunt, Hým.

6. to amount to, be equivalent to; ef eigi nemi kúgildi, Grág. i. 33; honum þótti landauðr nema, Ib. 4; það nemi öngu, litlu, miklu, if of no, of small, of great importance; bríkr þær er greyping hefir it, Gpl. 345.

7. nema við, to strike against so as to stop, come nriber; nam þar við ok gékk eigi lengra, Fms. xi. 278; en gadd- háð nam við borðinu, Eb. 36.

8. metaph. to stop, halt; hér na vér við nema, Finnb. 236; þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinu, Ísl. ii. 56; hann býsk við, ok vill enn við nema, þótt líðs-munn væri mikill, Bju. 54; konungr verðr glaðr við er hann skal fyrir hafa funnit þá ma er eigi spara viðr at nema, Al. 46; en ef þat nemi við förunni, at þuykisk hafa fé ofliðit, þá . . ., Ld. 70; er þat úvizka at bera eigi ali, ok mun þat eigi við nema, Glúm. 327; at konungr mundi fátt lá við nema, at sættir tækisk, i. e. that he would do anything for the sa of peace, Eg. 210.

II. as an auxiliary verb, emphatic, like E. do, did, with infin.; Höðr nam skjóta (H. did shoot) . . . sá nam eliettr vega, Vsp. 37; þá nam at vaxa, Hkv. i. 9; hann nam at vaxa (batook to growing) ok vel dafna, Rm. 19; inn nam at ganga, 2; lind na at skelfa, 9, 35; nam hón sér Högna heita at rúnnum, Skv. 3. 14; rólamu ríki, they did row mightily, Am. 35; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kvá, Vtkv. 4; nama Högna mæf er hug mæla, Hkv. 2:15; þat nam at ma, Og. 9; seldom in prose, ek nam eigi trúta á þat er hann sagði, Po; Falka hestr þiðreks nemi þetta at sjá, Þiðr. 117.

B. Metaph. to take in a mental sense or by the senses, to per-like Lat. apprehendere, comprehendere, freq. in old and mod.

I. to perceive, catch, bear, of sound; en svá mikill uska var at hvassleik veðrins þá er konungr tók at mæla, at varla þeir er næstir vóru, Fms. viii. 55; sem þeir vóru langt brottu kour, svá at þó mátti nema kall milli þeirra ok manna Saul, Stj. 480; þeir skulu svá nær sijask, at hváritveggju nemi orð annarra, Gr. i. 69; engi nam mál annars, Nj. 164; mál nam í milli þeirra, Fm. 31; eigi skulu vér þat mál svá nema, we shall not understand it om. 156.

II. to learn; klök nam fugla, Rm.; hann hafði ur svá lög, at hann var enn þriðr mestr laga-maðr á Íslandi, Nj. 164; nestu turnar hafa numit honum at hniga, Al. 90; nú var þórir þar m þar fjölkyngi, Fb. ii. 245; Óðinn var gögíast, ok at honum þeir allir íþróttirnar, Hkr. i; nema nám, to take in, acquire leav, Bs. i. 92, 127; see nám:—to 'catch,' learn by heart, þær visur þessar en hann nam, Nj. 275; visur þessar námu menn Ó. H. 207; en hinn nemi, er heyrir á, Darll.; þórdís nam þegar usku, Gísl. 33:—to learn from, þvar namtu þessi hnefaleigu orð? nam önönum . . ., Hbl.; nema ráð, Hm.; menn nemi mál mín! Ó. H. (in a verse):—nema e-t at e-m, to learn something, derive information from ne, ek hefi þér verit at nema kunnustu at Finnun, Fms. i. 8; hann nam íspeki at þorsteini, Ísl. ii. 205; hann nam kunnúttu at Geirriði, Eb.; Glúmnr hafði numit þenna atburð at þeim manni er hét Arnórr, Fms. 266; en Oddr nam at þorgeiri afráðs-koll . . ., Ari nam ok margr meut þurði Snorra dóttur Goda . . . hann hafði numit af gömlum möm ok vitrum, . . . eptir því sem vér höfum numit af fróðum mönnum, at þat hvært maðr hafði síðan numit at öðrum, . . . ok hafa menn síðan at þu numit, Ó. H. (pref.); nemi þér af mér, Fms. viii. 55.

Reflex., prop. to take, seize for oneself: I. to take by force ef maðr nemi konu, ok samþykkjask þar síðan, þá . . ., H. E. E.

β. to stop; ok hafða ek þat sverð, sem aldri hefir í höggi stað umi (=numit), Fas. ii. 208; friðr namsk, ceased. γ. to refuse, withð from doing; hann bað hann eigi nemiask með öllu at göra

sem bændr vildu, Hkr. i. 142; hvær bóndi er þat nemiask (ubo nemiask default), gjaldi . . ., K. Á. 40; þar var kominn fjöldi líðs þr Austrlöndum eigi móts við hann, ok námusk förina (refused to go) ef hann kæmi til, Fb. ii. 71; en ef maðr nemiask leiðangrs-görð, eðr leiðangrsferð, þá hafu ármadr sótt þat fyrir en skip komi á hlunn, . . . at hann hafu leiðangr görvan ok eigi fyrir nomisk, N. G. L. i. 200; en þó vil ek eigi fyrir minun dauða at nemiask (disregard) hans orðsending, O. H. L. 29.

2. to learn; lítútu nemiask þat, learn, take heed that, Skv. i. passim; eptir þetta nemiask af aptrgöngur hans, Ld. 54. II. part. numinn, as adj. numb, seized, palsied; hann var allr numinn öðrum megin, ok mátti eigi mæla hálfum munni, Am.; þá varð ek sem ek væra numinn, Mar.; vera frá sér numinn, to be beside oneself, from joy, astonishment, or the like, cp. the references above (A. 3).

NEENNA, t. [Ulf. nanþjan = τολμῶν; A. S. nēpan; O. H. G. nendian, whence the Germ. pr. name Ferdi-nand = the doubtful, striving]:—to strive, with dat. or infin., but only used in peculiar phrases; nenna e-u or n. at göra e-t, to have a heart, mind for a thing; hann nenni eigi starfi því ok áhyggju, Bs. i. 450; sem synir minir nenni eigi (cannot bear) þessari kyrrsetu lengr, Ld. 262; mun ek eigi nenni n. öðru (I cannot longer forbear to) en fara í móti þeim, Fb. ii. 41; hann kvaðsk eigi lengr nenna at þola húð ok spott, Ísl. ii. 269; ek nenna at vísu at neyta vápna, 366; þeir nemtu eigi at verja sik, Orkn. 78; ólíkr er Gísl at þollinnæði, þvíat þessu mundu engir nenna at ljá nú gripina, þannig sem hann er údr beiddr, Gísl. 112; eigi nenni ek (I have no mind) at hafa þat saman at veita Högna enda drepa bróður hans, Nj. 145; slíkar eptir-görðir sem hvær nenni (was minded) framast at göra eptir sinn vin eða náung, Fms. viii. 103; ef nokkorir eru þeir er uenna (ubo wish) at hverfa aprt til bæjarins, 320; nú nemi ek eigi at vér farim svá halloki, Fær. 228; eigi nenni ek því (I cannot forbear) at marka hann eigi, Fms. ii. 61; Gyrgir nenni eigi (could not bear) brott at fara við lítið fé eðr ekki, 152; Hrafn nenni eigi at starfa, H. would not work, was lazy, vi. 102; whence the mod. eg nenni því ekki, I will not, I am too lazy to do it; þú nenni öngu, thou art good for nothing! hann er svo latr . . . hann nenni ekki neitt að gera, Grönd.

II. spec. usage, to travel, only in poets; nenna víða, to travel wide, Hallfred; nenna e-m á þing, to go to meet one, join one, Skm.; glaðir nennum vér sunnan, glad we journey from the south, Edda (in a verse); nenna norðr, to journey northwards; nenna þinnig, to fare thither, Lex. Poët.

nenna, u, f. energy. nennu-lauss, adj. listless, idle, L. 100.

nenning, f. activity, energy, Edda 109, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Hom. (St.) COMPDs: nenningar-lauss, adj. slothful, Fms. iii. 158, Fbr. 92 new Ed. nenningar-leysi, n. irksomeness, Grág. i. 301, Róm. 344.

nenninn, adj. active, striving, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., and in poet. compds; fjöl-n., marg-n., doing much good work; þrek-n., doughty.

nennir, m. [prob. an assimilated form, qs. nekknir, see the remarks s. v. nykr]:—the popular name of the nykr (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

neppja, u, f. [napp], chilliness, bitter cold; en undir birtinguna andar köld neppja frá fljótinu, Od. v. 469.

neppi-liga, adv. [Swed. nūppeligen], hardly; n. eðr ekki, Stj. 25; þeim vansk n., the ends did hardly meet, 195.

NEPPR, adj. scant; ganga neppr niu fet, to walk with pain nine paces, Vsp.; fjör-neppr, scant of life, Fbr. (in a verse); nauð görir neppa kosti, Rkv.

NES, n., gen. pl. nesja, dat. nesjum, [A. S. næs; Engl. ness; Germ. nase; Lat. nasus = nose; as also nūs nasar, = the nostrils, are kindred words]:—a ness projecting into the sea or a lake; undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; nes mikit gékk í sæ út, Eg. 129; nesit þat er fram gékk í sjónum, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; vatn þat er nes ligr í, Ísl. ii. 345; even of a river (=oddi), Nj. 95, 96; ann-nes or and-nes, q. v.: of a slip of land, bíuar skulu rétta merki, ok jamma þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262, 263.

II. freq. in local names, Nes, in plur. and sing. Nesjum, and in compds, Álpta-nes, Laugar-nes, Langa-nes, Mjóva-nes, Sudr-nes, Norð-nes, Landn., Fms., and map of Iceland; in Norway, Nesjar, f. pl. (see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2), whence Nesja-bardagi, -orusta, the battle of N., fought on Palm Sunday, A. D. 1014; Nesja-visur, a song on the battle of N., Ó. H.; in Scotland, Kata-nes, and Nes, = Caitness, Orkn. passim; austr á Nesjum, Fms. ix. 421, of the coast of Scotland as seen from the Isle of Man; as also in many Engl. and Scot. local names. compds: Nes-hraun, n. Ness lava, Landn. Nes-menn, m. pl. the men from Nes, Landn. Nes-þjóðir, f. pl. the people of Caitness, Fms. x.

nes-höfði, a, m. a headland, Fms. iii. 44.

nes-konungr, m. a 'ness-king', a nickname of the old sea kings, who had no lands, but their ships, for a kingdom, Fms. ix. 255; skjótt nam eigi vanta annan tíma neskonunga í Noregi ef því skal fram haldask, N. G. L. iii. 33; þá munu margir verða neskonungar brátt, Fms. ix. 255.

NES-NÁM, n.; nema nesnám, to make a 'ness-raid,' a term used by the old vikings when they landed on narrow headlands and took cattle and provisions by force; nema nesnám ok höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81, Orkn. 64, Fms. i. 195.

nes-oddi or nes-tangi, a, m. a *point of a ness*, Nj. 125, Fms. vii. 361, Fs. 51.

NEST, n., mod. *nesti*, n. [A. S. *nest*; Dan. *niste*]:—*vians, provisions*, Lat. *viaticum*; hann batt nest þeirra allt í einn bagga ok lagði á bak sér, Edda 29; ok vóru á öðrum vistir þeirra bræðra ok ætlaðar þeim til nests, Ísl. ii. 342; skal hann bera, ef hann vill, nest sitt til skips, N. G. L. i. 143; veg-nest, *viaticum*, Hm. 11; far-nest, q. v.: allit., með nesti og nýja skó, furnished with 'nest' and new shoes. *nestis-lauss*, adj. without nest.

nesta, t; *nesta sik*, to provide oneself with food. II. to *pin* = nista; ok næsti (sic) hann út við þóðit, O. H. L. 20.

nest-baggi, a, m. a 'nest' bag, wallet, Edda 29.
nest-lok, n. pl. the 'bottom of the bag'; in the adverb. phrase, at nest-lokum, at last, finally, Bs. i. 417 (at nest lokum Ed.); en at nestlokum sverði höggvinn, Blas. 51; mon ok Goð láta eldim ganga yfir heiminn at nestlokonom, Hom. (St.); at nestlokum krossfest, 656 B. 4; at n. vinnr Mór á Þórði, Sturl. i. 10: with gen., at nestlokum nálsins, 23, v. 1.; at nestlokum æfningar, Hom. (St.)

NET, n., gen. pl. *netja*, dat. *netjum*, [Ulf. *nati = diurnov*; A. S. and Engl. *net*; Hel. *neti*; Germ. *netz*; Swed. *nät*]:—*a net*; tók hann lín ok garn ok reið á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (in the mythical story of the origin of the net as an invention of Loki); ef maðr hittir net í látrum sínum ok sel í þá á hann net ok svá sel, til hinn leysir landnámi net út, N. G. L. i. 45; nú tekr maðr síld ór netjum manna, ii. 136; leggja net í á, Grág. ii. 350; hvárki net né öngla, K. þ. K.; netja spell, *damage of nets*, N. G. L. ii. 136, 137; netja stæði = netlög, Boldt 134; netja veiðr, a *net-baul*, id.; ríða net, to make a net; drag-net, a *drag-net*, *draw-net*; lag-net, a *lag-net*; slag-net, a *casting-net*, for catching birds:—*metaph.*, net lifrar = *reticulum jecoris*, Stj. 310. Exod. xxix. 13, 22.

net-flár, f. pl., and *net-kubbar*, m. pl. the quills of a net.

net-háls, n. the neck or throat of a net, Post. 656 C. 5.

netja, að, to net, catch: *metaph.* netjaðr, netted, entangled, Fms. x. 404; allri skurðgöta villu er hann hefir yðr í netjað, i. 282; er hann nú svá í netjaðr ást hennar, Str. 24:—*reflex.*, netjask í bandi, H. E. i. 238, Str. 9.

netja, u, f. the net-like caul of fat enclosing the stomach of animals, Lat. *omentum*, Stj. 250, Sks. 129, and in mod. usage.

net-lagnir, f. pl. places where nets are spread.

net-lög, n. pl. 'net-layings,' i. e. the right of laying nets in certain waters; hann skyldi rýma netlög fyrir þeim, Fs. 35; kirkja á selveði við Eišker ok tvau netlög, Vm. 57; menn eigu at veiða fyrir útan netlög á úsekjum, Grág. ii. 358.

net-næmr, adj. that may be caught in a net; netnæmir fiskar, Grág. i. 149.

net-röst, f. = netlagnir, on the sea, D. N. ii. 4.

nettr, adj. neat, handsome, (mod. and for.)

net-þinull, m. the upper net-line, bordering the net, Edda 39.

NEYÐ, f. need, distress, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 182, 213; this form is very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in hymns, Vídal., the Bible, instead of the older nauð (q. v.), c. g. Pass. 41. I. COMPS: *neyðar-kostr*, m. a dire choice. *neyðar-úrreiði*, n. pl. dire expedients.

neyða, d, [nauð], to force, compel; *neyða* e-n til e-s, Grág. i. 306, O. H. L. 41; ek þykjum þú mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88; þeir neyddu hann og sögðu, Luke xxv. 29, passim in mod. usage: to *subdue*, hann neyddi útrú Gyðinga, Hom. 42.

NEYTA, t, [nautr, njóta; Germ. *nützen*; A. S. *notian*; Old Engl. and Scot. *note*], to use, enjoy, with gen. or absol.; *neyta* fjár-nytjar þeirrar, to use the milk, Grág. i. 428; koma mun þar at vér munum þess n., Nj. 232; þeim er neytti eðr njóta þyrfti þessa vættis, 238; ok svá allra gagna til at neyta, Grág. ii. 81; þar er menn selja hross sín til geymslu á alþingi at lögmáli, skal sá, er við hefir tekit, at engu neyta, 140; nefnir hann sér vætti þar at lögum, at njóta ok neyta, ii. 79. 2. to consume; *neyta* matar, to eat, Gisl. 16; at neyta þeirra kykvenda allra er nú eru æt kölluð, Ver. 9; hvers hann hafði neytt ok hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155. 3. with acc., (less correct and prob. a Norwegianism); *vápu*, má þau vel neyta á skipi, they may well be used in ships, Sks. 388 B; cr alla penninga sína neyta upp (consume, waste) í ofáti ok ofdrykkjum, Skálda 208: to eat, skulut þit alla hluti neyta, Sks. 500 B; fyrir því at þú neyttir kvíðjadan ávöxt jarðar, 548 B:—with dat., in translations influenced by the Lat. *uti* with abl., neytti hann illa frjálsum sjálfreiði, Mar.; valdsmenn þeir er illa neyta sínu valdi, St. 272. 4. with prep.; *neyta* af e-u, to eat of it; neyt af því opt, Pr. 472; af því bauð hann okkr ekki neyta, Sks. 504. II. reflex. to be consumed; *eyðask* ok upp neytask, Stj. 154.

neyti, n. [nautr], *fellowship, mateship, a company*; neyti eru nítján menn, nineteen make a company, Edda 208; bera vætti með neyti þat (with other fellow-witnesses) er ek fæ þér til, Grág. ii. 54; leysa þann kvíð af hendi þegar er þeir hafa neyti at, i. 54: esp. in compds, mötu-neyti, fóru-n., ráðu-n., lögu-n. (q. v.), etc. 2. use; hafa jarðkost

fjallanna ok þó neyti (= not, q. v.) af sjónum, Fs. 20.

cattle, in compds, *kú-neyti*, blót-n., ung-n., q. v.

NEYTING, f. the using of a thing, tasting. *neytingar-vatn*, n. water; domestic use, Gisl. 28, (mod. esp. of drinking water, opp. to water: washing.)

neytr, adj. good, fit for use; *vápn* þat er neytt sé, Grett. 99 A; hefi alla þá er neyti eru, Sturl. iii. 237:—*neytr* at e-u, good for something, hafi neytt sé, for what they are useful, Grág. ii. 266; n. til e-s, andvana til einskis neytt, Pass. 4. 23: of persons, good, useful, Kolbeinn féll margir aðrir neyti menn, Bs. i. 141.

neyzla, u, f. a using, consuming, Barl. 14, 23. COMPS: *neyzla grannr*, adj. one who requires little nourishment; hann er n., opp. *neyzlu-frekr*. *neyzlu-salt*, n. common salt, Gpl. 430. *neyzlu vatn*, n. = neytingarvatn.

nezla or *nestla*, u, f. [nisti], a loop to fasten a cloak or the lid þorf. Karl. ch. 7: mod. hnezla or hnesla, passim.

neðtr = neðstr, see neðri, Barl. 155, passim.

NIÐ, f., pl. *niðar*, N. G. L. i. 29; dat. pl. *niðjum*, Vsp. 6 (later *niðum* the gender is seen from the pl. *niðar* (l. c.) from the compd *niðar-belc* as also from the provinc. Norse and Swed. *near*; [Swed. *nedar*; D. *na*; Ivar Aasen *near*]:—*the wane of the moon*, when there is 'no moon' it is in use in Sweden and Denmark, but now obsolete in Iceland, exc. in the compd *niða-myrkr*, qs. *niðar-myrkr*; in old writers esp. in the al phrases, *ný* ok *nið*, full moon and no moon, Vpm. 25; Máni stýrir gör tungls ok ræðr nýjum ok niðum, Edda 7; um ny hit næsta ok niðar (a pl.), N. G. L. i. 29; nótt með niðum, Vpm. 24; nótt ok niðjum (i niðum) nöfmu um gáfu, Vsp. 6; máni, ný, nið, Edda 76; poet., *niða* b = the heaven, Skálda (in a verse). COMPS: *Niða-fjöll*, n. pl mythical local name, Vsp. *niða-myrkr*, n. 'nið-mirk', pitch dark and no moon; þeir höfðu skriðljós með sér, en niðarmyrkr var úti, Ó. 71, Fms. ii. 5; n. var á, Eg. 216, 235, Fms. viii. 429: the word is n used without thinking of the moon, simply = pitch darkness; also k niðarmyrkr, coal-pitch-dark.

niða, að, = *gniða* (q. v.), to rub, Grett. 151 A: to murmur, of water *nið-gjöld*, n. pl. *weregild* after the slaughter of a relative or the *wereg* payable to the more distant relatives of the slain, opp. to the *höfuðbau*, or even simply = *weregild*, gjalda hinn vegna niðgjöldum, Grág. ii. 79; skal þessa menn alla gjalda niðgjöldum, 131; þá menn alla s jant aprt gjalda niðgjöldum, sem þeir sé vegnir, þótt þeir lifi, svá er ma at þat samur skal niðgjalda heimtum upp hefja, er..., Grág. ii. 14 gjaldi sendimeinn konungs niðgjöldum, Eg. 575, v. 1.

Niði, a, m. the name of a dwarf, from *nið* (no moon), Vsp., Et (Gl.)

niðjungur, m. = *niðr*, a son, relative, Rm. 38, Lex. Poët. —the na of a dwarf, from *nið*, f. (q. v.)

nið-kvísl, f. the lineage of agnates, Ýt.

nið-myrkr, n. = *niða* myrkr, Gkv. 2. 12, Fær. 171, Sks. 202, Or 110 (v. 1.), 432, Gisl. 60.

niðr, m., better *gniðr*, [from *gniða*], the murmur of running wa of a brook, stream, ár-niðr, lækjar-niðr, prop. the wearing of the wa against the pebbles at the bottom; the word is very freq. in mod. usaf

NIÐR, m. some of the cases of which are taken from *niðr* (gen. *nið* some from a supposed *niði* (gen. *niðja*); from the former are nom. *ni* acc. *nið*, gen. *niðs*; from the latter, the plur. *niðjar*, *niðja*, *niðjum*; acc. sing. *niðja* also occurs, Ó. H. (in a verse), as also gen. sing. *nið Bragi*; cp. also *langniðjar*: [Ulf. *nijþis = συγγενής*]:—*a son*; hence of any kinsman, a descendant; nema reisi niðr at nið, man *ay man*, Hm. 71; Börs niðr, the son of B. = Odin, Fg. (in a verse); Fjöl niðr, Yggs niðr, the son of F., of Ygg, Ýt. 6, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Ása ni the scion of the A., Ht.; sjávar niðr, the sea's kinsman = fire, Ýt. 4.

in the law it seems to mean distant relatives (cp. Grág. i. 171 and 23 which is confirmed by the use of the word in the early Swed. *nijþ*, and *nijþararf*, which, according to Schlyter, means devolution to distant relatives; niðr would therefore answer to mod. Icel. útarfar, as opp. to *franz* it occurs chiefly in the allit. phrase, inn nánasti niðr, the nearest nið. Gr. i. 171, 175; til ens nánasta niðs, 237; nú lifir ekki þeirra manna, þá s taka inn nánasti niðr frjáls-borinna manna ok arfengur, 171; þá e þau í föður-ætt at hverfa þar til þau eru sextán vetra, en síðan til nánasta niðs, 237; tvá nánustu niði, N. G. L. i. 56; cp. næsti na-ni in early Dan. law; biðja gríða nás nið eðr nefa, Grág. ii. 20.

NIÐR, adv. [A. S. *nider*; Scot. *nebh*; Germ. *nieder*; Dan. *neder*; but not Goth., for Ulf. renders *károw* by *dalap*]:—*down*; lúta niðr, to 'lout low', b down, Fms. i. 159; falla niðr, to fall down, Nj. 9; falla dauðr niðr, Fms. 145; setjask niðr, to sit down, Nj. 3; færa korn niðr, to sow corn, 16 setja niðr lík, to bury, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110, x. 406; leggja niðr, to i down; drepa niðr, to cut down, slaughter, vii. 243; færa niðr, to put dow. Ld. 168; svelgja niðr, to swallow down, Pr. 475; renna niðr, id. 2. direction without motion; hamrar eru upp ok niðr frá hellinum, niðr. Mælfelli, Landn. 71, Fbr. 91 new Ed.; hann hefir upp líking manns, niðr dýr, Best. 47:—with motion, niðr á jörð, Stj. 218; fara niðr á Egiþ land, down to Egypt (from Palestine), Stj. 162, 215. II. *metap*

koma niðr boði, to celebrate a wedding, Sturl. iii. 277: to bit, lóga eigi þettinu nema þú komir vel niðr, Fms. xi. 272; koma niðr í góðan stað, to fall into good hands; koma hart niðr, to smart, to be hardly treated, metaphor from a severe fall, Nj. 165; drepa niðr, to put down, vaab. 21, 33, Boll. 346, N. G. L. i. 73; slá niðr, to fling down, Fms. xi. 72.

B. niðri, denoting in a place, vera niðri, liggja niðri, etc., passim, see the remarks to frammi (p. 169, col. 2), to which the use of niðri is perfectly analogous:—down; uppi ok niðri ok þar í miðju, Lil. I; skoðuðu hann uppi ok niðri, all over, high and low, Skíða R. 196; niðri við sjó, Gisl. 72; vera niðri í kili, Fbr. 81 new Ed. 2. metaph. underneatb, Stj. 393: beneatb, underneatb, secretly, styrktu hann undir niðri til slíkra údáða, Mar.; hann elskaði aðra konu undir niðri, id., assim.

niðra, að, mod. hniðra, [Scot. nider], to put down, lower, with dat.; niðra e-m or e-u; n. blótum, Fb. i. 63; n. drambi e-s, Al. 10; þeir er mér áldu n., Fms. ix. 278; hafa hans frændr niðrat mínum ættmönnum, 06; hver sem mér n. vildi, Pass. 24. 11; ok Guðs andskotum at n., ær. 18; neist ok niðrat, Bs., with acc. Stj. 67: mod. to pull down, revile, assim in mod. usage.

niðran, f., mod. hniðran, degradation, shame, Fms. i. 208, viii. 448 (v. l.), 305, Sks. 775 B, Bs. i. 738.

niðr-bjúgr, adj. crooked; n. nef, Rm. 10, Ó. T. (in a verse).

niðr-brot, n. a' down-break, destruction, Rb. 332, Mar., Fms. v. 163.

niðrbrots-maðr, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 724.

niðr-brotari, a, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 733.

niðr-dráttir, m. a dragging down, Fb. i. 307.

niðr-drep, n. a pulling down, H. E. i. 497.

niðr-fall, n. a downfall, Stj. 9, Sks. 146, Barl. 89:—destruction, dilapidation, N. G. L. i. 343:—metaph. decay, ruin, Stj. 65, Sks. 450: downfall, loss, Fms. x. 31 (v. l.), Bs. i. 92, 132: as a law term, the dropping of a case, handsala n. at sökum, Nj. 21, passim:—a plague, Mar. niðr-lls-sótt, f. epilepsy, Mar.

niðr-ferð, f. descent, Bev.

niðr-ganga, u, f. descent, Bret. 32: setting of the sun, Rb. 472, 476.

niðr-gangr, m. = niðrganga:—medic. diarrhoea.

niðri, adv., see niðr B. niðri-vist, f. a remaining below, Fms. vii. 6.

niðr-kvama, u, f. a coming down, Mar.

niðr-lag, n. an end, conclusion; at niðr-lagi mánaðarins, Rb. 28: a saying, ð upphaf görir stundum ágætt n., MS. 4. 9:—of a verse, book, or the e, upphaf ok n. vísu, Vigl. 30; ok er eitt n. (one burden) á öllum, Hkr. 71: lýkr hér sögunni með svá föllu niðr-lagi ok enda, Fas. iii. 2.

II. the storing up meat for household use; var þar betri n sauðr til niðrlags en tveir annars-staðar, Grett. 137 A; lét hann standa á niðrlögum sínum, Fas. iii. 383.

niðr-leitr, adj. down-looking, Stj. 20, 71, Karl. 553.

niðr-lútr, adj. 'down-louting,' downcast, Sighvat, Pass. 16.

niðr-niða, d, to dilapidate, esp. of a farm; jörðin er niðrniðd, the site is let down, is in a bad condition.

niðr-raða, að, to arrange; niðr-raðan, f. order, arrangement.

niðr-seta, u, f. = niðrsetningr.

niðr-setning, f. a setting down, burying, Bs. i. 132.

niðr-setningr, m. a pauper, from being distributed (set down) in Icel. among the different households in a parish, (setja e-n niðr á hreppinn.)

niðr-staða, u, f. the final end, conclusion of a thing; það var niðr-staðan á því.

niðr-stiga, u, f. a descent, Sks. 56.

niðr-stigning, f. a descent, Stj. 376, Niðrst. 8, Sks. 55, passim. niðr-stigningarsaga, u, f. the History of the Descent into Hell (see List of Authors F. III), Am. 3.

niðr-stiga, steig, to descend: part. niðrstiginn, descended, Bs. i. 823.

niðr-taka, u, f. a pulling down, Fms. xi. 43 I.

niðr-varp, n. an overbrowsing, Sks. 526.

niðr-viðr, adv. wide or large beneath, Fas. ii. 343.

niðrkliga, adj. hideously; geispa n., Fb. i. 259.

NÍFL, n. [O. H. G. nibul; Germ. nebel; Lat. nebula; Gr. νεφέλη]: mist, fog; this ancient word is obsolete in the Northern languages, and solely remains in compounds, chiefly mythol.: nifl-farinn, part.

towards the dark, i. e. the dead, a Æp. λέγ., Akv. 33. nifl-góðr, a Æp. λέγ. in a doubtful passage, Stor. 15. Nifl-hel, f. the Tartarus of the heathen mythology, deeper down than Hel (Hades); wicked men are said to die a second death and pass from Hel into Nifl; fyrir Niflhel neðan, hinnig deýja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43; niðr til Niflheljar, Vtkv. 2; vándir menn fara til Heljar ok þaðan í Niflhel, Edda; ok sendi hann (the giant) niðr undir Niflhel, 27.

Niflheimr, m. Hades, Edda 18,—Hel kastaði hann í Niflheim ok gaf hann vald yfir niu heimum, Edda 4; fyrir var þat mörgum öldum en jö var sköpuð, er Niflheimr var görtr, 3. nifl-vegr, m. pl. the way, Gg. 13.

Niflungar, n. pl. the Nibelungen, of the Germ. tales; the older form

huiflungar (q. v.) shews that the word cannot be derived from nifl; the derivation in Edda 104, 105 (from king Nefir) is fanciful, and a later invention; hodd Niflunga (huiflunga?) = Nibelungen bart, Akv.; Niflunga skattr, id.; Niflunga arf, id., Bn.

Nikuðr, Nikuðs, Nikarr, m. one of the names of Óðin, Gm., Edda (Gl.); but, as suggested by Finn Magnússon in Lex. Mythol. s. v., it no doubt was originally the name of Neptune or a water-goblin, cp. Nykr.

NÍPT, f., acc. nipti, as if from nipt, Ilkv. 2. 28, [neft]:—a female relative, Edda (Gl.): a sister, ek hefi nauðigr nipti grætta, Ilkv. 2. 28; nipt ok dísi nú mun ek telja, Edda (Gl.); nipt Nara = Hel, Höfuðl. 9, cp. Edda 18; Njörfa nipt, id., Stor. 24; nipt Nera, of a weird sister, Ilkv. 1. 4; nipt Tveggja bága (=the sister of Fenrir = Hela), Stor. 24: a daughter, heil Nótt ok nipt, bail Nigbt and daughter = the Earth, Sdm. 3, see Edda 7; a niece, Freys nipt, the niece of Frey, i. c. Hnoss, the daughter of Frey's sister Freyja, Edda (in a verse):—of a nun, as it seems, Sighvat (in a verse):—hlað-nipt, see hlað.

NIST and **nisti**, n. a brooch or pin, as also a locket; that it was shaped like a pin is seen from the verb nista, see Worsaae, Nos. 371—373, 384 sqq., 425 sqq.; Halldórr hafði yfir sér skikkju ok á nist löng sem þá var títt, ... sprettir Halldórr upp svá hart at nistin rifnaði (sic) af skikkjunni, Ld. 322; dóttir skal hafa kross ok kingu ok nisti öll, ef veigr eyri eðr minna, af silfri gör, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); hón fór ór fötum ok spretti frá sér félitu nisti, Bs. i. 337; bleikr ásyðar sem nesta gull, Fms. v. 345; fimm sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, Bs. i. 874; hón hefir meit á hálsi sér ok nistin horfðu niðr, Fb. i. 276.

nist, n. = nest, q. v.

nista, t, erroneously pronounced nista:—to pin, nail fast, esp. to pin with a weapon; sú (the arrow) nisti klæði hans við gólfitt, Fms. i. 269; spjótið hafði nist allt saman föttin ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok nisti hann svá dauðan út við borðinu, Sturl. iii. 66; ok nistir hann niðr við klakann, Finub. 286; ok nisti hann við rist honum skjöldinn, Rd. 267; ok ætlaði at n. hann í gegnum við hallar-vegginn, Stj. 466; var hann skottinn gaffaki í óstinu ok nistr svo niðr við garðinn, Sturl. i. 112; ok nistr svá tunguna niðr við kverkrnar, Al. 77; ok nisti hann svá at öll námu staðar í hjartanu, Stj. 534; nist sverði, pierced with a sword, Lil. 56, cp. Líkn. 16. 32: the phrase, nistandi kuldi, piercing cold, not from gnista, q. v.

nista, t, [from nesti, as gista from gestr], to provide with viands; ok nisti alla, N. G. L. i. 136; skal hann ok alla nista þá ef þess þarf viðr, ii. 352, v. l.; sá er úlfgi nistir, who never feeds (the wolf) never fights, Km. 22, see Lex. Poët. s. v.

nistill, m. a little pin; n. silki-treyju, silk-jacket-pin, an ironical circumlocution for a man, Skíða R. 186.

nisting, f. = nist; dálkrinn er ór feldi mínum ok vil ek at þú saumir á nisting, Glúm. 343; ný nisting, Edda (in a verse).

nit, f. = gnit, q. v.

NÍÐ, n. [Ulf. neil] = φθλνος; A. S. nið; O. H. G. nid; Germ. neid; Dan.-Swed. nid]:—contumely, Vsp. 56; segja e-m nið, Akv. 35. 2. particularly as a law term, a libel, liable to outlawry:—of a libel in verse, yrkja, kveða nið um e-n, Nj. 70; ef maðr kveðr nið um mann at lögbergi ok varðar skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 184: the classical passages in the Sagas are Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 36, cp. Jónsv. S. ch. 13 (Fms. xi. 42, 43), Kristni S. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 45, Bjarn. 33 (the verse). Another and even graver kind of nið was the carving a person's likeness (tré-nið) in an obscene position on an upraised post or pole (nið-stöng), for an instance of which see Bjarn. 33; ef maðr görir nið um annan ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, en þat er nið ef maðr skerr trénið manni eðr rístr eða reisir manni niðstöng, Grág. i. 147; when the post was set up, a horse's head was also put up, and a man's head was carved on the pole's end, with dire Runes and imprecations; all this is described in a lively manner in Eg. ch. 60 and Vd. ch. 34, Landn. 4. ch. 4, Rd. ch. 25. The beina-kerlinga-vísur of mod. times are no doubt a remnant of the old niðstöng:—certain stone pyramids (varða) along mountain-roads are furnished with sheep's legs or horses' heads, and are called beina-kerling (bone carline); one of the most noted is on the Kaldadal, as one passes from the north to the south of Iceland, it is even marked in the map; a passing traveller alights and scratches a ditty called beina-kerlinga-vísa (often of a scurrilous or even loose kind) on one of the bones, addressing it to the person who may next pass by; for a specimen see Bjarni 193, as also in poems of Jón Þorláksson, for there hardly was a poet who did not indulge in these poetical licences. In popular legends the devil always scratches his writing on a blighted horse's bone.

NÍÐ, f, thus (not Nið) in Ann. Reg., a river in Norway, whence

Niðar-óss, m. the famous old town in Drontheim in Norway.

niða, d, [nið, n.], to lampoon, libel, Nj. 66, Fms. i. 153, vii. 60, Eg. 415: to revile.

II. reflex., niðask ú e-m, to behave shamefully to a person, thus to slay a defenceless man in his sleep or the like; á engum manni niðumk ek, Fms. vii. 314; Noregs-menn hófu þu niðask á Ólafi konungi, vi. 7; eigi vil ek niðask á þér, Nj. 60: of a thing, niðask á e-u, to break one's faith; hvárki skal ek á þessu niðask né á öngu öðru því er

mér er trúat til, Nj. 112; er þú niðisk á drykkju við gamalmenni, Fms. vi. 241; niðask á trú sinni, *to apostatise*, i. 126.

Nið-höggr, m. the name of a mythical serpent, Vsp.

niðing-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *villanous*, Sks. 456, Or. 29, Karl. 27.

niðingr, m. [A. S. or Early E. *nidering* = *slander*], a *niðing*, *villain*, legally the strongest term of abuse (like Germ. *ehrlöser*), for a traitor, a truce-breaker, one who commits a deed of wanton cruelty, a coward, and the like; sækjask sér um líkir, saman niðingar skríða, a saying, Fms. ix. 389; minnsk þess at sá er einu sinni deyr niðingr verðr allðri öðru sinni drengr, N. G. L. ii. 420; þú ert miklu meiri n. en dugandi manni sæmi at eiga þik at mági, Ísl. ii. 377; heit hvers manns niðingr ella, Nj. 176; eu þú ver hvers manns n. ef þú þorir eigi, Eg. 351; þeir báðu niðinginu þegja, sögðu hann nú sem fyrr útrýggjan, Fms. ix. 52: an *apostate* (trú-n.), Julianus niðingr = *Julian the Apostate*, Ver. 48; grid-n. (q. v.), a *truce-breaker*:—a *niggard*, miser, man-n., mat-n., q. v. compds: niðings-herr, m. a *band of traitors*, N. G. L. i. 56.

niðings-nafn, n. the name (title) of a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 66, v. 1; bera n., Eg. 492. niðings-orð, n. the name of being a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 65. niðings-ráð, n. a *villanous plot*, Sks. 703.

niðings-skapr, m. *villainy*, Gret. 157, Fms. viii. 18, xi. 264. niðings-sunr, m. *niðing's son*, a term of abuse, Bær. 13. niðings-sök, f. a *charge of villainy*, Stj. 555, Sks. 764. niðings-verk, n. a *dastard's work, villainy*, Fms. vii. 296, Eg. 415, Guð-n., Julianus niðingr = *Julian the Apostate*, Ver. 48; grid-n. (q. v.), a *truce-breaker*:—a *niggard*, miser, man-n., mat-n., q. v. compds: niðings-herr, m. a *band of traitors*, N. G. L. i. 56. niðings-nafn, n. the name (title) of a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 66, v. 1; bera n., Eg. 492. niðings-orð, n. the name of being a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 65. niðings-ráð, n. a *villanous plot*, Sks. 703. niðings-skapr, m. *villainy*, Gret. 157, Fms. viii. 18, xi. 264. niðings-sunr, m. *niðing's son*, a term of abuse, Bær. 13. niðings-sök, f. a *charge of villainy*, Stj. 555, Sks. 764. niðings-verk, n. a *dastard's work, villainy*, Fms. vii. 296, Eg. 415, Guð-n., Julianus niðingr = *Julian the Apostate*, Ver. 48; grid-n. (q. v.), a *truce-breaker*:—a *niggard*, miser, man-n., mat-n., q. v. compds: niðings-herr, m. a *band of traitors*, N. G. L. i. 56.

nið-liga, adv.; tala n., *to use foul language*, Gret. 116. nið-reising, f. the *raising a pole of nið*, Bjarn. 33.

nið-samligr, adj. *mean, villanous*, Sks. 456.

nið-skár, adj. *libellous, of a poet*, Ísl. ii. 203, Sturl. ii. 39, Fs. 86.

nið-skældr, adj. (*nið-skældinn*, Gret. 92 A), Ísl. ii. 203, v. 1.

nið-stöng, f. a *nið-pole*; see *nið*, Eg. 389, Grág. ii. 147.

nið-virki, n. *villainy*, Sks. 571 B.

nið-vísa, u, f. a *lampoon*, Hkr. i. 227.

ni-kvæða, d, = *neikvæða*, *to deny*, Sks. 576, 586, 654 B, Anecd. 44, Mar. passim.

ni-kvæðr, adj., eiga níkvætt, *to have the 'jus negandi'*, N. G. L. i. 84.

nípa, u, f. and nípr, m. a *peak*; see *gnípa* and *gnípr*.

ni-ræðr, adj. *measuring ninety (fathoms, ells...)*; or of age *ged ninety years*, Fms. x. 13, see *Gramm.* p. xxi.

nísta, t, *to gnash*, = *gnísta*, q. v. II. *to pin*, see *nísta*.

NÍTA, t, (*nítta*, ad, Hom. 124), *to deny* = *neita* (q. v.), Stj. 44, 119,

143, Nj. 80, Hom. 78, Grág. i. 347; níttaði, Hom. 124.

nítilligr, adj., *to be said nay to*, ekki n. kostr, a *choice not to be refused*, Bjarn. 47.

nítján, a cardinal number, *nineteen*, 415. 9, passim.

ní-tjándi, the *nineteenth*.

ní-tugti, the *ninetieth*.

NÍU, a cardinal number, [Ulf. *niun*, and so in all South-Teut. languages with a final *n*, which has been suppressed in the Norse and Icel.; Swed. *nio*; Dan. *ní*]:—*nine*, passim; niu vikna fasta, beginning on Septuagesima Sunday, Rb. 504.

niund, f. a *novad*, a *body of nine*; þrennar niundir meyja, *three bevsies of maids, nine each*, Hkv. Hjörv. 28 (not *mundir*, see Bugge l. c. in the foot-note).

niundi, the *ninth*, passim.

niu-tigir, m. pl. (mod. níu-tíu, indecl.), *ninety*, passim.

nízka, u, f. [*nið*], *niggardness*.

nízkr, adj. [cp. Dan. *gnier*], *niggardly*.

Njarðar-, see Njörðr.

njarð-gjörð, f. the *close girdle*, epithet of the girdle of Thor, Þd.

njarð-láss, m. a kind of *charmed latch*, Sól.

Njarð-vík, f. a local name in Icel. Landn.; whence Njarð-víkingar,

m. pl. the men from N. Njarðvíkinga-Saga, u, f. the *Saga of the N.*, Ld., see List of Authors.

Njál, m. a pr. name [from the Gaelic], Landn.; whence Njál's-brenna,

u, f. the *burning of Njal*, An. 1010, Nj. ch. 130, inser.: Njál's-Saga (commonly called Njálá), named in Þorst. Síðu H. Anal. 170, see List of Authors: in the sayings, vera vitr sem Njál, *to be as wise as Njal*; or, Njál's bíta ráðin, a saying quoted as early as by Arngrim in 1593.

njól, f., and njóla, u, f. a poet. appellation of the *night*; nótt heitir með mönnum en njól (njóla, Edda 103, l. c.) með goðum, Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.).

njóli, a, m. wild *angelica*; for the form of this word and the spurious *n* see jóll.

NJÓSN, f. [Ulf. *niubsian* = *ἔπισκοπή*], a *spying, scouting, looking out*; á njósn, Hm. 113, Fms. ix. 32; halda til njósn um e-t, Eg. 72, Eb. 188;

hafa njósn af, Nj. 5, Eg. 13; senda mann á njósn, Gísl. 60; göra njósn fyrir, sér, Fms. vii. 256; halda njósn, Eb. 186; plur. *scouts, spies*, njósnir höfðu verit allt suðr í Naumdal, Eg. 93;—*news*, engi njósu fór fyrir þeim,

they came unawares, Fms. i. 19; njósn hafði farit efra um land, Eg. 9 hvarígrir höfðu njósn af öðrum, Fms. ix. 365; göra e-m njósn, *to se one intelligence*, of an impending danger or the like, þá kom til komur njósn hans, ok höfðu þeir menn sét her Vinda, Ó. H. 240, Eg. 582; vil göra þér n. at þeir hafa margar fyrirskír, Nj. 160; bera njósn, Fb. 52; hann beidd þar njósnarinnar, Fms. vii. 256. compds: njósnarberg, n. a *look-out bill*, Sturl. iii. 264. njósnar-för, f. a *spy journey*, Stj. 360, v. 1. Njósnar-helgi, a, m. a nickname, G njósnar-maðr, m. a *spy*, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 68, Bs. i. 627, Ó. H. i. passim. njósnar-skip, n., or -skúta, u, f. a *spy boat*, Nj. 44, Fm. ix. 475.

njósnar, ad, [Ulf. *bi-niubsian* = *κατασκοπεῖν*, Gal. ii. 4; A. S. *neōsicc* O. H. G. and Hel. *niutan*]:—*to espy*; vil ek n. hvers ek verða viss, l. 374; u. hvat um hag Ástriðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; n. um e-t, Eg. L. n. um hvers hann yrði viss, Fms. i. 68; n. um ferðir e-s, viii. i. passim.

NJÓTA, pres. nýt; pret. naut, nauzt, naut, pl. nutu; subj. ny imperat. njót: [Ulf. *niotan* and *ga-niutan* = *ἀρρῆνεν, συλλαμβάνειν*], also = *ὀνόμασθα*, Philem. 20; as also *nuta* = *ἀπέχει, ὁ ζαρῆραν*]; it may be that net, nót (= a net) are derived from the same root, and that primitive sense of this word was *to catch, hunt*, whence metaph. *to enjoy*; A. S. *niotan*; O. H. G. *niozan*; Germ. *nützen, geniessen*; D *nyde*.]

B. *To use, enjoy*, with gen.; neyta eðr njóta vættis, Nj. 238, Gr ii. 79; njóta yndis, Vsp. 63; ættir jóku, aldrs nutu, Rm. 37, Fs. 39; keypts litar hefi ek vel notið, Hm. 107; nýtr manni nú, 70; knu ek þess njóta, Am. 52; njóta Guðs miskunnar, Hom. 43, O. H. L. 88; ef hann n. draums síns, he shall enjoy his dream undisturbed, Nj. 94; ef h. hefði eigi notið hans ráða ok vitzku, Fb. ii. 80; njóti sá er nam, F. 165; njóttu ef þú namt, Sdm.; niout kubls I see kuml; njóttu heill har blessed be thy hands I an exclamation, Nj. 60, Gísl. 87; svá njóta ek minnar, at . . . upon my faith I upon my word I Edda i. 130. *To derive benefit from or through the virtue of another person*; Sigríðr, k þín, er þess ván at þit njóttu hennar bæði nú ok síðarr, Fms. ii. 18; í hann dróttningar at því, v. 348; Egils nauztu at því föður þíns, Ísl. 215; at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr g. Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér, Fms. ii. 116 (see gjalda II. 2):—*to advantage from*, nauztu nú þess (*it saved thee, helped thee*) at ek var við búinn, Nj. 58; vér skulum þess n. at vér erum fleiri, 64; n. löðmu *to avail oneself of one's greater strength*:—n. e-s við, *to receive help at o hands*; fyrir löngu værir þú af lífi tekinn ef eigi nýtir þú vár við, Fl. 130; því at þér nutuð mín við, Ó. H. 136; mun ek yðar þurfa við a ef ek fá rétt af, Nj. 6:—n. af e-u, *to consume*; naut vöru ærin nutu stórum, Am. 92.

2. impers., þess naut mjök við í þrándheim *availed much*) at menn áttu þar mikil forn korn, Ó. H. 102; naut því mest forellris, Fms. viii. 11: in the phrase, það nýtr sólar, *the sun seen*; ekki nýtr þar sólar, *there is little sun*, Edda 40. I recipr. *to enjoy one another*; þorveig seiddi til þess at þau skýldi njótast mega, Korm. 54; þó höfum vit bæði breynt til þess at mættim njótast, Nj. 13; ok þótti fýsiligt at þau nýtisk, *that they should marry*, O. T. 32.

njótr, m. an *enjoyer, user*; hafra njótr = *Tbor*; geisla n. = *the fire*; in many poet. compds, hirði-n., etc., all appellations of *men*, Lex. Po. in pr. names, Sig-njótr, a *victor*; þór-njótr, Baut.:—a *mate*=na drekka njóts minni, Fms. vi. 52, v. 1.

Njörðr, m., gen. Njarðar, dat. Nirdi, [cp. *Nerthus*, the goddess in T. Germ. ch. 40; a similar worship is in the Northern account, Fms. 73-78, attributed to Njord's son Frey]:—*Njörðr*, one of the old North gods, father of Frey and Freyja; about whom see Vpm. 38, 39, 16, Ls. 33, 34, Edda passim: Njord was the god of riches traffic, hence the phrase, auðigr sem Njörðr, *wealthy as Njord*; Croesus, Fs. 80. The name remains in Njarðar-vöðr, m. *Njord's g* l. e. a *sponge*, Matth. xxvii. 48, freq. in mod. usage, and that it was s. olden times is seen from the words, þessa figúru köllum vér Njarðar-í skáldskap, *this figure (a kind of antonomasia) we call Njord's g* l. Skálda 196; in local names, Njarð-vík, in eastern Icel., q. v.; Njarð lög and Njarð-ey, in Norway; cp. also njarð-láss, njarð-gjörð. In Icel. translations of classical legends Njord is taken to represent Sat Bret., Clem. S. passim.

Njörðungr, m. = Njörðr, in poet. appellations of a *man*, Lex. Po. Njörvi, a mythical pr. name, Fas. iii. 706. Njörva-sund, n. *narrow strait* (?), was the name given by the old Norsemen to *Straits of Gibraltar*, Orkn. passim, which were for the first passed by a Norse ship in 1099 A. D., see Fms. vii. 66—þat er s. manna at Skopti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna siglt Njörvasund. The anc route of the Scandinavians to the East in former ages was by Ru along the rivers down to the Black Sea, cp. the remarks s. v. fors.

norðan, adv. from the north; á leið norðan, Eg. 51; koma, fara, i sigla . . . norðan, Fms. iv. 233, passim; n. ór landi, n. ór Skórdum, Ba n. af Hálogalandi, Faegrsk. 14; bónda-herinn norðan ór landi, Fms. 258; kaupmenn þar um Víkina ok n. ór landi, i. 11:—of the

or weather, var allhvasst á norðan, Fms. ix. 20, v. 1. **2.** of direction; Gunnarr stóð n. at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110; Gizurr ok Njáll stóðu n. at dóminum, 87;—fyrir norðan, with acc. *north of*, fyrir n. Jökul, 192, 261; fyrir n. Vall-land, Grág. ii. 141; fyrir n. heidiáa, Eg. 275; fyrir n. land (in the north of Icel.), Nj. 251. **COMPS:** norðan-fjalls, adv. *north of the fell*. norðan-fjarðar, adv. *north of the fjirth*, Gþl. 9. norðan-gola, u, f. a breeze from the north. norðan-hret, n. a gale from the north. norðan-lands, adv. in the north, H. E. i. 435. Dipl. iv. 8. norðan-maðr, m. a man from the north, Ísl. ii. 363, Sturl. iii. 84 C. norðan-sjórr, m. a sea, current from the north. norðan-stormr, m. a storm from the north, Bs. i. 533. norðan-strykr, m. a gale from the north, Ísl. ii. 135. norðan-veðr, n. = northerly winds, Nj. 124, Fs. 153, Rb. 440. norðan-verðr, adj. 'northwards,' northern, Stj. 75, Fms. xi. 411, Edda 13. norðan-vindr, m. a north wind, Rb. 440, Sks. 40, Fms. ii. 228. norðari, compar. = nyrðri (q. v.), Stj. 94, A. A. 276; norðastr, uperl. = nyrðstr or nórðstr, Gþl. 88, Eg. 267. norðarla, adv. = norðarliga, Ld. 166, N. G. L. i. 257. norðar-liga, adv. *northerly*, Fms. i. 93, iii. 120, ix. 55, Sks. 72. norðarr, compar. *more northerly*, Hkr. ii. 164, Band. 2: superl. norðast, *northernmost*, 732. 4. passim; see nyrðst. norð-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 134. Norð-lendingar, m. pl. the *Northmen*, esp. of Icel., passim; Norð-endinga-biskup, -búð, -dómr, -fjórðungr, Bs. i. 68, 159, Nj. 228, 231, r. 30, Ld. 196, Landn. 236; see biskup, búð, dómr, fjórðungr. Norð-lenzkr, adj. from Norðrland, Nj. 32, Sturl. i. 58, Bs. ii. 40. Norð-maðr, m., pl. Norðmenn, a *Northman, Norwegian*, Grág. ii. 49, the Sagas passim; in Symb. 18 used as 'pars pro toto' of all Scandinavians; Norðmanna-herr, -konungr, -ríki, -ætt, Fms. x. 371, xi. 211, lkr. i. 158, Ó. H. 142. Norð-mannði, n. = *Normandy* (= *Northmannia*), Fms. xii. Ó. H. 23, 5; Norð-manningr, m. a man from Normandy, Norman, Str. 30. NORÐR, n., gen. norðrs, [A. S. *norð*; Germ. *nord*]:—*the north*; í norðr, *northwards*; þeir er bygðu norðrtr, Fms. xi. 412, landn. 23; til norðrs, Sks. 173, Grág. ii. 283; ór norðri, Eg. 33. **II.** as adverb; norðr eptir hafinu, to stand northwards, Drkn. 376; norðr til Bjarnar-fjarðar, Nj. 20; n. til Holtavörðu-heiðar, 36; era n. í landi, Eg. 170; n. í Þrándheimi, Fms. i. 26; norðr á Hólum, kída R. 200; kunna þótta ek n. þar, Nj. 33; górásk konungr yfir n. ar, Eg. 71. Norðr-á, f. '*North-water*,' the name of a river, Landn.; whence Norðrár-dalr, m. Norðr-átt or -ætt, f. the *Northern region*, K. þ. K. 138. norðr-dyrr, n. pl. the *northern doors*, Fs. 72, Fms. vii. 64. Norðr-dællir, m. pl. the men from Norðrárdalr, Ísl. ii. 168. norðr-ferð or -fór, f. a *northern journey*, Fms. ix. 350, Fas. iii. 673. orðrfara-maðr, m. a *northfaring man*, Ann. 1393. Norðr-haf, n. the *Northern Ocean*, Bs. ii. 5. norðr-hallt, n. adj. in a *northerly direction*, Bs. ii. 48. Norðr-hálfa (proncd. -álfa), u, f. the *Northern region*, Rb. 468:—*sp. Europe*, Fms. i. 77, Orkn. 142, Ó. H. 193; Saxland ok þaðan um forðrhálfur, Edda (pref.), MS. 625. 10, and so in mod. usage. Norðri, a, m. the *Northern*, one of the dwarfs who support the heaven, sp. (Austri, Vestri, Norðri, Suðri, Edda 5). Norðr-land, n. *North-land*, Fms. viii. 425, ix. 468 (a county in Norway):—*the North quarter* of Icel., passim. **II.** plur. forðrönd, the *Northern countries, Northern region*, sometimes used of *Europe*, but chiefly of lands peopled by Northmen or Scandinavians, j. 46, Fær. 151, Ó. H. 2 (pref.), 24, 57, 130, 131, 241. norðr-ljós, n. [Dan. *nordlys*], the *northern lights, polar light, aurora borealis*, in mod. usage only in plur.; an ancient description of the northern lights is given in the Sks. ch. 19 (by a Norwegian writer). From the words—eða þat er Grænlandingar kalla norðrljós, Sks. 74—it appears that the Icel. settlers of Greenland were the first who gave a name to this phenomenon; the author of the Sks. also describes the northern lights as they appeared in Greenland. norðr-lopt, n. the '*north-lift*,' north, *polar heavens*. Norðr-seta, u, f., or Norð-setr, n. the *Northern Seat*, name of a thing-place in the north of Greenland, A. A. 273, 278, Fms. x. 112; hence Norðsetu-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem, fragments of which are collected in A. A.; and Norðsetu-maðr, m. a man from N., A. 275. Norðr-sjórr, m. the *Northern arm of the sea*, Fms. viii. 426, v. 1. **2.** the *North Sea*; Dan. *Nordsøen*. norðr-skagi, a, m. the *north headland*, A. A. 275. norðr-stúka, u, f. the *north transept in a church*, Bs. i. 751. norðr-sveitir, f. pl. the *northern counties*, Fms. ii. 202. norðr-veggar, m. pl. the *northern wags*, Hkv. i. 4. norðr-ætt, f. = norðrátt, Edda 22, Fms. x. 272, Fs. 147. Norð-ymlarar, m. pl. *Northumbrians*, Hallfred. Norðymbra-land, *Northumberland*, Fms. xii.

Noregr, m., gen. *Noregrs*; a later *Noregis* also occurs in Laur. S.; [mod. Norse *Norge*, sounded *Norre*]:—*Norway*, passim; that the word was sounded *Nóregr* with a long vowel is seen from rhymes in Vellekla (10th century), *Nóregr, fóru*; as also *Nóregrs, stórum, Sighvat* (in a poem of 1038 A. D.); the full form *Norð-vegr* (with *ð* and *w*) never occurs in vernacular writers, but only in the Latinised form, *Norbwagia*, which was used by foreign writers (North Germans and Saxons); even the *v* (*Nor-vegr*) is hardly found in good vellums, and is never sounded. The etymology of the latter part = *vegr* is subject to no doubt, and the former part *nór* is prob. from *norðr*, *qs. the north way*; yet another derivation, from *nór* = a sea-loch, is possible, and is supported by the pronunciation and by the shape of the country, a strip of land between sea and mountains, with many winding fjords. The popular but false etymology of the ancients is from a king *Nór* (Orkn. ch. 12), as Rome from *Romulus*:—*Noregrs-höfðingi, -konungr, -menn, -ríki, -veldi, the ruler, king, men, kingdom of Norway*, Grág. ii. 401, Fms. vii. 293, Bs. i. 720, Sturl. ii. 55, Nj. 8, Ísl. ii. 234, passim.

NORN, f., pl. *Nornir*:—*the weird sisters* of the old mythology; *nornir heita þær er nauð skapa*, Edda 113; þessar meyjar skapa mönnum aldur, þær köllu vér *nornir*, 11, Sdm. 17: *sundr-bornar mjök hygg ek at nornir sé, eigut þær ætt saman*, Fm. The three heavenly *Norns*, *Urðr, Verðandi, Skuld*, dwelt at the well *Urðar-brunn*, ruled the fate of the world, but three *Norns* were also present at the birth of every man and cast the weird of his life; *nótt var í bæ, nornir kómu, þær er öðlingi aldr um skópu*, Hkv. i. 2; cp. the *Norna Gest þ.*, Fb. i. 358; *góðar nornir skapa góðan aldr, en þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar nornir*, Edda 11; *rétt skiptu því nornir, the Norns ruled it rightwisely*, Orkn. 18; *norna dómr, the doom of the Norns*, the *weird*, Fm. 11; *illr er dómr norna*, Fas. i. 508 (in a verse); *njóta norna dóms, to fill one's days, die, Ýt*; *norn crumk grimmt, the weird is cruel to me*, Eg. (in a verse); *norna sköp* = *norna dómr*, fár gengr of sköp norna, a saying, Km. 24; in popular superstition severe hereditary illnesses are called *norna sköp*, Fél. x. s. v.: *norna grey, the Norns' bounds* = *wolves*, Hm. 30; *norna-stól, a Norn's chair*, Sól. 51 (a dubious passage): in Akv. 16—*láta nornir gráta nái, to let the Norns bewail the dead*—*norn* seems to be = *fyrgjukona*, q. v., as also perh. in Gh. 13: in mod. usage in a bad sense, *a bag, witch*, állar ok nornir, ok annat illþýði, Fas. i. 37; *húin er mesta norn, she is a great Norn*, of an angry, bad woman; *arkaðú á fætr, öldruð norn*, Úlf. i. 73; *galdra-norn, a witch*: *poët.*, *nistis-norn*, *aúd-norn*, *hlad-norn*, = *the Norn of these jewels* = a woman, Lex. Poët.

norpa, ad, to lounge, tarry in the cold, (conversational). norpr, m. a *tarrier*, Bård. 15 new Ed. (in a verse), of a patient fisherman.

Norræna (i. e. *Norrœna*), u, f. the *Norse* (i. e. *Norwegian*) tongue, see the remarks s. v. *dansk*, Ó. II. (pref. begin.), Fms. xi. 412, Stj. 71, Bs. i. 59, 801, 861, Al. 186; á *Látinu* ok *Norrænu*, ... *saga á Norrænu*, Vm. and the *Deeds*, see Lex. Poët. (pref. xxix, foot-note 3); *Norrænu bækur, books written in Norse*, Vm. 56, Fms. x. 147, Karl. 525, v. 1.; *Norrænu skáldskapr, Norse poetry*, Skálda. In the title-page of the earliest Icelandic printed books it is usually said that they have been rendered into the '*Norse*,' thus, *nú hér útlögð á Norrænu*, the N. T. of 1540; á *Norrænu útlagðar*. (Corvin's Postill) of 1546; á *Norrænu útlögð*, in a book of 1545; *útsétt á Norrænu*, 1558; *Salomonis orðskviðir á Norrænu*, 1580; *Biblia*, það er, öll Heilög Ritning, útlögð á Norrænu, the Bible of 1584 (Guðbrands Biblíja), as also the Bible of 1644; again, *Sálmur útséttir á Íslenzku*, 1558; *útlögð á Íslenzku*, 1575; *útsétt á Íslenzku*, 1576, and so on. **II.** a breeze from the north; *lagði á norrænur ok þokur*, A. A. 21.

Norræna, ad, to render into *Norse*, Stj. 2, Str. i, H. E. i. 460, Mar.; þar fyrir hefi ek þessa bók norrænat, an Icelandic book of 1558; but again, *Ein Kristilíg Handbók íslenzkuð af herra Marteini Einarssyni, Sálmakver út dregið og íslenzkuð af ...*, 1555.

Norrænn (norrœnn), adj. *Norse, Norwegian*, Grág. i. 299; *Danskir Sænskír eða Norrænir*, ii. 72; *maðr norrænn*, Eg. 705, Ísl. ii. 232 (v. 1.), Landn. passim; u. *víkingr*, Hkr. i. 198; n. *berserkr*, Bs. i. 16, cp. 953; *norræn lög*, Eg. 259; *norræna skjöldu*, 286; *norrænan eíd*, Sturl. ii. 201; *norræn tunga, the Norse tongue*, Fms. i. 23, Sturl. ii. 3 (opp. to Latin); *í norrænu máli*, Skálda 189, Hkr. i. (pref.); *norrænn skáldskapr*, Skálda 190.

II. of the wind, *northern*; *gördi á norrænt*, Sturl. iii. 263; þá var á norrænt, Fms. ix. 42.

Norskr, adj. *Norse*, appears in the 14th century instead of the older *Norrænn*, Fms. xi. 439.

nosi, a, m. [Dan. *nosse*], a *phallus, membrum genitale*, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), of the phallic idol *Vösi*.

nostr, n. a *dallying, trifling about a thing*, and *nostra*, ad, to *dally, trifler*.

NOT, n. pl. *use, utility*; vera e-m at notum, Sks. 481; freq. in mod. usage, *koma til góðra nota*; *ó-not, taunts*. **COMPS:** nota-drjúgr, adj. *useful*. nota-legr, adj. *snug, comfortable*.

nota, ad, to make use of, with acc.

notin-virkr, adj. *doing a nice work*.

notka, ad, to bring into use.

NÓGR, adj., *nógligr*, see *gnógr*, *gnógligr*.

nófi, a, m. a *small vessel*, see *nór*: hence *Nóa-tún*, *ship town* (?), a mythical local name for the place where Njord, the god of the sea, dwelt, Gm.

NÓN, n. [from Lat. *nona*], *nones*, about three o'clock, received as a mark of time from the eccl. law; nær *nóni dags*, Ld. 224; fyrr en *nón* kámi þess dags, Fms. vii. 286; öndvert *nóit*, 32; fyrir miðmunda (i. 30 P.M.) hófskr orrostan, en konungur féll fyrir *nón*, en myrkrir hélt frá miðmunda til *nóns*, Ó. H. 223; féráns-dómur skal sitja til *nóns*, Grág. i. 141; enda fái hann eigi lokit fyrir *nón*, 143; eptir *nón*, N. G. L. i. 10; að *nóni*, Eluc. 44, Skálda (in a verse). In the old eccl. law, according to the Hebrew reckoning, the Sabbaths, or at least the greater feasts, were reckoned from the *nones* (evening) of the preceding day; hence the phrase, *nón-heilagr*, adj. a *nones-holy-day*, and *nón-helgi*, f. *nones-holiness*, of the vigil of the day preceding a feast or the Sabbath; köllum vér þann dag sunnu-dag, en þváttdagr fyrir skal heilagr að *nóni*, N. G. L. i. 9; nú eru þeir dagar er Olafur enn Helgi ok . . . buðu föstu fyrir ok *nónhelgi*, . . . nú eru þeir dagar taldir er fasta skal fyrir ok *nónhelgat*, nú eru þeir dagar aðrir er eigi er *nónhelgat* fyrir ok fasta, 10, 139, 303, Grág. i. 143, Fms. ii. 198; vér skulum halda að *nóni* enn sjáunda hvern þváttdag, en þat er í þann tíma er útsuðrs átt er deild í þriðjunga, ok sól hefir gengit tvá hluti, en einn únginginn, K. þ. K. 92, v. l. COMPS: *nón-bringing*, f. a *peal of bells at nones*, Fms. vii. 38 (on Saturday?). *nón-klokka*, u, f. a *nones-bell*, for the service at *nones*, Fms. vii. 32. *nón-skæið*, n. the *hour of nones*, Nj. 106, Eg. 602, Fms. ix. 354, v. l. *nón-tíðir*, f. pl. the *service at nones*, Fms. vi. 302, Sturl. i. 138.

nóna, u, f. *nones*, = *nón*, 625, 177: the *service at nones*, ganga til *nónu*, Fms. iv. 266; allir menn vóru til *nónu* farnir, Bs. i. 179.

NÓR, n. an *inlet, sea-loch*; this word is still used in Dan., and freq. in Dan. local names, e. g. Mjöþ nor, Falster nor, Noret near to Danavirki in Sleswig; but it is obsolete in Icel., and not recorded in old writers.

NÓR, m., gen. *nós*, dat. *nói*, [an antiquated word, perh. akin to Lat. *navis*, Gr. *νήψ*, *ναύς*], a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.): a *smith's trough*, Björn; brand-nór (i brand-noer), a 'bearish-ship', i. e. a *house*, poet., Yt.

nóra, u, f. [Dan. *noer* = a *baby*], a *small, wee thing*, or of a person, a *Lilliputian* or the like; silungs-nóra, a *small trout*.

nó-selr, m. a kind of *small seal*, opp. to *erkselr* or *örkselr*, Sks. 41 new Ed.

NÓT, f., pl. *nætr* (*nœtr*); net and *nót* are kindred words, derived from a lost strong verb (*a, o*), cp. the remarks to *njóta*:—a *net*, esp. a large net for catching seals; sel, ef í *nót* liggr, K. þ. K. 88; nætr tvítugar kóp-heldar, Vm. 98, D. l. i. 576 (*notr* = *n-otr* Ed.); hér eru þrjár nætr, Háv. 46, N. G. L. i. 379; sela-nætr, and so in mod. usage: of a *drag-net*, Gpl. 428. *nóta-verpi*, n. a *right of casting nets*, D. N.

nóta, u, f., esp. in pl. *nótur*, [from the Lat.], *notes* in music; *nótna-bók*, -grallari, -kver, etc.

nóta, að, [for. word], *to note*; with musical notes, *brefer* *trau* *nótud*, Dipl. v. 18.

nótera, að, *to note, mark*, Skálda: *to denote*, Stj. 231, 278:—of music = *nóta*, sýngja sléttan sýng sem *nóterað* var, Bs. i. 903.

nóti, a, m. a *note*; merking eðr *nóti*, Skálda: *notes* in music, með inum fegrstum *nótum*, Str. 14, 61. II. a *match, equal*; sáð hefi ek marga Íslenzka menn en úngan hans *nóta*, Nj. 121; vér fám eigi hans *nóta* í fræðum ok íþróttum, Fms. v. 335; engi riddari er hans *nóti* í turnament, Karl. 36, freq. in mod. usage.

NÓTT, f., gen. *nætr*, pl. *nætr*; the old writers mostly spell this word thus (*not nátt*), agreeably with its mod. sound and form; this, however, is not a real *ó*, but a remains of the old unmlaut *o* (*nótt*); nom. *nótt*, Sdm. 26, Hkv. i. 2, Vþm. 24, 25, Gkv. 2. 12, Skm. 42, Alm. 29, 30, Sks. 50 new Ed.: acc. *nótt*, Hm. 112; miðja *nótt*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 36 (four times), 32, 37; þváttn-*nótt*, id.: dat. *nótt*, Ó. H. 187, Vsp. 6; nóttina, Ó. H. 62, 72, 115, 118 (twice), 187, Íb. 12, Edda 28, 29, 89, Fb. ii. 381: dat. pl. *nóttum*, Vkv. 6, Hkv. 2. 51; so also in old rhymes, *nótt, óttu*, Fms. vi. (in a verse): the spelling with *á* chiefly occurs in Norse MSS. or in writers influenced by the Norwegians, dag ok *nátt*, Stj. 15, and so rhymed in *Skíða R.* 194; *náttinni*, Stj. 15, 16: gen. *nætr*, *passim*; *náttar* only in a few compds: pl. *nætr*, but *næternar* (irreg.), Kb. i. 33, 36. In most kindred Teut. languages with *a*, not *o*: [Goth. *nabts*; A. S. and Engl. *night*; O. H. G. *nacht*; Germ. *nacht*; Swed. *natt*; Lat. *noct-is*; Gr. *νύξ*, *νύκτ-ος*] A dat. sing. *nóttu* is used in mod. poets, e. g. Bs. ii. 479 (in a poem of 1548); eg var að ráða árið um kring það Egill kvað *á nóttu*, in a ditty of Björn á Skarðsá; and even in acc., þessa *nóttu* þegar í óttu, það til bar, Hallgr. Pétur; but in old vellums this form is not attested; for the Jd. 39, line 8 (sáttir á einni *nóttu*), is a mod. conjectural addition, as the vellum (Cd. Reg.) ceases at line 7 of that verse.

B. *The night*; en að miðri *nótt*, Ó. H. 187, Edda 29; of miðja *nótt*, id.; *nótt* ok degi, Sks. 54; *nótt* með degi, *day and night*, Gisl. 14; í alla *nótt*, *all night long*, Eg. 418; um *nóttina*, *through the night*, Fms. vi. 16; þá *nótt*, *that night*, Grág. ii. 322; *nótt* ok dag, *night and day*; í *nótt*,

to-night, Eg. 283, 416: *the last night*, 564, Ísl. ii. 156; í alla *nátt* Skíða R.; um *nætr* sakir, *for one night*, Bjarn. 53: in some phrases the plur. only is used, bæði um *nætr* ok um daga, *both by day and by night* Sks. 63 new Ed.: so also, bjóða *góðar nætr*! *to bid good night*,—Guð gefi þér *góðar nætr*! Jóna-nótt, *Yule night*, Grág. (Kb.) *passim*; haust *nótt*, *an autumn night*; hý-nótt, *the bridal night*; *nótt* ina helgu, *the holy night* = Germ. *weib-nachten* = *Christmas night*, Gpl. 295, 297. The years of one's age were counted by the Yule nights, N. G. L. i. 31, 32 see the remarks to Jól:—sayings, *nótt* skal nema *nyfæða* til = *én vorkr* *βουλή*, Spenser's 'a night, they say, gives counsel best', Hrafnag. 22; það er tjaldað til einnar *nætr*, a *tent raised for one night*, i. e. *brief and sifty*; láta þar *nótt* sem nemr, see *nema*; það er ekki öll *nótt* úti enn Time was (and still is) counted, not by days, but by nights (as year are by winters); eigi síðarr en *nótt* sé af þingi, Grág. i. 101; enda ská eigi Leið vera fyrr en fjórtán *nætr* eru frá alþingi, 122; tveggja *nátta* Leið id.; sjau *nóttum* fyrir sumar, ii. 244; þá er sextán *nætr* eru liðnar frá þingi, 80; nefna féránsdóm fjórtán *nóttum* eptir vápna-tak, 81; fán *nóttum* síðarr, Bs. i. 321; hann var eigi lengr á Leið en þrjár *nætr*, Fms ix. 267; níu *nóttum* síðarr, Edda 23; þrjátígi *nóttum* síðar, Bs.: hence mánuðr þritug-náttar, a *calendar month*, Íb. 7, K. þ. K., cp. ein-nætr etc.; an infant is in Iceland said to be so many 'nights' old, tíu *nátt* gamalt, einnar *nætr*. So Tacitus tells us that the Germans of his day, *nedierum* numerum ut nos sed noctium computant, Germ. ch. 11; it still survives in Engl. 'fort-night':—in poetry the winter is called *bear's night* (bjarnar-nótt, húns-nótt), Edda, Fas. i. (in a verse), Rekst. II mythical, *Nótt*, the giantess *Night*, daughter of Nörri and the mother of Earth and Day, Edda, Sdm., Vþm.

C. COMPS: I. *náttar*:- *náttar-lega*, u, f. *night quarters*, Boldt 169. *náttar-tal*, n. a *tale or number of nights*, Mat *náttar-tími*, a, m. = *nætrtími*, Stj. 16, 71, Fas. ii. 371. *náttar-á-lip* n., in the phrase, á *náttarþeli*, at *dead of the night*, Fms. vii. 57, x. 413 Rd. 284, Orkn. 74, Bs. i. 139, N. G. L. i. 62. II. *nætr*:- *nætr-björg*, f. *help through the night*, Bjarn. 43. *nætr-elding*, f. the 'el of night', i. e. the *end of night* (see *elding*), Fms. iv. 263, xi. 241, Hrafn. 2c Stj. 287. *nætr-ferðir*, f. pl. *night wanderings*, Fas. iii. 478. *nætr-fríðr*, m. *peace, truce during the night*, Fbr. 98, v. l. *nætr-frost*, n. a *night frost*. *nætr-fyllr*, f. *one night's fill*, N. G. L. i. 144. *nætr-gagn*, n. a *chamber-pot*. *nætr-gali*, a, m. [from the Dan. *nattergal* Germ. *nachtigall*], the *nightingale*, (mod.) *nætr-gamall*, adj. *on night old*, Rb. 522. *nætr-gestr*, m. a *night guest*, one who stays *th night*, Gullþ. 30. *nætr-gisting*, f. the *staying a night*. *nætr-greiði*, a, m. a *night's entertainment*, Fas. i. 94. *nætr-greiðing*, f. = *nætrgreiði*, Fas. iii. 209, 219. *nætr-kuldi*, a, m. *night-cold*, Stj. 97. *nætr-langt*, n. adj. *night-long*, Fas. i. 77. *nætr-ligr*, adj. *not turnal*, Sks. 627. *nætr-skemtan*, f. *night-enjoyment* (euphem. = *cobabitation*), Fas. iii. 210. *nætr-staðr*, m. = *náttstaðr*; in the saying *einginn ræðr sínum nætrstað*. *nætr-tími*, a, m. *night-time*. *nætr-vist*, f. *night-quarters*, Fms. i. 69.

nudda, að, qs. *gnudda* *to rub*, (conversational): *to maunder*, hváertu að n., (slang.)

nugga, að, [from *gnúa*], *to rub*.

nunna, u, f. [Lat. *novena*], a *nun*, Ld. 332, Grág. i. 307, Bs. *passim*.

COMPS: *nunnu-klaustr*, -setr, n. a *nunnery*, Symb. 59, Fms. vi. 354 vii. 273, viii. 123. *nunnu-vígsla*, u, f. a *taking the veil*, Greg. 74, H. E. i. 329.

NUNNA, að (?), [akin to *nenna* (q. v.)], referring to a lost strong verb *ninna*, *nann*, *nunninn*:—to do, *purse*; oss *nunnask* *skil* (thus, no *nunnast*), *our subject is pursued*, i. e. *our song proceeds*, Fms. ii. 28.

(in a verse, Hkr., O. T. ch. 97): freq. in later poets, at *læra þetta ok kunna*, ok ekki *annað nunna*, *to learn this and know*, and *study nothin*, but *that*, Visna-bók, Ed. 1612, Hugvekju Sálm. 15. 4., 42. 3., see Nj. th Lat. Ed. p. 247, in the foot-note a.

nunnr, m. [nunna], *one who strives, a worker, pursuer*, *ἀν. λέγ.* in th poet. compd *hlif-nunnr* = *armourer* = a *warrior*, Nj. (in a verse).

nurla or *nurfla*, að, [nyrfill; cp. Scot. *nirl* = a *crumb*]:—to *mak money like a miser*.

NÚ, adv. [Ulf. *nu*; A. S., O. H. G., Germ., and Dan. *nú*; Engl. *now* Germ. *nun*; Lat. *nunc*; Gr. *νῦν*]:—*now*; meðan *ónn* er nú, Hom. (St.) *eggmóðan* val nú mun Yggur hafa . . . nú *knáttu* *Óðin* sjá, Gm. 53; n *nó* í gær, Hðm. 2; heill þú nú, Vþm. 6; rístu nú! Skm. i, *passim*:- in a narrative, *now, next*, nú *vikr* *sögunni*, nú er þar til máls at taka *passim*; nú er þat er, *now it is to be told that, now it comes to pass* Orkn. (in a verse).

II. as interj., nú nú, *now now!* nú fyrir þv at . . . Mar.; nú þá, *now then!* Stj. 457, 486.

núa, *neri*, *to rub*, Fb. ii. 367; see *gnúa*.

núfa, u, f., see *hnúfa*.

núligr, adj. *now being, present*, of time, Eluc. 6.

Núm-verskr, adj. *from Numidia*, Róm. 148.

núna, adv. *now, just now*, Valla L. 223, Fb. ii. 238; þar er þat *núna* faðir minn, Mar.: freq. in mod. speech, see -na.

núningr, m. *rubbing*, = *gnúningr*.

núpr, m. = gnúpr, q. v.
 nú-verandi, part. *now being, now living*, Skálda 179.
 nybba, u, f. a knob, peak; fjalls-nybba.
 nyðungur, m. [Dan. *guier*], a *niggard, miser*, Ld. 38 C.
 NYKR, m., gen. nykrar, [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. *icor*; Engl. *nick*; Germ. *nix*; Dan. *nök* and *nisse*; mod. Norse *nyk*; wed. *núcken* = a sea goblin; one is tempted to suggest that the Lat. *Neptunus* (p = g) may be related to this Teutonic word; cp. also Germ. *eckisch, neckerei* = *witims*, Dan. *nykker*]:—the 'nick', a *fabulous water-oblin*, mostly appearing in the shape of a *gray water-horse*, emerging out lakes, to be recognised by its inverted hoofs, cp. the tale told in andn. 2. ch. 10, as also Maurer's *Volksagen*: poet., *nykra borg* = 'nick-urrow', a lake, Lex. Poët. The nykr is the Proteus of the Northern Isles, and takes many shapes, whence the gramm. term *nykrat*, part. kind of *kakemphaton*, a change in a figure of speech, e.g. to call a word first a 'serpent' and then a 'wand,' or to choose a verb which does not suit the trope in the noun; *sá löstr er vér köllum nykrat* br *finngálknat* . . . ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á hinum sama hlut, m. *nykrinn skiptisk* á margar leiðir, Skálda 187; en ef sverð er ormr ullaðr en síðan fiskr eða vöndr eðr annan veg breytt, þá kalla menn *krat* ok þykir þat spilla, Edda 123. In mod. Norse tales a water-oblin is called *nykk* or *nök* (nökken), see Ivar Aasen and Mr. Dasant's *ransl. of Asbjörnsen and Moe's Norse Tales*. The legend exists also the Highlands of Scotland. In mod. Icel. tales the nykr is also called *nair* or *kumbr*, q. v.; *nykr-hestr*, *vatna-hestr*. II. *the hippotamus*; *nykrar svá stórir sem fillar*, Al. 167, 171.
 nykrat, n. part., see *nykr*.
 NYRÐRI, compar., the older form is *nörðri* or *neyrðri* (ey = o), even *nerðri*, also *norðari* and *norðastr*, q. v.; [norðr]:—*more northerly*, and superl. *nyrðstr* (*nörztr, nerztr*), *most northerly*; *nær ðóra hluta*, Þórð. 7, Landn. 252; *him nörðra arminn*, Fms. xi. 131; na *nörztu þinghá*, Hkr. i. 147; *nerztr*, Fms. viii. 183, passim; of ces, í *Reykjadal inum nörðra*, Landn.; til *ins neyrðra vígis*, Ísl. ii. 7; á *Víðivöllum inum neyrðrum*, Hrafn. 7; at *enni nerðri Glerá*, andn.; at *ennum nerðra kastala*, Fms. viii. 427.
 NYRÞILL, m., dat. *nyrþil*, a *miser*. *nyrþil-skaps*, m. *niggardness*.
 NYT, f., gen. *nytjar*, [not; Scot. *note*], use, enjoyment, produce: I. *ing*, specially of the profit or produce of kinc, *milk*; *veiti vörð kú, ok gi af nyt ok hafi þat fyrir gras ok gæzlu*, N. G. L. i. 24; *gefa máls-ðag Jóladað ok nyt fjár þess*, Vm. 169; *nyta sér nyt fjár*, Grág. i. 428; *gða nyt, to cease to give milk or give less milk*, ii. 231, passim; ær-nyt, *milk, dairy produce*; *mál-nyta, id.*, or *milch-kine*; 'fella saman ina' is said of a cow that is in profit or gives milk all the year round i she calves again. 2. plur. *nytjar*, use; *vikingar tóku fé allt er máttu nytjum á koma*, Fms. ii. 2; *hún leyfði Vala bróður sínum jar í Brekku-landi, use of the land or pasture*, Korm. 152 (lands-nytjar). II. *use, enjoyment*, esp. in plur.; *Guð vildi eigi unna þum nytja af því barni*, Sks. 692; *hann kvaðsk engar nytjar hafa* gu, Ísl. ii. 263; *hann á fé allt hálf við mik en hefir engar nytjar* (eres) af, Fms. vi. 204; *Íslendingar munu hennar hafa miklar nytjar* elangar (*they will derive lasting blessing from her*) ok hennar afkvæms, v. 322; *litlar nytjar munu menn hafa Hafliða* . . . mun hann verða sammlífr, Bs. i. 651; *koma nytjum á e-t, to bring to use, make profitable*, Fb. i. 300, Al. 112, 132. 2. *seldom in sing.*; þá á þess nyt þat vera er ómágin var deildr, Grág. i. 243; *færa sét e-t í nyt, to bring into use*, Fb. i. 118, and in mod. usage. *nytja-maðr*, m. a *useful* *useful man*, Ísl. ii. 13, Sturl. i. 203.
 nyt-fall, n. *damage to a thing's usefulness*, Gpl. 398.
 nyt-gæfr, adj. *yielding milk*, Jm. 5.
 nytja, að, to milk; *nytja ærnar*, Dropl. 14; *var þat fé sumt etíð, sumt að*, Sturl. iii. 208; reflex. *to yield milk*, fé *nytjaðsk* illa, Ld. 154.
 nyt-lauss, adj. *unproductive*, H. E. i. 489;—*barren, dry*.
 nyt-létr, adj. *giving little milk*, Ísl. ii. 180.
 nyt-samliga, adv. *usefully*, Mar. passim.
 nyt-samligr, adj. *useful*, Hm. 154, Ld. 174, Fms. vii. 120, K. Á. 220.
 nyt-samr, adj. *useful, advantageous*.
 nyt-semd, f. = *nytssemi*, Fms. i. 261, Ld. 318, Stj. 565, Sks. 72. *nyt-
 da-maðr*, m. a *useful man*, Fms. iii. 74.
 nyt-semi, f. *use, profit, usefulness, advantage*, Fms. v. 26, Eluc. 2.
 nyt, n. [Dan. *ny*], the 'new' of the moon, whereby the ancients seem to have meant the waxing or even the full moon, for the new moon was called *níð*, q. v.; and *ny* and *níð* (q. v.) are used alliteratively as *tes* opp. to one another; in the Rb., however, the translator of the Latin originals seems in a few instances to have rendered the Latin *novi-
 lum* by *ny*: *allit.*, *ny* ok *níð*, Vfm. 25, Edda 7, 96; *um ny hit næsta ok níð*, N. G. L. i. 29, see *nýlýsi* below; *með nyi hverju*, 732. 1; *verða þá siggöng at nyi meiri en áðr*, ok þá gengr *ny* sem *hæst*, Rb. 478.
 nyt-breytinn, adj. *variable*, Stj. 26.
 nyt-breytni, f. *novelty, innovation*, Fms. i. 71, vii. 94, 171, Ld. 176.
 nyt-bæli (mod. *ny-býli*), n. a *new farm* built in a wilderness where there was formerly none, Gpl. 432.

ny-bæringr, m. [bera], a cow that has just calved, Björn.
 ny-fenni, n. *fresh fallen snow*, Sturl. i. 82.
 ny-grœðingr, m. *the first crop of grass in the spring*.
 ny-görfing, f. a *novelty, innovation*, Ann. 1347, Fs. 76. 2. a gramm. term, a *new trope or figure of speech*, esp. of poet. circumlocutions not founded on ancient usage or old mythol. tales, but drawn from the imagination of the poet; thus, calling the tears the 'rain, shower, pearls of the eyes' would be 'nygörving'; as also calling the sword a 'snake,' the sheath its 'slough,' Edda (Ht.) 123; *skjöldr er land vápnanna*, en *vápn* er *hagl* eða *regn* þess lands of *nygörfingum* er ort, Edda 90. II. mod. in a bad sense, whence *ny-görfingr*, m. of a person, an *innovator*, Pál Vídal. *Skyr. passim*; of a thing, *new-fangledness, novelty*. *nygörfings-ligr*, adj. *new-fangled*.
 Nýi, a, m. [ny = moon], the name of a dwarf, Vsp.
 Nýj-ár, n. *New Year*. *Nýjár-dagr*, m. *New Year's Day*.
 nýjung, f. *newness, novelty, news, innovation*, mostly in a bad sense; *fals ok n.*, Fms. xi. 308; *lands-fólkit var gjarnt á nýjung* (= *novorum rerum cupidi*), i. 203; *ganga undir sektir eða aðrar nýjungar*; þeir vildu undir engar nýjungar ganga af Auðunni biskupi, Bs. i. 835; þá kom út til Íslands Álfir ok Króki, hann hafði mörg konungs-bréf ok margar nýjungar, 807:—*news*, hann segir nú allt þat er verðr í nýjungu, Mag. 1. *comps*: *nýjunga-girni*, f. *love of novelty*. *nýjunga-gjarn*, adj. *fond of novelty*.
 nýla, adv. = *nýliga*, Lex. Poët.
 ný-lenda, u, f. = *nýbæli*, Gpl. 437: a *colony*, mod.
 nýliga, adv. *newly, recently*, Sks. 58, Ld. 256, Hom. 57, Fms. vi. 144; *compar.*, Ísl. ii. 160.
 nýligr, adj. *new, recent*, Skv. 3. 26; *present*, Hom. 25, 26.
 ný-lunda, u, f. a *novelty, a new, strange thing*; þótt þeir sæi nýlundur nokkurar, Fms. vii. 87; *sáttu nokkura nýlundu í húsinu*? Fs. 42; *segja kunnur vér nýlundu nokkura*, Nj. 196; *Guðmundr kvað þat engar nýlundu þar í Eyjafirði þótt menn ríði þar um hérað*, Lv. 19; *nú berr þat til nýlundu á Hóli at Gísl lætr illa í svefni tvaer nætr í samt*, Gísl. 22; þat sá borgar-menn at nokkur n. var með her Grikkja, Fms. vi. 157.
 ný-lýsi, n. 'new light,' *light of the new moon* (ny); *nýlýsi var mikit ok sá þeir at jarlar lögðu frá*, Orkn. 420; *um vetrinn var þat síðr Arnkels at flytja heyt af Orlygs-stöðum um nætr er nýlýsi vóru*, Eb. 66 new Ed.; fóru þeir tíu saman frá Hvali öndverða nótt, því nýlýsi var á, Sturl. i. 61; *sigla um nóttina við nýlýsi*, O. H. L. 51.
 ný-mjólk, f. *new milk*.
 ný-mæli, n. *news, a novelty*; ef þeir yrði við nokkura n. varir, Fms. ix. 465, v. l.; þótti þetta n., Fms. v. 66. *nýmæla-laust*, n. adj. *no news*. II. a law term, Lat. *novella, a new law*; *rétta lög sín ok göra n.*, Grág. i. 6; þar skal n. öll upp segja á Leið, 122; þat var n. gört þá er Magnús Gizorarson var byskup orðinn, at . . . þat var annat n., at . . . Grág. (Kb.) i. 36, 37. *nýmæla-bréf*, n. a *new ordinance, letter*, Ann. 1314.
 ný-næmi, n. [nema], a *novelty*; þat varð til nýnæmis, at . . . Ísl. ii. 337; *tíðindi þykkja n. öll*, O. H. 150; *öll n. stór ok smá*, Lv. 43; af þeim nýnæmum fýstusk fjöldi manna í Noregi til þeirrar ferðar, Fms. vii. 74, Róm. 285, 293 (rendering of the Lat. *res novae*):—*a new dish*, not hitherto seen on the table, það er nýnæmi, (mod.)
 ný-næmligr, adj. *new, startling*, Hom. (St).
 NYR, adj., *ny, nytt*; gen. *nýs, nýrar, nýs*; dat. *nýjum, nýri, nýju*; acc. *nýjan, nýja, nýtt*; pl. *nýir, nýjar, ný*; gen. *nyra, mod. nýrra*; dat. *nýjum*; acc. *nýja, nýjar, ný*, see Grammm. p. xix; *compar. nýri, mod. nýrri*; superl. *nýstr, mod. nýjastr*; [Ulf. *nyjis* = *καὶνός* and *νέος*; A. S. *niwe*; Engl. *new*; O. H. G. *niwi*; Germ. *neu*; Dan. *Swed. ny*]:—*new*; *vadmál nýtt* ok *únotið*, Grág. i. 500; *skrudklæði ný*, 504; *nytt tungl, a new moon*, but in old usage, as it seems, the *waxing*, or even the *full moon*; cp. however, *þvát nýtt var at ok nið-myrkr*, Grett. 111 A, where Ed. 1853 has *hríð var á*. 2. *fresh*; *nytt kjöt*, þat er síðr Færeyinga at hafa nýtt kjöt öllum missarum, Fær. 298; *nýja fiska ok ostru*, N. G. L. ii. 263; í nýju nauta blóði, Hdl. 10. II. *temp. new, fresh, recent*; *ný tíðendi, fresh news*, Fas. iii. 597; *nýra spjalla*, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; of *ný samkvámu-mál*, Grág. i. 458; *inn nýi háttur, the new metre*, Edda (Ht.); þetta gürðu menn at nýjum tíðendum, Nj. 14; *ný bóla, a new blotch*, in the phrase, það er engin ný bóla, 'tis no new thing, 'tis an old story. III. as subst., *hón sagði at þat væri nú nýjast*, Fas. iii. 219; *spyrja eptir hvað til nýs (quid novi) hefir borit*, Mar. 2. *adverb. phrases*; *næst nýs, nearest new, just recently*, Hkv. 2. 7; af *nýju, anew, again*, Hkr. ii. 38, Stj. 504; *mod.*, að *nýju*, Bs. i. 768; at fornu ok *nýju, of old and of late*, passim; á *nýja-leik*, *anew, again*, Fms. ix. 274, see *leikr*. IV. in local names, as, *Nýja-land, Neuland* (in America), Ann. 1290. *comps*: *nýja-brum*, n. *new-fangledness*.
 nýja-leik, see above.
 B. ný-, denoting *newly, recently*, may be prefixed to almost every part. pass. as also to adjectives with a part. pass. sense; thus, *ný-alinn, ný-fæddr, ný-horinn, new-born*, Rb. 346, Fms. iii. 111; *ný-gotinn, newly dropped*; *ný-gipt, ný-kvángadr, newly married*, Sks. 47, Fms. xi. 88; *ný-skírðr, newly christened*, ii. 42; *ný-grafinn, -jarðadr, newly buried*; *ný-*

vígd, *newly ordained or consecrated*, Bs. i. 131, Ld. 230, Fms. ix. 413; *ný-andaðr, ný-dáinn, ný-látinn, ný-dauðr, -fallinn, ný-veuminn, just come*, Orkn. 450, Fms. i. 27, x. 118, Eg. 14; *ný-farin, ný-genginn, ný-sigldr, ný-ríðinn, ný-hlaupinn, having newly gone, parted, sailed, ridden away*, Landn. 84, Fms. ii. 278, viii. 350; *ný-háttaðr, ný-sofnaðr, ný-vaknaðr, newly gone to bed, to sleep, just awaked*, v. 105, Orkn. 212, Fas. ii. 411; *ný-staðinn upp, having just risen*; *ný-scztr, having just sat down*; *ný-klæddr, just dressed*, Hkr. iii. 128; *ný-görr, newly made*, Sturl. i. 121, Bárð. 168; *ný-fenginn, just recovered*, Fms. x. 387; *ný-brotinn, fresb broken*, 623, 20; *ný-gœfnn, newly given*, Eg. 174; *ný-fundinn, just found, discovered*, Stj. 650; *ný-tekið, just received*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; *ný-misst, ný-tapaðr, newly lost*; *ný-liðinn, just past*, Greg. 82; *ný-byrjaðr, just begun*; *ný-lokinn, ný-endaðr, just finished, just done*, Rb. 56; *ný-lagðr, new-laid*, Bs. i. 346; *ný-búinn, just done*; *ný-mæltr, newly spoken*, Fas. iii. 75; *ný-tekinginn, fresb taken*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; *ný-dubbaðr, new-dubbed*, Al. 7; *ný-nefiðr, newly named*, Bs. i. 699; *ný-spurt, newly beard*, Fms. i. 213; *ný-orðinn (ný-skæð), having just bap-pened*, Bs. i. 469, Fms. viii. 5; *ný-ortr, ný-ritaðr, ný-skrifaðr, newly composed, writtten*, Glúm. 384; *ný-sagðr, ný-talaðr, newly said, reported*, Bs. i. 768; *ný-greindr, id.*, 700; *ný-vaxinn*, Landn. 190; *ný-tunninn, ný-sprottinn, newly grown*, Str. 49, Stj. 290; *ný-bræddr, fresb tarred*, Fms. viii. 383, xi. 437; *ný-birktr, new-barked, of trees*; *ný-blæddr, new-bleed*, Orkn. 460, Symb. 29; *ný-klippttr, new-shorn*, Mart. 123; *ný-markaðr, of sheep*, Lv. 48; *ný-saumaðr, fresb sewn*, Orkn. 182; *ný-sopit, having just shipped*, Fbr. 214; *ný-kefðr, newly gagged, of lambs*, Eb. 244; *ný-skorinn, new-cut*, Eg. 516, Fms. iii. 114; *ný-sleginn, new-mown*, Str. 45; *ný-sodinn, fresb cooked*, Fas. ii. 232; *ný-bakaðr, new-baked*, Stj. 121; *ný-þveginn, newly washed*; *ný-litadr, fresb dyed*, Blas. 45, Bs. i. 446; *ný-paktr, new-batched*, Fms. v. 331; *ný-hvattr, new-wbattered*, Bjarn. 65; *ný-karinn, new-polished*, Fas. iii. 635; *ný-bygdtr, new-built*; *ný-þeladr, reñill nýþeladr, a carpet with the nap on*, i. e. not worn, not treadbare, Dipl. v. 18; *ný-leitaðr, Grett. 111 A*; *ný-legit, Bs. i. 189*; *ný-rekit, Hrafn. 8*; *ný-skilizt, hafði hann nýskilizt við Tunsbergs menn, he had newly parted with them*, Fms. viii. 408, v. 1.

NÝRA, n., pl. nýru, gen. nýrna; [Scot. *neirs*; Germ. *nieren*; a *Dan. nyre*; Gr. νεφρός]—*the kidneys*, Stj. 310, passim: poet., haf-nýra, a pearl, Lex. Poët. COMPS: nýrna-mór, m. kidney fat, in beasts. nýrna-verkr, m., medic. 'kidney-woerly' pain in the kidneys, Ann. 1426.

NÝ-RÁÐLIGA, adv. oddly, queerly, Gisl. 142.

NÝ-RÆÐI, n. pl. *new counsel*, Hrafnag. 22.

NÝSA, t. mod. form hnýsa, see introduction to letter H (B. II. 2. γ); [akin to njón]—*to pry, enquire*; nýsta ek niðr, Hm. 140; svá nýsisk fróðra hverr fyrr, 7; nýsumk hins, ok hygg at því, Stor. 13: mod. hnýsa, forvitinn holdisinn hnýsir þrátt í Herrans leyndar-dóma, Pass. 21. 2.

II. reflex., hnýsast i-eð, *to pry into*; hnýsast í bréfið, *to pry into a letter*; hence hnýsinn, adj. *curious*, in a bad sense; hnýsni, *curiosity*.

NÝ-SMÍÐI, n. 'new smith's work,' the work of a beginner.

NÝ-SNÆVI, n. *fresh snow*, Eg. 544, Háv. 47.

NÝ-STÁRLIGR, adj. (-līga, adv.), *new, unusual*.

NÝTJA, t. [njóta], *to make use of*; ek ætla at þú nýtir eigi boga minn, *thou canst not wield my bow*, Fms. vii. 120: absol., ok frétti Þorstein, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta, *be asked Th. if that would do*, Ísl. ii. 207; skulu vér bræðr búinir ok boðnir til slíks sem þér vilist okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; ekki nýtir þú hér af, Edda 32; eigi munu þit lengr nýta hvárt af öðru, *enjoy one another*, Sturl. i. 96; þau Sigriðr nýttu eigi af samförum, *lived unhappily together*, 116; vóru þau í Reykjahlolti lengstum, þvíat ekki nýttu af henni um sanvistir ef þau vóru eigi þar, ii. 48.

2. *to eat, consume*; þat er rétt at nýta svín, K. Þ. K.; nú nýtir hann sér nyt fjár þess, Grág. i. 428; ef hann nýtir sér fluglinn, ii. 346; nýta fæzlu, Anecd., N. G. L. i. 342. III. metaph. *to use, bear, endure*; údaunn svá mikill at menn þóttusk varla mega nýta at sitja yfir henni, Bs. i. 178; þóttusk menninir eigi nýta at vera hjá honum, Hom. (St.), of Job; jaxlinn varð svá sárr, at hann þóttisk eigi nýta mega at láta tunguna við koma, Bs. i. 195; ú-nýta, *to destroy*, N. G. L. i. 342. III. reflex. *to avail*; þetta má eigi nýtast, Sturl. i. 148; en þetta eit má nýtast (*succeeded*) þat er í dóm var lagt, 31. β.=nyttjask, *to yield milk*; ok er konur hafa mjólkat, segja þær aldrei jafnilla nýzk (nyttjask) hafa, Ísl. ii. 181.

2. part. nýtandi, *fit to be used*, Fms. vi. 422, Fb. i. 168: worthy, nýtandi menn=nýtir menn, xi. 80: eatable, N. G. L. i. 341:—part. pass., hafði þér einn frammar nýttrar en gefnar vóru, Fms. x. 7. **NÝTI-LIGR**, adj. *useful, fit to use*. **NÝT-MENNI**, n. a worthy, good man, Ld. 334. **NÝTR**, adj. *fit, usable*; nýtr dúkr, *new*, *Io7*; sagði fé til þess nýtt, at..., Ld. 318: able, Str. 68; hefir eigi nýtra dreng fundit, Fms. ii. 23; himn nýtiti maðr, Eg. 141, Ld. 162; einn nýtasti fardrengr, Fms. ii. 23: *valid*, þá er hvárskis görd nýt, Grág. i. 494; láttú niðr detta, engu er nýtt, 'is all good for nothing', Fs. 159: neut. as subst., at öngu nýtu, *to no use*, H. E. i. 243; þær konur er með nýtu hafa verit, *who have been good for something*, id.

NÝ-TUNGL, n. *the new moon*, Lat. novilunium (?), Rb. 18, 20.

NÝ-VERK, n.=nýmæli, K. A. 182.

NÝ-VIRKI, n. *marks of new work, of human hands*; sá hvergi n. á gólfinu, Grett. 160 A; trúðu niðr þaðit, svá at ekki n. sá á, Fms. i. 213.

NÝÐEJI, n. [núð], *rest, the being left undisturbed*; vera í góðu næði.

NÆFR (i. e. næfr), adj., næfr, næfrt, clever, skilled; hygginn ok næfr um alla hluti, Fms. v. 221; hón var næfr kona ok kunnv vel fyrir sér, Bs. i. 339; all-næfr jófurr, Sighvat; orð-næfr, wordy.

NÆFR, f., dat. næfri (Stj. 330), pl. næfrar; [Swed. *näfrer*; Dan. *næver*]—*the bark of the birch*, used for roofing; þúra skíða ok þakinnna næfra, Hm. 59; við ok næfrar ok hálm, Fms. ix. 44; berki ok næfri, Stj. 330; but, berki næfr ok alðini, id.: næfr ok bökr, 77; næfrar skal eigi ljósta til sölu, Gpl. 430; næfrum var þakt um næfrt, Eg. 90; eldrinn logaði upp í upsina ok svá í næfrina, 238; gengu þá klæði af þeim svá at þeir spenntu næfrum at fótleggjum sér, kölluðu menn þá Birkibeina, Fms. vii. 320. COMPS: næfra-baggi, a, m. a bag with n., Fms. ii. 59. næfra-kimbull, m. (see kimbull), N. G. L. i. 101. næfra-kolla, u, f. *dried bark*. næfra-maðr, m. the 'birch-bark man,' a nickname of an outlaw clad in n., Fas. ii. 258. næfra-stúka, u, f. a sleeve of n., Fms. ii. 287.

II. poet., hildar næfr, 'war-bark,' i. e. armour, Km.; nykra borgar næfr or hængis hallar næfr=the 'bark of the nick-town' or the salmon ball, i. e. the ice, Lex. Poët.; eldrinn sal-næfrar, the roof of the ball of Odin=the shields, Edda (in a verse).

NÆFR-LIGA, adv. *skilfully*.

NÆGÐ, f. plenty, abundance, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage.

NÆGJAJA, ð, qs. gnægja (q. v.), [gnógr]—*to be enough, suffice*; sem nægr, Dipl. iv. 2; nægr at þeir trúir því sem trúir Heilög kirkja, H. E. i. 519: with dat., sá hefir nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying; hefir hann alla út lukt svá at mér vel nægr, so that I am quite contented, Dipl. iv. 5; lét Brandr sér vel n. fyrir sik ok sina arfa þeir penningar sem, 12. II. reflex. *to suffice*; sem nægisk með mjólk ok hunangi, Stj. 259; þóat skirinn nægisk, K. A. 20; þótti þeim sér ekki nægjask heimrinn, Edda (pref.).

NÆGR, adj.=gnægr, q. v.

NÆLA, d, [nái], *to stitch*.

NÆLI, n. [nái], a needle without an eye.

NÆMA, d, [nema, nému], *to bereave, deprive*; næma e-n e-u, fímtán menn fjörvi næmða'k, *to bereave of life*, Fas. ii. 272 (in a verse); næma aldrí, id.; fjörvi næmdu, they took his life, Hlt. (Hkr. i. 173): in the phrase, þat var næmt, it is heard, reported, Fms. vi. 232 (in a verse). **NÆMI**, n. *docility, quickness to learn*, esp. to learn by heart, of youths.

NÆM-LEIKR, m.=næmi, Sks. 265.

NÆMR, adj. [nema], *bunted, outcast*; næmr hvervetna, Sól. 9:—*keen, sharp*, of a pointed instrument (a needle): contagious, of sickness: touching, hjart-næmr, touching the heart; fast-næmr, firm. 2. quick at learning, esp. of learning by heart, Bs. i. 127; hann er vel næmr, flug-næmr, or treg-næmr, ó-næmr; næmr á hver, nú er eg kominn hér, Stef. Ól.

NÆPA, u, f. [A. S. *næpe*; Engl. *-nip* in *turnip*; Lat. *napus*], a *turnip*; næpum ok ertrum, H. E. i. 395; næpna-reittr, a *turnip-bed*, Gpl. 544.

NÆR, adv. used both as positive and comparative of nár, q. v.; superl. næst; mod. úsage makes nær the comparative, nærri the positive, cp. fjarg, fjarr, firr, which are analogues: [A. S. and Engl. *near*; Scot. *nar*; Dan. *nær*]—*near*:

I. as positive, with dat., brautu nær, *near the road*, Hm. 71; hjarta nær, 94; borgum nær, Sighvat; nær Heiðabý, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); vera nær e-u, *to be present at*; hvergi nær, *nowhere near*; vóru þá búendr hvergi nær komnir, Ó. H. 210, Eg. 111, Grág. i. 69; nær eða fjarrí, *nigh or far*, Fms. viii. 346:—nær aptni, *near night, towards night*, Hm. 97; nær morni, 100:—near, according to, nær ætla ek þat lögum Íra, Ld. 76; er þat nær þínu skapi, *Nj. 24*. 2. metaph. *near, close, sharp*; sem þú mátt vanna nær (probably) vita, Sks. 183 B; geta þess sumir til, at þú munir þer þetta eigi nær ætla, *folks say that it comes not from thy heart*, Fms. xi. 280; Sigurðr þótti nær sér taka þetta bragð, *it was cleverly done*, vi. 219; cp. taka e-ð nærrí sér, *to overstrain one's powers*; hann hefir tekio nærrí sér, . . . ok var nær hverjum vænna horði, *it was a drawn game*, *Nj. 45*; e-m verðr nær stýrt, *to have a narrow escape*, Fms. v. 266; nær meir, more near to, Hom. 159; engi skal nær meir göra en, Gpl. 456.

3. adv. *nearly, almost*; nær þrjátígi manna, Grett. 95 B; nær tuttugu, Eg. 37; níu hundrð eðr nær því, Fms. i. 109, Rb. 466; nær hundraði vetrá, Landn. 322; nær tveggja manns-vaxta, Fas. ii. 508; síðaðr nær betr en, almost better than, Fms. i. 242; nær af öllum löndum, Ld. 28.

II. compar. *nearer*; nær kirkju eða firr, K. Þ. K.; nær vefangri, Grág. ii. 43; ver eigi nær honum en máli nemi, Fms. iv. 28: temp., eigi nær værþingi en . . . Grág. i. 100; eigi nær þáskum en . . . 324: metaph. *nearer to*, þess firr var er þeir gengu nær, Ld. 322. 2. *fitter*; væri nær miklu, at . . . Valla L. 218; miklu er þetta nær, en . . . Þórð. 49, *Nj. 37*; nær er nú apt at hverfa en fyrr, Fms. vi. 155: in mod. usage, iron., þér er nær at þegja, *it will be better for thee to hold thy tongue*; þér var nær að vera kyr!

B. Adv. and conj. [Dan. *naar*], *when*; hafðu njón af nær þeir koma, *Nj. 5*; halda vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, Eg. 420;

göra ord nær líkast væri at veita atföör jarli, Fms. i. 54; kveða á nær hön varð léttri, Grág. i. 349; nær þeir (*supposed that*) anka jömmu, ii. 257.

NÆRA, ð, [akin to Ulf. *nisan* and *nasjan* = ὀψίζεσθαι, ὀψίζεν; A. S. *genesan*; Germ. *genesen*; as also Germ. *nabren*, changing *s* into *r*]:—to *nourish*, *nurse*; ok næra svá sína unga, Sks. 48; næra sijn hífylí, 326 B; engi gneisti lífsins má næra mik eör lífga, Fms. x. 368; synir né nærendr, *nourishers*, H. E. i. 505.—to *nurse*, *refresh*, þeir þögu ok næru líkamina, Stj. 237; svá nærir önd mína hunaug-fljótandaí miál ör munni þínum, *Eluc.* 55; heldr at næra en slökkva, *Sturl.* ii. 15. **II.** reflex. to *take slight food*, so as just to keep body and soul together:—to be *refreshed*, of a sick or faint person, nærðisk hön svá sem frá leíð, Fms. vi. 353; hön dreypr víni á varrir þeim ok nærðusk þeir skjótt, Fas. iii. 571.

nær-fót, n. pl. *under-clothing*.
nær-gi, adv. [-gi], *whenever*; nærgi er, *Korm.* (in a verse), Grág. i. 154, ii. 124; nærgi sem launat verðr, *Nj.* 77.

nær-gættinn, adj. = nærgætr.
nær-gætni, f. 'guessing true,' *guessing what a person can bear and perform*, with the notion of kindness, opp. to *exaction*.
nær-gætr, adj. 'guessing true,' *Eb.* 262, *Fs.* 45, 54, *Nj.* 254.
nær-göngull, adj.; vera n. e-m, to be near about one's person, *Sks.* 279; in a less good sense, to *mob*, *throng one*, 361 B.

nær-hæfis, adv. *nearly*, *almost*.
næring, f. *nourishment*, *food*, Germ. *nahrung*, *Sks.* 48 B, 51, *Anecd.* 4.
næringar-lauss, adj. (*leysi*, n.), *taking no food*, of one sick.
nær-kominn, part. 'near come to', *entréité*, to Fms. ix. 250, 345.

nær-kona, u, f. a *midwife*, *Stj.* 247, 248.
nær-kvæma, u, f. a *coming near*, *Sks.* 38.
nær-kvæmi or **-kvæmi**, f. a 'coming near to', *accuracy*, *Sks.* 443, 482 B.
nær-kvæmr or **nær-kvæmr**, adj. *close*, *Stj.* 270:—*accurate*, með nærkvæmr vísku, *Sks.* 572 B.

nærri, adv. = nær, *near*, *nicb*; sitja nærri, Grág. i. 50; ganga nærri, *Fms.* vi. 112; vera hvergi nærri, vii. 283, *Sks.* 363 (*compar.*); nærri úni, *Lv.* 44; nærri sér, *Sks.* 363 B.

B. Adj. *compar.* answering to *næ*-, *nearer*, and *superl.* **næstr**, *nearest*; inn nærri ok hinn norðari partr, *Stj.* 94; þeir er nærri vóru, *Nj.* 237: *early entitled to*, þótt þar sé nærri arfi, Grág. i. 204; the *compar.* is rarely used.

II. *superl.*. **I.** *gener. next*, *next after*; þá r næstir búá, Grág. i. 82 B, 115; of *time*, næstir eptir e-n, *Fms.* i. 08; þar næst, *Fig.* 512; enn næsta vetr, *the next winter*, *Ld.* 180; inn næsta dag eptir, Grág. i. 57; næstu nótt eptir, *Fms.* vi. 166; hin næsta etr er ek kem til Íslands, ii. 34. **2.** also *next preceding*; hann afði sekr orðit it næsta sumar (= næsta sumar ádr), *Íb.* 10; hefir svá am farit inn næsta mánuð, *Fms.* iii. 117; á hinum næsta sunnudegi, *G. L.* i. 348; á hinum næsta fundi, *Sks.* 237; ádr hann fór hit næsta nn af Noregi, *Fms.* i. 204; hvar skildisk þú við þetta skeyti næsta nni (*the last time*), xi. 71.

III. *metaph. nearest in point of right*; **title**; sá er boði er næstr, *Gpl.* 204; vór erum næstir sigrinum, *Fms.* i. 68:—*neut.*, it næsta, hann sat it næsta honum, *Nj.* 2, 50, *Ld.* 26.

nær-spár, adj. 'near-spaing', *propbesying true*, *Bárd.* 164.
nær-sýnn, adj. *short-sighted*, *Sturl.* i. 70.
nær-vera, u, f. *presence*, *Hkr.* iii. 276.

nær-verandi (-verandis), part. *being present*, *Th.* 77, *Fms.* v. 200.
næst, *superl.*; næst bæ Arimbjarnar, *Fig.* 515; næst Skotlandi, 267; est skapi, *nearest to one's mind*; þar næst Gunnarr, *Nj.* 240, and *mp.*, Grág. i. 242:—*temp.* **next**, *last*, næst er ek beidda, *Sd.* 187; est nýs, *next before*, *just before*, *Hkv.* 2. 7; er næst ræddum vit um, *cs.* 239; því næst, þessu næst, *next in turn*, *Fms.* i. 118, vi. 144, *Ísl.* 209; vil ek at þit reynt hveir munu næst séð hafa, *who have seen*

best, i. e. *truest*, *Fms.* xi. 284.
næst, adv. *next*; í næst, *Edda* 103.
næsta, u, f. *the last time*; næstunni, *Fms.* iii. 140.
næsta, adv. *the next time*, *last*; kom svá næsta, at Ljóttr lét þau orð a munna fara, *Háv.* 51; very, næsta gamall, *very old*, *Þórd.* 68; næsta ádr, *Vigl.* 16; þungt ok mæðisamt næsta, *Hm.* 125; þeir taka n. at task við mik, *Fs.* 32.

næsta-bræðra, u, f. *a female second cousin*; ef maðr liggir með mæta-bræðru sinni, Grág. i. 345, *Bjarn.* 50; þórdísi næstabræðru mína, 52.

næsta-bræðra, -bræðri, m., either *indecl.*, the bræðra being a *gen. pl.*, decl. as a *weak noun*, *second cousins*; næstabræðra eigu upp at risa, Grág. i. 69; þeim mönnum er honum eru firnari en næstabræðri, 285; næstabræðrar, 229; næstabræðrum, ii. 172.

næstr, see næstr B.
næstum, adv. *next before*, *the last time*; hví heldr nú en næstum? *Sks.* I; svá skildum vér næstum, *Nj.* 49; svá reiðr sem jarl var næstum, 4; næstum er vér komum á yðvarn near, *Fas.* iii. 98, *Fms.* vi. 245, 2, *Nj.* 226, *Fig.* 411.

nætingr, m. a *bird*, the *nightingale* (?), a ἄρ λεγ., *Edda* (Gl.)
nætr, *gen.*, see nótt C.
nættr, adj. [nott]; in *comps.*, ein-nættr, þri-n., *one*, *three nights old*.

ÖF, f., pl. nafar, later nafir, [A. S. *nafu*], the *claps*, *naves*, *rings* by

which the projecting ends of beams at the corners of walls were welded together, and when they were torn or broken the wall gave way; þeir skutu öðrum endanum út í hrynninguna svá hart, at nafarnar (nafaríur Ed.) brutu af fyrir utan, ok hlupu í suidr vegginnr, *Fig.* 91; þeir hlupu þá á veggina svá at af gengu nafarnar af timbr-stokkunum, *Fas.* ii. 43 (*Háls* S. in *Bugge's* Ed., *Cod. nafarnir*); hann átti lokrekkju görva af timbr-stokkum ok brutu berserkirnir þegar upp svá at af gengu nafarnar fyrir útan, *Eb.* 41 new Ed. **2.** a *wheel-nave*; hann kallar baugium nöf hjólsins, *Edda.* **3.** *metaph. the pole of the world*; tveir eru hvíflrar heimsins er fornir spekingar kölluðu nöfina nöðri ok ena syðri, *Pr.* 476.

4. *hjólnöf*, a *wheel-nave*; baug-nöf, the 'circle-nave' of a shield, Bragi; the phrase, vera koniun á fremstu nöf, on the *utmost verge*, *brink* (in *extremis*), at the end of one's resources.

nögl, f. a *nail*; see nagl.
NÖKKURR, **nökkvarr**, **nökkvat**, see nekkverr.
nökkverr, m. a ἄρ λεγ. in a *dob*, passage, a *nick* (= nykr ?)—nökkverr nökkvi, the *nick's coble*—the *stone*, the *rock* (?), lasta lauss er lífnáði á nökkvers nökkva Bragi, when the guileless Bragi was left on the rock, *Stor.* 3; cp. hann tók dvergana, ok flytr þá á sæ út, 'ok seir þá í flæðar-skör,' *Edda* 48.

NÖKKVI, a, m. [A. S. *naca*; O. H. G. *nakko*; Germ. *nachen* = *birenis*]:—a *small boat* towed with a pair of sculls, a *coak-boat*, *Edda* 35 (the fishing-boat of Hymir the giant), 38 (of Balder's ship); þeir svá mann einn róá frá haf útan á einum nökkva, . . . hann kastaði árunum ok hvefði nökkvanum undir sér, *Fms.* i. 180, 182 (cp. the verse 181), *Fas.* ii. 232, 233, 236 (of the giant's boat); stein-nökkvi, a *stained*, *painted boat* (?), (not a *stone boat*), 231, *Bárd.* 3 new Ed.; hann sá at maðr rerir útan ör Kaldár-ósi á járn-nökkva, *Landn.* 78 (of an apparition): **nökkva-maðr**, m. a *man who rows* a nökkvi, a *sculler*, *Fms.* ii. 180.

nökkeikr (-leiki), m. *nakedness*, *Stj.* 34, 35.
nökviðr, adj., thus in old vellums, or also *contr. nökdan*; spelt with *ey*, neyþan, *Am.* (Bugge); the true form is a single k, cp. mod. *nakkinn*, not *nakkinn*, yet neyqueifr in *Hm.* 49, and neyquif in *Skv. l. c.* (Bugge): *contr. forms*, nekðir (n., pl. m.), *Eluc.* 26, MS. 625. 66; nökdír, *Eluc.* 40; neykðra, *Sks. l. c.*: mod. *nakkinn*, *nakin*, *nakíð*, *gen.* *nakius*, but pl. *naktír*: [Ulf. *naqafs* = γυμνός; A. S. *nacod*; Engl. *naked*; O. H. G. *nacbat*; Germ. *nackt*; Dan. *nögen*; Lat. *nudus*, qs. *nugdus*]:—*naked*; lík skal eigi nökkvið níðr grafa, K. þ. K. 24; vit nökkvið hjún, *Sks.* 504 B; vera nökkvið, *Stj.* 36; at þau sá sik nekvíð, *Eluc.* 27, *Maríu* S. *Egypt.* passim; nökdra lima, *Sks.* 536 B; þegja (thus, as required both by sense and alliteration, not segja) skal þurs ef hann sitr nökkvið við eld, a *saying*, cp. 'not to speak of a rope in a hanged man's house,' *Ísl.* ii. 317; neiss er nökkvið halr (a *saying*, see *neiss*), *Hm.*; hön var nökvíð, *Eb.* 97, v. l. 2 new Ed., but nökt in the text; þeir létu þá síga nökdá í vök, 623, 33; klæddir eða nökdír, *Eluc.* 46:—*metaph. of a sword*, nökkvið sverð, *naked swords*, *Skv.* 3. 4; nökdan mæki, *Am.* 47; nökd sverð, *Fms.* v. 233.

nöldr, n. a *murmuring*; **nöldra**, ad, to *murmur*, *grumble*.
nöllra, ad, = gnöllra, *Þiðr.* 245.

nöлта, t, to *shiver from cold*, *Lex. Pöet*.
NÖP, f. [napr, nepja], *chilliness*; e-m er í nöppinni við e-n, to bear *malice against one*, feel *hurt and offended*.

nöðri, **nöðstr**, see nyðri, nyðstr.
NÖRŕI, a, m. the *giant* of that name, the son of Loki, *Stor.*; see *Nöri*; Nörva-sund = Njörvasund, q. v.

nörtr, m. a *nickname*, *Bs.* i. 499; cp. narta.

NÖS, f., pl. nasar, mod. nasir; an s has been dropped, as may be seen from snös, berg-snös (q. v.), as also from *Dan. snuse* = to smell; [cp. Engl. *nose*; Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nasus* and *nares*]:—the *nostrils*, the *nose* as the organ of smelling, also of the *front of the nose*; nasar þessa líkams skyldu vera erchidjúknar, þeir skyldu þessa ok ilma allar sætleik. *Anecd.*; opnar eru nasarnar, *Nj.* 154; eldar brenna ör augum hans ok nösum, *Edda* 41; svá at blöð hrjóti ör munni eðr nösum, Grág. ii. 11; þregra e-u fyrir nasar e-m, to *put it before one's nose*, *Korm.* 34; setja hnefa á nasar e-m, *Ld.* 36; höggit kom á nasir honum ok brotnaði nefit, *Fms.* iii. 186; sólr um nasar, *pale-need*, *Alm.* 2; taka fyrir nasar e-m, *Fs.* 141; draga nasir at e-u, to *snuffle*, *smell at a thing*, *Ísl.* ii. 136; stinga nösum í feld, to cover the face in one's cloak, *Sighvat*; stinga nösum níðr, to bite the dust, *Fms.* iii. 189; ef herra þinn lýkr nösum, *has his nostrils shut*, ceases to breathe, *dies*, *Str.* 27; áðr en ek lýk nösum, *Þórd.* 31 new Ed.; þer mun verða annat eins áðr en lýkr nösum, thy nostrils will be closed before that, a *ditto*, see the remarks to nábjargir; blöð-nasar, *bleeding at the nose*; ríða kross í nasar ok eyru ok í hjarsa, *N. G. L.* i. 339:—in *sing.* only of one of the nostrils, upp í aðra nöðsina; það er ekki upp í hálfa nos á Ketti, it will not fill the half of the nostril of a cat—it is *noising*. **II.**

metaph. of the *beak of a ship*; stögun festi á höfði skipsins ok tók af nasarnar, *Fms.* x. 135, v. l. **COMPS.** **nasa-læti**, n. pl. *snuffling*, *Fas.* iii. 499. **nasa-vit**, n. the *sense of scent*, *Mar.*: *metaph. of super-ficial knowledge*.

nös-gús, f. a *kind of goose*, *Gsp.*: mod. *bles-önd* = *anas*.

nötra, ad, = gnötra (q. v.), *Sd.* 169.

O—Ó

O, the fourteenth letter, is in the oldest Runes, on the stone in Tune, and on the Golden Horn figured by \mathfrak{O} , which was evidently taken from the Greek Ω ; the later common Runic alphabet in earlier monuments has no \acute{o} , but uses u or au instead, e.g. on the Jellinge stone in Denmark. Afterwards the Rune \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{B} , or \mathfrak{C} , \mathfrak{D} , appears under the name of \acute{o} ss in the Runic poems— \acute{o} ss er flestra ferða (= fjarða) = all firþis have an \acute{o} ss (mouth). The form was evidently taken from the A. S. Runic \mathfrak{P} , which stands for a , and in A. S. is called \acute{o} s, which answers, not to Norse \acute{o} ss (*ostium*), but to \acute{a} ss (=ans, i.e. the heathen gods); but the Norsemen or Danes in borrowing the Rune seem to have misinterpreted its name or mistranslated it from ignorance of the phonetic laws existing between the A. S. and the Norse. The \mathfrak{A} in Scandinavian Runic inscriptions is therefore a mark of later date (11th or 12th century).

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The o is either short (o) or long (\acute{o}); the former (o) is sounded like Engl. o in *cod*, the latter (\acute{o}) as in Engl. no , *note*; but the rules given at the beginning of the introduction to letter A (p. 1) apply equally to this letter, $b\acute{o}$ d being sounded *bawth*, but $kr\acute{o}$ ss in North-E. *cross*.

C. CHANGES.—In most of the oldest vellums o instead of u is used throughout in inflexions, $-o$, $-or$, $-on$, $-on$, $-od$, $-ot$, $-osk$, $-oll$, $-om$, instead of $-u$, $-ur$, $-um$, $-un$ (Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 1, A); afterwards both forms are used indiscriminately, till in the 15th century the u prevailed, and has kept its place ever since; whether there was a difference in sound, and what, we are unable to state. 2. so also in a few root words, *göð*, *goll*, *fögl*, *oxi*, *skolu*, *monu*, *hogr*, *togr*, *monr* (Dan. *mon*), *smogoll*, = *gud*, *gull*, *fugl*, *uxi*, *skulu*, *munu*, *hugr*, *tugr*, *munnr*, *smugull*; and on the other hand, is *sonr* (*a son*), but *sunnr* the older form. 3. a and o or u interchange in the inflexions, *fagnadr*, *fognoðr*, *fögnuðr*; *kallan*, *kollon*, *köllun*.

4. \acute{u} has changed into \acute{o} in the prefixed negative, \acute{o} -vitr for \acute{u} -vitr (*unwise*). 5. $j\acute{u}$ into $j\acute{o}$, $nj\acute{o}$ ta, originally $nj\acute{u}$ ta; *lj\acute{o}s*, Swed. *lj\acute{u}s*: forms like *mj\acute{o}kr* for *mj\acute{u}kr, *d\acute{o}kr* for *d\acute{u}kr may also be found in vellums, but are very rare. II. \acute{o} , the vowel-change of \acute{a} (see p. 1), is frequently spelt o (*tor*, *nott*, = *t\acute{o}r, *n\acute{o}t), but was in sound different from \acute{o} proper, and has since disappeared from the language, although remains of this 'umlaut' still exist in *n\acute{o}tt*, *\acute{o}l*, *sp\acute{o}nn (= *n\acute{o}tt, *\acute{o}l*, *sp\acute{o}nn), but this o is sounded exactly like common o . So also o and \acute{o} are confounded in MSS., *bornom* = *b\acute{o}*rnom = *b\acute{o}*rnum. For the absorption of consonants see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1, and the words themselves.*******

¶ Owing to the inability of the Scandinavian languages to sound v (w) before a vowel of the u class, several root words, which in dictionaries of the cognate languages (Germ., Engl.) begin with w , are in the Icelandic to be found under o , as *okr*, *ord*, *orka*, *ormr*, *\acute{O}*ðinn, *\acute{O}*ðr, *\acute{O}*sk, *\acute{O}*mr; as also j , in *ok* (*jugum*), *ostr*, and *ok* the conjunction.

O

obl\acute{a}ta or **obl\acute{a}**t, f. [Lat. word], a sacramental wafer, *obl\acute{a}t, acc., 625. 192; *obl\acute{a}tu buðkr, Vm. 6.**

odd-hagr, adj. *skilled in wood-carving*, Bs. i. 143, Fas. i. 292.

odd-hending, f. a metrical term, when the first rhyming syllable stands at the head of a verse; thus in *haf-l\acute{o}ður *skelir* the syllable 'haf' is an oddhending, Edda (Ht.) 121; in mod. usage, in Ballads (Rímur), it means two rhyming syllables in the first, and one in the second line, three being an odd number of rhyme syllables—thus, *sveipaðr mund* | \acute{a} silki *hrund* | sat eg *undir* *kvendi* is an oddhending.*

odd-hendr, adj. *written in the metre oddhending*, Edda 139.

odd-hvass, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Bs. ii. 172.

oddi, a, m. a triangle, a point or tongue of land, Landn. 294, v. 1; *vaxinn með þremr oddum*, Fms. x. 272.

II. metaph. from the triangle, an odd number, opp. to even; ein er bænr, eða þrjár, fimm, eða sjau, því er bæna tal í odda, en eigi í jafna tölu, at sú tala er í odda er, merkir eining, ok má eigi deila í tvá hluti jafna, 625. 187: hence the metaph. phrase, standask í odda, to be at odds (Shakesp.), *quarrelling*; st\acute{o}ðsk allt í odda með þeim þorm\acute{o}ði ok Gestis, Fb. ii. 204 (skarsk í odda, Fbr. 81 new Ed. less correct); hefir nú ok í odda staðizk með oss um hrið, Ísl. ii. 180.

III. freq. in local names, of a tongue of land; Oddi, Odda-staðr, whence Odda-verjar, m. pl. the men from Oddi:—as a pr. name, Oddi, Stjörnu-Oddi = Star-Oddi, Oddi the astronomer, an Icelander of the 12th century skilled in astronomy, from whom proceeded the computation called Odda-tal, n. the calculus of Oddi, Rb. 6. COMPS: odda-maðr, m. [Dan. *op-mand*, qs. 'odd-mand']:—the third man, who gives the casting vote, the odd man (third, fifth ...); as in the saying, oddamaðr er opt inn þriði, | jafnútrú skal sá beggia líði, Mkv.; hvárt sem tveir megu eða fleiri göra sátt, enda verða þeir eigi ásáttir, þá er rétt at þeir taki sér oddamann, Grág. i. 485; þeir

skylði sjálfir semja sættir sínar, en Rafn vera oddamaðr, ef þá skildi á Sturl. iii. 179. odda-tala, u, f. an odd number.

ODDR, m. [A. S. *ord*; Germ. *ort* = 'point' of land, spot, place, but in early Germ. = Lat. *cuspis*; Dan.-Swed. *od*, *odd*]:—a point of a weapon. Am. 59, Karl. 506, K. þ. K. 96, and in countless instances, *knifs-oddr* *n\acute{a}*lar- \acute{o} , also- \acute{o} , *spj\acute{o}*ts- \acute{o} . (but *bl\acute{o}*ðrefill of a sword): the allit. phrase, *oddi ok egg*, Hom. 33; með odd ok eggju, *with point and edge*, at the sword's point, by force, Nj. 149, Grág. ii. 13; ætla ek at sækja odd ok eggju frændleif\acute{o} mína, Ó. H. 32; brjóta odd af oflæti sínu, to break the point of one's pride, to humble oneself, Nj. 94: *poët.* a point, spear-f\acute{o}lvar oddar, Hkv. i. 52; seðja ara oddum, 2. 7; oddar görva jarl megin, see jarl. 2. a spur, which in olden times had a single point see Worsaae, No. 356.

II. metaph. the front; hann hafði yxnur skipat í odd á líði sínu, Fms. x. 404. 2. a leader; hann var odd ok esir fyrir þessum úfríði, Fms. viii. 57, v. 1. III. a pr. name. Oddr as well as Oddi: in compds, of men, Odd-björg, Odd-geirr, Odd-leifr, Odd-marr; of women, Odd-björg, Odd-fríðr, Odd-katla, Odd-laug, Odd-leif, Odd-ný, and in the latter part þ\acute{o}r-oddr Arn-oddr, Landn.

odd-viti, a, m. a leader, chief, who marches ahead, Hkv. Hj\acute{o}rv. 10 Hkv. 2. 10, Ó. H. 61, 214, Niðrst. 108.

OF, prep. with dat. and acc., the form varies; *umb* is an obsolete and rare form, hence *um*, sounded *umm*, which is far the most common form in old writers, and has altogether superseded both *umb* and *of*: [the 'of' answers nearest to Ulf. *uf*; O. H. G. *oba*; Germ. *ob*; Gr. *\acute{u}*\rho\acute{o}; Lat. *sub*; Sansk. *upa*.] Most of the oldest vellums, as also the poets, prefer to use 'of', yet not all, for the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda in nine cases: out of ten writes *um*, so also did the Cod. Acad. primus (the Kringla) \acute{o} the Hkr.; and this is important, for these two vellums are our chief sources for old poetry; on the other hand, the Cod. Reg. of the Snorra Edda prefers 'of'. Among other vellums the old fragment of the Orkn. S. (Arna-Magn. No. 325) mostly uses 'of', as of *n\acute{o}*tina, Orkn. 110; \acute{o} hans daga, 178; of *J\acute{o}*l, 180; of daga þeirra bræðra, 182; but also 'um', e. g. ofan um sik, ofan um hann, id. The word will be given in full under letter U, so that a few references may suffice here:

I in the sense over, Lat. *super*, with dat. and acc., a. *j\acute{o}*rð grær of ágætum barma, Eg. (in a verse); brann of fylki, Yt.; of svirum, Hornklofi dik flæði of líkum, Fms. xi. 191; sjár þýtr of árum, vi. (in a verse) of bý breiðum, Lex. Poët. β . with acc., of nýt regin, Vfm. 13; \acute{o} dr\acute{o}ttm\acute{o}gu, 11; of líðu, Sdm. 9; of sumar, Vsp. 40; of garð risa, Gs. of lopt ok lög, Hkv.; úlfir gengr of ynglings börn, Eg. (in a verse) vestr fr ek of ver, Höfuðl. 1; liggja of ungan Mörnkára, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. in a causal sense = Lat. *ob*; of sanna sök, for a just sake justly, Fms. ii. 322 (in a verse); of minna, for a less cause, Glúm. (in a verse); of litla sök, Lex. Poët.; of sannar deildir, id.; of minni sorgir Korm. (in a verse).

OF and **um**, an enclitic particle, chiefly placed before verbs or participles, seldom before nouns; it is obsolete, and occurs only in old poetry and now and then in the oldest prose; the spelling varies, for here too the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, as also the Kringla, mostly prefer *um*, so as to take examples from the poem Hm., *um skoðask*, *um skygnask*, 1; *um getr*, 8; *um á* (*owns*), 9; *þylsk hann um*, *um getr*, 17; *um farit*, 18; *sins um máls*, 21; *um gelr*, 29; *um þörf*, 38; *um getr*, 58, 65; *um dvelr*, 59; *um víðr*, 74; *um lagit*, 84; *um vakin*, 100; *um komin*, *um sofin*, 101; *um kominn*, 104; *um gaf*, 105; *um geta*, 123; *um heilli*, 129; *um reist*, 145; *um stendr*, 154; *um kann*, 163; of gat, 140; of alinn, 72; of kom, 145; of vitaðr, 100; of bl\acute{o}tið, 145; *vf*, *vf boðit*, 67; *vf heimtir*, 14: thus in this single poem 'um' occurs about twenty-four times, 'of' five times, and 'vf' twice: for the other poems see Bugge's Edition: on the other hand, of *traddi*, Gh. 2; of *þrumir*, Gm. 8; of *hyggi*, 34; at ek öllum öl y\acute{o}r of heita, Hým. 3; of *geta*, 4; of *teknir*, 14; of *heitt*, 32:—in prose, *er maðr má eigi öl koma*, Grág. ii. 209; of *f\acute{o}*rlar, Kb. 14; of *telrat*, 178; *er h\acute{e}*ðan of sér, Ísl. (Heiðarv. S.) ii. 387; *en ér of sét eigi lj\acute{o}*s, but you see not the light, 645. 81; at eigi of sá á miðli, Íb. 11; má of rannsaka, 677. 6; þ\acute{o} at báðum of göri, 2; ok af því of eykr eigi atkvæði, Skálða (Thorodd) 165; *semi menu of bera megu*, Hom. (St.); at hann megi jafnúfuss of vera, id., and passim in that old vellum, see Fritznér's Dict. s. v.; of því um náir, Grág. (Kb.) 209; ef þeir um sitja, 74; *um ves*, 76; *um ták*, 89; *um göra* (twice), 109; *um telrat*, 194; *um býðr*, 230; *um komi*, 234; ef sól um sæi, if the sun was to be seen, ch. 29.

II. seldom before nouns; *sins um máls*, Hm. (see above); *um þörf*, 38; as h\acute{e}ðan of d\acute{o}lgr, Skv.; Baldrs of barmi, Haustl.; öl of rök, Alm. 9; of *sk\acute{o}*pt, kinsmen, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; of *tregi*, Gkv. 1. 3 (thus Bugge in two words); þ\acute{o}rs of rúni, Haustl.; of *kúgi*, an oppressor, Fms. vii. (in a verse); with adjectives, of *reiðr*, Skm.: it remains in some old sayings or phrases, [an er illt um gengi; um seinan, Nj. 91.

OF, adv. [this particle is closely akin to the prep. of; the extended form ofr- (q. v.) is mostly used in compds, not singly, and answers to Gr. *\acute{u}*\rho\acute{e}p, Lat. *super*, Engl. *above*]:

I. as subst. *excess*, *pride*, *conceit*; því at h\acute{o}n verðr eigi svá mikil, at þar muni of þitt allt í liggja,

Ld. 318; við of, to excess, Ísl. ii. 154; þótti hirmönnum hans við of, hversu mikit, they thought it was beyond measure, Vigl. 17; um of, to excess: the phrase, of sem van, too much or too little; það er of sem van. 2. with gen., of fjár, immensity of wealth, Nj. 9, 27, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 198; of liós, a vast host of men, Hkr. ii. 265; of manna, Fms. vi. 146.

B. Adv. too, Lat. nimis, and may be used with any adjective; when with adjectives it is better written separately, of gamall, too old; of ungr, too young, Ld. 262; of langr, of stuttur, Art. 96; of stórr, of lítill, Eg. 50; of harðr, of linr, of góðr, of vándr, of kaldr, of heitr, of magr, of feitr, of digr, of breiðr, of mjórr, of hárr, of lágr, of víðr, of þrúgr, of margr, of fár, of mart, Njard. 372; of þógn, of heimskr, of málgigr, Art. 30, 82. 2. with adverbs; of mjök, too much, Eg. 226, Ísl. ii. 391; of fjarri, Fms. i. 181; of lengi, too long, x. 379; of sciint, too late, Art. 96; of snemma, of árla, too early; cp. um of víða, of sjaldan, of opt, etc.

III. with he neut. of a past part., overmuch, too much, with the notion of having overdone or sometimes wishing not to have done it; hafa of drukkit, to have drunk too much, Gm. 51; hafa of aukit, Eg. 202, Hkr. ii. 209; hafa of gefit, to have given more than one likes, Ld. 318; hafa of fört, to have transgressed, Nj. 221, Fms. xi. 333; eigi of heftit, Grett. 24; hafa of keypt, bought too dear, Jb. 372; hafa of mælt, Fms. i. 163; ykjast hafa of talað, wish one had not said it; sé mér þetta of mælt, Mar.; hafa of tekið e-n, to have gone too far, Fms. viii. 258; hafa of seinat, too late, Ld. 144, Fas. i. 196; um seinat, Fms. viii. 162:—'of' is pp. to 'van-', too much, too little, hafa van-dæmt, of-dæmt, of-mælt, Gpl. 78; van-refst of-refst, 272; of-talt van-talt, 477; of-alnir, van-alnir, írág. i. 455.

III. rarely with verbs; of-tala, to talk too much. ofa, u, f. overbearing (= of I); frétt hefir öld ofu þá (pride, pomp?), m. i; lét sésk Atli ofu þína, A. little heeds thy overbearing, Skv. 3. 31.

ofa-, in compds, = of, vastness: ofa-fé, mikit ofafé, a vast amount of money, Fær. 11; ofafé mikit, Fms. vii. 232: ofa-mikill, adj.; ofa-úllit fé, Hkr. i. 182, 284; ofamikill herfang, Orkn. 378.

of-allt or of-vallt, adv. always, Orkn. 90, etc.; see ávallt or ávallt. ofan, adv., in þíðr. S. often spelt oman, [Goth. obana; A. S. ofan; erm. oben]:—from above, down, downwards; falla ofan, to fall down, 23. 24, Eg. 240; taka ofan hús, to pull down, 100; fóru ofan þangat, j. 68; hann klauf ofan allan skjöldinn... reist ofan allan fótum, from þ to bottom, 246; hann hjó frá ofan höndina, separated, cut off the end, 160: metaph., telja e-t ofan, to 'talk down,' dissuade, Fms. xi. 11; ka ofan, to uncover the bead.

II. with prepp. denoting motion from above; ofan af landi, Eg. 32; ofan af himnum, down from heaven; an til skipa, 244; ofan eptir dal, ofan eptir eyrum; hann féll ofan fyrir etinni, he fell down over the rock, Fær. 31; ofan fyrir bjargið, gauga in í fen, to sink, plunge into the fen, Nj. 21; veit þú heldr fyrir ofan, sloped downwards, Fær. 40; detta ofan í, to sink down into the mire, cattle; þeir riðu ofan í Skaptártungu, Nj. 261; ofan í fjöru, ofan í lim, ofan í gröfina, etc.; ofan á herðar, mitt kerfi, ofan á belt, 2; himni ofan, down from heaven, Clem. 21; ofan frá Merkjá, Eg. 100; nn lét (the garment) falla ofan um sik... sem klæðit hrundi ofan um nn, Orkn. 182; ofan um is, down through the ice. 2. without motion; ofan á, upon, Lat. super; stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. H. 108; gja ofan á, leggjask ofan á, setja, líta ofan á e-t, etc.; ríða ofan á líti, to sit between the packs of a pack-horse; leggja ofan yfir, to cover over, Fas. i. 377.

III. the uppermost part; víðr ofan, large at the top, Fær. 29. IV. adverbial, á ofan, over and above, to boat, to the bargain, Grett. 94, Fms. ii. 42; á þat ofan, Bs. i. 71; fyrir þat ofan, besides, Grág. i. 428; fyrir ofan, with acc.; fyrir ofan hús, Nj. 199; ír ofan kné, 28; fyrir ofan sjó, Fms. iv. 354; steinveggr var fyrir ofan, one, higher up, Orkn. 310; fyrir ofan ok neðan. V. with gen. of the surface of; ofan jarðar, above earth, alive; ofan sjóar, afloat.

ofan-fall, n. a downfall, Fms. ii. 276, Fbr. 88: a down-pour, of rain, Fl. i. 163, Ann. 1391, Fas. i. 64, Karl. 527.

ofan-för, f. a descending, Ísl. ii. 339.

ofan-ganga, u, f. a descent, Sturl. i. 180, Eb. 218, Eg. 229, Stj. 365.

ofan-högg, n. a cutting down, Pr. 414.

ofan-í-gjöf, f. payment into the bargain:—rebuke.

ofan-reið, f. a riding downwards, Sturl. iii. 245.

ofan-verðr, adj., opp. to neðanverðr (q.v.), the upper, uppermost; ofanvert bjargit, Hkr. i. 290; komnir í ofanvert ríðit, Fms. ii. 5; sgg á ofanverðu bardinu, 110; breiðr at ofanverðu, Ísl. ii. 345; á ofanverðu fjalli, Str. 54; á ofanverðri Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 292; frá öndverðu til ofanverðs, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; frá ofanverðu allr þrúnaðr, John xix. 23. 2. temp. in the later part of a period, opp. to öndverðr; ofanverða nótt, towards the end of the night, late in the night, Fms. iv. 54, Gullþ. 27; öndurða... ofanverða æfi sína, Ver. 25, R. 410; á ofanverðum dögum Haralds, Fb. ii. 182, Gisl. 3.

ofan-urli, adv. = ofarliga, in a temp. sense, towards the end of a certain length of time; á hans dögum ofarla, 623. 11, Fms. iv. 24, xi. 201; o. á anga-föstu, v. 168:—metaph., the phrase, bita e-m ofarla, to bite somebody, Hm. 119.

ofan-ur-liga, adv. high up, in the upper part, opp. to neðarliga, q. v.; o. ofan-ur-num, o. í skálanum, o. á fjöllum, Grett. 111, Fms. v. 197, K. Á. 70,

N. G. L. i. 14. 2. metaph., þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarliga klárja, their upper part will iteb, i. e. in the vital parts of their body, = sorely, Nj. 239, cp. Hm. 119; at faðir þinn tæki o. til launanna, thy father was made to smart for it, Ólk. 37; o. mun leggja tífjafnaðr í þér, of barefaced impudence, Grett. 134. 3. temp., ofarliga á Jólum, Fms. vii. 272; ofarliga á haus dögum, Orkn. 136; o. á æfi Sigurðar konungs, Fms. vii. 162.

ofarr, adv., compar. answering to of, upp, yfir, opp. to neðarr, q. v.; superl. ofarst, but better efst, q. v.:—above, higher up; sunnr ofarr sunnr neðarr, Hkr. i. 71; annat augat mun ofarr en annat, Fms. vi. 206; ofarr á legsteinum, Al. 65; ofarr í ánni, Edda 75; o. en nú gangi slöð, Grág. ii. 354; draga segl ofarr, Hkv. I. 29. 2. temp. later, more advanced in time; því meirr er ofarr var, Bs. i. 137. 3. metaph., hættu, hættu! ok lát eigi ofarr koma þessa fólks, stop, stop! and let not this nonsense go farther, Bs. i. 810. 4. with a compar., ofarr meirr, 'upper-more,' higher up, Fms. ix. 466; temp. later, 499; sem ofarr meirr (below in a book) mun heyrask mega, Stj. 13; sem ofarr meirr mun sagt vera, 44. II. superl. ofarst, uppermost, = efst (q. v.), Edda 2, Fms. vii. 64, N. G. L. i. 59, Hkr. i. 146, Grág. ii. 402.

of-át, n. (afit, Hom. 31, 53, 71), over-eating, gluttony, Skálda 208, Grcg. 25, Barl. 42.

of-beldi, proncd. obbeldi, n. [qs. ofveldi], violence, overbearing, Fms. i. 221, vii. 20, Al. 10, N. G. L. i. 458, H. E. i. 470. COMPS: of-beldis-fullr, adj. overbearing, Stj. 8. of-beldis-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Stj. 85.

of-bjóða, bauð, only impers. mér ofbjóðr, it amazes, shocks, me.

of-bleyði, f. cowardice, Skv. 75.

of-boð, n. a shock, terror; í ofboði, in amazement:—ofboðs, adv. shockingly, very. ofboðs-legr, adj. shocking.

of-bræði, f. passion, inattentiveness, Hom. 85.

of-dan, n. too much honour; það er o. fyrir mig, (conversational.)

of-deildir, f. pl. quarrelsomeness, Hom. 85.

of-dirfð, f. foolhardiness, K. Á. 232, Fms. iii. 68, vii. 18, 161, H. E. i. 504, Str. 50. ofdirfðar-fullr, adj. foolhardy, H. E. i. 473.

of-dirfska, u, f. = ofdirfð, passim in mod. usage.

of-dramb, m. arrogance, conceit, Edda 7, Ó. H. 88, Skv. 462. of-drambs-fullr, adj. conceited, Fms. v. 217, Hom. 123.

of-drykkja, u, f. (af-drykkja, Hom. 31, 53), indulgence in drink, Fms. viii. 251, ix. 424, Barl. 42, Gpl. 276, Skálda 208. ofdrykkjumaðr, m. a drunkard, 623, 15, Fms. viii. 252, Barl. 137.

of-dul, f. great conceit, Finnþ. 300.

of-dyrr, u. (umdyri, Hom. 82 thrice), the 'over-door,' the lintel, Ver. 21, Stj. 279, Gpl. 345.

of-dælska, u, f. pertness, Skv. 519, v. 1.

of-fari, adj. having gone too far, doing wrong; verða offari, Fms. iii. 21, viii. 237, xi. 436, Bs. i. 296, 837.

of-ftita, u, f. too much stoutness.

of-fors, n. insolence, Grett. 110 A, Fms. v. 181. of-fors-fullr, adj. insolent, Grett. 70 new Ed.

OFFR, n., also spelt ofr, [Lat. offertum; Germ. offer], an offering, Fms. ix. 277, Skv. 699, 781, Hkr. iii. 66, Bs. i. 820, Anecd. 8; fómr ok heilög offr, id.; einiskis þeirra offr skal taka til heilags altaris, K. Á. 208; til prests offrs, 102; prestinum til offrs, Vm. 118; at hann hefði sukkat gözi ok offri hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, þá hann hafði með at taka offrinu, Bs. i. 820.

ofra, ad. [Germ. offern; Engl. offer], to make an offering, sacrifice; ofra e-m e-t, Mar.: o. sik Guði, K. Á. 58. 2. to make a gift, to present, in an ecdl. sense, Al. 17; with dat. of the thing, hann ofraði miklu fé til grafar Dróttins, Fms. vii. 92; ofraði frá Kristín borðkeri miklu, x. 87; hann lét gúra kirkju ok ofraði þar til gullhring, 153; þeir voru leiddir til altaris at kirka, ix. 277; reflex., H. E. i. 405.

of-framsækni, f. intruding oneself, Skv. 295.

offran, f. an offering, Stj. 109.

of-freistni, f. over-temptation, Barl. 158.

of-frend, f. an offering, Hom. 113, Str. 80.

of-fylli, f. surfeit, Al. 153, Hom. 31: medic. drofsy.

of-gangr, m. 'over-going,' excess, Fms. iii. 39; ganga ofgöngum, Gisl. 79, N. G. L. i. 169; ganga ofgangi, Fms. vii. 269; o. sjóvar, Barl. 19; elds o., D. N. ii. 95; o. frosts ok jókla, Skv. 12 new Ed.

of-gangsi, adj. over-prevailing, Skv. 339.

of-geigr, m. a great shock, Hom. (St.)

of-geytlan, f. bragging, Hom. 85.

of-gjafir, f. pl. paying into the bargain, Nj. 18, v. 1.

of-gæði, n. pl. great advantages, Hkr. iii. 285.

of-göngli, f. prevailing, Skv. 339, v. 1.

of-harmr, m. affliction, Fms. iii. 166.

of-heyrrn, f., medic. a tingling in the head, Fcl. x.

of-hiti, a, m. excessive heat, Hom. 87.

of-hlada, hlöð, to overload: of-hlöösla, u, f. overloading.

of-hlátr, m. immoderate laughter, Hom. 85.

of-hlýr, m. a calm, poet., Alm. 23.

of-hyldgan, f. 'over-flesh,' proud flesh, of a wound, Fél. x.
 of-inndæli, f. over-comfort, easy life, Hom. 86.
 of-jarl, m. an 'over-earl,' an over-match; verða mér sumir ofjarlar hér í héraðinu, Valla L. 206; Jóab, er mér verðr ofjarl fyrir stórleika sakir, Stj. 537; in a play of words, Einnar þambar-skelfir sá þetta ok mælti, ofjarl, ofjarl, föstri!—Kann ek ekki við því, at yðr þykki sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 53.
 of-kapp, n. stubbornness, Gþl. 199, Bret. 38, Sturl. ii. 15, Finnþ. 332.
 of-kátr, adj. exulting, Fms. v. 110, vii. 23, Fagrsk. 128.
 of-kerski, f. petulance, Nj. 129, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.
 of-kvæni, n. uxoriousness, Fms. iv. 21.
 of-kæti, f. wantonness, Fms. ix. 352, 404, 445, Hom. 86.
 oflát, f. = obláta, q. v.
 of-láti, a, m. a gaudy person, Landn. 273, Ld. 20, Nj. 142, Sturl. i. 19, Fms. ii. 6, Gísl. 14.
 of-látinn, part. much lamented, Sighvat.
 of-látligr, adj. showy, Sturl. iii. 156, Fbr. 56.
 of-látungr, m. = ofláti.
 of-leyfingr, m. a person made too much of, Grett. 121 A.
 of-léttleikr, m. alertness, Sks. 19.
 of-léttliga, adv. willingly, promptly, Ld. 182, Fms. iii. 91.
 of-léttir, adj. prompt, easy, ready, Fms. ii. 99; o. til góðra verka, Hom. (St.); skulu vér nú vera þér auðveldir ok ofléttir til allra hluta er þú vilt at vér görum, Stj., Fms. iv. 134 (spelt aflettir).
 of-lið, n. an overwhelming force; vera ofliði borinn, Nj. 180; ef menn bera þá ofliði, ok láta þá eigi ganga til dóms, Grág. i. 111. 2. over-zeal; því þér hafit mér veitt fullt lið, ef eigi oflið, Fms. vii. 143.
 of-ljóst, n. adj. a metrical term, a pun, equivocation in poetry; þessi orðtök hafa menn til at yrkja fölgit, ok er þat kallat ofljóst, Edda 110, Skálda 183, 189.
 of-ljóttr, adj. very bideous, Hým. 23.
 of-lægja, ð, to humble, Post. 209.
 of-læti, n. self-assumption, Hom. 152.
 of-löskr, adj. very slovenly, Lex. Poët.
 of-maðr, m. = ofjarl; vera e-m o., Orkn. 426.
 of-magn, n. = oflið; in bera e-n ofmagni, to overpower, Fas. iii. 175.
 of-megri, f. starvation, N. G. L. i. 25, Gþl. 502.
 of-metnaðr, m. over-pride, over-assumption, Nj. 17, Ó. H. 69, Sks. 461, Stj. 8, 144, 145, Hom. 86, 107, Ver. 10, Greg., Mar., Bs., passim in old and mod. usage. COMPS: ofmetnaðr-fullr, adj. full of pride, 625. 90. ofmetnaðar-maðr, m. an over-proud man, Vigl. 17, MS. 677. 11, Stj. 36. ofmetnaðar-samr, adj. arrogant, Bs. i. 854.
 of-metnask, að, to pride oneself, Karl. 197.
 of-mikill, adj. 'over-muckle,' excessive, Gm. 21.
 of-munuð, f. sensuality, Hom. (St.).
 of-mælgí, f. loquacity, Stj. 155.
 OFN, m., spelt omn, Blas. 46; an older form ogn, Boldt 48, answering to Goth. and Swed.: [Ulf. aubns = κλιβανος; Engl. oven; Swed. ugn; Dan. oven, kakkell-oven; Germ. ofen; cp. Gr. ἴπρ-ος]—an oven, furnace, esp. in Norway, where there are no hot springs for bathing, Rb. 386, Ver. 29, Stj. 273, Fms. vii. 245, Bs. i. 223, Eb. 47 new Ed.; stein-ofn, a furnace of bricks (?), referring to the year 1316, Bs. i. 830, where the passage may refer to warning the apartments. 2. an oven for baking; gekk hón til nauðig ok bakaði í ofninum, Hom. 113; in olden times, as at the present day, baking and dairy work were in the women's charge. COMPS: ofns-eldr, m. an oven-fire, Stj. 112. ofn-grjótt, n. pl. oven-stones, bricks (?), Fms. vii. 323, viii. 166 (referring to the latter part of the 12th century). ofn-reykr, m. smoke from an oven, Stj. 124.
 ofn-stofa, u, f. an 'oven-closet,' close stove, bath-room, Fms. vi. 440, where it is stated that king Olave the Quiet (1066–1093) was the first who introduced ovens or stoves (ofn-stofa) into the hall instead of the old open fires, see eldr (II); these stoves served for bathing and for heating the rooms; hann lét ok fyrst göra ofnstofur ok steingólf vetr sem sumar. The account of the death of the Berserkers in Eb. ch. 28, referring to the 10th century, may therefore be an anachronism and not an historical fact, for it is reported as extraordinary for Iceland that a bishop of Hólar (a Norseman) in the year 1316 built a 'stone-oven' (brick-oven) in his house, Laur. S. l. c.
 of-neyzla, u, f. intemperance, Stj. 143, H. E. i. 519, Jb. 404.
 ofnir, m. the name of a serpent, Gm., Edda (Gl.).
 of-prúðleikr, m. great pomp, Str. 82.
 of-prúðliga, adv. with great pomp, Str. 81.
 of-prýði, f. pomp, show, Hom. 85.
 OFR, adv. [cp. Goth. ufar; Engl. over; O. H. G. upar; Germ. über; Lat. super; Gr. υπέρ]—over-greatly, exceedingly: with gen. but rarely, ofr fjár is perh. only a misprint for of fjár, Lv. 103 (paper MS.); otherwise as a prefix chiefly to substantives and adjectives. COMPS: ofrafi, n. = ofrefli, Grág. ii. 192. ofr-ást, f. passionate love, Fms. vii. 357.
 ofr-borð, n. overboard; in the metaph. phrase, detta fyrir ofrborð, to fall overboard, lose heart and courage. ofr-dýrr, adj. over-dear, þórd. 65. ofr-efli, n. overwhelming force, odls, Eg. 351, Fms. i. 199,

viii. 90, Ísl. ii. 363; beyond one's strength, Oddr kvað sér þat ekki ofrefli Korm. 38, Eb. 112, Fms. i. 203; með ofrefli, Al. 134: excess, immensity o. frosts, Sks. 36 new Ed.; mikit o. gulls, Mar.: gen., ofreflis fjöldi immensity, Stj. 95. ofreflis-menn, m. pl. powerful men, bearing al down, Nj. 75, Eg. 425, 520. ofr-fjöldi, a, m. an immense host, Karl 506. ofr-gangr, m. = ofgangr, Sks. 18, 33 new Ed. ofr-garpr m. an overdaring man, Grett. 156 new Ed. ofr-gjöld, n. pl. fearful dire retribution, Skv. 2. 4. ofr-harmr, m. an overwhelming sorrow Fb. i. 512, Fas. i. 181. ofr-hefnd, f. a fearful vengeance, Am. 72 ofr-hiti, a, m. an overwhelming heat, Hrafn. 15, Mar. ofr-hugi, a m. a fearless, daring man, Nj. 220, Fms. i. 155, ii. 66, vi. 324, Fb. 54 Korm. 90: = ofrhugr, ákefð ok o., Fms. ii. 319. ofr-hugr, m. dauntless courage, Edda (pref.) ofr-kapp, n. fierceness, stubbornness, Ld 178, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. vi. 146, 417, Eb. 98, Fb. ii. 51. ofrkapps-maðr, m. a fierce, stubborn man, Fms. 52, Glúm. 373, Ísl. ii. 369, Fas. i. 119. ofr-kuldi, a, m. excessive cold, Sks. 87. ofr-lengi, adv. very long, Hkr. i. 102. ofr-lið, n. overwhelming force; bera e-n ofliði, to overpower, Fms. i. 154, Hkr. ii. 371, Barl. 190. ofr-ligr, adj. excessive; ofligr er um örleik þinn, Skiða R. 26. ofr-máta, adv. beyond measure, Fas. iii. 424. ofr-menni, n. a mighty champion, Eb. 248 ofr-mikill, adj. very great, Sks. 141, Hkr. iii. 65. ofr-mælgí, f. big words, vaunting, Vpm. 10. ofr-mæli, n. big talk, Edda 57 ofr-skjött, n. adj. very soon, Hkr. ii. 190. ofr-vald, n. = ofrefli ofr-verkr, m. a violent ache or pain, Bs. ii. 29. ofr-vrða, t, a address in big words, Þiðr. 256. ofr-vrði, n. pl. big words, Edda 57, Karl. 509. ofr-prautr, f. a great trial, Konr. ofr-þungi, a, m. crushing weight, Bs. ii. 81. ofr-ólvi, adj. the worse for drink, Hm. 13.
 ofra, að, to brandish, wave in the air, with dat. of the thing brandished þegar er Birkibeinar ofruðu vápnun sínum, Fms. viii. 43, Eb. 60; ofr: vröngum ægi, to pull the oar backwards, Bragi. 2. to raise; ofra lofi e-s, to put forth one's praise, Edda (in a verse); þegar er sólu va ofrat, when the sun had risen, Ld. 216; ofra sér, to raise the bead, ofþear Bs. ii. 80, 132; bið ek at eigi ofrir þú reiði þinni, Stj. 392: acc., ofri sinn hug, Bs. ii. 112. II. reflex., Guðmundr vildi þat eigi heyrné ofrask láta, G. would not let it be known, Sturl. i. 141; þat ráð sem nú var ofrat (put forth, proposed), Sturl. iv. 104, (Bs. i. 770 efnat): a pride oneself, Hom. 49, Bs. ii. 24.
 ofra, að, see ofra and offr.
 ofraðr, m. [Ulf. ufarassus = abundance]: in the phrase, bera e-t ofroð, to shew up, divulge, Stj. 619. II. gen. ofraðar, adv. exceedingly; ofraðar lengi, for a long time to come, Korm. (in a verse) ofraðar þrekmaðr er sjá, an exceedingly strong man is he, Niðrst. 6 ofraðar maðr er sjá, a mighty hero is he, 645, 107; ofraðar rangt, exceeding wrong, 677. 5; ofraðar vel, exceedingly well, Fms. xi. 47; ofraða synd, pride, presumption, = ofmetnaðr, Mar.
 ofran, f. pride, insolence, Bs. ii. 44: savageness, N. G. L. i. 80.
 of-raun, f. too great a trial, too strong a test, Nj. 220, Fas. ii. 465.
 of-raun, f. 'over-boldness,' presumption, Fms. vii. 290; er öllum þat o. at halda því fyrir mér er konungr vill at ek hafa, ix. 445, v. l.; þann dóm lét hann hvörn hafa, sem honum þótti þeir sakir til hafa, hvárt sem hann var ríkr eða fátæk, en þat þótti þeim o., xi. 250; hann lét jafna refsing hafa ríkan ok úríkan, en þat þótti landsmönnum o., Ó. H. 190.
 ofrá, adv. = ofríra, from, off, Vpm. 7; whence the contr. form áfára Fms. x. 395, 404.
 of-ráð, n. too great a task, Fms. iv. 29; oss mundi þat illa sækjask ok o. vera við þá Eyfröngva, Valla L. 224; Sturla frændi hans segi honum slíkt ofráð, Sturl. ii. 91: too high an aspiration, ekki var þetta ve þokkat af sveitar-mönnum fyrir þóri, ok þótti honum þetta o. ráð vera iii. 144: too high a match, þorsteinn kvað sér þat o., er hón stóð ein til alls arfs eptir Kraka, þorst. hv. 38.
 of-refsan, f. too great severity in punishing, Fb. ii. 316.
 of-rembingr, m. arrogance, Bs. i. 634.
 of-reyna, ð, to put too strong a test, Mar.; ofreyna sik, to overstrain one's strength.
 of-reynsla, u, f. an overstraining.
 ofringi, a, m. a rambler, Grág. i. 192; see lands-ofringi.
 of-ríki, n. overbearing, sheer force, tyranny; at þeir þerði eigi hein at ganga fyrir o. búandans, K. þ. K.; ofvald eðr o., Stj. 154. Boll. 336 afli ok o., Fms. i. 34; o. ok újafnaðr, viii. 84; bera e-u ofríki, N. G. L. ii. 150. ofríkis-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Gþl. 488.
 ofsa, að, to overdo, do to excess; hinum bóttum er þeir ofsa eðr vans er í dómum síta, N. G. L. i. 184; opt er ok ill vitni ofsað fyrir skaps sakir 247:—ofsa sik, to puff oneself up, be haughty, arrogant; ef þú ofsar þá eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29. II. reflex. to grow unruly; Jupite þótti fólkitt ofsak, Bret. 6; opt verðr ofsat til vansa, a saying = pride goe before a fall, Al. 138. 2. hence mod. afsast, dep. to rave, rage.
 of-saka, að, = á-saka, to accuse, Hom. 155.
 of-senna, u, f. a quarrel, row, Hom. 85.
 ofsi, a, m. overbearing, tyranny; fyrir o. Haralds konungs, Fs. 123 biskup kvaðsk vanta at menn munu þessum ofsa af sér hrinda, Ft iii. 450; ofsi ok löglaua, Ó. H. 238, Eb. 116; ofsa ok yfirgange

ms. vi. 26; ofsi ok újafnaðr, Eg. 8; ofsa ok údádör, Fms. i. 208; at gi mætti ofsi steypa lögunum, Hkr. i. 72; at sjatna mundi þeirra o., l. ii. 386: *extravagance*, meir með ofsa en fyrirhyggju, Ld. 186; orsteini þótti nokkut svá vita ofsa þarvist þeirra ok eigi með fullri for- á, Fs. 13; til ofsa ok frásagnar, Gpl. 275. II. gen. prefixed, *cessively*; ofsa hörd veðr, *vehement gales*, Bs. i. 893; ofsa klúði, *af- re itch*, Fél. x; ofsa þrútiligr, Hkr. 64: new Ed. comps: ofsa- gr, adj. *excessive*. ofsa-maðr, m. *an overbearing, violent man*, Eg. 4, Nj. 89, Fms. vi. 155, vii. 113. ofsa-veðr, n. *a violent gale*. of-sinka, u, f. *over-stinginess*, Hom. 85. of-sjónir, f. pl.; in the phrase, sjá ofsjónum yfir e-u, *to look down on, despise*; brott ættlar hann ok görir hann þat illa... þurfti hann ki ofsjónum yfir þessu landi at sjá, Sturl. i. 225; ef hann hefði eigi ofsjónum yfir mannlegu eðli, Al. 160:—in mod. usage, *to grudge one's thing*. 2. mod. *the seeing of phantoms*. fskaps-maðr, read offrakpsmaðr, Bjarn. 34. f-skemtan, f. *over-pleasure*, Fms. ii. 271. f-skvaldr, n. *over-swallowing, great noise*, Fms. vi. 287. f-skynja, adj. *overlooking, looking down upon*; þeir þykkjask sér hir, en mér nokkut o., Fms. v. 226; sýnið mér sem flestir meun sé um o. vestr þar, Sturl. iii. 168. f-sköpun, f., medic. *monstrosity*, Fél. x. f-snjár, m. *vast masses of snow*, N. G. L. i. 392. f-sókn, f. *persecution*, Far. 134, Fms. i. 224, Stj. 497, Ver. 29, Th. Bs. ii. 142, passim. f-stark, n. *'over-strength', showiness, pride*, Str. 82 (twice). f-stopi, a, m. *overbearing, arrogance, insolence*; fara með ofstopa, Nj. 2; vildi Guð nú enda láta á verða þeirra ofstopa, Fms. vii. 18, Hom. ofmetnaðr ok o., Rb. 394. ofstopa-maðr, m. *an overbearing*, Eb. 14, Fms. i. 6, vii. 238, Nj. 215, Orkn. 8; illt er at eggja of- a-mennina, Fb. i. 522. f-stríðleikr, m. *over-strength, violence*, Sks. 156. f-styrmi, n. = ofviðri, Fr. f-stýri, n. *an 'over-steering', unmanageable thing*; ætla ek at þú verðir skjótt ofstýri, Fas. i. 365 (Skjöld. S.); yð mun o. verða at leggja mik velli, Boll. 344; hence the mod. ó-stýrillát, *unruy, os. ofstýrillát*. f-stæki, n. *ferocity*, Ld. 252; grunar mik at ei komir þú því við fyrir þra o., Ísl. ii. 347, Mag. 164; ofstækis-maðr, *a fierce man*, Mag. f-stækr, adj. *bot, fierce, vehement*. f-stærri, n. [stór], *pride, haughtiness*, Thom. 182. f-stöður, f. pl. *præsumptions*, Fél. x. f-svefni, n. *over-sleep, lethargy*, N. G. L. ii. 418 (v. 1.), Bb. 3. 81. f-svæsi, n. *temerity*, H. E. i. 261, N. G. L. i. 458. f-svæsinna, adj. *in over-high spirits*. f-sækja, sötti, *to persecute*, Magn. 482, Stj. 402, 448, 478, passim. f-sækjandi, part. *a persecutor*, Stj. 376. f-sögn, f. *'over-saying', exaggeration*, Fas. i. 25. f-sögur, f. pl. *exaggeration*; ekki hefir hann ofsögur frá þér sagt, Fl. vi. 206; hafa eigi o. verit frá sagðar þeirra garpskap ok herði, xi. 18; eigi má ofs-gum segja frá vitsmunum þínum, *it cannot be too highly praised*, Ld. 132, Fas. i. 84, Ísl. ii. 36, Mag. 99, 113. c, see opt. f-tala, u, f. *an 'over-number', surplus*, N. G. L. i. 182. f-tekja, u, f. *a taking too much, wrangling*, Bs. i. 115. f-tign, f. *a too great honour*, Fas. ii. 489. f-traust, n. *'over-trust', a too great confidence*. f-troysta, t, *to trust too much*, Hsm. f-tæki, n. = ofstæki (?), Njarð. 368, v. 1. f-vald, n. = ofrvald, H. E. ii. 83, Stj. 121, 154, Art. 64. f-vallt, see ofallt. f-veðri, n. = ofviðri, Hom. 97, Fas. ii. 78. f-verkr, m. *a violent pain*, Bs. i. 343, 456, Stj. 435. f-viðri, n. *a violent gale*, Fms. viii. 256, K. þ. K. 78, Fas. ii. 37. f-vilnan, f. *conceit, presumption*, Stj. 144, Hom. (St.) f-virðing, f. *over great an honour*, Fms. vi. 17. f-viti, a, m. *an over-wise person* = Germ. *souderling, one who behaves in strange manner*; hann er o., a popular phrase. f-vegilegr, adj. *'over-weighing', overwhelming, immense*, Bs. ii. 5. f-vegr, adj. *overubelning*; o. herr, O. H. 242. f-veni, f. *'over-weening', spirits*, Vtkv. 7. f-véra, f. *immoderate lust*, Hom. 85. f-röngva, ð, *to force, ravish*, Stj. 384. f-ögli, f. *stubborn silence*, Art. 30. f-ögull, adj. *over-silent*, Art. 30. f-tlan, f. *an 'over-task', too great a task*. f-tliliga, adv. = úfelmtiga (?), Sturl. iii. 185 C. O. copulative conj.; the mod. form is og, which appears in the 15th century MSS., but the word is usually in the MSS. written thus 7. The dunic inscriptions mostly have auk, which diphthongal form has in the conj. been changed into ok, but is retained in the adverbial auk = *and*. As neither the stone in Tune nor the Golden horn happens to

have the word, we are in the dark as to its earliest Scandinavian form. The particle ok is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, as distinguished from the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*; although this is more apparent than real, for the identity of ok with the Goth. copulative particle *jab* and *ub*, Hel. *jac*, has been conclusively demonstrated by Grimm, who also makes out the identity between Goth. *ub*, standing for *bu*, and Gr. *καί*, Lat. *-que*; the metathesis of *ub* for *bu* is analogous to Lat. *ac* = Gr. *καί*. Grimm farther supports this etymology by comparing the Teutonic compounds *ne-hu*, Icel. *confr né*, with Lat. *ne-c* = *ne-que*, which proves the identity of both the suffixed particles, the Lat. *c* or *que* and the Teut. *ub*. The Goth. *jab* is a compound = *já-ub* = *'immo-que'*; the Norse *ok*, too, is prob. a compound particle, the *j* being dropped, and then *já-ub* contracted into *aub* = *auk*; the final guttural *b* (sounded as *χ*), instead of being absorbed by the preceding vowel, was hardened into the tennis *k*. The negative verbal suffix *-a* and *-að*, the nominal suffix *-gi*, and the copula *ok* will thus all be derived from one root,—one of the many instances of the Protean transformations of particles, even the negative and positive being interwoven into the same word. A. *And*, a copula between two or more nouns; í upphafi skapaði Guð himin ok jörð, Edda (pref., Gen. i. 1); ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; mikill ok sterkr, Nj. 2; væn kona ok kurteis ok vel at sér, 1; dætr þrjár ok sonu þrjár, 30. If the nouns are many the usage may vary:—the nouns may be paired off, *eldr ok vatn, járn ok málmr*, Edda 36; or the copula is only put to the last, *eldr, vatn, járn ok málmr*; or, if emphatic, it may be reiterated, *eldr ok vatn ok járn ok málmr*; or it may be left out altogether, *málmr, steinar, jörðin, viðirnir, söttirnir, dyrin, fuglarnir, citronnar*, Edda l. c. 2. bæði ok, bæði er hann vitr ok framgjarn, Nj. 6. 3. in comparison, *as, and*, = Lat. *ac, atque*; með jöfnum skildaga ok Hrólfur Kraki görði, Fb. ii. 137; samr maðr ok áðr, *the same man as before*, i. 364; hafa með sér sín epli, ok bera saman ok hin, *and compare them and the others*, Edda 46; hón var þá lílik ok fyrr, Fms. i. 185; þat er mjök sundleitt ok Kristnir menn góra, *it differs much from what Christians do*, x. 171; á sömu leid ok fyrr, i. 253; sansumars ok Steingerðr gekk frá Bersa, Korm. 160; jamvandhæfr ok fjörbaugsmaðr, Grág. i. 89. 4. of an adverbative character, *and yet, but*; mörgum sárum ok engum stórum, Fms. x. 370; þetta eru áheyrrilig boð, ok újafnlig, Nj. 77; úsællig kona erúti, ok (*but yet*) ekki svá at eigi megi sæma við slíkt, Fms. vii. 167. 5. the particle ok connects together the parts of the sentence; þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði, *then spoke Frigg, and asked*, Edda 37; at þú bættir ráð þitt, ok bæðir þér konu, *thou shouldst mend thy condition, and take thee a wife*, Nj. 2:—it is used to mark the progress of a speech or sentence, féllusk Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, ok sá hverr til annars, ok vóru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; Loki tók Mistiltein, ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings...; Höðr tók Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri; Æsir tóku lík Baldrs, ok fluttu til sjávar, Edda 37; sendu þeir Ívar til hans, ok skyldi hann vita, Fms. x. 27. II. in the old law (the Grág.) the apodosis or conclusion is headed by ok, *then*, as in the standing phrase, ok verðr hann útlagr, ok varðar þat... marka útleð, *and he shall pay, i. e. then he shall...*; þeir menn er sakir eigna, ok skulu þeir ganga til dóms... and so in every page of the Grágás. III. in some ancient epic poems the ok is as an historical particle put at the head of sentences or verses in a manner which closely resembles the use of the Hebrew *v*; the old Ýtt. is in this respect remarkable,—ok sikling, 1; ok salbjart, 2; ok sá brann, 3; ok Visburs, ok allvald, 4; ok landherr, 5; ok ek þess opt fregit hafðak, 6; ok allvald, 7; ok þat orð, 8; ok hnakkmars, 10; ok varð hinn, 11; ok Hagbarðs, 12; ok þrúliftr... ok sveiðuðs, 13; ok lofsæll, 14; ok Austmarr, ok við aur, ok dáðgjarn, 16; ok ljóshönum, 18; ok ofveg, ok sú frömuðr, 19; ok Ingjald, ok sjá urðr, 20; ok Skæræið, 22; ok nú ligr, 23; ok launsigr, ok buðlung, 24; ok um ráð, ok launsigr, 25; ok niðkvísl, 26;—so used about thirty times in this single poem; in other poems less freq., but yet it occurs, e. g. in the fragments of Vellekla, see also the references given s. v. auk (III). IV. the placing the copula before both the parts to be joined is curious; this only occurs in a few instances in old poetry; ok eimarr átta, 'and' one eight, i. e. one plus eight = nine, Hd. (composed about 986 A. D.); ok hárar ham-ljót, 'and boary scraggy' = *boary and scraggy*, Haustl.; ok Sörli þeir Hamðir, 'and Sorli Hamdir' = *S. and H.*, Bragi; ok átta enni-tungl fjögur höfuð, 'and eight eyes four beads', i. e. *four beads and eight eyes*, id.; ok hörða blóthús, Rekst.; ok svá jarlar Ólafar, = *jarlar ok svá Ólafar*, Sigvat; ok hringa hlínar (þurft mína, *the woe of her and myself*, Kormak; ok há grasi víði = *há grasi ok víði*, Gm. 17; ok Elfar Gandvíkr miðli, Edda (Ht.) 1. V. used as an interjection; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ—Ok, hvat skal ek þangat? Nj. 74; ok skaltu enn þora at mæla jöfnum orðum við mik, 656 B. 10: akin to this is the mod. usage in exclamations, *wrath, wonder, indignation, og, hvað er nú að tarna!* og, hvernig ætli þú látir! og, ekki nema það! VI. the following are prob. ellipt.; seðni mér þat..., ok ek vilja vita, *tell thou me that, and I wish to know = þat hvíðil I want to know*, Skm. 3; ætlar jarl at höggva þessa menn alla, ok þeir höfðu nú höndum á komit, *all those, and (whom) they had got hold of*, Fms. xi. 14. II H

B. Adverb; older form auk, q. v., [Germ. *auch*; Old Engl. *eke*]:—also; þat er ok, at, Grág. i. 36; hér eru ok tignar-klæði, Nj. 6; hann vaknar ok sem aðrir, Fms. xi. 117; svá mun ok, Hom. 142, and in countless instances old and mod., see auk; eigi ok, *neither*, Fms. x. 324; það er og, so so!

OK, n. [Goth. *juk*; A. S. *geoc*; Engl. *yoke*; O. H. G. *job*; Germ. *joch*; cp. Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*; in the Northern languages the *j* is dropped, ok, Dan. *aag*]:—a yoke, Fb. ii. 72, Rb. 398, Al. 6, 19, Sks. 136 new Ed.: metaph. ok vóru svá Norðmenn undir því oki, Ó. T. 15; ok-björn, ok-hreinn, poet. = a 'yoke-bear,' an ox, Ýt., Lex. Poët.

oka, að, to 'yoke,' subjúgja; margar þjóðir okaði hann undir ríki Vald-amars konungs, Fms. x. 231; at ek geta þik undir okat hans þjónustu, ii. 122; Guð okaði undir hann alla hans undirmenn, Bs. i. 167; hann mun oka yfir undir þröngvan þrældóm, Stj. 441, Karl. 134. 2. to join by a cross-piece; ker mikil ok okat með stórum timbr-stokkum, Hkr. i. 17; undir-oka, to 'under-yoke,' subjúgata.

oki, a, m. a cross-piece fastening boards or deals together; þar skulu vera fjórar rimar í ok okar á endum, Gþl. 381; hann hljóp upp á okann ok stóð þar, the cross-piece on the inside of a door, Háv. 39 (=hurðar-oki, Eb. 182); jafn-oki, an equal match.

OKKARR, adj. pron., f. okkur, n. okkatar and okkort, gen. pl. okkarr; contr. forms okkrir, okkrar, okkrum: [a Goth. *uggvar* is supposed, answering to *iggvis*; A. S. *uncer* = Gr. *υατρεος*]:—our, in dual; okkarr mestr viur, Fms. ii. 221; tal okkat, Sks. 12 B; okkat víðtal, Fs. 8; vætti okkat, Nj. 233; okkarr félag, Fms. v. 254; vápn okkur, Al. 138; okkarri sameign, Fs. 7; fedra, hesta, búá okkarr, Ld. 40, Fms. ii. 8, 105, Eg. 95; vættis-burð okkrum, Nj. 233; okkru líði, Eg. 283; skyldleika okkra, Ld. 40; fund okkarn, Nj. 8; okkarn glæp, Fms. x. 261; dauða okkars, i. 216, and passim:—adding a genitive; skip okkat Özurar, the ship of O. and myself, Nj. 8; frændsemi okkra Magnúss, Fms. i. 178:—used as a subst., hvára-tveggi okkar, both of us, Nj. 55; hvárgi okkarr, Eg. 195; sér hvárt okkart, each of us separately, Fms. vi. 104; hvártki okkat, neither of us, Nj. 10; hvárs tveggja okkars, Fms. i. 216, x. 270; hvárgi okkarr Geirs, neither of us, G. nor I, Nj. 80. In mod. usage the possessive okkarr is superseded by an indeclinable okkar (gen.)

okkr, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *ugk*, *ugkis* = *ήμας*, *ήμῶν*]:—us, of two, in countless instances; the old writers make a strict distinction between dual and plur. (okkr oss, ykkir yör, vit vér), whereas mod. Icel. in the spoken language has exclusively adopted the dual; thus Icel. say, hann sagði okkr, hann bað okkr; this use of the dual for the plur. is prop. a familiar way of speaking, regarding the speaker himself as the one, and 'the rest' as the other person; in writing the old distinction is still often observed.

OKR, n. [Ulf. *wokrs* = *τῶκος*, Luke xix. 23; A. S. *wocor*; O. H. G. *wuocbar*; Germ. *wucher*; Dan. *aager*; Swed. *ocker*]:—usury, K. Á. 204, 218, Bs. i. 684; the word occurs in old writers only in ecl. writers.

okra, að, to practise usury; okra e-u or okra með e-t.

okr-karl, m. a usurer, K. Á. 206, = Dan. *aager karl*.

oktava or **oktava-dagr**, m. [Lat. *octava*], the octave after a feast day, Bs. i. 144, H. E. i. 310.

ol-bogi, a, m. the elbow; see ölnbogi.

olea and **olía**, u, f. [Lat. *oleum*], oil, Pr. 470, 471.

olea, að, to anoint, of extreme unction, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, Fms. viii. 445, x. 148, Bs. i. 144.

olean, f. extreme unction, Fms. viii. 445, Bs. i. 469, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, H. E. i. 224, 473.

olifant, m. [for. word; Gr. *ἐλέφας*; Old Engl. *olifaunt*], the unicorn, Karl. 386:—the name of a trumpet, Karl., l. c.; skaptíð var af olifant-horni, ivory? Karl. 369.

oliva, u, f., olívu-tré, n., -viðr, m. [for. word], the olive-tree, Stj. 256, 403, 413, 441, Karl. 199, Þiðr. 116. olífa-kvistr, m., Karl. 226, 334.

olla, olli, ollat, to cause; see valda.

ol-ugi, ol-hugát, ol-hugliga, oluð = ölhugi, etc., q. v.; see allugi.

oman, n. the boss on a sword, Þiðr. 104, N. G. L. ii. 439.

oman, adv. = ofan, Þiðr. passim.

op, n. an opening, mouth, of a bag or the like; binda fyrir opið (poka-op), freq. in mod. usage, but does not occur in old writers.

OPA, að, to retreat, go back, akin to opinna; this is the older form, whence comes hoga the common form, under which see the references.

opin-bera, að, [Germ. *offenbaren*], to manifest, reveal, Bs. i. 275, 869, passim, H. E. i. 526.

opin-beran, f. revelation. **Opinberunar-bók**, f. the Book of Revelation.

opin-berliga, adv. openly, in public, Nj. 165, Fms. i. 142, ii. 184, ix. 452, K. Á. 108, Dipl. i. 7, Sks. 577.

opin-berligr, adj. manifest, Stj. 250: public, o. skript, Fas. ii. 174.

opin-berri, adj. [Germ. *offenbar*], manifest, Sks. 714; göra opinbert, Fms. ii. 104: open, o. víðtáta, Sks. 504: notorious, o. mál, K. Á. 152; o. ránsmaðr, 62; o. okrkarl, 62, 208.

opin-eygr, adj. open-eyed, Bs. i. 66, Fms. ii. 20, v. 238, vii. 101, Grett. 76 (new Ed.)

opin-mynntr, adj. open-mouthed, Sd. 147.

OPINN, opin, opit, adj., [A. S. and Engl. *open*; O. H. G. *offan* Germ. *offen*; Dan. *aaben*]:—open, prop. = *resupinus*, on the back, fa uppermost; opp. to á grúfu (grovelling) opnu-selar eru fyrir því kallað at þeir svimma eigi á grúfu heldr opinr, Sks. 177; hann lét binda har opinu á slá eina, Fms. ii. 179; féll sá opinu á bak aprt, vii. 191; maðr liggir opinu á sléttum velli, Symb. 31; opit ok öndvert, Bs. i. 74; the phrase, koma í opna skjöldu, to take one in the back (i. e. the hollow of the shield), to take one in the rear, Eg. 295, Stj. 365.

II. open, loptíð var opit, Eg. 236; opnar búðir, Grág. i. 261; haugrinn opinu, Þ. 118; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir hjóranum svá at lítið var opit á, so that little was left open, Fms. vii. 191; var hurðin opin, Edda 30, Fms. vii. 314; opur bréf, an open deed, letters patent, Dipl. ii. 1; opin jörð, open, íbawu N. G. L. i. 43; opin á, an open river, not icebound, Vm., Fs. 52; at m staði opin, open, undecided, Sturl. iii. 136; sjá banann opinu fyrir s. Fb. i. 197; koniunn í opinu dauða.

opin-sjóðr, m. open-purse, a nickname, Sturl.

opin-skár, adj. lying open, manifest, as also metaph. *out-spoken*, fra opin-spiallr, adj. out-spoken, Ad. i, Fb. ii. 701.

opna, að, [A. S. *openjan*, Germ. *öffnen*, etc.], to open; hann létt op hauginu, Eg. 601; opna jörð til þess at grafa niðr lík, K. P. K.; þ opnuðu merina, cut it up, Fs. 56; impers., sýndisk himinn opna, H. 57; reflex. to open, be opened, Grág. ii. 262; opnask haugrinn, Fb. i. 21 sárit opnaðisk, Fms. ix. 276; fjallit opnaðisk, Nj. 211; himinn opnaði Niðrst. 3; jörð opnaðisk, 645, 64.

opna, u, f. an opening; hvíta-salt svá mikit umhverfis opnuna (crater), at klyfja métti hesta af, Ann. 1341:—the two pages of an op, erkbiskup leit skjótt á þá opnu sem upp flettisk, Sfm. i. 677; þ stendr á þessari opnu. **opnu-selr**, m. a kind of seal, the mod. vöðus so called because it swims on its back (see opinna), Sks. 177.

oppruðar, gen. = ofraðar; þryðilliga til oppruðar, exceedingly grai Fms. x. 387.

OPT, adv., better oft, compar. optarr, superl. optast, [Ulf. *ufta* *πῶλλάκις*, and common to all Teut. languages]:—oft, often; þá varð] sem opt kann henda, Fms. i. 99, and in countless instances, old á mod.; e. g. opt is freq. the first word in a host of proverbs, opt spa leiuðum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; opt kemr æði-regn ör dúsi, comes a shower after a lull, Eb. (in a verse): opt er flagð í fögru skín etc. 2. with part. pass., opt-reyndr, oft-tried, Fms. vi. 104; o nemndr, opt-greindr, oft-named, etc.

II. compar. optarr, oftenu eigi optarr en of sinn, not more than once, Js. 2; þá mundi hann opt sigr fá, Fms. v. 225; en ef hann stell optarr, Js. 129; eigi optarr, more, id.; æ því sterkari sem hann féll optarr, Al. 52; því meira s þat var optarr hvatt, Korm. 94, passim.

III. superl. opta oftenest, usually, mostly; hann var optast um mitt landit, Fms. i. hann sat optast í Túnsbergi, 11; hann átti þar margar orrostur ok ha optast sigr, 193, passim.

optarr, compar. adj. more frequent, Þiðr. 161.

opt-leiki, a, m. frequency, Fms. v. 241.

opt-liga, adv. often, frequently, Eg. 60, Fms. i. 13, 23, 52, Nj. Hkr. i. 199; mjök optliga, very often, Fms. vii. 150, passim.

opt-ligr, adj. frequent, Stj., Mar., Skálda, Fms. x. 315.

opt-samliga, adv. = optliga, Barl. 137.

opt-samligr, adj. frequent, Barl. 94, Str. 8, 36.

opt-semi, f. frequency, MS. 4. 8.

opt-sinnis, adv. many times, Fms. iv. 176, Art.

opt-sinnum, adv. = optsinnes, Sks. 255, Al. 86, Barl. 63, 70.

ORÐ, n. [Ulf. *waurd* = *λόγος*, *ῥήμα*]; a word common to all Teut. languages, old and mod.; cp. also Lat. *verbum*]:—a word. In the early usage, as in Old Engl., every sentence, clause, or saw is called a wo cp. Germ. *sprüch-wort*; an address or a reply is 'a word,' cp. Ger. *ant-wort*; the grammatical notion [Lat. *vox*, *verbum*] is later á derived; hann skyldi háfa þau þrjú orð í framburði sínum, þat fyrsta orð, 'at allir menn skyldu Kristnir vera,' þat annat 'at thei skyldi vera hof öll ok skurðogð;' þat var it þriðja orð, 'at fjörba garð skyldi varða blót öll, ef váttnum yrði,' Fms. ii. 237; þau orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eör str inn eör sorðinn, enda á maðr vígt í gegn þeim orðum þremr, Gr. ii. 147; orð mér af orði orðs leitaði verk mér af verki verks leita Hm. 142: the saw, ferr orð ef um munn líðr, Þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 1 ef maðr mælir nokkuru orði í mótt, if he says a word against it, Nj. 21 trúá öngu orði því er ek segj, 265; vil eg eiga leiðrétting orða mín 132; cp. the saying, allir eiga leiðrétting orða sinna: satt orð, Fms. (in a verse); sinna þrimr orðum við e-n, to exchange three words with person, Hm. 126; mæla mörgum orðum, 104; skilin orð, 135; spy einu orði, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fá orð, a few words; góð orð, g words; ill orð, bad language; hálf orð, in the phrase, eg vildi tala h orð við þig! (half a word, i. e. a few words), lofa e-n í hverju or lasta hann í hverju orði; í einu orði, in one word; segja í sinu c hvárt, to say one thing in one breath and another in the next, Nj. at auka tekið orð; orð eptir orð, word for word, Dipl. iii. 11; taka

orða orðs, *to begin to speak*, Nj. 122, 230; kveða at orði, *to say, utter*, 233, 238; hafa við orð, *to hint at*, 160; hafa þat orð á, *to give out*, Fms. vii. 285; góra orð á e-u, *to notice*, Nj. 107; vel orði farinn, *well spoken, eloquent*, Fms. xi. 193, Ld. 122; varð þeim mjök at orðum, *they came to big words*, Nj. 27 (sundr-orða, and-orða):—allit., orð ok verk orkin. vord ok verk), *words and work*, Grág. i. 162, ii. 336; fullrættis-orð, 47; fornkvæði orð, *an old saw*, Eg. 520; Heilög orð, *holy words*, Grág. 76.

2. visu-orð, *a verse line, the eighth part of a strophe*, Edda (Ht.); tta menn yrki álta visu, ok yrki eitt orð hvert þeirra, *if eight persons make a strophe, each of them making a 'word'*, of a libel, Grág. ii. 152; þá madr yrkir tvau orð en annarr önnur tvau ok ráða þeir báðir samt n ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja, 148 (of a libel); síðau kváðu er visu þessa, ok kváð sitt orð hver, Sturl. ii. 9.

3. gramm. a word, orð; sögn er inn minnst hluti samansetts máls, sú sögn er af alþýðu illuð orð, Skálda 180; nafn ok orð, *noun and verb, id.*; viðr-orð, *adverb*, 164; þóat þat orð só í tvau samstöfur deilt, 164.

II. metaph. and special usages: 1. word, fame, report; gott orð, *good report*, 17, Nj. 16; þar féll hann fyrir Barða, ok hafði gott orð, Ísl. ii. 366; orð, *evil report*, Fms. vii. 59; lék hit sama orð á, Fs. 75; er þat orð þat við orði, *it will give rise to evil report*, Band. 12 new Ed.; fyrir þu sakir, *for report's sake, because of what people say*, Nj. 6; þótt kr sé þat til orðs lagit, *although we are blamed for it*, 246; þat lagði ankell mér til orðs, 85; aðrir leggja þeim þetta til orðs, Gísl. 84; en er þat litt at skapi at hón hljóti af þér nökkut orð, Fbr. 30 new Ed.

2. a message; senda, góra e-m orð, Eg. 19, 26, 742, Nj. 163; word, reply, sendimádr sagði honum orð Úlfis, 160; a request, evaty, ef þú vill ekki góra fyrir min orð, 88; hann hefr upp orð sín ok r hennar, Eg. 26 (bónord).

3. as a law phrase, an indictment, summons; enda á hann orði at ráða við hinn er við tekr, *the receiver has the right of indictment or summoning*, Grág. i. 334; hann á kost at sækja in er hann vill um ok ráða sjálf orði, 401; ok á sá orði um at ráða egger á, ii. 307; ok á þá hinn orði at ráða um við hann er fé þat á, 309; orð ok særi, *words and oaths*, Vsp. 30:—a word, verdict, vote, the like, kveðja búa allra þeirra orða, er hann skylda lög til um at sækja, Grág. i. 369, Nj. 238; sækja orð (vote) lögrétumanns til búðar, Gg. i. 9; þá skal sækjandi bera fram vætti þat er nefnt var at orðum kaup, þá er hann lofandi fjár-heimting, 377.

III. bön-orð, *prayer*; heit-orð, lof-orð, a promise; dóms-orð, a sentence; vát-orð, *oath*; mýny; urðar-orð, *the 'weird's word'*, fate, Fsm. May there not be the etymological connection between 'word' and 'weird,' Ícel. orð and w., qs. word, wurð? the notion of weird, doom prevails in compds, as þ-orð, dauða-orð, = *death-weird, fate*; other compds denote state, condition, as in leg-orð, vit-orð, = Ulf. *wit-ods*; goð-orð, *priesthood*; metran; gjaf-orð, *marriage, being given away*.

B. COMPS: orða-atvik, n. pl. 'word-details,' wording. orða-á-st, n. altercation, Fas. ii. 205. orða-belgr, m. a 'word-bag,' a great bag; cp. tala í belg, and the tale of talking a bag full, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 479. orða-bók, f. a word-book, dictionary, (mod., from the Dan. and Germ.) orða-dráttir, m. drawing, Edda (pref.) orða-far, n. a course of words, language. orða-fjöldi, a, m. a vocabulary, Edda (Ht.) 123. orða-fundburð, m. utterance, Th. 75. orða-framkast, n. the throwing out of a word, a chance proposal, Eb. 130, Fas. iii. 66. orða-fullting, n. speaking in good for one, Fms. ii. 63, vii. 182. orða-glæssur, f. pl. showy words, Tm. 68. orða-gnótt, f. = orðgnótt, MS. 15. I. orða-grein, f. phrase, Bs. i. 847, Stj. 3. orða-hagr, adj. skilled, expert in words, wily, Fbr. 133. orða-hald, n. the keeping one's word, Fms. viii. 413. orða-hendingar, f. pl. a bandying words, Sturl. ii. 58. orða-hjaldir, m. bandying verbiage, Odd. 20. orða-hnipingar, f. pl. altercations, Fas. 58, Fms. i. 75. orðs-kviðr, m. a phrase, Skálda 178, Mar.: Fas. Sks. 447 B; but esp. a saw, proverb, Fms. ii. 39, vi. 220, 328, Hn. 6, Skálda 196, passim. orðskviða-háttir, m. a verse having laws for burden, Edda (Ht.) orða-kvöð, f. = orðalag, Sks. 56. orða-lag, n. manner of words, language, Fms. ii. 18, Sks. 8. orða-lag, n. manner of words, language, Fms. ii. 18, Sks. 8. orða-lauss, adj. wordless: neut., láta e-t orðlaust, *to leave it, to speak not of it*, Sturl. i. 140 C, Vall. L. 209. orða-leiðing, f. pronunciation (referring to long and short vowels, see leið), Skálda 171. orða-lengd, f. the length of a verse, Edda (Ht.) 123. orða-máðr, m. a man of words, eloquent man, Bs. i. 273, Grett. 14. orða-róm, m. = orðróm, Clem. 50. orða-safn, n. a collection of words. orða-samr, adj. wordy, long-winded, Fb. i. 167. orða-semi, f. verbiage, Ld. 100. orða-skak or orða-skvak, n. a word-sneak,' scolding, Ó. H. 157, Eg. 287. orða-skil, n. pl. a collection of words; ekki mátti heyra o., Stj. 428; en ekki nam orða-skil Fms. vi. 372; ok er hann hlýddi ef hann næmi nokkur o., Eb. 28. orða-skipan, f. the position or order of words, wording, Skálda 123. orða-skipan, f. the position or order of words, wording, Skálda 123. orða-skipti, n. pl. exchange of words, Edda 45. orða-skur, m. lack of words. orða-skráp, n. = orðaskrum, Fas. iii. 99. orða-skrum, n. bragging, Fas. iii. 98. orða-staðr, m., n. Svíar kurr mikinn ok mælti hvert í orðastað annars, *one spoke like the other, they barped on the same word*, Fms. iv. 368:—tala í annars

orðastað, *to speak as the mouth-piece of another*. orða-sveimr, m. a rumour, Sturl. i. 80. orða-tiltekja, u, f. (mod. orða-tiltektir), utterance, language, Sturl. i. 109. orða-tiltæki, n. a phrase, Stj. 3. orðs-tírr, m. fame, glory, good report, Hm. 75, Eg. 35, Fms. iv. 61; falla með góðan orðstír, Ísl. ii. 394, Fs. 8; við litinn orðstír, Fms. vii. 217, ix. 274, Fs. 34; fá mikinn orðstír, Ld. 200.

orða, ad, to talk, talk of; var þetta brútt orðat, Háv. 39; cp. þau eru orðuð saman, *it is talked of that they are to be married*; vera orðaðr við e-ð, *to be talked of in connection with a thing* (in a bad sense); sem hann heyrði at menn um orðuðu ok at töllu, *as he heard that people talked and gossiped*, Str. 54; þá orðaði konungr (the king declared) at hér skyldi laga-skipti á vera, Fms. ix. 336, v. l.; sem þeir áðr hafa orðat nökkut, *as they had spoken of, discussed*, 472, v. l. 2. to word a letter or the like; orða bréf, þad er vel orðað, illa orðað, *well, badly worded*.

orða, u, f. [Lat. word], ordinance (the book of), Vm. 52, 119, 123, 128; mod. order. orðu-bók, f. a book of ordinance, Vm. 90, 91, 139. orð-bægin, adj. taunting, Hým. orð-djarfr, adj. out-spoken, Fms. iv. 174. orð-fjar, m.; e-m verðr o., *to be struck dumb* (from confusion), Nj. 215, Fas. iii. 451, Bs. ii. 93.

orð-farinn, adj.; vel . . . orðfarinn, *well . . . spoken*, Fms. iv. 180. orð-fár, adj. using few words, silent, Eg. 107. orð-ferð, f. utterance; hafa o. á e-u, *to utter*, Fms. ix. 336, v. l. orð-ferli, n. expression, Bs. i. 826, ii. 165. orð-fimi, f. 'word-skill,' Edda (Ht.) 123. orð-fimliga, adv. fluently, MS. 15. I. orð-fimr, adj. of easy, flowing speech, Ó. H. 140. orð-fjöldi, a, m. a 'word-store,' vocabulary, Skálda 154. orð-flaug, n. a floating rumour, Bs. ii. 66.

orð-fleygr, adj. rumoured, Stj. 463. orð-fleyting, f. rumour, Bs. ii. 106. orð-fleytt, part. rumoured, Ann. 1359, Bs. ii. 153. orð-fullr, adj. fully worded, Jb. 231. orð-færð, f. a flow of words, Clar. orð-færi, n. style, of a composition; þú skalt vanda bæði hátt ok o., Fb. i. 215: flow of words, eloquence, þeir hófu sitt eyrendi með mikilli snild ok o., Fms. ii. 235; skorti hann hvárki til vit né o., xi. 106; o. hennar ok vitleikr, vi. 57.

orð-færlega, adv. with great elocution, glibly, Fms. i. 148, xi. 37, Orkn. 268, Fas. iii. 363. orð-færr, adj. well spoken, Eg. 111, Fær. 200. orð-gífr, f. a 'word-bag,' a sharp-tongued woman, Nj. 49. orð-gnótt, f. a flow of words, Barl. 157, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 175. orð-góðr, adj. speaking well of everybody, Nj. 147, v. l. orð-gæði, n. good words, Sks. 438, v. l.

orð-gættinn, adj. wary in one's words, reserved, Fms. vi. 304. orð-hagr, adj. word-skilled, a master in words, Bjarn. 70. orð-hákr, m. a 'word-snarke,' an abusive person, Fms. vi. 372. orð-hegi, f. skill in words, Stj. 438 B, Fr. orð-heill, f. a good omen; at hann stæði úti ok sæi fyrir hans ok hefði o. fyrir, Ld. 96; Björn gekk í skálann inn ok leitaði orðheilla við menn, Glúm. 337:—report, eigi hafa þau góða orðheill, *they have no good report*, Fs. 34.

orð-heldinn, adj. (orð-heldni, f.), true to one's word. orð-hittinn, adj. facetious, Fms. vi. 193. orð-hvass, adj. sharp-tongued, Fms. vi. 367, Nj. 185. orð-hvatr, adj. = orðhvass. orðigr, adj. wordy, plausible, Ld. 124, Sturl. iii. 123. orð-illr, adj. speaking evil of others, Nj. 66, Sturl. ii. 39. orð-kólfr, m., gram. a 'club-word,' an apostrophe, as mey for meyru, Skálda 186.

orð-kringi, f. glibness of tongue, facetiousness, Hbl. orð-krókr, m. 'crooked words,' sophistry, Fms. ii. 185. orð-lag, n. a way of speaking, language, Sks. 454, Bs. i. 766, Fms. x. 404: talk, language, gördisk brátt mikit o. ok stórar frásagnir, vii. 293, Bs. i. 652, 665: frægðar ok góðs orðlags, good report, Fms. x. 392. orð-lauss, adj. speechless; láta orðlaust, *to be silent about*, Bs. i. 621. orð-lengd, f. using many words, Clar.

orð-lof, n. praise; vinsæld ok orðlof, Fms. vii. 175; falla með orðlofi miklu, 245. orð-lokarr, m. a nickname, Landn. orð-margr, adj. long-winded, Fms. vi. 32. orð-fleiri, compar., Nj. 187. orð-næfr, adj. witty, Edda 108.

-orðr, adj., in compds, spoken: fá-orðr, marg-o., góð-o., ill-o., harð-o. orð-rammr, adj. powerful in words, Niðrst. 2. orð-róm, m. report, public opinion; sá o. lagðisk á, Bs. i. 133; lagðisk þungr o. á, Ó. H. 141; mun sá o. á leggjask, at . . . people will say, that . . . Nj. 32; mikill o., Fs. 47; fyrir orðs sakir ok orðróms, Lv. 15; góðs orðróms, Fs. 15; ok sneri orðrómi of konung, *the public opinion of the king changed*, Ó. H. 228.

orð-ræða, u, f. discussion; fór öll o. með þeim á sömu leið, Fms. xi. 112.

429; var lítil o. á fyrst, Nj. 82: var mikil o., Fs. 46; bar saman orðræðu þeirra jarls ok Finnoga, *the earl and F. had an interview*, Finnb. 268; bað Sighvatr konung eigi reiðask þótt hann talaði bert ok segði orðræðu bónda, Fms. vi. 41; at engi o. væri á gür at þit list, 345.

orð-rætt, n. part. *reported, rumoured*, Rd. 286.

orð-sending, f. a *message*, Eg. 9, 35, 37, 97, Fms. i. 53, ii. 90, 324, Nj. 217, Ld. 64, Ó. H. 141, 228, passim.

orð-sjúkr, adj. 'word-sick,' *touchy*, Isl. ii. 141, Nj. 83.

orð-skaup, n. *scurrilous language*, Hkr. iii. 433, v. 1.

orð-skár, adj. *saucy*, Fas. i. 392.

orð-skripi, n. *scurrility*; mælti hann hju mestu o. (*foul language*) ádr hann væri hengdr, Fms. vii. 303; en hafa eigi hvert o. (*every bad phrase*) þat sem fornskáldin nýttu, Skálda 160.

orð-skræmi, n. = orðskripi, Hkr. iii. 130.

orð-skrök, n. = orðskripi, Mork. 81.

orð-slunginn, part. *unning in word*, Þórð. (1860) 99.

orð-slægr, adj. = orðslunginn, Sks. 508.

orð-sniðl or orð-sniilli, f. *eloquence*, Fms. iii. 80, Fb. ii. 147, Edda.

orð-snjallr, adj. *eloquent*, Fms. i. 17, ii. 22, Eg. 107.

orð-spakr, adj. *wise-spoken*, Fms. ii. 138, vii. 102.

orð-speki, f. *wisdom in words*, Edda 110, Vpm. 5.

orð-stef, n. *notice*; hann var hafðr i orðstefi þá er um biskupa skyldu kosningar vera i Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, i. e. *he was one on the list for election*, Sturl. i. 63, v. 1.

orð-stilltr, adj. *moderate in one's words*, Nj. 219, Sturl. i. 92.

orð-stórr, adj. *using big words*, Fms. xi. 256, 267, Flóv. 26.

orð-svinnr, adj. = orðspakr, Fms. v. 332.

orð-svell, adj. *enjoying a good reputation*, Bs. i. 58, 704, Hd.

orð-tak, n. a *phrase, expression*; þat er o. at sá er ty-hraustr, Edda 16; þvílík orðtök hafa menn mjök til þess at yrkja fólgit, 110; vér skulum hafa allir eitt orðtak (*watchword*), framn fram Krists-menn! Ó. H. 204, Fms. ix. 510. 2. *speech, words, a way of speaking, language*; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök, *words failed them, they were struck dumb*, Edda 37; þat þykkjumk ek skilja á orðtaki þínu, at . . ., Fms. xi. 56; at guðlasta með þínu heiðingligu orðtæki, ii. 130; o. vándra manna, Nj. 83; Gunnarr heyrði öll orðtökin, *G. heard all the words they said*, 68; um orðtæki manna, Gpl. 192; en þat er yðr er sagt frá orðtökum várum þrænda, Ó. H. 103; þat var eitt orðtak allra, *all said the same*, Eg. 282; eiga orðtak við e-n, *to have a talk with one*, Sturl. ii. 163; var skirt orðtæki ok rómrinn nikill yfir málinu, Fms. viii. 447.

orð-tæki, n. = orðtak, Fb. ii. 130, Gpl. 192.

orð-vandr, adj. *sensitive as to others' words*; þarfú eigi svá o. at vera, Glúm. 354: *careful as to one's words*.

orð-varp, n. in orðvarps-maðr, m. a *spokesman* (in a bad sense), Sks. 436.

orð-varr, adj. 'word-wary,' *watchful of one's tongue*, Fms. vi. 208.

orð-víss, adj. 'word-wise,' *witty, clever*, Eg. 147.

ORF, n., also spelt orf, *the stock or pole of a scythe*, Fms. iii. 206, Fs. 106 (in a verse); orf-hæll, m. *the peg or handle by which the orf is held*, Safu i. 108; see a drawing in Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 1: poet. orba-stríðir and orf-þægir, m. a *mower*: freq. in mod. usage, lang-orf, stutt-orf, a *long, short stock*.

ORG, n. a *bowling, screaming*; this word, which is very popular in mod. usage, is not found in old writers; it was prob. in the 14th or 15th century derived from the 'organ' used in churches,—a dismal testimony to the character of the instrumental music of Icel. at that time.

orga, að, *to bowl, scream*; orga og hjúða, freq. in mod. usage.

organ, n. [Gr.], *an organ*; allskonar söngfæri, organ, symphon . . ., Fms. vii. 97; eða þá er o. geugr upp ok niðr aprt ok fram um alla gamma, Skálda 172; strengleikum ok organs-söng, 655 xxiv. 2; organ-söng, id. 2. it even occurs in the old poem,—at leikurum ok trúðum heñ ek pik lítt fregit, hverr er organ (orgari Cod. A, örgati Cod. B) þeirra Andaðar at húsum Haralds? Fagrsk. 6; and, Bjúgvör ok Listvör sitja i Herðis-dyrum organs stóli á, Sól. 76; for the word in both these references can only be derived from the Greek. COMPDS: organs-list, n. *organ-playing*, Bs. i. 868. organs-meistari, n. an 'organ-master,' *organist*, Bs. i. 866. organs-smíð, f. *the making an organ*, Bs. i. 908.

orir, m. *an alder*, MS. A. 17.

ORKA, að, [qs. vorka, akin to verk, cp. also yrkja; Ulf. *waurkjan* = *ποιεῖν, ἐργάζεσθαι*; and the pret. *worabto* on the Runic stone in Tune; A. S. *wæorcan*; Engl. *work*]:—to *work*, but only used in a limited sense, for vinnu (q. v.) is the general word: to *work, perform, be able to do, manage*, önnur vann allt þat er hún orkaði, *the other worked (vann) all that she could* (orkaði), Dropl. 4; ek mun hjálpa þér allt slíkt sem ek orka, Fms. i. 213; ek þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafu. 5; möður sína á maðr fyrst fram at færa, en ef hann orkar betr . . ., Grág. i. 232; treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, Fms. v. 301; ek orka tólf punda þunga (*I can carry twelve pounds weigh*), en hestr minn berr fjögurra lesta byrði, Bær. 18; svá skal gerða þann garð sem búar sjá at hann má orka á þrem sumrum, Grág. ii. 331. 2. with dat.; þó hyggsk hann einn munu öllu orka, Fms. xi. 267; þótti öllum undr, hverju hann gat

orkat, Grett. 125 A; allt þat lið er vápnnum mátti orka, Fagrsk. 176 líkneskjum þeim, er ek veit eigi hverju orkat hafa, Fms. ii. 265; ska hann á einum degi kveðja alla, ef því má orka (*if he can*), Grág. (Kb. i. 162; hann mátti engu á orka, *he could do nothing*, Fms. vii. 270; sá e ölvérki orkar Ásar, Kormak; orka þrek, Orkn. (in a verse); orkaði hóv vel þeim langa veg, *she proceeded well on her long journey*, Mar. 3 with gen. of the thing; o. e-m e-s, *to cause, effect*; mér orkar þat marg vandræða, Fs. 21; á skip skal skriðar orka, en skjöld til hlífa, mæk högg, en mey til kosta, *a ship shall be worked for sailing . . . a mai for giving away*, Hm. 81; orka e-m frægðar, *to give glory to one*, Edda (in a verse); hvar skal ek þess orka, Fas. iii. 72; orka e-m i þarfa, *to work for one's good*, Eg. (in a verse); in the saw, jafnan orka ívímælis þó heft sé, *revenge works dissent*, Nj. 68; all orkar tvímælir þá gört er, 139; þetta mun orka tíðinda, *this will make a story*, Fb. i. 270:—to *summon, call upon*, orka orða á e-n, *to make one speak, accost* þá er menn orkuðu orða á hann, Fms. iv. 165 (ortu orða á hann, fror yrkja, Ó. H. l. c.); ef menn tveir eigu land, ok vill annarr-tveggi ork lands-deildar á annan, Grág. ii. 253; en hverr er átt hefir skal orka heir ildar á seljanda sinn, *shall call on the seller to shew his title*, 216; han orkar á Óla til atkvæðis ok órræða um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 33. II with prepp.; orkum ekki á þá fyrri, *let us not be the first to use force* attack them, Grett. 119 A; þó hann orkaði á jörðina, *though he tilled the earth*, Ver. 5; var þat þó lengi at eigi orkaði eldr á Þórólfi, *that the fire could not work, had no effect on Th.'s body*, Eb. 316: orka at e-u, *to proceed with, execute*, svá skal þar orka at kaupi ok at sólu sem annar staðar var tint, Grág. ii. 246; þeir ræða nú um með sér, hversu at ska orka, *what is to be done?* Ld. 242; orkuðuðm (aukroðum Cd.) at orkum *we tried our fortune*, Am. 96; orka til e-s, *to prepare*, =afa til e-s, orka til veizlu, *to give a banquet*, Fas. iii. 66:—to *stride, walk proudly*, þe á jökla orka austr, *they strode eastwards on the ice*, Skíða R. 53; froi the pret. orkaði (arkaði) was afterwards formed another verb arka, *stride* (prop. to *strive*) on one's journey. III. reflex., ekki orkaðis á, *no work was done*, Fms. iv. 328, v. 1.; honum þótti seint á orkasvi. 77:—at orkask = orka at e-u, hversu hann skyldi at orkask at seg föður sínum þessi tíðendi, xi. 15:—fyrir þá skuld, at þau hefði sjú orkask hugar á (*made up their minds*) at bæta meibugi sína, Grett. 162 A; láttu þeygi orkask at vistarinnar, 677.12; hann orkaðisk (I strove) at forðask rangar hugrenningar, Hom. (St.) 2. part.: subst.; orkandi, *the worker, mighty*; Guð er alls orkandi, *all-powerful* 645. 50; Satan alls ílls orkandi, Niðr. 7.

orka, n, f. *work, employment*; þá skal hann orku gefa honum se þrælum sínum, N. G. L. i. 36; ef þræll á orku, 30, Stj. 263; eiga sama verk ok orku, N. G. L. i. 34; móðr af orku, Stj. 160; orka ok erfið farið aprt til orku yðvarrar ok byrða, 263; hús eðr smíðu þar sem har flytr fram orku sína, 22. 2. *strength, power for work*; orkan þva þvíat elli sótti á hendr honum, Ld. 54; fyrir orku sakir, Fas. iii. 223, at so in mod. usage. COMPDS: orku-fátt, n. adj. *falling in strength*, Fm iii. 168. orku-lauss, adj. *out of work*, N. G. L. i. 31: *powerless* mod. orku-maðr, m. a *working-man*, Stj. 232, 273: a *strong man* orku-vana, adj. *bereft of strength*, Fas. iii. 387.

Orka-dalr, m. *Orkdale*, a county in Norway, Fms.: Ork-dælir, n pl. the men of O.

orkn, n., and orkn-selr, m. a kind of seal; see örkn.

Orkneyjar, f. pl. the *Orkneys*, Lat. *Orcaades*, of Gael. origin, for it occur in Lat. writers before the Scandinavian occupation, Tacitus (Agric. Pliny, and Juvenal); hence Orkneyingar, m. pl. the men of the Orkneys Orkneyskr, adj. passim.

or-lof, n., or-lof is a false spelling, [Germ. *urlaub*; Dan. *orlov*; Eng. *furlough*]:—leave; beida orlofs, Bs. i. 799; hann biðr sér orlofs komu at fara, Eg. 29; ek vil beidask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof til Ísland Nj. 10; utan hans orlofs, *without his leave*, Landn. 149; síðan tekr hann o. af konunginum til brottferðar, Fms. xi. 430, Fas. iii. 586; með orlof at spyria, Barl. 14, Sks. 52; hvárt skal ek mæla i orlofi, Eg. 46; me beztu orlofi, Fms. i. 15, passim. 2. in mod. usage, *visit to a friend or relative*; thus a person boarded out when visiting his parents is said 'fara i orlof sitt.' COMPDS: orlofs-bréf, n. a *writ of permission* authorisation, Bs. i. 799; o. biskups, Dipl. iii. 4. orlofs-laust, að without leave, Fms. x. 105, Fas. iii. 579, Bs. i. 631.

orlofa, að, to allow, H. E. ii. 75, Bs. ii. 93, 94.

orm-fránn, adj. *flashing like a snake, of the eye*, Sighvat, Jd.

orm-garðr, m. a 'snake-pit,' in tales of throwing men into pits full of snakes, Og. 28, Fas. (Ragn. S. ch. 15).

orm-gætir, m. rendering of *opbiucus*, Rb. (1812) 18.

ORMM, m. [Ulf. *waurms* = *ōpūs*; A. S. *wyrm*; Engl. *worm*; O. H. G. and Germ. *wurm*; Dan.-Swed. *orm*; Lat. *vermis*; cp. *Orms-head* (Wales)]:—a *snake, serpent*, also including 'worms' (cp. maðkr), and evis dragons, Hm. 85, Vsp. 44, 50, Gm. 34, Skm. 27, Akv. 31, Am. 22, 5, Fms. vi. 143, Hkr. i. 103, and passim; Hver-gelmir, a *wiper*; eit-orm the bane of snakes, i. e. the winter time. The abode of the wicked after death was a pit full of snakes (Hver-gelmir, Ná-strönd), Edda, Vsp. 4 which calls to mind the Gehenna in Mark ix. 43, 44, and one of the

olgos in Dante's Inferno, Canto 24. Serpents gnawed at the root of the world-tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34. Pits of snakes were a place of punishment, Ragn. S. l. c., Am., Akv.; but only in mythological, not in historical records. Serpents brooded over gold and treasures, cp. the serpent afnir, Edda, Fm., Gullþ. ch. 4, Ragn. S. (begin.); whence in poetry *áid* is called *orm-bekkr*, -beðr, -ból, -garðr, -land, -látr, -léd, -otr, -setr, -stallr, -torg, -vangr, -vengr, *the bank, bed, abode, arden, land, litter, earth, etc. of snakes*, Lex. Poët. For the world-serpent, see miðgarðr. *orm-fellir*, m. *the snake-killer = the winter*, Fms. (in a verse): *a sword* is called a snake, blóð-ormr, rand-ormr, see ex. Poët.; ketil-ormr, a *sausage*, Korm.: of ships of war with dragons' heads, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn Skammí, Ó. T. II. pr. names, *ormr* and *Ormarr*; and in compds, Hall-ormr, Ráð-ormr, Þór-ormr, Þóð-ormr, Veðr-ormr, = *the boly Serpent*, a name which indicates serpent worship, although no record of such worship is found in the Sagas. MPDS: *orms-bit*, n. a *snake-bite*, Pr. 470. *ormá-bæli*, n. a *den snakes*, Fms. vi. 143. *orms-tunga*, u, f. a *snake's tongue* cast in *ver*, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 690: as a nickname, Landn. *ormarn*, m. = *ormagarðr*, þíðr. 334. *orm-snáldr*, n. *snakes' noses*, Konr.

ORNA, að, [perh. akin to *ofn* or *from varmr*?], *to get warm*; þá tók *tr* af lífna ok ornuðu líðir hans, es hann vas kaldr allr orðinn, Greg. 1; svá tekr brunnrinn at orna, sem sól gengr til víðar, Al. 51; ornanði slar, Skv. 40; orna ok hitna, Barl. 93; með ormandum tárúm, 90: *vers.*, e-m ornar, *it gets warm for one, one gets warm*; taki menn *our stórar ok víti ef mönnum ornar*, Sturl. iii. 20; þegar er honum *aði*, 623. 33: hleypr hann til ára ok vill láta orna sér, Fms. xi. 141; *r var á geysi-kallt, ok höfðusk margir á fótum ok létu orna sér*, viii. 1: —*orna sér, to warm oneself*; nú lát hann orna sér ok fari síðan *els várs*, Lv. 60, and so in mod. usage. II. reflex. pass., *festir* *óðsk af ásjón hemmar*, Str. 73.

-óf and *or-æfi*, n., see *órofi*, *óræfi*. *ora-beinn*, adj., *better órra-beinn*, q. v. *ORRI*, a, m. (wrongly spelt horri in Ó. H. 77, l. 8), [Dan. *aarfugl*]: — *the bealcock, moor-fowl, tetrao tetrix*, Stj. 77, Ó. H. 78; þíðra eðr orra, G. 449. II. a nickname, Ó. H., Fms. vi: whence *Orra-hríð*, *the name* for the last onslaught in the battle at Stanford-bridge led by *Þeystein Orri*, Fms. vi; hence, as an appellative, *any fierce onslaught* in Icel. called *orrahrið*. *orra-skáld*, n. a nickname, Landn.

OROSTA, u, f., mod. *orosta* or *orusta*, with a single *r*; in rhymes of *stur þorrinn*, Sighvat, shewing that the assimilation had even then taken place: [this word is identical with A. S. *eorneast = duellum*; O. H. G. *erst = pugna*; whence Engl. *earnest*, Germ. *ernst*, of which *orosta* is assimilated form, qs. *ornosta*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *ernst*]: — *a battle*, H. Nj. 8, Fms. v. 71, vi. 69, in countless instances, for *orosta* and *orasti* (q. v.) are used indiscriminately. 2. in local names, *Orustu-hólmr*, -hváll, -tangi, *Battle-hill*, etc., Korm., Eg. COMPS: *orustu-laust*, n. adj. *without battle*, Fms. ix. 323, Hkr. ii. 300. *orrostu-llr*, adj. *warlike*, Fms. x. 230. *orrostu-maðr*, m. a *warrior*, Nj. 40, H. i. 52. *orrostu-slög*, n. pl. *battles*, Fms. xi. 200. *orrostu-staðr* and *orrostu-völlr*, m. a *battle-place*, Korm. 4, Fas. i. 501, Fms. i. 95. *orostligr*, adj. *belonging to war*, Róm. 309.

OSÖK, f. [Germ. *ursache*; Dan. *aarsag*], *a cause*, freq. in mod. usage. *OSKA-LAUST*, n. adj. *without a cause*.

OSLÖ or *OS-LÖ*, f. the name of a town in Norway, which stood where Christiania is, Fms. passim. *OS*, acc. and dat. pl. from *vér*; see ek (C. 2. 7).

OSR, adj. pl. *ours*, = *várir*, Germ. *unser*; ossa ván, Geisli 4; at vilja ossa, Am. 30; hendr ossar, 52; ossum rönnum í, Skm. 14; ossum níðm, Hkv. 2. 9; líði ossu, Sighvat: in prose, ok ætlaði at láta meíða eðr *repa ossa landa fyrir*, Íb. 10.

OSTA, u, f. the mid. Lat. *ostentum*, Rb. *OSTR*, m. [prob. identical with *jastr*, the Engl. *yeast*, dropping the *m*]; *ostr* is a word common to all the Scand. languages (Dan. *ost*, Sw. *ost*), instead of the Saxon and Germ. *cheese, case (käse)*, which were doubt borrowed from the Lat. *caseus*]: — *cheese*; slátr, skreið ok ostar, Há. 53; smjör ok ost, Nj. 74; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost (of a supper) ... har þargsk lítt við ostinn, *he went slowly on with the cheese*, Eb. 244; þar fóru tveir diskar fram settir, þar var eitt skamrífs-stykki á diskum ok forn ost til gnægta, Fbr. 37; Geysu ðætr skáru akkeri af osti k sögðu at þau mundi fullvel halda herskipum Haralds konungs ... , Fm. vi. 253; konan hafði einn ostinn í brott, *one cheese*, Bs. i. 247; ef þeir elja ær til ostis, Grág. ii. 309. COMPS: *ost-fjórðungr*, m. a *quarter of cheese*, Vm. 28. *ost-gjald*, n. a *tax payable in cheese*, D. I. *ost-hleifr*, m. a *cheese*, Ísl. ii. 351, Fs. 146, Vm. 28. *ost-hlú*, m. a *slice of cheese*, Fbr. 38. *ost-kista*, u, f. a *cheese-press*, Nj. 6 (in which cheese was made). *ost-tiund*, f. a *tithe paid in cheese*, D. N. iii. 30. *ost-tollr*, m. = *ostgjald*; þangat liggir osttollr milli Botnsár ok Hvítiskekgs-hvammis af skatt-mönnum ok þiprestum, Vm. 9; for a duty payable in cheese see Vm. 28 (each farm having to pay cheese), D. I. i. 248.

OSTRA, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *ostrea*], *an oyster*, Stj. 88, N. G. L. ii. 263.

OST-VÆGR, adj. *equivalent to cheese*; gjalda fjórðung ostvægs matar, Vm. 105.

OTA, að, [see *etja* I. 3, and not akin to *lóta*, as is suggested under that word]: — *to push forth*, with dat.; *ota sér fram*, *to push oneself forward, intrude oneself*; þórir otar sér fram milli manna, Ísl. ii. 150: the word is very freq. in mod. usage, *ota e-u fram*, *to bold forth*; cp. ok etr hann fram berum skallanum, Fb. i. 190.

OTR, m., gen. otrs, pl. otrar, [Engl. and Germ. *otter*; O. H. G. *otar*]: — *an otter*; otr einn, otrinum, otrinn, otr ok lax, Edda 72; þar lá opt otr í urðinni ... veíða otr er lá í urðinni, Orkn. 274, 276; otrs líki, Fas. i. 151: poët., hafð otr, vánar otr, a '*sea-otter*,' i. e. a *ship*, Lex. Poët.: in local names. *Otra-dalr*, in western Iceland, Landn., Gisl. COMPS: *otr-belgr*, m. an *otter-skin*, Edda 73, Fas. i. 153. *otr-gjöld* and *otrs-gjöld*, n. pl., poët. '*otter's-gild*,' i. e. *gold*, Fas. i. 154, Bm., see the tale in Edda 72, 73. *otr-hundr*, m. an *otter-bound*, Karl. 10. *otras-skinn*, n. an *otter-skin*, Rétt. 47.

OXI, u, m. an *ox*; see *uxi*: *Oxi*, a pr. name, Bs. i.

Ó- or *ú*-, the negative prefix before nouns and verbs, [Goth., Engl., and Germ. *un-*; Dan. and Swed. *ú-*, the nasal being absorbed. The Icel. at a very early date changed this *ú* into *ó*, for the very oldest and best vellums use *ó*, not only the Greg., Eluc., Íb., the Miracle-book (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), but also the Grág., the Cod. Reg. of the Sám. Edda, etc.; in later vellums of the better kind *ú* and *ó* are used promiscuously; till about the union with Norway the *ú* prevailed, and is chiefly used in vellums of the 14th century; but in the 15th the *ó* again took its old place, and has been retained ever since, agreeably with the usual pronunciation. The *ó* is therefore the proper Icel. form, e. g. *ó-vitr* = Engl. *un-wise*; that it was sounded thus even in the 12th century is also shewn by the treatise of the second grammarian (Gramm. p. i, col. 1), — *ó eðr ú þat skiptir orðum, svá sem er satt eðr ó-satt (ú-satt)*, Skúlda 171. This change of spelling in the MSS. about (or a little before) the union with Norway cannot have been owing to any change in pronunciation, but was simply a Norwegianism, as were many other cases, e. g. the dropping the *b* before liquids, contrary to the Icel. pronunciation. On the other hand, as for the rest of Scandinavia, the *ú* has been retained in Denmark and in the east of Norway; but *ó* in the west and north of Norway (see Ivar Aasen's Dict.), as also in mod. Swed. (e. g. *o-mijlig* = Germ. *un-möglich*). In early Swed. (in the laws) *u* and *o* are used indifferently. The Orkneys seem to have followed the Icel., to judge from a rhyme in the poem *Jd.* composed by bishop Bjarni (died A. D. 1222), a native of the Orkneys, — *ó-éitan mik sáttar*, the metre of which requires a half rhyme, a rule followed strictly throughout that poem.

B. Of the compds with *ú-* or *ó-*, all but a few words are from *un-*; these exceptional words appear to be contractions, either, *a.* from *úr-*, where we have such double forms as *úr-sekr* and *ó-sekr*, N. G. L. i. 379; *úr-viti* and *ó-viti*, *ó-verðr* and *úr-verðr*, *ó-vænn* and *úr-vænn*, *úr-hæfi* and *ú-hæfa*, *úr-keypis* and *ó-keypis*, *ú-dæmi* qs. *úr-dæmi* (?), *ó-bóta* qs. *úr-bóta* (?), *ó-birgr* and *úr-birgr*; perh. also *ú-helgi* qs. *úr-helgr* qs. *úr-heilagr* qs. *úr-heilagr*; cp. also such words as *ú-megin* and *úr-megna*, *ú-synja* qs. *úr-synja* (?). *β.* from *of*, esp. before a labial or dental; thus, *of-vægr* and *ó-vægr*, *of-frýnn* qs. *of-frýnn*, *ó-sköp* = *of-sköp* (?), *ó-freskr* qs. *of-freskr*, *ó-fyrirsynju* qs. *of-fyrirsynju* (?), *ó-hljóð* or *ú-hljóð* qs. *of-hljóð* (?), *of-dæll* and *ó-dæll*, *of-ljóss* and *ó-ljóss*. In some of these instances doubt may arise, for a double set of compds might have sprung up. On the other hand, the great number of compds with *un-*, *er-* in German and Saxon, and the scarcity of such words in the Norse tongue, lead to the conclusion that many of these compds in the course of time have been lost or replaced by *ú-*; cp. also *of-all* and *ú-valt*, (*of-saka* and *ú-saka*, *of-brýði* and *ú-brýði*, *of-munir* and *á-munr*, *af-vöxtr* and *á-vöxtr*, *af-burðr* and *of-burðr* ?). Since in most Editions the spelling with *ú-* has been adopted in these classes of words, they must be sought for under that head.

Ó, interj. *ob, ob!* Hom. 112, 119, Stj. 155; *ó hosoan*, 623. 16: freq. in mod. ecl. usage, cp. *hó*. 2. as a noun; in the phrase, e-m er um *og ó*, *to hesitate, waver*; mér er um *og ó*, eg *ú sex böm í sjón en sex börn á landi*, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs.: *ó-ja, óg yes! ó-nei, ó-nei* in the act.

ÓA, að, [a contr. form from *og*, *ógnur-ógn*]: — in act. in the mod. impers. phrase, e-n óar við e-u, *it shocks one, one feels shocked*; mig óar við því, *it forebodes me evil*; huga þeirra tók at óa fyrir einhverri hrellingvú, Od. xx. 349.

II. reflex. *óask*, *to dread, fear*; óumk ek of Hugan at hann apr né komit, Gm. 20; óumk ek allðregi, Am. 13; ér skoluð óask dóm Guðligns veldis, Íbr. 13; þat er óisk at taka Corpus Domini, 686. 5; þá óaðisk biskup njok, *then the bishop was much afraid*, 655 xxii. B; óaðisk hann í hug sér, 623. 62; ok óaðisk greifinn er hann hafði látið berjja hann, xvi B. 4.

ÓAN or *ÓUN*, f. *far, distress*; sigmark í óunum (= ógnum), 656 B. 7.

ÓÐA-FAR, n.; í óðafari, *in a burry*, Boll. 350.

óða-got, n. *burry, flurry*.

óða-kapp, n. = óðaönn.

ÓÐAL, n., pl. óðul; in Norse MSS. it is usually contracted before a vowel (whence arose the forms öðli öðli), and owing to a peculiarity in the Norse sound of *ð* an *r* is inserted in contracted forms, öðra, örðom, N. G. L. passim: [akin to aðal, öðli, eðli, = *nature*; öðlask = *adipisci*; öðlingr, q. v.; A. S. *ēðel* = *patrimony*; it is also the parent word of Germ. *edel, adel*, = *noble, nobility*, for the nobility of the earliest Teut. communities consisted of the land-owners. From this word also originated mid. Lat. *allodium*, prob. by inverting the syllables for the sake of euphony (all-od = od-al); *óðal* or *etel* is the vernacular Teut. form, *allodium* the Latinised form, which is never found in vernacular writers; it may be that the transposition of syllables was due to the *th* sound in óðal; and hence, again, the word *feudal* is a compd word, *fee-odál*, or an *odál* held as a *fee* or *fief* from the king, and answering to heid-launað óðal of the Norse law (heid = *fee* = *king's pay*), N. G. L. i. 91.]

B. *Nature, inborn quality, property*, = aðal, eðli, öðli, q. v.; this seems to be the original sense, þat er eigi at réttu mannsins óðal, Sks. 326 B; þat er helzt byrjar til farmanns óðals, a *seaman's life*, 52; þat er kaupmanna óðal (= *mercatorum est*), 28; jörðum öllum óðal batni, Gh. 21.

II. A law term, an *allodium, property held in allodial tenure, patrimony*. The condition which in the Norse law constitutes an óðal was either an unbroken succession from father to son (er afi hefir afá leift) through three or more generations, N. G. L. i. 91, 237, Gpl. 284; or unbroken possession for thirty or more years, N. G. L. i. 249; or sixty years, Gpl. 284; or it might be acquired through brand-erðf (q. v.), through weregild, barn-fóstr (q. v.); and lastly heid-launað óðal, an *allodial fief*, was granted for services rendered to the king, see N. G. L. i. 91: the óðal descended to the son, and was opp. to útjarðir (*out-lands*), and lausa-fé (*movables*), which descended to the daughter, Gpl. 233; yet even a woman, e. g. a baugrygr (q. v.), could hold an óðal, in which case she was called óðals-kona, 92, jörð komin undir snúð ok snældu = *an estate come under the rule of the spindle*, N. G. L. i. 237; the allit. phrase, arfr ok óðal, 31, Gpl. 250; brígða óðal, N. G. L. i. 86; selja óðal, to *sell one's óðal*, 237. The óðal was in a certain sense inalienable within a family, so that even when parted with, the possessor still retained a title (land-brígð, máldagi á landi). In the ancient Scand. communities the inhabited land was possessed by free óðalsmen (allodial holders), and the king was the lord of the people, but not of the soil. At a later time, when the small communities were merged into great kingdoms, through conquest or otherwise, the king laid hold of the land, and all the ancient óðals were to be held as a grant from the king; such an attempt of king Harold Fairhair in Norway and the earls of Orkney in those islands is recorded in Hkr. Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6, Eg. ch. 4, cp. Ld. ch. 2, Orkn. ch. 8, 30, 80 (in Mr. Dasent's Ed.); cp. also Hásk. S. Goða ch. 1. Those attempts are recorded in the Iceland Sagas as acts of tyranny and confiscation, and as one of the chief causes for the great emigration from the Scandinavian kingdoms during the 9th century (the question of free land here playing the same part as that of free religion in Great Britain in the 17th century). The attempt failed in Norway, where the old óðal institution remains in the main to the present day. Even the attempts of king Harold were, according to historians (Konrad Maurer), not quite analogous to what took place in England after the Conquest, but appear to have taken something like the form of a land-tax or rent; but as the Sagas represent it, it was an attempt towards turning the free odal institution into a feudal one, such as had already taken place among the Teutons in Southern Europe.

III. *gener. and metaph. usages, one's native land, homestead, inheritance*; the land is called the 'óðal' of the reigning king, á Danr ok Danpr dýrar hallir, ædra óðal, en ér hafit, Rm. 45; eignask namtú óðal þegna, allan Noreg, Gauta spjalli, Fms. vi. 26 (in a verse); banna Sveini sín óðul, *St. Olave will defend his óðal against Sweyn*, 426 (in a verse); flýja óðul sín, to *fly one's óðal, go into exile*, Fms. iv. 217; flýja óðul eðr eignir, vii. 25; koma aprt í Noreg til óðala sinna, 196; þeim er þar eru útlendir ok eigi eiga þar óðul, *who are strangers and not natives there*, Edda 3; öðlask Paradisar óðal, the *inheritance of Paradise*, 655 viii. 2; himneskt óðal, *heavenly inheritance*, Greg. 68; njóta þeirra gjafa ok óðala er Adam var útlægr frá rekinn, Sks. 512: allit., jarl ok óðal, *earl (or franklin) and odal*, Gh. 21. 2. *spec. phrase, at alda óðali, for everlasting inheritance, i. e. for ever and ever*, D. N. i. 229: contr., at alda öðli, *id.*, Grág. i. 264, D. I. i. 266; til alda óðals, *for ever*, iii. 88: *mod., frá alda öðli, from time immemorial*.

C. *COMPS*: óðals-borinn, *part. born possessor of an óðal, noble*, Gpl. 298. óðals-bréf, n. a *deed proving one's title to an óðal*, D. N. óðals-brígð, f. *redemption of an óðal*, Gpl. 295. óðals-jörð, f. an *allodial estate*, Gpl. 240, 284, Fms. i. 225 (= *native country*); aðr Gyðingar næði óðalsjörðum sínum (i. e. *their Land of Promise*), 655 viii. 2. óðals-kona, u. f. a *lady possessed of óðal*, N. G. L. i. 92. óðals-maðr, m. [*mod. Norse odels-mann*], an *allodial owner*, like the 'statesman' of Westmoreland, Gpl. 289, 296: *metaph., væra ek sannr óðals-maðr til Noregs, rightful heir of Norway*, Fms. ix. 326. óðals-nautr,

m. an 'odals-mate' or co-possessor, Gpl. 293, 296. óðals-neyti, n. a *body of óðalsnautar*, Gpl. 294. óðals-réttir, m. *allodial right, allodial law*, D. N. iv. 593. óðals-skipti, n. *the sbaring out óðal*, N. G. L. i. 439, Gpl. 285. óðals-tuþtir, read aðal-tuþt (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 379, v. l. óðals-vitni, n. a *witness in a case of redemption of an óðal*, Gpl. 296.

Óðal-borinn, *part.* = óðalsborinn, Eg. 40, Hkr. i. 125: of a king, óðal borinn til lands ok þegna, Js. 15: *native, indigenous*, Al. 152.

Óðal-jörð, f. = óðalsjörð, Fms. vi. 339.

Óðal-nautr, m. = óðalsnautr, N. G. L. i. 93.

Óðal-torfa, u. f. *patrimonial land*, Skv. 3. 60.

Óðal-tuþtir, f. pl. a *homestead*, Sighvat.

Óðal-vellir, m. pl. *patrimony*, Rm. 33.

Óðal-vitni, n. = óðalsvitni, N. G. L. i. 87.

Óða-málugr, adj. = óðmálugr, Fas. i. 230.

Óðask, að, = óask, to be *struck with terror*, Bs. i. 335.

Óða-stormr, m. = óðaveðr, Róm. 384.

Óða-straurm, m. a *violent current*, Bs. i. 386.

Óða-veðr, n. a *violent gale*, Clem. 27.

Óða-verkr, m. a *violent pain*, Bs. i. 259, ii. 180.

Óða-önn, f.; vera í óðaönn, to be *deep in business, very busy*.

Óð-fluga, adj. *with violent speed*, as lightning, Fms. viii. 405, Hkr. i. 50, Nj. 144.

Óð-fúss, adj. *madly eager*, þkv. 26, Band. 8 new Ed.

Óð-gjarn, adj. = óðfúss, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

ÓÐINN, m., dat. Óðni; [A. S. *Wodan*; O. H. G. *Wodan*, in the Old High German song Phol ende Wodan vuoron zi holza; in the Norse the *w* is dropped, whence *Odinn*]:—*Odin, Wodan*, the name of the founder of the ancient Northern and Teutonic religion, who was afterwards worshipped as the supreme god, the fountain-head of wisdom, the founder of culture, writing, and poetry, the progenitor of kings, the lord of batt and victory; so that his name and that of Allföðr (*Alfater*, the father of gods and men) were blended together. For Odin as an historic person see esp. Yngl. S., the first chapters of which were originally written by Ari the historian, who himself traced his pedigree back to Odin. For the various tales of Odin as a deity see the Edda and the old poems for the legends explaining how Odin came by his wisdom, how he was inspired, how he pawned his eye in the well of Mimir, see Vsp. 22; how he hung in the world-tree Yggdrasil, Hm. 139 sqq.; and the most popular account, how he carried away the poetical mead from the giant Suptun etc., see Hm. 104-110, and Edda 47-49; for his travelling in disguise in search of wisdom among giants and Norns, Vpm., Gm., Vsp. For Odin many names and attributes see Edda (Gl.). The greatest families, the Ynglings in Sweden, Skjöldungs in Denmark, and the Háleygir in Norway, traced their pedigrees back to Odin, see the poems Ýt., Ht., Lan, feðgatal. In translations from the Latin, Odin was, strangely enough taken to represent Mercury; thus, kölluðu þeir Pál Óðin, en Barnab þór, they called *Paul Odin*, but *Barnabas* they called *Tbor*, is an ancient rendering of Acts xiv. 12, cp. Clem., Bret., and passim. This seems to have originated with the Romans themselves; for Tacitus says, 'deorum maxime Mercurium colunt,' by which he can only mean Wodan; the Romans may have heard the German tales of Wodan's wonderful travels, his many assumed names and disguises, his changes of shape, his eloquent his magical power,—tales such as abound in the Edda,—and the might make the Romans think of the Greek legends of Hermes accordingly, when the planetary week days were adopted from the Lat. 'dies Mercurii' was rendered into A. S. by *Wodansdæg*, in Engl. *Wednesday*, in Dan. *Onsdag*, in Norse *Óðins-dagr*, Orkn. 386, Fms. ix. 28: Óðins-nótt, f. *Wednesday night*, N. G. L. i. 17. Óðins-hani, a, i. a bird, *tringa hyperborea*, or the *phalaropus cinereus*, or the red phalaropus see Fjölnir viii, Faber, Edda (Gl.). II. Northern local names: Óðins-vé, n. the *sanctuary of Odin = Odense* in Fünen in Denmark. Knytl. S.: Óðins-salr, m. in Norway, Munch's Norg. Beskr. 79: Óðinlundr, m. *Odin's grove*. In a single instance *Athenis* is rendered i Óðins-borg, and the Athenians by Óðins-borgar-menn, Post. 64 90; the name can only have been formed from the Greek name pronounced with the *th* sound, perhaps by the Northmen at Constantinople who may have associated the name, thus sounded, with Odin's supposed travels from the east to Sweden, and his halts at various places, which were afterwards called after him, as recorded in Yngl. S. As a pr. nam. Othen villicus, Dipl. Ana-Magn. (Thorkelin) i. 23; Oden Thronsdö D. N. iv. 756, 764; Óðin-dís, f., *Baut.*, but very rare. It is noteworthy that the name of Odin is, in the old poets, hardly ever used as appellative in poet. circumlocutions of a *man*; 'málm-Óðinn is a *Æm. leyr* = *warrior*. Óð-inndæla, u. f. a *Æm. leyr*, [qs. of inndæla (?) from of and einðr or inndæll = *strange, odd*]:—a *puzzle (?)*; ek skal kera um óðinda mína sjálfs, *I have to complain of my puzzle, an accident that has befallen me*, Fms. vi. 374. Óð-inndæll, adj. [see the preceding word], *self-willed, puzzling (?)* miklu er menn þeir óðindælli en vér fáum við þeim séð, *they are me too headstrong, more than a match for us*, Fms. xi. 151; er nú einsta at láta sverfa til stáls með oss, ok eigi víst hvárt færi manna óðindæll

verðr en svá (seems here to stand for ú-óðindælla (?)=less embarrassing opportunity), Sturl. i. 157.

Óðins-liga, adv., Ísl. ii. 198, read ó-þinsliga, unlike thee.

Óðlask, að, to get possessed of; see óðlak.

Óð-látr, adj. *beadstrong, impatient*, Korm. 80, Fms. viii. 447.

Óð-liga, adv. *rashly, impatiently*, Eg. 543, Valla L. 218, Fms. ii. 236.

Óð-ligr, adj. *rash, vehement*.

Óð-lundaðr, adj. *beadstrong*, Korm. 80.

Óð-málugr, adj. *speaking violently, excited*, Orkn. 430, Ísl. ii. 318, Finb. 280.

ÓÐR, adj., óð, ótt, [Ulf. wóds = δαίμωνιζόμενος; A. S. *wod*; Engl. *wood*, Chaucer, Spenser; Scot. *wud*; Germ. *wühend*]:—*mad, frantic*; nú verðr maðr svá óðr, at hann brýtt þr böndum, N. G. L. ii. 54 (band-óðr, *mad so as to be kept in bonds*); hestrinn var óðr ok kornfeitr, Fms. xi. 280; óðr maðr, a *madman*, Grág. i. 155; óðs manns víg, óðs manns erk, N. G. L. i. 64; óðr hundr, a *mad dog*, Pr. 473.

2. *frantic, furious, vehement, eager*; ólmr ok óðr, Fms. iv. 111; hann gördisk svá ðr at hann kastaði skildinum, Eg. 289; gördi hann sik óðan um, Fs. 1; góra sik óðan ok reiðan, Fb. i. 559; svá vóru þeir óðir, Fms. vii. 70; hvárt þeir leggja því betr fram en ek, sem þeir eru óðari, 259; ör þeir óðastir á þetta máli, Ld. 210; hann var óðr at verki sínu, Nj. 8; hann lét sem hann væri óðr ok ærr at íshögginu, Fms. vi. 337: of thing, *violent*, óðr útsýnningr, a *violent gale*, Bs. ii. 50; orrosta óð ok íannskæð, Fms. i. 44; bardagi sem óðastr, vii. 265, Nj. 247; óðr byrr, Ím. 89; ótt veðr, Am. 18.

II. neut., ótt e-m er ótt um e-t, to be *impatient*; var þeim þorgíslí ótt til at flytja líkit í brott, Fms. v. 98; ann kallaði sér þó ótt um ferðina, vi. 375; Flösi fór at engu óðara en ann væri heima, *not more rashly than if, as calmly as if, he were at home*, Nj. 220; vér skulum fara at engu ótt, *not hastily*, Háv. 48; fékk umungr sótt ok fór ekki mjök ótt í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 249.

2. *verb. phrase, ótt ok títt, vehemently and rapidly*; þeir reiddu ótt erðin ok hjuggu títt, Fms. ii. 322; drjúpa mjök ótt, vi. 351: acc. ban, as adv., bera óðan á, to *talk fast and vehemently*.

ÓÐR, m., gen. óðs and óðar, [totally different from the preceding word, akin to Ulf. wóds in *weit-wóds* = μαρτύς, *weit-wodan* = μαρτυρείν, *vit-wodifa*, *weit-wodei* = μαρτύριον; cp. also Icel. *æði* = *sense, wit, manner*, swerung to the Goth. *weit-wodei*]:—*mind, wit, soul, sense, Lat. mens, r. vóds*; the old Vsp. distinguishes between three parts of the human ul,—ónd, óðr, and læ, *spirit, mind, and craft* (?); the ónd was breathed to man by Odin, the óðr by Hæmir, the læ by Löðurr; the faculty of each seems also to be included in the óðr. The tale in Plato's *Protagoras* is an interesting illustration of the Northern legend as briefly told ad only there) in Vsp. 17, 18: tryggva óð, hafa góðan óð, to be of good *eer*, Nj. (in a verse). 2. *song, poetry*; bragr, hróðr, óðr, mæðr, lof, ída 95:—*metre*, sá er óðinn skal vandan velja, Lil. 98; óðar-smiðr, a *song-smið*' = *poet*, Eg. (in a verse); óðar-ár, 'speech-oar', Geisli 37; d óðar-lokarr, 'speech-plaue,' i. e. *the tongue*, Edda (in a verse); óðarinn, *mind's abode*, Líkn. i. Óð-borg, f. 'mind's-borough' = *the breast*, rms. i. Óð-gerð, f. *versification*, Geisli. II. Óðr, the husband of Freyja, Vsp. 29; in the tale in Edda of Freyja, she wanders over earth seeking for her lost husband and weeping for him golden tears, answering to the Gr. tales of Demeter as told in the Homeric hymn.

Óð-ræði, n. *counsel of wisdom or a council* (?); hverr mér hugaðr á hlíðandi, annarr þegn við óðræði, *what other man shall stand by my side, a friend, in the council?* i. e. *where am I now to look for friendly help and comfort?* Stor. 14; this we believe is the bearing of the passage, and not as explained in Lex. Pöet. (= a *row, tumult, fight*, from Ó, adj.)

Óð-rærir, m. a 'rearer' or *inspirer of wisdom*, one of the holy vessels which the blood of Kvásir was kept, Edda; in Hm. 107 it is used of mead itself = *the inspiring nectar*.

Óðum, adv. *rapidly*; jafn-óðum.

Óð-verki, adj. *taken with violent aches or pains*, Gísl. 48.

Óð-viðri, n. a *violent gale*, Ó. H. 26.

Ófóti, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

Ófreskja, u, f. a *monster*; the word is not recorded in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage; it originally meant an apparition which can only be seen by people endowed with second sight (see ófreskir); ófreskja and ófreski are used synonymously; eg heiti ekki náðugr herra, svaraði ófreskjan, en eg heiti skrimsl, . . . Já, svaraði skrimslíð, góðgjarn er eg, eg er ófreskja, . . . Til eru margar manneskjur sem eru meiri ófreskjur en þér, Kveldv. ii. 162 sqq. in the tale of the Beauty and the Beast.

Ófreskr, adj., qs. of-freskr (?), a mythol. word, *endowed with second sight, able to see ghosts and apparitions* which are hidden from the common eye; þat sá ófreskir menn at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafnbirni þings, en þeim þorsteini ok þórði til veiðar ok fiskjar, Landn. 271; Óhildr hét fjölkunnig kona ok meinsöm, þat sá ófreskir menn, at . . . 2; þat sá ó. maðr um kveld nær dagsetri, at björn mikill gekk . . . 2; ok sá hana þeir einir er ófreskir vóru, Bs. i. 607; ok margir sjá ófreskir menn, ok svá þeir er eigi vóru ófreskir, Fms. xi. 136; hann sngir menn í bardaga utan þeir er ófreskir vóru, Fb. i. 571 (of seeing

a person invisible in a cap of darkness). The word is now obsolete in Icel., and 'skygn' is used instead; it remains in ófreskja, q. v.

Ófrynligr, adv. *frowningly*, Fms. i. 70 (spelt úfrynligr).

Ófrynligr, adv. *frowning-like, frowning*, Fær. 50, Fms. ii. 101, Boll. 358, Orkn. 440.

Ófrynn, adj., qs. of-frynn, see frynn:—*frowning*, Eg. 765, Ó. H. 144, 167 (spelt ofrynn).

ÓGN, f. *dread, terror*; ógn stendr af e-u, to *inspire terror*; svá stóð þeim af honum ógn mikil, Nj. 68; svá stóð mikil ógu af orðum konungs, Fms. xi. 246; þótti honum litil ógn af þeim standa, i. 26; maðr kom til hans ljóss, ok af honum stóð mikil ógn, Ó. H. 107.

2. *menaces, threats*, esp. in plur.; engu ógu býð ek þér at sinni, Ísl. ii. 253; hvárki ógnir né blíðmæli, Lv. 69; með blíðmælum ok ógnum, Fms. i. 109; þeir hræddusk eigi ógnir jarls, Blas. 45; ógnir móttöðu-manna várra, 623. 35: *terrors*, of the torments of hell, sá þar í óguir margar, Nj. 279; allar ógnir þær er helgengnir hafa, Sól.; hann varð hræddr mjök við ógn þessa, Ó. H. 107.

II. gen. ógnar-, prefixed as *adv. awfully*; ógnar-digr, *awfully stout*, Fb. i. 258; ógnar hárr, *awfully big*, Fas. iii. 480; ógnar mikill, *awfully great*, Stj. 372, 434: in mod. usage joined with almost any adjective, ógnar-breitt, -bratt, -djúpr, *awfully broad, steep, deep*. COMPS: ógnar-andi, a, m. *spirit of terror*, Stj. 643. ógnar-böð, n. a *dreadful message*, Fms. x. 54, Stj. 447, 649. ógnar-dóm, m. *an awful doom*, 677. 13. ógnar-eyrendi, n. = ógnarboð, Stj. 642. ógnar-geisli, a, m. a *dreadful ray*, Fms. v. 166. ógnar-hlutr, m. a *dire apparition*, Sks. 154. ógnar-laust, n. adj. *without horror*, Sks. 9. ógnar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *awful*, Fms. v. 241, Sks. 155. ógnar-mál and ógnar-orð, n. pl. *menacing words*, Stj. 643, Greg. 74. ógnar-216, vii. 104, x. 292, xi. 408. ógnar-raust and ógnar-rödd, f. a *dreadful voice*, Fb. i. 417, Greg. 39.

ÓGNA, að, [Ulf. ógan = φοβέσθαι; cp. Icel. agi = *awe*, A. S. *ōga*, which point to an obsolete strong verb, aga, ógg]:—to *threaten*, with dat.; þér hafit öðrum ógnat, Fms. ii. 266; hann fékk eigi fyrr en hann ógnaði honum til, Sd. 142; hann ógnaði þeim, Fms. x. 217.

2. with a double dat.; ógna e-m e-u, to *threaten one with a thing*; ógna e-m dauða, Stj. 35; ógna e-m hegningu, 47; þú ógnar oss Guði þínu, er blint er ok dauft, Ó. H. 109; ógnaði bráðum bruna allri hans eign, Fms. ii. 236. 3. ógna, to be afraid, Al. 34.

II. reflex. to be overawed; ógnask ok skelfask, Hom. 143; ógnask e-t, to *fear, stand aghest at a thing*, 144; hann ógnask mjök at höggva til hans, Ó. H. L. 3. ógnan, f. *awe, menace*, Fms. x. 274. ógur-leikr, m. *awfulness*, Stj. 314.

Ógur-liga, adv. *awfully*, Fas. i. 383, Fb. i. 258, Fms. iii. 111, passim.

Ógur-ligr, adj. (not ógrligr), *awful*, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 376, vii. 172, viii. 8, x. 241, 242, Ísl. ii. 447, Ó. H. 108, Hom. 13, Fbr. 57 new Ed., Sks. 159, 229, 643, Stj. 96, Bret. 96, and passim.

Ó-hljóð, n., qs. of-hljóð, a *violent singing sound*, esp. in the ears, see ú-hljóð; óhljóðs-eyru, *the values of the heart*:—but also = ofheyrn, q. v., sér er hver óhljóðs eyrun á þér! of a person imagining that he hears things which have never been spoken.

Ó-hræsi, n. a *loathsome thing*, 623. 17 (where spelt ohresi), Ísl. ii. 420 (spelt óresi), Fas. ii. 263, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert mesta úhræsi! óhræsið þitt, *thou naughty thing!*

Ó-já, interj. *oh yes, yes yes!*

ÓL, f. a *strap*; var höfuðit komit á ólina, Bs. i. 314; the ó, which is kept throughout all the cases, is a remains of the old umlaut; for the references see úl.

Óláfr, m. *Olave*, an old and favourite pr. name; the oldest form seems to have been Áleifr, from Anleifr, as seen from rhymes, e. g. Áleifr is made to rhyme with reifum, kleif, or the like, Halfredr passim; and on the other hand, Óláfr with stála, hála, Eg. (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse): then the ei was changed into ó, Óláfar frið gáfu, Sighvat: then the initial ó into ó, and Óláfr is made to rhyme with sól in a poem of the end of the 11th century: lastly, the medial ó into a, Óláfr. This Norse name is rendered by Anláf in the Saxon Chron., and by Amlabh in the Irish Chroniclers; thus Rígh Anlabh = *king Olave the White* in Dublin, see pref. p. iv: in local names, Óláfs-dalr, -fjörðr, -vík, Landn.: Óláfs-dælir, m. pl. *the men from Olave-dale*, Gullþ.

The answering fem. pr. name is Ólöf (the still older Áleif, qs. Anleif, is not recorded), mod. Ólöf, Landn. 2. compts referring to St. Olave; Óláfs-gildi, -kirkja, -messa, -dagr, -vaka, = *St. Olave's guild, church, mass, day, vigil*, Sturl. i. 23, ii. 99, Vm. 24, Fms. ix. 8, 341, x. 14; Óláfs korn, sáð, skot, tollr, a *tithe in corn to St. Olave*, N. G. L. i. 142, 346, 460; Óláfs minni, see minni, ii. 445; Óláfs Saga, *St. Olave's Saga*, Vm. 20; Óláfs skript, 21; Óláfs súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1360. (*St. Olave's Church, Bridge, etc.*, still exist in London, Norfolk, and Suffolk.)

ÓLGA, u, f. [akin to válg (??), changing vá into ó]:—a *swell, swelling*, esp. of water; savor ólga, *the swell of the sea*, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage; cp. also ylgja = *the rolling, of waves*.

Ólga, að, to *swell*; ólgandi þverá (*the swollen Cross-water*) veltr yfir sanda, Snót 12, passim in mod. usage.

Ólmast, að, dep. to *rage, rave, act or work furiously*.

ólml-liga, adv. *furiously, savagely*, Nj. 104, Karl. 520.

ólml-ligr, adj. *furious, savage*, Fas. iii. 411, Ld. 234.

ÓLMR, adj. *savage, furious, worrying*; ólmr hundr, a *savage dog*, Grág. ii. 119; halda e-m sem ólmur hundi, Grett. 93: the saying, opt heyr ólmr hundr ríft skinn, a *savage dog has often a torn skin*; ólgar dýr, svá at þau væri ólmari en ádr, Ver. 31; ólmt kykvendi, a *savage beast*, Grág. ii. 117; ólmr ok údæll, Fms. v. 240; ólmr ok ódr, iv. 111; hinir verða ólmari sé því meir, Sturl. ii. 8.

ÓLPA, u, f., mod. *úlpa*, a kind of *outer cloak, a fur cloak* as it seems; ólpu eðr kápu, Jb. 187; græn ólpa, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92 (in a verse); loð-ólpa (q. v.), a *fur cloak*; á þá mynd sem ólpa eðr loðkápa, Mag. 63; ólpu-madr, a *cloaked man*, Fms. ii. 17.

óma, að, to *resound*: part. ómandi, *sounding, resounding*; ómandi stólpa gangr, rendering of Homer's *αἰθονα ἐπίδωννα*.

óman or ómun, f. *sound, voice*; ómon þvert, the *voice fails, falters*, Skv. 3. 68; heitir ok rödd ómun, Edda 110: ómun-lokarr, m. 'sound-plane,' i. e. *the tongue*, Ad. 16; see lokarr.

Ómi, a, m. one of the names of Odin or Allfather, Gm., Edda: a personification of the wind as the voice of God (cp. I Kings xix. 12, God speaking to man through the 'still small voice' of the wind).

ÓMR, m. [A. S. *woma* and *wom* and *deag-woma = auro-ra*], *sound, voice*, esp. of a tinkling sound such as a peal of bells heard afar off; klingir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, a *sound tinkles in my ears*, Bjarni; held eg sem helgan dóm, hörpunnar sætan óm, a ditty: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers, for Edda i. 544, v. l., is from a paper MS.

ón, f. = *ván, hope*, Am. 67, Ls. 36, Hom. 60.

ón, prep. = *án* (q. v.), *without*, Fms. xi. 111, 153, Eluc. 38, 39, Alm. 7, and passim in the oldest vellums; see án.

ó-nei, interj. *ob no!*

ónn, m. = *omn* (q. v.) according to pronunciation; óns-hús, n. a *close stove*, Bs. ii. 256.

ÓP, n. [cp. Ulf. *wōþjan = φωνήν, βοάν*; A. S. *wōþ*; Engl. *wboop, weep*]; — a *shouting, crying*:

1. without the notion of weeping; með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 365; heyrðu þeir óp mikit, Fs. 143; þá varð óp mikit (a *great shouting*) at Lögbergi, Nj. 15; en er Egill heyrði óp þat, Eg. 296; æpa sigr-óp, *shouting victory*, id., 298, Fms. viii. 141, Karl. 365, 368; her-óp, a *war-whoop*, Nj. 245, Eg. 80, Ó. H. 107, Orkn., Stj. passim; hrinda upp ópi, to *raise the war-cry*, Fas. i. 254 (in a verse).

2. a *crying, weeping aloud*; þá setti hann upp mikit óp, ok í þeim angistar ekká, . . . gráta með ópi miklu, Stj. 167; stóð hann þar ok grét aumluga, þessi maðr bað hann ganga inn í búðina ok taka af sér ópit, Ólk. 35; óps ok ýfradrar, Matth. ii. 18; óp og tanna gnástan, *weeping and gnashing of teeth*, xiii. 50; setr hon upp stór óp, *she set up a great howling*, Bs. ii. 87; stóð síðan ópi á barnit, *the child began to weep*, i. 341; þeir sögðu konu hans þenna atburð, en hón kunní illa ok grét hátt . . . hann taldi sér leiddask óp hennar, Edda 48.

ópi, a, m. a magical Ruue character, causing hysterics, Skm.

Óp-ligr, adj. *weeping*; með ópligum tárur, *with weeping tears*, Greg. 39.

ÓR or or, written with o in older vellums, or now and then even with y, yr; in later MSS. with u, ur, which in mod. Icel. is sounded long, úr. In other Teut. languages this prep. has been lost as an independent word; only the Goth. has *us = ek, ámb*, and the O. H. G. *ar, ir, ur*, which in mid. H. G. was lost and replaced by the adverb *aus, O. H. G. uz*, answering to Icel. *út*, Engl. *out*, a word altogether different from *ór*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *er*; *ur*, however, survived as a prefixed particle in a countless number of compds, in A. S. *úr*, in O. H. G. *ar-, ir-, ur-*, in mid. H. G. and Germ. *er-*; causal verbs are formed by means of this prefixed particle, e. g. Goth. *us-wakjan*, A. S. *ú-weccan*, Engl. *to awaken*, O. H. G. *ar-weccan*, Germ. *er-wecken*. In the Scandiu. languages, on the other hand, the independent prep. has been preserved in its fullest extent, whereas the prefixed particle is rare, mostly with adjectives, and is sounded and spelt *úr*, e. g. *úr-endr = exanimis*; seldom *er-*, for *erlendir* (q. v.) is different; *úr- or úr-* seems to belong only to words of later formation, as *ór-laun, ór-skurð, úr-kast, úr-þvætti, refuse*; *úr-hættis, out of time* (from *skera úr, kasta úr*). These compds will be given under the head of *ór- and úr-*. The quantity of the root-vowel in the particle *or, ur* is an unsettled question; the German and Saxon forms *er-, ar-, ur-*, as also the Icel. prefixed *úr-*, seem to indicate a short, the present Icel. pronunciation *úr-* a long, vowel. The MSS. in these cases give no help; in this Dictionary it has been assumed as long (*ór*) in deference to the majority of Editions and the present Icel. spelling and pronunciation.

A. *Out of, from*; as remarked in the introduction to the prep. *af*, the prep. *ór* (p. 3, col. 2) denotes *from* the inside of a thing (*out of which*), and in most cases corresponds to *i*, so that the same case which goes with *or* would also go with *i*, (and thus it answers to *i* with *dat.*, see i. A. I-III); *teknir úr jörðu, taken out of the earth* (answering to *i jörðu*, of anything *lying in the earth*), Fms. i. 51; *ór skóginum*, vi. 225; *yr aftrét*, Grág. ii. 233; *yr héraði*, Ísl. ii. 322, 333; *fara ór landi, to leave the country*, Fms. vi. 284; *ór Þrændheimi*, Eg. 32 (opp. to *i Þrændheimi*); *ór Tungu*, Nj. 95, 192; *Ísland bygðisk ór Noregi, from Norway*, Íb. 4; *austan ór Smálöndum*, Nj. 122; *ór Breiðafirði*, Ísl. ii. 365; *ór*

Eyjum (all names compounded from Ey), Landn. passim; *ór Mön, from the Isle of Man*, Nj. 138; *ór Hrafnistu* (an island), 164; *ór Þjóttu* (Norse island), Fms. iv. 275; *ór Skógi, Skógum*, Nj. 89; *ór Gilli*, 113; *ór Mörk*, 192; *ór Þórólísfelli*, 39; *ór Saurbæ*, 164; *ór Garði*, Landn. Nj. 164; cp. i. p. 315, col. 2 (A. loc. II); *er þá bar ór hafi*, Fms. ii. 64 *ór lopti*, passim; *yr eldi*, Nj. 132; *ór vötnum*, Fms. i. 226; *ór höll*, x. 16; *ór Valhöllu*, Nj. 132; *ór tjaldi*, Fms. ii. 268; *ór garði*, Nj. 54; *ó kirkju*, Fms. ix. 471; *ór poka*, Ld. 202; *hús ór húsi, from house i. bouse*, Bs. i. 386; *flösk ór flökki*, Karl. 244; *ór gólfinu*, Ld. 53; *ó húsum*, Grág. ii. 336; *ór nordri, suðri, vestri, austri*, Eg. 133; *ór hend out of one's hand*, Greg. 62, Nj. 84: the phrase, *biða ór stað, to bide 'as of' one's place*, i. e. *to bide without moving*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

with adverbs; *ofan ór fjalli*, Eg. 766; *níðr ór*, Fms. iii. 94; *fram ó út of*; *út úr, out of*, (Goth. *út-us*, whence arose the mod. Germ. *aus*); *út ór hringinum*, Ld. 276. 3. *ok ræðr lækr ór henni til svars*, Díf. ii. 2; *festina er ór var fjótrinum*, Edda 20; *þit skulut spyrja ór kau stefnu, to ask news from the meeting*, Ísl. ii. 346; *ráðask ór heraði, leave off freebooting*, Eg. 2; *komask ór barnasku*, Sturl. i. 226; *vaki ór sveini, to wake out of sleep*, 623, 14; *rísa upp ór dauða, 655 ix. C.* segjask ór lögum, to *secede*, Íb. 11; *vera ör sögunni, to be out of a story*, Nj. 22, 120; *falla ör minni*, Bs. i. 39.

B. *Metaph.*, denoting forfeiture; *þá er hann útlagr ok ór goðor sínu*, Grág. i. 33; *ok ór öllum skrudánum, and stripped off all the ornaments*, Nj. 132. 2. of a part of the whole; *þessir féllu ór lí Haralds*, Eg. 11; *kvæða fimm búa yr sóknar-kvið*, Grág. ii. 208; *ryð búa ór kviði, kvæð*, Nj. 110; *menn sakna Skeggja ór flokkinum*, Gre. 30 new Ed.; *maðr andask ór kvöðinni*, Band. 14 new Ed.; *Joseph v. ór kyni Davíðs*, Post.; *Þriðjungr ór feti*, Rb. 482. 3. denoting caus

andask, *deyja ór sárum, sött, to die of wounds, sickness*, Eg. 36, Land 217, Fms. ii. 164, Sks. 594. 4. of the substance of which a thing is made (see *af* C. III); *ór járnri, of iron*, Nj. 272; *ór gulli, silfri*, Ak 7; *þat er ör jörðu*, Eluc. 9; *ór Ymis holdi var jörð of sköpuð*, en sveita sjár, björg ör beinum, *baðmr ör hári*, en ör hausi himin, en hans heila, etc., Vpm.; *úr hári, ullu, etc.*; *ór osti*, Fms. vi. 253, of changing from one state to another, *from*; *ek veit ekki hvat honum er orðit*, 623, 53; *verða at ösku ör miklu mannvirki*, Al. 4; *görir heimiska ör horskum*, Hm. 93; *auka ör því sem ádr hafði ver beyond what it was*, Al. 145, Nj. 192; *hefir þú nokkurt samit þik ör þ sem var*, Ísl. ii. 211; *þurru mjök vinsældir hans ör því sem vóru, úr dwindled from what they had been*, Fms. x. 160; *ór hófi* (cp. *órof, óræf exceeding, out of measure*; *allt ör hófi*, Al. 54; *fégiar ör hófi*, Rb. 370; *ganga ör dæmum, beyond example, unexampld*, Fms. i. 214, vi. 52.

II. ellipt. and adverb. usages; *annarra brjóstum*, Hm.; *skar ör spjótið, to cut through*, Hkr. i. 37; *ok skar út ór*, Fm. i. 217. III. with verbs; *fara ór, to take off a garment*, Nj. 27; *ganga yr, to withdraw*, 86, 113; *fyrir en ór slitri* (ór-slit), *till it was a over*, 105; *skera ór, to decide*; *leysa ór, to read a riddle, answer*, Fm. ii. 283; *ráða ór* (ór-ræði), *to solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, 243; *ok he þú illa ör haft við mik, thou hast behaved badly towards me*, 1 140. IV. *ór því, since*; *nú er at segja hvat gördisk i Noregi því hann var i burtu farinn*, Fas. ii. 84: causal, *since, úr því þú vilt þá since thou wishest it*, mod. V. double prepp. as adv. ellipt. as a prep.; *tók ör verk allan yr augum hans*, Bs. i. 336; *at ör sé grátr at ör skapi hans*, Nj. 82.

óra, að = *vára* (q. v.), *to become spring*, Orkn. (in a verse). óra, pres. órir, [órar], *to rave, play pranks*; *órir gestr við gest*, H 31: the mod. phrase, *mig órar til þess, to recollect dimly*, of a lo by-gone time.

ÓRAR, f. pl., in mod. usage masc. pl., [cp. *ærr = insane*], *fits of madness*; *þegar tók af honum órarnar er Davíð lék hörpuna*, Stj. 467; *mæla ór to talk wildly*, Mar. 1071; *segi ek yðr satt, at hón þar eigi óra i augu*, Bs. i. 204; *hann varð ærr ok sagði i órumum* (in *fits of delirium*) *hv þeir höfðu gört*, Magn. 522; *hann gördi sér órar* (*feigned insanity*); *lét sem hann félli i brottfalli*, Landn. (Hb.) 215; *af órum ok vitley Stj. 467; höfuð-órar* (q. v.), *delirium*.

2. *wild fancies, frolic truis þú þegar á órar þær, er sá maðr fertr með*, Ó. H. 107; *þessum m ek við bregða Áslagar órunum*, Fas. i. 257; *wild pranks, mad freaks, ó* (*ravings*) *eru úræðr órar* (*our*), Skálda 162; *ærslu og órar*; *þat er órunum næst* (*there will be mad doings*) *er veslu batnar*, Al. 4; *draum órar, wild dream-fancies*.

COMPDS: *óra-belgr*, m. a *merry-make* in mod. usage of youths or children, *þú ert mesti ó*. *óra-færð*, f. *mad undertaking*, Grett. 153 A. *óra-mál*, n. a *mad talk*, Post. 6 82. *óra-vegr*, m. a *way of immense length, an immense distance*; *þ er mesti óravegr*, mod., *perh. corrupt from afar, ofr*. *óra-verk*, n. law term, a *deed done in a state of insanity*, Grág. ii. 64.

ór-dauðr, adj. *extinct, quite dead*, Bs. i. 879; cp. *órdauda*. *ór-för*, f. *departure*; *krefja arís ok órfarar*, N. G. L. i. 53 (Jb. 158 B). *ó-rístin*, adj., in the phrase, *leggja órístinn*, of one who lies down rest without taking off his clothes.

ór-kosta, u, f. = *órkost*; *deyja frá allri órkostu*, Am. 58.

ór-kostr, m. *means, resources*; *hafa, eiga, órkost til e-s*, Grág. i. 11

ii. 155, K. þ. K. 90: in the mod. phrase, eiga einskis úrkosti, to be *destitute of means*.

ór-lausn, f., mod. *úr-lausn*, [leysa ór], *solution of a difficulty, an expedient, help*; hann segir sik vera í heyrproti, ok krefr órlausna, Ísl. ii. 132; hann skal sjálf þeirra vandræði ábyrgjask en hrepps-menn eru til engra órlausna skyldir, Grág. i. 490; vilt þú, búandi, selja oss korn? væri oss þat ó. ef vér þyrftum eigi lengra at fara, hér skalt þú fá þá órlausn, at þurfa eigi at fara lengra, Ó. H. 112: the mod. phrase, göra e-m úrlausn, to let one not go empty-handed away. 2. *an answer, a reply, the reason given to a question*; þér munut einskis þess spyrja er ek kunna eigi órlausn til; Fms. x. 329; vænti ek góðrar órlausnar ok andsvara, Sks. 306; engi spyr hann þeirra hluta er eigi kann hann órlausn, Edda 47; órlausn til allra spurninga, Hkr. i. 269; a *decision*, skulu gördar-menn leita órlausna at lögum, Grág. i. 495; enda sér eigi aðrar órlausnir íl mæltar, 490; til yðvarr órlausnar stunda allir er vanda-málum eigu at skipta, Sks. 13.

ór-lauss, adj. *free, disengaged*, Nj. 76, v. 1. **ór-nám**, n. a *picking out*, of challenging neighbours, Grág. i. 31, 51. **órr**, adj. an obsolete form = várr (q. v.), *our*; mara óra, Hkv. Hjörv. 4; órr alda-föðr, Vpm. 4; órum höllum, 7; óru hofi, Hým. 33; óru kipi, Hkv. Hjörv. 33; ór salkynni, Skm. 17; töður órar, Kormak; guð r, Clem. 44; leið óra, 40; augu ór, Greg. 21; önd óra, Hom.; aftrétt ra, Grág. ii. 314 A; krapta óra, Nidst. 2; lögum órum, id.; lög ór, Íb. 7; byskopum órum, 3; órum löndum, Grág.; Drottinn órum, 623. 7; rækðir órar, Skálda 62 (Thorodd, with a nasal sound).

ór-ráð, n. = órráði; hvert órráð (ýrráð Cd.) skulum vér nú taka, Ó. H. 8; órráð vár kvenna verða jafnan með lítilli forsjá, Ld. 42; munu þú úta mér bezt til órráða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; liggja hér til miklu betri ráð um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 11; til atkvæðis ok órráða, 33. **ór-ræði**, n., mod. *úr-ræði*, [ráða ór e-u], *an expedient*; varð þat hans (vrræði Cd.) at, ... sagði hann órræði cigi gott, Fb. iii. 44S, 449; þat arð ó. Ózurar, at ..., Dropl. 25; þótti honum þurfa nokkurra órræða at leita, Rd. 238; hér eru skjótt órræði til, Fms. ii. 7; taka gott órræði, 272; hvert órræði (*help*) vilt þú veita mér, Nj. 31, Glúm. 352; hann úfði mörg órræði (*many sources*) til penninga, Bárð. 173. COMPDS: **rræða-lauss**, adj. *helpless*. **órræða-leysi**, n. *helplessness*.

ór-skurða, að, to *decide, give a legal decision*, Stat. 296, D. N., and mod. usage. **ór-skurðr**, m., mod. *úr-skurðr*, [skera úr e-u], *a decision*; veita skurð um e-t, Fms. i. 42, v. 333; vil ek heyrna fleiri manna órskurð (*pinion*) um þetta mál, Hkr. i. 155; en er Norðmanna þótti seinkask skurðrinn, Fms. vi. 20; fengusk þeir órskurðir, at ..., Hkr. iii. 306; þit hefi ek skjótan órskurð um þetta mál okkat, Lf. 53. 2. *a legal decision, of a debated question*; gefa með fám örum fullan órurð, Gpl. (pref. v); tóku hvárir-tveggju Gunnlaug til órskurðar ..., árir-tveggju undu vel við órskurðinn, Ísl. ii. 233; nú höfu vit skotið ætu okkarrí til yðvars órskurðar, Fms. vii. 203; koma til biskups órurðar, K. Á. 118; lögmans órskurðr, D. N. i. 93. COMPDS: **ór-skurðar-bréf**, n. *a writ of arbitration*, Pm. 43, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) **ór-skurðar-maðr**, m. *an umpire*, Ísl. ii. 233.

ór-slit, n. pl., mod. *úr-slit*, [slíta úr], *a final decision*; hann veitti gí órslit, Sturl. i. 149; vóru oss engi órslit veitt, Ísl. ii. 315; ek hefi þitt eigi órslit hingat til um þat mál, Ó. H. 141; ok urðu engi ó. gör af ím, Ó. H. L. 95.

ór-tölur, f. pl. *dissonance*; hafa úrtölur um e-t. **r-vinda**, adj., pronoun. úrvinda, [the word is not recorded in old writers: etymology may be from úr and vyndi, qs. yudi, Germ. *wonne*, = *out rest, out of cheer*; if so, it would be an interesting instance of the retention of the *w* before *y*]:—*restless, distressed*, esp. of a person distressed in want of sleep, e. g. a child crying incessantly is said to be úrvinda; mið er úrvinda, það er úrvinda af svefni, *distressed for want of sleep*.

r-völ, n. pl. [velja úr], *refuse*; en mér þykki þó illt at hafa af örvoli ein, afn. 5. II. in mod. usage *úrval*, sing. = *the choice of a thing*. **-ræsti** [see *resta*]; þú ert mesta óræsti, *naughty thing!* **RÆK**, f., dat. ósk, but ósku when it is a pr. name, [A. S. *wiscan*; Engl. *b*; O. H. G. *wunsc*; Germ. *wunsch*; Dan. *ønske*]:—*a wish*; þessi ósk tisk þér, Fb. i. 31, passim; freq. in plur., ok er gott góða at una er yðr gr allt at óskum, Fas. i. 189; þú ert virðinga-maðr mikill ok gengist gí at óskum líf þitt, Glúm. 337; ok þótti Helga þetta mál hafa at óskum gít, Dropl. 14:—*óska-vel*, all as *one wishes*, Fb. i. 34. COMPDS: **óska-rn**, n. a *chosen, adopted child*, 625. 179; óskabarna andi, Rom. viii. 3; eptir óskabarna réttinum, 23; hverjum óskabarna réttir til heyrir, ix. 3. **óska-björn**, n. [Ivar Aasen *fiske-bjorn* = *fish-bear*], a kind of *crab*, *onisiscus*; óska-björn is evidently a corruption from the Latin *onisiscus*, which then gave rise to the legend that whosoever possessed the 'onisiscus' might have a 'wish' (ósk) granted. **óska-byrrr**, m. *a wind to one's mind, a fair wind to one's bear's content*, Hkv. 2. 30; the word may have mythical bearing, as in the tale of Odd the Archer, who had but to hoist his sail to have a fair wind whithersoever he wished—a popular legend analogous to Homer's Od. x. **óska-sonr**, m. *an adopted son*, Edda 13, ii. 242. **óska-steinr**, m. a 'wish-stone,' is the globe-formed ora-

rium of the *onisiscus*; for another record see Manrer's Volks. 182; it is also called *Péturs-vaðsteinn*, q. v. **óska-stund**, f. the 'wish-hour,' for in the popular belief there is a point of time as short as the twinkling of an eye, recurring, some say, every day, others every week, or every year; and whatsoever one wishes at that moment comes to pass: hence the phrase, þú hefir hitt óskastundina, *thou hast hit on the 'wish-hour'*, when a person has a piece of luck. Akin to this is the legend of three wishes granted to one by some good fairy; hence the phrase, eiga sér ósk, to own a wish; eina vildi eg eiga niér óskina svó góða, a ditty, Manrer's Volksagen. II. a pr. name of a woman, dat. Ósku, Landn.

ósk-barn, n. = óskabarn, Al. 45, Clem. 24. **ósk-berni**, n. = óskbarn, Stj. 103, 252. **Óski**, a, m. the god *Wish*, one of the names of the highest god, All-father (Odin), Gm., Edda 2; only the name, not the legend, of this god is left. The name reminds one of the god Eros, as described by Socrates in Plato's Symposium.

ósk-mær, f. the *chosen maid*, the name of the Valkyriur, who were the chosen maids of Odin, Og. 18 = eskimær, Fas. i. 118.

ósk-mögr, m. = óskasonr, Ls. 16, Eluc. 61: *a beloved son*, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse).

ós-minni, n. the *mouth of an óss*, Fb. ii. 29. **ÓSS**, m. [Lat. *ostium*], the *mouth or outlet* of a river or lake; at ósi skal á stemma, a saying, Edda 60; Danubius fellr með sjau ósum til sjófar, Stj. 88; þó at brjóti nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, ok skal inn forni óss ráða merki sem ádr, Grág. ii. 354; hér gókk upp óss (*an inlet, estuary*) við nes þetta, ok féll sjörinu út ór ósinum, Ld. 76; vatn þat er Holtvatn heitir stemmdi upp, ... grafa út ósinu, hversu torsótt mundi ósinu út at grafa, en er þeir kómu til óssins, var hann út brottinn, Bs. i. 333.

II. freq. in local names. **Óss, Ósar, Os-16**, in Norway; Holtvatns-óss, Bs. i. 308; Raugár-óss, Nj.; Faxa-óss (Landn. 29), Lækjar-óss, Landn.; Hóps-óss; Vágs-óss; Níðar-óss, the famous town in Norway; Ár-óss = the mod. *Aar-buus*, and Raugar-óss = *Randers* in Denmark. **óss-verki**, a, m. *a jetsum* at the farm Óss, Vm. 140. III.

the Rune **ƿ**, see introduction. **óstr**, m., see hóstr; lostinn öru í óstinn, Fms. vi. 419; kom örin upp í óstinn (hóstinn, Fb. l. c.), viii. 433; hann var lostinn öru í óstinn (hóstinn v. l.) ok fékk þegar bana, ix. 311, Bs. i. 414; var hann lagðr í óstinn, Sturl. iii. 251: spelt with *b*, Bs. i. 382, Finnb. 214.

ósvift, n. adj., qs. of-svift; e-m verðr ósvift, to be *stunted*; þeim varð ósvift við þessa sýn, Fbr. 79; honum varð mjök ó. við ór þetta, Fb. i. 417 (vsvift); en við þessi tíðendi varð honum svá ó., at hann mátti langa stund ekki mæla, Bs. i. 472; hinum varð svá ó. (datt, Bs. i, l. c.) sem hann varð steni lostinn, Sturl. i. 211.

ótöt or **ót-tæti**, n. a *wretched, bad creature*; ótætið þitt! **ótót-ligr**, adj. *looking wretched and ragged*, of sheep or beasts.

ÓTTA, u, f. [an old Teut. word; Ulf. *ubto* = *évvuxov*, or *ubtiings* = *εὐκαρπος, ubteigs wisan* = *συχολαίην*; A. S. *ubte*; Hel. *ubta*; O. H. G. *uobta*]:—*the last part of the night* just before day-break; í nótt fyrir óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); en í óttu fyrir dag (*in the ótta before daybreak*) stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28; óttu ok önd-verðan dag, Am. 50; í óttu, Fas. i. 148, Hkr. i. 70; þegar í óttu, iii. 417, Fms. xi. 433; hana-óttu, *cock-crow, gallicinium*, N. G. L. i. 9. COMPDS: **óttu-söngur**, m. *matins* in the Roman Catholic time, 625. 164, 167, K. þ. K. 58, Bs. i. 673, 847; óttusöngs-bók, -kver, -mál, -tið, -sloppr, Pm. 38, 58, 73, 117, Jm. 36, Fms. v. 224, vii. 317, Hom. 122. **óttu-tíðir**, f. pl. = óttusöngur = *ecclesi. bema matutinum*, Mar.

óttu-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *awful, terrible*, Stj. 170, freq. in mod. usage. **óttask**, að, dep. to *fear*, 623. 36; with acc., óttask e-n, Gpl. 174; þótti mér nú sem hann mundi heldr ó. yðr, Nj. 260; hann óttadisk at ..., Fms. i. 93; óttuðusk þeir þá eigi at sér, Bret. 96, Fms. x. 220; svá heilir! drepum Ólaf digra, hann óttask nú ekki at sér, Ó. H. 70, Eg. 283; óttask um sik, id., 168.

ÓTTI, a, m. [contr. qs. *obt*, cp. ógn, ógna, ógur-]:—*fear, dread*: var þeim ótti mikill at honum, Nj. 68; gjalda ótta við, Ísl. ii. 363; bjóða ótta, to *inspire fear* (see bjóða IV. 2); ótta slær á e-n, Ó. H. 224; milli vánar ok ótta, *between hope and fear*, Mar. 2. *a thing to be feared, danger*; ótti var at sjá í augu honum, ef hann var reiðr, Ó. H. 16; var æ ótti at Sverri konungi, Fms. viii. 339; *fear, danger*. víta sér enskis ótta vánir, Eg. 74, Fms. ix. 467; vænta sér enskis ótta, Ó. H. 220; vera undir miklum aga ok ótta, Fms. x. 409; at mannsömuðr dragisk at Önnudi ok ótti nokkur, Sturl. i. 158. COMPDS: **óttu-bod**, n. a *feeling afraid*, Bs. ii. 32, Mag. 46. **óttu-bragð**, n. a *looking afraid*, Fas. ii. 483. **óttu-fenginn**, part. and **óttu-fullr**, adj. *terrified*, Stj. 119, 154, 201, Hkr. iii. 33, Ó. H. 240, Nj. 105, Fms. iii. 216, x. 366, xi. 371. **óttu-lauss**, adj. *fearless*, Bret. 24, Fbr. 88, Ó. H. 240; engi hlutr er þá óttalauss á himni eða jörðu, Edda 41; neut. *not to be feared, without danger*, var þá allt óttalaust, Eg. 371. **óttu-mikill**, adj. *much afraid*; þú görðisk óttamikill með Böglum, the B. *vere much afraid*, Fms. ix. 45, v. l. **óttu-samligr**, adj. *awful*, Sks. 226 B. **óttu-sleginn**, adj. *terror-stricken*, Fms. i. 138, ix. 497.

-ótttr, adj. an inflexion, cp. Germ. *achtig*, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. ii.

P

P (pé), the fifteenth letter, was not figured in the old Runic alphabet, in which the bjarkan (B) was made to serve for both *b* and *p*; it is found only in very late Runes, as e. g. the Runic alphabet of the Danish king Waldemar (died A. D. 1241), where it is figured **K** or as a dotted **B** (B), Skálda 177, and the Arna-Magn. Runic MS. II. the *p* is in Icel. sounded as in Engl., *pína* = *pain*, *hlaupa* = *leap*.

B. REMARKS.—As all words with *p* initial have been borrowed at different times from foreign languages, the number of them goes on decreasing the farther we go back into antiquity; this is also the case in other Teutonic languages; the vocabulary in Ulf. presents about seven *p* words,—*paída*, *plapja*, *plats*, *plinsjan*, *pungs*, *prangan*, *pund*; the old A. S. poems about the same number,—*plega*, *plegjan*, *pæd*, *pund*, *pynd*, *pyt*, *pad*, *peord* (while the oldest and best, *Beowulf*, has none), see Grein. The ancient Icelandic or Norse poems of the heathen age have still fewer than the A. S.; the first words we meet with are *penningr*, a *penny*, *Bragi*; *pundari*, *Egil* (see *ljóð-pundari*);—which, with some other words beginning with *p*, are from the heathen age. Along with the introduction of Christianity many such words came in, chiefly through the English, e. g. *prestr*, *pína*, *pínsl*, *páskar*, *páfi*, *pistill*, *prédika*: through trade from the Norman-English, *prúðr*, *prýði*, *páll*, *pallr*, *pell*, *poki*, *partr*: and lastly, through the English trade with Iceland in the 15th and 16th centuries, *prenta*, *plúðr*, *petti*, *peisa*, etc.; some few words, too, have since been adopted from the mod. Danish. A few words may be traced to Gaelic, and a few have been traced to the Chudic (Finnish); the scantiness of such words, however, shews better than anything else how very small indeed was the influence these languages had on the Norse, all the more so as the Finnish vocabulary abounds with *p* words. The letter *p* in an Icelandic Dictionary stands quite apart from all the other letters, for it is made up of a motley collection of words, incoherent and broken, containing no roots, no great verbs, particles, or such words as make the stock of a genuine vocabulary. The absence of initial *p* in the Teutonic language is not due to any inability to pronounce it, but to causes inherent to the parent language of the Teutonic as well as the classical languages, for in Greek and Latin the letter *b*, which, according to Grimm's law, answers to the Teutonic *p*, stands exactly in the same predicament as *p* in the Teutonic; there is no single instance of 'lautverschiebung' from a Gr.-Lat. *b* to a Teut. *p* (Curtius); no word beginning with *p* is formed by 'ablaut,' and only a few are derived by 'umlaut' (*prýði*, *pyngja*, *pæla*). For other details see the introduction to letters B and F.

PADDA, *u, f.* [A. S. *pada*; Dutch *padde*; Engl. *paddock*]; — *a toad*; ormar, *eðlur*, *froskar*, *ok pöddur*, *snakes*, *lizards*, *frogs*, and *toads*, Fms. x. 380; *mýss ok ormar*, *eðlur ok pöddur*, Ó. H. 109; *ekki eitrvikindi*, *hvarki ormr né padda*, Sks. 88, MS. 623, 26; *þar eru eigi höggormar*, *froskr né padda*, *there are neither snakes, frogs, nor toads*, viz. in Ireland, referring to the tale of St. Patrick,—a legend taken from a popular etymology of the saint's name, qs. 'padd-reaker,' *toad-driver*. 2. in Icel., where no amphibia are found, used of any *insects* or *beetles* in pools or foul water.

PAÐREIMR, *m.* = the *ἱεροδρόμος* in Constantinople, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 315. **PAKKA**, *að, to pack, tie up.*

PAKKA, *a, m.* [Engl. *pack*], (also *pakka*, *u, f.*, Grett. 129 A), *a pack, bundle*, esp. used of bundles of wadmal exported from Icel. and the Faroes, D. N. ii. 559, iii. 451, N. G. L. iii. 207, 209, Bs. i. 812, 842. COMPS: **PAKKA-LÍNA**, *u, f.* *pack-thread, string*, N. G. L. iii. 209. **PAKKA-VAÐMÁL**, *n.* *common wadmal*, H. E. i. 574.

PAKTAR, *m. pl.* [Lat. *epactum*], *the epacts*, Rb. passim; *pakta tal*, *öld, the tale, cycle of epacts*, Rb. 4, 6, 70.

PAKTIN, *m.* a nickname, Fms. ix. 472.

PAL, *n. (?)*; með *illsku pali*, Bs. ii. 503 (in a poem).

PALAFREY, *m.* [late Lat. *palafredus*], *a palfrey*, Karl. 495.

PALANS-GREIÐ, *a, m.* a *palgrave, count palatine*, Ann. 1223.

PALL-BORÐ, *n.* *the big table*, *háborð* and *pallborð* are synonymous, Vm. 84; in the phrase, *hann á ekki upp á pallborðit*, *he is not up at the big table*, i. e. *is not made much of*.

PALL-DÓMAR, *m. pl.* *fire-side gossip*, = *arindómar*, q. v.

PALL-DÝNA, *u, f.* = *pallkoddí*, D. N.

PALL-KLÆÐI, *n.* a *carpet* or *covering* for the *pallr*, Vm. 109, B. K. 50, D. N., Boldt.

PALL-KODDI, *a, m.* a *cusbyon*, Vm. 55, 109, D. N.

PALLR, *m.* [the etymology of this word, as also the time when and place whence it was borrowed, is uncertain; the true Norse word is *bekkr* or *flet*; *pallr* may be of Norman origin, although it is frequently used in the Sagas referring to the Saga time (10th century); even the benches in the legislative assembly on the alþing were called *pallar*, not *bekkir*; but this cannot have been so originally. The word itself is, like *páll*, probably from Lat. *palus*, *pala* = *stipes*, Du Cange; Engl. *pale*, *palings*; in the Icel. it is used of *high steps* (Lat. *gradus*), esp. of any *high floor* or *daís* in old dwellings, sometimes = *flet* (q. v.) or = *lopt* (q. v.), and

lastly of the benches in the hall = *bekkr* (q. v.) The adoption of the word was probably connected with the change in the floor and seats of the halls, as mentioned in Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, which arrangement of benches was adopted from Norman England, and is in fact still seen in English college-halls, with the raised high floor at the upper end. In Icel. the ladies were then seated on this *daís* (*há-pallr*, *þver-pallr*), instead of being placed, according to the older custom, on the left hand along the side walls, see below, II. 2. As the Sagas were written after this had taken place, so the use of the word, e. g. in the *Njála* (ch. 34 and often), may be an anachronism.]

B. A step = Lat. *gradus*; *þessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr væri gráðum eða pöllum*, Fms. i. 137; *vindur upp at ganga, niðjan pallar á bergit*, Symb. 56; *stíga pall af palli, from step to step*, Hom. 140. **PALLA-SÖNGR** and **PALLA-SÁLMI**, *m.* = *the 'graduale,' chant, or responsorium 'in gradibus'* in the Roman Catholic service, from its being chanted at the steps of the altar; *sá söngur heitir palla-söngur þvíat hann er fyrir pöllum sönginn*, 615, 188, Hom. (St.), Mar.: *metaph. degree, enn tölpti pallr ósóma*, 677. 1: *þrjátíu palla djúpr*, Bév. **PALLS-BÓK**, *f.* 'graduale,' the service-book for the high mass, Játv. ch. 10. II. *a daís* with its set of benches; *þar skulu pallar þrjár vera (three sets of benches) umhverfis lögréttuna*, Grág. i. 4; *pallinn þann inn úæðra*, Eg. 303; *Floði gekk inn í stofuna ok settisk niðr, ok kastaði í pallinn (he threw on the floor) undan sér há-sætinu*, Nj. 175; *konungur leit yfir lýðinn umhverfis sík á pallana*, Fms. vii. 156; *hann lá í pallinum*, 325; *konungur sat í pallinum hjá honum*, xi. 366; *gekk þrándr í stofu, en þeir lágu í pallinum*, Sigurðr ok Þórðr ok Gautr, Fær. 195. 2. *the raised floor or daís at the upper end of the hall*, where the ladies were seated (= *þver-pallr*, *há-p.*), *konur skipuðu pall*, Nj. 11; *konur sátu á palli*, Isl. ii. 250; *hljópu þeir inn ok til stofu, ok sat Katla á palli ok spann*, Eb. 94; *hón fal sík í pallinum, she hid herself in the pallr*, Landn. 121; *var þar hlemmr undir ok holt innan pallinn*, . . . *þá bað Geirrið brjóta upp pallinn*, var Oddr þar fundinn, Eb. 96; — *mið-pallr, the middle bench*; *krókk-pallr, the corner bench*, Skíða R. (where the beggar littered himself).

3. in mod. usage *the sitting-room* is called *pallr*, from being elevated a yard or two above the level ground; *í hlýndin þar hjónin búa á palli*, Snót: hence **PALL-SKÖR**, *f.* *the ridge of the pallr*; **PALLS-HORN**, *n.* *the corner of the pallr*, Nj. 220, Sturl. iii. 141.

PALL-SESSA, *u, f.* = *pallkoddí*, Dipl. iii. 4.

PALL-STOKKR, *m.* *the ridge or edge of the daís*, Nj. 220, Fms. vii. 325.

PALL-STRÁ, *n.* *the daís-straw*; *verða ellidauðr inni á pallstrám*, Hkr. i. 149.

PANNA, *u, f.* [Lat. *panna*; Germ. *pfanne*; Engl. *pan*], *a pan*, Dipl. v. 18. 2. [Swed. *panna*], *the skull, bead*, Skíða R. 168.

PANTA, *að, to bet*, = *veðsetja*, Bs. ii. 176.

PANTR, *m.* [Germ. *pfand*], *a pledge*, Stj. 197; also **PANTA**, *að, to pawn*: the true old Icel. word is *veð*, q. v.

PANT-SETJA, *tt.* = *panta, to pawn*, D. N.

PANZARI, *a, m.* [mid. Lat. *panzeria*; Germ. *panzier*, from mid. Lat. *panzeria* = *lorica quae ventrem tegit* (Du Cange), from *panza* = *abdomen*; Fr. *pance*; Engl. *panch* = *stomach*]; — *prop. a leather belt worn round the stomach*, whence gener. *a coat of mail, a jack*, Nj. 70, Sks. 375, 400, 405; *panzara húfa*, Fms. viii. 404; *hirð-maðr skal eiga vápntreyju ok uten yfir panzara eða brynju*, N. G. L. ii. 427; *a panzari* as armour is chiefly mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, and is probably an anachronism in the Nj. l. c.

PAPI, *a, m.* [Lat. *papa*; Gr. *páppa*; cp. early Swed. *pæpinger*, whence mod. Swed. *pébbling* and *Pebblinge-søe* near Copenhagen; Germ. *pfaffen*]; — *a pope, priest*; the Irish anchorites were esp. called *Papar*; traces of such anchorites at the first arrival of the Northmen were found in the east of Icel.; *þá vóru hér menn Kristnir þeir es Norðmenn kalla Papa*, Jb. ch. 1, Landn. (pref.) These 'monks of the west' had sought this remote desert island in order to shun all intercourse with men, and when the heathen Northmen came to Iceland, the Papas left it; the statement of Ari Fróði in the Landnáma is confirmed by the book of the Irish monk Dicuil (De Mensurá Orbis), Ed. Paris, 1807. From these Papas are derived some local names, *Pap-ey*, *Papýli*, *Pap-óss*, *Papa-fjörðr*, map of Icel., Landn. **Papeyjar-buxur**, *f. pl.* a kind of wizard breeches, *money breeches*, see Maurer's Volks. 2. *the pope*, Landn. 18.

PAPPÍR, *m.* [Lat. *papyrus*], *paper*; *bref á pappír ok á Látinu skrifáð*, D. N. iii. (a Norse deed, A. D. 1364); all Icel. MSS. and writs (*máldagar*) of the 14th and 15th centuries were on vellum, and paper came first into general use about or a little before the Reformation; only two leaves on satin paper (a fragment of the Grágás) are preserved in the Arna-Magn. Coll. written in the 12th century or early in the 13th.

PAR, *n.* [Lat. *par*], *a pair*, occurs in the 15th century; *hann gaf mér tvönn þor skæða, two pairs of shoes*, Skíða R.; *þar skó*, Bs. i. 876; *ganga með þörum, þvairs*, Mar.: *since freq.*, *tvönn þör vetlinga, sokka, two pairs of gloves, socks*.

II. *a paring, scrap*; *hann fleygði til hennar þörum ok beinum*, Clar. — the phrase, *ekki þar, ekki parið, not a paring, not a whiff*, Bs. ii. 254, 323, 341 (16th century); *opt eru kvæða efnir rýr, ekki á stundum parið*, Tíma R. (begin.): the word may have come into use in the 15th or 16th century.

para, u, f. *pairs*, of fish hung up.

II. parings.

paradís, f. [Gr. *παράδεισος*; Lat. *paradisus*], *paradise* (also *paradisa*, u, f., Sks. 502, 521 B), Stj. 36, Sks. 521, Nídrst. 8; *paradisargnaðr*, -sæla, -vist, -grænleikr, Greg. 68, Fms. i. 227, Bs. i. 202, Sks. 80, Pass. 40, 18, Vidal. *passim*.

II. in local names, **Paradísarællir**, m. the name of a cave in southern Icel., A. A., tab. xii, and Finn lagúnissón's work Rúnámó. In some Icel. farms a grassy hollow or alley (hvammr) close by a dwelling-house is called *Paradís*, as at Skarð a western Icel.; another called *Viti*, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 32 sqq.

parak, n. a nickname, Landn., prob. Gaelic = Scot. *parrack*: in mod. age **parraka**, að, [A. S. *parac* = *park*], to keep pent in, under constraint and coercion, (slang.)

parði, a, m. a leopard, Al. 85.

pardun, m. a pardon, Ann. 1349.

Paris, **Paris-borg**, f. *Paris*, Bs. i. 92, 799, Fms.; *Paris-klerkr*, a clerk of *Paris*, Orkn. 330.

parlak, n. = *sparlak*; eitt silk p., a silken bed-curtain, D. N. ii. 165.

parlament, n. [Fr.], a *parley*, conference, Ann. 1276.

parta, að, to *part*, divide, H. E. ii. 167, Pr. 424.

partera, að, = *parta*, Stj. 106, 151, Bs. i. 242.

parteran, f. *division*, Edda (pref.)

partikúla, u, f. [a Lat. word], a *particle* or *part* of a degree, Rb. 462.

PARTR, m. [Lat.], a *part*, share, the word appears in writers of the 11th and the end of the 13th century, Stj. 50, Grett. 162, Al. 89, Ann. 4, Dipl. v. 3, Bs. i. 848; ok keypti honum þar part í skipi, Fb. ii. 5 (where Fbr. 25 new Ed. omits the word part); nokkurn part (acc.), rily, Fms. viii. 94 (v. l.), *passim* in mod. usage; but the true old word hlutr: — as a measure, *part* of a degree, Rb. 480: of time, 489, MS. 732. 7: a party, máls-partir, q. v. **parta-lauss**, adj. *unparcelled*, Boldt.

pass, n. a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 566.

passa, að, [Dan. *passé*], to watch; *passa upp á e-ð*.

passi, a, m. a pint, measure; drekka *passa* og pela, Hallgr. 2. a *support*, (mod.)

passía, u, f. *passion*; hann las *passiona*, Bs. i. 155: in the name **Passíulmar**, the *Passion Hymns*, see List of Authors, p. xii.

past, n. [Lat. *pastus*; Fr. *pâte* ?], a *feast*; in the phrase, *liggja á pasti*, a wild beast, to be sucking the blood out of the prey; the Landn. 235: *liggja á fasti*, see *fast*; gleðinnar *past*, Lil. 90; *hyggju past*, osskv.

II. pastr, n. *animal vigour*; það er ekkert *pastr* honum, there is no *piib* in him. **pastrs-lauss**, adj. *pitiless*, feeble, 5. of children suffering from atrophy.

pasta, u, f. a kind of stuff. **pöstu-tjald**, n. a tent of p., B. K. 83.

pata, að, to 'patter', prattle, and **patari**, a, m. a 'patterer', prattler; *patarinn* svo *pata* einn, hann *patar* sig inn í skáða, a ditty.

pataldr, n. [Fr. *bataille*], a battle, a ἀπ. λεγ.; bjóða e-m á *pataldr*, to challenge to fight, Bs. i. 9.

pati, a, m. [the word is akin to the Engl. *patter*]: — a *romour*; *kvæð* þessi *vera* nema *kvitt* ok *pata* einn, Hom. 13; *vér höfum heyrð nokkurn pata* af, Fms. ix. 278; þá kom *pati* nokkurr til *Vindlands*, Sks. 295; sögðu vinir *Erlings* honum *pata* þann sem þeir höfðu spurt, Sks. 310, viii. 216, 262, 265; sá *pati* kom fyrir þá at *hón mundi vera barni*, Hkr. i. 188; Hákon jarl fær *nokkurn pata* af því, at ..., 2; biskup *heyrði pata* á þessu, Bs. i. 293.

patina, u, f. a *paten* on which the wafers are laid for mass, Vm. 54, 6 Hom. 138, 141.

patrekr, m. St. *Patrick*, from whom was named the **Patreks-fjörðr**, in western Icel., Landn. i. ch. 12, where Ari, the Icelandic historian, by apprehension, makes St. Patrick the foster-father of Örlý (end of the 9 century) instead of his saint and patron. Ari, in this case, probably merely repeated the current legend.

patrarki, a, m. a *patriarch*, Grág. ii. 165, Fms. vii. 91, Symb. 28.

patara-legr, adj. [cp. Dan. *patte* = to suck; Engl. *pet* may be a kind of word]: — *blooming*, *thriving*, esp. used of a youth or child; þú ert *pataralegr*, how thriving you look!

paufa, að, to sneak, lurk.

paufi, a, m. a lurking fiend; átu-maðkr og einhver *paufinn* ódýrgir þu sem hún ferr með, Bb. i. 15. **paufa-legr**, adj. *dark*, gloomy, of a face or a landscape.

paufi, a, m. a goblin, devil; höfuð-paurr, an arch-fiend.

pausa, að, = *púsa*, [Fr.], to espouse, Fms. ix. 293, x. 106, 114, v. l.

pac-bláð, n. a 'pacificale' on vellum, Pm. 68, 112, Vm. 7.

pac-spjald, n. a peace tablet, 'pacificale,' a tablet with a crucifix and a cross vobiscum' beneath; in the Roman Catholic times it was presented to be kissed by the worshippers (osculum pacis), see Du Cange, as a description in H. E. i. 173, note a, and iv. 135, note b; the *pacificale* was either a piece of parchment or a slab, *pacxspjald steint*, annat með bókell, Pm. 108; it was different to *altaris steinn*, *altaris steinar þeir*, *pacxspjald gullagat*, ok *pacxblöð tvau*, 112; p. með kopar, 10; p. gyllt, Vm. 83; *pacxspjald ok pacxspjald yfir altari*, Pm. 11, D. I. *passim*.

pa, or **pái**, m. [A. S. *peā*; Engl. *pea-cock*, *pea-ben*; Lat. *pavo*; Germ. *faul*]: — a *peacock*; it occurs as the nickname of Olave pá, who was

born in Icel. about 948 A. D., but of an Irish mother, and she prob. gave him the name, Landn. (Ld., Nj.)

páfi, a, m. [papa; Dan. *pave*; cp. Germ. *pfaff*]: — a *pope*, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 281, Landn. (pref.); *páfa* boð, boðskapr, a *papal message*, Ann. 1310, Fms. x. 8, Bs., Ann., *passim*. **compds**: **páfa-bann**, n. a *papal ban*, K. Á. 65. **páfa-dómur**, m. the 'popedom', *papacy*, 625, 53, Rb. 422. **páfa-dæmi**, n. *id.*, D. N. iii. 11. **páfa-fundr**, m. *visiting the pope*, Fms. x. 60, 99. **páfa-garðr**, m. the *papal residence* (= Rome), Grett. 162 A, Fms. x. 8. **páfa-lauss**, adj. *without a pope*, Bs. **páfa-ligr**, adj. *popish*, *papal*, K. Á. 228, D. N. **páfa-stóll**, m. the *papal see*, 625, 41. **páfa-tala**, u, f. a list of *popes*, 625, 60. **páfa-tiund**, f. a *papal tiibe*, Dipl. ii. 16. **páfa-trú**, f. *popery*. **páfa-veldi**, n. *papal power*, 625, 61. **páfa-villa**, u, f. a *popish error*, *papistry*. **páfa-flugl**, m. a *pea-fowl*, Land. 51, 472, Stj. 573, Fas. iii. 359, *passim* in mod. usage, as the simple *pá* or *pái* is not used.

páll, m. [Lat. *pálus*, qs. *paghus*; Engl. *pole*; Fr. *pelle*; mid. Lat. *pala*, see Du Cange]: — a kind of *boe* or *spade* for digging earth or peat, for a drawing of which see Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 4; *pála eðr rekur*, K. þ. K. 38; *páll* ok reka, Ám. 34; *hafa pál* ok reku, Ísl. ii. 193; *gengu í fjós* ok tóku þar *pál* ok reku, Dropl. 28; þá tók *Clement* *gráftól* í hönd sér ok hjó *tysvar pálinum* niðr, Clem. 46; *Klaufi saxar í sundr baggana með páli*, Sd. 157. 2. a *pale*, D. N. i. 527. **compds**: **páll-stunga**, u, f. a *thickness* (of *peat*) which can be cut in one slice with the *páll*. **páll-torfa**, u, f. a *slice of turf cut with the páll*, Mar. 312.

Páll, m. (the older form **Póll**, Bs. i. (the *Miracle-book*) 333 *passim*, K. þ. K. 112): — *Paul*, *Paulus*; the name appears in Icel. about the 12th century, and soon became very popular: **Páls-kirkja**, St. *Paul's Church*, 625, 47; **Páls-likneski**, Pm. 51; **Páls-messa**, see *messa*.

pálmari, a, m. a *palmer*, *pilgrim*, Orkn. 176; for the *palmers*, when they came to the river Jordan, used to carry a palm in the hand and a cross on the breast, *bartú* þaðan *pálm* í hendi en *kross* á bringu, Fms. vii. 160; *kross hangir þul þessum fyrir brjósti*, en *pálmr* meðal herða, a *cross hangs on this wise man's breast*, and a *palm* between his shoulders, Orkn. (in a verse). **pálmara-vegr**, m. the *palmer's way*, i. e. the road to *Palestine*, Fms. ix. 417.

pálma-stika, u, f. [Lat. *palmā*], a 'palm-rule,' the striking across the palm of the hand with a ruler.

Pálm-dróttinsdagr, m. *Palm Sunday*, Nj. 273, Fms. iii. 36.

pálmi, a, m. = *pálmunnudagr*.

pálm-kvistr, m. a *palm branch*, Bs. ii. 16.

pálmr, m. [Lat.], a *palm-tree*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 160; *fagran pálmr*, 656 B. 7; *laufgir pálmr*, Lil.; *pálma-borg*, the *palm city* = *Jericbo*, Stj. **compds**: **Pálma-dagr**, m. *Palm Sunday*, Rb. 42, Nj. 271, Fbr. 112, Fms. x. 396; *pálmadags dúkr*, an *inventory*, Dipl. v. 18. **pálm-sunna**, u, f. the *palm-sun*, i. e. *Palm Sunday*; and **pálmunnudagr**, *id.*, Nj. 271; but the usual form at present is **pálmáunnu-dagr**, *id.*, Sturl. ii. 177, Nj. 271.

pálm-tré, n. a *palm-tree*, Stj.

pálm-viðr, m. *palm-wood*, Stj. 386, Barl. 100, Bs. ii. 164.

Pálmnr, m. a pr. name, and **Pálmna-tóki**, a, m. = *Toki the Archer* (?), Fms. xi. (Jomsv. S.)

pál-stafur, m. [páll; cp. Engl. 'falstaff'], a 'pole-staff,' a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile, Róm. 164, Fms. viii. 139, 224, 389, Nj. 274, Sks. 386, Karl. 81.

pápi, a, m. *papa*, of children: *hefna pápa*, *hefna pápa*! *Maurer's Volks*. 289; but in western Icel. *babbi*.

pápíska, u, f. *papistry*; **pápískr**, adj. *popish*.

pár, n. *crabbed writing*, a *scrawl*: **pára**, að, to scrawl.

PÁSKAR, m. pl.; ancient writers freq. used a fem. pl. **páskir** or **páskar**, thus, fyrir **Páskir**, K. Á. 104, Stj. 52; fyrir **Páskar** (acc.), Gbl. 30; hann lét í stað koma Jól ok **Páskar** (acc.), Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip); um vörít eptir **Páskir**, ix. 274; when in gen. and dat. **Páska**, **Páskum**, the gender cannot be distinguished; in mod. usage it is always masc., and, as of old, never used in sing.: [Gr. *πάσχα*; North. E. *Pasch*; Dan. *Paske*; the ancient Teut. *Easter* and Germ. *Oster* are unknown in the Scand. languages]: — *Easter*, *Passover-time*; eptir **Páska**, Grág. (Kb.) i. 141; fyrir **Páskana**, Ld. 324; þváttdaginn fyrir **Páska**, 326; *halda Páska*, 686 C. i. Rb. 4; **Páskar** eru mér nú (it is an *Easter* to me, a great feast) er ek náða at sjá þik, Greg. **compds**: **Páska-aptan**, m. *Easter-eve*, N. G. L. i. 10, Fms. ii. 137, ix. 511. **Páska-bláð**, m. = *Páska-spjald*, Vm. 51. **Páska-bók**, f. a *Paschal book* (?) of lessons, as church furniture, Pm. 74, 96. **Páska-dagr**, m. *Easter day*, K. þ. K., Bs., *passim*; Jóladað ok **Páskadag**, Symb. 22. **Páska-fríðr**, m. the *Easter-peace*, Ó. H.; in the early Swed. law (Schlyter) the 'paska-fríder' lasted from Wednesday before Easter until the evening of the eighth day after Easter. **Páska-hald**, n. the *keeping of Easter*, Rb. 66, 428. **Páska-hátíð**, f. the *Paschal-feast*. **Páska-holgi**, f. the *Easter holiday*, K. þ. K. **Páska-helgi-vika**, u, f. *Easter week*, N. G. L. i. 426. **Páska-kerti**, n. an 'Easter-candle,' a kind of church furniture: p. af tré, a wooden p., Vm. 6; p. steint, painted, 22; **Páskakertis umbúnaðr**, a case of a p., 51; **Páskakertis stika**, Pm. 17, 51. **Páska-lamb**, n. a *Paschal lamb*,

Hom. 84. Páska-messa, u. f. *Easter service*; svá virði ek eið biskups sem Páskamessu, Sturl. i. 68. Páska-morgin, m. *Easter-morning*, Fb. iii. 239. Páska-nótt, f. *Easter night*, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. ii. 140. Páska-paktar, m. *the Paschal epacts*, Rb. 136. Páska-Saga, u. f. *an 'Easter Saga'*, perh. = the History of the Passion and Resurrection, Pm. 15. Páska-snjór, n. *snow at Easter*, Ann. 1310. Páska-spjald, n. *an Easter-tablet* as church furniture, a tablet representing the Resurrection, Vm. 47, Pm. 6, 112; it was different from paxspjald, see Pm. 11. Páska-tími, a. m. (-tið, f.), *Easter-time*, Stj. 148, Greg. 59, Fms. x. 371. Páska-tré, n. *an Easter-tree*, = Páska-spjald (?), Vm. 47. Páska-tungl, n. *an Easter-moon*, Rb. Páska-veizla, u. f. *an Easter banquet*, Fms. ii. 137. Páska-vika, u. f. *Easter-week*, i. e. the week after Easter Sunday, Stj. 52, Kb. 70, Fms. vii. 187, Sturl. iii. 164, Ld. 216. Páska-vist, f. *a staying for Easter*, Fms. viii. 30. Páska-öld, f. *the Paschal cycle (cycclus Pascalis = 532 years)*, MS. 1812. 61, Rb. 64; Páska-aldar-tal, n. *computation according to the Paschal cycle*, Rb. 368, 418.

peð, n. [Fr. *péon*], *a pawn in chess*; kóngs-peð, *a king's pawn*; hróks-peð, *ridder-peð*, *dróttningar-peð*, *biskups-peð*. peð-mát, n. (Mag. 23, 44), or peð-rífr, m. *checkmate with a pawn*.

peð-madr, m. *a footman*, Karl. 31: *a pawn in chess* = peð.

peini, a nickname, Fms. viii. 362; prob. Gael., cp. Engl. *Payne*.

peisa, u. f. [from Engl. *piece*; Gael. *pios*], *a jerkin, the upper 'piece'*, of a woman's dress; in Icel. the word was prob. borrowed in the 15th century from English or Scottish traders, and is now very freq.; band-p., prjóna-p.

Peita, u. f. *Poitiers* in France, Fms.: *a Poitier's shaft or missile*, Lex. Pœt.: *Peitneskr*, adj. *from P.*, id.

peks, n. (peksa, að), [from the Engl.], *picking a quarrel*, (slang).

peli, a, m. [Dan. *pægel*], *a quarter of a pint*; yndi er að sitja óls við pel og gamma sér, Hallgr.; drekka passa og pela, id.:—*a little bottle*, with brandy or liqueurs, brennivins-peli.

pell, n. [Lat. *pallium*; A. S. *pelle*; Engl. *fall*; mid. H. G. *pfelle*]:—*costly stuff*, *velvet* (?); sæng tjölduð pellum, Hkr. i. 242; skikkja ok pell dregin yfir skinnin, *fur lined with pell*, Lv. 41; pell þat er hökull sá var ör gör, er Skarvendill heitir, Bs. i. 77; messu-hökull af pelli, B. K. 82; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 91; altaris-klæði tvau af pelli, 98; hökull ok kantara-kápa af nýju pelli, B. K. 83, Vm. 100; tvau handlin af pelli, B. K. 83; pells-altarisklæði, -búnaðr, -hús, -hökull, -kápa, -klæði, *an altar cloth, lining, case, cope* of pell, Vm. 49, 80, 92, 114, B. K. 83, Pm. 123, Am. 15, Dipl. v. 18; pells-klæði, -kyrtill, -skikkja, Ld. 328, Ó. H. 31, Fms. ii. 246, iv. 27, v. 268.

penni, a, m. [Lat.], *a pen*, Th. 76. pennu-kníf, m. *a pen-knife*.

penningr, m., mod. penningr, with a single n; the double n is borne out by rhymes, *penningi, keuma*, Bragi; a contr. form *pengar* also occurs, Dipl. i. 8, iii. 4, Bs. i. 699, Mar.: [cp. Engl. *penny*; Germ. *pfennig*; Dan. contr. *penge*; from Lat. *pecunia*]:—*a penny*, in sing. a coin, coined piece; in plur. also *genr. = money*: the word occurs as early as in Bragi, the oldest of Norse poets, who calls *the round shield* with the painted ring (see baugr) 'the penny of Walhalla,' for the halls of the ancients were hung with shields; it also occurs in the Ls. 40. It is probably one of the earliest borrowed Gr.-Lat. words in the Scand. language; Byzantine and Roman coins up to the end of the 2nd century A. D. have been discovered in Danish cairns and fens (coins of the last decennium of the 2nd century have been discovered in a 'mose fund' in Sleswig); see also the remarks s. v. kinga; but money for trade-purposes was little used until after the introduction of Christianity, and the first mint-masters were English; Ensikir penningar, *English coins, English money*, Eg. 767; see the curious records in the Saga, ch. 55, 61, but esp. 88; gull-p., *a gold coin*; silfr-p., *a silver coin*: for a coin used as a token see the story in Gisl. 14, 24.

II. *a small coin, a penny*, a subdivision of an ounce; but the value varies, thus, thirty pence to an ounce, N. G. L. i. 225; sixty to an ounce, Grág. i. 500; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtog, MS. 732. 16; ten to an ounce, Grág. i. 357; lögsilfr et forna, þat er tíu penningar gúra eyri, ii. 188; penning er tíu væri fyrir alin vadmáls, Hkr. ii. 231; ef penning er vert eðr meira, 188; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, 175; þrjá penninga Enska, Fms. ix. 442, v. 1.; hann fann grafsilfr ok tók af tuttugu penninga, Landn. 146; þrjá penninga ok tvær örtogar, N. G. L. i. 76; bæta fjörum penningum ok tveim örtogum, id.; þrem penningum minna en eyri = *an ounce minus three pennies*, 77; þrjá penninga ok fimmi örtogar, . . . áttján penninga, . . . tólf penninga, . . . tvá hluti fimta penningis ok eyri; tvá hluti sétta penningis þat er fimtungi minna en full óln, 78, 79; þrír penningar taldir eru við einn veginn, 732. 16; hálf önnur örtog ok tveir peingar, Dipl. iii. 4; hann gördi penning þann er ekki stóð minna en eyri, *he made a coin which weighed not less than an ounce*, Gisl. 14; gjalda Rúma-skatt einn penning taldan (*Peter's penny*), K. Á. 194:—in translations, þrjátígi penninga, 655 vii. 3 (*triginti argentei* of the Vulgate, Gen. xxxvii. 28); tveim hundruðum penninga, 655 xi. 4 (= *διακοσίων θηναίων*, John vi. 7); en hver sú kona sem hefir tíu peninga. . . eg hefi minn pening apr fundið, Luke xv. 8, 9:—phrases, fyrir-gúra hverjum penningi fjár sins, *to forfeit every penny*, K. Á. 144;

hvern penning, *every penny*, Eg. 72; aldrei fær hann af því er ek einn penning, MS. 4. 11; vert eins penninga, *a penny's worth*, 4. 13 hvárki óln né penning, *neither an ell nor a penny*, i. e. *not a whit*, L. 40.

III. in plur. *money*; ríkr at penningum, *monied*, Dropl. 35 penninga upptekt, Fms. v. 162; mildr af penningum, i. 257; fá e-m góð penninga, vii. 319; svá marga penninga sem hér verðr brestir í, Dipl. i. 10, iv. 5; fríðra penga, i. 8; frami ok fagríligr penningar, Fs. 6; til verald lígra penga, Mar.; góðs ok penninga, Fms. iii. 91: sing. collect., Al. 4 COMPS: penninga-lauss, adj. *peniless*, Th. 4. penninga-leysi n. *lack of money*. penninga-ríkr, adj. *rich in coin, monied*, Sturl. ii. 129. penninga-skortr, m. *shortness, lack of money*. IV. i mod. Icel. usage penningr is used of *cattle, live stock*; saud-peningr, *sbeep* nauþ-p., *neat cattle*; mjalta penninginn, *to milk the sbeep*. This curious usage is due to an analogy with the old word fé, q. v.

pensill, m. *a pencil*, (mod.)
penta, að, [Fr. *peindre*], *to paint*; ráfit (*the roof*) var allt ceint of pentað, Fms. v. 339; hann lét penta húfuna, *be had the eburch painted*, Bs. i. 830; hann lét Atla presta skrifara p. allt ræfr innan, í stöp linum ok svá bjórinn, 132; herra Ketill lét p. innan kirkjuna, Vm. 117 p. líkneskj, Mar.; Máriu líkneski pentað; fjögur blöð pentað, Pm. i. pentuð leðbók, *a painted, illuminated, book of lessons* (see málbók), Ám 35: metaph., pentaðr málsgreinir, *painted phrases*, Skálda. 2. i mod. usage *to stain one's clothes with food whilst eating*, penta sig; þú hefir pentað þig; pentaðu þig ekki!

penta, u. f. *a spot of meat on the clothes* in eating. pent-speldi, *a bib or napkin* tied round the neck of children when eating.

pentan, f. *painting*, Vm. 44.

pentari, a, m. *a painter*, Mar.: also *penturr*, N. G. L. ii. 246.

pera, u. f. [Fr. *poire*; Engl. *pear*], *a pear*:—of a *pear-tree*, Edda (Gl. ii. 483. peru-tré, n. *a pear-tree*, Karl. 14.

perla, u. f. [Fr. *perle*; Engl. *pearl*], *a pearl*; mitra með perlu, Dipl. iii. 4; kasta perlum fyrir svin, Matth. vii. 6. perlu-knappr, m. *a pearl-stud*, Vm. 21.

persóna, u. f., persóni, a, m., H. E. i. 468, [Lat. *persona*], *a person* of the Divinity, Stj. 19; þessar persónur blessi Guð af hæðum (in reading the banns); manns-p., kvenn-p.: gramm., Skálda 180, 185, 186. 2. *a parson*; einnar persónu verð (*the wages of one parson*) . . . hann valdi ok hinar vísutú persónur af prestum sínum, at þrédika kross, Bs. i. 699 klerka eðr kirkjulegar persónur, H. E. i. 501; prestar ok persónar (sic) *priests and parsons*, 468. persónu-lauss, adj. *without a parson*.

kirkja persónulaus eða prestlaus, H. E. i. 258, N. G. L. i. 455. persóna-legr, adj. *personal*, Stj.: mod. persónu-legr.

pervisa-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *thin, puny*.

pest, f. [Lat. *pestis*; Germ. and Engl. *pest*], *a plague*.

Petarr, Pettarr is the older form, Gd. 19, 34, Bs. i. 616; Pettarr messa, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 39; dat. Pettari, Clem. 55; else Petur or Pétr, Fb. iii. 459; in earlier times (the 12th and 13th century) this name is very rare, see the list of pr. names to Landn., Sturl., and Bs., but became in Icel. more freq. in the 15th and following centuries; Pettars-m., see messa: Pétrs-bláð, *a picture of St. Peter*, Pm. 126; Pétrs-fé, *Peter's pence*, 45; Pétrs-kirkja, *St. Peter's church*, Vm. 21; Pétrs-kyr, *Peter's cow*, id.; Pétrs-nautr, see nautr; Pétrs-nál, see nál; Pétrs-stóll, -seti, *St. Peter's chair, cathedra Petri*, Rb. 372, MS. 625, 60, 61; Pétrs-tollr, *St. Peter's tithes*, 671. 18; Pétrs-vaka, *St. Peter's eve*, Vm. 21, Fms. viii. 122.

II. plants and birds with names from St. Peter; Pétrs-budda, u. f., or Pétrs-skip, n. a fish, *St. Peter's purse or ship* = *pulvinar marinum*, Eggert Itin. ch. 897; Pétrs-kofa, u. f. a bird, *columbus grylla*: Pétrs-mold, f. a kind of earth: Pétrs-sólvað, f., botan. *dryas octopetala*: Pétrs-urt, f. *apargia autumnalis*: Pétrs-vaðsteinn, m. = *ovarium onisci*; also óska-björn (q. v.), Maurer's Volks-, Björn. For legends referring to St. Peter see Maurer 190.

petti, n. [Fr. *petit*; Engl. *petty*], *a small piece of a field*; svo lítið petti, freq. in mod. conversation; the word prob. was imported with the English trade (15th or 16th century).

þikka, að, *to pick, prick*, Bs. i. 319, ii. 163, Stj. 497, v. l.

þikkis-dagar, m. pl. [Germ. *pfingsten*, from eccl. Lat. *pentecoste*]:—*Whitsuntide*, Str. 47, 66, Bs. i. 706, Art. 75, but never used in speaking or classical writing, see hvítasunna.

piktur, m. [Lat. *pictor*], *a painter*, Mar.

pillz, mod. pilz, u., older form piliza, u. f.; [from mid. Lat. *pellicia*, whence Germ. *pelz*, Engl. *felt*]:—*a felt, fur coat*; Ánn var í hvítu pilzi, þat var svá sitt at þat nam hæf, Fas. ii. 342; skryðask pilizum ok kápum, Ó. T. 12. 2. mod. *a petticoat*; vera í pilzi, *to wear a petticoat*, freq.

pillzungr, m. *a short felt*, Fas. ii. 343.

piltir, m. a boy, prop. a boy clad in a *pelt* or *petticoat*; hann bar piltinn á handlegg sér, Fb. i. 565, Gret. 117; hann sá hvar piltinn stól á baki honum, 124; piltir þessi, *this youth*, Fs. 69; biðr þorleifr Kól tapa piltinum, 145, Gd. 55:—in mod. usage also a *man*, thus the labourers on a farm (vinnu-menn, húskarlar) are called piltir. pilt-skapr, m. *ribaldry*; and pilta-yrði, n. pl. *coarse language*, Bs. ii. 261. pinni, a, m. [Engl.], *a pin*; pinnar af stáli, Bév.

piparr, m. [Lat. *pipær*], *pepper*, Pr. 470, 475, MS. 4. 21, Str. 45, Rétt. 8, 114. **pipar-korn**, n. a *pepper-corn*, Pr. 474.
pipra, að, to *pepper*, Fas. iii. 359, Fms. v. 193. II. perh. a different word, [Lat. *vibrare*]:—to *quiver*, *shake*; hann (the horse) skalf ok pipraði, Bs. i. 318; jörðin skalf ok pipraði af ótta, 145; jall æðar prudu fyrir hraðslu sakir, Fb. 149:—*reflex.*, Krosskv. 5.
pissa, að, (piss, u.), to *piss*, Lat. *mingere*.
pistill, m., dat. *pistilli*, *pistulli*, a, m., 656 C. 24, Bs. i. 104, 392, om. 137, 140; [eccl. Lat.]:—an *epistle*, Bs. i. 100, 271, 278, Magn. 38; *pistlar* ok Guðspjüll, Vm. 1, 55, N. T., Vidal. *passim*. **pistla-bók**, a book with the *epistles*, Pm. 24.
pitlor, m. a nickname, N. G. L. i. 446.
þfk, m. a nickname, Orkn., Sturl. ii. 168; cp. Engl. *peak*.
þfka, u, f. [Dan. *pige*; Swed. *piga*], a *girl*, *lass*, *virgin*; a for. word, which the origin is uncertain, for it occurs for the first time in Norway about the end of the 14th century, and in Icel. in the 15th; *píkan* argreta, the *spinster M.*, D. N. iii. 420 (in a deed of 1378); unga *píku*, áld H. 5. 31; *sveinninn nefndist Herraðr*, en *píkan Herraðr*, Fas. ii. 77 (a romance and ballad of the 15th century); *píku-brót*, Stef. Ól. röt 184); *píku-skrækr*, Snót 136. In Icel. the word is rare and rather v.; it can hardly be used of a gentlewoman.
þla, u, f. [Germ. *pfell*; Dan. *pil*], *an arrow*; it appears in romances of the 15th century, Fas. iii. 329, 337, Skáld H. 1. 17; and since that time in Bible and hymns, as also *Safn* i. 89; the vernacular word is ör, q. v.
þla-grímr, m. [Lat. *peregrinus*, whence Fr. *pèlerin*; Engl. *pilgrim*]:—a *grim*, Fms. iii. 33, v. 222, vi. 302, Karl. 71, *passim* in old and mod. usage.
þlárr, m. [Engl.], a *pillar*, Stj. 46, 101, 210, 284, Bs. i. 830.
þll, m. a kind of *tree*, Edda 11, 111, Sks. 106.
þment, n. a kind of wine, *piment*, Fas. iii. 359.
þn, f. = *pína*, Skíða R.
þna, u, f. [Lat. *poena*], a *fine*; undir *pínu* tólf ára gjalds, Bs. i. 733; þrjár *pínur* skyldask á þá menn, K. Á. 224; banns-*pína*. 2. in mod. usage, *pine*, *torment*, Vidal., Pass.
þna, d, [A. S. *þnan*], to *torment*, *torture*, Fms. i. 4, Mork. 221, Grág. 129; *pína* e-n til sagna, i. 347; þar skulu djöflar *pína* yðr, Hom. 158, *passim*. 2. to *punish*; verk *pint* ok lofat, *punished* or *allowed*, Mar.; þr er stuldr, Skálda 204 (in a verse); til þess er hafit yðrar syndir þlar, Hom. 158.
þnaðr, m. *torture*, Stj. 56.
þnari, a, m. a *tormenter*, Fms. ii. 32, v. 1.
þnilligr, adj. *passive*, Stj. 21: *subject to pains*, Eluc. 35, Hom. 86.
þning, f. *torture*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 227, Mork. 220, Karl. 279; *pain*, S. 25; *gramm. passive*, Skálda 180. 2. eccl. *Passion*, Stj. 76, Rb. 8. *pass.*, *pínungar-dagr*, -*tími*, a *day*, *time of passion*, Stj. 117, 147, 195. *comps.*: **Pínungar-Saga**, u, f. the *History of the Passion*. **pínungar-vitr**, m. a *martyr*, 623, 51, Fms. xi. 308. **pínungar-vætti**, n. *martyrdom*, 656 B. 8.
þnakill, m. a *small trunk* or *luggage*.
þnastl, f. thus in Hkr. iii. 349, Sks. 676 B, Fms. vii. 91, Hom. 85, MS. 6. 6; *contr.* *þísl*, and so in mod. usage since the Reformation, and so al. in old vellums; *píslir*, 623. 32; *písla*, Fms. x. 389; *píslar*, Symb. 21, Fms. vii. 195, Al. 130; *písl*, Rb. 86, Magn. 506:—*torture*, *passion*, *pain*; cp. *pining* above. *comps.*: **píslar-dagr**, m. '*passion-day*', *Gr. Friday*, Bs. i. 733. **píslar-færi**, n. pl. *instruments of torture*, *res.*, Al. 130. **píslar-mark**, n. the *mark of the passion*, i. e. the *cross*, Fms. vii. 195, Hom. 96, 103. **Píslar-Saga**, u, f. = *Pínungar-Saga*. **píslar-sigr**, m. '*passion-victory*', *martyrdom*, Mar. **píslar-stjór**, m. a *place of torment*, Sks. 143, Greg. 22. **píslar-tíð**, f. *passion-time*, 623. 63. **píslar-tré**, n. the '*passion-tree*', the *cross*, Hl. 102, MS. 625. 70. **píslar-váttir**, m. a *martyr*, Stj. 54, Magn. 48 and so in mod. usage, Vidal. **píslar-vætti**, n. *martyrdom*, Hom. 82, Magn. 430, Vidal., *passim* in mod. usage, for the word '*martyr*' is never used in Icel. **písla-sjón**, f. a *vision of the torments of hell*, Mar.
þpa, u, f. [Fr. *pipe*], a *pipe*; drekka af *pípu*, to *drink through* a *quill*, Rb. 48; mjóvar *pípur*, Stj. 95; *járnstíka* með *pípu*, Pm. 90. 2. a *pipe* as a musical instrument; blása *pípu*, Fas. iii. 359; *syngja* í *pípu*, Stj. 66; *fiðlur* ok *pípur*, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse); *strengjum*, *pípum*, *árum*, Skálda 179 (hljóð-pípa). **pípna-hljómr**, m. a *sound from* a *pipe*, Karl. 203.
þpari, a, m. a *piper*, Boldt 16.
þpam-pár, m. a *scrawl*; see *pár*.
þpra, að, to *whisper*, (slang).
þp, see *písl*.
þpl, n. [Lat.], a *petal*. *comps.*: **pítal-settr**, part. *petal-worked*, Vm. 47. **pítals-spjald**, n. = *pítal*, Vm. 74.
þpcka, að, to *pick*, *prick*; ef þú þjakkar broddinum á hallinn, Fms. iii. 186; stanga ok þjakkja með knífum, to *stab* and *prick with knives*, Mar.; hann þjakkar sem hann getr fastast vegginn, Karl. 69, freq. in mod. usage.
þpkr, m. a *stumbling back*; hann er mesti þjakkur.
þpkr, n. *peuter*, Bs. ii. 322.
þpkur, f. pl. *luggage*, esp. of a beggar's *bundle*, *pack*, *truss*.

þplag, n. [Engl. *play*], *manner*; upp á þeirra *plag*, Skáld II. 3. 32; með æru *þlag*, Bs. ii. 306; sóma *þlag*, 308; með hefudarf *þlag*, Hallgr.
þPLAGA, að; this word, although found in old writers, is now almost out of use; it was no doubt borrowed from the German or English, perhaps through the Hanseatic trade, for it appears about the end of the 13th century; in Stj., Laur. S. (14th century);—the Flóam. S. l. c. is the sole instance of its occurrence in the classical Íslendinga Sögur (see List of Authors D. I. II), but that Saga is not preserved quite in its original form: [A. S. *plagan*; Engl. *play*; Germ. *pflegen*; Dan. *pleje*]:—to *cultivate*; *þríska* ok *þlaga* sannleik, Stj. 298; *þlaga* hann ok elskar náttina, 86; hann *þlagaði* í honum allskonar ávöxt, Barl. 23 (v. l. to *plant*); allar þær listir er þú þlögudú dýrar konur, Fas. iii. 238. 2. to *treat*, *entertain*; *þresta* sína lét hann sitja yfir sitt borð, ok *þlagaði* þá alla vel með góðan kost ok öl, Bs. i. 903; sátu þeir sunnu-daginn vel *þlagaði* í mat ok drykk, 860, Fas. iii. 373; *þlaga* sik nú alla vega við skraut ok skart, Stj. 417. 3. to *be used*, *want*; eigi hafa menn þat *þlagat* mjök hér til at gabba mik, Fs. (Flóam. S.) 159; þeir verða með Guðligum boðorðum þar til samdir ok *þlagaði*, Stj. 255. 4. *reflex.*, *kvenbúnað* sem þar *þlagaðisk*, which was *there fashionable*, Stj. 186.
þplaga, u, f. [Lat. *plaga*], a *region*, Rb. 488.
þplagg, n. *luggage*; hann þar vápn þeirra ok önnur *þlugg*, Róm. 148; hvert þat *þlag* sem hann hefði með farit skyldi heilög Niðaróss-kirkja eiga, Bs. i. 820; var eigi traust at hann tæki af mönnum *þlugg* sín, Grett. 129 A; at þú legðir af við mik eitthvert *þlag* af þeim sem þú fer með, id. **þplagga-margr**, m. *having much luggage*, Fms. iii. 117.
þplag-siðr, m. *custom*, *habit*, Snót 164.
þplanka, u, f. = *planki*, Rétt. 61.
þplanki, a, m., in western Icel. sounded *blanki*, [*planca*, Du Cange]:—a *plank*, *thick board*.
þplanta, að, [Lat.], to *plant*, with acc. of the place, Stj. 14, 506, Edda (pref.): with acc. of the plant, Barl. 23, 100, Str. 17.
þplanta, u, f. a *plant*.
þplantan, f. a *planting*, Stj. 14, 222.
þplata, u, f. [Lat. *platea*], *an open road*; á þessari hinn miklu *platu* (v. l. to *sléttu*), Barl. 209. 2. a *plate*, *mounted metal*, esp. of *plate armour* in the later Middle Ages, the 13th and following centuries; eigi hafði hann *platu*, muzu né brynju, Bév.: *plata* is a part of the armour of a king's man in N. G. L. ii. 427 (Hirðskrá, latter part of the 13th century), D. N. *passim*, Trist. 12 (see Fr.) *comps.*: **þlötubúnaðr**, m. '*plate-apparel*', of lace, Rétt. 40. **þlötumestari**, a, m. a *plate-master who makes sheet-iron*, N. G. L. ii. 246 (Dan. *plattenslager*).
þplatari, a, m. = *platumestari*, N. G. L. ii. 246, v. l.
þplaxa, u, f. = *pláss*, a *plain*, *open place*, Al. 155.
þplága, u, f. the *plague*, *torment*, Bs. ii. 118, 160.
þplága, u, f. [Gr.-Lat.], a '*plague*', *chastisement*, of flogging, Bs. i. 912. 2. a *plague* = *drepsótt*; *þlágan* mikla.
þplána, að, [Lat. *planus*], to *efface*, *blot out*; sem rit er *þlána*t af vaxspjaldi, Stj. 647; af-*þlána*, to '*plane off*', *efface*.
þpláneta, u, f. [Lat.], a *planet*, Rb.
þpláss-bera, bar, to *bring abroad*, *slander*, Snót 211.
þplástr, m. [Germ. *pfaster*], a *plaster*, Pr. 473, 474, Barl. 136.
þpláz, proncd. *pláss*, n.; the word never occurs in good old writers, and hardly before the end of the 13th century; [Engl. *place*; Germ. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Ital. *piazza*; all from Lat. *platea*, see Du Cange; cp. *plata* above]:—a *place*, *spot*; þat *pláz* eðr eng. . . , þat *pláz* sem þessi fæsti hellir var í . . . , kaupandi þetta sama *pláz*, Stj. 133; hann sá þar einn brunni í *plázi* nökkuru eðr eng, 171; á einni vænasta völl . . . á miðju *placinu* (sic), Bs. ii. 10; sú höll stendr á eit fagrt *pláz*, 122, Karl. 545, Fms. v. 339, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, although mostly in a limited sense, viz. of a *field*, *ground*, *spot*, but seldom in the general sense '*place*,' as in Engl. or Germ.
þplokka, að, *plukka*, Art. 4, [Engl. *pluck*; Dan. *plukke*; Germ. *pfücken*; for. and borrowed, for *reyta* (q. v.) is the genuine Icel. word]:—to *pluck* the feathers of a bird; tók Randvæfr hank sínn ok *þlokkaði* af fjáðrarnar, Edda 77; ok *þlokkuðu* hann, svá at af honum eru allar fjáðrar, Fms. i. 118; p. skegg sitt, Karl. 322:—*þlokka* e-t af e-m, to *pluck it out of one*, to *pluck*; niuntu þau hvárki p. af mér með mútu-gjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150; víða *þlokkaði* hann menn með ráni, Ver. 54; tak ekki meir af henni nauðugri en einn koss, en ef þú *þlukk*ar nokkura konu, þá heit ömbun ok halt vel, Art. 4.
þplokk-fiskr, m. a kind of *stewed fish* (a dish).
þplógari, a, m. a *plougher*, *ploughman*, Stj. 395.
þplóg-gangr, m. a *plough-furrow*; spans p., D. N. iii. 976.
þplóg-járn, n. a *plough-iron*, *plough-bar*, Fms. vii. 164, Sks. 425.
þplóg-karl, m. a *ploughman*, Sks. 632, 768, Stj. 556.
þPLOGR, m. [Engl. *plough*; O. H. G. *pfluoc*; Germ. *pflog*; Dan. *plow*; Swed. *plog*; a borrowed word, for arðr (q. v.) is the genuine old Norse word; the word was also unknown to the Goth. as well as to the A. S., for Ulf. calls the plough *hoba*, and *snlb* is the A. S. term; the Engl. *plough* was borrowed later, see s. v. arðr, and Grimm's Grammat. iii. 414]:—a *plough*; *þlóg* first occurs in the poem Rm.—

karta at görva, keyra plóg, 19; skilling silfrs af plógi hverjum, Eg. 278; bera þeir þá út plóga sína, Sks. 336; ef maðr högr eyk fyrir plógi eðr arðri, N. G. L. ii. 115; hön setti þá fyrir plóg en plógrinn gékk svá hart ok djúpt, Edda (begin.); rekum eigi plóg af akri, Orkn. (in a verse); eiga auðan plóg, to have an idle plough, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fjándans plógr, Gd. 33.

2. metaph. gain, produce, especial emoluments of an estate, either in down, jetsum, fowl, or the like; það er mesta plógs-jörð; virð lítill veraldar plóg, this world's gain, Pass. 16. 10.

II. a Dan. pr. name, Plógr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.), whence mod. Dan. Ploug. plógs-land, n. an acre of land; gjalda mörk af hverju plógslandi, Orkn. 286; hann gaf henni eitt plógsland, Edda (begin.), (Yngl. S. ch. 5.)

plóma, u, f. [Engl. plum; Germ. pflaume], a plum, Edda (Gl.) ii. 482, (or a plum-tree.)

plytr, a, n. nickname, Fb. iii; cp. Gael. pluit = a club-foot.

plægja, ð, to plough, Stj. 76, Edda 149 (pref.) 2. metaph. to gain; hvat mun ek mér in plægja? Bret. 91; ræðr hann þat fyrir þeim hveru mikitt i plægðisk, Bs. i.

poki, a, m. [Gael. poca; Du Cange poucha; Fr. poche; North. E. poke; as also pung = pungt, puss; Byzantine Gr. πογγή, πογγιον] — a poke, pouch, bag, Fas. iii. 338; guðvefjar poki, Ld. 188, 202; in old writers of a small bag, in mod. of a poor one; ullar-poki, a bag of wool. poka-prestr, m, a bag priest, a poor illiterate priest, a popular Icel. phrase, no doubt originating from the tale of the Master Thief and the Priest in the Poke, as told in the Norse Tales.

pollr, m. [Gael. poll; Welsh pul; Germ. pfuhl; Engl. pool] — a pool, pond; pollinn var svá djúpr þar er skipit flaut, Ld. 78; þeir lenda skipi sínu i poll þann, er þar gengr norðan at túni, Sturl. i. 167 C: in local names, Gíslu-pollar, in Bretagne; Snóksdals-pollr, Brákar-pollr, in western Icel.; cp. Liver-pool, Harle-pool, the Pool on the Thames.

polotur, f. pl., or palata, u, f. [through Byzantine Gr., from Lat. palatium] — the king's palace in Constantinople; þeir ganga til konungs palatu þar er hann svaf inn, Fagrsk. 111, Fms. vi. 172. polota-svarf, n. 'palace-scouring,' a right belonging to the Warengs, when the Greek emperor died, of roaming through the king's treasury for money, see Fms. vi. 171 — ganga þeir um allar polotur konungs, . . . ok skal hver hafa at frjálsu þat sem höndum kemr á (in fact a kind of pillage).

ponta, að, = punkta, Skálda 176.

ponta, u, f. a mill, snuff-box with a 'pointed' end, shaped like a horn, freq. in mod. usage; for a sketch of one see Paikull's Travels in Icel. pontu-stútr, m. the pointed end of a ponta.

porri, a, m. a one-eyed person.

pors, m. [Lat. porrus], a kind of onion, Pr. 472, N. G. L. iii. 208.

pors-mungát, n. a beverage spiced with pors, Rétt. 59.

port, n. [Lat. porta], a gate, Al. 49, Stj. 120, Fms. x. 15, Th. 21. compds: port-greifi, a, m. = A. S. port-gerefa, a port-reeve, Sighvat.

port-hús, n. a brothel, Fms. viii. 360. port-kona, u, f. a 'gate-woman,' barlot, Sks. 26, 436, Stj. 338, 405, Karl. 320, Róm. 382, N. G. L. ii. 417.

port-lif, n. prostitution, Mar.

portari, a, m. a porter, D. N. iv. 18.

posi, a, m. [Fr. bourse], a little bag, Háv. 46, Fb. i. 453.

postilla, u, f. [Lat. post illa], a postil.

postulera, að, [Lat.], to postulate, Bs. ii. 186.

postuli, a, m. [Gr.], an apostle, Nj. 275, Sks. 489, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim; postula-dómr, apostleship, Post.; Postula-görningar, the Acts of the Apostles; postula-kirkja, an apostle's church, Sturl. iii. 58; postula-klokka, the name of a bell, Bs. i. 858; postula-messa, a mass of an apostle, Fms. x. 13, Bs. i. 830; Postula-súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1343; Postula-Sögur, the Lives of the Apostles, Vm. 60, Dipl. v. 18.

postulín, n. [corrupted from Lat. procellanea?], porcelain.

postulligr, að, apostolic, Fb. i. 234, Stj., Bs. passim.

potá, að, [from the Engl. in the 15th century (?)], to put: with dat., pota e-u, with the notion of stealth.

pot-lok, n. a pot-lid: hence a small, wretched cap; hvað þú hugsar, að setja skrattnas potlokki að tarná á höfuðið á barninu! Piltur og Stúlka 57.

pottr, m. [potus, Du Cange, from Lat. potare; Fr. pot], a pot, Bs. i. 804; diskar i borðhúsi, fjórir tigr diska, sex katlar, níu pottar, Dipl. iii. 4; mikinn pottr fullan af bjórblönduð vini, MS. 4. 21; pottr, munnlau, Dipl. v. 18; fjórir pottar, einu ketill, ein panna, D. N. iv. 328; pottr með höddu, 457; leir-pottr, an earthen pot: freq. in mod. usage = a cauldron or hver, q. v.

2. a measure = two merks, see mörk, (mod.)

potst-steik, f. a pottage, Stj. 165 (of Esau).

póstr, m. a postman, (mod.) póstr-ganga, u, f. journey of the post.

prakkari, a, m. a beggar, Run. Gramm.; whence a rogue.

prakt, n. [Germ. prach], pomp, show: praktugr, adj. showy, (mod., but occurs in the 17th century.)

prang, n. traffic: pranga, að, to traffic: prangari, a, m. a trafficker, in a contemptible sense.

prata, að, [from the Engl.], to prate. pratara-legr, adj. prating: also used of a shy pony, hann er prataralegr.

prámr, m. [Engl. prame; Swed. präm], a flat-bottomed boat, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 411, Skáld H. 5. 26. prámr-tog, n. the towing of a prame, Gpl. 427.

prebenda and prövenda, u, f. [Lat.], a prebend, H. E. i. 507, K. Á. 230. prédika, að, [Lat.], to preach, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 500, Bs. i. 699, 766, 846, H. E. i. 463.

prédikan, f. the preaching a sermon, Magn. 502, Stj. 27, Vidal. passim.

prédikari, a, m. a preacher. 2. a preaching friar, i. e. a Dominican, Bs. ii. 223, Fms. ix. 500, 530, x. 76.

COMPDS: Prédikara-bróðir, m. a Dominican friar, Bs. i. 809. Prédikara-garðr, -hús, -klausur, -lif, -lifnaðr, -regla, u, f. a Dominican convent, order, Bs. i. 700, 809, Fms. ix. 520, x. 76.

Prédikara-kirkja, u, f., Fms. ix. 530.

prefatía, u, f. [Lat.], a preface, Hom. 142.

prenta, að, [this word was borrowed prob. from the English during the English trade early in the 16th century; the Germ. say drucken, whence Dan. and Swed. trycke] — to print: in Icel. prenta with compds is the popular word, Biblia . . . prentað á Hólum, the Bible of 1584; Heilög Biblíá prentuð að nýju að Hólum, the Edition of 1644; Almúga-fólki til gagns og góða prentuð, the Book of Lays of 1612. On the other hand, the Germ.-Dan. brykkja is often used on title-pages — brykkt í konungligum stað Roscyllnd, the N. T. of 1540; brykt á Hólum, 1594 (the graduate); brykt í Kaupinhafn, the Hymn-book of 1555: yet the Germ. and Dan. word was not able to displace the old word, which never ceased to be used in speech.

COMPDS: prent-smíðja, u, f. a printing-house. prent-verk, n. a printing-office. prent-villa, u, f. a misprint, and so on.

prentan, f. printing: prentari, a, m. a printer.

presenta or presentera, að, [Lat.], to present, N. G. L. ii. 471, Pr. 405, Stj. 40, 216.

presenta, u, f. a present, Fms. ix. 450, Bs. i. 707, Stj. 503.

presentan or presenteran, f. a presentation, N. G. L. ii. 471, Stj. 109, H. E. i. 390.

pressa, að, [from Lat.], to press, Lil. 10, and in mod. usage.

pressa, u, f. a press, (mod.)

prest-borð, n. a 'priest's board,' maintenance; liggja þrjár kýr til prestborðs, B. K. 10.

prest-gift, f. a 'priest-gift,' donation to the priest, N. G. L. i. 360.

prest-jörð, f. a priest's land, D. N.

prest-kona, u, f. a priest's wife, Fms. vii. 391, Bs. i. 348.

prest-lauss, adj. priestless, N. G. L. i. 455: a person who has forfeited his priestly orders.

prestliga, adv. in a priestly manner.

prestligr, adj. priestly, H. E. i. 474, passim; ú-prestligr, unprestligr.

prestlingr, m. a 'priestling,' theological student preparing for orders under the care of the bishop or a clergyman; þat er manni rétt at láta læra prestling til kirkju sinnar, K. þ. K.; kenna prestlingum, Bs. i. 83; Klængr, er þá var p. ok ungr at aldri, 165; heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kenni íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; þá höfðu prestlingar hans farit til fjöru at leika sér, 446, (for records of such schools see Jóns S. ch. 11, Bs. i. 162 sqq., Laur. S. ch. 44.)

prest-maðr, m. a clergyman, Sturl. iii. 225.

prest-mata, u, f. a tithe payable to the priest; see mata.

prest-mágr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 385.

prest-orð, n. = prest-dómr, D. N. i. 276.

PRESTR, m., prestrs, prestir, [the word was borrowed through the English missions from the A. S. preost, Engl. priest, as is seen from the dropping of the inflexive r or er, whereas the Germ. has priester, O. H. G. priester, agreeably with the ecl. Lat. presbyter] — a priest, Fms. ix. 8, Sturl. ii. 31, Grág. i. 152, K. þ. K., Bs., H. E., in countless instances, as also in mod. usage.

COMPDS: prestrs-borð, n. = prestborð, H. E. i. 494. prestra-bók, f. a ministerial book, N. G. L. ii. 341.

presta-búr, n. a 'priest's closet,' Dipl. v. 18. prestra-dómr, m. a priest's court, an ecclesiastical court, K. þ. K. prestrs-dómr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 795.

prestra-fátt, adj. scarcity of priests, Bs. i. 136.

prestr-fundur, m. the visit of a priest; biðja prestrfundar, of one dying, Sturl. iii. 206. prestrs-fæði, n. = prestborð, Vm. 149.

prestra-garðr or prestrs-garðr, m., prestrs-hús, n. a priest's residence, Sturl. ii. 124, Fms. ix. 379.

prestra-hatari, a, m. 'priest-bater,' a nickname of the Norse king Eric (1281-1299).

prestra-heimili, n. a priest's domicile, Grág. i. 471.

prestrs-kaup, n. a priest's wage, K. Á. 102.

prestra-mót, n., and prestra-stefna, u, f. a conference of priests, a synod, N. G. L. i. 347, Bs. i. 77, 853, K. Á. 80, Dipl. ii. 14.

prestra-reiða, u, f. = prestreiða, D. I. i. 161. prestra-silfr, n. the priest's fee, the contribution which a priest, when at a conference, had to pay, N. G. L. iii. 309.

prestra-spítal, n. (-spítali, a, m.), a hospital, infirmary for priests, Bs. i. 853.

prestr-reiða, u, f. the rent payable to a priest, N. G. L. i. 15.

prestr-renta, u, f. a priest's rent, B. K. 106.

prestr-setr, n. a priest's residence, Bs. ii. 47, 116.

prestr-skapr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 157.

prestr-skyld, f. = prestranta, Pm. 21.

prestr-stétt, f. the priestly order, priesthood, Bs. i. 590.

prestr-stóll, m. a 'priest's stool,' a pulpit, Vm. 23.

prestr-tekja, u, f. (prestr-taka, H. E. i. 494), a priest's income, B. K. 8.

prestr-tiund, f. a priest's tithes, K. Á. 98, Vm. 140.

prest-vist, f. *the maintenance of a priest*, Fms. vii. 121, Ám. 38.
prost-vígsla, u, f. *the ordination of a priest*, Bs. ii. 158.
pretta, að, to cheat, deceive; ekki skal ek pretta yör í þessu kaupi, Fms. vi. 110; ef þér prettið hann í öngu, Nj. 90; fær prettað mik Grettir, Grett. (in a verse, but spurious): pass. to be deceived, Gpl. 522.
prettóttir, adj. *deceitful, tricky*, Nj. 128, Stj. 78, Fb. i. 361.
prettir, m., pl. prettar, Barl. 197, but mod. prettir; acc. pl. prettu; [A. S. Dictionaries give a word *præt*, pl. *prattas*; but the age and the etymology of this word are uncertain]—a *trick*; var þetta ekki nema prettr þeirra, Fms. i. 59, Fs. 73; konungr mælti, þetta er p. yðvarr, Fms. vii. 32; hafa þeir sýnt eigi góðan prett, Ld. 204; sviksamliga prettu, Stj. 144, Al. 68, Barl. 24; Þórir svarir at hann hirði ekki um prettu þeirra Erlings, Ó. H. 115; þetta vóru þínir prettar, Barl. 197; etja e-n við prettu, Isl. ii. 224 (in a verse of the beginning of the 10th century, if the verse be genuine). **COMPDS**: **pretta-fullr**, adj. *tricky*, Stj. 77. **pretta-lauss**, adj. *guileless*, Fas. i. 32, Fms. viii. 44.
prettugr, adj. = prettóttir, Gpl. (pref. xv).
prett-vísi, f. *craftiness*, Th. 2, Háv. 57, Barl. 152.
prett-víss, adj. *tricky, wily*, Fas. i. 77, Barl. 16, Barl. 24, 150.
prik, n. [Engl.], a *prick or dot in writing*, Dan. prik, Rb. 530. 2. *a little staff, stick* (staf-prik); hafa prik í hendi míni, freq. in mod. usage. **COMPDS**: **prika-rím**, n. a *computistic table with dots*, called Talbyrðing, published in the Rb. 1780. **prika-setning**, f. *punctuation*, Rb. 530.
prika-stafr, m. a *calendar with points*, Rb. 512, 530.
prika, að, to prick, stab slightly, Anð. 1394.
prim-signa, d and að, [Lat., an eccl. word], to give the 'prima signatio' or 'signaculum crucis', a religious act, preliminary to christening; persons thus signed with the cross were catechumens, and if adults they could join in the social life among Christians; they were also admitted to a special part of the mass (primsignindra messa = the mass for the 'prime-signed'), whereas all intercourse with heathens was forbidden. An infant who died, having received the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, was to be buried in the outskirts of the churchyard, where the consecrated and unconsecrated earth meet, and without burial service,—ef barn andask primsignat, ok hefir eigi verkirt (without signat ok hefir eigi meiri skírn, Sb. l. c.) ok skal þat grafa við kirkju-garð út, þar er mætisk vígð mold ok úvigð, ok syngva eigi legsöng yfir, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 7. A monster-shapen infant was to receive the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, and then to be left to die (exposed) at the church door—þat barn (a monster-child) skal ok til kirkju bera, láta primsigna, leggja fyrir kirkju-dyr, gæti inn nánasti niðr til þess er önd er ór, N. G. L. i. 339; í þessi efan primsigni prestr ok skír, iii. 251; hann primsignaði hann fyrst ok skírði hann síðan eptir síðvenju, Barl. 147. The words in the English Prayer Book—'and do sign him (her) with the sign of the cross'—are remains of the 'signaculum crucis' of the ancient church. During the heathen age the Scandinavian merchants and warriors who served among Christians abroad in England or Germany used to take the *prima signatio*, for it enabled them to live both among Christians and heathens without receiving baptism and forsaking their old faith; ek em primsigndr at eins en eigi skírdr, I am 'prime-signed', but not baptized, Fms. ii. 240, Valla L. 205, Kristni S. ch. i. 2, Fb. i. 346, 357, ii. 137, 243; England var Kristið þk hafði lengi verið þá er þetta var tíðenda, Aðalsteinn konungr var vel Kristinn . . . hann báð þórfól ok þá bræðr at þeir skyldi láta primsignask, þviat þat var þá mikill siðr, bæði með kaupmönnum ok þeim er á mála zengu með Kristnum niðnum, þviat þeir menn, er primsignaðir vóru, höfðu allt samneyti við Kristna menn ok svá heidna, en höfðu þat at útrúnaði er þeim var skapfeldast, Eg. 265, Gísl. 96: see also Vita Anscarii, ch. 24. These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries, having lived among Christians, and seen their daily life and worship, and they undoubtedly paved the way for the final acceptance of the Christian faith among their countrymen. It may even be that some strange heathen rites of the last days of paganism, such as the bjannak (q. v.), the sprinkling of infants with water, were due to this cause.
prim-signan, f. the 'prima signatio', Grág. i. 29, 310.
prim-signing, f. = primsignan, Nj. 158.
prinzz, m. [Lat. *princeps*, (?) through the Germ.], a *prince*, Ann. 1254, 266, and in mod. usage.
prim, n. [Lat.], the *prime moon*, i. e. the *new moon*, Rb. 506, 518, Stj. 6r. 2. a *part of the mass*; óttu-söng, prim, nóu, tertía, aptan-þing, . . . prim, þat sem sungit var fyrir prédikan, Bs. ii. 247, 249.
prími, a, m., or **príma**, u, f. the 'prima hora' = 6 o'clock A. M., MS. 25. 175, 177, Fms. ix. 283;—the service at prime, H. E. i. 487. **COMPDS**: **rima-mál**, n. the *prime hour*, Fms. ix. 283, v. l. **príma-stafr**, m. *prime letter*, Rb. 8. **príma-tíð**, f. = primámál, 655 xi. 4.
prior, m. [Lat.], a *prior*, in a convent, Sks., Bs., Ám. passim.
prísa, að, [priss], to praise, Stj. 298, Mar., Fb. i. 408, Vidal. passim.
prísaðr, part. [prissund], *pressed, tortured*; lítt er hann enn prísaðr, Bs. 820; pindr ok prísaðr, Barl. 54, v. l.
príss, m. [Lat. *pretium*?], *ponp, state*; ríkuliga ok með prís miklum, ms. xi. 315; fara með inum mesta prís, x. 36; reið konungr með því-

líkan prís í Miklagarð, vii. 95; sátu þar um vetrinn með mikinn prís, Fas. ii. 523; og sigldu þá með prís miklum, Orkn. 376; með prís miklum ok farar-blóma, 370; prís ok þróði, Stj. 142. 2. mod. *praise, honour, glory*, passim. II. *price*, freq. in mod. usage; háir prísar, góðir prísar, **prísu-liga**, adv. *magnificently*, Stj. 15, v. l.
prísuund, f. [Fr.], a *prison*, Fms. vi. 167, xi. 284, Hkr. iii. 69, Bs. i. 822, Al. 18: metaph., Stj. 157.
prjáll, n. [Germ. *prahl*], a *gewgaw, show in dress or manners*, Pass. 49-16: **prjála**, að, occurs in the 17th century, then freq.
prjóna, að, to knit, passim in mod. usage: metaph. to rear up, of a horse; see *ausa*.
prjónn, n. [Gael. *prine*; Scot. *prín*], a *prin or pin*, esp. of *knitting pins*: whence **prjón-les**, n. *knitted wares*, Snót 161; **prjóna-poisa**, n. a *knitted jerkin*: **prjóna-stokkr**, n. a *prin-case*: týtu-prjónn, a *needle-pin*:—prjónn as a nickname occurs in Sturl. iii. 209, so the word must then have been known.
processia, u, f. [Lat.], a *procession*, Fms. viii. 41, ix. 277, 498.
processionall, m. 'processionale', Ám. 48.
próf, n. a *proof, evidence*; til prófs ok jartegna, Stj. 199; með prófi ok skilríki, H. E. i. 436: an *ordeal*, þá geng ek til þessa prófs með því skilríki, at . . . Fms. i. 305: an *inquest, examination*, öll þau landamerki skyldi undir því prófi standa sem herra biskup tæki Rafnis vegna, Dipl. i. 6; þar til er próf kemr til, Gpl. 493. **COMPDS**: **prófs-bréf**, n. a *writ of evidence*, D. N. i. 192. **prófa-fullr**, adj. *evidential*, H. E. i. 436.
prófa and **próva**, að, [Engl. *prove*; Germ. *prüfen*; Lat. *probare*]:—to try, put on trial, Al. 88, Stj. 145; þá skulum vit til prófa, Grett. i 58 A; þeir vildu prófa hvárt . . . Fms. vi. 156; prófa má ek þetta, Isl. ii. 12: to *show, give evidence*, ok prófa slíkir af sjálfum sér at lítill mildi muni búa í annars þrósti, Al. 96. 2. to *examine*; prófa mál, Al. 7; p. ok dæma, Bs. i. 720; en ef þetta er prófat á þingi, Nj. 99: to *enquire*, Fms. x. 131; þá skal próva ef nokkurir vissu, K. Á. 18; ef ek p. þetta allt sannindi, if I find it all to be true, Fms. i. 295; p. með líkindum, Stj. 105. II. reflex., *prófaðisk* svá til, it proved so, Stj. 160; sem síðan prófaðisk, Fms. i. 59. 2. part., **prófaðr**, *proved, convicted of*; sem at öðru verða prófaðir, Gpl. (pref. ix); nú höfðu vér prófat, we have found that . . . Mar.; ok er svá próvað fyrir biskupi, K. Á. 64, Bs. i. 755; nema þeir fengi af sér prófat, unless they can clear themselves of it; sökum prófaðrar harðfengi, Eb. 42.
prófan, f. a *trial, enquiry*, K. Á. 31, 134, 216.
prófan-ligr, adj. *provable*, H. E. ii. 74.
prófat-dómr, m. the *office of a prófástr* (q. v.), Jb. 458, N. G. L.
prófat-dæmi, n. the *district of a provost, provostship*, Ann. 1327, 1394, K. Á. 230, Bs. i. 747, 753: the *revenue of the p.*, allt p., þat sem féll í sakeyri eðr öðrum sektum, gaf hann fátukum, . . . skipaði hann presta at láta reka prófatdæmi, Bs. (Laur. S.) i. 849.
prófastr, m. [Engl. *provost*; Germ. *probst*];—all from the eccl. Lat. *praepositus*]:—a *provost*; in the later Roman Catholic times the provost was a kind of church-steward, a 'biskups armaðr', and the diocese was divided into provostships, answering to the secular sýsla and sýslu-maðr; the provost might therefore be a layman; eptir ráði biskups eðr prófats, Vm. 117, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. ix. 452, Bs. i. 841; this division of the provostship appears in Iceland at the beginning of the 14th century, cp. esp. Laur. S. and the Annals. 2. in Norway the *provost or dean* of a collegiate church; prófastr í Túnsbergi, Fms. ix. 284; Ketill p. er varðveitti Mária-kirkju, Hkr. iii. 349. II. after the Reformation the office underwent some change, and the prófatdæmi (Germ. *probstie*) became the eccl. division throughout the whole of the land; each provostship consists of several parishes, and one of the parish priests is called prófastr, answering closely to the Engl. archdeacon; he is nominated by the bishop, and is the head and overseer of his fellow-priests in the district, has to visit the churches, look after the instruction of the young, etc., and is a kind of bishop's vicar, is unpaid, and holds his office for life.
prókurera, að, [Lat.], to procure, Stj. 157.
prólaga, að; p. sér e-t, to bargain for oneself, Stat. 280.
própheti, a, m. [Lat.-Gr.], a *prophet*, Hom., Sks., Bs.; but spámaðr is the genuine word.
prósa, u, f. [Lat.], *prose*, Nikdr. 76.
próvenda or **prófenda**, u, f. [eccl. Lat. *praebenda*; Germ. *pfründe*]:—a *prebend*, for the maintenance of the church or charitable institutions; beneficia kirkjunnar er sumir kalla prövendur, K. Á. 228; hann lét góra kirkju norðr í Vágum ok lagði prövendur til, Hkr. iii. 248, Fms. vii. 100, x. 159; en síðan er Erkebiskups-stóll var skipaðr í Noregi, þá vóru prövendur skipaðar at biskups-stólum, Anecd. 76:—a *prebend*, af prövendum þeirra klerka, sem í brott eru at studium, H. E. i. 507; dýrar prövendur (presents), Odd. 18. 2. spec.; in the Roman Catholic times laymen (often men of wealth and rank) in the decline of life retired and entered into a convent; at the same time they bequeathed to the church or convent a portion in money or estates for their maintenance; this portion was called prófenta,—Magnús konungr gaf sik í klaustr í Hólmi, ok tók við miknum-klæðum, þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu í pröventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; þann hlut jarðar sem Gróa gaf með sér

í próventu til Þverár-klaustrs, Dipl. iii. 5, B. K. 124; mátu vér ok dæmdum údr-nefint próventu-kaup ekki arfsvík við erfingja, Dipl. iii. 14. **próventu-maðr**, n. (-kona, u, f.), a person who has given his próventa, Dipl. iii. 6; prestar, klerkar, próventumenn, Bs. i. 848. II. in mod. usage, gefa prófentu sína, and **prófentu-karl**, m.; **prófentukerling**, f., is used of old people in the same sense as arfsal and arfsalsmaðr (q. v.) in the ancient law.

prúð-leikr, m. *show, ornament*, Str. 81. **prúð-liga**, adv. *stately, magnificently*, Str. 81: *manfully, courageously*, Bs. i. 128, Hkr. ii. 304.

prúð-ligr, adj. *magnificent*; p. veizla, Eg. 30. 44. **prúðr**, adj. [from the A. S. *prūd*; old French *prudhomme*], *fine, magnificent, stately*. The word is used in Sighvat, and appears at the beginning of the 11th century (in the reign of king Canute); it is very freq. in the poets of the following century, but less freq. in prose; it is also freq. in mod. usage, although not in the mod. Engl. sense of 'proud,' which is a derived one; drekans *prúða*, the proud ship; af þramval *prúðum*, id.: *prúðar* ekkjgr, the proud ladies; várum þá *prúðir*, then were we grand, Fms. vi. (in a verse), and so passim in Lex. Poët.; er ér lituð þá svá *prúða*, stírðu ér veslugir upp á þeirra fegrð, Mar.; ríðr nu sá *prúðr*, er vatr var at ganga fáttækliga, MS. 4. 6; *prúð* hilyli, Ísl. ii. 415; konu dýrlika ok *prúða*, a stately lady, Str.; hárr-prúðr, *having splendid hair*:—of manners, *fine*; hann var hverjum manni kurteisari, því var hann kallaðr Ásbjörn *prúði*, Fb. i. 524; hátt-p., sið-p., hilyla-p. (q. v.); geð-p., *gentle*: a nickname, Hugr inn *Prúði*, Orkn. II. *gallant, brave*; hug-p., hjarta-p., q. v. **prúttá**, ad, onomatopoeitic, to shout in driving a horse. 2. to biggle, Dan. *prutte*.

prúða, d, to adorn, ornament, Fms. i. 141, Magn. 504, Hkr. iii. 110. **prýði**, f. an ornament, Stj. 396; þá er þú siglðir með fegrð ok prýði (*with pride and pomp*) af Noregi, Fms. vii. 157. 2. *gallantry, bravery*; verja með p., Fms. xi. 274; falla með p. ok orðstír, vi. 421; p. ok karlmeuska, Fs. 17, passim. **prýði-maðr**, m. a brave man, Fb. ii. 109. **prýði-liga**, adv. *finely, bravely*, Fms. iii. 44, v. 324, vii. 223; nobly, hefir honum allt p. farit, Vigl. 33; *beautifully*, passim in mod. usage. **prýði-ligr**, adj. *fine, ornamental, noble*, Bs. i. 74, Al. 98; *magnificent*, p. veizla, Hkr. ii. 163.

prýðing, f. *decoration*, Mar. **prýðir**, m. an adorning, Lex. Poët. **psalmr**, **psaltari**, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a psalm, psalter. **pukr**, n. *stealth, secret dealing, concealment*; í pukri, in *stealth*. **pukra**, ad, to do *stealthily, to do a thing 'i pukri'*. **pula**, u, f. = lota, q. v.; but in a lower sense, í einni pulu. **pulkru-kirkja**, u, f. [Lat.], the church of the sepulchre, Symb. 29. **pund**, n. [Engl. *pound*; Germ. *pfund*; Lat. *pondo*]:—a pound, of a pound = 24 marks or 12lbs.; þriggja punda smjör, þeirra at fjórar merkr ok tuttugu göri hvert pund, Gpl. 524; þrír laupar þriggja punda smjör, 100; engi maðr kunní marka tal ok varla punda tal, Fms. xi. 202; puud matar eðr eyrir vaðmáls, Vm. 147; ek orka tólf punda þunga, Bær. 18. 2. skip-pund, Dan. *skibpund*; pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395; leiga tveggja punda far, Jb. 393. 3. as a rendering of the Gr.-Lat. *talentum*, Stj. 151, 570, N. T.; pund þat er Guð seldi mér, Eluc. 1, Stj. 151; at þessi falli ekki fyrir sína pund-tekju, Stj. 151. 4. in mod. usage pund is = two merkr = a lib.

pundari, a, m. a steel-yard, Grág. i. 499, ii. 369, Gpl. 522 (Jb. 375). **pung-elta**, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii. 215. **pungur**, m. [Ulf. *puugs*], a small bag, purse, hanging on the belt (= puss); silki-pungur, Dipl. v. 18; buðkr ok pungur, id.; vefja saman ok hafa í pung sér, Edda 70, Gret. 161, Fs. 97; hefi ek einorð allra lendra manna Magnúss konungs í pung mér, Fms. viii. 128, Sks. 27; tóbaks-pungur, a snuff-bag, tobacco-pouch:—*scrotum*. **pung-arfi**, a, m., botan. *bursa pastoris*, Hjalt.

punkta, **punktera**, **ponta**, ad, [Lat.], to point, dot, Skálda (Edda ii. 401); ráfrít var allt steint ok punkterað, Fms. v. 339; to point with a full stop, Skálda (Edda ii. 104); metaph. to point out, Dipl. ii. 5. **punktr**, m. [Lat.], a point, Rb. 470; a degree or part of the circumference of a circle, Rb. 2. a full stop in writing. II. the point or nick of time; í þann punkt, sama punkt, í sagðan punkt, Stj., Mar., and passim in writers of the 14th century, e. g. Bs. ii. 2. a point, case, Bs. i. 730.

puntr or **pundr**, m. [pundari, from its steel-yard-like shape], a windlestraw; beint þegar börðust puuti, Gd.: = *phleum Alpinum*, Hjalt. COMPS: **punt-hali**, a, m., botan. *aira caespitosa*, Hjalt. **punt-strá**, n. = puntr. **purka**, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *purka*; Lat. *porcus*], a sow; in svefu-purka, a sleepy sow, a term of abuse: a local name, **Purk-ey**, in western Iceland, but called *Svín* in the Eb.; as also a deed of 1533 A. D. (bænhús í Svínay, í Hrafsay, og Langey, etc.)

purkunar-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), *parsimonious*, perh. from the Engl. **purpuri**, a, m. [Lat.], purple, but also of costly stuff; thus, purpura hókul hvítan, a 'white cope of p., Bs. i. 67; hvitr semi p., 'white' as purple, Fb. i. 33, Stj., Bs., Al. passim; purpura-hókull, -klæði, -möttull, -skikkja, Vm. 123, MS. 645. 69, Stj.; purpura-litr, purple colour, Stj.; purpura gull, purple gold, red gold, Fms. vii. 96. **purpur-ligr**, adj. purple, Magn. 514.

pusa, u, f. *caninus*, of a beast, a mare, cow. **puttingar**, m. pl., Stj. 344 = *inadventiones* (Deut. xxviii. 20). **putrea**, ad, [Fr.], to portray, paint, Stj. 97, 192, v. l. **putt**, interj. [Dan. *pyt!*, *pis!*], *psaw!* putt, putt! Fms. vii. 21. **pú**, interj. *poob!* **púa**, ad, to say *poob*, cp. Dan. *puste*. **púðr**, n. [Engl. *powder*; Lat. *pulvis*], *gunpowder*; the word was rowed from the English during the English trade, for the Danes say *kru-púki*, a, m. [akin to Engl. *Puck*; cp. also Dan. *pokker*]:—a devil, with the notion of a wee devil, an imp, see the tale in Fb. i. 416— and freq. in mod. tales:—the evil one, móti púkanum, against the a Stj. 8, 55; allir menn heita í skírn at hafna púkanum, to forsake the a N. G. L. ii. 366; hann jatar öllum púkans vilja, Th. 4: mauraf 'treasure-puck' = a miser, Maurer's Volks. **púka-bit**, n., botan. *biosa*, Germ. *teufels abtiss*, Hjalt.

púl, n. [Dan. *pule*], *slaving, grinding*. COMPS: **púls-band**, kind of coarse thread, Snót 163. **púls-hestur**, -klár, m. a cart l opp. to reid-hestur. **púls-mennska**, u, f. a slavish work.

púliza, ad, [Lat.], to polish, Stj. 56. **Púll**, m. = *Apulia*; in the phrase, á Púli, Symb. 25, Fms. xii. **púsa**, ad, [Lat. and Fr.], to espouse, Str. 20, 21, 31, 65; láta púsa sik, J 120; púsa saman, H. E. i. 523, Fms. ix. 292; púsa konu manni, 29 106; reflex. Str. 48. The word is now only used in the phrase, láta sig púsa saman; but it is slang, and cannot be said of gentlefolk. **púsa**, u, f. [through French, from Lat. *sponsa*], a spouse, Fms. ix. x. 106, Str. 3, 15, 10.

púsan, f. marriage, H. E. i. 493; **púsaðr**, m. = púsan, id. **púsi**, a, m. a spouse, husband, Str.

púss, m. [Bohem. *páss* = a girdle], = pungr, q. v.; hann tók línúð pússi sínum, Nj. 193; tók hann þá jaxl ór pússi sínum, 203, Fms. vi. þorst. Síðu H. 177; þá mundi horfning hlutr ór pússi hans, Landn. i; **pústr**, m., the r is radical, [early Swed. *puster*], a box on the eye, blow with the fist in the face, Fas. iii. 479, Gpl. 177, Karl. 65; kon sló hana pústr, Fms. vi. 4; ætla ek at þar muni þá vera hrundningar pústrar, Eg. 765; svívirðr með pústrum, Mar.

púta, u, f. [early Fr. *pute*], a harlot, Nj. 140, Fms. vii. 162, xi N. G. L. i. 327, Rétt. 36, Stj. 188, 558, Fb. i. 158, Karl. 100. **pútu-barn**, **pútu-sonr**, m. a whore-son, a term of abuse, Flóv Fb. i. 256, Jb. 102. **pútna-hús**, n. a brothel, Sks. 358. **púmaðr**, m. a whoremonger, MS. 4. 31.

pylsa, u, f. [Dan. *pølse*], a sausage; lifrar-p., a liver sausage. **pynda** or **pynta**, t, [from A. S. *pyndan* = a fold, Engl. *pond*, *po* and not from Lat. *poena*; A. S. *pyndan*; cp. provinc. Engl. *pynda* *pynder*]:—to extort, compel by brute force; skal eigi pynda yð Kristni, Ld. 172; at pynda hann til blóta, Fms. i. 38; konungr eigi at bændr væri pyndir til svá mikilla féggjalda, x. 113; söguu at bi vildi eigi hafa frekari álög af konungi, en forn lög stæði til, . . . sög í engu vilja láta pynda sik, xi. 224; en móti flutningi þeirra, at bisk pyndi um rétt fram, Bs. i. 702; to torment, pyndir þú ok þínir, drep deyðir, Barl. 106; at þú vilt þína mik eðr pynda, 116.

pynding, f. *extortion, tyranny*; álögur ok pyndingar Haralds konf Fms. vi. 192; hafa slíkar pyndingar (extortions) af honum, xi. 253 höfðu engar pyndingar á mönnum, iv. 84; láta engra pyndinga við þ vii. 304; pyndingar ok kúgan, Ó. H. 61; konungur fann þat, at þor var miklu skapstærri ok kunnri verr pynding þessi, 98; krafir ok þ ingar, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 702. 2. mod. torture, torment.

pyngja, u, f. [pung], a purse; peninga-p. **pynsja**, u, f. the young of a puffin, called so in the south of Iceland. **pytla**, u, f. [cp. Fr. *bouteille*; Engl. *bottle*], a little bottle.

pytta, t, to dam, D. N.

pyttir, m., pl. pyttar, Fs. 157, but mod. pyttir; [Engl. *pit*; mid. F. *pute*; Lat. *putens*]:—a 'pit,' pool, cesspool; í Helvítis pytt, Mar. djúpr ok víðr, Bs. i. 452; í einn fúllan pytt, Fas. iii. 295; í enn s gasta pytt, Karl. 320; saur-p., Ísl. ii. 367; flæðar-p., Fs. 158; hrapar í pyttinn, id.; djúpasta pytt, Stj.: a pit without water, Stj. 19. **pyta**, t, [púta], *stupræng*, Al. 87; reflex., El. 104.

pækill, m. [from the Engl.], *pickle*, but only used of salt, saltþ (salt-pækill), or the like.

pæla, d, [páll], to dig, dig up.

pæla, u, f. a rugged, dug up place.

pör, n. pl. pairs; sec par. 2. stráka-pör, bad tricks; heimsku foolish tricks.

pörótrr, adj. trickish.

Q

Q (kú), the sixteenth letter, was in old vellums chiefly or only used the digraph *qu*, perhaps under the influence of the Latin; it was afterw dissued in MSS. of the 15th century, but was reintroduced in prin (even Björn Halldrsson's Dict. has a special *Qu*), until of late it has discarded, and *k* is used throughout. All words beginning with *Q* therefore to be sought for under *k*.

R

(err), the seventeenth letter, had in the old Runes two forms; one as initial and medial (radical), **ƿ**; the other as final (inflexive), **ƿ** or **ʀ**.—the last two, **ƿ** is used in the old Runes (stone in Tune, the Golden Run) in the words *gastir, holingar, wiar*, as these inscriptions have finally been read and settled by Prof. Bugge of Christiania; **ʀ** is used in the common Runes; and its name was *re.ð.—reið kvæða rossum sta, in the Runic poem.*

B. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—The pronunciation is as in Italian (in mod. Gr. *rb*), and this still survives in Norway and Sweden, whereas in the Danes have adopted a guttural *r*, which an Icelandic throat is unable to produce. In ancient times radical and inflexive *r* were perhaps different in sound, as may be inferred from the spelling on the old Runic Runes, as well as from comparison; for the inflexive *r* was in the old Runes a sibilant (*s*), so that the Runic **ƿ** and **ʀ** may well have represented a sound intermediate between *r* and *s*. II. The inflexive *r* is assimilated in words such as *heill, steinn, lauss*; dropped in *magl, fors, son, vin*, see the Gramm. — the ancient writers have a double *r* in nouns and adverbs, such as *sárr, stórr, ferr, síðarr, optarr*, &c.; even against etymology, as in *hárr (bigb), márr (a meo)*. In the use of a final *rr* is never sounded. Again, in gen. and dat. fem. plur. and in compar., in words such as *þeirri, þeirrar, þeirra, færri*, &c., the mod. sound and spelling is *rr*, where the ancients seem to have sounded one *r* only, *þeiri, þeirar, þeira, fára*, which pronunciation is said to be retained in eastern Icel.; the Editions, however, have only adopted *rr*. The spelling of the vellums is often dubious, as in this a double *r* is written either dotted (*ř*) or with a small capital *R*, but mostly without a fixed rule:—Norse vellums often give *rs* for *ss* (*mersa = essa, persi = pessi, e. g. in the Hauksbók*).

C. CHANGES.—As the Icel. cannot sound *w* before *r*, a set of *v*'s which in Engl. and even mod. Dan. and Swed. begin with *w*, in Icel. belong to *r*; thus, *rangr, røng, rata, reini, reitr, reista, reka, ríða, reiðr, rindill, risi, rist, röskr, róg, rugl, rólta, qs. wrangr, . . . wrólta*. In a few words the *r* has been dropped after a labial, thus Icel. *víxl = A. urixl, Icel. þeisl = A. S. brídels, Lat. frenum, Icel. bauta-steinn qs. ar-steinn*; Icel. *vá qs. vrá, Hm 25, Skv. 3. 29*; or a false *r* is used, as in the Icel. *ábristir = Engl. beestings, Goth. beist, Germ. beistm; brála and bæla, bál*; analogous are Engl. *pin* and *frin, speak* and *spræcan, Germ. sprechen, Icel. freta, Lat. pedo*:—in a few Norse vellums *ðr* for *ð* is used before *s, l, n, odrla = ödla = ödala, ödrlask = ödtk, Guðr = Guðs, heidnir = heidnir, líðsemnd = líðsemnd, soðrla = sóðrádrleitni = ráðleitni, e. g. the O. H. L. (see the pref. to Prof. Unger's Ed. ix)*, owing to an inability of sounding *ðl, ðs*. Again, metathesis takes place in *ragr, rass = argr, ars*.

All words having a radical initial *b* (*br*) are to be sought for under *b*; the introduction to that letter.

RAA (*rabb, n.*), *ad, to babble, talk nonsense*, Karl. 231.

RADA, *ad, [rød], to place in order, with dat.; ræða e-u niðr, whence ræðan, order.*

RALDR, *part. having a voice of such and such tone*, Bs. i. 154.

RALAR, from *rödd* (q. v.), *the voice.*

RAL-LIÐ, *n. a band of singers, musical band*, Fas. ii. 506.

RAL-MAÐR, *m. a man with a fine voice*, Sturl. ii. 230, Bs. i. 127.

RALSVEIF, *f. the 'voice-killer' = the tongue*, Haustl.

RAL-BAND, *n. a rosary or necklace of amber beads*, D. N. i. 743, iii. 417.

RAL-B, *m., pl. rafir and rafar, amber*; in *raf-kastandi. rastar raf, sea* of which necklaces were made. *Lex. Poët., cp. Tacit. Germ. ch.*

II. *metaph. the amber-like fat and fins of a flounder hung* thickly and eaten as a dainty; *rikling ok rafi, Sturl. i. 164, v. l.; einn* (old fr. D. N. v. 616; *sex rafi, i. 183; rafa, riklinga, N. G. L. iii. 119*; in mod. usage it is called *rafa-belti, n. the belt or round of the fins*, *Þp. l. i. 4. rafa-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.*

rafa *rouing about.*

RAG *ad, [Dan. rave], to stagger about.*

RAGDR, *part. provided with raggvar, q. v. raggðar-klæði, n. =*

ragklæði, Fas. i. 346.

RAGA, *m. a pr. name, Landn. Raga-bróðir, m. a nickname, id.*

RAGN *n. a reeling; ókyrrt hjól, ragl, ról, Hallgr.*

RAG *ad, to stagger about, Run. Gramm.; dyr ragla, Hallgr.*

RAGNENNI, *n. a craven person. Fas. ii. 49 (in a verse).*

RAGNENNSKA, *u, f. craven fear, cowardliness, Karl.*

RAGNLI, *n. an ignominious calamity, the accusation of being 'ragr,'*

þar upp ragnli (rógmæli Ed. erroneously) um Þorstein, með

vi þi at Þorsteinum væri kona niundu hverja nótt, ok atti þá v.ð.

ð karlmann, Þorst. S.ðu H. 175, Sd. 142, Eb. 60.

RAGN *n. a cursing, swearing.*

RAG *ad, [regin], to imprecate, use exorcism; hygg ek at þú hafir*

t mér svá rammar vættir at ek varð at falla fyrir, Fms. ii. 150;

im ragni íllska eðr úvizka, unless they be cursed (afflicted?) with

illness or insanity, N. G. L. i. 3.

2. *in mod. usage, to swear; blóta*

og ragna, to curse and swear.

RAGNA-RÖK, *see regin and rök.*

RAGR, *adj. [rög, ragt (q. v.) by etymology from argr]:— craven, cowardly; bið þú ef þú ert eigi ragr, Nj. 295; hinnig værir þú undir brún at lita sem þú mundir eigi ragr, 55; en ek vissa þá eigi at ek mundi eiga stafubúinn bæði raudan ok ragan, Fms. ii. 308; vesul eru vér konungs er bæði er haltr ok ragr, vi. 324; ragr sem geit, Karl. 398; rennr þú nú, Úlfr enn ragi. . . Kallaðir þú þá eigi Úlf enn raga, er ek lagða til at hjálja þér, er Svíar börðu yðr ádr sem hunda, Ó. H. 167; raga riddari, Str. 59; Hagbarðr inn ragi, Hbl. 27.*

2. = *argr*, q. v.; e. g. to say that a man is a woman (blauðr) is the gravest abuse in the language; Þorvaldr svarar, ek þolda eigi er þeir kölluðu okkr raga, Biskup mælti, þat var lítill þolraun, þat þeir lygi þat at þú ættir börn, þú hefir fært orð þeirra á verra veg, þvitat vel mættia ek bera börn þin ef þú ættir nokkur, Bs. i. 44; þegji þú, rög vætrr, Ls. 61 (of Loki, of whom it is also said, átta nætr væru fyrir jörð meðan, kýr mólkdandi ok kona, ok hefir þú þar börn borit, ok hugða ek þat argrs aðal, 25); verða ek kona hin ragasta, ef. . . Karl. 405; rass-ragr: any one who used this word to a person might be killed on the spot with impunity, otherwise the penalty for it was full outlawry; þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr strodinn eðr sorðinn. . . enda á maðr vígt í gegn þeim orðum þrennr, Grág. ii. 147.

RAG-SKAPR, *n. distastfulness, MS. 4. 16, Karl. 80, 318; íllsku ok ergi, hórdóm ok ragskap, Barl. 138.*

RAG-SPEKI, *f. cowardice, Mag. 65.*

RAK, *n. the rakings of hay in a field; en kona tók rökin, Gretl. 109 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage, but only in plur.*

II. *the wick in a lamp.*

RAKA, *ad, [Engl. to rake], to rake or sweep away; hann rakaði ú burt með hendi síni, Lv. 50.*

2. *to rake hay; hann sló, en kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki, Bs. i. 666; raka upp hey, Eb. 260; tók hún eigi at raka upp, þótt þat væri mátt, id.; þeir rökðu upp töðuna, Háv. 47; raka ljá, Fb. i. 522; raka saman fé, to rake money together, Isl. ii. 14, Glúm. 364.*

II. [Swed. raka], *to shave; lét hann göra sér kerbað ok fór í, ok lét raka sik, Fms. x. 147; hún rakar af Samson sjau hans lokka, Stj. 418; raka skegg, Karl. 95; rakat þaðar-skegg, Sks. 66 new Ed.; ok rakaði um höfuðit á Hálf-dani, Fas. iii. 535.*

RAK-HLAUP, *n. a running straight; með rakhlaupinu, Fms. viii. 410.*

RAKI, *a, m. dampness, wet; rakkinn á trúnu, Best. 60; passim in mod. usage, raki í húsi, damp in a house; raki í jörðu.*

RAKKI, *a, m. a dog, Sturl. iii. 116; rakkí, skikkju-r., a lap-dog, Orkn. 114; lá rakkinn á húsum uppi, Nj. 114; rakkar þar geyja, verðr gláumr hunda. . . Am. 24; hér eru rakkar tveir, er ek vil g-ja þér, þeir voru harðla litlir ok fagrir, viðjar voru á þeim af gulli, ok spennt gull-hring um háls hvarum þeirra, Fas. iii. 45, Stj. 71; sumir menn segja at hann seundi rakkann til Fínns þess, er heitið hafði at lækna hann Fb. i. 394; konungur tók þá fætr rakkans ok lagði at styrinu, 405 rakkavíg, n. a dog fight, Bs. ii. 148; smá-r., Stj. 99.*

II. [Shetl. rakie], *naut. the ring by which the sail-yard moves round the mast, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage; poet. a ship is called rakka hjörtr, the ring-bart, Hkv.*

RAK-LÁTR, *adj. bold, uprigbt, Am. 61.*

RAK-LIGA, *adv. boldly, valiantly, Hallfred.*

RAK-LÆTI, *n. boldness, Hom. (St.)*

RAKKR, *adj. [Dan. rank = slender, of stature], prop. straight, slender; sé ek at þú heldr nokkut rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu, Öik 36; rökk brúðr, slender, Orku. (in a verse); rökk drós, Bs. ii. (in a verse).*

2. *metaph. upright, courageous, bold; but hardly used except in poetry, vera rakkr at húsum (better rakinn, v. l.), Sks. 92 new Ed.; rakkr þeng II, Sigvatr: freq. in poet. compts, fólk-r., dæd-r., Lex. Poët.: and used in prose in hug-rakkr, bold, hence is derived rekr, q. v.*

RAK-LEIÐ, *f. (but used adverb.), straightway; r. norðr til Björgynjar, Fms. viii. 331.*

RAK-LEIÐIS, *adv. straight.*

RAK-LEITT, *n. adj. straight, Fms. ix. 285, 473, 484.*

RAK-LENDI, *n. damp land.*

RAK-LENDR, *adj. damp, wet, of land.*

RAKNA, *ad, to be unwound, unwind itself; en þrádrinn raknaði af hörnunna, Fms. vi. 296; rakna upp, to get loose, of a seam or the like: þá lætr Loðinn rakna hendr af Sigriði, L. loosened the grasp, let S slip through his bands, Þbr. 138; láta hendr rakna niðr fyrir sik, to let the bands sink, hold them still, Sks. 92 new Ed.*

2. *to be paid back, restored; láta ránit r., to slip it, yield it up, Bs. i. 15, Sturl. ii. 210 C; enda verða at r. (must be discharged) leigurmar allar fyrst, Grág. i. 188, 189; þá skal allt r. féit þat er með var fundit, 276; ok raknar þá mundrinn, in that case the 'mund' is to be paid, 318; þá raknar undan þeim er ádr höfðu, 190; at gripir jarls raknaði, that they should be restored to him, Fms. xi. 87.*

3. *lata trú eðr vinfengi r. eðr réna, to slacken or lessen, Hom. (St.); láta eigi sannindi rakna, H. E. i. 245; seint tók gleðin at rakna, Skiða R.*

II. *rakna við, to come to one's senses,*

come to oneself, of one in a swoon and the like; Þorsteinn raknaði skjótt við, Fb. i. 417; jarl féll þá í ívít . . . jarl raknaði við, 212; en aðrir menn fluttu Jón til lands kominn at bana, sátu þeir yfir honum þar til er hann raknaði við, Fms. vii. 106, Orkn. 238, Fas. ii. 87; rakna úr roti, to recover from a stunning blow: of grief, Fs. 153; of a person astray; þar til er Guðmundr raknar við, at þeir mundu eigi fara rétt, Bs. i. 472; hence the mod. corruption, ranka við sér, of a person who has lost his way and comes to himself again.

raknan, f. *discharge, outlay*, N. G. L. ii. 429, v. 1.
Rakni, a, m. the name of a sea-king, his way, path, poet. = *the sea*, Edda; Rakna stóð, *the steed of R.*, a ship, Ad. 13.

RAKR, adj., rök, rakt, damp, wet, freq. in mod. usage, vera rakt í fættnar; of the earth, það er rakt; rakar engjar, with regard to mowing, see rekja. II. *straight*; fasta sjau daga í röku, *seven days continuously*, 623, 27.

rak-skorinn, part. *clean-shaven*, Gísl. (in a verse).
rak-spölr, m., proncd. rek-spölr, *the straight way*; fara réttan rakspöl, to go straight on.

rakstr, m. a raking; rakstrar-kona, u, f., freq. II. *shaving*;
rakstr-maðr, m. a barber, Stj. 418. II. [reka, a different word], driving, N. G. L. i. 410; better rekstr, q. v.

ram-aukinn, part. *powerful*, with the notion of *charmed power*, of a great wizard; r. ok fjölkunnigr, Landn. 249; hann var mjök r., 107, Hd. 34.

ramba, að, to rock, sway to and fro; ramba stól (dat.), to rock a chair: of the body, to strut, hvað dugir þú ríkr rambi, reigi sig og standi á þambi, Hallgr.

rambaldí, a, m. the axis on which a bell moves, Run. Gramm., Bjarni 77.
ram-bygðr, part. *strong-built*, Krók. 53, Post. 35.
ram-byggiliga, adv. *strongly*, of building, Fas. i. 88.

ram-byggiligr, adj. = rambygðr = reimt, bunted, Bs. i. 467.
ram-efldr, part. *powerfully strong*.

ram-görr, adj. *strong-built*, Fas. ii. 250, Fms. iii. 124, 310, Mart. 127.
ram-hugaðr, adj. *strong of mind*, Bkv. 2, 25.
ram-leikr, m. *strengib*; in the phrase, göra e-ð af eigin ramleik.

ram-liga, adv. *strongly*; göra r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61; binda r., Nj. 136, Hkr. i. 26, Fms. i. 10; stað r., locked strongly, 104; ganga at r., in wrestling, Fas. iii. 253; óxar r. skeptar, Gpl. 104; hestr vel skúaðr ok r., Sks. 402; dysjuðu þeir Þórólfr þar r., Eb. 172; setja r. skordur við, Fms. vii. 280; niunu vef þurfa at göra r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61.

ram-ligr, adj. *strong*; hús ramlig, Nj. 196; í ramligri lokrekkuju, Ld. 268; r. skiðgarðr, Fb. i. 545; ramligt samband, Fms. iv. 148.

RAMM, adj., röm, ramtr; rammr is a less correct form, as shewn by the passage, ramr er sterk in ramm enn hási, Skílda (Thorodd) 163; and by the rhymes, gramr, rami, Hallfréd; sömm, römum, Ht. 38; but we also have gamma, ramma, Vellekla; römm, skömmu, Cod. Fris. 255; mod. usage distinguishes between ramr, strong, and rammr, bitter, whence remma, bitterness: [North. E. ram]—*strong, stark, mighty*, of bodily strength, ramr at afli, Nj. 219, Eb. 182, Ld. 26, Eg. 52, 596, Fs. 3, 54; kvaðat mann raman, Hým. 28: the phrase, setja ramar skorður við e-u, af nokkurum römum ribbala, Stj. 65, and passim: the allit. phrase, við raman er reip at draga, to pull a rope with the strong, to struggle against what is fated, Nj. 10, Fs. 75, Fms. ii. 107:—*strong, mighty*, with the notion of fatal or charmed power; ramtr tré, Hm. 137; þau blót verða römest er lifandi menn eru blótáðir, Fms. ii. 77; atkvæði ramra hluta, Fs. 23; römum ummæli, Grett. 177 new Ed.; röm ragna íök, Vsp. 40; röm rög, Sdm. 37; ramtr mein, Edda (in a verse); sá er goðin ætti ramari, Fms. v. 319; ramar fylgjur, Fs. 50; ramar vættir, Fms. ii. 150; raman ok röskvan Ríg, Rm. 1; svá ríkt eðr ramtr, Edda 27; gala ramtr (adverb.), Og. 6; fátt er ramara en forneskjan, a saying, Grett. 144:—*vehement, röm ást, strong love*, Korm.; ramr harmr, Fms. iv. (in a verse); röm víg, *fiery slaughter*, vi. (in a verse):—as a nickname, hann var mikill maðr ok sterk ok kallaðr þórarinu rammi, Korm. 140; Finnþogi rammi, Landn.

II. *bitter, biting*, opp. to sweet; ramr reykr, Merl. 1, 12; vatn þat er þrysvar ramtr, . . . en gott ávalt þess á milli, Rb. 354; römum reyksvæla, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 255 (in a verse); ramtr gras, Eluc. 141; ramar súrur, Hom. 119; raur drykk, Hom. (St.)

III. in poet. compds, ram-dýr, of ships; -blik, *the strong beam = gold*; -glygg, *a strong gale*; -þing, a meeting = battle, Lex. Poët.

ram-ríðinn, part. *hard-riden*, an epithet of the sea crossed by the sea-steeds, Ad. 13.

ram-skakkr, adj. *quite wrong, absurd*.
ram-sleginn, part. *hard-beaten, mounded*, of swords, Lex. Poët.

ram-staðr, adj. *stubborn as if rooted to the spot*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 335, v. 1.

ram-syndr, adj. *a strong swimmer*, Lex. Poët.
ram-viltr, part. *quite bewildered*.

randar, see rönd; from rönd, a shield, whence also are formed the poet. compds, rand-álfr, -berendr, -ullr, -viðr, = a warrior; rand-él, -fár, -öp, = battle; rand-áll, -gálfkr, -hængr, -laukr, -linnr, -ormr, = a sword; rand-garðr, -hvel, -láð, -völlr, = a shield. 2.

pr. names of men, Rand-vegr; of women, Rand-eiðr, Fms.; Rand-gríð, one of the Valkyriur, Gm.

rand-verk, n.; in Darr. for randverks blá read Randves-bana, Odín (?), see the tale in Edda 76, 77; the poet seems to take Bikki to have been Odin in disguise.

ranga-, see rög, a ship's rib.
rangali, a, m. a passage, a narrow crooked lane, alley.
rang-barmr, m. = rangbyrði, Edda (Ht.)

rang-beinn, n. *wry-legged*, the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)
rang-byrði, n. [rög], *the gunwale* (?); An skaut einum fork und rangbyrði á skútunni, Fas. ii. 355.

rang-dæma, d, to judge unjustly, Anecd. 108, Bs. ii. 60, Barl. 44.
rang-dæmi, n. a wrong doom, unjust sentence, Al. 4, Anecd. 118, St. 110.

rang-eygr, adj. *squint-eyed*, Fms. ii. 154; ert þú þar fyrir rangeygr þóat ek sé góðgjarn, Matth. xx. 15.

rang-fenginn, part. *wrongly got, got by iniquity*, Fms. xi. 446, Gpl. 12
rang-flytja, flutti, to state wrongly, misstate, Anecd. 106. **rang-flutti** part. *carried wrongly*, Grág. ii. 382.

rang-færa, ð, = rangflytja, Jb. 171:—to misconstrue.
rang-hverfa, u, f. *the wrong side of a cloth*, opp. to rétthverfa, D. vranen, vrang-síden.

rang-hverfr, adj. *turning inside out*.
rang-hvolfa, ð; in the phrase, r. augum, to roll the eyes wildly.
rangindi, also spelt rangyndi, n. pl. *unrighteousness*, Nj. 142, 1350, Fms. vi. 27, ix. 330, x. 402, N. G. L. i. 125, Al. 34, Bær. 16, 36, passim.

rang-kveðja, kvaddi, to summon wrongly, Grág. i. 51, Nj. 237.
rangla, að, (rangl, n.), = ragla (q. v.), to stroll idly about.
ranglát-ligr, adj. *unjust*, Sks. 15.

rang-látr, adj. *unrighteous, unjust*, Nj. 223, Eg. 336, Fms. x. 4 Hom. 5, N. T., Pass., Vidal.:—as a nickname, Landn. 198.

rang-leikr, m. *injustice*, Hom. 33.
rang-liga, adv. *wrongly*, Fms. ix. 509, Band. 9, Bs. i. 392, ii. N. G. L. ii. 150.

rang-ligr, adj. *wrong, unjust*, Anecd. 12, Fms. i. 22, Stj. 406.
rang-lýsa, t, to announce wrongly, Grág. ii. 25.

rang-læti, n. *unrighteousness*, Anecd. 16, Band. 12, Bs. i. 135, Fs. Eb. 56 new Ed., Th. 27, Bs. ii. 60, Stj. 546; ranglætis dómr, flekk, *unrighteous doom, a sentence, a blot, work of iniquity*, Anecd. 22, Stj. i. compds: ranglætis-maðr, m. an unrighteous man, Fs. 8.

ranglætis-verk, n. a work of unrighteousness, Stj. 239, Mar., Vidal., passim
rang-muðr, m. *wrong-mouth*, a nickname, Orkn.
rang-mæli, n. a false expression.

rang-nefndr, part. *wrongly nominated*, Jb. 51.
RANGR, rög, rangt, adj., compar. rangari, superl. rangastr; o form vrang, which remains in Bragi: [mod. Swed. vräng; Dan. vrag and in southern Norway also sounded vrag, Ivar Aasen; as also G wraigs; Engl. wrong. The Engl. wrong seems to be a Dan. word; does not appear in the A. S., although it has the parent word wring Engl. wring]:—*awry, not straight*, opp. to rétt; skór er skapaðr illa skapt er rangt, Hm. 127; ofra röngum ægi, be would not paddle in wrong water, i. e. pull backwards, Bragi; er hann föttreðr flein rangan, Fas. ii. 122 (in a verse); fótr var rangr, the foot was wrong, sprá D. N. iv. 90: as also in the compds rang-eygr, rang-hverfa (q. v.), rang-hvolfa:—this sense, however, although common in mod. Dan. Swed., was never used in Icel., even by the oldest writers, and the v is only used

II. metaph. *wrong, unjust, unrighteous*; telja rangr er rétt er, en þat rétt er rangt er, Anal.; rangr dómr, Barl. N. G. L. ii. 63; rangr eiðr, 174; rög lýst, Fb. ii. 391; ef menn háfa st rangar eðr kvaða ranga, Grág. i. 498; alnar rangar, id., rangar va 499; rög kaup, Hom. 21; búar rangir í kvöð, Grág. ii. 49:—n með röngu, *wrongly*, Eg. 282; aðrir rétt en aðrir rangt, Grág. i. stefna rangt, Nj. 35; háfa rangara mæla, Grág. i. 393.

rang-sáttir, adj. *disagreeing*, Fms. viii. 30, Orkn. 40, Fas. i. 443.
rang-settr, part. *misplaced*, Anecd. 20.

rang-sleitni (rang-sleitinn, adj.), f. *injustice*.
rang-snara, að, to turn wrong, Stj. 244.

rang-snúa, sneri, = rangsara, Stj. 343; to misstate, Bs. ii. 64.
rang-sýni, n. a wrong view, Al. 101.

rang-sælis, adv. [sól], *withersbins, against the sun*, Grett. 167, 160, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337 (see andsælis).

rang-særi, n. *perjury*, Hom. (St.)
rang-turna, að, to turn the wrong way, upset, Bs. ii. 71, Mar.

rang-virða, ð, to reckon wrongly, Grág. ii. 200.
rang-virðing, f. *wrong reckoning*, Fbr. 142.

Rang-æskr, adj. and Rangæingar, m. pl. *the men from the crooked water* in Icel.: Rang-á, f. *the Rang-water*, i. e. the crooked water (?), prob. thus called from the angle or bend near

for in old times the Thwerá was but a small tributary river until Markarfljót broke into its bed; cp. Dan. Wrange-bek, Dipl. Amam. i.

RANI, a, m. a *dog's snout*, Fb. ii. 27; *brendan rana af svíni*, Fms. vi. 65 (in a verse); *tún-svín þat er hringr eða knappr eða við sé í rana*, Grág. i. 23: *a of a snake, en naðra gróf inn sínum rana*, Fas. i. 220. 2. *of the snout-shaped battle-order*, (cp. *svínfylk* ng. *hamalt*); *Enifkr konungur ylti svá líði sínu, at rani var á framan á fylkingunni, ok lukt allt útan neð skjaldberg*, Fms. xi. 304; *þó at rannin verði harðsötr á fylking hans*, Fb. ii. 43; *Hringr hafði svínfylkt líði s. nu . . . rani var í brjósti*, Fas. i. 80, cp. *'acies per cuneos componitur'*, Tacit. Germ. ch. 6, and *'Germani consuetudine sua phalange facta'*, Caesar B. G. i. ch. 52. 3. *a og-shaped bill or elevation*.

ránka, að, see *rakna*; *ránka við e-u*, to remember dimly.

RANNA, u, f., contr. for *Ragneidr*, see *Gramm.* p. xxxiv. **RANN**, n., pl. rön, O. H. 23 (in a verse), Hkr. iii. 43, 74 (in a verse); en. pl. *ranna*, Gm. 24: [*Ulf. razna = oikia*; A. S. *raes*; this ancient ord is obsolete in prose, but remains in the Engl. law term *ransack*, cp. *'house-search'*]:—*a house*; *ossum rönnum í*, Skm. 14; *at háfu eljar ranni*, Vtkv. 3; *rymr varð í ranni*, Fas. i. 492 (in a verse); *yr varð í ranni*, Hóm, 24; *sköptum er rann rept*, Gm. 9; *í væru ranni*, 3; *ranna þeirra er ek rept vita*, 24; *í ranni Randvé, Bragi*: in prose, the saying, opt er þat í karls húsi, er ekki er í konungs ranni, Fas. i. 155:—*poët.*, *sólar rann, éla rann, the sun-ball, tempest-ball = the sky*; *lar rann, man's abode = the earth*; *óðar rann, the mind's house = the east*; *Sörla rann, Keifnis rann = a shield*, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, *y-rann, glygg-rann, há-rann, hregg-rann, þey-rann, the sky-ball = heavenly ult*; *hval-rann, a whale's house = the sea*; *fjör-rann, life's house = the east*; *ðverg-rann, a dwarf's house = the rocks*; *leg-rann, the bed's room = the house*; *mjöd-rann, mead's ball = a drinking-ball*; *aud-rann, a asury*; *böi-rann, bale's abode = death*, etc., Lex. Poët. The word is used by Icel. poets, but is masc. rann, though it is still neut. in some of the 16th century, heilagtr rann, . . . rannið fríða, Bs. ii. 309 (a sm of 1540); it is freq. even in mod. hymns, í heimsins rann, Hallgr., u-ranns, Pass. 25. 10. II. in a pr. name, *Rann-veig*, Landn., I. perh. *Rann-verr*, also spelt *Rand-verr*.

rann-sak, n. a *ransacking*, N. G. L. i. 83, 255; slíkt ransak sem þeim lír framast at prófa, Gþl. 33; sem hefir bréf konungs várs fyrir sér til þús vistar eða ransaks, 139.

rann-saka, að, [Swed. *ransaka*; Dan. *ransage*; Engl. *ransack*; a word which must be of Dan. orig n, for it does not occur in A. S.; moreover, the A. S. form of the first part of the compd is *raes*, and the assimilation of *zn* or *sn* into *nn* is peculiar to the Scandin. language]: *to ransack*, prop. *'to search a house'*; *ef hann vill fleiri bólastói r. en eða*, þeir lagsmenn skolu ganga at garði þar er þeir vilja r., Grág. ii. 1; *ef þeir bera fóla inn á hendr mönnum er r. skolu*, 195, Stj. 181, E. 285; *Birkibeinar höfðu eigi ransakast bænum*, Fms. viii. 191; *en þer allar vánur voru ransakadgar fannsk sveinnum eigi*, v. 216; *hann ransakaði með sundi djúpt*, x. 370; *ok var ransakast líðit (mustered) u hafði hann eigi meirr en tvau hundruð*, ix. 367; *síðan ransakast hru rúmit er hún hafði hvílt í*, Eg. 566; *skulu vér ransaka alla eyna*, E. 218; *r. Guðs bodorð*, 677. 6; *r. ritningar*, Al. 6. II. reflex. *inn skolu láta ransakast ádr gangi inn*, at eigi beri þeir fóla á hendr mönnum, enda svá þeir er út ganga, Grág. ii. 195.

rann-sakan, f. *ransacking*, Stj. 181, Ld. 44—*a searching, enquiry*.

rann-sökna, f., as a law term, *ransacking a house for stolen things or thievery*, for a description of which see N. G. L. i. 83, 84, 255, in Grág. ii. 11—195 called *rannsóknna-þáttur*, as also Rd. ch. 2, 18, Njarð. 376: *mph.* a *search, enquiry*, passim in mod. usage.

RAFTAR, m. [Engl. *rafter*], a *rafter*, Eb. 224, Gullþ. 17; *þeir viggyrðu kju-garðinn með røftum*, Sturl. i. 185; *krók-r.*, birki-r. 2. *rafters*, *roof, ceiling*; *hann stakk Gríðar-veli upp í raptana*, Edda 61, Am. 62, Hl. 95; *hann lá úti á herskipum, svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan ra Orkn.* 478, cp. *Yngl. S. ch. 34*; *inn-raptar*, q. v.:—*a local name*, *Ra-hlið*, Sturl. compds: *rapta-bulungr*, m. a *pile of rafters*, St. ii. 47, Þórð. 19. *rapt-skógr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Vm. 108. *ra-viðr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Am. 30; *raptviðar-högg*, D. l. i.

RAUB, n. [Scot. *rasb*], a *rausb*: *allit.*, fylgir sjaldan ráð rasi, a saying, Fms. i. 77; *ras ok ráðleysi*, Thom. 249; *rasi þínu ok ákafa*, Fas. iii. 91; *ok ofmikil ras á fyrir þér*, Band. 10.

RAUSA, að, to *rasb* *beadlong*; slíks er mér ván, sagði Höskuldr, þú rasandi mjök, Nj. 155; *en rasi eigi eptir reiði suni*, Fb. ii. 303; *þetta fólk farit æst ok rasanda*, Fms. xi. 275: *the saying*, *rasi fyrir rasam*, Ld. 242; *hætt er rasanda ráði*, a saw, Pass. 48, 12; *rasandi rei Mar*; *rasi fram, to rasb forwards*, Al. 23. II. *to stumble*; *hes rasandi undir honum*, Landn. 146; *hestur Guðmundar rasandi*, Fms. ii. 4; *ef blindur le.ðir blindan þá rasi þer báðir*, 655 xx. 3; *þá rasar ok fellr*, Bs. i. 527; *þorbjörn karl gékk fyrir ok fór mjök rasandi (stumbling)*, Ed. hrasandi, Hrafn. 15.

rasn, f. a *rubbing*, Al. 146; see *hrasan*.

rasgjöf, f., in the saying, *ragr maðr tekr aptr rasgjöf sína*, a *miserly takes back his rash gifts*.

rasn, n. *fish-offal*.

RASKA, að, to *rock, displace, dislodge*, with dat.; *ok raskaði honum eigi*, 655 viii. 2; *verði engi svá djarfr at raski því leiði sem hann liggir*, Stj. 650; *lét hann mikla reising eiga fyrir at koma er konunga-eign var raskat*, Fms. vii. 129; *ef Guðs rétti var raskat*, iv. 111; *eigi trevstusk menn at raska kosti þeirra*, *people dared not disturb them*, Ld. i. 16; *eigi raskar þat kirkju-vígslunni*, K. Á. 28; *raski eugi föstu-tíð dróttins-dags halði*, Hom. (St.); *meðan steinunum er úraskat í altarinu*, N. G. L. i. 133; *raugliga raskat*, Bs. i. 392.

rass, m. = *ars* (q. v.) by metathesis, Lat. *anus*; *örin flygr beint í rassinn á konungium*, Fms. xi. 64, Lv. 61; *höggit ör røfurnar við rass upp*, Fas. i. 80. COMPDS: *rass-gat*, n. *fissura ani*. *rass-görn*, f. *the great gut*, Nj. 185. *rass-hverfingur*, m. of a horse of which the *ani* *protrudes*, N. G. L. i. 75. *rassa-klof*, n. = *fissura ani*, N. G. L. i. 81. *rass-ragr*, adj. *Sodomitic*, a word of infamy, Sturl. ii. 59. *rass-særi*, n. *soreness from riding*.

rastar-, see *röst*.

RATA, að, originally *vrata*, [*Ulf. wraton = ποσειδοθα*], to *travel, fare, journey*: in the old allit. phrase, *rata víða* (prop. allit. *vrata víða*), to *fare widely*; *sá einn veit, er víða ratar* [þú ok hefir fjöld um farit, Hm. 17; *vits er þörf þeim er víða ratar*, 5; *Vingþórr ek heiti, ek hefi víða ratað*, Am. 6; *with acc. to find the way*, ok ratar hann harða stóra fjallveggu, Fas. ii. 258; *to hit, find*, þat varð stundum, at menn viltusk á mörku, at menn rötudu þí til þeirra heimkynna, iii. 4; *allvel hefir þetta til borit, þorgils, er ek hefi þik hér ratað*, Ld. 176; *þat skip hafði ratað í hafinu vörkúlða ok aðrar raunir*, Bs. ii. 439. 2. in mod. usage absol. *to find the way*; *eg rata ekki*, I do not know the way. 3. *metaph. to fall in to*, of misfortune; *ek hefi ra'að í vandræði mikit*, Nj. 98; *er þú skalt ratað hafa í svá mikla úhamingju*, Ó. II. 115; *rata í mikla Leimsku*, Andr. 71; *rata í ólnkku*, Fb. ii. 74; *rata í stór áfelli*, Al. 83; *þessir stórlitlur, er vér höfum í ratað* (hratað Ed.), Fms. i. 295:—*reflex.* in the phrase, opt ratask kjöptungum satt á munu, *even a gabber may by chance speak a true word*. II. *to reel, collapse*; *gífr rata*, Vsp. 52; *ratar göriuga (collapses) ráð Sigurðar*, Skv. i. 36, (rare.)

ratana, f. a *falling into*, K. Á. 104.

rati, a, m., qs. *vrati*, but the *v* is dropped even in old Runic inscriptions:—*prop. the traveller*; it remains in the name of the squirrel, *Rata-töskr* = *Tusk the traveller, the climber Tusk*, see the tale in Edda; as also in the name of the gimlet by which Odin 'made his way' into the mountain where the mead of wisdom was hidden, Edda, Hm. 106. II. *a demoniac, raver, madman*, who wanders about as if hunted; in the Runic phrase, *varþi at rata haugs upp briotr*, *may the breaker of his cairn become a rati*, Rafn 181; *at rita (= rata) sá varþi es stain þ unsi elti eþa ept annan dragi*, 188; *sa varþi at rita es ailti stein þannsi eþa heþan dragi*, 194, cp. the Engl. 'blest be the man that spares these stones, and curs'd be he that moves these bones,' on Shakespeare's tombstone; *rati* remains in the popular Icel. = *a heedless, forgetful, senseless fellow*, þú er mesti rati! and *ratalegr*, adj. *clownish, silly*; *rata-skapr*, m. *rashness, heedlessness*.

rat-ljóss, adj. *so bright that one can find one's way*.

rauða, u, f. *the red part or yolk of an egg*.

rauða-galinn, part. *'red-mad'*, quite mad, Clar.

rauða-haf, n. *the 'red sea'* of the ocean surrounding the earth, Grág. ii. 166; *hafit rauða er ligr um lönd öll: stórskrp rauða hafs*, Grett. (in a verse): *the Red Sea*, mod.

rauða-rán, n. a *'red robbery'*, a law term, a kind of aggravated robbery liable to sk'ggang, defined in Grág. ii. 191; *graves adhuc immanesque rapinas roboran cognominare soëmus*, Saxo Grammat. i. 353. **rauða-sótt**, f., *medic. flux of blood*, Gþl. 498. **rauða-víkingr**, m. a *'red viking'*, *great pirate*, Þorst. Stang. (begin.), Fms. xi. 121.

rauð-álfr, m. a *'red elf'*, a *person dressed in gaudy colours*; *sjáid it rauðálfrinn*, sveinar, Nj. 70.

rauð-bekri, a, m. a *nickname*, Landn.

rauð-brestlingr, m., botan. *carex saxatilis*, Hjalt.

rauð-brystingr, m. *the redbreast*, a bird.

rauð-dýri, n. *the red deer*, K. Þ. K. 130. Orkn. 448, Karl. 390, Art. 18, Barl. 11, 137.

rauð-feldr, m. *red cloak*, a nickname, Landn.

RAUÐI, a, m. *red iron-ore, haematite*, from which the Norse settlers wrought iron (whence *rauða-blástr*, m. = *the forging of haematite*); *hann bjó í Dalsminni* (in western Icel.), hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi ok var Lann af því kalladr Rauða-Björn, Landn. (Melab.) 71; *Skallagrímur var járnsmiðr mikill ok hafði rauða-blástr m'kinn á vetrinn*, Eg. 141, cp. the description in Sks. 162, 163; *for remains of furnaces found in Icel. see Eggert Itin. ch. 575, 719, 720; for the phrase rauða undir, the red wonder*, see Sks. l. c.:—*ore*, hann (Saturnus) fann ok rauða þann í jörðu er hann blés gull af, Edda (pref.) 148.

rauð-kápa, u, f. a *red cape or cope*. **rauðkápu-maðr**, m. *the man in the red cope*, Fms. vi. 131.

rauð-kembingr, m. a *fabulous vubale or sea monster*, K. Þ. K. 138, Sks. 129, Eggert Itin. 545; *Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 631.*

rauð-kinni, -kinnr, m. 'red cheek,' a kind of *savage bear*, Fas. ii. 413, iii. 77.

rauð-magi, a, m. *the red maw, the lump-fish*.

rauð-málar, m. *the red ore = gold, Bm.*

RAUÐR, adj., rauð, rautt, compar. rauðari, rauðastr, [common to all Teut. languages, although it appears not in Ulf. himself, but in the Skeirings] :—*red*; rautt klæði, Nj. 35; rauðr hestr, Fs. 67; rautt skegg, Fb. iii. 246; blátt eða rautt, Grág. ii. 13; rauðr sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220; rautt gull, Þiðr. 187; rautt berg, a red quarry, Bs. i. 830:—phrases, rautt brennr fyrir, 'red burns afar,' i. e. *there is some hope yet*; taldi enn nokkut rautt mundu fyrir brenna, Fms. viii. 34, Fs. 68; snýta rauðu, to spout blood, Fb. i. 412, Karl. 149; falda rauðu, to wear a red hood, to die a bloody death, Landn. (in a verse):—*neut.*, et rauða, the yolk of an egg, Pr. 472:—*metaph. bloody, fierce, arch*, rauðr víkingr = rauða-víkingr, Fms. xi. 121; see rauðahaf, rauðarún, rauðkinni:—*various shades of red*, fagr-r., fair-red, Vsp.; dreyr-r., crimson; dumb-r., chestnut-red; dökk-r., dark-red; mó-r., coffee-coloured. 2. in local names, Rauða-mýrr, Rauð-á, Rauði-gnúpr, Rauða-fell, Rauði-melr, Rauði-lækr, Rauði-sandr, Rauða-skríða, Rauða-vatn, Landn., from the reddish colour of bogs and moorlands, which was supposed to be a sign that there was iron in the soil; whence Rauðe-ingar, Rauð-melingar, Rauð-lækningar, Rauð-sendir, the men from R., Landn., Sturl.: in pr. names, Rauðr, Rauð-úlfur, Landn.

B. COMPS: rauð-bleikr, adj. reddish, of hair, beard, Stj. 460, Eb. 30. rauð-brúnaðr, part. red-brown, dark-red, reddish, Fms. vii. 297, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-brún, adj. red-brown, Ld. 284, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-búinn, part. dressed in red, Lex. Pöet. rauð-dropótt, adj. red-spotted, Konr. rauð-eygðr, adj. red-eyed, Fas. iii. 504, Mag. 63. rauð-flekkótt, adj. flecked with red, Vápn. 21. rauð-freknótt, adj. red-freckled, Þiðr. 181. rauð-gulr, adj. yellow-red, orange, Sturl. ii. 114. rauð-hárr, rauð-hærðr, adj. red-haired, Sturl. ii. 111, Vigl. 23, Grett. 22 new Ed. rauð-klæðdr, part. red-clad, Fb. i. 254. rauð-leitr, adj. ruddy, of the face, Ld. 276, Sturl. ii. 212. rauð-lita, að, to dye red, Karl. 505. rauð-litaðr, part. red-coloured, dyed red, Fms. viii. 447, Stj. 161, O. T. 44. rauð-litr, adj. reddish, Fms. v. 342. rauð-mengjaðr, part. mingled with red, D. N. rauð-siðótt, adj. with red sides, of a cow, D. N. rauð-skeggjaðr, adj. red-bearded, Fær. 12; þat er mitt ráð at þú trúir aldri lágum manni ok rauðskeggjuðum, Fms. xi. 428, F. 142. rauð-skjöldótt, adj. red-chequered, of cattle. rauðum-skjaldr, a, m. red-bield, a nickname, Thorsen.

Rauð-skeggr, m. Red-head, Barbarossa, a nickname, Sturl., Landn.

rauð-skegla, u, f. a kind of sea-gull.

Rauð-súð, f. the name of a vessel, Fms. viii.

RAUF, f., pl. raufar, [raufa I, rjúfa], a rift, bole; þat er heilund, er rauf er á hausi til hela, Grág. ii. 11; rauf var á belgunum, Ld. 156; þeir lustu á rauf á hellunni, Edda 40; Flosi hugði at handklæðinu ok var þat rauf einar, Nj. 176; rauf á seigjarum, Fms. vii. 202; þeir brutu þá á raufar, Eg. 125; bora sex raufar á, N. G. L. i. 172, Ó. H. 108; raufar himins, the sluices of heaven, 655 ix. B. (himin-raufar, Gen. vii. 11); bak-rauf, got-rauf, q. v. COMPS: raufar-stejn, m. a stone with a bole drilled through it, Gisl. 46. raufar-trefjur, f. pl. cloth riddled with boles, Sturl. ii. 191.

rauf, f. [A. S. *raef*; O. H. G. *rauf*], spoils; see valrauf.

raufa, að, to break up, open, rip up; raufa til bagga, Fms. vi. 379; raufa alla yagna þá er Serkir hafa átt, Al. 112; þorgeirr hleypr upp á húsit ok rýfr, ok þar sem húsit raufask, Fbr.: the phrase, raufa seyð, to break up the fire; raufa þeir seyðinn ok var ekki soðit, Edda 45; þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208. 2. to pierce; raufa brjóst e-m, to cut the breast open, Hkv. i. 40; skjöldr hans var raufað víða, his shield was riddled, Al. 147; grjóti barðr eða skýttum raufaðr, Stj. 300; þú skalt þá eigi með örur raufa né sverði slá, 660.

raufa, að, [A. S. *reafian*; Engl. *be-venue*; Germ. *rauben*], to rob, spoil, different from the preceding; Vindr lögðusk á valinu ok raufuðu, ok flettu menn bæði vápnun ok klæðum, Fms. xi. 380. raufari, a, m. a robber, Fms. vi. 162, vii. 27, viii. 216, Al. 62, reyfari. raufi-lauss, adj. without boles; rauflaust gler, Mar. raufótt, adj. riddled with boles, Nj. 193, Fms. xi. 157.

raula, að, to hum a song in a low doleful voice; raula bögu, raula fyrir munni sér; gríður róa ok raula, Hallgr. Snót 310 (1865).

Raumar, m. pl. the name of a people in Norway; Rauma-ríki, n. a county in Norway; Raums-dalr, m. the present Romsdalen; Raumdælir, m. pl. the men from R.; Raum-elfr, f. the river R. in Norway, Fms.: Raumskr, adj. from Romsdalen, Fms. ii. 252.

raumr, m. a giant, Titan, Edda (Gl.) 2. a big, huge, clownish person, Fas. ii. 384, 546, Skíða R. 51.

raumnska, að, mod. rumnska, to say bem! in awakening, Fas. iii. 11.

RAUN, f. [akin to rún, q. v.], a trial, experiment, experience; sem opt höfðu raunir á orðit, Bjarn. 66; sem nú verða margar raunir á, Ó. H. 30; sem raunir þar á, skipt hefi ek nú skaplyndi til þín, ok mun ek gora á því nokkura raun, Fms. vii. 113; var þá sem opt eru raunir, Ó. H. 184; prófuðum vér fyrir sjálfra vár raun, ok margra dugandis manna

framsögn, Dipl. i. 3; biskup svarar því, at önnur raun mundi á verða en at ..., Orkn. 280; sem opt bar raun á, Bs. i. 129; raunin er úlygnust, a saying, 656 A. I. 25; látum þá hafa ena sömu raun sem fyrr (ærnar raunir, v. l.). Fms. viii. 134; raun bar vitni, Ísl. ii. 335; þú munt at raun um komask, 197, Bs. i. 83:—*trial, danger*, vóru þeir jafnan þat sem mest var raun, Nj. 136; röskr maðr í öllum raunum, Fms. vi. 119; því traustari sem raunin er meiri ok lengri, viii. 134; koma í nokkura raun, Fs. 120; þegar í raunirnar rekr, when it presses hard:—*trial, grief*, mundir þú mik þessi eigi biðja, ef þú vissir hve mikla raun ek hefi á þessu, if thou knewest how much pain it gives me, Ld. 232; ærin er þó raun konunnar, Fs. 76; en nú hafi þér af ena mestu raun, Nj. 139; mér er mesta raun að því, it pains me much; skap-raun, an affliction; geð-raun, the mind's trial; hug-raun, id.:—in plur., raunir, trials, woes, misfortunes; mann-raunir:—a trial, ordeal, þá gengr hann til þessar raunar Fms. xi. 38:—*investigation*, konungr sagði, at hann vildi at vísu, at máli: færi til raunar, vii. 136; þá skal hann stefna honum til skila ok raunar Grág. i. 179, 226; raunar-stefna, a summons, citation, inquest, ii. 226. hann stefndi honum raunar stefnu um þat hvárt hann hefði réttar heimildir á Staðarhóls-landi ok Hvítadal, Sturl. i. 235.

II. gen. raunar, as adverb, really, indeed; raunar mjök, much indeed, Ld. 66; ok vórt þó margir raunar mjök þrekaðir, Fms. xi. 143; hafði hann vitað rauna; at þar var tó undir, Rd. 310; ek heiti raunar Viglundr, my real name is V., Vigl. 29; en þat var raunar, at þeir höldnir höfðu sæzt á laun i. e. that was at the bottom of it, Orkn. 298; hón skildi þó raunar, Fs. 6 COMPS: raunar-laust, n. adj. without proof or trial; þeir kölluðusk eigi mundu trúnað á leggia raunarlaust, Germ. ohne weiter, Ld. 58; a raunalaus, unprovoked. raunar-maðr, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153. rauna-maðr, m. a much-tried, afflicted person. rauna-stafr, m. evidence, proof; prófa e-t skýrum raunastöfum, Mar., Magn. 482. rauna-stefna, u, f. a citation; see above. raun-digr, adj. thick indeed, Fms. v. 238. raun-drjúgr, adj. solid, O. H. L. 22. raun-góðr, adj. good-willed, trusty, Bs. i. 122. raun-illr, adj. bad-willed, Bjarn. 62. raun-lit, n. adj. very little indeed, poorly indeed, Eb. 130, Fms. x. 172, Gisl. 65. raun-mjök, adv. much indeed. raun-trogr, adj. very unwilling, Al. 17. raun-vel, adv. well indeed, Fms. iii. 114. raun-sefr, adj., qs. raunhæfr?, quite able, Fms. xi. 78. raun-örugg, adj. quite firm, Fms. i. 305.

raunaligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), sad, distressing. raunauð, f. = raun, raundom, or at raundom, adv. really, Barl. 23, 123 raundar, mod. reyndar, really, 62.

raun-dagi, a, m. an experiment, N. G. L. i. 210.

RAUP, n. boasting, Grett. 131; karla raup, an old man's boasting ('when I was young'); whence the phrase, vera kominn á raups-aldrið to have reached the boasting time of old age.

raupa, að, to vaunt, boast, Bs. ii. 502.

raupari, a, m. a braggadocio, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage.

raup-samr, adj. given to boasting.

raus, n. big, loud talk, Karl. 439, v. l.

RAUSA, að, [Shetl. *ruz*, to boast], to talk loud and fast; þviat jafnar rausum vér þat, er vér erum einar, er lítill sannleikr fylgir, Gisl. 99; ni munda ek eigi jafnarmat hafa rausat, ef ek hefða vitað, Fb. i. 472, Karl. 397, Stj. 620.

rausan, f. glib talk, boasting, Harms. 10.

RAUSN, f. magnificence, liberality, big life; hafði þorólfr þar eigi minna fjölmenni ok eigi minni rausni, Eg. 67; konungr hafði mikla rausu um Jóln, Fms. ix. 347; Höskuldi þótti þat ávant um rausn sína, a honum þótti bær sínu húsadr verr en hann vildi, Ld. 26; þat er sagt á hann væri svá á þingi eitt sumar, at fjórtán synir hans væri með honum því er þessa getið, at þat þótti vera rausn mikil ok afli, 68; hvegi þykki nú minni rausni né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; rausn Klængs biskups Bs. i. 86; of-rausn, q. v.; rausn ok ríki, Jd. COMPS: rausnar-bú n. a great estate, Landn. 95, Eg. 478, Eb. 42. rausnar-kona, u, f. -maðr, m. a magnificent lady, person, Vigl. 15. rausnar-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fas. i. 446. rausnar-maðr, m. a magnificent man, Gullp. 4, 13, Eb. 12, Fms. i. 247, Ó. H. 112. rausnar-ráð, n. a great living; hann var góðr bóndi ok hafði rausnarráð, Þorí Karl. 364. rausnar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), grandly, magnificently, Eg. 471, 645, Fms. ii. 300. rausnar-samr, adj. id., Hkr. i. 83 (in a verse).

rausn and raust, f., prob. a different word, [cp. A. S. *ræsn*, to which a Norse form rásn would answer better]:—the fore-castle in a ship; aprt frá stafinum ok til austr-rúms var kallat á rausu, þat var skipat berserkjum, Hkr. i. 82; til rausnar, 83 (the verse); þessir vóru á rausi í sóxum, Fms. ii. 252, where distinction is made between stafn, rausn, fyrir-rúm, krapparúm. 2. of a house, the 'raising,' roof, ceiling (?); í stofunni, þeir er næst stendr steinhúsinu, viðr rausið, D. N. i. 525; else obsolete.

RAUST, f. [Dan. *røst*], the voice; með fagrligum raunum, Stj. 466; hvárt sem fyrri fylgir raustinni, Mar.; til skírrar raustar, Pr. 475; hann kváð visu þessa með mikilli raust, Nj. 195; ok beinir svá raustina, Fb. ii. 26; kvæða við raust, to 'sing with the voice,' i. e. loudly, Eg. 554; hann kváð dans þenna við raust, Sturl. iii. 317; fögr raust með söng-

hljóðum, Fb. ii. 26; fagnar raustir syngjandi manna, Fms. ii. 200; sýng-raust, id.; grát-r., q. v. 2. a *voice, note*, N. G. L. ii. 468.

rausta, *ad*, to raise the roof of a house; rausta, sperra, trœða, þekja, D. N. i. 477.

raustaðr, *part. voiced* so and so, in lág-raustaðr.
RAUTA, *ad*, to roar, Barl. 53, Karl. 140 (of a lion), Swed. ryta.

rautan, *f. roaring*, Stj. 71, Barl. 56, 151, 197.

RÁ, *f.*, gen. rár, with the article ránninn, Fbr. 133; *dat. and acc. rá*, with the article rána, ránni, N. G. L. ii. 282; *pl. rár, rá, ránn*: [Dan. raá; Swed. rá; Shetl. raæ]. — *a sail-yard*, Skálða 162, N. G. L. i. 100; en fá bréstr í aktaumum óða fyrir útan eða innan, ii. 283; rár langar, Hkv. i. 48; við miðja rá, Orkn. 356 (in a verse); drekar báru blá segl við rá, O. H. 161 (in a verse); brotnaði ráinn, Korm. 178; gengi í sundr segl-rá, Fbr. 132; siglu-tréit ok rána, Fms. xi. 143; látið nú koma féit í seglit ok hefja upp um rána, vi. 381; seglit var heflat upp við rána, Nj. 135; festa seglit við rána, Fbr. 133; alit., skip með rá ok reida, Finn. 278; meðr rá ok öllu reiði, D. N. iii. 160; rár-endi, rár-hlutr, id. 2. *metaph. a pole on which fish are hung for drying*: poet., rá-fákr, m. a *'sail-yard nag'*, i. e. a *ship*, Lex. Poët.

RÁ, *f.* (nom. rá, Skálða Thoroddr), originally raa, [Dan. vras; Swed. vrd]. — *a corner, nook*; rá (ráð) er hymning húss, Skálða 162; leyuiliglar róar (rár, v. l.) helvitis fylsna, Sks. 536; verja forskállinn ok húsin, stóð þar fremstr við rána Jóni toddi, Sturl. ii. 249; kleif í rá hverja, Am. 58.

2. *a cabin on board ship*, Edda (Gl.); as also in the saying, skammar eru skips rár, *short, small are the ship's cabins*, giving small accommodation, Hm. 73, (skípsins eru skammar rár, Mkv.); cp. rá-skinn, a *'cabin-skin,' hammock*.

RÁ, *f.* a *roe*; veða raudýri ok rá, Barl. 137, Bév. 11.

RÁ, *n.* [Swed. rå; a *landmark*; hence perh. the poet., rás seil, rás fagsli, the *thing of the mark*, i. e. a *snake*, Merl. 2. i. 12; rás viðr, perh. *landmark palings* (?), Hm. 152; see also rámerki; the word is obsolete in Icel., but is freq. in early Swed. in the alit. phrase rá och rör.

rá-benda, *d.* to *'bend a sail,' make it fast to the yard*, cp. Eg. 579. rá-bundinn, *part. 'yard-bound,' an epithet of a ship*, Korm. (in a verse).

Rábitar, *m. pl. the Arabs*, Symb. 31, Fms. xi. 415.

rábitr, *m.* [mid. H. G. rabin]. — *a race-horse, racer*; hest einn mikinn rábit, Karl. 19; or is it = *an Arabian steed?* — a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 58.

rá-bukkr, *m.* a *roebuck*, Barl. 81.

RÁÐ, *n.* [Dan. raad; Old Engl. reed; Germ. ratb]. — *'rede,' counsel, advice*; leggja ráð á e-t, Nj. 4; hvat leggri Njalli til ráðs? 72; hvat þykki þér ráð? 23, Fas. ii. 510; stundum var hann á tali við þá menn er ráða hans þurftu, konni hann til alls góð ráð at leggja, þviat hann var forvitni, Eg. 4; góra ráð sutt, to *form a plan*, Nj. 5, 21; Njalli gekk í brott einn saman ok lugsaði ráðit, 98; ek skal leggja ráðin til, segir Valgarðr, 166; ekki er þat niðt ráð, Nj. 23; var þetta at ráði górt, *resolved*, Ld. 70; þar til er biskup görir annat ráð fyrir, Vm. 113; góra ráð fyrir e-u, to *expect*, Nj. 261; síga ráð við e-n, to *take counsel with one*, 127; leita ráða, Edda 26.

2. *dur. a settled plan, foresight*; með ráðum ok kappi, Nj. 79, Eg. 257; öld ráð, Ld. 284; nú skulu vér fara at ráðum við þá, Eg. 582; annat vart með styrk eða ráðum, Ld. 178; vörn mun verða engi, ef vér förum ráð at, Fms. ii. 11; ef þeir hefði meirum ráðum fram farit, vii. 318: — *a planning, bana-ráð, fjór-ráð, land-ráð, áljóts-ráð*, q. v.; þar eru ráð, f. ..., Grág. ii. 127; frændr Öttars kemdu ráðin Sigurði konungi, Fms. ii. 230.

3. *wise, true counsel, what is advisable*; vart að allt ráði turned to good ends þar er hann réð munnun, Nj. 30; líft mér nú hitt ráð, at ..., 82; ok er eigi ráð at hafa færi, 94; oss mun ekki haustlangt ráð at fara til Noregs, Eg. 263; mun eigi þat nú ráð at þér hverfit aprt, oll. 348; ekki er ráð nema í tíma sé tekit, a *saying*; Illugi kvad þat ski ráð, Isl. ii. 247; ok er nú ráð at gjalda féit (*high time*), Fms. vi. 48; þat er nú ráð, at leggja at landi ok ganga upp, 260; andi ráðs *wisdom* ok styrktar, 636 B. 13.

4. *consent, will, agreement, wish*; hjólf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; með mínu ráði, 737; áu ráði s, Nj. 38, Fms. xi. 111, Grág. i. 334; at ráði frænda hennar, 164; með e-t til ráða föðurs síns, 331; fjarri mun þat þínu ráði, Nj. 80; hún óði hinna vitrusu manna, 88, Ld. 232; hann nam land at ráði Skallaflands, Landn. 59, Grág. i. 232; við ráð frænda síns nokkors, 307; ef aðr kyssir konu á laun ok at ráði hennar, 337; eigi á at ljá ... nema ra ráð fylgi, 437; fyrir ráð skaparfa síns, 202; at sínu ráði, *willingly, one's own accord*, ii. 91.

II. *denoting action*: 1. *household affairs, management, business*, usually in plur.; hann hafði seilt i ndr öll ráð syni sínum, Eg. 22; er þórlófr var eigi heima, hafði þorgils þar ráð, 53; hún var at ráðum með syni sínum, höfðu þau rausnar-bú kit, 478; Rútr fékk henni öll ráð i hendi fyrir innan stokk, Nj. 11; irrar einnar konu ætla ek at sé at sú ræni þik hvarki fé né ráðum, Ld. 1; enni ráð skalt þú taka af mér, ok fara hvergi fyrr en ek vil, Isl. ii. 5, Bs. i. 819; telja hann af ráðunum fjárens ella, Grág. i. 202; en ef n veit at dóndi hennar munnd eigi ljá vilja, þú á hön eigi ráð, then she is no right to be it, 382; bera e-n ráðum, (cp. taka ráðin af e-m, to *over-ze*), Nj. 198; hön tók við fé ok ráðum eptir föður sinn, Fs. 126. 2. *state of life, condition*; vilda ek bróðir, at þú bættir ráð þitt ok bæðir f konu, Nj. 2; rausnar ráð, þorf. Karl. 364; breyttu þau fadir hans

ok móðir ráði sínu (*they broke up the household*) ok fóru útán, Bs. i. 152; ráða-breytuni (q. v.), *change*, þorf. Karl. 370; er þér sá til at staðfesta ráð þitt ok kvángask, Grett. 5 new Ed.; hém skaltu fara, ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; ok fór yðvart ráð þú beitr fram, 198; áljófr mikill er um ráð konunar, Ld. 30; þar sem þér hafit allt ráð vart i hendi, 174; kippa undan þeirri stöð; er aðr lélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; sómasamligi ráð, Fs. 21; segja at þar liggi honum við náðiga allt ráð ok líf, Fms. xi. 101; nema vér kynnum þeim allt vart ráð, 655 xi. 3; at þú þegir skjótt ok fle þrir ekki um mitt ráð, Fas. ii. 507; Vali sagði gott frá hans ráði, Band. 4; þú hefir miklit at ráði, 12; hann sagði þú hefir hvat titt var um ráð Elisabetar, 625. 85; Jóseph varðveitti ráð Máriu festar-konu sinnar hreinliga, Post.; kona hét þórdís, et léttari skyldi verða, ok horðti ráð heinar heldr scinliga, ok til mikils háska, Bs. i. 195; gör svá vel ok um frænda þínum góðs ráds, a *good match*, Ld. 198.

3. *marriage*; láta þat standa fyrir ráðum, Nj. 23; lýkr svá með þeim at ráðin skyldi takask, ok skyldi boð vera at hálfmánaðar fresti at Mosfelli, 99; þau ráð tókusk ok fékk þórdir Ísridar, Fb. ii. 251; en ef þú takask ráðin e'gi, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 32; enni latit ok tókusk ráðin, Fas. ii. 347; hön er kvenna frúðst ok með miklu fé, því ráði mun ek þér i hendr kona, Fs. 21; ráð hefi ek hugat fyrir þér, þú skalt b'ðja Kolfinnu, 88; ráð þau skyldu takask at öðru sumi, Eg. 26; þar er Asgerðr frændkona þín, þar vilda ek hafa fullting þitt at ek næða því ráði, 331; hann á dóttur er Ólóf heitir, þar þætti mér vaxa þinn heid, ef þú fengir þat ráð, Fas. ii. 433; þú vóru skjöld þeirra Sigríðar Stórráðu, Fms. x. 219; þú reiddisk drottning mjök ... enni ráð vil ek við hann eiga, 285; þat it gúfugliga ráð, 224; lézt Sigvaldi nú koniinn til ráða við Ástríði, xi. 104; eigi skal faðir neyða dóttur sína til ráða, Grág. i. 307; gípta honum dóttur þína er hann þess ráðs maklegr, Glúm. 360; biskup rauf þau ráð öll sem hann vissi at tilögum ráðin vera, Bs. i. 107. 4. in a *pers. sense, a counsellor, a council*, Stj. 510; annat vart hit æðsta ráð, Fms. vi. 59; er konungur var á tali við ráð sitt, ix. 279; a *senate*, þat kóllu vér ráð, er lögmadr ok ráðsmenn sitja á málu manna ok skípa, N. G. L. ii. 244; konungtrinn ok hans ráð, Bs. i. 719; konungs ráð, the *king's council*, 758; Dixiu ok öll hennar ráð, D. and all the *queen's councils*, Fb. i. 92.

B. *COMMONS*: ráðs-andi, a, *m. the spirit of wisdom*, Rb 80. ráða-bið, *n.*, in the phrase, góra e-t á ráðabið, *provisionally*, Germ. vorläufig, Fms. vii. 112. ráða-breytni, *n.* a *change in one's life or condition*, Fms. ii. 25, Ld. 164, Fs. 21, 23, 171, þorf. Karl. 370. ráða-brot, *n. pl. plans, a brooding over a thing*, Sturl. i. 225. ráða-far, *n. marriage*, N. G. L. i. 340. ráða-fátt, *n. adj. lacking counsel, at one's wit's end*. ráða-görð, *n.* a *taking council, plan, design*; Brynjólfr lét illa yfir þessi ráðagörð, Eg. 24, 765, Fms. vii. 258, Fs. 39, 55; þeir ræddu opt um ráðagörð sína, Eg. 115; töludu þau leyuiliga r. sína, Nj. 5; hafa áhyggjur ok ráðagörðir, *plannings*, Fms. i. 84; hann hafði r. fyrir líðinu, Fb. i. 351. ráðagerðar-maðr, *m.* a *man of many devices, a man of good counsel*, Fms. i. 127, vii. 325, Orkn. 346.

ráða-görstr, *adj. superl. the shrewdest of men*, Fms. i. 282, v. l. ráða-hagr, *m.* a *state of life, condition*, Ld. 158, Valla L. 206, Grág. i. 332, 379, Fms. v. 321, x. 282, Glúm. 335, Vm. 108; a *marriage, wedded life*, Fs. 87, Eb. 132, Ld. 18, Fms. ii. 9, Fas. i. 18, passim. ráða-kensl, *n.* an *imputation, charge*, as a law term, N. G. L. i. 178. ráða-kona, *u, f.* a *stewardess*, Nj. 138. ráðs-kona, *u, f.* a *stewardess, housekeeper*, Bs. i. 247, 839, 848, passim. ráða-kostur, *m. state, condition*, Ld. 6, Eg. 597, Glúm. 349; *marriage*, Fs. 21. ráða-lauss, *adj. 'redeless,' shiftless, helpless, having no resource*, Nj. 346, Hom. 153. ráða-leitan, *f.* '*rede-seeking,' contrivance*. ráða-madr, *m.* = ráðs-madr. ráðs-madr, *m.* a *manager, counsellor*, Fms. vii. 130, 194, 259, ix. 239, x. 27, xi. 252, Eg. 118, 202, 271, Orkn. 230, Hkr. i. 19, N. G. L. ii. 244, Stj. 496; a *steward*, Nj. 138, Sturl. ii. 145, Vm. 55, Dipl. i. 8; a *town-counsellor*, [cp. Dan. raadmand, Orkn. raddman], D. N. 1. ráðs-manns-dæmi, *n.* a *stewardship*, H. E. i. 561. ráðs-mennska, *u, f.* a *stewardship*, N. T. ráða-nautr, *m.* = ráðunautr, Eg. 98. ráða-neyti, *n.* = ráðneyti, Hkr. ii. 171, Fas. iii. 596. ráða-rúm, *u* = ráðrúm, Hom. 85. ráða-skortr, *m.* *lack of shifts or expedients*, Fas. ii. 446. ráða-skot, *n.* *resources*; lítið r. er til e-s, Fms. iv. 140, xi. 263. ráða-stofnan, *f. plans*, O. H. 3, Ld. 186, Fas. ii. 124. ráða-ætlan, *f.* a *project, design*, Hkr. i. 252, Fms. iii. 48.

RÁÐA, *pres. ræð, ræðr, ræð*; *pl. ráðum, ráðit, ráða*; *pret. réð, 2nd pers. rétt, réttu*, rhymed with *hættu*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *mod. réðst, pl. réðu*; *subj. réði*; *imper. ráð, ráddu*; *part. ráðinn*; a middle form ráðumk, Hom. 113; a weak *pret. indic. réði* occurs in the poem Jd. 35 (ótrauðr á haf réði), and in *prose*, Fms. i. 223, and is freq. in *mod. usage* (eg réði honum að biða ... hann réði því ekki); [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. ræðan; Old Engl. ræde and read; Germ. ratben; Dan. raade; the Goth. has rædan, but it is rarely used in Ulf.]

A. *To advise, counsel*, with *dat. of the thing and acc. of the person*; ráða e-m e-t, réðu vinir hans honum þat, at hann berðisk eigi við þik, Nj. 33; réðu honum þat allir at samna líði, Eg. 9; ráða e-m ráð, to *give one counsel*, Vpm. i.; ráðumk þér, Hm. 113 sqq.; þat ráð ek þér, Sdm. 22 sqq., Nj. 61; maktligr ertu þeirra, segir

Njáll, ok réð honum ráðin, 71; ráð er þér ráðit, Fm. 21; ráða e-m heilráð, Nj. 85. 2. *to consult*; ráða ráðum sínum, *to hold a conference*, Edda 26, Fms. vii. 259; vóru opt 4 tali ok ráða-stefnu ok réðu landráðum, i. 52. 3. *to devise*; þá menn er konu hafa numit eða þat hafa ráðit, Grág. i. 354, Gullþ. 14. 4. *to fix, decide, determine, resolve*, with acc.; ek hefi áðr ráðit brúlaup mitt, Nj. 4; ráða samband, Gullþ. 14; ráða atföör við Gunnar, Nj. 1. 7; réðu þeir þat þá með sér, 93; hefi ek ráðit honum kvánfang, 151; síðan réð Gunnarr utanfélð sína með honum, 41, cp Sturl. ii. 168; ráða e-m ról, Ls. 55:—ráða e-t af, *to form a decision*, Eg. 337; en af verðr at ráða nokkut ör hverju vandræði, Lv. 39:—ráða e-t við sik, *to make up one's mind*; hvárt hann vilði þar vera eða fara til Íslands, hann kvaðsk eigi þat hafa ráðit við sik, Nj. 123:—ráða um e-t, *to deliberate*; hann gaf jarli orlof at ráða um þetta kjör við menn sína, Ó. H. 97:—ráða e-t (or e-u) til staðar, *to settle fix definitely*, Fms. ii. 78, Ld. 178:—ráða ör, ráða ör e-u, *to find an expedient, solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, Ld. 54, 180. 5. *to hire, take into service*; ráða skipverja, Fms. vi. 238; réð Hallgröf sér hjón, Nj. 25; ek em kona Njálls, segir hón, ok réð ek eigi síðr hjón en hann, 54; Njáll réð honum hjón öll, 151; bóndi sagði húsfreyju sinni at hann hafði Hrapp ráðit með sér, 131; hón hafði ráðit mann til at svíjka konung í drykk, Fms. ix. 5; vilda ek at vit ferim í hernað ok réðim menn til með okkr, Nj. 41; ráða land undan e-m, Fb. ii. 171. 6. *to plan, plot, contrive, or cause one's death, put to death, betray*, Germ. *verra'ten*; Regin þik réð, hann þik ráða mun, Fm. 22; þú rétt hann, Fas. i. 202; þær ætluðu at konung mundi hafa ráðit hann, Fms. iv. 312; hann réð Þlög svarta föður-bana sinn, xi. 353; ef kona drepr bónda sinn eða ræðr hann fyrir illsku sakir, Js. 27; ráða e-m bana, bana-ráð, Nj. 21, 52, Fb. i. 410, Skv. i. 51:—ráða e-n af, *to put out of the way, put to death*, Gullþ. 14, Fms. i. 204, Al. 128; sá ótti er nú af ráðinn ok endaðr, Fs. 9; ek hygg at þóroddr ætli nú af at ráða hingat-kvámur þínar, Eb. 144; ráða e-n frá, *to despatch*, Ld. 294; ráða e-n af dögum, *to put to death*; ráða e-n frá ríki, Fms. iii. 18; ráða e-n ofan, *to overbrow*, Bárð. 164. II. *to rule, govern*, with dat.; ráða þrændalaögum, Fms. i. 52; ráða landi, ráða ríki, 22, Nj. 41; Einarr jarl réð Orkneyjum, Fms. i. 197; Hákon konungur réð Noregi, x. 4; er réð fyrir Holtseta-landi, xi. 3; þann konung er ræðr Jórðala-landi... þann er Englendi ræðr, Edda 92; ráða landráðum, *to have the government, govern*, Fms. i. 52. 2. *to rule, prevail, have one's own will*, as also *to manage, lead, have authority, management*, and similar usages; skal ráða af með þeim, Nj. 150; sá réð er ríkr var, Sól.; hann réð sér ekki fyrir kæti, *be was beside himself for joy*; skal hón sjálf ráða hvárt hón vill hann eða eigi, Nj. 24; ek skal hér ráða, 52; Ólafur réð móður sína eina ráða, Ld. 70; sögðu þá ráða eiga er fleiri vóru, 74; ætlar þú at þú munir ráða, Fms. vii. 13; konungur svarar ok biðr hann ráða, xi. 29; Lögmaðr skal ráða, *be shall have the casting vote*, Gpl. 18: the phrase, ef ek má ráða, *if I can have it as I like*; þú ræðr því, *as you like!* þviat þar ræðr eigi frændsemi, Grág. i. 172: *to rule*, sál skal ráða um sumar en dagr um vetr, Gpl.; landfall ræðr (rules, makes the boundary) fyrir sunnan, Fm. 88; ör ánni ræðr keldan... ok lækr út úr henni til sjáfar, Dipl. ii. 1; ráða landa-merkjum, Eg. 711; ráða boði ok banni, Gpl. 76; ráða búí ok kaupum, 269; ráða giptingum, 211; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; ráða kaupum, fé, skipti, Gpl.; ráða fé til þarfa, *to dispose of money to advantage, put it out at interest*, Gpl.; sigri vér ráðumk, Orkn. (in a verse); hugr ræðr hálfum sigri, a saying; ráða sínum ferðum, Fms. i. 75; réð Öm leidsögu, Ld. 74; hvárt ek má nokkuru um þat ráða, Fms. vii. 13; mörgum ræðr litlu hve, 'tis of small interest, Am. 33; ráða engu, Hdl. 49; ráða veðri, Rb. 388; veðr ræðr akri en vit syni, Hm.; hvar skal ek sitja—Móðir mín skal því ráða, Nj. 7; ek réð ráði hennar fyrr, i. e. *gave her away*, 23; hvárt hann kunni ráða fé sínu, Grág. i. 176; ráða orði, ii. 309; hvárt ræðr þú því er Steinnar son þinn sækir sökum þorstein son minn, *bast thou caused it, is it thy making?* Eg. 727; þú því rétt er ek ríða skyldak, Fm. 26; ek því ræðr, er þú ríða sér-at, Ls. 28; en réðu því Nornir, Orkn. (in a verse); illa réð ek því, *that was foolishly done*, Fbr. (in a verse); ek hefi því ráðit, at..., Ísl. ii. 322; því þykki mér ráðit, *well done*, Sks. 100—various phrases, ráða e-u bót (bætr) ör ráða bót (bætr) á e-u, *to mend, better*, Hom. 159, Ld. 206, Fms. vii. 162, Landn. 8, Eb. 114:—with prep., ráða fyrir e-u (for-ráð), *to rule, manage, govern*, Fms. i. 228, Hkr. i. 40; ráða fyrir lögum, Nj. 5, 150, Eg. 34, 239, 754, Ld. 76, 132, Fms. i. 11, Grág. i. 333:—ráða um e-t, *to dispose of*, (num-ráð); nú megu vit ekki ráða um hennar gjaford, Fms. iv. 194:—ráða við e-ð, *to be able to do, manage*, Bárð. 163; eg ræð ekki við hann (þat), *I cannot manage him*; við-ráðanlegr, *manageable*:—ráða yfir e-u (yfir-ráð), *to rule, govern*, Fms. iv. 83. 3. *to have, possess, enjoy*; hvítum ræðr þú enn hjóltunum, ... ráða deigum brandinum, Eb. 238; ráða fé ok fjörvi, *to enjoy wealth and life*, Fm. 26; ráða arfi, gulli, hringum, Skv. 2. 9, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, 11; ráða nafni, aldri, hjarta, lofi, dýrd, *to enjoy a name, life*... , Lex. Poët.; ráða eign ok auðsöllum, Fms. 8, 9; ráða raudum manni, *to be red*, Fbr. (in a verse):—part. ráðandi, with gen., ertu nokkurs ráðandi hér, *bast thou any authority here?* Nj. 54; þess verða ek ráðandi við mína menn, *I will manage that*. Fms. xi. 30; vera mikils ráðandi, *of great*

influence, Fas. ii. 504; ráðandi postula, *the ruler of the apostles*, Edda 92. Lex. Poët. III. *to explain, read*; ráða gátu, *to read a riddle*. Fas. i. 4th; varð engi sú gáta upp borin er hann réði (subj.) eigi, 532; ráða e-t, Am. 22; ráða draum, *to read a dream*, Nj. 121, Ld. 126, Ísl. ii. 194, 197, x. 270, xi. 3, Rb. 394; Pharao dreymdi drauma ok urðu eigi ráðend til, Ver. 17; veizla ú hve rísta skal, veiztu hve ráða skal, ok magical characters, Hlm. 145:—ráða í e-t, *to guess at, find out*, Fms. xi. 16; ok væntir mik at eigi mundi í þat ráði, Ísl. ii. 333; munu þeir ekki í ráða er myrkt er, 78, Fær. 255. 2. *to read, prop. to explain, interpret*; skal hann láta ráða skrá heima at kirkju, K. þ. K. 46 ráða rúnar, Am. 12, Hom. (St.); þegar Domitianus hafði rit ráðið 623, 10; ráða upp, *to read up*; þessi sömu bréf lét erki-biskup upp ráða í Danmörku, Fms. viii. 293; á alþingi lét Páll biskup ráða upp jarteinir ens selsa þórláks, Bs. i. 352; tók ok lét þar upp ráða 623, 10; ráða skrá, K. þ. K. IV. *to punish, chastise*, with dat. Guð ræðr oss till batnaðr sem sonum. Greg. 73; fóstri hans var harð vð hann ok réð honum mjök, Bs. i. 416; nú ef sveinn vil eigi nem; ok leiðisk bók, þá skal hann færa til annarra verka, ok ráða honum til svá at hvárki verði af örkuml né líti, K. þ. K. 56; honum var ráði fyrir flestum höfuð-kirkjum, Sturl. ii. 147:—with acc., konu sína ska engi maðr með höggum ráða at öldri né at áti, N. G. L. i. 29; nú e-m maðr ræðr konu sína eigna lykllum eða lásum (*beats her with keys o' bars*), þá er hann sekr, 356 (ráðning). V. *with the notion o' action, to undertake*; ráða stórt, *to aim big, aspire*, Lex. Poët.; kann vera at ek finna þann höfðungja at minnr vaxi fyrir augum at stórt stórt (*to undertake great things*), en þér konungur, Fms. vi. 399 (ráði ræði); ráða gott, *to manage well*, Ó. H. (in a verse). 2. with prep., ráða á e-t, *to take to a thing*; þeir réðu á íshöggt, Fms. v. 336; ráða á e-n, *to attack one*; munu eigi þá á þik ráði, Nj. 93, 25 (á-ræði):—ráða at e-m, *to attack, invade*, passim:—ráða af, *to get off clear*; hann bað þá taka forka ok ráða af skipinu, and *get the ship off her berth*, Ld. 56; aðillinn ræðr sik af baugbrotum, cf. ... , Grág. i. 173; af hefir þú mik ráðið brekvisi, *thou bast cured me of complaining*, Ld. 134:—þá réðu þeir godorð sitt undir Rafrn fyrir sakir vinsældar, *hast they put their 'godord' in the charge of R.*, Bs. i. 642:—ráða móti e-m, *I go against in a fight, withstand*; í móti Kára réð Mörðr Sigfússon, Nj. 253:—ráða til e-s, *to rush in upon*; hann reiddi upp öxina ok réð til þó varðar, Sturl. ii. 37, (til-ræðr, an assault): *to take to a thing, try*, í réðu vér til ok hljópum í brott, Eg. 235; ok er þeim þótti sér færi til á ráða leyndusk þeir á brott, *when they saw an opportunity they stole away*, 572; ok er nú til at ráða ef þér vilitt, *now is the time for action*, Nj. 154; Skarphéðinn kom fótum undir sik, ok réð þegar til í anna sinn, 202:—*to start, make for, attempt*, ráða til orrostu, *to go to battle*, Eg. 530; ráða til uppgöngu, 229; en þó ekki svá at til hans væ ráðanda (gerund.), Fms. vi. 352; réð hann þá til ok hjó sundr orminn ok; þat var ekki annarra manna hlaup, enda réð ok engi til, Eg. þeir ráða til ok hlaupa í munn drekanum, Fb. ii. 317; skal ráða t árinnaðr eðr eigi, *shall we try to pass the river or not?* Ld. 46; hann bauð út miklum her ok réð til skipa, Fms. i. 22; ráða til ferðar, *start on a journey*, Landn.:—ráða skipi til hlunns, *to put the ship i a shed*, Eg. 515, Nj. 10; ráða sik frá e-u, *to disengage oneself from* Hom. 147, MS. 655 xxvi. 1; ráða um, hann tók um strengim, ok réu um at fara upp í skipit, and *was just about to go up into the ship*, Fm ix. 24. 3. periphrastically, with an infin. mostly without the particle 'at'; ráðumk ganga, *we do go*, Am. 77; ráðum yppa, spyrja segi; leyna, Lex. Poët.; hver er segja ræðr, *does tell*, Hm. 125; hón réð vakur sbe awoke, Am. 10; annan réð hón höggva, 48; ekki réttu leifa, 8c allt þats réð heita, 102; réð ek at ganga, Fas. ii. (in a verse); ef ek ræ á vág at vaða, Hbl. 47; with the particle 'at', réð at stökkva, Eb. (i a verse); also reflex., réðsk at sofna, Rm. 5; but réð at sofna, *went to sleep*, 17; in prose, þau lög sein hann réði upp at segja, Íb. 12; ráðas geypja, Am. 24. B. Reflex. ráðask, referring to the person himself; ráðask um ví e-n, *to consult*; Gunnarr görði gúrdina ok réðsk við öngan mann um Nj. 80; hvárugum þótti ráð ráðit nema við aðra réðisk um, 167; hann hefði nokkut við mik um ráðsk. Ld. 306; þá réðsk hann um ví vini sína, Eg. 9. 2. *to be resolved, fixed, settled*; þá er kaup réðsk, Nj. 17; eigi mun þat svá skjótt ráðask, Ísl. ii. 213; þetta m. er miklu meira en þat megi skjótt ráðask, Fms. v. 18; af þeim til endum ráðsk þat, at..., ix. 433; eigi mun þetta ráðask þessu sinni xi. 4; þá var ráðin sættin, Ld. 308; en ráðit kalla ek kaupit, S 179; réðsk hann þá þar at hjóni, *be hired himself out, evered servit* Nj. 57. 3 (answering to and identical with A. V above), ráðask fr to leave; þóat ek ráðumk frá, Fms. i. 225; ráðask í e-t, *to undertake* ráðask í hernað, passim; hann réðsk í flokk með þeim, Nj. 94, Fb. 172:—ráðask til e-s, *to venture on a thing*; þá ráðsk (imper.) þú t ok far í hauginn, Fms. iv. 28:—*to move one's abode*, Hákon spurði Gunn. ef hann vilði ráðask til Hákonar jarls, Nj. 41; bið Una selja þórf sína e ráðask hingat til mín, Orkn.; hann réðsk þangat byggum, Jörð. Kai 364; ráðask til ferðar (= Germ. *sieb begeben*), Eg. 4; víkingar ok he konungar er réðusk til liðs með Eiriki, Fms. i. 24; réðsk hann þá þang

um vartit at fardögum ok móðir hans, Bs. i. 455: ráðask ór hernaði, *to give up, leave off freebooting*, Fg. 2:—at þeim hafði óþeppilega um ráðisk, *they had formed an unhappy plan*, Knytl. S. ch. 69 (Lex. Poët.); cp. mið-ráðit. **4.** *to turn out*; ok réðsk til allgíptusamliga, Fms. x. 53; and in the mod. phrase, það réðsk vel, *ended well*; sjá hvernig það ræðst, *see how it will turn out*: of a dream, to prove true (see A. III), ok vilda ek at hvergi réðisk, Gísl. 24 (hvarngi réði, impers., 108, l. c.): —réðsk mikitt mannfall, *there came to be a great slaughter*, Odd. 28.

II. recipr., ráðask á, *to attack one another*; þeir spruttu upp með illyrðum, ok svá kom at þeir ráðask á, Nj. 128. **III.** part. ráðinn, *resolved, determined*, Ölk. 36, Bárð. 173; hann mælti fútt eður ekki við frá, ... of hann var ráðinn til at drepa þá, Fms. vii. 319: —*likely*, eigi er ráðit at oss fari svá, Nj. 89; þat er þó eigi ráðit hvárt svá bert til, Ld. 24; eigi er þat ráðit, at honum þætti allt sem hann taladi, Band. 12: compar., er engi ráðnari hlutr, *more certain*, Hom. (St.); at ráðnu, *for certain*, id.: *valid*, nýmæli ekki skal vera lengr ráðit en þrjú sumur, K. þ. K. 56. **2. cleverer**: ríkr ok ráðinn, Grett. 90; vitr maðr ok ráðinn, Fb. ii. 357; roskinn ok ráðinn. **3. betrayed**, Germ. *verraiben*, Akv. 15, Fm. 37.

ráð-bani, a, m. *a contriver of a person's death*, Grág. ii. 169, Fms. vi. 295. ráðbana-maðr, m. = ráðbani, Orkn. 454. ráð-bót, f. *compensation*, N. G. L. i. 66. ráð-deild, f. *foresight, husbandry*. ráðdeildar-maðr, m. *a provident, good husbandman*. ráð-örjúgr, adj. *a shifty man*, Fas. i. 325. ráð-fár, adj. *shiftless*, Fms. vi. 155, viii. 286, Grett. 127. ráð-festa, t. *to determine*. ráð-festa, u, f. *determination*, Bær. 4. ráð-fréttask, tt, dep. *to consult*, Stj. 159, 294. ráð-fýsi, f. *instigation, exhortation*, Þidr. 41. ráð-færa, d; r. sig við e-n, *to consult*. ráðgask, ad, dep.; r. við e-n, *to consult*, Bs. i. 815, Stj. 476. ráð-gáta, u, f. *a riddle*, I Cor. xiii. 12. ráð-girni, f. *ambition*, Fms. iv. 103, Sks. 357. ráð-gjafi, a, m. *a counsellor*, esp. one of the council of a king or princely person, cp. *king's counsellor*, Sighvat, Fms. vi. 27, 439, vii. 106, ix. 459, Ó. H. 43, Eg. 646, Orkn. 442, Landu. 148. ráð-gjarn, adj. *ambitious, lordly*, Fms. iv. 111, x. 220, Sturl. ii. 1. ráð-hagr, m. = ráðahagr, Fb. i. 176. ráð-herra, m. *a counsellor, minister of state*. ráð-hollr, adj. *giving faithful, good advice*, Isl. ii. 341: óráðhollr, *not open to advice*, Nj. 68.

ráð-hús, n. [Germ. *ratb-haus*], *a town-hall*, D. N. ráði, a, m. *a boar*, Edda (Gl), Skúlda 205 (in a verse). ráðinn, part. *resolved*; see ráða B. III. ráð-krókr, m. *a shift, contrivance*, Fms. vi. 374, Sd. 155. ráð-könn, adj. *shrewd, shifty*, Valla L. 223. ráð-lag, n. *providence*. ráð-lagning, f. *a giving advice*, Valla L. 211. ráð-lausliga, adv. *foolishly*, Nj. 104, Fb. i. 305. ráð-lauss, adj. *shiftless, having lost one's head*, Lv. 105, Fms. xi. 267, 273, Al. 101, Stj. 531.

ráð-legging, f. = ráðlagning, (mod.) ráð-leggja, lagði; r. e-m e-t, *to advise*, Rd. 273, Gísl. 49, Bs. i. 815. ráð-leitinn, adj. *shifty, shrewd*, Fms. vi. 374, Sturl. i. 136. ráð-leitni, f. *sagacity*, Fms. v. 226. ráð-leysi, n. *shiftlessness, confusion, foolishness*, Sturl. iii. 315, Stj. 78, Al. 101. ráð-liga, adv. *cleverly*, Fms. x. 29.

ráð-ligr, adj. *advisable*, Nj. 40, Ld. 66, 172, Bjarn. 15, Fms. iii. 69, xi. 61, 92 (spelt rálligt). ráð-lögur, f. pl. *advice, counsels*, Grett. 71. ráð-maðr, m. = ráðamaðr, B. K. 125; hirðmenn dæmdu en tólf ráð-menn samþykktu, Ann. 1368. ráðning, f. *interpretation*, Fas. ii. 172: *rebuke, chastisement*, Sturl. iii. 73, 206, Al. 7, 18, Stj. 126, 506, 583, Bs. i. 700, 762: *scrip*, Stj. 9, 12. ráð-ríkr, adj. *imperious*: ráð-ríki, n. *imperiousness*. ráð-rúm, n. *respite for taking counsel*, Lv. 61, Grág. ii. 84, K. þ. K. 2, Grett. 136 new Ed.

ráð-samr, adj. = ráðríkr, O. H. L. ráð-semd, f. *counsel, consent*, H. E. i. 456. ráð-settr, part. *settled, considerate*. ráð-sлага, ad, (ráð-slag, n., Pass. 15. 1), *to confer, bold counsel*. ráð-sneld (-snilli), f. *sagacity*, Fms. vi. 429. ráð-snjallr, adj. *sagacious, wise in counsel*, Fms. vi. 265, vii. 102. ráð-snotr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Hm., Sks. 328. ráð-spakr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Fms. i. 192, Stj. 360, v. 1. ráð-speki, f. *wisdom*, Fms. vi. 151, xi. 98, Mar. ráð-spell, n. *disbonour, of a married woman*, Gþl. 203, 229. ráð-spella, t, *to violate*, Bs. ii. 65. ráð-stafa, ad, with dat., *to arrange, dispose of*.

ráð-stafan (ráð-stöfun), f. *arrangement*. ráð-stafi, a, m. *arrangement, provision*, esp. *a home, shelter*; þau fóru norðr um sveitir ok fengu hvergi ráðstafa, Landn. 178; hann kvaðsk séð hafa ráðstafa fyrir honum, *he had provided for him*, Lv. 98; þaðan for hann inn á Nes, ok fékk þar engu ráðstafa, Fg. 592; vilda ek at þú tækir við honum ok móður hans ok fíir þeim þar ráðstafa hjú þér, Fs. 36, Fbr. 12 new Ed. ráðstafa-lauss, adj. *homeless, unprovided for*, Þorf. Karl. 392.

ráð-stefna, u, f. *a consultation*, Matth. xxviii. 12. ráð-stofa, u, f. = ráðhús, D. N., (mod. Dan. *raadstue*). ráð-svinnr, adj. = ráðspakr, Orkn. 158: as a nickname, 8. ráðugr, adj. *sagacious, shrewd*; ráðigr til allra véla, Fær. 13; ríkr ok ráðugr, Stj. 616: plur. *ráðugir*, Fms. vi. 155, Fs. 41: compar., miklu er hann ráðgari ok þrárrí, Fms. vi. 382; eltri ok ráðgari, xi. 12. ráðu-ligr, adj. = ráðligr, Fms. viii. 186: *to be ruled*, Sks. 491. ráðu-nautr, m. *a 'counsel-mate, counsellor*, Sks. 110 new Ed.

ráðu-neyti, n. *a body of councilmen, counsellors*, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 394, vii. 40, 185, x. 101, 420. ráð-valdr, m. *a 'wielder of authority, ruler*, Bs. i. 301:—mod. *a tyrant, despot*. ráð-vandr, adj. *'beeding one's råd, honest, upright*, Fms. v. 240, viii. 313, xi. 54, Magn. 464, Sks. 67 new Ed., O. H. L. 22. ráð-vendi (mod. ráð-vendni), Fms. xi. 446), f. *probity, bonesty*, Sks. 2, 80 new Ed., Al. 58, Rb. 368, Clem. 33.

ráð-viss, adj. *one who has one's mind settled*. ráð-þægr, adj. *open to advice, pliable*, Fms. vi. 27, vii. 175, Orkn. 384; úráðþægr, *obstinate*. RÁF, n., the forms vary, ráf is the older form, whence are derived ráfr, with an inflexive r, as also ræfr, which is the mod. form; ráfit kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 804; ráfinu, Nj. 201 (but ræfinu, v. l.); ráfit, Fms. viii. 428 (ráfrít, Fb. ii. 693, l. c.); ráfít, ráfrít, ráfrít, Fms. ix. 399 and v. l.; ráfít varma, x. 68 (in a verse); ráfrít, and v. l. ráfít, 30; ráfrít and ráfi, Stj. 563; ráfrít, Bs. i. 354; í ráfrí stofunnar, Dipl. iii. 8; bæði at ráfi ok veggjum, H. E. i. 474; the common as also the sole mod. form is ræfr, Bs. i. 132; ráfrít, Nj. 115, Eg. 239: [Engl. *roof*; cp. Gr. ῥοφ-ος]: —*a roof*; vóru þar markaðar ágetar sögur á þilvídinum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114; loginn stóð inn um ræfrít, Eg. 239; hann lét penta allt ræfr ok svá bjórrinn, Bs. i. 132, passim, see above:—ráf = hróf (q. v.), Fms. viii. 247.

ráfa (ráf, n.), ad, *to rove, stray about*, Safn i. 586; villu-ráfaudi saudr, *a sheep astray*. RÁK, f. *a streak, stripe*, Rb. 524, freq. in mod. usage. rá-merki, n. [rá, n.], *a landmark*, N. G. L. ii. 489, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1845, p. 164, from a boundary-writ between Sweden and Norway. RÁMR, adj. *boarse*; ramr er sterkr en rámr enn hási, Skálda 163, Fms. i. 283, x. 279, passim in mod. usage.

RÁN, n. [Dan. *raan*; Shetl. *rón*], as a law term, *any unlawful seizure or bolding of property*; þú skal hann krefja út festar konu sinnar, ok stemna honum þing fyrir rán, N. G. L. i. 27; stefna honum þing fyrir rán ok í-setu, Jb. 159; stefna honum héraðs-þing fyrir grasrún ok þrásetu, 278; en ef hann heldr á fénu, þá er hinn kömr eptir, er á, ok nær hann eigi, þú er þat rán, ok varðar fjórbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 427; krefja hann fyrir síns ok leggja honum rán við, Gþl. 497; mun hón reka okkr ór landi, en taka fé okkat allt með ráni, Nj. 5; þess fjár skal þrýsvar kveðja, en ef hann vill þá eigi reida, þá skal hann stefna honum til þings fyrir rán ok lögleysu, N. G. L. i. 21, Grág. Vigsl. ch. 116, distinguishing between hand-rán and randa-rán:—lífs-rán, and-rán, fjór-rán, = *loss of life*, poet., Lex. Poët.; lög-rán, *loss of right*, Eb. (in a verse):—*seized property*, lúta ránid rakna, Bs. ii. 15. **2.** plur. *robbery, plunder*; ræfsing rans, Sighvat; rán ok stuld, Ó. R. 5; rán ok hernað, Jb. 66; hernað ok rán, Fms. i. 118; rísi ok ránum, 119; rán (pl.) ok mamndráp, Ó. H. 78; verða fyrir ránum, Fms. i. 258; hann tók af rán öll þá í landi, Ó. H. 190. COMPS: ráns-fé, n. *unlawful property, booty*, Fms. iii. 343, Stj. 490. ráns-fengr, m. = ránsfengr, Eg. 593. ráns-flokk, m. *a band of highwaymen*, Hkr. ii. 395, Fms. viii. 265. ráns-hönd, f. *a robbing band*, Fms. v. 55. ráns-maðr, m. *a robber*, Fms. iii. 143, vii. 10, 253, Barl. 44.

RÁN, f., dat. Rán, Hkv. i. 30, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; Ráni, Gg. 6, is a corrupt passage; [this word cannot be related to the preceding]:—the name of the *giant-goddess the queen of the sea*; she was wife of Egir, mother of the Nereids, called Ránar-dætr; all that perished in the sea came and abode with her; Rán átti net, þat er hön veiddi í menn alla þá er á sæ kómu, Edda 66, 69, Eb. 274, Fas. ii. 77, Eb. ch. 54, Friðp. S. ch. 6; þat höfðu menn fyrir satt, at þá veri mömnum vel fagnat at Ránar, ef sjódaudir menn vitjafi erfis síns, Eb. l. c., stor. 7; sitja at Ránar, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse); ræsis rekka er þú mundir Rán gefa, Hkv. Hjörv. 18:—the allit. phrase, Rán ok Regin, was a form of oath, Ölk. 36: in poet. circumlocutions, dýnu Rán = *a woman, Halfred*; ósk-rán, COMPS: Ránar-dætr, f. pl. *the nine daughters of Rán*, the Oceanides of the Northern mythology, also of *the waves*, Edda 69, 101, Fbr. 23: poet. *the sea* is called Ránar-land, -salar, -vegr, Rán-heimr, Lex.

Pöet. rán-beðr, m. *the bed of Rán, the bottom of the sea*, Fas. ii. 77 (in a verse).

rán-baugr, m. a Norse law term, *a fine payable to the king for unlawful seizure or holding of property*; eyks landnaám at hálfu en ránaug konungi, N. G. L. i. 44; ok konungi hálfá mörk í ránaug, Jb. 321 (Js. 96).

rán-fé, n. = ránsfé, Fms. vii. 54.

rán-fengi, n. *booty, plunder*, Fms. ii. 196, Stj. 231, 236, 400.

rán-fengi, m. = ránfengi, Edda 63.

rán-semi, f. (rán-samr, adj. *rapacious*), *rapacity*, Merl. 2. 87.

rán-siðr, m. *rapine*, Edda (Ht.).

rán-skapr, m. *rapine*, Safu i. 688.

rán-taka, tók, *to seize on, rob*, Bær. 3.

ráp, n. *a roving, rambling*.

rápa, að, *to rove, ramble about*.

RÁS, f. [perh. from reana; A. S. *ræs*; Engl. *race*], *a race, running*; hesta rás, Sighvat (Ó. H. 56); gullbituð vart gör til rásar, Hkv. i. 41; ef hestr bregðr rás, *turns shy*, N. G. L. ii. 132; of a man, ok hepta honum svá rás, *and stop him thus*, i. 68; the phrase, taka á rás, *to take to one's heels, run off*, Eg. 216, Nj. 253, Eb. 62; siðan tekr hanu á mikilli rás ofan eptir götunum, Hrafn. 7; hefja á rás, *id.*, Eg. 237; —metaph., of water, stóra læki stemndi upp svá at eigi náðu sinni rás, Fms. vi. 67; tóku vötnin at bægia rás sinni, Landn. 251, v. 1; blóð-rás, vatns-rás, q. v.

2. *a course, cbannel*; um leynligar jarðarinnar rásir, Stj. 13; rás heynrar, *the channel of bearing, the ears*, Edda i. 538; brúðr lætr eigi fram ór enni sömu rós bæði sætt vaða ok beiskt, Hom. (St.) James iii. 11: réttir rás Guðligrá boðorði, Fms. i. 304; lífs rás, *the race of life*, Hom. (St.). III. plur. *a race, host*; engla rásir, Lil. 40; rásir dægna, *the course of the days*, Lil. 67; rásir heilagra manna, Mar.; rita tvennar rásir stafanna, MS. 544. 2; vitir ok smá-smugull í rásum ritninganna, Mar.; ep. 'race of heaven,' Shakesp. rásar-skeið, n. *a race-course*, Sks. 631.

rása, að, *to race, run*, esp. of flocks on mountain pastures running against the wind; þáð rásar gegn vindi, or simply rása.

rásari, a, m. *a racer, race-horse*.

rás-segl, n. *a square sail*.

rás-fimr, adj. *fleet*, of a horse, Str.

rás-hallr, adj. *sloping*, Sks. 440.

rás-skerð, f. (rá-skerðing, f., Boldt 129), in Icel. called rá-skerðingr, m. *fish hung and dried on poles*, having first been split along the back (opp. to kvið-flattr), Boldt 97; tunna ráskerð, 149.

rás-skerða, t, *to hang split fish up to dry*.

rás-skin, n.; this dubious, obsolete word occurs in only four passages; in the Fb. (in both the passages), as also in the Fbr. from the vellum Arna-Magn. 132, it is spelt hraskinn, but no doubt erroneously, unless the *b* be a remains of a former *v*, qs. vráskinn, [for the proper origin of this word can only be from rá, f. = *cabin*, though only used metaph.]:—a 'cabin-skin,' *hammock* (= húðfat, q. v.), an *abode, refuge*; þeir höfðu ráskinn hjá feðrum sínum, Fb. ii. 93; hann vildi eigi láta vera við bæ sinn ráskinn þeirra þorgils ok þormóðar, 102; Drottinn er minn styrkr, mitt r. ok frjálsari, *the Lord is my strength, my hammock* (i. e. *refuge*), and *my deliverer*, Stj. 51. Ps. xciv. 22. ráskinns-leikr, m. *the game of hide and seek* (?), Bærð. 174.

rás-vakr, adj. = rásfimr.

rá-vörðr, m. *a sailor who keeps a look-out at the sail-yard*, Jb. 407.

ræðinga-bók, f. [Engl.], *a reading-book*, Am. 56.

reðr, n. pl. [Dan. *ræder*; cp. also hreðjar], *the genitals*, esp. of a beast, þballus; fleunt reðr, Fb. ii. 335 (in a verse), iii. 427 (in a verse); hest-reðr, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse).

reði, n. [cp. Gr. *ῥάβδος*], a kind of *rod, staff, cudgel*; þeir sá mann, hann hafði r. í hendi, Fær. 220, 221; þat var búningr hans hvers-dagliga, at hann hafði kyrtil svartan ok reði í hendi, Boll. 358; hann hafði r. um öxl, Fms. vii. 19; konungr hafði í hendi r. gullbúit, . . . konungr hóf upp reðit ok sló með þór, svá at hann hraut af stallanum ok brotnaði, i. 44; r. silfrbúit ok gyllt, vii. 194; hann hafði öxi í hendi, ok lýstr til þorsteins, kom öxar-skapit í herða-toppinn, en reðis-munnrinn . . . , Sturl. i. 152; hann sló með einu r. á brún honum svá at hón sprakk í sundr, Karl. 61; konungr sló hann með gullbúinu reði í höfuðit, Fms. iii. 196.

ref-garðr, m. *a fox-yard or pit for shooting foxes*, Gpl. 457.

ref-hvörf, n. pl. a kind of *equivocation* which consisted in pairing off words of opposite bearing, as 'hot, cold,' 'water, fire,' Edda (Ht.) 17-23. COMPS: ref-hvarfa-bróðir, m. a kind of *spurious* ref-hvörf, viz. when the opposed words stand separated in the verse-line, Ht. 23. ref-hvarfa-háttir, m. *a metre or stanza in refhvörf*.

REFILL, m., dat. reffi, pl. reffar, *tapestry, hangings* round the walls of ancient halls; reff sextögan at lengd, Gisl. 21; ok skyldu tjaldala húsin . . . vel kæmi oss nú reffamir þeir hinir góðu, 27; hann fal sik á bak reffunum, MS. 4. 41; þyri lét taka ofan allan hallar-búning, en síðan lét hón tjaldala í staðinn hlán reffum, þar til er altjóðud var höllin, Fms. xi. 17; reffa sæmiliga, Bs. i. 877. The churches in the Roman Catholic

times were hung with such tapestry; reffar um kirkju, reffar um alla kirkju, are standing phrases in the málagar; kirkja á reffil er tekr um fram-kirkju alla, Vm. 46; fornan reffil um kór, 21; reffil fjórar álmir ok tuttugu ok er á Karlagnu Saga (of hangings with embroidery from the Life of Charlemagne), Jm. 32; reffar um alla kirkju ok engi tjöld undir, Pm. 16 forni reffar vándir, fimur reffar góðir, Dipl. iii. 4; reffil-stubbr, *a fragment of a reffil*, Vm. 157. In poetry a lady is called reffa grund, brú, brik, Le: Pöet.: *the shield* is reffil Óðins, Edda ii. 428; of sails, Fas. iii. 204 (in verse). II. [cp. reffr], *a serpent* (?), whence the name of a sword Edda 73.

III. the pr. name of a sea-king, Edda. reffil-stigar, m. pl. an obscure word, *a serpent-path* (?), *a bidden, mysterious path*; hann nefndisk Gangleri ok kominn af reffistigum, Edda 2; hann hvarf reffistiga (acc.), *he disappeared by a mysterious way*, Fb. (in a verse), cp. Prov. xxx. 19.

refjóttr, adj. *tricky, knavisb*, esp. of a bad payer.

refjur, f. pl. *cheats, tricks*, Grett. 75; munu þeir göra yðr illar refjur Fms. viii. 371, v. 1. refju-samr, adj. = refjóttr, Glúm. 364.

ref-keila, u, f. *a she-fox, vixen*, Háv. 55, Fas. ii. 413.

REFLA, að, [the word is obsolete in Icel., and only found here as there in old writers, esp. in the old Norse law: but the Swed. has there *räfsa* of exactly the same sense, and as *s* and *l* are often hardly distinguishable in vellums, it is not impossible that reffa, and not reffil is the true form]:—*to make enquiry, scrutinise*; en er þeir kómu í hús hans, þá var at reffat í hljóði hverr þar myndi vera Guðs vinr, Fr. 443 eða misskr hann krossa, eða reffar hann eigi, þá gjaldi . . . , N. G. L. 137; ef þingboð fer eða hvatki boð, þá skal þingmaðr reffa á fyrst þing ok hafa sótt fyrir þrjóða þing, 138; þá se nemdr váttr við, ok þe i millum se reffat, at engi finnsk meinbugir á, ii. 368.

reffan, f. (reffan?), [Swed. *räfsal*], *an enquiry*; stemma honum þin til reffanr, N. G. L. ii. 373, (undan færslu, v. 1.)

ref-ormr, m., medic. *the ringworm*, Fms. vi. 438 (Fagrsk. 142), Fé x. 28. reforma-sótt, f. *id.*, Hkr. iii. 178.

REFR, m., pl. reffar, mod. reffr, [Dan. *ræv*; the root word may be Lat. *repere, serpere*, Gr. *ῥῆναι*]:—*a fox*, þorst. Síðu H. 180, Stj. 41: 413, Grág. ii. 122: mostly in sayings, þar sá reffr rakka, en rakki hafði ekki, Sturl. iii. 116, þjal. Jóns. 41; sem kona hræðir barn sitt, þegi þu barn, segir hón, ek læt reffinn at þer ef þú þegir ekki, Hom. 144; slæg sem reffr, Bs. i. 750, Fb. ii. 330; þú er mestri í máli sem reffarnir hölunum, Háv. 41; putt, putt, skómm hunda, skitu reffar í brunr karl Fms. vii. 21; hafa skal ráð þó ór reffs belg komi, Gullþ. 28: metapl. *a tricky person, sly fox*, hann er mestri reffr, bragða-reffr; þeir skyldi ekki láta þann gamla reffinn sleppa, Safu i. 74.

II. Refr, a pr. name Landn., also as a nickname, Jb. ref-skeggr, a nickname, Landn. Refs-staðir, a local name, Landn.: reffa-urð, *a fox's den*, St 413: ref-skin, n. *a fox's skin*, N. G. L. ii. 119.

REFSA, að, pret. refsti, Ól. 5; part. refst, Karl. 293; but reffa Fms. viii. 240: [Dan. *ræve*]:—*to punish*, with dat. of the person; refs e-m, vii. 218, viii. 240, Karl. 319: with acc. of the thing, reffa refsíngs-verk, Fms. xi. 241, Sks. 83; r. rán ok stuldi, Ól. 5; r. e-m ranginn sín, Fb. i. 363.

2. with acc. of the person; reffa e-n. Anecd. (but rare). II. *to enquire*, see reffa above, which is, may be, the original sense of the word, from which *to punish* is derived, cp. La. *quaestio*.

refsan, f. = refsing, Fb. ii. 116, (rare, see refsing.)

refsing, f. *punishment*, N. G. L. ii. 60, Eg. 89, Nj. 134, Sturl. iii. 261 Stj. 533, Str. 24, Fms. xi. 242, Ó. H. 60: lét hann líka refsing hal ríkan ok úríkan, 190. COMPS: refsingar-dómr, m. *a sentence of punishment*, Sks. 676. refsingar-lauss, adj. *unpunished*, Sks. 591. Eg. 423, Ó. H. 53, 60. refsingar-leysi, n. *impunity*, Stj. 513. refsingar-maðr, m. *a punisher*, Anecd. 60, Sks. 666. refsinga-samr m. *a severe punisher*, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 299, Ó. H. 190, Stj. 552. refsingar-sverð, -vöndr, m. *a sword, wand of punishment*, Sks. 695, 78; Stj. 651. refsingar-verðr, adj. *deserving punishment*, Gpl. 531.

refsingar-þing, n. = refsing, Fb. ii. 172.

refsi-þing, n. [early Swed. *räfsinga-thing*, Schlyter]:—*a kind of public meeting or high court in old Sweden*; stefna refsing, Ó. H. 8 (in Sweden).

refst, f. = refsing, Fr.

regg, n., pöet. a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.) Regg-búss, m. a Wendis pr. name, Fms. vi.

regi, f. [ragr], *cowardice*, Krók. 48 C. regi-maðr, m. *a coward* Karl. 80, 398, 503.

regi-legr, adj. *obscene*; regilig kvæði, *amorous songs*, Bs. i. 237.

REGIN, n. pl., only in nom. and acc., for ragna, rögnum are forme from rögn (q. v.), analogously to magn and megin; [Ulf. *ragin* = γάρμη δόγμα, and *raginon* = ἡγεμονεῖν, *ragineis* = σὺμβουλος, *Bouleuthis* Hel. *reginu-gescafu* = *migtby weird*]:—*the gods* as the makers and ruler of the universe, the word being peculiar to the ancient poems; regin heit göd heidinn, bönd ok rögn, Edda ii. 430: freq. in the Vsp., þá pengi i öll á betróstala, ginnheilög god, 6, 9, 27, 29; nýt regin, Vpm. 25; frón regin, 26; vis regin, 39; fjöld ek fór fjöld ek reynda regin, 44, 46, 48

50, 54; blíð regin, Gm. 6, 37, 41, Ls. 32; holl regin, 4; þá er regin deyjja, Vpm. 47; urðu heldr hamljót regin, Haustl. 10; ráð öll ok regin, Hkm. 18; Hrímfaxi heitir er hverja dregr nótt of nýr regin, Vpm. 13, 14.—regin is a fæthnestic word, including the *world*, in such phrases as, unz rjúfask regin, 40; þá er rjúfask regin, 52, Gm. 4, Ls. 41; þá er í ráði at regn (i. e. regin, acc.) um þrjóti, *then is the end of the world nigh*, Hdl. 41; cp. ragna rök, *the world-oom*, answering to Saxon *mun-pilli*; as also ragna-rökr, for the explanation of which word see rök and rökr: ginn-regin, q. v.; upp-reginn, *the heavenly powers*, Hausl.; þrym-regin, q. v.; ragna sjöta, *the seat of the gods = the heavens*, Vsp. 33: in prose only in the phrase, enda mælr rân ok regin (acc.) við oss á sturte ofan, *he speaks to us rân and regin*, i. e. *he scolds and curses*, Ölk. 36; hann var Baldr með Ásum, er öll regin grétu, Fas. i. 473, in a paraphrase from a lost poem.

II. in pr. names, **Reginn**, a mythical name, Edda, Völs. S.: esp. in compounds, **Regin-leif**, a fem. name, Landn., but mostly contr. **Ragn-ö Rög-n-** of women, **Ragna, Ragn-heiðr, Ragn-hildir**; of men, **Ragnarr, Rög-n-valdr**, Landn.; cp. old Germ. and Saxon names beginning with *Ragin-*, mod. *Rain-, Rayn-, Ran-*, as *Reginald, Reynolds*. In compounds, [cp. Hel. *regin-blind, regin-scaþo, regin-biof*], mighty, great: **regin-djúp**, n. *the deep sea*. **regin-ljúpr**, adj. *mighty deep*, Vísna bók 1012. **regin-dómr**, m. pl. *the mighty doom, the last judgment*, Vsp. 64; rúnar ok regindóma, *mighty pells*, Hm. 112 (but not in Cod. Reg.). **regin-fjall**, n. *a wild fell, mountain wilderness*, Gsp., and in mod. usage. **regin-gaddi**, a. m. = **eginnagli**, Edda ii. 494. **regin-grjótt**, n. *the holy stones, altars* (hörgr), is. 19. **regin-haf**, n. *the main*, freq. in mod. usage. **regin-hylr**, i. = **regindjúpr**, Stef. Ol. **regin-kungur**, adj. = Gr. *κυρηνής*, epithet of a king, Hdm. 26. **regin-kunnr**, adj. *world-known*, Hm. 112. **regin-nagli**, a. m. *a sacred peg* in the ancient high-seats was called so, b. 10 new Ed. **regin-spönn**, f. a kind of *axe*, Edda (Gl.) **regin-**inginn, n. *the great council*, Hkv. 1. 50. **regla**, u. f. [Lat.], *a rule*, Sks. 641, Mar.; Eddu regla, Lil. 97, Gd. 2, id mod. passim: *a convent, convent life*, Sks. 694, Fms. viii. 245, 276, H. 195, Bs. passim. 2. *a bolt*, Germ. *riegel*, Stj. 363: *a ruler, rule*. Compds: **reglu-bók**, f. *a book of rules*, Vm. 66. **reglu-bróðir**, m., *ystir*, f. = *frater, soror regularis*, Dipl. i. 11, Bs. i. 84, H. E. i. 508. **reglu-hald**, -lif, -lifnaðr, m. *convent-life, discipline*, Bs. i. 96, K. Á. 2, Fms. v. 37, Laur. S. **reglu-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *accoring rule*, H. E. i. 492: *belonging to convent life, regularis*, Mar. **reglu-aðr**, m. *an inmate of a convent*, H. E. i. 497: mod. *a person of regular bits*, hann er mesti r. **reglu-staðr**, m. *a monastery*, Landn. 265. **glu-stika**, u. f. *a 'rule-stick', rule, ruler*.

REGN, n. [Ulf. *riġn = ʀoþoxġ*, and all Teut. languages], *rain*, Nj. 15, 528, Fms. vi. 136, x. 13, Fas. ii. 37, Gullþ. 8, and passim: in poetry, alm-regn, stál-regn, rögskjýja-regn, *the weapon-rain*, i. e. *battle*; dalgn, *the rain of the bow*, i. e. *arrows*; regn augna, *the rain of the eyes*, tears, Edda ii. 500; brá-regn, *id.*; benja regn, *wound-rain*, i. e. *blood*: **regn-býr**, **regn-höll**, **regu-salr**, m. *the rain-hall*, i. e. *the sky*, Lex. ítt. Compds: **regn-bogi**, a. m. *the rainbow*, Edda 8, Rb. 3, 6, as. v. 342, Blas. 49, Stj. 62, Ver. 70. **regn-él**, n. *a rain-shower*, is. 52 new Ed. **regn-glæra**, u. f. *a glittering of rain*, Sks. 227, v. 1. **regn-ligr**, adj. *rainy*, Sks. 606: *boding rain*, Fb. i. 521. **regn-nr**, adj. *rainy*, Eb. 150, Rb. 572. **regn-skúr**, f. *a rain-shower*, 2. 227. **regn-vatn**, n. *rain-water*, Róm. 306.

regna, d, the usual as well as mod. form is *regna*, Stj. :—*to rain*, MS. 6, 5, Fms. x. 323, Stj. 30. **regna**, d, [regin], *to swear*, Kristni S. (in a verse). **regula**, u. f. = *regla*.

REIÐ, f. [ríða; Scot. *raid*; Engl. *ride*], *the riding* a horse, Grág. i. 382, 4; þeir vöru beztrir hestar at reið, Nj. 81; fá þeim hesta til reiðar, Ld. 82, Fs. vi. 210; hafa einn, tvá . . . hesta til reiðar, *to have one, two . . . horses riding*; tóku þeir nú á reið m'kalli, Sturl. iii. 185:—with the notion of travelling, hann var einn í reið, *he was alone*, Fs. 126; var þá ok sén í þeirra, *they were seen*, 26 (eptir-reið, *manna-reið*), and passim. 2. *a party of riders, a host*; háfar reiðar sá ek með himnum fara, Sól. 74. Bugge's suggestion on Hkv. i. 15 (hávar reiðar?). 3. *a raid*: Sinstada-reið, Saundafells-reið, Safn, Bs. ii.

II. *a vehicle, carriage*, with an old dat. reiðu; reið þá er hann ekr, en hafarnir draga rana, Edda 14; en er hón ferr, ekr hón köttum tveim ok sitr í reiðu. 2. henni var ekit í reið einni, Fb. i. 355; sitr þórr í reiða, Kormak. 5; poët., rýnis reið, *the mind's vehicle*, i. e. *the breast*, Stor.; brimreið, haf-reið, lög-reið, *a sea-wain*, i. e. *a ship*; ná-reið = *the gallowes*, Lex. ítt. 1. lauka-reið, hláð-reið, men-reið, þörn-reið, poët. appellations of *reins*, Lex. Poët.; reiðar stjóri, poët. *a king*, Yt. 27.

III. plur. *reids*; but reiðir, Stj. 449: *a clap of thunder*, metaph. from the notion of *Thor driving through the air*, cp. Swed. *åska*, qs. *ás-ekja*; ef reið fé, N. G. L. i. 342, Gbl. 492; er reiðar ganga með mestri ógn, N. G. L. i. 35; reiðir ok regn, Stj. 449; reiðar stórar ok eldingar, Mar.; þá fylgðu reiðar ok eldingar, Fas. i. 372; því næst flugu eldingar ok reiðar, Js. (1824) 41; ok tók reiðin sundr í smár fisis, Fb. iii. 175.

Compds: **reiðar-duna**, u. f. *a clap of thunder*, Fb. iii. 175. **reiðar-**

slag, n. = *reidarduna*. **reiðar-týr**, m. = *reiditýr*, Edda 49. **reiðar-pruma**, u. f. *id.*, Fms. i. 10, xi. 136, Rb. 318, Sks. 94, Stj. 274. **reið**, u. pl. = *reiði*, *barness*, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse).

REIDA, d, a causal to *riða* — *to make to ride, carry*; hverr reiddi yör yfir Markar-fjót? Nj. 142; þóðr reiddi hann at baki sér, Eg. 188; eigi skal þá reida yfir vötn eða ferja, K. þ. K. 82; r. andvirki, hey, *to carry hay*, 102; r. heini ok bera inn hey, K. Á. 176; reida á völl, *to cart dung on a field*; reida e-t um öxl, *to carry on one's shoulders*, Fr. 414, Finnb. 306. II. *to make to rock, shake*; reiðit hana af baki svá at hón falli í lakinn ofan, Ísl. ii. 339; Björn reiddi sik til falls í streiginum, Fms. i. 181; brott reknir ok af reiddir samkundu, Stj. 53; þú muu hans ok af reida þinum hálsi, 168; þeir reiddu (*pusbed*) hann apr ok fram eptir vellinum, Lv. 81. 2. *to toss, of wind and waves*; en skip þat reiddi vindr til Róma-borgar, Fr. 442; báttinn undir honum reiddi vindr ok straumur norðr með landi, Fms. i. 294; flóð reiddi skipið, Leiddarv. 16:—impers. *to ride, be tossed about*; örkin reiddi um haf innan, Ver. 8; reiddi þá ymsa vega, Fas. i. 383; ok lætr hann reiðask þaugat sem fáir menn vóru milli, Sturl. i. 31; k gðu þeir í rétt ok létu reida fyrir nokkurar nætr, *they rode before the wind*, Eg. 372; tók þá at reida saman skipin, *the ships began to drift*, Nj. 273; þeir létu reida yfir um sumarit, *they roamed about*, Fbr. 21; sem hann reiðir í þylgjum þessarar áhyggju, Mar.; í slíkum hvírfil-vindum reiddi þann blezadan biskup, Bs. ii. 5, 48, Fb. iii. 409:—the impers. phrase, e-u reiðir vel, *illa af, to end well, ill*; vóru þá margir hræddir um hversu af mundi reida, Fms. vii. 156; kann þá enn vera at vel reiði af, vi. 10. 3. *to carry about*; kannu vera at þeir menn reiði orð mín úvitrlig fyrir alþýðu, Fms. vi. 208; ef maðr reiðir auknefni til háðungar houm, Grág. ii. 146; þeim er reiðir þann verka ok nemr, 148; hann kallask lostið hafa Ref tvau högg ok reiðir þetta víða, Krók. 2. *to brandish*; hann greip öxina ok reiddi upp, Eg. 717, Fms. i. 180; þjóstúðir gækk með öxi reidda, Nj. 25, Fms. i. 181; greip hann til hamarsins ok bregðr á lopt, en er hann skal fram reida, Edda 34; ef maðr reiðir fram þann vígvöl, er . . . Grág. ii. 7, passim. 5. *to weigh in a balance*; reida silr, Ld. 30; síðan vóru teknar skálar ok met, var þá reitt í sundr léit, ok skipt öllu með vágum, Fms. vi. 183; nú reiðir hann rangar vættir eða mælr rangar álur, Grág. i. 499. 6. *to pay, discharge*; reida kaup, *to pay wages*, Grág. i. 153; r. fé af hendi, 199; r. verð fyrir e-t, Fms. x. 227; skal hann reida sína aura fyrir landit, Grág. ii. 239; Asgrimr setti þjóts-odd fyrir brjóst jarli, ok bað hann reida fíður-gjöld, Landn. 216; ef hann reiðir eigi biskupi reidu eða prest-reidu, N. G. L. i. 13.

reida, u. f. *implements, an outfit*; kvedja matar ok allrar reidu er hann skal hafa á þingi, Grág. i. 133, ii. 54, 55; hafi hann þá reidu með sér, er barn megri skíta, K. þ. K. 6; Eyjarskeggjar fengu skipverjum þá reidu sem þeir þurftu at hafa til brautferðar, Post. 656 C. 23; var svá höð reiðan þeirra, at ekki var at eta nema börkr af víði ok safi, Fms. viii. 32; visin ok reiðan, 440, v. 1; skip-r., berserkja-r., Horuklofi: allt., *tóð* ok reidu, *rudder and rigging*, of a ship; hence, rá ok reiði, Fms. ix. 36. 2. *attendance, service*; vst ok öll reiða, Edda (9); vinna e-m reidu, *to serve, attend*, Blas. 54; hón reis upp ór rekkju ok vann at nekkverju til reiðu sér, Bs. i. 353; hann lá þrjár nætr í sárum, ok fékk alla reiðu (= þjónustu), ok andaðisk, Sturl. i. 140. 3. *wages*; þá hefir prestir fyrir-farit reidu sinni þá tólf mánaðr, N. G. L. i. 135; krefja reidu biskups, 7, 13 (prest-reiða). 4. *the phrase, til reiðu, ready on hand*; konungr lét þat þegar til reiðu, *the king gave it (paid it, had it ready) at once*, Fms. i. 98, Stj. 131; þeir sógðu at þat var allt til reiðu með þeim sem hón þurfti at hafa, Fms. x. 103. 5. *affairs*; sú (kona) er hann hefir engar reidur við áttar, Grág. i. 332. 6. *the phrase, henda reiður á e-u, to notice, heed*; jarl spurði hvert hann færi þaðan, þeir kváðusk eigi re ður hafa á bent, Nj. 133, Fms. iii. 530; það er ekki at henda reiður á því, 'tis untrustworthy, mere gossip. Compds: **reiðu-búinn**, part. [Dan. *redebón*], *ready, ready-made, prepared*, Karl. 229, Nj. 220, Th. 17, Bs. ii. 15, Mar. **reiðu-gipt**, f. *payment*, D. N. **reiðu-liga**, adv. *readily*; lúka reidilliga, *to pay promptly*, Dipl. iii. 11. **reiðu-ligr**, mod. **reiði-ligr**, adj. *honest, safe*, of a payer. **reiðu-maðr**, m. *the steward on board a ship*, N. G. L. i. 332; *the master of a feast*, Hom. (St.) John ii. 5. **reiðu-penningar**, m. pl. *ready money*, N. G. L. ii, D. N. passim. **reiðu-stóll**, m. a '*ready-chair*', *easy-chair* (?), Fms. v. 234, 332, Ísl. ii. 418, Bs. i. 506.

reiðask, d, qs. *vreidask*, [Dan.-Swed. *wredes*], *to be wrath, angry, absolt* or with dat.; reiðask e-u or e-m, þá reiddisk Höskuldur, ok var fátt um með þeim bræðrum nökkura hríð, Nj. 2; reiddisk Gunnarr þó fyrir yðra hönd, ok þykkir hann skapgöðr, 68, Ó H. 167; r. við e-t, Eg. 51, Grág. ii. 146, 147; ef maðr er við þat reidandi, Sks. 625; r. e-u, Fms. i. 59; konungr reiddisk orðum hennar, vi. 4; r. e-m, fyrir þat reiddusk heidningar Friðreki biskupi, 268; at eigi reiðisk þú oss, 623, 33. **reið-fara**, -fari, adj.; in the phrase, verða vel r., *to have a good voyage* on the sea, Bs. i. 160, 411, Ld. 8, 18, 160, Eb. 32, 114, Gullþ. 5, Fms. vi. 201, 298, Fb. i. 526, ii. 142, passim. **reið-gata**, u. f. *a riding-way, bridle-path*, Eg. 742, Sturl. i. 66, Vm. 156, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 577.

Reið-gotar, m. pl., older form Hreið-gotar, as seen from the alliterations in Vfm. 12; [A. S. *Hrēð-gotan*]:—the name of an ancient people. **Reiðgöta-land**, the land of the R., Fas. i. 366, Fms. i. 116.

reið-góðr, adj. good for riding, Fbr. 25 new Ed.
reið-hestur, m. a riding-horse, Bs. i. 138, Nj. 81; opp. to a pack-horse.
reiði, n., prop. 'implements,' the rigging of a ship; nú fyrnsk skip, förlask reiði (reiðir Ed.), Gpl. 77; knörr með rá ok reiði, Bs. i. 411; enda skal hann fá húsrúm til reiðis þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 71; gjald fyrir róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur, Fms. viii. 173; þeir tóku frá reiðin öll frá skipunum, xi. 142. 2. *barness*; góðir hestar með eru beztá reiði, Fms. xi. 193; hestr með öllu reiði, Edda 38; söðul-reiði, Ó. H. 15.

reiði, a. m. *tackle, rigging*, all that belongs to a ship; bjarga skipi ok reiða, Gpl. 371; skip, reiða ok árar, Ó. H. 103; langskip með reiða öllum, Eg. 35; allr var reiði vandadr mjök með skipinu, 68; röðrar-skítu ok þar með reiða allan, svá tjöld ok vistir, 76; setja upp skip þeirra eðr búa um reiða þeirra, Ld. 82; reiða-fang, -kaup, *purchase of rigging*, N. G. L. i. 197, 199, Jb. 387. 2. *the barness of a horse*, Fms. v. 41, Grág. ii. 262, Eg. 547, 579, Edda 38: mod. *the crupper of a saddle*. COMPS: **reiða-laust**, adj. *without rigging*, Fms. vii. 180, viii. 146, Orkn. 228: *without a crupper*. **reiða-spell**, n. *damage to the rigging*, Jb. 397 C.

REIÐI, f., prop. *vreiði*, which form is preserved in the allit. phrase, *vín, val-, (v)reiði*, Akv. 2, and *ræiði* in N. G. L. i. 352; [Engl. *wrath*; Swed. *Dan. vrede*]:—*wrath, anger*, Edda 110; mark reiði sinnar, Fms. vii. 195; biðja af sér reiði, Ó. H. 169; reiðin lítr eigi hit sanna, Fbr. 85 new Ed.; æði eðr reiði, Fms. i. 15; fær honum þá mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 17; ógurliga reiði, Sks. 227; reiði-þoka, Hom. 19; skal sá í brottu verða ok hafa þó reiði mína, *my displeasure*, Nj. 68, and passim. COMPS: **reiði-hugr**, m. *wrath, anger*, Fms. ii. 41. **reiði-lauss**, adj. *without anger (sine ira)*, Rb. **reiði-liga**, adv. *wrathfully*, Barl. 53, and **reiðiligr**, adj., Fms. iv. 161, Mar. **reiði-mál**, n. pl. *angry language, matter of strife*; göra e-t at reiðimálm, Fs. 20; Ingimundi þótti þetta reiðimál, *spiteful language*, Fs. 189; var þá meirr r. en sannindi, Hkr. iii. 64. **reiði-sproti**, a. m. a *rod of anger*, Stj. 382, Pass. 48. 16. **reiði-svipr**, m. an *angry, offended look*, Bs. i. 774, Fb. iii. 449. **reiði-verk**, n. a *deed done in anger*, Sól. 26. **reiði-yrði**, n. = reiðimál, Sks. 795. **reiði-þokki**, a. m. *displeasure*, Fb. iii. 403. **reiði-duna**, u. f. *thunder*, N. G. L. i. 342.

reiði-gangr, n. = reiðiskjálf; allt er á reiðigangi, Skíða R. 76.
reiði-gögn, n. (= reiðugögn), *furniture*, Edda ii. 260.
reiði-hestur, m. = reiðhestur, MS. 4. 53.
reiði-leysi, n., qs. *reiðu-leysi*; in the phrase, *í reiðuleysi, unbedded*.
reiðing, f. a *carrying or bringing abroad*, Grág. ii. 148: *uproar, wild confusion*, var þá í reiðingu mikill, Sturl. iii. 188, Mork. 40.
reiðingr, m. *barness*, in mod. usage only of a pack-horse, Nj. 158, Landn. 94, Lv. 59, Fms. vi. 390, Bs. i. 138.
reiðinn, adj. *prone to anger, hot-tempered*, Eg. 187.
reiðir, m. a *discharger, payer*, Lex. Poët.
reiði-skjálf, n., prop. a *rocking-shelf, rocking-chair (?)*, (Dan. *gyngel*); only used in the phrase, vera á reiðiskjálf, *to be quaking and shaking*.
reiði-týr, m. *the god of the wain = Thor*, Haustl.
reiði-pruma, u. f. = *reiðarpruma*, Sks. 52 new Ed., Barl. 172.
reiði-klæði (mod. reið-föt), n. pl. *riding-clothes*, Fb. i. 359.
reið-lyndi, n. *anger*, Art. 69.
reið-lyndr, adj. *hot-tempered*, El. 23.

reið-maðr, m. a *horseman*; góðr r., a *good horseman*.
REIÐR, reið, reitt, adj., compar. *reidari*, *reidastr*, originally *vreiðr*, which form remains in the allit. poët. phrase, *vega vreiðr*, Fm. 7, 17, 30, Sdm. 27, Ls. 15, 18, 27; [A. S. *wrād*; Engl. *wrath*; Dan.-Swed. *wred*]; derived from *vriða*, prop. meaning *a-wry, contorted*, which sense however is lost, and the word is only used in the metaph. sense]:—*wrathful, angry, offended*; þá mælti þórr, gangi nú til einhverr ok fáisk við m. k, nú em ek reiðr, Edda 33, Ó. H. 16; reiðr var þá Vingþórr er hann vaknaði, þk. v; Gunnarr var reiðr mjök, Nj. 68; í reiðum hug, Fms. vi. 4, and passim; fok-r., bál-r., all-r., ú-reiðr: reiðr e-m, *angry with one*; hann var r. Einari, Eg. 694; konungur varð þessu mjök reiðr, Fms. i. 12: r. við e-t, *id.*; hann varð við þat reiðr mjök, Íb. 10.

reiðr, adj. [*riða*], *passable on horseback*, of a ford, river; var þar reitt at fjörum en eigi at flöðum, Sturl. iii. 33, v. 1.; ó-reiðr, *impassable on horseback*; görði ána úreiða, Bs. i. 138; hón var óreið, 54, Nj. 63: of weather, *fit for travelling*, það er ekki reitt veðr; óreitt fyrir stormi, etc.
reiðr, adj. *ready, clear*; allr herr gékk reiðr (thus, not = *vreiðr*) at Rögns skeiði, *all the host went 'ready,' straight towards the sea*, Bragi; kömr hann eigi til skips ádr en reiðr (sic) sé rudd, *before the ship is made ready for sea (?)*, N. G. L. i. 335: the word is rare in old writers; mod., hafa e-ð á reiðum höndum, *to have ready at hand*.
reið-skapr, m. *readiness*, N. G. L. ii. 2. mod. *barness*.
reið-skjóti, a. m., **reið-skjóti**, m., Bs. i. 743:—prop. a '*vehicle*,' but only used of a horse, a riding-horse, Grág. i. 328, Gpl. 117, N. G. L. i. 145, Eg. 246, 460, Fms. ii. 270, ix. 348, xi. 33, Ó. H. 15, 62, 170.

COMPS: **reiðskjóta-maðr**, m. a *groom*, Fms. ix. 354. **reiðskjóta-skripti**, n. a *changing horses*, N. G. L. i. 145, Gpl. 118.
reiðsla, u. f. *discharge, payment*; reiðslu hluti, *a part of the payment* Ám. 22:—a *balance, steelyard*, see reiðsla. **reiðslu-maðr**, m. a *steeward*, Bs. i. 472.

reið-sleði, a. m. = *carriage-sledge*, 655 xxviii. 3, Stj. 626.
reið-stóll, m. = *reidustóll*, Sturl. ii. 19.
reið-tygi, n. = *riding-gear, saddle-barnes*.
reiðu-liga, adv. *with wrath, wrathfully*, Fms. i. 75, ii. 34, Sks. 229.
reiðu-ligr, adj. *looking wrathful*, Nj. 83, Fms. vi. 122, passim.
reiðull, adj. *hot-tempered*, 655 xxvii. 11.
reið-ver, n. a *saddle-cloth, cloak*.

REIFA, ð, prop. *to swaddle*; r. barn, passim in mod. usage. II **to enrich, present with**; reifa e-n e-u, *to bestow upon one*; r. e-n raundn hringum, Akv. 39; r. e-n gulli, Am. 13, Gkv. 2. 1; höppum reifðr, *enriched with bliss*, Pd. 15; mjök eru reifðir (not röyfðir?) rögbirtingar Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse); en er þorgerðr fór heim, reifði Egill hana góðum gjöfum, Eg. 644; ek skal reifa þik gjöfum, Fas. ii. 508, Al. 161 konungur var reifðr mörgum gjöfum, Jónsv. S. 5. 2. **to gladden cheer**; örnur reifir Óláfr, Edda (in a verse), Fms. xi. 187 (in a verse) hann (Christ) reifði fjölda lýðs af tvennum fiskum, Leiðarv. 27: *reflex to be gladdened, cheered*, Fagrsk. 4 (or perh. hreyfðisk). 3. **th phrase, reifa illu, to come to a bad end, to end ill**; sagði þat illi í munda, *it would end ill*, Valla L. 214; ok þeim hefði at illu reift, Fm. xi. 294; mun þér þetta illu r., Boll. 336; þat mun eigi góðu r., Gret 153; ok varir mik at þér reift illu ef þú ferr, Krók. 55.

B. [Prob. a different word], prop. *to rip up, disclose*; hvárt þett skal fyrst fara í hjóði, ok reifa þetta fyrir nokkurum vitrum mönnum Fms. iv. 79; at r. engan hlut eðr kvittu í konungs-höll, v. 320. 2. as a law term; in the phrase, reifa mál, *to sum up a case*, similar to the custom of Engl. courts of the present day; þá varð engi til at málit, fyrr en þorbjörn, hann settisk í dóminu ok reifði málit, Bs. i. 17 var farit at öllum málum sem á þinga-dómum, vóru þar kvíðir boru reifð mál ok dæmd, Eb. 280; þá stóð sá upp er sökin hafði yfir höf verit fram sögd ok reifði málit, Nj. 243, Grág. passim. In the old Icel. court each party (plaintiff and defendant) nominated a member of the court to sum up his case, and such delegated persons were called reifingar-menn, Grág. þingsk. þ. ch. 21; hence reifa máli bæði til sóknr ok til varnar, Grág. i. 79; svá skal sá mæla er sókn reifði, ... svá skal s mæla er vörn reifði, 71; sóku skal fyrr reifa hvers máls en vörn, 65.

REIFA, f. pl. *swaddling-clothes*; veifa, binda reifum, Hom. 36, B ii. 170, Mar., Lil. 35, 42, passim. COMPS: **reifa-barn**, n. an *infant in swaddling-clothes*; kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum ok bar r. á bal sér, Bs. i. 666, Al. 14. **reifa-landi**, a. m. a *swaddling-string*, Kar 547. **reifa-strangi**, a. m. the '*swaddling-roll*' of an infant.

reifing, f. a *summing-up*; sum máli dæmd sum búin til reifinga Bnds. 6; um reifing, Grág. i. 63. **reifingar-maðr**, m. the *person who sums up* (see reifa), Grág. i. 63, Nj. 243.
reifr, m. a *giver, helper*, Lex. Poët.
Reifnir, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Poët.

reifr, adj. *glad, cheerful*; glaðr ok reifr, Hm. 14; heima glaðr ok v gestir reifr, 102; er Guðmundr reifr við þá ok veitir þeim stórmannliga, Nj. 388; reifr gékk herr und hlífar, Edda (in a verse); bjór-r., *cheerful from wine*, Ls. 18; hug-r., *joyful of heart*, Hallfred; böð-r., *gunner-her-r*, hjaldr-r., '*war-glad*,' Lex. Poët., a standing epithet of a warrior which reminds of Tacitus' 'Germani, laeta bello gens.'

reigingr, m. *stiffness*. **reigings-ligr**, adj. *stiff, puffed up*.
REIGJASK, ð, the vellums always spell with i, not ey, and Eb. 11 new Ed. note 6 is a misprint; [rigr and reigask point to a lost stor verb, ríga, reig]:—*to throw the body back*, with the notion of stiffness and haughtiness; reigð sk hann við ok lét útrúliga, Eb. 320; reigðis (thus the vellum) næsta brúðr í móti, Þryml. 50; hón reigðisk v honum ok mælti, Fas. ii. 131; ok svá sem á leið þeirra tal, þá reigðus æ því meir við lífs-menn, Fms. viii. 158; þórdís reigðisk (raiddisk E wrongly) nokkt svá við honum, ok skaut öxl við þormóði, Fb. ii. 155 reygðisk, Fbr. 38 new Ed., a paper MS., is an error.

reiga, að, an iterat. *to walk stiffly and haughtily*.
REIK, f. the *parting of the hair*; hvírlf, hnakka, enni, reik, vang Edda ii. 430; háir hans var öðru-megin reikar bleikt en öðru-megin rauf Ó. H. L. 34, Fs. i. 212, Fas. iii. 392; hnakka eða reikar, 500; Gyrð kembir nú gula reik með gyltum kamb, Safn i. 33: poët., reikar eik, *oak of the reik, i. e. the hair*, Edda 217; and reikar ríft, *the rye of the reik, i. e. the crop of the beard, the hair*, Gisl.; reikar-tún = *the bead*, Lex. Poët.

reik, n. [Scot. *raik*], a *strolling, wandering*; vera á reiki: *waverin*, þar var helzt reik á ráðinu, hvárt ek munda af ráða, Fas. ii. 335; reik hans er á reiki, *is unsettled*. 2. the phrase, vera vel, illa til reika, *to be in a good, bad condition*; hann er illa til reika (reikar?), of a person wet, begrimed with dirt, or the like; þó ek væri vel til reika, Fas. 395; ok sem hann hafði drukkt, var hann miklu betr til reika en áð Bs. i. 258; fagrlega klæddr ok vel til reika, *fine-clad and in good trim* Karl. 113.

REIKA, *ad.*, to wander, take a walk; þrándr reikaði eptir fjörinni, ns. ii. 93; Björn reikaði framm með sjónum, Ld. 6; Gautr reikaði á lífinu, Fær. 242; konungr reikar ofan til strandar, Fas. iii. 456; eptir áltíðina dagliga reikaði hann fyrst, Bs. i. 848. **II.** to swagger; sa eðr reika, Líl. 92; ok reikaði hans hugr mjök, Fms. viii. 12: to ter on one's legs, þá reikaði þórir á f.tunum, vii. 12; meir reikaði en angandi, Mar.; reikar á fótum, Band. 8, Bs. i. 338, Lv. 81; reikendr, rt. pl. the wanderers, i. e. the planets (πλανήτες), Rb. (1812) 4. **eikall** or **reikull**, *adj.* wandering, unsettled: a nickname, Gullþ. **eikan**, *f.* a strolling, wandering; r. hugrenningar, a wandering of the mind, Greg. 61; sumar fóru úr borginni til reikannar, some went out of the town for a walk, Hom. (St.) **COMPDS:** **reikannar-saer**, *m.* a land-sweeper, Rb. 274, Ísl. ii. 243, Sturl. ii. 149. **reikannar-samr**, *adj.* wandering, Sturl. iii. 199. **eikan-ligr**, *adj.* wandering, Mar. **eikna**, *ad.*; this word occurs in writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, but scarcely earlier, for in Hdl. 44 reikna is an error for rekja, q. v.; (S. reanan; Engl. reckon; Germ. rechnen; Dan. regne):—to count, calculate; hann reiknaði sik hundradfaldan ávöxt hafa fengit á því sama Stj. 162; 'perfecta fortitudo' hvat er reikna má algörvan styrkleik, ii. 534; aðrir sex þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, 68; item hefir gsk, síðan biskup Michel reiknaði, eitt hundrad vadmála, 22; reiknaði þi jörð eiga geldfjárr-rekstr, Dipl. v. 7; biskupinn reiknaði Kódrán í tni... var sú sök hans reiknuð, at... reiknaði hann at þat væri mikitt at þeir höfðu eytt, Bs. i. 830; þegar tók hann þá eptir at reikna auferði manna, 840; reikna e-t við sik, to make up an account of, **II.** reflex., láta reiknask eignir klaustranna, to keep an account of the glebes, H. E. i. 476; reiknuðusk þeir þá við um frændsi, they reckoned up their relations-ship, Fms. ii. 19; þeir reiknuðusk v. um kærlig ok bróðurlig viðskipti biskupanna sinna forverara, Dipl. ii. 1, passim; reiknaðisk portio ecclesiae þrjú hundruð, was reckoned, wanted to three hundred, Vm. 19; reiknaðisk í fatabúri rósir þrettán ottuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4; þorlák reiknask cilfléga milli þeirra biskupa, ..., Bs. i. 280, Fs. 121. **eiknan**, *f.* a reckoning, N. G. L. ii. 429. **eikning**, *f.* calculation, Stj. 150, 151. **eikningir**, *m.* a reckoning, account, Fms. xi. 441 (v. l.), Dipl. ii. 12, v. 18, Vm. 137, 140, Rb. 196, Ann. 1348, Bs. i. 910, Skíða R. 38; reiknings bréf, a bill of account, Dipl. iii. 4; reiknings brestr, a deficit, ii. 3. **II.** arithmetic, passim in mod. usage; reiknings-bók, -fæði, -list. **reiknings-skapur**, *m.* a reckoning, account, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 35. **eik-stjörnur**, *f.* pl. the planets, (mod.) **eikuð**, *f.* (?); only in the phrase, færa e-n í reikuð, to haul roughly, or mob or crowd, Fms. vi. 203, Rd. 306, Fs. 150, Bárð. 43 new Ed. **EIM**, *f.*, pl. reimar, [Germ. rieme], a lash, thong, Bjarn. 19 (of a gear = hosnareim). **eimma**, *ad.*, to string, fasten on a thong. **II.** [a different word, see eim], mun af reimask meir en eina nótt, the haunting, the ghost, will leave off for more than one night, Grett. 82 new Ed. **eimir**, *m.* a 'thong,' poet., a snake, Edda (Gl.) **eim-leikr** (-leiki), *m.* the being haunted by ghosts; eptir þetta gördusk reileikar miklir, Eb. 270; reimleikar ok aþrögungur, 278, 280, Fms. iv. 27; Bs. i. 598, Grett. 113, 140, 142. **EIMT**, *n.* *adj.* [the root or origin of this word and its derivatives is not known, perh. qs. vreimr, akin to Dan. vrimmel = a swarm]:—haunted; in the phrase, þar er reimt, a place is haunted by ghosts; þar var eimt mjök, Grett. 110; þótti þar reimt jafnan síðan, Fs. 59; reimt þyr þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 115; þar þótti mönnum reit mjök sakir trola-gangs, Grett. 140, Fas. ii. 115; ok þótti þar reit fyrir er Sigrflugan var á lopti, Fms. viii. 374, v. l. **reimuðr**, *m.* a ἄν. λεγ.; r. Jötun-heima, the bawler of Giant-land = a gut, Haustl. **reimur**, *f.* winding. **reimunar-kefli**, *n.* a winding-stick to wind thread on (as a clew), Krök. 41 C. **REIN**, *f.*, dat. reinu, e. g. mark-reinu, kaup-reinu, Gpl. 460, 485; (sef-rei), Lex. Poët.; pl. reinar; [Scot. reins]:—a strip of land, freq. in mod. use; mark-rein, skógar-rein (q. v.), a strip of woodland; kaup-rein, a meet-place: poet., tagna rein, the heavenly strip, i. e. the rainbow, Hd.; góein, the mind's strip, i. e. the breast; svana flug-rein, swan's pinion-strap, i. e. the sky, Harms. 44: in circumlocutions, baug-rein, rein steina, = woman, Lex. Poët. **REINI**, *a*, m., qs. vreiini, [A. S. wræne; Swed. vrensk-best = a stallion; cp. Swed. vrenska, Dan. vrinnske, = to reigh]:—a stallion; reini ek þér pykkja... þótt þú hafir reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv. 20, 21; reini ek at Steingerðr væri gömul jalda í stóði, en ek reini, Kormak; the word is else obsolete, see Bugge 407 note. **REIP**, *n.*, mod. reipi, [Goth. rēip; A. S. rāp; Engl. rope; Scot. O. H. G. reif; Dan. reb; Swed. rep]:—a rope, Fms. iv. 335, ii. 361; hann sleit í sandr reipin, Edda 26; láta reip á hálsm um þeirra, 623, 33; fyrir því gáfuft ér oss eigi eins reips jörð, Stj. þat er gryði tóng eða reipi, N. G. L. i. 349; reips hald, a rope's

bold, Sturl. ii. 139; heljar reip, Sól. 27; festa reipin upp á hestana, Eb. 180; göra upp reipi, to tie up a rope; ólar-reip, band-reip, hrosshárs-reip. **II.** of a ship's tackle; drifa til reipa, Fms. vii. (in a verse); reipa reidi, rigging, tackling, vi. 308: compds, drag-reip, hjálfr-r., kjal-r., skaut-r., þrá-r., q. v.:—the phrase, við raman reip at draga, from the game of two persons pulling a rope, Nj. 10, Fms. ii. 107, Fs. 75. **reipa-knútr**, *m.* a kind of cross-knot. **reipa**, *ad.*, to fasten with a rope: naut., var reipat tréit á skipinu, the mast was rigged, Fms. ix. 480, v. l. **II.** reflex., ef þú reipask við at fara, if thou refuse to go, Fms. xi. 113. **II.** in Dan. rebe, to 'rope' a field, to measure land with a rope. **reipari**, *a*, m. a rope-maker, N. G. L. ii. 204. **reip-rennandi**, *part.* 'rope-running'; in the phrase, lesa, kunna e-ð r., to read or know by heart without a knot, i. e. fluently. **REISA**, *t.* a causal to rísa; pret. reisði or raiþi is freq. in the older Runic stones, see Rafn; [Goth. raisjan; Engl. raise, etc.]:—to raise; taktit nú ok reisit viðuna, Fms. viii. 310; þá lét hann reisa viðuna ok draga seglit, Ó. H. 170; r. n.ðstíng, fs. 54; r. af dauða, Rb. 82:—reisa e-n upp, to raise up, Fms. i. 10; hann reisti hann upp ok kyssti, 148; r. upp af dauða, to raise up from the dead, 623, 22 (upp-rísa, resurrection): to raise up, put up, Fms. x. 411; reisti hann upp (restored) lög í landinu, xi. 296; upp mun Guð r. spámánn mikinn, 655 xiii. B. 4.—r. dýr, to spring a deer, a hunting term, Gpl. 447; r. net, to lay a net, of a bird-net, Barl. 55. **II.** to raise, erect, build, of ships and houses; Ólafur enn Helgi reisti kaupstaðinn, Ó. H. (pref.); reisa bæ, Ld. 96, Fs. 19; r. kirkju, O. H. L. 23, Bs. i. 20, MS. 63, 14; r. hof, Gullþ. 55; r. stein, to raise a stone, set up a monument, is a standing phrase on the Runic stones,—N. M. raiþi, or lét raiða stain þansi, Baut.; er þeir höfðu reistan laup kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; r. skip, lét hann reisa skip inn undir Hlad-hönnrum... Þorbergr var höfudsmíðr at reisa, 217, 218; lét Ólafur konungr r. langskip mikitt á Eyrunum við ána Nið, 50; um vetrinn reisti þórðr ferju niðr við Miðfjardar-ós, þórðr. 10 new Ed.: r. upp hús..., to restore, Ó. H. 37. **III.** to raise, start, begin; hvornok r. skal frá upphafi þessa ráða-görð, Ó. H. 32; reisa úfrið, to raise a rebellion, make a rising, Fms. i. 84; r. ferð, to start on a journey, ix. 344; reisa bú or búnað, to set up a household, Sturl. iii. 166, Bb. 2. 19; þau voru með freku reist, they were roused, startled by violence, Sturl. i. 105; þeim málum, er Haraldr hafði með freku reist, Fms. x. 409. **II.** reflex. to arise, be raised, or raise oneself; hún (the river) reisisk á þá leið, Stj. 69; þá reistisk hann upp, Fas. i. 346; þann er upp vildi reisask á móti honum, sks. 681; r. móti konungi, to rebel, H. E. i. 469 (upp-reist = uprising, rebellion); reistisk hann þá upp ór rekkjunni, MS. 4. 12. **reisa**, *u*, f. [from the Germ. reise], a journey; this word, which is very rare in mod. usage (ferð and fúre are the vernacular words), appears at the end of the 15th century, Bs. i. 900 (Laur. S. the second recension); var svá hörd reisan þeirra, Fms. viii. 32 (v. l., an error for reidan, in a vellum of the latter part of the 15th century, but shewing that the transcriber knew the German word); in Norway it occurs in a deed of 1344: in mod. usage Icel. say ferða-reisa, vera á ferða-reisu:—í þrjár reisar, thrice, Bs. ii. 474. **reisu-móðr**, *adj.* journey-weary, Jón þorl. **reisa**, *t.* [Germ. reisen], to travel, (mod.) **reisa**, *adj.* indecl., of cattle so starved or old that they cannot rise, but must be lifted up, reisa af hor. **reisi-fjöl** and **reisi-súð**, *f.* a wainscotted roof. **reist**, *f.* rising; in upp-reist, mót-r., við-r. **REISTA**, *t.* qs. vreista, [Engl. wrest; Dan. vriste], to wrest, wring, bend; var skipit svá reist ok hríst, at í sundr brotnuðu brandarnir, Fms. viii. 247; lagðisk litt sverði, en síðan reisti hann þat í glugg einum, i. e. the sword was soft and he bent it straight in a window, Fas. ii. 465. **reisting**, *f.* a bending, twisting, Fas. ii. 465. **reistr**, *m.*, gen. reistar, qs. vreistr, [cp. Engl. wrist], a twist; jarðar reistr, the 'earth-twist,' 'earth's curl,' poet., a serpent, Bragi, see Bugge in Philol. Tidskr.:—a nickname, Landn., whence the local names, **Reistar-á**, **Reistar-gnúpr**, Landn., map of Icel. **reisuligr**, *adj.* high, stately; r. bæ, Sturl. iii. 166, Háv. 58, Hrafn. 22. **REITA**, *t.* qs. vreit, [akin to ríta; Germ. reissen, reizen; Swed. reta]:—to scratch, prop. to irritate, stir up, excite one's anger, Fs. 46; reita forlögin, Al. 55; reita þinn skapara, N. G. L. ii. 416; r. Guðs reidi, Stj. 54, 449; r. hug e-s, Barl. 96, 114; því hefir þú reitta Philistose í mótt oss, Stj. 414: to charm, sú er mik reitir, Gisl. (in a verse). **II.** reflex. reitask or rætast; reitisk á um e-t, to be stirred up; mun á bardaga reitask, will there be a fight? Fms. x. 392; reitisk á um tal ok kossa, iii. 144; reitisk þá á um vist hans, then he was well seen there, vii. 112; þá reitisk ekki af (á) um talit, the conversation dropped, Glúm. 336; mun þá skjótt á rætast um gleði manna, Fms. vii. 119; þat tal þótti Agli gott ok rættisk af vel, Eg. 686; málr-reitinn. **reiting**, *f.* irritation, offence, Pr. 452: anger, Mar. **reitinn**, *adj.* irritating, offensive, Lex. Poët. **REITR**, *m.*, qs. vreit, acc. pl. reitu, Grág. i. 65, but usually reita;

[from rita or ríta; Swed. *vret*]:—*a square, a space marked out, a place sketched out, used of a bed in a garden, a square on a chessboard, and the like; gör þú með blóðrefli sverðsins míu reita umhverfis húðina*, Mar.; þeir reitar fé s. breðir, út frá reitum skulu vera s. engir fjórar, Korn 85; níu reita rist þránd alla v. út frá grindunum, Fær. 184; þeir skulu rísta reita tvá, Grág. i. 65; svá út sama voru ok reitir níu á taflbordinu, at annarr hvert var gyllr, enn annarr þakt af hvítu silfri, Karl. 489; sátt er þeim líd allt er í sjóð kemr, en á reitum reitt, Gsp.; heima-menn eigu skála yztr ok reit á möl, *of a place for drying fish*, Vm 88; þess-báttar sjóreita kalla þeir m. þ., Bs. ii. 145; göra reit, N. G. L. i. 241 (for sowing); næpna-reitr, q. v.; Guðs barna reitr, cp. Germ. *Gottes-acker = a church-yard*.

reitur, f. pl. *scourings, scrapings*; eiga dálitlar reitur, of a poor man's property; fjár-reitur.

reizla, u, f. = reidsla, *weighing*; fá þú mann til at sjá reizlur, Ó. H. 154; um reizlur Grág. (Kb.) ii. 19; reizlu-maðr, see reidsla. 2. *a steelyard*; lát fram reizluna, Ld. 30, passim in mod. usage.

rek, n., qs. *vreck*, [Engl. *wreck* and *wretch*; early Dan. *wrac, wrag*; Swed. *wrak*]; *quæ cognom. nautur lingua Danica urac*, Dipl. Arna-Magn. Thork. i. 31.—*jetsum, a thing drifted ashore*; rek þau öll er rekr í almenninga, þá á konung, N. G. L. ii. 165; haf-rek, vág-rek, q. v.

II. *metaph. a prosecution*; muudu m. kíur eptirmáls-menn ok mikil rek at gör, Njarð. 372.

REKA, pres. rek, rekr; pret. rak, rakt (mod. rakst), rak, plur. ráku; subj. ræki; imper. rek, rektú; part. rekinn; originally *vreka*; [Ulf. *wrikan = dicitur, ga-wrikan = êkdikêv*; A. S. and Hel. *wrecan*; Engl. *wreak*; O. H. G. *wrehan*; Germ. *rächen*; Dan. *vrage*; Swed. *vriåka*; Lat. *urgere*]:—*to drive*; reka hross, fé, svin, naut, *to drive horses, cattle*, Eg. 593, Fbr. 30, Nj. 118, 119, 264, Grág. ii. 327, 332, Gisl. 20, Fms. x. 269, 421, Lv. 47, Glúm. 342; reka burt, *to expel, drive away*, Fms. i. 70, x. 264; reka ór (af) laudi, *to drive into exile*, Nj. 5, Eg. 417; reka af höndum, *to drive off one's hands, drive away*, Fms. vii. 27; rekinn frá Guði, Grág. ii. 167; reka djöfla frá öðum mönnum, Mar.; reka flótta, *to pursue a flying host*, Eg. 299, Hkr. i. 238. 2. *to compel*; at því sem hlurt rak þú til, *in turns, as the lot drove them to do*, 625. 84; segir hver nauðsyn hann rekr til, Fms. x. 265; ér vegit víg þau er yðr rekr lítið til, Nj. 154. 3. *with prepp.*; reka aptr, *to drive back, repel*, Ld. 112; reka aptr kaup sín, *to recall, make void*, Nj. 32; *to refuse*, N. G. L. i. 240:—*reka fyrir, to expel*, cp. Germ. *ver-treiben*, hann gördi frið fyrir norðan fjall, ok rak fyrir v. kinga, Ver. 45; þá voru villumenn fyrir rekinn, 54; fyrir reka argan goðvarg, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse):—*reka út, to expel*.

II. *to perform business or the like*; reka hernað, *to wage war*, Fms. i. 105, xi. 91; reka eyrendi, Ld. 92; þat er lítið starf at reka þetta erendi, Eg. 408; reka sýslu, *to transact business*, Grág. ii. 332; reka hjúskap, *to live in wedlock*, H. E. i. 450. III. *to thrust, throw, push violently*; hann rak hann niðr mik til, Fms. i. 83; rak hann útbyrðis, Eg. 221; rak hann at höfði í sóðketilinn, Nj. 248; Flösi kastaði af sér sk. kkkjunní ok rak í fang henni, 176: *of a weapon, to run*, hann rekr atgeirinn í gegnum hann, *he ran it through his body*, 115, 119, 264; hann rak á honum tálgu-knif, *stabbed him*, Band. 14: reka fótt undan e-m, *to back the foot clean off*, Sturl. iii. 6. 2. reka aptr hurð, dyrr, *to bolt, bar*, Eg. 749, Fms. ix. 518; þeir ráku þegar aptr stöpulinn, viii. 247; hón rak lás fyrir kistuna, Grett. 159; reka hendr e-s á bak aptr, *to tie one's hands to the back, pinion*, Fms. xi. 146. IV. *various phrases*; ríka auga, *skyngru á e-t, to cast one's eyes upon, see by chance, bit with the eye*, Ld. 154; svá langt at hann mátti hvergi auga yfir reka, *so far that he could not reach it with his eyes*, Fms. xi. 6; reka minni til, *to remember*, vi. 256, vii. 35 (of some never-to-be-forgotten thing); reka fréttir um e-t, *to enquire into*, i. 73; reka sparmáli við e-n, Grett. 74; reka ættar-tölur (better rekja), Landn. 168, v. 1.; reka upp hljóð, *skrak, to lift up the voice, scream aloud*; these phrases seem to belong to a different root, cp. the remarks s. v. rekja and réttur.

V. *to beat iron, metal*; reka járn, Grett. 129 A (= drepa járn); reka nagla, hal, saum, *to drive a nail, a peg (rek-saumr)*; selrinn gökk þá niðr við sem hann ræki hæ, Eb. 272. VI. *impers. to be drifted, tossed*; skipit rak inn á sundit, Fms. x. 136; skipit rak í haf út, Sæm. 33; rak þangat skipit, Eg. 600; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit, Nj. 108:—*to be drifted ashore*, viðuna rak víða um Eyjar, hornstafina rak í þá ey er Stafey heitir síðan, Ld. 326; ef þar rekr fiska, fugla eðr sela, ef við rekr á fjöru... nú rekr hláv, Grág. ii. 337; borð ný-rekitt, Fs. 25; hann blótaði til þess at þar ræki tré sextugt, Gisl. 140; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, Eb. 292; fundu þeir í vik einni hvar upp var rekinn kista Kveldúlfis, Eg. 129:—*e-n rekr undan, to escape*, Nj. 155:—*of a tempest, þá rak áður fyrir þeim hr. ð (acc.), a tempest arose*, Fs. 108; rekr á storma, mykr, hafvillur, þoku, *to be overtaken by a storm, ... fog*.

VII. *reflex. to be tossed, wander*; ek hefi rekisk úti á skógum í allan vetr, Fms. ii. 59; górásk at kaupnianni ok rekask lands í milli, 79; lítið er mér um at rekask milli kaupstaða á haustdegi, Ld. 312; ok of Kjartan skal nú undan rekask (*escape*), 222; at hann rækisk eigi lengr af eignum sínum ok óðulum, Fms. ix. 443; hann bað yðr standa í mótt ok rekask af höndum óaldar-flokka slika, Ó. H. 213.

VIII. *with gen. to wreak or take vengeance*; þér hafit rekit margra manna sneypu ok svívirðinga, Fbr. 30; en áttu at rek hann sína í Noregi, Fb. ii. 120; ok ef þér rekit eigi þessa réttar, í munu þér engra skamma reka, Nj. 63; þér vilduð eigi eittr orð pola, er mæ var við yðr, svá at þér rækit eigi, Hom. 32; frændr vára, þá er rétt: vilja reka, Eg. 458; mjök löguðu menn til orðs, er hann rak eigi þess réttar, Ld. 250; átrú ver þá Guðs réttar at reka, Ó. H. 205. IX. part., þykki mér ok rekin ván, at..., *all hope past, that...*, Ld. 216. 2. *rekinn = inlaid, mounted*; öxi rekna, Ld. 288; hana öxi sína ina reknu, Lv. 30; exi forna ok rekna, Sturl. ii. 220, Gullf. 20. 3. *a triple or complex circumlocution* is called rekit; fyrst heit kenningar (*simple*), annat tvíkennt (*double*), þriðja rekit, þat er kenning at kalla 'flein-brag' orrostu, en þat er tvíkennt at kalla 'fleinbraks-fur sverðt', en þá er rekit er lengra er, Edda 122; cp. rek-stefja.

reka, u, f., qs. *vreka*, [Engl. *rake*; Germ. *rache*]; *a shovel, spad* K. Þ. K. 38, Ísl. ii. 193, Vm. 34, Dropl. 28: *the saying, stikk mér kváð reka!* Fms. vii. 115; myki-reka, fjós-reka. rekald, n. *a wreck, a thing drifted ashore*, jetsum, Grág. i. 218, Glúm. 393, Fs. 145; þótti Sæmundr hafast sent þeim lítt rekald, Fs. 31. rekendr, f. pl. [A. S. *racenta*; O. H. G. *racinza*], *a chain*, Fms. v. 168, vii. 184; rekendum bundinn, 623. 12, 655 xiii. B. 3; þá féll rekendinn (sic) af Petro, 656 C. 11; járn-r., Fms. vii. 183, xi. 32; Sks. 416; gull-r., El.; munnlaug skal dóttir hafa nema rekendr sé gó (sic) á meðal, N. G. L. i. 283, cp. 211. rek-hvalr, m. *a whale drifted ashore*, Grág. ii. 385, K. Þ. K. 112, K. L. 162, Jb. 335, Am. 36. reki, a, m., originally *vreki*, [cp. Goth. *wrakja*; A. S. *wraca*; Eng. *sea-wreck*, etc.]:—*jetsum, a thing drifted ashore*, see rek above; hve maðr á reka fyrir landi sínu, víðar ok hvala ok sela, fiska ok fugla ok þara, Grág. ii. 352; kaupra reka af landi annars manns, 358, Fs. 17, 176, passim. In Icel., washed by the Polar stream and the Gulf stream the right of jetsum in dead whales and drift-timber formed an important part of the public law; numerous passages in the Laws, Sagas, and Decrees bear witness to this, or relate to disputes about whales drifted ashore. c. g. Rd. ch. 8, Eb. ch. 57, Glúm. ch. 37, Grett. ch. 14, Háv. ch. 3. II. in compds. *reka-gögn*, 'wreck-gain', *returns from jetsum*, Dipl. iii. 3 reka-hvalr, Grág. ii. 358, 366, 381; reka-bútr, -drumbr, -tré, -viðr, *drift-log, tree*, Fb. i. 213, Háv. 40, K. Þ. K. 84, Bs. i. 674, Eg. 13; Grág. ii. 211; reka-partar, *a share in a jetsum*, Dipl. ii. 9; reka-mark, *landmark of a reki*, Grág. ii. 355, Jb. 316, 321, 322; reka-maðr, *a 'drift man', lord of the manor, owner of jetsum (as owner or purchaser)*, Grág. ii. 359, Jb. 317; reka-strönd, *a 'wreck-strand'*, where whales or trees are driven ashore, Ld. 96, K. Þ. K. 82, Js. 49; reka-búi, *a neighbour's juror in a case of jetsum*; ok skulu rekabúir virða hval, Grág. ii. 371 reka-fjara = reka-strönd, 357, Jb. 316; reka-bákr and reka-þátr, *the section in law referring to jetsum*, Grág. ii. 352, Jb. 313, sqq. III. *persecution*; var eigi svá mikill reki at gör um vígít sem vanc mún þykkja um svá göfgan mann, Eb. 194; Eðr var þá mjök gamlaðr, var af því at þessu görr engi reki, Ld. 250; þeir görðu níkinn reka at þeir verukum er þar voru gör, Fbr. 59 new Eð.

III. *in compds.* eyrend-reki, *a messenger*; land-reki, *a king*:—*a driver, drover*, in saut reki, hjard-reki, naut-reki, lest-reki, q. v. rekingr, m. [? Engl. *reckling*], *an outcast, wretch*; r. ok huglauss, heit r., MS. A. 20, 26.

rekinn, rekit, part., see reka IX.

REKJA, pres. rek; pret. rakði and rakti; subj. rekið, rekti; part. rakinn (older rakidr); imper. rek, rektú; different from reka; [Ulf. *uf-rakjan = êreivev, êmpoav*; Engl. *reach*; Dan.-Swed. *række, räcka*; Germ. *reichen*; Gr. *ê-pérov*; Lat. *regō*; cp. also rakna, réttir, q. v.] —*to spread out, unfold, unwind*, of cloth, a clew, thread, and the like, rekja, rekja suendr; hón rakti motrinu ok leit á um hrúð, Ld. 202; hón þrífur upp motrinu ok rekr suendr, 192; sýndi hón þörstein margu dúka ok rökту í suendr, Grett. 160; þat var helzt gaman Helgu, at hón rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugs-naut, ok horfði þar á löngum, Ísl. ii. 274, 275; hann leiddi hann um eik ok rakti svá ör honum þarmana Nj. 275; af skolu þau klæði rekja, *unwarp the clothes*, N. G. L. i. 339 —*reflex. to unwind itself*, en þráðrinn rakðisk af tvíma-hnoðaum, Hkr. iii. 117; rökstusk svá á enda allir hans þarmar, Fb. i. 527; líd hendr þína í tómi rekjask niðr fyrir þik, *do stretch thy arms straight down*, Sks. 293 rekjask ör svefni, *to arise from sleep*, Am. 88; rekjask úr, *to unwind itself get disentangled, be set right*; það rektst úr bágingum hans. 2. *to discharge*; ef þræll mauns rekr til lausnar at leysa sik, þá skal eigi gefa honum frélsi fyrr en hann hafi hálf-goldit verð sitt, N. G. L. i. 174. II. *to trace*; rekja spor, *to track, trace*; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; þeir rökту spor hans norðan, Landn. 179, Fs. 66 —*rekja kyn, ættir, to trace a pedigree*, Ó. H. (pref.), Hdl. 44; þar ská rekja til bauga-tal, Grág. ii. 63; guðin rökту til spádóma, at..., Edd. 18, Stj. 444, Mar.; lítit rekjum vér drauma til flestra hluta, Nj. 178 rekja minni til, *to recollect, remember*, Fms. viii. 278; þeir rökту fram sín visendi, Stj. 602; það hann fram r. Guðs lög, *to expose*, Fms. viii. 277; rakti hann fyrir þeim helgar ritningar, Hom. (St.); r. bænr sína fyrir e-n, *to say one's prayers*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

rekja, u, f. [rkr], *wet, rain, dew*, as good for mowing; það er bezta rekja; slá í rekju.

rekki-látr, adj. *upright, big-minded*, Gísl. (in a verse).

REKKJA, u, f., gen. pl. rekknna, Edda 29, Róm. 195 (spelt rokna); so spelt *reykja*, Fms. v. 38, 183, 334, 339; or even *rjukja* in Art.:—bed, Nj. 14, Eg. 24, 125, 705, Edda 9, Fær. 197, F. 5, 143, Fb. i. 43, ms. iv. 318, passim. compds: rekku-búnaðr, m. *bed-furniture*, b. 258. rekku-félagi, a, m. a *bed-fellow*, Fms. iii. 199. rekku-ólf, n. a *bed-closet*, þorst. Stang. 55. rekku-öflr, adj. *unruly in bed*, d. 241. rekku-klæði, n. pl. *bed-clothes*, Eb. 256, Am. 100, Dipl. v. 8. rekku-kona, u, f. a *chamber-maid*, Str. 21. rekku-maðr, m. *person in bed*, Lv. 98. rekku-nautr, m. = rekkufélagi. rekku-svill, m. a *bed-curtain*, Eb. 258. rekku-skraut, n. *bed-ornaments*, Óm. 303. rekku-stokkr, m. the '*bed-edge*,' Nj. 36, Fms. iii. 125, b. iii. 375, Vigl. 33. rekku-sveinn, m. a *chamber-boy*, Str. 12, 21, arl. 295. rekku-tjald, n. a '*bed-tent*,' bed-curtain, Eb. 264. rekku-vaðmal, n. '*bed-wadmal*,' a *bed-sheet*, Dropl. 20. rekku-úð, f., mod. proncd. rekkiúð, a *bed-sheet*, Dipl. iii. 4.

rekka, t, [rkr], *to strain, stretch out*; úðr rekki kjól, Ht.: metaph. *make proud*, Lex. Poët.

II. [rekka], *to make a bed*, Fas. i. 9: *to sleep in a bed*, r. hjá, *to sleep with another in the same bed*, Fms. 121, vii. 166, xi. 52, Gísl. 99, Ld. 30; sam-r., *id.*

rekkiúð, f. (qs. rekkiúvåd), a *bed-sheet*.

REKKR, m., dat. rekki, Hdl. 3; pl. rekkr; [akin to rakkr, q. v.]: sp. a *straight, upright man, a franklin* (?), a freq. word in poetry; Lex. Poët. (Hkv. Hjörv. 18), but in prose only used in old law cases: in the allit. law phrase, rekkr ok rýgr, *man and wife*; þann inn skal leida á rekks skaut ok rýgrjar, N. G. L. i. 209; árbornum inni (a noble) fjóra ára, rekks þegni (a freeholder, franklin?) þrjá á, en leysinga tvá ára; as also, höldr, árborninn maðr, rekks þegni, singi, N. G. L. i. 172, 173 (the rekkr stands therefore as the third in rank next to a freed man); rekkr þeir þóttusk er þeir ript höfðin, they *boasted proud*, Hm. 48; Háls-rekkr, the *champions of king H.*, i. ii. 25, Edda 107 (the etymology there given is a mere fancy).

reklingr, m. an *outcast*, Str.: = ríklíngur, q. v.

rekningr, m. an *outcast*; Cain var r. frá Guði, Ver. 6, Greg. 26, m. 38. 2. *vagrancy*; bera meyna á rekning, Ísl. ii. 23; see kníngur, qs. rakningr.

rek-saumur, m. '*drive-nails*,' large nails, such as are used in ships, b. 30, Fms. viii. 199, passim.

rek-spölr, m., better rak-spölr, q. v.

rek-steffja, u, f. the name of a poem with a complex (rekít) *burden* (r), published in Script. Hist. Isl. vol. iii.

rekstr, m. a *driving, chasing*, Fms. ix. 409, 497, land-r.:—a *drove of cattle*, fjár-rekstr:—a *beaten track, pjudgata*, setrgata ok allir rekstrar, N. G. L. i. 44, Gþl. 409 (Jb. 280): the *right of driving cattle into the commons* (almenningar), jörðin á rekstr öllu geldfé ok lömbum í Glerárd Dipl. v. 19. rekstrar-gata, -vegr, m. a *cattle-track*, N. G. L. ii. 31.

rekvið, see rökvið and rökkur.

rekr, adj. = rífligr, *ample, large*; mun eigi annat réliga en færa menn í k vandræði, *will not some other thing do better than the putting people in such difficulties*? i. e. is it not better to take some other course? Lv. 96; ónú má ok vera at til verði nokkurir at veita þorgils, þóat þín málefni sé legri, *even though thy case be the better of the two*, Sturl. i. 44.

reilla, u, f. *grumbling*.

reimba, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii. rembu-maðr, m. a *puffed-up fellow*, a *coxcumb*, Karl. 292.

reimback, d, dep. *to strut, puff oneself up*, Ísl. ii. 219, Fas. i. 81, iii. 131, Rh. 126.

reimbi-áknútr, m. a *knot without a loop*.

reimbi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *baugbily, puffingly*, Karl. 227.

reimbi-læti, n., reimbíngur, m. *puffed manners*.

reinja, að, *to roar*, of a lion, Stj. 411, Barl. 53; hinn sjúki maðr er ar hræðilega, Mar. 985.

reinnu, u, f. [ramr], *bitterness*, Ísl. ii. 412, Fs. 45, Stj. 615.

reinnu, d, [ramr], *to make fast, strengthen*, Al. 71, Sks. 400, MS. 67 A. 59, 60.

reinni-, in poet. compds = mighty, strong; reinni-skíð, -skóð, -laukr, -úgl, -tyr, -þundr, Lex. Poët.

reinni-gygr, f. the '*mighty ogre*,' Skíða R., better reinnu-gygr.

reinni, m. a *strengthened*, Lex. Poët.

reinnu, n. = rénnan; var þá nokkut rénu á hans sótt, Bs. i. 145.

reinnu, að, *to dwindle, decrease*, Fms. vii. 189, x. 394, Fas. ii. 406; skal réna í gjalda er réna lét, Grág. ii. 211; þegar heldr rénaði hin harðasta reinnu, Fms. viii. 289, v. l.: *to become dilapidated*, ef löggárd er réna (reir), Grág. ii. 265; ok réna kirkja svá at eigi má tífir í veita, K. þ. K. 50 b. 6 new Ed., v. l.: litt rénuðu (withered) þar grös, Fb. i. 539.

reinan, f. *decreasing*, Fms. x. 252, xi. 41, Bjarn. 58.

reindr, adj. [rúnd], *striped, edged*; járnri rendr, Grett. 96 new Ed.; hjár stáli rendr, Þidr. 95; mó-rendr, blá-r.

rengö, f. a *challenge*; lög rengd, Grág. i. 31.

rengi, n. the *layer of blubber between the spik (speck) and the þvesti (flesh)*, regarded as a dainty, Grág. ii. 362; átta vættir af hval, hálfí hvárt, spik ok rengi, Am. 32; eg skal gefa þér svrt smér ok rengi, ef þú verðr hjá mér lengi, í góðu gengi, ok kasta eg síu fyrir þig, is the *pre-able in the play* góða-tal.

RENGJA, d, qs. vrengrja, [Dan. *vrånge*; Swed. *vrånge*; from rangr]: —to '*wrong*,' *put awry, distort*; hann rengdi til augun, Fms. ii. 59; rénar nam at rista rengði þær Vingi, *W. falsified them*, Am. 4. II. metaph. as a law term, *to dispute, challenge*; kvæð Eyjólfv sér nú á óvart koma ef þat nætti rengja, *if that could be shaken*, Nj. 236; rengja mann ór dómi, *to challenge a man of the court (jury)*, Grág. i. 28; at hann hefir rengðan þriðjuungs-mann hans ór dómi, 31; ok láta oss nú sjálfa at koma réttindum fyrir oss, fyrr en þeir felli dóm á at rengja, Bs. i. 201.

rengla, u, f., dimin. [rangr], a *crooked thin twig*; hlykkjótt birki-rengla, a *ditty*. renglu-legr, adj. *thin, pinched*.

RENNA (older form *rinna*, Hom. 125), pres. renn and renur; pret. rann, rannt (mod. ranst), rann, pl. runnum; subj. rynni; imper. renn, renndú; part. runninn; with neg. suff. renni-a, Hkv. 2. 30: [Ulf. *rinnan* = ῥέπειν, Mark ix 25, = ῥένυ, John vii. 38; as also *bi-rinnan*, and *rinnu*; a word common to all Teut. languages; the Engl. *run* is prob. formed from the pret. 3rd pers. plur.]:—to *run* = Lat. *currere*, of any swift, even, sliding motion (for *hlaupa* is *to leap, bound*), used not only of living things, but also of streams, water, wind, light, sun; rakkr þar renna, Am. 24; freki mun renna, Vsp. 41, Gm. 32; vargar runnu á ísi milli Noregs ok Danmerkr, Ann. 1047; rennia svá marr, Hkv. 2. 30; renni und visa vigblær hinnig, Gh. 34; renni rökna bitluð, Hkv. 1. 50; Grani rann at þingi, Gkv. 2. 4; hest inn hraðfærna láttu hinnig renna, Gh. 18; þann hest er rennu lopt ok lög, Edda 21; renna í köpp við e-n, 31; renna skeið, *to run a race*, *id.*; þeir runnu heim, Fas. ii. 101; r. at skeið *to take a run*, 111; fór hann til ok rann bergit upp at manningum, 277; hann rennu upp veggingum, Nj. 202; r. e-m hvarf, *to run out of one's sight*, Sturl. iii. 50; mjúkr ok léttur bæði at ríða ok rinna, Hom. 125; renna ok ríða, Gþl. 411; r. eptr e-m, *to run after one*, Nj. 275; runnit hefir hundr þinn, Þeir postuli, til Róms tyszar ok myndi renni it þrjúða sinn e þú leyfðir, *id.*; þat þólr hvergi, nema renn til trés eðr staus, 655 xxx. 5; runnu þeir upp til bæjar með alvæmi, Eg. 388; hann rann þá fram í mót Bergönnu, 378; r. á hendr e-m, *to use force*, K. Á. 116, 150; margar stóðir runnu undir (*supported him*) bæði frændr ok vinir, Ld. 18; renna á skíðum, *to run in snowshoes*.

2. *to run, fly*; þá spurði Kerþjálfaðr því hann rynni eigi svá sem aðrir, Nj. 275; hvárt skal nú renna, 96, 247; ef maðr stígr öðrum fæti út um höslur, ferr hann á hæl, en rennr ef báðum stigr, Korn. 86; nú hefir þú runnit, ok beðit eigi Skuttu, Glúm. 310; rennr þú nú Úlfir inn ragi, . . . lengra mundir þú . . . , Ó. H. 167; r. undan e-m, Nj. 95; reyndusk illa menn þóris ok runnu frá honum, Fms. vii. 11. II. of things; snara reupr at hálsi e-m, of a loop, Mar.; þat skal maðr eigi úþyrjaski at kyr renni eigi kálfi, ef hann hefir óxn í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25:—of a weapon, hmyran rann (= renndi) í þrjústið ok gekk á hol, Nj. 245:—of the sun, daylight, and the like, *to arise*, er sólr rennr á fjöllum páska-dag, K. þ. K. 124; sem leið móti degi ok sólin rann, Bév. 20; rennr dagr, rökkríð þrýtr, Úlf. 9. 83; renna upp, *to rise*; mun morguninn er sólr rann upp ok var litt farin, Fms. viii. 146; þat var allt senn, at dagrinn rann upp, ok konungur kom til eldanna, ix. 353; þá rann sólr upp, ok litu allir bændr til sólarinnar, Ó. H. 109; en er hann vaknaði þá rann dagr upp, 207; dýr ok fagr austri í upp er dagr runninn, a ditty; stjórnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; rennr ljós þat upp, 625. 66: less correctly of the setting sun, as, sólin rann, ljós leið, in a mod. hymn, (the Norsemen call the sunset *sol-renning*):—to run up, of plants, var þess ok ván, at illr ávöxtur mundi upp renna af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; þar renna eigi upp þynnar né illgresi, 656 A. ii. 14; eru vér ok svá gamlir ok runnr bitar (?) upp, Fms. viii. 325, v. l.: the phrase, renna upp sem filli í brekku (see filli): *to originate*, æðar renna þar upp ok ætastak, . . . reunn ok rödd upp fyrir hverju orði, Skálda 169, Stj. 198, (upp-runi, *origin*):—of a stream, river, water, *to flow*, opin renna hón skal um aldraga, Vþm. 16; á hugða ek hér inn renna, Am. 25; rennr þaðan lítill lækr, Fms. i. 232; renna-ánda vatn, a *running water*, Bs. ii. 18; rennandi úr, Hom. 45: blóð rennr ór sári, a *running sore, wound*; þar rann blóð svá mjúkt at eigi varð stöðvat, Fms. i. 46; vatn, sjór rennr ór klæðum, etc.:—to run, lead, trend, þjóðvegir, er renna eptr endilöngum bygðum, ok þeir er renna frá fjalli ok til fjöru, Gþl. 413:—to run, melt, dissolve, ok hefði runnit málmrinn í eldsganginum, Orkn. 368; málmr rennr saman, Blás. 47; þat renn saman, blendis together, 65; xxx. 5:—of wind, *to arise*, byrr rann á af landi, Eg. 389; þá rann á byrr, Nj. 135; en er Björn var álúinn ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158: hvergi var á runnit á klæði hans, his *clothes were untouched*, Fms. xi. 38:—of sleep or mental motion, rann á hann höfgi móti deginum, Ó. H. 207; þá rann á hann sveinn, 240; rennr á hann svefnhöfgi, ok dreymir hann, Gísl. 67; þá rann á hann þegar reiði ok öfund, Sks. 154 new Ed.; rann þá úmegin á hann, he swooned, Fms. viii. 332; þá rann af Gretti úmegit, *be recovered his*

rétt-kominn, part. *legitimate*, Fms. ix. 333, 335, Ó. H. 45, O. H. L. 58.
rétt-kosinn and **rétt-kjörinn**, part. *duly chosen*, Fms. vii. 24, O. H. L. 95.
rétt-Kristinn, part. *truly Christian, orthodox*, Fb. i. 511.
rétt-lauss, adj. [*Germ. recbtlos*], *void of right*, Grág. i. 192, Fms. vii. 168, Anecd. 3.
rétt-látr, adj. *righteous, just*, Eg. 521, 754, Rb. 232, Fms. i. 256, vii. 182, x. 274, Stj. 120, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.
rétt-leiðis, adv. *straightway*, Grág. i. 295, Fas. i. 9, Str. 45, Mar. — metaph., snúa sér r., Fms. x. 274, 277.
rétt-leiki, m. *straightness*, Karl. 447.
rétt-leitir, adj. *of regular lineaments*, of the face, Fms. vi. 232, Eb. 42, Hrafn. 13, Bs. i. 312, 641, O. H. L. 22.
rétt-liga, adv. *justly, duly*, Fms. i. 138, vii. 133, K. Á. 222, 228.
rétt-ligr, adj. *justly, due, meet*, Stj. 177, Band. 6, Mar.
rétt-læta, t, to *justify*, N. T.: **rétt-læting**, f. *justification*, Vidal.
rétt-læti, n. [réttlátr]. *righteousness, justice*, Landn. (Hb.) 259, Fms. v. 26, Magn. 513, Hom. 97, Anecd. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; réttlætis-dómur, -gata, -stígr, -gjöf, -röksemd, -sól, -vág, -vöndr, Greg. 4, 21, 46, Hom. 18, Stj. 242, Mar. passim.
rétt-mæli, n. *right, justice*, Sks. 260: — *a right expression*, gramm.
rétt-nefjaðr, adj. *straight-nosed*, Nj. 29, Fms. ii. 20, þíðr. 20.
rétt-næmr, adj. *entitled to take*, of one of age, Gpl. 201, 258, 438.
rétt-orðr, adj. *'right' speaking, truthful*, Nj. 77, Sturl. i. 98.
RÉTTIR, adj., réttari, réttast; [Ulfr. *raibts* = *εὐθύς*, i. e. *straight*, mostly in the proper sense, but *ga-raibts* = *δικαίος*; A. S. *riht*; Engl. *right*; O. H. G. *reht*; Germ. *recht*; Dan.-Swed. *ret*, contr.; Lat. *rectus*; Gr. *ὀρθῶς*; to the same root belong Icel. rakr-, rakna, rekja, in all of which the fundamental notion is *to stretch, extend*]: — *straight*, in skapti réttara, Gsp., Fas. i. 470 (in a verse); rétt ræði, *straight oars*, Fms. vi. 309 (in a verse); réttar brautir, Rm. 14: réttir vindr, Edda (Ht.): *upright, erect*, Ottarr stóð réttir ok brá sér ekki við, Fms. vii. 257; á réttum krossi, 656 C. 37; svá mikil at maðr mátti standa réttir í heuni, Fas. iii. 223; réttir sem laukr, Sks. 131; réttir líkams vöxtr, Stj. 20; mannsins líkanir er r. skapaðr ok upp-reistr, 22; upp-r. (cp. Engl. *upright*), *standing upright*; upp frá þeim degi mátti hann eigi réttum augum sjá Davíð, Stj. 466; þá öfundaði hann Ólaf, ok mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, Fms. iv. 48. 2. neut. rétt, *straight*; þeir stefudu rétt á þá, Fms. ix. 301; fara rétt at e-u, *to proceed in due form*, Grág. i. 80; telja rétt, Vsp. 12; ok er rétt, rétt er honum at . . . , *the law is, it is lawful to . . .*, Grág., passim.
II. metaph. *right, just*; verðr honum rétt sú kvöð, Grág. i. 36; þann er réttari er at bera kvíð fram, 58; jamréttir at tengdum, id.; þeir eru réttir at reifa máll manna, 76; réttir í kvíðum, at heyrum, id. 93, 146 (see heyrum); réttir Noregs konungur, Fms. i. 223; betri ok réttari, 129: of a person, vera fríðsámr ok réttir, *just*, viii. 230. 2. neut., rétt skal at draga við vaðmál kvarað, Grág. i. 497; má vera at konungur unni oss hér af réttis, Eg. 520; hafa réttara at mæla, Fb. ii. 345; nast réttu, Sks. 58; sem ek veit réttast ok sannast ok helzt at lögum, Grág. i. 76; virða svá sem þeim þótti réttast, 195; mun þat réttara, *more due, meet*, Fms. v. 299; at réttu, *rightly*, i. 223, x. 371, Hkr. i. 5, Grág. i. 403; með réttu, *id.*, 83. **III.** rétt, adverbially, *just, exactly*; sitja rétt þar undir niðri, Th. 76; rétt undir niðri, Stj. 393, Skíða R. 82; þar rétt í hófnu, Stj.; rétt hjá, 600, Skíða R. 81; rétt við, Stj. 395; þat rétt, *exactly that*, Mar.; nú rétt, *just now*, Lv. 34, Stj. 534; hér rétt, 442; rétt sem, 491, Skíða R. 133, Fms. iv. 211; rétt á þessari nótt, xi. 424; rétt ok slétt, *downtight*, Stj. 276.
réttir, m., gen. réttar, [Engl. *right*; Germ. *recht*; Dan. *ret*]: — *right*, *law*; hann gördi harðan rétt þeirra, *gave them hard measure*, *gave them small pasture*, Fms. i. 66; hann gördi harðan rétt landsmanna, *tyrannised over them*, x. 385; konungur setti þann rétt allstaðar, at hann eignadisk ill óðul, 182; hann skipaði svá réttum öllum sem fyrr hafði verið í Cróju, Edda (pref.) 152; at allir jafnborinir menn hefði jafnan rétt, Fms. i. 339; þat er forn réttir, *old law, time-honoured law*, N. G. L. i. 135; ands réttir (q. v.), *the law of the land*; lög ok lands réttir: Guðs réttir, *God's right*, i. e. *church law*, O. H. L. 30; Kristinn réttir, *the ecclesiastical law*, Fb. iii. 246; Kristins dóms réttir, *id.*, K. Á. 2. **2. right, law, claim**, referring to atonement for injury or trespasses, hence of the indemnity itself; thus the 'king's right' is the fine due to the king; ef maðr tekr minni sátt um legorðs sök en rétt þann er mælt er í lögum, en at eru átta aurar, Grág. i. 375; þá skulu þar dæma tólf menn, lögliga lí nefndir bæði rétt ok ráðspjöll, Gpl. 203; þá á hann bæði rétt ok ráðspjöll, of a case of adultery, 229; þá á hann ráðspjöll en giptingar-naðr réttinn, Jb. 126; þat er argafas, engan á konungur rétt á því, 102; á eyksk at helmingi rétt þeirra, 19; jafnan rétt ok öfundar-bót, 437; k rétt sinn ofan eftir laga-dómi, 257; rétt skal dæma ör fénu ef réttar-ök er, en fóla-gjöld ef þjófssök er, Grág. i. 84; láta varða fjörbaugs-garð k telja rétt (*the due portion*) ör fé hans, 315; konungs réttir, *the king's law*; at konungur minnki nokkuð af sínum rétti, . . . rétt heilagra kirkna, ms. x. 21: the phrase, eigi rétt á sér, *to enjoy a personal right*; nú á lagi maðr rétt á sér optar en þrýsvar, hvárki karl né kona ef hann

hemnisk eigi á milli, N. G. L. i. 68; hvigi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á (*owas*) á henni, 71; hvern rétt er faðir á (*owas*) á dóttur, 232. **II.** acc. pl. réttu, a *dish*, prop. *what is 'reached'*; Germ. *gericht*; þar sem hann bjó þeim fyrir-sagða sína réttu, Stj. 118; jafngöða réttu af þeim villi-bráðum sem Esau veiddi, 160; en er hinn hafði kennt fyrsta réttir ok drukkit fyrsta bikar, Fas. iii. 302; en hið fyrsta rétt báru inn þessir leidir menn, Fms. x. 17, Clar. 131 (MS.). **III.** *running before the wind*, acc. pl. réttir; þeim byrjaði illa ok höfðu réttu stóra, velkti lengi í haf, Eg. 158; fékk hann þá réttu stóra ok válu mikit, Ó. H. 75; þá kemr andviðri ok rekr þá allt vestr fyrir Skaga-fjörð, þá létu þeim rétti, Bs. i. 482; leggja í rétt, Fbr. 59 new Ed., Fms. ii. 64, Eg. 372, Bs. i. 420, 483, 484; liggja í rétti, Bær. 5. **IV.** *riña réttir, stretching of the ribs*, llkv. Hjörv. **COMPOUS:** réttar-bót, f. *an amendment of the law, a 'novel' in law*, esp. a Norse law term used in the Icel. law after the introduction of a code of laws, when from time to time new amendments (*novellae*) were issued by the king; these were written as an appendix to the law code (and since then printed), and were, for the sake of distinction, called réttarbót, see Jb. 445 sqq., N. G. L. i. 257, 258; en er þetta spurðisk í annat fylki ok þriðja, hver réttarbót þrændum var gefin, Gisl. 84, Bs. ii. 18; hann hét þeim sinni vináttu ok réttarbót, Ó. H. 35; else the word does not occur in the old Icel. law. réttar-far, m. *right*; um r. manna, *of personal right*, N. G. L. i. 69; um r. á festar-konu manns, 71. réttar-gangr, m. *public procedure* (mod.), cp. Dan. *rettergang*. réttar-lauss, adj. *oulawed, out of the pale of the law*, N. G. L. i. 247. réttar-maðr, m. *a righteous man*, Fms. xi. 445. réttar-staðr, m. *a point of law*; ef hann görir þá réttarstaði, er fjörbaugs-garð varða, Grág. ii. 153. rétt-ræðr, adj. *'right-read'*; réttarædr stafr, *a regular letter*, Skálda (Thorodd) 161. rétt-skriptaðr, part. *duly sbriven*, Ann. 1349. rétt-snúning, f. *conversion*, Fb. i. 512. rétt-streymt, n. adj. *'right-streamed'*, i. e. *with the stream going the right way*, Gisl. 137. rétt-sýni, f. *a straight direction*; sjónhenging ok r. í vörðu þá er stendr . . . , Am. 107; þaðan r. í fremstu Gljúfrár-drög, Pm. 46; ræðr Miðfjarðar-vatn, ok ör því r. upp í Kagaðar-hól, id.; r. upp ör Vátabergr, Dipl. ii. 2. 2. metaph. *seeing right*, Al. 4; speki ok r., Bs. i. 300: mod. *justice, fairness*. rétt-sýnis, adv. *in a straight direction*, Fms. iii. 441, v. 1. rétt-sýnn, adj. *seeing right, seeing true, fair, just*; hygginna manna ok réttýnna, Band. 6; at réttýnna manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112, O. H. L. 22; af öllum góðum mönnum ok réttýnum, Fms. vii. 8. rétt-tekinn, part. *duly accepted*, Fms. vii. 24. rétt-trúaðr, adj. *'right-believing'*, *orthodox*, Fms. i. 229, Edda (pref.) rétt-trúandi, part. = rétttrúaðr, Fb. i. 244, Stj. 50, Mar. rétt-vaxinn, part. *upright of growth*, Fb. iii. 246, Fs. 129. rétt-vísa, u, f. = réttvísi, Hom. 32, Sks. 500. rétt-vísi, f. *righteousness, justice*, Boll. 350, K. Á. 202, Stj. 177, Sks. 510, N. T., Vidal. passim. rétt-vísliga, adv. *justly*, Fms. i. 242. rétt-víss, adj. *righteous, just*, Hom. 34, 64, Karl. 552, Bs., N. T., Vidal. passim. rétt-yrdi, n. = réttmæli, Lv. 105. reyði-kúla, u, f. a kind of *fungus*, Björn. REYÐR, f., dat. and acc. reyði, pl. reyðar, [Ivar Aasen *royr-bval*; Faroic *royr*]: — a kind of *whale*, from its reddish colour; þat er enn eitt hvala-kyn er reyðr er kallat, Sks. 136; haði rekit upp reyði mikla, í hval þeim áttu . . . , Eb. 292; fundu þeir reyði nýðdauda, keyrðu í festar, Glúm. 392; jarð var upp rekin bæði mikil ok góð, fóru til síðan ok skáru hvalinn, Fb. i. 545, Fas. ii. 148, Edda (Gl.); names of various kinds of whales are compds with this word, hrafn-reyðr, steypir-, vagn-r.: reyðar-hvalr, m. = reyðr, Sturl. ii. 20; reyðar-síða, u, f. a nickname, Landn. **II.** a kind of *trout, salmo alpinus*, L. Edda (Gl.), Sturl. ii. 202; aurríða-fiski ok ræðra (sic), Bldt 147; á-reyðr, a female trout: in Icel. local names, Reyðar-vatn, n. *Trout-water*; Reyðar-múli, a m. *Trout-mull*, for the origin of the name see Sturl. ii. 202; Reyðar-fjörðr, m., in the east of Icel., prob. from the whale. reyfa, ð, [for. word, from Germ.], *to rob*; reyfaði eitt af þessum sex nokkurir skreid, Ann. 1415. reyfari, a, m. [Scot. *river*], a *pirate, robber*, Fms. vi. 162, Fs. 14. REYFI, n. [akin to A. S. *reaf*; Engl. *robe*]: — a *fleece*, the wool without the skin (but with the skin gæra, q. v.), 655 viii. 1, Stj. 279, Sturl. i. 159, Js. 78, Grág.; ullar-r., K. þ. K. 84, Grág. ii. 401, passim in old and mod. usage: = gæra, Bret. ch. 7. reyk-berir, a, m. a *chimney*, Fs. 6. reyk-blindr, adj. *'reek-blind'*, *blind from smoke*, Fms. iii. 71, O. H. L. 15. reykelsi, n. [A. S. *reccels*], *incense*; this Icel. word was borrowed from the A. S. (words in -elsi not being genuine Norse); for incense was first known in the Scand. countries through the Roman Catholic mass, as may be seen from the description of the impression made by peals of bells and incense on the heathen natives, see Kristni S. ch. 11, Bs.

passim, Dipl. iii. 4; reykelsis-brenna, -fóm, -ilmr, -ofíran, Stj., Eluc.; reykelsis-buðkr, -ker, -kista, -stokkr, Vm. 110, 152, Stj. 565, Str. 80, MS. 623. 55, Pm. 25, 62, Jm. 35, passim. reykelsi-ligr, adj. *belonging to incense*, Stj. 74.

reyk-fastr, adj. *full of smoke*, Fbr. 168.
reyk-háfr, m. a *chimney-pot*, Ísl. ii. 91, passim in mod. usage.
reykja, t, to smoke (trans.), Str. 80, N. G. L. i. 11; r. fisk, kjöt, etc.
reyk-lauss, adj. *smokeless*, Fbr. 170.
reyk-mælir, m. a *meASURE* (of malt), a tax to be paid from every 'reek' house, every beartb, N. G. L. i. 257.

REYKR, m., gen. reykjar, dat. reyki, Sks. 211 B, but usually reyk; with the article reykinn, Eb. 218, Nj. 58, 202, mod. reyknum; pl. reykir, reykja, reykjum: [reök; Engl. reek; Scot. reek or reik; Germ. rauch; Dan. rög; Swed. rök]:—reek, smoke, steam; svart af reyk, Eg. 183; hann gengr með reykinn, Nj. 58: síðan hljóf hann með reykinn, 202; hélt þá reykinn upp í skarðit, Eb. 218; hvert húsi er reyk (dat.) reykir, N. G. L. i. 11; þeir sásk til víða, ef þeir sæi reyki eðr nokkur líkendil til þess at landit væri byggt, ok sá þeir þat ekki, Landn. 26; hverfr því líkt sem reyk legði, Mar.; hingat leggr allan reykinn, Nj. 202; hverfa sem r. fyrir vindu, Mar.; nú leggr sundr reyki vára ef sinn veg fara hvárir, Fms. vi. 244; hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eða bruni, Nj. 201; kómsusk þeir með reyk í brott, Fs. 84; var fullt húsit af reyk, 44: metaph. phrase, vaða reyk, to 'wade in reek,' to be all in the wrong: hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, svá at hvárki sá af honum veðr né reyk, Fb. i. 565:—reykjar-vörn, reykjar-þefir, a smell of smoke, Fms. ii. 98, Fær. 41, Rb. 240; reykjar-bragð, a taste of smoke; reykjar-svæia, a thick cloud of smoke; reykjar-gufa, vaporous smoke, passim.

II. in Icel. local names, **Reykir**, as well as the compounds with **Reykjar-** and **Reykja-**, are freq., marking places with hot springs, the sing. Reykjar- being used when there is but one spring, and the plur. Reykja- when there are more than one, thus, **Reykja-á**, **Reykja-dalr**, **Reykja-holt** (mod. Reyk-holt), **Reykja-laug**, **Reykja-nes**, **Reykja-hlíð**, **Reykja-hólar** (mod. Reyk-hólar), **Reykja-vellir**; but **Reykjar-fjórðr** (twice in western Icel.), **Reykjar-dalr**, **Reykjar-hóll**, **Reykjar-strönd**, Landn.; and lastly, **Reykjar-vík**, thus Landu. 37, Jb. 4 (Rækjarvic), Harð. S. ch. 10, for the spring (in Lauganes) is but one; and (mod., but less correct, **Reykja-vík**. Local names beginning with **Reyk-** are peculiar to Icel., and are not met with in any other Scand. country; the pillars of transparent steam, as seen afar off, must have struck the mind of the first settlers, who gave the names to the localities. **Reyk-dælir**, **Reyk-nesingar**, **Reyk-hyldingar**, etc., *men from R.*, Landn., Sturl.

reyk-svæla, u, f. *thick smoke*, Hkr., Fb. 255 (in a verse).

reyk-vellir, m., poet. 'reek-pourer' = fire, Lex. Poët.

reyma, ð, = rýma, D. N. ii. 123.

REYNA, d, [raun; Norse rýma; for the etymology see rún]:—to try; hann lét Gunnar reyna ýmsar íþróttir við sína menn, Nj. 46; segir sík vera þúinn at þeir reyni þat, Fms. i. 59; menn eru við heygard þinn, ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; ef þat þarf at reyna um skipti vár sona Eireks, Eg. 524:—with the notion of 'trial,' danger, spurði hvar hann hefði þess veit at hann hefði mest reynt sík, Eg. 687; ef vit skulum reyna með okkr, 715:—to experience, Hm. 95, 101; samnyndum ok einuðr, er hann mun reyna at mér, Eg. 63; þykkir mér undarligt ef konungr ætlar mik nú annan mann en þá reyndi hann mik, 65: the saying, sá veit górst er reynir.

2. to examine; reynit (rznit) ef ér elskið Guð sannliga, Greg. 18: to explore, fjöld ok reynda regin, Vfm.: as a law term, to challenge, síðan skolu þeir reyna dóminu, Grág. i. 165; reyna sekð í dómi, 488.

3. reyna eptir, to search, pry, enquire into; hann hét þó at fara sjálf ok reyna eptir honum, Nj. 131, v.l.: esp. of a person endowed with second sight or power of working charms, þorkell spakr bjó í Njarðvík, hann reyndi eptir mörgum hlutum, Dropl. 34; engan biðr minn líka í fræði ok framsýni, at reyna eptir því sem stólit er, Stj. 218:—reyna til, íd.; Bróðir reyndi til með fornaskju hversu ganga mundi orrostan, Nj. 273 (eptir-reyning).

II reflex. to be proved or shown, turn out by experience; þat mun síðar reynast, Nj. 18; e-m reynisk e-t, it proves; ef mér reynisk þórorli jammvel mannaðr, Eg. 28; þá skal svá fara um artækjur sem þat reynisk, according to the evidence, Grág. i. 219; ok er þegar rétt at stefna um, er reynisk för úmaga, 258; hann deildi við Karla um oxa, ok reyndisk svá, at Karl átti, Landn. 165; hann bar fé undir höfðingja sem síðan reyndisk, Fms. x. 397:—part. reyndr, nú em ek at nokkuru reyndr, put on my trial, Nj. 46: tried, afflicted: experienced.

reynð, f. *experience*; úlíkri sýnum, en miklu úlíkari reyndum, Edda 12: gen. reyndar, indeed, in fact, really, mjóðdrekkju, en hún var reyndar full af silfri, Eg. 240, Fms. i. 59, ii. 77, vi. 189, Valla L. 207, Hkr. i. 246.

reynir, m. a trier, examiner, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

reynir, m. [Dan. rønne], the rowan-tree (Lat. ornus), Edda passim. In a few Icel. local names, **Reynir**, **Reyni-kelda**, **Reyni-nes**, **Reyni-staðr**, **Reyni-vellir**, Landn., Map of Icel.; these names mark places with small rowan-groves at the time of the Settlement,—the only sort of tree, except the dwarf birch, which was found in Icel. COMPDS:

reyni-lundr, runnr, m. a rowan-grove, Edda 60, Sturl. i. 5, 6, Gr (in a verse). **reyni-víðr**, m. rowan-wood, Sturl. i. 6.

rey-vöndr, m. a rowan-wand, Sturl. i. 6. The rowan was a holy tree consecrated to Thor, see the tale in Edda of the rowan as the help of T (Þórs-björg); for mod. legends of the rowan see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 641 sqq.

reynsla, u, f. *experience*, Vidal., freq. in mod. usage; reynslan ólyguust, a saying.

reypta, t, = repta, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse):—to belch, Sks. 229, v. l.

REYRA, ð, [perh. from reyrir, a reed], to wind round; strengi rey með járn, ropas payed or bound with iron wire, Róm. 362; hann lét g strengi ok reyrði járn, Fb. ii. 23; örin var reyrð gulli, Fms. xi. 65; (the arrows) vóru gulli reyrðar, Fas. ii. 511.

II. to tie, fasten; h var reyrðr stærkliga við cinn ás, Fas. iii. 270; hafði hann reyrt sík steininum með kaðli, 486; reipum reyrðr, Pass., and passim in mod. usage.

REYRA, ð, [reyr = a cairn], to put in a cairn, hence to bury piling stones over a dead body; þat skal á forve færa ok reyra þat hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénar, N. G. L. i. 339; þeir drógu by líkama hans ok reyrðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; lík þorbjar ok ... vóru flutt til kirkju, eu öll önnur lík vóru þar reyrð sem þeir fé ix. 274; þung-röðr, heavy, weighbed down, Ó. H. 195.

reyra, ð, [Engl. roar], to rattle; reyrir í barka, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse).

reyr-bönd, n. pl. the wire by which the arrow-head was bound to shaft, Fms. ii. 320, vi. 323, ix. 528.

reyr-gresi, n. reed-grass, straw.

reyr-leggr, m. a reed-stalk.

REYRR, m., gen. reyrar, and later reysr, dat. reyrir, Hm. 95; [raus = κάλαμος; O. H. G. rōr; Germ. robz; Swed.-Dan. rōr]:—common reed, Lat. arundo, Edda (Gl.); er ek í reyrri sat, Hm. l. c.; hé reyrir vaxinn, . . . felit ér yðr þar í reyrinum, Fms. i. 71: used for that ing, þakt reyr eðr hálm, vi. 153; en röknu reyr, the reedy reeds, Or (in a verse): poet., reyrar-leggr, a reed-stalk, a cane (?), Edda (in a vers hölm-reyr, 'holm-reed' = a snake, id.; öl-reyr, 'ale-reed' = a drinki bóln (?), Bjarn. 24 (in a verse); dal-reyr, the 'dale-reed' = a snake, ii. 353 (in a verse); or better dal-reyrðr, 'dale-trout.'

REYRR, m. [Swed. rōr; cp. also hreysi and hrörr, for an ð set to belong to the word, which has been lost in the Swed.]:—a beay stones, a cairn (= dys); in the old Swed. law rōr is a set of mark-stoi þar ær rōr sum fæm stenar æru, Schlyter, see the remarks s. v. lye and in the allit. phrase, rēð eða rōr; it remains in the poet. reyr-þong rōr-þong = a snake, Edda (in a verse); as also in Swed. and Norse lo names, Yngva-reyr, the cairn of Y., Yt. 6; Tryggva-reyr, the cairn of Tryggvi, Fms. i. 60. ☞ The comparison with hörsligr, hrör, hrüð, hreysi (q. v.) seems conclusive that an initial b has been dropped, that the second r stands for s.

reyr-skógr, m. a rush-bed, Stj. 226.

reyr-sproti, a, m. a 'reed-staff,' cane, Fas. ii. 239, Fb. ii. 72, Fms. 181, Stj. 641.

reyr-stafr, m. = reyrvöndr, Pass. 24. 8.

reyr-teinn, m. a 'reed-twigg,' cane, Fas. i. 209, Hkr. i. 79.

reyr-vaxinn, part. grown with reeds, Al. 170.

reyr-vöndr, m. a 'reed-wand,' Karl. 224.

reyr-þakinn, part. thatched with reed, Fb. iii. 299.

REYSTA, t, [raust], to lift the voice, Eluc. 74, MS. 656 A. ii. 11, 677 þar reystir hljómr Guðs engla, Post. 645, 73; þar eru settir englar reysta til skenntunar, Pr. 407:—reflex. reystisk, MS. 655 xii. 2, l. c.

REYTA, t, [Ulf. raupjan = ράλλειν; ep. Germ. ruffen]:—to pin pick; reyta gras, Nj. 119; þeir reyttu á sík mossa, 267; sumir reyttu rifu af honum þá vánda leppa, Fms. ii. 161, Stj. 71; r. ok rupla, 11 þá hnykktu þær af sér faldinum ok reyttu sík, Orkn. 182; þeir hrifa í höfuð sér ok reyta sík, Fb. ii. 25; leysir hón hár sitt ok reyrti sárliga, Mar.

reyti-söl, n. pl. picked seaweed; allar fjöru-nyrtjar fyrir útan reyti Vm. 87.

ribbaldi, a, m. [through Eng. ribald, from Ital. ribaldo; Fr. ribaud] a 'ribald,' savage, Fas. i. 3, Þjódr. 273, Stj. 65, Bs. ii. 134, Fb. i. 358: a nickname, Fms. viii. ribbalda-skapr, -dómr, m. ribaldry.

ribbungr, m. = ribaldi, Fms. viii. 105: the name of a party of rebel Norway, viii. ix. Ribbunga-öld, f. the age of the Ribbungs, Fms. ix.

RIÐ, n., qs. vrid (?), [ríða = to writhe], a winding staircase, steps staircase leading to the upper part, esp. outside the walls; hann lét g kirkju í stöplinum ok rið upp at ganga, Bs. i. 132; salernit stóð á stöflin en rið upp at ganga til dyrranna, Ó. H. 72, Gret. 98, 99, Stj. 383; björn hljóf upp í riðit ok svá í stöplinum, Fms. viii. 247:—a brú between two buildings, as it seems, hölina miklu ok Postula-kirkju riðit í milli, vi. 122; þá felldu þeir ofan riðit milli kastala biskups kirkjunnar, ix. 523, v. l.; see loytr-rið.

B. [ríða = to swing], sway, swing; ok verðr svá miklit rið and if it comes to such a pitch, Ísl. ii. 391; Hermundr hafði sama ri ok hjó á hálsinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

2. *weight, importance*; munu sta rið í vera, Gret. 20 new Ed.; cp. at-riði. riða-mikill, adj. *bea ponderous*.

RÍÐA, *ad*, to tremble as from age or infirmity; hann ríðaði nokkurt lífið, Sturl. i. 20; hann gekk við tvær hækkjur ok ríðar á búðar síður, Grett. 161, freq. in mod. usage: of the eyes of an infant, ríðuðu augu, Rm. 18: ríða skip, Fms. ix. 377, is prob. a mere error = reisa.

ríða, *u, f.* a shivering fever, ague, El. i. MS. 544. 39, Sks. 137: in mod. usage the trembling of the head and hands from age or infirmity. COMPDS: ríðu-sjúkr, adj. sick of ague, 656 C. 22, Karl. 547, Thom. 463. ríðu-sótt, *f.* fever, ague, Str. 25; höfuð-skjálpti svá sem af ríðusótt, Stj. 43, 344 (rendering of febris of the Vulgate), Mar. 131, Thom. 463.

ríðdari, *a, m.*, older form ríðari or ríðeri, 645-110, Fms. x. 88, Geisli (in the burden), where it rhymes to stríðum; and so in the oldest vellums, Eluc., Greg., Pd.: [Germ. ritter and reiter; Dan. ridder and rytter]:—a rider, horseman, but esp. a knight: the word, like most of those formed with inflexive -ari, is of foreign origin; for the old Northmen or Scandinavians make no reference to horsemen in battle till the 12th or 13th century, Fms. vii. 56, 236, xi. 331, cp. vii. 411 (referring to the English in the battle of Stanford-bridge), Stj. passim; Guðs ríðari, Geisli; ríðdara nafnbót, Bær. 6; ríðdara-búnaðr, -skjóðr, -vápn, -höfðingr, Fms. v. 148, vi. 225, Stj. 163, 204, Bær. 5; ríðdara-mestari, Stj. 513; ríðdara-kappi, Str.:—a knight in chess, Ó.H. 167, Sturl. iii. 123. COMPDS: ríðdara-dómr, *m.* knightbood, Bær. 4. ríðdara-herr, *m.*, -líð, *n.* cavalry, Hkr. i. 216 (of the German emperor's troops), Fms. i. 258 (referring to Wales), vii. 235, Ld. 78 (referring to Ireland), Stj. 513. ríðdara-þrótt, *f.* eivallyr, Fas. i. 463. ríðdara-liga, *adv.* (-ligr, adj.), eivallyrly, Str., Fms. x. 230. ríðdara-saga, *u, f.* a knightly tale, romance, the popular name for these Sagas, see List of Authors (G); ríðdara-sögur á tveim bókum, Dipl. v. 18. ríðdara-skapr, *m.* knightbood, eivallyr, Fms. i. 97, x. 231, 381, Bær. 5. ríðdara-sveinn, *m.* a knight's page, Fms. vi. 93. ríðdara-tign, *f.* a knight's order, 623. 30. Ríðdari as a title was first introduced into Norway A. D. 1277. —Magnús konungur gaf skutilsveinum ríðdara-nöfn ok herra, Ann. s. a.

ríð-henda, *u, f.* [ríða], a kind of metre, a specimen of which is Ht. 32; in the even lines the rhyming syllables are as far apart as possible, but in the odd lines as close to one another as possible, which gives a 'trembling,' rocking cadence in recitation.

ríð-hendr, *adj.* in the metre ríðhenda, Edda 135, Skálda 192.

Ríðill, *m.*, dat. ríðli, the name of a sword, Sæm. 136.

ríðli, *n.* [ríða A. 2]; leika á ríðli, of cows that do not calve.

ríðlask, *ad*, dep. [Engl. reel], to rock, waver, reel to and fro, of ranks in battle; ríðlaski fylkingin ok losaði öll, Eg. 298, Al. 37; flokkar tóku t ríðlask (began to move), ok upp vóru sett merki fyrir höfðingjum, Fms. 309; ríðlusk þá fórunatar hans frá honum, bis followers dropped away, slunk away, Orkn. 457; en þegar er los kom í líðit, . . . til þess er lt ríðlaski í smá flokka, Ó. H. 122; hann lét ríðlask vinberin. . . með blúðum vinvíðum af vinberjum ok allskyns aldin, the vine clustered with grapes and fruit, Ó. T. 39.

ríðr, *m.* a sbock, sbaking; stökk sú af járnunum við ríðinn, Fms. vi. 168.

ríð-skelför, *part.* palsied, Thom. 500.

ríð-tíð, *f.* the time when sheep are at beat (October).

ríðull, *m.*, dat. ríðli, a milit. term, a small detachment of men; kómu á Birkebærne neðan ór bænum ríðulum saman, Fr. ii. 578, Fas. i. 530; nnum at ríðlum saman, ok görum dyninn sem mestan, Fms. viii. 403; þungr hafði ríðul einn manna, 355, v. l.; þau þetta líð lítill r. manna á þeim vígja her er hans úvinir höfuð, ii. 306, Bs. i. 622, Stj. 522.

ríð-vaxinn, *part.* broad-shouldered and short-necked, square-built; r. ekki há, herði-mikill, Fb. iii. 246, Fr. 183 (v. l.), Fms. x. 387; líli ein skammir var maðr ekki há, ok ríðvaxinn, ok ramr at afi, Eg. 9; lágr á vöxt ok mjök r., Fas. iii. 298.

ríð-völ, *m.* a short round stick, to carry in the hand; tók hann ríðvöl lönd sér, Dropl. 29; hann greip upp ríðvöl, ok laust veingin í höfuðit á blóð féll um hann, Hkr. iii. 285.

RÍF, *n.*, gen. pl. rífa, dat. rífum, [Engl. rib, reef; Germ. rippe]:—a, Lat. costa; á síðuna millum rífananna, Nj. 262, Gullþ. 26; rífin öll, kn. 18, Fb. i. 531, Skíða R. 176; þá tók Guð brott eitt hans ríf, 33, Eluc. 24, Fr. 3; at hann fyndi þat at mér býr fleira innan rífa kál eitt, þviat héðan skolu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rífi, H. 132; cp. the allit. phrase, hafa ráð undir hverju rífi, to have 'rede' under every rib, i. e. to have all one's wits about one:—metaph. cause, reason, við þat vaknar Geirmundur, . . . ok þykkisk víta af hverjum þum vera mun, Ld. 118; þá skildi hann af hverjum rífum vera myndi, H. 67; konur þær er óarfengjar vóru af þeim rífum at þær höfðu til barngetnaði sínum, eða. . . Grág. i. 228; ok skal á kveða af þeim rífum hann færir, 245.—of a whale's ribs used as rollers for lashing ships, Háv. 48 (hval-ríf):—rífa rétti, Hkv. Hjúrv., see r. II. A reef in the sea; út í hölmann lá eitt ríf mjótt ok rétt, Bård. 180; ríf nokkut gekk milli lands ok eyjar, Fms. viii. 306, 303; freq. in mod. usage of reefs connecting two islands, but flooded or at high water, whence the local name Ríf-gerðingar in western Iceland. III. naut. a reef in a sail; þá var andviðri, svá at byrðir sigldu á mót þeim við tvau ríf, Fms. ix. 20; hvesti veðrit, ok tvá þá til eins rífs, 21; herti seglit, svá hélt við ríf, Fas. iii. 652;

sigldu þá við eitt ríf, 118, Bær. 5; var veðrit svá hart, at þeir sigldu með eitt ríf í miðju tré, Bs. ii. 50: ríf-hind = a 'reef-bind,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.

ríf, *n.* = rífs, Barl. 134, Bs. ii. 143. rífa, *u, f.* [Scot. rive], a rift, rent, cleft, fissure, Sks. 210, freq. in mod. usage; bjarg-rífa, kletta-rífa, also a rift in a wall between two planks.

rífa, *ad*, [Scot. riv; Engl. rive], to tack together, sew loosely together; Styrr var rífaðr í húð, Isl. ii. 296, Glúm. 382 (of a corpse); hann varð djöfulóðr ok var rífaðr í húð innan, Orkn. 202 (of a madman). 2. rífa saman, to stitch together; hann vill rífa saman munum, r fadi (Ob., rífaði Kl. wrongly) hann saman varrnar ok reif ór æsunum, Edda i. 346.

ríf-blautr, *adj.* lean ribbed, of a horse, Bs. ii. 389.

ríf-grís, *m.* the swatches or rows of hay spread out for drying.

ríf-hrís, *n.* brushwood, fagots, Grág. ii. 263, 288.

rífa, *ad*, to rake hay into rows (rífgráðar); rífa hey, Eb. 2'0, and in mod. usage. II. to repeat (akin to reifa); mikil skynseuni er at r. vandliga þat, Edda 14: in the phrase, rífa e-ð upp, r. upp harm sium, to rip up one's sorrow, Clem. 45; r. e-ð upp fyrir sér, to go over with oneself, as to what one has learnt, but half forgotten.

rífaðr, *part.* ribbed; kald-r.

rífna, *ad*, to be rent, riven, cracked; unv himininn rífnar, Arnór; muðrinn brast, ok rífnaði upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181; höggvinn, rífnaðr (cracked) eða brotinn, Grág. ii. 11: esp. of texture, a membrane, or the like, þótt seglin rífnuðu, Fas. i. 156; kyrtillinn rífnaði, Eg. 602; tjaldit misterisinn rífnaði mitt í tvennt, Luke xxiii. 45; ef klæði rífnar, ok skal sauma, K. þ. K. 88; sárin rífnuðu upp, the wounds were ripped up, Fs. 67, Gullþ. 79.

rífr, *m.*, gen. rífar, [akin to ríf], the beam on which the warp bung in the ancient loom; maðr telði þar með til rífar, Rm. 15; reidi-sky rífs = the banging cloud of the ríf, the warp, poët., Darr.

rífrildi, *n.* a sbred, a thing torn to pieces; bókar-t.

2. metaph. a brawl, scolding (vulgar).

rífs, *u, pl.* plunder; rán ok rífa, Fms. ii. 119, vi. 42, vii. 263.

RÍFSA, *ad*, an iterative, [akin to rífa], to plunder; ok rífsuðu bú þeirra, Fms. viii. 390; rífsaði hver skilt sem hann fékk, Al. 93.

ríg, *n.* = rígr, stiffness; en svo í kroppinn komi ei rígr, karlfólkið stundum reyni sig, Bb.

RÍGA, *ad*, [cp. reigja and rígr], to lift heavily or with difficulty, with dat.; fengu þeir hvergi rígað honum, Eb. 115 new Ed. (thus, not rygað); rígaðu þér á fætr, Fas. ii. 369; sagði, at hann lét eigi vinna þat er meira lá við, en at ríga at slíku, than to do such drudgery, Rm. 263: in mod. usage, eg ríga því ekki, eg get ekki rígað því, I cannot move it.

ríga, *u, f.* roughness on the surface; svá skírt, at glöggliga sér hverja rígu, Fms. xi. 441, v. l.

RÍGNA, *d*, regna, Hom. 5, Fms. x. 323, [regn; cp. Dan. regne; Swed. regna]:—to rain, 656 B. 12: followed by a dat., rígnir eldi ok brennu-steini, Ver. 13; rígnir blóði, Darr.; blóði hafði rígt í skúriinni, Eb. 260, passim in old and mod. usage: part. rígnr, wet from rain, Bs. i. 322. II. [regin] = ragna, rigna við rögn, to blaspheme against the gods, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

rígning, *f.* rainy weather; miklar rígningar, mueb rain; rígninga-sumar, a rainy summer, freq. in mod. usage.

rígsa, *ad*, to stalk stiffly and haughtily, = reígsa.

ríklíngur, *m.* a flounder cut into strips and dried (a dainty), Sturl. i. 164, N. G. L. i. 143, D. N. iii. 914, Rétt. 47, and passim: also spelt reklingr, esp. in Norse writers.

RÍM, *f.*, pl. rímar, [Engl. rim], a rail in a paling; en sá er annarr garðr er heitir ríma-garði (a rail fence), fjórar rímar í ok okar á endum, Gpl. 381; þá tók hann rim af sledanum ok studdisk við, Bs. i. 614; ok af saumförim með af ríminni, 300 (of a ship): freq. in mod. usage, meis-rim, smíða rim í meis, hurð; skjald-rim, vett-rim.

rími, *a, u.* a strip of land, Edda (Gl.) i. 586; hann ferr til fjalls ok görir þar kenni-mark, . . . ok er sá rími kallaðr at Kambi, Sd. 137.

rímma, *u, f.* a battle, tumult, fray; í þeirri rímmu ráku þeir Símon á braut, Clem. 37; í þeirri rímmu fékk hann fjögur sár, Sturl. iii. 30, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage; ógna-hörð var r., Úlf. 7. 96. Rímmu-gýgr, *f.* 'battle-ogre,' the name of Skarphedín's battle-axe, Nj.

ríndill, *m.*, dat. ríndli, qs. vríndill, a dimin. [cp. Engl. wren; but Dan. ríndel], a bird, the wren (in Eggert Itin. ch. 678 = motacilla fusca, the smallest bird in Icel., also called músar-bróðir or músar-ríndill): as a nickname of a small, puny person, Lv., Bs. (Laur. S.) ríndil-þvari, a, m. = ríndill, Edda (Gl.)

Ríndr, *f.*, dat. and acc. Ríndi, qs. Vríndr, which form remains in the old alliteration (Vríndr bert í vestr-sölum, Vtkv.; see Bergmann in the Mythol. Glossary to the Message of Skirnir, Strasburg 1871—the name of a goddess or giantess, the mother of Váli, Vsp., Vtkv., Gg.; seid Yggir til Ríndar, Kormak; the Earth is called Ríndar elja (see elja), Edda (in a verse). The loves of Wodan and Rínd resemble those of Zeus and Europa in the Greek legends. 2. in poët. circumlocutions of a woman, bands; sórva Ríndr, Kormak.

Ringar, *m. pl.* the men from Ringa-ríki in Norway: Ringskr, adj., Fms. ii. 252.

ringja, u, f., qs. hringja, a round *pail*, cp. mælke-ring in Norway = a *pail full of coagulated milk*, Stj. 294.
ringl, n. *craziness*: ringlaðr, crazy.
ringul-reið, f.; in the phrase, vera á r., to be in confusion, *topsy-turvy*; síðan fór á ringulrey (sic) réttir á Ísa-landi, Bs. ii. 497.
rippa, að, [akin to rífa], to sum up; þá rippuðu þeir upp öll málaferli þeirra vel ok einarðliga, Vápn. 30.
ript, f., or **ripti**, n. a kind of *cloth or linen jerkin*; rekkar þeir þóttusk er þeir ript höfðu, Hm. 48, Edda ii. 494; Vala-ript, a Welsh, i. e. *foreign jerkin*, Skv. 3. 63; 16-rept, q. v.; kona sveip ripti, Rm. 18, Skv. 3. 8; strjúka ripti, to *manage linen*, Rm. 25; Nanna sendi Freyju ripti, Edda 39; and setjask und ripti, of the *bridal veil*, Rm. 20: 'rhenones sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque in umbilicum, intortis villis adeo hispidi ut imbres respuant... quos reptos vocant,' Isid. Hisp. xix. 23; this corresponds exactly with the use in Hm. i. c.
ripta, f. [rjúfa or rífa], a *withdrawal or breach* of a contract, Grág. ii. 214.

RIPTA, t, to 'rip up,' *invalidate* a bargain or agreement; with acc., ripta kaup, Grág. i. 333, ii. 213; r. alla landsöluina, 214; engi maðr á at r. gjöf sína, i. 203; r. grip undan manni, Jb. 422; r. görd, id.: to *break*, fyrir-bjóðum ver þessa vára skipan at r. eðr rjúfa, D. N. i. 60:—to *regain*, of an estate, Kolskeggr ætla mál frammi at hafa ok ripta fjórðung in Móeidar-hváli, Nj. 102; ef undan honum riptisk at lögum þessi helmingr jarðar á Skriðulandi, Dipl. iii. 6; en svá mörg hundruð sem riptask á Torfa-stöðum, eða Skála-nesjum, þá skal Óláfr taka svá mörg hundruð upp í Bessa-stöðum, v. 23. II. in mod. usage, with dat., ripta e-u.

ripting, f. a *withdrawal* (of a bargain); hversugi mikitt fé er þeir gefa . . . þá skal engi r. til þess vera, þótt eigi komi býar til at vinna eida at, Grág. i. 223; hón gaf fyrir heklú flekkötta ok vildi kaup kalla, henni þótti þat úhættara við riptingum, Landn. 319.
ris, n. *the rise or top* of a building; það er hátt á því risið.
-risa, adj., in blóð-risa (q. v.), *smeared with blood*, prob. qs. vriðsa, from riða, to smear.

risa-legr, adj. *gigantic*, Al. 67.
RISI, a, m., thus sounded with a short *i*, but perh. better risi; qs. vrisi; [cp. Hel. *vrissul*; Germ. *riesse*; Ivar Aasen *ryse* and *rysel*; the *v* shews that the word has no connection with the verb *risa*, and the root is unknown; Swed. *vrésig*=*burly* may be a kindred word]:—a *giant*, Hkr. i. 5, Sks. 601, 705, Fas. iii. 24, Ann. 1338. In popular Icel. usage risi denotes size, jötunn strength, þurs lack of intelligence; thus, háf sem risi, sterkr sem jötunn, heimskr sem þurs, *as tall as a risi, strong as a jötun, stupid as a þurs*. The ancient legends describe the risar as handsome, and a long-lived race; bygðu þá risar víða, en sumir voru hálftrisar, þá var mikitt sambland þjóðanna, þvíat risar fengu kvenna af Ýmislandi, Fas. i. 513, Herv. S. ch. i, Órvar Odds S. ch. 18; cp. also the tales of Godmund on Glasisvellir: compds, hálf-risi, berg-risi. The word is very popular (even more so than jötunn) in modern tales, but is only found once (in the compd berg-risi) in old poems; risa barn, -dóttir, a *giant-bairn, giant-daughter*, Fas. ii. 239; but in compds risa fólk, -kyn, -ætt, *giant-folk, giant-kind*, 383, 384, Bárð. 163, Landn. 118; risa vöxtr, a *giant's size*, Stj. 326.

risinn, adj., in gest-r, víg-r.
ris-mál, n. *the hour for rising*, about 6 o'clock a.m., Dropl. 20, Grág. ii. 224; milli ris-mála ok dagmála, O. H. L. 24; hirðis-riismál.
RISNA, u, f. (spelt ristna, Fb. i. 362, ii. 227), *hospitality, munificence*; r. ok úrlæti, Fms. ii. 118; hann lofaði risnu þórarins, v. 315; hvárki var nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en ádr, Band. 3; ek veit risnu þína, at þú munt taka við honum, Lv. 26; varð þeim mart talat um risnu Sveins, Orkn. 464. risnu-maðr, m. a *hospitable man*, Fb. ii. 227.

risni, f.=risna, in gest-risni.
rispa, að, [Scot. *resp* or *risp*; Engl. *rasp*], to *scratch*; klóra ok r., Stj. 77 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.
rispa, u, f. a *slight scratch*, Nj. (Lat. Ed.) 163 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.
RIST, f., pl. ristir, mod. ristir, for the ristir in Pass. 33. 4 is poët.; older form *vríst*; [Engl. *wrist*, used only of the hand; Dan. *vríst*; the word is derived from (v)riða, Engl. *wriþe*; Scot. *reist*; cp. also Engl. *wrest, wrestle*, which are kindred words]:—*the instep of the foot*, Þiðr. 86; gegnum báðar ristrnar, Fms. v. 347; þá stó hann fætinum á aðra ristina, vii. 13; horfa fætrnar ok ristrnar á þak apr, Stj. 94; il ok rist, 160; sull hafði hann á fæti niðri á ristinni, Ísl. ii. 218; tróðnr í sundr tvennr skór . . . upp voru hinir á ristum, Skíða R. 193. COMPDS: ristar-bein, n. *the instep-bone*, Sturl. i. 167. ristar-liðr, m. *the instep-joint*, Nj. 70, Landn. 153, Ísl. ii. 365.
rist, f. a *gridiron*; panna, rist, steiki-teinn, Dipl. v. 18.
rista, t, to *slice*; see rista.
rista, u, f. a *scratch, slash*, Nj. 82. ristu-bragð, n. a (*Runic*) *character* Edda 58.
ristill, m., dat. ristli, [rista], a *ploughshare*, Stj. 386, Magn. 460. II. qs. vrístill, [akin to rist=vríst], poët. a *gentlewoman*, from the slenderness of form; ristill er sú kona er sköruglynd er, Edda, Rm. 22, Völs. R. 205. 2. *the 'twisted' big end-gut* in

animals. 3. medic. *shingles* (Lat. *cingulum*), *ringworm* in its most severe form (*zona herpetica*), Féf. x. 29.
risting, f. *carving*, Hm. 113.
ristir, m. a *carver, slasher*, Lex. Poët.
risu-ligr, adj.=risuligr.
RIT, n. [Engl. *writ*], a *writ, writing*; ráða rit, 623. 12; hann lét þá göra rit ok sendi jarli, id., Skíða R. 50; rit ok innsiggi biskups, K. þ. K. 74; rit ok innsiggi konungs, Gpl. 133. 2. *penmanship*; hagr at hlvitvetna, bæði at riti ok at öðru, Bs. i. 127. 3. *writing*; einn dag er hann sat at riti (*when he sat writing*) féll hann frá ritinu, Bs. i. 191; at rit verði minna ok skjótara ok bókfell drjúgum, Skálda 168. COMPDS:
rits-hátt, m. a *way of writing*, Skálda 170, 171, Stj. 48, 164. rita-görð, f. *writing, correspondence*, Bs. i. 475.
rita, að, to *write*; see rita.

ritan-legr, adj. *that can be written*, Edda 174.
ritari, a, m. a *writer, transcriber*, Bs. i. 175, 191; Hallr hét ok var r. hans, *his secretary*, 700; a *scribe*, Al. 66, Greg. 52.
rit-færi, n. pl. *writing materials*, Fas. iii. 407, MS. 625. 87.
rit-görð, f. a *treatise*, (mod.)
rit-höfund, m. a *writer*, (mod.)
rit-maðr, m.=ritari, Hom. (St.)
ritning, f. a *writing*, Anecd. 18, Sks. 4; postulanna ritningar, Stj. 30: *Holy Scripture*, Anecd. 16, Sks. 459, Rb., and passim in old and mod. usage. Ritningar-grein, f. a *passage of Scripture*.
rit-sending, f. *letter-sending*, Hkr. ii. 128.
rit-stofa, u, f. a *writing-room*, Bs. ii. 148.
rit-stokkr, m. a *writing-desk*, Pm. 3.

RÍÐA, rið, pret. reið, reitt (mod. reiðst), reið, pl. riðu; subj. riði; imperat. rið, rittu, Lv. 39, mod. ríðu; part. riðinn: [A. S. *riðan*; Engl. *ride*; Germ. *reiten*, etc.]:—to *ride*; in Icel., where all land-travelling is on horseback, riða has become almost synonymous with *to journey, travel*, adding the road or way in acc. (cp. Old Engl. use of *to ride*): riða leið sína, *veg sinn*, etc.; þeir bræðr riðu til alþingis, Nj. 2; ní skáft þú riða vestr, . . . þá reið í móti þeim þjóstoðfr, reið Höskuldur heim til búis síns, 4; síðan reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt, Ísl. ii. 199 ok þegar reið hann at leita líkanna, Eg. 601; þá lét Ásgerðr skjóta hesti undir mann, reið sú sem ákafagast vestr í Hjarðarholt . . . Þorgerðr lét þegar söðla sér hest . . . riðu þau um kveldit ok nóttina tí þess er þau kómu til Borgar, 602, 603; flestir menn riðu Týrsdaginn í brott, Sturl. iii. 183; tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli ok var allgott a riða ofan eptir héraðinu, 185; þeir riðu þriðja-daginn, . . . þeir riðu til Högárdals um kveldit, reið Eyjólfir á Möðru-völlu, . . . riðu þeir upp um Högárdal, . . . Rafn ok Eyjólfir riðu með flokk sinn upp eptir ísinum, 216, 217; gef ek þat ráð at þú riðir í mótt honum, en ek mu riða til meðan, Fms. i. 70, xi. 364, Gísl. 19, Nj. 85, 86; metaph., a margir Íslendingar mundi kenna á hlut sínum, nema þeir riði sjálfir í vit sín, *unless they rode towards themselves, i. e. took counsel with themselves took care*, Ld. 180:—*absol. to start, part, ok hvergi í kveldi riða*, Skíða R. 108; jarl þann búask ok sagði mál at riða, Orkn. 48. 2. adding the horse (vehicle) in dat.; riða hesti, riða svörtum, hvítum, . . . skjóttum, göðum, vökkrum . . . hesti, Nj. 54, 81, etc.; riða húsum, to *ride the ridge of a house* (as a ghost), Grett. 83 new Ed. 3. trans. *with acc.*; riða hest, to *break a colt for riding*; and hann er vel riðinn, *well broken in*; ó-riðinn, *unbroken*; also to *cover*, of horses, cattle. 4. reflex., recipr. riðask at, to *attack one another*, Al.; riðask hjá, to *pass by one another*, Sturl. ii. 171.

B. To *swing, sway*, with the notion of a heavy, rotary motion as of a thing in balance, a weapon brandished, a windlass, or the like [cp. Engl. sea-phrase *to ride at anchor*]; í því er hann heyrði sverði riða, Karl. 161; nú reið sverð at svíra, Bs. ii. 74; maðr nokkur e sá at öxin reið, Fms. vii. 325; er öxin reið at honum, ii. 82; e konungr léti ofan riða sverðit, vii. 172; en er upp reið galga-trétt, 13 konungr stóð undir er trétt reið, ix. 386; þá reið at honum brúnássinn ok hrataði hann inn apr, Nj. 202; þá er söl riðr upp ok þar til er hóf sezkr, N. G. L. i. 218; þat tré er riða skal öllum at upp loki, of a door Hm. 137:—to *balance*; önnur galeiðrinn sprakk er hón reið á járninu Fagrskr.: metaph. the phrase, e-riðr miklu (or á miklu), *to be of great importance, momentous*; honum þótti í þer mest vinkaup ok stærst risa um þína hollustu, Fb. ii. 289; hve mjök þat er kallat at á hir (sic) riði, hversu til fátækra manna var górt í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104 á-riðandi, *momentous*; e-riðr e-m at fullu, *proves fatal to one*. 2. *reel, stagger*; í því er fillinn tók at riða, Al. 76; tók þá kastalin a riða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; hann reið á ymsar hliðar, Konr.: *impers reið bátinum svá at honum hvelfir, the boat rolled so that it capsized*; Mar.; in mod. usage better, alda riðr undir skipið, aldan reið að, of the rolling waves, freq. in mod. usage.
RÍÐA, rið, reið, riðu, declined like the preceding word, but altogether different in etymology, being originally *vriða*; [A. S. *wriðan*; Engl. *wriþe* Dan.-Swed. *wride, wrida*; cp. Engl. *wreathe, wreath*; reiðr=*angry, di-torted*, is derived from this verb]:—to *wriþe, twist, knit, wind*; háf riðit hring, *the hair twisted into a ring*, Akv. 8; riða knút, *to knit a knot*; dük o

ríða á þrjú knúta, Fb. i. 212; þar var hrískjörr nokkur ok ríðu þar á knúta stóra, Orkn. 372; þar á kjörinu reið ek þér knút, ... ekki mun ek leysa þann knút er þú reitt mér þar, en ríða máttu ek þér þann knút, er . . ., Fms. vii. 123; með hverri list þeir eru saman ríðir, Al. 19; ríða knapp á e-t, *to finish, wind a thing up*, Ísl. ii. 102; ríða net, ríða ræxna, *to net a net*; tók hann lín ok garn, ok reið á ræxna svá sem net er síðan, Edda i. 182; ekki ríðanda ræxni, Sd. 188. 2. metaph., vera við e-t ríðinn, *to be wound up with a thing*; ok verðr hann lítt við söguna ríðinn, Glúm. 334; ef þeir vitu at þú ert nokkuð við hennar mál ríðinn, Fbr. 57; and 6-vid-ríðinn, *unconnected with*.

B. [Prob. the same word], *to rub, smear*, with dat.; floti var ríðit á öll spjótскеptin, Sd. 163; ríða smyrslum á, Hom. (St.); taka hráka sinn, ríða í kross í krismu stað á brjóst ok millum herða, N. G. L. i. 339; hann ríðr því (the lime) heitu á limar ok kvistu viðarinn, Fms. vi. 153; hann reið á blóðinu, Eg. 211; hann ríðr á hann vatni sínu, Bs. i. 400; hann lét ríða leiri ok kolum í andlit sér, Fms. ii. 59; taka snjó ok bræða með höndum sér ok ríða á, svá at þat verði alvált, K. Þ. K. 12; er dreifð síðan askan ok ríðit sem víðast um þau kjött, Stj. 71; hön vill jafnan ríða hann blóði ok róðru, Gisl. 45; hann tekr þá Sköfiungum stein, ok ríðr, ok bindr við hönd Gríms, Ld. 252; tók ek hein ór þússi mínun ok reið ek í eggina, Sturl. ii. 62. II. metaph., with dat. *to thrash, flog*; ef maðr bregðr manni at hann væri stafkarl, eða ríðr ionum kinn, bæti hálfá mörk, or *smears his cheeks*, i. e. *buffets him*, cp. vulgar Dan. *smøre een = to give a sound thrashing*, and Swed. *han wredh vans bak, i. e. flogged him*; ef þat er kennt konu at hön ríði (*that she veats*) manni, eða þjónum hans, . . . þá er hön sek þrem mörkum, 390; hann var blóðrisa um herðarnar, en hlaupt hold af beinum . . . flutti þat öðdr, at Geirrið mun hafa ríðit honum, Eb. 46 (thus, and not from ríða, *to ride*?). III. *to wring, press*; mjólk sú er ríðin er ór selju börk, r. 473.

ríðari, a, m. = riddari (q. v.), Fms. x. 88, 104, 109, 140. RÍFA, ríf, reif, reift, reif, pl. rifu; subj. rífi; part. rífinn; imperat. ríf, ríðu; when in the sense to *pick, scratch*, it is also spelt and sounded rífa, q. v.: [Engl. *rive*; Dan. *rive*]:—*to rive, tear*; þeir létu dýr ok rafna rífa hræin, Hkr. i. 39; vætt klæði mín, rífit ok únytt með öllu, ms. i. 264; var þar hverr fiskr ór roði rífinn, Eb. 276; þeir reyttu ok fu, Fms. ii. 161; rífa hold af beinum, Magn. 531; þeir rifu af ræfrit selinu, Ld. 280; rífa klæði af sér, O. H. 236; rífa öfan, *to pull down*, j. 279; rífa niðr, *id.*, Grett. 50 new Ed.; rífa í sundr, *to rive asunder*, oll. 350, Nj. 279; rífa e-n kvikan í sundr, *to tear asunder alive*, Fms. i. 261; at sól rífi í sundr (*rived*) nýja timbr-veggi, i. 291. 2. *to und*; klukka rífin, a *cracked bell*, Pm. 81:—*impers. to be rent*, ok reif glit (acc.), Fms. ix. 387; ok reif ór æsunum, Edda 71:—*rífa aprt, to b up*; þórólfr víldi eigi at aprt væri rífit sárit, Eb. 244.

B. Usually spelt *rifa*, *to pick*; fóru ungmenni tvau at hrífa mosa, *pick moss*, Bs. i. 329; rífa upp, *to pull up* (a thing by the roots), *pick*; rífa upp hrís (also rífa hrís), *to pull up shrubs for fuel*, Grág. ii. 3, 288. 2. *to scratch*; þeir hrífa upp í höfuð sér ok reyta sík, *scratched their heads*, Fms. v. 161; bíta mann eðr hrífa, Grág. ii. 133; nún lét hrífa sér með kömbum, Fb. i. 212; hann vaknar ok hrífir í gun, *rubs his eyes*, Fb. ii. 96. 3. *to grasp*; akkerin hrífa við, Ld. ; þá hrífu við akkerin, Fms. x. 136, v. l.; ok hreif þegar við, *it took eet*, Bs. i. 197; hann brýtr upp gölfitt ok hrífir þar ok rannskar snæandna mold, 198; see the references under hrífa. RÍKA, ad, *to enlarge*, Nj. 21, passim in mod. usage; reflex. *to be enlarged*.

RÍFLGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), *large, munificent*; ríflegt verð, Ld. 212; metaph., ekki r., *a poor affair*; eigi sýnisk mér ferð þessi rífleg, *a poor rney*, Fms. ii. 58; þó hvárki væri ríflegt, vi. 13; hvárt sem þat er lagt eðr óríflegt, Háv. 53; jafn-r., *equally fine*, Lv. 75.

RÍFR, adj. [akin to reifa; Engl. *rife*], *munificent, abundant*; nú skulu þu bera út slíkan mat sem fyrr var rífrast, Fb. i. 545; bod-r., *a fair thing, fair offer*; hlaufr-r., *very large*.

RÍFSKIPADR, part. *well-manned*, Sks. 29. RÍGR, m. [akin to reigjask and riga], *stiffness, medic.*; bak-rígr, herðaháls-r., *stiffness in the back, sboulders, neck*, FéL. II. metaph. *pur, severity*; rigr reglunnar, Mar.: *stiffness, coldness*, það er rigr illi þeirra. COMPS: rig-binda, *batt, to bind fast*. rig-gyrða, *to girth tightly*, of a horse. rig-negla, *d, to nail firmly*.

RÍGR, m. the name of the hero of the poem Rígs-pula, in the Edd. erroneously called Rígs-mál, Edda ii. 496, a poem which traces the origin of royalty to king Rig as the ancestor of all kings. This myth belonged to Heimdal, Vsp. 1; it is very likely that the Rig of the poem is an invented name, a poetical disguise, borrowed from the Gaelic word *ríab*, which means *a king*; Rígs-pula would therefore literally mean *King's-pula = the King's Lay*.

RÍGBORINN, part. *big-born*, Fms. i. 6, Mag. 466, Stj. 425. RÍGDÓMLIGA, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *magnificently*, Fms. vii. 24. RÍGDÓMR, m. *power, might, magnificence*, Fms. vii. 17, 22, 87, ix. 3; Sks. 467, 698, Stj. 88, 192, 451, Fs. 23, passim. 2. *wealth, riches*, Sks. 205.

rík-dæmi, n. = ríkdómr, Fms. iii. 45; mod. ríkiðæmi, *riches*.

RÍKI, n. [Ulf. *reiki = ἀρχή*; Scot. *ryke*; Engl. *-ric in bisbopric*; Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rige*]:—*power, might*; má ek ekki heita lendr maðr ef ek skal eigi hafa ríki við einum Ísleuzkum stafkarli, Fms. vii. 114; veita e-m ríki, *to grant one power*, Eg. 20; ríkis munr, 40, Ld. 38, Ísl. ii. 139; heita e-m miklu ríki, Fms. i. 113; lagðisk land allt undir ríki (*rule*) Haralds konungs, vii. 185; gaf Áskell erkbiskup upp sitt ríki, *gave up, resigned*, xi. 392; mælti engi á móti fyrir ríki konungs, Eg. 67; kom yfir oss ill öld af ríki Alfívu, Fms. vi. 96; mikit var ríki þinga-manna, xi. 159; ríkis-fortíð, -gæzla, -ráð, *ruling, government*, i. 51, Anecd. 34, Sks. 461, Grett. 97 A. 2. *an empire, kingdom*; ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; at taka Magnús frá ríki, vii. 185; fórr konungur heim í ríki sitt, xi. 392; hann kom heim í Danmörk í ríki sitt, 295; skal ek fá menu til at varðveita ríkit, Eg. 119; Skotland var kallat þriðjungr ríkis við England, 266; ríki hinna, 623, 54; konungs ríki, *a king's rule, kingdom*; himin-ríki, *the kingdom of heaven*; biskups-ríki, *a bishopric*; Danmerkr-ríki, Noregs-ríki, Austr-ríki; also of counties, ríki þat er heitir Vendilskagi, Fms. xi. 230; Ringa-ríki, Ne-ríki, in Norway and Sweden. COMPS: ríkis-dalr, *m. a rix-dollar*, (mod.) ríkis-djarfr, *adj. ambitious*, Sks. 340. ríkis-dómr, *m. a reign*, Sks. 324. ríkis-gull, *n. the royal seal*, Mag. ríkis-kona, *u, f. a noble-woman*, Edda 161, Fms. v. 340; mod. *a rich lady*. ríkis-maðr, *m. (-menn)*, *a mighty man, ruler*, Grúg. ii. 99, Fms. i. 32, vii. 288, 290, Eg. 9, 26, 270, Skálda 152, passim; mod. *a rich, monied man*. ríkja-skípti, *n. a change in government*, Germ. *thron-wechsel*, Fms. v. 297, Rb. 478. ríkis-sproti, *a, m. a sceptre*, Stj. 651. ríkis-stjórn, *a, m. a governor*, Str. 25. ríkis-stjórn, *f. a government*, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 611. ríkis-stóll, *m. the throne*, Stj. 571. ríkis-seeti, *n., -staðr*, *m. a king's residence*, Stj., Sks. 525. ríkis-vöndr, *m. a sceptre*, Fms. x. 15, Al. 100.

ríki-látr, *adj. lordly, mighty*, Fms. vii. 321, Fas. iii. 455; *proud*, Ld. 80. ríkja, *t. [Ulf. reikivan = ἀρχαί]*, *to reign*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 405, 408, passim in mod. usage. 2. *to rule*, with dat.; þar sem ofdrýkkja ríkir manni, Hom. 31; hann ríkti jamnan hinum yngra, Stj. 160:—with acc., Skálda 190.

rík-leikr (-leiki), *m. power, authority*, Sks. 494, H. E. i. 497, Fms. v. 158.

rík-lundaðr, *adj. imperious, bigb-spirited*, Ó. H. 77, Fms. vii. 15, Hkr. i. 28, Orkn. 158.

rík-lyndi, *n. imperiousness*, Stj. 575.

rík-lyndr, *adj. = riklundadr*, Fb. ii. 109, iii. 247.

rík-mannliga, *adv. magnificently*, Fms. i. 78, vi. 141, vii. 94, x. 222, xi. 91, Fas. i. 80, Ld. 234.

rík-mannligr, *adj. grand, stately, magnificently*, Al. 85.

rík-menni, *n. the mighty, the nobility*, Fms. x. 138, Ó. H. 79, Hkv. 2. 26.

RÍKR, *adj.*, compar. ríkari and ríkri, superl. ríkastr and ríkstr, [Ulf. *reiks = εἰρῆμος*; Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rig, etc.*]:—*mighty, powerful*, Rb. 370; ríkr höfðingi, Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 298; ríkr ok auðgigr, Eg. 22, 83, Fms. vii. 293 (*strong*); ríkastr ok göfgastr, i. 61; ekki hefir Hákon látið hlut sinn fyrir enn ríkari mómnum en þú ert, 74; þeir vóru menn ríkastr í þrændal-lögum, vi. 24; in the phrase, sagði þá inn ríki ráð, *the stronger ruled, might ruled over right*, viii. 108, v. l.; ríkri ráð sagði, Am. 62; er þess ván um alla þína daga, at vér frændr sér ríkri, Eg. 475; ríkastr ok víðendast konungr, Fms. xi. 201, 203; ríkir ok óríkir, Ó. H. 60; hafði jarl á því ríkra manna hátt, Nj. 278; hann er ríkstr konung-manna, Rekst. 2. of things, *strong*; ok verðr þá þat ríkara sem verr gegnir, Fms. i. 69; var sjón sögu ríkari, Ó. H. 180 (of autopsy); fátútt er sköpum ríkara, Fs. 23; nauðsyn er lögum ríkri, 656 A. i. 22; ef úgæfa mín gengi ríkra en lukka þín, Þorst. St. 54, Al. 56; var þar ríkr í varðhald, Fms. xi. 247; leggja ríkt við, *to lay a heavy penalty on*, iv. 144, x. 173, xi. 262; banna ríkt, *to forbid strongly*, Sks. 126 new Ed.; eru þeir fjöttraðir ok ríkt bndnir, Fær. 183. 3. *magnificent*; mærin gyrdi sík einu ríku belti, 580 A. 2; konungr górdi mannboð ríkt, Hkr. i. 231; ok halda til sem ríkast at öllu, K. Þ. K. 56. 4. as a nickname; inn Ríki, *the Great, Mighty*; Knútr ríki, Hákon jarl inn ríki, Röguvaldr jarl inn ríki, Fms., Ó. H., Orkn. 8.

II. [Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rig*; Engl. *rich*], *rich, wealthy*; this sense appears about the end of the 13th century, and was no doubt influenced by the foreign use of the word; þeir hafa af hennar gózi orðið fullir ok feittir ok mjök ríkir, H. E. i. 505; ok aldrei urðu þau svá rík, at þau ætti konungi skatt at gjalda, Jb. 167; ríkr at fé, Grett. 153 new Ed.; oss er mikit sagt af að þeim . . . Eigi mun þat aukit þó hann sé sagðr ríkastr maðr á Íslandi, Band. 24 new Ed. (but only in the later recension of that Saga, for the old recension in Kb. omits the word); svá miklum að saman koma, ok verða full-ríkir á fáum árum, Fms. vi. 273; hann var ríkr at fé, Dropl. 13, where it is no doubt due to the transcriber of the Arna-Magn. 132; passim in mod. usage, whereas the old sense has become obsolete, except in special phrases and compds, e. g. ráð-ríkr.

ríkula, *adv. = ríkuliga*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

ríku-liga, *adv. magnificently*, Hkr. i. 193, Fas. i. 340; at þú megir fara þangat svá r. sem þú vilt, Ld. 74, Magn. 434; *strongly, strictly*,

halda e-t r., to observe it strictly, Stj. 453, Fms. xi. 298: mod. abundantly (= guógliga), N. T., Vidal., passim.

riku-ligr, adj. *magnificent*; r. veizla, Fms. i. 291, vi. 342; r. maðr, a fine man, x. 418; gott líf ok ríkuligt, Edda 11.

rill, m. a mob, Björn. ríl-óttur, adj. *chequered*, of colour.

RÍM, n. [A. S. rim and ge-rim], a computation, esp. a calendar, *almanac*, Rb. passim; rimna bók, an almanac, Ám. 19.

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15, 18; þús rist ek þér ok þrjá staf. . . svá ek þat af rist sem ek þat á rist, Skm. 36; r. rúnar, staf, ristum rún á horni, Eg. (in a verse); skal-á maðr rúnar rísta . . . tíu launstafl rísta, . . . Egill rist rúnar ok lagði undir hægrindit, Eg. 566; Egill brá þá knífi sínum ok stakk í lófa sér, hann tók við horninu ok reist á rúnar, ok reid á blóðinu, ok kvað, 211; rísta trénið, Grág.; þviat allan þeirra kveðskap ok sameign höfðu þau ristíð á speldi, Fas. ii. 551; hann reist með fingri sínum krossmark, 645, 69; at þú mættir yrkja hefðkvæði eptir Bóðvar, en ek man r. á kefli, Eg. 605, Fb. i. 251; Gíslí hafði kefli ok reist á rúnar, ok falla niðr spænuir, Gísl. 67; tekr Gíslí kefli, rist r. á rúnar ok kastar inn, 45; mun ek kveða þar um kvæði, en þú skalt r. eptir á kefli, Grett. 144; eptir þat tekr hann at yrkja kvæði, en þeir r. eptir á speldi, Fas. ii. 558; Íslendingr á rúnar ristnar á kistunni, Fms. vi. 271; rúnar er ristíð hafa Njarðar-dætr níu, Sól.: also passim on the Dan. and Swed. Runic stones.

ristu-ligr, adj. *rising high, lofty*, of a building; r. bær, Ld. 94, 96; r. bú, Sturl. iii. 166; mikit bú ok risuligt, Eg. 512; r. vexti, tall of stature, of a person, Fms. x. 377.

rit, f., pl. ritr, qs. vrit, [from rita, from the 'written' or carved ring on old shields];—a shield, but obsolete and only used in poetry, Korm., Edda (in a verse), passim; himins rit = *beaven's disk*, i. e. the sun, Lex. Poët.

RITA, pres. rit, ritr, rit; pret. reit, the 2nd pers. does not occur; pl. ritu; subj. riti; imperat. rit; part. ritinn; the earliest writers use the strong conjugation; thus in the treatise of Thorodd, ek rit, 165, l. 26, 166, ll. 22-24, 168, l. 10; ritk = rit ek, 166, l. 36; þú ritr, 161, l. 2 from the bottom, 168, l. 19; ek reit, 168, l. 4; part. ritnir, ritin, ritnum, 161, 168-168: in the other instances the weak form seems merely due to the transcriber of the Cod. Worm. of the 14th century, and the old forms ought to be restored; thus, pres. ritar, 160, l. 3 from the bottom, 165, l. 1; pret. ritada, ritadir, 164, l. 31; part. ritad, ll. 3, 32, etc.; mñn. rita for rita, l. 3; Ari also uses the strong form, lb. 4, Hkr. i. 48: in the pref. to Landn. for ritad read ritið (?); reit, Hkr. iii. 347. In writers of later times, as also in later transcripts of old writers, the weak form (ek rita, ritar, ritar, ritada, ritad) prevails; thus in the pref. to Ó. H., pres. rita (once), pret. ritada (five times), ritadi, 248; ritadað and rituð, Sturl. i. 107, Fms. x. 371; ritad, Knytl. S. ch. 1, 21, 95, Hungrv. ch. 1; and so on: the part. ritinn remained longest, thus, eptir sögu Þjóðólfs var fyrst ritin æfi Ynglinga, Hkr. Frissb. (pref.), Fms. vii. 156, Grág. i. 76, Symb. (finc). The Norse vellums seem to know the weak form only, e. g. ritadi, Sks. 563 B. The root to this word is well known in the Scand. languages in derived words, as reitr, reita, rit (q. v.), yet the verb itself, at least in the sense 'to write,' seems to have been adopted from the A. S., as it nowhere occurs on the Runic stones or in old poets, and always means writing on parchment, rísta being used of writing on stone; the original form is rísta: [A. S. *uritan*; Engl. *to write*; Germ. *reissen*; O. H. G. *rizan* = to scratch; Scot. *rit* or *ret*; cp. also Ulf. *writs* = *weepia*, Luke xvi. 17.]

B. Prop. to scratch, cut, sketch, draw an outline; hér eru ritadir þeir hringar, Rb. 476. 2. *to write*, of penmanship, spelling (thus mostly used in Thorodd), as also composition, for illustrations see the references above (A).

RJÁ, ð, to vex, worry; brott rjád, Fms. vi. 204; rekinn ok rjád, viii. 78, M. 178. II. *to wrestle*, Grett. 146 A; see hrjá.

RJÁ, f. a 'row'; at leikum né at rjá annari, Fas. ii. 505; tekr mér at leiðask þessi rjá, Fms. vi. 212.

RJÁFR, n. a roof (see ráf), Grett. 84 new Ed., Fms. v. 180.

RJÁLA, að; r. við e-t, to fidget, (slang).

RJÁTLA, að, (rjátl, n.), to wander astray.

RJÓÐA, pres. ryð; pret. raud, rautt, and rauttú (mod. raudst), rautt, pl. rudi; subj. ryði; part. roðinn; [A. S. *reðan*];—to reddan, besnear with blood; er þú á Fáfni rautt þinn inn frána mæki, Fm. i; r. raudum dreyna, Vsp. 33; r. egg, sverð, váp, rønd, to reddan the weapon; as also r. tónn, klóf, fót, nef, to reddan the tooth, claw, beak of a beast of prey, a standing phrase in the old war-songs, Lex. Poët.; rjóða baug í róðru nauts er hann blótaði, Landn. (Hb.) 258; rjóða stalla í blóði, Ó. H. 102; skaltú rjóða blóð (blóði?) graugnum á höllinu útan, Korm. 216; vér skulum r. oss í goða-blóði at fornum síð, Ljóv. 4; þær ruðu sik í blóði hans, Blas. 45; skal þær fé bæta en eigi flein rjóða, Grág. ii. 169; af þeir þurfa ut í fjár þess odd eða eggjar, Gpl. 119; rjóða kíbr e-s, to reddan his cheeks, slay him, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); hefi ek nú nokkurt roðit tónn á þeim, er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; r. hönd á e-m, id., Karl. 424.

2. of the sun; um morguninn sem sólr rjóðr fjöll, in the morning when the sun reddened the fells (sól-roð), Fms. xi. 438; í þann tíma er sólin tekr fyrst at rjóða, Karl. 254; árla sunnudags morguninn er sól raud, Bs. ii. 47.

RJÓÐR, adj. *ruddy*, of the face or cheek; rjóðr í andlit, Fms. iv. 38, viii. 25, x. 35; raudan ok rjóðan, Rm. 18; andlit með rjóðum lit, Str. 44; kafr-, rjóð í kinnum, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *red*; búnaðr rjóðr af gulli, Karl. 181, (rare).

RJÓÐR, n. [ryðja; ried, Schmeller], a 'clearing,' open space in a forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), Ó. H. 135, and passim. rjóðr-höggvinn, part. cut, cleared, Jb. 237.

RJÓÐR, n. [ryðja; ried, Schmeller], a 'clearing,' open space in a forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), Ó. H. 135, and passim.

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RJÓÐR, n. [ryðja; ried, Schmeller], a 'clearing,' open space in a forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), Ó. H. 135, and passim.

RJÓMI, a, m. [Germ. *rahm*; Scot. *ream*], *cream*: passim in mod. usage, *rjóma-trog*: a calm sea is said to be einsog rjómi, *like cream*; and *rjóma-logn*, 'cream-calm,' *dead calm*.

RJÓTA, raut, rutu, subj. ryti, [Swed. *ryta*; Scot. *rouit*; Old Engl. *route*], *to roar*; þá raut við inn regin-kunngi Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hóm. 26; und raut, the wound gave a rattling sound (cp. lét í sárunum), Ht. R. 42; see hrjóta.

RJÚFA, pres. rýf; pret. rauf, rauf, pl. rufu; subj. ryfi; part. rofinn; [A. S. *reofan*]:—to break, rip up, break a hole in; r. undir, to make a wound, Rm. 45; Baglar rufu stofuna, Fms. ix. 55; vofu þeir sem óðastir at r. húsin, Eb. 214; hlupu þeir upp á skólann ok rófu, Gret. 154; hann lagði í óst á Ólafi, ok rauf á barkanum, Sturl. ii. 95; r. búlka, to 'break bulk', see búlki, Fms. vi. 378; to break up, þá rufu þeir samnaðinn, Eg. 98; raufsk þá flokkar allr, Fms. ix. 217; raufsk leiðangrin, x. 57. xi. 248; en er raufsk fjölmenni á þinginu, Orkn. 284; varð þá at rjúfask sú illinga seta, Bs. i. 142.

II. metaph. to break, violate; rjúfa sáttmál, Fms. i. 109; rjúfa, gríð, sátt, Nj. 56; Gunnarr kvaðsk ekki æla at r. sættir, 111; rjúf aldri sætt þá er góðir menn göra milli þín ok amarra, 85; ef hann rýf sættina, Fms. xi. 356; en ef prestr rýfr skript, K. þ. K. 72; r. dómf, Fb. ii. 171; r. heit, Stj. 641; r. sína eidd, Fms. viii. 155; r. tryggð, Grág.; r. lögmans órskurð, id.; eigi rjúfask honum fyrirheit Hugonis ábóta, they failed him not, Mar.; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er at frétta en slíkt, Nj. 259; hefir yör þat sjaldan rofinn er ek hefí sagt yör, Fms. viii. 134. v. l.: part., var þá enn rofinn valrin, Hkr. ii. 381.

III. impers. it clears, of weather, as of fog or clouds drifting away in a gale; þá er í raut veðrit, when the weather cleared, Fms. i. 174; ok er fyrst rauf í, sá þeir fyrir sér bratta hamra, viii. 53. v. l.; skúra-veðr var á, ok var hvasst veðrit þá er rauf, en vindlítið þess í milli, Ld. 56; en veðr rauf upp í móti degi, Sturl. iii. 292; rýfr þokuna ok kyrir sjáinn, Fas. ii. 516.

RJÚKA, pres. rýk; pret. rauk, rautk, rauk, pl. ruku; subj. ryki; part. rokin; [A. S. *reócan*; Engl. *reek*; Germ. *riechen*; Dan. *ryge*, etc.]:—to reek, smoke, emit smoke or steam, Fms. xi. 36; þann seyði er betr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208, Fms. v. 105; rjúka mun um hauka vára, Fas. ii. 43; var stofan lítt rokin, i. e. there was steam (smoke) in the room, Gret. 170 new Ed.; hann varp af sér klæðum mæðiliga, ok rauk af honum, it reeked off him, Fms. v. 226; hús stendr þar ok rýkr þar upp af, ok mun þar fé inni, Lv. 47; ambáttinn var alseitt af mæði ok rauk af henni, Gisl. 51; hvat rýkr á diskinn fyrir yör? Fms. vii. 160; rjúka-eldr ofns-eld, Stj. 112; hann laust á ok rauk ör eldr, Korm. 84:—of dust, svá syndisk sem dask rýkr í bjálbanum, Ó. H. 218, Ó. H. L. 39; mjöllin var laus, ok rauk hún, Fb. i. 579:—of the spray of sea-water, þótt stormr þjóti en sjór rjúki, Bs. ii. 116 (cp. rok), það rýkr: hann tók sinni hendi hveru sveininn, ok slær niðr við steininum, svá at rýkr (was splashed) heilinn um, Fimb. 292.

II. metaph. to fly with violence and suddenly, Dan. *ryge*; sverðit rauk ör hendi honum, the sword flew out of his hand, Fms. xi. 153; hann rauk ofan fyrir bjargit, Fb. iii. 410; rauk Askell ofan af víðunni, Fms. viii. 388. v. l.; hann rauk ófgrit út á dyrnar, Gret. 114; ruku þeir ofan fyrir bjargit, 101; r. um koll, to be overthrown, etc.

RJÚPA, u, f., gen. pl. rjúpna, [Dan. *rype*; cp. Germ. *reb-huhn*], a ptarmigan, Grág. ii. 346, Fms. vii. 3, K. þ. K. 132: as a nickname, Landn.; cp. the riddle of the rjúpa, Gsp. (Fas. i.) rjúpna-lauf or rjúpna-lyng, n., botan. the mountain avens, *dryas octopetala*, Hjalt.

rjúp-keri (mod. rjúp-karri), a, m. a cock-ptarmigan, Gisl. 67 (155).

ROÐ, n. a fish's skin (from the reddish colour), Eb. 276; roð af fiski, Clem. 25; freq. in mod. usage, þorsk-roð, háfs-roð, skötu-roð, steinbít-roð, etc.

2. reddening, in hlunn-roð, sólar-roð. II. [a different word], clearing; flóta roð, Fas. iii. 340; flet-roð, q. v.; see roð, rjóðtr, ryðja, hrjóða.

ROÐA, að, to gleam red; er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; sem þá er roðar fyrir upp rennandi sólu, in the early morning, Karl. 111.

ROÐA, að, to budde together (i. e. hroða, q. v.); ok roðuðu Eyjar-keggjar saman stórar eikr, Fas. i. 429.

ROÐ-HÁFR, m. *sbark's skin, sbagreen*, N. G. L. ii. 137.

ROÐI, a, m. redness, of the cheek or sky; roði í kinnum, Nj. 30; ar fagr roði í andlitinu, Fms. x. 149. Skálda 105; kinn-roði: of the ky, þá laust roða á himin ok svá á sólna, Ó. H. 216; morgun-roði, veld-roði. COMPS: roða-gras, n., botan. = Lat. *rubea*, Pr. 472.

ROÐA-VETR, m., the winter of 1118 A. D. was thus called, prob. from ed lights in the sky, Ann. s. a.

ROÐMI, a, m. [Dan. *rodme*], redress, = roði.

ROÐNA, að, to reddien, become red, of the face, to blush, and the like, andn. 31, Eg. 43, Ld. 146, Ó. H. 59, Fs. 10.

ROF, u, f. [rjúfa], a breach, opening; rof á bundinni skjaldborg, Sks. 85; losnaði fylkingin, ok í rofinu gékk Haraldr konungr fram, Fagrsk. 40; var þar mikit rof í fylkingunni, Flöv. 30; sé ek rof á svörtu skýi & stjörnu staka standa í rofi, Bjarni. 2. a law term, a retractation, reversal of judgment; lýsa dómi til rofs, Grág. i. 71; stefna dómi rofs, 108; stefna kaupit til rofs, ii. 242; enda á at dæma rof gjafanna, 203; færa rof á festarmál, to repeal, N. G. L. i. 155. COMPS: rofs-

maðr, m. a pleader in appeals, D. N. i. 7, 51, 60. rofs-mál, n. a case for reversal of judgment, Grág. i. 205.

ROFA, að, to break up, of the clouds; það rofar til í lopti.

ROFNA, að, (brofna, Bs. i. 378), to be broken, ruptured; þá er r. tók fylkingin, Eg. 298; þakit tók at r., Gisl. 22; svá sem hrofnat væri fyrir nagli, Bs. i. 378:—as a law term, to be rescinded, á þeirra dómr at rofna, Grág. i. 80; rofnað skóð fjórbaugs manni, cf. . . . 93; ok skal kaup upp rofna ef brek bersk, ii. 242.

ROF-TORF (or róf-torf?), n. a cut sod. rostorfs-veggr, m. a wall built of sods, Sturl. ii. 101.

ROGA, að, = riga, q. v.

ROGA-LAND, n. a county in Norway, Fms. passim.

ROGA-STANZ, m. a mighty amazement; mig rak í r.

ROG-HEIMR, m. = Rogaland (?), Hkv. Hjörv. (Mr. Jessen).

ROK, n. [rjúka], the splashing, foaming sea, Skiða R. 203, passim.

ROKA, u, f. a whirlwind, Björn, Mkv.: fine snow like spray, mjall-roka, sæ-roka, spray of sea-water.

ROKIN-DUSTA, adj. reeking with dust, Fms. ii. 154.

ROKKR, m. [Germ. *rocken*; Old Engl. *rocca*], a distaff; sat þar kona sveigði rokk, there sat a lady twirling a distaff, Rm. 16 (yet spinning-wheels are said to have been first used in the 17th century); Katla spann garn af rokki, . . . þeir tóku rokkin ok hjuggu í sundr, Eb. 32, 33 new Ed.: a popular riddle on the distaff by Stefán Ólafsson, Þrífætt piltur, þrifinn ok vandstiltur, Snót (1866). rokk-snælda, u, f., etc.

ROKKR, m. [for word; Germ. *rock*], a jerk, Or. 20; it occurs also in poets of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 488.

ROKNA-, in compds, as rokna-hljóð, a stentorian voice.

ROLLA, u, f. [for word; mid. Lat. *rotula*; Fr. *roule*], a roll, scroll, Sturl. iii. 91, Bs. i. 799. 2. an old lean scurvy ewe.

ROPA, að, to belch. 2. metaph., of the ptarmigan's voice; rjúp-karrar höfðu í hjali tveir hver þeirra gæti ropað meir, Grönd.

ROPI, a, m. a belch, Sks. 140, 211, Al. 153.

ROSI, a, m. sleek. COMPS: rosa-baugr, m. a halo round the sun.

ROSA-LIGR, adj. sleeky, rough, of weather: in hold-rosi, q. v.

ROSKIN-LEIKR (-leiki), m. ripeness, Stj. 26.

ROSKIN-MANNLIGA, adv. like a grown up man, Hom. (St.)

ROSKIN-MANNLIGR, adj. looking like a grown up man; mikill maðr vexti ok r., Ó. H. 199.

ROSKINN, adj., qs. vroskinn, prop. a participle, the only remains of a lost strong verb, [answering to Ulf. *wrisgan* = *τελεσφορεῖν*, Luke viii. 14; cp. *Rökva* and *röskr*]:—ripe, mature, full-grown, adult, only of persons, not of fruit; maðr roskinn, Nj. 131, Eg. 4; verit þér bernskir at illsku en rosknir at viti, Hom. 50 (1 Cor. xiv. 10); sveinn sjau vetra ganall skal skira barni ef eigi er rosknari maðr til, K. þ. K. 12; þegar jarl var r., Orkn. 42; þorgunna var þá roskin kona (ripe in years) er þetta æfintýr görðisk, Fb. i. 250: allit., roskinn ok ráðinn, ripe and wise; sveininn var sprækr ok roskinn mjök í orðum, Fms. ix. 241; verða e-m roskinn í leik, Bs. ii. 94.

ROSKNA, að, prop. to 'ripen', to grow up, only of persons; ok er hann var mjök rosknað, full grown, Ísl. ii. 208; reflex., en er þorfinn jarl rosknaðisk, Ó. H. 93; ef sá randviðr rosknask naði, Stor. (MS. rosknast); ok er hann rosknaðisk (röskvaðist Ed.) fékk Hrólf konungr honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

ROSM, n. sweepings, offal, (Oldn. Ordbyg.)

ROSMAL, m. = rosmhvalr, K. þ. K. (Kb.) i. 24.

ROSM-HVALR, m. [Ivar Aasen *rosmaal*; Engl. *wal-rus* and A. S. *hors-bwal* are prob. corrupt forms of the same word; it is not known how the former part of the compd is to be explained]:—a walrus, Jb. 310, K. þ. K. 112, Bs. i. 641; and in local names, Rosmhvala-næs, in Icel., whence *Rosm-hvelingar*, m. pl. the men from R., Sturl. i. 224: rosm-hvalr and rostungr are synonymous, so that in the Jb. some MSS. have the one word, some the other.

ROSMU-FJÖLL, n. pl. a dub. *ερ. λεγ.*; rosmufföll Rinar, Akv. 17; this word might, if explained, throw light on rosm- in the preceding word.

ROSS, u. Ross-sbire in Scotland, Orkn., Nj., Landn. passim.

ROSTA, u, f. a brawl, riot, Fms. viii. 355, Fb. iii. 452, Mag. 64, 66: the name of a dog, Bs. i. 667. COMPS: rostu-maðr, m. a rioter, Mag. rostu-mikill, adj. riotous, unruly, Þórð. 23 new Ed., Nj. 86. rostu-samligr, adj. unruly, Sturl. ii. 166.

ROSTASK, að, dep. to become scanty; rostaðisk forlag fénaðar, Bs. i. 137.

ROSTI, a, m. = rostungr (?), a nickname, Nj., Orkn. 2. metaph. a rough person, a brawler: mod. rusti, a clown; mikill rusti örtu, Ranzau, Esp. Arb. ix. 15. COMPS: rusta-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clownish.

RUSTA-SNEIÐ, f. the crust-slice of a loaf of bread.

ROSTUNGR, m. a walrus, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Sks. 178, Jb., Fbr. 161: costly things were carved on the teeth, Páls S. ch. 16, Rafn S. ch. 4; and the hide was made into ropes for ships' rigging (svörðr), cp. Sks., and Oros. in King Alfred's transl. rostungs-hauss, m., and -tönn, f. a walrus-tooth, Krök. 54.

ROT, n. a concussion of the brain from a blow, as also the stunning or insensibility from such a blow; falla í rot, Korm. 230; hann réttur

við ór rotinu, 62; spyrndi Grettir svá fast við eyrun á tveimr at þeir lágu í roti, Grett. 127; hann sló sveininn í rot, ... í því rakandi sveininn við, Ísl. ii. 421: also the *insensibility* of a drunkard, rakna ór roti, liggja í roti, Snót 100. rot-högg, n. a *staggering, stunning blow*.

rota, að, to *stun by a blow*; rota sel, rota naut, to *fell an ox*: part. rotaðr, hálf-rotaðr.

rota, að, to *tan*; rota skinn, to *tan a skin so that the hair falls off*.

ROTINN, adj. [Dan. raadden; Engl. rotten; akin to reyta, q. v.], rotten; var þá líkaminn r. ok illa þefjaðr, Fb. i. 582; rotid'vinn, Stj. 367; ær ú-rotnar, loðnar ok lembdar, Grág.: also of paper, vellum. 2. esp. of *hair falling off from rottenness*; rotid' (or rotad) skinn, a *bide* which has been tanned so that the hair fell off, opp. to rakad' skinn, a *sborn bide*: a nickname, Landn.

rotna, að, to *rot, become putrid*; ef hann lætr inni r. mann dauðan, N. G. L. i. 14, K. Á. 70;rotna kvikr, Sks. 457; hér á jörð þó holdid'rotni, Pass. 48. 4. 2. of hair, to *fall off*; var afrotnað háral ok skegg, Fb. i. 212.

rotta, u, f. a rat; a for. word, which occurs only in the nickname rottu-hryggr, Bs., Arna S.

rotti, a, m. a band, gang, company; aldrei muni jafnmikill herr hafa saman dreglig í einn rotta, Róm. 198.

RÓ, f. [A. S. row; Germ. ruhe; Dan. rø], rest, calm, quietness, Sks. 235; gefa ró reiði, to *give rest to one's wrath*, Karl. 99, Nj. 175; skömm mun ró reiði, Am. 75; at Egill skyldi aldrei ró bida á Íslandi, Eg. 402; í ró, in *rest, in peace*, Orkn. 418; sofa í ró, Fms. vii. 317; með kyrd' ok með ró (rø Cd.), Fms. x. 405; magna seid', at hann megir sér hvernig ró eiga í landi, *feel restless, feel no rest anywhere*, Gisl. 116 —medic. relíef, honum þótt sér þat helzt til róar, of one sick, Fms. vi. 156.

RÓ, f., pl. rær, [Scott. roove], *the rivet or clinch of a nail*; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á, N. G. L. i. 100; rærnar í sauminn, 673 A. 60; járnnum þeim sem rær heita, þorst. Síðu H. 178; hefir bóndi slegit róspöl meitlandi af endanum til sniðs fyrstu róarinnar, Mar. 2. the *burr or loose films of iron* on the edge of a weapon when over-whetted.

ró, f., i. e. ró, a cabin; see rá.

RÓA, pres. ræ (i. e. ræ), rær, rær, pl. róm, Orkn. 402; else róum (Bs. i. 497), róit, róá; pret. réri, older and better reyri or röri, which form is still used in eastern Iceland; imperat. ró, ródú; part. róinn, see Gramm. p. xxiii: [A. S. rowan; Engl. row; Dan. rø; Swed. rö] —to row; sigla eðr róa, Grág. ii. 130; róá at, Fms. viii. 315; róá leiðangr, vii. 152; þeir réru yfir vatnið, Eg. 109; menn reyru til Saudeyjar, 219; róá undan, Fms. i. 45; réri fram undan eyjunni all herr konunganna, ii. 305; róá út ór höfnum, iv. 97; þeir reyru á brott, vii. 201; réru þeir út fyrir Norðnes, iiii. 135; hann réri til þeirra, 231; hann rær út í Bjarneyjar, Nj. 19; róinn reri í mót þeim sem hardast, Orkn. 402; róá skipi, Eg. 80; þeir réru þveran árstrauminn, Fms. vii. 264; sá skal fá skip ok mat ok sé róa, er taki skýrt, N. G. L. i. 48; róá af fjörðinn, Fms. ix. 502; fornt skip er hömlur sé af rónar, rowed off, worn off, N. G. L. i. 75; róá út, to row out to sea, go fishing, K. Þ. K. 90 (út-ródr): as also absol., ok er hann kom þar vóru allir menn rónir nema þorvaldr, all the fishing-boats were at sea, Nj. 19; róá á sjá, róá til fiskjar, passim. 2. to fit out a ship with oars; öll vóru þessi skip þorðmikil, at því sem þau vóru róm til, Fms. viii. 372; Sverrir lét taka byrðinga nokkora, höggva í sundr, auka at killi, ok róá (fit them out with oars) at endilöngum borðum, id. 3. metaph. Flosi kvæðsk skyldu saman róá svá at keypt yrdi, F. told them to pull together, come to an agreement, Nj. 259; róá vik á e-n, to pull one round, in rowing; þess höfðingja er nokkura gæti á Hrafnelk vík róit, Hrafn. 16.

II. to rock oneself backwards and forwards, in a sitting posture; hann sá trollkarl sitja þar á uppi ok láta róá fætr, Landn. (Hb.) 84; sátu inni konur tvær blóðgar ok reyru áfram, ... róm vit ok róm vit! rignir blóði, Sturl. ii. 9 (Bs. i. 497); gríðurur róa ok raula, Hallgr.; Refr mundi fífl, þviat hann lagði ekki annat fyrir sik en áfram róa, Krók. ch. 1; hann lét róa tینگling, Háv. 7 new Ed. 2. of a fat beast; það rær í spiki, reri það stykki í spiki, Od. viii. 476.

III. recipr., róask at, to pull against one another, of two ships in battle, Fms. viii. 181.

röd, n. = rædi (?), Fms. ix. 36.

róða, u, f. (róði, a, m., Vm. 32, and in the name Róðadrápa rúbe), [a word borrowed from the A. S. ród; Engl. rood, cp. rod; Germ. ruibe] —the rood, holyrood, crucifix, Fms. v. 136, 344, 345, viii. 247, Symb. 20, Rb. 370, Hom. 97, Pm. 77, and passim, but only in this ecl. sense. COMPS: róðu-kross, m. a crucifix, Nj. 158, Bs. i. 173, Fms. ii. 178, 325, Bárð. 179, Vm. 50, 96. róðu-kyrtill, m. a holyrood-kirtle, as church furniture, Vm. 129.

róði, a, m. = róða, Vm. 32. Róða-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem, Ó. H. róði, a, m., poet. the wind, tempest, represented as a giant; Róða vá-bróðir, the wolf brother of R. = the Sea-giant or Egir, Stor.: in prose this ancient word remains in and-róði, a counter-wind, and in the phrase, leggja (or láta) fyrir róða, to cast to the winds, forsake; þviat ek man eigi, at ek hafa heima-mann minn fyrir róða látid, Lv. 28, Hom. (St.); láta allir ýtar Óðins ætt fyrir róða, Hallfred; at þú látir mik eigi fyrir róða, Harms. 53; the mod. láta fyrir óðal ('fyrir-óða') is a corruption of 'fyrir róða.'

RÓÐR, m., gen. róðrar [róá], a rowing, pulling, Eg. 358, Fms. ii. 180;

þeir höfðu fagrað ródr, vi. 120; var mjök vandaðr ródr á drekanum, 309, and passim. COMPS: róðrar-ferja, u, f. a rowing ferry, Eg. 354, 500, Fms. vii. 320, Hkr. i. 185. róðrar-hanzki, a, m. a rowing glove, Fas. ii. 237. róðrar-húfr, m. the gunwale on which the rowlocks are fixed, N. G. L. ii. 283. róðrar-leiði, n. a calm, dull sea, so that one has to take to the oars, Eg. 203; þeir tóku r., at first they rowed, Orkn. 412, Bs. i. 520, Grett. 150. róðrar-skip, -skúta, u, f. a ship with oars, Eg. 93, 109, Ó. H. 62, K. Þ. K. 86, Orkn. 462, N. G. L. i. 304, Fær. 92, Fms. iv. 91.

RÓÐRA, u, f. [Sansk. rudhira], blood, esp. as it seems sacrificial blood, only used in special phrases; þeir höfðu válkask í róðu ok blóði, Gisl. 67; slátrum sýsliga sjám þá róðru, Am. 19; sýndisk tungl svá sem róðra væri, Bs. i. 145; ok var sjórinu sem á róðru sæi, Fas. i. 156; ok rjóða hann í róðru blótnauts þess er hann blótadi þar sjálfr, Fb. i. 249.

róðr-gólfr, m. a kind of war-ram, Sks. 394.

róðr-háfr, m. a kind of háfr or bag-net, with which herrings are caught, Gpl. 427.

RÓFA, u, f., pronounced róá, thus in rhymes, aldrei tryggist tóa, þó tekin sé úr henni róá, Hallgr.; [akin to Germ. rumpf] —a tail, i. e. the vertebral part, opp. to the hair; nú högr maðr hafa á hestil ok högr nokkut af rófu, þat er spellvirki, N. G. L. i. 46, Fas. i. 80, Gpl. 399, Eb. 276; in mod. usage esp. of a cat, dog, or the like, kattar-róá, hunds-róá. rófu-bein, n. the caudal bone, Jb. 114.

RÓG, n. in mod. usage rógur, m.; thus, með ríkan róginn mest, Bs. ii. 493, in a poem of the 16th century; originally vróg; [Ulf. wrobs = καρρηγρία; A. S. uróbt; Germ. rüge] —a slander, Hom. 85, Eb. 60 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þungligt, geysligt róg, Gd. 29, 33; berask róg milli, Am. 95; róg illra mauna, Eg. 55; hvert efni þeir höfðu í um rógit, 55; bera róg þetta fyrir konung, 576; svá fremi skaltu rógit í framri hafa, Nj. 166; Haraldr lét drepa þorólfr af rógí Hildiríðar-sona, Landn. 55; engi á sök á sönnu rógí, Gpl. 196.

II. in poetry, strife; aldar róg þat hefir á verit, Hm.; vera e-m at rógí, to be the cause of contention, Hkv. 2. 26, Skv. 2. 5; róg Niflunga, the strife of the Niebelungs, i. e. gold, Bm.; féld frændra rógí, Rkv.; háligt róg, warfare, Orkn. (in a verse); leida nar rógí, to lead into contention, Höm.; hjör-róg, málm-róg, = war, Lex. Poët.: as also in many compds, róg-álfr, -apaldr, -birtingar, etc. = a warrior; róg-eisa, -geisli, -linnr, -ský, = a weapon; róg-leikr, -stefna, -þing, = a battle: róg-örr, -starkr, mighty in war (in a Runic inscription in Denmark), epithets to a warrior; róg-segl, a 'war-sail,' i. e. a shield, Vellekla; róg-þorn, a 'war-iborn,' either a warrior or a weapon, Akv.

róg-bera, a, m. a slanderer, backbiter, Edda 18.

róg-burðr, m. slander.

róg-girni, f. a disposition to slander, Hom. 86.

róg-mæli, n. a calumny, þorst. Síðu H. 175.

róg-samr, adj. backbiting, Fær. 14.

rógs-maðr, m. a slanderer, Fms. xi. 330, Gpl. 195.

RÓI, a, m. [ró], a rest, repose, Fms. x. 354; ú-rói, tumull.

róI, n. [from Engl. roll, Lat. rotula], a walking, rolling to and fro; nú er ég klæddr og kominn á ról, Krístr Jesús veri mitt skjól, a ditty; nú eru þau öll (i. e. the bairns) á rólí, einu fæst varla skóli, Espol. Arb. s. 2. 1616.

róla, u, f. a swing, Dan. gynge; hanga í rólu.

ró-lauss, adj. restless, Sks. 235.

ró-liga, adv. quietly, 655 xiv A. 2.

ró-ligr, adj. calm, quiet, [Germ. ruhig], Sks. 232.

ró-lyndr (ró-lyndi, f.), adj. calm of mind, Sturl. i. 8, ii. 185.

Róma, n., Róma, u, f., Róma-borg, f., but also spelt with u, Róm, Róma-borg, etc., Rome; the forms and spelling vary, Róma, indecl., Symb. 24, Fms. vi. 228; or Róm, n., Róms, gen., Sighvat; til Róms, Nj. 275, Bs. i. 900; Pétr ok Páll at Rómi hjálpi mér at dómi, a ditty. COMPS: Róma-borg, f. the city of Rome, Eluc. 50, passim; Rómaborgar keisari, höfðingi, lýðr, the Roman emperor, king, people, Eluc. 50, Fms. vii. 86, 99, 221; Rómaborgar lög, kirkja, the Roman law, church, 645, 98, H. E. i. 464; Rómaborgar ríki, the Roman empire, Bs. i. 71; but also Róma-skattur, m. Peter's pence, K. Á. 78, 94, 194, Vm. 89. Róma-vegr, m. (Róms-vegr, Sighvat), a journey to Rome, pilgrimage, Orkn., Fms. xi. 202.

róma, u, f. a weapon, clasp, battle, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët.

róma, að; in the phrase, róma vel eðr illa, to utter assent or dissent by shouting, to applaud or the contrary; en er biskup hafði lokit sínu máli, rómuðu klerkar ok lýðr vel, Bs. i. 740, Fms. i. 208, 288, vii. 8; róma vel at e-u, xi. 270.

Róm-ferð, Róm-ferð, Róm-fór, f. a pilgrimage to Rome, Fms. iii. 31, Hkr. ii. 24, Ísl. i. 329.

Róm-ferill, n. a pilgrim to Rome, Symb. 15, Fms. vi. 302.

Róm-lendr, adj. Roman (?), Rd. 232, (R. at kyni, but the reading seems to be corrupt.)

RÓMR, m. the voice, the ring of the voice; skárat máltakit ok rómrinn svá mikill yfir málinu, at þóat hann þætti eigi hátt tala þá skildu allir þótt fjarri væri, Fms. viii. 447. 2. the shouting, cheering, at an

assembly; while murmurs, groans, or silence were the signs of dissent, cp. the remarks of Tacit. Germ. ch. 11, and göra (A. III. 6. fine); in the phrase, göra góðan . . . róm at e-u, at þessu eyrendi varð rómr mikill, Fms. i. 21; göra góðan róm at e-u, to assent by acclamation, 34; engi varð rómr at máli hans, vii. 249; at Lögbergi var görr mikill rómr, at Merði mæltisk vel, Nj. 230.

Róm-verjar and Róm-verjar, m. pl. the Romans, Fms. i. 106, II. kr. i. 8, and passim in old and mod. usage; thus, Pistillinn til Rómverja, the Epistle to the Romans, N. T.; Rómverja kirkja, the Roman church, Stj.; Rómverja herr, höfðingi, keisari, konungr, land, ríki, veldi, the Roman army, chief, emperor, king, land, empire, kingdom, Symb. 9, Clem. 26, 42, MS. 673. 51, Stj., Ver. 46, Bær. 12, and passim.

Róm-verskr and Róm-verskr, adj. Roman, Fms. viii. 277, Sks. 653, Ver. 37, N. T. passim.

RÓB, adj., fem. ró, neut. rótt, [ró] = calm, composed; Þorbjörn man ekki rói í bygdinni við þik, Krók. 37 C; rói menn, hógSAMIR ok fríd-samir, Fms. x. 415; Guðs bodorð má neykkvi helzt enu rói hugr of rannsaka, 677. 6; miklu eru róari góðir menn en illir, I 2: neut., sofa rótt, to sleep sweetly; ú-rói, restless, unruly; e-m er ó-rótt, to feel restless.

RÓS, f. (the old writers use the Lat. form rósa, Fms. x. 352; rauðr sem rósa, Stj. 72, Bs. ii.), [Lat. rosa] = a rose; rauðr? ; í fata-búri rósrír þrettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. rósa-vatn, n. rose-water, Stj.

ró-samr (ró-semi, f.), adj. calm.

ró-spölr, m. an iron sheet from which a ró (q. v.) is cut, Mar.

rósta, u, f., see rosta.

RÓT, f., pl. rætr (rætra), [a word common to all Teut. languages, cp. also Lat. radix] = a root; hvers hann af rót um renn, Hm. 139; rót af grasí, Pr. 471; illr áðvöxt af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; metaph., vera rót (cause) undir e-u, Sturl. ii. 72; koma af rótum es-í, Fms. ix. 254; rót ok upphaf, Fb. iii. 245; af hverjum rótum þetta hefði risit, 308; af rót vándra manna, Bs. ii. 93.

2. the lower part of a tree; rót kerlingar . . . hann tvíhöndi óxina til rötartinnar, Grett. 151: a root of a tree used in witchcraft, of an enchanted thing, engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf ór stalla, vit eða blót, eða þat er til heiðis sidar veit, N. G. L. 383, 389, cp. Grett. l. c. 3. mathem. a root (square, cubic), MS. 544. 154, passim. COMPS: rötár-drátt, m. root-extraction, 544. 45. rötár-tré, n. a root-tree, a tree with the root, Grett. 151. rötá-clubba or rötá-kylfa, u, f. a club, Al. 77, Fms. i. 177, ii. 163.

RÓT, f. [different from the preceding, perh. akin to hrót, q. v.; Ivar tósen rot] = the inner part of the roof of a house, where meat, fish, and other are hung up; maðr nökkur átti erendi at fara í rót upp, þá sá hún gggja á hurðasnum sjau fiska skarpa, Bs. i. 209.

RÓT, n. the tossing, pitching, of an unruly sea; kemr ró eptir hvaldarlaust ót, calm after rough weather, Sks. 235; haf-rót, a violent rolling of the sea.

RÓTA, u, f. sleet and storm; var á róta mikill, ok stökk saurr af jörðu, s. i. 334; hregg ok róta, 339; lagi eðr drifa eðr róta, Edda 87; róta eðr, Hkr. iii. 315. RÓTU-SUMAR, n. a rainy, stormy summer, Ann. 226.

II. RÓTA, the name of a goddess who sends storm and win, Edda 22.

RÓTA, að, [Engl. to rout; Dan. røde; Lat. rōdere, but not borrowed into the Lat. word] = to rout up, turn up, of swine; er unnsvin róta pp, Eyvind (in a verse); nema túsnvin sé þat er eigi má róta, Grág. 232.

2. to stir, turn upside down, throw into disorder; with dat., þá sundr, ok róti eldinum sundr, hingað ok þangat, Stj. 330; þeir rótuðu in koll tafinu, to upset the chess-table, Vígl. 17; þá rötár karl saman nu, he sweeps it into one heap, Sd. 180; hann steypiti silfrinu á skjöldinn, ok rötár í hendi sinni, Fær. 216.

RÓTELDI, n. = rötakylfa, a 'root-club,' Fms. xi. 129, v. l.

RÓT-FASTR, adj. 'root-fast,' rooted, fixed, Hkr. i. 71, Js. 17, Stj. 644 (l.), Pr. 462, Barl. 86, N. G. L. i. 40, 63.

RÓT-FESTA, t. to root, and reflex. to take root, Barl. 5, 86, 95, Pr. 462.

RÓT-LAUSS, adj. root-less, without roots, Hm. 84.

RÓT-MIKILL, adj. having a large root, Ísl. ii. 14.

RÓT-SETJA, setti, to root, plant, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 644.

RUBBA, að, [Engl. rubbish], to huddle, with dat.; r. e-u saman.

RUBBI, a, m. (and rubb, n., rubeungur, m.), rubbish, refuse.

RUD, n. a clearing in a wood; hann lagði á þat kapp mikit, at ryðja arkir ok bygga aprt rúðin, Hkr. i. 45; sá er á rúði býr, skal kalla til naða, Gpl. 485, D. N. iii. 120: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, id and -rud, Hille-rød, in Denmark; Villinge-rud, Linde-rud, in Norway; Orme-rod, in North England; these names, however, were in olden times not so frequent as at present, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.

RÚÐA, u, f. ravage; Oddr var eigi rúðu-litill, O. made no small havoc, s. ii. 255; to this may also belong rúðu-brandar, the ravenous swords, kn. 72 (in a verse).

RÚÐA, u, f. a coarse kind of club (of an unbarked tree?); rúðu er en kalla klubbu, Ó. H. 108, 109, Fas. iii. 229. RÚÐU-VETR, m. the name of a severe winter, A. D. 1022; as lurkr of the winter 1601.

RÚÐI, a, m. a clown, rude person; and of things, coarseness, refuse,

e. g. of bad hay. rudda-legr, adj. (-liga, adv.), rudda-skapr, m. coarseness.

RÚÐINGR, f. (ruðingur, m., Nj. 235, v. l.), [ryðja], a challenging, of neighbours or judges in the old Icel. court, Grág. i. 29, 33, 52, Nj. 82, 87, passim. RÚÐINGAR-MÁL, n. pl. the formula of a challenge, Grág. i. 27, Nj. 237.

RÚÐR, m. = ruð or rjóðr, II. kr. i. 45.

RÚÐ-STADR, m. a cleared place (= ruð), Gpl. 431, (mod. Norse Rustad.)

RÚÐUR, f. pl. parings; hákarls-r., fish-r.

RUGGA, að, to rock a cradle, with dat., Fms. iii. 178; r. barni.

RUGGI, u, f. a rocking cradle; barni ruggu.

RUGI, a, m. a nickname, Landn. 196.

RUGL, n. [Dan. vról?], a disturbance, H. E. i. 387, Bs. ii. 3: twaddle.

RUGLA, að, to confound, with dat., Al. 50, Rb. 164, Sks. 234, K. Á. 28, Stj. 142; r. e-u saman, to confound.

RUGLAN, f. confusion, Stj. 13, 122, 142, 173;

RUMA, að, to chatter (= rausa); um þat er Ámundi remba rumar, Fms. ix. 332, v. l.

RUMBA, u, f., rumbungr, m. a pouring shower, down-pour.

RUMPR, m. the rump, buttocks.

RUMSKA, að, rumsk, n., = raumska (q. v.), of one about to awake.

RUNA, u, f. a rune, string of words or verses; í einni runu, in one strain.

RUNI, a, m. [hence Dan. orne by metathesis; provinc. Norse rone; Smet. runnie] = a wild boar, Skálda 163, Hdl. 5; runa síða, Fms. vi. 365 (in a verse), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

RUNI, a, m. [renna], a flux; in merg-runi (q. v.), vegg-runi, = eaves-dropping; hall-runi, 'lava-stream,' the name of a mountain in western Icel.

RUNNR, m. (older form ruðr, n., N. G. L. i. 165), [Scot. rone or ron] = a bush, grove, opp. to rjóðr, q. v.; í einum runni, Nj. 129; vóru runnar í sumum stöðum, Eg. 377, Gullþ. 59, Eb. 71 new Ed.; þar sem heilir runnar stóðu, Rd. 240, Magn. 468; runnr sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii. 2.

RUNSA, að, to turn inside out, ransack; þeir runsuðu búm þeirra, Fms. viii. 390, v. l.

RUPL, n. a plundering, Stj. 647.

RUPLA, að, to plunder; reyta ok r., Fb. i. 392, Stj. 477; r. e-n e-u, Al. 93; r. drukkinn mann fötum sínum eða fé, N. G. L. ii. 240; rupla lík, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá.)

RUPLAN, f. a plundering, Anecd. 30: = ruglan, Stj. 121.

RUSILL, m. [cp. Germ. rüssel = a snout], απ. λεγ. in rusill kvæðis, a doggerel poet, Bjarn. (in a verse).

RUSK, n. a shaking; ruska, að, to shake rudely.

RUSL, n. rubbish, sweepings; rusla-kista, -stokkr, a box into which things (broken nails, etc.) are thrown pell-mell; rusli, a nickname, Fms. viii. 3.

RUSTI, see rosti.

RUZA, u, f. a nickname, Fms. viii.

RÚÐA, u, f. Rouen in Normandy. RÚÐU-JARLAR, m. pl. the earls of R., dukes of Normandy, Fms. passim.

RÚFINN, adj. rough, uncombed, Al. 3.

RÚFR, m. = rúgr; a provinc. Icel. form, occurs in a verse in Gísl., where rúfr rhymes with búfa; as also in the local name Rúf-eyjar in western Icel., Sturl. i. 10, 26, Landn. 92 (v. l.), where it is even spelt Rup-eyjar.

RÚGR, m., hí-rógi, Hm. 138, with o as in the Germ.; [A. S. rige; Engl. rye; Germ. rocken; Dan. rug] = rye, H. E. i. 394, Jb. 375, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse), passim; val-rúgr. COMPS: RÚG-AKR, m. a rye-field, Fas. i. 173, Þidr. 180.

RÚG-BRAUÐ, n. rye-bread, Pr. 470, Stj. 560.

RÚG-HLEIFR, n. a loaf of rye-bread, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

RÚM, n. [Ulf. rúms = τόμος; common to all Teut. languages] = room, space; hvergi nær hafði þar rúm lið þeirra, Eg. 276; gatisk honum svá rúm, 532; ok rúm hindrar þik eigi at vera hvar er þú vill, Stj. 136; fá rúms, to get space, Hm. 106: the phrase, e-m liggr e-t í miklu rúmi, it takes up much room, is of great concern, Fms. i. 208, iv. 80, Fas. iii. 522, Ld. 210, Al. 152; í létta rúmi, of little concern: the saying, ekki fyllir annars rúm, i. e. everything has its own place. 2. A room, seat, place, Am. 58; þeir skolu sitja á miðpalli, þar eigu biskupar várir rúm, Grág. i. 4; gef mér rúm, Fs. 52; ef þeir menn koma til lógréttu er þar eigi setnr, en aðrir hafa sezk í rúm þeirra, þá skolu þeir beiða sér rúma, 5; búðar rúm, 24; ór lögsögu-manns rúmi at sjá, 26; Egill gekk til rúms þess er dóttir jarlshús haði setið um daginn, en er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín, þá gekk jarlshús-dóttir at rúmi sínu, hón kvæð—Hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn! Eg. 248; hverr í sínu rúmi, Ld. 4; í biskups rúmi sá ek sitja, Bs. i. 155; þokadí hann um manns rúm, Vígl. 25; í dag mun ek búa rúm yðvart á himnum, Post. 656 C. 37; aldrei gekk hann ór rúmi sínu nema jarl gengi, Fs. 69; hann vann sem ádr ok sat í rúmi sínu, Orkn. 200. 3. A place of rest, a bed; hann sá rekkju eina, . . . er þetta rúm var nútíligt, Fs. 5, 7; hann gekk til rúms síns ok lagðisk niðr í klæðum sínum, Eg. 326; síðan rannsakaði hann rúmit er hón hafði hvílt í, 566; Hallfrédr lá í lokhvilu . . . í því lagði Björn í rúmit, Fs. 200; var biskup færðr heim í Skálabolti, ok var görr rúm hans í kirkju, Bs. i. 63, Nj. 201, Fs. 4. naut.; the ships of the

ancients were divided into 'rooms,' one for each pair of oars; each room consisted of two 'half-rooms' (hálf-rými), viz. one for each oar, thus a ship of thirty 'rooms' had sixty oars, see Vídal. Skýr. s. v. sessum at telja; á Lang-ormi voru fjögur rúm ok þrjá-tígi, 181; í 219 (fjögur rúm ens sétta tigar, Hkr. i. 294, v. 1.), cp. Fms. viii. 181; hann var sjau rúm ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 30; var þat skip þrítugt at rúma tali, ok ekki mikit í sér, . . . þat skip kallaði hann Tranann, Hkr. i. 275; mikit skip, þar voru sex rúm ok tuttugu, Fms. viii. 131; var þat þrítugt rúmmum, 372. The interesting passage in Fms. ix. 33 (ch. 14) is an instance of ships with double rows of oars; Knútr inn ríki hafði skip fúrðuliga stór, hann hafði sjálfir dreka þann er svá var mikill, at sextugur var at rúma tali. . . Hákon hafði annan dreka, var sá fertugr at rúma tali, Ó. H. 161: the Hálf. Eyst. S. ch. 26 (of a ship, tírett at rúma tali) is a mere fable: only a few of the oar-rooms are known by special names, e. g. stafnrúm, the two fyrir-rúm (eptra ok fremra), the two austr-rúm (one fore and one aft, or even four, cp. senn jósu vér í fjórum rúmmum, Fms. vi. in a verse), the klofa-rúm, krappa-rúm, q. v.; betra er autt rúm en illa skipað, *better an empty seat than an ill-filled one*, cp. Landn. 82 (in a verse).
 COMPS: **rúm-brak**, f., see **brak**. **rúm-fastr**, adj. *bed-ridden*. **rúm-fjöl**, f. *the side-board of a bed*, see **fjöl**. **rúm-föt**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*. **rúm-gylta**, f. *a sleeping sow* (?), a nickname, Landn. **rúm-rusk**, n.; göra e-m rúmrusk, *to shake a lazy fellow out of bed*. **rúm-stokkr**, m. *a bed-post*, Fas. 6, Fms. ix. 293. **rúm-stæði**, n. *a bedstead*. **rúm-boraðr**, part. *'wide-riddled,' coarse*, of a sieve, Fms. viii. 243. **rúm-fár**, adj. *narrow*, Al. 13. **rúm-góðr**, adj. *large, wide*. **rúm-heilagr**, adj.; in the phrase, r. dagr, *a 'week' day*, i. e. *a common day, week day*, Grág. i. 30, 73, 293, 395, Ám. 101. **rúm-lendi**, m. *the wide land, open land*, Fms. viii. 14. **rúm-lendr**, adj. *roomy, wide, extensive*, Al. 32. **rúm-liga**, adv. *roomily, largely*, Grág. i. 4, Fas. i. 58. **rúm-ligr**, adj. *roomy, ample, wide*, Sks. 403. **rúm**, r. adj., compar. rýmri, superl. rýmstr, [Ulf. *rums* = *εὐρύχωρος*; Shetl. compd.]—*roomy, ample, spacious*; konungs garð er rúmr innagngs, opp. to þróngr, Eg. 519; gatan var eigi rýmri (*broader*) en einu maðr mátti ríða seum, Fms. viii. 81; rúmr vegr, Barl. 70, opp. to þróngr vegr; Vandráðr stýrði þar sem þeim þótti rýmist milli skipanna, Fms. vi. 321; ok sem hann er lauss þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; til þess ens góða ok rúma lands, Stj.:—*roomy, loose*, fjöturinn var rúmr, Fms. v. 15: as also of clothes:—*neut.*, flestum var þar fyrðrum rúmt, *ample room for all*, Völs. R. 13; skipin lágu rúmt í höfninni, Fas. ii. 522:—*adv.*, rúmt fim-tígi, *fifty and upwards*, D. N. iv. 141; rúmt hálfan sétta tug, i. 168.

rúm-snara, u, f. *a slip-knot* (mod. kappmella), Karl. 161, Fms. v. 288, Sd. 169, Mar.

rúm-sæi, n. (mod. **rúm-sjórr**, m.), *the open sea*, Gret. 83 A. **RÚN**, f., pl. rúnar: [rún, raun, reyna are all kindred words, and a lost strong verb, rúna, raun, meaning *to enquire*, may be presumed; the original notion is *scrutiny, mystery, secret conversation*; Goth. *runa*, by which Ulf. several times renders the Gr. *μυστήριον* and *συμβούλιον* (once, Matth. xxvii. 1), *βουλή* (twice, Luke vii. 30, I Cor. iv. 5); A. S. *rún* = a 'rouning' mystery, but also = *writing, charter*; Hel. *rúna* = *colloquium*, and *geruni* = *loquela* (Schmeller); cp. Old Engl. *to rounn*, Germ. *raunen*; Gr. *ε-πενώω* is also supposed to be a kindred word (Bugge). In Scandin. writers and poets rún is chiefly used of *magical characters*, then of *writing*, whereas the derivative word raun means *trial, enquiry*, and rúni and rúna = *a friend or counsellor*.]

B. *A secret, hidden lore, mystery*; frá jötna rúnum ok allra goða segðu it sannasta, Vpm. 42, 43; kenna rúnar, *to teach wisdom*, Rm. 33; dæma um rúnar ok regin-dóma, Hm. 112; minnask á fornar rúnar, Vsp. 59: *saws*, segja sannar rúnir, *to tell true saws*, Fas. ii. 302 (in a verse): *a 'rouning' speech*, vífs rúnir, *a woman's wispspeaking*, Bm.; heita e-n at rúnum, *to consult one*, Gh. 12, Skv. 3. 14, 43; hniga at rúnum, Gkv. 3. 4. **II.** *a Rune or written character*; the earliest Runes were not writing in proper sense, but fanciful signs possessing a magical power; such Runes have, through vulgar superstition, been handed down even to the present time, for a specimen of them see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 435, 436, and Arna-Magn. Nos. 687. 4to, and 434. 12mo (Ísl. Þjóðs. pref. ix); the classical passages for these spell-Runes are, Hm. 133 sqq., Sdm. 5 sqq., Skm. 29, 36, Eg. ch. 44, 61, 75, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Gret. ch. 85, N. G. L. iii. 286, 300, Vsp. 59; cp. also the phrase, rísta trénið, Grág., Fs. 56. The phrase in the old Danish Ballads, *kaste runer, to throw Runes*, i. e. *chips* (see hlaut, hlautviðr), may be compared to the Lat. *sortes*, Mommsen's Hist. of Rome, vol. i. p. 187, foot-note (Engl. Ed.), or the Sibylline leaves in the Aeneid. **2.** *Runes as writing*; the word was first applied to the original Northern alphabet, which at an early time was derived from the common Phœnician, probably through Greek or Roman coins in the first centuries of our era. From these Runes were subsequently formed two alphabets, the old Scandinavian (whence again the Anglo-Saxon), as found on the Golden horn and the stone in Tune, and the later Scandinavian, in which the inscriptions in the greater number of the Swedish and Danish stone monuments are

written, most being of the 10th (9th?) and following centuries,—circumstance of the employment of Runes is their being written on keffi (a round piece of wood) as messages (cp. the Gr. *συντάλη*), is freq. recorded in the Sagas, e. g. Gisl. 45, 67, Fms. ix. 390, 49, Gret. 154 new Ed., Fb. i. 251 (of the deaf and dumb Oddny). It doubtful whether poems were ever written in this way, for almost t only authority for such a statement is Eg. 605, where we read th the Sonatorrek was taken down on a Runic stick, the other instan being mostly from romances or fabulous Sagas, Gret. 144, Örvar Odds (fine). This writing on a keffi is mentioned in the Latin line, Barba: 'fraxineis' sculptatur runa 'tabellis,' Capella (5th century). In la times (from the 13th century) Runic writing was practised as a sort curiosity; thus calendars used to be written on sticks, of which th is a specimen in the Bodl. Library in Oxford; they were also used: inscriptions on tombstones, spoons, chairs, and the like: there ev exists in the Arna-Magn. Library a Runic MS. of an old Danish law, a there is a Runic letter in Sturl. (of the year 1241); Runes carved an oar occur in Fs. 177: a hidden treasure in a chest is labelled w Runes, Fms. vi. 271, Sd. 146, cp. also the interesting record in Bs 435 (sex manna bein vóru þar hjá honum ok vax ok rúnar þær sögðu atburð lifláts þeirra).

3. the word rún is also, thore rarely, applied to the Latin alphabet; ef hann er á þingi þá s hann rísta nafn hans of hann kann rúnar, N. G. L. i. 171; or general ræki ek eigi hvárt þú ritr þ þitt eðr o, e eða a, g eða e, y eða u, en svata svá, eigi er þat rúnanna kostr þó at þú lesir vel eða ráðir vel líkindum, þar sem rúnar vína óskirt, heldr er þat þinn kostr, Thoró 162; þessi er upphaf allra hátta svá sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnu Edda (Ht.) 121.

III. in pr. names of women, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Öl-rún, Landn., Nj., I Sturl., Sæm. COMPS: **rúna-keffi**, n., see above, Sd. 142, Fms. 390, 490, Gret. 154 new Ed., Eg. **rúna-mál**, n. pl. *the Runic alpha. Skálda* 176. **Rúna-meistari**, a, m. *a 'Rune-master,' grammari* the soubriquet of Thorodd, Skálda 160. **rúna-stafr**, m. *a Runic let* Skálda 177.

rúna, u, f. *a friend who knows one's secrets*; kona er rúna bónda s Edda ii. 602; Kolbeins rúna, *K.'s wife*, Gd. 18; eyra-rúna, q. v.

rún-henda, u, f., or **rún-hending**, f., is the name of *the metre u end-rhymes*, consecutive, not alternate; the word is now obsolete, i in ancient writers it only occurs in two places, the Ht. R. verse 24: in Edda (Ht.), where the Cod. Reg. gives rún-, Edda i. 606 sqq. (foot-notes); but one is tempted to suspect that this is corrupt, and t the true form was **rún-**, as *im* and *un* can hardly be distinguished in MSS.; rún- would yield good sense, whereas rún- is meaningl The metre itself is evidently of foreign origin, borrowed from the A. the first poem in this metre was the Höfuð. of Egil, who had li in England; it was little used throughout the 10th and the follow centuries, and the few poems and fragments composed in it can be tra to Egil's poem as their prototype. The single verse in Eg. ch. 2; prob. a later composition.

rún-hendr, adj. *in the metre rúnhenda*, Edda (Ht.); see above.

rúni, a, m. *a counsellor, friend*, Edda (Gl.); Sifjar-rúni, *the busbe of Sif = Thor*, Edda (in a verse); jarlar ok hersar heita . . . konu rúnar, eða málár eða sessar, 94; rekka rúni, *the ruler of men*, Ó. H. a verse; Vagna rúni = *Odin*, Stor.; þórs of rúni, Hausti.

rún-ketill, m., Gret. (in a verse), read **rúm-ketill** (?); regns r., *large rain-kettle*, i. e. *the mountain cave*.

rúsinna, u, f. *resin*, (mod.)

Rússar, m. pl. *the Russians*, Ann. 1348. **Ruci-land** (mod. Rú land), Bær. 16, Flóv. 36.

RÚST, f. [akin to rúð, qs. ruðst?], *a ruin*, freq. in mod. usage; hann hljóst yfir garðs ruð lága, Sturl. ii. 227; miklar rústir, bæjar-rú tóptar-rúst.

rútr, m., in drykkju-rútr, *a drunkard*.

RYÐ, n. (ryðr, m., Sks. 442 (v. l.)), Fas. i. 514, Al. 132):—r from the red colour, Stj. 344, Ld. 114, Hom. 15, Matth. vi. 19, passim. COMPS: **ryð-frakki**, a, m. *a rusty old weapon*, Háv. i see frakka. **ryð-genginn**, part. *rusty*, Eg. 183. **ryð-skálm** = *ryðfrakki*, Fas. iii. 606. **ryð-skóf**, f. *a rusty old knife used* *scrapping*.

ryðga, að, *to become rusty*, Fas. iii. 240; ryðgaðr, Pm. 114.

RYÐJA, ryð, ruddi, rutt, [this word has lost the initial b (qs. hryð) being derived from hrjóða, denoting 'to clear, rid of,' cp. also hr hryða, *sweepings, offal*; and is altogether different from rjóða = *to redd* the b remains in hrúðning, q. v.; see hrjóða; Engl. *rid*; Scot. *red* *redde*; Dan. *rydde*.]

B. *To clear*; taka at ryðja mörkina ok brenna, ok byggja síf . . . en er spurðisk til Ólafs at hann ryðr markir, kólluðu þeir hr Trételgu, Hkr. i. 55; hann ruddi lönd í Haukadald, Landn. 103; Ónu konungr lagði á þat kapp mikit ok kostnað at ryðja markir ok byg þtir ruðin, Hkr. i. 45; sumir konungr stóðu marklönd stór ok byg þar, 48; þeir ruddu markir ok bygðu rúð héruð, 137; sú bygð

njök sundlaus, bygð við vötn en rudd í skógum, Ó. H. 174; hann lét húsa ok r. Ekreyjar, Fms. x. 154; hér eptir ruddisk landit ok síðaðisk, Fb. i. 575; hann lét r. víða í skógum ok bygja, Landn. 68; r. götu gegnum skóg, Fb. i. 72; r. land fyrir sér, to clear it, N. G. L. i. 173; r. götu, to open a road, Eb. 46 new Ed.; r. veg, stig, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15, Eg. 293;—ryðja sér til rúms, to make oneself room, Fms. viii. 93; þar sem ek gæta rutt mér til rúms ok kippit manni ör sæti, Fb. i. 136; r. sér til ríkis, to clear the way to a kingdom, conquer it, Fms. iv. 60; r. sér til landa, Glúm. (in a voice);—r. skip, to clear, unload a ship, Fs. 182, Gullþ. 55, Eg. 100, Nj. 10, Fb. i. 496, ii. 229; ryðja búrit, to empty it, Háv. 41–43 new Ed.—to strip, disable, in fighting, Eg. 123;—r. hófin, to clear the harbour, leave the haven, Fms. ix. 45; ryðja lögréttu, to clear the court of strangers, Grág. i. 7; munu halir allir heimstöld ryðja, to clear, make empty the homestead, Vsp.; Váhlöf ryðja fyr vœgnu fókki, to clear Valballa, make it ready for receiving slain heroes, Em. I.;—with dat., ryðja e-u brott, to drive away, 544. 38, Fms. iv. 231; ryðja herklæðum af sér, to strip off one's armour, El. 102, cp. Hkm. 4:—to heap, pile, þeir ruddu víðinum á hurðina, they blocked up the door, Gullþ. 60.—r. til e-s, to clear the way for a thing; at r. til þeirra atburða er Ólafir konungr verðr við staddr, Fms. ii. 89; ok mundi þat r. til landaðnar, K. Á. 184; ok ruddu þeir til líka-graptarins við Sléttu-karla, Fb. 58; þorlákr biskup ruddi til þess á sínum dögum, at þá var settr ok ritadr Kristinna-laga þátrr, Bs. i. 73; ok ryði hvár-tveggj sín vitni til bókar, K. Á. 184;—impers., hvernig skjótt ruddi samnaðinn, how the flock dispersed, Ó. H. 220.

II. as a law term; ryðja kvið, dóm, or also ryðja mann ór kvið, dómi, to challenge a neighbour, juror, out of the kviðr or dómr, Grág. i. 7, 17, 34, 49, Nj. 110, 235; ef hann ryðr kvið at frændsemi, . . . hann skal ryðja við sjálfan sik at frændsemi ok at mægðum, skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik at guð-sifjum, hann skal r. við sóknar aðilja eða varnar, . . . ok er honum rétt at r. þann upp, Grág. i. 50; sá er ór er ruddr, 31; þá er hann ruddi hann ór dómi, 31, and passim.

III. reflex., ryðjask um, to clear one's way, make great havoc; Atli hleypur upp á skip at Rúti ok ryðsk um fast, Nj. 9, Fb. ii. 219; en þeir ruddusk um ágeta vel, Fas. ii. 492; andask ómaginn, ok ryðsk svá til (it turns out) at ómaginn átti fé eptir, Grág. i. 224;—to throng, crowd, ryðjask að.

ryðjandi, a, m. a challenger in court, Grág. i. 31.

ryðngir, adj. = ryðgaðr, Fms. ii. 163.

ryf, n. [Scot. reif], a skin-eruption, scurf; sló út um höfund hans ryfi ok úpvera með kláða miklum, Bs. i. 181.

Rygir, m. pl. the inhabitants of Roga-land in Norway, Fms. passim; Hólm-Rygir, the Island 'Rugians'.

rygjar-tóf, f., spelt rykkjar-tóf, Ó. H. 227, Hkr. ii. 384, and some other vellums, see Fms. v. 101, v. l. 3, cp. also O. H. L. 60:—a 'lady's toe' (see tóf), a tax on linen to be paid by every mistress of a house; húsfreyja hver (skyldi fá konungi) r., þat var lín órennt, svá miklit, at fengi spennt um mesta fingri ok lengsta (lengsta fingri ok þumalfingri, Fms. i. c. better); synjar-spönn, ok rygjar-tóf, ok reykmela, þat háfa konungar gefit Naumdælum, at þeir skolu eigi heldr greiða en allir aðrir þrandir, N. G. L. i. 258.

RYGR, f., gen. rygjar, dat. and acc. rygi, pl. rygjar, Fas. i. 497:—a lady, housewife, Lat. matrona; rygr heitir sú kona er ríkust er, Edda 108; þann mann (a person to be adopted) skal leiða á reka (rekks?) skaut ok rygja(r), N. G. L. i. 209; rygr kvaðsk eiga inni álfa-blót, Sig-hvát; aldiu rygr, an old lady, Kristni S. in a verse, (of a priestess); rygjar blóð, Sól. (dubious); baug-rygr (q. v.), a matron who receives of the baugr (weregild), enjoying the rights of an agnate.

II. in local names, Rygjar-dalr, Sól.

Rygskr, adj. from Rogaland, Hkr. i. 301.

RYK, n. [rjúka], dust, powder; einsoq ryk, Stef. Ól., passim in mod. usage. ryk-mökkr, m. a dust-cloud.

rykill, m. a nickname, Fms. i. 5.

rykki-lín, n. a priest's surplice, spelt rykkjulín, Bs. ii. 248.

rykking, f. the 'rucking,' creasing of a garment.

RYKKJA, t. [Dan. rykke], to pull roughly and hastily, with dat.; hann rykkir til svá fast, at . . . , Fb. i. 530; rykkja á, to pull, Fas. iii. 487; þeir tólf rykktu honum fram á fjöru-grjótið, Grett. 97; r. e-u í sundr, Fas. ii. 264, Fms. xi. 438; rykkja sverði, to draw a sword, (mod.); to draw into folds [Fr. rucher], a dress-maker's term. 2. to run, move, Germ. rücken; en er hón sér þat rykkir hón fast undan, Fb. i. 258.

rykk, m. [Dan. ryk], a basty pull or movement; þorsteinn hefir allan sinn rykkinn, Fb. i. 258; við þenna rykk vaknar húsfreyja, Fms. ix. 438; í einum rykk, Thom.: medic. spasms, Fél. x.

RYMJA, pres. rym; part. rúmdu; subj. rymdi;—to roar, cry out with a hoarse voice; rymjandi róð, Bs. ii. 10; á nótt rymr hann, 673. 54; vaknar hann ok rymr, 56; rúmdu hann mjök, Fas. ii. 368, iii. 497.

rympill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 110.

rymr, m. roaring, of a hoarse voice, Edda 110; rymr oneagri, 673. 54; neð rymnum, 56; poet., rymr öxa, randa, rita, the clatter of weapons; be sea is called rym-fjall, -leið, -völlr, = the roaring fell, way, field, Lex. Poët.

rypta, t. [ropi], to belch, Sks. 91 new Ed.

rysking, f. a rough sbanking, Grág. ii. 9.

ryski-sótt, f. a kind of sickness, Ann. 1268.

ryskja, t. [Dan. ruske], to shake roughly, bundle roughly; hón tók báðum höndum í hár sér ok ryskti sik, Stj. 520; ef maðr ryskir mann ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 9; hann hafði slitið af sér klæði sín ok ryskt sik, Ál. 57; mjök hefir Rán ryskt um mik, Ran has dealt roughly with me, stripped me, Stor.:—reflex., þar myndi ekki þykkja við kollottan at ryskjask, Sturl. iii. 238; eðr menu r. eðr berjask með hnefum, Jb. 100.

rytja, u, f. a vile, shabby thing, Grett. 114 A.

rytningr, m. = rytning, Js. 31, Fms. iv. 173.

rytr, m., and rytsta, u, f. a sea-gull, Edda (Gl.), = the Larus tridactylus, as Faber; or rather = larus albus minimus, mod. rita, as Eggert itin.

rytta, u, f. a shabby thing, Hom. 152; gömul ok vesól rytta, Barl. 88, 154. ryttu-legr, adj. wretched.

rygi-ligr, adj. [róg], slanderous; r. orð, abusive words, Bs. i. 653, v. l.

RYJA, ry, rúði or ryði, part. rúinn, [Scot. roo], prop. to pluck the wool off sheep instead of shearing, as is still done in Icel.: rýja genlinga, Sd. 155; hann görði Lopti rúinn, L. pulled it off, of a twig, Fsm.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, metaph., hniqr þá úr höndum niqr, harpan strengja rúin, the harp stripped of its cords, Núm. (fine); ó-rúinn, unplucked.

ryja, u, f. a rag, esp. of worn linen.

RYMA, d. [rum; Germ. räumen; Dan. rømme], to make room for; þá mælti hann at rýma skyldi pallinn, Eg. 303; þviat hann rýmdu fyrir herra Ásgrími, Bs. i. 716; kallar at þortleir skyli rýma hófinu fyrir honum ok leggja ór lægi, Hkr. i. 209. 2. to quit, leave; rýma land, to leave the country, go into exile, Fms. iv. 239; Refr man rýma virkit en flýja Grænland, Krók. 56; skoluðr er allir eta hér inni en ek mun rýma, leave, Bs. i. 853; þaðan at rýma ok brott at flýja, Stj. 66; ok sjá þá fyrst fyrir hverju (hvert?) rýmdu, Sturl. iii. 214. 3. to clear away, break up; þá skalt rýma fjalir í gólfinu, to break deals up from the floor, Eb. 118; rýma til e-s, Bs. i. 98; jörðin rýmdu sik ok opnaði, Stj. 42. 4. absol. to make room, clear the way; at rýma fyrir veginu, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15. 5. with dat., rými (imperat.) ú honum fjötrinum, to loosen the fetter, Fms. vi. 35; rýma brott harmi, Karl. 213. **II.** reflex., ef rýmdu sik í kirkjunni, Sturl. ii. 223; er rýmask tekr dalrinn, when the dale widens, Ld. 218.

rymka, ad. to widen, enlarge; rýmkan, f. an enlargement.

RYNA, d. [rún; Old Engl. roun], to enquire; rýna eptir e-u, to pry into (= reyna); ok nú lætr hann sækja galdra-menn er eptir öllu geta rýnt, Fas. i. 5; part. rýnendr, friends, counsellors, Akv. 9; ræða ok rýna, to talk and converse, Rm. 11.

ryni, f. scrutiny, contemplation; poet., rýnis reid, contemplation's vehicle, i. e. the breast, Stor.: grammar, skáld eru höfundar allrar rýni, the poets are the judges, the authorities in all matters of grammar, Skálda 164.

rýninn, adj. wise, deep in lore, in full-rýnn, Am.

rýnir, m. a kind of shark, squalus maximus, Eggert itin.

RYRA, ð, [Ulf. rjuran = fheipœv], to make small, Merl. i. 35. 2. part. rýnandi, diminisher, Lex. Poët. **II.** metaph. to depreciate, disparage, make little of.

ryrd, f. [Ulf. rjuri = fhopá], a detriment, Sturl. ii. (in a verse), Pass. 50. 7.

rýrir, m. a diminisher, Lex. Poët.

rýr-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), thin, small.

ryrna, ad. to dwindl.

RYRR, adj. [Ulf. rjurs = thvriús, fparús, própaskarpis, fheiprómeos, and un-rjurs = áþparus]:—thin, poor; rýrt man verða fyrir honum smá-mennit, Nj. 94; vænti ek at rýr verði þræla-attinn fyrir oss, Lv. 4; var rýrt fyrir þeim lið Herþjófs konungs, Fas. iii. 21; en þar sem hann fór varð rýrt fyrir, i. 281, Karl. 185.

rýsla, ad. to clatter; rýsla í penningum.

rýsli, n. [cp. Fr. ruisselan], a 'babbling' stream; bekkjar-rýsli, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 163.

RYTA, t. [Swed. ryta = to roar], to squeal, of a wild boar or swine; rýtanda svini, Hm. 84; rýtandi ok emjandi, Fb. ii. 27; rýta man gölþrim ef grissinn er dreppinn, Þórd. 20 new Ed.; en hón (the sow) rýtti af raun, squealed with pain, Fas. i. 482.

rýting, f. roaring, of a lion, Stj. 71.

rýtingr, m. a kind of dirk or dagger, Gþl. 164, Hkr. ii. 112; rýtningr, Fb., Ó. H. i. c.

RÆÐA (i. e. rœða), d. [Ulf. rōðjan = λαλέειν; A. S. rædan; Germ. reden]; a word different from ráða, q. v.]:—to speak; Högni því nitti er hinn um ræddi, Am. 7; ræðit er um ráð, speak your rede, say what is to be done, Höm. 20; ræða hugat mál fyrir höldum, Kormak; ræða við reglur Eddu, Gd. 2; kom þar brútt tali at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, Eg. 686; ef þú ræðir þetta mál (discusses it) fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82; þá ræddi Húsuldr við Rút, þá ræddi Húsuldr til Rúts, Nj. 2:—ræða um e-t, to speak about; konungur ræddi fátt um þessi tibeðni fyrir mönnum, Eg. 51, Nj. 270, Orkn. 400; also freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 21, 5, 39. 1. **II.** reflex. recipr., ræðask við, to converse; hann sagði henni allt þat er þeir höfðu við ræðsk, Nj. 26; en þeir feðgar ræddusk þá ekki við hvarki gott né illt, Eg. 194; hann ræddisk við einn

saman, Boll. 338; þeir ræðask við þegar ok takask at orðum fústrarnir, Ísl. ii. 341, Hom. (St.); svá sem búendr hafa rætt með sér á þingi, N. G. L. i. 138; þeirra orða er ek vil rætt hafa, Anecd. 2; marg-rætt, much spoken; full-rætt, fully-discussed; tíð-rætt, often discussed; ú-rætt, not discussed.

ræða (i. e. rœða), u, f., gen. pl. ræðna, Sks. 636, [Germ. rede], speech, talk; síðan töluðu þeir mart, ok kómu þar niðr ræður Höskuldar, at . . . Nj. 3; konungur reiddisk njök við ræður þessar, Eg. 51; en er þeir þórólfur ok Björnu kómu á þessar ræður fyrir Eiriki, touched on this subject, 174; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu, en nýktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; þótti hvarum-tveggjum þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686. 2. a speech, sermon; veri þat upphaf ræðu várrar, Anecd. (begin.): a sermon in the pulpit is called ræða; orð-ræða, a report.

ræða, u, f. [ráði; Ivar Aasen ræde], a sow at beat, Skálda 205 (in a verse), Grág. i. 427.

ræða (i. e. rœða), u, f. [róða], a rod, pole; see hjálm-ræða.

ræðari, a, m. [ródr], an oarsman.

ræði, n. [ráð], rule, management; skipa e-m ræði stadarns, Mar.; skal hann hafa ræði þeirra ok lukka, D. N. iii. 88. ræðis-maðr, m. a steward, manager, Fms. i. 101, 290, xi. 229, D. N. ii. 235, iii. 149, 506, Bs. i. 716, Sturl. iii. 47, Sks. 58 new Ed.: rendering of Lat. consul, Róm. 386 = imperator (Sallust Catil. ch. 53), 346.

ræði (i. e. rœði), n. [Engl. rudder; Germ. ruder], an oar; veifði hann ræði veðrs anuars til, be pulled backwards, Hým. 25; slíta ræði ör verri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeir tóku frá skipunum öll ræðin, Fb. i. 194 (reidinn, Fms. xi. l. c., less good); ræði skjálfa, Edda (Ht.); ræðit eða stýrit, Edda 109.

ræðingr, m. [A. S. ræding], a reading, text, Bs. ii. 186.

ræðir, m. (mod. ræðari), [Germ. ruderer], a rower, Fbr. 172.

ræðri, n. a rudder (?); bera má maðr ok öll þilju-föt, ræði skips ok ræðri allt at úskju, N. G. L. ii. 17, 363, v. l.

ræfill, m. a rag, tatter, passim in mod. usage.

ræfr, n. a roof; see ráf. ræfr-vörð, m. thatch-faggots, Hom. 97.

rægi-ligr, adj. accusative; r. fall, Skálda 188.

RÆGJA (i. e. rœgja) or older vrœgja; [róg; Ulf. wroþjan = κατηγορεῖν; Hel. wrógjan; A. S. uregjan; O. H. G. rógjan; Germ. rügen; Swed. röje]—to slander, defame, Grág. ii. 99, 309, Eg. 54, 56, Fms. i. 100, iii. 153, vii. 132, Nj. 166, MS. 655 xvii. 1; rægja menn saman, Jb. 292: part. rægjandi, a defamer, Edda 56; rogendr = rœgendr, pl., Kormak. rægsla, u, f. slander, calumny, Fms. viii. 295.

ræingi, a, m. a rover; ræingja sveit, Bs. i. 427.

rækall or reikall (?), m. [Dan. ræbel], a rover, used as a kind of oath; hver rækallinn í rækals:—Reikall, as pr. name, Gullþ.

ræki-brekka, u, f.; in the phrase, bera e-t á rækibrekku, to put out for show, exhibit; berr hann ok þá fram á rækibækku (sic) þat glys er hön hefir sýslað, Thom. 301.

ræki-liga, adv. [rækja], earnestly, carefully, sincerely, devotedly; elska r., Greg. 46; Þidjask fyrir r., to pray fervently, Orkn. 166; geyma r., K. Á. 104; lifa r., 134; halda r., to observe strictly, 188; hefja söng r., H. E. i. 487; varðveita r., Barl. 148; idrask r., to repent sincerely; gör r. við dauða menn, Fas. i. 172.

ræki-ligr, adj. [reka], to be rejected, Fas. iii. 664.

ræki-ligr, adj. [rækja], true, sincere, painstaking; rækilig iðran, true repentance, Barl. 42; r. hljóman, Skálda.

rækindi, n. pl. [reka], an unclean thing, refuse; hann kvaðsk aldri etið hafa rækindi, Fms. viii. 107; ef rækindi falla í grýtu þá saurgask hön, Str. 317.

rækinn, adj., in trú-r., pious, devout, Lex. Poët.; trú-rækni, piety.

RÆKJA, ð, qs. vrækja, [reka], to reject, refuse; at þér vitid hvat ér skolud eta, ok hvat ér skolud rækja, what you shall eat and what reject, Stj. 317; skal hann kenna honum rétta hluti en r. hann eigi, Greg. 27; r. syndir, forsaking the sins, 23; hann fyrirleit ok rækti fórnir hans, 656 A. i. 4; þann ilm skal hver Kristinn maðr r. er heidnir meim göra fyrir skurd-góðum, Hom. 53.

RÆKJA, t. (i. e. rækja), [A. S. rēcan, pret. robte; Engl. reck, reckon; H. l. rēcan; Dan. røgte; Scot. raike]—to reck, regard, take care of, heed, cultivate; klæði er ér litt rækit, Am.; skulu vér r. húðföt vör, let us keep to our bannocks, Orkn. 274; ræki ek eigi, hvárt þú ritr . . . I reck not, wether, Skálda 161; mun ek eigi rækja (heed) fjár-skada minn, 655 iii. 2; r. kirkjur, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. viii. 410; rækja hátið, Barl. 150; rækja eigi ættmenn sína, Fs. 31: to keep a grateful remembrance of, rækti Árni þetta allt saman þegar er hann var biskup orðinn, Bs. i. 680: but in mod. usage also in a bad sense, rækja e-ð við e-n, to bear malice.

By assimilation of æ and æ two sets of words, diametrically opposed in sense, have become identical in form and sound, viz. those from rækja qs. vræka, and those from rækja qs. rækja, with their derivatives; in olden times they were sounded differently: but when all distinction between them was lost, one of them had to give way; this was rækja from reka, which, with its derivatives, except rækr (rejected), is now obsolete, whereas rækja, i. e. rækja, with its derivatives, is still in full use.

rækr, adj. [reka], rejected, outcast, Grág. ii. 167; brennu-vargur cru

rækastir görvir bæði í Guðs lögum ok manna, Sturl. iii. 261; var þekr ok rekinn (i. e. vargr rækr ok rekinn), Ísl. ii. 381; hversu þetta ve rækt (abhorred) fyrir Guði ok góðum mönnum, Fms. xi. 280 (Guð rækr, q. v.); at sú fyl synd verði þeim mun rækari, H. E. i. 510; rækt ríkendi, an unclean beast, Stj. 317; ræk ur hær þeirra, 316.

rækr, adj., i. e. rœkr [rækja, rækta], legitimate; svá er mælt e eigi nær er arfi er rækr (the nest of kin) þá er arfr tæmisk, ok tæzk sá í arf er nánast er at frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 207; hön var in ræsta kona, Fms. iii. 153, v. l.

ræksni, a, m., prob. qs. vræksni, [from ríða = to knit?]:—a skulu vér leysa ræksna (rexna Cod.) tortrygðar hans, 623. 26; kón nakta at aldrei beið á hana ríðanda ræksn (better ræksna), Sd. 188; reid á ræxna (acc. pl.) svá sem net eru síðan, Edda i. 182. metaph. ræksni, n. a rag riddled with holes like a net, freq. in mod. usage: the gut of a fish, from the mesh-like appearance.

rækt or rœkt, f. love, affection; gördi hann þat til skapraun: við hana en eigi fyrir ræktar sakir, Sd. 184; at hrinda ör mínu hjarta rækt, en því heitari brennr ást í mér, Str.; goðin hafa lengi haft mikla á ættmönnum sínum, O. H. 87; þá skal hann upp láta göra . . . en ef hann hefir eigi kost eða vill eigi rægt (sic) hafa á, N. G. L. i. 387; ok menn vilja enga rækt á leggja, ii. 71. 2. cultivation; jarðar-rækt, agriculture, mod.; korn-rækt, etc.: ó-rækt, neglect, mod. bad cultivation. COMPS: ræktar-lauss, adj. reckless, un-mindful. ræktar-leysi, n. recklessness, impiety, negligence, S. 2. ræktar-maðr, m. a watchful man, N. G. L. i. 455, Barl. 104. rækr-þokki, a, m. devotedness, Hom. (St.).

rækta (i. e. rœkta), ð, [Dan. røgte], to take care of, regard; sta réttindi, Stj. 162, Karl. 137; at r. sinar kirkjur eða til þeirra gæga, N. G. L. iii. 290; var hans hárlípt ok ræktað, bair cut and trim ed, Stj. 202; hversu dyggiliga síra Egill hafði ræktað (performed) hans eyði, Bs. i. 911. 2. to cultivate; rækta jörð, to grow korn, epli, etc., m.

rælni, f. sport, play; göra e-t í r., unintentionally, Safn i. 49.

ræma, u, f. a ribbon, Bjarn., =reim.

ræma, u, f. [rámr], boarsness.

RÆMA, ð, (i. e. rœma), [rómr], =róma, Al. 108, Ld. 172, 196. ræmik á hendr e-m, is rumoured, Sturl. ii. 20.

RÆNA, ð, and mod. t, [rán], to rob, plunder, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing, Eg. 81, 85, Orkn. 94, Fms. i. 28, 151, Nj. 5, 102, K. Á. 50, Fas. ii. 521, and passim.

RÆNA, u, f., qs. rœna (?), [prob. akin to rún, a corruption from heð fullri rænu, hafa ráð og rænu, to have one's full senses; halda nu fram í andlát. rænu-lauss, adj. insensible; mállaus og r., of a person. rænu-leysi, n. a state of insensibility, torpor.

Rængjar, m. pl. the inhabitants of the island Rugen (Ræs), Knyt.

rængi, a, m. [rán], a robber, Eg. 736, Sd. 158, Ölk. 35, Orkn. 12, Fas. iii. 520. 2. in a passive sense; vera rængi e-s, to be deprived of one's right, Háv. 37 new Ed.; ok ætlaðir at hann mundi ver vá mikill ætleri, at hanu mundi vilja vera rængi þinn, Eg. 736 plög-r., hlut-r.

ræpa, t, to suffer from diarrhoea.

ræpa, u, f. diarrhoea.

RÆSA, t, [rás], to make flow; ræsa úr, Ht.; sá flytr er ræsir, i metaph., ræsa e-t á e-n, to bring it home to one, trace to one; ek þetta ekkri ræsa á hendr yðr, I will not charge it on you, Fms. xi. 5, ér ræsir (hræsit Cod.) á hendr oss mikla synd, 656 C. 7. 2. in s. draum (acc.) ræsir, a dream proves true, comes to pass; ek em dra maðr mikill, ok eigi ólíkligt at brátt ræsi sumá, þorst. Síðu H. væntir mik at hann mun nú ræsa, Bret. 22: reflex. to come to pass þat ræstisk svá, Bs. i. 471 (ræstisk, v. l.)

ræsi, n. a gutter.

ræsi-brekka, u, f. =rækibrekka; bera e-ð á ræsi-brekku, to put out for show, esp. in a bad sense, the faults of others or the like.

ræssir, m. [A. S. ræswa], poet. a chief, captain, king, Edda (Gl.), v. Hjörv. 18, Skv. 2. 18, Edda 104. ræsi-maðr, m. a worthy man v. 108. II. e-t ræsi, a gutter; þat hús er menn kalla náðuþ-hann lét ræsinn hræfa í kirkju-staðinn, Safn i. 82.

ræskingr, m. a slight cough, Fél. x.

ræskja, t, [=rumska], to clear the throat by coughing.

ræsta, t, [rás], to clear, clean out; ræsta styfðan læk, to clear out brook which had been 'stified' or dammed up, Dropl. 34. 2. to clean sweep; ræstu þeir síðan ok ruddu borgina, Bret. 100; konur skolu: húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; lét konungr ræsta höllina, vóru þá í tæ bormir hærri dauð, Fas. i. 83, Fb. i. 212; hence comes undoubtedly mod. ó-ræsti, an unclean, dirty person; as also ó-rístinn, of a person goes to sleep without undressing, liggja ó-rístinn; þyrptusk meim honum ok þóttusk eigi vita hvat úræst var, Fms. ii. 160.

RÆTASKE, t, qs. rætastak, dep. [rót], to take root, strike root, Fas. 68, Skálda 169, Fms. x. 236. III. e-t ræstisk vel af, to make good end; for references see reita.

III. to be fulfilled, a dream, prophecy, Bs. i. 471 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage; see ræsa.

RÖÐ, f., gen. raðar, pl. raðar, Höfuðl.; later raðir; [cp. Ulf. *raþio* = *αῤῥῖος*, *γαρῆβαν* = *ἀρθμεῖν*; Dan. *rad*; provinc. Norse *rad*; Lat. *ratio*]: a row, series; báðar raðir, of numbers, MS. 544. 6; svá var skipað önnum á þinginu, at raðir voru settar í kring, Fas. iii. 292; geirvangs þar, ranks of shields, Höfuðl.: freq. in mod. usage, húsa-röð, a row of houses; bæja-röð; ganga á röðina, to go down the row, from one to the next turn.

II. a bank, ridge, edge; ok orpinn haugr á röðinni út við (cp. á raðar broddi, Ýt. 23), on the sea-bank, Hkr. i. 59; ofan at röðinni, N. i. 595; and so in mod. usage, e. g. the edge of a board or deal.

RÖDD, f., gen. raddar, dat. röddu and rödd, pl. raddir; [Ulf. *razda* = *ῥαδα* and *ῥαδωσα*; O. H. G. *rarta*; A. S. *reord*; the Norse is an assimilated form; rödd and kvöddusk are made to rhyme in Hkr. i, in a rse of the 10th century]:—the voice; raddir ok orð, Stj. 67; hljóð þat rödd heitir... en annat er eigi er rödd, ... rödd er hljóð, Skálda 174; rarr raddar, Sks. 635; þeir mæltu einni röddu, 656 A. ii. 5; manns rödd, the human voice, 655 xxii. B. 2; með skjálfaði röddu, Fms. viii. 4; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2; kalla hárr röddu, Matth. xxvii. 46, Luke iii. 46; stilla röddu, Vkv. 15; ein röð úr skýinu sagði, Matth. xvii. rödd hrópanda í eyðimörku, John i. 23; röddin niðr af himni, Matth. 17; engla raddir, angels' voices:—with the notion of music, Skálda; þar söngur hans ok rödd af öðrum mönnum, Bs. i. 127; fögr rödd, dig hljóð raddanna, 240:—reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv.; dyrs rödd, Barl. 17; fugls rödd, Fms. vi. 445. COMPS: raddar-grein, f. distinction sound, articulation, Stj. 80. raddar-stafir, m., gramm. a vowel, álfa (Thorodd) 161. raddar-tól, n. pl. the organs of speech, álfa 176, 177, Lil.

röðr, m. in the latter part of pr. names, [Goth. and old Scand. *-rid*, in *rau-rid*]; Guð-röðr, Sig-röðr (whence by metathesis Sigurðr), Hlín-röðr. Röðull, m., dat. röðli, poet.:—a halo, glory; verðr hann kórónaðr ð gulligum röðli, Sks. 30; skínandi röðull, 41:—the sun, Lex. Poët. sim: as also the compd álfr-röðull:—röðlar, pl.=the saints; lesi hjartar r bækr ok röðla, Merl. **II.** an edge or crest, of a hill, cliff, or like, freq. in mod. usage; brekku-röðull, fjalls-r., the crest of a hill, fell.

RÖG, f., gen. röggvar, pl. röggvar; [Engl. *rug*; Swed. *rugg*, *rugg* coarse hair, goat's hair]:—a tuft, shagginess, of the fur of a cloak; vá mynd sem loðkapa þá er önnur rögg fell ofan fyrir aðra, en þessar ggvar voru af skeljum, Mag. 63; varar-feldr, þrettán röggvar um eran feld, thirteen strips across the cloak, Grág. i. 500; sátu eigi at lar-röggvamar hræðusk er hann hló, Lv. 55; er ýmist kallat á feldm röggvar eða lagðr, Krók. 64. The great number of strips to a ak may refer to the ancient Teutonic custom of having their cloaks ed with patches and stripes of various kinds; eligunt feras et detracta amina spargunt maculis pellibusque belluarum, Tacit. röggvar-dr, m. [provinc. Norse *rugga-feld*], a tufted cloak, Grett. 81.

RÖGG, f., in the popular phrase, sýna rögg af sér, to exert oneself, work ed; it is a corruption from rök in röksamr, sounded rögg samr. röggvaðr, part. furred, tufted, of a cloak, Sks. 228, v. 1.

RÖGN, n. pl. the gods = regin, q. v.; ranaugin rög, Vellekla; rögn Öðin, Hallf.; Hrópr rögna, Hm.; rögna kind, Hdl.: and in compds, ma-konr, the kinsman of the gods, Vellekla; ragna-sjöt, the seat of gods, i. e. heaven; ragna-rök, the world's doom, spell of the gods, see ow. **II.** in pr. names, Rögn-valdr, etc.; and of women, gn-eiðr, Ragn-hilðr; see regin.

RÖGNIR, m., and **RÖGNIÐ**, a name of the chief deity = Odin, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); reið Rögnis, the wain of R., of the constellation *ursa* for (?), also called the wain of Odin, Sdm. 15:—land-r. = a king, poet.

RÖK, n. pl. [O. H. G. *rabba* = sentence, judgment; the word is prob. a to rakna, rak-, rekja, rétt]:—a reason, ground, origin; segja nokkur frá Dróttins-degi, Leidarv. 5; nú skal tína nokkum um rök tíðanna, 164; af þessum rökum hósk sjá hátíð, Hom. 132; enn eru regu- s, er upp hefjask á enn sömmum rökum, Rb. 124; ek skal viss verða aeverjum rökum úrar-hornu er upp runnit, Fas. iii. 633; nú skal segja aeverjum rökum heidnir menn héldu Jól sín, Fb. i. 564, Hom. (St.); eru þessi rök til, hví Guð vildi, Mar.; Dróttinn sýndi þeim flest rök sjar dýrðar á þessum degi, Hom. (St.); fyrra dag sögðum vér nakkvat ívinnum rökum hátíðar þeirrar, id. **2.** a wonder, sign, marvel; vvitum at hann (Christ) var borinn með myklum rökum, en þó var þi með meirum táknum skírðr, Hom. 56; önnur rök þau sem Guð- sil segja, 686 B. 14; spá-sögur ok þau rök er hann (Christ) sýndi í lmi, 625. 163; forn rök, great things of yore; var haldr fyrir speki ok sjóm flest þat er hún (the prophetess) sagði af fornum rökum, Fb. i. 77; skæ æ for rök fírar, i. e. let bygonas be bygonas, Ls. 25; stór rök, mighty ags; stór verða rök, rignir blóði, Merl. 2. 31; sjá þessi rök þrennar ar, 2. 77; ráða mörg rök, to foretell many events, I. 2:—alda rök, the unning, the creation of the world, Edda i. 36; but also of the end of t world, doom's-day, Vpm. 39; þjóða rök, the origin, creation of nkind; svá þundr um reis (not rest?) fyrir þjóða rök, thus Th. ere the memory of man, Hm. 146; tíva rök, the life and doings be gods, Vpm. 38, 40, 42. **3.** the old phrase, ragna rök, the ury of the gods and the world, but esp. with reference to the last

act, the last judgment, doom's-day, weird of gods and the world; feigum munní mæltu ek mína forna stafi ok um ragna rök, við 'fey' moutþ I spake my old saws of the life and fate of the gods, Vpm. 55; eru þat svik ein er ek sjá þykkjunik eða ragna rök, ríða menn dauðir, er í vobit I behold a delusion or is it the last day, do dead men ride? Hkv. 2. 38, 39; unuz ragna rök rjúfendur koma, Vtkv. 14; fram sé ek lengra um ragna rök röm, Vsp. 40; görðisk (= gördusk) rök ragna, it was as if the world's end was at hand, Am. 22,—thus always in old poems, with the sole exception of Ls. 39, see rök.

rökkja, pret. rak, an obsolete strong verb; [Engl. *reach*; Ivar Aasen *rökkja*; provinc. Swed. *räkka*; Dan. *række*]:—to suffice, D. N. iv. 457, 564; meðan eigi rak lausa penninga til, i. 723. In mod. usage Icel. say, það hrökkur ekki til, confounding this word with hrokkva, which seems to be a different word.

rökna, n. pl. beasts of burthen, as also steeds; rökna bitluð, Hkv. i. 50; kjalar rökna, rasta rökna, the keel-steeds, sea-steeds, i. e. ships, Edda (Ht.), Fms. i. (in a verse); borð-rökna, haf-r., sund-r., = ships, Lex. Poët.

RÖKR, n., sounded rökkur (reykr, Fms. iv. 70) with a double k; rökr, Fb. i. 538; röckr, Ó. H. 28; in Edda the Ob. gives *kk*, the Kb. k, which is the better form, see Edda i. 186, foot-note 3; see also rökvit:—the twilight; rök rökra, Hdl. 1; en við rökr kom þar þorfinnr Önnundarson, Sturl. i. 156; um rökr (röckr Cod.) eða um nætr, Ó. H. 28; þau tóku fæðslu bæði saman við rökr, Greg. 65; seldom of the morning twilight, as reutr dagr röckrið þyrir, Ulf. 9. 83; the twilight is in Icel. the time set apart for song and story-telling, as in the ditty, Árni Böldvarsson til samns sýngur ljóð í rökum | beztu skáld um bygðir lands, biandi á Ökrum. **2.** the mythol. phrase, ragna rök, the twilight of the gods, which occurs in the prose Edda (by Snorri), and has since been introduced into modern works, is no doubt merely a corruption from rök (q. v.), a word quite different from rökr; the corruption may have originated from Ls. 39—úlfgi hefir ok vel er í böndum skal bíða ragna röks, which resembles, Hjaðningar skolu svá bíða ragna röks, Edda i. 436; ragna-rök is the form used throughout in the Edda, allt til ragna röks, 98; þar liggir hann til ragna röks, 114; hver tíðendi eru at segja frá um ragna rök, 186; en þat er þeir góra langa frásögn of ragna rök, þat er Trojumanna-orrosta, Edda (pref.); en við ragna rök kom Míðgardsormr, id.; frá fimbul-vetri ok ragna rökkrum, Edda (Ub.) ii. 290; the word occurs nowhere else in old writers.

rök-samliga, adv. on good authority, Rb. 84; þessi saga er svá er til komin r., on so good authority, so trustworthy, Fms. viii. 1.

rök-samligr, adj. reasonable, just, true; röksamligr ritning, Stj. 1; röksamleg bók, a true, learned book, 655 xxii. A. 2; röksamligr skilning, a true understanding, Mar.; röksamligr refsing, a just punishment, Fb. i. 409; r. í stjórni, just in government, Bs. ii. 3; freq. in mod. usage in the sense of conclusive, of an argument, authoritative, of a person.

rök-samr, adj. energetic, one who makes his authority felt; þegar Jón biskup var settr at stóli, var hann þegar röksamr ok einbeitr í kirkju-stjórninni, Ný Fél. vii. (pref.)

rök-semð, f. reason, authority; hann skynjaði brátt hvilikrar röksemdar Brandr ábóti var, Bs. i. 681; fyrirþjóða af páfalegu valdi ok röksmd, K. Á. 228; móti röksemd ritninganna, against the authority of Scripture, 230; meiri er röksemd þessarar ritningar, en allr glöggleikr manngles skilnings, Stj. 12; hin fyrsta er drottunarr., ... annat er upphafsins r., 20; bjóðum vér með valdi ok r. þessa þings, H. E. 469; á mannligar bóklistir ok Guðligar röksmdir, theological learning, 585. **2.** so also in mod. usage, authority, energy in discharging one's duty.

rök-stólar, m. pl. a judgment-seat, Vsp.

rökva and **rökkva**, ad. [Ulf. *riqizjan* = σκοτι(σθα):—to grow dark, darken; eigi verðr þat allt at regni sem rökr í lopti, Isl. ii. 481 (out of a lost verse in Heidarv. S.); rökr at regni miklu, it darkens for rain, Ó. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1030); ok nú rökr (rekr Ed.) at elnu annat sinn, Fms. xi. 137. **II.** of the twilight, to grow dark; er tekr at rökva ok náttu, Sks. 50 new Ed.; er rökr ok kveldar, v. l.; þegar er rökva tók, Grett. 158 new Ed.; jafnan er rökva tók á vetrum, Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

rökvið, n. [rökr; Ulf. *riqiz* = σκοτος], twilight, but only used as a participle in the phrase það er rökvið; in other phrases rökr is used; the forms also vary, rekvið, rökvið is the oldest, whence rökkið and mod. rökkað; er rekvið var, Hkv. Hjörv. 35 (Cod. requip); þá var hálf-rökkit, Grett. 150 new Ed. in Cod. Upsal. but rökvað (l. c.) in the Edit. 1853; þá er hálf-rökkvat var, 79, but rökit, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; hvert kveld er hálf-rökkvat var, 141; um kveldit er rökkvat var, 183, but rökkit, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; þá var rökvið er þeir genu or kirkju, Sturl. ii. 224; föstu-kveldit var rökkvit nokkum, iii. 154; er hálf-rökvit var, Al. 54.

rölta, ad. (rölt, n.), [Dan. *vralte*], to stray about restlessly.

RÖND, f., dat. röndu, pl. randir and rendr, Rm., Bs. i. 42; [Germ. and Scot. *rand*]:—a rim, border, Skíða R. 103; á fornum skjöldum var tít at skrífa rönð þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir, Edda 87; skjaldar rönð, Vkv. 31; raudum skildi rönð var ör gulli, Hkv. i. 33; bita í skjaldar rendr, Bs. i. 42. **2.** hence in poetry a shield;

brast rönd við rönd, Hkv. I. 24; undir randir ek gel, Hm. 157: in prose it remains in the phrase, leggja saman randir, *to lay shield against shield*, of a hard struggle, Fms. xi. 95, Fas. ii. 208, Korm., Lex. Pöet.: as also in the phrase, reisa rönd við e-m, *to raise the shield against one*, *to resist*, *witband*, Eg. 587, Fas. i. 35, 292, ii. 190, 211.

3. *a stripe*; raud rönd liggir eptir baki honum, Pr. 408; dökkr með gulligum röndum, Fms. iii. 177.

randa-fluga, n. f. *a wild bee*.

röndótrr, adj. *striped*, 671. 16, Al. 168, N. G. L. iii. 262.

RÖNG, f., gen. rangar, pl. rengr, qs. vröng; [thus called from the curved form; from rangr, q. v.]:—*a rib in a ship*; nú ef brestr ör byrði eðr borði eðr brotnar röng, N. G. L. ii. 81 (Jb. 147); ristin röng, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bifask reugr í röstum, vii. 49, freq. in mod. usage: pöet. ranga-jör, -hjörtir, *the rib-steed, rib-stag*, i. e. *a ship*.

rösk-leiokr, m. *briskness, deftness*, Fms. vi. 35, Sturl. ii. 217, Orkn. 344 old Ed.

rösk-liga, adv. *deftly, bravely*; er svá r. vann at, Nj. 270; r. segir þú, Gret. 155; berjask r., Hkr. i. 342; biskupi fór svá r., Bs. i. 772.

rösk-ligr, adj. *deft, brisk*.

rösk-mannliga, adv. *bravely*, Gret. 109.

röskótt, adj. [Ivar Aasen *raaskje = sleet, wet*]:—*wet, rough*; þeir fengu hvasst veðr ok höfðu röskótt (raskótt) fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199.

RÖSKR, adj., with a *v* before a vowel, röskvan, röskvar, röskvir, röskva; compar. röskvari, röskvastr; prop. vraskr, yet in the Am. rhyming with *r*, röskr ræða, 51, 56, 88: [akin to Ulf. *wrisgan*; Dan. *rask*; Germ. *rascb*; Engl. *rash* (with change of sense)]:—prop. *ripe, mature*, but only used metaph. *vigorous, doughy, brave*, Am. 51, 56, 88; röskr maðr, *a valiant man*, Nj. 106; röskr maðr ok einarðr, 223; hann var röskvastr maðr með Flosa einnhverr, 205; mikill skaði er þat um svá röskvan mann, Gret. 155; hann þótti því röskvari sem meirr leið á xfi hans, Fms. vi. 218; mannavli því er röskvast var innan lands, Fas. iii. 292; verða eigi röskvari menn en þessir at minni raun, Bs. i. 581; hyggj ek at fáar konur muni finnask jafn-röskvar, Fms. xi. 229; svá röskr at vitu, so *ripe in understanding*, Grág. ii. 68.

Röskva, u, f., rhymed Vröskva, þd., the name of the maiden follower of Thor; she is a personification of the ripe fields of harvest.

röskvask, að, *to grow up, ripen*; þar til er sjálf vinberin röskvask, Stj. 200; sýndisk mér vísrinn vaxa smám þeim ok vinberin röskvask, Stj.; ef sú randviðr röskvask næði, Stor.; see roskna. **2.** *to grow up*; ok er hann röskvaðisk fékk konungr honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

röskvi, f. *quickness*, Al. 89.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, qs. vröst (?); [cp. reistr, rist; Engl. *race*; Norm. Fr. *raz*]:—*a current, stream in the sea*, such as the Pentland Firth; nú ef maðr hittir hval á röstum út, Gþl. 464; sigldu þeir í röst norðr fyrir Straumneskinu, . . . féll um sjórinn ok því næst velti . . . hann lagðisk út í röstina, Fms. ix. 320; ok er þeir sigldu yfir Petlands-fjörð, var uppi röst mikil í firðinum, x. 145; vestr í röstum, Orkn. 154 (in a verse); in local names, Látra-röst in western Iceland. **rasta-fullr**, adj. *full of currents*, Sks. 223.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, [different from the preceding; Ulf. *rasta = μλιστ*, Matth. v. 41; A. S. and Engl. *rest*; O. H. G. *rasta*; Germ. *rast*]:—prop. *rest*, but used only in the metaph. sense of *a mile*, i. e. the distance between two 'resting-places,' or 'baiting' points: distances on land were counted by rasts, on sea by vika, which seem to have been of equal length, thus in the old Swed. law, rost at landi, vika at vatni, Schlyter. The ancient Scandinavian *rast* seems to have answered to the modern geographical mile, which agrees with the Latin *mille* only in name, its actual distance being that of the rast, not the Roman *mille passus*. The distances were not measured, but roughly guessed, and varied (like the Swiss *stunde*) according to the nature of the ground traversed, the rasts through mountains or deserts being shorter than those in an inhabited district; hence such phrases as, þat eru langar tver rastir, *it is two long rasts*, Fms. ix. 393; þeir sóttu svá hart þessa eyðimörk, at skammar vóru þá þrettán rastir eptir, *thirteen short rasts*, viii. 33: the following instances may serve, in Norway the distance from Oslo (the present Christiania) to Eidsvold was counted at eight 'rasts,' ix. 376; þeir fórusk svá nær at eigi var lengra til en röst, 371; þeir ríða síðan átta rastir . . . þrjár vikur eptir vötnum, 376; ríðu þeir nökkura hálfá röst, 523; þat var einu nótt, at eigi var lengra milli náttáða þeirra en röst, viii. 63; rastar langr, ix. 394, 402; rastar-djúpr, Hým.: of the old forests, Eíða-skógr er tólf rasta langr, Fms. ix. 354; skógr tólf rasta langr, . . . þann skógr er átján rasta var yfir, viii. 30, 31; sú skógr er Tvívíðr heitir, hann er tólf rasta breiðr, Rb. 332; fjögurra rasta ok tuttugu, Gullþ. 52:—six 'rasts' done afoot in one night is recorded as something extraordinary, Ólafi kom njósun um kveldit, en þeir gengu um nóttina sex rastir ok þótti mönnum þat furðumikit farit, þeir kómu á Ryðjökul um óttu-söng, Fms. vii. 317; átta röstum, þkv.: an immense distance is given at 'a hundred rasts, hundrað rasta á hverjan veg, Vþm. (Edda 41); hundrað rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150: heim-röst, *a homestead*; út-röst, *the outskirt*.

rösuðr, m. *one who emits*; reyks r., pöet. 'reek-vomiter,' i. e. *fire*, Ýt.

rösull, adj. [rasta], *apt to stumble*, of a horse.

rötuðr, ni. [rata], *a bitter, finder*, Bragi.

S

S (ess), the eighteenth letter, was, in the old Runes, on the Tune, and the Golden horn, figured Σ ; in the common Runes the latest Runic inscriptions (12th and following centuries) the I name was 'Sól' (*Sun*)—Sól er landa ljómi, in the Runic poem was specially, from its form, called the 'kné-sól' (*knee-sun*).

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—Sounded sharper than the *s* in the mod. Icel. pronunciation the only sibilant sound; in *o* and *z* were distinguished in sound as well as in writing, wards the *z* sound was lost or assimilated with *s*.

II. *s* into *r*, as vera, var, er, for vesa, vas, es; as also the participle Gothic *s* into Scandinavian *r* in the words, Goth. *bausjan*, *ar* heyra, eyra; the inflex. Goth. *-s* into Scand. *-r*: an assimilation place in such words as laus-s, ís-s, for laus-r, ís-r; again, in vellu *s* in such forms as búss (gen.) from bú, nýss = nýs, hirðiss = hirð in mod. usage this inflexive *s* is dropped in sound and spelling the ancients, on the other hand, said vissa, vissi, mod. vísra, *v entum, sapienti*;—*sn* is sounded *stn*, stnúa, stnóri, stnögg, stn snúa, snóri, snögg, snjó . . . , and thus spelt in some Norse vell (the Barl.): here come in also such forms as laustn, njostn, ristn njósn, risna, reistn and reisin, O. H. L. (pref.) ix; so also the f ríðr, Ást-leifr, Ást-lákr (see the remarks s. v. ást) = Ás-ríðr . . . Baut. **2.** *skl = sl*, thus sklakka = slakka, D. I. i. 280, rare: cp. the Germ. spelling *schl* = Icel. and Engl. *sl* (Germ. *s* Icel. slá); as also the Fr. *esclave* and *slave*.

3. *sk* corr. *skr*, skokkr, skykkjum, and skrokkr, skrykkjótt; analogous skjallr, Engl. *sbri*ll:—*sk* for *s*, in sjaldan and skjaldan, Icel. Dan. *skör-leuned*. **4.** *sk* answers to Engl. *sb* (skip, fish *sbip, fish*), except in a few words, as Engl. *skin, score*, which borrowed from the Norse. There are more words begin *s* than with any other letter of the alphabet; this is due to the tion of *sk, sm, sp*, and *st*.

SADDR, part., older form saðr, Hým. I, which answers to and Lat., [Ulf. saþs, Luke vi. 25, xv. 16; O. H. G. *sat*; Lat. *s* seða]:—*sated, having got one's fill*, Hým. I; vera s. á e-u, I e-s, Hbl. 3; s. lífdaga, *full of days*, Bible; hálf-s., *half sated*.

saðning, f. *satiety, fill*, Stj. 157, 164, passim.

saðr, adj. *sooth*; see samnr. **II.** saðr = saddr, q. v. safali, a, m., safal, n., Flor. 5, 7, 10, D. N.; [for word] = the animal, and hence the fur, Eg. 57, 64, 71, Ó. H. 134, Fl safala-skinn, *sable-fur*, Þórð. 61.

SAFI, a, m. [Engl. *sap*; Germ. *safft*], *the sap of trees* (the berries is called lögr, q. v.); börkr af víði ok safi, Fms. viii. átu safi ok sugu birki-við, 33; ber ok safi, Fas. iii. 208, passi safn, n. *a collection*, Vm. 6, 15, passim in mod. usage. safna, að, see samna.

sag, n. *sawdust*:—*sawing, keppa sag*, Skíða R.

saga, að, *to saw, cut with a saw*, Barl. 166, Fms. vii. 89.

SAGA, u, f., gen. sögu, pl. sögur; gen. pl. sagna is rare; and in the gen. sing. sögu- is preferred, thus sögu-bók, sögu-fróðr, wh is used in a collective sense; when gen. sagna- is used it is often garded as borrowed from sögu, as in sagna-fróðr, sagna-meistari; se saga, however, occurs in dami-sagna, Stj. 560; Orkneyinga-sag 90, l. 3 from the bottom: [from segja; cp. Engl. *saw*; Germ. *sagen*].

A. A story, tale, legend, history. The very word owes its the fact that the first historical writings were founded on tradit the written record was a 'saga' or legend committed to writ story thus written was not even new, but had already taken s had been told to many generations under the same name; h the written history and the story told were both alike called Saga, Gr. both were called λόγος (Herod. i. 184, ii. 161, vi. 19). instances when history is mentioned by name it is difficult to say a *told* or *written* Saga be meant; the former seems to be the in the Landnámia—þar hefst saga Harðar Grimkels-sonar ok Geir 62; þar gördisk saga þeirra Þorbjarnar ok Hávarðar ens halta, björn var víga-maðr mikill, ok er saga mikil frá honum, 150 gördisk saga Ísfríðinga ok víg Þorbjarnar, id; þar af gördisk s móðs gerpis ok Grimólís, 157; þar af gördisk Svarfðæla saga, gördisk Þorskríðinga saga, 124; ok þar var Þórðr gellir leiddr f tók mannvíðing, sem segir í sögu hans, 111. Some of these Sa perhaps never committed to writing; others not till a later date, tradition had deteriorated; but they were told and known by nar time when the Landn. was first composed, see Safn i. 191. Writ again, are those recorded in later works,—ok getr hans í Laxd. Eg. 334; sem segir í sögu Laxdæla, Gret. 15; sem segir í Ban sögu, 22; vísar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, 132; sem segir í sögu Þ Ingra, Ld. 296; sem í sögu Þorgils Höllu-sonar segir, 290; ser Eyrbýggja sögu, Landn. (Kh.) 90; sem segir í sögu Eirikes, Fms. sem segir í Vápnfríðinga sögu, 239; sem segir í Njál's sögu, Þ.

170; ok nokkut vísar til í enum efra hlut sögu Hróks ens svarta, rll. i. 3 (lost); sem segir í sögu Ragnars konungs, Fas. i. 346, cp. o; sem segir í Skjöldunga sögu, Yngl. S. ch. 33; sem segir í sögu urðar hrings, Fas. iii. 216; í Ólafs sögu Tryggva sonar, 237; sem er í Konunga sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Kings*, 509, Jömsv. 824) 52; sem segir í Jarla sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Earls* (Orkney), Fb. ii. 347; sem ritad es í sögu hans, Landn. 41, Eg. 589; en kemr ok við Heiðarviga sögu, Eb. 334. 2. phrases, hér hefir hér lýkr N. M. Sögu, see hefja and hika; hann kemr eigi við þessa u, *be touches not the saga, is not connected with it*, Grett. 22; or kemr in við margar sögur, Eb. 334; hann er ör sögunni, *be is out of the story*, Nj. 22, 29, passim; or N. M. kemr til sögunnar, *comes into the story*; vikr sögunni til . . . , *now the tale turns to . . .*, Nj. 6; þat er löng a at segja frá, *it is a long tale to tell*, Fms. xi. 89; lesa sögu, *to read story*, x. 371; er engin saga af honum, *no record of him*, Grett.; í við sögu súpa en eigi of mikil drekka, Str.; svá sem sögur eru til, *the story goes*, Fms. i. 7; saga also includes the *events which gave rise to the tale*, hence the phrase, er saga þessi gürðisk, *when this tale came pass*, Fs. 3, and above. Classical passages referring to the Icel. Saga tings: þat var meirr en tvau hundruð vefra tölfrað er Ísland var byggt, menn tæki hér sögur at rita, Ó. H. (pref.); flestar allar sögur, þær er at höfðu á Íslandi údr Brandr biskup Sæmundarson andaðisk, vóru þar, en þær sögur er síðan hafa görzt vóru lítt ritaðar, ádr Sturla Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur, Sturl. i. 107 (Arna-Magna. 122 B, whence Cod. Brit. Mus.) Story-telling was one of the entertainments at public meetings in Icel., at feasts, weddings, wakes; this called sagna-skemtan, cp. the banquet of Reykhólar, A. D. 1119; hann vi sögu Orms Barreyjar-skálds ok visur margar, Sturl. i. 23; dansleikr, nr sagna-skemtan, id.; honum var kostr á boðinn hvat til gamans til háfa, sögur eða dans, um kveldit, iii. 281; such entertainments mentioned even at the meetings of the Icel. alþing, as also at Yule 19 (Fms. vi. 354-356), see also Sturl. iii. 304, 305, Fbr. (Fb. ii. 210); mundr var fræði-maðr mikill, ok fór vel með sögur, Sturl. i. 9; þar mjök töfl upp höfð ok sagna-skemtan, þorf. Karl. ch. 7. II. reports; eigi veit ek um sögur slíkar hvárt satt er, Nj. 259; jartrir hans urðu ágætast ok fúr sagan fyrir í hvert þorp, Blas. 41; seg sögu! Fms. v. 207; er ydr þá eigi segjandz-saga til, Ó. H. 206; verdr ad segja svá hverja sögu sem hún gengr, a saying, every saga *to be told as it happened*:—sönn saga, a true story; skrók-saga, lygi-saga; dæmi-saga, a parable; álfa-sögur, trola-sögur, galdr-sögur, sögu-manna sögur. COMPS: sögu-bók, f. a saga-book, volume gas, Vm. 117; sögubók forn, ok á margar sögur, Am. 42; Sturla í mikinn huga á at láta rita sögubækur, Sturl. ii. 123; þessar sögubækur, víu saga, Ólafanna sögur, Karlamagnús saga, Dipl. v. 18. sögu-*bt*, n. a fragment. sögu-efni, n. materials for a saga; ritum vér ekki fleira af, eru þar mikil söguefni, Sturl. iii. 291. sögu-ligr, *word telling, important*, Ísl. ii. 360. sögu-ljóð, n. pl. epic e. Hkr. (pref.) sögu-maðr, m. a saga-man, Hom. 88: *the hero of e*, Magn. 448: *one's authority for a report, til-greina sinn sögumann*. a-meistari, a, m. a saga-master, Fær., Bs. sögu-sögn, f. a tra-*tion*, Fms. viii. 1. sögu-þáttur, m. an episode, Fas. i. 313. ands-örð, n. = sagorð, D. N. ii. 119. gi, a, m. moistness, dampness, freq. in mod. usage. la, ad, to saw or cut with a blunt instrument; metaph. to baggle. na-maðr, m. an historian, Sturl. i. 9; Josephus s., Stj. na-meistari, a, m. an historian, Stj. 245. na-skemtan, f., see saga, Sturl. i. 25, þorf. Karl. ch. 7. orð, n. a saw, saying, N. G. L. i. 368. KA, ad, [sök; Ulf. sakan = μάχεσθαι, επιτιμάν, ga-sakan = ἐλέγ- A. S. saccan; cp. sökn, sækja, sekr]—prop. 'to fight', which remains om. 30. 2. to blame, find fault with; saka sik um e-t, to blame lf for a thing, Nj. 20, Fms. xi. 2; sakask um e-t, to blame one another. 25, Al. 81; þorvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um verkit, Glúm. cp. the saying, tjáir ekki ad sakast um orðinn hlut, no use to e crying spilt milk; sakask við e-n, to throw the blame on, to scold, Mart. 121; k sáryrdum, to come to words, Ls. 5. 3. part. sakaðr, charged, ad, Gpl. 548: in the phrase, sakaðr ok sífjadr, foe and friend, 14, 47; convicted, guilty, Fms. ix. 427. II. to hurt, harm, e; þér skal ekki saka, Nj. 53; jarl kvað þat ekki saka mundu, 408: impers., sakaði hann (acc.) ekki, Fms. i. 104; Skúta sakaði Kd. 295; sakaðr, hurt, wounded, Sturl. iii. 267; var ekki borð (damaged) í skipi þeirra, Ld. 76; mun ek göra ráð fyrir svá at ekki til, Fms. i. 189; Ólafur kvað ekki til mundu saka, Ld. 76. 2. eigi hygg ek okkr myni úlfa dæmi, at vér skylim sjálfir um alk, that we should destroy one another like wolves, Hdm. 30. ur-and saka-, for these comps see sök. auki, a, m. a relation of a slain person entitled to an additional portion of weregild, defined in N. G. L. i. 79, 185, and Grág. ii. 183; a brother born of a bondwoman, a brother on the mother's side, grandfather and grandson are so named, N. G. L. l. c., cp. also Grág.

l. c., where the sakauki is opp. to the receiver of the höfuð-baugr. sak-*auka-bót*, f. compensation due to a s., N. G. L. i. 187. sak-bitinn, part. guilty, Fms. vii. 135, 294, Ld. 226, Ísl. ii. 385, Ó. H. 105, passim. sak-bætr, f. pl. an additional penalty, fine, damages, Grág. ii. 87, 183, N. G. L. i. 21, passim. sak-eyrir, m. a fine, penalty, Bs. i. 36, Jh. 444: esp. a fine due to the king, the king's fiscus or privy purse, Fms. iii. 16; konungs s., vii. 300: = sakgildir eyrir, en ádr hafði gengit s. sem í konungs máli, viii. 270. By the ancient law all transgressions of law were punishable with a fine to the king. sak-fé, n. = sakbætr, N. G. L. i. 75. sak-ferli, n. a lawsuit, action, Landn. 259, Ölk. 36, Rétt. 5: = sakbætr, D. N. passim. sak-gildir, adj. current, as legal tender for a sakeyrir, Grág. ii. 187, N. G. L. i. 228. sak-gæfr (sak-gæfinn, Orkn. 308), adj. quarrelsome, offensive, Eb. 290. sak-harðr, adj. severe, exacting, Finnb. 270, v. l. saki, a, m. read sakni (?), Bs. i. 461. sakka, u, f. [sökkva, cp. Germ. sink-blei], a plummet, Sks. 30. sak-lauss, adj. [Old Engl. sack-less; Dan. sages-løs; Swed. sack-lös]:—'sackless, innocent, not guilty', esp. as a law term, Nj. 175, Eg. 49, Ó. H. 32, Fms. i. 84, Söl. 6, passim in old and mod. usage; vera saklaus af e-u, Mag. 60: neut. saklaust, without cause or reason, Gpl. 226: mod. það er s., it does no harm. sak-leysi, n. the being not guilty: in old writers esp. used in phrases, um (fyrir) sakleysi, without due ground, without provocation, Nj. 270; fadir hans sótti Hjalta um saklöysi, Bs. i. 19; at eigi hafu um s. verit, þar sem Gunnarr rauf sett við þá nafna, Nj. 166; ekki görði Kári þetta um s., hann er í öngum settum við oss, 270; eigi er s. við þá, Fb. ii. 352; fyrir s., Fms. i. 302; Ólafur var eigi í s. við Sýja, Ó. H. L. 12; sumir kalla at eigi sé s. í, þótt . . . , Ld. 64. 2. innocence, passim. sak-mál, n. pl. a charge, lawsuit; hefja s. við e-n, 677. 13. sak-metinn, part. = sakgildir, Fms. vii. 300. SAKNA, ad, [Dan. savne; Swed. sakna], to miss, feel the loss of, with gen., Korm. (in a verse), þkv. 1, Gkv. 1. 9, Ýt. 22; sakna vinar í stad, Fas. ii. 179; þá saknar hann hringsins, Nj. 74; þá var hans saknað, Orkn. 150; hann saknaði þeirra um myrginum, Fms. vi. 325, Ó. H. 152, and passim. 2. to miss, bewail, of the mind, passim in mod. usage. saknaðr and söknuðr, m. sorrow for a lost thing, Skv. 3. 13, passim in mod. usage. sakni, a, m. a loss, = söknuðr, Fms. viii. 155, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 461. sak-næmt, n. adj. liable to a charge, blamable, Grág. i. 337, Stj. 498; eigi skal s. þó at menn blóti á laun, Fms. ii. 242; eiga s. við e-n, Ísl. ii. 385. sakrament, n. [eccl. Lat.], the sacrament, holy communion, H. E. i. 513, Pass., Vidal. sak-ráð, n. pl. consultation in a lawsuit, Grág. i. 11. sak-rúða, rúð, to tender advice in a suit, Grág. i. 11. sak-rúnar, f. pl. Runes causing strife, Ilkv. 2. 32. sak-sóknir, f. pl. an action, lawsuit, Fær. 257, Sturl. i. 134, Gullþ. 25, Fms. vii. 142. sak-sæll, adj. lucky in lawsuits, Bjarn. 45. sak-taka, tók, to convict, Lv. 96. sak-tal (sök-tal, N. G. L. i. 184, Fb. i. 562), n. the law as to the penalties (sakeyrir) due to the king; hann setti lög . . . gürð: s. ok skipaði bóttum, Hkr. i. 72. sak-tala, u, f. the tale of fines, = saktal, Grág. ii. 173. sak-varr, adj. inoffensive, shunning strife, Bjarn. 51; thus written, and not sáttvarr (corrupt reading for sacvarr) as in the Edition. sak-vörn (sök-vörn, Nj. 232), f. a defence; þeim manni er hand-selda s. hefir fyrir hann, Nj. l. c.: an excuse, exculpation, = atsakan, 655 xxvii. 2, Al. 75, Sks. 542. SAL, n. [Dan. salg; Swed. salu; Engl. sale], a sale, bargain; þú skal hann sal taka, then he shall make the bargain, N. G. L. i. 75; taka á sal, id., Js. 9; skyldi á þessu vera þriggja ára söl, a sale at three years' notice, Dipl. iii. 11; til fyrsta vals, Gpl. 27; fyrir sal, before the sale, Js. 8; selja e-t sölum, to put up to sale, Grág. ii. 368; fara at sölum, to go on sale, 205; at kaupum ok sölum. sala-stofna, u, f. a 'sale-meeting'; auction, Gpl. 132, 183, Jb. 99. sala, u, f. a sale; hafa sölur af e-m, Fas. iii. 91; varna e-m söl, Nj. 73, v. l.; til sölu, on sale, for sale, N. G. L. i. 39; kaup ok sölur, Sturl. ii. 2. COMPS: sölu-mnðr, m. a seller, also a purchaser; sölumann þann er ek hefi jörð selda, N. G. L. i. 88. sölu-váð, f. a piece of common stuff or cloth, for wadmal was the standard of payment; hann kastaði yfir sík söluváð, Sturl. iii. 112; söluváðar-bræðr, -kufl, -kyrtill, Finnb. 216, Grett. 148, Nj. 32; unless the word in this usage be derived from A. S. salow, Engl. sallow (?). sölu-virðr, part. valued, H. E. ii. 195. sal-dagi, a, m. the day of payment, D. N.

salerni, n. [akin to salr], a *privy*, Ld. 208, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Sturl. i. 118, Þiðr. 77, Þjal. Jóns. 51.

salí, a, m. a *seller*, Jb. 56, 191.

sallaðr, m., ? = salli; þat hygg ek at hann færi út í Káranes at búa um sallað sinn, Sturl. iii. 141.

SALLI, a, m. *dust* or *refuse*, e. g. of hay left in the crib by cattle; hveiti-salli, Stj.; drifu-salli, *snow-dust*, Snót 73.

SALR, m., gen. salar, dat. sal, plur. salir, acc. sali, [cp. Ulf. *saljan* = *uvéur*, and *salþuos* = *μωρή, ξείνα*; A. S. *selida*; Germ. *saal*; Swed.-Dan. *sal*]:—a *saloon, ball*; ór þeim sal, Vsp. (Hb.) 20; inn í sal, Hým. 10; salar gafi, *the house-front*, 12, Vkv. 7, Hðm. 32; salar steinar (*the pavement*?), Vsp. 5; endlangan sal, Vkv. 15; endlanga sali, Skm. 3; salt fundu aðva, Vkv. 4; taug-reptan sal, Hm. 35; salr ör gulli, . . . sal sá hún standa . . . sá salr, Vsp. 43, 44; í sal, Gkv. 2. 24, Gm. 14: sali (acc. pl.), 5, 6, 12, 16; skjöldum er salr þakðir, 9; okkarn sal, Skm. 16; til sala váttra, Skv. 2. 13; komu hann at sal, Rm. 23; nú skinnu sól í sali (acc. pl.), Alm. 36; Suptungs salir, *giant-ball*, Hm. 104; í Óðins sali, Em. 2, 3; Svölvis salr = *Walballa*, Lex. Poët.; í lýða sölum, in *dwellings of men*, Skv. 2. 3; salr ausinn moldu, of a cairn, Fas. i. (in a verse); at mitt lík ok þitt væri borit í einn sal, Edda (in a verse); dísar-salr (q. v.), of a temple; poët. compds, hjarta-salr, '*heart-ball*,' salr þindar, = *the breast*; mergjar-s., '*marrow-ball*,' i. e. *the bone*; dóma dæmi-s., '*speech-ball*,' i. e. *the mouth*, Eb. (in a verse); fjalla-s., heida-s., *fell-ball, beat-ball*, i. e. *the sky*; grundar-s. = *the earth*; mána-s., '*moon-ball*,' sólar-s., '*sun-ball*,' röðla-s., '*star-ball*,' i. e. *the heavenly vault*, Lex. Poët.; sanda-s., *the sea*, id.: as also berg-s., fold-s., há-s., heims-s., hregg-s., regn-s., *the mountain-ball, earth-ball, high-ball, world-ball, tempest-ball*, etc., i. e. *the sky*, id.: drjúpan-salr, '*dripping-ball*,' i. e. *the clouded sky*, Alm.; dökk-s., '*dark-ball*,' i. e. *the sea*; auð-s., '*treasure-ball*,' Fsm.

II. in local names, Sal-angr,

Sal-björn (an island), Upp-salir, Fen-salir, Fb. iii, Hkr., Edda; in pr. names, of men, Sal-garðr; of women, Sal-björg, Sal-dis, Sal-garðr, Landn., Fb. iii. COMPDS: sal-bjartir, m. *the bright-ball*, Yt. sal-drótt, f. *household-folks, inmates*, Hm. 100. sal-garðr, m. *the wall*, Vkv. 28. sal-gaukr, m. *the 'ball-gowk'*, a *cock, gallus*, Gs. 7. sal-gofnir, m. = salgaur, Hkv. 2. 47, Edda (Gl.) sal-hús, n. a *closet*, Akv. 7. sal-konur, f. a *housemaid*, Gkv. 3. 45, 48. sal-kyinni, n. pl. a *home, homestead*, Skm., Rm., Gm. sala-kyinni, id., Vpm. 3, (= mod. húsa-kyinni.) sal-vörðr, sal-vörðuðr, m. a '*houseward*,' portar, Yt. sal-þjóð, f. *domestics*, Vkv. 20.

☞ This word with its compds is obsolete in old prose writers, and only used in poets, for Edda 12 is a paraphrase from a poem.

salsr, n. a *salt-cellar*, Dipl. iii. 4, 13.

SALT, n. [a word common to the Teut. as also the class. languages]:—*salt*, Stj. 609; salt ok brauð, Fb. ii. 24, Pr. 470, passim; distinction is made between hvíta-salt, *white salt*, Edda ii. 431, 515, and svartá-salt, *black salt*, from sea-water, N. G. L. i. 39.—of salt used for cattle, salt ská hann eigi meira göra en hann þarf at gefa búfé sínu, id.:—the phrase, leggja sök í salt, *to shelve a case*, B. i. 690: the saying, í salti liggir sök ef sökendr duga; nú stendr skuld tuttugu vetr eða tuttugu vetrum lengr, þá frymsk ú skuld fyrir vátum, enn hann má koma honum til eíða at hváru, þvát í salti liggir sök ef sökendr duga, N. G. L. i. 24 (Gpl. 484, Jb. 351). In Norway and Icel. salt was chiefly procured by burning seaweed, cp. 'brenndum brúk á sandi,' . . . hinn þriði var upp á berginu ok brenndi þara, Frissb. 255; also from the sea, cp. þorst. Síðu H. 177, ek þóttumk ganga til sjófar þar sem var saltsviða mikil, ok þóttumk ek eta glóanda salt ok drekka sjámu við. Such salt works are often mentioned, see the compds below. For salt used in baptism, see *gifa*. II. in local names, Salt-eyrr (Salt-eyrar-óss), Eb.; of the sea, Eystrasalt, *the 'East-sea'*, i. e. *the Baltic*, Fms. passim.

B. COMPDS: salt-belgr, m. a *salt-bag*, Vm. 29. salt-brenna, u, f. a *salt-burning*, Fas. ii. 91, 94. salt-búð, f. a *salt-booth, salt-sbed*, Gpl. 378. salt-eyða, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. salt-fat, n. a *salt-vat*, Dipl. v. 18. salt-fjara, u, f. a '*salt-beach*,' where salt is burned, recorded as belonging to a church; kirkja á saltfjuru í Gautavík, Vm. 155. salt-görð, f. *salt-making, salt-works*, Landn. 131. salt-hola, u, f. a *salt-pit*, Sturl. i. 61. salt-hólmr, m. a '*salt-bolm*,' v. l. saltkarl, m. a *salt-carle, one who burns salt*, as the humblest and poorest occupation, Eg. 14, Fms. vi. 9, Fas. ii. 499, D. N. ii. 292, v. 286: a *salt-boiler, salt-vat*, Ám. 35 (cp. jarnkarl, skoggkarl). salt-ketill, m. a *salt-kettle*, Gpl. 378, D. N.; saltketils sát or setr, *salt-works*, D. N. passim. salt-korn, n. a '*salt-corn*,' grain of salt, Vigl. 63 new Ed.

salt-kross, m. a *cross-shaped salt-cellar*, used in church at baptisms, Pm. 120. salt-maðr, m. = saltkarl, Fms. vi. 7. salt-sáð, n. a nickname, Fb. iii. salt-steinn, m. *salt-stone*, Stj. 123. salt-sviða, u, f. = saltbrenna, Anal.

salta, u, f. *salt-water, pickle*; kirkjan á (ovns) á Steins-mýri tuttugu skjólar söltu, Vm. 172.

salta, að, *to salt, pickle*, Lv. 111; saltaðr hvalr, Dipl. iii. 4; saltaðr flesk, Art. 24, passim.

saltan, f. a *saltng, pickling*, D. N. ii. 93.

saltari, psaltari, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a *psalter*, esp. *the Psalms*, Ld.

328, Fms. vii. 227, Am. 39, Dipl. v. 18, Hom. 139, Bs. passim; skrá, Jm. 25, Pm. 24, Dipl. v. 12; saltara tóturr, Am. 91.

salterjum, m. [Gr. *ψαλτήριον*], a *psaltery*, Fms. vii. 97, Fas. iii. 224, l. c.; salt, salt, Sks. 628, Edda 4, 79 (where se myth how the sea became salt), passim. brim-saltr, adj. salt as

ú-saltr.

salún, m. [for. word], a kind of *stuff*, H. E., D. N., Vm., Ám. SAM-, a prefixed particle in compds [cp. samr], signifying *co-*

tion, not used singly.

SAMA, pres. samir; pret. samði; pres. subj. sami; pret. semði; samat, Al. 125; with suffixed neg. samir-a, *it befits not*, Hkr. 154.

Ísl. ii. 253 (in a verse); other teuses are taken from sóma or sama, [akin to sam] :—to *besem, befit, become*; e-t samir vel, illa . . . í fits well, ill; or also, e-m samir e-t vel, illa . . ., *it becomes one well*;

sem þeim sami (subj.) þat sitz, at . . ., Ld. 264; eigi samir þér þi. ii. 242; samir þér þat illa at veita mér útrúleik, Fms. i. 50. Ó. H. 6; sem þér semdi bezt, Fms. vi. 150; samir þat eigi, xi. 123; hitt oss illa sama, v. 260; mart ferr nú annan veg en bezt mundi sá, 76; svört eru augun, systir, ok samir þat eigi, *it does not look*;

Korm. 20; veittu alla þjónustu þá er samði, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 7; þann umbúnað er göðum mönnum semði, Fms. v. 94 (sómdí, H. 224, l. c.); svá samði Kristi at láta þínask, Hom. (St.) Luke xxii. 6; láta sér e-t sama, *to put up with a thing*, Sks. 476: sama sér, *to well*; mundi Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sik til at sama betr en konur, Ld. 210; Hallgröf sat á palli ok samði sér vel, Nj. 25; ek sjá hvernig þér sami skyrtan, *how it fits thee*, Fas. ii. 201; veiztu konung þann er jafn-vel sami sér í herklæðum sem ek? Karl. 466.

saman, adv. [samr], but with a gen. form in til samans—*together*; lífa, koma, vera, búa, hafa, eiga . . . saman, *to live, come, be, dwell, own . . . together*, passim; nökkurir s., Eg. 593; allir s., all together, I, Grág. i. 143, Ó. H. 40; allt s., *the whole*; báðir s., *both together*, Hom. 111; helmingir s., *half each*, Grág. ii. 152; fleiri s., *the majority*; einn s., *one alone*, Eg. 755; honum einum s., Nj. 265; hana s., 129; þr. fjórir . . . saman, *three, four . . . together*, Fms. viii. 34. 22 new Ed.; smá-saman, by degrees, Háv. 45; köfum s., *piece*, Þórð. 62; mörgum mönnum s., in groups, Þr. ii. 185; ríðlum in small groups, Fms. viii. 124, v. l.; faðm s., Grág. ii. 336, Jb. 21 til samans, together, Bs. i. 68, Sks. 367, passim in mod. usage.

saman-ballaðr, part. *balled-together*, Karl. 124. saman-bíning, f. a *mixture*, Stj. saman-burðr, m. *compilation*, H. i. 584; mod. comparison, collation. saman-draga, dróg, *to gather together*, Bs. i. 134. saman-dráttir, m. a *contraction, gathering*, O. H. L. saman-eiga, u, f. a *conflict*, Stj. 523, Bs. ii. 139, Ut 90 A. saman-hlaðning, f. *compilation*, Skálda 188, 192. saman-lesa, las, *to compile*, Fb. iii. 237. saman-lestr, m. a *collection*, Skálda 212: *compilation*, H. E. i. 584. saman-líming, f. *agglutination*, Skálda 177. saman-lostning, f. a *collision*, S. 183. saman-neyta, t, = samneyta, K. Á. 226. saman-safnar, að, *to gather together*: reflex. *to come together*. saman-safnar, adj. *collective*, Skálda 191. saman-samnaðr, m. a *gatherer together*, Sturl. i. 156 C. saman-setning, f. *composition*, Skálda 7. saman-skrifa, að, *to compose, write*, Landn. (App.)

sam-arfi, a, m. a *co-heir*.

sam-band, n. a *conjunction*, Stj. 33, Nj. 49, K. Á. 104, 116, Sks. 1; a league, Nj. 86, Ld. 166, Fms. vii. 280, Mar. passim. sambamenn, m. pl. *confederates*, Stj. 261.

sam-beit, f. a *joint-pasture*, Grág. ii. 287, Vm. 18, Dipl. iii. 8. sam-bjóða, bauð, *to be equal to*, Fb. i. 310; samboðit e-m, *to be of one*.

sam-bland, n. a *mixing together, intercourse*, Fas. i. 411, Bárð. 3. Fms. vi. 123, Bs. ii. 46.

sam-blanda, að, *to blend together, mingle*, Bs. ii. 81, El. 13. sam-blandan, f. = sambland, Stj. 21.

sam-blandinn, part. *blended, mixed*, Stj. 7, 97, Fas. iii. 113, Eluc. sam-blása, blés, *to conspire*, Bs. ii. 72.

sam-blástr, m. a *conspiracy*, H. E. i. 507, Ann. 1360, Bs. i. 831. samborgar-maðr, m. a *citizen*, Stj. 9.

sam-borinn, part. *born of the same parents*, Stj. 217, Hkr. iii. Fb. i. 78.

sam-breyskingr, m. [brjósk], '*botch-patch*,' e. g. fat and lean together. sam-bróðir, m. a *confrère*, esp. of friars, Fms. vi. 28, D. N.

sam-brýnn, adj. *one whose eyebrows meet above the nose*; no evil s. it was thought, dared face a man 'with meeting eyebrows,' Ísl. þjó sam-bundinn, part. *joined, strung together*, Stj. 602.

sam-burðr, m. a *collection, mod. collation, comparison*. sambur-öl, n. a kind of *symposium* or *picnic*, to which guests brought own provisions, Fms. vii. 190, 303, Ó. H. 151, N. G. L. i. 6.

sam-búð, f. a *dwelling together, cohabitation*, N. G. L. i, Bs. i. Stj. 21, 195, 247.

sam-búnaðr, n. = sambúð, N. G. L. i. 239.

sam-bygð, f. = sambúð, Stj. 367.

sam-býli, n. *having a farm in common*. sambýlis-maðr, m.
 sam-bæri-ligr, adj. *comparable*, Barl. 98, 136.
 sam-dauidi, m. *death at the same time*; at ykkar verði s., Grött. 144.
 sam-dauni, adj. *smelling alike*; s. við annarra syndir, Hom. 54:
 enn er orðinn því samdauna, *he is come to smell like the rest, only in a
 d sense*.
 sam-dóma, adj. *of one mind*; verða, vera s., *to agree*, Lv. 46, Grág.
 107, N. G. L. i. 124.
 sam-dráttir, m. *a gathering*, Sturl. ii. 191, Stj. 647, Barl. 120.
 sam-dreginn, part. *lined all over*, Fms. ii. 278, vi. 358.
 sam-drykkja, u, f. *a symposium*, Fms. i. 280, Grött. 86 A, Stj. 418.
 sam-dægrs, adv., or sam-dægrs, Grág. ii. 32, which also is the mod.
 m; sam-dægnis, O. H. L. 121, N. G. L. i. 159, ii. 501, [dægr, dægu]:
 þin þú same dægr (q. v.), Gpl. 140, Fb. ii. 28, Stj. 34, Fs. 153, Grág.
 sam-eiga, u, f. *joint-possession*; sameigu-maðr, *a joint-possessor*, D. N.
 am-eiginlega, adv. *in common*, Stj., Mar.
 am-eiginligr, adj. *common*, Stj. 8, 75, 223, Fms. ii. 226, Skálda 185.
 am-eiginn, adj. *common*, Stj. 403, Al. 154, Bs. ii. 17, Fms. ii. 199.
 am-eign, f. *dealings, conflict, fight*, Odd. 14, Grött. 115, Fbr. 161,
 s. i. 424, Fs. 7, 156: *communio*, Hom. (St.).
 am-eilífr, adj. *co-eternal*, Greg. 19.
 am-eina, að, *to unite*: sam-eining, f. *unity*.
 am-eldi, n. *a living together*, Hom. 93.
 am-erfð, f. *a joint inheritance*.
 am-erfingi, a, m. *a co-heir*, Fms. i. 281, MS. 623, 28, Eluc.
 am-fagna, að, *to rejoice with another*, Stj. 9, 52, 245, 426.
 am-fagnaðr, m. *a rejoicing*, Fms. ii. 135.
 am-fallinn, part. *fitted, meet*, Str. 8.
 am-fang, n. *marriage*, N. G. L. i. 230.
 am-fara, adj. *travelling together*, Eb. 306.
 am-fastr, adj. *fast together, joined, connected*, Stj. 307, Gpl. 459,
 s. iii. 153: sam-fast, adv. *continuously*; þrjú sumur samföst, Grág.
 i; sjáu daga samfast, 623, 18; mæla samfast við e-n, O. H. 71: þeir
 er ekki samfast, Fms. vii. 264; hvárt sem hann liggir samfast eðr eigi,
 G. i. 156; þeir fóru mjök samfast, Fms. viii. 218; róa s., Hkr. ii. 49.
 am-fedðr, adj. = samfedra, N. G. L. i. 186; Ástríð var samfedd við
 eit gamla, Fagrsk. 101; frá samfeddum bræðrum, Gpl. 53, 215.
 am-fedri (-fedra), adj. *having the same father*, Fms. iii. 79; bróðir
 ystir s., Grág. i. 170; Hkr. iii. 27; af samfedrum systur konnir,
 C. 242; hún var eigi samfedra við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 57; hún
 samfedra við Flosa, Nj. 147; eru vit samfedri bræðr, Fms. ix. 246;
 s. kin hvert samfedra, N. G. L. i. 48.
 m-félag, n. *fellowship, company*, Fms. i. 221.
 m-félagi, a, m. *a co-partner*, Fms. ii. 122, Mar.
 m-fella, u, f. *a joint, juncture*:—*continuity*, tvá daga í samfelli.
 m-fellðr, part. *joined together, composed*, Skálda 161, 168: *continuos*.
 m-felling, f. *a joint*, Str. 4.
 m-fenginn, part. *whole, entire*, Grág. ii. 362, Stj. 438, 456, D. N.
 m-ferða, adj. *travelling together*.
 m-festiliga, adv. *jointly*, Stj. 60, 246.
 m-festing, f. *a fastening together*, Stj. 307, Skálda 203.
 m-fjórðungs, adv. *within the same quarter*, Grág. i. 150.
 m-fleytt, n. adj.; fara s., *to travel together*, Fms. ix. 382: *unin-*
 te *upted, in succession, one after another*, Fas. ii. 445, Gpl. 180, 284.
 m-flot, n. *a fleet sailing together*, Fms. vii. 286, 310. 2. *a sail-*
 in *together*; hafa, halda s., Fms. i. 153, viii. 213, Eg. 126, Landn. 34.
 m-floti, a, m. = samflot; fram frá samflotanum, Eg. 355; halda,
 ha samflota, Dropl. 5, Grött. 86.
 m-fundur, m. *a meeting, interview*, Sks. 277.
 m-fylgd, f. *fellowship, accompaniment*.
 m-fyllligr, adj. *complete*, Skálda 178.
 m-færr, adj. *running along with*; skip samfært í róðri, Fms. viii.
 33: *agreeing*, ii. 263, Rb. 516, Al. 95, Clar. 131.
 m-för, f., esp. in pl. samfarar, *a travelling together*, Grág. i. 405:
 a *rrriage*, mæla til samfarar við konu, *to court*, Fs. 128, Ld. 302; þá
 varir fjörbaugs-garð samförin, Grág. i. 309; samför þeirra, Bret.:
 uled *life*, s. þeirra var góð, Ld. 138; hvárt samfarar þeirra væri lengri
 16 skemri, 132: *intercourse*, Isl. ii. 382; vinuveittar samfarar, Skálda
 16 í samförum öllum, Grött. 165 new Ed., Fs. 121.
 m-ganga, u, f. *a 'going together'*, esp. of different flocks grazing
 to *gether*, Grág. i. 423.
 m-gangr, m. *a going together, conflict, fight*, Glúm., Edda 42: *co-*
 ó *oalition, marriage*, 21, Stj. 196; s. hjóna, Grág. i. 277; göra samgang
 St *to marry*, Fms. ii. 130, N. G. L. ii. 373, Fas. ii. 400: *intercourse*,
 Stj. ii. 117.
 m-gengt, n. adj.; eiga s., *to have a common pasture*, Grág. i. 423 B.
 m-geta, gat, *to beget with*, Barl. 183.
 m-gjarna, adv. *equally willingly*, Fms. iii. 45.
 m-gleðjast, dep. = samfagna.
 m-greiðsla, u, f. *a contribution*, N. G. L.
 m-gróa, gróri, *to grow fast to*, Mar.

sam-hald, n. *a holding together, unity*, Fms. vi. 286.
 sam-haldinn, part. *continuous*, Bs. ii. 66, 156.
 sam-harma, að, *to have compassion on, sympathise with*, Bs. i. 166, 170.
 sam-harman, f. *compassion*, Mar.
 sam-heiti, u. *a common name*, Edda.
 sam-heldi, n. *a league, alliance*, Fms. v. 104, ix. 344, 395, 401.
 sam-henda, u, f., or sam-hending, f. *a metre with the same rhymes
 repeated*, e.g. vírdandi gefr vírdum, Edda (Ht.) 133. 2. in mod.
 usage it is a kind of memorial verses strung together, e.g. the sam-
 hendur of Hallgr. Petrósson in Suót (1866).
 sam-hendr, adj. [hending], *composed in the metre samhenda*, Edda
 133. II. [hönd], *harmonious*, of two men that work well
 together.
 sam-héraðs, adv. *within the same district*, Grág. i. 239, Ld. 230.
 sam-hlaup, n. *a concourse, riot*, Rött.
 sam-hlaupa, adj. *leaping together*, Fb. ii. 235.
 sam-hlaupask, dep. *to join in a riot*, Bs. ii. 67.
 sam-hliða, adj. *side by side*.
 sam-hljóð, n. *a consonant*, Skálda 162.
 sam-hljóða, adj. *concordant*.
 sam-hljóðan, f. *consonance, harmony*, Skálda 173, Stj. 45.
 sam-hljóðandi, part. *consonant*, Edda 121, Skálda 161.
 sam-hljóðr, adj. *concordant*, Mag. 2.
 sam-hringing, f. *the pealing with two bells together*, the third and last
 peal before service.
 sam-hringja, d. *to peal with two or more bells*; var samhringt et
 þriðja sinn, Hom. 69, Bs. i. 847, Barl.
 sam-hringja, u, f. *a kind of bell*, Bs. i. 132.
 sam-huga (sam-hugi), adj. *of one mind, agreeing*, Fms. ii. 137, vi.
 263, Grág. i. 377, Fs. 29, Bs. i. 107, Fs. 29.
 sam-hugi, a, m. *concord, agreement*, Fms. iii. 85.
 sam-húss, adv. *in the same house*, Hom. 127.
 sam-hvila, u, f. *a common bed*, K. þ. K. 12.
 sam-hyggja, hugði; s. e-m, *to be of one mind with, agree with*: sam-
 hyggendur, part. pl., Gh. 5, MS. 677, 11.
 sami, a, m. *conciliation*; koma sama á með þeim, *to reconcile them*,
 Fær. 127. 2. *honour*; tapa sama sinum, Fær. 410. 3. *a due*; fú sinn
 sama, Fms. vi. 20; sem ek hafða föng á ok þinn var sami til, Barl. 66;
 þat er ekki sami, 'tis not beesting, Fbr. 81 new Ed. sama-staðr,
 m.; það er góðr samastaðr.
 sam-jafn, adj. *equal to*, Fms. i. 122, vi. 344; ú-s., *unequal*, Fs. 33.
 sam-jafna, að, *to compare*: reflex. *to emulate*, Fms. viii. 240, v. 1.
 sam-jafnan, f. *comparison*, Hom. (St.), Skálda 185.
 sam-jafnanligr, adj. = Lat. *comparandus*, Skálda 185.
 samka, að, [Dan. sanke], *to gather, collect*, of money, with acc., Stj.
 99, v. 1, Hom. 151; lætr hann s. féit í einn stað, Bs. ii. 35: with dat.,
 s. penningum, i. 710 (Ed. sumka wrongly); samka upp, *to pick up*,
 Hom. 117: reflex. *samkask*, Barl. 51; see sanku.
 sam-kaupa, adj. *agreeing in a bargain*, Jb. 377.
 sam-kennng, f. *a common epithet*, Skálda 193.
 sam-keypi, n. *a bargain*, Grött. 94 A, Fms. ii. 96, Róm. 134.
 sam-koma, u, f. = samkváma, Sks. 171 new Ed., Barl. 196.
 sam-kristinn, adj. *a fellow Christian*, Jb. 361.
 sam-krækja, t, *to book together*, Finn. 284.
 sam-kund, f. [koma], = samkunda, Gpl. 431, Str. 21, Barl. 36; sam-
 kundar-öl, N. G. L. i. 409.
 sam-kunda, u, f. *a feast, banquet*, Am. 1, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vi. 441,
 xi. 109, Finn. 276, Ó. T. 24, Fb. i. 564, Gpl. 200, Sks. 356, Hom. 16,
 Greg. 28; samkunda-hús, *a banquet-hall*, Mar.; fagnadr, -fór, Th. 27,
 Greg. 29; samkundu vitni, *a wedding witness*, Js. 62; in old writers
 always in this sense. 2. mod. *a Synagogue*, N. T., Vidal. passim.
 sam-kváma, u, f. (mod. sam-koma), *a meeting, assembly*, Grág. i.
 165, 456, K. þ. K. 142, Fms. ii. 225, x. 393 (of a wedding), Sks. 785:
 a *ollision*, Skálda 173. COMPS: samkvámu-lag, n. *an agreement*,
 Jb. 361. samkvámu-maðr, m. *a kind of unfire, a member of a
 meeting*, Grág. i. 457, K. þ. K. 146. samkvámu-mál, n. *a discus-*
 sion; hann kom sént ok var lokit öllum samkvámu-málum, *the debate
 was closed*, Lv. 76: *a stipulation*, afbrigð samkvámu-mála, Grág. i. 457,
 458.
 sam-kvæði, n. [kveda], *consent*, Grág. i. 2. 39, Nj. 233, Fms. v. 70
 þidr. 183, Isl. ii. 361.
 sam-kvæðr, adj. *concordant*, Edda 124 (ii. 602).
 sam-kvæmd, f. *a coincidence, congruity*, Edda 325.
 sam-kvæmi, n. *a meeting, feast*.
 sam-kvæmiligr, adj. *congruous*, Stj. 20: *meet, due*, ú-samkvæmiligr.
 sam-kvæmni, f. *congruity, agreement*; ó-samkvæmni, *discordance*.
 sam-kvæmr, adj. *congruous, agreeing, coincident*; ó-samkvæmr.
 sam-kynja, adv. *of the same kind*, Stj. 254; ó-samkynja.
 sam-kynnis, adv. *at the same home*, Valla L. 205.
 sam-lag, n. *a lying together, fellowship, partnership*; binda, göra s. sitt,
 Eg. 9, Fms. i. 214, Stj. 107; s. fjár, Grág. i. 236; taka e-n til samlags,

Fms. vi. 183: *a share, jöfnu samlög, an equal share*, Dipl. ii. 1; jörð með öllum gæðum, samlögum ok ítölum, id. 2. *cobabitation, matrimony*, Fms. xi. 310, Stj. 36; eiga s. við konu, Fms. xi. 385; saurligt s., vi. 123; hún hafnaði samlagi bónda síns, 656 B. 8, Fas. iii. 61; nauðga henni til samlags, Fms. i. 225; hjúskapar s., Stj. 426. 3. *communio*; í samlagi Kristinna manna, Fms. x. 242; veitir Guð þeim s. engla sinna ok allra heilagra, 656 C. 34; í samlagi góðra manna, Fs. 54; biðja samlags, 120; eðr hvert s. hefir ljósið við myrkrin, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

sam-laga, að, *to join, unite*, Stj. 573, Fms. ii. 241: reflex. *to join oneself to*, 41: in mod. usage, *to assimilate*.

sam-laga, n, f. *a laying of ships together for battle*; blása skipi til samlögu, Fms. ii. 306, viii. 135.

sam-lagari, a, m. *a companion*, Mar.

sam-lagning, f. [leggja], *addition*, (mathem.)

sam-landi, a, m. *a fellow-countryman*, Fms. i. 275, vii. 33.

sam-leggja, lagði; í s. sér konu, *to cobabit*, Stj.

sam-leið, f., in the phrase, eiga s., *to travel in the same direction*, so as to be able to join, Jb. 13.

sam-lendr, adj. *living in the same country*; Gízzur var eigi s. þá er faðir hans andaðisk, Bs. i. 66; ef þeir væri samlendir, *if they happened to live in the same country*, Fms. v. 314; ef þeir lifa ok eru samlendir, Grág. ii. 126, Bjarn. 5, Ísl. ii. 386, Eg. 60: *a fellow-countryman*, Germ. *lands-mann*, þú ert þeim s., Fms. i. 284; himn nánasti niðr s. ok arfengr, Grág. ii. 67, cp. the pun in Ld. ch. 59, 65.

sam-lengd, f. = *jafnlengd*, K. þ. K. 42.

sam-litr, adj. *of the same colour*, Lv. 29.

sam-líking, f. *comparison*.

sam-líkja, t, *to compare*: reflex. *to imitate, emulate*, Stj.: pass. *to be compared with*.

sam-likr, adj. *like, resembling one another*, Rd. 255, Karl. 308.

sam-líming, f. *conglutination*, Skálda.

sam-lokur, f. pl. *a pair of shells fastened together*.

sam-lyndi, f. *concord, oneness of mind*.

sam-lyndr, adj. *of one mind*, Fms. vii. 140, Blas. 44, Bs. ii. 75.

sam-lægis, adv. *side by side, in the same berth*, of ships, D. N.

sam-læti, n., in the phrase, göra e-m e-ð til samlætis, *to make one of a company*.

sam-mála, adj. *agreeing*: in the allit. phrase, sáttir ok s., Grág. ii. 171, Ísl. ii. 381, Grett. 165 new Ed.

sam-máttugr (-máttuligr), adj. *sbaring in power*, Barl. 28, 100, 113.

sam-mæðr (-mæddr), adj. *of the same mother*, Nj. 2, Landn. 272, Gpl. 243, Fagrsk. 101, Stj. 188; cp. samfeðr.

sam-mæðra (-mæðri), adj. = *sammæðr*, N. G. L. i. 185, Grág. i. 170, Fms. v. 93, vii. 177, Landn. 88.

sam-mælask, t, dep., in the phrase, s. á e-t, *to be of one mind in a matter, to agree in a thing*, Nj. 86; þeir sögðusk hafa sammælk á þat, at ..., Fs. 128: *to fix an interview, í þat sama rjóðr sem þau höfðu sammælk*, Fas. ii. 201.

sam-mæli, n. *an agreement*, Bs. i. 773, Finnb. 220, Rétt. 73, D. N.

samna, að, also spelt *safna*, and so in mod. usage, [saman; cp. Germ. *sammeln*], *to gather, collect*, with dat., and so in mod. usage; *samna Niflungum*, Akv. 17; s. líði, Eg. 9; s. herliði, 10; s. her, Fms. i. 12; s. geldfé, Eg. 740, 741; þeir söfnuð at sér mönnum, Nj. 23; var víðar safnat, Eg. 32: metaph., *samna skrókvi, to put together slander*, Lex. Poët.: with acc., *samna mikinn skr*, Fms. x. 337; s. saman mikitt fólk, 289; s. líð nakkvat, xi. 27; hann samnar þat ok saman dregr, Stj. 99; saman samnandi týndar þjóðir, 402. II. reflex. *to gather together*; þeir samnaðusk saman, Fms. i. 136; söfnuðusk þeir saman, Eg. 59; honum samnast útöluligr herr, Al. 17; þá er Páli þótti safnask (increase) fjárhliutur sá, Bs. i. 135.

samnaðr, *safnaðr*, söfnuðr, m. *a gathering, host*; göra samnað, *to gather men*, Fms. ix. 359, v. l.; rjúfa samnað, Eg. 58; kom þar safnaðr nokkurr móti honum, Fms. vi. 406; var þar fyrir samnaðr ok herhlaup, Ó. H. 88; samnaðar-öl, samburðar-öl, Ó. T. 24; liggja í safnaði, Fms. vii. 294, x. 344; safnaðar maðr, Fas. ii. 480. 2. *a congregation*; er hann tekinn í bræðra samnað, Mar.; berr svá til at nokkurr af samnaðinum görir confessionen, id.: in mod. usage söfnuðr, but gen. safnaðar, eccl. *a congregation, worshippers*, N. T., Vidal. passim.

sam-nafni, a, m. *a namesake*, Sighvat, Finnb. 350.

samnan, f. *a gathering*, Stj. 52, Hom. 140.

sam-neyta, t; s. e-m, *to sit at table, have intercourse with*, Mar., K. A. 222, 224, 228, Fms. i. 272; hvárigr vildu öðrum s. Kristnir menn eða heidnir, Bs. i. 41; s. bannsettum mönnum, 490; s. við e-n, id., 489.

sam-neyti, n. *communio, intercourse*, Hom. 141, Bs. i. 490, Eg. 265; kristilegt s., Fms. xi. 442; s. heilagra, *the communion of saints*, Hom. 100, in the Creed, passim: *participation*, Grág. i. 70.

sam-neyting, f. *a holding intercourse with*, Bs. i. 490.

sam-neyza, u, f. = *samneyting*, Anecd. 26.

samning, f. [semja] *an agreement, treaty*, Sturl. ii. 173; samningarmaðr, *a trusty man, one true to his word*, Ld. 116.

samningr, m. *a mediation*, Fær. 244: *an agreement*, Fb. i. 512, H. i. 406: of a written deed, Bs. i. 735, and in mod. usage.

samm-róf, n. *a congregation*, Edda 108.

samm-okan, f. to express the gramm. term *conjugation*, Skálda 185.

samm-pínask, d, *to have compassion upon*, H. E. i. 410, Bs. i. 238.

samm-píning, f. *compassion*, Th. 25, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 90.

SAMR. adj., söm, samt. The definite weak form (*sami, sama, sam pl. sömu*) has so far prevailed that the indefinite form chiefly remains peculiar phrases, but not throughout the cases, gen. sams, sams dær Am. 21; sams misseris, Gkv. 1. 9; sams konar (but rare); sams héra. Grág. i. 92, 152: dat. sing. fem. samri (með samri grein), Dipl. v. 2 acc. sing. fem. sama, in the phrase, í sama sæng, see below: plur. sam Bs. ii. 41; söm laun, Clar.: neut. samt, samt lag, Fms. xi. 55; but e as adverb, see below: but the acc. sing. masc. saman, acc. pl. sam samar, gen. samra scarcely occur: even at the present day the indef. no is used only in peculiar phrases, thus náttúran er söm að sjá, Egge samr og jafn; so also in the instances where samr means *agreein* the indef. form only is used: [in Ulf. only the indef. form remains, *sa = ó átrós*; Dan.-Swed. *samma*; Engl. *same*; Old Engl. (and in Spens. Samr; but not in A. S.; same in English is therefore a borrowed No word, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 4, 5, and Mr. Earle's Philol. of the Eng. Tongue; akin are Lat. *simul* and *similis*, Gr. *ἄμα* and *ὁμοίως*.]

B. *The same*; the def. form is used both with and without t preceding article (inn in it); enna sömu, Grág. i. 92; í sama hú 329; ens sama konar, Skálda 165; þat sama, Fms. xi. 68; va honum opt sama á munn, Fas. iii. 198; í sama stað, Fms. x. 13 sami ok í kveld, Grett. 98 A; sá er maðr enn sami, Fbr. 28; ha var samr í boðum sínum, *the same, unaltered*, Sturl. ii. 254; m samri grein, *likewise*, Dipl. v. 21; komask í samt lag, *to become as i fore*, Fms. xi. 55; svá fór sem samt sé, *it turned out the same way*, F. i. 128; enn er samt sem fyrra dag, Fms. vii. 146; enn er samt um við nefnit, ii. 51; samt hiti er þar jafnan, Al. 50; söm erfiðis-laun, Clai samir á svörum, Bs. ii. 41; at sömu, *likewise, all the same*, Hom. 7 Gpl. 405; í sama, *the same, likewise*, Hom. 27, 75, Vþm. 20, Gm. i, svá it sama, Ísl. ii. 341: with dat., kom Guðrún eigi síðan í sar rekkju Ólafi, Hkr. i. 275; hvíla í sama sæng konu, *to cobabit*, Grág. 329; kom hún aldri í sama sæng Arngrími, *she forsook him, ne shared bed with him afterwards*, Glúm. 374; í sama húsi konu þeir Grág. i. 314; maðr er moldu samr, Sól. 47. II. *agreeing, u ling, of one mind*; sem sex skynsamir menn verða samir á, Gpl. 46. áðr hún telisk söm at ljá vápn, Fsm. 31; ek em samr at semja sver leik, Draum.; seggr varð samr at þiggja bær, Sturl. (in a verse); ha var samr um yðra ferð, Fb. i. 19; ek hefi verið ávalt úsamr (*unwillin*, at eiga hlut í stórmálum, Sturl. iii. 7; samir á sáttir, *to have a mi to peace*, Jd. 23: *worthy, slikt ek em samr at ræða of þik*, Líkn. 4; ú-samr e-s, *averse to*, Merl. 2. 2; hjálm-s., *bebelmed*, Lex. Poët. II. *samt*, adv. *continuously, together*; viku alla í samt, Clem. 48; átta-tí daga í samt, Bret. 50; fjórum sinnum í samt, Rb. 568; sjau vetr u samt, Sks. 113 B: allir samt, *all together*, Fms. ii. 261, [Old Engl. *al samen*]; öll samt, 656 A. i. 2; öllum samt, Fms. i. 15; allt samt fjö tigr ok átta, Dipl. v. 18; báðir samt, bæði samt, Nj. 111, Ísl. ii. 21 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 49; einn samt, *alone*, ix. 25, (Germ. *einsam*); fyrir sjónin einni samt, Edda 28: *yet, all the same*, Fas. i. 443 (paper MS.), freq. mod. usage = Germ. *zwar*.

C. *-samr*, *-samligr*, as inflex. suffix, like Engl. *-some*, as in *glau some, etc.*, see Gramm. p. xxxiii. (col. 2. VI.)

sam-ráða, adj. *of one counsel, united*, Bragi, Eluc. 39, Fms. iii. 11; Stj. 550.

sam-ráðit, part.; hafa s. e-t, *to take counsel together*, Ísl. ii. 344.

sam-reið, f. *a riding together*, 655 xxv. 2.

sam-reki, a, m. *a common jetsum*, Grág. ii. 365, Vm. 156, 159.

sam-rekkja, t, *to share a bed with*, Fms. ix. 230, Clar.

sam-rennandi, part. *running together*, Rb. 232.

sam-rétti, n. *a using folds, pastures (rétt) together*, N. G. L. iii. 35; 36.

sam-riddari, a, m. *a fellow knight*, 623, 32, Róm. 116.

sam-riksja, t, *to rule in common with*, Fær. 137.

sam-rýndr, adj. [rún], *intimate, friendly*.

sam-ræði, n. *confidence*, Sks. 358, Str. II. *caral intercoures* Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 318, 540.

sam-ræður, f. pl. *conversation*, Barl. 93, freq. in mod. usage.

sam-sáttir, adj. *concordant*, Landn. 333, Sks. 300.

sam-setja, t, *to connect*, Skálda 167, Bs. ii. 111; samsett tala, *a com pound figure*, Alg. 356: *to compose*, of writing, Fb. iii. 248, Stj. 55 Vm. 123.

sam-setning, f. *composition*, Skálda 174.

sam-siði, qs. *samsinni*, a, m. *a companion*, Stj. 51.

sam-sinna, t, with dat. *to consent*.

sam-sinni, n. *company, fellowship*, Hom. (St.), Stj. 521; ok áfyði all s. þeirra, 655 x. 1: *observance, hlyðni ok s.*, 677. 4: *consent*, (mod.)

sam-síða, adj. = *samhlíða*.

sam-skapa, adj. *of one mind*, Sturl. i. 94, v. l.

sam-skara, að, [skör], to join boards; skipit varð mjök samskarat
 n botninn, Fms. viii. 196; see skara.
 sam-skipa, adj. sailing in the same ship, Grág. i. 216, Fbr. 53.
 sam-skulda, adj. balancing, of accounts; það er s., making accounts
 ual, Fms. ii. 246, Fas. iii. 86.
 sam-slags, adv. of the same kind, (mod.)
 sam-smaðr, m. [samr B. 11], a peaceful man, Ó. H. 92.
 sam-stafa, u, f. a syllable, Edda (Ht.) 120, Skálda 174, 178.
 sam-stafan, sam-stöfun, f. = samstafa, Skálda 167, Edda 120.
 sam-stafligr, adj. belonging to a syllable, Skálda 180.
 sam-staft, n. adj. all of one burden; mjök mun þér s. þykkja, þvíat
 mun einn veg alla ráða, Ld. 128.
 sam-stundis (sam-stundar, D. N.), adv. at the same moment, Fms.
 168.
 sam-suða, u, f. fusion, of metals.
 sam-sumars, adv. in the same summer, Nj. 251, Korm. 160, Fs. 75,
 52 new Ed., Grett. 156.
 sam-svara, að, to answer, (mod.)
 sam-svarning, f. a conspiracy, Róm. 341, 348.
 sam-sveit, f. a common country, Mar.
 sam-systkin, n. pl. = systkyn, D. N. ii. 807.
 sam-særi, m. [sverja], a conspiracy. samsæris-maðr, m. a con-
 spirator.
 sam-sæti, n. a sitting down together; taks s., to sit down at a feast,
 S. ii. 261, Stj. 460; veita mér s. (to entertain me) at sjálfs síns borði,
 —an assembly, entertainment, í svá góðu s., in such a good 'set,'
 með góðu kompaní, Sd. 151; staddr í s., Sks. 370. COMPS: sam-
 sís-drykkja, u, f. a banquet, Sks. 358. samsætis-menn, m. pl.
 fellow-fellows, Sks. 366, 367.
 sam-sætt, f. a compromise, convention, H. E. i. 396.
 sam-sætta, t, to reconcile, Barl.: reflex., D. N.
 sam-tak, n. a united effort, pulling together; hafa s. at e-u, Ísl. ii. 106;
 e in plur., samtök, hafa samtök móti e-m, H. E. i. 433.
 sam-taka, tók, to do in common, N. G. L. i. 448; s. e-t með sér, Stj.
 439.
 sam-taka, u, f. the collection of a tax, D. N. ii. 263.
 sam-taka, adj. pulling together; verða s.
 sam-tal, n. a colloquy, interview, Stj. 129, Fms. vi. 226, Bs. i. 736,
 93; a counting together, 99; gen. sam-tals, adv. altogether, in
 s.
 sam-telja, talði, to count together, Hom. (St.)
 sam-tempra, að, to moderate, Bs., Mar.: sam-tempran, f., Bs. ii. 61.
 sam-tinging, f. a connection, Rb. 168, Sks. 51, Skálda 180, 183.
 sam-tingja, d, to knit together, join, Fms. iii. 163, Rb. 166, K. Á. 20,
 114, Blas. 47; pass., Stj. 34, Hom. 141, Greg. 31.
 sam-tíða, adj. contemporary, with dat., 625, 94, Fas. i. 413, Bs. i.
 619, ii. 104, Skálda 201; þeir voru allir s., Fs. 124; margar sögur
 veita hér s., Sturl. i. 106.
 sam-tíðis, adv. = samtíða, Fas. ii. 459, Fs. 28.
 sam-tíma, að, = samtíða, Bs. ii. 27.
 sam-tíningr, m. pickings.
 sam-tvinna, að, to twist together.
 sam-týni, n. [tún], the line of a common fence, common boundary,
 Di. v. 19.
 sam-týnis, adv. abutting on, adjoining, metaphor from fields with a
 common fence (tún); liggja s., to lie together, of land, Gpl. 356, 357;
 sit s. við e-n, cp. Engl. 'to live next door,' Ld. 246, Rd. 285, Eb. 86;
 sit þú upp s., Eg. 729 (samtymis in the Ed. is a misprint); þat var s.
 við Kálfs, Bjarn. 39.
 sam-veldi, n. joint authority, rule, Fms. x. 310, 311, xi. 312, Rb.
 40 Stj. 314, Fas. i. 190, Sks. 340.
 sam-vera, u, f. a living together, community, Stj. I, K. Á. 132.
 sam-verkan, f. co-operation.
 sam-verskr, adj. Samaritan, Ant. R. ii. 417, N. T., Vidal.
 sam-viðan, f. a foresting together, wood gathering, Vm. 60.
 sam-vinna, u, f. a working together.
 sam-vinnandi, part. working together, Stj. 198, 467, K. Á. 228, Fms.
 xi. 0.
 sam-vinnari, a, m. = samvinnandi, Skálda 204.
 sam-virða, ð, to estimate equal in worth, compare, Fms. x. 338, Stj.
 253.
 sam-virðiligr, adj. of like value, Th. 18.
 sam-virðing, f. full value, Stj. 156, Mar.
 sam-vist, f. a living together, Fms. xi. 424, Grett. 162, Gpl. 227.
 sam-vista, u, f. = samvist; á málstefnum ok illum góðum samvistum,
 mees, Sks. 274; mun nú skilja vórar samvistur (samvistu), Fas. i.
 375 s. 80, Ld. 286, Fms. vi. 226; ekki bregð okkari samvistu, 59;
 nauð at líkams samvistu, Fms. iii. 63; samvistur syndugra, Hom. 105;
 þú þar honum eigi við lög s. við skógarmann, Grág. i. 73, 138;
 samvistum með e-m, N. G. L. i. 155; —of wedded life, nýtti Hrafn
 af samvistum við hana, Ísl. ii. 250; ok er þeirra s. fáligr, Fas. i.

209; kallaði miklu betri þeirra samvistu en at hón ætti svá gamlan
 manni, 50; hún hafði feugð barngetnað af þeirra samvistu, Stj. 514.
 samvistu-maðr, m. a companion, 677, 11.
 sam-vista, adj.; vera s. við e-n, to dwell among, Stj. 318.
 sam-vistiligr, adj. attached, Stj. 495.
 sam-vit, n. [Swed. sam-veta], the conscience, H. E. i. 561. 2. con-
 sciousness; heill at samviti, Munk. 39.
 sam-vitandi, part. cognisant of, þryg, Fms. viii. 280, xi. 241, Fbr.
 34 new Ed.
 sam-vizka, u, f. the conscience, Gpl. 7, K. Á. 202, Fms. i. 141, Dipl. ii.
 19, Barl. 85, Bs. ii. 118, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. 2.
 consciousness; heill at samvizku, krankr at líkama, Munk. 49; heill at
 líkama ok samvizku, Dipl. iv. 8. samvizku-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n),
 without conscience, cruel.
 sam-vægja, ð, to yield mutually, Stj. 384; to be of equal weight,
 match, samvægja e-m, Fb. i. 521.
 sam-værr, adj. living in peace together; sáttir ok samværr, Grág. ii.
 169.
 sam-þinga, adj. = samþingi, Fms. viii. 173.
 sam-þingendr, part. pl. members of the same district, N. G. L. i. 21.
 sam-þingi (-þinga), adj. from the same jurisdiction (district); þann
 mann er samþingi er við hann, Grág. i. 102, 114; þess héraðs er sam-
 þinga er, 256; ef þeir eru s., 84.
 sam-þingi, n. a common jurisdiction. samþingis-goðar, m. pl.,
 the three priests (goði) within the same district (þing) were so called,
 Grág. i. 24, 116, Nj. 214, Glúm. 386; see goði.
 sam-þjónn, m. a fellow-servant.
 sam-þræll, m. a fellow-thrall, Hom. 38.
 sam-þykki, n. consent, oneness, concord; opp. to sundr-þykki, þat er
 víli várr bónda ok s., Fms. i. 34, 220; með einu s., viðt one consent,
 Ó. H. 88; brátt gürðusk greinir um s. konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; vant
 var at gæta til samþykkis þeirra, 220.
 sam-þykkiliga, adv. unanimously, H. E. i. 528, Th. 12, 25, Str. 54.
 sam-þykkiligr, adj. consenting, Bs. i.
 sam-þykkja, t, to consent to; s. e-t, Nj. 150, Gpl. 41, Stj. 254; —also
 with dat., Fms. xi. 265, MS. 623, 29, K. Á. 134; s. með e-m, to agree
 viðt, Fms. vii. 305. 2. reflex. to consent to, Ld. 22, Fms. vi. 177; s.
 e-m, 623, 29. 3. to reconcile, Barl., Hom. 67, 82, Ann. Nord. Oldk.
 1848, p. 372; recipr. to come to terms with one another, H. E. i. 247.
 sam-þykkja, u, f. = samþykkt, Fr.
 sam-þykkir, adj. agreeing, at peace with one, opp. to sundrþykkir,
 Fms. vii. 150, Ld. 38; consenting, s. e-u or e-m, or s. við e-n, Str. 77;
 vertu snarlíga s. þinum móttöðu-manni, Matth. v. 25.
 sam-þykkt, f. consent, agreement, K. Á. 112, 200, Dipl. ii. 8, Mar.;
 samþykktar bréf, a contract, Dipl. iü. 5.
 sam-þýðask, d, dep. to associate with; s. við e-n, Pr. 90.
 sandi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x.
 SANDR, m. [common to all Teut. languages, except that Ulf. ren-
 ders ápmos by malma] : —sandr né sær, Vsp. 3; sandi orpinn,
 Grág. i. 354; sandi ausinn, Orkn. (in a verse); fúna í sandi, Ó. H.
 229; Auðr var grafin í sand þar sem flæðr gékk yfir, Fms. i. 248;
 the phrase, kasta sandi í augu e-m, to throw dust in one's eyes, Band.
 (in a verse) : —the sea-shore, skip koma at sandi, Hkv. i. 48; lítilla
 sanda, Hm.; á sandinum, fyrir sandi, reka upp í sand, and so on, freq.
 in old and mod. usage; fjöru-sandr, beach sand; ægi-sandr, q. v. —also
 of the sand from volcanoes, eldr kom upp ór Heiklu-felli . . . bar norðr
 yfir landit sand svá þykkvan . . . meðan niðr rignði sandinum, . . . haldi
 svá alla jörðina af sandinum, annan dag eptir fark svá sandrinn, at . . . , Bs.
 i. 804, passim. 2. in plur. sand-banks, sandy ground; eru þar smáir
 sandar allt með sjó, Eg. 141; sandar, óræfi ok brim, Hkr. i. 229; ridu þeir
 austr yfir sanda, Nj. 114; um sandana víða, Fs. 157; —poët. the sea is
 called sand-himinn, sand-men, sand-heimr, Lex. Poët. II. freq.
 in local names, Sandr and Sandar, Sand-á, Sand-fell, Sand-nes,
 Sand-brekkja, Sand-dalr, Sand-eyrr, Sand-gil, Sand-hólar,
 Sand-lækur, Sand-vík; whence Sand-fellingar, -víkingar, m. pl.
 the men from S.: Sandhóla-ferja, u, f. the ferry of S., Landn. 66. Gen.
 sands and sanns (Lat. veri) are sounded alike, hence the pun or riddle,
 Mart er smátt í vetling manns, | gettu sanns (guess sand or guess right), |
 þú þú verðir í allan dag þú geturð' aldrei hans.
 B. COMPS: sand-bakki, a, m. a sand-bank, -bill, Bs. i. 287. sand-
 bára, u, f. a sand-wave, Al. 51. sand-brekkja, u, f. [Dan. sand-
 brink], a sand-ridge, sharp-edged sand-bill, Grett. 133 A. sand-fall,
 -fok, n. a fall of sand from a volcano, Ann. 1300, Al. 50. sand-
 fönn, f. a sand-drift, Róm. 236. sand-haf, n. [Dan. sandhav], a
 'sand-ocean,' desert, Al. 50. sand-hafri, a, m. 'sand-oats' = melr,
 q. v. : as a nickname, Fms. ix. 370. sand-hóll, m. a sand-bill, Karl.
 241. Pr. 201. sand-hverfa, u, f. a sand-flounder, a fish, Edda
 (Gl.) sand-klyptir, f. pl. 'sand-clefts,' a local name, Sturl. i. 41.
 sand-korn, n. a grain of sand, Sturl. (in a verse). sand-kvama,
 u, f. = sandfall, Ann. Sand-leið, f. a way through the desert Sand
 in Icel., the present Sprengi-sandr, Stóri-sandr, Rd. 244. sand-16,
 L L

f. a bird, *the sanderling* (see sendling), Eggert Itin. sand-lægja, u, f. a kind of wale, Edda (Gl.) sand-melr, m. a sand-billock, Landn. 77, Ó. H. 226. sand-migr, m. a kind of sbell, *mya truncata*, Björn. sand-möl, f. gravel, Fs. 143. sand-sili, n. a kind of berring. sand-stöðr, f., botan. *beut grass, carex arenaria*. sand-sumar, -vetr, m. a sand-summer, -winter, so called from volcanic eruptions, Sturl. ii. 93, 128. sand-torfa, u, f. a sandy sod, Landn. 101. sand-viðir, m., botan. 'sand-witby,' *salix arenaria*. sand-púfa, u, f. a sand-mound, Grett. 156.

sangr, adj. *singed, burnt*, of porridge, freq. in mod. usage.

sanka, að, = samka, Barl. 37, 206.

sanna, að, [Goth. *sunjon*; Dan. *sånnde*], to prove, make good, affirm; sannadi annarr en annarr synjadi, some affirmed, some said no, Hkr. ii. 216; seg þat satt vera er þú hefir sannat, 645. 61; þann órskurd sem vér höfum sinnt ok sannat, Stj. 3; þat finnsk í frásögn Ara ins fróða, ok eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, at . . . Fms. x. 275; þat skal nú sanna (*to show*) hversu þeir telja, id. —s. e-u á e-n, to convict one of; aldri varð því enn á mik sannat, at ek væra falsari, ix. 262; sanna e-t á hendr e-m, to prove it against one; þeir sönnuðu þat honum á hendr, 625. 91, Al. 24; þá sannar hann sér skuld á hendi, N. G. L. i. 23; þá sannar hann sér stuld á hendr, 83; sönnuðu þeir þat mörgum orðum, 96; sanna e-t með eidi, Nj. 235, Dipl. ii. 16; s. með jarteinum, Fms. vi. 64; sanna frændsemis-töku, Grág. i. 28; sanna ek þat með þér, Sks. 64; þeir gátu enga sök sannada, 656 C. 19; sanna mál e-s, Fms. vii. 230; þat sanna þær tvaer jarteinir, Blas. 40; láta sanna at dómi dauða þess er erlendir var, Grág. i. 190; sannat hefir Kjartan orðs-viðinn, at hátíðir eru til heilla beztar, K. has made good the old saying, Ld. 176:—sanna e-n at e-u, to bring guilt home to one; eða sanna þá at því máli, to convict one, Lv. 77.

II. reflex. to prove true, hold good, turn out; nú mun þat sannask es ek sagða þér, Nj. 6; at þat mundi sannask er faðir hans hafði mælt, Eg. 227; myndi þat sannask ef Arinbjörn væri hér í landi, at ef myndim, 484:—láta á sannask, to let it be proved by oneself, to confess; nú lét hann á sannask fyrir Vermundi, at hann var valdr sauda-tökunnar, Rd. 243; hann lét á sannask, at hann myndi eigi sjálf svá miklu orkat hafa, Fb. i. 523.

sanna, u, f., only used in plur. sönnur, proofs, evidence; hann vann þar at margar sönnur, at . . . Fms. ii. 282; hann bauð til þess sönnur, x. 418; finna sönnur á máli sínu (færa sönnur á e-ð), Band. 37 new Ed., Fb. ii. 23.

sannaðr, m., in sannaðar-mæðr, m. [cp. Dan. *sande-mænd*, 'veridici']—a law term, a 'sooth-man,' 'oath-helper,' in court; e.g. in the Fifth Court, each party had to be backed by two 'sooth-men,' who on oath testified to the truth of the evidence and the pleadings; it is defined in Grág. þingsk. p. ch. 46, 47 (Kb.); sannaðar-menn skulu eiba vinna . . . skal svá sannaðarmann vanda at frændsemi við aðilja at þeir sé fimari en næsta bræðra, Grág. (St.) i. 31; ef hann hefir eigi sannaðarmenn, þá skal hann kveðja heimilis-búa sína fimm, hvárt sá væri þar veginn eðr eigi, Kb. i. 189; hann skal hafa sannaðarmenn tvá, þeir skulu þat leggja undir þegnskap sinn, at sú er frændsemi tala rétt ok sönn, ii. 11. sannaðar-vitni, n. the witness of a 'sooth-man,' N. G. L. i. 87.

sannan or sönnun, f. a proof, argument, Edda 127, MS. 655 ix. B. 2; til sönnunar síns máls, Fas. ii. 533, freq. in mod. usage: an assertion, confirmation, Stj. 3. COMPS: sönnunar-dæmi, -mark, n. evidence, Greg. 73, Stj. 203. sönnunar-mæðr, m. = sannaðarmadr, Grág. ii. 409, Nj. 241; hafa sönnunar-menn sögu sinnar, Rd. 238. sannaðar-orð, adj. an epithet, Edda (Ht.) 122. sönnunar-vitni, n. = sannaðarvitni, Eg. 344, v. 1.

sannar-liga, adv. verily.

sannar-ligr, adj. very true, freq. in mod. usage.

sann-fregit, sann-frétt, part.; hafa s., to have true intelligence of, Str. 38, Bær. 15, Hallfréd.

sann-fróðr, adj. truly informed, well-informed, Ó. H. (pref.), Fms. ix. 253, 465, xi. 120, 280, Sks. 194; sannfróðar bækr, Stj. 47.

sann-fræðask, d, to be truly informed, Str. 29.

sann-fræði, n. true information, Sks. 149.

sann-færa, ð, to convince: sann-færing, f. conviction.

sann-getall, adj. guessing true, Gm. 46.

sann-girni, f. equity, fairness.

sann-gjarn, adj. fair, equitable, Barl. 10, passim in mod. usage. sann-gjarn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fair.

sann-göfugr, adj. truly noble, Bs. i. 134.

sann-görr, adj. true as fact, Ýt., Cod. Fris., cp. sjall-getr.

sann-heilagr, adj. truly saintly, Bs. i. 84, Fms. vii. 40, Ó. H. 227.

sannindi, n. pl. (sing., Sks. 500, 505, 570, Hom. 117, but rare), sannendi, sannyndi, sooth, truth, verity; með sannindum, for sooth, K. Á. 200; með sannindum at segja, Ísl. ii. 201; vita með sannindum, to know for sooth, Fms. ii. 260; er þat sagt með miklum sannindum, Ísl. ii. 344; ef hann vill heldr trúia lygi en sannindum ok einuðr, Eg. 63; manndómr ok s., Fms. ix. 333; unna e-m sanninda unu e-t, to give one his due, viii. 149; flytja mál af skynsemi ok sannindum, ix.

451. 2. an evidence, proof; engi önnur sannindi hafa ment þess, Eb. 332; vér sáum ok vissum fyrir full s., with full certainty, I. ii. 16; en vita hver s. til eru, af þeim er þér kennt máli, Lv. 77; er þat meirr til sanninda þessa fundar, as a token of this battle, Fs. en þó þykkir mér þat merkiligast til sanninda, er berum orðum er þat kvæðum . . . ef eigi væri kvæði bæði ný ok forn, þau er menn tæki þe s. fræðinnar, proof of, Ó. H. (pref.); með sannindum, Sks. 593; görit yðr finnsk s. til, Eg. 66; sem honum þætti þar engin s. til, 39; i hann upp hver s. hann hafði í tilkalli fjár þess, 341; þeir genu þar er dómrinn sat, at flytja fram s. sín, 340. COMPS: sanninda-m, m. a truthful man, Hkr. i. 72. sanninda-samliga, adv. truthfully, Sks. 495 C. sanninda-sögn, f. true intelligence, Edda (pf) sannindis-umfræða, u, f. a fair discussion, Gpl. 57, Jb. 42.

sann-kallaðr, part. truly called, Fas. iii. 106.

sann-kenna, d, to call a thing by its right name; at styðja, reka, sannkenna, Edda (Ht.): part. convicted of, s. at svikum, Al. 124.

sann-kening, f. a poet, term, a kind of epithet, Edda 108; þat 'hörd' egg, en 'hvatir' menn, 122, cp. Skálda 194.

sann-leikr, m., or sann-leiki, a, m.; in nom. and gen. the strong form prevails, in dat. and acc. the weak; thus in the Icel. N. T., received text of 1644: a. weak form, nom. sannleiki, 2 Cor. vii.

gen. sannleika, sannleikans, John i. 14, Rom. ii. 20, xv. 8, 1 Cor. v. 2 Cor. iv. 2, 1 Pet. i. 22, 1 John v. 6, 2 John 2: dat. and acc. s. leika, sannleikann, sannleikanum, John v. 33, viii. 32, 40, 44, 45; 19, xviii. 37, Rom. i. 18, 25, ii. 8, 2 Cor. xiii. 8, Gal. iii. i, iv. Ephes. iv. 15, 2 Thess. ii. 12, 1 Tim. ii. 7, 2 Tim. ii. 18, 25, James. 14, v. 19, 1 John ii. 21, 2 John i, 3 John 3; i sannleika, Mark. 32, N. T. passim. β. strong decl., nom. sannleikr, sannleikrinn, J. i. 17, viii. 32, xiv. 6, Rom. iii. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 14, xi. 10, Gal. ii. 5, Ep. v. 9, 1 John i. 8, ii. 4: gen. sannleiks, sannleiksins, John xvi. 13, 2 Th. ii. 10, 13, 1 Tim. ii. 4, 3, iii. 15, Tit. i. i, Hebr. x. 26, 1 Pet. i. 22, ii. 2, ii. 2, 1 John iv. 3, 3 John 8: acc. sannleikr, sannleikinn, Rom. i. i Tim. ii. 7, John viii. 32, 46, xvi. 7, 2 Cor. xii. 6, Gal. ii. 14, 27. ii. 25, 1 John i. 6, ii. 21, 2 John i: dat. sannleikr, sannleiknum, 17 vi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, iv. 4, Tit. i. 14, 1 John iii. 19, 3 John 3.

B. Truth; sannleikrinn, Edda (pref.); Guð er sannleikr, K. Á. 2: taka fyrir sannleik, Fms. ix. 424; i sannleika, in truth, Rb. 362: saying, sannleikanum verð hver sárreidast; sannleiks-gata, -ást, -cl-hatr, H. E. i. 510, Al. 106, Stj. 15, Vidal.

sann-lifa, ð, to live, Fb. i. 513.

sann-liga, adv. verily, Fs. 93, Fær. 189, Fms. i. 113, vi. 20, ix. xi. 260, Barl. 66, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

sann-ligr, adj. likely to be true, probable, Sks. 555, Fms. vi. 94 463, Band. 18 new Ed.; þykkir sú saga sannligust, Bret. 88, 98. just, fair, Ó. H. 45, Fær. 125, Eg. 526, Ísl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 151; vii. 115, ix. 249, 391:—fit, meet, proper, x. 379, Sks. 8, 283, Js. 10 sann-máligr, adj. true speaking, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

sann-mæli, n. a true speech, truth, Lv. 52, Ó. H. 232; en þá ná s. af mörgum mönnum til Ólafs konungs, 227, Bs. ii. 185; unna sannmælis, to give a fair report, Háv. 38.

sann-mæltr, part. true spoken, Sks. 474; þat er sannmælt, 'tis sp. truth, Fs. 54.

sann-nefni, n. an appropriate name, Fms. i. 193, vi. 348, xi. 296, i. 589.

sann-orðr, adj. truthful, Nj. 91, Fms. vii. 226, xi. 297, 326, Bs. i. sann-pröfa, að, to prove for certain, Fms. i. 191, Stj. 571, Gpl. I SANNR, adj., fem. sönn, neut. satt for sannt, Dan. sandt; an c form saðr, as also saðrar, saðri, see introduction to letter N; cp. sannast: with suffix satt-na, Bs. i. 469, v. 1: [Goth. *sunis* is assu from Ulf. *sunjeins* = ἀληθής, *sanja* = ἀλήθεια; A. S. and Hel. sōð; I sooth; Ó. H. G. *sunnis*; old Frank. *son*; cp. Germ. *ver-söbnen*, all a radical u sound, whereas Swed.-Dan. *sann*, *sand*]—sooth, true; a vitui satt ok sært, D. N. ii. 140; sönn saga, Ld. 52; sönn sök, i. 119; sannar jarteinir, Eg. 476; segja satt, to say sooth, Vpm. 43, 194, Eb. 47 new Ed.; hafa e-t fyrir satt, to believe to be true, be unced of, Nj. 10; eigi er þat satt, Fs. 97; þat er satt, 'tis true, F. 469; hverir samnara hafa, Fas. i. 317, N. G. L. i. 40; hann kveðsk hafa sem hann vissi sannast, Ld. 194; i sannasta, Vpm. 42; i sannast, Ísl. ii. 125:—at sönnu, forsooth, Sks. 491 B, MS. 655 xiii. A 623. 31: in mod. used as Germ. *zwar* ('tis true enough . . . but); sönnu, Ld. 76; til samns, forsooth, Fms. vi. 41, 128, Gpl. 315, Eg. 568; verar, verða sannr at e-u, to be convicted of, be guilty of; báru Gunnar sannan at sökinni, Nj. 87, Eb. 22 new Ed.; þeir er sa urðu at á verkum við Sigurð konung, Fms. vii. 248; er áðr hefir ok saðr orðinn at þjófskap, Grág. ii. 189, Fs. 97, 159; er hann st sagðr, is he justly charged? Bret. 12; þá þykkir þú bleyði borina sönnu sagðr, Sdm. 25.

2. sincere; með sönnu hugskoti, M. due, meet, væri þat sannara at þú vært dreppinn, Gisl. 50.

sannr, m. (saðr, Am. 6), justice, equity, as also evidence, proof; i mér engan sann, do not teach me any lessons, Fms. iii. 85; færa heim sanninn, to tell one the bitter truth or the real state of things,

20; e-t er nær sanni, *near the truth, fair, reasonable, moderate*, Fb. iii. 451, Fms. vii. 238 (x. 420); ástir þeirra vóru at góðum sanni, *they loved me another fairly*, Bjarn. 12; vil ek bæta þat með sanni (*estimation*) góðra manna, Sturl. iii. 139, Fb. 43 new Ed.; skulu þeir góra þér sændri við vörn sanni, *as we may deem fair*, Sturl. iii. 151; þorgils skyldi sama Halldór nokkuru eptir því sem sanni hans (i. e. Th.'s) væri til, 168; eigi rítu vér sanni á því, *we know not the truth thereof, have no proof of it*, Fms. vii. 275; mjök þykki mér hann bera sanni á þetta, Fs. 46; inu kváðsk hafa sanni sanni víð (for sitt satt), 170.

sann-reyndr, part. *duly proved*, Fs. 97, Fms. ii. 57, vi. 144, vii. 115; at e-u, *convicted of*, Rd. 285.

sann-reynir, m. a *true friend*, Kornak.

sann-saga, u, f. a *true tale*, Barl. 112, Thom.

sann-sagðr, part. *truly said*, Stj. 524.

sann-sakaðr, part. *convicted, guilty*, H. E. i. 467, ii. 71.

sann-sorðinn, part. = sorðinn (serða, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 70.

sann-spár, adj. 'sooth-saying', *prophecying true*, Ld. 230, Krók. 55.

sann-spurt, part. = sannfregit, Eg. 19, Fms. iii. 38, ix. 351, xi. 30.

sann-sýni, f. *equity, fairness*, Sks. 11, 467, 776, Anecd.

sann-sýnn, adj. *just, impartial*, Fs. 29, Hom. 107, Bær. 5, 14.

sann-sæi, f. a *seeing right*, Lv. 105.

sann-sögli, f. *truthfulness, veracity*, Fms. ii. 87.

sann-sögull, adj. *truthful*, Stj. 602, Fms. x. 316, Barl. 13, Karl. 390.

sann-talat, n. part. *truly said*, Fms. ii. 304.

sann-vinr, m. a *true friend*, Lv. 95, Fms. x. 394.

sann-vitaðr, part. *known for certain*, Ld. 4.

sann-vitr, adj. *truly wise*, H. E. i. 249.

sann-víss, adj. = sannvitr, Lex. Poët.

sann-vænn, adj. *near the truth, fair*, Bs. i. 761.

sann-yrði, n. pl. *true words*, Fms. x. 316, Fas. iii. 653, Fb. iii. 452.

ansar, m. pl. [Lat.], *the senses*; only in certain phrases, taka söndum, *to open to reason*; vera veykr á sansana, *to be of unsound mind*, (mod.)

arga, að, (sarg, n.), [prob. a corruption from saga, qs. sagra = sagla, v.]—*to back with a blunt instrument*; sargar, gargar sira Björn, urni: metaph. *to biggle and haggle, eg sargaði það út úr honum*.

argla, að, *to clatter*; er grjótið sargladi, Grett. 135 new Ed.

ARPE, m. *the crop of a bird*; tína í sarpinn. II. the name a waterfall in Norway, Fms. vii. Sarps-borg, Ó. H.

auð-bani, a, m., botan. *sheep's-bane, monksbhood, aconitum caeruleum*.

auð-bitr, m. a *sheep-warrior*, of a dog, N. G. L. iii. 37.

auð-fé, n. a *sheep*, Eg. 137, Grett. 112, 148, sauðfjár-hagi, a, m. *sheep-walk*.

auð-fellir, m. *the death of sheep from cold*, Sturl. i. 227.

auð-fénaðr, m. = sauðfé, Bs. i. 873, N. G. L. iii. 35.

auð-gróði, a, m. a *crop for sheep*, Ann. 1370.

auð-gröns, n. pl. = sauðgróði; á þeirri sömu viku vóru s. nær ærin, i. 171.

auð-hús, n. pl. *sheep-pens*, Þorst. hv. 36, Dropl. 6, Landn.

auð-höfn, f. *sheep-keeping*, Vm. 14, 115.

auð-kind, f. a *sheep*.

auð-kvistr, m., botan. a kind of *willow, salix repens*, Björn.

auð-laukur, m. 'sheep-leek', botan. *triglochin maritimum perenne*, Lm.

auð-lauss, adj. *sheepless*, Grág. ii. 304; a local name, Sauðlauss-cr, Bs. i. 461, in western Iceland, mod. Sauðlaunks-dalr (sauðlaukur).

AUÐR, m., gen. sauðar, dat. sauð, pl. sauðir; the gen. sauðs, Barl. 101, is unusual; [Ulf. sauþs or sauðs = θυσία or sacrifice, which is shewn to be the original sense; sjóða and seyðir are kindred words; 1. Aasen sau or saud, 'sauden er daud']—*a sheep*; sauði eða búfé, Gg. i. 148, 414, ii. 306, Js. 78, Stj. 171, Grett. 134, 137, Fs. 25, 71, N6, Bs. i. 315, 646, 647; henda skjara sauði, 330; svin hann gengur á S. anesi, en sauðir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124; sing. collect., reka sauðinn í tír, Stj. 171; þat þótti honum útal hve margr sauðr þar var í dalnum, Gt. 136; hrút eðr hafra . . . þótt s. sauðrinn verði dauðr, Grág. ii. 310; eq., Clem. 58, Fms. x. 318, cp. John x. 1-16. 2. in mod. usage, a. COMPDS: sauða-beit, f. 'sheep-bite,' *sheep-pasture*, Vm. 155.

auða-dunr, m. a *flock of sheep*: in the phrase, sem vargr (úlfr) í sauðun, Sd. 164, Bret. 62. sauða-ferð, f. a *searching for sheep*, Kn. 10. sauða-flokk, m. a *flock of sheep*, Barl. 104. sauða-gigr, m. a *sheep-walk*, Grág. i. 423. sauða-geymsla, u, f. *sheep-keeping*, Stj. 223. sauðar-gæra, u, f. a *sheep's fleece*. sauða-háir, m. a *shepherd*, Stj. 41, 106, 223. sauða-hús, n. a *sheep-fold*, Fs. 55, Ld. 44, Nj. 153; a *sheep-fold*, Fms. x. 318, John x. 1, 16. sauðahús-tún, n. = mod. fjárhústún, *the field round a sheep-fold*, Sturl. 39. sauða-hvarf, -hverfa, u, f. a *going astray*, of sheep, F. 4 Dropl. 34, Rd. 240, 241, Band. 12 new Ed. sauðar-höfup, n. a *sheep's head*, Landn. 211, Rd. 263. sauðar-jarmr, m. a *sheep's bleat*, Hrafn. 7. sauða-kjöt, f. *muton*. sauða-klippari, a, m. a *sheep-shearer*, Stj. 106. sauða-kví, f. a *sheep-fold*, Greg. 56. sauða-lev, f. a *tax paid in sheep*, Sturl. iii. 258. sauða-leit, f. *sheep-feeding*, Nj. 143, Dipl. iv. 9. sauða-maðr, m. a *shepherd*, Nj. 104,

Grett., Bs. i. 45. sauða-mjólk and sauða-nytt, f. *sheep's milk*, Bs. i. 137. sauða-rökstr, m. *the driving sheep*, Fm. 92. sauða-rétt, f. a *sheep-fold* (rétt, q. v.), Landn. 292, Bs. i. sauðar-royfl, n. a *sheep's fleece*. sauða-slittr, n. pl. 'slitbers,' *sbreds of a sheep torn by a beast of prey*, Finnb. 246. sauða-sveinn, m. a *shepherd boy*, Anecd. 28. sauðatað, n. *sheep's dung*. sauða-taka, u, f. *sheep-stealing*, Landn. 124, 128, Rd. 236. sauðar-ull, f. *sheep's wool*, Fms. iii. 180. sauða-hjófnadr, m. *sheep-stealing*. sauða-hjófr, m. a *sheep-stealer*. sauð-reki, -rekr, m. a *sheep-driver*, Glúm. 363, Háv. 40, 42. sauð-svartr, adj. 'sheep-black,' i. e. *not dyed*, of cloth. sauð-vant, n. adj. *lost on the mountains*, of sheep, Hrafn. 6.

SAUMA, að, [Dan. sømme; Swed. sömma; cp. Engl. seam]:—*to sew*; sauma e-m klæði, Fb. ii. 438; hann tekr sér nál ok þráð, ok saumar, Karl. 149; sátu þær þar ok saumuðu, Gisl. 15; var saumia; í horn um hálsinn, Eb. 240; líkit var sveipat en saumat eigi um, 264; s. ú nísting, Glúm. 343; kyrtill svá þröngur sem saumaðr væri at honum, Nj. 214; s. at e-u, *to stitch*, K. þ. K. 88; s. at höndum sér, Bs. i. 453; klæði ny-saumat, Orkn. 182; gull-saumaðr, id.; silfr, þat var þar saumat í, Fms. viii. 106; s. fyrir hrút ('to prevent the ram from covering the ewes'), Grág. ii. 311.

saum-för, f. a *scam in a ship's planking*, Bs. i. 390, Skálda 163.

saum-gjald, n. *damages for breaking the nails in a ship*, N. G. L. i. 198.

saum-kona, u, f. a *sempstress*, D. N. v. 133.

saum-lauss, adj. *seamless*: without nails, Fb. i. 524.

saum-nál, f. a *sewing needle*.

saumr, m. [Engl. seam; Dan.-Swed. søm], a *seam*, of cloth, freq. in mod. usage. 2. plur. saumar, *needle-work, sewing*; sitja at saumum, of a lady, Orkn. 182, Vigl. 28, Dropl. 4; setjask til sauma, Fas. iii. 104. COMPDS: sauma-kona, u, f. = saumkona. sauma-skapr, m. *needle-work*. sauma-stofa, u, f. a *sewing-room*, Vigl. 20. II. a *nail*, esp. of a ship, N. G. L. i. 202; saum þarfú ok mikinn á skip at hafa, Sks. 30; var engi saumr í, Fms. vii. 216; slá saum, Fb. i. 433 (of ship-building); rærnar á sauminum, 673. 60; skip-s., hnoð-s., rek-s.

saum-skæri, n. pl. *shears, scissors*, Trist. 11.

saum-stofa, u, f. = saumstofa, Vigl. 20.

SAUP, n. [A. S. sype; O. H. G. süf; Dan. søb in fleske-søb, søbe-kaal; cp. súpá, Engl. sup]:—*'spoon-meat'*, Krók. 64; hafra-saup, a *cup of porridge*, Eggert. COMPDS: saup-gríðr, f. an epithet of a dirty cook, Edda (Lauf). saup-ruðr, m. a *nickname*, Fms. vii. saup-sáttr, adj. = missáttr; for the pun see Krók. 62. saur-blað, n. a *fly-leaf*. saur-fullr, adj. *filthy*, Sturl. i. 77. saurga, að, *to defile, pollute*, Eb. 12, 24, Fms. i. 284, Sks. 796, O. H. L. 71, Hom. 17, Karl. 319. saurgan, n. *pollution, defilement*, Hom. 145, K. Á. 104, Stj. 520, Sks. 796; saurganar-maðr, a *defiler*, Bs. i. 765. saurrig, adj., before a vowel contr. saurgan, etc., but not so in mod. usage:—*filthy, dirty*, Sks. 527, 539, Korn. 118, Fs. 51, Karl. 320; saurga myki-kvisl, Fms. i. 75; myklar ok saurgar hendr, vi. 207. 2. metaph. *filthy, foul*, Fms. ix. 223, passim. saurindi, n. pl. *dirt, uncleanness*. saur-kvisl, f. a *dung-fork*, Fb. i. 77. saur-lifnaðr, m. [Swed. skör-lefnad], a *filthy life, lechery*, Stj. 384. saur-ligr, adj. *unclean*, Stj. 58. saur-lifi, n. (opp. to hreinlifi), *an unclean life, fornication*, Gpl. 216, O. H. L. 87, Fms. x. 264. COMPDS: saurlifis-kona, u, f. a *barlot*. saurlifis-maðr, m. a *fornicator*, Fms. x. 389. saurlifis-synd, f. *the sin of fornication*, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 338. saur-lifr, adj. *lewd*, El. 16. saur-ljótr, adj. *showing dirt*, of cloth. saur-mæli, n. *filthy, foul language*, Sks. 370. saur-pytrr, m. a *cesspit, cesspool*, Ísl. ii. 367. SAURR, m., dat. sauri and saur; [remains with an inserted spirious k in Swed. skör-agtig = lewd, skör-lefnad = lewdness; cp. the derived words seyra and súrr]:—*mud*; var á róta mikil svá at ekki stökk saurr af jörðu, Bs. i. 334; jarðar-s., loam, Barl. 112; hlaupa í saur, *to dabble in mud*, Fs. 68; hann kváðsk eigi vilja reida eptir sér saur, 51; at engi saurr stökkvi af hestum yðrum ok á konunginn, Sks. 365. 2. *dirt, excrements*; eða hrindr maðr honum í vatn eðr í hland eðr í mat, eðr í saur, ok varðar þat allt skóggang, Grág. ii. 132; í sauri, 328; sem hann hefði í saurnum laugask, Fas. ii. 332; ausask sauri á, *to throw dirt at one another*, Bjarn. 33; fugla s., Stj. 620; saur ok füllindi, Mar., Stj. 383, 642, Karl. 320; s. í kvíði manns, Hom. (St.)—*metaph., synda s.*, Hom. 45; s. fillra verka, Greg. 18:—*as a nickname*, Landn. II. in local names, Saurar, Saur-bær, esp. the latter is freq. in local soil, swampy tracts, Landn.; hence prob. also Sorö (mid. Lat. Sora) in Denmark; these local names shew the oldest sense of the word, cp. seyra. saur-reiðir, m. a *dung-carrier*, Korn. sauru-liga, adv. *in a foul manner*, H. E. i. 505. sauru-ligr, adj. *foul*, Stj. 116; *uncbaste*, 548, Fms. vi. 123. saur-yrði, n. pl. *foul language*, Hom. 53, Sks. 436.

sautján, an ordinal number, *seventeen*; see *sjautján*.
sautra, *ad*, mod. sötra, *to suck through the teeth*; s. vatn ör löfum sér, Stj. 392.

SAX, n. [A. S. *seax*; Dan. *sax*; O. H. G. *sabs*], a kind of short, heavy sword or sabre; the sword had two edges or was tongue-formed, whereas the sax had only one sharp edge, as is seen from Grett. 124—reiddi hann hátt saxit, laust hann 'bakknum saxins' í höfuð Arnóri svá hart, at haussinn brotnaði; the 'tvíeggjað' sax, Stj. 541 (v. l.), is therefore incorrect; sax eingegjat, 383 (Judges iii. 16, 22); miklit sax sem stórt sverð, Bs. i. 526; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp. 36 (Bugge); höggva með saxi, Bs. i. 543; hann leggur saxinu Tuma-naut, 526, see Grett. passim; sax eitt lítið, Fs. 101; litlu saxi er hann gyrðr með undir klæðunum, Fms. ii. 83; hann hafði brugðit sax undir yfirhöfninni, Ó. H. 70: the saying, verðr sá síðarr at leita er lítið sax hefir, Vápn. 15; hand-sax, hepti-sax, mála-sax, q. v.: in mod. usage a large knife (a carving knife, fisherman's knife, and the like) is called sax, agn-sax, q. v. 2. plur. söx, *sbears*, cp. Dan. *lyse-sax*, Fas. ii. 43; eptir faldi skyrtu hans, svá hvárki komi við knifnr nú söx, Str. 12; hann gripur nú skærin ok ætlar at reka á honum söxin, Bjarn. 66; síðan tók biskup söx ok skar af hári konungsins, Ó. H. 229. 3. medic. a *skin-disease*, when the hands are sore and chapped, being scorched and callous from dryness, see Fél. x. 32.

B. A part of a ship, the raised prow; sax eða sax-bönd, hvert tré þeirra er missir, þá skal gjalda þrem aorum, ok fá tré, þó at síðarr sé, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvá örtogar, ii. 283; höfðu þeir lagt nætrnar upp á saxit, . . . brynja Arous lá á saxinu skipsins, Bs. i. 388, 624; hann gengur fram á saxit, ii. 48; hleypur hann af saxinu ok aprt um stafu, Fms. x. 329; Ólafur konungur lagði hann á saxit á langskipinu, i. 277 (Orkn. 34); hann hleypur þegar á saxit á skip Vandils, Nj. 42; in Róm. 195 the word is misapplied. 2. esp. in plur. (i. e. dual) söx; sær féll inn um söxin, Fagskr. 73; um stafinn ok um söxin, Fms. vi. 78; váttr görir nú á þiljunum fram ok drífr um söxin, viii. 209; sá gengur fast fram í söxin, Grett. (begin.); berserkir konungs tólf voru í söxum, Eg. 32; á rausn í söxum, Fms. ii. 252; þá mun ávinnt um söxin, 308.

saxa, *ad*, to chop, hack; saxa í ketil, Stj. 615; saxa ok skera mör, K. þ. K. 92; hann saxar baggana með páli, Sd. 157; þeir bera vápn á hann ok saxa hann þar til er hann hefir bana, Fms. xi. 146; lögðusk þeir á hann ofan ok voru þar saxaðir, 367, Sturl. i. 85, Bret. 114; létur hann nú saxa á geirvörtuna á sér, Fs. 176. 2. reflex., það saxask á e-t, it is soon chopped up, i. e. the thing is soon finished; saxast nú á limina hans Björns mins, Maurer's Volksagen 234.

Saxa, u, f. the name of an island in Norway, Gisl.: Járn-saxa, the name of a giantess, Edda.

Saxar, m. pl. [A. S. *Seaxon*], the Saxons, i. e. the Germans, Symb. 18, Fms. i. 116, v. 239, passim; and **Sax-land**, n. *Saxon-land*, i. e. Germany, Grág. i. 210, Symb., Fms., Bs., passim: **Sax-elfr**, f. the 'Saxon Elbe' = the Elbe; opp. to Gaut-elfr, Raum-elfr (see elfr), Symb., Bar.

sax-bönd, n. pl. the cross timbers in the prow, N. G. L. i. 100.

sax-kniftr, m. a dagger, dirk, Ó. H. 73.

Sax-lenkr and **Sax-neskr**, adj. *Saxon*, i. e. German, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 113, 260, x. 297, Ó. H. 49, Karl. 373.

sax-oddr, m. the point of a sax, Fb. i. 425, Fms. ii. 205.

SÁ, fem. sú (neut. þat), demonstr. pron., see Gramm. p. xxi; an older form sjá is, esp. in old vellums, often used as common for masc. and fem. (sjá maðr, sjá kona), see the references below:—*that*.

A. As adj. **I.** with a subst. *this, that*; sá hlutrinn, Fms. xi. 129; sjá maðr, *that man*, Fs. 5, 102, 143, Fms. ii. 28, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 6; sjá bók, Íb. (fine); sá kostr, Nj. 1; sá salr, Vsp. 44; sá staðr, Fb. i. 31; sá bætr, Dropl. 5; áús sveinu, Hom. 50; sjá hverr, *that cauldron*, Gkv. 3. 9; sjá bragr, Fms. iv. 12 (in a verse); sjá fótr, Ó. H. (in a verse); sjá kyfla, Fms. xi. (in a verse); sjá byrd, etc.—placed after the noun, so giving emphasis, konungur sjá, Ó. H. 140; mætr sjá, *this maid*, Nj. 2; minning sjá, Ld. 234; á sú, *that water*, 33:—with the reflex. particle er, sá er (be, sbe, *that = which*), þóll sú er stendr þorpi á, *the pine 'sbe that' stands, i. e. which stands*, Hm. 49; öld sú er, Fms. vi. 336 (in a verse): contracted sás, Hallfred (Fs.); sú's = *sbe that*, Hkr. iii. 139 (in a verse); sá maðr er Sóti heitir, *that man who is named Sóti*, Nj. 5; er sá engi minn frændi at gangi í þetta mál, *there is none of my kinsmen that . . .*, 31; sá sem, be, sbe, *that*, Stj. 178, passim:—with the suff. article, sá dómarrinn er allt vett, Barl. 32; var sá úkyrr hlutrinn er þat merkði, Fms. xi. 129; sú ein er sagan eptir, er ek þori eigi þér at segja, . . . sú er ok svá sagan, at mér er mest forvitni á at heyra . . . *this tale is just that which I should most like to hear*, Fms. vi. 355. 2. *subj.* varð sá fundr þeirra, at Egill féldi tvá menn, Eg. 572; vera kann at enn sé sá rikismunr, Eg.; hann er sá heilugri, at . . . Fb. ii. 318; hann er sá orðhákr, at . . . Fms. vi. 372.

II. with an adjective: **I.** in the indef. form; sjá móðr konungur, Og. 13, stands perh. alone in the whole literature, otherwise always. **2.** in the def. form, with the prefixed article inn; sá inn máttli munr, Hm.; sá inn góði maðr, *that good man*, Barl. 74; sá enn sami maðr, Fms. iv. 122; sá inn sæti postuli, Post.; hyrnar sú in fremri, Nj. 198; sá inn þriði, *the third*, Gm. 6:—

leaving out the article, sjá óhrceini andi, *the unclean spirit*, Fms. v. 12; sá ungi maðr, *the young man*, Hom. 114; sú illa atkváma, 122:—at sá 'sá' was simply used as the definite article the instead of the ancient *inn*, sá visasti klerkr, *the wisest clerk*, Bs. ii. 223; sá fegrsti vínvíðr, *the finest vine*, Art. 50 (see foot-note 25), this is esp. freq. in mod. usage, e. g. sá veikhári Menelás, sá ráða-góði, sá ágeti Odysseifr, sú vitra Penelopu sú árborna, rósingraða Morgungvöða, etc., in Dr. Egilsson's Translation of the Odyssey, as also in Vidal.

B. As subst. used almost as a pers. pron. *be, sbe (it)*, [cp. Engl. *she*; Germ. *sie*]; Slidr heitir sú, *sbe (it) hight Slidr*, Vsp. 42; en sú Blidr heitir, 43; ör liggur þar, ok er sú (viz. ör) af þeirra örur, Nj. 5; samkunda, sú (viz. samkunda) var knýtt festum, Am. 1; skal tólciðr skilja, hvárt sjá eigi arf at taka, *whether be is to inherit*, Grág. i. 269; súmdu þeir þessa ráða-gjörð, at sjá (viz. ráðagörð) skyldi án koma, Nj. 107; esp. 'kostr' understood, er þá sjá einn til, 17, Fms. vii. 265; sjótti honum sá (viz. maðr) ærit hátr er þat rútr arf ætlað, Fs. 5; þá mun vera sönn saga, Fms. ii. 87; sá (be) ke bðrgina, þildr. 11; sá er vel skygðr, 81; þar riðr maðr, sá hefir sé mikina, 101; sú er öll gulli búu, 189; almáttigr Guð, sá er einn í dómi, *almighty God, be is one in Godhead*, Fb. i. 30; sá (be) seð með lifligu brauði, Hom. 59; sú var stjúp-dóttir konungsins, *sbe the king's step-daughter*; sá er sell, er . . . *be is lucky, that . . .* Hm. er há kona er þar fór, Nj. 200; sá yðar er sik lægir, *be of you lowers himself*, Hom. 50; sá er (be who) af öllum hug treystir Krist þat . . . Hom.; sá er leyndr syndum sínum, and so in countless instances, old and mod., except that the mod. usage prefers sá 'sem,' sú sem.

C. As adv. = *svá*, q. v.; skrimingr lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46; landnygr léttr sá, Fms. viii. 335.

SÁ, pres. sær, Gisl. 147, Edda i. 398 (in a verse of the 11th century), Edda (Ht. 52); but sátr, Gpl. 384; sár, Nj. 82; pret. söri, seri, xv. 39, Hom. 67, Ó. H. 135, Edda 83, Fms. i. 9; in mod. usage, pres. pret. sáði, part. sáð, of which the pret. sáði already occurs, 656 (32, Barl. 18, Fb. ii. 258; [A. S. *sawan*; Engl. *sow*; Germ. *säben*; cp. at sero]—to sow; ok sár hann niðr korninu, Nj. 82; karlar kor sá, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 170; sá akra, Stj. 225; um várit vildi hann sá, L. in. 35; þar út korn sitt ok seri, Hom. 67; korn hafði vaxit hvar ser hafði verit, Fms. i. 92; sá sæði sínu, Barl. 18; sá niðr sæði, Fb. i. 4; sá eilífú sáði, 656 C. 32; þá skal hann sá þá jörð, N. G. L. i. 3; er hann hafði þessu orða-sáði sáit í brjóst þeim, Fms. x. 236:—with sá þar í Guðs orð, Barl. 18, but rare. 2. metaph. to sow, sow broadcast; ætla ek at sá silfrinu, Eg. 765; hón seri því um gamnu, Fms. i. 9; ok söri allt um götuna, Edda 83, Hkr. i. 42; berr Hávarr brott vörðuna, ok ser (i. e. sær) hvern stein, Gisl. 147; hann se eptir í slóðna, Ó. H. 135 (sáði, Fb. ii. 258, l. c.)

sáð, n. [A. S. *sæd*; Engl. *seed*; Germ. *saat*; Lat. *satum*; a Goth. *sbe* is conjectured]—*seed, corn, crop*; Ísak hafði þar sáð mikit ok got 162; biluðu mönnum sáð ok sæföng, Fms. i. 137; færa sáð niðr, ii. 512; ef maðr hellir vatni yfir sáðit, Stj. 317; þeir hafa ekki sáð þey grow no corn, Sks. 190: *seed, sáð* ens hvata, 673. 48.

sáð-berandi, part. *seed-bearing*, Stj. 14.

sáð-görð, f. *corn-growing*, Rétt. 10. 2.

sáðir, f. pl. *bran*; hleifr þrunginn sáðum, a *bran-loaf*, the diet of men, Rm. 4; blanda sáðum við brauð, Stj. 263; verða mönnum jami sáðar eða ok dýrri en hreint korn, Sks. 323 B; hey ok sáðir, Stj. hann gaf þeim (the camels) hey ok sáðir, ið; sundrlyndis sáðir, the old writers distinguish between the neut. sáð and the fem. sáð; the neut. sing. sáðin (*bran*), Fél. ii. 145, l. 23 sqq., is therefore used for sáðir. COMPS: sáða-hleifr, m. a *bran loaf*, Karl. 61

sáð-jörð, f. *sown land*, Vm. 80.

sáð-korn, n. a *seed-corn*, Stj. 225, Barl. 19, Fms. iii. 168.

sáð-land, n. a *sown land*, Nj. 82.

sáð-lát, n. *spermatorrhoea*, Fél. x. 30, from an Arna-Magn. vell.

sáð-maðr, m. a *sower*, N. T.

sáð-plógr, m. a *ploughing for seed*, Stj. 164.

sáð-tíð, f. (*sáð-tími*, a, m., Stj. 61), *the sowing season*, Edda i. sáðugr, adj. *full of bran*; brauðit var illa bakat, blautt ok ságt, Art. 110.

SÁLA, u, f. [akin to saga and segja?], one of the goddesses, see 7; often used in circumlocutions of a woman, silki-sága, öl-sága; Lex. Poët.

sál, f. a *skin bag*, carried behind the saddle; skinn-sál, selkskinns.

SÁLA, u, f., also later form sál, f., gen. sálar, which form prev. mod. usage, but the old writers prefer the weak form, thus sála, 31, 89; gen. sing. sálu, K. Á. 76; dat. sálu, passim (e. g. Hallfred, acc. sálu, Fms. viii. 252, v. l.; pl. sálar, Stj. 243, Hom. 30, MS. C. Sks. 99 C; gen. pl. sálna, H. E. i. 499, passim). The word is certainly Teutonic, but hardly Scandinavian, and was probably adopted from Saxon with the introduction of Christianity; it is therefore only in a religious and ecclesiastical sense: it first occurs in Hallfred (minni vissak borgit); it never occurs in heathen poems, for that; in Gisl. 120 (where, however, it is put in the mouth of a 'prime-

man) is, like other verses in that Saga, of later composition (12th century): [Ulfr *saiwala* = ψυχῆ; A. S. *sawl* and *sawle*; Engl. *soul*; Icel. *seola*; O. H. G. *sala*, etc.]:—*the soul*; *sálin*, *líkamr* ok *sála*, Hom. 89; *allra þeirra sálin*, Gpl. 69, *passim* in old and mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

B. In compds. in old writers *sálu-*, not *sálar-*: *sálu-bati*, a, m. = *sálubót*, Bs. ii. 147. *sálu-bót*, f. *the soul's health*, Hkr. ii. 347. Grág. i. 144, 202, Fms. vii. 76. *sálu-búð*, f. a 'soul's booth', *bospítal*, Thom. *sálu-eldar*, n. pl. *funeral fires*, Róm. 211, 234. *sálu-félag*, n. 'soul's communion', Fb. i. 268. *sálu-gipt* and *sálu-gjöf*, f. a *soul's gift*, B. K. 55, 110, Grág. i. 202, K. Á. 72, Vm. 143, Jun. 3. *sálu-háski*, a, m. 'soul's danger', *perdition*, Stj. 21, Dipl. ii. 14. (*sálar-háski*, *id.*, Sturl. i. 122, Sks. 447.) *sálu-hjálp*, f. 'soul's help', *salvation*, Orkn. 492, N. T., Pass., Vidal. *sálu-hlið*, n. a 'soul's gate', a *lich-gate*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 282. *sálu-hús*, n. a 'soul's bouse', *bospítal*, Stj. 216. *sálu-messa*, u, f. a 'soul's mass', *requiem*, Bs. i. 712, Vm. 30, 144, Dipl. iv. 8, Pm. 97. *sálu-sár*, n. 'soul's wound', Hom. 70. *sálu-skaði*, a, m. 'soul's scathe', *perdition*, Fms. iii. 170. *sálu-stofa*, u, f. = *sáluhús*, *Kálfsk.*, *Boldt*. *sálu-tíðir*, f. pl. = *sálumessa*, Fms. x. 149, Bs. i. 173, 712, Stat., D. N., Stj. 238; *sálu-tíða-ker*, Pm. 14. *sálu-tjón*, n. 'soul's-tine', *perdition*, Sks. 358, Bs. ii. 68. *sálu-þarfgrif*, adj. *useful for the soul*, Stat. 291. *sálu-þurfir*, f. *the soul's need*, H. E. i. 252, Hom. 92. *sálu-þörf*, f. *id.*, Hom. 158. *sálu-öl*, n. a *funeral feast*, N. G. L. i. 14. *sálu-öldir*, n. = *sáluöl* (see *erfi*, which is the heathen word), N. G. L. i. 15. In mod. compds sometimes *sálar-*, but *sálu-hjálp*, *hlið*, *messa*, not *sálar-hjálp*, etc. *sálask*, ad, dep. to *depart*, Stj. 165, Fms. iii. 167; *sálað* hold, Pass. 49. 17: *passim* in mod. usage, in a religious sense, whereas *deyja* is the common word.

SÁLD, n. [Dan. *sold*], a *sieve*; þrjú hleifa er aldregi höfðu í síld komit, Flóv. 24; *rúmborð síld*, a *coarse sieve*, Fms. viii. 243:—of a measure, Gpl. 54; síld kornis, Vm. 30; sílds saði, D. I. i. 471; þriggja sílda öl, 31, Fms. ii. 16; síld malts, N. G. L. i. 5; sex menn sé um síld, Grág. ii. 402: as a measure of a field, sex sílda sáð, N. G. L. i. 6; naut skál hafá sílds saði hverju, 240.

sálda, ad, to sift; s. e-u, to let drop as out of a sieve. *sál-fastr*, adj. 'soul-fast', *firm of soul*, Gisl. (in a verse). *sálga*, ad, with dat. to kill, put to death.

sálgir, m. [Germ. *selig*; A. S. *salig* = *blessed*; whence Old Engl. *seely*; mod. Engl. *simly*]:—*poor*, mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad = *wretched*, but only in a religious or eccl. style, Stj. 152, 428, Bs. ii. 18, Fb. i. 514.

2. in mod. usage [like Germ. *selig*] *deceased*, *the late* so and so, very freq., but usually written shortly, *sál*: hún móðir mín sál, systir mín sál, hann Jón sál: the usual ancient word is *heitinn*, see *heita*. *sálmr* (psálmr), [Gr. ψαλμός], a *psalm*, Stj., Bs., *passim*, not only of the Psalms, but also generally a *hymn*; Passiu-sálmr, Hugvekju-sálmr, Kvæð-sálmr, Morgun-sálmr, etc. COMPDS: *sálma-bók*, f. a *psalm-book*, *hymn-book*, Mar. *sálma-lag*, n. a *psalm-tune*. *sálma-káld*, n. a *psalmist*, *hymn-writer*, Fms. viii. 239, x. 304. *sálma-öngtr*, m. *psalm* or *hymn-singing*, *psalmody*, Sks. 600.

Sálpiti, m. the name of a firth in Norway, Grett., Munch's *Norg.* *Beskr.*; whence *Sálpit-verjar*, m. pl. *the men from S.*, Fms. ix. 471. *Sám-land*, n. *Samogitia* or *Seimgallen*, in Russia, Fms. xi. 322 (not *máland*), 324, 414.

sám-leitr, adj. *swartib*, *blackish*; þat sortnar ok verðr sámleitt, Barl. 66; *svart* ok s. af sumars-hita ok bruna, 199.

SÁMR, adj. [the word is prob. from the Finn. *saomi*], *swartib*, *blackish*, from the hue of the Finnish tribes; *svartar* ok sámar í sólvíðri, Gsp.; n. *sáma Svivör*, of an ogress, Edda (in a verse):—the name of a dog, *vj.*:—the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. *passim*;—a nickname, Fms. x. 372:—a pr. name, Landn., Hrafn.; and *Sæmingr* in *Yngl. S.* ch. 9. *SÁM* is the very name is a sign of intermarriage between the Finns and Northmen, see Prof. Munch's *Det Norske Folk's Historie*.

sápa, u, f. [Lat. *sebum*], *soap*, (mod.)

SÁR, m., gen. *sás*, acc. *sá*, pl. *sáir*, and so in mod. usage, but *saar* (i. e. *r*), N. G. L. iii. 15, l. 6; [Swed. *sås*]:—a *large sack*; þau báru á óxlum *sár*, Edda, 7; fjóra sá fulla vafns, Stj. 593; *sás-girði*, *sák-boaps*, Grág. i. 338; *sáir* kallask stór keröld, Krók.; *smá-verplar* eðr *sár*, N. G. L. i. 15. *freq.* in mod. usage of large vessels in a dairy, *skyr-sár*.

SÁR, n., old pl. *sór*, Skálda 162, Grág. *passim*; [Engl. *sore*; Dan.-wed. *saar*]:—a *sore*; féllu maðkar út sárum hans, 656 A. i. 25; *undar kómu* ok sleiktu sár hans, N. T.; this, although rarer, is the original sense, cp. also *sársauki*; hence,

II. a *wound*; in the Scand. languages this is the general word, 'und' and 'ben' being special; it is thus defined, þat eru sár, ef þar blæðir sem á kom, Grág. ii. 90; þat sár er odds farvegr e á eðr eggjar, enda er þó sár, at maðr ljósti til, ef sár blæðir sem við kemr, eðr hvat sem hann görir þess er blæðir, 115, 6; and in the Norse law, ef maðr kastar at manni ok lýstr hann, þat er sár, ef maðr hefir ekki vápn í hendi, en annars drep, N. G. L. i. 69; þau er menn fá í orrostum, Post.; hafði annarr bana en annarr sár á, Nj. 101; veita e-m sár, N. G. L. i. 67; leggja í sárum, Fbr. 96 new 1.; deyja öðr sárum, Fms. 120; bana-sár, q. v.; holsár, Fbr. 211; vöðva-

sár, a *flesh wound*; síðu-sár, a *side wound*; svöðu-sár, and so *passim*; *poët.*, *sár-dropi*, -flöð, -gýmír, -lá, -lögr, = 'wound-drop', i. e. *blood*; *sár-eldr*, -iss, -jökull, -klungur, -laukr, -linnr, -teinn, -viti, -vöndr, -þísl, = 'wound-fire', 'wound-saft', i. e. a *weapon*; *sár-gagl*, -gamurr, -geitungur, -limr, -mütari, -orri, = a *carrier-crow*; *sár-fíkinn*, 'wound-greedily', Lex. Poët. COMPDS: *sárs-nuki*, a, m. a *burt*, *smart*, *pain*; *kenna sársauka*, Fms. ii. 174; *verða fyrir skemduin eða sársaukam*, Gpl. 19. *sárs-brún*, f. *the edge of a wound*, Fas. ii. 375. *sára-far*, n. *the state of the wounds*; hann varð heill sárafais þessa, Bs. i. 419; *hrakningur* ok s., Nj. 137; *hvert s. hann veitti honum*, Bjarn. 65; þú er hann fékk vansa í sárafari, Sturl. i. 103; ok er leitað var til sárafars þorbjarnar, Orkn. 458. *sára-fullr*, adj. *full of sores*, Greg. 22. *sára-menn* = *sáir-menn*, Sturl. ii. 97; cp. *sár-menn*, m. pl., Ber. 19. *sára-sýki* or *sára-veyki*, f. a *kind of scorbutic disease* (?), Fél. x. 31, H. E. iii. 533; for a description of this illness see *Hlungv.* ch. 7, Bs. i. 375. *sárs-nuki*, a, m. = *sársauki*, Js. 28.

sár-beittr, adj. 'sore-biting', *very keen*, Hom. 109, Þiðr. 122, Fas. iii. 353. *Grett.* 116 new Ed. *sár-þætr*, f. pl. *compensation for a wound*, Gpl. 149, 190, N. G. L. i. 67, 73.

sár-dropi, a, m. 'wound-drop', *poët.* blood, Hkr. *sár-eggjaðr*, adj. = *sárbeittr*, *Trist*. *sár-fættr*, adj. *sore-footed*. *sár-heitr*, adj. 'sorely-hot', *very hot*, Grett. 126 A; [cp. Germ. *sehr*: Dan. *saare*; Engl. *sore*.]

sár-hendr, adj. *with sore bands*. *sáringi*, f. pl. *soreness*; hvárki svíði né s., Fas. ii. 151. *sár-kaldr*, adj. 'sorely-cold', *bitterly cold*, Pass. *sár-keyptr*, part. 'sore-bought', *dear-bought*, Nj. 255.

sár-leikr (-leiki), m. *soreness*, *pain*, Hom. 29, Ver. 72, Stj. 21, 38, 97, 189, Bs. ii. 25; *metaph. pain*, Hom. 11, Bs. i. 142.

sár-liga, adv. *sorely*; *kveljask s.*, Stj. 155; *brenna s.*, *id.*; *leika s.*, to *handle roughly*, Hkr. i. 323; *hefna s.*, Fb. ii. 381; *fyrrifarask s.*, Fms. xi. 425; *munnask s.*, *id.*; *svíkja s.*, vi. 218; *syndga s.*, K. Á. 104; *gráta s.*, Fms. xi. 425, Stj. 208; s. hrygg, Mar.; s. þyrstr, Karl. 55. *sár-ligr*, adj. *sore*, Th. 19, *Anecd.* 30, Mar.

sárna, ad, to become sore, *painful*, Fas. ii. 451: *impers.*, e-m *sáruar* e-t, it is sore to me, *pains*, *grieves me*.

sár-orðr, adj. *using sore, cutting words*, Karl. 124.

SÁRR, adj. [A. S. *sár*; Scot. *sair*; Engl. *sore*; Dan. *saare*]: I. *sore*, *aching*; the phrase, eiga um sárt at binda, to have sores to bind up, to smart sorely, of a loss, Nj. 54; hann þrýsti knénu ok því er sárast var, Fms. v. 224; sár skeina, Stj. 187; önd hennar varð sáruvri við dauða sonar sins, Mar.; með sáru hjarta, 623, 58; með sárum huga, sárr grátr, Fb. ii. 392; sáran sjúknað, Fms. iii. 172; sáru þislrir, i. 189; sár kvöl, Sks. 652, hörunð-sárr, hársárr, *touchy, sensitive*: *neut.* sárt, *painful*; opt verðr sárin sárt at lækna, Al. 99; bitr þat sárara, Sks. 804; en menn höfðu þó sárt haldit frændum sínum, i. e. bad sore losses among their kinsmen, Ísl. ii. 384; cp. hafa illa haldit; vera sárt leikinn, to be sorely banded, Nj. 27, 114; hverjum er líft sárust at láta, Þiðr. 119; sáran, as adverb, gráta sáran, to 'greet sair', Fas. ii. 236: the phrase, sitja aldrí á sárs-höfði, to be always quarrelling:—ní þótt þorkatli veri matrinn sárr, þá þorði hann þó eigi at synja þeim gistingar, though it pained him to part with the meat, yet . . ., Fbr. 36; skaða-sárr.

II. *wounded*, Ísl. ii. 258; mjök sárr, Eg. 33; sárr til úlúfis, 190; lítt sárr, Ld. 222; ekki sárr, *passim*; ú-sárr, not wounded, and so *passim*. *sárs-ráð*, n. pl. *the plotting bodily injury to a person*, Grág. ii. 116.

sár-reiðr, adj. *bitterly angry*. *sár-vitr*, f. 'wound-wise', *skilled in surgery* (?), Hkv. 1. 53. *sár-yrði* (-yrtr, adj.), n. pl. 'sore words', *banter*, Ls. 19, Hom. 143.

SÁT, f. [sitja], a *sitting in ambush, ambush*, Grág. ii. 127, Sturl. i. 149 (v. l.), Eg. 568, 571, Fms. viii. 379, Orkn. 48; *fyrrisát*, um-sát: a *putting, placing, seating*, in compds as *upp-sát*, *saltketils-sát*. *sáta*, u, f., gen. pl. *sátna*, Ísl. ii. 329, [setja], a *truss of hay* carried on horseback, two of which make a *klyf*: as also a *small bay-rick*, Nj. 194 (arfa-sát), Ám. 37. Ísl. ii. 329, *Brandkr.* 60; cp. *seti*, *ricks*, Eb. 224. *sátr*, n. = *sát*, Sturl. i. 149; *better sátinni*.

SÁTT, f. and *sætt*; of the sing. in classical Icel. both forms are used indifferently, whereas in plur. *sættir* is usual; in mod. usage *satt* prevails throughout; [setja]:—a *settlement, covenant*, esp. any agreement made by umpires (through *görd*, q. v.); hence also *peace, concord*; a word much used by old and mod. writers and in conversation; *göra sátt*, Grág. i. 485; eigi munu þeir rjúfa þá sátt er ek görí, Nj. 65; varð þat at sætt, at Hálfídan konungr skyldi halda ríki sínu, Fms. i. 13; *verða sekr at sátt*, to be fined in a court of arbitration, Grág. i. 51: the word is used freq. in the Laws and the Sagas, leita um sættir, Eb. 24, 246; slá málum í sætt, 286; eptir-sætt Eyrbyggja ok Álptfiringa, 252; *hélzú* sé sætt vel meðan þeir lifðu báðir, . . . sumar þetta hit sama eptir sættina, 246; *vildi þorgrimr þá eigi halda sáttina*, 50; *bjöða sættir*, 100; varð þat at sætt, Fms. i. 13; *segja upp sátt*, to pronounce judgment as umpire, Grág. i. 118, and *passim*:—of the indemnity, skal aðili eignask tvá hluti sáttar, 144; ok

skal þar af sátt til taka, id.; skal af sáttum til taka, 382. **II. concord, consuet;** segja sátt sína á e-t, Grág. i. 66.

B. Compds: sáttar-bíkar, m. a 'peace-beaker,' *loving-cup*, Fas. iii. 299. sáttar-boð, n. pl. an offer of terms, Nj. 105, Eb. 128. sáttar-bætr, f. pl. satisfaction, Fbr. 72, v. l. sáttar-dómr, m. a court of arbitration, Grág. i. 359; composed of twelve persons, 487. sáttar-eiðr, m. an oath taken at a sátt, Sturl. ii. 7. sáttar-fundr, m. a peace-meeting, Nj. 256, Sturl. i. 101, Fms. vi. 209, viii. 44. sáttar-gríð, n. pl. a truce, Sks. 742. sáttar-görð, f. the making of a treaty, agreement, peace-transactions, Fb. ii. 234, Grág. i. 136, 485; sáttargörðar váttr, 83. sáttar-hald, n. the keeping of an agreement, Sturl. i. 81, v. l. sáttar-leyfi, n. a licence to make an agreement; þar beiða menn sýknu-leyfa allra ok sáttaleyfa, Grág. i. 6. sáttar-lof, n. = sáttaleyfi; stefna manni heiman til sáttalofs, Grág. i. 359. sáttar-maðr, m. an umpire, peace-maker, Grág. i. 118, 137. sáttar-mark, n. a mark of peace, 623. 50 (Gen. ix. 17). sáttar-nefna, u, f., better sáttar-stefna, Sturl. i. 163. sáttar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarfundr, Grág. ii. 165. sáttar-umleitun, f. mediation, Fms. iv. 141. (sáttar-umleitun, O. H. 5, l. c.) sáttar-vandr, adj. = sáttvandr, Sturl. iii. 275. sáttar-vottti, n. testimony at a sátt, Grág. i. 183. **II.**

sáttar-or sáttar-; sáttar-boð, n. = sáttarboð, Hkr. ii. 103, Eb. 246, Eg. 281. sáttar-bréf, n. a charter of agreement, H. E. i. 459. sáttar-brigði, n. a breach of an agreement, Sturl. ii. 130, Orkn. 424. sáttar-efni, n. the basis of an agreement, Sturl. iii. 170. sáttar-eiðr, m. = sáttareid, Fms. vi. 184 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 7 C. sáttar-fundr, m. = sáttarfundr, Ld. 228, Fms. iii. 38. sáttar-görð, f. = sáttargörð, Fms. i. 160, iv. 268, Nj. 187, Grág. i. 488. sáttar-hald, n. = sáttarhald, Sturl. i. 81 C. sáttar-handsal, n. the hantelling an agreement, Grág. i. 361; see handsal. sáttar-kaup, n. the price of an agreement, N. G. L. i. 81. sáttar-laust, n. adj. without truce, unable to agree, Sturl. iii. 257. sáttar-maðr, m. = sáttarmaðr, Grág. i. 118. sáttar-mál, n. the making an agreement, Grág. ii. 87. sáttar-orð, n. a word of peace, mediation, Ld. 66. sáttar-rof, n. a breach of an agreement, Nj. 106, Sturl. ii. 132. sáttar-samþykki, n. an agreement, Fms. ii. 242. sáttar-skrá, f. = sáttarbréf, a charter, N. G. L. ii. sáttar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarstefna, Fms. vii. 241, Sd. 172, Sturl. i. 163 C. sáttar-umleitun, f. = sáttarumleitun, Hkr. ii. 86, Fms. ix. 51, Sturl. ii. 172.

sáttan, f. = sátt, Fms. x. 160, xi. 418. sátt-band, n. a treaty, covenant, Fb. ii. 276. sátt-fúss, adj. peace-loving, willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275. sátt-gjarn, adj. = sáttfúss, Nj. 88, Sturl. ii. 179, Fs. 185. sátt-gjarnliga, adv. in a conciliatory way, Fms. ii. 36, vi. 181, vii. 306.

sátt-gjarnligr, adj. conciliatory, Fms. iii. 63, Sturl. iii. 170. sátt-liga, adv. peaceably, N. G. L. i. 78. sátt-mál, n. pl. words of reconciliation, Eg. 401, Ld. 228, Fb. i. 560, Fms. i. 37. **II.** sing. a covenant, Skv. 3. 39; esp. eccl., Stj. 56, 62, 115, 129, 305, 651, Fms. vi. 286, O. H. 78, Grett. 103 A. compds:

sáttmáls-búð, f. the covenant-booth, Tabernacle, Stj. 310. sáttmáls-lög, n. pl. the law of the covenant, Stj. 650. sáttmáls-mark, n. the mark of a covenant, Stj. 62, 115. sáttmáls-örk, f. the Tabernacle, Stj. 427, the Icel. Bible, passim.

sátt-máli, a, m. (old writers prefer the neut. sáttmál), a covenant, Hkr. ii. 119 (but O. H. l. c. sáttmál), B. K. 126, Sks. 51; einn sáttmála . . . þann eilífa sáttmála milli Guðs ok allra lífandi dýra . . . þetta skál vera teikn á þeim sáttmála, sem ek hefi upp reist Gen. ix. 9-17; Gamli sáttmáli, the covenant between the Icelanders and the king of Norway, D. I. i. 602 sqq.

sátttr, adj. agreeing, at peace, reconciled; sátttir ok sammála, Ísl. ii. 381; at vér sém sem sáttastir, Fs. 43; s. við e-n, Anal. 282; verða s. á e-t, to agree on; verða þeir á þat vel sáttir, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 279; þeir urðu á öngan hlut sáttir, x. 24; urðu allir á þat sáttir, Nj. 109; ef þeir verða eigi á sáttir, if they cannot come to terms, Grág. i. 57; s. á fjár-tölur, 336; at þvíllikum kostum sem þú hefir á sáttir orðit, Ld. 212; eg er sáttir með að göra það, I am quite willing to do that, (mod.); mis-sáttir, ú-sáttir.

sátt-rof, n. a breach of a sátt, Valla L. 227. sátt-samliga, adv. in peace and harmony, Dipl. v. 16. sátt-samligr, adj. peaceable, Sks. 520, v. l. sátt-vandr, adj. particular as to terms, Sturl. ii. 63. sátt-vænlig, adj. hopeful as to an agreement, Rd. 254.

seði, f. [sáðr ok sáðr], satiety, Greg. 28. seðill, m. [Lat. *scedula*], a slip of paper, (mod.)

SEÐJA, pres. seð, pret. sáddi, subj. seðdi, part. sáðdr; [Goth. *sapan*, *sáp*], supposed from *ga-sþjan*; A. S. *sadjan*; O. H. G. *sajan*; [Lat. *satiare*]—to satiate, feed; Gera ok Freka seðr, Gm. 19; s. e-n af e-u, or á e-u, s. hrafn af hræjum, Hkv. i. 43, Fas. i. 140; s. hrafn á holdi, Korn. (in a verse); og hann girntist að s. sisk af þeim molum sem féllu af borðum hins ríka, Luke xvi. 21: metaph., Stj. 29; at ek skylda sádda hafa yðra fýst á minni frásögn, 655 xxx. A. 4; s. fenginn hungur á nýju ránfengi, Al. 83; s. e-n e-u, s. oss sínum málum helgum, 625. 79; s.

þorsta, to slake the thirst, Magn. 486. **II.** reflex. seðjask, to be sated, eat one's fill; vinir seðsk, the wolf is sated, Edda (Ht.) 9; seðsk Sæhrími, Gm.; vér söddumk af konunglegri sælu, Al. 165; seðjas e-u, 677. 3; láta verða sádda sína reiði, Al. 106. **III.** part. sáðr, [Germ. *satt*], sated, having eaten one's fill, eg er sáðr; vera s. á e-u have got enough of, Ld. 98; full-s.

seðr, part., from sjá, used as adj. wary, clever; hann er vel seðr, hann er seðari en svo.

seðu or söðu, pret. pl., remains of a lost verb *sýja*, [answering to Goth. *sujan*; A. S. *siujan*; Engl. *sew*; Dan. *syé*; Lat. *suere*]; to sew; seðu (*sew thou*) hev vel þeir seðu (*sewed*) er fyrir saumförun réðu, Skálda, Thorodd: part. seðr or söðr, *sewn*; jarni sæðr, Hallv. (Fs. 205); skyrtu hamri söð, *hammer-knit*, epithet of a coat of mail, Fms. xi. 197 (in a verse).

SEF, n. [Engl. *sedge*; Dan. *siv*], *sedge*; var stráð gólf á Sæbó af sefinu af Seftjórn, Gisl. 27; lykklau sem sef, Al. 173; sem af sef slýi, Stj. 253; stokk af tágum ok sefi görfan, 251; poet., svarðar s the hair, Kormak. compds: sef-dæla, u, f. a *sedgy hollow*, B. Sef-grisnir, m. a 'sedge-boar,' poet., a wolf, Lex. Poët. sef-r f. a *sedge-bank*, Lex. Poët. sef-tjórn, f. *sedge-tarn*, a local name, Gisl. 27, 107, 111. sef-visk, f. a *sedge-wisp*, Gisl. 29.

þvegr, m., poet., a 'sedge-tongue,' *snake*, Lex. Poët.

SEFA, að, older form svefa, Fms. ix. 444. [akin to svefn], to so sleep; sefa ok svefja, allit., Rm. 41; the act. is rare in old writers freq. in mod. usage. **II.** reflex. to be soothed, appeased, of an;

komi svá at Grímur sefaðisk, Eg. 166, Ld. 52, Fbr. 141, Fms. xi. 354; vinir hennar báðu hana sefask ok snúa hug sínum til komu, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 128; af þessu nafni sefask höggormr, 623. 26; ef an fær eigi sefat hana, appeased, soothed ber, Fms. xi. 135. **2.** t. sefaðr, *propitious*; at Droittinn sé honum jafnan sefaðr, Stj. 309 ok

vertu s. yfir illskur lýðsins, 312. sefan-ligr, adj. fit for sacrifice; s. fórn, Stj. 310.

SEFI or sevi, a, m. [akin to síf, sífar, q. v.]; cp. A. S. *sib* = *peace—the mind, affection*, poet., Edda (Gl.); fróðr sefi, Fms. 4; ok sná hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; einn er hann sér um sefa, 94; þær ok ta sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27; sorgmóðr sefi, Gkr. 2. 40; hverr er sér slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; snúisk þeim til sáttu sefi, Gg. 9. **II.** ad

Engl. sefa; Engl. *gos-stip*] = sífi, a *kinsman*, Hkv. 2. 8; Surtar sevi, p. (Hb.); Ullar sefi, Vtkv. (in the interpolated part).

seggr, m., pl. seggir, [A. S. *sæg*; from segja?]:—poët. a *man*, p. a messenger, which sense can still be seen in Akv. i. 2, 6, as all in the allit. seggr and segja; at þú mér, seggr, né segir, Skm. 5; sgr segja mér hvártveggi, Hallfred. **2.** gener. a *man*, Vkv. 7 i.

nóttum fóru seggir, 6; séniur fóru seggir (*strangers*) und hjálumum, 1. 20; seggiá drottinn, Bkv. 5: the word remains in mod. usage in phrases as, grimdar-seggir, a *cruel man*; óróa-seggir, a *rioter*. s-g-fjöld, f. a *host of men*, Lex. Poët.

segi or sigi, a, m. a *slice, bit, clot*; hjarta mitt var runnit sundr í a, my heart was molten into drops, 'torn into shreds,' Sól. 43; hann sk af tungu ormsins einn sega, Tristr.; hann skar hann sundr í síga, Bret. hann (the dog) greip í kálfann ok þar ör síga, Fas. ii. 426; þórir kv sk úviljaðr at skera stærrum segjum, to cut larger slices, Sturl. i. 61; i. gu blood; the tongs' bit, poet. = the iron in the forge, Þd. 15; blóð-segi, a of segi; fjör-segi, the heart; tál-segi, a bait; kló-segi, kverk-segi, q.

SEGJA, pres. segi, segir, segi, pl. segjum, seggi, segja; pret. sagði sögðu; pres. subj. segja; pret. segða, segðir, segði; imperat. seg, st. part. sagðr: doubtful forms are sagat, sagaðr, Merl. 2. 4: a pres. seg, segr, ek seg, Grág. i. 64, 134; segr hann, Fms. x. 421; segsk, lg. i. 159, ii. 57: with a neg. suff. segr-at, Grág. ii. 214; sagðit, Hým segit-a, tell ye not! Vkv. 21: an older form seggja with a double is suggested in Lex. Poët. in two or three passages, cp. A. S. *segga* as also seggr; but in Haustl. l. c. the g in 'sagna' is soft, and not (gg) as in mod. Icel. pronunciation, and *sagna* would fairly rhyme seggandum; [a word common to all Teut. languages, except at. strangely enough, no Goth. form is recorded, for Ulf. renders *λέγειν, εἰπεῖν*, by *mahljan, quīpan, rodjan*; so it may be the earliest sense was not to say = Lat. *dicere*, but a limited one, *to proclaim*; A. S. *seggan*; Engl. *say*; Dan. *sige*; Swed. *segja*.]

A. To say, in the oldest poems chiefly, **I.** to tell, *to narrate, dicere*; segðu, imperat. tell thou me! say! Vþm. i. 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Al. 10, i. 14, 16, etc., Skm. 3; segðu mér ör helju ek man ör heimi, Vtkv. (at

geirinn sagði (*foretold*) manns bana, eins eðr fleiri, Nj. 119; mér gir svá hugr um, *my mind tells me, I have a foreboding*; eigi segir mér hugr um þessa ferð, Ld. 366; sagði honum mjök ívænt hugr um þ hag, Fms. x. 215; sagðit honum hugr vel þá, Hým. 14; seg oss um þinn, Nj. 95; hann segir honum grænliga slíkt er hann spurði, Fb. 99; þessi saga er nú atlu vér at segja, viii. 1 (see saga); hann söbi hvers synir þeir væri,—þeir sögðu, Nj. 125; fór sveinninn ok sögi

til Haralds, Fms. vii. 167; hvat hark var þat?—Honum var sagt, 168; svá hafa spakir menn sagt, Ib. 6; svá sagði þorkell oss, 5; svá sagði Teitr oss, id.; svá sagði oss Úlfhúðinn Gunnarsson, 9; þenna atburð sagði Teitr oss, at því es Kristni kom á Ísland, 13; en Hallr sagði oss svá, 15; svá sagði hann oss, id.; en honum sagði Þórarinn bróðir hans, 16; es samlliga es sagt, at fyrst færi til Íslands, 4; hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum (pref.); þar sagði hann eigi koma dag ú vetr, Landn. (pref.); svá segja vitrir menn, . . . en svá er sagt, 25; svá sagði Sæmundr prestur en fróði, 27; er svá sagt, at honum hafi flestir hlutir höfðingligast gefnir verit, Nj. 254; of inscriptions, writing, segja þær (the Runes) formála þenna allan, Eg. 390; segja bækr, at . . . 625; 88; skal sú skrá hafa sitt mál, er lengra segir, Grág. i. 7; segja leið, to tell the way, to guide, esp. on the sea, to pilot, Fms. xi. 123, Eg. 359 (leið-sögn, leiðsögn-maðr):—to tell, bid, far þú ok seg Agli, at þeir búisk þaðan fimm-tánu, Nj. 94; hann sendi húskarl at segja Steinari, at hann færiði bústað sinnu, to tell S. to change his abode, Eg. 749; segðu honum að koma, tell him to come!

2. with prepp.; segja eptir e-m, to tell tales of one, inform against, Al. 125; hann sagði eptir mér, segðu ekki eptir mér!—s. frá e-u (frá-sögn), to tell, relate, Nj. 96; þar er hún nú, Unnr, er ek sagða þér frá, Ú., of whom I told thee, 3; eigi má ofsögum segja frá vitsumnum þínum, Ld. 132; s. fyrir, to dictate, Fms. vii. 226, Fb. iii. 533, Nj. 256; to foretell, Rb. 332; s. fyrir úrðorna hluti, Fms. i. 76, viii. 5; segja fyrir skipi, to bid Godspeed to a ship (on her first voyage), ix. 480; to prescribe, Ld. 54; þeir sigldu um nóttina, en hann sagði fyrir (piloted) með viti ok gæfu, Bs. i. 562; s. manni fyrir jörðu, to give notice as to the redemption of an estate, Gpl. 295-297, 301 sqq.:—segja til, to give up; s. til nafns síns, to give one's name (on being asked), Hbl.; hvat er nafn höfðingja yóvars? Rútr segir til sín, R. told his name (said, my name is R.), Nj. 8; sagði Órnólfr til svá-fellda itaka, Dipl. i. 1; skal ek hér fá þér sæmd ok virðing, þá er þú kannt mér sjálf til s., Eg. 312.

3. impers. it is told; hér hefsk Landnáma-bók, ok segir í hinum fyrsta kapitula, hversu, Landn. 24; hér segir frá Birni buni, 39; segir nokkurt af hans orrostum, Fms. viii. 3; sem segir í sögu hans, i. 4 (see saga); sem áúr sagði, . . . sem sagði fyrir, as was told before, x. 382, 410.

II. to say, pronounce, declare; eg seg þat Guði, I declare to God (in an oath, cp. Engl. 'so help me, God'), Grág. i. 64, 134; ok segi ek þat Æsi, Glúm. 388.

2. so in the law phrases, segja sik í þing, lög, and the like, to declare oneself in a community, to enter a community under the law; as also, segja sik ör þingi, lögum, to declare oneself out of, to withdraw from, a community, Grág. and the Sagas passim; segja skilt við konu, to declare oneself separated from, to divorce one's wife, Nj. 50; segja þing laust, to declare a meeting at an end, Grág. i. 116;—segja lög, to say the law, used of the speaker's (lögsögu-maðr) decisions; syni Erlings segi ek engi lög, i. e. I give no sentence for him, Fms. ix. 331; iron., sögðu sverð þeirra ein lög öllum þvíum, ii. 315; s. prófan (á) málum, K. Á. 216; s. dóm, to give sentence.

3. with prepp.; s. e-n af e-u, to 'declare a person off a thing', i. e. take it from him; hann sagði Vastes af drottningar-dómi ok öllu því ríki, Sks. 462; þá er hann þegar sagðr af lærdra manna tign, 694; kipta svá miklum ríkdómi, ok segja hann af einhverjum ok til annars, i. e. to take it from one and give it to another, Fms. ix. 330; þann dag segja lög mann at aptni af gríði, Grág. i. 146; s. e-n afhendan, to declare a person off one's hands, give him up, Fs. 34.—s. e-t á, to announce; ú skalt segja á reiði mína, Nj. 216; s. á úsátt sína, 256; bæta at þeim lúta sem lög segði á hann, as the law declared, imposed, Fms. x. 152;—s. aprt, to break up, dissolve; s. friði aprt, N. G. L. i. 103;—segja sundr—segja aprt, s. sundr gríðum, frændsemi, Fms. ix. 276, x. 133, Fas. ii. 36;—s. fram, to say, pronounce, esp. of pleading, to read; s. fram sök nd the like, Grág., Nj. passim;—s. fyrir, see I. 2;—s. upp, to pronounce; r hann hafði þenna kost upp sagðan, Fms. xi. 284; segja upp görð, dóm, ett, to pronounce sentence, as a judge or umpire, Grág., Nj., Band. 12, assim; s. upp lög, to proclaim the law from the law-hill (the act was called upp-saga), Ib. 17, Bs. i. 25; at hann segði upp lögin, Nj. 164; s. n upp, to give one up, Sturl. iii. 181 C; segja e-u upp, to declare at an end; segja upp friði, gríðum, Fms. x. 133; segja upp þjónustu þ e-n, to leave one's service, Hkr. iii. 68.

III. to speak, talk; kaut konungr á erendi, talaði hátt ok hveltt ok segir svá—þat er . . . ms. i. 215; 'þenna kost viljum vér,' segir Skapti, Nj. 150; 'frouva,' gir hann, 'þat er satt er þú mælist,' Fms. x. 421. 2. in a dialogue; gir hann, segir hún, says he, says she, etc.; 'Kenni ek vist,' segir itkell,—'Hverr á,' segir Skamkell,—'Meikólfr þræll,' segir Otkell,—'Nenna skulu þá fleiri,' segir Skamkell, 'en vit tvær,' 75; Gunnarr ælti—'Veiztú hvat þér mun verða at bana?'—'Veit ek,' segir Njáll,—'Hvat?' segir Gunnarr;—'þat sem allir munu sízt ætla,' segir Njáll, 5; and so in countless instances.

IV. to signify, mean; þetta gir svá, Fms. viii. 239; 'fiat voluntas tua,' þat segir svá, 'verði þinn i,' Hom. 157.

B. Reflex. to declare of oneself; hann sagðisk þá vaka, be said that was awake, Nj. 153; sagðisk Haraldr vilja leggja við hann vináttu, ns. i. 53; þeir sem sögðusk segja fyrir úrðorna hluti, 76; at þú sér ngr en þú segisk, Fms. ii. 544, freq. esp. in mod. usage, for the old

writers in this case prefer kveðsk, káðusk (from kveða). II. as a law phrase, þú segsk í þing með Áskatli goða, Nj. 231; maðr skal segjask í þing með goða þeim er hann vill, Grág. i. 159; nefndu hvárir vátta, Kristinn menn ok heidnir, ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum annarra, Nj. 164 (Íd. 11, Bs. i. 22); hún sagðisk í ætt sína, hse told her origin, i. e. she was exactly like her parents, Njard. 382; impers. phrase, e-ni segisk svá, one's tale runs so; honum sagðisk svá til, his story runs; or, honum segist vel, he speaks well; honum sagðist vel i dag, be preached well today! það segist á e-u, there is a penalty on it, 'tis not allowed; láta sér segjask, to let oneself be spoken to, be reasonable, Am. 29, and in mod. usage.

III. part., sönnu sagðr, convicted of, Sdm. 25; Jupiter vill vita hvárt hann er sönnu sagðr, if the charge is true, Bret. 12; gerund., in the saying, segjanda er allt vin sínum, all can be said to a friend, one can open one's heart to him, Eg. 350.

IV. pass. it is said; svá segisk, at . . . Fms. i. 98; þessi kvikendi segjask augnafull unihverfis, Hom. 48; hann segisk (is said to be, Lat. dicitur) skapaðr ór jörðu, Eluc. 21; segist í hverri viku sálu-messa, Dipl. i. 8; Zabulon, þat má hér segjast bygging, Stj.; of nokkurt ríptist eðr af segulst, Dipl. iii. 11; segist þetta með öngu móti aprt, cannot be refuted, Fms. ix. 476, Hom. 154; af sögðum bæjum, aforesaid, Vm. 84; fyrr-sagðr, aforesaid; but this passive is unclassical, being taken from the Latin, and rare even in mod. usage.

V. segendr, part. pl. (seg-gendr, with a double g, Haustl.), sayers, reporters; sjáendr eða segendr, Grág. ii. 88. segjands-saga, u, f. a bearsay tale; skoluð ér hér vera ok sjá þau tíðendi er hér gúras, er yðr þá eigi segjanz-saga til, þvíat ér skolut frá segja ok yrkja um síðan, Ó. H. 206; hence the mod. það er segin saga, a told tale, a thing of course [cp. Fr. ça va sans dire].

SEGL, n. [A. S. segel; Engl. sail; Germ. segel; Dan. seil]:—a sail, Nj. 135; vinda, draga segl, to hoist sail, Hkv. i. 29, Ó. H. 136, 137, 170; serja upp segl, Fms. ix. 10; taka til segls, Ó. H. 140; leggja ofan segl, 170; heilla (to reef) segl, 182, Nj. 135, Fms. ix. 285, Fb. ii. 583; hleypa segli ór heftum, Ó. H. 182; hleypa ofan segli, id.; blaða (to furl) seglum, Fms. viii. 135; nú lægir seglin þeirra, Ó. H. 182, passim. The ancients took pride in costly sails woven or embroidered with stripes and figures in various colours (vöndr, segl stafað vendi), stafat segl, Fms. i. 301; segl blá-stafat, x. 345; stöfuð segl með ymsum litum, xi. 437; seglin vöru stöfuð öll með blá ok rauðu ok grænu, Ó. H. 161; segl stafat vendi blám ok rauðum, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 113, 124; var seglit hvitt sem dríft ok stafat rauðu ok blá með vendi, 170, Orkn. ch. 116, and passim: such sails were a fit gift to a king, see the narrative in Fms. vi, Har. S. harðr. ch. 100; at menn sendi konungi vingjafir, hauka, hesta, tjöld eðr segl, Ó. H. 126; hence the poets call the sail a 'tablet' (skript): poët. a ship is called segl-hundur, -marr, -vigg, sail-bound, sail-steed, Lex. Poët. compds: segl-bót, f. sail-mending, Sks. 30. segl-búinn, part. sail-bound, Eg. 389, Eb. 140, Fms. vii. 68, ix. 439. segl-laun, n. pl. reward for a sail, Fms. vi. 358. segl-rá, f. a sail-yard, Fbr. 132. segl-roði, a, m. sail-rigging, Sturl. i. 189, Edda i. 330. segl-tækr, adj. fit for sailing; veðr segltækt, Ó. H. 138, Fms. vii. 286. segl-viðr, n. a 'sail-tree,' of the yard, Skálda 162.

segull, m. a magnet. compds: segul-berg, n. a magnetic mountain, Snót. segul-steinn, m. a lodestone.

seiða, d, [answering to síða, q. v.], to enchant by a spell; seiða seið, to work a spell, Gisl. 31; Gunnhildr lét þat seiða, at Egill skyldi aldri ró bíða, Eg. 403; s. til e-s, seiðdi hún til þess i hallari, at hvert sund var fullt af síld, Landn. 147; hann hefir látið s. til, at honum skal ekki vörn at bana verða nema hann, Nj. 44.

seið-berendr, m. pl. sorcerers, Hdl. 32. seið-galdr, m. enchantment by spells, Róm. 383.

seið-hjallr, m. the scaffold on which the wizard or witch was seated and where the incantation was performed, Ld. 142, Fas. ii. 84, iii. 319.

seið-kona, u, f. a sorceress, witch, Hkr. i. 19; völvu ok s., Fas. ii. 506.

seið-læti, n. pl. the sound beard during the incantation, prob. the screams, songs, and charms by which the seið was accompanied, Ld. 152; see varð-loka.

seið-maðr, m. an enchanter, wizard, Fms. i. 10, ii. 134, Fas. iii. 319, Bárð. 39 new Ed.

seið-magnan, f. the working a spell.

SEIÐR, m., gen. seiðar, dat. seiði; the fem. seið sína (sinn), Fms. ii. 136, and seiðit, Fas. iii. 319, are false forms:—a spell, charm, enchantment, incantation, which in the heathen times was solemnly performed at night; the wizards or witches were seated with certain solemn rites on a scaffold (seiðhjallr), from which they chanted their spells and songs; the 'seiðr' was performed either to work any kind of good or evil to another person, or to be a kind of oracle or fortune-telling, to foreshow future events, such as the life and fate of those present, the weather, or the like; of the evil kind is the charm in Gisl. l. c., Ld. 152; fit at seið, Hkr. i. 21; Ingjaldr ok völvau atluðu til seiðar mikils um nóttina, Fas. ii. 507; Freyja kenndi fyrst með Ásum seið, 8; fremja seið, þorf. Karl. 376; efla seið, Eg. 403, Fas. ii. 72; magna seið, Gisl. i. 160; konungr það hann hætta seiði, Fms. i. 10; hon það fá sér konur er kunnu fræði þat sem til seiðsins þarf, þorf. Karl. 378; var þangat at heyrta ill læti er þeir frömdu

seiðinn (seiðit Ed. wrongly), Fas. iii. 319: seiðis-hús, the house where the spell was worked, Fas. iii. 166, v. l.; in Yngl. S. ch. 7 the charm of 'seiðr' is attributed to Odin; Óðinn kunnir þá íþrótt, er mestr máttur fylgdi, ok framði sjálfur, er seiðr heitir, en af því mátti hann vita örlög manna ok úrönda hluti, svá ok at göra mönnum bana eðr íhamingju eða vanheilindi, svá ok at taka frá mönnum vit eðr afl ok gefa öðrum, en þessi fjölkyngi, er framdi er, fylgir svá mikil ergi, at eigi þótti karlmönnum skamm laust við at fara, ok var gyðjunum kennd sú íþrótt, Yngl. S. ch. 7; as to the rites and ceremonies of the 'seiðr' see esp. the interesting account in Þorf. Karl. S. ch. 3, compared with that in Vd. ch. 10 and Örvar Odds S. ch. 2 and 3; even the old poem Völuspá is framed as a song delivered by a prophetess working a spell. The witch scene in Macbeth is an echo of the ancient 'seiðr' as it survived in tradition in Shakespeare's time, though the devilry and the cauldron are later additions.

seiðr, m. [Norse *sei*], the *gadus virens*, a kind of fish, L., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. *seiði*, a fry; vara-seiði, the fry or young of fish.

seið-skratti, a, m. a wizard, Gisl. 18.

seiðsla, u, f. = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

seið-staðr, m. the place where a spell is worked; þar fannsk kinga ok s. mikil, Ld. 328.

seið-stafr, m. an enchanter's wand, Ld. 328, v. l.

seið-villa, u, f. spells to counteract witchcraft; rísta seiðvillur, Fas. iii. 319.

seigildi, n. a tough substance, a knot.

seigja, u, f. toughness.

seigla, u, f. toughness, difficulty.

SEIGR, adj. [Dan. *seig*], tough; seigu leiri, Sks. 416; seigr í sinum, Flóv. 27, Karl. 475; seig bönd, Hom. 124. 2. metaph. *tough, stubborn*; seigr á sitt mál, Fms. x. 300; difficult, þat mun veita seigt, ii. 118; seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb. i. 211; þat er seigt at segja, Fms. vi. 376.

SEIL, f. [a Goth. form *sail* is assumed from *sailjan* = χαλᾶν, Mark ii. 4; A. S. *sæl*; Germ. *seil*]:—a string, line, esp. in Icel. used of a line on which fishermen strain their catch of fish and trail them behind the boat; the word is rare in old writers, koma á seil e-m, to be carried along by one, þd. 9; ráð seil, Merl. 2. 12; seil grundar, 'earth-ibong', a snake, Lex. Poët.; seilar sól, a shield; þrym-seil, id.

seilla, u, f. a hollow, Björn: a local name.

seilask, d, dep. to stretch out one's hands as high or as far as one can reach; þótti mér svá löng höndin á mér, atek þóttumk s. upp á bjargit, Þorst. Síðu H. 178; þórr seiðisk svá löng um þu sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; hann bað þorfinn þá s. í móti djáknnum, Orkn. 112; Kormakr seiðisk til ok hjó, Korm. 142, Ísl. ii. 269; s. til sveðrisins, Fms. viii. 332. 2. metaph. to seek far for a thing; skal ekki seilask til nafns, Fs. 23; s. til sámdar í hendr e-m, Boll. 338; s. til e-s, to covet, 655 xxix. 6.—s. á e-t, to encroach on; s. á Guðs rétt, ok heilagr kirkju, Bs. i. 741, Fb. ii. 261; hence, á-sælask, id.

seiling, f. a stretching up the bands; in Icel. the height of a person stretching his hand up is called seiling, það er seiling mín, or það er seilingar-hæð, það er seiling upp undir loftið, and the like. 2. metaph. a seeking from far; er þat honum nauðsyn en eigi seiling, it is a necessity, and not his own seeking, Hrafn. 16.

SEIMR, m. [sima], a wire or string; draga seiminn, to draw out one's words, i. e. talk with a canting voice. III. riches; en hvorki gull né seim, Pass. 36. 5; bjartan seim, Fb. ii. 523 (in a verse); rautt gull er s., þjal; seims ok hnossa, Edda (Ht.); seima-þollr, seim-skerðir, seima-slöngvir, seim-brjótr, seim-örr, seim-stafr, seim-týnir, seim-þverrir, etc. are epithets of a lordly man, lavish of gold, Lex. Poët.

III. a honeycomb, prop. 'honey-texture' (cp. Germ. *wabe* from *weben* = to weave); hön rétti fram höndina ok tók upp seiminn, Stj. 210; sætari en hunang eða s., Bs. i. 103; sætligan seim, 240; hunanglegr s., Th. 77; hunangs-s., q. v.

seim, n. a delay; nú var eigi seim á (seinat?) konungi til mótsins, the king did not wait for him, Fms. vi. 239; the saying, ein stund verðr opt at seinum, one hour may make it too late, Harms. 41; aldri læt ek at munni sein, Mk. 24; frið-sein, lack of peace, disturbance, þd. 9.

seima, að, [Ulfr. *sainjan* = βαβύνην; Germ. *sehnen*, but only in a metaph. sense]:—to delay, slacken; skynda skal hverr sem einn at snúask til Guðs meðan hann má, at eigi seiñi hann, lest þe be too late, Hom. 13; seina e-u, to delay; verðr mein ef því seinum, Leiðarv. 30; s. at hróðri, to lag with his verses, Orkn. (in a verse). 2. esp. in the part. seinat, too late, mun nú eigi um seinat at flyja, Fms. viii. 162; of seinat hefir þú at segja, thou hast delayed too long, Fas. i. 196; ok er þó of seinat, Ld. 144, Fms. ii. 195; svá at eigi verði seinat, lest it be too late, xi. 114; seinat er nú, systir, at samna Niflungum, Akv. 17.

seim-búinn, part. 'late-boun', slow in getting ready, Fms. ix. 304.

seim-fyrndr, part. long-lived, lasting, Edda (in a verse).

seim-færr, adj. slow, Grett. 90 A, Fms. xi. 434; brú var á, ok var seinfrt yfir, it took a long time to pass, Sturl. iii. 24.

seim-görr, adj. 'slow-made', slow-growing; hann var s. maðr í upp-veiti, Sturl. iii. 122; opp. to bráðgörr.

sein-heppiligr, adj. slow, dull-looking, Fms. vi. 204.

seinka, að, to delay, slacken, Ísl. ii. 217; with acc., s. gönguna, 106; s. e-t mál, to put a case off, Fms. i. 74; with dat., and s. mod. usage, seinka e-u, Ísl. ii. 217, Gisl. 121. II. reflex. to be delayed; þótti seinkask um kvámu hans, Fms. ii. 72, xi. 70; mjök] ti seinkask atlang, vii. 259; þá er seinkaðisk um svörinu, MS. 623, 16.

seinkan, f. a hindrance, delay, Eg. 546, Bs. i. 482.

sein-látr, adj. slow, dull of motion, Bs. i. 795; opp. to bráð-látr.

sein-liga, adv. slowly; taka s. undir e-t, or taka e-u s., indifferently, Nj. 217, Fms. i. 74.

sein-ligr, adj. slow, dull; Oddr var eldsætr ok s., Landn. 235; í viðbragði, Grett. 90; Sighvatr þótti heldr s. fyrst í æskunni, Fb. 243; hann beiddi hann líðveizlu, Hálfán var hinn seinligasti, H. slow, unwilling, Sturl. iii. 16.

sein-læti, n. slowness, dulness, sluggishness.

sein-mæltr, adj. slow-speaking.

SEINN, adj., compar. seinni, superl. seinst, seinstr, mod. seinast, id so in Fb. i. 74, Orkn. 402; in mod. usage compar. seinni, but su seinast; [A. S. *sæne*; mid. H. G. *seine*; Swed. *sen*; Dan. *seen*; at. *seguis*]:—slow, slack, opp. to fljótr; seinn á fæti, Fms. vii. 169; haer seinn, Rb. 358; ertú seinn mjök á slíkum sögum, Fs. 69; gramm., stófur seinar eðr skjótur, Edda 123, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. neut. as adverb; fara seint, to go at a slow pace, Nj. 197; maðr ríðk eigi seint, Ísl. ii. 335; gengr þat seinna en sól, Rb. 108; kemst seinna fari = 'festina lente', Nj. 68; hann söng seint ok skynsamlega i. 74.

II. temp. late, slow; fœrum til skipa ok verðum eigi seinir, Fms. ii. 300; hann varð s. frá heimboðinu, Gullþ. 68; verða seini, to be behind, Nj. 28. 2. neut., honum þótti þeim seint verða, as. ii. 82; runnu þeir allir, ok varð þorsteinr seinstr, the last, i. 72; þar seinstr skipa Hákonar, the hindermost, vii. 289; at seinstum kosti, the very last, D. N. iii. 39; Sveinn varð seinstr búinn, Orkn. 402; sóttisk in seint, Nj. 8, Fms. 71; Hallfréði þótti þeim seint verða, 100; svá man mann at seint er at telja, Fas. i. 498; þar varð seinstr (last) algt, Landn. 276; á mánaðar fresti et seinsta, at the last, not later than at, Grág. ii. 205; seint ok seint, bit við bit, Stj. 11; komsk þat iust (hindermost) út, Hkr. iii. 144; lauksk seint (slowly) um hag hefr, Sturl. i. 199; hafa margir menn þess seint (i. e. never) bætr beðit, as. ix. 427; seint er um langan veg at spyrrja tíðenda, Edda 30; taku seint, slowly, coolly, Hkr. i. 191, Fs. 155; hann leit seint til þra, Edda 30.

sein-talaðr, part. slow-spoken, Stj. 260.

sein-þreytt, part. long-suffering, Nj. 90, Fms. vi. 371; s. til r. seizla, qs. seiðsla = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

sekð, f., see sekt. sekð-fé, n. = sektarfé, Nj. 110.

sekja, ð or t, also spelt sekkinga, to fine, sentence to a fine. 2. to sentence to outlawry; sá er hann (acc.) sekði, Grág. i. 81; þeir er þeir hafa sekta, 94, Fbr. (in a verse). II. reflex. to be to a penalty; sekisk sex aurum við biskup, K. Á. 22; goðinn sek hann getr engi til at nefna féráns-dóm, Grág. i. 95; þá sekjask þeir aurum við erendreka konungs, N. G. L. i. 7, 20, 101, 251; sekisk eigi fyrir þat er hann kvángaðisk, 656 A. ii. 17; þá er sem hann einn sekðan hann, Grág. (Kb.) i. 110; sá maðr er sekðan hefir 111; þat er hann sekði hann breksekð, id.

sekka, t, to pack up; sekka vöru, Nj. 259; mod. sekkinga, i phrase, sekkinga skapi sínu, to shut up (i. e. suppress) one's indignation.

SEKKR, m., gen. sekkrar, Stj. 214; pl. sekkar; but mod. s. also Stj. 214, Nj. 134, l. 2 from bottom: [a word common to all Germanic languages]:—a sack, bag; s. er úlat, Skálda 168; þeir með sér sekka, Blas. 45; but acc. sekki, Stj. 217; í sekkinum, sekkrar munnr, 214; þeir báru milli sín sekku, Ó. H. 135; sekkr; heitir byrðr þær er einn fetill er í, N. G. L. i. 349. 2. a pack-trunk, in a merchant ship; gefa alin af sekku hverjum, Sturl. i. 222; tóku sekka nokkura úr búlkunum... fóru nú aðrir sekkar á hana þær er léttari vöru... sekkr tveir lágur þar hjá búlkunum, Nj. 4; hence sekka-gjald, n. a 'trunk-tax', a tax payable to the king o way by Icel. ships; this tax is first mentioned in deeds of the 14th ce N. G. L. iii. 180, 215–218 (deeds of 1360 and 1383), D. N. ii. 514.

SEKR, adj.; in this word in old vellums a j appears after the before a vowel, whence also came the old change of the root vowel; sekjan, sekjum, sekjar; in later vellums this j is dropped, sekan, s. etc.: [from sök]:—prop. sentenced, to pay in money or person of a fine, mulcted, verðr hann sekr um þat þremr, sex mörkum, eg. i. 37, 296, 363, 375; þá eru þeir sekrir fímtán mörkum, N. G. 21, 359 (else the Grág. has útlagr, q. v.) II. in Icel. law victed, outlawed, condemned to the lesser or greater outlawry; nú maðr sekr at sátt, en þá verðr maðr sekr at sátt, er hann handala sína, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 60; sekr skógar-maðr, sekr fjörbaugs-maðr, (t. ek hann eiga at verða um þá sök sekjan skógarmann, prop. = victed woodman, Nj. 110; maðr hafði sekr orðit um þraels molysings, Íb. 6; but also used singly, ius sekja manns, the outlaws, i. 300; Gíslr verðr sekr, Gisl. 39; verða sekr um víg, Nj. 88, 21-

Gísl. Harð. S., and other Sagas passim. 2. *guilty, wicked*; hefna sekjum mönnum illar atferðir, MS. 677. 4; lúta þann undan setja er sekr er, Nj. 136; eigi göra verkin ein saman mannum sekjann, 656 A. ii. 16; þar til er þeir fara af heiminum sekr, 625. 66; sekari né dauðlegri, Sks. 533; samt fyrir Guði sekr ert, Pass., N. T., Vidal. passim.

sekt, f., in the Grág., esp. Kb., the older form **sekd** or **sekp** prevails; in Kb. ch. 60, **sekt** occurs nine times, **sekd** or **secp** seventeen times:—a *penalty, fine, mulct*; varðar búanda þat þriggja marka **sekt**, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr handsalar manni akveðna **sekt** sína, 119.

II. as an Icel. law term, the condition is one of the three degrees of outlawry or *lögsekt*,—thus defined, þær eru lögsekdör þrjár á landi vóru, ef maðr er görr skógar-maðr ófjárndi, eða fjórbaugs-maðr, en sú en þriðja at auka svá fjórbaugs-sekd, at hann skyli eigi eiga fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; yet, as a rule, only the first two degrees appear in the Sagas; **sekt** is opp. to **sætt**, Fs. 73; lýsa til fullrar sektar, Nj.:—hence the *outlawry* itself, Grág., Nj.; hann (Grettir) var lektur á sekt, Grett. (finc); þótti sumum sem hann hefði úti sekt sína ef hann hafði nokkut af hinu tuttugasta ári, 149. This clause about the twenty years is nowhere mentioned in the Grágás, and seems to be a mere popular fiction in the Grett. S., cp. also Gísl. 126 and Harðar S. ad fin.

2. *guilt*; játa þær sektina, Th. 78; syndir ok sektir, Stj. 55; sektir eða lögbrót, Sks. 665. **comps**: **sekd-audgr**, adj. 'guilt-rich,' *wicked*, Landn. (in a verse). **sekdar-dóm**, m. a *conviction, sentence of outlawry*, opp. to **sættardóm**, Grág. i. 487.

sekdar-fé, n. *the property of an outlaw*, which was confiscated, one half to the community (fjórðungs-menn), the other half to the prosecutor, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 120, Sturl. i. 34, Njarð. 382, Eb. 36, 110 new Ed.; af hans s. urðu almenningar, Landn. 121: a *price put on the head of the culprit*, Grett. **sekdar-görð**, f. *a sentence of sekd*, Grág. i. 487. **sekdar-handsal**, n. a 'hansel' or *first trial of sekd*, Grág. i. 118, 488.

sekdar-lauss, adj. *free, not convicted*; eigi ann ek þess þrói at fara sektalansum (unconvicted) af þessum fundi, Lv. 45; sektalaust, *with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 349, K. Á. 176, Jb. 22 B, Sks. 602 B, Gpl. 23. **sektar-mark**, n. a *brand or mark of guilt*, Sks. 116: plur. *the marks by which to know the person of an outlaw*, Band. 19 new Ed.

sektar-mál, n. pl. *cases about penalties, fines*, N. G. L. i. 335. **sektar-sakir**, f. pl. a *case liable to sekd*, Grág. i. 462. **sektar-umagi**, a, m. *the destitute child of an outlaw*, Grág. i. 237.

sekunda, u, f. [Lat.], a *second*, Rb.

sekventia, u, f. [Lat.], a *sequence*, part of a chant in the mass, Vm. 47, Jm. 14, Fms. viii. 141; sekventiu bók, -skrá, B. K. S3, Pm. 28.

SEL, n., gen. pl. selja, dat. seljum, [sel stands for an obsolete 'sali,' and the word is akin to salr, q. v.; A. S. *selē*]:—a *shed on a mountain pasture*, but within the landmarks of each farm (not in the almenningar), where the milch-kine are kept in the summer months (it answers to Germ. *senn-bütte*). An Icel. word; in Norway such huts are called *settr* (or *sætr*), q. v.; sel skal hverr göra sér í almenningi er vill ok sitja í sumar-setri ef hann vill, N. G. L. i. 251 (in Icel. this was not allowed, eigi skal sel göra í afrétt, Grág. ii. 302); tvá stöðla ok sel (sæll), D. N. i. 81; ek á sel skamt héðan, vertú þar í nótt, Fs. 59; þá snéru þeir til selja Gríss, Fms. ii. 247; Víga-kolr fór frá seli áðan, Nj. 55; fara í sel, fara til sels, Grág. ii. 277; færa í sel, to bring the kine to the sel (in June); færa, flytja úr seli, to bring them back, in the autumn; spurði konungur ef nokkur sel væri þar, er þeir mætti í búa, Ó. H. 187; sels-dyrr, -gluggr, -hurð, -vegg, -tópt, Rd. 310, Ld. 244, 278, 280, þorst. S. hvíta 43, cp. Ld. ch. 55, 62, 63, Vd. ch. 40, 41, þorst. S. hvíta 42, 43, Vápn. 24, Hallfr. S. ch. 9, Grett. 139.

II. freq. in Icel. local names, Sel, Seljar, Selja-land (whence Seljalands-múli), Sel-tungu, Sels-hagi, Sel-á, Selár-dalr (whence Sel-dælir, the men from S.), Sel-fors, Heidar-sel, Landn., Dipl., map of Icel.

B. Comps: **Sel-búar**, m. pl. *the inhabitants of S.*, a Norse county, Fms. viii. 35. **sel-byggj**, m. a *nickname*, Dipl. ii. 16. **sel-fangi**, a, m. *the stores in a dairy* (sel), D. N. **sel-flutningr**, m., in the phrase, fara selflutning, e. g. when three or more persons cross a river severally in a small boat which can only carry two persons at a time, one always returning to fetch the next. **sel-för**, f. *the keeping cattle in a sel*, Grág. ii. 277, Eg. 765, Landn. 95, in both passages used as mod. sel-staða: a *right to keep a sel in a pasture*, kirkja á selför á Flateyjar-heiði fjörum kúum, á Balafelli, á Nedravöllum, Heydal, Pm. 92, 71, Vm. 18, Dipl. v. 26.

sel-grossi, n., botan. *ribwort, narrow-leaved plantain, plantago angustifolia*. **sel-görð**, f. *erection of a sel*, Rd. 263: = þeir höfðu selgörd á sumrum í Selshaga, Dipl. i. 7; at Benedict átti s. á Breiðstöðum, v. 10. **sel-hestr**, m. a *horse used in the sel*, Dipl. v. 5. **sel-land**, n. *land for sel (pasture)*, Pm. 49, Dipl. v. 7. **sel-nánuðr**, m. *the month in which milch-cattle are removed to the sel* (June), Edda 103.

sel-setr, n. a *mountain-shed*; = sel; í selsetri einu, Fms. viii. 439; Kristbúit á selsetri í Seltungu, Vm. 169. **sel-staða**, u, f. *the place where a farm has its sel*.

seli, a, m., and **sili**, q. v. [Dan. *selē*], *barness*; sadull eða seli, N. G. L. 363; hvert hross skal í reiðskjóta fara, er seli eða sadull hefir á komit, 25: in mod. usage *sili* is a *strap* in the harness.

sél-igr, adj. *sightly*, = sjálgigr.

SELJA, pres. sel, selr (sell, Grág. ii. 80); pret. seldi; part. seldr; [A. S. *seljan*; Engl. *sell*; Dan. *selge*]:—to band over to another; s. e-m e-t, or absol.; Ásta selr honum sveitðr, Fms. iv. 37; hann tók sverð búið ok seldi Birni ok fingurgull—Sverð þetta, sagði hann, gef ek þér, Ó. H. 53; hann seldi smala-manni höfuðit, Nj. 70; hann tók menit af hálsi sér ok seldi Finni, Ó. H. 136, 148; selja fram, to deliver up, Hkr. ii. 243; mun hann s. frammi Hrapp, Nj. 133, 134; selja af höndum, Fms. iv. 278; s. e-t í hendr e-m, Eg. 180, 715; hann seldi búið í hendr þorsteyni, 704; s. vápn ör hendr sér, Fs. 29; hann seldu þau til fósturs í Sudreyjar, Fms. i. 250; s. e-m sonu sína til fósturs, 5; seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, lb. 14; meirr en eflui sé til seld, more than is due, Bs. i. 137, Fs. 84. 2. to yield milk, of a cow; hún (the cow) selr ekki, vill ekki, in which case the Scottish milk-maids use a *tulchan* or stuffed calskin.

3. a law term, selja sök, to make over a suit into the hands of a delegate to plead it in court; svá skal sök selja, at þeir skolu takask í hendr, sú er sök tekr ok hinn er sell (hand-sal), Grág. ii. 80; aðra skóggangs sök sel ek þér á hendr Starkaði... mun ek s. þér í hendr legörðs-sökina, Nj. 98, 99; s. vig-sök, Grág. ii. 80; s. múl í hendr e-m, Eg. 732; s. e-m sjálfðæmi (q. v.), Nj. 92; s. e-m gríð, Edda 57; hann kvadsk hvárki vildu s. gríð né taka, neither give nor receive pardon, Nj. 92; phrases, s. e-m laun, to give a reward, pay; hefir hann ádr selt mér laun í heilræðum, 179, 214; s. fr at láni, to put out money on credit, lend money, Ísl. ii. 223; s. á leigu, to put out on interest, Grág. i. 390; ljú eða selja á leigu, 437; selja á frest, to sell on credit, Vápn. 7; selja upp, to throw up, vomit, (upp-sala.)

II. to sell, part with (derived from the preceding sense), Fms. x. 5, 227; hann seldi land sitt, Ld. 134; ef þú selr land þetta þeim Bolla, 212; ek em koninn at fala at þér hey ok mat... Hvárta vil ek þér selja—Viltu gefa mér þá? Nj. 73; ef hún kaupir meira, ok á sú eigi heimting til þess er hann seldi henni, Grág. i. 334; s. við litlu verði, to sell for a small sum, Eg. 100; ekki sel ek hann nema við miklu verði, Fms. x. 227; cp. við hleifi seldu, they sold me for a loaf (?), Hm.: selja mansali, to sell into bondage, Fms. x. 224; s. sik sem dýrast, to sell one's life as dear as possible, xi. 376; þótti þeim konungur út seldr, a done man, Odd. 12; þeir Erlendr vóru fram seldir (lost men), e. f., Fms. vii. 318; fram seldir ok til dauða dæmðr, 62.

III. reflex. to give oneself up; seljask arfalsi, to give oneself up as arfals-maðr (q. v.), Grág. i. 204, Vápn. 13; gjarna vilða ek at hann seldisk með minnum vandræðum en á horðisk, Ld. 254; aldri mun þat vel út seljask, it will never go well, Karl. 152; við marga hafit éf heit göð, en misjafnt þykkir út seljask, Nj. 122: to hire oneself out, ef hann seldisk dýrra á leigu, Grág. i. 149. 2. recipr. to exchange; þeir gördu fríd ok seldusk gislar, Hkr. i. 7; hafit heilir gríð selzk, ii. 166.

3. pass. to be sold, Fms. i. 79, 186. 4. part. seljandi, a *seller, vendor*; seljandi saka, Grág. i. 370, 480; selendr ok kaupendr, Greg. 39.

selja, u, f. [A. S. *seal*; Engl. *sallow*; Swed. *säl*; Dan. *selje*; North. E. and Scot. *saugb*]:—a *sallow, a willow, salix caprea*, Edda (Gl.), Pr. 473, Lex. Poët.; kirkjan á alla smá-reka, rætr allar ok seljar, Pm. 69. **selju-tré**, n. a *willow-tree*, Ám. 111.

II. [selja the verb], a *female dealer*, whence freq. in poët. circumlocutions of a woman, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

III. the name of an island in Norway; whence Seljumenn, the saints of Selja; Seljumanna-messa, -vaka, see messa, Bs., N. G. L.; for the story see Fms. i.

seljari, a, m. a *seller, dealer*, Mar., Hom. 23. **selningr**, see sendlingr.

SELR, m., pl. selar, but mod. selir, [O. H. G. *selab*; A. S. *seol*; Engl. *seal*; Dan. *sel-bund*]:—a *seal, Lat. phoca*, Fs. 143; egg ok sela (acc. pl.), Sturl. ii. 77; fiska, fogla eðr sela, Grág. ii. 337; sela ok fiska, 358; sela alla, 359; syndr sem selr, Nj. 29, cp. Engl. 'to swim like a duck': the phrase, mér er ekki um sel, 'seal likes me not,' i. e. I do not like it. For a description of various kinds of seals see Sks. 40-44 new Ed. (opnu-selr, örku-selr, látr-selr).

2. in local names, Sel-strönd, Sel-vágr, etc.:—as a nickname, Selr, Ó. H.; sels-bani and sels-hefnir, id.; sela-gnúpr, Gísl. 9.

B. Comps: **sela-bátr**, m. a *seal-boat, boat for seal-catching*, Gísl. 135, Vm. 98. **sel-belgr**, m. a *seal-skin* (not cut up), Eb. 96, Landn. 76, Fms. i. 10. **sel-bití**, a, m. a *flip with the finger*; gefa e-m sel-bitá. **sela-dráp**, n. *seal-killing*, Vm. 137. **sels-eista**, n. a *seal's testicle*, a nickname, Fbr. **sel-feitr**, adj. fat as a seal, Fbr. 19, Vigl. 36. **sel-fiskr**, m. a *small kind of ubale*, Sks. 179. **sel-fta**, u, f. *seal's fat*, Ant. 275. **sel-hár**, n. *seal's hair*, Fb. **sels-hreifi**, a, m. a *seal's paw*. **sela-húðir**, f. pl. *seal-skins*, Sks. 184, Bård. 165. **sels-höfuð**, n. a *seal's head*, Eb. 276; Dnummal selshöfuð, a nickname, in a Runic inscription in Ireland, see under múl. **sel-kolla**, u, f. the name of an ogre with a seal's head, Bs. i. 604 sqq.

sela-kyn, n. a kind of seal, Sks. 178. **sela-lagnir**, f. pl. *places where nets are laid for catching seals*. **sel-látr**, m. pl. *places where seals litter*. **sel-nasi**, a, m. 'seal-nose,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184. **sel-not** (sela-net), n. a *seal-net*, Grág. ii. 358, Vm. 108, Jb. 317. **sela-nætr**, f. pl. = selnet, Bs. i. 388. **sel-skinn**, sel-skinn, n. a *seal's skin*, Vm. 60; sel-skinn-brakr, -stakkr, -kufl, Fbr. 139, Sturl. i. 30. **sel-skutill**, m. a

seal-barpoon, Fbr. 144, Sturl. iii. 68. *seal-spik*, n. *seal-fat*. *sels-sveif*, f. = selshreifi, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. *sel-tfund*, f. a *tube of seals*, leived as a tax on seal-catchers, D. N. *sel-tjara*, u. f. *tar from seal-fat*, þorf. Karl. 438. *sel-vara*, u. f. 'seal-ware,' fur, Rétt. 47. *sel-veidr* (*sela-veidr*), f. *seal-catching*, Ld. 90, Eg. 135, Ám. 12. *sel-ver*, n. a *place where seals are caught*, Bjarn. 22, Eg. 42, Fms. iv. 330. *sel-skapr*, m. [from Germ. *ge-sellschaft*; Dan. *sel-skab*], *company*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. (mod.)

Selund, f. the ancient name of *Zealand*, Edda (begin.), Fas. i. (Sögubrot), and so called in old poems.

SEM, a conjunction, and a relative particle, probably from the same root as *sam*, *sama-*, denoting *as, the same, the like*; if so, the conjunction would be the original, and the relative particle the derived use; in old writers 'sem' is in general use as a conjunction, while the pronominal 'sem' is rare, for 'er' or 'es' is the old relative particle: but in mod. usage the conjunction has been almost displaced by 'eins-og,' whereas 'sem' as a relative particle has got the better of 'er.'

A. As a conj. *as*, Lat. *ut*; *rauðr sem blóð, fölr sem grass, blár sem Hel*, Nj. 177, Ísl. ii. 220; *hvítt sem drift*, Ó. H. 170; *auðigr sem Njóðr*, Fs. 80; *synðr sem selr*, Nj. 29; *ragr sem geit*, vitr sem Njáll, hárf sem tröll, mjór sem þvengr, etc.

2. with another particle or an adjective; *svá sem* = Goth. *swē-swē*, so *as, like as*, Germ. *so wie*; *svá sem salt*, Pr. 472; *svá sem bönn föður*, Edda 13; *svá sem fyrr var ritið*, Ó. H. 171; *svá sem hér er ritið*, id.; *mæla svá sem einum munni*, 623, 33, and *passim* in old and mod. usage: *temp. about that time, svá sem hann fór at veiða*, . . . *svá sem þeir lifðu*, . . . *svá sem í þann tíma*, Stj. 46, 50;—*slíkr sem, such as*; *slíkum manni sem Ljótr er*, Eg.; *slíka sámd sem hún hefir heitið*, Nj. 5; *með slíki grein sem hér segir*, K. Á. 82.

3. referring to a verb or to the preceding sentence (ellipt. = *svá sem*); *svæla e-n inni sem melrakka í greni*, Nj.; *hann fór sem úsker maðr*, id.; *staup mikil sem manns höfuð* (= *svá sem*), Fms. v. 183; *þeir veittu þá allar heiðr sem sínum formauni*, Karl. 221; *skal hvern vera sem sjálfir ryðr sér til rúms* (*such as, just as*), Fms. viii. 93; *vit skulum ginna þá alla sem þursa*, Nj. 263; *henni var trúað sem góðri konu*, Sks. 457; *hann kom, sem hann hafði heitið, as he had promised*, Fms. i. 72; *seni enn mun getið verða, as it will be told*, vii. 230; *lagði hvern sem mátti, every one did as he could, his best*, viii. 139; *dagði hvern fram sitt skip sem drengur var til*, vi. 315; *sem fyrr var sagt*, Stj. 48; *Hárekr góði sem hann hafði sagt*, Ó. H. 170.

4. with a compar.; *því úgörr sem hann er forvitnari, the less, the more*, Greg. 29. **5.** with a superl.; *sem hvatast* = Gr. *ὡς τάχιστα*, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Fms. viii. 145; *sem skjótast*, Nj. 4; *sem títast*, Eg. 206; *sem næst*, 127; *beita sem þverast*, 161; *sem bezt*, Sks. 623; *sem verst*, sem mest, Karl. 222; *sem skemst*, 225; *sem minnst*, Nj. 263; ellipt., *sem left out*, Sks. 171, 201 B.

6. with subj. *as if*; *svá sem hann mælti annat mál*, Ó. H. 171; *sem þín móðir sé*, Skv. i. 41, (hence the mod. *sem-sé, to wit, viz.*, proncd. *suní-sé*); *lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga*, Fms. xi. 112; *þeir vóru allir með vápnum sem til bardaga væri búinir*, iv. 220; *þá er þeim þótti sem minnstir væri fyrir sér*, Eg. 123; *svá skulu vér ok vara oss, sem vér munim eiga við borða-mun at deila*, Fms. viii. 288; *svá lízk mér sem nú munim vér hafa*, . . . Nj. 5. **7.** *as also, as well as*; *hann tekr svá kirkju-tíund sem sína tíund*, B. K. 49; *oss sýnisk holl svá hjálpsamlig sem nýtsamlig, as wholesome as useful*, Dipl. i. 3; *svá . . . sem, so . . . as, i. e. both alike*; *brag sem leika*, Bjarn. (in a verse); *reyr, stór, sem rósr vænar*, Hallgr.

II. *temp. as, when*; *sem hringidi til aptansöngs vildi konungr ganga*, Fms. vii. 148; *nú sem Lucifer hugleiddi*, Stj. 7; *enn sem Pharoas sú þetta undr*, 267; *nú sem hváirtveggju . . . Karl. 148*; *ok sem keisarinn er viss orðinu*, 222; *ok sem þar er komit þjónustu*, 223; *freq. in mod. usage,—og sem hann var enn nú að tala*, Matth. xvi. 47; *enn sem hann gekk út um dyrnar*, 71; *enn sem þeir höfðu krossfest hann*, xxvii. 35; *sem Moises með sínum staf*, Pass. 40. 7; *nær sem*, 38. 12, *passim*.

B. As a relative particle, used just like the particle *er* (es), see p. 131. After a demonstrative pronoun; *konungr þeim, sem svá er góðr ok réttlátr*, Fms. vii. 263; *eptir þetta, sem nú var getið*, i. 16; *at því skaplyndi, sem þeir höfum*, Nj. 61; *þá menn, sem*, K. Á. 10; *þau vötn, sem*, Stj. 91; *pau læti, sem*, Fms. i. 217; *hinna fyrri biskupa, sem (to ubom)* landsháttar var hér kunnari, H. E. ii. 79; *ór þeim fjórðungi, sem féit er ádr mest saman, from that quarter, whence . . .*, Grág. i. 195; *í þess konungs veldi, sem sú var, in whose kingdom he was*, 190; *ansvering to er* (II. 2), *við slíkt ofressi, sem þeir áttu at etja* (viz. við), Fms. iii. 9; *ór þeim ættum, sem þér þóttu ernirnir fljúga* (viz. ór), Ísl. ii. 196; *adding a demonstr. pron. (cp. er A. III)*, *ef prestir fallerast með þeirri konu, sem hann hefir skírt barn hennar* (*ubose bairni*), H. E. i. 190.

II. after adverbs; *þar sem = 'there as' = where*; *þangat sem, 'thither as' = ubiher*; *þaðan sem, 'thence as' = whence*; *hann drap þar (there) fótum, sem (where) vatni því var niðr slegit*, Hom. 110; *muntú þar þykkja sóma-maðr, sem þú kemr*, Ld. 158; *skal þar kalla kirkju, sem hann vill*, K. p. K. 42; *felask þar sem (where) okkr þykkir vænligast*, Nj. 263; *hvar sem hann kom, uberesover he came*, Fms. vi. 356; *þat sem fékksk af reidskjótum*, Ó. H. 170; *hvadan? Þaðan sem þú mátt*

vel éta, Nj. 75. **2.** *þú görir þik góðan, þar sem þú hefir verið þj ok mörðing, thou who hast been*, Nj. 74; *dropping 'þar,' eru allir þrætt sem hann er, all the Thronas are where he is, i. e. they all back to*, Fms. i. 53.

semill, m. a composer, peace-maker, poét., Fas. i. (in a verse). *semingr, m. slowness, languor*; *göra e-t með semingi*; cp. also *ser* n. and *sensa*, að, to eat slowly.

SEMJA, pres. sem, semr; pret. samði and samdi; subj. semði; þ. samiðr, samdr, saminn; [from *sam-*, *saman*, but chiefly used in a peculiar and derived sense]:—prop. to 'put together,' to *shape, compose, range, settle*, and the like; *samblandit ok úsamit efni*, Stj. 7; *ætlar hér eptir at semja kirkju-viðinn, thinkest thou after that fashion to shape it*, Ld. 316; *ok semja þar til eitt klæði, they shaped a cloth for t use*, Mar.; *síðan samði (shaped) Guð fagra konu ór ríffnu*, Ver. 3; *hljóðfæri, to tune instruments*, Fas. iii. 221; *alla hefi ek sam-hljóðe: samða (arranged) í þat mark, Skálda 168*; *samði hann saman (put into one) hin fornu lög ok in nýju*, Ver. 52; *mod. semja kvæði*, v. bók, to compose a poem, verse, book; *semja mæð*, Lex. Poët.: *set heit, to make a vow*, Magn. 532; *semr hann dóma, ok sakar leg Vsp.*; s. sætt, to make peace; *fyrr en sættin væri samði*, Fms. xi. 30; *konungar sömdu sætt sína með því móti*, at . . . vi. 27; *Sveinn konu hafði samði sætt við hann*, ii. 204; s. ráð sín, vi. 21; *engir hluskvæði þeir til verða, at eigi semði (settled) þeir sjálfir*, Nj. 72; *hú kvæð þá mart talat hafa, en þat samit, at . . . but this they had settu þat . . .*, Ld. 44; *at þeir hefði samði með hvat ríki Norðmenn sky hafa*, Fms. x. 5; *samði hann sik litt við kemimannskap, the priesth suited him ill*, Fms. viii. 9; *hann þóttisk trautt mega s. hann þar hefir sem hann vildi, he could hardly settle (manage) him as he liked*, Ísl. 204.

2. to restore, reform, mend, put right; *hann samði þá luga þeirra líf*, Bs. i. 96; *at þeir semði sína frændsemi eptir því sem v ætti, that they should restore their relationship to a proper footing*, Ld. i. konungr bætti trú þeirra ok samði síðu, the king mended, reformed it; *faif and manners*, Fms. ii. 128; *samði hann Kristína*, Fb. ii. 2; *hefir þú nú heldr samði þik ór því sem var, thou hast improved thyself*, 211; s. sik eptir síðvenju útendara manna, Fb. ii. 36; *setja ok ser dram b-e-s, compose and put down*, Fas. i. 38.

3. *semja við e-t, to treat with one*; *Hrútr kvæðsk at arru vilja s. við Höskuld*, Ld. i. *biskuparnir sömdu til (came to an arrangement) með öðrum lærð mönnum hver boð þeir skyldi bjóða sínum undir-mönnum*, Bs. i. 11; *semja um e-t, to make a settlement, as also to enter into negotiation*, H. E. i. 396.

4. *impers., e-m semr e-t, one agrees e-þeim samði eigi, they could not agree*, D. N. ii. 99; *hann skyldi far gríðum hvert sem þeim semði eðr eigi, either they came to terms or s*, Fms. x. 34; *samði eigi með þeim, they came not to terms*, 96; *í játuðusk undir slíkar skattgjafir sem þeim semði*, 24; *samði þe at þar væri söngr sem at fornu hefir verið*, Dipl. i. 5.

II. *ref to be settled, agreed on*; *þat mál samðisk á þá leið*, at . . . Fms. 140; *fóru þá menn milli konunganna, ok samðisk þat með ein málum*, at . . . i. 23; *samdisk þetta með þeim*, 35; *tala þeir jarl um langa hríð, þar til er þetta semsk með þeim*, 85; *samðisk þá m með þeim feðgum*, Ísl. ii. 210.

2. *impers. it is agreed*; *slíkar skgjafir sem þeim semdisk*, Fms. x. 24; *selja man ek enn yngra sveit sem okkr semsk*, 227; *ef honum semsk um þat ráð við þá sem r eigu*, K. Á. 104; *sjá, hversu semsk með oss konungi*, Eg. 18; *samð hún mér skoti skildi ok sverði, enn við sauma ok borða, she took m to shield and sword than to seam and hem*, Fas. i. 430; *part., so jandi ok sækjandi*, Sturl. iii. 136.

sems = *sem es*, Am.

sem-sé, to wit, viz.; see *sem A. 6.*

semi-sveinar, m. pl., of the *Finnish messengers*, prob. from *Fi Saomi*, Fs. 22, for this seems to have been the real reading in the *Cod. Vatnshyrna*; *Bartholin De Causis Contemptae Mortis*, p. 467, gives the same reading; other copies read *sendisveinn*.

SEN, n. a *sentence*; *hér er seni skipt*, Skálda 183; *fullkomit sen*, í makrologia er langt *sen*, 187, 197; *eitt var sen í allra þeirra söng, same burden, meaning*, Stj. 466.

SENDA, pret. sendi; imperat. send, sendu, sent þú, Fms. x. 21; *sentu*, Gkv. 3. 6; [Ulfr. *sandjan* = *πέμπειν*; A. S. *sendan*; Engl. *send*; Germ. *senden*]:—to send, despatch, Akv. 1; *ek vil senda þik til Ví innar*, Nj. 5; *ef maðr sendir konu til þings*, Grág. i. 334; *senda for-sending, to send one on a forlorn hope* (like *Uriah*), Fms. x. 263, F. iii. 207; *maðr var sendr Gizuri hvíta*, Nj. 85; *þær sendu sína svei Stj. 206*; *sent þú hann til mín*, Fms. x. 263; *hann sendi gríðkó sínar at raka ljána*, Fb. i. 522; *nú skal s. manni þórhalli sýni minum*, 244; s. e-m sending, 205; *nema hann sendi (unless he dismiss) þá ke er hann hafði*, Fms. x. 388.

2. *senda eptir e-m, to send for a pers*, Ld. 320, Fms. x. 259; so also s. at e-m (but rare); *senptú at Saxa, s for Saxi*, Gkv. 1. c.

3. to send, throw; *senda spjót, to cast a spear* senda skreytin apt, Fms. v. 170; *sendir knýtti-skautann á nasir Hávar*, Háv. 45, Stj. 402.

II. *recipr. to interchange, send to one another* sendask e-t á, *hann kvæð þá hafa senzk menn á*, Fms. v. 315; *áðr hö*

þeir sendk orð í milli, Sturl. iii. 111; þeir sendusk gjöfum í millum, Fms. xi. 313.

2. pass. to be sent, rare and unclass., Fms. v. 216.
sendi-, in compds: **sendi-bit**, f. *the 'biting message'*, the name of a poem, Hkr. i. 117. **sendi-boð**, n. a message, Fms. xi. 351, Stj. 205. **sendi-boði**, a, m. a messenger, Fms. i. 219, Stj. 183. **sendi-bréf**, n. a letter, (mod.) **sendi-ferð**, sendi-för, f. a message, errand, Nj. 74; fara s., Eg. 119, 540, Ó. H. 52; í sendiförum, Fms. i. 15; þeir höfðu sendiferðir konungs allar, Eg. 73; koma í s. e-s, Hkr. i. 192. **sendi-fé**, n. presents sent, Fms. vi. 11. **sendi-maðr**, m. a messenger, Nj. 53, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 2, Edda 19, Rb. 368, Bs. ii. 41, passim. **sendi-pistill**, n. an epistle, letter, Bs. i. 766. **sendi-skip**, n. a despatch-boat, Fms. v. 187. **sendi-sveinn**, m. a messenger, errand-boy, Völs. R. 194, Fs. 2, v. l., see semsveinn.

sendi-ligr, adj. fit to send, Fb. iii. 445, Eg. 515, Hkr. ii. 206, Stj. 442. **sendill**, m. the name of a shepherd's dog, Snót.

sending, f. a message; hann hafði þakksamlega tekit sendingu konungs, Eg. 198, passim; orð-sending, q. v.; fleygir hann spjóti til Sigvalda, . . . hlaut sendingina sá er styrði, Fms. xi. 141; ek skal senda þér ending, Nj. 205. 2. a ghost raised and sent by a wizard to an enemy is called sending, see Ísl. Þjóðs.

3. a dish of meat; eptir þat bjuggusk menn til borða, því næst kómu inn sendingar, í fyrstu heitt sjöt, Fms. vii. 159; þá fóru sendingar inn ok var opið hurð, 314, Eg. 51; færðu sending þessa Halla, jafnan sé ek yðr á kveldum ekki drepa endi við góðum sendingum, Fms. vi. 364; tak nú ok snæð þessa litlu ending, Stj. 443; þá er hann sat at einni ágætri veizlu . . . ok er sendingar kómu inn, mælti einn dróttseti, Bs. i. 37. 4. presents sent; gjafrir k sendingar, Anecd. 10; með fögrum sendingum, Fms. ix. 338; hann fór margar sendi-farir með ágætum sendingum, 451; senda konungi ingjafrir, hauka, hesta, tjöld, segl, eða aðra þá hluti er sendingar eru fit as presents, Ó. H. 127; þá hluti er þeir væntu at honum mundi ending í þykkja, Fms. iv. 1. c.

sendinn, adj. [sandr], sandy, Róm. 268, 273, D. N., freq.

sendlingr, m. (pronced. selningr), [sandr], a bird, the sauderling, dda (Gl.)

sendjja, u, f. [sangr], 'singedness,' singed taste.

SENN, adv., an older seðr, Haustl., [Ulf. suns = eððéws; A. S. sona; ngl. soon; Germ. schon]—soon, at once, = Lat. jam; enn er biskup eyrdi þessar greinir, tók hann senn ór at þat væri yfir-drepskapr Ásgrims, e saw at once, that . . . , Bs. i. 727; seðr gékk Svólnis ekjka sundr, then went the earth asunder, Haustl.; sá maðr stóð í dýrum ok var senn orfinn, Bs. i. 199. 2. in mod. usage, presently, after a while (but not directly), e. g. eg get ekki nú komið, en skal senn koma.

II. íth a numeral or numeral adjective, at the same time; fimn saudi senn, rág. ii. 359; fjóra hluti senn, i. 37; allir senn, all at once, Nj. 97; þá þú allir senn at mæla, Niðr. 110; báðir senn, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 189; í koma leigu-líðar eigi allir í senn, Gpl. 354, Stj. 413; ríðum í flokkum ok allri meirr en einum í senn, one by one, Ísl. ii. 378; hann skaut áðum senn, Fms. viii. 352; ok æ tvá senn, Karl. 277; var þá mjök allt inn, at . . . ok, Mar.; einn jarl senn, one at a time, Fms. vi. 289; ok er þraralegt at væta allan seun dükinn, 322; ef þeir mætti öllu senn líði flings, Ó. H. 182.

SENNNA, t, to chatter; sennu vit ór söðlum, Hdl. 8; þat erumk sennt, is told us, Bragi. 2. to bandy words; er þat makligast at

í sennir við heima-menn þína, Nj. 52; senna við bræðr ok systr, Hom. 1; senni Loki þar við öll goð, Edda 68; s. við sér verra mann, Hm. 26; einn jötunn, . . . þrágirnir vanr við þóðr senni, Hým. 28.

senna, u, f. *high words, gibing*; deilur ok sennur, slíðrfeng s., Gh. I, S. 544. 39; ógóðgjarnna manna sennur, 677. 6; sennur ok öl, Sdm. 9; Loka-senna, the gibing of Loki, the name of a poem, Sæm. 113 (gugge); Flæðar-senna, the name of a poem by Hallgrím Pétross; the name was prob. borrowed from the Eddie poem.

senni-liga, adv. verily, forsooth, Magn. 488, Str. 29, 126, Stj. 49, rett. 154 A, Mar.: mod. usage distinguishes between senniliga = probably, and sannliga = verily.

senni-ligr, adj. likely, probable, (mod.)

epi, a, m. a nap of flesh hanging down.

epill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 285, ix. 419; prob. from the pre-ling word.

eppli, a, m. a dog, a pet term; einn á hön seppa sér, Snót.

ÉR, reflex. pron. dat. = Lat. sibi (see sik, sin), to himself (berself, itself, meselves), used when referring to the subject in a sentence, whether sg. or plur.; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, Eg. 532; hann segir sér kit þykkja, 539; hön lét söðla sér hest, 603; hann bað Gizur sitja á sér, Nj. 226; sögðu þat allir, at hann brygði sér hvárki við sér né na, 116, where it refers to the second subject 'hannu.' II. special usages; vera mikill (litill) fyrir sér, to be great (little) of one's a strong (weak) man; þeir fengu sér róðrar-skip, Eg. 109; drápu r sér upp eld, Fms. iv. 338; leika sér, to play, Nj. 2; gamna sér, . . . 2. giving emphasis; bað hön sér til Guðs, she 'prayed ber' to d, Sks. 465 B; hön veinaði sér, she 'waited ber' bitterly, Hom. 150; eiga e-t, to own, hirzlu átti halrim sér, Skíða R.: þau áttu sér eina dóttur,

they had one daughter, and the like.

III. for oneself, separately, singly, as Lat. se-; fór Eyjólfur einn sér, Glúm. 329; einn er hann sér um sefa, Hm.; þeir vóru sér um móður, D. N. i. 149; settisk Joseph sér einliga, Stj. 217; þeir þorljótr ok Sigurð vóru sér einir ok heima-sveitin, Tb. and S. on the one hand and the bouse-folk on the other, Sturl. ii. 53; eitt er þat sér, that is a thing by itself, Gisl. 15; skyldi drekka saman karlmadr ok kona svá sem til myisk, en þeir sér er fleiri væri, Eg. 247; ok vera þeir sér, er næstir búar, N. G. L. i. 98; at hverri gleði hlotaðisk svá til, at þau urðu sér, Viglundur ok Ketilríðr, Vigl. 19. 2. in a distributive sense with the pron. hverr, one by one; ef sér ferr hverr várr, Glúm. 329; skulu vér undan hlaupa, sér hverr várr, Fær. 161; optliga allir saman, en stundum sér hvárr, Fms. i. 52; stundum báðir samt, stundum sér hvárr þeirra, Hkr. i. 30; þat líð er honum fylgdi slýr, sér hvat, Fms. x. 268; þótt ek greina nú eigi svá, sér hvat, sem hann góðir, each separately, Bs. i. 64; var borgin öll brotin, ok borinn sér hver hvern stein, each stone of it scattered, Fms. ix. 48; greindusk sér hver skipin, vii. 289; hvártz þær (nætr) eru allar saman eða sér hver, whether they be three continuous or separate nights, Grág. i. 143; sér í lagi, for itself, separate, B. K. 83; sér í stad, id., Stj. 288; the exclamation, sér er hvað! sér er hver ósköpin, what a wonder, wonderful! expressing amazement.

serða, sarð, an obsolete defective strong verb, part. sordinn, also stroðinn (formed as if from metathesis), Grág. ii. 147; the word remains in the vulgar streda, used of dogs and beasts: [mid. H. G. serje]—stufpura, with the notion of Sodomitic practices; ef maðr kallar mann sordinn, id.; viltú serða hann, Fas. ii. 337; sarð hann yðr þá eigi Agðinn, Fms. vi. 360; in Nj. 15 it is not used in a proper sense; pass., Fb. iii. 427. **sér-deilis**, adv. [Dan. særdeles], particularly, especially; þekta ek þá ok s. Viglund, Vigl. 29; s. tiltekkit, Dipl. v. 26; gefa s., to give expressly, Vin. 47; kirkja á sjau hundruð í metfé ok tvau hundruð s., 3; ein s. djákna-klæði, 2.

sér-gæðingr, adj. a strange, selfish person. **sérgæðings-skapr**. **sér-hliffin**, adj. self-sparing, of a bad worker. **sér-hverr**, adj. each, every one; see hverr (B. IV. 2).

Serkir, m. pl. [said to be derived from Arabic sbarkeyn = Easterlings], the Saracens, the people of Serk-land; used of northern Africa, southern Spain, Fms. vi, vii, ix, Orkn., also in translations of ancient Lat. writers, of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Stj., Al. passim: Serkja-konungr, Serkjaríki, the king, kingdom of the S., Al., Stj. **Serk-neskr**, adj. to render the Lat. Punicus, Róm. 324.

SERKR, m., pl. serkir, [Old Engl. and Scot. sark; Dan. særk], a sark, sbirt; þú skalt fara í serk niun, Fms. iii. 190; s. af saudar-ullu, 180; serkr eða skyrtta, Edda; tók ek hamar ór serk niér, Fms. x. 329; síðar slæðr, serk bláfán, Rm. 26; blóðgan hugðak næki borinn ór serk þinum, Am. 23; serki valrauda, Akv. 4; hön tekr ór serk sér steina-sörvi mikit, Ísl. ii. 343; hann var svá litill at hafa mátt í serk sér, Edda; Gísli vermir höndina í serk sér, Gisl. 29; hafa dreng í serk sér, to have a man inside one's sark, to be a bold true-bearded man, Fms. ix. 381; messu-s., a priest's cope, Vm. 156; poet. of a shirt of mail, bring-s., járn-s., Lex. Poët.

II. a 'timber,' a certain number, of skins; fjóra tigi serkja grárra skinna, Fms. xi. 325.

sér-lagi, adv. apart; ok epla garð þar sérlagi, B. K. 35.

sér-lestis, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N.

sér-liga, adv. apart; hafði hön s. herbergi unan-borgar, Fas. iii. 238. 2. particularly; s. til reiknuðum, Dipl. v. 15; at því s. til lögu, 16; þjóðum vér yðr öllum saman ok s. hverjum, H. E. i. 434; Emarr kvað þorstein eigi dauðan hafa verit s., not exactly dead, þorst. S. hv. 39; kirkjan á tíu hundruð í metfé ok s. (besides) eitt hundruð vóru-virt, Vm. 126; ítem á kirkjan s. . . . 23.

sér-ligr, adj. particular; var honum górr bakstr nokkurr s., Bs. i. 786; sérligt vald, H. E. i. 521; ekkir bar neitt sérligt til tíðenda, þóðr. 76 (but left out in new Ed. 46, l. c.)

sér-lundaðr (-lyndr), adj. queer-tempered.

sér-lægis, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N. iv. 457.

sermon, m. [Lat.], a sermon, Ísl. i. 385; sermons-bók, -skrá, Pm. 109, 131; svo eptir sermon þann, Pass. 7. 7.

sér-skapr, m. selfishness, Ld. 288, v. l.

sér-stakr, adj. isolated, particular, apart.

sér-vitr, adj. odd, sophistical, wrong-beaded.

sér-vitringr, m. a sophist.

sér-vizka, u, f. wrong-beadedness, sopbistry.

SESS, m. [sitja], a seat; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; sessa ok staði velit mér sumblí at, Ls. 7; sujallr ertu í sessi, 15; í sessi ok sæningu, Gkv. i. 20; hvat viltú, sveinn, í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); eiga drykk ok sess við, 95, Fs. 43; hann var hár í sessi, he was high in the seat, Fms. x. 151, Ld. 274, v. l. (cp. Iliad iii. 211, of Odysseus); hvar visar þú mér til sess? Nj. 129; er hann mundi setja yfir sess hans, 656 C. 25; svá var skipast sessum, Fms. x. 16; var sá sess veglegast, Fagrsk. 149; vera komint í vandan sess, in a difficult situation, Bs. i. 141; the saying- in, optur er lágr sess lægr, a low seat is an easy seat, = Lat. bene vixit qui bene latuit. COMPDS: sess-megir, m. pl. 'bench-mates,' Hm.

153. **sess-meidr**, m. *the seat-beam*, Akv. 14. **Sess-rúmnir**, m. the name of the palace of Freyja = *the 'large-seated'*, Edda.

sesta, u, f. *a seat* in a ship (= rúni), the size of the ship was counted by the 'seats'; þat skip er með sessum má telja, N. G. L. i. 39; ok göra eigi skemra en sessum má telja, 99; tvítug-s., *a twenty-oared ship*, id.; þrettán-s., fimtán-s., sextán-s. (q. v.), id. **II. a cushion** in a church, Am. 77, Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of a *pad* or *cushion* on a *saddle*.

sessu-nautr, m. *a bench-mate*, Fms. ii. 147, vi. 241, Ó. H. 52.

sessi, a, m. *a bench-mate*, Edda 94 (in a verse), 108; sessar eða samsetis-menn, Sks. 366; tali hverr lagt við sinn sessa, 367; sessar menns beri vitni með hönnum, N. G. L. i. 68.—of *oar-mates*, boga skal liggja við þóptu hverja, þann skulu sessar tvær fá ok streng á, Gpl. 100.

SET, n., *lit. the seat*; in ancient dwellings it appears to have meant the *aisle* or *wing* that ran along the hall on both sides, divided from the nave or middle hall by posts and a partition (set-stokkar and brikr); the 'set' was the daily *sitting-room*, and here were the beds; innar geng hann eptir höllinni, breið vóru set báðum megin . . . fyrir stokkana, Konr.; þá snúa þau rekkingu sinum ok horfa þá um endilangt setið, Gisl. 106 (endilangt húst, 22, l. c.); en um kveldit er menn fóru í rekking, þá bygðu sitt set hvárir, Sturl. i. 173; þeir Ingimundr hjuggu upp í setið þá er þeir kómu í skálann (during the night when all were in bed), ii. 73; höggvit er til okkar ofan ór setinu, iii. 174; síðan bjuggusk þeir til rekka ok lögðusk niðr í seti þar við eldinn, Ó. H. 153; var búit um þá í setinu ok lögðusk þar til svefnis, id.; ef hundr er bundinn í seti, þá skal hann eigi ná á stökk (i. e. setstokk) fram, at bita menn er ganga á gólfu, Grág. ii. 119; Grettir sér nú hvar stóðu ullar-kambar í setinu, Grett. 24 new Ed.: the phrases 'innar af seti' and 'út af seti' are not quite clear, *perh.* the former means *towards the nave or central hall*, the latter *towards the aisle or outer chambers*; thus, innar frá seti, Sturl. ii. 67; ek hefi búit, góða sæng útan af seti, Dropl. 28; hann hvíldi í lokrekkingu innar af seti, Ísl. ii. 262; hinu iðra setinu, Fb. ii. 297; dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum innan-verðum, gékk Egill fram í setið, ok lagði hann niðr í setið, Eg. 397. **seta-skáli**, a, m. *a sitting-room*, Ebd. 274.

seta, u, f. *a sitting*; nú varð setan löng, Fms. vii. 126; *a remaining, staying*, þótti þeim seta hans þar úvarlög svá nærri Ljótólfi, Sd. 182; þótti þeim seta sin ill ok úfrelsi, Ó. H. 141; hvat merkir seta sjá, *what means this sitting still?* Fb. ii. 122; nátt-setur, *a sitting up at night*, Fms. vii. 126. **2. a seat**; hann var hárf í setunni (= hárf í sessi), Fms. viii. 447; í innstu setu, . . . í yztu setu, Fb. i. 416.—as a law term, bjóða búum í setu, *to call on the neighbours to take their seats*, Nj. 87; vóru dómendr komnir í setur sínar, Grág. i. 68; þeir menn er þar eigu setu, 5; *a sitting*, of a judge, seta hans er dæming um fólksins verðleik, Skálda 211. **3. a body of men assembled for defence as a garrison**;

seta eru sextán, *sixteen make a seta*, Edda 108; nú hefir Barði skipat liði sínu í setu, Ísl. ii. 355; eptir þat höfðu hvárir-veggju setu, *after that both kept men assembled*, as in open hostility, Landn. 104, Gullþ. 61; senda þeir mann til Egilstada, at seta mikil væri at Hofi, Vápn. 24; þá kom Brandr biskup vestan ok fýsti þá at hafa eigi setur, Sturl. i. 170; höfðu þeir setu fjölmenna, Grett. 120, Ebd. 22, 108. **COMPS: setu-efni**, n. *opportunity for resting*; eigi er nú s., Boll. 358, Fms. viii. 40, Karl. 181. **setu-garðr**, m. *a country-seat, manor*, Safn i. 270. **setu-gríð**, n. pl. *an abode*; Glúmr bauð honum með sér s., Glúm. 359. **rest**, sagt hefir þú oss þá sögu er oss mun eigi s. bjóða, Nj. 203. **setu-hús**, n. *a sitting-room*, N. G. L. ii. 139 (Jb. 181). **setu-menn**, m. pl. *the people of the house*, K. þ. K. 136; skemma er þorkell var vanr at sofa í ok-s. hans, Fbr. 136; in sing., hér vilda ek vera í vetr, en görask eigi setumadr með öllu, *not as a settled inmate*, Fas. ii. 346. **setu-pallr**, m. *a sitting-floor*, Hom. 95. **setu-prestr**, m. *a domestic chaplain*, Vm. 66, 136, D. I. i. 266, 270. **setu-rúm**, n. *a sitting-room*, Ísl. ii. 147; *a room, space*, þeir skulu allir inni vera, ef þeir hafa s., *if they can find room*, N. G. L. i. 47.

B. seta = seta (q. v.), a kind of *bondswoman*, N. G. L. i. 70. **set-berg**, n. [cp. the *Cumbrian Saddleback*], *a seat-formed or saddle-formed rock or crag*, Gs. 11, Edda 34 (from the points of Thor's hammer); sitja setbergi (= á setbergi), Edda (in a verse). **II.** in local names in Icel., **Set-berg**, in western Icel. These fellis were looked on as the *mountain-seats* of tutelary giants (land-vættir), cp. 'vivo sedilia saxo' in Virgil.

set-geiri, a, m. *a 'seat-goar'*, a piece let into a pair of breeches; í brókum með setgeira í, Ld. 136; hann skar rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202. **set-geira-brœkr**, f. pl. *breeches with goars in the seat*, Ld. 136.

set-iúðs, n. = seta skáli, N. G. L. ii. 139, v. l. 6; called *sæde-bus* in Lister in Norway, Fr.

SETJA, set, setti, sett; a causal to sitja, q. v.; [Ulf. *satjan, ga-satjan*, = τίθεναί, φέρειν; Engl. *to set*; Dan. *sette*; Swed. *sätta*.]

A. To seat, set, place, put; hann setti sveininn í kné konungi, Fms. i. 16; hún var í haug sett, Ld. 20; þar hann inn ok setti hann í seti, Nj. 179; hann setti hann í næsta sér, 46; setti hann í háseti hjá sér, 282; setja höfuðit aprt á bolinn, Fms. x. 213; setja á sik hjálm, Nj. 42, 144; var settur undir hann stóll, 269; s. forsæti með endi-löngum bekkjum, 220; setja inn, *to put in*; s. inn fénað, svín, hross, *to pen*

them, take them in, Gpl. 386, Grág. i. 436: *to put in prison*, Fms. x. 49; s. í fjötra, bönd, *to 'set in the stocks'*, put in fetters, ii. 173, x. 301; hann hafði sett spjótið (*stuck it*) í völlum hjá sér, Nj. 58; s. hest fyrir slæða, Landn. 99; s. e-n til bókar, *to set one to book*, set one to learn, Fms. vii. 199, viii. 9; s. til ríkis, *to set one to reign*, Eg. 366; hann setti sonu sína hina ellri til lands, Orkn. 4 old Ed.; s. á skrá, *to enter*, set in a scroll, Stj.; setja inn, *to insert*, Bs. i. 280.—þar var fimmtar-dómur settur, Nj. 241; þar er dómurinn var settur, Eg. 340; setja tjöld, *to set up tents*, Fms. xi. 85; s. herbuðir, id.; s. gamma sinn annan veg brekkunnar, 38, 79; s. grundvöll til kirkju, *to lay the foundation of*, 33; s. e-m bord, Nj. 220; setja e-m gísla, *to give hostages*, Fms. xi. 392. **2. special usages, to drive**; hann setti óxina í höfuð honum, Nj. 53; þau setja þegar af þeim nýrun, *they bite them clean off*, Stj. 94. **3. intrans. to set off**; hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, Fb. i. 565; enn úhrnei andi greip grís, ok setti braut síðan, Gred. 56; s. undan, *to escape*, Nj. 136, Fms. ii. 325; s. undan e-m, s. undan á-gangi e-s, *to make one's escape*, Al. 99, Fms. vi. 379. **4. with prepp.** setja af, *to depose*, see above:—s. e-n aprt, *to repel, bold back, check*, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. xi. 81, Nj. 123, Stj. 21.—setja at, *to set against, attack*; mun ek s. at hinnir raðuð föfnum, of a move in chess, Fas. ii. 67.—setja á, *to put up*; s. á langar tölur, Sturl. i. 105; s. e-t á sig, *to mark, notice*; svá var á sett, at Böðvarr, 32: setja á vetr, of live stock in the autumn = Germ. *anbinden*.—s. eptir, *to leave behind*, Eg. 368, Fms. ix. 43.—setja e-ð fyrir sig, *to set a thing before one*, i. e. *be sad and depressed on account of it*:—setja fram, *to put forward, produce*, Mar. (fram-setja): setja fyrir, *to set before*, as a thing ordered; eptir fyrir settri skipan, Sks. 377; setja nei fyrir e-t, *to deny, refuse*, Fms. ii. 131, ix. 242; setja e-m et fyrir, *to set as a task to one*; hann (the teacher) setti mér þetta fyrir:—setja niðr, *to set down, quash*; þeir settu þorgeir niðr á Ánabrekkum, *put him there*, Eg. 237; cp. niðr-setning, in mod. usage s. niðr ómaga, *to distribute the paupers among the households in a parish*: s. niðr lík, *to lay a corpse in earth*, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110; s. upp óp, gnegg, Hrafn. 7: metaph. *to stop*, Fms. ix. 355, 452, xi. 260, Hkr. ii. 136, Eg. 729: *to dispose*, s. niðr eptir reglu, Fms. xi. 428.—s. saman, *to put together*; s. bú saman, iii. 29, Ld. 10; s. saman kvíð, kvíðburð, Grág., Nj.: *to compose*, K. Á. 220, Fms. vii. 242; eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; bók þessi heitir Edda, hana hefir saman setta Snori Sturluson, Edda ii. 250; hér er lukt þeim lík bókum er Ólafir þórdarson hefir samau sett, 427.—s. fram skip, *to launch a ship*, Eg. 160, Fms. ix. 478: s. út skip, *to launch*, 480, Gpl. 371.—s. upp skip, *to draw her up ashore* (as used to be done for the winter months), Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 62, ix. 478, Nj. 281, Eg. 180, Gpl. 371 (upp-sátr); þar fellr á er heitir Gufu-á, í hann setti Ketill upp skip sitt (*laid her up in the river*), Eg. 592; (in mod. usage setja (absol.) is *to launch a boat*); s. upp, *to put up, erect, raise*, Eg. 492, Fms. vii. 265, Ó. H. 170; s. upp segl, *to hoist sail*, 165, Fms. ix. 10; s. upp boga, Fas. ii. 543; hann lét s. upp skurdgöð, Ver. 41: s. út, *to set out for sale*, Bs. i. 636.—s. við, *to let, Bær. 6*. **II.** metaph. usages, *to make, establish*; setja lög, lands-rétt (laga-setning), Kristinn-rétt setti hann við ráð Grímkels biskups, Ó. H. 44; lög þau er Hákon Adalsteins-fóstri hafði sett í Þrándheimi, id.; svá settu þeir Ketill biskup ok Þorlák biskup Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K.; hann setti þat í lögum, at . . . Ó. H. 4; hann setti Galþingis-lög með ráði Þorleifs spaka, hann setti ok Frostþingis-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls. . . . enn Heiðsefis-lög hafði fyrst sett Hálfráðn Svarti, Fms. i. 23; á því þingi (in Nicea) var settur allr Kristinn-dómur, 625, 48; máldagi vel ok skynsamliga settur ok skipaðr, Dipl. i. 5; svá skulu hreppar settir, at hverr bóndi skal sitja í næsta öðrum, Grág. i. 443; setja frið um heim allan, setja frið millum landa, Rb. 412, Eg. 282; settum friði, Grág. ii. 167; s. gríð, *to make a truce*, Nj. 248 (gríða-setning); Julius setti misseris-tal, Rb. 412; setja á stofni, *to start, begin*, Fms. ii. 35: with dat. *to settle*, settu þeir þessu, Fms. ix. 452; s. þeim málum er konungar áttu um at dæma, Ld. 28; þeir (búar) áttu eigi at s. málinu, Nj. 87.—*to appoint*, hann setti Guthorm son sinn til landvarnar, Ó. H. 4, Fms. i. 24, 29, Eg. 272, 537, Nj. 129, Hom. 51, Dipl. v. 8; ef hann leysir þat svá af höndum sem hann er til settur, Grág. i. 497.—*af-setja*, *to depose*; setja e-n af kirkju, *to put out of the church, excommunicate*, Sturl. iii. 167; af setja e-n konungdóm, Stj.; s. e-n af ríki, af lífi, Hkr. i. 170; hann hefir af sett mik allri minni eigu, Fms. i. 264, ii. 243.—*to order*, e-m skript, ii. 174; hann setti þeim þvílíkan markað, x. 237.—*so in the law phrases*, s. e-m dag, stefnu, stefnu-dag, fimmt, *to fix a day for one to appear*, etc., N. G. L. passim, Bs. i. 742; setja máli á dóm, Hrafn. 25.—*to plan, contrive*, setja ráð, ráða-görð, bragð, Fms. vii. 128, x. 305, 315, xi. 21, Nj. 106. **2. to ally**; sá dauði mun setja mína út, Al. 110; setti svá fýrskju yðra, H. E. i. 251: *to settle*, s. mál, Grág. i. 490; enda sé settar sakir þær allar eðr dæmdar, 116: *to bumble*, ek skal s. þik ok semja dramb þitt, Fas. i. 38. **3. to set, inlay, by way of ornament; hann lét göra gullkaleik ok setja gimsteinum, Bs. i. 83; hjálm gimsteinum settan, Ld. 128, Fms. i. 15; slæður settar gull-knöppum, Eg. 516; segl sett pellum, Hkr. iii. 243; segl var sett með fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77; skjöld settan járnsálm, Fas. i. 415; brynja sett hringum, 215. **III.****

mpers. *it settles*; þegar er niðr setti moldrykit (acc.), *when the dust settled*, Al. 109; —to *turn of a sudden*, jarl (acc.) setti svá rauðan sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220, Finnb. 260; Páll jarl þagði, ok setti dreyr-rauðan, Orku. 194; konungur þagði, ok setti hann dreyr-rauðan á at sjá, Eg. 113; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröngd svá mikla, *a fit of coughing set on him*, Fms. i. 282; þá settr at henni grát mikinn, *sbe burst into tears*, iii. 113; etr nú at honum kvarða, Skíða R. 41.

B. Reflex. to seat oneself, take a seat; ek settumk á fótskörina, Fms. ii. 188; setzk hann undir höfuð honum, Finnb. 238; þeir settusk niðr á völlinn, Nj. 144; s. á tal við, e-u, to *sit down to talk with a person*, Eg. 37; setjask í háseti, Fms. i. 18; Hrapp praut vistir, settisk hann þá at með þeim, Nj. 128; —to *take up one's abode*, þer hann í Odda ok settisk þar, 117; at hann mundi fá hennar ok setjask þar, 280; etjask í kyrretu, Eg. 367; setjask um kyrrt, to *settle oneself to rest*, Fas. i. 530; setjask í stein, to *go into a cell*, as an anchorite, Nj. 268; s. at líki sínu, Fas. i. 531; setjask aprt, to *desist from*, esp. of a journey, Fms. ii. 129; setjask eptir, to *remain behind*, i. 62; s. heima, to *stay at home*, Írúg. i. 491, N. G. L. i. 127; ek hef hér upp setzk at þér (*I have taken up my abode with thee*) ok tekist hér þrifað, Lv. 36 (in mod. usage with notion of intrusion, hann settisk þar upp); setjask fyrir e-t, to *withstand*, Finnb. 320; lét Sturla þá lausa lögsögu, ok settisk hjá öllum vandæðum, Sturl. iii. 308; setjask um, to *lay siege to* (um-sátr), Fms. i. 103, 237; en þar sem hinn himneski meistari setzk um, leggur hann . . . Bs. 742 (or sezk um, i. e. sésk um, from sjá?); see the foot-note; nú setjask eigi yfir (to *seize upon*) stadiinn, ok alla staðarins eign, Sturl. ii. 13. **2.** to *set, go down*; er ok þat meiri virðing at aukask af litlum efnum en at efjask hátt ok setjask með lægingu, Fs. 13; of the sun and stars, þat er íða á því landi, at sól setzk eigi um nætr, Fms. i. 233; vetrardag, en = er) sól setzk, *when the sun sets*, N. G. L. i. 348; frá jafudægri er aust til þess er sól setzk í eyktar-stað, Edda 103 (see sólsettr = sunset); jörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; en þar er í millum allt einn agr, svá at aldregi setzk dagr á allri þeirri stundu, Sks. 67 (see dagsetr); þau sólu er sett, Gpl. 442; þegar degi er sett, *when day is closing in*, as. ii. 110.

3. to *be settled, ended*; nú skortir eigi sókn, ok setzk með ví (ends útus) at Sunnan-menn láta undan, Ísl. ii. 366; síðan settisk úfríðir Svíþjóð, Fms. x. 47; freista ef þessi kurr mætti niðr setjask, Hkr. ii. 40; en niðr settusk allar sakar, Fms. iii. 30.

II. pass., ef þeir setjask (= eru settir, are appointed) til at dæma um mál manna, Sks. 49; setjask þá gríð allra vinda á millum, 234 (influenced by the latin).

III. part. settr, placed, situated, doing well or ill; Rútr ar eptir með frændum sínum vel settr, Ld. 20; hún skal hér svá vel sett sem hún væri min dóttir, Eg. 156; litt var hann ok settr at klæðum, as. ii. 327, Grett. 91 A; langt kvæði ok illt, ok sett með (set, studded úb) mörgum hlutum íllum ok fáheyrðum, Fms. x. 264; —of a ship, *deep in the water, heavy*, var skútan mjök sett, Finnb. 254; sá þeir at cipit var sett mjök, Ó. H. 170; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, Fms. iii. 44.

2. as adj. *settled*; eru eigi þá sakarnar settri en áðr, Írúg. i. 362; —composed, settr ok stilltr, ráð-settr, q. v.

set-klæði, n. a 'seat-cloth,' carpet; inn til elds ok arins, til þess húss s. eru í breidd, N. G. L. i. 218; s. ok bekkklæði, Js. 78.

setna, að, = sjatna, to *settle, subside, dwindle*; hefir enn engi fallit, eldr setna þeir í jörð niðr (of a wall), Finnb. 336; en er setnaði ok jöð fékksk, Fms. ii. 43; setnaði þá kurrinn, Fb. i. 56.

setning, f. position, site, Al. 89; s. hússins, the plan of a house, Fms. v. 38; þoka e-u ór setningu, to *dislodge*, Rb. 562. **2.** order, arrangement, mode; hver er s. háttanna, *what is the mode, composition of the metres?* Edda 120.

3. an order, rule, rite; skipan ok setning, Stj. 79; bera járn eptir rétttri setningu (rites), Fms. ix. 283; með annarri setningu, 625. 82; eptir heilagra fedra setning, K. Á. 30; manna setning, man rules, opp. to divine commandments, Anecd. 54; fornar ok löggar setningar, Sks. 346; setningar eðr síðvenjur, K. Á. 222; boðorð ok setningar, Stj. 162; lögligar setningar, Sks. 342; s. landa á milli, 277; af setningu, according to a plan, Skálda 174, Fms. iii. 184; this last use of the word is influenced by eccl. Lat. In mod. usage the masc. prevails.

setningr, m. set purpose, design, Fms. vi. 372; eptir setningi, *purpose*, Finnb. 340; a rule, rite, Hom. 142; á-setningr.

settr, n. a seat, residence; kaupstaðinn í Björgyn görðisk brátt mikill, s. audigra manna settr, Fagrsk. 149 (Fms. vi. 440); sælligt settr, Ls. 43; eð engum konungi vil ek heldr settr (settr Ed.) búa en með þér, Fas. i. 7; Sighvatr hafði nókkut öfundar-samt settr fyrst er hann kom í tjafjörð, Sturl. ii. 66, cp. Eb. ch. 65 (begin.); konungs-settr, a king's residence; at-settr, q. v.

II. setting, of the sun; sól at setri kominn, i. 700; til þess er sól er í setri, Gpl. 416 A; sól-settr, sunset; dagtr (q. v.), 'day-set,' close of day.

B. Mountain pastures, dairy lands, = Germ. *senne*, cp. sel, q. v.; after spelt *sætr* (mod. Norse *sæter*); bæði til sætra (setra v.l.) ok svá í göðr, Fms. viii. 379; til sætra á fjall upp at N. G. L. ii. 130 (i. 41); um tra-merki manna, id.; þat boð skal fara at boð-burðum réttum en eigi boð sætrum, 140. COMPS: sætra-ferð, f. removal into a sbed, Gpl. 4.

sætr-búð, f. a dairy-sbed (Germ. *senw-bütte*), N. G. L. ii. 121.

settr-gata, u, f. a road to butts, N. G. L. ii. 131.

set-skauti, a, m. = setgeiri.

set-stofa, u, f. = sethús, N. G. L. ii. 139, D. N. passim, see Fr.

set-stokkr, m. a partition-beam or post in a hall between the set (q. v.) and the centre of the skáli (the wainscoted space between the setstokkar or stafr was called brik, q. v.); ef hann brýtr setstokka ór húsi eða brikur, N. G. L. i. 39 (Gpl. 345); s. niðrú ramligar var fyrir framan setið, ok spyrdi hann þar í, Grett. 114 A; Gizurr lagðisk niðr í skálanum með setstokkunum öðrum megin, Sturl. iii. 189; þá tók Kári einn setstokk loganda í hönd sér, Nj. 202, Vápn. 28 (used instead of a club); Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir borð í hafi at fornum sið, Landn. 301; þá léði hann þergesti setstokka . . . þá heimti hann setstokkana . . . Eirirk sótti setstokkana á Breiðabólstað, 104.

settr, f. [sex], a body of six, used only in compds, as, *settar-eiðr*, m. an oarb of six, i. e. of six computators, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 144.

setti (prouced. *sjötti*), a, m. *sixth*, Sks. 308, passim.

sett-letr, n. pl. *black-letter*, of type, opp. to Latinu-letr.

sett-ligr, adj. *steady*; s. aldr, Al. 114; granum., settligt nafu = *positivus*, Skálda 185.

setttungur, m. a *sixth part*, N. G. L. i. 135, 346, Gpl. 514, D. I. i. 470.

SEX, a cardinal number, [a root word; common to the Indo-Germanic languages]: —*six*, Grág. i. 333, passim: *the 'size-pint'* on dice, Ó. H. 90. COMPS: *sex-dægtra*, adj. *six days old*, K. þ. K. 122.

sex-faldr, adj. *sixfold*, Sturl. iii. 182 (in six rows). **sex-fættir**, adj. *six-footed*, Stj. 288. **sex-höfðaðr**, adj. *six-headed*, of a monster, Vþni. (Bugge).

sex-nættingr, m. *six nights' (days) notice*, N. G. L. i. 218, K. Á. 182. **sex-stefja**, u, f. a poem with six stes (burdens), Hkr. iii. 53. **sex-vetra**, adj. *six years old*. **sex-ærdr**, adj. *six-oared*, Háv. 47, Fas. ii. 31. **sex-ærings**, m., mod. *sexaringr*, [Shetl. *six-areen*], a *six-oared boat*, Fms. ii. 164, Ísl. ii. 74. **sex-ærr**, adj. = *sexærdr*, Nj. 19, Vm. 88, Háv. 24 new Ed.

sex-tán, *sixteen*, passim. COMPS: *sextán-mæltr*, part. of a stanza of sixteen sentences, two to each line, Edda 124, Ht. R. **sextán-sessa**, u, f. a ship with sixteen seats (oars), Fms. x. 350, 357.

sextándi, the *sixteenth*, passim.

sexti = *sötti*, N. G. L. ii. 375.

sex-tigr, m. pl. (mod. *sexti*, indecl.), *sixty*, passim.

sex-tugandi (mod. *sextugasti*), the *sixtieth*, 1812. 41, Stj. 52.

sex-tugr, **sex-tögr**, adj. *sixty*: of age, *sixty years old*, Landn. 300 (twice), Fms. ii. 251, Stj. 160, 191; of measure, *sixty fathoms* (ells) long, reif sextögum, Gisl. 21; fordyri sextugt, Fms. viii. 14; þar var sextugt ofan á fjöru-grjótið, a *sixty-fathom precipice*, Fb. ii. 159; dreki sextugt at rúma-tali, Ó. H. 161.

SEYÐIR, m. [sjöða; cp. A. S. *sead*; mid. H. G. *sót* = a *pit*], a cooking-fire, prop. *the fire-pit*, as seen from the passage in Landn.; as also from the phrase, *raufa seyðium, to break up the seyði*; eu er þeir hvggja at soðit mun vera raufa þeir seyðium, ok var ekki soðit, id.; hence metaph., þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betri væri at eigi ryki, to *rip up old sores*, Ld. 208; varðar eigi þótt sá seyðr rjúki, *never mind, let that fire smoke*, Fms. vi. 105; þar sér hróft ok svá seyði þeirra, Landn. 30; in the Edda (Gl.) seyðir is among the synonyms of fire; when kvadisk ráða því er ekki soðnaði á seyðinum, Edda 45; bera ox á seyði, to *put an ox on the fire, roast it*, Hým. 15; göra seyði, to *make a fire for cooking*, Eg. 222; búa til seyðis, to *make ready for the roasting-fire*, Nj. 199; þeir taka einn oxann ok snúa til seyðis, Edda 45; in local names, *Seyðis-fjörðr* or *Seyðar-fjörðr*, in eastern Icel.; whence *Seyðfirðingar*, m. pl. the men from S., Landn.

SEYMA, d, [säum], to *stud*; seymdir skór, *studded shoes*; seymdir með járnsaumi, N. G. L. i. 101; seymdi á spengr, Stj. 563.

seymi, n. [saumr], strings, of sinews of whales, cattle; garnar ok s., Grág. ii. 361; þat (a ship) var bundit með seymi, *sbe was fastened with strings instead of nails*, Ann. 1189. **seymis-þvengr**, m. a *thong of s.*, Bs. i. 377.

SEYRA, u, f. [from saurr in its oldest sense = *bogs and moorland*]: —prop., as it seems, *starvation, famine*; only in the allit. phrase, *sultr ok seyra, hunger and starvation*, Yngl. S. ch. 18, Fms. viii. 181, ix. 51, Stj. 212, and in mod. usage; cp. the analogous word *horr*, which means both Lat. *sordes* and *macies*; land-seyra, q. v.

seyrask, ð, dep. to *starve, be famished*; at ríkit mætti ekki s. í brottferzlu penningisins, Fr. **2.** part. *seyrdr*, *drossy*, of metal; also used metaph. = *mixed, bad*.

seyrna, að, to *rot*, Germ. *ver-faulen*.

seytill, m. [sautra], a *ship, drop*; það er ekki eptir nema seytill seytla, að, to *drizzle*.

seytjan (mod. *sautjan*), m. *seventeen*, Fms. v. 415, passim.

seytjandi (mod. *sautjandi*), *seventeenth*.

siða, að, [Ulf. *sidon* = *μελετών*, 1 Tim. iv. 15]: —to *mend, improve one's life and manners*, in old writers esp. to *reform the fail*; hann setti eptir kenni-menn at síða landit ok kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 202; lagða ek fé til prestvistar at síða þar fólk er nálíga var áðr heidið, vii. 121. **II. reflex.** to *be lettered, civilised*; þar eptir síðadisk landit, ok guldusk skattar it efra sem it ytra, Fagrsk. 9; þá ruddisk landit ok

siðaðisk, Fms. x. 192; at þá mundi allir siðask af honum, Sks. 279. 2. part. siðaðr, *mannered*; sem þingit er betr stillt ok siðat, Gþl.; hafi þit verit vel siðaðir menn, Eg. 95; hann var maðr trúfast ok vel siðaðr, 770; þorkell máni, er einn heiðinna manna hefir verit bezt siðaðr, Landn. 38; hann var með honum vel siðaðr, Fms. vii. 16, Sks. 57 new Ed.; illa siðaðr, ó-siðaðr, *ill-mannered, unmannerly*.

sið-blendinn (sið-blendni, f.), adj. *sociable*; vera s. við menn, *to mix with other people*, Háv. 54.

sið-bót, f. *reformation of life or religion*, Greg. 22; mart var þat annat sem þeir (the bishops) settu ok sömdu á sínum dögum til siðbótar landsmönnum, Bs. i. 73; ok vóru þar frammi höfð erendi erkibiskups ok þær siðbætr er hann hafði boðit, 684; talaði konungr marga hluti til siðbótar þeim mönnum er þar vóru saman komnir, Fms. ii. 134; til siðbótar honum ok skilingar, Bs. i. 431.

sið-ferði, n. *conduct of life, morality*; gott s., Fms. x. 295; stilltr í öllu s., Magn. 436. 2. often with reference to religion; samþykjka þeirra siðferði. Bs. i. 38, 39; at s. Kristinna manna sé betra en vart, Fms. i. 40; of convent life, taka e-n í sitt s., Stat. 245, H. E. i. 476; kaupa með penningum heilagt s., 230.

sið-ferðugr, adj. *of good morals, Stj. 158*.

sið-forn, adj. *old-fashioned in manners, Jd. 6*.

sið-fróðr, adj. = siðprúðr, Sks. 371, Lex. Poët.

sið-góðr, adj. *of good morals, well-mannered*; fyrir kaupmönnum ok öðru siðgöðu fólki, *and other good, honest people*, Fms. vii. 16, xi. 259; sem þeir Kristnir menn er í siðbezta lagi eru, Landn. 38.

sið-gæði, f. (n. ?), *good breeding*; mannvit ok s., Sks. 431-435.

sið-gætni, f. *observance of good manners, Sks. 431*.

sið-lauss, adj. *without manners, unmannerly, ill-bred*; s. sveinn, Hkv. i. 42, Sks. 246; siðlaust fólk, 351.

sið-látliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.); lifa s., *to live a pure life*, Bs. i. 102.

sið-látr, adj. *well-mannered, of pure life*, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 421; góðir menn ok siðlátir, Edda 43, O. H. 44; s. ok bænræking, 189.

sið-leysa (sið-lausa), u, f. *want of manners, immorality, lawlessness*; úvenjur ok siðleysur, Fms. xi. 296; þótti mönnum mikit um siðlausu þá er konungr görði, Ó. H. 85; siðleysur vándra manna, Bs. i. 105; *ill-breeding*, Sks. 280 B.

sið-liga, adv. *morally, cleanly*; lifa s., Hom. 53; *nicely, göngum nú s.*, Fms. vi. 203.

sið-ligr, adj. *well-bred*, Sks. 1; mikill maðr ok s., Fms. x. 205; sið-ligt athæfi, 296.

sið-læti, n. *good manners, morality, good behaviour*, = siðferði, Mar.; þá lærða menn er miðr gættu siðlætis, Bs. i. 102, Greg. 41; with reference to religion, Kristiligt s., Fms. ii. 200, Bs. i. 42.

sið-mannligr, adj. *well-bred*; af þingi reið með Guðmundi Sörlu, enu siðmannlegsti maðr, Lv. 13.

sið-næmr, adj. *quick to acquire good manners, Sks. 264*; as an epithet to a king, *gallant*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sið-prúðr (sið-prýði, f.), adj. *gentle, well-mannered, Sks. 245*.

SIÐR, m., gen. siðar, dat. siðr, pl. siðir, acc. siðu, mod. siði, [Ulf. *sidus* = *ῥῑος*; Hel. *sidu*; O. H. G. *situ*; Germ. *sitte*; Dan. *sæd*; Swed. *sed*]; — *custom, habit, manner, Lat. mos*, a word of importance and wide use; sjá, kanna annarra manna siðu, Sks. 17; sem þá var víða siðr til, Bs. i. 41; þat mun hér vera siðr, Eg. 110; sá mileikr hennar ok siðir, Str. 21; konungliga siðu, kaupmanna siðu, lærðra manna siðu, . . . siðu ok athæfi, Sks. 5; lands-siðr, *the custom of the land*; í fyrnskunni var sá siðr, at . . ., N. G. L. ii. 416; *conversation*, falla í sið með mönnum, *to live sociably*, Þiðr. 149 (sið-blendinn). 2. *conduct, moral life* [Lat. *mores*]; góðir siðir, þat er upphaf allra góðra siða at elsku Guð, N. G. L. ii. 419; hann tók at semja heima-manna siðu ok hífýla-háttu, Bs. i. 102; sjá ok nema góða siðu, 271; at hvergi hefði þeir séð fegri siðu, id.; siða-tjóñ, Sks. 352; ó-siðir, *ill manners, a wicked life*, Bs. i. 62, N. G. L. ii. 419; það er ó-siðr, *'tis ill-breeding*. 3. siðr (also in plur.) is the old and expressive word for *religion, faith*, as it appears in the life, laws, habits, and rites of a people; thus, inn Forn siðr, *the ancient (beaten) faith*; inn Nýi siðr, *the new (Christian) faith*; Kristinn siðr, *the Christian religion*; Heiðinn siðr, *beatnism*, etc.; snúa öllum til Kristins siðar, 655 iii. 3; eptir því sem mér skilsk, eru mjök sundrausir siðir várir, Bs. i. 38; skurðgoða-blót ak allan heiðinn sið, 43; at þeir mætti sjá atferði siðar þess, er Kristnir menn höfðu, Ld. 174; er þat ok nær mínu hugborði, at þú, Kjartan, hafir betra sið þá er þú siglir af Noregi enn þá er þú komt hegat, 172; geldr at nýbreytni konungs, ok þessa ens nýja siðar er goðin hafa reiðsk . . . hversu ertú fúss, frændi, at taka við trú þeirri er konungr býr?—Ekki em ek þess fúss, segir Bolli, þviat mér lizt siðr þeirra veykligr mjök, 168, 170; kom þat ásamt með þeim, at níta sið þeim er konungr baud, 166; Ólafur konungr boðaði siða-skipti þar í landi, Fms. ii. 26; þat spurðisk þar með at siða-skipti var orðit í Noregi, höfðu þeir kastad enum forna sið . . . Ok ef þeir menn koma út hingat er þann sið bjóða, þá skal ek þat vel flytja, Nj. 156; þeir hafa Ebreska tíða-görð ok alla siðu, Symb. 57; þeir biskup fóru með nýjan sið, Fs. 76; með nýjum sið ok boðörðum, 91; siðar þess er várir for-eldrar hafa haft, O. H. L. 23; í fornum sið, *in the olden times, in the*

beaten times; hann var göfgastr allra herkonunga ok bezt at sér fornum sið, Fb. i. 349. The same term was afterwards used of the Reformation (the Reformed faith as opp. to the Roman Catholic faith [cp. Germ. *die alte Sitten*]); féllu þeir helzt í sið með herra Gizu biskupi, sira Gisle Jónsson . . . Bs. ii. 250; nokkuð ágríp um göm siðina, 247; hann tók af alla Pápista siðu, 249; vegna þeirra nýju sið Safu i. 682. 4. *a rite, ceremonial, esp. in plur.*; brúkaups-sið *bridal ceremonies*; kirkju-siðir, *church rites*; hirð-siðr, *court ceremony* borð-siðir, *table ceremonies*. COMPDS: siða-bót, f. = siðbót, Sturl. 126; mod. the Reformation, see above. siða-maðr, m. *a well-br man*, Sks. 352 B: *the master of a feast*. siða-samr, adj. = siðsami Sks. 245. siða-skipti, n. pl. *change of faith*, Nj. 156, Ld. 128, Fr ii. 26, xi. 12; see above. siða-vandr, adj. *earnest as to other men's conduct*, of a master, overseer. siða-vendni, f. *the being siðavandr*.

sið-samliga, adv. *properly, decently*, Bs. i.

sið-samligr, adj. *well-bred*, Lv. 13; *becoming*, Th. i.

sið-samr, adj. *well-conducted*; hann bað sína menn vera hljóðlata siðsama á kveldum, Fs. 143; kyrrlátr ok s., Magn. 438; s. ok fríðsam Fms. viii. 253; vera hæveskir ok siðsamir innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 419; s. ok létlátr, Sks. 19.

sið-sæmd, f. *habits*; þá s. sem þeir hefði um vápna-burð, Fms. xi. 16. með hvílikum hætti eðr s., Stj. 298. 2. *moral conduct, good manners, courtesy, decency*; hafna ósiðum en taka siðsæmd í staðinn, N. G. L. 419; um siðsæmdir (*courtesy*) ok hæversku, 416; siðsæmdar búnað Mar.; siðsæmdar þjónosta, id.

sið-semi, f. = siðsæmd, Fms. ii. 228, viii. 252, Greg. 41; ó-siðsemi.

siðugr, adj. *well-bred, well-conducted*; svá siðugr ok góðháttaðr se hinn siðugasti spekingr, Bs. i. 38; vel siðugr, Sks. 279; spakr maðr ok s., Fms. xi. 97; ó-siðugr.

sið-vandi, a, m. *a custom, habit, practice*, Ísl. ii. 198, Nj. 51, Jb. 15 Fms. iv. 278. 2. = siðvendi, Lv. 49.

sið-vendr, adj. *severe as to conduct, austere, serious*, Sks. 370; v hann s. um allt fyrir þeirra hönd, Bs. i. Skálda 210.

sið-vani, a, m. = siðvandi, Pass. 22. 4.

sið-varr, adj. *conscientious in one's life*, Sks. 279.

sið-vendi, f. *austerity*, Sturl. i. 219, Sks. 497 B.

sið-venja, u, f. *custom, practice*, Eg. 34, Fs. 126, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. i. 496, K. Á. 222. siðvenju-legr, adj. *usual*, Str. 15.

SIF, f., pl. sífar; [Ulf. *sifja*, Gal. iv. 5, Rom. ix. 4; A. S. and Scd *sib*; Engl. *gos-sip* = *god-sib*; Hel. *sibbia*; O. H. G. *sibba*; Germ. *sippe* = *affinity*. 2. in sing. the word is only used as a pr. name of the goddess Sif, gen. sífar (dat. sífu, Edda i. 340). Sif, the golden-hair goddess, wife of Thor, betokens mother earth with her golden sheaves grain; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedloe whence her name, see Edda and the old poems passim. 3. plur. 'si-

affinity, connection, by marriage; the word is used in ancient poems at in the law, and in compds; byggja sífar, *to marry*; jafnát skal bygg sífar ok frændsemi, Grág. i. 308; eigi skulu vera skyldri sífar með þeim en fimmta manni, i. e. *no marriage nearer than the fifth degree*, 319 sífar (*affinity*) is opp. to frændsemi (*blood relationship*), flest stórmen var bundit í frændsemi eða sífam við hann, Fms. vii. 299, v. l.; sp sífam, *to commit adultery*; munu systrungar sífam spilla, *cousins vs 'spoil the sib'*, referring to adulterous intercourse with near relatio in law, Vsp.; slíta sífam = spilla sífam, Merl. 154; again, þyrt sífam, *to hold the sífar holy*, Skv. 3. 28; hence sífja-slit and sífj spell, n. pl. *violation of the law of affinity, adultery*; frændsemi-sp ok sífja-spell, Grág. i. 341, Sks. 338 B; þat eru sífjaslit en meirr, maðr ligr með systrungum tveim, Grág. i. 358; í manndrápum ok sífjaslit, Edda. The word sífar also remains in bú-sífar (q. v.), Land 147, Eg. 750, Fs. 31; guð-sífar (q. v.), as also guð-sefi, guð-sifja (q. v. a *gossip, sponsor*; in karl-sift, kvenn-sift, q. v.; cp. also barna sífar, *a bond or unity arising from having bad children together, or = adoption* (cp. Ulf. *snúwe-sifja* = *υιοθεσία*, Gal. iv. 5, Ls. 16; lastly, the phrasa blanda sífam, *to blend sífar together, to blend souls together* (?), Hi 125 (akin to sefi, q. v.)

sif, a, m. *a relation by marriage, affinis*; sífja sílfr, Sdm. 28 (Bugge at álum sífa, Ad.; but both passages are dubious; guð-sif, a *god-sib*).

-sífja, að, in the compd af-sífja, q. v.

sifjaðr, part. *bound in affinity*; Óðni sífjaðr, Hým. 21; sífjaðan sjötu görvöllum, Hdl. 42: in the afflit. sífjaðr and sakaðr (q. v.), Gþl. 67; 54 eiga skylt eðr sífjað við e-n, D. N. v. 360.

sifjungr, adj. = sífjaðr, Skv. 1. 50.

sifjungr, m. *a relation by affinity*, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 32: of *brother-in-law*, Akv. 29, cp. also Am. 81.

sif-kona, u, f. *a woman related through affinity*, opp. to frændkon þá er maðr á frændkonu sína eðr sífkonu, Grág. i. 366; frændkonu sí eðr sífkonu at fimta manni, H. E. i. 245; til Ástríðar sífkonu sinnr Fms. ix. 243.

sif, m. *a near relation*, Edda ii. 496, hence in Úlf. 3. 34.

sif-skapr, m. *affinity*, as opp. to frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 148, 382, H. i. 481, MS. 671. 17; varla má þat vel allt saman vera sakir ok sífskap

N. G. L. i. 187; en ef þau skiljask fyrir þann sífskap, at karlmanns völd hafa til komit, Jb. 127.

sift, *f. affinity*; see karlsift, kvenssift.

sifuni, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *siponeis* = a disciple], a companion (?) = sifjungur, a *ἀπ. λέγ.*, þd.

SIG, n. [siga], a rope which is let down; fóru þá sigin ofan í gröfina, en þorodrdr upp, Ó. H. 152, þjal. 8; also of the rope by which a fowler is let down precipices, as described in Bs. ii. 111.

2. in Icel. ropes with weights, put over hayricks, boats, or the like, to keep them safe (láta sig á hey); whence sigga-keppur, m. a log fastened as a weight to a rope's end: metaph. of a log-like, slow fellow; þú ert einsog sigga-keppur!

sig, n. [sigr], a victory, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim, but never in prose: in poet. compds as, sig-björk, a weapon; sig-freyr, a warrior; sig-máni, a shield; Sig-föðr, of Odin, Lex. Poët.: cp. the pr. names, Sigi, Sigarr, Sig-fastr, Sig-björn, Sig-fúss, Sig-hvatr, Sig-mundur, Sig-valdi, Sig-tryggr, Sig-urör; of women, Sig-ný, Sig-riðr, Sig-vör, Landn.

siga, að, =siga; þá sigaði svá at honum ('it sank over him', i. e. beainted away) . . . ok lú náliga milli heims ok helju, Gret. 85 new Ed.

siga, að, to excite dogs by shouting rrr! siga or siga hundum, Fas. 88, Art., Mag. 64, see Gramm. p. xxviii.

SIGÐR, m., in mod. usage sigð, f.; in eastern Icel. (Skaptafells-sýsla) is still used masc., þat verkfæri kallask fyrir austan mela-sigð, en af þrum mela-sigð, en sigðrinn má vera svá beittur . . . með sigðinum . . . sigðinn (acc.), Fél. ii. 140, 141, of the year 1781: [A. S. *sicol*; Engl. *sickle*; O. H. G. *sibila*; Dutch *zikkel*; Dan. *segel*]:—a sickle; gref, leá k sigða (acc. pl. sigðar v. l.), N. G. L. iii. 15; þrir snúlar, item í nófrum xum ok sigðum, D. N. i. 321, Post. 26, Boldt 112: the word is now m., beitt dauda-sigðinn sérbeitt sker sólfögr blómstrin væn, Hallgr.

sigg, n. [akin to seigr, sigi?], =Lat. *callus*; hans hörund er svá hart m sigg villi-galtar, þiðr. 180, 207; þat var hart sem sigg ok ekki blóð Fbr. 77 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

Sigg, f., gen. Siggjar, the name of an island in Norway, Munch.

Sigga, u, f., Siggí, a, m., dimin. from Sigríðr and Sigurðr.

sigi, a, m. =segi, q. v.

SIGLA, ð or d, [seg], to sail; sigla ok róa, Eg. 86, Grág. ii. 130; af landi, to stand off the land, Landn. 26; s. at landi, to stand in to land; s. með landi, to sail along shore; s. rétt í vestr, í norðr, Eg. 6, Landn. 25; s. út ór ánni, þórð. 26; s. í haf, á haf, or til hafs, to and out to sea, Ld. 32, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 359; en er þeir höfðu um sigt, tiled by, Fms. v. 305; freista er þeir sigli svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; undan, to sail away, id.; s. meira, to sail faster, Ó. H. 182; s. eptir m, id.; sigla djarfliga, Fms. vii. 67; s. á skip, to strike against, x. 6: the distance or course in acc., sigla þeir sunnan fyrir Stað tuttugu kur sævar, xi. 122; þá mun sigt vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Ísland, then the course will be a 'tylpt' south of Iceland, Landn. 25; segja menn, at copti hafi fyrst Norðmanna sigt Njörva-sund, that S. is the first Northman that sailed by N., Fms. vii. 66; s. lítinn byr ok fagran, xi. 182; sigla ír góða byri, x. 260; sigli hann inn um Agðanes svá mikinn storm, . . . ix. 314; sigldi hann ór Sudreyjum svá mikla sigling, at . . . beiled so famous a voyage, that . . . Landn. 214; þeir sigla norðr um Sogn-byr góðan ok bjart veðr, Eg. 120; sigli þér sælir! (Gr. *εὐναοῖρε*), n. 32.

2. in Icel. sigla also means to travel, like Fr. *voager*; m. sigldi þrýsvar, went thrice abroad; kálfr sigldi, kom út naut, kusi ð' og ð' ann, a ditty; hence sigldr, part. travelled, and ó-sigldr, travelled.

III. metaph. phrases; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, take the wind out of his sails; engi maðr mun meirr fá sigt á veðr jafnmörgum höfðingjum, Band. 39 new Ed.; sigla milli ers ok báru, between the skerry and the billow, between *Stylla* and *Aryðis*, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; þeir höfðu sigt er á-vænna þóttu sigla, they won the race who were thought to have the least chance at start, Sturl. iii. 251; þótt þér þykki eigi úvænt út sigla, though the once be small at the start, 237.

2. to go as with sails; sigldi hm millum limanna á annat tré, of a squirrel leaping from tree to tree, Ó. H. 85.

III. recipr., þeir siglusk nær í sundi einu, lrm. 230: part. gerund. siglanda = segltækt, fit for sailing; siglanda vi þetta veðr fyrir Jaðar, ef . . . Ó. H. 138; ú-siglanda veðr, weather fit for sailing.

sigla, u, f. the mast; fyrir framan siglu, Eg. 33; fyrir aptan siglu, þeim siglu, Grág. ii. 137; stóð maðr við siglu, Nj. 125, Fms. vi. 359. Compds: siglu-bíti, a, m. the step of the mast (?), Fas. ii. 442.

siglu-rá, f. the sail-yard, Fas. iii. 659. siglu-skeið, n. the part near mast, midships, Fms. ii. 323. siglu-toppr, m. the mast-head, Rb.

siglu-tré, n. the mast-tree, Fb. i. 532, Fms. xi. 143.

sigli, n. [A. S. *sigel*], a necklace, Ls. 20; hroðit s., Skv. 3. 47; sigli-sa, 'necklace-fairy', a lady, Korm.

sigli, n. [Lat. *sigillum*], a seal; in inn-sigli, q. v.

sigling, f. sailing; þegar þeir sá s. yðra, Eg. 49; Skalla-grimr var þrum manni skygnari, hann sá s. þeirra Hávarðs, 120; þá sá menn Nits konungs siglingina, Ó. H. 170; sjau dægra sigling, seven days' sail,

Landn. 25: a voyage, tóksk þeim siglingin ógreitt, Ld. 56; hafa kaup-skip í siglingum, Nj. 3:—in specific Icel. sense, a journey abroad, passim in mod. usage.

II. the sailing, the pace of the ship, lét Sveinn þá minnka siglingina, S. shortened sail, Orku. 402; minnka s. ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; sigla svá mikla sigling, Landn. 214:—sailing, navigation, meðan þar væri s. at sem mest, Gret. 103 A.

Compds: siglingar-austr, m. the pumping a vessel, Jb. 407. siglinga-maðr, m. a sea-faring man, seaman, Symb. 15, Gret. 93. siglinga-skip, n.; gott s., a good sailing ship.

signa, að, [siga, sig], to glide down; hann hafði band fyrir augum, ok hafði signat nokknt frá augunum, Bret. 90.

SIGNA, in pres. signi; pret. signdi, but also signaði; part. signt and signat. This word occurs in one of the oldest heathen poems, and is applied to a northern heathen rite; it is common to all Teut. languages except Gothic; yet as no 'laut-verschiebung' has taken place, it may be borrowed from the Latin, and perhaps came in with the earliest missions, cp. the remarks s. v. prim-signing: or sigr and signa may possibly be kindred words? [Hcl. *segnin*; Germ. *segnen*; Lat. *signare*]:—to sign, consecrate; signa e-m e-t: I. in a heathen sense, see the remarks on hamarr; signa full, to sign the goblet with the sign of the hammer before drinking, Sdm. 8; em er hit fyrsta full var skeuknt, þá mælti Sigurðr jarl fyrir, ok signaði Óðni. . . Sigurðr jarl mælti, konungr görir svá sem þeir göra allir, er trúá ú mátt sinn ok megin, ok signa full sitt þór, hann görði hamars-mark yfir áðr hann drakk, Hkr. i. 143; en sá er görði veizluna ok höfðingi var, þá skyldi hann signa fullit ok allan blótmatinn, 139; signði Bárðr fullit, Eg. 210 (öl þat er Bárðr signði, in a verse, l. c.); þar vóru minni öll signuð Ásum at fornum síð, Ó. H. 102; þá blætr hann heidnar vættir, ef hann signir fé sitt öðrum en Guði, K. þ. K.; þeir cru gunnar goðum signaðir, Hdl. 27; skylda ek Vikar goðum signa, Fas. iii. (in a verse); mi eru hér tólf hreinbjálfar er ek vil þér gefit hafa, hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða (charmed and bewitched) at eugan þeirra mun járnu bita, Fb. iii. 245.

II. to sign with the cross; sem páfinn leit þá, signaði hann þá, Karl. 303; páfinn signði matina, 20; gengu þeir undir bord ok signuð mat sinn, Eb. 268; áðr matinn var signuðr, Fms. vii. 159; er hann signði Dróttinn vörn með sinni hendi, 625. 63 (of the sign of the cross in baptism):—signa sik, to sign oneself with a cross on the forehead and breast; þau signuð sik ok sveininn, Nj. 201, Barl. 207; signu þik eigi, Th. 3; þá er hann hefir signt sik, 655 xi. 4; ekki frá ek hann signði sik, Skíða R. 44; hón signði sik ok mælti, þetta er úfæra, Gret. 150 new Ed.; þorsteinn vakti hana, bið hana signa sik, ok biðja Guð hjálpar, þorf. Karl. 396.

2. [Germ. *segnen*; Dan., Swed., and Norse *signe, signa*], to bless; henni mun ek bleza ok hana signa, Stj. 115; er Guð signði ok þangat sendi, Karl. 289; Guð signi yðr! Art.; signu Guð ykkir báða, Skíða R. 118; vel ert þú signuð af sjálfum Guði, Stj. 424; komi þér, vel signaðir (Dan. *vel-signet*), til míns Föður ríkis, Hom. 156; hins signaða Magnúss, the blessed Magnus, Magn. 512; hann signuðu möður, Th. 25, Rb. 422; signaðr Ólafr, Fms. v. 222; hans signaði líkamr, Th. 28; van-signuðr, cursed, Mar.: the word in this sense has been superseded by bleza, q. v.

signan, f. a blessing, Mar., Hom. 149; far í Guðs signan, Karl. 180.

signet, n. [for. word], a signet-ring.

signing, f. the making the sign of the cross. 2. blessing, 655 viii. 2.

SIGR, m., the r is radical, gen. sigrs, dat. sigri, plur. not used; a gen. sing. sigrar occurs in sigrar-merki, Karl. 356, 365, 366; and sigrar-óp, 365, 368; sig without the r is used in poets and in pr. names: [Ulf. *sigis* = *vicos*; Hel. *sigi*; O. H. G. *sigu*; Germ. *sieg*; Dutch *zege*; all without the r; A. S. *sig*, but usually *sigor* (see Grein), answering to the double form sig and sigr in the Scandian.]

A. Victory; hafa, fá, vinna sigr, to win a victory; hann átti þar hina þriðju orrostu ok hafði sigr, Hkr. i. 80; Haraldr konungur fékk sigr, 79; bera sigr af öðrum, to gain the day, Ó. H. 109; ráða sigri, Fb. ii. 337; mun auðna ráða sigri, fate will decide the victory, Ó. H. 209, Nj. 43, Fms. v. 273, Hkr. iii. 400, Barl. 163, in countless instances; þar með hamingju at vegu sigrinn, Hkr. i. 254, Al. 83; ráða sigri, Fb. ii. 428; drekka Óðins full til sigrs ok ríkis konungi sínum, Hkr. i. 140; gaf hann sunnum sigr, 10; þá nótt ina sömu gekk Firekr í hof Óðins ok gáfsk honum til sigrs sér, ok kvað á tíu vætra frest síns dauða, Fb. ii. 72; fagna sigri, to rejoice over a victory gained, to triumph (but not in the technical Roman sense, which is not Teutonic); hrósa sigri, *id.*; sverði hælir þú þar en eigi sigri, Edda 89.

B. Compds: sigr-audgr, adj. fated to victory, victorious, Ísl. ii. 319. sigr-bákn, n. a 'beaconing' of victory; þetta kalla menn s. í út-löndum, Fms. vi. 313. sigr-blástr, m. the trumpet-blast of victory, Stj. 534. sigr-blómi, a, m. a beam of victory, a halo; veit ek at konungr mun ráða sigrinum, Hvi véiztu þat? þvíat konungr er bjartt af ek má eigi sjá í móti honum, ok ætla ek þat sé s. hans, Fb. ii. 337.

sigr-blót, n. a sacrifice for victory, Hkr. i. 13. sigr-byrr, n. a fair wind boding victory, Fms. ix. 505. sigr-förn, f. an offering for victory, Stj. 444. sigr-för, f. a victorious journey; fara s., Eg. 21, Ó. H. 107. sigr-gjald, n. a war-contribution, Fms. v. 161.

sigr-gjöf, *f. the granting victory*; eða mun Óðinn vilja skjóplask í sigr-gjöfni við mik, Fms. ii. 238: *the offering up for victory*, ok kalla s. við Dróttinn várn Jesum Krist, Bs. i. 23 (see the context); sigrgjafarheit, Fms. ii. 238. **sigr-göð**, *n. a god of victory*, Fms. xi. 386. **sigr-heimr**, *m. a home of victory*, Sól. **sigr-helgi**, *f. rendering of Latin triumphus*; kom hátið síu er Trajanus konungur hélt s. sína, 655 x. 2. **sigr-huoða**, *n. the 'cowl of victory'*, part of a sword, Edda (Gl.) **sigr-kuffi**, *m. a 'coat of victory'*, cp. Germ. *glücks-haube*. **sigr-lauss**, *adj. deserted by victory*, Fas. i. 96, Barl. 163. **sigr-leysi**, *n. lack of victory*, Barl. 163, Róm. 278. **sigr-lúðr**, *m. a trumpet of victory*, Stj. 360. **sigr-mark**, *n. a token of victory*, Fms. i. 136, x. 239 (of the cross, 'in hoc signo vinces'). **sigr-mál**, *n. the prize of victory*, Eg. 495. **sigr-merki**, *n. = sigmark*, Nidst. 3. **sigr-minning**, *f. commemoration of a victory*, Hkr. iii. 115. **sigr-öp** (sigrar-öp, Karl.), *n. a shouting of victory*, Eg. 296, 298, Fms. viii. 141. **sigr-samligr**, *adj. (-ligr, adv.), victorious*, Bs. i. 302. **sigr-stoium**, *m. a 'power-stone' of victory*, MS. 544. 39, Þiðr. 83. **sigr-strangligr**, *adj. bidding fair for victory*, Sturl. i. 27, Fas. iii. 293. **sigr-sæli** (sigr-sæla, u. f., Sks. 738; sigr-sæld, Fb. i. 236), *f. the being victorious*, Germ. *waffen-glück*, Róm. 157. **Fær. 101**, Fms. i. 214. **sigr-sæll**, *adj. blessed by victory, victorious*, Eg. 646, Fms. i. 15, Al. 97; s. í málu, Nj. 224; inn Sigrsæli, *the Victorious, the Conqueror*, a name of the Swedish king Eric from his conquests in the East, Hkr. **sigr-vegari**, *a, m, a conqueror*, Fms. viii. 234, Sks. 604. **sigr-vegning**, *f. a victory*, 656 B. 7. **sigr-verk**, *n. a victory*, Fb. iii. 209. **sigr-vænigr**, *adj. betokening victory*, Al. 37. **sigr-þjóð**, *f. the host of victory*, of the Einherjar, Hkv. 2. 47. **sigr-ör**, *f. a shaft of victory*, Stj. 634.

sigrá, *ad, to vanquish, overcome*, Eg. 6, Nj. 127, Fms. ii. 307, passim: *to surpass*, einn lokkr sigráði alla, Hkr. i. 72, Rb. 460, Fms. i. 42. **II. reflex.** **sigrask**, *to gain a victory*; Einarr lagði þegar til orrostu ok sigradisk, Hkr. i. 105; sigrask í orrostu, Eg. 274; fáir hafa af því sigrask, Nj. 103; þeir sögðu at þeir höfðu opt sigrask (sigrat Eð. less correct) þá er þeir höfðu barizk með minna liði, Fms. i. 42; þeir kváðu Bersa af slýsi Kormaks sigrask hafa, Korm. 90: s. á e-m, *to gain a victory over*, Fms. i. 127, ii. 314, Fær. 75; man ek annat-hvart sigrask á búöndum eða falla hér elligar, Ó. H. 209: *impers.* optask sigrask þeim eigi vel er fleiri eru saman, ef menn eru skeleggir til móts, Fær. 81. 2. *pass.* *to be overcome*, Rb. 462 (Latinism). **sigran**, *f. a triumphing*, Stj. 243. **sigrari**, *a, m. a victor*, Stj. 604 B. **sigr-tívar**, *m. pl. the gods of victory*, Vsp., Akv., Ls. i. **sigr-tóptir**, *f. pl. the homes of victory*, Vsp. 61. **sigr-verk**, *n. [Germ. zeiger], a clock*. **Sig-yn**, *f.*, gen. Sig-ynjar, the name of a goddess, the wife of Loki, Vsp., Edda; hence the female name **Signý**, Landn.

SIK, *acc. of the reflex. pron.* (cp. sér, sín), also often spelt **sek**, esp. in Norse vellums and Grág. i. 50, 114, ii. 240, 241, etc., Js. 17, 20, Sks. 276 B, the later form sig:—*Lat. se, self*; ef þat drekkir sik sjálf, Gpl. 504; þeir hvíldu sik þar, Eg. 586; Gunnarr verr sik þar til er hann féll af máði, Nj. 116; nú er at verja sik, 83; konungur tók stór gjöld af þeim er honum þóttu í sökum við sik, Eg. 589. 2. *referring to the object in the sentence*; Kári bað Björn hafa sik (viz. Björn) ekki frammi, Nj. 261. **II.** for the use of sik to form reflexive verbs, as a suffixed -sk, see ek (B) and Gramma. p. xxvi.

sikill, *m. [for. word], a shekel*, Stj., taken from the Bible. **siklan**, *f.*, medic. *flowing of the spittle*, Lækn. 475. **siklatun**, *n.* [for. word], a kind of stuff, Karl. 286, 318, Fas. iii. 359. **Sikl-ey**, *f.*, thus in old rhymes *Sikl-ey, miklu*, (later **Sikiley**), *Sicily*, Fms. vi-x. **siklingr**, *m. a king*, poet.; Sigarr þaðan eru komnir Siklingar, Edda 105, Yt. i. Skv. i. 33, Hkv. 2. 22, Lex. Poët., and freq. in the mod. Rimur; sikling dáiinu syrgir her | saknar lengi frúin, Núm. 20. 58. **sikta** or **sigta**, *ad, to sift*. **II.** *to take sight, take aim with a gun* (Dan. *sigte*), Bs. ii. 349. **sikul-görð**, *f. a girdle, something* (uncertain what) belonging to an ancient ship, Edda (Gl.); it also occurs in a poem on King Canute, who is called sveigr sikulgarðar, *the bender of the s.*, Edda (in a verse). **SILFR**, *n.*, provinc. Icel. also **silbr**, Fb. ii. 247; [Goth. *silubr*; Hel. *silubar*; Ó. H. G. *silbar*; Germ. *silber*; Engl. *silver*; Scot. *silber*; Dan. *sølv*; Swed. *silfver*]:—*silver*, Al. 21, 116, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vi. 216, Grág. i. 500, Eg. 278: when used as payment distinction is made between lögsilfr (q. v.), *standard silver*, Grág.; gang-s. (q. v.), *current silver*; brennt s., *burnt, purified silver*, K. Þ. K. 172; skirt s., *pure silver*, Fb. ii. 300, MS. 732. 16; and blá-s. (q. v.), *blue, i. e. bad silver* (blá-silfr had only the third part value of skirt silfr, 732. 16); bleikt s., Grág. ii. 192; grá-s., *grey silver, brass*; hence the phrase, bera sem gull af grá-silfri, *to surpass as gold does grey silver*, Gkv. 2. 2; so also in the saying, elda grátt silfr, Eb. 290, Fb. i. 522 (see elda): of coined silver, þá var mönnum gefinn máli, þat silfr var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, Fms. vi. 243. **II.** as a nickname, **silfri**, **silfra**, Vd., Vápn. 12; whence

Silfra-staðir, **Silfr-toppr** (or **Silfrin-toppr**), '*Silver-forelock*,' *Silfra-top*, the name of a mythical horse, Gm.

B. Used in compds to denote a *thing made of silver*; silfr-amp-*ausa*, -*bolli*, -*budkr*, -*diskr*, -*kalkr* (-*kaleikr*), -*ker*, -*munnlag*, -*skát*... a *jug*, *scowp*, *bowl*, *box*, *plate*, *calice*, *vessel*, *basin*... of *silver*, Dipl. 18, Hkr. i. 50, ii. 221, Fms. iii. 177, 194, Vm. 56, 63, 95, Js. 78; silfr spánn, a *silver spoon*, Bs. i. 874, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4; silfr-baug a *silver ring*, Glúm. 358; silfr-belti, a *silver belt*, Ld. 284, Nj. 24, Vi. 120; silfr-borð, a *desk of silver*, Fas. iii. 670; silfr-still, a *silver pen* D. N. iv. 233; silfr-flyngja, a *silver clasp*, Vm. 34; silfr-spöng, a *silver clasp*, B. K. 83; silfr-þúnaðr, *silver ornaments*, Fm. 90; silfr-sylgja, *silver brooch*, Bs.; silfr-festr, a *silver chain*, Fas. iii. 273, Vm. 109; silfr-þráðr, *silver-wire*, Dipl. iii. 4; silfr-hadda, a *silver handle*, Fms. vi. 18. silfr-hólk, a *silver knob* to a stick, Ó. H.; silfr-horn, a *drinking-b. of silver*, Fas. i. 90; silfr-hringr, a *silver ring*, Fms. iv. 76, Ld. 27. silfr-rós, a *silver rosary* (?), Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 874; silfr-kross, a *silver cross*, Vm. 2; silfr-lok, a *silver lid*, 58; silfr-skeið, a *silver spoon*, D. N. ii. 627; silfr-men, a *silver necklace*, Nj. 256; silfr-penning a *silver penny*, Fms. i. 1, Stj., Rb. 508; silfr-vápn, a *silver weapon*, Fl. ii. 178; silfr-hella, a *plate of silver*, D. N.; silfr-beisl, a *silver bit*, Fl. 26.

II. silfr-skrín, -*hirzla*, -*kista*, -*kistill*, a *shrine, chest, box* of *keeping silver*, Jm. 10, Am. 90, Karl. 13, Eg. 766.

C. PROPER COMPS: silfr-berg, *n. silver ore*, Stj. 85. silfr búinn, *part. silver-mounted*, Fms. viii. 194, Vm. 9, 119. silfr-drjúg *adj. well stocked with silver, money*, Eb. 40. silfr-eyrir, *m. a silver ounce*, D. N. ii. 45. silfr-fátt, *n. adj. lacking silver*, Eg. 394, Finn 254. silfr-gangr, *m. a silver standard*, Grág. i. 500, Rétt. 5. 1. silfr-hvítr, *adj. silver-white*, Karl. 306. silfr-lagðr, *part. inda with silver*, Þiðr. 106. silfr-ligr, *adj. silvery*, Sks. 39, MS. 6, xiv. B. i. silfr-merkrtr, *adj. = silfrmetinn*, Fms. viii. 270. silfr metinn, *part. valued in silver*; s. eyrir, Fms. vii. 300. silfr-öfn: *part. woven with silver*, Þjal. silfr-rekinn, *part. = silfrbúinn*, Ísl. 231, Nj. 224. silfr-slátta, *u. f. silver coinage*, N. G. L. ii. 24 H. E. i. 394. silfr-smiðr, *m. a silversmith*, Fms. xi. 427, Stj. 64. silfr-smið, *f. silver-work*, Stj.

sili, *a, m. = sell* (q. v.), a *strap belonging to harness*; vagn festr við eða sila, Al. 19; söðull eða sil, Gpl. 117; festi eða sila, beisl eðr taum 359 A; hross, ok hefir sila nokkurn um hálsinn, Thom. 359.

SILKI, *n.* [from Lat. *sericum*], *silk*, Rm. 31; hárit fagrt sem sill Nj. 2, Orkn. (in a verse); rautt s., Bær. 19: a nickname, silki-aug silki-skegg, Nj., Fms.

B. As adjective, *made of silk, silken*; silki-band, a *silken-dregill, a silk ribbon*, Fms. iv. 110, xi. 2, Edda 20; silki-blaka, a *silken veil*, Fas. iii. 33. silki-bleikr, '*silk-bleak*,' *light-coloured, flaxen*; hárit silkibleikr, Fms. v. 55; fjögur merhross silkibleikr, Fas. iii. 39; silki-borða or -borði, a *silk brim*, D. N.; silki-dúkr, a *silken napkin*, Fms. i. 112, Orkn. 304; altaris-dúkr, an *altar-cloth*, Vm. 80, Symb. 26; silki-dýna, a *silk-pillow*, Karl.; silki-júpr (hjúp), a *silken jacket*, Fms. vii. 69, x. 415; silki-hla a *silk-ribbon worn round the bead*, Nj. 184, Dipl. iii. 4; silki-húfa, *silk-cap*, Fms. ii. 264; silki-hökull, a *cape of silk*, Vm. 117; silki-klú a *silk-kerchief*, Fas. iii. 266; silki-klæði, *silk-cloth*, Greg. 22, MS. 6a 20; silki-kodd, a *silken pillow, cushion*, Fms. ix. 477, Dipl. iii. Vm. 58; silki-kult, a *silken quilt*, Eb. 258, Mar.; silki-kyrtill, a *silk kirtle*, Fms. ii. 309, Bær. 4; silki-merki, a *banner of silk*, belonging church furniture, Jm. 10; silki-möttull, a *silk-mantle*, Fms. x. 268; silfr parlak, mod. sparlak, a *silken bed-cover*, D. N.; silki-pell, a *silken pa Str. 3*; silki-pungr, a *silk-purse*, Am. 42, Dipl. iii. 4; silki-reifar, *silk swaddling-clothes*, Fagrsk.; silki-ræma, a *silken ribbon*, Edda 19; a *silk garter*, Fms. iv. 110, Hkr. ii. 105, Bjarn. 64; silki-saumaðr, *embroidered with silk*, Dipl. vi. 440, Vm. 46, Pm. 12; silki-sima, a *silken cord*, Le Poët.; silki-serkr, a *silken sark*, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 477; silki-skaut, '*silken-sheet*,' *napkin*, D. N.; silki-skyrta, a *silken sbirt*, Fms. x. 383, F. 6; silki-slæður, a *silken gown*, Eg. 702, *silken scarf* (?), Nj. 190; silfr strengr, a *silken cord*, Karl. 42; silki-seng, a *silken bed*, Fas. i. 501. silki-treyja, a *silken jacket*, Fms. xi. 271, Nj. 125, Skíða R. 186; silfr þráðr, a *silk-thread*, Fas. i. 508, Stj. 191; silki-ver, a *silken case*, D. N. Mag.

silungr, *m.*, better **silungr**, spelt **sijlungr** in Rnn. Gramm. Island [*silung and silung = young salmon*, Ivar Aasen]:—*a trout*, Edda (Gl. Bs. ii. 173, freq. in mod. usage; silunga-net, -*kista*, -*stöng*, -*veiði*, Egge Itin. p. 595.

simfon, *m.* (?), [Lat. *symphonia*], a kind of instrument, a *symphon* Str., Fas. iii, Fms. vii. 97.

simili, *n.*, Þiðr. 73; **similia**, *u. f.*, Stj. 118, 621, v. l.; **simili-brau** *n.*, Þiðr. 358; **similus-brauð**, *id.*, Stj. 293, 560: [from Lat. *similis* mid. H. G. *semele*; Germ. *semmel*]:—*flour for bread*; not used in goe Icel. and obsolete.

simill, *m.* (?), Lex. Poët.

simir, *m. an ox*, Edda (Gl.)

simul, *adv.* [Ulf. *simle = πόντε*; A. S. *symle*; Hel. *simla = sempe* O. H. G. *simblun*; Lat. *semper*]:—*ever*; this ancient and obsolete wo

preserved in only one or two passages, Hkv. i. 41, and prob. Eg. 355 in the verse).

SIN, f., pl. *sinar*, [Germ. *sehnen*; Dan. *sen*; cp. Engl. *sineus*]: I. plur. *the sineus*; brjósk eða bein eða *sinar*, Grág. ii. 120; hann hjó á andlegginn við hreftann, svá at ekki hélt nema *sinar*, Sturl. i. 104; ddi köggullinn í sinunum, Lv. 86; enn gamli var seigr í sinum, *tough*, óv. 27; seigar verða gamals manns sin, Bev.; þá tók hann í brott na sin ör hans læri, Stj. 184; hans *sinar* ok herðar, 225; hallin kom buginn, rétt í þá sin (of the finger) sem dregit hafði, Bs. ii.

II. in sing. *the yard*, esp. of beasts, horses, cattle, Fb. iii. 8; kóna *sinar*, a *bull's yard*, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse), Grett. (in a rse).

2. a *sineu*, *tendon*; af sinumu bjarnarins, Edda; filis *sinar*, óv. 29; skera sundr allar *sinar* bæði fram ok apr, Þidr. 87; *sina* igr, 'sineu-strength', Vkv. 16; há-sin, q. v. *sina-sárr*, adj. *sore the sineus*, Fas. iii. 384.

in, n., botan. *carex vesicaria*, Norse *sen-gras*, also called *Lap-sok*, m being used by the Lapps for ropes and cords; that this is an old form is seen from Hkr. iii. 339—skútur tvær ok voru síni bundnar, ok *sinar* saumr í, and *sinn-bundit skip* (in the verse, l. c., of a boat made in pland); þat (the ship) var ok bundit síni, Ann. 1189 (Cod. Reg.)

na, u, f. [Norse *sen-gras*], *withered grass which has stood the winter rough*, Grág. ii. 233, 291: in the phrase, sem eldr í sinu, *like fire in a grass*; flaug þat sem sinu-eldr allt austr til lands-enda, Hkr. i. 126: in mod. usage, *fúta-sina*.

n-bundinn, part., see sin, n.

INDR, n. [A.S. *sinder*; Germ. *sinter*; cp. Lat. *scintilla*], *slag* or *slag* from a forge; *sindr* þat er renn ór eldinum, Edda 3; *liggr* sá steinn enn ok mikit s. hjá, Eg. 142.

ndra, að, to *glow*, *sparkle*, like the slag in a forge; þat (the sword) svá bjart at s. þótti af, Fb. i. 157, Fas. i. 371; þótti mér aldri soðit þa til fulls en sindráði ávallt ör, Þorst. Síðu H. 177; ok sindrarf allt í id., sindrandi járn, *glowing iron*, Sks. 204, Fms. x. 418.

ndri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, a 'forger,' Edda (Gl.)

1-fall, n. *impotency*, K. Á. 124.

igr, n. [syngja?], a *chanting*, *humming*; stutt er sjómanna *igr*, *it is the seamen's chant (prayer)* when putting to sea, Hallgr.

igra, að, to *hum* a song or ditty.

nir, m. the name of a horse, Edda.

snjor and *synjor*, mod. *signor*, m. [for. word, Ital. *signore*; Fr. *seigneur*; etc.]:—a *lord, master*; *Sighvat*, who first uses the word, applies it to Olave, in one passage rhyming *synjor* with *þinna*, in another *synjor* with *brynju*: it survives in Icel. in *signor*, a title of a hreppstjóri (*signor Jón*). kill, m. a *clasp*, Björn.

INN, sín, sitt, pron. possess. reflex.; the better and true form is *sín*, *sitt*, with *í* throughout, see the remarks on *minn*; [Ulf. *seins*, etc. *—bis, hers, its, theirs* = Lat. *suus*, usually placed after, but also, if emphatic, before; þar sit Sigyn um sinum ver, Vsp. 39; *síns* um freista fara, Hm. 2; máli *síns* maga, 20; *síns* ins heila hugar, *síns* ins svára sefa, 16; properly referring to the subject in a sentence, Hallgrödr fastnaði dóri sína, H. *gave away her daughter*, Nj. 51; Hrútr var hagráðr dóri sína, 2; hann skipaði sínum mönnum, 50; þeir leida hesta sína, 26; hann kvaddi Ólaf stjúpson sinn til at sörla sér hest, Ó. H. 15; síð. voru honum öll ráð sín þungvæð ok torsótt, 195; var honum sjáum hugr sinn bæði fyrir skjöld ok brynju, Fbr. 56 new Ed. The pronoun may also refer to the object, or, in a complex sentence, to a second person in the predicate of the sentence, hvat vill Haraldr bjóða Nögs konungi fyrir sitt starr, *what will H. offer to the king of Norway* for his (i. e. the Norse king's) trouble? Fms. vi. 415; Sigurðr jarl gaf upp Orreyingum óðul sín (*their odals*), Orkn. 20, cp. the Lat. 'Syracusanus *suus* restituit'; sagði Dufþakr at Ormr skyldi hafa byrði sína, i. e. *suus* *as* O. could carry, Fb. i. 523; eigi þér at bæta prestinum rétt inn, *to the priest bis due*, Bs. i. 709; Eyjólftr þakkar konungi gjafir sín ok vinmæli, *for bis (the king's) gifts*, Lv. 112; hann þakkar honum sitt, *he thanks him for bis help*, Fas. ii. 542: so also in mod. usage, og hann gaf hann aprt sínni móður, Luke vii. 15 (Vidal.); ræn eidd Sínum rétti, *rob thou not God of his right*, Pass. 7, 11, and passu.

II. neut. as subst.; allt mun þat sínu fram fara (*go its own course*) um aldr manna, Nj. 259; ryðsk hann um sitt, = Lat. *pro viri* i. e. *for bis own part*, with *might and main*, Fms. xi. 132: ellipt., i. e. *segr sínar* (viz. farar) eigi slóttar, Korm. 158; kom hann svá sínu (viz. ár) fyrir borð, Fas. i. 524.

III. with *sjálfr*, both are declined; skaða sjálfs síns, *one's own self's scathe*, Sks. 228 B; sjálfs síns, *one's own recollection*, D. N. ii. 110; þeir báðu hana tak sjálfrar sinnar ráð, 'take her own self's rede,' act for herself, Fms. x. 1; með höndum sjálfra sína, Barl. 25; leggr hún í veð sjálfra sínn, D. N. ii. 82; sakir óforsjó sjálfra sína, i. 107: in mod. usage, both the possessive and the indeclinable forms are used, thus, *síns* eignum, but if placed after, *eignum sjálfs sín*; the possessive however is more freq., as it also is the better form of the

IV. with *hvárr* (dual), *hverr* (plur.), in a distributive sense, a. *sinn-hverr* in a purely distributive sense; tók sitt langskip

hvárr þeirra, *they took a long ship, each of the two*, Eg. 74; England ok Skotland er ein ey, ok er þó sitt hvárt konungs-riki, *England and Scotland are one island, and yet each is a separate kingdom*, Symb. 14; lét sitt naut hvárr fram leida, Eg. 506; *sinn* vetr þá hvárr heimboð at öðrum, *each bis winter, alternately*, Nj. 51; ef *sinn* lögsögu-mann vilja hvárr, Grág. i. 1; þeirra manna er tví-tyngðir eru ok hafa í sinum hváptinum hvára tunguna, Al. 4; hún hélt sínni hendi um háls hvárum þeirra, . . . liggja til sinnar laudar mér hvárr ykkar, Fms. i. 9. β. *sinn* hverr (plur.), ferr *sinn* veg hverr um skóginn, *they went each bis own way in the wood*, i. e. *dispersed*, Glúm. 329; skulu vaka *sinn* þrjúgung nætr hverir tveir, *two and two in turn*, Fms. iv. 299; hann seld sína bolöxi í hendr hverjum þeirra, v. 288; hann sá þrjú húseti ok sátu þrír menn, *sinn* í hverju, Edda 2; hann kastaði um öxl hverja sínum saudum tveimr, Grett. 134 new Ed.; fór *sinn* veg hverr, *they went each bis own way*, i. e. *they parted*; but, fór hverr *sinn* veg, *each bis (appointed) way*: rarely with the possessive placed after, fóru hvárir leidd sína, Nj. 34; fara hvárir til síns heima, Korm. 222. In mod. usage, when *sinn* is placed after *hverr*, it gives emphasis with the notion of *one's due, one's own*, thus, gefa hverjum sitt, *to give every one bis due*, Lat. *suum cuique*; whereas 'sitt hverjum,' with the order reversed, is merely distributive; thus hverr fékk sínn pening, Matth. xx. 9 (of wages due to each); whereas 'fékk *sinn* pening hverr' would be said of alms distributed.

B. COMPS: *sinn-veg*, *sinn-eg*, *sinn-ig*, adv. *one each way*; þykkir nokkut *sinnveg* hváru, *they disagreed*, Ld. 90; talaði annarr at öðrum, ok hóf *sinneg* hverr, *they all spoke in turn, and each began bis speech differently*, Fms. vii. 222. Also, *sinnis-ig*, adv.; flýði *sinnisig* hverr, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; *sinnisigum* var litr hvers steins, Konr.; skildu þeir svá sínu tali, at *sinnisigum* líkaði hverjum, Bs. (Laur.); segir svá Gregorius papa, at *sinnisig* á hvern á at minna, *each fas to be admonished in bis own way, one this way, another that*, 655 xi. 2.

sinna, t and að, [A.S. *siddjan*], *to journey, travel*; ein hverr er austr vill *sinna*, *whosoever travels to the east*, Sighvat; ek sé hrafn *sinna* til hafnar, *I see the ravens make for the haven*, id.; en man hún *sinna* til sala þinna, Fas. ii. 34 (in a verse); at *sinna* með úlfs lifru, *to go with the wolf's sister* (Icel. i. e. *to perib*), Bragi; *sinna* út, Fms. x. 74 (in a verse); this sense is obsolete and not found in prose.

II. metaph. *to go with one, side with*, with dat.; vilda ek at þú *sinnadir* frændum mínum, Grett. 9 new Ed.; sem vór höfum skjóttliga *sinnt* ok sannat, Stj. 3; Runólfr *sinnaði* meir með Árna biskupi, K. *sided more with bis bishop* A., Bs. i. 709; hann *sinnar* hvárigum né samþykkir, Stj. 16; *sinnia* ek því sem ek náttá framast, at . . . *I pleaded the best I could, that* . . . Bs. i. 845; þeir hétu þá at *sinna* hans máli, 882; hvárt hann *sinnaði* meirr þeim erendum, e. . . 868. 2. *to mind, care for, give heed to*, with dat.; ekki *sinni* ek hégóma þínum, *I heed not thy idle talk*, Isl. ii. 214; ekki *sinni* ek þínum áburði, Grett. 161; ekki *sinni* ek fé (*I do not mind the money*) ef nokkurr vildi ganga í málit, Band. 6; *sinnad* Pharaó hans ráðum, Pb. *gave heed to bis rede*, Stj. 248; þeir *sinnu* (*took care of*) skipum þeim sem skatta fluttu, 233; so in mod. usage, *sinna* gestum, *to attend to the guests*; hún *sinnadi* um engan hlut, *she cared about nothing*, Fas. iii. 300: in mod. usage also of a person distressed or annoyed, hann *sinnir* engu, hann er engum *sinnandi*, *he cares about nothing*; hún er ekki mönnum *sinnandi*, hún varð honum aldri *sinnandi* (of a wife), and many similar instances.

3. part. *siding with one, disposed so and so*; at þeir væri þér heldr *sinnadri* einu í móti, Fms. i. 297; vænti ek at hann sé þér *sinnadri* í þraut, Fb. i. 78: part. act., vera e-m *sinnandi*, *to be attentive to one, take care of*, Grett. 27 new Ed.

sinna, u, f. [from Germ. *sinn*], *the mind*; *sinnu-reitr*, Skáld II. i. 20: *the senses*, *kvinnan* var aldrei með jafnri *sinnu* ok ádr, Ann. 1407.

SINNI and *sinn*, n., Vtkv. 5, Fas. i. 73, ii. 542; *sinni* is the truer form, but the word is mostly used in dat.; [A.S. *sīð*; Ulf. *stip*]:—prop. a *walk*; er mér hefir aukid ervitt *sinni*, a *heavy walk*, Vtkv. 5.

II. *fellowship, company*; nú skal brúðr sniask heim í *sinni* með mér, in *my company*, Alm. 1; ríða í *sinni* e-m, Skv. 3. 3; látum son fara feðr í *sinni*, 12; hrafn flýgr austan . . . ok eptir honum örn í *sinni*, Fas. i. 428 (in a verse); manngi er mér í *sinni*, i. e. *I am alone, no one in my company*, 247 (in a verse); vilja e-u sér í *sinni*, iii. 483 (in a verse); langt er at leita lýða *sinnis*, Akv. 17; þjóða *sinni* erumka þokkt, *the fellowship of men is not to my liking*, i. e. *men shun me*, Stor.

2. concrete, a *company*; *Vinda sinni*, *the company of the Wends*, Lex. Poët. 3. in plur., á *sinnum*, *on the way*; heill þú á *sinnum* sér, *be hale on the journey!* Vþm. 4; dagr var á *sinnum*, *the day was far on its way, was passing*, Rm. 29; guðr var á *sinnum*, *the battle drew to a close*, Hkr. i. 95, Hornklofi (in a verse).

III. metaph. *help, support, backing*; in prose it remains in the phrases, vera e-m í *sinni*, to 'follow,' *side with one, help one*; ifanarlaust er Guð í *sinni* með þeim manni, Barl. 93; mun ek heldr vera þér í *sinni*, Fb. i. 529; voru þar margir menn með jarli num þetta máli ok honum í *sinni*, Fms. iv. 290; þú vildir at allir væri þér í *sinni*, Sturl. i. 36; þeir dýrka fjalla-guðin, ok því hafa þau verið þeim í *sinni*, Stj. 598; leiddir Viðforull Jólfr út ok þakkar honum sitt *sinni*, Fas. ii. 542; leggja í *sinni* við

e-n, to back one, Bs. i. 882; hann þekkir sinni þeirra, at þeir vinna konunginum mikinn sigr, *he knows (appreciates) their help*, Fas. i. 73: in compds, fá-sinni (q. v.), *solitude*; sam-s., *society*; vil-s., q. v.

B. sinn and **sinni**, as an adverb of time, in adverbial phrases, the latter form being rare and less correct, but occurring in a few instances in the accusative, as fyrsta sinni, N. G. L. i. 74; annat sinni, 340, Fms. vii. 325, Sks. 205; hvert sinni, Sks. 16, K. Þ. K. 10; í þat sinni, Sturl. iii. 217: [Ulf. *sinþ*, e. g. *ainamma sinþa*, = *ánæg*, *twain sinþam* = *ðis*, *þrim sinþam* = *þris*; Dan. *sinde*]:—*a time*, with numerals = Germ. *mal*; in acc. and dat. sing., eitt sinn, einu sinni, and dat. pl. tveim sinnum, etc.: a. acc. sing.; þat var eitt hvert sinn, *one time it happened*, Nj. 26, Fær. 242; annat sinn, *the second time*; í annat sinn, K. Þ. K. 14; hit þriðja sinn, *the third time*, 10; í hvört sinnit, *each time*, id.; í hvárt sinn, 12; þat sinn, *that time, then*, Fms. i. 264; í þat sinn, Hkr. ii. 15, Grág. ii. 167; ekki sinn, *at no time, not once, never*, Skálda 167; aldri sinn síðan, *never a time since, never more*, Nj. 261; sitt sinn við hvert orð, K. Þ. K. 11: um sinn, *once*; eigi optarr enn um sinn, Grág. i. 57, 133; hann skal drepa barninu í vatn um sinn, K. Þ. K. 10, 12; eigi meirr enn um sinn, Nj. 85; ganga til skripti it minnsta um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. Á. 192: *for this one time*, ek mun leysa þik úr vandræði þessu um sinn, Ísl. ii. 133; fyrst um sinn, *for the present*, Þórd. 69 (paper MS.), and so in mod. usage; um sinn-sakir, *for this once*, Ld. 184, 166, 310.

β. dat. sing. upon a time; enu þriðja sinni, *the third time*, Blas. 40: einhverju sinni, *a time, a certain time*, Nj. 2, 216; einu sinni, *once*, in an indefinite sense, Hðm. 14 (Bugge, see the foot-note); er þá kostr at kvæða einu sinni (= mod. einhverju tíma) skáldskap þann, Grág. ii. 151; in mod. usage einu sinni means *once*, for the old 'um sinn' is now obsolete: því sinni, *for that time, for that occasion*, Fms. vii. 129; at því sinni, Sks. 258; þessu sinni, *this time*, Fms. i. 126: at sinni, *for this time, at present*, Nj. 216, Ld. 202, Fms. i. 3, 159; sinni sjaldnar, *once less*, Rb. 450.

γ. dat. plur.; sjau sinnum, *seven times*, Alg. 262; hundráð sinnum, Flóv. 33; þeim sinnum, er . . . , *when*, Sks. 211 B; endr ok sinnum, *now and then, from time to time*, Sks. 208 B.

δ. gen. plur.; fimmtán tigum sinna, *a hundred and fifty times*, Dipl. ii. 14; séttá tigi sinna, Rb. 90; þúsundum sinna, *a thousand times*, Greg. 37.

sinni, n. *mind, disposition, temper*, mod. and from the Germ., chiefly through Luther's Bible: freq. in mod. usage and in compds, *sinnis-veykr*, adj. *sick in mind*, etc.

sinni, a, m. [A. S. *ge-sið*], *a follower, companion*; Aðils of sinnar, Bm.; sól sinni mána, *the sun companion of the moon*, Vsp. 5; allir Heljar sinnar, Edda 41; sinni Óðins ok Ása, 56.

sinni-ligr, adj. *companion-like*; ekki var maðrinn s., Fas. ii. 331.

sin-strengur, m. *a cord or tendon*, Stj. 416, Barl. 147.

sinur, f. pl. [sin], *sinews, tendons*; hann lætr skera sundr sinurnar í báðum fótum hans . . . er þú lézk skera sinar í báðum fótum mínum, Þidr. 86, 87.

sissa, að, [sess], *to seat*; hann skal s. honum í öndvegi, N. G. L. i. 33.

SITJA, pret. sit; pret. sat, sat, pl. sátu; subj. sæti; imperat. sit, sittú; part. setinn; with the neg. suff. sit-ik-a, *I sit not*, Hkv. 2. 34: [Ulf. *sitan* = *καθίσθα*; A. S. *sittan*; Engl. *sit*; Germ. *sitzen*; Swed. *sitta*; Dan. *sidd*; Lat. *sedere*; Gr. *ἕσθαι*];—*to sit*; s. á haugi, Vsp. 34, Þkv. 6, Skm. 11; þeir sátu á vellinum, Nj. 114; þar sem búarnir sitja, 110, Grág. i. 4; konungur sat á hesti, Fms. x. 255, 408; hann sat í næsta honum, Nj. 2; ganga til matar, ok sátu þeir um hrið, Eg. 483; svá vildi hvert maðr sitja ok standa sem hann bauð, . . . ok var rétt at segja at hann væri baði konungur ok biskup yfir landinu, Bs. i. 67; s. fyrir, *to be on the spot*, Hm. i: in greetings, sit heill! sitid heilir, 'sit hale', *be seated and welcome*, Fms. x. 201, Ísl. ii. 438; nú sittú heill, Sighvat (Ó. H. in a verse); seggi biðr hann s. í fríð, Skálda R. 28; s. at mat, *to sit at meat*, Fms. x. 378; s. at sumbli, Ls. 10; s. at tafli, *to sit at chess*, Ísl. ii. 359; s. at fé, s. at nautum, *to tend sheep, neat-cattle*, Boll. 336, Eg. 714, Sturl. i. 77; s. at máluum, *to sit over a case, debate it*, Ld. 18; s. á stefnu, *to be in the chair at a meeting*, Ó. H. 85; s. upp, *to sit up, sit erect*; þeir létu hann s. upp í hauginum, Nj. 118: *to sit at table*, Jökull sat upp ok orti visu, Ó. H. 191; gókk konunginn at sjá þá er upp sátu, *who sate at table*, Greg. 43; Eyvindr hafði mest forráð at veizlunum, ok sat ekki upp, Orku. 246; þeim sinnum er jarl sat upp (uppi Ed.) matadisk sveinnum með honum, Fms. ix. 245: s. úti, *to sit outside (at night)*, of wizards (úti-seta), Vsp. 21, Orku. 234, 246; þat er úbóta-verk at s. úti, N. G. L. i. 350; svá segja menn at Gunnhrið, fóstura Hákonar, léti s. úti til sigrs honum . . . en Þóris skeggja er síu kona kölluð sem sagt er at úti sæti, Fms. vii. 275.

2. with prepp.; sitja á svikræðum, sviknum við e-n, *to plot against*, Fms. i. 263, ii. 34; sitja á sér, *to control, constrain oneself*; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, Nj. 25; hann gat ekki á sér setið, *he could not keep quiet*:—s. fyrir e-u, *to be exposed to, to have to stand the brunt of*; s. fyrir ámláti, hættu, afar-kostum, Nj. 71, Fms. v. 71, vii. 125; s. fyrir svörum, *to stand questions, be the spokesman*, iv. 274, vi. 13, Ólk. 36, Band. 12; s. fyrir máluum, *to lead a discussion*, Fms. ix. 98; s. fyrir e-m, *to sit in ambush (fyrir-sát)*, Nj. 94, 107, Ld. 218: ellipt., Nj.

94, Eg. 577, 743:—s. hjá, *to sit by*:—s. til e-s, *to watch for*; er þar til; sitja, Nj. 103:—s. um e-t, *to watch for an opportunity*; þeir sátu um; er setja, 242; er setið sátu um þat at spilla fríðinum, Magn. 464: *to play against*, s. um sæmd e-s, Fms. v. 273; hann sitir um ríki hans, 293; um líf e-s, *to seek one's life*, Ld. 40, Fms. i. 223; s. um e-n, *to waylay*, Landn. 287, Nj. 131:—s. undir, *to sit under one, keep him on one's knees*; s. undir barni, sittu undir mér! s. undir lestri, *to 'sit under' a preaching*; undir hlýðni, *to be subject to*, Sks. 476 B:—s. yfir e-u, *to sit over a thing*; s. yfir drykkju, Eg. 6; s. yfir sjúkum manni, *to sit up with a sick person*, Fms. vii. 166, x. 250; esp. with a woman in labour, iv. 32, vii. (yfirsetu-kona = *a midwife*); also, sitja yfir máluum manna, *to attend to (judge)*, Ó. H. 86, Fms. vii. 60, Nj. 189; ekki er nú tóm at s. yf kvæðum, *to listen to songs*, Ísl. ii. 235; s. yfir varningi sinum, *to sit over one's wares*, Sks. 28: *to superintend*, Fms. viii. 5 (Fb. ii. 533): sit yfir e-u, *to take possession of what belongs to another person*; at úvin minir sítu eigi yfir mínu, Ísl. ii. 146, 224; þeir menn hafa setið yf eignum várum ok ættleifð, Fms. i. 223; sitir nú yfir fé því Atli ír skamm, Eg. 468; hann sat yfir virðingu allra höfðingja, Nj. 173; s. yf hlut e-s, 89, Ld. 66, Eg. 512: s. yfir skörðum hlut, *to suffer a loss*, Rb. 24, 266.

II. to abide, stay, sojourn; sitja heima, *to sit at home*; sitir Gunnarr nú heima nokkura hrið, Nj. 106; s. heima se dóttir (heima-sæta); s. heima sem mætr til kosta, Sams. S. 6; sat har þar hálfan mánuð, Nj. 106; þat var engi síðr at s. lengr en þrjár nær at kynni, Eg. 698; viku var at boðinu setið, Ld. 200; í slíkum fagna sem þeir sátu, Fms. x. 260; hann sat at Gufuskálm inn þriðja vet Eg. 592; setið hefir þú svá nær, at þú mættir hafa heft þessa, Nj. 171; sátu þingmenn Runólfs í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; s. kyrr, *to remain quiet, stay at home*, Grág. i. 163; s. í festum, of a betrothed wom; between the espousals and the wedding, Nj. 4: *to reside*, Haraldr konungr, sat optast á Rogalandi, Eg. 367, Nj. 268, Fms. i. 23, Ver. 60: s. í löndum, *to reign*, Hkr. ii. 3; s. at búum sínum, Fs. 12; sitja búðset *to live in a booth*, Grág. i. 187, ii. 71; s. strandsetri, *to live on the coast (fishing)*, i. 263, 290; s. slímu-setri, *to hang on to a place, living upon oth people*, Gþl. 200, N. G. L. i. 70; þér munut þurrt hafa um setið all vitundir, *had no part nor knowledge of it*, Sturl. iii. 261: *to stay, answer not to a call*, Grág. i. 447; nú sitir einu hver lengr niðri, N. G. L. i. 40; s. um stefnu, 344; ef hann sitir svá þrjár vetr at hann geldr eigi tíund sír rétta, K. Á. 94; s. hjá e-u, *to be neutral, take no part*; hann hafði á setið hjá máluum þessum, Lv. 9, Ísl. ii. 267, Nj. 84, 97; þú lætr þá mei s. hjá kyrra, *remain undisturbed*, Ld. 258; s. hjá fé, *to tend sheep*.

3. to tarry; górdi líðinu leitt sitja, Fms. x. 344; s. veðr-fastr, *to lie weather-bound*, Eg. 482; s. í dibliss *to sit in a dungeon*, Fms. ix. 219; s. kyrr, Grág. i. 163; s. fyrir, *to remain sitting*, Fms. v. 66; sitja til járn, *to sit preparing for the ordeal*, 308, 311; s. fyrir ádrykkju e-s, *to be one's cup-mate*, Eg. 253.

II. with acc.; sitja e-t úr hendi sér, *to sit a thing out of one's hands*, 'it slip through idleness', Fms. v. 276; mod., s. e-t af sér, id.; skuldr er ekki sitja byri því heldr, *miss a fair wind*, vi. 358; þegjandi sí þetta þórir jarl á Mæri, Orkn. (in a verse); hafði annat bréf kom til Lopts á sama sumri, ok sat hann baði (acc.), *he 'sate it off'*; *id. did not answer to the call*, Bs. i. 726; (so in mod. usage, s. e-n at stokk *to 'sit him off'*, *wait till he is gone*); sátu margir af sinum hestum many 'sate off', *dismounted from, their horses*, Fms. vi. 211; sitja rétt sínum, *to remain inactive until one's right is prescribed*, Grág. ii. 9 K. Þ. K. 26.

2. sitja vel (ílla) jörð, *to keep one's estate in good (bad order)*; sat hann þann bæ vel, Brandkr. 57; þessi jörð er vel setin; þessir allir brullaup sitt í Gautavík, Vígl. 33; s. launþing, *to hold secret meeting*, Fms. xi. 219.

3. sitja e-t, to put up with an injury eigi mundu þeir þvílíka skómum eðr hneisu setið hafa, Ísl. ii. 338; þykkisk hann þá lengr hafa setið Sveini þann hlut er hann mundi eí öðrum þola, Fms. xi. 62; mennu munu þat eigi s. þér, ef þú meidr manna, Glúm. 342; s. mönnum slíkar hneisur, Ld. 278; s. mönnum skammir ok skapraunir, Fms. ii. 14; s. e-m fráju, Hkr. iii. 397; er slif engum manni sitjanda (gerund), 'tis not to be endured from any man', Korm. 162.

4. to cut one off from; fyrr munu þér svelta í hel, er þér sitid oss mat, Fms. vi. 152; hugðusk þeir Sveinn at s. honum vat x. 407; ok mundi svá ætla at s. þeim mat þar í Eyjunum, Ork. 410.

IV. reflex. in recipr. sense; þeir skulu svá nær sitjask (s. *so near one another*) at hvárir-tveggi nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. 69; þær lítid um at hættu til lengr at þit sitisk svá nær, Ld. 158.

part., nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, *there is no time to rest*, Nj. 110.

sitra or sytra, u, f. *a little rippling stream*; lækjar-s., *a little brook*. sizing, sizlingr, m. = *suzungull* (q. v.), Sks. 403.

ΣΙ, adv., contracted from sin, [Goth. *sinteino* = *πάντοτε*, *sinteins* = *πάντοτε*, *ó καθ' ἡμέραν*; O. H. G. *sin-* and *sina-* in several compds, e. *sin-vluot*, *the great flood* = *the Deluge* (whence by corruption the mo Germ. *sünd-fluth* and Dan. *synd-floed* = *the sin-flood*); A. S. *sin-*; La *semper*; see Grimm's Gramn. ii. 554]:—*ever*; it is, however, used sing

only in the phrase, si ok æ, *ever and aye, incessantly*, but it is used in several compds as a prefixed particle. II. with part., as sí-standi, sí-drekkandi, sí-sofandi, sí-talandi, sí-snikjandi, sí-hlæjandi, sí-grátandi, sí-stelandi, sí-ljúgandi, sí-rennandi, etc.

B. COMPS: sí-byrða, *ð*, to lay *ships alongside, broadside* to broadside, in a sea-fight; þeir síbyrðu við öllum skipunum, Orkn. 362; síbyrði hann þar við Járnbardann, Fms. ii. 317; jarl á ávallt síbyrt við skipin, i. 174, ii. 317, x. 358. sí-byrðis, adv. *broadside to*, Fms. viii. 385. sí-byrt, n. part. = síbyrðis, Fms. i. 174, ii. 317. sí-dægri, adv. *every day, day by day*, Ó. H. 130. sí-fella, u. f. *continuity*; í sífellu, adv. *continuously*, Skálda 173, Fms. x. 353, Al. 70, Bret. 52; í sífellu meðan hann lifði, Pest. 656 C. 1; minnask í s., Bs. i. 104; ávallt í sífellu, 131; þjóna e-m í s., Fms. viii. 242. sí-fleytt, part. *continuous*, Al. 23; neut. as adv. *continuously*. sí-frjóð, adj. *ever fertile, yielding crops all the year round*. sí-gláðr, adj. *always cheerful*. sí-grœnn, adj. [Old Engl. *singrene*], *evergreen*, Hb. 6. sí-hverfr, adj. [O. H. G. *sina-bwerpa*], = sívalr, Mork. 12. sí-máligr, adj. *always talking, long-winded*, Sks. 314. sí-mælgí, f. *talkativeness*, Sks. 314 B. sí-reiðr, adj. *always angry*, Nj. 210. sí-soltinn and sí-svangr, adj. *always bungry*. sí-sívalr, n. *winding round*; hann vaðði henni sívali, Eg. 570. sí-valr, q. v. sí-vefja, vaðði, to wind round. sí-þögull, adj. *ever silent*, Eg. (in a verse).

SÍA, u. f. *any glowing substance, esp. the molten metal in a furnace*; em síor flygi Ór afli, Fas. i. 371; en þá er drómundrinn tók at loga, sú þeir svá sem logandi síor (thus, not sjór) hlypi í sjóinn, Orkn. 368; neistum ok síum, Edda 4; síur ok gneista, 5; sólarinnar . . . er goðinn öfðu skapat af þeirri síu er flaug Ór Muspells-heimi, 7; járn-sía; þá ók Geirröðr með tvegg járnúsu glóandi . . . ok færir á lopt síuna, 61, Fms. i. (in a verse); sem eðr lék utan ok innan sem ein sía, Bs. ii. 9. sía, u. f., q. s. síva or sífa, [Engl. *sieve*; O. H. G. *sib*]:—a sieve or strainer, or liquids (sáld for flour): esp. of sieves used in dairies, skyr-sía, mjólk-r-sía. sía, ad, to filter; létú grön sía, sonr, *sip it through the beard, my son*, em. 120.

SÍÐ, adv., compar. síðr (q. v.), superl. sízt = *least, last*; but síðarr, *last* in a temp. sense: [Ulf. *seipu* = *ψίφα*, compar. *seips*; O. H. G. *sid*; erm. *seit*; Old Engl. *sib*]:—*late*; sonr er betri þótt sé síð um alinn, m. 71; til síð, *too late*, 65; síð (i. e. *never*) muntu ráða hrínguni, kv. Hjörv. 6; síð (i. e. *never*) léttr mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); ok árd heldr síð gengit til hámessu, Ó. H. 118; ef hann spyr svá síð, so *te*, Grág. i. 109; ef sökiu kemr svá síð upp, 373; þeim er svá síð egna, 96; spurði, hví hann hefði svá síð komit, Eg. 150: phrases, síð ok snemma, *early and late, perpetually*, Stj. 462, Fms. x. 277, Gísl. 128, Síð. 57; ár ok síð, *id.*:—with gen., síð dags, *late in the day*, Fms. 84, ms. i. 69, Eg. 600; síð aptans, *late in the evening*, Stj. 6, Hkr. i. 103; Ó aptans þóð oframs sók, *Sighvat*; síð sumars, *late in the summer*, Eg. 85; síð vetrar, or síð um haustið, *late in the autumn*, Fær. 128; síð n kveldit, Eg. 149, 600, Fs. 85.

2. compar. síðarr, *later*; þau ik er síðarr kómu fram, Fms. i. 59; Ásdísí átti síðarr Skúli, i. e. *S. was r. second husband*, Landn. 88; eigi síðarr en nú var talit, Grág. i. 18; þarr meirr, *'later-more, still later'*, H. E. i. 414; löngu síðarr, Stj. 6; lu síðarr, *a little later*, Fms. vi. 93, Nj. 4, 21; fámu vetrum síðarr, *few years later*, Landn. 12; tíu vetrum síðarr en Styrþbjörn féll, Fms. 51; hvárt ek dey stundu fyrr eða síðarr, ii. 158. 3. superl. *last, last*; spurðisk þat síðast til hans, Nj. 121; mæltu þat síðast, svá menn heyrðu, 201; ek ætla þessa veizlu síðast at þúa, Ld. 14; orð u er hann mælti síðast, Eg. 536; þá skulu þeir síðast fram segja, Grág. 38; þessi hólunganga hefir síðast framrin verið, Ísl. ii. 259; svá er síðast ngr innu, Fms. i. 16.

II. the word remains as subst. in the phrase, um síð or um síðir, *at last*; þó varð hann um síð ofríði borinn, Ísl. i. 79, ii. 41; þeir kómu of síðir til þess innis, 623, 39; skal sitt þá hverf of síðir, Grág. ii. 219; gördisk svá til of síðir, Fms. x. 392; svá færi um síðir, Eg. 701, Ísl. ii. 268; þó kemr svá um síðir, Nj. 47; þó at staðar nemi um síðir, Ld. 306; þó vaknaði hann um síðir, Ísl. i. 216;—passim in mod. usage. **SÍÐA**, u. f. [A. S. *síðe*; Engl. *side*; O. H. G. *sita*; Germ. *seite*]:—*side* = Lat. *latus*; hljóp sværðit á síðuna, Nj. 262; leggja síður sínar V spjóts-oddum, Fms. xi. 30; millum síðu hans ok skyrturnar, Bs. i. 4; konungr lagði hendr sínar yfir síðu Egils þar er verkinn lá undir, Ísl. iv. 369; reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 37; hafa verk undir síðu, *to have a stitch in the side*; síðu-stingr, síðu-verkr, *a stitch in the side*, side-acbe; síðusár, *a wound in the side*, 625, 80; síðu-sárr, adj. *wounded in the side*, Str. 47; á síðu hestinum, Gullþ. 72. 2. of meat, *a side of meat*; nauta-límur hálfir fjórði tigr, síður hálfir þríði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; síður af nauti allfeitar, Fms. x. 303; raundar runa síðir, *red-smoked sides of bacon*, vi. (in a verse). 3. metaph. *side, direction*; á allar síður, to all sides, Fas. i. 5; á hverri heimisins síðu, S. 194 B; allar heimisins síður, *id.* II. a local name, *coast, sear-side*; Balagards-síða, Kinnlima-síða, in the Baltic; Jótlands-síða, *the west coast of Jutland*; Hallands-síða, in Sweden, Fms. xii; or counties bordering on rivers, Tamsar-síða, *Thames-side*, Fms. v. (in a verse): of a sloping county, Síða, in the east of Icel., whence Síðu-

menn, m. pl. *the men of S.*; Síðu-hallr, m. *the Hall of S.*; Síðu-máli, Kristni S. Landn.; Hvítár-síða, *Figi-síða*, map of Icel. síða, ad (?), to side, Stj. 197, v. 1.

SÍÐA, a def. old strong verb, of which occur only the infin. pret. seidd, Vsp. 25; pl. síðu, Ls. 29; part. síðit; and a weak pret. síddi: [seidd, seida]:—to work a charm through seidr, q. v.; þeir létu síða í hundinn þrígga manna vit, Hkr. i. 136; stjórnmóðir Dómaldá lét síða at honum úgaefn, 20; þá var síðit til þess, at . . . 136; hann síddi þar ok var kallaðr skrattí, Fms. x. 378; sizt at bræðr þínum síðu blíð regin, Ls. 29; síðit hón leikin, Vsp. 25; seidd Yggir til kindar, Kormak, of a love charm.

SÍÐAN, adv. [Old Engl. *síðen*], *since, Lat. deinde*; þeir komu allir við þessa síðu síðan, Nj. 30; síðan gekk hón í brott, 2; er eigi greint hvárt þeir fundusk síðan, Fms. vii. 155; ef vær forum frá eyju þessari í haust síðan, 656 C. 21; hón var síðan gípt Eircki, Fms. i. 61; þau dæmi er löngu urðu s., Hks. 469; fóru síðan út til Alptaness, Eg. 593; konungr fór s. út á Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 192; síðan gekk hann á steinar, Ó. H. 118; síðan lét hann til nimius, Bs. ii. 103, passim; hvárki áðr né síðan, *neither now nor since*, Þiðr. 73; enginn konungr áðr né síðan, Stj. 651: followed by acc. (as prep.), þeir höfðu ekki etit síðan laugar-daginn, *since Saturday*, Fms. ix. 406. 2. þar sem síðan er kallat *Tryggva-reyrr*, Fms. i. 60; þar var s. gür kapella . . . ok hefir sú kapella þar staðit síðan, *all the time since*, vi. 164; hans ættmenn fóru margir svá síðan, Hkr. i. 2; lengi síðan, *for a long time after, id.* 3. with the relat. particle either added or understood; síðan er, *since that*; síðan er tengðir várar tókusk, Ld. 300; síðan er Sveinn jarl mágr hans andaðisk, Ó. H. 111 (Fb. ii. 193 l. c. drops the particle er, as is also the mod. usage); síðan's = síðan es, Am. 78; síðan er þeir spurðu, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er (*ever since*) Freyr hafði heygðr verið, Hkr. i. 2; síðan enn = síðarr enn, Gþl. 220; or the particle 'er' is left out, ef maðr etr kjót síðan sex vikur eru til Páska, *since that time*, N. G. L. i. 342; hón lifði þrjá vetr síðan hón kom í Noreg, Fms. i. 7.

SÍÐARI, compar. *the later*; síðarr, superl. *the last*; hit síðara sinn, Ld. 58; Mariu-messa in síðari (opp. to in fyrri), Fms. iii. 11 (i. e. the 8th of Sept.); Ólaf's-messa in síðari (= the 3rd of Aug.); hit síðara sumar, Grág. i. 467; et síðara sumarit at lörbergi, ii. 152. 2. superl., á síðustu stundu, Fms. vi. 231; í síðastu orrostu, i. 110; á síðastum dögum, K. Á. 56; hins fyrsta skips ok ins síðasta, Fb. ii. 280; fyrstir eða síðastir, Grág. ii. 376; svá munu síðastir verða hinir fyrstu ok fyrstir hinir síðustu, Matth. xx. 16: loc., hinn síðasta sess, Bs. i. 797; lét síðasta (at least) viku fyrir þing, Grág. i. 100; svá it síðasta at sól sé á gjáhamri, 26; at sumar-málum et síðasta, 140.

SÍÐARLA, adv. *late*; svá s. at . . . , Grág. ii. 105; eitt kveld s., Fms. vii. 201; einn dag s., Hkr. ii. 43. síðarliga, adv. = síðarla; svá s., Grág. i. 27; eigi má þar s. fara yfir slík höf, *late in the year*, Sks. 224.

síðasta, u. f.; at síðustunni (at last), Fb. ii. 8, Stj. 62. síð-búinn, adj. *'late bound' to sail*, Nj. 281, Landn. 28, Eb. 14 new Ed. síð-bærr, adj. *calving late*, Stj. 178.

síðd, f. *length*, of a garment; cp. vidd, lengd, hæð. síðerni, n. a kind of garment, Edda ii. 494. síð-farit, n. part.; varð honum s., *be walked slowly*, Vápn. 23. síð-förull, adj. *late abroad, out late in the evening*, Lex. Pöot.

Síð-grani, a, m. = Síðskeggr, Alm. 6. síð-hempa, u. f. *a long gown*. síð-kveld, n. *late in the evening*; á síðkveldum, Fms. vi. 241, ix. 29, Thom. 308.

síða, adv. (sílla, Hom. 1c8, MS. 4. 12), *late*, Grág. ii. 232, Ld. 282, Hkr. i. 86; s. kvelds, Fms. ix. 16.

SÍÐR, síð, sitt, adj. [A. S. *síð*; Old Engl. *side*], *long, banging*, Lat. *demissus*, of clothes, hair, or the like; hárt sitt ok flókit, Fms. x. 192; lokkar síðir til jarda, vii. 169; sitt skegg, Ó. H. 66; kampa-síðr, Skíða R. 90; vóru honum heldr síð herklæði konungs, Stj. 464; sitt pillr, Fas. ii. 342; síðar slædur, Rm. 76; síðar brynjur, Gh. 7; bynja rúm ok síð, Þiðr. 81; drag-síðr (q. v.), *long-trailing*; skó-síðr, *reaching to the shoes* (a petticoat); knússíðr, *reaching to the knee*; síðar hendr, *long arms*, Skíða R. 8; síða hjálma, Anal. 219; hann hafði síðan hatt yfir hjalmi, *a hood dropping low over the face*, Eg. 407; mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27. 2. neut. sitt; falda sitt, *to wear a hood low over the face*, Fms. vii. 161, xi. 106.

B. COMPS: síð-faldinn, part. *wearing a hood over the face*, Mar. Síð-höttur, m. *'Long-hood'*, one of Odin's names, from his travelling in disguise with a hood over his head, Edda. síð-klæddr, part. *in long clothes*, Al. 15, Fms. ii. 278. síð-nefr, adj. *long-nose*, a nickname, Fas. iii. síð-skeggjaðr, adj. *long-bearded*, 655 xiii. B. 3. Síð-skeggr, m. *Long-beard*, one of Bragi's names, Edda. síð-skota, adj. *late-dropped*, of animals, Stj. 178.

síðr, compar., answering to síð, q. v. [cp. Goth. *seips* = *later*]:—less; lítlu síðr (síðarr Ed.) en hann, *little less than he*, Fb. ii. 23; er meinu eigi síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; á þeirra dómr at rofna er síðr hafa at lögum demt, i. 80; hann var kærtr konungi, ok eigi síðr dróttningu, Fms. i. 99; eigi síðr enn þú, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr

en í harðræðum, Nj. 263, Fb. ii. 38; engu síðr, *no less*, Fms. vi. 92; miklu síðr, viii. 21; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráði fyrir honum, at . . . *it was so far from it, that even . . .* (cp. Dan. *end-sige*, changing *ð* into *g*), Ó. H. 34; er þér at síðr fært með þessi orðsendingu, at ek hygg at . . . 53; eigi at síðr, *not the less*; þeir héldu fram ferð sinni eigi at síðr, *all the same*, Fms. i. 228; eigi héldu Væringjar at síðr til bardaga, Fb. ii. 381; eigi því síðr, *not the less*, Stj. 158; þykki þér athygli vert, bóndi, hvar krákan flýgr?—Eigi er þat síðr, segir bóndi, *not the less!* (i. e. *yes*) *said the man*, Fms. vi. 446.

2. as a conjunction, *lest*; síðr þú Ásum öfund um gjaldir, Ls. 12; síðr oss Loki kveði lasta-stöfum, 10; síðr þitt (þic?) um heilli hvar, *lest men bewitch thee*, Hm. 130.

II. superl. *sízt*, *the least*; er oss gegnir sízt, Fms. viii. 21; sem sízt, *not in the least*, Eluc. 122 (Ed.), *passim*.

síðraðr, m. some part of a *ship's tackling*; qs. sæ-þráðr (?), *sea-bread*, a *line*; bæta eyri fyrir síðrað hvern, N. G. L. i. 100.

síð-skinandi, part. *late shining*, poet., of the sun, Skv. 2. 23. sífra, u, f. [for. word], a *cupber*, Alg. 358.

SÍGA, pres. síg, sígr; pret. seig, seigt (seigst), seig; pret. sé, Karl. 523, l. 8, Fb. i. 227, l. 12, Nj. 21; pl. sigi; subj. sigi; part. siginu: [A. S. and Hel. *sigan*]:—to *sink down*, being let down by a rope or by any slow motion; létu þeir síga festi ofan í gröfina, *they lowered a rope down into the pit*, Eg. 234; Ó. H. 152; létu þeir þá síga skipin ofan fyrir hellinn með reipum (in the verse, skip sígu í reipum), Fms. vii. 82; hón lætr hann síga í festi ofan fyrir márinu, Stj. 470; hann lét stein í festar-ugat, ok lét svá síga ofan at vatninu, Grett. 141; létu þá svá síga ofan á sjánn ór borginni, Orkn. 312.

2. to *slide*, but of a slow, heavy motion; er betri sígandi arðr en sváfandi, Bs. i. 139; höfðu út sigit iðrin í þat sígrí er Jómarr hafði veitt, *the entrails had slipped out through the wound*, Orkn. 458; þar var fjöl ein sígin ofan, Fms. ix. 308; hann lét síga brýmar ofan fyrir augun, Edda; var þá sigit blóð fyrir augun þeim, Hrafn. 21; sígu saman augun þá er dauðinn fór á hann, Fms. xi. 150; seig þá skipit apr millum skipauma, Grett. 82; þá er orrostan sé saman, Fb. i. 227 (Orkn. 30); hvárigir láta undan síga sín skip, Fms. x. 131; láta síga út skipin frá bryggjum, viii. 95; láta síga apr til sönnu hafnar, l. 303; láta síga á hömlu, 172; þeir létu síga fylkingar sínar ofan með ánni, vi. 406; sígr þá saman orrosta, Hkr. i. 51; þat var síðarla dags er orrosta seig saman, iii. 125; síga saman fylkingar, Stj. 598; láta síga til samþykkis við e-n, *to let it slide towards an agreement, let things drift towards it*, Sturl. i. 201; létum síga sáttmál okkur, *we came to terms*, Skv. 3. 39.

3. spec. phrases; seig á hann svefu, Fms. iii. 48; þá seig á hann svefn ok þó lauss, Ó. H. 105; konungi þótti í svefninum síga á sík svá sem nokkur úmegins-þungi, Fms. iii. 51; þá sé á hann úmátt, Karl. 523; sé sorti mikill fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21.

II. reflex. *to let oneself sink*; lætr hann sígask ór trénu, *be let himself drop from the tree*, Edda 45, see the corresponding verse in the *Haustlöng*; láta sígask af garði, Fms. vi. 368; hann var kominn upp á garðinn, ok lét sígask of inn, *bailed himself down*, id.; hann lét sígask fast á stólinu, Edda 61; lætr hann sígask niðr af hestinum, *be let himself drop from the horse*, Isl. ii. 150; nokkurir menn létu sígask sárir, *dropped wounded*, Bs. i. 528; sígask lét nú einn hér úti (one dropped), Fb. iii. 450; hans menn létu sígask ofan með dikinu, Fms. vi. 406, viii. 162, v. l.; láta undan sígask, Eg. 287, Fms. xi. 131.

2. part., get ek at hédan af fari þeim heldr sígdana, *it will go downwards with them*, Grett. 176 new Ed.

SÍK, mod. síki, n. a *ditch*, *trench*; í ár, lækjar-ósa eðr í sík, Eg. 185; fyrir enda síkisins, Fas. ii. 284; sík er vatn, Edda 126 (síks in the verse); þá reid þóðr í síki eitt, Sturl. iii. 21; þeir færðu eykina í síki þat sem suðr er frá Grund, Sd. 141.

síkr, m. [Ivar Aasen *sik*; Swed. *sik*, smá-sík]:—*corregoon lavareta*, a kind of *salmon*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence *sik-tál*, plur. from *tál*, in the verse in *Kristni S.*, = *the 'sik-treacher's' = the bait*; halda sík-tálum í bóðnar smíðu = *to take the bait into the mouth*, cp. *gina flugu* in the next verse.

síl, mod. síli, n. [perh. akin to *sili*, *seil*, from its slim shape]:—a kind of *berring*, *corregoon albula*, Fr.; síla-fullr, *filled with síl*, of a sea-gull, Fs. (in a verse); freq. in mod. usage, where síli is used of any fish of the herring kind, horn-síl, geir-síl, q. v. síla-varp, n. a *net for síl*, D. N. ii. 762.

SÍLD, f., pl. síldr, Lex. Poët., but síldar, N. G. L. i. 254; [Dan. *sild*]:—*berring* (i. e. in shoals of herrings, but síli of a single herring), *clupea borengus*; gókk síld upp um allt land, Fms. i. 92, Pr. 431; ausa síld ör netjum, N. G. L. i. 254; síldar þær er á liggja, id.; þá kom ok þar um vár við útver nokkur broddr af síld, hann reri þannug sem síldin var rekin . . . hann keypti síldina til borðs sér, Hkr. i. 185; meisa-síld, *barrelled berring*.

comps: síldar-ferja, u, f. a *berring-boat*, Fms. ii. 3.

síld-fiski, f. *berring-fisbery*, N. G. L. i. 254, Gpl. 422, 423, 460, Eg. 4, 68, Fms. iii. 18.

sílda-kaup, n. a *purchase of síld*, Fb. i. 301.

síld-reki, a, m. a *'berring-driver'*, a kind of *walae*, Gpl. 460.

síld-ver, n. a *place for berring-fisbing*, Eg. 42; bjarkeyjar réttir er á fisknesi hverju ok í síldverri ok í kaupföllum, N. G. L. i. 312.

sílungr, see sílungr.

síl-vetni, n. *still water*, a *fish-pond* (?); svá at ánn varð í auga-bragði sem blíðasta sílvetni, Thom. 303.

SÍMA, n., pl. símu, Hkv. i. 3, Skv. 2. 14, D. N. ii. 1035, declined like *auga*; the gen. plur. (*símna*) does not occur, [popular Norse and Dan. *sime*]:—a *rope*, *cord*; þær ör sandi síma (símó or símu?) undu, Hbl. 18; þær um greiddu gullin símo, Hkv. l. c.; örlog-símó, Skv. l. c.; þeir er á löguð byr-síma (acc. sing.) ok mik bundu, Vkv. 12; sílki-síma, Lex. Poët.; in comps, hársíma (Dan. *baar-sime*), a *ribbon for the hair*, Ragn S. (in a verse); lík-síma (q. v.), a *leech-line*; byr-síma, Vkv. l. c. (uncertain what kind of cord); brúna-síma = hársíma, Lex. Poët.; álms-síma, poet. a *bow-string*, Eg. (in a verse); varr-síma, 'water-cord,' the *wake* formed by a ship: cp. also *gür-semi*, q. v.

sím-bundinn, part. *bund with cords*, Fms. vii. 216 (of a ship fastened with cordage instead of nails).

símment, u. [for. word], *cement*, Fms. vi. 153.

SÍN, gen. of the reflex. pron. = Lat. *sui*; hann lét díkít gæta sín, Eg. 531; hefna sín, *to revenge oneself*, Grág. ii. 7; eiga sín í at hefna, tala sín á milli, Eg. 541; fara heim til sín, *to go home*; at sín, at one's own house, Edda (Ht.); sjálfs sín, *oneself*; sjálfra sín (gen. pl.); and so in many instances.

sín-girnask, t, dep. *to covet*, Sks. 532.

sín-girni, f. *covetousness*, Hom. 17, 27 (= Lat. *avaritia*), Sks. 669.

sín-gjarn, adj., prop. *'selfish'*, *'self-seeking'*, *avaricious*, *covetous*, Rd. 234, Hkr. iii. 361, Bs. ii. 160, Barl. 136; þú síngjarn = Lat. *O avar!* Hom. 15.

sínka, u, f. [no doubt derived from *sinn* = síngjarn], *greed*, *avarice*, Sks. 451, 585, 665; *stinginess*, 440, and so in mod. usage.

sínk-gjarn, adj. = síngjarn, Barl. 136.

sínkr, adj. *stingy*, so in mod. usage, but in old writers perhaps *covetous*; s. ok fégjarn, Sks. 701, Fms. vii. 239; þeir vóru menn sínkir, i. 50.

Síra, m. indecl.; though so spelt, it is by old people in Icel. sounded *sera*, commonly, however, and less correctly *séra*, [a Romance word borrowed from the French]:—*sirrab* (a word now only used contemptuously), *sir*, *master*; the word is in Art. S. used as an address to a knight, Síra Ivent, etc.; but this *saga* is a translation from the French. In Norway and Icel. the word appears at the end of the 13th century (Arna S., Hák S. Gamla, Ann. after 1260, Laur. S.), and is then used of priests only, as it is in Icel. at the present day a recognised title of a priest, and with the Christian name only, so that a clergyman is never named without this title,—Síra Hallgrímur, Síra Þorkell; thus in the ditty, Síra Ólafur á Söndum, | sálma og vísur kvað; Síra Hallgrímur hagr | á hróðrar smíðið var; hann Síra Jón, etc.; cp. Old Engl. *sir*, used of priests, with the Christian name only, as *Sir Hugh*, etc., in Shakespeare.

sírna, u, f. *letbargy*. sírmu-ligr, adj. *sleepy*, Björn, hence prob. sírnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

sí-valr, adj. [prop. the same as the early Dan. *si-val*, early Swed. *síval*, *si-bwalf*]; the word is therefore not from *vólr*, but either from *hvalf* (q. v.) or better from *hverfa*, by turning *r* into *l*, answering to O. H. G. *sina-bwerpal*, *sin-werbal*:—*round*, of a stock, steeple, or the like; sívalr stokkr, Stj. 251; s. sískr, opp. to *flatr fiskr*, Vm. 91: = *ball-formed*, jarðar mynd er sívalt, . . . sívalt yfirbragð vatns ok sjóvar, Rb. 466 (but rarely). síval-vaxinn, part. *round of growth*; lágr maðr ok s., Sturl. iii. 114.

sízt, adv. (sitz, sítz), *since*; síz Hákon fór með heidinn goð, Hkm.; síz, Gm. 48; sízt, Am. 52, Stor. 19; sízt Gunnarr lézk, Nj. 142; síz ek tók at erfð, Grág. ii. 204; sízt Haraldr gráfeldr féll, Fms. x. 387; sízt Magnús féll, 407; sízt hann kom í land, 398; sízt þeir bræðr höfðu í Noreg sótt, 382; þeir höfðu ekki etið sízt laugar-dag, ix. 406, v. l.; sízt í hanzka-þumlungi hrukóðir þá, Ls. 60; sízt þik geldu, Hkv. I. 39; sízt ver mistum skipa várra, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.; sízt þeir Magnús ok Erlingr gáfu honum þat upp, Pref. xxi. 2. followed by an acc.; sízt mína sonu dauda, *since my sons' death*, Vkv. 29.

sjáfní, a, m. [akin to *sefi*], *mind*, *love*, *affection*, poet., Edda.

sjaldan, adv., compar. sjaldnar, sjaldnast (but sjaldar, Barl. 96, 100); in mod. proncd. skjaldan, with a non-radical *k*: [A. S. *seldan*; Engl. *seldom*; Germ. *selten*; Dan. *sjeldn*]:—*seldom*; mjök s., Am. 78; sem sjaldnar kann henda, Fas. i. 158; þá væri hann sjaldar á tali við þik, Barl. 96; miklu sjaldar enn hann vildi, 100; ef prestur syngur þar sjaldnar, K. Þ. K.; sjaldnar verðr sá heim sóttir er fim görir gott, Bs. ii. 98; meira virðisk þat er sjaldnar verðr = *'omme ignotum promirifico'*, Hom. (St.); það er nýtt sem skjaldan skedr, a saying (mod.); sem sjaldnast, Hom. (St.); tvá daga í viku it sjaldnasta, at least, Vm. 94; it sjaldnasta á tólf mánuðum, at *seldomst once a twelvemonth*, Bs. i. 168; 6-sjaldan, *not seldom*, Vsp. 26.

2. with the notion of *never*, *not*; hann s. sitr er hann síkt of fregn, Vsp. 30; s. verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; s. hittir leiðr í líð, 65; s. sít ala, 47; s. bautasteinar . . . 71; heldr var ek hæg sjaldan, Am. 95; sjaldan hefi ek aðra haft at skildi fyrir mér, Nj. 8; s. fór svá þá er vel vildi, Ld. 290; sjaldnar myndinn verðr þess iðrask, þó at vér mæltim fleira en færa, *one would seldom have to repent having said too little rather than too much*, Hrafn. 9; hafðu þat fram s., *never put that forth*, Am. 38.

OMPDS: sjald-gæfr, adj. = sjaldgætr, mod.; það er mikil sjaldgæft, *this very rare*. sjald-gætr, adj. *seldom gotten*; s. úvöxtr, *a rare fruit*, fj. 38; sjaldgætt tíðendi, 139. sjald-heyrðr, part. *seldom heard*, st. 198. sjald-kvæmr, adj. *coming seldom*, Fbr. 31; ek em aldkvæmr til kirkju, 170. sjald-sénn, part. *seldom seen*, Fms. iii. 82. Háv. 53, Barl. 17; sjaldsénnir hvítir hrafnar, *white ravens are a rare sight*, a saying. sjald-stundum, adv. '*seldom-times*,' *seldom*, Sturl. i. 20.

sjatna, að, older form setna (q. v.), Finn. 336, Fms. ii. 43, Fb. i. 56, etna, sitja, setja] :—to '*settle*,' *sink*, *dwindle*, *subside*, esp. of food, *be digested* just after having been taken; fyllask menn ekki af því tni, sjatnar þat vel, ok rennr í hörund sem mungát, Sks. 163; láta r sjatna, of resting after a meal. 2. metaph. *to subside*, *abate*; enu þeir at heldr mundi sjatna úfríðrinn, Isl. ii. 386; ok megir s. þessi úþokki er í millum ykkar er, Fs. 158; ílla mun s. úfjanadr irra bræðra, Lv. 4; ok vit ef sjatni hennar ofsi, Fas. i. 194; þinn ofsi un illa s., 189; þóttusk allir vita at eigi mundi sogurt s., Nj. 141, Orkn. i. a verse).

SJAU, mod. s. g. a cardinal number; [Goth. *sibun*; A. S. *seofon*; Engl. *seven*; O. H. G. *sibun*; Germ. *sieben*; Dan. *sju*; Swed. *sju*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. *ἑπτὰ*; the Icel. and Scand. is a contracted form, suppressing the medial labial, cp. Engl. *sen* in '*sennight*,' *Senbouse*]:—*seven*, ssm; sjau-vikna-fasta, *Lent*. COMPDS: sjau-fald-liga, adv. (*-ligr*, i., Bret. 54), *sevenfold*, Stj. 43, 46. sjau-faldr, adj. *sevenfold*, Al. Stj. 416. sjau-sinnum, adv. *seven times*. sjau-stirnir, n. od. sjö-stjarna, u, f.), the '*seven-star*,' *Pleiades*, Pr. 478. sjau-tra, adj. *seven years old*.

sjaundi, f. a period or term of seven, '*seven-night*,' just as fimmtíu (v.) is used of a summons before a court, so is this word in the old only used in the metaph. sense of a funeral or even a funeral vice; nú er maðr daudr . . . komi þeir allir þar at sjaudm, Gpl. 254, 146; at sjaudnd eða þritugs-morni, N. G. L. i. 14, D. N. passim, see tæzner; um sjaundar-görð (*a funeral banquet*) ok skulda-lúkning, N. G. L. i. 1; en þó mun ek því heita þér at þú komir til nokkurrar hvidlar ír seond þína = *after thy death*, Fb. ii. 342 (Fbr. 200).

sjaundi, the *seventh*, passim: mod. sjöundi. 2. Sjaundi, andi, as a pr. name, freq. in early Dan., see Thork. Dipl.

sjaundungur, m. a *seventh part*, Rétt. 210, MS. 415, 18.

sjau-ræðr, adj. = sjautugr, Fms. i. 14.

sjau-tján = sautjan (sjo-tjan, Thom. 477), *seventeen*: sjau-tjándi = tjándi, the *seventeenth*, N. G. L. i. 348.

sjau-tugr, mod. sjö-tugr, adj. *seventy years old*, K. þ. K. 134, Fs. i. Bs. i. 77, Stj. 554; of measure, *measuring seventy fathoms*, ells.

sjautug-faldliga, adv. *seventyfold*, Stj. 46.

sjautugti, mod. sjö-tugasti, the *seventieth*.

SJÁ, pres. sé, sér, sér, pl. sém, séð, sé, or later, sjám, sjáð, sjá; pret. sátt, sáttu (sáttu rhymes with rétti, Fms. vi. in a verse), sá, pl. sáum, sá; sá: pres. subj. sé, sér, and later sjá; pret. sæi: imperat. sé, séðú: pl. sénn; neut. séð (sét): a medial form sjámk, sámk: with neg. suff. séit, sák-a ek, *I saw not*; sá-at, *saw not*; sátt-a-ðu, *thou sawest not*, Eg. (a verse): the mod. form is,—pres. sé, sér, sér, sjáum, sjáð, sjá; pret. séást, sá, pl. sáum, sáud, sáu; pres. subj. sjái, sjáir, sjái; pret. sæi; imperat. sjá, sjáðu; part. séðr, keeping the *ð* throughout: [Ulf. *saiuan* = *āw*; A. S. *seon*; Engl. *see*; Germ. *sehen*; Dan. *see*.]

A. *To see*; sé þú, Hym. 12; sé þar harm ljótan, faðir, Edda 58 sé herna, Stj. 22, MS. 656 B. 10; sé nú, seggir, Gkv. 3. 8; sé þú nú, hve fjándinn var djarfr, Fms. ii. 184; séð nú, góðir hálsar, v. 116, v. 1. sé nú; sé hér nú handlin mitt, viii. 308; sé þú nú vand- lig á kostna segir jarl, xi. 31; séðú (*see thou*) hve vel þeir seðu (*sed*), Skálda 163; merki minna verka, þau er allir menn síðan um séð (*ident*), Hbl. 19; sé þér (= séð er) eigi at Heklungur flýja, Fms. viii. 11; sáttú Sigrlinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 1; nema þú meyr sér (*videas*), Skv. 1. 20; þóttú fagrar sér (*videas*) brúðir bekkjum, 4. Sdm. 28; gefit mér tó at ek of séð (*videam*) son minn, 623. 56; at þú sér (*videas*) eigi sáa, 655 xvi. B. 4; eigi var ek svá heimskr at ek sæði (*viderem*) higt at: var fanginn, Finn. 356; séð er sagði hann, at lægir seglin þeirra, O. 182; séð þér eigi (pres. indic.), Fms. iii. 44, l. c. (sjái, v. l.); er þér séð (*videatis*, = sjátt) yfir þat er hittíð í váginn, Fms. xi. 124; sá þeir kór úti hjá Rangæinga-búð, Nj. 3; þá er hann hafði séð (seeth Ed.) bana, Fm. i. 185; þang at opt sénn hauga-eldr, Eg. 767; var þá sénn (seinn) Eldldigr stöpuð falla af himni, 645. 127; sjá draum, *to see a dream*, E. c. 155; absol., blindir sjá, haltir ganga, 625. 95; þeir sá eigi heldr au en hnakk, Hkr. i. 268; Flosi kvad þar gott at sitja ok mega sjá, Nj. 224; var konungur sjálfr við ok sá, Eg. 69. 2. *to look*;

kongr sá til hans, Eg. 46; konungur sá við honum ok mælti, Ld. 32; hafi hélt upp exnini ok sá á um hríð, Eg. 180; þat var einn morgin snefna at maðr sá út á Hrúts-stöðum (*looked out of the door*) . . . hann kvæð sjá mann ríða, Ld. 148; Kári spratt upp ok sá út, 152, Fbr. 14. 2. Gunnarr sá í móti tunglinu, Nj. 118; sjá í gaupnir sér, Vápn. 21, Ó. H. 131. 115. 3. with prepp.; sjá á e-t, *to look on*; á þik sjálfan at sjá, pm. 6, Hm. 13; sá á skjöld hvítan, Hóm. 21: impers., á sér, it

can be seen, Am. 40; það sér á: metaph. *to take care of*, ek mun á sjá þetta mál fébóta-laust, Glúm. 358; at þér sjáð á með Höguna, Nj. 113;—sjá eptir um e-t, *to look after*, Eg. 536: *to miss*, ætlu vör at eigi monni aðrir eiga meirr eptir sinum hlut at sjá, Isl. ii. 384; nær er þat minni ætlan at þeir þykkisk nokkut eiga eptir sinum hlut at sjá, Ld. 228; þykkisk er til Hlíðar-enda eiga eptir nokkurum hlut at sjá? Nj. 75:—sjá fram, *to see forwards*, Vsp. 40, Hld. 43:—sjá fyrir e-u, *to provide for*, *manage*, Nj. 14; sjá hverr fyrir sinu skipi, . . . sjá fyrir skipunum, Fms. x. 146; en þeir er úhræðastir vöru, sá ekki fyrir því (*careed not*) þótt honum yrði nekkvat til meins, 655 iii. 3; eigi mun nú fyrir öllu verða um sét, Fms. v. 306; ef þú sér vel fyrir, Nj. 102; sjá þú (imperat. = sé) fyrir, 148; þeir báðu hann fyrir sjá, 259; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, Ld. 264; at fyrir þeirri konu sé vel séð, sem þér er gipt, 22; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, Nj. 22: ironic, sjái hann fyrir þér, 28: *to put out of the way*, Al. 131, Fms. iii. 112, Háv. 40:—sjá ú, Hrafnkell sá eigi mjök í kostnað, Hrafn. 22: *to see into*, sér hann ekki í þetta, Ld. 264:—sjá til, *to look for*; sjú til launa, trausta, fulltings, Grág. i. 203, Hom. 130, Fms. i. 190; á sér giöf til gjalda, 296, Hlu. 146: *to see after*, *take care of* (til-sjón):—sjá um, *to see to*, *take care of*, Eg. 543, Fms. x. 116, Nj. 5. 40, 63; ef nokkurr verðr til at sjá um með honum meðan hann er ungr, Fms. i. 256; Húskuldr sá um með honum, svá at hann hélt bústað sínum, Ld. 26; ok það, at biskup sæi um með honum, Landn. 42;—sjá við, *to beware of*, Dropl. 25, Fms. v. 18, Njarð. 382, Háv. 42, Magn. 474:—sjá yfir, *to look over*, *survey*; sjá yfir akra sína, Fms. iv. 35; sjá yfir það e-s, Orkn. 418; sjá yfir féskipti, Fms. x. 115; hann skyldi sjá yfir, at þat greiddisk allt vel, 227; sjá yfir, at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; hann sá eigi yfir (*he saw no way*) at þeir kæmski til bæra, Bjarn. 53; ekki mátti yfir sjá hvern veg hniga mundi, Fms. iv. 97; mega þeir þá eigi yfir sinum hlut sjá (= sjá eptir sinum hlut), Gret. 98 B.

II. metaph. *to look out for*, *detect*, and the like; ef hón sæi nokkura úrlenda höfðinga vilja úgrnask ríki hans, Fms. i. 76; móðir yðar mun þenna mann hafa fyrir séð (sieth Ed.), 141; má ek eigi á manni sjá, ef þú hefir eigi slíkan hug, Eg. 714; ek sá eigi gátur þær, er . . . Fas. i. 532; eigi kann biskup glöggra sjá mann á velli enn ek, Fms. x. 326, ii. 173; skulu þeir sjá þat ík, hvárt þat sé gilt eðr eigi, Grág. i. 392; sjá lögskipti at landi, ii. 254; ef þú sér eigi lögskipti at landi, id.; þá hann ríði ofan í Eyjar at sjá verk húskarla sinna, Nj. 107; sjá eíða at mönnum, Fms. x. 161, K. þ. K. 144, Grág. i. 444; sjá hlut til handa e-m, Fms. ix. 243; má Flosi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vil sættask, Nj. 250; sjá ráð fyrir e-m, sá hön þat at ráði at heitask þóroli, Eg. 36; at þú kunmir eigi at sjá söma þinn, Nj. 77; má þat hvert maðr sjá er nokkura hugsun hefir, 656 A. i. 31; hann sá hverir sandirnir feigir vöru, Landn. 292; sét (seit Ed.) er nú hversu vera vill, Nj. 202; sét er þat (*it is clear*) at hvár-veggir ykkarr man vera haldin-orðr . . . Fms. ii. 18; kann ek eigi þat sjá, at ek mona sækja eptir mannum, xi. 152.

III. impers. *one sees*; þú mátti eigi sjá, Nj. 261; úgörla sá veguna, Eg. 544; at ekki sjái sverðin, Fms. i. 16; var þar gör dys ok sér þess merki, Ld. 152; ef nokkut mátti á sjá, Ld. 30; eðr of sér, *now one sees*, next in turn, Bragi; brátt sér þat á Ólafi, at . . . Ld. 36; má þat ok sjá, at . . . Nj. 88; var andlit hans sem í blöð sæi, 232.

B. Reflex., sjásk, *to fear*; fútt hygg ek yðr sjásk, Hkv. Hjörv. 12; sá er á sinni æli sjásk aldregi háská, Fms. vi. 413 (in a verse); búendr sjásk háská, Hkr. i. 232 (in a verse); menn sjásk ornu, vi. 362 (in a verse); létt sésk Atli ofu þína, Skv. 3. 33; reidi sjásk þér Húna, Am. 2; Knútr sjásk fútt, Ht. R. 69; sjásk eigi þeir sverða söng, Fms. v. 228 (in a verse); ætt áttú, er ek sjámk, *that I fear*, Hkv. 2. 16; þó sjámk frænda reidi, 14; nú sjámk hitt, at . . . Eb. (in a verse); meirr sjámk hitt, at . . . Isl. ii. 244 (in a verse); þó sjámk hitt, at . . . yet *I do fear*. Sighvat; þó sjámk meirr um Munin, Gm.; sá sésk fylkir fæst at lífi, *he fears not for his life*, Hkv. Hjörv. 11; þeirrar sýnar (er) sámk ey, *the sight which ever I fear*, *that never-to-be-forgotten sight*, Gkv. i. 26; sjámk vör hans of hugi, Hkm. 15 (Ed. sjá). 2. with prepp.; þeir þögðu yfir ok létu ekki á sjásk, *they let nothing be seen*, *hide it*, Hom. 115, Isl. ii. 247:—sjásk fyrir, *to look before one*, *to hesitate*; sá er ekki sésk fyrir, *who never blushes*, Edda 16; er svá röskliga vann at ok sásk ekki fyrir, Nj. 270; er Agli of mjök atgengt at sjásk lít fyrir, Eg. 226:—sjásk um, *to look about*; sásk konungur um, Eg. 43; vera upp á gjár-bakkanum, ok sjásk þaðan um, Nj. 224; sésk um (imperat.) hvat aðrir góðir kaupmenn hafask at, Sks. 21 B; þá litu allir út nema konungur, hann stóð ok sásk eigi um, Ó. H. 119; hann var á bæu ok sásk ekki, Fms. iv. 276, l. c.: impers., at þeim hefði kynliga um sésk, *that they had made a queer oversight in this*, *made a strange blunder*, Lv. 23; hön var trúmaðr mikill, þótt henni sæisk lítt um þetta, *she was a true believer, although she made an oversight, slipped in this respect*. Bs. i. 451:—e-m sésk yfir, *to overlook*, *by a sin or blunder*; mun þeim þetta yfir sjásk, Nj. 231, 234, Gret. 126 A (yfir-sjón).

II. recipr. *to see one another*; vit munum aðri sjásk síðan, Nj. 202; hann kvad þau Kormak aldri sjásk skulu, Korm. 40; þeir sjásk við Barðhólma, Fms. ix. 54; with prepp., ef þit sjásk tveir á, *if ye fight it out among yourselves*, Eg. 715; skulu þér láta þá sjálfa á sjásk, Nj. 147:—sjásk til, *to look to one another*; sásk til

siðan úr í sundr hyrri, Am. 34.

sásk aldri síðan, *were never seen since*, Nj. 279; var hann horfinn ok sásk eigi síðan, Fas. i. 32S.

III. pass. *to be seen*; þeir sjásk aldri síðan, *were never seen since*, Nj. 279; var hann horfinn ok sásk eigi síðan, Fas. i. 32S.

IV. part. sjáandi (mod. sjáandi); at öllum á-sjáandi, *in the sight of all*, Fms. x. 329; sjánda guð, Hom. 49; Askell skyldi vera þeim jafnan á-sjáandi (*help them*), Rd. 255; sjáendur eða segndir, Grág. ii. 88; hverir hlutir honum eru veitandi ok hverir viðr sjáandi, *which are to be granted, and which to be withheld*, Sks. 440. sjáands-váttir, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

sjáldr (mod. sjáldr), n. *the pupil of the eye*, Sks. 43; svá var sem ormr lægi um sjáldrit, Fas. i. 346; sjáldr augna hans, Fms. x. 229; sjáldr var svá bjart í augum hans sem lifanda manns, Bs. i. 112; vildi hún leggja saman augun, svá vóru stírd sjáldrin, at hún gat augna-bránum hvergi vikitt, 206; bæði hennar augu sukku með sprungnum sjáldrum, ii. 169; spratt úr auga-steininn annart, svá at móðirin tók hann með öllu frásáðinn sjáldrinu, 170; sakir þess slims er á sjáldrinu leggs, N. G. L. iii. 282.

sjálf-ala, adj. '*self-feeding*,' of cattle grazing without a shepherd; (*fé*) gækk þar öllum vetrum s. í skógum, Eg. 135; ef menn eigu vetr-haga saman er hross eða sauðir eða naut ganga s. í, Grág. ii. 325; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé s. á vetrum, Fs. 20; má af því marka landa-kosti þá er í þat mundi vóru, at féit gékk allt s. úti, 26, Landn. 47, v. l.; en er hann fór eptir fé sínu því er þar hafði s. úti gengit, 53.

sjálf-birgr, adj. *self-sufficient*, Fb. i. 462; sjálf-birgíngir, m. *a self-sufficient fellow*.

sjálf-bjargi (mod. sjálf-bjarga), adj. *self-sufficing, self-belpful*; vóru þeir ekki s. til lands, Fas. ii. 269; hann varð eigi s., Fms. ii. 270; hann kvað naut hafa stangat þórd svá at hann mundi eigi s. vera, Þorst. St. 50.

sjálf-boðinn, part. *self-bidden, self-invited*; skal þér allt sjálfboðit innan-bjazar, *to use it as if it were thine own*, Grett. 99; sjálfboðit sé biskupum ok ábótum at sækja norðr til hins Helga Ólafs konung, N. G. L. i. 4; sjálfboðit lét hann Skíða, Skíða R.

sjálf-borgi, adj. = sjálfbirgr, Gpl. pref. iv.

sjálf-dauðr, adj. '*self-dead, having died a natural death*, Nj. 56: of cattle = *svidda, the flesh of which cannot be eaten*, Stj. 61.

sjálf-sáðir, f. pl. '*self-deeds, spontaneous action*;' in the phrase, *göra, segja e-t af sjálfáðum* (mod. af sjálfáðum), *to do, say a thing voluntarily, to volunteer*; hann sagði þat af sjálfáðum, Ísl. ii. 134.

sjálf-dæmri, part. '*self-judged*,' i. e. as a matter of course, Stj. 162.

sjálf-dæmi, n. '*self-doorn, absolute power*, Greg. 8. II. as a law term, '*self-judgment*,' when, instead of submitting a case to arbitration or to the judgment of a court, one party gave it over to his adversary to give judgment himself; this was by the old customs the greatest satisfaction that could be given, and it often was allowed to an injured man; it was also sometimes used as the last appeal to the justice and generosity of a powerful adversary; the Sagas afford many instances, thus, Sturl. i. ch. 26, 27, ii. ch. 35 sqq., viii. ch. 24, Glúm. ch. 7, Eg. ch. 84, 85, Ld. ch. 50, Nj. ch. 36, 51, Gunnl. S. ch. 10; taka s., selja s., Nj. 54, 77, Ísl. ii. 245.

sjálf-eldi, n., in sjálfeldis menn, *men who support themselves*, but not householders nor gríðmenn, K. Þ. K. 144.

sjálf-felldr, part. *falling of itself, as a matter of course*; segir Kormakr sjálffelt nið á þá, Korm. 202.

sjálf-görr, adj. *self-made*; með sjálfgörum sigri, *with an easy victory*, Hkr. iii. 156.

sjálf-hendis, adv. *with one's own hand*, 625, 176.

sjálf-hól, n. *self-praise*, Fms. ii. 267.

sjálf-hælinn, adj. *self-praising*, Nj. 257, Grett. 133, Þórd. 69.

sjálf-hælni, f. *self-glorification*.

sjálf-kraf, n. *free-will*; göra e-t af sjálfkrafi, Barl. 70.

sjálf-krafi (-krafa), adj. *of one's own accord, of free-will, voluntarily*, Bs. i. 702, Stj. 67, MS. 656 B. 3; veita þeim líf er s. ganga upp á þeirra mál, Fs. 11; gefask upp í vald konungs, Al. 13, Hkr. i. 85; s. útan nauðsynja, Barl. 111, 114; þá er fé er í land rekitt, eðr gangi þat s., Grág. ii. 327.

sjálf-kvaðr, part. '*self-summoned, having to appear without special summons*'; eru gögn þau öll sjálfkvödd til alþingis, Grág. i. 105.

sjálf-leyfðr (-lofaðr), part. '*self-allowed, requiring no special licence*, H. E. i. 394.

sjálf-lopta, adj. *lifted of oneself*, Þd. 9.

SJÁLFR, sjálf, sjálf, pron. adj., in old vellums sjálfr, sjálf; only in the indef. form; for the def. sjálfí is never used: with neg. suff., hún sjálf-gi, '*self-not*,' Ls. 29; [Ulf. *silba = avrós*; A. S. *sylf*; Engl. *self*; O. H. G. *selb*; Germ. *selber, der-selbe*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjalf*; —oneself, himself, berself, itself; sjálfur Áslíðar, Skm. 34; sá er selt er sjálfur um á, Hm. 9; smíðaðu, sem sjálf vill fara, Fms. ix. 55; with the pers. or demonstr. pron. both are declined, thus, þik sjálfan, Vfm. 6; við þik sjálfa, Hkv. 11jörv. 37; þér sjálfum, þér sjálfri, Vkv. 25; hann sjálfan, Vfm. 36; hans sjálfs, honum sjálfum; hóu sjálf, *she herself*, Nj. 6, 24; henni sjálfri, hana sjálfa; sjálf þau, Sks. 503; sjálfrá þeirra, D. N. ii. 97; sjálfum

þeim, sjálfum þér, Fms. i. 83; sjálfum sér, Trist. 68; sjálfan sik, sjálfrá varra, D. N. iii. 81; sjálfs sins, sjálfrar sinnar, sjálfrá sinna (see *sin*), sjálfs þíns, sjálfrar þinnar, sjálfrá þinna, passim; again, á menn þína (acc. pl.) sjálfs (gen. sing.) = Lat. *tuos ipsius*, Fms. xi. 59; and sjálfrá vár for sjálfrá varra, Stj. 392; með sínum þingum sjálfrar, D. N. iii. 45, for sjálfrar sinnar þingum. II. *self, very*; þeir náðu eigi sjálfu læginu, Fms. ii. 16; við sjálft borgar-hlið, Stj. 425; skógrinn var við sjálft, *the wood was close by*, Eg. 584; við sjálft, *on the verge of*; var við sjálft at þeir mundu berjask, Nj. 221; við sjálft var at kvikfé þeirra mundi deyja, Landn. 206; var þá við sjálft at þeir mundi upp hlaupta, Fms. i. 206; var við sjálft at ek mætta eigi standask, vi. 115, 136, x. 331; just, þeir stukku brott við þat sjálft er borgar-hlið vóru byrgð, *just when the gates were closed*, Stj. 351.

III. as prefixed, *self-*, implying voluntary or independent action; sjálf-boðinn, -dæmri, -felli, -görr, -kvaðr, -kjörinn, -leyfðr, -lofaðr, -sagðr, -settr, -stefndr, -tekinn. COMPS: sjálfs-dáðir, see sjálfdáðir. sjálfs-elska, u, f. *self-love*. sjálfs-völd, n. pl.; in the phrase, af sjálfsvöldum, *self-caused, self-inflicted, self-made*; ei er í sjálfsvald sett, Pass. sjálfs-þótti, a, m. *pride*.

sjálf-ráð, n. '*self-counsel, independent judgment*;' göra e-t at sjálf-ráði, *of one's own accord*, Grett. 162 A.

sjálf-ráði, adj. of *free-will, voluntary*; hann hafnaði sjálf-ráði blótum, Landn. 278; s. dó síðan, Skálda (in a verse referring to Christ). II. the indef. form, sjálf-ráðr, adj. *being one's own master, independent, free*, Fms. iv. 85, xi. 242; var fyrir honum eigi maðr sjálf-ráði, Ó. H. 34; en at síðr vóru menn sjálf-ráða fyrir honum, at engi réð á hver guð trúa skyldi, id.; þeir þóttusk þá vera mundu heldr sjálf-ráða, Hkr. i. 136; vera s. um alla hluti, Fms. vi. 136; en þegar er lýðrinn varð sjálf-ráða, Ó. H. 46; þó skal maðr s. fyrir fé sínu, *free to do with it as he likes*, Grág. i. 202, and so in mod. usage. 2. the neut., e-m er e-t sjálf-rátt, *it is in one's power if one likes*; þótti jarli þeim sjálf-rátt at taka hann er hann fór svá úvarliga, Nj. 131; one's *own fault*, mér þykkir þér sjálf-rátt hafa verit er bátrinn er brotinn, Grett. 131 A; er þér sjálf-rátt (*tis within thy power, easy for thee*) at leggja til ráð þau er dugi, svá slægr maðr sem þú er, Nj. 115; hún var allra kvenna fegrst ok best at sér orðin um þat allt er henni var ú-sjálf-rátt, en allt illa gefit þat er henni var sjálf-rátt, *she was of all women the fairest and best in all that was not of her own making* (i. e. in natural gifts), but ill in all that was of her own making, 268; thus Icel. call ó-sjálf-rátt, *what one cannot do for oneself* (það er mér ó-sjálf-rátt).

sjálf-ræði, n. [Dan. *self-ræddighed*], '*self-rule, liberty*, Sks. 523; s. ok höglífi, Ó. H. 34; *self-will*, Sks. 232; at þínu s., as *thou likest*, Fms. vii. 304; at s. sínu, *of one's own free-will*, Grág. i. 128.

sjálf-sagðr, part. '*self-said*,' as a matter of course; sé hann s. ok útsettr af heilagrar kirkju inngöngu, B. K. 108; in mod., hann er s., *he is (to come) as a matter of course, self-appointed, or the like*: neut., sjálf-sagt, of course! no doubt! Germ. *freilich*.

sjálf-sáinn (-sáðr), part. *self-sown*; akrar sjálfsánnir, Þorf. Karl. 420, Rh. 318, Fms. xi. 413.

sjálf-settr, part. '*self-appointed*,' as a matter of course, Gpl. 177.

sjálf-skapa, adj. '*self-shaped*,' of one's own making; sums ertu s., *some is of thy own making, thy own fault*, Am. 64; in the phrase, sjálf-skapa-víti, n. pl., sjálfsskapat viti, Ld. 140; *any self-caused evil* (það eru sjálfskapa víti), for which no one is to blame but oneself.

sjálf-skeiðungur, m. *a clasp-knife*.

sjálf-skeytt, part., see skeyta; sé jörð sjálfskeytt, N. G. L. i. 236, 250.

sjálf-skipan, f. *a spontaneous order*, Stj. 632.

sjálf-skot, n. *a trap or bow going off of itself*; ef maðr leggir s. at birni, þá skal hann lýsa at héraðs-kirkju eðr á þingi hvar leggir, Gpl. 446.

sjálf-stefndr, part. '*self-summoned, without special summons*;' sé honum sjálfstefnt, Gpl. 21; sjálfstefnt skal sökum hans, Grág. ii. 407.

sjálf-tekinn, part.; er umboð sjálftekitt af honum, Gpl. 315.

sjálf-valdi, adj. = sjálf-ráða; e-m er frjálst ok s., N. G. L. ii. 366.

sjálf-vaxinn, part. '*self-grown, home-bred*, Sks. 538.

sjálf-vili, a, m. *free-will*; með (at) sjálfvilja, *of one's own will*, Eg. 8, 424, Fbr. 181, MS. 625, 67, Stj. 632.

sjálf-viljandi, part. *with one's own free-will, willing*, Fms. i. 104, ii. 46, Sturl. i. 96, Eg. 410.

sjálf-viljgr, adj. = sjálfviljandi, Mar., and in mod. usage.

sjálf-virðing, f. *self-esteem, self-opinion*, Bs. i. 98.

sjá-ligr, adj. *sightly, handsome*; s. maðr, Landn. 190, Ísl. ii. 205; hest sjálgan, Nj. 167.

sjánda-váttir, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

SJÁLFR, m. *the sea*, = sjór, sær; in compps: sjá-byggvar, m. pl. *sea-dwellers, coast-people*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. sjá-dauðr, adj. = sjódaðr, Fms. iii. 170. sjá-dreginn, part. '*sea-dredged, caught, of fish*, Bs. ii. 5, 179. sjá-drif, f. *sea-spray*, Fms. ii. 177. sjá-drifinn, part. *sea-splashed*, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse). sjá-garpr, m. *a great sea-champion*, Stj. 571. sjá-kyrr, adj. *calm*, = sjókyrr, Fms. vi. 262. sjá-kæni, f. *sea-skill*, Fms. ii. 107, v. l. sjá-lægr, adj. *lying on the*

a, of fog, Fms. vi. 261, viii. 178. sjá-rafr, m. sea-amber, Sturl. ii. 15. sjá-roka, u, f. sea-spray, Hkr. i. 283. sjá-róðr, m. a uing out to sea, to the fishing-ground, Bs. ii. 176. sjá-tún, n. a aside-town, Bs. ii. 124. sjá-vegr, m. = sjóvegr, Bs. ii. 76. sjá-ærkr, m. 'sea-wark', i. e. sea-sickness, Fms. x. 75. sjávar-, gen., see sær.

JÓÐA, pres. sýð; pret. saud, sautt (mod. saudst), saud, pl. suðu; bj. syði; part. söðinn: [A. S. seððan; Engl. to seethe; Germ. siedend]: to cook; sjóða mat, K. Þ. K. 88; ganga sjóða, Hým. 14; söðinn kálfr, n. 5; söðin lifr, Gkv. 2. 23; söðinn mörr, Korm.; láta söðinn, Gm.; er lokit var at s., Korm. 34; var ekki söðit, Edda 45; at hver ör syði ok matbjöggi, Stj. 293; matgört ok söðit, 167; hann sagði vér syðim furðu ill slátr, Fms. ii. 139; hann tók eitt kið, sláðrúði saud, Stj. 390; hann saud í katli miklum, Nj. 247; tak egg ek ó hart (imperat.), Pr. 472. 2. a smith's term, to fuse steel

í soft iron; þótti mér aldri söðit verða járnit til loks en sindrúði ílt ör, Þorst. Síðu H. 177; sára-lauk suðu, Gsp.; afli söðinn, Þd. II. metaph. to brood over, delay; þat sjóðum vér er vér sjóm lengi í hugskoti váru, Hom. 83; þér meltið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir svá at ekki verð af, Nj. 154.

ÓÐ-feldr, adj. lucrative, Fas. iii. 194. JÓÐR, m., dat. sjóð, Ó. H. 157, líl. 21, 30, but sjóðinum I. 10, snum I. 35; sjóðinum, Nj. 56; acc. pl. sjóða, Sigvat (Fms. iv.): money-bag, Eb. 160; sjáum hvat vegi sjóðr sá er ek hef hér, Ld. 30; Þr tekr nú féit ok lætr koma í einn stóran sjóð, Gisl. 62; sjóðs eða duls, Edda 84; draga af annars sjóð, Sks. 78 new Ed.; s. full af silfri, Cl. 157; hann steypði fram Ensku silfri ór miklum sjóð, 194; þeir Ó áttu einn sjóð báðir, they had both one purse, Eg. 2; var með okkr í kerasti félagskapr ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; nú leggja menn fé sitt saman ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406: the phrase, bera e-n í óði, to carry a person (brother, relative) in one's purse, i. e. to accept of a reward (or atonement in money) instead of blood revenge, Grett. 102, 1. Fas. iii. 610. 2. = tafl-pungur, Gullþ., Fas. i. (in a verse).

OLI, a, m. [the word is prob. related to Goth. sauls = στύλος; Icel. meaning a prop, stay], a king, prince; this word occurs only once in poets, viz. in compd himin-sjóli, heaven-prop, heaven-defender (?), an epithet of Thor, Þd. 9; it does not even appear in Edda (Gl.) among the synonyms of kings and heroes; the word then re-appears in Skíða R. 50: king; and (from that poem?) in Run. Gramm. Island.; it became in mod. lays and rímur, e. g. Úlf. I. 21, 2. 76, 81, 88, 3. 18, 44, 45, 50, 5. 10, 7. 21. 2. sjóli occurs once as a pr. name on a Swedish Runic stone.

ÓN, f., in sing. the old writers prefer sýn, q. v. [Dan. syn] i.—sight, vision, the faculty of sight; mál heyrn ok sjón, Edda 6; missa sjónina, to lose the eye-sight; sjón ok heyrn, Pass. 41. 10; gefa blindum sjón, 655 ix. 2; sjón er sögu rikri, sight goes before hearsay, of an eye-witness, Ó. 180; sundr stökk síla fyrir sjón jötuns, Hým. 12. II. plur. on looks; in such phrases as fríðr . . . sjónum, fair to see, fine-looking, Eg. 486, Hkr. iii. 171. 2. the eyes, esp. in plur.; augu heita sjón, Edda; engi hefir sá seð ógurligar sjónir, er eigi mátti þat sjá er þú hvesti augun, 37; hugðisk hann mundu falla fyrir sjóninni einni sáru, 28; fjáðinn blindar sjónir þeirra, Fms. x. 309; leiða e-n sjónum, to look on, behold, 13; ef ek hann sjónum of sék, Hm. 151; fráran sjónir, Gk. I. 14; á sjónum skjálfandi, Sól. 43; ok mun hann ekki eiga stað við ónum hans, Fms. iv. 242; verða e-m at sjónum, to be seen by one, Fas. iii. 315; lýkr hann upp birtandi sjónir, Sks. 43; þrjár hafa þeir sjón saman (three eyes), Gsp. (Fas. i. 486); hvasar ljóns sjónir, Sigvat; sva brúnar sjónir, Eg. (in a verse); svart er mér fyrir sjónum, 'tis dark before my eyes, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse); leiða e-m e-ð fyrir sjónir, to fla before one's eyes, expound, Líkn. 46, and in mod. usage; sé þú min Guð, fyrir sjónum þér, Sonar þins þinan magna, Pass. 34. 11; ok þeir, undr-sjónir, q. v. compds: sjónar-berg, n. = sjónar-hváll: see the head, Lex. Pöet. sjónar-hváll, m. a scout-bill, out-look.

sjónar-váttir, m. an eye-witness, Js. 38, freq. in mod. usage; sjónar-vit, n. the testimony of an eye-witness, Js. 34. sjónar-vætt, f. the sha (of a whale or the like) due to the man who first saw it; hence the phrase, eiga sjónarvættina í e-u, of a man who first discovers a thing.

sjónar-vörðr, m. a scout, Fms. viii. 212. sjón-dappr, sjón-daufr, adj. dim-eyed: sjón-depra, u, f. dim-sightedness.

sjón-deild, f. an 'eye-mark'; in sjóndeildar-hringr, m. the horizon. sjón-góðr, adj. having good eye-sight.

sjón-hagr, adj. = sjónhannr, Þb. j. 14. sjón-hannr, adj., (sjón-hannarr, Ó. H. 16; sjón-hannr, Fms. iv. 38, l. c.; sjón-dr, Hkr. ii. l. c.):—having an expert, artistic eye; hann var s. um smá allar, Ó. H.; see hannr.

sjón-hending, f. the line of sight, a straight line, esp. of boundaries; s. á hitanverðu Norðnesi, N. G. L. ii. 265; þeir námu s. ór Múla í huglís-gnúp, Landn. 312; s. millum Ariarastara tveggja, ok réttisýni í vöu, Ám. 107; þaðan s. í fuglastapa, D. I. i. 576; skipta með sjón-hendingum, Jb. 193.

sjón-henni, f. the eye-sight; þat er eigi sé í alþýðu viti eðr sjónhenni, Fms. v. 206.

sjón-hverfligr, adj. eye-deceiving, of charms, Bs. i. 237. sjón-hverfling, f. an ocular delusion, worked by spell; Æsir gördu í móti honum sjónhverfingar, Edda 1; verða fyrir sjónhverfingum, Fms. v. 161; honum mátti eugar sjónhverfingar göra í augum, því hann sá allt sem var, Ísl. ii. 34; hún gördi sjónhverfingar, þvát þar sem þær sátu ú palli sýndisk þeim standa eski þrjú, 78; mart áttusk þeir Óðinn við ok Gylvi í brögðum ok sjónhverfingum, Hkr. i. 10; sbandinn hræri þá með sínu falis ok sjónhverfingum, Fms. i. 304; með sjónhverfing mannlíks líkama, ii. 188, Greg. 80, Stj. 250, Barl. 6.

sjóni, a, m. a nickname, [akin to sön, q. v., Germ. sübne?], Landn. sjón-lauss, adj. 'sightless,' blind, Ld. 339, Eg. 759. sjón-leysi, n. blindness, Eg. 762, Landn. 84, Fas. ii. 78. sjón-vættingr, m., N. G. L. i. 309 (a false reading). SJÖR, m., gen. sjóvar (mod. sjóar), for all three forms, sjór, sjár, sær, as also for the compds, sjóvar-, sjúvar-, sævar-, see sær:—the sea.

B. Compds: sjó-barinn, part. sea-beaten, Mar. sjó-borg, f. a sea-town, Orkn. Pr. 140. sjó-brattir, adj. 'sea-brant,' steep, of coast-land, Fb. iii. 408. sjó-bygd, f. a coast, Fb. ii. 51. sjó-dauði, a, m. death at sea; sætr er sjódaði, vesall vatns-dauði, a saying. sjó-dauðr, adj. 'sea-dead,' drowned at sea (= sæ-dauðr, sjá-dauðr), Eb. 274, Bs. ii. 182. sjó-drif, n. sea-spray, Landn. 84, Fas. ii. 78. sjó-dýr, n. a sea-animal, Al. 174. sjó-fang, n. 'sea-take,' a catch of fish, Eb. 12, Fagrsk. 29. sjó-ferð, f. a sea-voyage, Fas. iii. 538. sjó-fiskr, m. a sea-fish, Bs. ii. 179. sjó-fugl, m. a sea-fowl, Bs. ii. 111. sjó-færr, adj. fit for travelling on the sea, Gisl. 47, Fb. ii. 401. sjó-garpr, m. = sjúgarpr. sjó-gyðja, u, f. a sea-goddess, Fas. iii. 241. sjó-gygr, f. a mermaid, Fas. iii. 241. sjó-hræddr, adj. 'sea-afraid,' fearful at sea. sjó-hræðsla, u, f. 'sea-fear.' sjó-illska, u, f. a bad, rough sea, Vigl. 22. sjó-jókkull, m. bummocks of frozen sea-water, Grett. 125 A. sjó-klæði, n. pl. sea-clothes. sjó-kona, u, f. a mermaid, Þid. 28. sjó-kvilekendi, n. a sea-animal, Fms. v. 340. sjó-kyrr, adj. calm, Magn. 486. sjó-kæni, f. = sjúkæni. Fær. 100. sjó-leiði, n. a sea-way; mikit s., A. A. 276. sjó-leiðis, adv. by sea. sjó-maðkr, m. a sea-worm, Þorf. Karl. 438. sjó-maðr, m. a scaman, mariner, Bs. ii. 179. sjó-mál, n. the sea-edge, flood-mark, high-water line; fyrir ofan sjómál, Fas. iii. 426. sjó-mennska, u, f. seamanship. sjó-myrkr, n. a sea-fog, Fms. ix. 503, 506. sjó-reitr, n. = mið, Bs. ii. 179. sjó-riða, u, f. a sea-trembling. sjó-rok, n. = sjódrif. sjó-roka, u, f. = sjároka, Fms. ii. 178. sjó-sjúkr, adj. sea-sick. sjó-skor, f. a 'sea-scaur,' cliff by the sea, Nj. 252. sjó-skrímsl, n. a sea-monster, Fas. ii. 249. sjó-sótt, f. sea-sickness, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vanr, adj. skilled, practised as a sailor. sjó-veðr, n. weather on the sea. sjó-vegr, m. a 'sea-way,' a way on the sea, opp. to landveg, fara sjáveg. sjó-verkr, m. 'sea-wark,' = sjósótt, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vetlingr, m. a 'sea-glove,' worn by fishermen. sjó-vikingr, m. a pirate, Fas. i. 443.

sjó-víti, n. things forbidden at sea in popular superstition. II. in local names, Sjó-land and Sjá-land, Zealand, as also a county in Sweden; whence Sjó-lendingar, m. pl. the men from Zealand, Fms. xii.

SJÓT, n., and sjöt, of which sjöt makes a rhyme with njöt, Höfuðl. 19; [the word is not derived from sitja, but from sveit, q. v., changing v into j, as in hvel and hjól]:—a host, assembly, but also home, abode; manna sjöt, a host of men, Höfuðl. l. c.; sótt hefi ek mörög mindinga sjöt, I have visited many kings' men, kingly assemblies, Ad. 2; flotna sjöt, a 'fleet-crew,' mariners, Lex. Pöet.; yta sjöt, rekka sjöt, id.; ragna sjöt, the seat of the gods, i. e. the heavens, Vsp.; tungls sjöt, the moon's bone, i. e. the sky, Bragi; sólar sjöt, the sun's land, i. e. the sky, Skv. I. 52; þjursa þjóðar sjöt, the giant-land, Fsm. 1; Heljar sjöt, 'Hell-home,' id.; sjötum görvöllum, to all men, Hdl.

SJÚGA, or better súga, Stj. 270, cp. líka for ljúka, but in mod. usage inserting a j; pres. sygr; pret. saug, saugt (mod. saugst), saug, pl. sugu; subj. sygi; part. söginn; a pret. só, Landn. 235, Fas. 176; 2nd pers. sótt, Hom. (St.); cp. smó, ló, from smjúga, ljúga: [A. S. sican; Engl. suck; Germ. säugen; Dan. sugé; Lat. sugere]:—to suck; sæll er sá kvíðr es þik bar ok þat brjóst es þú sótt, Hom. (St.); sveinninn saug hana dauða, Fas. 144 (só hana dauða, 176 l. c.); var þjórninn at ok só ór þeim blóðit, Landn. l. c.; þær hafa pípu með hverri þær súga, Stj. 270; þeir áttu safa ok sugu birkuvið, Fms. viii. 33; þú hefir opt sár sögin, Hkv. I. 36; s. brjóst konu, Mar.; lík öldum kálm sál mín saug, Hallgr.; sýg ek ór söltum tegi sylg, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þar saug Niðhögr nú fram-gengna, Vsp.

sjúk-dómr, m. [Dan. sygdom], sickness, Fs. 80, Th. 21. sjúk-fallinn, part. sickly, N. G. L. ii. sjúk-leikr, m. and sjúk-leiki, a, m., the weak form prevails in old writers:—sickness, Fms. vi. 156, 158. viii. 443, ix. 501, Rb. 336, Sks. 105, Jb. 114, Anecd. 2. K. A. 104, passim.

sjúk-ligr, adj. sickly, Bs. i. 810. sjúkna, ad, to sicken, become sick, Sturl. ii. 127. sjúknaðr, n. sickness, Fms. iii. 172, Sturl. ii. 127, Bs. i. 743, ii. 168.

SJÚKR, sjúkr, sjúkt, adj. [Ulf. *sinks* = *áðerh̄s*; A. S. *seóc*; Engl. *sick*; O. H. G. *siub*; Dan. *syg*; cp. Lat. *saucius*; the Goth. has a strong root-verb, *sjúkan*, *sauk*, = *áðeréiv*; cp. sótt]—*sick*; hann liggir sjúkr heima at búð, Nj. 80; sjúkr ymissa sóttá, 655 xiv. B. 2; sjúkum kálfi, Hm.; svá s. at hann varri náluga at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 101; Grettr var svá s. at hann mátti eigi á fetri standa, Grettr. 153; keli-s., q. v.; fjór-s.; íi-sjúkr, *not sick*; líf-s., *life-sick*, Lex. Poët. II. metaph. *concerned*; sjúkr um e-t, Stj. 422; hug-s., *mind-sick*, *anxious*.

Sjófín, f. [sjafrni, sefi], one of the goddesses, Edda. **Sjötlausk**, dep. to *subside*, *settle*; hark ok háreysti, ... en er sjötlausk ok hljóð fékkss, Fms. ii. 43; en er úfirðr tók at sjötlausk, 655 xiv. B. 1; þar til sem s. þessi mála-ferli, Grettr. 112 new Ed.; ú-sjötlað, *unsettled*, Grettr. (in a verse).

Sjötul, f. a *settler*; dólg-s., a '*strife-settler*,' *peace-maker*, of the peace-mill, Gs., cp. also the verse in Eg. ch. 67.

Skada, að, [see skedja; Engl. *scathe*; O. H. G. *skadon*; Germ. *schaden*; Dan. *skade*]—to *scathe*, *burt*, in old writers impers. to *take burt*, *be scathed*; ekki skal þik í skaða, Ld. 212; þig skaðar ekki, frændi, ef ek einn mæli þetta, Fb. ii. 194; má ok vera at skikkjuna skaði ekki, Fms. ii. 279; bætti hann þat, svá at ekki skaðaði, vii. 158.

SKAÐA, u, f. a bird, Dan. *skade*, Edda (Gl.).

SKAÐI, a, m. *scathe*, *harm*, *damage*, Grág. ii. 65; göra skaða, 121, Jb. 421; ef fleiri menn bíða skaða, Grág. i. 459; ér munuð fá skaða bæði farms ok skips, 656 C. 21; henni þótti mikill skaði (*great loss*) eptir mann sinn, Eg. 36, Nj. 25; in plur., hefna skaði þeirra er oss hafa görvir verit, Fms. ix. 352; varðeita fyrir þjófum, ok við eldi ok við skóðum, 623. 21: *death*, *destruction*, veita sér sjálfir skaða, *to destroy oneself*, Al. 106; verða e-m at skaða, Eg. 114; hversu mörgum dýrum hann hefði at skada orðit, *how many deer he had killed*, Fas. ii. 543; verðr hverr örðum at skaði, Edda i. 190. COMPS: skaða-bætr, f. *indemnity*, *compensation*, Fms. vii. 124, Grág. i. 129, 459. skaða-ferð, f. a *disastrous journey*, Fms. viii. 180. skaða-lauss, adj. *scatheless*, Grág. ii. 43, Fas. iii. 306. skaða-ligr, adj. = skaðligr, Fms. i. 156.

SKAÐA-MADR, m. a *killer*, *slayer*; verða s. e-s, *to slay*, Fær. 200, Fms. vii. 202, Al. 106, Js. 30. skaða-samligr, adj. = skaðsamligr, Anecd. 82, Stj. 86. skaða-samr, adj. *destructive*, Fms. v. 345, viii. 205. **Skaði**, the giantess or goddess daughter of Thiassi and the wife of Njörd, Edda; declined as masc., gen. Skaða, i. 212, 268.

SKAÐ-LAUSS, adj. *scatheless*, *unscathed*, Fbr. 193. 2. *without loss*, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 14; neut., at skaðlaus, *id.*, iv. 12.

SKAÐ-LIGR, adj. '*scathely*,' *hurtful*, *baneful*, Ísl. ii. 225. **SKAÐ-RÆÐI**, n. a *dangerous thing*.

SKAÐ-SAMLIGR, adj. '*scatheful*,' *hurtful*, *noxious*, Stj. 93, MS. 623. 26, Orkn. 348, Sks. 445, Fms. i. 76.

SKAÐ-SAMR, adj. *doing harm*, Finnb. 264. **SKAÐ-SEMD**, f. (*skað-semi*, Sks. 453), *harm*, Stj. 24.

SKAÐ-VÆNLIGA, adv. *perniciously*, Fas. iii. 78. **SKAÐ-VÆNLIGR**, adj. *pernicious*, 677. 3.

SKAÐ-VÆNN, adj. *destructive*, *baful*, Fms. vi. 145. **SKAF**, n. [skafa], a *scraping*, *peeling*, esp. of *peeled bark* used in Norway for fodder for goats and cattle; brjóta hris ok skaf, D. N. i. 215; þrjú hlöss víðar, ok tvau skafs, Gpl. 344, N. G. L. i. 39, 240; reida heim skaf, 358; þá er uxamat áttum inni skaf sem hafnar, Sighvat; hris ok skaf í mörkinni, D. N. i. 291.

SKAFA, skef, skóf, skófu, skœfi, skafinn; [Ulf. *skaban* = *κείπευ*, I Cor. xi. 6; A. S. *scapan*; Engl. *scave*; Germ. *schaben*; Dan. *skabe* and *skrave* with inserted r, cp. Engl. *scrape*; Swed. *skafva*]—to *scrape* with a blunt instrument (for raka, q. v., is to shave); ef maðr höggur skýli-högg á víði eðr skef svá at spell sé at, Grág. ii. 296 (of barking trees); mánadag, þá lofar biskup at skafa fyrir naut sín, N. G. L. i. 141 (see skaf) the saying, þat hefir eik er af anarri skef, Hbl.; þykki mér þat ráð at hér hafi eik þat er af anarri skef, Grettr. 53 new Ed.; þá skef hann ofan af skæðum sín, *be scraped the hair off the skin*, Skíða R.; telgdi hann af rúnarnar ok skóf þat í eld niðr, Eg. 567, Bs. ii. 153. 2. *to shave*, *plane*; hann skef (*planes*) spjót-skepti, Fas. i. 284; hann telgir, skef ok skapar, Rétt. 2. 10; var þá kistan spánósa svá sem ný-skafin væri, Ó. H. 229;—skafa af, *to scratch off*; áðr Hróarr skóf af, Landn. 247; nöfn ykkur eru skafin af lífs-bók, 623. 22, H. E. i. 465; allar (the Runes) vóru af skafnar þær er vóru á ristnar, Sdm. 18; so in the phrase, hann skef ekki af manni, *to be a blunt man*, cp. Dan. *ubøvlet*; þú ert höfðingi mikill, ok skef litt af manni, Nj. 223; skafa at fastlaga, *to shave to the quick*, *to press close*, Fms. xi. 94, 443; eyrsilfr drukkit geft bana, þviat í hvern lim er þat renn, þá skef þat imnan, Pr. 474: of hair, *to shave*; skafa sveinar klif krúnu, *to shave the head*, Skálda (in a verse).

SKAFA, u, f. a *scraper*; horn-skafa, a *scraper of horn*=brák, q. v. **SKÓFU-LEIKR**, m. a kind of *game*, Ísl. ii. 70, 71. **SKAF-HEIÐ**, f. a *brilliant sky*, Bs. i. 334. **SKAFHEIÐ-RÍKR**, adj. *skaf-kafald*, n. *clouds of snow raised by the wind*.

SKAFL, n. [from skafa], a *snow-drift*, a *mass of snow*, Fas. i. 116; standa sunir á skafinum, Sturl. ii. 118; skafir var lagðr af hanninum niðr á jöfnu, Þórd. 44; var kominn snjár á jörð í skafila á föllin, Fbr.

36; hann tók spjót sín ok rak í skafinn, Sd. 163; snjó-skafl, *passim*; metaph. *of waves white as drifted snow*, báru-skafl, Hallfred; sjóvar-skaflar þeir sem brökuðu öllu megin at skipinu, Fas. ii. 76. II. *the pointed end of a sharp horse-shoe*: skafila-járn, n. a *sharp shoe*: skafila-járna, að, *to sharpen a shoe*: skafila-járnaðr, adj. *sharp-shod*: hence the metaph. phrase, beygja skafinn, *to turn up the moult in the shape of a horse-shoe*, *make a wry mouth*, hence *to cry* (in mod. popular phrase, gera skeifu = *make a horse-shoe*, of children), Fb. i. 566, beygja af; skafl beygjattu skalli, þótt skúr á þik falli, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); hence, 2. *the tusk of wild beasts*; skökk-tann-skaflinn djúpt, og reif með sér mikit af holdinu, Od. xix. 451.

SKAGA, skagi, skagði, skagat (mod. skagar, skagaði), *to jut out*, *project*; tönnina er skagði ór höfði Melbricta, Orkn. 12; skögðu tvar tenn fram ór höfðinu, Sd. 147 (skögul-tönn); boginn skagði um herðarnar, Fas. ii. 330.

SKAGI, a, m. [Shetl. *skaw* (as the *Skaw of Unst*)]—a *low cape* or *ness* (höfði is a *big head-land*); á lands-enda þann inn norðara eðr skagann, A. 276; millum konungs-garðs ok skagans við Ólafis-klaustur, N. G. L. iii. 125; út-skagi: freq. in local names, Vendil-skagi or Jótlands-skagi, *the Skagerack*; the Skagi, the ness between the Skagafjard and Húnaflói; the Skagi in Akranes: *Skaga-strönd*, *Skaga-fjörðr*, whence *Skag-firðingar*, m. pl. *the men from S.*; *Skaga-firzkr*, adj.

SKAK or **SKAKR**, n., qs. *skvak* (?), [Engl. *squeak*], a *noise*; göra skak at e-m, *to bowl at*, Ann. 1305 (Hb.); gaf Sverrir konungur þeim gestnum mikitt skak, *he scolded them*, Fms. viii. 143 (skakr, v. l.).

SKAKA, skek, skók, skóku, skekinn, [A. S. *scacan*; Engl. *shake*; Swed. *skaka*]—to *shake*; reyrr vindi skekinn, 625. 95; skekk (skek ek) hér skinnfeld hrokkinn, Orkn. (in a verse); skóku löða, Hdm. 16; þeir skóku klæðin, ok hreyttu moldinni á þá þórodd, Eb. 100 new Ed.; skak (imperat.) brott ór höfði þér dupt ok ösku, Stj. 208; sumir skóku at þeim vápn, Fms. i. 273; hann skekr at honum verðit, Ísl. ii. 364; lögðu á spjóts-odda ok skóku, Fms. x. 117; tóku þeir í hurðir ok skóku fjórum-sinnum, Bær. 2; skaka höfuð, *to wag the head insultingly* (but hrista höfuð from surprise), Eð. 272, Lil. 53, Matth. xxvii. 39; skaka vængi, Sól. 54: metaph., skaka ok skelfa, Stj. 132; allr þróttir væri skekinn ör þeim, Sturl. iii. 237; sannliga er skekinn þróttir ör yðr, Grettr. 112; skekr ör löðinu alla æðra, Al. 25; skaka skellu at hrossi, *to shake a rattle*, Grág. i. 441; skaka strokk, *to shake a churn*, *to churn*; fulla skekana mæling, Luke vi. 38. II. reflex., hann hefir ekki skekisk í huginum, *his courage has been unshaken*, Al. 145.

SKAKA, u, f. *the block of butter from the churn* (smjör-skaka). 2. = skak; gaf ek henni miklar skókur, Mar.

SKAKKA, að, *to balance*; in the phrase, skakka með e-m, or, skakka milli þeirra, *to interfere between fighters*, Fas. iii. 93, Þórd. 52; as also, skakka leik, *to interfere between two combatants so as to decide the matter*.

SKAKKI, a, m. a *disproportion*, *disparity*, *odd amount*; þann skakka er þar er á millum mun ek bæta, Bjarn. 55; skal Björn lúka Ána í skakka millum fyrr-greindra kúgilda, Dipl. v. 26; þau tvau hundruð hundraða, sem fóru at skakka, *the odd hundreds*, Sturl. ii. 258; var jafnat sárum manna ok frumhlaupum, en bættir skakki, Eb. 212, Orkn. 224; þann skakka gat Ketill prestur niðrfeldan, Ísl. i. 330.

SKAKKR, adj. *skew*, *wry*, *distorted* (rangr, q. v., is mostly used in a metaph. sense); hvárki vindt né skakkt, Krók. 42; ekki skakkt né halt, 656 A. i. 33; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7; þar hann jafnan halt höfuðit síðan, því var hann skakkr kallaðr, Orkn. 364; skakkr tenn, Skíða R.; skakkr á banni, *with a sprained leg*, Hým. 37; allit-, skakldr ok skakkr: neut., skjóta augum í skakkt, *to look awry*, Fbr. 71. II. metaph. *unequal*; skökk mála-efni, Fms. iv. 332; þótt várir fundir hafi jafnan skakkir verit sakir fjölmennis, viii. 214; at görd sjá sé heldr skökk, *unequal*, *unjust*, Eg. 738. III. as a nickname, **SKAKKI**=Lat. *Claudius*: **SKAKKA-SKÁLD**, a nickname. COMPS: **SKAKK-BORINN**, part. '*skew-born*,' *illegitimate*, Al. 29. **SKAKK-HORN**, n. a *diagonal*; í skakkhorn, *diagonally*, 415. 18. **SKAKKI-FÖTR**, m. *wry leg*, Sturl. i. 60. **SKAKK-TENNTR**, part. *wry-toothed*, Bárð. 178.

SKAKR, n.=skak, Fms. viii. v. l. **SKALL** or **SKAL**, n., qs. *skvall*, dropping the *v*, a *squall*, *noise*; skal ok klíðr, Mork. 100; menn heyrðu skall mikitt ok óp djöfla ok ill læti, Barl. 178. 2. plur. *sköll*, *mocking*, *derision*; við sköll þau er Páll þótti góð at sér, Sturl. ii. 46.

SKALLAT, n. *scarlet*; see skarlat.

SKALLI, a, m. [Old Engl. *scall*, *scald-bead*], a *bald head*, Lv. 50; beran skallann, Fms. xi. 132; strjúka um skallann, Háv. 55; þottu litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; tók Faxa nú at sárna skallinn, Fas. ii. 451; stíg upp, skalli, stíg upp, s. 1 Stj. 609 (2 Kings ii. 23); þat sé ek á skalla þeim inum mikla, at ..., Eg. 114. 2. *the thick end of a banner*. **SKALLA-GRÍMR**, *Grim the Bald*, Eg.

skamm, f.=skömm, Skáld H. 7. 63.

SKAMMA, að, [skömm], *to shame*, *disgrace*; hraктr ok skammaðr, Sturl. iii. 11; þeir er vinir hennar höfðu dreipit ok skammt, Fs. 85: *to scold*. II. reflex. *to be ashamed*, Fms. vi. 302, Honn. 10; skamm-

e-s, to be asbamed of a thing; skúa ok bróka skammisk engi maðr, n. 60, Sks. 744; ek skömdunk at vera nökvíðr, 507 B, Bs. i. 469; þd. skammast sín, to blush, Sturl. i. 210; and skammast síu fyrir þu.
 2. recipr. to scold, use bad language to one another.
skamm-feilinn, adj., in ó-skammfeilinn, impudent.
skamm-fulleikr, m. shamefastness, Mar. 1028.
skamm-fulliga, adv. bashfully, Barl. 59.
skamm-flugligr, adj. [Dan. skamfuld], shamefast, bashful, Stj. 34, Art.
skamm-fyllask, t, to be asbamed, Stj. 34, Barl. 91, 165.
skamm-fylli, f. shame, blushing, Al. 80, 104, Th. 78.
skamm-fylling, f. bashfulness, Stj. 34, Barl. 173.
skamm-færa, ð, [Dan. skamfere], to spoil, cut short; skipit er skamm-
 ef eigi fylgja áramnar, 673, 59; hestana háðuliga útleikna ok skamm-
 þa, Fas. i. 90 (spoiled by cutting off the manes and tails).
skamm-lauss, adj. shameless, without shame; ætla ek at þú sér s. af
 þu, 'tis no shame to thee, Eb. 160; þú góð kona, skammlaus ertú af
 þu, Bar. 17. 2. neut. not disgraceful; lízt mér þetta skammlaus,
 m. 192; er þat s. at þiggja ok veita stór högg, Fms. viii. 116, Hkr.
 t: at skammlaus, without shame, Eg. 274.
skamm-liga, adv. shamefully, Sks. 503.
skamm-naktr, adj. shamefully naked, Sks. 504.
skamm-raun, f., Fms. iv. 264; read skapraun, see Ó. H. l. c.
skamm-samliga, adv. shamefully, Fs. 134, Al. 30, Sks. 503.
skamm-samligr, adj. shameful, disgraceful, Fs. 31, Stj. 585, Róm.

SKAMR or **skammr**, skömm, skamt, adj., compar. skemri, superl.

str; usually spelt and sounded with *mm* before a vowel, but *m*
 before a consonant, [cp. Engl. *scamped*, of carpenter's work when ill-
 tid:]—**skort**; var fötlegrinn skamr, Fms. viii. 447; skammur 'to
 ráf (see rá, f.), Hm.; láta e-n höfði skemra, to make a head
 ber, i. e. behead, Hým.: as a nickname, Atlí inn Skammi, the *Skort*,
 not freq. in a local sense, except in the neut. skamt, en er þeir
 skamt komnir frá skála, Fb. i. 540; ok er þeir áttu skamt til garðs-
 Eb. 60; hún bjó skamt frá Skalla-grími, Eg. 109; þaðan skamt
 út, 130; skamt í frá honum, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 37, Edda 29; um
 hluti var skamt milli máls konunga (i. e. they did not dissent much),
 ó gekk eigi settin saman, Fms. x. 132; compar., var sú leiðin
 skri, Eg. 576; örskot eða skemra, Grág. ii. 264; hann hljóp eigi
 þrá aftur en fram, Nj. 29; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er
 at þá enn slíkt, 259; þar er skemt var milli skógarins ok árinna,
 Eg. 76. II. temp. *brief, short*; skamma hríð, a short while,
 Nj.; til skamrar stundar, Hom. 107; skamma stund, Fb. ii. 103,
 þess; skömm ró, *short rest*, Am. 78 (Bugge); skamt mun nú mál
 oki verða, *short conversation*, Hbl.; þótti Antenor (dat.) skamt mál
 í muni verða, *that A. spoke now this, now that*, Bret. 80; eigi skemra
 men viku-stefnu, Grág. ii. 349; neut., skamt segir þú þá eftir líf-
 dagvárra, Fms. i. 211; eiga skamt eftir, skamt eftir ólátit, Sturl. i.
 11; Nj. 85; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, Nj. 114; þá mun þér
 skamt til afar-kosta, Ld. 222; hann kvad skamt til þess, *that would*
be presently, Fs. 72. 2. adverbially, skömmu, shortly, Hkr. iii. 454;
 nú r þessi atburðr skammu, Anecd. 78; vildi konungrinn skömmu
 sanst mæla við hann, *short at a time*, Ó. H. 71; sat hann skömmu
 við rykk, Fms. vii. 106; ef þú ert skömmu í sama stað, Al. 4;
 conur., mundi verða skemrum biskupslaust, ef tveir væri biskuparnir,
 Bs. 159; eigi skemrum en fimm nóttum, *not shorter than five nights*,
 Nj. l. 42; Gautr er með þorvaldi eigi skemrum en með Sigurði,
 Fer. 142; sem skemt, *as short a while as possible*, Nj. 251; also
 skertu, *very shortly, only a while ago*, þá minning er nú baud ek þér
 skertu, Mar.; fyrir skemstu, *recently*, Eg. 322, Fms. i. 223; nú fyrir
 skertu, Fs. 72.
COMPDS: **skam-bitir**, a, m. the *short cross-beams in the roof*.
skam-bragðs, adv. shortly, soon, Hkr. i. 249. **skam-degi**, n.
short day, Midwinter-day, Lat. *bruma*, Landn. 149, Bs. i. 350, Fb.
skam-fótr, m. *short-foot*, a nickname, Gisl. 33. **skam-**
 adj. *good for but a brief time*; s. vermit, a *warmth that will not*
 ng. **skam-háls**, m. *short-neck*, a nickname, Fms. ix. 14.
skam-hygginn, adj. (-hyggi, f.), = skam-sýnn, Barl. 55. **skam-**
höngr, m. *short-hunger*, a nickname, Landn. **skam-leikr**, m.
 ss; s. várs lífs, 1812. 20. **skam-leitr**, adj. *short-faced*,
 Grett. go A. **skam-lifi**, n. *the being short-lived*, Fms. vi. 229, Hkr.
skam-lifir, adj. *short-lived*, Fms. xi. 329, Dropl. 6.
skam-minnigr, adj. *short of memory*, Fms. viii. 241. **skam-**
 mæl. *short speech, brevity*, Stj. 41. **skam-rif**, n. pl. the *short*
ribs, the lower part of the breast, the brisket, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. ii. 103;
 meta., skamrifja-mikill, *stout, fat*, Grett. 148 A. **skam-rækr**,
 adj. *using a short memory for revenge*, Fms. v. 325, MS. 656 B. 2.
skam-skeptr, part. *short-shafted*, Sks. 386, Fms. viii. 429, x. 363.
skam-stafa, f. *to abbreviate*. **skam-stöfun**, f. *abbreviation*.
skam-sýni, f. *short-sightedness* (only in a metaph. sense), Sks. 11, 302,
 623, 67, Gpl. 162. **skam-sýni-ligr**, adj. = skamsýnn, Fms. viii.
 101, s. 276. **skam-sýnn**, adj. *short-sighted, foolish*, only metaph.

(nær-sýnn in a bodily sense), Fms. viii. 17, Sks. 248, Anecd. 10, Gpl. 44.

also the pres. part. skepandi (in ein-skepandi): [Ulf. *skapjan* = κτίειν; A. S. and Hel. *scapan*; Engl. *shape*; O. H. G. *skapfan*; Germ. *schaffen*; Dan. *skabe*.]

B. *To shape, form, mould*, which is the original sense; takti einn trédrumb, ok skapit þar af líkneskjur, Barl. 165; the saying, engi skapar sik sjálfir, Gretl. 303 new Ed.; á hverfanda hveli vóru þeim hjórtu sköpuð, Hm. 83; Skiðblaðni að skapa, *to shape (build) the ship S.*, Gm. 43; skepja skil, *to shape one's words*, Korm. 164 (in a verse).

2. *to make*; ór Ymis holdi var jörð um sköpuð, Vpm. 21; ádr væri jörð sköpuð, 29: *to create*, Guð skóp allar skepnur semr, Rb. 78; Guðs er mik skóp, Fms. i. 3; með þeim hatti er Kristur hefir skapat, iv. 175; sá maðr er Guð skapði fyrstan í heim þenna, Hom. (St.); mörgum þeim hlutum er skapara-spekðin skapði, 677. 2; í upphafi skapði Guð himin og jörð, Gen. i. 1, passim.

3. *to shape for one, assign as one's fate or destiny*, as denoting also what is natural or inborn; ek skapa honum þat, at hann skal eigi lífa lengr en kerti þat beunr, er upp er tendrat hjá sveininum, Fas. i. 347; s. e-m aldr, *to shape one's future life*, of the weird-sisters; Normir kómu þær er öðlingi aldr um sköpu, Hkv. I. 2; at eigi skapi Hallgerðr þér aldr (ironic.), Nj. 57; einu sinni var mér aldr skapaðr ok allt líf um lagit, Skm. 13; skapa e-m kaldan aldr, *to 'shape one a cold age'*, i. e. *to make life sad*, Korm.; var þér þat skapat, at ..., Hkv. 2. 26; af þeim væri þat skapað, *if that was fated to them*, Grág. i. 368; syni þínum verðra sæla sköpuð, *bliss is not fated to thy son*, Skv. 2. 6; mun engi renna undan því sem honum er skapat, Gretl. 159 new Ed.; mér var skapat at eiga hana, Bjarn. (in a verse); láta skapað skera, *let doom decide*, Fms. viii. 88; láta skeika at sköpuðu, *to let things go their own course*, ii. 112; vera at sköpuðu, *to be according to the course of nature*, Eg. 82; mun þat svá fara sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7 (sköp).

4. *to appoint, fix*; at þórólfr hafði sjálf sér þar laun fyrir skapit, *Tb. bad taken the reward himself*, Eg. 5 A; ok þar sinn hæg eptir skapa, Hom. 68; s. e-m víti, *to impose a fine or penalty*; sklit víti á honum at s. fyrir þat á sitt hóf sem karlmanni, ef ..., Ld. 136; ok væri henni sjálf-skapat víti, *self-inflicted punishment*, 140; s. honum fimmtar-gríð af því þingi ór landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 13; þá skal s. þeim leidar-lengd, 32; skapði hún svá skæru, Am. 48; þá eina hjár-muni er ek skapa þér, *whicb I grant thee*, Hrafn. 21; skapa sinn hug eptir e-u, Hom.; segja svá skapaða sök fram, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 110; berum vér svá skapaðan niu búa kvíð, 238.

5. *to shape, trim*, the beard, hair; var skegg skapat, Rm. 15; breiðleitr ok vel farit andlitinu, optast skapat skegg, Fms. viii. 447; bandingjar ok útlagar láta ekki hár sitt skapa ok skera, Stj. 202; Cato skar aldrei hár sitt né skapaði skegg, Róm. 190; með saurgum búnaði ok ú-skapaðu skeggi, Stj. 538.

6. special phrases; skapa skeið, prop. *to 'shape a race, take a run*; þetta dýr skapaði skeið at oss, Al. 169; Jökull skapar at skeið, Fs. 51 (see v. l., so undoubtedly the vellum Vh., not skopa); skjaldmærin skapaði skeið, ok ætlaði at hlaupa eptir honum, en er hún kom á bakkann varð henni bilt, Fas. ii. 553; whence in later vellums and in mod. usage, skopa skeið, 283 (l. c.), Gísl. 69.

II. reflex. *to take shape, grow*; þá mátti hann eigi skjilja né skapask til trúar, 655 ix. B. I; svá skapaðisk ok Kristinn ór síðu ens krossfesta Krists, 656 C. 25; freista, hve þá skapisk, *bow things will shape themselves*, Fms. viii. 421; vildi þórgautr þá fara apr, þótti ekki at skapask, iv. 112; Ámundi kvað jarl ú-áhlýðinn ok mun lítið at skapask, *little will come out of it*, Orku. 40; hafði mjök skapum um bygðir, Sd. 138; at nú skyli nokkut skapask at með oss, Fms. ix. 509; ef nokkut má at skapask, *if any opportunity should arise*, Eb. 186.

skapán and sköpun, f. a *shape, form*; fríðr at allri skapan, Fms. ii. 19; líkr móður sinni at skaplyndi ok sköpun, iii. 195; þú, prestur, spurðir mik, hversu þeir menn væri í skapan sem illr er sjórinur ... sá er gráleitr ok þunnleitr sem þú ert, Bs. i. 797: *an order, precept*, H. E. i. 386; allit., skapan ok skipan, Stj. 5.

III. *creation*; Adam ok Eya á fyrsta degi sinnar skapanar, Stj. 41; passim in mod. usage, esp. in the Bible, Pass., Vidal.; sköpunar verk, *creation*.

skap-arfi, a, m. a *right, lawful heir*, Grág. i. 177, D. N. iii. 311, 472.

skap-arfr, m. = skaparfi; þá falli undir hennar réttan skaparfi, D. N. iv. 469; cp. the phrase, var þá margr óskapa-arfr kirkju-fjanna, *the glebes went into wrong bands*, Bs. ii. 242.

skap-arfuni, a, m. = skaparfi, K. þ. K. (begin. in Cod. Reg.)

skapari, a, m. (skaperi, 623. 22), prop. a *'shaper'*, but only used in a Biblical sense, *the Maker, Creator*, Edda (pref.), MS. 677. 2; freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal., Hymns; e. g. Skapari himins og jarðar, Skapari stjarna Herra hreinn, Einn Guð skapari allra sá, etc.

skap-bráðr, adj. *bat-beaded*, Nj. 219, Valla L. 203; e-m verðr skap-brátt, *to lose one's temper*, Gretl. 117 A.

skap-bröstr, m. a *fault of temper or mind*, Hkr. iii. 274 (of insanity).

skap-bættendr, part. pl. *lawful payers of wergild*, Grág. ii. 178.

skap-bætir, m. *'mind-betterer'*; þat var mælt at hann væri engi s. Hallgerði, Nj. 16.

skap-dauði, adj., prop. *dying bis destined death*; hann er s., Am. 57 (Fas. i. 218).

skap-deild, f. *good nature*, Nj. 139, v. l.; hann var lítil skapdeildar-maðr, *he was but little master of his temper*, Gretl. 90.

skap-dróttinn, m. a *lawful master*, a law term, N. G. L. i. 13, 32, 33, 211-213.

skap-erfingi, a, m. = skaparfi, K. þ. K. 3.

skap-farinn, part. *disposed, tempered*, Nj. 256, Ó. H. 175.

skap-fátt, n. adj., in the phrase, e-m verðr s., *to lose one's temper*, Eb. 198, Ísl. ii. 321, Þorf. Karl. 220, Gretl. 116.

skap-feldr, adj. *to one's mind, agreeable*, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 35, xi. 78, Eg. 265, Sturl. i. 14.

skap-felligr, adj. *id.*, Nj. 191; s. í andliti, *well-shapen in face, handsome*, Ísl. ii. 203.

skap-ferð, f. = skaperfi, Barl. 27: skap-ferði, n., Fms. vi. 54, Ísl. ii. 217, 323, Nj. 49, 61.

skap-ferli, n. *disposition of mind, temper, character*, Nj. 60, 61, Fms. ii. 154.

skap-glíkr, adj. *alike in character or temper*, Glúm. 326: skap-glíkr, *id.*, Eg. 175, Nj. 66, Fbr. 16, Ó. H. 15.

skap-góðr, adj. *good-natured, gentle, cheerful*, Nj. 68; e-m er skap-gott, *to be in good spirits*, Fb. i. 540.

skap-gæði, n. *good nature*, Sks. 670 B.

skap-gæfr, adj. *gentle of mood*, Fms. vi. 109.

skap-harðr, adj. *harsh of mood, severe*, Nj. 16.

skap-heimskr, adj. *foolish*, Korm. 32.

skap-hægr, adj. *meek, gentle*, Fs. 34.

skap-höfn, f., esp. in pl. *sentiments, disposition, temper*, Eb. 88, Clem. 32 (skapshöfn).

skap-illr, adj. *ill-tempered*, Nj. 32, Korm. 142, Boll. 352, Skíða R. 62.

skap-illska, u, f. *evil-mindedness*, Art. 69.

skap-lag, n. a *'law-due, tax'*; hvárki s. né skyldu, D. N. i. 59.

skap-leikr, m. = skaplyndi, Höfuðl.

skap-létt, adj. *light-minded, cheerful*: neut., e-m er skaplétt, *to be in good spirits*, O. H. 58.

skap-liga, adv. *duly, fitly, as it ought to be*, Am. 75.

skap-ligr, adj. [Engl. *shapely*], *shapely, handsome*; kona stór vexti en þó skaplig, Gretl. 143 new Ed.

2. *suitable, due, meet*, Fms. vi. 176; hús svá mikitt at þér sé skapligt (*suitable*) at hvila í, xi. 4; kenningar hans vóru skapligar ok skemtiligar, *his teachings were suitable and instructive*, Bs. i. 164; sem skapligt var, *as was due*, Ld. 32: *due, meet, deserved*, skapligt erendi, Fms. viii. 90, Eb. 84; hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, Fms. i. 309 (x. 350).

skap-lundaðr, adj. *disposed, tempered*, Hkr. i. 47.

skap-lyndi, f. *mind, temper, disposition*, Nj. 112, Eg. 34, 84, 195, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 113, 150, Ísl. ii. 217, Lv. 24, Ó. H. 32; slíkt er ekki við s. þorsteins, *'tis not at all to Th.'s mind*, Ísl. ii. 216; nær mínu s., Fms. i. 42; hafa ekki s. til, *he could not bear, was too proud to do it*, Ó. H. 47, Eg. 525; þó at þú görir þik svá fyrir skaplyndar (sic) sakir, *for humour's sake*, Háv. 43 new Ed.

skap-löstr, m. a *fault in mind, temper or character*, Fms. i. 33, Ó. H. 174, 175: *depravity of mind*, Sturl. i. 146.

skap-mikill, adj. *proud of mind*, Bret. 80, 92, Fms. vi. 193, xi. 78.

skap-munuðf, f. *an affection of the mind*, Hom. (St.)

skapnaðr, m. a *shape, form*, freq. in mod. usage.

2. *what is due, propriety*; mér þykkir jafu s. at verki komi verka í mót, Bjarn. 46; skapnaðar-eyrendi, a *due errand*, Fms. viii. 90, 221, Lv. 79; skapnaðar virðing, *due honour*, Eg. 739.

skap-prúðr, adj. *well-disposed, generous*, Bs. i. 619.

-skapr, m. [Germ. *-schaft*], inflexive, see Gramm.

skap-raun, f. *'a mind's trial, provocation*, whatsoever causes grief or indignation; hrelling ok s., Hrafn. 15; til skapraunar við e-n, Rd. 184; göra mönnum s., Fms. ii. 13; hafa s. af e-u, Nj. 68; þola s., Fms. iv. 264; mér er s. að því, *I am grieved, indignant at it*.

COMPDS: skaprauna-laust, adj.; ok er mér eigi s., *not without cause for provocation to me*, Nj. 152.

skapraunar-minna, adj. compar. *less offensive*, Hrafn. 30.

skapraunar-orð, n. *provoking language*, Nj. 83.

skap-rauna-samliga, adv. in a *provoking manner*, Sturl. iii. 123.

skap-rauna, ad, with dat. (s. e-m), *to vex, tease, provoke*, Dropl. 15; impers., honum skapraunaði, *he was vexed*, Háv. 50.

skap-skipan, f. a *change of mind*, Bs. i. 537.

skap-skipti, n. a *change of mind*, Hrafn. 17, Sturl. iii. 142.

skap-stórr, adj. *proud of mind*, Nj. 16, Ld. 22, 286, Eg. 598, Fms. vii. 175, Ó. H. 15, 53, 98.

skap-styggr, adj. *irritable, excited*, Eb. 258, Gretl. 76 new Ed.

SKAFT, n., or better skaft, [A. S. *scaft*; Engl. *shaft*; Dan. *skaft*; from skafa];—prop. a *'shaved stick, a shaft, missile*, Hm. 127; skapti réttara, Gsp., Darr. 3, Gm. 9, Rm. 34, Fas. i. 173; this original sense is obsolete in prose (for Fas. i. 173 is a paraphrase from a lost poem), except in the metaph. and allit. phrase, skjóta skapti, Stj. 644, Odd. 22, El. 103; skjóta skapti í móti e-m, *to shoot a shaft against, to withstand* (cp. reisa rönd við e-m); at engi maðr mundi skapti skjóta í móti honum, Fms. vii. 210, xi. 344, Ld. 214; as also in the law phrase, skipta

jörðu með skapti, *to measure land with a spear*, Gþl. 286. 2. of a shaft-shapen thing, *a comet's tail*, Fms. ix. 482: *the beam in a weaver's loom*, Dar. 2; skaptið upp af hetinum, of a high-raised hood, Karl. 178, 286: the shaft by which a top is spun, in skapt-kringla: the phrase, *synisk mér sem hann muni ekki þar lengi gengit hafa skapta minni*, Lv. 35.

3. a *bundle*, *haft*, of an axe, hammer, knife, *the shaft* or *pole* of a spear or the like; var skaptið (of an axe), svart af reyki, Eg. 183: of a spear-shaft, K. þ. K. 96; hafði Ólafur skaptið (*the pole*) en Hrappur spjótið (*the spear's head*), Ld. 98; sviðu . . . járnuvat skaptið, Sturl. i. 63; this is the common Icel. sense of the word. II. in local names, Skapt-á, *Shaft-river*, [cp. the Scot. and Engl. name *Shaft*]; whence Skaptár-fell (sounded Skapta-fell, cp. *Shap-fell* in Westmoreland); Skaptár-fells-þing (sounded Skapta-fells-þing); whence Skapt-fellingar, m. pl. *the men from S.*, Landn.; Skaptár-jökull, Skaptár-fells-jökull. 2. Skapti, a *shaft-maker* (?), as a nickname, and since as a pr. name, Landn.

skapt-hár, adj. '*shaft-high*,' above the horizon, of the sun in the early morning; til þess sól er skapthá, K. þ. K. 94, defined 96.

skap-tíðr, adj. *to one's mind*, agreeable; þau létu sér skaptitt allt þat er gott var, 625. 83; þess-konar átrúnað sem oss er óskaptiðr, Ísl. ii. 391.

skapt-ker, n., the older and truer form is skap-ker, Gm. 25 (Bugge, see the foot-note), Ó. H. 30, Edda i. 128 (Cod. Reg.), N. G. L. i. 31; the later and erroneous form is skapt-ker, Edda (Ub. l. c.), Eg. 24, Gísl. 166, Fb. ii. 33 (a v. l. to Ó. H. 30), Fms. vi. 241: [the word is therefore not derived from skapt, but from skepja = Germ. *schöpfen*]:—*the large vessel* in the hall from which the horns (cups) were filled (= Gr. *sparrh*); þat var horn þóris ok hafði hann umit (*emptied it*) ok ætlaði þá at bera til skaptkers, Fms. vi. 241, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; for the other references see above.

skapt-kringla, u, f. a *top*, Nj. 253, Karl. 255, (mod. skoppar-kringla.)

skapt-lauss, adj. *without a handle*, Fbr. 96, Stj. 544 (of a spear). skapttr, part. *minuted*; lítt við alþýðu skapttr (skaptr?), Krók. 38. skap-tré, n. (thus in the vellum), a *flour-bin* (?), into which flour is poured, Gs. 22.

skapular, n. [for. word], mid. Lat. *scapulare*, Mar. skap-vandr, adj. *difficult of temper*; einlyndr ok s., Nj. 184. skap-vani, adj. *lacking in temper*, Fær. 245. skap-vargr, m. a *warrior*. skap-varr, adj. *wary of temper*, discreet, Lv. 23. skap-þekkr, adj. *agreeable*, *engaging*. skap-þiggjandi, part. a *lawful receiver of weregild*, Grág. ii. 175; pp. to skapbætandi.

skap-þing, n. an *ordinary assembly* or *parliament*; á helgaðu skapingi, Grág. ii. 96; skapping þrjú, várþing, alþingi, leið, i. 163. skap-þungt, n. adj. *depressed in spirit*; e-m er s., *to be depressed in mind*, Nj. 11, Fb. i. 451, Fs. 107.

skar, n. *the snuff* of a candle or lamp; taka skarið af ljósinu, *to take the snuff off*; blakta á skari, *to flicker*.

SKARA, að, [skör], *to jut out*; þá skaraði ofan léinn, Korm. 38; cara fram út, *to stand out*, Lat. *eminere*; fram-úr-skarandi, *eminent*.

2. *to poke the fire*; en þeirri ösku skoruðu þeir allri út, *they raked the ashes out*, Eb. 316; skara eld, *to poke the fire*, Fas. ii. 109; cara að eldinum, *id.* (skörung, a *poke*); hann skaraði til spjótt-skapanu, *he poked with the spear-pole*, 558; hann skaraði þá upp undir fótbrött, Gísl. 31.

III. [Shetl. *to skare*; Dan. *skarre*], as a shipwright's term, *to clinch* the planks of a boat, so that the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the plank below it (hence *skard*, *clinch-work*). 2. skarað skjöldum, a *row of shields* (formed like a 'wall of shields'), Al. 47:—chiefly used of ships, whose gunwale as lined with shields from stem to stern, var skarat skjöldum milli afna, Grett. 97, Ld. 68; skipin vóru skoruð skjöldum á bæði börð, ns. i. 100.

skara, u, f. a *little shovel* for raking the fire. kar-band, n. [skör], a '*bead-ribbon*,' fillet, Nj. 46, Fas. iii. 307, ag. 32.

kar-bendingr, or better skar-mendingr, m. the name of a cope, i. i. 77; but skarmandi, 830.

SKARÐ, n. [A. S. *seard*; Engl. *sward*; Germ. *scharte*; Dan. *sard*]:—a *notch*, *chink* in the edge of a thing; skörð vóru fallin í erðit, Fs. 62; þá beit Egill skarð ör horninu, Eg. 605; skarð í vör, *bare-lip*, Fms. x. 88; skarð í vör Skíða, Sd.: of the moon, hvel á ngli er nær sólu, en skarð firr, Rb. 452 (skarðr máni); leysi af með inni, eðr leysi skarð ör skinni, Gþl. 44S. 2. an *empty*, *open place*, a *rank* or a *row*; skarð fyrir skildi (see skjöldr), Fas. iii. 42, 43; betra oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs, Hkr. i. 334; nú ef skörð verða á, þá al ármaðr þau skörð bæta, N. G. L. i. 101; skarð í ætt es, Fs. 6.

3. *an empty*, *open place*; egva skarð í ætt es, Eg. 475 (metaphor from a fence); var nú úhægt verja þat skarð er þessir höfðu staðit, Fms. x. 361; en ef þeir synja manntals, þá máttu telja skörð (*loss of right, deficiency*) á hendr þeim,

N. G. L. i. 98; ef skriða skal í þat skarð sem Ormr reytt af þér, Ölk. 36.

3. [cp. Cumbrian *Scarf-gap*], a *mountain pass*, Ölk. 37; vestr yfir skörðin, Fs. 41; austr um skörð, Skíða R.; hamra-skarð, fjall-skarð, q. v.: freq. in local names, Skarð, Skörð; Skarð-verjar, m. pl. *the men from Skarð*, Sturl. i. 199; Skarða-leið, *the way through the Skörð*, iii. 15; Skarðs-heiðr, Skarð-strönd, Vatnsdals-skarð, Ljósavats-skarð, Haukadalss-skarð, Ketlingar-skarð, Geita-skarð, Landn., map of Icel. skarða-lauss, adj. *whole*, *undiminished*, D. N.

skarði, a, m. a *nickname*, *bare-lip*; í efri vör hans var skarð, því var hann kallaðr þorgils skarði, Sturl. iii. 122, cp. Korm. II. a freq. Dan. pr. name on the Runic stones. Skarða-borg, *Scarborough*, Korm.

skarðr, part. *diminished*; hann skarði máni, *the crescent moon*, Vkv. 6; með skarða skjöldu, *with 'sheared,' backed shields*, Hkm. 9; the phrase, hafa, bera . . . skarðan hlut, *to have a 'sheared lot,' not to get one's share, to be worsted*, Ísl. ii. 315, Am. 100; sitja margir of skörðum hlut fyrir þér, Ó. H. 150; menn munu eigi una svá skörðum hlut við þik, Fær. 160.

SKARFR, m. [Shetl. *scarf*; Scot. *scarf*]:—properly *the green cormorant*, *pelicanus graculus*, L., Edda (Gl.); topp-skarfr, *the crested cormorant*, p. *ater capite cristato*, Eggert Itin. 554; díla-skarfr, *the common cormorant*, p. *carbo*, L., Eggert Itin. 556, passim; also of other sea-fowl, grú-s., *the grey gull*, *larus canus*, L., Eggert Itin. 555:—as a nickname, Dropl. 21, Landn., Dipl. ii. 5. II. freq. in local names, Skarfa-klettur, Skarfa-hóll. skarfa-kál, n., botan. *cochlearia*, *scurry-grass*, Eggert Itin. 321, a plant which grows on rocky sea-shores, good against scurvy diseases.

skari, a, m. a *smuffer*, Pm. 31; elda-skari, Magn. Ólafsson. skari, a, m. [Germ. *schar*; Dan. *skare*], a *host*, *troop*, esp. a *procession*; Spes ok hennar skari, Grett. 161 A, Fas. iii. 359, Bs. ii. 122; engla skari, a *host of angels*, D. N. ii. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

skari-fifill, m., see fifill.

skark, n. a *noise*, *tumult*, Fms. vi. 248, Dropl. 30.

skarkali, a, m. = skark; skarkala mikill, *the making a great noise*, Fas. ii. 330; spelt skarkjali, iii. 399.

skark-samligr, adj. *tumultuous*, Edda ii. 428.

skarlat (skarlak, skallat, skarlak = skarlat), n., Fb. ii. 75, 273; skarlakan, n. *id.*, D. N. iv. 363, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208, [for. word; Engl. *scarlet*; Dan. *skarlaget*]:—*scarlet*, Sks. 287, Sturl. iii. 132; kyrtill af skallati, Fms. vi. 358; hekla gör af skarlati, ii. 70; skarlat's kápa, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 31; skarlat's klæði, Nj. 48, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 153; skarlat's kyrtill, Nj. 24, Fms. vii. 143; skarlat's möttull, -skikkja, x. 271, Nj. 48, 169, Bs. i. 636.

skarn, n. [Dan. *skarn*; cp. Gr. *σάρξ, σκαρός*], *dung*; einn ók skarni á hóla, Nj. 67; *grime*, *dirt*, freq. in mod. usage, þvo af sér skarnið.

skarn-sækinn, adj. *showing dirt*; skörnugr, adj. *dirty*.

skar-nagli, a, m. a *clinch-nail*; see skara II.

skarp-eggr, adj. *keen-edged*, Fbr. 143.

skarp-leiki, a, m. *keenness*, *acuteness*, of the mind, freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-leitr, adj. *sharp-featured*, Nj. 33, Orkn. 66, Fms. vii. 321, Sd. 147, Þiðr. 178.

skarp-liga, adv. *sharply*; sækja at s., Finnb. 352; skjóta s., Am. 42: *keenly*, *acutely*, *svara* s., freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-ligr, adj. *keen*, of intellect, freq. in mod. usage.

SKARPR, skörp, skarp, adj.; [A. S. *searp*; Engl. *sharp*; Germ. *scharf*; akiu to skorpiinn, related to a lost strong verb]:—*sharp*, prop. *scorched* or *pinched* from dryness; með skörpum reipum, *with bard ropes* (of ropes of skin), Stj. 416; því harðara er hann brautsk, því skarpara varð bandit, Edda 20; skarpar álar, Ls. 62; skarp belgr, a *sbrivelled skin*, Hm. 135; skörp skrydda, Gð. 34; skarpr skinn-stakkr, Fas. ii. 147; skarpr fiskr (mod. *harðr*), a *dried fish*, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, H. E. ii. 120; skörp skreið, *id.*, i. 457.

II. metaph. *sharp*, *barren* (Engl. farmers speak of a *sharp gravel*); landit er skarpt ok lítið matland, Fms. vii. 78; eiga skarpan kost, *to have small fare*; það er skarpt um, *dearth*, want (cp. Engl. *sharp-set*). 2. *sharp*, *bitter*; skörp deila, Stj. 234; hin skarpa skálmöld, Sturl. (in a verse); skarpt el, Edda (Ht.); skörp skæra, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); taka skarpara á, *to pull sharper*, Gs. 19; s. í sókn, Trist. 3. *keen*, *sharp*, of a weapon; skörp sverð, Þiðr. 322; skarpr geirr, Gs. 14; skarpr brandr, Rekst. 6; skarpr hamarr, Haustl.:—*keen*, *acute*, of the intellect, hann er skarpr, flug-skarpr; ó-skarpr, *dull*, freq. in mod. usage.

III. in pr. names, Skarp-héðinn, prop. '*parched goat-skin*,' see Nj.

skarp-skygn, adj. *sharp-eyed*.

skarp-vara, u, f. '*sharp-ware*,' *dried fish*, D. N. iv. 152, Munk. 154.

skarp-vaxinn, part. *sharp-grown*, *gaunt and bony*, Sturl. i. S.

skarp-vitr, adj. *sharp-witted*.

skarr, m. [cp. skæra, a *skirmish*, *tumult*; skarr í Díra-firði, Fb. iii. 573; þótti honum illa er þeir höfðu farit með skari nokkurum (nokkuru Ed.) at Bøðvari, Sturl. iii. 231; görr skarr at Krókálf þ Skagafró, Ann. 1305:—the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

SKARS, sounded skass (? gender), [cp. skyrí and skersá], a *monster*, *ogress*, *giantess*, Hdl. 39, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Hkv. i. 38; hjálm-skars, *the*

'*helm-ogre*' = *an axe*, Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage of *a romping lass*, þú crt mesta skass!

skarsl, n. [skara], n. *the snuff of a candle* (= skar), Konr. 13. skar-súð, f. [skara], *clinch-work* (see skara II), opp. to fell-súð, in which the edges are fitted together.

SKART, n. *show, fiery*; búa sik í (við) skart, Fms. vii. 321, Ld. 194; fara með dramb ok skart, Edda 108; höfuð-búnaðar skart, Sks. 225; skarts-kona, *a dressy woman*; skarts-maðr, *a dandy*, Eb. 256, Fms. vii. 219; berjask af skarti, Þiðr. 148; skart eðr skraut, Bs. i. 92: as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184 C.

skarta, að, *to dress fine*, Bs. ii. 450. skartari, a, m. *a vain boaster*, Karl. 284; hence are prob. corrupted the mod. gort and gortari, q. v.

skart-samliga, adv. *finely*; búinn s., Fas. i. 80. skart-samligr, adj. *showy, dressy*, Stj. 142, Fas. iii. 77. skart-samr, adj. *dressy*, Str. 9, Fms. ii. 169.

skar-öx, f. *a carpenter's adze*, opp. to bolöx. SKATA, u, f. *a skate* (the fish), Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage. COMPS: skötu-barð, n. *a skate's flap*. skötu-móðir, f. '*skate's-mother*', a fabulous monster, Ísl. Þjóðs.

SKATTI, a, m., pl. skatnar, poët.; [cp. Swed. *skata* = *the top of a tree, a spar*, and skat-vegr or skötu-vegr, skat-viða]:—*a towering, lordly man*, but only used in poetry, Edda (Gl.); skapleik skata, Höfuðl.; skati enn ungi, Hdl. 9; skatna margra, 21; er at skamt milli skata húsa, a saying, *great men are not found at every door*, Ad. 21; enginn veifskati, *no open-handed men*, Ölk. 34; gull-skati, Edda (in a verse); þjóð-skati, *a great, lordly man*, Höfuðl.: plur. *men*, skatna vinn, *the friend of men*, Yngl. S. (in a verse); skatna dróttinn, Skv. i. 5; skatna mengi, Akv. 31, Skv. 3. 54: as a nickname, Fms. xi. 351.

skatta, að, *to make tributary, lay a tribute on*; konungr skattaði landit, Fms. x. 192, Fas. i. 451.

skatt-bóndi, a, m. *a franklin who has to pay skattr*, Bs. i. 834.

skatt-fé, n. *tribute-money*, Fms. vii. 145.

skatt-færir, m. a '*tribute-bringer*', = skattkonungr, Lex. Poët.

skatt-gilda, d, *to lay tribute on, make tributary*, Fær. 189, Fms. i. 29, Ó. H. 57, Eg. 402.

skatt-gildi, n. *payment of tribute*, Fær. 192, Fms. x. 386.

skatt-gildir, adj. *tributary*; s. e-m or undir e-n, Stj. 160, Eg. 268, Fms. xi. 30, Sks. 489.

skatt-gjald, n. = skattgildi, Fms. i. 103, MS. 655 xiii. B. 1.

skatt-gjöf, f. *the offering of tribute*, Hkr. i. 15, 137, Rb. 508.

skatt-heimta, u, f. *a craving of skattr, tax-gathering*, Eg. 574, Mar.

skatt-heimtan, f. = skattheimta, Ó. H. 128.

skatt-jarl, m. a '*tributary earl, a vassal*', Fær. 38.

skatt-kaupandi, part. a nickname, Eb. ch. 29.

skatt-konungr, m. *a vassal-king*, Edda 93, Fms. i. 110, 111, iii. 14, Eg. 268.

skatt-land, n. *a tributary land*, Fms. i. 98. 2. *a dependency*; þeir buðu honum þrjújung af Noregi, en ekki af skattlöndum . . . þrjújung af Noregi ok skattlöndum, Fms. ix. 263; skattlönd þau er fjarri lágu, Eg. 536.

skatt-penningr, m. *tribute-pence*, Hkr. i. 13, 185.

SKATTR, m. [Ulf. renders ἀργύριον, δηνάριον, and μνᾶ, all by skatts; A. S. *scæt* = *a coin*; O. H. G. *scatz*, whence mod. Germ. *scatz*; *scatt* is an old Danish tax still paid in Shetl.; Dan. *skat*]:—*tribute*, Fms. i. 157, Hkr. i. 58, Nj. 8; svarinn Hákonni ok Magnúsi Noregs konungum land ok þegnar ok æfniligr skattr á Íslandi, Ann. 1262, cp. 1263, 1264; allit., leigt Ísland með sköttum ok skyldum þu þrjú vetr, 1361; allan Noreg með sköttum ok skyldum, Fms. i. 3; Róma-skattr, *Peter's pence*: the phrase, skatt vel ek honum harðan, *pay him hard tribute*, Orkn. 20 (ironically, in a verse on piling stones over a slain king): in Icel. the tax paid to the king was levied on the franklins (skattbændr), as described in Jb. 52, 53. 2. in mod. usage any *taxes and dues* are called skattr. II. *a share or portion of food, a breakfast* is in Icel. called skattr, prob. corrupted from skamtr, skamta; skyr og rjóma í litla skattinn.

skatt-skrifa, að, (skatt-skrift, f. *a taxing*, Luke ii. 2), *to tax*, Luke ii. 1.

skatt-taka, u, f. = skattheimta, O. H. L. 42.

skatt-varr, adj. *liable to skattr*; s. eyrir, *taxable property*, N. G. L. i. 44, 82; skattvarr-eyrir, 70.

skatt-yrðask, t, dep., or skat-yrðask (?), *to bandy big words, to rail, rant*, Ísl. ii. 317, 383, Orkn. 312, Fms. vi. 153.

skatt-yrði, n. pl. (skat-yrði?), *foul language, ranting*, Gisl. 53; cp. skæting.

skatt-þing, n. *an assembly where taxes are levied*, D. N.

skatu-vegr, m. *a tram-way for carrying heavy loads*, D. N. ii. 770.

skat-viða, u, f. *large spars of wood*; en sperrur eða skatviðu yfir þann veg at færa-fyrir-bjóðum vér, D. N. i. 595.

skatt-ynnir, m. *the 'top-sky, ether* (see skati), Edda (Gl.)

SKAÜDIR, f. pl. [A. S. *scæð*; Engl. *sbeath*; Germ. *schote*; Goth. *skauda* in *skauda-raip* = *iqúas*; Dan. *skede*]:—prop. *a sbeath*, but only

used of a horse's *sbeath*; fúnuðr af hestinum allar skauðirnar, Bs. i. 319 145.

II. sing. a *polltroon*, a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.); þú er skauð at meiri, Fær. 30; ekki man at ykkrum skauðum gagn, Bs. i. 712; muntú vera skauð ein, Ísl. ii. 66; in mod. usage neut., mesta skauð COMPS: skauð-hvitr, adj. '*sbeath-white*,' of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75. skauð-menni, n. a *polltroon*, Bret. 134. skauð-migr, adj. of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75.

SKAUF, n. [A. S. *scæf*; Engl. *sbeaf*; O. H. G. *scouf*], prop. *a sbeaf* of corn; it exists in Dan. local names, e. g. *Skevinge*; this sense is, however, obsolete, and the word is used, 2. metaph. a '*sbeaf-like tail*, a fox's brush; refinum er nú dregr skaufit með landinu, Fagrsk. 47.

skauf-hali, a, m. '*sbeaf-tail*,' one of the names of Reynard the Fox in the tale, Fms. viii. 314, 319, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489; Skaufhala-bálkr, the name of an old unpublished Icel. poem, a popular Reynard the Fox of the 15th century, beginning thus,—Hefir í grenjum | gamall skaufali, lengi búid | hjá lágfætu.

skauf-uggar, m. pl. *the binder fins of a fish*, opp. to eyr-uggar.

SKAUNN, m., poët. a *shield*, Edda (Gl.); prop. a '*protector*,' akir to Germ. *schonen*; skaunar seil, *the shield strap*, Þd. 9. The word also occurs in þing-skau, the '*þing-sanctuary, asylum*, within the holy bounds vé-bönd (= þing-helgi?), Fms. ix. 419. II. Skaun is a freq. local name in Norway, always of fertile meadow-land; [Ulf. *skauun* = *σπαῖος*; Germ. *schön*, whence mod. Dan. *skjøn* is borrowed. This ancient Teut. root word is otherwise quite extinct in the old Scandim languages, see Munch's *Engl. Beskr.* pref. xvi.]

skaup, f. (?), a *plug*; en í blegðunum ætla ek vera skaup, Krók. 56 C. SKAUP, n. *mockery, ridicule*; skaupi gnegr, Ad. 2; þat varð hlaur at skaupi, Kormak; hafa at skaupi, *to mock, scoff at*, Clem. 43, Fms. ii. 259; hann görir af mikit skaup, Sks. 247; skaup ok skemmt, Fms. ii. 142; skaup eðr atyrði, Fs. 72; hafa í skaupi ok hlátri, Bs. i. 812; dragr þeir glott at ok mikit skaup, 647; verða at skömm ok at skaupi, Stj. 569; mod. skop.

SKAUT, n. [Ulf. *skauts* = *κράσμεδον*, Matth. ix. 20, Mark vi. 56

Luke viii. 44; A. S. *scæt*; Engl. *sbeet*; O. H. G. *skoza*; Germ. *schoss*, Dan. *skød*]:—*the sheet*, i. e. *the corner of a square cloth or other object*; hann sá niðr síga dúk mikinn af himni með fjórum skautum, 656 C. 8 (Acts xi. 5); hann var borinn í fjórum skautum til búðar, Glúm. 395; Fbr. 95 new Ed.; var hann fluttur heim í fjórum skautum, Vgl. 24; feldi fimm álma í skaut, *a cloak of five ells square*, Korm. 86: of the heaven þeir görðu þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jörðina með fjórum skautum *with four 'sheets'*, i. e. *corners* (east, west, north, south), Edda; whence himin-skaut, *the airts, four quarters of the heavens*; or heims-skaut, *the poles*, norðr-skaut or norðr-heims-skaut, *the north pole*; jarðar-skaut, *the earth's corner, outskirts of the earth*, Edda (in a verse). 2. *the sheet*, i. e. *the rope fastened to the corner of a sail*, by which it is let out or

handed close, N. G. L. ii. 283; þeir létu landit á bakborða ok létu skaut horfa á land, Fb. i. 431; skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. Mind. ii. 662); the phrase, beggja skauta byrr, *a fair wind* (right astern), Bs. ii. 48, freg. in mod. usage.

3. *the skirt or sleeve of a garment*; of a cloak, hann hafði rauða skikkju ok dreipit upp skautunum, Fms. vii. 297, cp. Eb. 226; skikkju hlaðbúna í skaut niðr, Nj. 48, 169; hence, bera hlut í skaut, *to throw the lot into the skirt of the cloak*, Grág. i. 37, Eg. 247 (see hlutr); or is skaut here = *a kerchief* (skauti) tied together to make a purse?; ei fé ligr í skauti, Karl. 170; hann hafði und skauti sér leynliga handóxi, Fms. x. 397; whence the phrases, hafa brögð undir skauti, of a cunning person (cp. hafa ráð undir hverju rifu), Bs. i. 730; hafa ráð und skauti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse); hann mun verða yðr þungr í skauti, *heavy in the flap, hard to deal with*, Fb. ii. 130; hence *the bosom*, Dan. *skjød* (cp. Lat. *sinus*), hvern dag sit hann ok ligr í hennar skauti, ok leikr sér, Mar.; Abrahams-skaut, Bible. A new-born infant used to be taken into the 'skaut' of his parents, and was thenceforth counted as legitimate; hence the phrases, sá maðr er borinn er skauta á meðal, skal taka slíkan rétt sem faðir hans hafði, N. G. L. i. 212: the same ceremony was also a token of adoption, þann mann skal leiða á rekks skaut ok rýgjár, 209; möttul-skaut, q. v.

4. of a head-dress, a *hood*, thrown round the head with the ends hanging down; klæði með hettu ok mjófu skauti bak ok fyrir, Mar.; skaut eða húfu, Karl. 60; síðfallin skaut á höfði. . . lyptr hóu skautinu brott ör höfðinu, id.; haf þat þér fyrir skaut ok höfuð-dúk, Stj. 127; kasta af höfði þér skautum ok höfuð-dúk, 208; krúsat skaut, D. N. iv. 359, 363; skaut, höfuð-dúk, 217; kvenna-skaut, Bs. ii. 358; hálsa-skaut, a '*neck-sbeet*,' *the flap of the hood*, Vtkv. 12 (in a riddle); Ránar skaut, poët. of *the waves*, Edda (in a verse). COMPS:

skauta-faldr, m. *the hood worn by ladies in Icel.* (= skaut), see faldr. skauta-segl, n. *a square-sail*, and skauta-sigling, f. *square rigging*, in western Icel.

skaut-björn and skaut-hreinn, m. *the 'tack-bear,' a ship*, Edda. skaut-fagr, adj. '*fair-sbeeted*,' poët. epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

skaut-feldr, m. a '*sbeet-cloak*,' *square cloak*, Glúm. 336.

skaut-gjarn, adj. an epithet of the giant Thiassi, Hdl. 29 (prob. a false reading).

skaut-hetta, u, f. *a hood with a flap*, Bárð. 179.

skauti, a, m. a *kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag (see *knýti-skauti*). Háv. 43. Bs. i. 337, 340.

2. *the square piece of wood* fastened on an oar where it moves in the rowlock so as to keep the oar from rubbing in its western Icel. called *skauti*; það er einn skautinn af árinni.

skaut-kistill, m. a *chest to keep kerchiefs in*, D. N. v. 69.

skaut-konungur, m. '*sbeet-king*,' the nickname of the Swedish king Olave who was an orphan child and was carried about by the Swedes, as the tale is told in Fas. i. 511, cp. Ó. H. ch. 15; but may not the name be derived from his having been an adopted son of the old king? See the references s. v. *skaut* (3).

skaut-reip, n. *the 'sbeet-ropes'* of a sail; við s. hvárt-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)

skaut-toga, að, to *glug at the skirt of one's cloak, to bundle roughly*, Fms. vi. 203, Edda (Gl.)

skaut-vanr, adj. '*sbeet-fitted*,' an epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

ská, adv. [cp. Dan. *skraa*; Germ. *schräge*], *askew, askance*, and á *ká, id.*; hence **ská-hallr**, adj. *sloping*.

skáðr, part. *askew, Lat. obliquus*; á skáðum veg til suðrs, Sks. 50 new Ed., for 427; see *skjáðr*.

skái, a, m. *relief, of pain*; ok þótti henni nekkverr skái verða á hverju dægri á sínum mætti, Bs. i. 352; varð engi skái á hans meini, 336; var fyrst með ská (=skáa acc.), it was at first with some relief, Þidr. 248; cp. skána, skárin.

skák, f. [of Persian origin], *chess*, Vm. 177; teifa skák, Gsp. COMPS: **kák-borð**, n. a *chess-board*. **skák-maðr**, m. a *chess-man*, Skíða R. 64: a *chess-player*.

2. [O. H. G. *scab-man*; Germ. *schäber*], a *obber, highwayman*, Þidr. 100 (v. l. 1), 125 (v. l. 14), 353. **skák-tafl**,

a *game of chess*, Ó. H. 167, Fas. i. 523, Fms. xi. 366 (year 1155), Bs. 635 (year 1238), ii. 186, D. N. (in deeds of the 14th century). There

is no authentic record of chess in Scandin. before the 12th century, for as l. c. is mythical, and as to Ó. H. 167 see remarks s. v. *hnefi*. In Icel. here is still played a peculiar kind of chess, called *vald-skák*, where no piece, if guarded, can be taken or exchanged. II. *metaph. a seat, emb.* in the popular phrase, *tyltu þér á skákina, take a seat!*

skáka, að, to *check*, Fms. iv. 366, v. l. (skækði, Ó. H. l. c.), freq. in mod. usage:—the metaph. phrase, *skáka í því skjóli, to check one in that shelter*, i. e. to take advantage of (unduly).

SKÁL, f., pl. skálar and skálar, Vkv. 24, 35 (Bugge), and so in mod. usage; [Germ. *schale*; Dan.-Swed. *skål*]:—a *bowl*; skál fulla vatus, Bj. 392; skál full mjáðar, Fms. vi. 52; þær skálar er þórr var vanr drekka, Edda 57.

2. a *hollow*, whence as a local name, and n.

II. [Engl. *scale*], *scales*, 643 B; eyri fyrir bein hvert er leysir, ef skellir í skálum, N. G. L. i. 67; taka skálar ok vega gullit, Fms. i. 145; skálar góðar, xi. 128; leggja í skálar, Fb. ii. 79; vega í skálum eð metum, Gpl. 523; skálar ok met, Fms. vi. 183; þá verðu vit að leita skálum ok vega hringinn, 249.

2. *metaph. phrase, stóð sí ógn honum, at engi lagði í aðra skál enn hann vildi, Ó. H. 111*; engir enn gátu nær í aðra skál lagt enn þeir vildu, þar sem þeir stóðu einn geg at málum, Bs. i. 716; þorðu þeir ekki orð í aðra skál at leggja in konungr vildi, Fb. i. 549; gull-skálar, Bret. 59; meta-skálar, q. v. COMPS: **skála-glam**, a *nickname*, see Jónsv. S. ch. 42; whence **Skál-rjar**, Landn.

skála-mark, -merki, n. *the sign Libra*, Rb. **skála-pund**, n. a *weight*, Dan. *skaal-pund*, Rétt. **skála-vegin**, rt. *weighed in scales*, D. N.

SKÁLD, n., pl. skáld; the word is in poetry rhymed as skald (with short vowel), *skald and kálða*, *aldri and skaldi*, *Kormak*, and so on; at the plural is always spelt skáld, not sköld; the mod. Dan. *skjald* is borrowed from the Icel.: [the etymology and origin of this word is untested; Prof. Bergmann, in *Message de Skirnir*, Strasburg, 1871, 54, derives it from the Slavonic *skladi* = composition, *skladacz* = com-

positor; but the earliest usages point to a Teutonic and a different et. In the ancient law *skáldskapr* meant a *libel in verse*, and was synonymous with *flint, danz, nið, q. v.*; the comps *skáld-fífl, leir-skáld* (q. v.) also point to the bad sense as the original one, which is still noticeable in popular Icel. usages and phrases such as *skálda* (the verb), *skáldi, skáldinn* (*libellous*), see also *skáldnær* below. On the other hand, *skálda*, Germ. *schalte*, means a *pole* (see *skálda*, *skáld-stöng* below);

leis and imprecations were in the ancient heathen age scratched on wood, see the remarks s. v. *nið, niðstöng*. The word is therefore, we believe, to be traced back to the old libel-pole, '*scald-pole*;' if so, Engl. *scald* = to abuse, Germ. *schelten*, may be kindred words; the old Lat. phrase (of Mart. Capella) *barbara fraxineis sculpturæ ruua tabellis* may refer to this scratching of imprecations on pieces of wood.]

B. *A poet*, in countless instances; þeir vóru skáld Haralds konungs kappar, Fas. i. 379; forn-skáld, þjóð-skáld, nið-skáld, hirð-skáld, skáld, krapta-skáld, ákvaða-skáld, as also *sálma-skáld, rimna-skáld*: nicknames, **Skáld-Helgi**, **Skáld-Hrafn**, **Skáld-Refr**, Landn., names given to those who composed libellous love-songs (¿) Svartald, Hvíta-skáld. Some of the classical passages in the Sagas referring to poets, esp. to the hirð-skáld, are Har. S. hárf. ch. 39, Hásk. S. Góða ch.

32, Eg. ch. 8, Gunnl. S. ch. 9, Ó. H. ch. 52-54, 128, 203, 205, O. H. l. ch. 57, 58, 60-62, Har. S. hárd. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 101, 108, 110. The Egils S., Korm. S., Hallfred. S., Gunnl. S. are lives of poets; there are also the chapters and episodes referring to the life of the poet Sigvat, esp. in the Fb., cp. also Sturl. i. ch. 13, 9. ch. 16; for imprecations or libels in verse see *nið*. COMPS: **skálda-gemlur**, f. pl., see Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 557-
skálda-spillir, m. '*skald-spiller*,' the nickname of the poet Eyvind; the name was, we believe, a bye-word, a '*poetaster*,' '*plagiarist*,' we believe that this nickname was given to this poet because two of his chief poems were modelled after other works of contemporary poets, the Húleygja-tal after the Ynglinga-tal, and the Hákonar-mál after the Eiríks-mál; (as to the latter poem this is even expressly stated in Fagrsk. 22); the word would thus be the same as *ill-skálda*, a word applied to a poet for having borrowed the refrain of his poem, Fms. iii. 65. **Skálda-tal**, n. a *List of Poets*, a short treatise affixed to the Cod. Ups. of the Edda and the Cod. Acad. primus of the Heimskringla.

skálda, u, f. [O. H. G. *scalta*; mid. H. G. *schalte*], a *pole or staff*, whence a *flute, pipe*; skálda með tönn, a *flute made of walrus tusk*, D. N. iv. 359. 2. [mid. H. G. *schalte*], a *kind of boat*, Edda (Gl.)

II. **Skálda**, a *contr. form of Skáldskapar-mál* (*List of Authors C. I*), but usually applied to the old collection of Philological Treatises affixed to the Edda, (*List of Authors H. I*)

skálda, að, to *make verses*, but in rather a bad sense.

skálda, að, [cp. Engl. *scall or scald*], to *rot, fall off*, of hair; skáldaðr.

skáld-eik, f. [Germ. *schalt-eiche*], *theholm-oak, ilex*, þd. (the MS. has *skál-eik*).

skáld-fé, n. a '*skald-fee*,' *reward for a poem*, Ad.

skáld-fífl, n. a *poetaster* (perh. originally a *libeller*), Edda 49.

skáldi, a, m. a *poetaster*, a *nickname* given in Icel. to vagrant, extemporising verse-makers; thus in this century Páll skáldi (a vagrant priest and verse-maker); and in the 16th century Bjarni skáldi; the word is never applied to really good poets. 2. as a *nickname*, Baut. (ou Runic stones).

skáld-kona, u, f. a '*skald-quean*,' a *poetess*, a *nickname* of a woman, for which the reason given is this; hann átti þórhildi skáldkonu, 'hón var orðgífur mikit ok fór með flimtan,' she was a '*word-witch*,' and made libels, Nj. 49.

skáld-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *poetical*, Fms. ii. 50.

skáld-maðr, m. a *poet*; skáldmenn miklir, Ísl. ii. 191.

skáld-mær, adj. a '*skald-maid*,' *poetess*, a *nickname* of the poetess Jörunn, Fms. i. 13; the name of her poem *Sendi-bit* looks as if it had been of a '*biting*' libellous kind.

skáld-pípa, u, f. a '*skald-pipe*,' a *flute* (?), Clar. 135.

skáld-skapr, m. '*scaldship*,' *poetry*: I. a *libel in verse*; eigi skáld lýsa legorðs-sök um skáldskap, Grág. i. 351; ef maðr kvæðr skáldskap til háðungar manni, . . . ok varðar þat skóggang, skal sækja sem annan skáldskap, ii. 151, see the whole chapter in Kb. ch. 238, inscribed, um Skáldskap, of *Libels*; the word is therefore used synonymously with *danz and flimt, nið, q. v.*

II. *poetry* in a good sense, Edda passim; Sigvatr var ekki hrað-mæltr maðr í sundr-lausum orðum, en s. var honum svá tiltækr, at hann kvæð af tungu fram svá sem hann mælti annat mál, Ó. H. 171; ok kom þar brátt talinu at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, þótti hvárum-tveggja þær ræður skentiligar, Eg. 686; skáld-skapar grein, -háttir, *poetical metre*, Skálda 183, 210; skáldskapar laun = skáldfé, Eg. 152. **Skáld-skapar-mál**, n. pl. *poetical diction*, Edda 49, Skálda 195; hence the name of the second part of the Edda, the ancient Ars Poetica, containing the rules and laws of ancient poetry.

Skáldskapr in old writers refers to the '*form*' (*metre, flow, diction*), not to the contents; even in such phrases as, *ekki var mikill skáldskapr í því kvæði, there was not much 'scaldship' in that poem, it was a bad composition*, Fms. vii. 38.

skáld-stöng, f. a '*libel-pole*,' a *pole with imprecations or charms scratched on it*; ef maðr reisir stöng ok kallar s., þá hefir hann fyrir-gört hverjum þenningi fjár síns, N. G. L. i. 430.

skálgi, a, m. a *fish* of the carp kind (?), Edda (Gl.)

skál-hús, n. = skáli, 655 xxx. 9.

SKÁLI, a, m. [cp. Scot. *shieling*]; Ivar Aasen *skaae* = *shieling*:—prop. a *but, shed*, put up for temporary use; this is the earliest Norse sense, and it is still so used in Norway; þar sér enn skála-tópt þeirra ok svá hrófit, Landn. 30; skála vist at Rauðabjörgum, of a fisherman's hut, Vm. 147; skála bú, a *but dweller* = a *robber*, Fs.; hence, leik-skálar, *play-shielings*, put up when people assembled for sports; gufu-skálar, '*steam-shieling*,' a local name, of bathing-sheds (?), Landn.; fiski-skálar, *fishing shielings*; it also remains in local names as **Skála-holt**.

II. a *ball* (höll is only used of the king's hall), see Orkn. ch. 18, 70, 115, Gisl. 29, Dropl. 18, 28, Fms. i. 288-292, Korm. 58, Bs. i. 41, Fbr. ch. 13 new Ed, Nj. ch. 78, Gunnl. S. ch. 11; in Landn. i. ch. 2, 2. ch. 13, the skáli is a detached building; drykkju-s., a *drinking ball*; svefn-s., a *sleeping ball*. In Grág. i. 459 distinction is made between *eldhús* and skáli; in the Sturl. skáli is distinguished from stofa; and it seems that the men were seated in the former, the women in

the latter. At still later times, and so at present, the skáli is an apartment near the entrance, a kind of for-skáli, q. v.; til þess er sér mann ór skála-dyrum ór fjöru í Nesdal, Vm. 87.

III. compds, skála-búnaðr, the hangings of a skáli, Glúm. 325; skála-dyrr, -endi, -gluggur, -gölf, -hurð, the doors, end, window, floor, hurdle of a skáli, Fms. i. 292, iii. 81, Vm. 87, Nj. 201, Landn. 154 (cp. Nj. 114), Krók. 39 C; skála-görð, -smíð, the building a skáli, Vm. 87, Fms. i. 290, Ld. 138, Rd. 245; skála-tópt, -veggur, -viðr, the quadrangle, wall, timber of a skáli, Landn. 30, 136, Ld. 252, Hrafn. 20, Nj. 282.

SKÁLKHEIÐR, m. mockery, Stj. 63, 122, 127, 241, 263.

SKÁLKR, m. [Ulf. skalks = δούλος, skalkinon = δουλεύειν, skalkhinnassus = δουλεία; A. S. scealc; Germ. scalk; the word remains in siniscalc, seneschal; mariscalc, mar-shall = a horse-groom] :—prop. a 'slave,' 'servant'; skálka þeirra er skjöld bera, Fas. i. (in a verse); but that sense is else lost. 2. a rogue, yet with some notion of a 'mock,' cp. skelkja and skálkheið, Dan. skalk-agtig; leiðr s., Clar.; ljúga sem skálkr, Rétt. 61, and so in mod. usage, Pass. 8. 19; skálka mark, a brand, 7. 13; skálka-pör, roguery. It is freq. in Germ. pr. names, as, Gadi-skalk, whence mod. Icel. Gott-skalk, which appears in Icel. in the 15th century.

skálm, f. a short sword, Höm. 14, Gkv. 2. 19, Fas. ii. 229, Ld. 214, Hkr. iii. 150, Fb. i. 259, ii. 138, Fas. i. 56 sqq., Fms. vi. 402, Grett. 140, Band. (in a verse); ryð-skálm.

II. one part of a cloven thing; hann tók upp birki-rapt mikinn, ok reiddi um öxl svá at hann hélt um skálmirnar, . . . raptrinn gekk í sundr í skálmunum, Eb. 324; skálma-tré, a cleft tree, Pr. 421; buxna-skálm, one leg of a pair of breeches.

III. [cp. skálpur; old Swed. skälf], a bean-pod; baun-skálmir, Barl. 46.

IV. a pr. name of a mare, Landn. V. the word occurs in the local names, Skálmardalr, -fjörðr, -nes, Landn.; but may not such names be derived from the cloven shape of the firths or the fells?

skálma, að, to stride with long paces, Hallfred (Fs. 106, where reflex.): freq. in mod. usage, hann gekk burt og skálmaði stórum, Od. xi. 539.

skálm-öld, f. the 'sword-age,' Vsp. 46; at margir góðir menn mundu verða drepnir í s. þeirri, Clem. 28.

skálp, f., qs. skvalp, mod. skolp, prop. scullery-water, wash. II. metaph. 'wisby-washy stuff,' thick talk; mál heitir skálp, Edda 110; mál-skálp.

skálp-grani, a, m. [Dan. grøn-skolding], a greenborn, Fms. ii. (in a verse).

skálp-hæna, u, f. the name of a bird (?), a hen: a nickname, Landn.

SKÁLPR, m. a leather sheath; varð laust sverðit, Sigurðr hélt um skálpinn, Sturl. iii. 163; þeir átu skálpána af sverðum sínum, Fms. viii. 436; drag sverðit ór skálpinum, Karl. 72; skálp-hús, in a pun, Krók.

II. a kind of boat or ship, Edda (Gl.): hence perhaps, Skálp-eið, the name of an isthmus in the Orkneys, Orkn.

SKÁN, f. a thin membrane, film; hann laust hann með líkþrá, svá at ein skán var alt af hvirfil ofan ok niðr á tær, Hom. (St.); myki-skán, a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. Karl. 430. 2. esp. the skin on cooked milk, porridge, or the like; mjólkir-skán, grautar-skán, a common word in Icel.; cp. skæni, skæini.

skána, að, [skái], to get better, of illness and the weather; mér er farið að skána, and veðrið er farið að skána.

Skáni and Skáney, f.; the gen. Skáneyjar occurs as early as in a poet of the 10th century, the syllable -ey answering to the Latinised -avia:—Scania, a local name, the Scandia or Scandinavia of Pliny and succeeding geographers, mod. Dan. Skaane; from the Saga time downwards the name of a county formerly belonging to Denmark, but since 1658 to Sweden; it is said to mean border-land, and may be akin to skán. Skáni forms the southernmost point of the great northern peninsula, and was accordingly the first district in the peninsula known to the Romans, whence in Latin writers it became the general name for the whole of the north; but not so in Icel. vernacular writers, who use it only in its proper sense of the county Skáni, Fms., Fb. passim.

Skánungar, m. pl. the men of Skáni, Fms.

skápr, m. a case or drawer with shelves; klæða s., a clothes-drawer; bóka-s., a book-case; matar-s., a pantry.

SKÁR, adj. [ská, skátt; cp. Ulf. us-skaws, 1 Thess. v. 8, and us-skawjan = ἀναήφειν; whence A. S. sceawjan; Germ. schawen]:—open; only used in the compds opin-skár, made public; her-skár, open to inroads, of a country, see herr (p. 259).

skári or skárri, a compar., superl. skástr, with no corresponding positive, [skái]:—better, best; þat mun þér ráð skást, it will be most advisable for thee, Fas. i. 421.

skári, a, m. [skera], a swathe, the sweep of a scythe in mowing; as also skára, að, to make a swathe.

skári, a, m. a young sea-mew, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489; má-skári: hence a nickname, whence Skára-staðir, a local name, Þórð.

ské, ð, [from Germ. ge-scheben; Dan. skee], to happen; it appears first in the 15th century, í Licia skéði litlu síðarr, Nikðr. 51; þar af hefir opt mikil óhæfa skét, H. E. ii. 168 (seems to be due to a transcript, as are also passages such as Ísl. ii. 66, v. l. 4); after the Reformation the

word became freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vídal, cp. also Safn i. 31; má-ské, kann-ské, may be!

SKEDJA, pres. skeðr; pret. skaddi; the subj. skeddi does not part. skaddr, skatt; [see skáða]:—to scathe, hurt, with acc.; líkami þeirra, H. E. ii. 68; ok vilda ek aldri skéðja, Fas. i. 209; skeðr þar jörð, Grág. ii. 229; s. þá jörðu, 216; eigi á þá jör (to violate) til þess at grafa lík, K. Þ. K. 22; þar þora ekki myss (Pr. 474). 2. to do scathe to, damage, with dat.; örnum ek er ek klæðum hans, that I spoiled his clothes, Skv. 720; þá á landeigandi ef jörð er skatt, Grág. ii. 337; svá at þú skeðir (subj.) jörðunni, Sk er hvegi s. hári sínu, Al. 68; s. váru lík, 120; ekki má vápn s.

Karl. 461; engu hári var skatt, Fms. xi. 309; s. lífu þínu, Skv. líkötum þeirra, H. E. i. 464; en þú er skorit er skeðr beini eðr Grág. ii. 11; axi var skatt, one ear of corn was damaged, Fas. i.

skefill, m. [skafa], a scratber; eyrna-skefill, an ear-picker. = skemill, fót-skemill by changing m into f, Bs. i. 135. pr. name, Rd. 289; of a mythol. king, Edda.

skefjar, f. pl. a sheath (?); only used in the phrase, hafa sig í s to restrain oneself. skefju-maðr, m. a wary person, one strains himself, Grett. (Ub.) 95.

SKEFLA, ð, [skafi], to be drifted together, massed, of snow skellir yfir það, it was covered with snow: of the waves, haflaud skellir, Edda (Ht.)

SKEGG, n. [Engl. shaggy is akin, but in the sense of the be word is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which use barð (q. a different sense; Dan. skæg; Swed. skugg):—a beard, prop. of = shagginess, þkv. I, Rm. 15; honum óx eigi skegg, Nj. 30, 59; stutt skegg ok snögvan kanp, . . . jadar-skegg, Skv. 288.

ok skegg, K. Þ. K.; hón sér undir skegg Hagbarði, Korm. 12: Úlfarr vatt við skegginu, Eb. 164; skrifa undir skegg e-m, behind another's beard, Fs. 31; konu skegg, a woman's beard.

Kaisers-bart, cp. Edda 19; höggva skeggi niðr, to bite the dust, i. (in a verse); meðan upp heldr skeggi, as long as we can stand Orkn. (in a verse); höggvast til skeggjum, to put beards together (in a verse).

II. = barð (q. v.), the cutwater, beak, of var skegg á ofanverðu barðinu, Fms. ii. 310; flaugar-skegg, in pr. names, Skeggi, Járn-skeggi, Skegg-broddi, Landn., Skegg-bragi, Skegg-ávaldi or Ávaldi skegg, Fs.

B. Compds: skegg-barn, n. a 'beard-bairn,' bearded baby, given to a man by a giant, Fas. ii. 517. skegg-broddr, m. of the beard; þeyta skeggbroddana, Fb. i. 296 (the skeggrodd and skegggraustina, Fms. i. 303, is prob. only a false reading for skeggbr skegg-brúsi, a, m. an earthen jug. skegg-hvitr, adj. white-red, Karl. 416. skegg-karl, m. = skeggbrúsi; skýldir erum við sk tveir, Hallgr. skegg-lauss, adj. beardless, Nj. 52, Land skegg-maðr, m. a bearded man, Fas. i. 150. skegg-siðr, a long-bearded, Þiðr. 18. skegg-staðr, m., mod. skegg-stæði, bearded part of the face, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256.

skeggi, a, m., pl. skeggjar, in the compds, eyjar-skeggjar, land-sbaggies, i. e. islanders, freq. in the Sagas, prob. originally a soubriquet, owing to the notion that islanders were more rou wild in their habits than other men; the word is particularly use Faroe islanders, Fær., Ó. H.: cp. Götu-skeggjar, the name of 7 from Gata in Faroe; Mostrar-skegg, the nickname of Th of Moster, an island in Norway, Eb., Landn.; cp. hraun-skeggi, the of the wilderness, Fs.

skeggja, u, f. a kind of balberd, also called barða (q. v.), Edda 31. skeggjaðr, part. bearded, Greg. 74, Fb. i. 134; ú-skeggjaðr beardless, Sighvat.

skegglingr, m. a kind of bird, Engl. sbag or green cormorant (?), Edda (Gl.); mod. skeggla.

skegg-ðx, f. = skeggja or barða, Skv. 388, Eg. 189.

SKEIÐ, f., pl. skeiðr, Fb. i. 532. I. 1, ii. 42. I. 4, Fms. iv. 78, x. 54 (in a verse); the form skeiðar (see Lex. Poët.) seem to be erroneous: [akin to skið and skeið, n.]:—a kind of swift-sailing ship of war of the class langskip, but distinguished from dreki, freq. in the Erlingr átti skeið mikla, hón var tvau rúm ok þrjátígi, Fms. iii. 4 passim, cp. Fms. i. 46, vi. 308; tuttugu langskip, tvær skeiðr knörnu, v. 169, cp. snekkja.

II. the slay or weaver's r which in former times the weft was beaten; sverð var fyrir sk skulum slá sverðum sigrvef þenna, Nj. 275; vind-skeið, q. v. spoon, Dan. skee, freq. in mod. usage; a spoon made of silver of horn spönn, of wood sleif; the word is mod., but occurs in 805, ii. 627 (of the begin. of the 15th century). compds: skinn, skeiðar-nef, a nickname, from the beaks of swift ships; skeiðar-kylfi, n. a club or beak on the skeið, Ó. H. 40 (Fb where kylfa, f., as also in Sighvat's verse).

SKÉIÐ, n. a race; renna skeið við e-n, to run a race with or 31; ríða á skeið, to ride at full speed, Ísl. ii. 252; hleypa (hesti) id.; renna at í einu skeiði, in one run, one bound, Glúm. 386; ta skeiði, to overtake, Karl. 431; þeir tóku þá skeið (galloped) of

ánni, Sturl. iii. 23; skapa skeið (or skopa skeið, Fas. ii. 283, Gísl. 69, Fs. 51), to take a run, Fas. ii. 553, Al. 169, Edda 31; reuna skeið at kastala veggjum, Sturl. ii. 144, Fær. 110; góra skeið at veggjum, Eb. 310; hann górdi skeið at dyrunum, Sturl. i. 143; hlaupa á skeið, to take a run, Njarð. 370; taka skeið, Orkn. 416; reyna skeið, Fms. vii. 170.

II. a course, of space; var þar gott skeið at renna eptir slétum velli, ... til skeiðs enda ... á mitt skeiði, Edda 31; er þeir kómu á skeið þat er síðan er kallað Dúfunes-skeið, ... á miðju skeiði, Landn. 194; skamt skeið, a short way, Fms. viii. 34; fór hann nokkuð skeið með Rafni, Bs. i. 766; langt skeið, Edda 54; = Lat. stadium, Stj., Rb., Eluc.

2. of a space of time; þat var eitt skeið, it was one space of time that ..., Fas. ii. 408; Njáll þagnaði nokkurt skeið, a while, Nj. 65; um skeið, for a while, Fms. vii. 339; hann hafði niðri aðra hendina á jörðu, ok bregðr henni annat skeið (every now and then) at nösnum sér, Fær. 170; hann lagði sverðið um kné sér ok dró annat skeið til hálfis, Eg. 304; of the time of day, um sólar upprásar-skeið, dagmála-skeið, lýsingar-skeið, miðmunda-skeið, nóð-skeið, náttmála-skeið, sólarfalls-skeið, dagsetrs-skeið, miðnætis-skeið, passim; see dagmál, nóð, miðmundi, etc.: of the seasons, miðsumars-skeið, vetrnáttu-skeið, Leiðar-skeið, see miðsumar, etc.: of life, vera á æsku skeiði, in the prime of life; á léttasta skeiði aldrs, id., Eg. 536.

III. in local names, Skeið, Skeiðar-á, Landn. Skeiða-menn, m. pl. the men of S., Sturl.

skeiða, að, [skeiðir], to sheath a sword, knife, Fas. i. 460. II. [skeið, n.], to gallop, passim.

skeið-brímír, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

skeið-gata, u, f. a broad causeway (to ride on), Ísl. ii. 339.

skeið-hestr, m. a race-horse, also of a horse that ambles (skeið II).

skeiðir, f. pl. [Engl. sheath; Dan. skæde; Germ. scheide]:—a sheath; ná knifir ór skeiðum, Bs. i. 385; taka knifir ór skeiðum, 229, Háv. 49 new Ed.; mér sýnisk sem réttindin skriði nú í skeiðir, Róm. 116.

skeið-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

skeið-reitt, n. part. a broad way for riding; þá var allt s., Sturl. iii. 23.

skeiða, u, f. [skeiðr], a horse-shoe, Þiðr. 105; hálf-s., a broken horse-shoe; skafa-s., a sharp-shoe; metaph., þad er skeifu-mynd á e-u, it is in the shape of a s., it is crooked, askew, goes wrong, Sturl. ii. 93 (in a verse); iðo., þad er skeifu-lag á því: as a nickname, Sturl. ii. 120; keiða is rare in old writers, but is the common word in mod. Icel. use; he ancients said skjór, a shoe.

skeif-högg, adj. cutting askew, using a hammer or axe awkwardly.

skeif-ligr, adj. askew, awry, wrong, D. N. iii. 153; skeif-liga, adv., Karl. 478.

SKEIFR, adj. [Engl. skew; Germ. schief; Dan. skæv]:—askew, oblique; ör Jonate fló aldri vint né skeifr, Stj. 495; koma skeift við, to go crookedly, Bret. 174: of the feet, skeifum fæti, Fms. vi. (in a verse); um-skeifr = Lat. varus; út-s. = Lat. valgus: skeifr, a nickname, Orkn.; jöru-skeifr, a nickname, Fms.

SKEIKA, að, [Dan. skeje; Swed. skeka], to go askew, swerve, deviate; hann styrði svá at landi at aldri skeikaði, Bs. i. 326; þar skeikaði jók stjórnin, 726: the phrase, láta skeika at sköpuðu (see skapa), Fms. 112, Eg. 90, Ó. H. 146, Gg. 4: with prep., skeika af, to swerve from; fr trúnni svá aldri skeiki, a hymn.

SKEIÐA, d, [province Swed. skeina = to cut with a scythe], to scratch, wound slightly; hefir þú skeit þik? Ó. H. 72; ef maðr höggtr til manns skeiðinir klæði hans, N. G. L. i. 164; nú hyggur hann at, hvar hann verri ceindr, Rd. 240. 2. reflex. to get a scratch, a slight wound, Grág. 65, Korm. 62, Fms. ii. 82, Sturl. i. 148, Ísl. ii. 258, Fas. ii. 407; ceindusk iðrin, Bs. i. 330.

skeiða, u, f. a scratch, slight wound; kalla ek þetta skeinu en ekki r, Nj. 205, Háv. 50, Fms. ix. 497, Róm. 239; var skeinan saman r, aupin, Grett. 152. COMPS: skeinu-hættir, adj.; vera s., to be who gives good scratches, dangerous, Fb. i. 352, 566, 571, Vigl. 29. skeinu-samr, adj., id., Eg. 293, Finnþ. 352. skeini-samt, n. adj.; rðr honum þá skeinisamt, he was then much exposed to being wounded, p. 190; varð þeim þat s., 214.

skeina, d, [skeini, skán, skemi], to wipe, tergere foramen.

skeini, n. [skæni, skán], folium tergendii.

skeitan, f. vanity (?), Hom. (St.).

skekill (better skokkill with k), m. dimin., [skiki; akin to Engl. tank]:—the banks or legs of an animal's skin when stretched out, see út-skekill, an outskirt, of a land or field, tínn-skekill, land-skekill, etc. II. as a nickname, Sturl.: the mythol. name of a sea-king, Edda.

skokkja, t, [skakkr], to set askew, displace.

skokkja, u, f. obliquity.

SKEL, gen. skeljar, pl. skeljar, [Ulf. skalja = κέλυκος, Luke v. 19; S. sceala; Engl. shell; cp. Germ. schale]:—a shell, of flat or spoon-shaped shells, as opp. to kúfingur (of whorled shells); báru-skel, gymbrásl, kú-skel, óðu-skel (aða), kráku-skel; skurn eðr skel, Stj. 88, Mag.; skelja-karl, id., Skíða R.; knú-skel, the knee-pan. COMPS: skelja-pt, n. = skelja-moli. skelja-hrúga, u, f. a mound of shells, Mag. skelja-moi, a, m. a sherd, broken shell, Sturl. i. 119.

skel-eggliga, adv. briskly, in a sweep, Fms. xi. 128.

skel-eggir, adj., cp. mod. skel-jungr; the form skeligr (skjalligr) in some Editions and paper transcripts is merely a false reading, for the vellums, even such later ones as the Fb., spell -egger; the derivation in Lex. Poët. s. v. is therefore erroneous:—shell-edged, thin-edged, keen, hence metaph. dauntless; ef þú hefir viljann skelleggjan, Al. 4; skelleggjum hugum (Cod. scelegiom), 677. 5; oss er úsigurum viss, nema ver sém skelleggir sjálfir rúða-nemumir, Ó. H. 214; snarþir ok skelleggir, id., as also Fb. ii. 350, l. c.; vóru formenn skelleggir (skeligr Ed.) um allt, Sturl. iii. 217; þeir vóru allir skelleggir í því at skilja eigi við hann, i. 41; þeir svára fá um, ok vóru í eugu skelleggir (skeligr Ed., skjalligr C.), iii. 315; ef menn eru skelleggir til móts, Fb. i. 140; jafn-skelleggir til orrostu, Al. 183; skulu vér nú ok skelleggir á vera hédan í frá, Fb. ii. 552.

SKELFA, ð, a causal to skjálfa, q. v.:—to make to shake, give one a shaking; skelfa lind, Km. 34; s. aska, 39; hann rétti gullrekit spjót at Armóði ok skelldi við, Orkn. 328; Bengeir skelldi sverðið, Fms. viii. 317; skelldan græði, the troubled waters, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann fær eigi steinveggjum sundr skelldan, Sks. 410; þat er skelfi þína hanaingju, Fms. x. 223.

II. to make tremble, frighten; eigi skal einn þeirra skelfa mik, Fas. i. 73; lút þik þat ekki s., Al. 5; okkr skeltra eigi brogð þeirra, 655 xiii. B. I; s. e-n af e-n, to deter, Al. 15; skelldr, frightened, Bs. i. 786; ó-skelldr, dauntless.

skelfi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), terrible.

skelting, f. 'shaking,' terror, Th. 25, freq. in mod. usage: as adv. = awfully, skelting er að tarna fallegt, awfully fine!

skelfir, m. a shaker, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name of a mythical king, Edda.

skel-fiskr, m. a shell-fish, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 88.

skelfr, adj. trembling, Al. 76, Fas. ii. 192; ó-skelfr, undaunted, Fb. ii. 8, 351; compar., at ek skula tala lægra eðr skelfra, with a lower or more faltering voice, 296.

skelgjask, d. dep. [skjúlgtr], to come askew; augu skelgjask, the eyes squint, Anecd. 6.

skeliga, adv. = skeleggiga, Sturl. iii. 147. Hkr. iii. 383.

skeljungr, m. a kind of whale, a sword-fish (?), Edda (Gl.), Sks. 132.

skelkaðr, part. frightened.

skelking, f. mockery, Arna-Magn. 234 (vellum).

skelkinn, adj. mocking, Lex. Poët.

SKELKJA, ð, [skálkr], to mock; s. at e-m, Stj. 363, Al. 153, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); s. at Guði, Stj. 363; þeir gengu fyrir krossinn ok skelktu at líkneskinu, Bs. i. 147; þá mun hann ei ok ei (aye and aye) s. at oss, Karl. 374; reflex., Guð lætr eigi skelkjask, Hom. 144 (Gal. vi. 7).

II. [skelkr], to frighten, Fms. vi. (in a verse), but rare.

skelkni, f. mockery, [Shetl. skeelkin], Hom. (St.).

skelkr, m. [mid. H. G. schellech; Engl. skull], fear; only in the phrase, e-m skýtr skelk i bringu, one is taken by fear, loses heart, is frightened, Fb. i. 418, Ld. 78, Fms. viii. 43, 350, Ó. H. 108, 121, Eg. 49, with a mocking notion, see skalkr, q. v.; or e-m slær skelk i bringu, Stj. 372.

skel-kussi, a, m. 'shell-bullock,' a kind of shell = kúskel.

SKELLA, ð, causal of skjalla (q. v.), to make to slam, clab; skelldu skip mitt er ek skorðat hafðak, knocked my ship, Íbl. Sturl. i. 177; hann skelldi þeim saman, beat them together, Landn. 84; s. sverði i skeiðin, Eg. 304; s. aprt hurðu, to slam the door, Fb. i. 258, Fms. viii. 341; to smack, s. á lerin, to smack the thigh with the palm; skella löfum, to clap with the hands, Merl.; s. hrömmum yfir, to clutch, Ld. 52; spor svá stór sem kerals botni væri miðr skell, footprints as great as if the bottom of a cask had been thrown down, Grett. 111. 2. with prep., skella af, to strike clean off; hann skellir af honum höndina, Al. 40; s. fót undan, Am. 48; skálmín hljóf inn i bergit svá at skellisk við heptið, Fas. i. 56; skella upp, or s. upp yfir sik (skelli-hlátr), to burst out into roaring laughter, Dropl. 31, Sturl. ii. 136, Fms. iii. 113; hón skelldi upp yfir sik ok hló, Grett. 148; skella á e-n (Dan. skalde paa een), to scold one; var þá skellt á þorstein, at honum hefði illa tekizk, Orkn. 264; þeir er opt á mik skella, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse); rass-skella, to flog behind, punish children.

skella, u, f. a rattle for scaring horses; skaka skella, Grág. i. 441.

skelli-brögð, n. pl. merry pranks, Fb. iii. 241 (in a verse).

skelli-hlátr, m. roaring laughter, Fas. iii. 572.

skelli-hurð, f. a door that slams of itself, Háv. 39.

skellr, m., pl. skellir, a loud splash; er hann heyrði skellina, the splash of one diving, Fær. 172; a smiting, beating, sá hlaut skellinn er skyldi, Nj. 141; hón skell um hlaut fyrir skillinga, þkv. 32; rass-s., a flogging behind.

skelmir, m. [Dan. skjelm = Germ. schelm], a rogue, devil; drepa skelmi þann, Boll. 352; skelmirinn, of the devil, Th. 76, Fb. i. 417, Bs. ii. 81; hann spratt upp ok spurði hvat skelmi þat væri, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hvat vill skelmir þinn! Fas. 52; þinn skelmir! 166; skelmir sá, Bjarn. 32.

COMPS: skelmis-drep, n. a plague, murrain, Stj. 326, 344.

skelmis-skapr, m. devilry, Gísl. 31.

skelpa, u, f. [skálpr], a wry face; in the phrase, góra skelpur, to make a wry mouth, in crying, Fb. i. 566.

skel-punnr, adj. 'shell-tin', thin as a shell, of an edge, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage.

ske-madr, see skímadr, Fb. i. 448 (see skí).

skemill, m. [Engl. *shambles*; Scot. *skamyll*, a bench; Dan. *skammel* = a *foot-stool*]:—prop. a *bench*, whence a *foot-stool*; see fót-skemill.

skemma, u, f. [prop. from *skamr* = *short*], a *small detached building* in an ancient dwelling, for sleeping in or for a lady's bower; hann átti eina líta skemmu ok svaf hann þar jafnan, Fær. 259; þau voru öll í svefni í skemmu einni, Gisl. 7. Ísl. ii. 38; sá hann Steingerði sitja í skemmu einni, Korm. 228; skemmu-búr, a *bower*, Eg. 560; skemmu-dyrr, -glugg, -hurð, -veggr, Fms. ii. 125, iii. 67, iv. 335, Fær. 144, Fas. i. 197; skemmu-seta, *sitting in a skemma*, of ladies, iii. 68, Fms. ii. 90.

2. in mod. usage, a *store-house* used for keeping things in, an *out-house*; í skemmu þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, átján skinn-beðir, hálfir fjórði tugar hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4. **skemmu-mær**, f. a *chamber-maid*, Fas. i. 193.

SKEMMA, d, [skömm, skamm], to *put to shame*, Sks. 702, Barl. 54, 55, 125, 146. 2. reflex. to *blush*, Barl. 36, v. l.; skemmask naktra lima, Sks. 534, 549.

II. [skamr], to *shorten*; skemma svá samstöfur at göra eina ör tveim (i. e. by contraction), Edda i. 610; vél (common Engl. to *skimp*) skar aptan ok skemdi fjáðrar, Gsp.; skulu þeir af kilfi höggva, ok s. svá skip þeirra... göra eigi skemra en..., N. G. L. i. 99; s. líf sitt, Al. 43; þá er tveir eru skemdir, degi hvárr, *shortened each by a day*, Rb. 526; impers., en er dag tók at skemma, Fms. i. 67; er nótt diðmáðisk en dagr skemdir, Fb. i. 71, Sks. 230. 2. to *damage*, *spoil*; skemma vápn manna, Al. 168; eigi er enn öllu skemt, Band. 39 new Ed.; vera skemdr, to *be hurt*, Bs. i. 287; ó-skemdr, *unhurt*, *unscathed*, id.: freq. in mod. usage, skemdu það ekki, þú hefir skemt það, *thou hast spoiled it*; or also, það er skemt, it is *damaged*, in a *bad condition*.

skemmd, f. *shame*, *disgrace*, Barl. 115, 129, Ver. 5, 26, MS. 655 v. 1, 623, 31, Rb. 382; þola þeim allar skemdir, Anecd. 12; skemmdar auki, Boll. 354; skemmdar-ord, -verk, -vig, a *villainous word*, *deed*, *slaughter*, Fms. vi. 33, N. G. L. ii. 49; skemmdar fullr, *disgraceful*, 623, 6, Fms. ii. 47, Fb. i. 512; skemmdar-lauss, *without disgrace*, Al. 48; neut., Hom. 111: *without hurt*, *unscathed*, Rd. 247; skemmdar-madr, a *villain*, Fms. vi. 32, D. N. iv. 228.

skemmi, f. *shame*, = skemnd, Hom. 17.

skemmi-liga, adv. *shamefully*, Fas. iii. 143.

skemmi-ligr, adj. *shameful*, Háv. 45.

skemmingr, m. a kind of *seal*, the smallest species, Sks. 177: as a nickname, Sturl.

skemr, adv. compar., superl. **skemst**, [from *skamr*], *shorter*: of space, þeir söguð at konungur hefði skemr farit en líkligt þátti til Oslóar, Fms. ix. 529; er skemr hefir búit í því héraði, Grág. i. 423; lífa skemr, Al. 15; alldri s. en þrjár nætr, Rb. 566; hann lifði skemst þeirra bræðra, Ó. H. 92; á einum degi, ok láta sem skemst á meðal, Grág. ii. 124. 2. of time, lengr eða skemr, for a *longer or shorter time*, Finnb. 328; at hann væri þar lengr enn skemr, the *longer the better*, Ld. 162, Al. 105; hvárt sem þeir töluðu lengr eða skemr, Fms. i. 80; hirði ek allrði hvárt þú verr þik lengr eða skemr, Nj. 116.

skemt, f. [Dan. *skjemt*], an *amusement*, = skemtan, Pass. 21. 2.

SKEMTA, t, but ad, Fms. x. 226, 281, [prop. from *skamr* = to *shorten*]:—to *amuse*, *entertain*, with dat. of pers.; skemta sér, to *amuse oneself*, play, Nj. 129; þeir drukku ok skemmtuðu sér, Fms. x. 281; skemtaði hann sér á hverjum degi, 226; hún gekk um gólf ok skemti sér, Eg. 48; vér erum kátir ok skemtum oss, Fms. viii. 354, 357:—so also of other persons, sveinn þeirra er inni, ok skemtir þeim, Ísl. ii. 348; þótti ok vél skemta, a *good entertainment*, Fms. viii. 207. II. esp. to *entertain people at meetings or festivals* with story-telling or songs; Björn skemtir visum þeim, er..., Bjarn. 46; frá því er nokkut sagt hverju skemtr var, i. e. *what the entertainment was*, Sturl. i. 23; þessi saga var skemt Sværi konungi, *this story was to amuse king Sværi*, id. 2. absol. to *amuse*, *entertain people*: þat er eigi, segir konungur, þvíat vetr-gestr þinn skemtir vel... en er konungur var í sæng kominn, skemti Stúfr ok kvad flokk einn, konungur vakti lengi, en Stúfr skemti... hverjum skaltú s. með drápunum þinum? Fms. vi. 391; hann kvadsk kunna nokkurlús sögur. Konungr mælti, þú skalt vera með hird minni í vetr ok s. ávallt, ... þat er ætlan mín at nú muni uppi sögur þínar, þvíat þú hefir jafnan skemt, 355; ok er menn lögðusk til svefnis, þá spurði stafnbúi konungs hverr s. skyldi... Sturla inn Íslenzki, viltú skemta?... segir hann þá Huldar-sögu, Sturl. iii. 304; þar var Skíði af skötnum kenndr, ok skemti af ferðum sínum, *he gave amusement by telling of his journey*, Skíða R. 19; skemtast með skrók-sögur, H. E. i. 584.

skemtan (**skemtun**), f. an *entertainment*, Edda 25; hafa s. af e-u, to *amuse oneself with a thing*, Eg. 232; at henni þretti s. at tala víð Ólaf, Ld. 72; at þú eigir fú skemtanar daga (*days of joy*) héðan í frá, 154; skemtanar-ganga, a *pleasure-walk*, *promenade*, Sks. 371; skemtanar líf, a *life of pleasure*, 619; hafa skemtanar ræður, to *have a chat*, Fms. vii. 119. II. *amusement*, *entertainment*, by story-telling or the like; þat var eitt sinn at þeir áttu hesta-þing, þá var Þórðr beðinn skemtanar, en hann tók því ekki fjarri, en þat var upphaf at hann kvad vísur þær er

hann kallaði Daggeisla-vísur, ... Björn hlýddi skemtan hit bezta..., E. 46; hvárr þeirra kvad allt þat er hann hafði kveðit um annan var sú s. ein áheyrlig, 56, Fms. vi. 391; ok má þá sitja skömmum vinda at l skemtanninni, 355; tóku menn þá umtal mikit um skemtanina at l Sturl. passim; kvad víl Skíði húsgang-s-madr, hafa fyrir s. sína? Skí R. 22; sagna-s., *story-telling*, see saga. **skemtunar-samligr**, dj. *amusing*, Sks. 379.

skemtan-ligr, adj. *amusing*, *pleasant*, Sks. 379.

skemti-liga, adv. *amusingly*, *pleasantly*; segja frá vel ok s., to a *story well and pleasantly*, Fbr. 146; svá sem skemtiligast, Mar.

skemti-ligr, adj. *amusing*, *interesting*, *pleasant*, Fms. ii. 22, vi. 10, Ísl. ii. 212, Stj. 91; ó-skemtiligr, *dull*, *uninteresting*.

skenking, f. *the serving drink at the table*; því næst kómu inn send (*disbes*) þar næst skenkingar, Ó. H. 86; ekki starf skulu þeir hafa s. um Jól, N. G. L. ii. 447. 2. a *present*, Germ. *geschen*.

SKENKJA, t, [Dan. *skjenke*; Germ. *schenken*, *einschenken* to *serve drink*, *fill one's cup*, often with dat. of pers.; Orkn. 216; inn skenkti honum með fríðu horni búnu, Fms. iv. 49; drekka sílfri sl íkt í fagra vín, Edda (Ht.); Freyja fór þá at s. honum..., eða hví F skal s. honum sem at gildi Ása, Edda 57; s. mjöð, 76; þann ma þar hafði skenkt um kveldit, Eg. 557; s. drykk, Flóv. 12; öll minn au er bæudr skenktu, Fms. i. 37; at hann skyldi s. sjálfum honum, Stj. 1; hann lét standa fyrir borði sínu skutil-sveina at s. sér með borðk am, Fms. vi. 442, N. G. L. ii. 447: to *give drink*, skenкта ek þyrstanda ks. 632: mod., skenka kaffé, to *give one a cup of coffee*. 1 to *make presents*, mod.

skenkjari, a, m. a *cup-bearer*, Stj. 200, 571, N. G. L. ii. 413, 447, Sturl. iii. 182.

skenkr, m., pl. skenkir, *the serving of drink at a meal*; ok er inn höfðu matask um hrið kom innar skenkr, Sturl. iii. 182 C.

[Germ. *geschen*; Dan. *skjenk*], a *present*, mod.

SKEPJA, skapöð, see skapa.

skepna, u, f. [skapa; Dan. *skabning*, a *shape*, *form*; með hv skepnu sem er, K. þ. K. (begin.); eptir rétttri skepnu, Fms. v. 347, II. 115. 2. *fate*, *destiny* (Dan. *skjebne*), MS. A. 8 (but rare).

a *created thing*, *creature*; sá Guð at þetta var allt saman góð skepni bj. 15; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; Dróttinn Guð er allri skepnu stýrir, 623, 25, Lil. 6; alla skepnuna, ... öll sýnilig sk ua, Stj. 29, 30; englar... er æztir váru allrar Guðs skepnu, 656 u; skepnu en eigi skapara, Ver. 47; Guð sköp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78 góð skepna, 677, 10; á enni sömu skepnu gekk Pétr þurrum fótum, the 2. sea, Greg. 58: compd., skepnu-dagr, *the day of creation*, Ver. 7. in mod. usage esp. *cattle*, *live stock*; fara vel með skepnurnar, engin: ndi skepna; skepnu-lauss, *without live stock*; skepnu-höld, *the keeping of live stock*, and so on.

skeppa, u, f. [Dan. *skjeppe*; Engl. *skip*], a *measure*, *busbel*, N. L. i. 136, ii. 166, v. l. 35, 366, D. N. v. 77.

SKEPSTA, t, [skapti]; skepta örvar, to *make shafts to arrow-head*: m. 25; s. geira, to *make spear-shafts*, Akv. 37; skepta spjót, Fs. 64, F. k.: —to *furnish with a handle*, ramliga skeptar öxar, Gpl. 104: metaph. m. bad hann þá ekki um skepta = skipta, *he begged him not to meddle* m. viii. 27.

skepta, u, f. a *shaft*, = skeptifléttu, Fms. x. 357. II. i in-

skepta, fer-s. (q. v.), from a weaver's rod.

skepti, u, s. a *shaft*; tvennar typtir örva, skefta eðr brodda, N. C. i. 201; var skeptið langt at spjótinu, Gisl. 101. COMPS: skepti-f ta, 1 u, f. a kind of *shaft with a cord*, Sks. 389, Fms. vi. 77, Ó. H. 217. II. all- fred. skepti-smiðr, a *shaft-maker*, Hm. 127. skepti-ör, m. a kind of *pike*, Hkr. iii. 313. II. a *handle*; höggva af

skepti, Grett. (in a verse); knif-skepti, a *knife-handle*.

skeptingr, m. a kind of *head-gear*, Edda ii. 494.

skeptr, part. *shafted*, of arrows, spears; skeptar örvar, dörr álmi ept Lex. Pöet.; auð-skept spjör, Ad.

SKER, n., gen. pl. skerja, dat. skerjum; [Dan. *skjær*; Swed. *sker*, Engl. *skerry*]:—a *skerry*, an *isolated rock in the sea*; í hölma eðr, Eg. 28. Eb. 12, 236–240, passim; as also in local names, Skerja-fjörðr: the saying, sigla milli skers ok báru, see sigla; eyði-skær, a *desert* s. blind-skær, a *sunken skerry*: also in the phrase, að flaska á því sl nu, to *split on that rock*. skerja-blesti, a *nickname*, Dropl.

SKERA, sker, pret. skar, pl. skáru; subj. skæri; part. skenn: [A. S. *scerian*; Engl. *sbear*; Germ. *scheren*; Dan. *skjære*]:—a *cut*: skera með knifi, klippa með söxum, Str. 9; þeir skaru böndin, F. iv. 369; hann skar af nokkurn hlut, x. 337; s. tungu ör höfði manni, ik. ii; hann skar ör egg-farveginn ör sárinu, Þórð. 54 new Ed. F. flekk skera ör með holdi ok blóði, Fms. ii. 188; s. á háls, Nj. 156; ör út ör, to *cut sheer through*, 244, Fms. i. 217. 2. to *slaught* Gr. óþárreiv; skera saudi, kálf, kið, geldinga, Landn. 202, K. þ. F. 34 Bs. i. 646, Hkr. i. 170, Sturl. i. 94, Eb. 318; hann skar síðan dr þess íðraðisk hann mest er hann hafði dilkinu skorit, Grett. 13 höfðu þeir skorit flest allt sauðfé, en einn hrút létu þeir lífa, 148 þór-

oddr hafði þá ok skorit í bú sitt sem hann bar nauðsyn til, Eb. 316; s. gæss, Korm. 206, 208; skera niðr kvikfú, Vápn. 30; skera af, id., Korm.; kýrin var skorin af. 3. *to cut, shape*; skörinn ok skipaðan, Barl. 166; of clothes, klæði skörin eða úskörin, Grág. i. 504; óskörin klæði öll, N. G. L. i. 210; var skorit um þell nýtt, Fms. vii. 197; veittú mér þat, at þú sker meir skyrtu, Auðr, þórkatlí bónda mínum . . . At þú skyldir s. Vesteini bróður mínum skyrtuna, Gísl. 15; skikkju nýskörin, Fms. vi. 52; *of the hair*, þá skar Rögvaldr jarl háir hans, en áðr hafði verið úskorit tíu vetr, ii. 189; hann hafði þess heit strengt at láta eigi s. há sitt nó kamba, fyrr en hann yrði einvalds-konungur yfir Noregi, Eg. 6; hann skar háir hans ok negl, Ó. H.; ef maðr deyr með úskörnum nöglum, Edda 41; s. mön á hrossum, Bjarn. 62.

4. [*Scot. shear, of reaping*], *to shear, cut, reap*; skera akr eða slá eng, to 'shear an acre' or mow a meadow, Gpl. 360; ax úskorit, Gkv. 2. 22; sú akra yðra ok skera, ok planta vingarða, Stj. 644; skera korn, K. Á. 176; sar ok skerr, Gpl. 329.

5. *to carve, cut*; glugg einn er á var skörin hurðinni, Fms. iii. 148; s. jarðar-men, Nj. 227; skáru á skíði, Vsp.; var á framstaflinum karls-höfuð, þat skar hann sjálf, Fagrsk. 75; skar Tjórví þau á knífs-skepti sínu, Lándn. 248; skera fjöll, kistil, brík, as also skera út e-ð, *to carve out* (skurðr); skörin drekar, carved dragon-heads, Lex. Poët.; skera hluti, *to mark the lots*, Fms. vii. 140 (see hlutr); skera ok skera upp herör, *to 'carve out'*, i. e. *to despatch a war-arrow*, like the Scot. 'fiery cross', Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, Gpl. 82, Js. 41; s. bod, id., Gpl. 84, 370, 371.

6. *Special phrases*; skera e-m höfuð, *to make faces at one*, metaphor from carving the pole, see nið; hann rétti honum fingr ok skar honum höfuð, Grett. 117 A; skera af manni, *to be blurt with one* (see skafa); þarf ekki lengr yfir at hylma, né af manni at skera, Mork. 138; þú ert röskr maðr ok einadrö, ok skerr (v. l. skefir) lítt af manni, Nj. 223; skerr hann til mjök (be gess, presses bard) ef Hneitir legði leyfi til, Sturl. i. 11; allit, skapa ok s., *to 'shave and shear'*, i. e. *to make short work of a thing, decide*, Eg. 732, Rafn. 29; láta skapat skera, *to let fate decide*, Fms. viii. 88.

7. skera ör, *to decide, settle* (6r-skurðr); biskup skerr ekki ör um skílháð, Grág. i. 328; ef eigi skera skrár ör, 7; föru-nautar hans skáru skýrt ör, Ölk. 36; þótti þá ör skorit, Ld. 74; s. ör vanda-málum, Str. 30; ni er þat villi várr, at einn veg skeri ör, *to end it either way*, Fb. ii. 57.

II. reflex. *to stretch, branch*, of a landscape, fjord, valley; sú fjörðr skersk í landnorðr frá Steingríms-firði, Ld. 20; sú þeir at skárusk í landit inn firðir stórir, Eb. 5 new Ed.; fjörðr skarsk langt inn í landit, Krók.; höfðarnir skárusk á víxl, the headlands stretched across, overlapped one another, i. e.; í dal þeim er skersk vestr í fjöll, milli Múla ok Grísar-tungu, Ld. 146; vág-skörin, *a shore with many bays*; skorið fjörðum, scored with many fjords; þar skersk inn haf þat er kallask Caspium mare, Stj. 72.

2. phrases, hlon skarsk í setgeira-brækr, Ld. 136; ef nokkurt kersk í, happens, Gpl. 20, Fbr. 102 new Ed.; þórðr sagði citthvað kyldu í skerask, Þóð. 67; þat skarsk í odda með e-m, *to be at odds*, 'br.

3. *to yield so much in meat and so much in tallow*, of cattle when killed; skerask með tvíum fjörðungum mér, með tíu mörkum, auðmirr skárust vel, illa.

4. skerask ör e-u máli, *to vitbdraw from a cause*, Nj. 191; þetra hefði þér verið at renna eigi frá mígum sínum ok skerask nú eigi ör sættum, 248; skerask undan e-u, *to refuse, decline*, Hrafn. 12, Stj. 425, Róm. 362; ef þú skersk undan förunni, Ld. 18; ef þér játa þessi ferð, þá mun ek eigi undan skerask, Fms. iii. 0; þeir fýstu hann í at sættask, en hann skarsk undan, Nj. 250; at k munda eigi undan s. þér at veita, 180.

5. pass., boga-streugrinn karsk, Fas. ii. 537; klæðin skárusk, Fms. v. 268; tré-ör skal út skerask bygðir, Gpl. 13.

sker-auki, a, m. a nickname, Gísl. 3.

sker-borð, n. a dish, plate; eins og s. reist á rind, ramban þar til ettr, Tíma R.

skerða, ð, [skard], *to diminish*; þí skal s. jafnt alla aura . . . skerða undinn, Grág. i. 125, 126; þat er hvárki skerði verð né leigu, Gpl. 03.

skerðingr, m. a shark (há-skerðingr), as a nickname; whence kerðings-staðir, in western Iceland.

skerðir, m. a diminutive, Lex. Poët.

skerfir, m. [Dan. skjærv], a share, portion.

sker-garðr, m. [Dan. skergaard], a reef of rocks in the sea near ore, Bs. i. 842, Trist. 8, Rafn. S. (in a verse).

sker-gipr, m. a kind of bird, Fas. iii. 230.

skerja, u, f., prop. a cow = skírja, akin to skars, skersa, a romping ss; að skerjan þessi skyldi mér . . . snupur nógar veita, Grönd.

skerjöttir, adj. full of skerries, Fms. ii. 16, Ld. 142.

skermsl, n. pl. [akin to sker], rugged, broken, rocky ground; haldra ngat fénu at þeir fáir versta haga ok skermsl eru mest, Isl. ii. 181.

sker-nár, m. a person left to die on a skerry, Grág. ii. 185; see nár.

kerpa, t, *to sharpen*.

kerpa, u, f. [skarpr], sharpness = skorpa, lota, með fyrstu skerpu, in first charge, onslaught, Thom. 482.

kerpingr, m. a sharp effort; róa undan í kerpingi, Krók. 59 C: a rúp frost.

skerpla, u, f. the second month in the summer, Edda 103; see Icel. Almanack, May 25, 1872.

skerpa (skøssa), u, f. [skars], a giantess, Fb. i. 258; freq. in mod. usage of an un lady-like woman.

skerssi-ligr, adj. monstrous, Pr. 403.

skettingr, m. [skattr], a kind of coin, B. K. 91, 97.

SKEYTUR, m. pl. the men from the county of Skau in Norway, Ó. H.

skeypa, ð, [skaup], to mock; skeypa at e-u, Kour.

skeypi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), [skaup], mockingly, Bs. i. 340.

SKEYTA, t. [skaut; Dan. skøde], a law term derived from the symbolical act used in transferring land by donation or bequest; the donor put a sod from the land into the new owner's lap (for the reference from N. G. L. i. 96, see s. v. mold); hence skeyta land, *to convey a piece of land to another*; ni kaupir maðr jörd í fjölda mamma, þá eigi þingmenn at skeyta honum jörd, . . . þá eigi þingmenn honum með vápna-taki jörd at s., . . . þat skal jamm halda sem á þingi sé skeytt, N. G. L. i. 96; skeyta jörd undir e-n, Munk. 79, 139, D. N. iii. 250, 253; konungr skeyttu honum jörðr austr við lands-enda, Fms. vi. 432; taka þeir fasteignir kirkjunnar ok s. ok skjíta sem þeim líkar, K. Á. 232; of a person, vera skyldr ok skeytt undir e-n í öllum hlutum, ok vera e-m skyldr ok skeytt, *to be bound, subject to one*, Fms. vi. 53, vii. 315; jörd bríð ok skeytt undir mik ok mínu ættlegg, Gpl. 296, 302; skeyttu hann (the king) jarðir miklar til kirkju, Ó. H. 168; þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu, Fms. vii. 196; ni kaupir maðr jörd til skeytingar ok vill hana eigi s. er seldi, N. G. L. i. 93; skeyta e-m forvitni, *to satisfy one's curiosity*, Ld. 98, Isl. ii. 375.

2. skeyta saman [skauti], *to join together*; gólk í suðr skip-rá þeirra . . . vill þú skeyta rá vára saman, Fbr. 81 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

II. metaph., s. u- et, *to care for*; þeir skeyttu ekki um þá, Sturl. ii. 100; ef sú vill sem fyrir veidr, en ef hann skeytt eigi um, þá á konungr ekki á því, N. G. L. i. 334; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. Matth. xxii. 16.

skeyti, n. [skjóta], a shaft, missile; honum selr Fjölur í hönd eitt skeyti . . . hann berr þessa ör fyrir lveru mann, Fms. xi. 71; með s. sin, Lv. 66, Fms. ii. 332; skafa s., Rm. 39; skaðleg s., Fms. ii. 198; þung s., Magn. 468, Skv. 3. 54; shafts or arrows were used for tokens or messages (cp. Swed. budkäfte, her-ör, q. v.), hence the Icel. popular phrases, eg hefi ekki fengið nein skeyti, *I have received no notice*; hann hefir ekki sent mér nein s., *he has sent me no message*.

skeyting, f. the conveyance of an estate, see skeyta; kaupa jörd til skeytingar, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 302; skeytingar vitni, N. G. L. i. 223; skeytingar-aurar, a fee for the conveyance, D. N. iv. 120, 147, 880.

2. metaph. heed, care; in the compds, skeytingar-laus, adj. Dan. skødesløs, heedless, reckless; and skeytingar-leysi, n. negligence.

skeytingr, m. = skætting, taunts, Bs. ii. 123.

skiki, a, m., qs. skikkji (?), [akin to Engl. skin; Germ. schinken];—a strip, lap, skirt, of skin, cloth, land; bak-skiki (q. v.), land-s.; hann hefir skilið eptir lítið skika, passim in mod. usage.

skikka, að, [from Germ. schicken], *to order, ordain*, Fb. iii. 337 (the third hand), Fas. iii. 295, 337 (of the 15th century); for in Eks. 803 the old vellum B has skipaðr, Bs. ii. 306 (verse 8).

skilkkan, f. an ordinance, order, Pass., Vidal.

skilkkan-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *orderly, well-behaved*, (mod.)

SKIKKJA, u, f. a cloak, mantle, Am. 47, Nj. 22, Eg. 213, 318, 579, Fms. ii. 280; skikkja and möttull (q. v.) are synonymous, thus, hann gaf honum 'skikkju' . . . hann sá altaris-klæði þat er górt var ör 'möttlium' (both referring to the same garment), Fms. vi. 164; skikkjur þær er feidir heita, Krók.; skikkju verð, Fms. x. 199; skikkju kaup, id. compds: skikkju-bönd, n. pl. the mantle straps, Fms. vi. 348. skikkju-lauss, adj. cloakless, Fms. vii. 143, Sks. 289, Ld. 168. skikkju-rakki, a, m. a lap-dog, Orkn. 114, Fas. iii. 544. skikkju-skaut, v. the lap of the s., Fms. iv. 137, Mag.

skikkja, ð, *to put on a cloak*; skikkja sik, *to cloak oneself*; þú tók konunginn einu grafeldinn ok ekkið s. k., Ikr. i. 180; varar-feidir nýir ok úskiltir, not worn, N. G. L. i. 75.

SKIL, n. pl. [skilja; Engl. skill; Dan. skjel; a word borrowed from the Norse];—a distinction, of eyesight and hearing; menn sá var'a handa sinna skil, one could hardly distinguish one's own hands, Fb. 260; sji varla fingra sinna skil, Bs. i. 352; nema orða-skil, *to catch the distinction of words*, Eb. 28; kunna daga-skil, Sks.

2. a weaver's term, the space between the threads.

II. metaph. discernment, knowledge; kunna góð skil á e-m (e-u), *to have favour'le knowledge of, to know distinctly, well*, Ld. 22; vita skil á e-u, id., K. Á. 108, Gpl. 25; kunna skil es, Am. 9; Snorri vissi góð skil á honum, Eb. 142.

2. an adjustment, fair dealings, due, Dan. skjel; segja skil á e-u, *to declare*, Ld. 234; göra skil á e-u, *to give an account of*, Grág. i. 440; at skilum ok at lögmáli réttu, Gpl. 306; stefna e-m til skila, *to cite a person to answer in court*, Grág. i. 175, 179, ii. 227; færa mál til skila, *to put a case right*, Fms. v. 324; verða at hlutum skilum, *to be of little account, come to naught*, Fms. ix. 297; svara skilum fyrir e-t, vii. 127; sú arfr skal at skilum f. ra. Jb. 156; koma öllu til skila, Isl. ii. 131; hann sendi

konunginum einn friðan hest, ok kom sá vel til skila, Bs. i. 710; þar sem þryti silfr skyldi borðbúnaðinn fyrir gefa, svá at allir hefði góð skil, so that all should have their due, Fms. x. 147; hann átti engan erfingja þann er skil væri at, he had no trusty heir, Sturl. i. 45.

3. as a law term, pleading, public speaking; leysa óll lögmælt skil, Grág. i. 28, Nj. 232.

4. a despatch, message. COMPS: skila-boð, n. pl. a message. skila-dómr, m. a Norse law term, a private court of adjustment, like the Icel. görd, q. v.; cp. mod. Germ. "schieds"-richter, N. G. L. i. 87; haldal skiladómi fyrir kaup sínu, Gpl. 496 (Js. 119), Dipl. ii. 12; haldal s. fyrir jörðina (acc.), iii. 11; haldal skiladómi fyrir, ok njóta vátta sinna, at hann tók fyrri, Gpl. 335; haldal (landi) til skiladóms, Dipl. ii. 6. skila-dóttir, f. = skilgetin dóttir, D. N. skila-litill, adj. = skilillitill, Sturl. i. 56.

skila-maðr, m. a trusty man, Sks. 20, Rd. 260, Gpl. 25; ó-skila maðr, an untrustworthy man.

skila, að, to perform a duty; fylgd ok vörðr skal boðinn vera snemma dags, ok skilaðr í seinsta lagi þann tíma sem konungr gengr til borðs, N. G. L. ii. 414; at ekki sé eptir ú-skilat eðr úgört, Hom. 84. 2. skila e-u, to bring back, return a thing; hann skilaði aprt yxnum, Rd. 257; at þú skilar aprt stóðhrossunum, Vápn. 19; í skiliskil aprt fyrri skil-orði, Gpl. 311; to deliver a message, skila e-n, því áttu ek at s. til þín, at . . . id.

II. = skilja, to decide; til viðr-tals um þá hluti er eigi vörð enn skilaðr þeirra í milli, Bs. i. 773; þeir áttu eigi um at skila máli, Nj. 87; meðan þau voru eigi andliga skilud, Hom. 79; ok öllu því máli var þá skilat er áðr hafði í milli farit, Eg. 346; enda eigi þeir um einn hlut at skila, Grág. (Kb.) i. 68. 2. to expound, give reason for, explain; vilda ek at þú skilaðr þessa ræðu, Sks. 327 B; at þér skilit þetta meðr nökkurum orðum, 685 B (or from skilja); enda skil ek eigi áðr enn ek heyr þetta görr skilat fyrir mér, 36; at sjálf decreta skili þat síðan, hversu . . . , Anecd. 18.

skil-borinn, part. lawfully-born, born in wedlock, Fms. i. 193.

skil-dagi, a, m. a condition, stipulation, terms, Nj. 81, Ó. H. 47, 98, Gpl. 494, Fms. i. 22, 80, vi. 293, vii. 92, 147, Vm. 129, K. A. 224, passim. 2. a term, Icel. Almanack, 10th and 14th May, 1872.

skildingr, m. = skillingr, D. N., in deeds of the 14th century. 2. in mod. usage, of a small coin.

skildi-vöndr, m. a reed-vand, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse).

skil-fengin, part. f. lawfully wedded; móðir s., Gpl. 215, 232; s. kona, N. G. L. i. 151; s. barn = skilgetið barn, Rétt. 44; dróttningar skilfenginarr, Fms. vii. 306.

skilfingr, m. [either from skelva = the shaker, or, it may be, akin to Germ. schilf = a reed]:—the name of a mythical royal family, a prince, lord, Edda, Lex. Poët.; dauða skilfingr, the prince of Death, Niðrst. 6. skil-getinn, part. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; s. sonr, dóttir, arfi, Nj. 154, Orkn. 318, Fms. ix. 242, 328, Vm. 131;—s. móðir, = skilfengin, N. G. L. ii. 75. v. l. 17.

skil-góðr, adj. trustworthy, worthy; s. bóndi, Magn. 536, Sturl. i. 8; framkvæmdar-maðr ok s., 38; skilgóðir menn, Eb. 264.

skil-greiði, a, m. promptness, = greiðskapr, Nj. 18, v. l.

skilging, f. a disposition, Skálda 197.

skilinn, adj. [skilja; Scot. skeely], distinct; skilinn orð, clear, distinct words, Hm. 135; tala hátt ok snjallt ok skilit, Konr. 56; svá skýrt ok skilit, Bs. ii. 16; til þess at þá verði skilinn frásögnin, Róm. 108; snjallr ok skilinn í öllu framferði, Mar.

SKILJA, pres. skil, skill, Grág.; pret. skildi, skildi; part. skilðr, and later, skildr and skilinn; neut. skilið and skilt; [the original sense, viz. to cut, Lat. secare, appears in Goth. skilja = a butcher; A. S. scylan = to separate.]

A. To part, separate, divide; Tanais skilr heims-þriðjunga, Al. 131; sú er nú kölluð Jökulsá ok skilr lands-fjórdunga, Landn. 251; Gautelfr skilr Noregs-konungs ríki ok Svía-konungs, Rb. 330;—to break off, break up, þessi sótt mun skilja vára samvistu, Ld. 286; mun sá einn hlutr vera at s. mun með okkr, Nj. 112; mun þat s. með okkr, Fs. 16; segja Rúti at betra mun at s. ykkrr, of fighters, Nj. 32; Höskuldr skildi þær, Ld. 36; þá er barsmið skilið, Grág. ii. 114; s. ræðu, s. talit, to break off the conversation, Ld. 36, Fms. ii. 262, Nj. 48, Bjarn. 22; s. boðinu (dat.), Gisl. 116, is prob. an error; skilja hjúskap, to divorce, K. A. 6; váru-skilið ráð þeirra Sigriðar, Fms. x. 219; skilr hann flokk sinn, then he divided his band, viii. 59; þá skildi ekki nema hel, vii. 233. 2. with prepp.; s. frá, to separate, Fms. xi. 350, Blas. 42; frá skildr, excepted, Dipl. v. 22, K. A. 182; frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; skilja mik frá trú, Blas. 42; at engu frá skildu, nothing excepted, Dipl. v. 22; eiðar frá skildir, K. A. 182; sá maðr er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16, 17;—s. sundr, to put asunder, Nj. 42;—s. við, to part with, put away; s. við konu, s. við bónda, 686 B. 14, Þórd. 46 new Ed.; at ek vilja s. við félagi mínn, Grág. i. 326; ok sé hann skilðr við (have forfeited) ábiúð jarðar, Gpl. 337;—s. eptir, to leave behind, Mag.; passim in mod. usage, eg skildi það eptir heima. 3. to part company, leave; svá skilið vér næstum, at . . . , Nj. 49; eptir þat skildu þeir, 98; skildu þeir með mikilli vináttu, 138; hefir þú mér heitið, at vit skyldim aldri s., 201. 4. impers. one parts; hence followed by acc., one parts a thing, i. e. it branches off, is separated; þar sk'k' Spán

inn Kristna ok Spán inn heiðna, Fms. vii. 80; þar er leiðir skildi (w. the roads parted) þá skildi ok slóðna, there the tracks too parted, 579; mundi skilja vegu þeirra, their ways would diverge, 126; þá þessu skilr skipti þeirra, thus ended their dealings, Ísl. ii. 274; er nú bezat at skili með oss, Finn. 334; skilr þá með þeim, 112. β. it differs; at mikit (acc.) skili hamingju okkra, there a wide difference between, Eg. 719; hvat skilr þær ástgjafar, 656 B. 12; þvíat mennina skildi, Sks. 733 B. γ. it falls out, comes into difference; even with a double acc. of person and of thing, e-n er á um e-t; þá skildi aldri á orð (acc.) né verk, Nj. 147; ef þá skil á, G. ii. 70; þeir skyldu sik láta á skilja um einhvörn hlut, Ld. 60; þeir missáttir, ok skildi þá (á) um eignina á Austrátt, Fms. ix. 458; skil þá ekki (acc.) á ck Rúnlóf, they and R. disagreed in nought, Nj. 1; hver-vitna þess er menn skilr á um sætr, N. G. L. i. 42; nú skilr á (um) markteig, id.; ef menn skilr á (um) meki, id.; hann (e) hafði skil á við gesti jarls, Fms. ix. 449; ek vil at þú látir þik á slá við einhvörn húskarl mínn, Rd. 318; ef skrár skilr á, if the scrolls disagree, Grág. i. 7.

B. Metaph. usages: I. [Old Engl. to skill], to distinguish, discern, understand; vóru svá skilið nöfn með þeim, Ísl. ii. 332; eru þeir svá, at þeir megi s. mál mitt (bear it), Eg. 735; spiltisk svá sýnin at þeirra mátti s. hann, Hom. 120; s. ljós frá myrkum, Sks. 626 B; k. drauma at skilja, to know how to 'skill' dreams, Fms. iv. 381; to understand, þat er at skilja (that is to say) á vára tunga, Anecd. 16, 18; konr skildi at þetta var með spotti górt, Fms. i. 15; vér þykjumk hit at . . . , Ld. 180; ef þat er rétt skilt, sem þar kveðr at, Grág. ii. 37; skildi þó raunar hvat hann mælti til hjálpar manningu, Fs. 76; kveðr vír allra þjóða tungur at mæla ok skilja, 656 A. ii. 10; very free mod. usage, skilr þú þetta? eg skil ekki hvat þú segir, það er ó-jandi.

II. as a law term, to decide; skildi konungr erendi Sighvats at . . . , Fms. v. 180; þá er kvíðir eigu at s. mál manna, Grág. i. 49; s. heimilis-búar hans fimm skilja þat, hvárt . . . , 58; allt þat sem lög skilr eigi, Gpl. 18; enir sömu búar skolu um þat skilja, Grág. i. 43; þeir eru þess kvíðar kvaddir er þeir eigu eigi um at s., 55; skulu fangs-búar s. um hvárt-tveggja, ii. 37; tólftrar-kvíðr áttu um at s., Nj. 238. 2. to set apart, reserve; þat skil ek er ek vil, Nj. 238; þessu sem nú var skilt með þeim, Fms. xi. 100; nú hefir maðr kúna í skyld sína, Gpl. 503; þat var skilit í sett vára, Nj. 257; þat var s. í sett þeirra þóris föður míns ok Bjarnar, at . . . , Eg. 345; var þat s. til bríðga um áðr-nefnt kaup, Dipl. iii. 10; hann skildi af sér (decided responsibility) um fyrnd á kirkju alla ábyrgð, iv. 4; þat er stórmál skilit (express) boðorð, Anecd. 46; nema þat væri skilt (expressly reserved), Fms. x. 447; eiga skilit, to have reserved, stipulated; þat ek skilit við þik, at . . . , ii. 93; sem Hraní átti skilt, iv. 31; at þú vill hafa gripina svá sem hann átti skilt, vi. 60; þat er the mod. ph. eg á þá ekki skilið, 'tis not due to reserve this for me, i. e. I do not deserve it; hann á þá skilið, it is owing to him, it serves him right;—s. sér e-t, to reserve to oneself, Fas. i. 527, Fms. v. 293, ix. 3. Landn. 304; Njáll kveðsk þat vilja s. undir Höskuld, to make reservation, reserve it for H., Nj. 149; þeir sem gáfu, skildu æg forræði þeirra undir sik ok sína arfa, reserved it for themselves their heirs, Bs. i. 689. 3. esp. with a prep.; s. á, fyrir, til, um, to stipulate, reserve; vil ek s. á við þik einn hlut, Hrafn. 6; skal s. þat á við hann, Fms. x. 334;—s. fyrir, hversu var skilt fyrir félagi þú, Grág. i. 330; ok skili þeir þá fyrir þegar, 118; skal einn maðr s. (pronounce) en aðrir gjalda sauksvæði á, i. 2; at svá fyrir-skildi stipulated, Dipl. v. 19; handa-band þeirra var svá fyrir skilit, iv. 9; skilið Sverrir konungr fyrir eiðstafinum (dictated it), Fms. viii. 150; hann hafði fyrir skilt heitinu, made (said) the vow, 55;—þann hlut ek til s., at vér værim austr hér, Nj. 149; þat vil ek þá s. til, segir I, at . . . , 156; þat vil ek ok til s. við ykkrr braðr jarla mína, at . . . , 98; megu þeir eigi aðra göra sekð hans en til var skilit fyrir váru, Grág. i. 118;—s. undir eið, to take an oath with reservation, Grág. i. 66;—s. undan, to reserve, make a reservation; s. undan goðutanferðir, sektir, Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63.

C. Reflex. to separate, break up; skildisk þá ok riðlaðisk ingin, Fms. vii. 277; at þau væri skild, Grág. i. 307; vóru þá skilið, Nj. 268;—s. við e-n, to part from; sá er skiliðr við konr Grág. i. 33; segja skilið við konu, bónda, to declare oneself sepa from, Nj. 14, 50; ef kona skilsk við bónda sinn (divorces), 6; 15; hvar hann skildisk við Þórálf, Ld. 44; to forsake, Fms. i. Nj. 250; s. við máll e-s, Ld. 308, Nj. 177; þeir er ekki villdu við ask (leave off) ok láta af heiðninni, Fms. iv. 144. 2. recipr. to company; at vit skilimk í orrostu, Eg. 293; þótt vit skilimk, Konr þeir skiljask fústrar, Fms. xi. 99; skuldusk þeir með bliðskap. feðgar 790.

β. to be divorced, Grág. i. 325, 326, K. A. 116. II. im e-m skilsk e-t, 'it kills one,' one perceives; honum hafði þat skilsk 715; hann kennað honum atferli—Nú skaltú vita hvárt mér hafisk Ísl. ii. 206; konunginum skildusk vel orð jarls, Fms. xi. 13; má mé eigi skiljask, Sks. 61; hón lét sér þat ok vel skiljask, to make up one's to it, Hkr. ii. 88; Barði lætr sér skiljask at svá er, Ísl. ii. 327; þ

þér ekki skiljask (láta) þat er á mót er þínum vilja, 625. 68.
 part. **skilinn**, q. v.
skiljan-liga, adv. *distinctly*, Mar.
skiljan-ligr, adv. *distinct*, Skálda 174: *intelligible*, Sks. 157; ú-skiljan-ligr, *unintelligible*.
skil-kvángask, að, dep. *to marry lawfully*, Rétt. 44.
skillingr, m. [Goth. *skilliggs*; A. S. *scilling*; Engl. *shilling*; Dan. *skilling*], a *shilling*, þkv. 32, Eg. 278, 280: as a rendering of the Hebr. *shekel*, Stj. 363, 396, 461, 534, Mar. 1202; gull-s., Ó. II. 22.
skil-litill, adj. *not very truthful*, Sturl. i. 56, 193.
skil-máli, a, m. a *condition, term, stipulation*, Eg. 35, Stj. 38, 173, freq. in mod. usage.
skil-merki, n. [Dan. *skjelle-mærke*], a *land-mark*, Gpl. 452. **skil-merki-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *distinct*.
skilmi, n. [Dan. *skimmel*; Shetl. *skilm*], *mustiness*; and *skilma*, að, *to be covered with mouldiness*, (Oldn. Ordb.)
skilnaðr, m. a *separation*, Grág. ii. 13, 114: a *separation, divorce*, i. 378, Fms. x. 348: a *parting*, Stj. 479; at skilnaði, at their parting, at last, Eg. 574, 575, Nj. 106, Fms. vii. 258. II. *distinction*, Stj. 271.
skilning, f. (in mod. usage **skilningr**, m.), a *separation, division*; einn Guð þrennr í skilningu, Hom. 146; Guð görði hinna í skilningu, Eluc. 9; s. millum illra hluta ok góðra, Sks. 502; þar þrjár skilningar er einn Guð, Gpl. 40. II. *discernment, understanding, intellect*, Barl. 23, 45; skilningar andi, Sks. 611; skilningar himinn, Fas. iii. 665; leiða til fullrar skilningar, Sks. 309 B; fá skjóta s. á e-u, Fms. i. 97; koma skilningu á e-t, Mar.; eptir honum hurfu margir menn í skilningu, Ver. 95; rétta skilning, kunna góða s. á e-u, Sks. 51, 493 B; mikla s. ok minni, Stj. 70; vit ek s., Skálda 169. 3. *sense, meaning*; ek hefi hina s., at ..., *but I think that...*, Nj. 142; með annari s., Stj. 53; þessor er ráðning ok s. draums þíns, 200; hann bauð þeim gæta hverja skilning þeir skildu á hverju hafa, Barl. 22; eigi skaltú þvilika i. hafa á þessu máli, 45; á skilning þeirra orða, Anecd. 2. compounds:
skilningar-lauss, adj. *senseless, without understanding*, Sks. 246 B; i brute, s. skeppa, 45. **skilningar-vit**, n. pl. *mother-wit, sense, instinct*, Stj. 98, 101: *the (five) senses*, 20, freq. in mod. usage.
skilningr, m. = skilning, *sense, meaning, understanding*; þann skilning, Stj. 2; skilningi, id.; andaligr s., 25, 50; var í bréfinu s. á s., Bs. i. 803, 838; þessi orð bera þann skilning, ii. 42; þat er minni s. at sú kipan á at standa, i. 827; tvenna skilninga, Skálda 207, and so in mod. usage: **skilnings-góðr**, *clever*; **skilnings-lauss**, *litill*, adj. *senseless, of small understanding*.
skil-orð, n. a *condition, stipulation, terms* (= skildagi), Jb. 282, Gpl. 07, 483, K. Á. 112, Fms. vi. 19, passim: a *regulation*, fjár s., N. G. L. 75: a *decision*, með sex manna skilorði, ii. 142.
skil-rekki, n. an *account, proof, evidence*; með skynsenid ok s., Stj. 42, 150, 163, cp. 23, v. 1.
skil-rekkr, adj. *trustworthy, respectable*; skilrekkr menn, Stj. 90, 142.
skil-ríki, n. a *proof, evidence*, = skilrekki; sýna s. til e-s, Grett. 121 A; vna e-t með s., Jb. 170; sýna fullt s., Dipl. ii. 16; með fullu s., Th. 4; sár ok s., Pm. 68; eptir því sem góðra manna s. þar um vátta, 46; vndar s., a *proof of prescription*, Dipl. ii. 5. 2. of a *deed* (as a document), Ann. 1361; bréf ok skilríki (plur.), Bs. i. 818, freq. in mod. usage, but skilrekki seems to be the older and truer form.
skil-ríkliga, adv. *clearly, conclusively*, Gpl. 18 (Jb. 4S), Karl. 554; rankly, H. E. i. 487.
skil-ríkr, adj. = skilrekkr; s. maðr, Nj. 235, Fms. xi. 101, K. Á. 208, pl. 58, Grett. 90 A; s. b'andi, 110. 2. *conclusive*; skilríkt bréf, skript, Stat. 274, Bs. ii. 131; tju skilríkt, to tell distinctly, 121.
skil-sæmr, adj. (-semi, f.) = skilríkr.
skil-vangi, a, m. = skildagi, N. G. L. i. 136, 151.
skil-vási, f. an *account*; góra s. fyrir kaupum, Gpl. 493.
skil-vísiliga, adv. *clearly, conclusively, with despatch, promptly*, Gpl. 5, Dipl. ii. 13, Anecd. 66, Sks. 57, 282 B, 315.
skil-vísigr, adj. *trustworthy, authentic*, Stj. 177, Anecd.; öil bréf eiga sér s. mörk, marks proving their authenticity, 88.
skil-viss, adj. = skilríkr, *trustworthy*; s. maðr, Ld. 274; í skilvissum kum, Stj. 17, 41, 58.
skil-vænn, adj. = skilviss, K. Á. 52.
skil-yrði, n. = skilorð, Fms. vi. 194, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.
SKIMA, að, to look all around, of a restless and eager look; hann tmar at fé sínu, Fas. i. 7; s. í allar áttir; see skuma.
skimaðr, m., poet. a *be-goat*, Edda (Gl.)
SKIN, n. [skína], *sheen, shining*, of the sun, moon, stars; skín sólar ok nglis, 623, 21; hann ræðr fyrir regni ok skíni sólar, Edda 16; einn dag r skín heit, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; þann dag var fagr veld af skíni, 344; höfðu þeir skorpan at skíninu, Háv. 47, passim: sól-skín, *sunne*; tungl-skín, *moonsbine*; a poet. name of the moon, Alm. 2. **sv = Germ. sehein**; yfir-skín, mod. compounds: **Skin-faxi**, a, m. *een-mane*, name of the sun-horse, Edda. **skin-hringr**, m. a *nickname*, Fms. viii.

skingr, n. a kind of *cloak*; Grönl. II. M. iii. 96, Flöv., D. N.
skininn, part. *bleached, withered*; s. bein.
SKINN, n. [a specially Scandinv. word, not known to the Saxon and Germ., unless Germ. *schinden* (= to flay) is of the same root; the Engl. *skin* is probably a borrowed Norse word, esp. as *sk* is not represented by *sh*]; — a *skin*; húd at nauti, skinn at sauði, N. G. L. i. 420; bera (fall) af skinni, K. þ. K., passim; saud-skinn, *sheep-skin*; skinna fund, N. G. L. i. 462. II. plur. *skins, of fur or a furred cloak*, Fms. vii. 34; grá skino, 352; hvít skinn, Rétt. 2, 10; hann tók þá skium sín er hann hatði á herðum sér, ok lagði undir höfuð Knútt konungi, 368; hann gaf honum skium góð ok klæddi hann vel, 397; þat var skikkja ok peildregin yfir skimm, Lv. 41; ep. 'axlede han sit skin' in Dan. ballads. **Skinna-björn**, a nickname, from fur-trading in Russia (Hólmgarðr), see Landn. 3, ch. 1. **skinnu-litr**, m. *complexion of skin*, Nj. 219, Bárð. 164, Fms. iii. 189. **skinna-vara**, u, f. 'skin-ware', *feltry, fur-ware*, Eg. 69, Fms. x. 75, Ó. H. 134, Landn. 169, v. l. 7.
 B. As adj. of *skin*: **skinn-beðr**, m. a *bed in a skin case*, Dipl. iii. 4, 18. **skinn-brækr**, -fat, -feldr, -hosa, -hjúprr, -húfa, -kápa, -klæði, -kufl, -kyrtill, -ólpa, -rokkrr, -sokkr, -stakkr ... *skin (or leather) breeks, garment, cloak, hose, jacket, cap, etc.* ... Bs. i. 255, Fbr. 139, Mart. 123, Sturl. ii. 120, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 183, vi. 305, 422, x. 204, 401, Sks. 549, Orkn. 326, Ilkr. iii. 166, þorfr. Karl. 430, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 93, iii. 471 (Skinn-húfa is also the name of a giantess), Greg. 59, Glúm. 351, Fs. 52, Eb. 63 new Ed., 192, MS. 4. 8, Nj. 356, Boll. 356, Fimb. 222, in mod. usage.
skinna, u, f. a *skin, piece of vellum*, in compounds, Fagr-skinna, Morkin-s., Grá-s., Hrokkinn-s., Gull-s., Raud-s., see prefaces to Icel. Edd. of Sagas.
skinnari, a, m. a *skinner, tanner*, 656 C. 8.
skinn-bjartr, adj. *bright-skinned*, of complexion, Lex. Pöet.
skinn-dráttir, m. 'skin-pulling', an athletic game, uncertain what; ef maðr gengr til fangs eðr skinnadráttar at vilja sínum ábyrgist á sík sjálfir at öllu, N. G. L. ii. 59.
skinn-dreginn, part. *lined with fur*, Ísl. ii. 223.
skinn-hvitr, adj. *white-skinned*, = skinnbjartr.
skinni, a, m. a *nickname, a skinner*, Vápn. 5.
skinn-klæðast, d, to *put on one's skin clothes*, of fishermen.
skinn-klæði, n. a *suit of skin clothes*; see skinn B.
skinn-lauss, adj. *skinless, with abraded skin*, Fas. iii. 393.
skinn-leikr, m. a 'skin-game', = skinnadráttir, Sturl. iii. 188, Háv. 54, Fbr. 140, Bs. i. 648, 680.
skinn-ræstinn, adj. *white-skinned*.
skinn-sokkr, m. *skin-socks*, worn by fishermen; see skinn B.
skinn-spretta, u, f. a *scratch of the skin*.
skinn-stakkr, m. a *skin cloak*, used by fishermen; see skinn B.
skinn-vefja, u, f. a *nickname*, Bárð.
skinn-þaktr, part. *skin-thatched, skin-covered*, Stj.
SKIP, n. [Ulf. *skip = πλοῖον*; a word common to all Teut. languages, ancient and modern] — a *ship*; it is the generic name, including ships of every size and shape; lang-skip, a *long ship, a war ship* (including dreki, skeið, snekkja); kaup-skip, a *merchant ship* (including knörr, buzza, kuggur); even of ferry-boats on lakes, rivers, channels, hafa skip á á (river), Grág. ii. 267; haf-skip, a *sea-going ship*; segl-skip, róðrar-skip, N. G. L. i. 335, Ld. 300, Ilkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 38; ríða til skups, Nj. 4, and in countless instances of a ship-formed *candlestick*, járn stíka með skipi, Dipl. v. 18. For the heathen rite of burying a man in a ship, see Landn. 81, Ld. 16, Gísl. cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 27; Skjöld. S., of king Ring in Arngrim's Supplements (MSS.) II. compounds: 1. with gen. plur.: **skipa-afli**, a, m. a *naval force*, Sturl. iii. 65, Fms. vii. 248. **skipa-búnaðr** (-búningr, Fms. x. 119), m. *the fitting out of ships, making ready for sea*, Fms. viii. 380, ix. 215. **skipa-farir**, f. pl. = skipa-ferð, Orkn. 428, Fms. iv. 50, þidr. 249. **skipa-fé**, n. a *ship-tax*, Rétt. 1. 5, H. E. i. 414, Jb. 459. **skipa-ferð**, f. = skip-ferð, Guðþ. 67, Fms. vi. 321. **skipa-fjöldi**, a, m. a *multitude of ships*, Magn. 450. **skipa-floti**, a, m. a *fleet of ships*, Fs. 16, Nj. 8. **skipa-gangr**, m. = skipaferð, Fms. vi. 238, 321, Bs. ii. 131. **skipa-görð**, f. *ship-building*, Fms. ii. 107, viii. 105, Rétt. 42. **skipa-herr**, m. a *naval force*, Eg. 13, 31, Fms. iii. 74. **skipa-kaup**, n. *the trading with a ship in harbour*, Grág. ii. 406. **skipa-kostur**, m. = skipaafli, Eg. 117, 527, Fms. i. 20, Orkn. 380. **skipa-lauss**, adj. *without ships*, Fms. xi. 180. **skipa-leið**, f. *the 'ship-road', way by sea*, Fms. x. 92. **skipa-leiðangr**, m. a *levy in ships*, Rétt. 81. **skipa-leiði**, n. = skipaleið, Fms. x. 85. **skipa-loiga**, u, f. *the hire of a ship*, H. E. i. 394. **skipa-lið**, n. a *naval force*, Eg. 7, Fms. i. 147, vi. 225. **skipa-lýðr**, m. *shipmen, seamen*, Fb. i. 122. **skipa-lægi**, n. a *berth*, Landn. 54, Fms. vii. 122. **skipa-maðr**, m. a *shipman, mariner*, pl. a *crew*, Grág. i. 451, Nj. 133, Rd. 227, Fms. x. 244. **skipa-meðferð**, f. *shipping business*, Grág. ii. 394. **skipa-orrosta**, u, f. a *sea-fight*, Sks. 395. **skipa-reiði**, a, m. a *ship's rigging*, Skálda 194. **skipa-saumr**, m. [Dan. *skibs-søm*], *ship-nails*, Fms. ix. 377. **skipa-smiðr**, m. a *ship-wright*, Eg. 135. **skipa-smið**, f. *ship-building*, Stj. 570. **skipa-stóll**, m. a *supply of ships, fleet*, Fms. vii. 292, viii. 163, 177, x. 414, Stj. 346. **skipa-tollr**, m.

a ship-tax, Rétt. 42. skipa-upsát, n. *the right of laying a ship ashore*, Grág. ii. 401. skipa-víða, u, f. *ship-timber*, Fr. skipa-vöxtr, m. *the size of ships*, Fms. ii. 299. 2. with gen. sing.; skips-bátr, m. *a ship's boat*, Fbr. 103. skips-borð, n. *a ship's board, gunwale*, Vkr. 31, Skálda 192, Fms. xi. 140. skips-brot, n. = skipbrot, Grág. ii. 389, Gpl. 482, Fms. ii. 80, Edda 131. skips-bryggja, u, f. *a ship's bridge, gangway*. skips-drátt, m. *ship-launching*, Grág. ii. 401, Gpl. 371, Fms. ix. 402, Fs. 157. skips-dróttinn, m. *a ship's master, skipper*, 655 x. 2. skips-flak, n. *a wreck*, Fms. ii. 246, Hkr. i. 303. skips-görð, f. = skipgörd, N. G. L. skips-háski, a, m. *danger at sea*, Jb. 402. skips-höfn, f. *a ship's crew*, Fms. ii. 246, vii. 298, Landn. 56, Ld. 118, *passim*; a *barbour, berth*; kirkja á s. í Herdisar-vík, Vm. 14. skips-lengd, f. *a ship's length*, Grág. i. 209, ii. 399. skips-prestr, m. *a ship's priest*, Sturl. i. 117. skips-reiði, a, m. *a ship's tackling*, Greg. 76. skips-sátr and skips-upsát, n. *a berth*, Gpl. 98, 113. skips-verð, n. *a ship's worth*, N. G. L. i. 198.

B. PROP. COMPS: skip-bátr, m. *a ship's boat, cock-boat*, Fms. vii. 82. skip-borð, n. = skipsborð, Hkr. i. 314. skip-bót, f. *a ship's repair*, Pm. 133. skip-brot, n. *a shipwreck*, Grett. 98 A, Ísl. ii. 245; vera í skipbroti, *to be shipwrecked*, Fb. i. 341: *wreck drifted ashore*, Grett. skipbrots-maðr, m. *a shipwrecked person*, Hkr. i. 310. skip-buza, u, f., Ann. 1349; see buza. skip-búinn, part. 'bound, ready to sail', Bs. i. skip-búnaðr, m. *a ship's fittings*, Eb. 100. skip-drátt, m. *a ship-launch*, Gpl. 113, Fms. vi. 202. skip-dróttinn, m. *a skipper, captain*, N. G. L. i. 209. skip-erfð, f. *an inheritance among the ship's company*, see the remarks to mis-för, p. 430, N. G. L. i. 50. skip-farmr, m. *a ship's cargo*, Sks. 231. skip-ferð, f. [Germ. *Schiff-fahrt*], *a sea-voyage*, Fms. i. 222, xi. 203. skip-fjöl, f. *a ship's plank*; only in the phrase, *stiga á s., to go on board*, Ld. 318, Fbr. 186. skip-flak, n. *a wreck*, Fas. ii. 538, Ann. 1419. skip-færr, adj. *navigable for a ship*; veðr hvasst ok eigi skipfært, Eg. 482; lagði fjörðinn svá at ekki var skipfært, Fbr. 79 new Ed. skip-för, f. *a sailing*, Eg. 220: *a voyage*; vera í skipförum, 73; banna skipfarar upp í landit, Hkr. ii. 12. skip-gengr, adj. 'ship-going, navigable, of a channel, river, or the like', Eg. 482. skip-görð, f. *ship-building*, Gpl. 78, Hkr. iii. 118. skip-herra, m. *a skipper, ship-master, captain*, Fms. xi. 426, Sturl. iii. 61. skip-hlutr, m. *the ship's share of a catch*, Jb. 329. skip-hræ, n. *the wreck of a ship*, Fms. vii. 259, Jb. 392. skip-hræddr, adj. = sjóhræddr, Al. 140. skip-haug, n. *the purchase of a ship*, Lv. 97. skip-kostr, m. = skipakostr, Eg. 202, Sturl. i. 77. skip-kvama (-koma), u, f. *the arrival of a ship*, Grág. ii. 405, Nj. 4, Ld. 62, Fms. ii. 68. skip-kænn, adj. *skilled as a seaman*, Stj. 571. skip-lauss, adj. *shipless*, Fms. viii. 371. skip-leggia, lagði, *to bury in a ship*, Landn. 81. skip-leiga, u, f. *the hire of a ship*, Gpl. 507, Jb. 383: *a ship-tax*, N. G. L. i. 257. skip-lesting, f. *damage to a ship*, N. G. L. i. 336. skip-leysi, n. *a lack of ships*. skip-maðr, m. *a shipmate, one of the crew*, Fms. xi. 430. skip-prestr, m. *a ship's chaplain*, Sturl. i. 117. skip-pund, n. [Dan. *skip-pund*], *a weight*; fjórar vætir ok tuttugu skulu göra s., Gpl. 523; tíu s. í lest, tólf lestir í áhöfn, 732. 16; but, tólf s. í lest, Bs. i. 545; hann kvad á at ekki s. skyldi vera dýrra en hundráð vadmála, Fms. vi. 266; sex s. af gulli, six talents of gold, vii. 96. skip-pundari, a, m. *a ship-pound steelyard*, Gpl. 522. skip-reiða, u, f. 'ship-levy,' in Norway the country for the purposes of levy was divided into 'skipreiður,' tvá meun skal nefna ör hverri skipreiðu, Gpl. 10; var þá rannsakat útboð í hverri skipreiðu, Ó. H. 148; skipta í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146. skip-reiði, a, m. *a ship's rigging*, Fms. i. 102. skipreiðumeun, m. pl. *the franklin of a skipreiða*, Gpl. 91. skipreiðu-þing, n. *a busting in a s.*, Gpl. 86. skip-reiki, a, m., *corrupt for skipreki or vrecki, a shipwreck*, Fas. iii. 529, *passim*; in mod. usage, verða í skipreika. skip-rúm, n. a 'ship-room,' berth, esp. of fishermen; veita e-m s., to take one among the crew, Sturl. i. 11. skip-sala, u, f. *a ship's sale*, Þorst. hv. 40. skip-saumr, m. *ship-nails*, Fms. viii. 109, Fas. iii. 301. skip-sátr, -sát, n. *the right of beaching a ship*, Vm. 136, 164. skip-skeggja, að, in a pun. Krók. 64. skip-skrokkr, m. *an old bulk*. skip-sleði, a, m. a 'ship-sledge,' roller for launching a ship, Fb. i. 22. skip-smíðr, m. *a ship-wright*, Fms. ix. 377. skip-smíð, f. *ship-building*, Bs. ii. 78. skip-sókn, f. = skipsógn, Fagskr. skip-stafn, m. *a ship's stern*, Fms. vi. 402, viii. 217. skip-stjóri, a, m. = skipheftr, skip-stjórn, f. *the steering or command of a ship*, Fms. vi. 246, vii. 287, Eg. 253. skipstjórnar-maðr, m. a 'ship-steerer,' captain, skipper, Eg. 33, Fms. vii. 256. skip-sveinn, m. *a ship-boy*, Bs. i. 842. skip-sýsla, u, f. = skipreiða, N. G. L. i. 153, ii. 382. skip-sögn, f. *a ship's crew*, Fms. vii. 43, ix. 319, x. 296, 390, Fær. 194, Hkr. ii. 226, *passim*. skip-taka, u, f. *the seizing of a ship*, Fms. v. 74. skip-tapi, a, m. *the loss of a ship (at sea)*, Fms. ix. 427. skip-tjón, n. = skiptapi, Fms. xi. 237, Ann. 1227. skip-tollr, m. *a ship's toll*, Fs. 153, 157. skip-töturr, m. *a bulk*, Sturl. iii. 71. skip-upsát, n. = skipsátr, Jm. 2. skip-verð, m. *a ship's worth*, Fms. vi. 248. skip-veri, a, m. *one of a crew*, in sing., Eg. 128, Landn. 68; esp. in plur., skip-verjar, *the crew*, Grág. ii. 60, Eg. 100, Nj. 281, Ó. H. 56 (spelt skipverar), Fms.

vi. 248, *passim*. skip-viðr, m. *a ship's timbers*; nú bera m skipviðu eða draga langviðu, N. G. L. i. 65: of a wreck, Grág. ii. 3; sumir fylgðu skipviðum ok komu allir lifandi til lands, 656 C. 22. skvist, f. = skiprúm, Sturl. i. 11: *the right of laying up a ship*, = skips-Vm. 154.

SKIPA, að, [from this word has come the Fr. *équiper*; Engl. *equip*; — to give order or arrangement to things, with dat., i. e. *to do up, place in order, arrange them*, of seats, lines, rows; hann skip mönnum í skjaldborg, Ó. H. 206; þá fylktu þeir liði sínu ok skip 205; þeirra hver á at skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttu, öðrum fyrir en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5; Gunnar hafði marga boðsmenn skipaði hann svá sínum mönnum, hann sat á miðjan bekk, en innu þráinn... Þá var skipat konum í annat sinn, sat þá þorgerðr mál brúða, Nj. 50, 51; svá var skipat sessum, at..., Fms. x. 16; skipaði svá mönnum þeim er merkit báru, Hkr. i. 150; skipaðu þeir herinum til atlögu, Fms. ii. 303; jarl skipaði svá atlögunni 430; þeir skipaðu svá sinni ferð, at..., 468; konungur skipaði Há í sína sveit, vi. 168; Gizurr skipaði Oddi yfir Skaga-fjörð, x. 60; skipaði sonum sínum til landa, Rb. 316; skipaðu Ribbungar þar ösýslum, Fms. ix. 393; bændr ok þingunautar skyldu fyrst ganga á þ ok skipa dóttum eptir lögum, vii. 138; hann skipaði allri bygg ok s í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146; er skipat í þáttu allri skrá þessi, Rb. 4.

metaph. to explain; skipa draumi, to read a dream, Fms. xi. 6; skip konungr fyrst þeirra máli, ix. 396; ok skipaðu málum þeim sem nau þar til, x. 32; in the phrase, of a song, eg kann kvæðið, en ekki að skipa því, I know the song by heart, but cannot give order of the verses.

II. with acc. to take up, occupy; karr skipaðu pall, Nj. 11; Haraldr ok hans lið skipaði langbekkinn, Fm. i. 193; hann skipaði öndvegi, Vigl. 52 new Ed.; skipa fylking sin drau up one's line of battle, Eg. 292; Vagn ok Björn skipa annan u, Fms. xi. 126; part., vágrinn var skipaðr herskipum, ix. 360; var sköll höllin, Nj. 269; hirð hans er skipuð afreks-mönnum einum, Eg. 4; höllin var skipuð hæverskum höfðingjum, Fms. vi. 3; vóru skír þrettán stólar, x. 16; var skjöldum skipat allt húsit um veggina, the is all hung with shields, vii. 147.

2. to establish, ordain, appoint a place or office given being in acc.; þá skipaði hann lög, ... ok sett á í lögum, at..., Fms. i. 6; skipaði hann héraðit sínum félagum, Ld. 57; skipaðu þeir löndin Arnfinni jarli, Fms. i. 201; skipaði hann mál land sínum sýslu-mönnum, viii. 244; vóru þeim skipuð ríki þau á Ísland sem konungr hafði þá heimildum á tekit, x. 45; skipa klerkum kjar, K. Á. 232; skipaði konungr ríki sín um öll Upplönd, ix. 410; líti hertogi hafði skipat allar sýslur fyrir norðan Staði, 478; fór hann í Sogn ok skipaði allt ríkit, x. 189; ok er skipat var ríkit með þeim hætti, Fas. i. 376; hann fékk honum umboð sitt at s. jarðir sínar 590; Geirmundr skipar jarðir sínar á laun, Ld. 112; láta drepa menni en hefja upp lítlmemni, lafa þeir var skipat landit, Fms. vi. 3; hann skipaði dalinn vinum sínum, Gullþ. 44.

3. to compose, arrange skipa bæk, Sks. 565; skipa máldaga (acc.), Nj. 4; skyldi Ólafir frá mega skipa þenna skurð til hverrar jarðar sem hann vilði, Dipl. ii. at hann skipaði (settled matters) milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 270.—skj e-s, to arrange; skipa til um fylkingar, ix. 489; skipa til atlögu ii. 357; þeir skipaðu til bús með Sigríði, Eg. 94; at s. þar til bú, Nj. skipaðu þeir til á hverju skipi, 8; s. til búa sinna, to put one's bows in order, 219, 251, 259; um daginn eptir var þar skipat til leiks 196; s. til um fylkingar, Ó. H. 215; þó mun eigi of skipat til ánna, will not be too many rams for the ewes, Fms. xi. 149.

4. to skipaði konungr hana (i. e. the hall) hraustum drengjum, Fms. vi.; skal s. húskörlum mínum annat skipt en bóndum annat, Nj. 42; sk þeir skipin sem bezt, Fms. ix. 401; hverr skal þau (the ships) skipja 42; sex skip, öll vel skipuð, Eg. 87; tré alskipað af eplum 73.

III. to bid, command, Lat. *jubere*; s. e-m e-ð, freq. in but not found in old writers; hann skipaði mér að fara.

B. Reflex. to take a seat or place, draw themselves up; gengur þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin, Nj. 198; er menn skipuðusk sín, Eg. 248; þar var fjöldi fyrir boðs-manna, skipuðusk menn sæti, Nj. 11; vil ek at menn skipisk í sveitir, ... skipisk menn sveitir, en síðan skal sveitum skipa í fylking, Ó. H. 205 (skipta, v. 53, v. 1); þá skipaðisk jarl til atlögu, Fms. i. 169.

2. to dergo a change, sometimes with the notion for the better, to b proved; hugr yðvarr hefir skipask, 656 C. 42; mart hefir skip Haukadal, ok vertu varr um þik, Gsl. 20; ok er hann hafði visu kvæðit, skipask nokkut hugr þeirra bræðra, Fas. i. 267; hví sk isk svá skjótt hugr þinn um málin í dag? Fs. 75; hefir þú mikit sk síðan vit sámk næst, Fms. vi. 303; kvæð eigi son sinn hafa vel sk Fas. i. 528; litr hennar skipaðisk á engan veg, Hkr. i. 102; í skipaðisk mátt konungsins, Fms. ix. 214; skipask á betri leið, Eg. the saying, mart skipask á manns æfinni, Ó. H. 139, Fms. vi. 156; hefir hér nú skipask, 148; hvegi er síðan hefir skipask, Grág. i. skipask við e-t, to yield to, be moved by; ekki er þess ván, at þit s við framhvöt orða, ef þit ihugit ekki..., Ld. 260; skipask við fo e-s, Fms. i. 285; konungr skipaðisk við fortölur Magnúss, vii. 218.

167; skipask við orð e-s, *id.*, Fms. ii. 134, xi. 38, Ó. H. 48; s. við orðending e-s, to answer to one's call, Fms. xi. 29; hann hét þeim dauða ok meiðslum, þeir skipaðusk ekki við þat, Hkr. i. 277; þenna kost gürðu vér Hákonni, skipaðisk hann vel við, he took it in good part, Fms. ii. 35; of health, var heitid fyrir henni ok skipaðisk henni ekki við, it took no effect, Bs. i. 791; lagði Hraui um hana beltid ok skipaðisk skjótt við, Fb. ii. 9.

II. pass., þeir skipaðusk múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. (a Latinism).

III. part. flt, meet; vel skipaðr til klerks, Fms. x. 88; skipaðrar þjónustu af Guði, ii. 109; til-skipað sacramentum, xi. 443.

skípa, að, [skip; Dan. skibe], to unload a cargo, skipa upp; Vigfúss skipar upp gózit, Fms. xi. 430; þeir tóku land ok skipuðu þar upp, Isl. i. 246; þeir lágu þar í lægi ok skipuðu upp, 217; skipit hélzk ok var upp skipat, Sturl. ii. 117.

skipan and skipun, f. order, arrangement, disposition, of men; Adalsteinn sagði hver s. vera skyldi fyrir líði hans, *A. said how his troops should be drawn up*, Eg. 292; þessi var skipan á göngu konungs til kirkju, *this was the order of the royal procession*, Fms. x. 15; þeir höfðu séð líð hákonar ok alla skipan þeirra, vii. 256; varð orrosta eigi löng ádr, raufsk á skipi Hákonar, 289; þá þynntisk skipun fyrir framan merki konungs, Ó. H. 217.

2. the manning of a ship, a crew; sex skip skipuð allri skipan, *fully manned*, Fms. x. 58; Eiríkr skipaði hön (i. e. the ship) inum mönnum með þrennum skipunum, *manned her with a threefold crew*, 368; svá létu þér sem vart skip myndi eigi verr skipat enn þrinnir langi var, en svá sýnsk mér sem skipti muni á vera um c'panina, vii. 11; ef háseti rýfr skipan, *if one of the crew breaks the row*, by absenting himself or deserting, N. G. L. ii. 276, 278 (Jb. 387); ögrétu-s.

II. an appointed place, position; ganga til sætis síns m hann á gang réttan ok skipan, Sks. 370; Haraldr tór þá austr til vípjóðar ok leitaði sér skiponar, Ó. H. 11; = skipurim, *hired service on board a ship*, as a mate, fisherman; hann tók sér s. (*took hire*) með þeim anni er þórólfr hét, Ld. 38; er þat síðr manna at fá sér slíka hluti ádr enn taka skipun, ... Hneitir átti nú hlut í at hann varni honum eigi ápunar, Sturl. i. 11; í Öfirreyri eiga múnkar skipun (*the manning of boat*) ok allan víðreka, Ám. 111; ein skipan, 112; allir kaupsvéinar úfa sér ráðit skipan, Fms. vi. 238.

III. metaph. order, position; af tungu-bragði ok skipun varannra, *position of the lips*, Skálda 70; héraðs-vöxtr ok lands-skipan (*landscape*), Fs. 22; borga-skipan, *town geography*, 32; landa-s., *geography*; orða-s., *the disposition of words, syntax*.

2. due order, due course, disposition, arrangement; tólf munda tíða-lækr en þó ekki eptir s., Vm. 100; vér sungum vers at skipun, þá lókit var, 623, 32; bæna-hald með þvilkrisi s., Sks. 617; hann segir þá sem hann vildi á göra um ríkit, Fms. i. 46; lét hann upp lesa bréf n s. ríkisins, viii. 445; í millum aunarra greina í sinni s. segir hann svá prestisins, xi. 443; Kardinalinn görði þá s. þar á, at, x. 22; in mod. *age, order, command*, = bód, til-s., an ordinance; tala um s. ok setning; er vera á landa þeirra á meðal, Sks. 277 B.

3. care, charge; þær eignir skuli vera undir leikmanna s. ok forsjóð, ... allar kirkju-gnir sé undir hans (the bishop's) s., K. Á. 30.

4. orders; þeir iðdusk skipunar af konungi, Sturl. iii. 137; skipan sú er menn göra á þastum dögum heitir testamentum, K. Á. 50, 56; göra s. sína, to make e's last will, N. G. L. i.

IV. a turn, change; var nú betri s. komin um hund hans, *bis temper had taken a better turn, had improved*, afn. 35; var þá orðin s. mikil á hennar hag, honum sýndisk á henni þar-höfuð, Odd. 28; þeir svá engu s. á hans yfir-bragði, 655 xiv. Á. 2; en honum þykkja góð s. á komin, Nj. 14; hversu mátti svá mikil s. rða á einni nótt? 623, 62; skipan er hér á vörðin, eldriur er nú þirr fölskaðr enn ek hugða, Fs. 6; with the notion of *change* (for the better), s. er þá á orðin ef konungr mælir vel til mín, Fms. vii. 24.

MPDS: skipanar-bók, f. a book of statutes, H. E. i. 516. **skipanar-éfs**, n. a writ, Sturl. iii. 138. **skipanar-brigð**, n. *trespass against order*, Sks. 592.

kipari, a, m. [Dan. and Engl. skipper], a mariner, Eg. 373, Fms. ix. 9, Jb. 382, Hkr. ii. 83; skipara-stefna, Fms. iv. 208.

kipt, f. [from Lat. *excubitum*; Byzan. Gr. *ἐσκήβιον*], the camp of *Varangians* at Constantinople, Fagrsk. 111.

KIPTA, t. [A. S. *scyftan*; Engl. *shift*; Dan. *skifte*] — to make a division of a thing, with dat. of the thing; to part, share, divide; skipta í hluti, Eluc. 8; s. hrepp í fjórðunga, Grág. i. 443; s. líði í sveitir, Fs. ix. 511, x. 268; skipta þeir nú ílagi sínu, Ld. 192; s. arfi, Eg. 7; s. með sér umögum, Grág. i. 237 sqq.; sumum mönnum skiptu þeir ú sér til ánaðar, Fms. i. 77; tóku þeir at herfangi allt fólk ok skiptu líli skipanna, vii. 195; s. vatni með mönnum, Grág. ii. 290; s. landi úð okkr, 254; konungr skipti landi með sonum sínum, Fms. i. 6; s. við e-n, to share it with another, Eg. 333, Fms. vii. 176; s. sundr, to get asunder, divide; ef sundr er skipt lögumum, þá mun sundr skipt línum, Nj. 164; to share, norriir skipta geysi-úþafnt, Edda 11; enda spti Guð með okkr, Nj. 165; látum s. Guð giptu, Fms. viii. (in a ve).

2. so in the phrases, vil ek mér engu af skipta, *I will take no care for myself, will take no part in*, Bs. i. 7, Band. 9 new Ed.; skipta s. lítið af e-u, Hom. (St.), Fas. iii. 529; s. mér engu af við þik, to

leave thee alone, Fms. ii. 162; þorgils það hann sér ekki s. af við hana, *beed her not*, vii. 219; Glúmr skipti sér ekki af um bússýslu, Glúm. 335; þat er hann skipti sér af um miál manna, *when he took part in men's affairs*, Ld. 98.

3. acc., skipta þær í kapitála, Skálda 174; jörðin var í brott skipt, Stj. 26; s. föng sin, Hom. 151; s. fé sitt, 152; this usage is due to the influence of Latin, and is rare in classical writings, old or mod., cp. Grág. i. 84; s. sit; líf í betra efnu, Mar.

II. to shift, change, also with dat.; skipta litum, to change colour, Rb. 354; s. göngu sínni, 100; s. nafni, Fms. xi. 416; s. skapi, Nj. 217; s. skaplyndi, Fms. vii. 113; s. um trúnaði sínum, to turn to the other side, x. 125; rarely with acc., skipta í ýmis kvikendi (cp. skiptingr), Barl. 25.

2. skipta e-u, to be of importance to a matter, to change or alter it; eigi skiptir þat arfi, *it does not change the inheritance*, Grág. i. 183; eiga máli at s. um e-t, to be concerned about a thing, Nj. 87, 240; þótti henni allmikill máli s., *it concerned her much*, Ó. H. 31. 97; þat skiptir engu, *it does not matter*, Fms. vi. 14; þykki mér þat miklu s., Eg. 714; kveðsk ok engu máli þykkja s., *it did not matter to him*, Isl. ii. 350; mik skiptir öngu, Nj. 33; ek ætla mik öngu s. hverr þú ert, Fms. x. 295; eigi þykki mér s. (*tis indifferent to me*) í hverjum flokki ek em, Ó. H. 204; þik mun lítlu s. um mína líðsmd, *thou wilt get but little good from my help*, Eg. 722; ef máli skiptir, *if it be of importance*, Skálda 162; hitt skiptir hana em meira, *it is of more moment for her*, Ld. 136; þik mun þat eigi (engu?) skipta, 72; hvat mun þik þat s., *dæmðr ertu nú til dauða*, Fs. 96; eigi mun þat nú s., Nj. 134; til alls er jarli þótti skipta, Fms. xi. 128; þat skiptir hverr býdr, *it makes all the difference*, i. 181; þú skiptir hversu gott væri mitt yfir-bragð, ef mikit er, Fb. i. 391; þat mun tvær skipta, *one of the two, of two extremes*, Ld. 34, Fms. vii. 95; sér Pálmatóki, at mun tveimr um skipta, *it must turn one way or the other, of the decisive moment*, xi. 96; um þenna mann mun stórum s., Ó. H. 140; eigi skiptir þat (þá at) högum til, *'tis not as it should be*, Fb. i. 331, Fs. 79; þat skipti mörgum hundradum, *it is a matter of many hundreds, amounts to several hundreds*, Eb. 328, Bs. ii. 56; sitr Gláfr nú at búi sínu svá at vtrum skipti, *for several years*, Ld. 110; matlausir svá at mörgum dægum skipti, Fms. ii. 97, Bs. i. 339, Fb. i. 431; það skiptir tugum, etc.

3. þannig skipti til (it so turned out, it came to pass) sem úlíkligra mundi þykkja, Fms. vii. 161; skipta til=skipta til, to arrange, dispose, Bjarn. 61; skipta um, to come to a crisis, turn one way or other, Glúm. 369; skjótt mun um skipta, Ó. H. 209; láta þann verða fund okkarn, at um skipti með oss, 94.

III. to exchange; skipta e-u við e-n, to exchange with another; s. höggum við e-u, Ó. H. 214; s. orðum við e-n, Nj. 62; skipta jörðum í adrar, to exchange them with others, Gþl. 60, Barl. 4, 75, 106; vildi Sveinn skipta horuun við nafna sína, Orkn. 246; s. orðum við e-n, s. til, undarlíga skipti ér til, *ye make strange shifts with things, turn them up and down*, Ó. H. 67; s. um e-t, to exchange; s. um bústaði, línar-drottina, namn, Nj. 29, 57, Fms. ii. 426, Rb. 300; hann skipti þar um er honum þótti þurfa, Nj. 122 (um-skipti).

IV. absol. to change, come about, happen; ef þeir eigu nokkur at s., Sks. 252 B; ef því er at skipta, *if that is to happen, if it comes to that*, Eg. 426; þótt því sé at s., Nj. 168, Fms. vi. 416, Ó. H. 33; því er at skipta þó, *it will however turn out so*, Fær. 32.

B. Reflex. to divide themselves, disperse; skiptusk þeir, snöru smír norðr, Fms. v. 44; skiptask til landa, Hom. 129.

2. to turn oneself, change; nálíga mátti kalla at hann skiptisk í allan annan mann, Sturl. i. 125 C; líkamur várir skiptask til meiri dýrðar, Eluc. 43; nema fleira haði skipzk (=skipask) um lagi þína, Fas. i. 72; þar skiptisk stórum sólar-gangr, *varies much*, Sks. 200 B; þá skiptusk tungur (changed) á Englandi, er Vilhjalmr bastarðr vamm England, Isl. ii. 221; þá er tungur skiptusk, Rb. 340.

II. recipr., skiptask e-u við, to make an exchange; skiptask gjöfum við, to exchange presents, Eg. 250, Njarð. 363, Fms. xi. 224; skiptask orðum, málum við, Ld. 38, Fms. vii. 138; s. höggum við, Eg. 221; skiptask við en röðr, to row by turns, 362; mod., skiptask á um e-t, *id.*; skiptask drottins-dagar á stöfum, to change alternately, Rb. 488; skiptask til vöku, to take turns in watching, Stj. 394.

III. pass., skiptast manna ú milli, Sks. 442.

skipti, n. a division, distribution, s'baring; þegar í áttir er skipt umögum, þá skal þat s. halda, Grág. i. 237; þér heit lítið af ríki, en erut margir til skiptis, Fms. i. 52; þessa skiptis mun ek opt ídrask, Eg. 294; ok er þeir fundusk um skiptin, orðu þeir úsáttir, þorst. Síðu H. 117.

2. a shift; þat munu Danir kalla at betra skipti sé at drepa heldr víking Norrænan en bróður sinn Danskan, Fms. i. 85; a change, mörgum þótti þetta s. mjök á móti skapi, Eg. 64.

II. exchange, dealings, transactions, as also contests, disputes, fights, only in plur.; í þvilkunum skiptum konunganna fannsk þat á, at ..., Fms. i. 17; þau ein s. munu vit eiga, Nj. 141; fóru þeirra s. svá, at ..., 195; s. var soua Eiriks, Eg. 24; með þessu skilr s. þeirra, Isl. ii. 274; hafa þeir fengit minna hlut í várum skiptum, Fms. vii. 256; mæltu menn at hér væri mækliga um þeirra s., Ld. 148; ef himn sári márd segir öðrum frá þeirra skiptum, Grág. ii. 33; víð-s., af-skipti, dealings; um-s., a change; see also the compds, missera-skipti, síða-skipti; hesta-s., a change of horses; all these compds being used only in plur.

III. time; i tæði skiptin, *both times*; eitt s., once. **skipta-vinnr**, m. a customer.

skipti-liga, adv. *shifingly, in parts*, 677. 8.
 skipti-ligr, adj. *divisible*, 677. 11, Skálda 203.
 skipting, f. a *division, dividing*, Grág. i. 242, ii. 342, Alg. 356 (of arithmetic), passim. 2. a *shifting, change*, Skálda 182, 209. skiptingarfund, f. = skiptifund, K. þ. K. 162.
 skiptingr, m. a *changingeling* (Germ. *wechselbalg*), an idiot, believed to have been substituted for the right child by fairies, Sks. 206, Fms. xi. 56, 445, Fas. ii. 341, Mar., Stj. 475; for the popular superstition see Maurer's *Volksgeu*. 2. gramm. = *semi-vocalis*, the letters *i* and *u*, Skálda 170.
 skipti-tíund, f. a *tilbe*, thus called from being divided into four parts, between the church, bishop, priest, and poor, K. þ. K. 162, Bs. i. 834, Vm. 84, H. E. ii. 89.
 skipu-lag, n. *order, disposition*.
 skipu-liga, adv. *orderly*, Fms. ii. 147, Sturl. i. 9, ii. 1.
 skipu-ligr, adj. *orderly*, Sturl. ii. 174.
 skirfl, n., mod. skrifli, [Germ. *scherbe*], a *bulk, an old dilapidated thing*; skjaldar-s., Band.; skip-skrifli, bát-s., freq. in mod. usage.
 skirpa, f. *to spit*; hann skripti við, er þeir riðu brott, Sturl. i. 177; s. e-u fram úr sér, *to spit it out*.
 SKIRRA, ð, [skjarr], *to 'bar,' prevent*, with dat.; s. vandræðum, *to prevent strife*, Orkn. 162; ek hefi allan mik við lagt at skirra vandræðum þeirra, Eg. 738; kvað þeim þat mikitt happ ef þeir mætti s. vandræðum svá miklum, Ld. 220; þó vóru þeir sumir er s. vildu vandræðum, Bs. i. 21.
 II. reflex. skirask, *to shun, shrink from*, with acc.; skirask manndráp, Sks. 576; skirask slík vandræði, Róm. 198, Hom. (St.): the mod. phrase, skirrast við e-t, *to shrink from*.
 skirvir, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: skirvill, a nickname, Ann. skíta, u, f. [cp. skíta], *diarrhoea*. skítu-leitr, adj. *pale, thin*, Grönd. skitinn, part. [Dan. *skiden*], *dirty*, Skíða R. 123.
 skit-ligr, adj. *dirty, paltry*, Rd. 230.
 skitna, að, *to become dirty*.
 skitraðr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 421.
 SKI, n. *jugglers, legerdemain*; undr ok argskap, skí ok skrípi ein, Gsp. (Fas. i. 487): hence the compd, skí-maðr or ske-maðr, m., prop. a *juggler, impostor*, by which word the ancients rendered the 'hypocrite' of the N. T.; eigi skulu þér hryggvir vera sem skímenn, . . . þeir hryggjask svá sem skímenn, Hom. 74; ér skímenn, hverr yðvar leysir oxu sinn af bási á þváttdegi? Greg. 48 (Luke xiii. 15): in secular writings, enn Eirekr fadir hans sagði svá, at þat var samskulda er Leifr hafði borgit skipshöfð manna í hafi, ok þat er hann hafði flutt skæmanninu til Grænlands, þat var prestrinn, Frissb. 157, cp. Fms. ii. 246 (Hkr. i. 304 l. c. spells skemann).
 SKÍÐ, n. [A. S. *scide*; Germ. *scheite*]; the root verb is the Goth. *skaidan*; Germ. *scheiden*; Lat. *scindere*, pf. *scidi*; Gr. *σχιζέω*]:—a *billet of wood* (a *tablet*, Vsp. 20), *fire-wood*; kljúfa skíð, Nj. 130, Fas. ii. 117; bátr hlaðinn skíðum, Fms. vii. 31; þurra skíða, Hm. 59; þeir báru skíðin á eldina, Edda 82; konungr tók þá skíð eitt ok skeldi á þilít, Fas. iii. 125; skíða-fang, an *armful of logs*, Fms. v. 92. compds: skíða-hlaði, a, m. [Germ. *scheiter-haufen*], a *pile of fire-wood*, Dropl. 29, Fs. 5, Fas. ii. 424, Landn. 179. skíða-viðr, m. *fire-wood*, kd. 232.
 II. [cp. Engl. *skid*, the drag applied to a coach-wheel], of *snow-shoes*, such as are used by the Finns, Norsemen, and Icelanders in the north-east of Iceland (also called *öndur* or *andrar*); ferr hóm mjök á skíðum ok með boga, Edda 16, Ó. H. 185; allra manna bezt ferr á skíðum, Eg. 73; stiga á skíð, Ó. H. 153, Eg. 545; kunna vel á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; skríða á skíðum, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 120; renna á skíðum, Fb. iii. 405; for descriptions of running in skíð see Ó. H. ch. 78, 131, Hem. þ. (Fb. iii. 408-410): allit., á skipi eðr skíði, Grág. ii. 171: from the likeness of a war-ship (cp. *skeið*) to snow-shoes a *ship* is called skíð sakonunga eðr sævar, sævar-skíð, lagar-skíð, Edda; as also, blá-skíð, brim-skíð, býr-skíð, haf-skíð, sæ-skíð, unn-skíð, varr-skíð, etc., i. e. a *ship*: again, fólk-skíð, her-skíð, etc., i. e. *weapons, swords*, Lex. Poët. compds: skíða-ferrð, f. a *running on snow-shoes*, Fms. v. 337, Hem. skíða-geisli, a, m. *the balancing-staff* used by sliders, Fms. v. 337.
 skíða, u, f., gen. pl. skíðna, Gpl. 381: a *splint, stick*, Fas. iii. 125, Mar. 1055; klauf hann þór í skíður einar, Fms. ii. 163; taka skíður í hönd sér, Bs. i. 634. skíðna-garðr, m. = skíðgarðr, Gpl. 381. II. the name of a county in Norway, mod. *Skien*, Fms. Skíð-blaðnr, m. the name of the famous mythical ship of the god Frey, Gm., Edda.
 skíð-færi, n. a *passage on snow-shoes*; þar til at snjófa gördi ok gott s., Fb. i. 21, Fms. viii. 400.
 skíð-færr, adj. *good at running on snow-shoes*, Edda 18, Fms. iii. 18, ix. 233.
 skíð-garðr, m. *wooden palings, a wooden fence*, Eg. 80, 232, Ó. H. 135, Fb. i. 545, Fms. ix. 521; skíðgarðs-hlið, iii. 67; a *yard*, 656 C. 4.
 skíði, a, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, Landn. Skíða-Ríma, the *Lay of Skíði*: Skíðungar, a nickname, Sturl.: in plur. the name of an old family, *the descendants of S*, Korm.

skíði, n. [A. S. *scæð*, *scað*; Engl. *sbeath*; Germ. *scheide*; Dan. *sk*], a *sbeath*, Hóm. 16. skíði-járn, n. a '*sbeath-iron*,' *dirk*, id. skíðing, f. = *suzingull*, Sks. 403.
 skíð-kjálki, a, m. = skíðsleði, Fb. ii. 169.
 skíð-lægr, adj. *level, horizontal*; þar skíðlægt yfir, Bs. ii. 81.
 skíð-sleði, a, m. a *snow-sledge shaped like a snow-shoe*, Ó. H. 85.
 SKÍFA, u, f. [Germ. *scheibe*], a *shaving, slice*, passim in mod. use: a nickname, Fms. x.
 SKÍFA, ð, *to cut into slices, slice*; skíða hjálma, Fas. i. 158; s. hvannir, Bær. 8, Háv. 13 new Ed.; skíðu hnappinn ok grindinni, Lv. 5; skíði frá síðuna, Flöv.; s. undurn, *to carve meat*, Km. 2.
 skíma, u, f. a *shimmer, faint gleam of light*; dags-s., ljós-s.
 skí-maðr, m. a *juggler, hypocrite*; see skí.
 SKÍMI, a, m. [Ulf. *skeima* = *φανή*, John xviii. 3; Germ. *schimmer*; A. S. *scīma*; Engl. *shimmer*]:—a *gleam of light*; nokkurir skími hennar geislum, Sks. 205; at af þeim geisli þessi skími, 206; með ble skíma, 627; leiðir fram dökkvan skíma, 229 B.
 SKÍNA, pres. skínn, Nj. 146; þú skínn, 623. 18: mod. skín (w. a single *n*): pres. skéin, skéint (mod. skéinst), skéin, pl. skínui; subj. s. part. skínui: [Ulf. *skīnan* = *λαμπειν*, *εξαστραπτειν*; common to all Teut. languages]:—*to shine*; sól skínn, Grág. ii. 170; nú skínn sól, Alm.; sól skéin sunnan, Vsp. 4; veðr var fagrt, skéin sól í heiði, H. 216; geislar skínu, Or. 60; er sólin skínn á, Nj. 146; s. með n. birti, Fms. i. 77: the phrase, skína í jarsteinum, 623. 18; or, s. jarsteini, of a saint, Bs. passim; ok er hann skéin í þvilkir dýrd, Fms. x. 1; þeim er skéin í heims þyrði, 656 A. ii. 2; heilög Kristni hefir skínið björtum blóma, Bs. i. 237; skínanda klæði, *shining, glittering* cl of gold-embroidered stuff, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 52, 55. *glínnur, gleam*; skínu við tólf spjót ok skildir nokkurir, Gpl. 742. II. part. skíninn, *bleached, withered*; skíninn hrossi Fas. ii. 300; hvít ok skíninn.
 SKÍRA, ð; a distinction is made between skíra (with *é*) = *to p. fy*, and skýra (with *y*) metaph. = *to explain*; but that both words are identical is shewn from the Goth.: [Ulf. *skērjan* = *εμπνεύειν*, *skēire* = *εμπνεύειν*, *skēirs* = *clear*]:—*to cleanse, purify*; s. silfr, Hkr. i. 185; skírir ok birtir augu, . . . þat bætir myrk augu ok skírir, Pr. 472, 3; skíra sik, *to cleanse oneself*. 2. of an oath or ordeal, *to clear, p. e*; skíra sik með tylptar-eið, Gpl. 151; ok skíri hóm sik, ok handsala fáni ef hóm verðr skír, Lv. 77; er þó ván at þú skírir þik í hreinsunni, Fms. vii. 38. II. eccl. [as translation of A. S. *fullian* = *to cler*], *to baptize, christen*; skíra barn, K. þ. K., N. G. L., Fms., Nj., B in countless instances, old and mod. 2. reflex. skírask, *to be bapt*; láta skírask, Íb. 10, Fms. i. 23, 129.
 skírari, a, m. [cp. A. S. *fullere*], *the Baptist*, N. T., Vidal.
 skír-borinn, part. '*pure-born, born in wedlock*', Grág. i. 288, Fr. x. 265.
 Skír-dagr, m. *Maundy-Thursday*, Bs. i. 163, 247, ii. 167, Ld. 44, Rb. 358, Fms. ix. 500, Sturl. i. 25, 114, iii. 203: *Skíri-dagr, id.*, pl. 177: *Skíri-Jón, Jón the Baptist*, Gd. *Skíri-Þórsgagr*, d., N. G. L. i. 10, Gpl. 177, Fms. ix. 500, Karl. 469.
 skír-dræpr, adj. *dazzling*; lét hann tjalda svörtum tjöldum til þess at þá væri síðr skírdraept, Ó. H. 156 (Fær. 213).
 skír-geittinn, part. *born in wedlock*, Fms. ix. 250, Grág. i. 171.
 Skíri-dagr, m. = Skírdagr.
 skíri-faðir, m. a '*baptism-father, one who has baptized one*', Sturl. i. 177.
 skíri-nafni, a, m. a *namesake*, Sighvat.
 skíring, f. a *clearing*; skíringar-vitni, a *compurgatory witness*, N. L. i. 207. 2. a *christening* = skím, N. G. L. i. 375, 392.
 Skíri-Þórsgagr, m. = Skírdagr.
 skír-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *purity*; at slá slíkt snítt at skíka sem várr veriðr til, N. G. L. i. 446; sakir orða góttar eða skír s., MS. 15. 1: mostly in a moral sense, s. andarinnar, Stj. 34, 142, M. skír-leitr, adj. *pure of countenance*, Gm. 39, Akv. 35; bjarta skírleitari, MS. 234. 80.
 skír-liga, adv. *purely*, Sól. 10.
 skír-ligr, adj. = skírleitr; s. í yfirbragði, Sturl. ii. 189; s. at lítum, Fb. ii. 431 (MS. skýrligr, less correct).
 skír-lífi, n. a *pure life, chastity*, Mar.
 skír-lifr, adj. *pure-lived, chaste*, H. E. i. 469, MS. 625. 78, passim.
 skírn, f. [as a translation of the A. S. *fullutt*, which prop. is *cleansing*, cp. Engl. *fuller* = *bleacher*]:—eccl. *baptism, christening*; þu górir alla hreina ok skíra, 655 i. 1, K. þ. K., Bs., in countless instances old and mod.; heima-s., *christening at home*; skurðar-s., *circumc*; halda barni undir skíru, *to stand godfather*, Fb. ii. 264; skírnar *the standing godfather*, Str. 17; skírnar embætti, þjónosta, Fms. i. 8, H. E. i. 473, Karl. 204, Stj. 377; skírnar-dagr, 677. 15; skírnar-brútr (-brúdr), *the fount of baptism*, Fms. iii. 168, MS. 656 A. ii. 2; sk dropi, Hom. 56; skírnar-kettill, skírnar-munnlag, a *fount*, Vm. 17, 9; skírnar-sá, a *baptismal font*, H. E. i. 473, Vm. 1; skírnar-klæði, *baptismal clothing* = hvíta-vádir (q. v.), a *white garment*, Fms. x. 14, Stj. 49, Ó. T. 25, 29; skírnar-nafni, a *baptismal name*, Bær. 6, Stj. 9

skírnar-steinn, a font, Vm. 38; skírnar-vatn, *baptismal water*, 655 viii. 2.

skírna, að, to become clear; vatn sem betr hefði skírnát ok setzk, Stj. 290; þá tekr þat ljós at skírnask ok birtask, Sks. 204.

skírnir, m. the *Bright*, the name of the messenger of Frey, the god of light, Edda. Skírnis-för (in mod. Edd. called Skírnis-mál), Sæm.

skírr, adj., compar. skírrir, superl. skírst, Sks. 138 new Ed., MS. 15. 5; [Goth. *skairs*; A. S. *scír*; Engl. *sbeer*; Germ. *schier*; Dan. *skjár*; cp. also skærr and skýrr]:—clear, bright, pure, of glass, water, sky, light, etc.; gler allra hreinst ok skírt, MS. 15. 5; skírt vatn, Hb. 544. 39; skír ok úskír vötn, Rb. 352; skír veðr eðr úskír, Stj. 15; þrjár merkr gang-silfrs móti einni skírrí, 732. 16; skírt silfr, id.; syndisk honum eigi skírt mála-silfrít, Fms. vi. 243; átta hundruð marka skírra, x. 92; drykkir skírrí hverju víni, id.; getiun af skírrí meyjú ok flecklaussí, 625. 70.

2. metaph. *cleansed from guilt*, esp. referring to an ordeal; hreinn ok skírr, 625. i. 1; enuk skírr um þat, I am clear of that, Sigvat; veðr hón af járnri skír þá er hón sýkn saka, N. G. L. i. 351; þá varð sú skírr er undir jarðar-men gekk ef torfan féll eigi á hann, Ld. 58.

3. með skírri raust, *with a clear voice*, Sks. 138 new Ed.

skír-skota, að, to appeal, a law term, with dat.; the word is prob. derived from the appeal to ordeal; s. e-u undir e-n, to appeal to; s. þessum órskurði undir þá menn alla, . . . ok skírskotaði til þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; því s. ek undir þ. k. Ariabjörn, ok þik, Þórðr, . . . at . . . , Eg. 352; s. skal hann undir vátta svörum þeirra, N. G. L. i. 348; konungur skírskotaði þá fyrir þeim er hjá vóru, at Simon gekk við, *called them to witness, upon that s. confessed*, Fms. ix. 358; þá er hann réttlauss ok hefir hann því skírskotað, N. G. L. i. 74.

skírsl, f., prop. *purification, an ordeal*; for the ordeal see the remarks s. v. *bera* A. 111, jörð A. in fine, ketill I. 2; as also the words járn-burðr, ketil-talk, jarðar-men; göra skírslir, Fms. x. 418; Guðs skírslir, 'God's ordeal,' is opp. to manna skírsl, *man's ordeal* (i. e. an oath), N. G. L. i. 389; göra e-m stefnu til þings, ok njóti þar skírsla sinna, Js. 38; hann skal eigi eiga hvern til manna skírsla ef hann býðr fyrri Guðs skírslir, i. e. if a man first offers God's ordeal he shall have no right afterwards to man's ordeal, the oath, N. G. L. l. c.

COMPDS: skírslar-eldr, m. [Dan. *skjers-ild*], *purgatory*, Mar. skírsla-þing, n. a meeting for an ordeal, N. G. L. i. 459.

II. a *christening* = skírn, q. v.; um Guðsifjar ok skírsl (skisl Ed.), N. G. L. i. 339; skírsla-stefna, *the fixing a time for christening*, 340.

skírsla, u, f. a *purification, ordeal*, see skírsl, Fms. vii. 164, ix. 284, K. þ. K. 168, Grág. i. 341, 361; in a heathen sense, of passing under a jarðarmen, Ld. 58; metaph., göra skírslu til e-s, to put to the test, Fms. xi. 95, Orkn. 356.

skír-teini, n. [cp. *artein*], a *proof, evidence* (documentary or personal), freq. in mod. usage: skír-teinn, m. the name of a charmed sword, which shewed the guilt or innocence of one who touched it, Hem.

skíta, skeit, skitu, skitið, [A. S. *scitan*; Engl. *sbite*; Germ. *seissen*]; Dan. *skide*; now only vulgar]:—*accare*, Grág. ii. 133, Fms. vii. 21; þeir fuglar er í sitt hreidr s., *that foul their own nest*, Sturl. iii. 253; part. skitinn (q. v.), *dirty*.

skitr, m. *merda*, N. G. L. i. 29, passim. COMPDS: skít-holt, n. (cp. *ganga til trés*), a *privy*, a low word of abuse; skítholtið þitt! skít-karl, m. a *dirty fellow*, Fas. ii. 211, Mag. 73.

skítugr, adj. *dirty*.

skjadsök, n. [Norse *skjak* = *liolium temulentum*, Gunnerus Flora Norwagica]:—a kind of *weed, darnel*; stundum spillir s., of a field, Sks. 322.

2. of an *ill-flavoured or poisonous brewing*, as of a drink made of *darnel*; mungát þat er s. var í, Bs. i. 64; þá kom s. í mungátíð . . . tók þá þegar alla úþekt ok s. ör mungátínu, 316; þar var mungát heitt . . . ok görði síðan af dóm ekki góðan, ok þótti halda við vada, at s. mundi í koma, 340.

skjal, n. [= skval, dropping the v], *windy, empty talk, gossip*, Edda 110; s. ok hegðómi, H. E. i. 475; hann kvadsök eigi heyrja skjall þeirra, Fms. v. 327; verða at skjali einu, Fas. iii. 181; skrum ok s., Sk. ða R. 7; alþýðu skjal, Hom. (St.).

B. [A different word; from skil, Dan. *skjel*, q. spell and spjall], a *written deed, document*, adduced as proof in a lawsuit, D. N. i. 605, iv. 538, 550, freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: skjala-safn, n. *archives*.

skjala-vörðr, m. a *keeper of archives*; leyndar-skjal, a *secret deed*.

skjala, að, to prate, swagger, Fas. iii. 273, 284, Grett. 89 new Ed.

skjald-stein, m. the '*shield-stone*,' the upper stone of a hand-mill (?), Gisl. (in a verse). skjald-sveinn, m. a '*shield-boy*,' *shield-bearer*, Sks. 705, Korn. 118, Stj. 631.

skjalda, að, to enclose in a fence of shields, Fms. x. 78; skip skjaldat með stófum, viii. 233; al-skjaldaðr, of a ship, Landn. 156 (see skjoldr); skja daðr, *shielded*, of a person, Fær. 11, Bs. i. 204, Karl. 377.

skjalda, u, f. a *particoloured cow*, Isl. Þjóðs. skjaldari, a, m. a *targeteer*, Gpl. 103.

skjald-bálkr, m. (N. G. L. i. 84), and skjald-þill, n. (should be spelt skjál-, not skjald-, from skjilja, not from skjoldr ?), [Norse *skjel-tile*]:—a *wooden partition-wall*, Eg. 90, 233, 235, Fms. v. 338, viii. 172, Grett. 98 A, Orkn. 110, N. G. L. ii. 245 (sk ælðili).

skjald-brik, f. = skjaldbúkr: skjald-brikja, t, to *wainscot*, D. N.

SKJALL, n. the *white membrane of an egg*, Edda 12; hvitr sem skjall, *white as s.*, id.; skjalli hvítara, Gsp. 2. a *membrane*, the white skin stretched over a round frame (skjár) and used for a window; hence the phrase, vera sem skjall á skjá, to be like a skjall on a frame, of a fickle, shifty person, cp. the mod. 'brittle as glass'; the phrase in N. G. L. i. 384—*en of hann svarar, at nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá = but if he answers, 'tis no matter, never mind!*—is somewhat obscure. skjall-hvitr, adj. *white as skjall*, Gd. 68 (of a lily).

skjall, n., qs. skval (q. v.), *emptiness, vain flattery*.

SKJALLA, skellr, skall, skullu, skylli, skollinn; an infin. skella is used in mod. writings, but hardly occurs in old writers (except Ob. l. c.); the older form skjalla is analogous to skjúlla, hjálpa, bjarga, q. v.:—to *clab, clatter*, hann lætr skjalla honum höggit, Fms. xi. 149; láta hamarinn skjalla honum, Edda i. 168 (skella, Ob. l. c.); láta hnefa skjalla, Hd.; en á hælum hringar skullu, *clattered*, Hým. 34; áin skall þegar á brjóst honum, Grett. 140; hnefar þórs skullu út á borðinu, Edda 36; enda skellr þar nú láss fyrir búrin Reykdæla, Sturl. ii. 53; hurðin skall í lás, *the door slammed to*: skella á, to burst upon one, break out, of a gale, storm; veðr, hrið, stormr skall á; skall nú bardagi á þeim, burst upon them, Fms. xi. 23; impers. skall þar e-m, there was one struck, iii. 188; metaph., hjörtu skullu, were stricken with fear, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse).

skjalla, að, [skvel, skvaldr], to *swagger, talk loud*; vér verðum at tala meðan ungumenn skjallar, Mork. 90, cp. Fms. vi. 335.

2. mod. to flatter; s. e-n. skjallari, a, m. a *flatterer*.

skjal-lauss, adj. *without swagger or cant*, Mag. skjall-fili (spelt skjáll-fili) = skjaldþili, N. G. L. ii. 245, v. l. 27.

skjal-ligr, adj. *documentary, authentic*; skjalligt próf, D. N. ii. 580. skjall-kænliga, adv. in a *swaggering manner*, Grett. 131 A.

skjallar, adj. [skjalla], *loud, clashing, shrill*; s. brestr, Bs. i. 798; lesa snjallt ok skjallt, 220; kalla skjallt, 623. 35; hann skellði miklu skjallast, Fas. iii. 125; the phrase, hann kváð sér vera ekki einkar skjallt, *be said he did not feel well*, Gisl. 47.

skjal-semi, f. *swaggering*, Hom. (St.) skjambi, a, m. = skjanni, (conversational.)

skjanni, a, m. [akin to kiun?], *the side of the head*, Fas. ii. 451 (but coarse). skjanna-ligr, adj. *gaunt-faced*.

skjappa, u, f., mod. skeppa, [Dan. *skjeppe*; East Engl. *skip*], a *busbel*; skjóppur ok vágir, N. G. L. i. 126; fjórar skeppur, 136; a nickname, Fms. vii. 215.

SKJARR, adj. [Engl. *sby*; Germ. *scheu*], *shy, timid*, of animals, deer; skjarra saudi, Nj. 27, Bs. i. 330; skjörr hross, Hrafn. 7; skjarr hross, Gpl. 504; saudiþat er skjarrast, Ld. 96.

2. metaph., skjarr við e-t, *shunning*; skjarr við skot, Ls. 13; gör þér sem leiðust öll manndráp ok ver skjarr við, Sks. 382; skjörr á skeið(i), *shy, faltering in the race*, but the passage is obscure or corrupt, Fm. 5; dag-s., *shunning the day*, of a dwarf, Ýt. 2; fug-s., flót-s., *shunning flight*; bleyðis-s., bold; læ-skjarr, *fraud-bunning*, Lex. Poët.

skjá, ð, to stretch the membrane skjal over a window-frame; glyggi snú ok alla skjáða, Sks. 427; konu-tetrið öngan gluggan skjáði, Hallgr. skjáðr, m., Edda ii. 610; read skjóðr.

skjálf, f. [Engl. *shelf*], a *shelf, seat*; remains only in hl.ð-skjálf, q. v. II. a pr. name, Yngl. S. (Skjálfar-bóndi).

SKJÁLFA, skelf, skalf, skultu; subj. skylli; part. skolf (= skalf, Barl. 53):—to *shiver, shake, quiver*; honum þóti s. bæði jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; með skjálfaðum beinum, Fms. x. 314; svá þat skylli af hræðslu, Fbr. 12; s. sundr, to *shake so as to burst*, Sks. 412; þeyg; henni hendr skulfu, Am. 48; hann skalf mjök, Lv. 59; gríðkona kom inn ok skalf mjök, Orkn. 326; sá skal vita er á strengnum heldr hávart hann skelfr, Fb. ii. 129; s. sem hrisla: skjálfaði, *shivering*; ú-skjálfaði, *steady, firm*, Lex. Poët.

skjálfa = skelfa, to make to shake; s. ok hræða e-n, Barl. 197.

skjálfa-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 35, 129, 130; for the origin of this metre see Edda l. c.

skjálfa-hendr, adj. in the metre skjálfa-henda, Edda. 2. [hönd], við *trembling hand*. II. [önd], *tremulous, with faltering voice*; hærra né lægra né skjálfa-hendra (= skjálfa-hendra), Fms. vii. 227.

skjálfrá, að, to *shiver, shake*; hann skjálfraði allr, Fms. x. 314.

skjálfrá-raddaðr, part. with *faltering voice*.

skjálfrfti (skálpti), a, m. a *shivering, shaking*, Orkn. 326 (*shivering from cold*), Gullþ. 8: pass., land-s., jarð-s., au *earthquake*.

skjálfta-fullr, adj. *shivering*, Fms. i. 162, Bs. i. 39.

lauss, adj. *not shivering*, Bs. ii. 159.

skjálfr-leiki (spelt skjágleiki), m. *wryness*, Rb. 476.

skjálgr, adj. [Engl. *shallow*, although in an altered sense]:—*wry, oblique*; með skjálgum skotum, Sks. 383: the phrase, skjóta augum í skjálgr, to look askance, Fbr. 71.

2. *squinting*, as a nickname, Þórólfur Skjálgr (Fms.), the father of Erling Skjálgrsson (Ó.H.), whence it became a pr. name; fé-skjálgr, see fé.

skjálgr, m. the *crepuscular moon*, Edda (Gl.)

fish, Edda ii. 564.

SKJÁR, m. (the older form was prob. ská, analogous to lé, klé, q. v.):—a *window* (the opening). In old dwellings the openings were round, fitted with a hoop or frame (called skjá-grind), which had a membrane (skjall) stretched over it, and this was used instead of glass, and could be taken out at pleasure; such windows are still found in Iceland farm-houses, all such openings being in the roof, not in the walls, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (init.); and when the frame was taken out, these openings served as outlets for smoke. In some instances skjár seems to be used synonymously with ljóri (q. v.); the hlíð-skjár (q. v.), or 'side-skjár,' would then answer to the window or opening in mod. Iceland dwellings; hrístust skjáir (*chimney-pot* = mod. *strompr*, q. v.) á húsum sem fyrir vindi hvössum, Ann. 1341; Þorbjörn þreif upp stökk ok reisti undir skjáinn ok fór þar út, Gullþ. 19; taka af skjána ok lúta leggja út reykinn, Fbr. 99 new Ed.; ef menn sitja í húsum þeim er skjáir eru á, þá er svá ljóst inni, at hver maðr kennir annan, Sks. 47 new Ed.; konungur hafði górt skjá fyrir stofuna, Fms. vii. 34; fara upp á stofuna ok taka af skjáinn (i. e. the frame), Fbr. 170; hann kastaði því inn um skjáinn, Fas. ii. 81; brutu þeir stofuna um skjána, Sturl. i. 168; hlíð-skjár, Sturl. ii. 85; hann hlórar við hlíð-skjáinn er á var stofninn, Bs. i. 628: the phrase, nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá, N. G. L. i. 384 (see skjall); krumminn á skjá, skjá, skæk belgi þrjá, a nursery rhyme.

COMPDS: skjá-gluggi, a, m., opp. to a glass window. skjá-grind, f., see above. skjá-vindauga, n. a *skjá window*, Sturl. i. 168, Orkn. 250.

skjáta, u, f. a *piece of scorched skin*; skinn-s.

skjátla, að, impers. mér skjátlar, *one falters, misses*; see skjóplast.

skjóð, f. a *skin bag*, N. G. L. ii. 248.

skjóða, u, f. [akin to skaud], a *small skin-bag*, H. E. i. 473, Edda ii. 214, 430; nafra-s., skjóðu skruð, Fms. vi. 374, freq. in mod. usage.

skjóðu-pungur, m. a *skin-purse*, þorf. Karl. 374.

SKJÓL, n. [Dan. skjul], a *shelter, cover*, Fms. iii. 112, xi. 36; in Iceland also used of any cover or hollow under a fence, a stone, or the like, where sheep seek shelter against storm and cold: the phrase, nú er fokit í öll skjól, all shelters are covered with snow, no refuge is left, the metaphor being taken from a snow-storm, Nj. 258; kirkja á fjöru-tigi sauda höfn í Múlafali, ok skjól í Mária-rvelli, Vm. 65; reka skál smala þaðan til skjóla í Vatns-hlíð jafnan er henni, Pm. 110; í mitt skjól ok húsa-skyggni, Stj. 121; flýja undir skjól e-s, Fms. i. 264; skjóta skjóli yfir, to give shelter, Ld. 40, Gisl. 40, F's. 37: in mod. usage also, skjóta skjóls-húsi yfir e-n. skjóls-maðr, m. a *shelterer, protector*, 655 xiii. 1.

skjóna, u, f. [North. E. and Scot. *skel* or *skail*, a *milk-pan*], (gen. pl. skjóna, Dipl. v. 18, Lv. 98):—a *pail, bucket*, Sturl. ii. 86, Dropl. 34, N. G. L. ii. 248 (v. l.), passim in old and mod. usage: of a measure, Lv. 98, Grág. i. 501, Dipl. v. 18; katlamáls-s., see ketill.

2. of a Constellation, Rb.

skjól-eygr, adj. [A. S. *scœl-ēagre*; Dan. *skel-tjød*], *goggle-eyed, squinting*, Bård. 178.

skjól-garðr, m. a *sheltering fence*, Vm. 64.

skjól-góðr, adj. *giving good cover, warm*, of cloth.

skjól-samr, adj. *sheltering*, Merl.

skjómi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *skjoma* = to flicker], a *flickering light*. 2. metaph., skjómi daltangr, the *'ray of the band'*, i. e. a drawn sword, Landn. (in a verse): a *sword*, Lex. Pöet.: a nickname, Fb. iii.

skjóni, a, m. a *pieball horse*, i. e. black and white [see skjótt]; skjóna, u, f. of a mare.

skjöplask, að, dep., not to be spelt skjóplast, as is seen both from the spelling of the vellum (o, not au, or o), and also from the mod. popular form skjátla, which is a corruption from skjápla, a form which occurs in Norske Saml. v. 158:—to be upset, fail, at eigi skjöplisk, Sks. 86 new Ed.; at engi skjöplisk í einorðinni við annan, Ó. H. 61; svá at aldrí skjöpladisk (skjöpl-Ed.) okkur vinátta, Fms. vii. 64; kváð Sigmundr hann skjöplaz (skjöpl-Ed.) hafa í ferðinni til Noregs, ii. 114; mun Óðinn vilja skjöplaz í sigrgjöfni við mik, Fas. i. 380; aldrí síðan skal ek skjöplask í yðvarri þjóunust, Fms. viii. 369.

skjórn, m. [Dan. skjære], the *magpie, corvus pica*, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 460.

SKJÓTA, skýtt, pret. skaut, skautz (skautu rhyiming with laust, Fms. vi. in a verse), skaut, pl. skutu; subj. skytti; imperat. skjótt, skjóttu; part. sköttinn: [A. S. *scœð'an*, *scyttan*; Engl. *shoot* and *shut*; Dan. *skyde*; Germ. *schieven*.]

A. To shoot with a weapon, the weapon being in dat.; skjóta (örum), spjóti, fleini, skutli, kesju, kólfi . . . Fms. i. 44, x. 308, 362, 380; þeir þykjask eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 211; sköttinn spjóti í gögnum, shot through with a spear, Nj. 274: the shot at in acc., skjóta dýr, fugla, sela, Edda 16, Nj. 95, Ld. 56, Fm. 356, 362, and passim: also, s. til e-s, to shoot at; s. til fugls, Orkn. 356; s. til háfis, to shoot at a mark, Fms. ii. 268; s. kesju at e-m, Eg. 5; allr skutu at Baldri, Edda 37.

II. To shoot, to push or to quicken; skjóta loku fyrir (or frá) hurðu (dýrum), to shoot the bolt, the door; s. frá lokum, to unhook, Lv. 60; hann lagðisk niðr ok skjóta fyrir loku, Eg. 601; skaut hann þá frá lokum, Fms. i. 189; þeir ló hann í kistu ok skutu síðan fyrir borb, and shot the chest overboard 127; skaut Egill yfir brúnni, E. shot the bridge over the ditch, 53 brú af, to draw the bridge off or away, Fms. xi. 370; s. skipum á to launch the ships into water, ix. 501; s. báti, to launch a boat, im 16; s. útan báti, to shove out a boat, 272; brauð þer hóm hafði í ofinn skotið, Hom. 114; menn er í ofn vórn skottir, 7; var þeim skotið í eld brennanda, Eg. 232; then in all kinds of relas, s. hesti undir e-n, to put a horse under one, mount him, Eg. 397, 42; Fms. vii. 21; var mér hér skotið á land, I was put ashore here, Nj. 5; s. e-m upp á land, id., Fms. i. 131; s. barni heim af fóstri, to send a bairn from the foster, Grág. i. 276; s. e-m brott, to let one escape, 4; ix. 420; s. e-m undan, id., vi. 116, vii. 250; s. niðr úmaga, to let a pauper behind, place him there, Grág. i. 296, 297; s. fé á brott (un to abstract, embezcle money, 334; þetta líkar þórdisi illa ok skýtr ur peningunum, Korn. 150; skjóttu díametror sólarinnar í tvá stadi, a it into two, Rb. 462; þá skaut Guð því ráði í hug þeim, put this into their mind, 655, 3; s. upp hvítum skildi, to hoist a white shield, x. 347; s. upp vita, to light up the beacon, Hkr. i. 148; þá varð er vita upp skotið, Orkn. 266; vita-kaurlinn skaut eldi í vitann, lighted the beacon, Fms. viii. 188; s. land-tjaldi, to pitch a tent, Nj. 157; var s. um hann skjaldborg, 274; s. á skjaldborg, to draw up a s., Fms. vii. 3; s. á fylking, to draw up in battle array, Ó. H. 209; s. á húsin þá call a meeting together, Eg. 357; s. á eyrendi, to make a speech, Fm. 215; skýtr or skýtsk mjök í tvau horn um e-t, see horn B. I.

s. fótur undir sik, to take to one's heels, to run, Fms. viii. 358; hann útt sér út hjá þeim, shot out, escaped, vi. 189; hann hljóp upp á al, ok skaut á knjám sínum, ix. 462; barnit skaut öndu upp, the vrn began to breathe, Hkr. ii. 109; s. skildi fyrir sik, to put a shield before one, Eg. 378, Nj. 156; s. skjóli yfir e-n, to protect (see skjól); M. súðinn skaut lykkjanum, she (the ship) shivered, Fms. viii. 199; þá segisk, at hann skyti í fyrstu þessu orði, eldísk argalinn nú, he is sc have let this word slip, to have said, vi. 251; s. e-u of öxl, to throw off one's shoulder, Gg. 6; s. e-u á frest, to put off, delay: skjóta angu to look askance, Eg. (in a verse), from which the mod. götuga augum is ruption.

III. metaph. to shift or transfer a case to another, ap. 1; skutu þan til ráða Ólafs, Ld. 74; s. þrætu til ór skurðar e-s, Fms. ii. 203; því skýtt ek til Guðs, i. 3; s. sinu máli á Guðs vald, x. 10; þessu máli til Frosta-þings . . . þeir skutu þangað sinu máli, i. 32; vé sílf dómdendr, er málum þessum er til skotið, Nj. 188; s. máli á fylkis- N. G. L. i. 21; skýtt ek því til Guðs ok góðra manna, Nj. 176; mei þá er hann skaut ráðum undir, whom he took as his counsellor, Fms. ii. 308.

IV. [A. S. *scot*; Engl. *shot, scot*, see skot, I and II]:—to rétt er at fimm þáru vírdi grípnim, ok skal hann þá skjóta í móti te, er þeir vírða grípnim dýra enn hann skuldar var fyrir öndverðu, Gr. i. 412; skjóta fé saman, to club money together, make a collection, 1; þeir skutu saman fjár-hutum sinum hverr eptir efnum, Hom. 123; mskott; hann skaut einn fyrir sveitunga sína alla (he paid their scot) er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 312 (see skytningr).

V. impersu skýtr upp, it shoots up, emerges, comes forth; upp skýtr jörðunn] ór sænum, Edda 44; skaut upp jörðu dag frá degi, the earth appeared ay by day (as the snow melted), Fms. ii. 228; þó at þér skytti því í g though it shot into thy mind, occurred to thee, Band. 37 new Ed.; m skaut skelk í bringu, they were panic-stricken, Ld. 78, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 18 (see skelkr); mjök skýtr mornar vakri, she is much tossed, Hall 4; sveita skaut á skjaldrim, the shield-rim was blood-shot, blood-steed, Orkn. (in a verse); sem kólfi skyti, swift as a dart, Fms. ii. 183.

B. Reflex. to shoot, start, move, slip away; Skíði frá ek at sl út á fætr, S. started to his feet, Skíða R. 52; Björn skauzsk aprt síð at baki Kára, B. shot or slipped behind Kári's back, Nj. 262; at menn s skyttisk eigi frá honum, lest they should slip away, abscond, Fm. ii. 49; vildi ljósta Gretti, en hann skautzsk undan, started away from the blow, Grett. 91 A; þeir fílmäuðu af hræðslu, ok skutusk hinga ok þingat undan geislum hans, Niðr. 5; þó at fé hans skjóttisk fyrir g endu, to slip through by the end of the fence, Grág. ii. 263; nú sk madr undan tali (evades.) N. G. L. i. 97; kemr í hug, at hann skottisk hafa undan, ok vilja eigi fara, Ísl. ii. 334; skjótastk yfir (imp. to slip, slip over; mér hefr skottisk yfir at telja hann, þeim hafð þir skottisk um þetta, they had made a false calculation, Ld. 100; þá skjó ek mjök yfir, þen I am much mistaken, Skálda (Thorodd); skýtt im mjörgum vísdomrinn sem betri ván er at, Grett. 25 new Ed.: skj

e-m, to fail; margir skutusk honum, many forsook him, Fms. i. 22; skutusk þá margir við þórd í trúnaðinum, many proved false to Thorid, Sturl. iii. 75 C; vildi dýrdi ljosta þeim hramminum sem heill var, ok skauzk á stúfnin, and stumbled, reeled on the stump of the other leg, Grett. 101 A; hann var nokkut við aldr, ok skauzk á fótum (and tottered on his legs), ok þó hinn karlmamligsti, Háv. 45: also in the law phrase, haða e-u fyrir skotið, to have a case forfeited, N. G. L. i. 52, 53; ef hann stefnir eigi... þú er þeim vátum fyrir skotið, then the witnesses are valueless, 54 (cp. Dan. for-skyde). 2. reflex. in the mod. skjótast, to go on a short errand, pay a short visit; viltu ekki skjótast með bróðir að tarna? eg ætla að skjótast inn sem snöggvást, biddu meðan eg skýzt inn, and the like. II. recipr., skjótast á, to exchange shots, Fms. i. 93, vii. 54.

III. part., of corn, to shoot; rúgagr al-skotinn, Þidr. 180. skjótadr, part. mounted, furnished with a horse or vehicle (skjótr, m.); þó ek sé verr skjótadr, en hann fyrir vanheilsu sökum, although I am less well mounted, Fms. vii. 275.

skjótandi, part. a shooter, Edda 56. skjót-fall, n. the neglecting to provide a vehicle or horse, N. G. L. ii. 336. skjótla, adv. = skjótliga, Hom. 109. skjót-leifr, adj. fleetness, Edda 31, Landn. 194, MS. 4. 18, Sks. 82. skjót-liga, adv. swiftly, quickly, Nj. 130, Fms. vi. 31, vii. 342: soon, skaltú mí ok vita s., Ld. 50; sofa s., 156. skjót-ligr, adj. 'shot-like,' fleet, quick, alert; s. í viðbragði, Fms. vii. 175; s. til karlmennsku, Nj. 183; hann var hinn skjótligasti at sjá, Fær. 256: sudden, s. dauði, Sks. 231.

SKJÓTR, adj., skjót, skjótt, swift, fleet; hefir þú skjótara hest séð? Fms. vii. 169; þeir hljópu at þeim, ok varð skjótast Moðullr, Nj. 262; s. til góðra verka, Skálda 169: skjótt, opp. to seint, Edda 127. 2. of time; skjótari skilning, Fms. i. 97; skjótan órskurd, 42; skjótari sölu, Ísl. ii. 126; þat er skjótast at segja, in short! Fms. vi. 84; rírhís er skjótara er at rífa upp, it is sooner picked, Grág. ii. 288; mjólk ok aðra hlutir þá er þeim vóru skjótastir til lífs, Finnb. 234; skjót samstafa, a short syllable, Edda (Ht.). 3. neut. skjótt, speedily; hón bjó sík skjótt, Nj. 11; búa sík sem skjótast, Fms. i. 73; þeir sjá skjótt (soon) logann, Ísl. ii. 152; birta skjótt sinn vilja, Ld. 186; sofa skjótt, Fms. i. 9; líf mannligt endast skjótt, Hallgr., Pass. S. 17, 14. 1.

B. COMPS: skjót-fara, adj. swift-going, Sturl. i. 84. skjót-færi, n. fleetness, Edda 34. skjót-fætr, adj. swift-footed. skjót-görr, part. soon made, Fms. vi. skjót-hendr, adj. swift-handed, Fas. i. 100. skjót-keyptr, n. part. a basty bargain, Bárð. 30 new Ed. skjót-kjörinn, part. soon chosen, Fms. ii. 79, Fas. ii. 188. skjót-látr, adj. quick, alert, Ísl. ii. 6. skjót-leikinn, adj. nimble, Finnb. 352. skjót-litið, n. part.; göra s. e-t mált, to hurry, be rash in a thing, Ld. 186. skjót-lyndr, adj. impatient, Sks. 641. skjót-mægl, f. a rash speech, Barl. 108. skjót-ordliga, adv. in a few words, Hkr. iii. 104. skjót-ordr, adj. quick-spoken, ready of tongue, Bjarn. 14, Nj. 38, Ó. H. 113, 201. skjót-ráðit, n. part. hastily decided, Edda 127. skjót-ráðr, adj. quick in resolving, Ó. H. 201. skjót-ræði, n. rashness, Fms. i. 74, vi. 104, 133, Njarð. 378. skjót-svarinn, part. rashly sworn, Sks. 607. skjót-tíndr, part. soon picked up, Sks. 7. skjót-yrði, n. basty words, Fms. v. 253.

skjótr, m. [Swed. skjuts = a post-horse; Ivar Aasen skjof]—a vehicle, esp. a horse; hann segir honum at búinn var skjótrinn, Fms. iv. 35: in Sweden and Norway the word specially means the conveyance (skyds) of a public person or message as by law required, en sá sem fellir þenna skjót, K. Á. 22; ok sérliga um skjót sem ér erut mínum herra biskupinum skyldugir at lögum, N. G. L. ii. 336; farar-s., reið-s., q. v. skjót-skípti, n. the change of a horse, N. G. L. ii. 336. skjótr, adj. [contracted qs. skjý-ótr? see skjóni], skewball (i. e. brown and white), only of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62; rauð-s., jarp-s., nú-s., kinn-s., q. v., cp. skjóni.

skjógr, n. limping as if palsied. skjógra, ad, to limp as if palsied, esp. of animals dragging their legs after them.

skjóka, ad, to wag to and fro. skjöldótr, adj. dappled, skewball, of cattle; rauð-s. SKJÖLDR, m., gen. skjaldar, dat. skildi; an old dat. in poets skjaldi, —hjaldris á mínum skjaldi, Eb. 27 new Ed. (in a verse); haldorð í bug skjaldi, Fms. vi. (in a verse); haldri fast ok skjaldi, Kormak: plur. skildir; acc. skjöldu, mod. skildi: [Ulf. skildus = θυπέος, Ephes. v. 16; Dan. skjold; Swed. sköld; common to all Teut. languages: it is commonly derived from skjól, sbelter, although the short root vowel and the final d of skild speak against this: 'skillingr' or 'skildingr' (a skilling) may be a derivative from 'skildus,' from the shape, and from the painted or scratched 'ring' on the shields; see below: in fact, an old poet (Bragi) calls the shield 'the penny of the hall of Odin.']

A. A shield, the generic name; the special names are, rönd, rit, þaugr, targa, lind; þeir höfðu ekki langa skjöldu, Fas. i. 379; góðan skjöld ok þjókkán á hálsi, Sks. 407; skjöld á hlið, Bjarn. 62, and so countless instances. II. special phrases; halda skildi fyrir

e-m (e-n), to hold one's shield, as a special in a holmganga, Glúm. 332,

Korm. 88; or, fyrir e-n, Ísl. ii. 257; era héra at borgnara þótt hana beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116: haða e-n at skildi, to have another as one's shield, i. e. seek sbelter behind him, Nj. 8; bera efra skjöld, to carry the biggest shield, gain the day, Fas. i. 383, Fms. x. 394: þjóna undir þann skjöld, to serve under that shield, that standard, vii. 293; þjóna undir sama skjöld, viii. 109: binda öllum jafnan skjöld, to tie the same shield to all, treat all in one fashion (metaphor from a withy-shield?), Clem. 44: leika tveim skjöldum, to play with two shields, play a double game (metaphor from the red and white shields, see B), Am. 70, Hkr. i. (in a verse): koma í opna skjöldu, to fall into the open (bellow) shield, to attack in flank (from the left), Fms. vi. 408, Stj. 365, Eg. 295, Fh. ii. 123; rennir sá maðr í kirkjugarð, ok sækir þingat skjöld, and seeks protection there, N. G. L. i. 352; múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. III. of any shield-formed thing; tólgar-s., a round piece of tallow; also of shield-like spots on cattle or whales: of a white tablet in churches, Vm. 142, 162, 168, Am. 55, Pm. 17: brjóst-skjöldr, a round brooch.

IV. a pr. name, Nj., Hkr. (of the son of Odin, the ancestor of the Danish kings); Skjöldungar, Edda; Skjöldr Skáinunga goð, Fb. iii. 246. COMPS: skjaldar-band, n. a shield-strap, a nickname, Fms. ix. 249. skjaldar-bukl, n. the shield-boss, Al. 40. skjaldar-fetill, m. the shield-strap (mid. H. G. scilt-vezel, Gr. τελαμών), Bjarn. 36, Sks. 407. skjaldar-jötunn, m. 'shield-giant,' a war-engine, Sks. 430. skjaldar-rönd, f. the shield-rim, Fms. i. 266, Korm. 120, Sks. 385. skjaldar-skirfl, n. pl. old worn-out shields, Band. 33 new Ed. skjaldar-sporðr, m. the 'shield-tail,' the lower part of an oblong shield, Ld. 78, Glúm. 333, Fas. i. 515.

B. Remarks on the shield.—A shield was raised as a signal in time of war; a red shield betokened war (rauðr skjöldr, her-skjöldr), a white shield peace (hvitr skjöldr, fríðar-skjöldr, a peace-shield); in a battle the red shield was hoisted, Hkv. i. 33; but, bregða upp fríðr skildi, to hoist the (white) shield of peace, was a sign that the battle was to cease; hann lét skjótta upp skildi hvítum, Fagrsk. 61, Fms. vii. 23; hence also the phrase, bera herskjöld, or fara herskildi, to barry, overrun a land with the 'war shield,' see fríðr-skjöldr and her-skjöldr (s. v. herri). War ships were lined from stem to stern with a wall of shields,—skip skarar skjöldum, or skjaldat skip; hann kom í Bjarnar-fjörð með al-skjöldudu skipi, síðan var hann Skjaldar-Björn kallaðr, Landn. 156. The halls of the ancients were hung all round with a row of shields, Gm. 9, Edda 2, Eg. 43, see the curious story in Fas. iii. 42. For the shield-wall in battles see skjald-borg. Ancient sayings; nú er skarð fyrir skildi, now there is a gap for a shield, a breach in the fence, of a heavy loss, such as the death of a person, nú er skarð fyrir skildi, nú er svavrin nær á Tjörn, Jón Þorl.; höggva skarð í skildi e-s, to cut a notch in one's shield, inflict a severe blow, Orkn. (in a verse). Shields were furnished with a painted or carved 'ring' representing mythological or heroic subjects; these rings are the earliest works of Northern art on record, hence come the names rit, baugr, rönd, of which rit points to scratching (whereas Bragi used 'fá' = to paint); rauðum skildi, rönd var ór gulli, Hkv. i. 33. Such shields were a lordly gift, and gave rise to several ancient poems treating of the subjects carved or painted on the shield, such as the famous Haust-löng by Thiodolf, the Ragnars-kviða by Bragi, the two Beru-drápur (Shield-songs) by Egill; these 'shield-lays' were afterwards the sources of the writer of the Edda, but only a few fragments are preserved; (cp. the Greek lay on 'the shield of Hercules,' and the lay on Achilles' shield in the Iliad).

Skjöldungar, m. pl. the famous lineage of the kings of Denmark, from Skjöld, the son of Odin, Edda, Yngl. S. The Danish legend derives the name from his being found in infancy in a bed of reeds to which he had floated on a shield; but in fact the name is derived from the ancient Teutonic custom of electing the king by lifting him on a shield in the assembly. Skjöldunga-ætt, f. the kin of the S., Fas. ii. 10.

skjöldungr, m. a bird, the sbeldrake, from the shield-like band across his breast, Edda (Gl.)

skjölug-leikr, m. wordiness, Fas. iii. 372, v. 1.

sko, interj. see! beböld! qs. skoða, skoðan.

SKOÐA, ad, [Swed. skåda; early Dan. skode; the Germ. schauen and Goth. skaujan are kindred words]:—to look after, view: skoða augum, Hm. 7, Skíða R. 196; er mált var skoðat, Grett. 102 A, H. E. i. 387; veri sýslumaðr skyldr at s. þetta á hverjum tólf mánuðum, Gpl. 526; s. nauðsyn mannsins, K. Á. 76; svá at vér allir megim s. hvárt... Dipl. ii. 14; höfu vér iðuliga skoðat hana, revised it (the book), Gpl. (pref. v.); hón býðr at s. í höfði honum, Ld. 156; at lita ok eptir at s. um landamerki, Dipl. ii. 19. II. skoðask um, to look about, Hm. 1.

skoðan, f. a viewing, Stj. 299, H. E. i. 584, Bs. i. 793; undir skoðan ok yfir-sjón Gunnsteins ábóta, Dipl. iii. 4.

skoffin, n. an animal, said to be a hybrid between a she-cat and a fox, Ísl. i. 612.

skokkr, m. a trunk, chest; kokkr var á gólfi, a carpenter's chest, Km. 15; þeir höfðu með sér skokka (skrokka Cod.) ok í dýra-merg, Þorf. 430, v. 1.; a ship's bulk, Fms. vi. 141, 252 (in a verse), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Pd. 20, 38; mod. skrokkr = a trunk.

skol, n., qs. skvål, [Engl. scullery], washing water. skola-vatn, n. scullery water.

SKOLA, að, *to wash*; skola handklæði, H. E. i. 489; s. í vatni, MS. 544. 30; sjór skolar kjöl, Edda (in a verse): *impers.*, skolar til hafs öllu ór skipinu, *it was all washed away*, Sturl. i. 120; alda skolar kjöl, Edda ii. 492 (in a verse).

skol-beinn, adj. *brown-legged*, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

skol-brúnn, adj. the etymology and exact sense of this word is uncertain, either from skol and brúnn = *scullery-brown*, or from skálpr or skollpr, qs. 'scalp-brown', *swarthy*, perhaps the latter; svarteygr ok s., Eg. 305; svart á há, skarpleitr, núkkut s., Orkn. 66; núkkut s., hvít á há ok rétt há, Glúm. 335; s. ok skarpleitr, Sd. 147; hárr í skeggi ok s. mjök, Ld. 274; rauðbleik á há, skolbrúnn, eygr þjök ok vel, Eb. 30; Hallfréðr var s. núkkut, jarpr á há, Fs. 86; rauðskeggjaðr, skolbrúnn, ok heldr illmannligr, 101, Hem. (of earl Tosti).

SKOLLA, skollir, skolli, skollat, *to bang over, dangle*; þeg þann er skollir með skrá, Hm. 135; þar er þú skollir við ský uppi, Vkv. 35; Bjarni skoldi við tré, *dangled in the tree*, Fms. vi. 304 (in a verse); gullmörkuð vé skollu (skollu), *the standard floated*, Fagrsk. (in a verse); ek lét skeið skolla við sker, *I make the ships bower among the skerries*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); létum tjöldut skip s. fyrir landi, *we made the ships bower off the ness*, Sighvat: in mod. usage, treyjan (*the coat*) skollir upp á herðar blöðum, of a short, ill-fitting jacket. 2. metaph. *to skulk away, keep aloof*; þú skolli þér svá at mér mun seint verða at taka af yðr hjálpr, Edda 20; skolla við e-m, *to forsake, prove false to*; þó lætr Geirðr í Görðum gollhrings við mér skolla, *she turns a deaf ear to me*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

skolli, a, m. *the 'skulker', a fox, Reynard*, Edda (Gl.); esp. used in nursery tales and in games, e.g. **skolla-leikr**, *the fox-game, blind-man's-buff*, in which every man in turn pats the skolli (*the blindfolded man*) on the shoulder, shouting, klukk, klukk, skolli minn, klukk, klukk! and then turns round; hann hleypr upp at selinu ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni, *whether the fox were in?* Ld. 278, Sturl. iii. 218; hann gaf stór högg á dyrnar ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni...—ansvar, Inni er skolli ok ekki hræðr | bittu til þess að hann er klæðr, Safn i. 53; in the phrase, skella skolla-eyrunum við e-u, *to turn a 'fox-ear' (deaf-ear) to a thing*. 2. *the evil one*, a word used in swearing; hvaða skolli! skollans! hence in compounds: **skolla-brækr**, f. pl. *devil's breeks*; **skolla-bráki**, a, m. 'devil's-spittle' = *the jelly-fish*, see Maurer's Velks.; **skolla-fingr**, botan. = *lycopodium selago*, a kind of fern; **skolla-leikr**, m. (see above); **skolla-reipi**, n., botan. 'devil's rope', *the bramble*, = *rubus*; **skolla-fótr**, m., botan. = *equisetum, horse-tail*, a plant akin to the ferns; **skolla-kál**, n., botan. *goat-weed* = *aegopodium*, Hjal.

skollkinn, m. [cp. Engl. *skull*], poet. *a wolf*, Edda (Gl.); no doubt akin to skolli.

skollr, m. [Ivar Aasen *skell* = *a fog*], = skolli, *a fox*, Edda ii. 490. 2. *skulking, deceit*; byggja um skoll, Fms. xi. 365; s. var í skapi búandkarla, viii. 44. compounds: **skoll-laust**, adj. *guileless*, Sighvat. **skoll-víss**, adj. *skulking, wily*, Hkv. i. 37.

skoll-valdr, m. *a skulker, deceiver*, one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.); but more probably belonging to some ancient fable about Reynard the fox.

skolp, n., qs. skvalp, [cp. Dan. *squalpe*], *scullery water*.

SKOLPR, m. [Ivar Aasen *skolpe-jarn*], *a turner's chisel*; skolpa ok nafra, Sks. 30.

skolprtr, m., spelt thus, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), and ii. 259, v. l.; sounded and spelt skoltr; [akin to the preceding word]:—*a snout*, of a dog, dragon, or the like; skeið bar skolpt inn rauða, Fms. vi. (in a verse); gnöptu skoltar, ii. 259 (in a verse); hann lýstr á skoltinn hesti sínum, Þorst. St. 48; kom broddrinn í auga hestinum, ok hljóp augat út á skoltinn, . . . augat var frosit á skoltinum, Bs. i. 608; of the human face, hán var steimblind . . . hún bar vatnið upp í skoltana, ok þótísk línan af há er kallt var, ii. 169; ljótan skolt, lauga trjúnu, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); Skíða sló á skoltinn enn, Skíða R. 142.

skona, að, *to serve, attend*, with dat.; skona ok því allir oss með útgreiðslu ok mikilli hlyðni, N. G. L. ii. 426.

skon-rok, n. [Dan.], *a biscuit*, (mod.)

skons, n. [Lat. *ab-sconsa*], *a sconce, lantern*, Bs. i. 847.

skonsa, u, f. *a dark nook*.

skop, n. = skaup, *railing, mocking*, Fas. iii. 37. **skop-ligr**, adj.

skopa, að, = skæpa; skopast að e-u, *to scoff, mock*. II. [see skapa], *to take a run*; in the phrase, skopa skeið (skapa skeið), Gullþ. 57, Gisl. 69, Fas. ii. 283, Fs. 51.

skopan, f. *railing*, Hom. (St.)

skoppa, að, (skopp, n.), [cp. Engl. *to skip*], *to spin like a top*. **skoppara-kringla**, u, f. *a top* (the toy).

skoppr, m. *a top* (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 153.

SKOPT, n., better **skoft**, mod. **skott**, q. v.; [Ulf. *skufis* = *τιψες*; O. H. G. *skoft*; Germ. *schopf*]:—*hair*; skopt heitir há, Edda 109; skopt it svart, Fbr. (in a verse); þó heilagt skopt, Edda (in a verse); only in poets; it remains in the pr. name **Skopti**, Hkr., Landn.

skopta, skopti, skopta, *to float atop* (like hair); skopta ek upp, *I rose*

to the surface, emerged, Fbr., Fb. ii. 215 (in a verse); this certainly the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Pöet.

skor, f., pl. skorar, *a score, notch, incision*; setja þrjár skorar á dyra-stöð N. G. L. i. 55; bera, þola skor, *to 'thole a score, stand a cut*, of a good silve coin (bad coins were merely silvered over), Grág. i. 392, 500; hvítir í skolla *white in the cut*, of silver, Hkr. i. 185.

2. [North. E. *scar, scaw*], *rift in a rock or precipice*; hleypr hann ofan fyrir skorina, Gisl. 158; þú vatt þá sjau í skorinni, Nj. 146; svelta seni refr í skor, Fas. iii. 180 036; fótá-festi í einni lítilli skor, Barl. 56; Skorar-geirr, a nickname, Nj.: the name of a cloven mountain north of Broadfirth in Icel., mill Skorar og Jökuls: berg-skor, hellis-skor, kletta-skor.

II. *a tally or stick for counting, a score or notch being made for every twenty*; í skip skal skipa . . . þá skal skorar (*they scored the roll*) selja ármanni hönd, ok augljós nef þau öll góra at bryggju-sporði, er skorat er fyri N. G. L. i. 202; hence, 2. *a score, a tale of twenty*; ellefu skora af karlmönnum, sjau skorar af börnum, 415, 16.

SKORA, að, (but skorðu, Gs. 14), [Engl. *to score*], *to make a score, incision*; járnin skorðu mjök at beini, Fms. xi. 288; af annan fótinn e skoraði mjök annan, Sturl. ii. 158; þar skorðu vit (*we scored*) blóð (benjum), Gs. 14; þeir skora sundr vegginn með bolöxum, Al. 148; skoli sundr í miðju, Fas. iii. 343; þeir skorðu af spjótskapti (*scored a piece off*) ok görðu þar af hæl, Sturl. ii. 181; þeir skora fætr á filnum þar t er þeir falla, Al. 143.

II. *skora e-m hölm*, prop. *to 'score' t mark out a field for battle, hence to challenge to single combat*, (ristreit, *to scratch the limits of a battle-field*, see Korn. S.); skora á e-m *to challenge*; s. á e-n til hölmgöngu, Dropl. 36, Fs. 137; hann skoraði á þorfinn til landa, Landn. 80; skora á mann til e-s hlutar, Eg. 494 also, skora e-m á hölm or hölmgöngu, *to challenge to fight*, Nj. 15, 30; Gisl. 78: skora e-n (acc.) á hölm, Grett. 40 new Ed., is less correct. 3. *to call on, summon*; hann skorar á þorgerði, Fms. xi. 134; at þú skor á hann, at hann rétti þitt mál, Dropl. 20: *to urge, fast* skorar þ þat, Ld. 334; konungr skorar þetta mál við hana sjálfa, Fms. xi. 4 skaltú s. við hann fast, 113; skorar konungr til við Hákon, hvárt . . . 20; þótt þessir hlutir skoraði samvizkur manna á fornum lano skap, Bs. i. 733; þat skorar Blúi í sættina, at . . . Fms. xi. 86; einn e hlutr skoradr til þess, 30; skoraði því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736 þorvaldr skoraði þat í mótt.

III. *to score, count by tallies*; en skorat var líð vóru nær þrettán hundruð, Fms. vii. 295; hann lét þá líðit, viii. 416, ix. 382 (v. l.); þá lét hann mienn ganga undir stöng (*made the men pass under a pole*), var líð skorat, 320; skoraðr vór sex tigr hundraða, 311; var þá skorat nær fjórir tigr hundraða manna: vii. 275; þá var skorat tuttugu hundrað manna, 324; var skorat á han (*ber, the ship*) tvau hundruð manna ok átta tigr, viii. 198; þar vór fyrst til skoraðir (*mustered out*) hirmenn, Hkr. i. 310; skolu bænd skora görðir á hendr honum, *to impose a levy on them*, N. G. L. i. 200 var ádr skorat at hverjum þórðr víði ganga, Sturl. iii. 27.

IV reflex., *skorask undan, to refuse, decline a challenge*, Bård. 179.

skora, u, f. *a score, notch, incision*, passim in mod. usage. **skoru keñi**, n. *a 'score-stick, tally* (used in keeping accounts); þó skal búanc hverr augljós nef hafa á bryggju-sporði á skorukefki fyrir ármann, eac franklini (in paying his levy) *is to shew his tally to the king's steward*, N. G. L. i. 200.

skoran, f. *a scoring*; þriggja marka ból at s., D. N. iv. 279; á-skorat *a challenge*.

skor-bildr, m. *a score-axe*, Km. (for skeribíldr); in the phrase, skot bildar ganga í e-u, *the axe has been shaving off much*, i. e. *we have had great losses*, Ld. 60.

SKORÐA, u, f. *a stay, prop*, esp. under a ship or boat when ashore Grág. ii. 395; Edda 91; setja skorður undir skip, Fms. x. 98; metaph reisa (setja) rammar skorður við, *to put a stop to, take precautions against* Eb. 262, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 28; vera (standa) í skorðum, *to be well propped, all right*.

skorða, að, *to prop*; þvertre er skorða staflægjur, Hom. 96; of a ship skorða skip, Hbl. 39, Sd. 141, freq. in mod. usage.

skorin-orðr, adj. [from skora II. 2], *clear-spoken*; heill ok s., Hom 114, Mar.: mod. *out-spoken*, tala skorinort, *to speak out*.

skor-kvikindi, n. *an insect*, (mod.)

skorngr, m. *a strip of cloth*, Vm. 127, Pm. 7.

skoron, f. *a pomegranate, 'malo-granata'*, Stj. 391 (Numb. xx. 5).

skorpa, u, f. [Dan. *skorpe*], *a crust*, as a nickname, Fms. vii. 304 skorpu-skalli, a nickname, 253; = skerpa (q. v.), vinna skorpu, í einu skorpu.

skorpinn, adj. [skarpr], *shrivelled*, Fas. i. 60; skorpit skinn, iii. 571.

skorpna, að, *to be shrivelled*, Barl. 81; húð skorpnuð við eld, N. 208; þeir (the shoes) höfðu skorpnað í skininu, Háv. 25 new Ed. skorpnar skór at fæti mér, Fms. vi. 45; metaph., það skorpnar at e-m *to be hard pressed*, Fas. iii. 80.

skorri, a, m. *a bird, the pie* (?), = skærr.

II. *a nickname*, Landn. in local names, **Skorra-staðir**, -dalr, Landn., map of Icel.

skor-steinn, m. [Germ. *schornstein*], *a chimney*, Fms. xi. 367, Boldt skort, n. part., see korta.

í skóg með sér, N. G. L. i. 165. II. in local names, **Skógr, Skógar, Skógar-strönd**, -götur, þykkvi-skógr, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: skógar-björn, m. a wood-bear, Grág. ii. 33, Landn. 35, 345. skógar-braut, f. a road broken through a wood, wood-path, Fas. ii. 197, iii. 587, Ísl. ii. 44. skógar-brenna, u, f. a wood-fire, Ölk. 34. skógar-búð, f. a wood-booth, but in a wood, Gpl. 449.

skógar-búi, a, m. a 'wood-neighbour,' dweller near a wood, Grág. ii. 300. skógar-dýr, n. a wood-deer, Stj. 219, Bret. 194. skóga-fullr, adj. woody, Stj. 337. skógar-gata, u, f. a wood-path, Sturl. iii. 23, Fms. iii. 74; plur. **Skógar-götur**, a local name in western Icel.

skógar-geit, f. a wood-goat, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 351). skógs-hagi, a, m. a wood-hedge, *batwborn*, D. N. skógar-háls, m. a forest-bill, Eg. 544, Stj. 485. skógar-hjörtr, m. a bart of the forest, Stj. 560. skógar-holt, n. a 'wood-bolt,' ridge, bill, Eg. 744. skógar-horn, n. = skógarnef, Karl. 98. skógar-hryggr, m. a wood-ridge, Dipl. iii. 6. skógar-hunang, n. wild honey, 625, 89. skógar-hús, n. a hut in a wood, Stj. skógar-högg, n. [Dan. *skov-bugst*], tree-felling, Grág. ii. 295, Vm. 80. skógar-kaup, n. the purchase of a wood, N. G. L. i. 81, 169. skógar-kjörtr, n. pl. brush-wood, a bolt, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 56, Róm. 183. skógar-klettr, m. a wood-rock, Eg. 717. skógar-leiga, u, f. the rent of a wood, H. E. i. 394. skógar-maðr, m. a 'wood-man,' an outlaw, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 72, 87, 119, 137, 139, 178, ii. 136, 159, Grett. and the Laws and Sagas passim.

skógar-mark, n. a wood-mark, land-mark of a wood, Grág. ii. 300, Sturl. ii. 57. skóga-merki, n. id., Grág. ii. 219, Sturl. ii. 57. skógar-nef, n. a 'wood-neb,' jutting outskirt of a wood, Fms. vii. 69, Karl. 104, Thom. 473, Eg. 376, 377: as a nickname, Nj. skógar-partir, m. a share in a wood, Vm. 144, Dipl. v. 3. skógar-rjóðr, m. (see rjóðr), Fs. 69. skógar-rungr, m. a division of a wood, Eg. 219, Fas. i. 4, Róm. 236. skógar-skipti, n. a division of a wood, Grág. ii. 203, 294. skógar-spell, n. damage done to a wood, Vm. 153. skógar-spottr, m. a spot, piece of a wood, Vm. 103. skógar-staða, u, f. the place on which a wood stood, Jb. 240. skógar-strönd, f. a woodland-coast, Stj. 90, v. l. skógar-súra, u, f. wood-sorrel, Pr. 472. skógar-teigr, m. a strip of wood, Vm. 11, 138. skógar-tré, n. a tree in a wood, Stj. 256, 274. skógar-ull, f. [Germ. *baumwolle*], 'wood-wool,' cotton, Al. 166. skógar-vöndr, m. a wand, Fas. i. 333. skógar-pröstr, m. the throstle or thrush. skógar-öx, f. a wood-axe, Rétt. 3. 10.

skóg-skipti, n. = skógar-skipti, Grág. ii. 393. Skóg-strendingar, n. pl. the men from Skógar-strönd, Eb. skóg-sök, f. = skóggangssök, Nj. 232, v. l. skóg-teigr, m. = skógarteigr, skógartré, Vm. 138. skóg-tré, n. = skógartré, Stj. 309.

skógungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 76. skóg-vaxinn, part. overgrown with wood, Stj. 615. Skóg-verjar, m. pl. the men from Skógr, Ld. 332. skóg-viðr, m. = skógrtré.

skóg-vöndr, m. = skógarvöndr, Njarð. 370. skó-hljóð, n. 'shoe-sound,' þekkjá e-n á skóhljóðinu, to know a person by his step.

skó-klæði, n. pl. = skóföt, shoes and stockings, Ld. 36, Stj. 259, Fb. i. 547, Edda 21.

skó-lauss, adj. shoeless, Landn. 215, MS. 655 xii. 3, Bs. i. 669. skó-leðr, n. shoe-leather.

skó-leistr, m. (see leistr), Bs. i. 322. skó-lemja, lamði, to tread on, Eluc.

SKÓLLI, a, m. [Gr.-Lat.], a school; vera í skóla, Fms. ix. 245; góðan skóla, Sks. 246; halda skóla, Mar.; fara í skóla, to enter a school; fara úr skóla, to leave a school; skipa e-m í skóla, Fms. xi. 427, 428; barna-s., a school for children; Látinu-s., a grammar-school; há-skóli, a big school.

COMPS: skóla-bók, f. a school-book, Vm. 61, Dipl. v. 18. skóla-bróðir, m. a school-fellow; hann er s. minn, við erum skólabræðr. skóla-genginn, part. one who has been at a grammar-school. skóla-kennari, a, m. a teacher. skóla-klerkr, m. a 'school-clerk,' *scholar*, Bs. i. 793, Mar., D. N. skóla-meistari, a, m. a school-master, Bs. i. 793, 850, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. ii. 49. skóla-nafn, n. a school-nickname, Bs. i. 824. skóla-piltr, m. a school-boy (in a grammar-school), D. N. i. 410, and mod. skóla-röð, f. a list of the boys at a grammar-school after the examination. skóla-stúka, u, f. (see stúka), Boldt 174. skóla-sveinn, m. a school-boy, Sturl. ii. 49. skólmr, m. = skólp (r), a nickname, Landn. skónaðr, m. = skóföt, Ant. Russ. ii. 416. skó-nál, f. a 'shoe-needle,' cobbler's needle, Skíða R. 10, Bs. i. 377.

SKOR, m., gen. skós, dat. and acc. skó; older plur. skúar, gen. skúa, dat. skóm, acc. skúa; later plur. forms are skór, skóá, skóm, skó, and so too in mod. usage: [Ulf. *skōbs* = *σκόδημα*; A. S. *scēō*; Engl. *shoe*; O. H. G. *scuob*; Germ. *schub*; Dan.-Swed. *sko*]:—a shoe; skúa (skuo E. d.) a fótum, Gísl. 113; skúar (skuor), 115; loðnir kálfskinns skúar, Sturl. iii. 199; uppháfir skúar, Fms. vi. 440; uppháfir ok lágir skúar, Rétt. 112; uppháfa svarta skúa, Nj. 184; hann hafði uppháfa skó, bundna at legg.

Fms. iv. 76; háfa skúa, Ó. H. 30, l. c.; hann lét skera húð til skúa (gen. pl.) fóru-nautum þorvalds, Bs. i. 669; skylda ek skreyta ok skúa binda heris kván hverjan morgin, Gkv. i. 9; hann kipti skóm á fætr sér, Nj. 28; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína... hann bat skó sinn, Eg. 719; skúar, Hom. 85 (twice); gera skó (acc. sing.), stíga í skó, N. G. L. i. 31: referring to the ceremony of adoption, see hemingr. 2. a horse-shoe; skórnir, skóna, aur-skór, Fb. i. 524; þótt skúarnir hryti undan hestum þeirra, Fms. vii. 95; hest-skór, a horse-shoe. 3. the tip of a sheath, as in *dögg-skór*, q. v.

II. phrases, hafa slitid barns-skónum, to have worn out one's bairn's-shoes = to be past one's youth; hann slitr ekki niörgum skónum, he will not wear out many shoes, of an old man on the verge of the grave, as in the story of the merman (marmennill, q. v.) and the 'fey' man with the bundle of shoes, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 132, compared with the Engl. romance of Merlin, p. 434.

skó-sala, u, f. a shoe-sale, Rétt. skó-siðr, adj. reaching down to the shoes. skó-smiðr, m. a 'shoe-smith,' of farriers, Hm. 127. skó-sveinn, m. a shoe-boy, servant, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 45, vi. 178, Ó. H. 83, Bs. i. 635, Gullþ. 46.

skó-varp, n. the 'shoe-warp,' binding of a shoe; upp í skóvarp. skó-vátr, adj. 'shoe-wet,' wet-footed, Fms. ii. 273. skó-þurka, u, f. a shoe-wiper, mat to wipe the shoes. skó-þvengr, m. a 'shoe-ibong,' shoe-string, latchet, Nj. 74, Þorst. St. 53, Mar., Matth. iii. 11; skúfaða skóþvengi, Eb. 220.

SKRADDARI, a, m. [Dan. *skraeder*], a tailor, Dipl. iii. 4, N. G. L. iii. 15. SKRAF, n. a chat, talk, Edda 110, Vígl. 24, Fas. i. 14, iii. 221, Grett. 79 new Ed., Skíða R. 62.

skrafa, að, to prate, chat, Háv. 42; það má kalla hyggins hátt að heyra mart en s. fátt, Hallgr.: recipr., skrafask við, Fas. i. 505; þeir skrófudusk við, 63.

skrafari, a, m. a chatterer, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 281. skraf-finnr, m. a chatterbox, Bárð. 41 new Ed., and so in mod. usage; perh. better skrá-finnr, a book-worm.

skraf-karl, m. = skraffinnr, Háv. 38 new Ed., v. l. (skratka-karl.) skramsá, að, to scream, Hkr. ii. 253 (in a single MS.) skran, n. rubbish, marine stores, Dan. *skramleri*.

skrap, n. a clattering, Mag. 71: titlle-tattle, með skrókligu skrap, 90: scraps, trifles, Boldt 167; leikligt skrap, veraldligt skrap, Mar.; orða-skrap, Fas. iii. 99; vara-s., Sks. 438. skrap-eyrir, m. scraps, D. N. iv. 90.

skrapa, að, [Engl. *scrape*], to scrape, clatter; beinin skrapa í skinninu, Fas. ii. 252; skrapanda hagl, Sks. 229; óxin skrapaði við, Grett. 88 A; járnit skrapar við tennr, Mar.; penningar skrapa litt í pungi, Bs. ii. 223.

2. to scratch; ú-skrapat bréf, D. N. iv. 304; upp gefa, né af sínum sktám skrapa, Thom. 192.

skrapla, að, to grate, clatter, Grett. 88. skrapr, m. a tattler, Edda (Gl.)

SKRATTI, older form skratt, as seen from rhymes, *latr skratti*; [akin to Swed. *skratte* = to laugh loud and harshly; Dan. *skrade* = *crepare*]:—a wizard, warlock; sú segir spár sínar sem völfr ok skrattar forðum, Blanda; seið-skratti (q. v.), a wizard who works charms; the Swed. *skratte* refers to the strange noises with which the enchanter works (seið-læti); skratte-sker, the name of a rock on which wizards were exposed to die, Fms. ii. 142; hann síðdi þar ok var kallaðr skratti, x. 378.

2. a goblin, monster; in vatna-skratti, a water-sprite, sea-monster, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 138, provinc. in the south of Icel. for sjó-skrámsli: a giant, ogre, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage a devil, imp, skrattinn fór at skapa mann, a ditty; skratte-atgangr, Fas. ii. 519; skratte-skrattans so and so, in oaths; karl-skratti, an evil churl, Háv. 38 new Ed.; kvenn-skratti, a bag, fury. skratt-hanki, a nickname, Fms. viii.

SKRAUMA, u, f., or SKRAUMU-hlaups-á, the name of a river, Landn. skraumi, a, m. a 'screamer,' Lat. *scurra*, Edda 213.

SKRAUT, n. an ornament; s. ok skrud, Stj. 188; litid skraut, Orkn. (in a verse), Gd. 67, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: skraut-búinn, part. richly dressed, Grett. 139 A, Fms. vi. 273, Hallfred. skraut-girnir, f. showiness in dress, Fms. v. 181. skraut-gjarn, adj. showy (?), Hdl. skraut-leikr, m. show, splendour, 656-624. skraut-liga, adv. richly; s. búinn, Fms. vi. 389. skraut-ligr, adj. showy, rich, splendid, Fms. ii. 261, v. 179, Ld. 28, 114, Fbr. 143, Háv. 58: of colours, uxi mikill ok s., a brindled ox, Vápn. 21. skraut-menni, n. a showy person, Nj. 123, 139, Vápn. 7.

skrauti, a, m. a nickname, Nj. 174: the name of a ship; of a brindled ox, and skrauta, of a brindled cow.

SKRÁ, f., gen. skrár, pl. skrár, skrá, skrám, a scroll, dry skin; þann er hangir með háum, ok skollir með skrám, Hm. 2. a scroll (written); lög sem á skrómi standa, Grág. i. 7; á skrá þeirri er Hafðið lét göra, id.; göra máldaga á skrá, K. þ. K.: setja á skrá, to set in a

scroll, commit to writing, Bs. i. 59; setja nöfn á skrár, *to set a name in a scroll*, Rb. 412; í þessari skrá, *in this scroll*, Bs. i. 59; í skrá þessi, Rb. 4; sjá skrá, *this scroll*, id.; skrár ok skilríki, Pm. 68; kirkju-skrá, Dipl. ii. 19; önnur skrá, Jm. 36; fánýtar skrár, Pm. 10, 86; á foruri skrá sextán heilagra manna sögur, 94; saltara-skrá, 134; skrá tóttur, a *shed of a scroll*, 129. II. *a lock*; skrá fyrir kistu; hurðar-skrá; lykkillinn stendur í skránni, *the key stands in the lock*; skrár-gat, a *key-hole*.

SKRÁ, *ð*, *to put on a scroll, to enter*, 656 A. i. 13; skrá nöfn þeirra allra, Fms. v. 277; var á þeim bréfum skráð öll mál, Sks. 643; hann lét ok skrá um allt konungs ríki, at . . . 464, Jb. 288, Fms. x. 146; hann lét lesa upp hverir skráðir voru á skipit, vii. 287. 2. reflex. *to be entered on a list*; skrásk skal hver farar-maðr, svá einyrki sem annar maðr, N. G. L. i. 199. II. = skrapa; skrá (skrapa) þetta af, Grett. 163 A.

SKRÁFA (skráfa), *ad, to grate, or shrivelled skin*. SKRÁMA, u, f. [Dan. *skramme*], a *scar*, Grett. 71. SKRÁMA, *ð* (?), *to glare*; ávalt er ek lít þangat skrámir ljós í augu mér, Sturl. i. 5.

SKRÁM-LEITR, adj. *looking scared*, Sturl. iii. 105, Bárð. 178. SKRÁMR, m. [Swed. *skrämma* = *to scare*], the name of a monster giant. SKRÁP, m. [akin to skrapa], a *shark's skin, shagreen*, Ísl. ii. 113; kráp-skór, *sboes of shark's skin*: skrápi, a nickname, Fms. viii. 163. SKRÁ-SETJA, setti, *to put on a scroll, enter*, Sturl. iii. 91; hann var krásettr í skip (*enrolled*), 304.

SKRÁ-SETNING, f. *an entering on a scroll*, B. K. 18. SKRÁ-VEIFA, u, f. a *scare-crow, bogle*; göra e-m skráveifur: a nickname, Ann. 1362.

SKRÁ-ÞÚRR, adj. *parched from dryness*. SKREF, n. [Dan. *skrev*], a *pace*; á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; í nu skrefi, Þjóð. 99; taka skref miikt, Grett. 153 A: as a measure = at. *passus*, Rb. 482, MS. 732. 5. II. skref = skrá, in Finn-skref, v. : for skref-hárr, adj., Bjarn. 63, read skráf-hárr (?): skref-hlaup, a *leap*, Pr. 476.

SKREFA, *ad, to stride*, Pr. 415, Mar. 1055, Bs. ii. 26. SKREIÐ, f. [skriða], a *shoal of fish* (= A. S. *scælu*; provinc. Engl. *bool*), this is the Norwegian sense, see Ström Söndmör's Beskr. i. 317; mce, skreið varga, a *flock of wolves*: þar dreif at honum varga skreið ikil, Bret. 150; this sense is obsolete in Icel., where it is only used 2. *dried fish*, as food and as an export (prop. ellipt. for skörp reid), Eb. 272, 316, Grett. 98 new Ed.; skreið ok húðir, Eg. 69; s. ok jöl, Nj. 16; skörp s., Fms. viii. 251; Háleysk skreið, Munk. 51; skreið ur þá eingin flutt, Bs. i. 842; skreiðar-garðr, a *platform for drying fish*, m. 14; skreiðar-hlaði, a *pile of skreið*, Eb. 276; skreiðar-kaup, Fb. 348; reiðar-tiund, -tollr, Vm. 47, Ám. 10, D. N. iii. 30.

SKREIÐASK, d, dep. [skriða], *to creep, sink*; s. ör rúmi, Lv. 60; s. fyrir vör, Nj. 136; skreiðisk hón undan höfði honum, Ld. 156, Stj. 413; un skreiðisk fram með landinu, Fms. viii. 437; hann skreiðisk upp eð berginu, Róm. 148; s. aprt af hestinum, *to slip down*, Fs. 65. SKREIÐ-FISKI, n. a *fishing* (skreið = a *shoal*); hann hafði menn sína í dveri ok svá í skreiðfiski, Eg. 42; hann hafði menn í s. í Vágum, en ma í síldfiski, 68, Gullþ. 5.

SKREIÐ-FÆRI, n. *implements for snow-travelling*, Fms. viii. 400. SKREIÐI, n. = skreiðfæri; ef maðr tekr s. manns ef hann ferr til þings, G. L. i. 227.

SKREIÐINGR, m. a *subterfuge* (?), Sturl. iii. 30. SKREIÐR, adj. *sliding*; in ör-skreiðr.

SKREIÐ-VER, n. = skreiðfæri; skreiðver ok síldver, Eg. 42, v. 1. SKRENKR, m. [cp. Engl. *sbrunk*], a nickname, Ann. 1184.

SKREPPA, u, f. [Dan. *skreppe*; Engl. *scrip*], a *scrip, bag*, Stj. 464, 616, vs. vi. 374, viii. 26, Barl. 104, Skíða R. (of the beggar's scrip): allit, fr ok s., of pilgrims; taka staf ok skreppu ok fara til Jórsala, H. E. i. 3, Fms. vi. 303, Fagrsk. 93, Karl. 407 (v. l.), Symb. 17: a *mouse-trap*, in mús í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21.

SKREPPA, skrapp, skruppu; subj. skryppi; part. skroppinn:—to s.; skruppu honum fætr, *his feet slipped*, Fms. viii. 75, 393, Nj. 114; þum urðu lausar hendmar ok skruppu af fanga-stakkinum, *the bands sped, lost hold*, Ísl. ii. 447; ermarnar skruppu af höndunum fram, hs. viii. 358, v. l.; skruppu ör temnr fjórar, Skíða R. 142. 2. *to s away, absent oneself*; þá er mín er vandligast gætt, þá skrepp eí brott, MS. 4. 22; margir bæjar-menn skruppu inn í garða sína ok í lg, *skulked away into their houses*, Fagrsk. 165; hafa skroppit þar um Eg, Hkr. iii. 376, v. l. (= krotip): in mod. usage, *to start, move quickly*, eðtla að skreppa inn snöggvast, bíddu meðan eg skrepp inn at sækja língana, and the like.

SKREYJA, u, f. [Dan. *skryde*], a *brayer* (?), *bragger*, a nickname, Hkr. i. SKREYTA, t, [skraut], *to ornament, dress fine*; skylda ek skreyta (Dan. *pynte*), Gkv. i. 9; skreytask við klöðum, *to dress fine to please men*, Bs. i. 453; skreytt inn beztum klæðum, Fms. i. 149; skreytt Róm. 301; s. sína undir-hyggju, Magn. 484.

SKREYTING, f. *ornament, embellishment*, Stj. 24. SKREYTING, adj. [prop. *adorned in one's speech*, cp. Dan. *forblommel*]: *intrubful*; and skreytni, f. a *falsehood*.

SKRIBLA, u, f. from *the grating sound* (?), the name of a hot spring near Reykholt in Iceland.

SKRIÐA, u, f., gen. pl. skriðna, Ann. 1171; [skriða]:—a *land-slip*, on a hill-side; fyrir skriðum eða vatna-gangi, Grág. i. 219; skriða brast upp í fjallit, Fb. ii. 72; hljóp skriða á bænum, Hrafn. 1; skriða hljóp í Geitdal, Ann. 1186; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti ok leiri, Hkr. i. 47; í þessi skriðu týndisk Magnúss, of an avalanche, Bs. i. 640: also used of the black streaks on a mountain-side from old slips, hann keyrir undir honum hestinn upp á skriðuna, Bs. i. 625; er hann kom á skriðu þá er Geirvör heitir, Fb. 218, 226, 232, Sturl. iii. 83.

II. freq. in local names, SKRIÐA, SKRIÐU-KLAUSTR, SKRIÐ-DALR, KAUDU-SKRIÐUR, Landn., Nj., map of Icel. COMPS: SKRIÐU-FALL, n. *an avalanche*, Ann. 1390. SKRIÐU-HJALLI, a, m. a *shelf in a s.*, Fbr. 88.

SKRIÐ-BYTTA, u, f. a *lantern*. SKRIÐ-KVIKENDI, u, collect. *creeping things, reptiles, worms, etc.* (Dan. *kryb*), Stj. 19, 317, Fb. ii. 78; foglar, íerfætlingar ok s. jarðar, Post. 656 C. 8.

SKRIÐ-LIGR, adj. *creeping*; s. kvikendi, a *reptile*, Stj. 18.

SKRIÐ-LJÓS, n. a *'creeping light'*, lantern, Nj. 153, Ám. 6, Fms. iv. 168 (skriðljós), xi. 66, Bs. i. 635, Thom. 455.

SKRIÐNA, *ad, to slip, slide*, Bret. 92, Fb. i. 414, ii. 87, Mar. 1146; þá fellr torfa ör garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; skriðnaði hann öðrum fæti, Edda 77; skriðnuðu honum fætr, Fas. ii. 135; þá skriðnar þat á brott, *slips away*, Mar.; hvers manns líkani skriðnar í jörðina, 656 C. 8.

SKRIÐNAN, f. a *slipping*, Bs. ii. 151. SKRIÐ-ORMR, m. a *'creeping worm,' reptile*, Konr.

SKRIÐR, m., gen. skriðar, a *creeping or sliding motion*, of a reptile; beina þeir sinn skrið, Stj. 98; til skriðsins ok rúsarinnar, id.: of a ship, vör þeir Gunnsteinn langt komnir er skriðr var á skipi þóris, Ó. H. 137; á skip skal skriðar orka, Hm. 81; tók skriðinn af skipinu, *the ship stopped*, Fms. ii. 305; þegar er festi ok skriðinn tók af, vi. 168; með fullum skrið, Bs. ii. 30; tekr nú buzan göðan skrið, 47; frýr skutrium skriðar, Grett. 125; renna á skrið, *to slide*, of a sledge, Mar.

SKRIF, n. a *writ, writing*, (mod.). SKRIFA, *ad*, [from Lat. *scribere*; the Germ. *schreiben* and Dan. *skrive*, though borrowed from the Lat., take strong forms]: I. *to scratch*, as also *to paint, embroider*; this is the earliest sense, for painting and engraving are older than writing, and the word was adopted by the Teutons before writing had begun (cp. the use of the Gr. *γράφειν*); sögur þær er skrifaðar voru á eldhúsinu, Ld. 114; salrinn var skrifaðr innau ok mjókk gulli búinn, Fas. i. 179; á fornum skjöldum var titt at skrifá rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, Edda 87; skjöldrinn var skrifaðr fornsögum, Eg. 698; see the remarks s. v. skjöldr; skjöld, ok var skrifat á leo með gulli, Mork. 155; yrk, skáld, um þat er skrifad er á tjaldinu, of tapestry, Fms. v. 234; várir forellrar hafa svá skrifat hana, at hón sé fótlaus en hafn hendr ok vængi, Al. 134; allt hans bak er sem skrifat með skín- andnum dropum, Stj. 97, 179; sem penturinn skrifad þetta skrimsl, Mar. 1174: even of sculpture, cru þar skrifud margs-konar forn tíðendi, Æsir, Gjúkungar, Völsungar, steypat af kopar ok málni, Fms. vii. 97.

II. *to write*; þá skrifada ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, fb. (pref.); at lög ör skyldi skrifá á bók, 17; þat finnsk skrifat, Fms. i. 231; eptir því sem fróðir menn hafa skrifat, fyrst Ari prestur enn Fróði . . . Landn. (Hb.) 320; þetta bréf gört ok skrifat at Stað, Dipl. iii. 8; hann skrifadri nökkurar lækr, Stj. 48; skrifá ok í bók stefna, Sks. 6: of penmanship, skrifá vel, illa; skrifadu bæði skýrt og rétt, | svo skötum þyki að snilli, | orðin standa eiga þétt | in þó bil á milli, a ditty. III. recipr., skrifast á, *to correspond*. 2. pass. *to be entered*, H. E. i. 516. 3. part. skrifandi, *able to write*; læs og skrifandi, hann er ekki s., *he cannot write*.

SKRIFAN, f. a *picture*, Mar., Stj. 179; skrifunar-fjöl, a *tablet*, 307. SKRIFARI, a, m. a *painter*, Bs. i. 132, Eluc. 675. 26. 2. a *writer, transcriber*, Bs. i. 248, 420 (v. l.). 832, a *secretary*, as a title, ii.

SKRIF-KNIFR, m. a *penknife* (?), Mar. 1143. SKRIFR OK SKRIFLI, n. a *hulk*; see skrifli (arkar-skrifli, see örk).

SKRIFLIGA, adv. *in writing*. SKRIFLIGR, adj. *written*, Fas. iii. 421.

SKRIFNASK, *ad*, [skrifá, cf. skript III], dep. *it is imposed* (of penance); skript s. e-m, *skript is laid on one*, Sighvat.

SKRIF-SAMLIGR, adj. *pointed*, Stj. 307. SKRIKA, *ad, qs. skriðka* [skriðr]; *to slip*; mér skrikar fútr.

SKRIKAN, f. *slipping, stumbling*, Barl. 48. SKRIMSL, skrim, see skrimsl.

SKRIMTA, t, = skolla; jamt let ek við ský skrimta, Sd. (in a verse): in mod. usage, það skrimtir við að tarna (= Dan. *slæber af*).

SKRINGI-LIGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), *strange, grotesque*; s. búningr, Fas. iii. 653 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

SKRIPT, skrift, f. [skrifá], a *picture, drawing, tapestry*; skjöldrinn var skrifad fornsögum, en allt milli skriptanna vöru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, i. e. *the subjects represented on the shield were separated by golden spangles*, Eg. 698; höfðu vit á skriptum þat er skatar léku, ok

á hannyrðum hilmis þegna, of tapestry, Gkv. 2. 15; seglit var sett með fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77, see the remarks s. v. segl; hence a sail is poet. called him-skript, the 'mast-picture,' Fms. ix. (in a verse): a painted tablet in a church, í krossum, líkneskjum, skriptum, Bs. i. 132; stendr frún frammi fyrir skriptinni með hreinum bænum, Mar.; Marín-skript, Ólafs-s., Þorláks-s., Jóns-s., Andreas-s., Cecileu-s., the picture of the Virgin Mary, St. Olave, Thorlak, John, etc., Vm., D. I. i. passim. II. a writ, scripture (Dan. skriuten); heilög skript, Stj. I, Bs. ii. 40; í skriptinni, Stj. 147 (but ritning, q. v., is more usual).

2. penmanship; skriptu min er stafa-stór... það er einsoög kattar-klór, a ditty. III. eccles. confession, Vm. 37; veita mönnum skript, Fms. viii. 11, xi. 339, K. Þ. K. 72; ganga til skripta, Bs. i. 446, Fb. ii. 342, Sturl. ii. 34; bera mál til skripta, N. G. L. i. 152, passim. 2. sbrift, penance; setja e-m skript, Bs. i. (Laur.); taka skript (skriptir) af biskupi, K. Á. 116, 136; henni var þat bódit í s. sína, Fms. viii. 12, N. G. L. i. 152; veita s., Fms. xi. 339; inna s. sína, 156; rjúfa skript, Mar.; stórar skriptir ok mikil meinlaeti, Sks. 486; svara stórum skriptum, Gpl. 169. 3. metaph. a penalty, in a secular sense, ætla ek, at henni haf þat engi s. verit, it has been no penance for her, Vigl. 33; fá makliga skript, to receive deserved punishment, Fas. ii. 116. COMPS: skriptar-ganga, u, f. confession, Hom. 79, Fms. viii. 114. skriptar-gangr, m. id., Fms. iii. 175, v. 219, Sturl. ii. 34, Gpl. 41. skriptar-bod, n. an episcopal ordinance as to sbrift, D. I. i, MS. 655 xi. 2, 673, 61. skripta-dóttir, f. a 'sbrift-daughter,' a female confessor, H. E. ii. 190. skripta-faðir, m. a 'sbrift-father,' confessor, Karl. 545, Bs. i. 440. skripta-lauss, adj. unshripen, Fms. viii. 103, MS. 655 xxiv. 2. skripta-maðr, m. a man under penance, Bs. i. 855. skripta-mál, n. pl. confession, K. Á. 208, H. E. i. 483, Grett. 162 A. skripta-prestr, m. a 'sbrift-priest,' confessor, Fms. v. 214.

skript, f. = krypt, a crypt, Thom. 493. skripta, að, to sbrive, bear confession; gékk biskup til Ásbjarnar ok skriptaði honum, Ó. H. 118; sá maðr er skriptað var, K. Á. 148. 2. to enjoin penance; skripta e-m at vatnfasta, Sturl. ii. 252; skal biskup skripta henni af landi brott, N. G. L. i. 376. 3. to punish, in a secular sense, vóru sumir háls-högnir en sumum annan veg skriptað, Fms. x. 96, v. l.; Annes það þá Skotana at skripta Hrólfi, Fas. iii. 355, so in mod. usage in a comic sense. 4. to confess; skripta sínar syndir, Stat. 300. II. reflex. to go to confession; hann skriptaðisk við Sigurð djákn, Sturl. ii. 228; ok skriptaðisk síðan vandliga, Bs. i. 317; skriptaðr, part. sbriven, K. Á. 22, Sturl. ii. 134. skript-bera, bar, to bring to confession; s. synd, to sbrive a sin, H. E. i. 484; skript-borinn, confessed, 483. skript-rof, n. the breach of a penance, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 153. skript-rofa, adj. (-rofi, K. Á. 148), failing to fulfil one's penance; verða s., N. G. L. i. 152, 420.

SKRÍÐA, skrið, skreið, skriðu, skriðinn; neg. suff. skriði-at, Hkv. 2. 30, [Dan. skride; Germ. schreiten]:—to creep, crawl, of reptiles; hvert kvikendi þat er skrið á jörðu, Stj. 317; hann brast í orms líki ok skreið í nafars-raufina, Edda 49; þá er hann (the serpent Fáfnir) skreið til vatns, Sæm. 133; þeir skriða á húðinni, Stj. 98; skriðit um lyng, Fms. vii. 251; of vermin, skriða kvikr, see kvikr. 2. generally, to creep; hann skriðr heldr en gengr, Clar.; skriða á höndum ok á knjúám (mod. skriða á fjórum fótum), Mar.; svá mátt-dreginn at hann varð at s. á land, Fas. iii. 383; hann gat skriðit upp ein síðir, ... hann skreið upp í fjórna, Fær. 175; en á skreið (advanced) þá er brimit hratt at, Bs. i. 424; hann skreið þar upp á grjótt, Fbr. 160; hann þá þrælana skriða brott, Fms. vii. 298; in the phrases, saman niðingar skriða, 'a birds of a feather flock together,' ix. 389; skriða undir skegg e-m, to creep under another's beard for shelter, Fs. 31. II. metaph. to glide, of a ship; skip skriðr, Grág. ii. 170; er þú skynjar eigi fyrir hraðslu sakir hvárt skipit skriðr undir þér eðr eigi, Orkn. 402; skriði-a þat skip er und þér skriði, Hkv. 2. 30. 2. to slide in snow-shoes (skíð); Fíðr skriðr, Grág. ii. 170 (Ísl. ii. 381); þá skreið Egill at leita Ólrunar, Sæm. 89; hann skreið þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; skreið Arnljótr þá svá hart sem hann færi lauss, 153; þeir skriðu ok veiddu dyr, Sæm. 88; metaph., láta skriða til skara, 'to slide to the edge of the ice,' to fight desperately, Fms. xi. 15 (the metaphor seems to be taken from sliding); skriða í skarð, to 'slide into the notch,' fill it up, Ölk. 36.

skrikja, u, f. [Engl. sbrike], a sbrieker; in the compd, sól-s., the sbrike or butcher-bird, Eggert Itin. 582. 2. a twittering, skrikjur: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.) skrikja, t. [Engl. sbriek], to twitter, of suppressed laughter; þad skrikfi í honum, hvað er tú að skr kja? skrill, m. [cp. Skrælingi; Dan. skræl = parings of apples, potatoes]:—a mob, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 117. skrim, n. [cp. skími and skrimta], a glimpse; með svá miklu myrkri, ... sá ekki skrim úti heldr en menn væri blindir, Ann. 1341; nállega myrkt útan þat lítið skr(r)im, Mar. 1051. skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46. SKRÍMSL, mod. skrimsl, n. [cp. Dan. skræmsel; Swed. skræmsel]

= scarecrow]:—a monster; s. heldr enn menn, Al. 94, Mar. 1158; kyn fiska eðr s., Sks. 74; hann arðisk at skrimsl nökkuru, Bs. i. 170. hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrimsl, Ó. H. 109; eitt s. er menn kalla margygi, Sks. 169; Skrimslíð góða, the good Beast, in the tale of Beauty and the Beast; sjó-s., a sea-monster.

SKRÍN, n., skríni, Bs. i. 134 (paper MS.), [Lat. scrinium], a shrine of a saint, 124, 134, Ó. H. 235, 246, passim; poet., skyja skrin, byr-s. leitra-s., the shrine of the clouds, wind, lightning, i. e. the heavens, Lex. Póét. COMPS: skrin-brot, n. a broken shrine, Fm. 131. skrin-dúkr, m. a shrine-cover, Dipl. v. 18. skrin-görð, f. a shrine-making, Bs. i. 134, 325. skrin-kista, u, f. a shrine-chest, Mar. xl. skrin-klæði, m. = skrin-dúkr, Vm. 46. skrin-lagning, f. ensbrinement Magn 513. skrin-lögga, lagði, to ensbrine, Magn. 512. skrin-smiðr, m. a shrine-smith, Sturl. i. 146, Bs. i. 144.

skrina, u, f. a shrine-shaped chest, in which fishermen keep butter and the like; matar-s., smjör-s.

SKRÍPI, n., mostly only in plur. a grotesque monster, a goblin, phantom (with notion of absurdity, unreality, scurrility); stundum dreki, stundum ormr eðr önnur skaðsamlig skrípi, Fas. iii. 342; verði s. ok und mikit, Nj. 20; skí ok s., Gsp.; þegar myrkva tók, sýndisk honum hverskyns skrípi, Grett. 115; þeir þöldu mikla skömm ok s., Stj. 436 hann var fjölkunnigr ok görði mörg s. ok undr, Bret. 14; þessu kvikend ... er þetta s. berr, glæpafull s., Gd. 3, Fas. iii. 620; ek hefi eigi séð meira s. en þú ert, 654; sel-s., a monster seal; orða-s., scurrilous language, buffoonery. COMPS: skrípa-höfuð, n. a monster-head, Mag skrípa-lát, n. pl. (mod. skrípa-læti), buffoonery, scurrilous gestures Fms. viii. (in a verse). skrípa-tal, n. scurrilous language.

skrípindi, n. = skrípi, Post. 29. skrípr, m. a monster, Edda 238. skríttinn, adj. funny, witty, full of humour; segja skrítna sögu, það e skrítn saga; or of persons, hann er smá-skritinn. COMPS: skrítilíga, adv. funnily, merrily. skrítiligr, adj. funny, amusing. This word and derivatives, which are very freq. in mod. usage, seem not to occur in old writers, unless it be Post. 26 (paper MS.)

skrítlur, f. pl. merry tales, oddities, = Germ. schwänke. skríð, ð, to skulk like a coward (skræva); þeir sóttu at Kormaki Narfi skríðu um it ytra, Korm. 48.

skríðáfa, að, to clutter like shrivelled skin. skríðjörð, f. [Ulf. dis-skreitán = διασπρρύνα; A. S. screadian; Engl. shred, i. e. to cut into small pieces; to this root belong the Icel. skriðót skrydda, skræða]:—a shred, see Bs. i. 76, v. l.: chiefly used of an old folio torn to shreds. 2. as a term of abuse, a ragamuffin, Edda ii. 547.

skríjúpr, adj. [Ivar Aasen skryp; Swed. skröplig; Dan. skröbelig]:—brittle, frail, Merl. I. 65, Skálda 202 (in a verse): as a nickname Landn.

SKROF, n. snow-ice, full of holes and bubbles, passim in mod. usage as a nickname, skrof, skrofl, skrofuðr, Landn. 47, 117.

skrofa, u, f. a bird, pelicanus minimus.

skrópan, f. = skrópar; s. ok látæði, Mar.

skrópar, m. pl. [akin to skrípi?], a juggle, sham, hypocrisy; hraens ok skrópar (rendering of hypocrisis), Hom. 27, Mar. 220: in mod. usage a feigned illness or the like, það eru ekki nema skrópar. COMPS

skrópa-maðr, m. a hypocrite = hypocrita, Hom. 23, MS. 655 xxv. 4

skrópa-sótt, f. a feigned illness, Fms. vi. 32, Thom. 160, Stj. 199.

skrudda, u, f., see skrydda.

skruðningr, m. [cp. Dan. skryden = braying]:—a rattling sound, of thunder.

skrugga, u, f. thunder, a clap of thunder; dunaði skrugga, Snót skruggu-veðr, n. a thunder-storm.

skrukka, u, f. [skrokkr; Dan. skrog; An. urcbin (?), in skrukku-ker the shell of a sea-urcbin; s. er móðir mín átti, gylta rós ok spón, D. N. ii. 255. 2. an old sbrimp; kerlingar-s.: as a nickname, Fms. ix.

skrum, n. swaggering talk; hól ok skrum, Nj. 258; s. ok skjal Skíða R. 7; far í brott með s. þitt, Fms. ix. 282.

skruma, að, to swagger, Grett. 144 A: to chatter, Fb. i. 211, 253.

skrumari, a, m. a swaggerer, bragger, Þórð. 29 new Ed.

SKRÚÐ, n. [A. S. scrūd; Engl. shroud; cp. Norse skrād = shrouds tackle, Ivar Aasen], collect. the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; nú ligg skruð várt (our shrouds, referring to the ships left behind) at skipum niðri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); generally, tackle, gear appendages; skruði því er hann vill ór selinu færa, K. Þ. K. 80 skjóðu-skruði, a bag's fittings, straps; skreppu-skruði, Skíða K.; lopuð skruð, Sks. 627; himin, jörð ok sæ með öllu sínu skruði, Hom. 56 schema er kallat á Girsku en skruði á Latínu, Skálda 190; sett skáldskap fyrir sakir skruðs, 201: an ornament, skryðdr konungligr skruði, Fms. vii. 107; skraut ok skruð, Stj. 188. 2. furniture of a church; þeir ræntu hana (the church) öllu sínu skruði, Fms. xi. 194. Jósúa reisti upp sáttmáls-örk Dróttins með öllu skruði sínu, Stj.; ligg þat kirkju til bráðs ok til ljóss ok til skruðs (sic) er fyrir öndverð var til skipat, Anecd. 60; þat skruði hennar allt er hvern dag þarf a

afa, Grág. i. 460. **II.** a kind of *stuff*; sem af skróði einu væri þr seglin, Orkn. 464; skróð ok lértpt, Bs. i. 453; með kapríni af skróði, Jb. 187; skróð nýtt ok úskorit, N. G. L. i. 76.

SKRÚÐHOSA, u, f. [skróð II], *base of skróð*, Sturl. iii. 147; opp. to *skinnhosa*.

SKRÚÐHÚS, n. [skróð I. 2], *a vestry*, Fms. viii. 258, ix. 280, 430, Jpl. iii. 4, Stj. 310, Bs. i. 847.

SKRÚÐHYRNA, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

SKRÚÐI, a, m. = skróð; ef maðr ferr með tré, reidi eðr viðbönd, eðr verrgi skróði (*tackle*) sem er, K. þ. K. 88: *an ornament*, esp. of church estments, í fögrum skróða. Bs. i. 317; skryðask biskups-skróða, ... eigi ríðnuðu hinar miunstu trefr á skróða hans, 42; ber eigi heilög kirkja n dyra ok hátíðliga skróða, Stj. 52; þrjú goðin, ok ór öllum skróðum, Nj. 132. **SKRÚÐA-KISTA**, u, f. *a chest for church ornaments*, n. 12; skróða stokkr, *id.*, Vin. 177.

SKRÚÐKLÆÐI, n. *a suit of fine stuff*, [skróð II], *dress suit*, Fms. vi. 208, rett. 135 new Ed.; s. ný, Grág. i. 504; skera e-m s. ok skarlat, mnb. 318; maðr í skróðklæðum, Eb. 214; skróðklæða-burðr, -búnaðr, s. 187.

SKRÚÐKYRTILL, m. *a kirtle of fine stuff*, Jb. 187.

SKRÚÐREFILL, m. *a banging of fine stuff*, Ám. 71.

SKRÚÐSOKKR, m. = skróðhosa, Bs. i. 453.

SKRÚÐVIKING, f. for this word or pun, see Orkn. 464 and Mr. Dasent's irnt Njal ii. 376.

SKRÚF, n. *a bay-cock, corn-rick*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 493: the phrase, það ekki hátt á því skróf, *the bay-cock is not high*, of a low and humble ing.

KRÚFA, að, *to screw*, Fas. iii. 417.

KRÚFA, u, f. [Dan. *skruve*; Germ. *schraube*], *a screw*.

KRÚF-HÁRR, adj. *curly-haired*, Ld. 274, Fms. x. 420, Bjarn. 63.

KRÚFR, m. = skrófr; yglir brúnum undir fölgnum skrófr, Sks. 226.

KRYDDA, mod. skrudda, u, f. *a shrivelled skin*; fátækr í skarprí yddu, Gd. 34. **2.** *an old scroll*.

KRYKJÓTT, n. adj., see skrykk.

KRYÐA, ð, [skróð], *to clothe, put on*; Krist skrydduð ér, Hom. (St.): *adorn, embellish*. **2.** reflex. *to dress, skryðask* hárklaðum, sorgar-maði, lóðkápu, Stj. 356, 642, Sks. 226; skryðdr konunglegu skróði, s. vii. 107; skryðdr dýrligum klæðum, 623, 53; eru nú margir stáðir yðdr (*adorned*) af þeim gorsemmum, Fms. vii. 100, v. l.

KRYÐING, f. *apparel*, Stj. 304; skryðingar-kuð, Dipl. iii. 4.

KRYÐIR, m. *an adorning*, Lex. Poët.

KRYFA, ð, [skráf], *to stack corn*, s. korn, Bjarn. 22: metaph., hann bar tu í höfuð sér ok skryfði sem mest hárinu, Fms. vi. 375.

KRYMIR, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

KRYTINGR, m. *a sbrite, missel-bird*, Edda ii. 289.

KRÆÐA, u, f. *an old scroll, worn old book*, Th. 78.

KRÆFA, u, f. *a coward*, Fms. ii. 47, vi. 34, Fb. i. 532, Al. 30, Karl. 6 Edda 213; mann-s.

KRÆFAST, að, dep. *to lose heart like a coward*, Vápn. 26.

KRÆKJA, t, [Engl. *to screech*], *to screech, sbriek*, Fms. viii. 432, Eja 46: of a raven, Greg. 79, Fb. i. 412.

KRÆKR, m., pl. skrækir, *a sbriek, yell*, Edda 61; reka upp skræk, Fb. 3; með skræk, Fbr. 212; skræki stóra, Bs. ii. 110. **SKRÆKHLJÓÐA**, adj. *shrill-voiced*.

KRÆKTA, t, *to sbriek, yell*, Fas. iii. 129, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446.

KRÆKTAN, f. *a sbrieking*, Am. 60, Fms. i. 218.

KRÆLINGJAR, m. pl. *the Esquimaux*, the name given them by the old Nsemn, Ib. 9, Eb. 252, þorf. Karl. passim, Fb. i. 545, Ann. 1379.

KRÆLNA, að, *to be shrivelled by the sun*; grasíð er skrælnað.

KRÆL-ÞURR, adj. *'shrivelling dry'*, of hay.

KRÆMA, d, [Swed. *skrämma*; Dan. *skræmme*], prop. *to scare away*; íme compd, af-skrama sig, *to make a wry face*; af-skramast, *to be distressed*.

2. reflex., skramdísk hann undan þeim tveimr, *be extricated himself from the two*, Fms. viii. 75.

KRÆMI, n. a 'scare-crow', monster; in af-skræmi (q. v.), af-skramisliþi monstrum.

KRÆMI-HLAUP, n. a 'scaring-leap', a ruse, sudden onset, Fms. viii. 32, v. l.

KRÆPA, ð, i. e. skræpa, [skrópar], *to feign*; þeir skræpa at þeir hafi eið heyrt, 673, 48.

KRÆPA, u, f. [akin to the preceding], *a kerchief with faded colours*; see skræpu-ligr, adj.

KRÖGG, m. [cp. Engl. *scraggy*], one of the names of the fox, Edda ii. 30, and as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 228. **2.** in mod. folk-lore a *master giant or goblin* famous in Icel. nursery tales, a son of the Gryla (q. v.) and Leppa-Lúði. **COMPDS:** **SKRÖGG**-kvæði, n. a popular nursery song, a pendant to Grylu-kvæði, see Ísl. Þjóds. i. 220, 221. **SKRÖGG**-lið, adj. *scraggy, gaunt and ugly*.

SKRÖK, n., dat. skrókvi, [Early Swed. *skruk*]:—*a false story, fable, falsehood*; hvárt þat væri skrók eðr sannindi, Fms. ii. 185; hégómi ok skrók, Hkr. (pref.), Stj. 484: sing., ok verðr þat at skrókvi, and if it

prove a story, N. G. L. i. 13; trúa því skrókvi, Hom. 123; bera saman skrók, Hkv. i. 37; samna skrókvi, *to pick up fables, stories* (cp. North. E. *to samn it up*), Ó. H. (in a verse). **COMPDS:** **SKRÖK-BERENDR**, part. pl. *tellers of fables*, Ad. 2. **SKRÖK-LAUST**, n. adj.; þat er s., 'tis no exaggeration, Fms. ix. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-LIGR**, adj. *false, fictitious*, Stj. 90. **SKRÖK-MAÐR**, m. *a falseboacer, story-teller*, Hom. (St.), Któk. 36. **SKRÖK-MÁL**, n. *a story, falsehood*, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-MÁLA-SAMR**, adj. *mendacious*, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-SAGA**, u, f. *a false story, tale, fable*, Stj. 85, 87; með sínum skentilgum skrók-sögum, Fms. ii. 142; segir Ovidius í sínum skrók-sögum (in his Metamorphoses?), 732, 17. **SKRÖK-SAMLIGR**, adj. *false*, Róm. 300. **SKRÖK-SEMD**, f. *a story, falsehood*, Thom. 448, Magn. 484. **SKRÖK-VÁTR**, m. *a false witness*, N. G. L. i. 32, Jb. 441, Fas. iii. 157, Hom. 20. **SKRÖK-VITNI** (-vætti, Róm. 332), n. *false witness*, Hom. 86, Gpl. 547.

SKRÖKVA, að, *to tell or invent a story*; lokleysa sem kátir menn s. sér til gamans, Fas. iii. 193, v. l.; margir hyggja þat satt sem skrókvat er, Sturl. i. 23, v. l.: with dat., s. e-u, eg s. því ekki, Skíða R. 130; s. e-u upp, *to invent a falsehood*; skammi mig ef eg skrókva! This word is much used in mod. speech, being gentler than ljuga, *to lie*.

SKRÖLTA, t, [A. S. *scralletan*; Engl. *shrill*], *to jolt*: **SKRÖLT**, n. *a jolting sound*.

SKUGGI, a, m. [Ulf. *skuggva* = *εἰστροπον*, 1 Cor. xiii. 12; Dan. *skygge*; Swed. *skugga*]:—*a shade, shadow*, Sks. 41, 219; manns s., l. d. 252; bar skuggann á sæmni af fjöllunum, Fms. viii. 188; s. jarðarinnar, Rb. 108; húndrinn hleypir á brúna ok sér skugga sinn í vatniinu, Hem.; bar hvergi skugga á, *it was all light, without a spot of shadow anywhere*, Nj. 118; þá bar skugga í dyrrin, Fb. i. 545; undan skugga hattarinn, from the hat's shade, Fms. vi. 60. **2.** *a shadow, spectre*, leiðiligan skugga, Mart. 115, Post. 645, 69, Bs. i. 256, Mar. **3.** in the phrase, ganga ór skuggu um e-t, 'to go out of the shade' as to a thing, *to shew one's mind*, Ld. 170; hann bað Halldórr ganga ór skugga (*speak out clearly*) hvárt hann vildi umna honum landkaupsins, 322: mod. *to get a thing clearly before one*, eg vil ganga ór skuggu um það, *I wish to have no misgivings about it*; also in the phrases, sem hann staði í skugga nokkurum, *in some doubt*, Bs. ii. 41; hann sagði sér vera mikinn skugga á, *hvat Magnús mundi ætlask fyrir*, *he said he felt much misgiving as to what M. had in mind*, Fms. vii. 3; skuggi er honum í málum ykkrum, Valla L. 211. **4.** *skuggi (foreshadwing)* ok spár þess ins ílla, er . . . Hom. 119.

B. COMPDS: **SKUGGA-BALDR**, m., in popular tales a mysterious animal, a hybrid between a cat and a fox, Ísl. Þjóds. i. 612, 613. **SKUGGA-LAUSS**, adj. *shadowless*, Sks. 630. **SKUGGA-LIGR**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *shadowy, dusky, suspicious-looking*; s. karl, Fas. i. 6. **SKUGGA-MIKILL**, adj. *shadowy, dark*, Fb. i. 527. **SKUGGA-SAMLIGR**, adj. *shadowy*, Fbr. 138.

SKUGG-SJÁ (or -sjó), f. a 'shade-shew,' mirror, Gd. 6, Stj. 215, Karl. 217, 324, Hom. 3; í skírri skuggsjá, Sks. 8; hrein s., Nikdr. 83; Konungs s., the name of a work, Sks. 8, List of Authors (H. II). **SKUGG-SJÓN**, f. = skuggsjá, 671, 22. Stj. 142, Sks. 8.

SKUGG-SÝNN, adj. *gloomy, dark, dusky*.

SKUKKA, u, f. [skokkr], *a pot*; þeir hrukku lítt meðan full var s., *as long as the pot was full*, Fms. ix. 439 (in a verse); skrukka, v. l. **II.** [cp. Engl. *to shrink, shrunken*], *a wrinkle*, = Lat. *ruga*; gullknappinn górr með þungum skukkum gullsmíðligs hagleiks, Karl. 206; eitt klæði, þat er með sínum skukkum leyur hennar kvíðar-vóxt, Mar. 447; gekk jörðin undir þeim skukkum, *the earth rolled in waves under their feet*, Edda i. 144 (Cod. Worm).

SKUKKR, m. = skokkr, *a bulc*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

SKULD, f. [skulu; A. S. *sculd*; Germ. *schuld*; Dan. *skyld*]:—*a debt, due*; gjalda skuld, N. G. L. i. 52, Nj. 182; skuldir allar ok landanna gjald, Fms. x. 410; kaupá í skuld, *to buy on trust*, Hrafn. 4; ganga í skuld við e-n um e-t, Dipl. iv. 7; ganga í skuld fyrir e-n, *to be bail for another*; hann gekk í skuld fyrir Kálf ok gaf fé fyrir landit, Bs. i. 507. **2.** in the oldest law skuld means a kind of *serfdom* or *bondage* in payment of debt, like that of an 'obacrat' or *nexus* in the Roman law; engi má konu svá taka í skuld nema hafi frænda ráð við, N. G. L. i. 36; nú ef maðr selr skuldar-mann mansali, nema hann hlaupi ór skuld, id.; engi maðr á at seljask arfali frá öniögum sínum, þeim er hann á at ganga í skuld fyrir, Grág. i. 205; ef hann á eigi fé til þá skal hann ganga í skuld fyrir móður sína, 232; kost á maðr hvárt sem hann vill at ganga í skuld fyrir börn sín eðr selja þau ella, 234. **III.** the name of one of the three works, Vsp., Edda, Gd.

B. COMPDS: **SKULDA-BRÉF**, n. *a bond*, Róm. 250. **SKULDA-DAGR**, m. *pay-day, the term for paying a debt*, K. þ. K. 70: the saying, það kemr að skulda-dögunum. **SKULDA-DÓMR**, m. *a court of payment*, for liquidation of debt after a person's death, Grág. i. 408. **SKULDA-FAR**, n. *a calling in debts*; hann átti norðr-færð at skuldafari ok eyrendum, Fb. i. 421. **SKULDA-FERLI**, n. pl. = skuldafar, Fms. ix. 481, v. l. **SKULDAR-FÓLK**, n. *kinsfolk, family*; frændr ok s., Stj. 190. **SKULDA-GILDI**, n. *payment of debts*, Grág. i. 302. **SKULDA-HEIMTA**,

u, f. a calling in debts, Eg. 202, Njarð. 366. skulda-hjón (-hjún), n. a household, family, Grág. i. 142, ii. 42, Jb. 52. skuldar-kona, u, f. a woman in bondage for debt (hefir l. 2); cf. s. leggsk með þræli, þá á ármaðr ekki á henni fyrr en hön hefur lötina skuld, N. G. L. i. 36. skulda-lið, n. = skulda-hjón, Ld. 158, Eb. 6, 8, Fms. i. 107, ii. 406, Hrafn. 30, Orkn. 184. skulda-lúkning, f. payment of debts. skulda-lyktning, f. id., Jb. 351 B, H. E. i. 520. skuldar-maðr, m., q. v. skulda-mót, n. = skulda-þing, Grág. i. 396, K. þ. K. 70. skulda-nautr, m. = skuldu-nautr, a 'debt-mate,' debtor, Js. 84. skulda-skipan, f. a discharge of debts, Gpl. 254. skulda-staðr, m. an investment, deposit of money; gefa fé eðr aðra hluti á skuldarstöðum, Grág. i. 406; játa, taka skuldarstað, Ld. 212, Gpl. 511, Dipl. i. 11, Lv. 46, Fær. 233. skuldar-tollr, m. a due, tithe, Anecd. 48. skulda-þing, n. = skuldamót, Grág. i. 108.

skuldari, a, m. a debtor, Hom. 5. skuldar-maðr, m. a person in bondage for debt, Lat. *obæratius*; á þingi skal skuldarmann taka . . . nú ef maðr selr skuldarmann mansali, . . . nú skal hann neyta skuldarmann sinn sem þræl sinn, etc., N. G. L. i. 36 (ch. 71); um innihafnir skuldarmanna, Grág. i. 73; Þorsteinn skuldarmaðr, Lv. 86. 2. a creditor, Stj. 613, N. G. L. i. 63, Gpl. 254.

skuld-binda, batt, to engage: part. duty-bound, obliged, Al. 151. skuld-binding, f. an obligation.

skuld-fastr, adj. 'debt-fast,' seized for debt, Lat. *obæratius*, Grág. i. 233.

skuld-festa, t, to seize a person for debt, take him as a 'skuldarmaðr,' Grág. i. 233, 362.

skuld-festr, f. the act of seizing a person for debt, Grág. i. 363; segja til skuldfesti á alþingi, 73.

skuld-gengr, adj. of money, current, lawful as tender, D. N. ii. 411.

skuldingi, a, m. the nearest of kin on whom the duty of alimentation devolves; þá á til síns skuldingja hvert at hverfa, Grág. i. 250.

skuld-lauss, adj. 'debtless,' free from debt, N. G. L. i. 32: of property, *unincumbered*, Grág. i. 444; fé skuldaust, Gullþ. 8: metaph., e-m er e-t skuldaust, 'tis no business of one's, *uncalled for*, Nj. 185.

skuld-leiðr (-leiði), m. relations, prop. duty, obligation devolving from kinship, Grág. i. 153, 247, 343, Ld. 40.

skuld-seigr, adj. 'debt-tough,' reluctant to pay, Sturl. i. 223.

skuld-skeyta, t, to transfer a debt to another; nú heimtir maðr skuld at manni . . . ef hann skuldskeytir hánum við annan mann, þá hefir hann lokið þeirri skuld, N. G. L. i. 29: mod. with acc., s. e-n við e-n, or hann skuldskeytti okkr (acc.) saman.

skuld-skeyting, f. the transfer of a debt, Gpl. 511.

skuldugr, adj. [Germ. *schuldig*], in debt, owing; s. e-m e-t (or um e-t), Dipl. iv. 7.

skuldu-nautr, m., prop. a customer, used of a creditor, N. G. L. i. 51: of a debtor, Grág. ii. 216, Mar. 1202: eccl. in the Lord's Prayer, fyrir-gef oss vorar skuldir, svo sem vér og fyrir-gefum vorum skuldaunautum.

skuldu-neyti, n. the relation of debtor and creditor, Lv. 103 (the passage is somewhat corrupt).

skuld-varr, adj., in ú-skuldvarr, Njarð. 366.

SKULU, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. skal, skalt (skaltú), skal, pl. skulum, skulut, skulu; pret. skuld and skyldu; subj. pres. skyli, skuli; pret. skyldi and skyldu; pres. infin. skulu; pret. infin. skyldu; skyli as a kind of imperat., Hm. 1, 14, 32, 41, 53-55, Og. 22. In the oldest vellums o is used throughout instead of u, skolu, skolom, skolot, skolo: with the pers. pron. suffixed, skal'k = skal ek, skola'g, skyla'g, skylda'g: with neg. suff. skal'k-at, I shall not; skal'k-a, Fms. vi. 417 (in a verse); skal'-at, he shall not; skal-a, Hm. 29, 34, 37; skal-at, Ó. H. (in a verse); þú skalt-at, Kormak; skal-at-tu, Hm. 130, Sdm. 29, Skv. 1. 22, Plac. 37 (skala-þu); skula-t, Sighvat; skyli-t, Hm. 6, 39; skyldo-at, Am. 2, 3, see Bugge (foot-note), and -at, p. 2. In mod. usage and in less correct paper transcripts of vellums or Editions the pret. infin. skulu, skyldu are replaced by the subj. skuli, skyldi; in such cases the infin. is to be restored, as, hann kvaðsk skuli, skyldi koma = skulu, skyldu koma; see munu; [Ulf. *skulan* = *ὀφείλειν* and *μέλλειν*, but not freq.; A. S. *sculon*; Engl. *shall*, *should*; O. H. G. *skolan*; Germ. *sollen*, with elided k; Dutch *zullen*; Dan. *skulle*; Swed. *skola*.]

B. *Shall*, *must*, denoting fate, law, bidding, need, necessity, duty, obligation, and the like, therefore the use is more positive than that of *shall* in Engl.; of weird or fate, skyldi, Yt. 1, 3, 5, 7-9, II-13, 16; deya skal hvert um sinn, því ek land um stó'k at ek lifa skylda'k, Gh. 12: in the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, *young may, old must* (viz. die): of law, menn skyldi eigi hafa höfuð-skip í hafr, en ef hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð, . . . baugr tvíeyringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuð-höfi á stalla, þann baug skyldi hverr goði hafa á hendi sér til lögginga allra þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfur heyja, . . . Hverr sá maðr skyldi áðr eio vinna, nefni ek í þat vætti, skyldi hann segja, hjálpi mér svá Freyr . . . sem ek man (not skal, which however here might be used), . . . skyldu vera þrjú þing í fjórðungi, . . . þeir skyldu nefna dóma . . .

hverr maðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs, Landn. (Hb.) 258, 259; and in the commandments, þú skalt ekki stela, elska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þinn, N. T.: of an oath, til þess legg ek hönd á helga bók, ok þat jättar ek Guði, at ek skal svá ráða, H. E. i. 561: of bidding, ganga skal, skala gestr vera, Hm.; gáttir allar um skodask skyli, 1; þagat ok hugalt skyli þjóðans barn ok vígðarft vera, glaðr ok reifr skyli gunna hverr, 14; vin sínum skal maðr vinr vera, 41; geði skaltú við þann blanda, 43: of a promise, skal ek auka níkít þína sæmd, ef . . . Nj. 102: mixed references, nú skulu vér enn við leita, *let us try*, Ísl. ii. 367; þá er ganga skyldi undir jarðar-men . . . skyldi endar fornum vera fastir, sá maðr er skírsluna skyldi flytja, skyldi ganga þar undir, Ld. 58; prestar skulu eigi fara með sundr-góðir, K. þ. K.; hann skal fara til þings, . . . hann skal rétta vættið, Grág. i. 115; nú skal þat göra, Eg. 458; hann strengði heit, at hann skyldi þess manns bani verða, Hrafn. 5; nú skalt þú deya, Nj. 64; þá skaltú trúja, Fms. ii. 268; mæla, at eigi skyli eiga við Héðin, Nj. 32; skyldi Unnr stjia í festum, . . . skyldi boð vera eptir mitt sumar, 4; skaltú þiggja af mér, Fms. ii. 246; þá skaltú vera frjál, 268, etc. 2. special usage, denoting purpose, doubt, etc., often rendered in Engl. by *will*; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek man biðja þik, *wilt thou grant the request I am about to ask thee?* 26; þeir Eddu kröfðu garðverðar, þorfinnar bóndi lét heimolt skyld þat, Eg. 564; skaltú, segir Skapti, nefna fimmtar-dómnum . . . þrennar tylptir í fjórðungi hverjum? Nj. 150; hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); hvat skaltú, Kour ungr, kyrra fugla, Rm.; hvat skal ek hánung?—Drepa skaltú hann, Nj. 53; spurði Gunnarr hvat hann skyldi, *what he was for*, 57; engi vissi hvat þat skyldi, Fms. viii. 45, Al. 124; hvat skal þér afgamall þræll, *of what use will he be to thee?* Fms. iii. 158; hvat skal þér klumba sú? xi. 129; periphrast., þat mun illt til frásagnar, ef ekki skal mega sjá á ykkar, at (*if one shall not be able to see that* . . .) it hafit í bardaga verit, Nj. 97; illa hefir dóttir mín brotið odd af ofhæti sínu, ef þú skalt eigi þora, 94; Sveinn mátti eigi heita gildir konungur, ef hann skyldi eigi (*unless he*) erfa föður sinn fyrir enar þrjú vetr-nætr, Fms. xi. 69; skaði mikill er þat er þórlófr skal eigi vera trygg mér, Eg. ch. 13; gefsk þú upp, segir þóðr,—Eigi skal þat, segir þóðr, *I will not*, Nj. 64; heill skaltú, 'bail shalt thou!' of welcome, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1. 55; hön skyli morna, *be a curse on her!* Og. 32; éið mitt verða ok, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, *may it be long ere such another happens*, Nj. 200; sem aldri skyldi, *which I never should*, Fms. vii. 179.

3. so also in phrases like, gördi svo vel að koma á morgun—auswer, Eg skal koma, Eg skal göra það, where the Engl. has, *I will*. II. in the infin., áttú enskis annars af ván, enn þú munst hér deya skulu, Eg. 414 A; ok muntú nú deya skulu, þursinn, *and now thou shalt die, thy last hour is come*, Fas. i. 385; gríð man sjá maðr skolu hafa um helgina, Ó. H. 148; at Haraldr myndi skulu hafa hálfan Noreg, Fms. vi. 177; skemta mun þá fleira (dat.) skulu, 366; hafa munu þeir skulu fríð um helgina, xi. 290; grunar mik at þetta munu skolu vera njóns, 333; er Guðs gótur mundi fyrir skulu búa, at hann mundi leið skulu visa, 625, 87; eik ætla mik skulu af honum hljóta inn mesta frama, *it is fated to me*, Eg. 19: poet. infin. skyldu, hann sagði barnit Johannem heita skyldu, 625, 86; hann kveðsk ríða skyldu, Nj. 55, Eg. 257, Ld. 116, passim.

skuma = skima; hafir er úti hvítr í túni, skumir augum, Hem.

skumpr or skumpr, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.); skuppr, a word of abuse, Skáld H.

SKUNDA, að, to speed, = skynda; with dat., hön skyldi skunda prestinum til sín, *forward the priest at once*, Str. 76; skunda ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 298; skunda fé saman, *to make a collection*, v. 216. 2. absol. *to hasten*; þeir skundaðu þangat til, Fms. ii. 185, Stj. 181; skundur út með þóri, Skíða R. 52; and so in mod. usage, see skynda.

skundan, f. a speeding, Stj. 41.

skundi, a, m. speed; með skunda, Fms. ii. 223, vii. 134, Stj. 479.

skunza, að, [cp. Engl. *shun*], to shake, ruffle; eptir þat skunzaði Einar honum í svölunum, D. N. ii. 295.

skupla, u, f. a woman's hood bidding or shading the face, chiefly worn by old women; skuplu ok skammfyllingar = 'velamen oculorum,' of the Vulgate, Stj. 127. Gen. xx. 16, freq. in mod. usage; enda er faldinú yðar fallegr, það er munr að sjá krókfaldana en skuplurnar sem ekki eru fyrir aðrar en afgamilar kerlinga-brotur, . . . hafði hún ekki gáð að því að Ingvaldr var þar ok hafði skuplu, Piltur og Stúlka 34; see skypill.

skupla, að, to wear a kupla; brúðirnar falda sítt svá at úgörla má sjá þeirra yfrilit, en um morguninn eptir þá eru þær vel kátar, ok kupla þá ekki, Fms. xi. 106.

skura, u, f. [skera], a score, trench; skurn ok skurur, Karl. 279; engar skurur (*diggings?*) skulu þeir gróa út í megin-forsinn frá veiði herra Finns, D. N. iv. 156.

skurð-goð, skurð-guð, n., spelt skurðoð and sounded skurðoð, a *carven image*, Fms. x. 255, 318, Stj. 102, 181, Pass. 26. 5; heðin skurð-goð, Fms. i. 97; hof yðvart ok skurðoð, 623, 24; skurðguðir, MS. 4. 31; skurðoð, 623, 24, 45, Rb. 400; skurðoð, skurðoðinu, skurðoðs, Stj. 311, 312, Barl. 124, 45; skurðoða blót, *idolatry*, Stj. 26, 404, Fas. iii.

672; skurðgöða dýrkan (mod. skúrðgöða-dýrkan), *idolatry*; skurðgöðavilla, *id.*, Nj. 164, Fms. i. 282, Edda (pref.)

skurðhagr, adj. *skilled in carving*, Lex. Poët.

SKURÐR, m., gen. skurðar, pl. skurðir, [skera], a *scoring, cutting, carving*; skurð ok skipti á hvalnum, Gret. 88 A; hön (the church) á skurð bas a share of ubales driven ashore) um öll þing sín ... ok skurð í öllum þeim rekum, er ..., Ám. 3, Pm. 133; manns-hlut í flutningu ok fullan kurð, Ám. 33; kirkja á skurð fullan milli Ormsár ok Tungu-rika af verjum hval sem kemr, Pm. 69; of cutting peat, skurðr torfs, Dipl. iii. 49; göra skurði um torfvöllu, iv. 12: a *cut, wound*, skera sig djúpan skurð, ver-s.: fé til skurðar, *cattle for slaughtering*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 60; kurðar-fé, *sheep fit for slaughter*.

2. *carving* (of art); silfri var ennt í skurðina, Fær. 102; stafnar útskornir ok víða í skurðina silfri melt, Fas. iii. 426; gull-görvar með inum fegrstu skurðum, Str. 4; illa skurða, *idolatry, worship of carved idols*, 655 ix. B. 2; skurðar luggi, a *carved window*, Str. 70.

3. a *ditch, channel*, Fas. iii. 49; þessi skurðr svá breiðr ok djúpr at þar mátti vel skipum halda, ms. v. 167; hence the metaph., hvat sem gengr í skurðinu, *cost it but it may*; Gísli kvaðsk þó aldrei mundu Kolbeini eið sverja hvat í skurðinu gengi, Sturl. iii. 3 (the metaphor from filling up a ditch or perhaps from enamelling, cp. renna í skurðina, above). COMPS:

kurðar-maðr, m. a *carver*, Grág. ii. 370, Jb. 324. skurðar-skírn, *circumcision*, Stj. 14. skurðar-öl, n. *barvest-ale*, D. N. ii. 673.

skurfir, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

skurfur, f. pl. *scurf on the head*, Hjalt.

skurka, ad, to roll off with a rattle and noise; lét hann s. út, let him roll out, i. e. flung him out, Fas. ii. 341.

kurmsl, f., mod. skurmr, n. an *egg-shell*, = skurn, Mork. 220, see ns. vii. 225, 1. c.

SKURN, f. (cp. Fas. iii. 215, Clar., but erroneously), an *egg-shell* or *shell*; ostrom, þat köllu vér skurn eðr skel, Stj. 88; hafði konungr urnit (sic) fyrir börðer, Fas. iii. 215; eggit, var brotin rauf á urninni, id.; skurn ok kjarni, Karl. 279; egg-skurn, an *egg-shell*, da. 2. an *ornamented shell-box* (?); hvit skurn gyllt, með loki þin, Dipl. v. 18; skurn búin, Vm. 109; skurnir átta svartar, ok er með loki, Dipl. v. 18; skurnir niu ok tvær lokaðar, iii. 4; ein skurn in, B. K. 31, D. N. passim; valhnotar-s., a *walnut-shell*, Fms. vii. 225.

skurtla, ad, dimin. to graze, cut slightly.

kussi, a, m. [see skyrsl], a *slovenly fellow*; þú ert mesti kussi.

COMPS: skussa-legr, adj. *slovenly, weak*. skussa-skapr, m. *slovenliness, sluggishness*.

kut-breiðr, adj. *broad-sterned*, Thom. 378.

kut-bryggja, u, f. a *stern-gangway*, by which people went on board and went ashore, Fms. vii. 143, Eg. 121, Fbr. 130.

kut-byggi (-byggvi), a, m. the *stern-mates*, the sailors set in the stern of a ship, Fms. vi. 143, viii. 224.

kut-festr, f. a *cable from the stern, stern-moorings*; bera á land skutlar, to take the *stern-moorings ashore*, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 216.

skutil-diskr, m. [see skutil II], *plates on which dishes were served*, E. 238, Þidr. 87, v. 1.

SKUTILL, n., dat. skutli, [skjóta; cp. Engl. *shuttle*]:—an *implement for shooting*.

2. a *harpoon*, Gpl. 466, Landn. 148, Fbr. 144; sel-skutill, a *seal-harpoon*, id.; hval-skutill. 3. a *bolt or bar*, whence skila-hlið, a *bar-gate*, D. N. ii. 735, v. 752.

B. [A. S. *scutell*; Engl. *scuttle*; Germ. *schüssel*; Icel. *skutil*, etc.; all probably from Lat. *scutellum*, and therefore a different word]:—a *late, trencher, or even a small table*; af helgum skutli, Haustl.; þri setti hön skutla silfri varða, Rm. 28; þar hön meir at þat þri skutla, 4; hön gaf Sveini konungi ágætari skutli, allan gull-bun ok settau dýrum steinum, Fms. vi. 232; tekr hann upp börð olsetr fyrir Butralda, þorkell mælti, skammr er s. minn, Fbr. 37; ei mundi verða síðan einn skutill svá veglega skipaðr sem þú er þú svá voldgigr konungar snædda af einum diski, Bs. i. 37; the table (bör) and the skutill are distinguished in the Rm. skutil-sveinn, m. page at a royal table: as a title of honour, Fms. vi. 304, vii. 158, 161, ix. 362, 426, x. 15, 80, 93, Orkn. 246, Sturl. ii. 124. In Norway the skutilsveinar and other royal pageantry were introduced about the time of king Olave the Quiet (A. D. 1067–1093), see Fagrsk. 150; its occurrence in Fms. ii. 133 is therefore an anachronism, whereas the word is eq. in the lives of the kings of the 12th and 13th centuries, as also in the Hróskrá (N. G. L. ii): a bishop's skutilsveinn, 472.

skutla, ad, [cp. Engl. to *scuttle* a ship], to *harpoon*.

II. [Germ. *scuteln*], to *squander*; skutla staðarins gózi, H. E. i. 561, Bs. ii. 82, 11m.

2. reflex. to be scattered; skutlask í tvá staði, Bs. ii. 3.

skutlan, f. a *squandering*, Dipl. iii. 1.

skutlari, a, m. a *harpooner*.

skut-menni, n., Sturl. ii. 192, v. 1. (prob. only a bad reading).

SKUTR, m., gen. skutar, pl. skutir, [from skjóta, from shooting or launching a ship into the water, cp. North. E. *scut* = the tail of hares or rabbits]:—the *stern*, Höfuðl. i; aprt í skut, Hym. 21; réti Grettir í skut, Gr. 125 A; skaltú ganga at framstafni en ek at skut, Finn. 254; var

rekku-maðr í skut, Lv. 98; setja augu sín aprt um skut, to look back, Al. 12; hann bað Ketil ganga fyrir skut, ok setja á (*and push on*), Fas. ii. 112; leggia land fyrir skut, to pass by, Edda (in a verse): in plur. including stem and stern, opp. to midship, skip minna til skutananna en um mitt, Fms. viii. 197; skipit var litit til skutananna en breitt um mið-byrdit, Gret. 88; í hvám-tveggja skutinn, Ó. T. 67.

skut-stafn (-stamn), m. the *'tail-stem'*, the *stern*, Fms. ii. 71, vii. 256, x. 348, xi. 110, ld. 76, MS. 656 C. 22, N. G. L. i. 203, ii. 283; opp. to framstafn.

skut-þilja, u, f. the *poop-deck*; jamlangt stýri, aust-keri ok skutþilju, N. G. L. i. 59.

SKÚA, ad, [skór], to *shoe*: vel hosaðr ok skúaðr, Sks. 286; fetr þina skúar þú, Barl. 83.

2. of a horse; at hann lét með gulli skúa hesta sína, Fms. vii. 94; var svá mikill ofmetnaðr hans, at hann víldi skúa hest sinn gullskóm sem konungrinn sjálf, so *froud was he that he wished to shoe his horse with golden shoes like the king himself*, O. H. L. 48; hesti skúaðum, Fbr. 19; skúa þú hann vel ok fastliga, Sks. 374; Stýrr hafði skúaðan hest, Isl. ii. 294 (in the extracts); vóru skúaðir (skóaðir, járnaðir, v. l.) tuttugu hestar, Fms. viii. 182; see the remarks s. v. skór:—úsar skúaðir neðan með járnri, *iron-shod beams*, Sks. 425; ú-skúaðr, *unshod*, Fms. v. 196.

skúfa, ad, = skýfa, Fas. ii. 60; út-skúfa, to turn out.

skúfaðr, part. *tasselled*; skúfaða skóþvengi, Eb. 220; skildir skúfaðr af skeytum, örum, Fms. ii. 332, ix. 528, x. 361.

SKÚFR, n. a *tassel*, Eb. 216; dúk með fjórum skúfum, Post. 16.

2. the *hip-tendon*. II. a sea-bird = skúmr (q. v.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., Eggert Itin.

2. a pr. name, Fbr.: a local name, Skúf-ey, Fær.

skúf-slittinn, part. *with the hip out of joint*.

skúlka, ad, to *mock*, = skelkja, Fas. ii. 343.

SKÚMI, a, m. [Dan. *skummel, skumring*, = twilight], *shade, dusk*; dagr myrkrar ok skúma, Barl. 37, Sks. 229, v. l. skúma-skot, n. the *dusk, twilight*; þegar í skúma-skotinu, Barl. 190: a *dark nook*, skríða í skúma-skot, Mar. 1056.

II. skúma, a nickname.

skúmr, m. the *skua* or *braton gull, larus catarractes*, also called skúfr: metaph. a *chatterer, gossip*.

2. a pr. name, Laudn.: skúma, u, f. a nickname, Fms. xi.

SKÚR, f., but originally masc. as in other Teut. idioms, which gender is still preserved in the north of Iceland; it is thus masc. in Run. Gramm. Island.; so also Pal Vidal.,—Norðlinga kenum ver af

'generibus vocum,' svo sem skúr er hjá þeim kenningar, en kvenkennt hjá Sunningum, Skýr. 126; [A. S. *scúr*; Engl. *shower*; Germ. *schauer*]:—a *shower*; fyrir elum ok skúrum, Hom.; regn eða skúr, Edda i;

dropa eða skúrir, 350; þau ský er skúrum blandask, Alm.; skúr, 656 B. 12; blóði hafði rignt í skúrinni, Eb. 260; hvervctna genu skúrir við amarrastáðar í nónd, Bs. i. 339; skúrum ok regnum, Stj. 30; himins í dimmu skúr, Pass.

2. metaph. a *shower* of missiles; þessi skúr leið skjótt yfir, Fms. viii. 222; pöct. *tears* are skúr augna ...

the *shower of the eyes*; vápna, hjálma skúrir, the *weapon-shower, helmet-shower*; as also, meil-skúr, alm-skúr, dyn-skúr, skot-skúr, nadd-skúr, i. e. a *shower of missiles*, Lex. Poët.

COMPS: skúra-drög, n. pl. *drizzling*. skúra-veðr, n. *showery weather*, Ld. 56, Bs. i. 349.

skúrr, m. [Dan. *skur*], a *shed*. skúr-fjalir, f. pl. *shed-deals*, Fms. viii. 329.

skúr-samr, adj. *showery*, Rb. 104.

skúr-ván, f. the *clouds*, poet., Alm.

skúr-örðigr, adj. an epithet of a ship, Edda.

SKÚTA, u, f. [Dan. *skude*], a *small craft or cutter*; a number of such used to accompany a fleet for use in rivers or on the coasts; they were distinguished from the byrðingar or ships of burden, which carried the supplies; þeir höfðu sex langskip, fimm skútur, en þrjú byrðinga, Orkn. 256; hann fór með skútu alskipða norðr í Fjórdi, Eg. 155, Fms. i. 60; gakk á skútu er hér liggir útbörða langskipinu, Eg. 354; skútur ok röðrar-ferjur, id.; hann hafði skútu er laum átti, ok á þrjú tigi manna, 23; hrundu þeir fram skútu ok hljópu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; þú reyri skúta at skipi jarls, Fms. vi. 317; kom börð skútunnar á kinnung karlfans, Eg. 386; ganga á skútur ok sigla vestr til Orkneyja, eðr allt til Sudreyja, Fms. viii.; skútu göða, réru á börð tíu menn eða tólf, Ó. T.; hann lét búa snekkju tviug-sessu ok með skútu fimtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; skútu fimtán-sessu með öllum reida, Hkr. i. 201; hann spurði at Varbelgir v'ru fyrir sunnan á þremr skútum, Fms. ix. 474; létti-s., hleypti-s., röðrar-s., lagnar-s. COMPS: skútna-herr, m. a *fleet* of s. (manned); en er skútinaherrinn reyri ofan eptir ánni, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 376, ix. 6. skútna-lið, n. the *crew on the s.*, Fms. viii. 127. skútna-menn, m. = skútna-lið, Fms. viii. 376.

skúta, pres. skútir, pret. skútti, to *jut out*, so as to form a shade or cave, of rocks or the like; fjallit sýnisk skúta yfir fram sjóinu, Fms. x. 313; bjargit skútti yfir fram, vii. 81; þeir (the glaciers) skúttu fram yfir dalinn; Gret. 141 new Ed.; þær (the trees) skúttu svá langt, at lauf þeirra ok limar lágu á jörðu, Konr.

skúta, u, f. (skúti, a, m., Fms. l. c.), a *taunt*; eigi ætla ek þér nú allgóðan þykkja beinam fyrir skútu þessa, Glúm. 354; drepa e-m skúta, *to taunt one with*; úferli þat sem konungr drap oss skútu um. Fms. iv. 310 (in Ó. H. 140, l. c., the passage is omitted). skút-yrði, n. pl. *taunts, reproaches*.

skúti, a, m. a *cave formed by jutting rocks*; hverr s. víð annan . . . þar hittir hvergi skúta, Glúm. 312; inn í bergit er skúti ok fell þar úr lítill lækr, Ó. T. 26; það er illr skúti, sem ekki er betri enn úti, a saying; hellis-skúti, q. v.

skútu-hvalr, m. a kind of *whale*, Edda (Gl.)
skvaðra, u, f. a nickname, qs. skvaldra, cp. Swed. *squallra* = a *jackdaw*, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 166.

skvaka, að, *to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle*; sökk öxin ok skvakaði við, Gret. 16 new Ed., v. 1. skvatta, see skvetta.

skval, n. [Engl. *squeal* and *squall*]; cp. skjal and sköil:—a *squalling, noisy talk*, Edda 110; horna-skvol, Eb. 13 new Ed.

skvala, að, [North. E. *squeal*], *to squeal, bawl out*; risinn tók at s. með mikilli raust, Fas. ii. 517.

skvaldr, n. [Dan. *skvalder*; Swed. *squaller*], a *squalling, bawling*, Fms. iv. 112, vi. 287, Bárð. 176.

skvaldri, a, m. a '*squaller*,' *bawler*, a nickname, Fms. vii.

skvali, a, m., in *hornum-skvali*, the name of a he-goat, Edda (Gl.)

skvampa, að, *to paddle in water*.

skvetta, t, *to squirt out, throw out*, prop. of the sound of water quickly thrown out of a jug; skvetta úr fötunni, freq. in mod. usage; tók hún vatni úr læknum, ok skvetti framan í það, Kveldv. ii. 176; hann (the brook) skvetti á mig, Jónas 322.

skvettr, m. a *gush of water poured out*.

skviári or skvári, a, m. [French], an *esquire*, Thom. 100, D. p. v. 18.

skygðir, m., poet. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.)

skygðör, part. [skuggi], *brigt, polished, transparent*, so as to throw a light; dyrs-horni skyggt vel, sá görla í gegnum, Fms. vi. 241, Hkr. i. 90; hjálmr s. sem gler, Fas. i. 138; s. skjöldr, Lex. Poët.; s. steinn, Mar., Magn. 450; í skygðum línkrylli, Sturl. i. 96 C; fagr-s. svart-s., Lex. Poët.

SKYGGJA, older *skygga*, ð, *to overshadow*; skyflókum skygðar ok huldar, Stj. 30; þegar skygga synda-myrrkr andar-ljóð, Eluc. 17; s. e-t við sólu, *to screen it from the sun*, Rb. 348; also skyggja fyrir, Sks. 208 B; s. sér við sólar-hita, Rb. 344, Þiðr. 215; skyggja yfir, *to overshadow*, Luke i. 35.

II. *to polish*; skyggja sverð, Þiðr. 16; hálf ertug fyrir hjálma en (i. e. er) hann skyggr, N. G. L. iii. 15.

skygn, adj. *seeing*; tvaug skygn augn, Mar.; skygn báðum augum, Fms. vi. 235; hann hafði fengit syn sína ok var þá skygn maðr, Ó. H. 224; heil-s., *bale-sighted*, i. e. *with good sight*; ú-skygn, *dim-sighted*.

2. *sharp-sighted*; Einarr var einsýnn ok þó manna skygnstr, Orkn. 16, Ísl. ii. 83, Eg. 740 B; skygnastr, Ld. 278; frátr ok skygn ok glögg-þekking, Finn. 334; hón er svá skygn, at hón sér . . ., Best. 53; hvöss ok skygn hugsmann-augu, Skálda 160; skygnaun ok greinilgna, Th. 12.

3. in mod. popular tales skygn denotes *second sight*, the power of seeing goblins, elves, etc., through hills and stones, and whatever is hidden from the common eye (= ofreskr in the old writers), see Maurer's Volks. and Ísl. Þjóðs.; baptismal water sprinkled in the eyes of an infant is said to prevent his becoming skygn.

skygna, ð, *to spy, pry*; skygna um e-t, *to spy after*, Sks. 501 B; þar skygnir hverr um annars athæni, 278; s. um síðu sjálf sín, 9; gakk þú út ok skygn um kaup þin, id., Hom. 46; skygna egg, *to bold an egg* (fresh from the nest) up to the eye, to see if it is new.

II. reflex., skygnask um, *to look out*, Hm. 1; skygndisk hann um fast, ok hyggr at, Fms. ii. 180; kom ormrinn fram ok skygndisk um, vi. 352; hann skygndisk víða um, Fas. ii. 91, Fs. 42.

skygni, n. [cp. Germ. *schelme*], *the shade of a cap*. 2. a *shed* or *cover*, Bs. i. 204.

skygning, f. a *looking out*, Sks. 43.

skygn-leikr, m. the *eyesight*, Bs. ii. 148; með björtum skygnleik, Ó. H. 251; s. hugskotsins, H. E. i. 511, Nj. 258, Hkr. iii. 367.

skygnur, f. pl. *wide open eyes*; Hallbjörn rak þá skygnur á landit, Ld. 154; hann rekr upr skygnurnar, *the eyes wide open*, Háv. 54; hann hafði síða hettuna ok rak undan skygnur, Band. 16 new Ed.

skykkjum, adv., a dat. pl. [cp. Engl. *shock*], *tremulously*; varð land-skjalpti mikill, gékk jörðin undir þeim skykkjum, *the earth went rocking under their*, of an earthquake, Edda i. 144 (skukkum v. l.); svá gékk skykkjum (skykkjum the Ed. 34) hallar-gólfit undir fótum honum sem bylgjur á sjó, Konr. (vellum MS.): akin to this is the mod. phrase, e-ð gengr skykkjótt, qs. skykkjótt, *it goes up and down*, i. e. *it is rather bad*.

skylja, pres. skyllr, see skola, [Dan. *skylle*], *to wash*; dröfn skyllr stál, Edda ii. 493 (in a verse); hefring skyllr (skilr Cod.) hlýr, 534.

SKYLD, f. another form for skuld (q. v.), a *tax, due*; með sköttum ok skyldum, Eg. 280: *an incumbrance, outgoing*, on an estate or the like, hann lagði þessa skylda á heima-land, . . . bóndi skál greiða, etc., Vm. 112; Heggstaði gaf Herra Ketill með þeirri skyld, at bóndi skál lúka, . . . 116; sú er skyld á Tjörn, at þar skal vera prestur, Jm. 25; kenni-manna

skyld, *obligatory maintenance of a person*; þar er tveggja presta skyld Vm. 13; skyldir úloknar, *dues unpaid*, Gpl. 276.

II. *sa* [Dan. *skyld*]; fyrir mína skyld, *for my sake*, Fms. i. 3 (skuld, Gre 102 A); fyrir Guðs skyld, *for God's sake*, Dipl. iv. 8; fyrir þann (s. skyld, Stj. 125 (þann skuld, Gret. 143 A).

III. gen. skylda = *due, obligatory*, prefixed to another noun: skyldar-embætti, Sks. i. 485, 487; skyldar-eyrendi, *business*, Eg. 319; skyldar-farleiga, G. 415; skyldar-gisting, Bs. i. 807; skyldar-maðr = *skuldarmaðr*; skyld máli, Sks. 285; skyldar-naðsyn, 636; skyldar-reiða, 494; skyld sýsla, 258, 600; skyldar-vápn, Jb. 187.

skylda, d and að, *to bind in duty, oblige, enjoin*; allra þeirra orða yðr skylda lög til um at bera, Nj. 208; er þá skylda lög til, Grág. i. en þat skyldar mik til at rita, Bs. i. 59; konungr skyldaði þá til at fylla líkin til graftar, Fms. viii. 231; ek em skyldaðr til at blóta, 656 B. vera til skyldaðr, H. E. i. 471; hvergi má skylda annan til garða Grág. ii. 262; skylda ek ykkir heldr til þessa enn aðra menn, at. Fms. i. 189; því skyldi ek þik til blóta, 656 B. 4; hann skyldir mik fella tár, Eluc. 56; nauðr skyldi yðr til, *urged you*, Bjarn. 54: láta] sem eingu ætti við aðra at skylda, *as if they had no concern with another*, Band. 4 new Ed.

II. reflex., því skyldumk vér, 671. Stj. 151, H. E. i. 410; skyldask um e-t, *to be made responsible for*, K. 82: *to be prescribed*, þá hluti er eigi skyldask tíundar-görð af, *whicb not subject to a tithe*, id.; hverjar þínur skyldask á þá menn, 224, Stj. 4 skylda, u, f. a *due, tax, tribute*; þeir (the kings) fengu engar skyldar í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 49; þangat ligr tíund, lýsi-tollar, . . . öll öñ skylda ligr til Hváls, Vm. 96: = skyldleikr, N. G. L. i. 350. But usu: skyld is the legal and skylda the moral term.

II. *one's duty*, Fm 52, vii. 280, K. Á. 134; er þat vist hans skylda, *it is his duty*, Sks. 5; and so in countless instances, esp. in eccl. writers, skyldan við Guð við náungann. COMPS: skyldu-embætti, n. = skyldarembætti, J. 126. skyldu-hjón, n. pl. = skuldahjón, Grág. ii. 42. skyldu-hlýð f. *due obedience, homage*, Fms. vii. 22.

skyldu-lauss, adv. *but no business or duty*, Nj. 185, v. l. skyldu-liga, adv. *in duty*; bj s., Stj. 148, 277, H. E. i. 472: *dutifully, obediently*, K. Á. 202, Bs. i. 1 Sks. 603 B: *necessarily*, þurfa s., Fms. viii. 398. skyldu-ligr, adj. o *gatory, Mar. skyldu-söngur, m. the rubrical, official mass*, Vm. 74.

skyldan, f. *an obligation*, Stj. 38.

skyld-bundinn, part. *duty-bound*, Fms. xi. 74.

skyld-fólk, n. *kinsfolk*.

skyld-leikr (-leiki), m. *relationship*, = skuldeikr, N. G. L. i. 49, f. freq. in mod. usage.

skyld-liga, adv. *duly, dutifully*, Hom. 80; þurfa s., *to stand in press need of*, Grág. i. 334, Fms. viii. 398 (skylliga): *becomingly*, þó þeir s. hvárir við aðra, xi. 108.

skyld-ligr, adj. *in duty bound*, Sks. 45, 636: *important, urg* 686 C. 1 (spelt skylligr).

skyld-menn, n. *relations, kinsmen*.

skyldr, adj., compar. skyldri, skylytr, but usually skyldari, skyldi; see below:—*due bounden, obligatory*, skyldr þjónustumaðr e-s, E 28; vera s. undir stjörn e-s, Sks. 270 B; sá er skylytr at fara hans til kirkju, Grág. i. 192; þú mant þykkja skyldastr at bæta þá konu þína, Nj. 76, Fs. 36; vera s. til at göra e-t, Eg. 225; or, s. at göra e-t, N. G. L. i. 352; skyldr e-s, Fms. ix. 23: of an action, á veita konungi skylda þjónustu, 432; skylt tal, a *due, proper t* Sks. 12; ú-skylt tal, *uncalled-for, out of the way talk*:—*pressing, gent*, skyld nauðsyn, Gpl. 266; skylt erendi, Eg. 29, Ld. 176; erindi þykki mér skyldast, Fms. vi. 205; of debt, *due, owing*; e-m skyldr um e-t, *to owe to another*.

2. neut. *due, bound necessary*; enda er eigi skylt þá (one is not bound) at beida á fleiri s. Grág. i. 90; þat mun konungi skylt þykkja, at ek fara, Eg. 10; sky ætla ek mér at ganga til messunnar, en á hirstöfnuna, Fms. ix. 4 er þér ok skyldra, at sækja . . ., Nj. 182; þat er rétt en eigi skylt, *right, but not obligatory*, Grág. i. 373; ef ek up sem mér þyl skyldast, Fms. vii. 146.

II. *related*; skyldr frændi, a *kinsman*, Eg. 98, Fms. vii. 281, x. 32; s. at frændsemi, related by *ship*; þeir er Kjartani eru skyldari at frændsemi en ek, Ld. 242: *ab-* leaving out 'frændsemi,' mér er maðrinn skyldr, *the man is near e-* to me, Nj. 51; s. drottningunni, Sks. 463; at hann víti eigi skyld-samhæraðs, . . . ef sá maðr finnsk er skyldri er, Grág. i. 246; hinn sk-asti maðr, *the nearest kinsman*, 339; bónda þeim er skylytr er, 1 freq. in mod. usage: skyld frændsemi, *near kinsship*, Fms. vii. 64; er frændsemi ef þriðja bræðra er eðr skyldara, *kinsship is from third cou-* ship upwards, Grág. i. 246; ó-skyldr, not related.

skyld-samliga, adv. = skyldliga, *dutifully*, Bs. i. 338.

skyld-semi, f. *relationship*; frændsemi eðr s., N. G. L. i. 355.

skyldugr, adj. [Dan. *skyldig*], *bound, obliged*; s. at göra e-t, s. halda eið, Gpl. 62, K. Á. 8, 22; hón var eigi skyldug at lúka, *not bo-* to pay, Dipl. iii. 13; s. til e-s, s. til hollustu ok hlýðni, Js. 17; sem crum skyldugir við yör, H. E. i. 342; s. e-m e-u, hverju prest e- brendum, *whicb are his duties towards them?* N. G. L. i. 346: of a *tt due*, skyldug hlýðni, K. Á. 226; nú er skyldugt, *it is obligatory*, 2

due, skyldug þína, id. 2. owing, of debts; e-m, to owe to one, Stj. 151; er hann s. kirkjunni fimm aura, Vm. 9: gen., svá mikils góðs s., Dipl. ii. 8: in debt of, s. e-s, Sturl. i. 218 C.

skyfla, ð, to shove, push, = skyffa; skýfl mér ekki, sagði sira Guthormr, —Ekki vil ek þér skyfla, D. N. i. 359.

skyflft, n. adj. expensive, craving much (men or money); in the compds ð-skyflft, lið-skyflft, bú-skyflft, qq. v.

Skýli, a, m., gen. Skýlja, poet. a 'protector,' king, Edda, Lex. Poët.: pr. name, usually Skúli, Fms., and freq. in mod. usage.

skyllmask, ð, dep. to fence with a weapon; hann hafði sverðit undir ukklarum sem þú er menn skyllmask, Sturl. ii. 221 C; talaði maðr einum m, hvárt þeir berðisk, —'Skyllmask menn þar,' segir hann, var því ekki til laupit, Bs. i. 505; skyllmar með mönnum þar, Sturl. ii. 18 C, (erroneously); í hringinum innan vóru tveir menn með vápnum, ok skyllmúsk, sl. ii. 265; þeir skyllmúsk, ok vildu svá reyna vígfinni sína, Al. 137; andi hún sik burteidd, ok skyllmask með skjöld ok sverð, Fas. iii. 68; umir ríða sumir skyllmúsk, Karl. 486, Skíða R. 128.

skylming, f. fencing, Fms. ii. 100, Trist. 5, Art. 15.

SKYNN, n. and f., skynjar, f. pl.; in sing. this word is mostly neut., but in old writers also fem. a. fem., nökkura skyn, O. H. L.; mesta skyn, Edda i. 174; með náttúrlígru skyn, Thom. 383; slíka cyn, K. Á. 194; fulla skyn, Clar. ß. neut., gott skyn, Lv. 43; ið skyn, Nj. 69 (in a verse), Róm. 145; skyns ok skilningar, Cod. rna-Magn. 234 (vellum); af skyni sjálfs sín, Eb. 248; fullt skyn, Clar. ellum 657; nokkut skyn, Skáld H. 63; lítið grasbita skyn, Nj. (in a rse), and so throughout in mod. usage; the Dan. skjøn is also neut.: in her instances when the word stands single in acc. and without an additive the gender cannot be ascertained. 2. plur., neut., lítil skyn, ns. vi. 276: fem. skynjar, Sighvat, Fms. v. 209, Fb. i. 207, ii. 332, iirl. ii. 22 (in a verse), but it is obsolete.

B. Sense, perception, understanding; þessar stjórnur sagði Plato hafa ok skyn, Skálda 174; vita, kunna, hafa skyn á e-u, to have a sense of, derstand, know; in þessir hafa svá út komit at menn hafi leitt skyn á að, Bs. i. 64; Flosi kvaðsk eigi vita skyn á hverir lögmenn væri stir, Nj. 223; meðal N. N. ok N. N. sonar, sem ér vituð skyn á, ág. ii. 167; þeir vissu lítið skyn á Rómverjum, Róm. 145; líkligt at nungir myndi lítil skyn á mér kunna, Fms. vi. 276; mönnum er vér nam eigi skyn á, xi. 323; hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, knew e the people in the town, vi. 410; vissi hún skynjar (skyn, i. 186, l. c.) honum ok ætt hans, Fb. i. 207; gékk hann út um nætr ok sá hintongl, ok hugði at vandliga, ok kunni þar á gott skyn, Lv. 43; eÖðinn þar þeim num vest þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn (knew best) hversu mikil aftaka ok missa Ásunum var í fráfalli ldrs, Edda 37, O. H. L. 5; öngar skynjar höfðu þau á heilagri trú, F. ii. 332; kunna mestar skynjar e-s, to understand best, Sighvat; veit ér þvi skynjar, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse); bera skyn yfir e-t, to have perception of a thing, understand, perceive it, Fms. xi. 438; sagði skyn á öm gripum, explained all the objects, Edda i. 342; gjalda skyn fyrir, to give reason for, account for, Bs. i. 198; skal þá hverir gjalda skyn fyrir styrk ok vilja, Barl. 124; áðr Geirr góði fann þat af skyni sjálfs síns atonum fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248.

II. in the phrase, í e-u skhi, with that meaning, intention; í góðu skyni, with good intent; eg þér bókina í því skyni, at þú skyldir læra hana.

skyn-bragð, n. n. understanding, sense.

skynða, ð, [Dan. skynde], to hasten, with dat.; vér viljum svá s. oss afri ok eng, N. G. L. i. 348; konungr skyndi þá ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 30; skynda at e-u, to speed with a thing, Grág. i. 39; ef maðr dvelr í sína eðr skyndar hann, ii. 53.

2. absol. to hasten, go quickly; at þeskyldu skynda á skóginn, Eg. 236; skyndum þá, let us make haste! F. i. 1; skynd þú (imperat.) til at bjarga honum, Blas. 41; skynda þá alllyðir til hans, 656 B. 11; það hann skynda, Fms. ix. 396.

skynði, a, m. = skundi; meðr skynda, 732. 15.

skynði, n. speed, haste; in compds, a hurried thing: skyndi-brul-a), n. a basty wedding, cp. 'a Scotch marriage,' Eg. 24, Fas. i. 37.

skynði-kona, u, f. a loose woman, harlot, Fms. xi. 54. skyndi-
s, m. a basty making the sign of the cross, Skíða R. 343.

skynði-basty deed, Sturl. iii. 245. skyndi-ræði, id., Orkn. 438.

skynði-liga, adv. in haste, of a sudden, speedily, Nj. 205, Fms. i. 163, 88, Fær. 261, Eg. 81, 320.

skynði-ligr, adj. sudden, Al. 23.

skynðing, f. speed, haste, Skálda 167; með (af) skynding, Fms. viii. 77, x. 266, 281, Sturl. i. 25, (af skynding, masc., Fms. ix. 377, is less
const.)

skynðir, m. one who speeds, Sks. 453, Lex. Poët. II. baste,

skynfullr, adj. reasonable, Mar.

skyn-góðr, adj. intelligent.

skynja, að, [skyn; cp. Dan. skønne; Swed. sköna], to perceive, make
understand, of the senses; þú skynjar ekki fyrir hræðslu sakir, hvárt
skriðr undir þér, Orkn. 402; þeir skynja skjótt, hverir höfdu þigjar
skynir Magnúss konungs, Fms. vi. 11; ef ek sé í augu manni, at ek

mega þá s. háttu hans, hvers-háttar maðr hann er, Fb. ii. 295; skynja
hvat þetta táknaði, Fms. i. 228; þó kann ek einna sízt at s. þat er þér
kallit kvæðit, vii. 60; hann kvaðsk eigi s. drauma, Fas. i. 372 (cp. Dan.
jeg skjønner det ikke).

2. to search into, enquire, look out; síðan fór
konungr út á báti at s. vörð Eyjar-skeggja, Fms. viii. 287; hann lét
vörðu halda um nætr, hann skynjaði optast sjálfur um þá, Róm. 133, 266;
en reyndar skaltu s. hverr sá maðr er, Fms. i. 188; skyldi hann vera úti
með solsetrum, ok s. alla þá hluti er þér bera fyrir augu ok eyru, Lv. 43;
Vigi skynjaði hvers manns haði þess er á bæinn komi eða brott færi, Korm.
58; er hann hefði skynjað liðs-fjólða hans ok ráða-görðir, Fms. xi. 263;
Haraldr konungr reið um fylking sína, ok skynjaði hverum veg fylkt væri,
vi. 414; hún bað hann skynja um sveinana, Landn. 121; vér höfum sét
ok skynjat opit bréf, ... vér höfum séð ok skynjat máldaga kirkjunnar,
Dipl. i. 5, ii. 13.

skyn-laussligr, adj. senseless, irrational, Mar.

skyn-lauss, adj. senseless, irrational; s. skepnja, skynlaus kykvendi,
an irrational being, a brute, animal, Sks. 46, Barl. 165, MS. 623. 18;
skynlaus rödd, an irrational sound, Skálda 170; s. maðr, Sks. 246; s.
snápr, Barl. 165.

skyn-leikr, m. intellect, insight, Mar.

skyn-leysi, n. senselessness, want of reason, Sks. 776, Barl. 133, 180.

skyn-litill, adj. small of intellect, Bs. i. 99.

skyn-samlign, adv. sensibly, rationally; hlýða s., Fms. x. 296; fara
s. með e-u, Edda 28.

skyn-samligr, adj. rational; s. kvikendi, Skálda 194; s. skepnja,
Barl. 100, Greg. 33.

2. wise, sagacious, discreet, 656 B. 6; af
skynsamligu viti, Skálda 160; eigi sammligt orða-lag, Fms. ii. 18; skyn-
samlig frásögn, x. 374; þat er eigi sammligt, H. E. i. 421.

skyn-samr, adj. rational; allt mannkyn þat er skynsamr var skapat,
Greg. 48.

2. wise, sagacious; vitr maðr ok s., Fms. vi. 239, Barl.
101; kunna fóltil ok skynsöm, Fms. v. 182; með skynsamra manna ráði,
K. Á. 14; skýran ok skynsaman, 625. 79; inna skynsamastu manna, Gpl.
(pref.); dygg, góðfúss, skynsamr, Bs. i. 850; skynsamari, Barl. 165.

skyn-semð, f. reason; með lítilli s., Barl. 21; með engarri skynsemð,
Gpl. 276; virða e-t með skynsemð, reasonably, K. Á. 174; þá er vér
erum údrúknir ok með fullri s., Fms. ii. 262; svára s., fyrir sik, Sks. 788
B; fulla s. eða vissu, Fms. i. 138; kunna litla s. til e-s, lit. 331; upp á s.
mína, upon my reason, upon my word, i. 102; skilrekkir ok s., Stj. 150;
þá muntuð synja þess með s., deny it, giving reasons for it, Nj. 80; sakir
þriggja skynsemða, for three reasons, Stj. 49; hver s. er til þess? Sks. 305;
krefja e-n skynsenidar, to ask for reasons, 652; flytja þitt fals fram með
nokkurum skynsemðum, Barl. 6; gjalda skynsemð e-s, to give reasons
for, 687; gjalda Guði s. af öllum sínum verkum, MS. 671. 5.

2. with gen. prefixed; skynsemðar-atferð, a rational proceeding, Mar.; skyn-
semðar atkvæði, Anecd. 80; skynsemðar álit, regard to reason, Sks.
668; skynsemðar geymsla, Fms. ii. 33; skynsemðar gjald, a giving
reasons, Stj. 151; skynsemðar grein, discernment, Fms. i. 97; skyn-
semðar leitun, a seeking for reasons, Mar.; skynsemðar mál, arguments,
Sks. 798; skynsemðar rödd, the voice of reason, Mar.; skynsemðar
skilning, rational insight, 19; reason, meaning, 148; skynsemðar skipan,
rational order, Anecd. 68; skynsemðar svar, a rational answer, Sks.
674, 740.

skyn-semi, f. = skynsemð; in old usage skynsemð prevails, in later
times skynsemi; móti skynseminni, Stj. 35; aumri skynsemi ætla of hátt,
aldrer til skilnings koma, Pass.; af skynsemi ok sannindum, Fms. ix.
451; hafa ærna s. at leysa ór því er þeir spurðu, x. 374; með þeirri
s. ok viti sem Guð hefir oss léð, Dipl. ii. 5; mikil s. er at rífa vandliga
þat, it is a vast amount of knowledge, Edda 14; konungr bað hann at
taka rétta trú, ok sagði honum marga skynsemi, Fms. ii. 167; ör allir
er skilja megut rétta skynsemi, 656 A. ii. 14; þá tók Páll at sýna þeim
s. fyrir sik, 656 C. 20; gjalda s. fyrir e-t, to give reasons for, Skálda
205; gjalda s. fyrir þik, 623. 17.

2. in compds an s is inserted;
skynsemis mál, ræða of skynsemis mál, to speak of rational subjects, Clem.
44; and so in mod. usage, skynsemis-trú, rationalism.

skynugr, adj. (skynjugr, Stj. 95), sagacious; vitr ok s., Fas. iii. 75.

skynpíll, m. = skupa (q. v.), Edda ii. 494.

SKYR, n. [skjör-ost in Fünen in Denmark], curdled milk, curds, stored
up for food; þeir vóru þyrstir mjök ok snpu skyr, Eg. 204; askar
fullir af skryi... tóku þeir askana ok drukku ákaft skyr, 548, 549;
graug, ost, ok skyr, Korm. 150; Rindill hafði (see hefja A. 2) skyr ok
mataðisk skjótt þviat skyrir var þunnt, ... skyrir sprændi ör honum, Lv.
64; í skryburi skyr niu tigr skjólma, Dipl. v. 18, cp. Grett. 107; þeir
höfðu skyr ok ost, curds and cheese (for supper), Eb. 244; ostr ok skyr
var at náttverði, Bjarn. 53; skyr ok rjómi, curds and cream; berja-
skyr, blackberries and curds; the saying, þeir verða að sletta skyrinu
sem þat eiga. Skyr is quite a national dish of the Northmen and the
Icelanders of the present day, as it was of the Teutons in more ancient
times; for it doubtless was the 'lac concretum' of Tacit. Germ. ch. 23,
cp. Virg. G. 3. 463. compds: skyr-askr, m. a curd-bowl, Eg. 204.

skyr-búr, n. a 'curd-bower,' dairy, Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191. skyr-
hnaðkr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 97. skyr-ker, n. a curd-vessel,

Sturl. iii. 97. **skyr-kyllir**, m. a 'curd-bag'; skyr í húðum ok bundit fyrir, þat kölluðu menn skyrkylla, Grett. 107 A. **skyr-kyll**, m. = skyr-kyllir, Grett. l. c.

skyr-bjúgr, m. [the etym. perh. from A. S. *sceorfa*, Engl. *scurf*, and bjúgr (q. v.), which word Icel. use of any tumor which sinks when touched, e. g. vind-bjúgr, vatns-bjúgr, skyr-bjúgr. In Dutch skyrbjúgr is called *scheur-buik*, in Engl. *scurvey*, *scorbatic*, and in both the word may well be of northern origin]:—*scurvey*; tekr hann skyrbjúg í hafi, Þorst. Síðu H. 38; hann fékk mikinn skyrbjúg í munni, Bs. i. 781 (also at sea); þrútuðu upp á honum fætrir, en skyrbjúgr hljóp í búkin, 820.

skyrigr, adj. *bedabbled with curds*, Grett. 107.

skyrssa, pronc. **skýssa**, u. f. a *monstrous blunder*; mér varð á skyssa í dag, það var ljóta skyssan! This mod. phrase is derived from the following word; see also skussi.

SKYRSI, n. [akin to Ulf. *skobsl* = *δαμύσιον*; Germ. *scheusal*]:—*a portent, phantasm*, as also *miscance arising from witchery*; þeir þóttusk nálga brenna ok óttuðusk þann atburð sem skussi (= skyrssi), as a *bad omen*, Fms. x. 416; ho, ho, skyssi mikit, segir hann, *thou monster!* Al. 42; margir eru danðir þeir er til hafa komit at brjóta, eðr ella hafa þeim orðit önnur skyrssi (*miscances*), Gullþ. 6; brott rekr hann frá manni skyssi ok hégómlega drauma, *phantasms and dreams*, MS. 544. 39. **skyrssi-ligr**, adj. *monstrous, abnormal*; skyssiligr ásjónur, . . . skyrssiligr ok hraðliligr, Stj. 75, 79; skyrsiligr skurðgoða-blót, 26; sá hiau skyrsiligi ok hraðliligi hlát, 101; af skyssiligr mynd, 96.

SKYRTA, u. f. [Engl. *sbirt*; Dan. *skjorte*; Germ. *sebüurz*]:—*a sbirt*, a kind of *kirtle*, Ísl. ii. 343; skyrtu þröngva, Rm. 15; ætla goðan mun styttri skyrtu þína enn kyrtil, Sks. 287; á kyrtlum ok skyrtum, Fms. vii. 321; skyrtu ok brautargangs-höfuðsmátt, Ld. 134; í skyrtum einum, Gþl. 540; jarl var nýstaðinn upp ok var í skyrtu einni ok línbrokum, Orku. 182; in the phrase, slíta eigi mörgum skyrtum, *to wear out few sbirts*, have but a short time left to live, Þorst. St. 53; in poets, hring-s., a *ring-sbirt*, a coat of mail; Hamóis s., *id.*, Lex. Poët.; fyrir-skyrta, an *apron*. 2. *a night-sbirt*, so in mod. usage. COMPS: **skyrtu-bláð**, n. *a sbirt-lap*, Þorst. St. 49. **skyrtu-ermr**, f. *a sbirt-sleeve*, Fms. v. 317. **skyrtu-görð**, f. *the making a sbirt*, Fas. ii. 198, 202.

skytari, a, m. [Engl. *shooter*], = skyti, Barl. 137. **skyti**, a, m., old gen. skytja, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman, shooter, archer*, Kvk. 4. 8; mesti bogmaðr ok hinn bezti s., Stj. 128; skytanum, Hkr. iii. 312, Fms. vii. 192; skyti allra manna beztr, x. 362; hundrað skytja (gen. pl.), Ann. 1393; a *barpooner*, Jb. 326; hval-skyti, *id.*: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 178; ú-skyti, a *bad marksman*; ú-skytja ör, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v. 1.

skytja, u. f. = skyti, mod. skyttja, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman, shooter*; ú-skytja = ú-skyti, Fas. ii. 358, Hkr. iii. 388 (Cod. Fris. l. c.) 2. [skot], a *little nook*, D. N. vi. 84.

skytningr, n. [skot], a *scot-house, an inn or club*, where each guest paid or contributed his own *scot or shot* (skot), whence the name; skytning and hjúkólf are synonymous, whereas gildi is different, cp. höfu vér fyrir-boðit samdrykkju eða gildi . . . útan skytningar viljum vér at haldisk eptir fornum sívöndum, Rétt. 6. 3; hann tók sér skytning í bænum, Fms. vii. 113; drekka í skytningum, 242; hann veitti allri hirð sinni mat ok mungát, svá at engi maðr þurfti í skytning at garga, Orku. 80, O. H. L. 35; gengu skipverar í skytninga at skemta sér, Orku. 206; fór Kali í hinn sama skytning til Unnar húsfreyju, 210; þat var eitt kveld at Þórðr drakk í skytningi, Bs. i. 635; þann tíma er menn vóru komnir í skytninga, Fms. ix. 44; hann skaut ok einn fyrir sveitunga sína þá er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 73; skytning-stofa, *an inn, tavern*, Fms. ix. 478, D. N. passim; hann lét skytning alla tólf mánuði ok veitti sínum mönnum, Ó. H. 48; hann lét sér sverð búa af gulli ok sýndi í skytningi, O. H. L. 48; konungr gekk frá skytningi til aptan-söngs, Fms. vii. 152; hann (the king) drakk aldri svá í skytningum, at eigi drykkir húskarlar hans með honum, 242; þeir (the soldiers) dreifuðusk ok skipuðu til skytninga hvar hverir skyldi drekka um kveldit, viii. 408; þat var í þann tíma er menn vóru komnir í skytninga (*viz.* the evening), ix. 44. All the above refer to Norway; in records referring to Icel. there is only one instance, ef hann vildi fara ofau á Grund til skytningis, Glúm. 373; and this looks suspicious.

SKÝ, n., gen. pl. skýja, dat. skýjum; [Dan.-Swed. *sky*; cp. Engl. *sky*, although different in sense]:—*a cloud*, Alm. 18, 19; ský dökkat ok dimmt, Fms. xi. 136; svart ský, *prumo-ský*, a *thunder-cloud*; ok sýnir regnboga þinn í skýjum, Blas. 47; þóttusk menn sjá, at regn mundi í skýinu, Eb. 260; tungl veðr í skýjum, *the moon wades in clouds*; skýjum efrí, *above the clouds*, Edda; skýja deild, Skálda 162; skýja-rof, a *rift or break in the clouds*. For the notion that the fleeting clouds were the scattered brains of the giant Ýmir, see Gm. 41. 2. *a cloud on the eye* (causing blindness), *cataract*; drepr honum aldregi ský í augu, Hom. 47; það er ský á auganu. COMPS: **ský-bólstr**, m. *a 'bolster' or bed of clouds*. **ský-drúpnir**, m. *'cloud-dripper'*, poet. *the air full of clouds*, SóL. **skýja-fall**, n., botan. *tremella*. **skýja-ferð**,

f. *a cloud-drift*, Pr. 385. **ský-fjall**, n. a *'sky-fell'*, *mountain clouds*, Sks. 229. **ský-flóki**, a, m. a *'sky-flock'*, *pack of clouds*, I. 260, Fas. iii. 471, Bárð. 169, Stj. 30, 594, Hem. **skýja-glöpr**, m. *'cloud-gazer'*, a *fool*. **ský-lauss**, adj. *cloudless*, K. þ. K. 12 *metaph. clear, certain*, það er skýlaust, vita eð skýlaust. **ský-píla**, m. = skýstólpi, Stj. 286. **ský-skafa**, u. f. a *'shaving'* or *streak cloud*; þá vas heid ok sá hvergi skýsköfu á himni, Greg. 65. **ský-stólpi**, a, m. a *'pillar of cloud'*, Stj. 326. **ský-svipan**, f. *'the waving of a cloud'*, a *moment*; í þeirri s., Fms. v. 80. **ský-þakör**, p. *cloud-covered*, Sks. 225.

skýfa, ð, [Dan. *skubbe*; Engl. *shove*], *to shove, push*; skýfðr ok reki Stj. 9; út skýfðr, *expelled*, 275; mod. út skúfaðr: with dat., látið i vera kyrra ok skýfit mér hvergi, Grett. 160; þat skýfir brott skotum jámi, Stj. 86; pass., skýfast brott, *to be shoved away*, *id.* 2. v. acc.; hann skýfði goðin af stöllum, Fms. ii. 163, Fb. i. 321; en ef þerr skjött fram hjá, þá skýfði (imperat.) þegar hnappinn úr hrips-grinni, Lv. 65; þeir ætluðu hirðirinn brott at skýfa, Bs. ii. 73. II **cut, slab, slice**; hann hjó hart ok tðum ok skýfði forkinn sem hvan Háv. 43.

skýfing, f. *a shoving*; með s. eða skotan, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **skýja**, að, to *skýja*; skýja ok skyggva fyrir ljósti, Sks. 208; ek í himinim skýja látið, Stj. 62; skýjat ok ú-skygnáð, 142; vel hefir einurð haldit hér til, en nú skýjar á heldr, *but now it clouds* o Glúm. 367; part. *clouded*, Sks. 226; skýjað veðr, Ó. H. 108; *shd* of a helmet, Sks. 42.

skýja, u. f. *cloudiness*; ef þú ferr enga skýju fyrir honum, Konr. **SKÝLA**, d, [skjól; Dan. *skjule*], *to screen, shelter*, with dat., Fm 136, 274, Stj. 505; skýla við e-u, Hkr. i. 26, Fas. ii. 116. **skýla**, u. f. *a veil, cover*.

skýli, n. a *shelter*, MS. 4. 12; *a shed*, passim in mod. usage. **skýlús**, n. a *shed*, D. N. iv. 370.

skýli-högg, n. *a cross with an axe*, so as to spoil a thing; ef maðr hi s. á hafskip manns, Grág. ii. 403; ef maðr höggf s. á víði, 296; ok se borðit ofan hvert s. af öðru, . . . telgði borðin svá at ór gengu öll skýlihög Fms. ii. 218, 219; þar lá tréstoppi mikill, ok í s. mikil, Ó. H. 72. **skýfling**, f. *a screening*, Mar. passim.

SKÝRA, ð, [Ulf. *skairan* = *ἐπιμνέειν*; see skíra]:—*to explain, expound, interpret, set forth*; kvedsk skýra mundu fyrir honum, ef i vildi vita, Fms. xi. 12; þá er þat nú skýrandá, *'tis now to be told*, 522; skýrir ritningu heimsins görd, Stj. 2; ok er þó rétt at hann s. þat eigi meirr, enn hann segisk, *he is not bound to more particulars* íbat, Grág. ii. 88; svá sem skýfir Decreta, Anecd. 38 C; skýra spurð *to solve a question*, Fms. x. 377; þá skýrði hann (interpreted) bók í Rb. 368; skýra ritningar, Al. 10; ráða ok skýra drauma, Stj.; ok sý síðan alla lögréttu-menn at skýra þat hvat hver þeirra vil, Grág. skal dóttir konungs sitja hjá ok skýra (*to decide*) hvárir vinna, Fas. ii.; nema váttrar skýri, *unless witnesses decide*, Grág. ii. 226 A; út-skýr comment on, Mar. 2. reflex., í þessu má þat skýrask, 677; framarr enn skýrask megi með nokkorum framburði, Th. 21.

skýring, f. *an elucidation, explanation*, Sks. 522; s. eða glöggvarting, Skálda 205; til nans vinnisburðar ok skýringar, H. E. i. 508; 3. ingar meistari, *an interpreter*, Stj. 542, 559; skýringar laust, *with commentary*, 236; skýringar-grein, *an explanatory note, foot-note*.

skýr-ligr, adj. *intelligent, clever, discreet*; því mun skýrligri sennert maðr vitrari, fs. 121; skýrligr at yfir-bragði, Sturl. ii. 189 (Ed.). **skýrr**, adj. *clear, evident, manifest*; með skýrum sannindum, Fr. 298; með skýrri lipvan, H. E. i. 462; skýrar jarteinir, Glúm. 357; ú skýrari tilraun, Lv. 78; Broddi kvað þat skýrst at góra svá sem vildi, Ölk. 72 new Ed.; á því þingi var þat skýrt gört, 625. 48.

skýrr; skýrr ok glögg-þekking, Ld. 274; skýran ok skýnsaman, 625; Sighvatr var síðan skýrr (Ed. skírr) maðr, Fms. iv. 89 (skýrr maðr skuld gott, Fb. iii. 243, l. c.); kona skýr ek skörgulyngr, Fms. vi. Guðríðr þótti skýr kona, Gisl. 74 (160). 3. neut. as adv., *s. distinctly*; þegar móndi hvert barn mála skýrt, Eluc. 25; kalla há skýrt, 623. 35; Arnórr kvað skýrt á þetta, Ld. 334; ein bók ágæt skýrt á, Fms. i. 142; svá sem hann mælti þetta skýrra (*more dist*) Hom. 51; ef maðr handsalar sekð sína skýrt, Grág. i. 119 B. = skírr, *pure*; drykkir skýrri hverju víni, Sks. 633 B.

skæða, d, *to furnish with shoes*; skæða sik ok vápna, Þiðr. 129. **skæði**, i. e. skæði, n. pl. [derived from skór], *the piece of leather square for making a pair of shoes*; þar liggir léskrápr, taki hann sér í skæði, Ísl. ii. 113; var þá skorin yxnis-húðin til skæða, 71; Skú 23, 24, 26, 32, 38; il-skæði, Od. xiv. 24. **skæða-drifa**, u. f. *flai snow*. **skæða-tollr**, m. a *'shoe-tax'*, a kind of church-tax; s. af bænhúsi, Vm. 92; s. ok ostollr, 74; hest-tollr, ljós-tollr, ost-tollr, stollr af ellivu bæjum, en af Arnar-vatni osttollr ok s. at ems, Pm. 76. **skæði**, n. [skæðr], *scathe, damage*; tungu-skæði, *'tongue-scathe, language*.

skæð-leikr (-leiki), m. *'scatfulness, ferocity'*, Mar., Stj. 236. **SKÆÐR**, i. e. skæðr, adj. [skæði and sköð], *scatful, noxious*, i. 38; skæðr ok skaðsamligr, Stj. 23, Ld. 278; skæðir við hest

71; skæðar tungur, Nj. 264, Barl. 165; skæðir vargar, *wild beasts*, Fms. 1. 273, x. 362, Magn. 494; auð-skæðr, *easily hurt*; mann-s., q. v. skækja, i. e. skækja, [Dan. skøge], a *barlot*, Stj. 197, Hm. 86, Karl. 173, Rb. (1812) 17; skækju-sonr, a *wobere-son*, Fas. iii. 556. skækja, ð, [skák], to *check*, Fms. iv. 366, v. 1. skæla, d, [Dan. skjele; Germ. schielen], to *make a wry face*; skæla sig, Fas. iii. 471; hann er allr skældr og skakkr: to *cry*, of children, vertu ekki að skæla í skældu ekki í skæla, u. f. *the making a wry face, crying*; a nickname, Fms. ix. 479. skælda, að, [skáld], to *make verses*. skældinn, adj. *skilled or versed in poetry*, Hkr. iii. 319, Bs. i. 593. skæll, m. a *dog-tooth*, = skögultönn. skæ-maðr, m., see *ski* and *skímaðr*. skæni, n. [skán, skeini], a *skin, membrane*: skæningr, m. a *film*, f. ice. skær, m., gen. skær, dat. and acc. skæ, [skæva, skævaðr], a *racer, steed*, löfubl. 12, Orkn. (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229: metaph., s. skorðu, sunda, = *ship*, Lex. Poët.; skir (= skær), Hým. 36; only used by poets. skæra, i. e. skæra, f. a *fray, quarrel*, Am. 48: esp. in pl., skæur eirra vestr í sveitum, Sturl. ii. 38; skæur Arnóts ok Sveins, 116; sennur e skæur, Greg. 6. skæra, u. f. [Dan. skjær in dag-skjær], *twilight*; um skæur, Fms. 177 (in a verse); aptan-skæra, *evening twilight*, Sighvat; morgun-s., *orning twilight, dawn*. skæri, n. pl. (or dual), a *pair of shears*, Bjarn. 66, Fms. vi. 106, Barl. 16, Dipl. v. 18. COMPS: skæra-húsi, a. m. a *shears' case*, Gullp. 1. skæra-knifr, m. = skæri, Dipl. iii. 4. skær-leiðr, m. *brighthness*, Stj. 142. skær-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *purely, Mar.* SKÆRR, adj. [Dan. skjær; Engl. sheer; see skírr]:—*bright, clear*; ært lopt, veðr, Stj. 69, Pr. 415; skærar sem cristallus, Mar.; skært tun, Stj. 208; skært ljós, Bs. ii. 93; skær himinum, 29; skær úsjón, Pr. 6; skærir silfr-penningar, Fms. ii. 93; skær klorr, Stj. 72; skærasta ll, með skæru ljósi, hit skærasta viðsmjör, Mar.; skær rödd, skær raust, i. 830, Sks. 632: *pure, skær íðran, skærar bænir, með sönnu ok skæru gskoti*, Mar.; skær jungfrú (Dan. en skjær jomfru), a *pure maid*, id., i. 70, 207; hina skærustu mey, Magn. 466; hin skærasta mæðr Mária, i. 21. skæting (skœting), f., mod. skætingr, m. [Engl. skit; cp. skúta, at-yrðask; the skœt- refers to a lost strong verb skat, skót]:—a *skit, off, taunt*; af skætingu viltu svara oss ok spotti, Rd. 311; svara þér setingu, Ld. 34; alls þú mér skætingu einni svarar, Hbl. 59; cp. the mod. phrase, hann svaraði mér í skætingi. skætingr, m. = skæting; at honum muni skammt til skæytingar ef hann stítr þeirra hoferan með fátæki sínu, Bs. ii. 123. SKÆVA, að, [Ulf. sketvan = ödöv noeiðv, Mark ii. 23]:—to *stride, sail, and only in poetry*; hón skævaði skýjum efri, Hkv. 2. 3; hón svaði (*sbe strode*) veigar þeim at bera, 35; þú kom in arma út skævaði, Og. 32; skæva vér létum, Am. 96. skævaðr (skævaðr), m., a *racer, steed*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. sköfningr, m. (mod. sköfnungr), *the skin*; framan á knjúnum ok sköfnungrum, Sturl. iii. 192. sköfnungr, m. a kind of *weapon*; sköfnungr-öx, Fbr. 12: the name of the sword of king Rolf Krakí, Landn. 169, Fas. i, Korn., Ld. 2. sköfnungr. sköfu-, see skafa. skögl, f. (gen. Sköglar, Km.), one of the Valkyriurs, Edda, Gm. skögl-tönn, f. [a corrupt form, qs. skæltönn?], a *dog-tooth*. SKÖKULL, m., dat. skökli, [Swed. skakel; Dan. skagle; from skat]—*the pole of a cart or carriage*, Hým. 37, þkv. 21; ef maðr heyr festi, sela, beisl, tauma eðr skökla, Gþl. 259; leysa skökla frá ölu, Al. 19: a nickname, Landn. 2. a *horse-yard*. sköll, f. and n. pl., Sturl. l. c. [cp. skval, skjall], *mockery, loud laughter*; þeir gürðu at þessu mikla sköll (fem. sing.) ok hlátr, Eb. 60; þú sköll þau (neut. plur.), Sturl. i. 46. sköll, m. a name of the mock son, supposed to run like a wolf behind hann, Gm. 39; akin to skoll, skollkinn, q. v. sköllóttur, adj. [skalli; Dan. skaldet], *bold*, Háv. 41 new Ed., Eg. 84, Ld. 27 (v. l.), Fms. vi. 302 (v. l.), passim. SKÖMM, f., gen. skammr, pl. skammir; skamm, n. also occurs, but rarely, Fb. i. 411; mesta skamm, Bs. ii. 494 (a poem of the 16th century); but the fem. still prevails in speech and writing with a double m, s seen from Fms. vi. 386,—heyr þjóð-skáldit, kvattu svá, gróm skem, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnuhávar, hrömm skömm þat væri jafnuhátt er hitt er málleysa. [A. S. sceamu; Engl. shame; Germ. sebam; Da. skam; in these and other cognate languages the m is single, cp. Ul. skaman in skaman sik]:—a *grave bodily hurt*, but rare in this sense. II. a *shame, outrage*; skammir eðr skapraunir, Fs. 63, Fb. 303; skamm (sic) né úvirðing, 411; vil ek eigi lifa við skömm, An. 131; er þat s. ef ek sit hjá, 123; mun þín s. lengi uppi, Nj. 116; þú skammir bótaust, 186; reka skammr, 68; fá bana eðr aðrar skam-

mir, N. G. L. i. 122; færa skammir at e-m, Eg. 210; verða at skömm, Gísl. 3; þola skömm ú sér (of lowdness, see serða), Gþl. 192. 2. a *shame, disgrace*, passim in mod. usage. COMPS: skammr-erindi, n. a *shameful errand*, Fb. iii. 315. skammr-víg, u. = níðingsvíg, Nj. 253. SKÖP, n. pl. *weird, fate*; see skap. SKÖR, f., gen. skarar, [skara], a *rim, edge*; allt út að skörinni, *the rim of ice*, Eb. 236; víða um ísinn... þeir lendu útan at skörinni, Fms. viii. 404: = tjalð-skör, hljöp konungr ór lyptingunni, var hann svá reiðr at hann hljöp út um skarinnar, Fas. i. 373; spretta skörum, ii. 187, 206, Bs. ii. 108: the phrase, skriða til skarar, to *slide to the very edge, to fight it out*, Sd. 189; skal nú til skarar skriða með okkr Knúti bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 15, the metaphor prob. from running or racing to the edge of the ice. 2. *the joints in a ship's planking*, see skara and skarsúð; þá er skipit hljöp af stokkunum bilaði í skarar nökkurar, Fms. viii. 196; húfr skörum hvelðr, a *bull covered with skarar*, vi. (in a verse); þunn skör, *the thin planks*, Lex. Poët. 3. a *row of benches or steps*; it appears from this word that in the ancient halls the seats sloped upwards, in tiers, as in a theatre; skyldi sú sitja á skörinni fyrir hásetinu, on the bench next before the high seat, Hkr. i. 49; sitja í háseti, skör lægra enn konungr, one bench, one step lower, Fms. i. 7, Fb. ii. 137; sem hann er lauss, þykkir honum skör rymra, Fas. ii. 225; var konungr í sömu stofu ok sömu höru um vetrinn, Fms. x. 1, v. l.; fót-skör, a *foot-stool*; or skör fóta = fótsemill. 4. = skari (better skor), þiðr. 288, 291, 311, 350. 5. *the hair*, prob. from being cut so as to make a rim round the head, cp. brúna-skurðr: skör nam at dýja, þkv. 1; skör var fyrir enni, *hair cut into a forelock on the forehead*, Rm. 15; skör jarpa, Hdm. 21; skarar jarpar, Gkv. 2. 19; þær skálar er und skörum vóru, Vkv. 23, 33; dóglings skör dreyra runna, *bis gory locks*, Gkv. i. 13; alda gengr of skör drengjum, Kormak; háfjall skarar, skarar fjall, skarar haugr, *the high mount of the hair, the knoll of the hair, = the head*, Hým. 23, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: skör is used of men's hair only, not of women, hence in the law, ef kona klæðisk karlklaðum eða skerr sér skör, eða ferr með vápn, þat varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Gtág. i. 358: the word is obsolete in prose, except Grág. l. c., or in the saying, skömm eru skarar lýtin, cp. Mk. 19: and in the phrase, mun Guðrún eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, G. will have to dress B.'s gory locks, Ld. 244; cp. vinna skarar rauðr, Ó. H. (in a verse); svá segir mér hugr um at rautt mun sjá í skörina, *my mind tells me that there will be bloody locks*, Valla L. 210: skapa skor (i. e. skör?) ok jafna ú-jafnað, to *shape the cut, and make even the uneven*, Fbr. 16 new Ed.. skarar-fagr, adj. *fair-haired*, Fms. x. (in a verse). skördóttur, adj. [skard], *notched*, Skálda 170, þiðr. 16. skörug-lyndi, n. a *noble character*, Magn. 480. skörug-lyndr, adj. *noble, authoritative, frank-minded*, Fms. vi. 102, Bs. i. 326. skörug-samr, adj. = sköruligr; skörugsömi hilyli, Lv. 73. sköru-leiðr, m. = skörungskapr, Fagrsk. I. sköru-liga, adv. *bravely, frankly, with authority*; mæla vel ok s., Nj. 24, Fs. 18, 91; hefna s., Fms. ii. 6, vii. 33; fremja, vinna s., v. 308, vii. 164; fara s., Boll. 344. sköru-ligr, adj. *brave, frank, bold, manly, imposing in appearance*; mikill maðr vexti s., Fms. vii. 102; s. maðr, a *fine, stalwart man*, Eg. 28, 199; ekki fríðr maðr synum en þó inn sköruligsti í yfirbragði, Ld. 18; væn maðr at áliti, meðalmaðr at vexti, kvikligr ok s., Bs. i. 80; manna sköruligastr at sjá, Fb. i. 539; Magnús konungr var sköruligastr ok skjótigastr, Fms. vii. 63; mikill ok s., Finnb. 334; vex upp sveininn, s. með miklu mamviti, O. H. L. 4: of a lady, hón var væn ok ættgóð ok skörulig, Lv. 73; mikil kona ok s., Fs. 54, 86. 2. of manners or things, *fine*; með sköruligum flutningi, *with a manly pleading*, Hrafn. 18; skörulig ræða, a *fine speech*, Fms. vii. 102; sköruleg veizla, *magnificent*, Eg. 44; veita hit sköruligasta, Fms. i. 247; allskörulig ferð, Fs. 85. skörug-lyndr = sköruglyndr, þiðr. 175, Hkr. iii. 87. skörungr, m. (skarungr, O. H. L. 4), [skara]: I. a *foker*, fræg. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a *foreman, leader*; nema hann görðisk s. fyrir þessu máli, Eb. 126; eigi man ek þessu máli skjóta til amarra manna, miá ek hér vera s., 210. 2. a *prominent, brave, noble-looking person*, referring to heart and character, as also to appearance and manner; a very expressive word, used of both men and women; Arinbjörn var allra manna övavstr ok mestr skörungr, Eg. 517, 598, Bs. i. 86; vitr maðr ok s. mikill, Fms. vii. 144. Orkn. 46; þat er mál manna, at eigi hafi meiri s. verit ok stjórnsmari í Noregi, 150; hafði auð fjár ok var sjálftr inn mesti s., 238; féltill, en s. nuikill ok drengr góðr, Eg. 691, Hrafn. 14: s. inn mesti ok stórmenni, O. H. L. 4; víst er þú s. Sigurðr, því at þú hefir þat ráð upp tekir er öllum oss gegndi bezt, Fms. vii. 144: of a lady, kvenna vænst ok s. mikill, Eg. 2; munt þú nú segja, ef þú ert s., hvárt þu er nökkur nær þínu skapi, Nj. 24; inn var ok s. mikill í vitsmunum, Ld. 20; kvenna fríðust ok s. mikill, Hkr. i. 28; þótti hón (the queen) inn mesti s., 4; hón var s. ok skapstór, Ísl. ii. 477, cp. 6; Jófríðr var s. mikill, 192.

skörung-skapr, *m.* nobleness, manliness, generosity; með miklum ríkdóm ok skörungskap, Fms. xi. 317; líkligir til mikillar framkvæmdar ok skörungskap, vii. 76; þú ferðir þik með skörungskap í þína ætt, Glúm. 338; um ráða-görðir, vitsmuni ok allan skörungskap, Fs. 15. skötu-, see skata, skati.

slabb, *n.* dirt from sleet and rain.

slafak, *n.* rank grass and weeds that grow near farm-houses.

slafast, *ad.* to slacken, become slovenly; s. þegar byrleidi, Bs. ii. 48.

slafra, *ad.* (slafir, *n.*), to slaver, like a cow when grasing.

slafsi, *a, m.* slaverer, a nickname, Fms. ix. 232.

SLÁG, *n.* [slá; A. S. *slæge*; Germ. *schlag*; Dan. *slag*], a blow, stroke; slag undir kinnuna, Fms. viii. 414, Skíða R. 136; *blows, a fight, eigask slög við, to come to blows*, Ó. H. 321. II. metaph. a blow, defeat; veita, gefa e-m slag, to defeat, Fms. viii. 82, ix. 238; mostly plur., *slaughter, loss*; þeir gáfu þeim mörg slög, Fms. ix. 313; fá stór slög ok koma á flotta, vii. 325, Ó. H. 84.

2. a skirmish, opp. to a pitched battle (orrosta); jarl átti tvær fólk-orrostar, en mörg slög ok manndráp, Orkn. 94, Fms. ix. 288. 3. *slaughter*; slaga-sauðr = slátt-sauðr, Ó. H. 208. 4. medic. a stroke, apoplexy. 5. of time, the nick of time; í þessu slagi koma þeir af sér akkerinu, Sturl. iii. 67; annat slagid, the one moment.

B. **slag**, *n.*, a different word (?), [Swed. *slagg*], wet, water penetrating walls or houses, = slagi; hlífa svá, at eigi komi slag á vegg, protect the walls from damp, N. G. L. ii. 106 (skott eða slag, veggslag, v. l.) **slaga**, *ad.* to tack, cruise, Fms. x. 71.

slaga-kollr, *m.* the brisquet, bringukollr; a nickname, Landn.

slag-á, *f.* (slaga-sauðr, *m.*, Fb. l. c.), a ewe or sheep to be slaughtered, O. H. L. 64, 67.

slag-álar, *f.* pl. *cruppers*, Orkn. 12, 404.

slag-bellir or **slag-brellir**, a nickname, Orkn. 180 (note 2).

slag-brandr, *m.* a bolt, bar, of a door, Fms. ii. 223, Dropl. 29, 30, Ó. H. 135, MS. 655 ix. B. 2: a war-engine, Sks. 388.

slag-dúkr, *m.* a packing-cloth, wrapper, N. G. L. iii. 209.

slag-hamarr, *m.* a sledge-bammer, Vm. 82.

slagi, *a, m.* [slag B], dampness; hrá-slagi.

slagna, *ad.* to flow over, be spilt; ketillinn vellandi slagnaði á hana (scalded her), Bs. i. 351; ok slagnaði á sveininn ór katilinum, 366; glerker féll á steina ok brotnaði eigi, ok slagnaði eigi niðr viðsmjörít, Mart. 126; ef vatn slagnask á fæzlur yðrar, Stj. 317.

slag-net, *n.* a fowler's net, Art. 49.

slagningr, *m.* a dust-cloak or rain-cloak, Fb. iii. 465, Fms. i. 78; karl í svörtum slagningi, Karl. 72. 2. = slag B; s. og raki í húsi, wet and damp.

slagr, *m.*, pl. *slagir*, [slá], = slag, a blow, defeat, Karl. 172; svá harðan slag, 176. 2. [cp. A. S. *slegel*, a plectrum], a tune, air, played on a stringed instrument, see the remarks s. v. drápa; konungur spurði, hvárt hann kynni eigi fleiri slagi. . . hann segir at eptir væri enn nokkurir slagir, sló hann þá Gyggjar-slag. . . sló hann þann slag er Falda-feykir heitir. . . skipti hann um slaginn, Fas. iii. 222; Gunnars-slagr, i. 318; því næst kómu inn margir slagir hljóðfæra, iii. 191; (cp. Dan. *slags* = kind; *mange-slags* = many-kind, manifold; *samme-slags* = same-kind.) metaph. from the 'tune.'

slag-tog, *n.* a tow-ropes, in the phrase, vera í slagtoqi með e-m, (slang.)

slagvæð, *f.* an artery, Dan. *pulsaare*.

slakki, *a, m.* [North. E. *slack*], a hollow of sinking in the ground; cp. Dan. *slank*; Germ. *sclank*]—a slope on a mountain edge; slakki í brúninni, í fjallinu. **Slakka-gil** (spelt *Sclakka-gil*), a local name, D. I. i. 475: a nickname, Bs. i. 424.

slakna, *ad.* to slacken, get slack.

slakr, slöik, slakt, adj. *slack*, almost used as in Engl., e.g. reipið er slakt, *slack, not tight-stretched*; vaðr vilgi slakr, Bragi (of a fishing-line): also the phrase, slá slökku við, to slacken one's exertion, to idle; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

slamma, *ad.* to shamble along, walk like a bear.

slamma or **slambra**, *ad.* to slam, = slæma, q. v.

slan-baugr, *m.* a 'sloth-fine', the fine due to the king from a person who looks on at an assault without interfering, N. G. L. i. 68.

slandri, *a, m.* [from Fr. *esclandre*; Engl. *slander*; Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. *σκάνδαλον*], a nickname, Fms. viii. 112.

slang, *n.* the eatable inwards of an animal, (the word is freq. in mod. usage, but in Ármanns S. 13 it is misapplied both in gender and spelling.)

slanga, *ad.* to sling.

slanga, *v, f.* gen. slöngu, a sling, Sks. 380, 464, Rb. 382, passim. 2. a catapult, Fms. i. 127, ix. 10. slöngu-steinn, *m.* a sling-stone, Pr. 80.

slangi, *a, m.* [Germ. *schlange*], a serpent; ormr sá er s. heitir, Þiðr. 175 (but rare). 2. a landlouse, tramp; þú inn vondri s., Skíða R. 190; slinni, slangi (flangi Cod.), Edda ii. 495.

slangr, *m.* a going astray, of sheep; komast í slangr.

slangra, *ad.* to sling; s. stóru grjóti, Sks. 410. 2. to stray, of sheep in pastures straying into another flock.

slapa, *ad.* to bang loose as a flap.

slappi, *a, m.* a lump-fish; see grá-slappi: as a word of abuse, Edda i. 496: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 150, Dipl. ii. 5; Höllu-s., Ld.

slark, *n.* a drunken riot, drunken gibes, Fbr. 173; slarka, *ad.* to be noisy like a drunkard; slarkari, *a, m.* a drunken noisy fellow.

slasa, *ad.* see slýs; slasa sig, to have an accident.

slatta, *ad.* = slamma.

slattari, *a, m.* [see slóttir], a landlouse, tramp, Rétt. 55.

slaxa (qs. slagsa), *ad.* to make a babbling noise, like water shaken in bottle; slaxaði í sárinu, Fs. 167.

SLÁ, pres. slæ, slær, slær; pl. slám (m. sláum), sláid; slá: pret. sl slótt, slóttu (mod. slóst, slóstu), sló; pl. slógu (slók = slógusk, Sturl. i. 208 C): subj. slægi; imperat. slá, sláðu; part. sleginn; a pret. sleri; slóri occurs as a provincialism in the old vellum Agrip—slóru, Fms. 4: 303; sleri, 394; sleri; i. e. slóri, 379; [Ulf. *slaban* = *sláreiv*, *maien* A. S. *slæan*, *slæge*; Engl. *slay*; Dan.-Swed. *slaa*; O. H. G. *slaban*; Germ. *sclagan*.]

A. To smite, strike, Dropl. 13; slá með steini, Fms. viii. 388; slá e til bana, ii. 183; slá e-n högg, kinnhest, i. 150, ix. 469, 522, Ld. 13. slá knótt, Vigl. 24; slá til e-s, to strike at one, Finnb. 306, Sturl. ii. 24 (slá í höfuð e-m, Fms. v. 172. 2. slá hörpu, fíðlu, to strike t barp, fiddle, Vsp. 34, Edda 76, Am. 62, Bs. i. 155, Fb. i. 348, Fms. v. 356 (in a verse), Sks. 704, Grett. 168 (hörpu-sláttir); slá hljóðfæri, Fn iii. 184; slá slag, to strike up a tune; hann sló þann slag, . . . sló hann Gyggjar-slag. . . þann streng er hann hafði ekki fyrr slegit, Fas. iii. 22

223, cp. drápa and drepa: slá leik, to strike up for a dance or game to be taken slá at leikr var sleginn skamt frá garði, Sturl. ii. 190; so in et broidery (see borð), slá danz, 117, Karl. 52: slá eld, to strike fire, Fms. i. 234: slá vef, to strike the loom, in weaving, xi. 49, Darr.; slá borða, F. i. 193, 205. 3. to hammer, forge; slá hamri, Vkv. 18; slá svei Þiðr. 21; slá þvertré af silfri í hofti, Landn. 313; slá saum, Fms. 218, ix. 377, Stj. 451; hann sló gull rautt, Vkv. 5; slá herspora, Fn vii. 183; sleginn fram broddr ferstrendr, Eg. 285; slá öxar eða gr. Stj. 451: to mount, jarnum slegiun, Fms. v. 339, Fas. iii. 574: to stri off, of coin.

4. to mow, cut grass; slegin tún, Nj. 112; þrælur slógu hey, Edda 48; ek mun láta bera út ljá í dag ok slá undir se mest. . . slá töðu, Eb. 150, Fb. i. 522; slá teig þann er heitir Gu teigr, Ísl. ii. 244; slá afrétt, Grág. ii. 303; slá eng, 281, Gpl. 36

absol., þeir slóu (sic) allir í skyrturn, Ísl. ii. 349, Grág. ii. 281. to slay, smite, kill, Stj. passim, but little used in classical writings, where drepa is the word; sverði sleginn, 656 C. 4; slá af, to slay, Bs. ii. 5: 89, Stj. 183; slá af hest, to kill a horse, send it to the knacker: smite with sickness, slá með líkþrá, blindleik, blindi, Stj.; harmi slegin Fms. iii. 11.

II. metaph. phrases; slá kaupi, to strike a bargain, Ld. 30, Fms. ii. 80; slá máli í sátt, to put it to arbitration, Fms. x. 40. slá kaupi saman, Fb. ii. 79: slá fylking, to dress up a line of battle, Fn viii. 408; slá öllu fólk í mannhringa, x. 229; slá hring um, to surround Nj. 275, Fas. ii. 523; slá manngarð, mannhring, to form a ring of m round, Eg. 80, 88, Fms. viii. 67, x. 229; eldi um sleginn, Sól.: slá lás, to slam, lock, Sturl. i. 63: slá eldi í, to set fire to, Fms. vii. 83, 420, Hdl. 47; slá beisli við hest, to put a bridle in a horse's mouth, F. ii. 508: slá landtjöldum, to pitch a tent, Eg. 291, Fms. ii. 264; or also, strike a tent, take it down, Fær. 147; slá landtjalds-stöngunum, to loot them, Hkr. i. 26; slá festum, to unmoor a ship, ii. 222, Fms. viii. 28

379; slá undan höfuð-bendum, to slacken the stays, Al. 67; slá netju to put out the nets, Bs. ii. 145; slá hundum (or slá hundum lausu Fms. ii. 174, x. 326), to slip the bounds, Hom. 120. 2. with prep. slá e-u við, to display; slá við segli, to spread the sail, Fas. ii. 523; þá v slegit við öllum búnaði, all was taken into use, Fms. x. 36; ek hef náliga öllu við slegit, því er ek hef í minni fest, I have put forth all that I recollect, Bs. i. 59: slá e-u upp, to spread a report (upp-sláttir, Fn viii. 232, ix. 358: slá niðr, to throw down, Hom. 110; hann sló sér mi be lay down, Fms. ii. 194; hann slær sér niðr (takes to his bed) sem ha sé sjúkr, Stj. 520; nú er niðr slegit allri vináttu, an end to all friendship, Fms. vi. 286, xi. 72: slá út, to throw out, N. G. L. i. 31; slá eitrunu, to pour it out, Edda 40: slá saman liðinu, to join the army, Fn x. 268: slá upp ópi, to strike up, raise a cry, viii. 414, Fb. ii. 125: í sundr kjöptunum, ii. 26: slá á e-t, to take to a thing; slá á glens; glímur, be took to play and sport, Fms. ii. 182; hann sló á fagrmaeli v þá, begun flattery, Nj. 167; slá í rán, to betake oneself to robbery, S 400; slá á heit, to take to making a vow, Fs. 91: slá á, to take oneself; slá á sik sót, to feign illness, Fms. vi. 32; slá á sik úlfú, show anger, ill-will, Eb. 114; skaltú ekki slá á þik slá, at þrá ep einni konu, do not betake thyself to that, Ísl. ii. 250: slá e-u af, put off; eg hef slegið því af.

III. impers., it strikes or bree out to a thing, i. e. the thing happens; loganum sló út um keröld flames broke out round the casks, Fms. i. 128; þá sleri ljósi fyrir hann sem elding væri, x. 394; sló á hann hlátri, he was taken in a of laughter, vii. 150; sló ópi á herinn, the men fell at shouting, v 225; þá sleri á úþefjani ok ýldu, x. 379; sló þá í verkjum þ brjóstið, Sturl. ii. 127 C, Bs. i. 119; sló þá felmt ok flotta á liði.

it bad all gone wrong, Orkn. 68, Eg. 75, Nj. 254, Ld. 64, Fms. i. 75: gengu þeir slétt (*straight*) út af borðunum, Fms. ii. 319. 2. neut. slétt, *just, precisely*; þat nægðisk öllum slétt, Stj. 293: *smoothly, well*, eigi mundi ferðin takask slétt, *the journey would not go smoothly*, Fms. ii. 127; þala slétt, *to talk smoothly*, Hkr. i. 10; mæla slétt, Hom. 151; hyggja því flárra sem hann talar sléttara, Bjarn. 21. II. [Germ. *schlecht*; Dan. *slét*], *slight, trivial, common*; tvenn bakstr-járn ok in þriðju slétt, Vm. 58; Mariu-likeski tvaok ok þriðja slétt, Pm. 1, (but rare). COMPS: slétt-fjallaðr, adj. *smooth-skinned*, Fas. iii. 77. slétt-lendi, n. a *flat land*, Fms. vii. 70, Stj. 371. slétt-lendr, adj. *flat*, of land, Stj. 94. slétt-máll (-máligr, Nj. 89, v. l.), adj. *smooth-spoken*, Nj. 84, Bjarn. 71. slétt-mæli, n. *smooth language*, Thom. slétt-orðr, adj. = sléttmáll, Fms. vii. 120. slétt-smíðaðr, part. *smooth-worked*, and slétt-smíði, n. 'smooth work,' *goldsmith's work*, and the like, smoothed with the hammer, Rétt. 2. 10, 49. slétt-yrði, n. *smooth words*, Barl. 121, 164.

sleyma, u, f. a *scamp*, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.) ii; cp. slæmr, adj. slig, n. *strain*, a horse disease, Bs. i. 389. sliga, að, to *strain* a horse: reflex. to be strained: sligaðr, strained. slinkr, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

slinni, a, m. a *clownish fellow, boor*, Edda ii. 495. slinna-ligr, adj. *clownish*.

slit, n. [slíta], a *slit, tear*; kápa komin at sliti, a *worn-out cloak*, Band. 5; rif ok slit, Bs. ii. 143; það er ekki til slits; kvíð-slit, *bernia*. 2. metaph. in pl. a *rupture, breach*, Þiðr. 94; sífa-slít, fríð-slit, flaum-slít, q. v.

slíta, u, f. 'cismos,' þat er 'slita' at váru máli, Skálda 184. slítma, að, (neut. of slita), to be rent, break, of a cord, rope, string, or the like (rífa, being used of cloth, etc.); festri mun, s., Vsp. 41, Am. 35, Fms. vii. 13, Gret. 101, MS. 656 C. 31, Kar. 450; slítmaði skópvegr hans, Nj. 74: medic. of hernia, kvíðrinn slítmaði, Bs. i. 121, 208: metaph. to *end, break up*, Lv. 11, Fs. 21: kaupmáli slítmar, Þiðr. 85. 2. to be torn in tatters.

slitr or slitri, n. *shreds, tatters*, Gret. 101, 114 A; klæða-slitr, Vm. 77, Pm. 133, Finnb. 246.

slitti, n. *tatters*, = slitr, Clar.

slitt-mæli, u. a *reproach for slothfulness*, Sturl. ii. 192.

Slittungar, m. pl. the name of a rebel party in Norway, Fms. ix.

slíð, f. [Ulf. *slēiþa = ζημία*], *punishment*, the name of one of the rivers of hell, a place for the wicked, Vsp.

SLÍÐR, adj., the r is radical, [Ulf. *slēiþis = χαλκός*, cp. *slēiþis = κίνδυνος*; A. S. *slīð, slidor*]:—*fearful*; hefndir slíðrar ok sárar, Gh. 5; í slíðri Súðvík, in the fatal Southwick, of a place of battle, Ó. H. 19 (in a verse). COMPS: slíðr-beittr, adj. *sharp as a razor*, Ákv. 22, Eb. (in a verse). slíðr-fengligr, adj. *dire, fearful*, Gh. 1. slíðr-hugaðr, adj. *atrocious*, Lex. Poët. slíðr-líga, adv. *savagely*; eta s., Hausl. slíðrug-tanni, a, m. 'the boar with the awful tusk,' the name of Frey's boar, Edda.

slíðra, að, to *sheath, put in the scabbard*, Nj. 185, Fas. i. 529, 576, Þórð. 49 new Eadl., Al. 44, Kar. 240, Pass. 7. 5. slíðrar, f. pl. (slíðrin, n. pl., Eg. 304), [Engl. *slither, sliver*]; slíðr, as well as skéiðr, prop. means a *labr* or 'slither,' used to make cases for knives and swords, see Fritznier, s. v.; whence 2. a *sheath, scabbard*; slíðrar, Kar. 331 (slíðrir, v. l.); sverð brugðið í miðjar slíðrar, Bs. i. 660 (slíðrir, Sturl. ii. 23 C. l. c.); slíðrirnar, Edda i. 606 (slíðrar, Ulb. l. c.); ganga, draga, bregða, renna, ör slíðrum, Korm. 84, 242, Eg. 30, Band. (in a verse), Fas. i. 57 (in a verse), Orku. (in a verse), Nj. 159, Sd. 159: in poetry names for a *sword, slíðra-tunga, scabbard-tongue*; slíðr-áll, *scabbard-eel*; slíðr-logi, 'scabbard-lowe'; slíðr-vöndr, *sliver-wand*; slíðr-dreginn, -toginn, epithets of a sword, Lex. Poët.

slíki-steinn, n. a 'sleek-stone,' a fine whetstone, D. I. i. 255, Vm. 6. slíkisteins-auga, n. the eye or hole of a whetstone, a nickname, Ld.

slíkja, u, f. a *smooth, thin texture*. slíkju-ligr, adj. *smooth*, of a kerchief.

slíkr, adj. *sleek, smooth*; hrognkelsi líkr, | var á holdi slíkr, *flabby-fleshed*, of a lump-fish, Bjarn. (in a verse).

SLÍKR, adj., prop. a compd, qs. svá-líkr, so-líkr; [Ulf. *swa-leiks = σοιούτος*; A. S. *swile*, i. e. *swa yle = so like*; Early Engl. *silik*, whence mod. Engl. *such*, with the *l* dropped; Scot. *sic*; Germ. *solch*; Dan. *slig*; Swed. *slík*]:—*such*; slíkr maðr, *such a man*, Fms. i. 99; slíkr maðr sem, Eg. 759; slíkan sem, Fms. i. 21; slíkt sems, Am. 103; slíks úfriðar, sem ..., Ísl. ii. 242; slíkt líð sem hann fékk, Fms. i. 74; slíkr svá, *such-like*; með slíkum svá fortölum, Al. 33; meira enn slíkt svá, Vm. v. 303; at slíkum svá mönnum, vi. 99; slíkt ok it sama, Post. 645. 66, Stj. 356: neut., ef slíkt skyldi þreyta, Fms. ii. 176; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30. 2. *similar*; slíkan löst, Hm. 97: neut., átt þú slíkt at fréttu, *the same news*, Am. 78, Rekst. 8; svara slíku, to answer in *such wise*, Ó. H. (in a verse); annat slíkt, Ákv. 6; slíks var þar ván, Fms. i. 74; slíkt megu vér nú reyna, Nj. 97. 3. *this, that, it*; þér skulut slíku ráða, Eb. 46 new Eð., fylgðit saðr slíku, Am. 45; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. 10. II. neut. slíkt, as adv. in *such wise*, so; slíkt sem annar-staðar, Ó. H. 47; slíkt er þér líkar,

as it likes thee, 114; hann var slíkt líllr sem faðir hans, *just as bad as his father*, Stj. 585, 588, 625; slíkan, *id.*; hygg ek at slíkan mun hafa farið um annat, *just so*, Eg. 61; at slíku, *id.*, Stj. 82.

SLÍM, n. [A. S. *slim*; Engl. *slime*; Germ. *schleim*, etc.]:—*slime*; dró af slímít augnum, Bs. i. 315, H. E. i. 513, Mar.: *passim*.

slíma, u, f. *sliminess*. slímu-setr, n., in the phrase, síta slímusetr; in olden times, when wayfarers were hospitably entertained, a man who remained as guest above a certain time (three days at most, and for a stranger a single night) was said to síta s., and was regarded as a vagrant or cosherer, and might be punished, N. G. L. i. 72, Gpl. 200; cp. þat var engi síðr at síta lengr en þjár nær at kynni, *it was not manners to stay longer than three nights in a visit*, Eg. 698: exactly the same is still said in Scotland, see Lockhart's 'Life of Sir W. Scott,' 1871, p. 589, in a foot-note.

slípa, t, [Germ. *schleifen*; Dan. *slibe*; Swed. *slipa*], to *wet*. II. reflex. to be slim and sleek; þó slípist jór og slítni gjörð, slettunum ekki kvíddu, hugsaðu hvárki um himin né jörð, en haltú þér fast og ríddu, Pál Vídal.

slípari, a, m. [Germ. *schleifer*; Dan. *sliber*], a *wetted*, N. G. L. ii. 204 (v. l. 23), Rétt. 2. 10.

SLÍTA, slít; pret. slétt, sleizt, sléit, pl. slítu; subj. slíti; imperat. slít, slítu; part. slitinn: [A. S. *slitan*; Engl. *slit*; Dan. *slide*]:—to *slit, break* of a string, rope (rífa, of cloth); snara er slitin, 623. 36; slíta þráðu, reip, bönd, Sól. 37, Stor. 7; s. í sundr svá mjótt band, Edda 20; þeir sýndu honum síliki-bandíð ok báðu hann slíta, *id.*; þær fá nú varla svá títt spunnit órlaga-þráð sem ein slítar, Al. 141; hann tók Mistiltein ok sléit upp, Edda 37; sléit hann af sér slæðurnar, Fms. vii. 149; Steinnar vildi s. hann af sér, *threw him off*, Eg. 747; sléit hann undan veðr, *the gale drove him out of his course*, Landn. (Hb.) 27.

2. metaph. to *break, break off*; slíta skipan, Al. 109; s. þing, to *break off a meeting, dissolve*, Fms. i. 34, vi. 193 (þinginu v. l.); s. félag, Gisl. 13; s. samnáð, to *disperse*, Fms. ix. 369; þá var niðr sleigt ok slítið sam-hald þat, vi. 286; ef þó væri bæði þing áðr slitin, *divided*, Grág. i. 116; slíta sáttir, Am. 67; s. málfestfunni, Ó. H. 33. β. with dat. to *break with a thing, i. e. break it up, dissolve*; munu þér slítið fá flokki Bagla, Fms. ix. 267; slíta þingi, to *dissolve a þing altogether*, Grág. i. 116; áðr þinginu sé slítið, *before it be dissolved*, Fms. i. 34, Hrafn. 19; var slítið veizluinni, Ld. 32; slítu þeir handlaginu, Ólk. 36; s. tali, Ld. 320; s. gildinu, Eg. 23; s. bardaganum, Fms. xi. 96; slíta búi, N. G. L. i. 201; s. svefini, Helr. 9.

II. to *rend, tear*; brynja hans var slitin til únýts, Fms. i. 173; sár hef ek sextán, slitna brynju, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse): to *tear like a wild beast*, Vsp. 45; slitr náí neföul, 50; hrafnar slítu sjónir ör höfði þeim, Sól. 67; ef dýr eða foglar s. hræ manna, Eg. 580; jarl lét s. hold hans með ullar-kömbum, Blas. 44; s. sundr, to *break asunder*; þat mun satt, es vér slítum í sundr lögin, at vér monom slíta ok fríðinn, Ib. 12; klæði sundr slitin, *torn asunder*, Gret. 115; ísar með sundr slitnum vökum, Sks. 175 B; hendr með sundr slitnum fingrum, *with separated fingers, i. e. not webbed*, 169. 2. to *tear and wear out*, of clothes; hann mun eigi mörgum skyrtnunum slíta, *he will not wear out many shirts, not live long*, Þorst. Hv. 53; slitnir skór, *worn-out shoes*, Ísl. ii. 80; slitinn sekkr, Stj. 366; dúkr slitinn, Pm. 62; bjórt slitinn, 108; Ingaldur svarar, ek hef ván klæði, ok hryggir mik eigi þó ek slíta þeim ekki görr, *I have bad clothes, and care not whether I wear them out or not, i. e. I am an old man, and care not for my life*, Gisl. 50; s. barns-skónum, see skór; slitinn skrudí, Dipl. v. 18; slitið klæði, Vm. 21; með slitnum hökli.

III. metaph., slíta ör e-u, to *decide*; hann kváð lögmann ör þessu s. skyldu, Nj. 237; en konungur slitr eigi ör því svá brátt, Frb. 119 (ór-slit); berr hann upp þetta mál við þá, þeir slíta þat ör, at ..., Róm. 321. IV. *impers. one breaks off a thing, i. e. it is torn off*, from its moorings or fastenings; sléit af honum mann á báti, Landn. 28; ef fjósrí (acc.) slitr út fyrir honum eða bein, ok rekr á annars manns fjöru, Grág. ii. 360; um allt þat er fémætt slitr út af hval ... ef urgur eru í þjósum þeim er út slít, Jb. 320. 2. to *be cut short, end*; munu því allir verða fegnir vánr menn, at slíti þessa þrasétu, *that it shall come to an end*, Fms. viii. 441; with dat., slitr þar tali þeirra, Fms. xi. 112; slitr þar hjali, 47; sléit Fróða frið, Hkr. i. 13; borgir ok kastalar ok þorp, svá at hvergi slitr, in an *unbroken line*, Fms. vii. 94; at slitið væri fríðinum milli Norðmanna ok Dana, Hkr. iii. 176; þar til er ör slitr með mönnum, *until it comes to an end*, Nj. 105; hann vill fylgja þér, þar til er ör slitr með ykkur Hrafnkatli, Hrafn. 19.

V. reflex., slítask, to *tear one-self loose*; slítask ör höndum e-m, Sks. 598; þórlófr sléitzk ör þessi þröngu brott, Fms. viii. 249: part., klukka slitin af ryði, Ísl. ii. 459.

sljákkja, að, qs. sljófga, to *abate*.

sljófa, að, to *blunt, make blunt*, Mar.; but usually in II. reflex. sljófask, sljófgask, to *grow slow, dull, blunt*, of a sword, Fas. i. 507; sýn (*the sight*) sljóvask, Stj. 86, Fms. ii. 286; minnit sljófast, Bs. ii. 110; sýn sljófast, Stj. 16, Fb. i. 471; sljófaðr, *blunted, dull*, Dan. *slövet*, mar.; sljófaðisk grimmleikr margra, Al. 126; sljófaðisk skap jarlsins, *was blunted, smoothed*, Sturl. ii. 55.

sljófga, að, sljófgast = sljófast, Fas. i. 507, Sturl. ii. 25.

slj6-leiokr, m. *dulness*, Bs. ii. 126.
slj6-liga, slæ-liga, adv. *slowly, dully, carelessly*, opp. to briskly, Al. 34, Stj. 531; reida sverð s., Fms. x. 360 (sljálga, ii. 322, Hkr. i. 343, l. c.); róa slæliga, Fms. ix. 301; ú-slæliga, *deftly*, xi. 277.
slj6-ligr, slæ-ligr, adj. *blunt, slow*; er þá för vár slj6lig, F. 66.
SLJOR, slj6, slj6tt; before a vowel the *v* appears, sljóvan, sljóvum, ... (also spelt with *f*); the older form is slæz, slæz, slætt (slævan, etc.), or even sljár, Ld. 312, v. 1.; analogous to snjár, snjár, snær; sj6r, sjár, sær; mj6r, mjár, mæz; [A. S. *sláw*; Engl. *slow*; Dan. *sløv*] :—*blunt*, Lat. *bebes*; sverð slj6 ok brotin, Fms. ii. 322; þó at sverðin sé slæ, x. 360; slj6 6x, F. 184; sverð vár eru slæ, Hkr. i. 343; með slævu sverði, Fm. 30; slætt sverð, Fbr. (in a verse); með hljóði slj6fu, a *dull sound*, Skálda 160.
 2. metaph., hann hvesir slj6fa en brýnir hugrakka, Al. 33; þótti honum hann í öllu slær, Sturl. iii. 117; at hann hefði verit mikilsti slær, er hann hefði eigi bannsettan Rafn, Bs. i. 775; gefa einum slævurum sig, Ls. 22, 23.
sl6dra, að, sl6ðra, as it is spelt in editions, is less correct, for the mod. sl6ra, q. v., is a contracted and corrupt form of sl6ðra (od=6); [cp. Ulf. *slauþjan*]:—to drag or trail oneself along; sl6ðruðu þeir þá vestr af heiðinni, Sturl. iii. 158; þeir sl6ðruðu svá til lands, 163; flestir gátu engit bakkann ok sl6ðruðu svá at landi, Fb. ii. 511 (sl6ðruðu, Orkn. 156, l. c., but less correct); hefir ek ekki spurt til sanns hverjum þá l6ðraði (sloprade Cod.), Ólk. 36.
sl6k, n. [Engl. *sluice*; Dan. *slug*; cp. Germ. *schlucht*], the sluice by which the water is led to the wheel of a water-mill, B. K. 81, D. N. iv. 36; hann var mylnu-vörðr ok hafði vaktað sl6k (sloa Ed.) undir aynhurnar, Post. 246 (the printed Ed.)
sloka, að, [Dan. *sluge*]; to slop.
slokna, að, [Dan. *slukkes*; N. Lancashire *sloeken*; Engl. *slake*], to be extinguished; brennr. . . sloknar, Hm. 50; lj6s (log, eldr) sloknar, Rb. 352, ms. iv. 28, xi. 35, Fb. ii. 8, 129, Gísl. 29, Gullþ. 50; sloknar hann aldregr várki af vindni né vætum, Stj. 86; gaus upp stundum eldrinn en stundum l6knaði niðr, Nj. 204; part., þá er sloknaðr var eldrinn, Edda (pref.)
slokr, n. *the slaver, saliva*, from the mouth of animals.
sloppr, m. [A. S. and Engl. *slop*; Germ. *schleppe*; akin to Dan. *slæbe*], *slop, gown*, a loose trailing garment; brynja undir sloppi, Fms. vi. 158; aðmáls sloppr, Bs. i. 674; esp. of a priest's white gown, skryðdr sloppum k kantara-kápm, 186, Vm., Pm., D. I., Dipl. passim; slopp-slitri, a *ripped gown*, Pm. 133; slopp-töturr, id., 124 (spelt slof-töturr, Bs. i. 65).
slot, n. *the offal of fish*, used as dung = slorugr, adj. *bedabbled with or*.
slot, n. *abatement*; vind-slot, Alm.; veðra-slot, bylja-slot. II. = Germ. *schloss*, Dan. *slot*, but mod. and rare.
SLOTA, að, slotir, Hom. (St.); the pret. would be slotti, but is not used (cp. þora þorði þorað); mod. usage distinguishes between slúta = *bang down*, and sl6ta = *to abate*; [cp. Germ. *schiessen* and *schluss*]:—to bang down, drop; láta sl6ta hendr niðr með síðu ok höfðusk ekki, Fms. ii. 229; láttu sl6ta hattinn, Nj. 32; hann var í kuffi ok lét slúta attinn, Sturl. ii. 230, Fas. i. 61 (both paper MSS.); sl6ta við, to *slink way*; ok er ekki at sl6ta við eða svara skatyrðum, Fms. vii. 20; þat í þegir við ok slotir, Hom. (St.) II. impers. *it abates*, of wind, ale; veðrinu slotar, *the wind abates*.
sl6f, f. *the bone in the hollow of the horns of animals*.
SLÓÐ, f. [cp. Ulf. *slauþjan*; Engl. *slenth*, *slot*, in *slenth-bound*], a *track-trail* in snow or the like; sl6ð Fáfnis, Sæm. 133; kómu á manna-för, k lá sú sl6ð fram á skóginn, Eg. 578; þá skildi ok sl6ðina, 579; hann rí því eptir í sl6ðna, O. H. 135; skulduð er nú fara at sl6ð þessi, Fms. i. 340. II. plur. sl6ðir, a *ship's wake*; þá velkti úti lengi í hafi, k kómu þeir ekki á þær sl6ðir sem þeir vildu, þorf. Karl. 390.
sl6ð-gata, u, f. a *track-way*, Fas. (in a verse).
sl6ði, a, m. [sl6ð], a *truss of fagots trailed along*; draga sl6ða, to *drag slot or trail*; and metaph. to leave a slot behind, *be fatal*; sl6ða mun aga, at því er ek hygg, Band.; má annars staðar meiri sl6ða draga enn r, Nj. 54. COMPS: sl6ða-hrís, n. a *truss of bruswood*, Grág. ii. 8 (Jb. 218). sl6ða-stöð, f., sl6ða-vegr, m. a *track-way, tramway*, D. N. II. of a person, a *sloven, slothful fellow*. sl6ða-gr, adj. *slothful*. sl6ða-skapr, m. *slothfulness*.
sl6g, n. *the eatable inwards* (liver etc.) of a fish.
sl6kr, m. [North. E. *slotch*], a *slouching fellow*, Edda ii. 495.
sl6ra (slórir, stóðri, slórt), contr. from sl6ðra, [Engl. *slur*], to *trail or unge about*; hvar ertu að sl6ra þarna! see sl6ðra.
slóttugr, adj. *slvy, wily*; ú-slóttigr, *guileless*, Hom. 148; eigi s. ok faldr, Hom. (St.)
sludda, u, f. [cp. Dan. *slud*=sleet; North. E. *slutch*], a *clot of spittle mucus*; hors.
slumsa, að, to slop and swill, like swine.
lund-samliga, adv. *flabbily* (?), Fb. 37 new Ed.
lunginn, part. as adj., see slyngva.
lungnir, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.
lúta, t, to *project, bang down*; see sl6ta (l), as also skúta.

slýdda, u, f. [Dan. *slud*], *sleet, cold rain, wet*.
slýðra, u, f. a *flabby lump*; bl6ðugur slýðrur, Gret. 153 new Ed.
slýðrask, að, qs. sl6ðrast; ynsir fóru á kné eða slýðrudust fyrir öðrum, Gret. 167 new Ed. (in Cod. Upsal.)
slyndra, u, f. = slyðra; mör-slyndra, of a lean animal.
slyngur, adj. *versed, skilled*; s. við íþróttir, Fas. iii. 195; slyngum þeim sláttu-manni, Hallgr.; e-m er e-t slyngt, to be expert in a thing, Gret. 118 A. 2. as a nickname, Fms. x. 123.
SLYNGVA or **sl6ngva**, pres. slyng; pret. sl6ng or slaung, slungu; part. slunginn; this strong verb, however, is defective in its tenses and persons, and is chiefly used in poets, but rarely in prose; and later it was displaced by the weak **sl6ngva**, 6 (or mod. *slengja*, 6), except in the part. slunginn, which remained; [Dan. *slynge*; A. S. *slingan*; Engl. *sling*]:—to *sling, fling, throw*, with dat. as Engl. to throw with a thing : I. strong forms : a. poets; Sinfjötli sl6ng upp við rá rauðum skildi, Hkv. 1. 33; eik slaung und þér, the *ship swung away under thee*, Fms. vi. 174 (in a verse); sungu or slungu snúðga steini, they *swung and slung the rolling mill-stone*, Gs. 4; but weak, svá sl6ngðu (for slungu) vit snúðga steini, 12 (in the same poem); döggu slunginn, *bedewed*, Hkv. 2. 36; slunginn vafur-loga, *encircled in a wavering flame*, Fsm. B. prose; þeir slungu þar landtjöldum sínum, Fms. xi. 371, v. 1.; því næst slyngur (but sl6ngvir v. l. from a vellum) Surtr eldi yfir jörðina ok brennir allan lein, Edda i. 192; var þessu kaupi slungit, the *barge was struck*, Ld. 96: with the notion to *twist*, nú er svá félagi, at í vandkvæði er slungit, we are 'in a twist', in *difficulties*, Fms. vi. 114; slungit gull, *twisted, coiled gold*, Lex. Poët.; horna-tog var slungit af silfri, of a cord, *twisted of silver*, Fb. i. 320; slunginn, as adj. *versed, cunning*, s. við e-t, Bård. 164; freq. in mod. usage as adj. slungnari, *more cunning*; slungnastr, *most cunning*. II. weak forms : a. in poetry, Gs. 12, but better slungu. B. in prose; hann skaut í sl6nguna ok sl6ngði síðan, Stj. 465; tóku þeir brandana ok sl6ngðu ú á þá, Nj. 201; sl6ngvir hann þá stökkinn, 202; ok sl6ngði frá durunum, Fms. ii. 160; slungu menn eldi í keröldin, ok sl6ngðu at virkinu, i. 128; sl6ngvit mér at borginni, *sling me from the catapult into the burgh*, ix. 10; sl6ngja stóru grjóti, Sks. 410 B; þat grjót, er þeir vilja sl6ngva, 422 B; hann hafði slengt (better sl6ngt) hringinum útanborðs, Fas. i. 27 (paper MS.)
slyppr, adj. [sleppa, sluppu], prop. *unarmed, weaponless*; ek hugðumk ganga hér ör garði einn saman ok slyppr, Glúm. 378; gengu þeir á land upp slyppir, Eg. 81; gakk eigi slyppr, Fbr. 58; sunir gengu slyppir á vald biskups, Sturl. ii. 7 C, Orkn. 114; engi þorði at honum at ráða þó at hann væri s., 105; at þú bærir vöpn, en færir eigi slyppr sem konur, Ísl. ii. 407; haf þú saxit í hendi, ok ver eigi s., Fbr. 58; brast sverðit sundr undir hjöltunum,—Nú kalla ek, at Hrafn sé sigráðr, er hann er s., Ísl. ii. 258.
SLYS, n. a *mishap, mischance, accident*; slys mun þat þykkja, er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, Eb. 60; vóru fallnir niðr hlekkir ör söðli hennar, ok var þat bæði slys ok fjár-skæði, Bs. i. 341; sigrask af slysi e-s, Korm. 90; Dofra þótti þú mikit orðit slysi sitt, er hann hefði drept pitinn, Fb. i. 565, Bs. ii. 175; þorgils haf þú gata sin við slysum, Ld. 280 C. 2. a *mischief*; hefir hann miklu slysi á oss komit, Fms. xi. 151 C; eftitt mun þér verða at bæta öll slysi Hallgerðar, it will go hard with thee to mend all H.'s mischief, Nj. 54; mér þykkir þú ráðinn til nökkurra slysa, Fs. 42. COMPS: slysa-för, slys-ferð, slys-för, f. an *ill-fated journey*, Fbr. 31 new Ed., Th. 76, Fas. ii. 437. slysa-gjarnr, adj. *ill-fated*; e-m verðr s., Gret. 115 A (slysa-gjamt, 86 new Ed.) slysa-laust, n. adj. *without mischance, accident*, Gret. 150 A, Fas. iii. 187. slysa-vænt, n. adj. *unlucky*, Fms. v. 254.
slystast, að, dep. to suffer mischance.
slysinn, adj. *mischievous, bringing ill-luck*; maðr s. ok rógsaur, Eb. 44; in mod. *unlucky* (like Germ. *fatal*), of an awkward fellow who always is blundering, having a broken bone, a cut, or the like.
slysa-liga, adv. *fatally*, Fas. i. 460, Band. 14 new Ed.
slysnr, f. *fatality*:—see slysninn.
slýtti, n. [slý], a *flabby lump*, wet rags or the like; hann er einsof s. !
slýtti-mákr, m. a *lazy fellow, laggard*, Gret. (in a verse).
slýttinn, adj. *flabby, sluggish*; s. ok línaflaðr, Fb. i. 521.
slýttu-mannliga, adv. *flabbily, sluggishly*, Mag.
SLÝ, n., botan. *water-cotton, byssus lanuginosa*; af sefi eðr slýi, Stj. 253; it was dried and used as tinder, Bs. i. 616 (wrongly spelt slij), freq. in mod. usage.
slæða, 6, i. e. sl6æða, [sl6ð], to *trail*; fax svá sitt at slæði jörð, that it *trailed along the ground*, Sks. 100; hann slæðir f6tsþor sin með halanum, Stj. 71. 2. to 'trail the field', *spread manure*; ganga um fjall um sinn, ok slætra, ok s. um vár, Grág. i. 147. 3. to *drag a river*. II. reflex., það hefir slæðst ofan á gólf, of thread or the like swept away and lost.
slæður, f. pi. a *gown that trails along the ground*; s. af silki, pelli, Eg. 516, 702, Fms. iv. 164, vii. 149, viii. 149, Nj. 149, Fs. 51, 52: the *train* of a lady's dress, Rm. 26.
slæfa, að, to *slacken*=slj6fa, q. v.; slævuðu þær mæðgur mjök liðveizlu þeirra feðga, Sturl. ii. 61 C. 2. reflex., slævaðisk skap jarlsins,

bis wrath abated, Sturl. ii. 55 C; slævast fyrir bæn e-s, Bs. i. 756; Þorleikr slævast nú (slæsk Ed.) nú í málinu, ok þóttu honum fögr hrossin, Ld. 144.

slægd, i. e. slægd, f. *sluess, cunning*, Nj. 241, Edda 18, Fms. i. 215, 221, x. 269, Stj. 366, Barl. 103, 175; lastar hann Loka með slægd sína ok vélar, Clem. passim. slægdar-maðr, m. *a sly fellow*, 655 iii. 2.

slægja, ð, [slóg], *to clean out fish*; s. Þorsk, silung, lax. II. [slægr], metaph. *to clean out*, i. e. *to cheat a person or steal a thing*; hann þann (the devil) fló þegar ok vildi slægja öndina frá honum, *and would steal his soul from him*, Níorst. 5; hversu hann vildi þetta mik ok slægja (to entice) með sínum farggala, Barl. 97; s. hug e-s ok hjarta, *to entice, ensnare one's heart and mind*, 150.

2. impers., eigi slægir mik hér til langvasta í Noregi, *it tempts me not here to linger in Norway*, Grett. 206 new Ed. 3. reflex., slægjask til e-s, *to grope or seek for a thing, of gain, the metaphor prob. from cleaning fish*; hér er til litils at slægjask, *but little profit to be had*, Lv. 46; þóðr unni henni litid, hafði hann níok slægsk til fjár, *Tb. loved her not, and had married her for her money's sake*, Ld. 124.

slægja, u, f. *profit*; mun yör ekki svá mikil s. at drepa mann þenna, Finn. 350; þykkir svá mikil s. til mæðga við Bolla, Ld. 186; kveðsk miklu meiri slægja (slægr, Fb. l. c.) þykkja til vináttu hans, enn í fé, Orkn. 428. slægju-lauss, adj. *unprofitable*, Grett. 120 A.

slægja, u, f. [from slá], *a mown field*, =slátta (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage: ó-slægja, *the unmown part*, in a half-mown field; síðan gekk hann út apr á völliinn ok stráði orfunum til ok frá með ó-slægjuinni, *along the edge of the unmown part of the field*, Isl. Þjóðs. i. 12. 2. plur., gjalda slægjur húskörulum sínum á haust, Fbr. 201 (of a kind of Icel. harvest-feast, at mowing time). compds: slægju-land, n. *meadow-land*. slægju-lauss, -litill, adj. *having little or no land in grass*.

slægleikr, m. *sly, cunning*, Nj. 35, 241, Stj. 357. slægliga, adv. *slyly, cunningly*, Barl. 90. slægligr, adj. *sly, cunning*, Háv. 55, Fms. x. 358, Barl. 152. slægr-pungur, m. *a purse to hold one's gains*, Fas. iii. 104.

SLÆGR, m. *a profitable thing, gain*, Fas. iii. 194, Orkn. 424, v. l.; segja þeir hversu mikill slægr var til fjárins, Band. 20 new Ed.; vil ek sjá hann, ok virða fyrir mér hvern s. mér þykkir í vera, *consider what I think he is worth*, Fs. 11; þykki mér þó meiri slægr til hans, Nj. 42, Hem.; hón kvæð nú vera slæg í at hitta Hólmvæð, Isl. ii. 77.

SLÆGR, i. e. slægr, adj., compar. slægri, but slægari, Barl. 24, and so in mod. usage; acc. slægjan, Hkv. 2. 10: [Old Engl. *sligh*; Eng. *sly*]; —*sly, cunning*; slægr í skaplyndi, Nj. 38; grályndr ok s., 85; ormrinn var öllum kvikindum slægri, Sks. 501, Barl. 24; veit ek engan mann slægra, Fms. vi. 18; eigi mun hittask annarr slægri, Band. 35 new Ed.; ú-slægr, Nj. 102.

slægr, adj. [slá], *kicking, vicious, of a horse*. slægr-vitr, adj. *'sly-wise,' crafty*, Isl. ii. 72, Fms. x. 420, xi. 254. slæki, n. [Germ. *schlank*; Engl. *lanky*], *a slender, tall person*; þú ert mesta slæki: hence perh. slæki-drengur, a nickname of a lady, Landn. (from her slender stature).

slæ-liga, = sljóliga. SLÆMA, i. e. slæma, ð, *to slam, i. e. to swing a weapon, to strike at an object almost out of reach*; hann slæmir til hans öxinni, Nj. 155; Barði slæmir á síðu honum, Isl. ii. 365; Sigurðr slæmir til hennar sverðinu ok höggur af henni höndina, O. H. L. 42; slæmdi hann á fót Hrolleif, Fs. 33; hann fékk brugðit sverðinu, ok slæmir eptir honum, 65.

slæmr, adj., without compar. and superl., prop. *'slim,' but only used*, II. metaph. *vile, bad, very freq.* in mod. usage, but not found in old writers; it is a gentler expression than *'vandr'* or *'illr'*; used both of men and things, þú ert slæmr, það er slæmt, *'tis a pity*.

slæmr, m. [akin to sleyma], *the 'slim end,' only used as a technical term for the third and last subdivision of an old poem*: these poems consisted of three parts, viz. the 'Introduction,' the 'Middle with the burdens' (Stefja-mál), and the 'Slæmr'; hef ek slæm, enn lík stefjum, *I begin the Slæm and finish the Burdens*, Rekst. 24, Gd. 41, Harms. 46, Leidarv. 24; see as specimens the Edit. of the poems in Bs. ii. 196, 215.

slæpast, t, dep. [slápr], *to lounge*; slæpingr, m. *a slouching fellow*. slær, adj. (see sljör), *blunt*, Fm. 30, Sturl. iii. 117, Bs. i. 775, Ls. 22, 23, Fms. x. 360 (Hkr. i. 43), Fbr. (in a verse); for the references in full see sljör.

slætringr, m. *mown grass*; ef maðr stelr slætringi af jörðu manns, N. G. L. i. 85 (in ii. 171 spelt slötringr). slæva = sljófa, see slæfa.

SLÖKVA, originally a strong verb, of which there remains only the part. slokinn; in all other parts weak, slökvi, slökði or slökti, slökt; in mod. terms usually spelt and sounded with double k (slökkvi), but less correctly; thus sleppi, i. e. slökði, MS. 625. 70; slökþ, Fms. x. 389; slækva, Barl. 135; but slökkva, Fb. i. 435, l. 34; and slacqua, 625. 70: a strong prep. indic. slökkur has, strangely enough, been restored in mod. language instead of slökkvir, which is always found in the vellums and old writers: [Dan. *slukke*; cp. Engl. *slake*]; —*to slake, extinguish*, esp. of fire; ganga frá sloknum eldi, Gpl. 377; ok var nú allr (the fire) kaldr orðinu

ok slokinn, *cold and slaked*, Fms. xi. 35; Reginn slökkvir nú ljósinn ö Fas. i. 12 (slökkir Ed. from a paper MS.); jafn-skjótt sem þat er slökt Stj. 123; þótti mér slökt hit sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; s. sem vatn slökkvir eldinn, 655 xi. 4; hón slökkvir svá hans synd se vatn slökkvir eld, K. A. 76; tekr sefvísk, kastar í ljósið ok slökkvir þe Gisl. 29; s. þrýsvar eldinn, 7; þeir fengu eigi fyrr slökt, Fms. viii. 341; báru konur syru í eldinn ok slöktu niðr fyrir þeim, Nj. 199; metapf ætt öll farin ok slökð, *extinct, dead*, Fms. x. 389. 2. *to slak quench, of thirst*; slökkvir hann þorsta í munni haför, Hb. 544. 39; andar þorsta, Hom.; slökva hungur sinn, Barl. 35, Fb. i. 435; hann slöekt (sic) þar nú þorsta sinn, Barl. 198.

slökkvir, m. *a slaker, one who extinguishes*, Barl. 175, Lex. Poët.: compds, slökkvi-tól, -vél, *fire-engines*.

slöngva, ð, *to sling*; see slýngja. slöngvan-baugi, a, m. *ring-slinger, the nickname of a king*, Fms. slöngvir, m. *one who slings away*, Lex. Poët.

slöþ, n. pl. *the slimy offal of fish*; see sleppja. slöþtr, m. *a heavy, log-like fellow*; hann er mesti slöþtr.

smakka, að, [A. S. *smægan*; Dan. *smage*; Germ. *ge-schmack*; Eng. *smack*]; —*to taste*; the word is mod., for in Sks. 163 it is only in the lat. vellums; the old B. l. c. has þefjat; but it is freq. since the Reformation Pass. 33. 1, 3, 43. 1, Vidal. passim; see smekkr.

smala, að, *to tend sheep, act as a shepherd*, esp. to collect and drive home the flock for milking; with dat., smala fénu, farðu að smala.

SMALI, a, m. [from an obsolete adjective *smals*; A. S. *smæl*; Eng. *small*; Germ. *schmal*]; —prop. *small cattle, esp. sheep*, but also goats, Rl. 80; málnytan smala, *milk cattle*, Grág. i. 158; þá var ok drepinn allkonar s. ok svá hross, Hkr. i. 139; bæði svinum yðrum ok öðrum smali: Fms. xi. 224; tvau kýrlög í smala, *two cows' worth in small cattle*. Munk. 67; smala-kýrlag, *id.*, B. K. 55; smala sínum (saudum ok lön bum), Barl. 35; ef maðr nýtir þann smala er svá verðr dauðr, N. G. I. i. 341.

2. gener. = *cattle*; hann sá djöful stíja á baki henni... far braut, þú úvnr, frá smala manna (of a cow), Mart. 123; ekker þat sem annarr smali, engi skaptr fyrir ars aptr hali, Sturl. ii. (i a verse); smali var rekinn eptir ströndinni, Ld. 56; s. skal eigi far með heimboðum, Gpl. 406, N. G. L. i. 41; hans s., naut ok sauðr, hverfi einn griðungr brott ok kemr eigi heim með öðrum smala, Mar.; bú smali.

II. *a shepherd*, abbreviated from smala-maðr; Gunnar sér smala sinn hleypa at garði, Nj. 83, freq. in mod. usage, the first sens having almost fallen into disuse. compds: smala-ferð, -förf, *f. tending sheep in the pastures*, Sd. 139, Hrafn. 6, Grág. i. 147. smala-gangr m. *a sheep-walk*, Boldt 132. smala-göllur, m. *sheep's-caul*, for the word see Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 579. smala-hestur, m. *a shepherd's horse*, Nj. 83.

smala-hundur, m. *a sheep-dog*. smala-maðr, m. *a 'sheep man,' shepherd (= sauðamaðr)*, Grág. ii. 224, Nj. 83, Rb. 382, Bs. i. 45 passim. smala-mennska, u, f. *the tending of sheep*. smala-nyt f. *sheep's milk*, Grág. i. 333. smala-sveinn, m. *a shepherd-boy*, Magn. 510, Landn. 178, Ld. 138, Al. 31. smala-þúfa, u, f. *a shepherd's mound*, used in the phrase, stíja á smalaþúfunni, *to sit on the shepherd's mound, tend sheep*, Konr. 23.

smalki, a, m. = smelki, smáka, Sks. 8 new Ed. v. l. smal-menni, n. = smámenni (see smár), Nj. 188 (Lat. Ed.), in the vellum fragment.

smal-vamm, n. *a small fault*, Hom. (St.) smaragðr, m. [for. word, from Gr. *σμαραγδός*], *an emerald*, Bb. smaragð-ligr, adj. *emerald-like*, Sks. 48 B.

SMÁ, ð, [Dan. *for-smaae*; Germ. *schmähen*], *to scorn*; smá e-n í orðum, Fms. iii. 110; þó at þú smáir hann með úfögnum verka, ii. 248; hatrliga smáðr, Bs. i. 45 (for-smá, q. v.)

smáka, u, f. *a trifle*; í smáku, *in detail*, Sks. 8 new Ed.

smán, f. *a disgrace, shame*, Fms. ii. 130, Háv. 46, Nj. 210, Vigl. 59 new Ed., passim. compds: smánar-lauss, adj. *not disgraceful*, Grett. 118 A, Fas. iii. 305. smánar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *disgraceful*. Gg. 7 reads sinnum for smán, see Bugge l. c.

SMÁR, smá, smátt: gen. smás, acc. smán, dat. smám, smá: pl. smáir, smár, smát, dat. smám, acc. smá, smár, smát: mod. bisyllabic smáan, smáum, smáð: compar. smæri; superl. smæstr. The Icel. form 'smá' instead of 'smal' of the Germ. and Saxon is peculiar to all the Scand. languages, and also prevails in Scotland and North. E., but the words are one; 'smá' is only a contracted form, as is seen by the fact that 'smal' remains in the words smali (q. v.), smalki, smælingr; and (although as *ἀπ. λέγ.*) in smalvamm, smalmenni, q. v.: [Ulf. *smals* = Germ. *schmal*, Engl. *small*, etc.; but Dan.-Swed. *smaa*; Scot. and North. E. *smá'*].

A. *Small, little, of size, stature*; mörg skip ok smá, Vápn. 8; smæri skip, Fms. i. 93; várn þau öll smást, viii. 255; sumir smáir, sumir stórir, Sks. 442; keppask til smára hluta, O. H. 87; hann ræðr öllum hlutum, stórum ok smám, Edda 3; höfðingja ok smæri menn, Fms. x. 266; hin smæri sár, Grág. ii. 29; smá tíðendi, *small tidings*, Lv. 33, Fms. ix. 477; þau (mál) er smæst eru, Js. 5; skógr þykkir ok smár, *a wood thick but dwarf*, Fms. i. 136; smáir sandar, *small sand, a beach of fine sand*, Eg. 141; melja mergi smæra, Ls. 43; hann lamði hausinn

f smán mola, Edda 58; ok var brottinn föttinn svá smátt sem skeljamoli, Bs. i. 423; litlir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; smás fylkiss niðs, Sighvat; smæstir fuglar, id.; kaupa smám kaupum sem stórum, Fb. ii. 75; sás gírdi eðr smæri, Grág. ii. 338; opt hefir þú mér hallkvæmr verit, en eigi nú smæstu ráða, *thou hast often been good to me, and this is not the smallest instance*, Lv. 42.

2. neut., hann seldi smátt varninginn, *he dealt in small wares*, sold by retail, Vápn. 7; höggva smátt, to strike small blows, Ísl. i. 265; hann kvaðsk eigi mundu smátt á sjú, *he said he would not look minutely into it, i.e. that he would deal liberally*, Ld. 50; miklu vex hon hinnig smærum, *much less*, Sks. 71; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smærum, *divide by weeks or less*, Grág. ii. 350; selja smærum saman, *in lesser quantities*, N. G. L. iii. 123; smám, nema hón seli svá smám landit sem ádr var tint, Grág. ii. 214; en er hann var á leiðinni ok fór smóm (*slowly, bit by bit*) þá er hann mátti svá, Bs. i. 344; smám ok smám, *bit by bit*, Fms. x. 366; reiddi hann silfrit smám ok smám, Hkr. ii. 244, Al. 23; smám þeim, by degrees; vaxa smám þeim, Stj. 200; eptir þat hrærðu þau sveininn smóm þeim, Bs. i. 337 (smám, 318, l.c.): in mod. usage, smám-saman, sounded smá-saman, gradually; smátt ok smátt, *bit by bit*.

II. in mod. usage smá is prefixed to verbs, denoting little by little, by degrees; honum smábatnaði, *he recovered little by little*; það smá-líðkast, það smá-batnar, smá-líðr á daginn, það smá-styttist, smá-lengist, smá-breiðkar, smá-dýpkar, smá-hækkar, smá-víðkar, smá-kólnar, smá-hítar, smá-fækkar, smá-fjólgar, etc.

B. In COMPDs, smá- is often used simply as a diminutive, as there is no dimin. inflexion in the language; it is rarely prefixed to any but plur. or collective nouns. smá-atvik, n. pl. details. smá-bátar, m. pl. little boats, Fms. vii. 224, Sks. 174, Ó. H. 137. smá-bein, n. pl. small bones, N. G. L. i. 172. smá-bjöllur, f. pl. little bells, Vm. 47. smá-borinn, part. of low birth, Hkr. i. 106, Fms. vii. 8. smá-búendr, m. pl. = smábændr, Ó. H. 101. smá-búsgögn, n. small house-implements, Dipl. v. 18. smá-byrðingar, m. pl. little ships of burden, N. G. L. ii. 251. smá-bækur, f. pl. little books, Pm. 82, Vm. 23. smá-bændr, m. pl. small farmers, Gret. 127, Bs. ii. 143, Fb. iii. 458. smá-börn, n. pl. little bairns, Fms. i. 263, x. 117, Stj. 25, N. T. smá-djöflar, m. pl. petty devils, ímps, Sturl. ii. 221. smá-dúkar, m. pl. little kerchiefs, Vm. 47. smá-dýr, n. pl. 'small deer', small animals, Stj. 572, Barl. 41. smá-eyjar, f. pl. little islands, Fms. x. 5. smá-fénaðr, m. small cattle, Gpl. 393. smá-ferjur, f. pl. small ferries, Fms. x. 153. smá-fiskar, m. pl. small fishes, Fms. vi. 112. smá-fuglar, m. pl. small birds, Grág. ii. 346, Al. 132, Fms. ii. 153. smá-geislar, m. pl. faint beams, Fms. i. 140. smá-gjafar, f. pl. small gifts, Stj. smá-gjarn, adj., Valla L. 201 (false reading for sin-gjarn, q. v.) smá-greindir, f. pl. small matters, Bjarn. 3. smá-grjótt, n. smál-grit, pebbles, Sturl. ii. 210, Sks. 422. smá-hlutir, m. pl. trifles, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 112, Bs. ii. 167. smá-hringar, m. pl. small circles, rings, Stj. 80, Fas. iii. 45. smá-hrís, n. a sbrubbery, Fms. vi. 334. smá-hundar, m. pl. small dogs, Flóv. 34. smá-hús, n. pl. small houses, Fr. 119. smá-hvalir, m. pl. little whales, Vm. 91. smá-kertistíkur, f. pl. small candlesticks, Vm. 171. smá-kirkjur, f. pl. small churches, N. G. L. ii. 241. smá-kjörr, m. pl. scrub, brushwood, Fms. vi. 334. smá-klukkur, f. pl. small bells, Vm. 64. smá-kofar, n. pl. small butts, Bs. i. 240. smá-konungar, m. pl. kinglets, Fms. iv. 26, x. 283, Sks. smá-koppar, m. pl. small cups, hollows, Fb. ii. 284. smá-kornóttir, adj. small-grained, Stj. 292. smá-kvistir, m. pl. small twigs, Barl. 81, Bs. ii. 183. smá-kvæmr, adj. of low descent, ær. 236. smá-látr, adj. content with little, Vápn. 7, Al. 6. smá-eiðkar, adj. smallness, Finn. 262, Fas. iii. 393 (sing., Fms. iii. 192). smá-leitr, adj. small-featured, Al. 52, Bs. ii. 111. smá-lérept, n. fine linen, Pm. 123. smá-ligr, adj. trifling, Sks. 30 B. smá-úknneski, n. pl. small images, Pm. 80, 120. smá-lyginn, adj. petty lying, Rb. 310. smá-lærisveinar, m. pl. little disciples, Bs. i. 219. smá-læti, n. stingingness (opp. to stórlæti), Vápn. 10. smá-lönd, n. pl. small lands (islands); öll s. í hafinu, Fas. i. 347; a local name of the Danish islands, Fms. vi. 56, 31: cp. the county Småland in Sweden, Fms. ii. smá-mannligr, adj. mamikin-like, Landn. 121. smá-menn, n. pl. = smámenni, Fms. vi. 14, Dropl. 18. smá-menni, n. small people, Nj. 94, Eg. 770, Fms. vii. 124, Barl. 169. smá-meyjar, f. pl. little girls, Nj. 2. Smámeyja-land, n. the land of the dwarf maidens, mythical, Sams. S. smá-munir, n. pl. trifles, Ld. 286. smá-mæli, n. pl. small cases, Anecd. 46. smá-mæltr, part. 'small-boken', *lipping*, Sturl. iii. 278 (where a nickname), freq. in mod. usage. smá-neyti, n. 'small neats', calves, and the like; mart s., Lv. 91. smá-piltar, m. pl. small boys, Stj. 123, Fas. iii. 124. smá-rakkar, n. pl. small dogs, Mar., Fms. viii. 207, Stj. 99. smá-ráðr, adj. aiming at small things, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32. smá-regn, n. small rain, drizzle, j. 14 (sing.). smá-rekar, m. pl. small jetsums or waifs, Vm. 60, Pm. 9. smá-ríki, n. pl. petty kingdoms, Fms. ii. 190. smá-róar, m. pl. small relief, Bs. i. 351. smá-sakar, f. pl. petty suits, Hrafn. 4. smá-sandar, m. pl. fine sand, plains of fine sand, Eg. 141. smá-sauðr, n. (sing.), a little sheep, Stj. 516. smá-skip, n. pl. small ships, Fms.

ii. 302, vii. 266, N. G. L. ii. 252. smá-skitligr, adj. tiny; s. í andliti, tiny-faced, Fb. i. 540; litill ok s., Fas. ii. 247. smá-skógar, m. pl. copsewood, Landn. 68. smá-skútur, f. pl. small craft, Fms. iii. 1, vi. 402, vii. 234, Eg. 341. smá-smíði, n. hardware, opp. to stór-smíði, N. G. L. iii. 15 (cp. Low Germ. klein-smied). smá-smugall, smogall, adj. penetrating through every pore, Rb. 334; metaph. minute, subtle; vitr ok s., Mar., Barl., Str.; smásmugall ok hvöss ok skygu augu, Skúlda 160: compar. smásmuglari, 159: mod. in a bad sense, hair-splitting, fault-finding. smá-smugliga, adv. subtly, minutely, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 52. smá-smugligr, adj. minute, Sks. 637: hair-splitting. smá-smugli, f. minuteness, Str. 2, Bs. ii. 42. smá-spengr, f. pl. small spangles, Nj. 142. smá-straumur, m. and smá-streymt, u. adj. a neap-tide. smá-svoinar, m. pl. small boys, Eg. 188, Fms. vii. 158, Stj. 121: sing., smásvéini einum, Bs. i. 45. smá-svoinligr, adj. boyish; s. nám, Bs. i. 219. smá-svik, n. pl. petty tricks, Fms. vi. 383. smá-syndir, f. pl. petty sins, 677. 9. smá-tennr, f. pl. small tusks (of a walrus), Sks. 179. smá-tiundir, f. pl. small tribes, Vm. 89, H. E. ii. 167. smá-tölur, f. pl. (smá-talna), small numbers, Rb. 114. smá-varningr, m. small wares (sing.), Nj. 75. smá-váfur, f. pl. tiny ghosts, ímps, Gret. 79 new Ed. smá-vegis, adv. trifling. smá-vendir, m. pl. small wands, Sks. 443. smá-verplar, m. pl. small casks, N. G. L. iii. 15. smá-víði, n. a sbrubbery, Eg. 580. smá-vofur, f. pl. = smáváfur, Gret. 112. smá-þarmar, m. pl. [A. S. smál-þarmas], the small gut, also the lower abdomen, Nj. 262, Fas. ii. 255, Sturl. i. 196, Fb. i. 301, Mar., passim; smáþarna-mein, Bs. i. 825. smá-þing, n. a small object, Thom. 301. smá-ðxar, f. pl. small axes, A. A. 270. smári, a, n., botan. clover, freq. in mod. usage.

smá-saman, adv. little by little; see smár. smátka, að, to make small, Sks. 105 new Ed. smátt, f. [from smjúga; Ivar Aasen smotta], the opening for the bead, in a shirt or smock-frock not open at the breast; see höfuð-smátt. smátta, u, f. [Norse smotta], a narrow lane, Karl. 152. smöita, u, f. fat steam, as from cooking; see smita. smeittr, part. [for. word, qv. smelt, q. v.], enamelled; s. söðull, Ld. 274; s. hjálmur, skjöldur, bitull, El., Flöv., Karl. smekkr, m. [see smakka; from Germ. ge-smack; Dan. smag];—taste; a mod. word, as also deriv. smekkk-lauss, tasteless; smekkk-ligr, tasteful;—the ancients seem to have had no exact word for Lat. gustus, for even bragð (IV) is not found in old writers; the Germ. has kosten, which answers to Lat. gustare, but the Norse kosta (q. v.) is never used in that sense.

SMELLA, smell, pret. small, defect.; [Swed. smälla; Ivar Aasen smella; Dan. smælde];—to smack, crack, as a whip; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers.

smella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to crack, with dat.

smellr, m. a smacking or cracking sound; hundráð rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150.

smelt, n. [Ital. smalto; Fr. émail], enamelling, B. K. 84; smelta-kross, Ísl. i. 391.

smelta, t, [Germ. schmalzen], to melt; this word is hardly used except in the derivatives smolt and smeltr, q. v.

smeltr, adj. enamelled; s. með gulli, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1850. 83, Fas. iii. 273; s. skjöldur, Trist. 7, Fas. iii. 610, Gret.; bitullum settr smeltum steinum, Ó. H. 30, Hkr. iii. 293; s. kross, Ám. 34. 76, Vm. 21, 29, 55, 110.

smetta, u, f. [akin to smjúga; Ivar Aasen records a verb smetta, smatt = to dart quickly, start, like a mouse; Dan. smutte, smut-bul; but these words are not preserved in Icel., cp. however smatt];—a nickname, Fms. ii. 252.

smøygi-ligr, adj.; í-smøygiligr, insinuating.

SMEYGGJA, ð, a causal to smjúga, q. v., [Germ. smiebeln; Dan. smøge], to make slip, with dat.; hann smeygði fjórirum af niðr, Fms. vi. 15; smeygði hann lykknunni á háls sér, . . . s. laugini af háls sér, he slipped the loop off his neck, 368; hann smeygði á sik brókunum, pulled the breeks on, Hkr. iii. 323; smeygja sér inn, to insinuate oneself. II. reflex. to rid oneself; smeygðisk Egill af stafnum, Eg. 233; smeygjask undan e-u, to slip away from, Fms. ix. 333.

smeykinn, adj. [smeygja, smjúga, cp. Germ. smiebeln], prop. 'insinuating', cringing, sleek; Snorri bauð þá sínum herra smeykinn heim í holtið Reykja, Gd. 22. 2. in mod. usage smøykr, tímíð.

smøykligr, adj. insinuating, cringing, Al. 153.

smíð-belgr, m. a smith's bellows, Eluc., Fms. vi. (in a verse), þíðr. 80. smíðja, u, f. [A. S. smíðde; Engl. smiddy; Dan. smedje], a smiddy, Vkv. 32, Eg. 141, Fms. xi. 427, Ísl. ii. 350. Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Gpl.

454, þíðr. 75, Niðrst. 3, Skíða R. 103, passim. COMPDs: smíðju-belgr, m. = smíðbelgr. smíðju-búð, f. a booth used as a smiddy, Gpl.

454: as a local name, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 516. smíðju-drumbr, m. a 'smiddy-drum', anvil-stock: a nickname, Landn. 102.

smíðju-hús, n. pl. = smíðjubúðir, Fms. ix. 516. smíðju-mór, m. a kind of clay, used in Icel. as mortar in putting up a forge. smíðju-sveinn, m. a smiddy boy, þíðr. 65, Fas. i. 155. smíðju-tóli, n.

pl. *smíþby-tools*, D. N. i. 321. 142.

smíð-kona, n, f. a 'smíð-woman,' a nickname, Ísl. ii. 7.

smíð-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.; A. S. *smiðlice*), *workman-like*, Krók.; ó-smíðligr.

SMÍÐR, m., gen. smíðs, old plur. smíðar, acc. smíða; thus goll-smíðar, goll-smíða, smíðarnir, Mar. (xxxvi, xxxvii, in an old vellum fragment); but smíðir, 733 sqq. l. c.; smíðar, Hkr. i. 293; acc. smíða, 185, Grág. i. 149; the mod. usage is smíðir, smíði: the acc. smíðu, Stj. 362, l. 3, Fms. ix. 377, is less correct: [Ulf. *smiþa*; A. S. *smið*; Engl. *smith*; Dan.-Swed. *smed*; Germ. *schmied*]:—a *smith, craftsman, work*, of workers in metals and wood, ship or house-building; *jarñ-s-*, *tré-s-*, *stein-s-*, *gull-s-*, *skip-s-*, *knarrar-s-*, *skó-s-*, *skepti-s-*, *höfuð-s-*, *frum-s-*, q. v.; *himna-s-*, *the artificer of the heavens*, Fbr.; þá kom þar s. nokkurr ok bauð at göra þeim borg, Edda 25, 26, Fms. ix. 55; hann var stafia-s. at skipinu, Hkr. i. 293; vóru þá smíðar þar áðr komnir, id., Fms. v. 74; ens hæsta smíðs, Greg. 20, Eluc. 7; nú skulu smíðir fé taka, Gpl. 80; smíðar þeir er hús göra, Grág. i. 149; fá smíða til at skíra silfrít, Hkr. i. 185; the saying, fúr er smíðr í fyrsta sinni, none is 'smíðr' (master) the first time; and leggja smíðs-höggid á e-ð, to give the smíð's stroke, the master's stroke, i. e. the finish to a thing.

SMÍÐR, a nickname and pr. name, Landn. (cp. Rm. 21, Ann. 1362, Engl. *Smith*); **SMÍÐ-kell**, **SMÍÐ-Skeggi**, Landn.

smíð-reim, f. the 'smíð's edge,' the rim running along the back of a scythe-blade to give it strength; ljár máðr upp í s., Fb. i. 522.

smíð-vélar, f. pl. a *smith's artifice*, Stj. 23, 134, Sks. 51, Bret. 94.

SMÍTA, að, [Ulf. *smaitan* = *εμιξπιων*; A. S. *smítan*; Engl. *smite*; Germ. *schmeissen*; Swed. *smeta*; for the change from 'smear' to 'flog' see the analogy in ríða B, p. 499, col. 1]:—to steam from being fat or oiled.

SMÍÐ, f., old plur. smíðir, mod. smíðar; [smíðir and smíð are related to a lost strong verb smíða, smeið]:—craft, smíð's work, work of skill or art; ríss sú smíð síðan í verki, Eluc. 7; ef smíðin únýtsk, Fms. vi. 214; Bifróst er gör með list ok kunnáttu meiri en aðrar smíðir, Edda 8; öll sjá smíð (edifice) er studd með stólum, Eluc. 2; er þar vönduð mjök smíð á, Fas. ii. 541; hús vandað at efnum ok smíð, Fms. vii. 100; til þeirrar smíðar, Bs. i. 134; hann skal hefja smíð upp, K. þ. K.; taka til smíðar, Fms. ix. 55; var hann þar at smíðinni, he was at the work, vi. 215; vera í smíð, to be 'on the anvil,' in hand; hön var í smíð tíu tegi vetra, áðr algör yrði, Ver. 8; hús þat var í smíð sjáu vetri, 27 (mod. í smíðum); frum-smíð, a beginner's work: in the saying, flest frum-smíð stendur til bóta: jarn-s-, gull-s-, tré-s-, and metaph. hug-smíð = the 'mind's work,' imagination. Mod. usage distinguishes between smíð (sing.), the working, and smíði, the work; bar-smíð, beating, battle.

smíða-blástr, m. 'smíðy-blast,' forging, Eg. 141. **smíðar-efni** (-efni), n. the materials, Ísl. ii. 353, Fms. vi. 214. **smíðar-kaup**, n. wages for work, Hkr. i. 185, Edda 26, Gpl. 78, Bs. i. 81. **smíðar-köl**, n. pl. smíð's coals, Fms. viii. 201. **smíðar-lýti**, n. a flaw in the workmanship; sjá s. á e-u, Ó. T. 40. **smíðar-tól**, mod. smíða-tól, n. pl. a *smith's tools*, tools of a blacksmith or carpenter, Eg. 399, Fs. 177, Stj. 563, Ísl. ii. 81, Skálda 162, passim. **smíðar-öx**, f. a carpenter's adze, Sks. 30.

smíða, að, [Dan. *smede*], to work in wood or metals; fara upp í smíðu ok s. þar, Ísl. ii. 315; að smíðuðu, Vsp. 7; belti ok knif. . . ek lét þessa gripi í Englandi, Fb. ii. 76; hagliga smíðað, Fms. vi. 217; konungs-garðrinn var þá eigi upp smíðað, ix. 338, Stj. 50; smíða skála, s. kirkju, Anal. 203; hann smíðaði himin ok jörð, Edda (pref.); mun ek yfir þann stein s. (build) Kristni mína, 656 C. 3; metaph., smíða sér ráð, Fms. xi. 445.

SMÍÐ, reflex. to proceed, turn out, take shape, in a smith's hands; þá tók hann ok smíðaði, ok smíðaðisk ekki sem hann vildi, hann mælti, aldri smíðaðisk mér svá fyrr, sagði hann, Gestrinn mælti, smíðaðu sem sjálf til fara, Fms. ix. 55.

smíði, n. *smith's work*, a work of smíð-craft; eigi má geisli skína gögnum þat smíði, Hom. 128; gler er gagnsærra enn annat s., MS. 15. 5; þeir þóttusk eigi hafa sét fegra smíði, Fms. vi. 216; leit hann á smíðið ok lét vel yfir, i. 291; s. þetta, Clem. 50; þá er þetta s. var svá mikil orðið, Edda (pref.); þú skalt hafa hédan smíði, Nj. 32; workmanship, skrifat smíði, Greg. 26; þat s. var svá vel vandat, Bs. i. 134; vandaðan at efnum ok smíði, 132; mis-s-, q. v. compds: smíðis-gripir, m. a work of handiwork, Nj. 34. **smíðis-kaup** = smíðarkaup, Sturl. i. 87 C.

smjaðra, að, to flatter: **smjaðr**, m. adulation: **smjaðrari**, a, m. a flatterer.

smjalsa, að, to smack with the lips.

SMJÚGA, pres. smjúg; the ancients prefer the pret. smó (smótt, smó); the mod. is smaug, which occurs in Km. 7; pl. smugu; subj. smygi; part. smoginn: [A. S. *smugan*; Dan. *smygje*; Ivar Aasen *smjuga*]:—to creep through a hole, opening, or narrow space; at s. út um glygginn, Fms. xi. 277; þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; hann hefir smogið inn, garðr með hjarra-grind fyrir ok rimar í, svá at fénaðr megí eigi smjúga, Jb. 262; smýgr hann þá niðr undir hjá heenni, creeps under the blankets, Háv. 54; ræð ek, at þú smjúgir undir þar hjá stokkinum í nótt, Gisl. 100: to put a garment on which has only a round hole to put the

head through (cp. A. S. *smugel*), smugu í guðvefi, Hdm. 17; gullbrynju smó, Skv. 3. 45; cp. smokkr and smátt.

SMÍÐR, to pierce; kom lísör í brúnnia ok smó þegar í gögnum, Sturl. i. 180 C; örín kom aptan í bak dýrinu ok smó fram í hjartað, Fas. ii. 246; rækýndill smaug rauðar rítr, Km.; oddr smó brynjur, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

SMOGINN; gren-smoginn, of a fox; maðk-smoginn, worm-eaten.

SMJÖR, an older form *smör*, esp. in Norse vellums, cp. mod. Dan., Swed., and Norse *smör*; smörs, Gpl. 99, 110, Sks. 123; smør, id., D. N. passim: old dat. smjörvi, 623. 1; gen. pl. smjörva; in western Icel. sounded *smér* (cp. mjöl and mál, kjöt and ket, gör and ger), and rhymed thus, e. g. ef þú étr ekki smér | eða það sem matr er | dugr allr dreprest í þér | Danskri Íslendingr, Eggert: again, smjör rhymes with kjör, Skíða R. 104; [Ulf. *smairþr* = *σμάρης*, Rom. xi. 14; as also A. S. and Hel. *smere*; Engl. *smear*; Dan. *smør*; O. H. G. *smero*; Germ. *schmeer*]:—prop. *grease* (fat, oil); þat smjör rennr af þeim hvólum, Sks. 123; við-smjör, 'wood-smear' = oil; smjör-bakr, *smear-back*, a nickname, Fms. ix, but usually,

SMJÖR; brauð ok smjör, Eg. 204; þórólfur kvað drjúpa smjör af hverju stráti á landinu, því er þeir höfðu fundið, því var hann kallaðr þórólfur 'smjör,' Landn. 31; fraus drykkinn ok smjörít svá at eigi mátti klína brauðit, hann sá at menn sumir bitu annan bita af brauði, en annan af smjóri, hann tók smjörít ok vafoi í brauðinu, svá bindu ver nú smjörít, Fms. ix. 241; mjöl ok s., Landn.; smjör ok tin, Fs. 22. The ancients used to store up butter for years, see Debes in his book on the Faroe Islands; hence, þrifott s. = butter three years old, Skíða R. 197; fornt s., stúrt s., sour, old butter.

SMJÖR-hólar, in Skarð in the west of Icel., 'Butter-billow,' where the lady Ólaf stored her butter: **Smjör-sund**, **Smjör-valn**, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: **smjör-askja**, u, f. [Dan. *smøraskje*], a butter-bowl.

smjör-gildir, adj. payable in butter, D. N. **smjör-gæði**, n. a good produce of butter, Sks. 191 B. **smjör-görð**, f. butter-making, Sks. 191.

smjör-kaup, n. purchase of butter, Bs. ii. 134. **smjör-kengr**, -kollr, -kringr, -magi, -ræðr, m. nicknames, Landn. 211, Rd. 260, Fms. viii. 396, ix. 29, 40. **smjör-laupr**, m. a butter-cheat, Fms. ii. 164.

smjör-lauss, adj. short of butter, Skíða R. 105. **smjör-pund**, n. a 'butter-pound,' a kind of weight, Gpl. 524.

smjör-pundari, a, m. a steelyard for weighing butter, Gpl. 523.

smjör-skip, n. a butter-ship, a ship laden with butter, Ann. 1394.

smjör-spann, n. a measure of butter, Bs. ii. 134.

smjör-trog, n. a butter-trough, Fas. iii. 404.

smjör-tunna, u, f. [Dan. *smørtonde*], a butter-cask, Fms. x. 204.

smjör-svín, n. 'butter-hog,' the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 13.

smjör-valr ok **smjör-valsigill**, m. the name of a little sheep-bone, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 554.

smjörri, adj. buttered; smjörvan graut, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

smjörugr, adj. greased, fat; var smjörug haddan (from cooking meat), Hkr. i. 143; buttered.

smokka, að, [smjúga], to put on a shirt, sleeve, loop, or the like, with dat.; smokkaðu því upp á handlegginn: reflex., það hefir smokkast fram af.

smokk-fiskr, m. = kolkrabbi (q. v.), a cuttle-fish, Eggert Ítin.

smokk-ormr, m. a kind of insect in pools.

smokkr, m. [Swed. *smog*], a smock with an opening in front; smokki var á bringu, she wore a smock on the breast, of a lady, Rm. 16.

smolt, n. [smelta; Ivar Aasen *smolt*; Germ. *schmalz*], the grease swimming on the surface of hot water.

smortr, m. a smart fellow, Edda ii. 496.

smuga, u, f. [smjúga], a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole; hann gat ekki eina minnstu smugu fundit, Fas. i. 393, iii. 318; mörgum tógum smugum, Sks. 148; í neðstu smugur helvítis, 605.

smugall, older smogall, [cp. Engl. *smuggle*], penetrating, 656 A. I. 34; see smásmugall.

smug-ligr, adj. penetrating; smugligir vindar, Sks. 148; smá-s.

smurning, f. anointing, Stj. 306, MS. 655 i. 1, Gd. 62, Nikdr. 59, Bs. ii. 156; pass., hón síðasta s., extreme unction, Mar.; smurningarkleði, the dress in which one receives extreme unction, Bs. i. 145.

smyl, n. = gröm, the evil one; far þú nú þar er smyl hafi þik í Sám. 42 (the prose introd. to the poem Gm.), a Æp. ley.

smyrill, m., dat. smyrli, a kind of hawk, the merlin, Fr. *émérillon*, Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K., Edda (Gl.).

SMYRJJA, older smyrva, pres. smyr; pret. smurði; subj. smyrði; part. smurðr: [smjör; A. S. *smryrian*; Dan. *smörje*; Swed. *smörja*]:—to 'smear,' esp. of kings, to anoint; smyrja konung til veldis, Fms. vii. 306; hafði Samuel áðr smurðan hann til konungs, Sks. 704; at hann væri smurðr, of the extreme unction, Fms. x. 148; sjau nóttum fyrir andlát sitt, lét biskup olea sík, ok áðr hann væri smurðr, mælti hann mjök langt erendi, Bs. i. 296; smyrva með viðsmjörvi miskunnar, 623. 1; Drottins smurði, the Lord's anointed, Bible.

smyrsl, n. pl. [Dan. *smørrelse*], ointment; ílmr smyrsla ok jurta, Magu. 530; búa s., Rb. 82; dýrling s., spices, N. T., Vidal.; for wounds, Fms. iii. 73, Fas. ii. 116, Barl. 136; smyrsla-buðkr, Fas. iii. 309.

smyrslingr, m. a shell, = sandmigr.

smælingi, a, m. (*smælingr*), a small man, poor man; varisk nú smælingjar reiði Guðs, Stj. 495 (Sks. 729); sjaldan hefir réttir smælingis-ins við þat batnað, at margir hafa yfirboðarnir verið í senn, N. G. L. ii. 403. In the Icel. N. T. 'little ones' is rendered by smælingjar.

smælki, n. *small pieces, chips*, opp. to large pieces; það er ekki nema smælki; see *smalki*.

smætta, mod. *smækka*, smátta, Sks. 105 new Ed. v. l. [smár]:—to grow small; smækka tekr nú smíði gátu, Gsp., passim in mod. usage; smættsik þá með hans hyski, sundr-þykkjask ok smættask, . . . smættask allar ættir, Sks. 77 new Ed.

snaför, part. from an obsol. snefja, snafði:—*sharp-scented*; s. til at fregna aðr spyrja ný tíðendi, *sharp-nosed for news*, 645. 90 (Acts xvii. 21).

snaga, u, f. a 'snag-axe', a kind of *balbard-like axe*, = tapar-öx (?), Edda (Gl.)

snag-hyrndr, adj. 'snag-borne' (see snaga), epithet of an axe, Eg. 180, Fær. 110, Njarð. 358, Valla L. 208, 212.

snagi, a, m. [Engl. *snag*], a *clothes-peg*; hengja upp á snaga; a nickname, Sturl.

snaka, að, [Ivar Aasen *snaka*; Dan. *snaga*]:—to rummage, *snuff about*; at Ingjaldr snakkaði um hús hennar, Ld. 44; hann spurði, hví snakar þú hér, Öundur? D. N. i. 349.

snakkr, m. [akin to *snákr*, a *snake*], a *snake-formed imp*, as described in popular superstition, made of a man's rib swaddled in wool; then under a wizard's spell, it was sent out to suck the ewes and cows of his neighbours and to bring home the milk to his master or mistress; butter made of this milk (*snakk-smér*) breaks up if marked with a cross; the snakkr is also called til-beri (q. v.), Maurer's Volksagen. There is a similar legend among the Finns, who call the imp 'para,' see Ihre's Diet. and Castren's Finn. Mythol.

snapa, ð, presn. *snapir*, to *snuffle*, like a dog picking up crumbs on the loor; ok *snapvíst* *snapir*, Ls. 44; *snapir* ok *gnapir*, örn á aldinn mar, Hm. 62.

snap-víss, adj. *snuffling, parasitical*, like a dog under the table, Ls. 42.

SNARA, að, [Engl. to *snare*], to *turn quickly, twist, wring*; hann snaraði skjöldinn, Nj. 43, 262, Valla L. 213; hann snarar (*wrings*) af onum höfuðið, Finnb. 228; Bárðr snaraði glóvanna sundr milli handa ér, Fms. ii. 148; strengir var snaraðr at fótum þeim, i. 179; hann snaraði, vá at fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; Hrappr tekr báðum höndum um fal þjótsins, ok snarar af út, Ld. 98; snaraði hann hárit um hönd sér, Landn. 52; snaraði hann at sér klæði, Fms. iii. 77; snaraði þorkell höttinn at öfði honum, Landn. 146; snaraðr ok snúinn, *wrung and twisted*, Bs. i. 60; to *translate a book*, snara bók upp í Norrænu, Stj. 1, 40; hér byrjar ögu Ólafs konungs er Bergr ábóti snaraði, H. E. i. 591.

2. to brow-fling; hann snaraði hallinum ok broddinum, Fms. iii. 193; þá ar snarar út ór hölnum einum krókstaf, 176; snaraða ek síðan í lopt pp, Pr. 411; snaraði í lopt upp, of water, *bubbling up*, Mar. 3. A. S. *snyrrian*, to *make a quick turn, step out quick*; hón snarar þegar in hjá honum, Nj. 153; þeir snara þegar á þingit, Fms. xi. 85; eitt kípr snarar fram hjá hólminum, Mar.; hann snaraði þá inn í stofuna, ms. vi. 33; þessi maðr snaraði fram fyrir konung, 66.

II. reflex, to turn oneself quickly; nema þar snarisk sterrir menn í bragð, Fms. i. 254; hann snarask (= snarar) fram hjá þeim, Háv. 52; Skjálgr snarask á út ór stofunni, Fms. iv. 263; snórúmk úr sem skjótast, ok göngum l skriptu, Hom. 71; snaraðisk öxin ofan á herðarnar, *the axe rebounded*, ms. vii. 325; þau vötn er snarask í lopt upp, *that bubble up or gush to the air*, Rb. 354. **2.** snarask í karlfót, *to dress in man's clothes*, d. 276.

snara, u, f., pl. snóru, [A. S. *snære*], a *snare* (prop. a 'bard-twisted cord'), Fms. i. 206, MS. 623. 36; egna snóru, Grett. (in a verse), Mar.; gi sá hann snaruna, O. H. L. 53; ek mun sitja í snórinni, Fms. vi. 13; ggja snóru fyrir e-n, ix. 309; þá fann hann í hverja snóru hann hafði engit, Ó. H. 232; a *halter*, Mar.; ðæma e-n til snóru, Pr. 413.

snar-brattr, adj. *very steep*, of a brink.

snar-brekkja, u, f. a *steep brink*.

snar-brýna, ð, to *wet keenly*, Fas. i. 232.

snar-eygr, adj. *keen-eyed*, like an eagle, Stj. 225, Fms. xi. 205, Nj. p, Ó. H. 16; snareygja (acc.), 656 B. 11.

snar-fari, a, m. *the swift, smart man*, a nickname, Landn.

snarfla = snörgla, O. H. L. 84.

snarka, að, to *sputter, fizzle*, of a light when the wick is damp.

snarl, n. = snörgl; **snarla** = **snarfla** (Ó. H. 84), = snörgla, q. v.

snarla, adv. = snarflega, Lex. Poët.

snar-leikr, m. *quickness, sprightliness*, MS. 4. 5.

snar-liga, adv. [A. S. *snearlice*], *quickly*, Boll. 360; temp., nita s., MS. 5, passim.

snar-ligr, adj. *keen, quick*; snarlgr augu, Fms. i. 102; *sprightly*, lítill aðr ok s., vi. 416; snarlgrt ok snóurlgr, Band. 16 new Ed.

snar-lyndr, adj. *quick of mind*, Skv. i. 43.

snarp-eggjaðr (-egggr, Fbr. 13 new Ed.), adj. *keen-edged*, Sks. 645, s. i. 202.

snarp-leikr (-leiki), m. *roughness*; afl tréins ok s. næfra, *the rough-*

ness of the bark, 677. 14; *severity*, s. frosts, Mar.; s. hirtingar, H. E. i. 404, Bs. i. 276; a *dash*, s. í orrostum, Fms. ii. 107.

snarp-liga, adv. *with a dash, sharply*; berjask s., Fs. 138, Isl. ii. 195; gauga fram vel ok s., Nj. 96; rísa s. gegu e-m, Stj. 143.

snarp-ligr, adj. *sharp, dashing*; með fylktu líði ok snarpligu, Fms. xi. 85.

snarp-mannligr, adj. = snarpligr, O. H. L. 17.

SNARPR, snörp, snart, adj. *rough to the touch*, opp. to *linr*; snarpf átoku, hárklaði ok snarpa yfirhöfu, Barl. 97; mostly used metaph.

II. keen, of a weapon; snörp öx, Sturl. ii. 230; með snarprí ör, Mar.; snart sverð, Sturl. iii. 63; snörp egg, Skv. 3. 58; s. tindr, Bs. ii. 87; snarpir ok hvassir, Hom. (St.); snart auga, Þidr. 179, opp. to *linr*; lína eða snarpa, Skálda 175; línan anda eða snarpan, 179.

2. dashing, smart, of a person; inn blauti sem inn snarpri, Róm. 273; snarpir sveinar, Orkn. (in a verse); manna snarpastr í orrostum, Fms. vi. 60; inn snarpausta hund Víga, Fb. i. 387; of an action, snarpári bardagi, Fms. x. 314; snarpa atgöngu, Gullþ. 12, Karl. 247; snörp vörn, Fms. vi. 156; snarpausta orrosta, Eg. 297, Fb. ii. 44; inn snarpasti kuldi, *smartest cold*, Fms. ii. 228; snarp dauði, Magn. 486; snarp vetr, Róm. 259; land svá illt ok snart, Sks. 21 new Ed.

SNARR, snör, snart, adj. [this word with its derivatives is akin to snúa, pret. snóri; Engl. *snarl*, of cord]:—prop. *bard-twisted*, of a string; snarr þáttur, *bard-spun cord*, Stor. (snarr-þáttur, Lex. Poët.); þráðirum er snarr: chiefly used,

II. metaph. swift, [A. S. *snear*]; snarr vindar, *the swift winds*, Hdl. 41; snör brögð, *gallant deeds*, Skv. i. 10; used as an epithet to a wrestler, fighter, snar glímu-maðr. **2. keen**; snör augu, *keen, flashing eyes*, Fas. i. 200; augu snör, Þidr. 178; snart auga-bragð, Fms. ii. 174; adverbially, *smartly*, rann hann at sem snarast, Eg. 532; berjask snart ok hraustliga, Ld. 222.

III. temp. soon, Dan. *snart*; kom aprt snart, Fms. xi. 266; in poet. compds, geð-s., böð-s., fólk-s.

snar-ráðr, adj. *quick and resolute*, Fms. vi. 264.

snar-ræði, n. *presence of mind, a dashing, smart feat*, Fms. viii. 392; þetta verk þótti it mesta s., Lv. 110; Gísl (acc.) rak þat til þessa snarræðis, *this rash deed*, Bs. i. 126.

snar-skygn, adj. *keen-eyed*, a nickname, Landn. 201.

snar-spjót, n. a *javelin*, Isl. ii. 450.

snar-völur, m. [provinc. Swed. *snar-wral*], a 'turning-stick,' a *tourniquet*, a stick by which a cord is tightened; lét hann reka at honum marga snarvölu, Fas. iii. 568; in mod. usage, a *twitch*, i. e. a cord twisted round the upper lip of a vicious horse while being shod, það er bezt að setja á hann snarvöl!

snati, a, m. [snatta], the name of a dog, Bárð.: a nickname, Sturl.

snatta, að, (snatt, n.), prop. to 'snuffle about,' to *roam idly from house to house, roam without aim or business*: snattaðar-maðr, m. a *lounger*, N. G. L. i. 327; snattari, a, m. a *roamer, rover*, Rétt. 56.

snauð-leikr, m. *poverty*, Barl. 196, v. l.

snauð-ligr, adj. *stripped, poor*; var þar mjök snauðligt tilkvámu, Bs. i. 839.

SNAUÐR, snauð, snautt, adj. [North. E. *snod*; cp. Germ. *schnöde*; akin to *snóðinn* = *smooth*, of hair; referring to a lost strong verb, meaning *to strip*]:—*stripped, bereft, poor*; hífýli snauð ok svivirðilig, MS. 4. 27; konur snauðar, *beggar-women*, Nj. 142; fáir eru vinir hins snauða, a saying; ungr ok gamall, snauðr ok sæll, El.; þér eruð menn snauðir, Fms. viii. 20; þeir fóru snauðir í land, Valla L. 227; margr sá er úðr var fullsál gékki snauðr í brott, Fms. viii. 361; s. at fé, *peniless*, Isl. ii. 124; hinni augðu hugðusk leysa mundu en hinar snauðu höfðu ekki fé til, Orkn. 20; sú maðr var ávallt síðan s., ok aldri festisk fé við hann, Fms. v. 194; snauðir menn, *poor men*, Nj. 53, Bs. i. 355.

snauta, að, = snáfa, Korm. (in a verse); snautaðu sjálfir eptir þeim, þú dofini hundr, *go for them thyself, thou lazy dog!* Fjölínir ii. 57.

snáð, n. *food, meat*; snáð ok drykk, Fms. viii. 411, v. l.

snáði, a, m. a *parasite*; til rún-s mér fylgði snáðuligr snáði, Hallgr.; það er fallegr snáði! (conversational.)

snáfa, að, to *slink, go snivelling*; in the phrase, snáfaðu burt, *begone!*

snákr, m. [A. S. *snacu, snake*; Engl. *snake*; Dan. *snog*], a *snake*, only in poetry, Merl. 2. 16, 22, 89, Fms. ii. 18 (in a verse); snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. *the winter*; snáka jörð, stigr, 'serpent-path,' 'snake-litter,' i. e. *gold*; snák-hauðr, snák-rann, *id.*, Lex. Poët.

II. a nickname, Fms. x.

snáldr, n., snjáldr, a *snout*, of a serpent, Konr. v. l. (mod.)

snáp-leikr, m. *clownishness*, Barl. 196, v. l.

snáp-liga, adv. *clownishly, like a dolt*; þér sitid s., úfriðr er kominn at bænum, Fms. ix. 217; hann eyddi öllu fénu í füllífi svá s., at . . ., Barl. 46; víst reið ek nú s., Þidr. 244, v. l.

snáp-ligr, adj. *clownish, barlequin-like*; hann lék nökr sem einn s. trúðr, *like a vile juggler*, Stj. 505; héldu sumir fyrir Guð, sumir hund, sumir enn snáplegari hluti, Barl. 139.

SNÁPR, m. [? vulgar Engl. *snob*; N. Lancashire *snape*], a *dolt*, with the notion of *impostor or charlatan*; in the ancient law a person who attacks an innocent man, e. g. who falsely boasts of having dishonoured a woman,

was called snápr, and was to be punished as if really guilty, and his fine was called snáps-gjöld or 'snob's fine,' þar sem heimskir menn ok snápar ráða upp á saklausa menn, N. G. L. i. 20; nú vænisk maðr því at . . . gjaldi slíkan rétt, sem hann væri sannr at því máli, ok heiti maðr at verri, þat heita snáps-gjöld, Gpl. 204; in mod. Icel., when a priest or a married man breaks the seventh commandment, and to escape degradation and punishment hires another person to bear the blame, this latter is called snápr; hence it has become a by-word, a *dummy, doll, idiot*; þessir menn munu vera snápar ok hafa ekki komit fyrr í önnur lönd, Fms. ii. 64; þér sofit sem snápar, Edda (Gl.), Str. 71, Fas. ii. 225; skynlauss s., Stj. 473; at snápar snubbi þik, 423; viltir snápar, 418; an impostor, laga-snápar, a 'ubipper-snapper,' þettifogger; orð-snápar, a 'word-snob,' babblers, Acts xvii. 18; sem margr snápr hefir svarat hér til, Gpl. 172.

II. *the pointed end of a gimlet, pen, pencil, or the like, which may be the primitive sense of this word.*
snápr-skapar, m. *the being a snápr*, Skálda 208.
snefgr, adj. pl. *fleet, swift*, epithet of ships; snefgr kjólar, Hkv. i. 48.

snefill, m. *a slight scent*; hafa snefil af e-u.

snegdá, u, f. *a wench*, Björn.

sneгла, u, f. *a weaver's shuttle*, Björn: in the nickname Sneglu-Halli, Fms. vi.

sneið, f. [sniða; A.S. snæð], *a slice*, Nj. 76; brauð-sneið, ost-s., fleski-s., q. v.: metaph. *a taunt, hvern á þessa sneið, who owns to this cut? who is meant by this slight?* Ó. H. 87; stinga e-m sneið, *to cut with sarcasm*, Eb. 56, Grett. 102 A, Fms. iv. 311.

SNEIÐA, d, [sniða], *to cut into slices*, Fas. iii. 24 (in a verse); s. brauð-ost, metaph., s. e-m = stinga e-m sneið, sneiða honum fyrir sína ellu, Þiðr. 339; slíkt er illa mælt, at s. honum afgömlum, Nj. 190; ekki vilju vér honum s., Fms. vi. 15; hann sneiddi ræðunni á hendr þeim brauðum, *hinted at them*, Hkr. ii. 288; Gregorius ræddi um fám orðum, en sneiddi svá til (*hinted*) sem . . ., Fms. vii. 258; in Vápn. 5 read svaddi, cp. Fs. 66.

2. *to walk zig-zag*; sá maðr er bratta brekkku sneiðir, Bs. i. 750; s. hjá, *to pass by*; Katla mælti at þormóðr skyldi þar ekki hjá garði sneiða, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; hann sneiddi hjá þeim, Niðrst. 4; eigi mun ek hjá þeim kosti s., *decline it*, Fær. 252, Bs. ii. 48.

II. part. n. *sneitt, sliced*, a sheep's mark, cutting a slice aslant the ear; sneitt framan hægra, sneitt aptan vinstra.

sneiði-gata, u, f. *a zig-zag path* up a fell-side, Ísl. ii. 175, Mar. 1055.
sneiðingr, m. = sneiðigata.

SNEIS, f. [A.S. snās = a spit; Ivar Aasen sneis = a twig], *a skewer, by which a long sausage is skewered into a coil*; Hann spurði hvar Ögmundur sneis væri?—Answer, þat er líkara at þú hittir oddinn á hjalta-sneisinni (*the bilt-spit, i. e. the sword's blade*) áðr sjá dagr líðr af, Bs. i. 568; dó Bersi þar, ok fann svá sneis, er hann leitaði um daginn, 569 (a pun. for the man Ögmundur was surnamed sneis); ek þóttumk hafa mörbjúga-hlut í hendi, ok var af sneisar-haldit, *a sausage from which the 'spit-bald' had been torn off*, Sturl. ii. 132; fá mér annat vápn sterkara, ok skal mér ekki sneis þessi, *this switch!* Sd. 118 (but in the interpolated mod. part.)

II. in Dan. snees, [A.S. snās], means *twenty*, prob. from the use of tallies to score by.

sneisa, t, *'to spit' a sausage, coil it up*; ok úsýnna at þú sneisir mör þinn optar, Bs. i. 568.

SNEKKJA, u, f. [A.S. snæce; Engl. smack; snakkr or snákr]:—a kind of *swift-sailing ship*, belonging to the kind of 'langskip'; thus called from its swift 'snake-like' movement in the water; Ásbjörn átti langskip, þat var s. tvítug-sessa, Ó. H., Fms. v. 337; hann lét reisa langskip mikit, þat var s., skipit var þrítugt at rúma-tali, ii. 50; snekkjurnar flutu þar ekki, Eg. 362; hann lét búa snekkju tvítug-sessu ok með skútu fimmtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; þeir höfðu þangað snekkju tvítug-sessu vel skipaða, Eg. 28; tvær snekkjur, ellifru snekkjur, Fms. i. 27, where the verse has skeið, so that skeið and snekkja seems to be synonymous; tvau skip, var annat 'langskip' en annat skúta . . . ok hleypti 'snekkjunni' í kaf undir jarlinum, Ó. H. L. 16 (the verse has here 'skeið' Hákonar); snekkja is distinguished from dreki, tvau skip, var annat dreki góðr en annat s., Fb. i. 154; Vinda-snekkjan, Fms. ii. 308.

snellask, d, dep. *to talk in a high-pitched voice*; á hvern snelldisk þú? Stj. 64.4. 2 Kings xix. 22.

snellt, n. adj. *barsbly, in a high-pitched voice*; Öundur segir þá snellt, þú ert furðu-djarfr, Eg. 337; hann mælti við þau snellt, i. 70; svara snellt, Ó. H. 115; mjök var Skaði í máli snelld, Völs. R. 60.

SNEMMA, adv., older form *snimma*; the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. spells it with e and a double m, see the references below (from Bugge); *finm snemma*, Jd. 5 (skothending, according to the metre of that poem); but *finm hundrða snimma* (aðalending), Kormak; *finm snimma*, Ht. R. 29; the compar. *snemr* (snimr) and superl. *snemst* are obsolete: [A.S. sneome]:—early = árla, q. v.

1. gener. of time; borinn snemma, Vsp. 32; hve ðr yðr s. til saka réðut, Skv. 3. 34; sáttir þinar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 6; veðr mun þar vaxa verða ótt snemma, Am. 17; þat erumk

sennt at s., sonr Aldaföður vildi freista . . ., Bragi; sá sveinn var sneið mikill ok fríðr sýnum, Fms. i. 14; gördisk þegar íþróttamaðr snen, Hkr. i. 72; snemma fullkominn at áfi, Eg. 146; s. mikill ok sterkr, 86; systir fann þeirra snemst, *sbe was the first who saw them*, Akv., 86; snemr enn þú heggir, *sooner than thou thinkest*, Skv. 3. 54; hún ar snemr (*ere*) numin lífi, Edda (in a verse); hve snemst (*bow soonest*) þr fám snekkjur búnar, Fas. i. 268 (in a verse); urðu snemst barðir, Br; þeirnar mildi ok göðvilja er hann tóði oss nú enn snimst (*lately*) er lin var í Niðarósi, D. N. ii. 87.

2. of the day, *early*; snemma kaði seggr annan, Vkv. 233; ganga snemma at sofa, Hm. 19; mikilsti snemma, 66; síð eða snemma, Þiðr. 57; síð ok snemma, Fms. x. 277; í ttt eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. l.; snemma um morguninn, Nj.; þriðja dag snimma, Ld. 266; Álfir konungur gékk opt snimma; Hkr. i. 28.

3. with gen., *snimma orrostunarr*, Fms. viii. 388; aptan snimma Jólanna, vii. 268; þat var ok snemma orrostu er C konungr féll, x. 399; snemma dags, Am. 67.

snemma-búinn, part. 'early-bound,' *ready*, of a ship bound for a Nj. 163, Eg. 404, 158, Ó. H. 128 (snembiúinn with a single m).

snemma-bærr, adj. *early lambing or calving*, Stj. 178; snemmþær opp. to síðþær.

snemma-endis, adv. *early*; s. um morguninn, Ld. 324; býsk kongr s. í braut, Fms. xi. 52; Hallr lét skírask snimhendis, at an *early st*, Íb. 10; hann lét skírask snimendis, Fms. x. 397; sendi hann þá *early in the summer*, 97, Nj. 47; hann var snemendis mikill ok st, Ld. 20, Bs. i. 640; s. mikill hermaðr, Fms. i. 8, ii. 7: with gen. sumars, Ísl. ii. 264; s. biskupsdóms síns, Bs. i. 67.

snemma-grærr, adj. *early-cropping*, Stj. 274.

snemt, adv. *early*; honum þótti heldr snemt at rekja herinn, *too et*, Ó. H. 207; of-snemt, *too early*, passim in mod. usage.

snepill, m. *a snip, flap*; skinn-s., torfu-s.; eyra-s., *the ear-lobe*, N. C. iii. 263, mod., eyrna-s.; a nickname, Landn.

sneri-látr, adj. *smart*, an epithet of a woman = Dan. *væver*, Bjarn in a verse).

sneri-ligr, adj. *smart*; s. karl! Bs. i. 603.

snerill, m. = snarvölr, q. v.; þeir settu í sneril, ok sneru at strengi, Hkr. iii. 365; in mod. usage *the bundle* outside a door which is turned round to lift a latch.

snerkja, t, (mod. snarka, að), [cp. Dan. *snorke* = snore], *to s*ter, of a light when the wick is damp; með snerkjanda nefi, 228.

2. *to make a surly face*; hann sat uppétrtt ok var sne mjök, Eg. 304; hann snerkir kinnur, Sks. 230.

snerpa, t, [snarp; Ulf. at-snarþjan = θυγάνην, Col. ii. 21]:—to w; s. óxar sínar, Bs. ii. 94; *to raise, quicken*; s. róðrinn: impers., enn ótók leiðit, as *the wind grew brisker*, Fas. ii. 73; reflex., snerpask við bestir oneself, Lv. 91.

snerpa, u, f. = skerpa, *the smartness of a thing*; snerpi, n. *sharpn*; s. þessa frosts, 623. 34.

snerra, u, f. *a smart sbock, onslaught*; allhörd snerra, Fms. ix. 5; hann drap fjögur hundrða heiðingja í einni snerru (= einni lotu), 509; veitti herrinn Davíðs konungs harða snerru, 534: poet. *a fi* battle, Lex. Poët.

snerriinn, adj. *vigorous*, Lex. Poët.

snerri or snerir, m. *a smart, sharp-witted person*; hann var ú-svifur í æskunni ok var hann snerir kallaðr, ok eptir þat Snorri, Eb. 30.

SNERTA, pres. snertir, Pr. 427; pret. snart, plur. snurtu, Helr; subj. snyrti, Mar. 528; part. snortinn: a medial form, snertumk, Ld. (in a verse), Korm. 246 (in a verse); in mod. usage mostly weak, i pret. snerti, part. snertir; the strong form is, however, freq. in the Bible, snortuð, Luke viii. 46, 47; hver snart mig, 45; hún snart í hans klæða, 44:—to touch; snart oddr sverðsins kvíð Hrómun, Fas. ii. 375; sveiflandi einu saxi sem fyrst var ván at snyrti, M. l. c.; snertumk harmr í hjarta hrót, *grief touches the heart's c* Landn. (in a verse); snertumk hjörv úr hjarta, Kormak; hafa sne hjarta e-s, Bs. i. 769; þótt hann sé nokkuð snortinn, ii. 88; s hann þó með engu móti borðit, Stj. 210; ú-telgðum steinum þ snem ekki járn harði snortuð, 366; sem hann snart bein hins helga ma 634; ó-snortin móðir = *the Virgin-mother*, Mar. 2. s. við, to touch; hann hefir sigr hvar sem hann snertir við, Al. 136; cf. vðr snertum við þá hluti, H. E. i. 461; síkr snart við sæþráð, *the fish snappet the book*, Skálda (in a verse); ok snart við klæði þau, er . . ., B. 311.

II. metaph. *to touch, concern*; mála þeirra er okkr sne Lv. 74; þetta sama snertir marga of mjök, Pr. 427.

snerta, u, f. = snerra, í þessi snertu, Fms. viii. 230; of a short distan Barði var í skóginum, ok snertu eina frá þeim, Ísl. ii. 355; Harjarl tjaldar langa snertu upp frá sjónum, Fb. i. 170 (stund þá, Fms. 85, l. c.)

snerta, t, *to quaff off quickly*; ok snerti Hrungrnir ór hverri (sk Edda 57.

snerti-bráðr, adj. *impatient*; verit hefir þú stundum snertibráð, Lv. 107.

snerti-róðr, m. *a smart, short pull*, Edda 35.

Snertlingar, m. pl. *the descendants of Snörtr*, Landn.
snertr, m. a *touch, slight attack*, of illness or the like.
SNEYÐA, d, [snaudr], *to bereave one of*; s. e-n e-u, sneyddu þeir borgina nautum ok sauðum, Stj. 188; s. (to cheat) sér óríkri menn, 656 A. ii. 2.

sneyði-liga, adv., Gret. 88 new Ed. (read sneypiliga, þ for þ).
sneyði-ligr, adj. *deserted*, Mar.

SNEYPA, t, [the original sense, = *castrare*, remains in Swed. *snöpa*; and Scot. *snib*, cp. Engl. *to snip*]:—as a law term, to outrage, *disbanour*; ef maðr sneypir dóttur manns eða konu, N. G. L. i. 232: *to disgrace*, mjök em ek svívirðr ok sneyptr, MS. 4. 30; svívirðiliga sneypandi (gerund.), Fb. i. 89; in mod. usage *to chide* (a boy or child), þú mátt ekki sneypa barnið svona: the phrase, *riða sneyptr*, *to ride in slovenly fashion*, i. e. to ride with the horse's tail hanging loose and untrimmed, instead of being bound up neatly into a knot (gyrdri í tagl).

sneypa, u, f. a *disgrace, ignominy*; mun sjá s. jafnan uppi, Glúm. 389; mun ek sneypu fá af mönnum um tal okkarr, Ld. 44; sveininn vendi aþr með sneypu, Fms. x. 394 (snaupu); bíða mikla sneypu, Hrafn. 19; skömm ok sneypu, Nj. 186; flýja með mikilli sneypu, Fagrsk. 170. **sneypu-för**, f. a *disgraceful journey*, Nj. 79.

sneypiliga, adv. *disgracefully*; fara s., *to be snubbed*, Þórð. 44. Bret. 10, þíðr. 244, Mag.; tala s. til e-s, *to use bad language*, Gret. 88.

sneyping, f. = sneypa, Barl. 55, 165, MS. 4. 27.

sneyptr, m. as a nickname, a *snipper (geldr?)*, Landn. 204.

sníð, n. [sníða; Germ. *schnitt*], a *slice*; meitla af endanum til sníðs fyrstu rórinarrn, Mar.; nú skal hann þiggja af-sníð þyrnins, *the cut-off piece*, Karl. 546: a *cut*, of clothes, *fata-sníð*: the phrase, *á sníð, askance*; höggva á sníð, *to cut askant*. 2. plur. *the cut edges of a book*; bók í gyltum, rauðum aslanum, a *gilt-edged, red-edged book*.

sníða, að, *to go zig-zag*; hann sníðar upp fjallið.

snídda, u, f. a *cut slice of turf*.

sníddari, a, m. [Germ. *schneider*], a *tailor*, N. G. L. ii. 246, iii. 14.

sníð-glíma, u, f. a *wrestler's term, a hip-trip*, Fms. iii. 189.

sníð-hvass, adj. *keen cutting*; metaph., Fms. viii. 134.

sníðill, m. a *pruning-knife*, D. N. i. 321; sníðil at höggva upp þorna, Greg. 62; sníðrli (=sníðli), Gþl. 58. compds: **sníðil-egg**, f. *the edge of a s.*, Fas. iii. 626. **sníðils-varp**, n. a *cast of the pruning-knife*; a person was entitled to land so far outside his fence as he could throw his sníðill, Gþl. 453; sníðill, the name of a sword, Fas. ii.

sníðugr, adj., [Dan. *suedig*], *clever, cunning*, (mod.)

snífinn, part. of a lost strong verb, = Gr. *νιφόμενος*, *snowed-on*; var ek snífin snjóví, ok slegin regni, ok drífn döggu, Vkv. 5.

snígill, m. [A. S. *snigel*; Engl. *snail*; Dan. *snegl*], a *snail*, Fas. iii. 12 (as also the verse); brekku-s., freq. in mod. usage.

snikka, að, qs. sníðka, *to nick*, cut, esp. as a mason's or carpenter's term; telgja eðr s., Fms. xi. 431.

snikkari, a, m. [Dan. *snekker*], a *carpenter*, (mod.)

SNILLD, f. [snjallr], *masterly skill, eloquence*; orðhegi, snilld ok skilling, Sks. 438; vitra ok s., Mar.; kom hann svá sínu máli, at þat þótti illum áþeyrilegt, bar til þess s. hans, Fms. xi. 219; lauk drottning með ví sinni fölu, at allir lofðu hennar s. ok vitrleik, i. 141; ok völdusk til þrír hinir snjöllustu menn at tala á þinginu, ok vóru þessir ágæztir bæði t viti ok snilld, x. 278; með s. sinna orða, 279; vitrleik, s. ok hyggju, Barl. 12; í þeirri helgu snilld (in the holy text) mælríkvá, Hom. 155; orða-snilld, Lil. 64; mál-snilld, *eloquence*; snilldar-orð, Gd. 41; snilldar-ráms = Lat. *disertus*, Lex. Poët. 2. gener. *excellency of art, skill*, ks. 630; það er gört með mestu snilld. compds: **snilldar-bragð**, *proawess*, Fms. x. 258; stórvirkir ok s., iv. 84. **snilldar-legr**, adj. -liga, adv., *masterly*. **snilldar-maðr**, m. a *great orator, a master*, Hkr. iii. 27; s. til mælsku, Sks. 475. **snilldar-verk**, n. a *heroic deed, prowess*, Fms. vi. 38, vii. 87. O. H. 33: a *masterly work*.

snilli, f. = snilld; mál heitir s., Edda 110. 2. *prowess*; spurði, ef ann væri jam-snjallr honum | Glúmr kvaðsk eigi vita um snilli hans, Glúm. 338; eigi ætla ek þik þykkjask jafn-snjallan gyltunni... Ekki efna ek snilli okkarri gyltu smarna, Valla L. 203; snilli-fimr = *disertus*, eíðarv. 6; snilli-kennr, við ærna snilli, Lex. Poët. **snilli-bragð**, n. *exploit*, Flóv. 43.

snillingr, m., prop. a *master of speech*, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage *master* in art, skill, or writing; þjóð-s., ráð-s., a *wise man*. 2. *heroic man*; nú í hvert sinn er ek berjinn, þú em ek fyrstr, ok þykkja eir-nú snillingr er jafn-frann fara mér, Fms. viii. 410.

snippa, að, *to sniff with the nose*.

snitti, n. [sníða], a *flap or lobe*; ræna hann hverju snitti, Mar. 597.

SNÍÐA, sníð, pret. sneitt, sneið, pl. sníðu; imperat. sníð, sníddu; art. sníðinn; a weak pret. sniddi (analogous to liddi from líða), Fas. i. 21 (in a verse), 356, l. 1: [Ulf. *sneipan* = *θεπιζειν*; A. S. *sníðan*; erm. *schneiden*; Dan. *sniden*; Shetl. *snj*]:—*to slice, lop, cut*, prop. *to rime trees*, as the Gothic shews, cp. sníðill, Al. 120; burt sníð þú grein stann, Pass.; sníðu ér löstur af verukum várum, Greg. 32; sumir orm íðu, Bkv. 4; sníðit ér hann sína-magni, *cut his sinew-power, ban-string* m, Vkv.; skör sníðin hjörvi, Edda (Ht.); skeið sneið, *sbe cut the waves*,

Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann sníðr hann sundr í miðju, Nj. 97; sneið Kartr löfud af jarli, Fms. i. 217; svá at sneið í sundr kjálkana ok barkann, vii. 191; sneið Egill at honum skeggit, Eg. 564; sníða umi, *to circumcise* (um-sniðning), Stj. 353, MS. 625. 86; sníða, lima ok niðr-setja, of masonry, Fms. xi. 428: *to cut cloth*, of tailoring, sníða skyrtu, Gisl. 97; so als; sníða skó ok skæði: metaph., s. af, hann sneið af neðan þat er saurugt hafði orðit, Fb. 51; bjótar er menn sníða ór skóm sínum fyrir tá eðr hæli, Edda 42; so in mod. usage, s. fat, klæði, drik: sníða til, *to make a cut*; hvar til skyldi s. um kvánfangit, Finnb. 266.

sníkinur, adj., an obsolete part. 'sneaking,' i. e. *covetous, banking*; sinkr ok sníkinur, Barl. 136.

SNÍKJA, t, [Engl. *sneak*; Dan. *snige*, although in a different sense]:—*to banker after*; sníkja til mútu, Gþl. 175; mútur eða gjafir... þeir er til slíkra hluta sníkja, Barl. 32. 2. mod. *to beg for food* silently, esp. used of a dog.

sníkjur, f. pl. *begging*. **sníkjugestr**, m. a *parasite*, = Dan. *snylte-gjæst*.

snipa, u, f. a *snipe*; in mýri-snípa.

snjall-mæltr, part. *fine-spoken*, Hkr. iii. 87, Nj. 229.

SNJALLR, snjóll, snjallt, adj. [A. S. *snel* = *quick*; Germ. *schnell*; Hel. *snell* = *strenuus*; Dan. and Norse *snild* = *good*]:—prop. *swift*; in this sense, however, has disappeared, and it is used, II. metaph.

eloquent, well-spoken; hverr var þessi inn snjalli maðr? Fagrsk. 139 (mál-snjalli, Fms. vi. 415, l. c.); s. at máli, Sks. 72 new Ed., Róm. 312; fá menn til at eiga þing við Knút, þá er snjallir sé ok slægir, Fms. xi. 219; völdusk til þrír hinir snjöllustu menn á þinginu at tala, x. 278; snjallara mál, vii. 158; tala langt eyrendi ok snjallt, Nj. 250, Fms. x. 278; mál-s., q. v. 2. *good, excellent*; snjallara ráð ok vitrilegra, Fms. i. 104; hit bezta ráð ok snjallasta, vi. 417. 3. *valiant, doughty*;

snjallr ok vel hugaðr, Lv. 52; at hug hafa hjörum at bregða eor hind-ingar hölzti snjallir, Hkv. i. 22; hvi namtu hann sigri þá, ef þér þótti hann s. vera? Em. 6; ef hann er snjallari en geit, Fb. ii. 223; snjallr í sessi, *brave when in shelter*, Ls. 15; vera jannus- e-m, *one's equal in courage and valour*, Glúm. 335, 336, Valla L. 203; jann-snjallr sem geit, Bjarn. (in a verse); passim in Lex. Poët. as an epithet of kings, even as an epithet of God, and in various poet. compds; ú-snjallr, *the unwise*, Hm. 15, 47; ú-snjallara (*more cowardly*) kvað hann mik enn gyltuna, Valla L.

III. as pr. names, **Snjallr**, **Snjallr**, Landn.; **Snjall-steinn**, id.: in Dan. local names, *Snolde-löv*.

snjall-ráðr, adj. *wise in counsel*, Lex. Poët.

snjall-ræði, n. a *wise counsel, plan, course*, taken in an emergency, O. H. 54, Fær. 204, Fms. v. 47, viii. 392.

snjall-talaðr = snjallmæltr, Stj. 261, Bs. i. 641, v. l.

snjá-hvitr = snjóhvitr, Fms. ii. 281.

snjáldr, n. = snáldr.

snjár, m., see snjótr.

snjáva, að, = snjófa, q. v.

snjótr, adj., contr. snjófgr, *snowy*, Sturl. iii. 158.

snjótr, m. *snow*; for the various forms, snær, snjótr, snjár, see snær.

compds: **snjó-byrgi**, n. a *snow-sled*, Sd. 159. **snjó-dríf**, n. a *snow-drift*, *snow raised by the wind*, = **snjó-fok** or skaf-kafald, Hkr. iii. 138.

snjó-drifinn, part. *drifted*, Sks. 230. **snjó-fall**, n. a *fall of snow*, Bjarm. 51, Stj. 88, Bs. i. 381. **snjó-fél**, n. a *thin cover of snow*, Fbr. 59, Sd. 167. **snjó-fönn**, f. a *snow-drift*, Fas. i. 115, Dropl. 23.

snjó-bríð, f. a *snow-storm*, Ann. 1336. **snjó-hvitr**, adj. *snow-white*, Sks. 92, Fms. ii. 254, viii. 8. **snjó-kerling**, f. a 'snow-carline,' *snow-man*—in time of heavy snow the leel. amuse themselves by building a great snow-man, and this is called 'hlaða snjókerlingu.'

snjó-lauss, adj. 'snowless,' *free from snow*, Gisl. 117, Eg. 548, Fbr. 36; snja-lauss, Jb. 193 C. **snjó-ligr**, adj. *snowy*, Sks. 230. **snjó-minna**, compar. *less snow*, Fs. 25. **snjó-naud**, f. 'snow-need,' a *strong snow-gale*;

isar eða s., N. G. L. i. 405. **snjó-saur**, adj. *snowy*, Al. 41. **snjó-skafi**, m., see skafi. **snjó-skriða**, u, f. a *snow-slip*, Sturl. **snjó-titlingr**, m. a *snow-bunting*. **snjó-vetr**, m. a *snowy winter*, Ann. 1313.

snjóva or **snjófa**, **snjáva**, Fms. i. 235, mod. snjófa, að, *to snow*, Gr. *νιφειν*; snjávaði á fjöllum, Fms. i. 235; áðr hafði snjófat nokkurt, vi. 334; þann tíma er snjóva teki, viii. 431; impers., snjófar þá á fyrir þeim, ok vetrar, Fær. 40.

snjóinn, adj., prop. a part. [cp. *snjóinn*, *hald*; Egill gördisk enn snjóinni, Eg. 334; snjóinn ok stry-hærdr, Sturl. i. 20.

snjótr, f. pl. *scent*, in hunting; in the phrase, komast ú snjótr umi e-t.

snodra = snuðra, Finnb. 214.

snoppa, u, f. *the snout*, of animals, cows, horses, = *skolptr*, q. v.; á snoppu Brún (a horse), Vigl. 21, Konr.; fa högg á snoppu, Skíða R. compds: **snoppu-fríðr**, adj. 'fine-faced,' (slang.) **snoppu-langr**, adj. *long-snouted*, a nickname, Sturl.

snoppungr, m. a *buffet, a slap on the snout*.

SNOR or **snör**, f. [A. S. *snoru*; O. H. G. *snor*; Germ. *schnur*; Lat. *nurus*]:—a *daughter-in-law*; snör heitir sonar-kvín, Edda 109; snör né dóttir, Gh. 18 (Bugge); snær, Rm. 23 (Bugge), Edda ii. 491; frá Noemí

ok snorum hennar tveim . . . hvártveggi snor hennar, . . . snor sína Orpham, . . . af þinni snor, Stj. 420, 421, 426.

Snorri, or better **Snori**, a pr. name, see snerrir, Eb. **Snorrungar**, m. pl. the descendants of Snorri the Priest, Sturl. i. 55, ii. 82.

SNOTR, adj., the r is radical, fem. snotr, neut. snotri; [Ulf. *snotrs* = σοφός; A. S. *snotor* = sapiens]:—wise, a word noticeable for its use in the old Hm. (where it is used of the 'wise' man, ú-snotr of the 'fool'), Gr. σοφός, Lat. sapiens, cp. Hebr. חָכָם; ok með snotrum sitr, Hm. 5; snotrs mauns hjarta, 54; til snotr, 55; hveim snotrum manni, 94; ú-snotr maðr, 23-26, 78, 160; meðal-snotr, 53-55; al-snotr, all-wise, 54; ráð-s., 63; otherwise of rare occurrence in old writers, snotr kona, Edda; ef hann vill snotr heita, Skv. 317; ósnotr, 449; Sturl. ii. 241 ú-snotr menn á þat eigi fullan trúnað er hann sagði, þviát Björn var nokkut snotr (ú-snotr?) ok svá nokkut grályndr kallaðr—is a dubious passage and prob. corrupt. II. in mod. usage snotr means neat, handsome; það er snottr, hann er snotr.

snotra, að, to make wise; seint er afglapa at snotra, Fas. iii. 585.

Snotra, u, f. the name of one of the minor goddesses, Edda.

as appell., in húsa-snotra, 'house-neat,' see hús.

snotr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clever; mæla sannara eðr snotr-ligra, Valla L. 206.

snókr, m. [Dan. *snog*], a snake; see snákr: a nickname, Sturl. iii. **Snóks-dalr**, a local name in Icel., from the pr. name.

snópa, pres. snópir, to idle about dismally (destitute and hapless); sitr ok snópir, Hm. 32; snópa snaudr, Fas. iii. 12 (in a verse); so in the mod. phrase, snópa úti í kulda.

snót, f. [snotr], a gentlewoman, Edda 109; snótar úlfr, the 'lady's wolf', i. e. Loki, who carried off the goddess Idun, Haustl.; snótum öllum, opp. to jörllum öllum, Gh. 21, Rm.; the word is poet., and in prose only ironical, þessar snótir, these dames, Al. 153.

snubba, að, [Old Engl. *snubbe*; Engl. to snub]; to snub, chide, Stj. 423; hún frúin snubbaði hann, Karl. 53; s. e-n um e-t, Mar.; hence mod. snupra, q. v.

snubban, f. a snub, chiding, Mar. **snubbu-ligr**, adj.; s. orð, snubbing words, Mar.

snubbótt, adj. snubbed, nipped, the pointed end being cut off; það er snubbótt fyrir endan.

snudda, að, = snúða; s. eptir e-u.

snúða, að, (snóðra, Finnb. 214), to snuff, scent, like a dog, Vd. 126 old Ed.; hann ferr ok snóðr um hvern stein, Finnb. 1. c.

snugga, pres. snuggir, defect. in other forms, [Swed. *snugga* = Icel. snikja]:—to banker after; snæliga snuggir kváðu Finnar, til snuffs of snow, quoib the Finns, Fms. vii. 20; horta ok snugga heljar til, to throw a banking look towards Hel, Skm. 27; Judæi skyldi eigi þurfa til þess at snugga, at nokkurn tíma komi undir þá konungdómrinn, they need not banker after that, Stj. (MS.)

snugg-illr, adj. dismal; var heldr snuggillt veðr, chilly weather, Grett. III A.

snupra, að, to snub, chide a child; and **snuprur**, f. pl. chidings.

snurða, u, f. a knot in hard-twisted thread = Dan. *en kurre paa traeden*.

snus, f., see snös.

SNÚA, pres. sný, snýr (snýrðn), snýr; plur. snúm, snúit, snúa: pret. snóri, sneri (also spelt sneyri); subj. snóri and sneri: imperat. snú, snúðu: part. snúinn; [Ulf. *snúwan*; Dan. *snøe*.]

A. To turn, with dat.; sný ek hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; ek fékk snúit mínum hesti, Fms. ix. 382; himinun snýr sólu frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 474; hún lét hann mala ok s. kvern, Fas. ii. 377; þeir snúa skipum sínum ok láta framstafna horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; Baglar vildu snúa Rauðsúðinni, viii. 378; hann hafði snúit úr skinnunum, vii. 34; snýr jarl þangat herinum, Nj. 127; komask fyrir þá ok snúa þeim aprt, Al. 30; snúa umb öllu því er í er húsinu, Greg. 33; um snýr þú (to turn up and down) öllum sæmduunum, Ólk. 37; snúa sínu ráði áleiðis með sæmd, to proceed well, take a good turn, Fms. vii. 21; mikitt (better miklu) þótti mér þeir þá hafa snúit til leiðar, Edda i. 52; s. máli til sættar, Fms. x. 413; þá snýrðu öllum vanda á hendr mér, Nj. 215; sný ek þessu níði á hönd Eiríki, Eg. 389; at öngri hefnd sé til hans snúit, Nj. 266; snúa vináttu sinni til e-s, Fms. x. 51; s. úfriði á hendr e-m, to turn upon a person, begin hostilities, ix. 436; s. e-m til samþykkis við sik, vii. 307; snúa at brullaupi, to prepare for, Ld. 70, Fms. x. 105; s. til seyðis, Edda; nú skiptir miklu hversu þú vilt til snúa, what turn wilt thou take? Gisl. 58; snúa aprt ferð sinni, to turn back, Fms. vi. 89.

2. to turn on a journey; göra þá ráð sitt, hvert hann sneyri (subj.) þaðan, . . . snéri konungur þá með þat lið austr, Fms. v. 24; snúa aprt, to turn back; þeir snéru aprt til Kvenlands, Eg. 59, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 378; at þeir snóri (subj.) heimleidis. . . vildu þeir við þetta heim snúa, Rb. 261; sneyru þau suðr, Landn. 77; skipin snúu hér ok hvar undir nesit, Fms. ix. 314; snóri hann þá frá, Stj. 401; þá snéru þeir undan, drev bak, Fms. ix. 216; snúit at þeim, let us turn upon them, Nj. 245; snéri hann þá í móti honum, 8; hann snýr í móti honum, 125; sólin snýr um jörðina, turns (passes) round the earth, Rb. 488.

to change, alter; hann snéri síðan namni sínu, Fms. ix. 272; nú skul vit snúa visum þeim er mest eru ákveðin orð, v. 173; s. skapi sínu, Fa. i. 339; snúa þingboði í herör, Hkr. i. 270; snéri hún því í villu e hann hafði mælt, Nj. 161; snéri hann manns-líki á sik, 623. 35: to turn translate, snúa Látinu-bréfinu í Norrænu, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); Rodbert ábó sneri ok Hákon konungur . . . lét snúa þessi Norrænu-bók, El.; snúa þeir lögum í Norrænu, K. Á. 122; s. ór Franzeizu í Norrænu, Art.

II to turn, twist, absol.; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári-þínu, ok snúit þit móði min samant til boga-strengs mér, Nj. 114: with acc., lét hann snúa hin ramligustu býbönd, Fb. i. 564; vóru snúinn þar fyrir speld, a shuter for th window, Nj. 114; var vöndr snúinn í hárf þeim, Fms. xi. 147; snúa e-undir, to throw down by a turn or twist, in wrestling, 656 B. 9; so also snúa e-n niðr, to throw down, Stj. 346; harð-snúinn, hard-twisted; marg snúinn, many-twisted, cp. snúðr, snúðigr; snúa vélar ok svik, to twist contrive, Skv. 349.

III. impers. it is turned; þá snéri um sæ því, it was upset, Skv. 110 B: acc. þá snéri um höll konungsins ok ú önnur hús, 648 B, less correct; henni snýr frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 480 snéri þá mannfalli í lið Kirjála, Eg. 59; snéri mannfalli á hendr Ribl ungunn, Fms. ix. 313; brátt snéri fjárhaginum fyrir Teiti, Sturl. i. 131 C ef konur hengja klæði út . . . en ef um snýr, if they be turned up an down, N. G. L. i. 349.

B. Reflex. to turn oneself; hafði Gunnarr snúizk í hauginum, N. 118; snerisk hann á hæli, 253; allir þrændir snérusk til hans, Fms. 55.

2. snérisk hann vðr aprt, he returned, Fms. xi. 417; snýs Jörmungandr í jötunnmöð, Vsp.: en þegar eptir snýsk fram Viðarr, Nj comes forth, Edda i. 192; snerisk sá maðr fyrir honum inn í höllinu: ubeled round into the hall, Edda 34; snúask undan, Nj. 129; snúask at e-m, í móti e-m, við e-m, to turn upon, face about, to meet an attack c the like, 84, 115, 129, Eg. 380, 583, passim; snúask um, to turn up an down; snýsk jörðin um fyrir sjónum þeirra, Fms. i. 9; snúask í hring, í spin round, rotate, Rb. 100; svá snerisk (it turned out so) at þér kómus í engan lífs-háska, Eg. 45; þá snýsk veðráttá á inn hægra veg, Rb. 100 vatnið snýsk til loptsins svá sem þat þynnisk, Stj.; þó er líkast han snúisk til várrar ættar um vinfengt, Nj. 38; snúask til leiðar, to turn towards the right, Fms. vii. 136; snúask til lýðni við e-n, i. 232; þ neitaðir Guði ok snérisk aprt (returnst to sin), . . . þú tókt við skirn o snérisk til Guðs, Hom. 151; vér snörumk frá Skapara órum, turned awa from our Maker, Greg. 38; at þeir snúisk ok finni heilsu anda sinn: 623, 26; snérisk allr lýðr í sít ok sorg, Stj.: pass., snúask um, s. nið he turned up and down, Skv. 110 B.

II. part., for snúandi, Bs. 139, l. 28, read snúandi, i. e. svifandi.

2. part. past. snúinn, turn ing to, bent on; snúinn til fégirni, Fms. v. 35; snúinn til vináttu við e-t xi. 350; lýðr s. Guði til handa, 656 B. 8; konungur var mjök snúinn þat at sigla til Írlands, enn menn hans létu, Fms. x. 142, v. 1.

snúan-ligr, adj. that can be turned, Stj. 40.

snúðga, að, prop. to 'twist,' win, gain; at ek snúðgaða honum marga mann, 625, 27.

snúðigr, adj., contr. snúðga, [A. S. *snúð* = quick, agile], twirling, wheeling; snúðga steini, Gs. 4, 12.

2. neut., in the phrase, ganga snúðig: to walk at a swifing pace, Ld. 62, 148, Valla L. 212, Fas. ii. 558, Fb. 116; fara snúðigt, id., Nj. 100.

snúðr, m. [snúa; Scot. *snood*], a twist, twirl; það er harðr snúðr, lit snúðr; þeir knýttu saman ok görðu snúða (v. l. snýð = snúð) á endunum and twirled it into a clew at the ends, Fms. iv. 335 (noða, i. e. hnóð (q. v.), Ó. H. l. c.)

2. the bead-piece of a spindle (snældr); á snældr er snúðr ok hnokki, Hallgr.; hence the allit. phrase, snúðr ok snældr: N. G. L. i. 92: the allit. phrase, hann vill hafa nokkuð fyrir snúð sin og snældu, he will get something for bis twirl and distaff, i. e. some ri turn, see the legend Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 508.

II. profit, gain, for spinning and twisting betoken wealth and gain; hvern snúð sjá þeir sijn því? Skv. 251; hvat snúð (dat.), 266 B; til snúðar ok ávaxtar, Ó. T 36; þat er lítið til snúðar, a small profit, 655 xi. 3; ráð er slíkt t snúðr, Bjarn. (in a verse); fé-snúðr, money-making, Band.; þat e minn snúðr, that is my gain, 'tis a good turn for me, Fms. vi. (i a verse).

snúðu-liga, adv. quickly, Hom. 120.

snúin-brók, f. 'twisted-tartan,' a nickname of a lady, Landn.: snúin brúni, a m. 'twirl-eyelash,' a nickname, Sturl.

snúna, að, to turn; hve mun æfi s. mér, what turn will my life take Skv. I. 6; e-m snúnar e-t, to succeed, Ó. H. (in a verse); hversu snúnúð yðr konur yðrar, how did your wives comfort you? Hbl. 16.

snúnaðr, m. a good turn, windfall, gain, Vellekla.

snúning, f. a turning, rotation, Rb. 480: in mod. usage masc. snúningr, (freq.)

snúna, w, f. a lace, from Germ. *schnur*.

snýðja, snýð, snúddi, a def. verb; [A. S. *snýðjan*; Ivar Aasen *snýdia* Engl. *sniff*]:—perh. prop. to *go sniffing*, a metaphor from bounds; hann fór snýðjandi at leita þórólfis, he went sniffing in search of Tb., F. 50.

2. metaph., láta snekkjur snýðja, Edda (Ht.); ek lét (skip snýðja ór Sogni, Fas. ii. 72 (in a verse); láta sverð snýðja í ben, Ís ii. 362 (in a verse); veglig flaut snúddu víða, Fms. x. (in a verse); sló

the *sbafis*) snuddu, vii. (in a verse); cp. snoddu (better svoddu), Fs. 6, v. l.

snýkr, m. = *snýkr*, Bs. ii. 5.

snýrta, t, to trim; in the phrase, snýrta til, (conversational.)

snýrti-, [from snotr, qs. snýrti-], neat, elegant: **snýrti-liga**, adv. zaily, búask s., Str. 81; **snýrti-ligr**, adj., Kour.; **snýrti-maðr**, m. a gentleman, Edda (Gl.); snýrti-drengr, -freyja, -gátt, -gerðr, -grund, all öðt. epithets of gentlemen and women, Lex. Poët.

snýrtir, m. a polisher, Lex. Poët.: the name of a sword, Saxo.

snýpr, m. [akin to sneypa], the penis, (vulgar.)

SNÝTA, t. [cp. Dan. snyde, Engl. snoot], to blow the nose; snýta sér; ence snýta hlóði, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse); snýta rauðu, to get a bloody nose, Fms. iii. 147, Karl. 149.

II. metaph., snýtt hefir þú sífjungiun, ou bast destroyed thy kinsman, Am. 82 (cp. Dan. snyde = cheat).

SNÝTA, u, f. a 'snót', worthless fellow; vesalar snýtur, Fas. ii. 550.

SNÆÐA, d, [snáð], to eat, take a meal, with dat.; sem vit höfum snætt essu, Stj. (mod. with acc.): absol., þeir snæddu báðir samt, Fms. i. 216; af einum disk, 259; er konungur hafði snætt at dagverðr-bordum, vi. 50; þeir hvíldusk ok ætlaði konungur at snæða, ix. 404.

snæði, n. a meal, = snæðing, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.

snæðing, f. (snæðingr, m., Fms. ix. (v. l.), MS. 4. 24, and so in old usage), a meal, the taking a meal; snæðingumi, Fms. ix. 404; sitja snæðingu, to sit at meals, Korm. 232; s. ok samsæti, Sks. 632; taka æðing, Sd. 161, Fms. viii. 411; veita e-m snæðing, to give a dinner, p. 97.

snæfr, adj., the r is radical, [Norse snævr; Dan. snæver], tight, narrow; þó þeir kyrtla styttri ok snæfrari en hjörtu betri, Fms. viii. 336.

II. **snæfr**, tough, vigorous; snæfrir vinir, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); hér var eft um síglu, a close, tough, tight tug, Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse); ok hafði en eigi verit snæfrir (= snæfrir), be bad never been 'tighter', more hale and arly than then, Sturl. i. 150.

snæfr-leiokr, m. alertness, Fbr. 145.

snæfr-liga, adv. deftly, Hkr. iii. 252.

snæfr-ligr, adj. deft, alert, Fms. vii. 343; s. ferð, Ld. 284; rash, yðr eigi einn hlutr vel gefinn, at svá er allt snarligt ok snöfrligt um r, Band. 16 new Ed.

snæfr-mannligr, adj. deft, Hkr. iii. 338 (Cod. Fris. snæfr-).

snælda, u, f. [akin to snjallr], a spindle; snúðr ok snælda, N. G. L. i. c. snældu-hali, a, m. a 'spindle-tail', Bret. 32.

II. the prop reporting the seat in a boat; sjór upp í miðjar snældur, the boat is full water up to the middle of the s.

snældingr, m. [snáldr], poet. a serpent, Edda (Gl.)

SNÆR, m., this word has three different forms, snær, snjár, snjór; (alogous to sær, sjár, sjór; slær, sljár, sljór; mær, mjár, mjór); of the snær is the oldest, snjór rare, snjór prevalent in mod. usage; gen. s.; acc. snær, snjá, snjó; before a vowel the v (also written f) appears, sjar, Bs. i. 198; dat. snævi, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi, 623. 3; snjófi, Vtkv. 5. Dipl. ii. 14; nom. pl. snjávur, Hdl. 41, Bs. i. 198, etc.; acc. gen. pl. snjá, Lv. 25, Dipl. ii. 14; snjáva, Fms. ii. 97; dat. pl. snævum (snjávum, Bs. ix. 233), snjávum, snjövum; in mod. usage the v has been dropped, d. snjó, pl. snjóar, snjóá; this shortened form also occurs in old writers, e. before the suffixed article, snænum, K. þ. K. 6 (Kb.); snær (dat.), Cg. ii. 88; snjánum, K. þ. K. 12 B; snjónum, Bs. i. 198; [Ulf. snaius; common to all Teut. languages, as also to Gr. and Lat., though without initial s.]

A. **Snæw**; snævi hvítara, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi hvitari, Niðrst. l. c.; þær sem snjár, Hkr. i. 71; hafði snjá lagt á fjöllin, 46; en er vaði ok nokkt leysti snjó ór hlíðum, Fs. 25; sem slóskin snær lægir, All. 283; snjór var ú jörðu, Gisl. 32; er snjó lagði á heidar, Orkn. 4; st of snjór er, sjó ef sjór er, N. G. L. i. 339; snjór var fallinn, Fms. viii. 1; lagði á þá snjáva ok úfærðir, ii. 97; nú náir eigi vatni, getr sn. K. þ. K. 6 (Kb.); með snjófi ok frosti, Dipl. ii. 14; þá voru snjófar mliðr, Eg. 543; sakir frosts ok snjóva, Dipl. ii. 14, and passim.

II. **snær**, names, mostly the older form Snæ-, Snæ-björn, Snæ-kóllr, Snæ-laug (spelt Snjó-laug, Bs. i. 285, note 4); contr., Snjófir, qs. Snæ-úlfir. snjóvar-fullr, adj. full of snow, Bs. i. 198.

B. **COMPDS**: **snæ-blandinn**, part. blended with snow, Bs. i. 198. **snæ-fall**, n. a fall of snow, Fms. viii. 52, Finnb. 312. **Snæ-fjöll**, n. pl. **Snyfell**, a mountain in Icel. **snæ-fugl**, m. the snow-bunting, emberiza nivalis, Edda (Gl.); whence **Snæfugls-staðir**, a local name in Icel. **snæ-fólva**, u, f. = snjófól, Ld. 204. **snæ-hús**, n. a snow-house dug in the snow, Bs. i. 324. **snæ-hvitr**, adj. = snjóhvitr, Hom. 80. **snæ-kör**, m. a mound of snow, a nickname, Fms. ix. **snæ-kvama**, n. a fall of snow, Bs. i. 669. **snæ-kökkr**, m. (snjó-kökkr), a snow-bowl, Fms. vii. 230, Dropl. 22. **Snæ-land**, n. Snowland, the first name given to Iceland, Landn. 26. **snæ-lauss**, adj. = snjólauss; fjöll snæus, Landn. 175. **snæ-liga**, adv. snowily, Fms. vii. 20. **snæ-litl**, adj. with little snow, Fms. xi. 7. **snæ-ljós**, n. a 'snow-light', snow-blink, Eggert Itin. 121. **snæ-mikit**, n. adj. much snow, Landn. 324, Finnb. 242. **snæ-nám**, n. a thaw, Fms. iv. 42 (snjá Hkr. l. c.), D. N. ii. 35. **snæ-skafa**, u, f. the whirling of snow,

mod. skaf-kafald, Ísl. ii. 87. **snæ-skriða**, u, f. a snow-slip, Bs. i, Gisl. 33. **snæ-vetr**, m. a snowy winter, MS. 415. 19. **snæ-þryma**, a nickname, Landn.

SNÆRI, i. e. snæri, n.; [snúa; Ulf. snorjo = σπαργάνη; O. H. G. snuor; Swed. snöre; Germ. schnure]; — a twisted rope, of hemp, esp. such as is used for fishermen's lines and the like; hann kom snærinu ú akkeris-hringinn, Lv. 99; lögd s. unihverfis, Eg. 340; þeir týndu snærum sínum, their fishing-lines, Gd. 51: the thong of a javelin, Lat. amentum; þeir fengu fingrum í snæri, they fingered their thongs, Am. 42, cp. 'insertit amento digitos' of Ovid; gripa í bug snærum, Jd. 26. **COMPDS**: **snæri-dörr**, n. pl. a javelin with a thong, Lex. Poët. **snæris-þspjót**, n. a javelin, Eb. 310, Rd. 267, Hkr. iii. 38, Fas.

snæri-ligr, adj. brisk, Fms. x. 393. **snæugr**, adj. snowy; skór snæugir, Gisl. 31; snæfugum höndum, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse).

snæfr-ligr, adj., see snæfrligr.

snögg-klæddr, part. 'snug-clad,' i. e. in under-clothing.

snögg-liga, adv. suddenly, Landn. 85.

snögg-ligr, adj. sudden; s. viðburðr.

SNÖGGR, adj., the v appears before a vowel, snöggvan, etc.; compar. snöggrvari; superl. snöggravstr; [Engl. snug, but metaph. = smooth] — bald or short, smooth, of wool, hair, crop; á loðna ok lembða en aðra snöggva ok gelda, Vm. 33; snöggar ær, Grág. i. 505; nauts rófa snögg, Eb. 272; snöggvan belg, Landn. (in a verse); stutt skegg ok snöggvan kamp, Sks. 288; þeir bitu allt gras at snögg, bit it close, Fms. xi. 6; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of grass, það er snöggt, túnið er snöggt; snöggr verki, basty work, Geisli.

II. metaph. sudden, brief; orrosta hörd ok snögg, Vígl. 26; snöggr verki, basty work, Geisli. **2.** neut. snöggt, soon, at once, Finnb. 226; þá dró svá snöggt undan, Fb. ii. 15; cp. the phrase, það er snöggt-um betra, by far better; superl. snöggravast, for a moment; eg fer burt sem snöggravast.

snökta (snökt, n. whining), t, to sob, whine; ér látid illa, snöktdi eða syrgit, Fms. viii. 234; með snöktaandi röðna, i. 264.

snöp, f. [snapa], a 'nip,' scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snow-covered fields; það er ekki nema litil snöp.

snör, see snor.

snörgl, n. (sounded snörl), a rattling sound in the throat, Fs. 144, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

snörgra, ð, to 'snarl,' rattle in the throat, Hom. 121, Fms. v. 213.

snört, m., gen. snartar, [Ivar Aasen snart = a stick burnt at one end]:—

a nickname, Landn.; hence **Snartar-tunga**, a local name.

SNÖS, f. [Ivar Aasen snos], a projecting rock; þeir höfðu þar tjald hjá snösinni, Gullþ. 8; freq. in mod. usage, kletta-snös, fram á snösina; berg-snös, Eg, Gullþ., Hom. **2.** a *pat-book*; gullkaleikr með gyltum nusum (= snösium), Vm. 52; heill og sett hóf minn eg skal kyssa snös þína ef þú græðir vör mína, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 553.

snöttungur, m. [snatta], a rover, Fas. ii. 357.

so = svá (q. v.), so: **sodan**, svodan, *sub*.

soddi, a, m., mod. **suddi**, [soð], dampness, steam, as a nickname, Fms. ix.

SOÐ, n. [sjóða; mid. H. G. sof], the broth or water in which meat has been seethed or sodden, Stj. 390, Fms. i. 35, Mag. 157, passim: *suill*, gefa svinum soð, Hkv. 2. 37, Vígl. 17.

COMPDS: **soð-áll**, m. a *flesh-book*, rendering of Lat. *fuscina* in the Vulgate, Stj. 308, 315, 430. **soð-fantr**, m. a cook, Clar. **soð-fullr**, adj. full of soð, Mag. **soð-greifi**, a, m. a 'cooking-lord,' cook (ironic.), Fbr. 194, Róm. 333.

soð-hús, n. a 'seethe-house,' kitchen, Korm. 34, Bs. i. 357, Pm. 133, Dipl. v. 18. **soð-ketill**, m. a cooking-kettle, Stj. 291, Nj. 247, 248. **soð-krókr** = soðáll, Sturl. iii. 176 (a nickname).

soð-reykr, m. 'seething-reek,' steam from cooking, Fb. i. 87.

soðinn, part. boiled.

soðna, ad, to become sodden, cooked, boiled, Edda 45, Str. 28.

soðning, f. a soddening, seething, boiling; vera at s., Rd. 260, Sturl. iii. 101, Krók.: a thing to be cooked, Stj. 620.

SOFA, pres. sing. sefr, older søfr, Hom. 152; pl. sofum, sofit, sofa; pret. svaf, svæft (mod. svafst), svaf; pl. sváfu, svöfu, or eliding the v, söfu; subj. svæftir or söft; imperat. sof, sofðu; part. sofinn: [Dan. sove, Swed. sofa; a word common to the Teut. and class. languages, if indeed, as Grimm thinks, Goth. slēpan, Engl. sleep, Germ. schlafen, are the same word in different forms; cp. svefn, Engl. swoon.]

B. *To sleep*; mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 59 (Bugge); sjaldan getr sofandi maðr sigr, 58, Vápn. 25; sofa svefn, Fb. i. 550; s. af nóttina, 348; s. af nótt þá, Ísl. ii. 350. Fms. iii. 92; þeir sváfu um nóttina, Eg. 560; hann svaf, Fs. 6, Fms. i. 12; sefr hann þrjár nætr í húsinu, xi. 5; sit er ávalt søfr, Hom. 152; sofa fast, Fms. i. 9; hve fast hann svæft, Fs. 6; s. sætan, to sleep sweetly, Sól., Sdm.; sem þá at hann svæft, O. H. 219: the phrase, ok sofi yðr þó eigi öll vá, woe shall not sleep for you, shall lie wide awake at your door, Fb. 160; sofa lifi, to sleep one's life away, Hðm.

II. reflex., hann spyr hversu þeim hafr sofik, . . . hann letr sér vel hafr sofnat, be asked how they had slept, . . . be said he had slept well, Þjóð. 319.

III. part. sofinn, asleep, Hm.; hverr lífa sofinn í sínu rúmi, Fb. i. 290, Mag. 154, Clar.

sofari, a, m. a *sleeper*, Játv. S. 20.

sofendr, part. pl. *sleepers*; sjau s., *the seven sleepers*, Ann.

sofna, að, (somnia, Bs. i. 340, l. 5; *Sognna*, 673, 2), to fall asleep, Fms. i. 9, xi. 5, Fs. 6, Nj. 33, 273, N. G. L. i. 102; margir líkamir heilagra dauðra manna, er sofnað höfðin, risu upp, Niðrst. 10; in hann sofnaði til Guðs, Bs. i. to abate, Al. 54. 2. in mod. usage reflex., mér hefir sofnað vel, *I have slept well*, cp. Þiðr. 319, passim.

SOĞ, n. [sjúga], *an inlet*; yfir skerin þar sem vága-sogin vóru mest, ok því skeri næst var sogit miklu breiðast, Bs. ii. 181. 2. in compds, að-sog and út-sog in Icel. the 'inrush and out-suck' of the surf; lenda með að-soginu; en með út-soginu skall það á lionum apr, og rak hann langt út á sjó, Od. v. 428. II. a local name for the outlet of the Lake of Thingwalla.

soga, að, to suck, of the surf; aldan sogaði að sér skipið.

Sogn, n. and Sogn-sær, m. the name of a fjord in Norway, perh. akin to sog from the inlet-like shape of this fjord: hence Sygnir, m. pl. *the men of Sogn*, Fms.

so-guru, so-goru, so-gurt, so done (see göra F. III); enda situ um sogurt, let it remain as it is, Skálda (Thorodd); at soguru, as things stand, Ó. H. 202, Skv. i. 24, 40; at cigi mundi sogurt sjatna, Nj.; á sogurt ofan, to boot, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36; þeir fóru heim við sogort, 655 vii. 4; fara heim með soguru, [= Gr. ἀπαυτος], Glúm. 332: the full form, sváögörvu, Eg. 155, or sváögört, Fas. i. 85, is due to editors or late transcribers, and is not idiomatic.

sokka, u, f. and sokki, a, m. a horse with white legs: Sokki, a, m. a nickname, Landn., Fs., Orkn.

sokkning, f. [sökkva], a sinking, Ann. 1254.

sokkr, m. [from Lat. *soccus*?], a sock, Ld. 36, Bs. i. 342. COMPDS: sokka-band, n. a garter, Fas. ii. 374. sokka-leistr, m., see leistr; ganga á sokkaleistunum, to walk in socks, Dan. *gaae paa buse-fødder*.

soldan, m. (sultan, Fms. viii. 236, 261), [for, word], a sultan, Fms. x. 116.

soll, u. (mod. sull), qs. vill, with an elided v, [Norse *sull* = a sop; Dan. *sul*]—*swill*; tægja tíkr at solli, Hkv. i. 31, 40; hræ-soll, *carriou-swill*, i. e. blood, Lex. Poët.

sollr, m. [from soll], a *rot*, a *drunken company*; illr sollr, i veraldar vonzku-solli, velkist eg, Pass. II. 17.

solmr, m., poët. *the swell*, of the sea, Lex. Poët.

son-lauss, að, *sonless*, Fms. v. 132, Grág. ii. 70, Hkr. ii. 149, Fb. i. 560, Róm. 121.

son-leysi, n. *the having no son*.

SONR, m., gen. sonar, dat. syni, pl. synir, acc. sonu, and mod. syni, which form occurs in vellums of the end of the 13th century (Cod. Fris.), Sks. 329 B: an acc. sing. sunn, Thorsen 335 (a Dan. Runic stone). The forms syni, synir refer to an older nom. sunnr, which is freq. in Norse vellums; on the other hand, Icel. vellums now and then have dat. sōni, pl. sōnir, Grág. ii. 174; senir, 656 C. 14; Guðs senir, id.; even spelt seyni, seynir, Bs. i, Rafns. S.; the ø (ey) representing the vowel change of o. When sonr is suffixed to a name, the Icel. (but not Norsemen) drop the r, e. g. Snorri Sturlu-son (not sonr); it is in Edd. written in one word, Arni Magnússon, but in the vellums in two words, as in the list D. l. i. 185, 186 (Fiðr Halls son, Hjalti Arnsteins son...): [the root is sunu; cp. Goth. *sunus*, A. S. *sunu*, whence Engl. *son*, Dan. *søn*, but *sen* when suffixed, as *Peter-sen*.]

B. A son; skilgetinn sonr, laun-s., bróður-s., systur-s., dóttur-s., sonar-s., Grág. i. 171; sonar-dóttir, id.; sonar-kona, sonar-kvon, a daughter-in-law, N. G. L. i. 350, K. Á. 142; sonar-synir, a son's sons, grandsons, Eg. 591; sona-torrek, a son's loss, the name of an old poem, Eg.; sonar-dauði, sonar-missir, Stj.; sonar-bani, slayer of one's son, Háv. 44, Fms. vi. 106; sonar-bætr, the *weregild* for a son, Nj. 21, Fms. i. 194; sonar iðgjöld, engi getr s. nema sjálfri ali, Stor.; sona-eign, Ld. 236, Fas. ii. 112; sonar-gjöld = sonar-bætr, Eg. 311; sonar-hefnir, Grett. 150. ☞ We may notice the brief way of stating a pedigree upwards with a running genitive; e. g. móðir hans hét Þórgerðr ok var dóttir Þorsteins ins Rauda, Ólafs-sonar ins Hvíta, Ingjalds-sonar, Helga-sonar, . . . Th. was the daughter of Th. the Red, son of Olav the White, son of Ingjald, son of Helgi; . . . Auðr var dóttir Ketils Flatnefs, Bjarnar-sonar Bunu, Grimms-sonar hersis or Sogni, A. was the daughter of K. Flatnose, son of Björn Bunu, son of Grim Hersir of Sogn, Nj. 2, see the Landn. passim.

sopi, a, m. [súpa], a *sop*, *sup*, *mouthful*; drekka tvá sopa, Fas. i. 70; hann saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; einn sopa vís, Þiðr. 167.

soppa, u, f. a *sop*; soppu af víni, Karl. 56.

sopprr, m. = svöppr (q. v.), the v being dropped, a ball; slá sopp, Mar. 1034; hann sló augat ör einum með soppinum, Fas. iii. 196. COMPDS: sopp-dreppr, m. a bat, Vígl. 24. sopp-leikr, m. a game of ball, Fas. iii. 196.

SORG, f. [Ulf. *saurga* = μέριμνα, λύπη; A. S. and Dan. *sorg*; Eng. *sorrow*; Germ. *sorge*]—*sorrow*, *care*, *bereavement*; the original sense is *care* (harmt being 'sorrow'); sorg etr hjarta, Hm. 122; kveykva sorg, Hdm. i; ala sorg, Orkn. (in a verse); hug-sorg, *mind's grief*; búk-sorg,

worldly care: allit., sorg ok súp, Hm. 147; snótum öllum sorg at mið veri, Gh. 21; með sorg, Fms. ii. 223, passim: plur. *cares*, *sorrows*, læz sorgir, Rm. 41; at sorgum, Fms. vi. (in a verse); segja sorgir, Am. 8; minar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, an old ditty, Sturl. iii. 317; sorg; búnaðr, -búningr, a *mourning dress*, Barl. 20, Stj.: in old vernacular wrings the only records of mourning are the phrase 'to wear a black hood (falda blá) in Heiðarv. S. (in a verse), and the hanging the hall with bla in the celebrated passage in Jómsvik S., see Sir Edmund Head's ball 'The Death of old King Gorm'; neither is black used for mourn in Icel., as it is the national colour. COMPDS: sorg-bitinn, pa *sorrow-bitten*, *distressed*. sorg-eyrr, adj. *grief-beating*, Hau; sorga-fullr, adj. *sorrowful*, full of care, Hm. 115; *sorrowful*, Barl.; Bs. i. 193. sorg-fullr, adj. *sorrowful*, Gkv. i. 1, Fb. ii. 387, Fr. i. 263. sorga-lauss, adj. *free from care*, Skv. 3. 24. sor lauss, adj. *free from care*, Hm. 55. sorg-liga, adv. *sadly*. sor ligr, adj. *sad*, *distressing*, Str. 573, Bs. ii. 76. sorg-móðr, a *distressed*, Bs. i. 178, Gkv. 2. 40, Ög. 14, Th. 9. sorg-mæði, f. a *distressed*, Bs. i. 180, Clem. 47. sorg-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., f. 90), *melancholy*, Sks. 546, 547, Stj. 50. sorgar-samligr, adj. se Pr. 351.

sorga, að, to sorrow, (rare): to be concerned for, s. fyrir e-u = D. *sorge* for *noget*, (mod.); cp. Germ. *sorgen*.

sori, a, m. [cp. saurr, súrr], *dross*, esp. of metals, but also lees.

sorp, n. *sweepings*, from houses, the floor, etc., Ísl. ii. 367; bera sóa éld, Fbr. 168; haninn rótar haugi í, og hittir perlu í sorp í því ditty. COMPDS: sorp-haugr, m. a mound of sweepings; leynd

gimsteinn í sorphaugi, Greg. 27. sorp-hæna, u, f. a top, Ivar Aasen

ben without a cock, Björn. sorp-trog, n. a dust-bin, Fms. vi. 366

sorta, að, [Dan. *sorti*], to dye black, N. G. L. iii. 282.

sorta, u, f. a black dye, B. K. 83. COMPDS: sortu-lita, að, to i with black beater. sortu-litan, f. a dying black with sorta. sort

lyng, n. 'black ling'; a kind of dyer's weed.

sorti, a, m. [svart], a black cloud; skuggi eða s., Fms. v. 172, 163; sé sorti fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21; sorti á sólu, Rb. 108.

sortna, að, [Dan. *sortne*], to grow black, Vsp. 57, Stj. 240, Fms. 414, Rb. 346, Fbr. 114; e-m sortnar fyrir augum, of faintness, cp. D. *det sortner* for *mine øjne*.

sot-dript, f. (sotdrupt, D. N. i. 590, iv. 328); [a for. word, from L. *sudarium*?]—a costly veil to cover relics, pictures, or other sacred this in a church; s. blámert, Ám. 59; s. hringfötn yfir Martino, Vm. 2 s. yfir Pétrs skript, 83; s. yfir altari, Pm. 137; s. yfir heilögum kro. Vm. 14.

SÓA, að; this heathen word remains in only four passages of the poems Hm. and Ýt., and in those only in the infin. and part. sóit; fr the sense, however, a strong inflexion may be inferred; in mod. usage, sense II) it is a verb of the 1st weak conjugation (að): [the etymology is doubtful; not from *sá* = to *sow*; it is more likely that *sóa* is a root word to *són*, an atonement. The passages in Hm. and Ýt. leave doubt as to the original sense:—to sacrifice, make an offering, but in specific sense, for Hm. makes a distinction between blóta and sóa; veit hve blóta skal . . . veitú hvé sóa skal, . . . betra er ósent en sé of s. Hm. 145, 146; þá er árgjörn Jóta dólgri Svía kind um sóa skyldi, Ýt (where the prose is, at þeir skyldi honum 'blóta' til árs sér); at Bölvu þeir spurðu ef hann væri með böndum kominn eðr hefði honum Suttu um sóit, or if S. had sacrificed him, put him to death, Hm. 109. in mod. usage the word is freq. in the sense to squander, with d and declined; sóa fé sínu, og þá hann hafði nú öllu sóað, það há átti, Luke xv. 14; cp. Lat. *dapes*, an offering, and Gr. *δανάων*, squandering.

sóan, f. a squandering; fjár-sóan, Bs. i. sóunar-samr, adj. a *spe* thrift.

sóði, a, m. a dirty fellow, a slut. sóða-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv) *sluttish*. sóða-skapr, m. dirtiness.

sófi, m. a broom; sópa með sóflum, 623. 36.

SÖKN, f. [sækja; A. S. *söcen*; Dan. *sogt*]—an attack; í orrostu ok sóknum, Fms. ii. 106, vi. 59; harðr í sóknum, 24; tóksk harða sókn, Eg. 125; Guð gaf honum sigr hvar sem hann átti sóknir, Ver. 2 passim. 2. a law term, an action, esp. the prosecution, as opp. vörn (the defence); sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Grág. 59; dómar skyldu fara út til sóknar, Nj. 87; sækja með lands-laga sól to raise a lawful action, Bs. i. 749; biskups sókn (action) um krist spell, H. E. i. 251; ok á slíka sókn hvern maðr til síns fjár sem góði á, Grág. i. 141.

II. the assemblage of people at a church, me ing, or the like; nú er sókn mikil í Skálholt um allt Ísland, því ska fyrir hugsa þik um sermon á morgin, Bs. i. 809; góðisk þá þegar mi sókn at Guðmundar-degi, 829; til-sókn, at-sókn, skip-sókn, a *ship's crew* sókn eru státtán, Edda 108. 2. a parish, Dan. sogn, answering to a secular hreppr or sveit; af hverri (jörð) sem í sókninni liggir, Vm. i. passim in mod. usage; kirkju-sókn; sókna prest, a parish priest: a diocese, Dipl. ii. 14; þing-sókn, q. v.

III. a drag, grapple, to drag the bottom of the sea, only in plur.; hvalrin hljóp á sjó ok sókk, sí

fóru menn til á skipum ok gördu til sóknir, ok vildu draga hvalinn at landi, Bs. i. 641; ef maðr dregr upp akkeri með sókn eðr kafar til, N. G. L. ii. 284; sóknir góðar skaltu jafnan minnask at hafa á skip með þér, Skv. 30; fóru hvern dag margir menn meðr sóknir at leita líkana, Fms. viii. 231, v. l.

2. in mod. usage sóknir means a *big iron hook* by which sharks are caught. COMPMS: **SÓKNAR-ADILI**, a, m. *the prosecutor* in a suit, see *adili*, opp. to *varnar-adili*, Grág., Nj., passim. **SÓKNAR-DAGR**, m. a *suit-day, court-day*, K. Á. 180. **SÓKNAR-FÓLK**, n. *the parish-folk*, H. E. i. 472. **SÓKNAR-GÖGN**, n. pl. *the proofs for a prosecution*, Grág., Nj. **SÓKNAR-KIRKJA**, u, f. a *parish-church*, H. E. i. 490, K. Á. 40. **SÓKNAR-KVIÐR**, m. a *verdict*, Grág. i. 55, 255. **SÓKNAR-MAÐR**, m. a kind of *overseer* (?) in the old hrepp; ef hann vill eigi, þá er s. sakar-adili, ef hann vill eigi, eðr er eigi s. tekinn í hrepp, þá á hverr er vill sókina, Grág. i. 297; rétt er at þeir sé eigi land-eigendr er sóknarmenn eru í hrepp, 444, cp. Js. 31, Jb. 13, 54; mod. a *parishioner*. **SÓKNAR-MÁL**, n. an *action (lausúit)*, H. E. i. 237. **SÓKNAR-PRÉSTR**, m. a *parish-priest*, K. Á. 68. **SÓKNAR-VITNI**, u. a *witness for a prosecution*, Gpl. 306. **SÓKNAR-ÞING**, n. a *parliament with courts and pleading, a session*, Grág. i. 99; lengr er s. er laust, þó skulda-þing sé fast, 108; aðrir eru at dómum, þviat s. var, Gisl. 92; hann tók af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi s. heita, Sturl. i. 140.

SÓKNARI, a, m. [cp. Dan. *sagsögur*], = sóknarmaðr, Grág. i. 448. **SÓKN-DJARF**, **SÓKN-HARÐR**, adj. *martial*, Fas. iii. 233, Fms. iii. 17. **SÓL**, f., dat. sól, and older súlu; acc. with the article sólna, Edda 41, Ó. H. 216; sól is the Scand. word, 'sunna' being only used in poets; [in Ulf. *sauil* occurs twice, Mark i. 32, xiii. 24; in A. S. poets *sól* occurs once, see Grœn; Dan.-Swed. *söl*; Lat. *söl*; Gr. ἥλιος.]

A. *The sun*, Vsp. 4, 5, 57, Gm. 38; úlfirinn gleyfir sólna, Edda 41; veðr var heitt af sólu, Ó. H.; sól skéin í heiði, 216; nú vil ek heita á þann er sólna hefir skapat, Fs. 59; hann lét sík bera í sólar-geisla í bana-sótt sinni ok fal sík á hendi þeim guði er sólna hafði skapat, Landn. 38.

2. various phrases as to the sun's course; fyrir sól, before sunrise, Bs. ii. 241; einn morgin við sól, with the sun, about sunrise, Eg. 717; með sólu, id., Bs. ii. 243; sól rennr á fjölli, K. þ. K.; or mod., sól kastar á fjölli, the sun appears on the fells; or sól roðar, þá roðar af sólu; sól rýðr, or rýðr fjölli, the sun reddens the fells, Fms. xi. 438 (sól-röð), ó. denoting the moment before sunrise: of the sunrise, þá sann sól upp, Ó. H. 109; þá er sól ríðr upp, N. G. L. i. 218; early in the morning, sól skapthá, shaft-bigh, Grág.; sól lítt farin, Ó. H.; sól lítt á lopt komin, Ld. 36; of noon, sól hátt á lopti, sól hæst á lopti, sól í suðri, sól í landsuðri, Landn. 276, Sturl. iii. 70, Al. 51; of the afternoon and evening, er sólna lægði, Eb. 172; lægr veggir undir sólna, a low wall under the sun (cp. skapthá sól, in the morning), Sturl. iii. 70; of the sunset, er sól settisk (sól-setr), Eb. 172; sól gengr (rennr) í agi, the sun sinks into the sea, the phrase suits a coast-land towards the west, Fms. ii. 302, Al. 67; or sól rennr á víðu (or til víðar), towards the wood, in a wooded inland country, Hkr. iii. 227; sól affjalla, 'the sun is off the fells,' i. e. is after sunset.

3. of the seasons; cp. the old Dan. phrase, solen bjergets, the sun is 'mountained,' sets over the fells; þá ognar dagr on sól vex, Skv. 234 (see sólar-gangr). 4. sól = day; in the law phrase, fyrir ina þriðju sól, before the third sun, within three days, Grág. ii. 20, 24, Eb. 222, Eg. 723; til hinna þriðju sólar, Fas. i. 20; r þrjár sólir eru at himni, when three suns are off the heaven, three days hence, Nj. 206.

5. hann skyldi suemma upp rísa, ok fylgja sólu meðan hæst væri sumars, Lv. 43; þeir skyldi um nætr berjask, en eigi indir sólu, Fms. vii. 296; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólu, towards the out, Fms. vi. 439.

6. at sólu, following the sun's course, in due course, prosperously, opp. to andsælis (q. v.), 'withersbins;' þér skyldið étt horfa á sólna, ok draumr þinn skyldi þér at sólu ganga, Fb. ii. 298; áll biskup var svá mikill gæfu-maðr, at honum gengu nálíga allir hlutir t sólu (sólu = sólu, Ed.) hinu fyrra hlut ási sinnar, Bs. i. 137; er nálíga um komið á enda ási minnar, ok gengit ádr niart at sólu; 70; but wizards used to make a ring or walk against the sun's course, saying harms, which was thought to work evil, see andsælis: gýgjar-sól (q. v.), mock-sun, Sól.; auka-sólir, 'eke-suns,' mock-suns; a beam gener., skinn f sverði sól, Vsp. 51.

II. *The Sun-goddess*, the sister of Máni

nd daughter of the giant Múndilföri, Vfm., Gm., Edda.

The sun as an object of worship and reverence:—the heathen horkel Máni, when on his death-bed, had himself carried out into the sun, and commended his spirit to the god who had made the sun, Landn. 3, see the citation above; sól ek sá . . . henni ek laut hinnsta sinni gis-heimi í, I saw the sun and louted to him the last time in this world, bl. So in Icel. at the present day children, immediately after getting out of bed in the morning, are made to run out of doors bare-headed, there say a short prayer or verse, and when they return 'bid good-day,' 'good-day' being not allowable till this is done; this is called to 'etch the good-morning,' sækja góðan-daginn; the verse Pass. 3, 12 set apart for this use; but the very words of this verse—á morni reijum þá upp stend eg, fyrst eg stíg niðr fæti á jörð, færi eg þér artans þakkar-görð—were evidently suggested to the poet's mind by

this beautiful and time-honoured custom then general, but now perhaps fast dying out.

B. COMPMS: **SÓLAR-ÁR**, n. a *solar year*, Rb. **SÓLAR-ÁSS**, m. *the sun-god*, of Apollo, Greg. 80. **SÓLAR-BRUNN**, a, m. *the burning of the sun*, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 93, Barl. 198. **SÓLAR-FALL**, n. *sunset*, Ó. H. 238, Fms. viii. 228, Orkn. 234. **SÓLAR-GANGR**, m. *the sun's course* between sunrise and sunset; en er váraði ok s. var sem mestr, Grett. 113; þá merkðu þeir at sólargangi, at sumarit munaði aprt til vársins, Fb. 7; litill dagr ok litill s., Skv. 66. **SÓLAR-GEISLI**, a, m. a *sunbeam*, Fas. i. 423, Al. 174. **SÓLAR-GLAÐAN**, f. 'sun-gladdening,' the sunset, Fas. i. 518. **SÓLAR-GOÐ**, n. *the sun-god, Apollo*, Bret., Stj., Post. **SÓLAR-HITI**, a, m. *solar heat*, Hkr. i. 26, Magn. 430. **SÓLAR-HRINGR**, m. *the 'sun-ring,' orbit, ecliptic*, Rb. 458, 462; krabba-mark er norðast er í sólarhring, 476; mod. *the circuit of the sun* (day and night together); einn sólarhring, tvo sólarhringa, one, two whole days. **SÓLAR-HVARF**, u. = sólhvarf, 1812. 34. **SÓLAR-LAG**, n. *sunset*; this is the mod. Icel. word. **SÓLAR-LITILL**, adj. *with little sun*; sólar-litlir dagar, Maurer's Volksagen. **SÓLAR-LJÓSS**, n. *sun-light*, Rb. 110. **SÓLAR-RÁS**, f. *the sun's race or course*, Skv. 217. **SÓLAR-RÖÐ**, n. *sun-reddening*, the moment before sunrise, Fms. x. 258; konungur stóð upp í sólarroð, viii. 132; um morguninn í s., Ísl. ii. 266. **SÓLAR-SETA**, u, f. = sólarsetr, El. **SÓLAR-SOTR**, n. *sunset*, Fms. vi. 411, Fas. i. 518. **SÓLAR-SINNIS**, adv. 'with the sun,' from east to west (opp. to andsælis = withersbins), Dropl. 10, 11. **SÓLAR-SKIN**, n. *sunshine*, 656 A. ii. 2. **SÓLAR-STEINN**, m. a *sun-stone or loadstone*, = leiðarsteinn, used by sailors to find the place of the sun on a cloudy day, Fms. v. 341, Bs. i. 565. 674. **SÓLAR-TAL**, n. = sólaröld, 1812. 71. **SÓLAR-TÁR**, n. *the 'sun's tear,' i. e. amber*, Al. 165. **SÓLAR-UPPKOMA**, u, f. = sólarupprás. **SÓLAR-UPPRÁS**, n. *sunrise*, Ísl. ii. 334, Eg. 593, Fas. i. 497, MS. 656 B. 8. **SÓLAR-ÖLD**, f. *the solar cycle* (twenty-eight years), Rb. passim.

SÓL-BAKA, ad, to *bake in the sun*.

SÓL-BJARTR, adj. [A. S. *swegel-beorht*], *sun-bright*, Hkv. 2. 43.

SÓL-BORÐ, n. = sólbyrði, Bs. i. 583, Edda (in a verse).

SÓL-BRÁÐ, n. and f. a 'sun-baw;' s. mikil, Hkr. i. 71; í sólbráðinu, 72; fem., blíðar sólbráðir, Fms. ii. 228.

SÓL-BRUNNINN, part. *sun-burnt*, Art., Rm. 10.

SÓL-BYRÐI, n. *the 'sun-board,' i. e. the gunwale*; gékk báran inn á bæði borð, ok tók frá sólbyrðin, Bs. i. 484, ii. 50.

SÓL-EYG, f. (proned. sóley), botan. 'sun-eye,' a *buttercup*.

SÓL-GANGR, m. *the sun's course*, 1812. 38.

SÓLGINN, part. [svelgja], *greedy*, Hm.

SÓL-HEIÐR, adj. *sun-bright*, Akv. 16.

SÓL-HVARF, n. *the 'sun's turn,' solstice*; s. á vetr, s. á sumar, Rb. 90, 454, 456; in popular usage in plur. **SÓL-HVÖRF**, fyrir sólhvörf, Grág. i. 420, ii. 306; nú líðr fram at sólhvörfum, Grett. 162 new Ed.; sólhvarfa-hringr, the 'sun's turn-ring,' the tropic, Rb. 472.

SÓL-HVÍTR, adj. 'sun-white,' an epithet of a lady, Hm.

SÓLI, a, m. [Ulf. *solja* = *σολιάλιον*; Engl. *sole*; Dan. *saale*; Swed. *sol*; Germ. *sohle*; Lat. *solea*]:—a sole of a shoe; á berum sólum, Fms. viii. 405; sólin var stökk, en brukit var hált, þá rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

SÓL-KONUNGR, m. [A. S. *Swegel-cynig*], *the King of the Sun, God*, Lex. Poët.

SÓL-LAUSS, adj. *sunless*, Hb. (1865) 38.

SÓL-MARK, **SÓL-MERKI**, n. a *zodiacal sign*, 1812. 51, Rb. passim; sólmarka-hringr or sólmerkja-hringr, the zodiac, Rb. 104, 112.

SÓL-MÁNUÐR, m. [A. S. *sól-mánað* = *February*], *the sun-month*, Rb. 104, Edda i. 512 (also sel-mánuðr); in the Northern Calendar it is the third month in the summer, and begins this year (1872) on the 24th of June, see Icel. Almanack.

SÓL-MYRKVI, a, m. a *solar eclipse*, Icel. Almanack.

SÓL-PUNKTR, m. a 'sun-point,' *quarter of an hour*, Rb. 114.

SÓL-SEKVIA, u, f., botan. *the common avens, geum rivale*.

SÓL-SETR, n. pl. *sunrise and sunset*; milli sólsetra, from sunrise till sunset, Eb. 190; várlangan dag sólsetra millin, Landn. 264, v. l.; hann skyldi vera úti með sólsetrum, all day long, Lv. 43.

SÓL-SKIN, n. *sunshine*, Lv. 14, 50, Fax. 227, Nj. 143, Fms. vii. 68, Ó. H. 108.

SÓL-SKRÍKJA, u, f. *the sbrike, butcher-bird, lanus*.

SÓL-SPJALD, n. a *sun-dial*, Icel. Almanack.

SÓL-STAÐA, u, f. a *solstice*, 415. 10, Rb. 470; usually in plur. sólstöður, nú líðr fram at sólstöðum, Grett. 145 (Cod. Ups.)

SÓL-TÍÐ, f. a 'sun-tide,' *season*; fjórar sóltíðir, Rb. 480.

SÓL-TÍMI, a, m. *the sun-time, the natural day*, opp. to the astronomical day, Icel. Almanack.

SÓMA, f. subj. sæmði, Korn. 58, Ld. 32, [Dan. *sømme*], to beseme, become, befit; ef hann kann eigi sjá hvað honum sómir, Ísl. ii. 160, Fms. ii. 244; sómir þér konungum at þjóna, . . . er konungum sómði at hafa, 656 B. 8; lúta sér sóma. 623, 28, 50; at henni sæmði góð klæði, Ld. 32; at hún sæmði þér, were a fit match for thee, Korn. 58.

SÓMI, a, m. *honour*; vil ek eigi drepa hendi við sóma mínum, Nj. 71;

þeir bræðr þökkudu konungi þann sóma er hann veitti þeim, Eg. 96; leidangr-görða ok annars konungligrs sóma (*due, honour*) er þér erut honum skyldir at veita, Fms. vii. 19; eigi er á kveðit hve mikitt fé henni skyldi heiman fylgja, en líkligt at vera mundi góðr sómi, Ísl. ii. 393; margr var alls sóni, manna tiginnna, *abundance of all things*, Am. 92. COMPS: sóma-för, f. an honourable journey, Eg. 107. sóma-góðr, adj. *credible, suitable*, Fms. v. 336: *decent-looking*, Sturl. ii. 134. sóma-hlutr, m. an honourable share, Flóv. 24, Fms. xi. 55, Sturl. i. 100. sóma-kona, u. f. a respectable woman. sóma-lauss, adj. *discreditable*, Al. 61. sóma-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *honourable*, Odd. 6. sóma-maðr, m. an honourable, respectable man, Ld. 32, Fs. 12. sóma-samliga, adv. *beseemingly, befittingly*, Al. 113, Fas. i. 223, Sks. 447. sóma-samligr, adj. *decent, proper, respectable*, Fs. 21, Fms. v. 284, Magn. 434. sóma-spell, n. *lack of property*, Sks. 338. sóma-sæmd, f. *dignity*, Fms. i. 259.

SÓN, f. [Germ. *sühne, ver-söhnung*]:—an atonement, sacrifice, of the heathen ago; this ancient Teut. word remains in the Norse only in a few COMPS: sónar-blót, n. an atonement-sacrifice, and at the same time an oracle; Dagr konngr... gékk hann þá til sónar-blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24, Fas. i. 532. sónar-dreyri, a, m. the blood of atonement (the blood of the sónar-göltre, q. v.). Hdl. sónar-göltre, m. the 'atonement-boar', consecrated to the sun-god Frey. The largest sacrifice of atonement (sónar-blót) was thus performed:—the largest boar that could be found in the kingdom was on Yule-eve led before the king and his men assembled in the hall; the king and his men then laid their hands on the boar's bristly mane and made a solemn vow, strengja heit at Braga-fulli. The animal being sacrificed, divination took place, probably by chips shaken in the boar's blood; for descriptions see Herv. S. ch. 10 (Fas. i. 531, 532). Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Yngl. S. ch. 21 (ganga til sónar-blóts til fréttar). The boar's head at Yule-tide in Queen's College, Oxford, is probably a relic of this ancient heathen sacrificial rite.

II. Són was the name of one of the vessels in which the blood of Kvásir (the mead of wisdom and poetry) was kept, Edda; hence poetry itself is called fyrr Sónar, id.; orða-sáð Sónar, *the word-seed of Són*, i. e. *inspired poetry*, Kormak. This whole myth belongs to the mysteries of the heathen poets.

sóna, að, to sound, = Lat. *sonare*, Mar.
sónn, m. [from Lat. *sonus*], a sound; með sætum són, Fb. ii. 26, Pass. 25. 13; láta sónnin ganga, to go on trumpeting.

SÓPA, að, [A. S. *sūpan*; Engl. *sweep*; Scot. *soop*, the oo=wa];—to sweep, the thing swept in dat.; ok sópaði á ofan moldu, Fms. i. 213; hann sér sópat snjánum, Glúm. 329: acc., norðan-vindr sópar burt alla illviðris-klakka, Sks. 234; gríðkonan sópar saman lértunum, Hrafn. 25; hann sópaði þeim af sér, Fms. vi. 110; s. vatni frá andliti sér, Bs. i. 355. 2. to sweep, a house, floor; sópa húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 220; var sópat allt þat er blóðugt var, Ó. H. 116. 3. in phrases; láta greipr sópa um, to make a clean sweep, carry off all, Grett. 127 A; þótti þeir sópa ekki hagliga um tún, Fms. viii. 353; sópa höndum um hirzlar bónda, 235.

II. reflex., sópaðisk hón um fast ok tók beinin ok allt þat er henni þótti ætt, ok sló í munn sér, Ó. H. 153; þróólfr sópask mjúk um fóng, Eg. 42; sópask um til vista, Fms. viii. 435; sópask um útstrandir landsins, áðr vér fengim jafnmilkit fé, vi. 150; sópask at um menn, Fbr. 167; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145.

sópi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.
sóp-limi, a, m. a sweeping-broom; sóplimum prýtt, Luke xi. 25, in the N. T. of 1540.

sópr, m. a 'sweep,' besom, freq. in mod. usage.

SÓT, n. [Engl. *soot*; Dan. *sod*], soot, Edda (Ht.). sóti svartari, *blacker than soot*, Karl. 341, and passim, (mod. svartir einsog sóti).

sóti, a, m. a soot-coloured horse, like sótrauðr, Lex. Poët., and mod. usage: poët., lög-sóti, the water-steed; gríðar-sóti, the ogress-steed, i. e. the wolf, Lex. Poët.

sótiqr, adj. sooty; hann svaf aldri undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; þat var þrjú vetr er hann lá úti á herskipum svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan rapt, so that he never came under a sooty rafter, Orkn. 478; both passages refer to the old laws of Vikings and warriors, and resemble in sense and phrase the words of Ariovistus, 'tectum non subissent,' in Caesar B. G. i. 36.

sót-rafr, m. a sooty rafter.

sót-rauðr, adj. 'soot-red,' dark-red, Vsp.

sót-svartr, adj. soot-black.

SÓTT, f. [from sjúkr, by way of assimilation; Ulf. *saubs* = *ἀσθένεια, νόσος*; Dan. *soi*]:—sickness, illness, disease, Hm. 94; taka sótt, to fall sick, Eg. 201, Nj. 29, Fs. 12, Ld. 102; kasta á sik sótt, to feign illness, Nj. 14; sóttum sjúkr, 623. 50; utan sóttar burðarins, without birth-pains, K. Á. 104: the phrase, sótt elnar, the illness (fever) increases, Eg. 126, Band. 14, Bs. i. 69, Fas. ii. 162 (where of the pangs of childbirth), 504; sóttin rénar, the fever abates; kenna sóttar, to feel the symptoms of illness or fever, be taken ill, Fs. 21; hón kennir sér sóttar, ok elr sveinbarn, Sd. 176; drottning fær sótt ok fæðir son, Mirm.; at sú

mær hafði miklar sóttir, throes of pain, Og. 2; bráðar sóttir, *paroxysms* 5; sóttar-brimi, the burst of fever, Stor.; eldr tekr við sóttum, Hm. 138 (see eldr).—Sótt has thus a double sense, generic = Lat. *morbus*, and special = Lat. *febris* or *angina*: in popular phrases and usages this latter sense is very freq., see the remarks in Fél. x. 39, 40.

2 freq. in comps, land-far-sótt = *epidemic*; ána-sótt, skröpa-sótt, hug-sótt bana-sótt; it is esp. suffixed to the names of sicknesses followed by strong fevers, thus, bóla-sótt, small-pox; kvef-sótt, a cough-fever = *influenza*. tak-sótt, a stitch in the side; létta-sótt, jóð-sótt, throes of childbirth; þunga-sótt, a severe fever; stein-sótt, the stone; bráða-sótt, sudden death. riðu-sótt, ague; ámu-sótt, erysipelas; bit-sótt, a 'biting illness,' cancer (?) Hm. 138, Yt. 17.

3. diarrhoea, (mod.) COMPS: sóttar-far, n. the condition of one's sickness, Nj. 14, Fms. iii. 27, ix. 434. sóttar-ferði, n. id., Sks. 710 B. sóttar-kyn, n. a kind of illness, Mar sótta-lauss, adj. free from sickness, Eluc. 25: without fever. sóttar-leiðing, -umleitun, f. the burden of an illness.

sóttall, adj. causing illness, contagious, Sks. 96 B.

sótt-bitinn, part. sickness-bitten, struck down by illness, opp. to vápn-bitinn, Orkn. 178.

sótt-dauðr, adj. sickness-dead, struck down by sickness, opp. to sæ-dauðr, vápn-dauðr, Edda 18, Sdm. 33, Eg. 770, Fms. i. 18, vii. 229.

sótt-hætt, adj. dangerous, causing sickness, Sks. 96.

sótt-lauss, adj. not ill; enn er hann kom, var Ottarr s., Fms. ii. 12 without fever.

sótt-lera, adj. prostrate from sickness or fever.

sótt-ligr, adj. sickly, Fas. iii. 642.

sótt-litill, adj. slightly ill or not very feverish; eru þær þá nokkuð sóttminni enn áðr, Fms. ii. 200.

sótt-næmr, adj. apt to be taken ill, Ld. 102: contagious.

-sótttr and -sóttligr, adj., from sækja (sótti); in comps, auð-sótttr tor-sótt, q. v.

sótt-sjúkr, adj. fever-sick, feverish, Fél. x. 40.

sótt-tökinn, part. taken ill, Bs. ii. 140.

SPAÐ, n. a stew of meat or fish; brytja hænginn til spaðs, Fas. ii. 131; lamba-spað, hænisa-spað. COMPS: spað-biti, a, m. a bit of mutton. spað-súpa, u, f. stew and soup, freq. in mod. usage.

spaði, a, m. a spade, freq. in mod. usage. 2. the check pattern used in hand-weaving; tróður hafa á spaðum, Hallgr.; hence the phrase hafa á spaðunum, to be all busy and bustling, id. 3. the spade in cards.

spak-frómuðr, m. an 'oracle-framer,' soothsayer, sage; valteins s. the soothsayer of the chosen child, Yt.; see hlaut.

spak-látr, adj. gentle, quiet, Stj. 213.

spak-leikr, m. wisdom, prophecy, Sks. 561.

spak-liga, adv. peacefully, quietly; fríðsamliga ok s., Fms. vii. 312. fara s. ok góra eigi hervirki, Ó. H. 206, Fb. ii. 330; þeir fóru at öllu sem spakligast, Fms. xi. 358; þeir sögðu ekki spakliga konungs orð, vi. 123. 2. wisely, like a wise man; góra spakliga, Fms. iv. 82; s tungan spaði, Pass. 10. 6.

spak-ligr, adj. wise, sage, Vsp. 23; spaklig fræði, Skálda 161; spaklig ræða, Sks. 237; tala spakliga hluti, Finn. 236.

spak-máligr, adj. wise, þiðr. 174.

spak-mæli, n. pl. a wise saying; s. þau er vitrir menn hafa samat sett, Skálda 200: a prophetic saying, þetta virðusk mönnum s., Sturl. ii. 78.

SPAKR, spök, spakt, adj. [Dan. *spag*], quiet, gentle; s. ok síðgr Fms. xi. 97; vertú sjálfir sem spakastr, Sks. 31; hann var ekki til s. við drykkinn, Bs. i. 634; ali-sauðr spakr, a gentle pet-lamb, Stj. 516; hvalvi spakir ok hóg-varir, Sks. 132; spök hross, quiet horses, that graze quietly without running astray, Fms. iii. 145. 2. a nursery term for infants quiet, not crying or restless; spakt skylði hit elzta barn, Skálda 162: and so in mod. usage, hann er spakr; and ó-spakr, restless, crying.

II wise, = Gr. *σοφός*, Lat. *sapiens*; by the ancients the word is used with the notion of prophetic vision or second sight; ek á uxu þann er ek kalla spámann, þvíat hann er spakari en flest naut ónurr, Fms. ii. 193; var Achilles vitrast, Nestor spakastr, Al. 8; hann var s. at viti, Eg. 25; s. formaðr, Ísl. ii. 308; spaks geta, Fb. i. 201; Isidorur biskup, spakr ok heilagr, Bs. i. 266; Sverrir konungr, er bæði var merkr í máli ok s. at mannviti, 100; hón (þuríðr) var spök at viti, Ó. H. (pref.); get-spakr, draum-s., q. v.

II. as a soubriquet of several wise men of the Saga time. Spak-Böðvarr, Spak-Bersi, as also Gestr inn spaki, Ljótr spaki, Ósvífr spaki, Þórarin spaki, Þorstein spaki, Þorleifr spaki; of women. Þuríðr in Spaka, Landn., Íb.; Danish, Eirekr spaki = Eric Ejegod the Danish king (died A. D. 1103): of later times, Sveinn spaki the bishop (died A. D. 1476); the last man to whom the name was given is Oddr spaki (died A. D. 1556), the translator of the Icel. N. T.

spak-ráðugr, adj. giving wise advice, Fas. iii. 104.

spak-ræða, u. f. a wise speech, Mag.

spak-vitr, adj. wise, Hallgr. (spakvittr spáðu).

spaldenera, m. [mid. Lat. *spadula*], armour for the back, N. G. L. ii.

spaña, að, to provoke; see spenja.

spangól, n. and **spangylur**, f. pl. *blings*.
spangóla, að, [ýla], to bowl, of a dog.
spaning, f. [spenja], a temptation, Hom. (St.)
SPANAN, n. [Dan. *spand*], a pail; s. fullt vatn, N. G. L. i. 358, ii. 248, v. l. 13; a measure, esp. of butter, spann snjórs, Ó. H. 227, N. G. L. i. 100, Fms. x. 398, Fb. ii. 529; also used of grain, D. N. passim, but not in Icel. writers, see Fritznér.
spanna; að, [spönn], to span with the band.
spannar-, see spönn.
SPARA, pres. spari; pret. sparði; subj. spæri; part. sparar; imperat. spari; but also sparar, sparaði, sparar, which prevails in mod. usage: [A. S. *sparjan*; Dan. and Engl. *spare*; Germ. *sparen*]:—to spare; hann sparir eigi penninga Þórólfs, Fms. i. 290; ok sparði þó aldri penninga at nauðsynjum, Bs. i. 74; hirðir hann eigi at eins fé sitt ok sparar, 656 A. ii. 2; því spari ek minn mat, at þér sparit yðvarn mat, Fs. 145; ef þeir spæri svá mat sinn, at . . . Fms. viii. 66; Geirirðr sparði eigi mat við menn, Landn. 100; nú spari ek eigi mat við ykkir, Fms. ii. 105; ek sparða aldri við yðr nýtsamligar kenningar, 656 C. 17; ek hefi engan hlut til þess sparat, Eg. 423; skal ek eigi mitt til spara, Nj. 3; sparar hann bæði við sik ok aðra, 656 A. 2: s. e-m e-t, to leave to another; opt sparir leiðum þat hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; spörum þetta verk öðrum, Ld. 144. 2. metaph., partly of things; þat hygg ek, at mér komi þá til liltlímennska enn þú sparir at ek henda gaman at deilu ykkarri, Eb. 170; spari ek eigi goð geysja, Nj. 160; at þeir mundi eigi af s. at rægja Þórólfi, Eg. 59; viltu kaupa þræl at mér?—þat spari ek eigi, segir Gunnarr, *I am not unwilling to do that*, Nj. 73; viljum vér, at þú sparir ekki af við Þorgrím, Gísl. 26; mun hér ekki af sparar at veita oss, Fms. xi. 341; spara e-t við sik, to *sbrink from*; sá er eigi sparir þat ú-happ við sik, *sbrinks not from such a crime*, Fms. vii. 270: partly of persons, ok spærða ek þik til þess, *I would fain spare thee from that*, Band. 30 new Ed.; ek spari þik til harðra úlaga fyrir okkarr vinskap, Fs. 18; en sjá kveðsk hón, at þeir spörðu hana eigi til erfðis ok skaparaua, Eb. 126. II. reflex. to spare oneself; þat orð flytaz af, at þú sparisk við, *thou sparest thyself, dost not use all thy strength*, Gísl. 26; sparðisk hann ekki sjálfir við orrostuna, Fms. ii. 328; niuntu eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira, Edda 32. 2. to *sbrink from, forbear*; hefi ek engi til þessa sparask, Gísl. 43; tók fátækis-fólkitt at gráta er þat mátti eigi þat skjól sækja er þat hafði lengi til sparask, *long pined for*, Bs. i. 332, 356.
sparð, n., pl. spörð, *sheep's droppings*: **sparða**, að, to drop, of sheep.
sparda, u, f. [cp. Lat. *sparus*], a kind of (Irish) axe, Orkn. 50, Fms. ii. 72, x. 139.
spari-, *spare, reserved*, used in spari-föt, -treysja, -pilz . . . of a *pare suit, jacket, petticoat for holidays only*, opp. to hvers-dags, *every-day clothes*.
spark, n. a *kicking, trampling*, Ísl. ii. 139.
sparka, að, to kick, Fs. 31.
sparkr, adj. [cp. common Engl. *spark*; akin to sprækr, sprakki]:—*ively, sprightly*; sparkar konur, Hbl.; —a *ἀρ. ἄερ.*
sparlak, n. a *curtain*; tvau sparlök, Vm. 58, 119, Vígl. 30.
sparr-liga, adv. *sparingly*, Hom. 15, Mart. 111; ó-sparliga.
sparr-mæli, n. '*sparing words*' in the phrase, reka s. við e-n, to *bare, deal sparingly with*, Sturl. iii. 264, Grett. 154 A.
sparnaðr, n. a *sparing, saving*, passim in mod. usage: *sparing*, sparnadar maðr, a *person deserving to be spared*, Fs. 46.
sparr-neytinn, adj. *moderate in food*.
sparr-neytni, f. *the being sparneytinn*; s. matar ok drykkjar, Bs. ii. 4, Hom. (St.)
sparr, adj. [spör, spart], *sparing*; mér hefir verit son þinn sparari til sæmdar, *I would fain have spared him*, Eg. 728; at þú værir mér sparr hirð öxi, Fs. 38; ú-sparr.
sparra, að, to furnish a house with spars (sperra), Boldt.
sparr-haukr, m. a *sparrow-hawk*, El., Str., Karl., Art., Edda (Gl.)
sparr, a, m. a *spare or gag*; setja sparra í munn, N. G. L. i. 80; þn-s-, a *moutb-gag*, Geisli, Edda: a *spare of timber*, D. N. iii. 87 i.
sparr-samr (sparr-semi, f. *saving*), [Germ. *sparsam*], adj. *saving*.
SPÁ, ð, pres. spái; pret. spáð: [a contr. form; Scot. *spae*; cp. Germ. *äben*; Lat. *spec., spicio*]:—prop. to *pry, look*, but only in II. metaph. to *spae* (Scot.), *prophecy, foretel*, the person in dat., the thing dat. or acc.; eigi vil ek þess spá, St. 160; spá mun ek þeim þess, at . . . Fb. i. 548; spá ú-orðna hluti, 656 C. 6; spá fyrir ú-orðna hluti, ns. i. 96; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 82; þat spáði mér Þórir félagi inn, 98; kemr nú í hug hvat konunginn hafði spáð honum, Fms. xi. 1; spásaga er spáð var, viii. 240.
spá, f. a *spae* (Scot.), *prophecy*; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; sjaldan fá spár minar átt langan aldr, Grett. 116 A; sínar spár, Al. 65; spáin manna, Fs. 25; leggja hug á spár, 19; segja spár, Edda, passim. 2. names of poems, Völu-spá, Merlinus-spá.
spá-dís, f. a *spae-sister*, Fas. i. 144.
spá-dómliða, adv. *prophecically*, Stj. 230, 236.
spá-dómligr, adj. *prophecical*, Stj. 432.
spá-dómur, m. '*spae-dom*', *prophecy*, Bret. 62, Fb. i. 77, Stj. 230; Óðinn

hafði spádóm (*divination*), Edda (pref.); spádóms andi, Fb. i. 121, Stj. 63; spádóms fræði, 471; spádóms gjöf, 6; spádóms orð, 63.
spá-farar, f. pl. *soothsayings, vaticination*, Gbl. 137.
spá-gandr, m. '*spae-charms*', Vsp.; for this word see gandr.
spá-kona, u, f. a '*spae-queen*', *spae-wife, propbetess*, Fms. x. 223; s. sú er sybil hét, Edda (pref.); kona sú er Anna hét, hún var s., Mar. 35; cp. þar var Anna spákona dóttir Phannels af kyni Asser, Luke ii. 36. 2. as a nickname, Þórdís s.; whence Spákönufell, a local name, Landn.
spá-leikr, m. '*spaeing*', *divination*, Ver. 26, Rb. 384, Völs. R. 5: a *prophecy*, Sturl. i. 121, Bret. 43; spáleiks andi, a *prophetic spirit*, Sks. 561, Stj. 6, Fb. i. 121; spáleiks sýn, a *vision*, MS. 623. 62.
spá-ligr, adj. *prophetic*; ú-spáligr, Fbr.
spá-maðr, m. a '*spae-man*', *soothsayer, propbet*, Fms. i. 145; Chalkas s., Al. 52; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spámann, því at hann er spakari, en flest önnur naut, Fms. ii. 193; spámenn, galdramenn, H. E. i. 522; seidmaðr, þat er s., Fms. x. 378. 2. esp. in a Biblical sense; Guðs spámaðr, Sks. 690, Stj. 6; fyrir munn Davíds spámanns, Bs. i. 265; Lög ok Spámenn, *the Law and the Prophets*, Níðr. 8; passim in the Icel. Bible, spámanns orð, *the words of the prophet*, Bs. i. 728, Hom. 105, N. T., Pass., Vidal., passim.
spámann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *propbet-like*.
spá-mæli, n. pl. *prophetic words*, Sturl. i. 223, Gísl. 94, Fms. v. 322.
spá-mær, f. = spákona, Eb. (in a verse); in Norway *spaa-møy* is a knuckle in a cow's foot (the same double sense as in Icel. *vala*?), used in the game of playing the wizard or prophet, Ivar Aasen.
spán-bakki, a, m. = skotbakki, Fms. ii. 271.
spán-brjóta, braut, to *shiver, break into splinters*, Ann. 1343.
SPÁNN and **spönn**, m., gen. spánar, dat. spæni, pl. spænar, acc. spánu, spónu, Fms. i. 128, 290, N. G. L. ii. 131: the mod. form is **spönn**, spóns, acc. pl. as well as dat. spæni: [A. S. *span, spoon*; Germ. *spann*; Dan. *spaan*; Engl. *spoon*]:—a *chip, shaving*, made by a plane, knife, axe; þó at miklir spænar væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; spánu af krossinum helga, Fms. vii. 91; spánu nokkora . . . hann sópaði spánumum öllum í hönd sér . . . lét brenna spánuuna í löfa sér, Ó. H. 197; spánu þá er þeir telgdu, Fms. xi. 34; ok fylldu upp af spánum, i. 127; tjörgada spónu, 128; afhögg ok spónu, 290; til þess er snjóer kemr á spónu, N. G. L. ii. 131; hrjóta spænarir upp í móti honum, Edda; lokar-spænar, spána-hrjúga, Krök. 52 C: in the phrase, brotna í spán, to be '*broken into matchwood*', of a ship, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282, cp. Kristni S. (in a verse). II. metaph. usages, a *target*; setja spán í bakka, Fms. ii. 271; skot-spánn, q. v.:—*the gilt beaks, of dragons' heads on ships* (enni-spánn), bera göldna spánu, Edda (in a verse); enni-spánn, q. v.:—of a sword's *sheath*, sverð með umgerð ok spónum, Þiðr. 80:—*shingles for thatching*, D. N. iii. 409, v. 387, 637 (spón-þak):—*chips used for soothsaying*, cp. Lat. *sortes*, féll honum þá svá spánn sem hann mundi eigi lengi lifa, Yngl. S. ch. 42 (see blót-spánn); þeir felldu spánu til byrjar, ok féll svá, at Óðinn vildi þiggja mann at hlutfalli at hauga, Fas. iii. 31. 2. a *spoon*; eta spón-fastandi, Pr. 475; horn-spánn, Fms. vi. 364; Þórdís bar inn grantar-trygla á borð ok hélt með ú spónum, Eb. 36, Gísl. 72; allr borðbunadr af silfri, diskar ker ok spænar, Ísl. ii. 436; spóna-trog, a *trough or tray in which the spoons were served at table*, Gísl. 72.
Spánn, m. *Spain*, Fms. vii. 78 sqq., x. 92: **Spán-land**, n. *id.*, Stj. 92 (Spána-land, *id.* v. l.): **Spán-verjar**, m. pl. *Spaniards*, Mirm.: **Spán-verskr**, adj. *Spanish*, Karl. 449; mod. **Spánskr**.
spán-nýr, adj. (spelt spánýr), [Engl. *span* in '*spick and span*'], *span-new*, very freq. in mod. usage; vin spánnytt at drekka, *fresh wine*, Þiðr. 15, v. 1. 2. metaph. *quite fresh, not exhausted*, Eg. 585, Fms. viii. 405, 413; spánnyjar sakir, Ld. 144; hann strýkr af sér eitrið allt ok verðr þá spánýr eptir, Hom. (St.)
spán-ösi, adj. *span-new*, of ships just launched; þau (the ships) vóru spánösa ok nýbrædd, Fms. viii. 382; kista s. svá sem nýskatin væri, Ó. H.
spán-þak, n. a *shingle-roof*, Edda.
spán-þaktr, part. *shingle-thatched*, Fms. v. 331.
spár, adj., spá, spátt, [spá]:—*prophetic*; í hjarta spás manns, Hom. 58; þat er spátt, er spakir mæla, Bs. i. 264; also spá (fem. adj.) er spaks geta, Grett. 72 new Ed., Fms. xi. 154: saun-spár, for-spár, veðr-spár, q. v.
spá-saga, u, f. a '*spae-word*', *prophecy*; nú kom fram spásagan Gestis, Ld. 286, Sturl. ii. 78: plur., göðar þykkja mér spásígur þágar, Nj. 146; þessi s. er nú fram komin á várum dögum, Fms. viii. 240, Al. 65.
spá-sögn, f. = spásaga, Fms. ii. 285, Stj. 240.
spázera, að, [from Germ. *spazieren*], to walk, Fms. xi. 430, Stj. 138, Bs. ii. 57.
spázia, u, f. *the margin* of a book, skrifa á spáziauna.
spéa (spjá), að, [Dan. *spea*], to mock; og spéar hann upp í há völd, Hallgr.; . . . spjóðu hann, Pass.: spé-, n. *mocking*: spé-koppar, m. pl. *dimples*: spé-hræðr, adj. *fearing ridicule*: spé-skorinn, part. *with short-cropped hair*.
spægill, m. [Dan. *speil*; Germ. *spiegel*; Lat. *speculum*], a *mirror*, Stj. 9, Fms. iii. 543, Mar. 1032, Pm. 87, 98.

spegla, að, to look in a glass.

speingr, m. a spy; sinum speingum ok galdra-mönnum, Hb. (1865) 30, as also in arg-speingr, a spy, Dropl. (in a verse).

speja or spæja, að, [Germ. *spähen*; Dan. *spejde*], to spy; hafa spæjat (spejat v.l.) ok rannsakat, Stj. 145; hann leyndisk ok vildi speja um húsfreyju, Gret. 200.

spejari, a, m. a spy, Stj. 219, Rétt. 8 (D. N. i. 87).

SPEKI, f. [sprakr], wisdom (= Gr. *σοφία*, Lat. *sapientia*); sú speki er hann sagði fyrir ú-vörðna hluti, Fms. i. 146; eilíf speki, Ann. 1848. 372; speki ok vísdómur, . . . af speki Salomonis, Stj. 560; speki-meistari = spekingr, id.; get-speki, heim-s., q. v. COMPDS: speki-andi, a, m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb. 80. speki-maðr, m. = spekingr, Glím. 388. speki-mál, n. pl. words of wisdom, Greg. 20. speki-ráð, u. a wise counsel, Fas. i. 171.

spekingr, m. a wise man, a sage; Sigurðar Hlaða-jarls er allra spekinga var mest, Fms. i. 20; heyrit, ór spekingar, ord mín, ii. 240; Einarr bjó þá at þverá, s. mikill, Lv. 36; hann var inn mesti s. at víti, Eb. 26; Osvífr var s. mikill, Ld. 122; Gestr var s. at víti, framsýnn um marga hluti, 124; síðan fór hann til spekingis eins ok sagði honum drauminn, Nj. 121. 2. the counsellors of kings were called so; nú ræðsk Haraldr konungur um við sína spekinga, Fms. xi. 42; sem þá var konungum títt, at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forð dæmi ok síðu forellra sinna, Fagrsk. 150; cp. the A. S. *weisenas*.

spekja, ð, [Dan. *spæge*], to calm, soothe, keep quiet; s. menn sína, Flóv. 26; reflex. to be calmed, muntú þá spekjask, þótt eigi spekjisk þú svá brátt, 67. 12; lét setja hann í þám ok hugði at hann mundi spekjask, Fms. vi. 291. II. þeir er mest eru spaktir (endowed with wisdom) af Guði, Hom. 136.

spekjur, f. pl. [A. S. *spæc*], parley; aðrar váru okkrar spekjur, Gkv. 3. 4 (a *æn. λεγ.*)
spekt, older form spekd = speki, quietness, peace; gæta e-s með spekt, Sks. 126; spekdar ok hógværis, Fms. x. 408; spektar-maðr, a peace-loving man, K. Á. 48. 2. wisdom, Sks. 294, Fms. i. 117, vi. 144; miklaði hann spektina, svá at þeir skildu alla hluti, Edda (pref.); spektar-andi, the spirit of wisdom, Stj. 348; spektar brunnr, Sks. 604; spektar gyðja, Al. 42; spektar ljós, Greg. 30; spektar íþrótt, Al. 42; spektar munr, komask á spektar mun við e-n, to outwit, Lv. 49; spektar nám, Sks. 15; spektar mál, wise words, Fb. ii. 249, Mirm.

speld, mod. speldi, n. a square tablet; gluggar, ok snúin fyrir speld, Nj. 114; undir söðulflölinni sprettir hann upp speldi, tekr þar upp breift, Sturl. iii. 295; a tablet to write on, rita á speldi, Fas. ii. 551.
spelkja, að, to stuff, of skins; síðan lætr Oddr tröða belginn ok s., Fas. ii. 516.

spelkur, f. pl. [A. S. *spelc*], a splint for binding up broken bones; hann setti við fætrna, ok batt við spelkur, Fas. iii. 309, passim in mod. usage; lætr hann flá af því belg, síðan lætr hann setja spelkur (spjalkr v.l.) í munni því, ii. 181.
SPELL, n. pl. [A. S. *spell*], a flaw, damage; úbyrgjask landit við öllum spellum til fardaga, Grág. ii. 216; úbyrgjask e-t við spellum við kaupanda, 249; áðr menn sjá at með spellum ferr, N. G. L. i. 54; a flaw, fault, allmikill spell, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.: a breach, frændsemis-spell, sífjaspell, sakar-spell, etc. spella-lauss, adj. faultless, N. G. L. i. 232.
spella, að (?), = spilla; fæðask af spellaðum hlutum, Stj.; ok hafí svá spellask = spilzlk, 290; öll veröldin var spellað, 55; hann hafði spellat sinn veg, 56; ú-spellaðr mál, uncorrupt, N. G. L. ii. 78, 81.
spellan, f. defilement, Stj. 24, 290.

spell-reið, f. the damaging a horse by overriding him, Grág. i. 435.
spell-verk, n. a misdeed, the doing damage, Grág. ii. 327.
spell-virki, n. mischief-working, damage; verða sekr (fjörbaugs maðr) um s., Grág. i. 88, 129, Gþl. 241; góra spjallvirki eða rán búum, Grág.; höggva þú eðr taka aðra vist en góra eigi annat spellvirki, id.; góra skaða ok spjallvirki, Eg. 196; nú högr maðr í borð skipi manns framan eðr aptan, þat er s., N. G. L. i. 46.
spell-virki, a, m. (virkjar), a mischief-worker, bigbwayman, Nj. 183, Fms. ii. 83; hugðu þeir at spellvirkjar mundu vera, i. 226, F. 6; björn gengr um eyna ok er sá inn mesti s., Eg. 375; spellvirkja bæli, a robber's den, Fms. ii. 81, Matth. xxi. 13.

spell-virkni, n. the doing damage, Grág. ii. 327, Fbr. 99 new Ed.
spélni, f. [spé], a gibing.
spen-bólga, u. f. a swelling of the teat or dug, Pr. 471.
spen-drekkur, m. a sucking child; þat barn er s. er, Grág. i. 240.
spengi-legr, adj. tall and fine, of stature.
spengja, ð, [spöng], to spangle; borðit var spengt járni, Fas. ii. 64; exi forna ok spengda, Sturl. ii. 170.

SPENI, a, m. [A. S. *spana*], a teat, dug, esp. of animals; grís er drukkt hafði spanann, Fs. 71; fjórar mjólkir runnu ór spenum hennar, Edda; ýla þegar er þeir missa mjólkir ór þurrum spenum, Al. 31; þat var gyldr ok spenar á, Fms. vi. 216; fjórir hanga spenar, Gsp.; þat skrímsl hefir á brjósti sér stóra spena, Sks. 169; hann kom hverju lambi á spanann, Od. ix. 245. spena-barn, n. a sucking child, Fas. ii. 328.

SPENJA, pres. spenj; pret. spandi; subj. spendi; part. spanit; cp. spana: [akin to speni; A. S. *spanjan*];—prop. to draw the teat, but only used 2. metaph. to attract, allure; spenj í sælu sína, sín börn jöfur stjörnu, Skálda 248; hefi ek menn spanit þr þinni hirð, of allan hein hefi ek spanit menn til Guðs, 656 C. 33; hann spandi út hingað með sér Sæmund, brought S. back with him, Bs. i. 240; hann mon deyja, lo mon ek hann þá hingað s., Njörst. 2; þeir spöndu lið undan konungi, Fms. vii. 248; hann fékk honum lausa-fé mikit at s. lið undir þá, Ó. H. 25 þar sem hann fann sterka menn eðr spekinga at víti þá spandi hann allt til sín ok görði sér kæra, Fms. x. 293; s. frá honum þá er honum vör hollir, ix. 262; honum þótti þar megin landsins, ef hann fengi þar undi sik spanit, meðan jarl væri í brottu, iv. 105 (komit, Ó. H. l. c.)

SPENNA, t. [A. S. *spannan*], to span, clasp; s. sverð báðum höndum Fms. viii. 363; spenna áramar fjórir hverja, 384; á langskipunum spenntu tveir einn ár, ix. 310; spenntu tveir hverja ár, 303, v. l. 2 to span; lín svá mikit at spennt fengi um mesta fingri, to span with the thumb and the middle finger, Ó. H.; hjálm á höfði enn ekki spenni (clashed) kinnbjörgunum, Gret. 118; spennt gullhláði at höfði sér Fms. ii. 264; s. um sik beltinu, xi. 272; Egill spennti gullhring á hverj; hönd honum, Eg. 300; ok er hann spennur þeim um sik, Edda 15; þei spenntu nafnum at fötleggjum sér, Fms. vii. 320; hann hafði spennt a sér (unclashed) beltinu, xi. 290; spenn af mér belti ok knífum, iv. 27 s. höndum um háls e-m, to clasp the bands round one's neck, Ísl. ii. 343; hann spennti um hann stífnum, Gullþ. 59; s. karls dóttur, Fas. i. 50 prestr nokkurr gékk á land, Birkibeinar spenntu hann, clashed, caught him, Fms. viii. 358; harðliga spennt, in bard straits, Gret. 158 A spenna boga, to draw a bow, Þjóð. 39. II. to spend, enjoy; meit sæmd en hann hefði fyrir því líka spennt, Th. 18; eptir ár liðit skal el segja þér hvar þú spennir, Fms. xi. 423; upp spenna góz e-s, N. G. L. iii. 245. III. = spenja, Fms. ix. 262, v. l.

spenna, u, f. spasm; slíkum spennum ok únáðum, Ísl. ii. 63; medic a fit of vomiting, þá harðar spennur: a grasping, hrygg-spenna, q. v.
spenni, n. a locket, D. N.
spennill, m., in Eir-spennill, Brasen-clasp, the name of a vellum MS.
spennir, m. a grasper, compasser, Lex. Pöet.
spenni-töng, f. a 'clasp-tong', forceps, Ó. H. 223, Eb. 244.
spennsl, n. a clasp; s. bandanna, El. 2: esp. of books, mod. spennsl
spen-volgr, adj. warm from the cow, of milk.
sperrðill, m. a kind of sausage; bjúgu og sperrða, Hallgr.
SPERNA, d, (of an older strong verb there only remains the pret sparn), [cp. A. S. *spurnan*; Engl. *spurn*];—to spurn, kick with the feet
hann spernir til risans með fæti, Þjóð. 186; þó at þeir vili sperna yðr frá þeim fagnaði, Barl. 44; þeim sem hann fær spert frá hirðvist, N. G. L. ii. 422; þá er Haraldr sparn á mörnar mál, Hkr. i. (in a verse); ok er ham sparn gálgann, Eb. 34 new Ed. v. l. 1; er Egill sparn gálgann, Hkr. iii. 199 álmr spann (= sparn) af sér odda, the bow spurned the shafts off; Jd.
sperra, u, f. [Engl. *spar*], a spar, rafter, of a roof. COMPDS
sperrilegr, m. a spar-stick, Fms. vii. 72. sperru-tær, f. pl. the 'spar-toes,' i. e. the ends of a spar in a roof. sperru-vegr, m. a 'spar-way,' tram-way, D. N. i. 577.
sperra, ð and t, to raise the spars in a bouse, D. N. i. 477. 2. to stretch out the legs like rafters; hrossit sýktisk ok sperrði frá sér fætr, Bs i. 614. II. reflex. to struggle by putting the feet out like spars
hann sperrisk við fast í sætinu, Th. 76; síðan gengu þeir á land, en hóf sperrðisk við, ok tók annarr í háir henni ok leiddi hana, Sd. 185; upp spertur, strutted (better stertr), Hrafn. 18.
spez-skór, m. a kind of shoes, Fms. viii. 358.
SPIK, n. [A. S. *spic*]; called by the English whale-fishers *speck*];—blubber, the fat of seals, whales; sel-spik, hval-spik, finnanda-spik, N. G. L. i. 252; spik ok rengi, Grág. ii. 362, Ám. 32. COMPDS: spik-feitir adj. seal-fat. spik-hvalr, m. ubale-blubber, Vm. 143.
spikadr, adj. fat as a seal.
spiki, a, m. [A. S. *spic-mise*], a bird, the tit, *parus* L., Edda (Gl.)
spil, n. a tablet, = speldi; hann pildi alla veggi með spjöldum eða spilum, Stj. 563. I Kings vi. 15. II. [Germ. *spiel*], a game; barna-spil, a child's game, Bb.; leik-spil, mansöngs-spil, Skáld H. 2. plur. cards, (mod.)
spila, að, [Germ. *spielen*], to play; the word occurs in the 14th century; hann spilar fingrum at Rómi, Fbr. 198 (in the text of the Fb. the old phrase is leika fingrum, see Rm.), passim in mod. usage. 2. also, to spend; s. út eignum sínum, of a spendthrift; út-spilan, squandering. 3. to play at cards.
spilda, u, f. [speldi], a flake or slice; hér er skjöldr er ek vil gefa þér —Érnar á Grínir fóstri minn flagspildur, Ísl. ii. 32; spilda af ísi, a flake of ice.
spildingr, m. = spilda.
SPILLA, t, to spoil, destroy, with dat.; brutu niðr hof ok spilltu blótum, Fms. i. 51; þeir spilltu því er þeir máttu eigi með fara, Eg. 385; spilt var slæðunum, 703; spilla ill má góðum síðum, Bs. i. 271; s. máli e-s, Eg. 418; s. okkrur vinfengi, Nj. 49; s. sér í saurlíf, Stj. 55; s. fyrir e-m, to spoil one's condition, do one harm, Eg. 255, esp. of harming by slander. II. reflex. to be spoiled, damaged, grow worse, Grág. ii.

288, Hom. 120; spillask við, *to get worse*, Eg. 566; trú spilltisk, Landn. 117; mun mikitt hafa um spillzk, *taken a turn for the worse*, Ísl. ii. 369; spilltisk skjótt áferð, Fms. i. 51; spillask þú sakarnar, Grág. i. 373;—part. spellandi, *a spoiler*, Ó. H. 114; um-spillendr: spilltr, *spoiled, corrupted*.

spilli-dýr, *n. a noxious animal*, Fb. ii. 78.
 spilli-ligr, *adj. corruptible*, Bs. ii. 183.
 spilling, *f. corruption*, Mar., *passim* in mod. usage and eccl. writings.
 spillir, *m. a spoiler*; spillir hauga, Fm., Lex. Poët.; skálda-spillir, q. v.
 spínka, *ad, to sprawl*; þeir draga hann fram at gálga . . . hversu hann spínkar, Thom. 472.

SPINNA, spann, spunnu, spunnit; [Ulf. *spinnan* = *σπίνω*]; *a word common to all Teut. languages*:—*to spin*; Katla sat á palli ok spann garn, Eb. 92, 94; ek hefi spunnit tólf álga garn, Ld. 224; drósrif sudrænar dýrt lín spunnu, Vkv. 1; Gríma sat á þreskeldi ok spann, Fbr., *passim* in old and mod. usage.

spík, *f., pl. spíkr*, [Engl. *spike*; Dan. *spig*], *a spike, sprig*; fjala-spíkr, *board-splinters*, Pr. 415; skyldi ek sundr bjóta hverja spík er í þeim er, Mirm. 70; in mod. usage of a thiú worn-ónd scythe, ljú-spík, Ísl. Þjóds. i. 11; hann hafði aldri annan ljá en spíkina ílf konu-naut, 12.

spíra, *u, f. a spar*, N. G. L. iii. 204, Edda ii. 482; spíru-víða, *a spar-timber*, N. G. L. iii. 207; *a stilt*, Stj. 95. II. *a kind of beaker or vessel in church furniture*, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 58, B. K. 84, 130, D. N.

spítal, *n. (spítali, a, m., Symb. 30, Fms. x. 153, xi. 202, 301; not specially for the sick)*; [for. word; mid. Lat. *hospitale*]:—*a spital or hospital for the poor or strangers*, Symb. 28, Fms. x. 153; lærðra manna spítal, Ann. 1308; for lepers, Dipl. ii. 16, 94; spítals-prestr, D. N. i. 16.

spítalskr, *adj., spít-elska, u, f.* [Dan. *spedalsk*], *leprous*, for the old hospitals were established for incurable lepers.

spíz, *n.* [for. word; Ital. *spezie*], *spices*, B. K. 88, Rétt. 49, Mar.
 spíza, *ad.* [for. word; Germ. *speisen*], *to furnish with provender*; vel pízaðan, Clar., Bláfús S., (unclass. and obsolete).

SPJALD, *n., pl. spjöld*, [Ulf. *spilda* = *σπικίδιον, πλάξ*]:—*a square ablet*; með spjöldum ok spilum, Stj. 563; *a tablet in a church, brik fyrir altari*, spjöld tvau, Vm. 149; spjald ok á crucifixio, Am. 58; *the square wooden board in the binding of a book*, átta bækr á spjöldum, Vm. 77; hálfir fimti tugr bóka á spjöldum, Dipl. v. 18; spjaldalaus, *without cover*, id.: the phrase, spjaldanna á milli, *from one cover to the other*; g hefi lesið bókina spjalda á milli, i. e. *all, every word of it*: vax-spjöld, *vax-tablets*, Sturl. iii: for writing, Lat. *cera*, skrifu á spjald, Stat. 275; kirkjunnar lög rituð á spjall(d) ok upp-ferst, H. E. i. 501: *the squares made in weaving by ladies*, hlaða spjöldum, *to make, weave, check*, Gkv. . 26; hence a woman is in poets called spjalda gná, *the fairy of the ablets*, Skáld H. 6. 48; spennu eg miðja spjalda gná spriklaði súl á örum, *a ditty*.

spjald-hryggr, *m. the back above the hips, the small of the back*; ndar, spjald-hryggr, mjó-hryggr, bak.

spjald-ofinn, *part. 'woven in squares,' of a lady's work*.

spjald-vefnaðr, *m. weaving in squares, check-work, embroidery*.

SPJALL, *n.* [Ulf. *spjall* = *σπυδος*; A. S. and Engl. *spell*; O. H. G. *spel*, *ence mod. Germ. spiel*]:—*a 'spell,' saw, saying*; hafa mart í spjalli, *to eat of many things*, Skáld H. 4. 10; and-spjall, *an answer, reply*; guð-vjall (q. v.), *gospel*.—else used in plur. and only in poetry: spjöll, *ords, tidings*; forn spjöll, *old words, old lore*, of bygone days, Vsp. I. m. kv. 1. 36; ný spjöll, *news*, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; jó frá ek spjalla, *asked for news*, Gkv. 2. 5; sunnan em ek kominn at segja spjöll þessi, as. i. 499 (in a verse); heilög spjöll, *holy 'spells,'* Skáld H. 7. 62; löðug spjöll, *'moody spells,' lamentations*, Gh. 9; hermdar spjöll, *angry ords*, Edda (in a verse); fé-spjöll, *'fee-spells,'* Vsp. (see fé); vig-spjöll, *ar-news*, Lex. Poët.; læ-spjöll, *leud spells*.

spjall, *n. a 'spell,' mischief, damage*, = spell; taka spjall af e-u, Sks. 52 B.

2. *a flaw*; spjöll á máli, Glúm. 347; hafi þér málit meir búit með ískapi, en eigi sé spjöllin á, id.; sýnisk mér auðsá allmikil jöll á yðarri ráðagörð, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.: spjöll, opp. to kostir, Merl. 97; mann-spjöll, *a loss in men*.

spjalla, *ad.* [Ulf. *spjallen* = *to pronounce*], *to 'spell,' talk*; myrkri við an spjalla, Hm. 81; fjöld nam at s., Bkv. 13; spjallandi = mál-vinnr; jalli, Edda ii. 497.

spjalla, *ad. to spoil*; spjölluð mál, Háv. 57.

spjalli, *a, m. a 'speller,' one who converses with another friend*, Edda-ll.); gumna spjalli, *gauta s., gotna s., the friend of men*, Lex. Poët.; rungnis s., *the friend of H.*, Hým.; jófra s., *the secret friend of kings*; landreka, id., Lex. Poët.

spjallr, *adj. spoken*; in opin-spjallr, q. v.

spjátra, *ad. to behave like a fop*: spjátr, *n.*: spjátrungr, *m. a f., coxcomb*.

SPJÓT, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*; Swed. *spjut*; Germ. *spieß*; Engl. *spit*]:—*a var, lance*, both to throw and thrust (prop. of a wooden staff), K. þ. K. 9, Nj. 8, 264, Fms. i. 44, viii. 352, Anal. 116; spjóts-skot, Fms. viii.

352, Fs. 17, Ó. H. 183, *passim*. COMPS: spjóts-falr, *m. the socket of a spear-head*, Fms. vi. 198. spjót-garðr, *m. a fence of spears*, Gpl. 457. spjóts-hali, *a, m. the 'spear-tail,' the end of the wooden shaft of a spear*, Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413. spjót-lag, *n.* = spjótslag, Fms. ix. 489. spjót-loggr, *m. the 'spear-leg,' shaft*, Nj. 64, v. l. spjóta-lög, *n., pl. spear-thrusts*, Eb. 190. spjóts-oddr, *m. a spear's point, head*, Ld. 78, Landn. 215, 308, Grág. i. 89, 133, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 149. spjót-skaft, *n.* = *a spear-pole*, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 196 C, Fms. ix. 405, Eb. 190; spjótshalts-hali, K. þ. K. spjót-skepti, *n.* = spjótshalt, Sturl. i. 196, iii. 113 C. spjóts-skepti, *n.* = spjótshalt, Nj. 145, v. l. spjót-spík, *f. a 'spear-spike,' thin spear*, Ld. 278.

spjótáðr, *part. furnished with spears*, Al. 21.

SPJÖR, *n. pl.* [A. S. *sfer*; Engl. *spear*; Germ. *speer*]:—*a spear*, only in plur. and poët. (neither gen. nor dat. occur), Edda (Gl.); erat auðskept almanna spjör, *'tis not easy to make spears for all men*, i. e. *to please all men*, Ad. 21, cp. Hm. 127; dreyrir spjör, lílofuðl.; spjör gullu, spjör knúttu glymja, braka, *spears clashed*, etc., Lex. Poët.; rjóða spjör blóði, Nj. (in a verse).

spjör, *f., only in pl. spjarrar, mod. spjarir*:—*swathing-bands*, used instead of *bose* or *stockings*; Auðr kona þíu er í brókum ok vafit spjörum mjök í skúa niðr, *A. thy wife dresses in breeks* (like a man), *winding swathes round her legs almost down to the shoes*, Ld. 136; hvítar brækr ok vafit at neðan spjörum, því var hann vaf-spjarra Grímur kallaðr, *swathing the legs* (instead of stockings), *for which he was called 'swaddle-leg,'* Gullþ. 14. 2. *mod. a rag, tatter*; þat sem áður er slitið ok at spjörum orðit, Fas. iii. 7: the phrase, spyrja e-n ór spjörum, *to examine one without bis hose on*, i. e. *to strip and examine him closely*, Slótt: in mod. usage also sing., hann á ekki eina spjör, *not a scrap of clothing on his back*.

sponz, *n.* [Dan. *spunds*], *a bung of a barrel*.

SPOB, *n.* [Ulf. *spauds* = *σπάδιον*; A. S. *spurd*, *spor*, = *a track, foot-step*; O. H. G. *spurt*; Germ. *spur*; Dan. *spor*; these last having, like the lecl., dropped a *d*]:—*a track, footprint*; epur þetta sté Fróði í bergit . . . lít þessa spors mun ek koma hvern dag, ok vita hvat í sporiu er, Fas. i. 63; manns-spörin í snjónum . . . heim munu liggja spor hans, Fs. 41; mátti eigi hræsker ór þeim sporum, Bs. i. 357; standa í þeim sporum, Sturl. ii. 63; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; standa í sómum sporum, *to stand still*, Clem. 32, Fas. i. 63; hann stóð í spori er hann hafði gört sér, Gret. 89; ganga í spor e-m, *to go in a man's footsteps*, q. v.: metaphorical phrases, þótti synir hans vel stiga í spor honum, *bis sons stepped well in his footsteps, were like him*, Fs. 61; blístra í spor e-m, Korm.; sjá ben markar spjótspor, Sd.: the phrase, renna blóði í spor, Bkv. 17, referring to a heathen rite of making foster-brotherhood by blending blood in one's footsteps (vestigia sua mutui sanguinis asperione perfundere, Saxo 12), cp. Gísl., Fbr. S.: at vörmu spori (adverbial), *on the warm track, instantly, in return*: poët. usages, sverða spor, *a 'sword's prints,' i. e. wounds*, Úlf. 11. 16; eggja spor, *an 'edge-print,'* Lex. Poët.; dólgr-spor = dólkr-spor, *dirk-prints*, Hkv. 2. 40. spora-drjúgr, *adj. fast pacing*.

spora, *ad.* = sporna; þorðu eigi hestaurir s. hana, Fas. i. 226.

spora-askja, *u, f. an oblong box*.

spora-baugr, *m. an elliptic ring, (mod.)*

spora-dreki, *a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion*, Rb. 102.

SPOBÐR, *m. a fish's tail*; s. sem á fiski, Sks. 167; hrygg höfuð ok sporð, N. G. L. i. 59, Gpl. 459; of a serpent, Fms. x. 407; hann (the world serpent) bitr í sporð sér, Edda: hence of a ship with dragon heads at her bows, the stern is called sporðr, var á staðni visundar-höfuð, en apr sporðr, Hkr. iii. 25; phrases, standa e-m í sporði, *to be a match for*, metaph. from fighting a dragon; vitr maðr ertú, svá at fáir munu standa á sporði þér, Nj. 244; mun engi maðr þá þér á sporði þér standa, 111; þessa menn er nú hafa mjök yðr á sporði staðit, *who have withstood you, hampered you*, 655 xiii. B. 2; vita hvárki höfuð né sporð á e-u, *to know neither the head nor the tail of a thing, know nothing about it*. 2. metaph. *the tail or pointed end of a shield* (the oblong shield, skjaldar-sporðr); hjó á skjöldum ok af sporðum, Nj. 200, Fs. 135:—of a bridge, brúar-sporðr, *a bridge's end* (see brú); bryggju-sporðr, bygðar-s., *outskirts*, Skáld H. spora-köst, *n. pl. the flapping of a fish*, salmon, Bb.

spora-ganga, *u, f.* (cp. ganga í spor e-m), *backing, assistance*; veita e-m fylgd ok sporgöngu, Eb. 112. sporgöngu-maðr, *m. a 'step-goer,' follower*, Fas. iii. 46, Eb. 112, Bs. i. 766: *a persecutor*, grimmir sporgöngumenn, 623. 35.

spora-hundur, *m. a slot-bound, bloodbound*, Fms. vii. 50, Orkn. 150.

spori, *a, m.* [A. S. *spor, spora*; Dan. *spore*], *a spur*, Nj. 82, Fms. vi. 424; slá (keyra, höggva) hest sporum, ix. 518, Gullþ. 68; spora-högg, Nj. 8; the oldest spurs were pointed (oddr), see Worsaae, No. 356.

spora-latr, *adj. slow or lazy in walking*.

spora-létr, *adj. quick of step*.

sporna, *ad.* [A. S. *spurnan*], *to spurn, kick, tread on*; sporna völl, Vsp.

28; s. moldveg, *Ög. 9*; sem Absalon spornaði enn á eikinni, Stj. 534. 2 Sam. xvi. 14; en er hann spornar gálgann, Eb. 69, Trist. 3; hann vildi taka af mér hringinn en ek spornaði við, *struggled against* (= sperrast við), Fas. iii. 395; metaph. *to withstand*, eigi ná við sköpum s., Fs. 26; kvað eigi mundu tjá við at s., 22.

spor-rakki, a, m. a *slot-bound*, Str. 3.
spor-rækt, n. adj. *footstep-tracking*; hafði fallit snjófúlva svá at s. var, Ld. 204, Ann. 1362, p. 310.

spott, n. (**spottr**, m.); drag öngan spott at oss, Nj. 16; þeim þótti þetta spott einn, Fms. viii. 437; [Dan. *spot*; Germ. *spotte*]:—*‘spott’*, *mock, scoff*, Fms. vi. 156; mart annat spott gördu þær Norðmönnum, 253; verða fyrir spotti, 209; spott ok háð, Nj. 66; með spotti, Fms. i. 15; hafa e-t at spotti, viii. 10; svara skætning ok spotti, Glúm. 363.

SPOTTA, að, [Germ. *spotten*; Dan. *spotte*], *to mock, make sport of*; þó þeir spotti mik, Fms. vi. 208; eigi þarf at s. þetta svá mjök, Ld. 216; mun þú vera spottaðr, *duped, mocked, made sport of*, Fms. vii. 153; þótti honum þeir hafa mjök spottað sik, er honum höfðu komit í þessa ferð, 212; spotta e-t af e-m, *to cheat one of a thing*; hafa þær hæðiliga spottað af mér mitt ríki, Bret. 164; í. at e-u, *to make sport at*, Nj. 95.

spottan, f. a *mocking*, Flóv. 30, Skálda 199.

spotti, a, m., **spottr**, Vm. 103, [Engl. *spot*], *a bit, small piece*; brátt mun hann beita upp land várt þegar er hann þykkisk nokkurn spotta í eiga, Fms. vi. 103; tak nú til þín þessa tíu spotta möttulsins, Stj. 576 (*scissors of the Vulgate*): freq. in mod. usage, *band-spotti, a piece of string*; *reipis-s.*, ólar-s.: of distance, *vegar-s.*; fara litinn spotta; or **spotta-korn**, n. a *bit of the way*.

spott-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *mocking*, Barl. 107.
spott-samr, adj. *mocking, sporting*, Nj. 61, Bjarn. 3.

spozkr, adj. [Dan. *spøsk*], *mocking, jeering*.

SPOI, a, m. [Swed. *spof*], a bird, a *curlew, scolopax arquata* L., Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 346; spóa-egg, vella einsog spói, freq. in mod. usage.

spóki, a, m. [Engl. *spoke*], *a small spoke, piece of wood*; dreng-spóki, a *‘boy-spoke,’ an imp*, Grönd.

spóla, u, f. a *weaver’s shuttle* (in the mod. loom).
spónn, m. a *spoon*; see spánni. **COMPDS**: **spón-blað**, n. *the bowl of a spoon*. **spóna-matr**, m. *‘spoon-meat.’*

spráka, að, *to sprawl*, Al. 179.
spraakka, u, f. a *little flounder*.

spraka, að, *to crackle*; þá tók brauðit at spraka sem steinn í eldinum, Greg. 57.

spraki, a, m. a *rumour, flying report*, Fms. i. 187, viii. 365, 416. 2. [A. S. *spræca*], *a speaker*; in for-sprakki, a *spokesman*.

sprakki, a, m., qs. sprakki, [cp. Dan. *spræde* or *spræde-basse = a dandy*]:—a *‘spark,’ poet. a woman*, Rm., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. lays, but not used in prose. **spraka-leggr**, n. a nickname, Ó. H.

sprang, n. *lace-weaving*; dúkr hláfr með sprang (*lace*), hláfr með glit (*brocade*), Pm. 123; dúkar tveir blámerktir, him þríði með sprang, 14, cp. D. N. v. 386. **sprang-dúkr**, m. = sprangaðr dúkr, Pm. 51.

spranga, að, *to walk sprightly*, Úlf. II. 5f.; spratt hann upp frá spaðs rétt og sprangaði út á húsgang, Stef. Ól. 2. *to braid lace*; part., sprangaðr dúkr, *laced*, Ám. 46, Vm. 21; dúkr sprangaðr ok annarr glitadr, 40; altaris-dúkr sprangaðr, 52; lectara-dúkr s., 119, D. N.

sprek, n. a *stick*; eldiviðar-stikum eðr sprekum, Stj. 264; smá-sprek, small sticks.

spreka, að, [from Germ. *sprechen*]; spreka e-m til, *to accost one*.
spreklótr, adj. *speckled*.

sprengi-kveld, n. *‘bursting-even,’ i. e. Shrove Tuesday*, from the habit of over-eating at that time, Icel. Almanack.

sprengja, ð, the causal of springa, [A. S. and Germ. *sprengan*; Dan. *sprænge*]:—*to make burst*; öxi forna ok sprengda, Sturl. ii. 170; s. egg, *to break an egg*; s. ber, Stj. 200; s. augu úr hausí e-s, Landn. 51; s. hest, *to ride a horse to death*, Korm. 68, Ísl. ii. 331, Landn. 84, Karl. 308; ok vilit þér s. mik, *to work one to death*, Sturl. iii. 225.

sprengir, m. *bursting*; honum hélt við spreng (from exhaustion), Fas. iii. 411; fólkinu hélt við spreng (from heat), Sturl. iii. 223; ek hefí unnit hér til sprengs í sumar, *worked me to death*, Gret. 121 A.

SPRETTA, pres. pretr; pret. spratt, spratt, spratt, pl. spruttu; subj. spryttri; part. spröttinn: [an iterative from springa; Swed. *spritta*; Engl. *spirt*; Germ. *spitzen*]:—*to spirt out, of water*; þar sprettir einn brunnr, Ver. 2; spratt þar vatn upp, Edda (pref.); þar spratt upp brunnr, Fms. vii. 251; helli þeim sprettir vatn öðr berginu, i. 232; veita vötnum þeim er spretta upp í engi manns, Grág. ii. 289; sá er næstr býr vötnum þeim í héraði, er upp spretta næst líki á fjalli, K. þ. K. 34; spratt honum sveiti í enni, *sweat burst out on his forehead*, Nj. 68. 2. *to start, spring*; hann sprettir upp, *starts to his feet*, Fms. xi. 151, Bs. i. 420; Hrítr vildi upp s. ok fagna henni, Nj. 6; þeir spruttu upp með illyrdum, 128; hann spratt upp skjótt ok hart, Eg. 717; s. á fætr, 129; s. af baki, *to spring off horseback*, Ld. 220; s. ór snöru, *to spring out of a snare*, 623. 36; spratt upp lássinn, *up sprang the latch*, Gullþ. 27; þá sprettir tjaldskörin, Sturl. i. 117; ok sprettir þá láss af limum, Gg.; sprettir mér af fótum fjótturr, Hm.; spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, be

slipped, Eb. 238; spratt henni fótir ok féll hún, Bs. i. 385; spratt upp fjandskapr, Sturl. ii. 57; spretta upp af honum einstaka mansöngs-visur, Fbr. 69; spratt þat upp af heima-mönnum (*it was rumoured*), at... Dropl. 17.

3. *to sprout, grow*, of hair, grass, crops; hárið spratt á saudum, Þrým. 8; honum var spröttið háir öðr kollis, Fms. iii. 125; svá ungr at eigi mun grön spröttin, Sturl. iii. 129; honum var ekki grön spröttin, Ld. 272, v. 1.; þá er blómín spruttu, Karl. 546; vel spröttið (illa spröttið) tún; spröttunar engjar, *good, bad crops*.

spretta, t, a causal to the preceding, *to make spring up, unloose*; s. gjörðum, *to unbind*, Ísl. ii. 339, 340; s. belti, Fms. iv. 31; hön spretti frá sér nisti, Bs. i. 337; s. af sér digrum fésjóð, Fms. viii. 141; s. frá loku, *to unlock*, 332; s. tjaldskörum, Fbr. 65, Fms. vi. 179, Bs. i. 420; sprettir hann upp speldi, Sturl. iii. 295; s. gildru um nætr, *to unbend a trap*, Gþl. 445. 2. *to rip up, of a seam*; hann spretti af annarri ermíni, Fms. vi. 349; s. saum, *to rip up a seam*; s. upp fati, *to rip up an old cloth*; Þjálfi spretti á knífi sínum, *Tb. split the bone with his knife*, Edda 28; ek lét spretta berkinu, *I peeled off the bark*, Al. 173.

spretti-tíðindi, n. pl. *flying news*, Fr.
spretrr, m. a *‘spurt,’ spring, bound, run*; hlaupa í einum spretti, *to run in one spurt*: esp. of a horse, ríða í einum spretti, hleypa á spretti, harðr á spretti. **spretr-harðr**, adj. *id.*

spreyta, t, [spjátra], *to make show, spreyte*; **spreytingr**, m. *prudery*.
spríkla, að, *to sprawl*, = sprökla.

SPRINGA, pres. sprung; part. sprakk (Early Dan. *sprank*), sprakkt (sprakkt), sprakk, pl. sprungu; subj. spryngi; imperat. spring; part. sprunginn: [common to all Teut. languages]:—*prop. to spring, leap, bound*; this sense, however, is obsolete in the Icel. and only found in poets; heðr er egi mat nema á hraejum spryngir, *unless thou springest on carrion*, as a beast of prey, Hkv. 2. 31. II. *to burst, split*; steinar springa, Blas. 47; hornit sprakk í miðju, Eg. 212; kýlinu þvi er ek hugða fyrir löngu myndi s., Fms. vii. 121; sprakk fótrinn í nátt, of a boil, Hrafn. 15; eggði sprakk, *the egg burst*; rak hann niðr annat knú á arinhellu svá at sprakk mjök, Bs. i. 680; sprotinn kom á andlitid ok sprakk fyrir, *struck him in the face so that the skin was grazed*, Nj. 16; kom hamarinn í höfuð þorvarði ok sprakk mjök fyrir en haussinn rífaði, Sturl. ii. 38; ok þringir fyrir undir, svá var höggit mikit, Fms. xi. 133; hold hans bólgnáð ok sprungu á sár, Mar. 2. *to die* from over-exertion, grief, or the like, Bs. i. 631; sumir sprungu með öllu ok dó úsárir, Fms. vi. 421; ok vóru þá sprungnir báðir, Eb. 178; eykirnir sprungu, Fms. x. 203, Gísl. 15, Karl. 310; annat mun þér verða enn þú springir af torrkasti, Sturl. iii. 225; Grímur var sprunginn af röðrinum, Fas. ii. 355; s. af harmi, *Saem. 158*, Gklv. 1. 2; at hön hafí sprungit af stríði, Ld. 230; sprakk hön af harmi ok dó, Edda 38.

spríta, að, *to sprawl*; s. fótum, Þiðr. 94, v. 1.

sprok, n. pl. [Dan. *sprog*; Germ. *sprache*], *foreign phrases, gibberish*; útlend sprok, Eggert, (mod.) sprok-verskr, adj. *mixing one’s native language with foreign jargon*.
sproti, a, m. [Germ. *spross*], *a sprout, twig, stick, rod*; vínviðis teinungar eða sprotar, Stj. 200; stangir eða sprota, N. G. L. i. 380; hann laust sprotanum á pallinn, Landn. 121; laust hann sveininn með sprota, Nj. 16; reidi-s., *a rod of ire*, Pass. 48; veldis-s., ríkis-s., *a sceptre*; —*the end-piece or clasp of a belt*, Þiðr. 114 (beltis-sproti). **sprotu-barn**, n. a *‘rod-child,’* Fas. ii. 328; ef átta vetra gamalt barn stælr eðr yngra, þat er s., berja skal þat ef vill, N. G. L. i. 325.

spróga, að, *to amble*, of a horse; yfir um skóg at spróga, Fms. vi. (in a verse); **Sprógr**, m. *an ambler*, the name of a horse, Sturl.

sprög-setja, t, *to stare at mockingly or critically*; ambátt hann ein sprögsetti, Pass. II. 4.

sprund, n. a *woman*, poet., Rm. 22, Edda 108, Hallfrd (Fs. 114, v. 1.), freq. in mod. lays.

sprungu, u, f. a *chink, fissure*; jökul-s., *a crevice*.
sprækr, adj. (**spræk-ligr**, adv., -ligr, adv.), *sprightly, sprouting*; sveinninn var sprækkr, Fms. ix. 241.

spræna, u, f. a *spirit, sprout, spring*, of water; lækjar-s.

spræna, d, *to spirt, sprout*; sprændi fram saurrinn, Stj. 383; skyrit sprændi ör honum, Lv. 64; blóð sprændi á brand, Ltx. Poët.; und sprænir raudum legi, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sprökla, að, spelt spraukla, mod. spríkla, [Dan. *sprætte*], *to sprawl, kick with the feet*; annarr sprauklar nú, Al. 41, Mag. 134; þeir létu smábörn sprökla á spjóta-oddum, Fms. x. 117; also of fishes, hann nær seidi ok kastar þvi spröklandi á land upp, Od. xii. 254.

spunni, a, m. [spinna], *spinning*.
spurall (spurull), adj. *speering, asking many questions*; vera gláðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; góðisk hann spurall við þá menn er norðan kómu, viii. 15; hverr er sá maðr er svá er spurall? Finnþ. 250.

spur-dagi, a, m. a *speering, report*, Sks. 86, Fms. x. 377; þann einn spurdag höfum vér til þín, at... Ld. 22, Fas. i. 266; eigi munu menn til slíkra ferða spurdag haft hafa, Orkn. 278.

spurn, f. a *speering, report*; hann hefir góða spurn af þér, Fms. ii. 262; hafa s. af e-u, Eg. 15; hann harði s. af um farar Ásbjarnar, Ó. H. 115;

hafa sanna s. til e-s., Fms. viii. 239; mun þegar s. (*news*) koma til Höskuldar, Nj. 154.

spurning, f. (**spurningr**, m., þenna spurning, Sks. 193 B), a *speering*, asking a question; minni spurningu, Sks. 5; min s., . . . ein lítil s., 220; mína s., 6; at yör þykki bernsliga reika s. mín, 566; leida spurningum at um e-t, Fms. iv. 230; at þessi s. væri með svá mikilli vél, vii. 203.

spurs-mál, n. [Dan. *spørsmål*], a question, (mod.)

spúa, ð, = spýja.

spúsa, u, f. [a Fr. word], a spouse, Str. 20.

spúsa, að, to *espouse*, Str. 65; **spúsi**, a, m. = púsi, 20, 53.

spýrða, d, [spórðr], to *tie up fish by the tail*, Fas. ii. 352.

spýrða, u, f. a pair of fish hung up, also of the strings for tying them up; whence the phrase, gefr Guð í górdar spýrður, God will supply the fish to the ready-made spýrður.

SPYRJA, pres. spyr, spyrjum, pl. spurði; subj. spýrði; imperat. spyr, spýrðu; part. spurðr, spurtr; a part. spurnum, as from a strong verb spurnir, Sks. 12 B. In mod. usage sounded as with u throughout, thus, infín. spurja; pres. spur; imperat. spurðu; with neg. suff. spyrjattu (*speer thou not*), Fas. i. (in a verse): [spor; A.S. *spurian*; Scot. and North. E. *speer*; Germ. *spüren*; Swed. *spörja*, *spörge*.]

B. To track, trace steps or footprints; nú er maðr stollinn fé sínu, ok sér hana manna-farveg liggja frá garði, þá skal hann . . . spyrja til garðs manns, Gpl. 539; með hundum, er því vóru vanir at s. þá upp er undan hljófusku, Ó. H. 247, Hom. 159. **2. metaph. to track, investigate, find out** (Germ. *aufspüren*); ok er engi likari til enn annarr, þá skolu ölhús-menn morð spyrja, N. G. L. i. 62; en erfingi spýri morð ef hann kann eptir koma, ii. 215; þá spýri erfingi morðs (morð), i. 309, but this sense is old and obsolete: s. upp, to *find out*; þeir fengu hann eigi upp spurðan, Sturl. ii. 125.

II. to spear, ask, absol. or with gen.: spyrja lögsurning, Grág. i. 21; Gunnarr spurði, hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, Nj. 100; þeir spurðu hvat þar væri komit, Fms. i. 9;—with gen., s. e-s, to *enquire after*; spyrir konungr margra tíðinda, iv. 192; hann spurði margs ór brennunni, Nj. 213, passim: to *request*, spyrja síðan alla lögréttu menn, Grág. i. 8. **2. with prepp.**; spyrja at e-u or spyrja e-n at e-u, to *spear or ask after*; spurði hann at Ástríði ok syni hennar, Fms. i. 70; s. at þingfesti manna, Grág. i. 19; spyrir Spávaldi at ferðum Óláfs, Fms. x. 226, Gpl. 221; konungr spurði hann at nafni, *spearred at him for his name*, Nj. 6;—s. eptir, spurði Höskuldur dóttur sína ekki eptir, *did not ask her, ask her consent*, Nj. 17; spurði Fjöllnr eptir bræðr sína, *F. asked after his brothers*, Fms. xi. 44; s. eptir e-u, to *enquire after*, i. 263, iv. 32, Eg. 89;—s. e-n um e-t (= eptir e-u), þeir spurðu Gunnar um fundinn, Nj. 100.

3. to bear, be informed of (Germ. *erfahren*); þat spyrja synir Haralds, Fms. i. 18; þat spyrir Bárðr, at . . . , Eg. 31; Snorri spyrir nú hvar komit er málunum, Nj. 244, passim: s. til e-s, to *get intelligence as to*; þeir spurðu til Birkibeina, Fms. ix. 224; Gregorius spurði til þeirra þar sem heita Saurbeir, vii. 270; spurði hann til Sóta, at hann var farinn suðr, Nj. 7. **III. reflex. to be reported, get abroad**; skipkváman spyrsk, Nj. 5; tíðindi spyrjask, 25, 85; til Þorveigar spurðisk þat, at hón lá hætt, it was told of Th. that she was very ill, Korm. 164; hefir til þess skips aldregi spurzk, *nothing has since been heard of this ship*, Nj. 282; impers., mér spyrsk á þann veg, I am told, Eg. 20; spyrjask fyrir um e-t, to *enquire*, Ld. 226, Hkr. ii. 333; spyrjask um vandlaga, *id.*, Sks. 284. **2. recipr. to ask one another**; spyrjask tíðenda, Nj. 227, 228, Eg. 547. **3. part., svara spurnum hlut**, Sks. 12 B.

spyrna, d, [spor, cp. *sperna*, *sporna*; A.S. *speornan*; Engl. *spurn*];—to *spurn, strike with the feet*; er ulfrinn spyrnir, Edda 20; s. feti á e-m, Glúm. 338, Edda 38; stinga hnefa eðr spyrna fæti, Grág. ii. 133; s. við fetunum, Bs. i. 462; spyrna fótum í e-t, to *spurn with the feet at*, Fms. vii. 120; svá hafði Björn hart spyrnt til Vagns, xi. 153; hann spyrndi til sveinsins, Drol. 31; s. í e-t, to *put the feet against*, to *kick*, Bs. i. 462; s. móti broddinum, Acts ix. 5; s. af sér fjöttri, Ísl. ii. 52. **II. reflex.**, spyrnask í iljar, of two stretched on their backs, heels to heels, Fas. ii. 147, Þorf. Karl. 410, v. 1. **2. part., frá spyrndr allri eign, spurned from, bereft, Fagrsk. 100.**

spýtta, t, [spott], to *cheat*; s. e-t af e-m, Anecd. 10.

SPÝJA, pres. spý; pret. spjó, spjótt (emjón), spjó, pl. spjó; subj. spýi; part. spúinn: the mod. form is a weak spúa, spúði, spúð; [Ulf. *spēwan*; common to the Teut. and Lat.];—to *spear, spit up, vomit*; hón spjó blóði, Bs. i. 323; hón hafði mikla sótt ok spjó jafnan, 189; spýja upp, to *cast up*, Sks. 629 B; s. e-u ór sér, *id.*, Al. 44; sumir spjó (plur.) þar inni í stofunni, Eg. 206; lýkr hundi þeim er spyr, Hom. 159.

spýja, u, f. a vomit, Eg. 553, Magn. 532, Hom. 151, 159.

spýta, t, [spjót], to *spit, pin with sticks*; s. at sér vaðmál, Fas. iii. 10; hann spýtti aprt tjaldinu, ii. 285; s. skinn, to *spit a skin*, for drying it.

spýta, t, [spýja], to *spit*, Bs. ii. 45, Edda 47; s. út bita, N. G. L. i. 343; spýtir hann honum út, Greg. 49; s. í andlit e-m, Pr. 445; to *sputter*, þat vatn er keldan hefir spýtt, Sks. 147.

spýta, u, f. [spjót], a *spit, stick, wooden pin*, Fas. ii. 285, iii. 10; s. er ýrir er stungit, Edda ii. 431, freq. in mod. usage. **2. a candlestick**; certa-klofi ok s. með, Am. 6.

spýta, u, f. [spýja], medic. a *running sore*; fótar-mein þat er menn kalla spýtu, Bs. i. 457. **spýtu-leggr**, m. a nickname, Orkn.

spýting, f. a *spitting*, Mar., Th. 23.

spýtingr, m. a roll containing sixty cells of wadmál, D. N. iii. 914, Bs. i. 842.

spwja, see speja.

spwka, u, f. [Engl. *spoke*], a *thin board or deal*.

spwna, d, [spánn], to *cut a chip*.

Spwnsk, adj. *Spanish*, Fms. x. 139.

spwtr, n. [Dan. *spette*; Germ. *specht*], a *wood-pecker, ficus*, Edda (Gl.)

spwl-korn, n. a *little bit of a road*; fylgja e-m s.

SPÖLR, m., pl. spelir, gen. spala, acc. spölu (the gen. spalar and dat. speli hardly occur); [cp. Fr. *espalier*];—a *rail, bar, lattice-work*; smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; ró-spölr, q. v.; bring-spelir (q. v.), 'breast spars.' **2. metaph. a bit, short piece**; hefja upp sögu ok segja af spöl nokkurn, a *bit of the story*, Fms. vi. 355; a *bit of a road*, Bb. 3, 19.

SPÖNG, f., gen. spangar, pl. spengr and spangir; [A. S. and Germ. *spang*];—a *spangle*; vóru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, Eg. 608; hann góðr af þeim spengr ok festi á altara, Stj. 330; spengr ok listur, 563; slárnar eðr spengrnar, 45; brynju-spangir, the *spangles of mail*, Edda (Ht.); jurn-spöng, gull-s., q. v.; hjósk niðr spöngin, Rd. 278; of ice making a bridge across water, Markar-fjót fell milli höfudása, ok vóru á spengr hér ok hvar, Nj. 142; þar var mjó spöng yfir (viz. the river), Sturl. ii. 248. **spanga-brynja**, u, f. *plate-mail*, Ld. 276, Hkr. iii. 390.

SPÖNN, f., gen. spann, [A. S. *span*, *spunn*; Engl. *span*];—a *span* (from the end of the thumb to the end of the middle finger is called lang-spönn or 'long-span'; but that to the end of the fore-finger a stutt-spönn or minni spönn, 'short-span'); varð þat ekki fjarri hinna minni spannar langt, Bs. i. 387; spannar (a *span*) fram frá hepti, Eb. 250; tveggja spanna digra, Bar. 16; ekki meirr en alin eða spönn, Bs. ii. 168; þat var spannar breitt, Fs. 51; spjót spannar langt, N. G. L. i. 44. **II. = spann, a pail, Rétt. 2, 10, B. K.**

spör, f. **spörð**, Sighvat, [spara], *sparing*, Barl. 120; erat af spörð, *not sparingly*, Sighvat.

SPÖRR, m., gen. spörs, Ýt. 8, but sparrar, Landn. 135, [A. S. *spearwa*; Engl. *sparrow*; Dan. *spurv*; cp. Fr. *épervier*];—a *sparrow*, Edda (Gl.); spörr einn, Hkr. i. 24; as a nickname, Landn. l. c.: the word is, however, rarely used in Icel.

spöruðr, m. a *sparer*, Lex. Poët.

stabbi, a, m., also stobbi, stubbi [from stafr], a *block*; tré-s., Fms. vi. 179; also used of a *stack*, hey-s.

STAÐA, u, f., gen. stöðu, pl. stöður, [standa], a *standing, place, position*; leiddisk bændum staðan, Fms. viii. 415; viti þá hverr sína stöðu . . . , gefa gaum at um stöður sínar, Ó. H. 204, 215; skipa mómum í stöður, Bs. i.; halda vel stöðunni, Sturl. ii. 44; hann hugði at stöðu hússins, Fms. v. 338; var brotinn hverr steinn ór sinni stöðu, ix. 48; the *position or quarter of the wind*, veðr þvert at stöðu, Fms. viii. 209 (veðr-staða); = sölstada, er fimm nætr eru til stöðu, N. G. L. i. 39. **2. position, state, condition, of life**, Skálda 211; lífs-s., heims-s., the *era of the world*, Rb. 82, Fb. (inscription). **COMPS.** stöðu-brunnr, m. a *well of still water*, N. G. L. i. 341, Trist. 11. stöðu-garðr, m. a *standing, permanent fence*, Gpl. 350. stöðu-merki, m. a *standard*, Karl. 364. stöðu-vatn, n. a 'standing-water,' pond or lake, Stj. 75, 82, 89, Str. 78, MS. 623, 33, Fms. viii. 31.

staðaldr, n. *continuity*; at staðaldri, *continuously*.

staðdr, part., see stéðja.

stað-fastliga, adv. *steadfastly*, K. Á. 230, Fms. iii. 168, Dipl. i. 3, passim.

stað-fastligr, adj. *steadfast, firm*, Fas. iii. 90, Sks. 452, Fms. ii. 38.

stað-fastr, adj. *steadfast, residing, abiding*; s. á Háðalandi, Fms. x. 378. **2. metaph. settled, steadfast, fixed**; s. dómr, Sks. 598; staðfast í skapi e-s, *fixed in one's mind*, Band.; *steadfast, true*, Blas. 44, Fs. 69, Bar. 11; staðfasta ást, 10.

stað-festa, t, to *give a fixed abode*; s. úmaga, Grág. i. 128; staðfest úmági, 206; s. sik þrjár nætr til vistar, v. 10. **2. metaph. to make steadfast, make up one's mind**; ekki hefi ek staðfest um þat, Grett. 129; s. sáttrmál með sér, Fms. vi. 286; svá er mælt ok staðfest, *established by law*, Gpl. 168; staðfesta rúd sitt, to *establish oneself*, Ld. 14. **2. eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 174. **II. reflex. to take up one's abode, establish oneself, Eb. 12, Eg. 182, 596, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 25. **2. to be determined**; staðfestisk þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 271; to *grow strong*, sem ríki hans staðfestisk meirr, Sks. 684.****

stað-festa, u, f. a *fixed abode, residence*; hafa staðfestu, Sks. 525; taka staðfestu, Eb. 12, Eg. 319; kaupar sér staðfestu, Ld. 210; goðorð ok staðfestu . . . þær staðfestur er bræðr mínir búa á, 308, passim. **2. metaph. steadfastness, stability, firmness, Sks. 587, 701; friðr ok s., K. Á. 200; *truth, faithfulness*, Sks. 590. **3. a confirmation, K. Á. 2; bréf ok staðfestur, Anecd. 88. **COMPS.** staðfestu-bréf, n. a *deed of confirmation*, Pm. 43. staðfestu-lauss, adj. *without a fixed abode or livelihood*, Grág. i. 206, Sturl. i. 136.****

stað-festi, f. *steadfastness*, Blas. 44; s. ok jafnlyndi, Bs. i. 141, pass. stað-festing, f. *confirmation*, K. A. 20, H. E. i. 261.

stað-góðr, adj. *well-temper'd*; staðgott sverð, Fas. ii. 465.

stað-hæfa, ð, to aim true; s. á e-t, to make a hit.

stað-högg, n. a good bit; koma staðhöggi á, Fas. iii. 332, 353.

staði, a, m. a rick, *stick*; ef tvær menn eigu staða saman hvárt sem þat er korn eðr hey, Gþl. 349, Jb. 223.

stað-lausa, u, f. *absurdity*; mæla staðlausu stafi, *be will say many absurd things*, Hm. 28.

stað-lauss, adj. *timid, unsteady*, Róm. 237.

stað-leysi, n. *restlessness of mind*; s. ok vitleysi, Fms. vii. 150: *unsteadiness*.

stað-ligr, adj. *local*, Skálda 211, 212: *firm*, Bs. i. 724.

stað-lítill, adj. *weakly, timid*.

stað-lyndr, adj. '*steady-minded*,' *stubborn*, Brandkr. 63: *steadfast*.

staðna, að, to stop, *pause, abate*; staðnaði orrostan (kurrinn), Fms. i. 34, 386, xi. 224, O. H. 69, Stj. 445.

stað-nefna, d, to fix, *determine*, Grett. 129.

stað-næmask, d, dep. to take up one's abode, *settle, stop*.

STAÐR, m., gen. staðar, dat. stað, and older staði, pl. staðir: [from standa; Ulf. *staps* = *τῶπος*; A. S. *stæð*; Engl. *stead* in *home-stead*; Dan. *stæd*; Germ. *stalt*]:—a '*stead*,' *place, abode*; stjörnur þat né vissu hvar þær staði áttu, Vsp. 5; sessa ok staði, Ls. 7; fá mönnum stað ok mála, Grág. i. 473; nú hefir maðr eigi stað þeim mönnum, 465; færa úmaga til staðar, 256; færa varnað til staðar, Eg. 535; koma í þann stað, Grág. i. 485; í einn stað, in one place; í annan stað, in another place, 656 C. 11; fimmtán í hvárum stað, fifteen in each place, Eg. 577; í einhverjum stað, in some place, *somewhere*, Sks. 94; í einum stað í England, *somewhere in England*, Fms. x. 392; ek hefi í einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; í öllum stöðum, in all places, *altogether*, Grág. ii. 178; í öllum stöðum þeim, er..., in every case, *where...* i. 153. 2. skipta í tvá, fjóra, sextán... staði, to divide into two, four, sixteen... parts, 656 C. 16; skiptask í tvá staði, Fb. ii. 437:—fara af stað (mod. á stað), to go away, *leave*, Gþl. 177; hafa sik af stað, to absent oneself, Fb. i. 565; bíða e-s ór stað, to wait in one's place, *wait till one is attacked*, Fms. iv. 268, viii. 48, 318, 355; ráða e-u til staðar, to settle, ii. 78, Ld. 178; gefa e-u stað, or gefa staðar, to stop, *halt*, Edda (pref.) 3, 40, Fms. vi. 384 (gefa A. V. 3), viii. 400; nema stað or staðar, to stop, Nj. 18, 54, 132, Dropl. 29, Fms. i. 167, 206, Fas. ii. 535, Ld. 104, Bs. i. 144, Edda 40 (nema A. 5); leita staðar, to seek a place (*privacy*), Hm. 113, Hkr. i. 16, Fær. 197 (leita I): to seek an outlet, Fas. ii. 528; ganga at staðar, *care, N. G. L. i. 127*. 3. adverbially, i stað, on the spot, at once, *presently*, Dropl. 9, Fas. ii. 508, Stj. 263, 505, Fms. iv. 249; rétt i stað, just now, Flöv. 7; í margra staði, in many respects, Fms. vii. 221; í engan stað, *noways*, i. 80; í alla staði, in every respect, Nj. 213, 224, 237, Fms. vi. 59, xi. 58; í staðinn, *instead*, Grág. i. 61, Fms. i. 24, Nj. 73, Fb. i. 285; í annan stað, on the other hand, *secondly*, Fms. vi. 191, Nj. 210, 216:—gen. as adverb, *always, everywhere*; annars s., *elsewhere*; einhverjs-staðar, *nowhere*; marg-staðar, *in many places, in few places*; né eins staðar, *nowhere*; sums-staðar, *somewhere*; see allr, annarr, einn, nekkverr, margr, sumr. 4. metaph. a goal, aim; hvern stað á sættar-umleitan þessi, Fms. ix. 51; ef þann stað tæki vitzka þeirra, H. E. i. 249; vil ek vita hvern stað eiga skal málit, I wish to know the final answer, Ísl. ii. 216; hann spyr hvern skal eiga hans má, Eb. 132; koma í einn stað niðr, to turn out the same way, Fb. ii. 168.

II. spec. usages, a stop, *pause, hesitation*; þeim varð staðr á um andsvörin, Fms. ix. 461; nú drepr ór hljóð, ok verðr honum staðr á, ok mælti þó vánu bráðara, xi. 115. 2. elasticity, of steel or the like; ok dregr ór allan staðinn ór honum, it (the bow) lost all its elasticity, 623, 19; var þá ór sverðinu allr staðrinn, Sd. 118, 132; staðr í sverði, *Kormak*, freq. in mod. usage:—*strength of mind, courage*, þann úhreinan anda er hann átti eigi stað við at sjá, Sturl. iii. 246; mun hann ekki eiga stað við sjónum haus, *be will not be able to stand his looks*, Fms. iv. 242; ef þú þykkisk mega göra stað í hestinn (*make the horse firm*), þá far til, Bs. i. 633. 3. a mark, print; sýndi hann oss á sínum limum járna stað ok banda, Hom. 121; sá þar úngan stað (*no marks, traces were seen*) þeirra tíðenda er þar höfðu orðit, Fb. i. 283.

III. a church-establishment (church, see, convent); höfuð-kirkja á staðinum, Fms. ix. 360; staðrinn í Skáláholti, s. á Hólum, or Hóla-staðr, á staðnum á Hólum, Bs. i. passim; staðr í Lundi, Ann. 1234; klaustr eða aðrir stórir staðir, Fms. xi. 202; Brandr ef setti stað (a benefice) at Húsa-felli, Ld. 332; staðr í Viðey (a convent), D. I. i. 512; stað hér at Helgafelli, 282; a town, staðr í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; s. í Óðinsvé, xi. 267; þann inn dýrliga stað (Konunga-hella), vii. 187; stað eða borg, K. A. 222; staðar-ábúð, staðar-bót, staðar-spjöll; staðar-bú, a rectory; staðar-eign, church-possession; staðar-ú, church-property; staðar-forráð, administration of church-establishments; staðar-jörð, a glebe; staðar-prestr, a parish-priest; staðar-setning, an establishment, Sturl. i. 113, 143, iii. 229, Vm. 6, Ám. 28, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 546; staða-mál, the church contest, the name given to the struggle between clergy and laity about the

ownership and administration of the churches and glebes (staða-forráð), which took place in Icel. at the end of the 13th century, and was partly settled by the agreement of A. D. 1296, Bs., Áma S., Ann. passim; staðamenn, the lay proprietors of the church estates, Áma S.; staða-gjafir, the yielding up of staðir, Ann. 2. 'staðr' was hence (but always in sing.) added to several local names where such an establishment had been erected, e. g. Staðr, Staðar-fell, Staðar-hraun, Staðar-hóll, as also Mel-staðr, Reyni-staðr, the old names in the heathen age of these places being Fell, Hraun, Hóll, Melr, see Sturl., Band., Bjarn. 3. again, the plur. -staðir is freq. in local names of the heathen age; Grani bjó at Grana-stöðum, Grimarr á Grímars-stöðum, Höskulds-staðir, Alreks-staðir..., Landn., Fms. passim, see also map of Icel.

staðr, adj. *restive*, of a horse; hross skjart eða statt, Gþl. 504; verða staðr at, to stop, start, from surprise, *Korm.* 76; þá varð þeim staðara at höggva, Fms. ix. 225.

stað-rámr, adj. = staðfastr, Clem. 26.

stað-ráða, réð, to fix, *determine, make up one's mind*, Fms. iv. 148, vii. 144, Vigl. 28.

stað-remi, f. *firmness*, 623, 98.

staðsa, adj. indecl. in the phrase, verða staðsa, to stop, *besitate*; the word is a *ἀπ. λεγ.* occurring in a verse on the fly-leaf of the Ub. of the Edda, cp. Dan. *standse*.

stað-protinn, part. *quite exhausted*, Gullþ. 20.

stafa, að, [A. S. *stafjan*], to make staves; in the phrase, þat stafar í sjóinn, of a dead calm sea under sunshine. 2. to put letters together; stafaðr við annan raddar-staf... á hverja leið stafi skuli saman stafa, Skálda 164. 3. stafa fyrir, to rule; hvergi er hann stafar fyrir, *bo-soever he ordains, rules*, Grág. ii. 249; skyldi þeir s. fyrir þann slíkt er þeir vildi, to dispose of them as they pleased, O. H. 151; s. e-m dauða, to pass sentence of death on; sýnisk oss þessum manni harðr dauði stafaðr, Fms. ii. 173; s. e-m eið, to dictate an oath to another, Sturl. iii. 3.

stafaðr, part. *striped, coloured*, Eg. 68, Fms. ii. 301, iii. 136; see *segl*. staf-gólf, n. a '*stave-space*,' the distance between two posts or pillars, of about two yards: the length of a building is denoted by its number of stafgólfr.

stafi, in ráð-stafi.

staf-karl, m. [Norse *stakkar*; Dan. *stakkel*], a '*staff-carle*,' an old and infirm person, a poor beggar, Fms. i. 70, ii. 59, iii. 94, v. 287, vii. 360, Fas. i. 22, Bs. i. 525; stafkarla stigr, *beggary, vagrancy*, Fms. vi. 302, viii. 279; stafkarla-háttir, Háv. 40; stafkarla færsla, N. G. L. i. 138. stafkarla-letr, n. a kind of *Runic letters*, Sturl. ii. 241.

staf-kerling, f. a beggar-woman, Fms. viii. 106.

staf-kerti, n. a staff-taper, Str. 6, 46, Karl. 86.

staf-lauss, adj. '*staff-less*,' without a stick; ganga staflaust, to walk without a stick, i. e. *firmly*, Ld. 82, Bs. i. 179, Háv. 50.

staf-ligr, adj. of or pertaining to letters, Skálda 180.

staf-lurkr, m. a cudgel, Fas. ii. 262.

staf-lægja, u, f. '*staff-layers*,' the plates or long beams along the walls joining the pillars (stafr), Hom. 95, 96, N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 316.

STAFAFN and stamm, m. [A. S. *stefn*; Engl. *stem*; Dan. *stavn*]:—the stem of a ship (prow or stern); stafna á meðal, from stem to stern, Fms. i. 278; hann hjó stafna af skipi sínu, vii. 215; áðr stannar sé seymdir við kjöl, N. G. L. i. 101; fram-s., the fore-stem = the prow; apr-s., the 'aft-stem' = the stern; hvárn-veggja stafn, Bs. i. 146; varð þeim lítið apr um stafn, Fms. x. 226; fló hann apr um stafn: esp. of the stem or prow, iv. 57, vi. 78, Eg. 32: in the phrase, fyrir stafni, ahead, Sks. 223; and metaph., hafa e-t fyrir stafni, to aim at, be engaged in a work, Fms. iii. 102; þessa iðn hefir hann nú fyrir stafni, Band. 1: berjask um stafna, to fight stem to stem, Fms. i. 93, vi. 76; deila um stafn við e-n, to have a hard struggle with one, Orkn. 232: the gable-end of a building, þykkir mér sem undan sé báðir stafnarnir, Nj. 197, v. 1.

B. COMPS: stafn-búi, a, m. the fore-castle-men on a war-ship, Eg. 33, 54, 772, Fms. ii. 331, vi. 266, Nj. 8, passim; the best men were selected for this post. stafn-gláma, u, f. a nickname, Fas. ii.

stafn-gluggr, m. a gable-window, Sturl. i. 160. stafn-haf or stafn-hald, n. a standing, course on the sea. stafn-hár, adj. stem-high, Fms. ii. 50. stafn-hvíla, u, f. a bed in the gable, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

stafn-lag, n. fighting stem to stem, Sturl. iii. 63, v. 1. stafn-leggja, lagði, to lay stem to stem in battle, Fms. viii. 386, v. 1. stafn-l6, m. a grappling book, in sea-fight, Nj. 47, Fms. vii. 64, Sturl. iii. 63.

stafn-lok, n. the locker in the stem, Sturl. iii. 106. stafn-rekkja, u, f. = stafnhvíla, Sturl. iii. 186, Háv. 40. stafn-sveit, f. the fore-castle-men, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 385.

stafn-söng, f. = stafnhvíla, Fas. iii. 209. stafn-tjald, n. a tent in the bow or stem, Fms. vii. 114, Hkv. i. 24.

STAFAFR, m., gen. stafs, old pl. stafar, Hom. 97, Plac. 48, *Korm.* 178, 246 (in a verse); stafana (acc.), Fms. x. 16, v. 1.; [Ulf. *stafs* = *στοιχείων*, cp. *stafa* = *κρίσις*]; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a staff, post, esp. in a building, as is still seen in Norway; bundinn við staf einn, Eg. 232; þrjár aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir stafleggja hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; ása, stafi, þvertré, syllur, Dipl. iii. 8; hit nyrðra megin við inn-stafana sat konungr, the inner posts in a hall, Fms. x. 16, v. 1.; Egill tók

höndum í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stöfum, Eg. 552; hann hafði lagt af sér kápuna ok vápnin ok sat upp til stafa, Ld. 282; kastalinn vörðu svá görvir, at stafir fjórir stöðu upp ok syllr upp í milli ok þar arinn á, en hurðir milli stafanna, . . . hann bar kaðalinn um einn kastalastafinn . . . tók þá kastalinn at ríða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; cp. Ivar Aasen, s. v. *stav-bus, stav-kyrkja, stava-naust*; horn-stafir, dyri-s. (q. v.) 2. a *stave* of a vat or cask; færa ker út af stöfum, Grág. ii. 339; tunnu-stafir, detta í stafi, *to fall into staves*, i. e. *to pieces*, also metaph. of amaze-ment. 3. a *staff, stick*, to walk with; ganga við staf, Nj. 219; hringr var í stafnum, . . . hann hélt tveim höndum um stafinn en beit í hringinn, Landn. 251; staf þann er þú heldr á, Stj. 197; staf ok skreppu, H. E. i. 243; of a beggar's staff, see Skíða R.: of a crozier, Bs. i. 489; of a staff used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Bs. i. 633, 634; stafs-broddr, Landn. 251; stafs-endi, Sturl. ii. 180; stafs högg, Rd. 304, Fær. 239; brodd-s., klafa-s., göngu-s.: of a magical wand, hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i. 383; kerti s., Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 17.

II. *written letters, staves*, originally derived from the magic twigs and rods used for enquiring into fate, see the remarks s. v. rún: of magic staves, Hm. 143 (stinna stafi, stóra stafi); þurs rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, ergi, eðr, óþola, Skm. 36. 2. *lore, wisdom*; forna stafi, Vpm. i. 55; sanna stafi, Sdm. 14; laun-stafir, *bidden staves*, Eg.; staðlausu stafi, Hm. 3. *letters* (Germ. *buch-stabe*), Skálda 174, Mar., passim; bók-stafi, hljóð-s., raddar-s., a *vowel*; mál-s., a *consonant*; upphafs-s., an *initial letter*; höfuð-s., Látinu-s., q. v. *comps*: stafa-nöfn, n. pl. the names of letters, Skálda 175. stafa-setning, mod. stafi-setning, f. arrangement of letters, spelling, and the like, Skálda 178: of alliterative staves, Edda (Ht. begin.) stafa-setningar-regla, u, f. *orthography*, Skálda 160. stafa-skipti, -víxl, n. a *transposition of letters*, Skálda 182: of prosody, Edda (Ht.) stafa-snúning, f., gramm. *metathesis*, Skálda 182.

staf-róf, n. (prop. a row of twigs, Lat. *sortes*), [A. S. *stafrawa*], a *'stave-row'*, the alphabet, Skálda 160, 176, Bret. 106, Al. 48, Rb. 186; metaph., Sks. 16, freq. in old and mod. usage. stافرófs-kver, n. an *A B C book*.

staf-setning, f. *spelling, orthography*, (mod.) staf-slanga, u, f. a *slang on a stick*, Sks. 388. staf-sleggja, u, f. a *'pole-sledge'*, Sks. 415. staf-sproti, a, m. a *stick*, Fær. 236, Fs. 74.

STAG, n., pl. stög, [A. S. *stæg*]:—a *stay*, esp. the rope from the mast to the stem; en fyrir dragreip tvá aura silfrs ok svá fyrir stag, N. G. L. ii. 283, Edda (Gl.); stögin á kugginum festi á höfði skipsins, ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; bændr skulu fá reip til skips, en ef missir stags, þá liggja við aurar tólf, N. G. L. i. 199; en er þeir drögu seglit gékk í sundr stagit ok fór seglit af þver-skípa, Ó. H. 137: the phrase, á stag, *ahead*, of a ship; rétt á stag, Fms. vi. (in a verse); á stag stjórnörum steypa vildi, *to make the ship go down head foremost*, Hkv. 1. 29 (thus to be emended, stagtíorn örurum Cd.) 2. a *rope between poles* to hang clothes on for drying.

staga, að, *to darn* or *to patch coarsely*; draugr stagaðr nábúndum, Mar.; ef maðr stagar (*sews up*) höfuð svá at ekki biir, Grág. i. 383; hvítum svörtum stagat allt með þræði, Hallgr. (of a beggar's rags). 2. reflex., stagat á e-u, *to harp on the same string*.

stag-brellr, m. a *'stay-brails'* (?), a nickname, Orkn. STAGL, n. [Dan. *steile*], a *rack*; þenja í stagli, 625, 76; písl seni í stagli, 656 B. 3; festa í stagli, id.: a local name, Stagl-ey, Sturl. 2. stagla, að, dimin. from stagi, *to keep barping on*, lit. *darn often*; s. upp apr og apr=jaga: as also stagi, n. a *darning*; bóta-s.

stagl-festa, t, *to fasten on a rack*, 623, 51. stag-nagli, a, m. a *'stay-pin'*, the pin to which the stay is fastened, Edda ii. 494.

stag-nál, f. a *darning-needle*, a nickname, Fms. STAKA, að, *to punt, push*; stökuð þeir húskörum Sveins, Landn. 286 (stjaka, v. l.), Fms. vi. 269; þeir stökuðu Gretti, Fret. 108 A; síðan tók hann ok stakaði (stjakaði) honum, Gatt. i. 62, Bs. i. 860.

II. *to stagger*; stakar hann at eldinum, Fimb. 310; hrindr maðr öðrum svá at hann stakar við, N. G. L. i. 69; hann stakaði við, Fms. i. 44; hann stakar nær at honum þorleifi . . . ok jafnt í því hann stakar við, xi. 133; ok stakar hann fyrir vápna-ganginum, Al. 80; hestrinn stakaði, Karl. 538.

staka, u, f. a *single ditty*; kveða stöku, Eb. 218, Fas. ii. 213; honum varð s. af munni, Bænd., passim in mod. usage.

staka-stormr, m. a *gale with squalls and gusts*, Fms. ii. 177. stakka, u, f. [akin to stakkr; cp. Dan. *stakket*=*brief, scant*]:—a *stump*; hafi sá stökku er stytti, Gpl. 399, Jb. 274. 2. a *bide*, when flayed, but not cut up (=bolgr); in bjarn-stakka, haf-stakka, hrein-stakka, varg-stakka, q. v. (not staka).

stakkaðr, part. [Dan. *stakket*], *short, curtailed*, D. N. v. 87 (of time). stakka-garðr, m. a *stake-yard* (for hay), Grág. ii. 233, Eb. 58, Njarð. 374, Bs. i. 669, Dipl. iii. 11, v. 9, Sturl. ii. 31, 140, passim.

STAKKR, m. a *short coarse bag-like blouse* without a waist, Fas. ii. 343, Nj. 143, Fbr. 59, Fs. 33; skiinn-s., fanga-s., bak-s., þófa-s., q. v.; staks-vaðmál, Ann. 1330. II. a *stack of hay*, from the shape;

átta stakka völl, Fb. i. 522; myndi þó af ganga fimm stakkar, Ísl. ii. 138; útbeit svá góð at þat var jafnt ok s. töðu, Eg. 711; torf-stakkr. stakks-völlr, m. a *field producing one s.*, Fb. i. 522.

STAKR, adj. [stök, stakt], *single, odd*; handlin stakt, an *odd napkin*, Pm. 73 (cp. Dan. *umage*); tveimr hanzkar og einn stakr, stakr sokkr, etc.; annan vetr verðr stakt savar-fall, Rb. 90; fjórtán hundruð, sextigi, ok eitt stakt, Ann. 415. 10; sjaldan er ein býran stök, a saying: adv. stöku-, in comps, stökku-sinnum, adv. *now and then*; ein-stakr.

stakra, að,=staka, *to push*; jafnan finn ek at á-flóð (*river-stream*) stakrar, Mkv. 2. *to stagger*; hann stakraði við, Al. 66; stakraði Eyvindr við, Hkr. i. 159.

stakr-steinar, m. pl. *single stones, stepping-stones*. stakr-steinótrr, adj. *stony, with stones here and there*, Eg. 755, v. l.: *rough*, of a road.

stalla, að, *to put in a stall*, Ann. 1413.

stallari, a, m. [through A. S. *stallare*, from Lat. *stabularius*], a *king's stallial*; the word and title first occur in the reign of St. Olave (Björn marssali), Ó. H.; then Úlfrr s., Har. S. Harð.; since freq. in Norway, stallara-sæti, stallara-stóll, Sks. 289, Hkr. iii. 181, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

stall-bróðir, n. [Dan. *stald-broder*], a *companion*. stallbræðralag, n. *fellows'hip*, Fas. iii. 649.

stall-héilagr, adj. *altar-boly*, Fsm. 40.

stall-hús, n. [stallr 4], *the step of the mast*, Fl.

STALLI, a, m. [see stallr], an (heathen) altar; moldina undan stallanum þar er þórr hafði á setið, Eb. 8; stóð þar stali á miðju gólfnum sem altari, ok lá þar á hringr einn mótláus. . . állanum skyldi ok standa hlaubtrolli . . . umhverfis stallan var göðnum skipat í afhúsinu, 10; þangr tveigringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuðhofi á stalla, Landn. 258, Stj. 335; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i.

stallahringr, m. the altar-ring, see above, Eb. 230; vinna eið at stalla-hring, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 16. STALLR, m.=stalli, [the word may be akin to standa, cp. Lat. *stabilis*; A. S. *steall*; Engl. *stall*]:—any block or shelf on which another thing is placed; skurðgoð sett á stall, Fms. x. 255; af heidnum stalli, Kristni S. (in a verse). 2. a *pedestal*; kross með stalli, a *boly rood*, Vm. 165; hann er holt innan ok gör undir honum sem stallr sé, ok stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. T. 3. a *stall, crib*; hestr at stalli, Fas. ii. 508, Hdl. 5, Og. 2; etu-s. 4. *the step of a mast*; en þat völdi, at íss var í stallinum, Fms. ix. 386: the phrase, hjarta drepr stali, *the heart fails*, Fbr. 36, Ó. H. 214; the metaphor is taken from the mast rocking in the step, (and not as suggested s. v. drepa A. I. 4.)

stallra (stallðra, Fms. iii. 178, and so in mod. usage), að, *to halt, stop a bit*; stallra við, Stj. 383: *to falter*=drepa stall, þá tók at stallra hjarta heidngja, 357, 463, 491, v. l.

stall-staða, u, f. a *standing in a stall*, Gpl. 392.

stall-systir, f. a *female companion*.

stamba, að,=stumra; stamba at e-m, Fbr. 16, v. l.

stam-hendr, adj. of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

stamma, mod. stama, að, *to stammer*, Anecd. 10, Nikdr. 3.

stampa, að, *to push with the foot*.

stamp, m. a *large tub*; trogum, stömpum, keröldum, skjólum, tunnum, Vm. 177. stamp-austr, m. a *bucket for baling out*, Grett. 51 A.

STAMR or stammr, adj. [A. S. *stamor*], *stammering*; þá varð hann svá stammr, Fms. i. 282; sjá maðr varð svá stammr at ekki nam, s. 279; annar hét þorviðr stammri, hann fékk eigi mælt þrem orðum lengra samt, Ó. H. 87.

2. *wet, damp*, so as not to go on smoothly, of gloves, socks, or the like, cp. *glý-stamr* (q. v.)

stand, n. [Dan. word], a *position, rank in life*; á-stand, *condition*.

STANDA, pres. stand, stendr, stöndum, standit, standa; pret. stóð, stótt, stóttu (mod. stóðst, stóðsti), stóð, pl. stóðum; subj. stæði; imper. statt, stattu (cp. stand-þú); part. staðinn; pret. infin. stóðu=stetisse, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a medial form, pres. stöndumk (=stat mibi), Fm. 1, Kormak; pret. stóðumk (=stabant mibi), Hm. 106; with neg. suff. stóð-k-at, Fas. iii. 22 (in a verse). [Common to all Indo-Germ. languages.]

A. *To stand*; þó at hann gangi eðr standi úðr, Grág. ii. 95; hann stóð við vegginn, . . . stóð á víxl fótunum, Sturl. ii. 158; standa höllum feti, Nj. 97; koma standandi niðr, *to come down standing* (after a leap), 85, Grág. ii. 110; skal mik niðr setja standanda, in a *standing position*, Ld. 54; munkr er eigi mátti standa á bænum ok reikaði, Greg. 62; standa á götu e-s., Nj. 109; standa fast, *to stand fast*, 92; standa frammi, *to stand, be on one's feet*, Fms. vii. 85; s. fyrir dómstóli keisarans, 656 C. 19; s. fyrir manni, *to stand before a man*, so as to screen him, Grág. ii. 12, 115, Eg. 357; s. hjá, *to stand by*, metaph. *to assist*, Fas. ii. 501; standa nær e-m, *to stand near one*, metaph. *to back*, Nj. 76; nær standa vinir Gunnars, 88.

2. *to stay*; Egill stóð meðan ok beid þeirra, Eg. 483; statt (*stop*) ok trú mér, 623, 17.

3. *to stand, stick*; stóðu spjótt þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; at hann standi fastr í fönninni, 84; skildinum, svá at fastr stóð í vellinum, 262; öxin stóð á hamri, i. e. *went through to the back*, and stuck there, 165; sveinum stóð fiskbein í hálsi, *the bone stuck*

in bis throat, Blas. 40; ef nökkurum stendr bein í hálsi, 655 ix. B. 2; absol., það stendr í e-m, *it sticks in one's throat*. 4. *to stand, remain*; borð stóðu, *stood, were not removed*, Fms. vii. 144; skála þann sem enn stendr í dag, Þórd. 58 new Ed.; svá lengi sem heimrinn stendr, Rb. 64; skyli bú yð standa ú-rænt, Nj. 208. 5. *to stand, be seated, placed*; í þeim dal stendr kirkja, Greg. 57; kirkja sú er stendr í Reykja-holti, D. I. i. 476; þær einu stóð skamt frá þeim, Eg. 230; ór þeim sal er und þólli stendr... ask veit ek standa, ... stóð fyrir norðan salr, sal veit hún standa, Vsp.; Lissibón stendr á Spáni, Fms. vii. 80; Narbón stendr við Jörsala-haf, x. 85; öll þau fylki er í hans biskups-ríki stóðu, vii. 300; Illugastadi ok Hrafnagði er standa í Laxárdal, Dipl. v. 17; standa á bók, reikningi, skrá..., [Germ. *es steht geschrieben*], ii. 12, 13, Bs. i, passim. II. *with prepp.*; standa á e-u, *to stand on, insist on, persevere in*; statti eigi á því er þér er bannat, Mirm.; s. á illu ráði, id.; s. á hendi e-m, Nj. 88, Grág. i. 121 (see hönd); mest mundi á fyrir-mönnum standa, Nj. 106: *to stand upon*, s. á lögum, Js. 41; s. á rétti sínum, ... standa á dómi e-s, *to stand by, abide by*—s. gegnu, á nióti, *to withstand*, Hom. 7, Fms. ii. 36, 225, x. 401:—s. af e-u, *to give up*, Dan. *afstaae*, Fb. i. 523:—s. at, *to help* (at-stóð); hvaðan Guðmundr stendr at, ... hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 114; þeim er þaðan standa at, 193:—s. eptir, *to remain*, N. G. L. i. 335, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248, Grág. ii. 301, Eg. 202, Rb. 116, Hom. 12, Stj. 422 (eptir-stöðvar = arrears):—s. fyrir, *to stand before, to stand in the way of a thing*, Ísl. ii. 262, Fms. vi. 61, Grág. i. 140; s. e-m fyrir þrífum, Fms. ii. 154; s. e-m fyrir gleði, vii. 162; s. e-m fyrir svefni, Gísl. (in a verse); s. e-m fyrir ljósi, *to stand in the way of one's light*; láta e-t s. fyrir kaup, Nj. 17; láta s. fyrir kvíðburði, 87; ef all hefir staðit fyrir kvíð þeirra, Grág. i. 53; þat á eigi fyrir málum at s., 106; eidr Vermundar stóð fyrir, Fbr. 22; járn á hann fyrir at standa, N. G. L. i. 342; s. fyrir með einvíði, 346:—s. í e-u, *to be deeply engaged in*; s. á bardögum, einvígum, málum, stórmálem, kvánbænum, etc., Eg. 486, Ld. 262, Nj. 53, 224, 227, Ísl. ii. 216; standa í ábirgð, Dipl. v. 24; s. í þjófnustu, Mar.:—standa saman, *to stand together, put together in one place*; þar stóðu saman fé mikil, Eg. 318; stóð úmeð mörg saman, Ísl. ii. 198; þar stóð auðr mikill saman, Ld. 124: *to consist*, Hom. 2:—s. undir e-u, *to be subject to*; s. undir prófi, Dipl. i. 6; fétt stendr undir honum, *is in his keeping*, Grág. i. 395; standa undir með e-m, *to support*, Sturl. i. 20; s. vel undir e-t, *to support well*, back, Nj. 215, Fms. vii. 125; jarl stóð vel undir hans mál, viii. 282; munu margir vel undir þat s., *to back it up well*, Ó. H. 52:—standa upp, *to stand up from a seat*, Nj. 3, Fms. i. 33, x. 401: *to rise from bed*, Nj. 69, Eg. 121; s. upp fyrir dag, 577; s. upp ok klæðask, Ld. 44; hann liggir skjúkr... þar er standi aldri upp, Nj. 80 (standa upp ór sótt); s. upp með e-m, *to rise, join one*, Sturl. ii. 203:—s. uppi, of a ship, *to be laid up ashore* (during the winter), Nj. 259, Ísl. ii. 273; of a corpse, *to lie on the bier*, Fms. ii. 257, Ám. 101: of a bow, *to be kept bent*, 623, 19; standa upp, *to be standing, be left standing on one's feet*; færri standa upp enn fallnir eru, Fms. xi. 110; stóðu þá enn upp mjök margir á skeiðinni, *many still stood up* (not dead or wounded), 142; flýði allt lið er upp stóð, Eg. 33; fimur einir menn stóðu upp á skipinu, Orkn. 356 old Ed., (new Ed. 414 l. c. leaves out 'upp'); meðan ek má upp standa ok vápnum valda, Ld. 170: standa uppi, *id.*, Fms. viii. 139, Hkr. i. 210:—standa við e-u, *to withstand*, Grág. i. 1, 336 (við-staða); svá harðfengir at ekki stendr við, Nj. 271; svá mikitt troll at ekki stendr við honum, Bárð. 177; þeir skutu svá hart, at ekki stóðu við hlífarn, Fms. i. 173: *to stand against, stop*, hann stóð við litla stund (við-staða, a pause, halt):—standa yfir, svá lengi sem þingboð stæði yfir, *lasted*, Fms. ii. 216; hversu lengi skal fjárbón sjá yfir standa? Nj. 141; í þessum gríðum ok svarðögum sem yfir standa, *whicb now stand, are in force*, Fms. i. 365; þar er þeirra ríki stendr yfir, *extends*, Eg. 344.

B. Metaph. usage, *to stand still, rest, pause*; verðr hér fyrst at standa sagan, *the story must stop here*, Fms. vi. 56; nú skal hér standa um athæfi Varbelgia, ix. 473; skulu sóknir standa, meðan leiðangr er úti, Gpl. 486; útleugar-ó-sakir skulu eigi standa um vörþing, Grág. i. 103; skyldi málit standa um nóttina til rannsaks, Fms. ix. 414; skal þá standa leigan í hross-verðinu, Grág. i. 434; stóð þá kyrrt nokkura hríð, Fms. xi. 397; at svá búið stæði, Nj. 139; eigi mátti svá búið s., Fms. ii. 9; standa með blóma; stendr búið með miklum blóma, Band. 2. 2. *to last*; Guðs ríki stendr ei ok eij, Hom. 160; ok standa eina þrjá vet, Sks. 323; þá sjau daga sem veizlan stóð, Stj.; en er þrjár nætr hafði veizlan staðit, Landu. 117; hafði lengi staðit bardaginn, Odd. 18; er deildir vátar s. lengr, Eg. 738; stóð mikil deila milli þeirra langa hríð, Fms. x. 169; stóð þetta heim-boðr nokkut skeið, Nj. 81; meðan erfið stóð, Eb. ch. 54; stóð hennar hagr með þeim hætti, Bs. ii. 166:—*to be valid*, skal þetta testamentum s. ok haldask, Dipl. iv. 8; ok standa einn þau lög, Ver. 52; um tólf mánaðr stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 143; skal þat allt s. ok satt vera, 655 xxvii. 28; hans talda skal s. á fé sjálfs hans, K. Þ. K. 146; má þat eigi s. né fyrir satt halda, Stj. 31; hann mun láta s. boð þessi (*stand by it*), Nj. 77; þrjú kúgildi þau er standa með jörðunni, Dipl. iii. 8; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-rétrtt á því máli at standa, *this case does not fall under the town jurisdiction*, Fms. vii. 130; stendr þat mál (*it extends*) um þrjá

fjórðunga, Grág. i. 464. 3. *to befit, become*; konungr kvað þat ekki standa, at menn lægi svá, Fms. x. 157; berr þat eigi né stendr þvilfikum, Stj. 132; hví stalt þú guðum mínum, ekki stendr þér slíkt, 181. 4. phrases, *nú stóð í stilli*, see stilli; var þat boð með svá miklu kappi, at stóð í stönginni (cp. Dan. *saa at det stód efter*), Fms. xi. 424; standa í háska, Mar.

5. sem inn átti dagr Jóla standi á Dróttins degi, Rb. 128; en á þeim degi stóð Ólafis messu-aptann, Hom. 111. II. of direction, *to stand in a certain way, project, trend*; fjögur horn ok stóðu fagrt, hit þrjú stóð í lopt upp, hit fjórða stóð ór enni, ok níðr fyrir augu honum, Ld. 120; geitar-horn stendr ór höfði henni, Fms. vii. 156; vápn stóðu á Birkiþeinu svá þykkt at varla mátti hann falla, 325; gákk af bryggjunni eðr spjótið stendr á þér, 144; ella hefði spjótið staðit gegnum hann, Nj. 246; blóðbogi stóð ór hváru-tveggja eyranu, 210, Fms. vi. 419; boginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; kallar hann betr standa veðrit, at fara landhallt, *the wind stands better for making land*, Fms. x. 347; sunnan-vindr hvass ok stóð at virkinu, xi. 34; stóð gnæðingr með fjöllum, Bárð. 171; af illsku ok úþef þeim er af stóð, Fms. iii. 128; stóð vindr af landi, Vigl. 79 new Ed.; stendr inn stráumrinn, Bs. ii. 143; stóð stropinn um kyrtilinn, Clar.; standa grunn, *to be shallow*; vinátta okkur stendr grunn, Eg. 520; stóð hún alla vega jörð, *touchèd the earth*, Art.; stafir stórir ok stóðu grunn í ánni, Fb. ii. 19; örkin stóð grunn, *stuck to the ground*, Stj. 50, Gpl. 460, Grág. ii. 358; þrjár nætr standa á þrjú vega undir aski Yggdrasilis, Gm.; augu yðr standa lengra fram, Sturl. iii. 129; finnr konungr at mikitt stendr undan við hann í vinfenginu af hendi Sigvalda, Fms. xi. 106; heilræðit stóð á þenna sama sendiböða, *referred to him*, 433; hvaðan Guðmundr inn ríki stendr, *on which side be stands, with whom be sides*, Nj. 214. 2. *to proceed from, be caused by*; eigi standa þíu orð af litlu fari, Fas. i. 195; stóð lítill stjörn af honum, Fms. xi. 223; þótti af honum minni ógn standa, Eg. 268; e-m stendr mein, úhapp, útili, illt, gagn, hjálp... af e-ni, 175; guðin rökðu til spádóma at af systkinum þessum mundu þeim mikil mein ok úhapp standa, Edda 18, Nj. 65, Barl. 39; eigi mun svá mikitt illt af þér standa, Nj. 368; opt stendr illt af kvenna hjali, Gísl. 15; yðr munu vandræði af standa, Nj. 175.

3. standa til, *to tend towards*; nú stóð ádr til svá mikils váða, at..., Fms. vii. 144; þá stendr þó til meira geigs, xi. 275; standa til umbótar, *to stand for mending, need it*, Fb. ii. 234; flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, *needs mending*; standa til mikils kostnaðar, D. N. ii. 18; sem bæn yðr stendr til, *tends to*, Nj. 192; hvárt honum standi hugr til nökkurar konu, Ísl. ii. 285; engi ván eða verðleikr stendr til at fáisk, Al. 91; sem bæn yðr stendr til, Nj. 192; eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, *according to the merits of the case*, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, *as the law stood*, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; frekari álög en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; latari ein líkendi stæði til, 256; fremr enn ritningar stóðu til, *tended towards, i. e. warranted*, Mar.; líta á mál hans eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, *as the merits were*, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; standa til váða ok auðnar, Fms. x. 271.

III. *to catch, overtake*; hann drap menn Eiríks konungs hvar sem hann stóð þá, Hkr. i. 91; var hvert dreppinn þar er staðinn varð, 107; lét hann ræna hvar sem hann stóð þá, Fms. vii. 181; hörmuðu bæði at þau máttu eigi fá staðit hann, Hom. 120; ef hann er með vátta inni staðinn, Grág. ii. 18; ef maðr tekr fé mauns ok vinnr þjófskáp at, enda standi hinn hann (acc.) at því er fé þat á, svá at handnumit verðr, ok..., 136; hinum er þýð var í höndum staðin, id.; nú stendr maðr fé sitt þjófstolit í hendi öðrum manni, Gpl. 537.

2. *to stand, i. e. to endure or bear*; hvert sem fyrir-smár dómarrann, ok vill eigi dóm standa, N. G. L. i. 452; *to discharge*, skal dema landit þeim manni er varðveizlu stendr, *to the man who stands as guardian*, Grág. ii. 251; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, Jb. 358. 3. *to press, urge, trouble*; ef ofviðri stendr mann, N. G. L. i. 349; Alfhild stóð sótt, Hkr. ii. 199, Stj. 425; mun þik nú hræðsla standa, Fas. iii. 429; ellí stóð Hárek, Ísl. ii. 482; hver fjölskylda sem þik stendr, Fms. xi. 429; segja máttu hvat þik stendr, *what urges thee*, Mar.; ok ventí af þér mests trausts, því heldr sem mik stendr meirr, Fms. iii. 70; standa lík svá stórar þróngslr, at..., Stj. 495; hvat stendr þik, *what ails thee?* Grett. 75 new Ed.; hvat stendr þik, Berggr, sagði biskup, Bs. i. 807; því at eins at þeim (þá?) standi ofviðri, N. G. L. i. 371. 4. *to be of weight, value*; skal hann eigi standa tómr meirr enn átta merkr, Gpl. 524; gullringr stendr sex aura, mörk, Fms. ii. 246, xi. 204; strútrinn stóð tíu merkr, 77; vættir þær er hver þeirra standi hálla niundu mörk, Gpl. 523.

C. Reflex. *to stand right, be able to stand*; steðjaði hann upp yfir törguna ok stóðsk þó, Nj. 144; þar mundu þú eigi háfa staðizk fylgjur þeirra Þorvarðs, Lv. 104; hann druknaði, því hann stóðsk ekki fjölkyngrí Ragnars, Bárð. 181. 2. standask e-t, standask áhlaup, Sks. 411; höggum standask fáir, Sks. 411 B; fáir stóðusk honum, þótt fræknir væri, Grett. 87 A; gullstendisk elding, Grág. i. 501; þetta él var með svá miklum býsnum, at ekki máttu sumir menn betr enn fá staðizk, Fms. xi. 136; var við sjálfít at ek mætta eigi standask, x. 331; stóðsk hann eigi ok dó, 623. 33; hví lét Guð þeira freista, þar er hann sá at þau

máttu eigi standask, Eluc. 28; at þér standisk jafuvel ef þér sjátt frændr yðra svívríða, Fms. v. 270. 3. *to stand, bear, tolerate*; hann skekr at honum hverðit, þetta fá þeir eigi staðisk ok hlaupa, Ísl. ii. 364; Kári stóðsk þetta eigi, Nj. 270; Björn stóðsk eigi ámælis-ord Signuundar, Vallal. 218; standask frýju-ord, Fær. 106. 4. standask við e-n, *to stand, be able to withstand*; Heiðrekr vá með Tyrfinngi ok stóðsk ekki við honum, Fas. i. 526; engi hlutr var svá sterkur at standask mætti fyrir honum, Edda. 5. *to be valid*; skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Grág. i. 64; á þeirra dómr at standask, 80; eigu jammukit þeira ord at standask, sem annarra lögréttu-manna, 10; ef þú kemr til konungsins, ok megi þú orð nokkutt standask, Fms. xi. 193; hennar ord stóðusk svá mikit, at . . . Fas. i. 208; um þat vilda ek at min at kvæði staðisk, at . . . Eb. 98. 6. of direction, *to proceed from*; standask af e-m, af henni mun standask allt it ílla, Nj. 49; svá stenzk af um ferð mína, *the matter stands so as to my journey*; Ólafr sagði jarli hversu af stóðsk um ferð hans, Ld. 112 (hversu af stóð, 340); ekki sagði Kjartan föður sínum hversu af stóðsk um ferð þessa, 208; Gautr segir honum geililiga allt hversu af stóðsk um ferðir hans, Fms. iii. 57; svá stenzk af um ferðir mínar, at ek má hér ekki dvelja lengr, vi. 350; eigi veit ek hvernig af stenzk (stennuz) um fór þína, hvárt þú ferr nokkutt i konungs leyfi, Ó. H. 143. 7. a middle form; yfir ok undir stóðumk jótna vegir, the 'giant-ways' (rocks) stood above and below, Hm.; stöndumk hjörr til hjarta, *the sword touches me to the heart*, Fm. I. II. recipr. *to stand opposite one another* in the same line: *to meet*, of ends; þat stóðsk á, nesit þvert ok fylking þeirra, Ísl. ii. 326; stóðsk þat á, at Jóln þraut ok lokit var sögunni, Fms. vi. 356; vigin Áskels ok Steingrims skyldi á standask, R.d. 281; stóðsk þat á endum ok Áskistan, Nj. 76; stóðsk þat á endum ok þat er Gunnarr átti at gjalda, 111; létu þeir þat á endum standask, 120; standask á mót; sandmelr sú er á stenzk ok Seftjórn, Gísl. 23; bær hans stóðsk á ok konungs atsetr, Fas. ii. 63; biða þess at á staðisk misganga straumanna ok austan-veðr, Orkn. 266; stenzk heldr i móti með þeim hjónum, *they were rather at sixes and sevens, did not agree well*, Bjarn. 21; hendingar standask sem næst, *to stand as close to one another as possible*, Edda (Ht.); tungl þau er næst standask, *nearest to one another*, Rb. 34. 1812. 56. III. staðinn = staðr, *steadfast, placed, abiding*; hvar sem maðr er staðinn, N. G. L. i. 163; vildi hann nú til staðins vita (*knew for certain*) hver svör jarl vildi gefa, Vigl. 18. standali, a, m. a post; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 234. stand-eykr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 372. stand-söðull, m. a 'stand-saddle,' *high saddle*, Ld. 274, Sturl. iii. 163; such a saddle is described in Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv. p. 703 (the death of William). stanga, að, *to prick, goad*, Fms. iii. 193, vii. 62, 161, viii. 281, xi. 155; stanga ör tönnum sér (s. tenmr), *to pick the teeth*, Nj. 185. 2. to spear fish, Grág. ii. 346. 3. to butt, of cattle, Bs. i. 345, Grág. i. 119, Gpl. 190. II. reflex. *to butt one another*, Grág. ii. 329, Vápn. 46, Bret. 55. stangan, f. a goading, stimulus, Stj. 78. stank, n. a bustle, shaking; starf ok stank, Fbr. 173. stanka, að, *to stand stumbling*; hann stankaði mjök við, *he was very reluctant*, Fær. 121. stanz, n. [akin to staðsa (q. v.), *ðs=nz*]:—a *standstill, besitation*; þonum verðr stanz at svára, Sturl. i. 18: amazement, e-n rekr i stanz, mod.) stanza, að, *to pause, stop*, Fas. iii. 443. stapi, a, m. a steeple-formed single rock, Fas. iii. 7: freq. in mod. usage and in local names, Arnar-stapi, Ætternis-s., etc. stappa, að, [Germ. *stampfen*; Engl. *stamp*], *to stamp*; stappa fótum, *to stamp with the feet*, Grett. 130 A; s. niðr stafnum, Band. 16 new Ed.; tappa e-n til dauðs, MS. 4. 32: *to stamp down*, þeir stoppuðu snjóinn ut spjót-skóptum sínum, Fms. ix. 234: phrases, stappa stáli i e-n, *to ned steel into, to encourage*; það stappar nærri, it 'stamps near one,' is on be point, Fas. i. 420. II. *to bray in a mortar*; stappa lauk, Ó. H. 23, Pr. 471, 472. STARA, pres. stari; pret. starði; part. starat; [A. S. *starjan*; Engl. *stare*]:—*to stare, gaze*; stara eptir e-m, Ísl. ii. 261, v. l.; hún starir á enna vana mann, Bær. 12; ormrinn starði i mót, Edda. star-blinda, f. [A. S. *stær-blind*; Engl. *stark-blind*], blindness. STARF, n. a trouble, labour, business, Sks. 549; þetta starf, Nj. 77; ann hafði ekki starf fyrir því, Fas. i. 36; hafa mikitt starf, Fms. ix. 80; hvers starfs (employment) eðr stóttar, H. E. i. 514; hafa þvilfikt arf, Eg. 50. starfs-maðr, m. a worker, Eg. 203, Grett. 123 A, Lv. 05, Bs. i. 738. starfa, að, *to work, labour*, Eg. 1; starfa i e-u, *to be busy about*, Nj. 85, Al. 99, Fms. x. 231; starfa at e-u, Fbr. 16, Al. 147; starfa á öðnum, *to trouble people*, Bs. i. 439. starf-hús, n. a factory, workshop, Gpl. 178. starf-hvalr, m. blubber paid as wages for cutting up a whale, Pm. 69. starfi, a, m. = starf; þeim starfa, Fms. vi. 344; starfa mikinn, ii. 27; hafa starfa á mönnum, iv. 215; leggja starfa á e-t, *to take trouble*, Fb. 9

i. 118. starfa-lítill, -mikill, adj. *doing little, much work*, Hrafn. 21; starfa-meiri, Sturl. iii. 41. starf-laun, n. pl. wages, Mar. starf-samr, adj. *industrious*: of a thing, *laborious, starfsamt líf*, Barl. 111; hafa starfsamt, *to be busy, have much trouble*, Fms. xi. 311, 383, vii. 73, Fas. i. 374: a nickname, iii. 592. starf-semi, f. industry. starf-sveinn, m. a workman, apprentice, Fms. xi. 431. Starkaðr or better Störkuðr, m., qs. Stark-höðr, [from sterkur and Höðr]:—a pr. name, Landn., Fas., the famous Danish mythical hero. Starkaðar-lag, n. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.) starr, adj. *blunt*; starr staðr, in a sword, Kornak. starr or stari, a, m. [Lat. *sturnus*; A. S. and Dan. *stær*; Engl. *stare, starling*]:—a bird, *the starling*, Edda (Gl.) 2. a pr. name, Landn. star-sýnn, adj. *staring*; vera starsýnn á e-t, Nj. 50, Korn. 50: mod., mér er starsýnt á e-t, id. statút, n. [for. word], a statute, H. E. i. 514. staulask, að, *to walk with infirm steps*; staulast á fætr; stafkarl-arnir staula, Hallgr. stauli, a, m. a lad, *urchin*; in svein-stauli, q. v. staulpa, u, f., mod. *stelpa, a girl*; mey-staulpa, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101. STAUP, n. [O. H. G. *stouf*; A. S. *steap*; Engl. *stub*; Dan. *støb*]:—a knobby lump; þá kom upp staup mikitt seni mams-höfuð, . . . hvar er nú þat gull er þú leggir i mót þessum knapphöfða? of a ball-formed piece of gold, Fms. vi. 183; þeir drepa fótum sínum i hvert staup (*obstacle*) er fyrir verðr, Barl. 71; hatt-staup, the 'bat-knoll,' i. e. *the bead*, Ad. 7; gull-staup, q. v. 2. [A. S. *stoppa*; Engl. *soup*], a *soup, beaker, cup*, prop. from the form, freq. in mod. usage; taka i staupinu, *to take a soup of brandy*. stauple, að, see stöpla. staura, að, *to raise a post*; þá skal staura niðr á kistu (*to drive a stake down to the coffin*) ok steypa helgu vatni á, N. G. L. i. 14. 2. staurask, *to be ripped up*, Pr. 472. staur-karl, m. a bobbler on crutches. staurkarls-ligr, adj. *clumsy, stiff*. STAUUR, m. [Gr. *στυπός*], a pale, stake; vóru settir stórir staurar yfir dikin, Eg. 529; skjóta staurum, Fms. vii. 190; höfuð á staurnum, on the stake, xi. 376; trés eða staur, Pr. 472; staur-högg, Gpl. 177, v. l., passim: a local name, Hkr. i. 295. staura-garðr, m. a paling, Fas. iii. 280, Mar. 1198. staut, n. a stuttering in reading. staut-færr, adj. *able to read a little*. stauta, að, [Dan. *støde*; Germ. *stossen*], *to beat, strike*; stautar á honum spjótinu, Karl. 182. 2. mod. *to read stutteringly*. stá = standa, q. v. STÁL, n. [a common Teut. word; O. H. G. *staba*], steel; sterkasta stáli, Karl. 285, Fms. x. 172, passim: phrases, sverfa til stáls, *to file to the very steel, to fight to the last*, vii. 244, Gullþ. 69. 2. plur., of weapons; er stálin mættusk, Art., Lex. Pöit. passim. 3. a part of a ship, *the beak*; þeir höfðu raskött fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199; kjalar, stála, súða, Edda 66, Lex. Pöit. II. metaph., from steel wrapped in soft iron before being fused in the forge:—*the inside of a bay-stack or rick* (=staði); hann tók laust hey ör stálinu, Njarð. 378; ef maðr á korn falt i stáli eðr hey, N. G. L. ii. 111 (v. r. to staði), freq. in mod. usage. 2. an intercalary sentence in a verse, much used by the ancient poets, esp. in the metre dróttkvætt, Edda i. 618; thus in Haustl. 13 the words 'sveifr varð i för' is a stál. In the old poems of the metre dróttkvæð the strophes are interwoven with such intercalary sentences; in some editions these sentences are marked by [] or by ():—as a gramm. term, *embolesmus*, köllum var þat görr á stál ef á meðal verðr hendinga, Skálda ii. 106. COMPS: stál-broddr, n. a steel prod, Fms. iii. 180. stál-gaddr, n. a steel goad, Barl. 109. stál-görr, part. made of steel, MS. 4. 30. stál-hanzki, a, m. a steel glove, D. N. stál-harðr, adj. *bard as steel*, Sks., Karl. 164, Al. 40, 394. stál-hatnr, m. a steel hat, Hkr. iii. 202. stál-hjálmr, m. a steel helmet, Karl. 366. stál-húfa, u, f. a steel cap, Sks. 400, Ld. 276, Bs. i. 31, Landn. 330, Sturl. ii. 91, passim. stál-nagli, a, m. a steel pike, Mar. stál-pík, m. a steel pike, Karl. stál-slá, f. a steel bar, Mag. stál-sleginn, part. steel-mounted, Jb. 345. stál-sorfinn, part. filed to the steel, Grág. i. 501. stálligr, adj. of steel, Art. stálmi, a, m. a swelling of the udder with milk; standa i stálma. stálpaðr, part. grown up; ungarinn vóru litt stálpaðir, Fas. ii. 231. stálpask, að, *to grow strong, be full grown*. stálpí, a, m. *pith, strength*, esp. of the young: as a nickname, Fms. ix. 26. stát, n. *prudence*; sprettir úr sporunum státi, Hallgr. státa, að, *to be prudent*; heimskir helzt sig státa, Hallgr. stáz, n. [Dan. *stads*; Engl. *state*], *finery*, (mod.); stáz-mey sat i sorgum, Stef. Ól. stáza, að, *to dress finely*.

stедда, u, f. [Germ. *stute*; cp. A. S. *stood*; Engl. *stud*]:—a mare, Grett. (in a verse), Art. 53.

STEDJA, m., gen. *stедja*, pl. *stедjar*, [Engl. *stubby*]:—a *stubby*, *anvil*, Edda 9, Fms. i. 177, þiðr. 166, Dipl. iii. 13, passim; konungs *stедi*, the 'king's *stubby*, the mint, Gþl. 139, Bs. ii. 58.

COMPDS: *stедja-bréf*, m. a writ granting licence to the mint, D. N. *stедja-kollr*, m. a nickname, Nj. 182.

stедja-nef, n. the 'stubby-nose,' thin end of a *stubby*, Fms. i. 133; cp. *nef-stедi*. *stедja-steinn*, m. a *stubby-stone*, base of an *anvil*, þiðr. 166.

stедja-stokkr, m. a *stubby-stock*, id. *stедja*, ad, to bound, leap, Bs. i. 527, Al. 146; *stедjaði* yfir upp, Nj. 144; *stедjar* upp yfir hann, Finnb. 310, passim.

STEDJA, pret. *stедdi*, part. *stедdur*, neut. *stедt*; the word is little used except in part. pass.; [stэдr]:—to stop; stóddu þeir ferðina er í fyrstu riðu, Fagrsk. 138: to permit, *stедja* fyrir-boðna hluti (cp. Dan. *tilstede*), Rétt. 95: to fix, appoint, þeir stóddu með sér á alþingi þann samning, at . . . Bs. i. 770.

II. reflex. to be decided on; *stедtar-görð þá* er nýliga staddisk, H. E. i. 458; kaup staddisk, Dipl. iii. 10; stóddusk þá þeir hlutir, N. G. L. ii. 428; *hafa stедt e-t*, to have made one's mind up, Fms. i. 284; *hafa e-t stедt fyrir sér*, to have determined on, Ld. 184: to make firm, þá er hann hafði stедt ok styrkt ríki sitt, Stj. 455; hann hugðisk *hafa stедt* sík í ríkinu, Barl. 61: *göra e-t*, to resolve, Fms. ii. 293, Bárð. 164; með stóddum endi-mörkum, fixed limits, Gþl. 44.

III. part. *stедdr*, as adj. placed, present, esp. used of a temporary chance abode; hvergi sem þau eru stódd, Grág. i. 332; ef hann var þar staddr þar sem blót voru, *happened to be present*, Fms. i. 35; margir ef þar voru hjá staddr, Eg. 64; vera við staddr, present, Nj. 63, Eg. 64, passim.

2. placed in such or such a position; Einnar spurði Egil, hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr, at hann hefði mest reynt sík, Eg. 687; þér erut staddir ekki vel, ye are in danger, Fms. ii. 16; lítt staddr, doing poorly, s. 173; þeim mönnum er í sóttum voru staddir, Blas. 40: neut., hví er yör svá stедt til Sigfússonna, why are you thus troubled about them? Nj. 252.

STEF, n. (root *stafi*), gen. pl. *stefa*, dat. *stefjum*, a summons, term, time fixed, (= *stefna*); viku-stef, a week's notice, Eg. 274; var kvæðit á viku stef, 394; þriggja náttu stef, a summons with three days' notice, Grág. i. 385; bardaga stef, Al. 54.

II. a stave in a lay, burden, refrain; hann orti Haferðinga-drápu, þar er þetta stef í,—Mínar biðr ek, etc., Landn. 106; kvæðit, ok er þetta stefit í, Ísl. ii. 222; þórarinn orti þá stef, ok setti í kvæðit, . . . ok er þetta stefit, Ó. H. 180, Fb. i. 210. In the old poems, called drapa, the middle part had a burden; this part was called 'stef' or *stefa*-bálkr, m. the 'stave-balk,' *stave-section*, Ó. H. 180; and consisted of several equal sets of verses, called *stefa*-mel or *stefa*-mál, n. *stave-measure*; the number of stanzas to each 'stave-set' varies in different poems (3, 4, 5, 7); the number of the sets also varies according to the length of the poem, e. g. if the stave-section were of twenty-one stanzas it would fall into seven 'sets' (3 x 7); if of twenty, into five (4 x 5); er rétt at setja kvæðit með svá mörgum stefjamelum sem vill, Edda (Ht.) i. 686; hef ek þar lokit stefnum, *bere the staves end*; hefja upp stef, and so on, see the remarks s. v. slæmr. The stave or burden usually stands at the end of each 'set'; the burden might even be distributed among the stanzas of the stefnumel, as may be seen in the Togdrápa on king Canute in Ó. H., or in the poem Rekstefa or Banda-drápa (Hkr. i. and Scripta Hist. Island. iii.)

stefa, ad, to prevent; *stefa* manniþjón, Fms. x. 418. II. to address with a stave or stanza; þá stefjaði trollkona á hann ok spurði hverr þar fór (then follows the ditty), Edda 95.

-stefa, u, f. a suffix indicating a lay with burdens; Rek-stefa, Stolin-stefa.

stef-lauss, adj. without burden, Edda (Ht.)

stef-ligr, adj. belonging to a stef, Lil. 51, Gd. 24.

stefna and stemna, d, [stafu, stamn], to 'point with the stem,' to stand in a certain direction, (esp. of sailing, from which the metaphor is taken); s. inn fjörðinn, Landn. 56, Eg. 128; s. út ór firði, to stand out of the firth, Ó. H. 37; s. út á haf, Fms. i. 26; þeir stefnu inn í Víkina, 60; s. á land upp, vii. 202; s. til bæjarins, Eg. 230; þat stefndi til Rúts-staða, Nj. 35:—to aim at, höggit stefndi á fötlegginn, the blow aimed at the leg, Fms. vii. 325; sendi ör af lásboga, þó óafvitandi á hvernu hann stefndi, Stj. 604: phrases, e-m verðr nær stefnt, to escape narrowly, Fms. viii. 328; betr enn til var stefnt, better than it was begun, of luck better than foresight, ix. 414; stefna sér til örkumla, to court, expose oneself to, Bjarn. 56.

II. a law term, to give notice to one, summon him, the person in dat., Grág., N. G. L., Nj.; s. manni í dómi, til alþingis, etc., passim; s. e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 107; s. um sök, 21: with a double dat., s. manni þeirri sök er tólfstar-kviðr fylgir, to summon a person in such a case, 20; ek skal þér Mörðr vera ok stefna þér af konunni, Nj. 15. 2. to cite, of a case; stefna sök, to call a case into court, Grág. i. 36; s. máli, Nj. 33; s. dómi til rofs, Grág. ii. 101; s. til alþingis, i. 106; s. í hvárt þing sem vill, 162: the word is used in countless instances in Grág., Nj., and the Sagas: to recite the summons, hann stefndi fyrir málinu, en hann mælti eptir ok stefndi rangt, Nj. 35.

3. to call together, with acc., of a meeting; s. þing, to call a meeting, Fb. ii. 38, Ld. 26, Hkr. iii. 26, Fær. 119,

Fig. 338:—s. saman, to call together; stefna saman þegn ok þræl, Stj. 611; s. saman öllum lýð, 541; s. at sér lýði, to summon the troops, Eg. 270; s. til sín, 26, 32, 269; s. at sér mönnum, to gather men, Nj. 104; stemna stemnu, to summon formally, Grág. i. 108; s. veizlu, to bid people to a feast, Fms. xi. 45; þessi ætlan er nú er stefnd, Hkr. iii. 384.

stefna or stemna, u, f. a direction, Hkr. i. 158:—an appointed meeting.

II. a law term, a summons, citation; eiga stefnu við e-n, Eg. 271; koma fyrir til stefnu, Fms. vii. 151. 2. the term = stef; þriggja náttu stefna, Fms. viii. 200; mánaðar-s., at líðinni þeirri stefnu, Grág. i. 378; er at þeirri stefnu kom, Eg. 30; er sú var líðin, 277; tóli mánaða stemna, N. G. L. i. 43; selja jörð ór stemnu, to sell an estate held by lease, Gþl. 309: the saying, allr dagr til stefnu, all the day for a citation, a summons being lawful if served before nightfall, Jb.; hence metaph., það er allr dagr til stefnu, i. e. plenty of time or leisure, of a thing which is not pressing.

COMPDS: *stefnu-boð*, n. a summoning to a meeting, Bs. i. 785. *stefnu-dagr*, m. a day of summons; leggja stefnudag, Sturl. ii. 207; koma á nefndan stefnudag, Dipl. ii. 5; biða stefnudags, Eg. 274: þur stefnudagar, citation-days, when citations can be lawfully made, Nj. 79; þat var um stefnudaga (in the spring), Eb. 46; er váraði ok stefnudagar kómu, Band. 14 new Ed. *stefnu-dægr*, n. = stefnudagr, Bær. 19.

stefnu-fall, n. a failure to appear on summons, N. G. L. ii. 482. *stefnu-fundur*, m. a meeting, Str. 27.

stefnu-för, f. a journey to appear on summons, Eg. 722, Nj. 78, Lv. 5. *stefnu-görð*, f. a summons, N. G. L. i. 344, 350. *stefnu-jörð*, f. land held on lease; bríða s. sína eör mála-jörð, Gþl. 309, passim in the Norse law.

stefnu-lag, n. an appointment; göra s., Eg. 41, Fms. i. 19, vii. 151, 279, Orkn. 404. *stefnu-leiðangr*, m. a naval expedition, Ld. 28; í viking eða s., Fms. iii. 41.

stefnu-lið, n. a body of persons summoned, N. G. L. i. 382. *stefnu-lýðr*, m. an assembly, D. N.

stefnu-maðr, m. a summoner, K. þ. K. 86. *stefnu-morginn*, m. the morning of a citation-day, Mar.

stefnu-rof, n. failure to appear at a stefna, Fms. ix. 378, v. l. *stefnu-staðr*, m. the place of citation (where it is to be lawfully made), Grág. i. 153, 297: a meeting-place, Fms. ix. 378, s. 393.

stefnu-stofa, u, f. a citation-room, D. N. *stefnu-sök*, f. a case of citation, Grág. i. 69, 177. *stefnu-tal*, n. a discourse at a stefna, Fms. vi. 145.

stefnu-tími, a, m. a fair time (cp. tími til stefnu = plenty of time), Grett. 100 A, the metaphor from citations.

stefnu-vargr, m. a mythical word, e. g. used of a house haunted by mice or vermin as if it were under a spell, see Maurer's Volk-sagen. *stefnu-vátt*, m. a cited witness, a witness to a summons, Grág. i. 42.

stefnu-vitni, n. a citation, bera s., Jb. 191, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 42. *stefnandi*, part. a summoner, Gþl. 32.

stefni or stemni, n. the prow, = stafn, Edda (Gl.)

stefning, f. a summoning, Sturl. ii. 116.

stefnigr, m. a kind of snake, Lex. Poët.

stefnir, m. one who directs, Lex. Poët.: a helmet, poet., Edda (Gl.)

steggr, m., steggi, a, m. [prop. a mounter; in Yorks. a steg is a gander; from stiga, cp. seggr from segja, hugga from hugr]:—a be-bird; andar steggi, a male duck, Karl. 260 (Dan. andrik); in mod. usage steggr also means a tom-cat.

stegla, d, [stag], to put on racks, Fms. xi. 375.

stegla, u, f. [A. S. *stægl*; Dan. *steile*], a rack (stagl), esp. in plur. steglar: a low name for a woman, Edda ii. 629.

steigur-liga, adv. prudishly; láta s., Korm. (in a verse); standa s. í stiggreip, Fms. vi. 416.

steik, f. a steak; steikarnar, Stj. 45; steikar (gen.), N. G. L. i. 84; lamba-s., kálfa-s., passim.

steikari, a, m. [cp. Engl. *stoker*], a roaster, cook, Edda 23, Róm. 302, Bs. i. 810, þiðr. 86, Orkn. 170, Fms. x. 302; steikara hús, Fas. i. 457; steikara höfðingj, meistari, Fms. x. 302, Stj. 200.

steiki-teinn, m. a spit, Dipl. v. 18.

STEIKJA, ð and t, [a common Teut. word], to 'steak' or 'stoke,' roast; s. á teini, Am. 79; s. hjarta við fuua, Fm. 32; eta lítt steikt, Hkv. 2. 7; en er Sigurðr steikði hjartað, Edda 74; sá hann at maðr steiktr lá á eldnum, Fms. viii. 107: the phrase, steikja smára enn . . . , to have a smaller steak on the spit than . . . , 414: steikja is in Icel. also used of meat baked on embers, steikja köku, steikja roð, opp. to baked in a pan.

steiklingr, m. a nickname, Fms. xi. 126.

steina, d, [A. S. *stānjān*; Engl. to stain], to stain, colour, paint; s. skipit með allskyns litum, Fms. x. 320: esp. used in the part. pass., skipit var allt steint fyrir ofan sjó, Orkn. 332, Eg. 68; karfi steindr allr fyrir ofan sjó, 371; altara-klæði steint, brikar-klæði steint, Vm. 10, Jm. 22; steint merki, B. K. 83; hús tjaldat með steindum klæðum, Fms. x. 16; í steindum söðli, Ld. 272; lopt steint með líkneskjum, Str. 5; steinda kistu, Am.

steina-brú, f. a stone-bridge, stone-arch, a natural one, not made by human hands, hence the phrase, gamall sem steinabru, old as a stone bridge = 'stone-old,' Fas. iii. 61, cp. It. (fine): the very phrase shews the ancient Scandinavians, like the old Germans, knew not the arch, as their buildings were all of wood, cp. Tacit. Germ. 16, Herodian. vii. 2: indeed, stone masonry first became known after the introduction of Christianity.

steina-sörvi or -seyrvi, n., see sörví, Edda 68, Ísl. ii. 343, Fas. iii. 543.

stein-bífr, m. a fish, *anarrichas lupus*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

stein-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Stj. 121, 620, Bs. ii. 81, Fms. vi. (in a verse), passim.

stein-bogi, a, m. [A. S. *stánboga*], = steinabú, Fas. iii. 668, Fms. xi. 74, Þiðr. 100.

stein-delfr, m. (mod. *stein-depill*), [Norse *steindölp*], *the wagtail, motacilla L.*, Edda (Gl.).

stein-geit, f. a 'stone-goat,' the Germ. *steinbock*, Al. 167, Rb. 102, Dent. xiv. 5: of the zodiac, MS. 732. 18, Rb. 102.

stein-kast, n. a *throwing stones*, Fms. iii. 186, Grett. 151 A.

stein-klæði, n. = steint-klæði, Vm., Ám., Bs. i. 641, D. I. i. 597.

stein-kol, n. pl., [Germ. *stein-kohl*; Dan. *stenkul*], *mineral coal*, mod.

stein-ligr, adj. *stony*, Greg. 45, Hom. 79.

stein-meistari, a, m. a *stone-mason*, Hom. 122, Fms. v. 215, xi. 428.

STEINN, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages], a *stone*, N. G. L. i. 65; meistari á stein, Barl. 167; steinn einn mikill, Fms. viii. 8, passim; a *boulder, rock*, stein at ljýja jám við, Eg. 141: allit., stokkar eða steinar, Grág. ii. 132, Fb. ii. 102; gengr mark fyrir neðan ör steinum þeim er heita klofningar, D. I. i. 471; dýrnar á steinum lukusk, Fas. i. 514: of a gem (*gim-steinn*), Js. 78, Þkv. 16, 19, Ó. H. 30; settr steinum, Eg. 698; altaris-steinn, Vm. 37; leidar-s., sólar-s., a *loadstone*: stones used for warming rooms, ok höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. 276; cp. mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, Lv. 70: dragging stones as a punishment, see Sól. (draga dreycra steina); draga stein ok vera útlægr, N. G. L. iii. 16, 210, but it is of foreign origin.

2. metaph. phrases; verða milli steins ok sleggju, *between the 'stone and the sledge-hammer'* (stones being used for anvils), Fas. i. 34; taka stein, or kasta steini um megn sór, *to throw too heavy a stone for one's strength, to break down*, Fær. 58, Eg. 473; þykkir ekki ör steini hefja (see hefja), Gísl. 54; ljósta e-n illum steini, *to hit with an evil stone, hit hard*, Glúm. (see the verse); steins hjóð, *stone-silence, dead silence*.

III. spec. usages, a *cell for an anchoress*, Fms. x. 373; setjask í stein, Nj. 268, Grett. 162, Trist.; gefa sik í stein, Játv. ch. 8; sitja í helgum steini.

IV. pr. names; Steini, Steinarr, Steinn, Stein-björn, Stein-finnr, Stein-grímr, Stein-kell (the *stone-font* for sacrifices), Stein-ólfr, Stein-móðr, Stein-röðr, Stein-bórr: of women, Stein-unn, Stein-vör: and in the latter part, Hall-steinn, Þór-steinn, Vé-steinn (the *Holy stone* for sacrifices), Her-steinn, Há-steinn, Ey-steinn, Úr-steinn, Inn-steinn, etc., Landn.: and in local names, Steinar, etc.; Dvergasteinn.

B. COMPS. of *stone*: stein-altari, a *stone-altar*, Stj.; stein-bogi, q. v.; stein-borg, a *stone-castle*, Fms. x. 154; stein-garðr, a *stone-wall*, Str. 6; stein-dyrr, *stone-doors*, Vsp.; stein-gúlf, a *stone-floor*, Stj., Fms. vi. 440; stein-hjarta, a *heart of stone*, Mar.; stein-hurð, a *stone-burdle*, Fas. iii. 213; stein-hús, a *stone-house*, Fms. x. 154, v. l.; stein-höll, a *stone-hall*, 153, Nj. 6 (where it is an anachronism), Hkr. iii. 62; stein-kastali, a *stone-castle*, Sks. 423, Orkn. 318; stein-ker, a *stone-vessel*, Stj. 268; stein-ketill, a *stone-kettle*, Ó. H. 223; stein-kirkja, a *stone-church*, Fms. vi. 440, ix. 535, x. 409 (11th and 12th centuries), Bs. i. 32 (Kristni S. fine); stein-kljallari, a *stone-cellar*, B. K. 103; stein-klúfr, a *stone-knife*, Stj. 117, 261; stein-topt, a *stone-floor*, Str. 70; stein-musteri, a *stone-minster*, Fms. vii. 100, Orkn. 258; stein-múrr, a *stone-wall*, Fms. ix. 434, x. 153; stein-núkkvi, a *stone-boat*, Fas. ii. 231, Bárð. 164 (of a giant in a tale); stein-ofn, a *stone-oven*, Bs. i. 830 (Laur. S.); stein-ráfr, a *stone-roof*, Mar.; stein-sker, a *rock*, Fms. viii. 367, v. l.; stein-smíði, *stone work, stone implements*, Íb. ch. 6; stein-spjald, a *stone-tablet*, Sks. 671, Ám. 46; stein-stólpi, a *stone-pillar*, Fms. i. 137; stein-súla, *id.*, 655 xxviii. 1; stein-tabula, a *stone-tablet*, Stj. 311; stein-veggur, a *stone-wall*, Fms. vii. 64; stein-virki, *id.*, Sks. 415; stein-þíldr, *stone-wainscotted*, Str. 75; stein-þró, q. v.; stein-ör, a *stone-arrow*, Fas. ii. 260.

steinn, m. [Engl. *stain*], a *stain, colour*; birt með hvítum steini ok rauðum, Ó. H. 124; rauðum steini, *red paint*, Karl., Edda (in a verse).

stein-öðr and stein-öðri, adj. 'stone-wood' (cp. Engl. *stone-deaf*; Germ. *stein-alt*), *violent*, of a gale; útnyrðingir steinöðum, 656 C. 2; útsynningir steinöðr, Clem. 24; steinöði, Eg. 600.

stein-pikka, u, f. a *mason's pick*, Flóv. 37.

stein-setja, setti, *to set with stones*, Fms. xi. 427.

stein-smíðr, m. a 'stone-smith,' *mason*, Fms. xi. 428, Stj. 562, Bs. i. 390.

stein-smíðf, f. *stone-masonry*, Grett. 162 A.

stein-smíði, n. *id.*, Fms. xi. 429: *articles worked of stone*, Íb. 9.

stein-snar, n. a *stone's throw*, of distance, N. T., Pass. 4. 2.

stein-sótt, f., *medic. stone, gravel, calculus*, Bs. i. 123, 310, 644.

stein-tálga, u, f. *stone-carving, masonry*, Stj. 562, Fms. viii. 279.

stein-tjald, n. a *coloured tent*, Vm. 17, Pm. 14.

stein-ungli, a, m. a *nickname*, Sturl.

stein-pró, f. a *stone-coffin*, Fms. viii. 236, x. 384; s. ius helga Stephau, 555 xiv. B. 2, Pass. 50. 16.

STEKKR, m., gen. *stekklar*, pl. *stekkir*, a *fold* in which lambs in spring are weaned during the night before being taken from the ewes and driven to the mountain pastures; which season in Iceland is called *stökk-tíð*, f., Edda 103; eggdið eða stekktíð, Ícel. Almanack, 1872, May 27; merkja lamb í stekki, Grág. i. 415; taka lamb ór stekki, Ld. 170; lamb skai marka ör stekki hvert vör ok skal Pétr úbyrgjask ok gefa um haust er apr kemr, D. I. i. 201; góra upp stekka, Sturl. i. 27; stekkjanna, 28; skal gefa lamb ór stekki, ok gefa um haustið ef apr kemr, Vm. 169; hafði faðir minn stekki fyrir neðan langa-garðinn fyrir útan ána, Dipl. v. 25. *stekklar-lamb* or *stekk-lamb*, n. a *lamb from the stekkr*.

STELA (stel, stell, Js. 128), pret. *stal*, *stalt*, *stálu*; subj. *stæli*; imperat. *stel*, *steldú*; part. *stolini*: [a common Teut. word]:—*to steal*, with dat. (*stela e-u*), Eg. 237, Boll. 350, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 82; *stela stuld, to commit a theft*, 83: the phrase, hann stelr öllu sem steini er léttra, *he steals whatever is lighter than stone, of a thorough thief*.

2. with acc. *to bereave, rob a person*; vúr skal engi amunn stela, N. G. L. i. 81; stela ník (acc.) eigu minni, *to rob me of my property*, Boll. 350; nú er maðr stolinn fé sinn, Gpl. 539.

II. reflex., *stelsk, to steal in or upon*: *stelsk at e-m, to steal upon, attack a person unawares*, Lv. 47; berjask um ljósa daga en stelsk eigi at þeim um natr, Fms. vii. 296; hvárigrir stælsk á aðra, ix. 489, v. l.; stelsk á e-n, *id.*, Fas. i. 144, Al. 158.

2. recipr., *stelsk frá, to steal from one another*, Sturl. i. 173.

3. *stolini*; með stolinni hendi, *with a stolen, thievish hand*, Js. 24.

stelari, a, m. a *stealer*, Þiðr. 21.

stelkr, m. a *bird, tringa islandica L.*

stelling, f. [cp. Germ. *stellen, stallr*], *the mast-step*; íss var í stellingunni, Fms. ix. 386, v. l.: hence the phrase, setja e-ð í stellingu, *to put it firm, right*; úr stellingu, *out of groove*; setja sig í stellingarnar, *to put oneself in posture*, metaphor taken from raising the mast.

stel-viss, adj. *thievish*.

STEMMA, d, [stamr], *to stem, stop, dam up*, esp. of a stream or fluid; steinn sá er stemdi þurftina, *stopped the urine*, Bs. i. 310; tekr kuldinn at s. vindæðarnar, Al. 22; stemdu svá upp vatni, Ó. H. 163; stemma af, Fms. vi. 351: impers., stóra leki stemdi uppi, *were stemmed, obstructed*, 67; vatnið (acc.) stemdi uppi, Bs. i. 315; at ósi skal á stemma, *to dam up a river at its outlet*, a saying, Edda; demma ok stemma, D. N. i. 275; hljóp skriða . . . fylldi dalinn ok stemdi ána Gaul, Ann. 1345: reflex., stríð stemmisk, *grief abates*, Brand. 60.

stengja, d, [stöng; Dan. *stænge*], *to bar*; s. úti, Mar.

steng-leikr, m. (-leiki, *steng-leikr*, Fms. i. 261), *strength*: afl ok s., Edda 7; ágætr at sterkleik, Fms. x. 293.

sterk-liga, adv. (*styrk-liga*, Fms. iii. 60, vi. 267), *strongly*, Th. 4; berjask vel ok s., Fms. iii. 77.

sterk-ligr, adj. (*styrk-ligr*, Fms. ii. 81), *strong-like, strong looking*; mikill maðr ok s., Eg. 486.

sterk-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = *sterkligr*, Fas. ii. 478, v. l.

STERKR, adj., and styrkr, q. v.; the older form takes a *v* before a vowel, *sterkjan, sterkjum*; whereas styrkr has both *j* and *v*, *styrkjan* and *styrkvan*: compar. *sterkari, sterkastr*, but *sterkstr*, Hom. 46, 95, 97: [a common Teut. word; A. S. *stearc*; Engl. *stark*; Dan. *stærk*]:—*stark, strong*; mikill maðr vexti ok sterkr, Nj. 29; hverjum manni meiri ok sterkari, Eg. 179; allra manna sterkastr, Fms. i. 2; styrkr at afli, 19; hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari, 17; aðrir styrkari njósnar-menn, ix. 365; meiri ok styrkari enn aðrir menn, vi. 65; sterkst stóðir, Hom. 95, 97; sterkst allra dýra, 46; sterkjan vað, Edda 36; styrkja treyju, Fms. ix. 527.

2. metaph., *sterkari fæðu, 655 xvii. 5*; sterkt mungát, Bs. i. 316; hit sterkasta mungát, Eg. 551; styrkan drykk, Fms. vii. 316; styrkt vín, ix. 420; grasaðr mjóðr ok inn styrkasti, iv. 168; sterkr vetr, Rb. 572; sterkr orrosta, Bret. 56; aðri kraptr eða styrki, Sks. 25; tvær skepnur þær er styrkvar urðu þeirra mótstöðu-mönnum, Fms. iv. 56; styrkr allir enir styrkustu eidar, Nj. 150; sterja hina styrkustu eida, Fms. i. 189.

sterk-viðri (*styrk-viðri*, Fms. ii. 177), n. a *strong gale*, Grett. 131.

sterlingr, m. [Engl. *Easterling, sterling*; a word given to the Flemish and Baltic traders]:—*sterling*; Enskra sterlinga, Ann. 1265.

sterta, t, *to crease, pleat*; in the phrase, strauk of rípti, sterti ermar, *she smoothed the kirtle and pleated the sleeves*, Rm.; cp. þá höfðu menn ermar finna álra langar ok svá þröngvar, at draga skyldi at við handtygil, ok lerka allar at öxl, Fms. vi. 440.

sterta, u, f., in *hosna-sterta*; cp. drambhosur lerkaðar at beini, *court-breeches tight to the leg*, *id.*

sterti-maðr, m. a *stately, fine-dressed person*, Edda (Gl.)

stertr, m. [A. S. *steort*; Engl. *start* in *red-start*; O. H. G. *sterz*], a *tail*, the vertebrae of the tail; skera tagl upp í stert, *to dock a horse's tail*; því berr hann styfðau stert, Fær. i. (in a verse).

stertr, part. [cp. Engl. *start, upstart*], *stately, haughty*; Sámu gekk mjök upp stertr, S. stalked very stately, *haughtily*, prob. from the fine dress (*sterta*); gengr hann upp stert mjök, Mork. 38.

STÉTT, f. [no doubt akin to A. S. *stibtan* = *to found*; Germ. *stiften*;

formed like réttir, léttir (q.v.); stétt therefore prop. means a *foundation*:—*a pavement*; en er hann kom fram í stéttirnar, Sturl. ii. 107; kirkju-stétt, iii. 200, 221: in Icel. the raised pavement running along the front of houses is called stétt, bæjar-stétt.

2. *stepping-stones*; þeir færðu stéttir þær í ána, er aldri hefir ör rekit síðan, Grett. 113 A.

3. *the foot-piece or base of a vessel*; fjórði kaleikr er undan er stéttin, Vm. 29. II. [Influenced by, if not derived from, the Lat. *status*]:—*degree, rank*; hveirrar stéttar erú, Fms. iii. 182; maklagna þeirrar stéttar, Mar.; til alra klerklígra stétta, H. E. i. 475; margar stéttir, Stj. 209: very freq. in mod. usage, and leg stétt = *the clergy*; veraldleg stétt = *the laity*: old writers freq. use it in masc. when in this sense (stéttir), hann tekr aprt allan fyrra stétt, Th. 5; resignera ábóta-stéttinn, Ann. 1393, Bs. ii. passim. compds: stéttar-ker, n. a vessel with a base, Fs. 5, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4. stéttar-lauss, adj. without a base, D. N.

stétta, t, to found, establish; s. mikit illt, to cause much evil, Stj. 32; to avail, s. harðla mikitt, 298; hvat stéttir, at . . . 110: to support, at s. vára þörf, Mar.; stétta bæen e-s, Karl. 355; þau stöða þér ekki né stétta, Stj. 20; at þú megir fleinum stétta ok stöða, 143.

stéttir, m., see stétt (11).
steýldr, part. [stauli, staulast; cp. Ivar Aasen *stöl* = a horseshoe-shaped iron book or clasp]:—*crouching*; steýldr á hæli, standing in a crouching posture, Fbr. 52.

STEYPA, ð and t, [a causal answering to stúpa, staup]:—to 'make stoop,' cast down, overthrow (Germ. *stürzen*), with dat.; at vör steypim hánum, Fms. vii. 261; s. þínum úvinum, viii. 220; at eigi mætti ofsi lögum s., x. 120, Hkr. i. 72; s. niðr e-u, to throw down, Barl. 152; s. hjálminum þeim inum gullroða, Fms. vii. 242; þeir steypu fimm konungum í eina keldu, Ó. H. 69; hann steypir sér fram, stooped down, Karl. 161.

2. to let sink down, put on (or off) a smock-formed garment; hann tók selbelgi ok steypu yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. i. 10; s. kyrtli yfir e-n, Blas. 46; hann steypu í sik grárrí kápu, Fms. vii. 289; s. af sér byrjunni, kyrtli (= Lat. *exuere*), i. 43, vi. 421, Fb. ii. 214: of a hood, hann hafði loðkápna yzt ok steypu hettinum, be let the hood sink over the face, Fms. ii. 149.

III. reflex. to tumble down, fall stooping, Germ. *stürzen*; steypðisk hann dauðr á gólfít, Fms. iii. 193; þorkell steypisk yfir hann, Fagrsk. 52; jarl steypisk fram á gólfít, Orkn. 48; hóu steypisk í gljufirin, Grett. 141; iðrin steypusk ofr honum ofan í ána, id.; steypask yfir borð, to plunge overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. i. 239; þá steypumk á þá ofan fyrir brekkuna, let us plunge upon them, like a stream, Fms. vii. 297: of a waterfall, forsin steypisk fram af berginu. 2. part., in the phrase, með steypum kertum, with candles reversed in the ceremony of excommunication, H. E. i. 146, Stat. 283, Sturl. iii.

B. With acc. [staup; Dan. *støbe*], to cast, found; steypa skurd-göð, guda af málm, Barl. 139, Stj. 188, 583; steyptr kálfr, Sks. 574; steyptr af kopar ok málm, Fms. vii. 97, passim in old and mod. usage; svelli var steyptr í gilit, lumps of ice, Mar.: metaph., rendering of Lat. *fundere*, s. fram bæu = *fundere preces*, id.

steypari, a, m. a caster, Clar.; eir-s., a brass-founder, Rétt. 120.
steypðr, stopðr, part. [see stopi, stapi; A. S. *steap*], steep, rising high; steypðir hjálmur, steep helmets (cp. Fris. *stápa helm*), Gkv. 2. 19; stopðir reykir, steep (pillars of) smoke, Edda (in a verse).
steyping, f. an overbrow, Fms. viii. 16.
steypir, m. a caster (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.
steypi-regn, n. a pouring rain.
steypir-reyðr, f. a whale, *balaena maxima*.

STEYPTA, t, [Ulf. *stautan* = *τύπτειν*; Dan. *støde*; Swed. *stöta*; Germ. *stossen*; connected with a lost strong verb *stúta*, staut]:—to push, with dat., cast violently; hverjum hlut er þar í hefir steyptr verit, cast into the lake, Stj. 75; þeir steypa þeim út ór vagninum niðr á jörðina, Karl. 161; steytandi honum dauðum á jörð, 194; steytast (to be thrown) niðr í eina dýblizu, 550; vör þar út á steytir (flung) dauðir menn, Ann. 1349; steytir urð af urð, was flung from rock to rock, Bs. ii. 25; skipið steytti á skeri, sbe struck on a skerry; steyta fót sinn við steini, Matth. iv. 6.
steyting, f., in á-steyting, a stumbling, N. T., Vidal.
steytr, m. [Dan. *stød*], a capsizer; fá úhagligen steytr, Bs. ii. 129; hón (the wave) horfði á þvert skipit ok ógnáðir hræðiligan steytr, 50.
stibba, u, f. [akin to stífla], a stífing; það er stibba í mér, stibba í nefnu: in reykar-s., a stífing smoke.

stig, n. [stíga], a step; stig fyrir stig, step for step. 2. a path = stigr, hann freistaði um öll stig, Róm. 310. 3. as a measure, a pace = Lat. *passus*; fjögur fet göra stig, MS. 732; mæli-stig, a degree, mathem. 4.

the step of a ladder; var ek þá kominn í hit efsta stigit, Ó. H. 211 (mod. hapt or stiga-hapt).

II. a step or degree in point of birth or family; in the phrase, af . . . stigum, of low (small, high) degree; af meirum stigum eðr minnum, Fas. i. 242; af litlum stigum, Sks. 749; af háfum stigum, and the like.

stig-gata, u, f. a footpath, Sks. 728.
stig-hosur, f. pl. riding-stockings, Fms. x. 415.

stigi, a, m., stegi, Sks. 423 (v. l.), 428 B, [stigr]:—a step, ladder, steep ascent; hann sá stiga frá himnum, Ó. H. 211; stiga sex álina hávan, Vm. 129; stigi skal til eldhúss hvers vera, ok tveir krókar í hverjum fjórðungi, N. G. L. ii. 248, passim in old and mod. usage: of a scaling ladder in war, Al. 146, Sks. 413, 423, 428: the phrase, leggja á stiga, to stretch on a ladder, as on a rack, Fms. ix. 349.

II. Stigi, Stíga-gnúpr, a local name, Landn. stíga-hapt, n. a step in a ladder.

stigning, f., in upp-s., niðr-s., q. v.

STIGR (also sounded stigr, stíg and víg make rhyme in old poems), m., gen. stigs, dat. stig; u. pl. stigar, stiga, which forms seem older and better than stigr, stigu, which also occur: [A. S. *stíg*; Early Engl. *stie*; Engl. *stair*; Dan. *stú*; Germ. *steg*; cp. North. E. *stye* or *stie*, a steep ascent or pass, as in *Stye-head Pass*]:—a path, footway; sveinarnir hljópu þegar á stiginum er heim lá til bæjarins, Fms. ii. 100; sá er stigana hafði bannat, Stj. 5; dreif liðit af hverjum stig (dat.), Anal. 88; ok ferr þá stigu, Edda 44; taka úkunna stiga, to walk in unknown paths, Fms. viii. 30; kanna ókunna stigu, to visit unknown paths, i. e. foreign lands; ganga þessa stigu, Stj. 32; þóttu lafir á stigum, id.; hylr stiga alla, of snow, Gisl. 28 (drifr í stigu alla, 112, l. c.); stemma stiga fyrir e-m, to bar one's way, cut one off, Róm. 213; vega ok stiga, ways and paths, Sks. 625 B; götu ok stigu, Greg. 31; ryða stiginum, to rid or clear the way, Eg. 289; af-stigr, Stj. 5; hjá-stigr, a by-path; leyni-stigr (q. v.), a hidden path; gagn-stigr, a gain-path, sbort cut; glap-stigr, vil-stigr, stafkarls-stigr, ein-stigi, q. v. stíga-maðr, m. a highwayman, Eg. 537, Fs. 8, Gullþ. 10, Fms. v. 46; stígamein ok rámsmenn, Hkr. ii. 336.

stig-reip, n. [A. S. *stig-ráp*; O. H. G. *steka-reif*; Engl. *stirrup*]:—a stepping-ropes, stírrup, Fms. vi. 416; mennirn stóðu í stigreipum, Bs. i. 670; varð fótrinn fastr í stigreipinu, Orkn. 450.

STIK, n. pl. stakes, piles, which in times of war were driven in the mouths of rivers, inlets, and along the shore; stíkuðu Gautar Gautelfi, at konungr skyldi eigi mega leggja skipum sínum upp í landit, Haraldr konungr lagðisk við stíkin, Hkr. i. 92 (see also the verse); þeir lögðu at landi við stíkin, Fms. vii. 188; uppi við stíkin, 256; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stíkunum, 259; sing-, þar gengr Sjólftr til er stíkat er, a stake for shooting, Fas. ii. 266.

stíka, að, [A. S. *stician*], to drive piles (stik), Hkr. i. 92 (see stik); hann lét stíka ána Temps, Bret.; stíkaðr var út óssinn, sem vandi er á í Austrvegum (as is the custom in the Baltic) at stíka fyrir úfrið, Ó. H. L. 2; svá er sagt at Ólafr konungr lét stíka ána uppi, ok stór vötn er nær lágu, 52; hann skyldi ok láta stíka þjóðleið . . . svá at eigi væri þar skipum fært, Fb. ii. 72; stíka hvert grunn, Edda (Ht.): stakes driven in between high and low water-mark for whale or salmon catching, s. fyrir hval, N. G. L. i. 61; s. laxa-fiski, D. N. v. 531.

II. to measure with a yard-measure; stíka lérept, Fms. vi. 348; s. vaðmál, Ölk. 36; s. niðr hundráð vör, Bs. i. 849; þar fyrir skaltu s. þér ör fatabúri þrjátígr árni lérepts, 876.

stíka, u, f. a stick; hvárki steinn né stíka, Stj. 531; eldiviðar-stikum, sticks for fuel, 264. 2. a yard, yard measure (equal to two ells); með stíkunum þeim er jamnlangi eru tíu, sem kvarði tvítögr sá er merkt er á kirkju-vegg á Þingvelli, Grág. i. 497; met, máli-keröld ok stíkur, Gbl. 522; hafa ranga stíku, Jb. 375; greiða vaðmál eigi skemra saman en stíku, Vm. 16; stíku-breiðr, yard-broad, Grág. i. 498; stíku-bligr, a nickname, Landn.: compds, kerti-stíka, a candlestick; reglu-s., a ruler.

☞ The old stíka seems to have answered to the Engl. yard; gaf þá þat ráð til Páll biskup, at menn skyldi hafa stíkur, þær er væri tveggja álina at lengd, Bs. i. 135 (Páls S. ch. 9).

stíkan, f. a measuring, Grág. i. 497.

stíkill, m. [Ulf. *stíks* = *σπίλον*], the pointed end of a horn, often mounted with gold or silver; manns-höfuð var á stíkinum, Fms. iii. 190; stíkillinn hornsins, Edda 32; ristín horn vörú á honum (the ox) ok rennt gulli í stíklana, Fas. iii. 30; slær sik eitt horn á auga hestinum . . . stíkillinn stingr þat brott, Bs. ii. 177.

II. = stílk, a stíll; bauna stíklar, Barl. 46.

stíkkí, a, m. a kind of sbort, measured poem; stundu vér til stíkkí . . . nú er vel tamiðr stíkkí, Fms. xi. 222 (in a verse); Sörla-stíkkí, the name of a poem, Fb. i. 277; stíkkí-lag, a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) i. 712.

stíkkinn, adj. stíckling, saucy, Fb. ii. 134.

stíkkjask, dep.; sá er við þat stíkkisk, feels himself bit, Hom.

stíkk-knifr, m. a stícking-knife, dirk, H. E. ii. 113.

stíkla, að, to leap, as on stepping-stones; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinum, ok stíkladi svá út yfir bálkinum ok mannhringinn, Orkn. 112; hann stíklar í söðulinu, Nj. 112; ok stíklar svá með reykinum, 202; hann stíklar yfir inn, Ísl. ii. 357; síðan stíklar hann út af Járnbardanum,

ms. xi. 133; hann stiklaði þá hart upp á þéttleif, 367; stiklar hún fan af seið-hjallinum, Fas. i. 12.

stikna, *ad*, [stækja, *ei* and *i* indicating a lost strong verb]:—*to be pasted, scorched*; bréfit stiknar, Th. 27, passim.

stilkur, *m*. [Dan. *stilk*], a *stalk, stem*, freq. in mod. usage: as a nickname, Fb. iii.

STILLA, *t*, [A. S. *stilljan*; Eng. *still*; Dan. *stille*]:—*to still, soothe, calm*; Njörðr stillir sjá ok eld, Edda; stilla sik, *to still oneself, keep down one's wrath*, Nj. 27, Fms. i. 15; hann var svá óðr at þeir fengu varla illt hann, Fs. 38; s. skap sitt, 34; s. sonu okkra, *to restrain them*, g.

2. *to moderate, temper*; stilla til mundangs-hófs, Sks. 778; with *ut*, svá stillti hann lífi sínu, at . . . 655 iii. 4; stilltu við afinu, Nj. 32; afi þínu, Fms. vi. 105; s. lítt drykkjunnú, Hkr. ii. 249; stilla orðum, ms. vi. 323, vii. 158, Ghím. 338; s. röddu, Vkv.; vel er þessu í hóf illt, Nj. 54; engi er svá snjallr, at svá kunni at s. sínu viti, at . . . Flóv. 1; stilla gördinni, *to moderate, regulate the arbitration*, Nj. 54; nú, ef idir þik kæmi gördin, vil ek at þú stillir henni, Band. 9; s. til um e-t, *to range*; hversu þeir skyldi til stilla um ferðina, Fms. i. 163; skulu vér svá til, at . . . Eg. 582, Fs. 29; hann stillir svá til um röðrinn, Gullp. 3; stilltu þau Ásgerð um, *watched the opportunity*, 702; Guð stillti önum til lausnar, Fms. x. 391; Fjölni þótti nú ofráðar-vel um stillt, xi. 7; stilla til friðar, *to make peace, conciliate*.

3. *to tune an instrument*; stilla hörpu, stilla strengi, Bs. i. 155.

II. *to walk with easured, noiseless steps*; hvert stillir þú, Halli (?) . . . Hleyp ek fram at yrkaupum, Fms. vi. 363; ok stillti næsta Brúna, Skíða R. 163; fékk n síðan lurk, ok stillti at selnum, Bs. i. 335; hann stillti at rekkjunnú íóðliga, Grett. 126 new Ed.; þeir stilltu at steinum, Fms. viii. 343; stillti Davíð til, ok skar nokkut svá af kyrtill-bláði Sauls konungs, Stj. 8, r Sam. xxiv. 4; hann stillir nú fram tré undan tré, Karl. 67.

2. *entrap*; hann þykkisk nú hafa stilltan þik mjök í þessu, Fms. xi. 113; r stilltu svá til glæps, Sighvat; nú kveð ek her stilltan, *led into a trap, trapped*, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).

III. *part. stillti, q. v.*

stilli, *n*. a *resting-place*; friðar-stilli, Pass. 21. 8, 12; til-stilli, um-stilli, arrangement. 2. *a trap on the sea or in a river*; stóð svá í stilli, in i. 61; nema selr liggir á látri því er stilli er til hláðit, Gpl. 465; aga í stilli, *to go into a trap*, Fas. iii. 355; koma í stilli, *id.*, Grett. 3; stillis-veidr, *catching in a trap*, Dipl. v. 23.

stilli-liga, *adv. composedly, calmly, with moderation*; svara s., Ó. H. 97, Ísl. ii. 351; fara s., Fms. vii. 262; fara s. með e-u, Bs. i. 139; þela s., Eg. 51.

stilli-ligr, *adj. moderate, composed*, Al. 87, Stj. 381.

stilling, *f. moderation, calmness, temperance*, Fms. ii. 38, Fs. 36; ið stillingu, Th. 11, Bs. i. 136; hafa stilling við, Ísl. ii. 347; *management*, kunna góða stilling á e-u, Fms. i. 98; stillingar-maðr, Bs. i. 635.

stillir, *m*. a *'stiller, 'moderator, i. e. a king, poet.*, Hdl. 42, Hkv. Þrv. 31, Lex. Poët.

stilltr, *adj. (or part.) still, calm, tempered, composed*, of mind, character; ákaftr ok eigi mjök s., Þorst. Síðu H. 173; vel stilltr, Fs. 23, Nj. 1; s. manna bezt, Eg. 702; ó-stilltr, *unruly*.

stillur, *f. pl. stepping-stones, in water.*

impast, *ad*; s. við e-t, *to tug against*.

STINGA, *sting, pret. stakkt, stakkt (stakst), stakkt, pl. stungu*; subj. stangi; imperat. stikk, stíktú; part. stungiinn: [Goth. *stiggan*; A. S. *sgan*; Eng. *sting, stick, and stich*; Germ. *stechen*; Dan. *stikke*]:—*to sting, stick, stab*; maðr stingr á manni stauri, stöngu eða öxar-skapti, e spjótskatti, N. G. L. i. 69; hann stakkt öxar-skaptinu á þrándi, Eg. 7; hann stakkt við forkinum, 220; s. höndum við e-m, Finub.; stinga v fótum, *to put the foot forward*, of one suddenly stopping, Finnb. 300; hn stingr niðr atgerinum, Nj. 83; hann stakkt niðr merkinu í jörðina, *bituck the pole fast*, Fms. viii. 363; hann stakkt sverðinu í bug hringinn, Eg. 306; at Búi hafir stungit stúfunum í hringa kistnanna, Fms. i. 11; stíkk stafs-broddi mínum í vatnið, Landn. 251; stíkk mér í, kvað rna, Fms. vii. 115 (stíkk í mér, Mork. l. c.); Þóroúlftr stakkt þar sverðin Ld. 204; hann stakkt því í munn sér, *stuck it in his mouth*, Eb. 242; stíkk hendinni í eldinn, Bs. i. 341.

2. *naut.*, stinga stafni, *to stick to stem, to stick close to*; Baglar stungu stöfum at nesinu, Fms. ix. 45; vðmenn sjá land svá nær at þeir stungu nær stafni at, Ld. 76; þeir stiga at stafni, Finnb. 232, 254; hann stakkt stafni á milli ok skips Þórðar, Fms. vii. 264; stinga saman stöfum, *to come to close quarters*, in sea battle, xi. 131.

3. *to stab*; stinga augu ór höfði manns, Gg. ii. 11, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 185; s. augat brott, Bs. ii. 177; þeir stigu raufar á hásinum þeirra, Hrafn. 20; hann stakkt í lófa sér, Eg. 2; of a stitch of pain, svá stingr mik í hjartað, Bs. i. 810 (angi).

4. *metaph. to sting, instigate*; stakkt hana náttúran til þi, Skálda.

5. *phrases, stinga nösúm niðr, to bite the dust*, Flóv. 4, Fas. i. 41; stinga saman nefjum, Grett.; s. nefi í feld, Fms. x. 401 (s nef); stinga e-n af, *to thrust one through, slay*, Ld. 262 (Germ. *aaleeben*); s. e-n af stokki, *to spear, slay with a spear*, Nj. 166; stinga e-neið (see sneið), Fms. iv. 310; stinga e-n, *to sting, goad, to blame*, Fl. viii. 369; s. at e-m, *to have a bit at*, Skíða R. 124.

II. **STINGA**, *sting, pret. stíg, part. stíg, stíg (stíg), stíg, pl. stigu*; also sté, Niðst. 8; þú stétt, Blas. 50, Fms. vii. 160, v. l.; stéttu, Edda rex.; þú hefir mjök stungizk til þessa máls, *thou hast stuck to, meddled*

with the case, Ölk. 36; in mod. usage, *to stick fast*, nálin hefir stungizt í koddann, hnífrinn stakst á oddium, of a knife dropping on its point; stingast á höfuðid, *to make a somersault*; stakkt á hnífl feigðar-far, *the boat sank stem foremost*, Stef. Ól. 2. part. stungiinn, gramm. dotted, pointed, Skálda 178 (see introduction to letters G and T).

stingi, *a, m*. a *pin, stileto*; in fetil-stingi. 2. *medic. a stitch in the side (mod. stingr)*; hann hafði tekit stinga svá hættligan, at hann mátti varla draga öndina fyrir sárleikinum, Bs. i. 182; kenna sér stinga undir síðunni, Band. 41 new Ed.; stjarsa ok stinga, N. G. L. i. 29; með hördum stinga, Ann. 1349. **stinga-sótt**, *f. the stitch (illness)*, Ann. 1310.

stinn-loggjaðr, *part. strong-legged*, Fas. ii. 358, Fb. i. 69.

stinn-leikr (-leiki), *n. solidity*, N. G. L. i. 446.

stinn-liga, *adv. (-ligr, adj.) strongly*, Hkr. iii. 161, v. l.

STINNUR, *adj. stiff, unbending, strong*, esp. of anything like a stick, opp. to klökkr, q. v.; stinna stafi, Hlm. 143; stinnu spjót, Sturl. ii. 221; setja undir stafi, ok ærit stinnu fyrir grjóti, Hkr. ii. 11; stinnr bogi, stinnr skeyti, Karl. 168; s. hjúlmr, 285; stinn stál, Stj. 544; stinnr jokull, Mar.; neut. fjuga stinnu, *to fly with great force*, Hlm. 151.

II. *metaph. stiff, very large*, of a measure, amount; stinn manngjöld, a *stiff, heavy weregild* (beyond the average), Lv. 55; stinn sár, *severe wounds*, Edda (Ht.); stinnr laupr, D. N.

stipta or **stifta**, *ad*, older form **stigta**; [A. S. *stiptan*; Germ. *stiften*; old Low Germ. *stiftion = aedificare*; Dan. *stifte*; see stétt]:—*to establish, found*; the word with its derivatives is mod. and from the Dan.

stiptan, *f. an establishment, foundation.*

stipti, *n*. [Dan. *stift*, and earlier Low Germ. form *stigt*]:—in Denmark and Norway the country is divided into *stifter*, i. e. *bailiwicks*, or eocl. *bishoprics*; in Icel. the word and thing are quite mod.; hence **stiptant** and **stiptant-maðr**, a *governor*.

stira, *ð*, [Dan. *stirre*, see stara], *to stare*, = stara; stirðu ér á þeirra fegrð, Mar. 655 xxxii. 3; hann spurði hví sjá ambáttar-son stirði (not styrði) svá á sik, Fs. 68.

stirðna, *ad*, *to become stiff*, Greg. 67, Fms. iii. 129, Eb. 220; stirðnaðr ok dauðr, Fær. 269; stirðnaðt lík, Fms. viii. 232, freq. in old and mod. usage. 2. *metaph. to become severe*; tók veðrit at stirðna, Grett. 86 A; þú stirðnaði (styrmdí?) á fyrir þeim, *it grew rough*, 125 A: of the temper, þeir tóku mjök at s. við hann, Fms. xi. 245.

STIRÐR, *adj. stiff, rigid*; hann var andaðr ok svá s., at menn fengu hvergi rétt hann, Eg. 396; er ek lá stirðr á strám, Sól. 47; fótinn görði stirðan sem tré, Bs. i. 180; ákaflega móðr ok stirðr, Grett. 98; gamlan mann ok stirðan, Sturl. ii. 251; af stirðu lércpti, Sks. 404 B; með stirðum orðum, Mar.; stirt kvæði, *stiff, not fluent*, of rhymes, Fms. vi. 217, Ísl. ii. 237, v. l.; e-m er stirt um mál, *to talk with difficulty*, Fms. vii. 165; honum var málit stirt, *he had not a fluent tongue*, Bs. i. 277.

II. *barsb, severe*; talar langt ok snjallt ok stirt á hendr bændum, Fms. xi. 251; stirðr dömr, v. 191; harðr ok stirðr, 343; var frú Kristín stirðari til sveinsins, eun hann hafði áðr verit, ix. 244, v. l.; Helga görðisk þá svá stirð við Rafn, Ísl. ii. 249; í stirðum hug, *in sad, gloomy mood*, Fms. vii. 159; við stirðan hug, Ad. 4; stirðr ok stríðr, Bs. i. 136; svara stirt ok stutt, Ó. H. 69.

COMPS: **stirð-fættir**, *adj. stiff-footed, stiff-legged*, Fas. ii. 354. **stirð-kveðinn**, *part. stiff and barsb*, of poetry, Ísl. ii. 237. **stirð-lyndr**, *adj. peevish*, Ó. H. 92, Fms. ix. 243, Hrafn. 4. **stirð-løti**, *n. frowardness, bardness, a hard temper*, Ó. H. 70. **stirð-orðr**, *adj. stiff-spoken*; Halldórr var maðr fámæltr ok s., Hkr. iii. 97.

stirfínn, *adj. [stjarni], peevish, froward*, Fs. 78, Grett. III; ú-stirfínn, *unfroward*, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

stirna, *d*, [stjarna], *to sparkle, gleam*; in the phrase, það stírnir í það. **stirndr**, *adj. starry*; s. himinn, Al. 134; al-stirndr, heid-s., *star-bright*; stírntr háseti, a *starry throne*, i. e. *the heavens*, Sks. 627; stírntr hjálm-gjörð, *studded*, Hkr. iii. 455.

stirtla, *u, f. a dry cow*. **stirtlu-ligr**, *adj. dry, dull*.

stirtla, *ad*, [stirðr], *to bobble, stagger*; karlinn getr stirtlað sér á fætr, *he staggers to his feet*, Mag.

STÍLA, *u, f.* [A. S. *stige*; Eng. *sty*; Dan. *sti*], a *sty, kennel*; sem hundr hjá stílu, Fas. iii. 129; hundr til varðar fyrir buri, buð eða stíu, Grág. ii. 119; svína-stí, a *pig-sty*.

stía, *ad*, *to pen, to pen sheep*, putting lambs into the separate kró. q. v.; hann heyrði jarm þangat er stíat var, Gullp. 19, cp. Páll Vidal. 519, and so at the present time, see the remarks s. v. stekkr; hence metaph., stía e-m sundr, *to separate*.

STÍFLA, *d* (mod. ad), [Engl. *to stifle*], *to dam up*; lækriun var stífltr (dammed, blocked), Dropl. 34; stífldu með viðum ok torfi, ok stífldu svá upp vatnið, Fb. ii. 2So (stemdu, Ó. H. l. c.)

stífla, *u, f. a dam*; göra stíflur í engi, Grág. ii. 251; göra stíflu, Ó. H. 163; brjóta stíflurnar, 164; larkr, vóru þar í stíflur, Hláv. 51 (for flooding a field); brast stíflan, Ann. 1345.

STÍGA, *pres. stíg*; part. stíg, stígtr (Fms. vii. 160), stígtr, pl. stigu; also sté, Niðst. 8; þú stétt, Blas. 50, Fms. vii. 160, v. l.; stéttu, Edda 54 (in a verse); subj. stigi; imperat. stíg, stígðú; part. stíginn: [Ulf.

steigan = A. S. *stigan*; Old Engl. *to sty*; Germ. *steigen*, etc.]—*to step*, esp. *to step upwards*; *hón mátti ekki stíga á fótinn*, Bs. i. 343; *stíga fótum á Noreg*, á land, *to set foot on*, Fms. x. 259; *svá nær landi*, at maðr má stíga á hölmann, Sks. 93 B; *stíga í skó*, N. G. L. i. 31; *hann sté í gólfitt upp at ökla*, Fms. iii. 188; *pú steigst (v. l. stétt) upp ör ánni*, vii. 160; *annarr fótr sókk áðr öðrum væri upp stigit*, ix. 511, v. l.; *s. yfir borð*, *to step over the table*, Sks. 259; *s. fram*, *to step forward*, Nj. 50, 52; *s. undan borði*, *to rise from table*, Isl. ii. 352; *þeir stíga á skið*, Eg. 545; *stíga á skip*, *to go on board*, Nj. 19, Fms. viii. 228; *s. í bát*, ix. 374, Nj. 172; *s. á hest*, *to mount one's horse*, Fms. xi. 332; *s. á bak*, *to get on horseback*, Nj. 58; *s. af hesti*, af baki, *to alight*, 55, 58, 104, Eg. 744; *stíga stórum*, *to stride*, *take long steps*; *hann spurði hverr þar stígi stórum*, Bs. i. 628 (stór-stígr, smá-stígr); *s. fyrir borð*, *to leap overboard*, Fms. ii. 117; *s. ofan*, *to step down*, x. 238; *s. upp*, *to ascend*; *s. upp til himna*, Rb. 56; *s. niðr*, *to descend*, 623, 8; *cp. upp-stígning*, *ascend*; *niðr-stígning*, *descend*; *s. í fótspor e-m*, Fs. 4, Sks. 13; *s. til ríkis*, *to ascend the throne*, Fms. x. 390, 410, 415; *s. til föður-leiðar sinnar*, xi. 331; *konungr steig til vizku*, x. 380;—*s. yfir*, *to overcome*, Blas. 50; *stígr þú yfir ílt með göðu*, Hom. 6; *at stíga yfir höfuð þvíllkum höfðingjum*, Fms. vii. 246; *en nú er svá komit aldrir mínum*, at þat er á öngri stundu örvænt, nær elli stígr yfir höfuð mér, Ef. 332; *ef talan stígr yfir (oversteps, exceeds) sjau*, Rb. 128. 2. with acc., *steig hann keflit af spjóts-oddinum*, Fms. xi. 347; *hann steig í sundr orbit*, Fb. i. 522. II. reflex., *sú reiði stígst yfir með þolinnaði*, Hom. 26; *hírd eigi þú yfir at stígask af íllu*, 6. Rom. xii. 21. 2. part., *yfir-stíginn*, *overcome, vanquished*, 625, 40, Sks. 551.

stígaðr, a, m. a *stepper, strider*, a nickname, Eb., as in the name *Stígaðr*. 2. of a ship, Fs.

stígr, adj. *striding, stepping*; in stór-s., smá-s. 2. a pr. name, *Stígr*, Knytl. S., freq. in old Dan.

stígr-vél, n. pl. [a for. word, a mod. form of styfill, q. v.], *boots*. *stíla*, to put into style, fix.

stíll, m. [Lat. *stilus*], *style*, Bs. ii. 55; as a school term, *Látinskr stíll*, *Latin composition*.

stím, n. a *struggle*, Skáld H. 7. 44; in *stíma-brak*, n. a *hard struggle, hard tug*, Bjarni 138.

stíma, að, *to wrestle, have a hard tussle with*; *s. við e-n (e-t)*, Fas. iii. 502. *stírur*, f. pl. *stiffness in the eyes*, from sleep; *hafa stírur í augum*. 2.

stíra, a nickname, Fms. x.

stívarðr, m. [from the Engl.], a *steward*, Stj., Fms. ix. 421.

stjaka, að, *to punt with a stjaki*, q. v.

stjaki, a, m. a *punt-pole, stake, boat-hook*. 2. a *candlestick*; *kerta-s*.

stjana (*stjan*, n.), að, *to serve, attend* (as a drudge); *stjana undir e-n*. *stjanka*, að, *to be busy about small trifles*, Dan. *pussle*.

stjarka, a, m. [A. S. *steorfa* = a *plague*; cp. Germ. *sterben*, Engl. *starve*];—*epilepsy*, N. G. L. i. 29, 182, Féll. x. 40.

stjarfr, adj. *subject to fits*; *hross stjarfr eða statt*, Gpl. 504, v. l.

STJARNNA, u, f. [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages], a *star*, Vsp. 5; *heiðar stjörnur*, 57, Rb. 110, Stj. 299, and passim. In olden and modern days in Iceland, the time in the winter evenings was marked by the position of the Pleiades above the horizon (as that of the day by the sun, see dagr, dags-mark); that constellation is therefore *kar' éf.* called 'the Star,' þóðr reið Fimmta-daginn um hádegis af þingvelli en kom til Helgafells Föstu-náttina er stjarna var í austri, on Friday night when the Star was in the east, i. e. was just risen, Sturl. iii. 25; sendi hann Einar djákna út at sjá hvar stjarna væri komin, *he sent Einar out to see where the Star was* (i. e. to see what the time was), Bs. i. 874; þegar er úthallaði á kveldum, skyldi hann halda til stjörnu, *he should keep to the Star*, 'keep to the time,' Lv. 43; so also in the ditty, Sjö-stjörnu spyr enginn að | inn í bóndans garði | hún er komin í hádegis stað | hálfu fyrr enn varði. Eggert. But with sailors 'the Star' means the load-star (leiðar-s.), allt norðr undir Stjörnu, north under the Star, to the north pole, Fms. x. 112; þar (þaðan) er stjarna er Hafshvarf heitir á austan-verðu landi, A. A., cp. Symb. 31: 'stjarna' also may mean Arcturus; *vagn-s.* = the 'wain-star,' i. e. *Arcturus*; *kveld-s.*, *morgun-s.*, *blá-s.*, *leiðar-s.* Northern mythical names of stars, Örvandils-tá, the toe of *Orwendel* = *Rigel* in Orion (?), Edda 59; Þjassa augu, the Eyes of *Thiassi* = *Castor* and *Pollux* (?), 47; *Loka-brenna* = 'Sirius'; *Reið Rögnis* = the 'Wain of Odin' = the *Great Wain* (?), Sdm. 2. a star on the forehead of a horse; such horses are called *Stjarni*, a, m., and *Stjarna*, u, f. II. COMPS: *stjörnu-bók*, f. a *star-book, register of stars*; *stjörnu-bókar-maðr*, an astronomer, Rb.; *stjörnu-bókar-list*, *astronomy*, id. *stjörnu-fræði*, f. *astronomy*. *stjörnu-fræðingr*, n. an astronomer. *stjörnu-gangr*, m. the course of the stars, Al. 42, Barl., Mar. *stjörnu-hrap*, n. a shooting star. *stjörnu-íþrótt*, f. *astronomy*, Stj. 64, Al. 42. *stjörnu-list*, f. *astronomy*, Fas. iii. 497. *stjörnu-ljós*, n. *star-light*, Fms. i. 54. *stjörnu-mark*, n. a *constellation*, Rb., Stj. *stjörnu-meistari*, a, m. an astrologer, Barl. 7. *stjörnu-rim*, n. *astrology*, Stj. 278, Barl. 189. *stjörnu-vegr*, m. a 'star-way', *constellation*, Karl. 129.

stjá, n. *toil*, esp. *daily toil, irksome trouble*, (conversational.)

stjóri, a, m. a *steerer, ruler*, Lex. Poët., mostly in compds.

stjóri, a, m. a kind of *stone anchor* (Gr. *εὐνή*); *hleypa niðr stjóra*, I. 142; *draga stjóra*, *to weigh the s.*, Hallgr.: metaph. phrase, *taka stjórann*, *to cut and run*.

STJÖRN, f. a *steering, steerage*; *setjask við stjörn*, Fms. i. 147; *si við s.*, *to sit at the helm*, xi. 141, Fb. ii. 14, Ó. T. 62; *kvaddi hann þóraní til stjörnu*, Fb. i. 405; *Örmurinn lét ekki at s.*, *yielded not to the rudd* 520: so in the phrase, *á stjörn*, on the starboard side; *sá er næstr því borði á stjörn* (= *stjörn-borði*), N. G. L. i. 103; *þetr á stjörn* (a word command), Fms. vii. 10; *á stjörn Hákoní jarli er Sigurðr sonr hans*, Fagnr 48; *lá landit á stjörn*, þorf. Karl. i. 410. 2. *rule*, Fb. ii. 308; } er meiri stjörn, Fms. vii. 133; þat mun fleiri ok meiri s., at . . . , Fas. 73: *government*, mod.; *þjóð-s.*, *lýð-s.*, a *republic*; *hard-s.*, *tyranny*, e. (mod.) COMPS: *stjörnar-bláð*, n. the blade or flat of a rudd Sdm. 10. *stjörnar-bót*, f. a *constitution*, (mod.)

stjörne lauss, adj. *without rule*; *s. ríki*, Fas. iii. 57, Sks. 751. *stjörne maðr*, m. a *steersman*, Fms. x. 368; *a ruler*, 236, Sks. 610 B, 6; Edda 8, Bret. 72. *stjörnar-skrá*, f. a *constitution*. *stjörne vald*, n. *authority*, Bs. i. 280. *stjörnar-völr*, m. a *tiller*, ii. 51.

stjörna, að, *to govern*, with dat., Fms. i. 18, xi. 99, Anecd. 40, Al. *stjörnaðr*, m. = *stjörn*; in *stjörnaðar-maðr*, a *ruler*, Anecd. 26.

stjórman, f. a *ruling*, Stj. 26.

stjórmanr, a, m. a *steersman*, Fb. i. 405; *a ruler*, Edda (pref.), Ma

stjörn-bitlaðr, part. with the bit for a rudder, poët. of a horse, Og. : *stjörn-borði*, a, m. [A. S. *steorbord*; Engl. *starboard*], (sounded *stj*

borði), the starboard side, Fms. vii. 10 (v. l.), viii. 386, Orkn. 362, *passir stjörn-byrðingr*, m. a *starboard man*, Fms. viii. 224.

stjörn-fastr, adj. *provided with a rudder*; *s. skip*, Fms. vii. 47, Ork. 152, Fas. ii. 20.

stjörn-lauss, adj. *rudderless*, Hm. 89; *unruly*, Stj. 255.

stjörn-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *well-steered, orderly*, Hom. 26; *ú-stjór* ligr, *immoderate*, Bárð. 26 new Ed.

stjörn-marr, m. a 'rudder-steed,' i. e. a ship, Hkv.: see stag.

stjörn-samr, adj. a good, wise ruler, epithet of a prince or the lil Fms. vii. 150, Orkn. 176, O. H. L. 22, Magn. 464, Grett. 40 new Ed.

stjörn-taumar, m. pl. the mod. word for the old *stjörnvíðjar*.

stjörn-við, gen. -viðjar, the 'steer-witbies,' *steerage-ropes*, by which rudder is worked instead of a tiller, Edda (Gl.) i. 583, v. l. 7;

brestr í sundr stjörnvíðin, ok gengr frá stýrít, Þiðr. 313; *stjór-við* (gen. sing.), Edda (in a verse).

stjörnvölr, m. a 'steer-wand,' tiller, Edda (Gl.)

stjórr, m. [Ulf. *stjars*; A. S. *steör, stirc*; Engl. *steer*; North. E. a Scot. *stirk*; Germ. *stier*];—a *steer, stirk, young bull*, an obsolete word which seems to occur in Edda i. 460 (in a verse), unless the true read be *stjörnvíðjar*, q. v. The word may be preserved in such local name as *Stjóra-dalr*, and prob. in the dimin. *Stjurla*, q. v. (qs. *stjuri-la*).

STJÚP-, in later, esp. Norse, MSS. the form is deteriorated into *stýr* N. G. L. i. 170; thence into *stýf*-, 392; and, lastly, the *f* is changed into *g* or *k*, *stjúg*-, 405, *stjúk*-, D. N.: [A. S. *steop*-; Engl. *step*-; Ger. *stuf*; Dan. *stiv*-; Swed. *stuf* -: the mod. Dan. *sted*- is a corruption; quite modern date; the original sense of *stjúp* (= *bereft, orphan*) is preserved in the A. S. verb *steópan*.]

B. *Step*-, in *step-son*, -child, -daughter, -mother, -father : *stjú barn*, n. a *stepchild*, Hkr. ii. 118, Ld. 300, Orkn. 434. *stjúp-dóttir* f. a *stepdaughter*, Eg. 597, Landn. 136 (v. l.), 245, N. G. L. i. 350, K.

142. *stjúp-faðir*, m. a *stepfather*, Edda 53, Fms. i. 277, vi. 3 Karl. 490. *stjúp-móðir*, f. a *stepmother*, Landn. 261, N. G. L.

350, K. A. 142; *stjúpmóðir sköpu*, a *stepmother's spells*, from nurse tales, Fas. i. 31; var þvílkast sem í fornum sögum er sagt, at ve hefði, þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir *stjúpmæðra-sköpum*, Fms. viii. 1

stjúpmæðra-sögur, *stepmother-stories, nursery tales*; ok þetra er sli meðr ganni at heyrna, enn *stjúpmæðra-sögur* er hjarðar-sveinar segja, engi veit hvárt satt er, er jafnan láta konunginn minnstan í sínum fr sögnum, Ó. T. (pref.) *stjúp-son*, m. a *stepson*, Edda 18, Grág.

45, Fms. xi. 183, Rb. 416, Fas. i. 374.

stjúpa, u, f. = *stjúpmóðir*, Fas. iii. 471.

stjúpr, m. (mod. *stjúpi*, a, m.), a *stepson*, Hkv. i. 40, Sturl. iii. 14 Edda 56, Fs.: dat. *stjúpi*, Sigvat.

STJÖLR, m., acc. pl. *stjölur*, Hornkl. [cp. *stél*];—the binder part; lé upp stjölur stupa, (Hornkl.); stjölinn konungsins, Fms. xi. 64; með breið stjöl, Bjarn. (in a verse).

stjörnötrr, adj. [stjarna], *starred, with a star on the forehead*, of horse.

stobbi, a, m. a *stub, block*; see *stubbi*.

STOÐ, f. pl. *stöðr* or *stöðr*, later *stöðir*, Hom. 95; *stuðir*, 9; [stýðja];—a post; *stukku steðr frá lúðri*, Gs. 20; *stöð hón undr sto* Gkv. 1; *broddrinn stóð fastr í stoðinni*, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. ii. 11; *steðr ok stólpur*, Edda i. 78; *ábyrgjask hús*, ef steðr eru til fengni Grág. ii. 336; metaph. a *prop*, in phrases, *kippa undan þeirri stoð*

ödr hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; margar stoðir (stoðar Cod. C.) runnu undir hann, frændr, mágar ok vinir, Sturl. i. 160; stoð ok styrkr, Bs. i. 131; at-stoð, *belp*.

stoða, *ad. to stay, support, back*; er þú vill eigi stoða mál vár, Vápn. 14; þér vilist ekki stoða mína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 225; þinn stoða ek mátt, Sigvatr: stoða e-m til e-s, *to help one towards*, Stj. 570; stoða til e-s, *to help towards*, Hom. 4, 73.

2. *to avail, boot*; ekki mun mér stoða, ef mér er dauði ætlað, Nj. 62; stoðaði þú ekki, Hkr. i. 277; hvat stoðar þat? *what boots it?* Fms. vii. 182; mun þér ekki stoða undan-dráttir, ii. 115; ekki stoðar heimboð við hana, af . . . Grág. i. 381; leita annarrar lækningar ef önnur stoðar ekki, 623. 26; hvat hann stoðar í málinu, Skálda 165.

stoði, a, m. = stoð; vinna mikinn stoða, Fms. viii. 167, v. l.

STOFA, u, f., older form stufa; [A. S. *stofa*; Engl. *stove*; Old Germ. *stuve*; Germ. *stube*; Dan. *stue*]:—the oldest sense seems to be that of a *stove-room*, like Germ. *stube*, a *batheing-room* with a 'stove'; stofur tvær, þar skyldi konungur taka bað, Bs. i. 632; bað-stofa, q. v.; and to this refers the phrase, kafna í stofu reyk, *to be choked with the stove-reek in a bath*, as an ignominious death, Grett. 116; stofu-reykr, *the reek of a stove*; kafna í stofu reyk, Grett. 116 A; stofu-smíð, Sturl. i. 181.

2. *one of the rooms in an ancient dwelling*, esp. used for the ladies' sitting-room, and opp. to the skáli; stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459; eldhús eðr stofur, 468; sat Gunnlaugr í stofu, Ísl. ii. 250; gókk þormóðr milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; Ramnveig gókk til stofu, Nj. 83, 175; ganga inn í stofu, Eg. 23, 49, 110, 149, 205, 206, 215, 233; ganga inn ok finna stofu, þar sátu konur tvær, Fær. 41; í stofu þá er konur sátu át verki, Bs. i. 627; þar var karlfát heima ok hvíldu allir menn í stofu, Sturl. i. 142; þar sleginn danz í stofu, ii. 117; hann dreymdi at hann þóttisk sitja í stofu í rúmi sínu, þótti honum stofan alskipud, stóðu boð inn alla stofu ok vistir á, 186, 206, iii. 267; fram í stofunni frá ek hann var er fólkit skyldi háta, Skíða R. 36; þeir gengu frá elda-skála með kutil-diska ok báru inn í stofu, Eg. 238; til stofu er jarl drakk inn, Fs. 12; líta stofa, Sturl. ii. 152, 153, 181, 185, iii. 100, 187, Orkn. 182; trí stofa, Sturl. iii. 42; almanna-stofa, ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; bað-stofa, i. 121, 167, iii. 102, 176, 196; biskups-stofa, 267; set-s., svefn-s., q. v.; nyrkva-s., a 'mirk-stove,' a *dungeon*; stofu-búnaðr, *hangings*, Fms. vi. 42; stofu-dyrr, -gluggur, -gölf, horn-, hurð-, pallr, *the door, window, door . . . of a stove*, Eg. 46, Sd. 142, 143, Gullþ. 62, Fms. ix. 55, Fbr. 68, Ghl. 344, H. E. i. 495, Fær. 194; stofu-refill, Dipl. iii. 4.

STOFN, m., or stoman, N. G. L. i. 243. [Ulf. *stoma* = ἄποστασις; A. S. *stofn*; Engl. *stem*; Germ. *stamm*; Lat. *stipes*]:—a *stem of a tree*; ré á sterkum stofni, Al. 132; líkt sem stykki af stofni tré, Skíða R. 36; f maðr höggr tré, ok hylr stofn, *the stump of a cut tree*, Grág. ii. 296, 98; þar eytt skóginum ok stóðu stofnarnir eptir, Sd. 169; hann hnekkði á at stofni einum, Ísl. ii. 268; ef maðr höggr við í mörku manns, þá kal hann leiða menn til stomus ok láta sjá viðar-höggit, N. G. L. c.

2. *metaph. a foundation*; standa á sterkum stofni, on a *strong footing*, Al. 119; hefjask tveim stofnum, *to look uncertain*, Fas. iii. 76; setja á stofn, *to establish*, Fms. ii. 35; þú settir illa á stofn við hann, Bret. 138; fjár-stofn, bú-stofn, *stock to begin with*.

stofna, *ad. to establish, lay the foundation of*; s. musteri, Ld. 316; stofnuð með göðum efnum, Bs. i. 146; úvænt stofnat, Rd. 270; laudaup sem þér hafit stofnat, Ld. 212; þessi kaupmáli sem þit hafit stofnat, fj. 24; stofna heit, Fms. ii. 16; stofna ráð, 655 iii. 3; stofna ráða-örð, Ld. 64; stofna hesta-þing, Glúm. 366; þessi ætlan sem nú er ofnuð, Fms. vii. 258; þó hef ek í einum stad á stofnat, *I have decided on one place*, Nj. 3.

stofnan, f. a *founding, establishing*.

stofn-setja, t, *to establish*; stofn-setning, f. a *foundation*.

stokka, *ad. to build, raise*; in the phrase, s. hátt, *to aim high*, from rising a high scaffold, Fb. i. 134, Fas. ii. 552.

stokk-bólga, u, f. a *hard swelling*, hard as wood to the touch: okk-bólgin, part. *barnd-swollen*.

stokk-lauss, adj. *without a stock* (of an anchor), Fas. iii. 377.

STOKKR, m. [A. S. *stoc*; Engl. and Germ. *stock*; Dan. *stok*, etc.]:—a *stock, trunk, block, log of wood*; þar höfðu stokkar stórir verit úttr heim, ok svá eldar görvir sem þar er síðvenja til, at eldinn skal ggja í stokks-endann, ok brennr svá stökkinn, Egill greip upp stökk, Eg. 238; sá eldr sem lagðr er í eiki-stokkinn, Bs. i. 223; hann tók á einn stokk er stóð fyrir honum, Finnb. 222; þeir gördu brúar frá yfir díkit ok gördu stokka undir, Fms. xi. 34; skykrer stóð á okkum í búrinu, Sturl. iii. 192; hann lét hola innan stokk einn, Mar.; utu þeir stokki á hrygginn, Fms. vii. 227; allit, stokka eðr steina, *stocks stones*, ii. 265, vii. 227, x. 274, Grág. ii. 132, 360 (of idols).

II. ec. usages, *stocks on which ships are built* (bakka-stokkar); skipit hljóp stokkunum fram á ána, *she slipped from off the stocks into the river*, us. viii. 196; *the mast-step*, tók tréit at falla fram eptir stökkinn, ix. 386;—*the gunwale of a ship* (borð-stokkr), Fas. ii. 38;—*the rizes or beams laid horizontally on a wall, hence the mod. Norse stokka-búr*, Gisl. 88; hence the phrases, 'innan stokks' or 'fyrir innan stokka,' *in-doors*, opp. to 'útan-stokks,' 'fyrir útan stokka,' *out-of-doors*;

according to an Icel. phrase, the wife rules 'innan-stokks,' the husband 'útan-stokks,' Nj. 11, Ísl. ii. 401, Grág. i. 333, Rd. 176; innan stokks eðr innan garðs, Ghl. 136 = gaff-stokkr, Eg. 91 = set-stokkr (q. v.), Nj. 202, Gisl. 72, Grág. ii. 119; hann gókk síðan inn í eldahn ok steig síðan á stokk upp ok skaut exinni upp á hurð-ása, 182; Hörðr stóð við stokk, ok gókk nú hit fyrsta sinni frá stökkum ok til móður sinnar, Ísl. ii. 15, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 4 (the local name Stokks-eyrr): cp. also the phrase, strálaust er fyrir stokkum, *no straw before the benches*, Fas. ii. 38:—a *bed-side* (nim-stokkr), hvila við stokk eðr þili, Sturl. i. 207; á stokk fram, Ld. 214, Eg. 560; sitja fram á stokk, 396:—*the stock of an anvil*, Edda 74: *the stock of an anchor*, see stokklauss:—a *pair of stocks* for culprits, setja e-n í stokk, *to set one in the stocks*, Bs. i. 910; liggja í stokki við vatn ok brauð, Rétt. 61; falla stokk á fætr e-m, . . . sitja í stokkinum, Fas. i. 125; also of a *piece of wood* put on the horns of cattle, Eb. 324: the single *square pieces* of a silver belt are called stokkr, whence stokkabelti = a *belt composed of several pieces clasped together*, as worn by ladies in Icel.

2. a *trunk, chest, case*, Pm. 103, Ld. 326, Sd. 191; sívalr stokkr af tágum ok sefi, Stj. 251: freq. in mod. usage of small cases in which women keep their things (often carved), þráðar-s., þrjóna-stokkr.

3. *the narrow bed of a river* between two rocks is called stokkr, or áin rennr í stokk, Hbl. 56, freq. in mod. usage.

4. phrases, drekka e-n af stokki, *to keep drinking with one till he drops*, Ó. H. 71; sitja e-n af stokki, *to sit one out, till he leaves*; stinga af stokki við e-n (mod. stinga e-n af stokki), *to prick one out of one's seat*, Nj. 166;

stiga á stokk ok strengja heit, *to place one's foot on the stock* (the set-stokkr) *in making a vow*, a heathen rite, Fas. ii. 293.

5. a *pack of cards*. COMPS: stokka-belti, n. (see above), Sturl. ii. 212. stokka-búr, n. a *chamber built of stocks* (as in Norway), Gisl. 88, Fbr. 172, Glúm. 358. stokka-ker, n. a *cash placed on stocks*, Gisl. 88, Am. 6.

stola and stoli, adj. *stolen*; in draum-s., vit-s., ham-s., q. v.

stola-fé, n. *stolen property*, Bjarn. 39 (Ed. wrongly stela-fé).

stola-herr, m. [A. S. *stal-bera*], a *band of robbers*, Bs. i. (in a verse).

stolin-steftja, u, f. a poem with a *stolen burden*, Fms. iii. 65.

stolt, n. *pride*, (mod.)

stoltz and stoltz, adj. [for. word from the Germ. *stoltz*], *proud*; in alliteration, svá styrkr ok stollz, þidr. 112; svá stoltz eðr stórr, Fms. iv. 162; þótt þú sér stoltz ok stórr, Mag. 3; þó þeir væri svá stollz, at . . . , Eb. 10 new Ed. (see the foot-note 4): the form stoltz only occurs in later vellums and paper MSS., stoltum né dramblátum, Fas. i. 89, Eb. 10, v. l.; þeim hvíta hesti, er ek sá engan stoltara, Karl. 234: passim in mod. usage since the Reformation, through Dan. from Low Germ., stoltir herrar, stoltan stad, Bs. ii. 305 (verses 2-4 of a poem of A. D. 1540); borgað holtið stoltum, Bs. ii. 482 (verse 18), Pass., Vidal. COMPS: stoltar-fljóð, f. a *gallant lady*. stoltar-menn, m. pl. *stout, gallant men*.

stoltz-liga, adv. *proudly*, Fms. x. 278, þidr. 156.

stopall, adj. [stúpa], *shaking, reeling, rocking*; fara stopalt, *to go rocking, meet with a mischance*, Fms. iii. 84, vii. 23; ganga stopalt, vi. 108; stopalt monuð ganga, Am. 14.

2. in mod. usage stopall means *variable, unstable*, of a thing; stopul atviunna; stopul gæði, Bb.

stopðir, adj. pl. [see steypðr], *erect, steep*, like a steeple, epithet of a column of steam; stopðir reykir, Edda 102 (in a verse).

stop-hmisa, u, f. a 'somersault (?)', = kollhnis, q. v.: the name of a giantess, þd.

stoppa, *ad.* [Germ. *stopfen*], *to stuff*, Fas. iii. 211: *to stop*, mod.

STORD, f. a *young wood, plantation*, Edda ii. 483: in the phrase, falla sem stord, *to fall like stord*, Fas. ii. 554: poet., stordar úlfur, stordar gandr, -galli, *the wolf, bane, etc., of the s., i. e. fire*, Lex. Poët.; stordar lykkja, 'wood-loop,' i. e. a *serpent*, Km.

2. *the earth* (grown with brush-wood), poet., Lex. Poët.; stordar men, poet., *the necklace of the earth = the sea*, Hd.; hauk-stord, 'hawk-land,' i. e. *the wrist*, Lex. Poët.

II. the name of an island in Norway, Fms.

storg, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 281.

storka, *ad.* *to provoke, irritate*; s. e-m: storkan, f. *provocation*.

storka, u, f. *coagulation*, a nickname, Fms. ix.

storkinn, part. *coagulated*; blóð-s.

storknað, [Ulf. *staurknan* = ἔμφαιθεαι], *to coagulate*; storknað blóð, Clem. 55, freq. in mod. usage.

storkr, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a *stork*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

STORMR, m. [A. S., Engl., and Dan. *storm*; Germ. *sturm*], a *storm, gale, tempest*, Fms. x. 135; stormar miklir, s. mikill, i. 102, Eb. 48, 50, Al. 67, Bs. i. 484, Sturl. ii. 121; s. veðrs, Fms. iii. 16, passim.

2. *metaph. an uproar, tumult*, Fms. i. 36, vi. 437, xi. 160; *storm, fury*, hann (the bear) fór með miklum stormi, Fms. ii. 100. storma-samr, *adj. stormy*, Sks. 181.

storm-samr and storm-samligr, adj. *stormy*, Sks. 629, Stj. 446, Fms. i. 97.

storm-viðri, n. *storm-weather, a tempest*, Bs. i, Grett. 128 new Ed.

stoti, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

STÓ, f. [a contracted form of stofa?], a stove; in *eld-stó* (qs. *eld-stofa*?), q. v.

STÓÐ, n. [A. S. *stod*; Engl. *stud*; Germ. *stuf*]:—a stud of horses, Fms. vii. 21, Fas. iii. 91, Krók. (in a pun), Sæm. 128; fylmerr í stóði, Grág. i. 504; jalda í stóði, Kormak; hann gekk upp eptir dalnum til stóðs síns, Hrafn. 8. COMPDS: **stóð-hestr**, m. a stallion, Grág. i. 441, 504, Landn. 93, Lv. 19, Nj. 69. **stóð-hross**, n. [A. S. *stod-bors*], a stud-horse, Nj. 63, Landn. 93, Bjarn. 55, Gullþ. 13, Fms. vi. 98, Ísl. ii. 62; stóð-hrossa beit, -hagi, Vm. 18, 80, Dipl. v. 22, H. E. ii. 121, passim. **stóð-merr**, f. [A. S. *stod-myre*], a brood-mare, mod. stóð-mieri. Studs are freq. mentioned in the Sagas, not for racing, but for horse-fights (*hesta-víg*, *hesta-þing*), see the passages above, as also þkv.

stóla, u. f. [eccl. Lat.], a stole, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 13, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, MS. 625. 184, N. G. L. i. 347; stólu-bláð, -búningr, Pm. 19, Dipl. iii. 4.

stól-brúða, u. f. a 'chair-bride,' chair-post, thus called from the heads carved at the top of the uprights (Worsaae, No. 556); þeir sá þór með hamri sitja skorinu á stóðbrúðunum, Fbr. 170; þeir sá Sólránu sitja á stóli ok var hár hennar bundit við stóðbrúðurnar, Bárð. 31 new Ed. (thus the vellum brúðinar of the Ed. is an error); hón hnigr þá aprt at stóðbrúðunum, Fas. ii. 223; síðan drap hann sér við stóðbrúði (-brúðu?), ok fann at þar sat maðr á stóli, Grett. 37 new Ed.

stól-klæði, n. = stóla, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84.
stól-konungr, m. 'the throne-king,' thus the Northmen styled the Greek emperor, Fms. passim.

STÓLL, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a stool, chair; setjask á stól, Nj. 179; eptir endi-löngu vóru skipaðir stólar, Fms. x. 16; stólar tveir (in a church), Vm. 70. 2. metaph. a bishop's see or residence, Fms. ix. 2 (biskups-stóll); sitja at stóli, Bs. i. 171; fór biskup heim til stóls síns, 508; skal annarr biskup vera at stóli í Skáláholtri, K. þ. K.; Hóla-stóll, Skáláholts-s., the see of H., Sc. of the pope, a see, 625, 58: of a king, a throne; stól ok höfuðstað, Ó. H. 65, Fms. vii. 159, Stj.

stóll, m. [Gr. *στόλος*?], a stock; in compds, skipa-stóll, a stock of ships, a fleet, see skip; höfuð-stóll, funds, stock. 2. plur. stólar, eccl. hosts of angels, Hom. 133; stóla-fylki, a host of cherubim, Greg. 37 (from the white gown 'stóla'?).

stól-maðr, m. a chairman, MS. 234. 157.
stólpí, a, m. a post, pillar, Bs. ii. 122, Stj. 285, Fb. ii. 24, Al. 116, Magn. 428; steðr ok stólpar, Edda. COMPDS: **stólpa-gripir**, m. a pillar of an animal, of a fine horse. **Stólpa-sund**, n. the 'Pillar-sound,' Straits of Gibraltar.

stól-setning, f. entronement, Fagrsk. 134.
stól-settr, part. entroned, Fms. vi. 93, Stj. 631.

STÖRR, adj., compar. stærri ok stærri, superl. stærstr, i. e. stærri, stærstr; [a word peculiar to the Northern languages, from which it has entered into the Finnish; A. S. *stór*; Engl. *sturdy*; North. E. *sturdy*]:—the original sense seems to be 'stirred,' 'disturbed' (cp. III), but it is only used in the sense big, great, of size; ein stærst, Fms. iii. 123; þein miklu stærri, Eg. 769; stórir járnrekndir, Sks. 457; stórir askar, Eg. 204; stór héruð, 275; stór veðr. [cp. Shetl. *stoor*], rough weather, great gales, Ld. 50; stórr sær, a high sea, Sks.; stór, stærri sár, Nj. 153; stærst hof hér á landi, Landn. 335 (Mantissa); í stórum töskum, Hkr. iii. 244. II.

metaph. great, potent; við alla ena stærri menn, Ld. 124; mæltu at hann skyldi góra Olaf eigi of stórum, Fms. i. 99; at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; gör þik eigi stærri enn þú átt kyn til, Fms. xi. 236; hve marga (aura) ok hve stóra, Grág. i. 136. 2. great, important; enna stærri mála, Nj. 2. 3. proud; bændr vóru þar því stærri enn annarsstaðar, at engi vildi til koma, Fms. iv. 112; Sigríð kona hans var heldr stór, v. 30 (skap-stórr, Ó. H. l. c.). III. neut., gördi þá stórt á firdnum, the sea rose high, Eg. 60; tíðendi þau er honum lægi svá stórt við, Fms. xi. 102; höggva stórt, to strike hard, Nj. 53. IV. adverbial phrases, stórum, very greatly, much; svá at ek finna stórum, Ísl. ii. 343; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fas. 153; þat berr stórum, it amounts to much, Fms. ii. 37; ætla ek stárum bera hin laga-brotin, vii. 305; stórum ríkr, very mighty, Hkr. iii. 244; stórum vinsæll, Fms. vii. 102; stórum feginn, Eg. 567; stórum skóruhlgt, Ld. 106. 2. stórum, more, in a greater degree; skjótara ok stárum, Sks. 71; gefit hefir þú mér stárum, Fms. vii. 56; eigi stárum né smárum, neither more nor less, Grág. i. 241.

3. stórs, adv.; ekki stórs of ökla upp, Bs. i. 349. 4. stóru-gi, adv. much, greatly, Ísl. ii. 384; see -gi.
B. In compds, and with nouns, stór-, like smár-, is chiefly prefixed to nouns in plur. or in a collective sense; stór-auðigr, adj. very wealthy, Landn. 68, Eg. 2, 23, Fms. xi. 293, Hdl. 39. stór-ár, f. pl. great waters, Stj. 87, Rb. 350. stór-beinótttr, adj. bony, coarse-faced, Eb. 30, Fas. i. 173. stór-blót, n. pl. great sacrifices, Fms. v. 164. stór-bokkar, m. pl. 'big bucks,' lordlings, mighty and overbearing men, Eb. 334, Fms. viii. 238 (spelt bukkar), xi. 260, Bs. i. 621. stór-borgir, f. pl. big towns, Róm. 264. stór-borinn, part. high-born, Hkr. i. 243, Bar. 14. stór-brögðótttr, adj. very sly, Hdm. 13. stór-burðigr, adj. = stórborinn, Fas. ii. 474, v. l.

stór-bú, n. pl. great estates, Eg. 170, Fms. i. 13. stór-bygðir, f. pl. large counties, settlements, Ó. H. 174. stór-byssur, f. pl. big catapults, Fas. iii. 428, v. l.: big guns. stór-bæir, m. pl. great estates, Hkr. i. 20. stór-bændr, m. pl. great freeholders, Fms. ii. 40, Orkn. 136, Sturl. i. 37. stór-deildir, f. pl. great differences, quarrels, Sturl. i. 140, iii. 7. stór-deilir, f. pl. id., Sturl. i. 140 C. stór-draumar, m. pl. portentous dreams, Sturl. ii. 204 C. stór-efni, n., in stór-efnis-menn, m. pl. mighty men, Fms. xi. 7, 13, Gisl. 55, Háv. 50, Glúm. 37. stór-efni, n. pl. important cases, N. G. L. stór-eignir, f. pl. great landed estates, Hkr. iii. 19; stóreigna maðr, a great landowner, Ísl. ii. 202. stór-erviði, n. severe toil, hard work, Sturl. iii. 65. stór-eyjar, f. pl. great islands, Fms. vii. 85. stór-fé, n. great wealth, Nj. 178, Eg. 75, Fms. ix. 320; stórfjár ok dýrgripa, vii. 186. stór-feginn, adj. very fair or glad, Ver. 19, Bret. 46, Fms. xi. 29. stór-fengr, adj. gross, huge; hann var s. ok auðigr, Sturl. i. 8; föður átta ek heldr stórfengann, Brand. 62; stórfeng kýr, a good milk cow, Bs. i. 194. stór-fetaðr, part. long-striding, taking great steps, Fas. ii. 348; s. hestr, Edda 57. stór-fetr, adj. id., Greg. 17. stór-firðir, m. pl. big firths, Fb. iii. 446. stór-flskar, m. pl. big fishes (ubales), Fas. ii. 113. stór-fjaðrar, f. pl. big feathers, Sks. 114. stór-fjarri, adv. very far, Lex. Poët. stór-fjöllótttr, adj. with great fells, Eb. 8. stór-flokkar, m. pl. great 'flocks,' large detachments, Ó. H. 208. stór-frórar, m. pl. ice-fields, Grett. (in a verse). stór-fuglar, m. pl. big birds, El. 2. stór-fundir, m. pl. great meetings, great battles, Nj. 107. stór-föt, n. pl. big clothes, Glúm. 390. stór-geðr (-geðjaðr), adj. great-minded, Lex. Poët.: = stórgætr (?), Bs. i. 606. stór-gjafir, f. pl. great, lordly, rich gifts, Nj. 151, Fms. vii. 2. stór-gjöfúll, adj. munificent, Hkr. i. 291, Fms. viii. 238, Bs. i. 81, Magn. 464. stór-gjöld, n. pl. heavy fines, Fms. i. 66. stór-glepir, m. pl. great crimes, Fms. vii. 261, Stat. 260, Sks. 773. stórglæpa-maðr, m. a great criminal, Stj. 40. stór-glæpligr, adj. highly criminal, Sks. 773. stór-gnúpur, f. pl. huge peaks, mountains, Fas. ii. 76. stór-góz, n. a great property, Bs. i. 853. stór-grýti, n. pl. big stones, rocks, Mag. stór-grýtttr, adj. rocky, stony, Fms. xi. 239. stór-gættlingar, m. pl. magnates, 623, 32, Al. 16. stór-górr, part. of great size, Lex. Poët. stór-hagr, adj. very skilled, bandy, Fas. ii. 347. stór-heimsligr, adj. 'big-foolish,' grossly foolish, 625, 73. stór-heit, n. pl. great vows, Bs. i. 421, Fms. ix. 387. stór-héruð, n. pl. great districts, Stj. 83, MS. 655 xvi. A. 3, Ó. H. 125. stór-hlutir, m. pl. great things, Fms. vii. 136; in an evil sense, great sins, MS. 671. 16, N. G. L. i. 459. stór-hræddr, adj. much afraid, Fbr. 149. stór-huga, adj. aiming high, aspiring. stór-hugaðr, adj. high-minded, proud, Am. 72, Stj. stór-hvalir, m. pl. big whales, Sks. 122. stór-hveli, n. id., Fas. ii. 78. stór-höfðingjar, m. pl. great magnates, Fms. vii. 206, 209, Hkr. ii. 140, Barl. 127, Sks. 6. stór-högg, adj. dealing heavy blows, Fms. xi. 131, Landn. 69, Fb. ii. 128. stór-illa, adv. very badly, Grett. 120, Fms. i. 12, Fb. i. 411. stór-illr, adj. very bad, Fms. ix. 393, Lv. 68. stór-jarteinir, f. pl. great wonders, Stj. 289. stór-kappar, m. pl. great champions, Fas. ii. 481. stór-katlar, m. pl. big kettles, Fms. x. 29. stór-kaup, n. pl. wholesale buying. stórkaup-maðr, m. a wholesale dealer, Fb. ii. 75. stór-keralda, adv. in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. stór-kertri, n. pl. great tapers, Flóv. 35. stór-keröld, n. pl. large vats, Dipl. v. 18. stór-klæki, n. pl. great wickedness, Band. 38 new Ed., Ó. H. 227. stór-kostliga, adv. in grand style, Bs. i. 645. stór-kostligr, adj. grand; bær s., Ó. H. 66; s. gjafir, Sturl. i. 48; colossal, Fb. i. 522. stór-kvikendi, n. pl. great beasts, Stj. 70. stór-kvæði, n. pl. great poems, Skálda 205. stór-langr, adj. very long, Eb. 24. stór-látr, adj. proud, haughty, Fms. i. 2: munificent, Fs. 51, Al. 70: not content with a little (opp. to smá-látr), Eg. 17, Fms. vi. 368. stór-leiði, n. a long way, Bs. i. 458. stór-leikr, m. presumption, pride, Fms. iv. 206, Ölk. 34, Stj. 537. stór-leitr, adj. big-faced, Sturl. ii. 99. stór-lendur, f. pl. great lands, Bs. i. 226. stór-liga, adv. greatly, very, Bret. 24, Eg. 57: proudly, Edda 30; svara s., Fms. i. 3; mæla s., vi. 246, x. 194. stór-ligana, adv. = stórliga, Stj., MS. 227, passim. stór-ligr, adj. great, Eg. 46. stór-ljótr, adj. very ugly, Glúm. 387. stór-lokkar, m. pl. long locks, Fas. i. 173. stór-lyndi, f. magnanimity, Fms. vii. 198, Hkr. iii. 245; sína s., Fms. vii. 96. stór-lyndr, adj. magnanimous, Fms. vii. 98; high-spirited, Nj. 18, Fs. 129, Grett. 158. stór-læti, n. liberality, Ld. 30, Fms. x. 235: pride, v. 71, Ölk. 34. stór-lönd, n. pl. great counties, Fms. iv. 140. stór-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), like a grand man, munificently, Fas. 15, Ísl. ii. 337, Eg. 62, Fms. xi. 244. stór-mannligr, adj. magnificent, Fs. 11, 30, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 13, xi. 321. stór-margr, adj. very many, Eg. 219. stór-mál, n. pl. great suits; standa í stórmálm, Nj. 227, Fs. 29, Vápn. 22. stór-mein, n. pl. great evils, Fs. 44. stór-meizli, n. pl. great injuries, Sturl. ii. 49. stór-menni, n. great men, men of rank, Eg. 30, Fs. 11, Fms. i. 31, vi. 19, Ó. H. 71: great folk, Bárð. 172; frá Birni bunn er komit nær allt s. á Íslandi, Landn. 39: a liberal man, Sturl. i. 4, 9.

- Eg. 38, 198: *a big man, giant*, Edda 33. **stór-mennska**, u. f. *greatness, munificence*, Fms. xi. 19, 293, Fs. 15, passim; meir af stórmennsku enn forsjá, Bs. i. 83. **stórmennsku-fullr**, adj. *munificent*.
- stór-merki**, n. pl. *wonderful things, great wonders*; Guðs s., Edda (pref.), Fms. i. 133, Magn. 534, Symb. 29; hvat er fleira stórmerkja frá askinum, Edda. **stór-merkiliga**, adv. *wonderfully*, Mar. **stór-merkiligur**, adj. *wonderful*, Mar. **stór-mikill**, adj. *huge, immense*, Lv. 68, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 63, vii. 79, 278. **stór-mjök**, adv. *very much, immensely*, Fms. vii. 110, Fb. i. 411, Bret. 54. **stór-mæli**, n. pl. *great affairs*; standa í stórælum, Nj. 224: *grave affairs*, þau s. er ek hefi mót yðrum vilja brotið, Orkn. 118; eccl. *the greater excommunication*, hafði biskup í stórælum (in ban) tvá höfðinga, Sturl. ii. 2; lýsa stórælum yfir, to *excommunicate*, iii. 201; biskup vildi ekki með hann tala, þvíat hann var í stórælum, Bs. i. 286, 490, Stat. 260, Anecd. 8, 26. **stór-naudsynjar**, f. pl. *hard necessity*, Gpl. 27, 352. **stór-naer**, adv. *very nigh*, Bs. i. 21. **stór-orðr**, adj. *using big words*, Fms. i. 75, xi. 94; stórt kvæði ok úfagt, *a big-worded, big-sounding poem*, Ísl. ii. 237. **stór-ráð**, n. pl. *great undertakings*, Fms. i. 83. **stór-ráða-samr**, adj. *daring, venturesome*, Grett. 158. **stór-ráðr**, adj. *ambitious*; stórráð ok ráðgjörn, Fms. x. 220; s. ok ágjarn, vii. 28, Orkn. 144; *a nickname*, Sigríðr stórráða, cp. Lat. *superbus*. **stór-refsingar**, f. pl. *severe punishment*, Fms. vii. 36. **stór-rægn**, n. pl. *heavy rains*, Fms. viii. 202. **stór-reki**, m. *'big-wreck'*, *big pieces of jetsum*; allan stórreka, opp. to smáreki, Vm. 129. **stór-ríðinn**, part. *with big meshes*, of a net. **stór-ritaðr**, part. *written in large letters*, Pm. 125. **stór-ríki**, n. pl. *great empires*, Bs. ii. 43. **stór-ríkr**, adj. *very powerful*, Ísl. ii. 202, v. 1. **stór-ræði**, n. pl. *daring, dangerous, great undertakings*, Gpl. (pref. vi), Nj. 66, Fms. i. 83, vi. 10, 37, viii. 120, Sks. 746. **stórræða-maðr**, m. *a man of great aims*, Fms. ix. 283. **stór-rök**, n. pl. *mighty events*, Hom. 55. **stór-sakar**, f. pl. *great offences*, Fms. ii. 4, 33, Ld. 172. **stór-samligr**, adj. *severe*, Sks. 49. **stór-sár**, n. pl. *grievous wounds*, Fms. iii. 118. **stór-skaðar**, m. pl. *great damage*, Bs. i. 144. **stór-skip**, n. pl. *great ships*, Fms. vii. 259. **stór-skorinn**, part. *huge, gaunt*, Fb. i. 566; mikill vexti ok s., Bård. 175; s. í andlit, Fb. i. 258; s. sem Goliath, Stj. 464; stórskorit höfuð, Grett. 83 new Ed. **stór-skriptir**, f. pl. *heavy penances*, K. Á. 192, H. E. i. 509; stórskripta-maðr, ii. 78. **stór-skuldir**, f. pl. *great debts*, Grág. i. 500. **stór-slög**, n. pl. *great visitations, plagues*, Stj. 268. **stór-smiðr**, m. *a notable workman*, Eg. 4. **stór-smíði**, n. pl. *a huge, bulky work*, Edda 19. **stór-staðir**, m. pl. *great towns*, Stj. 68; in Iceland or Norway of *great church-predens*, Fms. vi. 157. **stór-stígr**, adj. *long-striding*. **stór-straumur**, m. *a spring tide*. **stór-streymt**, n. adj. = stórstraumur. **stór-sveitir**, f. pl. *a large detachment*, Fms. ix. 429. **stór-syndir**, f. pl. *great sins*, H. E. i. 521. **stór-sæmdir**, f. pl. *great honours*, Nj. 134, Fms. xi. 331. **stór-sæti**, n. pl. *large ricks*, Eb. 150, 224, Brandkr. 30. **stór-tákn**, n. pl. *great wonders*, Fms. i. 29, Stj. 261; sing., Bs. i. 42. **stór-tignir**, f. pl. *high dignity*, 625. 98. **stór-tíðindi**, n. pl. *great tidings, great events*, Fms. ii. 15, vi. 230, Nj. 195, Rb. 394, Sturl. i. 107 C; *wonders*, Edda 14, Fms. xi. 38. **stór-tré**, n. pl. *huge beams*, Karl. 448, Fms. x. 358, Krók. **stóru-gi**, see stórr (A. IV. 4). **stór-úðigr**, adj. *big-minded*, Hbl. 15, Valla L. **stór-vandi**, a, m. *a great difficulty*, Sturl. ii. 79. **stór-vandræði**, n. pl. *id.*, Fms. vii. 25. **stór-vegir**, m. pl. *broad roads, highways*, Barl. 190. **stór-vegligr**, adj. *very honourable*, Hkr. ii. 100. **stór-veizlur**, f. pl. *great banquets*, Fms. i. 291. **stór-vel**, adv. *right well*, Eg. 60, 423, Ísl. ii. 382. **stór-verk**, n. pl. *great deeds*, Fms. v. 345. **stór-viðaðr**, adj. *large timbered*, Fms. ii. 218. **stór-viðir**, m. pl. *great timbers, big beams*, Fms. ii. 328, x. 361, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 81. **stór-viðri**, n. *a great temple*, Fms. vii. 310, Grett. 153. **stór-virkir**, n. pl. *great feats*, Fms. i. 287, ii. 109, vi. 55, Nj. 193, Ld. 40, Eg. 686, Korm. 242, A. 160. **stór-virkir**, adj. *working mightily*; sterkir ok s., *working like a giant*, Bård. 163; stórvirkir, opp. to göðvirkir, Nj. 55: as the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Hervar. S. begin.). **stór-vitr**, adj. *very wise*, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 31, vi. 10, xi. 13, 205. **stór-viða**, adv. *very widely*, Fbr. 41. **stór-yrði**, n. pl. *big words*, Eg. 258, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 419, x. 71, xi. 256, Al. 18. **stór-ýðigr**, adj. = stóruýðigr, Valla L. 208. **stór-þing**, n. *a 'storing', great council (oecumenical)*, Karl. 548, Pr. 104, Rb. **stór-þorp**, n. pl. *great villages*, Fagrsk. ch. 193. **stór-þungt**, n. adj. *very heavy*, Eb. 284. **stór-þurftir**, f. pl. *great need*, Bs. i. 525. **stór-ættaðr**, adj. *big-born*, Eg. 16, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 186, vi. 246. **stór-ættr**, f. pl. *great families*.
- STRAFF**, n. [from Germ. *strafe*], *punishment*, N. T., Pass., Vidal, (mod.); not used before the time of the Reformation.
- straffa**, að, to *punish*, N. T., Pass., Vidal, (mod.)
- stranda**, að, to *founder*: **strand**, n. *foundering*, (mod.)
- strandar**-, see strönd.
- strand-högg**, n. *a 'strand-raid'*, such as *the raid* of the old Vikings who landed on the coasts and drove off cattle and stores for their ships; þar ar nógt búfé til strandhöggva, Fms. i. 128: in the phrase, höggva s., to *make a strandhögg*, Eg. 81; þurfa strandhöggva, ... leita eptir strand-
- höggvi, Fms. vii. 68; um morguninn kómu þeir ofan með strandhögg mikil, *much cattle, great booty*, vi. 79.
- strand-lag**, n. *'strand-laying'*, *the right of laying a net along a shore or bank*, Grág. ii. 350.
- strand-maðr**, m. *a 'strand-man', one who lives on the coast*, Sturl. ii. 205: **Strand-menn**, n. pl. *the men from a (country) strand*, iii. 276.
- strand-setr**, n. *the being left behind on the strand after the ship has sailed*; sitja strandsetri eptir, Grág. i. 263; sitja strandsetrum, 290.
- strand-varpa**, u. f. *a net to be laid along the coast*, þiðr.
- strand-vegr**, m. [Dan. *strandvei*], *a coast-road, road to the coast*, D. N. iii. 496.
- strangi**, a, m. *a roll of clothes*; fata-s., kleða-s., lóreps-s., reifa-s., q. v.
- strang-leikr**, m. *strengib*, Bs. i. 349.
- strang-lign**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *strongly, severely*, Stj. 155.
- STRANGER**, adj., *ströng*, *strangt*, [a common Teut. word]:—*ströng*: of a stream, *ströng* n., *a strong, rapid river*, Ísl. ii. 352, Fms. viii. 49; *strangt* *straumfall*, Stj. 489; allra á (gen. pl.) *strangast*, Stj. 73; *stranger*, opp. to hægr, Hom. (St.); *ströngust* *orosta*, *the strongest, hottest fight*, Eg. 33; *bardagi langr ok s.*, Stj. 544: of pain, *strangan augna-veik*, Bs. i. 317; *ströng sött*, Pr. 411. 2. *hard, rigid, severe*, (Germ. *streng*); *strangr ok stríðr*, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 58; *strangt atkvæði*, Hom. (St.); at þeir sé strangari í at göra yðvarn vilja, Ld. 178; *ströng var stórhuguð*, Am. 72; *ú-strangr, gentle, meek*, Fb. i. 340. II. *a nickname*, *strangi*, Landn.
- straum-brot**, n. *a breaking the stream*, Fms. vii. 27.
- straum-fall**, n. *a stream, current*; s. árinna, 623. 37: *a tide*, *köstuðu akkerum ok biðu straumfalls*, Ó. H. 136.
- STRAUMR**, m. [a common Teut. word; A. S. *streám*; Germ. *strom*; Dan. *ström*]:—*a stream, current, race*, of the sea, the tide, a river, Rb. 438; *ullar-lagð rak fyrir strauminum*, Edda 74; *straumur var í sundinu*, Fms. i. 93; *sigla þeir inn at straumum* (of the currents through the belt of islands which bar the mouth of Hvamnfirth in western Iceland) *þann* *straum* er hét *Kolkistu-straumur*, sá er í mesta lagi þeirra *strauma* er á *Breidafirði* eru, Ld. 56; *misganga straumanna*, Orkn. 266; *fyrir veðri eðr fyrir straumi*, Grág. ii. 384: in the phrase, *brjóta straum fyrir e-u*, to *break the stream for one, bear the brunt*, Karl. 136, Orkn. 344. 2. *of the tide*; *Gunnsteinn segir at þá skipti straumum (change of tide) ok máll var* at sigla, Ó. H. 136; *stór-straumur, a spring-tide*; *smá-straumur, a neap-tide*. II. in local names, **Straurm**, **Straurm-fjörðr**, **Straurmnes**, Landn. **strauma-skipti**, n. pl. *the change of spring-tides*, Fms. iv. 304.
- straum-vatn**, n. *stream-water, running-water*, Stj. 490.
- straum-önd**, f. *a 'stream-duck', anas torquata*.
- strax**, adv. [from Germ. *stracks*], *at once*; the word first occurs in the 14th century, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. iii. 420, and is freq. in mod. usage, both in speech and writing, Vidal, Pass.
- STRÁ**, f., dat. pl. *strám*, [A. S. *strew*; Engl. *straw*; Dan. *straa*; Germ. *stroß*]:—*straw*; af hverju strá, Landn. 31; hann tók eitt strá ok dró eptir gólfinu, Fms. vii. 219; *liggja stíðr á strám*, of a corpse, Sól. 47: the floors of ancient halls were covered with straw (sedge), hence *flets-strá*, *pell-strá*, *bench-straw*, Ls. 46: *allit*, í *búri* . . . á *starru eða strái*, N. G. L. i. 383: *corpses were laid on straw at a lyke-wake*, sá *eina nótt er ek lá stíðr á strám*, Sól. 47; *lík skal færa í úthús ok hylja með starru eða strái*, 392; *lík-strá*, *ná-strá*, q. v. 2. *phrases*: *öll strá stanga e-n*, *every straw stings one*, of an ill-used man (perhaps from some old tale similar to that of Herr Korbes in Grimm's Märchen), Fms. xi. 155; *mjókk vilja mik öll strá stanga*, Sturl. iii. 141; *stráin stangi þik*, an imprecation, Fas. iii. 206 (in a verse):—*falla í strá*, to *fall into straw, be lost*, Fbr. (in a verse); *falla sem strá*, to *fall like straw, be mown down, perish*. [A. S. *strewjan*; Engl. *strew*], to *strew, cover* (benches) *with straw*; *stráit bekki*, þkv. 22; *bekki at strá*, Em. 1; *gólf var stráð*, Rm. 23 (but only in the house of Þaðir and Móðir); *var stráð gólf á Sæbóli af sefinu af Seftjörn*, Gísl. 27 (cp. síðan tekr hann seift af gólfinu, 29); *brynjum um bekki stráð*, Gm. 9. The 'strá gólf' (Hkr. iii. 180) is an error for *stein-gólf*, see Fms. vi. 440, l. c., for the custom of strewing the hall was not a novelty, but a well-known custom of the heathen age from time immemorial. 2. *to strew*, Sks. 633 (138 new Ed.).
- strá-beygir**, m. *the 'straw-bender', i. e. the wind*, in a pun, Krók. 64.
- strá-dauga**, adj. [Dan. *straa-død*], *'straw-dead', dying a natural death*, from the corpse being stretched on straw, see strá (above), Korm. (in a verse); in the old heathen times an inglorious death, opp. to *viðnauðr*, cp. þat óttudumk ek um hrið, er fríðr þessi inn mikli var, at ek munda verða elli-daundr inni á pall-strám minum, Hkr. i. 149.
- strá-drepa**, drap, to *slay all*, leaving none.
- strá-hattr**, m. *a straw-hat*, D. N. v. 835, (mod.)
- STRÁKR**, m. [strjúka?], *a landloufer, vagabond*, Korm. 196; *hinn átti börn með strákrum*, Bs. i. 286, 807; *strákrar*, opp. to *góðir menn*, Sturl. i. 62; *strákrar*, *stafkarlar*, *göngu-menn*, opp. to *'róskir menn'*, ii. 6; *einn útan-hérads strákr* . . . *strákrinn*, Bs. i. 627; þar voru menn fengirn at vaka strákrar þrír, Sturl. iii. 146; in mod. usage *an idle*

lad, a rascal, þegiðu, strákr! COMPS: strákr-ligr, adj. roguish, skíða R. strákr-maðr, m. a rascal, Fær. 254. strákr-ótttr, adj. rascally. strákr-skapr, m. rascality.

strá-lauss, adj. 'strawless,' of a floor, Fas. ii. 38.

strá-viði, n. *brush-wood*, = hráviði, Fas. ii. 178.

streða, að, see serða, part. ströðinn, Grág. ii. 147.

streita, u, f. a *hard struggle*, tug.

streitask, t. [strita, the *i*, ei referring to a lost strong verb], to *struggle* *hard*, tug (conversational), Finn. 220.

strembinn, adj. *hard to digest*.

Streindir, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the county Strönd*, Sturl. ii. 90, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim: also -strendingar in compds.

strendr, adj. [strönd], only in compds, fer-strendr, þri-s., útt-s., = *square*, *triangular*, *octagonal*.

streng-beint, n. adj. = strengrétt (q. v.), Fr.

streng-flaug, f. *the notch for the bow-string in an arrow*, Fms. ii. 271, Hem. MS. (Fb. iii. 404 has wrongly strenglág).

streng-færi, n. pl. *stringed instruments*, Mar.

strenging, f. a *stringing*, *binding fast*; in heit-s.

strengja, ð, [streng], to *string*, *fasten with a string*, to *bind tight*; hosan strengd at beini, Eg. 602; sterkliga saman strengt, Stj. 12; strengdr niðr í kistuna, Fr. 412; s. aprt dyr, kirkju, hlíð, port, to *fasten the door*, Grett. 159, Bs. ii. 76, Mar.; s. e-n inni or úti, to *shut one in or out*, Karl. 152, Stj. 40; þeir létu búa um akkeri, ok strengja um við, Fms. viii. 113; hann strengdi allt í milli skipanna ok brygganna, *strengthened cables between the ships and the bridges*, 121; steinninn á sleða settur ok ramliga strengdr, Mar. 2. The phrase, strengja heit, or s. e-s heit, to 'fasten a vow,' make a solemn vow, Fs. 122, Hrafn. 5, Fms. i. 3, xi. 26, 109-112, Fb. ii. 353, Isl. ii. 166; see heit, heit-strenging.

streng-leikr, m., pl. -leikar, a *stringed instrument*; alls-konar söng-færi, organ, simpan, salterium, gígjar, hörpur ok alls-konar strengleikar, Fms. vii. 97, Stj.; margháttaðir strengleikar, Fms. viii. 48; leikastrengleik, to *play an instrument*, Bret. 56, 104; heyra þjótandi strengleika, Sks. 633, Fms. xi. 341. 2. [as a rendering of the Breton or Fr. *lais*]—a *lay*, Str. 37; a collection of such *lais* translated into Norse is called Strengleikar, see List of Authors (G. II. B); strengleiks-ljóð, strengleiks-saga, Str. 14, 74.

STRENGR, m., gen. strengjar, pl. strengir, strengja, strengjum, strengi; [A. S. *streng*; Engl. *string*; O. H. G. *strang*; Dan. *stræng*]:—a *string*, *cord*, *rope*, with a notion of being hard-twisted; var strengr snaraðr at fótum þeim öllum, of an execution, Fms. i. 179; bundnir á einum streng, xi. 146; leysa menn ór strengnum, 147; strengir til at festa með hús, Nj. 115; þeir ristu í strengi feldi sína, *they cut and twisted their cloaks into ropes*, Ó. H. 152, Fms. xi. 3. 2. *naut. a cable* (anchor-cable, mooring-rope); bera strengi á land, Nj. 273; þeir skutu út bryggjum ok slógu strenginum, ok drógu út skipin, Eg. 75; drekin flaut um strengi, *rode at anchor*, Fas. i. 395; liggja um strengi, to *lie at anchor*, Ld. 76; heimta skipin út undir strengina, Fms. viii. 202, 379; draga upp strengi sína, Ó. H. 136; ek fæ dreng til strengjar, Fs. (in a verse); til strengjar, Grág. ii. 399; gékk í sundr akkeris-strengirinn... hann kafaði eptir strengnum, Fs. 92; rann á blásandi byrr svá at stóð á hverjum streng, Fas. iii. 630; hann lét þekja sundit ok bera strengi á land, Nj. 273; at skip þeirra hafri einu rúm, ok eigi liggja skip á strengjum þeirra, N. G. L. ii. 281; höfðu þeir þá strengja-raun mikla, Fms. ii. 16. 3. *spec. usages, a bow-string* (boga-strengir); brast strengir, en ör sú er skotið var... Fms. i. 182; boga ok streng á, N. G. L. ii. 41; boga-strengir, Nj. 115, 116; *the string of an instrument*, strengir gullu, Og. 30; glumdu strengir, Akv. 31; drepa strengi, Stj. 458; þann streng hafði hann ekki fyrr sleigt, Fas. iii. 223; harpa strengja rúm, Núm. (fine): of a *bell-rope*, Hom. 69; *buxna-strengir*, *the cord round the top of a pair of breeches*. 4. *a narrow channel of water*; áin rennr í streng, *the river flows in a narrow channel*. COMPS: strengja-ferja, u, f. a *rigged ship*, Fms. ii. 117, v. l. strengja-lauss, adj. *stringless*, Pm. 66. 1. streng-rétttr, adj. 'string-right,' *straight by the line* (Germ. *schürrecht*), D. N. i. 92.

streng-vörðr, m. a *watch at the anchor-cable* (moorings); halda strengvörð, Fms. x. 135; við strengvörð á stýri, Kormak.

streyma, d, [straur; Dan. *strømme*], to *stream*; vötnin streymdu í sinn farveg, Stj. 355, freq. in mod. usage.

streymr, adj. *running*; streymt sund, a *sound* (strait) *with a current*, Flöv. 11; and-s., mót-s. (q. v.), *adverse*; stór-s., sná-s.

STRÍGI, a, m. [Dan. *strig*], *sack-cloth*, *coarse cloth*; lérept, vaðmál, strigi, N. G. L. iii. 205; skyrta af striga, Art. 10; tólf álur striga, Rétt. 4; striga-dúkr, Fb. i. 212; striga-slittr, Clar., freq. in mod. usage.

strikr, n. a kind of *cloth*, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18 (spelt stryk); silki-strikr, D. N.; strik-skaut, a *bood of strik*, id., B. K. 83.

Strind, f. the name of an island. 2. *land, earth*, in poet. circumlocutions; in mod. poets even *strindi*, n.: Strind-sær, m. a local name in Norway; Strindir, m. pl. *the men of Strind*, Ó. H.

stripill, m. a 'stripling,' a smooth white-haired dog is in Icel. called stripill.

striplast, að, to *run about stripped*, of children; vertu ekki að stripla. strit, n. a *hard task* (strit-vinna); standa í striti.

strita, að, to *struggle*, *strive hard*; hann stritaði heim til skála, Gre 151 A. 2. reflex., stritaðisk hann við at sitja, *he strove hard to s* Nj. 66 (ironical).

STRÍÐ, n. [A. S. *strīð*, whence Engl. *strife*, by changing the into *f*; O. H. G. *strū*; Germ. *streit*]:—*woe*, *grief*, *affliction*, *calamity* sótti bæði at henni stríð ok elli, Ld. 82; hann bar þat með allmik stríði, *he was much afflicted by it*, Fms. x. 239; springa af stríð Ld. 230; síð léttr mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); stemma stríð mann Brandkr. 60; munar-stríð, hug-stríð, Skv. 3. 38; ald-stríð, of-stríð, *beavy grief*, Helr.; af stríðum, Og. 28; mitt stríð er þat... stríð ha staddan ník, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bíða stríð, Hallfred; æxta e-m strí Am. 102; poet., snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. *the winter*, Fb. ii. 55 (in a verse). 2. a *strife*, *combat*; hann gékk fyrstr í hvert stríð, Fr iii. 17. II. *war*, *strife*, Lat. *bellum*; this sense occurs first at t end of the 13th century; þá var stríð mikit á Englandi, Fms. x. 151 halda stríð við e-n, Stj. 435, v. l.; heyja stríð, to *wage war*; í stríði, E i. 799; stríð milli Engla-koungs ok Frakka-koungs, ok hafði Engl konungr sigr, Ann. 1340; lauk svá stríðinu, Fas. iii. 421. COMPD stríðs-afl, a, m. *an army*, 420. stríðs-kostr, m. *the means of fighting*, Sturl. iii. 240. stríðs-maðr, m. a *warrior*, *fighter*, Edda (pref Grett. 118 A, Fas. iii. 421).

stríða, u, f. *adversity*, Stj. 445; *hardness*, *austerity*, *severity*, er biskr lagði stríðu á stóra höfðingja, Sturl. iii. 266; með valdi ok stríðu he agrar kirkju, Bs. i. 288; með freku fullrar stríðu, Fms. ii. 243; stríð vendisk brátt í blíðu, Bs. i. 125; hvárt sem hann mætti blíðu eðr stríð Fms. vi. 250; gangask heldr fyrir blíðu enn stríðu, to *yield sooner gentleness than to hardness*.

stríða, d, to *harm*, *punish*, with dat.; stríddi hón ætt Buðla, Am. 7; hann stríðir þeim með mörgum býsnum ok bardögum, Stj. 436, 517; s. misgörandum en miskunna iðrandum, 567, Bs. ii. 72; the saying, s. stríðir vesall maðr, *he is a fool that plagues himself*, Hom. (St.); hef þrelngs, Hdm. 8 (at sér né stríddit). 2. in mod. usage, to *veex*, *teas* provoke, with words; þú mátt ekki stríða henni, *do not tease her so!* with prepp.; stríða mót, to *strive against*, Fms. ix. 399, Stj. 370; stríð á e-n, to *fight against*, 142, 379, Mar. II. to *fight*, to *war* Eatvarðr Engla-konungr stríddi á Skotland, Ann.; þeir stríddu sín milli, Fms. ix. 229. 2. *recept.*, stríðask á, Edda (pref.), Stj. 384 at vér samlandr ok frændr stríðimk á með of-kappi, Mar.

stríð-gríð, f. *an affliction* (?), Gh. 13.

stríðir, m. *an adversary*, Lex. Poët.

stríð-leikr (-leiki), m. *vehemence*, of a stream, Sks. 154; s. vatnsin: id. 2. metaph. *severity*, *rigour*, Sks. 639, H. E. i. 515; *sullenness* *obstinacy*, Fms. iv. 165.

stríð-liga, adv. *rigidly*, Sks. 496; fara fram s., 569; dæma s., Mar. blása s., *roughly*, Sks. 229.

stríð-ligr, adj. *severe*; s. dómr, Sks. 726; s. kváma, Hkv. i. 47.

stríð-lundaðr ok stríð-lyndr, adj. *obstinate*, *sullen*, Hkr. iii. 97, þó stríð-læti, n. *backwardness*, *sullenness*, Fms. vi. 245, xi. 240.

stríð-mæli, n. *strong language*, Bs. i. 102.

stríð-mætr, part. *using hard language*, Fb. i. 506.

STRÍÐAR, stríð, strítt, adj. *strong*, of a stream, Stj. 73; keldan val stríðara, Art.; í stríðri móðu, Fms. vii. (in a verse); stríðr straumr Bs. ii. 5, Edda (in a verse); stríðr verkr, a *strong pain*, Bs. i. 183 Mar. II. metaph. *hard*, *stubborn*, Fb. i. 558; menn stríðastir ok tortsveigastir, Ísl. ii. 346; s. ok drambsamr, Sks. 701—*severe*, stríðar reisingar, 581; stríðr dómr, Fms. xi. 246; stríð nefst, see nefst:—*veæd* í stríðum hug, Hkr. iii. 277; hvárt sem þat er blitt eðr strítt, *be it eibes blithe or adverse*, Sturl. i. 193; tala strítt, to *speak harshly*, Fms. vii. 38.

stríð-vana, adj. 'sorrowless'; era s., *grief is not wanting*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

stríð-viðri, n. a *contrary wind*, Vigl. 27.

strí-nefr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 310 (strý-nefr?)

strípaðr, part. *stripped*, *naked*.

strípr, m. a *stripling*, Run. Gramm.

stríp-rendr, part. *with stripes*, Sturl. iii. 113.

strjálf, n. [cp. A. S. *stræl* = a *dart*; Germ. *strahl*; Dan. *straale*]:—a *scattering* *abroad*; vera á strjáli: also as adj., fara strjált, to *go one by one*.

strjála, að, to *disperse*, *be scattered* *abroad*, saudirnir strjálást.

strjálingr, m. = strjálf; á strjáling, *scattered* *abroad*.

strjóna, u, f. [A. S. word], a nickname, Fms. xi. (see Saxon Chron.)

strjúgr ok strúgr, n. [the Engl. *stew* may be the same word, dropping the *r*]:—a *stew* of meat, esp. of a coarse kind; stafkörlum strjúg skal senda, Hallgr.; beina strjúgr, *bones boiled to a jelly*. 2. metaph. *bile*, *fastidiousness*; strúgs galli, 'bile-destroyer,' i. e. *wine*, Edda (Ht.); fæða strúg sinn heima, to *urge one's own bile at home*, Þórd. 10 new Ed.

STRJÚKA (strykja), Ó. H. 61, Fms. viii. 217), pres. strýk; pret. strauk, straukt, strauktu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. straukst; plur. strouku; subj. strjúk; imperat. strjúk, strjúktu; part. strokinn: [Dan.

stryge; Engl. *stroke*]:—to *stroke, rub, wipe*; hann strauk blóð af sverðinu, em. 135; strauktu um mækis munn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann strauk ískinn með düknum, Ó. H. 154; þá stökk Sigurðr af baki, en ek strauk est hans ok þó ek leir af honum, Fb. i. 354; tók dükinn, strauk hann sér urteisliga á miðjum, Hkr. 597 new Ed.; lét konungr götra sér laug ok trykja (strjúka, strykva, v. l.) klæði sín, to *brush, beat his clothes*, Fms. iii. 217; en húskona strauk of ripti, *smoothed it, brushed it*, Km.; nú krk hann enn ör ok strýkr bláðit ok fíðrit, þíðr. 88; hann strauk höfuð-einin, Gisl. 47; þreifaði um hendr þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 3; strauk hann hendi sinni um augu honum ok þein, Ó. H. 250; in the phrase, strjúka aldri frjálst höfuð, 'never to stroke a free head,' to live *worry and work*, cp. the Engl. 'no one dared to call his life his own,' Fms. viii. 412 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 124; aldri strykm (sic) vér frjálst ífuð meðan Ólafir er á lífi, Ó. H. 61; Skarphéðinn strauk um ennit, j. 190; with prepp., strjúk þoku ok mörkva frá augum þér, Barl. 116, 30.

2. to *stroke gently*, with dat.; gékk hann jafnan ok strauk ossunum, Finnb. 280; strjúka ketti (or kött), to *stroke a cat*; kött at rjúka og kamba lömb, Jón þorl.

II. metaph. [Dan. *stryge*], to *roke, flog, Clar.*; strjúka af e-m alla húð milli hæls ok hnakkna, id.; júka e-n til blóðs, Bs. ii. 149; see strýkja, húð-strýkja. 2. to *ike out, dash off*; strýkr hann út jambrátt til skógs, Hom. 120; at orní vill hann s., Skíða R. 20, 33; s. brott (cp. Dan. *stryge af sted*), álða (in a verse); strauk hann yðr (dat.) þar, grautnefr, Sturl. iii. 9; strauk Rögvaldur oss (dat.) nú, Mag. 120; to *absent oneself*, þeir uku brott í myrkrinu, Stj. 351; enn hann strjúki veg sinn, Rb. 174; a eru öll strokin, *all gone*, Fms. xi. 423; gózin strjúka, Mar.: so o of a horse or sheep running away from a new owner or pasture to old home, hestrinn strauk frá mér (strok-hestir).

trjúpi, a, m. [Dan. *strube*; Swed. *strupe* = *throat*; akin to stropi, v.]—*the spurting, bleeding trunk*, when the head is cut off; hann lét ggva kálf, ok blæða ór kálf-strjúpanum, Njarð. 374; mjólk hljóf ór úpanum fram fyrst, 655 xiii. A. 1.

troðinn, part., see streða, serða, Grág.

trok, n. [strjúka], a *running away*. strok-hestir, m. a *stray horse*.

troka, u, f. a *stroke*, in a game of cards, Filtr of Stúlka.

trokka, að, to *churn*, freq. in mod. usage; það er farið að strokka.

TROKKR, m. a *churn* (the hand-churn with an upright shaft which worked up and down), Vm. 177; hence the name of the famous hot spring in Icel., the name being taken from the churn-like perpendicular column of water. strokk-hljóð, n. the *sound of churning*.

trompr, m. [Germ. *strumpf*], a *chimney-pot*, Skýr. 512.

tropa, að, to *be not quite fresh*, of an egg; part. stropaðr: an egg is *it glæ-nýtt*, then stropað, and lastly ungað.

tropi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *strobe* = a *spurt*], the *thin yolk of a stropað*, Clar., and so in mod. usage.

trundi, a, m. an *idler*, Edda ii. 496.

trunza, að, [strundi], to *strut*; s. framhjá e-m, (slang.)

TRÚTR, m. [Engl. *strut*], a *sort of hood jutting out like a horn*, Is. xi. 77 (whence the name Strút-Haraldr), D. N. ii. 380, Mag. 6; hetu-strútr, a 'strutting' hood, H. E. ii. 652; hafa strút á höfðinu, wear a *bandkerchief wound round the head*, as old women do in I.

2. the name of a dog with a white neck or head, Fs. (in a verse), and in mod. usage; cp. strýta. 3. as a local name, of a út-formed fell in Icel., see map of Icel.

tryk, n. [Engl. *stroke, streak*; Dan. *streg*], a *stroke*; merkja hina agu (letters) með stryki frá hinum skömmum, Skálda 163; a *dash*.

tryka, að, to *streak, mark with lines*.

trykja, strykva, see strjúka.

trykr, m. a *stroke, gust of wind*; ok var á norðan-strykr sá ok heldr klár, Ísl. ii. 135.

trylltr, m. a *stroller* (?), as a nickname, Fms. ix.

trympa, u, f. [strompr], a kind of *water-jug or bucket*, Skýr. 512.

TRY, n. *tow* of hemp; næfar, strý ok brennu-stein, Fms. viii. 342.

Bi. 799. strý-hærðr, adj. *tow-haired*, Sturl. i. 20.

trykja, t. [strjúka], to *flog, punish*; húð-strýkja, strýkja barn, to *up a child*.

tryta, u, f. [strútr], a *cone-formed thing*.

trylstr, adj. [= the mod. strjált, strjálíng; cp. A. S. *stral* = a *shaft*];

tryla, t. [A. G. *strála*]:—*scattered, dispersed*; allr herrinn fór strælt, Bær. 13.

tryta, t. to *waylay* (?); hann fer heimleidis, þó leylniliga, ok vill

tryta þá ádegis, Sturl. i. 14.

TRÆTTI, n. [from the Lat. *strāta*; A. S. *street*; Engl. *street*; O. H. G. *strāza*; Germ. *strasse*; Dan. *stræde*]:—*a street in a town* (braut, q. v., is *road*). The word is no doubt borrowed from the Latin, for as the old Northmen and Teutons had no towns, they had no streets; it is therefore strange to find such a word in an old poem like Hóm. 13, (the passage is prob. corrupt); so also, einn dag var þat er Kormakr gékk um stræti, Korm. 228, referring to the middle of the 10th century; but as the Sa is of the 12th, the words may perhaps here too be taken as an anachronism; Ólafir konungr gékk einu dag úti á stræti, Fs. 115, referring to áðarós of the year 990; since in the 11th, and esp. in the 12th and

13th centuries, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse market-towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the 'street' ran along the shore (bryggjur), with 'scores' or cross lanes (veitur or almenningar) leading up to the houses (garðar), N. G. L. ii. 240, 243; strætis-búð, a *street-booth*, opp. to garðs-búð, iii. 112; strætis-görð, ii. 244; strætis-kaup, i. 324; strætis-lopt, -stofa, D. N. (Fr.) 2. a kind of *gangway* on board of a ship, [cp. Fr. *pont*]; göra með bryggjum útan tvá vegi slétt stræti, til ástigs hjá viðum, Sks. 400. II. **Streiti** or **Stræti**, a local name, Landn., Þórst. Síðu II., is no doubt a different word, perh. Gaelic.

STRÖND, f., gen. strandar, dat. ströndu and strönd, pl. strendr and strandir, the latter being the older form used in local names; [A. S., Engl., and Dan.-Swed. *strand*]:—*a border, edge*; skjöld, ok gylltir naglar ok strendr, Fms. vii. 323.

II. a *strand, coast, shore* (not of a river, though the London *Strand* is such); allt annat líð hans stóð eptir á ströndu, Fms. i. 159; ferr hann til strandar, Fas. ii. 505, Gh. 13; öll hin nyðri strönd Seyðis-fjarðar, Landn. 252; á hvárri-veggju strönd, Gisl. 8; á inni syðri strönd, id.; hér fyrir ströndinni, Fms. viii. 230; úr-strönd.

III. freq. in local names, of a *coast-land*, Strönd, Strandir, and in compds, Horn-strandir, Barða-strönd, Skarð-strönd, Meðalfells-strönd, Sýr-strönd, Landn. compds: strandar-glöpp, m. a *strand-fool*; in the phrase, verða s., of one who arrives after the ship has sailed, Bs. i. 482, Sturl. i. 165. stranda-menn, m. pl. *men from the county Strand*, Sturl. ii. 169 (= Strendir).

stubbí, a, m. (stobbi), stubbr, O. H. G. 79, [Engl. *stub*], a *stub, stump*, Grett. 84; þann litla stubbinn er eptir var tungunnar, Ó. H. l. c.; með þeim stubba, Karl. 511, v. l.; úrar-stubbí, *an oar stump*, Ísl. ii. 83; tré-s., kertis-s. 2. as a nickname, Bs.

STUÐILL, m. [styðja], anything that 'steadies,' a *stud, prop, stay*; styrkir stuðlar, Barl. 5; þá skulu styrkir stuðlar styðja þik alla vegu, 41; tjöld ok tveir stuðlar, Stj. 308 (= *columna* of the Vulgate); þeir settu þar í stuðla, ok festu þar við viggyðlana, Fms. viii. 216; öruggir stuðlar bæði brjósti ok herðum, Anecd. 4. 2. spec. usages, an *up-right on board ship*, Edda (Gl.): the four posts of a box are called stuðlar (meis-stuðull, opp. to rim, q. v.); *pentagonal basalt columns* are also called stuðlar, and *stuðla-berg*, n. is a *basaltic dyke*.

II. metaph. and as a metrical term, the *supporter*, second repeated letter in an alliterative verse; thus in 'sól varp sunnan sinni mána,' the s in 'sunnan' and 'sinni' is stuðill, supporting the head-stave in 'sól' (see höfuðstafr, p. 308, col. 2), Edda i. 596, 612, ii. 150.

stuðla, að, [stuðill], to *prop, help*; in the metaph. phrase, s. til e-s.

stuðning, f. (mod. *stuðningr*, m., Bs. i. 836, 874), a *steadying, support*; með stuðningi, Fas. ii. 68; ganga með stuðningi manna, Bs. i. 837, 874; styrkir ok stuðning, Stj. 51; allar stuðningar, Róm. 266;—a gramm. term, Edda i. 604. stuðningar-laust, adj. *without support*, Fas. iii. 370, Bs. i. 614.

stufa, u, f., see stofa.

stuggur, m. [styggja], *loathing, abhorrence*; mér stendr stuggur af því, it *bodes me ill*. stugg-lauss, adj. *free from dislike*, Bs. i. (in a verse), Skálda 204, Gpl. 531, Stj. 63; án ok s., K. þ. K. 176; stefna e-m stuld, Nj. 78, Landn. 161; refsa stuldi, Magn. 464, passim.

stulda-maðr, m. a *stealer, thief*, Sturl. i. 61, Fms. iv. 111.

stumpr, m. [Germ. *stumpf*; Engl. *stumpf*], a *stump*, = stubbi, Bs. ii. 138, D. N. ii. 61.

stumra, að, [Engl. *stumble*], to *stumble*, of the gait; fór hann seint ok stumraði, Fms. ii. 59; stumrar hann geysi-mjók, iii. 94; stumraði hann ok gékk við tvær hækjur, Grett. 161. 2. = *styrma*; stumra þeir at Butralda, Fbr. 40.

STUND, f., dat. stundu, pl. stundir, with neg. suff. stund-gi, q. v.; [A. S. *stund*; Old Engl. *stound*; Dan. *stund*; Germ. *stunde*]:—*a certain length of time, a while, hour*, of a longer or shorter time according to the context, mostly of a short time; en er at þeirri stundu kom at héu mundi barn ala, Fms. i. 14; var stund til dags, it was a *while before daybreak*, Ld. 44; stund var í milli (a *good while*) er þeir sá fram-stafninn ok inn eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; langa stund eðr skamma; for a *long while* or a *short*, Grág. i. 155; langri stundu fyrr, long ere, Fms. ix. 450; litla stund, a *little while*, for a *short time*, MS. 623. 32, Bs. i. 42, Eg. 160; jafnilanga stund sem áðr var tínt, Grág. i. 406; er á stundina liðr, er á leið stundina, in the *course of time*, after a *while*, Fms. x. 392, 404; jarl mælti er stund leið, after a *while*, Fbr. 93; þat var allt á einni stundu, er . . . ok, that was all at the same moment, Bs. i. 339; var ok stundin eigi löng, it was but a *short time*, Fms. iv. 361; þat var stund ein, but a *short time*, 623. 32; allar stundir, always, Fms. i. 219, xi. 76; nú liða stundir, the *time passes on*, Fær. 23; er stundir liða, as *time goes on*, in *course of time*, Nj. 54; vera þar þeim stundum sem hann vildi, whenever he liked, Ísl. ii. 205; stundu eptir Jól, a *while after Yule*, Fms. ix. 33; stundu síðarr enn Skalla-Grímr hafði út komit, Eg. 137; alla stund, the *whole time, all the time*, Fær. 123; á þeirri stundu, er . . . during the *time, that . . . in the meantime*, Fms. xi. 360,

K. Þ. K. 33 new Ed.; á þessi stundu, Eg. 424; fyrir stundar sakir, *in respect of time*, Gpl. 31; but um stundar sakir, *but for a while*; dvelja á stundir, *to kill the time*, Band. 23 new Ed.; hann gáði eigi stundanna, Fms. v. 195; sayings, opt verðr lítil stund at seinum, Líkn.; lítil er líðandi stund, *brief is the fleeting hour*, Hkr. i. 154; hvat biðr sinnar stundar, Grett. 168 new Ed.: allit., staðr ok stund, *place and time*.

2. adverbial phrases; af stundu, *ere long, soon*, Íb. 12; fundusk þeir af stundu, Sighvat; munu þeir margir hans úvinir af stundu, *er...*, Ld. 146, Fms. vii. 159, xi. 357; af annarri stundu, *'the next while, ere long'*, Band. 27 new Ed.; fyrir stundu, *a while ago*, Ölk.; um stund, *for a while*, Fb. i. 170, Ísl. ii. 260; nú um stund, *now for a while*, Grág. i. 317; stundum (dat.), [cp. A. S. *stundum*], *at times, sometimes*, Ld. 256, Fms. i. 14; optlaga allar saman en stundum (*but now and then*) sér hverir, 52; stundum... stundum, *sometimes... sometimes*, Sks. 96; gausp upp eldrinn stundum en stundum sloknaði, *alternately*, Nj. 204.

3. in a local sense, *a certain little distance, a little way, a bit*; hann stóð stund frá dyrunum, Bs. i. 660; hann hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá; stund þá, *a bit*, Fms. xi. 85; jarðhús-munna er stund þá var brott frá bænum, Fær. 169; þar í brekkunni stund frá þeim, Rd. 316; stund er til stokksins önnur til steinsins, Hbl., cp. Germ. *stunde*.

4. gen. stundar, stundar hrið, *a good while*, Hkr. i. 150; *very, quite*, with an adjective, stundar fast, Grett. 84 new Ed.; stundar-hart, Fms. iv. 153; stundar hátt, vi. 303, Eg. 408; stundar mikill, Þorf. Karl. 426; öx stundar mikil, Fbr. 12; stundar heilráðr, Eb. 54.

II. *an hour, adding 'days'* (cp. Lat. *hora diei*); í dægri eru stundir tólf, Rb. 6; önnur, þriðja stund dags, Mar., Fms. iii. 57; eina stund dags, 623, 29; tvær stundir dags, *two hours*, Fms. x. 218; of þrjár stundir dags, 623, 14. III. metaph. *care, pains, exertion*; leggja stund á e-t, *to take pains*, Ísl. ii. 341; leggja hér mikla stund á, *to make great exertion*, Boll. 354; leggja niesta stund á, Nj. 31; leggja minni (litla, önga) stund á, Ísl. ii. 347.

COMPDS: stundar-él, *n. a brief storm*, Nj. 200. stundar-hrið, *f. a small distance*, Hkr. i. 150. stundar-stefna, *u. f. a summoning with short notice*, Jb. 30. stunda-tal, *n. a tale of hours*, Rb. 568. stundar-vegr, *m. a short distance*, Pr. 411. stundar-þögn, *f. a brief silence*, H. E. ii. 80.

stunda, *n. dust*; gneri hann of andlit honum moldar stundinu, Greg. 54. stunda, *ad*, [stund III], *to go, proceed*; stopalt munuð ganga ef it stundit hingat, *if ye intend to go thither*, Am. 16; stundu ver þú stundar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); obsolete in this sense.

2. metaph., ef hann vildi s. til Knúts konungs, *cultivate his friendship*, Fms. iv. 293; hvat tjáir mér nú at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; hugr minn stundar til þess Guðs, *er...*, Fagrsk. 11. III. *to strive, usually with prep.*; stunda á e-t, er til e-s, (rarely single); þeir stunda fast á at ræna okkr, Bs. i. 40; man ek á þat stunda meðan ek lifi, Fagrsk. 11, Sks. 14 B; sá hann at ekki var at stunda á þat líð, *they were not to be trusted*, Fms. viii. 29; róit út ör firðinum, ok stundit ekki á Vikverja, ix. 507 (á-stunda, q. v.); stunda til e-s, *to strive towards, seek*; til yðvarrar ólausnar stunda allir, Sks. 13; stunduðu báðir til þess, at konungur skyldi gefa þeim konungs nafn, Fms. x. 28; stunda ek enn til þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 483; *to take pains*, afa þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88.

2. with acc., vilda ek, at allir miðir menn stundaði hann, Grett. 119 A; Ísodd stundar hann í hvern stað framar enn yðr, Trist.; stunda sik með föstum ok vökum, Barl. 148; sá fagnaðr er ek vil sjálfan mik til s., 99; hann þótti engu þá hluti stunda er lands-mönnum væri til nytsemdar, Fms. xi. 346; mod., stunda bókiðinn, s. lestr, *to study, cultivate*.

stundan, *f. a paying respect, regard*; þeir menn er hann ádr hefir haft stundan af, Ld. 146: *heed-taking, painstaking*, hefi ek verið með yðr í góðum fagnaði, en þú hefir ekki haft fyrir þína s., Bær. 5; *pursuit, industry*, af lífi þínu ok s. munu mikil stór-tíðindi hljótask, Orkn. 140; á-stundan, *industry, painstaking*.

stund-gi, *no time*; hví gegnir er góðir menn lifa stundgi (*that good men live no time*) í þessum heimi, Greg. 67.

stund-liga, *adv. with zeal, eagerly*, Stj. 557; *temporally*, Vidal. stund-ligr, *adj. (-liga, a), temporal, worldly*, opp. to eilífr (mostly eccl.), Sks. 794, Blas. 44, Fms. i. 274, x. 371.

stundum, *adv. [Dan. stundom], sometimes*; see stund I. 2.

stunga, *u. f. [stinga], a stab, a wound from a pointed weapon*; blóði því er ór stungunum hafði runnit, Mar.

stunga-fóli, *a, m. (= borfóli, q. v.)*, N. G. L. i. 383.

Sturla, *u. f.* (or perh. better Stúrla, later corrupt form Stulli, *a, m.*, Skíða R. 99); [this word is probably not related to the verb sturla, but is better explained as a diminutive noun (qs. stjuri-la) from stjúrr (or stjúrr), meaning *a stirk, young bull, cp. meylla*; and the ancient Gothic abounded in such diminutive proper names]:—*a pr. name*, Sturl., Landn.; hence Sturlungar, the Sturlunga, a family famous in Icel. in the 12th and 13th centuries. Sturlunga-saga, see List of Authors.

sturla, *ad, qs. stúrla*, [a derivative from stúra, q. v.]:—*to stir, derange, disturb*, esp. of the mind; lílrandi sturlaði hann, Stj. 460 (of king Saul), Barl. 160, 180, 186. 2. reflex., samvizkan mjög þar sturlast við, Pass. 34. 6: part. sturlaðr, *deranged*; öll em ek sturluð af angri, Str. 22, freq. in mod. usage of religious madness.

sturlan, *f. derangement of mind, gloom, despair*; sturlan ok á-hyggi Fas. iii. 456, Pass. 11. 4; hugar s., Stj. 461.

STUTTR, *adj.*, compar. styttri, superl. styttr; stuttara, Sks. 28; stuttr is no doubt assimilated qs. stuntr: [A. S. and Engl. *stunte stunted*]:—*prop. stunted, scant*; stutta brynju, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. 61 s. kyrrill, víb. 63, Valla L. 208; ætla styttri skyrta þína enn kyrrill, St. 287; hárt styttra en eyrna-blöð, Sks. 66 new Ed.; s. toppr, id.; stú skapt, Sturl. i. 64; þrjú tigi álna var yfir gjána þar sem styttr var, Fa. ii. 405; of time, stuttar samvistir, Bs. i. 629; fyrir stuttu, *a short while ago*, Fas. iii. 532; stuttr máls-hátt, Bs. ii. 6; hafði hann stuttar kvainingar, Fms. iii. 95; scant, stutt hjálpr, Barl. 58; svara stutt, *to answer shortly*, Eg. 95, 175, Kárl. 200, Stj. 578; svarta ok styggt, Fr. vii. 65.

B. COMPDS: stutt-brækr (mod. stutt-buxur), *f. pl. short breeches*, reaching to the knees, Sturl. ii. 221. stútt-þúinn, *part. clad in a short mantle*, Mart. 111. stútt-feldr, *m. short-cloak*, a nic name, Fms. vii. 75. stutt-klæddr, *part. = stúttþúinn*, Sturl. ii. 28.

stutt-leikar, *m. pl. abruptness*; þau höfðu skiliit í stuttleikum u kveldit, *parted abruptly*, Eb. 46. stutt-leitr, *adj. short-faced*, Þj; stutt-liga, *adv. shortly, abruptly*; mæla stuttliga til e-s, Korm. 22; skilja s., Band. 13 new Ed.; fór s. með þeim bræðrum, Sturl. ii. 9.

stutt-ligr, *adj. brief, abrupt*, Mkv. 11. stutt-mæltr, *part. short-spoken*; s. ok fátaladr, Hkr. ii. 275; hón var s. (*harsb*) við sveinin Fms. ix. 242. stutt-nefja, *u. f. 'short-beak'*, prob. *the little au* Eggert Itin. 355. stutt-orðr, *adj. short-worded*, Fms. vi. 250.

stúðera, *ad*, [Lat.], *to study*, Sks. 6, Bs. i. 793, Karl. 129. stúðeran (mod. studering), *f. studying*, Stj. 8.

stúfa, *u. f. a stump*, N. G. L. i. 85 (the reference see under hnúfa the name of a poem (by the poet Stúfr), Fms. vi. 2. botan. *scabius, scabiosa succisa*, Eggert Itin.

stúf-hendr, *adj. apococate*, of a metre, of which a specimen in Ede (Ht.) 74.

STÚFR, *m. (stúfi, a, m., N. G. L. i. 350)*; [cp. Engl. *stump*; Germ. *stumpf*]:—*a stump*, Nj. 97, Ísl. ii. 268, Fms. i. 173, Ölk. 36; festar-Grág.; tungu-stúfr, see festr, tunga. 2. a kind of metre (*apococate*), see Edda (Ht.) 49–51.

II. of an ox (*short-born?*), Ede (Gl.)

III. a pr. name, Landn.

STÚKA, *u. f.* [mid. H. G. *stuche = manica*]:—*a sleeve*; næfr stúkan á hendi hans annarri, Fas. ii. 281; bryn-stúka (q. v.), *a sleeve of mail*.

II. *a wing of a building*; hús... þar vóru fjórar stúku Fms. v. 287; esp. of a church, *a wing, chapel, vestry*, í musteris-vegginn er stúka, Symb. 57; kemr bróðir í stúkuna, Mar.; leiddi hann í ein stúku norðr frá sönghús-dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; Nikulás-stúka, Vm. 118 Jóns-s., B. i. 430; stúku-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 90.

stúlka, *u. f.*, staul-ka, [cp. stauli, staulpa; the -ka being a diminutive inflexive]:—*a girl, lass*; ung stúlka, Fær. 41; sá hann stúlku gang með vatns-fötur, B. i. 258; sjau vatn gamlar stúlkur, Fas. ii. 149 ef þat er sveinn... en ef þat er stúlka, 236; hversu lízk þér, bróðir á stúlkur þessar, Ísl. ii. 200; mey-s., Fb. i. 262; the word is very free in mod. usage, and answers to *girl* in Engl., *flicka* in Swed., *gerla* in Norway.

stúmi, *a, m.* [Germ. *stumm*], *dumb*; ok þegir sem stúmi, Skáld H. R. 5, 10; the root-word is else rare and obsolete. 2. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

STÚPA, *a defect. obsolete strong verb*, [Ivar Aasen *stúpa*, *stauþ* Swed. *stupa*; Engl. *stoop*; mid. H. G. *stieben*]:—*to stoop*; létu upp stjöh stúpa, stungu í kjöl höfðum, Hkr. (Hornklofi); the word is thus; *är. ley.*, and is now obsolete in Icel.

stúr, *n. = stúra*; þeir kenna Guði sultar-stúr, Bb. 1. 7.

STÚRA, *u. f. gloom, despair*; Steingerðr hefir steyptr mér í stúru, S (his lady love) *has steeped me in gloom, made me unhappy*, Kormak ekki er mér (manni) þá at stúru gaman, *a gloomy mind has no happiness*. Mkv. 22, cp. Hm. 94; en er hann heyrdi þetta, þá drap honum í stúru *he was stunned and downcast*, Barl. 8. stúru-maðr, *m. a care-worn man*, Valla L. 208.

stúra, stúri, stúrdi (stúrat?), [Ulf. *and-stauran = ἐμβραμσθαί*]:—*a nope, fret*; hann stúrdi ok svarði engu, D. N. n. 961.

stúta, *ad, to kill, destroy*, with dat., of dogs or the like (slang), cp láta höfði skemra; *to stunt*, heldr mun fyrir hoggin stór þinn hrottinn verða at stúta, Skíða R. 163; Starkað gamla stúta lét, 171.

stútr, *m.* [Dan. *stud*; Swed. *stút*; Engl. *stot*; akin to stuttr?], *a bull*, D. N. i. 63, iv. 664, 782, Boldt 165, 167; *uxa-stútr*; this sense, however, is not in use in Icel.

II. metaph. *the butt end of a horn* (used as a cup or vessel); Heimdæll gaf honum höggit þat, horns með stúti sínum, Skíða R. 126. 2. *a stumpy thing*; drykkju-stútr, a kind of can, Bs. i. 877; ferju-stútr, *a stumpy ferry-boat*, Fbr.: *the neck of a bottle* is called stútr, flösku-stútr;—*the spout of a kettle* or can, Ingveidr tók við katlinum, blés í stútinum og setti hann á borðið og tók að skenkja kafféð, Piltor og Stúlka 51.

STYÐJA, *styð, pret. studdi*; subj. styddi; imperat. styð, styddú; part. stutt: [stöð; A. S. *studu*; Dan. *støtte*]:—*to steady, prop*; s. hendi,

eti, to lean upon the band or foot; þat er fall ef hann styðr niðr kné eðr endi, Grág. ii. 8; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, Orkn. 112; annarri endi styðr hann á herðar Jökli, Finnþ.; styðja sik við, to lean upon; alla munda ek nú, ef eigi stydda ek mik við báða fætr, Fas. i. 22; Hrafn þekði at stofni einum ok studdi þar á stúfmum, Ísl. ii. 268; hann ruddi sik með hendinni . . . þeir segja at þat var alls ekki at fótr styddisk íð hönd, Edda 77; styðja e-n, to hold one up, support one; at eigi ekki menn til hans ok styddi hann er hann gekk út á skipit, Ó. H. 25.

2. metaph. to prop, back; allt skal ek styðja þar um, Nj. 41; ann skal styðja allar fylkingar, Fms. xi. 127; hamingja er yðr styðr, 104; as a law term, to back, second, fimu menn skolu s. vætti hans, rág. i. 42, ii. 321; styðja svá orðin með sönnu efni, Edda (Ht.); s. vrendi, ræðu e-s, Fms. vi. 44, passim. II. reflex. to lean oneself upon; at þú styðisk við konungs bórð, to lean the hands on the king's table, Sks. 292; þeir stóðu ok studdusk við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; þú yðsk þú á kné fyrir hánum, to lean upon one's knee, Sks. 363; metaph., yðjask við þeirra ráða-görð, Fms. viii. 28. 2. part. studdr, supported, backed; studdr ríki ok virðingu af keisara, Mar.

B. To hit with a pointed thing (Dan. stöde); Bragi styðr á hann yr-sprotunum, touches him with the wand, Sturl. i. 2; er Gullveig sírum studdu, when they goaded G. with spears, Vsp. styðja, u, f. = stóð, Stj. 210.

styfll, m. (mod. stígvél), [from Ital. estivale, stivale; Germ. stiefel]; — boots, D. N. iv. 221.

stygd, f. a 'shunning,' aversion, anger; með s., Stj. 268; hafa s. við n, to shew dislike to, Fms. x. 98; gördi hann þá stygd mikla við frændr einbjarnar ok vini, Eg. 538; hann mælti fátt, en af stygd (peevishly) t er var, Eb. 270; stygdar strengr, Pass. 21. 12; and-stygd. stygdar-ullr, adj. froward, Mar.

STYGGJA and styggva, ð, prop. to make shy, make to run, which sense remains in the phrase, styggja sauðina (fæð), to worry, start the sheep, e berð. 2. to frighten away, offend; þat sama sem fyrr gladdi oss ann nú vera at styggi oss, Fms. vi. 13; ek óttask meirr at s. veraldligt íd, H. E. i. 502; ek vil þik eigi styggva, Fms. i. 98; þú styggir Guð eðr svoddan síð, Pass. 34. 6. II. reflex. to become shy, start, of eep, horses, herds; sauðarnir stygdusk. 2. to shun, abhor; styggjask andráp, Sks. 674 B; to shun, sbirk, svá hugsterkr, at hann styggisk ga ógn, Str. 3. with prepp.; styggjask við e-t, to be offended with, l. ii. 387, Ld. 52, Hom. 97; to forsake, shun, allir munu þér við mik styggvask . . . aldregi mun ek styggvask við þik, þóat allir styggvisk rir, 656 C. 4 (Matth. xxvi. 31); landsmenn stygdusk við þessu, Fs. i. — s. í móti e-m, Bs. i. 867.

tygg-leikr, m. aversion, Sks. 485, Fb. i. 410; a basty temper.

tygg-liga, adv. harshly, angrily; svara s., Eg. 40, Fms. vi. 158, 364, 286; s. hafði farit með þeim, Sturl. ii. 98.

tygg-ligr, adj. = styggir; in and-styggiligr, loathsome.

tygg-lyndr, adj. basty-tempered, peevish, Fms. ii. 98, vi. 250.

TYGGR, adj. [Dan. styg = ugly], shy, wary (= skjarr), of deer, birds,imals, which are easily startled; hann vildi höndla hann (the horse), hann var þá svá styggir, at Einarr komsk hvergi í nánd honum, afn. 7; styggir sauðr, N. G. L. i. 36; ef menn eigu haglendi saman styggan sauð, 38; very freq. in mod. usage, in which skjarr (q. v.) is solete; hlaup-s, læ-s, flótt-s, fraud-shunning; dag-styggir, 'day-shy,' unning light, of a dwarf; Dag-styggir, a pr. name, Landn., Sturl. 2. wish, of temper; hvern dag er at kveldi kom gördisk hann styggir, svá fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, Eg. 1; konungur gördisk ggr ok fór til hans, Fms. i. 100; þóðr varð s. við þetta, Ld. 42; ver i stygg, húsfreyja, Gret. 98, Fas. iii. 244; neut., svara, mæla stygtt = ggliga, Nj. 142, Fms. vi. 118, vii. 65; skap-s.

tykki, n. [Germ. stück; Dan. stykke], a piece, chop; skipta í tólf s., 384; smá s., 458; sníða í s., 309; hún leggur s. (a piece of at) fyrir hvern þeirra bræðra, Ísl. ii. 337; fiska-s., Skíða R. 40; eitt af disk konungs, Fms. v. 149; í öllum sínum stykkjum, in all its rts, Dipl. ii. 13; in a local name, Stykkis-hólmr, map of lecl.

tyrn-fullr, adj. sighing, groaning, Al. 153.

TYNJA, styn, pret. stundi; subj. styndi; part. stunit; [Dan. stönne; Germ. stöhnen]; — to groan; grét ok stundi, Hkr. iii. 366; stöndu, m. 54; Helgi tekr at stynja fast, Gisl. 47; stynja dvergar, Vsp. 53, sim.

tyrn, m., pl. stynir, a groan, Hom. 57, Fb. j. 145; sjúkra manna s., Sída 174; dauðans stynir, Stj. 50; s. ok sýting, 51; með miklum s., Fms. v. 218; styn né hósta, Nj. 201; sárum styn, Fb. ii. 392.

tyrninn, adj., better stirfinn, q. v.

tyrja, u, f. [Germ. stür; Norse styrja, makrél-styrja; Engl. sturgeon], sturgeon, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Fms. viii.

tyr-öld, f., gen. styrjaldar, spelt styrjöld, Bs. i. 581; [styr and stí] — stir-age, war, fray, tumult; vekja styrjöld, 623. 25; hefir þat skap er eigi styrjöld fylgít, þou art no man of war, Landn. 29; með mikilli s. ok gny, Fms. x. 265; ópi ok s., i. 273; standa á s., E. iii. 155; fremja s., 623. 11; göra mikla styrjöld, Stj. 489; með þóféngi sinni ok s., Fb. ii. 71; orrosta þessi ok s., 298. styrjaldar-

maðr, m. a warlike man, Ísl. ii. 361; hér fundum þenna styrjaldarmann, this peace-disturber, 645. 97; hann hafði engi s. verit hér til, Sturl. iii. 7; styrjaldar-Magnús, Fms. vii.

styrking, f. a strengibening, refreshment, Stj. 493, Bs. ii. 161; confirmation, Dipl. ii. 14.

styrkja, ð, to make strong; skepta spjót, styrkja skjöldu, Fas. i. 505; miuta styrkir kvíð, Pr. 473, 474. 2. metaph. to strengiben, confirm; styðja ok styrkja, Fb. i. 93, Bs. i. 132; s. með handa-bandit, Dipl. iv. 7; to assist, s. e-n, Nj. 41, Fms. vi. 28; at hvárir styði ok styrki aðra, ii. 36. II. reflex. to be strengthened, get strengit, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 26, xi. 291 (of a sick person), Sks. 717; styrkstú aurir, Orkn.

styrkjandi, part. a supporter, Blas. 42, Stj.

styrkjari, a, m. a strengibener, Stj.

styrk-leikr, m. strengit, Bs. i. 39.

styrk-ligr, adj. strong-looking, Fms. ii. 81.

styrkna, að, to grow strong, Al. 23.

STYRKUR, m. [A. S. stearc; Engl. stark; Dan. styrke], strengit, bodily strengit; hann drakk eigi meira enn hann mátti halda styrk sínum, Fms. i. 82; eljan ok styrkr, vii. 228; reipi öruggligt til styrkjar, a rope strong enough, Sks. 420 B. 2. force, of war; sogðu at bændr hófu gúrt meira styrk móti honum, Fms. ix. 496; spurt höfum vér hversu mikinn styrk þú hefir, i. 103; konungar sendu sinnu styrk, Róm. 264. 3. help, assistance; leggja styrk með e-m, Nj. 7; með styrk e-s, Fms. vi. 25; e-m er s. at e-u, Eg. 44; lét hann þar sitja til styrks við sik, Orkn.; líð-styrkr, fú-styrkr. 4. the main strengit; konungur sat löngum í þrándheimi, þar var mestr styrkr landsins, Fms. i. 32.

styrkr, adj. strong; see sterkr.

styrkt and styrkd, f. strengit; styrkdina, Fms. x. 373; s. ok höfsemi, Hom. 97, Fb. ii. 37, 305; help, Orkna. 108; styrkdar-andi, Rb. 80; styrktar bréf, a writ of confirmation, Ann. 1371. styrktarmaðr, m. a helper, Dropl. 23, Fms. vii. 229.

STYRMA, ð, [storm; A. S. styrman], to blow up for a gale; gökk um veðrit ok styrmdi at þeim, Bs. i. 775, Gret. 113 new Ed.; þá tók veðrit at s. af land-suðri, id. 2. metaph. in the phrase, styrma yfir e-m, to storm, make much ado about a body or a person suddenly slain or wounded; styrmdu heima-menn yfir honum, Ld. 40, Sturl. ii. 38, Gisl. 142, Fær. 112, Orkn. 452; styrma at líki, Fbr. 40; þeir stöktu vatni strákin á ok styrnidu yfir með ljósi, Skíða R. 189; see stumra (by a metathesis).

STYRR, m., gen. styrjar and styrs, [Engl. stir], a stir, tumult, brawl, disturbance; styr varð í ranni, there arose a stir in the ball, Hóm. 24; úlitill styrr, no small stir, Edda (Ht.); stála styr, hjálma styr, randa styr, 'steel-stir,' 'helm-stir,' 'shield-stir,' i. e. a battle, Lex. Poët. 2. a stir, battle, war; í styr, ór slíkum styr, Hallfred; gera harðan styr, í þeim hördum styr, vekja styr, Ó. H. (in a verse); styrjar væni, Hornklofi; styrjar skyndir, deilir, kenur, valdi, = a warrior; styrjar-gjarn, martial; as also styr-fimr, styr-remdr, styr-bráðr, styr-viðr, styr-bendir, alert, mighty . . . in battle,—all epithets of a warrior; styr-vindr, 'war-wind,' i. e. battle, Lex. Poët.; all these compds are solely poetical; styrjöld (q. v.) alone is used in prose, both old and mod. II.

Styrr as a pr. name, gen. Styrs; and in compds, Styr-björn, Styr-laugr (mod. Stur-laugr), Styr-kárr, Landn.

STYTТА, t, [stutter; Engl. stunt], to make short, shorten; hafí sí stökku er stytta, who scamped it, Gpl. 399; ok stytta svá strenginn, Fms. v. 289; freq. esp. in mod. usage, stytta sér stundur. 2. to gird up a frock, by tying a band round the waist; hann stytta upp um sik kuffinn, Gret. 91 new Ed.; s. upp kyrtil sinn, 656 C. 5; stytta sik upp, Fas. ii. 333, iii. 283; mod. simply stytta sig, esp. of women. II. reflex. styttask, to be shortened; vegrinn styttist, dagr styttist; metaph. to get angry, Vápn. 26. 2. part. styttr, shortened, Skálda 171.

stytta, u, f., in stytta-band, n. a band to hold up a woman's dress.

stytta, u, f. [Dan. stötte], a column, (mod.)

stytta, f. (styttni, Mork. 51), = stytting, Fms. ix. 329.

stytting, f. a shortening; dæg-ras. 2. shortness, unfriendliness; skilja með styttingi, to part coldly, abruptly, Eb. 106, Fms. iii. 122, Vápn. 26; styttingar fóru í með þeim, their intercourse grew cold, Fms. ix. 329, v. 1.

STYFA, ð, [stúfr], to cut off, chop off, curtail, Jb. 274; af styfa, Stj. 379; s. af tungunni, Hom. 115; s. hófuð af e-m, Al. 53; þvi berr hann styfan stert, a docked tail, Gsp. II. part. stytt, a metrical term, apocopated; styfð visu-ord, Edda (Ht.) 133. 2. a mark on a sheep's ear, made by cutting the top off (stytt hágra).

STÝRA, ð, [stjórn, stýra; Goth. stúrjan; A. S. steorjan; Engl. steer; Germ. steuern; Dan. styre]; — to steer, with dat., Hbl. 7; s. með bryggjum ok árum, Fms. xi. 193; stýra skipi, N. G. L. i. 98; stýr þú hingat eikjunn, Hbl.; en Loki stýrir, Vsp. 51, passim; stýra á e-n, to steer upon another; stýróu ekki á mik, Steingerðr, Kormak; metaph. phrases, s. til váða, to stýra oss til ens niesta váða, Ó. H. 136; eigi hefir tekizk misræða við, en var þó til stýrt, i. e. attempted, but failed, Grág. ii. 61; stýra undan, to escape, Post. 645. 88; hversu sem ek fæ undan stýrt, Fms. xi. 193,

Lv. 69, Fb. ii. 80; ok orðit þó heldr nær stýrt, 'steered near,' i. e. *bad a narrow escape*, id. 2. *to be skipper*; skip kom í Arnarbælis-ós, ok stýrdi skipinu Hallvarðr hvíti, Nj. 40; ef stýri-maðr stýrir illa skipinu, 673. 59. II. metaph. *to direct, govern, manage*; stýra ríki, Fb. ii. 146; stýra lögum, Fms. xi. 99; s. sakferli, Landn. 259; s. vápnum, Al. 10; æta ek flestum ofrefti at s. þeim, Eb. 112; mega ekkí stýra sér fyrir reiði, *could not steer himself for wrath*, Mar.; tók hann sótt svá ákafa, at hann mátti varla s. sér, Bs. i. 746; hann kvað illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, *ill fate had ruled it* so, Korm. 240; þat mun þó mestu um stýra, hversu þórdísí er um gefit, *it will all depend on how Tb. likes it*, Ld. 302. 2. stýra e-u, *to rule, possess*, Fz. 27, Hkr. i. 307; þat mun mestri giptu stýra, *must bode good luck*, Odd. 22; því at vér stýrim penningum, Hrafn. 10; hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17; s. auði, Skv. 3. 16; máttkum Guði stýrir þú, Fms. ii. 152; stýra máttkum hlutum, x. 229; hvárt sem hann stýrir meira viti eða minna, Fb. iii. 402. III. part. stýrandi; s. Mjólnis, *the keeper of M.*, i. e. *Thor*, Edda 53.

stýra, u, f., in bú-stýra, q. v.
stýri, n. a *helm, rudder*, Korm. 230; leggja s. í lag, Hkr. i. 32, Fms. i. 42, vii. 47; leggja stýri ór lagi, Al. 67; sitja við stýri, Eg.; láta (vel, illa, ekkí) at stýri, *to answer (well, ill, not) to the rudder*, O. T. 70, Fms. x. 368. compds: stýris-drengir, n. a *rudder-post (?)*; stýri ok stýris-drengi, N. G. L. i. 102. stýris-fiskr, m. a fish, *ecbinus cauda bifurca*, Eggert Itin. 994. stýri-hamla, u, f. *the 'rudder strap,' the loop by which the tiller is worked* (see hamla), Gpl. 122; sitja við stýri-hömlu, Ó. N. H. 16; skiptusk menn við stýrihömlurnar, Fms. viii. 383; in the phrase, ræna e-n stýrihömlu, *to take the skipper's place*, N. G. L. i. 98. stýris-hnakkí, a, m. *the 'rudder-neck,' the top piece of the rudder*, Fms. ii. 320. stýris-knappir, m. = stýris-hnakkí, Fb. i. 486. stýris-lykkja, u, f. *the rudder-book, by which the rudder is hooked on to the stern-post*, Eg. 360.

stýri-látr, adj. *manageable*, Grett. 98; ú-stýrilátr, *unruly*.
stýri-læti, n., in ú-stýrilæti, *unruliness*.
stýri-maðr, m. a 'steersman,' but only in the sense of a skipper, *captain*, N. G. L. i. 98, 103, Grett. 95, Ó. H. 136, Fms. vii. 257, 286, ix. 19, Landn. 51; stýrimaðr ok hásetar, Grág. i. 90.
stýri-stöng, f. a *rudder-post*, Fms. v. 186, Eg. 360, Fas. ii. 37.
stöðna, d, *to establish*; s. ok staðfesta, H. E. ii. 187.
STÆÐI, i. e. stæði, n. [standa, stóð], *the place which a thing takes up*; fimm manna stæði, *room for five men*, Ám. 98; *the place on which a thing stands*, skegg-stæði.

stæði-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *fit to stand, stable*; stæðilligt hús, s. veggir; gegn-s., q. v.
stæðingr, m., a naut. term, *braces*, 673. 60; dragreip, stæðingr, höfud-benda, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)
stæðr, adj., neut. stætt, *standing*; in compds, *gagn-s., contrary*; *sams., harmonious*.

stækja, u, f. a *bad stench*.
stækka (stöckka), qs. stærka, að, [stór], *to grow, wax, impers.*; sjó stækkr, Þorf. Karl. 372, v. 1. (better stærza): reflex. stækkask, Háv. 12 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, það stækkr.

stækr, adj. [Engl. *stink, stench*; Dan. *stinke*], *a stinking*.
STÆLA, d, [stál], *to steel, put steel into*, a blacksmith's term; hence *to temper*, hann lét stæla oddana, Str. 77; sverð stælt með eitri, *a sword tempered with poison, poisoned*, Bær. 15 (= eitri herðr); stælt lé, Grág. i. 501. II. metaph. *to intercalate* a poem with the burden (stál); stefnum verðr at stæla brág, Mkv. 11; þá tók Sighvatr at yrkja drápu um Ólaf konung enn Helga, ok stælti eptir Sigurðar-sögu. . . Þú skalt fara til móts við Sighvat skáld mitt ok seg honum svá, at ek vil eigi at hann stæli drápu þá, er hann yrkir um mik, eptir Sigurðar-sögu, heldr vil ek at hann stæli eptir Uppreistar-sögu, . . . Sighvatr sneri þá drápunni, ok stælti hana eptir Uppreistar-sögu. Fb. ii. 394;—Fms. v. 210 (l. c.) has 'drápu' wrongly for 'sögu,' for the sense is that the poet intended to borrow the subject for the burden from the Saga of Sigurd Fafnisbani, but the king bade him not do so, but take the burden from the History of the Creation: specimens of such poems, furnished with intercalated sentences taken from mythical subjects or old wise sayings, are the drapa of Kormak on Earl Sigurd, and the Edda (Ht.) 13;—neut. stælt, *intercalated sentences* (stál) in an old poem, þessa figúru er vér köllum stælt, Skálda 198; standa þessir hættir mest í því sem stælt er kveðit, 206; þetta er stælt kallat, Edda (Ht.) 125; hjá-stælt, *the 'stál' at the end of a verse line*, id.,—ok skal orðtak vera forni minni, Edda (Ht.) 2. hence in mod. usage stæla means *to plagiarise, imitate*; stæla eptir e-u.

STÆRA (i. e. stœra), ð, [stórr], *impers. of the wind, sea, it swells, waxes rough*; stærði veðrin (acc.), Eg. 404; sjó tók at stæra, Þorf. Karl. 372; haustar, stærir sjóinn, Finnb. 242; stærir sterkar báurr (acc.), Bs. i. (in a verse). II. reflex. stærask; sjár tók at stærask, 656 C. 21; vegg stærask, Sks. 231. 2. the phrase, stæra sig, *to pride oneself, boast*; and stærask, id., Fms. x. 107, Al. 36, Stj. 635, Barl. 172; stærask af sinni átt, Landn. 357, v. 1.

stærð, f. *size, bigness*; borgar-stærð, Völs. R. 10, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *pride*, Karl. 411; stærð ok metnaðr, Sturl. iii. 130; taka stærð, *to take pride*, Fms. x. 107; s. ok síðleysa, iv. 206.
stæri-látr, adj. *proud*, Korm. (in a verse); stæri-læti, n. *pride*.
STÖÐ, f., gen. stöðvar, pl. stöðvar; [staðr, standa; A. S. *stæð*; Engl. *stead, in roadstead*; cp. Lat. *statio*]:—*a berth, harbour*; stýr þú hingat eikjuinni, ek mun þér stöðna kenna, Hbl.; ef hvalr rekr í stöð manns, . . . er í stöðinni ligr . . . er stöðina á, er um gengr stöðina út, N. G. L. i. 252; esp. in plur., þeir kómu í þær stöðvar, . . . ok lögðu skipit undir mels-höfða, Sd. 147; í þær stöðvar er átti Sveinn konungur ok leggja þeir skip sín í lagi, Fms. xi. 70; þeir kómu í stöðvar Gorms konungs síð um aptan, 151. 2. metaph. *place*; ok verðr sá at skilja af stöð (*from the context*) er ræðr skáldskapinn um hvárn kveðit er konunginn, Edda 92. 3. stöðvar, *dwelling-places* = Gr. *θήεα*; á sömu stöðvum, freq. in mod. usage. II. in local names; Stöð, the harbour in Skard in western Icel.; fara ofan í Stöð, lenda í Stöðinni: Stöðvar-fjörðr, Landn.; whence Stöðfirðingur, m. pl. *the men from St.*, id.

stöð-renni, n. a *neighbourhood*; búa, sitja í s. við e-n, Fas. ii. 152, Bs. i. 417, Sturl. i. 115.
stöðu-, see staða.
stöðu-gleikr, m. *steadfastness, firmness*, N. G. L. iii. 92, Bs. ii. 159.
stöðugr, adj. *steady, stable*; ver s., ok hræðsk eigi, Th. 3; stöðugir í sér, Al. 173; s. í framferð, Mar.; þessi stöðugi riddari, Magn. 496; stöðugan stólpa, Fms. iii. 174; stóryndr ok stöðugr, Fs. 129; varð honum þat (viz. the heart) eigi stöðugt, Edda 58; góra stöðugt, *to conf- firm*, Vagl. 29, Dipl. iii. 9; standa stöðugt, Pass., D. N.; halda e-t stöðugt, *to observe*, Dipl. v. 16; til stöðugar eignar, i. 12.
stöðull, m., dat. stöðli, [A. S. *stæðol*; O. H. G. *stada*]:—*a milk-ing-sbed, for kine*; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. p. K.; gríðkona þín þerrir fætr á jafnan er hón gengr af stöðli, Fb. i. 268; naut vóru á stöðli, . . . graðungr var á stöðlium, Vápn. 1; fé var á stöðli of aptan- inn, Bjarn. 17; vóru konur at mjóltum, þóroddr reid á stöðulinn, . . . hvert sinn er þóroddr kom á stöðul, Eb. 316, 320; reka naut á stöðul, Eg. 712; konur er til stöðuls fóru, 713; konur vóru á stöðli, Nj. 83; norðr í stöðlum, Sturl. ii. 249; stöðul ok kvjar, Vm. 18; tvá stöðla ok sel, D. N. i. 81; stöðuls-hlið, Landn. 78. stöðul-gerði, n. a *milk-pail*, Ísl. ii. 74.
stöðva, að, with neg. suff. stöðvig-a-k, Hom. 151, [stöð]:—*to stop*; hann stöðvar sik ekkí, Nj. 144; hann stöðvaði her sinn, *bated*, Eg. 274; s. liðit, Fms. vii. 298. 2. *to soothe, halt*; hlaupa menn ok stöðva Hall, Ld. 38; kvað bændr mundu stöðva sik, *they would calm themselves down*, Magn. 424; stöðva ræðu yðra, Sks. 250; s. úhreina anda, Hom. 133; s. þorsta sinn, Al. 83; s. blóð, blóðrás, *to still the blood*, Lækn. 1; ok varð eigi stöðvat, Nj. 210, Fms. i. 46; stöðva sik, *to contain oneself*, Grett. 93 new Ed., Hom. (St.) II. reflex. *to stop oneself, calm down*; stöðvaðisk Dana-herr, Fms. i. 109; kyrrask ok stöðvask, 623. 26; settisk þá niðr ok stöðvaðisk úfriðr allr ok agi, Fms. v. 286; *to be fixed, stöðvask sú ráðagörð*, Bs. i. 809.
stökkóttur, adj. [stakkr; Dan. *stakket*, *stinted, curtailed*, D. N.
stökkur ok stökr, m. [provinc. Norse *staak* = noise], *a stir, disturbance*; vær kómun stökk (dat.) í lið þeirra, *we put them to flight*, Stj. 515; ek mun vita ef ek koma nokkurum stökk í lið þeirra, Fms. viii. 49; áðr hann gördi stökk í örúm búðum, *ere he brought discord into our dwelling*, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse, if thus to be emended); stökkur óx, *the swell* (of the sea) *waxed*, Edda (Ht.)
stökkur, adj. 'springing,' *brittle, of steel or the like*; koparr harðr ok stökkur, Fms. v. 344; stökkur stálbugr, Hallgr. 2. *slippery*; sólinn var stökkur . . . rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.
stökkull, m. (stökkvill, D. I. i. 408), *a sprinkling*, Eb. 10, Stj. 279, Bs. i. 195, Hkr. i. 139. 2. a 'jumper,' the name of a whale, see Ísl. þjóðs., Eggert Itin.

STÖKKVA, pres. stökk, pl. stökkvum; pret. stökk, stökkt, stökk, pl. stukkuk; subj. stykki; imperat. stökk, stökktu; part. stökkinn: also spelt with ey (steyqva); [Ulf. *stiggwan*; A. S. *stincan*];—*to leap, spring*; stökkva hátt, *to make a high leap*, Fær. 57; hann stökk ofan ór loptium, Fms. i. 166; þeir stukku upp, *they sprang to their feet*, Korm. 40; stukkuk þeir á skip sín, Fms. ix. 275; s. á hest, Karl. 261; þessi maðr stökk af bjarginu, Fas. iii. 197. 2. of things, *to spring, rebound*; sverðit stökk af í braut á úllföðinn á Modólfi, Nj. 262; stökkur undan hold, of a blow, Grág. ii. 15; fótrinn stökk ór liði, *the foot sprang out of joint*, Ísl. i. 246; sundr stökk súla, Hým. 12, hann stökk í sundr í þrjá parta, Bs. ii. 127; hringinn stökk í tvá hluti, *sprang in two*, Ld. 126; þak var steinvegginn helzt stökkinn, *broken*, Þjóð. 325; or Elivágu stukkuk eitir-dropar, Vþm. 31. 3. *to take to flight*; margir stukku ór Noregi, Fms. i. 77; vetrinn eptir er hann hafði stökkit ór Noregi, 82; stukkuk þeir Hákon undan, vii. 270; úvinur stukkuk undan, vi. 24; stukkuk sumir af landi á brott, Eg. 20; stukkuk þeir fedgar til Gautlands, Nj. 8; stökk þá Hall-gerðr til Grjótrár, 218; stökk þangrandr til Noregs, Ld. 180; s. á flótta, Fms. v. 84. 4. *impers.*, Flosa stukkuk aldrei hermaðar-yrdi, *angry words never escaped him*, Nj. 281; honum stökkur aldrei brosr, *he never smiles*, of an earnest, austere man. II. *to be sprinkled*, cp.

Vpm. 31: in the part. **stokkinn**, *bedabbled, sprinkled*; sveita stokkinn, Fm. 32: blóði stokkinn, Hkv. i. 15, 2. 6; Erlingr var þá á öftra aldri ok stokit hár hans nokkut, *his hair was sprinkled with grey*, O. H. L. 54.

stökkva, t (ð), a causal to the preceding, *to cause to spring, make start, propel, drive*, with dat.; s. úaldar-flokki þessum, Fms. vii. 263; sumum stökti hann brott, i. 98; ek stökta í brott Steinari, Ísl. ii. 215; þeir hafa stökt honum norðan, Eb. 304, Dropl. 35; haun stökti honum ör landi, Fms. vi. 27; hví er þér stökt ör landi, Hkv. Hjörvi. 1; vér munum ríða at seni harðast ok s. í sundr (*break*) fylkingu þeirra, Orkn. 12.

II. *to sprinkle*; hón hafði stökkuð í hendi ok tökkvir of hús, Bs. i. 195; með því skyldi s. hlautinu á mennina, Hkr. i. 139; stökti hann vígðu vatni um allt skipit, Fms. ii. 178; vatn stökt f hús, Fr. 474; ef þú stökkvir á með honum, Hb. 544: 39: *to be sprinkled*, hann stökkvir blóði himin ok lopt, Edda 8.

stökkvi-brögð, n. pl. *an unforeseen accident (?)*; nú hafa vorðit í s., b. iii. 450.

stökkvi-víg, n. *a single, isolated case of manslaughter*, Ann. 1296, Frók. 36.

stök-land, n. [stakr], *an isolated land*; sitja á stöklöndum, N. G. L. 380, 393.

STÖNG, f., gen. stangar, dat. stöngu, Haustl., but else stöng; plur. tangir and stengt: [A. S. *steng*; North. E. *stang*; Germ. *stange*; Dan. *tang*, pl. *stænger*]:—*a pole*; taka mikla stöng ok binda við hvíta blæju, ms. ix. 358; berja e-n stöngum, *to beat with staves*, Blas. 51, MS. 655 iii. B. 3: of a *standard pole* (merkis-stöng), taka merkit af stönginni, j. 274: the phrase, ganga undir stöng, *to go under a pole*, in order to be counted up (see skora), Fms. viii. 320: the phrase, bera fé til stangar, *f cattle as booty, to bring to the pole*, that it may be counted and valued (p. Lat. *sub hasta*), Barl. 188; allt þat er þeir fengi í herförum þá cyldi til stanga bera, Fms. xi. 76; var féit til stanga borit ok skipti lákon jarl fénu með sér ok svá vápnum þeirra, 147; með svá miklu kapp, stöð í stönginni, *that the tally was full (?)*, 424 (probably a metaphor of scoring). COMPDS: Stangar-bolli, -fóli, a. m. names of ships, s. stangar-fylja, u. f., -högg, n. a nickname, Þorst. St. 48, 49.

STÖPLA (better than staupla), að, (stolpa, N. G. L. iii. 27, v. l.), Swed. *stjelpa*; Dutch *over-stelping* = *overwubelming*]:—*to bespatter, sprinkle*; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; stöplaðisk út af kerri, *a drop as spilt out of the beaker*, Vigl. 52; stöpluðusk yfir kerit (af kerinu) þokkurit dromp, Flóv. 2. ekki ætla ek at steplaz við hött Haralds onungs, Morak. 89.

stöppuðr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

stöppull, m., dat. stöpli, [A. S. *stypel*; Engl. *steeple*], *a steeple, tower*, Rb. 02; smíða einn stöpul, Edda (pref.), of Babel); þann stöpul, 656 A. ii. 0; hann lét göra stöpul mjök vandadan ... uppi í stöplinum, ... stöpluls, Bs. i. 132, Fms. viii. 247, ix. 12; kirkju-s., 285; klukkur fjórar í öpli, Pm. 99: *a beacon-tower*, Fms. vii. 122, viii. 97: *a pillar*, Eluc.; sá stöpull, *a pillar of smoke*, Ver. 21; stöpul-dýrr, Sturl. iii. 101; öpul-görð, -smíð, Pm. 9, Bs. i. 132, Edda (pref.); stöpul-vörðr, *a steeple eper*, N. G. L. ii.

STÖRR, f., mod. stór, gen. starar, old dat. starru, *bent-grass*, Lat. *rex*; á starru eða strá, N. G. L. i. 383, 392; star-engi, star-gresi, q. v. ubb, n. *sluttishness*: subba, u. f., *slut*.

sub-djárn, m. [for. word], *a sub-deacon*, H. E., K. Á., Bs. i. 418, 871.

sub-dufi, -trípl, n., of extracting the square and the cubic root, Alg. rúttíli, a. m. = eccles. Lat. *subtile*, Stj., Vin.

suddi, a. m. = soddí, [soð], prop. *steam from cooking*, whence *drizzling in, wet mist*; suddi og væta. COMPDS: sudda-ligr, adj. *wet and ink*. sudda-þoka, u. f. *a drizzling fog*.

SUÐR, n., gen. suðrs; older form sunnr; in poets *sunnr gunnar, sunn runna*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); *sunnr runnu*, Vellekla: [A. S. *suð*; Engl. *south*; Germ. *süd*; Dan. *sud*]:—*the south*; af suðri, Fb. ii. 481; suðri, Rb. 92; til suðrs, Sks. 163; í suðr, passim; land-suðr, *south-st*; út-suðr, *south-west*. II. as adv.; ríða suðr, Nj. 4; suðr Hallands, Dýflinnar, Danmerkr, Jótlands, Fms. i. 26, Eg. 157, Orkn. 6; suðr um lönd, Bs. i. 744; fara suðr, *to pass southwards*, Eg. 53: p. of pilgrims to Rome or Palestine, Nj. 268, Gísl. 73. 2. with optation; hann dvaldisk suðr í landi, Fms. i. 96; suðr í Sogni, Ó. H. 26; þr frá, *southwards*, Nj. 118; þeir áttu suðr (in the south) Engy, 22; þr (in the south, i. e. in southern Iceland), þorkell máni, Bs. i. 4, 31, 4.

II. compar. *sunnar, more to the south*, Fms. vi. 379, Rb. 2; *sunnar meir*, Sks. 213. 2. superl. *sunnarst*, Rb. (1812) 18; *innast í zodiaco*, 732. 4, Rb. 478.

suðr-búr, n. *a south bower, south room*, Sturl. i. 63.

suðr-dyrr, n. pl. *south doors*, Sturl. iii. 172, 186, Fs. 72, Fms. ix. 522.

suðr-ey, f. a local name, *South Island*, Fms. ii: plur. *Suðr-eyjar*, *the Hebrides*, Landn., Orkn., Fms.: **Suðr-eyingar**, n., **Suðr-skír**, adj. *from Sodor*, Landn. 89, Fms. ix. 420, Nj. 16.

suðr-ferð, -fór, f. *a journey to the south*, Bs. i. 867: esp. *a pilgrimage*, Fms. iii. 19, Fb. ii. 421.

suðr-ganga, u. f. = suðrferð, Nj. 257, Fms. vi. 35.

suðr-haf, n. *the South-sea*, Stj. 88.

suðr-hallr, adj. *south-slanting*, of the sun, Akv.

suðr-hálfa, -álfa, u. f. *the southern region*, Rb. 398: of Africa, Ver. 9: of Asia, Edda (pref.)

Suðri, a. m. *a dwarf*, cp. Nordri, Edda, Skíða R. 203.

suðr-jökler, n. pl. *the south glaciers*, Landn. 63.

suðr-land, n. *a southern country, the south shore of a fjord*, Fms. viii. 220: plur. *suðrlönd, the south-lands, Saxony, Germany*, Fb. i. 502. II. a local name = *Sutherland* in Scotland, Orkn., Landn.

suðr-maðr, m. *a southerner*, esp. of a *Saxon, German*, as opp. to a Northman, Magn. 528, Fms. viii. 248, xi. 303, 354, Fb. i. 540, Karl. 288, 355, passim.

Suðr-nes, n. pl. a local name, Landn.

suðr-reið, f. *a journey to the south*, Sturl. iii. 19.

Suðr-ríki, n. = suðrhálfa, esp. used of Central and Southern Europe, Ver. 52, Rb. 420; Austrlönd ok S., Fms. iv. 82; ýmist til Saxlands eðr S., vi. 7; víða hafði hann verit í S., viii. 148; í Vallandi eðr í S., Fagrsk.

suðr-strönd, f. *the south shore*, Grett. 13 new Ed.

suðr-stúka, u. f. *the south wing of a building*, Fms. xi. 277.

suðr-veggar, m. pl. *the southern ways*, opp. to norðrveggar, Gkv. 2. 8; vera á suðrvegi, *on a pilgrimage*, Fbr. 196: *southern countries*, as opp. to norðrlönd, Fms. x. 375.

suðr-veggr, m. *the southern wall*, Fms. viii. 264.

Suðr-virkri, n. *Southwark* in London, Fagrsk., Ó. H.: rhymed, Súð búðir, Ó. H. (in a verse).

suðr-ænn, adj. *southern*; suðran veðr, þorf. Karl. 436; var á suðr-ætt, Fms. ix. 42.

suðr-ætt, f. *the southern regions*, Rb. 468, Fms. x. 350, Sks. 215.

SUFL, n. [cp. Goth. *supon* = *áprvean*; A. S. *sufo*; Swed. *soffel*; Dan. *sul*]:—*whatever is eaten with bread*, = Gr. *ὑψων, ὑψωνιον*; Lat. *obsonium*; hleif ok sufl á, N. G. L. i. 316, Fb. iii. 419 (in a verse); ok væri hverjum var deilðr hálfir hleifr, en öllum saman suflit ... hefði etið brauð-suflit allt ok hálfan sinn hleif, þorst. Siðu H.

suga, u. f. [sjúga], *a sucking*; opt eru tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr.: *a cake* (dúsa) *given to suck* (barn-suga).

sukk, n. = svakk, [Engl. *soak*], *a muddle*, N. G. L. iii. 80, Fas. iii. 129, 142; kemslu-piltar gördu sukk í kirkjunni, Bs. i. 792; maki enginn sukk, 801, veraldar sukk, Mar. 2. the phrase, hafa allt í sukki, *to have all in a muddle, waste*, of bad husbandry, Nj. 18.

sukka, að, *to make a muddle*, Bs. ii. 143: *to squander*, with dat., i. 734, 767, 820, K. Á. 230, Grett. 197 new Ed.: augu sukkuð (*soaked*) í laugu, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

sull, n. = soll, q. v.; sam-sull, sullum-bull, *a swill*: *sulla*, að, *to swill*, (vulg.)

sullr, m., pl. sullir, [svella], *a boil*, Bs. i. 465; sullr á fæti, Ísl. ii. 218; s. á heindi, 176, 196; kverka-s., id.: in mod. usage esp. of an internal boil or swelling in the liver, lungs, intestines.

sultan, m. *Sultan*, Fms. viii: as a dog's name, hér er þér skattar, Sultan, Skálda (in a verse).

SULTR, m., gen. sultar (sults, N. G. L. i. 140), dat. sulti; [svelta; Dan. *sult*; A. S. *swylt* = *death*]:—*hunger, famine* (the notion of death found in A. S., is lost in Icel.); deyya af sulti, Nj. 265; ór sult(i), Magn. 510; heim í sultinn, Band. 12; þorgils tekr úr seggnum sult, Skíða R. 2. *famine*; þá var svá mikill s. í Noregi, Fms. i. 86; s. ok seyra, q. v.: the phrase, sitja í sults húsi, *to sit in hunger's house, be starved*, N. G. L. i. 140; sultar-kvi, *a 'famine-fold'*, Fms. xi. 248.

SUMAR, n., dat. sumri; pl. sumur; sumra, sunnum; in the old language this word was masculine in the form *sumarr*, of which gender a trace may still be seen in the contracted forms *sumri, sumra, sunnum*, for a genuine neuter does not admit these contractions. But there remains a single instance of the actual use of the masculine in the rhyme of a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, *sumar hvern frekum eru*, Skálda,—from which one might infer that at that time the word was still masc.; if so, it is not likely that in a poem so old as the Vsp. it would be neuter, and 'sumur' in 'of sumur eptir' perhaps ought to be corrected 'sumra' or 'sumar' (acc. sing.); as also 'varmt sumar' should be 'varmr sumarr', Vpm. 26: [A. S. *sumar*; a word common to all Teut. languages; in the Orm. *sumerr*, denoting a long u; the mod. Dan., Germ., and Engl. have *sommer, summer*, with a double m]:—*a summer*, passim. II. mythical, *Sumarr*, the son of Svásad, Edda 13.

B. CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS.—The old Northmen, like the Icel. of the present time, divided the year into two halves, summer and winter; the summer began on the Thursday next before the 16th of April in the old calendar, which answers to the 26th of the Gregorian calendar (used in Icel. since A. D. 1700). The Northern and Icelandic summer is therefore a fixed term in the calendar, and consists of 184 days, viz. six months of thirty days, plus four days, called *aukanætr* ('*eke-nights*'). Summer is divided into two halves, each of three months (=ninety days), before and after midsummer (mid-sumar); and the four 'eke-nights' are every summer intercalated immediately before midsummer; thus in the Icel. Almanack of 1872—*Sumar-dagr fyrsti*, or the first

summer-day, falls on Thursday the 25th of April; Auka-nætr from the 24th to the 27th of July; Mið-summer on the 28th of July; Sumar-dagr síðasti, or the last day of summer, on the 25th of October; cp. sumarnátt síðasta, Gisl. 67. In mod. usage the time from April to October is counted by the summer weeks, the first, second, . . . twentieth . . . week of the summer, and in Icel. Almanacks every Thursday during summer is marked by the running number of the week. The ancients, too, counted the summer by weeks, but only down to midsummer, thus, tíu vikur skulu vera af sumri er menn koma til alþingis, K. þ. K. 166; but in the latter part of the summer they counted either by the weeks from midsummer or by the weeks still left of the summer, thus, hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; er átta vikur lífa sumars, Grág. i. 122; frá miðju sumri til vetrar, 147; er átta vikur eru til vetrar, Nj. 192; er tveir mánaðir vóru til vetrar, 195; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; ellipt., var Rútr heima til sex vikna (viz. sumars), 10.

C. COMPS: **sumar-auki**, a, m. 'summer-*eke*, the intercalary week, an Icel. calendar-term; the ancient heathen year consisted of 364 days, or twelve months of thirty days each, plus four days, which were the auka-nætr or 'eke-nights' (see above); the remaining day and a fraction was gathered up into an intercalary week, called 'Summer-*eke*' or 'Eke-week,' which in ancient times was inserted every sixth or seventh year at the end of summer, which in such years was 191 days long; the 'Summer-*eke*' was introduced by Thorstein Surt (Thorstein the Wise) in the middle of the 10th century, see Ib. ch. 4, and is still observed in Icel.; now that the Gregorian style is in use in Icel. the intercalary week is inserted every fifth or sixth year; thus the year 1872 is marked as the 'first year after sumarauki,' (the years 1860, 1866, and 1871 being years 'with sumarauki'); 1872 sem er 'fyrsta ár eptir Sumarauka,' Icel. Almanack, 1872; the years 1864 and 1870 were 'fjórða ár eptir sumarauka'; thus in 1871 the summer had twenty-seven weeks, the eke-week being the 21st to the 27th of October. **sumar-ávöxtr**, m. the summer produce, Fms. x. 337. **sumar-björg**, f. support during the summer, Sturl. i. 136. **sumar-bók**, f. a summer-book (missal for the summer), Vm. 52, Pm. 86. **sumar-bú**, n. summer-stock, Sturl. ii. 65. **sumar-bær**, adj. calving in the summer. **sumar-dagr**, m. a summer day, N. G. L. i. 348; cp. Sumardagr inn fyrsti, Fms. ix. 511, Jb. 204; inn fimmti dagr viku skal vera fyrstr af sumri, K. þ. K. ch. 45; þá var svá fram komit ári, at Páska-aptan var sumardagr inn fyrsti, en þetta var Laugar-dagr í Páska-viku, Fms. ix. 511 (of the year 1241). **sumar-fang**, n. a summer-catch, Krók. 38, Bs. i. 335. **sumar-fullr**, adj. full as in summer, Karl. 134. **sumar-gamall**, adj. a summer old, Fms. vi. 368. **sumar-gjöf**, f. a summer-gift, a present on the first day of summer, which in Icel. is observed as a feast day. **sumar-hagi**, a, m. summer pasture, Grág. ii. 313, Jb. 298. **sumar-herbergi**, n. = sumarhöll, Stj. 383. **sumar-hiti**, a, m. summer heat. **sumar-hluti**, a, m. a part of summer, Vm. 81. **sumar-hold**, m. pl. summer flesh on cattle, Eb. **sumar-höll**, f. a summer palace, Fms. ix. 372, x. 162. **sumar-kaup**, n. summer wages, Isl. ii. 124. **sumar-langt**, n. adj. the summer long, Ld. 72, Isl. ii. 240, Fms. x. 456, xi. 59. **sumar-liði**, a, m. a 'summer-slider,' a sailor, mariner; the Saxon Chron. s. a. 871 says there arrived a 'mycil sumarliða,' i. e. a great fleet of Vikings, as has been explained by Prof. Munch. Sumarliði as a pr. name is freq. in Icel., Landn.: cp. vetrliði. **sumar-ligr**, adj. summery, Sks. 48. **sumar-magn**, -megin, n.; at sumarmágu, in the height of summer, Fas. ii. 210, iii. 145, 187. **sumar-mál**, n. the 'summer-meal'; the last days of winter and the first of summer are thus called, e. g. in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 'sumar-mál' is on the 20th of April and the following days: in sing., N. G. L. i. 240; plur., at sumarmálu, Grág. i. 140, 198, Gpl. 422, Rb. 42, Fms. ii. 99; sumarmála dagr = sumar-dagr fyrsti, Fb. i. 132; sumarmála-helgr, the Sunday that falls in the beginning of the summer, Sturl. ii. 225 C. **sumar-nátt**, f. a summer-night; sumarnátt síðasta, Gisl. 67. **sumar-nætr**, f. pl. = sumarmál, Gpl. 422, v. l.; cp. vetrnætr. **Sumar-Páskar**, m. pl. 'Summer-Easter;' whenever Easter falls between the 22nd and 25th of April inclusively, the first summer day will fall on the preceding Thursday, so that Easter Sunday falls on the first Sunday in summer; this is in Icel. called Sumar-Páskar. **sumar-setr**, m. a summer abode, Gpl. 454. **sumar-skeið**, n. the summer-season, Fms. viii. 55. **sumar-stefna**, u, f. a market, D. N. **sumar-söngur**, m. summer service, Pm. 90. **sumar-tíð**, f., **sumar-tími**, a, m. summer-time, Bær. 17, Fms. xi. 441. **sumar-tungl**, n. the 'summer-moon,' i. e. the moon at the time when summer begins. In popular belief one ought to notice when he first sees the summer-moon, and then mark the first word spoken by the first person he meets, for it is prophetic; this is called 'svara einum í sumartunglið,' 'to address one at the summer-moon,' see Ísl. Þjóðs.; in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 the 7th of April is marked as the 'sumar-tungl.' **sumar-verk**, n. summer work, Bs. i. 336. **sumar-viðr**, m. wood for charcoal to be gathered in summer, opp. to fuel in winter, Hrafn. 6, Vm. 164.

súmbli, n. [A. S. *symbol*; O. H. G. *sumbal*; prob. a compd from *sambal* and *bl*]:—a banquet, symposium; á þat súmbli at sjá, Ls. 2; at súmbli,

8, 10; gamban-s., 8; göra s., 65; segja frá súmbli, to tell the news fr the banquet, Kormak; nema súmbli=göra súmbli, Hým. i; Jólna-s., banquet of the gods, Ht.; kalla s. Suttungs synir, Alm. 35; Suttu svikinn hann lét súmbli frá, Hm. 110. COMPS: **súmbli-ekla**, u, lack of drink at a banquet, Eg. (in a verse). **súmbli-samr**, adj. banqueting, Hým. i.

súmla, að, to be flooded; súmlaðisk konungrinn ok sópaðisk, be overwhelmed and swept away, Stj. 287.

SUMR, adj. [Ulf. *suns=rís*; common to all Teut. languages, I mostly with *o*; Dan. *sums*; Engl. *some*]:—some; þá féll áin sí (some part of the river) í landsuðr, Nj. 263; hann rænti fólk, en dr sumt, sumt hertók hann, Fms. i. 28; Anakol ok sum sveitin var ep Orkn.; yðr þykkir sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. 53. 2. plur., sumra presta, H. E. i. 513; sumir . . . guldú fé, sumir. Hkr. i. 89; Hvat görðu húskarlar Njals? Eigi veit ek hvat sumir göru einn ok skarni á hola, Nj. 66. COMPS: **sums-kostar**, adv. pari Fms. v. 69, ix. 329. **sum-staðar**, adv. in some places, Eg. 41, H. ii. 93, passim.

sumr, m. (qs. svumr), [sund, svimma], the sea, Edda (Gl.)

sumra, að, to become summer, Fms. i. 32, vii. 304.

sumrungr, m. an animal a summer old, Grág. i. 501. 2. ha var s. einn, Sturl. i. 88 C (?).

SUND, n. (qs. svumd), [from svimma, dropping the *v* and changing into *n*]:—a swimming; koma á sund, Gpl. 447; kasta sér á sund, I. 219; á sundi, swimming, 123, Ld. 130; með sundi, by way of swimming, Fms. i. 112, Eg. 261, passim, see Grett. ch. 40, 80, Fær. ch. 2; Kristni S. ch. 10, Ld. ch. 33, 40; cp. also the story of Heming. Swimming was a favourite sport, the antagonists trying to duck one another 'sund' is one of the sports in king Harold's verses,—hefik sund nun stundum, Fms. vi. 170.

B. COMPS: **sund-farar**, f. pl. swimming, Fms. ii. 29. **sund-fjörð**, f. a swimming feather, a fin, Sks. 133. **sund-færi**, n. a swimming apparatus, Sks. 179.

sund-færr, adj. a good swimmer, I. 168, Fms. ii. 20, x. 295. **sund-föt**, n. pl. swimming clothes, Fas. 545.

sund-hreið, a, m. a swimming paw, of a seal, Sks. 17.

sund-íþróttir, f. pl. the art of swimming, Fms. ii. 27. **sund-lau**, f. a swimming-bath, Sturl. iii. 170.

sund-leikar, m. pl. swimming sport, Fms. ii. 27. **sund-læti**, n. swimming movements, Fas. ii. 45.

sund-magi, a, m., q. v. **sund-móðr**, adj. tired with swimming, Fær. 155.

SUND, n. [quite a different word from the preceding, derived from *sundr*]:—prop. *that which sunders, a sound, strait, narrow passage, channel* of water, Nj. 8, Fms. iv. 41; var þar sund í milli eyjanna, Eg. 218; í fjör um eðr í sundum, Grág. ii. 385; þuríðr sunda-fyllir, hón seiddi til þess hallari á Hálogalandi at hvert sund var fullt af fiskum, Landn. 147; in the saying, nú eru lokin sund öll, all passages were stopped, all gone, Hkr. i. 251; in local names, Eyra-sund, Njörfa-s., Stokk-s., and in countless other compd names, Landn., Fms.; also a lane, alley, būda sund, the lane between two booths; bæjar-sund, the lane between two walls; í sundinu milli húsanna, in the lane between the houses, freq. mod. usage: so also, flóa-sund, holta-sund, myrar-sund, strips of fen between billocks.

2. a defile, hence Mjó-sundi, q. v.; var sund breið (a broad channel) millum knarranna ok skeiðanna, Fms. v. 161. **sunda-leið**, f. the 'sound-passage,' the course through the islands along the coast of Norway, Eg. 476, Fms. viii. 334.

sundl, n. (or sunli, Féi. x. 43), [Germ. *schwindel*], a swimming of the head.

sundla, að, to be giddy; impers., mik sundlar, Fas. ii. 236.

sund-magi, a, m. 'swim-maw,' the bladder of a fish.

SUNDR, adv. [Goth. *sundro*; A. S. *sundar*; Dan. *sønder*; common to all Teut. languages]:—*asunder*; skipta, deila, hluta s., Nj. 164 ganga, stökkva, rifa, bresta, brjóta, höggva, skera. . . sundr, 19, passim rekja sundr, Ld. 192; breiða s., Karl. 423; segja sundr, to declare at a end.

sundra, að, [Germ. *sondern*], to break asunder, Al. 32: to cut in pieces, cut up, of a killed beast; s. hjörtinn, Flóv. 27; s. fórnina, Sj. 430, 454: reflex. to be sundered, scattered, of flokkur sundrask, Fms. ix. 36.

sundran, f. a sundering, separation, N. G. L. i. 155.

sundr-borinn, part. different in origin, opp. to samborinn, Fm. 13.

sundr-brotna, að, to throw asunder, break asunder, Fb. ii. 389.

sundr-dreifa, ð, to scatter, Barl. 161, Róm. 244.

sundr-grein, f. distinction, Skálda 177: discord, Sturl. iii. 276, Bs. ii. 44.

sundr-greini-ligr, adj. different, Isl. ii. 191.

sundr-greining, f. division, Stj.

sundr-görðir, f. pl. sbow in dress, fashion; s. útlenda síðu ok klæða snið, Fms. vi. 440; prestar skolu eigi fara með s. þær er biskup bannar K. þ. K. **sundrgörða-maðr**, m. a showy person, in dress, Fb. i. 368 Eb. 242:—an ostentatious man, inn mesti kappi ok s., Ísl. ii. 367; s. orðum, showy in one's speech, Fms. iii. 153, v. 69.

sundringum, adv. scatteredly, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

sundr-lauss, adj. *incoherent*; lítil bygd ok s., Ó. H. 57; fara sundr-
 list, to go in loose order, Sturl. iii. 52, Fms. ix. 320 (opp. to in a
 líti); sundrlaus orð, 'unbound words,' 'sermo solutus,' prose, (opp. to
 líðinn, bound, of poetry), Fms. iii. 153, Ó. H. 171.
sundr-leitr, adj. *differing, at variance*; s. lítr, *variegated*, Best. 50;
 sljóð, Enc. 45; sundrleitir síðir, Fms. i. 261; þat var sundrleitit, two
 eremes, Eg. 771; sundrleitir lítir, of white and black, Eluc. 16.
sundr-ligr, adj. *different*, Karl. 209, v. l.
sundr-litr, adj. = sundrleitir, Þiðr. 178.
sundr-lyndi, n. *discord*, Eluc. 58, Sd. 153, Stj. 173, Glúm. 360.
sundr-lyndr, adj. *disagreeing*, Bs. i. 278.
sundr-merja, marði, and **sundr-mola**, að, to *crush*, Gen.
sundr-mæðr, adj. *born of a different mother*, Hðm. (opp. to sam-
 mæðr).
sundr-orða, adj.; verða s., to come to words, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 134.
sundr-skila, adj.; verða s., to be separated, Fms. xi. 131.
sundr-skiligr, adj. *separable*; in ú-sundrskiligr.
sundr-skilning, f. *diversity*, Rb. 438.
sundr-skiptiligr, adj. *divisible*, Alþr. 364, Stj. 61.
sundr-skipting, f. *a sundering, separation*, Stj. 5, 198, 286.
sundr-skorning, f. *a cutting asunder*, Skálda 184.
sundr-slíta, adj. slít *asunder, torn asunder*, Fms. ix. 382.
sundr-tekning, f. *a taking asunder*, Skálda 183.
sundrung, f. *a sundering, scattering*; renna á sína s. hverr, Fms. vi.
 4; á sundrunu, scattered.
sundr-pykki, n. *discord*, Fms. i. 7, ii. 242, vii. 240, Stj. 400.
sundr-pykkja, u, f. = sundrpykki, Fms. x. 161, Ísl. ii. 217.
sundr-pykkjask, t, to fall out, quarrel, Sks. 339.
sundr-pykkni, f. = sundrpykki, Anecd. 76.
sundr-pykkir, adj. *dissenting*, Fms. ii. 241.
sundr-pykktt, f. *discord*, Stj. 13.
SUNNA, u, f. [Ulf. *sunna* (masc.); A. S. *sunne*; Engl. *sun*; O. H. G.
 sun; but in the Scand. languages the proper word is sól, sunna being
 only used in poets]:—the sun; sól heitir með mönnum, en sunna með
 gom, it is called 'sól' among men, 'sun' among the gods, Alm.; sunna
 hét sól, ok er við hana kenndr Dróttins-dagur, Rb. 112; réttlatist-sunna,
 Gli: kaf-s., mars s., the sun of the deep, i. e. gold; sunnu skeið, 'sun-
 spe', i. e. the heavens, Lex. Poët.; sunna is also found in the compds,
 Sunu-dagr, m. *Sunday*, which word the Northmen prob. borrowed
 from the Saxons (see the remarks s. v. fimt and dagr), passim: in local
 names, in **Sunnudalr** in southern Icel., Landn.; but that name may
 still for **Sunnadalr** = *Southdale*, cp. *Sundal* in Sweden. **Sunnu-nótt**,
 f. *Sunday night*, N. G. L.
SUNNA, adv. *from the south*; suðr ok sunnan, Sturl. i. 194, Vsp. 4, 5;
 há, koma, fara, ríða, sigla, róa . . . s., Fms. i. 27, passim. 2. of dire-
 ction without motion; Gizurr stóð sunnan at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110;
 sunn undir heiðinni, Eg. 277; fyrir sunnan, with acc. and absol., Ld. 10,
 Gl. ii. 141; fyrir sunnan land, in the south of the land, Ld. 6; vóru þeir
 fyrir s. at komnir, Eg. 99; í borg þeirri er næst var heiðinni fyrir s., on
 the south side of the heath, 281; leggja hann í steinveggin í Krists-kirkju
 fyrir sunnan, the south wall of a church, Fms. vii. 201. COMPDS:
sunnan-ferð, f. *a journey from the south*, Fms. vii. 282. **sunnan-**
ferðar, adv. *south of the firth*, Gbl. 9. **sunnan-herr**, m. *a southern*
arm, Fas. i. 374. **sunnan-lands**, adv. *in the south*, H. E. i. 437.
sunnan-maðr, m. *a southerner*, Ísl. ii. 362. **sunnan-veðr**, n. *a*
southerly wind, Fms. iv. 306, vii. 310. **sunnan-verðr**, adj. 'south-
 ward', *southern*, Edda 12; sunnanvert England, Eg. 271; á sunnan-
 vert Íslandi, Landn. 25; réttýni upp í sunnanverða Hundatjörn, Dipl.
 v. 1. **sunnan-vindr**, m. *a southerly wind*, Fms. i. 128, xi. 34, Sks.
 17.
SUNNARLIGA, adv. = sunnarliga, N. G. L. i. 257, Fms. v. 252.
SUNNARLIGA, adv. *southerly*, Ld. 26, Sks. 71.
SUNNARR, compar. *more southerly*: sunnarr, superl., see suðr.
SUNNLINGAR, m. pl. = sunnlendingar, Skýr. 126.
SUNNR, adv. *south*; see suðr. II. in local names, **Sunn-dalr**,
Sundale, in Sweden; **Sunn-mærr**, a county in Norway; whence
Sunn-mærir, m. pl. *the men of S.*: **Sunn-Hörðar**, the *South Hórs*,
 the inhabitants of a district in Norway; whence **Sunnhörða-land**, *a*
county, Fms. passim: **Sunn-lendingar**, m. pl. *the men of Suðrlaud* in
 Icel. **Sunnlendinga-fjórðungur**, the *south quarter*, Landn.: **sunn-lendr**,
sunn-lenzkr, adj. *southern*, Ld. 276, Sturl.
SUNNR, m. *a son*; see sou.
SURCOT, n. [for. word], *a surcoat*, B. K. 98.
SURTA, u, f. [a corruption from Lat. *sirena*], *a siren*, Fms. iv. 56.
SURT, m., gen. surts and surtar, [svart], *the Black*, the name of a
 fire-giant, the world-destroyer, Vsp. 52, 54, Vþm. 17, 18; Surta(r)-logi,
 the name of *Surt*, the last destruction of the world by fire, Vþm. 50;
 curis is the phrase, gott er þá á Gimli með Surti, Edda (Cod. Ups. ii.
 202). **surtar-brandr**, m. 'surts-brand', is the common Icel. word for
 fire, Eggert Itin. The word is found on vellum MS. of Bret. (1849)
 and is therefore old, and interesting because the name of the mythical

fire-giant and destroyer is applied to the prehistoric fire as a kind of
 heathen geological term. 2. in local names; **Hellinn Surts** (mod.
Surts-hellir) is the name of the famous cave in Icel.; **hellinn Surts**,
 Sturl. ii. 181; hann fór upp til hellisins Surts ok færði þar drápu þá er
 hann hafði ort um jötunim í hellinum, Landn. 199. II. a nick-
 name and pr. name, Landn. 2. the name of a black dog. **surtar-**
epli, n., botan. 'Surt's apple,' the pod or capsule of an *equisetum*, Eggert
 Itin. 434.
sussu, interj. of wonder or amazement; **sussu**, **sussu** I fyrr er fullt
 enn út af flógi, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 482.
Suttungr, as spelt in Hm. 104, 109, 110, Alm. 35, Edda i. 218–222,
 (**Suptungr** seems to be an erroneous later form):—the name of a giant,
 the keeper of the divine mead of wisdom and poetry; **Suttunga mjöðr**,
 the mead of S., i. e. poetry, 218, 244.
suzingull, m. [for. word], *a surcingle*, Sks. 403 B.
SÚ, see sá.
SÚÐ, f. [sýja], prop. *a sewing, suture*, but only used of the clinching of
 a ship's boards (see skara and skarsúð); skipa, súða, sýju, Edda, freq.;
 skar-súð, fellis-súð; poët. súð-bani, 'plank-bane,' i. e. the sea, as destroyer
 of ships, Stor.; súð-marr, 'suture-steed,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. 2.
 of the outer boarding of a house, Nj. 114. **súðar-steinn**, a nickname,
 Bs.: a local name, **Súða-vík**, whence **Súð-víkingr**, m. *a man from*
S., Bs.
súð-þakiðr, part. *clinch-boarded*, of a house, Nj. 114.
SÚGA, saug, to suck; see sjúga.
súgandi, a, m. *a gush of wind*: a nickname, whence **Súgandis-**
fjórðr, a local name, Landn.
súgr, m. *a 'sucking,' a draught of wind*; arn-súgr.
SÚLA, u, f., and súl; [O. H. G. *sul* (in *Irmen-sul*); Germ. *saüle*;
 A. S. *syl*; Dan. *soile*]:—*a pillar*, Hým. 12; súlur í gögnum, 29; súla
 . . . járn-súla, Edda 61. II. *a bird* (haf-súla), the gannet, *solan*
goose, Edda (Gl.)
súlða, u, f. *dankness*. **súlða**, að, to be dank. **súlðu-logr**, adj.
dank.
SÚPA, saup, supu, sopinn; [A. S. *súpan*; Engl. *sip, sop, sup*; Dan. *søbe*]:
 —to sup, drink; súpa kál (Dan. *søbe kaal*), Þórð. 51 new Ed., Fms. xi.
 348; skal við sögu súpa en eigi of mikit drekka, Art.; súpa á, to take
 a sup; láttu sou þinn súpa á handlaug konuungsins, Fms. vi. 199; hann
 saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; súptu á aprt, Siggi minn, Stef. Ol.
súpa, u, f. *a soup*; kjöt-súpa, spað-súpa.
súra, u, f., botan. *sorrel*, Lat. *rumex*, Stj. 176, 279, Pr. 470.
súr-eygr, adj. *blear-eyed*, Fs. 88.
súr-leikr, m. *sourness*, Stj. 176.
súrna, að, to become sour; súrnar í augum, the eyes smart from smoke,
 Nj. 202.
SÚRR, adj. [A. S. *súr*; Engl. *sour*; Dan. *sur*; cp. saurr, sori, all forms
 indicating a lost strong verb]:—*sour, acid*; súr mjólk, *sour milk*; súr
 blanda, *sour whey*; súrt vín, Pr. 470; súr epli, Stj. 73, passim: of the
 eyes, *bleared*, súr augu, Skálda (Thorodd).
súrr, m. *a sour drink*. 2. a nickname, Gisl.
súrša, að, to pickle; súrsúð við, roasted and pickled sheep's-head.
súr-skapr, m. *sourness, a sour face*, Ó. H. 141.
sús, n. [cp. Dan. *suse*; Germ. *sausen*], the roar of the surf; a ἄπ. λεγ.
 in a paper MS. to Vsp. 17, at 'súsi,' to the roaring sea (?), but as both
 the extant vellums, the Cod. Reg. and the Hb., read 'húsi,' this reading,
 if correct, must be traced to some lost vellum of the Vsp. (perhaps a lost
 leaf of the Cod. Arna Mag. No. 748?). The context, and the para-
 phrase in Edda, 'með sævar-ströndu,' are in favour of the reading of the
 paper MSS. and against that of the vellums.
sús-breki, a, m. *a roaring breaker (?)*, surf, a dubious word, Skm. 29.
súst, f. = þúst (q. v.), Fms. viii. 96, 436, v. l.
súsvort, f. *the nightingale*; einn fugl þann er heitir philomela á
 Látinu en á Norrœnu heitir súsvort, sumir kalla ok níktigalu, Barl. 39:
 the word is obsolete in Icel., and the passage in Barl. stands alone in the
 old literature; not even does the Edda (Gl. in the list of birds) record
 this word; but it is preserved in provincial Norse *sýsvorta* (*sýsvorta*, *sús-*
vorta) = *urdsus torquatus*, the ring ousel, Ivar Aasen: the etymology is
 quite uncertain.
SÚT, f. [A. S. *subt*; sít and sótt are identical, but sótt is used of
 physical sickness, sít in mental]:—*grief, sorrow, affliction*; ala sít um e-t,
 to pine, Hm.; verða e-n at sítum, to cause grief to, Hallfred: the older
 sense of sickness is perceptible in Hm. 147; manna bövla sítur hverjar,
 Hðm. 1; eigi sít né sótt, Fms. ii. 199 (Rev. xxi. 4); sorg ok sít, Stj.
 265; sít ok iðran, H. E. i. 484; sít sízt mátti sorgum letta, sít flaug
 í brjóstið inn, Pass. 11. 8.
súta, að, to tan skin.
sútari, a, m. [Lat.], *a tanner*, Grág. ii. 84, N. G. L. ii. Rétt., D. N.
sút-fenginn, adj. *mournful*, Mar., Bs. ii.
sút-fullr, adj. *mournful*, Hkr. iii. 366.
sút-laust, n. adj. = sóttlaust.
sút-ligr, adj. *painful*, Mar.

SVAD, n. and **svaði**, a, m. [sveðja], a *slippery place*, a *slide*, as of frozen ground with a half-thawed muddy surface; þá var þeyr, var svað (svaði, Fb. l. c.) á þelanum, Fms. viii. 393; svað (svaði C) var á vellinum, ok skriðnaði hann, Sturl. ii. 104; hestrinn skriðnaði á svaðanum, iii. 141; metaph. phrase, var við svað um, at mart manna mundi drukna, *it was on the slide, was imminent, that many people should be drowned*, Mork. 92. In mod. usage **svaði** is chiefly used of slippery ledges of rock projecting into the sea, and washed by the tides.

svaða, að, *to swathe*; **svaðaðir** upp í kurt ok skart, Karl. 168.

svaðá-háll, adj. *slippery*.

svaði, a, m., see **svað**. **svaða-ligr**, adj. *slippery, dangerous*. **Svaði**, a pr. name, Fms. ii: the name of a giant, Orkn.

svaðill, m. a *slippery place*: in the phrase, fara **svaðil** fyrir e-m, *to get on slippery ice, get a bad fall*, Fms. vii. 56, Stj. 433, 513. COMPS: **svaðil-farar**, -ferðir, f. pl. *disasters*, Ísl. ii. 54; veita e-m **svaðilfarar**, Fms. viii. 408; fara **svaðilförum** fyrir e-m = fara **svaðil**, vii. 261.

Svaðil-fari, a, m. a mythical steed, the father of Sleipnir, see Hdl., Edda.

svafnir, m. [svefja], a *sleep-maker, soother*, Lat. *sofitor*; fjör-svafnir, the name of a sword, Nj.: poet. a *serpent*, Gm., Edda, Lex. Poët.

svagi, a, m. a *gurgler* (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

svagla, að, *to gurgle*, Sturl. iii. 192 C.

svak or **svakk**, n. [cp. *sukk*], a *muddle, disorder*, Nj. 18, v. l.

svakka, að, *to riot, be disorderly*. **svakka-samr**, adj.

sva, n. a *cool breeze*.

SVALA, gen. **svölu**; a *v* has been dropped, as the proper form would have been **svöla** (gen. **svölu**), cp. **völa** (völu); [A. S. *swaelse*; Engl. *swallow*; Germ. *schwalbe*];—a *swallow*, Eg. 420, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 304, Fas. iii. 280; **svölu-hreiðr**, a *swallow's nest*: poet. **dólg-svala**, a '*war-swallow*,' i. e. a *shaft*, Eb. (in a verse): a pr. name of a woman, Band.

svala, að, *to chill, cool*; frost má við koma sínu afi at svala, Sks. 197 B; svala sér, *to slake one's thirst*. 2. impers. *it is cooled*; **svalaði** honum meðan, Sturl. iii. 189; *it is chilled*, Fms. vi. 422; hann lagðisk í bergskor nökkurri, honum svalaði mjök, vii. 220.

svala-drykk, m. a *cooling draught*.

svala-lind, f. a *refreshing stream*, Pass.

svalar, f. pl. a kind of *balcony* running along a wall; stóð jarl í svala-glugg einum, Fms. ix. 427, v. l.; Sverrir konungr var genginn ór herberginu út í svalarnar, . . . síðan hljóp hann ofan í garðinn, viii. 123; hann hljóp út um svalarnar ok ofan í kirkju-garðinn, var þat furðu-hátt hlaup, 191; jarl svaf í öðru herbergi, hann hljóp upp við ok gekk út í svalarnar, ix. 449; hann var úti í svölum í gæzlu hafðr, Ó. H. 117, cp. 235, Stj. 211, 402, Judges ix. 51. **svala-klefi**, a, m. an *alcove with balcony*, D. N. v. 342.

svall, n. [identical with *soll* (q. v.) and Engl. *swill*];—a *drunken bout*; and **svala**, að, *to swill, drink hard*: **svallari**, a, m. a *swiller, debauchee*.

SVALLR, svöl, svalt, adj. *cool, fresh*; með svalri veðr-blöku, Sks. 234; svalrum regnelum, 629; vindr mikill ok s., Fms. vi. 421; hægra ok svalara, 226; svölum eggjum, Hdl.: poet. eitr-s., úr-s., Lex. Poët.: freq. in mod. usage, **svala-drykk**, q. v.: as a nickname, Bs. COMPS: **sval-brjóstaðr**, adj. *cool-breasted, chilly*, Edda. **sval-kaldr**, adj. *cooling, cold*, of the sea, Hdl.

svamla, að, (**svamli**, n.), *to swim with great fuss and noise*, like a whale, Fas. iii. 443; víða trúir eg hann svamli | sá gamli, Jón Arason.

svangi, a, m. or **svangr**, m. [*svange* Ivar Aasen], *the groin*, esp. of animals; tína í svanginu, *to fill the belly*; ek em lagðr í göngum spjóti svangann, ok er út kominn odrrinn at hrygginum, Karl. 403; taktit ór mér svangan og langann, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 152; **svangs súðir**, '*belly-boards*,' i. e. *ships*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

SVANGR, adj. [*svangi*], *slender, slim, thin* (= Germ. *sclank*), of a horse; **svangir** (hestar) sól draga, Gm. 37 (Bugge); **svangri** und söðli, Hkv. i. 41; **svipta** söðli af svöngum jóh, Og. 3; this sense is obsolete, and the word is only used, 2. metaph. **bungry**, Fms. ii. 328 (in a verse); seigt er svöngum at skrúma, Fb.; at hestar yðrir sé svangir, Lv. 20; **svangir** ok soltnir, Fms. x. 194, and so in mod. usage. **svang-riða**, adj. *bare-ribbed*, of a steed, Rm. **svang-vaxinn**, part. *slim of stature*, Vígl. (in a verse).

svanni, a, m. [akin to *svanr* or *svangr*?], poet. a *lady*, Edda 108, Kormak, Hallfred, Rm., freq. in old and mod. poetry.

SVANR, m., gen. **svans**, Pr. 478, pl. **svanir**; [A. S. *swana*; Germ. *schwan*]; a common Teut. word, but in Icel. **svanr** is the poetical, álpt (q. v.) the common word];—a *swan*; **svanir hvítir** at lit, Stj. 90; fugls þess er s. heitir, Barl. 135; hjá söngvi svana, Edda 16 (in a verse): poet., *svana beðr*, fold, fjöll, dalr, strind, *the swan's bed, land*, . . . i. e. *the sea*: as also **svan-bekkr**, **svan-bingr**, **svan-fjöll**, **svan-flaug**, **svan-fold**, **svan-mjóll**, **svan-teigr**, **svan-vangr**, **svan-vengi**, *the bench, bed, fell, field, earib, snow* . . . of the swans, i. e. the sea, the waves, Lex. Poët.

II. **Svanr**, as a pr. name, Landn., Hdl. COMPS: **svan-fjaðrar**, f. *swan's feathers*, Vkv. **svan-hvítir**, adj., as a pr. name, **Swan-white**, Vkv. **svan-mærr**, adj. *swan-bright*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse). **svana-söngr**, m. a *swan's song*.

svar, n., pl. **svör**, a *reply, answer*, in ancient writers only in pl. sagði Kári Eireki svör þeira, Nj. 137: the phrases, halda upp svör fyrir e-n, *to be one's spokesman*, Fms. ii. 292, vi. 269; sitja fyrir svört id., iv. 274, vi. 113, Band. 36 new Ed.; gjalda svör fyrir e-t, *to give reason*, Barl. 91: in mod. usage also in sing.: **svör**, and **svör**.

SVARA, að, [A. S. *and-svarian*; Engl. *answer*], *to reply, answer* absol. or with double dat. (s. e-m e-u), ef maðr svarar eigi, Grág. i. 3; svara engu orði, Fb. ii. 63; Hríur svaraði þá—ærit frög er mæð s Nj. 2; því (dat.) mun ek svara þér um þetta er satt er, 49; hón svá svá, at hón vill . . ., Fms. i. 2; svara e-u fyrir sik, *to make answer* **defence**, 656 C. 29.

II. as a law phrase, *to answer, respond*; sv til laga þeim jörðum sem keypt hefir, Dipl. iv. 9; s. lögþingum á jör ii. 20; svara máli fyrir e-n, *to answer for*, Nj. 106; s. sökum fyrir e-t, *pay the penalty for*, Sks. 796; s. e-m lögum, *to answer according to law*, D. N., s. þessum lögbrotum, *to answer for them*, Sks. 546; at] svarit slíku fyrir sem þér hafit til gört, *that you shall answer for*, Fr vii. 127; eiga at s. málum, Stat. 309; um presta, hverju þeir skulu ubat duties they have to discharge, N. G. L. i. 345; svara til allra stét *to pay taxes to all estates* (king and clergy).

2. svara e-u, *to equal, amount to*; svá mikil kol sem svaraði fimm hrossa göngu, D. v. 14; er svarit innkaupum, N. G. L. iii. 16; sam-s.

svar-dagi, a, m. a *oath*, usually in plur., allra svardaga, bir svardögum, veita svardaga, and the like, Nj. 164, Eb. 302, Íb. 16, Hkr 272, Fær. 191, Fms. i. 49, 206, Stj. 303.

svarð-fastr, adj. [*svörðr*], '*sward-fast*,' *swarded, turfed, with sw or sod*; svarðfast land, Grág. ii. 291, 355.

svarð-lauss, adj. *without greensward, rotten*, of soil, Hrafn. 26.

svarð-lykkja, u, f. [*svörðr*], a *ring of a rope of walrus-bide*, Fr viii. 216.

svarð-merðlingar, m. pl. a poet. word, read svartmerlingar, *the bl glittering* (see merla), Fas. i. (in a verse).

svarð-reiði, a, m. *tackle (harness) of walrus-bides*, Fms. vi. 147, v 440, Dipl. v. 18.

svarð-reipi, n. a *rope of walrus-bide*, Sks. 184, Bárð. 169.

svarð-svipa, u, f. a *whip of walrus-bide*, Fms. vii. 227.

SVARF, n. [*sverfa*], *file-dust*; þélar hann sverðit allt í sundr í sv eitt, Þiðr. 79; járn-svarf, kopar-s.; rauð svörf þélar, Lex. Poët., freq. mod. usage.

II. metaph. a *hard fray, broil*; þeim þótti í or nokkt svarf, Ísl. ii. 411; hann ríðr at í þessu svarfi, in the *midst of* fray, Al. 40; ok sannast hit fornkevna, at sitt ráð tekr hverr er í svör ferr, Fms. iv. 147.

2. plur. *shaving, extortion*; með ránum svörfum, Fms. iii. 146; margr hefir sá meiri svörf (*is more exactin*, er minna treystir göngum, Skíða R. 23 (the passage should thus emended).

svarfa, að, [Engl. *to swerve*], *to sweep*, of filings, thence gener. *upset*, by sweeping, overturning; þorgils svarfaði taffinu ok lét í put inn, *Tb. upset the chess*, Sturl. iii. 123. 2. *to swerve*; ok svarf (= svarfaðisk ?) léinn upp eptir síðunni, Hkr. iii. 390. II. *refle to swerve, turn aside, to be turned upside down*; tafit svarfaðisk, Fr vii. 219; svörfuðusk skíðin utanborðs, 31; þeir ætluðu fyrst at svarfa mundi hafa aftar hurðin, Grettr.; svarfaðisk ok sópaðisk allt út í sjö; djúpit, Stj. 287; höfðu fötin svarfask af honum ofan á gólfitt, Grettr. 17; þótt áðr hefði nokkt um svarfast (svarfat Ed.), Fms. xi. 97; svarfa um, *to cause a great tumult, make havoc*, 40.

svarfaðr, svörfuðr, svörfr, m. a *sweeper, desolator* (?), a nic name, Landn.; whence **Svarfaðar-dalr**, the name of a county in Íce **Svarf-dællir**, m. pl. *the men from S.: Svarfæla-saga*, u, f. *the Sa of the S.*, Landn. II. svarfaðr eru sjau tigr, Edda i. 534, v. l. (in Cod. Ub. and Arna-Magn. 748).

svarfann, svörfun, f. a *wild fray*, Am.

svarf-hvalr, m. (v.), a kind of *whale* (perhaps the Shetl. *svarfish*, *spotted blenny*); hlasshvalr ok s., Vm. 150.

svarf-samr, adj. *turbulent*, Sks. 31.

svari-bróðir, m. (**svara-bróðir**, Gísl. 21, Fms. xi. 206), a *sw brother, confederate*, (= fóstbróðir, q. v.), Fbr. 32, 128, Fms. xi. 343.

Svarinn, m. the name of a dwarf, Edda.

svarka, að, *to quarrel, grumble*; s. um e-t, Fms. vii. 143; lýðr svar aði jafnan af sínu fangaleyssi, Róm. 263; hann sýtti ok svarkaði mjö Stj. 634.

svarkr, m. a *proud, baughty woman*, Edda 108, Ó. H. II, Hkr. i. 18 Fbr. 163, Gísl. 82, Orkn. 382 (v. l.), Grettr. 195 new Ed.

svarmr, m. [Engl. *swarm*; Germ. *schwarm*], a *tumult*, Bs. i. 663 (a verse); sverðs s., '*sword-fray*,' i. e. *battle*, Orkn. (in a verse).

svarning, f. [*sverja*], a *conspiracy*, Róm. 349.

svarra, að, *to swarm* (?), a *ἄρ. λεγ.*; svarraði sárgýmir, Hkm.

svarri, a, m. = svarkr; svarri ok svarkr, þær eru mikillátar, Edda 104 hón var s. mikill ok sjálig kona, Fær. 233; hón var væn ok s. mikil Fms. i. 288; fríð kona ok s. mikill, Orkn. 382.

svart-stuttr, adj. *giving short replies*, Fms. iv. 165.

svartaðr, part. *dyed black*, Sks. 400, 405.

SVARTR, svört, svart, adj., compar. svartari, superl. svartastr: [a common Teut. word; Goth. *svarts = mélas*]:—*swart, black*; s. sem bik, Nj. 195; s. sem hrafn, Edda 76 (hrafn-s.); s. hestr, Fms. ix. 523, Nj. 58; s. björn, a black bear, Sks. 186; svartur sem jörð, Fms. i. 216; svört augu, Kormak, Sighvat, Ó. H.; s. at lit, Fms. xi. 7; s. á lit, x. 420; tjalda svörtu, Fas. ii. 534; svartara, Landn. 206; myrkr sem þú er svartast er, Ann. 1341; svartir djöflar, Hom. 33; þat svarta úrnan, Fms. xi. 7; as a nickname, svartí, Landn. passim; þorsteinn svartr, Dipl. v. 15; as a pr. name, Landn.: a local name, Svarta-haf, n. the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, MS. 732. 17.

B. COMPS: svart-álfar, m. pl. the black elves, Edda. svart-bakr, m. [Shetl. *svartback*, or *swabie*]:—the great black-backed gull, *larus marinus*, Fs. 145. svartblá-eygr, adj. dark-blue-eyed, Eg. 305, v. 1. svart-blár, adj. dark blue, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1848) 191. svart-blesótttr, adj. black-beaded with a white stripe, of a horse, Sturl. iii. 199. svart-brúnaðr, part. dyed black-brown, B. K. 98. svart-brún, adj. black-brown, Eg. (in a verse), Eb. 258 (of the eyes). svart-eygr, adj. black-eyed, Eg. 305, Fms. vii. 175, Fas. iii. 627. svart-flekkótttr, adj. black-flecked, Mkv. svart-fygli, n. a gull, *tria troile L.*, Ann. 1327 (mod. svart-fugl). svarta-hríð, f. a pitch-dark snow-storm, Fas. ii. 144. svart-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn. svart-jarpr, adj. dark-brown, Ld. 276 (of hair). svarta-kampi, dj. black-beard, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 240. svart-klæddr, part. clad in black, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. ii. 9. svart-kollr, m. black-pate, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 220. svart-leggja, u, f. 'black leg' or black talk, of a battle-axe with a smoky black handle, Band. svart-leitr, dj. swarthy, Fas. ii. 149. svarta-meistari, a, m. a 'black master,' of the Dominican order, Fms. viii. svart-munkr, m. a black monk, *lack friar*, Dominican, Fms., Bs., passim; svartmunka klaustur, -líf, -ífaðr. svart-nætti, n. the black night. svarta-salt, n. black salt, N. G. L. i. 39. svarta-skáld, n. a black poet, a nickname, opp. hvíta-skáld, Sturl. svart-skoggjaðr, adj. black-bearded, Bárð. 38 ew Ed. svart-skjór, m. = svartbakr, Edda (Gl.) svarta-slag, a black or dark blow, a law term, of a blow which draws no blood, and in which there are no witnesses, N. G. L. i. 73; s. hit hvíta, 357. svarta-svippr, m. deep gloom; var mikill s. at fráfalli hans, *his death caused deep gloom*, Bs. i. 144. svart-söðlótttr, adj. black-saddled, of a beast with a black saddle-shaped mark on the back, D. N. ii. 225. svarta-púrs, m. black giant, a nickname, Landn.

Svasi or Svási, a, m. the name of a giant, Fms. x. (Fb. i.) SVÁ, adv., so in old rhymes in the 13th century, e. g. svá and grá, Mkv. þ; svá and á, Ht. 82; later form svö (freq. in the 14th and 15th centuries); whence svo, and lastly so: [a common Teut. particle; Ulf. *vé*; A. S. *swá*; Engl. and Germ. so; Dan. *saa*.]

B. So, thus; ertú Íslenzkr maðr?—Hann sagði at svá var, *he said it was so*, Nj. 6; beiðdi þorsteinn Atla at... Hann gördi svá, *he did so*, Ísl. ii. 193; nú gördu þeir svá, *so they did*, Fms. x. 238; eigi þr enn svá, 'not farther than so,' only so far, Grág. i. 136; þeir heita á, *thus*, Edda, Hom. 141; ef þú vill eigi segja mér, ok farir þú svá þus, i. e. without telling me know) héðan, Fms. vii. 30; þeir segja svá lafi konungi, at... iii. 181; svá er sagt, at... it is told, that... vi.

2. joined with another particle; svá ok, *so also, also*; svá skal atla þeim er þá kómr við, Grág. i. 235; svá ráns-maðrinn ok okkrinn, *the robber as well as the usurer*, Mar.; öll landráð, svá lögmál ok litar-görðir, *the law as well as the s.*, Sks. 13 B; svá starf ok torveldi, *labour and trouble*, Fms. vii. 221; ok svá, *and also, as also*; höfund ok svá marga dýrgrip, Eg. 86; sumarit ok svá um vetrinn, *the summer, as also the winter*, Fms. xi. 51; fögr augu ok svá snarlig, *fair eyes and also sharp*, i. 102; ekki líkr yfirliðs föður sínum ok svá í upplendi (here ok svá is adverbative = né), x. 266; í Suðrlöndum ok svá rör, þiðr.; þeir minntu konung opt á þat, ok svá þat með, at..., Eg. 10; ok hláða svá vegg, *and also make the walls*, Grág. ii. 336; austr undir jafjöllum ok svá austr í Holt, *and so also east of H.*, Nj. 261.

II. so, noting degree; ærit man hann stórvirkir, en eigi veit ok hvírt hann er svá (ually) góðvirkir, Nj. 55; with a compar., eigi getr nær enn svá, *it is not so good nearer than so*, Clem. 46; ekki meirr en svá, *not more than so*, so *not more*, with an adverbial notion; ekki þótta ek nú dæll meirr en svá, Fms. xi. 91; eigi fengiligri enn svá, Sturl. i. 159. 2. svá followed

an adjective and 'at'; svá ríkr, góðr, níkkilr, margr, fátr... at, so *richly, good, great, many, few... that*, Nj. 1, Fms. i. 3, passim; svá at, *that*, contracted svát (as þótt for þó at), see 'at' III. 7 (p. 29, col. 2); svá put after the adjective, kaldr svá at, *so cold that*, Edda (pref.). blíndir svá, Mkv.; sjúkr svá, at (so sick that) hann sé kominn at þá, Fms. xi. 158; with a gen., Hallfréðr er svá manna, at ek skil sít þat manna at er, *H. is such a man as I never can make out*, Fs. 98; þú er svá kvenna, at mér er mest um at eiga, *just such a woman as I like best*, Ld. 302; hön er svá meyjia í Noregi, at ek vilda hlzt eiga, Fms. 130.

3. svá sem, so as, as; þjóna honum svá sem böm fúður, Ld. 13; ok svá sem hön er sterk, þá mun hön brotna, er... strong as it is, *the bridge is, it will break when... 8 (see sem)*; hárit var svá fagr than silki, *fair as silk*, Nj. 2; þeim konungi sem svá er góðr ok rétt-

viss sem lngi, i. e. *so very good and just a king*, Fms. vii. 263; svá vel sem þér fert, *well as thou bearest*, Nj. 225.

4. the phrase, got svá vel, *be so good as to, I pray thee!* Nj. 111, Fms. vii. 157; gori góðu þú svá vel, *lúti mik eigi biða*, Al. 106. 5. in greeting; heill svá! G. 123. 17; heilir svá, Stj. 124, 475, Karl. 507; ek svá heill í Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heill Gret. 170 new Ed; farit ér í svá grameindr allir! Dropl. 23.

III. slíkr svá, nokkur svá, því-líkr svá, mjök svá, *somewhat so, much in that way, about so*; slíku svá fórtolun, *such a persuasion*, Al. 33; ekki meira enu slíkt svá, *not more than so*, Fms. v. 308; þvílíku svá mómum, sem þit erut, Eg. 739; þiggja gjafar at slíkum svá mómum, Fms. vi. 99; nakkvat svá, *somewhat so*, xi. 11; feginr nokkut svá, i. e. *rather glad, quite glad*, viii. 27 (v. l. mjök vel, very); mjök svá, *almost, very nearly, all but*; hafa lokit mjök svá heyverkum, Ísl. ii. 329; mjök svá kominn at landi, Fms. i. 212; mjök svá kominn at bana, 158; mjök svá feginn, viii. 27, v. l.; allmjök svá, v. 320. 2. the phrases, svá-gurt, sec soguru and gora (F. III); svá-biut, see biia (B. II. 2. 8); svá-nær, *so near*, i. e. *quite near*; þat mun þó svá nær fara, *it will be quite on the verge of that*, Nj. 49; ef barn elsk svá-nær Páskum, *just before Easter*, K. þ. K. 7 new Ed; lagði þá svá nær, at..., Nj. 163; hafði svá nær, at, 160.

svá-gi, adv. *not so*, Hm. 39 (Bugge); svági mjök, Akv. 25; svági... eða, Fms. x. 406.

svá-leiðis, adv. *thus*, Fas. ii. 378.

svá-na, mod. svona, sona, adv. [see na], *thus*, Band. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 318; hér svána, *just here*, Fas. ii. 473.

SVÁRR, adj. [Ulf. *svārs = εἰρηός*; A. S. *swar*; Scot. *swear* (= heavy); Germ. *schwer*]:—*heavy, grave*; sváran sísbreka, Skm. 29; síns ins svára sefa, *for her strong affection*, Hm. 106; svára sára, Gh. 11; svárt ok dátt, Skv. 3. 26; at svára fari (compar.), Kormak; sváran, as adv. *sorely, sló sváran sínar hendr* (thus to be emended, sváran Cod.), *she wrung her hands so sore*, Skv. 3. 25, 29. The word is poet. and obsolete, and not used in prose, either ancient or modern; the mod. Dan. *svær* is borrowed from the Germ.

svás-ligr, adj. *lovely, delightful*; af hans nafni er þat svásligt kallat er blítt er, Edda 13.

SVÁSS, adj., originally a possessive pronoun; [Ulf. *svās = ἴδιος*; A. S. *swas = proprius*; cp. Lat. *suus*]:—*prop. one's own*, which sense is obsolete, and the word is used,

II. metaph. *beloved, dear*; hvars getr svást at sjá, Fms. 5; á svásum armi Menklaðar, 41, 42; at bjóri svásum, Akv. 1; buri svása, *my own dear sons*, 38; svása bræðr, *my dear brother*, Gkv. 3. 8; in svása góð, Vþm. 17, 18; in prose it remains in úsvást veðr, *unpleasant, wretched weather*; veðr er úsvást úti, Grág. i. 216 (Ed. 1853); veðr var æsiliga úsvást af hreggi ok regni, Bs. i. 199; hregg ok rota ok svá ósvást, at trautt þótti úti vart, 339.

Svásuðr, m. *the delightful*, the name of a giant, the father of the sun, Vþm., Edda.

svát = svá at, *so that*, Grág. ii. 214.

SVEÐJA, pres. sveðr; pret. svaddi, [svað], *to slide, glance off*, as a sword from a bone; sverðit sveðr af stálhörðum hjálmi, Al. 40; svaddi sverðit allt ofan á kinnar-kjálkann, Sturl. iii. 186 C; sverðit beit ekki þegar beinsins kenndi, ok svaddi ofan í knés-bótina, Dropl. 24; hlífðu hellur þær, ok svöðdu lögin af honum, Fs. 66; kom í helluna ok svaddi (thus to be emended, sneiddi Ed.) af henni svá hart, at hann féll eptir laginu, Vápu. 5.

sveðja, u, f. a kind of sax (q. v.), Nj. 96, v. 1.

SVEFJA, svefr, pret. svafði, [see sofa, svæfa], *to lull to sleep, as-suage, soothe*; hön endir ok svefr allan úfríð, Al. 71; görir sú betr er annau svefr, Mkv. 28; at þú sárdröpa svefja skyldir, *to still the blood*, Hkv. 2. 40; sæva ok svefja, sorgir lægja, Rm. 44 (Bugge); áttu margir hluti at svefja (sefja Cod.) Sæmund, Sturl. ii. 47; svefja reiði e-s, *to soothe one's wrath*, Al. 16; svefja þeirra sít, Al. 90; at svefja útrú Steins, Sturl. i. 210 C; vörn þeir óðastir, en Bollí svafði heldr, Ld. 210; gramr svafði bíl, Vellekla. 2. reflex. *to be soothed*; svafðisk hann ok var hann þó allreiðr, Bs. i. 558.

SVEFN, m., also söfn, sömn, semn; [A. S. *swefen*; Old Engl. *swefen*; Engl. *swoon*; Hel. *swēban*; Dan. *sövn*; Swed. *sömn*; Gr. *ὑπνος*; Lat. *somnus*; sec sofa]:—*sleep*; ganga til svefnis, Nj. 7; í söfninum, Hom. 114; í semnenum, 110, and passim. 2. a dream; þér er svefnis, *thou art dreaming*, Fbr. 73, Ld. 120; illt er svefnu slíkan segja nauðmanni, Am. 23; e-m ber e-t í svefn, *to tell one something in a dream*, Fas. i. 432 (in a verse); esp. in plur., sú þar mér í mína svefna, Kormak; mér gengr sjöfn í svefna, Gisl. (in a verse); grand svefna, bad dreams, Am. 21; svefna sýnr, *dream visions*, Stj. 492.

B. COMPS: svefn-búr, n. a sleeping-bower, bedroom, Landn. 215, Str. 46. svefn-farar, f. pl. *dreams, a dreaming state*, Bjarn. 62; harðar svefnafarar, Gisl. 44, 58. svefn-fátt, n. adj. *lacking sleep*, Kormak. svefn-gaman, n. 'dream-joy,' poet. *the night*, Alm. svefn-hellir, m. = svefnhus, of a giant, Bárð. 176. svefn-herbergi, n. a sleeping-room, Bárð. 20. svefn-hús, n. id., Eg. 420, Bs. i. 74. svefn-hvild, f. *the rest of sleep*, Str. svefn-höfgi, a, m. *heaviness from sleep, drowsiness*, Nj. 104, Gisl. 67.

svefn-höfugt, n. adj. *sleep-beavy, drowsy*, Nj. 264, Ld. 120. **svefn-höll**, f. a *sleeping-hall*, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. **svefn-inni**, n. a *sleeping-room*, Al. 15. **svefn-keri**, n. pl. 'sleep-basins,' i. e. the eyes, Gisl. (in a verse). **svefn-kerfi**, a, m. a *sleeping-room*, Stj. 149, 204. **svefn-lauss**, adj. *sleepless*, Róm. 195. **svefn-leysi**, n. *sleeplessness*, Fms. viii. 48, Sturl. iii. 73, Pr. 470. **svefn-lopt**, n. a *sleeping-loft, bed-chamber*, Grett. 118 C, Art. **svefn-órar**, f. pl. *dream-phantasms*, Hkr. ii. 354, Anecd. 8; see órar. **svefn-purka**, u, f. a 'sleep-sow,' a *drowsy fellow*. **svefn-samt**, n. adj.; e-m er ekki s., to be *sleepless*, Nj. 210, Fms. iv. 336, Al. 73. **svefn-sel**, see sel; selin voru tvau, s. ok búr, Ld. 242. **svefn-skáli**, a, m. a 'bed-sbieling,' *sleeping-hall*, Fms. ii. 416. **svefn-skemmu**, u, f. =svefnbúr, Fas. i. 359, Eg. 80, Fms. vi. 188, Landn. 215, v. l. **svefn-stofa**, u, f. =svefnbúr, Ld. 16, Bs. i. 782. **svefn-stund**, f. a *sleeping hour*, Sks. 618. **svefn-styggr**, adj. 'sleep-shy,' *sleeping lightly*, Fas. iii. 124. **svefn-tími**, a, m. the time of sleep, Stj. 21. **svefn-vana**, adj. *wanting sleep*, Sturl. iii. 256. **svefn-þorn**, m. a 'sleep-thorn,' the popular notion was that charmed sleep is produced by putting the 'sleep-thorn' into the sleeper's ears, then he will not awake until the thorn falls out; stinga e-m svefnþorn, to stick one with the sleeping-thorn, Fas. i. 18, 19; or, stinga e-n svefnþorni, Ísl. ii. 183, iii. 303, (cp. Fm. 43, Hrafnag. 13.)

svefn-þungi, a, m. =svefnhöfugi. **svefn-ærr**, adj. 'sleep-raving,' in the phrase, s. ok dauða-drukkinn, *sleep-mad and dead-drunk*, Hkr. i. 17, Fms. viii. 189. **svefni**, n. *sleepiness*, Hom. 26; *cobabitation*, in the law phrase, biðja konu svefnis, Grág. i. 337, 338; brjóta konu til svefnis, to *ravish*, ii. 60, N. G. L. i. 71, 357. **svefnugr**, adj. [Dan. *søvnig*], *sleepy*; svefnugar (plur.), Sdm. 36; svefnugr ok latr, 656 B. 2; þeir voru mjök svefnugir, Sturl. iii. 256, v. l. **Sveggir**, m. one of the names of Odin, as also of a Swed. mythical king, Edda, Yngl. S.

SVEGGJA, ð, [Ulf. *af-swaggujan* = *ἐξαρτοποιῆσαι*], to make to *sway* or *swag*, turn round, veer round; sveggja lét fyrir Siggyu sólborðs geyri norðan, she (the ship) *stood, veered round the island Siggy*, Edda (*ápn. lot*, in a verse).

SVEI, interj. *fy!* svei, segir hún, aldri muntú vel reynsk, Þórð. 74; with dat., svei þér, *fy upon thee!* Th. 21; svei mér syndugum! 20; svei verði þínu legg! Fms. vii. 122; svei verði mínum herra, ef... Karl. 301; svei verði yðr svá rennandi! Fms. viii. 401; svei þér! is the cry of an Icel. shepherd to a dog if he worries a sheep or barks at a stranger; svei-veit-svei!

SVEIÐ, að, to *sbout* svei; sveið hundum, hann hljóp á eptir hundunum, sveiði þeim, Od. xiv. 35. **SVEIÐANDI**, part., in the *ἄρ. λεγ.* ek skal senda þér sveiðanda spjót = sviðu-spjót or sviða (q. v.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

SVEIÐI, a, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Poët. **SVEIÐUÐR**, m. a *bull*, poët., from the spear-like horns, Ýt. **SVEIÞ**, f. [svifa], a *tiller*, Fas. iii. 197; sels sveif, a *seal's paw*, N. G. L. i. 363.

SVEIÞRÚM, n. *room for the tiller to work so as to veer the ship*; sigla svá nær at eigi sé sveiþrum, N. G. L. ii. 281, Jb. 396; **SVEIÞGAR-RÚM**, 396 B: *svif-rúm*, N. G. L. l. c. (v. l. 8, 11), whence mod. **SVEIÞRÚM**: *room to move the body freely*, eg hafði ekki sviþgrúm til þess.

SVEIÞA, að, to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; s. sverði, exi, Nj. 56, 97, Eg. 80, Fas. i. 415, Fbr. 209, Ó. H. 222.

SVEIÞA, u, f. a wrestler's term, a *swinging round* with one's antagonist; snúa e-n til sveiþu, Fas. iii. 392, Grett. 15 new Ed.

SVEIÞING, f. a *bending, swaying*. **SVEIÞIR**, m. *one who bends, a swayer*, Lex. Poët.

SVEIÞJAJA, ð, [svig; cp. Engl. to *sway*; North. E. *swag*]:—to bow, bend, like a switch; s. armleggi hans, Landn. 169, v. l.; s. trén, Fær. 50; s. álmi, to bend the bow, Fms. vii. (in a verse); s. rokk, to swing the distaff, Rm. 16; s. fast árar, Fms. ii. 180; s. hörpu, to *sway, strike the harp*, Og. 27; s. á e-n, to pull round, in rowing, Nj. 90; s. e-t eptir sínum vilja, Mar.; þá ætla ek at lögin mundu sveiðg hafa verit, the law was *tampered with*, Valla L. 209; it þrjúja má kalla nökkut sveigt, the third is not straight, Band. 6; sveigja til við e-n, to give way, yield somewhat, Hkr. i. 142, Stj. 578; vér skulum s. til, svá... come to a compromise, so that... Fær. 35; konungur þóttisk hafa mýkt sitt skap, ok sveigt til samþykkis með þeim, Fms. vi. 280; heljar-reip sveiðg at síðum mér, Sól. 39; jöfur sveiðg í, drew the bow, Höfuðl.; s. hala sinn, to droop the tail, Hkv. Hjörv.

II. reflex. to be swayed, sway, swerve; þá tók at sveigjask hugr jarls, Fms. ix. 444; hvergi sveiðgisk hugr hans fyrir þeirra kúgan, Bs. i. 287; láta sveigjask eptir e-s vilja, Fb. ii. 146; sveigjask til (= sveigja til) við e-n, i. 410.

SVEIÞJA, u, f. a *bending, elasticity*. **SVEIÞR**, m. [Engl. *switch*; Swed. *svage*; Norse *sveig*; cp. svigi]:—a switch; álmi-s., Fas. i. 271; sveigar kór, a 'switch-bane,' i. e. an axe, Eg. (in a verse).

II. metaph. a bow, Edda (Gl.) 2. a *bead-dress* or *snood*, a kerchief wound round the head; sveigr var á höfði, Rm.; s. á höfði mikill, Ld. 244; hence sveigar-sága, -höll, -gátt, the

fairy of the hood, i. e. a woman, Lex. Poët.: the passage, nú mun þér ek sveigr á (sveigra Ed.) verða, er þú ferr aprt, it will be no bend in thy way it will all be straight, Fas. iii. 281.

SVEIMA, að, [akin to swim], prop. to swim, Sks. 116, but on used, 2. metaph. to soar, tower, wander about; þeir sveimut um bæinn ok drápu mart af Birkibeinum, Fms. viii. 173; fylgjur úvín váttra sveima hér nú í nánd, 281; þótt vér hafim sveimat í sumar u bygdur þeirra, vi. 261; sveimaði Bárðr víða um landit, Bárð. 170; úti um nær, Stj. 424; sveimar þóðr at þeim, þóðr. 78; hyrr sveimað the flame soared, spread wide, Lex. Poët.; ef eg sveima epli-grár, ei sinn heim at Fróni, Núm.

sveimaðr, m. *one who soars, wanders about*, Lex. Poët. **sveiman**, f. a *soaring*, of fire, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

sveimr, m. (sveim, n., Orkn. l. c.), a *soaring, bustle, stir*; gö flúðsligan sveim, Hallfred; sá sveimr görisk um allar herbúðir, at... Al. 117; í Eyjunum var sveim mikit, in the islands there was mickle st Orkn. 334: a nickname, Sturl.

svein-barn, n. a 'boy-bairn,' a male child, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 14, Fb. 252.

svein-dómr, m. *youth, boyhood*, Stj. 25; Lat. *pubertas*. **Sveinki**, a, m. a diminutive of Sveinn, Fms. vii; veit eg það, Sveink Esp. Árb. 1550.

SVEINN, m. [a northern word, from which the A. S. *swán*, Eng *swain*, seems to be borrowed]:—a boy; fæddi Vigdís barn, þat v sveinn, sá var vænn mjök, Ingimundur leit á sveininn ok mælti, sjá svein... son áttu þau annan... þessi sveinn, Fs. 23; sveininn Hördur stú við stökk ok gekk nú í fyrsta sinn frá stokkinum til móður sinnar, Íl. ii. 15; skal þat barn út bera ef þú fæðir meybarn, en upp fæða ef sveit er, 198; kona hans fæddi barn, ok hét sveinn sá Hrafn, Eg. 100; s sem þeir sveinar ádrir er voru sex vetra eðr sjau vetra, 147; sveinar tvó léku á gölfinu, Nj. 15; var þá nafn gefit sveinunum, 91; kallaði Njáll sveininn Höskuld, ... hann lét sveinunum ekki í mein, ok unni mik 146, 147; sveininn Þórð Kárason... hinu hefir þú mér hétið, amm segir sveininn, 201, Bs. i. 599.

II. boys, lads! often used addressing grown-up men; eld kveykít er nú, sveinar! Nj. 199; hart rið er, sveinar! 82; sjátt er nú rauðálfinn, sveinar! 70; hvergi á sveina (ge pl.) hendir í hári mér? Fms. xi. 151; hvernig er, sveinar? 145; sveinn e sveinn! hverjum ertú sveini borinn? Fm. 1; inn fráneygi sveinn! í Hjalla-sveinar, Hof-sveinar, Gullþ. 4, Finnb. 2. a *servant, attendant waiter*; sveinar Ólafs, Ld. 96; esp. a page, sveinn Gunnildar, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 236, Ann. 1346 C; skutil-sveinn, skó-sveinn, q. v.: of bondsmen, N. G. i. 35, 76; in mod. usage an *apprentice*, Dan. *svend*.

III. a nickname, Sigurðr Sveinn (= the Germ. *Siegfried*), Skiða R. 2. **Svein**: a pr. name, very freq., Landn., Fms.: in compds, Svein-bjórn, Svein ungr, Sveinki, Berg-sveinn, Koll-s. COMPDS: sveina-lauss, at without attendants; ríða s., Lv. 43. **sveins-leikr**, m. a boy's game Hkr. i. 46, Eg. 189. **sveins-ligr**, adj. boyish, Fas. iii. 486.

svein-piltr, m. a boy, youth, Bs. i. 539.

svein-stauli, a, m. = sveinpiltr, a little boy, Edda 31.

SVEIPA, ð and að: stray forms of an obsol. strong verb (svipa, svei, are, part. sveip, Rm. 18, Vkv. 23, Skv. 3, 13; pres. sveip (for svipr), 3. part. sveipinn (for svipinn), Fm. 42, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); [cp. Eng sweep; a Goth. *sveipan* may be assumed from *míða-sveipans* = *καταλάσας, deluge*; A. S. *swápan*; Germ. *schweben*; cp. svipa, sópa]:—to sweep stroke; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, stroked the hair with t band, Fms. i. 180; sveipar hann þeim saman, Grett. 129 new Ed.; gre hann til hendinni, ok sveipði af sér fluginni, swept the fly away, Edda 7; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, Fms. i. 180; hann sveipaði hendinni duki þeim er... Bs. i. 188.

2. to wrap, swaddle; hann hafði sveipað at sér möttli einum, wrapped himself in a mantle, Stj. 49; lét hann s. (wrap, swathe) skipit allt fyrir ofan sjá með grám tjöldu Ó. H. 170; hann sveipar skí í skikkju sinni, Sks. 298; þeir fundu þa sveipað lindúk, Fms. i. 112; fæddi hún barn, var þat sveift klæðu Ó. T. 4; kona sveip rípti, Rm. 18; ok hana Sigurðr sveipr í rípti, Sk 3, 8; þeir þógu því ok sveipðu þat (the corpse) lindúkum, Fms. v. 21 var kistan sveipðr þelli, Ó. H. 229; lét ábót þá s. líkit, Sturl. iii. 28. lík konungs var sveipað dúkum, Fms. viii. 232; en þær skálar sv hann útan silfri, Vkv. 23; eldi sveipinn, wrapped in a sheet of fire, F 42, Fas. i. (in a verse).

II. to sweep, swoop; þeir sveipudu (v. svipuðu) yfir ána, Fms. viii. 170; hann sveipaði til sverðinu, swept round him with the sword, v. 90; hann sveipar óxinni til hans, Fbr. 111 ne Ed.; sveip sínum hug, 'swooped,' turned his mind, Skv. 3, 13.

to be twisted; eitt er lýtið á hárit er sveipt í enninu, a falling forelock on the forehead, Korm. 18; and the verse, hún kvað hári minni svei í enni, id.

3. part. sveipandi (= svipandi), swooping, flanging Cherub með sveipanda sverði, Gen. iii. 24.

sveipa, u, f. a kerchief, hood (= sveipr, sveigr), Edda (Gl.); hún sæk þá sveipu sína ok veiðir upp yfir höfuð sér, Ísl. ii. 76.

sveipin-falda, u, f. 'Swooping-hood,' the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.)

sveip-öttr, adj. eddying, an epithet of a river, Od. xi. 240.

sveipr, m. a fold, Lat. *plica*; gyrða um sik með tvöföldum sveip, *to gird with a twofold 'swoop,' wrap it twice round the waist*, Sks. 405 B: a *twirl*, a *falling lock on the forehead*, s. í hári, Nj. 39; svart á hári ok sveipr í hárinu, *curled hair* (?), Korm. 8. 2. a *bood* (= sveigr), Edda ii. 494. 3. poet., öldu-sveipr, a 'wave-sweeper,' i.e. an oar, Fms. ii. (in a verse). II. a sudden 'swoop,' an accident, catastrophe; sveipr varð í för, Haustl.; opt verðr sveipr í svefni, a saying, Sturl. ii. 210. 'sveip-vísi, f. (svip-vísi, Am. 7), a 'swooping-mind,' fickleness, versatility, Am. 70.

SVEIT, f., svit, Eg. 19, [A.S. *sweot*], a body, esp. as a milit. term, a *squad*, *small detachment*, *company*, each with its own officer (sveitarhöfðingi), sveit ef sex eru, Edda 108; vil ek at menn skipizk í sveitir, ok heimtisk saman frændmenn ok kunnmenn, Ó. H. 204; líði var skipt í sveitir, tólf mömum saman, Eg. 229; þeir fengu til margar sveitir, at veita Varbelgium bakslag, Fms. ix. 491; þórir hundr með sína sveit, Ó. H. 214; gekk hann í sveit með þeim, 215; en eptir fall hans þá féll flest sú sveit er fram hafði gengit með honum, 219; Arnjótr gellinn ok þeirra sveit öll, 217. 2. a *company*, *train*; þeir höfðu samburðar-öl ok héldu sveit um Jólum, *beld revels at Yule*, Fms. vii. 303; Grjótgarðr hélt þó sveit, i. 53; ek var með hánum ok í hans sveit, Eg. 65; þykki mér allýsilipt at koma í þeirra sv(e)it, 19; þóttu komir í sveit með hirmönnum Haralds, 21; þessi sveit (*troop*) kom til Virfils bónda, Fms. iii. 212; ef lögsögva-maðr er í inni minni sveit, *in the minority*, Grág. i. 9; drógu Gyðingar sveit saman mikla, Hom. (St.); um sveitinn... sum sveitinn, *one part... another...*, Róm. 261; eigi skal þá draga sveitir saman þá er aðrir menn eru sofa farnir... þá skulu þeir ita er í sveit þeirri vóru hverr bani er, N. G. L. i. 163; poet., lýða sveit, *lyða sveit*, a *company of men*, Lex. Poët.; fljóða s., a *bevy of women*, Merl. i. 49; of the crew of a ship, skitskóta á ömur skip, at þeir hafa igi meira mat en mánaðar-mat hvars í tvennum sveitum, N. G. L. i. 9. 3. a *party*; þá görðusk þrætur miklar, ok gekk líðit sveitum mjök, Clem. 43; mannkyn var í tvenningu, í annarri sveit Gyðingar er samnan Guð trúðu, en í annarri heiðnar þjóðir, 625. 170; öll goðra nanna sveit, Hom. 142. II. *geograph. a community, district, nanty*; Raudamels-lönd vóru betri en önnur suðr þar í sveit, Landu. 0; mikil kynslóð í þeirri sveit, Eg. 100; gekk þat hallari um allar veitir, Nj. 73; allar kirjur þær er í þessum sveitum vóru, 623. 14; orðr um sveitir, Lv. 20; fara um sveitir ok boða Guðs eyrendi, Bs. i. 5.

2. in mod. usage a *district for relief of the poor*, like hreppr; such phrases as, fara á sveitina, *to become a pauper*; vera á sveit, *ganga á sveit*, þiggja af sveit, *to receive parish relief*; honum lá víð sveit, *he was on the verge of becoming a pauper*; sveitar-kerling, *an old female pauper*; sveitar-ómagi, a *pauper*; sveitar-þyngsli, *burdens of the sveit*; sveitar-tillag, a *poor-rate*; sveit-lægr, q. v. 3. the *country*, opp. to town; búia í sveit, *to live in the country*; sveita-bóndi, a *country farmer, husbandman*; sveita-fólk, sveita-menn, *country folk*; sveita-bragr, *country costumes, habits*; sveita-búskapr, *husbandry*.

B. COMPS: sveitar-bót, f. an *acquisition to a party*; þykkir s. s. at bróður þínum, *he is good company*, Eg. 199; a nickname, Sturl. sveitar-dráttir, m. a *faction*, Orkn. 180, Fms. x. 251. sveitar-rykkja, u. f. a *drinking party*, Hkr. i. 50, Sturl. iii. 126, Eg. 58. sveitar-gengi, n. *help from a party*, Háv. 40. sveitar-höfðingi, a, m. the *captain of a sveit* (I. 1), Eg. 272, 280, Ó. H. 205, Fms. vii. 259, Orkn. 476. sveitar-menn, m. pl. the *men of a community or district*; þar var sett héraðs-þing með ráði allra sveitarmanna, Landn. 97; þá menn heldr enn aðra sveitarmenn, Ísl. ii. 324; vóru þeir ír sveitarmenn, Sturl. i. 146; sveitarmenn skulu leggja tíund, Vm. 36; in mod. usage, see II. 3. sveitar-rækr, adj. *expelled from the country*, Hrafn. 29. sveita-skipan, f. an *arrangement of the country*, Sturl. iii. 243. sveitar-skítr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. sveitar-st, f. *abode in a sveit*, Lv. 24.

sveita, t. [A.S. *sweatan*; Lat. *sudare*], *to sweat*: esp. reflex., sveitask ok erviði, Lv. 61; sveitask blóði, *to sweat blood*, Mar., Rb. 334; þá sveitir-róðan helga, *sweated blood*, Fms. viii. 247; sveitask viðsmjörvi, Mar. sveita, adj. = svidda (q. v.), of cattle; sveita ok svidda, s. né sviða, G. L. i. 341.

sveit-búi, a, m. a *man of the same sveit*, a *comrade*, Fms. vii. 262. sveit-fastr, adj. *dwelling in a sveit* (I. 1), N. G. L. ii.

SVEITTI, a, m. (mod. sviti), [A.S. *swāt*; Engl. *sweat*; Germ. *weiss*; Dan. *sved*; cp. Lat. *sudor*]:—*sweat*; blóð ok sveita, Blas. 45; att honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68; konungur hafði fengit sveita, *got into perspiration*, Fms. viii. 444. 2. a *bloody-sweat* (blóð-sveiti), Fas. 59. COMPS: sveita-bora, u. f. a *sweat-pore*, Róm. 238. sveita-kr, m. [cp. Lat. *sudarium*], a *napkin*, 655 A. 3.

sveit-lægr, adj.; hann er þar s., *he is entitled to alimentation there*. sveittr, adj. (or part.), in a *steaming boat*, Sturl. ii. 217 C, Ísl. ii. 210, i. 254; kóf-s., löðrandi s.

sveitugr, adj. = sveittr, Sturl. ii. 217, Þiðr. 229, Karl. 315. sveitungr, m. a *man belonging to a sveit* (I. 1), a *comrade*, vil ek fylgja sveitungr mínum, Ó. H. 209. 2. *followers*; Hrói sveitungr jarls, s. ix. 413; Magnúss ok hans sveitungr, *M. and his men*, vii. 169;

jaðnan skildi sveitunga þeirra u, ix. 424; sveitunga mína mun ek rökki af hendi láta, Eg. 66; sueri hann aprt með sveitunga sína, 300; heimta at sveitungum sínum, Nj. 256; hann drap mætt af sveitungum þeirra, Fms. vii. 303; Snækillr ok enn fleiri sveitungar, ix. 425; at þú komir mér í sett við sveitunga mína, *my countrymen*, Fb. i. 136.

SVELGJA, svelg; pret. svalg, pl. sulgu; subj. sylgi; imperat. svelg; part. solgin; since it became weak, svelgðist, Bs. ii. (in a verse of the 14th century), and so in mod. usage; [A.S. *swelgan*; Engl. *swallow*, *swill*; Germ. *schwelgen*]:—*to swallow*, with acc., Yt. 4; hræ Ólafis höfgyldir svalg, 21; at jörðin sylgi hestinn, Nj. 163; mun hón solgit hafa yrmling, Fms. vi. 350; s. sínu föður-arf, Al. 114; eitt skógar-dýr svalg hann, Stj. 219; svelgja þik, Barl. 111: *to swallow*, svelg hrákonunn niðr, Pr.; svelgr hann allan Sigfóðr, Ls. 58; Eljúðnir vann solginum Baldr, Mkv. 2. with dat.; ef hann svelgr niðr þeim bita, N. G. L. i. 343; þá svelgit mér sem fyrst, Barl. 54. 3. absol.; var honum bæði meint niðr at svelga, ok svá at drekka, en meist at hósta, Bs. i. 347: *to take a deep draught*, hann tekr at drekka, ok svelgr allstórum, *took a deep draught*, Edda 32; þeir sulgu stórum, Gretl. 43 new Ed.; svelgjandi eldr, Hom. 31. II. recipr. (weak); e-u svelgisk á, *to go down the wrong way*, Dan. *faae i den vrange strube*; honum svelgðist á. III. part. solginn, *hungry*, Hm. 32, 11austl.

svelgr, m. [Shetl. *swelchie*], svelga, a *swirl*, *whirlpool*, *current*, *stream*, = röst, q. v.; var þar eptir svelgr í hafinu, Edda; sem svelgr í haf eða Sirtes aðr Scylla, Al. 50. 2. esp. as a local name of the race in the Pentland Firth, Orkn. 276, Ó. H. 193, Fms. x. 145. III. metaph. a *swallower*, *spendthrift*; þú inn gráðugi svelgr, El. 95; hvel-svelgr himins, Edda (in a verse); vín-svelgr, a *wine-swiller*, *drunkard*: hræ-svelgr, *carriion-devourer*, Vþm.

svelja, pres. svelr; pret. svalði, *to swell*, an obsolete word, only two forms of which are recorded; gadd svelr blóðug-hadda, Edda 23 (in a verse); húfar svölbu, Edda (Ht.)

svell, n. *swollen ice*, a *lump of ice*; mikilt vell var hlaupit upp, Nj. 144; svell þrútnar upp hjá garði, Grág. ii. 283; svelli ok hjarni var steyptr yfir alla jörð, Fms. ii. 228; in mod. usage 'svell' is ice with solid ground beneath, 'iss' ice on water: poet., handar svall, *the ice of the hand*, i. e. *gold*; súrs, dreyra, fetla svell, 'woound-ice,' i. e. *weapons*, Lex. Poët.

SVELLA, pres. svell; pret. svall, pl. sullu; subj. sylli; part. sollinn; [A.S. *swellan*; Engl. *swell*; Germ. *schwellen*; Dan. *svolne*; Swed. *svälla*; cp. Goth. *uf-swalleins = swaiauis*]:—*to swell*; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, of ice, Ó. H. 182; húfr svall, sjórr sveller, sollit haf, sollinn sær, éli sollinn, veðr-sollinn, hrimi sollinn (of the waves), Lex. Poët.: of a wound, sár þat tók at þrútna ok svella, Fms. ix. 276; sárit var sollit, Ó. H. 223; hestrinn svall svá ákafliga at allan blés kvíðinn, Bs. i. 319. 2. metaph. *to swell*, of wrath, anger; með sollinni þykkju, Mar.; sollin reiði, Al. 3; nú svall Sturlungum mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; móðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þá svall heipt í Högna, Bragi; synd hans svall, Sól. 5; sútr sullu mér, 38; sorg svall, Bs. ii. (in a verse); af sliikum hlutum svall mjök með þeim biskupi ok Ásgrími, i. 730.

svella, d, a causal to the preceding, *to make to swell*; svellendr, Fb. (in a verse); böð-svellendr, sveldr hñfr, *blown up*, Fms. viii. (in a verse); sveldr af harmi, Skáld H. svellir, m. *who makes to swell*, Lex. Poët.

svell-ótttr, adj. *swollen with lumps of ice*, Fb. iii. 408. svellr, part. qs. *svellendr*, *swelling big*; með svelli sinni, Pass. 7. 4; svellt hafði hón belti, Bs. ii. (in a verse). II. *svellað*, *swollen with ice*, Hem.

SVELTA, part. svelt; pret. svalt, 2nd pers. svalt, Ls. 62 (Bugge); mod. svalst: pl. sultu; subj. sylti; part. sollinn; [Ulf. *swiltan = an-örhōkeiv*; A.S. *sweltan*; Early Engl. *swelte*]:—*to die*; this sense, which agrees with the use in Goth. and A.S., is disused in the Northern language and remains only in poetry; svalt þá Sigurðr, sattu yfir dauðum, Hm. 7; þat mál it hinnsta áðr hann sylti, Og. 16; bjótr áðr sylti, Akv. 43; hafa skal ek Sigurð mér á armi, eða þó svelta, Skv. 3. 6; þeim er sultu með Sigurði, 62; nema þú Sigurð svelta látir, 11, Gkv. 2. 3; er amnan lét s., Fms. i. 258 (in a verse), ii. 271 (in a verse); sultuar þýjar, ærnar sultnar, Skv. 3. 45, 48; sultinn varð Sigurðr sunnan Rinar, Bkv. 11; allir svelta, þeir er af bekkjar bergja drekku, Merl. i. 7. II. [Dan. *sulte*], *to starve*, *suffer hunger*; ok svalt þú þú hungri heill, Ls. (Bugge); mod., svelta heilu hungri; þó at fé svelti, Grág. ii. 328; s. í hel, or, til heljar, Fms. vi. 132, Bret. 8; sultinn maðr, Gþl. 400; hann var mjök sollinn, *very hungry*, Edda; sárit bitr sultin lús, Landn.; svaugr ok sultinn, Fms. x. 149, and so passim in old and mod. usage.

svelta, t, a causal to the preceding, *to put to death* (by hunger?); svinna systrungr sveltir þú í helli, Am. 53; lúta sveltask, Og. 20. 2. *to starve a person*, Ver. 51, Rb. 394; læsti hann í kistu ok svelti hann þar þrjá mánuðr, Edda; þá var hann sveltr svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, Landn. 205; hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; s. sik til fjár, Nj. 18.

II. reflex. *to refuse to take food*; hann sveltisk ok þá eigi fæðslu, Fms. x. 369; pass. *to be famished*, K. Á. 130.

svelti-kví, f. a *pen in which one is put to starve*, Grág. ii. 328, 330; reka fé úr sveltikvíum, K. þ. K. 90.

sveltir, m. a *starver*, one who starves, Lex. Poët.; hrafnas-, raven famís-ber, a nickname, Fb. iii.

svemla, u, f. a *cow* (a cow with a great belly).

svengð, f. [svangr], *famine, hunger*, Fms. iii. 96; svengð ok föstur, Hom. (St.)

svengjask, d, [svangr], to grow thin in the belly or waist, Pr. 470, Sks. 167. 2. in mod. usage, impers., mig svengir, to get hungry.

Svenskr, adj. *Suedish*, Fms. x. 394; see Svanskr.

SVERÐ, n. [A.S. *sweord*; Engl. *sword*; Germ. *schwert*; Dan. *sværd*]:

—a *sword*; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp.; óx, sverð, spjót, K. þ. K. 170; sverð á vinstri hlið, Hkr. i. 120; sverð þat er hjöltin vóru af gulli, Fms. i. 17; í þenna tíma vóru hér á landi sverð útið mönnum til vápna-burðar, Fbr. 13; féll niðr sverði, Nj. 9, in countless instances. Every king's man, from an earl downwards, had in token of homage to lay his hand on the hilt of a sword in the king's hand, and this done he was the king's 'sword-taker' (sverð-takari) which is described in the Hirdskrá; nú skaltú vera þegn hans er þú tókst við sverði hans, Hkr. i. 119; ek tók lýstr við sverði þínu, I took gladly thy sword, gladly entered thy service, Sighvat; genu meim þá til handa honum ok tóku við sverði hans, Fms. viii. 28; sverð heilagar kirkju, Sturl. iii. 30; hér hefir látizk eitt hit bezta sverð af várum þegnum, the best sword, i. e. the best knight, Bs. i. 638. 2.

poët. compds, sverð-álfr, -berendr, -freyr, -gautr, -maðr, -merlingar, -rjúðr, -runnr, a *sword-elf, sword-bearer*, etc., i. e. a *warrior*; sverð-dynr, -él, -hríð, -jálmr, -leikr, -regn, -tog, -þing, *sword-din, sword-storm*, etc., i. e. *battle*; sverð-fen, i. e. *blood*; sverð-fold, i. e. a *shield*; sverð-bantinn, 'sword-bitten', wounded, Lex. Poët.

B. COMPS: sverð-berari, a, m. a *sword-bearer*, Róm. 114 (= Lat. *lictor*). sverðs-egg, f. a *sword's edge*, Edda 74. sverð-fetill, m. a *sword-strap*, Sturl. iii. 163, Fas. iii. 643. sverð-fiskr, m. a *sword-fish*, Edda (Gl.)

sverðs-hjölt, n. pl. *sword-hilts*, Landn. 181, Fms. iv. 37, xi. 133, Ld. 204. sverðs-högg, n. a *sword-stroke*, Fms. viii. 180, xi. 190. sverð-skálp, m. a *scabbard*, Fms. vi. 212. sverð-skepti, n. a *sword-hilt* (medal-kaffi), Sturl. i. 177. sverð-skór, m. a 'sword-shoe', the *chape of a scabbard*, Fms. vi. 212. sverð-skreid, f. *sword-cutterly*, Grág. i. 468. sverð-skriði, a, m. a *sword-cutter*, Nj. 247, Grág. ii. 84. sverð-taka, u, f. *sword-taking*, as a token of homage, (see above under sverð); allt þat sem ádr vátar í jarls sverð-töku, N. G. L. ii. (see sverð A). sverð-takari, a, m. a 'sword-taker,' a *king's man*, N. G. L. ii. 399 (see above).

sverð-ótt, n. adj. *full of swords*, Halfred; as a pun. **SVERFA**, svadj; pret. svarf, pl. surfu; part. sorfinn; [Ulf. *af-swairban* = ἐξαιρέφειν, ἐκμάσσειν; Engl. *swerve*; Dutch *sweruen*; Swed. *svärfa*]:—to file; járn sorfist, Stj. 160; sverfir hann, 158; svarf hann með snarpri þél, Bs. i. 237; sverfa til stáls, to 'file to the steel,' to the core, i. e. to fight it out to the last; kvad þá verða at s. til stáls með þeim, Fms. vii. 244; láta þá til stáls sverfa með þeim, Ó. H. 41; ok láta s. til stáls með ykkir bræðrum, Fb. ii. 122, Orkn. 234, 428; sverfir at, it presses hard; er í kreppling kemr ok at sverfir, Fms. iv. 147.

SVERJA, pres. sver, pl. sverjum; pret. sór, pl. sóru (also svór, Fas. iii. 393, Fms. x. 396; svóru, 416, Grág. ii. 410); subj. særi; imperat. sver, sverðu; part. svarinn. A weak pret. svarði, part. svarðr, also freq. occurs in old writers, thus, svarði, Hkr. i. 79, Fas. i. 178, Edda i. 136 (Cod. Reg., sör Cod. Worm. l. c.); þú svarðir, Gkv. i. 21 (Bugge); svörðu, Landn. 154 (sóru, Hb. l. c.), Fms. xi. 67, Nj. 191, Grág. ii. 410 (twice); svörðusk, Mork. 207 (in a verse); but in mod. usage the strong form alone is used: [a common Teut. word; Ulf. *swaran* = ὀμνῶναι; A. S. *swerjan*; Engl. *swear*; Germ. *schwören*; Dan. *sværge*; Swed. *svärja*].

B. To swear; allir menn virðu fé sitt, ok sóru at rétt væri virt, Íb. 16; sverja eð, to swear an oath; sverja rangan eð, to swear a false oath, K. Á. 150; s. eida, Edda l. c.; þeir svörðu eða til lífs sér, Landn. 154; at þú eð né sverir, nema þann er saðr sé, Sdm.; gangi nú allir til mín ok sveri eða . . . þá gengu allir til Flosa ok svörðu honum eða, Nj. 191; hann svarði Noregs-konungum land ok þagnar ok æfingligr skattr af Íslandi, etc., Ann. 1262. 3. with gen.; þeir sóru þess (they made oath that), at Ísleifi biskup ok menn með honum svörðu . . . Grág. ii. 410; skal hveir þeirra taka bók í hönd sér ok sverja þess allir, at . . . N. G. L. i. 68; viltú s. mér þess, at þú . . . Nj. 137; sör konungr þess, at . . . Hom. 106; ek sver þess við Palladem, at . . . Bret. 90; s. þess ina styrkuna eða, at . . . Fms. i. 189; þeir svörðu til þessa réttar, at . . . Grág. ii. 410; nema hann sveri til fjórðungi minna eun sé, . . . sem hann hefir til svarit, . . . er hann sverr til, K. þ. K. 146; s. um, konungr sór um, at þat skyldi hann vel efna, Fms. i. 113.

II. reflex. to swear oneself, get oneself sworn; sverjask e-m í bróður-stað, Mork. 207 (in a verse): recipr. to get oneself sworn in; sverjask í fóst-bræðra-lag, to enter a brotherhood by mutual oath, Ó. H. 240.

sverra, ð (?), an obsolete defective word, [svarri, svarkr; cp. Goth. *sweran* = τιμᾶν], to be mighty (?); sverrandi hjaldr, Eg. (in a verse); hence sverri- in poët. compds, sverri-flagð, the mighty ogress; sverri-fjórd, the mighty firib; sverri-gjörð, the vast belt of the land, i. e. the main sea, Lex. Poët.: Sverrir, a pr. name (of king Sverri), the worthy (?).

sverta, t, [svart], to make black, blacken.

sverta, u, f. a *black*, a *black dye*.

Svertingar, m. a pr. name: Svertingar, [cp. A. S. *swerling*], the name of an old family, Ld. 2, Saxo.

své-víss, adj. a *úr. λεγ.*, Hkv. i. 38, (prob. an error for sve(ip)-vís.)

sve-ö, n. pl. *singed sheep's beads*, Sturl. i. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

svið, n. a *space*, esp. on the sea, = mið. 2. a local name for a fisherman's sea-mark near Reykjavik; róa út á Svið; perh. so called from the bottom of the sea there being an old lava-field (sviða); hence Mardöll á miði, . . . seiddu nú að sviði sæ-kinda val, Jónas.

SVIDA, u, f. [sviða], a *roasting, burning, singeing*; bæta eyri fyrir sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67. 2. in Norway sviða means a woodland cleared for tillage by burning, see Ivar Aasen. COMPS: sviðu-eldr, m. a *roasting fire* (for roasting sheep's heads); um haustið sátu menn við sviðu-elda at Hofi, cp. sviðu-kveld var þat, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Þorst. St. 50.

sviðu-fölskvi, a, m. *ashes*, Stj. 124. Sviðu-kári, a nickname (= Brennu-kári), Landn.

sviða, u, f. a kind of weapon, a *halberd*, Edda (Gl.); spjót, sviður, bryntröll, K. þ. K. 170; Viðkuðr hafði sviðu, silfr-rekinn leggrinn, járn-vaftr skaptið . . . lagði Viðkuðr til Jóns með sviðinni, Sturl. i. 63 C; hann hafði sviðu í annarri hendi, Nj. 96; skaut hann sviðinni eptir Óspaki, Eb. 208; bjarn-s., q. v. sviðu-skapt, n. the handle of a sviða, Fas. iii. 546.

Sviðarr, Sviðuðr, Sviðrir, m. the burner, destroyer (?), one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.)

svið-bálki, i, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

svidda, adj. indecl., contr. form svidaði, N. G. L. i. 341, v. l. 14; svedae, 399; svidaðar, 341, l. 1; qs. sve-dáð, sve-dauðr; [the etymology is uncertain, but it appears to be a compd word, the latter part being -dái or -dauðr]:—suddenly-dead, from falling sickness or the like; in the old eccl. law the word is used of cattle that have died a natural death, whose flesh may not be eaten; um svidda ok úátan, . . . eta svidda . . . þat köllu vér svidda er engi maðr veit bana at, N. G. L. i. 18; sveita né sviða . . . þat heitir allt sviða er svá verðr dauðt at eigi ganga manns handa-verk til, 341 (svidaði v. l. 14); um svedae, 399; allt annat ef sviða liggir, 144, 342; verða s., K. þ. K. 172, K. Á. 198.

sviðu-eldr, m. = sviðueldr, Fær. 17.

sviði, a, m. a *burn*, the smart from burning; þola sár ok sviða, Edda; sviða ok þrota, Ld. 252; sviðar ok hitar, Bs. i. 182. sviða-lauss, adj. free from burning pains, Bs. i. 182; þrjóst-sviði, heart-burn.

sviðinn, part. singed; see sviða. sviðin-horni, a nickname, Landn.

svið-kaldr, adj. 'roasting-cold,' Fms. i. (in a verse describing the waves) in mod. usage of a drink.

sviðna, að, to be singed; loði sviðnar, Gm. 1; eigi sviðnðu hinar minnstu trefr, Fms. i. 266; sviðnar þat at eins en brennr eigi, Sks. 145; torfi því er sviðnaði, Ísl. ii. 412; hendr sviðnðu, Gkv. 3. 10.

sviðningr, m. = sviða 2; brunnu skógar víða um hraunit, ok er þat nú kallat á Sviðningi, Ölk. 34.

sviðnur, f. pl. a local name of islands in western Icel., where salt was made by burning sea-weed (salt-sviða), see Landn. 2. ch. 23, and Gullp. S.

sviðra, að, to burn, singe, Lil. 77.

sviðris, (?), a part of a ship, the kitchen (?), Edda (Gl.)

SVIÐ, n. [svifa], a *swinging round, veering*, esp. of a ship; þá varð svá mikitt svif at skipinu, at eldr kom í dokkuna, Fms. x. 53; plur., at-svif, an attack, swoon; um-svif, turmoil. 2. the nick of time; í þeim (þessum) svifum, Fas. i. 26, Karl. 182, 261.

svif-rúm, n. room for a ship to swing round when at anchor; see sveif-, (mod. corrupt. svigrúm.)

SVIG, n. [sveigja, from a lost strong verb sviga, sveig, sviginn], a bend, curve, circuit, esp. in the adverbial phrase, fara í svig, to pass by in a circuit, avoid; fór snekkjan í svig við jarls skip, Fms. ii. 299; þeir fóru í svig við konung, Eg. 52, Karl. 243; í svig við Hlíðarenda, Nj. 69, v. l.; sá hann at maðr gékk í svig við hann, Fas. ii. 344; í svig löndum, off the coast, Lex. Poët. 2. phrases, vinna svig á e-m, to make to give way, overcome; gættum til at þeir vinni engi svig á oss, Fms. vi. 324; fá svig á, id. (cp. Dan. *faa bugt med*), Al. 89, Róm. 354; það þá ef þeir fengi nokkur svig á, at glettask við Bagla, Fms. viii. 305; freista svigis á, to try, 413.

svigi, a, m. [Engl. *switch*], a *switch*; sviga læ, switch-bane, i. e. the fire, Vsp.; hann tók einn sviga ok ætlar at berjja þittinn með, Ísl. ii. 179; sviga í hendi, Ó. T. 6, Fms. viii. 322, x. 216; berjja e-n svigum, Blas. 42; skulu þér höggva yðr sviga stóra ör víði, Vápn. 15. 2. mod.

a hoop of switch; tunnu-svigi.

svigna, að, to bend, give way, like a switch, Þidr. 197, 236, freq.

Svignir, m. pl. = Sagnar, q. v.; in Svigna-kappi, a nickname, Landn.; Svigna-skarð, a farm in western Icel.

svigr-mæli, n. pl. *taunting words*.

SVIK, n. pl. [A. S. *swic*; Scot. *swiek* or *swyk*; Dan. *svig*], *reason, fraud, falsehood, betrayal*; segja upp svikum, Karl. 318; ef eigi ylgði svik, Nj. 105; brugga, ráða s., Fms. i. 59, v. 316; hver svik hann nafði heyrtr, v. 320; verða fyrir svikum, Skv. i. 33; sitja á svikum við e-n, Bs. i. 39, passim; dróttins svik, *treason*. 2. *poison*; gefa e-m svik, to *poison*, Fms. viii. 275. COMPS: **svika-drykkir**, m. a *poisoned drink*, Konr. **svika-fullr**, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 456, Fms. xi. 435. **svika-auss**, adj. *guileless, free from treason*, Fms. ix. 420, Bret. 88. **svika-igr**, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525. **svika-þjóð**, f. *false people*, Hom. (St.)

svik, n. = svig; fara á svik, Fms. vi. 41 (in a verse), viii. 165, v. l.:—in the phrase, opt er svik á millum tanna (= gísanr tenur?), Hallgr. **svikall**, mod. **svikull**, adj., contr. **sviklar**, Gd. 49; inn svikli, Flóv. 36; ut svikalir, Hkr. iii. 227; svikalasta, Anecd. 100, as also in mod. usage:—*treacherous*, Fær. 138, Fms. i. 219, passim.

svikari, a, m. (sykeri, 655 iii. 2), a *traitor*, Fms. i. 205, ix. 375, Karl. 18, Bs. i. 40. **svikara-dómr** = svikdómr, Mar. **svik-dómr**, m. *treason*, Hom. 159, Fms. xi. 303 (in a verse). **svik-fólk**, n. *rebels*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse). **svik-fullr**, adj. *full of falsehood*, Fms. v. 217, Anecd.

sviki, a, m. a *traitor*; in drottins-s. **svik-liga**, adv. *treacherously*, Stj. 312. **svik-ligr**, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525, 558, Anecd. 86. **svik-lyndr**, adj. *false-minded*, Róm. 308. **svik-máll**, adj. *false-spoken*, Róm. 139. **svik-ráð**, n. pl. *treachery*, Fas. i. 83, Stj. 553.

svik-ræði, n. pl. = svikráð; Ó. H. 63, Orkn. 268, Sks. 710, 753, Fms. i. 34; sing., s. nokkutt, i. 188, (rare). **svik-samliga**, adv. *treacherously*, Fms. i. 72, Fær. 133. **svik-samligr**, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. i. 74, x. 221, Stj. 144. **svik-samr**, adj. *false*, Hkr. iii. 227, v. l.

svik-semr, f. (=svik-semi, N. T.), *treason*, Mar. **svikul-görð**, f. *the cap of a mast* (?), see sikulgörð; which is a less correct form, having dropped the *v*, Edda (Gl.), = Dutch *mars*, Germ. *ast-korb* (?).

svil, n. pl. *the milt of fish*, Björn; takit úr mér svilin og vilin, Ísl. 160s. i.

SVILLI, a, m. [qs. síf-ili, from síf, sífar?], a *brother-in-law*, but in a limited sense, viz. *the husbands of two sisters* are called svilar (Gr. ἀέλιαι), Ída (Gl.) ii. 497, freq. in mod. usage.

svill, f., pl. *svillar*, = syll, *sylla*; [A. S. *syl*; Engl. *sill*; Germ. *schwelle*]:—a *sill of a door*; nýjar svillar, nýjar sperrur, D. N. iii. 409. **svíma**, að, to *swim*; svímaði þar yfir ána, Grett. 137 new Ed. (svam l.); svimar, Sks. 28, v. l. II. impers. *to be giddy*; mig svimar ey bead swims), in mod. usage = svimar, q. v.

svími, a, m. [A. S. *svíma*; Engl. *swim*], a *swimming in the bead*, *giddiness*; slá, ljósta í svíma, Fms. i. 150, Grág. ii. 16, Bs. i. 342; leggja víma, Fb. ii. 387.

SVIMMA, a defective and obsolete word, which has been superseded. Icel. by *svanda*, q. v.; pres. *svimm*; pret. *svamni*, pl. *svamnu*; part. *svammit*; the spelling with one *m* (svam, svimr) in Editions is erroneous; *imn* rhymes with *gimmu*, Sd. (in a verse); þramma svimmi, Hallfred: d pers. plur. *svymja*, Sks. 177 B; a pret. *svámu*, Fms. viii. 38; subj. *emi*, Bret. 12; [A. S. *swimman*; Engl. *swim*; Germ. *schwimmen*; Dan. *svimme*]:—to *swim*; svimma til lands, Fms. viii. 264; hann var því opt ur at svim(m)a í brynju sinni, x. 314; þeir svymja eigi á grúfu, heldr mja þeir opnir, Sks. 177 B; svimma hestar þeirra yfir stórar ár, Edda 8; svim(m)a í móðu marit, Fm. 15 (Bugge); svimma yfir vatnið, Al. 167; inn svim(m)r þá þangat á leið, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimm ek við ský, l. (in a verse); þess manns er í sjú svimmr, Sks. 28 new Ed. (svimar l.); svamm sjálfir konungur, svamni hann milli skipanna, Fms. x. 366; svídr svamm at skipinu, 367; svamni hann síðan... er hann svamnu, l. 225; göltrin svamm þar til er af genu klaufrinn, Landn. 177; inn hljóp fyrir borð ok svamm til lands, Orkn. 150, Fms. viii. 291; inn svamm yfir ána með vápn sín, Bjarn. 50, Fms. vii. 123; eigi svamm ek skemra enn þú, 119; þeir svamnu frá landi (Cod. sumu), Eg. 33 A; svámu sumir yfir ána, Fms. viii. 380; sögðu at hann svæmi um lit, Bret. 12; pres. subj. *svimmi*, Hallfred; hann mun hafa svammit (er svimit, Ed.) í hólminn, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimmandi fiskar, Stj. 3, Barl. 22, v. l.; svymjandi, v. l.

2. metaph., er ádr svimma í þrumum, 625. 87; svimma í fullsælu, to *swim in abundance*, Fms. ix. 38. II. reflex., svimaski í e-n, to *swindle*, Thom.

svimr, n. *giddiness*, FéL. x. 43. **svíma**, að, to be *giddy, stunned by a blow*; impers., Rögvald svímaði v, Bs. i. 624; Clitum svímaði með höggit, Al. 78; svá at hann (acc.) rnar, Glúm. 356.

svína, orig. a strong verb *svína*, *svain*, whence the pres. weak form, be the contr. form *svía*, q. v.; [O. H. G. *svinan*; Germ. *schwinden*]:—to *subside*, of a swelling; tók þegar at svína sköp hans, Bs. i. 466; þakar ok svenar allr þroti, Sks. 235 B.

svingla, að, (svingl, n.), to *rove, stray to and fro*.

svinna, u, f. *sagacity, good sense*; kann ek mér meiri svinnu, em at takask á hendr einu útlandan manni, Ó. H. 144; með enga svinnu, Fms. i. (in a verse); ú-svinnna, *discourtesy, rudeness*.

svinn-eygr, adj. *clever-eyed*, Mkv. 2 (svineygr?). **svinn-geðr**, adj. *ready-minded*, Fbr. (in a verse). **svinn-hugaðr**, adj. *wise*, Hkv. 2. 10. **svinn-liga**, adv. *wisely, sensibly*; all-s.; ú-svinnliga. **svinn-ligr**, adj. *sensible*, Fas. ii. 270.

SVINNR, adj., also **sviðr** (nn = d); [Ulí. *svinps* = *λαχρῦς*; A. S. *svið*; Hel. *sviði*; Germ. *ge-schwind*]:—prop. *swift, quick*, which sense, however, only remains in *vinn*, *the swift, rapid Kbine*, Akv. 27; veg-s., 'way-swift' (of a river), Gm. 28. 2. metaph. *wise*; ins svinna mans, Hm. 162; ú-sviðr, *unwise*, 20, 22; konan svinna, Korm.; alls þik svinnan kveða, Vpm. 24, 30; ek mun segja þér svinn ör reiðu, Hkr. 5; svinna hafði hann hyggju, Hdm. 9; and svinnum sigrunni, gallan, Vellekla: the saying, sá er svinnr er sik kann, *be is wise who knows himself*, i. e. *knows how to moderate himself*, Hrafn. 10; sviðr um sik, *wise of oneself*; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reiðr, sviðr skal um sik vera, Hm. 102; al-sviðr, *all-wise*, the name of the wise dwarf; geð-svinnr, *mind-wise*; hug-s., orð-s., *wise or swift in words* (?), *eloquent*; ráð-svinnr, *wise in counsel*; ú-svinnr, *unwise*, and also *indiscreet, rude*; with gen., in the sense of *ready, quick, elsku-svinnr*, s. heilags tafis, Edda 51 (in a verse).

3. in mod. usage *svinnr* (like *glöggr*) means *stingy*. II. as subst. in the phrase, snúa á svinn sínu ráði, to *turn to reason, mend one's ways*, Fms. ii. 235.

SVIPA, að, [svipr], to *swoop, flash*, of a sudden but noiseless motion; létu síðan frá landi ok svipuðu yfir ána (svipuðu v. l.), and swooped, went swiftly across the river, Fms. viii. 170; fugl einn fló inn um glugginn ok svipaði (swooped) um húsit, Þjal.; sverð þat er svipar (flashes) allan veg meðr eldbitrum eggjum, a *flashing sword*, Sks. 548 B; svipandi logi, a *sweeping fire*, 203 B (cp. svipanda sverð, Gen. iii. 24); þegar hann sezt í setið há, svipaði þaðan ótti, *fear flashed out from him where he sat*, Núm.

II. [A. S. *svipjan*; cp. vulgar Engl. *swipe*], to *whip, horsewhip*; var útraust at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125. III. reflex., svipask at e-u, to *look after*; svipask at hrossum, Sturl. iii. 227; er þeir svipaðusk at, sá þeir..., Fms. v. 160; svipast eptir e-u, *id.*: svipask um, to *look around*, Ísl. ii. 353; svipaðisk Einarr um ok sá eigi Kálf, Fms. vi. 28; þú er ek svipuðumk um, Stj. 600.

svipa, v, f. a *whip*; berja með svipum, Stj. 578, Mk. 623. 12; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; esp. a *horse-whip*, svipu-ól, svipu-skapt, the *lash, handle of a whip*. **svipu-leikr**, m. a *play, 'swoop-game'*, perh. it should be sviðu-leikr (svipu-leikr, p having crept in for þ), Fms. iii. 193, 196.

II. *gramm.* a *poly-syndeton*; svipa heitir þat of fleiri sam-kenningar heyrta einum hlut, Skálda 193. **svipaðr**, part. *looking so and so*; svipaðr illa = svip-illr, Fas. iii. 627. 2. mod. *like, looking like*, with dat.; hann er svipaðr henni móður sinni, það er svipað því... ó-svipaðr, *unlike*.

svipall, adj. (svipull), *shifty, changeable*; svipul verðr mér sona-eignin, Grett. 123 A; afa svipulla sænda, Al. 163; *unstable*, svipul er sjú-veidr, svipull er sjóvar-afli, a saying, Hallgr.

svipan, f. a 'swoop,' *suddenness*; þessi atburðr varð með svá skjótri svipan, at..., Nj. 144; kasta með harðri svipan, *quickly*, Fas. i. 67; sverða s., the 'swoop of swords,' poet., Skv. 2. 19; a *fight*, þar varð hörd s., Fms. viii. 317; varð hörd s. um hróð, ix. 257, 311; svipan þeirra frá ek snarpa, Nj. (in a verse).

II. *the nick of time, critical moment*, in battle; í þeirri s. féll þorgils, Eg. 92, Fms. vi. 78, v. l.; féllu menn hans í þessi s., Fms. ii. 313; í þessi s., Ld. 244, Fb. ii. 355 (sky-svipan, Fms. v. 80, l. c.), Fms. x. 365 (in all these instances of a battle); varla vitum vér hver s. í er, Njarð. 378.

svip-góðr, adj. *good-looking*. **svipil-kinnaðr**, adj. *with gaunt cheeks* (?), Fas. ii. 149. **svip-illr**, adj. *ill-looking*, Fas. i. 234, v. l.

svip-liga, adv. *sweepingly, rashly*; fara hölzti s., Valla L. 223; *suddenly, of a sudden*; deyja s., to *die suddenly*.

svip-ligr, adj. *unstable*; sviplig sæla, Al. 115; *slightly*, ekki svindisk henni konan sviplig, Ld. 328; *sudden*, s. atburðr, a *sudden accident*; hljóp fram piltur einn heldr svipligr, *suddenly* (prob. an error for ú-svipligr, *ill-looking, ill-favoured*, Cod. Ub.), Grett. 93 new Ed.; konungur varð svipligr við þenna atburð, Fas. iii. 610; ill-svipligr, *ill-looking*, Fb. i. 260.

svip-ljótr, adj. *bideous*, Fas. iii. 183, v. l. **svip-lyndr**, adj. *fickle*, Fms. vi. 287. **svip-lækja**, u, f. *the brown sandpiper. tringa fusca*, Edda (Gl.)

svip-mikill, adj. *imposing*, Fms. iii. 192. **svipr**, m., pl. *svipir*, a *swoop*; svipr einn var þat, it was a *sudden swoop, but a woman*, Hkv.; sverða svipr, a *swoop of swords*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a *moment*, í þann svipinn, í þessum svip = svipan, q. v.; sitt í hvern svipinn, *one moment this, another that*. 2. a *sudden loss*; at þeim þykki heldr svipr í at missa míu, Fms. vi. 222; mér þykkir næsta s. at brautför ykkarri, ii. 102; frændum Hrafnis þótti mikill s. er hann fór í brott, Ísl. ii. 101; Friggjar þótti svipr at syni, Mkv.

II. metaph. a *glimpse of a person, a fleeting, evanescent appearance*; við þetta vaknaði Grinnr,

ok þóttisk sjá svip mannsins, *G. awoke and thought he saw the shadow of a man*, Fms. iii. 57; Ólafur vaknaði ok þóttisk sjá svip konunnar, Ld. 122; en er konungur vaknaði, þóttisk hann sjá svip mannsins er braut gekk, Ó. H. 196; þóttusk þeir sjá svip manns niðr við ána, Fs. 73; hann hefir af svip af göngu mannsins, ok mælti, at hann þóttisk þar kenna Eyjólf, Bs. i. 531; þorbjörn hafði svip af konunni, ok lét eigi sjá sik, Gret. 121; þóttisk Kolbeinn sjá svipinn til konungs, at hann stökk fyrir borð, Fms. iii. 2; annarr segir, at hann sá svipinn mannsins er stökk yfir götuna . . . þeir vissu eigi hvárt þessu olli menn eðr tröll, Fb. ii. 132.

2. a look, countenance; sýndi konungur vinganar-svip (a friendly look) til Einaris, Fms. vi. 279; með áhyggju-svip, a grave, concerned look, 239, vii. 30; spurt muntú hafa úþykta-svip Ísólfis til vár, bis frowning towards us, Lv. 79; reiði-s., Bs. i. 774; gleði-svip, a cheerful, glad countenance; svipum hefi ek nú yppt, Gm. 45. 3. a likeness; ættar-svip, a family likeness; það er svipr með þeim; or, hann hefir svip af henni móður sinni til augnanna.

svip-stund, f. a moment, the twinkling of an eye, Eg. 240; á einni s., Hkr. i. 11, Rekst.

SVIPTA, t. [cp. svipr, svipa; Engl. *swift*], to full quickly; hón svipti (sweept, swept) at mötli sínum, Fs. 60; hón svipti honum á herðar sér, 623, 36; svipta e-u ofan, to sweep off, knock down, Fms. ii. 45; svipti hón söðli af svöngum jó, Og. 3; s. ofan forfallinu, Konr.; er hann svipti honum Svarti, *gave him a shaking*, Fs. 140; þat (the bear) svipti honum undir sik, 149; s. undir sik tjaldinu, Fms. vii. 114; hann svipti undir hönd sér einum litlum gullbaug, Edda 72; s. e-u undan e-m, to strip one of it, Sks. 682.

2. to strip, deprive; svipta e-n e-u, to strip one of a thing; hann sviptir hana faldinum, *strips her of her hood*, Nj. 131; to deprive one of, s. e-n e-u, this sense is frequent in mod. usage; sýptir (i. e. sviptir) riddaratign, *stripped, bereft of*, 623. 30; sviptir sæmdun, Ld. 164.

3. a naut. term, to reef, (Dan. *svigte, gt=ft*); svipta af handrifi, Ó. H. 182, Fms. iii. 44; s. seglunum, to reef the sails, Fas. i. 138; þeir tóku veðr stór, ok vildu margir minnka sigling ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; veðr óx í hönd ok það Bjarni þá svipta, Fb. i. 432; skal engi . . . sigla fyrir mér né ek vilja svipta fyrir þeir, Fms. v. 337; svipta til eins rifs, to take in all reefs but one, ix. 21.

II. recipr. to tug, wrestle; sviptask fast, Fms. i. 306, iii. 224.

svipta, u, f. a loss; hann kvað sér sviptu af þeirra skilnaði, Fs. 20. svipti-kista, u, f. a movable chest, Eb. 256, Sturl. iii. 304.

sviptingar, f. pl. a tugging, wrestling; harðar, miklar sviptingar, Edda 33, Fms. iii. 188. 2. sing., naut. a reefing-rope; svipting ok skaut, Edda (Gl.); þræðr ok sviptingar (acc.), Sks. 30 B.

sviptingar ok sviptungur, m. [cp. Engl. *swifters = sbrouds*, thus in a different sense]—reefing-ropes. (Swed. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svøft, tage svøftet ind*); eyri við svipting hvern, til þess er kemr í sex sviptunga . . . sviptung hvern, N. G. L. i. 199.

sviptir, m. a loss; e-m er s. í e-u, Vápn. 13.

Svipul, f. one of the Valkyriur, Edda (Gm.)

svipull, see svipall.

svip-vindr, adj. *fickle*, Fb. iii. 360.

svip-vísi, f. *fickleness*, Am. 7.

svip-viss, adj. *fickle*, = sveipviss; svipvísar konur, *faithless wives*, Sól.

svirgull, m. [sviri], a kind of coarse necktie (?); hence svirguls-ligr, adj. *coarse, bulky*.

sviti, a, m. *sweat, perspiration*; see sveiti.

svitna, að, to sweat.

sví, interj. = svei, q. v.; sví verði þeim I Karl. 364; this form is else only used as prefixed in svi-virða, -virðing, q. v.

svía, að, [Dan. *svia*], to abate, of pains, (mod.); see svina.

Svíar, n. pl. [Suiones, of Tacit. Germ.; Swed. *Svear*], the Swedes, originally in the limited sense of the Northern Swedes, —'Svea och Göta konung' is still the title of the king of Sweden; Svía-kind, Svía-dróttinn, Svía-kappi, the kind, lord, champion of the Swedes, Yt., Lex. Poët.; Freyr Svía-góð, Frey the god of the Swear, Fb. iii. 246; Svía-herr, the host of Swear, Fms. x. 349; Svía-sker, the Swedish skerries, islands in the Baltic near to the Mälars lake; Svía-griss, the name of a mythical ring, Yngl. S., Edda: Svía-konungar, the Swedish king, passim. II. Svía-veldi, the empire of the Swear, Fb. i. 139, Ó. H.; Svía-ríki, mod. Swed. *Sveriga*, i. e. Sweden, Fb. i. 139, ii. 57; Svi-þjóð, q. v.

Sviarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: the forger, the smith (?), akin to sía, q. v.

SVÍÐA, sviðr; pret. sveið, sviðu; part. sviðinn: a weak pret. sviðdi, Greg. 60; sviðdu, Lil. 56, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Dan. *sviø*]:—to singe, burn; tak rúgbraud ok svið við eld, . . . et þat sviðit, Pr. 475; sviða dilka-höfuð, to singe, roast sheep's heads, Þorst. St. 51; nú sviðr hann litt um höfuðit, Rd. 260; hann sviðdi útan af þornunum, Greg. 60; hann sviðr klumbuna útan, Fms. xi. 129; sviða hár, Grág. ii. 129; nauts-rófa sviðin, Eb. 276; annat brjóstið sviða þær, Al. 121; sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67; jófur sviðr byggir, . . . logi sviðr bý, Lex. Poët.; sviðnir fuglar, Sól.; hann sveið hræ, Fms. vi. 55 (in a verse). 2. to smart, of a wound, burn; sár sviða, Ó. H. (in a verse); sviðr sárt brendr, Hallgr.; sviða get ek bringspala-dílan (meta-

phor from caustic), Sturl. i. 140; vant er þar er brennr at s., Rkv.; arnar sviðdu af broddum, Lil. l. c.; sviða sætar ástir, a saying, Flv. 41.

II. sviðandi, a nickname of the stingy Danish king Swein,

Fms. xi; see sviðingr.

sviðingr, m. a 'singer', a stingy man; hann er mesti s.

SVÍFA, sveif, sviðu, sviift; [Úlf. *sveifan = διαλέπειν*; A. S. *swifan*; Engl. *sway*; Germ. *schweben, schweben*]:—to rove, ramble, turn; sumir sviðu at nautum, some rambled for the cows, Sturl. iii. 241; sveif hann þá til stofunnar, Gullþ. 62; hverr svift at sinni eigu, Al. 117; sveinn sviðsiga sveif til skógar, Hým.; láta skútturnar sviða suðr um Stað með landi fyrir vindi, to stand southwards before the wind, Fms. vii. 186; bændr kómu at sviðandi (hence the mod. að-viðandi) ok drápu hann, *overtook him of a sudden and slew him*, viii. 414; kom höggit á öxlina ok sveif (= svaddi, bounded) ofan á bringuna, vii. 167; láta samþykki sitt s. til e-s, to sway one's consent towards, to agree, 8; cp. létum sviða sáttmál okkur, Skv. 3. 39 (which is prob. the right reading for 'siga' of the Cod.); þeir sigandi arðr en sviðandi, Bs. i. 139 (see arðr).

2. to drift; sveif þá skipit frá landi, Fms. vi. 108, v. l.; skip Gregoríi sveif upp á grunn, vii. 186; Sigíus (Sigíúsi v. l.) sveif at landi, Bs. i. 139.

3. impers., with dat.; sviðr skipinu fyrir straumi ok veðri, Þjóð. 313; sveif þá skipinu frá landi, Fms. vi. 108; sveif skipi hans á eyrina, x. 98; sveif öllum saman flotanum inn með ströndinni, viii. 222; sveif mjök stór-skipunum, vii. 264; sveif honum þar at, ix. 24; festa bátinn svá at ekki svið frá, ii. 71; hann hélt svá at hvergi sveif, so that the boat swerved not, Gret. 125 A; sveif saman konungs skipinu ok Hallvarðar, Fms. viii. 385; en þegar þær hóf frá skipinu sveif þeim til ens vestra fjarðarins, Eb. 8; setstokkum sveif á land, Fs. 123; þótt þær svið af þessum ættjórdum, 21; segir Þórðr at sviðr yfir hann, *that he was taken suddenly ill*, Sturl. iii. 286; sviðr þá af honum, Grág. i. 14; þó sviðr enn nokkurt kynligt yfir þik, Ld. 328; sviðr jarli því í skip, at láta . . . , Fm. x. 358; hinu sveif honum lengstum í hug, iii. 48; sveif honum því í skap . . . þessu sveif mér í skap, *it shot through my mind*, Fas. i. 342; sviðr nú ymsu á mik, Fs. 178.

II. reflex., sviðask um, to make a sweep, bustle about; sviðsk hann um, grípr upp einn asna-kjálka, Stj. 414; settisk sviðan til matar ok sveifsk um svá fast, at þeir þrír fengi hvergi nærri jafn-skjótt etið sem hann, El.

2. in the phrases, sviðask einskis, to shrink from nothing; and so, hann sveifsk (sviðisk Ed. from a paper MS.) einskis þess er honum bjó í skapi, Lv. 68; ganga undir vápn heljar-mannsins þess er einskis sviðsk, Bs. i. 290; nú er sú atfór þeirra at þeir munu einskis ílls sviðask, Nj. 240; Halli er sá orðhákr, at hann sviðsk einskis, Fms. vi. 372; at þú mundir fásv sviðsk, ok láta þér mart sóma, ii. 51, Fs. 93. In mod. usage the weak form is often used in this phrase, e. g. hann sviðist einskis, hann sviðisk einskis.

sviðr, adj., see úsviðr.

SVÍKJA and svíkva, svik; pret. sveik, sveikt (sveiktú), sveik, pl. sviku; imperat. svík, sviktú; part. svikinn (svikvit = svikit, Hom. 64) ; a pres. svýka (y = v), Blas. 42, 59, Clem. 53; svýkr rhymed with lýkr, Mkv. 18; a weak form svíkvir, Hom. 33; [A. S. *swicjan*; Dan. *svige*]; —to betray; vil ek þik í engu svíkja, Nj. 49; mundo eigi mik of svýka, 623, 53; svýka andir ústyrkra manna, Blas. 42; þessir hlutir svíkva þá er elska, Hom. 28; viltú svíkja mik, Fms. i. 159; þetta mun mér kallat íllt verk at svíkja föstrum minn, 85; svik mik þá eigi—Eigi mun ek svíkja þik . . . illa sveiktú mik nú, Isl. ii. 269; engi fémtú sveik hans auga, Mar.; af svipt ok svikinn þinni ásjónu, Stj.; svikit hefir þú oss nú . . . Er svá? þykkisk þú svikinn? . . . Svikinn þykkjumk ek, ok hefir þú svikit mik . . . þat þykkir mér vel at ek svíkja (subj.) þann er engum trúir, Band. 36; þeir er land ok þegna sviku undan Ólafi konungi með féggjund, Fms. iii. 41, vi. 12; hína er Svein konung sveik ör landi, Ó. T. (in a verse);—s. e-n e-u, to cheat one of; fé opt svikinn, Am. 52; hann (Loki) sveik Ásu (acc.) leikum (dat.), Hausti; Suttung svikinn hann lét sumbl frá, Hm. 110.

II. reflex. svíkjask; svíkjust að e-m, to steal upon one. 2. svíkjask um, to fail, break an engagement or promise, from laziness or not fulfilling an obligation; hann lofaði að koma, en sveikt um það.

SVÍN, n. [a common Teut. word], a swine, Grág. ii. 315, Fms. i. 213, Fs. 26, Landn. 177: the saying, opt er it sama svín í akri, Fms. vi. 216, viii. 233, Mkv., cp. Odys. xviii. 29: of the hog-shapen beggar's scrip, Skíða R.; (cp. Dan. 'gris', = a clay-pig used as a money-box); svins belgr, blóð, bógr, rani, Fas. iii. 622, Stj. 363, 644, Sturl. iii. 44; svins hrin, Fas. iii. 149; svins-lífr, *swine's liver*, as a charm used to still enemies or in truce-making, Gkv. 2. 23 (cp. Stj. 363, v. l.—því vóru heidnir menn vanir at . . .) hafa svins minni, to have a swine's (i. e. short) memory, Ld. 216. II. in local names, Svína-fell (whence Svín-fellingar), Svína-vatn, Svína-dalr, Svína-nes, Svín-ey, Svín-hagi, etc., Landn. compds: svína-bæli, n. a hog-sty, Fms. i. 213, Hkr. i. 71 (of dreams in a hog-sty). svína-geymsla, -gezla, u, f. *swine-tending*, Grág., Fs. 71, Fas. i. 218. svína-hirðir, m. a swine-herd, Mart. 123, Fas. i. 430 (see the verse). svína-hús, n. a swine-house, pig-sty, Fms. x. 269.

svin-beygja, ð, to make one stoop like a swine, a word of contempt (cp. make one pass the Caudine forks); svinbeygt hefi ek nú þann er ríkasti er með Svium, Edda 83, Fs. 53.

svín-drukkinn, part. drunk as a swine, Bárð. 176.

svín-eygr, adj. swine-eyed, Mkv. 2, (svíneyg drós, not svínn-eyg, cp. Ddys. viii. 319.)

svín-fylking, f. a 'swine-array,' the wedge-shaped *þalanæ* of the Scandinavians, from its being shaped like a swine's snout (see hamall and aní), Sks. 384, Fb. i. 140.

svín-fylkja, t. to draw up in a svínfylking, Sks. 384; mjótt framan, a breiðast aptan, ok kalla menn þá svínfylkt, Mag. 167 (Éd.)

svín-fætr, m. pl. a term of abuse (cp. Germ. *hunds-vot*), Mag.

svín-galinn, part. mad (drunk) like a swine, Bárð. 33 new Ed.

svín-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 123.

svín-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

svínka, að, [Germ. *schwanken*], to stagger; fréttu þat sem Girard efir svínkat, Karl. 192: part. svínkaðr, the worse for drink.

svín-skinn, n. pig-skin, Edda 69.

svín-stí, f. a swine-sty, Fms. x. 388.

SVÍPA, pret. sveip, for the other forms of this strong verb see sveipa.

SVÍRI, a, m. [A. S. *svira*], the neck, esp. of an ox or beast of burden;

þygt hefi ek svíra á feitari bukkum en þú eitr, bowed the neck, metaphor on an ox under the yoke, Fms. xi. 237; þit brutuð svíra minna ndskota, Th. 9; saur-stokkinn svírt, Fms. vi. (in a verse); til svíra, d. 7; hárf vígra söngur svírur, Hornklofi; lýðr þessi er með höfðum íra, stiff-necked, Stj. 312 (hard-sviraðr, stiff-necked); herða þeir sínn íra gegn Guði, 639; en er blóðit út springir af svíranum (=strjúpi), arl. 56: svíra vín = blood, Km. 7.

II. a bust, image; svírar: mannlikan tvau gyllt með kopar, Dipl. iii. 4. 2. of the beaks a ship of war at stem and stern; var hvárr-tveggj svírinn (both fore d aft), ok svá stafinn, með gulli lagðr, Fms. i. 179, Hkr. i. 284; orðrinn ok svírarnir báðir, iii. 25; búinn enni-spærni ok svírarnir, Fms. 304; búinn svírar, vii. 51 (in a verse).

III. Svíri, the local me of a neck-shaped ridge in Brekkja Gils-fjörðr in western Icel.

ví-virð, f. = svírvirðing, Anecd. 104.

ví-virða, ð (mod. t), [sví and virða], to dishonour, disgrace, put to ame, Fs. 60, Fms. xi. 55; svírvirð, Ld. 40.

ví-virða, u, f. a disgrace, Nj. 15, 139, Fms. xi. 65, 86, Stj. 21.

ví-virðing, f. = svírvirða, Eg. 155, Nj. 139; svírvirðingar-lauss, Fms. 269; svírvirðingar-maðr, -namn, -orð, Grett. 116 A, Sks. 270, Fms. vii. 5, Ld. 92.

ví-virðliga (mod. sví-virðiliga, Karl. 159), adv. disgracefully, us. vi. 245, vii. 23, x. 237, 341, Karl. 160.

ví-virðligr (mod. sví-virðligr), adj. disgraceful, Fms. x. 217, 372, l. 263, Ó. H. 220, Stj. 58, passim.

ví-þjóð, f. (often spelt Svíðjóð), dat. Svíþjóðu, Gs. 13, Fas. ii. 485 (a verse); Svíþjóðu, Rafn 181, 189; [Svirs and þjóð; the d in the ms *Suède, Schweden, Sweden* is from the þ in þjóð: the etymology (La 107) from Odin's name Svíðrir is quite fanciful, for even Tacitus es the people *Swiones, not Switobones*]:—the people, land of the Swedes, i. *Sweden*, orig. only of Sweden proper as opp. to Gothland; i Hamörku, Gautlandi eðr í Svíþjóð, N. G. L. i. 277; afterwards used as a general name for the later Swedish empire, including Goth-land (Svíá-veldi, Svía-riki); again, Svíþjóð in Kalda or in Mikla, Spjóð, 'the Cold, the Great,' was the old name of the east of Europe, 'ythia,' see Hkr., Yngl. S. ch. 1; Symb. (begin.), Al. 131: the European Svíðjóð was therefore Svíþjóð in minni, or 'Swecia Minor,' Sib. 13.

ví-þjó, adj., see svá.

ví-þjóðan, adj. indecl. *sub*, Dan. *saadan* (mod. and borrowed from v Germ. through Dan., and much used since the Reformation), Pass. 48, 35, 6, 50, 6, Vidal. passim, so in mod. speech, in which it is gradually displacing the old and vernacular *slíkr*.

ví-þjógra, að, to swill, swallow, drink greedily.

ví-þjóli, a, m. [svola?], prop. a burnt rafter (?): metaph. a huge brutish mon. svola-legr, adj. brutish.

ví-þjónta, u, f., in the east of Icel. svinta, Oldn. Ordb., [from a mid. L. *succinctum* or the like; the word was prob. borrowed during the El. trade of the 15th century]:—an apron, very freq. in mod. usage, Þrög Stulka 35; röndóttá svuntu, 50; svuntu-horn, id.

ví-þjóyk, n. (?); bollar veir annarr með svyk, Dipl. iii. 4; bolli með svyk, v. 18.

ví-þjóði, n. an open space; gördi á storm veðrs er þeir lágu á svæðinu, E. ii. 16; Kingála stóð á þar sem mest var svæðit, Grett. 91 A: in the m. ber-svæði, a bare, open field exposed to wind and rain. On the Runic stone, Rafn 189, read Svíþjóðu.

ví-þjóþa, að, [cp. svefja and sefa = to sooth, sefa = to kill], to lull to sleep; hón svæfir með fögrum söng, Fms. iv. 56, v. 162; hanu sló hörpu ok svæfði ormana, Sæm. 162; svíkja ok s. þá er vér skyldinn vaka, Fms. ii. 2; vekja upp svæfða reiði, Al. 127; svæfðr, B. K. 121.

ví-þjóþill, m. a head-pillow.

ví-þjóþla, u, f. [A. S. *swol* = beat, *swælan* = to burn; Engl. *swelter, sultry*; Germ. *schwüle*]:—a thick, choking smoke; reyktr ok svæla, Sturl. iii.

ví-þjóþla; dimri svælu, Fas. iii. 441; nú gördisk brátt s. mikil í hús-

unum ok reyktr tók at vaxa, Þorst. Síðu H. 175; reykjar-s., a stifling smoke, freq. in mod. usage.

2. metaph. cheating, rapacity; draga saman auð með sökum ok svælu, 623, 21; svæla eðr flærð, Sturl. i. 20.

svæla, d, to smoke out, suffocate with smoke, used of a fox; s. e-n inni sem melrakka í gremi, Nj. 198; leita heldr út en vera svældr inni, Sturl. iii. 189 C. 2. metaph., svæla undir sik, to gain by fair or foul means.

SVÆNSKR, more freq. *Scenskr*, adj. [Svíar], Swedish.

SVÆRA, u, f. [Ulf. *svaibra* = *svērtþús*; A. S. *swear, sweger*; O. H. G. *suebor*; Germ. *schwager*; Lat. *socer*]:—a mother-in-law, 623, 57, Stj. 343; sværu léztu þína sítja opt grátna, Am. 94; s. heitir vers móðir, Edda 109; s. Nönnu, 63; s. Síttar, 65. The word was obsolete even in old writers; Icel. use a compound, *tengda-faðir, -saur, -móðr, -dóttir*.

svæssinn (svæssni, f.), adj. coarse, gross, rude.

svöðu-sár, n. [svað], a wound from a weapon glancing off a bone; s. í enni, Lv. 86; s. en eigi beinhögg, Sturl. i. 13; grunn verða svöðu-sárin, 140; á bringuna, var þat s., Fms. vii. 167.

svölr, m. the cold sea, sea-spray, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

SVÖPPER, m., gen. svappar, dat. sveppi, pl. sveppir, acc. svöppu; the mod. form is sveppr, pl. sveppir, acc. sveppi; an assimilated form: [Ulf. *swamm* = *σπῆγγος*; A. S. and O. H. G. *swam*; Germ. *schwamm*; Dan. *swamp*]:—a sponge; vápa svöppu, Stj. 17, see v. l. 3. 2. a ball (mod. *sopp* (q. v.), dropping the v); einn svöpp at leika með, ... einum digrum sveppi ... svöppinn, svöpp þenna, ... þessum sveppi, Karl. 64, 65.

SVÖRÐR, m., gen. swardar, dat. sverði, sverðinum, Fas. iii. 503; pl. sverðir; acc. svörðu: [A. S. *swæard*; Engl. *sword* = *turf*, and Swed. *sward*; Dan. *swærd*, in *grönsward, fleske-wærd*; Germ. *schwarte*]:—the skin, esp. of the head (hár-s., höfuð-s.); meðan s. ok hold fylgði, of the skull, Eg. 770; svörðinn á höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; hárf manns má kenja við svörð eða hvírf eða hnakka, Edda ii. 430; hnakka, reikar, swardar, eða enni, 500.

2. often of *walrus-bides* used to make ship-shrouds, in ancient times an article of trade; Einarr hafði með sér tamvöru mikla ok svörð (viz. from Greenland), Fb. iii. 445; svörð tekr heldr at herða, Fs. 92 (in a verse); lét konungur bera þar at svörðu ok stór reip, Fms. ix. 521 (v. l.), cp. Sks. and Alfred's Oros.,—on þæm scip-rápm þe beoð of hweæles hyde geworht, Edit. Dr. Bosworth, p. 20. II. the sword or surface of the earth, passim in mod. usage; jarðar-svörðr, gras-svörðr = Dan. *jord-sværd, grön-sværd*.

svörfr, svörfuðr, see svafradr.

svörtr, n. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) svörtr-gælir, m. the gladdener of a bird of prey, Vellekla.

SYÐRIL, compar., from suðr, the more southern; superl. *synnstr*, the southernmost (mod. also *syðstr*, to make it conform to the comparative, but less correct; on the other hand, the old poets also use compar. *synnri*); hinn syðri hlutr, Edda 4; nær enu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; þverri hinnu syðri, Fms. i. 251; á Viðivöllum innu syðrum, Dropl. 7; munu syðra, Landn. 218; Reykjadal inn syðra, Nj. 27; í syðra Bretlandi, Str. 1: hit syðra, as an adverb, in the south, southwards, Landn. 62; veundi Magnús konungur í syðra (he stood southwards) með Bretlandi ok Skotlandi, Orkn. 150; at innu sýmsta fjalli, Landn. 43, v. l.; it sýmsta fjall, Ísl. ii. 398; frá hinum sýmsta vita, Hkr. i. 147; Vallá hina sýmstu, Dipl. iii. 8; sýmsta Grund, v. 3.

SYFJA, að, [svefn, sofa], he gets sleepy, only imperns.; e-n (acc.) syfjar, milk syfjar, Finnb. 340, Nj. 94; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnskjöldr faðir? Fb. i. 258; hann kvað sik svá syfja, at hann nætti engan veg uppí síttja. Hláv. 55. 2. pass. part. syfjaðr, sleepy, Fas. i. 231, 256, Fms. viii. 94, ix. 532.

syfla, d, to furnish with sufl, q. v.; syfltr brauðhleifr, Bjarn. 27.

Sygnir, m. pl. the men from Sogn, a county and firth in Norway, Orkn. 214, Fms.; Sygna-fylki, the county of Sogn, x. 168; Sygna-kappi, -kjúka, -trausti, a nickname, Landn., Gisl., Fb. iii; Sygna-veir, the king of Sygnir, i. e. the Norse king, Halfréd: Sygnskr, adj. from Sogn, Fms.

SYKN, adj.; not sýkn; the short vowel is borne out by rhymes, lykll, syknu, ... as also by etymology, for *vi* changes into *y*, not into *y* (sykn = svikni): [Ulf. *sviknis* = *ἀργός, ὀσιος, ἀδφός*; Prof. Bugge suggests that this word may be a compd. from an intens. participle *svē-*, and an adjective, *ikn* or *aku*, Gr. *ἀργ-ός*]:—'sackless,' free from guilt, innocent; hlutlauss eða sykn af manndrúpf, Fms. ii. 225; hafit ok hirðit syknar hendr yðrar, Stj. 193; with gen., sykn saka, N. G. L. passim. II. esp. as a law term, free; sá nú, seggir, sykn em ek orðin, blameless, declared free, by performance of ordeal. Gkv. 3. 9; vér dæmum M. N. mann syknan, give sentence for him. declare him innocent, Grág. i. 71.

2. esp. of a person who has been outlawed, but who is now declared a free man, one who is released, reprieved, having formerly been sekr; vágum ör skógi þann víldum syknan, Am. 97; gördi jarl Þorkell syknan á alsherjar-þingi, Fms. ii. 166; far þú út með mér ok mun ek göra þik syknan, Bs. i. 17; leysa sekt mína ... ek skal gefa þér heilla-ráð at verða sykn, Fms. ii. 208; síðan fór hverr til sinna heimkynna, er allir voru syknir, Ísl. ii. 392; syknir menn ok þeir menn er landvært eigu út hér, Grág. i. 209; þótti nú at visu ganga, at hann

mundi sykn vera á öðru sumri, *Grett.* 174 new Ed.; ok verði *Grettir* sykn... at *Grettir* yrði sykn, 116, 117 new Ed.; taldi hann vera syknann, *Rb.* 292.

sykn, *f.* = sykna; ok varð ekki af sykninni, *it was dropped*, *Grett.* 117 new Ed.; af þessu eyddist sykn (syknann Ub.) at sinni, 173 new Ed.

sykna, *u. f.* [*Ulf. swikniþa, swiknei = ἀγνώτης, ἀγρεία, ἀπλότης; swikneins = καθαρσιμός*] = *blamelessness, the state of being sykn*; of skógar-maðr hefir vegit annan skógar-mann til syknu sér, *Grág.* ii. 160; víg þorvalds skyldi vera til syknu Helga, *Rd.* 265; lýsa syknu e-s... ok fékksk þar hávartveggja syknann... mæla móti syknu e-s, 292; færa fram syknu e-s (to bring it out in parliament), *Fms. vi.* 119, *Fbr.* 53; meðan þeir hafa eigi farit syknu sinni, *Grág.* i. 97. **compds:** **syknu-leyfi**, *n.* a licence of the alþing to grant sykna; lögsögu-maðr á upp at segja s. öll, *Grág.* i. 2; ok talði hann vera frjálsan þar fengisk syknu-leyftr, *Rd.* 292. **syknu-lof**, *n.* = syknuleyfi; ef mönnum er syknulofs beðit at lögréttu skógar-mönnum eða fjúrbaugs-mönnum, *Grág.* i. 99.

sykr, *n.* [*Dan. sukker*], *sugar*, (*mod.*)

sylgja, *u. f.* a brooch or buckle, chiefly of silver or gold, worn by women; þrjár sylgjur sex aura, *Dipl.* iii. 4; s. ok fingurgull, *Fms.* ix. 263; gull-sylgja týndisk... ok fannsk ekki sylgjan... hét hún at gefa hálf-virði sylgiunnar... sylgiöna þá ena sömu, *Bs.* i. 348; fimm sylgjur ok þrjú nísti, 874.

syllgr, *m.*, gen. sylgjar and sylgs; [svelgr, svelgja; *Engl. swill*] = a drink, beverage; allt er senn ef hann sylg um getr, *Hm.*; ylgr fær af hræm sylg, *Edda* (in a verse); the word is not used in prose, see *Lex. Poët.*

SYLL, *f.*, *qs.* svill, gen. syllar, pl. syllr; *mod. sylla*, *u. f.*; [*A. S. syll*; *Engl. sill*; *O. H. G.* and *Germ. schwell*] = a sill, door-sill; reisa upp görd stópa ok þar yfir leggja stórar syllr, *Sks.* 91 new Ed.; stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok syllr upp í milli, *Fms.* viii. 429 (so also *Cod. Eirsp.* 192, *Edd.* 1871); fjóra ása, átta stafir, tvau þvertre, ok tvær syllr, *Dipl.* iii. 8; hann fékk komizt út undir syll kirkjunnar, *Sturl.* iii. 102 C (kirkju-syllanna *Ed.*); syllr ok stöðr, *Ld.* 316, *cp. v. l.*; sönghús-sylla, *Fms.* ix. 26; syllar-efni, *Pm.* 11. **syllu-stokkr**, *m.* a sill-post, *Hom.* 94, 96.

sylla, *d.* to furnish with a sill; ok syllt upp í milli, *Fms.* viii. 429, *v. l.* **Syllingar**, *f. pl.* the Scilly Islands, *Fms.* passim.

syn, *f.*, gen. synjar, [synja; *syn* is the root from which syn-ð is a derivative] = a denial, protest; used in law phrases, koma, setja, hafa syn fyrir, to protest or repel a charge on oath, by ordeal, or the like; ef þeir hafa syn fyrir, þá skulu þeir synja með einseiði, *K. Á.* 150; hann setti þar syn fyrir, ok bað skirslur, *Fms.* ix. 5; bændr kómu þar sumir syn fyrir sík, *Hkr.* i. 89; hún er sett til varnar á þingum... því er þat orðtak, at 'syn sé fyrir sett' þá er hann neitar, *Edda* 21; the word is freq. in the *compd* nauð-syn (*q. v.*), necessity, otherwise obsolete.

II. the name of a goddess, *Edda* 21; arin-syn, the goddess of the beard, *þd.*; mens Synjar (*gen.*), the goddess of the necklace, i. e. a woman, *Lex. Poët.*; according to *Edda* 21, Syn was the goddess of lawsuits: **synjar-spann**, *N. G. L.* i. 258, is prob. an error = smjör-spann.

SYND, *f.*, older form **syn-ð**, **syn-þ**, shewing that the *d* is inflexive, *svnþ*, *svnþir* (*sins*), *Mar. pref.* xxxii, xxxiii, *Eluc.*, *Greg.*, passim; [*A. S. syn* and *synn*, whence the Norse word may have been borrowed when Christianity came in, for it does not occur in poets of the heathen age; *Engl. sin*; *Germ. sünde*; *Dan. synd*] = a sin (it prop. means 'negation, denial,' no doubt referring to denial by oath of compurgators, ordeal, or the like), *Mar.*, *Stj.*, *Bs.*, *H. E.*, passim in old and *mod. writers* in an *eccl. sense* only, for the very word implies a Christian, not a heathen, notion (the heathens said glæpr or the like); *synða-freistni*, bót, auk, hand, brunni, byrðr, dauði, daunn, dik, flekkur, fýsi, gjald, görd, idran, játning, kyn, lausn, lifnaðr (*lif*), líkn, saurgan, saurr, sár, sótt, verk, = the temptation, atonement... , sickness, work of sin, *H. E.* i. 462, 522, *Greg.* 9, 18, 19, 22, 45, 46, 73, *K. Á.* 76, *Stj.* 51, 119, 123, 142, 145, 162, 220, *Rb.* 82, 400, *Hom.* 5, 11, 41, 48, 59, 73, *Vm.* 84, *Magn.* 542, and passim; *synða far*, *Stj.* 123; *synða þræll*, *Hom.* 94. **compds:** **synða-fullr**, *adj.* *sinful*, *Stj.* 404, *Barl.* 99. **synða-lauss**, *adj.* *sinless*, *Stj.* 567, *Sks.* 486, *Gpl.* 169. **synða-liga**, *adv.* *sinfully*, *Stj.* 18. **synða-ligr**, *adj.* *sinful*, *Stj.* 26, 119. **synða-maðr**, *m.* a sinner, 677. 8. **synða-þræll**, *m.* a thrall of sin, *Hom.* 51.

synða, *d.* *mod. t.* [sund], to swim; synti allt út í haf, *Brandkr.* 60 (*paper MS.*); ok *synða* vestr yfir Jökuls-á, *Sturl.* ii. 157; the word has prevailed in *mod. usage*, but is very rare in old writers, who either use the tenses of *svimma* (*q. v.*) or more freq. *leggjask*, see *leggja*.

syndari, *a. m.* a sinner, *freq.* in *mod. usage*.

synd-audigr, *adj.* *sinful*, *Greg.* 76.

synd-fullr, *adj.* *sinful*, *Hom.* 63.

syndga, *ad*, [syndgr, from *A. S. syngjan*], to sin, *N. T.*, *Pass.*, *Vidal.* passim; in old writers only used in the 2. reflex. **syndgask**, *id.*, *Hom.* 154, *Sks.* 573 B, *Fms.* iii. 167, *Barl.* 46.

synd-getinn, *part. sin-begotten*, *Eluc.*

syndigr, *adj.*, *contr.* syngan (*qs.* syndgan), *Hom.* 40; syndgr, 130; **synþgom**, *Mar. pref.* xxxii, l. 23; but else unconstr. **syndigr**, *Nidtr.* 7;

synduga, *Stj.* 173, 316, and so in *mod. usage*: [*A. S. synig*; *Dan. syndig*] = *sinful*; einn syndugr maðr, *Barl.* 173, passim; see the references above.

synd-ligr, *adj.* *sinful*, *Sks.* 449 B.

syndr, *adj.*, *qs.* symdr, sviendr, [from *sund*; and *symd*, *Ivar Aasen*], *able to swim, swimming*; vera syndr, *Fms.* x. 66; s. vcl, *Fb.* i. 368; s. sem seir *Nj.* 29, passim.

synd-samligr, *adj.* (-liga, *adv.*), *sinful*, of a deed, *Sks.* 674.

syndvar-liga, *adv.* *warily against sin*; lífa betr ok syndvarligr, *Bs.* i. 23

synd-varr, *adj.* *wary against sin*, *Hom.* (St.)

SYNGJA, *pres. syng*; *pret.* saung or söng, *pl. sungu*; *subj.* syngi *imperat.* syng, *syngdu*; *part.* sunginn; older *syngva*, and then even sounded *singva*, as seen from rhymes, *þings, singva*, *Eb.* 27 new Ed l. 24, in a verse of the 10th century: [*Ulf. siggwan = æðew*; *A. S. anc O. H. G. singan*; *Engl. sing*; *Dan. syng*; *Swed. and early Dan. sjunga*]. —to sing, prop. to ring, clasp, of metals, weapons; to tubisille, of wind, or the like; hurð syngir í lási, *Fms.* iii. 67; syngir í atgeirnum, *Nj.* 44; 119; bitia þat sverð, nema sjálfum þér syngvi um höfði, *Hkv.* 2; (óvar sungu á mínum skjaldi, *Eb.* (in a verse); sverð saung of vanga mér *Kormak*; það syngir í reidunum, syngir í böndum, of the rigging of; ship in a storm, see *Lex. Poët.*: of the swan's single sad note, syngi syngi svanir mínir. **II.** to sing, in tunes; sungu ok slungu snúðg; steini, *Gs.* (of the maids at a hand-mill); s. sálm, to sing a hymn. 2

in an *eccl. sense*; s. messu, to sing the mass, *Nj.* 157; prestr á eigi a syngva fleiri messur en tvær, *K. þ. K.* 21 new Ed.; s. messu heiman *Bs.* i. 440; um morguninn er sungnar vóru tíðir, *Fms.* x. 10; ok sungu upp responsorium, 15; s. psaltara, *Bs.* i. 74, *Fms.* xi. 274; syngja tíðir to chant the 'hours', passim: *absol.* to officiate in a mass, þar söng prestr sá er þrándr hét, *Fms.* ix. 232; þangat söng hann einn hátíðar-dag, *Bs.* i. 435: *spec. phrases*, s. e-n til moldar, 'to sing a person into the earth, to perform the funeral rites'; þeim lærdum manni er mik syngtr til moldar gef ek þrjú kúgildi, *Dipl.* iv. 8; syngja yfir e-m, to sing over one, i. e. to sing the burial service; syngja yfir líki, þar tíðir er til byrjar, *N. G. L.* i. 16, and so in *mod. usage* (yfir-söngur); also of the sick, *Fms.* vii. 39; s. e-n í bann (bannsyngja), to chant an excommunication, *Bs.* i. 768.

III. pass., þann tíma er söngst óttu-söngur, *Fms.* vii. 310; þá er messa syngst, *Am.* 101; skal syngjast messa, *Dipl.* i. 10; syngjandi sálu-messa, iv. 8.

syngn, see *sýkn*.

SYNJJA, *ad*, [this is the root verb for *syn* and *synð*], to deny; sannadi þat annar en annarr synjaði, *Fms.* iv. 294; þá muntu s. þess með skynsemd, *Nj.* 80, passim. 2. *esp.* as a law phrase, see *syn*, the charge to be repelled in *gen.*, s. e-s; syni hann vilja síns með settar-eiði, at hann vildi þat verk eigi gört hafa, *Gpl.* 162; nú verð ek sjálf fyrir mik synja lýta, to prove my innocence by ordeal, *Gkv.* 3. 8; vil ek þessa máls s. fyrir mik ok fyrir oss alla skipvera, vil ek þar bjóða fyrir eida svá sem lög yður standa til, *Ó. H.* 140. 3. to deny, refuse; ef hann vill synja mér ríkis, *Fms.* i. 83; s. mér mægðar, *Ísl.* ii. 215; s. kaup, *Vápn.* 7; honum skal beiða fars at skipi... ef honum er synjað þar, *Grág.* i. 90; þriggja marka útlegd varðar þeim er synjar, 80; þótt þeir syni, 90.

II. reflex. to refuse an offer, of a lady; er þú synjask hverjum konungi, *Fas.* i. 365; þeirrar konu það Catilina, en hún synjaðisk, *Róm.* 332.

synjan or **synjun**, *f.* a denial, refusal, *Grág.* i. 91; far-s., *Hbl.*

synnstr, *superl. southernmost*; see *syðri*.

syn-samr, *adj.* *unobliging*, 655 iii. 1.

syn-semi, *f.* an unobliging mood, petty denial of a favour; en synsemi mun þér í þykkja ok eigi stórmannlegt ef ek synja, *Fs.* 34.

syptir, *m.* [*Germ. seufzen*; *Engl. sob and sigh*], a sobbing; in *and-syptir* or *and-syftir*.

syrgi-ligr, *adj.* *sad*, *Stj.* 52, *Bs.* i. 819.

SYRGJA, *ð.* [sorg; *Ulf. saurgan = μερμύων, λυπεῖσθαι*; *A. S. sorgjan*; *Engl. sorrow*; *Germ. sorge*; *Dan. sørg*] = to sorrow, mourn; hann bað menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfiligum látum, *Nj.* 197; snökta eðr s., *Fms.* viii. 234; þeir syrgðu ok hrygðusk, *Barl.* 191. 2. to bewail, with acc.; syrgði hann hana dauða, *Fms.* x. 379; þessa hluti syrgðu þeir, *Barl.* 189; ek syrgi eina jungfrú ok fá hana eigi, *Fas.* iii. 643; s. af e-u, to mourn over, *Barl.* 91: s. sík, to bewail oneself, *wait*, *Róm.* 233, passim in old and *mod. usage*.

syrgja, *u. f.* [sori], dress; as a nickname, *Sturl.* iii. 74.

syrgpa, *u. f.* [sorp; prop. = a swill for beasts; *Norse sorþe*] = a dirty woman, *Edda* ii. 629: the name of an ogress, *Edda* (Gl.) 2. a volume of miscellaneous things; kvæða syrgpa, syrgpa mín ('my syrgpa', i. e. the book into which the poet entered his occasional songs), *pref.* to the Poems of Bjarni Thorarinsson, p. 1. **syrgpu-þing**, *n.*, in **syrgpupings-lög**, *n. pl.* a kind of mock pleading, mock lawsuit, composed as an entertainment; var hann eptir í stofu á kveldin er þorkell gekk at sofa, ok hefir frammi margs-konar ertingar, ok þat hafa menn sagt at hann hafir fyrstr fundit upp á Syrgpupings-lög; menn kómu víða af bæjum, ok gördisk þar af þyss mikill, *Lv.* 26; the exact thing is now lost, *perh.* it was something similar to the *mod. Skraparots-prédikan*.

syrtá, *t*, [sorti], to grow dark; það syrtir að.

SYSTIR, *f*, gen. acc. and dat. systur, pl. nom. and acc. systir, gen. systra, dat. systurum; [Goth. *swistar*; A. S. *swiuster*; Engl. *sister*; O. H. G. *swæstar*; Germ. *schwester*; Dan. *søster*; Swed. *syster*; Lat. *soror*].—*a sister*, Nj. 30, Grág. i. 288, passim; s. samfélöra, sammeðora, 170; al-systir, hálf-systir, a half-sister; móður-systir (Dan. *moster*), a mother's-sister, *aunt*; föður-s. (Dan. *fastur*), a father's-sister, *aunt*; afa-s., ömmu-s., a great aunt.

II. metaph. in addressing; eigi má ek hljóð vera, hæl systirin, segir gríðkona, Grett. 170 new Ed.; allra-s., all men's sister, a nickname, Landn.; leik-s., stall-s., a play-sister; föstur-s., a foster-sister; eccl., Guð vakti þik, systir, Bs. i. 438; bræðr ok systir, Hom. 32.

2. a sister of charity, nun, Ann. 1343; systra-klaustr, a nunnery, H. E. i. 470; systra línaðr, lag, id., 470, 476. COMPS: systur-barn, n. a sister's child, niece, nephew, Sturl. i. 163. systra-börn, n. pl. sisters' bairns, i. e. cousins, Gpl. 245. systur-dóttir, *f*, a sister's daughter, Grág. i. 171, Ld. 26, Finnb. 258; systurdóttur sonr, N. G. L. i. 77. systra-dætr, *f*, pl. daughters of two sisters. systur-sonnr, *m*, a sister's son, Grág. i. 171, Nj. 193, Fms. vii. 269; tveir systur-synir Barða, Isl. ii. 236. systra-synir, *m*, pl. sisters' sons, Gpl. 242, Isl. ii. 208, Landn. 151.

systkin, *n*, pl., sounded **syskin** and spelt thus, Edda i. 56, Landn. 149, Fms. vi. 398, Grág. i. 232, N. G. L. i. 151; [Dan. *søsken*].—collect. a brother and sister, brothers and sisters; öll syskin sín, þau systkin, systkin sín, passim; telja frá systkinum tveim, N. G. L. i. 147.

COMPS: systkina-börn, *n*, the bairns of systkin, first cousins, Gpl. 45. systkina-dætr, *f*, pl. the daughters of systkin, first female cousins, Gpl. 242; systkinadætra-synir, N. G. L. i. 188. systkina-synir, *m*, pl. the sons of systkin, first male cousins, Hkr. i. 327; systkina-önir (first cousins) ok systrungr, 'systkin-sons' and sister-sons, Grág. i. 172.

systlingr, *m*, = systrungr, a 'sisterling,' a sister-son, N. G. L. i. 76.

systrungr, *f*, = systrungr; ef maðr tekr bræðrungr sína eðr systrungr bræðrungr, systrungr, (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 148, ii. 302; Guðrúnu systrungr öððkötlu, Sturl. i. 132; systrungr sinn (sína), K. Á. 140; hin var systrungr Cod. systrungr) hans, *she* (Rachel) was the systrungr of him (James), Stj. 71; whereas James and Rachel would collectively be called systkina örn.

systrungra, *u*, *f*, one's mother's sister's daughter, a female cousin, *m*. 52; systrungr Öððkötlu, Sturl. i. 132 C; hön var s. Ülfeidrar, og C; ef þær eru bræðrungr eða systrungr eða nánari, Grág. i. 346.

systrungr, *m*, one's mother's sister's son, a male cousin (Dan. *moster søn*), andn. 107, 178; s. við konung, the king's cousin, Gpl. 54; Johannes uangelista, systrungr hans (i. e. Jesus) at frændsemi, Barl. 49; bræðrungr k systrungrar, brother's sons and sister's sons, first cousins on the mother's and father's side, Grág. i. 171; munu systrungr sífum spilla, Vsp. (or systrungrar here the plur. fem. from systrungr?); systrungrs barn, a sister's son's child, a cousin's child, Gpl. 244.

SÝÐA, *d*, [súð], to waicsoot; sýða loptið fyrir gaflinum, D. N. i. 506. sýðing, *f*, wainscotting; nýjar sýllar, sperror, ok nýja sýðing, þekja eð spón ok bræða, D. N. iii. 409.

SÝJA, pret. seði, söði, [Ulf. *sijjan*; A. S. and O. H. G. *sijwan*; Engl. *wo*; Dan.-Swed. *se, sy*; Lat. *suere*].—to sew; only occurs in the part. sýr and pret. seðu, q. v.; sé þú hvé vel þeir seðu er fyrir saumförimni þú, Skálda (Thorodd); hamri söðr, jární söðr, *hammer-knit, iron-knit*, a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.

sýja, also spelt **sýgja**, *u*, *f*, the suture of a ship (súð is the board, sýja e single suture, a súð therefore contains so and so many sýjur); komnar öru niu sýjur á hvárt borð (mod. saumför), Fms. viii. 196; kjalar, stála, þa, sýgju, Edda 66; kjöl-sýja, q. v.

SÝKI, *f*, [Ulf. *siukei*; Dan. *syge*], sickness, freq. in mod. usage, esp. compds.

sýkjask, ð and t, [sjúkr; Ulf. *sjúkan = ðoðevēv*], to grow sick, *sicken*, s. 97; sýkjask, Fms. x. 410; sýkjisk öll sú hin úhrausta kona, 656 B. 7; kóusk af heilisu hennar, Greg. 46; sýkjask í hugnum, Pr. 124.

SÝKN, adj. an eccl. term, in sýkn dagr; the more correct form is **sýkn**, N. G. L. i. 385; [from sökn, Dan. *sögne-dag*].—a day on which waisnts and actions are permitted (= Lat. *dies fastus*), opp. to a holy day. Sabbath; in the phrase, sýknt eða heilagt, sýngnt (sic) eða heilagt, G. L. i. 349; meðan sýknt (sic) er . . . þegar sýngt er, 380; mod. el. sounded, sýnt og heilagt; á sýknum dögum, Gpl. 80; sæknum gum, N. G. L. i. 385; nú er eigi langt til morguns ok er þá sýkn gr, Ó. H. 118, Fms. iv. 265.

sýla, *d*, or better **sýla**, with *y*, qs. svela, [swell; Engl. *swell*; cp. Dan. *ulme*].—to swell. turn into ice, of water; sýldi hvern dropa er inn um, . . . sýldi um hann öll klæðin, Isl. ii. 461, 462; allt sýldi bæði úti inni, Fas. ii. 144; part. sýldr, stiff with ice; kuflium var sýldr allr, ett. 117 A; skipit með öllum jöklium, en þat var níkjök sýlt, 125 A; ar skúar Gísla liggja ok eru sýldir allir, Gísl. 115; of a wound, sýldi hjarnar (acc.), þjal. 30.

sýlt, *n*, adj. (part.), [from syll = a sill?], a sheep's mark, a piece being cut from the top of the ear; kirkja á mark, sýlt hit hægri, en heilt hit

vinstra, Vm. 29, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a horse when sleek and dappled is said to be 'sýldr í lend,' 'loin-dappled;' of a short-legged dwarf it is said, 'var sýlt í meðan þar sem fætrnir vóru,' instead of *instep there was but a groove*, Fb. iii. 48.

sýn, *f*, = sjón, q. v. [Dan. *syn*], a sight; sýn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97; heyrn eða sýn, Grág. ii. 16; þat birtir sýn, Pr. 471; sýn er sögu rikari, a saying, Stj. 621; kunnugr at sýn ok máli, Fb. ii. 58; sýn, at sjá it rétta, 623, 26, Gpl. 58; er mér þat at sýn orðit er ek hefi opt heyrð frá sagt, I have seen it with my eyes, Ó. H. 57; í sýn við bæinn, within sight of the farm, Fms. ix. 510; koma í sýn við menn, Rb. 388; ganga í sýn við e-n, Fms. x. 329; lét hann leida í sýn við þá tveir dætr sínar, 105; svá at feli sýn (acc.), Vm. 88; sól hvarf at sýn, Ó. H. 218; sólar-gangr vex at sýn, visibly, Rb. 92; tungl er þá ekki at sýn, not visible, 452; hvarf hann frá henni at sýn, Bs. i. 184; var þeim at sýn þar vel fagnat, apparently, Hkr. i. 73; hann drukuaði á firðinum, ok gekk þar inn í fjallit at sýn, apparently, Landn. 159, v. l.; an appearance, bregða á sik mannligr sýn, Fms. x. 301; forkuunar sýn, Fms.: a vision; bar fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137. 2. sýnum, adverbially, by sight, apparently; fríð sýnum, Nj. 2; hann var fríðr sýnum, Eg. 22; hinn líkligsti sýnum, Hkr. i. 262. II. [a different word = sunna, q. v.], poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.).

SÝNA, *d*, to shew; hön bað hann sýna sér sverðit, Gullþ. 14; á þinginu sýndu menn vápn sín, Fms. iv. 326; þú skalt enga fátelika á þér sýna, Nj. 14; sýna sik gláðan, Barl. 16; hann sýndi mun ek sýna yðr (dat.) í fata-búr þorfinns, Grett. 98 A, passim. II. reflex. sýnask, to appear, Rb. 478; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em fégjarn, Nj. 102; hann kvað mikla úsæmd í slíku sýnask af Sturlu, Sturl. i. 87; ok sýndisk hann þá Nero (dat.), he then presented himself to N., 659 C. 29. 2.

to seem, with dat.; e-m sýnisk e-t, it appears to one; óss sýnisk úmakligt, at . . . Eluc. 3; sýndisk vitrum mönnum hann afbragð, Fms. x. 397; hefir mér tveimt um sýnzuk, Nj. 3; to see in a dream, sonnaði hann, honum sýndisk þá enn helgi Ólafri konungi, Ó. H. 240; sýndisk honum í svefni engill Guðs, Bær. 12; sem konnuni hafði sýnzuk um nóttina, Fms. v. 222; so also, mér sýndist hann koma, I thought I saw him come; mér sýndist eg sjá hann, I thought I saw him; ekki er allt sem sýnist, a saying, varla sýnisk allt sem, Mkv. 3. to think fit; veitið mér grópt slíkan sem yðr sýnisk, such as you deem fit, as you like, Fms. ix. 309; fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; sýndisk mönnum, at Andrés misti sækna sinna, Fms. ix. 309; sýnisk þat þó flestum, at fá mér þat er ek vil, Grett. 129 A; þrándr kvað hitt mundu sýnask (that would seem better) at unna Leifi föður-bóta, Fær. 159.

sýnd, *f*, = sýn, in á-sýnd, a countenance; til-sýndar, adverb. to see from afar off; á-sýndar, adverb. to see (as in the phrase 'fair to see').

sýndr, adj. with eyesight so and so; ganall ok sýndr litt, Eg. 710; litt s., Hkr. iii. 127; hinn mikli maðr er svá litt var sýndr, Nj. 34 (where ironic.); ú-sýndir hvelpar, a litter of blind wabelps; of weather, clear, í björtu ok vel sýndu veðri, Kour.

sýni, *n*, the sight; in the adverb. phrase, til sýnis, for the sight's sake; var hann sendr konungi til sýnis, for the sake of curiosity, Fms. vi. 362; til sýnis vaxtar hans, as a sample of his sight, Fas. i. 331; við-sýni, a far-sight, a wide horizon; mis-sýni, eye-deception; glám-sýni, glamour-sight. sýnis-horn, *n*, a sample, specimen.

sýni-liga, adv. visibly, Fms. x. 332, 374 (publicly); ú-sýniliga, invisibly.

sýni-ligr, adj. visible, Fms. i. 139, Blas. 44; ú-sýniligr, invisible. 2. sightly; mikill maðr, hárr, s., Fms. x. 393; enn sýniligsti maðr, Ld. 24; advisable, Ó. H. 166; likely, sýniligr, more likely (to pay), K. þ. K. 48.

sýning, *f*, a shewing, 655 xxvi. 3; s. ok skýring, Stj. 30. sýnn, adj. visible; þótt ek sjá sýnar váfar, Grett. 112 A. 2.

clear, evident; þér skal sýn þúhlífri í því vera, Fms. v. 306; lýsir hann því, at hann er sýnn at brigðar-manui, if he declares himself as the unmistakable brigðar-mann, Gpl. 290; þeir atburðir er miklu eru sýnstir til þess úráns, most likely to cause, Sks. 332 B; sýna stund, a good while, Grett. (in a verse) likely, ef yðr þykkir eigi annat sýna fyrir liggja enn vera hér, if you have nothing better to do than . . . Fær. 45; sýnisk mér sem eigi mundi í annat sinn sýna at leita til fundar við Bolla enn um, there will not be a better chance another time, Ld. 238; er þessu sýnna at svá beri (berr Cod.) til, there is every probability that it will turn out so, Fms. xi. 114; þótti mönnum ó-sýnt (uncertain) hver fríðr gefinn mundi, Ó. H. 188. 3. sightly; vápnum ok víðum skolu vinir gleðjask, þat er á sjálfum sýnst, Hm.

II. spec. or adverb. usages; þótti þá öllum at sýnu ganga, at stórflokkar mundi komnir í héraðit, all thought that it was clear, beyond doubt, that . . . Sturl. iii. 41. 2. sýnu with a compar., a great deal; sýnu minna, a great deal less, far less, Fms. vii. 242, xi. 112; sýnu meiri, much greater, Fas. ii. 515; sýnu verri, much worse, Ld. 322, Fb. i. 259; sýnu betri, s. betr, a great deal better, Fms. iii. 222, xi. 154; sýnu yngri, v. 263; superl., sýnu fyrstr, far a-head, Fær. 168.

3. sýnt, as adv. evidently, quite, very; greindi þá sýnt um, Vápu. 5; þik skortir sýnt við hann, thou fallest quite short

of him, thou art no match for him, Ísl. ii. 215; hildir var sýnt í vexti, the battle waxed quite hot, Km.

III. in compds, ein-sýnn, one-eyed; tví-sýnn, double; víð-sýnn, aud-sýnn, evident; ó-sýnt, uncertain.

SÝPINN, adj. a corrupt vulgar pronunciation for sýttinn (q. v.), used esp. of a niggardly person; hann er sýpinn: as also **SÝPA**, t; sýpa í e-ð (qs. sýta), to grudge an outlay, of a miser, cp. Hm. 47.

SÝR, f., gen. sýr, acc. sú, pl. sýr (declined as kýr, q. v.); [A. S. *sú*; Engl. *sow*; Dan. *so*; Germ. *sau*; Gr. *ús*; Lat. *sūs*]:—a *sow*; sýr ok grísir með, Grág. i. 504; sý (acc.) ræða, 427; sýr eru augu sýr (gen.), Skálda (Thorodd); the word is obsolete in prose.

2. a nickname, Sigurðr sýr, gen. Sigurðar sýr, Fagrsk. 106; sýrar, v. l., also Fms. x. 405.

III. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, in gen. Sýrar, Edda; á ek Sýrar mey dýra, Edda (in a verse); fólk-sýrar, Korm. (in a verse).

SÝR, m. a *disb*, kind unknown; sýr var kallaðr réttir á Grænalandi er konur görðu ór kálfa-görnum, Fbr. 108, v. l. (A word of doubtful genuineness, and wanting in the vellums of that Saga.)

SÝRA, u, f. [súrr; Germ. *säure*], *sour whey*, stored up and used for drink instead of small beer, Nj. 199, Gísl. 58; sýru-ker, Eg. 701, Bs. i. 120, Sturl. iii. 192, Gísl. 7.

Sýr-dælir, m. pl. the *men of Súrna-dalr*, a county in Norway, Gísl.

Sýrland, n. *Syria*, Stj. passim; **Sýr-lendingr**, a *Syrian*, 656 B. 10; **Sýr-lenkr** (**Sýr-neskr**, 655 xiv. B. 2), adj. *Syriac*, Al. 77, Stj. 641.

SÝSA, t, a defect. verb, of which only the pret. and the past part. remain; [this is the root from which *sýsla* (q. v.) is a derivative, cp. also *sús* and *sús-breki*]:—to be busy with a thing, give effect to it; either with dat. (s. e-u), or s. at e-u; or used absolutely, to be busy; hón sýsti um þörf gesta, Am. 6; sýsti hann svá miklit á líttilli stundu, Barl. 177; at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. v. 155; ér sýstúð suðr, ye went busily, hastened, southwards, vi. (in a verse); ef Magnúss konungr yrði viss hvatt sýst væri, 13; þá er því var sýst, Hom. 117; þú er hann hefir sýst eyrendum sínum, when he had done his errand, Fms. ix. 345, v. l.; því er sýst, that is done, Geisli 12; þeim er þar sýst saman, there they are busied together, Hornklofi (Fagrsk. rather to be taken as a part. than as a fem. subst., see, however, Lex. Pöth. s. v. sýst); fara brottu með svá sýstu eyrendi, Stj.; hvat hann hefir at sýst á þeirri stundu, Rd. 304; hvat þeir höfðu at sýst meðan, Fms. xi. 41; þeir sýstu þat eitt, at þeir sættusk á vig Snorra, Sturl. 186 C; höggva ísinn, ok var þat sýst á tveim dögum, Fms. ix. 400; Eysteinn konungr hafði mart sýst í landinu þat er nytsemd var á, vii. 100; baud ok sagði, ok var þegar sýst allt á einu auga-bragði, Barl. 22; ef hann mætti nökkurn þann mann fá sýst honum (if he could get him a man) er þessa mætti honum bætr ráða, 16; ef hón hefir eigi þann riddara nú sýstan, MS. 4. 30; var svá til sýst, at ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef þetta sýstísk fremr en aðrir höfðu sýst, x. 7, v. l.; þá hefir þú vel sýst, well done, ix. 366; þeir gátu alls engi at sýst, could procure none, Str. 12; var svá til sýst (it was so arranged that ...) at Sighvatr skáld hlaut ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef hón gæti nokkut at sýst, Str. 13; leitudu margir víð at bera hana, er alls ekki gátu at sýst, 54; sem vist er at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. vi. 155, Hkr. iii. 162.

sýsl, f. *business*, = *sýsla*; góð sýsl var þat, Fms. vi. 333 (in a verse). **sýsl** (*sýsla*, Mkv.), adj. *eager, painstaking*; nökkud varð hón sýsla ok sik (= *sýsl*), she was a meddlesome thing, Mkv.; þá er þú ferr með úvin þinum á götu, ver þú sýsl at leysask frá honum, Greg. 41 (An old rendering of *Matth. v. 25*).

sýsla, að, [Dan. *syste*], to be busy, transact business; menn skulu sýsla þat Föstudag hverr vera skal lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; Ólafr sett upp skip sitt. . . en er þat er sýslat, Ld. 87; er þetta var at sýslat, Al. 123; to procure, s. einn svá góðan mann, MS. 4. 27; sumir sýsla bann ok bölbænr í land vart, Anecd. 12; sýslaði biskup þeim allt lið er hann fékk, Fms. viii. 144; sýsla sínum bræðrum nökkurn kost, Mar.; sér sýslaðan ok sendan, Stj. 250; at þú mættir s. mér nökkura staðfestu, Sturl. i. 209, 210; segl ok akkeri skal til sýsla af bónda fé, Gpl. 81; sýsludu hvárritveggi vel í þeirri ferð, made a good job of it, succeeded, Fms. ix. 270.

II. reflex., vit skulum sitja á Norðmæri ok freista svá hvat at sýslisk, Fms. i. 53, Hkr. i. 171.

sýsla, u, f. *business, work*; hjón sátu þar, héldu á sýslu, Rm. 14; hygg ek at vér eigim aðrar sýslur en þjór at drekka, Hkv. I. 17; andlegu verki, jarðligum sýslum, 655 xxvi. 1; hann hafði lokit þeim sýslum er hann vildi, 656 A. 4; var þat siðr hans, at rísa upp árdégis, ok ganga þá um sýslu manna, Eg. 2; fyrir sýslu góðs verks, doing a good work, Hom. 26; ef hann hefir eigi sýslu á (if he has no time, no leisure) at færa barn til skímar, K. Þ. K. 4:—hence, bú-sýsla, *busbandry*; um-sýsla, *activity, endeavours*.

III. as a law term, any *stewardship* held from the king or bishop, also as a geographical term, a *district, bailiwick, prefecture*; sýslur ok ármennningar um öll þrændal-lög, Hkr. i. 303; Guttormr þvari, hann hafði hátt sýslu, Fms. ix. 15; Ólafr sem þá hafði hirðstjórn ok sýslu norðan lands, Dipl. ii. 15; allt til þess er þeir kómu ór sýslu Þóris, Ó. H. 137; skal sýslumaðr lýsa hversu margir údáða-menn urðu í hans sýslu á næstum tólf mánuðum, Gpl. 22; hafa sýslu á Hálógalandi, Eg. 66; þá er hann (the bishop) hafði yfir-för um sýslu sína, a *diocese*, Bs. i. 140.

COMPDS: sýslu-bréf, n. *letters patent*, N. G. L. iii. 77. sýslu-færr,

adj. *fit for work*; vel s. at flestu verki, Bs. i. 307. **sýslu-lauss**, adj. *unemployed, idle*, Earl. 156, Fb. i. 508. **sýslu-leysi**, n. *idleness, the being out of work*, Róm. 333, Mar. **sýslu-maðr**, m. *a worker*; s. mikill ok starfsmaðr góðr, Eg. 203, Ld. 73: a *prefect, bailiff, king's steward*, Gpl. 22, Eg. 67, Fms. ix. 429 (v. l.), x. 10, Nj. 126; sýslumenn konungs ok biskups, . . . lendir menn, sýslumenn, ármenn, Gpl. 12; sýslumaðr eða ármaðr, 6; Jamtr höfðu þá Svía-konungi skatt goldit, ok þaðan höfðu verit sýslumenn yfir landinu, Ó. H. 142, and so in mod. Icel. usage, the country being divided into sýslur, answering to the þing (q. v.) of the Commonwealth, each sýsla with its bailiff (sýslumaðr), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king; sýslumenn skulu þing eiga á Leidum, Jb. 23; lögmenn ok sýslumenn, 27.

B. In local names, Aðal-sýsla, the present *Esthonia*, Yngl. S.; Ey-sýsla = the present *Osel* in the Baltic; also simply *Sýsla*, a Slavon. word = *Sysyle* in Alfred's Orosius, a country in eastern Prussia; in *Sýslu-kingd*, the *people of Esthonia*, Yt.

sýs-liga, adv. *busily, smartly, speedily*; rís upp þú s., rise up thou briskly; 656 C. 11; högg enn mennina s., Fms. xi. 152; hann sá merki konungs fara s., viii. 86; slátra s., Am. 20; sveinn s. sveif til skógar, went quickly to the wood, Hým. 18; ganga s., to walk briskly, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse).

sýsl-rækr, adj. *transacting business*, Bs. i. 754.

SÝTA, t, [sút], to wait; veit ek at vætki of sýting, hvar aldri skal slita, Hallfré; þeir sýttu hann sem dauðan, Bs. i. 743; Elena sýtti alla ævi dauða hans, Bret. 77: absol., Skálda 211; sýta ok klökva, Hom. 193; þér munuð sýta ok gráta en heimrinn mun fagna, John xvi. 20: to pine for, with acc., er þat (acc.) illt at sýta er maðr fær eigi, Fas. i. 174; sýtir æ glöggir við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; sýtir eigi drengir við dauða, a saying, . . . er-at sýtandi dauði, Km.

sýti-ligr = *sútligr*, sad, Mar.

sýting, f. *wailing*; grátr ok s., Fms. x. 290; stynr ok s., Stj. 51; uggr ok sœting (sic), Mar.; sýtingar tíma, a *time of mourning*, 238.

sýttinn, adj. [*Norse syten*], *peevish, Lat. morosus*.

SÆÐI, n. [sæð], *seed*; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476; sá sínu sæði, Barl. 18; röttesta sæði sitt í hjarta sínu, 5.

2. metaph. *seed, offspring*, freq. in eccl. usage, kvinnunnar sæði, Abrahams sæði, Bible. 3. plur. *crops*; þar lét hann hafa sæði ok kallaði at Ökrum, Eg. 136; sláttur ok sæði, Bjarn. 22; í sæðum Philistínum, Stj. 413; árfærd tók at verna ok sæði manna tóku at bregðask, . . . eptir um várit fengusk lífil sæði, því at engi gat frækorn at kaupa, Ó. H. 113; þetta var þann tíma, er sæði manna voru eigi tekin til ávaxtar . . . er hann gengr sínn veg nær sæðum (fields) nökkurum, Mar.

sæðingr, m. [*Norse sæing*], the *common gull or sea-mew, larus canus* L., Edda (Gl.), Ó. T. (in a verse).

SÆFA (i. e. *sœgr*), ð, [akin to svefn, svæfa; cp. Lat. *sopire*], prop. to put to sleep, but distinguished from svæfa, and only used to kill, slaughter beasts; vök úr er menn sæfa hvali í, Jb. 331 B; skal gefa af inn fimta hlut af öllu fé nema maðr sæfi, K. Þ. K.; blóðit flóar svá sem lifandis maðr hefði sæðr verit, Mar.; hann sæfði girndar-synd, Greg. 38.

2. esp. of a sacrifice; ef sæfð voru þau kvikendi er góðunum var fórat, Eb. 10; lamb Guðs er sæft til þessa nótturðar, Greg. 29; sæfandi son sinn ysak, Stj. 130; skal hvern s. sitt lamb, 279; lamb sæft ok eið, Post. 645. 83; sá er sæfði fórnina, Stj. 430; sæfa hjardir, Hsm.; svæfa naut, to kill a beast by driving a sharp instrument into the nape of the neck, severing the spine, as the Spanish Torreador do (the heathen way of killing the sacrificial beast?).

II. reflex. to be killed, expire; sænsik hón á spjótinu ok deyr, Fb. i. 258; jarlinn sæfðisk á spjótinu, Eg. 289; Hrafn hræðdi hvárki hönd né fót er hann sæfðisk, Bs. i. 674 (of a man beheaded); nú veidir maðr hval ok sæfsik hann á djúpi, N. G. L. i. 59; val-sæfendr, Yt.

sæfari, a, m. the *slaughterer, sacrificing priest*, Stj. 430.

sæfing, f. the *sacrifice*, Stj. 377.

sægr (i. e. *sœgr*), m. [cp. A. S. *gar-secg* = the ocean], *sleet, wet, rain*; þat var allt á einni stundu er sægr enn mesti var, ok þat at þurr var ok heid ok sólskin, Bs. i. 339; sægjum, adv. *pouring*; þó sjór um þik sægjum dríf, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

2. a *tumult, confusion, swarm*; vera mun mikill sægr í bænum, ok allt lið ólött, Fms. viii. 392.

3. in mod. usage sægr means a *swarm*, mesti sægr.

II. the name of the man in the moon's pail; sægr heitir sár, en simul stöng, Edda.

sæi, n. [through the Fr. *soie*, Ital. *saia*, from Lat. *sericum*; as are also A. S. *seole*, Engl. *silk*], *silk*, Rétt., N. G. L. iii. 122, 125, D. N., B. K., Vm.; sæi-kápa, 90.

SÆING, f., gen. *sæingar*, these being the old forms; the later and mod. contr. form *sæng*, gen. *sængr*, pl. *sængur*, which is used in vellums of the 14th century; [Dan. *sæng*; Swed. *säng*]:—a *bed*; sakna ek í sessi ok í sængum míns málvinar, Gkv. i. 20; sæng fóru síðan sína þau Högni, Am. 10; sofnud var Guðrún í sængum, Skv. 3. 24; ganga í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175, 311, 329, Glúm. 374 (sæng Ed.); hann lagði hana í sæng hjá sér, Fms. i. 4; kona liggir í sænginni, . . . í sængina, Fb. i. 258.

2. *childbed*; er hón á sæng ferr, N. G. L. i. 30; þær konur sem á sæng andaðisk, Bs. i. 687; liggja á sæng, to lie in *childbed*; kona lá á sæng. COMPDS: sængar-færd, f. *childbed*, K. Á. 18, Bs. i. 687. sængar-för (mod. sængr-för),

id., H. E. i. 492; kona hans var þá önduð af sængrföru, Vgl. 53 new Ed. vellum of the 14th century). **sængr-föt**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*. **sængar-klæði**, n. pl. *id.*, Jm. 24; sængr-klæði, Karl. 57. **sængr-kona**, u. f. *woman in childbirth*, Fb. i. 71. **sængr-stokkr**, m. a *bed-side*, Grett. 07 A (vellum of the 15th century); but sængar-stokkr, Bs. ii. 228. **sæki-ligr**, adj., in ú-sækiligr, *impregnable*, Str. 11. **sækinn**, adj. *plucky*; eigi af-mikill en þó ákaflega s., Sturl. i. 23. **SÆKJA**, i. e. **sækja**, an irregular verb, pres. sækji (sæki); pret. sótti, s. sókti (as þótti from þykkja; cp. Engl. *seek*, *sought*); subj. sækti (sækti); imperat. sæk, sækútu; part. sóttir, sótt (qs. sóttir, cp. þótt from ykkja): [sæk, sök, sök-n, referring to a lost strong verb, saka, sök; cf. *sökjan* = *ζητεῖν, αἰτεῖν*; A. S. *sēcan*; Engl. *seek*; O. H. G. *sobhan*; ierm. *suchen*; Dan. *søge*; Swed. *söka*.]

A. **To seek, fetch**; ek mun fara heim ok s. mér hendi, Fms. iii. 09; s. sér skála-við, Nj. 280; s. sér kirkju-við, *to fetch church-timber*, d. 316; s. heirælda at e-m, Nj. 31; sækja vatn, *to fetch water*, Fas. ii. 9, Fb. i. 257, Fs. 100; gekk Gunnlaug til lækjar eins ok sótti (vatn) í jálminum, Ísl. ii. 269; er þér skyldra at s. Svanlaugu, Nj. 182; lormakr sótti (Germ. *abholen*) Steingerði, Komm. 228; skatt er Egill afði sótt til Vermalands, Eg. 588; s. giptu á fund e-s., *to fetch, derive good luck from*, Fms. v. 253, 254. **2. to visit, frequent** (Germ. *besuchen*); enn DNA jötun ek sótta, Hm. 104; skyldi menn þangat til s. um alla Vest-dönu, Eb. 26; sækja þing, *to frequent a þing* (þing-söknu); þeir vildu gj þangat s. þingit, Íb. 9; s. kirkju, *to visit, frequent a church* (kirkju-þing); þessa brennu sótti margs-konar þjóð, Edda 38; sækja e-n at líð-izlu, *to call on one for support*, Fms. xi. 344; sækja e-n at eptirmáli, *seek one's aid in ...*, Sturl. i. 193; hann var mikill málafylgis-maðr hann var at sóttir til ásjá, Bs. i. 82; s. or s. heim, *to visit*; fyrir í sótta ek þik heim, at mik hafði hér at landi borit, Eg. 165. (cp. *sim-sökun*, in a hostile sense), Nj. 107; hann sótti marga ókunnna iði, Fms. vii. 199; sækja fuglar háleik lopts, Sks. 47 B; sækir næslum heim þat klaustur, Mar.; hann mundi aldri fljuga svá langt, eigi mundi hann s. heim hönd, *come back to the hand*, Edda 70; fund e-s, Sturl. iii. 81; skyldi Bárðr s. norðr þangat ráðit, B. *ould go norib to fetch his bride*, Eg. 26; Sveinn sótti sér fríðland, *ent in search of*, Fms. x. 404; drottning byðr honum veizlu með á mikili fjölmenni sem hann vill til hafa sótt, Orkn. 340; var útveizla mikil ok sótti þar til konung, Fms. i. 35; hann sækir á nd Engla konungi, *sought his service*, Eg. 76; til Túnsbergs sóttu mjök upmenn, Fms. i. 11; at þér sækir norðr higat á várn fund, Sturl. iii. 5; þeir höfðu sótt (*advanced*) langt á land upp, Fms. x. 239; þeir kja (*advance*) upp hóllinn, Eg. 744; þá sækir (*arrives*) sá maðr vestan Írlandi er Haraldr hét, Fms. x. 418.

3. **To proceed, advance**, absol.; hann sótti langt austr, *had advanced far eastward*, Eg. 56; þá er þeir tu ofan at skipunum, Fms. vii. 159; er mornaði ok sóll sótti á himin, 372, v. l.; þeir biðu þess at sólin sótti á himinnum, Fms. viii. 114; pers., fór hann útleið, er suðr sótti, 82; þegar er ór sækir enum mesta leik hafnsins, Sks. 173 B; er síðar er á hausti ok nær meir sækir vetri, 5 B. **4. to catch, overtake**; fiðr hann geldinga ok fær eigi sótt, ii. 331; *to overcome*, munu þeir mik aldri fá sótt meðan ek kem ganum við, Nj. 116; hann varðisök svá vel, at þeir fá eigi lengi sótt, 153; mér lízt ef þeir standa úti sem vér munum þá aldri sóttu, 197; þangat sækir þik engi, ... er þat eigi allra at s. hann þangat, 21; mun ek eigi skjótt verða sóttir, Eb. 188; *to carry, take*, eigi in eyin sótt verða, Fær. 98; hér eru hús ramlg, ok munu þeir eigi sótt sækja, Nj. 198; var áin allill at sækja, *the river was very bad across*, Ld. ch. 15; byðr hann þeim at s. fjallit norðr í bygd, *to ass the mountain, take that road*, Bs. ii. 32.

II. **To attack**; þá chann (acc.) sótti þetta mein (nom.), Mar.; s. e-n með vápnum, Fms. i. 72; gríðungr sækir mann, Grág. ii. 122; s. e-n til dauðs, Stj. 99; sína líði ok s. hann norðr þangat, Nj. 20; þá er þeir sóttu Gunnar á Eðarenda inn í hús inn, Eb. 248; þeir sóttu þá hálfu djarfligar, 27.

2. to pursue; hann lét þaðan s. útróðra ok selveidrar ok eggver, Eg. 135; Skallagrímur sótti fast smiðju-verkit, 142; hann lét mjök sækja þg þau er fyrir vóru, 134; sækja knálíga ferðina, leiðina, róðrinn, *to pass a matter, urge it on*, 203, Fms. viii. 144; strauur var mikill, hín sótti fast sundit, *swam hard*, Grett. 148; s. bardaganu frjú-lát, Fms. xi. 136; réri skip innan fjórðinn ok sóttu knálíga, Grett. 8.

þeir er eptir Agli réru sóttu ákaft, Eg. 362. **3. as a law case**, sækja sök, mál, *to prosecute, lead a cause*; á hvørt at sækja þsök er vill, Grág. i. 17; skalt þú s. þær sakir báðar, Nj. 98; nú lí þrjú þing þau er menn ætluðu, at hann mundi s. málit, 71; at arr-hvár okkarr sækji málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, 8; nefndu þér nökkura vátta at orðunum—Önga, segir Skarphéðinn, v ætlum ekki at s. þetta nema á vápna-þingi, 141, passim; *metaph.* **urge, press**, hann sótti þat mál mjök, *pressed the case hard*, Eg. 108; **urged** hann þá enn um líðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232; s. mann, *to prosecute in a lawsuit*; manna þeirra er menn vilja s. hér á þingi, Grág. i. 11; á þingi, þess manns er sóttir er, 26; sá skal s. godann er sótt vill hi, til fullra laga, 34; s. mann fullri sekt, 120; s. e-n sökum, Eg. 7; sótti Kolskeggr til lands at Móciðar-hváli, *laid claim to the*

estate at M., Nj. 103; with prepp., s. eptir, *to pursue*, 20, Fms. x. 239, Sturl. i. 11 (cp. eptir-söknu); sækja at (cp. at-söknu), *to pursue, attack*, Fms. vii. 70, Nj. 83, 84, Eg. 585; s. frau, *to advance in battle*, 297, Fms. i. 38.

B. Reflex. *to be advanced, be fast*, of a road or distance, work in hand, or the like; sóttisk þá mjök hafit, Fms. iv. 201; nú er meir en hálf-sótt, *more than half-way passed*; dró sundr með þeim, ok sóttisk mjök hafit, v. 263; en er á leið vetrinn sóttisk mjök borgar-görðin, Edda 70; sóttisk þeim seint skip þeirra, Nj. 8; seint mun þat ok sækjask at grafa undir borgina, Fms. vi. 152; Galta þótti Lopti seint sækjask, *that he went on slowly*, Bs. i. 650; en þeim mönnum hefir lítt sókkz (*little succeeded in attacking*) oft-menni slíkt í hús inn, Eb. 248; því nema þeir nú stað, at þeir ætla at þeim muni flla sækjask at vinna oss, Nj. 198.

2. recipr. to seek one another; sækjask sér um líkir, *to flock together*, Fms. ix. 389; *to attack one another*, fjáht, þeir nafnar sóttusk lengi, Landn. 85; þeir Hrafn sóttusk meðan ok þorkell svartu, Ísl. ii. 268; fá sér vígi ok sækjask þaðan, Sturl. ii. 192; of a lawsuit, ef þeir vilja eigi sækjask, K. þ. K. 52.

sækjandi, part. a *prosecutor*, opp. to verjandi, Grág., Nj. passim.

sækni, adj., see sýkn.

sæ-konungur, m. a *sea-king*; vóru margir sækonungar þeir er réðu líði miklu ok áttu engi lönd, þótti sá einu með fullu heita mega sækonung, er hann svaf aldri undir sótkum rapti ok drakk aldri at arins-horni, Yngl. S. ch. 34, cp. Caesar Bell. Gall. i. 36; sækonungur, opp. to herkonungar, Fb. i. 25, ll. 6, 7; Auði ok Buði vóru sækonungar ok fóru báðir með her sim, id.; Haki ok Hagbarðr hétu bræðr tveir, þeir vóru sækonungar (sjá-konungar Ed.) ok höfðu líð mikit, Yngl. S. ch. 25; Gorr hafði Eyjarnar ok var hann því kallaðr sækonungur, Orkn. 8; Sváfu barn ok sækonungs, Hdl.; hvernig skal se kenna? Kalla sækonunga leið ok braut, Edda 66; hvernig skal kenna skip?—Svá at kalla hest eða dýr eða skið sækonunga, 90. For a list of the names of mythical sea-kings see Edda (Gl.), ending thus,—sökk-at ek fleiri sækonunga, 111. The word is poetical, and refers only to the ancient age of the Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries, see konungur.

SÆLA, u. f. [a common Teut. word; A. S. *sæl, seld*]:—*bliss, hap-piness*; veitti Guð þeim fé ok sælu, Edda (pref.); með Eireki at Uppsölum var sæla mest, Fas. i. 339; þar fyrir muntú öðlask cilífa sælu, Fms. i. 138; úþrjótanliga sælu, Sks. 523; himneska sælu, Pass.; sælur þessa heims, Hom. 28, passim.

B. In compds, for hospitals, refuges, or charitable works, built or done for the soul's salvation, see the remarks s. v. brú; the forms vary between sælu- (*salvation's*) and sálu- (*soul's*). **sælu-brú**, f., see brú. **sælu-bú**, n. a *hospital, alms-house*, D. l. i. 169. **sælu-dagar**, m. pl. the *days of bliss* = the *Ember days*, see Bingham's Orig. Eccl.; Laugar-daginn, Mið-viku-daginn í Sæludögum, the *Saturday, Wednesday ... in the Ember weeks*, Fms. viii. 446, Sturl. i. 137. **sæludaga-víka**, u. f. the *week of the sælu-dagar*, i. e. an *Ember week*, Sturl. ii. 130. **sælu-hús**, n. a *refuge, hospice* in deserts or mountains to receive travellers, Fms. ii. 82, iii. 124, iv. 338 (sálu-, Ó. H. 153, l. c.); um Dofta-fjall var för ör þrándheimi, urðu menn þar opt úti ok fóru hördum fórum, lét ek þar sæluhús göra ok leggja fé til, Mork. 187, Fms. vii. 122; þar var mikit sæluhús við kirkjuna, ix. 353 (v. l. sálu-stofa, sæluhús-stofa, Fb. l. c.; or sáluhús-stofa, Cod. Eirsp. 302, v. l.); sæluhús breuna, Grett. 121; sem vér kónum til sæluhúsins á veginum, Stj. 216. **sælu-setr**, n. = sæluhús, Fms. viii. 439. **sælu-skip**, n. a *ferry-boat*, K. þ. K. 142, v. l. (sálu-skip), bridges and ferries being originally works of charity, (cp. the legend of St. Christopher.) **sálu-stofa**, u. f. = sæluhús; þessar jarðir liggja til sálustofu Helga lvars-sonar, B. K. 45. **sælu-söngur**, m. a *mass for one's soul*, Hom. (St.) **sælu-víka**, u. f. an *Ember week*, abbrev. = sæludaga-víka, Sturl. i. 137, iii. 146.

sæla, d. *to bless*, MS. 677. 8.

sæla (i. e. *sœla*), d. [sól], *to slake*; slókvir eld, sælir andar-þorsta, Greg. 62.

sæla, u. f. [sól], in for-sæla, *to shade*.

sæld, f. *bliss*, = sæla; sældar kostr, -líf, -staðr, Landn. 276 (v. l.), Sks. 523, Fas. iii. 8.

sæld, d. [sáld], *to bount, sift*; s. mjöl, Greg. 58, Fas. ii. 513.

2. metaph., eiga saman við e-n að sælda, *to have dealings with a person*, metaphor from two persons sifting their corn in one sieve.

sældingr, m. a *measure*; s. korns, Vm. 18; sældings land, 168.

sæl-gæti, n. a *dainty*.

sælingr, m. a *wealthy man* (cp. Gr. *ὀψίος*), Edda (Gl.), Fb. (in a verse); sælingr, opp. to úgúgír menn, Hom. (St.); a nickname, Landn.; whence **Sælings-dalr**, a local name.

sæl-kéri, a, m. = sælingr, Edda i. 532; in mod. usage an *epicurean*, hann er mesti s.

SÆLL, adj. [sæl, sælt], compar. sælli, sælstr (mod. sælli, but sælastr); [A. S. *sæl*; Old Engl. *sæly*; Engl. *silly*; Germ. *selig*; Dan. *sæl, salig*; cp. the double use of Gr. *εὐθύνης*; Engl. *simple*]:—*blest, bappy*; hann þóttisk sæll ef þeir skyldi dæma mál hans, Ölk. 35; þrellinn mahti, at hann þættisk sæll ef Otkell ætti hann, Nj. 73; hann gördi hana svá sæla sem þá at hún væri sælust, Sd. 187 (paper MS.); eru þeir því sælli,

sem ..., Gpl. 173. 2. *poor*; ek hefi eigi kysst kerlinguna sælu inni, Bs. i. 469. 3. phrases, sælum mönnum ok vesælum, Fms. vii. 220; senda kveðju ungum ok gömlum, sælum ok veslum, Ó. H. 126; við alla ríka ok úríka, sæla ok fátæka, *wealthy and poor*, Fms. i. 33: in greeting, kom heill ok sæll, Nj. 175; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; bóndi sæll, Isl. ii. 24: freq. in mod. usage, komdu sæll, *welcome!* (the address to one who comes); vertú sæll, *farewell!* hann kyssti kerlingu ok mælti, vertu nú heil ok sæl kerling, Bs. i. 470. 4. of a saint (cp. Germ. *selig*), *the blessed*; hinn sæli Magnús jarl, Orkn.; sælan Jóhannem, 623. 11; ins sæla þorláks, Bs. i. passim; ins sælsta Erasmus, MS. 655 v. 2.

sæl-liga, adv. *blissfully*; svá s. sett í Paradiso, Niðrst. 4; s. frammlíðandi, Fms. iii. 172.

sæl-ligr, adj. *bappy, wealthy, blissful*; svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; hann sagði sælligra (*more blessed*) vera at gefa enn þiggja, 655 xvi. B. 2; þetta er ok sælligra, Hom. 28.

sæl-lífi, n. a *life of enjoyment*; krásir eðr s., Stj. 68; vanr áður sæmd ok s., Fms. iii. 95; á engis konungs æfi var þar alþýðu slíkt s. sem um hans dað, vi. 441; sællífi paradís, Stj. 39: = Lat. *luxuria*, Róm. 303.

sæl-lífr, adj. *living a life of enjoyment*, Edda 13; s. at fæðslu, Greg. 22 (of Dives); svá s. sem Salomon, Eluc. 1; hirt þú líkam þinn ok georsk eigi s., Hom. (St.).

Sælund, better *Selund* (q. v.), rhymed *Silanz kilir*, Ó. H. (in a verse), f.; the gender varies between fem. and neut., gen. *Selundar*, Hkr. i. 132; but *Selundz*, Fms. i. 27, l. c.; *Selund*, Skáney, Gautland, x. 381; heima á *Selund*, ríkt á *Selund*, 366; af *Selundi*, 371:—the old name of *Zealand*; þar setti Gefjun landit ok gaf nafn ok kallaði *Selund*, Edda 1, Fms., Fas., Lex. Poët.; svals *Silanz*, Ó. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1027): dat. *Selundi*, Fms. i. 115, but *Selund*, v. l.; af *Selundi*, x. 371. The word is said to be derived not from *Sæl-lund* (i. e. *Sea-grove*), but from the root *sal-*, the *nd* being inflexive, cp. 'Insula Oceani,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 40, which is not improbably a kind of translation of *Selund*, cp. Prof. Munch's remarks on this name.

SÆMA (i. e. *sæma*), d. [sama, sóma], *to honour*; ef hann vildi sæma (*endow, grant*) hann í nökkuru léni, Fms. vi. 52; þeirra sætta er vér sém vel sæmdir af í alla staði, Nj. 176; rituðu þá sér hverir þat sem eigi vildu sæma né játa, Bs. i. 718. 2. sæma við e-t, *to bear with, submit or conform to*; s. mun ek við slíkt, lízk mér þetta skamlaust, Korm. 192; þeim hlutum er ek vil fyr engan mun við s. (*put up with*), Fms. ii. 51; ferlegr fótr, en ekki má gaum at því gefa, s. verðr við slíkt, vii. 162; svá stíllti hann lífi sínu, at hann sæmði meirr við heiminn (*conformed more to the world*) en aðrir helgir menn, 655 iii. 4; Skeggi kvað hana helzti lengi hafa sæmt við klækis-mann þann, Þórð. 49; þú, kerling, skalt s. við gestinn, *attend, wait on him*, Fas. ii. 540.

sæmd, f. (prop. *sæmð*), *honour*; auka þína sæmd, Fms. i. 76; göra okkr sæmð sem hön hefir heitid, Nj. 5; sæmdar ok virðingar, Bs. i. 764; stendr hann í greindri sæmð mikils virðr, Mar. passim. 2. plur. sæmdir, *redress*; hann fékk þar engar sæmdir, Landn. 122; hann skyldi engar sæmdir hafa fyrir þá áverka, Ld. 230. COMPS: *sæmdar-átkvæði*, n. *honourable mention*, Sks. 311. *sæmdar-auki*, a, m. *honour*, Korm. 150. *sæmdar-boð*, n. *an honourable offer*, Fms. vii. 88. *sæmdar-ferð*, f. *an honourable journey*; fara s., Finnb. 268, Grett. 151. *sæmdar-fýst*, f. *ambition*, Ó. T. 71. *sæmdar-för*, f. *id.*, Fms. ii. 118, Hkr. ii. 173 (sigförr, Ó. H. 107, l. c.). *sæmdar-hlutr*, m. *a share of honour*, Lv. 55, Sturl. i. 105; þessi tvau hundruð sílfrs skaltú þiggja, ok er þetta nökkurr sæmdarhlutr, *some acknowledgment*, Band. 26 new Ed. *sæmdar-klæði*, n. pl. *robes of honour*, Stj. 52. *sæmdar-lauss*, adj. *honourless*, Fms. v. 327, Stj. 5. *sæmdar-maðr*, m. *a man of honour, importance, distinction*, Nj. 40, Fms. i. 85; s. ok fullhugi, vii. 150, Fs. 23; hön var hæflát ok sink, en þó s., Sturl. iii. 169, Sks. 280. *sæmdar-mál*, n. pl. *honourable mention, words of praise*, Sks. i. 702. *sæmdar-nafn*, n. *a name or title of distinction*, Sks. 270 B. *sæmdar-orð*, n. pl. *words of praise*, Th. 18. *sæmdar-ráð*, n. *honourable match*, Fms. i. 103, vi. 56. *sæmdar-spell*, n. *dishonour*, Sks. 775. *sæmdar-sæti*, n. *a seat of honour*, Sks. 251, 616, Fs. 22.

sæmi-leikr, m. *becomingness, propriety*, Str. 21. *sæmi-liga*, adv. *honourably, becomingly*, Ld. 62, Nj. 281, Fms. ix. 315, 418; vel ok s., Bs. i. 129; kaleikr s. görr, *bandsomely*, Vm. 31; sæmiligar haldinn, in *more honour*, Fms. vii. 299; sem sæmiligast, i. 147.

sæmi-ligr, adj. *becoming*; karlmannligr ok s. at sjá, Bjarn. 3, Fms. vi. 52; veita e-m sæmiligan umbúnað, Eg. 92; mankligt ok sæmiligt, Fms. ii. 304; hit sæmiligsta sæti, Nj. 7; s. söngvari, Bs. i. 832; kirkja á sæmiligan kaleik, *a costly chalice*, Vm. 21, Bs. i. 872; steintjald nýtt, sæmiligt, Vm. 129.

sæmi-leitr, adj. *fine to look at*; s. sólar-geisli, Gh. 15. *sæmr*, adj. *becoming, fit*; þar cur eyru sæmst sem óxu, Nj. 80; baugr er á þeru sæmstr, Edda (in a verse), a saying; höfuð þitt mun þar sæmst sem nú er þat, Fb. ii. 290; þér væri sémra, *it would become thee better*, Hkv. 2. 21; heldr er sémri hendi þeirri meðal-kaffi enn möndul-tré, 2, 2,

Hkv. Hjörv. 34; fyrr væri sémra, *it would have been better sooner*, Fa. ii. 518.

sæng, f. *a bed*; see *sæng*.

sæni, n. [són], in hapt-sæni, *the reconciliation of the gods*, Kormak. *Sænskr* (i. e. *Sönskr*), adj. *Swedish*, passim in old writers; the fu form *Svænskr* is much rarer.

SÆR, m., there are three forms, *sær*, *sjór*, *sjár* (cp. *snær*, *slær*, etc.), in old writers *sær* is commonest, *sjór* in mod., *sjár* is the most rare: *th v* (also written *f*) appears in gen. *sævar*, *sjóvar*, *sjávar*; dat. *sævi*, *sjóvi*; *sjávi*; acc. *sæ*, *sjó*, *sjár*; the dat. sing. was then shortened into *sæ*, *sjó*, *sjár*, which forms prevail in prose: in mod. usage the *v* has also been dropped between two vowels, *sjóar* for *sjóvar*, pl. *sjóir* for *sjóvir*, da *sjóum*: a gen. *sjós* is only used in special phrases, and is borrowed from the Danish: [Ulf. *saius* and *mari-saius*=*λιμνη*, Luke v. 12; A. S. *sæ* Engl. *sea*; O. H. G. *seō*; Germ. *see*; Dan. *sø*; Swed. *sjö*.]

A. *The sea*, never used, like Germ. *see*, of a lake; himin, jörð ok sjó Fms. i. 304; á sjá ok landi, 21; ef sjár kastar á land, Grág. ii. 388; þú sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; sær eða vötn, Grág. ii. 275 seg ok vindar, Eluc. 10; særinn féll á land, Fms. xi. 6 (and *sjóinn*, id.), upp ór sær (dat.), 7; sænum, 6, 7 (four times); and *sjónum*, 6 (once); sænn, 6, 7 (thrice); *sjóinn*, id. (once); á sænn út, Hkr. i. 229; út í sævar, ii. 106, Ó. H. 69; þar er vatni náir, eða sjá (*sea-water*) ef eigi na vatni, K. þ. K. 5 new Ed.; sjár kolblár, Nj. 42; sjór kolblár, 19; hvernig veg er sjór blendr saman fé manna, Grág. ii. 389; sá þeir skír ljós á sjóinn, Fms. i. 228; vestr með sjó, Landn. 36; sjór í miðju hlöðum, 25, v. l.; Danavirki var gört ... um þvert landit millum sjóvar. Fms. xi. 28; sjór enn rauði, *the Red Sea*, 655 viii. 2; hann bað þralín færa sér í dælu-keri þat er hann kallaði sjó ... Ekki þykki mér þett sjór, Landn. 251; þar sjóinn í seglit (*the sea, waves*), Fms. ix. 320; hjó fram öxinni á sjóinn ... varð af brestr mikill ok blóðugr allr sjóinni Lv. 68, 69; the phrase, kasta á sær, *to cast into the sea, throw away*, Ó. F. 38 (see glær); því kalla menn á sær kastað er maðr lætr eigi sína, ok tekr efl í mót, Ld. 128; storm mikinn ok stóran sjá, *a big sea*, Fms. vii. 51 sigla sundr um sjá (= sail through the Straits of Dover southward), Nj. 28: COMPS: a. *sævar*: *sævar-bakki*, a, m. *the sea-beach*, Sturl. i. 31 C. *sævar-borg*, f. *a castle on the sea-side*, = *sæborg*, Fms. xi. 7. *sævar-djúp*, n. *the depth of the sea, the deep sea*, Mar. *sævar-fal* n. *tides*, Rb. 6, 90. *sævar-floti*, a, m. *a float, raft of timber*, N. G. L. i. 423. *sævar-gangr*, m. *the swell of the sea, the sea running, high*, Edda 41. *sævar-hamrar*, m. pl. *sea-crags*, Orkn. 31 (sjávar-hamrar, Fbr. 155). *sævar-strönd*, f. *the sea-strand*, 655 xii. 3. *sævar-urð*, f. *pile of rocks on the sea-shore*, Orkn. 114.

β. *sjávar*: *sjávar-brækka*, u, f. *a shelving shore*, Bs. 669. *sjávar-djúp*=*sævar-djúp*, Nj. 279. *sjávar-gata*, u, f. *it way from the sea to a house*; eigi er löng s. til Borgar, B. is not far from the coast, Band. 28 new Ed. *sjávar-hamrar*=*sævarhamrar*, Nj. 18: Fbr. 155. *sjávar-háski*, a, m. *danger, distress at sea*, Fms. x. 13; *sjávar-hella*, u, f. *a flat rock projecting into the sea*, Landn. 32 (Append.). *sjávar-höll*, f. *a king's hall on the sea-side*, Fms. x. 26

sjávar-lopt, n. *a house built aloft in the sea*, Fms. vi. 162. *sjávar ríki*, n. *the kingdom of the sea*, Bret. 6, Edda (pref.) *sjávar-stjarn*, f. *the star of the sea*, i. e. the Virgin Mary, 'stella maris,' Mat. *sjávar-stormr*, m. *a sea-storm*, MS. 415. 9. *sjávar-strönd* f. = *sævarströnd*, Edda i. 50. γ. *sjóvar*, often spelt *sjófar*.

mod. *sjóar*: *sjóvar-aði*, a, m. *sea-fishery, produce from the sea* Grett. 88 A; svipull sjóar afli, a saying, Hallgr. *sjóvar-bakki* a, m. = *sævarbakki*, Fms. vii. 145. *sjóvar-bryggja*, u, f. *a landing-bridge*, Fms. vi. 5. *sjóvar-djúp*, n. = *sævardjúp*, Str. 288. *sjóvar fall* (*sjóar-fall*) = *sævarfall*, Rb. 438, Jb. 338. *sjóvar-floti* = *sævar floti*, K. Á. 178. *sjóvar-gangr* (*sjóar-gangr*) = *sævangr*, Bær. 3; Fms. xi. 6, Edda (pref.) *sjóvar-háski* = *sjávarháski*, Fas. ii. 11; Bs. i. 326, Stj. 27. *sjóvar-hringr*, m. *the circle of the ocean*, girding the earth, Rb. 466. *sjóvar-lögr*, m. *sea-water*, Stj. 242. *sjóvar-ólga*, u, f. *the swell of the sea*, Fas. ii. 378. *sjóvar-sandi* m. *sea-sand*, Stj. *sjóvar-skafl*, m. (see *skafl*), Fas. ii. 76. *sjóvar-skrimsli*, n. *a sea-monster*, Sks. 86. *sjóvar-stormr*, m. = *sjávarstormr*, Stj. 287, Al. 99. *sjóvar-straumur*, m. *a sea-current*, Fs. 142. *sjóvar-strönd* (*sjóar-strönd*) = *sævar-strönd*, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. x. 233, Stj. 288. *sjóvar-sýn*, f. *an outlook at sea* þvíat eins at algóð sé s., in *bright weather only*, Landn. 25 (v. l.) Stj. 288. *sjóvar-urð*, f. = *sævarurð*. *sjóvar-vatn*, n. *sea-water* Stj. 287. δ. *sjóar*, passim in mod. usage.

B. PROPER COMPS: I. in pr. names, *Sæ-björn*, *Sæ-mundr*, *Sæ-unn* (*Sæ-uðr*), *Sæ-hildir*; contr. in *Sjólfir*, qs. *Sæ-úlf* Landn. II. *sæ-borg*, f. *a sea-side town*, Clem. 24, Fms. xi. 75 *a sea-castle*, *sæborgir* Birkebeina, i. e. *their ships*, ix. 221. *sæ-bratt* adj. 'sea-brent,' steep towards the sea, Isl. ii. 73, Bret. 90. *sæ-bygð* f. *a coast-land*, Fms. iv. 116. *sæ-byggjar*, m. pl. *coast-dwellers*, Fm. viii. 404. *sæ-daudr*, adj. *dead at sea, drowned*, Sdm. *sæ-farar*, f. pl. *sea-faring*; á hann (Njörð) skal heita til sæfara ok veiða, Edda; kenna men til víga eðr sæfara, id.; hann hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206

sæfari, a, m. a *sea-farer*: as adjective = *sæhafi*, Landn. 129, v. l.: for the *sæfa* in Orkn. 406 (v. l.), Grett. 88 A, read *sæfara* (sæfæ). **sæf-fliskr**, m. a *sea-fish*, Karl. 476. **sæf-færr**, adj. *sea-worthy*, Fms. iv. 246, Landn. 107: of weather, *fit for sea-faring*, veðr hvasst ok eigi sæfært, Eg. 482; hvern dag er sjófært var, Gisl. 47. **sæf-föng**, u. pl. *stores from the sea*; úttan, bileðu mönnum sáð ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137. **sæf-garpr**, m. a *great sea-champion*, Fb. iii. 446, Bárð. 169. **sæf-hafi** or **sæ-hafa**, adj. *sea-tossed, driven out of one's course*; in the phrase, verða s., hann var s. til Hvítamanna-lands, Landn. 129, Bs. i. 675, Orkn. 406, Grág. i. 93, 217, ii. 410; kemr ú andviðri ok verða þær sæhafa at íalnu, Fbr. 68 (new Ed. 36 l. c. line 15 has wrongly 'sækja'), Grett. 17 new Ed. **Sæf-hrinnir**, m. the name of the mythical boar whose flesh the heroes in Wallhalla feed on, Gm., Edda. **sæf-karl**, m. a *sea-carle, raftsman*, Skúlda 163. **sæf-konungur**, m., q. v. **sæf-kykvandi**, m. a *sea-beast*, Ver. 2, Skúlda 170, Rb. 104. **sæf-kyrra**, f. a *sea-calm, smooth sea*, Orkn. 164. **sæf-lið**, n. *service at sea*, Ld. 142. **sæf-lægja**, u, f. a *mist on the sea*; þoka ok sælægjur, Orkn. 358. **sæf-lægr**, adj. *lying on the sea*, an epithet of a seaman; s. mjörkvi, Fms. vi. 261, viii. 178 (spelt sjálfægr). **sæf-naut**, n. a *sea-cow* (fabulous); þjórr, ok var sænauta lit á hornunum, Vápn. 21, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 134, 135. **sæf-nár**, m., Grág. ii. 131, see nár. **sæf-sjúkr**, adj. *sea-sick*, Fb. iii. 427. **sæf-tré**, n. pl., poet. *sea-trees, i. e. ships*; hér eru vit Sigurð á sætrjám, Skv. 2. 17; hann lá úti á sætrjám vetr ok varmt sumar, Fas. ii. 242. For the compds in *já- and sjó-* see pp. 534, 535. **sær**, sæ, sætt, adj. [sjá], *seen*, in the compds, *auð-sær*, *ein-sær*, *clear, vident*. **SÆRA**, ð, [sár; Dan. *sære*], *to wound*, Grág. i. 92, 442, ii. 11, Nj. 8, passim; særa e-n sári, *to inflict a wound*, Grág. ii. 35; særa e-n olundar-sári, Nj.; hana skyldi s. til barnsins, of hysterotomy, Fas. i. 18. II. recipr. *to wound one another*; nú drepask menn eðr erask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 92. 2. pass. *to be wounded*, Fms. viii. 48 (særðusk for urðu sárir). **SÆRA** (i. e. *særa*), ð, [sverja, sör], *to conjure*; ek særi þik fyrir þann iud er . . ., Fas. ii. 547; ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists, . . . at, Nj. 76; særi ek fyrir goð vár þessa riddara, 623. 31; þat bar eigi Kristnum iðnum, at s. Guð til nokkurs vitnis-burðar, of an ordeal, Fms. x. 547; ann særði hann í nafni Guðs at biða sín, Barl. 135; ek særi yðr, minn erra, fyrir nafn várs herra Jesú Krists, Bs. i. 192. **særi** (i. e. *særi*), n. pl. *oaths, swearing*; heit ok særi, Fms. i. 205; inna s., vi. 94; at kaupi þeirra vóru sterk vitni ok mörg særi, Edda 6; goðinn sör særin, Skúlda 162; færa fram sværi (sic), N. G. L. i. 4; þar, orð ok særi, Vsp. 30; heilug særi, Bret. 40; var þat særum bundit, 2; hygg þú heldr á þinn eioð | og óbrögðanleg særi, a hymn. **særi**, n. [sár], a *sore, boil*; olboga-særi, a *sore on the elbow*. **særing**, f. a *wounding*, Stj. 46, 88. **særing**, f. an *exorcism*, H. E. ii. 52. **særr** (i. e. *særr*), adj. *to be taken, of an oath*; hann sör þeim eioð, ok göi þó at eigi mundi vel særr vera, *it was not quite a fair oath*, Fms. i. 344; ú-særr eioðr, Sks. 80 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 17; the saying, litíð í eioði ú-særr, see eioð; heioð-særr:—so in the mod. phrase, mér er sá ðr sær, *I will swear to it that it is so—of the time when an oath can taken*, seerr dagr, Gpl. 379, K. A. 186. **SÆTA**, t, [sitja, sat, sátu], *to sit in ambush for, waylay*; with dat., u. þeim sætt við sætr nokkur, vóru þar drepuðr sumir, Fms. viii. 380; at er sætið þeim á Eioða-skógi, Eg. 576; hann ætlar at s. yðr (*waylay you*) er þér farit sunnan, 261; s. honum ef hann ferir austan, Orkn. 406; inn sætti þar skipum ok rænti, Hkr. iii. 336; sæta þvi er Áki ferir aptr, ok taka hann af lífi, Fms. xi. 46; þessu sætir Sturlaugr ok höggur, Fas. 331; s. áverkum við e-n, Orkn. 408, Fbr. 20; s. uppögungum við Birki-fina, Fms. viii. 73; s. fláráðum við e-n, Boll. 348; s. leyni-brögðum, ms. v. 257. 2. *to undergo, expose oneself to*; sæta fjánskap af m, Sks. 268; s. mótgang eðr fjánskap af e-m, Fms. vii. 280; s. af mér ði ok refsingum, i. 282, Eg. 89; er sá heimskr er sætir þvi (*waits for*), at narr göri eptir hans daga, Hom. 153. 3. *to amount to*; þat sætti trum eigi allfám, Eg. 512; þat er nauðsynjum sætti, Hom. 129; íþum er honum þætti góremum sæta, Landn. 331 (Mantissa); geta ss er mér þykkir mestum tíðindum sæta, Fms. vii. 240; þau áhlaup geig sætti, 656 B. 1; var á henni hugar-ótti ok kvíði svá at meinum tti, in an alarming degree, Fms. vi. 353; hví mundi þat sæta, *what the reason?* Nj. 67; hann spurði hví (dat.) þat sætti, *asked how it came out?* *what was the reason?* Fms. i. 302, vii. 353; hann vildi víta hverju á sætti, er jarl hafði ekki komit, xi. 11; hvat sætir þvss þeim ok lupum? Gisl. 143; þessi tvau orðin er sæta (*which regard*) sannindum réttindum, Band. 18 new Ed. II. sæta hey, *to stack hay, put into ricks* (sæti). **sæta**, u, f. a kind of *bondwoman*; tvær eru hans enar beztu ambáttir, ta ok deigja, N. G. L. i. 70, 234; sæta heitir svá kona, er búandi umar er af landi farinn, Edda 108. 2. in poetry, a *woman* (generally), Lex. Poët.; sætan útti sjúkkan mann, sör kaus dauda ef líði hann, ditly; heima-s., a *marriageable girl staying at home*. II. a

míðden, dung-bill; jam-mikit sem hann taddi sör með sætu hans, N. G. L. ii. 113.

sæta (i. e. *sæta*), t, *to sweeten*, MS. 23. 28. **sæti**, n. a *seat*; sitja í því sæti, Edda 12; vísa e-m til sætis, Eg. 29; halda máttu þessu sæti, Nj. 6; leida e-n til sætis, Fms. vii. 315, ix. 250; þat sæti (i. e. the throne) atlaði sör hverr sona hans, i. 7; hóf þat er sæti þeirra standa í, Edda; há-sæti, a *high seat*: eccl. a *see, chair*, postulligt, pávaligt s., H. E. i. 503, Dipl. v. 4; sam-s. COMPS: **sætis-pallr**, m. a *seat-bench*, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **sætis-stóll**, m. a *chair of state*, Stj. 550. II. *bay-ricks*; keyra naut ór sæti sínu, Fms. vi. 104; stór-s., Fb. 224. **sæti**, f. (sæta, u, f., 656 A. 12), *sweetness*, 673 A. 2; sæti mín, *my sweet!* Fms. xi. 424: in addressing, sæti minn, Bs. ii. 133. **sæti-ligr**, adj., in ú-sætiligr, q. v. **sætiðin**, n. pl. *sweetmeats*. **sæt-leikr** (-leiki), m. *sweetness*, Stj. 60, 310, Sks. 107, Magn. 486, Fms. x. 288, Eluc. 54. **sæt-liga**, adv. *sweetly*, Stj. 1, 70, passim. **sæt-ligr**, adj. *sweet*, 655 v. 2. **SÆTR** (i. e. *sætr*), adj., compar. sætri, Hom. 4; but sætri, Bs. i. 277, l. 25; superl. sætastr: [Ulf. *suts*; A. S. *swete*; Engl. *sweet*; O. H. G. *suoz*; Germ. *süss*; Dan. *sød*; Swed. *söt*; Gr. *ἡδύς*]:—*sweet*; sætt epli, MS. 4. 9; sætan ilm, Fms. i. 228; sætt vatn, Stal. 251: metaph., sætt mál, Fms. v. 239; svíða sætar ástir, Flóv. 41; sætar syndir verða at sírum bóttum, Sól.; þótti mér slókt ef sætasta ljós augna mína, Nj. 187; sætt svefn, a *sweet sleep*; the phrase, sóta sætan, *to sleep sweetly*; engan máttu þeir sætan sofa, Sól. 13; ok biðja sætan sofa, Sdm. 34 (Bugge's emend. for sælan of the MS.), cp. the Germ. *schlafen sie wohl!* **sætr**, n. pl. *mountain pastures*, see setr B (p. 525). **SÆTT**, f. [as to the etymology sátt or sætt is the same word as A. S. *sabt* = *peace*; cp. Lat. *sancio*: it must not be confounded with Germ. *sachte*, whence Dan. *sagte*, a Low Germ. form answering to Engl. *soft*]:—*a reconciliation, an agreement*; for the references see sátt: also for compds in *sættar*—see sátt B (p. 518, col. 1). **Sætt**, f. *Sidon* in Palestine, Fms. vii. **sætt**, n. adj. [sitja], *what one can sit under, endurable*; stóð hann upp ok mælti, sættið er nú meðan sætt er, *we have sat as long as we could bear*, Eb. 280, Bs. ii. 224; við líkar mér ílla, ok er eigi um slíkt sætt, *it is not to be endured*, Bjarn. **sætta**, t, [sátt], *to reconcile, make peace among*; s. mennina, sætta þá, Nj. 149, Landn. 105, Fms. i. 36, 48, vi. 337, x. 266, passim; sætta e-n við e-n, *to reconcile to another*, Eg. 226. II. reflex., sættask við e-n, Fms. vi. 286; láta sem þú vildir sættask, Háv. 57; at sækja eðr sættask, *either to prosecute or to come to terms*, Grág. i. 226; hann hafði sætzk á vigit, Nj. 57; svá at þú sættisk á þat, Ld. 50. 2. recipr. *to come to terms, agree*; þeir sættusk, Fms. i. 13, 57; sættask á mál, Nj. 22; þeir höfðu sætzk í konungs dóm, á öll mál sín, Fms. x. 8; er þeir sjálfir mundu á sættask, Sturl. iii. 246. **sættir**, m. a *peace-maker, reconciler*; engi var hann s. manna (manna sættir C), Sturl. ii. 39; er Týr ekki kallaðr s. manna, Edda 17; garðr er granna sættir, a law saying, N. G. L. i. 40. **sævar**-, see sær. **söðla**, að, *to saddle*, Nj. 20, Eg. 396; hestr söðlaðr, Ísl. ii. 333, Hkr. ii. 77. 2. the phrase, söðla því á ofan, *to add one (affront) to another*; hann söðlar því á ofan, at hann kvad vísu þessa til þórðar, Bjarn. 26; s. glæp á úhapp, Sturl. iii. 116, Bs. i. 329. **söðlari**, a, m. a *saddler*, N. G. L. ii. **SÖÐULL**, m., dat. söðli, [A. S. *sadol, sadel*; Engl. *saddle*; Germ. *sattel*; Dan. *saddel*; this word cannot belong to the vernacular Teut., but is borrowed from Lat. *sedile*, as appears from the unchanged medial d, for sitja would require an Engl.-Icel. 4 Germ. z (sötull, satzell)]:—*a saddle*: the word occurs in such old poems as the Vkv. 7, Akv. 4, Og. 3; leggja söðul á hest, Eg. 719; bera söðla í haga, Nj. 33; söðul, Sks. 403; steindr söðull, a *stained saddle*, Ld. 272; trog-söðull, q. v.; stand-s., q. v.: in mod. usage söðull is a lady's saddle or pillow (formed like an arm-chair), hnakkur a man's saddle. COMPS: söðul-bakaðr, part. 'saddle-backed', *hollow-backed*, of a horse, when the back sinks in instead of being straight. **söðul-bogi**, a, m. *the saddle-bow*, Sks. 406. **söðla-búr**, n. a *saddle-room*, Sturl. ii. 250. **söðul-fjóli**, f. *the saddle-board*, the side board of an Icel. lady's saddle, which is made like a chair, Sturl. iii. 295, Nj. 205. **söðul-gjörð**, f. a *saddle-girth*, Lv. 92, Mag. 8. **söðul-hringja**, u, f. a *saddle-buckle*, Fas. i. 319. **söðul-ker**, n. a *saddle-bottle*, Sks. 725 B. **söðul-klæði**, n. a *saddle-cloth*, Akv. 7, Sks. 725. **Söðul-kolla**, u, f. the name of a mare. **Söðulkollu-vísur**, f. pl. the name of some verses, Grett. **söðul-nefjaðr**, adj. *bottle-nosed*. **söðul-reiði**, n. *saddle-harness*, Nj. 33, K. A. 166, Sks. 403, Gisl. 103. **söðul-reim**, f. a *saddle-strap*, Sturl. i. 177. **söðul-treyja**, u, f. a *saddle-tree*; í hann lagði tennr upp á söðultreyjuna, Fms. iv. 58; see trog-söðull. **söfn**, m. = svefn, q. v. **SÖG**, f., gen. sagar, pl. sagar, [saga; A. S. *saga*; Engl. *saw*; Dan. *sav*]:—*a saw*, passim in mod. usage. **saga-tenn**, f. pl. *saw-teeth*, Stj. 77.

söggr, adj. [saggi], *dank, wet.*

sögl, f., in saun-sögl, q. v.

SÖGN, f., pl. sagnir, [Dan. *sagn*; see *segja* and *saga*], *a saw, tale, report*; at sögn Ara prests ins fróða, Fms. i. 55; brá flestum sú sögn (nævs) í brún, vi. 226; nauðga e-m til sagna, *to force one to confess*, by tortures, Fbr. 46; pína til sagna, *id.*, Fms. vi. 14; gramm., Skálda 174, 178, 180.

II. *a host, men, poet.*, Edda (Gl.); sagna segendum, Haustl.; skipa-sögn, *a ship's crew*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skip-sögn, q. v.; sjau fylla sögn, *seven make a crew*, Edda. COMPS: sagna-maðr (q. v.), *m. an historian*, Sturl. i. 9; inn vísi s. Josephus, Stj., Mar. sagna-skemtan, *f. an entertainment of story-telling*, Sturl. i. 25, þorfr. Karl. sk. 7.

sögu-, in compds, see *saga*.

-söggull, adj. [segja], in saun-söggull, q. v.

sög-vísi, f. *tautling*, Sks. 25 A.

SÖK, f., gen. sakar, dat. sök, and older saku, which occurs on Runic stones; pl. sakar, later sakir; a gen. sing. söku ok saku (from *saka*, u, f.) remains in the compds söku-dólgtr, söku-nautr: [Ulf. *sakjo* = $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$; A. S. *sacu*; Engl. *sake*; Germ. *sache*; Dan. *sag*; Swed. *sak*.]

A. *A charge, then the offence charged, guilt, crime*, like *Lat. crimen*; göra sakar á hendr sér, *to incur charges*, Ld. 44; sanur at sök, *guilty*, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 75; sök er sönn, *a true charge*, 294; sakar allar skulu liggja niðri meðal okkar, Grág. i. 362; svæfa sakar, Gm. 15; semr hann dóma ok sakar leggtr, Vsp. 64; ef sakar görask þær skal fé bæta, Ísl. ii. 380; bæta sakir þær allar með fé er görzk höfðu í þeim málum, Eg. 98; nú er sagt hvaðan sakar gördusk, Hkv.; veiztu hverjar sakir ek á við konung þenna? ... hann hefir drept föður minn, Fas. ii. 532; þeim megin siglu er menn eigu síör sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; gefa e-m upp sakir, *to remit a charge*, Ld. 44; or, gefa e-m sakir, *id.*, Fms. x. 326; gefa e-m sök (sakar) á e-u, *to make a charge against one*, Landn. 145; gefa e-m e-t að sök, *id.*, Fms. i. 37; bera sakar á e-n, *to bring a charge against*, Hkr. i. 168; eiga sakar við e-n, *to have a charge against a person*; færask undan sökum, *to plead not guilty*, Fms. xi. 251; verjask sök, *id.*, Grág. i. 38; líka sökum með sér, *to settle the charges brought by one against the other*, 361; líta á sakar úreiðr, Fms. i. 15; vera bundinn í sökum við e-n, *to stand committed*, Eg. 589, Fms. i. 61.

2. *the offence charged*; falla í sök, *to fall into crime*, Sks. 575; fyrir sakir (for wrongs committed) skyldi niðr falla þriðjungtr gjalda, Fms. ix. 227; dauða verðr fyrir sökina, Sks. 575 B; fyrir-gef oss várar sakar (our trespasses), Hom. 158; fyrir því var hann þindr, eða hvat sök gördi hann? Bs. i. 9.

III. *a law phrase, a plaint, suit, action in court*; ef hann á sök at sækja, þá er ..., Grág. i. 64; sakar-áðili, *a plaintiff*, Grág. passim; eiga sök í dómi, i. 74; sækjandi ok sakar verjandi, 17; á sá sök er ..., *he owns the case, i. e. is the right plaintiff*, 38; fara með sök, *to conduct a suit*, 37, Nj. 86; færa fram sök, Grág. i. 83; segja fram sök, 39, 43, Nj. 36, 87, 110, 187; sök fyrnisk, *is prescribed*, Grág. i. 381; í salti liggir sök ef sækendur duga, see salt; göra tvær sakar ór vígi ok fram hlaupi, ii. 35; hafa sök at sækja, ok, hafa sök at verja, i. 37, 76; hafa sök á hendi e-m, 75; hluta sakir, 74, 104; lýsa sakar, 19, Nj. 110; lýsa sök á hönd e-m, 18, 19, 110; selja e-m sök á hendr e-m, at þú mættir hvárki sækja þína sök né annarra, 99; sækja svá sök sína, Grág. i. 75; hafa sök at sækja, etc.; verja sök, 298; eiga sök á e-u, *to have a suit against one*, of the injured person; hvat hafðir þú til gört áðr? —þat er hann átti enga sök á, *what hast thou done?*—*That for which he had no ground for complaint*, i. e. *which did not concern him*, Nj. 130; eg á sjálfir sök á því, *that is my own affair*; dómar fara út til saka, *the courts are sitting to bear the pleadings*, 295; því at eins verðr sökinn (the action) við hann, ef ..., 405; bjóða sök á þingi, N. G. L. i. 20; sökinn Týrfrings, *the case of T.*, Nj. 100, 101; þriggja þinga sök, *a case lasting three sessions*, Grág. i. 441, ii. 233; tólf aura, sex aura, merkr, þriggja marka sök, *an action for three marks*, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, Grág. i. 405, ii. 113; víg-sök, *a case of manslaughter*; fjörbaugs-sök, skóggangs-sök, *a case, action of outlawry*, passim; borgit málinu ok svá sökiinni, *the case and the suit*, Nj. 36.

2. *spec., persecution*; sök eða vörn, Grág. i. 17, (rare, see söku); at sökum öllum ok svá at vörnum, 104.

3. *phrases*; hafa ekki at sök, *to no effect*; hann kvað sér þó þungt, at nokkut mundi at sök hafa, Eb. 53 new Ed.; tók þóroddr at vanda um kvánum hans, ok hafði ekki (not eigi) at sök, 50 new Ed.; ok hafði ekki vætta at sök, Fms. viii. 18; hann eggjar líð sitt ok hafði gott at sök, Flóv. 44.

III. *a 'sake, cause*; eru fleiri vinda sakir, *are there more causes of the winds?* Rb. 440; þótti konungi sakir til þótt hann hefði eigi konit, Fms. xi. 13; hann skal segja hvat at sökum er, *what is the reason, cause?* Grág. i. 310; sú var sök til þess, at ..., Fms. i. 153; brýnar sakar, Al. 7; fyrir hverja sök, *for the sake of what?* uberefore? Fms. i. 81; af sök nökkurar óvináttu, *for the sake of, because of*, Hom. 20.

2. *adverbial phrases*; fyrir sakar (sakir) e-s., *for the sake of, because of*; fyrir sakir orma, Al. 1; beztr kosttr fyrir sakir frænda ..., Glúm. 348; er þér þat sjálf-rátt fyrir sakir höfðings-skapar þíns, Nj. 266; fyrir tignar sakir várar ok lands síðar, 6; fyrir styrks sakar ok megins, Eg. 107; fyrir úræðdar sakar, ... fyrir veðrs sakar, K. þ. K.; fyrir ástar sakir, Nj. 3; leaving out 'fyrir,' whereby

sakar (acc.) becomes quite a preposition; sakir harma várra, Lv. 6 sakar refsingar ok ástar sakar við hina, Sks. 666 B; sakir þess at hann var ekki skáld, Fb. i. 215; sakir (press) at hann var gamall, Fas. iii. 26 acc., fyrir þinar sakir, Nj. 140; fyrir várar sakir, Fms. vii. 190; u sakar e-s., *id.*; um konu sakar, Grág. ii. 62; of óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; temju um nökkurar náttu sakir, *for a few nights*, Fms. i. 213; of stundar sak for a while, Nj. 139, Al. 99, Fms. xi. 107; um viku sakir, *a week's respite*, Eg.; um hríðar sakar, *a while*, Mar., Al. 83; gefa mat um mí sakir, *for one meal*, Vm. 16; um sinn sakir, *for this once*, Ld. 184, 19 310, þórd. 36 new Ed.—dat. plur. sökum, placed after a genitive, which case even indeclinable fem. nouns for the sake of euphony assume a final s; af hennar sökum, *for her sake*, Ver. 44; af frændsemis sökum Grág. ii. 72; af hrænsis sökum, Hom. 23; at sinn sakum, *for this one Sks.* 483 B; fyrir þeim sökum, *on that account*, Grág. i. 48; fyrir með sökum, K. þ. K.; fyrir aldrs sökum, *for old sake*, Fms. xi. 50; fyr veilendi sökum, Grág. i. 41; fyrir fáfræðis sökum ok úgá, Bs. i. 13; fyrir mínun sökum, *for my sake*, Þorst. St. 54; at hann mundi eigi megr vera einn konungr fyrir Áka sökum, Fms. xi. 46; sökum snjóvar, Ld. 25; fylgir þar enn sökum þess því goðorði alþingis-helgun, Landn. 3; (Append.), and passim.

B. COMPS: sakar-áðili, *a, m. the chief party in a suit*, Grág. 144, 355, ii. 405, Nj. 239; see áðili (p. 3, col. 2). sakar-áberi, *a plaintiff, accuser*, Sks. 644, Gpl. 22. sakar-bætr, f. pl. = sakbætr, Fms. 34. saka-dólgtr, m. = sökudólgtr, Fas. 63, Fbr. 102 new E sakar-eyrir, m. = sakeyrir (q. v.), Fms. vii. 300, Gpl. 159. saka-ferli, n. pl. = sakferli, q. v.; kæra mál ok s., Stj. 164. saka-full adj. *guilty*, Fms. viii. 326, Sks. 341. sakar-gipt, f. *a 'charge-giving charge*, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 293, K. Á. 174, Nj. 11. saka-lauss, ad 'sackless,' *guiltless*, = saklauss (q. v.), Sks. 337; þat vilda ek at þú tæk sættir ok sjálfðæmi sakalaus (dropping the prosecution?), Lv. 30. saki maðr, m. *a man qualified as an attorney*; vænn maðr, görr at sér ok mikill, *a great litigant*, Ld. 124; *a man under charge*, Lat. Res. Bs. i. 72; *a guilty man, criminal*, (mod.) sakar-spell, n. 'sui-spoil,' *mi pleading, by which a suit may be spoiled or lost*, Grág. i. 40, Nj. 23. sakar-staðr, m. *an offence, transgression*; hann kvaðsk vilja góðu v; hann skipta ok upp gefa sakar-staðinn, Finn. 346; Áskell gördi Mýlau; við jafn-mikinn ok tólf aura sílfrs fyrir sakar-staði (where sakastadr almost identical with lögmáls-staðr); féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir sakastad þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166. sakar-taka, u, f. *the taking up a sui sakartöku-vátttr, m. a witness in sakartaka*, Nj. 234. sakartöku vætti, n. *a witness to a sakartaka*, Nj. 36. sakar-vandræði, n. f. *litigation*, Edda 18. sakar-vörn, f. = sakvörn (q. v.), Sks. 510, 54: 546.

sökk, n. pl. *a sinking*; líta skip liggja fimm nætr í sökk (in a sinking state) þá, skulu þeir upp ausa, N. G. L. i. 102. 2. [Ulf. *saggqs* = $\delta\upsilon\mu\eta$ Eng. *sink*], *a hollow, a pit*; sökk síðra brúna, *the pits under the brow* i. e. *the eye-sockets*, Ad. 8; sökk-dalir Surts, *the pit-dales of S.*, *deep abyss*, Ht. sökk-Mímir, *the giant of the deep*, Gm., (see Mímir.)

SÖKKVA, pres. sökk; pret. sökk, sökk (sökkst), sökk; plu. sökk; subj. sykki; imperat. sökk, sökkstu; part. sökkinn: [Ulf. *siggqan* = $\beta\omega\theta\acute{\iota}\zeta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\delta\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon$; A. S. *sincan*; Engl. *sink*; Germ. *sinken*; Dan. *synke*];—to sink; hann sökk niðr, *sank down*, Landn. 44, v. l. sökk niðr hestr hans, Fms. ii. 202; sökk hól niðr með öllum farinuut Nj. 19; exin sökktr, Fær. 49.

sökkva, ð and t, a causal to the preceding, [Ulf. *saggqan*; Dar *sænke*];—to make to sink, sink, with dat., Fms. v. 286, Blas. 48 ok sökðu þar niðr kistunni, Ó. H. 226; brutu á raufar ok söktu niðr Eg. 125, (cp. Dan. *bore i sænk*); bar ek á sæ út ok sökða með grjóft 656 B. i.; sökkva í fót (dat.), *to sink a pail into the well or brook*, fo fetching water; gékk Gunnlaugr til lækjar ok sökti í hjálmnum, Ís. ii. 269, v. l.; Egill tók hjálminn ok sökkvir (sökktr Ed.) niðr í kjöllinn ok drakk þrjá drykki mikla, Fms. xi. 233.

II. reflex. *to sin, oneself*; nú mun hön sökvask (seyccquaz Ed.), Vsp. fine; sökstú (imperat seyctstu Ed.) nú gygjar kyn, Helr. 14; hann sökðisk í hafit, Edda (pref. i. 226; hann skaut, kom á hvalinn, ok sökðisk, Korm. 164; svá sem vagi snysk á himni ok sökkvisk (sösk Ed.) eigi, Magn. 470, cp. Od. v. 275.

Sökkva-bekkr, m. *the 'sink-bench,' deep seat*, the mythol. seat of Freyja, Gm., Edda.

sökótt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga sökótt, *to have many enemies*, Lv. 36, Eb. 54, Korm. 150, Fms. vi. 112; þykki mér vera mega, at sökótt verði nú í dag, v. 258.

sök-tal, n. = saktal (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 187, Fb. i. 562.

sökudólgtr, m. *an enemy lying under penalty*; biskup segir öllum sökudólgum sínum, at ..., Bs. i. 771 (of a person under ban); sá maðr er Ingólfr heitir, hann er sakadólgtr (sic) minn, Fas. 63; sökudólgar (*th murderers*) hygg ek síðla mun kalladr frá kvölum, Sól. 24; mun þá ekki upp tekkt af sökudólgum mínum, Nj. 257.

sökun-nautr, m. = sökudólgtr; s. várr (= Lat. *verum*) býðr okkr Guðmunn til górdar, Ölk. 35; svá sem vér fyrir-gefum várum sökunautum, Hom. 158 (Lord's Prayer); skal hann bjóða skapdróttni hans til með váttum ok bjóða eigi sökunautum hans, N. G. L. i. 33.

sök-vörn, f. = sákvörn (q. v.), Nj. 232.

SÖL, n. pl., gen. pl. sölvá; an edible sea-plant, perh. *the samphire*; er ok sól eigu menn at eta sem vilja at ísekju í annars landi, Grág. ii. 47; hvat er nú, dóttir, tyggir þú nokkut...? Tygg ek sól, segir hún, s. líkt görir at er sölin er, þyrstir æ því meirr, Eg. 604. 605; íreq. in mod. usage. COMPS: sölvá-fjara, u, f. *right of picking samphire*; írka á sölvafjöru til búnautar öllum heima-mönnum, Vm. 96. sölvá-aup, n. pl. *purchase of samphire*, Sturl. i. 18. sölvá-nám, n. *samphire-picking*; s. ok þangskurd eiga Gaulverjar, Vm. 18.

sölna, að, to be begrimed.

SÖLB, adj. [A. S. *salu*, *salwig*; O. H. G. *salu*; Engl. *sallow*], yellow, linen or the like: a pr. name, Söl-mundr, Landn.

sölsa, að, to rob; s. e-ð undir sig, to get by covetousness and avarice.

Sölví, a, m. a pr. name, *the 'Sallow (?)'*, Landn.

sömu-leiðis, adj. *likewise*, N. T.

söndugr, adj. [sandr], *sandy*, Stj. 96, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

söngla, að, (söngra, Mag. 8), to make a rattling sound, like pebbles; ratt járnit á gólfitt svá at sönglaði við hátt, Fms. v. 255; en er hann yrði at grjótið sönglaði, Grett. 134 A; þá söngraði í lokinu ok hann ratt upp hurðin, Mag. 8.

SÖNGR, m., old dat. söngvi, later söng; gen. acc. pl. söngva: [Ulfr. *sgus* = *σῶδη*, *συνφωνία*; a common Teut. word]:—a song, singing, music; þeir lásu aptan-sönginn, varð sönggrinn eigi greiðligr, Fms. vii. 2; strengjum ok allskyns söng, Skúlda; fagrllg samhljóðan söngsins, i. 240; syngja með fögrum söng, El. 21; fugla-s., a bird's song; ma-s., a swan-song; söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); vápn-s., a 'weapon-song,' *clash of weapons*, Akv. 2. a *cbanting*, of Ave Marias, etc.; heita tum, fégjöfum ok söngum, lítið varð af söngum, Skíða R.; yfir-gvar, Bs. i. 242; lága-s., q. v. (in the mass); tví-s., q. v. 3. a *g, lay*; ok er þessa næst upphaf sanganna (gen. pl. sic), Str. I; með eðskap ok söngum, Bret. 48; man-söng; a *love-song*; Grotta-s., the name of a poem, Edda 79, (ljóð þau er kallat er G.); söngs-íþrótt, *music*, m. 33. söngva-díkt, n. a *song, composition*, Stj. 500.

B. COMPS: söng-bók, f. a *song-book, cbant-book, missal*, Vm. 47, 55; söngbókar skrá, Pm. 24. söng-færi, n. pl. *musical instruments*, Stj. 181, 407, 631, Fms. vii. 97, Al. 71. söng-hljóð, m. the *singing, tunes, music*, Fb. ii. 16, Stj. 632. söng-hljómr, m. the *g of music*, Mar. söng-hús, n. a *choir*, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. v. 25, ix. 18, 19, xi. 271, Eb. 10, Grág. i. 460, Vm. passim, Stat. 267; 'in-tum sanctorum' er vér köllum sönghús, Stj. 503; sönghúss dyrr, in, pallr, sylla, tjald, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 25, ix. 26, i. i. 670, Vm. 64, Sturl. ii. 125. söng-kórr, m. = sönghús.

söng-lauss, adj. *without service*, Ann. 1232. söng-list, f. *music*, S. 45, 86, Bs. i. 220, 239 (en einn semiligr prestmann er Kikini hét, kálin sinn, fékk hann til at kenna sönglist ok versa-gürð). söng-látr, m. a *singing-man*; mikill raddmaðr ok s., Bs. i. 127; íþróttamenn söngmenn, 655 v. 1. söng-mær, f. a 'singing maid,' a kind of *ó*; klukkur, söngmeyjar tvær, D. I. i. 476; Postula-klokkur ok ein söngmeyjar fimm, Bs. i. 858. söng-nám, n. the *learning of music*; kandi sira Valþjófr s. (in the cathedral of Hólar), Bs. i. 850. söng-rastr, m. a *priest who chants mass*, Pm. 60. söng-raust, f. a *singing voice*, Fms. ii. 199, Hom. söng-skrá, f. a *music-book*, Pm. 9.

söng-tól, n. pl. 'song-tools,' *instruments to accompany singing*, G. 86, Stj. 49.

söngra, að, = söngla, Mag. 8.

söngvari, a, m. a *singer*; semiligr s., Bs. i. 832.

söngvinn, adj., hann var s. ok mikill bænahalds-maðr, Ann. 1341; hann var ú-söngvinn ok trúlauss, Grett. 111.

sönnun, f. a *proof, evidence*; see saunan.

sörkvrir, m., q. s. Sverkir, m., [akin to svarkr, q. v.], a pr. name and a nickname, Landn., Fagrsk.

sörli, a, m. [the root is Goth. *sarwa* = *σπλα*, *πανοπλία*; A. S. *searo*; Olf. G. *saro*, *ga-sarawi*; Mid. H. G. *ge-serwe* = Lat. *armatura*]:—a pr. name, Hðm. (the son of king Jonakr), Landn., *Sarius* of Jornandes; sörli in Sör-li is a dimin. inflex., which would in Goth. be *sarwi-la*, since fr. as a pr. name, Landn., Lv. Sör-la-stikka, the name of a poem, s. stikka.

II. meton. a *gross, rough fellow* is called sörli, (from the name of Sörli the Strong?), whence sörli-ligr, adj., and sörlast, að go about as a sörli.

SÖRVI, pl. sörvar, for the root see the preceding word, a *lady's necklace of stones*; sörvá gefu, sörvá Rindr, the *goddess of the s.*, i. e. a *stone*, Kormak; in prose, in the compd steina-sörvi (seyrví), a *stone necklace*; höggur á hálsinn ok brast við furðu hátt ok kom á stein þann sörvinn, er þokask hafði, Ísl. ii. 364; þat var í fornaskju kvenna-búnaðr er kallat var steina-sörvi er þær höfðu á hálsi sér, Edda 68; hón tekr ór sér steina-seyrví mikit er hón átti ok dregr á háls honum, Ísl. ii. 34; hón tók eitt steina-sörvi ok batt um háls honum, Fas. iii. 443, cp. Waae, Nos. 90, 397: *armour*, sörvá hyrr, the *armour-fibre*, i. e. the *cord*, Vellekla.

II. a *band of men*, sörvar; seven men make a sör, Edda 108.

sörva, að, see sautra.

sörva, að, see sautra.

sörva, að, see sautra.

sörva, að, see sautra.

sörva, að, see sautra.

T

T (tó), the nineteenth letter, was in the Runic alphabets represented by \uparrow , and in later Runes also by \uparrow ; its name was Týr—'Týr er einhendr Ása,' in the Runic poem; a marked \uparrow , 'stunginn Týr,' represented the *d*. Týr was the first of the third and last group in the alphabet, *T b l m y*, which was therefore called Týs-att, or the family of Tý, cp. the introduction to letters F and H.

B. CHANGES.—*T* is sounded as in English. Various kinds of assimilation take place with this letter,—*dt* into *tt*, e. g. neuters of adjectives, gött, ótt, blitt, qs. göd-t, ód-t, blid-t, see göðr, óðr, blidr: *bt* or *kt* into *tt*, sött from sjukr (Goth. *saubts*), see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1: *nt* into *tt*, stuttur, brattr, vötrr, for stunt, brant, vant; vittr (i. e. vetr) for vint; *ndt* into *tt*, as statt, batt, bitt, vatt, liitt, hratt, qs. standt, bandt, bindt, from stand, binda, vinda, hrinda: the mod. preterites, benti, lenti, synti, kynti, from benda, lenda, synda, kynda, qs. bend-ti, lend-ti, where the ancients have bendi, lendi, etc.: *þ* into *t* or *tt*, as imperatives, viltu, sittu, vittu, vertu, for vil-þú, sit-þú, vit-þú, ver-þú: also in mod. pronunciation, tótt for topt, bátt for bágt: *tt* for *t* after a long vowel or diphthong, mjót-tt, fi-tt, há-tt, smát-tt, ný-tt, from mjót-r, fi-r, há-r, smá-r, ný-r: *kð*, *pð*, into *kt*, *pt*, sekt, vakti, dypt, dreypti; older and better, skð, dýpð, see introduction to letter D. In some Norwegian vellums a digraph *td* is used for *ð*, etða, matðr, atðrum, þatðan, smitðja, yðru, = eða, maðr, aðrum, þaðau, smiðja, yðru, see þiðr. (pref. xvi): also *stin* for *sn*, stutia, stnjór, for stnia, snjór, see introduction to letter S.

II. an initial *t*, as is remarked by Prof. Bugge, has become *k* in the words kvistr, kvísl, qs. tvistr, tvísl (from tví-).

III. following Grimm's law the Teut. *t* answers to Gr. and Lat. *d*, *δυσ-* = *tor-*, *δάπτω* = *tár*, *δούρω* = *tré*, *δέκα* = *tigr*, Lat. *dūmo* = *temja*, *videre* = *vita*, *sedere* = *sitja*, and so on.

2. the Norse *t*, as well as Engl., answers to Hlgh Germ. *t*, Icel. tíð, tal, = Germ. *zeit*, *zahl*, etc.

tabarðr, m. [for. word; Low Lat. *tabardum*], a *tabard*, Bs. i. 876; vás-t., a *rain-tabard*, D. N.: a nickname, Fms. vii.

tabula, tabola, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *tabula*], a *picture, altar-piece*, Mar., Fms. vii. 159, 194, Bs. i. 143.

tabúr, n. [for. word; through Fr. from Arabic *atambor*], a *tabour, tambourine*, Karl. 157, 284.

TAÐ, n., pl. töð, Stj. 344:—*manure, dung*; reida tað á akrland, Bs. i. 348; síðan huldu þeir með taði ok ráku inn svínin, ok tráðu þau niðr taðið, Fms. x. 269 (i. 213); akrlanda skiptis ok svá taðs, Grág. ii. 260, v. l.; hrossa-tað, *horse-dung*; sauda-tað, *sheep-dung*; but kúa-myki. COMPS: tað-fall, n. *droppings of manure*, Gbl. 354. tað-kláfr, m., -hrip, n. a *dung-box, dung-cart*. tað-skegglingar, m. pl. *dung-beards*, a *soubriquet*, for which see Nj. 67.

taða, u, f., gen. pl. taðna, Grág. ii. 257, [tað], *the bay from the well-manned home-field* (see tínn), Nj. 67; þá er þar úteit svá góð nauum, at þat er kallat jamm ok stakkr töðu, Eg. 711; auka sína töðu, Grág. ii. 257; raka töðu sína alla saman í stór-sæti, Eb. 224; var þá svá komit heyverkum at Fróða at taða öll var slegin, en full-purr nær helmjnginn, 260; veðr er gott, sagði hann, ok núnn skína af í dag, skolu þer slá í töðu í dag, en vér munum annan dag hirða hey vart, 152; taðan stóð úti umhverfis húsin í stór-sæti, Bandkr. 59; hann setti fyrir tveggja yxna sleða, ok ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; hey heima ok útangarðs nær fjórum tígum faðma töðu en mjök svá engi úthey, Dipl. v. 18; sjá um bú sitt meðan töður manna eru undir, Nj. 193.

2. the *home-field, infield*; Vali heitir töður órar, Kormak; töður ok engjar, *the infield and outfield*, Grág. ii. 217; menn eigu ok at brjóta jörd ef þeir vilja til taðna sér, 257; ok er hann hafði lokit heima-töðunni, *when he had done mowing the infield*, Finnb. 340; svá görisk at þessu mikill gangr, at þat beit upp alla töðuna, Krök. 5 new Ed.

COMPS: töðu-alinn, part. *fed on infield bay*, of a horse, Lv. 19. töðu-annir, f. pl. *the season for mowing the infield*, beginning a little before the Icel. midsummer time, the middle of July, from the 12th to the 14th week of the summer, see Icel. Almanack; in 1872 it falls on the 13th of July; after the töðuannir follows the engja-slátt, or mowing the open outfields, Nj. 192. töðu-garðr, m. a *stack-yard of infield bay*, Sturl. i. 83. töðu-gjöld, n. pl. a kind of 'cburn-feast' in Icel., when all the infield-hay is dry, stacked, and housed, and a kind of porridge, called töðugjalda-grautr, is given with cream to the labourers. töðu-gæft, n. adj. *bay as good as if it were infield*, of hay grown in an outlying field. töðu-göltr, m. a *home-boar*, kept grazing at home, Fs. 141. töðu-verk, n. *the making bay in the infield*, Finnb. 340. töðu-völlr, m. a *manured infield*, Grág. ii. 259, Háv. 46.

tafar-, delay; see töf.

tafermis-hús, n. [for. word; Lat. *taberna*], a *tavern*, Rétt., Mar.

TAFL, n., pl. töl, [from the Lat. *tabula*, but borrowed at a very early time, for it is used even in the oldest poems]:—a *game*, like the Old Engl. *tables* or *draughts*, used also of the old lúeftafl (q. v.), and later of chess and various other games; sitja at hneft-tafl, ...

Hvítserkr ok Sigurðr láta þegar falla niðr tafit, Fas. i. 285; leika skák-tafl, 523; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, ok mart þat er til hífyla-bótar mátti vera, þorf. Karl. 407; þeir bitusk bæði um tafl ok kvátru, Sturl. i. 173; vera at tafl, Fs. 40; Valdimarr konungr lók at skáktáfl... Konungr sá eigi af tafinu, Fms. xi. 366; konungr þar aprt tafl hans, Ó. H. 167; konungr sá ok teðfi hneftafl, ok nefndi máðrinn töfl (fem. sing.) konungs, ... tafl-máðrinn atlaði at konungr mundi tala til tafslins, Fms. vi. 29; leika at tafl, Ó. H. 167; þá skildi á um tafl, of chess, Sturl. iii. 123; taf en eðr örr at efla, íþróttir kann ek nú, Orkn. (in a verse); ek em maðr hagari ok teðfi hneftafl betr, Mork. 186; teðfi annarr Austmaðr við heima-mann þorgils... kalladi Austmaðr á Sigurð at hann réði um tafit með honum, þvitat hann kunnir þat sem aðrar íþróttir, ok er hann leit á, þótti honum mjök farit vera tafit, ... en tafit svarfaðisk, 204, 205; um daginn eptir teðfi Grímur við Austmann ok rann at borðinu sveinu ok rótaði tafinu, Dropl. 31; Eidr sat at tafl ok synir hans tveir, Ísl. ii. 359, Vigl. 17; jafnan skemtu þau Helga sér at tafl ok Gunnlaugr, Ísl. ii. 205; the pieces were of gold and silver, cp. gullnarr-töflur, Vsp.; þar sátu konur tvær ok léku at hnet-tafl, ok var tafit allt steypt af silfri enn gyllt allt it rauða... en hann hefði tafit ok þat er fylgði, Gullþ. 20; tafborð ok tafl af lýsi-gulli górt, Fas. iii. 627; of walrus, tennr eigi starrir en góra má mjök stór knifskerti af eðr tafl, Sks. 127, cp. Skíða K. 164, Worsaae, Nos. 560-563; hnefa-tafl, skák-tafl, goða-tafl: in the phrases, verða tafl seinni, to be too late; Snorri kvad enn farit hafa sem fyr, at þeir höfðu töfð tafl seinni enn Arnukell, Eb. 166; nú eru brögð í tafl, a trick in the game, foul play, Fas. iii. 607; merkti Ögmundur biskup at þá vóru brögð í tafl ok líkadi stórrilla, Bs. ii. 318, cp. Þryml. 13; jarl kvad Aron sva tafl teft hafa við sik (played him such a game), at okkur sambúð mun skömm vera, Bs. i. 632. 2. also of dice-throwing, dieing; en þeim er leggr fé við tafl eðr aðra hluti, verðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 198; enn eru þeir hlutir er þú skalt fýlja ok varask, þat er drykkja, tafl, portkonur, Sks. 26.

B. COMPS: tafl-borð, n. a chess-board (for playing the hneftafl or chess), Ó. H. 167, Fas. iii. 627, Mag. 43: a board, tray, Fms. x. 15, 109 (a board to carry the crown jewels on). tafl-brögð, n. pl. feats of playing; t. Úlf's jarls, Fb. ii. 283; 'eigi skildi minna glímu þeirra en tafl-brögð, Vigl. 17. tafl-byrðingr = tal-byrðingr (q. v.), see Rb. tafl-fé, n. a bet, Mag. tafl-kast, n. dice-throwing, Sks. 436 B. tafl-maðr, m. a player (at chess or hneftafl), Fms. vi. 29. tafl-pungr, m. a bag for the pieces, Gullþ. 20. tafl-speki, f. skill in playing, Mimm. tafla, u. f. a piece in a game of tables; gullnarr töflur, Vsp. (gull-tafla); hneft-tafla... nú skulu vér skjóta töfluna ör höfði sveininum, Fms. ii. 271; mun ek setja at inni rauðu töflunni, Fas. ii. 67; ok skýtr Sjólftr þar ofan töfluna, 267; hann greip upp töfluna, ok setti halanu á kinnbein þorbirni, Grett. 161 new Ed. II. like tafla, a tablet, any square-formed board; altaris-t., an altar-piece: mathem. the table, stóra, litla-t.

TAFLN, n. [cp. Lat. *daps*; Gr. *δανάω*]; the Greek word is analogous to *sóá*, which means to sacrifice and then to waste!—a sacrifice, = Lat. *victimá*, *hostia*, but only in a heathen sense, and obsolete; heiligt tafn, the holy sacrifice, Hd.; Gauts tafn, the victims of Odin, i. e. the slain, who in the heathen creed were an offering to Odin, the god of victory, Landn. (in a verse). 2. a bloody prey, poet.; tafn fékksk hrafini, tafus leitandi hrafnarr, hrafn fagnaði tafni, hrafn á ylgjar tafni, bola tafn und kló hrafini, Lex. Poët. (in all these references 'tafn' is used by the poets to rhyme to *hrafn*); val-tafn, id.; gefa ærit tafn hrafini ok vargi, Karl. 152: in old eccl. writers, sæfa töfn, Stj. 348; tafn Guðs, 310 (*victimá Domini*, Vulgate); fórn ok töfn, 655 xxiii. 1; fórnir ok töfn, id.

tafsa, see tapsa. taf-samr, adj. dilatory. tafsi, a, m. a scrap, sbred, [tafs = flings, Ivar Aasen.] TAGL, n., pl. tögl, [Ulf. *tagl* = *θαῖ*; A. S. *tægel*; O. H. G. *zagal*; Engl. *tagl*; Swed. *tagel*]:—prop. *bair*, but only found in the sense of, II. a horse's tail (cp. skopt and skott); hvárki toppr nó tagl, Fas. i. 80, 486 (in a verse); skera tagl ór hrossum, ... ef maðr bindr tagl í munn hrossi, Grág. i. 383; ef maðr skerr tagl ór stóðhesti manns, þat varðar skóggang, ef maðr skerr tagl ór þinghesti manns eða þess manns hesti er í brúðfor er, þá varðar fjörbaugs-garð, 441 (riding a horse with a docked tail has always in Icel. been looked on as a disgrace, hence the heavy penalty), cp. Fas. i. 80 (höggit ór rófumarr ok skerrit ór toppanna); töglin fylgja hánum (há = the bide of a horse), Hallgr.; haum tók í taglit annarri hendi, Grett. 108: of a cow's tail, Gþl. 399. 2. a horse-hair rope, for trussing hay (reip-tagl), see höglid (tögl og hagldir).

tagl-skurðr, m. the docking a horse's tail, Grág. i. 441. TAK, n. [taka], a taking hold, a hold; urðu menn konungi þvi verri til takks him hann þurfti meirr, i. e. they slipped out of the king's hold, forsook him, Fb. ii. 304: a hold, grasp, esp. in wrestling or fighting (cp. Dan. *tav*, *tage* et *taw*), laust hann hestinn af takinu, Rb. 299, Grett. 69 new Ed.; af mæði ok stórum tókum, Bs. i. 634; hald fasta-tökum, with a firm grasp; lausa-tök, q. v.; Grettis-tak, the lift of Grettir the Strong, a name for those boulders which would require

Herculean strength to lift them; so also, það er tak, 'tis a heavy task, as of cleaning an Aegean stable. 2. medic. a stitch, also tak-sótt. II. as a law term, *cbattels*; hann skal fara tak sitt ok hey af landi þvi, er hann bjó á, Grág. ii. 249 (cp. tak-fæð, 'lack of holding,' i. e. poverty; fá-tæktr, 'few-holding,' i. e. with few means, poor); í-tak, q. v. 2. seizure; dæmdum mér Heilagri kirkju fyrir takit þrjár merkr, D. N. iv. 231. 3. bail, security; æsta taks, D. I. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; synja taks, to refuse bail, id.; nú æstir maðr taks annan, nú skal engi öðrum taks synja, fá honum tak samdægriss, ... varðar bú hans taki... þá skal hann vera mánað í því taki ef hann æstir laga-taks, 47; ganga í tak fyrir e-n, segjask ör taki... eigi skal hann lengr í taki vera, ... nú ef hann á kaupskip þat er sessum má telja, þá má þat varða taki fyrir hann, l. c. ch. 102; fara tak fyrir (to bring bail), ... fá mann í tak fyrir sik, 154; leida mann í tak fyrir sik, ii. 264; sækja þat mál með takum sem aðrar fjársóknir, 101; ok færi sá, er taksettr var, tak með fullum vörðslum, id.; sitja í tókum, to sit as bail; þá skal þræll í tókum sitja til hann hefir undan færzk eða hann er sannr at, i. 85; selja, skjóta fé undan tókum, 154; ok fé hans allt í tókum á meðan, 306; laga-tak, legal bail; kyrretu-tak, security; brautar-tak, 44; trausta-tak, in the phrase, taka e-ð trausta-taki; taks-æsting, a demanding bail, D. I. i. 66: the word is chiefly a Norse law term, and hardly occurs in the Icel. law, of the Commonwealth.

TAKA, pres. tek, tekr; tókum, takit, taka; pres. tók, tókt (tókst), tók, pl. tóku; subj. taki (teoki); imperat. tak, taktú; part. tekinn; with neg. suff. tekk'k-at ek, I take not, Kristni S. (in a verse); tak-a-ttu, take thou not, Fas. i. (in a verse); tekr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 9; [Ulf. *tékan*, pres. *taítok* = *ἀρρεθαι*; Swed. *take*; Dan. *tage*, sounded *tā*, 'du tar det ikke, vil du ta det'; Engl. *take* is a word borrowed from the Dan., which gradually displaced the Old Engl. *niman*.]

A. To take hold of, seize, grasp; taka sér alvæpni, Eg. 236; tóku menn sér þar byrðar ok báru út, Egill tók undir hönd sér mjöð-drekku, 237; nú taki hest minn, ok skal ek vinna tektir honum, 699; tóku þeir skid sín ok stigu á, 545; hann tók inni vinstri hendi spjótið ok skaut, Nj. 42; lauk upp kistu ok tók upp góð kvenmanna-klæði, Ld. 30; hann tekr nú bogann, ... tekr nú kaðal einn, Fas. ii. 543; taka upp net, K. þ. K. 90; hross skal maðr taka ok teyma ok hepta, þótt heilagt sé, id. 2. to seize; þeir tóku þar herfang mikit, Nj. 43; tóku skipit ok allt þat er á var, Fms. vii. 249; þeir tóku þar skútu, viii. 438; tóku skip hans, landtjald, klæði, ix. 275; taka fé okkalt allt með ráni, Nj. 5; engi maðr skal fyrir öðrum taka, Gþl. 473; hann leiddi þik til arfs... munu taka óvinir þinir ef þú kemr eigi til, Nj. 4; þeir tóku bæinn, seized, Sturl. ii. 149; kona hafði tekit (*stolen*)... ok vildi hann refsa henni, Fms. vii. 330. 3. to catch; Skotar munu hafa tekit njósnir allar, Nj. 126; standi menn upp ok taki hann, 130; hann skyldi taka hundinn, 114; þeir tóku á sundi mann einn, Fms. vii. 225; gróf, at taka í dyr, Flóv. 33; taka höndum, to lay hold of, take captive, Nj. 114, 275; in a good sense, Fms. x. 314. 4. taka e-n af lífi, to take one from life, Fms. x. 3, Eg. 70; taka e-n af lífdögum, id., Fms. vii. 204; ellipt., taka af (af-taka), to take one off, put to death, Js. 23; taka e-n af nafni ok veldi, to deprive of... Eg. 268; tóku þeir af eignum jarla konungs, Fms. i. 6; taka af e-m, to take a thing from one, x. 421, Nj. 103, 131, Eg. 120, Ld. 288; taka frá e-m, to take from, off, Nj. 253, K. þ. K. 48; taka ofan, to take down, pull down, Nj. 110, 168; taka ór, to set apart, 232; taka undir sik, to take under oneself, subject, Fms. x. 24: to take charge of, Nj. 110, Eg. 725; taka upp, to take up, pick up, assume, 23. 5. to take, grasp; taka í hönd e-m, to shake hands, Nj. 129; taka á lopti, to interrupt, Fms. x. 314; taka í ketil, of the ordeal, Grág. i. 381, Gkv. 3. 7; taka í jörð, to graze, of an animal, Bs. i. 338; jó lætr til jarðar taka, Skm. 15; skulu þeir láta taka niðr hesta yðra, to graze a little, Band. 14 new Ed.; tóku einn þeirra niðr í sinn klæðsekk, Stj. II. metaph., taka upphaf, to begin, Hom. 49; taka vöxt ok þroska, to increase, Rb. 392; taka konungdóm, 646; taka ráð, 49; taka skírn, 770; taka trú, to take the faith, become a Christian, Nj. 273; taka hvíld, to take rest, 43, 115; taka á sik svein, 252; taka raðu, to begin a parley, Eg. 578; taka umræðu, id., Nj. 149; þau taka þá tal, Ld. 72, Fms. ii. 254; taka nærri sér, see nær I. 2; taka á sik göngu, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; taka á sik svefn, Nj.; taka eld, to light a fire, 199; taka e-n orðum, to address; taka í sett, to receive into reconciliation, Eg. 168; taka sættir, to accept terms, id. (also taka sættum, id.); taka þenna kost, 280; taka sambeldi, Fms. ix. 344; ok tóku þat fast-liga, at friðr skyldi standa, declared firmly that, x. 40, v. 1; taka stefnu, to fix a meeting, xi. 400; tóku þeir stefnu í milli sín, 402; nú er svá tekið um allt landit, at... fixed by law that... Gþl. 275; þeir tóku fastmælum sín í milli, at... Bret. 82; taki í lög, to take into fellowship, Fms. xi. 96; lög-taka, cp. lófa-tak, vópna-tak; Gunnarr bauð þér góð boð enn þú vildir engi af taka, thou wouldst accept none of them, Nj. 77; tók hann þann kost af, at leggja allt á konungs vald, Fms. iv. 224; ok þat tóku þeir af, ix. 367; Ólafir kvæðisk þat mundu af taka, Ld. 72; taka e-t til ráðs, or taka ráðs, bragðs, to resort to, Nj. 75, 124, 199; also, taka e-t til, to resort to, 26, Fms. xi. 253, passim (til-taki); taka mótt, to receive, Edda 15; taka e-t við, 10

ceive in return, Fms. ii. 269; taka þætr fyrir e-t, xi. 253; með því görir sem ek býð þér, skaltú nökkud eptir taka, *take some reward* í, Ld. 44; þat er bæði at vér róm hart, enda mun nú mikitt eptir ka, a *great reward*, Finn. 232 (eptir-tekja); taka fæðu, *to take food*; ca corpus Domini, Mar.; taka sansæti, Fms. ii. 261; taka arf, Eg. 34; ca erfð, Gpl. 241; taka fé eptir föður sínum, Fms. xi. 47; taka laun, Nj.; taka veizlu, *to take, receive* a veizla (q. v.), Fms. xi. 239; konungur . . . mun tekr (receives) af mörgum, skal hann því mikitt gefa, 217; taka lit lof, x. 367; taka helgun af Guði, Rb. 392; taka heilsu, *to recover*, i. 624; ek skal taka hæði-yrdi af þér, Nj. 27; taka af honum rún ok mntjón, Ld. 64; taka úskil af illum mönnum, Greg. 44; taka pisir dauða, 656 B. 30; drap hann þar menn nökkura, þótti mönnum hart taka þat af útendum manni, Bs. i. 19; þeir tóku mikinn andróða, Bs. viii. 438; taka andviðri, Eg. 87; þeir tóku norðan-veðr hörð, *were taken by*, Nj. 124; taka sótt, *to be taken sick or ill* (North E. *to take ill*), Fms. xi. 97, Eg. 767; taka þyngd, *id.*, Ísl. ii. 274; taka fótar-mein, Nj. 27; taka úgledi, *to get out of spirits*, Eg. 322; hann tók þá fíleika ok eði, Fms. vii. 103; hann tók langt kaf, 202; taka arftaki, *to adopt*, Grág. 232; taka konung, *to take, elect* a king, Fms. ix. 256; taka konu, *to e a wife*, x. 397; hann kvángaðisk ok tók bróður-dóttur þess manns Finnur hét, 406; tók Magnús konungur Margrétu, 413; taka konu til nauðga, *to carry off a woman*, Grág. i. 353; tók hann þá til háseta, *bired them*, Eg. 404; taka far or fari, Landn. 307, Grág. ii. 406 (far, 13); taka úkunnna stiga, *to take to unknown ways*, Fms. viii. 300; taka þu, *to start*, Stj. taka til konungs, or the like, Eg. 367, 400, Fms. vii. 20; taka til síðar, Sks. 313; taka e-n vel, *to receive well*; ok taki ér, h. a. vel þá Hjalta ok Gizur, Bs. i. 19; tók Skota-konungur hann vel, Bs. xi. 419; taka e-t þvert, *to take a thing crossly, deny flatly*, Nj. 2; taka fyrir e-t, *to stop, interrupt, refuse*, Fms. x. 251.

III. *to rob, stretch forth, touch*; hann beit skard, allt þat er tenur tók, Eg. 605; e djúpara enn þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 78; skurðirinn tók á framan-van bakkann, Krók.; hyrnan tók andlitid, Nj. 253; rödd tekr eyru, Sld. 175; döggskórinu tók niðr akrinn upp-standa, Fas. i. 173; hvi flóð tekit þær, *swept them away*, Fms. xi. 393; spjótt langskæpt svá æl taki skipa meðal, Sks. 385; nef hans tók austr til landsenda . . . v-fjarðar tóku norðr í Finnabú, Fms. viii. 10; tekr mörkinn nálíga allt í ra suðr, Eg. 58; þviat ekki tek ek heim í kveld, Nj. 275; mun ek ta þangat í dag? Hbl.; bóndans bót tekr fyrir (*encompasses*) konu h. ok börn ok hjún, N. G. L. i. 341; taka niðri, *to take the ground*, ok ship or thing floating, Fas. iii. 257; svá at upp tekr um klaufir, B. 336; at eigi tæki hann (acc.) regnit, Stj. 594; skulu vér varask, eigi taki oss þau dæmi, Hom. 70; svá mikitt er uxa-húð tekr yfir, F. i. 288; nær því er þú sér at taka mun en ekki ör hófi, Sks. 21; hátr bundinn svá at taki eigi til manna, Grág. ii. 119; taka höndum upp *to lift up hands*, Bs. i. 735, Edda 22; ek sé fram undir brekkuna, at pp taka spjótis-oddar fimtán, Finn. 286; þetta smíði (Babel) tók upp ór veðrum, Edda 146 (pref.); hárit tók ofan á belti, Nj. 2; stöpul en himins tæki, 645. 71; hér til tekr en fyrsta bók, *reaches here*, 655 v. 4; taka mátti hendi til fals, Eg. 285; þeir tóku fram árum, *took to arms*, Fms. vii. 288; smeygði á sik ok tók út höndunum, 202; þeir tóku undan, *to escape*, viii. 438; *to reach, land, take harbour*, gaf honum ve-yri ok tóku Borgarfjörð, Nj. 10; tóku þeir Friðar-ey, 268; þeir tóku la á Melrakka-slóttu, Ísl. ii. 246; byrjaði vel ok tóku Noreg, Ld. 72, 34; tóku þar land sem heitir Vatnsfjörð, Landn. 30; ellipt., hann tók þar sem heitir Herjólfss-höfn, *id.*; þeir tóku fyrir sunnan land, 175.

2. *to be, bold, of a vessel*; ketill or tók tver tunnur, Fb. i. 524; lands þess er eki (*of the value of*) fjóra tigi hundraða, Sturl. i. 98, v. l.; hringirinn tók ölf hundrað mörund, Nj. 225; so in the phrase, það tekr því ekki, *it not worth the while*; þann enn eina grip er hann úti svá at fé tæki, *the object of value be bad*, Bs. i. 636. 3. *spec. usages*; fara sem fæmeiga af taka, Finn. 288; konur æpa sem þær megu mest af taka, Afl. 7, (aftak, aftaka-veðr, q. v.), Karl. 109, 106; fóru hávirir-veggju seaf tók, *went as fast as possible*, Fms. iv. 304; hann sigldi suðr sem af k, Eg. 93; in the phrase, taka mikinn, litinn . . . af e-u, *to make me, little of, take it to heart or lightly*; mikitt tekr þú af þessu, *thou take it much to heart*, Lv. 10; öngan tek ek af um liðveizlu við þik, *I will not pledge myself as to helping thee*, Ld. 105; eigi tóku vér mál af at tortryggva þá bók, þótt mart sé undarligt í sagt, *we will not strongly question the truth of the book, although many wonders are told therein*, Sks. 78; Ospakr kvæð hana mikitt af taka, *said be used very strong language*, Ld. 216; mikinn tekr þú af, segir konungur, *thou settest much by*, *said the king*, Fms. vi. 206; munda ek synu minna hafa af tekit eða vara údrúkkinn, *I would have kept a better tongue*, xi. 112; þórvan tók eigi af fyrir utanferð sína, *did not quite refuse the going abroad*, Stj. iii. 244; hann kvæðsk eigi taka mega af því hvat mælt væri, *be did not much mind what folks said*, Nj. 210; hón tók litid af öllu, *said little about it, took it coolly*, Eg. 322; tók hann minna af enn údr. öf Íslendinga, *be spoke not so strongly of them as he used to do*, Glúm. 22; ok er sendi-menn kómu tók hann litid af, Fms. x. 101; Flosi svaraði öllu vel, en tók þó litid af, *F. gave a civil but reserved answer*, Nj. 18.

IV. with prepp., taka af hesti, *to take (the saddle) off*

á borse, Nj. 4, 179; taka af sér ópit, *to cease weeping*, Ölk. 35; taka skriðinu af skipinu, Fms. ii. 305; taka e-t af, *to abolish*, vii. 1, x. 152, Ísl. ii. 258;—taka á e-u, *to touch* (á-tak), Nj. 118; þegar sem nær þeim er komit ok á þeim tekit, Stj. 76; svá er tekr fyrst á funa, Gm.; þat er ok, údr þeir taki á dómum sínum (*ere they deliver sentence*), at þeir skolu eidd vinna údr, Grág. i. 64; taka vel, auðvelliga, lítt, ekki vill, illa . . . á e-u, *to take a thing so and so, take it well, in good part, ill, in ill part, etc.*, Ld. 50, 248, Fms. xi. 124, Nj. 206, 265; Gunnarr talaði fútt um ok tók á öngu úlíkliga, 40; tak glaðan á (*cheerfully*) við konunginn, Fms. xi. 112; þeir höfðu sagt hversu hann hafði á tekit þeim feðgum, Rd. 284; Leifr tekr á þessu eigi mjök, Fb. ii. 397; tók Þörkr (á) því seinliga, Eb. 15 new Ed.;—taka eptir, *to notice, observe*, Sturl. i. 2 (e-tir-tekti);—taka móti, *to withstand, resist*, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 307, 513 (mót-tak);—taka með, *to receive, accept*, iv. 340, xi. 427 (með-taka); taka við, hann tók þar ok við mörg önnur dæmi, bæði konunga æfi, *be tacked to it many records, the lives of kings, etc.*, Ó. H. (pref.); this isolated phrase has led editors (but wrongly) to substitute hann 'jök' þar við;—taka apr, *to take back, render void, undo*, Bs. i. 631, Nj. 191, Sks. 775; eigi má apr taka unnit verk, a saying, Fms. ii. 11; *to recall, unsay*, mun ek þau orð eigi apr taka, Ld. 42, Fms. ii. 253;—taka í, *to pull off*; taktu í hann, *to pull his sticking off*;—taka um, *to take bold of, grasp*, Eg. 410, Hkr. ii. 322;—taka upp, *to pick up, assume*; mið at fella ok upp at taka, 625. 68, Eg. 23; taka upp borð, *to put up the tables before a meal*; tekr upp borð ok setr fyrir þá Butralda, Fbr. 37; vóru borð upp tekin um alla stofuna ok sett á vist, Eg. 551; but also *to remove them after a meal* (=taka borð ofan), 408, Hkr. ii. 192, Fms. i. 41, Orku. 246 (see borð II); taka upp vist, *to put food on the table*, Vm. 168; taka upp bygð sína, *to remove one's abode, passim*; taka upp, of a body, *to take up, disinter*, Hkr. ii. 388; taka upp, *to seize on, confiscate*, Nj. 73, 207, Ld. 38, Eg. 73; þeir tóku upp (*laid waste*) þorp þat er heitir Tuma-þorp, Fms. i. 151; var þá tekin upp bygð Hrolleifs, Fs. 34; hón tekr þat mart upp er sjarri er minnum vilja, Nj. 61; at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat upp er minnst vandræði standi af, 175; taka upp verknad, *to take up work*, Ld. 34; taka upp stærð, *to take to pride*, Fms. x. 108; halda upp-teknuna efnu, i. 263; taka upp sök, mál, *to take up a case*, Nj. 31, 71, 231; *to interpret*, eigi kann ek öðru-vís at ráða þenna draum . . . glíkliga er upp tekit, Sturl. iii. 216; ok skal svá upp taka 'siks glóð', þat er 'gull', Edda 127; kvæði, ef þau eru rétt kvæðin ok skynsamliga upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); tók hann svá upp, at honum væri eigi úhætt, Fms. ix. 424; drykk ok vistir svá seni skipit tók upp, *as the ship could take*, iv. 92; er þat skip mikitt, ok mun þat taka oss upp alla, Nj. 259; þat hjóna er meira lagði til félags skal meira upp taka, Gpl. 220; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, Ld. 210; skal sá sem at Kálfafeili býr taka upp vatn at sínum hlut, Vm. 168; taka upp giptu hjá Dana-konungi, Fms. xi. 426; taka upp godorð, Nj. 151, 168, Grág. i. 24; taka upp þing, Ann. 1304 (*to restore*); tókusk þá upp lög ok landsrétt, Fs. 27; taka upp vanda, Fms. vii. 280;—taka til, *to take to*; hefna svá til at ekki fyssi annan slík firm til at taka, 655 xiii. A. 3; tóku margir þá til at niða hann, Bs. i; taka til ráða, ráðs, bragðs, Nj. 19, 75, 124; hann tók til ráða skjótt, 19; enn þó munu vér þat bragðs taka, 199; hvat skal nú til ráða taka, 124; ef hann tekr nökkut illt til, 26; hverja úhafu er hann tekr til, Fms. xi. 253; taka til máls, *to take to talking*, Nj. 16, 71; taka til orðs, or orða, 122, 230, 264; hann tók nú til at segja söguna, *to take to telling a story*; taka til varnar, *to begin the defence*, Grág. i. 60, Nj. 271; nú er þar til at taka, at . . . 74; er blót tóku til, Landn. 111; þá tók til ríki Svía-konungs, Fms. iv. 118; um Slésvík þar sem Dana-ríki tók til, xi. 417; *to concern*, þat mun taka til yðar, Hom. 150; þetta mál er til konungs tók, Fms. xi. 105; láta til sín taka, *to let it concern oneself, meddle with*, Band. 23 new Ed.; Gisl lét fín til sín taka, Fms. vii. 30; vil ek nú biðja þik at þú létir ekki til þin taka um tal vart, Nj. 184; *to have recourse to*, þú tekr eigi til þeirra líðsinnis ef ekki þarf, Fms. vii. 17, Grág. i. 41; taka til segls, Eg. 573, Fms. ix. 22; taka til sunds, 24; taka til e-s, *to note, mark*, with dislike;—taka undir, *to take under a thing*; hann tók undir hverkina, *took her by the chin*, Nj. 2; þá tók Egill undir höfða-hlut Skalla-grimi, Eg. 398; *to undertake*, þat mál er þeir skyldi sjálfir undir taka, Hkr. i. 266; þá skal hann taka undir þá sömu þjónustu, Ó. H. 120; *to back, second*, hann kvæðsk ekki mundu taka undir vandræði þeirra, Nj. 182; undir þann kvíðing tók Rúnolfur goði, ok sótti Hjalta um godgu, Bs. i. 17; ek mun taka undir með þér ok styðja málit, Fms. xi. 53; hann tók ekki undir þat ráð, Fb. ii. 511; þau tóku undir þetta lítliga, *seconded it readily*, Ld. 150; hann tók seinliga undir, Nj. 217; hann hafði heyrð tal þeirra ok tók undir þegar, ok kvæð ekki saka, Ld. 192; göra tilraun hversu þér tekit undir þetta, Fb. i. 129; *to echo*, blésu herblástir svá at tjóllnu undir, Fas. i. 505; taka undir söng, *to accompany singing*;—taka við, *to receive*; nú tóktú svá við sverði þessu, Fms. i. 15; síðan hljópu menn hans, enn hann tók við þeim, 105; jörð tekr við öldri, Ílm.; til þess er akkerit tók við, *grappled, took bold*, Dan. *bolde igen*, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; þar til er sjár tók við honum, Edda 153 (pref.); taka við ríki, Eg. 241, Fms. i. 7; taka við trú, Nj. 158, 159; taka við handsölum á e-u, 257; ef maðr

görr við at taka við dæmdum úmaga, Grág. i. 258; taka vel við e-m, *to receive well*, Nj. 5; ekki torleidd tekr við yðr, *no obstacle stops you*, Al. 120; þeir tóku við vel ok vörðusk, *made a bold resistance*, Fms. i. 104; eggjuðu sumir at við skyldi taka, vii. 283; at þeir skyldi verja landit, en þeir vildu eigi við taka, xi. 386; ganga fram á mel nökkurn, ok segir Hrútr at þeir mundu þar við taka, Ld. 62; þar stóð steinn einn mikill, þar bað Kjartan þá við taka, 220; seg þú æfi-sögu þína, Ásmundr, en þá skal Egill við taka, *tell thy life's tale*, Ásmundr, *and then shall Egil take his turn*, Fas. iii. 374; tók við hvárr af öðrum, *one took up where the other left off*—taka yfir, hann vildi eigi til ráða nema hann ætlaði at yfir tæki, Fms. iv. 173; þeir muntu allt til vinna, at yfir tæki með oss, Nj. 198; at eyrendi þeirra skyldi eigi lyktuð né yfir tekin, Fms. iv. 224.

V. *to take to, begin*: 1. with infin., tóku menn at binda sár sín, Eg. 93; hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, 685; hans afli tók at vaxa, Fms. viii. 47; á þeim veg er ek tæka ganga, Sks. 3; taka at birtask, 568; tekr at dimma, birta . . . rigna, *it gets dim, takes to darken* . . . rain; allt þar er hann tekr at henda, Nj. 5; þá tók at lægja veðrit, 124; tók þá at morna, 131; tók þá at náttu, Fms. ix. 54; kvöldu tekr=Lat. *vesperascit*, Luke xxiv. 29.

2. in other phrases, taka á rás, *to take to running, to run*, Nj. 253, Eg. 216, 220, Eb. 62 (hófu á rás, 67 new Ed.), Hrafn. 7; ellipt., tók bogmaðr ok hans menn á land upp undan, *they took to the inland and escaped*, Fms. ix. 275; tók hann þegar upp um brú, viii. 169; svá illt sem nú er frú at taka (*to escape, sbun*), þá mun þó síðarr veri, Fs. 55; taka flótta, *to take to flight*, Hm. 30; Eirekr tók út ór stofunni, *took out of the room, ran out*, Sturl. ii. 64; þeir tóku út eitt veðr allir, *stood out to sea with the same wind*, Fb. ii. 243.

VI. *with dat., to take to, receive* (perh. ellipt. for taka við e-u); jarl tók vel sendi-mönnum ok vinátta-málum konungs, Fms. i. 53; konungr tók honum vel ok blíðliga, vii. 197; tekit mundu vér hafa kveðju þinni þóttu hefðir oss fyrri fagnat, Ld. 34; Grímur tók því seinliga, Eg. 764; Sigurðr tók því máli vel, 38, Fms. x. 2; konungr tók þá vel orðum Þórolds, E. 44; hann tók því þakksamliga, Fms. i. 21; taka vel þeirra eyrendum, x. 33; Barðr tók þessu vel, Ld. 236; Hákon tók því seinliga, Fms. i. 74; eigi mun konungr taka því þótt sliki lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, Eg. 59; tók Brynjólfr þá sættum fyrir Björn, 168; Njáll átti hlut at, at þeir skyldi taka sættum, Nj. 120; taka handsölum á fé, 257; taka heimildum á e-u, Fms. x. 45; taka fari, Grág. ii. 399, Nj. 111, 258 (see far); taka bóli, *to take a farm* (on lease), Gpl. 328, 354; mun ek máli taka fyrir alla Íslenzka menn þá er á skipi eru, *speak for them*, Bs. i. 421.

VII. *impers. it is taken; hann brá upp hendinni ok tók hana af honum ok hófuðit af konunginum*, Nj. 275; ok tók af nasnar, Fms. x. 135, v.l.; þá tók af veðrit (acc.), *the weather 'took up'* (as is said in North of England), *the storm abated*, Fas. i. 157; svá at þar tæki af vega alla, *all roads were stopped*, Fms. iii. 122; af þeim tók málit ok görask úferir, Fas. ii. 549; kom á höndina fyrir ofan úllíð svá at af tók, Nj. 84; kom á fótinn svá at af tók, 123; þá tók efa af mörgum manni, Fms. iii. 8; sýnina tekr frá e-m, *to become blind*, x. 339; undan kúnni tók nyt alla, Eb. 316; jafnskjótt tók ör verkinu allan, Fms. iv. 369; tók út skip pangbrands úr Hítará, *sbe drifted out*, Bs. i. 15; í þat mund dags er út tók eykðina, *when the time of 'eykð' was nearly passed*, Fms. xi. 136; um vátir er sumar-hita tók, *when the summer heat set in*, Fs. 67; réru svá skjótt at ekki tók (viz. þá) á vatni, Fms. vii. 344.

2. as a naut. term, *to clear, weather a point*; veðr var litíð ok tók þeim skamt frá landi, *the weather was still, and they kept close in shore*, Fms. vi. 190; hence the mod. naut. phrase, e-m tekr, *to clear, weather*; mér tók fyrir nesit, *I cleared, weathered the ness*; vindr þver, svo að þeim tekr ekki.

3. þar er eigi of tekr torf eðr grjótt, *where neither is at hand*, Grág. ii. 262; þau dæmi tekr til þessa máls, *the proofs of this are, that when . . .*, Hom. 127.

B. Reflex., takask mikit á hendr, *to take much in hand*, Band. 3, Nj. 228, Fms. i. 159; tókumk ok þat á hendr, xi. 104; láta af takask, *to let oneself be deprived of*, Eg. 296; takask e-n á hendr.

2. *to be brought about, take effect, succeed*; cp. þykkir mikit í hættu hversu þér tekks, Ld. 310; þat tóksk honum, *he succeeded*, Bárð. 167; tekst þá tveir vilja, *it succeeds when two will*, i. e. *joint efforts prevail*, a saying:—takask til, *to happen*; Ásgrímur tóksk svá til (*it so happened to A.*), sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans, Nj. 92; ef svá vill til takask, Fas. i. 251; svá er víðliga sem þeim hafði til tekizk at herja á þá fedga, Fms. i. 184; mér hefir úgíptuliga tekizk, Ld. 252; þætti mér allmiklu máli skipta at þér tækisk stórmannliga, *that thou wouldest behave generously*, Hkr. ii. 32; hefir þetta svá tekizk sem ván var at, er hann var barn at aldri, 268.

3. *to take place, begin*; tóksk orrosta, Nj. 8; tekks þar orrosta, 122; ráð takask, of a marriage; en ef þá takask eigi ráðin, *if the wedding takes not place then*, Grág. i. 311; lýkr svá at ráðin skyldi takask, 99; ráð þau skyldi takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26, Fms. x. 40; *to be realised, hvatamaðr at þessi ferð skyldi takask*, Ld. 240; síðan er mægd hafði tekizk með þeim, *since they had intermarried*, Eg. 37; takask með þeim góðar ástir, *they came to love one another much*, of newly-married people, passim; féréans dómr tekks, Grág. i. 95; takask nú af heimboðin, *to cease*, Ld. 208;

ok er allt mál at atvíg þessi takisk af, 258.

II. recipr. takusk orðum, *to speak to one another*, Fms. xi. 13; ok er þeir takusk at orðum, spurði hann . . . , Eg. 375; bræðr-synir takask arf eptir *entrete one another*, Gpl. 241; ef menn takask fyrir árar eða þiljur, *taki from one another*, 424; takask á, *to wrestle*, Bárð. 168; takask fangbrögðum, Ld. 252, Isl. ii. 446; takask í hendr, *to shake hands*, Grág. i. 384, Nj. 3, 65.

III. part. tekinn; vóru þá tekin (*stopped*) öll borgar-hlið ok vegar allir, at Norðmönnum kæmi engi njóns, Fms. vi. 411; Steinþórr var til þess tekinn, at . . . , *S. was particularly named a . . .*, Eb. 32, 150; hann var til þess tekinn, at honum var verri til hjónu en öðrum mönnum, Gret. 70 new Ed. (cp. mod. usage, taka til e-s, *A wonder at*): lá hann ok var mjök tekinn, *very ill*, Sturl. i. 89; Álfhild var þungliga tekin, ok gékk henni nær dauða, Fms. iv. 274; hann var mjök tekinn ok þyngdr af líkþrá, ii. 229; þú ert illa at tekin fyrir vanheisu sakir, vii. 244; ú-tekin jörð, *an untaken, unclaimed estate*, Sturl. iii. 57, Gpl. 313.

2. at af teknum þeim, *except*, Fms. x. 232; 2 af teknum úvinum sínum, 266, (Latinism.)

taka, u, f. a *taking, capture*, Fms. x. 417 (of a fortress); of a prisoner Ann. 1254: a *taking, seizing, unlawful or violent, of property*, Grág. ii. 188, 301; gjalda fyrir hálv-tökuna, Bs. i. 657; fjár-taka (see fé), upp taka.

II. *revenue*=tekja; með öllum tókum ok skyldum, Fms. vi. 431.

III. *tenure of land*; eiga tóka á jörð, N. G. L. i. 240.

IV. *bail, security*; hlaupsk undan tóku ok sókn, N. G. L. i. 258; see við-taka, á-taka, tóku-vætti.

takaðr, part. *bailed*; á því móti er hann er takaðr til, N. G. L. i. 328 ef maðr lýstr mann ok ferra svá á braut at hann er eigi takaðr, 306.

tak-fall, n. a *failure to find bail*, N. G. L. ii. 482.

tak-fæð, f. *destitution*, Fas. iii. 10, cp. fátaki=*poverty*.

tak-færsla, u, f. a *bringing or finding bail*, N. G. L. ii. 260, 263.

takka, að, *to sbout takk, takk, a drover's or shepherd's cry*, Run Gramm.; smalar trutta ok takka, Hallgr.

tak-lauss, adj. *without security*; tækr er taklauss eyrir svá mikill sem sök var gefin til, N. G. L. i. 304 (434).

tak-mark, n. [cp. North. E. *take-note*], a '*take-mark*,' i. e. *line of demarcation, boundary*; setja fríð milli landa várra til þeirra takmarka sem . . . , Ó. H. 53; í hverju héraðs-takmarki, Grág. ii. 404; prestar þeir sem búna hafa í fyrr-sögðu takmarki, Vm. 28; milli Lóns ok Bjarnar-gnúps, ok lamb eldi af sögðu takmarki, 82; þeir er bygðum vóru í Súganda-fríði ok vest þaðan í því takmarki sem aðr var tjáð . . . ok skyldu aldri koma í þett takmark, Bs. i. 675; allt fyrir vestan þessi takmörk, Fb. i. 22.

tak-merki, n. = takmark, N. G. L. i. 265.

tak-mikill, adj. *who takes a good pull, able-bodied*, Fb. i. 509.

takmörk, f. = takmark, pl. takmerkir, i. e. takmarkir, N. G. L. i. 336 innan takmarkar þess er jörð á, Gpl. 449.

tak-setja, t, *to put to bail*; ok færi sá er taksettr var takem fullum vörðslum . . . ef menn verða afþígliga sóttir ok til laga taksettr N. G. L. ii. 191; skal sá, er tuftir á, taksetja þann mann til sín, en hann færi þat tak með lögum, 244; en um allar aðrar fjár-sóknir skal þan taksetja sem sök kemr á hendr á þessum tímum, K. Á. 182.

tak-setning, f. *bait-setting*; hvárki fyrir forboð né taksetningar, Gpl. nýjar álögur, taksetningar eða stefnur, H. E. i. 419; um maunhelgi var ok um taksetning ok aðrar sóknir, N. G. L. ii. 265, passim.

tak-sótt, f., medic. a *stitch* = tak, Fél. x.

TAL, u. [tala, the verb], *talk, parley, conversation*; töluðu þeir leng for tal þeirra vel, Nj. 11; en í þessu tali þeirra bræðra, *whilst they were talking*, 23; stundum var hann á tali við menn, Eg. 2; þeir bræðr voru optliga á tali við konung, 60; hélt biskup mikil tal af honum, *he much talk with him*, Bs. i. 716; sátu þau öll samt á tali, kom þat upp eð tali þeirra, Fms. iv. 196; skilja talið, 142; eiga tal við e-n, hafa tal á e-m, taka annat tal, *to change the conversation to another subject*, 2

speech, language; þú munt vera útlendir, þvial tal pitt ok yfirbragð eð ekki líkt héraenzku fólki, Fb. i. 79, Stj. 94, 204.

II. [telja], *tale, number*; í bónda-tali, Bs. i. 716; í tali með öðrum himin-tunglum, Barl. 133; engi veit töl á, Bret. 86; daga-tal, *tale of days*; gen. tal in number; tólf einir talsins, Barl. 169; krossa fimm at tali, Pr. 85.

2. a *tale, list, series*; ættar-tal, a *pedigree*; konunga-tal, Fb. i. 520; presta-tal, skálda-tal, Lögmanna-tal, *a list of priests, poets, 'law men'*; fara á þing ok bjóða sik í tal með öðrum mönnum, *and enter it lists*, N. G. L. i. 99; 6-tal, *countless*. tals-verðr, adj. *worth counting or worth speaking of, considerable*.

tala, u, f. [tala, the verb], a *talk, speech, oration*; hafði konungr á í einni tölu at hann sagði fyrir skipinu, ok setti gríð manna í milli, Fm. ix. 480; né ek heyrða tölu greiðri, Sighvat; hann tók at lofa þess tölu (*his speech*), 656 A. ii. 16; láta ganga töluna, Gret.; telja tölu fyrir e-m, *to make a speech, lecture*, Hom. (St.); hann snéri þá tölunni á henc þeim bræðrum, Fms. iv. 380; þá hóf hann tölu sína upp, ok sagði, Íl. 12.

II. a *tale, number*, Edda 120; öll tala minni enn tíu, Hb. 54-151; hann hafði tölu á þessum mönnum (*took tale of, counted them*), at þe vóru tólf, Gret. 97; þar mátti eigi tölu á koma, *not to be told*, Barl. 26 margfallet tala, Skálda 185; einn í tölu þeirra sjálfra, *one of them*, 62; 35; í kappu tölu, í þræla tölu, *of the number of*, Fms. i. 289; vinna eitt

t tölum á réttar eru talðar, Grág. i. 327.
 2. *an account*; kost á
 onna at beiða talna búanda sinn um fjárfar á milli þeirra, Grág. i. 336;
 ans tala skal standa á fé sjálfs, K. þ. K. 146: *calculation*, tölur eru
 vinnar, Rb. 2.
 3. *a bead*, of pearl or glass; gler-t., D. N., and
 1 mod. usage, so called from the practice of *telling beads* while the
 ater Noster was said; tölur með raf, iii. 260. COMPDS: talna-
 and, n. a row of beads, a rosary, D. N. and in mod. usage. talna-
 æði, f. *arithmetic*, (mod.) tölur-eyrir, m. *an ounce's worth on the*
andard of quantity (not of weight), N. G. L. i. 244. tölur-maðr, ni.
 teller; nú eru eigi tölur-menn til, N. G. L. i. 49, 350. tölur-mark,
 a mark in counting, Rb. 564. tölur-snjallr, adj. *eloquent*, Róm.
 25. tölur-sveinn, n. *chattebox*, a nickname, Sturl. tölur-verðr,
 ij. *worth counting*, *considerable*, Sturl. iii. 145.
 TALA, að, [Swed. *talade*; Dan. *tale*; A. S. *tale*, *talian*; cp. telja, to
 tell; tölum þetta eigi lengr, Ísl. ii. 237; mun ek þetta mál tala við
 þur minn, telka it over with him, Lv. 22; síðan töludu þeir leymliga
 þa-görð sína, Nj. 5; tala hljótt, 140; tala hátt ok hveitt, Fms. i.
 5; Njáll talar (says), at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum,
 i. 149; síðan töludu þeir mart, 3; þeir bráðr töludu, Glúmkr ok
 varinn, 22; töludu þeir Ketill allan dag, 146. 2. to speak, make
 speech; talaði konungur fyrir löðinu ok mælti svá, Ó. H. 204; talaði
 eyrendi hávar þeirra, Nj. 188; tala langt örendi ok snjallt, Fms.
 163; er hann hafði talat snjallt örendi... þóat bændr talaði snjallt,
 þrásk þat þó jafnan yfir er konungur talaði, 322; þetta þarf eigi
 tarr at tala, to discuss; tala af hendi e-s, to speak in one's behalf, i.
 3. to record; ok er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr enn
 in kemr heim, Nj. 215; =telja, tala trú fyrir mönnum, Fms. x.
 er þau mál vóru fram talad (i. e. tölud), Sks. 642, (rare.) II.
 h prepp; tala um e-t, to talk about; hann taladi þar um mörgum
 vum orðum, Nj. 255; tala þeir um málit, ok þykkir þeim eigi
 ra veg báðum, 139; þeir töludu mart um draum þenna, 280; þá
 al Kári um tala, 139; leita um sættir ok varð saman talat, agreed,
 i. 547; —tala eptir við e-n, Dipl. v. 14; tala eptir víg, =mæla eptir
 v. Dropl. 10; —tala til e-s, to talk to one, Nj. 3; of a thing, þeir
 þr töludu til (entreated) at Kári mundi fara til Grjótár, 139; fínusk
 um fátt um, ok talar ekki til þessa gripar, makes no remarks, Fas. i.
 3; þeir kváðusk mikkt eiga at þrání nær sem þeir taladi til (laid claim to
 Nj. 139; —tala við e-n, to speak to, address, Nú talar Flósi við menn
 sí, 197; Njáll taladi við Höskuld, 139, 148; Hafsr sat í miðri búðinni
 0; taladi við mann, 182; tala við e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 120; tala þeim
 um við konung, id. III. reflex., okkr hefir talask svá til, ve
 be agreed. 2. recipr., þeir töludusk mart við, Nj. 222; töludusk
 þi við, sagði Ólvir at ..., Eg. 62. 3. part. talad, spoken; ú-talad,
 spoken; van-talad, var-talad, of-talad.
 taladr, part. spoken; vitrast ok fegrst taladr, Edda 15; lítt taladr
 þingum, Fms. vii. 102; snjallr í máli ok taladr vel á þingum, ix.
 5; fámáligr optast, eigi taladr á þingum, glaðr við öl, málreitinn í
 ok blómæltr, v. 438; fámálugr ok ekki taladr á þingum, Orkn.
 11; taladr vel, djúpráðr, Fagrsk. 32; fá-taladr, of few words.
 tandi, f. (or ni.), elocution.
 t-byrdingr, n. =tafbyrdingr, a reckoning table containing the solar
 ur, and paschal cycles, published as an appendix to the Rb.
 t-hljóðinn, adj. listening to talk, credulous, easily swayed (not in a
 gol sense), Nj. 102, Bjarn. 21, Eg. 254.
 tti, a, m. a teller, counter, in ár-tali.
 tna-, see tala.
 t-víss, adj. wise in numbers, Rb. 448.
 tning, f. [temja], a taming, breaking, Sks. 79, Al. 119.
 TMR, tóm, tamt, adj.; [A. S. tam; Engl. tame; O. H. G. zam, etc.;
 temja]:—used in Icel. mostly in the sense of ready; þat varð tamast
 beiti askunni hafði numit, Gret. 150; allskonar leikar er tíðir ok tamir
 Karl. 482; emk-at ek tamr at samna skrókvi, Ó. H. (in a verse);
 tígumr, val-tamr, Veg-tamr, gang-tamr, ready for, used to..., Lex.
 2. =tamiðr, tame, of a colt; ílla tamr, Hm. 89; ú-tamr,
 tamed, wild. tams-vöndr, m. a taming-wand, Skm. 26.
 tandr, m., gen. tandrs =tandri, Rekst., (of a sword.)
 tandra, að, fengu þeir varla tandrat ljósit, Orkn. 208 (tendrat, v. 1.),
 cp. snabók, 1748, p. 49.
 tandr-rauðr, adj. 'fire-red,' of gold, Bar. 6, Mag. 13, Clar.
 TANDRI, a, m. [Ivar Aasen tandre, frisk som 'tandre' =fresh as
 fire cp. Germ. zünden; A. S. tyndre; Engl. tinder]:—fire, only in
 poetry, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, D. N. tandra-sel, a local name in
 vestrn Icel.
 TANGI, a, m. [A. S. tange; North. E. tang], a spit of land, a point
 reaching into the sea or river (but tunga when two rivers meet); á
 tangnum nessins, Eb. 12; er skipit kom fram fyrir tangann, Ísl. ii. 99;
 þetta tangi, see eyrr; in Icel. local names. 2. the pointed end by
 which the blade is driven into the handle; sverðit brast í tangannum,
 Vall. L. 213; lagði hún klæði um tangann ok togadi, of a knife, Bs.
 30.
 tangr, n., in the phrase, hvorki tangr né tegund, not a wbit.

TANN, m., see tönn.
 tanna, að, [tönn], to dent, Korm. (in a verse.)
 -tanna, u, f., -tanni, a, m., and -tannr, m. *toothed*; in compds,
 Grotting-tanna, slíðrug-tanni: Tanni, a pr. name, Landn.; Hildi-tannr,
 a nickname.
 tanna-, gen. pl., in compds, see tönn.
 tannari, a, m. a tusk-chisel; hann hafði í hendi knif, ok hélt á tannara,
 ok renndi þar af spánu nökkora, Ó. H. 197; ein sylfskeið ok einn tannari,
 D. N. ii. 627.
 tann-bagall, m. a crozier of walrus-tusk, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18.
 tann-belti, n. a belt of walrus-tusk (worn by a seikona), þorf. Karl.
 384.
 tann-berr, adj. 'tooth-bare,' with prominent teeth, Ld. 272.
 tann-buðkr, m. a box of walrus-tusk, Ám. 102, Pm. 17.
 tann-fé, n. a 'tooth-fee,' a gift to an infant when it cuts its first
 tooth, a custom still observed in Icel., and mentioned in Gm. 5; ek skal
 í dag heimta tannfé þitt at Sveini korungi, Fb. i. 481; þessi þræll hafði
 Hákonni verit gefinn at tannfé, Fms. i. 210; þenna grip gaf faðir minn
 mér at tannfé, Ld. 72; þat sem þau höfðu gefit Ásmundi syni þeirra í
 tannfé, D. N. ii. 364.
 tann-fjöld, f. the row of teeth, Ad. 9.
 tann-garðr, m. 'tooth-fence,' 'tooth-wall,' the row of teeth = Gr. ἔρκος
 ὀδόντων, Nj. 39, Skálda 170, Dropl. 25.
 tann-gnjóstr and tann-grisnir, m. 'tooth-gnasher,' the name of the
 goat, Edda; as a nickname, Korm.
 tann-hjölt, n. pl. a hilt of walrus-tusk, of a sword, Fms. vii. 69.
 tann-hjaltaðr, part. walrus-tooth-bitted, Fms. vii. 69.
 tann-hold, n. the tooth-flesh, gums.
 tann-kröm, f. teething pains, of infants, Féll.
 tann-lauss, adj. toothless, K. þ. K. 28, Barl. 15.
 tann-leysi, n. loss of teeth.
 tann-pína, u, f. tooth-ache.
 tann-refill, m. a 'tusk-chisel,' þjal. 8 (cp. blóð-refill).
 tann-sárr, adj. tooth-sore, from having one's teeth drawn (metaph.),
 Lv. 95, Fms. vii. 261, viii. 415, Stj. 544.
 tann-skafi, m., see skafi.
 tann-skárfi, a, m. =tann-refill, as a nickname: in a local phrase,
 tannskara-staðir, Orkn.
 tann-skeptr, adj. with handle of walrus-tusk, Fas. ii. 357.
 tann-skrin, n. walrus-tusk shrine, Vni. 105.
 tann-spjöld, n. walrus-tusk tablet, Bs. i. 874.
 tann-tafl, n. pieces of walrus-tusk, of chess, Krók. 54; t. með tafsbordi,
 D. N. ii. 255.
 tann-vara, u, f. 'tusk-ware,' i. e. walrus-tusks as an article of trade,
 Rétt. 47, Fb. iii. 445, cp. Sks. 127.
 tann-vegg, m. (?), A. A. 270.
 tann-æta, u, f. decay in the teeth.
 TAPA, að, [Swed. tapa; Dan. tabe]:—to lose, with dat.; eigi hefir
 þú tapat öryðundinni, Bs. i. 53; þar tapaði hún kambí sínum, Ld. 10;
 tapa lífi ok sæmd, Bar. 14; tapa sama sínum, MS. 4. 10. 2. to
 destroy, kill; tapa mínu lífi, to put one to death, Fms. viii. 240; biðr
 hann tapa piltinum, Fs. 145, Merl. 1. 28; tapa sveininum ok drepa hann,
 Mar.; tapa sér sjálfum, Barl. 123. II. reflex. to be lost, Fb. ii.
 391; töpuðusk þau heit öll, came to nought, Fms. v. 113; to perish,
 Clem. 26. 2. part. tapadr, lost = Lat. perditus, Barl. 133; for-
 tapadr, forlorn, N. T.
 tapar (mod. töpun), f. loss: tjón ok t., Stj.: perdition, Fms. ii. 48,
 passim in mod. usage.
 tapar-öx, f. [from the A. S. taper-æx], a small tapering axe or bal-
 berd of English workmanship, Lv. 6, Nj. 32, 179, Sturl. iii. 125, Fs.
 68, 69.
 tapit, n. [for. word], a carpet, tapestry, D. N.
 tappa, að, [Engl. tap; Germ. zapfen], to tap, draw, from a cask; t.
 mungát, Rétt. 2. 10; t. ok drekka, Norske Saml. v. 159.
 tappi, a, m. a tap, in a cask, bottle.
 tappur, m. a tapster, Rétt. 13. 3; bjór-tappur.
 tapsa, að, to tap; rétti lambit fót sinn ok tapsaði honum, Clem.
 46. 2. in mod. usage, to read hurriedly; þú miatt ekki t.
 tapsi, a, m. a nickname, Bs.
 tara, u, f. [perh. a for. word], poet. war, fight, battle, Edda (Gl.)
 tarfi, m. [Lat. taurus], a bull, Edda (Gl.); leida ku undir tarf.
 targa, u, f. [perh. a for. word; A. S. and Fr. targe], a target, small
 round shield, occurring in Kormak and Hkm. 6 (poets of the middle of the
 10th century), Nj. 144; törgu-buklari ok törgu-skjöldr, a target-shield,
 143; himin-t., the 'heaven-target,' i. e. the sun, þd.
 tarna, interj. tibi, there; tarnia er fallgett! tarnia eru ljót læti! tarnia er
 ljóta vorid, Jónas.
 tarra, að, to stretch, spread out; breiða pell á alla borgar-veggi, ok
 törrudu fyrir þeim gulli ok görsinum, Fas. i. 274.
 tas-, [etymol. uncertain]: in compds, tas-brenndr, part. quite burnt,
 daily cleansed, of silver, Norske Saml. v. 150, a. άρ. λεγ. tas-vigr,

adj. a *ḗp. λεγ.* in vera t. at e-u starfi, *quite busied* (?), Vigl. 61 new Ed., also a *ḗp. λεγ.*

tasaldi, a, m. a *tassel* (?), as a nickname, Landn. (Glúm.)

taska, u, f. [*Germ. tasche*], a *trunk, chest*, Fb. ii. 288, Fms. vi. 182, 183, vii. 95; tólf hesta klyfjanda ok töskur á, Landn. 218, Grett. 123 new Ed.; töskum þeim sem konungs-bréfin vóru í, Bs. i. 709; ef hann hittir fé sitt í örk manns eðr tösku, N. G. L. ii. 271; hestr búinn með töskum, Krók.

2. a *pouch, pocket*, *Germ. tasche*; prestar sýni önga lausung í klæða-búnaði sínum, hvárki töskur né stíkknifa, H. E. ii. 113. **töskubakr**, m. a nickname, Landn.

tasla, u, f. [*Engl. tassel*], a *tassel*, Edda ii. 494.

Tattarar, m. pl. *the Tartars*, Fms. x. 44, 56, 152, Ann. 1286; Tartara, Bs. i. 756.

TAUFR, n., the mod. form is *töfrar*, m. pl., Fas. iii. 608; [O. H. G. *zoubar*; *Germ. zauber*];—*sozcery*, also, *charms, talismans*; hann hefir með sér leynd taurf, Konr. 21 (leyndar töfrir, v. l.); skjóður-pungur, ok varðveitti hön þar í taurf sin, Þorf. Karl. 374; þinn skelmir treystir taurfrum (töfrum Ed.) móður þinnar, Fs. 166; taurf, lif, rúnar, N. G. L. iii. 286 (foot-note 2); farit eigi með taurf né lyf, . . . taurf eða með lyf eða með spár, Hb. (1865) 30, 31; hön kunnir mart í töfrum, Fas. iii. 196; spurði hvar nú væri komin taurf hennar, 202. **COMPS**: **taufra-maðr**, m. a *wizard*, Korm. 82. **tauf-maðr**, *id.*, H. E. i. 522.

taufra, að, to *enchant*, Fas. iii. 416.

TAUG, f., pl. *taugar*, MS. 623. 33, and so in mod. usage; [*A. S. teág, tige*; *Engl. tag, tie*; *Germ. tau*; *Swed. tag, etc.*];—a *string, rope*; lausa-taug, tauginni, Eg. 579; taugar-endi, . . . smægja tauginni af hálsi sér, Fms. vi. 368; tóku hestana ok lögðu taug við, Vigl. 21; taugar þær héldu, er á hálsum þeirra vóru, 623. 33; guðveitar-taug, Stj. 360. **2.** mod. *cords, strings, nerves*; hjarta-taugar, *heart-strings* (see *tág*): hence the phrase, það er góð taug í honum, *there are good fibres in him* (of feeling and character); ragr í hverja taug, a *coward in every fibre*, Fas. iii. 297; see *tog* and *tág*.

taug-rept, part. *roofed with fibre* (?), of a poor cottage, Hm. 35.

tauma, að, to *bridle*, K. Þ. K. 90; see *teyma*.

TAUMR, m. [*A. S. teām = a line of descendants*; *Engl. team*; *Germ. zaum*; *Dan. tömme*];—a *rein, bridle*; leiða hest í taumi, MS. 4. 29, Fbr. 65 new Ed.; taumr hestsins var bundinn við hæl, Fms. vi. 234; þeir bera taum á isinum, a *cord for measuring*, viii. 416; hön hafði höggorma at taumum, Edda 37; beils eðr tauma, Gþl. 359: of a ship, taumar ok stœðingar, 673. 60; ak-taumar (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 283; metaph. phrases, ljá e-n tauma, to *give it the rein*, Mar.; leysa tauma síns valds, H. E. i. 501; ganga lítt í tauma, to *go quietly in harness*, i. e. to *go straight, prove true*, Nj. 20; gékk þat lítt í tauma er hön sagði, Þorf. Karl. 380; at mér akisk þetta eigi í tauma, *id.*, Fms. xi. 121. **COMPS**: **taum-burðr**, m. = álburðr, *measuring with a line*, Gþl. 286. **taum-hest**, n. a *lead horse*, N. G. L. i. 386. **tauma-lag**, n. *the holding the reins*, Al. 6.

taur, m. pl., poet. *treasures*, Edda (Lauf.); taura týr, Korm.

Taurr, m. a local name in Sweden, Ýt. (Hkr. i. 26).

taut, n., in the phrase, koma öngu tauti við e-n, to *be unable to manage a person*, Bs. ii. 355; það verðr öngu tauti við hana komið, *she is quite unmanageable*.

tauta, að, [*Engl. toot*; *Dutch tuyten*], to *mutter, murmur in a low voice*; ekki týr yðr nú at tauta eðr tulla hann Sverri af konungdóminum, Fms. vii. 234; hvað er tú at tauta? tauta e-ð fyrir munni sér; tauta í hljóði: poet. of a stream, vatnið af heidum veltist niðr, var það að tauta giljum í, Bb.

taxti, a, m. [for. word], a *tax*.

TÁ, f., gen. *tár*, pl. *tær*, gen. *tá*, dat. *tám*; [*A. S. tã*; *Engl. toe*; *Germ. zehe*; *Swed. tã*; cp. Lat. *digitus*; *Gr. δάκτυλος*];—a *toe*; táin in mesta var miklu meiri á Ólafi enn á öðrum mönnum, Sd. 167; tána mestu, Nj. 245, Ó. H. 75; fimm tær, *id.*; tám eða hæl, Edda 42; horfa hælur í tá (gen. pl.) stað, en tær í hæl stað, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 423; standa á tá, to *stand a-tiptoe*: phrases, græða á tá og fingri, to *make money with toe and finger*, of one who grows quickly rich. **2.** *the tip of a ness*; Skaga-tá: Örvandils-tá, a *star, Rigel in Orion* (?), Edda 59.

TÁ, n. [*Swed. taa = a bye-path, walk* (= Icel. geil or tröð); *Swed. tã* also means a *sheep-walk*, in *naut-tã, fú-tã, svin-tã*, Rietz 770 b; the word also remains in *Dan. for-tov = fore-path, pavement*];—a *path, walk*, as rightly explained by N. M. Petersen in his *Nordisk Mythology*; the word is only found in the phrase, standa á tã, to *stand on the path*, Skv. 2. 21; spruttu á tã regnar iðir, . . . *sprang up on the walk*, Hðm. 1; gékk hön tregliga á tã stíja, *she moodily sat down on the walk*, Gh. 9; in prose only once, heimtúsk nú á tã enir vitrostu menn, Mork. 17, (unless 'ta' be here but a misspelling for ta(t)), see Fb. iii. 306 l. c.)

TÁG, f., pl. *tágar*, (tægr, Barl. 86), a *willow-twig*; stokk af tágum ok sefi görvan, Stj. 251: of the roots of a plant or tree, tré tekr at hníga ef höggr tág undan, Am. 69; upp at rífa þær rætr ok tægr, Barl. 86; lágu þar á tágur af hjartanu (*heart-strings*), Ó. H. 223.

tá-hreinn, adj. (qs. *tár-hreinn* ?), *quite clean*, e. g. of linen, clean from the mangle.

tá-járn, n. a '*toe-iron, fetter*, Ann. 1343.

TÁKN, n., also *teikn*, [*Ulf. taikns = σημεῖον*; *Engl. token*; *A. S. tãcen*; *Germ. zeichen*; *Dan. tegn*];—a *token, mark*; krossa ok öll heilög tákn, N. 167; at vér megim betr skilja tãkn hennar, Hom. 51: a *zodiacal sign*, Barl. 132, Stj. 15.

2. a *token, wonder*; göra mörg tãkn, to *wor wonder*, 625. 30; tãkn þau er sögð vóru frá Ólafi konungi, Fms. v. 104; tãkn hennar, Hom. 51; tãkn ok stórmerki, *passim*.

tãkna, að, to *betoken*, Fms. i. 228, vi. 202, xi. 12, Rb. 336, Barl. 57 tãkna fyrir, to *forebode*, Hom.

tãknan, f. a *betokening, significance*, Mar.

tãkn-samliga, adv. *significantly*, Stj. 110.

tãkn-samligr, adj. *significant*, Al. 117, Mar., Hom. 84.

TÁL, f., pl. *tálar*, in mod. usage neut. when sing.; *thus* dat. *tál* Pass. 33. 2; but af tál (dat. fem.), Bs. ii. (in a verse); [*A. S. tæl*; *Earl Engl. tèle*; cp. Lat. *dŕlus*; *Gr. δόλος*; the Icel. vowel is long, as denoting some contraction];—a *bait, allurements*; önga vél eðr tál Fms. v. 172; mæla tál ok hégóma, to *talk deceitfully and untruthfully*, Nj. 258; hverjum manni er tál at mæla annat, Fms. vi. (in a verse) verðr þat mörgum tál, Pass. **2.** pl. *devices*; talar ok svik er fyr hann vóru settar, Fms. x. 339; draga á talar, to *draw into a trap*, b. tray, Al. 46; to *deftaud*, eigi vil ek þik á talar draga, Grett. 112; sá e Svein konung sveik ór landi ok Tryggva-son á talar dró, Ó. T. (in verse); öngan drögum vér á talar, *we defraud none*, 2 Cor. vii. 2; verð e-m at tálum, to *betray*, Sól. 20; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 31

COMPS: **tálar-dísir**, f. pl. *false fairies*, Skv. 2. 24. **tál-gröf**, f. *pit* used as a *trap*, Sks. 425, Eluc. 34. **tál-hreinn**, m. a *decoy-rein deer*, used as a *stale or lure to catch other deer*, a *ḗp. λεγ.* in Haustl.; for this prob. is the sense; and this may have been the very Norse word that Óttarr (Ohthere) used to king Alfred, and which the king rendered into English by *stal-brãnas*; but see *hreinn*.

tál-lauss, adj. *guileless*, Merl. 2. 81; n. *tállaus*, as adverb, *forsooth, verily*, Fms. ix. (in a verse *tállaus-liga*, adv. *sincerely*, Bs. i. 170, MS. 655 xi. 4.

tál-ráð, n. *devices*, Merl. i. 24. **tál-samligr**, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. x. 30.

tál-samr, adj. *id.*, Merl. 2. 45. **tál-sigi**, a, m. a *treacherous bit*, bait, Fb. ii. 290.

tál-smuga, u, f. a *treacherous hole to slip through* opt eru tæpar tálsmugur, Hallgr.

tál-snara, u, f. a *treacherous snare*.

tálar-snara, u, f. *id.*, Bs. i. 244. **tál-vinr**, m. a *treacherous friend* (in a verse).

tála, adv. *deceivingly*; in *ú-tála*, Lex. Poët.

TÁLGA, u, f., prop. *talga*, [*Fr. tailler*, a Norman word; cp. *telgi* and *Engl. tally = a shaped stick*];—a *cutting, carving*; höggva tré tálga, bæta allri bót með tálgu ok bandi, K. Þ. K. 88; hvárki hamar högg né óxar-tálga, Stj. 563; stein-tálga, *stone-cutting*, 562. **COMPS**

tálgu-grjótt, n. [*Norse talg-stein*], a *quarry of free-stone*, Fms. v. 21; Hom. 122, D. N. iv. 82. **tálgu-knifr**, m. [*Dan. tolle-kniv*], *carving-knife*, to carve wood and walrus-tusks, usually worn in the belt (knúfr ok beltí), Korm. 144, Band. 42 new Ed., Bs. i. 330, Eb. 23; *passim*.

tálgu-öx, f. a *shaping-axe*, adze, Eb. 182, Rd. 313.

tálga, að, to *shape or carve wood*, Fas. iii. 546; see *telgja*.

tálgi, a, m. a *mason* (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

TÁLKN, n., usually in pl. *the gills of fish*, as also of *wbale-bone*; bæ eða tálkn, Grág. ii. 371, Jb. 315; fann hann tálkn ok vóru þar á runa hann brenndi tálknú allt, Eg. 566, 567; tálkn þau er vaxin eru munni honum, Sks. 135; þessir fiskar (*those wbales*) hafa hvárki töu né tálkn, 120: as a nickname, *tálkn*, Landn.: whence *Tálkna-fjórd* *id.* **COMPS**: **tálkn-fanar**, f. pl. *fan-like fringes of wbale-bone*, Fm. v. 183, Fas. ii. 518. **tálkn-keffi**, n. a *piece of wbale-bone*, Eg. 567.

tálkn-skið, n. a *splint, rod, wand of wbale-bone*, Fbr. 61, Fas. ii. 53.

tálkn-sproti, a, m. a *wand of wbale-bone*, Mag. **tálkn-stika**, u, a *cadlestick of wbale-bone*, Am. 60.

TÁLMA, að, to *bind*; tálma e-t or tálma e-m e-t; t. ferð e-s, Fm. vii. 118; t. mér þó götu, Barl. 163; t. þann inn litla geisla, 180; t. ver þeirra, Ver. 32; teifa ok t. e-t, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 146, 301, Fær. 149; framkvæmd e-s, Al. 83; hana vill tálma (to *obstruct*) neðri húsia Grannesi sem frú Magnildr gaf fyrir sál sína, D. N. i. 193. I reflex., tunga mín er tálmuð, 655 xx. 7; at samþykkt megi tálma, H. I. i. 393.

tálman, f. a *binding, obstruction*, Fas. iii. 542, Barl. 60, Stj. 286.

tálmi, a, m. a *hindrance, obstruction*; in *farar-tálmi*, see *fór*.

tál-meyra, u, f. '*toe-decay*, a disease of the toes, Fél.

táp, n. [perh. akin to *Germ. tapfer*], *piñ, pluck*; það er svo lítið tál í honum. **COMPS**: **táp-lauss**, adj. *pitiless*. **táp-maðr**, m. *brave man*. **táp-mikill**, adj. *brave*. The word is not recorded old writers.

TÁR, n., pl. *tár*, old pl. *tórr*; [*Goth. tagr*; *A. S. tãr*; *Engl. tear*; *O. H. G. zakar*; *Germ. zãbre*; *Swed. tãr*; *Dan. taare*; *Lat. lacryma*; *G. dãnpu*];—a *tear, tears*; móðug tár, *moody tears*, Gh.; fella tãr, to *let fall tears*, Stj.; tãrin hrundu, Fms. vi. 235; hrutu ór augum honum tãr þ sem því vóru lík sem hagl þat er stórt er, Glúm. 342 (cp. þá fann Páll

inn leit frá, ok stökk ór andlitinu sem hálkorn væri, Sturl. iii. 193; at berr nú þat við, faðir minn, er þér hrynja tár, Ld. 132: the instances of this word in the Sagas are rare, bearing out the remarks of Tacitus lamenta et lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt; feminis vere honestum est, viris meminisse, Germ. ch. 27, words which call mind the scene in Fær. S. ch. 7.—sveinarnir sátu á klettinum ok upp á þessi tíðendi, ok grét þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum cigi, endi, en munum lengr; víg-tár, 'war-tears,' tears boding revenge, hvat: in poets 'tears' are called the brá-regn, brá-dögg, skúrir, elma, brá, i. e. rain, dew, shower, bail of the cheeks, brows, see Edda: gold called Freyju-tár, i. e. tears of Freyja; 'tears of the wound' = blood, the tears of the sky = rain, etc., Lex. Poët.: the mod. Dan. and Swed. ge, calling a drop of wine or spirits 'en taare,' god tár, is curious. COMPS: tár-landinn, part. *blent with tears*, Fms. xi. 425. tár-eggr, -dögvaðr, adj. *tear-bedewed*, Sks. 227. tára-fall, n. a *shedding tears*, Eluc. 150. tár-fella, d, to *shed tears*, Fas. i. 264, 332. tár-felldr, adj. *weeping, tearful*, Bs. i. 876. tár-fell-3, f. a *shedding tears*, Stj. 220. tár-melti, f. a *melting into tears*, m. 9. tár-mildr, adj. *profuse of tears, apt to weep*; tár mild augu, 472 (cp. hlát-mildr). tár-stokkinn, part. *tear-besprinkled*, of eyes, Bs. i. 784, Karl. 166, Mar. rask, adj, dep. to *shed tears, weep*, Fær. 104, Fms. ii. 108, Barl. 10, 214, Bs. i. 876. rugr, adj. *tearful*. tárug-hlýra, adj. *with tearful cheeks*, Gh. 9, S. teárg-bleör.) ta, u, f. [Engl. *tear*], a *teat*, esp. a *sugar-teat* for babies; skinn-táta, in-teat. II. a pr. name, in the nursery rhyme, Táta, Táta, tu dætur þínar. tilja, u, f. a kind of *outer soles* or *socks* worn by fishermen. t, n. [tjá], in the phrase, láta e-m e-ð í t, to *grant a thing to one*; er yðr jafnan í t, it is *always free to you*, Fas. iii. 156. ÞEÐJA, teð, taddi, tatt, [tað], to *dung, manure*; akra töddu, Rm. i. t. vel garða, Am. 59; ef land verðr þá verðr tatt, Grág. ii. 341; jafnikinn akr sem hann taddi með myki hans, . . . hvar er taddan hefir, Ni. L. ii. 113. till, m. a *binder*; orða-tefill, Fas. i. 533, Gsp. 1. ÞEFTA, tef, tafði, tafit, [töf], to *binder, delay*; tefja fyrir e-m, hann taf fyrir oss hvíldina, Fms. ii. 140, Fær. 149, (Sturl. iii. 56 read kafði taf afði): freq. in mod. usage, tefðu mig ekki, *do not interrupt, disturb* me of a person when busy and wanting to be let alone. 2. reflex., egafðist, I was *delayed*. B. [Dan. *tave*], a *bitch*, an altogether different word; in Clem. 44, te hann Tý, niðir hann Njórd, he calls Ty (the god) a *bitch*; cp. grey þeir mér Freyja, in a verse in Kristni S. TELFA, d, [taf], to *play at tables* or *draughts*; tefdu í túni teitir vó, Vsp., Hkr. iii. 320; menn skulu ok eigi t. svá at þeir leggi fé við, Gr. ii. 198; konungr sat ok tefði hnettaf, Fms. vi. 29; sumir tefdu sketaf eða hnettaf eða kvátru, Konr.; tveir menn voru á heystáli ok teta, brann þar ljós, Isl. ii. 69; t. kvátru, Sturl. ii. 184; þá skildi á um tævilði Sámr bera aprt riddara er hann hafði telt í uppnám, iii. 123; meph. in the phrase, t. e-n upp, to *take one up, beat in a game of draughts*; þann veg máttu mér mest upp tefla, Ld. 42; hann hefir ykkir uppteft um fjáreidur, Bjarn. 40; ekr hart at mönnum ok eru margir þá pp tefdir, Isl. ii. 132; en sá er tefdr verðr til eyris, gjaldi konungi teflura, ok svá sá er af honum tefir, Js. 128. 2. the word is also used of dice; the early passion of the Teutons for the dice is attested by Tacit. Germ. ch. 24, cp. the story in Magn. S. ch. 49 (Orkn. 200 referring to England), as also the Icel. phrase, um lífið er að tefla, *life is on e die*, metaph. of a great emergency. II. to *weave checks* (=órða borða), of ladies' work; hón saumaði, telfði, eða vann aðrar þannorðir, Bs. i. 241. tel, in jafn-tefli, a *drawn game*. teing, f. a *playing*. teingr, m. [teffa II], a *weaving of checks*; altaris klæði meðr teingr, Am. 89, Pm. 7, 78; teflings hægendi, a *cusshion, case* of t.; teflings-ver, Vm. 109, Dipl. v. 18; sex sængr, hægindi, góðr teflingr um, D. N. i. 592 (=the mod. kniplingr.) teja, ð, see telgja. teind, f., see tigund. teja, að, to *take a long draught in drinking*; teiga mjólk. TEIGR, m., gen. teigar, Landn. 241; later teigs; acc. pl. teigu, Grág. ii. 27.—a *strip* of field or meadow-land, a *close* or *padding*; á teigum úti, est. 47; eng þat er þú kallar Graena-teig . . . selja mun ek þér teigir, Fms. vi. 103; teigr lá ónuminn, . . . þann lögðu þeir til hófs ok heits nú Hofs-teigr, Landn. 241; þeir sá at þórir reið út um teig fyrir estan fjöðr, Gullþ. 13; mæli hann sér jammikinn teig, Gpl. 355; slá þann er heitir Gull-teigr, Ísl. ii. 344; munn slöginn verða Gullteigr þann inn sama dag, ganga til teigs, gekki Gísl um teiginn ok á er þeir ætluðu at slá, . . . sem þeir væri staddir á Gullteig, 354, 55; sagði hann at jörðin ætti hálf-mánaðar-teig í Auðbrekkum-jörð ok annan hálf-mánaðar-teig á Möðruvalla-staðar-nesjum, Dipl.

v. 28; skal landeigandi gjalda teigs-verð inn fimta dag viku er sjau vikur eru af sumri, Grág. ii. 228; harðslægr var Hrisa-teigr í dag, sveinar, Ghúm.; beitu-t., úværut. 2. metaph. a *long draught of drink*; drekka stóran teig. II. local names, Teigr, Teigar-á, Landn. 241; Hof-teigr, Landn.; Hrisa-teigr, Ghúm.; Gullteigr, Ísl. ii. 344; Græni-teigr, Fms. vi. 103. COMPS: teig-skógr, m. a *measured strip of wood-land*; teigskógr ok torf-skurð í Topta-dal, Vm. 97; poët., sval-teigr, the *cold strip*, i. e. the sea; svan-teigr, the *swan-field*, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët. teig-yrki, a, m. a *field-labourer*, Róm. 290. teikn, n. [see tákn], a *token*; ek gef þér þetta teikn, Bret. 108, Mar. 2. a *sign*, N. T. passim (Matth. xii. 38, 39, xxiv. 3, 30, xxvi. 48, i Cor. i. 22, Rev. xv. 1); the mod. usage prefers teiken, the ancients the form tákn, q. v. TEIKNA, að, [see tákn], to *mark, denote*; teikna ok fyrir-benda, Stj. 87; teiknar ok merkir, 110; hvat mun þetta hafa at teikna, Þorf. Karl. 422. 2. to *beckon*; hann rétti fram öxina ok teiknaði til, at nökkurr skyldi veða at Herði, Ísl. ii. 104; t. með bendingum, Stj. 79; rétti konungr hönd sína til mín, ok teiknaði mér at ek skylda byrja honum, Fb. i. 399. 3. to *draw, paint*, mod. teiknan, f. a *beckoning*, Sks. 70, 294. teindr, part. *beaten into bars*; teint járn, Grág. (Sb.) i. 504, (Kb.) i. 250, 251. teiningr, m. the *horn-beam* or *maple*, *carpinus* or *acer*, Björn. tein-lautar, in Vellekla; see hlaut; cp. also A. S. *tân-blyta* or *tân-blytæ = a soothsayer*. TEINN, m. [Ulf. *tains = κλήμα*; Dan. *teen*, cp. Engl. *tiny*; A. S. *tân*; Engl. *toe*, in *mistle-toe*];—a *twig, sprout*, of a living tree; sem mjór teinn, Stj.; hugða ek hér í túni teina fallna, þá er ek vildig vaxna láta, rifnir með rótum, Gkv. 2. 39; hón þóttisk vera stödd í grasgardi sínum, ok taka þórn einn, óx hann svá, at þat varð teinn einn mikill, Hkr. i. 71; mistil-t., the *mistletoe*; gamban-t., a *divining wand*: of *twigs* for soothsaying, see hlaut; hrista teina, Hým. 1; hlaut-teinn, val-teinn, the *chip chosen for soothsaying*. II. a *spit*; þeir myndi smæra steikt hafa en hafa konunginn á teinum, Fms. viii. 414, v. l.; tók ek þeirra hjörta ok á teini skeikðak, Am. 80. 2. a *stake* to hang things on; hlaða síld á skip, flyti ok festi upp, ef görvir eru teinar ok ádr til búinir, N. G. L. i. 140. 3. a *stripe* in a kerchief or clothes; rauðir, bláir teinar. 4. poët., sár-teinn, a *wound-sprout*, i. e. a *sword*, Landn. (in a verse); unda-teinn, (id.); skarar-teinn = *hair*, Kormak; egg-teinar, q. v.: in pr. names, Ben-teinn, Mar-teinn. teinungr, m. a *twig, sprout*; víðar-t., Edda 37; vínviðis-t., Stj. 200 (cp. Goth. *weina-tains*). teinur, f. pl. [cp. Ulf. *tainjo = κόφινος*], a *basket, creel*, used for fishing; eigi eigi menn at leggja net um þvera á né góra teinor í eða góra garða eða ker, nema einn maðr eigi alla ána, Grág. ii. 350. teina-stæði, n. a *place where creels are put* (in a river), D. N. i. 889. tein-vöndr, m. a *wand*, Karl. 58. tein-æringr, mod. teina-hringr, m. [tíu and ár; mod. Norse *tend-ring*];—a *ten-oared boat*, Eb. 234, Fbr. 180, Orkn. 242, Vigl. 63 new Ed., Vm. 109, Gullþ. 69, Grett. 18, 175 new Ed.; cp. átt-æringr, sex-æringr. tein-ærr, adj. *ten-oared*, Ld. 292. teista, u, f., and teisti-kofa = þeista, q. v. teistinn, adj. *peevish, fretful*, Björn. teita, t, to *gladden, cheer*; hvat er mik teitir, Gísl. (in a verse); gamn-teitandi, 'vulture-cheerer', i. e. a *warrior*, Lex. Poët. teitan, f. = teiti (q. v.), Kormak; ó-teitan, *sadness*, Jd. teiti, f. *gladsomeness, joy, cheerfulness*; mæla teiti, Gh. 2; opt var í túni teiti meiri, Gkv. i. 22; ek verð at hefja þessa teiti, Fms. vii. 119; hitt er úlsidr meiri, at menn göri sér gaman, ok fíam oss últeiti nökkura, id.; leik ok teiti, *play and joy*, vii. (in a verse): poët., hugnis teiti, the *raven's cheer*, Geisli. teiti-mál, n. pl. *words of good cheer*, Kormak. teitir, n. a *gladdener, cheerer*; varg-t., úlf-t., Lex. Poët. TEITR, adj. [A. S. *tât*; mid. H. G. *zeiz = dear, beloved*], *glad, cheerful*; tefdu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp. 8; teitum jó, a *wild steed*, Hm. 89; vit skulum teitir, Hkv. i. 6; ú-teitr, *downcast*, Hým.; ein-teiti, q. v.; öl-teiti, q. v. II. Teitr, a pr. name, Landn. TEKJA, u, f. [taka], a *take, taking*; ábúð jarðar heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; *seizure, booty*, plur., miklar tekjur fjár, Fs. 14; hafa kostgrip af hverri tekju, Fms. i. 158. 2. an *income, revenue* (the king's); konungr gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, Fms. i. 7; þeir Gunnildar-synir fengu engar tekjur í þrandheimi, Hkr. i. 174; konungs-t., minni tekjur enn faðir hans hafði haft, Fms. vii. 2; in mod. usage *income*, gener., both in sing. and plur. tekt, f., qs. tekð, [taka], = *taka, bail*; njóti vátta at þat fé var í tekt (sic) fengit, N. G. L. i. 434; á-tekt, a *touching*; inn-tekt, 'intake', *income*; fyrir-tekt, til-tekt, upp-tekt, q. v. TELGJA, að, [tálga], to *shape, betw* wood or stone with adze or knife: of wood, telgja tré, N. G. L. i. 64; timbr er hann telgir, iii. 15; þó at miklir spænrir væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; sunir at fella, sunir at telgja, S s 2

some to fell the trees, some to hew them into shaps, Hkr. i. 293; síðan gókk Þorbergr til ok telgdi borðit svá at ór gengu öll skyllihöggin, 294; Arnórr telgdi þá með knífi, en tálgoxin lá þar hjá honum, Kb. 313; t. lokar-spánu af tyrví-tré, Fms. vi. 183; spánumum þeim er hann hafði telgt, Ó. H. 197; of whalebone, síðan telgði hann af rúnarnar, ... á telgðu tálkni, Eg. 566, 567; of stone, Mag. 63; af telgðu grjóti, 655 xxv. 2.

telgja, u, f. a cutter; in tré-telgja, a wood-cutter.

TELJA, pres. tel, telr, tel, pl. teljum, telit, telja; pret. talði and taldi, pl. töldu; subj. telði; imperat. tel, teldu; part. taldir, taldr, and talinn; neut. older form talt, then talid; plur. neut. talid, Gh. 20; thus in Edda i. 401, v. l. 22, all forms occur, told, taulld, i. e. töld, talin, see also the references below: with pron. suff. tel-k, Stor. 22; neg. suff. telr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 178: [A.S. *tellan, telian*; Engl. *tell*; Dan. *tælle*; Germ. *zählen*.]

B. To tell, count, number; árum at telja, Vsp. 6; nú hefi ek dverga talda, 12; meðan teljum hans ætt til goða, Ht., Vsp. 14; talði aura, Skv. 3. 37; t. fó í haga, skalat fyl telja, Grág. ii. 258; kyn sítal úmögum fé t., K. þ. K. 142; t. ætt e-s, Mar.; töldu margir kyn sítal til hans, Ld. 12; sá maðr talði frændsemi, telja knérnum, ... ef maðr telr rangt, Grág. i. 28; taldir til arfs, 172; taldir, Edda i. 482; þótt þú eigir frændsemi at t. við mik, Nj. 42; t. sér e-t, to claim; Þórarinn krókr taldi sér dalinn, Gullþ. 4; þá taldi hann til ríkis, Fb. ii. 70.

II. to tell, say, mention; ef it betra telk, Stor.; fyr telja (Dan. *fortælle*) fornsþjöll, Vsp. 1; telja böf af trega, ... t. móðug spjöll, ... traudmál talid, ... trefgrf um talid, to tell a woful tale, Og. 12, Gh. I, 9, 21; t. tíva fyr fyrða löbi, to tell tales of the gods before men, Hm. 160; to call, say, þat tel ek undr, Ýt.; hann taldi litla sína fýsi at róa lengra, he said be had little mind for roving farther, Hym. 20; taldi honum happ ef ..., Am. 87; lífs tel ek ván önga, 88; as a law term in pleading in court, tel ek (I declare) hann eiga at verða um sök þá sekan, Nj. 229; tel ek hann af sök þeirri sekjan fjörbaugs-mann, Grág. i. 365, 366; eigi síðarr enn nú er talid, told, 18; þá taldi Þódr Gellir tölu um at Lögbergi, ... ok taldi hvat honum varð fyrir, údr ..., then Thord Gellir spoke at length on the Law-bill, and told how much trouble it cost him, ere ..., Jb. 8.

2. to talk, speak; Skeggi kvad engan mann t. af sér þat er hann ætti, talk it from him, talk him out of his own property, Grett. 93 A; telr hann merkiliga tölu, preached a remarkable sermon, Bs. i. 465; fær Þorus talt huggin í þá, he put courage into them by his speech, Al. 142; taldi hann honum allt hversu hann kom þangat, Str. 10; Sauslus taldi á mót Gyðingum, spoke against the Jews, 656 C. 13; Gyðingar töldu í gegn Páli, 15; Guð, sá er svá telr (tölr Cod.) ' gefit allt' ..., Blas. 43; tjá ok telja, Fms. ii. 157.

III. with prepp.; telja af, to dissuade, Eg. 765; telja at e-u, to blame, find fault with, object to, Fms. i. 35, x. 38, Eg. 252, Nj. 66; t. á e-n, to charge (átöldr); með því at hvárir-veggi telu nökkut á aðra, Fms. x. 28; þeir þóttusk mikitt eiga at telja á við Dani, 50, Nj. 26; er talid einlát á hendr honum, he is charged with 'einlát', Grág. i. 178, Ld. 282; t. fram, to tell out, count out; t. kvíð fram, Grág. i. 53; t. vætti fram, Nj. 233; t. eptir, to grudge, Fms. ii. 150 (eptir-töldr): t. ofan, to dissuade, xi. 11; t. upp, to tell up, enumerate, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 21, 80; t. fyr, to tell, narrate, record (Dan. *fortælle*), Vsp. 1; t. fyrir e-m, to persuade (fór-töldr), Nj. 160; t. trú fyrir e-m, to preach the gospel for one, 623. 28, 656 C. 19; t. til, to claim, Eg. 338, Fms. xi. 388; t. til við e-n, to count, plead; á ek hvárki at t. til við þik megrðir né frændsemi, Nj. 213; skaltú til telja skatna marga, Hdl.: t. um e-t, langt es um þat at telja, 'tis a long tale to tell, 655 xiii. A. 2; t. um fyrir e-m, to persuade, Fms. xi. 105; t. við, to speak against, Greg. 29.

IV. the naut. term, telja fyrir vindi, to be going well through the water, of a ship, but only in the pret.; var byrr góðr ok töldu (tolþo Cod.) snekkjurnar ekki lengi fyrir vindi, the wind was fair, and the smaeks were making good way, Ó. H. 104; töldu snekkjurnar ekki lengi fjörðinn fyrir vindinum, Fms. iv. 237, l. c.; skipin voru órskreid ok töldu vel fyrir vindinum, the ships were fast, and went well before the wind, i. 100; töldu snekkjurnar skjótt fyrir vindinum, Orkn. 412; the phrase is now obsolete, but an analogy is found in lesa (lesa ..., esp. as in the phrase lesa hafit, Fs. 28).

V. reflex., telsk saman frændsemi þeirra, they prove to be relations, N. G. L. i. 350; ekki var ek hér til með þjófum talin, Fms. vi. 106; em ek eigi ráðspakr taldir, Skv. 1; þú munt taldir ættar-spillir, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); telsk með dugandi mönnum, Fms. xi. 270; í Bjarkna-málum eru töld (töld Kb. erroneously) mörg gulls heiti, Edda i. 400, v. l. 22; engi fær talt með tungu, Líkn.; nú hefi ek talt tíu landreka, Fb. ii. 524 (in a verse); er þat enn útal (untold) at ..., Fms. vi. 222; svá mikitt sem til telsk, in proportion (til-tala), Grág. i. 270; þat telsk svá til, it turns out, of accounts; telsk undan, to excuse oneself, decline, Fms. iii. 109, x. 99, Nj. 200.

2. to say of oneself; teljumk ek nú aðili at sök þeirri, Grág. i. 365, 366; taldisk eigi vita sér van verka-manna, told that he knew of none, Edda 48; telsk mér þat helzt í hug (Lat. *animam inducere*), Eg. 521; þat taldisk lengstum í huginn at hugsa, ef ..., Ó. H. 195; þeir töldusk illa við komnr, 51.

3. part., talid silfr, counted silver, i. e. the wadmál-standard, opp. to vegit, Grág. i. 500; ú-taldr, untold, uncounted; van-talid, of-talid.

teljandi, part. a letter, counter, Grág. i. 30.

telpa, u, f. a girl, = stelpa, by liping and dropping the s, Piltr og Stú 9, freq. so in popular usage, for stelpa sounds too harshly; litla telþiddu telpuna að koma.

TEMJJA, tem, pret. tamði; subj. temði; imperat. tem, temdú; p. tamidr, tamdr, taminn: [Ulf. *temjan* = *δαμῶν*; A. S. *temjan*; Engl. *tan* O. H. G. *zemen*; Germ. *tāmen*; Dan. *tæmme*; Swed. *tämja*; Lat. *mare*; Gr. *δαμῶν*];—to tame, break, of a steed; vel taminn, illa tami öxn nam at temja, Rm. 19; tams vendi ek þik drep, en ek þik t. m. Skm. 26; t. sterkustu flugdreka, Sks.; Kjalarr tamdi mára, Skálda a verse); hross ú-tamit ... hrossit ú-tamda, Sd. 177; ó-tömdum, 94.

2. temja e-n við e-t, to break or train one with a thing sik við íþróttir, Hkr. iii. 283; hann átti hrafaða tvá er hann hafði ta við mál, i. 11; völdu menn at affi ok tömdu við skaplyndi sitt, Eg. t. sik við hesta, Stj. 409; lítt hefi ek tamit mik til leika, Ld. 196; þik til, hversu ..., Sks. 371; t. sér e-t, to exercise; t. sér leika, K. t. sér íþróttir, id.

temja, u, f., in ó-temja, an unbroken colt.

tempra, að, [Lat.], to temper, moderate, Rb. 440; t. úspaka í hirting, Gpl. (pref. xi); t. reiði sína, Al. 43; tempra dóma ok gre milli lærdómsins ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 724; t. skaplyndi sitt, Fms. xi. part. tempraðr, temperate, mild, Sks. 196. 2. to temper, blend; temj við mjólk ... tempraðr við hunang, Fr. 473; tempraðr sín tár með l. tárur, Bs. i. 243.

tempran, f. a tempering, Stj. 68, 91, Stat. 233; tempranar-laust, temperately, Th. 77.

TEMPS, f. the River Thames; Tempsar bakki, -síða, -minni, the b. mouth of the T., O. H. L. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 195.

temsa, að, [=tempsa?], to eat slowly and reluctantly, of da children; þú temsar, því ertu að tempsa með matinn?

ténaðr, n. a help; see ténaðr.

TENDRA, að, [tendr; Dan. *tænde*; Swed. *tända*; cp. A. S. *tynd*, Engl. *tinder*; cp. Germ. *tinder*];—to make a fire, light; t. ljós, Stur 67, Orkn. 208, v. l.; t. kerti, Hkr. i. 283, Fms. viii. 56; t. eld, i. 2 Hallfréðr sló eld ok tendradisk eigi skjótt, ii. 82; vóru þá ljós tendruð, iii. 139; tendra sinn hug, Bs. i. 238; kveykt eða tendrad, M. tendrad með eðri, upp tendrandisk, id.

tengðir, f. pl. 'bonds', affinity; as a law phrase this word displ. the old heathen sifjar, q. v.; réttur at tengðum, Grág. i. 191; fyrir ter sakir, Nj. 177; var honum efling at tengðum við Myra-menn, Ld. binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap eptir því sem tengðir þeirra voru Fms. iv. 295; hann batir við þá tengðir, Eb. 4; ná-tengðir. com

tengða-faðir, m. a father-in-law. tengða-lið, n. relations by aff. Al. 45.

tengða-menn, m. pl. = tengðalið; frændr ok tengðam Fms. i. 203, Ld. 104. tengða-móðir, f. a mother-in-law. tengs

ystir, f. a sister-in-law.

tenging, f. a joining, Mork. 138 (points of meeting); sam-teng conjunction.

TENGJA, ð, [cp. tǫng], to fasten, tie together; hann lét t. skíp hvert fram af stafni annars, Fms. i. 157; viðum er þeir tengðu útar vegin, Bs. i. 392; t. to the ships together in battle, þat var þá síðvini er n börúsk á skipum, at tengja skyldi skipin ok berjask um stafna, Hl. 85; þar sem konungarnir höfðu barizt ok tengd voru flest skipin sat Fms. vi. 319; tengir saman skipin, ok búi menn sik til bardaga, ii.; heimti skip sín saman ok sé búnir við at tengja, Ó. H. 38; saman ter to knit together, 656 B. 7; sem tengjask saman á fituglum, Sks. 39 Ed.; eigi varði oss, at ér munduð þetta mál þannig tengja til vár, nec us thus, mix us up with this case, Fms. xi. 54.

tengdr, bound in affinity, Fms. v. 345; ná-tengdr.

tengsl, n. pl. the ropes or fastenings by which ships were bound together during battle, Fms. vii. 259; þeir lögðu hvern aptan skíp tengsl, Orkn. 418; höggva tengslin á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; n þar eigi fram komask fyrir skipum þeim er lágu í tengslum, vi.; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, vii. 259.

tengslur, f. pl. = tengsl; eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengslur séð l. Grett. 119.

tenningr, later teningr, m. [Dan. *tenning* is a corrupt form, for word is no doubt from *tönn* = a tooth, tusk, the dice being mad walrus-tusk];—a die; tenninginn, tenningunum, Ó. H. 90; tenning Orkn. 200; teningr, tafl ok ten[n]inga kast, Sks. 436 B; dufla eðr ten[n]ingum um penninga, N. G. L. ii. 165; kasta til tenningum, Stú 159, Fb. ii. 174, (where it is spelt tenningana l. 7, tenningunum tel[n]ingum l. 5.)

tenntr, part. toothed, Lat. *dentatus*, Al. 173, Sks. 121, Fas. iii.; smá-t., with small teeth; skögul-t., with a dog-tooth; hvít-t., white-tooth; tepet, n. [for word], a carpet, D. N.

teppa, t, [tappi], to confine, enclose, shut in; vildi eigi láta teppa þar, Rd. 303; ok teppir oss inni, Stj. 526; teppa eyrun á hesti, to the ears, Karl. 282; vera inni tepptr í váginum, Fms. xi. 63; tepp inni í dölunum, viii. 60.

2. to close, stop, bar; teppa e-m stí stop the way for one, Al. 20.

teppa, u, f. *an obstruction*; medic., andar-teppa, 'breath-stoppage,' *croup* (r. la grippe); tíða-t., *stoppage of menstruation*.
teppi-maðr, m. *an impedier*, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1845) 168.
tepra, u, f. *dimness, faintness*; augna-t. **tepru-legr**, adj. *foppish*.
termin, m. [for. word; Lat. *terminus*], *a term*, Stj., Rb. (a comput. m).
terminera, að, *to limit*, Stj. 148.
terra, ð, = tarra (q. v.), *to stretch out*, Dan. *spile ud*; terra fingr, lætr; mtr fingr að terra | þá tekr sjón að þverra, Hallgr.
tertía, u, f., mathem. [for. word; Lat. *tertia*], *a part of a second*, Rb.: *third part*, 625, 177.
testament, n. [for. word; Lat. *testamentum*], *a bequest, will*, Bs. i. 8; bequests were an innovation from the Roman law, for as Tacitus says—heredes successoresque sui cuique liberi, et 'nullum testamentum,' 20; the ancient Northern law knows no 'last will,' yet cp. Eg. ch. II. eccl. *the Testament*, N. T., Vidal.
teit, n. (see *töturn*), Skíða R. and in mod. usage.
texti, a, m. [mid. Lat. *textus*], *an evangelistary, the four Gospels*, in a dý cover, silver, gold, ivory, as church property; smíða texta tvá niðiliga ok kaleik, Bs. i. 872; textar fjórir með silfr ok einn með tönn, bl. iii. 4; þetta í bókum, messu-bók, texti, legendu-bók, Am. 29; tta, graduale, Vm. 117; texta-dúkr, 52; texta-silfr, D. N. ii. 16; texta sld, 136, Am. 55. 2. *a text, context*, Stj. 25, D. N.
teyða, u, f. *a vile, wicked person* (abuse), Edda i. 532; cp. *tuddi*.
teygja, n. *a bait*, Fær. 254.
teygja-ligr, adj. *seductive, tempting*, Bs. i. 372.
teygja, f. *an enticement, temptation*, Bs. i. 372, Fms. i. 304, MS. 68 (spelt *tægning*).
TEYGJA, ð, with neg. suff., imperat. *teygja-at* and *teygja-at-u*, *draw* (not, Sdm., Hm. [referring to a lost strong verb, tjúga-, taug-, of which of the part. toginn remains; cp. Engl. *tug*]:—*to stretch out, draw*; *teygja* þinn, ... *teyg þik sem mest*, Fas. iii. 488; síðan lætr hann teygja, Fs. i. 1; teygja sig, *to stretch one's limbs*; or, *teygjast sundr og saman, to be like a worm*. 2. *to spread out dough* into a loaf or flat cake (mod. fletja braud); þeir kváðusk vilja at hón teygði braud, en þ mundu baka á eptir, Fas. i. 244. 3. *to draw out*; *teygja* (d. tægja) ull, *to card wool*; ófu ok teygðu, of the wind and the wes, Edda (in a verse), the metaphor is from wool-dressing. II. *to draw, allure*; *teygjattu þér at kossi konur*, Sdm. 28, 32, H. 101, 116, 121; sá er þaðan teygir eða t. lætr, N. G. L. i. 148; teyr Loki Íðunn út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkurn, Edda 46; teygir hann þann á brott með sér, Nj. 114; t. Herjólf út, Rd. 265; er hann hafi teygt Kálf vestan um haf, Fms. vi. 295; t. tíkr at solli, Hkv. i. 1; t. e-n til hlyðni, Fms. ii. 33; ef þú fær teygt af honum sverðit þat hann gráti eigi, iv. 37; teyja (sic) hann þangat með fám skipum, Bl. x. 341; t. til þessarar gildru, Bs. i. 372; hann teygir en neyðir ei Hom. (St.); t. til e-s, *to draw towards, contribute to a thing*; varð þá þó mjök at teyja til (fremr týgja?) ok mart stórt at vinna ádr við teygjum um trúna, Fms. x. 322; hugdumk ek með þessu til teygja at vér meim fríð ok náðir hafa, D. N. vi. 69. For the phrase, *teygja* þá, see tönn, tjá (B. I. 2).
teyma, ð, [taumr], *to lead by the rein*, Sól. 55; teyma hest, freq. in mod. usage.
teygja, að, [akin to *tapsa*?], *to trip, move the feet quickly*; lætrnir tífuðu þén vant var, Od. xxiii. (begin.); tífadisk þú þegar saman fénaðrinn, *beep hastily flocked together*, Stj. 458.
teygja, a, m., poet. *a king*; see *tyggi*.
TEIGI, n. [O. H. G. *zēg = a charge*], *a charge*; only in the phrases, *man í tígu nema þú, none can be charged but thou, there is no question of thy but thee*; kalla ek þar öngan man annan í tígu til at eiga þenna veid með mér enn yör, konungr, Jónsv. 6 (cp. Fms. xi. 53, wrongly spelt *teyg*); er þar þó enginn í tígu til, nema þú, at vera faðir at barni því er kóng með, Fas. ii. 235; at hóu væri með barni, ok er þar engi maðr til nema ek, Fb. i. 136; spurði hverr ætti (sveininn) með heinni,— þó sagði at þar var engi maðr í tígu til nema Haraldr konungr, 157: those instances of paternity; so also, það eru tveir í tígu, *there are two suspected*.
TEIGN-BORINN, part. of noble birth, Eg. 343, Mar.
TEIGN, adj. [tígninn and tígnur are kindred words, so that tígninn means notable, marked]:—*big-born, of big estate, of a king's earl*; Uppsvia-ætt er tígnust er á Norðrlöndum, þvíat sú ætt er frá goðunum sjálfum, Ó. H. 87; er þeir mundi þrjú hundruð vetra, tígnir mundi vera í ætt hans kona er ú-tígninn maðr ..., Edda 104; tígnir mælti, far þú vel, vitr maðr ertú ok síðugr ok kannst vel at vera tígnum mönnum, Ó. H. 66; þá sagði Ólafur konungr, vel kannú at með tígnum mönnum, Sighvatr, Fb. ii. 112; lítt nýt ek þess þá, tígnón, at ek em konungs-dóttir, ef mik skal gipta ú-tígnum manni, ... at tígða ek, segir hann (the king), at ek munda hafa vald at göra þann mann hér í landi sem ek vil, Fms. ii. 298; höll skipat með enum tígnum mönnum, Þiðr. 319; tígninn at metordum, 655 x. 2; göra tígnna mun hvárt er tígninn eða ú-tígninn, Eg. 351; öllum gaf

hann þeim nökkurn grip, þeim stærri er tígnari vóru, Fms. vi. 181; segir sér torfenginn slíkan mann ú-tígninn sem Kjartan var, Ld. 189; nú er þess engi ván, at ek giptumik ú-tígnum manni ... nú vill hón eigi eiga ú-tígninn mann, þá meguð ér gefa mér tígnar-nafn, hefi ek til þess ætt, at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289; in tígna, a nickname, Orkn.
tígl, n. [Lat. *tegula*], *a tile, brick*; at tíglíuu ... meðr tíglit, Stj. 46; elta leir ok göra tígl, 247; steikja tíglit, 263; þeir höfðu tígl fyrir grjóf, Al. 29; see *tígull*. COMPS: *tígl-grjóf*, n. 'tile-grit,' *tiles or bricks used as stones*, Stj. 264. *tígl-görð*, f. *brick-making*, Stj. 264. *tígl-hús*, n. *a tile-house*, D. N. ii. 27 (Norse deed of 1290); *tíglhústópt*, N. G. L. ii. 483 (A. D. 1277). *tígl-ker*, n. *an earthen pot*, Mar. *tígl-ofn*, m. *a tile-oven*, D. N. i. 241 (deed of 1336); see *ofn*. *tígl-veggr*, m. *a tile-wall*, Stj. 612, Al. 86.
tígla, að, *to reimburse, refund*, of small sums; ok skalat bóandanum tígla þat, Grág. i. 156; ok skal bóandinn tígla honum ef þá er liross þat verri en þá er hann tók við, 435; *to dole out*, of food or drink, opt er tíglat baulum töðum, Hallgr.: *tígladu e-u í hanu*!
tígn, f. *the state of being big-born, bigbness*; taka af honum (the earl) tígna, Eg. 271; með mikilli tígn ok virðingu, Fms. xi. 88; eptir tígn virðleiks, Hom. 29; kyns tígn, *birth, rank*, Greg. 64; fyrir tígnar sakir varrár (of a king), Nj. 6; tígn þín, *your bigbness*, 655 xxviii. 2; há-tígn, *majesty*, (mod.) COMPS: *tígnar-bragð*, n. *rendering of Lat. reverentia*, Al. 70. *tígnar-dregill*, n. *rendering of Lat. vitta*, Bret. ch. 7. *tígnar-klæði*, n. pl. *princely robes, robes of state*, Nj. 6, Ó. H. 50, Stj. 306. *tígnar-kóróna*, u, f. *a prince's crown, diadem*, Stj. 495, Karl. 217. *tígnar-lauss*, adj. = ú-tígninn, Fms. vi. 93. *tígnar-maðr*, m. = tígninn maðr, Fms. v. 5. *tígnar-mark*, n. *a mark of bigb rank*, Stj. 306. *tígnar-nafn*, n. *bigb rank*; t. at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289, cp. i. 53, 61, vii. 119; tígnar-nöfn svá sem konungs nafn eðr nafn jarls, Edda 104. *tígnar-skrúð*, n. = tígnar-klæði, Þiðr. 118, Hom. 131. *tígnar-stóll*, m. *a chair of state, a throne*, Fr. 113. *tígnar-svipr*, m. *an air of bigbness, royal countenance*, Fas. ii. 475. *tígnar-sæti*, n. *a seat of honour, bigb seat*, Stj. 551, 561.
tígna, að, *to worship, honour*; t. sik konungs-nafni, *to assume a king's name*, Fms. x. 387; skal ek þau aldri tígna, *I shall never worship them* (the gods), i. 98; t. líkneskjur, Barl. 171. 2. reflex. *to be glorified, exalted*, Bs. i. 141, Fms. x. 177; tígnadr veldi ok virðingu, Magu. 434; af-tígna and an-tígna (qs. and-tígna), *to depreciate*.
TIGR, *tegr*, also *tögr, togr, tigr*, m., gen. *tigar*, pl. *tígr*, acc. *tígu* (tögu, tugu), later *tígi*, Band. 36, Fb. iii. 578; [a Goth. *tigus* is suggested by the adj. *-tígus*; A. S. *tig, teg*; O. H. G. *zie, zuc*; Germ. *zebu*; Dan. *ty*; Engl. *ten*.]
A. A ten, decade. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons had no indeclinable numeral adjectives from twenty to a hundred; the word *tigr* (like *hundráð* and *þúsund*) being a regular substantive. The ancient way of counting is therefore complex and curious; e. g. forty-one was called 'four tens and one,' or 'one of the fifth decade,' forty-eight was called 'four tens and eight,' or by counting back, 'five tens short of two,' cp. the Lat. *un-de-viginti, duo-de-triginta*: forty-five was called 'half the fifth ten,' and so on, as will best be seen from the references below; and so it goes on to 'one hundred and twenty,' for in Iceland a hundred means the duodecimal hundred. In the 14th century (in deeds) 'tigr' began to lose its character of a substantive, e. g. þrjátígr, fimtígr, ..., or þrjátígi, fimtígi (used indecl.), whence at last came the mod. þrjátíu, fjórátíu, fimtíu ..., the tíu being a contracted form from the acc. pl. tígu. At the same time *hundráð* and *þúsund* became indecl. adjectives, e. g. þrjátíu, þrjúhundruð, þrjúþúsund skipum, for the old þrem tígum hundruðum, þúsundum skipa.
B. REFERENCES: þessi vetr fylldi annan tög aldrs Magnús konungs, *this winter completed the second ten, i. e. the twentieth year, of king Magnus's life*, Fms. vi. 90; þat skipti tögum, *it amounted to tens, several* teg, ii. 32; þrjá tígu manna, *three tens of men*, Eg. 41; á þrem tígum daga, *on three tens of days*, 656 A. ii. 14; þrjú tígr hundrada, Dipl. v. 2; níu tígu manna, Eg. 62; þrettán tígi aura, Band. 36; nær fjórum tígum faðna töðu, *well-nigh four tens of fatboms, i. e. forty*, Dipl. v. 18; fjóra togo dægra, 655 iii. 3; sex togu hundrada, D. I. i. 350; sex tígr manna, Grág. ii. 104; sex tígr þúsunda manna, Post.; sex tígu hundrada, *six tens of hundreds, i. e. sixty hundred, i. e. six thousand*, Orkn. 416 old Ed.; tíu tígr manna, *ten tens of men, i. e. one hundred*, Nj. 191; tíu tígo fjár, K. þ. K. 140; tíu tígum ásuðar, *a hundred sheep*, Dipl. v. 19; tíu tegu bæja, Fms. viii. 203; ellífu tígr vatta skreidar, *eleven tens, i. e. one hundred and ten*, 655 iii. 4; even, þrettán tígi aura, *thirteen tens, i. e. one hundred and thirty*, Band. 36; fimtán tígum sinna, *fifteen tens, i. e. one hundred and fifty*, Dipl. ii. 14; repeating, fjóra tígi vetra ok fjóra vetr, *four tens of winters and four winters, i. e. forty-four years*, Ó. H. (pref.); með tveim skipum ok átta togum skipa, Fms. x. 394; sex tígi vetra ok fjóra vetr, Ó. H. (pref.); þrjú tígi ára ok sex ár, *three tens of years and six years*, Bs. i. 30; eitt skip ok sjau tígu skipa, i. e. *seventy-one*, Fms. x. 344; hálfan fjórða tög vetra, *half the fourth decade, i. e. thirty-five*, vi. 430; hálfan fjórða tög skipa, i. 76:

hálf fimti tugar kúgilda, *half the fifth decade*, i. e. *forty-five*, Dipl. v. 18; hálf þrjú tög manna, Ísl. ii. 387, Ld. 292; hálfir áttí tög kirkna, *seventy-five*, Clem.; á einu ári ins fimmta tigar konungdóms Hákonar, *on the first year of the fifth ten*, i. e. *forty-first*, Sturl. iii. 308; hann hafði vetr ens setta tigar, *one winter of the sixth ten*, i. e. *fifty-one*, Fms. ix. 534; á öðru ári ens fjórða tigar, i. 67; á önnur vetr ens fjórða tigar konungdóms hans, Fms. x. 33, Bs. i. 74; fjóra vetr ens tíunda tegar, Ó. H. (pref.); sex ens fjórða tigar, i. e. *thirty-six*, Thorodd; vikur tvær ens setta tugar, i. e. *fifty-two*, Fb. 7; hann hafði sjau vetr ens sjaunda tigar, i. e. *sixty-seven*, Ld. 330; á enum sjaunda vetri ens sjaunda tugar aldri síns, Eb. 125 new Ed.; á enum setta vetri ens átta tugar aldri síns, Sturl. ii. 187; þorkell hafði átta vetr ens fimta tigar þá er hann druknaði, i. e. *forty-eight*, Ld. 326; átta dagar ens níunda tegar, i. e. *eighty-two*, 1812. 49; átta ardur ens fimta tigar, Grág. ii. 144; á níunda ári ens sjaunda tigar ens tíunda hundráðs, *in the ninth year of the seventh ten of the tenth hundred* (i. e. 969 A. D.), Fms. i. 67; þá var Egill á níunda tigi, *then was Egil in the ninth ten (between eighty and ninety years of age)*, Eg. 764; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, *one year short of four tens*, i. e. *thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. 1.; lítið fátt í fimmm tigi vetri, iii. 60; einu ári fátt í fimmm tigi, i. e. *forty-nine*, . . . vetri einum fátt í níu tigi ára gamall, i. e. *aged eighty-nine*, Fb. iii. 578; curious is the phrase, af-tig gamall, = Lat. *unde-viginti, aged 'lacking twenty'*, i. e. *nineteen years old*, Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); the context and chronology show that this is the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. s. v. afstigr: níu tigr ok tvau ár (elliptically dropping gen. ára), Dipl. v. 3; whence lastly as adj., þrítigir álnir (sic) léreptis, id.; fjöre-tiger manns, Bs. i. 867. As this method was somewhat unwieldy, the counting by twenty was also resorted to, cp. Gramm. xxi, sex merkr ok tuttugu; spærir þrjár ok tuttugu, . . . sjautján merkr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 874 (Laur. S.), or the word tigr was altogether discarded, and replaced by skor or sneis (Engl. *score*, Dan. *sneis*). As in vellums the numbers are mostly represented by Roman figures, and abbreviations used, the editions cannot in these cases be implicitly relied on; the same is the case with old texts preserved in mod. paper transcripts.

-tigr, -tögr, -togr, -tugr, adj. (the mod. form is **-tugr**), only in compds, tvi-tugr, þrjú-tugr, fer-tugr, fim-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr (then átt-ræðr, níu-ræðr, tíu-ræðr, tólf-ræðr) = *twenty, thirty . . . years old*, or *measuring twenty . . .*; so also, hálf-þrítugr, hálf-fertugr, hálf-fimmtugr, hálf-sjautugr, áged, *measuring half the third, fourth . . . seventh ten*, i. e. *twenty-five, thirty-five, . . . sixty-five*; var honum vetri fátt í hálf-fimmtug, *five tens minus one*, i. e. *forty-nine*, Grett. 186 new Ed.; skorti þrjú vetr á fimmtug at aldri, i. e. *forty-seven*, Bs. i. 74; tveim vetrum meirr enn þrítug, 30; þá skorti hann vetr á þrítugan . . . fimmtugan, i. e. *aged twenty-nine . . ., forty-nine*, Sturl. iii. 308; þá var hann vetri meirr enn hálf-fertugr, i. e. *thirty-six*, Bs. i. 79.

tigu-liga, adv. *nobly, princely*; þeir létu t. yfir sér, Hkr. i. 213; taka t. við, Fms. xi. 341; klæddr tigurliga, Barl. 35.

tigu-ligr, adj. (tígurligr, Fms. vii. l. c., Barl. 35), *lordly, princely*; t. forvista, Fms. x. 273; tíguligr síðir, Magn. 434; inn tíguligi maðr, Ó. H. 241; í hinu tíguligstu yfirlæti, Bs. i. 130; herliga mann né tígur-ligra, Fms. vii. 60; tígurliqt borð, Barl. 35; at engi hefði sét fegra mann eðr tígurligra sýnum, Fms. vi. 438; tígurliqt ok tillystliqt, Stj. 417.

tigull (proncd. tígull), m. = tigl; q. v. 2. metaph. *any tile-formed thing, a square*: in cards, *the diamond (Dan. ruder)*, tígul-myndaðr, *tile-shaped*; the deigul-mór (q. v.) is a corruption from tígul-mór = *'tile-clay'*.

tigund, f., older and better form than **tegund**, see below; [akin to tignn, tign]—*a kind, sort, species*; at hverr sé mundang-maðr í þeirri tigund (*condition of life*) sem hann er í skipaðr, Sks. 496 B; hverrar stéttar ok tegundar sem hann er, H. E. i. 432; stéttar eðr tigundar, D. N. ii. 504; þau orð er þeirra tigund hæfi (where *tigund* is = tign), Sks. 432 B; hversu menn skulu landnámm taka hverr í sína tigund, N. G. L. i. 239; rakkar tveir . . . eigi þóttusk menn sét hafa slíkar górsimar í þeirri tegund, Fas. iii. 45: the phrase, ekki tegund, *not a unit*; ágætastir hlutir, hverr í sinni tegund, Fms. ii. 285; ætla ættir sínar hverr í sínu kyni ok tigund, Sks. 12 new Ed.; sjau þau er æt eru af tegund, Ver. 8; hann gleymir svá sinnar tegundar (*sex*) ok náttúru-ligs eðlis, Stj. 78.

tiktúra, u, f. a *whim*.

TIL, prep. with gen. As to this particle, the two branches of the Teutonic family vary: all the South Teut., including the Goth., present the form without the final *l*; Goth. *du* (qs. *tu*) = *πρός, eis*; A. S., Hel., Old Fris. *te, to*; North. E. *te*; Engl. *to*; Dutch *te, toe*; O. H. G. *zi, za, zuo*; Germ. *zu*; Old Frank. *to, te, ti*; while the Northerners add the *l*, as Dan., Swed., North. E. and Scot. *til*; the Swedes double the *l*, *till*. That *til* is the truer form is seen from rhymes, *tíl vilja*, Vigl.: on the other hand, mod. provinc. Norse and Swedish drop the *l*, thus *te*, Ivar Aasen, Rietz. The Engl. uses both forms, *to*, of place, *till*, of time, of which the latter is no doubt borrowed from the Norse or Danish: *til = to* is quite common still in Cumberland and other North. E. counties, *'to gang til Carlisle'*, etc.; a single instance of the form *tíl* is said to exist in an old Northumbrian vellum. Both forms, *to* and *til*, are, we

believe, identical, the latter being a compound particle, *ti-l*, althou the origin of the *l* has not as yet been made out. The uncompound particle *ti-* is not entirely unknown in the Scandinavian, for it has been preserved in the compds mikils-ti, hölz-ti, unz-t, qq. v. Partic. even brief monosyllabic ones, often turn out to be compds, as e. g. (conj.), or the suffixed verbal negative; the prep. 'til' therefore is more akin to the Germ. noun *ziel* than is 'ok' (*and*) to *ok* (*a yok*, the apparent similarity in sense is in both cases merely accidental).

A. *To*, with gen., also used elliptically or as an adverb; þjé e-m til sín, Eg. 140; til kirkju, Nj. 209; koma til boðs, 50; gar til búðar, Grág. i. 31; ríða til skips, Ísl. ii. 192; leida til skú Ld. 74; til Íslands, Nj. 10; ríða til Norðráðals, ok svá til Hróf fjarðar ok til Laxárdals, 32; koma til Noregs, 121; hann fór Ólafs á Dröngum, til Gests í Haga, Landn. 154; sækja giptu til Fms. v. 154: adding direction, austr, vestr, suðr . . . út, inn, upp, frá norðr til þrándheims, austr til Danmerkr, vestr til Englands, suðr Björgynjar, etc., passim; út til, inn til, Landn. 140; heim til, Fms. 382; upp til borgar; neðan til knjá, Nj. 209. 2. with verbs, *towards*; leíða, stefna . . . til, *to lead, tend towards*, Eg. 230; Nj. 102; tala vel, illa til e-s, *to speak well or ill 'towards'*, i. e. of; J. til e-s, *to know of, be conscious of*, Fms. i. 142, x. 377; illorðr til Nj. 142; minna til e-s, *to remember*; minnask til e-s, *to kiss*, 282; drek til e-s, *'to drink towards'* (vulg. Engl.), i. e. *drink to one*, Eg. 552 (ellipt. drekka e-m til); vísa til e-s (till-ísan), Landn. 192, Nj. 209; t. til e-s, 196, Fms. i. 151: with verbs denoting to look, see, hear, turn, gæta, hlýða, heyra, hugsa . . . til e-s, *to look, listen, think, speak . . . one*, Eg. 380, Nj. 2, 10, 87, 91; þeir sá eyjar í haf til útsuðrs, Landn.; hann sá opt ljós til leiðis konungsins, Fms. xi. 286; þeir sá eld Úlfars-fells, Eb. 156; heyra gny ok glam til hersins, Fms. vi. 156, v. 125; til norðr-ættar, xi. 230; sá menn elda brenna til hafs, x. 157; v til lands, Eg. 389; þann veg er veit til Hlada, Fms. x. 265; horfa á til hala; í þeim hlut háss er til vefgangs horfir, Grág. ii. 125; spy til e-s, *to spear after, bear tidings of one*, þetta spyrsk til skipa, i. e. 241, Nj. 7; spyrja gott til e-s, Hkr. i. 140; segja til e-s, *to tell* (see segja), Nj. 46, Ld. 40, Hrafn. 5; ljúga til e-s, *to tell a falsehood* of, Finn. 318. 3. til annarrar handar, *on the other hand* or *side* Nj. 50, 97; til vinstri, hægrí handar, til beggja handa, Hkr. i. 158, l. 65.

II. denoting business, reason, purpose, capacity, respect, leggjask til svefnis, Ó. H.; ganga til svefnis, Eb. 156; halda barni skímar, K. Á. 146; ríða til dagverðar, Nj. 219; fara til vistar, 4 dómar fara út til sóknar, Eg. 725; faldar sér til vélar við konu, Grág. 338; skipa mönnum til umráða, i. 5; svelta sik til fjár, Nj. 18; dre e-n til fjár, góra e-t til fjár, Ld. 264; gefin (*married*) til fjár, 26, 257; skora á e-n til landa, Landn. 80, Eg. 498; sækja til trausts, l. 26; sækja til landa, Nj. 103; sækja til fadernis, Grág. i. 140; leggja til höfuðs e-m, taka fé til höfuðs e-m, Ld. 50, Eg. 375; berjask til rík Fms. vii. 283; blóta til árs, Hkr. i. 13; sverð öruggt til vápnus, l. 244; hafa eðli til e-s, Skálda 171; selja e-t til silfrs, *to convert it to silver*, Landn. 293 (Hb.); ætla e-n til dráps, Nj. 163; hláðinn til hús ready for use, Fms. x. 157; leggja til byrjar, i. 135, Eg. 183; taka konungs, Fms. i. 21; taka til lögsögu-manns, Nj. 164; kjósa veganda, 100; vinna til e-s (see vinna); gefa til bóta, 101; góra saka, 80; taka til ráða, 75; hvat er til ráðs, 76; þat er til jarteg Eg. 768; til merkja (til marks), 766; til gagns, til lítis, Nj. 52; meins, 106; til sámdar, 79; til tíðenda, Eg. 201; til næringar, til ví væris, til fæðu, til matar, Stj. 87, Fms. i. 126, Eg. 221; hross til reið Hrafn. 7; til skjólts, Grett. 169; til sóma, til eptirlætis, Nj. 8 til spotts, Korm. 232; til gamans, til hvárs, *for what purpose*; also, til einskis, til góðs, til ílls, til nokkurs. 2. kaupat tuttugu hundraða, *to the amount of*, Landn. 145; til fulls ygr Grág.; fé til veggja aura gulls, Fms. vii. 218; til fulls, fully, til ja við, Nj. 46; til hálsis, Eg. 379; til loks, finally, to the end (see lok vaxa meirr en til dæma, beyond example, unexamined, Stj. 87; draga dæmis, to produce for the sake of example, Mar.; hence, til dæð (as adverb), for instance (written abbreviated in mod. books, t. d. e. g.)

3. e-m verðr gott, illt til e-s, *to be well or ill off for ibing, have little of it*; þeim varð gott til manna, Nj. 20; land til hafna, a land ill off for bavens, Eg. 332; þar var illt til v; mála, sbort of, Bárð. 5 new Ed.; henni féll þungt til fjár, Nj. 3 góðr til (open-handed as to) fjár ok metnaðar, Eg. 17; færri til e-able to do a thing, Nj. 97, Fms. ix. 530; vænn til framkvæmdar, 48 líkligri til e-s, likely to, Nj. 132; hafa verðleika til e-s, to deserve Eg. 226. 4. with verbs; góra e-t til skaps e-m, Nj. 198; góra skaps vana minna, 80; jafna e-u til e-s, *to compare it with*, Ld. 60; v til eptirmáls, Nj. 166; góra vel, illa til e-s, Eg. 542, Ld. 62; vinna e-s, 50, Ísl. ii. 253, Nj. 101, Eg. 519; hlutask til e-s, Nj. 101; bel til, búa til, afa til, efna til, fá til, góra til, hjálpa til, inna til, leggja reyna til, ráða til, segja til, skipa til, stilla til, stöða til, stofna til, ta til, vinna til, vísa til, vána til, e-s, all verbs of providing, doing, being, disposing, and the like; as also kalla til. 5. vera til ve

to be fishing, Korm. 142, rare, but cp. the Dan. phrase, *tíl søs* =

z. III. temp. til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; til elli, Ld. 12; til dauða-dags, Nj. 109; allt til dauða-dags, Fms. i. 17, etc. 2. til amrar stundar, i. e. *till within a short time, a short time ago*, Hom. 7; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, *the summer passed till eight weeks were left*, Nj. 93; vika til þings, a *week to (i. e. before) the season of* þing, Grág.: þrjár dagar til sumars, Edda 26; tíu vikur til vetrar, Ld. 6; stund til hádegis, stund til miðs morguns, dagníala, in measuring time, used in Iceland. exactly as in Engl., ten minutes to eight, a quarter to even, (but mod. Dan. follows the Germ. mode of reckoning, for there 'minutes till tolv,' ten minutes towards twelve, is = Engl. 'ten minutes at eleven'); til þess, *until*, Nj. 153; allt til, *all the time till*, 272, afn. 7; þar til er, *until*, Nj. 4. IV. ellipt. and adverbial usages; a til, *to be 'toward,' to exist;* eiga til, hafa til, *to possess;* fala hey mat ef til væri . . . hvárt-veggja er til, Nj. 73; ef þú kemr eigi til, *you comest not to hand*, 4; ef nökkur var til, Eg. 267; þat rúð sem gat var til, *ready on hand*, 42; munu eigi tveir til, Nj. 261; kómu þeir ngat til, 80; ætla svá til, 86; vera til neyddr, *to be forced*, 98; þat er þarft til at taka, 105; gefa fé til, 75; væri mikitt gefanda til, at, 98; hann þat til, at . . ., Fms. xi. 137; skilja til, *to reserve*, Nj. 54; spara t. 3, Hkr. i. 196; mæla til, 99; tala til, 216; eiga ætt til, Edda 7; þa aldr til, Eg. 190; skorta til, Nj. 73; íllt þótti mér til móti at mæla, Bs. xi. 242; verða fyrstr til, *to be the first to do a thing*, v. 103; þa lög stóðu til, Ld. 32; hljótask af mér til, Nj. 113; sækja mál til til, 86. 2. of direction; sunnan til, Sks. 216; norðan til, e. sunnan til við ána, *on the south side of the river*, Sks. 216. B. Too, Lat. *nimis;* eigi til viðlendr, Fms. vi. 94; eigi til gata, 205; til ungr, til gamall, Grág. i. 192; verða til seinn, Bær. 15; mun þótti sinn hluti til lágr, Lv. 97; engi hefir til djarfligar risit, etc.; helz til, mikils til, *by far too much*, as in mod. usage; but the agents said hölzti (helzti) and mikilsti, thus mikilsti (*too much*), Hm. 6 Bs. i. 775; hölzti, Nj. 191, Ld. 188, 216, Al. 37, 41, Fms. viii. 91, 1, Hkr. iii. 376; helzti, Eb. 154, etc., see heldr, B. III; unzt, see the word. -afian, f. *produce, supply of stores*, Ld. 298, Eg. 84. -annaðr, m. *furberance;* tilannaðar-maðr, a *furberer*, Orkn. 286. -beiðsla, u, f. *adoration*. -beini, a, m. *furberance, help*, Eg. 139, Glúm. 326, Fms. vi. 368, o, v. l. -berir, a, m. =snakkr (q. v.), a word used in western Iceland. [Fin. Swed. *bjára;* whence probably *til-berir*, for in witchcraft and every the Finns were the teachers, and it is more likely that the Swed. borrowed this word from them than the reverse.] -biðja, það, [Dan. *tilbede*], *to adore*. -boð, n. *an offer*, Dan. *tilbud*, (mod.) -bragð, n. *a contrivance*, Ld. 150; með skjótu tilbragði, Mar. -brigði, n. pl. a *change*, Bárð. 169. 2. *nature;* sem hann á, Art.; sem líkindi eru á ok þeir áttu t., Sturl. i. 3; hon hefir íllt t. emni hlotið af íllum tilbrigðum, Al. 153, Str. 61, Þiðr. 129, Fb. ii. 1. -búinn, part. *ready*. -búnaðr, m. *an arrangement*, Fms. xi. 431; *preparation*, Nj. 86, o. i. 373. -búningr, m. = *tilbúnaðr*, Grág. ii. 30. -bæriligr, adj. [Dan. *tilbørlig*], *fit, suitable*, (mod.) -bra, að, [akin to *tjald*?], tilðra e-u upp, *to build loosely*. -dráttir, m. a *pulling, attraction*, Mar.: *an incident, occasion*, Stj. 35. -drög, n. pl. *what leads or conducts to, the cause or origin of*. -efni, n. *business, affairs, deserts;* hann vissi t. sín, *understood his own affairs, own deserts*, Fms. vii. 61; a *cause, reason*. -eygðr, part. *squint-eyed*. -fangi, a, m. and til-föng, n. pl. *materials, provisions;* timbr ok tilfangi, Gpl. 377, D. N. vi. 167. -felli, n. [Dan. *tilfælde*], *an occurrence, circumstance, accident, case*, Ld. 224, 226, Bs. i. 288, 711, 728, Fms. vi. 118, Gpl. 483, H. E. i. 47, Sturl. ii. 80, passim: gramm. a *case*, Skálda 175, 178, 180, 185; *an fact*, 204. -felliigr, adj. *suitable*, Bs. i. 234, 769, (Fr.) -ferð, f. *admittance*, Stj. 68. -finning, f. *feeling, sensibility*. -flutning, f. a *supply*, Ó. H. 129, Fms. viii. 179, v. l. (in mod. usage ma) -fyndiligr, m. *suitableness*, Skálda 167. -fyndinn, adj. *fault-finding* (mod. að-fyndinn), Grett. 108 C. -fýsi, f. a *desire, longing*, Al. 115. -fýsiligr, adj. *desirable*, Str. 38, Barl. 56. -fýst, f. = *tilfýsi*, Barl. 122. -fætur, f. pl. *instruments*. -föng, n. pl. *supplies, means*, Fs. 11, 13, 25, Ó. H. 113, Fms. xi. 69. -för, f. *the moving to a place*, Grág. i. 451, ii. 334; *an attack* = *at* (q. v.), Nj. 101, Eb. 90 new Ed., Ld. 226, Grág. ii. 37, Gullþ. 12; *an execution*, in civil sense, N. G. L. ii. 89.

til-gangr, m. *circumstances, grounds, shewing how a thing comes to pass;* vigit ok allan þann tilgang, Þórð. 69; er löng frásaga um múlaferli þessi ok tilganga, Sturl. i. 10; segir honum tilgang sinnar þarkvámu, Fms. ii. 197, Sturl. iii. 155, Sks. 587. II. *recourse;* at oss sé t., at várr hlutr sé rétt, Isl. i. 141. III. *mod. intention*. -til-gjarnr, adj. *forthcoming*, Stj. 186. -til-gjöf, f. a *dower, bridal gift*, given by the bridegroom to the bride (cp. *inundr*), Gpl. 212, 214, 221, Fms. ii. 132, ix. 453, x. 309, 340, D. N. passim. 2. *endowment of a church*, K. Á. 24. 3. *an additional payment* (Dan. *tilgift*), D. N. -til-göng, n. pl. = *tilgangr*, Anecd. 56, Sks. 588. -til-görð, f. *desert, merit;* eptir tilgörðum, *according to one's deserts*, Fms. i. 104; fyrir engu t., *without provocation*, v. 135; útan várrar tilgörðar, *id.*, ix. 352; minni skömmi en tilgörðir hans voru til, vii. 167; líta á t. með efnum, Eg. 417; gör eigi eptir tilgörðum várum, Mar.; felt á sik bann af sínum tilgörðum, *by their deeds*, K. Á. 64. -til-görning, f. = *tilgörð*, Hom. 111. -til-görr, part. *full-shopen, finished*, Bs. i. 59. -til-hald, n. (Dan. *tilhold*), *tilhalds-maðr*, m. a *showy person;* Björn var t. mikill, Eb. 200 (Cod. Wolph.) = *áburðarmaðr*. -til-heyriligr, adj. (-ligna, adv.), *due, proper*, Stj. 44, 283, Fær. 141, H. E. ii. 190, Th. 12; ú-t. -til-hjálpr, f. *help*, Norske Saml. v. 551. -til-hliðran, f. a *yielding, concession*. -til-hlutan, f. *an interference*. -til-hlýðiligr, adj. *due, becoming*. -til-hlökkun, f. *joy; hlakka til* e-s. -til-hneiging, f. a *bent, inclination, desire*, Stj. 70, 79; freq. in mod. eccl. usage, girndir og tilhneingar. -til-hugi, a, m., in *tilhuga-lif*, n. *the life of longing*, of a loving pair before the wedding. -til-hæfl, n. *the foundation of a statement;* það er ekkert t. í því. -til-hættni, f. a *venture*, Sks. 231. -til-inning, f. *an indication*, Ilom. (St.) -til-kall, n. a *claim, laying claim to*, Fms. i. 83, ix. 327, Grág. i. 177, Eg. 267, Hkr. i. 198. -til-kalla, u, f. = *tilkall*, B. K. 125. -til-komandi, part. *coming*, H. E. i. 389. -til-kostnaðr, m. *costs, expense*. -til-kváma, u, f. a *coming, arrival*, Edda 9, Grág. ii. 293, Nj. 112, 175, Fms. ii. 188, ix. 415, x. 31. COMPS: *tilkvámu-fólk*, n. *comers*, Stj. 568. *tilkvámu-lauss*, adj. *of no consequence*, Fas. ii. 442. *tilkvámu-maðr*, m. a *comer*, Fms. ii. 285. 2. a *matter of importance*, Fbr. 140. -til-kvæði, n. *the addressing one in verse*, Fas. i. 296. -til-kvæmd (til-kvæmd, Anal. 247), f. = *tilkváma* (?), Fms. x. 212; *tilkvæmdar-maðr*, Ld. 10. -til-lag, n. a *help, contribution;* heit ek þér nökkuru tillagi, Ísl. ii. 387, Fær. 69, Fms. xi. 56, 114, Fs. 13; þeir beiddu hann tillaga, Gullþ. 49, Glúm. 314; fjór-tillag, a *contribution in money;* hann efdi staðinn í mörgum tillögum, *endowments*, Bs. i. 77. II. *counsel, advice;* tillög min ok ráða-görðir, Fs. 41; haf þökk fyrir þín tillög, ok við skal ek leita at yrkja kvæði, Fms. vii. 113, xi. 61; þetta er ráð mitt ok t. með yðr, 98; þat er mitt t. at Kjartan görri annat-hvart . . ., Ld. 216. COMPS: *tillaga-fár*, adj. *reserved in counsel, cold*, Fas. ii. 402. -tillaga-göðr, adj. *well-disposed to, furthering, taking interest in*, Nj. 2, Band. 12 new Ed. -tillaga-illr, adj. *interfering in a hostile way, evil-disposed as to a thing*, Orkn. 424, Nj. 73, Sturl. iii. 35; hinir tillaga-verstu, the most hostile, Orkn. 310. -tillaga-súrr, adj. *sour*, Bs. i. 722. -til-laga, u, f. = *tillag, a contribution*, N. G. L. iii. 77, D. N. ii. 16. II. *counsel, advice;* vilju vér heyra fleiri manna tillögum, Fms. ix. 328, xi. 84, Stj. 194; ráðgjafa síns tillögu, Barl. 151, Fb. i. 386; tillögu-fé, a *contribution-fee*, Gpl. 12. -til-lagan, f. a *contribution*, H. E. i. 309. -til-láta, n. *compliance, deference*, Fms. iii. 208. COMPS: *tilláts-samr*, adj. *yielding*, Grett. 49 new Ed. *tilláts-semi*, f. *compliance*. -til-leiðing, f. *an inducement, temptation*, H. E. i. 490, Th. 15. -til-leitinn, adj. *pert, saucy;* = *áleitinn*, Grett. 100 new Ed., Fb. i. 125. -til-leitni, f. a *attempt*, Krók. 30 C. -til-lit, n. [cp. Germ. *ant-litz*], a *look, glance;* hefir Höttir íllt t., a *dismal look*, Fas. i. 67; *an opinion*, Guðs vilja ok réttisýnna manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112; *the looking after a thing*. -til-lokkan, f. *an allurements*, Mar., Bs. i. 857. -til-lotning, f. *reverence;* vegsemd ok t., Mar. -til-lystligr, adj. = *tilfýsiligr*, Stj. 417. -til-læti, n. *deference*, Nj. 169, Sturl. iii. 94; göra e-m t., *to shew deference to*, Fimbb. 322; veita e-m t., Stj. 126; veita mér t. ok virðing, Fas. ii. 545; hafa t. við e-n, Fms. iv. 127; ek vil sýna þér litid t., gefa þér gullhring, Boll. 356. -til-máli, a, m. *an admonition*, H. E. i. 252. -til-mæli, n. a *claim* (= *tilkall*), Fms. ix. 327; Knúti þótti sem hann

ætti rétt t. til Noregs, x. 402: a request, Sks. 78; veita t., to answer to one's request, 101, 656 C. 12; tilmælis-ord, Stj. 199: a wish, verða við tilmælum e-s=veita e-m t.

til-raun, f. a trial, experiment, Fms. iii. 72; göra t., Fær. 32, Fms. vi. 163, Fs. 6; önnur skírir tilraun, Lv. 78.

til-ræð, n. an onset, Ísl. ii. 357; veita e-m t., to assault, Clem. 37.

til-ræðning, f. the clearing the way for a thing, Fms. i. 244; af t. e-s, by one's efforts, Bs. i. 710.

til-ræði, n. an assault, outrage, with a weapon; veita e-m t., Korm. 38, Fms. viii. 249, xi. 148, 151, Ld. 278 (of an outrage); hann hjó til höfuðs Flosa—Glúmr gat séð tilræði, Nj. 220; varð hann fyrir áverka af minni tilræði, Ísl. ii. 327.

2. boldness, daring; tilræði sitt ok hraustleik, Fms. ii. 217; mun oss sigrs andit ef oss skortir eigi þrá ok t., Ó. H. 168; eljan ok t., Fs. 4; tilræðis-maðr, a daring man, Fms. vii. 296.

til-saga, u, f. a giving notice of, Grág. ii. 328, Hom. 5.

til-sagt, part. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.) 129.

til-setning, f. disposition, Al. 104, Fms. x. 300.

til-sigling, f. a shipping to a place, Fms. vi. 440.

til-sjá, f. the looking to a thing, attention, care, Fms. i. 71; með t. e-s, superintendence, supervision, vi. 13; hafa tilsjár um hag e-s, 354, Orkn. 446 (where 'við' should be 'um'); þóttisk eiga þar t. (recourse) um eptirmál er hann var, Hrafn. 15; í einn stað var tilsjáin með Guðs miskunn, Fms. viii. 56, Str. 55.

til-sjón, f. superintendence; tilsjónar-maðr, an overseer.

til-skipan, f. an arrangement, disposition, Eg. 67, Ísl. ii. 355, Fms. xi. 126; at bæn ok t. Eiriks konungs, 319; eptir Guðs vilja ok t., viii. 229; eptir t. Óla, i. 128, Bæn. 4.

2. mod. law term, a royal ordinance, as a translation of Dan. forordning.

til-skyldan, f. one's deserts, due, Stj.: compulsion, af t. eða kúgan, Bs. i. 857.

til-slægr, m. a profit, Hkr. iii. 341.

til-sókn, f. a crowding, frequenting, Mar., Hom. (St.), Stj. 190.

til-spurn, f.=tilspurning.

til-spurning, f. a hearing, intelligence, Fms. vii. 44.

til-staða, u, f. a condition, state, circumstances, Fb. ii. 146.

til-stand, n. a condition, state,=á-stand.

til-stilli, n. an inducement, management; af þínu t., by thy guidance, Lv. 34; af sínu t. ok vitru, Fms. xi. 104; hafði konungr allt t. um brögð þessi, Ó. H. 163; t. um málaferli, a conducting of suits, Band. 16 new Ed.

til-stilling, f.=tillistill; yðra t. ok forsjó, O. H. L. 43.

til-stoð, f. assistance, Fms. vi. 235.

til-stofning, f. a causing, Grett. 146 new Ed.

til-stuðning, f. assistance, backing, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-stundan, f. an inducement, exertion, Fms. vi. 224, Al. 114.

til-stýring, f.=tillistill, Fms. ii. 68, Clar.

til-sýn, f. an appearance; in the phrase, til-sýnum, Sks. 46 new Ed.: til-sýndum, id., Fas. i. 246: mod. til-sýndar: of such and such an appearance; fagr t., fair to behold.

til-sýni, n. a look-out, view; þykkir mér þar gott t., Sd. 174.

til-sýsla, u, f. management, Fms. xi. 120.

til-sögn, f. (segja til), a confession; t. synda, 625, 179: mod. information, teaching. tilsagnar-fingur, m. the index-finger, Stj. 210.

til-taka, n. a laying bold of; vera góðr, illr tiltaks, to be good or ill to resort to, Ó. H. 44; höndin varð honum hvergi betri tiltaks, the hand was of little use to him, Ld. 140, Eg. 524; urðu konungi því verri tiltaks mennir, ok fékk hann lítið líð, Ó. H. 177; þeir kváðu nú lítið tiltak hjá sér vera mundu sakir fastra heita við Sturlu, Bs. i. 626. COMPS: tiltaka-góðr, adj.=góðr tiltaks, good to aid, Fb. i. 433. tiltaka-samr, adj. busy, meddling; hann var t. um allt, Fms. ii. 68.

til-taka, tók, to appoint, fix.

til-taka, u, f.=tiltekja, Fms. xi. 248: the mod. phrase, það er ekki tiltöku-mál, there is no question, possibility of it.

til-tala, u, f. proportion, of numbers; eptir réttu tiltölu, in due proportion, Gpl. 214, K. Á. 18, Dipl. v. 21; ok svarar stund sú er barnit er fætt þeirri tiltölu sem til heyrir, N. G. L. ii. 26.

2. a claim=tilkall, Fms. i. 52, iv. 86, xi. 388.

til-tekt, part. n. the name of a metre, Edda 125, Ht. 15, 39.

til-tekja, u, f., lit. what a man takes to do (esp. in a low sense), an expedient, contrivance, Fms. iii. 85, vi. 189, xi. 15, Fs. 18, 64, Nj. 54; þá grunáði mjök um tiltekjur jarls, about the earl's designs, Orkn. 440; at hávri-veggju tiltekju þessi, in either case, Grág. ii. 228.

til-tekt, f.=tiltekja, Lv. 25, Bárð. 181, Fs. 9, 17, 73.

til-tesying, f. a temptation, Stj. 146.

til-trú, f. [Dan. tiltró], trust, confidence, (mod.)

til-tæki, n.=tiltekt, þorst. Síðu H. 182, Fs. 9, Anal. 237, Fms. vi. 107, vii. 2, 218, viii. 15, ix. 428; fyrir þetta þitt t. skaltú þiggja frelsi, Landn. 150, v. 1.

til-tækiligr, adj. expedient, Eg. 271, Grett. 33 new Ed., Fms. i. 127, Ó. H. 178, Karl. 397.

til-tækr, adj. seizable; göra dræpan ok tiltækjan, hvar sem hæyrði fundinn, Eb. 4; dræpr ok t., hvar sem hann verðr staðinn, Fms. 319; er sekt fé hans allt ok tiltækt (forfeited), Grág. i. 461.

ready, at hand, in a condition fit for use; sá þeir at belgirnir voru el tiltækir, Sd. 157; svá at þegar væri sverdit tiltækt er vildi, Eg. 56 skildskapr var honum svá t. at . . ., Ó. H. 171.

til-verki, a, m. desert, merit, Sks. 551, 615.

II. a de action; engi skyldi gjalda annars tilverka, Fms. x. 152, Barl. 28, (=tilgörd).

til-verknaðr, m.=tilverki, Fs. 10.

til-vik, n. a circumstance, Sks. 565.

til-vísan, f. guidance, direction, instruction, Landn. 27, 287, Edda: Fms. vii. 296, Sks. 58, 195, Ver. 34, Stj. 156, passim.

til-vísing, f.=tilvisan, O. H. L. 61.

til-vonandi, part. to be expected, future.

til-æsking, f. adoption, a translation of Lat. adoptio; tilæskingar-so an adopted son, Fbr. 21, Fb. i. 512.

til-ætlan, f. an intention, purpose, Fms. x. 336, Fs. 109.

TIMBR, n. [Engl. timber; Dan. tømmer; Germ. zimmer], timl wood felled for building,=Lat. materies; hann hafði látið höggva skógi timbr, Glúm. 368; timbrit var þurt ok bræddir veggirnir, Eg. 1 þetta var þar haft til timbrs, Al. 166; hjöggu þeir timbr mart ok hlá saman, Eb. 178; forn timbr föllu, Akv. 42; t. í annars manns mör, N. G. L. ii. 106; mærdar-timbr máli laufgat, Stor., passim in old; mod. usage. COMPS: timbr-fastr, adj. timber-fast, an epithet e house, Yt. timbr-hús, n. a timbered-house. timbr-högg, r felling of timber, Fms. viii. 116, D. N. iii. 236. timbr-kirkja, u, timber-church. timbr-maðr, m. [Germ. zimmermann], a boatwright, (mod.) timbr-stofa, u, f. a ball of timber, Bs. i. 826, 8874. timbr-stokkr, m. a timber-stock, beam, of the beams in wooden wall, Eb. 118, Eg. 233, Hkr. i. 17, Bs. i. 828. timbr-veg m. a wooden wall, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 291, vii. 54.

B. A set of forty skins, Fms. xi. 325, Rétt. 2. 10.

timbra, að, [Ulf. timbran or timbrjan = οἰκοδομεῖν; A. S. timbric Engl. timber; O. H. G. zimbaron; Germ. zimmern; Dan. tømre; Sw timbra]:—to 'timber,' i. e. to build of timber; the very word pro that all ancient Teutonic dwellings were of wood; hús at t., Rí timbrðum vér háseti, Sks. 626; upp at t. Guðs Kristni, Fms. x. 2 Sks. 26, passim; há-timbra hús ok hof, to raise high houses and temp Vsp. 7, Gm.

timbran, f. an erecting, building, Hom. (St.)

timpan, n. [for word; Lat. tympanum], Konr.

TIN, n. [a common Teut. word; Lat. stannum], tin, Fs. 22, Stj. 3 Konr., Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 47, passim. COMPS: tin-bjalla, u, f. tink bells (?), Grett. 129 C. tin-diskr, m. a tin plate, Vm. 109, Dipl. 4, v. 18. tin-fat, tin-flaska, and tin-kanna, n. a vat, flask, can tin, D. N. tin-ker, n. a pewter-pot, Vm. 104. tin-knappur, m. a knob, þorf. Karl. 374. tin-kross, m. a tin cross, Vm. 53. tin-li adj. of tin, tinned, 732. 15. tin-smiðr, m. a tin-smith, white-smith, St. iii. 191. tin-söðull, m. a kind of saddle, Vm. 177.

II. ni names, Tin-forni, Eb.; Tin-teinn, Korm.; (tindrátar-maðr pewterer, in Kormak's verse.)

tina, að, to tin; tinadr, Ám. 83, 84; tinnat beisl, Grett. 129. to twinkle or blink with the eyes, like an albino, Lat. tintinnare.

tinda, að, to furnish with tindr; tinda hriðu, tindaðr, dented; tinda rekendr, bystr með eiki-tinduðu baki, Sks. 419.

tindil-fættir, adj. walking as on tiptoe.

tindóttir, adj. toothed, spiked, covered with spikes, Edda 58, Rb. 3. Bs. i. 326, Odd. (in a verse).

TINDER, m. [A. S. tind; Germ. zinne], a spike, tool, as of a ra harrow, carding comb; hriðu-tindr, gékk út kerling ein ok hafði ullkan hendi . . . muntú festa, bokki, tindum í kamb mínum? Fb. iii. 446; jár tindar, iron spikes, Gd.; með snörpum tindum, Bs. ii. 87: a mountain-pe hann komsk upp í tindinn ok varðisk þar, Sturl. iii. 50; hér er mér sagt skógar-mannsins upp í tindunum þessum, Grett. 134, passim; fjalls-tind jökul-t., hamrat-, kletta-t.: also freq. in local names. Tindr, Tind Tinda-stóll, Hafra-tindr, Landn., Sturl., map of Icel.: as a pr. nat Tindr, Landn. tinda-bikkja, u, f. a kind of skait, raia clavata. tingja, u, f.=tingl; kernanna tingur, Stj. 289.

TINGL, n. [akin to tungl, q. v.], an ornamental bead-piece or ball (Lat. rostra) on a ship; með ginadum höfðum ok gröfum tinglu Hornklofi; tings marr, a 'tingol-steed,' i. e. a ship, Hkr. i. (in a versingla tóng, the 'tingl-tong,' i. e. the rostrum, the ship's beak, Hallfr. tingla tungl, Lex. Poët.; enni-tingl, the forebeak beaks, i. e. the e Bragi (thus, not tungl), as seen from the rhyme tingl gingu); gél þormóðr inn í skálanum ok lét róa tinglit, of a ghost, to wag the bead. Háv. 7 new Ed.

tinna, u, f. a flint; taka eld með tinnu, Fms. viii. 56; tinnu-grjótt flint-stone, Gsp.: freq. in mod. usage, hrafn-tinna (q. v.), 'raven-flint.'

tinta, u, f. [tint, Ivar Aasen], a pint, small bottle, D. N. iv. 359.

titla, að, [titull], to give a title.

titlingr, m. [a dimin. from tittr, q. v.], a *tit, sparrow*, 623. 36, Stj. 318, as. iii. 13, Trist.; smá-t-, snjó-t-, a *snow-bunting*: titlingr is the common Icel. word for spörr (q. v.), which, strangely enough, is quite obsolete; thus selstjagi eigi tveir titlingar fyrir einn penning, Matth. x. 29: a íckname, Landn.

II. *the penis.*

titra, að, [O. H. G. *zittaron*; Germ. *zittern*], to *twinkle* (= tina); hann trar augnum, he *twinkles with his eyes*, Band. 119. 2. to *shake, ríver*; hvert bein titrar, MS. 4. 5; titra af kulda; hann tók þá til at ryggjast og titra, Matth. xxvi. 37.

titringr, m. a *shivering*.

tittr, m. a *small peak, a pin*; see hor-tittr.

II. *a tit (bird),*

psölete.

titull, m. [for. word; Lat. *titulus*], a *dot, abbreviation*, Skálda 167, 71: an *inscription*, Stj. 650, Hom. 139, Dipl. v. 18: mod. *titill*=a *tile*, Pass. 35-5.

TÍÐ, f.; the curious phrase í þann tíð is prob. not to be explained an old masc., but rather by þan=þá, 'þan' being an obsolete pron. with a final n, cp. þansi on the Runic stones: [A. S. *tid*; ngl. *tide*; Dan.-Swed. *tid*; Germ. *zeit*]:—*tide, time*; langa tíð, a *long while*, fb. 12; skamma tíð, a *short while*; alla tíð, *all times, er*; Ísland bygðisk í þann tíð es . . . , Jb. 4; í þann tíð árs, Anal. 1; í þann tíð var úfríðr, Blas. 43, Hkr. ii. 211 (þenna tíð, Ó. H. i.), Grág. i. 500; þeirrar tíðar, *then and there*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); amrar tíðar ríki, 656; nökkuri tíð, *once upon a time*, Fms. iv. 46; þeim tíðum, Ver. 7; ádr á tíðum, *in days of yore*, Hallgr. 2.

season; hin bezta tíð mun koma yfir Egiptaland, Stj.; góðrar tíðar, a *happy hour*, Fms. x. 432 (in a verse); sá er borinn var beztrar tíðar, vi. (in a verse); hæstrar tíðar, ix. (in a verse); illrar tíðar, in an *hour*, Hallfr. Stor. 8 (allar tíðar Cod.); í freq. in mod. usage of the ather, season, það er góð tíð, bezta tíð til lands og sjóar; ó-tíð, a *bad season, bad time, bad weather*; Þáskar eru helgari enn aðrar tíðir, Anal. 1; at hann hafi haft þrjár tíðir á sínum dögum, Fms. x. 276; skal ída tíð at eðfætra úmaga . . . eigi skal færa um Langaföstu né löggar tíðir, Grág. i. 245; konur skal taka á tíðum (in *season*) en eigi tíðum (cp. Dan. *i utide*=out of *season*), N. G. L. i. 16; á helgum tíðum, on *sacred days*, 10: the phrase, á öllum árs tíðum, 3. an *hour*; síundu tíð dags, Stj.; leið eigi helmingr einnar tíðar, aðr . . . , Fms. x. 7; þriðjung tíðar, hálfa fimtu tíð, Rb. 480, 524; á enni fyrstu tíð trinnar, 623. 32; sem leið at þriðju tíð nætr, Al. 168. 4. *service*.

hora canonica in the eccl. law; miðs-morguns tíð, dagmála tíð, miðs tíð, eykdar tíð, aptan-séls tíð, Hom. (St.): esp. in plur., syngja tíðir, Fb. ii. 295; flytja tíðir, Stat. 267; syngja yfir líkri þær tíðir er til ljáar, N. G. L. i. 14; kaupá tíðir, 12; til kirku þeirrar er hann kaupir tíðir at, 19; var þat lengi at hann mátti eigi syngja tíðirnar, Nj. 279; sja tíðir, fylgja tíðum, etc., passim; Máriu-tíðir, þorláks-tíðir, the *ance, chant to the Virgin Mary, St. Thorlac*, Bs. i. 847. 5.

gamm., Skálda 179, 185, Edda 124. COMPS: tíða-bók, f. a *biography*, Fms. v. 172, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 15. tíða-færr, adj. *able to go to church*, Bs. i. 180. tíða-för, f. *church-going*, Fms. viii. 3.

tíða-gata, u, f. a *church-path*, Ám. 107. tíða-görð, *divine service*, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, 84, Sym. 57, Dipl. ii. 14. tíða-hald, n. *performance of tíðir*, N. G. L., Mar. tíða-kaup, u. *priest's salary*, K. Þ. K. 170, 172. tíða-lauss, adj. *without tíðir*, Sbl. ii. 13.

tíða-madr, m. a *worshipper*, Fb. iii. 449, Fms. v. 182. tíða-offr, n.=tíðakaup, Vm. 129, Dipl. i. 5, Bs. i. 287. tíða-renta, u. *id.*, H. E. ii. 108. tíða-skrá, f. a *'tide-scroll'*, missal, Pm. 18, Ll. v. 18; ártíðar-skrá, an *obituary*. tíða-sökun, f. *church-going*, K. Þ. K. 46, Hom. 74, Vm. 77; tíðasökunar-madr, a *worshipper*, K. Á. 1.

tíða-söngur, m. a *church-chant*, 625. 163. tíða-veizla, u, f. *tidagörd*, Str. 5.

tíða, d, impers. *to long for, wish*; mik fara tíðir, *I long to go*, Vpm. 2. á fjalli eða firði ef þik fara tíðir, Hm. 117; ek get hins, at ykkir veru tíði (subj.), Skm. 24. 2. reflex., svá at hægna verði at rífa eða, sem nú tíðisk ok á þessu landi, Skálda (Thorod) 161; hvi hafa þú kar lága skúa ok rauðar hosur?—Ymist tíðisk nú, Fms. viii. 358.

tíð-hjalat, part. n. *much-spoken*; þat er t. um e-t, Ld. 160; göra séiðhjalad við e-n, Þorst. Síðu H. 175.

tíðindi, n. pl. [Engl. *tidings* is a Norse word, d having been changed into g; Dan. *tidende*; Ormul. *tíþennde*]:—*tidings, news*; meiri t. ok unrligri, Fms. ii. 194; hver t., xi. 102; þá er hann frétti þau t. er mals vóru verð, Eg. 51; Björn spurði þessi t., 160; sögðu þeir þau t. at . . . , 168; segja Snorra Goða þessi t., Ld. 224; spyrir Helgi hvat þau sæi til tíðenda, 172; þú skalt eigi þurfa fá tíðendum at segja, *be report the tidings*, Nj. 8, Bs. i. 521; segja t. sunnan ok héraðinu, Sbl. i. 333; spurðusk þessi t. um allar Fræreyjar, Frar. 33; eigi kæmi þat til eyrna mér at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64; mikil t., *great tidings*, Ld. 26, Edda 12; sagði Bragi Ægi frá mörgum tíðindum þeim er Æsir höfðu átt, 45; En sömu tíðendi, 655 i. 1; ný tíðindi, *new tidings*; forn t., *old tales*, Ht. R. 2; il t., *ill tidings*, Hom. 150; góð t., *good tidings*; smt., Ó. H. 85; spyrja almætra tíðenda, *the news of the day*, Eb. 250; þekkvóðusk ok spurðusk almætra tíðenda, Band. 2. 2. *news, an*

event; hann sá tíðendi görva á Gullteig, *he saw clearly what happened to G.*, Ísl. ii. 349; er þetta var tíðenda, *happened*, Fb. i. 127; víta tíðenda, *to be important*, ii. 87 (gegna tíðendum, Ó. H. l. c.); verða til tíðenda, *to betide, happen*, Ó. H. 120; víð staddir þau in miklu t. er . . . , Fms. vi. 186; hér segir frá þeim tíðendum, sem nú hafa verit um hríð, viii. 5; eptir þessi t., x. 1. COMPS: tíðenda-laust, adj. *void of news, void of startling tidings*, Ld. 148; eptir um sumarit var kyrt ok tíðendalaust, Fb. ii. 123. tíðenda-pati, a, m. a *rumour*, Al. 17. tíðenda-saga, u, f. a *telling tidings*, Eg. 515. tíðinda-Skopti, a, m. S. *the news-teller*, a nickname, Hkr. i. tíðenda-spurn, f. a *bearing of news*, Al. 188. tíðinda-sögn, f. a *report*, Fms. i. 202, Ld. 82. tíðinda-vænligur, adj. *fraught with great tidings*, Fb. 220 (*foreboding great tidings*), Karl. 259. tíðenda-vönn, adj. *id.*; draumar tíðenda-værni, Sturl. ii. 109.

tíðis, adv., in the phrase, víta hvat tíðis var, *what was the news?* Stj. 113.

tíðka, að, *to be wont*; hefi ek eigi tíðkat at taka við mönnum, Þjal. 7. II. reflex. *to be in use, fashion, be in vogue*; þau tíðkask nú enu breiðu spjótni, Grett. 103 new Ed.; sem nú tekr mjök at tíðkask, Fs. 22. Tíðkast e-m, *to become dear to*; hann tíðkaðisk Máriu, *he courted Mary*, Fagrsk. 111.

tíðkan, f. *eagerness*; e-m er tíðkan á e-u, *to be eager for*, Karl. 35. tíðkan-legr, adj. *usual*.

tíð-leiðr, m. *popularity*; fá tíðleik ok metnuð, Ver. 26; vera í tíðleikum við konu, *to go a courting*, Bs. i. 652.

tíð-ligr, adj. *temporal*, Eluc. 8, Hom. 41.

TÍÐR, tíð, títt, adj. [cp. Dan. *tidt*=often], *frequent, usual, customary*; svá sem títt var at búa um lík göfgra manna, Eg. 94; knattleikr vóru þá tíðir, 187; þau vápn vóru þá tíð, 189; annat var tíðara með Olafi konungi, Ld. 196; svá sem konungum eða jörlum er títt í öðrum löndum, Orkn. 80; langa kanpa sem þá var títt, Fb. ii. 376. 2. *often spoken of, noted, famous*; varð Martinus tíðr af því, es hann gördi þat es . . . , Mart. 119; á þeim tíðum var Ambrosius biskup í Meilansborg, harla tíðr ok ágætr, Ver. 50; hvártveggi var tíðr alþýðu (*popular*), 655 vi. A. 14; ok var orðinn enn tíðasti, *most famous*, Fms. x. 417. 3. *skilled in, versed in*; tíð erum bók ok smíðir, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II.

metaph. *dear, beloved*; í Gymisgördum ek sá ganga mér tíða mey . . . mætr er mér tíðari en, *dearer than*, Skm. 6, 7; þá sá Ólvir hnúfa Sólveigu, ok gördi sér um títt, *and courted her*, Eg. 5; er honum títt um ferð sína, *he has no time to lose, is eager to return*, 5. 2. *eager*; þeim var títt heim at fara, Ó. H. 165; kann ek skaplyndi alþýðunnar, at til þess væri öllum títt at komask undan þrælkan útlendra höfðingja, 32; hann býsk heiman, ok er títt at reyna þessa vitru hennar ok tilskipan, Fms. xi. 4; ok er honum títt til at þessi ríða-hagr tækisk, 106; nú er honum títt til síns matar, Þiðr. 168; hann vissi hve títt vera mátti hans kvámu, *how eagerly his coming was looked for*, Bs. i. 392; til einks var honum svá títt, hvárki til sveins né matar, at eigi . . . , 643; þórólfur gördi sér títt við Björn, *Tb. courted B.'s friend'ship*, Eg. III. neut., ok sá þá hvat títt var, *what had happened*, Eg. 216; höfðu njósn af hvat títt var um hans mál, Ó. H. 120. 2. adverbially=sem tíðast, at *once, with all speed*; þeir réru í brott sem tíðast, Fms. iv. 169; keufmaðr réri yfir ána sem tíðast, v. 182; á sem tíðast, Karl. 240; gegn ek aldri tíðara (Dan. *tiere*=after) *never more*, þess eyrendis, Clar.; en er þeir ræddu þetta tíðast, Fms. vii. 214; gangi menn eptir þeim sem tíðast, Eg. 206; át hvártveggi sem tíðast, Edda 31; fara þeir þegar í Hreyjar sem tíðast, Fms. xi. 124; fóru þeir í brott sem tíðast, Hkr. i. 244; brú hann saxinu bæði hart ok títt, Stj. 383; hann spretr upp hart ok títt, Fms. iv. 173; höggva títt ok hart, i. 45; títt nefndr so and so, Dipl. iv. 13; ótt ok títt, Fms. ii. 322, see óðr II. 2.

tíð-rækninn, adj. *often attending service*, Bs. i. 265.

tíð-rætt, part. n.=tíð-hjalat; þeim var tíðrætt Einarí ok Þórvaldi ok Steingrími, Glúm. 372; þat höfðu menn á máli hve tíðrætt þeim jarli var ok þorbirni, *how much parley the earl and Th. had with one another*, Orkn. 300; var ekki jafn-tíðrætt sem þat, Grett. 81 new Ed.

tíðska (tízka), u, f. a *custom, fashion*; efna til erlis, því þat var tízka í þann mund, Ld. 104; þat er tíðska at binda mönnum helksó, Gisl. 24; ádr á tíðum var tíðska hjá lýðum, Hallgr.; þat var þá tízka í þær mundir at konur þær fóru yfir land er völfur vóru kallaðar, Fb. i. 524.

tíðuliga, adv. *frequently, repeatedly*, Rétt. 40.

tíðum, adv. *frequently*; höggva hart ok tíðum, Fas. ii. 556; lagði spjótnu hart ok tíðum, Fbr. 78, Karl. 242; drækk þú smíum ok tíðum, *drink little and oft, i. e. keep sipping*, Sks. 379; opt ok tíðum, *many times and oft*, D. N. i. 195, freq. in mod. usage.

tíðungur, m. a *full-grown bull* (and not gelded, see Ivar Aasen s. v. *tidung*), Edda (Gl.)

tíð-virkr, adj. *industrious*, Fms. xi. 377.

tí-faldr, adj. *tenfold*, Mar.

TÍK, f., gen. tíkr, pl. tíkr, [North. E. *tyke*], a *bitch*, Hkv. i. 34, Sd. 168; hafa tíkr eyrendi, Kormak; hjard-tíkr, hund-tíkr.

tíli or tíli, a, m. [this word belongs to a root freq. in the other Teut. languages, Goth. *tíl*=fit; A. S. *tíl*=fit, good, also *tíl*=fitness, *till*=an

end, a scope; Engl. *till = cultivate*; Germ. *ziel*, in Norway, people have a word '*tílna*', (*tílnaðr*, m., would be the answering Icel. form, but it is lost), *aptitude, fitness*, in a phrase like '*e bev ki "tílna" for da,*' = *I have no aptitude for that*.—*scope*, found only in the compds, *aldr-tíli*, '*life's-scope*,' i. e. *death*, and *ú-tíli*, a *misbap, mischance*; konungur sagði, at þeim hafði tíli mikill staðit af Kveldúfi ok sonum hans, Eg. 175; þóttu Raubðssynir líkastir til at valda slíkum ótíla, Ó. H. 174.

Tíli, n. *Thule* (geograph.), Landn. (pref.)

TÍLIT (better than *tílt*), n. [the word is undoubtedly the same as A. S. *tibille = a charge, suit*]:—*strife, litigation*, a *ἄν. λέγ.*; þú kunnir aldregi þerra tílt með tveim, Ls. 38; prob. = Lat. *componere lites*, ('*deila*') *tílt* would better suit the sense.)

tíma, d, only used with a negative; *tíma ekki, to grudge, be distressed* at an outlay; hann var svá sinkr at hann tímdi öngu at launa, Fas. iii. 40; hann hafði auð fjár, an tímdi hvárki at hafa sjálfir né láta aðra hafa, þórd. 50 new Ed.; þú tímir ekki til at vinna at þú fáiir nökkura framkvæmd, Fær. 24; Atli tímdi ekki at halda vinnu-menn, Háv. 53; hann tímir af öngu at sjá, Stj. 516; hann tímdi eigi at gefa mönnum sínum mat, Fas. ii. 104.

II. impers. to '*betime, befall*'; varð honum þat sem margan tímir, Fb. i. 208.

III. reflex. to *happen to one, betide or befall one* (cp. Dan. *times*); ef tímask vill, er slíkur manni tók svá þungt at tímask, Al. 122.

tímanliga, adv. *timely, betimes, early*, = *tímaliga*, Fas. iii. 158.

tímgask, ḍ (spelt and sounded *tíngast*), dep. to *thrive*; lítt hafa menn setið yfir várum hlut Mýra-manna, þá er oss tímgáðisk, Sturl. i. 225.

II. to *increase, multiply, of breeding*; eptir þat kom hafr til geita hans, ok tíngáðisk þá svá skjótt fé hans, at hann varð skjótt vellauðigr, Landn. 271.

TÍMI, a, m. [A. S. *tíma*; Engl. *time*; Dan. *time*; it is strange that Ulf. uses no word analogous either to '*tíð*' or '*tími*']:—*time*; langr tími, Fms. vi. 92; eptir tíma liðinn, *after a little time*, Bs. i. 857; eigi langan tíma upp frá þessu, Fs. 61; í þann tíma, at *that time*, Eg. 15, Stj. 50; í þenna tíma, *at the time, then*, Fms. x. 27, Sd. 138; einn tíma, *once, a time*, H. E. i. 516; tvá tíma, *twice*, Fms. xi. 159; um tíma, *for a time*, Mar.; hann sat þar um tíma, Ann. 1363; í annan tíma, *the second time, again*, Stj. 50, Fb. i. 145, 211; þriðja tíma, *the third time*, D. N. i. 263; fyrstan tíma er ek var hér, *the first time that I was here*, Fb. i. 512: gramm., Skálda 159, 175: a *time, season*, allir ársins tímar, Stj. 148.

2. *time*, *fit time*, = Gr. *καρπός*; er þeim þótti tími til at ganga á fund konungs, Eg. 28; þeir héldu vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, 421; eigi hittu þér nú í tíma til, Fms. vii. 197; ú-tími, *the wrong time*; í ótíma, *too late*; ákveðinn tími, a *fixed time*, Grett. 161; á hæfligum tíma, *in due time*, Fms. vi. 133; í tíma, *betimes*, Karl. 12; hón fór at mólka kýr eptir tíma, Grett. 80 new Ed.

II. metaph. a *good time, prosperity*; en sá tími fylgði ferð þeirra, at... Edda 152 (pref.); gefi Guð ykkir góðan tíma, Stj. 426; hann skyldi þar vel kominn ok með tíma á þenna enn nýja bólstáð, Ld. 98; halda tíma sínum öllum, Al. 59; gangi þér allt til tírs ok tíma, Fb. i. 566; en upp frá þessu gékk Eyjólfur hvárki (tíli) tírs né tíma, *E. bad henceforth bad times*, Bs. i. 286; meðan ríki stóð með beztum tíma ok síðum, Sks. 526; með þetra tíma, *with better times*, Al. 100.

COMPDS: *tíma-dagr*, m. a *day of bliss*, Fms. i. 214, Ld. 154, Fas. i. 141; lét þat vera mundu tíma-dag er þeir höfðu lendt við Sælu, Ó. H. 36.

tíma-hald, n. *chronology, observation of time*, Stj. 279.

tíma-land, n. a *land of bliss*, Mag. **tíma-lauss**, adj. *luckless*, Fms. ii. 240.

tíma-leysi, n. *lucklessness*, Al. 57: *lack of time*, (mod.) **tíma-liga**, adv. *timely, early*, Stj. 184.

tíma-ligr, adj. *temporal*, Stj. 3. **tíma-samliga**, adv. *successfully*, Fær. 108. **tíma-skipti**, n. *change of time* (gramm.), Skálda 206.

TÍNA, d, [akin to teinn = a *twig* (?), pointing to a lost strong verb, tína, tein]:—to *pick*; tínda ek saman alla góðgripi þá er í skálanum vóru, Fb. i. 262; var þá niðr breiddr einn móttull ok þar tínd á af herfangi öll eyrna-gull, Stj. 396; hann tíndi upp gullit, Grett. 161.

2. to *pick, cleanse*; korn tít ok ú-tínt, D. N. i. 432; tína ok rækja korn, ii. 48; skera ok tína, Rétt. 10. 2; tína grös, to *pick moss* (separate it from the leaves); ú-tínd grös; tína dún, to *pick eider-down*.

II. metaph. to *recount, narrate*; ok tína Imbrudagahald ok föstu-inganga, Grág. i. 2; svá sem tínt er í lögum, 6; hann skal tína þat, er reifir, hver gögn fram hafa komit... sá maðr er vörn skal reifa, hann skal tína gögn þau öll er til varnar hafa fram farit, 64, 65; sem tínt ok upp sagt, K. þ. K.; sem ádr var tínt, Grág. i. 208, Fms. vii. 91; ek mun tína fá articulos, Mar.; er þú þinn harm tímir, Am. 53; í mörgum frásögnum, þóat vér munim fá tína, Fb. i. 435; þarf þar eigi orð um at tína, Sturl. ii. 180: allit., tjá ok tína, Fms. vii. 125; sem ádr er tínt ok talt, ii. 47, Barl. 138; engi tunga má tína né hugr hyggja, Fms. v. 241.

III. reflex., það jarl sína menn tínsk (*go one by one*) undan hverjum enda, Fb. i. 532.

tína, v, f. a *bandful of a thing to be cleansed*; tína eina tínu af dún.

tínigr, m. *pickings*; úr-tínigr, *offal*.

tínir, m. a *gatherer*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRR, m., gen. *tírar* and *tírs*, dat. *tíri*; [A. S. *tír*; Germ. *zier*]:

—*glory, renown*; með tíri, *with glory*; með öllum, hæstum, öfgru tíri, með frygðar tíri, *with glory*, Lex. Poët.; tíri gæddr, *gifted with glory*; stýra fremd ok tíri; bella tíri; þat fær e-m tírar, Vellek góðs höfum tírar fengit, Höm.; fá sér langs tírar, *lasting fame* styrir alls tírar; ins sanna tírar, etc., Lex. Poët.: the word is poetic in prose it only remains in the allit. phrase, tírs ok tíma, Bs. i. 2 (see *time*); in the compounded words, orðs-tírr, *good report*; lofs-tírr, *praise*; in ú-tírligr, *inglorious*: in the phrase, taka tírar-hei á e-m, to *treat with distinction*, Sturl. i. 183 C: it is freq. in po compds and epithets, tír-bráðr, tír-eggjaðr, tír-gógr, tír-kunni tír-míldr, tír-prúðr, tír-rækr, tír-samr, tír-sæll,—all poeti epithets to a hero = *glorious*, Lex. Poët.

COMPDS: **tírar-för**, f. *glorious expedition, triumph*, Hkr. iii. 3.

tírar-gjarn, adj. *glorio* Lex. Poët. **tírar-höfuð**, n. *an illustrious head*.

tírar-lau adj. *inglorious*, Lex. Poët. **tírar-sterkr**, **tírar-fróðr**, adj. *glorio* **tírar-þing**, n. a *glorious meeting*, Lex. Poët.

Tírs-dagr, m. *Tuesday*; see Týr.

tí-ræðr, adj. *decimal*, of a hundred, tvau hundruð tíræð, *two decim* *hundreds*, opp. to the duodecimal (see *hundrað*), Bs. i. 136, Skálda 16 at bókmáli verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57: a *hundred years old*, Fær. iv. 24; vetri miðr enn t., 623. 27: measuring a *hundred* (fathoms, ell eldhúsi var tírætt at lengd, en tíu fæðma breitt, Gísl. 14.

tísta, t, to *twitter*, of a small bird; to *squeak*, of a mouse; hestr, m titlingr... gneggjar, tístir, syngt, a ditty.

TÍU, [Swed. *tio*; Dan. *ti*; cp. *tigr*, and Engl. *-ty* in *twenty, thir-* etc.]:—*ten*; tíu tigr, '*ten-ty*,' i. e. a *hundred*, Nj. 219; hundrað ok t tigr, a *hundred* (i. e. 120) plus '*tenty*' (= 220), Vm. 107, see *hundra* hence mod. *tíu-tíu*, indecl. '*ten-ty*' = *hundred*.

tíund, f. the '*tenth*'; kona má gefa tíund ór heiman-fylgju sin N. G. L. i. 153; tíundar gjöf, q. v.

II. as a law term, a *tit* Scot. *teind*, being the tenth part of the produce, K. Á. 96; for the int duction of the tíund by Bishop Gizur, in the year 1097, see Íb. ch. 1.

For the Law on Títhe, Tíundar Lög, see D. I. i. 70 sqq. For Norw; see N. G. L. ii. 310. The títhe was divided into four parts,—betwe bishop, priest, church, and the poor, biskups-t., prests-t., kirkju-t., fátæk t.: names of other títhes are, osta-t., sel-t., skipar-t., skreiðar-t., báta-kaupeyris-t., D. N., N. G. L.: other special names, leiðangrs-t., höfuð (see p. 308, col. 1), ávaxtar-t. (see p. 48), in meiri tíund, Grág. i. 20 K. þ. K. 37 new Ed.; lög-tíund, skipti-t., heima-t. **COMPDS:** **tíunde fé**, n. *tithe-money*, Grág. i. 308.

tíundar-gjald, n. *payment of t.*, D. i. 77, Bs. i. 68, Fms. vii. 91.

tíundar-gjöf, f. a *gift of a tenth, tenth part of a thing*; fjórðungs gjöf ok tíundar gjöf, Dipl. v. 1, D. 1 N. G. L.

tíundar-görð, f. a *tithe-making, setting the títhe*, K. Á. 8 Dipl., N. G. L. i. 346.

tíundar-hald, n. a *holding back the títhe*, Grág. **tíundar-heimta**, v, f. a *claim of the t.*, H. E. i. 544, ii. 10

tíundar-lag, n. a *levying t.*, Vm. 113. **tíundar-mál**, n. a *case*; *garding t.*, Grág. i. 18, Sturl. ii. 4.

tíundar-reikningr, m. a *tith account*, Pm. 36, Dipl. v. 23.

tíundar-skipti, n. the *apportionm of the títhe*, Grág. i. 443, Jb. 185.

tíundar-sökn, f. a *suit of* K. þ. K. 162.

tíundar-sök, f. a *case referring to t.*, K. þ. K. 16

tíundar-tími, a, m. a *term for paying títhe*, Stj. **tíundar-var** u, f. *tithe goods*, Sturl. i. 220, Bs. i. 481.

tíundar-virðr, a *titheable*.

tíunda, að, to *pay títhes, or have one's property taxed for títhe*; t. sitt, Grág. i. 202; tíunda fé sitt inni meiri tíund, id., K. þ. K. 14

passim: also used with the amount, hann tíundar tuttugu, sextu hundruð, i. e. *his títheable property amounts to twenty, sixty hundred*; s hundrað B.

tíundi, the *tenth*, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

tíu-tíu, indecl. '*ten-ty*,' i. e. *one hundred*: the older form is tíu tígu see *tigr*.

TÍVI, a, m., also spelt with *f*; mostly only used in pl. *tívar*; a d. sing. *tíva* occurs in Haustl. 8; fróðgum tíva (thus Ob., the Kb. has t a less correct form): a gen. sing. *tíva*, Vsp., in *valtíva*; [this old wo is identical in root with Lat. *divus*; Sansk. *devas*; Gr. *Δίος* (*Zéús*); c also Týr]:—a *god, divinity*; þrígga tíva, Haustl. 1; tormíldrar tívu; 3; tíva rök, Vpm. 42; Álheimr Frey gáfu tívar at tannfé, Gm. 5; níu tívar, þkv. 14; mærir tívar, Hým. 4; sig-tívar (q. v.), *gods of victo* Ls. 1, 2, Vsp., Gm., Fm., Akv. 29 (Bugge); val-tívar, *the gods of t* slain, Vsp. 59 (Bugge); sæki-tívar, *the martial gods*, Landn. (in a versc kykvir tívar, *living beings*, applied to men, Ó. H. (in a verse of t Christian time), all the other references being heathen.

tívor, m. [this word, a *ἄν. λέγ.* in the Vsp., is as the form she (the *r* being radical), different from the preceding, but identical with the A. S. *tífr* or *tíber* = a *victim, hostage*, and akin to tafu, q. v.]:—*victim*; Baldri, blóðgum tívor, *Balder, the bloody victim*, Vsp.

TJALD, n., pl. *tjöld*; [A. S. *teld*; Engl. *tílt* = the *cover of a car* Dan. *tel*]:—a *tent*, Ísl. ii. 178, Eg. 276: tents were pitched not only land, but on ships, esp. when in harbour; dreki með tjöldum ok öllu reida, 44; róðrar-skiutu ok þar með reida allan, tjöld ok vistir, 76; hau gökk út á skipit ok fyrir útan tjöldin, 195; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldi

61; bregða stafn-tjöldum, Hkv. 1; hlupu menn þá upp skyndiliga ok áku af sér tjöldin, Fms. x. 135 (v. l.), viii. 130. At the time of public meetings (such as parliament) the men lived in tents; at þinglausnum þá er menn bregða tjöldum sínum, Grág. ii. 93; en er hann kom á þingit ok búð hans var tjöldut þá lét hann tjalda undir svörtum tjöldum rnar af til þess at þá væri síðr skírdrátt, Ó. H. 156; for the tent-ooths in market-places, see Ld. ch. 12, Fbr. 51, 52 new Ed.; laudjald, a tent asbore. 2. *bangings*, of a church; kirkja á tjöld mhverfis, . . . kirkju-tjöld öll, . . . tjöld um alla kirkju, . . . búning allan tjöldum . . . tjöld um kór, D. I. i. 251 sqq. passim. II. for local ames, *Tjald-brökka*, *Tjalda-staðir*, *Tjalda-nes*, *Tjalda-vellir*, andn., Sturl.

B. *COMPDS*: *tjald-áss*, m. a tent-pole, Fms. x. 54. *tjald-úð*, f. a tent-boat, Stj. 247; þeir gördu þar tjaldúðir er heitir á *tjalda-velli*, Landn. 270: eccl. the Tabernacle, Hb. 544. 1, Fms. v. 276, tj., N. T., Vidal. *tjald-dýrr*, n. pl. tent-doors, Fas. ii. 441, Fms. i. 144. *tjald-kúla*, u. f. a 'tent-ball', tent-knob, the knob on the tent-pegs; þeir berja þeim tjaldkúlu ok fella á þá tjöldin, Ísl. ii. 56, as. ii. 522, Fb. ii. 16. *tjald-lauss*, adj. tentless, in open air, Fms. x. 300, x. 135, v. l. *tjald-lauss*, adj. id., Hkr. i. 108. *tjald-pppr*, m. a rag of bangings, Jm. 9, Pm. 5, Vm. 161. *tjalds-aggil*, a. m. a tent-peg, Fas. ii. 262: also of the pegs to which bangings are stened, Sturl. iii. 146. *tjalds-rúm*, n. a lodging in a tent, Grág. ii. 55. *tjald-skör*, f. the border, edge of a tent; kona sat út við tjaldskörina, d. 30; þá hljóp inn of tjaldskarar Sigurðr Þorláksson, Ó. H. 158; inn gengr inn til tjalds þess er Gautr var, spreitir tjaldskörum, gengr n í tjaldit at rúmi Gauts ok vegr hann, Fbr. 52 new Ed., Bs. i. 509. *alda-slittr*, n. worn bangings, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 23, 27. *tjald-nótti*, a. m. an oblong piece of tapestry (?); blóðrefillinn kom upp í ildsmóttann, Sturl. iii. 188. *tjald-sperra*, u. f. tent-spar, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 233 C. *tjald-staðr*, m. a tent-stead, baiting-place here to pitch a tent, Eg. 275, Fms. v. 286; kirkja á tjaldstað ok ossa-beit, Pm. 38. *tjald-steinn*, m. a tent-stone, a rock looking e a tent, Dropl. 33. *tjald-stokkr*, m. a tent-block, Fas. ii. 285. *uld-stuðill*, m. a tent-pole, Fms. viii. 388. *tjald-stöðingr*, m. u-pitcher, a nickname, Landn. 294. *tjald-stöng*, f. a tent-pole, kr. i. 26. *tjalds-trönnur*, f. pl. a platform on which to pitch a tent, url. i. 147. *tjald-tötturr*, m. worn bangings, Pm. 36. *tjald-ðir*, m. pl. the wooden frame of a tent, K. þ. K. 90, Stj. 321.

tjalda, að, to pitch a tent, Fms. vi. 181, v. 286, Hkr. iii. 286: on þs, þat var annarr síðr þeirra at tjalda aldri á skipum, Fas. ii. 37; þeir þou skip sitt til hafnar, en er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok um búizk, Eg. 37; ir sá þar fyrir bænum fljóta langskip tjaldat, 88, Hkr. ii. 43; er þeir fðu tjaldat ok fest skip sitt, Fms. vii. 314; þeir höfðu tjaldat yfir pi sínu, Eg. 121: vagn tjaldaðan, a tilted or covered wagon, Hkr. i. i; tjalda klæðum of kistu, Bs. i. In places of annual popular meetings h as the Icel. Alþing, each priest or man of mark had his own búð, . . . four roofless walls, which remained open; and when parliament t, he threw a tent over his booth as a roof, dressing it out as a m with hangings and benches; this was called 'tjalda búð,' see Grág. 86, and Nj. passim, Ó. H. ch. 133 (for the Faroe), and Mr. Dasent's mt Njal. 2. of the bangings of a bed; rekkjan var vel tjöldut, 5; höll tjaldat inum fegsta borða, Nj. 6; tjalda höllina grám omálfum, Fms. i. 118; hann lét t. kirkju borða þeim er hann hafði í hált, Bs. i. 77: of a canopy, tjaldat var um þveran skálann í milli rra, 41.

tjaldan, f. the pitching a tent, N. G. L. ii. 256. *tjaldari*, a. m. [tjaldr; O. H. G. *zeltari* and *zeltian*], a racer, race-ase, Edda (Gl). *tjaldri*, m. a bird, an oyster-catcher or sea-pie, *bæmatopus ostralegus* L. (Gl), and mod. usage, (Dan. *tjald*); so called prob. from its long l, like tent-spars.

JARA, u. f. [A. S. *tearo*; Engl. *tar*; Dan. *tjere*], tar, Grág. ii. 904, Q. 43, Sks. 425, Fas. i. 18; bera tjöru í höfud sér, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 17; svart sem t., black as tar, Band. 15; tjöru-pinnr, a tar-pin, Sturl. i. 189; tjöru-skinn, a tarred skin, a nickname, Sturl. i. 112, 155 (a d of *waxen cloth*?); tjöru-spann, N. G. L. i. 108; tjöru-tjörn, the tar- = Lat. *lacus asphalti*, Stj. 73; tjöru-tunna, a tar-barrel, Vm. 62: the li phrase, tofs maðr ok tjöru, a sort of running the gauntlet, cp. the El. 'tarring and feathering', N. G. L. i. 253, 334 (§ 168). *tjöru-viki*, n. tar-works, where tar is made; sætr, smiðju, tjöru-virki, veiðib-ir eða andvirki, N. G. L. ii. 145. *tjuga*, að, to tar: in part. *tjugaðr*, tarred, Rekst. 4. *tjúsna*, u. f. [akin to Engl. *tassel*?], an old obscure word; the pegs by which lists for battle were marked off were called 'tjúsnaur,' for the dcription see Korm. 86. *COMPDS*: *tjösnu-blót*, n. a kind of sacri- for rite to be performed at a wager of battle; með þeim formála sem sta er eptir hafðr í blóti því er kallat er tjösnu-blót, Korm. l. c. *öu-tjasna*, u. f. oak-peg (?), is the name of one of the bondmaids in R. from her stumpy figure. *TJÁ*, qs. téa; the pres. varies between several forms, té, tjár, tjáir;

pret. tjáði; imperat. té; part. tjáðr (analogous to sjá); tjá is a contracted form from an older *toga*, which only remains in the pres. reflex. *tegaz*, tegumk, in four instances, (see B. III): [Ulf. *teiban* = *ἐπαγγέλλειν*; Icel. *tiban*; O. H. G. *ziban*; Germ. *zeigen* or *zeiben*; cp. Engl. *teach*; A. S. *teacan*; Lat. *dicere*, *in-dicere*; Gr. *δεικνύειν*; cognate or derivative is Goth. *taikrijan* = *δεικνύειν*, whence *tákn*, teikn, Engl. *token*, and so on.] B. *To shew, exhibit*; er honum er téð sverð, when the sword is shewn him, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann móttul, Stj. 199; sá skal fyrri tjá vátta sína fyrir dóms-mönnum, er . . . Gpl. 372; lypti hón skautin brott af höfðinu, tjáði sína ásjónu, Mar.; hann tjáir mikinn heidr sinnar risnu, Kb. 196; hann tær sinn ham af sínum líkam á vetrar-tíma, Stj. 97; oss tarjandi Kristni frægja, shewing to us, Gd. 44; þeir báru út pell ok silki ok marga dýrgripa, ok tjáðu fyrir þeim (and shewed it to them) ok báðu þá eptir sækja, Fas. iii. 99; teer ok endrófmar, offers and presents, Stj. 50; þeir kvóðusk engan varning hafa meir enn þeir höfðu té, D. N. i. 147. 2. in the phrase, tjá tanna, or tega tanna, to shew the teeth, i. e. to smile, cp. Dan. *trække paa smile-baandet*; ek má eigi tjá tanna né nökkura gleði fá, Bær. 14; við þessi tíðendi úgladdisk Guitalin Konungur svá at hann tjáði ekki tanna, Karl. 382; tenn honum tegask (teygjaz Cod. less correct) er honum er téð sverð, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); traulla má ek of teia (sic Cod.) tanna, sizt fadir þinn fastnaði þik blota-manni, Kormak 162 (in a verse). 3. to shew, grant; þannu góðvilja er þér haft mér téð, Fas. iii. 315; ok frelsi þat er Guð hefir tjáð (granted) hverjum, H. E. i. 243; tjá e-m tillæti, to shew one a kindness, Stj. 137; tjá e-m þjónustu, to pay homage to, Norske Saml. v. 98. 4. to mark, note; eptir því sem jafnan hefir fyrir yðr tjáð verit, Fms. viii. 101, v. l.; í þessum fáni orðum tær (teer Cod.) fyrr-nefndr spámaðr, Stj. 29; Niuvíkna-fasta tær herleijðingar-tíma Ísraels fólk, 49; tjár ok presenterat, ú; tær ok sýnr, 71; sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann sama móttul, 199; sýnisk enn ok teez (= tésk), 288.

II. to tell, report, relate; þeir tjáðu þá fyrir honum, at . . . Fms. i. 220; tjá ok telja fyrir honum stórmerki Guðs, ii. 157; hann tjáði fyrir konu sinni ok dóttur at Hrafn væri úskapgræfr, vi. 109; var þat tjáð fyrir honum at hann skyldi vera erkebiskup, x. 160; ræðir Veseti máli sitt, ok tjár á þessa leidd, xi. 84; tjáði máli fyrir honum vel um styrmanunum, Glúm. 324; Gunnarr tjáði hversu vel þeim hafði fari, Nj. 71; þá hluti er þar gördusk téða (told) ek þér í fyrra bréfi, Al. 165; té (imperat.) honum innvirdiliga allt okkat tal, Stj. 261; þá tjáða (teede v. l.) ek þeim eigi mitt nafn Adonay, 265; mun ek nú tína þér ok tjá minn harm ok angr, Bær. 14; þetta tjáir Stúfr skáld, Hkr. iii. 72; þeir téðu oss með bréfum, H. E. i. 429; góðir menn hafa oss téð ok váru ráði, 433; svá var sagt at þessir menn heði þat tjáð ok ráðið Skúla jarli, at . . . Fms. ix. 325; sem nú var tjáð ok sagt, xi. 130. III. paraphrast., hann tegaz sækja mik, Hallfred; þeir tegask görva Ólaf fjörvaltan, Sighvat; nú tegaz öld at sækja, Orkn. (in a verse); ek tegumk at drekka, Fb. (in a verse). IV. reflex., þar sýnisk ok tésk (teez Cod.) enn sá staðr, Stj. 105; tédisk fútlegrinn brottinn, Bs. i. 889; hann lét taka bréf þorsteinis bónda, í hverju tjásk má (may be seen) hans súgn ok vitnisburðr, Dipl. ii. 5; tésk (teez) ok auðsýnisk, Stj. 71; tésk (teez) ok sýnisk, 28.

tjálgj, n. [A. S. *telgor* = a branch, bough; Gr. *δολιχός*; Let. *dilgas*] = a prong, fork (?), an obsolete word, which occurs only twice, viz. handar-tjálgj, 'hand-prongs,' i. e. the arms or the fingers (?), Sighvat; uxu tjálgjur, langir leggir ok ljótt höfud, Fas. iii. 18 (in a verse). *tjogu*, prop. an acc. from *tjogr*, = togr, tigr; [Swed. *tjogo*; Dan. *tyve*; Early Dan. *tjuge*; Norwegian *kjogo*]; = twenty, Sighvat, Ó. H. 233 (in a verse); else not used in Icel. except in the compd *tut-tugu*; but in full use in Swed. as well as in Dan.

tjossi, a. m. a be-goat (?), Merl. 2. 75. *TJÓÐR*, n. [Engl. *tether*; Ivar Aasen *tjor*], a tether, N. G. L. i. 390; hestr í tjóðri, 46, passim. *tjóðr-hestur*, -kýr, a tethered horse or cow, Gpl. 388. *tjóðra*, að, to tether, Vm. 14, D. N. v. 518, passim in mod. usage. *TJÓN*, f., the gender varies: a. fem., sú tjón, Sks. 74 new Ed., l. 26; sílka tjón, 159, l. 8; af tjón (dat.), Barl. 91; mann-tjón mikla, Fms. x. 394. β. neut., mann-tjóns, Bs. i. 327; mikit mann-tjón, Fms. vi. 263; lif-tjóns, viii. 147, v. l., and so in mod. usage: in old writers the fem. prevails, so that it may be regarded as fem. wherever the form is ambiguous, as in acc. sing., without an adjective, or in dat. pl., as e. g. falla í tjón, Stj. 6; verða með tjónum, to be lost, Sks. 6; sidar-tjón, mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, Sks. 79 new Ed.: [A. S. *teon* and *teona*; early and provinc. Engl. *teen*, *tene*; Scot. *tyne*, and both as verb and as noun.] B. A loss, damage; verða fyrir tjónum, Sks. 34; allit., tjón ok tapan, Fb. i. 324, Barl. 91; göra e-m tjón, O. H. L. 41; af tjón ok tapan e-s, Barl. 91; mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, lif-tjón, freq. in mod. usage, but then always neuter.

TJÚGA, taug, tugu, toginn; an ancient obsolete verb; [Ulf. *tiuban*, = *ἀγείν*, *δηγείν*; O. H. G. *ziuban*; Germ. *ziehen*; cp. Lat. *ducere* = is in the Icel. and Norse only preserved in the part. toginn]; = to draw; enn togni hjört, a drawn sword, Merl. 2. 66; með sverð um togin, Ilkm. 9; toguum sverðum (Germ. *ge-zogenes schwert*), Darr.:

borgar-vegg af grjóti ok torfi ok víðum, Fms. i. 123; lét konungur bera til víðu ok torf ok fylla dikit, vii. 54; torfs-maðr, a person who runs the gauntlet *patled with sods*, N. G. L. i. 253. 2. *turf for fuel, peat*; geita gættu, grófu torf, dug turf, peat, Rm. 12; hann fann fyrstr mauna at skera torf or jörðu til eldivíðar á Torfnesi á Skotlandi, þvát illt var til víðar í Eyjunum, Orkn. 16; skera torf til eldivíðar, Grág. ii. 338; elda er rétt at göra ok kljúfa torf til, K. þ. K. 88; hann stóð í myri nökkurri ok gróf torf, Njarð. 370; eldi-torf, 'fuel-turf', i. e. peat, Ísl. ii. 112.

B. **Compds:** torf-báss, m. a *boose or shed to keep sods (or peat?) in*, Ísl. ii. 113. torf-bingtr, m. a *pile of turfs or peat*, Ísl. ii. 112. torf-færi, n. pl. *tools for cutting sods and peat*, Háv. 47. torf-garðr, m. a *fence of sods*, D. N. v. 957. torf-gróf, f. a *turf-hole, peat-pit*, Grág. ii. 338; kirkja á tvítuga t. í Nesland, Vm. 39; eptir myrinni fyrir sunnan Molastaða torfgráfr, Dipl. v. 25; Haraldr jarl ungi féll við torf-gráfr nökkurar, Orkn. 476 (referring to the Orkneys). torf-hraukr, m. a *peat-stack*, Sturl. i. 179. torf-hipr, n. a *basket to carry peat*, Nj. 252. torf-hús, n. a *peat-shed*. torf-kast, n. a *pelting with sods*, Sturl. iii. 225, cp. Eb. ch. 41. torf-krókr, m. a *kind of box (a sketch of which see Eggert Itin. tab. viii. fig. 2), to carry peat and sods*, Sturl. i. 179 C. torf-köstr, m. a *turf-stack, peat-stack*, Vm. 13. torf-leikr, m. a *game, 'turf-laking, pelting*, Eb. 210; prob.=the Scot. game of bickers, see Sir W. Scott's Waverley, the Appendix to the General Preface. torf-ljár, m.=torfskeri. torf-menn, m. pl. 'turf-men,' *dealers in turf*, N. G. L. iii. 15 (year 1822). torf-mór, m. a *turf-moor*, Grág. ii. 338. torf-myrr, f. *turf-moor*, a local name, Vm. 5. torf-naust, n. a *ship-shed (naust) built of turf (or a 'turf or peat-shed?')*, Landn. 118. torf-skeri, a, m. a *turf-cutter*, Landn. 283, (mod. torf-ljár.) torf-skurðr, m. *cutting turf or peat*, Sturl. i. 79; Vetrliði skáld var at torfskurði með húskörnum sínum, Bs. i. 14; staðrinn í Runa á torfskurði í Bakkaland á Torfmyri svá sem þarf til eldivíðar, Vm. 5; t. er í Hólaland frá Spákonu-felli, Pm. 67; skógr í þverárhlíð at víða til sels, t. í Steindórs-staða land, D. I. i. 471. torf-staða, u, f. a *place where turf or peat is cut*; jörðin á torfstöðu á Hól ofan frá Öngulstöðum, Dipl. v. 5. torf-stakkr, m. a *peat-stack*, Ísl. ii. 116; gríðungrinn hefir brotið niðr torfstakka hans, Ld. 336. torf-verk, n. a *cutting turf or peat*, Rd. 278, Vm. 5. torf-virkir, n. pl. a *false reading for tjöru-virkir*, N. G. L. i. 251, cp. ii. 145. torf-vólr, m. a *place to dry peat*, Dipl. iv. 12. torf-völr, m. [torvol, vjar Aasen], a *thin plank running along the eaves of a turf-ibatched cottage*, so as to prevent the earth falling down, N. G. L. i. 101, Gpl. 331. torf-öx, f. a *turf-axe, for cutting turf or peat*, Háv. 47.

The passages quoted all refer to Iceland, except two or three to the Orkneys, and one to Norway, viz. torfmenn. In a country bare or stripped of wood, turf plays an important part in husbandry, as sod for buildings and fencing, and as peat for fuel. In the Orkneys the Norse earl Einar got the soubriquet of 'Turf-Einar' (Torf-Einarr) for having taught the Norsemen to dig peat (having probably learnt it himself from the Gaelic tribes in Scotland); the place was hence called Torf-nes, Orkn. The digging of peat in the poem Rigsmál is one of the many proofs of the birthplace of that poem. The only passage referring to Norway is that cited under torfmenn, a *peat-man* (see B), unless the legislator here specially had in mind the Norsemen of the Orkneys who, at that time, were an integral part of the Norse kingdom, without a special code of laws.

torfa, u, f. *turf, a green spot*; á yztu torfur sinna herbergja, Fbr. 156; þar sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13. 2. many farms built together are in Icel. called torfa. II. a *slice of sod* (if square it is called hnauss, q. v.); þá fellt torfa ór garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; eyri fyrir torfu hverja (troðu, nætra kimból, torfu), N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 58, 60, referring to the ordeal of going under a sod of turf; torfu bugar, the *bend of the sod*, Ld. l. c.: metaph., höggva torfu, a *slice*, af höfði, N. G. L. i. 81. torfu-þíðr, adj. *thawed*, Bj. 302.

Torfa, u, f., and Torfl, a, m., pr. names, Landn. (in Skáld torfa).

tor-fenginn and tor-fengr, adj. *hard to get*, Fms. v. 187, Ld. 188.

tor-flutt, part. n.; þat eyrendi mundi torflutt, *difficult to carry*, Þorf. Karl. 386.

torf-víðr, m.=tyri-víðr, [A. S. *tyrwe*], a *tarred tree*; kasta loganda orvíði með brennu-steini, Rom. 277 (=Lat. 'picem et sulphure taedam nixtam ardentem mittre,' Sallust, Jug. ch. 57).

torf-vólr, m., see torf B.

tor-fyndr, adj. *hard to find, rare*, Stor.

tor-færa, u, f. a *difficult, dangerous passage or road*, Al. 20, Fms. xi. 53, Sks. 207, MS. 655 viii. 2, Clem. 29.

tor-færi, n.=torfæra, Orkn. 208.

tor-færiligr, adj. *hard to pass*, Al. 54, Sks. 214.

tor-færr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 297.

tor-færrur, f. pl. *places hard to pass*.

TORG, n. [Swed. *torg*; Dan. *torv*; the other word markaðr is from the at., and torg is prob. a Slav. word; Russ. *torge*]:—a *market or mart*; þenn konungs höfðu torg ok skemtun ok leika úti hjá herbergjunum, ms. xi. 366; hann var úti staðr á torgi, þar var fjölmenni mikilt, i.

80; hann leitaði eptir of matkaup, görðu þeir honum þann kost, at þeir mundi setja þeim torg framan til Fostu, Orkn. 344; setja e-m torg til matkaupa, Fms. vii. 78; Sigmundi konungi var hvervetna sett torg ok annarr farar-greiði, Fas. i. 143; hafa torg fyrir hvers manns dyrum, Rett. 12; á bryggjum eðr á stræti eðr á torgi, Gpl. 178, Mann. xi. 16, ax. 3, xxiii. 7, Mark. vii. 4, Luke. vii. 32, Acts. xvi. 19, xvii. 17.

II. a *market-place*, in Nidaros, D. N. iii. 195; in Bergen, Bs. i. 636; in Oslo, D. N. iv. 307, 697; cattle and sheep were to be bought 'á torgi' in the market-place, but fresh fish 'fyrir torgi,' Rett. 2. 5 (Fr.); in the word is never used in reference to Icel. In Scandin. towns the squares are called 'torg,' e. g. Kongens Ny-torg, Gammlé-Torg, in Copenhagen; allit., um tún og torg, þjóðin öll um tún og torg | tók upp hrygðar-klæði, Barbarossa kvæði (Ed. by Maurer).

torga, ad, to eat up; with dat., eg torga því ekki, I cannot eat it up; hann á sem hann torgaði, be ate all he could.

Torgar, f. pl. (name of an island in Norway), a *market (?)*; see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2, l. 12 from the bottom.

tor-gætr, adj. *hard to get, rare*, Fms. iv. 124, Ld. 128; torgætr görsimar, Stj.

tor-höfn, f. *atrophy*, Björn.

tor-kenna, d, to transform, so as to make it hard to recognise; leit-aðusk þau víð at torkenna hann sem þau máttu, to dissemble, disguise, Fiunb. 220.

tor-kenndr, part. *hard to recognise*, Sturl. iii. 148, Fms. x. 383.

tor-kennilligr, adj.=torkenndr.

tor-kenning, f. a *disguise*, Art.

tor-leiði, n.=torfæri, Eg. 410, Edda 60, Al. 50, Greg. 22.

tor-merki, n. pl., in the phrase, telja t. á e-u, to dissuade by detailing all the difficulties, Fas. ii. 393.

tor-móttinn, part. *hard to digest*, Björn.

tor-mæði, f. *rancour*, Hom. 26 (=Lat. *rancor*).

tor-næmr, adj. *hard to learn*, Sks. 244, 265; of a person, slow to learn, opp. to næmr.

tor-ráðr, adj. *embarrassing*, a pr. name, Landn.

tor-rek, n. (qs. tor-wreck, a *dismal wreck, sad loss*), a *loss, detriment*; ef maðr er stollinn fé sínu... ok lýsa sínu torreki, N. G. L. i. 83; furðu mikilt t. görir faðir þinn sér at, Hkr. i. 73; vart t. lízk verra, Sighvat; the name of a poem, Sona-torrek, Sons' loss, Eg.

tor-reyfligr, adj. *difficult*, Sks. 20 (v. l.) new Ed.

tor-ræki, n. *misfortune*, Eg. 699.

tor-sóttligr, adj. of persons, *hard to overcome, come at*, Lv. 49, Ld. 238; eiga víð torsóttligr fólk, Fb. iii. 445; of things, *hard to perform* or the like, Fms. ix. 295, Ld. 178, 292.

tor-sótr, adj.=torsóttligr, Nj. 223, Ld. 278, Fbr. 38, Fms. v. 37.

tor-sveigðr, part. *hard to sway, bend*, Fms. x. 288.

tor-sveigr, adj. *id.*, Ísl. ii. 246.

tor-sýnn, adj. *hard to see*, Nj. 111, v. l.

tor-sækiligr = torsóttligr, Grett. 133 C.

tor-sær, adj.=torsýnn, Ísl. ii. 333.

torta, u, f. the *podex* of a beast.

tor-talinn, part. *hard to count*, Fms. viii. 411.

tor-tíma (mod. tor-týna), d, to destroy, with dat., Fas. ii. 517, 519, Stj. 456; drept hafa þeir Jamund ok allt lið hans, ok tortima hafa þeir gáðunum sjálfum, Karl. 231; fyrirjóðu vér hverjum manni þeim at tortima eðr þeirra vamaði aföðliga, D. N. i. 80. 2. to kill; engu skyldi tortima í sjallinu hvárki fé né mönnum, Eb. 7 new Ed.; víldi hann eigi t. hindinni, Þíðr. 165; ok lét öngu tortima (tortýna Ed.) þar nema kvikfé heimilu, Landn. 254; taka við barninu, fara með þat til Reykjadalár ok tortima því þar, Ísl. i. 19; hánun mátti hvárki tortima gulgi né virgill, O. H. L. 81.

tortis, m. a *torcb*, Mar., Karl.

tor-tryggð, f. *doubt, suspicion, incredulity*, 623, 26; nú skulu vér hnekkja þeirri t. ok sýna einuð várrar frásagnar, Fms. viii. 48; skulu þeir vera vitnis-menn ok ef nokkur verðr t. þar á, ok skal fé virða, Jb. 406; hafa t. á e-m, to suspect, Str. 16, 76; t. leikr á e-u, Js. 26; e-m er t. á, Þíðr. 128, passim.

tor-tryggiliga, adv. *doubtfully, suspiciously*, Sks. 80.

tor-tryggiligr, adj. *doubtful, suspicious*, Nj. 103 C.

tor-tryggja, ð, to mistrust, doubt, suspect; ok það hann ekki t. þess ins helga manns miskunn, Fms. v. 147; eum margir eru þeir menn er þetta gruna, ok tortryggva þessa hluti. x. 371; skal ek aldri gr-troyggva mátt hans, Blas. 48; verði hann tortryggð um eðinn, Grág. i. 56; ef sá tortryggvir bodit er mállann á, ii. 245; nú vill maðr úskyldir kaupá ok tyrtryggir (sic) sá er næstr er kaupr, N. G. L. i. 92; ef sá tortryggir er fyrir varð, Gpl. 164.

tor-tryggileiki, a, m. *distrust*, Str. 32.

tor-tryggir, adj. *doubtful, incredulous*; Högni var hljóðlyndr, tortryggir ok sannorðr, Nj. 91; hann er svá t. at hann trúir engum manni, Glúm. 397; hann ávitadi þú. þvát þeir vóru tortryggvir, Hom. 88.

tor-týna, d, an etymologizing corruption of tortíma, but only in very late vellums and in mod. paper transcripts; Fms. v. 213 is an error, for

Fb. ii. (l.c.) 389 has the true old form, cp. N. G. L. ii. 9, v. l. 18; the reading Landn. 254 must be due to the transcriber of the lost vellum.

toru-gætr, adj., older form = *torgætr*, Korm. ch. 12 (in a verse), Fms. iv. 124 (*torgætr*, O. H. l. c.), ix. 450, x. 62, 116, Eb. 92 new Ed.; *jafn-torogætt*, Bs. i. 143.

tor-unninn, part. *hard to overcome*, Fms. viii. 220.

tor-velda, d, to make difficulties; t. e-t fyrir e-m, Ld. 238.

tor-velða, u, f. a difficulty, Rb. 336. **torvelða-laust**, adj. *without difficulties*, Bs. i. 307.

tor-velði, f. a difficulty; engi torvelði, Fs. 50; starf ok t., Fms. vii. 221; hver t. þar er á, Fas. i. 266; neut., meira torvelði, Stj. 326; með miklum torveldum, Fms. x. 368.

tor-velldigr or **tor-velldigr**, adj. 'hard to wield,' hard, difficult, Nj. 122, Fms. vii. 257, Ísl. ii. 223, Greg. 62, MS. 656 C. 24.

tor-velldr, adj., torvelzt, Eluc. 58 (mod. torveldari, astr); [valda]—*hard, difficult*; torveldar sendifarar, Fms. i. 15; þótti honum torvelt at rétta þeirra hlut, Orkn. 12; torvelt get ek yðr verða at . . . , 358, passim.

tor-virðr, adj. *difficult to estimate*, Band. 31 new Ed.

tor-þeystr, part. (opp. to *aud-þeystr*), *hard to stir*, Nj. 90 C; opp. to *aud-þeystr*, Stor. 2.

tor-æri, n. a bad season, famine, = hallæri, Bs. i. 744.

tosa, að, [A. S. *tæsan*, Engl. *tease*], to drag a dead weight; tosa við e-ð; perh. from the English.

toskr, m., thus (not *töskr*) in Gm. (see Bugge, foot-note), in Edd. of Edda it is erroneously spelt with ö; [A. S. *tusc* or *tux*; Engl. *tusk*; Fris. *tosk* and *tusk*]:—a *tusk, tooth*; only remaining in the pr. name, Rata-toskr, Gm., Edda; see the remarks s. v. *ikorni* and *rati*.

Tosti, a, m. a pr. name, a Scand. and Swed. name, in Sköglar-tosti, the father of queen Sigrid the Proud, Hkr. i.; hence the name came to England, as in earl Tostig, son of Godwin; it occurs several times on Swed. Runic stones: as appell. it means a *frog*, see Bosworth's A. S. Dict.

tota, u, f. a *teat* or *teat-like protuberance*, e.g. of the toe of a shoe; stendr fram eins og tota; cp. A. S. *totodon*, p. 105 in Gregory's Pastoral, edited by Mr. Sweet; cp. tottr, *tútna* (Dan. *tude* = a *spout*).

toti, a, m. = tota; in the saying, *hverr vill sínum tota fram ota*: a nickname, Fms. i. 8.

totta, að, [akin to tottr, tottr], to suck, esp. to suck the last drop of a drained teat; totta mína pípu, to suck my pipe, Sig. Pét.

tottog = tuttugu, D. I. i. 476.

tottr, m. [Dan. *tommel-tot* = *tom-thumb*], a nickname, Sturl., Fms., of a dwarfish person.

TÓ, f. a tuft of grass, *grassy spot*, among rocks; þar var tó undir er hann fór ofan, Rd. 310; einn dag fóru þeir í bjarg at sækja sér hvannir í einni tó er síðan er kölluð Þorgeirs-tó, Fbr. 87; gammrinn settisk í eina tó, er varð í björgunum, Fas. ii. 231; hann hljóp ofan fyrir hamrana í tó eina, 251; gras-tó, *grass-turf*, af hömrunum ofan í grastóna, Fbr. 156; freq. in mod. usage.

II. [A. S. *taw* = *spinning, weaving*; Engl. *tow*; Ivar Aasen to; cp. totti, Dan. *uld-tor*]:—a *wool-tod, a tuft of wool*; vinna tó, to dress wool (*spin, card*), konur unnu þar tó á daginn, Gret. 24 new Ed.; rygjar-tó, q. v. compds: tó-
vara, u, f. 'tow-ware,' i. e. socks and gloves, and the like. tó-vinna, u, f. *wool-dressing, spinning, carding*.

TÓA, u, f. (qs. *tófa*); [this word, at present the general name for the fox, seems not to occur in old writers (cp. fóa, refr, melrakki), not even among the names of foxes, Edda ii. 490; but it occurs in the modern rhyme quoted by Maurer, 169; the etymology is not certain, between the two vowels some consonant has been absorbed, perh. *f*, qs. *tófa*, from the fox's tufted tail; or, it may be akin to *tæfa*, *týja* (q. v.), Dan. *tæve* = a *dam with cubs*.]

B. A fox, passim in mod. usage; aldrei tryggist tóa | þó tekni sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð | teigad hefir hún lamba blóð, | sízt er von á djúpri dyggð | dóttir Skolla er ekki góð, a ditty; there are in Icel. rhymed fables called *Tóu-kvæði* = *Fox-songs*; one at least (not published) is attributed to Hallgrím Pétursson (17th century); but the earliest is the Skaufala-bálkr, cp. the words *grýla*, refr, skróggtr, skaufali, mel-rakki (see melr).

compds: tóu-skinn, tóu-skott, n. a fox-skin, fox-tail. tóu-yrtingr, m. a fox-cub.

tóbak, n. tobacco, (mod.)

TÓF, a, m. and **TÓFA**, u, f. freq. old Dan. and Swed. pr. names, Sighvat, Baut.; cp. Germ. *zöbe* = a *bandmaid*.

TÓKI, a, m., prop. a *simpleton* (Swed. *toket* = *silly, idiotic*); hence a pr. name, freq. in old Dan., whence mod. Dan. *Tyge*, and Latinised *Tycho* (*Tycho Brahe*); the name is connected with the ancient tale of the master-archer *Tóki* (the Norse form of the Tell legend in Switzerland), told in Saxo and partly in the Icel. *Jómsv. S.* (*Pálna-tóki*), an Indo-Germanic legend.

TÓL, n. pl. [A. S. *tól*; Engl. *tool*], tools; tangir skópu ok tól gördu, Vsp.; hamar, töng ok stéðja ok þaðan af öll tól önnur, Edda 9; brjóta borgina með þess-konar tólum sem þar til hæfði, Al. 11; skolpa ok nafra ok öll önnur þau tól er til skipsmiðar þarf at hafa, Sks. 31; tónn snúim

svá sem hún sé með tólum gör, 131, passim; smíðar-tól, graf-tól (qq. v. tóla-kista, a *tool-chest*, Fs. 176, Ísl. ii. 81. II. metaph. *genitali* Mar. 867; hringja tólunum, *naturalia aperta gerere* (like the Cynic cp. the pun in Maurer's Volks. 62. (the verse).

TÓLF (qs. *twalf*), [Goth. *twa-lif*; A. S. *twelf*; Engl. *twelve*; Gern. *zwölf*; Dan. *tolv*]:—*twelve*, Grág. i. 16, ii. 20, 31, 45, Rb. 36 passim. II. as noun, *both sixes on the dice*; in the phrase *kasta tólfunum*, of a great piece of good luck. compds: tólf-eyring, m. a *twelve-ounce ring*, Grág. ii. 171. tólf-foðmingr, m. a *twelve fatbom square*, Ám. 22; fylgir þar tólfíedings skurðr torfs, Dip. iii. 6, iv. 12. tólf-fötungr, m. a 'twelve-foot,' a kind of *gri* or *maggot*. tólf-greindr, part. *divided into twelve*, Stj. 281

tólf-mánuðr, m. a *twelve-month*; nú lídr þessi t., Þiðr. 68; inna tólfmánuðar dags, D. N. iv. 323; tólfmánuðr stefna, N. G. L. i. 34. tólf-menngr, m. a *company of twelve* at a banquet; en þá er t. v; skipaðr til at sitja, Glúm. 331. tólf-ræðr, adj. *consisting of twelve*, epithet of a hundred; tólftratt hundræð, a *duodecimal hundred*, i. a hundred and twenty, O. H. (pref.), Grág. ii. 91, Sks. 56, Fb. i. 27 (see hundræð).

tólf-tigr, adj. = tólftræð, Sks. 56, v. l. tólf-eyringr, m. a *twelve-oared boat*, Sturl. ii. 162, Fas. ii. 509, N. G. L. i. 138. tólf-ærr, adj. *twelve-oared*, N. G. L. i. 159.

tólf-t, f. = *tylpt*, a number of twelve, *duo-decade*, dozen; in tólf-tal kvíðr, m. a *verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours*, Grág. i. 138, 161 207, K. þ. K. 163, Glúm. 365, cp. Eb. 19 new Ed.

tólf-ti, a, m. the *twelfth*, Grág. i. 118, N. G. L. i. 348, passim. tólf-tungr, m. the *twelfth part* of a thing (cp. þriðjungr, fjórðungr . . áttungr), Sks. 59, Vm. 48.

tólgr, m. (mod. also tólgr, f., or even tólkr); [Engl. *tallow*; Germ. Dan. *talg*; akin to Goth. *talgs* = *στεφός*]:—*tallow*, when melted and stiffened; til tólgs ok vax, Pm. 103; tólgr skjöldr, a *round piece of melted tallow*.

TÓM, n. *emptiness, vacuity*; jörðin var eyði og tóms, Gen. i. 2. II metaph. *leisure* = Lat. *otium*; þeir báðu hann gefa sér tóms til, at þeir hit Ádalstein konung, E. 279; tóms er at klæðask, Bev.; gefa sér tóms t e-s, Hom. (St.); ljá e-m tóms, Ld. 276; Aron kvæð nú eigi tóms at því there was no time (*leisure*) for that, Sturl. ii. 69; ok væri lengra tóms til gefit, Fms. xi. 27; sá er úrækr langt tóms, 656 C. 34:—with prepp., th phrase, í tómi, at *leisure*, Fs. 105, Gullþ. 18, Eb. 256, Fms. ii. 261; leik við e-t í tómi, Fms. vi. 152, O. H. L. 22; hann kalladri ákafat en þar bjögusk í tómi, Fms. x. 216; af tómi, by and bye, Nj. 18, Fs. 24; góðu, ærnu tómi, in good, full leisure, Fms. viii. 88, Fb. i. 196.

tóm-látr, adj. *slow, slovenly*; Sköfnungr er t. en þú óðlátr, Korm. 80 eigi vóru þér nú tómlátrir Íslendingar, Fms. vii. 35; þórir var inn tóms látasti, Fas. ii. 414; var hans saknað . . . þeir kváðu öngan skaða veri um svá tómlátastir manni, Fs. 69; njök fúsum manni þykkir fyrtírim jafnvel t. vera, Stj. 172.

tóm-liga, adv. *slowly, leisurely*, Fms. ii. 275, ix. 357, Ísl. ii. 345 Gþl. 108; en er hann kom suðr um Staði þá fór hann allt tómligar, Hkr i. 264.

tóm-læti, n. *slowness, slovenliness, indolence*; þeir sögðu þorleif mjök Íslenzkan fyrir t. sitt, Eb. 198; t. (*indolence*) góðs verks, Hom. 26; t vart er latir erum, 84.

tómr, adj. [Dan. *tom*; North. E. and Scot. *toom*], empty; tómr laupr, Gþl. 524; í tóma haf, Sks. 199; empty-banded, missir hann ok ferr nú tómr aprt at landi, Hom.; með tvær hendr tómar, empty-banded, Sturl. iii. 258; slovenly, tómr maðr = 'bomo otiosus,' Hom. 26; vain, vera kann, at þetta sé eigi tóms orð, Ld. 254; tóms er lækning sú er eigi gráðir sjúkan, 623, 19; tóms dyrd, vain-glory, 655 xvi. 3.

tóm-stund, f. a *leisure-hour, leisure* (= tóms), Nj. 77; gefit mér t. til ráða-görðar, Fms. vii. 258.

tóna, að, [Lat. *tonare*], to intone, of the priest in the service: to set in tunes, in a book, syngja sléttan söng eptir því sem tónat væri á kór-bókum, Bs. i. 847.

tónn, m. [Lat.], a *tune*; syngja tíðir við tón, Sturl. iii. 210. tóni, a, m. = tónn, Sks. 633; as a nickname, Ann. 1393.

tópi, a, m. [Dan. *taabe* = a *fool*; cp. Germ. *toben*], a 'fool,' obsol. in Icel. II. the name of a Runic magical character causing madness, Skm., a *ἄπ. λεγ.*

tóra, tóri, pret. tórði, part. tórt, to lounge, linger; látið þá tóra at eins, let them be all but living, Fas. i. 80; meðan eg tóri, as long as I live, freq. in mod. usage; also of a light, to gleam faintly (see etýra).

tót, n. [akin to tó, q. v.], a *flock of wool*; in ó-tót and ó-tæti, a 'un-flock,' a *rag*.

traðar-, see tröð.

trað-gjöf, f. *crumming*, giving sheep and cattle as much fodder as they can eat, Jb. 224.

trað-jóla, að, or tröð-jóla, to drop; en það er til í tungu vorri, að sá sem týnt hefir nokkru, hann hafir 'traðjólal' því eða 'tröðjólal,' sumir segja 'taðjólal,' allt í sömu merkingu, að hafa því niðrfeilt, að tröðast undir fótum eða velkjast á gölf, Pál, Skýr. 265.

traðk, n. (or better *traðkr*, m.), a *track, a path* or *trodden spot* in

snow, or the like; kómu þeir á traðk mikinn ofarliga í dalnum, Grett. 111 new Ed.; traðkit var mikit, Finnb. 248; er þar umhverfis traðk mikit (traðkr, v. l.), Konr. 30.

traðka, að, with dat. to tread on with the foot, to trample on: metaph., t. réttindum e-s.

TRAF, n. [cp. trefri], in old writers only in pl. tröf, a *hem, fringe*; þá tók hún til trafanna es á klæðum þeim vóru er tjaldað var of kistuna, Bs. i. 347; hún hafði knýtt um sik bleju, ok vóru í mörk blá, ok tröf fyrir enda, a *kerchief with blue marks or stripes and fringe at the ends*, Ld. 244; at þeir göri tröf með dreglum um skikkjur sínar, Stj. 328 (= Lat. *fimbria* of the Vulgate); at snertum tröfum klæða sinna, ... klæða-tröfum, the *hems of one's garment*, Post. (Unger) 29.

II. in mod. usage **traf**, sing., is a *white linen kerchief*; hvítir seni traf, *white as a traf*: traf-hvítur, *adj. id.*: trafa-kefli, n. a *mangle*: trafa-öskjur, f. pl. a *linen-chest*.

trafali, a, m. [prob. from Engl. *travail*], a *hindrance, impediment*; vera e-m til trafala.

trafn or **tramm**, n. [Swed. *trem*; Dan. *treme* = a *beam*], a *beam, log*, Korm. (in a verse, the Ed. has *trafr*, but the rhyme with 'bramui' hews that the true form has *nn*).

traktera, að, [for. word], to treat, H. E. i. 469, 528: to entertain, Bs. 220.

trakteran, f. *treatment*, Stj. 30.

traktur, m. a kind of *ebant*, Hom. (St.)

tramar, m. pl. [Norse *tramen*; provinc. Dan. *tremmind* = the *evil one*; trami um jag dá gar' is a *Gottland oath*; provinc. Swed. *tromni*, ee Bugge's note, ad loc. citand.; but þramar, not tramar, may be the original of all these words, for the Icel., at least now, say, þremillinn l ver þremillinn l]:—fiends, demons, a *ἄπ. λεγ.*, Skm. 30; but in this assage 'gramar' would better suit the aliteration, which is otherwise somewhat lame; it is to be borne in mind that in ancient vellums g n d t initial are often hard to distinguish (see *gramr* II).

trampa, að, to tramp, (mod.)

trana, u, f., see trani.

II. pl. **trönur**, a *frame-work*, e. g. on which trunks of trees are laid to be cut by the saw; cp. tjaldr-trönur, *lent-frame*.

trana, að, to intrude; esp. in the phrase, trana sér fram, to push one-ly, of an impertinent and intruding person.

trandill, m. [A. S. *trendel* = an orb, *spbere*; Engl. *trundle*], a *undle* (?); as a nickname, Landn. (Nj.), Bs. i. 172.

TRANI, a, m.; this is the oldest form and gender, whence later, *trana*, u, f.; the masc. form occurs in Höfuðl. 10 (tramar); tranann, c., Fms. x. 50, 353, 354; trananum, 304; traninni, 347, 350, Ó. T. 2; tranann, 32; but Tronona, trönu, 55, ll. 19, 23; tranann, trana, 4, l. c. (in an older vellum); in the verse of Hallfré (Fs. 209) Trönu would be Trana; cp. also Fagrsk. ch. 76, 80; [A. S. *crán*; Dan. *trane*]: a crane, Fas. iii. 359, Art. 86, Str. 67, Edda (Gl.): metaph. as the name of a *ship*, Fms.: of a *sword*, Edda (Gl.)

2. a *snout* = rani, ms. iv. 58 (but rani, Fb. ii. 27, l. c.)

rantr, m. a *snout*, in vulgar use.

rapiza, u, f. [a Gr. word, *ράπιζα*, from the Byzantine, through the Frings], —a table at the entrance of the hall, where the skapker (q. v.) is kept, and the horns were filled, and on which also stood the washing-sin, Fms. iii. 177, iv. 75, vi. 442, vii. 148, viii. 13, x. 331, Sd. 161.

rappa, u, f. [Dan. *trappe*; Germ. *trappe*], a *step* in a staircase.

trassa, að, to be *sluttisb*; lítt hafði hann verið upp á skartsemi ok tí ekki hvernig það trassaðist, Safn i. 656.

rassi, a, m. a *slovenly fellow*, esp. one negligent as to one's dress or pearance: trassalegr and trassa-fenginn, adj. *slovenly*: trassa-apr, m. *slovenliness*.

trauð, f., in the phrase, við trauð ok nauð, 'let or hindrance,' cp. n. 'med nöð og neppe,' Bs. i. 200, Karl. 384.

trauða, að, to impede; in the phrase, þat trauðar eigi, that does not hinder, Fb. i. 260, Fas. i. 564, ii. 201.

trauðla (spelt *traulla*, Orkn. 204 in a verse, Fms. vii. 239, Korm. in a verse), adv. *scarcely, hardly*, = traudliga.

trauðliga, adv. *scarcely*, Nj. 245 C, Róm. 312, Hkr. iii. 361.

trauð-mál, n. pl. *dismal sayings, laments*, Gh. i.

TRAUÐER, adj. *unwilling, loth, reluctant*, Hkv. 2. 28, Skv. 3. 49; þartan var trauðr til ok hét þó ferðinni, Ld. 204; t. mun ek af hendi sláta sveit þessa, Eg. 65; eru vör því trauðir at taka vandræði annarra, l. 181; t. em ek at fyrirláta þann átrúnað, sem ..., Fms. i. 129; hann v. t. til, he was loth to do it, Orkn. 40; trauðr em ek at tyna þeim sl. Ó. H. 74; Björn var t. til ok mæltisk undan, 51. **2.** with gen., trauðr e-s, esp. in poets, Korm. (in a verse); trauðr góðs hugar, Gkv. 20; all-trauðr flugar, Hkv. 1. 52. **3.** neut. **trauðt**, as adverb, *slidly, scarcely* (= Germ. *kaum*), Band. 32 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 85, Fs. 67, Gllp. 9; trauðt til fær, Bs. i. 267; sem trauðast, Clem. 36, Þiðr. 203.

TRAUST, n. [Dan. *trøst*; Engl. *trust*; derived forms from trúa, q. v., t. st being inflexive]:—*trust*, with a notion of *protection, shelter, safe*; hann setti hann eptir til trausts Berg-Önuundi, Eg. 368; em ek

konium at sækja heilræði at þér ok traust, Nj. 98; ef ek hétu trausti mínu eðr umsjá, 260; hún hafði þenna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; í trausti konungs, Landn. 214, v. l.; er hann spurði at synir hans höfðu ekki traust í Englandi, Fms. i. 26; meðan ek em traustlaus, slíkt traust sem þú hefir af Skota-konungi, iv. 222; þú skalt hafa tvá hluti landa ok þar með traust mitt, 229; en ek veita yðr mitt traust, vi. 54; með hamingju ok trausti hins heilaga Ólafs, 166; vera e-m traust ok hlíf-skjöldr, viii. 239; leita sér trausts til e-s, Fb. ii. 169; sitja í trausti e-s, 80.

2. *firmness, confidence*; veit ek eigi ván þeirra manna er traust muni hafa at brjóta oðr konungs, to whom it will be safe, who will dare, Fms. iv. 257; af Guðs trausti, Ver. 22; þeir er heldr höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, who had no fear of speaking as they thought, Fms. i. 22; vér megum með míma trausti um tala, with less confidence, vii. 261; mun ek selja þér fé at láni undan hans trausti, i. e. take it out of his keeping and lend it to thee, 655 iii. 1; ek hefi lítið traust undir mér, small power, authority, Isl. ii. 145; þoran eðr traust, Fms. i. 265.

trausta-tak, n. a *taking in trust*, only used in the phrase taka e-ð trausta taki, e. g. of going into the rooms of a friend when absent and then taking a book 'in trust,' knowing that he will have no objection.

Trausti, a, m. a pr. name, Vígl.

traust-lauss, adj. [Germ. *trostlos*; Dan. *trüstes-løs*], without *protection, helpless*, Fms. iv. 222, Sks. 252.

trausta-leiki, a, m. *strength, firmness*, Sks. 420, Bær. 9 (*valour*).

traust-liga, adv. *firmly*, Gþl. 105; *confidently*, Hom. 14.

traust-ligr, adj. *safe, to be relied on*, Bær. 9; miklu væri traustligr (much safer) at tyna barninu, 3.

traustr, adj. *trusty, sure, firm, strong, safe*; þeir höfðu skjöldu traustari enn Kveinir, Eg. 59; kvóðu síki-bandið vera hökkuru traustara ein líkindi þætti á fyrir digrleiks sakir ... fjöturinn var slétt ok blautr sem síki-ræna, en svá traustr ok sterk sem nú skaltú heyra, Edda 19, 20; hvúrt af osti eru gör akkeri vár, eðr reynask þau nökkuru traustari, Fms. vi. 253; traust brynja, Gd.; hlifir traustar, Edda (Ht.); so also Icel. say, íssinn er traustr, the ice is safe; ó-traustr, unsafe. **2.** metaph., traust til vápns ok harðfengi, Fs. 13; þeir hétu honum traustri fylgd, Orkn. 258; eigi berjumk ek ef ek fæ eigi traustara her, Fms. vi. 25; var eigi traust at hann næmi eigi gald, it was not free from it, Bærd. 164; vera e-m traustr, to prove true to one, Ó. H. (in a verse).

tráss, n. [Dan. *trods*], *obstinacy*.

trássask, að, [Germ. *trozt*], to be *obstinate, dogged*; að hann hafi trássað ok sagt, hann skyldi vinna allt Ísland með sjóunda mann, Bs. ii. 271; trássast við e-t, to neglect *defyingly*.

TRÉ, n., gen. trés, dat. acc. tré; pl. tré, gen. trjá; spelt treo, Stj. 14, 74, Barl. 138; dat. trjám; with the article tré-it, mod. tréð; [Ulf. *triu* = ξύλον; A. S. *treow*; Engl. *tree*; Dan. *træ*; Swed. *trä, träd*, the *d* representing the article; in Germ. this word is lost, or only remains in compds, see *apaldr*]:—a *tree*, Lat. *arbor*; askinn er allra trjá mest, Edda 10; hamra, hörga, skóga, vötn, tré ok öll önnur blót, Fms. v. 239; höggva upp tré, Gullþ. 50; rætr eins trés, Fms. x. 219; höggva tré í skógi, Grág. ii. 296, Glúm. 329; milli trjá tveggja, 656 B. 4; lauf af tré, Fs. 135; barr af limum trés þess, er ..., Edda; tvau tré, Ask ok Emblu, id.; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; of trees used as galls, ef ek sé á tré uppi, váfa virgil-ná, Hm. 158; skolla við tré, Fms. vii. (in a verse); cp. the Swed. allit. *galge ok gren*: hence of the cross, 655 xvi. A. 2, Fms. vi. 227, Vidal. passim; and so in mod. eccl. writers. Sayings, eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, the tree falls not at the first stroke, Nj. 224; falls er ván at fornu tré, of a person old and on the verge of the grave, Ísl. ii. 415; tré tekr at hniga ef höggtr tág undan, Am. 69.

II. *wood* (= Lat. *lignum*); hann sat á tré einu, Fms. i. 182; tré svá mikit at hann kenir því eigi ór flæðar-máli, Grág. ii. 351; at þar ræki tré sextugt ... súlur er hann lét ór trénu gá, Gisl. 140.

2. the *mast of a ship*; ok skyldi standa tréit, Fms. ix. 301; æsti storminn svá at sumir höggju tréin, x. 136; lét hann eigi setja hæra enn í mitt tré, Orkn. 260; viti hafði brenndr verit, ok var brunnið mjök trétt, Finnb. 232; á skipi Munans brotnaði tréit, Fms. viii. 209. (siglu-tré = *mast*).

3. a *tree, raft, beam*; sax eðr saxhönd, hvert tré af þeirra er misfir, N. G. L. i. 100; ok ef hús fellr niðr, þá skal ekki tré af elda, 240; þver-tré, a *cross-tree*, Nj. 201, 202. **4.** the *seat of a privy*; gengr til kamars eðr setzk á tré, Grág. ii. 119.

B. IN COMPS. *made of wood*. tré-bolli, a, m. a *wooden bowl*, Vm. 110.

tré-borg, f. a 'tree-burgh,' *wood-fort*, Eg. 244, Fms. viii. 113.

tré-bót, f. as a nickname, Sturl. tré-brú, f. a *wooden bridge*, Þjal. 53.

tré-drumbr, m. a *drum of wood, log*, Fms. vi. 179, v. l.

tré-fótr, m. a *wooden leg*, Eb. 66, Bs. i. 312; the phrase, ganga á tréfótum, to go on *wooden legs*, of a thing in a tottering, bad state, Fb. ii. 300; það gengr allt á tréfótum.

tré-guð, n. *wooden idols*, MS. 4. 68.

tré-haftr, m. a *wood-goat*, Fb. i. 320.

tré-hús, n. a *wooden house*, Fms. vii. 100, D. N. ii. 152.

tré-hváf, n. a *wooden ceiling*, Bs. i. 251.

tré-hóll, f. a *wooden ball*, Fms. ix. 326.

tré-kastali, a, m. = tréborg, Sks. 423.

tré-kelli, n. a *wooden stick*, Orkn. 150, Sturl. i. 15.

tré-ker, n. a *wooden vessel*, Stj. 268, Karl. 546.

tré-kirkja, u, f. a *wooden church*, Fms. xi. 271, Hkr. ii. 180,

tré-kross, m. a wooden cross, Vm. 38. tré-kumbr (tré-kubbr), m. a log, Barl. 165. tré-kyfa, u, f. a wooden club, Sturl. i. 15. tré-kyllir, m. a 'wood-bag', name of a ship, Grett., whence Trékyllisvík, f. a local name. tré-köttir, m. a 'wooden cat,' a mouse-trap, mod. fjala-köttir; svá veiddr sem mús undir tréketti, Niðst. 106. tré-lamp, m. a wooden lamp, Ám. 51, Pm. 108. tré-laust, n. adj. treeless, Karl. 461. tré-lektari, a, m. a wooden reading-desk, Pm. 6. tré-ligr, adj. of wood, Mar. tré-lurkr, m. a wood-cudgel, Glúm. 342. tré-maðr, m. a 'wood-man', Fms. iii. 100; carved poles in the shape of a man seem to have been erected as harbour-marks, cp. the remarks s. v. hafnar-mark (höfn B); in Hm. 48, of a way-mark; a huge tré-maðr (an idol?) is mentioned in Ragn. S. fine, (Fas. i. 298, 299); the Ask and Embla (Vsp.) are also represented as 'wood-men' without living souls. tré-níð, n., see níð, Grág. ii. 147, N. G. L. i. 56. tré-reiði, a, m. wooden equipments, harness, Jb. 412, Sturl. iii. 71 (of a ship, mast, oars, etc.), K. Þ. K. 88 (of horse-harness). tré-rafr, n. a wooden roof, Þjal. 53. tré-saumr, m. wooden nails, Ann. 1189. tré-serkr, m. a wooden coat; in tréserkja-bani, as a nickname, Fas. ii. 6. tré-skapt, n. a wooden handle, Grett. 141. tré-skálf, f. a wooden bowl, Dipl. iii. 4. tré-skjöldr, n. a wooden shield, Gþl. 105. tré-skrín, n. a wooden sbrine, Landn. 51 (Hb.), Vm. 54. tré-smiðr, m. a craftsman in wood, carpenter, Bs. i. 858, Karl. 396, Rétt. 2. 10. tré-smíði, n. and tré-smíð, f. craft in wood, wood-carving, Bs. i. 680; hann (the steeple) bar eigi miðr af öllum trésmíðum á Íslandi en kirkjan sjálf, 132; hagr á trésmíði, Stj. 561. tré-spánn, m. wood-chips, Ó. H. tré-spjald, n. a wooden tablet, such as was used in binding books; forn bók í tréspjöldum, Ám. 35, Pm. 131, Vm. 126. tré-stabbi (tré-stobbi), Ó. H. 72; -stubbir, Fb. i. 433, a, m. = trédumbr, Fms. vi. 179. tré-stokkr, m. the 'stock of a tree,' block of wood, Fms. ii. 75. tré-stólpi, a, m. a wooden pillar, Fb. ii. 87. tré-telgja, u, f. a wood-carver, a nickname, Yngl. S. tré-toppr, m. a tree-top, Al. 174. tré-virki, n. a wooden engine, Sks. 425, Bs. i. 872. tré-þak, n. a timber roof, Bs. i. 163. tré-ör, f. a wooden arrow, as a signal, N. G. L. i. 102, Gþl. 83. II. plur., trjá-lauf, n. leaves of trees, Stj. trjá-heiti, n. pl. names of trees, Edda (Gl.) 85.

TRÉDJA, traddi, traddr, [cp. tröða], to tread, occurs only in a few forms; þá er Jörmunrekr jóm of traddi, Höm. 3; törgur tröðusk, Hkn.; hafit er mey um tradda, Höm. 18; þú lézk tradda grund, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

tréfl, m. a dimin. [Dan. trævler], a fringe, fringed kerchief; hékk annar t. fyrir enn annarr á bak, Sd. 186 (of rags). 2. in mod. usage, a fringed scarf; láta tréfl um hálsinn. II. as a nickname, Landn. Tréfla-kolla, the name of a witch, from her rags.

TRÉFJA, traðfi, traðfir, to tear into fringes; a defect, verb, of which there only remains the part. traðfir, Pr. 329. tréfja, u, f. = hefr, mod. form.

tréflugr, adj. [Dan. trævlekt], fringed, with fringes, Fb. iii. 375. tréfr, f. pl. fringes; eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu tréfr á skruða hans, Bs. i. 42; blóðgr tréfr, Fas. ii. 554; tréfr af einu dýrligu klæði, i. 230; blæju ok tréfr fyrir enda, Ld. 244, v. l.; sjúkri menn kómu við hans tréfr... at snertum tröfum klæða þinna... tréfrum (dat.), Post. (Unger) 29.

TRÉGA, irreg. verb, pres. tregr, pret. tregði, part. tregad, with suffixed neg. tregr-að, Gh. 2: part. tregnar, Höm. 1. The mod. form is trega, að, which, though but rarely, occurs in vellums, e. g. tregaði, Bs. i. 301, in a vellum of the earlier part of the 14th century; [A. S. tregjan]—to grieve, used impers.; fjöldr er þat er fira tregr, many are the woes of man, Sdm. 30; tregr mik þat, Gkv. 3. 2; hvi tregad ykkir teiti at mæla, how can ye be glad? Gh. 2; (hana) tregði för fríðils, Vkv. 27; þat mál er mik meirr tregi, 35; alla menn tregr fal grams, the king's death grieves all men, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tregnar iðr, dismal thoughts (?), Höm. 1; margi menn tregaði mjök andlát þorláks biskups, many were grieved over Th.'s death, Bs. i. 301; munadar-riki hefir margan tregad, brought many to grieve, Sól. 10. 2. in mod. usage, person., hann (nom.) tregaði, be wailed.

tregða, u, f. reluctance, difficulty, unwillingness; ef konungr hefir nókkurt tregður í at fara, Fms. vii. 116; hann hafði í nókkura tregðu um vígslu hans, Bs. i. 73; göra tregður í e-u, Mag. 134. tregða-laust, n. adj. without cavil, willingly, Bs. i. 388.

tregi, a, m. [Ulf. trigo = Gr. λόγη; A. S. trega], difficulty, reluctance; vil ek nú biðja yðr alla at vér hafim önga trega í málum þessum, to raise no objections, Nj. 188; þá gékk at þórir ór Gardi ok leitaði at færa í alla trega þá er hann mátti, Grett. 150; at allir tregar myndi úr leggjask málum biskups, Thom. 381. II. grief, woe, sorrow; með tárur ok trega, Thom. 45; af trega stórum, Gh. 1; ok leiða með tárur trega, Skm. 30; trega þér at segja, Hkv. 2. 28; hver sagði sinn trega, each told her woe, Gkv. 1. 3; löngum trega, Sól. 34; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, at..., it grieves me so, that..., Nj. 171; þrútinna af trega, Ld. 272; hún mátti hvárki eta né drekka fyrir trega, Fms. iii. 12.

tregliga, adv. with difficulty, as opp. to smoothly; kómu þeir honum at kalla ok þó sem tregligast, they moved her (the ship) with great diffi-

culty, Fms. iii. 13. 2. unwillingly, reluctantly; Brúsi gékk tregliga at öllu sáttmáli, Ó. H. 98; beiddi leyfis ok fékk t., Karl. 277; hafði hann þat t. fengit af Katli ok þó naudingar-laust, Sturl. iii. 224; scarcely, magna vér t. at oss gæta, Bs. i. 300; mátti hann t. þera þau úhægindi, 318. 3. wofully; gékk hún t. á t. áti sitja, Gh. 9.

tregligr, adj.; í tregligasta, with the greatest difficulty, Fb. i. 260; var þorgils heldr tregligr í fyrstu, Sturl. iii. 222.

TREGR, adj. [O. H. G. tragi; Germ. träg], dragging, slovenly, going with difficulty; sagði at lömbunum væri tregast um átið fyrst er þau væru nýkfeð, Eb. 244; tregum otrs-gjöldum, Bm.; opt eru tregar kálf-sugur, Hallgr.; mun honum þat tregt veita, it will go hard with him, Rd. 276; tregt hefir féit út greiðzk, Fb. ii. 123.

2. unwilling; þórir gékk at eldinum ok var þó tregt til, Fms. i. 106; at þú hallir því betr helga trú sem þú ert tregari til, ii. 32; t. til sætta, Bs. i. 658; at Sverrir konungur mundi tregt at ganga út ór tréborginni, Fms. viii. 113; vóru margir tregir til, at segja af hendi sér, Bs. i. 686; ó þér heimskir og tregir í hjarta, Luke xxiv. 25.

treg-róf, n. a lamentation, Gh. 21.

trekt, f. a funnel, (mod.)

Trekt, f. a local name, Utrecht, Bs.

tréna, að, to become woody, dry, Edda (pref.) 11, Fms. ii. 179, v. l.; in mod. usage of turnips or the like.

tresk, n. (?), a doubtful word, a veil (?), cushion, pillow, or the like; svá at tár flugu tresk (tresc Ed.) í gögnum, Gkv. 1. 16 (where the tresk seems to be acc., the tears flew through the t.).

TREYJA, u, f. [Dan. trøje], a jerkin; fór í treyju ok kipti skóm á fætr sér, Nj. 28; treyja með kapríni af skruði, Jb. 187; hann hafði hvárki brynju né treyju, Sturl. i. 197; hann hjó á öxl Oddi, genuu í sundr treyjur tvær, ok brynjan lúðisk, iii. 205; vóru þrír tigir manna í hrunga-brynjum ok tvær treyjur með, 184; hann hafði göða brynju ok styrkja treyja, Fms. ix. 527; Aron var í síðri treyju ok góðri stálhúfu, Bs. i. 624; gran treyja, D. N. iii. 160; söðul-treyja, q. v. COMPES: treyju-hosa, u, f. a kind of hose; svá at sundr tók treyju-hosuna, bryn-hosuna ok svá fötinn, Þiðr. 203. treyju-söðull, m. a kind of saddle = trogsöðull, Grág. ii. 239 (Kb.)

treyna or treina, d, to use sparingly, esp. of food, so as to make it last longer; treyna sér e-t.

treyskr, adj. [Dan. trodsk; Germ. trotz], obstinate; villan treyskr, Pass. 50 (from the Dan.?)

TREYSTA, t, [traust; Dan. trøste = to comfort], to make trusty, make strong and safe; Höskuldr treysti mundaðri á skildi, Nj. 66; hann setti þar forráða-menn ok treysti sér fólk, Hkr. i. 84; to confirm, make firm, at treysta vináttu Snorra, Sturl. ii. 260; hann treysti sálu þína, Barl. 94; þá treysta fóll hinn heimiska svá at hann skal ríkast vera, Sks. 342; treysta herinn ok eggja, Ó. H. 214; t. heilsu hans, Greg. 49; treystir með holdi ok blóði Guðs, Fms. xi. 38; várir menn þurfu nú at þér treystið þá, viii. 317. 2. to try the strength of a thing with the hand; Egill færðisk við ok treysti stafinn (grasped firmly) til þess er upp losaði, Eg. 233; hann treysti með handa-afli ok slitnaði silki-bandit eigi, Edda 20; ganga at ásendunum ok t. svá fast, at brotnaði, Ld. 280; tók ek þá til, treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, gat ek honum þá fram kiptu... tók ek í hendr Böðvari, treysta ek þá af öllu afli..., Fb. ii. 136; treysta nú á timbrveggina svá brakar í hverju tré, Grett. 99; treystu síðan á ásim, til þess er hann brast í sundr, 154; fór hann þá ok treysti á sira Þorlák með alvarligri bæn, Bs. i. 269.

II. reflex. to trust to, rely upon; with dat., ek treystumk hamingju minni ok sigrsæli, Fms. ii. 108; treystask eigi þeim gríðum, ix. 520; at engum manni treystisk hann betr enn honum, xi. 392; engi hlutr er sá er sér megi treystask er Muspells-synir herja, Edda 8; öllum þeim sem honum treystask, Stj. 641; treystask í e-u (Latinism), Hom. 78, MS. 655 iv. 2; ek treysti (better treystisk) eigi at halda yðr heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; cp. treysta sér, to dare, passim in mod. usage; eigi mun Sveinn konungur því treystask at taka, he won't dare, xi. 364; treystask betr fötum enn vápnum, Róm. 291; hann mun eigi treystask öðru enn göra sem ek vil, Nj. 229; höfðu þeir ætlað at veita honum atgöngu, en treystusk eigi, 36; treystisk ér (be of good cheer), ok hirðit eigi at óttask, 623. 32; er með engu móti treystanda á hennar hverfanda hvel, Fms. i. 104; treysti hann svá vel her sínum, at..., 24.

treystir, m. a strengthener, Lex. Poët.

Trinitatis, [Lat. gen.], Trinity-Sunday; in Trinitatis-dagr, Fms. ix. 340, Vm., and so in mod. usage; fyrsti, annar... sunnudagr eptir Trinitatis, Icel. Almanack.

tripl, n. treble, Alg.: tripla, að, to chant in treble tunes, Bs. i. 847.

trippi, n. [cp. Engl. to trip], a young colt before it is broken in, Fas. i. 9; freq. in mod. usage, ótámið trippi.

trítilla, m. [Dan. trilde], a top.

trítilla, að, [Dan. trilde], to trot at a slow pace; cp. Dan. trilde-bör = a wheel-barrow.

tríza (proncd. trissa), u, f. [mid. Lat. tricca], a pull (?); hann sér at í berginu vóru steinar sem tríza væri gör, Róm. 148; in mod. usage = Dan. tridse.

trjóna, u, f. [Dan. *tryne*; trana and trjóna seem to be akin]:—*a nout*, Lat. *rostrum*, Fms. vi. 143 (of a serpent); með gínandum trjónum, Landn. 257 (Hb.); of a hammer, trjónu-tröll, *the snout-ogress*, of the hammer of Thor, Haustl.: of projecting land, Selmeina trjóna, *the ness of Selund*, i. e. *Zealand*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). 2. of a pole; harðar trjónur, Gs. 17; var þá ok veift af hverju skipi trjónum (or = trjónum rom tré?) Þorf. Karl. 424; tjald-trjóna, *a tent-frame*, Sturl. i. 147, 48.

trod, n. a *treading, trampling*; ef fellr í nauta-trod, *if trampled down by cattle*, N. G. L. i. 379.

TRÖÐA, pres. tred, treðr, older form tröðr; tröðz, Grág. ii. 285; ret. trad, tratt (tradst), trad, pl. tráðu (mod. tród, tradst, pl. tróðu); ubj. træði; imperat. troð, troddú; part. troðinn: [Ulf. *trudan* = *παρεύω*, Luke vi. 44; A. S. *trēdan*; Engl. *tread*; Germ. *treten*; Swed. *tråda*; Dan. *træde*].—to tread; vegr er vetki treyðr, Hm. 120; at vegriun æri troðinn, *beaten*, Eg. 578; t. stafkarls-stig, to tread a beggar's path, ms. vi. 304; tróða skó, to 'tread shoes,' wear them out, Eb. 20; troðnir í mdr tvennir skór, Skíða R. 193; tróða villu-stigu, Barl. 209; tróða halir elveg, Vsp. 52; manna þeirra er mold troðin, Fm. 23; tróða godveg, Hdl.; aur tráðu vér áðan, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ek trad haudr um heiði undvillr, Eb. (in a verse); hlynbjörn trad Áta jörð, Orkn. (in a verse); nú treðr þú mik undir fótum, Nj. 82; hann trad járnin, ms. xi. 38; trad nipt Nara náttverð ara, Höfuðl.; reyks rösuðr trad ígjald, Yt.; mara trad hann, . . . trad hon fótleggina, Hkr. i. 20; áðu (tróðu Ed.) þeir sér gadd hjá brekkunni, Fms. ix. 490, (tráðu, B. iii. 139, l. c.); niðr-troðinn ok svívirðr, Fms. x. 305; tróða niðr uðann, to beat down under one's feet, Niðrst. 6; skulu ér mí því síðr oða fyrir yðr, sem ek var þá erfðri, metaphor from beating down the oar, making a track, Nj. 229, Grett. 174 new Ed.; t. ílsakar við e-n, fight it out with one, Nj. 219; en af æðir-veggju tróða þing ok vitni nis, if they quash his suit and witnesses, Js. 41; fót-troða, q. v.

II. stop or stuff (a bag), metaphor from treading with the feet, with dat. of e thing which is stuffed; heyr var ok troðit í gluggana, Sturl. i. 160; er þér troðit í kyl, sem kornu í belg, Fms. vii. 21; var þér í hanzka óðit, Hbl. 26; át kyfrin, ok þó lít, of meðr trad í munn hennr, Bs. i. 615; um flær belg ok treðr hann síðan lyngvi ok mosa, Konr.; þeir tráðu pp otr-belginn, Fas. i. 153; þat dýra viu er þá treðr þik með dagliga, arl. 210.

III. reflex. troðsk, to throng, of a crowd; troðisk gi svá ákafst, Fms. xi. 102; ef menn troðask svá mjúkt at lögréttu fyrir inkost. . . ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 5; ef fé troðsk at yvi, ii. 285; ef fé treyðsk í svelti-kví, ii. 119 (Kb.).

roð-fullr, adj. *choke-full*, of animals, also of a bag.

roðningr, m. a *crowded throng*:—a *beaten track*.

TROG, n. [A. S. *trog*; Engl. *trough* and *tray*; Dan. *trug*], a *trough*, lda 31 (slátr-trog); sá ek konur tvaer, þær höfðu trog í milli sín, ok su blóði héraðit allt, Glúm. 376; ljá sér trogs at sælda mjöl, Greg. 58; oll-kona, hön hafði í annari hendi trog en annari skálm, Grett. 140, sr. ii. 150; var sem trogi væri hvelft á síðurnar, Bs. i. 330; trogs-ot, Greg. 59; rjóna-trog or mjolkr-trog, a *milk-trough* in which the ilk is kept for cream; renna úr trogunum, to pour out the milk so that cream remains; slátr-trog, a *meat-trough*.

rog-söðull, m. a kind of *pommel-formed saddle*, Eb. 34.

TROLL, n., the later but erroneous form is tröll; the rhymes require to be troll; thus, troll and ollu, Fms. vi. 339; troll and kollr, Sturl. ii. 6 (a ditty); troll and sollinn, Rekst., Landn. 212 (in a verse); and so elt in old vellums, trollz, Vsp. (Kb.) 39; in later vellums tröll, Mar. 55; and so rhymed, tröll, öll, Mkv.: [Dan.-Swed. *troll*; Low Germ. *oll*, whence the mod. Dan. *drollen*; cp. also trylla and Dan. *trylde* = *cbarm, bewitch*.]

A. A *giant, fiend, demon*, a generic term. The heathen creed ew of no 'devil' but the troll; in mod. Dan. *troll* includes any osts, goblins, imps, and puny spirits, whereas the old Icel. troll conys the notion of huge creatures, giants, Titans, mostly in an evil, but o in a good sense; þórr var farinn í Austrveg at berjja troll, Edda; e mátti engi maðr úti vera fyrir trola-gangs sakir ok meinvætta, H. 187; et mat þinn, troll, Fas. iii. 178; trola þing, ii. 121; trollatrr, Fms. x. 330; maðr mikill sem troll, Eg. 408; hann var mikill xti sem troll, Gís. 132; háf sem tröll að líta, Ulf. 7. 13. 2. a *werwolf, one possessed by trolls or demons*, = eigi einhamr, cp. hamr, hammr; ef konu er tryllska kennd í héraði þá skal hön hafa til sex kvenna ni at hön er eigi tryllsk, sykn saka ef þat fæsk, en ef hön fær þat eigi, í brott or héraði með fjár-hluti sína, eigi veldr hön því sjölf at hön er ill, N. G. L. i. 351 (Maurer's Bekehrung ii. 418, foot-note), see kveldrída l. Eb. ch. 16; mun Geirrið, trollit, þar komit, G. íbat troll l. Eb. 96, e the Dan. *din lede troll*; troll, er þik bita eigi járn, troll *whom steel can wound!* Ísl. ii. 364; þú þykki mér troll er þú bersk vá at þér er fótinn—Nei, segir Þorbjörn, eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli e, 365; fjölkunnig ok mikitt troll, Þidr. 22; Söti var mikitt tröll í þu, Ísl. ii. 42; kosti ok skeri troll þetta, *this fiendish monster*, Eb. 6 new Ed. v. 1.; trolli líkari ertú enn manni, þik bita engi járn, Háv. 5; mikitt troll ertú, Búi, sagði hann, Ísl. ii. 451, Fimb. 264; þótti

líkari atgöngur hans trollum enn mönnum, 340; forðæðu-skap ok úti-setu at vekja troll upp (to 'wake up a troll,' raise a ghost) at fremja heiðni með því, N. G. L. i. 19. 3. phrases; at tröll standi fyrir dyrum, a troll standing before the door, so that one cannot get in, Fbr. 57; troll milli húss ok heima, Fms. viii. 41, cp. the Engl. 'between the devil and the deep sea'; troll brutu hris í hæla þeim, trolls brake fagots on their heels, beat them on their heels, pursued them like furies, Sighvat; glápa eins og troll á himna-ríki, to gaze like a troll on the heavens (to gaze in amazement) in swearing, troll hafí þik! Fms. vi. 216; troll hafí líf! Korm. (in a verse); troll hafí þik allan ok svá gull þitt! 188; hön bað troll hafa hann allan, Art. 5; troll hafí þá skikkju! Lv. 48; troll (traull) hafí þína vini! Nj. 52; troll hafí þitt hól! 258; troll vísi yðr til búrs! Bs. i. 601; þykki mér því betr er fyrir taka troll við þér, the sooner the trolls take thee the better! Band. 37 new Ed., Fs. 53; þú munt fara í trola-hendr í sumar! Ld. 230, Fms. v. 183; þú munt fara allr í trollindr (= trola hendr), Band. (MS.); munu troll toga yðr tungu ór höfði, the evil one stretches your tongue, some evil demon speaks through your mouth, Fb. i. 507; honum þótti helzt troll toga tungu ór höfði honum er hann mælti slíkt, Rd. 276; þú ert fól, ok mjúkt toga troll tungu ór höfði þér, Karl. 534; the verse in Korm. 210 is corrupt; trautt man ek trúa þér, troll, kvað Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136, from an ancient ballad. In one single instance the trolls, strange to say, play a good part, viz. as being grateful and faithful; trolls and giants were the old dwellers on the earth, whom the gods drove out and extirpated, replacing them by man, yet a few remained haunting lonely places in wildernesses and mountains; these trolls, if they meet with a good turn from man, are said to remain thankful for ever, and shew their gratitude; hence the phrases, trygg sem tröll, *faithful as a troll*; and trygða-tröll, hann er mesta trygða-tröll, a *faithful soul, faithful person*; trola-trygð, 'trolls-trust,' *faithfulness to death*; troll eru í trygðum bezt is a saying; these milder notions chiefly apply to giantesses (troll-konur), for the troll-carles are seldom well spoken of: for trolls and giants as the older dwellers on earth, see the interesting tale in Ólaf S. Trygg. by Odd, ch. 55, 56 (Fms. x. 328-332).

II. metaph. usages, a *destroyer, enemy of*; þess hlutar alls er troll sem þat má fyrir fara, Edda ii. 513; bryn-troll, q. v. III. in local names; Trola-botnar = the Polar Bay, between Greenland and Norway, believed to be peopled by trolls, A. A.; Trola-dingja, Trola-gata, Trola-háls, Trola-kirkja, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 142; [cp. Troll-hættan in Sweden.]

B. COMPS: trola-göngur, m. a *troll-haunt*, Grett. 148 new Ed., Fms. ii. 185, x. 330, Ó. H. 187. trola-grös, n. pl., botan. *lichen rangiferinus*, Hjalt. trolls-hamr, m. a *troll's shape*, Vsp. trolls-hátt, m. a kind of *metre*, Edda (Itt.) trola-hlað, n. a *troll's building, Cyclopean works, a giant's causeway*. trolls-liga, adv. *fiendishly*, Nj. 181, Fs. 43. trolls-ligr, adj. *buge*, but also *fiendish*, Eb. 314; úgæfusamlig, harðligr ok trollsigr, gaunt and fiendish, Nj. 181; skessa há ok digr ok at öllu trollsigr, Fb. i. 258; t. var sú tönning in, buge, gaunt, Skíða R. trolls-læti, n. pl. *fiendish bowlings*, as of one possessed by the evil trolls, Fb. 318. trola-saga, u, f. a *tale of giants and trolls*, with the notion of coarse and vulgar fiction. trola-slagr, m. the name of a song, see Lex. Runic. trola-urt, f., botan. 'troll's-wort,' *louse-wort, rhinanthus pedicularis*, Hjalt. trola-þátt, m. an *episode, a tale of trolls*, Fms. x. 330. trola-þing, n. a *meeting of trolls*, Fas. ii. 131.

troll-aukinn, part. 'troll-eked,' possessed by a troll, but only in heathen sense = hamramr, epithet of a werewolf; Þorgrímur var troll-aukinn ok tók þó Kristni, Landn. (Hb.) 45, Fms. iii. 195.

troll-dómliqr, adj. *belonging to witchcraft*, Bær. 19.

troll-dóm, m. [Dan. *trolldom*], *witchcraft*, Stj. 101: *monstrosity*, Mar. 1055.

trolli, a, m. a *nickname*, Landn. (cp. Dan. *Herluf Trolle*); whence in local names, Trola-tunga, Landn. 2. a *buge horse* is called Trolli.

troll-karl, m. a *giant, a male troll*, Fas. iii. 178.

troll-kerling, f. = trollkona, Fas. ii. 519.

troll-kona, u, f. a *giantess*, Fs. 145, Fb. i. 257, Grett. 140, Edda 53, Fas. ii. 151, Sturl. iii. 304; sendi drotning epitr Sturlu, bað hann koma til sín, ok hafa með sér tröllkonu-söguna, 305, passim.

troll-kyndr, part. of 'troll-kind,' Yt.

troll-marr, m. a 'troll-steed,' i. e. a *wolf*, Hallfred.

troll-menni, n. a *giant-like man*, Fimb. 344, Fas. iii. 259, 285.

troll-ríða, adj. *ridden by a troll, witch-ridden*; yxn þeir er þóroflr var ekin á urðu trollríða, Eb. 172.

troll-skap, m. = trolldóm, *the being a troll*; eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli sár, Ísl. ii. 365, Fs. 43; *witchery*, berjja grjóti í hel fyrir fjölkyngi ok trollskaþ, Landn. 236; hann verr haugium með trollskaþ, Gullþ. 6, Karl. 241.

troll-skessa, u, f. = trollkona.

TROS, n. *droppings, rubbish*, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel; en er Páll samnaði trosnum til eedes, 656 C. 22; mik grunar at tros nokkor af kvistunum félli í höfuð mér, Edda 30; cp. ó-tros, *rubbish*; ótrosa-lýðr, *ragamuffins*.

trosna, að, to 'fall into nets,' split up, of a seam or the like.

trossa, u, f. a truss of nets, a fisherman's term.

TRÓÐ, n. fagot-wood; bæði timbr ok tróð, D. N. i. 657; bæði tróð ok sperru, iii. 669; tróðusk þær und þungu tróði, þd.; glóð var föst í tróði, Fms. vi. 340 (in a verse). 2. in mod. usage tróð and tróðviðr mean the fagots stuffed in between the thatch and the rafters.

tróða, u, f. = tróð; eyri fyrir tróðu hverja ok svá fyrir næftra-kimbul hvern, N. G. L. i. 101; remains in the compd mæni-tróða.

2. in poetry tróða is freq. in circumlocutions describing women, and-tróða, gulls-tróða, menja-tróða, see Edda, Lex. Poët.

tróð-högg, n. the cutting of fagot-wood; timbr-högg ok tróð-högg, D. N. iii. 237.

tróð-næfr, f. bark used for thatching (see næfr), Eg. 238.

tróð-viðr, m. = tróð; eldrinn las skjótt tróðviðinn, Eg. 238, 239.

Trója, u, f. Troy: Tróju-land, n. the land of Troy: Tróju-menn, m. pl. the men of Troy: Tróverskr, adj. Trojan, Rb., Fms. ix. 416, Bret. 62.

truff, n. trumpery, Thom. 40, 76.

trumba, u, f. a pipe; veita pagat vatni í leyniligum trumbu, Hom. 131; hvann-jóla trumba, the stalk of the angelica, Fms. ii. 179.

2. a trumpet; umb sá er þýtr í trumbu, Fms. viii. (in a verse); blása trumbu, Karl. 180; þeyta trumbu, 157; ljósta trumbum, 236; trumbu-þýtr, Fas. i. 503; trumbu-hljóð, Hom. 68. trumbu-bein, n. a nickname, Landn. 255.

trumba, að, to trumpet, Sks. 779. Matth. xiv. 6.

trunsa, að, to turn up one's nose at; t. við e-n, Fas. i. 54.

trunt, a shouting; trunt, trunt! ok tröllin í fjöllum, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 193.

trutta, að, to sbout trutt trutt! ok trrrrb, as shepherds or horse-drivers do; tauta eðr trutta, Fms. viii. 234 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 619; smalar trutta ok takka, þá teygja þeir með sér rakka, Hallgr.

trú, f., see trú.

TRÚA, trúi (monosyll. trý, Str. 46, l. 17), pret. trúði; subj. trýði (thus rhymed, lýði, trýði, Bs. ii. 308, in a poem of A. D. 1540, but the mod. form is tryði with a short vowel); imperat. trú, trúðu; part. trúað: [Ulf. traian = τρωθεύειν; A. S. treowian; Engl. trow; Germ. traueu; Dan.-Swed. troe, troj]:—to trow, believe; seg þú frá, Njáll, segir Gunnarr, þvíat allir munu þvi trúa, Nj. 51; mundir þú trúa fyrirburð þessum ef Njáll segði þér eða ek?—Trúa munda ek, segir hann, ef Njáll segði, þvíat þat er sagt, at hann ljúgi aldri, 119; henni var trúað sem góðri konu, Sks. 457; trúa megir þér mér þar um, at ..., Fms. ii. 241; vilid þér mér ei til þess trúa, sem talad hefig um búskap lands, Bb. 3. 100; mant þú trúa mér bezt til óræða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; engu öðru þvi er mér er til trúat, 112; ek trúi honum til þess bezt allra manna, Eg. 34; imperat. as adv., tíminn líðr, trúðu mér, trow once! forsooth! a ditty; trú mér til, depend on it! trúi-eg, I trow, Skíða R. 34, 35; eg trú 'ann sé dáinn, freq. in mod. usage. 2. in a religious sense, to believe, with dat., or trú á e-n, to believe in; þeir trúðu seint uppriss hans, Greg. 14; trú á mátt sinn ok megin, Landn.; æ tróði Óttarr á Ásynjur, Hdl.; á sik þau trúðu, Sól.; þeim er eigi trúðu Guði, Hom. 51; er á Guð trúðu, 625, 70; skulu allir vera Kristnir hér á landi ok trú á einn Guð, Nj. 164; trúðu þeir því at þeir dæi í hólana, they believed that they were to die into (i. e. go after death to) these hills, Landn. 111.

II. to trust; vin þann er þú vel trúir, ... ef þú átt annan þann þú illa trúir, Hm. 43-45; akri ársánum skylji engi trúa, 87; meyar orðum skylji manngi trúa, 83; véla þik í trygð ef þú trúir, Sdm. 7; ef þú hug trúir, if thou hast heart to do it, Hym. 17; trúa magni, trust on his strength, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); nótt verðr feginn sá er nesti trúar, Hm. 73; trúðir vel jóxlum, Am. 80; Hlennu mælti at þú skyldir eigi trúa þeim, Glúm. 369.

trúa, f., gen., dat., and acc. trú, like trú (q. v.), but without plur.; this is the old form, whence comes the contr. nom. trú, and later even a gen. trúar, which is prevalent in mod. usage; the gen. trúar occurs in vellums, Barl. 151. l. 16, Fs. 103 (from the Arna-Magn. No. 132), and Skálda (in a verse); so also passim in Post. S. Edit. C. R. Unger, 1872; the old bisyll. form still occurs in the Icel. N. T., ó þú kona, mikil er þín trúa, Matt. xv. 28: [Dan. troe; A. S. treowe]:—trust, believ; segja upp á trú sína, Fms. xi. 285; þeir sögðusk vildu tala við hann með trú, 400; rjúfa trú sína, 356; ok gáfu þar til trú sína, Fas. ii. 540; svá sem trúa þeirra óðlask, Blas. 50; as an oath, þat veit trúa mín, upon my word! by my troth! Edda 25, Bær. 2; þat er mín trúa, at ..., Edda 5; svá njóta ek trú minnar, by my troth! i. 130.

III. faith, belief, in a theological sense; Helgi var blandinn mjök í trú, þann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; taka við trú, to receive the Christian faith, Nj. 158, 162; at trúa þessi skuli við gangask, id.; ung er nú trúan, Valla L. 209, Lil. 34; at sú var sönn trú, Fms. i. 231; þat er heiðinna manna trú, at ..., Bret. 56; trú varrar, Greg. 14; sinnar trú, Pd. 8; þinnar trú, Blas.; snúask til trú, Blanda; réttar trú, id., Lex. Poët.; til styrkðar trúar (gen.) varrar, Greg. 14; þat hafði hann helzt til trúar, at ..., Fs. 103; ung at aldri fegri at trú, svá var trúa hennar mikil, at ..., Bs. i. 204; ó-trú, unbelief; van-trú (as also Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

B. COMPS: trú-boð, n. a preaching the gospel, as a missionary. Fms. ii. 31. trú-bót, f. a reformation in faith, H. E. i. 584. trúar-bót, f. id., Skálda 203 (in a verse); the flow of the line, however, shews that it should be trú-bót, a dissyllable). trú-brögð (mod. trúar-brögð), n. pl. religion, Magn. 442, Fms. ii. 256, Orkn. 140. trú-fylgja, u, f. religious observance, Hom. trú-hald, n. observance, rites of faith, Fms. ii. 31, MS. 655 xxvii. 18. trúar-játning, f. a confession, creed, in an eocl. sense. trúar-niðingr, m. an apostate. trú-skjöldr, m. the shield of faith, Mart. 121. trú-verk, n. a work of faith, 645. III. trúar-villa, u, f. beresy.

trúaðr, part. believing; hón var skirð ok vel trúuð, Landn. 111; rétt trúaðr, orthodox (in a good sense); öllum góðum mönnum ok rétt trúuðum, Fms. i. 229; ekki var hann mjök trúaðr at síð þeirra, 154; van trúaðr, unbelieving; vert eigi vantrúaðr, heldr trúaðr, John xx. 27. trúan-ligr, adj. credible, Fms. i. 293, Magn. 448; ú-trúanligr.

trúari, a, m. a believer, Fms. v. 219.

trú-bundinn, part. bound in truth, Fr.

trúðr, m. [A. S. trúð; a word of doubtful origin, but it is old and occurs in a verse of Hornklofi, also in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, and as a nickname in Dropl. of a person who lived in the middle of the 10th century]:—a juggler, Grág. ii. 84; inn í búð a trúðum, Nj. (in a verse); both passages refer to the jugglers at the alþing; einn snápligr trúðr, Stj. 505; at leikurum ok trúðum hefig þill lít fregit, Hornklofi; leikarar ok trúðar vóru margir í herinum, Pr 132; as a nickname, Ann trúðr, Dropl.

trú-fastliga, adv. faithfully, Fms. ix. 485, x. 370.

trú-fastr, adj. [A. S. treowe-fast; Old Engl. true-fast; Dan. troe-fast]—truthful, faithful, of belief: trusty, Bs. i. 392; hann var maðr trúfast ok vel síaðr, Eg. 770; vitr kona ok trúfast, Blas. 50; as a nickname of the English king Athelstan, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 15.

trú-festa, t, to pledge one's faith, Str. 46.

trú-festi, f. faithfulness, firmness in faith, Játv. ch. 4.

trú-fylgja, u, f. the observance of the faith, Hom. 108.

trú-girni, f. credulity.

trú-gjarn, adj. credulous.

trú-góðr, adj. religious, sound in the faith, Bs. i.

trú-kona, u, f. a religious, devoted woman, Ld. 328, Bs. i. 438.

trú-lauss, adj. infidel, Grett. 111, Greg. 71, MS. 673 A. 46.

trú-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), faithfulness, fidelity, Al. 104, Nj. 62, Eg 50, 65; í öllum trúleika ok þjónustu við yðr, Fms. vi. 36.

trú-leysi, n. infidelity, Hom., Barl. 145, Fb. i. 36.

trú-liga, adv. faithfully, Nj. 62, 146, Hrafn. 28, Sks. 705, Hom. 37 Bs. i. 39, 203, passim.

trúlig-leiki, a, m. = trúleikr, Nj. 260.

trú-ligr, adj. faithful; trúlig geymsla, Fms. vii. 25; vinattu ok trú liga fylgd, Eb. 45 new Ed.: safe, to be relied on, veðr er trúlig, trú weather bids fair, 53 new Ed.; þótti honum þeir ekki trúligir, Eg. 538 at engum várum bræðrum þykki trúligt (safe) at sitja undir þeim þrændum, Fms. i. 53; ekki fridsamligt ok ekki mjök trúligt, Ó. H. 173 ú-trúlig, veðr ú-trúligt, suspicious weather, Vápn. 11; þeir munu ver ú-trúligir, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62: credible, likely, ú-trúligir, in credible, Edda 2, Fms. x. 307, Sks. 138.

trú-lofa, að, to pledge one's faith, = lofa á sína trú, Mar., H. E. i. 483 ii. 111. 2. to betroth; trúlofa sér konu, D. N. i. 160.

trú-lofan, f. the pledging one's faith, N. G. L. iii. 124, 148. 2. betrothment, of lovers, Fas. ii. 69, H. E. ii. 111.

trú-lyndi, f. faithfulness, truth, Fms. i. 305, Sturl. i. 57; í allri t., Stj. 488; traust ok t., Mar.

trú-lyndr, adj. faithful, true, trusty, Nj. 83, Fs. 10, Fms. i. 141, ix. 230, xi. 246, Stj. 403, Matth. xxv. 21, passim.

trú-maðr, m. a true believer, good Christian, Fms. viii. 238, ix. 531 Sturl. i. 126, Vidal. passim.

trú-menskka, u, f. faithfulness.

trú-mikill, adj. strong in faith, believing, Fms. viii. 410; trúmestu Bs. i. 526.

trúnaðr, m. [trúa], trust, good faith; halda mun ek við þik mínu trúnaði til dauða-dags, Nj. 109; halda trúnað við e-n, Fms. vi. 53; va þetta sáttmál bundit með fullum trúnaði, i. 57, vii. 280; veita e-m traus ok trúnað, vi. 19; skipta trúnaði sínum, Al. 56; draga hann frá konung trúnaði, allegiance, Sturl. iii. 142; selja e-m sinn trúnað, Fb. ii. 285 ganga í trúnað fyrir e-n, to become bound for another, Fms. xi. 356; eig trúnað undir e-m, x. 103; eigi þótti mér goðin góra af trúnaði brúna, i. e. they built it not sufficiently strong, Edda 8. 2. trust, confidence, belief festa, leggja trúnað á e-t, to give credence to, believe, Eg. 51, Ld. 204 til hvers reitt þú til þings ef þú vill eigi segja mér trúnað þinn, if thou wilt not open thy heart to me, Nj. 11; þeir einir menn eru hér at hverr veir annars trúnað, 226; trúnað ok leyndar-mál, Fb. i. 64; þeir menn er vesta kómu ok helzt mæltu trúnað fyrir honum, spoke in confidence to him Orkn.; þér mun ek segja trúnað mínu, I will open my heart to thee, Fz 248; hann átti trúnað (secret information) í hvers þeirra herbergi, Ld. 176 af trúnaði, in confidence, secretly; ef maðr selr manni fé af trúnaði, Grág.

10; segja e-m e-t af trúnaði, Fas. i. 187, Ó. H. 56. II. *a creed*,
belief, Sks. 647. COMPS: trúnaðar-eiðr, m. *an oath of allegiance*,
 as. ii. 127, vi. 53, ix. 48, Gþl. 69. trúnaðar-hylli, f. *allegiance*,
 Indn. (App.) 340. trúnaðar-kona, u, f. *a female confidant*, Bs. i.
 7. trúnaðar-maðr, m. *a confidant*, Fms. i. 66, 113, Ld. 167, Sks.
 I. trúnaðar-tómtr, adj. *toom* (Scot. for *empty*), *void of faith*, Ab.
 I. trúnaðar-traust, n. *protection, security*; veita e-m t., Bs. i. 728:
confidence, trust. trúnaðar-vátttr, m., for definition see Grág.
 42. trúnaðar-vinr, m. *a confidential friend*, Fms. vii. 279.
 trú-róð, n. *a word of faith, creed*, Sturl. i. 34.
 trú-r, trú, trútt, adj., compar. trúri, trústr or trústra; [Dan. tro]:—
faithful; trúr skal ek þér í ráðum, Nj. 75; ef þú vilt mér trú,
 þorst. St. 54; hefir þú lengi verit trúr oss frændum, Ld. 320, Fms.
 ; þat er ráð mitt at þú sér trúr konungi þínum, Fms. i. 145; undir-
 ggu-maðr ok meðal-lagi trúr, iv. 198; eigi var Magnús trúr, víj.
 4: *trusty, safe*, enn trúasti hlífskjóldr, Hom. 72; trútt traust, Sturl.
 17; at eigi mundi allt trútt vera, Fms. viii. 337, v. l.; at hón varí trú
 örugg fyrir bergisum, Edda 25: trúr á Guð, *believing in God*, Hom.
 9; þeir vóru eigi trúir at því (*not free from*) at þeir færi eigi með
 íza-görð, Sturl. iii. 80: er eigi trútt, at mér hafi eigi í skap runnit
 þar-dauðinn, þorst. St. 55; ó-trúr, *unfaithful*.
 trú-rof, n. *a breach of faith*, Karl. 151.
 trú-rækinn, adj. *religious*, Fms. ii. 163, þorf. Karl. 174, Fs. 185.
 trú-rækni, f. *piety*.
 trú-skapr, m. = trúleikr, Fms. v. 24, Fs. 18.
 trúss, n. [Engl. *truss*], *a trussed-up bundle*, only of vile things, of a
 þegar's wallet, Skíða R. 28, 42, 199.
 trú-vggð, f. [Ulf. renders *διαθήκη* by *triggwa*; A. S. *treowð*; Engl.
tribe; hence mid. Lat. *truga*; Engl. *truce*]:—*faith, good faith, trusti-*
ness, as of a friend; trú og trygd. 2. as a law term, esp. in plur.,
pledged faith, truce; eíða svarað, unnar trygdir, Skv. 3. 20; gríðum ok
 trúðum, N. G. L. ii. 50; gengu til ok veittu Gunnari trygdir, Nj. 88;
 segja e-n í trygd ok trygðum, to *betray one in time of truce*, Hkr. i. (in
 a verse), Ld. 8; Hrafn son þinn sveik hann í trygðum, Ísl. ii. 272;
 þú skal hans trygðum trúa, Hm. 110; ú-trygd, *falseness, perfidy*.
 COMPS: trygða-eiðr, m. *an oath of fidelity*; vinna t. at því at eigi sé
 úirmál við hann, Grág. ii. 21. trygða-festa, u, f. *a pledge of*
faith, Str. 32. trygða-kaup, n. *a giving truce, safe conduct*, N. G. L.
 ii. 10. trygða-maðr, m. *a man of good faith*, Odd. 2: *one with*
whom one is at truce, þat er niðings-verk ef maðr vegr trygða-mann
 sín, N. G. L. ii. 50 (v. l. 26). trygða-mál, n. pl. *a formula for*
making a truce, Grág. Vigsl. ch. 113 (ii. 168, cp. Ísl. ii. 300). trygða-
 maðr, n. pl. *a breach of truce*. trygðarofs-maðr, m. *a truce-breaker*,
 N. 102.
 trygð-rofi, a, m. *a truce-breaker*, Gþl. 27, 198. trygðrofa-maðr,
 m. d., Gþl. 198.
 tryggi-liga, adv. *faithfully*, Sks. 33.
 trygging, f. *security, assurance*, D. N. i. 82; freq. in mod. usage.
 tryggja and tryggva, ð, to *make firm and trusty*; at þeir tryggvi
 sín sínar, Ó. H. 90; trygðu þeir þórir þá sættir með sér, Eg. 169;
 þófrænd mundi seint at tryggja, 227; aldrei verðr tóan trygð, a
 sang; or aldrei tryggist tóa, þó tekinn sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; er ek
 þrumk at oss hafi ekki vel trygggt hafnirnar, Fms. viii. 328: to
enure, skeyta ok t., hón (the estate) var tryggð ok skeytt undir mik
 ólminn ættlegg, N. G. L. ii. 99, Mank. 79; t. e-m eign, D. N. i. 80;
 tryggja trygdur, N. G. L. ii. 107, t. v.
 trygg-lauss, adj. *truceless, treacherous*, Haustr.
 trygg-leikr, m. *faithfulness*, N. G. L. ii. 399, Sks. 457.
 trygg-liga, adv. *faithfully*, H. E. i. 561, Sks. 705, Sól. 20.
 trygg-ligr, adj. *trustworthy, reliable*, Fas. iii. 269; ú-tryggligr.
 TRYGGR, adj., before a vowel tryggvan and tryggan; it was even
 soided with *i*, as in Gothic, as is seen from rhymes, trygglaust þriggja,
 Hsl.; [Ulf. *triggwas = πιστός*]:—*trusty, faithful, true*; tryggv vinr, Ad.
 trygg ok góð kona, Str. 15; t. höfðingi, Sks. 456; t. i trúnaði, Fms.
 vi. 2; þá mun fára vera trygg, víj. 314; at eigi myndi allt trygg
 ve, ix. 337; trygg ok staðföst ást, Str. 26; þú ein góði þræll ok inn
 trygi, Hom. (St.); tryggv vinum ok frændum, Fs. 23. 2. *uncon-*
ceded, Dan. *tryg*; verðit maðr svá trygg at þessu trúi öllu, Hm. 88;
 vaxt þat trygg né ógnlaust, Ad. 5; jötunum þótti eigi trygg at vera
 þú. Ásum gríða-laust, Edda 25.
 trygg-rofi, a, m. = trygðrofi, N. G. L. i. 13, 106, K. Á. 62, Barl. 181.
 tryggva-kaup = trygða-kaup, N. G. L. i. 81.
 tryggva-vátttr, m., -vitni, n. *a faithful witness*, N. G. L. i. 223.
 tryggvi, a, m. a pr. name, *the Faithful*, Fms. i. (Ólafr Tryggvason);
 tryggv. Ú-tryggv, Tor-tryggv, Landn.
 tryggvinnr, m. *a trusty friend*, Skálda (in a verse).
 tryggill, m., dimin. [trog], *a little trough, tray*, Ísl. ii. 350; blót-t.,
 gjar-t., q. v.
 tryggilla, d, [troll; Dan. *trylle*], to *enchant, turn into a troll*;
 blót þeir hann ok trylltu hann svá at hann varð engum mennskum
 manni líkr, Fas. ii. 242; þú þykki mér troll... ok væri þat svá at

virða en trylla menn eigi, þou art a troll... it would be better to put this
 construction upon it, and not call men trolls, Ísl. ii. 366. II. reflex.
 to be turned into a troll, enchanted; ok hafi hann síðan tryllsk ok orðit
 at ormi, Fms. vi. 143; eigi vitu vér hvárt hann trylltisk dauðr eða kvikr,
 Gullþ. 2. part. trylltr, *charmed*; mikill ok mjök trylltr svá at
 hann var eigi einhaur, Fb. i. 522; svá kann ok verða, at af stundu eru
 þeir trylltr er úðr vóru blótáðr... en þó munu vér því næst blótáðir
 ok síðan trylltr, ii. 7; kettir svartir ok mjök trylltr, Fs. 44: to *become*
mad, furious, demonic.
 tryllska, u, f. *witchery, the being a witch*, N. G. L. i. 351.
 tryllskr, adj. *bewitched, the being a troll or a witch*; ef konu er
 tryllska kennd... skal hón hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hón er eigi
 tryllsk... ekki veldr hón því sjálf at hón er troll, N. G. L. i. 351.
 trúju-söðull, m. = trogsöðull, Grág. i. 175.
 trúni, n. [trjóna], *the snout of a dog*, Fms. iii. 13; passim in mod.
 usage, hunds-trúnið; of a bear, Glúm. 330.
 trúyta, t, [Ivar Aasen *tryta*], to *growl, murmur*; trúytti æ trönu-hvöt,
 Hdm.; the passage is somewhat corrupt, but the word is still used in
 Icel.; kerling trúytt æ sem tíðast at bera fyrir Thomam, bróður Christjan,
 þat er hón hefir bezt til, ertrnar, eplin ok ostana, Thóm. 360.
 trúyttill, m. *a bird*, Ísl. þjóðs. ii.
 TRÖÐ, f., gen. traðar, pl. traðir; [akin to troða]:—in the Norse, *a piece*
of fallow land where cattle are kept grazing; ef maðr leggtr tröð sína við
 akr eða eng annars manns, þá skal hann hverfa garði gildum um, Gþl. 407;
 af jörðu skal leggja fjórðung í tröð (trod Cod.), vetrar-myki alla skal reíða
 í tröð (trøde, v. l.) þar sem ómykjat er... en ef tröð er mykjat, N. G. L.
 ii. 110 (tröð, tröðin, i. 240, l. c.); this sense remains in ör-tröð, in ganga
 í ör-tröð, *a pasture overcovered with sheep or cattle*. II. in
 Icel. sense, *a pen* for cattle during the night; traðir vóru fyrir ofan
 garðinn á Hlíðarenda, ok námu þeir þar staðar með flokkinn, Nj. 114;
 garður einu í tröðinni... í því stóra byrgi, sem nauta-hjörð föður
 hans stóð inni um nætr, Karl. 550; reka fénað lausan í hús inn eða tröð,
 Jb. 264; þeir menn er sambeitt eiga upp á Völl skulu hafa í tröð fé sitt
 upp frá Ólafs-messu, Vm. 18. 2. in mod. usage, traðir means *a*
lane leading up to the houses, which in old writers is called geil, q. v.;
 það kemir maðr ríðandi heim traðirnar. III. in local names,
 Traðir, Traðar-holt, Landn., Fs. COMPS: traðar-garðr, m. *the*
enclosure of a tröð, Gþl. 350 (where in the Norse sense). traðar-
 lag, n. *enclosure of pastures*, N. G. L. i. 239. traðar-veggv, m. *the*
wall of a pen, in the Icel. sense, Sturl. ii. 209. traða-staðr, m. *a*
place where to build a tröð (II), Jm. 20.
 trúf, n. pl. *fringes*; see traf.
 TRÖLL and compds, see troll.
 trönu-beina, u, f. 'crane-leg,' a nickname, Rm.
 tuddi, a, m. *a bull* is in the east of Icel. called tuddi; hence *a mean*
fellow: tudda-legr, adj. *mean, vile*.
 tuðra, u, f. in skinn-tuðra, *a flap of skin*.
 tuft, f., see toft.
 TUGGA, u, f. [byggja], *a beewed mouthful*, the word is freq. in mod.
 usage, but seems not to be found in old prose, although it occurs in
 poets (in poet. phrases), munins tugga, Gisl., Lex. Poët.
 tugla-, see tygull.
 tugr, m. *ten, decade*; as also in tví-tugr; see tigr.
 tug-tugti, *the twentieth*, Fb. ii. 469.
 tug-tugu, *twenty*, D. N. ii. 67, 172.
 tumba, að, [a for. word; Fr. *tomber*], to *tumble*, Finnb. 352, Fas. iii.
 503; þeir tumba báðir ofan fyrir fönnina, Háv. 9 new Ed.; hann tunbar
 af hestinum, Mag. 8. Bs. ii. 225, Mar.
 Tumi, a, m. a pr. name = Thomas, Sturl.
 TUNDR, n. [A. S. *tynder*; Engl. *tinder*; Germ. *zunder*; early Dan.
tunder; mod. Dan. *tönder*]:—*tinder*, Bs. ii. (in a verse), Fms. vii.
 192, freq. in mod. usage: *tundur-ör*, f. *a tinder-arrow*, a burning shaft
 hurled in taking possession of land; for this heathen rite see Landn. 3,
 ch. 8, p. 193; cp. also Fms. vii. 192, where the tinder-arrow has magic
 power, like silver-buttons in mod. tales.
 tundra, að, to 'tinder,' *catch fire*; eldrinn tundraði skjótt, Fas. i. 83.
 TUNGA, u, f., gen. pl. tungna; [Goth. *tuggo*; common to all Teut.
 languages; cp. Lat. *lingua*]:—*a tongue*, Sól. 44. Grág. ii. 11, passim;
 metaph. usages, hradmælt tunga, Hm. 28; skæðar tungur, *evil tongues*,
 Nj. 264; hafa tungu fyrir e-m, to *have tongue for a person*, be the spokes-
 man, Fms. vi. 223; harðr í tungu, Hallfred; skáldskapr var honum svá
 tiltækr, at hann kvæð af tungu fram sem annað mál, Ó. H. 171; hann
 sá eld mikinn í tungna líkjum, Hom. 91; lof-tunga, 'praise-tongue,'
 flatterer, a nickname. 2. sayings; tunga er höfuðs-bani, 'tongue is
 head's bane,' is the ruin of a man, Hm. 72; e-t leikr á tveim tungum,
 N. G. L. i. 211 (see leika II. 4); tungan leikr við tanna sír, *the tongue*
touches sores of the teeth, Mkv.; hann hefir tönn og tungu á öllu, of a
 ready tongue; gæti hann, at honum væfsk eigi tungan um höfuð, *let*
him beware lest his tongue winds round his head, i. e. *let him beware of*
loose talk, (a long tongue being = inconsiderate tongue that works evil),
 Nj. 160, þorst. Síðu II. 178; also, e-m væfsk tunga um tönn, to be discou-

certed: a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a tongue longer than other men (the tongue-tip reaching to the nostrils), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 557; to this refers the legend of Halbjörn hali, síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, ok kvað visu þessa, *then he stretched his tongue and said*, Fb. i. 215; on the other hand, of words spoken in an evil hour, it is said that fiends have stretched (pulled) a man's tongue, troll toga tungu ör höfði e-m (see troll): in nursery talk, swearing is said to leave a black spot on the tongue, blótaðu ekki, það kemr svartir blettir á tunguna á þér!

II. a tongue, language; Dönsk tunga, *the Danish* (Norse) tongue, see Danskir; tungan er vér köllum Norrænu, Fms. xi. 412; vitr maðr ok kunnir margar tungur, 298; þar eru tungur sjau ok tuttugu, 414; hverrega tungu er maðr skal rita amarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, af því at eigi finnsk þat hjóð í tungunni sem stafirnir hafa þeir er af ganga, . . . nú eptir þeirra dæmum, alls vér erum einnar tungu, . . . or vóru teknir þeir (stafir) er eigi gegna atkvæðum várrar tungu, Thorodd; ein var þá tunga á Englandi, sem í Noregi ok í Danmörku, en þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarð vann England, Ísl. ii. 221; Danskir, Söenskir eða Norrenir ör þeirra konunga veldi þriggja er vár tunga er . . . af öllum tungum öðrum enn af Danskri tungu, Grág. ii. 72; tungna-greini, tungna-skípti, *division of tongues*, Stj.

III. metaph. of tongue-formed things, a tongue of land at the meeting of two rivers (= Gr. *μεινοπαμία*); í tungu einni milli gílla tveggja, Valla L. 223, Sd. 141; Önnundr nam tungu alla milli Hvítar ok Reykjadalárs, Landn. 60; frá Flókadalárs-ósi til Reykjadalárs-óss, ok tungu þá alla er þar var á milli, Eg. 186; very freq. in Icel. local names, **Tunga, Tungur, Tungna-jökull, Tungna-fell, Tungu-á, Tungu-heiðr**, Hróars-tunga, Biskups-tungur, Stafholts-tungur, Skaptár-tunga, Landn., map of Icel.: **Tungu-goði**, a, m., a nickname: **Tungu-menn**, m. pl. *men from T.*, Landn., Sturl. 2. the tongue of a balance, in tungu-pundari; in the poets, a sword is slíðr-tunga, hjalta-tunga, *slither-tongue, hilt-tongue*, and the like, Lex. Poët.

B. COMPS: **tungu-bragð**, n. *tongue, speech*; mjúkt t., Fms. i. 283; hefir því t, ekki ömjúklit, ii. 60; málit görisk af blæstrinum, tungubragninu ok skipan varanna, Skálda 170. **tungu-fimi**, f. *fluency of tongue*, Konr. **tungu-hapt**, n. a *tongue-tie*; medic. *anchylo-glossum*, Fél. x. **tungu-hvass**, adj. *keen-tongued*, Sks. 315. **tungu-lauss**, adj. *tongueless*, Rb. 348. **tungu-mjúkr**, adj. *smooth-tongued, eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314, Sks. 315, Sturl. i. 105. **tungu-níð**, n. a *libel by word of mouth*, opp. to tré-níð, a *libel carved on a tree*, N. G. L. i. 56. **tungu-pundari**, a, m. a *steelyard with a tongue*, Jb. 375. **tungu-rætr**, f. pl. *the roots of the tongue*, Pr. 474; gull þat er sú náttúra fylgir, at hverr maðr sem mállauss er, ok legger þat undir tungu-rætr sér, þá tekr þegar mál sitt, . . . hann færði móður sinni gullit ok tók hón þegar mál sitt er þat kom undir t. henni, Fb. i. 255, 256; metaph., þessi orð sem hann hafði lagt undir tungu-rætr þeim, Stj. 398; eigi þarf ek at eiga þetta undir tungu-rótum Odds, Eg. 73; ræða þessi mun vera komin undan tungu-rótum þeirra manna er miklu eru óyrtirir enn hann ok verri, Fær. 200; þau sviktræði höfðu fyrst komit undan tungu-rótum biskups, Fms. viii. 296. **tungna-skípti**, n. *change of tongue or language*, Stj. 25. **tungu-skorinn**, part. *tongue-cut*, Hkr. iii. 285. **tungu-skæði**, f. *'tongue-scarbe'*, slander, Sks. 25. **tungu-skæðr**, adj. *evil-tongued*, Nj. 264, v. l. **tungu-snjallr**, adj. *eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314. **tungu-sótt**, f. a *tongue-disease*, Ann. 1310. **tungu-sætr**, adj. *sweet-tongued*, Lil. **tungu-varp**, n. *the motion of the tongue*, Sks. 438.

TUNGL, n. [Goth. *tuggl* in a gloss. to Gal. iv. 9; A. S. *tungol*; Hel. *tungal*; O. H. G. *zungal*; Swed. *tungel*; cp. also *tungl*]—prop. a *lunary* (= Lat. *sidus*), which sense remains in the compd himin-tungl; in Icel. prose, ancient as well as modern, this word has altogether superseded the word 'máni,' which is only poetical. **II. the moon** (= Swed. *tungel*), Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Rb. 108, Sks. 627, Al. 172; nytt tungl, fullt tungl, Icel. Almanack (cp. the words *ny* and *níð*), passim: phrases, tunglið veðr í skjýjum, *the moon wades in clouds*: for poet. usage, enni-tungl, tungl brá, = *the eyes*, etc., see Lex. Poët. No word in the language rhymes with tungl, hence the tale of the man capping verses with the devil, Maurer Volksagen. The ancients called the full moon the 'new moon,' *ny* (q. v.), but used *níð* (q. v.) = *no moon* for the new moon; the modern phrase 'new moon' (nytt tungl), = the young moon, is derived from the Latin.

B. COMPS: **tungl-áldr**, m. *moon's age*, a calendary term, Rb. **tungl-aukan**, f. *growth of the moon*, Rb. 428. **tungl-ár**, n. a *lunar year*, Rb. 438. **tungl-fyllr** (**tungl-fylling**), f. a *lunation*, a calendary term, Rb. 18, 122, 442. **tungl-ganga**, u, f. *the lunar course*, Rb. 116. **tungl-hlaup**, n. *'leap-moon'*, a calendary term, Rb. 32 (see the foot-note). **tungl-hoppn**, f. = *tungl-hlaup*, MS. 732 B. 1. **tungl-kváma** (**tungl-koma**), u, f. a *new moon*, Stj. 278, Bs. i. 165, 237, Icel. Almanack. **tungls-ljós**, n. *moon-light*, Fms. ii. 64, Þiðr. 311. **tungl-mein**, n., medic. a kind of *scurvy* in the head. **tungl-sjúkr**, m. *moon-sickness, lunacy*. **tungl-skin**, n. *moon-sbine*, Ad. 5, Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Fms. ix. 357, passim. **tungl-sýki**, f.

epilepsy, Fél. x. **tungl-tal**, n. *'moon-tale'*, *lunar computation*, Rb. **tungl-tals-öld**, f. = *tunglöld*, Rb. **tungl-tíð**, f. a *lunar hour*, Rb. **tungl-tími**, a, m. = *tungltíð*, Rb. **tungl-æði**, f. *lunary*. **tungl-ærr**, adj. *'moon-mad'*, *lunatic*, 656 B. 7. **tungl-öld**, f. a *lunar cycle*, Rb.

tungli, a, m. = *máni*, Fms. viii. **tunna**, u, f. a *tun, barrel*, Nj. 133, Al. 114, Fms. ix. 425, N. G. L. ii. D. N., Edda Ht. (sal-tönn): as a measure, Fms. iii. 211, the word seem not to have come into use before the 13th century.

tunni, a, m. a nickname, Yngl. S. **turfa**, u, f. [torf], a *vile hack or beast*. **turfu-ligr**, adj. *vile*, of a hack. **turn**, m. [Dan. *taarn*; Germ. *thurn*; from the Lat. *turris*]:—a *tower* Symb. 30, 56, Fms. vi. 158, 164, ix. 3, Hkr. iii. 69, Skíða R. 68; the word appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turna, ð, [Fr.], *to turn*; **turna essi**, *to wheel a racer round*, Karl. 72. **turna e-u um**, *to turn upside down, overbrow*, Al. 22, 42, Stj. 287; it is now used in the comps, um-turna e-u, *to turn upside down*, and um-turnan, a *turning upside down*.

turnera, að, *to ride a tilt, turney*, Bév. **turniment**, n. a *tilt, tournament*, Fms. viii. 158, Fas. i. 369, Mag. 8, Þiðr. 24, 36; a for. word, which appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turn-reið, f. = *turniment*, Fms. viii. 158, Þiðr. 23.

turtíl-dúfa, u, f. = *turturi*, N. T. (mod.) **turturi**, a, m. [for. word], a *turtis-dove*, Stj., Hom., Mar. **tusi**, a, m. *fire*, a *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.); a Tzeckish word, Hung. *tuz* Rask i. 33.

tuska, u, f. (qs. *tuzka*, akin to *tuttan*), a *rag, vile cloth*. **tuskast**, að, dep. *to wrestle, wrangle* (slightly); *tuskudust húskaria* ok gestir, *made a row*, Fms. ix. 340, v. l. and mod. usage.

tustleiki, a, m. (qs. *tvistleiki*), *dusk*; t. *timans*, Norske Saml. v. 164.

tutl, n. a *nibbling, picking, teasing*.

tutla, að, *to nibble, tease*; tauta eðr tutla, Fms. viii. 234.

tuttan, f. [from toga], a *pulling, tearing*; ef hann bæði görir (viz. tek) í háir öðrum ok kippir) þá heitir þat tuttan, þá skal hann bæta fullur rétti fyrir, N. G. L. i. 70.

tuttr and **tottr** (q. v.), a nursery word, a *tom-thumb*, cp. *túta*; **tuttlitli**, in the lullaby song of the giantess, Fas. ii. 234; cp. *totr* and *tut* Edda ii. 496: the word has therefore no relation to *stuttur*, like *telpa* q. stelpa.

tuttugandi (**tuttugti**, D. N. ii. 285, Post. (Unger) 47, N. G. L. i. 355, *tutuka* hvárt pund), mod. *tuttugasti*, *the twentieth*.

tuttugu, indecl. adj. *twenty*; þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4 fjórtán vetr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 445, passim. **tuttug-sessa**, u, f. *twenty-oared ship*, Fms. ix. 474.

TÚLKA, að, [a Slavon. word], *to interpret*; t. *mál e-s*, *to plead one's case, be the spokesman*, Eg. 410; t. *eyrendi e-s*, Fms. i. 139; Guðs ok ok eyrendi þótt eigi sé með snilld mikilli fram túlkat, MS. 15. 1; *As menn munu ílla túlka fyrir þér, give thee a bad report*, Nj. 178; Þjóðrann kvæð sik nú gruna hversu Vegghamarr mundi t. fyrir þeim, Njard. 376. *men ek fylgja þér til stadarins ok t. fyrir þér, be thy interpreter*, Fm. iii. 58.

túlkan, f. a *pleading*, Stj. 144, Thom. **túlkari**, a, m. an *interpreter*: a nickname, dóttir Kára þess er t. v. kallaðr, Landn. 158, v. l., of a person of the 11th or 12th century.

túlkr, m. [a Slavon. word; Lett. *tulkas*], an *interpreter, spokesman*, a foreign language, Ld. 76, Orkn. 330, Fms. iii. 33, vii. 192, xi. 39. Stj. 542: a *broker*, þeir brakkernir er vér köllum túlka, Fms. v. 18 (Fb. ii. 138): a *spokesman*, Stj. 157.

TÚN, n. [a word widely applied and common to all Teut. languages the Goth. is not on record; A. S. *tún*; Engl. *town*; O. H. G. *zūn*; Germ. *zaun*; Norse *tún*]:—prop. a *bedge*; this sense is still used in the Germ. *zaun*; but in Scandin. the only remnant seems to be the compd tun-ríða (see B).

II. a bedged or fenced plot, enclosure, with which a house is built; then the *farm-house with its buildings, the homestead*; and lastly, a *single house or dwelling*: in Norway *tun* is = *Du gaards-plads, the quadrangle or premises* annexed to the buildings; where 'bö' answers to the mod. Icel. 'tún': in Norse deeds each single farm called *tún*, í efasta túni í Ulfalda-stöðum, D. N. ii. 534: the same usage of the word *town* remains in Scotland, see Scott's Waverley, ch. ix, su. fin.: many of the following examples run from one of these senses into the other; teiðu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp.; allir Einherjar Óðins-túnnum í, Gm ok gullu við gessi í túni, Skv. 3. 29, Gkv. 1. 15; hér í túni, 2. 39; 6 er þeir koma heim þá er Ulfr föstri þeirra heima í túni fyrir, Fb. i. 13; jarls menn tóku skeið ör túnina, galloped out of the tún, Orkn. 416: this sense still remains in phrases as, *ríða í tún*, *to arrive at a house*, Nj. 2; cp. skal hann efi bráðum bruna í tún, bóndann dreymdi mig segir hú. Bb.; fara um tún, *to pass by a house*; þeir fóru um tún í Saurbæ, B. i. 647; þá fara þeir Ingi hér í tún, 648; í túni fyrir karldrym, K. p. K. tinn frá túni, *from house to house*, Karl. 129, 138; þeir fá brotið skjal þilitt, ok komask út fram í túnit, ok þar út á riðit, Grett. 99 (Cod. Ub.

er þeir kómu á Ré, gengu þeir ór túni á veginum, fylktu þeir fyrir um skíð-garðinn, Fms. vii. 324; borgir eða héruð eða tún, x. 237; lögir ok kastala, héruð ok tún, Karl. 444; fór ek um þorp ok um tún um héraðs-byggðir, Sks. 631.

2. in Icel. a special sense has prevailed, viz. the 'enclosed' in-field, a green mowed spot of some score acres lying around the dwellings; bleikir aktrar, slegin tún, Nj. 112; sl hann ganga út í tún at sín, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 209; var þá fluttur farmur áskipinu upp í tún at Borg, Eg. 163; um einu völlu svá til at jafna sig eitt tún vött vel ok kringlótt, Fms. vii. 97; látið hesta véra vera þri túni, Lv. 44; í túninu í Málavahlíð, Eb. 58; í túninu í Odda mun frask hóll nokkurr, Bs. i. 228, and so passim in old and mod. Icel. text; thus tún and engjar are opposed.

III. metaph. in poets; ská tún, 'snake-town,' i. e. gold; reikar-tún, 'hair-town,' i. e. the beard, Lk. Pöet.; bragar tún, 'the town of song,' i. e. the mind, the memory of one, Ad. (fine); mun-tún, 'the mind's town,' i. e. the breast, Fas. i. (in verse); mælsku tún, hyggju tún, 'the speech town,' 'mind's town,' i. e. the breast, Lex. Pöet.: in local names, but rare, Túnir; Tún-sberg, in Norway; Sig-túnir, a place of victory, in Sweden; Tún-garðr, in L., Landn.

B. COMPS: tún-annir, f. pl. baying in the in-field; um snar um túnnánnir, i. e. in July, Eb. 248. tún-barð, n. the outskirts of an in-field. tún-brekkja, u. f. the brink or edge of an in-field, Ld. 36. túnfót, m. the outskirts of a bome-field. tún-garðr, m. a 'town-gate,' fence of a tún, Grág. i. 147, ii. 263, Eg. 713, Ld. 138, Gullþ. 61, 7. Bs. i. 648, K. Á. 64, Fms. vi. 368. tún-gölt, m. a bome-bow, Eg. 94, Glúm. 365. tún-hlíð, n. the gate of a castle, in the Norse text, Hkv. i. 47. tún-krepja, u. f., botan. a cryptogamous plant resembling the lichen tribe, tremulla. tún-riða, u. f. a 'bedge-riðer,' a witch, ghost; witches and ghosts were thought to ride on hedges and the tops of houses during the night, see Glam in the Grettla; cp. Swed. 'hulla'; the word is a *ἀν. λεγ.*, Hm. 156. túna-slátt, m. = túnnár, as also the season, the 12th and following weeks of the summer.

tún-svið, n. the tún-space; sem túnsvið kringlótt, a field like a round tunclosure, Fms. vii. 97 (v. l. nær túns-vidd, of the largeness of a tún). tún-svín, m. = túngölt, Grág. ii. 232. tún-sækinn, part. little, greedy to enter and graze in a tún. tún-völlr, m. a strip of in-field, Kormak, Grág. ii. 257, Jb. 423, Sturl. i. 83, Eb. 250; hann léra farminn heim á túnvöll sinn ok gördi þeim tjald, Fb. i. 422.

The ancient Scandinavians, like other old Teutonic people, had townships; Tacitus says, 'millas Germanorum populis urbes habitari sane notum est... colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus huius,' Germ. ch. 16. In Norway the first town, Níðarós, was founded by the two Olaves (Olave Tryggvason and Saint Olave, 994-1030), and the town was hence par excellence called Kaupang, q. v. But the real founder of towns in Norway was king Olave the Quiet (1067-1093); also Iceland, the words of Tacitus, 'colunt diversi ut fons, etc., placidum' still apply; 120 years ago (in 1752), the only town or village of the country (Reykjavík) was a single isolated farm. In the old Norse law the 'Town-law' is the new law attached as an appendix to the old 'land-law.'

túa, u. f. [cp. tota; Dan. tude = a spout], a teat-like prominence: the name of a dwarf, Fms. vi.

túna, að, [cp. A. S. tofan], to be blown up; hann túnaði allr upp. túna-falda, að, to double.

túna-faldr, mod. tvö-faldr, adj. twofold, Sturl. i. 85, Rb.

túru, adv., see hvárr (H. 2).

túeggi, in annarr-tveggi, hvárr-tveggi, q. v.

túim-megin or tveim-oginn, adv. on both sides, Nj. 24.

TVEIR, gen. tveggja, dat. tveimr or tveim, acc. tvá (mod. tvö), tvær (mod. tvö); tvau and þau make a rhyme, Skáld H.: [Goth. twai; A. två; Engl. two, twain; Germ. zwei; Dan. to; Swed. två; Lat. duo; Græc. etc.]—two, passim; tveir ok tveir, two and two, Hkr. i. 125; báðir tvær, Fms. vii. 202; báði tvau, Skáld H. 3, 7, G. 55; tveim höndum, við báð bölb bands, Eg. 532, Fms. vii. 290; hvárr-tveggja, annarr-tveggja, q. v. í tvau, adverb. in two, asunder, Fms. vii. 72, 193; in the saying, tveir er tveggja hugr, two men two minds (= quot homines, tot sententia). Fas. ii. 228; cp. tveir erut einsherjar, Hm.

tveining, f. duality, Fms. vii. 292, M.S. 625, 17.

tveimr and tvinnr, adj. (tvíðr, Hom. 74), [Ulf. twainnai], a double, two and two, twin, in pairs; tvíðr skriptar-gangr, Hom. 74; tveir burðr, twins, Stj.; til tveðra gjalda, Grág. ii. 188; guldur opt tveir landskyldir, Ó. H. 27; heimta tveinnar fulgr, Grág. i. 258, 44; eigi má tvær sakir af því göra þótt tvennum sé lýst, ii. 15; á skánum vóru tveinnar leiðir, Eg. 576; tvenna tólf-mánuðr, Grág. i. 17; vóru tveinnar hallir, aðrar yfir öðrum, Fms. vi. 147; bjóða tveir verð, Ld. 146; gjalda konungi tvenni (gjöld) slík, Jb. 208; tveir flokkar engla, Sks. 142 new Ed.; skjóta tvennum örum, Clem. 37 í tvennu lagi, Hom. 74; ok er tvenn frásögn um, Sturl. i. 107; tveir (ii Cod.) frásagnir, Bs. i. l. c.; nú ferr tvennum sögunum fram; two tales running parallel, Ó. H. 100. 2. two different things; lengi hefir mér þat í hug verit, ok hefir mér þó tvennt um sýnt,

Nj. 3; þó segja menn nokkut tvennt til, Eg. 63; tvennu mun skipta, there are two chances, either... or, Fas. ii. 515; hefir Guð fram í tvennu verk sitt, annat tveggja, eða... 677, 6. 3. two pairs; tveimr skór, two pairs of shoes, Skíða R. 193; tveim pör skæða, id., 32; tveimr sokkar, tveimr vetlingar (gloves); tveimr buxur; skaltú Núi taka tveim karlkyns ok kvemkyns, Stj. 4. indecl. tvinni or tvinni, two or two, as indecl. adj.; tvinni or tynni, indecl.; tvinni tólf-mánuðr, aðra tynni tólf-mánuðr, N. G. L. i. 344; skaltú eða taka með sama hætti tvinni ok tvinni, Stj. 57, Barl. 24.

tvennum-brúni, adj. a nickname, with meeting eyebrows (?), Landn. tvinna, að, to twine, twist thread.

tvinni, a. m. tvine, twisted thread; tvinna-hnoða, Hkr. iii. 117.

tvinnr, see tveinn.

tvist, n. [Dan. twist = discord]; in the phrase, á tvist og bast, scattered to the four winds.

tvist-ligr, adj. = tvistr.

tvistr, m. the two or 'deuce' in cards.

tvistr, adj. [Swed. tyst; Dan. tyst = silent], dismal, sad, distressed, whence in deep silence, noiseless; varð þegar hljótt allt fólk ok tvist (Dan. lyt og tyst), Fms. vi. 374; allt kyrt ok tvist, ix. 510, v. l.; tvist ok daprt, Fas. ii. 392; mist hefik fljóðs ins tvista, Korm.; tvist hjarta, tvistr sorgir, Lex. Pöet.; út-tvistr, gleful.

tvistra or tvístra, að, to scatter; munu tvístrast saúðirnir, Post.; saúðir hjardarinnar munu í sundr tvístrast, Matth. xxvi. 31.

tvístrótr, adj. scattered, Hkr. iii. 228.

tvísvar (also tysvar), adv. twice, Sks. 677, Fms. ix. 265, passim; in tvísvar verðr maðr inn barn. tvísvar-sinnur = tvísvar, Hom. 118; týsvar-sinnur, Nj.

tví, conj. used to express loathing (Dan. tví), fie! Fb. iii. 303.

TVÍ-, [Germ. zwei-], twice, double, in many comps: tví-angaðr, adj. double-forked, Fas. iii. 385. tví-aúknin, part. twofold, H. E. i. 437. tví-baka, u. f. [Germ. zwieback], a biscuit (mod.). tví-benda, u. f. a complicity, entanglement.

tví-breiddr, adj. of double breadth, of cloth, Vm. 10, N. G. L. iii. 205, D. N. ii. 1127. tví-buri, a, m. a twin, esp. in dual, Fms. i. 4, Sturl. i. 1, Rb. 100; in the N. T. = *δίδυμος*; tvíbura-merki, the Twins or Gemini, Rb. tví-burur, f. twin sisters, Str. 15, Fas. i. 358. tví-byrdingr, m. a twofold shield, Gpl. 103.

tví-byrd, part. double-lined, B. K., D. N.: of a shield, N. G. L. ii. 42. tví-bytna, u. f. a bottomless lake or pit, in popular belief, or thought to be in hidden connection with the sea.

tví-býli, u. a double household, on one farm (opp. to einbýli), Eb. 38, Vm. 83, Lv. 71. tví-böllr, m. a double ball, Skálda 177. tví-dreginn, part. double-lined, Jb. 187; klæði tví-dregin, Ann. 1330. tví-drægni, f. discord. tví-drægr, adj. ambiguous, Fms. ix. 255, 324, 502. tví-dyrðr, part. double-doored, Eb. 274, Fms. vi. 121, Fs. 66, Þiðr. 143.

tví-dægra, the name of a mountain desert taking two 'dægr' to cross, Ísl. ii. 345, Ann. 1242. tví-eggjaðr, part. two-edged, Stj., Sks., N. T. tví-elleptr, part. twice eleven; in the phrase, vera t., to be a twenty-two-year-old, i. e. in high vigour and spirits, Fas. i. 98. tví-eln, adj. two ells broad, Grág. i. 498, 504.

tví-eyringr, m. worth or weighing two ounces, Landn. 258, Eb. 10. tví-falda, að, to fold, double, Stj. 53, Sks. 763, N. G. L. i. 23, Alg. 360. tví-faldan, f., arithm. doubling, Skálda 191, Alg. 360. tví-fald-leikr, m. twofoldness, Stj. 263, Hom. (St.).

tví-fald-ligr, adj. twofold kind, Sturl. i. 121, K. Á. 74. tví-faldr, adj. twofold, double, K. Á. 46, 136, Sks. 225, 405, Vm. 168, Hom. 10, passim. tví-fóðraðr, part. double-lined, Fms. vi. 422. tví-fætr, adj. two-footed, Lat. bi-pes. tví-gilda, d, to pay double, Gpl. 378, K. Á. 80. tví-gildr, adj. of double value.

tví-gipt, part. twice married. tví-górr, part. double, Þiðr. 80, 81. tví-heilagtr, n. adj. twice hallowed, of two holidays following one another. tví-henda, d, to burl or wield with two hands, Edda 122, Korm. 136, Fms. c. 383, Grett. 45, 178 new Ed.

tví-hendis, adv.; höggva t. = tvíhenda, D. N. tví-hljóðr, m. a dipthong, Skálda 177. tví-hólkaðr, part. mounted with a double ring, Þorfr. Karl. 376. tví-húsaðr, part. double-housed, Stj. 57. tví-hætta, u. f. a dilemma; in the phrase, leggja á tvíhættu, to run a risk, Fær. 144. tví-höfðaðr, part. two-headed, Fas. iii. 574. tví-kennðr, part. with double circumlocution, in poetry, Edda 122: of double meaning, 110. tví-klifa, að, to harp twice on the same, repeat, Sks. 307. tví-klýpt, part. a bad reading for tví-kyllt. tví-kost, in a choice between two, an alternative, Fas. ii. 68; hafa ekki ef eða tvikost a e-u, Barl. 173; bjóða e-m tvíkosti, Mag. tví-kvangaðr, part. twice married, Bs. i. 233. tví-kveða, kvað, to repeat, Edda 133. tví-kvenni, u. bigamy, Grág. i. 367. tví-kvíslaðr, part. two-fringed, Þiðr. 178, Bær. 19. tví-kyllt, part. [kyllia, the verb], stammering, of metre, a metrical term, Ht. 45. tví-lembdr, part. with two lambs, Rétt. 2. 5. tví-litaðr, mod. tví-litr, adj. parti-coloured, Stj. 306. tví-loðinn, adj. double-bairy, thick, of fur, Fbr. 145. tví-mánuðr, m. the double month, the fifth month in the summer; in the Almanack for 1872 this month begins on the 27th of August and ends on the 25th of September, which answers to the 15th of August to the 15th of September

of the old style, Rb. 556; at Tívmánuði or at Tívmánuði sumars, at the time when T. sets in, Grág. i. 152, Ld. 134, Finnb. 298, Grett. 174 new Ed.; þóð skyldi vera at Tívmánuði suðr at Ölvusvatni, Ísl. ii. 8, 31; leið nú fram at Tívmánuði sumars, Grett. 150; brúðkaup var í Garpsdal at Tívmánuði, Ld. 134. **tívi-menna**, t, to ride two on one horse; nær hálfum mánaði síðar var honum (the horse) tívmennt, Bs. i. 389; in the phrase, tívmenna yfir ána, to cross a river two on one horse, an every day's occurrence in Icel.; as to Scotland in ancient times, there is a curious record in Orkn. ch. 5; a lively sketch of this is found in the Queen's 'Leaves from a Journal,' 'Fording the Poll Tarf.' **tívi-menning**, f, riding two on one horse, Sturl. ii. 131, iii. 23. **tívi-menningr**, m, drinking together in pairs, two and two; þar var hlutaðr t., Eg. 22; Kormakr drakk tívmenning á Steingerði, Korn. 232; hún segir þat ekki víkinga síð at drekka hjá konum tívmenning, Hkr. i. 50. **tívi-merkingr**, m, of the value or weight of two marks, of a ring, Grág. ii. 172, 178. **tívi-mæli**, n, a dispute, a discordant report, one saying this, another that, Nj. 68, 139, Edda 147. **tívi-mælis**, adv. two meals a day, N. G. L. i. 422. **tívimælis-lauss**, adj. undisputed, Sturl. iii. 261. **tívi-mælt** = tívimælis; eta t., K. Þ. K. 102, 106, Bs. i. 106. **tívi-oddadr**, part. two-pointed, Fas. ii. 386. **tívi-riðinn**, part. double-netted or knitted, of a net or the like; as a metrical term, Edda 122. **tívi-ræði**, n, ambiguity, Fb. iii. 427; tvíráðis-ord, id. **tívi-ræði**, adj. 'double-read,' ambiguity, which can be read 'both ways,' Fms. ix. 324, v. l. **tívi-saga**, adj.; verða tvísaga, to contradict oneself. **tívi-sagðr**, part. twice-told. **tívi-settr**, part. double, Karl. 193. **tívi-skafinn**, a nickname, Fms. x. **tívi-skelför**, part. the name of a metre, each verse-line beginning with two long syllables, Edda 129; for a specimen see the Rekstefja, which is composed in this metre, whence it is also called 'Drápan tvískelfða.' **tívi-skinningr**, m, a double skin or film (on a wound). **tívi-skipaðr**, part. double-seated, in two ranks, Fms. x. 16. **tívi-skipta**, t, to divide into two parts, Fms. i. 154, ii. 240, viii. 363; to waver, hann tvískiptisk í ætlaninni, x. 270. **tívi-skipti**, n, a division into two parts; t. mun vera á öllu landi, Fms. v. 347; the phrase, það er ekki til tvískiptanna, it is too small to be divided. **tívi-skiptiligr**, adj. divided, Bs. i. **tívi-skiptingr**, m, a changeling, idiot (= skipting, q. v.); a nickname, Fms. x. 2. **tívi-skiptir**, part. divided, Fms. viii. 16, Hom. (St.) : uncertain, Fas. i. 42; of two colours, t. vesli, Rd. 309, Fms. ii. 71; t. brynja, Þiðr. 80. **tívi-skældr** = tvískældr, metric, Fms. ii. 3 to. **tívi-slægr**, adj. ambiguous; t. draumr, Fms. viii. 444; gróskt t. í vináttu við e-n, Sks. 357. **tívi-stíga**, steig, to waddle. **tívi-stýft**, n, part. a metrical term, 'double apocope,' Edda 134; a mark on a sheep's ear, t. framan hægra. **tívi-syngja**, sing, to chant double in the church, a kind of two-voiced music, a relic of the early Middle Ages, still practised in Icel., recorded in Laur. S. (Bs. i. 847). **tívi-sýni**, n, uncertainty, doubt, Fas. iii. 207, Gísl. 86. **tívi-sýnn**, adj. precarious, doubtful, of danger, Nj. 117, Bs. i. 814. **tívi-söngur**, m, a two-voiced song; see tívi-syngja. **tívi-taka**, tók, to repeat, Skálda 208. **tívi-tala**, u, f, the dual number, Stj. 13. **tívi-tala**, adj. of twice the number, Fb. iii. 362. **tívi-tjaldadr**, part. hung with double tapestry, Vm. 171. **tívi-tján**, twice-ten, twenty, Fms. x. 378. **tívi-tjándi**, the twentieth, Mork. 109, Grett. (Ub.) 150, Petr S. 47, v. l. **tívi-tóla**, adj. [Dan. *to-tullet*], an hermaphrodite (töl II). **tívi-tugr**, **tívi-togr**, adj. aged twenty, Grág. i. 307, 465, ii. 108, Fms. ii. 7, vi. 90, Jb. 143, passim; measuring twenty (fathoms, ells), Grág. i. 407, ii. 337, Fms. iii. 194, passim; átta vetr um tvítugt, i. e. twenty-eight years old, Stj. 26. **tívi-tugs-aldur**, m, the age of twenty, Eg. 2, Fms. iv. 254, x. 377, Njard. 396, passim. **tívi-tug-sessa**, u, f, a twenty-oared ship (see sessa), Eg. 28, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 322. **tívi-tugt**, mod. **tívi-tugasti**, the twentieth, passim. **tívi-tugu** = tuttugu, D. N. **tívi-tylft**, f, twice twelve; tylltlfar baugr, Grág. ii. 89. **tívi-tyngdr**, part. double-tongued, Al. 4. **tívi-vegis**, adv. 'two-ways,' to and fro; fara t., to go back again, Ísl. ii. 327, Fms. iii. 83, vi. 119, Grág. i. 213, 436; hence in mod. usage gener. twice. **tívi-verknaðr**, m, doing the same twice over again. **tívi-viðr**, m, a double-piece cross-bow, poet., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 65, Þd. **tívi-æri**, n, a period of two years, D. N. ii. 193. **tívi-ærr**, adj. of two years, two years old, D. N.; tvíer landskyld, id. **tívil**, n, [Ulf. *twiefis*; Germ. *zweif*]; Dan. *tvil*], *doubt*. **tívil-laust**, n, adj. without doubt, forsooth. **tívila**, að, to doubt, (mod.); as also **tívilugr**, adj., in ó-tívilugr, quite safe; hann er ó-tívilugr, það er ó-tívilugt; but none of these words are found in old writers. **tívæ-vetla**, u, f, a ewe two winters old. **tívæ-vefr**, adj. two winters old. **tyggi**, thus, not tigg, as seen from rhymes, *tyggi, glygg, hnygg*; *tyggi, hygg*; *tyggja*, Geisli g., Lex. Poët.; [the word is therefore derived from tjúga (q. v.), toginn, (cp. Germ. *ziehen, ge-zogen*), and is akin to Germ. *zog*, in *ber-zog*, Lat. *duc-s*]—a leader, chief, but only in poetry, Lex. Poët., freq. in old and mod. ballads. **TYGGJA** (*tyggva*, Gkv. 2. 39), pres. *tygg*; pret. *tugði*; subj. *tygði*; part. *tuggit*. A remnant of a strong inflexion is the pret. *túgg*,

Fbr. 24; *töggtu* (2nd pers.), Am. 39; plur. *tuggu* (*mandebant*), Orkn. (Arnór) in a verse, MS.); part. *tugginn*; *tyggja* has since become a regular weak verb, like *spyrja*: [Dan. *tygge*; Engl. *to tug* at food]—to chew, Lat. *mandere, manducare*; hvat er nú, dóttir, tygg þú nokkurt?—Tygg ek só, segir hún, Eg. 604; tap kipur ok tygg, Pr. 475; *töggtu* töluga trúðir vel jöxlum, Am. 79; við hunang tuggin, Gkv. 2. 40; hann tóg með grinnum kulda-tönum allar jarðir, Fbr. 24; tógga hold ok bein, Ann. 1362 (in a verse); egginn tóggr af honum færð báða, Úlf. 7. 74; úlfar tuggu hræ, Arnór; hræra sinn kjálka til at t. með, Stj. 77. **tygi**, n, [A. S. *ga-teava*; O. H. G. *ziug*; Germ. *zeug*; Dan. *tøi*; Engl. *toy*]—gear, harness; fæstlitt tygi þau er þeir höfðu átt, Fb. iii. 567; söðull með öllum tygjum, D. N. i. 321; þitt ess eðr tygi, Pr. 422; reiðtygi, saddle-harness. 2. metaph. *kind*; einn af þessu vándra tye (= tygi) er Robert klerkr af Broc (de funesta illa progenie), Thom. 231; mod., af sama tægi, a sample of the same piece. **tygi-ligr**, adj. [perh. a bad reading for *rygiligr*]; t. orð, *baugty words, threats*, Bs. i. 653, 658 (but *rygiligr* v. l. in both instances), Grett. 172 new Ed. **tygill**, m., pl. *tuglar* (like *lykill*, pl. *luklar*), a dimin.; [akin to *tog*; cp. Germ. *zigel*]—a string, strap, thong, esp. of the strap with which a cloak was fastened round the neck; möttull á tuglum, Fms. vii. 201; *tygill* er menit var fest með, Ó. H. 135; á tuglumum tafpungins var gullbaugr, Gullp. 20; in Lv. 41 read, ok gullbaugr (for gullband) á tyglinum. COMPS: **tugla-möttull**, -feldr, m, a cloak with a strap, Fær. 263, Fms. v. 292, Sturl. ii. 154, (Bs. i. 556 spelt *tugla*—) **tygil-knifir**, m, a knife or dirk hanging from the belt on a tygill, Fms. vi. 165, x. 149, Ísl. ii. 277. **tygja**, að, to harness; allir tyáðir panzerum, Fb. iii. 582; her-t., to armour; hertýað, clad in armour, Úlf. 7. 111 ('herdti að' in the Edit.) **tykta**, að, whence *typta*, Bs. i. 805, 846; [Germ. *züchtigen*; Dan. *tugt*]—to chastise, H. E. i. 509. **tyktan**, f, chastisement, Stj. 167. **tylft** or *tylpt*, f, [tól], a number of twelve, a 'duo-decade,' dozen, a body of twelve, Eg. 341, Nj. 150, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. ii. 398; ferner tylftir, þrennar tylftir, of the courts, Nj. 150, 244, Grág. i. 4, 72 (twelve being a holy number) of the sea, tylft, twelve miles, Landn. 25, Rb. 482, Bs. ii. 5. **tylftar-eiðr**, -kviðr, -kvöð (see *eiðr*, *kviðr*, *kvöð*), Gþl. 121, 547, Js. 30, K. Þ. K. 168, Landn. 89. **tylla**, t, [tolla], to sit loosely; tylla sér niðr; tylla sér á tå, to stand on tiptoe. II. reflex. to go with a light step; myrar lágú illa, mátti tyllask á vetrar-brautum, the ice on the moors was unsafe, but could be tripped over, Sturl. iii. 140. **tylli-sætt**, f, a loose, unreal, shifty agreement, Bs. i. 519. **tylli-sök**, f, a light, futile charge, Glúm. 377. **typpa**, t, [toppr], to tip, top; ok hagliga um höfud typpum, to tip his head, with a woman's hood, Þkv. 16; **typptr**, adj. tipped, laced, Js. 78; silfr-typptr, silver-tipped, of the waves, Snót 36. **typpi**, n, a tip (Lat. *apex*), Fms. vi. (in a verse), and in mod. usage. **typpingr**, m, [toppr], a kind of lace or edging; dúkar með typping, Vm. 52, 65, 125; typpings-dúkr, 62; typpings-ver, a case of typping, D. N. i. 590. **typta**, t, = *tykta* (q. v.), changing *kt* into *pt*; analogous is *stipti* from *stikti*, Bs. i. 805, 846, Lil. 81, (not from *τυπτω*, as suggested in Lex. Poët.); this form is freq. in mod. usage, whereas *tykta* is obsolete. **typtan** = *tyktan*, Mar. **typtu-meistari**, a, m, a master of ceremonies, Clar.; hof-typt, court ceremonial. **tyrðil-múli**, a, m, a bird, the razor-bill, *alca torda* L., Edda (Gl.) **tyrðil-múli**, f, [torf], to cover with turf, sod, Fas. i. 134, iii. 389, Sturl. i. 155, passim. 2. [Swed. *törffa*], to pelt (with turf and stones?); t. e-n með grjóti ok með torfi, N. G. L. i. 82; cp. 'tyrva med stenom' in Swed. law; torflicr, a pelting game. **tyrri** and **tyri**, n, a resinous fir-tree used for making a fire; með tyrvi eðr öðrum eðlumum víði, Sks. 427 B; lokar-spán af tyri, Fagrsk. 109; hence **tyru-tré**, Fagrsk. l. c.; **tyr-viðr**, Hkr. i. 32, iii. 61; **tyrvi-tré**, Fms. vi. 153; cp. *tjör-viðr*; all various forms of the same = *tar-wood*. **Tyrfringr**, m, the name of the enchanted sword, Hverar S.; prop. from its flaming like resinous-wood (*tyrri*) : a pr. name, Landn. **tyrfinn**, adj. resinous; tyrfit tré = *tyrvi-tré*, Mork. 7. **Tyrkir**, gen. pl. *Tyrkja*, m, pl. the Turks, Bret., Edda (pref.), Landn. 19; **Tyrk-land**, the land of the Turks, Brc.: **Tyrk-neskr**, adj. Turkish, Mar., Karl. **tyrma**, d, qs. *tyrfa*? (*rm = rf*), prop. to *pelt* (?), only used in metaph. phrase, þat tyrmir yfir e-n, to be overwhelmed, from ailment or evil. **tyrming**, f, an overwhelming illness. **tyrrinn**, adj. peevish, fretful, Grett. III; ú-tyrrinn, peaceful, Gísl. (in a verse). **tysti**, a, m, = *tosti*, a frog (?); a nickname, Sturl. iii. 298. **tysvar** = *tvivar*, twice, Nj. 102, 109, N. G. L. i. 340, Sks. 378 B, Fms. viii. 313, O. H. L. ch. 113. **tytta**, t, to knead, of bread, N. G. L. i. 304; ó-tyttr, Bs. i. 244. **tyttr**, m, a little pin; hor-tyttr.

yttugti, *the twentieth* (=tuttugti or tví-tugti), N. G. L. i. 348.
yzza, a nickname, Fms. viii.
ýja, u, f. (sounded *tía*), [akin to *tæfa*; Dan. *tæve*; cp. *tóa*]:—*a dam, other with her young*, of a dog, cat, or the like.
ýja, u, f., q. *tvia*, *doubt*; var mér *týja* er vit tveir lífðum, Akv. 27.
ÝJA, *tæja*, *tjóa*, and *tjá*, the forms of this verb vary: *tæja*, *tjar* *tæja* make a rhyme, Pd. 18; pres. *tær*, pret. *tæði*, part. neut. *tæð*: *tjá*, *týr*, *tjóði*: *tjóa*, pres. *tjóar*, pret. *tjóaði* or *tjóði*, see below B: *tá* lastly, *tjá*, pres. *té*, *tér* (mod. *tjáni*), pret. *téði*, part. *téðr*, *téð*: with g. suff. *tær-a*, *does not*, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Ulf. *tawjan* = *ποιεῖν*; *widon* on the Golden horn; A. S. *tawjan*; O. H. G. *zawian*; Germ. *an*; Dutch *tauwen*.]

B. Prop. *to do, work*; but here *göra* (q. v.) has in the Scand. then the place of *tæja*, it is therefore only used in the sense, II. *help, assist*, with dat. or absol.: at *tæja* Kleppjárnui, Ísl. ii. 482 (eidarv. S.); þeir menn er *tæðu* máli þorsteins, Ísl. ii. 305; þú *tæðir* þr, Drottinn ok huggaðir mik, 655 v. 2; *tæja* sjúkum ok váluðum, 5, 93; þat *góz* eptir verðr skal ek *tója* (*bestow on*) guðs móður, Mar.; þú *vilt* *tæja* honum, Clem. 56; Guðs mildi *tæði* málum hans, 45; mjanglan lét enn eigi seinat sér at *tója* honum, Al. 139; hird er *tæði* num vel, Fms. vi. 317 (in a verse); Kristr tær hoddá hristi . . . , Lex. lét.; at *týjanda* Guði = *Deo auxiliante*, Hom. 27; árnendr *várir* ok *tendr* (töyendr Cod.), 149; sá er öðrum vill *týja* til orrostu, 42; segir mest *týja*, at eigi hafir Guð nauðga þjónustu, O. H. L. 42; *týja* svá úglegri bæni, Hom. 1; opt hefir höfðingjum mikitt *tjóað* at berjask at s með framleggjan, Al. 5; kölluðu þeir á Jacobum, at þeir kæmi til at þeim, 656 C. 2; Drottinn *várr* téð (subj.) oss til þess, at vér megjum, m. 90: recipr., *téisk* at báðir, *help one another!* H. E. i. 245. 2. *avail*; ok *tór* þat því at eins, ef hann vissi eigi, at . . . *it avails only in the case that he knew not*, Grág. i. 315; þat *týr* ekki, *boots not, avails not*, or *tjóði* ekki, *it was of no avail*, eigi *tór* bónda sjá bjorgkviðr, at; ek *vissa* at mér myndi ekki *týja* at forðask þik, Eg. 105; eyfir þótt skyndi seinn, a saying (see eyvit); ekki *týr* yör nú at tauta e tulta, Fms. viii. 234 (tjár, Fb. ii. l. c.); hvárki *tæði* (tjóði, Hkr. l. c.); *tjóði*, Fms. v, l. c.) *ban manna né feðoð*, Ó. H. 190; konungur var *reidr* at henni *tjóði* ekki at biðja, Hkr. i. 100; allir löttu Sigurð í at ganga ok *tjóði* ekki (tjóði, v. l.), Nj. 271; lítið *týr* oss at mæða num *várni* í föstum, Hom. 73; hvat mun mér *týja* at eggja þá menn, *what need I?* Fms. viii. 136 (tjá, v. l.); ok er hön sá at eigi *tjóði* at efja þetta mál lengra, þá hætti hön, xl. 288 (v. l.); sem hann sá at eigi *tjóði* þar at standa, Str. 42; þorvaldr lét ekki *tjóa* at sakask um eit, Glúm. 374; mun mik ekki *tjóa* at letja, Nj. 16; eigi mundi *tjóa* ábrjótask við forlögnum, Fs. 20; at ekki moni *tjóa*, Fas. i. 364; eigi mundi *tjóa* at góra þat, Fms. ii. 194 (v. l.); eigi þykkir oss þat *tjóa*, Clp. 20; veit ek eigi hvat þat mon *tjóa*, Mork. 194; Baglar sá at ekki *tjóði* (tjóði) eptir at halda, Fms. ix. 13 (v. l. 7); ok *tjóaði* ekki fyrir hans, x. 301; hefir ek um talat ok *tjóar* mér eigi, Fs. 60; eggjat ví nú ef nökkurt *tjóaði*, 4; þeir biðja at . . . ok *tjóar* ekki, Glúm. 390; þú honum alls ekki, Str. 42; ekki *tjóar* skriptar-gangr þeir er . . . 4. en at svá búnu *tjár* ekki, Fas. i. 364; hvat mun þá *tjú* við at mla, Glúm. 324; hvat *tjár* mér nú, at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; eigi mun *tjá* at saka sik um orðinn hlut, Nj. 20; and so in mod. usage, þetta *tjár* ekki, *this won't do*; það *tjár* ekki, *'tis of no use*; þú þat alls ekki, Gisl. 43.

3. peculiar usage, *to grant, to give*; því meiri gasku er hann *tóði* þeim af sinni hendi, Hom. I. III. as an auxiliary verb; sóli *tér* sortna, *the sun does blacken*, V. 57 (see p. 264, foot-note 3); áðr *tæði* ben blæða, *blood did flow*, N (in a verse); *tjá* buðlungi blæða undir, Hkv. Hjörv.; *tær-a* standa þú af þóri, Fms. vii. (in a verse); hön *tær* binda, Orkn. (in a verse); hún *tæði* velja, Rekst.; *hyggja* *tæði*, *did think*, Bkv. 13; *tæði* færa, *did bring*, Fms. vi. 340; Boðnar bára *tér* vaxa, *does wax*, Edda (in a verse). See also *tjá*, which is a different word.

tjandí, a, m. a *helper*; töyendr, *helpers*, Hom. 149.
TÝNA, d, [tjón; Scot. *to tynne*], *to lose*; þeir *týndu* hestunum, Nj. 21; þú *týndu* þar öxi sinni, Landn. 312; *týna* honum, Fms. vi. 121; *týna* lífinu, Str. 86; t. þeim þremr hlutum, er . . . , Fms. x. 338; þér skulut önu fyrir *týna* nema lífinu, Nj. 7; with acc. a Latinism, Mar. 2. *to destroy, put to death*; *týna* sveininum, Fms. i. 113, Sks. 695; *týna* sjúkum sér, *to destroy oneself*, K. Á. 62; *týndi* sér þar sjálfr, Landn. 11. II. reflex. *to perish*; Hákon jarl *týndist* í hafi, Ó. H. i. Efta *týndisk* í feni, Landn. 195; kom at honum austan-veðr mikitt . . . ölyndusk þar, Nj. 25; þar *týndisk* Geirhildr í Geirhildar-vatni, Landn. 2. Eg. 123, Edda 3, Fms. i. 215, passim.
tning, f. *destruction*, Art.
ni-samligr, adj. *destructive*, Anecd. 34.
TÞ, m., gen. *Týs*, acc. dat. *Tý*; the form *tívar*, see *tívi*, may even be regarded as an irreg. plur. to *tý-r*; cp. *Twisco*, qs. *Tivisco*, in Tacit. G. n.; [for the identity of this word with Sansk. *dyaus*, *divas* = *heaven*, G. *Zeus*, *Διός*, Lat. *divus*, O. H. G. *Ziu*, see Max Müller's Lectures on Science of Language, 2nd Series, p. 425]:—prop. the generic name of the highest divinity, which remains in compds, as *Farma-týr*, *hanga-týr*:

as also in **Týs-áttungr**, *the offspring of gods* (Gr. *διο-γενής*), Ýt.: *tý-framr*, adj., Haustl. 1: *tý-hraustr*, *valiant as a god*: *tý-spakr*, *godly-wise*, Edda 16. II. the name of the god Týr, the one-armed god of war; see Edda passim. **Týs-dagr**, m. *Tuesday*, (Germ. *Dienstag*), Fms. ix. 42, N. G. L. i. 10, 343, 348, Hkr. iii. 416; spelt **Týrs-dagr** (Dan. *Tirsdag*), Fms. vii. 295, ix. 42, Rb. 572.

týra, ð, *to flame faintly*; cp. *tóra*.
týra, u, f. a *faint light*: ljós-týra, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *doubtful* is the passage, Ad. 8.—*týru fylgðu sök* sámleit síðra brúna.
týr-eygðr, part. *with peering eyes*.
týta, u, f. [akin to *túta*, tottr], in *týtu-prjónn*, m. a *fin*.
tæfa, u, f. [Dan. *tæve*], a *dani, mother*, of a dog, cat.
tægja, pres. *tæ*, pret. *táði*, part. *táð*; [akin to *tog*, *teygja*]:—prop. *'stretch out*; *tægja* ull, *to pick or tease the wool* before it is spun and carded; ullar-reitur er um kveldið *táði*, Hallgr.
tægja, u, f. a *fibre*; see *taug*.
tæja, ð, *to help*; see *týja*.
tæki (i. e. *tœki*), n. pl. [taka], *implements, outfit*; sel þú mér *tæki* at ek mega rita, 623. 54; tól ok t., Stj. 22; arðr ok öll *tæki* at þeim arðri, Karl. 471: *means*, eg hefi engin *tæki* til þess.
tæki-færi, n. *opportunity*.
tæki-ligr, adj. *due, proper*; t. tími, tíð, Stj. 429, Fms. ii. 142, MS. 623. 40; með-t., *acceptable*.
TÆKR (i. e. *tœkr*), adj. [taka], *acceptable, fair, legal*, of a tender made, Gþl. 500; þau handsöl er honum þykki *tæk*, K. þ. K. 170; þá eru *tæk* vitni þeirra, Ó. H. (pref.) 2. *fit, meet*; the phrase, í *tæka* tíð, in *due time*. 3. *fit-tækr, unacceptable, unfair*; lag-tækr, *skilful of band*.

TÆLA, d, [tál], *to entice, betray*; t. menn með fjökyngi, Clem. 56; t. þá með svikum, Fms. ii. 137; *tæla* þik, Sks. 537; *tældr* miklum tálum. Alm. 36; er Herodes konungur sá at hann var *tældr* af Austrvegs-konungum, Hom. 48.

tæla, d, [tál], *to manage*; faðir þinn þykkisk ekki mega um þik t. hér í hýblum sínum, Eg. 194; var hann svá í lýzku ok athæfi, at trautt þótti mega um *tæla*, Fms. xi. 78. 92.

tæli-gröf, f. a *pitfall*, Sks. 425 B.
TÆMA (i. e. *tœma*), d, [tóm], in the phrase, *tæma* sik til e-s, *to give one's leisure to, to attend*, Sks. 22, Stj. 144, Hom. 63; t. sik til at heyra Guðs orð, 656 B. 12; hann mátti eigi *tæmask* til frá kenningum við menn, *had no leisure, no time left*, Clem. 52; hugr *tæmisk* til hvíldar, *the mind takes to rest*, Hom. (St.) 2. the law phrase, e-m *tæmisk* arfr, *an inheritance falls to one by right*, Grág. i. 173, N. G. L. i. 216, Eg. 31; honum *tæmisk* arfr norðr í Vatnsdal, Ísl. ii. 210; e-m *tæmisk* úmagi, *alimentation devolves upon one*, Grág. i. 290.

II. [tóm], *to empty* (Dan. *tømme*, North. E. and Scot. *to toom*); seggrinn *tæmdi* svinit hálf, Skíða R. 4r, passim in mod. usage.

tænaðr, m., *tænad* and *bæn* make a rhyme, Líkn. 8, Lil. S2; [tæja or týja]:—*help, assistance*; biðja *tænaðr*, Sturl. iii. 278; fullting eðr *tænað*, H. E. i. 502, Fms. x. 238, Stj. i. 215, 355; áin manna *tænaði*, Mar. *tænaðar-maðr*, m. a *helper*, Stj. 157, Bs. i. 240.

tæpi-djarfr, adj. *timid*, Fas. ii. 297.

tæpi-liga, adv. *sparingly, scantily*; launa e-t t., Fas. iii. 8; ganga t. fram, 437: *scarcely*, það er t. svá mikitt, Dan. *knæpt*.

tæpiligr, adj. *scant, scarce*; hit *tæpiligasta*, Mag. 160.

tæpi-tunga, u, f. a *'tip-tongue, lisping accent'*; góra sér *tæpitungu*, *to lisp*, as in saying 'telpa' for 'stelpa'.

tæpr, adj. *scant, too short, too narrow*, or the like; Kúlfr gókk þá heldr *tæpara*, *stopped more cautiously*, Fb. ii. 360; ónýt er íðran *tæp* . . . ef þú í göðum glæp ginnist að liggja, Pass. 8. 25; tók hann henni *tæpt* í mitt lær, Fas. ii. 234; spjótin tóku *tæpt* til hans, *the spears scarcely reached him*, Sturl. ii. 251: a path in the side of a mountain is said to be *tæp*: það er t. þrjújungur.

tæpta, t, [tæpr], *to tap, touch lightly, just reach with the point*; *tæpti* eg minum trúar-staf á tréð sem drýpr hunang af, Pass. 32. 21; *tæpta* á e-u, *to utter faintly*.

tæra, ð, [Dan. *tære*; Germ. *zehren*], *to consume, spend*; þú *tærir* út tveim höndum, Fms. xi. 423; t. penninga, Bs. i. 699; *to entertain*, konungur tók Sturlu vel ok *tæði* honum vel ok samíliga, Sturl. iii. 307.

tæri, n. in the phrase, komast í *tæri* við e-n, *to come to have dealings with a person*.

tæri-látr, adj. *cleanly, nice*, esp. as to eating.

tæri-læti, n. *cleanliness, nicety*.

tæri-penningr, m. *pocket-money*, D. N.

tærr, adj. *pure, limpid*, of water; *tært* vatn, *tært* vatns-lind, *lekr blár* og *tær*, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers; see *tár*.
tæta (i. e. *tœta*), t, [akin to *tó* and *tæja*, or is it to be written *tæta*, from *táta*?]:—*to tear*, of wool, *to tease or pick the wool*; t. sundr, *to tear to shreds*, the word occurs in Edda (in a verse), and is freq. in mod. usage.

tæta, u, f. and *tættingr*, m. *shreds*.
töðu-, see *táda*.

töf, f., gen. tafar, [tefja], a delay, hindrance; mikil töf; vera e-m til tafar, to be a hindrance to one. tafar-laust, n. adj. without delay.
töfl, f. [tafl], a tablet, a piece in a game, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 285.
töfr, töfra, töfrar, see tauf.
töfning, f. a delay, D. N. v. 622.
töggla, að, to tug; er tögglað hefir eyrendin fram, Skálda H. 7. 63;
tögglast á e-u, to harp on the same thing.
tögr, m. ten, = tigr, q. v.
töku-, see taka.

tök-vísi, f. rapacity: tök-víssi, adj. rapacious, Hom. 19, MS. 645. 83.
tölda, að, [A. S. tealtjan; Engl. till], to 'till,' amble; hence also tölt, n. an ambling pace; hóf-tölt, 'hoof-till.'

tölu-, see tala.
tölufr, adj. well-spoken, Fas. iii. 269.
töl-vísi, f. skill in numbers, arithmetic, Edda 110, Clem. 33.
töl-víssi, adj. skilled in arithmetic, Clem. 33; as a nickname, Bjarni inn tölvísi, of a learned Icel. of the 12th century, Rb.

TÖNG, f., gen. tangar, pl. tangir and tengr; the gen. tangu, þd., refers to a form tanga, u, f., dat. tōngu, Sturl. i. 121 (vellum), but else tōng; [A. S. tanga; Engl. tongs; Germ. zange; Dan. tang; cp. tangi]—a smith's tongs; tangir ok töl, Vsp.; dregit á með rauðum steini hamart ok tōng, fyrir því at smidr var fadir hans, Þidr. 98; hamar, tōng ok steðja, Edda 9; tók Geirródr með tōng járninu glóandi, 61; skerðu til járnins svá at vel megi ná með tōnginni, . . . síðan tók Þormódr tōngina ok kipði braut örinni, Ó. H. 223; drógu tveir karlar beinit með tōngu, Sturl. i. 121 (tōng, Bs. i. 425, l. c.); eigi þykkjunn ek slikar tengr séð hafa, such tiny tongs, i. e. limbs so poorly knit, Grett. 119; kalla má höndina tōng axla, Edda; tangar-armr, the tongs-fork, Þidr. 96; spennit-, klypi-t-, 'clip-tongs,' pincers: in N. G. L. i. 349 for 'tōng' eða reipi, read 'taug' eða reipi. tangar-hald, n. a tongs-hold.

TÖNN, f., this word (like nagl, q. v.) was originally a masc. tann or tannr, like maðr, mannr, of which gender there are remnants in pr. names, Hildi-tannr, gen. Hildi-tanns, Edda (in a verse); dat. Hildi-tanni, see hildr B. it then became fem. tōnn, gen. tannar, dat. acc. tōnn, gen. pl. tanna, dat. tōnnun; nom. pl. tenn (as if from maðr), skakkar tenn rhymes with menn, Skálda R. 5, 9; litlar tenn, Al. 3; with article, tennnar, Fms. xi. 139; brjóta tenn ör höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; acc. tennar, Bs. i. 641, l. 21 (perh. an error); old poet. pl. tēnn rhyming with veðr, Lex. Poët.; mod. plur. is tōnnur: [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages; Goth. tunþus; A. S. tōð; Engl. tooth, pl. teeth; O. H. G. zand; Germ. zahn; Dan. and Swed. tand; Lat. dent-is; Gr. δ-δόντ-ος]—a tooth, including the sense of tusk; teðr hans, Eluc. 49; ör tōnnun, Nj. 185; með tōnnun, Eg. 233; phrases, glotta um tōnn, or við tōnn, to grin scornfully, Edda 30, Nj. 182, Ó. H. 114; rjóða tōnn á e-m, to redder one's teeth, taste blood, metaph. from a beast of prey; hefí ek nú nakkvat roðit tōnn á þeim er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; allit., tōnn ok tunga, hafa tōnn og tungu á öllu, to have tooth and tongue on everyting, of a quick-witted child learning to speak; tungan veft um tōnn, see tunga; tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches on the tooth-wound, a saying, Mkv.; tēja tanna, see tēja; fram-tennr, the front teeth.

2. a tusk (of the walrus), Krók. ch. 9, Bs. i. 641; biskups-staf af tōnn görvan . . . grafa tōnn, to carve, Bs. i. 143, cp. Skáða R. 199: a thing worked in walrus-tusk, Máru-skript með tōnn . . . húskler með tōnn, Vm. 22, 54; buðkr með tōnn, B. K. 84: in Icel. an ivory box, scent-box, snuff-box, or the like, is called tōnn. 3. metaph. the tooth or iron of a plane, hefil-tōnn: poët., lagar-tōnn, 'sea-tooth' = a stone; foldar tōnn, 'earth-tooth,' id., Lex. Poët.: the golden teeth of Heimdal, the Lucifer of the Northern mythology, represent the rays of the dawn. 4. hildi-tōnn, a dog-tooth, usually called vig-tōnn; skögul-tōnn or skæl-tōnn, a tusk; cp. tann-. COMPS: tanna-far, n. tooth-marks. tanna-gangr, m. a tearing with the teeth, of beasts, Fas. iii. 378. tanna-gaust, f. a gnashing of teeth, Fms. iii. 168; so also, tanna-gnustran, f., N. T. (guista tōnnun).

tōnnla, að, to attack with the teeth, backbite, quarrel; . . . þér tōnnlið ok upp etið hverr annan innbyrðis, Gal. v. 15; tōnnlast og tyggjast, to quarrel. tōpun, see tapan.

törgu-, see targa.

töstugr, adj. barsb.

tötrug-hypja, u, f. a tattered frock, Rm., Hkv. Hjörv.

tötrugr, adj. tattered, torn, Fas. i. 30, Hom. (St.)

TÖTURR, m., dat. tötri, pl. tōtrar; or better tötturr with tt, and so tōttrar, Barl. 60, l. 5; tötturr, Hkv. i. 43 (Bugge); þvatt and tōttra make a rhyme, Fms. vii. 153; [Engl. tatters]—tatters, rags; margir tōtrar saman vafðir, Fær. 187; vefju saumaða saman af mörgum tōtrum, Fbr. 93 new Ed.; slitnum tōtri, Bs. i. 381; svartr fats-tōturr, 506; undan tōtrum hans, því hann var illa klæddr, Fas. i. 230; var þar ekki í nema tōtrar ok þat er öngu var nýtt, Fms. vi. 379, vii. 153 (in a verse). 2. hence mod. tetr, n. in speaking to one, poor! poor thing! so and so; tetrð, tetrð að tarna! COMPS: tōtra-baggi, a, m. a rag-bag, Fær. 186, Fms. ii. 59. tōttra-bassi, a, m. a ragamuffin, Glúm. 328.

U—Ú

U (ú), the twentieth letter, was represented in the Runic alphabet, bc on the stone in Tune and in the later Runes, by **U**, and was called **U** Skálda 176,—úr er eldu jární, the Runic poem: u is sounded like in Fr. feu, —úr in Germ. bören; ú like oo in Engl. root. In mod. Engl. t Icel. ú is represented by *ou, ov*, e. g. Icel. út, hús, búr, = Engl. out, bou bower, such words being in Early Engl. written *ú, bú, etc.*; they still retain their Scandinavian pronunciation in North England. For t changes between o and u and ó and ú see the introduction to the lett O, p. 462. As with o, so with u, the words with initial v have, in t Scandinavian languages, dropped that letter, e. g. una = wone; undr wonder; und = wound; ull = wool; úlfr = wolf.

U

Ubbi, a, m. [A. S. Uffa], a pr. name and a nickname, Skjöld. S., Skf R.; Úlfr er ubbi var kallaðr, Fms. xi. 212.

Uðr, f. a pr. name, = Unnr; as masc. Uðr, a son of the Night, Edda UGGA, pres. uggi; pret. ugðði; subj. yggðði; imperat. uggi; þa ugga:—to fear, suspect, apprehend; ugga e-n, uggi eigi þú (fear thou) Isungs-bana, Hkv. i. 20; eigi uggi ek bræðr þína, Fas. i. 28 kann vera at þeir uggi oss, Rd. 226; ef maðr uggir eigi andvitni mót, G. 475; ugga sér e-t, to apprehend; ef hann yggði sér úljót eðr fjörðr, Gr. i. 493; þeir ugðu alls ekki at sér, to apprehend no danger, be off on guard, Nj. 252, Fms. i. 117, Ld. 262; er þat uggaða (gerund.), it is be feared, Fms. ii. 286, xi. 98; þeim er uggaða (hugganda Cod.), at, 'metuendum est, ne,' Hom. 13; with infin., ugga, at viðinn mundi skor Fms. vii. 97. 2. impers., mik uggr, at . . ., it fears me, I fear that. Ísl. ii. 146; hitt mik uggr hann komi eigi apr heill, Skáða R.

uggi, a, m. a fin of a fish; eyr-uggi, a fore fin; bak-uggi, a back fin the word seems, strange to say, not to occur in old writers; cp. the following word.

uggiðr or uggaðr, part. 'finned,' provided with fins; hjalt-u. (q. v.)

ugg-lauss, adj. fearless, unconcerned, without apprehension, Harms. 4 neut. ugglaut, as adv. no doubt, undoubtedly, forsooth, Rekst. 6, and fr in mod. usage.

ugg-ligr, adj. [hence Engl. ugly (?)], to be feared; e-t þykkir uggi Fms. iii. 129, Greg. 25, Eb. (in a verse); þat þykki mér uggligt at þurfa skamma hrið ráð at göra fyrir jarli þessum, Orkn. 418: in Fs. read ú-glikt.

uggr, m. fear, apprehension; mér er uggr á, at . . ., Fms. i. 28 hræzlu-uggr, Mar.; gördisk mönnum mikill uggr á um samþykt konunganna, Fms. vi. 221, x. 410; ala uggr of e-t, Edda (in a verse) ráða af hendi mér þenna uggr, Fms. i. 84; allit., með uggr ok ótta, Pl. ii. 12. 2. = Yggr, a name of Odin, Edda.

-uggr, adj., in ör-uggr, q. v.

ugg-víssi, adj. = uggligr, Fær. 116.

UGLA, u, f. [A. S. ule; Engl. owl; Germ. eule; Dan. ugle; L. ūlula]—an owl, Al. 169; nætt-ugla. II. metaph. a bo formed clothes-peg is called ugla, from the resemblance to an owl's beak. 2. a part of a ship, a tally (?).

ULL, f., dat. ullu; [Goth. willa; A. S. wull; Engl. wool; O. H. wolla; Germ. wolle; Dan.-Swed. ull or ull; cp. Lat. vellus]—wool Fms. v. 314, Fs. 44; sauda-ullar, Grág. i. 505; í ullu eða geru K. þ. K. 148; fé gilt ok í ullu, Grág. i. 503; ullar-túnd, H. E. i. 39 ær ok af ullin, Sturl. i. 159; hvít, svört, móraud, mislit ull; haust-ungreidda, tægja, kamba, spinna ull. 2. with gen. woollen; ull skyrtta, ullar-sokkar, ullar-peysa, etc. COMPS: ullar-hnoðri, ullar lagðr, m. a flock or lock of wool, Grett. 127, Edda 74. ullar-rey n. a fleece, Ver. 25, Grág. ii. 401.

ull-band, n. woollen yarn, Fas. iii. 240.

ull-góðr or ullar-góðr, adj. of good wool or well-fleeced.

ull-hvítr, adj. white as wool, Fms. x. 321.

ull-hötttr, m. wool-hood, a nickname, Vápn.

ullir, m. a tree, = yllir, Edda (Gl.)

ull-kamb (ullar-kamb), m. a wool-comb, Fas. iii. 471, Grett. 5 Blas. 44.

ull-laupr, m. a wool-est, Orkn. 28.

Ullr and Ulli, m. [akin to Goth. ūllþus = glory], the name of one of the gods, the step-son of Thor, Edda, Gm. 2. Ulli, a dimin. Erlendr, Hkr. i, see Gramm.

ull-serkr, m. a nickname, Fms. x.

ull-strengir, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

ull-þel, n. soft wool (see þel), Pm. 61.

UM, umb, of, prep. (sounded umm); umb is used in the old vellums (the Eluc., Orkn. Miracle-book, Jb.), and occurs now and then later vellums (e. g. Greg. 218, Fms. x. 378, xi. 63, 64), perh. from bei a transcript of an old vellum; in rhymes, umb, trumbu, Fms. viii. (in

erse of A. D. 1184); for of see 'of' at p. 462, col. 2: [A. S. *ymbe*; berm. *um*; um and *yfir* (q. v.) are identical.]

WITH ACC.

A. Around; silki-hlað um höfuð, Ld. 188; um höfuð henni, 36; afa um sik beltja, Nj. 91, 184; um herðar sér, Ld. 56; leggja lunda mb kistu, leggja lindann mb enn vanheila manna, Bs. i. 337; gjrða m sik, Sks.; bera strengi um úsenda . . . festa endana um steina, Nj. 115; efjask um fótinn, Fms. iv. 335; upp um herðarnar, Eg. 580; göra arð of engi, Grág. ii. 288; lykja um akra ok eng, Eg. 529; skjóta um ann skjaldborg, Nj. 274; slá hring um e-n, 275, Eg. 88; fara í hring m skipit, Ld. 56; taka um hönd e-m, Ó. H. 176; þak var poki um tan, Ld. 188; honum vefsk tunga um höfuð, Nj. 160; þefsk tunga um önn (see tönn) . . . strjúka dúki um augu, Fms. v. 326, Fs. 114 (in a erse); sjó, er fellur um heim allan, Róm. 193; Adils jarl féll ok mart þanna um hann, Eg. 297; tjalda um skip sinn, Fms. xi. 63; hafa um sik about oneself) fjölmenni, Eg. 12, 38; selit var gört um cinn ás, Ld. 80.

II. about, all over, denoting the surface; mauna-ferð um éradit, Ld. 257; fylgja þeim um einn skóg, Karl. 348; hann hafði oðorð suðr um Nesin, Isl. ii. 207; herja um Skotland, Írland, Fms. 23; næfrum var þakt um ræfrit, Eg. 90; dæma för úrnögum um at þing, Grág. i. 127; flýja hingad ok þangat um cyarnar, Fms. ii. 43; um allar sveitir, all over the country, Boll. 362; kunnigt er mér m allt Ísland, Nj. 32; of allan Noreg, Fms. x. 118; um alla Svíþjóð, Þ. H. 17; um allt ríki sitt, Eg. 278; sitja um mitt landit, about the midland, Fms. i. 26; um miðjan skögin er smáviði, Eg. 580; sjá um lla veröld, Ó. H. 202; kominn um langan veg, come a long way off, tj. 366, Skv. 8; of lopt ok um lög, Hkv. i. 21; fútt kom um lengra, urber off, Fb. ii. 303; hárit féll um hana alla, Landn. 151, Fas. i. 244; árit hékk ofan um bringu, Fas. ii. 518; mikill um herðar, large about be shoulders, broad-shouldered, Nj. 200; þykkur um bóga, þeim manni er eit á of garðinn, Grág. ii. 286; skalat hann verja um bóstað hans, 222; veðja um þann vetvang, 106; kveðja þá heiman um þann stað, i. 30, 355; liggja um strengi, Ld. 76; or liggja um akkeri, to ride at nabor, Eg. 261, 374, Fms. ii. 5, ix. 45, x. 351.

2. of proportion; iargir fóru um einu, too many against one, Ld. 156; þar voru fjórir of nu (four to one) mót Hákom, Fms. x. 382; eigi minni liðs-munr, en x mundi vera um Hákonar mann einn, i. 43; um einn hest voru tveir menn, two men to each horse, vii. 295; sex menn sé um súld, Grág. ii. 52; Hrafn var mjök einn um sitt, kept for himself, Fs. 29; malit hefi k mitt of leitit? Gs. 16.

III. off, past, beyond (cp. *yfir*), with rbs denoting motion; fara . . . suðr um Stað, Eg. 12; norðr um Stað, ms. vii. 7; sigla vestr um Bretland, Nj. 281; er þeir kómu fram um jarkey, Ó. H. 137; norðr um Jadar, 182; austan um Földina, Eg. 81; t um Eldey, Ege. 108; austr um búðina, Nj. 231; ríða um þá þrjá bæi, Grág. i. 432; hann hljóp um þá, ok í fjall upp, passed them by, Landn. 9; sigla svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; leggja um skut þessu skipi, to pass y this ship, Fms. x. 346; leita langt um skamt fram, Nj. 207 (cp. Lat. *quod petis bic est*); vada jörð upp um klaufir, Ld. 336; fram um stafu, andn. 29; aptur um stafu, Fms. x. 266; honum var úhægt at höggva m bríkina, Sturl. iii. 219; ríða um túnn, to pass by a place, Isl. ii. 252; eðan um sáðlandit, Nj. 82; fara of engi manns, Grág. ii. 277; fara m göð héruð, Landn. 37; ganga upp um bryggjuna, Eg. 195; ganga m stræti, by the road, Korm. 228; róa út um sund, Eg. 385; kominn m langan veg, 410; þeim dropum er renna um þekjuna, Fms. i. 63.

2. over, across, along; sá er amian dregr um eldinn, Fms. i. 95; skyldi ganga um gólf at minnum öllum, to cross the flood, Eg. 53; but also to walk up and down the floor, 247; bera öl um eld, to ear the ale across the fire, Fms. vi. 442; slá um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; gla vestr um haf, Fms. i. 22; ríða vestr um ár, austan um ár, Nj. 10, 9; suðr um sæ, Eg. 288; flytja e-n um haf, Nj. 128; austan um fjö, Ó. H.; sunnan um fjall, Fms. x. 3; suðr um fjall, Eg. 476; um vera stofu, Fms. vi. 440; um þvera búð, Grág. i. 24; um þvert nesit, ms. xi. 65; um öxl, round or across the shoulder, Ld. 276; um kné er, across the knee, Eg. 304; the phrase, mér er e-ð um hönd, difficult to lay hand on, hard, not easy; and again, hægt um hönd, giving little trouble, easy to lay hand on; ykkir er þat hægst um hönd, easiest for nu, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, heima á Fróni at vera, Fms. ix. 3; út um glugginn, Ld. 278; láta sér um munn fara, to pass out of the mouth, Háv. 51; ferr orð er um munn liðr, Sturl. i. 207.

B. Temp. during, in the course of, cp. Engl. *that spring*, that summer; um messuna, Fms. x. 109; um þingit, Eg. 765; um sex ár, Nj.; um vetrinn, Eg. 168; of sumarit, Fms. x. 93; um sumarit, Nj. 4; um várit, Eg. 42; um nótt, Grág. i. 115; þat var um nótt, by night, Ld. 152; hann mátti eigi sofa um nætr, Nj. 210; sofa um nóttina, 7; era þar um nóttina, 252; lengra enn fara megí um dag, in the course of

one day, Grág. i. 89; um daginn, for the rest of the day, Ld. 42; um morna, Landn. (in a verse), Ó. H. 44; um nætr sem um dag, by night as well as day, Sks. 20 new Ed.; um allar aðir, Edda; um alla daga, all day long, Skm. 4; um alla sína daga, all his days, Hom. 114; allt um hans wif, Eg. 268; um aldr. for ever, passim; um tíma, for a while, Mar.; um lírið um stund, for a while, see stund, hrið; um . . . sakar, a while, see sök (A. III. 2); umi samt, altogether, Sks. 113 B. 2. above, beyond; standa um várling, Grág. i. 103; um hálfan mánuð, Fms. ix. 526, v. l.; um viku, above a week. 3. at a point of time, at; hann kom at höllinni um drykkju, Nj. 269; of matmál, at meal time, Grág. i. 261; um dagmál, um náttmál, einhverjum dag um þingit, Ld. 290; eitt hvert sinn um haustið, Nj. 26; þat var of vgr, Fms. x. 389; um várit urðu mikil tíðendi, 2; þeir höfðu verit á sunði um daginn, Ld. 130; opt um daga, Edda 39; um daginn, the other day; um þat, when; um þat er þrír vetr eru liðnir, Ld. 146; um þat þessir eru bættir, Eg. 426; um þat lýkr, when the end is there, in the end, Fas. ii. 361; ef ek kom eigi aprt um þat, then, at that time, Fms. ii. 58; um þat er vér erum allir at velli lagðir, Eg. 426; um sinn, once, see sinni B. p. 530; um síðir, at last, see síð (H); um leið, at the same time; hér um bil, about so and so; um allt, of allt, always; Kristinn dóm má um allt sækja, at all times, N. G. L. ii. 154; nokkrum sinnum, ok lefir mér ofallt illt þótt, Fms. v. 205 (see ávallt, p. 47, col. 2).

C. Metaph. usages of, about, in regard to a thing, Lat. de; halda vörð á um e-t, Eg. ch. 27; annask um e-t, to attend to, Nj. 75, Glúm. 347, Kormak; gefa gaum at um e-t, to give heed to, Ó. H. 215; bera um e-t, dæma um e-t, to bear witness, judge about, Nj. 100; tala um e-t, to speak of, 40; þræta um e-t, to quarrel about; spyrra um e-t, to spear or ask about, 110; göra, yrkja um e-n, Fms. x. 378; halda njónu um e-t, Eg. 72; nefna, búa um mál, Nj. 86; um alla ráða-góð, 101; stefna e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 175, 313, Nj. 87; vera til eptir-máls um e-t, passim; frækinn um allt, in everything, 89; bera gæfu til um e-t, Eg. 76; kappsaur of allt, þeir hyggja þat lög um þat mál, Grág. i. 9; eitt ráð myndi honum um þat sýnask, Nj. 79; kunna hóf at um ágritni sína, Ó. H. 131; þat er um þat átan, er . . . N. G. L. i. 19; þau tíðendi er görzk höfðu um ferðir Egils ok stórvirki, Eg. 686; stór úfarar görusk of mena þessa, Fms. xi. 151; aumligt er um e-t, Hom. 159 (Ed.); seinkaðisk of svörin, 623, 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, Nj. 119; þá var hvíld úm bardaganu, 248; hann telzk undan um förina, Fms. xi. 69; rúðning um kvíðinn, Nj.; misfangi um mark, a mistake as to a mark, Grág.; binda um heilt, to bind up a sound limb, Ld. 206; gróa um heilt, to become sound, be healed, Fms. xi. 87, Al. 120; ganga um beina, to attend; leita e-s í um mein hennar, Eg. 565; veita tilkall um arf, Eg.; leita um sættir, gríð, Nj. 92; selja laun um líðveizlu, 214; in inscriptions of chapters, um so and so, = Lat. *de*; um víðralt Njál ok Skarphéðins, um misfanga ok um mark, um bæjar bruna, Nj., Grág., Fms.; göra mikit um sik, to make a great fuss, Fb. i. 545; gördi mikit um sik ok var sjálf(hælinn), Grett. 133 A; vera vel um sik (of good quality) ok vísuall, Fms. xi. 118; mey er ok vísu væusta ok bezt um sik, 104; at hún væri í engum hlut verri um sik, Hkr. ii. 129; svíð um sik, wise of oneself, Hm. 102; auga blátt ok snart ok vel um sik, Mag. 7; hvárt um sik, each for himself, one by one, Dipl. ii. 11; vér staðfestum þessa articulos hvern um sik ok sér hverja, 13; þykki mér þat undarligt um svá vitran mann, of a man so wise, Eg. 20; var mart vel um hann, be had many good qualities, Rb. 364; þat mátti vera um rökvaun mann, Fms. vii. 227.

2. ganga um sýslur manna, to go about or upon men's business, as an overseer, Eg. 2; ganga um beina, to attend, see beini. 3. e-m er mikit (ekki) um e-t, to like, dislike; Guðrúnu var lítið um þat . . . lítið eita ek þeim um þat bræðrum, at . . . Ld. 246, 264, Fms. ii. 81; var honum ekki um Norðmenn, Hkr. i. 128; þórdi kváðsk ekki vera um manna-setur, Ld. 42; er þér nökkut um (bast thou any objection?), at vér rannsákim lík ok hús þin, Gisl. 53; sá er mönnum væri meira um, whom people liked more, Fms. ix. 36; ef þér er mikit um ráða-hug við mik, if thou art much bent on it, xi. 4.

4. búa um eitt lyndi, to be of one mind, Jb. 396; búa um negtir, grun, skoll, búa um heilt, see búa (A. II); búa um hvílu, to make a bed; búa um okkr, Nj. 201 (see búa B. l. 2. 7); setjask um kyrt, to settle oneself to rest, take rest, Fas. ii. 530; or sitja um kyrt.

II. because of, for, Lat. ob; ofunda e-n um e-t (invadere a-i a-d), Nj. 168; reidask um e-t, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá, Bs. i. 22; telja á e-n of e-t, to blame one for a thing, Nj. 52; berja e-n illyrðum um slíkt, 64; lágu margir á hálsi honum þat, Fms. xi. 336; týna aldr um óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; verða útlagr um e-t, to be fined for a transgression, Grág. i. 16; deimdr fjörbaugs-maðr um spellvirki, 129; maðr vegr mann um konu, if a man slays a person for [violating] his wife, 61; um sakleysi, without cause, Nj. 106, 270, Bs. i. 19.

III. beyond, above; fimmm hundruð gólfa ok um (plus) fjörum togum, Gm. 24; kistan var eigi um vættar höfða, Bs. i. 712; margir fengu eigi hlaupt um röst, Karl. 351; lítið um tuttugu mein, Sturl. i. 183; hann var ekki um tvítugan, Róm. 327; hafa vera um þritugt, to be one beyond thirty, i. e. thirty-one, Sturl. i. 183; freq. in mod. usage, hafa tvo um þritugt (thirty-two), átta um fertugt (forty-eight), tvo um fimtugt (fifty-two), einn um áttrett (eighty-one); sá dagr, sem um

vikur fullar er í árinu, Rb. 128: at yðr verði þat ekki um afl, *beyond your strength, more than one can do*, Band. 21 new Ed.; um megn, *id.*, Fms. viii. 62; þetta mál er nökkut þér um megn, vi. 18; kasta steini um megn sér, *to overstrain oneself*: um of, *excessive*; þótti mörgum þetta um of, Vigl. 18: um fram (q. v.), *beyond*; um alla menn fram, *above all men*, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 343; um alla hluti fram, *above all things*; um þat fram sem ykkur var lofat, Sks.: um hug; vera e-t um hug, *to have no mind for, dislike*; ef þér er nökkut um hug á kaupum við oss, Nj. 24.

IV. *turned over, in exchange*; skipta um, snúa um, vanda um, see skipta III and snúa A. III. V. *over, across*; detta, falla um e-t, *to stumble over*; hvert féll um annan, of heaps of slain, Eg. 24; féll bóandinn um hann, Nj. 96; detta um stein, þúfu, *to stumble over a stone, mound*; glotta um tónn, see tónn. VI. *by*; draugrinn hafði þokat at þorsteini um þrjár setur, *by three seats*, Fb. i. 417; hefja upp of fadn saman, *by a falbon*, Grág. ii. 336; ninka um helming, *to decrease by one half*; hver um sik, *each by himself*, Rétt. 114.

VII. *about*; eiga e-t um at vera, *to be troubled about a thing*; þeir sögðu honum hvað um var at vera, *what it was about*, Hrafn. 18; sem engi ótti væri um at vera, *no danger*, Fms. iv. 57; eiga ekki um at vera, iii. 156; or, eiga um ekki at vera, Gisl. 30; eiga vandræði, fjólskyldi um at vera, Fms. vi. 378, xi. 78; hann segir honum um hvað vera er, *what was the matter?* Gisl. 36; þann sagði þvílíkt er hann hafði um at vera, Krók.; var fát um með þeim, *they were on cold terms*, Nj. 2; var þá ekki lítið um, *there was no little fuss about it*, Bárð. 174; mikít er um þá maðriun býr, mart hefir hann að hugsa, a ditty.

VIII. *ellipt.*, til marks um, Nj. 56; þykkir honum vænkask um, Fms. xi. 135; þann mála-búnað at hann verðr sekr um, Nj. 88; ef satt skal um tala, 105; mér hefir tvennt um sýnz, 3; menn ræddu um at vánt væri skip hans, 282; hér má ek vel svara þér um, 33; hann brá dúki um, Fms. x. 384; enda er þá djöfullinn um (*about, lurking*) at svíkja þann mann, Hom. 159; þannig sem atburðr hefir orðit um, *as things have turned out*, Fms. xi. 64; ekki er við menn um at eiga, *this is no dealing with men* (but with trolls or devils), Nj. 97.

IX. *with adverbs*; í hring útan um, *all round*, Eg. 486; gækk um veðrit, *veered round, changed*, Bs. i. 775; ríða um, *to ride by*, Eg. 748; sigla um, *to sail by*, Fms. x. 23; er konungur færi norðan ok suðr um, Eg. 53; langt um, *far beyond, quite*; fljótið var langt um úfært, *quite impassable*, Nj. 63, 144; þessi veðr eru langt um úfær, Grett. 181 new Ed.; cp. mod. það er langt um betra, *by far better*; kring-um, *all around*, see A. V. 2. um liðinn, *passed by, of time*; á þeirri viku er um var liðin, *in the past week*, Ísl. ii. 332.

WITH DAT.

A. *Local, over*, Lat. *super*; but almost entirely confined to poets, sitja um matborði (of Hkr. iii. 109) = sitja yfir matborði, Fms. viii. 51; um verði, *over the table*, Hm. 30; sitja of (= yfir) skörðum hlut, Ó. H. 150; sá er tvá húskarla á, ok um sjálfum sér, *two house-carles besides himself*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 10; um alda sonum, Fm. 16; er ek hafðak veldi of héruðum þessum, Clem. 35; hár söngur of svirum, Hornklofi; nema þér syngi um höfði, Hkv. 2; sitja um sínum ver, Vsp.; er ek sat söltin um Sigurði, Gkv. 2. 11; opin-sjallr um e-u, ... þagmælskr um þjóðlygi (dat.), Ad. 1; um styrkum ættar stuðli, 12; ægis-hjálrn bar ek um alda sonum, meðan ek um menjum lák, Fm. 16; gól um hánum, Vsp.; úlf þaut um hrafi, Ó. H. (in a verse); see 'of,' prep., p. 462, col. 2, and yfir.

B. *Of time, by*; um dögum, *by day*, Fms. vi. 98, ix. 48; um nóttum, *by night*, vii. 166; um haustum, *in the autumn*, Eb. 216; bæði um haustum ok várum, *both in autumn and spring*, Sks. 235 B; um sumrum, Fms. vi. 255; um sumrum herjudu þeir í Noreg, Eb. 3; þakt með ísum um vetrum ok sumrum, *both winter and summer*, Sks. 181 B; opt um vetrum, Eg. 4; þeir liggja úti hvert sumar, en um vetrum eru þeir heima, Fms. xi. 97. This use with dat. is obsolete in mod. prose.

um, an enclitic particle, see 'of,' p. 462, col. 2.

um, adv. *too*; see 'of,' p. 462, col. 2, and p. 463, col. 1.

um-annan, f. *care about a thing, a looking after it*, Lv. 74.

umb, see um.

um-band, n. a *bandage*, Korm. 90, Ó. H. 219.

um-bergis, adv. = umhverfis.

um-beygilligr, adj. *flexible*, Skálda.

um-boð, n. a *charge, commission, administration* by a delegacy; hafa u. af eigandi, Grág. ii. 374; taka u. konungs, Fms. ix. 458; fá e-m u. sitt, Eg. 590, Ó. H. 105; göra e-t at umboði e-s, Ver. 31; stjörn ok u. af hans hendi, Eg. 18, Sd. 184 (of a minor's property). 2. a *stewardship*; í Fljóta-umboði hundrað kúgilda, Dipl. iii. 4; esp. in mod. times, when a king's domains were divided into such 'umboð.' umbodsmadr, m. a *trusty manager*, K. Á. 206, Fms. ix. 243; a *commissary*, konungs u., vi. 33; biskups u., H. E. ii. 49; tvá umboðsmenn (*stewards*) munklifins, Fms. iii. 61; in mod. usage a *manager of the king's domains*.

um-bogr, m. [hugr], *care, concern*, Hom. (St.)

um-bót, f., esp. in plur. *repairs*, Gpl. 416; þurfa umbóta, Bs. i. 693; a *mending, bettering*, Fms. iv. 262, v. 208, Sturl. iii. 3 C. Gpl. iv. (pref., where it means an *emendation*). umbótar-madr, m. *one who mends matters*, Sturl. iii. 3, Fms. x. 110, Bs. i. 651.

um-breyting, f. a *change*, Fas. i. 81, freq. in mod. usage.

um-brót, n. pl. a *violent struggle, convulsion* (brjótast um), Finn 342, Fbr. 173; of physical changes, Sks. 148; sá ek þar búðar-topi margar ok umbrot mikil, *I saw a great levelling, i. e. all turned upside down*, Nj. 162.

um-buna, að, and um-bun, f. a *reward*; see ömbuna.

um-burðr, m., in umburðar-lyndi, n. *forbearance*.

um-búð, f. [búa um], an *apparatus, equipment, furniture*, Fms. x. 37 Fas. iii. 30; þá verði ú-heilög sú umbúð, Grág. ii. 350; a *preparatio arrangement*, þeir tóku strengina ok veittu þessa umbúð alla, Nj. 11; taka þeir þessa u. sem Pálnatóki gaf ráð til, Fms. xi. 66; konungur l þá veita u. nökkura, v. 167. 2. mod., esp. in plur., *wrapping bandage, cover*, Lat. *involverum*.

um-búnaðr, m. = umbúð, Sks. 402, 405, Fms. vii. 147, Stj. 633 veita sári umbúnað, *to bandage a wound*, Fas. i. 222, Eg. 35 (of a de body); gröptr eða u., *burial*, Fms. v. 94; sofa í góðum umbúnaði, i. 64 var honum veittr hægillgr u. (*a soft bed*) ok sofnar hann brátt, Odd.; á skipi til varnar, Sks. 397 B; sá u., Fms. xi. 34; er þessum umbúna var lokit, 35; allan umbúnað þeirra Hákonar, vii. 256; sprakk út ann gaðr úr umbúnaðinum, *out of the eye-socket*, Mar. =: dyri-umbúnaðr, doorway, Stj. 415; a *case or covering*, Fm. 10, see umbúð.

um-búningr, m. = umbúnaðr, Rb. 378, H. E. i. 298; a *bandage*, Fa i. 222; *trimmings, outfittings*, var henni veittr u. (*she was fitted out*) se hón þurfti at hafa til at fremja seðinnu, Þorf. Karl. 376; breyta umbú ingi sínum, *to change one's trim*, Orkn. 274.

um-byllting, f. a *turning upside down*.

um-bæta, t, *to mend*, D. N. iii. 419.

um-bötun or um-batan, f. an *amendment*, Bs. i. 292.

um-dráttir, m., gramm. = *catachresis*, Skálda.

um-dyri, n. = ofdyri (q. v.), sá u., Hom. 82.

um-dæmi, n. (umb-dæmi, Fms. xi. 83, 84), an *adjustment*; unna e-sæmda ok umdæmis, Fb. iii. 450. 2. a *charge, business*; sem nefnd er með svörnum eðit til þessa umdæmis (*viz. to elect a king*), Gf 75.

3. a *jurisdiction*, mod., cp. Landn. 334 (App.)

um-dögg, f., poet., u. arins, 'heart's-dew,' i. e. *smoke*, Gkv. 2. 23.

um-faðma, að, *to embrace*, mod. Dan. *om-favne*.

um-fang, n. a *struggle*, Karl. 158, Fb. i. 260, Finnb. 266, Th. 76;

bustle, u. sitt ok raup, Grett. 135 A. umfangs-mikill, adj. *unrul making a great noise*, Finnb. 222, Grett. 98 A; u. ok gárungr, 144 A.

um-far, n. *one course or round of boards* in a building, Boldt 166;

esp. of boards in a ship, D. N. v. 597.

um-fedmings-gras, n., botan. *the creeping vetcb*, Björn.

um-ferð, f. a *circuit, round, journey*, Stj. 3; *vagrancy*, ekki linn umferðunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Stef. Ól.; umferðar-madr, a *journeyman*, Gpl. 369; umferðar piltr, Fas. ii. 418.

um-flotinn, part. *surrounded by water*.

um-fram, umb-fram, íb. 7, D. I. i. 476; prep. and adv., with *ac beyond, above*, Fms. vi. 321; u. aðra menn, Bs. i. 36; u. alla menn, Fm i. 81, vii. 228, Eg. 146, Band. 39 new Ed., Sks. 455, K. Á. 58.

besides, *over and above*; þat sem u. gengr, *the surplus*, Hb. 41; Eg. 59; tólf menn ok lögsögu-madr u., Grág. i. 4, Landn. 161, N 250, Jb. 7.

3. umfram um; u. um klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250 vera u. of aðra menn, *to excel others*, Fms. x. 381; u. of eljun annarr manna, Hkr. iii. 349, v. 1.; umfram of þat es aðr es sagt, D. I. l. c.

4. adverb, ríða umfram, *to pass by*, Nj. 261; fara u., Gpl. 262; at hvárig gangi þar umfram, *trespass beyond that*, Ó. H. 53.

um-ganga, u, f. a *passing over*, H. E. i. 459; umgöngu maðr, a *bus bandman*, 515.

um-gangr, m. [Dan. *omgang* = *conversation*], a *circuit, a passag round*, of a building, = skot, q. v.; í hennar (the churches) umgöngu eða forhúsi, H. E. i. 510, Mar., D. N. v. 722.

2. *management*; me umgangi ok sáttar-boðum góðra manna, Eb. 128; hlíta hans forsjá of umgangi, Grett. 98 A; vanrækja allan umganginn (*all the busbandry*), Fms. xi. 423.

umgangs-madr, m., mikill u., a *great busbandman good manager of the household*, Fas. ii. 347.

um-gengi, n. *management*; með u. e-s, Ísl. ii. 38.

um-gerð or um-gjörð, f. (rhymed *umgerð* sverði, Hallfred), a *sheat scabbard*, Fms. i. 15, ii. 51, vii. 298, Ld. 204, N. G. L. ii. 255, Ísl. ii. 39.

2. = umbúnaðr, Barl. 21; u. á hjálmi, Karl. 91.

um-geypnandi, part. [gaupa], *the compasser of*, Geisli.

um-gjöf, spelt umb-gjöf, f. a *gift*, Clem. 45.

um-gröptr, m. a *digging round, searbing*, Krók. 51 C.

um-gyrða, ð, *to excircle, surround*, Sks. 628 B.

um-göng, n. pl. a *circuit*, Lex. Poët.

um-hleypingr, m. a *landlouper*, Sturl. iii. 28, v. 1. 2. of the weather, *changeable, stormy weather*; það er umhleypinga-samt, storma og umhleypingar.

um-horf, n. a *looking round*, in the phrase, hversu þar var umhorfs bow did it look, Þjal. 6.

um-hugsan, f. *reflection*, Fms. i. 229.

um-hvarf, n. a *circuit, round*, N. G. L. i. 36.

um-hverfa, *ð*, to turn inside out.

um-hverfi, n. = umfar; tvaug eor þrjú u., D. N. i. 477.

um-hverfis, conj. and adv. (umb-verfis, Plac. 49, MS. 623. 39; mb-hverfis, Rb. 1812. 66, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; um-vergis, Stj. 177. 92, 206; um-verbis, Blas. 39; um-bergis, a form prevalent in the 4th century, Bs. ii. passim, Mar., Karl. 189, Fb. ii. 309, Nj. 88, 198, 1.) —all around, with acc.; u. hann, Fms. vii. 191; u. húsin, Nj. 198; landit, Fms. xi. 411, Nj. 88; kirkja á tjöld u. sik, Vm. 69; u. himinn, Rb. 132. 2. as adverb.; gékk mikill mann-fjöldi þar u., Fms. ii. 377; þar er djúpt vatn u., Grág. ii. 131; festir skildir u., Eg. 43; ar er hraun allt u., Nj. 264; stutt háir u., Fms. viii. 29; allt u. í hring, 7 around, iv. 160.

um-hverfum, adv. = umhverfis, Fms. viii. 322, 347, 377 (v. l.), Bjarn. 2, Orkn. 428.

um-hygga, u. f. [Dan. *omhu*], thoughtfulness, care; svipta þik várri nhyggju ok forsjá, Bs. i. 40; með ástæmd ok föðurligri umhyggju, Dipl. 2. compds: umhyggju-lauss, adj. *careless*, Fms. vi. 204. umhyggju-litill, adj. *id.*, Pass. umhyggju-maðr, m. an overseer, Hom. (St.)

umhyggju-samr (-semi, f.), adj. *thoughtful, painstaking*.

umi, a, m. [akin to ymr, q. v.], a noise, rumour; uma þann er á lék, o. iii. 318.

um-kaup, n. *exchange, barter* (Dan. *bytte*), Bs. i. 751.

um-keypi, n. = umkaup, Fms. iii. 51.

um-komulauss, adj. *helpless*.

um-kringing, f. a surrounding; umkringingar mál = *periphrasis*, sálda.

um-kringis, adv. = umhverfis, [Dan. *omkring*], Symb. 58, Dipl. ii. 1, rt. 28.

um-kringja, *ð*, to surround, Rb. 132, Sks. 198, Fms. xi. 435.

um-kvæði, n. [Dan. *om-kvæde* = burden of a song], a term, expression, *priding*; þau orð ok u., sem hann má frekust hafa, Ísl. ii. 149.

umla, *að*, to mutter, mumble; hann umlaði við, Fms. vi. 372.

um-leiðing, f. a leading round, Stj. 377.

um-leitan, f. a seeking for, negociation, Ó. H. 58; hafa u. við vini sína, ns. ix. 242, 406, v. l.; sætta u., Orkn. 272; var um settir leitað... eð u. margra manna, Valla L. 215; at þú komir mér í sætt við jarl eð þeirri u. at... F. s. 9.

um-les, n. (lesa um e-n, Hm.), Old Engl. *leasing* = *slander*. compds: umles-maðr, m. a gossiper, slanderer, Hom. (St.) umles-samr, j. *backbiting* (spelt umlassamr), Hom. (St.)

um-lestr, m. = umles, Stj. 155, 291, Stat. 238; með öfund ok umlestri, i. 790.

umli, a, m. = umi; umla-samr, 686 B. 2; read umles-samr, q. v.

um-liðinn, part. *past*, of time; see líða.

um-liðning, f. a passing by, of the time, Stj. 49.

um-mál, n. = ummæli (q. v.), Sturl. iii. 295, Bjarn. 58. 2. a *circumference*, Stj. 564.

um-merki, n. a marking out; settar stengr til ummerkja, Eg. 275; a *undary, landmark*, til þeirra ummerkja, Jb. 229; Hóla, með þessum kum ok ummerkjum, Dipl. ii. 1, Stj. 405, 440: the phrase, sjá vegs umerki (verks of merki), Orkn. 220; vegs ummerki (verks of merki, l.), Nj. 28, Fb. i. 209, 260.

um-merkja, n. t. to make a landmark, Stj. 560.

um-mæli, n. pl. *utterances, a declaration*, Nj. 56, Bs. i. 141, Fms. vi. 199, vii. 95; sakir ummæla konungs, id.; þér skulut ráða ýörum ummælu, en ek mun því ráða hvat ek tala, Ísl. ii. 167; kunnu vér kk þinna ummæla, 392, Finn. 358. ummæla-laust, n. adj. *blameless*; varð þat aldreí u., it was talked of, got an evil report, Sturl. i. 63.

um-mæling, f. = ummál, a *circumference*, Rb. 476, Hb. 415. 18.

um-mörk, n. pl. = ummerki, Bs. i. 742.

um-ráð, umb-ráð, n. *guidance, management*; með umbráði Markúss söggu-manns, Íb. 16; hann hefir umbráð um ferð þeirra, Ísl. ii. 343; eir umráði biskups, K. Á. 214; skipa manni á pall á bak sér til umráða, *consultation*, Grág. i. 8; skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttu til umráða eð sér, 5; einn dag til umráða, Eg. 279: a *commission*, Herodes hafði í at umráði Rómverja, Rb. 402.

um-rás, f. a round, course, circuit, Sks. 42.

um-renna, rann, to pass round, Rb. 362: um-rennendr, part. a *rauder*, Fms. iv. 168.

um-renningr, part. used as subst. a *vagrant*, Þórð. 43 new Ed.: a *nut, marauder*, Ó. H. 71, Sturl. ii. 75, Fms. viii. 329, 439.

um-ræða, u. f., umb-ræða, Fms. v. 207, Nj. (Lat.) 314, v. l.: —a *course, talk*, Nj. 112, Ld. 76, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 227; leggja í umræðu, to *discuss*, Orkn. 426; lýk ek hér umræðu (in the discussion) raddarstafanna, sálda. umræðu-verðr, adj. *worthy of remark*, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 101.

um-ræði, n. = umráð, Hom. 111, Sks. 672 B, Anecd. 74.

um-ræðiligr, adj. *worth mentioning, worthy of mention*, Sks. 101 B.

um-sát, f. (pl. umsetr, Str. 29), [sitja], an *ambush, waylaying*, Fær. 4, Fms. i. 181, vi. 152, viii. 427, x. 293, 348, Valla L. 226 (Cod. umur for umsátir, wrongly): metaph., þeir veittu opt umsátir at eyða um fjánd-mönnum, Fms. viii. 436.

um-sátr, n., mod. = umsát.

um-söta, u. f. = umsát, a *siege*, Ver. 43.

um-sitendr, part. pl. used as subst. 'round-sitters', neighbours; heimamenn ok umsitendr, Sturl. ii. 94.

um-sjá, f. (um-sjó, Grett. 103 A), gen. umsjá, Bs. i. 131; later umsjár, Fb. ii. 200, l. 7: —oversight, care, provision, supervision, Þórð. 13 new Ed., Fms. vi. 104; veita e-m u., Eg. 321; heita trausti ok u., Nj. 260, Bs. i. 131; með ráðum ok umsjá e-s, Fb. ii. 123. compds: umsjá-lauss, adj. *unprovided for*, Háv. 55. umsjá-aveinn, m. a *boy under guardianship*, D. N. ii. 138.

um-sjón, f. = umsjá, Karl. 13, is the mod. form.

um-sjór, m. *the surrounding sea, the ocean, main*, Pr. 409.

um-skora, skar, to *circumcise*, (mod.)

um-skipti, n. a *change, turn*; illt u., Fms. ii. 119; því u., vi. 346; þá er u. orðit með þeim, Hrafn. 28: mostly in plur., skjót u., Fms. ii. 158; göra u. á e-u, Gpl. 12; dásamlig u., Magn. 532; nókkur u., Ld. 254; börðusk þeir lengi, svá at eigi urðu u., an *indecisive battle*, Nj. 122; þar til er u. yrði með þeim, Finn. 332, 338.

um-skiptiligr, adj. *shifty, changeful*, Mar., Fms. viii. 16, v. l.

um-skipting, f. = umbreyting, Stj. 242.

um-skorning, f. = umskurn, Geisl. 110m. (St.)

um-skurðr, m. *circumcision*, Symb. 22, Stj. 116.

um-skurn, f. = umskurðr.

um-skyggja, *ð*, to *overshadow*, Hom. 31.

um-skygnari, a, m. an *outlooker, scout*, Stj. 522.

um-skygning, f. an *overlooking, inspection*, D. N.; umskygningar-maðr, a *scout*, Stj. 522, v. l.

um-skýrnig, f. an *explanation*, H. E. i. 395.

um-sléttan, f. a *levelling*, Stj. 142.

um-sniðning, f. *circumcision*, Stj.: um-sniða, sneið, to *circumcise*, Hom. (St.)

um-snúa, sneri, to *turn inside out*.

um-snúning, f. = Gr.-Lat. *metabasis, transposition*, Skálda.

um-sókn, f. = yfirsókn, Eg. 177, v. l.

um-spillendr, part. pl. used as subst. *slanderers, disparagers*, Fms. ix. 282, 449, 454 (umspilla-mem, v. l.)

um-stang, n. a *bustle, trouble*.

um-stilli, n. = tilstilli, Fms. vi. 275, Fbr. 117, Al. 156.

um-stillingar, f. pl. *machinations*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

um-svif, n. pl. *activity, bustle*. compds: umsvifs-maðr, m. an *active man*; u. mikill um bú sitt, Háv. 52. umsvifa-mikill, adj. *active, bustling*.

um-sýsla and umb-sýsla, u. f. *occupation, management*, Ld. 26; hann hét umsýslu sinni við föður sinn, Eg. 174, Fær. 67; þeir hétu honum umbsýslu sinni, Íb. 10. compds: umsýslu-maðr, m. an *active man, a man of business*; þú ert umsýslumaðr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290, Eg. 4: a *manager, steward*, Sturl. ii. 145; nmsýslumaðr um fé e-s, Grág. i. 336. umsýslu-mikill, -samr, adj. *active, busy*, Brandkr. 63.

um-tal, n. *talk, conversation*; er hann heyrði u. manna, Fms. ii. 283; með utali (*gossip*) vándra manna, Orkn. 162. umtals-mál, n. a *thing proper for discussion, to be talked of*, Grett. 133 A, 155.

um-turna, *að*, to *turn upside down, upset*, Fms. xi. 435, Stj. 123.

um-turnan, f. a *turning upside down, upsetting*, Stj. 15.

um-tölur, f. pl. *persuasions*; með vinsæld hans ok umtölum, *persuasions*, Fms. i. 32; eggjan hans ok umtölur, vi. 47; við umtöur góðra manna, Nj. 267.

um-vandan, um-vöndun, f. a *reprimand*, MS. 625. 94; veita u., Bs. i. 166; dömr eða u., 759.

um-varp, n. a *fence*.

um-venda, *d*, to *turn about, change*, Stj. 91, 179: um-vendan, f. *conversion*.

um-vergis, see umhverfis.

um-vés, n. a *bustle, turmoil*, Úlf. i. 19.

um-vöxt, m. *growth, circumfession*, Landn. 275, v. l.

um-þenking, f. a *thinking about*, (mod.)

um-önnun, see um annan.

UNA, pres. uni; pret. undi, later undi; subj. yndi; imperat. uni, Glúm. 354, Fas. i. 146, Eb. l. c.; part. unat: [a Goth. *unnan* is assumed from the participle *unwunands* = *ἀδμνονῶν*, Phil. ii. 26; the word prop. means to *dwell, abide*, in a Biblical sense; Old Engl. *to wone*; Germ. *wobnen*]: —to *abide, dwell*; börn áttu þau þjöggu ok undu, *dwelt and abode*, Rm.; fiskr unir í flóði, *the fish lives in water*, Gm.; hér munda ek eðli una, Fsm. 2. to *dwell, abide*, in a Biblical sense; með Guði unir sá er unir í helgum fríði, Hom. 5; una skolu vér í elsku Guðs ok náungs, ... sá er unir í ástinni í Guði unir ok Guð í honum, Hom. (St.), rendering of Lat. *manet*.

II, but mostly, as in the Goth. word above cited, in a special sense, to *dwell on, enjoy, be happy in, content with a thing*, with dat.; þangat sá hann hafði úr leugst verit ok sínu ráði bezt unat, Fms. i. 135; Guðharaldr undi þá miklu verr enn úr, *was still less at his ease*, 83; gamni mætr undi, *enjoyed her*

luck, Hbl.; at hún sér né yndis, Am. 54; hvártki sér undi, 86; una lífi, *to enjoy life*, Hkv. i, 54; eigdú um aldr þat ok una dóttir, Gkv. 2. 32; ok unandi auði styra, ok sitjandi sælu njóta, Skv. 3. 16; ek uni allvel meðan svá er búit, Sturl. i. 209; una mnnda ek með þér, ef þú fengir mér konu þá er . . ., Fms. i. 289; þótti Hallfréði svá mikill skáði at um Ólaf konung at hann undi öngu, iii. 24; hann undi sér engu, *was restless and unhappy*, Fs. 113; hann undi lítt eptir Gunnlaug, Ísl. ii. 273; uni (imperat.) nú við þat, Fas. i. 146; uni þú nú vel við, Eb. 117 new Ed.; en þú uni við svá vel sem þú vill, Glúm. 354; una vel sínu ráði, Fb. i. 116; skalt þú fara ok una vel ráð þitt, Nj. 11; þeir undu við it versta, 251; þórólfir unir ílla við sínu hlut, Ld. 40; uni ek því bezt við æfi mína, Fs. 21.

2. sayings; unir auga meðan á sér, Völs. R.; þar er allr sem unir, Vidal. ii. 62; sæll er hinn er unir sínu, *happy is he who is content with his lot*, Edda (Ht.), in a ditty by bishop Klæng; öng er sorg verri en sér öngu at una, Hm. 94.

unadr, m. and **unad**, n.; eillif unad, Hom. (St.); ætta unad, Sól. 71; lítið unad, Skv. I. 46; rarer **unadr**, m., Eluc. 49, and so in mod. usage, although unan (q. v.) is more freq.: [A. S. *wyn*; Germ. *wonne*; Dan. *ynde*]:—*delight, happiness*; fríðar fagnadr, ok unads, 623, 22; öllum þykkir amat i, á at heyra, Fb. i. 348; unadr es, Eluc. 49; eilífis unadr, 625. 188; með unaði ok inndæli, 168; slíkt er ætta unad, Sól.; í Paradísar unad, Hom. (St.); unads-bót, skömm unads-bót, a *short delight*, Fms. xi. 329; unads hilmr, a *sweet smell*, Eluc. 54; unads-sýn, a *happy sight*, 53; unads-vist, a *happy home*, Bs. i. 146; cp. yndi.

unad-samligr, adj. *delightful*, Greg. 30, Eluc. 45, Sturl. i. 206 C, Fas. iii. 87, Mar.

unad-samr, adj. *delightful*; auðræði ok unadsamar vistir, a *happy home*, Bs. i. 146 (better unan vistir, see the foot-note).

unad-semd (-semi, 655 xxvi. 1), f. a *charm, delight*; blómgaða með allri u., Fms. i. 137; eillif u., Th. 6, Stj. 15; unadsemdar vist = unads vist, Mar. (655 xxxii. 1).

unan and **unur**, f. a *charm, delight* (Germ. *wonne*), freq.; this is the current mod. form. **ununar-samr**, adj. *delightful*, Fas. iii. 644.

UND, f. [Goth. *wunds* = wounded and *wundufni* = *μῶστις*; A. S. *wund*; Engl. *wound*; O. H. G. *wunta*; Germ. *wunde*]:—a *wound*; undir svella, Skv. 3. 68; undir dreyrgar, 32; blóð hljóf ór undinni, Eg. 216, Sæm. 179; taka vápnit ór undinni, Gísl. 22; hann beit yðr stóra und, Fas. ii. 378; tók at láta i undum þeim er vóru fyrir brjóstinu, Róm. 232; hol-und, merg-und. This word is little used in prose, having been superseded by the word sár, a *sore*: in poet. circumlocutions, **unda-log**, **und-bál**, **und-leygr**, *wound-fire*, i. e. *weapons*; **und-bára**, -**gjálfr**, -**lögr**, a *wound-wave*, i. e. *blood*; **und-reyr**, -**feinn**, -**linnr**, = a *wound-need*, *wound-spike*, a *sword*; **und-gagl**, a *carion bird*, Lex. Poët. **unda-fífl**, m., botan. *hawkweed, hieracium*.

UND, prep., see undir.

undaðr, part. wounded; geiri undaðr, Hm. 139; vápn-u., hjör-u., *sword-wounded*, Skv. 3. 46, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

undan, prep. with dat. and adv. *from under, from underneath*; hann kastaði i pallinu undan sér hásetinu, *he threw the cushion away from the seat he sat on*, Nj. 175; hjó undan honum fótinn, *cut his foot from under him, cut his leg off*, 9; maðr kipti fótum undan honum, svá at hann féll, Fms. ii. 149; hann hafði rétt fingrinn út undan húðinni, Nj. 208; berjask undan skildi eða buklara, Sks. 374 B; hann spratt upp undan borðinu, *he sprang up from the table*, Nj. 152; spratt upp u. garðinum, *up from under the fence, where he had been hidden*, 170; róa fram undan eyjum, Fms. ii. 305; sjá þeir renna skip undan eyjum fram, x. 205; halda skipum undan landi, *to keep with his ship from under the land, stand off land*, i. 225; gaf byr undan landi, Ísl. ii. 243; þá er hann var þrævertr, gékk hann eigi u. konum, Eb. 320; hestisk þórólfir á hann en graðungrimm gékk eigi u. at heldr, 324 (of a vicious bull).

2. without motion, of position; skerit var út undan firðinum, *the skerry was out at sea just off the fjord*, Háv. 49; ísar liggja langt undan landi, *lie off the land*, Sks. 173 B; . . . skeri, þat er vika u. landi, Landn. 134; undan þríhyrningi, *from (the farm) Th.*, Nj. 93, 103; undan Felli, *from Fell*, Sturl. i. 9.

3. *from, away*, in the sense of retreating, pursuing, shunning, escaping, flying from a thing; snúa undan, *to turn away from*, Nj. 95; get ek þess at þú vilir eigi renna u. þeim, id.; komask undan, *to escape*; róða undan, 105; varpa sér undan, 91; ef þetta berr undan, *escapes*, 63; metaph., fara undan, *to keep aloof, withdraw from, refuse*, 99; þeir þágu þá undan, *got them relieved*, 163; frelsa e-n undan valdi e-s, Fms. x. 142; skilja undan, see skilja; ganga undan, *to pass away, be lost*, i. 23; láta jarl ráða svá miklu ríki undan yðr, 52; Styrr dró alla menn undan þorgesti, Eb. 108; heimta fé mitt undan Hrutí, *claim it from under Rut's band, call on Rut to yield it up*, Nj. 31; hve þér mundi undan, ef þú heðir nökkut þat gört er frami væri at, Ísl. ii. 358 (a corrupt passage).

4. *ahead of, before*, both as prep. and adv.; ganga, fara undan e-m, *to go before, ahead of*, opp. to eptir; hann lætr fara undan saudfé þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96; hann var á undan mér alla leiddina; fardú á undan, *eg skal koma á eptir*, freq. in mod. usage; the ancients here mostly use fyrir, q. v.

5. *lamb* undan ám, a *lamb under a eve* (born of it); kið undan geitum, kálfrar

undan kú, Grág. ii. 305; so in mod. usage, hann er u. henni Hyrnu, *the young and the dam*; so also, smjör undan tuttugu kúm, tíu ám, Fl. ii. 529.

undan-boð, n.; u. fjár, *taking invested money out of a person's keeping*, Grág. i. 197.

undan-bragð, n. a *device, subterfuge*, Fms. i. 137, v. 286, x. 240 Lv. 65, Fs. 5, 97.

undan-dráttir, m. a *putting off, evasion, sbirking*, Fms. i. 115, ix. 251, x. 423, Eb. 114, O. H. 97; a *shift, trick*, H. E. i. 506.

undan-eldi, n. a *breed*; gott lit undaneldis.

undan-fari, a, m. a *precursor*.

undan-farinn, part. *preceding*.

undan-ferð, f. a *getting away from under, an escape*, Njarð. 374 Sturl. iii. 71.

undan-ferli = undandráttr, Post. (Unger) 96.

undan-færi, n. = undanferð, Fas. i. 454.

undan-færsla, u, f. a *evasion*, Fms. vii. 115; a law phrase, a *pleading one's innocence*, by ordeal or otherwise (færa 11); skírsla eðr u., K. Á. 203 Fær. 201, Gpl. 550.

undan-hald, n. a *flight*, Rd. 312; a *running before the wind*, þein u.: in the phrase, það er hægt undanhaldit.

undan-hallr, adj. *sloping*.

undan-herka, u, f. a *sbirk, sbift, quibble*, Bjarn. 16.

undan-hlaup, n. a *running away*, Rd. 103.

undan-klvama, u, f. a *escape*, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 136, vi. 421, ix. 387 x. 240, passim.

undan-launs, f. a *releasing, redemption*, Grág. ii. 221, Fas. ii. 387.

undan-láss, m. the *lees and reds in a cask*.

undan-mæli, n. an *excuse*, Konr.

undan-rás, f. *running away*, Fs. 42.

undan-renning, f. *skimmed milk*.

undan-róðr, m. a *rowing away, escaping*, of one pursued, Fms. ii. 181

undar-liga, adv. q. s. undrliga, [undr], *wonderfully, extraordinary* Eg. 133, 769, Nj. 62, Orkn. 418, O. H. 220.

undar-ligr, adj. *wonderful, extraordinary*, Fms. i. 34, vi. 392, viii. 8, Eg. 47, Nj. 7, passim. 2. *wonderful, marvellous*, Blas. 47, Th. 10, Ld. 200, Edda i. 16.

und-genginn, part. *wound-printed*, Nj. (in a verse), an epithet of wounds, as sword-prints.

-undinn, part., from unna, in af-undinn.

UNDIR, prep. with dat. and acc.; an older monosyllabic und is often used in poets, Ls. 44, Hdl. 11, þkv. 16, Hm. 58; und valkesti; und árum, Lex. Poët.; und hánum, Haustl.: unt = und, Akv. 26 (Bugge); [Ulf. undar; A. S., Engl., and Dan. under; O. H. G. untar; Germ. unter] = under, underneath, below.

A. With dat., undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; tréit u. honum, *underneath him*, 202; mána vegr und hánum, Haustl.; skipit undir þeim, Háv. 42, Ld. 78; tróða undir fótum, Fms. ii. 172; þera undir hendi sér, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sverðit brotnaði undir hjaltinu, 43; sitja undir borðum, 68; róa undir seglum, Fms. viii. 131; skip þungt undir árum, *heavy to row*, Eg. 354; undir tungarði, Ld. 138; u. veggnum, Háv. 49; u. haugnum, Eb. 94; u. heidinni, Eg. 277; fjöll undir jökulum, Fb. i. 540; liggja undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; undir garðinum, Njarð. 374; und kvernum, Ls. 44; und Miðgarði, Hdl. 11; undir þríhyrningi, Nj. 89, 114; undir Arauni, Eb. 52; undir Felli, Nj. 16, of places seated under a fell, Landn. passim.

2. hvárt þat fé hefði undir því kvikendi alizt, of a dam, Grág. ii. 312; undir þeim var alinn Freyfaxi, *she (the mare) was the dam of F.*, Landn. 195.

II. metaph. usages; alla sem undir honum eru, Sks. 677 B; u. þeim biskupi eru ellifú hundráð kirkna, Rb. 332; brúa u. e-m, Fms. i. 107; undir hendi, höndum e-m, hönd (B. I. fine); eiga undir sér, *to have under one, in one's power*, Fms. iv. 271, Ld. 250, Vígl. 33, Sturl. i. 20; see eiga (A. IV. 2); eiga fé undir e-m, *to have money in his bands, deposited with him*, Nj. 101; taka tíu hundruð u. Eiriki bónda, *ten hundred in E.'s keeping*, Dipl. ii. 6; tvaug hundruð u. sonum herra Stepháns, i. 11; þeim manni er féit er undir, Grág. i. 184; er und einum mér öll hodd Hniflunga, Akv. 26.

2. *under, depending on*; svá var ávisat sem u. væri bani ykkar beggja, Am. 12; örlög vár eru eigi u. orðum þínum, Karl. 339; hans líf stendr þar u., Stj. 219; undir því væri, at ek hefða góð mála-lok, Nj. 47; hvárt þykkir þér u. því sem mest, 263; mikít þótti spökum mönnum undir, at . . ., Ld. 38; undir þínum þokka þykkir mér mest af þínum frændum, *I am most concerned for what thou thinkest*, Lv. 72.

3. undir vitni e-s, 623. 15; u. handlagi e-s, Dipl. i. 11; hann á vin undir hverjum manni, *he has a friend in every man*, Fas. i. 290; jafnan er munr undir manns líði (= i manns líði), *a man's help is something*, Bs. i.; þó at smítt sé und einum, *though one man (more or less) makes little difference*, Hallfréð; um þá gripi er gorsemar eru undir, *things of value*, Gísl. 80; litil eru tíðendi u. fótum mínnum, Fms. xi. 118; fela ván sína alla u. Guði, 686 B. 2; eiga traust u. e-m, Fms. i. 261; undir trausti, skjóli, hlífð . . . e-s, 623. 15; u. gríðum, Grág. ii. 194; segja hvat honum er undir fréttinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 51; mjök var undir heimboði við þik, at

er vildim, Ld. 236; hvat undir mun þúa bæni þessi, Eg. 764; þat þjó mest undir ferð Áka, at . . ., Fms. xi. 45; jarl spyrr hvat undir kveðju é, Fas. iii. 567. III. ellipt. or adverbial usages; vóru þau brunnin undir, *underneath*, Nj. 208; mér þótti hann vera í raðum hósum undir, 214; var þar undir niðri skógr, Eg. 580; meðan töður magna eru undir, *whilest the bay is down*, of hay mown, but not got in, Nj. 192; hart mun þykkja u. at þúa, 90. 2. at þat sé eigi verr undir, *of not less value, substance*, K. þ. K. 172; ef mér þætti nókkut l. um mik, *if I thought it mattered aught*, Nj. 19; þykki mér mikitt u., t. . . , *does it matter much to thee?* 65; hverjum manni mun þykkja okkurt undir, at . . ., Sturl. i. 176.

B. With acc., *under, underneath*, Lat. *sub*, denoting motion; var ettr undir hann stóll, Nj. 269; koma fótum undir sik, 202; fara undir kípít, Njarð. 376; kominn undir jarðar-menit, Ld. 60; reuna u. hendr m., Háv. 41; þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 38; kom n. kverf öxinni, Nj. 4; láta u. belti sér, 168; setjask u. borb, 176; heimtask út u. akkerin, ms. ix. 44; stýra u. veðr. . . beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; leggja út . . . Eyjar, Nj. 125; ríða austr u. Eyjafjöll, 216; sigla suðr u. England, Ikr. i. 129; leggja niðr u. hauginn, Eb. 94; ganga u. hamar-skúta ökkurn, Nj. 264; hleypa heim undir þríhyrning, 105. 2. of me; hrökk undir middegi, *it drew close to midday*, Fas. i. 506; cp. in mod. phrase, það er komið undir dagmál, hádegi, . . . náttmál, of time, *close to, hard upon*.

II. metaph. usages; gefa hann undir vápu þur, Njarð. 354; leggja virðing konungs undir vápu mín, *to let it defend* 7, Fms. x. 199; jarl hverr skyldi hafa und sik þrjú hersa (= undir sér), S2; Hjórt þótti mér þeir hafa undir, *they had him under, had him on the ground*, Nj. 95; leggja undir sik, *to lay under oneself, subjugate*, Fms. 3; skattgilda undir sik, Eg. 402; ganga undir e-n, *to submit to*, Fms. 37, 156, Ld. 166; jattask undir e-t, Fms. ix. 227; taka vel. . . u. t, Ld. 150; þjóna u. e-n, *to serve under*, Fms. x. 23; draga u. sik, g. 61; arf berr undir e-n, *devolves upon*, Grág. i. 179; þessa laxveði íf hann undir kirkjuna, *he made it over to the church*, Fms. i. 272; umseyr undir biskup, *is under a bishop*, xi. 230; þær eignir liggja undir i ætt, vi. 432; leita ráðs u. e-n, xi. 80, MS. 686 B. 13; víkja máli e-n, Nj. 77; skirskota u. e-n, Ó. H. 86, Eg. 352, N. G. L. i. 348; era fé u. e-n, *to bribe*, Ld. 114, Fms. v. 187; játa sik undir at gjalda, *engage oneself*, Dipl. ii. 2; leggja e-t undir þegnskap sinn, *upon one's mour*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 48; þá mælti Einar svá undir málit, *interrupt* í, url. i. 66 C.

2. special phrases; ef kona tekr mann undir bóunda nn, *if she be untrue to her husband*, N. G. L. i. 351, H. E. i. 236; Á fylgðu engir manni-lestir, þvíat ek tók engan mann undir Gísla, *I was true to G.*, Gísl. 15; land styrkvara undir bú, at heyföngum, *stranger in the way of household, yielding more crops*, Sturl. iii. 271; bjóða fé í leigu sik, *to offer money for a passage*, Nj. 128; taka penning veggin u. blóð-ett, *for letting blood*, Rétt. 2. 10; taka eyri u. hvert lipund, id.; líða undir lok, *to come to an end*, Nj. 156.

III. ellipt., sól er undir, *the sun is under*, Grág. i. 104; dagr er undir, Fb. iii. 384; slá u. sem mest á þessa vikur, *to mow as much as possible this week*, so as to prepare for ying it the next, Eb. 150; standa undir með e-m, *to back*, Sturl. 20.

undir-alda, u. f. *an under-wave, the undertow of a wave*.

undir-biskup, m. *a suffragan bishop*, H. E. i. 406.

undir-borg, f. *a suburb*, Stj. 342.

undir-brot, n. *a breaking down, subduing, subjection*, Fms. iv. 84, Mar.

undir-búð, f. *an under-booth, cellar*, D. N.: undir-búr, *id.*, D. N. 283.

undir-búi, a, m. *an under-dwellers*, Fms. ii. 149.

undir-byrli, a, m. *an under-cupbearer*, Karl. 327.

undir-djúp, n. *an 'underdeep,' gulf, abyss*, Sks. 151, 162, Skálda 209, j. 288, MS. 623. 33, Gen. i. 2.

undir-dráttull, adj. *covetous, making unfair gain*, Fms. vi. 191.

undir-eldi, n. *offspring, breed*, of animals, Stj. 178.

undir-fólk, n. *subjects*, Fms. i. 201, iii. 48, Magn. 472.

undir-furða, u. f., in undir-furðuligr, adj. *shy*; see undirfurða.

undir-fórli, f. *craft, williness*.

undir-förull, adj. *dealing underhand, false*, Fms. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 365.

undir-gefinn, part. [Dan. *under-given*], *subject*, Fbr. 1, Mar., Stj. 61.

undir-gefnir, f. *submissiveness*.

undir-gjöf, f. *subjection*, H. E. i. 388.

undir-greffill, m. *an underminer* (cp. Dan. *underfundig*), Stj. 160.

undir-groþtr, m. *undermining*, Bs. i. 714.

undir-görð, f. *a cushion under a saddle*, Flóv. 25, Karl. 440.

undir-haka, u. f., *an under-cheek, double-chin*.

undir-heimar, m. pl. *the nether world, the realm below*, Fms. iii. 178, s. iii. 391. 2. in Icel. undirheimar is a name given to the lower

ach between a reef of rocks and the sea; fara ofan í undirheima, hann niðri í undirheimum.

undir-hlutr, m. *the lower piece, lowest part*, Fms. vi. 244, ix. 478, ett. 36 new Ed.

undir-húfr, m. *the under-bull of a ship*.

undir-hús, n. *the nether part of a house*, Stj. 383, 590, Róm. 208 undir-hvesta, u. f. (undir-hvesti, n., v. l.), *the under flesh of a whale*; undirhvestu ór hálfum hval, Vm. 79, qs. þvesti, q. v. (7)

undir-hyggja, u. f. *'under-thought,' cunning, wiles*, Fms. i. 74, Stj. 187, Háv. 57, Al. 71. COMPS: undirhyggju-fullr, adj. *guileful*, Fms. i. 219.

undirhyggju-maðr, m. *a guileful man*, Fms. i. 20, x. 420, Fier. 17. undirhyggju-samr, adj. *wily, false*, Þórd. 69.

undir-klefi, a, m. *an under-cell*, Fms. ix. 425, D. N. vi. 84.

undir-klæði, n. *an under-garment*, Stj.

undir-konungr, m. *an under-king, tributary king*, Eg. 282.

undir-kyrtill, m. *an under-kirtle*, Karl. 174.

undir-lag, n. *'under-laying,' reservation*; með þeim skilmála ok undirlagi, Dipl. v. 16.

undir-land, n. *a subjected territory, province*, Fms. iii. 174.

undir-leitr, adj. *drooping the head, bashful*.

undir-lendi, n. *nether land, low, level land*.

undir-lægja, u. f. *the plate on which the spars rest*.

undir-maðr, m. *an 'under-man,' a subject*, Fms. iv. 155, vii. 20.

undir-mál, n. pl. *underband dealings, a secret stipulation*, Fms. xi. 24, Grág. i. 148; kaupmáli, ok eru eigi u. né lausa-kjör, 225, Nj. 12, Ld. 104, Isl. ii. 207.

undir-mör, m. *the kidney fat* (mod. garu-mör), Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4.

undir-oka, að, to *'under-yoke,' subject*, Fms. ii. 122.

undir-orpinn, part. *subjected*, Stj.

undir-prestr, m. *a subordinate priest*, H. E. i. 478.

undir-rót, f. *the 'under-root,' origin, prime cause of a thing*, Gret. 124 A, Sturl. ii. 4, Ó. T. 1, Bs. i. 796, Pass. 16.

undir-seta, u. f., *an 'under-sitting,' pressure, influence*, Bs. i. 722.

undir-skáli, a, m. = undirklefi, a cellar, Fms. ii. 149.

undir-skemma, u. f. = undirskáli, Hkr. i. 17, Eg. 236, Stj. 383.

undir-staða, u. f., *a stand, = stétt*; kross með undirstöðum, Vm. 6, 41, 51; kirkja ú tvær undirstöður, 36; skríu með undirstöðum, Pm. 10; þúska blað með undirstöðu, 108. 2. *a groundwork*; þær bækr er undirstöður heilagra rituinga, Vcr. 1; skilja grundvöll ok undirstöðu á sökunum, Sks. 581. 3. *the true sense, true meaning*, Skálda 205, Rb. 192; varðr mest til allra orða, at undirstanda (*the substance*) sé réttlig fundin, Ld. 96; cp. the senses of the Gr. *ὑπόστασις*.

undir-staðligr, adj. = Lat. *substantivus, substantialis*, Skálda.

undir-staðning, f. *an understanding, making out*, Rétt. 50.

undir-stafr, m. *a sub-letter*, Skálda 171, see Gramm. p. 1.

undir-stakkr, m. *an under-jacket*, D. N. iv. 564.

undir-stallar, m. *a stand, pedestal*, Vm. 29.

undir-standa, stóð, [a word borrowed from the Engl. or Low Germ.], *to understand*; undirstóð engi tungu þeirra, Ann. 1337; skilja eðr u. Láttin, Stj.; ek undirstend, sagði Jón (John the Fleming), Bs. i. 801, passim in mod. usage, Vidal.: *to perceive*, Bret. 4, Stj. 201, H. E. i. 422, Th. 76; en er þeir undirstöðu hans íflugan, Fb. ii. 667; en þó at hann undirstæði at hans ófsi væri lægðr, Edda (pref.)

undir-stoð, f. *a stay, support*, Symb. 4.

undir-stokkr, m. *an under-post in a building*, Hom. 94, Jón. 24.

undir-stólpi, a, m. *a pillar*, Stj. 415.

undir-stöðuligr, adj. *substantive*, Skálda.

undir-tektr, f. *a responding to*; vitleg u., Fms. iv. 83.

undir-tjald, n. *an under-banging* (under the refill, q. v.), B. K. 83, Boldt 166, D. N.

undir-varpning, f. *subjection*, Karl. 138.

UNDORN, m. (not n. as stated in Lex. Poët.), also spelt undurn and undarn, see the references below: [this word occurs in all ancient Teut. languages; Ulf. *undaurni-mats* or *undurn-meat* = ὄπιστρον, Luke xiv. 12; A. S. *undurn*; Hel. *undorn*; O. H. G. *untarn*. Afterwards it was disused in writing, but in provincial dialects it still survives in all Teutonic countries, Scandinavia, Germany (Bavaria, the Rhine), England (Cumberland, Yorkshire), everywhere, except in Iceland, where, strange to say, it is unknown in speech as well as in writing; thus, Swed. *undarn, undarn, unden*; in Norway *undaaln*; Bavaria *untarn* (Schmeller); Fris. *ounern*; provinc. Engl. *orndorn, cunder* (Broeket): in all these dialects it means a *middle-meal*, a kind of *lunch*, taken either in the afternoon at three o'clock (this seems to be the prevailing sense, at least in Scandinavia), or in the forenoon at nine: even a verb has been formed, thus in Sweden *sova und* is to take a nap at *lunch-time, at midday* (Rietz); in the Rhine country *undern* is said of cattle lying down at *midday* (Schmeller).]

B. USAGE.—In old Icel. or Norse writing the word occurs five times, thrice in poets, twice in prose; the original sense was undoubtedly *a time of the day*, either *mid-afternoon*, i. e. three o'clock P. M., or *mid-forenoon*, i. e. nine o'clock A. M., the sense of *food* being a derived one (like *mál*, q. v.);

I. *mid-afternoon*, answering to the *nones* of eccl. writers; morgin létu ok miðjan dag, undorn ok aptan, *they called morning and midday, 'undorn' and evening*, Vsp. 6 (undurn, Hb. l. c.), where undorn is placed midway between noon and eve.

2. *mid-forenoon*; um morgunim at undurni, *in the morning at undurn time*,

O. H. L. 65; þá hringt er til miðs-morguns, ok hafa unninn eiddinn fyrr en hringi at undurn (dat.) at Kristis-kirkju, *when it rings at mid-morning time, and shall have taken the oath ere the bells at Christ's kirk ring at undurn*, N. G. L. i. 308.

II. *a meal*; hjuggu vér undurn frekum vargi, *we carved a meal for the greedy wolf*, i. e. *we slew many in the battle*, Km. 2; örn drekkur undarn, *the eagle drinks undarn*, Edda 101 (in a verse of about 1030 A. D.), the various readings (undranar and undjarn) shew that the transcribers did not understand the word. In the Icel. day-marks only nórn (q. v.) is of eccl. Lat. origin; may not undorn be the old heathen term which was displaced by that word? the passage in Vsp. favours this suggestion.

UNDR, n. [A. S. *wundar*; Engl. *wonder*; Germ. *wunder*; Dan. *under*]: —a *wonder*; undr þetta héltk til dags, Nj. 272; skripi ok undr, 20; ella mun yör henda hver undr, Fms. iii. 28; þeir segja hverju undri þeir vöru orðnir, x. 304; Fróðár-undr, *the spectres of Fróðá*, Þorf. Karl., Eb. ch. 52-55; en er svá var komit undrum þeim, Eb. l. c.; heyr undr mikit, heyr örlýgi, Gisl. 15 (a ditty); nú bregðr undrum við, ek em nú hér kominn, en litlu ádr var ek með fóstura mínum, Fms. i. 292; brestr svá mikill, at öllum þótti undr at, Ó. H. 135; undra ár, a *wonder-year*, Ann. 1118; undra-maðr, a *portentous person*; undr at afi, Fas. ii. 323; gen. plur. *emphasizing*, undra-digr, -hátr, -brattr... , *wondrous big, high, steep*...

2. with the notion of *shame, scandal*; þat var undr mikil, at hann skyldi liggja fyrir fótum þeim, Eg. 758; göra sík at undri, Fær. 262, Fms. vi. 359; góarsk svá at undrum, 364; mannfóli mikill ok górt þik at undri, Boll. 350; ok verða at undruði í drykkju-stofunni, Eg. 553; aldri fyrr sá ek menn svá at undri verða sem hér, Fms. viii. 234; undrum verði sá er hann hirðir, Karl. 45.

undra, *ad, to wonder at a person or thing*, with acc.; þetta undra víkingar, Fas. ii. 530; allir undra þessa manns afh, Finnb. 274; undra allir geysimjök hans meðferði, Th. 77; þeir undra hví eigi var upp lokit, Stj. 328; undrandi er hann var þar kominn, 359; síðan undraði engi maðr, at... , Sks. 646 B; fólkít gékk allt út úr kirkjunni ok undraði, 116; vendu heim þaðan ok undruðu mjök, Hom. 120. 2. in mod. usage the active is mostly impers.; mig undrar, *it astonishes me*. II. reflex. *to wonder*; undrask óglis landa eik hvi vér séms bleikir, Ó. H. (in a verse); fóru menn út ór hverri borg at undrask þá, Nj. 48; hann undraðisk þat, at... , 185; hann undraðisk þat mjök, at... , Edda 1.

undran, f. (undrum), *wonder, admiration, amazement*, Fms. x. 240, freq. in mod. usage.

undr-furða, n, f. a *wonder, laughing-stock*. undrfurðu-legr, adj. *shy, bashful*.

undr-látr, adj. *wondering, curious, eager for strange news*; veit ek at Háleygir eru undrlátrir, Fms. vii. 132; lið várt er undrlátt Háleygjanna, Mork. 178, l. c.

undr-ligr, adj. *wonderful, strange*, Th. 10.

undr-samligr, adj. *wondrous*, Vsp. 60, Stj. 75.

undr-sjónir, f. pl. a *wonder to see, a spectacle*, Skm. 28.

undr-skapaðr, part. of *wondrous, portentous shape*, Fb. iii. 418.

und-varp, see unnavarp.

unga, *ad, to bring forth young, hatch an egg*, with dat.; ungað egg, a *hatched egg*; unga út, *to lead the young out of the egg*.

ung-barn, n. a '*young bairn, an infant*', Bs. i. 122, Stj. 630.

ung-dómtr, m. *young people*.

ung-dæmi, n. *youth*; í u. mínu, *in my youth*.

ung-fé, n. *young cattle, young stock*, Grág. i. 414, Sturl. i. 84.

ung-hryssi, n. a *young colt*, Landn. 194, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 18.

ungi, a, m. *the young of a bird* (Lat. *pullus*), Grág. ii. 347, Fms. vi. 153; hleygir ungar, Hom. 89; álku-ungi, Fs. 180; hænu-ungi, álparungi, áfrans-ungi; also barns-ungi, *dimin. a little child, chicken*.

ung-lamb, n. a *young lamb*, Stj. 439.

ung-ligr, adj. *youthful*, Bárð. 165, Fas. ii. 357, Fms. viii. 15; ú í á-sjónu, Mar.: *boyish*, Fms. ii. 46.

ung-lingr, m. a *youth*; mod. from Germ. *jüngling*.

ung-menni, n. *young people, youths*, Fms. i. 78, 283, Bs. i. 417, Eg. 88, Karl. 332, Stj. 54; ef ungmenni skjalar, Fms. vi. 335.

ung-neyti, n. *young cattle*.

UNGR, ung, ungt, adj., compar. yngre, superl. yngstr; for the form jung see p. 327, col. 1: [Goth. *juggs*, compar. *jubiza*; A. S. *geong*; Engl. *young*; O. H. G. and Germ. *jung*; Dutch *jong*; but Dan.-Swed. *ung*; cp. Lat. *juvenis*]. β. an older and obsolete compar. *ceri* or *cerri*, early Dan. *uræ*; þóttak hæfr þá er vörum *ceri*, Kornu. (in a verse); öngur mannr *ceri* honum, Orku. (in a verse); *ceri* endr bar ek mærd ör hendi, Edda (in a verse); fylkir *ceri* þér fórat heiman, Ó. H. (in a verse); in prose, hit ellra barn má *ceri* (*maadden*) it *cerri* (*the younger*), Skálda 162 (Thorodd); engi *ceri* eum áttján vetra gamall, Fms. xi. 90; þú er miklu *ceri* maðr at aldri, 93 (yngri, v. l. of the later vellums); eigi skyldi öri djáknar eum hálf-þritugir, Greg. 60; tungl tveim nóttum *cerri*, Rb. 1812. 52; skal þat eigi *vesa* *cerri* an fíntán náttá (spelt *cerri*), 20; ok skal þat *vesa* at *cerri* (*æra*) tungl, 57; enum *cerum* tunglum, 55; gott æ *örum* mönnum, Landn.

(Hb.) 45; þá telja Paktar nótt *cerri* (*æra* Ed.), Rb. 32; þó at eigi sé þú *cerri* at vetra-tali, Þidr. 339: the superl. *ærstr* occurs but a single time, hann rauð *ærstr* (*youngest*, i. e. *ubile quite young*) úlfís fót, Ó. H. (in a verse). According to Thorodd the grammarian the *æ* in *cerri* was sounded as a nasal diphthong, indicating its contraction, (cp. Goth. *jubiza*), and distinguished from the verb *cerri* (from *órar*, q. v.) with its pure diphthong.

B. USAGE.—*Young*; ungr ok bernskir, Fms. i. 22; þá er þér vórt yngre, Nj. 198; hinn yngre maninn, Fms. vi. 187; hann var þeirra yngre, Nj. 269; kært gördisk með þessum yngnum mönnum, Ld. 160; tvau naut við kú ef yngri eru, Grág. i. 147; ungra manna, ii. 11; á unga aldri, *in one's youth*, 623. 59: sayings, ungr skal at ungunm vega, Ísl. ii. 309; upp at eius er ungunm vega, *the way of the young is upwards*, Mkv.; ungr má en gamall skil, see skulu; lengi man þat er ungr gett, 248; þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Úlf. 3. 44; vera ungr í annat sinn,—eptir þat stóð Hákon upp ok taladi, mæltu þá tveir ok tveir sín í milli, at þar væri þá kominn Haraldr inn Hárfagri, ok orðinn ungr í annat sinn, Hkr. i. 125, Gisl. 84; cp. 'Hamilcarem juvenem reddidit sibi veteres milites credere,' Livy xxi. 4. 2. *young, recent*; ungrir í Kristinni, Fms. i. 244; Ljótr mælti, ungr er nú trúan, Valla L. 209; hann kvad ungt vinfengi þeirra Bjarnar, Bjarn. 56.

II. Ungr or inn Ungr, as a nickname, the *Younger, Junior* = Lat. *minor*, opp. to inn Gamli; Eindriði ungi, Hákon ungi, Kolbeinn ungi, see gamall III.

C. -ungr, an inflexion, see Gramm.

ung-smali, a, m. *young cattle*, Gpl. 346.

ung-viði, n. *young trees, a young plantation*, Stj. 74: also used metaph. of *young stock* collectively.

UNNA, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. with a pret. form ann, annt, ann, pl. unnum, unnut, unnu; pret. unni; subj. ynni; part. unnt, unnt and unnat; unnt, Band. (Cod. Reg.) 20, Sturl. i. 207, Ld. 94, 194, Nj. 146; unnat (as kunnat from kunna), Fb. i. 36, Str. 32, (Nj. a vellum fragment, Lat. Ed. 315, foot-note y): a weak pret. unti (Dan. *undte*) occurs in later vellums, Fb. iii. 469 (l. 6 from the bottom), Gisl. 129 (paper transcript), and is used in mod. speech: even a weak pres. occurs in the burden to an Icel. lullaby, sofdú, eg unni þér, *sleep thou, I love thee*: [A. S. and Hel. *unnan*; Engl. *own*; in Early Engl. with a pres. pret. *an* (Morris, Spec. 36, l. 19); Germ. *g-önnen*, qs. *ge-unnan*.]

B. USAGE.—*To grant, allow, bestow*, with dat. of the person, gen. of the thing (unna e-m e-s); ann ek honum ísetu í dómi, Grág. i. 17. 78; bæta undra-baugi er jammendr unnu, *the sum which the umpires allowed*, Hbl.; mið þú Ólaf, at hann unni þér grundar sinnar, Ó. H. (in a verse); unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39; Hreidmarr unni þeim einskis penninga af gullinu, Edda 73, Þidr. 308; hann unni honum öngra bóta fyrir, Fs. 125; þá penninga sem biskup vildi unna honum, Dipl. v. 2; unna e-m sætta, Fær. 113; unna e-m sændar, Fms. vi. 133; unna e-m laga, *to give one the benefit of the law, give one a fair trial*, Eg. 473; unna e-m sannmælis, *to give a fair report*; þeir unnu þeim bezr ríkis er þeim vöru undri hendi, Fms. i. 7; ef þú unnt honum betr konungdómsins, Sks. 761: eigi má þat vita, þar sem margir koma saman, þeir sem litt eru vandaðir, nema nökkurir ynni sér glæps, *where many who are not very honest are gathered together, some will allow themselves evil*, i. e. *will do some wicked thing*, Fms. xi. 275; allvel ann ek þér nafns þessa, vi. 229; gaf honum ríki, þviat hann unni honum bezt at njóta, Fb. ii. 134; unna honum ennær ættu tignar, Ó. H. 35; varð þeim þá unnt af metorða, Laxdælum, Ld. 94; nú mætti svá vera, at svá kæmi málinu Odds, at oss frændum væri þess af unnt, at Bandamenn tæki sjálfðæmi, *that we might succeed in getting sjálfðæmi*, Band. 20 (MS.), ek meðkennist at ek hafi unnt ok veitt velbornum manni, Birni Guðnasyni, mínis herra kongsins sýslu ok umboð, Safu. ii. 191; ek ann þér eigi faðmlagsins Helgu innar Fögru, Ísl. ii. 269; Guð unti (sic) honum eigi ríkisins, Fb. iii. 469; ek ann eigi þess þorkatli franda mínum, Nj. 223; ek ann eigi þess frændum mínum ok fóstbræðrum (*I cannot bear that*), at þeir hafi hingat þvilika ferð, Eb. 332; ek ann engum manni tignar-namni(s) í þessu landi nema mér einum, Ó. H. 18. 2. the phrase, unna e-m ást, *to bestow one's love on one*; öll Engla fylki unnu heita ást Guði, '*paid warm love to God*,' i. e. *loved God*, Hom. 136; (þeir) er svá heita ást unnu Guði, 135: hence

II. with dat. *to love, prop. ellipt.*, qs. unna e-m ást, *to bestow one's love on a person*; unna e-m hugástum, *to love dearly*, Fms. x. 239; maðr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; unna frá visum vilja, 98; Egill unni hennu lítið, Eg. 702; einn son er hann ann lítið, Hkr. i. 204; meistari þinn ann þér mikit, Bs. i. 228; hón unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; ek mun þér vel annandi verða, 24; hón varð honum lítt unandi, Ísl. ii. 274; Magnúss varð henni eigi unandi, Fms. vii. 176; hvárt unni öðru með leyndri ást, Fb. ii. 134; hón þú unnt at vísu, ... þú mátt unna, Str. 8; hinir sem Guði hafa unnat, Fb. i. 36; aldrei hafði hann henni meirr unnt enn þá, Sturl. i. 207; þú hefir engum manni jammnikit unnt sem Bolla, Ld. 194; eigi leyca augu, ef ann kona manni, a saying, Ísl. ii. 251; lengi hefi ek níkít unnt þráni, Nj. 146; þeim var ek verst er ek unna mest, Ld. 334. 2. *recept.*, unnsk þau af öllu hjarta, Mar.; þau unnsk níkít systkin, Fms. iii.

m. an initial letter, Edda i. 598, Skálda 192. **upphafs-synd**, Hom. (St.) **upphafs-vitni**, n. a witness as to the upphaf of a thing, D. N. i. 961.

upp-hafari, a, m. a founder, Mar.

upp-hafligr, adj. original, Sks. 5, Fms. xi. 109, Hom. 27.

upp-hafning, f. elevation, Greg. 17.

upp-hald, n. a holding up, lifting, Fas. ii. 268, Stj.: of the host in the mass, Stat. 299, Pm. 101: a keeping up, preservation, veita upphald musterinu, Fms. viii. 279; um húsa u., N. G. L. i. 37, Anecd. 56; u. heilagar trú, Stj.: maintenance, MS. 302. 170, Sks. 312 B. **compds**: **upphalds-kerti**, u. a taper to be held up or borne in processions, Vm. 23, 110, Pm. 26, B. K. 80, Fms. v. 339, v. l. **upphalds-maðr**, m. an upholder, maintainer, Fms. i. 275, N. G. L. i. 136, Anecd. 56. **upphalds-stíka**, u. f. = upphaldskerti, H. E. ii. 360.

upp-hár, adj. high, of shoes, Háv. 24 new Ed., Nj. 184, Fms. iv. 76, vi. 440, vii. 321; stafir upphávir, v. 338.

upp-hefð, f. elevation, honour.

upp-heflill, m. [Germ. *bebel*], an upheaver, lever; orða u., Gsp.

upp-hefjari, a, m. an upholder, lifter, Mar.

upp-heimar, m. pl. the upper home, the heavens, Alm.

upp-heldi, n. maintenance, K. Á. 102, Vm. 50, Fms. ix. 236.

upp-hillingar, f. pl.; see hillingar, q. v.

upp-himinn, m. [O. H. G. *uf-himil*], the 'up-heavens,' ether, Vsp.

upp-hlaup, n. [Dan. *opløb*], a riot, Fms. iii. 177, Vígl. 19. **upp-hlaups-maðr**, m. a rioter, Grett. 97.

upp-hlutr, m. the upper part of a kirtle, Fms. vii. 321; cp. upplittinn qs. uppluttinn, Eg. 602. 2. in mod. usage a waistcoat, of ladies; cp. vefjar-u., Ld. 244.

upp-hvatning, f. an exhortation.

upp-hæð, f. an elevation, Dropl. 23, Al. 51. 2. an amount, sum, of money.

upp-högg, n. a felling, Greg. 48.

uppi, adv. [Ulf. *juþa*; Dan. *oppe*], up, upon, above, cp. niðr and niðri, framn and framni; sitja uppi, Nj. 220; jarl sat uppi, *sate up*, of a sick person, Fms. ix. 245; hafa uppi öxina, *to lift*, Nj. 19; hann grét uppi yfir honum, *he wept, bent up over him*, Fms. x. 174; þar stendr skip uppi, *to lie ashore*, Nj. 259; var uppi röst mikil á firðinum, *the current rose high*, Fms. xi. 145; seglit var u., *the sail was up*, Ld. 76; eiga vef uppi, *to have a loom up*, *to be at work, weaving*, Fms. xi. 49; borð eru uppi, x. 19, Hkr. ii. 192 (see borð); boginn má eigi einart uppi standa, cp. 'neque semper arcum tendit Apollo,' 623. 19; vera snemma uppi, *to be up early*, Fms. ix. 504; árla dags er uppi sá, Skíða R.: often with other prepositions, á uppi or uppi á, *upon*; á hjálminn uppi, Fms. xi. 133; þar u. á hellunni, Nj. 14; standa þar á uppi, 155; á heiðum uppi, Grág. ii. 352; uppi í; uppi í músina, Fms. i. 45; uppi í Medaldal, 57; uppi með ánni, Nj. 154. II. metaph., láta e-t uppi, *to come forthwith*, Grág.; heiman-fylgja skal uppi vera við erfingja, *is to be discharged*, N. G. L. i. 49; hafa e-t uppi, *to take forth*, Nj. 32; hafa úrða uppi, *to shew*, Fms. ix. 270; skyldi uppi vera rannsökun, *a ransacking was up*, i. e. was to take place, Ld. 44. 2. vera uppi, *to be 'all up', at an end*; vóru uppi allar örvarnar, Fms. viii. 140; var u. hverr penning, *every penny gone*, vi. 299; nú munu uppi sögur þínar, *it will be all up with thy stories*, 355. 3. þeim er þá stöðu uppi, *who were left*, Hkr. i. 210; þessir vóru allir uppi (*lived*) á einn tíma, Ísl. ii. 209; þat man æ uppi meðan Ísland er byggt, Landu. 149, v. l.

uppi-hald, n. [Germ. *aufhalt*], delay, (mod.)

uppi-skroppa, adj. empty-handed, having nothing left.

uppi-staða, u. f. the west, Lat. *stamen*.

uppi-vaðsla, [vaða uppi], in uppvöðslu-maðr, m. a turbulent, noisy man, Eg. 596, 710. uppvöðslu-mikill, adj. quarrelsome, troublesome, Band. 6 new Ed., Fas. ii. 325, Fms. v. 171.

upp-kast, n. a sketching, drawing; þrjú blöð með u., Vm. 23, Pm. 5, 108, 137; gullsmíð, grópt ok u., Bs. i. 843.

upp-kvama, u. f. a coming up, emerging, Fms. vi. 149.

upp-kveykning, f. a kindling, Mar.

upp-kvöð, f. a calling up, summons, Orkn. 242.

upp-lag, n. an allowance; með yðru lofi ok upplagi, H. E. i. 561; með upplagi ok samþykki húsrú hans, Dipl. iv. i. 2. = Germ. *auflage*, an edition, of books, (mod.)

upp-létti, n. a holding up, ceasing, of rain, Bs. i. 334.

upp-litning, f. a looking up, Greg. 60, 61, Mar.

upp-litill, adj. small at the upper end, taper-formed, Eg.; see uppluttr.

upp-ljóstr, m. = upplóst.

upp-lok, n. an unlocking, opening, Hm.

upp-lokning, f. an opening, delivery (lúka upp), Sks. 645, Stj. 170.

upp-lost, n. (ljósta upp), a false rumour, Fms. vi. 240, vii. 310, viii. 293, K. Á. 116.

upp-lostning, f. = upplóst, Þorst. Síðu H. 176.

upp-lykt, f. a discharge, payment, B. K. 125; u. fjár, Gþl. 154.

upp-lægr, adj. elevated, Stj. 373, 380.

Upp-lönd, n. pl. *Uplands, inland counties*: a local name of the eastern inland counties of Norway (Oplandene), Ó. H., Fms. passim: **Upplendingar**, m. pl. *the men from the Uplands*: **Upplenzkr**, adj., passim.

upp-mjör, adj. slim, taper-formed.

upp-nám, n. = Dan. *oppe-børsel*, a receipt of a fee or the like; vera í uppnámi, *to be in receipt of a thing*, N. G. L. i. 76, 77; uppnáma-maðr, a receiver of a fee, id. 2. a chess term; teffa í uppnám, *to expose a piece so that it can be taken*, Sturl. iii. 123; hence the phrase, vera í uppnámi, *to be in imminent danger*.

upp-numinn, part. taken up into heaven, Mark xvi. 19, passim.

upp-numning, f. [nema], eccl. a being taken up into heaven, assumption, Stj. 241 (of Enoch); u. sállar Máriae, Mar., Greg. 13; uppnunungar dagr, the Assumption-day, Fms. vi. 353, Mar. 2. gramm. anticipation, Skálda.

upp-næmr, adj.; as a law term, *seizable, forfeitable*, u. konungi, Gþl. 104, 537; fé uppnæmt konungi, K. Á. 94; þá er bú hans uppnæmt, N. G. L. i. 72; in the phrase, vera u. fyrir e-m, *to be helpless, at one's mercy*, Fs. 46, Eg. 578, Fms. ii. 151, Orkn. 104.

upp-orppin, part. = uppnæmr, Fas. iii. 226.

upp-rás, f. a rising up, u. elds, an eruption, Bs. i; sólar u., *sunrise*, Fms. viii. 346, Stj. 68; u. dags, Mar. 2. a raid, descent (from ships), Korm. 166, Fas. ii. 196, Fms. i. 100, 166, viii. 380. 3. origin; uprás ok æfi þeirra merkisanna, Bs. i. 59, Stj. 44, Skálda 209; brunnr ok u. (source) hita, sólin, MSS. 415. 9; u. alls úfriðar, Fms. viii. 345.

upp-regin, n. pl. *the upper-gods*, Alm.; see regin.

upp-reising, f. (upp-reising, Barl. 145), a raising up, reparation, Stj. 632.

upp-reist, f. (upp-reisn, less right, N. G. L. i. 311, and in mod. usage), an uprising, in arms, Orku. 98, Fms. v. 69, xi. 261; göra u. í móti konungi, Eg. 538, Fms. x. 410; veita u., 399; allir er honum var grunr á at uppreistar var af ván, Eg. 73; með sviklegru u., Sks. 525: mod. *rebellion*. 2. a rising; fá u., *to rise again*, Fms. vii. 237, 196; hversu mikla u. staðrinn þyrfti at hafa, ef . . . , 299; eiga u. síns máls, Gþl. 15; hljóta skáða en enga u., Eg. 115. 3. *the genesis, creation*, in the following old **compds**: uppreistar-drápa, u. f. a poem on the creation; skaltú bæta við Guð er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, vil ek nú at þú yrkir uppreistar drápu, ok bætir svá sál þína, Fms. ii. uppreistar-saga, u. f. the story of Creation, Genesis, Fms. v. 65, Vm. 6; svá sem segir í uppreistar sögu at Guð górdi alla hluti í senn, Bs. i. 575, Hom. (St.)

upp-reistr, part. *upraised*, Pass. 37. I.

upp-rennandi, part. *uprising*, of the sun, Hbl.

upp-rétr, adj. *upright*, in bodily sense; með uppréttum líkam, Sks. 529; sitja u., Eg. 304, 457; standa u., *to stand upright*.

upp-rísa, u. f. a rising up, resurrection, Sks. 579, Fms. viii. 444; líkans u., Greg. 57; andar u., id.; upprisu-dagr, the day of resurrection, Rb. 80, 392, Hom. 52; upprisu tíð, tími, 52, Sks. 43; esp. the Resurrection, passim in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal; upprisu-sálmur, *hymns on the Resurrection*.

upp-risinn, part. *risen*, of Christ.

upp-rising, f. = upprisa, Hom. 154.

upp-rúni, a, m. [renna], an 'up-running,' growth, origin, Barl. 133, Sks. 136 new Ed., passim in mod. usage. 2. the growing age, youth, Glúm. 335, Fms. ix. 8, 90, Hkr. iii. 175, Þiðr. 127, Trist. I. **upp-runa-ligr** (uppruna-líga, adv.), adj. original.

upp-ræta, t, *to uproot*, Stj. 650.

upp-saga, u. f. a 'saying forth,' pronouncing; u. dóma, Sks. 646 B; uppsögu-vátttr, Grág. i. 124; esp. a law term, the public recital (segja upp lög) of law by the speaker, in the Iceland alþing, which was to take place partly every year, partly every third year, Grág. i. 11; sem at kvæð í uppsögu, as is said in the Speaker's recital, ii. 37; var þat uppsaga þorgeirs, at allir menn skyldi vera skírðr á Íslandi, it was Þorgeir's 'saw' (i. e. judgment, sentence) that all men should be Christians, Bs. i. 25.

upp-sala, u. f. a bringing up, vomiting (selja upp).

Upp-salir, m. pl. Upsala, a famous town in Sweden, the residence of the king, and the central seat of the cultus of Odin, see Yngl. S. ch. 5 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-auðr, the treasure of U., the public exchequer of the kings of Sweden, Yngl. S. ch. 12, Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-þing, 63, 64; Uppsala-lög, 60.

upp-sát, f. a place where ships are launched, dockyard, Gþl. 116, Fms. ix. 368, Jb. 412, Eg. 185.

upp-sátr, n. = uppsát, Gþl. 116; uppsáts-cyrir, Grág. ii. 402.

upp-setning, f. = uppsát, Jb. 151.

upp-sjá, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. 325.

upp-skár, -ská, -skátt, adj. communicative; gürask u. um e-t, Sks. 362; göra e-t uppskát, to make known, of a secret.

upp-skelldr, part. (?), mounted; uppskellt skaptíð með silfri, Eg. 180.

upp-skera, u. f. the 'up-shearing,' harvest, N. T.

upp-skéri, a, m. a shearer, reaper (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381.

upp-skipan, f., Dan. 'skibe op,' the unloading a ship, Jb. 398.

app-skot, n. a *delay*, Rom. 279.
app-sláttu, u, f. = upplóst, Fms. ix. 285.
app-smíð (**app-smíði**, n., Magn. 450, Bs. i. 830, Fms. xi. 438), f. *building, raising a house*, Am. 11.
app-spretta, u, f. an 'up-spirit,' *spring, fountain-head*, Stj. 30, 75, 612; árinmar, Fms. iii. 183, Edda 3; út í Laxárós frá uppsprettum, Vm. 5; mánandi vótn fjótta af ymissum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89; u. allrar snar, u. úfriðar, rót ok u., Al. 11, 124. **COMPDS:** **uppsprettu-runnr**, m. a *well, spring*, Stj. 29. **uppsprettu-vatn**, n. *spring-water*. **uppsprettu-æðr**, f. a *spring-vein*, Stj. 89.
app-staða, u, f. a *standing upright*, Str. 36, Greg. 48: a *standing up, sing*, Bs. i. 825, Sturl. iii. 12; uppstöðu-tré, a *post*, Ld. 316.
app-standari, a, m. an *upright post*, of a bed or the like.
app-stertr, adj. [cp. Engl. *upstart*], see stertr, Hrafn. 18.
app-stiga, u, f. [A. S. *upstig*; Germ. *aufsteigen*], an *ascent*, Sks. 56; upstigu-dagr, *Ascension-day*, N. G. L. i. 422, Hom. (St).
app-stigning, f. a *rising*, of the moon, Sks. 54, 55. 2. esp. an eccl. sense, *the Ascension*, Greg. 16, 17, Rb. 392, N. T., Pass., dal., passim. **appstigningar-dagr**, m. *Ascension-day*, K. p. K., H. 73, Fms. vii. 187, Vm. 76, Icel. Almanack.
app-stigari, a, m. an *ascender*, Stj. 348.
app-stökkur, adj. *bounding, excitable*.
App-sviar, m. pl. the 'Üp-Swedes,' *the North Swedes*, Hkr. ii. 137, ns. xii.
app-tak, n. an *income, resource*, Batl. 71; hann hafði búskilyft ok þi upptak, Sturl. iii. 258. 2. plur. upptök, *beginnings*; hann þi upptökinn, *he began the game*.
app-taka, u, f. a *taking up*, Stj. 414: a *seizure, confiscation*, u. búanna, Is. xi. 87. 2. a *source* = uppspretta; í keldu-sogit er gengr sunnan ánit, fyrir sunnan upptök, Dipl. v. 19. 3. eccl. *the translation of a saint*, Bs. i. 305, 829.
app-tækja, u, f. a *taking to a thing*; þessa upptekju, Sturl. i. 224: *reaktion* (taka e-t vel, illa upp), Róm. 298, Bs. i. 735.
app-tekning, f. *the translation of a saint*, Bs. i. 186, 187, Magn. 512; *undertaking*, 623, 32.
app-tekkt, f. = upptækja, Sturl. i. 224 C: *income, revenue*, Barl. 71, v. l. 1. a *term, a seizure, confiscation*, Fms. v. 46; um upptektir, N. G. L. i. 2: a *beginning*, hann hafði þá u. at . . ., Sturl. iii. 103.
app-tendran, f. a *lighting, kindling*, Mar.
app-tækiligr, adj. *fit for resorting to*, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.
app-tækr, adj. *confiscable, forfeitable*; dæma sekt fé hans ok upptækt, Eg. i. 463, Jb. 188; uppnæmr, Fms. ii. 166.
app-vakning, f. an *exhortation, awakening*.
app-vakningar, m. a *raised spirit*, Maurer's Volksagen.
app-varp, n. a *throwing up*, Ann. 1341 (of a volcano). 2. a *tree, cause*, Fms. viii. 345, v. l.; u. allrar villu, Post. (Unger) 214.
app-vaxandi, part. *growing up*.
app-vekjari, a, m. an *awakener*, Mar.
app-vesandi, part.; at u. sólu, *when the sun is up*, N. G. L. i. 4, Hbl. 5 (where upperandi).
app-víss, adj. *coming up to light, found out*, of a crime; varð aldri víst, hvær þetta vig hafði vegit, Nj. 248; láta e-t uppvíst, Fms. i. 8; þá er máll uppvíst er aðili hefir spurt, Grág.; þessi skómm varð uppvíst, Mar.
app-vægr, adj. (qs. upp-ægr?), *furious, wrathful*.
app-vöxtir, m. [Dan. *opvæxt*], *the up-growth, the youth*; efnuligr í upvexti, Eg. 147; lítil var u. hans, Fms. vii. 239; seimligr í upvexti, 189. 2. *growth, tallness*; mikill u. rísa þeirra, Al. 68. **app-vitar-maðr**, m. a *grown-up man*, Grett. 92.
app-vözlumaðr, m. = uppiváðsla, Eg., Valla L. 201. **appvözlumikill**, adj. = uppivöðslumikill, Grett. 163 new Ed.
app-þunnr, adj. *thin upwards, thin-edged*, Ísl. ii. 445.
APP, f., spelt ux, N. G. L. i. 368, cp. Lat. *ixi* for *ipsi*, Sueton, Octav. 188; [Ulf. *ubizua* = *σροά*; A. S. *efese*; Engl. *eaves*; O. H. G. *opus*; princ. Germ. *obsen* (Schmeller); Swed. *ufs*; kindred is A. S. *efesian*; Ic. *efsa*] = *the eaves*, D. N. vi. 84; upsar-dropi, a *dropping from the eaves* (Lat. *stillicidium*), N. G. L. i. 345, 368; logaði upp undir upsina, Edda 238, D. N. vi. 84; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. of a mountain, nordan mtr berginu vestan fyrir ok svá upp í upsina, D. N. i. 616, v. 957.
APP, a, m. a fish, *gadus virens*; upsá gall, Lækn.; a nickname, Bs. i. 183.
APP, f. (the origin of this word is uncertain; the *ð* is radical, for we it inflexive, an 'umlaut' would have taken place in the vowel (it would then be yrð, not urð), see Gramm. xxxii, col. 2, l. 10 sqq.): = *heap of stones*, on the sea-beach, or from an earth-slip; seaward = *piles of broken stones on the sea-shore*, Orkn. 114; at veiða otr er þi úrdinn undir höðanum . . . þeir segja at hann var þar á urðinni 276; grjótt ok urðir, Edda 5; urðu sú lá í dalnum er Sefusur heitir, ok þar hvarki fætr mönnum né hrossum . . . urðar-brot, *break-through* an urð, Ó. H. 186; fætr Loka taka niðr grjótt, urðir ok v. Edda 45; látum liggja Ljotúlfi goða, í urð ok í urð, Sd. (in a verse); draga urð at e-m, *to pile stones on*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

COMPDS: **urðar-köttr**, m. a *wild-cat* = hreysi-köttr, a nickname, Fimbr.
urðar-maðr, m. a *man of the urð, an outlaw*; göra e-n at urðar-manni, Eg. 728. **urðar-steinn**, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 144. **urð-hæingr**, urð-þvengr, m. *the fish, the tongue of the urð, i. e. a snake*, Lex. Poët.
URÐR, f., qs. vurðr; gen. urðar; acc. dat. would be urði, but does not occur unless it be Vsp. 20, where urð must stand either for urði, dropping the vowel, for the next word begins with *b*; or it is nom. = urðr, according to the A. S. and general rule (cp. Km. 36), that verbs signifying to call, name, are followed by a nom.: plur. urðir: [A. S. *urard*; Engl. *weird*; Icel. *wurð*]: = *a weird, fate*; the word is obsolete in prose; eu sjá urðr sjallgætust (-gætast, Cod. wrongly) með Svium þótti, *that urðr, extraordinary accident*, viz. that he slew himself, Yt.; gengu þess á milli grimmur urðir, 'grim weirds,' *a cruel fate prevented it*, Skv. 3. 5; urðr öðlinga þú hefir æ verit, *the evil Norn, evil angel of kings*, Gkv. i. 23.
II. esp. as the name of one of the three Norns, Vsp. 19. **COMPDS:** **Urðar-brunnr**, m. *the Weird's spring*, the holy well where the Norns reside, Vsp., Edda; there is a curious passage in an Icel. Christian poem written shortly after the introduction of the new Faith, where Christ is represented as sitting at the well of Urðr in the south, id. (in a verse). **urðar-fár**, n. *perdition, ill fate*, Sturl. ii. (in a verse). **urðar-lokur**, f. pl. (also varðlokur or varðlokkur), 'weird-spells,' *charms*, Gg. 7. **urðar-magn**, n. *Fate's power*, Gkv. 2. 21. **urðar-máni**, a, m. a 'weird moon,' *warlock moon*, a moon-shaped appearance boding evil, Eb. 270. **urðar-orð**, n. *weird's word*, i. e. *Fate*, Fsm. 47.
urða, u, f. [provinc. Norse *urva*], *a strap, rope's end*; ef urgur er í fjósum, Jb. 320; þegar drengirn vili festa á sig manbroddana, sagði hann, 'nú er tynd urgan mín,' . . . eg spurði hann hvort þessar ólar bæði útan og innan fótur hétu urgur, hann kvað já við því, Pál Vídalín in Skýr. 591.
urða, að, to *gnash*; urða tönnum, *to gnash with the teeth*, Fas. i. 425; urða saman kömbum (of carding combs).
urgur, f. pl. [úrigr = *peevish*], *peevishness, ill temper*; það eru urgur í honum, *to be in bad mood*.
urinn, part. [is a mod. participle (16th century, see urningr below) formed from yrja, urði, urinn, = erja, arði, ariinn, ep. erja þ; it can therefore have no bearing on the false reading, Gsp., Fas. i. 475]: = *rubbed, seratched*; jörðin er öll upp urin, *the crop bitten close off*, as if shaven.
urka, u, f. a nickname, Fms. x. 120.
urli, n. [Ital. *orlo*; Fr. *ourlet*; mod. Lat. *orlum*], a kind of *bat or hood*, Ó. H. 30, a *ἀμ. λέγ.*
urmu, see örmöl.
urningr, m. [yrja = erja], *a rubbing*; af ari eðr urningr, Skýr. 590 (Björn á Skarðsá).
urra, að, to *snarl*, of a dog.
urt, f. a *verb*; see jurtr.
urta, u, f. a *female seal with litter*, Skáld H. 6. 5, and in mod. usage.
urt-hvalr, m. a kind of *ubale*, whence *Urthvala-fjörðr*, a local name, Eb. 8 new Ed.
ur-þjóð, f. = yrþjóð = verþjóð, Ad.
USLI, a, m. [A. S. *ysla* or *ysela* = *fire, embers*, a compd form is *auvisli* (q. v.) qs. af-usli (?); cp. Lat. *urere*]: = *a conflagration*, esp. in the allit. eldr ok usli, Fms. i. 201, viii. 341: *a field of burning embers*, xi. 35; the sense *damages* (see *auvisli*) is prob. secondary. **usla-gjald** or **usla-bót**, n. *compensation* for u., N. G. L. i. 246, Gþl. 387; see *auvisli*.
UXI, a, m., older form *oxi*; in plur. yxn, öxn (cp. the A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*; Engl. *ox, oxen*); also spelt eyxn, exn, coxn; the masc. forms 'yxn' and 'yxninnir' being formed like menn, menninnir from mannr-; uxar is rare and later; thus fjörir öxn, Edda i. 30, v. l. 7; öxnermir, id., v. l. 12, Cod. U; fjóra öxn, id.; but öxinnir (for öxinnir), Cod. Reg. l. c.; tvá gamla arðr-yxn, Stj. 446; vexnum, Fms. x. 404; tveir yxn, Bret. 22; feita eyxn, Sks. 697. 7; tvá yxn, þrjá yxn, Eg. 181, 733; marga yxn, 181; korn ok yxn, N. G. L. i. 75; yxninnir, Fms. vi. 69; yxnennir, xi. 7; yxinnia, Bret. 26; eyxn þrir hvítir, Fms. xi. 6; eyxu marga, Eg. 733; öxn minir, Greg. 44; coxkn (sic) fyrir arðri, MS. 1812. 65; öxnumum, Bret. 26; yxn þeir er þjórlfr var ekinu á . . . tvá sterka yxn, . . . vóru þá þrotinr yxninnir ok tekniur arðir . . . þá arðusk yxninnir ok urðu þegar lausir, Eb. 61, 62 new Ed. **β.** it became neuter; eyna ok yxninn með (yxinnia?) Ld. 122, Fas. ii. 232; yxninn (sic), Stj. 446 (but v. l. yxinnia and yxninn); yxna-flokkar and öxna-flokkar, *a herd or drove of oxen*, Edda i. 168, 208; yxna-kaup, Rd. 256; öxna-ok, Greg. 28; yxna réttur, an *ox-stall*, Sturl. ii. 293; yxna tal, Jb. 103, Gþl. 189. **γ.** next yxni was used as n. sing.; yxni finnu vetra gamalt, Ísl. ii. 330; þeir hafa drept yxni mitt, Sd. 158; yxni þrætt, Sturl. i. 72, v. l.; yxni hans lá í keldu, Landn. 120; yxnis húð, Ísl. ii. 71; yxnis hvarf, id.; yxnis-maðr, *an ox-keeper*, id.; [Ulf. *aubs* = *βοῦς*; A. S. *oxa*; Engl. *ox*; O. H. G. *obs*; Germ. *ocbs*; Dan. *oxe*.]
B. An *ox*; uxi alsvartr, uxa-höfuð, Hým. 18, 22 (Bugge); uxa

gamlan, uxamum, Glúm. 348; uxana, Rd. 257; uxarnir, Dropl. 8; uxar, Dipl. iii. 4; úxa þrævetran, Sturl. i. 72; uxum, Eg. 742; uxam, Edda i. 208, but oxanum, 210, l. 1; uxna (gen.), 484; oxa-húð, Landn. 226; oxa höfuð, Edda i. 168, 169 (Cod. Reg.), but uxa, Hým. l. c.; oxans, Ísl. ii. 331; lær af oxa þrævetrum, Fms. x. 398; oxa líki, Bær. 19; uxa-báss, Sturl. ii. 43; uxa-fótr, a nickname, Fb. i; uxa-gjöf, Glúm. 390; uxa-kjöt, Stj. 91; uxa-knúta, -horn, -húð, Fms. iii. 18, 186, F. s. 288, ii. 337; uxa merki, *Taurus*, in the zodiac, Rb. 100; uxa síða, Dipl. iii. 4: oxa-stútr, m., see stútr.

II.

YXNA-MEGR or ÖXNA-MEGR, a nickname, Grétt., Landn.

2.

In local names, ÖXNEY, Landn., Eb.: ÖXNA-BREKUR, ÖXNA-DALR, ÖXNA-LÆKR, ÖXNASKARÐ, Landn., Ísl. ii: ÖXNA-FURÐA, *Oxford*, Fms. iv. 64 (v. l.), cp. Thom. 544.

Ú

Ú- or 6- is the negative prefix before nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (Engl. and Germ. *un-*). For the spelling of which see p. 469, col. 2. The use of this particle is almost unlimited; it may e. g. be prefixed to almost every past part., in frequent instances answering to Engl. '*not*,' ókominn, *not come*; ófarinn, *not gone*; úgefinn, *not given*; or to the part. act. as gerundive, það er óhafandi, *unfit for use*; ógörandi, *not feasible*; ódrekkandi, *undrinkable*; ótandi, *uneatable*; úsigrandi, óvinandi, *invincible*; ótakandi, *impregnable*.

2. special usages: a. prefixed to comparatives, answering to Engl. '*less*,' eigi úaðgari, *not less rich*; úaðfígr, *less dull*; and so in endless instances, see the references below: esp. after a negative, eigi ósnannar en, *not less true than*. β. often with another negative, with an intensive force; hann var aldrei úgrátandi, '*he was never unweeping*,' i. e. *he cried all along*; aldrei ósofandi, *never unsleeping*, i. e. *always sleeping*: so also, eigi úgaman, *not unpleasant*, i. e. *very pleasant*; eigi úákafri, '*not uneager*,' i. e. *very eager*; eigi úþessligr, *not unlike that*, i. e. *quite of that kind*; eigi úfóthvatr, *not unswift*, i. e. *very swift indeed*. γ. eiga skamt úlífað, see úlífað; at úsögðum sundr gríðum, háfa úfengt þess fjár.

B. COMPS: ú-afáttliga (ú-afátanliga), adv. *incessantly*, Fms. i. 231, x. 291, Skr. 628. ú-afátsamr, adj. (*-semi, f.*), *unintermittent*, Fms. iii. 175. ú-afskiptinn, adj. *not meddlesome*, Lv. 73. ú-afskiptasamr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 358. ú-alandi, part. a law term, *one who must not be fed*, of an outlaw, Grág., Nj. passim. ú-aldar, see úöld. ú-alinn, part. *unborn*, Js. 73. ú-andligr, adj. *unspiritual*, Skálda. ú-annt, part. *not busy, not eager*, Fs. 99; see annt. ú-aptrættilliga, adv. *irreparably*, H. E. i. 476. ú-arfengr, adj. *not entitled to inherit*, Grág. i. 228. ú-argr, adj.; this word is perh. not from ú- and argr (q. v.), but qs. of-vargr; cp. the spelling of the word in the old Norse vellum, þjör. l. c.; in the phrase, dýr et úarga, *the warrior, the great beast of prey, the fierce animal*, i. e. *the lion*; dýrum enum úörgum, . . . úörgu dýr, Stj.; úarga dýrinu, Fas. iii. 95; úarga dýr, Rb. 102; et úarga dýr (ovarga, the vellum), þjör. 183; as a nickname, enn úargi, Landn. ú-athugasamr, adj. *inattentive*, 623. 35. ú-athygli, f. *inattention*, Fms. v. 195. ú-auðigr, adj. *unwealthy, destitute*, Hm., Grág. i. 324; bændr allir þeir er úaðgari eru (*less wealthy*), enu þingfárar-kaupi eigu at gegna, 133. ú-auðligr, adj. *poorly*, Hm. 74, Vpm. 10, Fas. iii. 603. ú-auðna, u, f. *ill-luck, misfortune*, Fms. viii. 286. ú-auðráðinn, part. *not easily managed*, Hkr. ii. 222. ú-auðsöttligr, adj. *not easy to overcome*, Ld. 238. ú-aulkinn, part. '*uneked*,' *unaugmented*, Gpl. 149. ú-áfenginn, adj. *not intoxicating*, Bs. i. 394. ú-ágangsamr, adj. *not encroaching upon others, peaceful*, Fs. 29. ú-ágengligr, adj. *not aggressive*, Ísl. ii. 181. ú-ágjarnr, adj. *uncoverous*, Hkr. ii. 31. ú-áhlýðinn, part. *unlistening, self-willed*, Orkn. 40, Fms. xi. 246. ú-ákafliga, adv. *listlessly*, Fms. vii. 288. ú-ákafri, adj. *not eager, slovenly*, Fms. vi. 312; engu úákafari, *less eager*, Fas. i. 503, Fms. vi. 312, Lv. 61. ú-áleitinn, adj. *unencroaching*; maðr góðgjarn ok ú., Fms. ii. 248, Eg. 754. ú-áran, n. *a bad season, dearth*, Rb. 388, Stj. 333, Fms. xi. 7; úáran, x. 400; mikit ú. í bíli, Sks. 322; ú. á fólki, 324; átta tígum vetrá síðarr vand annat úáran, Landn. (App.) 323; úárans-vefr, Ver. 18; úárans-auki, *increase of dearth*, Bs. i. 76. ú-árennilligr, adj. *not easy to run against or attack*, Nj. 187, Ld. 102. ú-árligr, adj. *unseasonable*; górdi Grím mjök úárligan, *G. became very famished*, Brandkr. 60. ú-árvænn, adj. *an unpromising season*; sumar úárvænt, Hkr. ii. 183. ú-árvænnligr, adj. *unlikely*, Fms. viii. 445, v. l. ú-ástfölginn, part. *unbeloved*; úástfölgari, *less beloved*, Fas. ii. 408. ú-ástugr, adj. *loveless*; úástugt var með þeim hjónum, *little love, coldness*, Landn. 151, v. l. ú-ástúðligr, adj. *loveless*. ú-átan, f. *a thing not to be eaten, forbidden in the eccl. law*; eta úátan, 655 xii. 3, K. þ. K. 136, 172, N. G. L. i. 342; átu menn hrafna ok melrakka, ok mörg ú. íll var etin, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ávaxtasamr, adj. *unproductive*, Fms. iii. 166. ú-barðr (-barinn), part. *unbeaten*, Fms. i. 75; enginna verðr úbarinn biskup, a saying. ú-bastaðr, part. *unbasted, unbound*, D. N. ii. 560. ú-beðinn, part. *unbidden*, K. þ. K.

50, (Kb.) 16; óbeðit, Hm. 146. ú-beiðull, adj. *not requesting*, 686 C. 2. ú-beinn, adj. *not straight, crooked*, Ver. 19. ú-beit, n. *dislike*; háfa þeit á e-u, *to have a dislike for a thing*; this word is not found in old writers. ú-bergan, n. an '*unrock*,' a *flinty rock*, Barl. 181. ú-bernskliga, adv. *unchildishly, like a grown-up man*, Fms. xi. 53. ú-bernskligri, adj. *unchildish, manly*, Fbr. ú-berr, adj. '*unbare*,' *bidden*, Skálda 194. ú-bilgjarnr, adj. *wrong-headed*, Skv. 3. 21, Hkr. iii. 138, Sturl. i. 104: *impatient*, Hákon var óbilgjarn, Fms. vi. 334, Fas. ii. 426; íllt er at eggja úbilgjarnan, a saying, Grétt. 91. ú-bílt (see bílt), láta sér verða úbílt, *to take no fright*, Fas. i. 126. ú-bírgir, adj. *not úbyrgir*, *unprovided*, Vm. 16, Bs. i. 868, Fb. i. 431, Háv. 47, Ísl. ii. 142. ú-birktr, part. *unbarked*, of trees, Stj. 177. ú-birta, u, f. *darkness*, Fms. vii. 108. ú-bíðingr, m. an '*unbiding one*,' *ruma-way*, Landn. (in a verse). ú-bítalaðr, part. [Germ.], *unpaid*, Vm. 26. ú-bjartr, adj. *not bright, dark*, Flóv. 30. ú-bjúgr, adj. *not convex*, Rb. 468. ú-blandinn, part. *unblended*, Hom. 59. ú-blaúðr, adj. *not blaúðr* (q. v.), Fm.; a pr. name, Landn. ú-blindr, adj. *not blind*, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse). ú-blíða, u, f. a *disfavour*, Fms. v. 235, Fas. i. 531, Stj. 200, Bs. i. 714. ú-blíðliga, adv. '*unblubbly*,' *unkindly*, Stj. 212. ú-blíðligr, adj. *unkind*, Arons S. (MS.) ú-blíðr, adj. *forward, frowning*, Eg. 524, Sks. 285. ú-blóðigr, adj. *unbloody*, Fas. i. 425. ú-boðinn, part. *unbidden*, N. G. L. i. 93, Odd. 61; kona úboðit, *to come unbidden*, Fms. viii. 46. ú-bozinn, part. *unborn*; see bera; þá er sem úborit sé, of a witness, Grág. i. 40: *unborn*, Stj. 159; in the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn*; ek mæla eit orð úborin (of king Völsung), Fas. i. 123; úborins erfð, N. G. L. i. 49; fé úborin, *bewitched or charmed things, charms*, K. þ. K.: as a law phrase, '*unborn*,' i. e. *illegitimate*, hón varðveitti barn drottningar úborit meðan hón var í laugu: as a nickname, Unni enn úborni, Landn.; . . . Úlfirinn en úborna, id. ú-bókfróðr, adj. *unlettered*, H. E. i. 584. ú-bóta, gen. pl. from úbætr, q. v. ú-bóta-maðr, m. a *criminal*; þjófar . . . drottins-svikar, morðvargar, brennu-vargar, þeir eru allir óbóta menn, N. G. L. i. 405; biskup á allar þar sektir til þess er maðr er ú., 350; göra e-n at úbóta manni Nj. 59; þó þeir væri frjálsir menn þá væri þeir þó óbóta menn, Eg. 737. ú-bóta-mál, n. a case which cannot be atoned for by money, a *crime, felony*, Js. 134, Gpl. 118, 136, N. G. L. i. 352. ú-bóta-sök, f. a *felony*, Js. 24. ú-bóta-verk, n. a *bootless work*, i. e. a *felony, crime*, N. G. L. i. 350. ú-bragðligr, adj. *dull-looking*, Fbr. 142. ú-bráðgörr, part. *late ripe slow of growth*, of a youth, Glúm. 335. ú-bráðr, adj. *slow*, Fms. viii. 327; úbrátt, *slowly*, taka e-u úbrátt, Orkn. 42. ú-bráðreiðr, adj. *unimpassioned or dispassionate*, Fas. iii. 90. ú-breiddr, part. *unspread*, Jb. 193. ú-brenndr, part. *unburnt*, Fms. ix. 357, x. 70. ú-breytiliga, adv. *in a common manner*, Fms. ii. 267. ú-breyttir, adv. *unaltered*, Fms. i. 296; *common*, ú. maðr, a *common, plain, every day man*, Stj., Fms. v. 182; einn ú. bóndason, viii. 12; ekki heyrir á tala svá til úbreytta manna, Skálda; ú. klæðnaðr, *plain clothing*, Mar. ú-brigðanliga, adv. *invariably*, Rb. 214. ú-brigðanligr, adj. *unchangeable*, K. Á. 2, Sks. 604. ú-brigðilliga, adv. *inconvertibly*, Dipl. i. 2, 3, H. E. i. 259, 528, K. Á. 52. ú-brigðligr, adj. *unchangeable*, Gpl. 41, Greg. 11: *irreversible*, of a deed, act, testament Dipl. v. 26. ú-brigðr, part. *unchanged*, Hm. 6, Bs. i. 763; en land aurum var úbrigt, Fas. iii. 194. ú-brotgjarnr, adj. *not brittle*, Ad. ú-brotinn, part. *unbroken*, Fms. ii. 144, Orkn. 444. ú-bróðurliga, adv. *unbrotherly*, Fas. i. 500. ú-brugðinn, part. *unchanged*, 239. Edda (Ht.) i. 606, Mar. ú-brunninn, part. *unburnt*, Ó. H. 23 Fms. i. 129, vii. 164, Nj. 208. ú-bryddr, part. *unbored*, Hm. 89. ú-bræddr, part. *untarred*, Krók. 53. ú-bundinn, part. *unbound* Hkm., Hom. 120, Þórð. 48 new Ed. ú-búinn, part. '*un-boune*,' *not ready, unprepared*, Hkr. i. 248: *unready, unwilling*, Fms. vii. 248: *un adorned*, Pm. 23: *undone*, Fas. i. 231; see búia. ú-bygð, f. a *unpeopled tract, a desert* (see bygð), Grág. ii. 197; til úbygða í Grænlandi, Landn. 26; hann fékk lífiát á Grænlandi í óbygðum, Bs. i. 408. sjónum ok aðrar úbygðir, Fms. xi. 225; mér tekr mjök at leiðask-úbygðum þessum, id. 104. ú-bygðr, part. *unpeopled*, Grág. ii. 131 Dipl. iii. 13. ú-byggilligr, adj. *uninhabitable*, Sks. i, Hkr. ii. 44. ú-byggjandi, part. *uninhabitable*, Sks. 197. ú-byryja, adj. *barren*, o a woman; þær konur er ú. eru, Stj. 89, 248; konur úbyrya, 175; kon hans var ú., MS. 623. 51: in mod. usage, as subst., Elisabeth var úbyryja Luke i. 6; sælar eru úbyryjur, xiii. 29; sæl nú úbyryjan barnlaus er Pass. 31. 4. ú-bænrir, f. pl. courses, imprecations, Ísl. ii. 220, v. l. ú-bærligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *intolerable*, Fas. i. 79, Stj. 187. ú-bætilligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *irreparable*, Fms. ii. 297. ú-bætt f. pl. a law phrase, *an act that cannot be compounded by money*, a *felony* fellr þat til úbóta, K. Á. 144: gen. plur. úbóta- in compds, see above. ú-bættir, part. *unpaid*, of weregild; hón kvað betri menn ligga úbætt Nj. 54; úbætt synd, a *sin not atoned for*, K. Á. 208. ú-daúðahræddr, adj. *not afraid for one's life*, Finnb. 260. ú-daúðleikr, m. *immortality*, Stj. 24, Lil. 67. ú-daúðligr, adj. *undying*, Stj. 24, Mar., MS. 623. 59. ú-daúðr, adj.; ú. at eins, *all but dead*, Ld. 242, K. þ. K. 11: ú-daúfligr, adj. *not dull*; þat er údaúfligr, *less dull*, Fms. ix. 45. Ís. ii. 178. ú-dauftr, adj. *not daufr*, q. v. ú-daunan, n. a *bad smell*

ú. Mar.; ú. mikit, Orkn. 208, v. 1. **ú-daunn**, m. *id.*, Fms. iv. 28. **ú-dáðir**, f. pl. a *misdeed, outrage* (Germ. *unthat*); fyrir ósá ok údádír, ms. i. 208; údádum sínum... údádum eða íllsku, Fb. i. 548, Stj. 271; **údáða-maðr**, m. a *malefactor*, K. Á. 60, Gpl. 22, Fms. iii. 61; údáðar-örk, n. a *crime*, Vigl. 31, K. Á. 142; **Údáða-hraun**, n. *the Desert Misdeeds*, is the name of a desert in the north-east of Iceland, near Mount Herdabreid, from the popular legend of its containing unknown mounds, peopled by úteigumenn, q. v. **ú-dáinn**, part. 'undead,' alive, ss. ii. 200 (in a verse); in the name **Údáins-akr** = *the Land of the dying*, a kind of Paradise or place of bliss in the Northern mythology, see the legend of Eric the far traveller, Fb. i. 29 sqq. **ú-deigliga**, v. 'unsoftly,' harshly, Gisl. 69. **ú-deigr**, adj. *not soft*, þíðr. **deildir**, part. 'undealt,' undivided, whole, Grág. i. 173, ii. 349. **ú-dírf**, f. *lack of courage, faintness*, Sturl. iv. 99 (ofdrífr, Bs. i. 769). **ú-dírfska**, u, f. = údírf. **ú-djarfliga**, adv. *timidly*, Fms. viii. 124, j. 422. **ú-djarfr**, adj. *timid*, Rd. 310, Fms. x. 317, Eg. 284. **ú-drággjarn**, adj. *not bloodthirsty*, Fms. v. 191, Rb. 364. **ú-dreginn**, rt. *not dragged, undrawn, not measured* (see draga A. II), N. G. L. 323. **ú-drekkandi**, part. *undrinkable*, Rb. 354. **ú-drengiliga**, v. *unmanfully, meanly*, Ld. 234, Fms. iii. 121, vii. 71, 269, Ísl. ii. 9. **ú-drengilligr**, adj. *unworthy of a man*, Ld. 266, Fms. v. 3. **ú-drengjask**, ð, *to disgrace oneself*, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **drengur**, m. a *bad fellow*, Gret. 155 A. **ú-drenglyndr**, ú-englyndi, f., and **údrengskapr**, m. *meanness*, Fms. vi. 121, xi. 7, Háv. 41. **ú-drepinn**, part. *unkilled*, Js. 30. **ú-dreymdr**, rt. *not dreamed*, Sturl. ii. 217. **ú-drjúgr**, adj. *falling short*, Fms. 69, 270, viii. 134. **ú-drukkinn**, part. 'undrunk,' sober, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 162, xi. 112. **ú-drygindi**, n. pl. *the being údrjúgr*, duldr, part. *not unaware of, knowing*, Gpl. 417, Orkn. 140. **ú-dýldr**, part. *undelayed*, Magn. 534. **ú-dygd**, f. *faithlessness*, bad /b, Gret. 131, 154 A: *dishonesty, wickedness*, Fms. i. 141, vi. 109; úgðar-maðr, a *bad fellow*, ix. 261. **ú-dyggliga**, adv. (-ligr, -), *dishonestly*, Rd. 258. **ú-dyggleikr**, m. = údygd, Sks. 349, 5 B. **ú-dygligr**, adj. *dishonest*, 623. 9. **ú-dyggr**, adj. *deceitful*, Fms. ii. 140, v. 96, Magn. 484: *faithless*, of a bad worker. **údyrr**, adj. *not dear*; land údyrra, Ld. 322; eignir údyrrí, údyrrum í st. Dipl. v. 26; údyrstr, *at the lowest price, cheapest*, Fms. iii. 158; inn fyrsti gripr, *least valuable*, Grág. i. 452; leggja údyrt, Eg. 715; kaupá údyrt, *to buy at a less price*, Fms. vii. 285. **ú-dæði**, n. an 'ú-d,' *misdeed*. **ú-dæld**, f., in **ú-dældar-maðr**, m. an *overbearing person*, Ld. 110, Njarð. 376. **ú-dæll**, adj. *difficult*, Hm. 8: *over-riding*, ágjarn ok ú., Eg. 179; ú. ok íllr víðreignar, Nj. 17; úþýðr ú., Fms. viii. 175; inn údælasti, Njarð. 376. **ú-dælleikr**, m. *an overbearing temper*, Sturl. i. 114. **ú-dæmdr**, part. *unsentenced*, ss. i. 80; standi údæmt má þeirra, Js. 20; údæmdr þjófr, vii. 114. **ú-dæmi**, n. pl. an *enormity, monstrous thing*; með miklum údæmum, Ld. 114; mörg endemi þau er mundi údæmi þykkja, Bs. i. 62; vera údæmum, *unexampled*, Gisl. 22: **ú-dæma-mikill**, adj. *portentous*, B. 4. 20: **ú-dæma-verk**, n. a *monstrous deed, enormity*, Sturl. i. 20, ss. xi. 347, vii. 293. **ú-dæmiliga**, adv. *enormously*, Mar. i. 20. **ú-dæmiligr**, adj. *enormous*; ú. glæpr, Mar.; íll ok ú. górd, Fms. ii. 226. **ú-dælsinn**, adj. *unworned*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **ú-dökkr**, adj. *not* þok, Edda (Ht). **ú-efanligr**, adj. *indubitable*. **ú-efni**, n. a *person's precarious state of affairs*; hér slær í allmikil ú., Nj. 246; horfir þenna mestu úefna, 164, Ísl. ii. 339; (það) fór í úefni, Sturl. iii. 210; hann sá í hvert ú. komit var, Orkn. 106. **ú-eiginligr**, adj. (-līga, -), *not proper*, Skálda. **ú-einarðr** (úeinarðr-ligr, -līga), adj. *insincere*, Krók. 38. **ú-einkynnr**, part. *unmarked*, of sheep; ef fé er úeinknnt, Grág. i. 415. **ú-einsligr**, adj. (-līga, -), *uneisnigra, less likely*, Stj. 393. **ú-einurð**, f. *adulation*, Al. 153: *insincerity*, Stj. 102. **ú-eir** = úeirð, in **úeirur-maðr**, m. an *unruly man*, Korm. 90, Nj. 152 (4.), Fms. x. 420. **ú-eirð**, f. *disquietude, tumult*; kapps fullr ok úeirðar, Fms. vii. 357; úeirðr, *uproar*; úeirðar-maðr, an *unruly man*, Korm. 140, Nj. 152. **ú-eirinn**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. vii. 199; ú. í skapi, i. 1; údæll ok ú., Lv. 26: *unforbearing, harsh* ok ú. víðrásmenn ok víkna, Orkn. 158. **ú-eldinn**, adj. *not made hot in the forge*, Grág. i. 501. **ú-endligr**, adj. *endless, interminable*, Fms. ii. 42, Mar. **ú-endliliga**, a. *interminably*, H. E. i. 409. **ú-endiligr** (ú-endanligr, Fms. i. 2), and mod.), adj. *endless*, Stj. 1. **ú-erfiðr**, adj. *not toilsome*; úerfiðast, Mar. **ú-eskliga** (?), Fms. v. 3. **ú-étinn**, part. *uneaten*, N. G. L. i. 349. **ú-fagna**, að, to be 'un-fa,' *to condole*; ú. yörum úfagnaði = *flere cum fleuitibus*, Sturl. ii. 14 C. **ú-fagnaðr**, m. *ungladness, sorrow*; harmr ok ú., Hom. 121: *wickedness*, þa ok ú., K. Á. 227; úfagnaðar fólk, *wicked folk*, Stj.; a *plague*, hann kvað þar sjálfan úfagnaðinn inni vera, *the devil himself*, Gret. 135 A; etla þat þessi úfögnuðr sé sendr af Óðni, Fms. iii. 179; úfagnaðar kraptr, *úlísk þessi*, Gret. 114 A. **ú-fagr**, adj. 'unfair,' *not handsome*, ugly; úgr hönd, Fms. vii. 162; ú ífagra, *the less fine*, 94; úfegri enn údr, Lv. 78; úgr kvæðr, Ísl. ii. 237; úfagra samsetning stafanna, Skálda. **ú-fagr-** **ú-fagr**, adv. *inelegantly*, Skálda 188. **ú-fagrilligr**, adj. *unhandsome*, Fs. 43. **ú-fall**, n. a *misbat*, Bs. i. 640. **ú-fallinn**, adj. *unfitted*, Sturl. i. 45:

unbecoming, Eg. 730; kvæð úfallit at deila við fúður síum, Lv. 9, Fms. ix. 240, H. E. i. 248. **ú-falr**, adj. *not for sale*; inn yngri er mér úfalr, Fms. x. 227; hann kvæð þá sér eigi úfalari til dauða, Fas. ii. 483; skal ek þann velja er ek veit at þér er úfalstr, Ld. 122. **ú-falaðr**, part. *unfalsified*, Mar.; kaup ú., Jb. 372; hallkvæmr ok ú. beini, Fms. ii. 261. **ú-farinn**, part. *not gone*; var honum þessi ferð betr farin enn úfarin, Fms. iii. 181; úfarin mundi þessi (ferð) ef ek réða, Boll. 346. **ú-farnaðr**, m. 'evil speed,' a *misfortune*, Eg. 20, Glúm. 370, Fms. ii. 242. **ú-fatlaðr**, part. *unbindered*. **ú-fágulligr**, adj. *unpolished*, Fms. ii. 163. **ú-fáttr**, adj. *not few*, i. c. many, Lex. Poët. **ú-feginn**, adj. 'unfair,' *not glad, sorry*, Sól.; úfegnari, *less rejoicing*, Bs. i. 199; þvi hefði hann orðit úfegnastr er þann var eigi þar, Sturl. ii. 106. **ú-fegraðr**, part. *unadorned*, Fas. ii. 471. **ú-feigr**, adj. *not fey* (see feig), Fms. viii. 117, Bs. i. 139. **ú-feilum**, adj. *unfaltering*. **ú-feilðr**, part. *unfelled*; úfellt, *unbecoming* = úfallit, Orkn. 214, Sturl. ii. 145. **ú-fengilligr**, adj. *of little value, unimportant*, Fms. vi. 367. **ú-fenginn**, adj. *not gotten*; fé fengit ok úfengit, Gullþ. 5, Fas. iii. 375; ef heuni er úfenginn staðr, Grág. i. 146; jarl kvæðsk úfengit em hafa þess fjárens, Fms. xi. 82. **ú-ferjandi**, part. (gerund.), *who may not be ferried*, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 88, Nj. 110 (in the formula). **ú-fésamr**, adj. *unprofitable, yielding little profit*, Sturl. i. 101 C. **ú-festr**, part. *unfastened*, Grág. ii. 362. **ú-fim-** **ú-fimleikr**, m. *unbandiness*, Fas. iii. 6. **ú-fimliga**, adv. *awkwardly*, Fms. ii. 268, Ísl. ii. 198, Fas. ii. 297. **ú-fimligr**, adj. *unbandy*, Fms. ii. 271, Fas. ii. 35, Bs. i. 60. **ú-fimr**, adj. *awkward*, Fbr. 142. **ú-fjöllótrr**, adj. *flat, not billy*, Fb. i. 431. **ú-fjóðr**, n. pl. 'unfits,' *broils, blunders*; ef lögsögumaðr görir þau ú. nökkur, er meiri hlutr manna vill kalla þings-afglöpun, Grág. i. 12. **ú-flattr**, part. *uncut up*, of fish, Grág. ii. 357. **ú-flækkaðr**, part. 'unflecked,' *immaculate*, Th. 26. **ú-fløygr**, adj. *unfledged, not able to fly*, Edda. **ú-fljótr**, adj. 'not fleet,' *slow*; úfljótri, Fms. xi. 362; taka e-u úfljótr, Fbr. 119. **ú-flökr**, m. a *rabble*, Fms. ix. 410. **ú-flugumannligr**, adj. *not like a fugumaðr*, Sturl. i. 13. **ú-flýjandi**, part. (gerund.), in the phrase, ú. herr, an *overwhelming host*, Fms. i. 199, ii. 198, vi. 189. **ú-forn**, adj. *not old*, Pm. 62. **ú-forsjáluga**, adv. *imprudently*, Stj. **ú-forsjóluga**, adv. *imprudently*, Fms. vii. 128. **ú-forsjölligr**, adj. *imprudently*, Stj. 3. **ú-forsynja**, u, f., see úfyrirsynja. **ú-forvitinn**, adj. *not curious*, Fms. ii. 100, Fb. i. 538. **ú-fólginn**, part. *unbidden*, Hkm., N. G. L. i. 21. **ú-fóthvatr**, adj. *unswift of foot*; ekki varit þú ú., *thou wast not slow of foot*, i. c. *thou didst run well*, Glúm. 363. **ú-fót-** **ú-fótlín**, adj. *not hard for the foot*, Greg. 5. **ú-framarr**, compar. *less forward*; í engum stað úframarr, Fms. xi. 326; hvergi ú., 48; launa úframarr enn skyldi, Fm. i. 365, iii. 53; þótt til væri atlat ekki ú., Glúm. 333. **ú-framgjarn**, adj. *shy*, Gret. 53. **ú-frami**, a, m. *bashfulness*; ú. ok ótti, 655 xxvii. 2. **ú-framliga**, adv. *not forwardly, shyly*; fara ú., Fas. ii. 90; hann gékk heldr ú., Fms. vi. 113; ok kögudu til hans ú., Nidrst. 5. **ú-framr**, adj. *unforward, shy*, Edda 108; ú. maðr, Fas. ii. 500; aptans biðr úframs sök, a saying, Sigvat, Ld. 136, Fas. iii. 80; úframara, Fms. x. 83, v. 1. **ú-framsýni**, f. *improvidence*, Þórd. 63. **ú-framsýnn**, adj. *improvident*. **ú-frá-** **ú-fráleikr**, m. *slowness*, Eluc. 14. **ú-frálgir** and **ú-frádr**, adj. *not fleet, faint, weakly*; ú. ok úvanr göngu, Valla L. 216; líð klæðfútt ok úfrátt, Bs. i. 442; nú er barnit svá úfrátt (*faint*) at eigi má presti ná, N. G. L. i. 12. **ú-fregit**, part. n. *unasked*; Knútr sagði Gunnari úfregit allt, Nj. 49, Fs. 19. **ú-freistaðr**, part. n. *untried*; ekki dugir úfreistað, a saying, Nj. 8, Fas. ii. 115. **ú-frekliga**, adv. *not greedily*; öngu úfreakligr, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 123. **ú-frekr**, adj. *not freckr*; eigi úfreakara, Bs. i. 729. **ú-frelsa** (ú-freálsa), að, *to make captive*; hann fangaði oss ok úfrjálsaði, Stj. 147; *to molest, attack*, with dat., ú. e-m, H. E. i. 460; þau hundruð sem hann úfrelsaði honum upp á hald framir meirr, i. e. *the money, the further possession of which he opposed*, Dipl. iii. 13. **ú-frelsi**, n. 'unfreedom,' *tyranny*; úfrelsi eðr ofríki, Fms. vii. 293; konungr lagði þá í ú., *deprived them of their freedom*, Hkr. ii. 234, Sks. 510; leysa hann af þessu ú., Fms. x. 225. **ú-freskr**, adj., see ofreskr. **ú-fríðask**, að; það ú. með e-m, *to become enemies*, Fms. xi. 201. **ú-fríðliga**, adv. *in unpeaceful manner*; láta ú., *to be unruly*, Gret. 149. **ú-fríðligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, unruly*, Fms. ix. 351, Fs. 121. **ú-fríðr**, m. 'un-peace,' *war, state of war*; úfríðr, Fms. i. 29: *an attack, the enemy*, sögðu at ú. fór at þeim, Eg. 121; hefi ek frétt at ófríðr er kominn í ána, Nj. 42; hann kallaði hútt, *that the enemy was near*, i. Fms. ix. 49; er þeir urðu varir við úfríð, *that the enemy was near*, i. 58; úfríðar ágangr, 188; úfríðar-efni, vi. 286; úfríðar-för, -ferð, v. 292, Sturl. ii. 227; úfríðar-flokkur, a *band*, Fms. viii. 211, ix. 266; úfríðar-fylgjur, *the 'fetches' of enemies*, Þórd. 32; úfríðar herr, Fms. ii. 308; úfríðar-kvitr, 296; úfríðar-laust, *peacefully*, ix. 280; úfríðar-maðr, þar mætti hann úfríðarmönnum (*enemies*), þeim er hann vildu drepa, i. 146; hann sá at þetta vóru úfríðar menn, xi. 333; úfríðar stormr, Fas. ii. 79, Stj. 255, 278; úfríðar-vænn, Fms. ix. 290. **ú-fríðsamliga**, adv. = úfríðliga; fara ú. herja ok ræna, Fms. xi. 122; ú. hefir mik dreymt, Njarð. 374. **ú-fríðsamligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, warlike, disturbed*, Hkr. ii. 333, Ann. 1239. **ú-fríðsamr**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. viii. 266, xi. 270. **ú-fríðvænn**, adj. *unpromising for peace*,

Eg. 373. **ú-fritt**, n. adj. *unpeaceful*; e-m er úfritt, *one's life is without rest*, Landn. 295. **ú-fríðleikr**, m. *ugliness*, Sturl. i. 1. **ú-fríðr**, adj. *ugly*; hvárki minni né úfríðari, Fær. 153; of payment in kind, opp. to cattle (see fríðr II); þar á móti bað Bjarni úfritt virðingar-fé, Dipl. iii. 13; hundráð úfritt, Vm. i. 11; hit úfríða, Grág. i. 221, H. E. i. 561. **ú-frjáls**, adj. *unfree* (cp. Swed. *frjelse och ufrelse*); en úfrjálsa attin, *the unfree, the slaves*, Fms. ii. 69. **ú-frjóleikr**, m. *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, Stj. 78, 203. **ú-frjórd** and **ú-frvør**, adj. *barren*; ófrjóvari, Stj. 61; óngan hlut úfræan (ufræan Cod.), 20; úfréom, 195; úfræ, Rb. 354; akr úfrær, Glúm. 340. **ú-frjósamr**, adj. *unfertile, unproductive*, Sturl. i. 101. **ú-frjósemi**, f. *infertility*. **ú-fróðleikr**, m. *want of knowledge*, Sks. 554, Fms. x. 288. **ú-fróðliga**, adv.; spyrja ú., *to ask foolishly*, Sks. 283, Edda 13. **ú-fróðljgr**, adj. *uninteresting*, Sks. 519, Fms. xi. 117, Hkr. ii. 83. **ú-fróðr**, adj. *ignorant*, Kormak; ú. ok úvitr, Fms. ix. 55; ú. ok heimskr, vi. 113; eigi úfróðari, *not worse informed*, Sks. 503. **ú-frómrr**, adj. *dishonest, thievish*. **ú-frýnn**, **ú-frýnlgrr**, adj. *frowning*; see offrýnn. **ú-fréði**, f. *ignorance, lack of information*, Hkr. iii. 96. **ú-frægð**, f. *discredit*, Stj. 430 (v. l.), H. E. i. 463. **ú-frægja**, að, *to defame*, Th. 14, Skálda 208. **ú-frægr**, adj. *inglorious*; eigi úfrægari, *not less famous*, Fas. i. 347. **ú-frækna**, adj. *unwarlike*, Bær. 16. **ú-frændsamliga**, adv. *unkind-manlike*, Finn. 304. **ú-frær**, adj. = úfrjár. **ú-fullr**, adj. *not full*, Fm. 22, 37. **ú-fundinn**, part. *unfound, undiscovered*, Landn. 173, Grág. ii. 384, Jb. 329. **ú-fúinn**, part. *unrotten*, Ld. 100, Sd. 191. **ú-fúss**, adj. *unwilling*; ú. e-s, Nj. 198, Fms. vii. 272, viii. 145, xi. 375. **ú-fyllginn**, adj. *not following*; Grettir var honum ú., Grett. 76. **ú-fylliggr**, adj. *insatiable*, Hom. 25. **ú-fýrirlátsamr**, adj. *intractable, headstrong*, Grett. 91, 144. **ú-fýrirlátsi**, f. *obstinacy*. **ú-fýrirléitinn**, adj. *intractable, reckless*, Fms. iii. 206, Orkn. 290. **ú-fýrirléitni**, f. *recklessness*, Fas. i. 52. **ú-fýrirsynja**, u. f. *a thing not to be endured*; þat má þykkja mikil ú. . . ., ok þykkir mér þat úpóladna, Ísl. ii. 420; esp. in the adverbial phrase, úfýrirsynju, *wantonly, for no purpose*, Lv. 28, Ísl. ii. 141, H. E. ii. 80; þessi stað þótti úfýrirsynju, Fms. viii. 455, v. l.; úfýrirsynju koungr, Fb. i. 28. **ú-fægðr**, part. *uncleansed*, Hom. 70. **ú-fælliga**, adv. *undauntedly*, Fas. iii. 75. **ú-fælinn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. 216, Sks. 382 B; mod. úfeilinn, Sturl. i. 99 (paper MS.). **ú-færa**, u. f. *an impassable place*; ár eða úfærar, N. G. L. i. 64; *impracticability, a desperate task*, hlada skip til úfæru, *to overload a ship*, Bs. i. 276; ek kalla þat úfæru at berjask við þá, Fms. vii. 258; þeim var ú. þangat at fara, ix. 479; vera í úfæru, *to be in a critical state*, 404, Hkr. ii. 279; er ú. at komask þar yfir, Edda 5; var þat en mesta ú., þviat þegar mundi hann keyra óxina í höfuð þér, Ld. 324; þat er en mesta ú. at . . ., *it is sheer rashness*, Orkn. 360, 474; at þeirri úfæru var komit, at þeir mundi brenna skip þeirra, Bret. 60; úfæru-vegr, *an impassable road*, Al. 51. **ú-færd**, f. *impassableness*, esp. from snow; lagði á snjáva ok úfærdir, Fms. ii. 97; svá miklar úfærdir at þeir fengu eigi brotið snjáinn, ix. 234; mér er leitt at rekask í úfærdum, Lv. 26. **ú-færdrr**, part. *unbrought*, Ísl. ii. 329, Grág. i. 247. **ú-færi** = úfæra; hlada skip til úfæris, Gpl. 427; meidd til úfæris, *to disable*, Sturl. iii. 68 C. **ú-færiligr**, adj. *impracticable, not to be done*, Grett. 110; *impassable*, Sturl. iii. 160. **ú-færr**, adj. *impassable*, Nj. 63 (v. l.), Edda 3; ú. vegr, Fms. iv. 218; *impossible*, at honum mundi ekki úfæri, vi. 400; *improper*, i. 83; of a person, *disabled*, Ísl. ii. 247, Orkn. 264, Grág. i. 142; drekka sik úfæran, Fms. ix. 23, Hkr. ii. 108, Eg. 206, 551. **ú-fólrr**, adj. *'unsallow', not pale*; úfólvan belg, þorf. Karl. 424. **ú-fór**, f. *a disastrous journey, disaster*; hvárgan ykkarn mun hann spara til at hljóta úfórna, Fms. xi. 113; esp. in plur., úfarar, *a disaster, defeat, ill-luck*; er hann sér úfarar sinna manna, Fær. 74, Sks. 551, Fms. vii. 204, 212; *ill-treatment*, úfarir ekki góðar, Ld. 278; úfara-ár, *sumar, an ill season, bad summer*, Ann. 1392, Sturl. i. 123; úfara-Hrói, *H. the unlucky*, Fms. v. 253. **ú-gagn**, n. an *'angain', 'unprofit', hurt, harm*, Hkv. i. 37, Hom. 151, Fms. viii. 312, Grág. ii. 57, Edda 41; **ú-gagn-audigr**, adj. *unprofitable*, Stj.: úgagn-vænlgrr, adj. *id.*, Fb. i. 432. **ú-gaman**, n. *no pleasure*; væri eigi ú., Grett. 134 new Ed., Fas. ii. 414. **ú-gangr**, m.; úgangs-maðr (= úgagns-maðr), an aggressor, N. G. L. i. 171. **ú-gaumgæfl**, f. *inattention*, Sks. 280. **ú-gaumgæfr**, adj. *heedless*, 673. 61. **ú-gá**, f. *sloth*; liggja í úgú ok í drykkju, Fms. viii. 106, 320; *inattention*, fáfræði ok úgá, Bs. i. 137. **ú-gát**, n. = úgá, *thoughtlessness*; göra e-ð í ógáti, þáð var af ógáti. **ú-gæðlgrr**, adj. *disagreeable*, Bs. i. 537. **ú-géfinn**, part. *not given away*, Nj. 29 (*unmarried*); *vacant*, Bs. i. 778. **ú-gegn**, adj. *unreasonable*, self-willed; þegiðu, þórir, þegn ertú ú., Fms. vi. (in a verse); örordr ok ú., Eb. 104; ú. ok heimskr, Clem. 44; **ú-gegnliga**, adv. *improperly*; illa ok ú., Glúm. 330. **ú-gegnnd**, f. *unreasonableness*; **ú-gegnardarliga**, adv. *unreasonably*. **ú-geigvænlgrr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Ísl. ii. 305. **ú-genginn**, part. *not gone*, K. A. 152. **ú-gængr**, adj. *unfit to walk on*, of ice, Bs. i. 356; *unable to walk*, 443. **ú-gétinn**, part. *not begotten*, Grág. ii. 170; the phrase, láta sér úgétid at e-u, *to be displeased at*, Ld. 164. **ú-geyminn**, part. *heedless of*, Stj. 633, Grett. 169 new Ed. **ú-gildi**, n. *'unvalue'*, of a thing that may be destroyed or

damaged with impunity or without liability to compensation; *aldrei gegn fénaðr sér til úgildis*, Gpl. 397. **ú-gildir**, adj., see gildir; í engu va hann ógildari maðr, *less brave*, Eb. 200; as a law term, *invalid, i. e. for whom no wergild is to be paid*; vera ú., Nj. 56; falla ú., *to be slain with impunity, without liability to wergild*, of one slain in the act or the like fallá úgilda á sjálfrá sinna verkum, Eg. 502; falla ú. fyrir újafnað sinn Háv. 57; munum vit verða at hluta með okkr eða ella mun matrim úgildr, *or else no wergild will be got*, Nj. 86. **ú-gipta**, u. f. *ill-luck, haplessness, mischief*, Fs. 99, Nj. 20, Fms. ii. 61, Sks. 26; *úgiptu bragð an ill-boding countenance*, Fms. x. 232; *úgiptu-ár, a hapless year*, ix. 535; *úgiptu-verk, id.*: **úgiptu-liga**, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 252; **úgiptu-ligr**, adj. *of luckless appearance*, Ísl. ii: **úgiptu-maðr**, m. *a luckless person*, Nj. 66; **úgiptu-samliga**, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 154; **úgiptu-samligr**, adj. *hapless-looking, evil-boding*, Fs. 31. **ú-giptrr**, part. *not given away, unmarried*, Nj. 22, Fms. x. 115, Js. 59; in mod usage also of a man. **ú-girnlgrr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *undesirable* verða kost ok úgirnilegra hlut, Fms. x. 260. **ú-gjarn**, adj. *unwilling*, Lex. Poët. **ú-gjarna**, adv. *unwillingly*. **ú-glaðr**, adj. *'unglad, cheerless, gloomy*; verða ú. við e-t, Hkr. i. 243; göra sik úglaðan, Sks. 446; ef hann sá þá úglaða, Fms. vii. 103; hvárt sem at hendi kom, þé varð hann eigi glaðari ok eigi úglaðari, Hkr. iii. 97. **ú-gleði**, f. *'un gladness, sadness, melancholy*, Fms. ii. 146; sjá ú. á e-m, Hrafn. 10; tak. ú., Eg. 322, Fms. vii. 103, passim; *úgleðis-læði, a mourning dress*, Sks. 549 B; but *úgleði-kyrtill*, 228 B. **ú-gleðja**, gladdi, *to make 'unglad, distress*; þarf þik þetta eigi at ú., Fms. ii. 193; lát þik meirr þat ú. . . . Sks. 447 B; impers., þá úgleðr Íslending, *be turned sad*, Mork. 72; reflex. hann tók at úgleðjask, Fms. ii. 193; Ólafr úglaðdik er á leið vestrinn Ld. 72, Fms. vii. 355; þeir úglaðdikur er þeir sá sik í herfligum klæðum 623. 20; þá tekr austan-vindr at úgleðjask, Sks. 225. **ú-glífkindi** n. pl. (spelt ú-likindi), *improbability*, Finn. 216, Fas. iii. 77; með miklum atburðum ok ólíkindum orðit hafa, Háv. 51, Sturl. iii. 132; *e sbam, dissimulation*, göra e-t til úlíkinda, Sturl. i. 80; þat hafði veri górt til úlíkinda at teygja þá út, Hkr. ii. 110. **ú-glífuga**, adv. (spelt ú-likliga), *improbably*; taka á öngu ú., Nj. 40; er þat ú. mælt, Hkr. ii. 229; spyrja ú., Ld. 268. **ú-glífuggr**, adj. (spelt ú-likligr), *unlikely*, Nj. 113, Eg. 107, 127, Fms. vii. 173, Bjarn. 11; eigi úglífuggr Ísl. ii. 387; úlíkligr, Fms. vii. 161. **ú-glíkr**, adj. (spelt ú-likr), *unlike*, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 204, xi. 57, Edda 12, Háv. 50; nú er þat úglík (*two different things*) at hafa með sér göða drengmenn eðr einhleypingja Ísl. ii. 325; ok er þá úglíkt (thus to be emended) hvárt þú ferr í lof minn eðr leynisk þú, Fs. 22. **ú-glíminn**, adj. *not good at wrestling*, Grett. 26 new Ed. **ú-glöggleikr**, m. *lack of insight*, Rb. 446. **ú-glöggr**, adj. *not 'gleg' or clever* (see glöggr); sá úglöggt í andlit honum Grett. 123 new Ed.; vita úglöggt, Hkr. ii. 63, Ísl. ii. 321. **ú-glöggþekinn**, adj. *not clearly seeing*, Mag. 5. **ú-gnógligr**, adj. (-liga adv.), *insufficient*, Ld. 322. **ú-gnógr (ú-nógr)**, adj. *insufficient, no enough*; úgnógr fjárluttr, Bs. i. 265; úgnógt fé, Glúm. 350; sér únógr Fms. vi. 368 (the vellum Hulda); úgnægra, Fms. x. 107, v. l.; únægra Stj. (MS. 227, col. 518); únægri, Fas. ii. 489 (a vellum of the 15th century). **ú-goldinn**, part. *unpaid*, Grág. i. 399, Fms. xi. 30. **ú-góðgjarn**, adj. *not benevolent, spiteful*, Greg. 6. **ú-góðgjarn-liga**, adv. *spitefully*, Greg. 5. **ú-góðgjarn-ligr**, adj. *spiteful*, id. **ú-góðr**, adj. *'ungood', bad, wicked*; úgótt ráð, Fms. iii. 22; úgótt, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; göra sér úgótt at e-u, *to be displeased at it*, Ld. 134. **ú-grandværi** f. *unwariness*, Hom. 86. **ú-grand-værr**, adj. *unwary*. **ú-grátinn**, part. *not weeping, without tears*, Lex. Poët. **ú-greiddr**, part. *uncombed, of the hair*; *not paid*, of money, Fms. ii. 116. **ú-greiðfærr**, adj. *difficult to pass over*, Eg. 149. **ú-greiði**, a, m. an *impediment, difficulty*, Fas. ii. 518; ú. stendr af e-u, Bs. i. 736. **ú-greiðr**, adj. *unexpeditions*; ú. söngr, Hkr. iii. 270; ef þat er úgreitt, Grág. ii. 274 e-t tekks úgreitt, Hkr. ii. 41; þeim forsk úgreitt, Fs. 52; fara úgreitt Clem. 40; úgreiðara, Fas. ii. 518. **ú-greininlgrr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *indistinct*, Skálda. **ú-grimmliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not fiercely*, Fas. iii. 77. **ú-grimmr**, adj. *not blood-thirsty, not cruel, humane*, Bs. i. 605; úgrimmari, Fms. iv. 65, Mar. **ú-grunnr**, adj. *not shallow*, Deep, Lex. Poët. **ú-grunsamliga**, adv. *decidedly*; vinna ú. at e-u, Sturl. iii. 282. **ú-grunsamligr**, adj. *decided*, Nj. 185, v. l. **ú-grynni**, n. *boundlessness*; in the phrase, ú. fjár, Eg. 42, 59, 179, Fms. i. 28; ú. hers, ii. 294; ú. liðs, viii. 48 (v. l.), xi. 29; ú. manna, Hkr. iii. 354, Fas. ii. 514. **ú-gylldr**, part. *ungilt*, Fms. x. 147, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. **ú-gæfa**, u. f. = úgipta, Nj. 8, Sks. 338, 350; as a nickname, Landn. 148; **ú-gæfufullr**, adj. *unlucky*, Ísl. ii. 37; **ú-gæfumaðr**, m. *a luckless fellow*, Fms. vii. 227; **ú-gæfusamliga**, adv. *lucklessly*, Fms. iii. 217; **ú-gæfusamligr**, adj. *luckless-looking*, Nj. 132, 181. **ú-gæfr**, adj. *luckless*; var þat mælt at mómnum yrði úgæfa veiði-fang ef úsáttir yrði, Ld. 38; *unruly*, húskarl ú. ok vinnu-litill, Grett. 101 new Ed. **ú-gæfugrr**, m. *a luckless fellow*. **ú-gæti-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *heedlessly*; fara ú., Grág. ii. 336; mæla ú., Fms. vi. 283. **ú-gætinn**, adj. *heedless*, Fms. viii. 292. **ú-gætni**, f. *heedlessness*. **ú-göfugleikr**, m. *lack of nobleness*, Greg. 64. **ú-göfugr**, adj. *not of noble extraction, common*; úgöfugur, Fas. ii. 466; göfugur ok

öfgan, Mar.; úgöfgari, *less noble, lower*; sá er úgöfgari, er öðrum star barn, Fms. vi. 5. **ú-görandi**, part. (gerund.), *that cannot be me*, Fms. viii. 155, xi. 259; nú er þat úgörandi, Lv. 49, Hkr. i. 153; iða þess er oss er eigi úgörandi, Fms. i. 34. **ú-görla**, adv. *not exactly*; vita, sjá ú., Hm. 133, Fms. vii. 166, Fær. 268, Nj. 203, Eg. 373, l. ii. 243; *not quite*. Grág. i. 6. **ú-görr**, part. *undone, unaccomplished*, Njard. 370; úmælt eða úgört, Fms. i. 207, Ver. 42, Grág. i. 4; úgörrar syndir, Greg. 42; úgörr lögbrot, Sks. 510 B. **ú-görr**, v. compar. *less clearly*; vita ú., 656 C. 19, Fær. 154; kunna sik örr, Fms. iv. 209. **ú-görviligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *in a wretched condition*, Ld. 120. **ú-hagfeldr**, adj. *inconvenient*, Eg. 738, v. l. **hagliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9. **ú-hagligi** (mod. **haganlegr**), adj. *inconvenient*, Fms. viii. 162, 404, v. l. **ú-hagör**, m. *an inconvenience*, Sks. 352. **ú-hagr**, m. *a disadvantage*, Gpl. 343. **ú-hagr**, adj. *unbandy, unskilled*, Stj. 158. **ú-hagvæðr**, adj. *unfavorable*, of wind and weather; ú. vindr, Ld. 74; öss veðr ok úhagstæð, Eg. 203. **ú-hagvirkr**, adj. *unskilled a worker*, Nj. 19. **ú-haldkvæmr** (-kæmr), adj. *disadvantageous*, Fms. viii. 92; minni ok úhaldkvæmri veizlur, Fms. iii. 171. **ú-hallr**, adj. *not grant*, Fms. x. 213. **ú-haltr**, adj. *not balt or lame*, l. 244, Fms. v. 206. **ú-hamingja**, u, f. *bad luck*, Fms. x. 338; *disaster*, Bs. i. 78, Fms. i. 76, passim; see hamingja; **úhamingju**-**lígr**, adj. *unlucky-looking, evil-looking*, Orku. 234; dökkt ok ú-bragð, Fms. i. 97; ú. í svip, Fas. ii. 477. **ú-handladr**, adj. *slow of hand*, Nj. 55. **ú-happ**, u. *a mishap, ill-luck*; gættit, á verð eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; ærit er úhappit, Fms. i. 182; firra úhappi, vii. 161; hverr er sá at eigi spari þat ú. við sik, ix. 270; þó óhöppum hefir hafizk ok svá mun slitna, Lv. 11; kvæð hann eigi slðu fleiri úhöpp vinna, Fær. 243; hefir þat mest úhapp verit unni, Fla 37; sá úhappa dvergr, *that wicked dwarf*, Fas. iii. 344: **úhappa**-**list**, adj. *without a mishap occurring*; skilja ú., Lv. 53; láta ú., Fs. 11; þess get ek at ekki sé úhappa-laust hér (*without some fatalities*), eíslenzkr maðr skal hér vera, Glúm. 327: **úhappa**-**maðr**, m. *a mercant*, Fs. 39, Ld. 42: **úhappa**-**verk**, n. *a misdeed*, Háv. 52. **ú-harðfærliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not hardly, on easy terms*; tala ú. þess, Ld. 132. **ú-harðmannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not hardy*, E. ii. 477. **ú-harðnaðr**, part. *unbarred*, Grett. 91. **ú-harðr**, adj. *not hard*, Stj. **ú-harðskeytr**, adj. *a weak archer*, E. ii. 339. **ú-háskasamr**, adj. *not dangerous*, Fms. v. 275. **ú-hátt**, m. *a bad habit*, Bs. i. 165; rán ok áverkar ok allskyns úttir, *bad manners*, 142. **ú-hefndr**, part. *unavenged*, Bs. i. 533, N. 256. **ú-hegndr**, part. *unpunished*, Hkr. ii. 89, Fas. i. 225. **ú-heilagr**, adj. *unboly*, Barl. i. 210: *profaned*, þá var völrinn ú. af botar-blóði, Landn. 98 (ep. heilagr l. 2); Björn varð úheilagr af fjnhlaupinu við Helga, Eb. 106; ok verðr ú. sá er þrællinn vegfr þr dróttinum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 190; ú. verðr fjörbaugs-maðr, ef ..., Gg. i. 89; hann falli ú. fyrir Glúmi e hann er lengr þar, Nj. 23; Killeklingar kölluðu alla þá hafa fallit úhelga, ... er þeir höfðu fyrr m þann hug at þeim farit at berjask, Eb. 24; úheillög sár, Grág. ii. 1. **ú-heilendi**, n. *debility, ill-health*, esp. of chronic organic diseases, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. **ú-heill**, adj. '*unbale, insincere*, Fms. vi. 03, Sturl. iii. 281. **ú-heill**, f. *a mishap*; úheillir þessa heims, S. 62; úheilla-tré, *a fatal, cursed tree*, Grett. 178 new Ed. **ú-helsaðr**, part. *unagreeted*, Th. 77. **ú-heilsamr**, adj. *unwholesome*, B. **ú-heimila**, á; ú. sér jörð, *to lose a title*, Js. 91. **ú-heimild**, f. *bad title*. **ú-heimill**, adj. *unlawful* (see heimoll); ala börn með úmilum manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 249; úheimil jörð, Jb. 207; selja úmilut, Gpl. 491; hafa úheimilan, Krök. 38. **ú-heimskr**, adj. *not forsb*, i. e. *clever, intelligent*; hann var ú. maðr, Fms. vi. 391, Fas. i. 78. **ú-heimtr**, part. *not got back*, Grág. **ú-helga**, á, *to proclaim a person to be úheilagr*; ek úhelgáða Otkel fyrir búum, Nj. 87. **ú-helgi**, f. *the state of being úheilagr*; stefna e-m til ú., Nj. 99; sá er veginn var ú. í mælt sér til ú., Fs. 74; vinna til ú. sér, 122; verka, göra til óhelgi ú. Grág. (Kb.) i. 182, 190, passim; Snorri (bjó) dreipit til úhelgi við Blm, Eb. 106; en sé til úhelgi enum vegna búit, Kb. i. 182; úhelgis v. 194. **ú-hentugr**, adj. *unbecoming, unfit*. **ú-heppiliga**, adv. *unluckily*, Fms. vii. 69, xi. 294: *sadly*, Hkr. ii. 373. **ú-heppiligr**, adj. *unlucky*, Fms. xi. 259. **ú-heppni**, f. *mishap, mischance*, B. 743. **ú-herjaðr**, part. *unbarried*, Hkr. iii. 67. **ú-hermannligr**, adv. *unlike a warrior*, Hkr. i. 235. **ú-hermannligr**, adj. *unmartial, unworthy of a warrior*, Fms. viii. 436; eigi úhermannligr, í áherskár, adj. *not barred by war*, of a country; var úhermannligr í Svipjóð, Fas. i. 255; of a person, *not martial*, ú. ok sat í kyrri Orkn. 184; úgrimmari ok úherskári, Fms. iv. 65. **ú-heyrdr**, part. *unheard-of*, Mar. **ú-heyri**, n., in **úheyris**-**verk**, n. *an unheard-of deed, a crime*, Gpl. 197, v. l. **ú-heyrliga**, adv. *in an unheard-of way, cruelly, wickedly*, Fms. i. 189. **ú-heyrligr**, adj. *unheard-of*, only in a bad sense; ú. újöfnuðr, Háv. 45; ú. skómm, Finnþ. 31; ú. bragð, 212. **ú-heyрни**, compar. *more unheard (?)*, Bs. i. 784. **ú-iffinn**, adj. *not sparing oneself*, Fs. 71; ú. í mannaunum, Fms. vi. 60. **ú-jóð**, n. *aboutings*; óp ok óhljóð, Nj. 15; spyr hann hvat valdi úhljóði

þessu, Fms. iii. 95: *a ringing in the ear*, Pr. 474: **úhljóðs**-**eyru**, n. pl. *the valves of the heart* (see óhljóð); old form **úhljóðans**-**eyra**, *a deaf ear*; fara óljóðans-eyru við Guðs embætti, *to turn a deaf ear to it*, Hom. 34. **ú-hljóðr**, m., poet. *the never-silent, i. e. the wind*, Lex. Poet. **ú-hlutdeillinn**, adj. *unmeddlesome*, Eb. 42, Band. 32 new Ed., Fms. iii. 226. **ú-hlutr** (ú-hlutli), m. *an 'evil share', barn, hurt*; ef meinn verða særðir eðr fá einhvern annan úhlut, Gpl. 19; renur sá í kirkju-garð er úhlut fær, N. G. L. i. 152; þeir er hon skirskotaði undir óhluta sínem, 157, 167. **ú-hlutsamr**, adj. (-semi, f.), *unmeddling, neutral*, Fms. vii. 143. **ú-hlutvandr**, adj. *not nice as to one's proper share, dishonest*; marglyndr, kvensamr, ú. um þat efni, Fms. iii. 83; at ek mynda vera óhlutvandar ein Guðmúndr ok mynda ek vilja fylgja röngu máli, Nj. 184. **úhlutvandi**, f. *dishonesty*, Gpl. 201. **ú-hlýðinn**, adj. *disobedient*, Stj. 624, Mar., Hkr. ii. 85, passim. **ú-hlýðni**, f. *disobedience*, Hom. 86, K. Á. 116, Stj. **ú-hneistr** = úneistr, part. *undisgraced*, Eb. 256. **ú-hneppiliga**, adv. *not scantily*; ú. at þriðjung, *fully the third part*, Ld. 106. **ú-hneppr**, adj. *not scant, large*, Edda (in a verse). **ú-hnöggr**, adj. '*uniggardly*,' i. e. *liberal*, Hkr. iii. 188. **ú-hollr**, adj. *unwholesome*. **ú-hollusta**, u, f. *unwholesomeness*. **ú-hólf**, u, excess; ú. ok ranglæti, Sks. 609; ofrkapp ok ú., Gpl. 199; mod. esp. in meat and drink: sayings, skómm er úhófs æfi, Hratn. 22; fá er úhófl lengi, Sturl. ii. 199; immensity, úhófl kvikfjár, Lv. 46: **úhófs**-**samliga**, adv. *immoderately*, Str. 5: **úhófs**-**samligr**, adv. *immoderate*, Str. 8: **úhófs**-**samr**, adj. *intemperate*, Str. 82: **úhófs**-**semd** (mod. **óhöfsemi**), f. *excess*, Str. 25. **ú-hógliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9 C. **ú-hógligr**, adj. *uneasy, difficult*, Glúm. 345. **ú-hógvikinn**, adj. *not easy to manage, sturly*, Fms. iv. 301. **ú-hrakiðr** (ú-hrakinn, ú-hraktr), part. *unarmed*, Orku. 424. **ú-hrakligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), '*unwretched*,' *not shabby*; ú. at klæðum, Sturl. i. 10; lét hann úhrakligan í brott fara, Bs. i. 416. **ú-hrapaðliga**, adv. *unburriedly, leisurely*; kyssir Steingrði kossa tvá heldr ú., Korm. 224; mæla lítilútliga ok ú., Clem. 33. **ú-hraustligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *weak*, Háv. 46. **ú-hraustr**, adj. *weak*, of a woman with child; þá er hón var úhraust, Bret. 18, Nj. 59; úhraustar konur, Stj. 624. **ú-hreinandi**, f. (?), = úhreiniudi; ef maðr ber ú. í mat manna, N. G. L. i. 421; ef ú. fellr í mat eðr mungát, 144. **ú-hreinindi**, n., mostly in pl. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 22, Stj. 272, Fas. ii. 397; önnur ú., H. E. i. 482; en idri ú., Hom. 53. **ú-hreinliga**, adv. *uncleanly*, Rd. 274; sópa ú. um hirlzur búanda, Fms. viii. 235. **ú-hreinligr**, adj. *unclean*. **ú-hreinlifn**, n. *an unclean life, fornication*, H. E. i. 250. **ú-hreinn**, adj. *unclean*; úhreinn andi, Fms. v. 172; í þeim stað má ekki vera úhreint, Edda 15; *unchaste*, Al. 56, Bs. i. Grett. 202 new Ed.; ecel, Stj.; úhreinstu kvikvenda, Fms. x. 374, passim; of a course at sea, *not clear of shoals*, úhreint ok skerjótt, ii. 16; óhrein leid, an '*unclean*,' *dangerous sea-passage*; þeim sýndisk úhreint fyrir þar sem Birkiþeinarr stóðu á landi uppi, viii. 50; þeir sögðu at úhreint var í ósinum, *infested by a monster*, iv. 56; þykkir þar jafnan úhreint (*baunted*) síðan er meinn sigi á nánd, Háv. 41. **ú-hreinsa**, u, f. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 61. **ú-hreinsli**, f. *id.*, Hom. n. = úhreiniudi, Eluc. 25. **ú-hreystiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unmanly, not valiant*, Fær. 132. **ú-hreystimannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *id.*, Fms. ii. 120. **ú-hróðinn**, part. *uncleared*, of ships in battle, Fms. vii. 290. **ú-hróðigr**, adj. *inglorious*, Skv. 3. 45. **ú-hryggr**, adj. *unconcerned*, Stor., Kormak. **ú-hræðr**, adj. *fearless, unfeared*, Nj. 217, 255, Hkr. ii. 102. **ú-hræðiliga**, adv. *fearlessly*, Fms. iv. 27. **ú-hræðinn**, adj. *downtless*, 655 iii. 3. **ú-hrærligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *immovable*, Skúlda. **ú-hræsi**, n. *a filthy thing*, MS. 623, Fas. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 420; see óhrasi. **ú-hrórnaðr**, part. *unwithered, undecayed*; úhrórnud blóm, Eluc. 44. **ú-hugnaðr**, m. *discomfort*, Sks. 352 B. **ú-hugr**, m. *gloom, despair*; en er af honum leid úhugrinn, *a fit of gloom*, Fms. vi. 234; meðan sá ú. (*a fit of madness*) var ú þeim, Fas. iii. 115; sló á þær úhug miklum ok gráti, Grett. 43 new Ed. **ú-huldr** (ú-huliðr, ú-hulinn), part. *uncovered*; úhuldu, Sks. 290; úhult, Eb. 218; fé hult ok úhult, N. G. L. i. 256; from the neut. **úhult** comes the mod. **ú-hultr**, adj. *safe*. **ú-hvatr**, adj. *unvaliant*, Fm. 31. **ú-hverfróðliga**, adv. *unswaveringly*, 677. 8. **ú-hyginn**, adj. *imprudent*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 169. **ú-hýrliga**, adv. *with unfriendly look, frowningly*, Fas. iii. 496. **ú-hýrligr**, adj. *frowning*, Fms. iii. 191, x. 35. **ú-hýtr**, adj. *unfriendly-looking*, *frowning*, Fbr. 12. **ú-hæfa**, u, f. *an enormity* (Lat. nefas), Lv. 49, Fms. i. 41; at þeir Hákon deildi engi úhæfu, 122; úsæmd ok ú., 126; slíkar úhæfur, Gpl. 441; til mikillar úhæfu, 623, 15; hann bað hann selja fram Gretti ok hafa sik eigi í úhæfu, Grett. 59 A; úhæfu-hlutr, *an enormity*, Sturl. i. 69 C; úhæfu-**verk**, *a wicked deed*, Gpl. 197. **ú-hæfliga**, adv. *nefariously*, Fms. v. 102. **ú-hæfr**, adj. *unfitting*, Clem. 127: *wicked, nefarious*, Sturl. i. 66. **ú-hægð**, f. *uneasiness*, Fms. x. 396. **ú-hægiliga**, adv. *uncomfortably*, Fas. iii. **ú-hægindi**, n. pl. *uneasiness, difficulty*, Grág. i. 371: *pain, ill-health*, Fms. x. 418 (sing.); stór ú. af verkjum, Bs. i. 69; mín ú., 69; einskis meins kenna úhægenda, 655 xxvii. 10. **ú-hægja**, ð, *to make uneasy, uncomfortable*; þýngja ok ú. fyrir e-m, Hkr. iii. 259; reflex, henni úhægðisk fjárhagrin, Sd. 176: of pain, tók at úhægsk með verkjum miklum

- sótt hans, Bs. i. 144. **ú-hægligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *painful*; sár ú., Sturl. i. 150 C. **ú-hægr**, adj. *hard, difficult*; var úhægt at koma orðum við hann, Eg. 227; úhægra, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 210; hægst... úhægast (sic), Sturl. ii. 134 C: *painful*, of illness, sótt ströng ok úhæg, Bs. i. 69; honum var svá úhægt, *be felt so uneasy*, Nj. 214. **ú-hættliggr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Sturl. i. 150. **ú-hætttr**, adj.; eigi úhætt, *not without danger*, Bs. i. 78; þegar skipum var úhætt at halda á millum landa, Ld. 84; e-m er úhætt, *out of danger*, Grág.; er þeim litlu úhættara, Fms. vii. 262; góris úhætt með þeim Áka ok konungi, *safe*, xi. 45; láta úhætt við e-n, *not to plan against one*, i. 13; úhættir skuldu-nauti, *a safe customer*, Grág. ii. 216; þeir er óhættir sé at borga fyrir öll kirkna-fé, Bs. i. 770. **ú-hæverska**, u, f. *discourtesy*, Sks. 276. **ú-hæverskr**, adj. *unmanly*, Sks. 279. **ú-höfðingliga**, adv. *unworthily of a great man*; úhöfðingliga mælt, Fas. iii. 306. **ú-höfðingligr**, adj. *unworthy of a great man, undignified*, Orkn. 234. **ú-högginn**, part. *unbewn*, Fas. ii. 481. **ú-ífanligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), later ófanligr, *undaunting*, Hom. 15, Fms. xi. 309. **ú-íllt**, n. adj.; in N. G. L. i. 42, 'úíllt ok úspíllt', read 'úívilitt', cp. Sdm. 19. **ú-ítarligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *bumble, slight*, Hom. 131, Greg. 24, 43. **ú-íjafn**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unlike, untrusting*; újöfn mála-efni, Eg. 719; tveir kostir újafnir, Fms. ii. 31; újafn gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.); újafnt, *unequally, unfairly*, Hbl. 25; skipta újafnt, Fms. vii. 269; skipta þær geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; hann kvæð sér til újafns ganga er hann kom í vandann, i. e. *that he found no match to fight*, Fms. v. 186; *odd*, of numbers, Alg. 356. **ú-íjafnask**, adv. *to become unequal*, Edda (pref.). **ú-íjafnaðr** or **ú-íjofnuðr**, m. *injustice, unfairness, tyranny*; hvárt man Gunnari hefnað þessi ú., Nj. 38, Fms. ii. 152; újofnuð ok rangindi, Nj. 251; þola újofnuð, Háv. 45, passim; újafnaðr-fullr, adj. *full of injustice*, Fas. ii. 404; újafnaðr-maðr, m. *an overbearing man*, Nj. 86, Hrafn. 4. **ú-íjafngjarnr**, adj. *unfair*, Fas. i. 56, Sks. 271. **ú-íjafnliga**, adv. *unequally*, Fas. ii. 414. **ú-íjafnligr**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unfair*, Nj. 77; újafnligr orrosta, þvát margir voru um einn, Fms. xi. 334. **ú-íjafnskipaðr**, part. *unevenly manned*, Fms. vii. 288. **ú-járnaðr**, part. *unsold*, Sturl. ii. 183; újárnud kista, *a chest 'unironed'*, *unlocked*, Pm. 137. **ú-jöfnuðr**, see újafnaðr. **ú-kannaðr**, part. = úmerktr, of cattle, H. E. i. 519. **ú-kappsamliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not zealously, slovenly*, Fms. ii. 135. **ú-kassaðr**, part. *uncased*, Vm. 103. **ú-kátr**, adj. *gloomy, dismal*, Eg. 44, Fms. vii. 159, O. H. 52. **ú-kembdr**, part. *unkempt*, Hkr. i. 90. **ú-kenndr**, part. *unknown*: a poet. technical term, úkennd heiti, *plain poetical words*, opp. to kennd, see kenna (A. V. 2), Edda i. 464. **ú-kenniligr**, adj. *unrecognisable*, Fms. ii. 59. **ú-kerskr**, adj. = úhraustr, Grág. **ú-keypis**, adv. *gratuitously*, Eg. 116, Symb. 27, Fms. viii. 352. **ú-keyptr**, part. *unbought*, Eb. 292; er þessu var úkeyptr, *that no bargain was made*, Finn. 298. **ú-kjörligr**, adj. *'unchoicely, wretched'*; ú. kostir, Fms. xi. 143; þótti honum sá hlutr úkjörligast, *the worst choice of all three*, Edda (pref.). **ú-klárr**, adj. *impure*, Sks. 135. **ú-klaksárr**, adj. *not sensitive, thick-skinned*, Gullþ. 48. **ú-klúsaðr**, part. *unhampered*, Fær. 265. **ú-klæddr**, part. *unclad*, Fas. i. 245. **ú-klökkvandi**, part. *unmoved*; sá einn hlutr er hann mátti aldri ú. um tala, *without tears*, Nj. 171. **ú-kláleikr**, m. *lack of piety*, Fms. vi. 203. **ú-klárligr**, adj. *pitiless, infirm*, Finn. 350; it úklárligra líðit, Sturl. iii. 175. **ú-klár**, adj. *'unstrong, weak, infirm'*; þá varð hann svá úklár, at hann gat eigi valdit klumbu þeirri, Sd. 147; yngri ok úklári, Korm. 108; sá komsk heill ór skriðinni er óklástr var, Bs. i. 640; vötn óæð óklónn mönnum, þótt rosknir væri, 349. **ú-klættir**, m. pl. *bad tricks; ligga á úklættum*, Js. 25; þeir menn er at slíkum óklættum verða kenndir at hlaupa brott með eignum konum manna, N. G. L. ii. 51. **ú-kominn**, part. *not come*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 125, H. E. i. 246, Hom. 43; *future*, Fms. ii. 201; líðit eða úkomit, Hkr. ii. 290. **ú-konungliga**, adv. *unkingly*, Fas. iii. 456. **ú-konungligr**, adj. *unkingly*, Fms. viii. 158, v. 1. **ú-kostaðr**, part. *untried*, Hom. 158; *undamaged*, see kosta (II. 1). **ú-kostigr**, adj. = úkjörligr, Fs. 128. **ú-kostir**, m. *a fault*; vera at verri fyrir úkostum, Grág.; sakir annarra úkosta, id.: **ú-kosta-lauss**, adj. *faultless*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); see kostir (IV. 4). **ú-kólmir**, m. *the 'uncold'*, a mythical local name, Vsp. **ú-kristmaðr**, part. *unappointed*, 655 i. 1. **ú-kristligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unchristian-like*, Hkr. iii. 291. **ú-kristinn**, adj. *unchristian*, Fms. ii. 294. **ú-krestiligr**, adj. *undainty, flimsy*, Hrafn. 8. **ú-kröptugr**, adj. *lacking strength, weakly*, Sturl. i. 189. **ú-kröptuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *weak, feeble*, Sturl. i. 189 C. **ú-kulsamr**, adj., Grett. 144, and ú-kulviss, adj. *insensitive to cold*, 160. **ú-kunnandi**, f. *ignorance*; sakir úvizku ok ú., Fms. x. 317. **ú-kunnigr**, adj. *unacquainted*, Sks. 556; bregðask ú. við e-t, Rd. 235. **ú-kunnliga**, adv. *like a stranger*; ekki ríða þeir ú. at, Fms. ii. 247. **ú-kunnar**, adj. *unknown*; ú. e-m, Nj. 3, Sks. 199, Ld. 184; of places, *unknown, strange*, sekja úkunna staði, Fms. vii. 199; úkunna landa, Sks. 241; úkunnir síðir, 596. **ú-kurteisi**, f. *discourtesy*, N. G. L. ii. **ú-kurteisliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *un courteously*, Flóv. 22. **ú-kvaldr**, part. *unmortmented*, Bs. i. (in a verse). **ú-kvantaðr**, part. *unmolested*, Bs. i. 806. **ú-kvángaðr**, part. *unmarried*, Nj. 39 (of a man), passim. **ú-kvæðinn**, part. *unrecited*, of a poem, Fms. vi. 391. **ú-kvenligr**, adj. (-liga, adv. *'unquently, unwomanlike'*. **ú-kvikr**, adj. *'unquick, inanimate'*, 1. Pöet. **ú-kviðinn**, adj. *unconcerned*, Fms. xi. 388; kátr ok ú., Eb. **ú-kvæði**, **ú-kvæða**, adj. *speechless* from wonder; hann gekk í brau 656 A. 2. 17; verða ú. við e-t, Al. 108; úkvæða ok ótta-fullir, 655 656 C. 36, Clem. 8, Fas. iii. 282, Grett. 194 A. new Ed., Fms. xi. **ú-kvæði**, n., in **úkvæðis-mál**, n. *offensive language*; ef maðr er ú. við karl eðr konu, Gpl. 194; úkvæðis-örð, id., Js. 44. **ú-kvæðtr**, part. = úkvángaðr, Þorf. Karl. 436, Fms. ii. 92. **ú-kyrjan**, n. *a mon* Ls. 56. **ú-kyrnigr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not strange*, Sks. 256, F. 265. **ú-kyrni**, n. *uncouthness, bad manners*, Hm., Eg. (in a ver hafua sínum úkyrnum, id., Fms. v. 218, Sks. 595; *wonders* = kynstr, v slíkum úkyrnum, Fms. iv. 380. **ú-kyrr**, adj. *unquiet, moving*; ú haf, Sks. 630 B; varrar jarls voru úkyrrar, *quivered*, Fms. viii. **ú-kyrra**, adv. *to stir*; ú hug, Hom. 22: *reflex. to be stirred, exc* Fbr. 100 new Ed., Sks. 221. **ú-kyrrleikr**, m. *a commotion, dis* *ance*, of the sea, Sks. 27, Fms. xi. 10, 13. **ú-kyssiligr**, adj. *un* *able, bad to kiss*, Fas. ii. 149. **ú-kænn**, adj. *unwise*, 655 xviii. 2. **kænska**, u, f. *lack of skill or knowledge*, Bs. i. 148, Skálda 169 (T. odd). **ú-kæti**, f. *joylessness*, Lv. 97, Fas. iii. 433. **ú-lag**, *disorder*; það er allt í ólagi: naut. (see lag A. I. 5), Fas. ii. 435. **lagat**, n. part. *unmixed*, of beverage, Hm. 65. **ú-lagðr**, part. *un* *not placed*, N. G. L. i. 29. **ú-lamiðr**, part. *unbraced*, Glúm. **ú-land**, n. *an 'unland'*, i. e. *foreign land*, Nj. 10, v. 1., but see auland 34, col. 2. **ú-latliga**, adv. *'unlazily, quickly'*, Al. 33, Stj. 326. **ú-lágr**, part. *not lazy, willing*, Bs. i. 171. **ú-launaðr**, part. *unrewarded*, N. i. 40. **ú-launkárr**, adj. *indiscreet, unreserved*; var hón jafnan tíðendum, Bs. i. 621. **ú-lauss**, adj. *unloose, i. e. fixed*, Haustl. **ú-l** *adj. not low, i. e. high*, Haustl. **ú-látr**, adj. *unmannered, disor* *der*; hón var ólát í æsku, ok ávallt því údælli sem hón var ellri, Odd. 107 Ed.; hann var ólát mjök (Ed. ólát)... ok þótti auðsætt at honum m í kyn kippa um ódælleik, Bs. i. 416; knáir menn ok úlátir, Grett. 50 Ed.; cp. úlæti. **ú-léðr**, part. *unlent*, Gpl. 403. **ú-leiddr**, *unled*; ú. í ætt, *not adopted*, N. G. L. i. 48. **ú-leiðigjarn**, adj. *irksome*, Stj. 246; *not easy to be led*. **ú-leiðiga-samr**, adj. *easily led, headstrong*, Sturl. ii. 6. **ú-leiðr**, adj. *not loath*, Skm Eb. 256; Dönum skal eigt úleiðara at... Fms. ii. 302, x. 346. **leigis**, adv. *without rent*, Grág. i. 200; flytja alla menn ú., Vm **ú-lendr**, adj. *outlandish*, Hom. 38. **ú-lestr**, n. *an 'unreading'*; *bungling way of reading*; hence the phrase, fara að ólestri, *to go all w* **ú-lestr**, part. *unbroken, undamaged*, Jm. 11. **ú-létr**, adj. *be* *úlétt kona, a woman heavy with child*, Grág. i. 318, MS. 655, and mod. usage. **ú-leyfðr**, part. *unallowed*, Ld. 102; hafa e-t úleyft, 367; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-leyfi**, n. *an 'unleave'*; in the phrase, í úleyfi e-s, *without one's leave*, Grág. ii. 215, Eg. 156, Fms. x. 313 i. 63; **úleyfi-liga**, adv. *without leave*, K. Á. 164; **úleyfi-ligr**, *unallowed, forbidden*, Stj. 142. **ú-leyndr**, part. *unhidden*, 608, O. H. 151. **ú-leyniligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unhidden*, Sks. **ú-leysiligr**, adj. *indissoluble*, Stj. 465. **ú-leystr**, part. *unrel* *unabsolved*, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 709 (of a ban). **ú-lið**, n. *'un* *harm*; nú mun ek veita bræðrum mínum eigi úlið, Lv. 77; það þá veita sér úlið í sinni tilkvaðu, Finn. 354; góra e-m e-t til úliðs, vii. 30; vera má at þér verði at því úlið, vi. 210, Sks. 505. **ú-lið** *part. not past*; hlutir líðnir ok úliðnir, 656 C. 40. **ú-liðliga**, *unbandily, awkwardly*, Fas. ii. 264; nú ferr ú., Lv. 78. **ú-lið** *adj. clumsy*, Boll. 354. **ú-liðmannliga**, adv. *awkwardly*, Bs. i. **ú-lifatr**, n. part., in the phrase, eiga (hafa) skamt úlifatr, *to have a* *time left to live*, Nj. 82, Fms. v. 201, Al. 42. **ú-lifatr**, part. *unli* *deceased*, Hkv. 2. 42. **ú-lifhræddr**, adj. *not afraid for one's* *Fbr. 89. ú-liftr, n., in særa or sárr til úliftr, *wounded to death* 190, Nj. 131, Rd. 288; **úliftr-maðr**, m. *a person deserving of dea* *criminal*, Fbr. 46 new Ed., Ld. 142, Fms. v. 264, xi. 241; **úliftr-sö** *-verk*, n. *a case or deed worthy of death*, Fms. xi. 241, Grett. *new Ed.* **ú-lifigr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *inanimate*, Skálda. **ú-lifligr** *ligr*, adj. *not bodily*, Hom. 146, Greg. 19. **ú-líkan**, n., *medic. p* *flesh*; grær um ú., Korm. 94; svíða líkán á sári, N. G. L. i. 67; ok ú., Hom. 70; líkánslöð ok vágr, id. **ú-líkligr**, *ú-líkr*, *unlike*; see úglíkr. **ú-líftill**, adj. *not small, i. e. very great*; er ú. herra, *no small host*, Fas. i. 99. **ú-ljóss**, adj. *unlight, dark*, **ú-ljúfan**, n. = úlyfan (?), Hbl. 41 (see Bugge's foot-note). **ú-l** *adj. 'unlif'*, H. E. i. 421. **ú-ljúgrfróðr**, adj. *unlying, accur* *an authority*; hón (þurir) var margspök ok úljúgrfróð, *she was* *and full of true information*, Íb. 4. **ú-ljúgheitr**, adj. *'unly* *threats, making no empty threats*; hann vissi at Norðlingar voru hr *óljúgheitir*, Sturl. ii. 65. **ú-lof**, n. = úleyfi; í úlofi e-s, Gb *11*, ii. 215, Landn. 180. **ú-lofaðr**, part. *unallowed*, Fms. ix. **úlofat**, *without leave*, Grág. i. 3; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-loginn**, *'unlied', true*, Sks. 78; í úloginni ást, in true love, Hom. 71. **lokaðr**, part. *unlocked, without a lid*, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. **ú-lok** *part. unbut*, Fms. iii. 98; *unpaid*, úloknaðr skyldir, *unpaid debts*, 276; *unperformed*, 623. 39. **ú-lögaðr**, part. *not disposed of*, K.]*

(Kb.) 16, Fms. viii. 252, v. l. ú-lukka, u, f. *ill-luck* (Dan. *ulykke*); þett **ú-lykka**, Fms. v. 225; úlukku-kerling, *a wicked old woman*, Bret. 155 new Ed.: úlukku-liga, adv. *unluckily*, Bs. i. (Laur. S. 1S. to Bs. i. 812); see the remarks on lukka. ú-luktr, part. *not aid*, Vm. 20. ú-lund, f. *ill temper, spleen*, Edda 110; úlundar-ádr, Finn. 210. ú-lyfjan, n. [see lyf], *a poison*, Fms. iii. 190; tr ok ú., Hom. 16; úlyfjans drykkir, 655 xxx. 4, passim; in Hbl. 41, od. R. oluban, Cod. A. olyfjan, it seems to be a corruption for olyfjan, jóða e-m olyfjan, *to poison, vex, annoy a person*. ú-lyginn, adj. *lying, truthful*; Hallr er bæði var minnigr ok ú., Íb. 15; forspár k. ú., Nj. 146: the saying, raunin er úlygnst, 656 A. i. 25. ú-lyndi, = úlund, Háv. 45. ú-lyst, f. *a bad appetite*. ú-lystugr, lj. *unwilling*, Skálda (in a verse). ú-lystr, part. *unproclaimed*, rág. ii. 36. ú-lærdr, part. *unlearned*: eccl. lay, Íb. 14, K. þ. K., s. passim. ú-læstr, part. *unlocked*, Ísl. ii. 409, Vm. 10, Dipl. iii. 4. -læti, n. pl. [see úlát], *ill-manners, disorders, riot*; ú. mikil, Fas. iii. 16: *pranks of a child* are called lœti. ú-lög, n. pl. 'unlaw', *injustice, lawlessness*, Nj. 106; þeita e-n úlögum, Sks. 22; dæma úlög, Grág. (Kb.) 77; ganga undir ú., Hkr. i. 260; at úlögum, *in a lawless manner*, Fms. i. 42, Band. 21 new Ed. ú-lögliga, adv. *illegally*, Fms. vii. 173. -lögigr, adj. *lawless*, Dipl. i. 7. ú-magi, a, m., q. v. ú-mak, = úmaki, Fms. vii. 24; mikit úmak, 101, v. l. ú-maki, a, m. Dan. *umage*, 'unease, trouble'; veita yfirgang ok úmaka, Fms. ii. 183, i. 224, Edda 7, Stj. 491. ú-makindi, n. = úmaki, Fms. vii. 01. ú-makliga, adv. *undeservedly, unworthily*, Fms. ii. 186, Ld. 32, Fs. 35, 63, Nj. 166, v. l. ú-makligr, adj. *unworthy, undervaluing*, Nj. 200, Fas. i. 404, Hom. 50, Fms. i. 221, iii. 25, vi. 398. -mannan, n. *a person fit for nothing*, Sturl. iii. 240, Fas. iii. 76. -mannliga, adv. *in unmanly wise, scabbily*, Magn. 530; illa ok ú., as. i. 285, iii. 166, Nj. 166. ú-mannligr, adj. *unmanly, in-man*, Fms. ii. 226, Magn. 494; illr ok ú., Ld. 336. ú-markaðr, rt. *unmarked*, Gpl. 288, 526. ú-máli and ú-mála, adj. [Dan. *umælede*], *void of speech*; fáir vta úmála mein, *a saying*; úmáli eða úviti, *heedless or witless*, Grág. i. 9; kona þessi er úmála, Ld. 30; öll óvitar, n. ómála, Hom. 50; ef maðr verðr úmáli af áverkum, Grág. ii. 27; uðr eðr úmála, íd.: as a nickname, Sd. 176. ú-málgigr, adj. *inspeaking*, silent, Fms. xi. 223; maðr ú., Hkr. iii. 252, v. l.: as a nickname, in úmálgí, *the mute*, Landn. 279, Orkn. ch. 56. ú-mátaga, adv. (ú-mátuliga, v. l.), *immoderately*, Stj. 383. ú-mátis, adv. *ceedingly*, Stj. 75 (ú-mátiss, v. l.) ú-mátigr, adj. (Germ. *obnützig*), *without strength, weak, infirm*, Eg. 125; úmátka, Eluc. 34; nátkari, Eg. 125, Rb. 348. ú-mátiss = úmátis, Stj. 75, 269, 275. -mátr, m. 'unmigt', *faintness*, Korn. 236, Eluc. 66. ú-mátuliga, v. [mátí], *immensely*, Stj. 383; [mátr], *faintly, slightly*; kona ú. þ hurðina, *to touch the door slightly*, Fas. i. 30. ú-máttuligr, adj. nt. Ó. H. 144: *impossible*, Fms. ii. 199, iii. 223, Stj. 100, 119, 254. máttuligr, adj. *impossible*, Bs. i. 700. ú-megó, f. q. v. ú-megin, n. 'unmigt', *a swoon*, Fbr. 79 new Ed., Fas. iii. 433, Bs. i. 882. megin, adj. *impotent*, Bs. i. 41. ú-megn, n. = úmegin, Bs. i. 199. megna, ð, *to swoon*: impers., hann (acc.) úmegnir brátt, Al. 197. meiddr, part. *unmaimed*, Orkn. 286, Fms. ii. 160, xi. 54. ú-meinn, j. *barmless*, 677. 2. ú-meinsamr, adj. *id.*, 625. 91. ú-meinmi, f. *barmlessness*, Skálda (in a verse). ú-mennska, u, f. *un-fulness, sloth*, Grág. i. 301 A: *inhumanity*, Fms. ii. 225, Stj. 272. merkiliga, adv. *insignificantly*, Fas. i. 363; *foolishly*, ú. sagt, Bs. i.; er þat hætt við orði at ú. þykki verða, Band. 12 new Ed. ú-orkiligr, adj. *imperceptible*, Skálda: *unworthy of notice, silly, foolish*, kn. 412, Band. 38 new Ed., Ld. 82, Fms. ix. 440; ú. draumr, Landn. 2, Orkn. 366, Ísl. ii. 196; verða frásgagnir úmerkilegar, Ó. H. (pref.); enn úkunnir ok úmerkiligir, 655 xiii. B. 1. ú-merkr, adj. *insig-nificant, silly*, of persons, Fms. ii. 268, Ld. 232: of things, *not to be relied*, Al. 71. ú-merktr, part. *unmarked*, of the ears of sheep, Grág. i. 5, K. þ. K. ú-meskinn, adj. 'unmerry', *drooping*, Ld. 148. ú-met-ðr, m. *disdain*, 677. 7: *úmetnaðr-samliga*, adv. *unpretentiously*, i. (Laur. S.) ú-metttr, part. *unsatiated*, Fas. i. 245. ú-mildi, *uncharitableness*, Greg. 24. ú-mildleikr, m. *inclemency, severity*, i. 125. ú-mildliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *ungracefully*, Hom. 10, Stj. 1. ú-mildir, adj. 'unmild', *ungracious, unrighteous*; stórlátr við hilda, Fas. i. 43; réttviss sem ú., Stj. 120, Eluc. 37: the phrase, komast í hildar hendr, *to come into cruel hands*, to be ill-used: —*illiberal*, ú., auðigr, eg. 24. ú-minnask, t, dep.; ú. e-s, *to be unmindful of*, Fms. vii. 8. ú-minni, n. *unmindfulness, oblivion*; sakir úminnis ok van-ymslu, Dipl. v. 26: with the notion of a spell, gleymaska ok ú. (caused a potion), Stj. 84; íllska ok ú., Fas. i. 401; ellí ok ú., Fms. iii. 95; minnis-höfgi, a, m. *a letbargie sleep*, Al. 72: *úminnis-veig*, f. *a tion of oblivion*, Sæm. 162; úminnis hegri, Hm. 12. ú-minnigr, n. *unmindful, forgetful*, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 246. ú-mislyndr, adj. *un-tempered*, Mar. ú-missandi, part. *wbat cannot be done without*. missifengr, adj. *not losing one's mark*. ú-missiliga (ú-missila, rmak), adv. *unsparingly*, Grett. 43 A. new Ed. ú-mjóðr, adj. *not n*, Geisli 2. ú-mjúkliga, adv. *unsoftly*, Hkr. ii. 75; *stiffly*, úfróðliga

ok ú., Fas. iii. 237, v. l. ú-mjúkligr, adj. *inflexible, stiff*, Fms. ii. 60. ú-mjúkr, adj. 'unsoft', *barsh*; ú. í orðum, Fms. vi. 324; stygglyndr, ú., ok kappgjarn, 250; stótr ok ú., *haughty and rude*, Eb. 114; úmjúka, 'less smooth', Hkr. i. ú-móðr, adj. *not weary, fresh*, Fms. ii. 315, xi. 273. ú-mótaðr, part. *unstamp'd, uncoined*, Kb. 78. ú-mund, adj. f. = úmyndr; dóttir úmund, *a daughter yet a minor*; faðr ok móðr skjal ráða giptingum drafra sinna... en engi heimanfyrir má arú giptingar-manns rjúfa nema úmund (um und Ed.) sé, N. G. L. i. 230 (cp. Js. 59, Jb. 116). ú-mykjaðr, part. *unmucked*, Gpl. 342. ú-myldr, part. *uncovered with earth* (mould); lágu likamir þeirra ómyldir, 623. 58; þeir köstuðu líkama Stephani úmyldum fyrir dýr ok fugla, Post. (Unger) 35. ú-mynd, f. *a shapeless thing, bungle*; það er mesta ómynd! ú-myndiligr, adj. *shapeless*, Krók. 48. ú-myndr, adj. [Germ. *unmündig*], *not of age, a minor, a str. λγγ.*, as an epithet of a marriageable damsel, Fms. vi. (in a verse). ú-mæðdr, part. *unwearied*, Hom. 1. ú-mældr, part. *unmeasured*, Fms. ii. 18: *unbounded*, Mar. ú-mæltr, part. *unspeoken*, Fms. i. 207, Ísl. ii. 207. ú-mætr, adj. *worthless, void*; góra úmæt orð e-s, Eg. 345; enda eru úmæt orð þeirra, Grág. i. 78; dæma sök úmæta, Kb. i. 75; kalla þeir oss úmæta í kvíðinum, Lv. 40. ú-mætta, t, *to lose strengtb, impers. to faint away*; ok er lá leidd daginn úmætti konung, *the king fainted away* from loss of blood, Hkr. i. 160. ú-moguligr, adj. *impossible*, Stj., Edda (pref.), freq. in mod. usage; cp. Dan. *umelig*. ú-naflnigr, adj. *ill-sounding*, of a name, Fms. vi. 390. ú-nauðigr, adj. *uncompelled, not compulsory*, Ld. 172; eigi únauðgari, *not less un-willing*, Glúm. 348. ú-náða, adv. *to trouble, disturb*, Fms. ii. 38, H. E. i. 437, ii. 119, Stj. 65. ú-náðir, f. pl. *troubles, disturbance*; fyrir únaðum hennar, Grett. 141 new Ed.; góra e-m únaðir, Fms. ix. 277; górit engan hernað eða únaðir, i. 102; hernaði eða únaðum, iv. 332, v. l.; mein ok únaðir, iv. 79; hafa únaðir af e-m, Grett. 158 new Ed. ú-náðuligr, adj. *troublesome, vexatious*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) ú-nákvæmr, adj. *inaccurate*. ú-náttúrligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *unnatural*; ú. svefn, Fær. 238. ú-nefndr, part. *unnamed*, Grág. ii. 171. ú-neiss, adj. *unsbamed, i. e. honourable, valiant*, Hkr. v. 18, 23, Akv. 12. ú-neytr, adj. *useless, incapable*, MS. 4. 28. ú-neytt, part. *unused, not made use of*, Grág. i. 155, N. G. L. i. 244. ú-notaðr = úneytt, Pm. 86. ú-notinn, part. *unused*, Grág. i. 500, 504. ú-nógr, see úgnógr. ú-numinn, part. *not taken in, unenclosed*, of land, Landn. 284; in Gisl. 8, l. 17, 'onumin' read 'numin', cp. Safn i. 363. ú-nytja, u, f. *waste*; til slikrar únytja, H. E. i. 244; in the phrase, fara at únytju, *to be wasted*, Grett. 80 new Ed. ú-nyttjungtr, m. *a good-for-nothing fellow*, Lv. 28, Rd. 307. ú-nytsamliga, adv. *uselessly*, Greg. 27. ú-nytsamligr, adj. *useless*, Hom. 135, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) ú-nytsamr, adj. *useless*, Sks. 352. ú-nyta, t, *to make useless, spoil, destroy*, Fms. i. 264, Hkr. i. 269, Eg. 507, Fs. 143, N. G. L. i. 342; eyða ok ú., Fms. i. 279; in law, *to quasb*, Fs. 125, Eb. 103 new Ed.; ek únyti lögruðning Eyjólf, Nj. 235; þat megi eigi ú., 33; impers., únytti höndina, Gullþ. 15; reflex., Fms. vi. 214, Eg. 506: *to be quasbed*, of a suit, Landn. 181, Fs., Eb. 19 new Ed. ú-nytr, adj. *useless, spoiled*, Eg. 507, Ld. 220; slitin til únyts, Fms. i. 173; höggva til únyts, Korn. 88; brotin til únyts, Fms. x. 360; hence the mod. til únyts, *for no purpose*; lýsa únytu, *to defy, disregard*, Ld. 206; of persons, Fms. ii. 69; málum várum sé komit í únytt efni, Nj. 164; únytt atferð, *worthless*, Stj. 386; umæt únytt orð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 82; Hrítr sagði únytt (*quasbed*) málit, Nj. 36; þá látu vér þat nú únytt, *this is worthless*, Edda (Ht.) 124. ú-næfr, adj. *unskilled*, MS. 4. 10. ú-næfrleikr, m. *the being unskil*, MS. 4. 9. ú-nægr = únógr. ú-næmr, adj. *slow of learning*, Skálda (ii. 96): *mod. of children, hann er ósköp ónæmr*. ú-ofinn, part. *unwoven*, Js. 78. ú-orð, n. *bad language*, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 7: *an evil report*. ú-orðan, n. *an evil report*, Hom. 115. ú-orðasamr, adj. *chary of words, reserved*, Fms. xi. 78. ú-orðinn, part. 'un-*answered*', *future*. ú-orðsæll, adj. *in bad repute*, Rd. 239. ú-pindr, part. *untormented*, Mar. ú-píniligr, adj. *not liable to pain*, Eluc. 35. ú-plantaðr, part. *unplanted*, Stj. 256. ú-prófaðr, part. *unproven*, Bs. i. 775, K. Á. 134. ú-prúðliga, adv. *ungraciously*, Grett. 187 new Ed. ú-prúðr, adj. *inelegant*, 656 C. 42, Hom. 98. ú-prýðr, part. *unadorned*, Greg. 44. ú-prýði, f. *inelegancy, clownishness*; ek læt þessa ú. mér hlýða, Fms. vii. (in a verse); óprýði = ofprýði, *too much pride*, Hom. 33. ú-prýðiliga, adv. *inelegantly*. ú-rágliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not cowardly*, Fms. xi. 86. ú-ragr, adj. *not ragr* (q. v.), Fms. xi. 94, Fas. iii. 62. ú-ramligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), eigi úramligri, *not less strong*, Edda 36. ú-ræmr, adj. 'un-strong', *weakly*, N. G. L. i. 131; see ramr. ú-rannsakadr, part. *unransacked*, N. G. L. ii. ú-raskaðr, part. *undisturbed*, Sks. 568 B. ú-ráð, n. *an 'unread', bad counsel, an ill-advised step*; hann kvað þat vera it mesta óráð, Nj. 107: *an evil design*, jarl hafði leynt hann þessu úráði, Orkn. 166; Sveinn játaði at fylgja þessu úráði, Ó. H.; þat varð ú. þeirra bræðra at þeir drápu föður sinn til gullins, Edda 73, Al. 124: úráða-kona, u, f. *an unready woman*, Barl.: úráða-mannliga, adv. *improperly*, þorst. Síðu H. 6: úráða-mikill, adj. *base* (read úreiðu-mikill), Sturl. i. 61 C. ú-ráðan, f. = úráð, Róm.

345. **ú-ráðandi**, part., in the law phrase, *ú. öllum bjargráðum*, Nj. 110, 230. **ú-ráðhollr**, adj. *self-willed*; heimskr ok *ú.*, Nj. 68. **ú-ráðinn**, part. *unsettled*, Ísl. ii. 214, Ld. 164, Hrafn. 17, Lv. 104 (*not having made one's mind up*): *uncertain*, Rb. 2, 4; hrapa í *úrúðit* veðr, Str. 67. **ú-ráðleittinn**, adj. *making no experiments*, Bs. i. 438. **ú-ráðliga**, adv. *unadvisedly*, Bret. 16, Grett. 162 A. **ú-ráðligr**, adj. *unadvisable*, *inexpedient*, Fs. 66, Ld. 174, Nj. 4, Orkn. 108. **ú-ráðvandr**, adj. *disbonest*, Fs. 51, Sks. 436, Hom. 53, Barl. 91. **ú-ráðvendi**, f. *disbonesty*, *wickedness*, N. G. L. i. 444, Bs. i. 75, Sks. 340. **ú-ráðþægr**, adj. *not taking advice*, *self-willed*, Korm. 82. **ú-refjusamr**, adj. *untricked*, Eg. 754. **ú-refsingasamr**, adj. *remiss in punishing*, Fms. viii. 209. **ú-reiða**, u, f. *unreadiness*: as a nickname, *ibe unready*, Sturl., Ann. 1243, 1250: *úreiðu-maðr*, m. *an unready man*, Sturl. i. 61, Nj. 152. **ú-reiðdr**, part. *undischarged*, Js. 100. **ú-reiðr**, part. *'unriddleable'*, *impassable on horseback*, Bs. i. 138. **ú-reiðr**, adj. (qs. *un-vreidir*), *not wroth*, *calm*; leit síðan á sakar *ú.*, Fms. i. 15; líta *úreiðum* augum, *with friendly eye*, Sdm. 3. **ú-reiðuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *calm*, *without anger*, Nj. 83. **ú-reiknaðr**, part. *not reckoned*, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18. **ú-rekinng**, part. *not drifted*. **ú-rekki**, f. *lack of valour*, Hom. (St.). **ú-rengdr**, part. *undressed* (?), of flax or linen; in the phrase, *úrent lín* (spelt variously, óent, Ó. H. 227, Fms. v. 101; ørengt, x. 398; ørangt, O. H. L. 60); lét konungur taka lín órent ok veifa saman í brúðu, Fms. xi. 309, v. l. ('*úhrcint*' of the text is false). **ú-réttindi**, n. pl. *injustice*. **ú-réttliga**, adv. *unrightly*, N. G. L. i. 435. **ú-réttligr**, adj. *unjust*, *lawless*, Sturl. ii. 237, H. E. i. 435. **ú-rétttr**, adj. *unright*, Ad. 13; *incorrect*, Pm. 86. **ú-réttvisi**, f. *unrighteousness*. **ú-réttvisliga**, adv. *unjustly*, Th. 77. **ú-réttviss**, adj. *unjust*, *unrighteous*, Boll. 350, Hom. 159. **ú-reykblindr**, adj. *not reek-blind*, Fas. i. 94. **ú-reyndr**, part. *untried*, Nj. 66; at *úreyndu*, Ld. 76, Fms. i. 142. **ú-réstinn**, i. e. *úrástinn*, *uncleansed*; see *ræsta*. **ú-ritaðr**, part. = *úritinn*, Hkr. iii. 96. **ú-ritanligr**, adj. *unwriteable*, Skálda. **ú-ritinn**, part. *unwritten*, Fms. v. 265. **ú-rifliga**, adv. *unfavourably*; mér er *ú.* af því sagt, *I bear unfavourably of it*, Vápn. 29. **ú-rifligr**, adj. *scanty*, Ld. 146, Band. 36 new Ed.: *bad*, *unfavourable*, *ú.* ferð, *ú.* sendiferð, *a shabby message*, Nj. 122, Eg. 541, Fs. 97; *úrifligr* skulda-staðir, Fær. 233. **ú-rikkborinn**, part. *of low birth*, Fms. vi. 93. **ú-rikmannliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *humbly*, Fms. xi. 237, Fas. ii. 239. **ú-rikr**, adj. *unmighty*, *humble*, Fms. i. 33, xi. 250, Sks. 353; sér *úrikr* menn, Mar.: *mod. not wealthy*. **ú-rotinn**, part. *unrotten*, Grág. i. 502. **ú-ró**, f. *unrest*, *restlessness* (Germ. *unruhe*), *stir*, *disturbance*, *trouble*, Str. 7; óróar grima, Stor. 18; stendr *ærin* úró af þér, Eg. 157; *úró* ok styrjöld, Fms. v. 342; góra *úró*, ix. 488; eptir slíka *úró*, Sks. 350; *úróar* axlir, *an unresting axle*, Sks.; *úróar* eldr, Str. 8; *úróar-maðr*, m. *a peace-disturber*, Str. 67, Fagrsk. **ú-róask**, að, *to become unruly*, Fms. ix. 482, v. l.; tók hugr hans at *ú.*, x. 410. **ú-rói**, a, m. = *úró*, Fms. ix. 4, Orkn. 424, Sks. 338 B, Bs. i. 763; *úróa-seggr*, *an unruly man*; *úróa-skap*, *an unruly mind*, 655 xi. 3. **ú-róliga**, adv. *in unruly fashion*, *restlessly*, Fms. ix. 45, v. l. **ú-rólligr**, adj. *restless*, *unruly*. **ú-rór** (ró, rótt), adj. *restless*, *uneasy*; hestrinn *gördisk* órótt, Sturl. i. 25; e-m er rótt, *to feel restless*. **ú-ruddr**, part. *'unrid'*, *uncleared*, Fas. iii. 182. **ú-rúm**, n. *an 'un-room'*, *a taking up room*, Greg. 48; þat er *ú.* at e-m, *id.* **ú-rúmligr**, adj. *not roomy*. **ú-rúmr**, adj. *close*, *tight*. **ú-ryr**, adj. *not small*, *big*. **ú-ryrliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *unscantily*, *largely*, Fbr. 28. **ú-rækiliga**, adv. *negligently*, Fms. ii. 279, Anecd. 36. **ú-rækiligr**, adj. *badly kept*, = *úrástligr*, Sturl. ii. 109 C. **ú-rækinng**, adj. *'untrained'*, *savage*; *ú.* úlftr, *Kormak*; *negligent*, Greg. 23, Th. 14. **ú-rækja**, ð, *to neglect*, Hkr. ii. 44, Fms. ii. 140, xi. 237, Grág. i. 226; reflex., *id.*, 371. **ú-rækja**, u, f. a nickname and a pr. name, Landn., Sturl.; cp. Ósvífr, Óþvegin, Óþyrmir; part. **ú-rækrtr**, *neglected*, 655 xiv. B. 1. **ú-rækt** (ú-rækkð), f. *neglect*, *negligence*, Grág. ii. 337, Fms. xi. 13, Skálda 162, Clem. 25; *ú.* þóðorða þinna, Sks. 606; *ú-rækrar* myrki, -svefn, Fbr. 72, Hom. 37; *ú-rækrar* þokki, *dislike*, Fbr. 38 new Ed.: *bad cultivation*, of an estate, það liggir í órækt. **ú-ræktaðr**, part. *uncultivated*. **ú-ræstr**, part. *unrobed*, Nj. 208; of a person, Gpl. 546. **ú-ræst**, f. [ræsta], *filth*, *nastiness*, Fms. ii. 160. **ú-ræstilligr**, adj. *uncleansed*, *filthy*, Sturl. ii. 109. **ú-röskr**, adj. *slovenly*; eigi *úróskvari* enn . . . , Ísl. ii. 243. **ú-sagðr**, part. *unsaid*, Grág. i. 80, 140; at *ústöðum* sundr gríðum, Fms. ix. 508. **ú-sakaðr**, part. *unburt*; heill ok *ú.*, Eg. 458, Sturl. i. 107, Ó. H. 229. **ú-sakgefr**, adj. *inoffensive*, *clement*, Orkn. 254. **ú-sakvarr**, adj. *cautious in giving offence*, Bjarn. 51; see *sakvarr*. **ú-saltr**, adj. *unsalted*, *fresh*, Stj. 93, Fms. v. 196. **ú-sambæriligr**, adj. *discordant*, Stj. 80. **ú-sambærr**, adj. *different*, N. G. L. i. 165. **ú-saminn**, part. *unsettled*, *uncomposed*, Stj. 7, 256. **ú-samlyndi**, f. *discord*. **ú-samr**, adj. *unwilling*; see *samr* (B. II); Norse *usami* = *disagreeing*. **ú-samverðligr**, adj. *incomparable*, Post. **ú-samykkir**, f. *disagreement*, Fas. i. 35, Orkn. 134. **ú-samyþkr**, adj. *disagreeing*. **ú-samyþkkt**, f. *disagreement*, 655 vii. 2. **ú-sanna**, að, *to refute*, *prove untrue*, Ld. 90, Sks. 722; in ekki er at gleyma eðr *ú.* (*scorn* or *disregard*) svá þessar sögur, Edda (pref.) 154;

úsanna mál, *to refute a case*, Edda i. 116 (foot-note 17): reflex. *to prove false*, MS. 4. 31. **ú-sannindi**, n. pl. *untruth*. **ú-sannligr**, a (-liga, adv.), *unjust*, *unfair*, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 54, Bret. 50, Eg. 742, Ork. 96, Sturl. iii. 18, v. l. **ú-sannr**, adj. *untrue*; *úsatt*, Fms. vi. 10 vii. 242, xi. 260; *úsádra* (gen. pl.), Skv. 2, 4; as a law phrase, *L. insons* = *not guilty*; *úsannr* at e-*u*; *attú*, þórlófr, *mundir* *ú.* at vera, F. 55; telr hann sík *úsanna* at þessi sök, Fms. vii. 133; söguðu Sigmu *úsanna* vera at því, Fær. 201; *ú.* at áverkum, Grág. ii. 90; þórir lét hvárki vita þá *sanna* né *úsanna* at þessu, Fms. iii. 146. **ú-sannse**, adj. *unfair*, Fms. ii. 35. **ú-sauraðr**, part. *undefiled*, Stj., Ho. 40. **ú-sáinn**, part. *unson*, Vsp. 61, Gpl. 285, Edda 44. **ú-sár**, adj. *not sore*, *not smarting*; eigi *úsárr*, Hrafn. 15; *unwounded*, Eg. 33, Fms. ii. 325, Hkr. i. 165. **ú-sátt**, f. *disagreeing*; ha kvad þar eigi *úsátt* á hafa gengit at lögum, Eb. 166; þeir vildu eigi fyi settask enn Kári sagði á ósátt sína, *bis displeasure*, Nj. 256, Grág. 200; segja *ú* ósáttir, *id.*, 222; at ósátt e-s, *without one's consent*; ósátt frænða sinna, 645. 110; ok er þat at ósátt hans, Grág. i. 143; ósátt minni, Alni. 6. **ú-sáttan**, n. = *úsátt*, Fms. xi. 43. **ú-sátt** adj. *disagreeing*, Fms. i. 6; *unreconciled*, Nj. 80. **ú-seðjanligr**, a *insatiable*, Clar. **ú-sekja**, u, f. in the phrase, at *úsekju*, *with impunity*, Fms. vii. 240, Grág. i. 420, Js. 26, passim. **ú-sekr**, adj. *guilty*, Gpl. 536; *úsekir* hvárr um sik, Dipl. v. 26. **ú-sélligr**, a *unsightly*, Fms. vi. 330, Fas. ii. 453. **ú-sendiligr**, adj. *not fit to sent*, Bs. i. 73. **ú-sénn**, part. (mod. óséðr), *unseen*; kaupa *úsén* grip, Gpl. 505, Nj. 184; ósén (ósenan, acc.), Bs. i. 130; *úséna* met Ld. 132. **ú-sent**, n. part. *unsent*, *undespached*, Hm. 146. **ú-setligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *immoderate*, H. E. i. 505. **ú-settr**, adj. *settled*; svá at *úsétt* sé máluðum, Fb. iii. 452. **ú-síðblendi**, f. *a sociability*. **ú-síðblendinn**, adj. *unsociable*, Glúm. 336. **ú-síðlitr**, adj. *unmannered*, *barbarous*, Magn. 448. **ú-síðligr**, adj. (-lig adv.), *ill-mannered*, Barl. 37, Fs. 14. **ú-síðr**, m. *'unmanner'*, *barity*, Grett. 97 A; pl. *immorality*, Magn. 448, Stj. 429; *úsiða-mað* m. *an evil-doer*, Fms. iv. 111, v. 240, Magn. 448. **ú-síðsamr**, a (-liga, adv.), *indecent*, H. E. i. 477. **ú-síðsamr**, adj. *ill-mannere ill-bred*. **ú-síðsemi**, f. *indecency*, 645. 77, Mar. **ú-síðug** adj. *ill-mannered*, *wicked*, *barbarous*; þjóð drággjörn ok *úsíðug*, Sks. 8 Stj. 429; *ú.* um kvennafar, Fms. i. 187. **ú-síðvandr**, adj. *disorderly*, Sturl. ii. 4. **ú-siglandi**, part. *not fit for sailing*, of weather, Ó. H. 13. **ú-sigr**, m. *a defeat*, Ó. H. 29; hafa *úsigr*, Fms. vii. 265; fara *ú.*, i. 19 Eg. 287; fá *ú.*, Landn. 105. **ú-sigraðr**, part. [Lat. *invictus*], *unconquered*, Stj. **ú-sigrandi**, part. *invincible*. **ú-sigranligr**, adj. *ú* Fas. ii. 298, Fms. iii. 168. **ú-sigrsamr**, adj. *not victorious*, 623, 3. **ú-sigrsæll**, adj. *defeated*, Fms. vi. 265. **ú-sigrvenligr**, a *with little hope of victory*, Orkn. 360. **ú-sinnligr**, adj. *unsight (unfit as a companion)*, Fms. vi. 203, Fas. ii. 327. **ú-sitjandi**, pa *unbearable* (sitja III. 3), Korm. 192. **ú-sjaldan**, adv. *not seldom* Vsp. **ú-sjálfráðr**, adj. *'un-selfruled'*, *constrained*, Hkr. ii. 212; alt þ er henni var *úsjálfrátt*, *what was her own making*, Nj. 268 (see *sjálfrá II. 2*); þetta allt var honum *úsjálfrátt*, Fms. ii. 46; það er mér *úsjálfrátt* *I cannot do for it, cannot help it*. **ú-sjúkr**, adj. *unsick*, Fms. 347; heill ok *ú.*, Grett. 154 A; *úsjúkari*, Bs. i. 193. **ú-sjötlað**, part. *unsettled* (?), Grett. (in a verse). **ú-skaddr**, part. *unscathed untouched*, = Lat. *integer*; *úskatt*, Fb. i. 548; at *úskaddum* geislu hennar, Sks. 63. **ú-skaðliga**, adv. *unscabingly*, H. E. i. 503. **ú-skaðligr**, adj. *harmless*. **ú-skakkr**, adj. *not awry*, N. G. L. i. 24. **ú-skap**, n. *a fatality*; see *skap*. **ú-skapaðr**, part. *unshapen*, Stj. 538. **ú-skapbráðr**, adj. *calm-minded*, *well-tempered*, Sturl. iii. 121. **ú-skapfellr**, part. *disagreeable to one's mind*, *unpleasant*, Njard. 366; eigi eru þau mér at *úskapfelli*, Sturl. i. 171 C; e-m er e-t *úskapfellt*, Korm. 192. **ú-skapfelliga**, adv. *disagreeably*, Fas. ii. 335. **ú-skapfelligr**, adj. *not in one's mind*, Sturl. i. 171. **ú-skapgligr**, adj. *unlike temper*, Fms. ii. 145. **ú-skapgefr**, adj. *not gentle*, *moody*, Fms. vi. 109. **ú-skaphegr**, adj. = *úskapgefr*, Fms. vi. 109, v. l. **ú-skaplétr**, adj. *not light-minded*, *care-worn*; e-m er *úskaplétt*, *to be in a bad humour*, Fa. i. 372. **ú-skapliga**, adv. *against nature's order*, *enormously*, Fas. i. 10; Ld. 118; *immoderately*. **ú-skapligr**, adj. *against nature's order*, *monstrous*, *horrible*; þat er *úskapligt*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 121; *ú* úburðr, *a monster birth*, Fms. viii. 8, v. l.; verst verk ok *úskapligas* Fas. iii. 36. **ú-skapligr**, adj. = *úskapgligr*, Nj. 112, 227, Korm. 80. **ú-skapstórr**, adj. *not proud-tempered*; *úskapstærri*, *less proud*, Fms. iv. 226. **ú-skapstíðr**, adj. *not to one's mind*; þann átrúnað set oss er *ú.*, Ísl. ii. 391. **ú-skapværr**, adj. *restless of temper*, Sturl. i. 87 C. **ú-skapþekkr**, adj. *unpleasant*, Korm. 32. **ú-skeifligr**, adj. *not awry*, Grett. 120 A. **ú-skeinisamr**, adj. *not hurtful*; verða eigi *ú.*, *to be not a little hurtful*, Nj. 262. **ú-skeinuþætr**, adj. *id.*, Nj. 262 v. l. **ú-skeifdr**, part. *unshapen*, *undaunted*, Magn. 470. **ú-skeifdr**, part. *untrembling*, Fbr. 88; *Fearless*, Al. 28, Fms. x. 213. **ú-skemdr**, part. *uninjured*, Bs. i. 286. **ú-skepna**, u, f. = *úsköp*, *evil fate*, Orkn. (in a verse). **ú-skerðr**, part. *unscored*, *whole*, *entire*, Grág. ii. 363 Nj. 256, Fms. i. 85, Rb. 458. **ú-skeyn** (óskeyn) (?), a nickname, Fms. vii. 271. **ú-skikktr**, part. *without a mantle*; feldr *ú.*, *stj.*

cut into a cloak, N. G. L. i. 75. **ú-skil**, n. pl. *unfair dealings, improper treatment*; valda óskilum við nóng sinn, Hom. 44; vera kemdr við kíl, Gpl. 482; göra skil, . . . göra úskil, Grág. i. 216; svara óskilum, 24; göra óskil um e-t. i. 382; merkja fé at óskilum, ii. 309, Fms. vi.; bjóða e-m ú., Grág. i. 11. **ú-skilaðr**, part. *unsettled*, Hom. 84. **ú-skila-madr**, m. an *unwary man*, Sturl. i. 136. **ú-skilfenginn**, *rt. illegitimate, natural*, Jb. 137. **ú-skilgetinn**, part. *not born in wedlock*, Landn. 131. **ú-skilinn**, part. *not set apart, not reserved*; nú sá einn hlutr eptir er úskílat er, *not disposed of*, Band. 8 new Ed. **ú-skiljanligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unintelligible*, Rb. 470, Magn. 448. **ú-skilmerkiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *indistinct*. **ú-skilrekkir**, f. *probity*, Stj. 196, v. 1. (**ú-skilríki**, v. l.) **ú-skilríkiliga**, adv. *un-riely*; hvárt hefir þú tekit vinnu-mann minn? ok er slíkt ú. górt, ett. 120 A. **ú-skilsamliga**, adv. *disorderly*, Sd. 156. **ú-skiptigr**, adj. *indivisible*, Skálda, Sks. 604, Fas. iii. 663. **ú-skiptir**, part. *divided*, H. E. ii. 127, Fms. vi. 148, Grág. i. 291, Ld. 70. **ú-skírinn**, part. *not 'pure born, not born in wedlock*, Grág. i. 306. **ú-skírinn**, part. *unbaptized*, Hom. 53, Íb. 12, K. Á., Mar.; óskírd enni, is. vi. (in a verse, of the heathen Wends). **ú-skírr**, adj. *unclean, pure*, Rb. 352; úskírt silfr, Fms. v. 346; skír veðr eða úskír, Stj. círt mál, *indistinct*, Sturl. ii. 222; saugir ok úskír, *defiled*, 655 i. 1. **ú-skjálfaandi**, part. *trembling*, 656 B. 3. **ú-skjótir**, a, m. an 'un-eding', ímþémd: as a law term, *an affront*; veita e-m úskjóta, G. L. i. 161, Sd. (in a verse); cp. úskundi. **ú-skodanligr**, adj. *to be beheld*, Magn. **ú-skopnir**, m. *the unshapen*, a mythol. local ne, Fm. 15. **ú-skoraðr**, part. *unchallenged, without reservation*; en skyldi einn þó um mál þessi svá sem hann vill, óskorat, Eg. 733; enu mál öll óskorað undir Ólaf, Ld. 228; hafa gefizk tvau kúgildi tvau hundrð óskorað, *two entire hundreds*, Vm. 79. **ú-skorinn**, part. *uncut*, Hkr. i. 99, Edda 41, Grág. ii. 363; of clothes, 304. **ú-skrapaðr**, part. *unscratched*; bréf með hanganda innsigli þt ok úskrapat, Dipl. ii. 5. **ú-skrámligr**, adj. = óskranligr, Th. 19. **ú-skríptaðr**, part. *unshriven*, H. E. i. 482. **ú-skríptborinn**, t. *unconfessed*, H. E. i. 519. **ú-skuggasamlig**, adj. *without a dow or suspicion*, Fbr. 138. **ú-skuld**, f. *an unlawful debt (?)*, Jb. 4 A. **ú-skuldvarr**, adj. *incautious in incurring debts*, Njarð. 36. **ú-skundi**, a, m. an 'unspeding', *affront*; göra e-m úskunda, Fs. 28. **ú-skútaðr**, part. *unsof'd*, Fms. v. 196. **ú-skúrsamr**, adj. *not query*, Rb. 104. **ú-skygn**, adj. *dim-sighted*, Fs. 88, Sturl. i. 178; *having second sight*, see skygn. **ú-skygna**, d, *to make dim, darken*, 142: reflex. *to grow dim*, augu úskygnask, Anecd. 6, Stj. 431; eldisk á óskygnisk, 655 vii. 2. **ú-skygnleiki**, a, m. *dim-sightedness*, ím. 16. **ú-skyldigr**, adj. *not due*, K. Á. 220. **ú-skyldr**, adj. *not skyld*, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 361, Nj. 199; þat var þér úskylt, *uncalled*, 6. Fms. vi. 369, Fs. 72; væri honum eigi úskyldra, Fms. vi. 367; þar sik eigi úskyldara, Eb. 111 new Ed.; úskyldan mann, Fms. i. 17, 40, Hom. 62, Grág. i. 196. **ú-skylduligr**, adj. = úskyldigr, E. i. 464. **ú-skynsamliga**, adv. *unreasonably*, Sturl. iii. 261. **ú-skynsamlig**, adj. *irrational, foolish*, Hom. 127, Fms. x. 374. **ú-skynsamr**, adj. *irrational*, K. Á. 202. **ú-skynsemr** and **ú-skynsemi**, f. *unreason*, Fms. ii. 144, Post. 645, 77. Mar. passim. **ú-skyti**, a, m. and **ú-skytja**, u, f. *a bad marksman*; eigi veit hvor skytja ör geigar, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v. 1. (úskytyu, Hkr. iii. 27, l. c.) **ú-skýrlygr**, adj. 'unclever', *stupid*, 673. 55. **ú-skýrr**, f. *id.*; af úskýrra manna álitu, Greg. 71. **ú-skerleikr**, m. *a want of transparency*, Stj. 10. **ú-skeerr**, adj. *untransparent; not clear*. **ú-skóluligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *feeble, slack*, Ld. 44; see skóluligr. **ú-slakr**, adj. *not slack*. **ú-sleginn**, part. *unmovn*, Grett. 107 A, Gg. ii. 335. **ú-sleituliga**, adv.; drekka ú., *to drink without heels*, Eg. 551. **ú-slétta**, u, f. *unevenness*, Eg. (in a verse), Bs. i. 10. **ú-sléttir**, adj. *uneven*, Krók. 42: *unlevel* (ground), Fms. v. 23; cp. sjága sínar farar eigi sléttar, Orkn. 68. **ú-slitinn**, part. *born*; þá vóru þing óslitinn, *unbroken up*, Grág. i. 16: *not worn*. **ú-slitnaðr**, part. *untorn*, 656 C. 5. **ú-sljór**, -slær, -sljár, adj. *not bent*; sýna sik úslæra ein fyrr, Ld. 212. **ú-slótigr**, adj. *not wily*, ím. 148. **ú-slyngr**, adj. *unskilled*, Sturl. i. 11. **ú-slysinn**, a, m. *not sly*, q. v. **ú-slyttinn**, adj. *unsluggish*, Lex. Poët. **ú-slegja**, u, f. *the unmovn part*; see slægja. **ú-sleggr**, adj. *not sly*, *not cunning*, Nj. 102. **ú-slæliga**, adv. *not slowly, slyly*; höggva ú., Fms. 277. **ú-slökvaandi**, part. *unslakeable*; ú. eldr, Stj. **ú-slökva-**ndr, adj. *inextinguishable*, Sks. 160, MS. 4. 10. **ú-smáborinn**, part. *no small extraction*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-smáligr**, adj. *not small*, Ísl. ii. 405 (Dan. *smadlig*). **ú-smár**, adj. *not small*, i. e. *great*; Snorri var úsmár í illum sáttmálum, *not very nice, making no difficulties*, Eb. 286; e-m fellr e-t úsmátt, *a thing has no difficulties*, Þone, Sturl. iii. 281; úsmár bætr, Og. 19. **ú-smeltr**, part. *not melted*, Fm. 105. **ú-smíðligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unworkman-*ly, Krók. 43. **ú-smíðaðr**, part. *unwrought*, Gpl. 491; smíðat ok slíðat silfr, Fms. ix. 470. **ú-smurðr**, part. *unanoited*, Stj. 237. **ú-snarr**, adj. *not quick, slow*; þú ert ykkar eigi úsnarrari, Vápn. 19. **ú-sniðinn**, part. *unlopped*. **ú-sníll** and **ú-snílli**, f. *lack of eloquence,*

unskill; úsníll sinni, Sks. 316; úsnílli sinni, Th. 76. **ú-snjallr**, adj. (see snjallr), *unwise, unskilled*, Hm. 15, 47, Valla L. 204; u. at máli, *unskilled in speech*, Sks. 315; hit úsnjallasta ráð, Fms. iv. 161, vi. 265. **ú-snotr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. passim (see snotr), Sks. 449 B. **ú-snotr-mannligr**, adj. *improper*, Odd. 12. **ú-snoðframmnigr**, adj. *dull, faint*; lítið tífráð ok osnoðframmnigt. Ísl. ii. 357. **ú-soltinn**, part. *not hungry*, Al. 18, Fas. iii. 81. **ú-sorg**, l. 'unworow', *poet. the night*, Edda (Gl.) **ú-sóknar-dagr**, m. - úsýkn dagr, Lat. *dies festus*, K. Á. 184. **ú-sómi**, a, m. a *dis honour, disgrace*, Band. 34 new Ed., Fms. i. 209, vii. 220, Hom. 152, Stj. 384. **ú-sóttneimr**, adj. *not apt to take ill*; hefi ek verit ú. maðr, Ld. 102: of a place, *healthy*, Sks. 96, v. 1. **ú-spakliga**, adv. *tumultuously*; fara ú., Hkr. ii. 373, Fms. ix. 394, Orkn. 424, Fas. iii. 534. **ú-spakligr**, adj. *unwise, fooli-b*, 677. 5: *unruly, turbulent*, Sturl. ii. 8, Al. 13. **ú-spakr**, adj. *unwise, as also rest- less, unruly* (see spakr), Vigl. 20, Sks. 31, Fms. ix. 394; fé óspakt, *running astray*, Krók. 42 (of cattle): a nickname and pr. name, **Óspakr**, Landn. passim. **ú-sparðr**, part. *unspar'd*, Ld. 112; létu þeir úspart við þá, Eb. 308. **ú-sparliga**, adv. *unsparringly*, Sturl. i. 67, Orkn. 424, v. 1. **ú-sparr**, adj. *unsparring*, Lv. 78, Háv. 44; e-m er úsparr um e-t, Ld. 138; löuggva óspart, Fms. xi. 91. **ú-spáligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unpropetie*, Fbr. 95. **ú-speki**, f. = úspekt, Hom. 34. **ú-spekti**, f. *turbulence, uproar*; meun kunngigr at úspekt, Lv. 110; göra úspekt, Fms. ix. 394; hann hefir marga úspekt górt í Noregi, Fær. 88; rán ok úspekt, Fms. xi. 236; bændr munu launa þér ú. þína, v. 90; var opt talat um úspektir Sigurðar-manna, vii. 293; marga aðra úspekt sáðaði hann, Fas. iii. 163; úspekðar-bragð, Fs. 57; úspektar-ferð, *a raúl*, Njarð. 376; úspektar-maðr, *an unruly person*, Sturl. i. 92 C. **ú-spell**, f. *fas.*, iii. 163 (a false reading for úspekt). **ú-spellaðr**, part. *unspoiled, unviolated*, Gpl. 227. Bær. 15. **ú-spilltr**, part. *invioiate*, Sdm. 19; sú er vegr á úspilltr trygðir, Js. 65; ú. varningr, Sks. 20, Rd. 233: *uninjured*, Hkr. i. 119; úspilltr maer, *immaculate*, Bret. 58, Vigl. 33; taka til úspilltra mála, *to fight out in earnest*, Nj. 220. **ú-spunninn**, part. *unspun*, Rd. 233. **ú-spurðr**, part. *unask'd*; at þeim úspurðum, *without asking them*, H. E. i. 458; láta úspurt, *to leave unask'd*, Sks. 5. **ú-spurull**, adj. 'unasking', *not curious*; fálaútr ok ú., Fas. iii. 219; fáfróðir ok úspurull, Sks. 320. **ú-staðfastr**, adj. *unsteadfast*, Stj. 27. **ú-stað- festa**, u, f. *unsteadfastness*, Fas. ii. 124. **ú-staðfesti**, f. *id.*, Hom. 124. **ú-staðigr**, adj. *unsteady*. **ú-starfsamr**, adj. *idle, re- miss in work*, Ísl. ii. 113. **ú-steffliga**, adv. *disorderly*, H. E. i. 476. **ú-sterkligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not strong*, Edda 33. **ú-sterkr**, adj. *not strong, feeble*, Hkr. ii. 350; eigi ústerkari, Grág. ii. 361; hann var ústerkari, Eg. 188, Korm. 248. **ú-stilling**, f. *vehemence*; með ákafa ok ú., Fms. vii. 293, Hom. 24, 25, passim. **ú-stilltr**, adj. *intem- perate*; ústillt gleði, Greg. 25, Hom. 24, 25: *romping*, þú ert svo ústilltr. **ú-stírinn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lat. *impiger*, *poët. epithet of a king*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-stjórnliga**, adv. *immoderately*. **ú-stjórnligr**, adj. *immoderate*. **ú-stund**, f. *disregard*; leggja ú. á e-t, Fas. i. 22. **ú-styrkðr**, f. *infirmitv*; várar ústyrkðir, 623. 19; líkamis ústyrkt, Stj. 145; mannligr ú., H. E. i. 477. **ú-styrkjast**, ð, *to grow infirm*, Fms. iii. 177. **ú-styrkleiki**, a, m. and **ú-styrkleikr**, m. *infirmitv*, Stj. 61, Fms. iii. 51. **ú-styrkr** = ústerkr, Bret. 72, Hom. 135, Magn. 448, Sks. 543. **ú-stýrilátr**, adj. 'unyielding to the rudder', *ungovernable*, Fas. iii. 382, Grett. 92 A. **ú-stöðugr**, adj. *unsteady, unsettled*, Al. 12, 15, 55. **ú-stöðuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unstable, unsettled*, Al. 101. **ú-sundrgreimiliga**, adv. *without distinction*, Skálda. **ú-sundrskipti-**ligr, adj. *inseparable*, 623. 59, Eluc. 3. **ú-sundrskipti-**ligr, adj. *indivisible*, Stj. 4. **ú-súrr**, adj. *not sour*, Bs. i. 743. **ú-sváss**, adj. (see sváss); úsvást veðr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 216. Bs. i. 199, 339, Sturl. i. 12. **ú-svefnigr**, adj. *not sleepy*; úrvak ok ú., Lv. 43. **ú-svifr**, **ú-svifinn**, **ú-svifrandi**, qq. v. **ú-svifrungr**, m. *an enemy*, Edda ii. 497: = úsvifrandi. **ú-svikull**, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët. **ú-svinna**, u, f. *indiscretion*. **ú-svinnliga**, adv. *unwisely*. **ú-svinnr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. 20, 22, 162; in the saying, eptir koma úsvinnum ráð í hug, *unwise is afterwise*, Fas. i. 94, Vápn. 17: *undiscreet*, Hafri þóttisk úsvinnr orðinn, Grett. 147 A, Fas. i. 319; úsvinnu (less discreet) lízk mér þín fjár-varðveizla enn mín, Fs. 130. **ú-svipligr**, adj. *ill-*looking, Grett. 117 A, Fas. iii. 255. **ú-svipt**, see ósvipt, p. 473. col. 2; to the references add Háv. 28 new Ed. **ú-syndigr**, adj. *un-*sinful, Greg. 33. **ú-syndr**, adj. *not swimming*, Edda 47. **ú-syngandi**, part. *not fit to sing*; nú hrómar kirkja svá at úsyngjanda er lí, so as to be unfit for service, K. þ. K. 54. **ú-sýnlig**, gen. as adv. *without provocation, unprovoked, without justification*; ef maðr bindr frjálstan manni úsýnju, Js. 43; at úsýnju, Gpl. 179; þessi stea þykkir úsýnju, Fms. viii. 435, Orkn. 254; óvar þat mjök úsýnju er þér kolluðtt til ríkis í Noregi, Ó. ll. 58; at Áslákr haði frændvíg upp hañt ok mjök ósýnju, 184; ósýnju tókt þú holdu á þeim, MS. 4. 17; úsýnjum (*in vain*) væri hóu svá fríð, ef . . . Str. 25; vör villtunnk úsýnju frá eilífum fagnaði, Anal. 238; ok var úsýnju nokkurn tíma tekið við Hrolleif, Fs. 36. **ú-sýnliga**, adv. *invisibly*, Fms. x. 330. **ú-sýni-**ligr, adj. *invisible*, Sks. 155, 528, Fms. i. 139: *unlikely*, Bjarn. 44: *un-*visibly, ugly, Ld. 274, Fas. ii. 327. **ú-sýnn**, adj. 'unseeing', *blind*;

úsýndir hvelpar: *uncertain*, ú. sæmdarauki, Korm. 150; ú. friðr, Hkr. ii. 121; úsýnt var hvárí sigrask mundi, Fms. xi. 372; at úsýnt væri um heilsuna, Lv. 39; mér þykkir úsýnt, at . . . , Ld. 224; úsýnar hefndir, Fms. xi. 47. **ú-sæbrattr**, adj. *not steep towards the sea* (see sær B). Fb. i. 539. **ú-sælligr**, adj. *impregnable*, Str. II. **ú-sæla**, u. f. *unbappiness*. **ú-sæll**, adj. (cp. Dan. *ussel*), *wretched*; úsæll ok aumr, Hom. 151. **ú-sælligr**, adj. *joyless, ill-favoured*, Fms. vi. 303, ví. 162. **ú-sæma**, ð, to *disbonour*, Clem. 44; úsæmandi, *improper*, Fms. vii. 8. **ú-sæmd**, f. *disgrace, disbonour*, Fs. 60, Sks. 279, 457, Edda 33, Fms. x. 388; *impropriety*, Ld. 214; úsæmdar hlutr, *contumely*, Glúm. 352; úsæmdar orð, *unseemly language*, Fms. ii. 248. **ú-sæmiliga**, adv. *disbonourably, unbecomingly*, Nj. 82, Þórð. 23 new Ed., Fms. iii. 87. **ú-sæmiligr**, adj. *unseemly*, Fms. v. 307, ví. 186, Eg. 21; *unworthy of*, ú. e-s, Sturl. i. 45. **ú-sæmr**, adj. *unbecomingly, unseemly*; úsæmar . . . úsæmstar, Hom. 73; þat er úsæmt, 677. 1. **ú-særr**, adj. *not to be taken, of an oath*; bera úsær vitni, Sks. 341; eidar úsærir, Sks. 358; at úsært var, Gpl. 550; the saying, lítið skyldi í eidi úsært, Gret. 161, see eidr. **ú-sætilligr**, adj. *intolerable*, Sturl. iii. 18. **ú-sætt**, f. = úsátt, Fms. vi. 27; goðin höfðu úsætt við þat fólk er Vanir heita, Edda 47. **ú-sættask**, t, to *become an enemy*, Sks. 227. **ú-sætti**, n. = úsætt, 655 xxi. 3, Fms. viii. 153; styrjöld ok ú., x. 268; sagði at þat mundi at því úsætti verða, Íb. 12. **ú-sæðlaðr**, part. *unsaddled*, N. G. L. i. 45. **ú-söngvinn**, part. *'unchanting', who make few prayers*, Gret. I. I A; see söngvinn. **ú-tal**, n. (Germ. *unzahl*), a *countless number*; svá mörg hundrð at útal var, Bret. 58; ótal þjóðar (gen.), a *countless host of people*, 656 C. 26; útal jarsteina, 40; með ótali engla, Post. (Unger): later used as adj. or adv., útal margna, Fms. iii. 178; in mod. usage, ótal skip, ótal eyjar, always indecl. **ú-tala**, u, f. = útal; ótólu liðs, Hkr. iii. 201, v. l. **ú-talhlýðinn**, part. *unheeding advice, hard to persuade*, Fms. x. 177. **ú-taliðr** (ú-taldr, ú-talinn), part. *untold, uncounted*; at útöldum konum, *not counting the women*, 623. 25; útalit allr verka-lýðr, Fas. iii. 20; útalit þat er til stafna vissi, Fms. x. 319; kyn útöld, Sks. 132; útaldr skrár, Dipl. v. 18; útalok ok údæmt, Gpl. 474. **ú-talligr**, adj. *untold, countless*, Fms. xi. 381, Magn. 450, Stj. 389, Hkr. ii. 393. **ú-tamdr**, *untamed*; see temja. **ú-tála**, adv. [tál], *unfeignedly*, Lex. Poët. **ú-teitr**, adj. *not glad-some*, Hym. **ú-tékinn**, part. *not taken, unleased*; ú. jörð, a *freehold*, Gpl. 313, Sturl. iii. 57; see taka B. III. 1. **ú-telgdr**, part. *uncarved*, Grág. ii. 359, Stj. **ú-tempraðr**, part. *untempered*, Stj. 256. **ú-teygiligr**, adj. *untempting*; veðr ú., *unwinning*, Bs. i. 442. **ú-tiginn**, adj. *not tiginn* (q. v.), *being a commoner*, Edda 104, Fms. i. 16, ii. 298, vi. 250, Eg. 351, Ld. 189, Nj. 83, Hkr. i. 262. **ú-tilheyriligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *improper*, Stj. 34. **ú-tíli**, a, m. a *miscance*, Eg. 175, Hkr. ii. 288. **ú-tillátsamr**, adj. (-semi, f.), *unyielding*, Gret. 100 A, Sturl. iii. 99. **ú-tilleitinn**, adj. *inoffensive*, Eg. 512, Gret. 120 A. **ú-tiltækiligr**, adj. *inexpedient*, Gret. **ú-tíð**, f. an *'un-time', wrong season*; eta kjót á útíðum, N. G. L. i. II, 348; konur skal taka á tíðum en eigi á útíðum, 16. **ú-tíðr**, adj. *rare, infrequent*, Fær. 195, Fms. viii. 353, v. l.; útítt, Fær. 195, Landn. 261 (v. l.), Hdl. 4. **ú-tími**, a, m. an *evil time, misbap, affliction*; útímar ok úgæfur, Sks. 353; at sjá ú. hverfi af þér, Fs. 59; á engum mánaði missti hennar sá ú., Hom. 122; útíma-dagr, an *evil day*, Fas. i. 193; *out of time*, koma í ótíma, to *come too late*. **ú-tíndr**, part. *unpicked up*, Jb. 294. **ú-tírligr**, adj. *inglorious, mean, wretched* (mod. ótériligr = *dirty*); þá kom at gangandi maðr ó., sá hafði kross á herðum, 623. 9. **ú-torvelligr**, adj. *not difficult*, 655 xviii. 2. **ú-tónaðr**, part. *not noted for singing*, Ám. 77. **ú-trauðr**, adj. *not repugnant, willing*, Sturl. i. 132; *not doubtful*, Fas. ii. 68; neut. útrautt, *quite*, Fbr. 19. **ú-traustr**, adj. *un-trust, insincere, weak*, Fms. vi. 312, 406; ú. íss, *unsafe ice*, ví. 273 (v. l.), Rd. 277, Orku. 348; var útraust, at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125. **ú-tregr**, adj. *unrepugnant*, Bjarn. 56, Sd. 167. **ú-trú**, f. *unbelief, faithlessness*, 623. 26, 27, Fms. x. 301, 317; gen. útrú, Magn. 534, Sturl. i. 210; útrú-dauid, 656 C. 2; útrú-maðr, an *infidel*, Hom. 49. **ú-trúaðr**, part. *unbelieving*, Greg. 17, MS. 623. 26. **ú-trúanligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *incredible*, 623. 67, Fms. i. 142. **ú-trúleikr** (-leiki), m. *unfaithfulness*, Fms. i. 50, ix. 428, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 64, Sks. 457. **ú-trúliga**, adv. *unfaithfully*, Fms. i. 289; tala ú., to *talk threateningly*, Eb. 320; *incredibly*. **ú-trúlligr**, adj. *incredible*, Fms. x. 307, Edda 2; *not to be depended on*, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62; veðr ú., Vápn. 11. **ú-trúlyndr**, m. (-lyndi, f.), *faithless*, Stj. 243. **ú-trúnaðr**, m. *faithlessness*, Fms. ix. 390, xi. 303, Hkr. i. 168. **ú-trútr**, adj. *faithless*, Orku. 10, Fms. i. 219, xi. 201, 252, Hom. 78, Eg. 402; *unbelieving*, Post. 645. 68. **ú-trygð**, f. *faithlessness, falseness*, Fms. viii. 314, Gísl. 148, Bs. i. 665. **ú-tryggiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not to be trusted*, Nj. 102, v. l. **ú-tryggleikr**, m. = útrygð, Sks. 547. **ú-tryggr**, adj. *faithless, untrustworthy*, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 51, 269, Fms. ix. 52, 417, Hom. 109. **ú-tröllsligr**, adj. *unlike a troll* (q. v.), Mag. **ú-tvístur**, adj. *not dismal, glad-some*, Edda (Ht.) **ú-tyrrinn**, adj. *not irritable*, Gísl. (in a verse). **ú-tæp-liga**, adv. *unsparringly*, Fms. ii. 82; ganga ú. at, Fas. iii. 98; kenna ú., to *feel it unmistakably, smart sorely*, Fær. 126. **ú-tæpr**, adj. *not scant,*

ample, Fas. i. 58; þrýsta útæpt, Fms. iii. 130. **ú-töluligr**, adj. *countless*, Barl. 22, Gpl. 42, Magn. 410. **ú-umbræðiligr**, adj. (-lige adv., Th. 23), *unspeakable*, Fms. i. 263, x. 356, Magn. 448, Fas. i. 20; **ú-umbræðiligr**, adj. *unspeakable*, Barl. 22, 161. **ú-umskiptiligr**, adj. *unexchangeable*, Barl. 113. **ú-unaðsamr**, adj. *discontented*, 655 xv. 1. **ú-unna**, ann, to *grudge*; er hann úyndi manni himin, Hom. 20. **ú-unnninn**, part. *'unwon, unperformed'*, Nj. 266; *uncultivated*, teigr ú., Landn. 241, v. l.; at únninnni jörðu, *untilled field*, Gpl. 28; **ú-valdr**, part. *innocent*; snúa sök á úvalda menn, Nj. 136; vera e-s ú *not guilty of, sackless*, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 380. **ú-vandaðr**, part. *common, vile*; ú. fé, Band. 36 new Ed.; kvaðsk þat þykkja úvandað, Orku. 420 new Ed. **úvand-blætr**, adj. [blóta], *easily propitiated, easily appeased or satisfied*, metaphor from a sacrificial feast (blót), a ár læγ, Bs. i. 394 (úvandlát, 108, l. c.; a later vellum). **úvand-fengiun**, part. *not hard to get* (ironic), Fms. xi. 150. **úvand-gömr**, part. *requiring little pains*, Fms. vi. 390, v. l. **ú-vandi**, a, m. an *ev habit*, Fms. i. 281, ii. 226; *naughtiness of a child*. **úvand-launaðr**, part. *easy to repay, needing small reward*, Bjarn. 53. **úvand-leikil**, n. part. *little to be regarded*, Hrafn. 21. **ú-vandiga**, adv. *careless*, Fær. 217, Orku. 368; *not quite, féll þar ú. út sjórinna*, Ld. 71. **ú-vandr**, adj. *not difficult, plain*, Nj. 139, Fms. i. 125, iii. 95, Lv. 26 *causing little for, at þú munir úvandari (less particular) at várum hlu* Orku. 240; þat mun þér nú úvant gört, Fms. vi. 390; um þær skuld er úvant, iv. 346; hversu úvant hann lét göra við sik, *bow little pretensions be made*, Bs. i. 131. **ú-vani**, a, m. a *bad habit*, Fms. ii. 70, Stj. 36. **ú-varandi**, part. *unaware*, Hom. 115, Barl. 61. **ú-varit**, n. part. (verja), *not spent*, Jb. **ú-varliga**, adv. *unusually*, N. S. Fms. iii. 15, ví. 73, Grág. ii. 119. **ú-varligr**, adj. *unwar*, Hrafn. 1, Fms. ii. 34. **ú-varmæltr**, part. *unwary in speech*, Hk ii. 234. **ú-værtr**, adj. *unaware, unwary*, Fms. iv. 125, x. 41, xi. 161; koma á úvart, to *take one by surprise*, i. 196, vi. 8, vii. 21; ix. 478, xi. 290, Barl. 61, Nj. 9; at úvörum, *unexpectedly*, 95. **ú-vaskr**, adj. *not stout, cowardly*, Nj. 85, Fms. x. 326. **ú-vánt**, ad n. (ván) = úvant, *unlikely*; ok er ú. um at þroski minn verði annar staðar meiri en hér, Orku. 14; láta eigi úvánt yfir séi, to *bear oneself proudly*, Finnþ. 300. **ú-veðr**, n. (Germ *ungewitter*), *bad weather, a storm*, Fms. xi. 384. **ú-veðran**, f. = úveðr, Fas. i. 412. **ú-veðráttá**, u, f. *bad weather*, Lv. 73. **ú-veglig**, adj. *undistinguished, unbonoured*, Hkr. i. 48, Fms. vi. 439, Fas. 393. **ú-vegr**, m. a *disbonour*, H. E. i. 242, Eluc.: úvegrs-laus adj. *blameless*, K. Þ. K. **ú-veitull**, adj. *unspending, close*, Bs. **ú-venðiliga**, adv. *disorderly*, Gret. 114 A. **ú-venðismaðr**, n. a *discreditable person*, Rd. 260. **ú-venja**, u, f. = úvani, K. Á. 19, H. E. ii. 69, Jb. 175, 186; úvenjur ok síðleysur, Fms. xi. 296, Hk ii. 65. **ú-verðr**, adj. *unworthy*, Nidrst. 10; *undeserving*, Bær. 14 *guiltless*, láta úverða menn gjalda, Nj. 135. **ú-verðugr**, adj. *unworthy*, Gpl. 62; *undeserving of*, Fms. ii. 182, vii. 158, Bs. i. 87; **ú-verk**, n. a *wicked deed*, Hrafn., Orku. 174. **ú-verkan**, n. = úveri Gret. 121 A, Bs. i. 529, Orku. 280 (where fem.). **ú-verknaðr**, n. = úverkan, Gret. 121. **ú-vesall**, adj. *not wretched*; engum úvestun none but a *wretched one*, Band. 36 new Ed. **ú-víðan**, n. *'unwood', i. a thorn or shrub*; þyrni eða úvíðani, Post. (Unger) 23, v. l. **ú-víðub inn**, part. *unprepared*, Fas. i. 454. **ú-víðkvæmiligr**, adj. (-lige, adv Gpl. 276), or **ú-víðkvæmiligr**, *unbecoming*, Fær. 132, Fms. i. 244, v. 168, vi. 5, Gpl. 167. **ú-víld**, f. *lack of good-will, enmity*. **ú-vílli**, m.; at úvílla e-s, *against one's good-will*, Grág. i. 191, Js. 49, H. E. i. 182. **ú-vilja-verk**, n. an *involuntary deed*, Vápn. 49 (P). **ú-viljaðr**, part. *unwilling*, Fas. iii. 127. **ú-viljandi**, part. *unwilling, unintentional*, Stj. 617; eg gerði það óviljandi. **ú-viljanligr**, adj. *unwilling*, Bs. i. 702. **ú-viljgr**, adj. *id.*, Stj. 60. **ú-vílltr**, part. *unfalsified* Hm.; fjöldi úvílltra biskupa, *orthodox bishops*, Anecd. 98. **ú-vín áttá**, u, f. *unfriendliness, enmity*, Fms. v. 14, Orku. 386. **ú-vín fengi**, n. *unfriendliness*, Valla L. 224. **ú-vingan**, f. *unfriendliness, bad feeling*, Lv. 40, Fas. iii. 150. **ú-vingask**, ad, dep. to *sben enmity towards a person*; úvingask við e-n, Fms. v. 69, vi. 112, xi. 229. **ú-vingjarnliga**, adv. *unfriendly*, Fær. 182, Fms. i. 166, Ísl. ii. 197. **ú-vingjarnligr**, adj. *unfriendly, hostile*, Fms. ii. 41, ix. 52, Sks. 524. **ú-vinliga**, adv. *unfriendly*, Lv. 74. **ú-vinnandi**, part. *invincible* and **ú-vinnanligr**, adj. *id.*, Fas. iii. 239. **ú-vinr** (ó-vinr), m. a *'unfriend', foe, enemy*, Fms. i. 50, 219, ii. 192, Eg. 336, Sks. 110, A. 56; eta skal úvína-mat ok öngu launa, Nj. 220 (v. l. paper MS.); vé hyggjum at lygi hafri verit ok úvína-mál, Glúm. 373; hón kvað þar fat úvína fylgjur, Sturl. iii. 54 (see fylgja); gör þú eigi þann úvína-fagnað at þú rjúfir sætt þína, Nj. 112; vér köllum slika víst úvína-fagnað, of; bad fare, Bjarn. 53. **ú-vinsamligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unfriendly* **ú-vinskapr**, m. = úvínatta. **ú-vinsæla**, ð, to *make oneself disliked*; Eirirk konungr úvinsældisk á því meirr, sem . . . , Fms. iv. 16 hann kvaðsk eigi nenna at ú. sik svá, Vápn. 18. **ú-vinsæld** f. *unpopularity, disfavour*, Fms. i. 21, x. 387, Eb. 116, Orku. 254. **ú-vinsell**, adj. *unpopular, disliked*, Nj. 38, Fs. 28, 76; úvinsell verk, Fms. vii. 183, 247. **ú-vinuligr**, adj. *unfriendly*, Skálda 191

vinveittlīga, adv. *unkindly*, Landn. 217, v. 1. ú-vinveitr, adj. of persons, *hostile*, Nj. 32, Ld. 86, 336: of things, *unpleasant*, Fs. 34, i. 340. ú-virða, ð, *to disregard, slight*, Fms. vi. 280, x. 421. virðanligr, adj. *inestimable*, Th. 18. ú-virðiliga and ú-virðuga (Fs. 90, Fms. ii. 10), adv. *scornfully*, Nj. 89, Fms. vii. 21. ú-röðligr and ú-virðuligr, adj. *scornful, contemptible*, Nj. 77, Fms. vi. 7, Hkr. ii. 102, Ísl. ii. 371: hvíla eigi úvirðuligri, *not less splendid*, ag. 1. ú-virðing, f. a *disgrace*, Nj. 227, Fms. vii. 112, Landn. 6; göra ú, til e-s, *to scorn*, Ó. H. 115. ú-virðr, adj. *unvalued*; úvirt, Grág. i. 200; ú, eyrir, Js. 62. ú-virkir, adj. *out of work*, Fs. i. 719. ú-viss, adj. *uncertain*, Rb. 2. ú-vissa, u, f. an *certainty*; see úvís. ú-vissligr, adj. *unsettled*, Stj. 27. ú-visti-gr, adj. *unendurable to live in*, Grett. 114 A. ú-vit, n. a *swoon, sensibility*, Bs. i. 818; liggja í úviti, Nj. 89; hann mælti í úvitinu, Fms. i. 203, Pr. 472: *foolishness, ignorance*, H. E. i. 462. ú-víta, adj. *useless, insane*; fólk ært ok úvita af hráðslu, Stj. 642; at hón sé röu-djörf ok úvita, Fms. i. 3. ú-vitand, f. *ignorance*, K. Á. 228. vitandi, part. *without knowing, unconscious*; ú, e-s, Fms. i. 264, x. 0; at e-m vitanda, *without one's knowledge*, 227; konungur var ú. . . . vii. 207; þú görðir þat ú, *unintentionally*, Eg. 736. ú-víti, a, [A. S. *unwita*], *an idiot, witless person*; ef lögsögumaðr verðr ómáli r óviti, Grág. i. 9; úgæfumaðr var ek, er ek ó þinu úvita, Krók. 39: of *infant*, hann var barn ok úviti, Hkr. ii. 268; þau (the infant) voru öll rít, en sum úmála, Hom. 50. ú-vitr, adj. *'witless', void of understanding*; úvitrum kykvendum, *brute beasts*, 673. 47: *unwise, foolish*, röðr ok ú, Fms. vi. 220, ix. 55, Nj. 15, Eg. 718. ú-vitra, u, f. *un-sound*, 677. 67, MS. 655 ix. B. 2. ú-vitrleikr, m. *foolishness*, Stj. 22. vitrliga, adv. *unwisely*, Korm. 178, Fms. ii. 64. ú-vitrigr, adj. *wise, foolish*, of things, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 139, Ó. H. 123. ú-vit-mlegr, adj. *foolish*, Rb. 260. ú-vituliga, adv. *foolishly*, Nj. 28. ú-vízka, u, f. *unwisdom, foolishness*, Nj. 135, Fms. vi. 209, Stj. 5, Sks. 440, Gpl. 44. ú-vízkr, adj. *foolish, silly*, Ó. H. 123. ú-ða, adv. *'unwidely', in but few places*, Fb. i. 541. ú-viðr, adj. *'unde- r', narrow in circumference*, Eg. 744, Jb. 193. ú-vígör, part. *consecrated*, Nj. 162, Vm. 19, K. Á. 28, Sks. 726, Stj. 315. ú-gliga, adv. *in a state unfit for war*, Fms. vi. 258. ú-vigr, adj. *unmartial*, Sturl. iii. 84 C, Al. 33. ú-vigr, adj. *unable to ht, disabled (hors de combat)*, Korm. 220, Fms. v. 90, Landn. 80, v. 1.: ígr herr (cp. ofvægr herr, Ó. H. 242, older form), *an overubelming, irrev- able army*; draga saman úvígjan, Fms. i. 24, 122; eptir sólar- r kom sunnan at borginni Haraldr konungr Guðinason með úvigjan r, vi. 411; með her úvigan, Hkr. iii. 405. ú-víkanligr, adj. *shakable*, Th. 13. ú-vísa and ú-vísna, u, f. a *doubtful bearing, stily*; sýna sik í úvísu, Vigl. 33; sýnit önga úvísu meðan þit erut skipinu, Fbr. 132; ef hann görir nökkura úvísu af sér, Grett. 110 A; n þú, Berg, hefir mjök dregizk til úvísu við oss bræðr, Fs. 57: rísa-eldi, n. *the maintenance of a stranger*, Grág. i. 143; úvísar- gr, m. a law phrase, *an outlaw not known to be such*; the law rade the sheltering an outlaw, under penalty, unless the host oved that, at the moment, the stranger was an úvísavargr to him, that he had acted under compulsion, N. G. L. i. 71, 72, 170, 178; ma þeim sé ú, er hýsti, Gpl. 144: metaph., var þeim þetta inn mesti , of the sudden appearance of an enemy, Hkr. iii. 63. ú-vísligr, j. *unwise, foolish*, Fms. viii. 196 (v. l.), MS. 636 C. 20. ú-víssl, j. *uncertain*, Hm. I, Sks. 250, Fms. i. 76, ii. 146, vi. 38, D. N. i. 70: *wise, foolish*, = úvitr, MS. 656 C. 30, Post. 645. 98. ú-víttir, rt. *unfined*; þá skal hann ú vera, N. G. L. i. 11. ú-vorðinn, part. *having happened, future*; segja fyrir úvorðna hluti, Fms. i. 76; ðna hluti ok úorðna, MS. 623, 13; spámánn, hann segir mér fyrir arga úvorðna hluti, Bs. i. 39. ú-vægi, f. an *overbearing tem- r*, Fas. i. 55. ú-vægiliga, adv. *ungently, violently*, Eg. 712, ns. x. 331. ú-vægligr, adj. *not to be weighed*; ú, gull, Stj. 571. væginn, adj. *unyielding, headstrong*, Fms. ii. 33, Ísl. ii. 203, Nj. 16; mr ok ú, MS. 655 xiii. A. 2. ú-vægr, adj. (also of vægr), *head- r*; grimmr ok ú, Fas. i. 55. ú-væll, adj. *guileless*, Ld. 30. væni, n. a *main or bodily hurt*; veita e-m ú, N. G. L. i. 74; sá er rir ú varð, Js. 36, N. G. L. i. 69: úvænís-högg, n. a *maiming blow* (?), rág. ii. 154. ú-vænkask, að, dep. *to grow worse*, of one's chance success; þykkir jarli ú, sitt mál, Fms. xi. 134. ú-vænliga, adv. *with small chance of success*, Fs. 10; horfa ú, *to look hopeless*, Nj. 187, ns. iv. 156. ú-vænliggr, adj. *leaving little hope of success*, Rd. 278; mál, Eg. 336. ú-vænn (ú-vánt, Orkn. 114), adj. *hopeless, with le chance of success*; úvæn ætlan, Fms. vii. 30; úvænt ráð, xi. 21; vænt efni, Nj. 164, v. l.; Egill segir at þat var úvænt (little chance) at n munn þá yrkja mega, Eg. 606; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan- rámu, 406: *not to be expected, not likely*, þykki mér úvænna, at hann mí skjótt á minna fund, Fms. ii. 113, xi. 94: úvænst, *most unlikely*, sl. 62: of persons, vér erum til þess eigi úvænni, en þeir menn er þat fir hendt, Fms. viii. 286; neut., úvænt, e-t hoifr úvænt, *looks hopeless*, 340; horfa úvænna, Fms. v. 250. ú-væra and ú-værð, f. *rest- lness*. ú-væri, f. *uneasiness, itch*; úværi hleyp ur állan búkin,

Fb. i. 212: úværu-teigr, m. a *'strip of disturbance, a close of land overrun by strange cattle*; ef maðr ú beiti-teigu i annars manns landi, þá er finnr auru sé verðir eða minna fjár, ok heitir sá ú, Grág. ii. 227. ú-værr, adj. *restless, fierce*; grimmir ok úværir um allt, Fms. iv. 22: *uncomfortable*, göra e-m úvært, Ld. 140; er úvært at búa þar sem liggir, Fms. vi. 136; úvært er mér, *I feel uneasy*, Grett. 100 new Ed. ú-vætrr, f. an *'nunewight', evil spirit, ogress, monster* (Germ. *unbold*), Fms. v. 164; allar úvættir hræðask hann (Thor), Fdda; trola gangr ok úvætta, Fms. ii. 185: in later MSS. used masc., but less correctly, Fas. ii. 111; þessum úvætti, i. 60; þessir úvættir, Fms. xi. 279. ú-yfirfæri- ligr, adj. *impassable*, Ld. 46. ú-yfirstigliggr (-atganlegr, Stj. 377), adj. *insurmountable*, 623. 11, Fas. iii. 665. ú-ymsiliga, adv. *invari- ably*, 677. 8. ú-yndi, n. a *feeling restless, irksomeness, feeling un- happy in a place*; segja sumir at hón hafi tortynt sér af ú, Sd. 191; hefir vætr meirr til úyndis hagat enn þá, Bs. i. 79; ú, reikannar, 655 xxvi: úyndis-órræði, n. pl. a *dire expedient, a last emergency*; hörd verða úyndis-órræðin, Fas. iii. 522; ef gerði það i úyndis-órræðinu, or, það eru úyndis-órræði = *malum necessarium*. ú-þakklátr, adj. *ungrateful*, Sturl. i. 149. ú-þakklæti, n. *unthankfulness, ingratitude*. ú-þakknæmr, adj. *unthankful*, Al. 36. ú-þarf, adj. *needless, wanton*, Fs. 46: as subst. *needlessness, wantonness*; það er óþarfi, 'tis *not wanted!* það er óþarfi fyrir þig, it was a *wanton deed*. ú-þarfuga, adv. *needlessly, uncomfortably*; bísa e-m ú, *to make it un- comfortable to one*, Fms. v. 86. ú-þarfigr, adj. *uncomfortable*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. ú-þarfgr, adj. *unsuitable, useless*, Fms. vii. 123, Fs. 48: *doing harm*, Ó. H. 209, Fms. vi. 129, 276, Nj. 58; tíðindi mikil ok úþórf, *bad news*, Fimnb. 316. ú-þefjan, n. an *'unsmell', stench*, Fms. x. 379. ú-þefr, m. a *stench, foul smell*, Fb. i. 259, Pr. 472, Stj. 91. ú-þekkiligr, adj. *repulsive* (Dan. *utækelig*), Ld. 214: *disagreeable*, Lv. 75, Fas. ii. 453: *unrecognisable*, mod. ú-þekkr, adj. *disagreeable*, 655 xiii; flestum mönnum ú, Lv. 45; métr er úþekkt, at honum sé þannig fagnat, Bs. i. 537: *unmanageable, unruly*, e. g. of a horse, (mod.) ú-þekt, f. a *dislike*, Fms. xi. 329: a *disgusting thing, an offensive smell, sight, or taste*, Stj. 612, Bs. i. 316, Fms. iv. 57; *unruliness*, mod.: úþektar-för, f. a *bateful journey*, Sturl. i. 15: úþektar- ligr, adj. *offensive, disgusting*, Fas. ii. 150, v. l.: úþektar-svipr, m. a *slight, offence*; sýna e-m ú, Fb. iii. 449. ú-þerrir, m. *wet weather*: úþerri-samr, adj. *wet*; sumar ú, Eb. 260. ú-þess- ligr, adj. *not like that, quite unlike*; eigi úþessligr, Fms. vi. 376, Karl. 492. ú-þingfær, adj. *unable to go to the þing*, lb. 17. ú-þins- ligr, adj. *'unbine-like, unworthy of thee*, Ísl. ii. 198. ú-þjáll and ú-þjálgr, adj. *hard, stubborn, unmanageable*. ú-þjóð, f. [cp. Dan. *utyske* = Germ. *unbold*], *evil people, rabble, devils*, Vellekla, Fas. ii. 396: úþjóða-lýðr, m. a *rabble*. ú-þjófligr, adj. *not likely to be a thief*, Fms. v. 330. ú-þokka, að, *to disparage*; ú, fyrir e-m, Fms. vi. 6; úþokkask við e-n, *to bate, dislike a person*, Fms. ii. 145, Sturl. iii. 12. ú-þokkaðr, adj. *disliked, abhorred*, Fms. i. 12, vi. 282, vii. 251, 303; mér er úþokkat til þeirra, *I loathe them*, i. 302, Gisl. 5; frændum Odds var allt úþokkat til hans, Bs. i. 710. ú-þokka, a, m. a *disgust, dislike, disfavour*, Fms. x. 27; fá úþokka e-s, Js. 46; öfund ok ú, Rb. 390, Vápn. 13, Fs. 140; at þokka eðr úþokka, *favour or disfavour*, Hom. 135; láta vaxa úþokka við e-n, Nj. 107, Korm. 198; *offensive- ness* = úþekt, Bs. i. 340; of a person, a *miser*, (mod.): úþokka-dæll, f. a *filthy hollow*, Sd. 191: úþokka-ferð, f.; fara ú, *to make an un- pleasant journey*, Háv. 39: úþokka-gripr, m. a *nasty thing*, Fas. i. 56: úþokka-ligr, adj. *nasty*, Fas. ii. 453; *dirty, nasty*, Hrafn. 8: úþokka-svipr, m. a *frowning mein, cross countenance*, Fs. 31: úþokka- sœll, adj. *bated*, Eg. 484, Fms. vi. 6, Ísl. ii. 125, Fs. 28, 67, Eb. 290: úþokka-vísa, u, f. an *obscene ditty*, Fms. iii. 23. ú-þolandi, part. *intolerable*, Grett. 94, Orkn. 420 new Ed. ú-þolanligr, adj. *id.*, Bs. i. 746. ú-þoli, a, m. *restlessness*: the name of a magical Rune, Skm. ú-þolinmóðr, adj. *impatient*, Hom. 73, passim. ú-þolinmæði, f. *impatience*, Hom. 73. ú-þolinn, adj. *unending*, Fms. v. 344. ú-þorstlátr, adj. *not causing thirst, slaking thirst*, Landn. 34. ú-þrofinn, adj. *unthrifty, sluggish*, Grett. 144 A; ú, ok eþjanlauss, ú, ok dráblaus, Al. 100, 106, Stj. 212: mod. *dirty, sluttish*. ú-þrifnaðr, m. *stobfulness, sluggishness*, Fær. 193, Fas. iii. 30, Stj. 97. ú-þrjót- andi, part. *inexhaustible*, Th. 5. ú-þrjótanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *never ceasing*, Sks. 523, 632. ú-þrjózkir, adj. *not refractory*, Fms. v. 316. ú-þroskligr, adj. *not strong, weakly*, Fimnb. 218. ú-þrotanliga, adv. *incessantly*, Mar. ú-þrotinn, part. *never ceasing*, Fbr., Sks. 604. ú-þrotligr, adj. *never ceasing, never failing*, Sks. 523, 604 B, 633, Fbr. 24. ú-þrotandi, ú-þrotanligr, = úþrot- ligr, Eluc. 55, Mar., Dipl. ii. 14, Sks. 604. ú-þröttligr, adj. *not stout, feeble*, Hkr. i. 46. ú-þrútninn, part. *not swollen*, Nj. 209. ú-þræsligr, adj. *not like a thrall*; ú, augu, Fas. i. 22. ú-þurft, f. a *scathe, barm*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. iii. 53, Landn. 148, Eg. 738: úþurftar-maðr, m. an *ill-doer, offender*, Sks. 335. ú-þveginn, part. *unwashed*, Dipl. v. 18, Landn. 97 (E. 10): as a nickname, Nj. 7, Landn. 232. ú-þveri, a, m. a *scab, skin disease*; sló út um hönd hans ryfi ok úþvera, Bs. i. 181: úþvera-samr, adj. *scabbed*, Bs. i. 182 (Fb. i.

for úveri read úþveri): mod. úþverri means *filth, dirt*: úþverra-legr, adj. *filthy*. úþykkja, u. f. = úþykkt, Fms. iv. 109, Sturl. iii. 272; *dislike, ill-will*. Skálda, Stj. 520. úþykkir, m. *not thick*, Sks. 429. úþykktt, f. *discord*, Nj. 169, Sturl. i. 79 C; *dislike*, Lv. 79, Fas. iii. 67. úþyrmliga, adv. *roughly, cruelly, barsbly*, Rd. 257, Fas. i. 461, Hóni. 155. úþyrmligr, adj. *unmerciful, barsb*, Fs. 31. úþyrmir, m. a *merciless man*; þú úþyrmir ok vægðarlaus stormr, Bær. 5: a pr. name, Landn. úþyrmisamliga, adv. in an *unmerciful manner*, Grett. 154. úþyrstr, adj. *not thirsty*, Nj. 43, v. l. úþýðligr, adj. *barsb, cross-tempered*, Fbr. 77. úþýðr, adj. *unfriendly, rough*, Hkr. i. 28; í. ok úðæll, Fms. vii. 175; grimmr, ú. ok fálátr, í. g. úþægð, f. *crossness, restiveness*. úþægilligr, adj. *disagreeable*, Sturl. iii. 260. úþægja, ð, to *trouble, vex*, Fas. iii. 196. úþægr, adj. *unacceptable*; úþæg bæn, Greg. 53: *unruly, hagn er óþægr*. úþökk, f. an *'unthank'*, *reproach, censure*, Ísl. ii. 383, Hkr. ii. 305, Fms. ix. 432. úþörf, f. = úþurf; e-m til úþarf, Landn. 148 (v. l.), Hom. 159. úþœdr, adj. [vada], *not passable on foot, of a stream*; vötn óœð óknóum mönnum, Bs. i. 349. úþœðri, compar. *lower in rank*; úþœðri bekkir, Nj. 34, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, x. 70; enn úþœðri kraptr, 677. 5. úþœfi, f. an *evil age*, Sks. 348. úþœll, adj. [ala, ól], a law term; skógarmadr úþœll, an *outlaw that must not be fed*, Grág. i. 88, passim, Nj. 110. úþœpandi, part. *urcrying*, Fms. ii. 186. úþœrr, adj. *not mad*, Grág. (Kb.). úþœti, n. an *uneatable thing, not fit for human food*, Fms. x. 249, Ver. 45. úþœtr, adj. *unfit to be eaten*, Ver. 8, K. Þ. K. 134. úþœld, f. a *bad season, famine*, Ann. 975, Lv. 17: an *unruly time, riot, uproar*, in úþœldar-flokk, m. a *band of rovers*, Eb. 312, Fms. xi. 242, Hkr. ii. 357: úþœldar-madr, m. a *rover, villain*, Sturl. i. 61: úþœldar-vetr, m. a *famine-winter*, Landn. (App.) 323. úþœlmusu-gjarn, adj. *uncharitable*, Fms. ii. 118. úþœrt, n. adj. *not profusely, besitatingly*, Skv. 3. 60.

ÚA, pres. úir, pret. úði, to *swarm*; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134 (Cod. Wolph.): in mod. usage, úði, það úir og grúir.

Úð, f., qs. hugð, contracted [A. S. *hýðe*], *the mind*, but only existing in compds, hard-úð, ill-úð, létt-úð, úr-úð, var-úð, etc., qs. hard-hugð, etc.

Úði, a, m. [a corruption for úf, q. v., changing r into ð, as in frédinn from frerinn], a *drizzling rain*, freq. in mod. usage.

Úðigr, adj. *rounded*; hard-úðigr, létt-úðigr, ill-úðigr, etc.

Úfagr, n. part. *roughened, edged*; only in the phrase, það er svó úfagr, eg veit hvernig það er úfagr, *I know all its rough edges, all its difficulties*, of matters troublesome or of fishing in troubled waters.

ÚFR, m. a *roughness, rough edge*, e. g. on a board being shaped by an adze, also of *ruffled hair*, as when stroked backwards; hann sá jarnloku eina, þar hafði komit högg í mikit ok reis á röndinni úfr hvass, Fas. iii. 380. 2. metaph. *roughness, hostility*; risu þegar miklir úfar á með þeim, Sturl. iii. 178; ok get ek at stórir úfar risi á með oss, Fb. iii. 450; settu Gíslungar nokkut úfa (acc. pl.) við honum, Ísl. ii. 314: the metaphor taken from a wild beast bristling its hair. II. *the uvala*, mid. H. G. *uwe*; fékk hann sár lækni at skera sér úf, . . . ok skar meira af úf jarlsins enn hann hafði ætlat, Fms. iii. 31, 32, and freq. in mod. usage.

Úfr, adj. *ruffled, rough*; svá úfr ok þrótt, at allir þurfi til at ganga, N. G. L. i. 335; úvar 'ro disir, the fairies are wrath, Gm. 53.

Úfr, m. a bird, perhaps the *widgeon* or *wbewer*; sá hann einn úf í limum eins nálægs trés, Post. (Unger) 69, elsewhere the word occurs only in Edda (Gl.), and perhaps in the compd vallófr, q. v.

Úla, að, to *boawl* (?), a doubtful *ἀπ. λέγ.*; ef maðr skerr hár af höfði manns eða úlar (*wistles*?) honum nökkut til háðungar, Grett. ii. 131 A; see ýla.

Úlbúð, f., see úlfúð.

Úldna, adj. *decomposed, putrid*.

Úldna, að, [ulna, Ivar Aasen], to *rot*; rotna ok úldna, Stj. 268-273, passim in mod. usage.

Úlfaldi, a, m. [Ulf. *ulbandus* = *κἀμῆλος*; A. S. *olfend*; Hel. *olvunt*; O. H. G. *olpente*; from the Gr. *ἐλεφας, -αντος*, although in an altered sense]:—a *camel*, Stj., Greg. passim; the word occurs as the nickname of a man early in the 11th century, Fms. vi. (Brynjólftr úlfaldi); it is still in full use in Icel., hægra er úlfaldanum at ganga í gegnum nálár-augað enn ríkkum manni at komast í Guðs ríki, Luke xviii. 25; hann tók tíu úlfalda . . . af síns herra úlföldum . . . hún segir drekk þá, eg vil og gefa þinum úlföldum að drekka, Gen. xxiv. The word 'camel' has never been adopted in the Icel.

Úlf-garðr, m. a *wolf-pit*, Gpl. 457, v. l.

Úlf-gi = úlf-gi; úlf (q. v.), with a neg. suffix, Ls. 39.

Úlf-grán, adj. *wolf-grey*, Fær. 48; úlfgrátt hár, Eg. 305, cp. Ad. 7.

Úlf-hamr, m. a *wolf's skin*, referring to the superstition of men turning into a wolf's shape, Fas. i. 130; cp. hamr: also a nickname, Hervar S.

Úlf-hanzki, a, m. a *glove of wolf-skin*, used by a sorceress, Fas. i. 50.

Úlf-héðinn, m. a *wolf's skin*: a pr. name, Úlf-héðinn, Landn.: also as an appellative of berserker's wearing wolf-skins, Hornklofi,—at 'ber-

serkja' reidu vil ek spyrja . . . ?—answer, 'úlfhéðnar' heita, cp. þir berserkir er úlfhéðnar vóru kallaðir, Fs. 17.

Úlf-hugaðr, adj. 'wolf-mooded,' *fiery*, Skv. 2. 11.

Úlf-hugr, m. a *wolf's mind*, = úlfúð; ú. sá er þér þótti dýrit há okkr, Fas. ii. 172.

Úlf-hvelpr, m. a *wolf's cub*, Fas. i. 181.

Úlf-iði, n. a *wolf's lair* (cp. bjarnar-híði), Hkv. i. 16.

Úlf-liðr, m. *the wolf's joint*, i. e. *the wrist*, see the story of Ty the Wolf Fenrir, Edda 20,—'then bit he (the wolf) the hand off, what it is now called wolf's joint (the wrist)': the word is often spelt as at e. g. Gullþ. 59, Fms. i. 166, Nj. 84, 262 (Cod. 468 in both instances gives 'auflíð'). This etymology, although old, is quite erroneous, for word is derived from *oln-* or *öln-*, see alín (p. 13, col. 2); the true being *öln-liðr*, q. v.

ÚLFR, m., úlf-gi, Ls. 39; [Ulf. *wulfs*; A. S. and Hel. *wulf*; E. Germ. *wolf*; North. E. *Ulf-*, in pr. names, *Ulpha, Ulverston*; I. Swed. *ulv*; cp. Lat. *lupus and vulpes*; Gr. *λύκος*]:—a *wolf*, C. ii. 122; lýsa þar vígi, . . . kallask hvárki úlfir né björn nema svá hann, N. G. L. i. 61; úlfa þytr mér þótti illr vera hjá söngvi svá Edda (in a verse); úlfa húsa, *wolf-pits*, Gpl. 457: freq. in poets, w. 'to feed the wolf,' 'cheer the wolf' are standing phrases, see Lex. Þi. a warrior is hence called úlf-brynnandi, -gæðandi, -grennir, -ú-sæðandi, -teitir, i. e. *the refresher, cheerer, . . . gladdener of the u* úlf-vín, *wolf's wine*, i. e. *blood*, Lex. Poët. 2. sayings, fæðisk í skógi, *the wolf is born in the wood*, Mkv.; etask af úlfs munn, and eta annars eyrindi, see eta (2. ð); eigi hygg ek okkr vera úlfa ð, at vér mynimm sjálfir um sakask, Höm. 30; fangs er ván at fré úlf, see fang (III. 4); aðþekktir er úlfir í röð; þar er mér úlfir er ek eyru sé'k, *I know the wolf when I see the ears*, Fm. 35, Finnb. 2. háfa úlf undir bægi, evidently from the fable of the wolf in sheep's clot sem úlfir í sauda dyn, Sd. 164; ala e-m úlfa, to *breed wolves to brood over evil*; spyr ek þat frá, at Danir muni enn ala oss úlfa, I viii. 303, Kormak; sýna úlfs ham, to *appear to a person in a wolf's*: i. e. *savagely*; eigi heldr þykkisk eg honum eðr öðrum fátækum pres þann úlfs ham synt hafa, at þeir megi eigi mér opinbera neyð sína, F. iii. 438 (in a letter of bishop Gudbrand); háfa úlfs hug við e-n, má at Guðrunu þykki hann úlfs hug við okkr hafa, Fas. i. 211; skala úlf ungan lengi, Skv. 3. 12; annas barn er sem úlf at frjá, Mkv.; úlfir ungunum syni, Sdm. 35: for legends of were-wolves cp. Völs. S. ch. 8. úlfa þytr, *howling*; þar báðu honum ílls á móti, var inn mesti úlfa (wailing) til þeirra at heyra, Grett. 98; finnr Sigmundur menn ok úlfs röddu, Fas. i. 131; úlfum líkir þykkja allir þeir sem eiga hve hug, Sól. 31. II. in poets, wolves are the 'steeds' on w. witches ride through the air during the night, Edda. At night wizards were supposed to change their shape, hence the nickname kv úlfir, *evening wolf*, of a were-wolf; in Icel. the fretful mood caused sleepiness in the evening is called kveld-úlfir; thus the ditty, Kveld er kominn hér | kunnig innan gátta | sólin líðr sýnisk mér | senn er að háttá, Icel. Almanack 1870; or, Kveldúlfir er kominn í kerling mína, *the evening wolf has entered my child*, a lullaby, Sveinb. Egilss. Poems, cp. en dag hvern er at kveldi kom, þá góðisk hann styggr, at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma; hann var kveld-svæfr, var mál manna at hann væri mjök hamramr, hann var kallaðr Kveldi Eg. ch. i. In the mythology there is the wolf Fenrir, Edda; whence U bági, the 'Wolf's foe' = *Odin*, Stor.; Úlfs-faðir, *the Wolf's father* = *L* Ls.: mock suns were imagined to be wolves persecuting the sun, C 37; hence in popular Icel., úlfa-kreppa, u. f. 'wolf-strait', when sun is surrounded by four mock suns (sól í úlfa kreppu), Ísl. þjóð 658. III. freq. in pr. names, Úlfr, Úlfarr, Úlf-hamr, Úlf-héðinn, Úlf-ljótr, Úlf-kell; women, Úlf-hildir, Úlf-eiðr, Úlf-rú esp. as the latter part in men's names, being then sounded (and often sp -ólfr, Ás-ólfr, Auð-ólfr, Bót-ólfr, Brynj-ólfr, Björg-ólfr, Eyj-ólfr, Grim-ólfr, Ing-ólfr, Ís-ólfr, Herj-ólfr, Þór-ólfr, Þjóð-ólfr, Stein-ólfr, Rún-ólfr, L, ólfr, Örn-ólfr, Móð-ólfr, etc.: contracted are, Snjólfir = *Snæ-ólfr*, Hr = *Hröð-ólfr*, Sjólfir = *Sæ-ólfr*, Bjólfir = *Bý-ólfr* = A. S. *Beowulf* (*Beow* i. e. *boney-thief*, a name of the bear, from popular tales, in which bear, being fond of honey, is made to rob hives; the name has of been thus explained by Mr. Sweet).

Úlfúð, f., in Icel. now sounded úlbúð, and so spelt, Stj., Sturl., Eg. l. 'wolf's mood,' *savageness*; enn er Halli fann þat sló hann á sik úlf ok illsku, Eb. 114; hann er fullr upp úlfúðar (úlbúðar, v. l.), Eg. 11 tóku menn þegar at reisa úlfúð í móti, Fms. v. 102; sakir þeir úlbúðar er faðir hans hafði á Davíð, Stj. 473; þó var úlbúð ærin í an höfða brjósti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).

Úlf-víðr, m. [Norse *ulv-ved*], *privet*, Lat. *viburnum*, Edda (Gl.)

Úlpa, u. f., see ólpa.

Ú-magi, a, m. [mega], a *helpless one, who cannot maintain hims* a law term, relating to the duty of maintenance; it included childr aged people, men disabled by sickness, paupers, etc.; maðr hverr þess hann er fimtán vetra, þá er hann ómagi, N. G. L. i. 168; sinn óma ú hværr fram at færa, Grág. i. 232; óðr maðr er ú. arfa síns, Js. 26;

ell verðr ú. af bardögum, Grág. ii. 155: the saying, úmæt eru ómaga
ð, Gísl. 5; sveitar-ómagi, a pauper, a charity-boy or girl; ómaga aldr,
eðan (the children) þau eru ómaga aldr, Grág. i. 240; vera af
naga aldr, to be grown up, Dipl. v. 3; ómaga bálkr, a section in the
w, Grág. i. 230 sqq.; ómaga eyrir, the money of a minor, 176; ómaga
i, ómaga lýsing, Grág. (Kb.).; ómaga skipti, ómaga sök, Grág. i. 264;
naga tíund, K. þ. K. 156; ómaga verk, Jb. 255; ómaga víst, Dipl.
5.

COMPDS: ómaga-lauss, adj. having no ómagi to sustain, Grág.
naga-madr, m. a person who has many ómagar to sustain, Grág.
naga-mót, n. a law term, of the case in which a person maintains an
angi until he becomes destitute himself, Grág. i. 289.

ímegð, f. the state of being úmagi, but also as collect. term = úmagi,
the people themselves; börn í ímegð, Js. 60; meðan erfingjar voru
ú., whilst the heirs were in infancy, Fs. 65; enda só dóttir þeirra í ú.,
rág. i. 172; þóttisk hóu svá helzt meiga forðask ú. sína, Rb. 237;
író ómegðar sakir, K. þ. K. 116; eitt haust er fundr fjölmennr at
örðum, at tala um hreppa-skil ok ómegðir manna, Lv. 17; þeir skiptu
ómegð, þat voru börn tvau, Gísl. 17; hann lét eptir ú. adra, Fs. 140;
þat var þá síðvandi nökkurr er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir meun er
íflir voru en stóð ú. mjök til handa létu út bera börn síu, ok þótti þó
gört ávallt, Ísl. ii. 198; ómegðar-bú, K. þ. K. 90; ómegðar-madr =
lagamadr, Eb. 164.

JR, n. [cp. Swed. *ur-væta, ur-väder*], a drizzling rain; úr eða dög,
. 531; úri þaðfir, of the sea-serpent, Bragi; var þoka yfir héraðinu,
adr af hafí ok úr við (úr-viðri?), Ísl. ii. 308; er þá létt af allri sunnan-
kunní ok úrinu, Hrafn. 8; þá héldi yfir þannig úr þat er af stóð
rínu, Edda i. 42 (Cod. Worm.); oc þat = or þat = úr þat, Ub. l. c.: a
nunt is in the mod. phrase, það er 'úr' honum, it rains; cp. also
koma and úði.

JR, prep., see ör, pp. 472, 473; in COMPDS, úr-eldast, ð, to become ob-
ete. úr-hættis, adv. out of season, too late; það er ekki ú. enn.
-kast, n. offal. úr-kula, in úrkula-vonar, see örkola. úr-kynja,
. degenerate. úr-lauss, f. a small gratuity; göra e-m u., to make
a small concession. úr-ræði, n. an expedient. úr-skurða,
to decide. úr-skurðr, m. a decision. úr-slit, n. a final end.
-tíningr, m. pickings. úr-tölur, f. pl. dissuasions. úr-val,
a picked thing. úr-vinda, see órvinda. úr-þvætti, n. a wash.
-ætta, adj. degenerate.

r-drifinn, part. foam-besprent, of a ship, Edda (in a verse).
r-felli, n. = úrkoma.

rig-hlýra, adj. wet-beeked, weeping, Gh. 5.
rigr, adj. [úr], wet; úrgan stafr, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; úrgu bardí, Orkn.
a verse); úrga strönd, Fms. xi. 307 (in a verse); úrgar brautir (cp.
mer's *ύργα κλευθα*), Rm. 36; úrig fjöll, Skm. 10, Hdm. 11; úrgum
rví, Ad. 4.

II. qs. órigr, and quite a different word, *ill-tem-
ed, vicious*; hann gördisk úrigr viðr-eignar, Ld. 54; graðió varð úrigt
görið mikit um sik, Fb. i. 545; stafkarl svá illr ok úrigr at ekki líti
ort, 211.

rig-toppi, a, m. dewy-mane, poet. epithet of a horse, Nj. (in a verse).
r-illr, adj. [úrigr and illr], fretful, esp. from want of sleep; hann er
af svefni.

r-koma, u, f. rain, freq. in mod. popular usage, esp. of a mild rain.
R.R. m., gen. úrar, [Germ. *ur-oebis*; Lat. *ur-us*, the *urus* or *ur-ox*];
r-horn, an *ur-ox* horn, Fas. iii. 616; as a nickname, Ó. H.

r-ván, f. a poet. name of the clouds, Aln.
r-væta, u, f. = úrkoma, Fb. ii. 222.

-skap, n. 'unsbape,' shapelessness, deformity; með úskapi, þér hafit
lit meirr til bútt með úskapi enn eigi sé spjöllin á, Glúm. 347;
eni, madness, æði ok úskap, Hom. 113; hugr heitir úskap, Edda 110.
kaps-madr, m. an ill-disposed person, Sturl. ii. 149.

II. in
r., úsköp, evil spells, imprecations: the saying, hlæjja skyldi at ósköp-
um en ekki fyrir þeim verða, see skap (B); ganga þó ríkt úsköpum
er verðr föður sínum at dauða, Al. 129; þeir meun er fyrir úsköpum
vða, þá valda því illar norrir, Edda 11; kvæð illar vættir því snemma
stí hafa eðr úsköp, Korm. 240; at fyrir-koma þeim úsköpum er
veig hefði á lagt ykkir Steingerði, 208; úskapa verk, Fas. iii. 406;
mod. usage, ósköp and óskapa = immensely, awfully; ósköp fallagt,
enormity; það er ósköp að vita til þess!

r-svalr, adj. wet-cold, Hkv. 2. 42; úrsvalar unnir, 2. 11; úrsvöl
enís vólva, Edda (in a verse); úrsvöllum munní, Grett. (in a verse),
the eddying stream.

r-þvægin, part. wave-washed, Hallfred.

r-svifinn, adj. coarse, impudent (prop. 'unclean?'), Fb. i. 216;
svifni, f. impudence.

svifr (not úsvifr), adj. (the *r* is radical); [the latter part, which only
exists in this and the following compds, answers to A. S. *syfer*, O. H. G.
syr, Germ. *sauber*, Engl. *sober*, Lat. *sobrius*, meaning clean; úsvifr =
A. *unsyfre*]:—prop. *unsober, unclean*, but only used in a metaphori-
sense.

2. 'unwashed,' coarse, overbearing; Austmenn voru
hr úsvifr, Sturl. ii. 233; úsvifr ok illdrömr, Fms. iii. 143; hann var
úfr við sér minni menn, Eb. 42; ú. ok harðgörr, Fas. ii. 470: Ósvifr

and Úsvifr (not Ósvifr, for *vi* changes into *y*, not *vi*), Landn., Ld., Sturl.
(Ósvifr the Wise).

ú-svifrandi, part. following, a *ἄκ. Λεγ.* in Haustl. as an epithet of the
giant Thiazzi in an eagle's shape; u. Ása, the defiler of the gods (?).

ÚT, adv., compar. útarr, superl. útarrat, and later form yzt; [Út,
and A. S. *út*; Engl. *out*; Scot. *but*; O. H. G. *ūz*; Germ. *aus*, q. *aus*; Dan.
ud]:—out, towards the outer side of a door, outskirt, circumference; opp.
to inn, q. v.; út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; út ok inn með hverjum tíði, 48; út
með sjó, 746; út eptir tíði, 87; inn til Leinulækjar, ok út til Straum-
fjardar, 140; út eða inn, Nj. 104; kalla mann út, out of doors, 17; svá út,
to look out, Ld. 148; út þær dyrr, Sturl. i. 178; út ör, out of, out from,
Nj. 182; út munnum, out of the mouth, Fms. vi. 351; snúa út, to turn
out, Mar.; út þar, out there, Eg. 394; þaugat út, out there, Fms. x.
400; stíga ú skip út, Ld. 158; bera fé á út, on board, Eg. 98; garðr
vár í tímuni meirr út (fariber út) á völlum, Háv. 53; of time, út
Jól, 'Yule out,' all through Yule, Fm. 104; vettinn út, summer út,
ibroughout the winter, summer; láta út, to stand out to sea, Band.
39.

2. as a naut. phrase 'út' often means going out to Iceland
from Norway (cp. útan); far þú til Íslands út, Eg. 475; koma út
lingat, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 211; and simply, koma út, Nj. 4, Ld. 230, Eg.
339, passim (út-kvama); cigu þau börn arf at taka út hingat, out here,
i. e. here in Iceland, Grág. i. 181; = úti, út á Íslandi, Ld. 254; then of
other far countries, fara út til Jórjala, Fms. vii. 199; þeir meun er farit
höfðu út með Skopta (i. e. to Palestine), 74; also of going to Rome, ix.
412; út (= úti), á Serklandi, Hom. 130; út í París, Fms. x. 58.

3. with verbs; brenna út, to burn out, Bárð. 180; út-brunninn, out-burnt;
lúka út, to lay out, Dipl. ii. 12; bjóða út líði, to levy (út-bóð); taka
út, to take out (money), iv. 7; leika vel, illa út, to treat well, ill.
Fas. i. 90; dauðr út af, dead out and out, 65.

II. compar.
fariber út; finna hval útar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 130; sitja útar, of a fisher-
man, Edda 35; ganga útar eptir húsi, from outside inwards, Ld. 16,
200, Fms. vi. 102; sat hann útar frá Höskuldi, towards the door, Nj. 50;
þar útar frá, Eg. 206, 547.

III. superl. útmost; þar eru nælög
útarst, Grág.; þaðan frá sem fyrvir útarst, ii. 380; yzt í annan arliug,
Fms. vi. 315; hann hafði yzt lokkúpu, be wore it outermost, i. 149.

út-altari, a, m. the low altar, Vm. 58, Dipl. v. 18.

útan, [Ulf. *útana* = *ἐξωθεν*], from without, from outside; gengu þeir
útan þrygginnu, they went up by the pier (from the sea), Fms. ii. 281;
ok er þeir sóttu út á fjörðum, þá réru útan í móti þeim Rögvaldr, then
R. rowed towards them, coming from the outward, Eg. 386; skjóta útan
báti, to put out a boat, Nj. 272; fyrir útan (with acc.), outside of a thing,
opp. to fyrir innan, 271; útan at Háslæk, Eg. 711; Strandmadr útan,
a man from the Out-Strand, Sturl. ii. 205; útan ör þrandheimi, Fms. i.
36.

2. útan denoted the coming from without, of a voyage from
Iceland to Norway, for to the Norse traders Iceland was an outlying
country; also of a journey from Greenland to Iceland, Grág. i. 211; but
the Icelanders also soon came to use it of going out of their own land; ferja
e-n útan, fara útan, to go abroad, i. e. from Iceland, passim; fara útan,
to go abroad, Grág. i. 99, 181, Nj. 94, Eg. 196, Ld. 230; spurði þórarinn
Glúm hvárt hann ætladi útan sem hann var van, Tb. asked G. if he
intended to go abroad as he was wont, Nj. 22; meðan hann væri útan, *úbilst*
(cp. út): then of other far countries, koma útan af Jórslaheimi, Fms.
vii. 74; útan af Africa, Ver. 51.

II. without motion, outside;
útan á síðuna, Hkr. i. 239; útan ok sunnan undr eldhúsinu stóð dýngja,
outside, towards the south, Gísl. 15; hón séri því um gammann bræði
útan ok innan, both outside and inside, Fms. i. 9; jant útan sem innan,
Grág. i. 392, Greg. 19; þar útan um leggri inn djúpi sjár, Edda; lagðr
í kring útan um, Eg. 486; jörðin er kringlögð útan, Edda; poki um útan,
with a poke about it outside, wrapped in a poke, Ld. 188; skáli snúþaktr
útan, Nj. 114.

III. conj. except, besides (Dan. *uden*); verðr fátt
um kvæðjur, útan þeir leggja skip saman, except that they . . . Fms. x. 205;
cigi skal hann, útan (but) keypti, Gpl. 538; útan heldr, but rather, Stj.
10; útan eigi, 15; engi, útan svuir Tosta, Hkr. iii. 170; engi hluti útan
sá einn, Fms. ii. 38; of whole sentences, útan þat skildi, at . . . *with*
that exception that, i. 21; fríðr at yfirlitum, útan eygðr var hann mök,
fine-looking, but that he had goggle eyes, Fas. iii. 298; *fiogur úsáðar-
kúgildi*, útan hann leysti þá þegar eitt í kosti, Dipl. v. 7; *unless*, kvæðsk
cigi við þeim vanbúnum, útan þeir sviki hann, Korm. 202, Fms. vi.
70.

2. *without*, with acc.; Scot. *but*, as in the motto of the Mac-
phersons, 'touch not the cat *but* the glove'; útan alla þyði, Stj. 10; útan
starf ok erviði, 38; útan frænda láð, Hkr. i. 232; útan leyfi konungs, Gpl.
115; útan konungs rétt ok aðildar-manna, Orkn. 212; útan adrar logligar
þiur, H. E. i. 478; gen., útan setta, Nj. 250, 255; útan allrar saurgaran,
K. Á. 104; útan orlofs, Jb. 285.

3. outside of; útan kirkjugarðs,
N. G. L. i. 352; útan Paradisr, K. Á. 104; útan arkariunnar, Stj.; útan
borgs, hérads, brautar, see B. 4. fyrir útan, outside, off, beyond,
with acc.; fyrir útan boðan, Nj. 124; fyrir útan Mon, 271; fyrir útan
þjórsá, Landn. 299, Fms. x. 114; fyrir útan haf, Ver. 39; bar vápna-burð
fyrir útan þat skip, Fms. vii. 232; fyrir útan rekkju hennar, Grág. i. 371;
vera fyrir útan bardaga, Fms. vi. 137; fyrir útan silfr, gull, except, Grág.

út-hey, n. *the 'out-bay,' i. e. bay of the unmanured out-fields*, opp. to taða (q. v.), Dipl. v. 18.
 úthérað-maðr = útanshéraðs-maðr, N. G. L. i. 88.
 út-hlaða, u, f. *an outlying barn*, Fms. ix. 234.
 út-hlaup, n. *a raid, sally, excursion*, Eg. 98, Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse); úthlaups-skip, *a pirate ship*, Grág. ii. 140. úthlaups-maðr, m. *a raider, pirate*, Ld. 82, Fs. 3, Grett. 40 new Ed.
 út-hluta, að, *to share out*.
 út-horn, n. *an outskirt, out-corner*; gæta e-s í úthorn, Bs. i. 91.
 út-horð, f. *the outer-door*, N. G. L. i. 38.
 út-hús, n. *an out-bouse*, K. Á. 70, Jb. 424.
 út-hverfa, ð, *to turn inside out*.
 út-hverfa, u, f. *the outside*, of a garment.
 út-hverfis, adv. *outside*; sjá ú., *to look out*, Sturl. i. 117 C.
 út-hverfr, adv. *turned inside out*, Fs. iii. 317.
 út-hýsa, t, with dat. *to 'out-bouse,' deny shelter to a stranger*, Eb. 68, Fms. ii. 225.
 út-hýsa, n. *an outlying bouse*, Grág. ii. 336, Glúm. 382, Jb. 424.
 út-höfn, f. *the carrying out (to Iceland)*; taka dánarfé til úthafnar, Grág. i. 209, ii. 409; úthafnar-maðr, i. 275.
 úti, adv. [Goth. *úta*; Dan. *ude*], *out, out-of-doors*, of place, not of motion; úti eða inni, *out-of-doors or in-doors*, Eg. 407; hann gekk úti, 754; úti hjá Rangæingabúð, Nj. 3; Gunnarr var úti at Hlíðarenda, Grág. ii. 9; Ásley frændi hans var þar úti fyrir, *there out-of-doors*, Fms. xi. 368; liggja úti, *to lie in the open air, bouseless*, esp. of deserts; þeir liggja úti tíu dæg, Gisl. 57; byrgja úti, *to shut out*, Fms. ix. 281. 2. verða úti, *to be lost, perish, in a snow-storm or in a desert*; þeir urðu úti á Bláskóga-heiði, Sturl. i. 97. 3. *out at sea*; vera úti á herskipum, Eg. 16; þeir voru úti þrjár vikur, *they were out on a three weeks' voyage*, Nj. 4; láta í haf ok eru úti aukit hundrat dægna, Gisl. 8; drekka Jól úti, *to drink the Yule out at sea*, Hornklofi; hafa her úti, *to have a fleet out*; Vindr höfðu úti her mikinn, Fms. vii. 188; sat hann um sumrum í þrándheimi ok hafði her úti, i. 63; hann hefir úti ótal skipa, Fas. ii. (in a verse). 4. *at an end* = Dan. *ude*, cp. Engl. *out and out*; nú er úti sú tími, Fms. vi. 304; en sem veizlan var úti, Vigl. 33; er úti voru Jólín, Band. 37; er úti var bardaginn, Grett. 138; nú er úti (*done*) at segja um Vitalin, Karl. 204; ok er hún hafði úti söguna, Grett. 48 new Ed.; sem hann hefði úti (*finished*) sekt sina, 173.
 úti-búr, n. *an out-bouse, store-bouse*, Nj. 74, 168, Fms. vi. 106, vii. 214, þerf. Karl. 404 (Ed. -bú).
 úti-dyrr, n. pl. *the outer door*, Njarð. 376, Grett. 44, 83, 90, 102, 151 new Ed., Sturl. iii. 145.
 úti-fé, n. *cattle that graze outside in the winter*, Ísl. ii. 155.
 úti-fugl, m. *wild-fowl*, opp. to alifugl, Fms. ix. 265, Str. 75.
 úti-fylgsni, n. *an out-of-doors hiding-place*, Jb. 424.
 úti-gangr, m. *'out-grazing,' grazing out in the winter*, Grett. 91 A.
 útingangs-jörð, f.; góð ú., *an estate with a good winter-grazing*, Grett. 125 A.
 úti-hjallr, f. *an outlying shed*, A. A. 275.
 úti-hurð, f. *the burdle for the outer door*, Ísl. ii. 182, Js. 93, Eb. 182.
 úti-hús, n. *an out-bouse*, Sturl. i. 58, 143.
 úti-klukka, n, u, f. *an out-bell*, opp. to a church-bell, Vm. 64, Bs. i. 456.
 úti-lega, u, f. *an 'outlying' in the desert, of robbers or highwaymen*; fyrir þjófsku eða útilegu, N. G. L. i. 182; of piracy at sea, Eiríkr blóðúx var í útilegu ok í hernaði . . . , féll Eiríkr í Spánalandi í útilegu, Fms. x. 385; afra sér gengis í Vindlandi af sinum vinum er honum höfðu í útilegu hollir vinir verit, 394. COMPS: útilegu-maðr, m. *an out-lier, a highwayman*, Fms. vii. 16, Ld. 154; ú. ok illvirki, Fms. i. 226, Mar.; víkingar ok útilegumenn, Fms. vii. 16, x. 413. In Icel. popular legends, the inland deserts of the island are represented as having hidden valleys, peopled by an older race of men, indeed, a kind of *out-laws*, called útilegu-menn. The tales referring to them have a special name, útilegumanna-sögur, f. pl., see Maurer's Volksagen 240, and Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 160 sqq. The first traces of these legends, so peculiar to Icel., are those of the hidden valley Thorisdale, recorded in Grettla, peopled by a race half men half giants. útilegu-víkingr, m. *a pirate*, Fb. i. 69, Fagrsk. ch. 37. útilegu-þjófr, m. *a highwayman*, Sturl. i. 61.
 úti-seta, u, f. *a sitting out*, in the open air, esp. of wizards sitting out at night for the sake of sorcery or prophesying; útseta ok vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19; spáfarar ok útisetur, Gpl. 137; efla útisetu ok leita spádóms, Skíða R. 56; morð, forðæðu-skapi, ok spáfarar ok útisetu, at vekja troll upp ok fremja heiðni með því, 182; cp. sitja úti (see sitja I. 1).
 úti-skemma, u, f. *an outlying, detached bouse*, Hkr. i. 116, Fas. i. 30.
 úti-staða, u, f., eccl. *a standing outside a church*, as penance, H. E. i. 521, D. N. iv. 187.
 úti-verk, n. *out-of-door work*, in a field.
 úti-vist, f. *a being out at sea, a voyage*; hafa langa ú., *a long voyage*, Nj. 124; ekki langa ú., Ld. 50.
 út-jörð, f. *an outlying estate*, Pm. 3; as opp. to óðal, Gpl. 233.

út-kastali, a, m. *an outwork*, Fms. ix. 425, v. 1.
 út-kirkja, u, f. *an outlying church*, Vm. 38.
 út-kljá, að, *to wind up, finish*; see kljá.
 út-kráma (mod. út-koma), u, f. *a coming out*, Fms. ix. 520; *an outbreak*, MS. 4. 5. 2. *the arrival in Iceland* (koma út), Nj. 40, Ann. 1288, Bs. i. 507, passim.
 út-kræmt, m. adj., in eiga útkræmt, *to be permitted to return to Iceland*, Nj. 251, Ísl. ii. 386.
 út-laga, adj. [log], *outlawed, banished*; utlaga þrall, Stj. 482; fara utlaga af eignum sínum, Fms. x. 32; skyldi þeir allir utlaga, viii. 280; taka eignum eptir utlaga manna, Js. 20; margir ríkis-menn af Noregi flyðu utlaga fyrir Harald, Hkr. i. 96; þat var mikill mannföld er tor utlaga ör Svíþjóð, 56.
 út-lagask, dep. *to be fined*; enda ú. hann um, Grág. i. 234; u. þrem mörkum, i. 216 (Kb.).
 út-lagrðr, adj. *outlawed, banished*, Fms. x. 219, 252, Al. 96.
 út-lagi, a, m. *an outlaw*, Bs. i. 719; hann er utlagi Dana konunga, Nj. 8; víkingum ok útlögum konungs, Eg. 344. v. l.; er þeir héldu utlaga hans, Fms. vi. 100; hann górdi Hrólf utlaga af allan Noreg, Hkr. i. 100; hön var utlagi af Noregi, Eg. 344; hann górdi Egl utlaga fyrir endurlangan Noreg, 368; hann lét dama Kol utlaga, Nj. 122; gora utlaga verk, *to commit an outlaw's deed*, K. Á. 144.
 út-lagr, adj. 1. esp. in Norse law, *outlawed, banished*; utlagr of þýfsku, N. G. L. i. 85; erlungi utlags manns, 180; skyldi þeir allir utlagr fyrir, Fms. viii. 280; utlagir ok fridlausir, vii. 334; utlagir frá Guði, Hom. 37. 2. esp. in Icel. law, *baving to 'lay out, fined'*; verða utlagr um e-t, Grág. passim; utlagr er sá um þat er synjar, id.; þá eru búðirnar utlagar (*forfeited*) við þann er landit á, Kb. i. 112; verðr hann utlagr ok ör godorði sínu, 49; the amount in fat, utlagr þrem . . . mörkum, Grág. passim; utlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 180.
 út-laun, f. *a redemption, from captivity*, Fms. i. 258; *a ransom*, bjóða Helju ú., Edda 37; *a ransom or fine*, Fms. vii. 4 (v. l.), xi. 282.
 út-láss, m. *a lock outside*; ú. fyrir kirkjunni, Pm. 16.
 út-lát, n. pl. *outlays*, Fas. iii. 194, Th. 1; esp. *fnés* (láta úti). 2. sing. *a putting out to sea*; í útláti fengu þeir veðr hvasst, Korm. 178; Englands-far albuít til útláts, Ísl. ii. 221.
 út-legð, f., in Norse law, *banishment, exile* = Lat. *exilium*; vera í ú., Fms. i. 78, 222, Hkr. i. 192; útleğð ok erlending, Stj. 223; útleğðar dagar, id.; *outlawry*, ef landbúi er í útleğð, Gpl. 340; stefna honum fyrir ú. ok brennu, 379; útleğðar-eiðr, N. G. L. i. 161; útleğðar-eyrir, *a fine*, Gpl. 161; útleğðar-fé, N. G. L. i. 162; útleğðar land, Stj. 265; útleğðar-maðr, *an exile*, N. G. L. i. 123; útleğðar-mal, -pina, -tími, 161, H. E. i. 409, Stj.; útleğðar-verk, Gpl. 474, Grett. 149 A. 2. esp. in Icel. law, *a fine*; þriggja marka útleğð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 45; útleğðir ok öll álög, ii. 148; útleğðir þessar allar, ii. 270 A; útleğðar sok, *a finable case*, i. 103, 338.
 út-legging, f. *an 'out-laying,' translation*.
 út-leggja, lagði, *to translate* (mod.)
 út-legjask, lagðisk, [utlagr I], *to be fined*; útleggsk hann um fram, Grág. i. 248; ok verðr hann utlagr þrem mörkum ok gjaldi fulgu, . . . en eigi útleggsk hann, ef hann getr þann kvíð, at . . . , 259.
 út-leið, u, f. *the outer course*, at sea, esp. along the shore of Norway, Eg. 78, Fms. i. 60, vii. 212, Ó. H. 75; opp. to innleið, q. v.
 út-leiðis, adv. *standing on the outer course*; snúa ú., Fms. viii. 186.
 út-leizla, u, f. *a 'leading out guests,' i. e. a taking leave of them after a banquet*; var veizlan hin veggamligsta, ok útleizlan hin skoruligsta, Eg. 44; *a burial*, virðulig ú., Fms. ix. 245; jarðaðr með ágætari útleizlu, iii. 172.
 út-lenda, u, f. *the outlying estates*, Fms. ii. 90; opp. to heimaland.
 út-lendask, d, dep. *to settle abroad*, Stj. 623.
 út-lendingr, m. *a foreigner*.
 út-lendis, adv. *abroad*, Fms. iii. 103, Ísl. ii. 118. útlendis-maðr, m. *a foreigner*, Fms. x. 107.
 út-lendr, adj. *outlandish, foreign*, Hkr. i. 147, Eg. 523, Fms. i. 76, vii. 219, Grág. i. 188, passim; opp. to innlendir.
 út-lenzktr, adj. *outlandish*, Grág. ii. 72, Gpl. 87, Eg. 264, N. G. L. i. 421.
 út-limir, m. pl. *the out-limbs* (hands, feet); utlima-unár, *baving small bands and feet*, Ísl. ii. 34; utlima-grannur, etc.
 út-lit, n. *an out-look*.
 út-lægja, ð, *to banish*, Sturl. ii. 64 C; þér utlægit mik eðr rekit frá yðr, Fms. ii. 119; pass., Stj. 112, Rb. 362.
 út-lægr, adj. *outlawed, banished*, Js. 20, K. Á. 190, 194; fara ú., Fms. vii. 240; ú. af Svíþjóð, x. 32; ú. í Noregi, Eg. 160; utlagan, Fms. vi. 33; utlægjan, 35; gora utlaga, vii. 252; biurn ok ulir skal hvervetna utlægr vera, N. G. L. i. 45. 2. *strange*; utlægum ok annarhugum guðum, Stj. 3. utlægr eyrir = utlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 145.
 út-lönd, n. pl. *the outlying fields*; i heimalandi ok utlöndum, Vm. 127. 2. *foreign countries*; stórvirki er þér haft unnit í utlöndum, Hkr. iii. 267; sem titt var í utlöndum, Ld. 330, Rb. 400, passim. 3. *outlying provinces*; þá bygðusk utlönd, Færeyjar ok Ísland, Hkr. i. 96.
 út-mánudir, m. pl. *the 'out-months,' the last three months of the winter*; see mánuðr.

út-merki, *n. a locality*; ok kveða á rétt ok útmerki, *and name the dock and the place*, of a summons for launching a ship, Grág. ii. 400.

út-messa, *u, f. service in the afternoon*, opp. to high mass, Fms. x. 163.

út-mokstr, *m. a shovelling out*, Bs. i. 315.

út-nes, *n. an outlying ness*, Fms. x. 185; til ílls fóru vér um góð hérað, er vér skulum byggja útnes þetta, Landn. 37.

út-norðan, *adv. from the north-west*.

út-norðr, *n. 'out-north,' north-west*, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 36, Hb. 415. 12, Rb. 92, Sd. 156, Fs. 143, passim; opp. to landnorðr.

út-nyrdingr, *m. a north-west wind*, Ld. 42, Lv. 99, Sks. 40; út-nyrdingi steinóðum, 656 C. 21.

út-rás, *f. an outlet*, Barl. 64.

út-reið, *f. a riding out, an expedition*, El. 2: the phrase, fá illa útreið, to meet with ill-treatment.

út-róðr, *m. an outrowing, rowing out to sea*, of fishermen; ef menn fá veðráttu til útróðrar, K. Á. 176, Dipl. iv. 15, freq. in mod. usage; hann lét þaðan sækja útróðra, Eg. 135, Fs. 174; þeir höfðu veiðar af meginlandinu, eggver ok útróðra af sjónum, Þorf. Karl. 416. útróðrar-maðr, *m. an outpost fisherman who lies at a distant fishing-place during the fishing season*, Fs. 143, Gpl. 425.

út-rýma, *d, to turn out*.

út-ræði, *n. = útróðr*, K. þ. K. 84.

út-ræna, *u, f. a breeze from seawards, an onshore wind*.

út-röstr, *f. [Ivar Aasen ut-rast], the outer march or boundary*; báðar jarðirnar eru jamstórar til alla útrastar ok útbúða, D. N. ii. 784, v. 425; þá er jarla bági vildi byggja útröst, when the king wished to remove to the ú., Ht. (Edda 55); opp. to heimröst.

út-saumur, *m. an 'out-seam,' embroidery, brocade*.

út-selr, *m. a kind of seal*, Vm. 165.

út-sending, *f. exclusion*, Hom. 139.

út-setning, *f. excommunication*, H. E. i. 414, B. K. 107.

út-sigling, *f. a sailing out to Iceland*, Nj. 9, 47, passim; see út.

út-sjár (út-sjóf, út-sær), *m. the outer sea, ocean*, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 74.

út-skagi, *a, m. = útnes*, Fms. xi. 252, Stj. 377, 406, Bs. i. 724.

út-skeifr, *adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged*, Lat. *varus*, Fms. x. 151, v. l.

út-skær, *n. an 'out-skerry,' distant skerry*, Grág. ii. 131, Edda (Ht.) 131, Hkr. i. 98; ú. verða af bárum þvegin, Mkv.

út-skript, *f. a transcript*, D. N. i. 164, ii. 205: *inscription*, Pass. 35. 1.

út-skúfa, *ad, to repudiate*.

út-skyld, *f. a tax*, D. N. iii. 132.

út-skýra, *ð, to explain*, H. E. i. 501.

út-skýring, *f. a commentary*.

út-skækill, *m. an outskirt*.

út-slátta, *u, f. exposure*, = útburðr, N. G. L. i. 131.

út-sog, *n. the receding of the surf*, Sturl. i. 120 C.

út-sótt, *f. a breaking-out on the skin, eruption*, Stj. 141, 436.

út-stafr, *m. a post outside a wall*, Fms. v. 338.

út-strönd, *f. the outer strand*, Fms. vi. 148, Stj. 70.

út-suðr, *n. the south-west*, Fms. i. 131, x. 272, Rb. 97, 476, Sks. 174;

útsuðrs-att, K. Á. 152, K. þ. K. 92, MS. 4. 11.

út-sunnan, *adv. from the south-west*, Eg. 195, v. l.

út-synningr, *m. a south-westerly gale*, Sks. 40, Eg. 195, 600, Ld. 56;

útsynnings byrr, -stormr, Fb. i. 431, Bs. i. 282.

út-taka, *u, f. = títtek*, D. N. ii. 263.

út-tekt, *f. a valuation, of an estate, when passing from one tenant to another*.

út-valinn, *part. elected*.

út-valning, *f. an election*.

út-vé, *n. = útröst*, útgarðr, Þd. (see vé).

út-vega, *ad, to procure*, Fas. iii. 417.

út-veggr, *m. an outer wall*, Fms. ix. 41.

út-vegr, *m. a way out, device, expedient*; atrættir ok útveggar, Fms. xi. 423; eiga öngan útveg, útveg til undan-kvámu, i. 136, vii. 261, ix. 478; leita allra útvega, vii. 140; at ek göra fyrir þin orð nökkurn útveg þann er þér líkar, Finnþ. 272; segir hann konungi allan útveg þann sem á var, state of affairs, id.; þegar Einarr hafði innt ok mælt allan þenna útveg, Fms. iv. 283. 2. = útröst, D. N. passim.

út-ver, *n. an outlying place, for fishing, taking eggs, or the like*, Eg. 369, Hkr. i. 185, Fms. iv. 330, D. N. ii. 233; í útverjum, Ld. 38.

út-vinna, *u, f. service at sea*; róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur þær er konungr á at hafa, Fms. viii. 173; þeir héldu leiðöngrum fyrir hánnum ok öðrum útvinnum, ix. 247, v. l.

út-vígi, *n. an out-work*, Karl. 324.

út-vík, *f. an outlying creek*, Fms. ix.

út-vörðr, *m. an out-post*, Hkr. i. 244, Fms. viii. 90.

út-þanning, *f. [þenja], out-stretching*, Skálda.

Út-þrændir, *ni. pl. the Outer-Thronds*, opp. to Inn-þrændir, Fms.

Út-þrænzkr, *adj.*, N. G. L. i. 173.

út-þýðing, *f. a commentary, interpretation*, Hkr. iii. 255.

ú-vægr, *adj.*, qs. of-ægr, *furious*; þeir hlaupa í mót honum úvægir ok berjask, Isl. ii. (Heiðarv. S.) 367.

V

V (vaff), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, was by the ancients called *vend*, *q. v. = A. S. wen*, whence Icel. *vindandi*, *q. v.*; like *u*, it represented by **V** in the Runic; in old vellums by **Ū**, a form borrowed from the A. S.; later by *v* or *u*, according to the Latin usage. The Icel. *v* answers etymologically to Engl. and Germ. *w* (not *v*), but the form is little used, though not quite unknown in Icel. vellums.

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—The *v* is now sounded in Icel.: in English, by a slight touch of the lip and teeth (not like the South German, with both lips). It is said (Rietz) that a *w* or double *v* still sounded in a remote Swedish county (Dalarne), and the opinion of English phonetic philologists is that the English *w* represents the old Teutonic value of that letter, which has since been lost all over the Continent, as well as in Iceland. The Icelandic formation of words goes far to prove that the old Scandinavian *v* was a semi-vowel, and not a full consonant as it is now:

1. traces are found of *v* alliterating with vowel; on an old Runic stone (of the 10th century?) in the island Öland (off the coast of Schonen) we read—Vandils jörmungrunða ur-grandari (*v, i, and u* making the three staves). In verses which have passed through Icelandic oral tradition, alliteration like this could hardly have survived, except in a very few cases (there are, however some such, *svaf vætr Freyja átta nóttum*, Þkv. 28; *Óðinn á jarla þá er val falla*, Hbl. 24; *ónu verr*, Ls. 36, cp. Hni. 22); but on the Runic stone the words still remain as they were first engraved.

2. the frequent 'vocalisations' involving the loss of *v*, which is indeed the most mutable of all letters:

a. ve, vi change into *y*, *vá* into *ó*: a *v* cannot be sounded before a *u*-vowel, viz. before *o, ó, u, ú, y, ý, æ, ø*; countless instances of this are to be found under the heads of *vu-, dv-, hv-, kv-, sv-, tv-, þv-* cp. as specimens the tenses of verbs, *vaða, valda, vaxa, veða, sofa, kom; vinna, vinda, svimma, svella, vella, velta, verpa, verða, hverfa, svelta; sverla, sverfa, þverfa, sveigja, þvá, sverja*; and also *hváll and höll, hla and hót, ván and ón, váru and óru, kvef and kóf kaf kœfa, svartir and sortir surtr syrtar, verk and yrkja orka*. **Þ.** more rarely, before other vowels, as, *þeita* for *þveita*, *silungur* for *svilungur*, *hika* for *hvika*, *skaf* for *skvak*, *þi* and *þvi*.

γ. v and *j* interchange, as in *hjól* for *hve sjót* for *sveit*, *skjal* for *skval*, *jurt* for *vurt*, *jartegn* for *vartegn*, *hver* for *hjarni*; in verbal inflexions, *-va* into *-ja*, as *byggva* into *byggja*, *syngva* into *syngja*.

δ. in a few words the *v* has been saved by change in the following vowel, as in *verk*, cp. A. S. *weorc*, *virkr* for *vyrkr virgull* (*a halter*, Goth. *uurgils*), *væðr* and *œðr*, *Svænsk* Sænsk.

for the loss of *v* before a *u*-vowel see the introduction to the letter Ó, U, Y, Æ, Ö; so in parts of England and in Scotland at the present day men say *ool* for *wool*.

ζ. in a few other words initial *v* is dropped when in compounds, *vegr* in *Nor-egr*, *einn-ig*, *hinn-ig*, *þann-ig*, *hvern-ig*; *vang* in *kaup-angr*, *Harð-angr*; *völlr* in *preskj-öldr*; *valdr* in *Arn-aldr*, *Har aldr*; *verðr* in *dög-urðr*; *vindr* in *Ön-undr*; *vin* in *Björg-yn*; *vér* or *veigr* in *Þyri*, qs. *Þór-vé*, and in Dan. *Odeis-e*.

η. again *u* has changed into *v* in *várr* qs. *úrr*, *órr*, A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*, and in *vesall* qs. *usal* (see *várr* and *vesall*).

II. changes of later date, in the 14th and 15th centuries, or somewhat earlier,—old Icel. *vá* was turned into *vó* and at last into *vo*; *svá, svó, svo*; *vár, vór, vor*; *tvá, tvó, tvo*; *ván, vón, von*; *vápn, vópn, vopn*; *vátr, vótr, votr*; *váði, vóði, voði*; *kváma, kvóma, koma*: the old *vá* is proved by rhymes, as *vátr* and *gráta svá* and *ú*; that this *vá* did not change immediately into the present *vo*, but passed through an intermediate *vó*, is shewn by rhymes in poems of the 14th and 15th centuries; e. g. *vórr* and *þórr*, Skíða R. 47. 79, 119, 181; *stór, vórr, 69*; *vóðinn, Óðinn, 109*; *vótt (testem), vórt, 122*; *góma, kvóma, Völs. R. 199*; *vórr, stórr, 212*; *stórr, hvórr, 248*: the *vó* still remains in *vóru* (*erant*), although short *o* in *vorn* is rapidly displacing the old long vowel.

This later change of *vá* into *vó*, compared with the old dropping of the *v* whenever it came in contact with a *u* or *o*, shews that at the time when it took place (the 14th century), *v* cannot any longer have had the same sound as it had five or six centuries before, when the great and systematic vocalisation of it took place.

In mod. Icel. *v* has even reappeared in a few, especially verbal, forms (where people are still conscious of the lost *v*), so that Icel. now say *hvurft*, *hvorfínn*, *hvyrfi* (from *hverfi*); so also, but esp. in later vellums, less in speech, the forms *vrúðr*, *vorðinn*, *vultu*, *vundu*, *vorpið*, etc., from *verða, velta, vinda, verpa*; cp. also the mod. sound of the word *Guð*: again, in words like *ull*, *úlftr*, *orð*, *una*, etc., a restoration was impossible, all remembrance of the *v* having been lost for a thousand years; but phonetically, since *v* became a labial consonant, an Icelander might and could say *vull*, *vúlftr*, *vorka*, *vorð*, etc., just as well as *von*, *vor*, *votr*.

III. for the dropping of *v* before *r* (and *l*) see the introduction to the letter R (as in *rangr*=Engl. *wrong*): it is doubtful whether Icel. *vág-rek* (= *a wreck, flotsom*) bears any relation to *vágr* (*a wave*): the *v* may here have been saved by means of a false etymology, *vagrek* for *vrak*.

2. in a few cases an aspirate (*h*) has been substituted for an original *w*, e. g. Icel. *hreiðr* (*a nest*), cp.

the sing. being never used; tóku þau líkít ok lögðu í vagarnar, ok óku . . . , Nj. 153; Björn var úti á túnvelli ok smíðaði vögur (v. l. vagn, i. e. vagnar). Eb. 90 new Ed.; tóku þeir hest ok lögðu á vögur, Bs. i. 335 (here the vagnar seem to have been carried on horseback, as coffins are at the present day in Icel.) 2. a level; þeir höfðu til vegr ok vágú fram af berginu, Fms. viii. 430; vagir (vagir?) eða slöngur, i. 127. COMPDS: vaga-borur, f. pl., Eb. l. c. vaga-drumbr, vaga-nef, vaga-pungtr, m. a nickname, Landn., Fms. viii. vaga-skalm, f. = meidr (q. v.), a nickname.

vagga, u, f. [Dan. *vugge*], a cradle; fellr vaggan undir sveininum, Ld. 108; Guðriðr sat í dyrum inni með vöggu Snorra sonar síns, Fb. i. 545; börn í vöggu, Rb. 344; börn er þá lágu í vöggu, Fms. xi. 381, Am. 17, Str. 18. COMPDS: vöggu-barn, n. an infant in a cradle. vöggu-bragr, m., -kvæði, -ljóð, n. pl. cradle-songs, lullabies. vöggu-mein, n. a 'cradle-ailment,' metaph. of an old inveterate ailment; það er gamalt v.

vaggaldi, a, m. a waddler, a nickname, Landn.

VAGL, m. [Ivar Aasen *vagl*; Swed. *vagel* = a roost] :—a beam, esp. an upper cross-beam, roost; hann hljóp í þvertré á húsinu ok síðan á vaglinn ok af vaglinum ok út í glugginn, Fms. x. 290. II. [cp. Engl. *wall-eye*], a beam in the eye (a disease); vagl á auga, Ísl. Þjóðs.; á þeim vaglinum sem er í þínu auga getir þú ekki—þú hræsnari, drag fyrst út vaglinn úr þínu auga, Luke vi. in the edit. of 1540. III. a local name, Vaglar, Lv.

vagl-eygr, adj. wall-eyed, Thom. 355; cp. valdeygr.

VAGN, m. [from vega; A. S. *wægn*; Engl. *wagon*, *wain*; Dan. *vogn*; Germ. *wagen*] :—prop. a vehicle, such as a band-barrow, sledge, but also a chariot, carriage, as used in foreign countries, for the ancient Scandinavians hardly knew such, yet hvel-vagn, q. v.; með sleða, vagn eða vagir, Grág. ii. 295; hón bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest fyrir (called sledge below), Fms. x. 373; tóku þau líkít ok lögðu í vagninn, Nj. 153 (v. l. vagnarnar, vagirnar); hann hafði tvá hreina ok vagn, Fas. ii. 118; vigg at söðla vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18; hafði í vagna, 34; freista ef þeir mætti koma vögnum yfir urðina, Ó. H. 187; er hón sett í einn virðilegan vagn, Fms. xi. 25; skyldi þau Freyr ok kona hans sitja í vagni . . . fylgja vagninum ok leida eykinn, ii. 75; a chariot, vi. 146, Stj. (referring to foreign countries): the saying, gott er heilum vagni heim at aka = all is well that ends well, Eg. 182, Ó. H. 166: poet., kjalar vagn, a 'keel wain,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. 2. astron. the Wain or Charles' wain, *Ursa Major*, Magn. 470; birnur, vagn, kvenna-vagn, Rb. 1812. 16; in the heathen time called Óðins vagn: Odin is called vagna verr by the poets, Alm. 3; vagna runni, Stor. 21; vagna grimnir, Fms. xi. (in a verse),—prob. from the constellation, unless it refer to the legend mentioned in Gm. 49 (er ek kjálka dró): the heaven is vagns-höll, vagn-ræfr, vagnbraut, the ball, roof, road of the Wain, Geisli, Edda i. 316. II.

Vagn, a pr. name, Fms. xi. Jónsv. S. COMPDS: vagna-borg, f. a fence of chariots, Fms. v. 137. vagna-hvel (-hjól), n. a wagon-wheel, Al. 140, Stj. vagna-lið, n. a host of chariots, Stj. 495, 604. vagna-meistari, a, m. a master of a chariot, Stj. 604. vagn-hestur, m. a chariot-horse, Stj. 560. vagn-hlass, n. a wagon-load, Hom. (St.) vagn-karl, m. a wagoner, Fms. vi. 422. vagn-sleði, a, m. a sledge-wain, Fas. ii. 162. vagn-slóð, f. a wagon-track, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

vagna, u, f., also vögn (q. v.), a dolphin or porpoise, Edda (Gl.), Fas. iii. 507: poet. vögnu-láð = the sea, Lex. Poët. vagn-hvalr, m. = vagna, Sks. 121. vagn-högg, n. *wahle-blubber*; hval-flystri þat er vér köllum vagnhögg, Rétt. 10. 11.

VAKA, pres. vaki; pret. vakði, vakti; subj. vekði; imperat. vaki, mod. vak, vaktú; part. vakat; thus having lost the strong inflexion which it has in Goth. as well as in Engl.: [Ulf. *wakan*, pret. *wök*; A. S. *wakjan*; Engl. *wake*, pret. *wake*; Germ. *wachen*; Dan. *vagge*; Lat. *vig-illare*] :—to be awake; hann hefir vakat í alla nótt, Nj. 55; aktú vakir í alla nótt, Eg. 418; þrælarnir vöktu, Fms. i. 111; vakti ek ávallt, Vkv.; hann hugðisk vesa at Lögbergi ok vaka, enn hann hugði alla menn aðra sofa, Íb. 7; ok einn morgin er þeir vöktu báðir, Fms. ii. 197; ætlar hann at ek skylda þar vaka yfir ok yrkja um skjöld hans, Eg. 699; Ásgrimr vaknaði eina nótt ok heyrði at Kári vakti, Nj. 210; þar hefir ek vakat ok hugsat um nótt ok dag, Fms. i. 84; vaki þú Angantýr, Fas. i. (in a verse); vaki mæz meyjja, vaki mín vina, Hdl. 1; vaki þú Fróði, Gs. 17; vaki þú Helgi! fullsoft er, Dropl. 30; vaki menn í skálanum! Gísl. 29; the mod. imperat. is vak, as in the verse,—Vak þú minn Jesú, vak í mér! vaka láttú mig eins í þér, Pass. 4, the last verse of the hymn; vakði hann löngum, Ó. H. 207; ósviðr maðr vakir um allar nætr, Hm. 22; vekða ek Eimberja, Em.; Litlu síðarr vaknaði þór-hallr ok spurði hvárt þjórandi vekti, Fms. ii. 195: with prep., vaka yfir e-u, to watch, i. 9. iv. 299, Eg. 375: the phrase, láta e-t í veðri vaka, to make believe, pretend. 2. vakna, Sturl. iii. 186 C. 3. part. vakandi; vau er vakandi (i. e. vakanda manns) draumr, hope is a waking dream. II. to come to the surface, of fish; fiskar vaka þar í öllum ám, Snót, passim in mod. usage.

vaka, u, f., pl. vökur, gen. pl. vakna, Fms. ix. 29, 218: *the being awake, waking*, í vöku og svefni, *awake and asleep*; haldi hvern vök sinni er má, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; halda vöku fyrir e-m, to keep a person awake; í föstum ok vökum, 623. 18; halda vöku yfi hjóðri sinni, Hom. 37; hafa vökur miklar ok áhyggjur, *sleepless nights*, Fms. x. 146; and-vaka, *sleeplessness*. 2. in Icel. during the winter the evening (when one works by lamp-light) is called vaka [Engl. *wake*] kveði vöku einni á (during one evening) aðrir kvæðin betra, a ditty kvöld-vaka, an evening; næstu vikuna fyrir Jólnin eru vökur hafðar lengsta á Íslandi ok vakan miðu við sjö-stjörnuina til sveita, er svo vakað þanga til stjarnan er komin í nónnstá eða miðdaptan, Ísl. ii. 568: even evening entertainments are called vaka, wakes, hence viki-vakar, q. v. 3. a vigil, eve of a saint's day, eccl.; skyldu þeir fara til hins heilaga Ólaf konungs til vöku, Fms. vii. 309; Jóns-vaka, St. John's-wake, St. John's Eve, Norse Jóns-ok. COMPDS: vakna-búð, n. the house near the church where the lykewakes were held, D. N. vi. 84. vakna-skeið, n. the vigili time, the time about St. John's-day (the end of June), Fms. ix. 29, 218 viii. 248. vöku-lið, n. watching people, scouts, Fms. vii. 310. vöku maðr, m. a watchman, Fms. iv. 299, Fas. i. 405. vöku-nótt, f. vigil, eve, Bær. 17. vöku-skarfir, m., prop. a kind of gull, the kittly wake (?), only used metaph. a person wide awake; hann er mesti vökr skarfir! II. = vök, an opening in ice, Sturl. ii. 248; brunr vaka, q. v.

vakinn, part., qs. vakandi: in the phrase, vakinn og sofinn, *waking and sleeping*, i. e. by night and day.

vakka, að, = vakka, to stray, bower about; láta vakka við skipin, Fm viii. 289, Fas. ii. 88.

vakka, u, f., prob. an error either from veski or kakkí, qq. v. (vau kakkí); hunang í tunnum eðr vökku, N. G. L. ii. 254.

vakna, að, to awake, i. e. to pass from sleep to waking (opp. to sofna) hugðisk hann sofna, en hann hugði þá alla menn aðra vakna, Íb. 7 vaknaði hann, Fms. ix. 24, Ó. H. 208; vakna við e-t, to be awakened at a thing, Fms. xi. 117; vöknudu þeir við, Eg. 80; menn vöknudu víð er hann gekk út, Nj. 28; nú skulu vér vakna snemma í morgin, Fas. i. 542. 2. metaph., vakna við e-t, to wake as to a thing, to recognise recollect; þá vaknaði konungur við ætt þeirra, Fms. v. 348; vakna: konungur þegar við Ólaf fyrir sakir frænda hans, Ld. 72; ef maðr gör sér mark ok vaknar eigi við á várfingi, Grág. ii. 304; féll þá lið maðr þeir bændr vöknudu við, Fms. v. 77.

vakna, gen. pl. see vaka.

vaknan, f. an awakening, Skálda 211.

vakr, adj. vökr, vakrt, the r being radical; [Dan. *vakker*; Swed. *vack* = handsome; Germ. *wacker*] :—wakesful, watchful, alert; ven þú þik sem vakrastan, Sks. 24; vakrir gegn allri freistni, Hom. 58; vakr í barni haldi, Barl. 156; veri þér vakrir (vakkrir Cod.) ok minnisk kenning þeirra, er . . . 655 xiv. B. 2; vakrir í Guðs hræzlu, Greg. 35; inn vakr freistari, Stj. 144; ár-vakr, q. v. 2. alert, nimble; báðu menn vö vakra ok skjóta, Ó. H. 215; hann var hverjum manni kátari ok léttra ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152. II. in mod. usage, vakr is used of a *ambling palfrey*, a horse which moves the legs on each side together (like a camel), such horses being much valued in Icel.; Hér er fækka hlofi hjóni, | heiminn kvaddi vakri Skjóni, a ditty by Jón Þorl.; ríð vökum hesti, opp. to harð-gengr; bráð-vakr, skeið-vakr, fleygi-vakr, epithets of such a horse; cp. vekrö.

vakr, m. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.), Róm. 383.

vakr-liga, adv. *watchfully*, Mar.: on the alert, Fms. iii. 189, Sks. 4.

vakr-ligr, adj. *watchful*, Th. 13; *lively*, Fms. x. 418.

vakr-lyndr, adj. *frisky*, Bret. 175.

vakt, n. a watch, (mod.)

vakta, að, [as the form shews, a word of Germ. origin, as is Dan. *vogte*] :—to watch, Al. 171, Stj. 151, Karl. 60, Clar., Fas. iii, and in mod. usage, but not in the old classical Sagas.

vaktan, f. a care, charge, H. E. i. 513, Rétt. 56.

VAL, n., pl. vól, [Dan. *valg*, *val*; Germ. *wahl*; North. E. *wale*; see velja] :—a choice; hann spurði hverjar sögur í vali væri, be asked who stories there were to choose among, Sturl. iii. 281; ganga í valið, to pick out the best; engi vóru vól á því, there was no chance of that, Glán 371: mod., eiga vól á e-u, það er ekki vól á góðu.

val, adv. = vel, according to the spelling of some vellums, e. g. Bs. 89 sqq. (Cod. Holm. No. 5), Stj., Barl.; but not so in good standard Icel. spelling.

val-, [A. S. *wealþ-*], *Welsb, foreign*, in several compds, see below. I. in pr. names, Val-brandr, Val-garðr, Val-gautr, Val-þjófr; Val-þýflingar, m. pl. the descendants of *Waltheof*, Landn.: and of women Val-dis, Val-gerðr, Landn.: it is strange that none of these names seem to appear on the old Runic monuments of Sweden and Denmark they are therefore scarcely to be derived from valr (the slain), but from A. S. *wealþ* = *Welsb, foreign*; in England such names were frequent; in Icel. they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Val-þjófr in the Landnáma is evidently borrowed from the English. I. Sweden a Valgautr appears in the 11th century, Ó. H.

VALR, m. [A. S. *wæl* or *walre*], *the slain*; allan þann val, sem fellr á þeim á velli, gef ek Ödni, Fas. i. 380; konungr lét skip upp setja ok bera á valinn, *and bear the dead on board*, Hkr. i. 152; þær (the Valkyriur), ríða jafnan at kjósa val, ok ráða vígum, Edda 22, cp. Vpm. 46; kanna valinn, *to search the field after a battle*, Eg. 123, Fms. i. 182, Nj. 45; ræna val, Ó. H. 184; val þann allan er þar hafði fallit, id.; braut ör valnum, 220; sneru þar til er valrinn lá, 219.

valr, m., pl. valir, [prob. an abbreviation for val-haukr = *a carrion-bawk*] — *a bawk*; veiða vali, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 51; vals hamr, *the skin of a valr*, Edda, passim.

valr, adj. [A. S. *ana-wælg* = *ávalr*], *round, oval*; en vínferill valr rifnaði, Hým. 31; in á-valr, see völr, *a round stick*.

val-rauðr, adj. *blood-red, crimson*; serki valrauða, Akv.

val-rauf, n. = valrof, [O. H. G. *wala-raupa*; A. S. *wæl-ræf*], *spoils, prop. the robbing the slain*, cp. Gr. *évapa*, Lat. *spolia*, Bragi (in the verse Hkr. i. begin.)

val-rof, n. = valrauf, [Dan. *val-rov*], *a law term, the plundering the slain on the battle-field*, N. G. L. i. 66.

val-rúgr, m. = valbygg, þd.

val-rúnar, f. pl. [A. S. *walrún*], '*Welsb' Runes, i. e. riddles, obscure language*, Hkv. 2. 10 (á *úr. Aey*).

val-serkr, m. a '*Welsb' sark, i. e. a coat of mail*, Vellekla.

val-séttungr, m., see valáttungr, Vm. 102.

Valska, u, f. the '*Welsb' tongue, esp. the French language*; nem þú allar tungur en allra helzt Látiú ok Völsku, Sks.; þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England, gékk þaðan af í Englandi Valska er hann var þaðan ættaðr, Ísl. ii. 222; hann mælti á Völsku, Orkn. 348. 2. = völsk mús, *a rat*.

val-skikkja, u, f. a '*Welsb' cloak (?)*, Fms. vii. 321.

Valskr, adj. [A. S. *Wealisc*; Germ. *Welsch*], '*Welsb' foreign, esp. French*, Fagsrk. 143; Valskt mál, Völsk tunga, the '*Welsb' tongue*, Str. I, Flóv.; Völsk mila, Fas. iii. 140; Valskar myss, '*Welsb' (foreign) mice, i. e. rats*, Fms. xi. 279; of weapons, Valskir hjálmur, Sighvat, Ó. H. 39.

val-slöngva, u, f. [cp. *ballista*], a '*war-sling, catapult*, Fms. vii. 183, 186, viii. 177, Sks. 410, K. Á. 222, þorf. Karl. 426.

val-stefna, u, f. a '*war-meeting, battle*, Hkv.

val-strendr, adj. *oval, half round*.

val-tafn, n. an *offering of slain*, the slain being an offering to Odin, Kormak, Lex. Poët.

Val-tamr, m. one of the names of Odin, Vtkv.

val-teinn, m. a *chosen chip, for soothsaying*, Ýt.

val-tívi, a, m. *the god of the slain*, Vsp. (of Surt the giant); val-tívar, *the gods*, Hkv. I, Vsp.; see tívi.

VALTR, völt, valt, adj. [A. S. *wæltan*], *reeling, easily upset*; hégómlig ok völt dýrd, Al. 130; völt hamingja, 133; valtír verða oss þessa heims höfðingjar, Sturl. ii. 153; veröld völt og flá, Pass.; fall-valtr, ú-valtr, *stable*.

Val-týr, m. *the lord of the slain* = Odin, Lex. Poët.

val-veiðr, f. *hawking*, Bs. i. 120, H. E. ii. 45.

valz-ligr, adj. *proud*, Fbr. 86 new Ed.

vambar-, see vömb.

vamb-mikill, adj. *big-bellied*, of a cow.

VAMM, n. = yömm, [Ulf. *vamm* = *a spot, un-wamm* = *ἀμωμος*; A. S. *wamm*; cp. *vámr*] — *a blemish*; útan váða ok vamm, N. G. L. i. 67; leita e-m vammis, barnm, Og. 6; vammir fríðr, *without blemish*, Stor. 23; plur. vömmun, Ls. 52; vamma vanr, Hm. 21; vamm þat er varí, Skv. 3. 5; svá lastvarr at hann vildi ekki vamm víta á sik, Stj. 547; in mod. usage, hann vil ekki vamm sitt víta, of a conscientious thoroughly honest person; enda mun þat eigi til vammis vera lagt, Karl. 375; fár er vamma vanr, a saying, Mírm., cp. Hm. 22; see vömm. COMPS: vamma-fullr, adj. *full of blemishes*, Sdm. vamma-lauss, adj. *unblemished*, Sól., Ls.

vamm-haltr, adj. *dead-lame*, of a horse, Gpl. 504.

vamm-helti, f. *lameness*, N. G. L.

vamm-lauss, adj. *spotless*, Hsm.

VAN-, a particle prefixed to nouns and adverbs, [cp. *vanr*; Goth. and A. S. *van-*, *deficient*; O. H. G. *wana-*] — *lacking, wanting*; only used as a compd except in the phrase, of og van, or það er of sem van, *now too much, now too little*.

B. In COMPS *van-* is freq. as a prefixed particle, mostly denoting *lacking, slowly, short, not sufficient, under-*, but also simply as a negative, much like Gr. *δύω-*: *van-afla*, -*afi*, adj. *weak, waning in strength*, Al. 5, Fms. vi. 107, Sks. 590. *van-alinn*, part. *under-fed*, Grág. i. 455. *van-brúka*, að, *to misuse*; mod. *van-brúkun*, f. a *misuse*. *van-burða*, adj. *born prematurely*; v. eldi, 656 B. 7. *van-búinn*, part. *unprepared*, Korn. 202, Ld. 324, Fms. vi. 214, vii. 127, viii. 288. *van-drengur*, m. a *bad man*, Fs. 166. *van-dæmt*, part. *under-judging*, i. e. *too leniently*; hafa v. eða ofdæmt, Grág. (pref.) *van-efni*, n. pl. *lack of means*, Grág. i. 257, Band. 31 new Ed., Fms. viii. 23. *van-erð*, f. (?), *inferiority*, N. G. L. i. 212. *van-farinn*, part. *in a strait*, Fas. i. 518

(see also the verse); vér erum vanfarnir hjá honum, *we are much of him*, Orkn. 332. *van-ferli*, n. *things going wrong*, Fms. x.

van-festr, part. *badly fastened*, MS. 4. 8. *van-fylgt*, n. p. hafa v. e-m, *to back one slowly*, Bs. i. 739. *van-færi*, n. *disal*.

Stj. 1. *van-færr*, adj. *disabled, infirm*, Fms. ii. 146, x. 354, xi. Fas. i. 532, Bs. i. 393; vanfærr ok illa heill, Hom. 122. *van-lack of care*.

van-gefinn, see *vargefinn*. *van-gerðing*, f. a *live fencing*, Gpl. 382. *van-geymsla*, u, f. = *vanga*, Ld. 128 42, Dipl. v. 26. *van-geymt*, n. part.; hafa v. e-s, *to neglect*, i. 110.

van-giptr, part. *married beneath one*, Nj. 17, v. 1. *goldit*, part. n. *underpaid*, Ó. H. 87. *van-geott*, n. part. = *vangu* Gpl. 463. *van-gæzla*, u, f. = *vangeymsla*, Grág. ii. 341, Fms. 364. *van-görtr*, part. *defective, imperfect, imperfectly done, half*.

Fms. vi. 13, x. 318, Bs. i. 59; ung Kristni ok mjök vangör, Fb mér sýndisk vangör, *faulty*, Fms. x. 320. *van-haft*, n. part.; v., *not to get one's due*, Grág. i. 265. *van-haga*, að; impers. *vanhagar um e-t, to miss a thing, want*.

van-hagr, m. *dismay advantage*, Grág. ii. 49, Fms. xi. 245, Fær. 7; *misconduct*, Bs. i. *van-hald*, n. a *damage, loss*; bíða vanhald af e-m, Fms. x. 421 plur. *ill-luck, thriftlessness*, Band. 37 new Ed. *van-haldinn*, *getting less than one's due, wronged*, H. E. ii. 126; ef þú þykkir Ld. 108, Sturl. i. 77 C, Fas. ii. 297. *van-hefat*, n. part. (better hefut), Nj. 280, v. 1. *van-heiðr*, m. *dishonour*, H. E. i. 562, F. 289. *van-heila*, u, f. = *vanheilsa*, Bs. i. 353. *van-heiligr profane*.

van-heilindi, n. *ailing health, illness*, Fms. vii. 208 280, H. E. i. 12. *van-heill*, adj. [A. S. *wanbâl*], *not hale, disable* Grág. i. 50, Fms. x. 420; e-m verðr vanheilt, *to be taken ill*, Grág. i. = *pregnant*, Bret. 10. *van-heilligr*, adj. *ill, wretched*, Fms. vi. *van-heilsa*, u, f. *ailing health, illness*, Bs. i. 83, 84, 353 (v. l.), i. 226, Fms. vii. 157, passim. *van-helga*, að, *to profane*.

van-helta, f., better *vammhelti*, q. v., Jb. 366 A. *van-henta*, stand in need of, *to want*; hann kvað sér v. annat, *be said it was that he wanted*, Ld. 212. *van-hentr*, adj.; e-m er e-t vanheilt, *suits one not well*, Fms. x. 260. *van-herðr*, part. *not pushed to one's mettle*, Fas. iii. 487. *van-hirða*, t; v. um e-t, *to ne*.

van-hirðing, f. = *vangeymsla*. *van-hirzla*, u, f. = *vanhirding* 446. *van-hluta*, adj. *unfairly dealt with*; verða v., *to be wo* Bjarn. 56, Ísl. ii. 255, Grág. i. 157, ii. 92, Fms. i. 306; rétta þeirra er aðr eru v., Eb. 156. *van-hlutr*, m. an *unfair share*, Sturl. i. *van-hugaðr*, n. part. [? A. S. *vanhyggig*]; e-t er v. í máli, *it was not considered*, Lv. 30. *van-hyggja*, u, f. a *lack of forethought*, Ld. bæta fyrir vanhyggju mína, Valla L. 209. *van-kunnandi*, *wanting in knowledge, ignorant, ill-informed*, Gpl. *van-kunni*, adj. *ignorant*. *van-kunnindi*, f. *ignorance*, Gpl. (pref.) *kunnusta* (mod. *van-kunnátta*), u, f. *want of knowledge, ignorant* H. E. i. 479. *van-leitað*, n. part.; e-s er v., *examined in factly*, Bs. i. 329. *van-lofaðr*, part. *under-praised*, Fms. vi. *van-lokinn*, part. *half paid*, of debt; vanlokna skuldir, Grág. *van-luktr*, part. *half finished*; ganga frá mörgu vanluktu, Stur. 279. *van-lykta*, að, *to leave unfinished*, H. E. i. 409. *lyktir*, f. pl.; með vanlyktum, *unfinished, half done*, Fms. vi. ok var at vanlykðum nökkum, er hún þó höfuð hans, Ísl. ii. hvárígar vanlykðir (*faults*) er þær koma á goðans hendi, Grág. *van-mátta*, adj. *weak, sick, sore*; í tána þá er v. var, *a sore toe*, Hrafn *van-máttigr*, adj. *failing in strength, weak, impotent*, Fms. v. *van-máttir*, m. *failing strength, illness*, Eg. 565, Vápn. 17, Fm. 12, Bs. i. 84. *van-megin*, n. *weakness*, Fms. vii. 156; *a swoon, ing*, sló yfir mik hræzlu ok vanmegni, 108. *van-meginn* (megn, Stj. 20), adj. *weak, feeble*, Fms. i. 305, Stj. 20, v. l.; v. af N. Fb. iii. 447; höndina þá má vanmegnu, *an infirm hand*, Sturl. i. *van-megna*, adj. = *vanmeginn*. *van-megna*, að, *to weaken* sterkjau hug, Al. 6; reflex., *vannegnast, to faint, sink down*, v. passim. *van-menni*, n. (*van-menna*, u, f., Lv. 30; *vannm* þær, Fms. xi. 257), *a worthless person*, Gísl. 149, Vápn. 15, Fms. iii. *van-meta*, adj. *in a weak, bad condition*; var fótrinn v., of a leg, Bs. i. 344; *vannmeta skepan, an ill-favoured creature*. *metnaðr*, m. a *disgrace*, Grett. 160 A. *van-mettr*, part. *bu* Sól. 3. *van-mælt*, n. part.; eiga e-t vanmælt, *if thou bast any unsaid, anything to say*, Bs. i. 668; hvárt mér verðr ofmælt eðr mælt, Nj. 232. *van-mætti*, n. an *infirmity*. *van-refsaðr*, not duly *punished*, Sturl. ii. 10. *van-refst*, n. part. = *refsað*; er af dómarans hendi, Gpl. 172. *van-rekstr*, m. = *vanréttir*, xi. 253, v. l. *van-rétti*, n. *loss of right*, Ls. 40; þola v., Ó. H. a *defeat*, Ísl. ii. 367. *van-rétr*, m. = *vanrétti*, Fms. xi. 253. *rekilliga*, adv. *carelessly, slovenly*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) *van-rætt*, *to disregard*, Stj. 157, Fms. xi. 423, K. Á. 72; reflex., *vanræ* e-n, Fms. viii. 252. *van-rækt*, f. *lack of care*, Gpl. 332, H. 251, Dipl. ii. 14. *van-rætt*, n. part. *not fully discussed*; v. e-t, Sks. 271 B. *van-samit*, part. *unsettled*, Stj. *van-sen* a *disgrace, offence*, Bjarn. 67. *van-signaðr*, part. *curse*, MS. 655 xx. 3. *van-skörungr*, m. = *vandrengr*, Fs. 4, Eg.

spurt, n. part. *left unasked*, Sks. 52, 191. **vand-oderation, intemperance**, Al. 45, 71; gefa svá kappsamliga mat, er essu mikit vanstilli, *no measure*, Ísl. ii. 337, Fms. vii. 162 (of a fit of *vanity*); v. lopts, Al. 55; þurfa menn ekki hér at lýsa v. (*men need of bewill temper*) fyrir þessa sök, Sturl. i. 101 C. **van-stilling, f.** vanstilli, Hom. 25. **van-stilltr, part. wanting in temper, rash**, Fms. vii. 264; narglyndr, vandlyndr ok v., *wanting in temper*, 420; þróum, vi. 324: *excessive*, Stj. 142. **van-svarat, n. part. insufficiently answered**, of a question; hafa v., H. E. ii. 93; vanspurð eða v., Sks. **van-svefta, adj. baving too little sleep.** **van-sæmd, f. discomely, contumely**, Fms. ix. 291, vi. 109. **van-sætti, n. discord**, Sturl. i. v. l. **van-sök, f. a fault, offence**, Magn. 524. **van-talað, t. = vanmælt; er enn mart vantalað**, Lv. 20; á ek við hvárigan þér vantalað, *I want to speak to neither of you*, Fms. v. 327. **van-taltr (van-talt), n. part. not full accounted for, short in the tally**, Ísl. ii. 385; oftalt, vantalt, Gþl. 478. **van-tekitt, n. part. pulled insistently**, Eb. 242. **van-traust, n. a lack of trust.** **van-trúf, unbelief** [Dan. *vantró*]; villa ok v., K. Á. 218, H. E. i. 390. **van-trúaðr, part. unbelieving**, N. T., Vidal. **van-trúnaðr, n. distrust**, Fms. ix. 398. **van-unninn, part. unfinished; vanunninn** Grág. i. 157; lítið vas eptir vanumitt (*undone*) í vingarðinum, Stj. 57. **van-virða, t. to disregard, dishonour, put to shame**, Ísl. ii. 3; afþerra ok v., Bs. i. (Laur. S.): part. vanvirðr, Fms. ii. 67, Fs. 8; vanvirt, Fms. v. 326. **van-virða, u, f. a disgrace**, Fs. 60, 159. **van-virðing, f. = vanvirða**, Fms. ix. 278, 289, Gþl. 157. **vanvirðu-lauss, adj. not disgracing**, Grett. 118. **van-virsa, u, f. a defect, fault**, Stj. 158, Ísl. ii. 201, v. l. **van-vit, n. Dan. van-vid = insularity, want of thought**, Nj. 135, v. l. **van-vita, f. dsane, N. G. L. i. 213, Js. 79.** **van-vitad, n. part. not quite known; enn er v. nökkut um sættina**, Bjarn. 56. **van-vizka, u, f. goodness**, Al. 115. **van-þakkað, n. part. not duly thanked; eiga m. t. v. van-þakklátr, adj. ungrateful.** **van-þakklæti, n. ingratitude.** **van-þekking, f. lack of knowledge.** **van-þyrmsla, f. violation; v. hátíða**, Hom. 146. **van-þökk, f. unthankfulness.** **van-þæ, að, to make to wane, diminish; orðum aukit eðr vanat**, Sks. 35. **2. to disable, spoil, destroy; þar sem röng mæli-keröld** n. s. vani svá at ekki sé til þess hæft síðan, Gþl. 526. **II. vanask, to wane, fail**, Gm. 25. **2. vanaðr, disabled, sick;** Ísl. ii. mállausa, vanaða, Matth. xv. 30. **vana, and -vani, adj. indecl. wanting:** in compds, but only in vana-vana, *still-born, lifeless*; and several poet. compds, fjör-vana, trífana. **vandbreytt, part. = vand-breytt, to be risked; hón kvað vandbreytt** m. s. 141; er mér vandbreytt um þat, Sturl. i. 10. **VANDA, að, to make elaborately, take care and pains in a work or** **skle, to pick out the best, choose; vanda til ferðar bæði menn ok skip,** Nj. 2; búa ferð sína ok vanda menn til, Orkn. 108; þat var síðr um símannna börn, at vanda mjök menn til at ausa vatni ok gefa nöfn, m. s. 14; þurfti þann stað at vanda, at hann væri slétt, Eg. 275; örmennt vandadrif til at varðveita höfin at vitreik ok réttlati, v. (Append.) 324; svá skal sannaðar-menn vanda at frændsemi við þá til at ..., Grág. i. 30, 75, ii. 245; vanda skal búa í þingkvöld, at þá til at ..., Grág. i. 142; svá skal vanda sögu sem er erlendis víg, i. e. *the prodig is the same as*, 183; svá skal vanda tíð at eiðfæra ómaga, sem þá til at eiga hreppað-menn, the same season is to be appointed for it as for v. 5. **2. to work elaborately; þann bæ lét hann mjök vanda,** m. s. 1; hón gördi honum klæði öll þau er mest skyldi vanda, Fs. 61; vanda þá skip ok vanda sem mest, 322; göra drykkju-skála ok vanda sem mest, Fms. i. 290; þú skalt vanda sem mest bæði hátt ok orðfæri ok ma mest kenningar, Fb. i. 215; vandadr, *choice, elaborate*; stofu þú vandaða, Eg. 49; skip vandat at öllu sem mest, 68; skip vand forkunnar-mjök at smíð, Orkn. 332; mikit líð ok frítt ok mjök vand skipabúnað, Fms. x. 36; var vandadr mjök ródr á drekanum, m. s. 3; stöpul vandaðan, Bs. i. 132; vandadrar krákr, *choice*, Fms. iv. 60; umgörd vandaða, Fs. 97. **3. vanda sig, vanda ráð sitt, to be** **vanl. lead a righteous life, passim; lítt vandadr, not very honest**, Fms. i. 2; ú-vandadr, *plain, common, dishonest*. **II. [vanda = to** **urp, find fault, Ivar Aasen], to object, make difficulties:** I. only in the relative phrase, vanda ekki, *not to mind*; hann sagði dóttur sinni, at vandir eigi vanda at gipta honum dóttur sína, Stj. 206; vanda cigi, to care not, care not; vanda ek cigi (*I mind not*) þótt sá sé dreppinn, 181; vand ekki (*care not*) hvárt luklar finnask, Al. 44; vandar eigi þótt lík sé skipat, 41. **2. to find fault, be fastidious; hvárt sem** **nda eðr gefa ósæmilig orð**, D. N. ii. 16; þú eigu hásetar eigi t v. þá heizlu fyrir styrimanni ok fari við svá búit, N. G. L. ii. 78; and thus freq. in mod. speech of Norway, 'vanda maten' (cp. Icelandr); in Icel. it remains in the phrase, vanda um e-t, to *complain* of, E. 142, 711, Landn. 141, Orkn. 90, Fs. 137, Eb. 144, Gullþ. 26, 15. **III. reflex. to become difficult, precarious; níi vandask** Nj. 4; vandask ráða-görðin, Fms. vii. 183. **vandar,** see vöndr, a wand.

vand-bálkr, m. [vöndr], a wall of wands or wicker, a wattled partition, Orkn. 430, O. H. L. 72 (Fbr. 209). **vand-blætr, adj.** see vavandblætr, p. 666, col. 2. **vand-dreginn, part. drawn over with a strickle, of a bushel or measure of grain**, N. G. L. ii. 166. **vandendi, n. pl. difficulties**, 677, 9; vandenda mál, Sks. 516, 620 B, Anecd. 4. **vand-fönginn, part. (also spelt vannfönginn), difficult to get, or requiring careful thought to choose; þykkir oss vandfengit mami í stað þinu**, Ld. 32; eru yðr vannfengnir hér menn yfir til forráða, Eg. 50, v. l.; vannfenginn mun mér sessu-nautr ef vit skiljum, Ó. H. 52. **vand-fisinn, adj. (-fismi, f.), fastidious.** **vand-færr, adj. difficult to pass, of a road**, Fms. ii. 81, Sighvat (Fb. ii). **vand-gæfr, adj.** honum var vanngæft um sæðsluna, Sturl. i. 20. **vand-gætt (vann-g.), part. n.** in the phrase, e-m verðr vanngætt til e-s, *difficult to keep or manage*, Fs. 93, Grett. 205 new Ed.; verðr mér vanngætt til skaps konungs, Ó. H. 114; vanngætt, 237. **vand-hæfi, n. [höf], difficulty, difficult management**, Fbr. 53, Korn. 81, Lv. 19 (vandæfi). **vand-hæfr, adj. difficult to manage**, Grág. i. 137, Glúm. 358. **vandi, a, m. a difficulty, difficult task; lízk mér þat mikill vandi**, Korn. 150, Nj. 177; þó nökkurr vandi liggi á, Fms. vi. 10; hafa bæði vit ok vanda at vera höfðingi, xi. 217; sýnings, þat er vandi vel boðnu að neita (*a good offer is not to be refused*); vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri, cp. noblesse oblige. **II. obligation, duty, esp. of relationship; thus in the phrase, e-m er vandi á við e-n, þótt þér sé vandi á við Helga**, Ld. 264; er þér miklu meiri vandi á við Erikk konung en Egil, Eg. 423; þat er mér ókunnara hverr vandi mér er á við hann, Fms. i. 297; sveiktú þann er þér var meiri vandi á enn við mik, vi. 17; fyrir vanda sakir ok tengda, xi. 11; binda sér vanda við e-n, to enter into an obligation, Gisl. 11. **COMPS: vanda-bundinn, part. duty-bound, obliged, from duty, relationship, affinity; vera e-m vandabundinn**, Fms. iii. 15, Stj. 424. **vanda-blutr, m. a difficult thing**, Fms. vi. 166. **vanda-lauss, adj. standing under no obligation or in no relation to another, a stranger**, Fms. i. 189, Fær. 134; mod. vandalausir as opp. to skyldir: neut., e-m er vandalaus við e-n, to be quite free, neutral as to a person, Orkn. 214, Fms. vi. 107; easy, vii. 141. **vanda-litill, adj. easy**, Fb. iii. 367. **vanda-maðr, m. a relation, friend, or the like**, Stj. 424, Ld. 72, Orkn. 452. **vanda-mál, n. a difficult, complicated case; mikit vandamál**, Nj. 31, 71; hafa v. at tala, Eb. 132; hugsa þetta vandamál, Fms. i. 84; er konungur sat yfir vandamálum, beld council, vii. 106. **vanda-mikill, adj. difficult**, Fb. iii. 381. **vanda-ráð, n. = vandamál, Fms. x. 273.** **vanda-samliqr, adj. difficult**, Stj. 5. **vanda-samr, adj. difficult, complicated.** **vandi, a, m., qs. vanði (vanþi, Ó. H.); [from vanr, and different to the preceding word]:—a custom, habit, want**, Eg. 41, 70; dró til vanda með þeim, Nj. 12; leggja í vanda, Glúm. 324; at vanda, as usual, Nj. 3, 103, Eg. 125, 491; ú-vandi, *unmanners, ubimsies, wayward manners*. **vanda-tíðir, f. pl. customary feasts**, Bs. i. 164. **Vandill, m. a pr. name**, Fær., Nj.; the Runic stone, see p. 672, col. 2. **vand-kvæði, n. pl. (spelt vann-k-), perplexity; þetta v.**, Fms. iv. 199; vandkvæði vár, ii. 12; hitta, koma í vandkvæði, vi. 107, vii. 33; stj. í miklu v., Ó. H. 195 (vannquedi), Lv. 50; mesta v., Fms. viii. 146. **vand-launaðr, part. difficult to reward as is due**, Njarð. 378, Fms. vi. 382 (vann-l.). Nj. 181, v. l. **vand-laupr, m. a basket of wands (osier-twigs)**, Stj. 247, 442, Greg. 61, Post. 645. 86 (vannlaupr). **vand-látr, adj. fastidious, difficult to please**, Fms. vi. 386, passim in mod. usage; mostly in a good sense, *one who wants things to be well done*, ó-vandlátr. **vand-liga (vannliga), adv. carefully; geta e-s v., to watch closely**, Ó. H. 73; byrgja hauginn v., Fas. i. 387; læsa v., Eg. 230; spyrja v. frá e-u, 106; hygga v. at e-u, 172, Nj. 6, MS. 623. 39, Sks. 19, Fms. vi. 216; hugsa vandliga, 400. **2. completely; svá at var öll húð af honum**, Fms. vii. 227; brenna svá v. byggð alla, at ... v. 54 (vendiuga, Ó. H. v. l.); v. saklauss, *quite sackless*, Fms. xi. 329; svá íll v. líð Erlings, at engi maðr stóð uppi, Ó. H. 183; gjalda v. út, Ld. 60; vilju vér at þessir eiðar falli niðr v., *altogether*, Gþl. 199. **vandliqr, adj. difficult**, Orkn. (in a verse). **vand-lífr, adj. living strictly; miklu er oss nú vandlífra enn í hverri tíð annari**, 655 xi. 3. **vand-lota, u, f. jealousy; hvárr vakti yfir öðrum fyrir vandlotu sakir**, Fms. i. 9. **vand-lyndi, n. a difficult temper**, Mar. **vand-lyndr, adj. difficult of temper**, Fms. x. 420, Sturl. iii. 123. **vand-læta, t. to be zealous; vandlæta ok afbrýða**, Stj. 94; freq. in eccl. sense, Vidal. **vand-læti, n. zeal**, Stj. 256, 321, 629, Magn. 474; af Guðligu vandlæti, Stj. 384, passim in eccl. usage. N. T., Vidal.

vand-læting, f. *zeal*. **vandlætninga-samr** = vandlætr.
vand-mæli, n. a *difficult question*, Ó. H. 85, Fms. i. 32.
VANDR, vönd, vant, adj. *difficult, requiring pains and care*; nafn mitt er ekki vant, Fær. 208; er hverjum manni vandara at búa sik í konungs herbergi enn annars staðar, Fms. vi. 208; sýndisk henni vant at neita þessu bódi, it was a risk to refuse such an offer, ii. 133, cp. vant; vant þykkir oss með slíku at fara, a delicate thing, Nj. 75; er hér ok vönd vinstin, 61; vera vant við kominn, to be in a perplexity, Ld. 158; þeir sögðu vant at vera í stórum samdrykkjum, Lv. 24; bæði er, at ek trú þér vel, enda er þér þá vant um, Fær. 92; vant er at vita hverir mér eru trúir, ef fedmir bregðask, Fms. ii. 11: a saying, vant er við árómdum at sjá (play on the words 'vándr' and 'vandr'), Hrafn. 23; vant er öv vöndu at ráða; vant er vel bóðu at neita. 2. *choice, picked*, = vandadr; háttir fegrstr ok vandastr, Edda (Ht.) 132; var vandr mjök röðr á drekanum, Fms. vi. 309, v. l. 3. *zealous*; hún var allra kvenna vöndust bæði fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; ráð-v. (q. v.), ú-vandr.
vand-rataðr, part. *difficult to find*, of a road.
vand-raun, f. (?) ; nú mun ek eigi kaupa at þér vandraun né frelsi, Lv. 50 (somewhat corrupt).
Vand-ráðr, m. n. a pr. name, Landn., Bárð.
vand-ræðask, d, dep. to *grumble over a thing*, Bs. i. 289, 396.
vand-ræði, n. *difficulty, trouble*, Eg. 7, 161, Sturl. iii. 195 C; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, Nj. 30; v. gürðusk þeirra á meðal, Grág. ii. 167; etja vandræðum við e-n, Eg. 458. 2. gen. as adj.; vandræða félag, *troublesome fellows*, Ld. 266; vandræða grip, a *troublesome thing*, Fms. ii. 56; vandræða-skáld, *the troublesome poet*, the nickname of Hallfred, Fs.; vandræða mágr, Sturl. iii. 76; vandræða kost, a *dire choice*, Fms. xi. 31. **comps**: vandræða-laust, adj. *without troubles*, Fms. ix. 425; skildu þeir allir vandræðalaust, they parted without a quarrel, Sturl. ii. 236. vandræða-líkligr, adj. *likely to cause trouble*, Fs. 90. vandræða-maðr, m. a *troublesome person*, Fms. ii. 115, vi. 114, xi. 61, 78, Sturl. i. 9. vandræða-samr, adj. *troublesome*, Bs. i. 546.
vand-sénn, part. *difficult to see*; þó er vandsén bóttin, Fms. ii. 146; verða oss vandsén ráð þeirra, Finnb. 338; þat er mér vandsét, Glúm. 354; er mér þetta vandsét mál, Lv. 75; eru mér nú vandsénir skógarmenn, Gret. 130 A; vandsénir eru margir, *dangerous*, 142 A; vandsét er við honum, Fms. ii. 254.
vand-settr, part. *difficult to place*; eru yðr vandsettir hér menn yfir til forráða, *difficult whom to place there*, Eg. 50.
vand-skafa, skóf, v. to *draw a strickle over a bushel*, Gþl. 526, 524, v. l.
vand-skafi, a, m. a *strickle*, Gþl. 524.
vand-skipaðr, part. *difficult to man*; v. mun þér stafinn, Fms. vi. 243.
vand-stilltr (vann-st.), part. *difficult of temper*, Gret. 125 A.
vand-styggr, adj. 'wand-shy', *flinching from the stick*, of a horse, Akv.
vand-tekít, part. n. *difficult to receive*; þat er v. við e-m, it is not safe to receive him, Gret. 130 A.
vand-veitr, part. *difficult to give*, þjal.
vand-virki, f. = vandverkt, Eluc. 22.
vand-virkliga, adv. *painstakingly, carefully*; skoða, varðveita v., Stj. 17, 99, H. E. i. 515.
vand-virkr, adj. *painstaking*.
vand-virktr (mod. vandvirkni), f. *good workmanship*, Stj. 102, Fas. iii. 281: *carefulness, painstaking*, Sturl. i. 211, Alg. 370.
vand-værr, adj. *fastidious*, Sks. 658, v. l.
vand-yrkliga, adv. = vandvirkliga, 655 xi. 3.
vangi, a, m., akin to vandr; [Ulf. waggari = παρακεφάλαιον; A. S., Old and North-west. E. wange; Germ. wange; O. H. G. wanga]:—the cheek; vangi is the whole side of the head, kinn the cheek; bleikt var hárl bjartir vangar, Rm. 31; hann setti hnefann útan við vangann, Fms. ii. 330; hann leggr til hans í vangann ok út um annan, Al. 37; settr þústr undir hans vanga, Karl. 65; útan á kinnar vanga, Skíða R. 136; af mínum vanga, Kormak; Auðunn var högginn á vangann ok kinnina, Sturl. ii. 179; vanga högg, Fas. i. 60, freq. in mod. usage: örl vanga, poet. = the hair (or beard?), Skálda (in a verse); vanga búnaðr, Stj. 396; vanga gull, 106, 136. vanga-filla, u, f. the cheek-flesh, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256, iii. 392.
VANGR, m. [Ulf. waggas = παράδεισος; A. S. wang; Hel. wange; early Dan. wang, as in the ballad, Danmark deiligst 'wange' og 'wange,' lukt með búlgen bla]:—a garden, green home-field, Edda (Gl.): in the allit. vé ok vandr, bouse and bome; frá mínum véum ok vöngum, from my bearth and bome, Ls. 52; þar var arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse); hún-vangr, 'ship-field,' i. e. the sea, Eb. (in a verse). II. in prose this word is obsolete except in comps, in which (as in vegr) the v is often dropped (-angr); ái-vangr, vet-vangr, kaup-angr, qq. v.: in a great number of local names, þrúð-vangr, Aur-vangr, Ævangr: in names of fiords in Norway, Staf-angr, Harð-angr, Kaup-angr. In several mod. Scand. local names 'vangr' remains in the inflexion -ing-, -inge; it is often impossible to say whether the termination is from engi or vandr. In poet. comps, himin-vangr, sól-vangr, hlæ-v., the heaven: the

sea is called svan-vangr, the swan-field; ál-v., fley-v., the ship-field, the sea; all-vangr, the 'all-men's field,' a place of assembly (= all-vangr), Isl. ii. (in a verse); geð-vangr, 'mind's-field,' the mind's i. e. the breast; baug-v., fólk-v., hjör-v., geir-v., the shield-field, field, i. e. the shield; orm-v., 'snake-field,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; vangr, the abode of Thor, Gm., Edda.
vang-roðr, n. a reddening of the field, a bloody fray, Kormak.
vani, a, m. a custom, usage; eptir vana, Fms. i. 76; forð lög o viii. 277, v. l.; háttir ok vani, Stj. 1; eiga vana til e-s, to use, þor i. 404; lands-v., the custom of the land; ú-vani, a bad habit; á-v in veterate habit. **comps**: vana-liga, adv. usually. van-adj. usual, Stj. 141. vana-sótt, f. a chronic, habitual illness, kvenna, menstruation, Stj. 118, 181.
Vanngi, a, m. [Vanr or Vanir = the gods of that name], name of Frey, Skm.
vanka, að, (qs. vakka or vafka?), to rove, stroll about as if di in mind: part. vankaðr, of a sheep with the turning disease; scorn of a person, þú ert vankaðr. II. [A. S. wincian; wink], to wink; kómu þar inn menn ok vönkuðu til Sveins k Fms. xi. 366, v. l.
vanki, a, m. the turning disease.
vann-, in vann-liga = vandliga, vann-laupr = vandlaupr, vann-s vandstilltr, etc.; see vand-.
vanning, f. [venja], exercise, training, Sks. 351, v. l.
VANR, vön, vant, adj., compar. vanari, superl. vanastr, wönt, toned; vant e-u, used to a thing; varg-ljóðum vanr, Hkv.; vig Stj. 23; tungan er málinu vön, Skálda (Thorodd); vanr goðu Sks. 321: with infin., hann hafði jafnan vanr verit at matak i lid Fms. i. 35; hversu mikill skattr er vanr at koma af Finnmörk, i ganga til sætis þess er hann var vanr at sitja, Ó. H. 66; vanan sk wönted tak, Bs. i. 757; er hann var vanr at hafa, Sks. 228 B. neut., ekki fékk ek minna til búss enn vant var, Nj. 18; impers. e vant?—opt berr svá at, is this wont to happen?—it often beides, 1 9; ú-vanr, unwönted.
VANR, aðj. [Ulf. wans; A. S. wana; cp. Lat. vanus; cp. a the prefix particle van-]:—lacking, wanting; vamma vanr, Hm. 22 þessa muntú lengr vanr vera, 163; andspillis vanr, Skm. 12; han ek vanr, Ls. 39; vön vers ok barna, Gkv. i. 23; vön geng ek vil bereft, Skv. 3. 9; blóðs vanr, Höfuðl. 11; vanr slíkra drengja, H landa vanr, a lackland, Bragi. 2. neut. vant, with gen.; v2 vettugis vant, Vsp.; mikils er á mann hveru vant, er mannvits er 26; fús er fróðum vant, Hm.; orðs vant, wanting one word, H era mér gulls vant, Skm. 22; vara gamans vant, no lack of good Fms. vii. (in a verse); eitt sinn var vant kýr í þykkvabæ, a cc wanting, Ld. 156; var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; varð vant kvígna tveggja, Glúm. 340; konungi þótti orðs vant er var talat, the king wanted a word when one was uttered, i. e. be 2 ear, listened eagerly, Fms. ii. 139; lét honum engra hluta vant, 26; era hlunns vant, kvæð refr, vii. 19; sjaldan er engri vant, a sayi 166; muna vant, or muna á-vant, sjá munn, a moment, p. 438; keyrði hann niðr, eigi úþyrmilliga, svá at honum var lítill vant, he did not want more, i. e. killed him on the spot, Bjarn. 41. words, of the same form, but diametrically opposite in sense, cann stand side by side, and so we find that while the old poets mak use of vanr (adsuetus), on the other hand, in prose and mod. usage (orbis) has become obsolete, except in the neut. vant, in van s a prefix, and in comps such as and-vanr, and-vana.
Vanr, m. [cp. Vainomoinen, the son of Ukko, in the Finnish Kalevala]:—one of the gods, Vanir, used in sing. of Njörd; kalla guð Vana niðr eðr Van, Edda i. 260; nama goðbrúðr una Vani Skálda. II. usually in pl. Vanir, in northern mythology gods who waged war with the Asir, but were afterwards combin made one with them; this is recorded in Vsp. 28, 30, Yngl. S. ch. 4 47 (the legend of Kvasir), also in the myth of Hænir, 15, Vpm. 3 gods Frey, Freyja, Njörd, and Hænir belonged to the tribe of med visum Vönum, id. **comps**: Vana-dís, f., name of the g Freyja, Edda i. 114. Vana-guð or Vana-niðr, n. a name of Edda 55; a name of Njörd, id. Vana-heimar, m. pl. the at the Vanir, Edda 150 (sing.), Vpm. 39 (í Vana heim).
vansa, að, to do too little; ofsa eðr vana, N. G. L. i. 184.
vansi, a, m. lack, want; vansi matar ok klæða, Barl. 82; sko vansa, 70; v. trúar, Sks. 2. metaph. shame, disgrace; verða fá vansa, to be harmed, injured, Jb. 19; þeir fengu öngar bær fyrir sína, Nj. 251; ef þú ofsar þik eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29; heim ok vansi, Greg. 30.
vanta, að, [vanr], to want, lack: impers. with acc. of perse thing, e-n (acc.) vantar e-t (acc.), engan penning vantaði á, Nj vantaði þá eigi hesta né aðra hluti, Fms. iii. 77; mundi vant. hundrúð, x. 64; vantaði tvá hesta, Gret. 111 A; at hann skyldi vanta féu enn aðra menn, Band. 4.
van-yfli, n. pl. [the latter part of this compd has preserved the i on-

cted form, answering to Goth. *ubils* = illr, q. v.; cp. Engl. *evil* and *tr. ill*] :—*chronic ailments*; þessi vanýfili skaltú hafa á þínum hag, s. 360 B. **vanyfla-sótt**, f. *habitual illness* = vanasótt; komi v. hans honum, Sks. 706 B (of king Saul's insanity).

vappa, að, [an assimilated form, akin to *vafra*], *to waddle*, Eg. (in a case); vappað með mér, vala, a ditty.

var, n. [cp. *vör* = a lip], *the raised edge of a sbovel*.

var, n. = *vágr*, *the rheum running from the eye*, Björn.

VAR-, a prefixed particle; as to its root, var- is prob. akin to compar. *var*, verstr, Goth. *variza* :—*scarcely, scantily*; see below.

VARA, að, [varr], *to warn*; vara sik, *to be on one's guard, beware*, s. viii. 288; vara þú þik svá, Hkr. i. 253; v. e-n við e-u, *to bid one care of a thing*; ill dæmi vari oss við syndum, Hom. 97; Hrafn hafði þat hann við úfriðinum, Sturl. iii. 186 (úfriðinn Cod.); þú hefir þat ráð þat tekist er ek varaða þik mest við, Eg. 82; varaða ek ykkur bæði við þit skyldit, Sks. 544; vil ek vara yðr við, at þér flytidd hann eigi, s. passim.

II. reflex. to beware of, be on one's guard against, s. viii. 288; þeir hjala mart ok varask hvárgi annan, Sturl. i. 27; varask þú (beware) at eigi hittir þú hóf fyrir þér, Eg. 21; eigi mi varask neima v., a saying, D. N. iii. 751; varaðisk Ingólfr hann þó, F. 64; varaðisk (narr þat ekki, Nj. 63; þeir vissu sér engis ótta vánir ok vörudusk egi, Eg. 74; svá at aðrir varisk af þínum úförom, Sks. 744; hvat ek all varask, Fms. i. 261; hann skyldi varisk at göra Olaf eigi of þan, Hkr. i. 212; varask við, Blas. 46; varisk ok við at byggja dautt þ. leigu, K. Á.; þat skaltú varask (beware, take care) um allan varning eou setr at hann sé óspilt, Sks. 19.

VARA, pres. vari, part. varði, part. varat; [Engl. *ware, a-ware*; cp. *wa*] :—*to be aware of, ween, expect, have a forboding of*; impers., þú varir mik, at þú mælir feigum munni, Nj. 9; mik varði eigi þessa ávar, Fms. ii. 57; eigi varði mik þess af yðr, xi. 54; mundi mik þars vara af yðr, Eg. 426; mundi mik af þér alls annars vara, enn at þu mundir oss stuld kenna, Ld. 206; sem mik varir, as *I ween*, Rb. 196; þú komu jafnan fram sem engi mannr varði, *where no one expected*, s. viii. 432; fyrr enn hann (acc.) varði, x. 413; þá er hann varði minst, Eg. 296; skjótar enn þá varði, Korm. 40; þá er minnst varir, *on one least expects it*, Fms. i. 104; verðr það opt þá varir minnst vífleg hætta búin finnst, Pass. 5. 2: the saying, verðr þat er varir e svá þat er ekki varir, Grett. 91 A. **II. to endure, last**, (v. d.)

VARA, u, f., pl. vörur, [Dan. *vare*; Engl. *wares*], *wares*; in Norway *efy of fur*, in Icel. of *wadmal*; vara í sekkum ok allskyns varningr, F. s. vörur-hlaði, id.; flytja vöru til skips, Nj. 4; bera upp vöruna, Eg. 54; þú vara, *light ware*, i. e. *ermine*, opp. to grá-vara, *grey fur*, 69; skinnna-*var*, *skins, fur*, id.; virðingarfé eða vara, Vm. 140; sex hundruð virt til v. R. 259; kyr, korn, smjör ok vöru, Gþl. 305; annat-hvært haulst s. greiða gelding tvævetran, en annat-hvært halfa mörk vöru, Vm. 1; hann fær honum vöru ok silfr nokkurt, Gísl. 44 (vadmál, 129, v. 1.); þági þakka vöru, Bs. i. 912 (vadmáls, 872, l. c.); vöru hundrað, a *hundred (value) in wares*, i. e. *wadmal*, Vm. 83. **COMPDS**: vöru-*gílr*, adj. *being a legal tender, marketable*, Vm. 152. **vöru-klæði** (*rept*), n. *a common cloth*, D. N. **vöru-sekkr**, m. *a pack of wad-* n, Ísl. ii. 204. **vöru-smíði**, n. *work in wood or metals*; flatsmíði *ov.*, Grág. i. 504. **vöru-váð**, f. *marketable cloth, common wad-* n; vöruváðar kuffi, kyrtill, stakkr, Ísl. ii. 80, Nj. 32 (v. 1.), Fas. ii. 3. **vöru-virðr**, part. = vörugildir; sex hundruð vöruvirðs fjár, Ldn. (Ann.) 330; í vöruvirðum eyri, Vm. 7; þrettán hundruð vöru-*v.*, 71; tvau hundruð í hafna-váðum vöruvirðum, Dipl. iii. 6; í vöru-*v.* gözi, v. 3; tvau hundruð í hafnar-váðum, tvau hundruð vöru eða *virt*, 7.

VARA, see *vörr*.

VARAN and **VÖRUN**, f. *a warning*, Nj. 260, Sturl. ii. 241. **2. a** *big ware of spinning*, Hom. 13.

VARANLIGR, adj. *endurable*.

VAR-FEÐR, m. [in this and the following compds varar may be *ved* either from *vara* or better from *vör* (q. v.), denoting goods as *they* were sold in harbour] :—*cloaks marketable in the trade*, Grág. i. 500; þú kom þu af Íslandi, þat var hlaðið af vararföldum, Hkr. i. 176, Nj. 7, K. M. 158.

VAR-SKINN, n. *skin current in trade*; vararskinns-ólpa, Lv. 93.

VAR-VÁÐ, f. = vöruváð, Gullþ. 14.

VAR-BELGR, m. *a nickname, of a party of rebels in Norway*, Fms. vi. ix.

VAR-BOÐIT, part. *under-rated, under-bidden*, Fms. i. 247, Fbr. 59.

VAR-BÚINN, part. *unprepared*, Nj. 142.

VARÐA, að, [Ulf. in *fra-wardian*; A. S. *wardian*; Engl. *ward, warrant*; Germ. *warten*; Fr. *garder*, etc.; cp. *vara*] :—*to warrant, guarantee, answer for*; esp. as a law term, björn ok úlfir, þeirra verk engi maðr varða, N. G. L. i. 45; varðar hann þat alls ekki na sala Guð, ... varða orð ok verk fyrir e-n, Grág. (Kb.) i. 139; hlaðala-menn þá er varða vildi, at ..., Sturl. iii. 43; ek vil at Flósi einn ví við mik, *I shall be my sole surety*, Nj. 256; vill hann sjálf varða

(*baill*) fyrir honum, Þidr. 75; ef maðr kaupir man at manni, þá skal á varða, er sölumadr er, við stunga ok við stjarna, N. G. L. i. 29; skal bóndi hverr einum húsnum varða, at eigi falli krossar, 11; bú lamr varðar taki, *is bailable*, 47; varða taki fyrir e-n, *to be bail for a person*, 48; varði líof þar til lokit er, Gþl. 331; ok varða við hey sínu við hey hans, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 96 (Jb. 243); ok skal varða við engi þvi, Kb. ii. 94; ok va skulu þer við varða, Jb. 277; einyrkjar skulu varða fjögur þing, Gþl. 438; skal hann varða þeim af þessum eignum fulla lögkyld, D. N. iii. 88; sá vita-vörðr skal varða þjár, ... ortugar, N. G. L. ii. 37; þess vörðr er hann hafði údr varðar: fyrir sína hönd, *secured, bought*, R. d. 253.

2. metaph. to be of importance; ef þér þykkir varða um mína vináttu, Fms. ii. 119; lézk hann skyldr at segja þér þat er þik varðar, Glúm.; þá hluti er þeim þætti sik varða, Eb. 112; v. miklu, litlu, öngu, *to matter much, little, naught*; um þá hluti er mér þykkir mestu varða, Fms. ii. 120, v. 102; varðar engu um vára aprkvámu, vi. 13; varðar mest til allra orða, at ..., Lil.: with a double dat., e-m varðar e-u, miklu varðar þeim, at þeir sé, Gþl. ix: acc., *lvat mun v. þótt vér heyrim, what will it matter? i. e. why not bear it?* Fms. vii. 60, vi. 95; hvat mun v. (þótt ek eta)? Eg. 604; acc. of the person, þat varðar þik engu, *'tis no business of thine*; þeir spurðu hvi hann var þar kominn, hann kvað þá engu þat varða, þorfr. Karl. 414: so in mod. usage, þig varðar ekki um það, *'tis no business of thine!* **II. to guard, defend**; varða sjálts þíns land, Lv.; v. e-m est, *to ward a thing off from a person*, i. e. *to warn one off from a thing* (= Lat. *arceere*); varða mér búttinu, *to forbid me the boat, by force*, Fms. vii. 32; v. mér skarðit, Ölk. 37; v. sé váru at komask yfir ána, Krök. 38; v. þeim öll vöð ok vatns-föll á ánni, Stj. 394; hann kvaðsk mundu varða, at eigi kæmisk hann þar útan, R. d. 244; *to guard*, þá vegu er hann varðaði, Sól. 1; er þú á haugi sitr ok varðar alla vega, Skm. 11, Fms.: of boundaries, himinn varðar fyrir ofan, en hafit Rauða fyrir útan, Ísl. ii. 489; þaðan varðr á ... þaðan varðar lækr er, fellr, D. l. i. 577.

III. as a law term, denoting the fine, punishment, and liability legally incurred, absol. or with dat. of the person (Gr. *ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω*), *to be liable to, finable, punishable*; þeim varðar eldi þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) i. 108; varðar þeim þat ekki við lög, *they incur no penalty by the law* ... 44, passim: the penalty (amount) in acc., slikt (acc.) varða bjargir hins, ii. 25; ljúgvitni varðar skóggang, varða N. M. marka sekð, *to be finable so many marks*: þá varðar ekki þótt göngnum sé haldit, Kb. i. 143; eigi varðar haga-beit, ii. 107; varðaði eigi um bjargir hans, Sturl. i. 92 C; hvat konu varðaði, cf. ..., Ld. 136, Grág. in countless instances; skóggangr (nom.) varðar, cf. ..., Grág. ii. 89 (is prob. an error for acc.); skyldi varða fjórbaugs-garði (better garð, acc.) ef vátum kæmi við, Bs. i. 25.

VARÐA, u, f. [Germ. *warte*], *a beacon*; hann bað þá gora þar vörðu til minnis, Orkn. 208. **2. a pile of stones or wood to 'warn'** a wayfarer; in Icel. varða is the popular name of stone cairns erected on high points on mountains and waste places, to 'warn' the wayfarer as to the course of the way, (in the Tyrolese Alps they are called '*daube*' = Icel. þúfa, q. v.); hann reisti þar vörðu hjá dysinni, Hrafn. 9; varða á hálsum fyrir sunnan Stiga-bæli, Dipl. v. 19; hæðir þær er heita Hallbjarnar-vörður ... þvi eru þjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni en fimn á hinni, Landn. 153; haug eða stóra vörðu, Stj. 182; náttmála-varða, þórð. 58 (see náttmál); dagmála-varða, of piles of stones by which the 'day-marks' are fixed: freq. in local names, *Vörðu-fell, Holtavörðu-heiðr*, Landn., map of Icel.

VARÐAÐR, m. *a ward, keeper*, Lex. Poët.

VARÐAN, f. *security*, K. Á. 208.

VARÐ-BERG (mod. *vaðberg*), n. *a 'watch-rock,' outlook*; in the phrase. vera á varðbergi (mod. vera á vaðbergi), *to be on the look-out*; váru opnar dýnar ok engir menn á varðbergi, Mar. (655 xxxi. A. 2).

VARÐ-HALD, n. *a holding ward, keeping watch and ward*; vera á varð-haldi, Nj. 264; varðhalds ok varhygðar, Jb. 407; þur, hafa fölnent ok varðhöld mikil, *to keep good watch and ward*, Orkn. 300; hafa á sér styrk varðhöld nótt ok dag, Fms. ii. 31, Eg. 46, Ld. 170; tvenn varðhöld, 656 C. 11. **2. custody**; hafa e-n í varðhaldi, Fms. i. 306, ii. 17.

COMPDS: varðhalds-engill, m. *a guardian angel*, Fas. iii. 671.

VARÐHALDS-LAUST, adj. n. *without custody*, 623. 15. **VARÐHALDS-**

MAÐR, m. *a watchman*, Stj. 188, Fb. i. 283.

VARÐ-HELGI, f. *a sanctuary, asylum*, Fms. i. 80, v. 1. (= gríða-staðr).

VARÐ-HUNDR, m. *a watch-dog*, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

VARÐ-HÚS, n. *a watch-house*, Gþl. 86.

VARÐI, a, m. = varða; þeir hlóðu þar varða er blótið hafði verit. Lánan. 28 (Hb.); var varði stórr fyrir ofan tjaldit, Dropl. 33; reisa hávan varða, Orkn. 208 (in the verse, the prose uses the fem.). **2.** in mod. usage varði means *a monument, memorial, or minnis-varði*.

VARÐ-KARL, m. *a watch-carle, warder*, Clem. 136.

VARÐ-KLOKKA, u, f. *a watch-bell*, Fms. ix. 369, v. 1.

VARÐ-LOKKUR, f. pl. [Scot. *warlock*], *'ward-songs,' 'guardian songs,' eburns* (or better, '*weird-songs*,' cp. the other form, *urðar lokkur*); hvárki em ek fjölkunnig né visinda-kona, en þó kenndi Halldis föstra unín mér á Íslandi þat kvæði, er hön kalladi varðlokkur, þorfr. Karl.

378; from this word comes the Scot. 'warlock,' though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself.

varð-maðr, m. a *watch-man, warder*, Fms. i. 41, ix. 217, Eg. 88, 121, 284, Grág., Stj., passim.

-varðr, m., in pr. names, Há-v., Hjör-v., Sig-v., Þor-v.

varð-rúin, f., poet. a *giantess, an enchantress*, Hallfred.

varð-veita, t, prop. two words, varð (acc.) veita, i. e. veita vörð, to give 'ward' to, bold, keep, preserve; hence in the oldest writers the word is used with dat. (as the verb veita), varðveita fénu, Gpl. 227; v. börnum þeirra ok fé, 258; geyma þeim ok v., Stj. 99; v. þessum steini, Fms. viii. 8; v. öllum fjár-hlutum hennar, Gpl. 227.

II. with acc. to keep, defend; skal ek v. þik, Nj. 53; v. þær, Blas. 45 (vellum of the 12th century); v. ríkit, Eg. 119; hann var varðveittir, Fms. x. 369; Guð varðveitti þig, *God ward thee!* (a mod. phrase): to keep in one's possession, þú munt hafa at v. eina kistu, Eg. 395, Nj. 5, 76, Ld. 70: to keep, ef maðr tekr gríð ok varðveitir þat ekki, if a man takes up an abode and does not keep it, Grág. i. 150; v. sik við e-u, Hom. 13: to observe, freq. in mod. usage, v. Guðs boðorð, and the like.

III. part. pl. varðveit-endr, *warders, watchmen*, 623, 35.

varð-veiting, f. a *keeping, observance*, Sks. 770.

varð-veizla, u, f. a *keeping, custody*; dæma e-m varðveizlu fjár, Grág. i. 84; til framferlu ok varðveizlu, 62; fá e-m fé til varðveizlu, Nj. 111; varðveizlu-handsal, Sturl. ii. 202. COMPS: varðveizlu-lauss, adj. *watchless*, Grág. i. 278: *unguarded*, Hkr. iii. 287. varðveizlu-maðr, m. a *warder, keeper*, Grág. i. 420, K. Á. 190.

varð-víti, n. a 'ward-fine,' fine for neglect on watch; sekr um varðviti við konung, Gpl. 86.

var-farinn, adj. = varfær.

var-fleygr, part. *fallering in flight*, Stor.

var-færr, adj. *cautious, wary*, Eg. 63. var-færni, f. *wariness*.

varga, að, to soil; better verga, q. v.

varg-dropi, a, m. a 'wolf-dropping,' wolf's cub: as a law phrase, the son of an outlaw (of a vargr), Grág. i. 178, Sdm. 35.

var-gefin, f. part. 'under-married,' of a misalliance; hón þóttisk vargefin, Nj. 17, MS. 625, 94, Skv. i. 45.

var-gipt, f. part. = vargefin.

var-goldinn, part. *underpaid*, Ó. H. 149: of insufficient revenge, Sturl. ii. 224.

varg-hamr, m. a *wolf's skin*; taka á sig vargham, 'to wear a wolf's skin,' i. e. to be wolfish and wild, Clar.

varg-ljóð, n. pl. *wolf-songs, wolf-bowling*, Hkv. i. 40.

VARGR, m. [A. S. *wærg*; Hel. *warag*; the root-word is preserved in Germ. *er-würgen*, whence *virgull*, q. v., and Engl. *worry*; vargr and úlfur are said to be from the same root:—a wolf; berr björn, bitr vargr, N. G. L. i. 341; ríða á vargi, Hkv. Hjörv.; trollkona sat á vargi, Fms. vi. 403; marga varga, Nj. 95; vaða vargar með úlfum, a saying, Fas. i. 11; sem menn víðast varga reka (prop. allit. varga vreka), *as wide as wolves are hunted*, Grág.: sem vargr i sauda-dun, Sd. 164: poet. of any beast of prey, varga viur, Hkv. i. 6 (of ravens); hann barg fjörvi varga, Vellekla: the saying, sjaldan vægr vargrinn, *the wolf spares not*; vargarinr etask þar til er at halanum kemr, Band.; vargs-hamr, -hátr, -hold, a *wolf's skin, hair, flesh*, Str. 32, Fas. i. 199, Fms. i. 273; vargs-liki, -ródd, Edda 8, Fas. i. 130; varga flokkur, a *flock of wolves*, iii. 77; varga matr, i. 139; varga-þytr, a *howling of wolves*, 205; varga leifar, a 'wolf's homestead' (see leif), i. e. the wood, the wilderness, Gkv. 2. 11: in Icel. vargr is used of the fox.

II. a law phrase, metaph. an outlaw, who is to be hunted down as a wolf, esp. of use of one who commits a crime in a holy place, and is thereon declared accursed; hann hafði vegit í vénum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; vargr í vénum, a *wolf in the sanctuary*, Fms. xi. 40 (god-vargr): also of a *truce-breaker*, hann skal svá víða v. heita sem verðir er bygd, Grág. (cp. gríð-vargr); armr er vára vargr, Sdm.; eyða vörugum, to *destroy miscreants*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); úvísavargr, see p. 667.

2. in mod. usage, a *violent, ill-tempered person*; hón er mesti vargr, a *fury of a woman*; geð-vargr, skap-vargr, a *fury*: poet. comps, varg-fæðandi, -fæðir, -holtr, -nistir, -teitir, a *feeder, ... cheerer of the wolf*, i. e. a *warrior*, Lex. Poët.

varg-skínn, n. a *wolf-skin*; in vargskínn-ólpa, -stakkr, a *cloak of wolf-skin*, Fms. x. 201, O. H. L. 69.

varg-stakkr, m. a *cloak of wolf-skin*, Bret. 32 (as worn by the old berserkers); þeir höfðu vargstakka fyrir brjunn, Fs. 17; cp. Úlf-héðinn.

varg-tré, n. the *worrying tree, the gallows*, Hdm. 18.

varg-úlfr, m. a 'worrying-wolf, were-wolf'; bisclaret í Bretzkú máli en Norðmandingr kallaðu hann vargúlf, Str. 30; v. var eitt kvikindi meðan hann býr í vargsham, id. This word, which occurs nowhere but in the above passage, is perhaps only coined by the translator from the French *loup-garou* qs. *gar-ulf*; ver-úlfr would have been the right word, but that word is unknown to the Icel. or old Norse, the superstition being expressed by eigi ein-hamr, ham-farir, hamast (qq. v.), or the like.

varg-ynja, u, f. [A. S. *wyr-gen*, Beowulf], a *she-wolf*, Lat. *lupa*, Róm. 381, Hbl. 39, passim.

varg-öld, f. *an age of wolves* (i. e. of wars and worry), Vsp.

var-haldinn, part. *being unfairly treated*; vanhaldinn, Sturl. i. 7

var-hendr, adj. [hönd], *outstanding*, of a score or quarrel against one; in the phrase, eiga varhent við e-n.

var-hluta, adj.; verða varhluta fyrir e-m, to get an unfair share; wrongen, Ísl. ii. 255, Fbr. 8.

var-hugi, a, m. a *precaution*; in the phrase, gjalda varhuga við u, to beware of, Sighvat, Fms. ii. 166, iv. 172, viii. 341, Al. 154.

var-hygd and var-ygd, f. *wariness, watchfulness*, Jb. 407; gat-méð varhygd, Fms. ix. 279, v. l.; heldr hugleysi enn varhygd, i. 18 (v. l. varygd); sögðu at varygd gengi til, viii. 409; gjalda varygd e-u, vi. 42; til varygdar, Fbr. 101. varhygdar-samr, adj. i. y, cautious.

vari, a, m. *wariness, caution*, Fas. iii. 268; bjóða e-m vara á e to bid one beware of, Gret. 148 A; betri er fyrri varinn, *fore-thought is better than after-thought*, Fs. 65 (see the foot-note).

vara . . . Bs. i. 735; til vonar og vara, and til vara (as adv.), for the sake of precaution, in case that . . . ; and-vari, q. v. 2. as prefix to comps, vara-is = Engl. *vice-*; vara-skeifa, vara-forseti, vara-frum-p, etc. (mod.)

varinn, part. = farinn, see fara (A. VI. 2. B); it occurs in the latest of the 15th century, Fb. iii. 240, Fas. i. 121, ii. 83; freq. in transcripts; cp. Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.

var-kárr, adj. *cautious, wary*. var-kárni, f. *wariness*.

varla (valla), adv. *hardly, scarcely*; varla samir mér þat, Nj. 13; kunna varla, Grág. i. 28; varla mannhæð, Sturl. i. 118; gat valla þá, Fms. i. 9; gat varla gengit, Njarð. 380, passim.

var-launaðr, part. *insufficiently rewarded*; eiga e-m varlaunat, be in debt to one, Gret. 153 A, Nj. 181.

var-leika, adj.; verða v., to be worsted in a game, Gret. 107.

var-leiki, a, m. *wariness*, Fb. i. 301.

var-leitaðr, part. n. *insufficiently searched*; háfa v. e-s, Eb. 94.

varliga, adv. *insufficiently*; vera v. haldinn, Gpl. 259. 2. *scarcely, hardly*; vansk honum v. lengdin til, Edda 34. 3. *warily*; a varliga, Ld. 242, Nj. 42; mæla v., Hkr. ii. 184; tala v., Lv. 46; þe um sem varligast, Fas. ii. 520. Mod. usage distinguishes between a *hardly*, and *varliga, warily*.

varligr, adj. *requiring wariness, safe*, of a thing; það væri vara, it would be safer, Fms. ii. 64; þat þótti varliga at . . . , x. 79; mátt kalla eigi varligt, vi. 7; þat mun mér ekki varligt, vii. 114, Í. 223, v. l.

varmi, a, m. *heat*; older form, vermi, q. v.

VARMR, vörm, varmt, adj.; [A. S. *wærm*; Engl. and Germ. *warm*; Dan. *varm*]:—*warm*; varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2. 41; varma di Hornklofi; varmr beðr, Lex. Poët.; með vörmu vatni, Stj. 1; gördi varmt vatnið, 623, 34; tak kött ok drep ok stíkk hendi í er hann er v., Pr. 470; var honum varmt mjök, he was very w. Nj. 95; svá at af klæða-yl mátti hann eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, 548. Warm is used of blood-heat, and is distinguished from heat in mod. usage it is not much used, being replaced by 'volgr' (see vúlgr).

II. in local names, of warm baths, Varmi-leið, Varm-á, Varmi-dalr, Landn. varma-hús, n. a *warmed room*, Bs. i. 207.

var-mæltr, part. *cautious in one's language*.

VARNA, að, [A. S. *wearnian*; Engl. *warn*], to warn off; v. e-r (= verða e-m e-), to warn a person off from a thing, deny by a thing; varna e-m líðveizlu, Korm. 206; varna þeim kaup, 218; v. þér réttinda, to deny thee justice, Fms. i. 82; var honum þess varnat 261; v. Birni konungsdoms, v. 246; varna henni máls, Nj. 48, Ban. 3 new Ed.; varna e-m bóta, Ísl. ii. 327; skal þér eigi þessa varna, Ld.; varna honum gjaldsins, Rd. 234; konungr varnaði þess eigi með öllu 106; ek vil allra bóta v. um sonu þína, Korm. 48; ef hann varnar gís (if he refuses to pay), verðr hann útlagr, Grág. ii. 281; ef menn v. þess at ganga þar í dóm, 322; hvat ek gaf eða hvers ek varnaði, Fm. 220: with dat. less right, v. e-m lögligri atvinnu, Fb. i. 437: ellipt. honum er varnat (viz. þess), Grág. i. 405; hinum varðar útlag of ef varna, 439; hann beiddi heima-mönnum gríða, ok varnaði Egils, 110 hann eigi heima vera, and denied Egil, saying he was not at home, S. 111, 173.

2. varna við e-u, to abstain from; varnaðit við tá u could not forbear weeping, Gh. 29; við hverju skal hann varna, 410; varna við kjötvi, to abstain from flesh, K. Þ. K. 124; í þ dæmum megu allir sjá hvat þeir skulu göra eðr við hvi varna, Eluc. maðr á at varna við (beware) at hann göri aldregi síðan slíkar sy Hom. 159.

varnaðr, m. *safeguard, protection, keeping*; taka mál þeirra á u varnað, Fms. x. 24; ek hef þá menn á mínum varnaði (in my keeping) yðr megu svá styrkja, at . . . , 655 xiii. B. 2; Guð er vörn ok v. sakla ok meinlausar, Str. 29; varnaðar-skjöldr, a *shield of defence*, MS. 12.

II. *wariness, caution*; láta sér annars víti at varnaði v. Nj. 23, Barl. 51; vil ek þar mikinn varnað á bjóða, bid you str y beware, Fms. xi. 94, Hrafn. 6, Akv. 8; er þó einna mest v. á at

angit aldri á þann skóg, Fms. ii. 100; margir hlutir voru þar til varnaðar
 klútr, *forbidden*, Fagrsk. 58. COMPDS: varnaðar-ár, n. a term in
 the Icel. calendar, a year to beware of, an irregular year, = rímuspillir,
 b. 508. varnaðar-bréf, n. = Dan. *leide-brev*, a letter of protection,
safe-conduct, H. E. i. 432, ii. 91 (N. G. L. iii. 27). varnaðar-maðr,
 m. a *warder, guardian* (Germ. *vormund*), Eb. 156, Fms. x. 293; *a*
rustee, delegate, höfðingjar eða varnaðar-menn þeirra, iv. 284.
 varnaðr, m. [vara, f.], *wares, goods*; Egill lét upp setja skip sín ok færa
 arnað (cargo) til staðar, Eg. 535; hann mættir Austunnum Erni er
 hann gækk at varnaði sínum, Ísl. ii. 149; reida ok annan varnað, Ó. H.
 70; *goods, fjárhlu*, hús ok hýbýli ok allan sinn varnað, Sks. 159,
 54 B, H. E. i. 432, Fms. vi. 301, ix. 398; ek hefi sett hann yfir varnað
 inn, Ó. H. 112; hertoginn hafði seut frá Ragnildi ok frá Ragnfríð
 argan annan varnað sinn, Fms. ix. 486; konungr gaf fríð öllum
 önnum ok allra manna varnaði, Hkr. iii. 210; erkbiskups-stólinn ok
 lan hans varnað, N. G. L. i. 446.
 var-nagli, a, m., better *varr-nagli*, with a double r, [for it does
 not come from vara, to beware, the pun in Fas. i. 15 being a poetical
 conceit; the word is rather derived from varra or vörr, q. v.] — *the*
ring for the hole in a boat's bottom; chiefly in the metaph. phrase, slá
 magna við e-u, to take precaution against a future leakage, a future
 emergency.
 varnan, f. a *warning, caution*; ok er þat boðit til varnanar at kasta
 inn of þvert gólf, Edda 59; ok er þat fyrir því varnanar vert at . . . ,
 to ware of, 41; um gudsiþja varnan, N. G. L. i. 150.
 varnar-, see vörn.
 varningr, m. = *vanadr, wares*, Eg. 159, 467 (of a cargo); vil ek at
 á takir mjöl ok við ok slíkt annat sem þér líkar af varningi, Nj. 4;
 rnings skipti, Krök. 60 C; kaupmanna v., a *merchant's wares*, Fb. ii.
 74; reida ok annan varning, Fms. iv. 372 (varnað, Ó. H., l. c.); hann
 tek sér varning frá skipi, Fs. 63; kistu er í er varningr, Fms. vi. 272;
 í mjöl ok í malt, D. N.; stykki varnings, D. N. ii. 468; Hljaltlenkr
 Munk. 33. varnings-tíund, f. a kind of *tithe or duty*, Lange's
 orske Klost. Hist. 378 (foot-note v).
 varn-kyнна = várkyнна, Norske Saml. v. 119. varn-kynd = vár-
 kynd, Norske Saml. v. 123, 141.
 var-orðr, adj. *wary in one's words*, Lv. 51.
 varp, n. a *casting, throwing*; munn-varp, á-varp (qq. v.), and-varp, a
 reb. II. in a spec. sense, a *cast, of a net*; haði sá varp er fyrst
 mndi, Gpl. 426; á sá sild alla er varp á, id. 2. a 'casting' or *laying*
eggs; egg-varp = egg-ver, freq. in Icel., esp. of *eider-ducks*; varpið
 fir aukizt, tóa komin í varpið; æðar-varp, *eider-ducks' eggs*; kriur-
 rp. 3. *the warping of a thing*; skó-varp (q. v.), *the stitched edge*
of a shoe; unn-varp, unn-vörpum, q. v.
 VARPA, að, [Engl. *varp*; see verpa], to throw, cast, with dat.;
 rpa frá sér sverðinu, Finnb. 316, v. l.; varpaði honum til helvítis, Barl.
 5; hann varpar sér undan, Nj. 91; Grettir varpaði sér um völlum,
 rett. 95 new Ed.; varpaða ek mér upp ör söðlunum, Fr. 414; varpa
 á sér kyrtlinum, Fms. iii. 101; hann varpaði (*hurled off*) veslinu ok
 elti, vii. 20; hann varpaði nökkut svá hettinum, *threw the hood aside*,
 sing his bead, id.; varpa öundinni, to draw a deep breath, sigb, Fb. ii.
 6; ofn er ór sér varpaði óhæfiligum hita, Barl. 162; jarð-varpa, a law
 rase, to throw to the earth: koll-varpa, á-varpa, qq. v.
 varpa, u, f. a *cast, net*, Boldt 79, 104, D. N. passim. 2. as a law
 m, a 'dropping,' *outcast*; enginn skal þat við annan mæla, at hann
 hórbarn eða varpa, N. G. L. i. 311.
 varpaðr, m. a *thrower*, Lex. Poët.: in compds, auð-v., etc.
 varpi, a, m. an *edge, outskirts*; in hlað-varpi, q. v.
 varp-net, n. a *casting-net*, D. N. i. 594.
 varp-skúfla, u, f. a *shovel*, N. T.
 varp-tími, a, m. *the egg season* (May).
 VARB, vör, vart, adj.; [Goth. *vars*; A. S. *wear*; Engl. *ware*; Germ.
br; Dan. *var*, etc.] — *ware, aware*, *vars* varr við e-t, to be aware of,
vn, bear, Fms. i. 27, Eg. 58; hlaupa í hús inn ok verða ekki við menn
 rir, 230; þeir varð við þat varir, at . . . , Lv. 7; áðr Rútr varð var við,
 . 8; varð hann varr af túlki hvat þeir töluðu, Al. 104; er þeir urðu þessa
 rir, Fms. iv. 309; göra e-n varan við, to warn a person, Fær. 248; göra
 et við e-t, to make a thing noticed, Ísl. ii. 329; göra var við sik, to
 w oneself (= segja til sín), Eg. 79. 2. *wary, cautious*; varstra
 víg, Ls. 13; enn vari gestr, Hm. 7; varan bið ek þik vera ok eigi
 varan (ó-varan-v), vertú við öf varastr, 132; verðr engi til fulls varr,
 . . . , Sks. 23; verum varir við höfuð-syndir, Hom. 33; voru þeir
 rari um langar farir en áðr, Sturl. i. 81 C: vera varr um sik, to be on
 e's guard, Ld. 268, Nj. 92, 106, 109.
 varra, u, f. = vör, *water*, esp. *the wake of a ship*, Lex. Poët. COMPDS:
 varr-bál, n. 'sea-flame,' i. e. *gold*. varr-skióð, n. = a *ship*, Lex.
 St., Fær. 171.
 var-reka, u, f. a *shovel* with var, q. v.
 varri, a, m. (not vari), *the lymph or watery substance of the blood*; í
 öð lifinnn skersk . . . vatn er menn kalla varra, . . . ef varri er meistur hluti
 löði manns, Hb. (MS).

varr-sími, a, m. a *streak of water, the wake of a ship*; stóð topt eptir
 í varrsímanum, Fms. ii. 178; varrsíma bar fjarri, Edda (Ht.)
 varr-skógr, m. *knotty wood* (?), cp. A. S. *wearr*, B. K. 55, or q. v. var-
 skógt = *wood-cutting in the spring* (?).
 varr-súgr, m. [vorr], *the track in the wake of a ship*, Björn.
 var-skinnsólpa = varatskinnsólpa.
 vart, adv. [see varr], *scantly*; vart þúnar, Am. 26; litlu vart tuttugu
 vetr, *little short of twenty winters*, Clem. 26; scarcely = varla, vart tvá
 mánaði, þof. Karl. 430; vart tvau hundruð, Fms. viii. 426; vart hálfan
 mánaði, Al. 122.
 VARTA, u, f., gen. pl. *varna*, Mar.; [A. S. *weart*; Engl. *wart*;
 Germ. *warze*; Dan. *vort*] — a *wart* on the body, Mar.; þat tekr af
 vörtur, Pr. 473; hafa vörtu á kinninni, ef maðr hefir vörtu svo hvorki
 hylti háir né klæði né maðr sjái hana sjálfr, það er auðs-merki, a *wart* *that*
one cannot see oneself is a mark of wealth or good luck, Ísl. þjóðs. ii.
 555; geir-varta, q. v.
 varta, u, f., perh. *the gunwale of a ship*, Edda (Gl.); þera rønd á úrga
 vörtu, Orkn. (in a verse); cp. *vartari*.
 vartan, f. *the threads bolding together the woof in a loom*, Björn.
 vartari, a, m. a *thong, strap*, Edda 71. 2. a kind of *fish*, Edda
 (Gl.);holt-v., a 'bolt-fish,' i. e. a *snake*, Landn. (in a verse).
 var-úð, f., qs. var-húð, var-ygd, = var-hygd, Glúm. 368; með v.,
 Róm. 267; til varúðar, Eg. 371; gjalda varúð við e-u, to beware of,
 Hkr. i. 50; varúðar bænding, flótti, Fms. i. 10, Mar.; varúðar mál,
warning words, Sturl. iii. 183 C. varúðar-maðr, m. a *man to be on*
one's guard against.
 var-úðigr, adj. *wary*, Lv. 80; kyrrlátir ok varúðgir, Fb. iii. 447.
 varúð-liga, adv. *warily*, Bs. i. 133.
 varzla, qs. varðsla, u, f. a *watch*; síðan þeim var v. vituð, Fsm. 2.
 a *warranty*; vera í vörzlu fyrir e-u, to be one's security, Gpl. 424; setja
 sik í borgan ok vörzlu, H. E. i. 525; ganga í vörzlu fyrir e-n um kaup,
 Ísl. ii. 135, þiðr. 75, D. N. iii. 56; Rafn jöði biskupi at fullar vörzlu
 skyldi gefask fyrir öll fé kirkna, Bs. i. 740; með fullum vörzluum, Gpl.
 259. 3. a *forbidding, ban*; lyrtir varzla, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 15.
 vörzlu-maðr, m. a *warranter*, N. G. L. i. 347, Gpl. 359, Bs. i. 771, Str. 72.
 vas, n. = vés, q. v.
 vasadr or vásaðr, m. *the wet and sleety*, the name of Winter's grand-
 father, Edda.
 vasask, að, to *bustle, meddle*; þetta múl kemr ekki til þín, nema þú
 vilir vasask í með þeim, Nj. 227; ek vil ekki vasask í slíku, Ísl. ii. 139.
 vasi, a, m. a *nickname*, Dipl. v. 5. 2. a *pocket*, freq. in mod.
 usage, but prob. from some foreign root; vestis-vasi, buxna-vasi, treyju-
 vasi; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-kerbchief*; vasa-knúfr, a *pocket-knife*, etc.
 VASI, a, m. [from Swed. *vase* = a *sheaf*?], only remaining in the compd
 vasi-kanpr, m. a 'sheaf-beard,' i. e. a *rustic, farmer* (cp. breiðskegg);
 hversu sem vasikanpinum þótti, *however the rustics might like it*, Fms.
 viii. 59, v. l.; ér húsbændr, vasikanpinir! 234, v. l.
 VASKA, að, [A. S. *wascan*; Engl. *waschen*; Germ. *waschen*; Dan.
vaske] — to wash, but rare or at least hardly used in Icel., having been
 superseded by þvú, q. v.; in Dan. and Swed. it is freq.; in the Sagas only
 of washing the head with a kind of soap, see lauðr; vaska sér, to wash
 one's bead, Vigl. 30 (cp. the verse l. c.); vaska honum betr, Ísl. ii. 334,
 Bjarn. 68; þvegim ok vaskaðr, Sks. 362; vaskaði dasi, er ek dró þessa
 ár at borði, *the laggard had his bead washed*, i. e. sat snug at home,
whilest I pulled this oar, Fs. (in a verse); in all these instances of the
 head: metaph., vaska e-n í orðum, to wash one in words, MS. 4.
 6. 2. to wash, as a naut. term of the waves; brim vaskar, Edda (in
 a verse), so too in Dan. *det vasker over*.
 vask-leikr (-leiki), m. *bravery, valour*; vaskleikr ok karlmennska,
 Fms. xi. 80, Fas. ii. 404, Str. 3, Bs. i. 526, Art. 11.
 vask-liga, adv. *valiantly*; skipa liði voru sem vaskligast, Fms. vii.
 131; jafn-vaskliga sem þú, 127; vaskliga fórtú enn, Valla l. 220; hljóð
 á bak vaskliga, Flöv. 30.
 vask-ligr, adj. *valiant*; vaskligr maðr, Nj. 118, Eg. 568; inn vask-
 ligi riddari, Ld. 78; maðr mikill ok styrkr, v. sýnum, Fms. vii. 238;
 allra manna vaskligastr, 199, 327; vann ok inn vaskligsti, xi. 152, Njarð.
 368; enir vaskligstu menn, Fas. ii. 509.
 VASKR, vösk, vaskt, adj.; [origin uncertain, prob. from *verr* = a
man] — *manly, valiant*; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (of Gunnar),
 Nj. 49; margir verða vaskir í einangrinum, þó at lítt sé vaskir á milli,
 Eb. 60; þóririnn mun vera enn vaskasti maðr, en slys mun þat þykkja
 er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, id.; vaskr í vápnum, Str. 1; með enum
 vöskustum, Al. 136; þú ert enn vaskasti maðr, en Hákon er enn verst
 maðr, Fb. i. 142; Davíð var manna vaskasti til vápna, Sks. 686; hvat
 ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek mun því úvaskari maðr enn aðrir menn
 sem mér þykkir meira fyrir enn öðrum mönnum at vegu menn, Nj. 85.
 vasla or vazla, að, to *wade in water*.
 vastr or vast, n. a *botch*; öllum þykir þetta vast, Skald H. (fine).
 vastra, að, to *make a botch*, prob. qs. *vafstr*, q. v.
 VATN, n., pl. vötn; vant occurs in N. G. L. i. 363; the gen. sing. is,
 agreeably with the pronunciation, in old vellums invariably spelt *vatz* or

vaz, *vatz*, Clem. 148, l. 32; the mod. sound is *vass*; in the Editions, however, the etymological form *vatns* has mostly been restored; all the South Teut. languages use a form with an *r*. The form *vatr* only occurs in two instances, perhaps used only for the rhyme's sake, in *hvatr vǫnni*, a poem of the beginning of the 12th century; and *helt und vatr enni vitri*, *Sighvat*; but *vatn vitni* in another verse of the same poet: [A. S. *wæter*; Engl. and Dutch *water*; Hel. *watar*; O. H. G. *wazar*; Germ. *wasser*; cp. Gr. *ῥῆταρ-ος*; Lat. *udus*: on the other hand, Icel. *vatn*; Swed. *vatten*; Dan. *vand*, qs. *vaðn*.]

A. *Water, fresh water*; *jörð*, *vatn*, *lopt*, *eldr*, *Eluc.* 19; spratt þar *vatn* upp, *Edda* (pref.); blóð ok *vatn*, *Rb.* 334; grafa til *vatz*, *Edda* (pref.); taka *vatn* upp at sínum hluta, *Vm.* 168; þá er vötnin vóru sköpuð, 655. 1; drepa í *vatn* eða hella á *vatni*, *K. Þ. K.*; ef *vatn* er svá mikít at þar má barn í hylja, *N. G. L.* i. 363.

2. phrases; *ausa vatni*, to besprinkle infants with water, see *ausa* I. 2. β; to which add, þar stendr þú, Özorr, kvað Helgi, ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvíat þú jóst mik *vatni*, *Dropl.* 25; *mærin var vatni ausin* ok þetta nafn gefit, *Nj.* 25: ganga til *vatns*, to go to the water, to go to the 'trapiza,' q. v., of washing before meals, *Ld.* 296; þá er söl gengr at *vatni*, when the sun goes into the water, sets in the sea, *K. Þ. K.* 96; sér ekki högg á *vatni*, a blow in the water is not seen, of a useless effort: á *vatni*, afloat, *Fas.* ii. 532; svá skjótt, at ekki tók á *vatni*, *Fms.* vii. 344.

3. of tears; halda ekki *vatni*, could not forbear weeping, *Fms.* vi. 236 (in a verse), viii. 232. II. a lake; [cp. North. E. *Derwent-water*, etc.]; uppi *vatnið Væni*, *Fms.* vi. 333; lét flytja sík út í *vatn* eitt, ok leyndisk þar í hólma nökkurum, i. 66; er í norðanverðum flóanum *vatn* þat er nes liggir í, Ísl. ii. 345; til *vatz* þess er Á en Helga fellr ór, Ó. H. 163; sjór eða *vatn*, a sea or lake, *Edda*.

III. streams, waters, esp. in plur. of large streams; hnigu heilög vötn af Himin-fjöllum, *Hkv.* I. 1; þaðan eigu vötn öll vega, *Gm.*; þar er djúpt *vatn* (deep water) er umhverfis, *Grág.* ii. 131; geysask vötn at þeim með forsfalli... vötnin flutu um völluna alla, Ó. H. 164; brúar um ára eða vötn, *Grág.* i. 149; vötn þau er ór jökulum höfðu fallit, *Eg.* 133; fjörðr sá er flóir allr af vötnum, *Fs.* 26; en nú falla vötn öll til Dyra-fjarðar, *Gisl.* 20; fóru þar til er vötn hnigu til vestr-ættar af fjöllum, *Orkn.* 4.

IV. in local names, *Vatn*, *Vatna-hverfi*, *Vatns-lausa*, *Vatns-á*, *Vatns-dalr*, *Vatns-endi*, *Vatns-fell*, *Vatns-fjörðr*, *Vatns-nes*, *Vatns-horn*, *Vatns-skarð*, etc., *Landn.*; *Vatns-dæli*, *Vatns-frödingr*, the men from *Vatnsfjörðr*, *Vatnsdalr*, id., *Sturl.*: of lakes, *Gríms-vötn*, *Fiski-vötn*, *Ellíða-vatn*, *Mý-vatn*, *Ólúsvatn*, *Landn.*, map of Icel.; more seldom of rivers, as *Héraðsvötn* in north of Icel.: *Vatns-dælskr*, adj. from *Vatnsdalr*, *Finnb.* 334, *Ísl.* ii. 335; *Vatnsfröngva-kyn*, -búð, *Nj.* 248, *Ld.* 120 (see búð).

B. COMPS, with gen. *vatna-*, *vatns-*, in vellums *vatz-*, *vaz-*: *vatns-agi*, a, n. dampness. *vatns-bakki*, a, m. a bank, shore of a water or lake, *Grág.* ii. 355, *Jb.* 315, *Fms.* viii. 32, *Fas.* i. 360. *vatns-beri*, a, m. the water-bearer, *Aquarius* in the zodiac, *Rb.* *vatns-blandadr*, part. mixed with water. *vatns-bolli*, a, m. a water-jug, *Am.* 35. *vatns-borinn*, part. mixed with water. *vatns-botn*, m. the foot of a lake, *Hrafn.* II, *Fms.* ix. 367. *vatns-ból*, n. a watering-place, well, where drinking-water is drawn. *vatns-bóla*, u, f. a water-bubble. *vatns-bragð*, n. a taste of water. *vatns-burðr*, m. carrying water, *Bs.* i. *vatns-dauði*, a, m. water-death, death by drowning in fresh water. *vatna-djúp*, n. a water-deep, abyss, *Skálda* 209. *vatns-dropi*, a, m. a drop of water, *Stj.* 154. *vatns-drykkir*, m. a drink of water, *Stj.* 150, 581, *Edda* 24. *vatns-dæid*, f. a watery hollow. *vatns-endi*, a, m. the end of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 406. *vatns-fall*, n. a stream, river; lítið *vatnsfall*, a small river, *Eg.* 134, v. l.: of rain, *vindr* ok *vatnsfall*, *Art.* 85. *vatns-farvegr*, m. a 'water's fairway,' the bed of a river, *Grág.* ii. 291. *vatns-fata*, u, f. a water-pail, *Fb.* i. 258, *O. H. L.* ch. 96. *vatna-flaumr*, m. [Norse *vand-flom*], a water-flood, swell of water, *D. N.* vi. 148. *vatns-flóð*, n. water-flood. *vatna-gangr*, m. a flood, *Stj.* 59, *Grág.* i. 219, *Landn.* 251: a fall of rain, = *vatnfall*, *veðráttá* ok v., *Grett.* 24 new Ed. *vatns-heldr*, adj. water-tight. *vatns-hesti*, m. = *nykr*, q. v., *Landn.* 93, v. l.; but *vatna-hesti*, m. a good horse to cross rivers. *vatna-hlaup*, n. floods, a rushing forth of waters, *Landn.* 250. *vatns-horn*, n. a water-born, a vessel for holy water in church, *Pm.* 6; the end or angle of a lake, and as a local name, *Ld.*, *Landn.* *vatns-hriði*, f. a storm, *Ann.* 1336 C. *vatns-iss*, m. ice on a lake, *Stj.* 510, *Fms.* viii. 398, ix. 367. *vatns-kanna*, u, f. a water-can, *Vm.* 86. *vatns-karl*, m. a water-can shaped like a man; *vatnskarl* til vigðs *vatns*, *Vm.* 21; *vatnskarl* ok *munnlaug*, *Fb.* i. 359, *D. N.* iv. 457. *vatns-ker*, n. a water-jug, *Stj.* *vatns-kerald*, n. = *vatnsker*, *Fms.* i. 127, *Vm.* 21, *Jb.* 409. *vatns-ketill*, m. a water-kettle, *Vm.* 21, 114, *B. K.* 83. *vatns-köttr*, m. a water-insect, in foul pools. *vatns-lauss*, adj. waterless, without water, *Barl.* 196. *vatns-leysi*, n. lack of water. *vatns-litr*, m. water-colour, *Rb.* 336. *vatns-megin*, n. fullness of water. *vatns-mikill*, adj. swelling with water, of a river. *vatns-minni*, n. the inlet of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 394. *vatns-munnlaug*, f. a water band-basin, *Pm.* 60. *vatns-ósa*, adj. soaked with water.

vatns-óss, m. the mouth of a lake connected with the sea, *Landn.* *vatns-rás*, f. a trench, water-course, *Bs.* i. 148, *Stj.* 593. *vatns-sár*, m. a fount, *Vm.* 110, *N. G. L.* i. 327. *vatns-skál*, f. a water-jug, *D. N.* *vatns-skírn*, f. baptism in water, *Barl.* 116, 144 (vs. skírn). *vatns-skortr*, m. lack of water, *Barl.* 196. *vatns-sót* water-sickness, dropsy, medic., *Post.* *vatns-steinn*, m. a fount-stone, *Vm.* 110. *vatns-strönd*, f. the bank of a lake, *Fms.* viii. MS. 623. 33, *Vkv.* (prose, vaz-strönds). *vatns-stökkull*, m. a watering-pot, a vessel or brush for sprinkling water, *Bs.* i. 464. *vatns-tjúf*, f. a 'water-tarn,' pool, *Sks.* 682. *vatns-tunna*, u, f. a water-vatns-upspretta, u, f. a jet of water, *Stj.* 646. *vatns-vepp* u, f. a drain, trench, aqueduct, *Grág.* ii. 289. *vatns-veiting* a draining. *vatns-veittr*, m. a winter of floods, *Ann.* 119. *vatns-vígsla*, u, f. consecration of water, *Bs.* i. 97. *vatns-vá*, f. a creek in a lake, *Fms.* viii. 67. *vatna-vöxtr*, m. 'water-groa' a flood, *Bs.* i. 138, *Grett.* 133 A, *D. N.* ii. 35, *passim*. *vatn-pytr*, m. the thud, sound of falling waters, *Skálda*. *vatns-að* a vein of water, *Stj.* 29, 205.

C. REAL COMPS, with the root word *vatn-* prefixed: *vatn-b*, m. a lake-boat, *Jb.* 410 B. *vatn-beri*, a, m. = *vatnsberi*, *Rb.* (16) 65, 66. *vatn-dauðr*, adj. drowned in fresh water, *Grág.* i. *vatn-dragari*, a, m. a drawer of water, *Stj.* 358. *vatn-dragi*, a, id., *Fas.* iii. 21 (in a verse). *vatn-dýr*, n. water-animals, *Al.* *vatn-fall*, n. a waterfall, stream; *vatnföll* deilir: a torrent, strea bráða-peyjum var þar *vatnfall* mikít, a great torrent, *Eg.* 766; lítið 134; var v. þat fullt af fiskum, *Fms.* i. 253; svá mikít v. sem áin er, v. 182; deilir norðr *vatnföllum* til héraða, *Ísl.* ii. 345; er *vatn* deila til sjóvar, *Eg.* 131, *Grág.* i. 440; með öllum *vatnföllum*, *Nj.* 2 of rain, fyrir *vatnfalli* ok regni, *Gullp.* 8; *vatnfall* fylgði hér svá mik lopti, *torrents of rain*, *Gisl.* 105, *Fms.* x. 250. *vatn-fátt*, n. short of water, *Landn.* 34, *Fms.* ix. 45. *vatn-fiskr*, m. a fresh-water fish, *Fs.* 165. *vatn-gangr*, m. a swelling of water, *Vápn.* 24. *va-horn*, n. a water-horn, as church inventory, *Vm.* 110. *vatn-kað* a, m. = *trapiza*, q. v.; gékk hann til *vatnkaða* ok þó sér, *Korm.* *vatn-karl*, m. a jug, *Stj.* 153, *D. I.* i. 597, *Dipl.* v. 18; *vatnka* fjórir, könnur sextán, iii. 4, *Rb.* (of the zodiacal *Aquarius*). *va-kálfir*, m. dropsy; þá sótt er heitir *idropicus*, þar köllu vér *vatnka* *Hom.* 25, 150; hann er góðr við *vatnka*lf, *Hb.* 544. 39. *va-ker*, *vatn-kerald*, *vatn-ketill*, n. a water-jug... *Grág.* ii. 2 *Stj.* 311, *Nj.* 134, *Ísl.* ii. 410, *Fms.* xi. 34, *Ám.* 29, *Vm.* 35. *va-lauss*, adj. = *vatnlauss*, *Al.* 172, *Stj.* 194. *vatn-legill*, m. a water-jug, *Stj.* 128. *vatn-leysi*, n. lack of water, *Al.* 173. *va-ormr*, m. a water-serpent, *Al.* 168; Hercules sigraði v. (the Hyd MS. 732. 17: a pr. name, *Mork.* *vatn-rás*, f. = *vatnsrás*, *Stj.* 642, *Ísl.* ii. 92. *vatn-skjóla*, u, f. a water-skeel, pail, *D. I.* i. 2 *vatn-staðr*, m. a water-place, 655 xxviii. 2. *vatn-torf*, n. sea turf, *Ísl.* ii. 412. *vatn-trumba*, u, f. a water-pipe, *Hom.* 1 *vatn-veita*, u, f. = *vatsveita*, a drain, water-trench, *Grág.* ii. 289, 498. *vatn-víðri*, n. = *vátvíðri*, *Bs.* i. 245. *vatn-vígsla*, u the consecrating streams and wells, of bishop *Gudmund*, *Bs.* i. *va-serinn*, adj. plentiful as water, abundant; *vatnerin* hef ek ví *Sighvat*.

vatna, að, to water; er allri hennar hjörð var *vatnað*, *Stj.* 171; *va* hestum sínum, *Sturl.* iii. 24. 2. metaph. phrases; *vatna* lístu to 'water mice,' weep, have tears in the eyes (see *auga*); *vatna* lístu um, to 'water lambs,' to lie down and drink from a running stream láta *vatna* undir e-t, to lift (a heavy thing) just from the ground so t water can flow underneath. 3. the naut. phrase, svá suðr n landi, at sær var í miðjum hliðum en stundum *vatnaði* land (acc.), Ó. 149; þeir sigldu þrjá daga til þess er landit var *vatnað*, *Fb.* i. 4; *eyin* er nær vötnuð, *Fms.* vi. 379; þá dragi svá skjótt undan at nál *vatnaði* seglin, *Fb.* ii. 15. 4. eccl. = *vatnfasta*; heitr hón at va æfniliga fyrir dag *Gudmundar* biskups, ok gefa málsverð, *Bs.* i. 619; fyrir báðar þorlaks-messur, *Sturl.* ii. 252, *H. E.* ii. 188; fyrir en lærir leggja af blót ok *Laugar-naetr* at *vatna*, *Skíða R.* 202.

vatnan, f. a watering, = *vatnfasta*; vötnunar nótt, *H. E.* ii. 188. *vatn-fasta*, að, to fast on water, *K. Á.* 78. *vatn-fasta*, u, f. a 'water-fast,' *H. E.* i. 521, *K. Þ. K.*; *vatnföstu-da-nátt*, *K. Á.* 78, 190.

vatna, að, [vega], to lift; er þú vattar streng, *Lv.* 100; hence t mod. *járn-hatta*, qs. *járn-vatta*, to lift (a heavy thing) above one's belt holding it with straight arms, eg *járn-hattaði* hann. *vattar-*, see *vötr*, a gauntlet. *vatz-*, the common spelling of vellums for *vatns-*, see *vatn B.*

VAX, n. [A. S. *wæax*; Engl. *wax*; Germ. *wachs*; Dan. *voks*]:—*vax* bráðna sem *vax* við eld, *Rb.* 356; steypa heitu *vaxi* í andlit sér, *Fr.* vii. 30; líkneski ór *vaxi* á innsigli, *Eluc.* 18; tvaer merkr *vax* (eg fyrir eyri, *Grág.* i. 213, 504, *Fms.* vi. 153; vilju vér þakka öllu þeim mönnum er hingat hafa flutt lérept, lín, *vax* eðr katla, viii. 2; COMPS: *vax-blys*, n. a wax-torch, *Bs.* i. 804. *vax-kerti*, m. *vax-candle*, *Fms.* v. 339; *vaxkerta-ljós*, *Bs.* i. 38. *vax-ljós*, n.

vá-fólald, n. and vá-fóli, a, m. a *vicious horse*, Nj. 168.
váfuðr, m. the *waverer*, one of the names of Odin, Gm., Edda; ör-
váfaðr, Lex. Poët.

váfur, f. pl. a *wavering, tottering gait*, Eg. (in a verse); elli-váfur,
see elli.

VÁG, f. pl. (vóg, vog), [Germ. *wage*], *scales, a balance*; einar vágir
skulu ganga um land allt, Jb. 376; pundara né aðrar vágir, Gpl. 526;
hann biðr Gilla taka vágina, Ld. 30; skipta með vágum, Fms. vi. 183;
réttir vág, Al. 46; vág ok mæling, Stj. 23. 2. a *weight*; vág mína
af gulli, Flóv. 33; skálar jafna tvar vágir, 732. 18.

vága, að, spelt *vóga* or *voga*; [Germ. *wagen*; Dan. *vove*]:—*to dare, venture*; þann þótti mikitt voga, Bs. i. 868 (Laur. S.); þó skal nú nokkt til voga, Grett. 157 new Ed.; þó skal nú þar til voga, 143 A; menn hafa opt vogat við slíkan liðsmun, 72; at þú vogir at berjast við þá, Fas. i. 450 (paper MS.); the word is freq. in mod. usage, but hardly older than the 15th century.

vágan or vogan, f. *bazard, risk*.

vá-gestr, m. a *'woe-stranger,' terrible stranger*, appearing all of a sudden like a wolf among sheep, Grett. 133 A, Fms. vii. 110, v. l.

vág-griss (sounded *voggriss*), m. a *small pimple*.

vá-gláti, a, m. *destruction, harm*; hvat sem e-m verðr at váglata (= váða), Grág. i. 431.

vág-meri, f. a *'wave-mare,' a kind of flounder*.

VÁGR, m. [Ulf. *wegs* = *σεισμός*, pl. *wegos* = *κύματα*; A.S. *wæg*; Engl. *wave*; Dan. *vove*; Germ. *woggen*; the root word is *vega, to stir*]:—*a wave, sea*; but in this sense obsolete except in poetry; vind ek kyrrri vági á, Hm. 155, Alm. 25; vágr vindlauss, a *windless wave*, Ýt.; þau á vági vindr of lék, Gkv. i. 6; róa á vág, Hým. 17; vágs róði, Stor.; vágs hyrr, *'wave-flame,' i. e. gold*, Bragi: in prose the allit. vindr eða vágr, N. G. L. i. 34.

COMPDS: vág-garðr, m. a *dyke*, D. i. 512. vág-marr, m. a *wave-steed, ship*, Poët., Skv. 2. 16. vág-þeystr, part. *wave-sprayed*. vág-þrýstr, part. *'wave-pinched,' of the planks of a ship*, Lex. Poët.

B. [This may be a different word, connected with varra, vörr, = a *lip*]:—*a creek, bay*, Hbl. 1, 12; þeir lendu í váginn, Landn. 97; lögðu í inn ytra váginn, Fms. ix. 21; þeir liggja á vági þeim er Hjörunga-vágr heitir, xi. 122; í skerin ganga vágar, Fas. ii. 533; very freq. in Icel.

II. also in pr. names, Vágr, Vágar, a *fishing-place* in northern Norway, whence Vága-floti, Fms. iv. 277; Vága-stefna, a *fair* at Vágar, Fms. iv. 277. COMPDS: vágs-botn, m. *the bottom or bight of a bay*, Fms. vii. 184, viii. 126. Vágs-brú, f. *Bay-bridge*, a local name, Fms. ix.

vágr, m. [no doubt different from the preceding word, prob. qs. vagr, absorbing *var* into *vá*; O. H. G. *warag*; mod. H. G. *warc, warch, Schmeller*; Dan. *voer*]:—*matter*, from a sore; vella vági ok hryfi, Stj. 344; freyðdi ór upp blóð ok vágr, Ísl. ii. 218; vágs litr, 677. 22. COMPDS: vág-fall, n. *the running of matter*, from a sore, Nj. 244, Bs. i. 319. vág-nagli, a, m. *the core in a boil*.

vág-rek, n. [the vág- may be but a popular attempt at etymology or a misapprehension of an older form vrek or vrak, cp. 'quae cognominantur lingua Danica ureck,' Thork. Dipl. i. 3; 'wrek quoque quod specialiter nobis in toto regno retinimus,' 97; vágrek and reki (q. v.) would then be two forms of the same word, only that in the Icel. law the former word is used in a more special sense]:—in law phrase, a *'wave-ureck,' flosom*; þat heitir v. er kemr á land, manns-lik eða vara, eða fé, eða skipviðr, Grág. ii. 387; heita láta þeir v. er minnr er fjartr frá skutstafni, Ld. 76; skip braut... í Danmörk, Danir tóku upp fé allt ok kölluðu vágrek, Fms. i. 153; of hvalreka ok vágrek, Grág. ii. 212, 359, 389, Post. (Unger) 155.

vág-skorinn, part. *seamed with bays*, of a coast, Eg. 117, Hkr. i. 5. vákr, adj. [A.S. *wác*; early Dan. *vaak*; cp. *veykr*], *weak*=*veykr*; íss mjök vákr, Fb. i. 235, Hb., MSS.

vákr, m. [Ivar Aasen *vaak*], a *weakling*, Edda i. 532.

vála, að, mod. *vola, to wail*, Barl. 20; veinandi ok válandi, Hom. 144.

VÁLAÐ, n., mod. *volæði*, [prob. contr. = A. S. *wædl* = *ambitus*, and hence *begging, poverty*]:—*woe, misery, destitution*; taka barn af válaði, Ísl. ii. 320; þann svein hafði Eyvindr tekit af válaði, Hrafn. 25, Bs. i. 209; látum eigi hug várn styggjask við válað þeirra, Greg. 46; ok væri honum úkunarra válaðr hans, 24; ganga á válað, *to go begging*, Mag. 150; kennda ek þat váloðum, at þeir fagnaði válaði sínu, Post. 209.

válaðr, part. *wretched*; einn v. maðr hét Lazarus, Greg. 22, 46; þá komsk við inn válaði, Fms. vi. 234, viii. 251; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. válan, f. a *wailing*.

vá-laust, n. adj. *undoubted, certain*, Geisli, Sighvat. válgna, að, i. e. *volgna, to become warm*, Fas. i. 84, passim in mod. usage.

VÁLGR, adj., or better *valgr*, sounded *volgr*; [this word, so freq. in mod. usage, is not found in old writers (Fas. i. 84 is a paper MS.); they always use fjálgr (q. v.), identical in sense, but unknown in mod.

Icel.; the mod. form, *glóð-volgr, ember-bot*, exactly answers to 'gló fjálgr' of the Ýt.; in-fjálgr, Hkv., must be a false reading for ú-fjálgr *offgelg*, a word frequent in the mod. Norwegian dialects, meaning 'u warn,' i. e. *cold, chilly, dismal*, see Ivar Aasen; in A. S. *wealg* occurs a single instance, viz. in Gregory's Pastoral of King Alfred, edited by Mr. Sweet]:—*warm, luke-warm*; en með því þú ert volgr, og hvor kaldr né heitr, mun ek út-skirpa þér af mínum munn, Rev. iii. 16; it in rendering this very passage that king Alfred (l. c.) uses *wealg*; so the can be no doubt as to the identity of the A. S. and Icel. word; passim in mod. usage, volg mjólk, volgt blóð, glóð-volgr, spen-volgr; spenwo mjólk, *milk warm from the cow*.

vá-ligr, adj. *woful, awful, terrible*; kona váliga, Am. 52; sní váligrar brákar, Fms. vi. 362; *wicked*, in the phrase, *spyrja er beztr í váliga þegna, wicked men are best to hear of, not to see*, i. e. *the farther off the better*, Njarð. 370. II. = [Dan. *vålig* = *migbty*], *migbty*, váligt virki, Fms. vii. (in a verse); válig mæðar-efni, *migbty, grand subjects for one's song*, Ad.

vá-litið, n. adj. *barmless, doing small barm*, Ls. 33, Sturl. i. 21 (in verse). 2. *very little, quite small*, opp. to 'langt,' Og.

vá-ljúgr, m. = *vánljúgr, a disappointment*; nú er er mér orðinn v. þeim átrúnaði, Fms. ii. 151; of a person, 'hope-belying,' *disappointing hope*, Ad.

válk, volk, n. a *'walking,' tossing to and fro*, esp. on sea; hitta storma eðr válk, Jb. 390; at eigi létti váru válki fyrr enn þat er ú byrðis, Fas. ii. 516; hann þolði í þessu válki hungur ok kulda, Fms. vii. 18; vás ok válk, Stj. 514; metaph. *worry, válk* ok vandræði, Al. 10; válka ok vandræða, N. G. L. i. 445, MS. 4. 13; háskum ok válkum Sks. 634; sjó-válk, *sea-tossing*; hand-válk, *crumpling between ti bands*.

VÁLKA (volka), að, [A. S. *wealcen*; Engl. *walk*; Germ. *walken*]:—*prop. to roll or stamp*, but usually metaph.; Guð hóli þér, at þú válki mik svá lengi, MS. 4. 18; eigi hafir gömlum karli at válka svá lengi mey, Fas. iii. 62. 2. metaph., *válka sik, to besitate*, Str. 37; v. e. í ástar bandinu, 55; hví þú válkar sjókt fyrir þér, hvert ráð þú skata, Fas. iii. 48; válkaðu þeir mjök lengi ráðin fyrir sér, O. H. 169; válkaði hann þat í hugnum ok vissi eigi hvat hann skyldi upp tak; 195.

II. reflex. *to roll oneself, to wallow*; þeir höfðu válkask roðru ok blóði, *they had been wallowing in gore and blood*, Gisl. 67; veltask ok válkask í leirinu, Stj. 72; válkask í sauri, Hom. (St.); metaph. engi vandi, er herra hans þurfti í at válkask, Str. 24; þat er þú hef lengi í válkask, 32. III. part., fljótt er þat er skjótt er 'válkast' þat er 'seint,' Edda (Ht.) 126.

vá-lyndi, f. *sbifiness, fickleness*.

vá-lyndr, adj. *sbifity*; válynd veðr, Vsp., cp. Sól. 3.

válæði or volæði, n. *misery*, = válaðr, q. v.

váma, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vænime* = *to loath, væmmilig* = *loathful*], a *qualm ailment*; þá hóf af mér allar vámur, Sturl. ii. 54.

vámr, m., *vömr* rhymes with *dómi*, Ísl. ii. 50 (in a verse); a *loathsom person*, a word of abuse, Edda i. 532; vöndr hrökk, vámr lá bundinn Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse).

VÁN (vón, von), f., old nom. *vón* with umlaut, Skálda (Thorodd) old dat. *vánu*, with compar., see below; ónu, Ls. 36; tungan er málin *vón* en at tönnum er bitsins *vón*, Thorodd: *vón, spónum* make a rhyme, Gisl.; ón, Am. 67, Hom. 60; dat. ónu, Ls. 36; [Ulf. *væn* = *ἐλπίς*; A. S. *wæn*, cp. Engl. *ween*; Germ. *wahn*; the Dan. *baab* Swed. *bopp* are mod. and borrowed from the Germ.]:—*a hope, expectation*; er mikil ván, at... Fms. xi. 13; mér er ván, at... *I expect apprehend, that...*, Eg. 353; sem hann hafði áðr sagt á ván um, *given to understand*, Fms. xi. 87; eiga ván til e-s, 623. 17; allar þjóðir munu hafa ón mikla (*a high hope*) til namns hans, Hom. 60; slíks var ván Nj. 5; engi ván er til þess, Eg. 157; sem ván var at, *as was to be expected*, Glúm. 337; vita sér engis ótta vánir, *to apprehend no danger*, Fms. xi. 46, Orkn. 414, Eg. 74; konungs var þangat ván, *the king was expected*, Fms. x. 323; þar var ván féfangs mikils, Eg. 265; ván e borin, *past hope*, Ld. 258; ván er þrotin, Eg. 719; ván rekin, *id.*, Ld. 216; e-t stendr til vánar, *bids fair*, Eg. 173; e-t er at vánum, *it is uba could be expected*, Nj. 255; þat, eptir vonum, *as good as could be expected, very good indeed*; eiga e-t í vánum, *to have a thing expected*, eiga barn í vánum, Grág. 2. spec. usages; ef hann görir aðrar vánir yfir land annars manns, Gpl. 449; þá er allar vánir vóru rammsakadár, *all places where it could be expected to be found*, Fms. v. 216; cp. leita af séi vonina, *to seek until one is satisfied it cannot be found*. 3. dat. vánu, with compar.; vánu bráðara, *sooner than expected*, i. e. *quickly, at once*, Fms. ix. 408, xi. 112; vánu skjótara, x. 408; ónu verr, *worse than might be expected, quite bad, bad indeed*, Ls. 36; yrkja kann ek vánu verr, Mkv.; vánu betr, *well indeed*; vita e-t vánu nær, *to know quite*, Sks. 183 B. II. eccl. *hope*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. III. in a few instances, esp. in a few compds (vánar-vöth, see below), ván seems to denote *despair*, cp. also the name of the myth. river Ván, *despair, agony*: Ván and Vil were the rivers produced by the slaver from the mouth of the fettered wolf Fenrir, who is hence called Vánar-gandr, *the*

a, m. a *spring-traveller*, Boldt 136. *vár-föðr*, n. *spring-feed*, for cattle, N. G. L. i. 38. *vár-fæddr*, part. *born in the spring*, D. N. *vár-gróði*, a, m. a *spring-crop*. *vár-hluti*, a, m. *the part of a mass-book for the spring*, Vm. 80, 122. *vár-lag*, n. *the price (in cattle) when paid in the spring*, opp. to *haustlag*. *vár-langr*, adj. *spring-long*: in *várlangan dag*, Landn. 264 (v. l.), Ísl. ii. 381. *vár-leiðangr*, m. *the spring-lewy*, D. N. ii. 390. *vár-ligr*, adj. *belonging to the spring*, vernal, Al. 95. *vár-orka*, u, f. = *várönn*, Gpl. 410. *vár-skógr*, m. a *wood in spring*, B. K. 55; see *varrskógr*. *vár-tíð*, f. *spring-tide*, *the spring*, Eluc. 30. *vár-tími*, a, m. *spring-time*, Stj. 14, 228. *vár-tíund*, f. a *tribute payable in the spring*, K. p. K. 144. *vár-veðr-átta*, u, f. *spring-weather*. *vár-vinna*, u, f. *spring-work*, N. G. L. ii. *vár-víking*, f. a *freebooting expedition in the spring*, Orkn. 462. *vár-yrkja*, t, to do the *spring-work* in a household, Grág. ii. 332. *vár-þing*, n. a *spring-parliament*, one of the quarter assizes held in Icel., see Íb. ch. 5, Grág. (Kb.), þ. þ. ch. 56-59; *várþing*, *alþingi*, leið, Grág. i. 4, 105, Ld. 56, Dropl. 5, 8, 13, Nj. 251, passim. *vár-önn*, f. *spring-work*, Grág. ii. 261.

vára, að, (óra, Orkn. in a verse), to become *spring*: impers., þú er váraði, Fms. i. 22, Nj. 11; en er várar, Ld. 176; er vára tók, Eg. 156; váraði svá seint at jörð var lítt ígróðra at fardögum, Bs. i. 172; þér berit aprt er órar | orð þau, Orkn. l. c., and passim. 2. reflex., Nj. 9.

VÁRAR, f., only in pl. [A. S. *vær*; O. H. G. *väre* = *foedus*; cp. the adjectives, A. S. *vær*, O. H. G. *vâr*, Germ. *wabr*, Lat. *verus*]:—a *pledge*, *troth*, *plight*; the word is obsolete, and only occurs in the following references,—Helgi ok Svafa veitusk várar, ok unnsk furðumikitt, Helgi and Svafa plighted their faith to one another, and loved each other much, Sæm.; cinka-mál er veita sín á milli konur ok karlar, því heita þau mál várar, Edda 19; leggit Mjölni í meyjar-kné, vigit okkr saman várar-hendi, join us with a wedding-band, þkv.; þat ræð ek þér at þú trúir aldri várum vargdropa, Sdm.; hann lagði sitt máli í kné honum ok seldi várar, Fms. ix. 432 (in a verse). 2. the sing. only occurs in *Vár*, the name of one of the goddesses, Edda (cp. *væringi*); no doubt from *várar*. *vára-vargr*, m. a *truce-breaker*, Sdm.

vár-kunn, f. the 'vár' is probably gen. sing. fem. from *vá* (*woe*), governed by the following 'kynna'; *vár-kunna*, qs. *kunna vár*, to feel *woe*, feel *compassion for*, cp. the verb *vá*, Hm. 74: *vbat* is to be *excused*, er þat mikil várkunn, frændi, at þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna síðu, Fms. ii. 24; þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita á, Nj. 21; er ok v. á, at slíkir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nökkurir eru kappsmenn, Ó. H. 33; nú er þat várkunn at hann vili ekki við oss jafnask, Orkn. 332.

2. *compassion*, *pity*; satt réttlæti hefir várkunn í sér (rendering of Lat. *compassio*) en logit réttlæti reiði, Greg. 33; eigi líkar Guði várkunnin ein saman, 19; várkunnar hugr, a *compassionate mind*, 25. COMPS: *várkunnar-lauss*, adj. *unmerciful*: *inexcusable*, hitt er várkunnarlaus, at þú bregðir oss brjglum, Nj. 227. *várkunn-leysi*, n. *mercilessness*, Al. 95. *várkunnar-verk*, n. *an excusable deed*, Fms. vi. 111.

vár-kunna, kunni, to *excuse*, Fms. ii. 296, v. l. *várkunnigr*, adj. *merciful*, *forbearing*, Stj. 2, 172, Karl. 489; forsjáll, vitr ok v., 6-5 xx. 3; vera v. e-m, *compassionate*, Stj. 217.

várkunn-látr, adj. = *várkunnigr*; vera sér v. um e-t, to *excuse oneself*, Fas. ii. 344; *compassionate*, Hom. 95, 130, (St.) 4.

várkunn-liga, adv.; varðveita v., Fas. iii. 131, v. l.

várkunn-ligr, adj. *excusable*, Fms. x. 343.

várkunn-læti, n. *forbearance*, Hom. 6, 95.

várkunn-samr (-semi, f.), adj. *forbearing*.

vár-kynna, ð, mod. *vorkenna*, qs. *kunna vár*, see *várkunn* above:—to *excuse*; v. e-m, Greg. 72; vil ek yðr v. at þér þykkisk alls til lengi hafa heiman verit, Fms. ii. 296; munu vér eigi várkynna öðrum þó at hér skatyrðisk, Ísl. ii. 384. 2. to *pity*; várkynndi hann fátækt (dat.) hans, 655 iii. 4; várkynna synðugum, Greg. 45; líkna ok várkynna, 623, 23; þér várkynndu oss eigi, *pitted us not*, Fas. ii. 76.

vár-kynnd, f. = *várkunn*, *compassion*, *mercy*: fyrir útan alla v., Sks. 537 B; várkynndar góðvili, Fms. ii. 296, O. H. L. 82; með v., B. K. 107.

VÁRR, vár, várt, mod. **VOR**, a possess. pron. This word has undergone several changes, starting from an original form *uns*, Goth. *unsar*, which was contracted into *ús*, cp. *órir*, p. 469; next the s changed into r (as in *vera*, *heyra*, *eyra*, *járni*), thus it became *úr* or *ór-r*, cp. A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*; lastly, the initial vowel was turned into the cognate consonant v, prob. from being confounded with the personal pronoun *vér*. The old poets seem only to know the vowel form, as is always seen in alliteration, Vfm. 4, 7, Hým. 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 23; and so in rhymes, *stórr*, *órar*, *Kornak*. Thorodd cites this form, *órar* eru ú-rækðir *órar*; and the earliest vellums use it throughout. About A. D. 1200 *várr* begins to appear, an innovation prob. imported from abroad; thus in Clem. S. (Arna-Magn. 645), p. 147, 'ór', 'órum', six times (ll. 1, 4, 9, 12, 13, 28), but 'várra', 'vár', twice (ll. 6, 25); in a few poems of the 12th century, preserved in late vellums, the spelling is 'vórr', whereas the alliteration and rhyme demand *ó*, e. g. Líkn. 24, Harms. 53, 54, 58;

in Ls. 52 'vömmiu vár' is an exception and otherwise corrupt, for 'vár' could not have existed at the time when that poem was composed. In this way the modern *várr* arose, being quite peculiar to the Scandinavian [Dan. *vor*, Swed. *vår*; whereas Goth. *unsar*, Germ. *unsar*, answer to the obsolete Icel. *ossir*; and A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*, answer to early Icel. *órr*]:—*our*.

B. USAGES.—*Our*; várt höfuð, Fms. x. 7; várs herra, Stj.; várrar id.; með vórum afa, Hkr. ii. 92; vártum glæpa, Stj. 2. neut. a subst.; [cp. Engl. *ours*]; láta slíka sitja yfir váru, Ísl. ii. 224. 3 with another pron.; várr skal hverr eina konu eiga, N. G. L. i. 20 *várr* skal engi blandask við búfé, *each of us*, 18; skipi hvert vart stýrði Am. 96; einn várn, *one of us*, Fms. vi. 165; hverjum várum, *each of us* Ó. H. 61; kvæð hvern várn skyldu falla þveran af annan, Fms. vi. 31. (in a verse); sjám hverr várr (*who of us*) fái fyrst búnar snekkjur Fas. i. 350 (in a verse); engum várum, *none of us*, Glúm. 332; fundi vári Hákonar, *our meetings*, i. e. of *H. and myself*, Fms. vii. 256.

VÁS, n. *wetness*, *toil*, *fatigue*, *from storm*, *sea*, *frosts*, *bad weather*, o the like; þola vás ok erviði, Fms. i. 222; fékk hann mikitt vás ok erviði viii. 18; þvertr kaptrinn mikitt í vásinu ok hernaðinum, Orkn. 464; Eirík kveðsk minna mega við vási (uosi Cod.) öllu, enn var, Fb. i. 538; í þeim ferð fengu þeir mikitt vás af illviðri, frosti ok snjávum, Fms. ix. 233 höfu vér nú móðir verit af hungri ok kulda ok miklu vási, Post. 645 100; þér erit menn móðir af vási, Eg. 204.

COMPS: *vás-búð* (mod. *vösbúð*), f. *toil*, *fatigue from vás* fleiri v. hafði hann en vér höfum, Fms. ix. 369; var þar hörð vásbúð, því at öll hlaðan draup, 234; hafa haft marga v., id.; geta vásbúð, Et (in a verse). *vás-ferð* and *vás-för*, f. a *wet journey*, Fms. vii. (i a verse), Fagtrsk. *vás-klæði*, n. *rain-clothes*, Fms. i. 149, Grett. 98 A, Mar. *vás-kufl*, m. a *rain-cloak*, Nj. 32, Ld. 268. *vás-kyrtill*, n. a *rain-cloak*, D. N. iv. 468. *vás-samr*, adj. *wet untoltsome*; austr v. eða erviðr, Grett. 95 A; vássamt embætti, Stj. 365 *vás-tabarðr*, m. a *rain-tabard*, D. N. *vás-verk*, n. *wet work* Eb. 256.

vá-sjaldan, adv. *very seldom*, *rare indeed*, Sks. 318 B. *vá-skapaðr*, m. a 'woe-shaper,' *woe-maker*, *the terrible*, Hým.

vá-skeyttr, part., qs. var-skeyttr, van-skeyttr, a law phrase, *unconveyable*; hence *fíkle*, *shifty*, *váskeytt* er annars vinátta, saying, Gpl. 61; þar er eigi váskeyttr vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, 677. 8.

vá-stigr, m. a *woful path*, Hdm. 18.

váta-drífa, u, f. a *fall of sleet*, Hkr. iii. 425. *váta-reykr*, m. a *wet reek*, Krók. 58 C.

vát-eygr, adj. *wet-eyed*.

vát-færr, adj. *wet to pass*, of a road, Grett. 161.

vátka, u, f. *wetness*, *moisture*, Rb. 442.

vát-lendi, n. a *wet soil*, Stj. 59, 201.

vátna or *voтна*, að, to become *wet*; cp. *vökna*.

VÁTT, vát, vátt, mod. **VOTR**; [A. S. *væt*; Engl. *wet*; Dan. *vaad*] i-wet; þeir voru váttir mjök, Eg. 203; hann var ekki vátt stórs of öld upp, Bs. i. 349; þeir voru allir váttir, Eb. 276; allir al-v., Fær. 184; reg hafði verit, ok höfðu menn orðit váttir, Nj. 15; hendinni vátri, Ó. H. 224; með váta brá, . . . vátar kíðr, *wet cheeks* from weeping, Lex. Poët. sumar vátt, a *wet summer*, Rb. 572; vátt veðr, Fb. ii. 308; þar var all vótt, 367; (vát, Ó. H. l. c.); hví er vátt? Fs. 38; hafa innan-vátt 'in-wet', *shipping of seas*, a naut. term, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fær. 256.

vát-samr, adj. *wet*.

vátta, að, mod. *votta*, to *witness*, *affirm*; with dat., hón váttaði því, a hón ætlaði hönum alla sína eigu, Fms. i. 248; hann váttaði því, at hann væri framarr at sér enn aðrir menn, Mar.; Haraldr lét fram vitni þau e hann váttaði fyrir, at Játvarðr konungur gaf honum konungdóm ok rík sitt, Fms. vi. 396; sem enn váttr í dag, Gpl. 46; svá sem váttr við í sögum, Hkr. iii. 99; svá miklar tuptir sem nú váttá prövuðu-hú hans, D. N. iii. 90.

vátt-bera, bar, to *testify*, N. G. L. i. 306.

vátt-bærr, adj. *admissible as a witness*, Grág. i. 332, Jb. 296.

vátt-dagr, m. *witness-day* = Thursday, Magn. 540.

vátt-lauss, adj. *unwitnessed*; váttlaus kaup, Grág. ii. 406; selja fé leigu váttlaust, i. 398.

vátt-nefna, u, f. a law phrase, a *calling witnesses*, Nj. 14, Grág. ii. 48, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 18.

vátt-næmdr, part. *attested by witnesses*, Fms. ii. 237.

vátt-orð, n. *evidence*, *testimony*; þeirra þriggja váttorða er í dómin áttu at koma, Nj. 36; hann flutti fram vitni sín ok v., Fms. vii. 142 reifa váttorð, Nj. 243; kveðja váttorða allra, er sök eigu at fylgja Grág. i. 34; váttorða-kvöð, *summons to give evidence*, ii. 124.

VÁTTTR, m., mod. *vottr*, pl. *vættir*, D. N. i. 7; [cp. vitni; the etymology of this word is not altogether established, but it is highly probable that it, like vitni (q. v.), is derived from *vita* and is related to Goth. *wōdei* = *μαρτύριον*; if so, a would stand for Goth. *ei*, and the '-orð' is váttorð would not be qs. 'word,' but would answer to the Goth. 'wōdei, with an inserted r']—a *witness*; hafa váttá við, Nj. 3; lét hann ganga fram vitni sín ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141; njóta vátta sinna, N. G. L. i. 55, passim

cl., Guðs-váttir, *God's witness, a martyr, saint*, Blas. 43; Kristis váttir, þ; píslar-váttir (q. v.), id. COMPS: váttá-nefna, u, f. = váttnefna, 226. váttá-saga, u, f. a declaration, Gpl. 255, Eb. 166. vátt-vísir, f. a declaration, Fms. ii. 270. vátt-viðri, n. wet weather, Bs. i, Fbr. 147, Fas. ii. 378. váttviðramr, adj., Sturl. i. 89 C. vá-veif, n. 'woe-waving,' fearful suddenness, as in the waving of a hand, always used of a visitation or calamity; at eigi dæi þeir með svá þá v., Stj. 330; ek mun veða þá með skjótu v., 329. vá-veifis, adv. all of a sudden; næsta váveifis skein þar ljós fagrt, art. 102. váveifiga, adv. (mod. voveifiga), suddenly; bersk þat at váveifiga, þeir vöknudu við þat at skálinn logaði yfir þeim, Fms. x. 290; tíðindi ma v. til eyrna e-m, Bs. i. 139; flugu hjá þeim fuglar margir váveifa, Fms. i. 273; koma v. at e-m, kom konungur at honum v., x. 315, H. 98, Edda (pref.): freq. in mod. usage, but with the notion of ill, danger. váveifigr, adj. sudden; at sizt brygði við váveifiga hluti, Fms. vi. 9; v. vatna-vöxtr, Stj. 87; v. sótt, sudden illness, Hom. (St.); verð þú opt þá varir minnst, | voveifig hættu búin fimst, Pass. 5. 2. VÉ, n. [a form vé would answer to Ulf. *weibs* or *webs*, n. = *κῶμη*, *ἀγρός*; i. *uub* = *templum*; the identity of this word with the Lat. *vicus* and *alkos* is indubitable, the abbreviation being analogous to *fé* and *pecu*; creas Goth. *weibs* = *boly* is prop. a different root word, see *vígja*; for double sense of Lat. *aedes* and *templum* does not depend on the etymology, but is analogous to what has taken place in the word *hof*, q. v.] A. A *mansion, house*, Lat. *aedes*, this is the original sense, then a *sanctuary, temple*, cp. *hof*; til véis heilags, to the holy mansion, Hdl. 1; a vé, the *home of men*, i. e. the *earth*, Hm. 107; Út-vé, Út-garðr, outer-mansion, of the outskirts of the earth, where the giants live; ginnunga vé, the mansion of the gods, the heavens, Haustl. 15; gegja vé goða, to dwell in the homes of the gods, Vpm. 51; hapta vé, places of gods = *boly places*, Vellekla; vé mána, the moon's mansion, the heavens, Edda i. 330 (in a verse); valda véum, to rule house, ell, reside, Gm. 13; svá mikils virðu goðin vé sín ok gríða-staði, at þi vildu þau sarga þá með blóði úlsins, Edda 20; öll Vandils-vé, the vé of V., Hkv. 2. 33; allit., vé ok vandr, frá mínum véum ok vöngum þu þér æ jafnan köld ráð koma (see vandr), Ls. 51. II. a temple; vé banda, all the temples of the gods, and hapta vé, id., Vellekla; granda mun, to violate the temples, Hkr. i. (in a verse); vé valdr, the lord of the vé, i. e. lord of the county, or = temple-lord (?), an epithet applied to the I. Sigurd, Kormak. 2. the law phrase, veða víg í véum, to slay *man* in a sanctuary (a temple, an assembly, or the like); hann vá í véum ok varð útlægr, Landn. 80; Özurr vá víg í véum á Upp-ldum, þá er hann vár í brúðfötr með Sigurði hrisa, fyrir þat varð hann lífótti til Íslands, 304; Erpr lútandi vá víg í véum ok var ætlaðr til þs, Skáldatal 252; vargr í véum (see vargr), Fms. xi. 40; Eyvindr lði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; also in the secure passage, Grág., þ. þ. ch. 24, 'um vés úti,' perh. 'um vés útan,' = *outside the court, absent from court*, of a judge prevented through sickness from being in his place in court, Grág. (Kb.) i. 76, l. 3. B. Vé, in local names, Vé-björg = *Vi-borg* in Denmark, Fms.; -torf, Thork. Dipl. : Véar, f. pl. (like Torgar, Nesjar), Munch's *Norskriv.* : Vé-ey, an island in Romsdal in Norway, Edda ii. 492; Óðins-vé = *Odense* in Funen in Denmark, Fms. xi. (never in Icel. local names); freq. in mod. Dan. and Swed. local names, *Vi-um, Vi-bæk, Vi-ld, Vis-by*. II. in names of persons, either from vé = *aedes* or *fin* vé = Goth. *weibs* = *boly*, thus, e. g. Vé-laug may be = Heim-laug, which name also occurs: Vé-geirr (hann var kallaðr Végeirr því at hann v blótmaðr mikill), Landn. 149; Vé-gestr, Vé-días, Vé-mundur (all the names in the same family), Landn.; as also, Vé-garðr, Vé-ll, Vé-brandr, Vé-freyðr, Vé-laug, Vé-leifr, Vé-ný, id.: or a Véþ-ormr, Véþ-orr; cp. *Widu-ric, Widu-kind, Wodu-rid*, and other similar old Teut. pr. names. Vé, n. pl., different from the preceding word; [the Lat. *vexillum* is a *fin*, derivative from root of *vebo*; the root word is *vigan* = to carry *þi*, Lat. *vebo*]; — a standard, remains only in poetry; gylð vé, *golden standards*, Fms. i. 175 (in a verse); veðr-blásin vé, vii. 345 (in a verse); þu óðu vé, vi. 409 (in a verse); þar er vé vaða, Darr. 6; gullsté vé glá, vé geysa, glymja, skjálfa, blása, ríða, all poet. phrases of the standard carried high in battle, see Lex. Pöet.; reisa vé, to hoist the vé, Fms. viii. (in a verse); hildar vé, the 'war-standard,' i. e. a shield, Fstl. I, (for shields were used as such, see remarks s. v. skjöldr.) Vé þs qs. vé, a, m. [Goth. *weiba* = *ἱερέυς*, John xviii. 13], prop. a priest óði (q. v.), remains as a pr. name, Véi, brother of Odin, *Yngl. S.*; a Véa, Ls. Vé, interj. [Goth. *vai*; Germ. *webe*; Lat. *vae*; cp. *vá*], *woe, misery*; e. d. eðr vé, Stj. 39. Véar, m. pl., is in Lex. Pöet. entered among the names of gods, but scarcely rightly so, for the *Hým.* 39 is corrupt; 'véar skulu' probably is 'véorr skyli' ... drekka eitt öldr, may *W.* (i. e. *Thor*) enjoy a ban-

quet *wig Egr!* so also in the verse of Kristin S. ch. 8, véa is gen. pl. from vé = *aedes*; perh. tanna vé = *aedes dentium* = *the mouth* (?). vé-brandr, m. [from vé = *vexillum* (?), a standard, *oriflamme* (?), a *án. ley.* rendering of Lat. *excutens Bellona* 'faces', Al. 41. vé-braut, n. a doubtful *án. ley.*, the *home-stead on the premises of a house, the place cleared to build a house on* = *tað* (q. v.), *Hotnklofi* (Hkr. i. in a verse). vé-bönd, n. pl., prop. 'mansion-bonds,' i. e. the boundaries or precincts of a dwelling, but used only in a special sense, viz. the ropes fastened to stakes by which a parliamentary assembly or court was surrounded; þar er dömrinn var settur var völr sleittr ok settar mör hesh-stengir í völlum í hring, en lögd um útan sværi umhverfis, vötu þat kollut vébönd (cp. *Engl. bar*), Eg. 340; þeir skáru í sundr véböndin en brutu niðr stengr, 340; Snorri lögmadr lét skera vébönd í Lögréttu á Alþingi í vönd, Ann. 1329; lögmadr skal láta göra vébönd í Gula á þingstað réttum, svá við at þeir hafi rúm fyrir innan er í Lögréttu skolu vera, Gpl. 13; var þat munni fullr dömr með allri Lögréttunnar samþykkt, 'wtan we banda ok innan,' D. N. ii. 662 (A. D. 1421); aff al lagrettith innan vébönðith ok uthen, i. 1030 (A. D. 1511); allra lögréttu-manna innan vébanda ok útan, ii. 285 (A. D. 1347). VEÐ, n., dat. pl. veðjum; [Ulf. *vadi* = *ἀπαβάνω*; A. S. *wæde*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *wedde*; Scot. *wad-set* = a mortgage; Germ. *wette*; Lat. *was vad-is, vadi-monium*]; — a pledge, surety; vörzlu-mann þann er veðjum sé jamgóðr, N. G. L. i. 347; leggja veð fyrir grip, ii. 161; þat veð sem þeir eru á sáttir, Grág. ii. 234; Sigvatnr handsalaði honum Sauðafell í veð, Bs. i. 507; hann bauð þar at veði alla eigu sína, Fms. ix. 47, viii. 303; í hönd skal leigu gjalda, eða setja veð hálfu betra, Vm. 16; selja e-m veð, Js. 125, N. G. L. ii. 162; þeir buðu at leggja sík í veð, Nj. 163; leggi einn-liver þóð sína í munni mér at veði, Edda 20; hann lét eptir fé mikit at veði, Fb. iii. 400; eiga veð í grip, N. G. L. i. 51, þiðr. 68; hafa e-t í veði, or vera í veði, to *bave at stake*; hafa nú í veði fé þitt ok fjör, Fms. iv. 321; eigi vil ek hafa sæmd minna í veði móts við illgírni hans, Gret. 95 A; líf mitt er í veði, Fas. i. 30. veð-bróðir, m. = eiddröðir, a *pledged brother, confederate*, Karl. 435, 453. veð-fals, n., veð-flærð, f., and veð-fox, n. a *fraud in a veð*; nú selr maðr tveim mönnum eitt veð, þá á sá veð er fyrri tók, en hinum er veð-fals, Js. 125 (Gpl. 511, l. c., veðfox). veð-fé, n. a *bet, wager*; dæmdu þeir at dycgrinn ætti veðfét, Edda 70; eigi munt þú hljóta veðfét, Fms. vii. 203; á ek nú veðfét ... ef mér bærisk veðfét, Ó. H. 75. veð-festa, u, f. a *pledge*, D. N. ii. 206. veð-hlaup, n. [Dan. *væddeløb*], *running a race*, (mod.) veðja, að, [Ulf. *ga-wadion* = *ἀπόσταν*; A. S. *wæddian*; Scot. *wad*; Germ. *wetten*; Dan. *væddle*]; — to lay a *wager, bet*; with dat., veðja um e-t, or absol., veðja höfði um getspeki, Vpm. 19; veðjar Loki höfði sínu við þann dverg, Edda 69; ek vil veðja um við þik, at ek mun finna ..., Ó. H. 75, Fms. vi. 369; skal vist veðja hér um, Fas. i. 318; viltú veðja við oss, at ..., 317; ef menn veðja, hafi at alls engu, Gpl. 522; veðit eigi optarr við úkunna menn, Fas. i. 319; þeir reiddusk ok veðjudu, Korm. 142. II. a Norse law term, [Swed. *vadja*], to appeal; þá skolu þingmenn skjóta dómi þeirra veðjudum á fylkisþing, N. G. L. i. 88; verða þar aðrir veðjadir (= for-veðjadir ?) ok af sínu máli, id. veðjadr = *vedjan, an appeal*; in veðjadar-dómr, N. G. L. i. 239. veðjan, f. (acc. with the art. *veðjunna*, Edda 70), a *wagering, betting*; eptir þessa veðjan ok kappmæli, Fms. ii. 276, Hkr. iii. 281, Fas. i. 318, ii. 546 (veðjun); veðjanar-fé, a *wager* = *veðfé*, Fas. i. 319. 2. an appeal; bjóða veðjan, N. G. L. i. 220; veðjanar dömr, a *court of appeal*, id. veð-leggja, lagði, to lay a *wager*, N. G. L. i. 374. veð-máli, a, m. a *pledge, mortgage*; skal sá þeirra hafa veðmála sínu, er hann hefir at lögum at farit, Grág. i. 126; um lands-viðdingar ok um veðmála, id.; dæna konu sitt fé, ef hón átti, eða veðmála ei vötu, ok hverjum sína aura fulla, 84; þá er at lögum farit, ef sýnt er státtum veðmáli, 126. veð-mæla, t, to *pledge, mortgage*, Grág. i. 126; fé veðmælt at lögum, 413; sá er fé sitt lét veðmæla, 127; þó at hann hafi meira veðmælt, id. VEÐR, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. *wæder*; Engl. *weather*; Germ. *wetter*; Dan. *wæder*, sounded *vær-et*]; — the *weather*: kalt, vindlitt veðr, gott veðr, kyrt veðr, Fbr. 256; spurdi hvat veðrs væri, id.; í hverju veðri, K. þ. K.; veðr ræðr akri, Hm., Fms. ix. 353; the air, ná upp ör veðrum, out of the upper air, Edda (pref.); eldr, veðr, jörð, 625, 178. 2. a wind; stormr veðrs, Fms. i. 101; bera klæði í veðr, Eb. 264; wind, a gale, hvasst veðr, a gale, Eg. 196; tók at lagja veðrit, Nj. 124; veðrit óx, 267; reka fyrir veðri ok strauimi, Grág. ii. 384; sær eða vötn eða veðr, 275; stór veðr, great gales, Eg. 160; at veðr tvau verði senn í lofti, Fas. ii. 515, passim. 3. naut. phrases; stýra á veðr e-m, Fms. ii. 305; beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; reru í kring um Bagla ok á veðr þeim, Fms. viii. 335; á veðr eldimum, 283; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, to take the wind out of his sail, Band. 39 new Ed.; veifa ræði veðrs annars til, Hým. 25; láta í veðri vaka, to 'see which way the wind blows' (?), metaph. to make believe, pretend, see vaka. 4. phrases; hafa

veðr af e-u, to get the wind of one, scent him, metaphor from hunting; bersi hafði veðr af manninum, the bear had wind of him, Grett. 101 A; ek hafða veðrit af þeim sem kallaði, Fas. i. 14; komask við veðri, to be scented, rumoured abroad, Fms. vii. 165, Ísl. ii. 482, Rd. 252; Hjalti lét koma veðr á þau (tbrew out hints to them) um ræður þær er hann hafði upp-hafit, Ó. H. 59; starar-menn máltu mjök á veðr um, hinted broadly, Orkn. 342.

B. COMPS: veðra-bati, a, m. a bettering of the weather. Rd. 248. veðra-bálkr, m., Eg. 202. veðra-brigði, n. a change of weather. veðr-belgr, m. a weather-bag, Fas. ii. 412. veðr-blaka, u, f. a weather-fan, Sks. 234. veðr-borð, n. the 'wind-board,' weather-side. veðr-dagr, m., in the phrase, einn góðan veðrdag, one fine day, once on a time, Ld. 40, Nj. 122, Fs. 144, Gullþ. 64. veðr-eygr, part. = veðrglöggr (?), Vkv. veðr-fall, n. the set of the wind, direction, = veðrstaða, Band. 49 new Ed., Thom. 314; at því sem vér höfum veðrfló haft, Nj. 124. veðr-fastr, adj. weather-bound, Grág. i. 454, Eg. 482. veðr-fölnir, n. a mythical name, of a hawk, Edda. veðr-glöggr, adj. 'weather-gleg,' sharp in predicting weather. veðr-gnýr, m. a gust of wind, Sturl. ii. 107 C. veðr-góðr, adj. with a mild climate; land veðrgott, Sks. 200. veðr-harðr, adj. hard, of weather; haust veðrhart, Eb. 54. veðr-himin, m. the atmosphere, 677. 16. veðra-hjálmr, m. 'weather-helmet' = the sky, Edda. veðra-höll, f. 'weather-ball,' i. e. the heavens, Edda. veðr-kænn, adj. = veðrglöggr, Sks. 222. veðr-litill, adj. calm, light, of wind, Fbr. 25. Orkn. 332. veðr-sjúkr, adj. 'weather-sick,' anxious, Fbr. 24. veðr-spár, adj. 'weather-spæing,' weather-wise, Landn. 231. veðr-staða, u, f. the 'standing,' direction of the wind, Bs. i. 388, Fms. ii. 110. veðr-smell, adj. blessed with good weather, Fbr. 23. veðr-tekinn, part. weather-beaten. veðr-vandr, adj. nice as to weather, Bjarn. 54. veðr-víti, a, m. a vane, Ó. H. 170, Fms. x. 78, ix. 301, Orkn. 332, Edda (in a verse).

VEÐR, m., gen. veðrar, but veðrs, Stj. 133; [A. S. *weder*; Engl. *wether*; Germ. *widder*; Dan.-Swed. *wæder, wæder*]:—a *wether*; the word is obsolete in Icel. except in poetry (cp. hrútr), Edda (Gl.); þeir glöddusk sem veðrar, Stj. 177; ins hornötta veðrs, 133; veðr, N. G. L. i. 212; veðra-fjörðr, or corrupt, Viðris-fjörðr, in a pun = Hrúta-fjörðr, Grett. (in a verse). 2. a battering-ram, Sks. 411. II. as a nickname, Landn. COMPS: veðrar-horn, n. a *wether's* horn; hvat mæli hrýningr sjá, er staf hefir í hendi ok uppi á sem veðrarhorn sé bjúgt, of a bishop's crozier, Ó. H. 108; fiski-stöng ok veðrar (horn) upp af, a fishing-rod with a *wether's* horn (or crooked like a *wether's* horn) at the top, Gísl. 21. veðrar-lamb, n. a *wether-lamb*, Stj. 279.

veðráttá, u, f. the *wether*, conditions of *wether*, temperature, Fs. 52, Sks. 322, Nj. 267, K. A. 176, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 394; köld v., Bs. i. 171; veðráttu-far, Rb. 100. veðr-hyrndr, part. *wether-borned*. veðr-leikr, m. = veðráttá, Fbr. 33. veðr-setja, setti, [Scot. *wadset*]; to *pawn*, mortgage, Fas. i. 317, Stj. 601; veðsetja jarðir sínar, Fms. xi. 293, Eg. 77; v. sik í þetta mál, to *pledge oneself* to this case, Fms. iv. 77; v. sik ok fé sitt, to *hazard*, stake, Ld. 42, Fms. vi. 34; eigi vil ek v. virðing mína við illgírni þína, Eb. 160. VEFJA, pres. vef; pret. vaf, vaf, pl. ófum, ófút, ófu (vóm), Fas. ii. in a verse); subj. óef, mod. væfi; imperat. vef; part. ofinn: with suff. vaf-k, Fms. xi: [A. S. *wefjan*; Engl. *weave*; Germ. *weben*; Dan. *væve*; Gr. *vépava*]:—to *weave*; var ek at ok vafk, ok var lítit á ofit, Fms. xi. 49; ek vil senda þik inn á bæi með vept er hafa skal í vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 31 new Ed.; vófu Valskar brúðir, Fas. ii. (in a verse); gengr hildr vefa, Darr. 3; vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 58; ef vefr stendr uppi, þá á sonr þat sem ofit er, en dóttir þat sem ú-ofit er, Js. 78; ofinn orma-hryggjum, Edda 43; teygðu ok ófu, they *stretched and wove*, of the wind playing on the waves, Edda (in a verse), passim. 2. to *brocade*; átta aurum gulls var ofit í motrinn, Ld. 200; bækr ofnar vólundum, Hóm. 6.

vé-fang, n. [from vé-, a prefixed negative particle answering to Goth. *waia* = *ill*, in *waia-mérjan*, to 'ill-praise' = *βλασφημεῖν*, and *waja-mere* = *blasphemy*; this *waia*- is not to be confounded with the interjection *wai* = *wei*, but is related to *vá* = *woe*, *evil*, cp. Goth. *waidedja* = *an evil-doer*; vé-fang therefore stands for *vá-fang*, prop. meaning 'misfetching,' miscarriage, but is only used in a specific sense as a law term]:—*division* or *disagreement* in court. In the old Icel. courts of law the whole court was composed of thirty-six members, the quorum being six; and in case of disagreement the court was held to be divided if the minority could muster at least six votes; in this case, each side delivered a separate judgment, which was called vé-fang and véfengja, whereby the suit was stopped or quashed, the one judgment neutralising the other; in the earliest Saga times if a case thus broke down, it could only be taken up again by an appeal to wager of battle (*hólmanga*), but after the introduction of the fifth court (the court of appeal), it was brought before that court. The véfang is described in an especial chapter of þ. þ. (Kb.). ... um véföng, ... skulut þeir færi til véfangs ganga en sex, ... ok

skulu þeir sitja allir saman er saman eru at véfangi, ... bera til véf- ... ok kveða á þat með hvárum hann mun vera at véfangi, ... véfangs-málum ... síðan skulu þeir vinna véfangs-eið er saman er véfangi ... ok kveða á hvat hann berr til véfangs ok kveða á hvat hann berr þat til véfangs, ... þeir skulu gjalda samkvæði sitt á véfangi vóru með honum, ... þat berum vér til véfangs ok þannu dænum vér, at ..., Grág. l. c.; þær sakir skulu koma í fimtar-ljúgkvíðir ... enda véföng þau er hér veðrar, Kb. i. 78; hér skulu koma véfangs-mál öll þau er menn véfengja í fjórðungs-dómi, ok al þeim stefna til fimtar-dóms, Nj. 150. A véfang in passing laws in Lögrétta is mentioned, ef þeir eru jam-margir Lögréttu-menn hví-tveggju er sitt kalla lög hvárir vera ... ok skulu hvárir-tveggju véfangs-eið at sínu máli, Kb. i. 214; cp. Konrad Maurer in his *Beitrá* vefari, a, m. a *weaver*.

vé-fengja, d, to *deliver* a véfang, q. v.; ef þær sakir eru nökkur þeir veðra eigi ásáttir á dóm sinn, ok skulu þeir þá véfengja, ... sekk þat Guði, at ek mun þat v. er ek hygg lög vera, ... nema þar (in the quarter-court) verði enn véfengit (a remnant of a strong inflexion skal lúskak í fimtar-dómi, Grág. ii. 324; þeir eigu at véfengja er er hvárir-tveggju, ok fara svá at véfangi sem at fjórðungs-dómi, véfengja mál, þeir munu ætla at v. brennu-málit ok láta eigi dæma Nj. 240, cp. 150. 2. in mod. usage to *impugn*, *doubt* a *statement*; víltú v. það sem eg segi? er vil ekki v. það; or also, eg véfenggi ekki, I *impugn* not thy *veracity*.

vef-gefn, f. the *airy of the loom*, poet. a *woman*, Lex. Poët. vefgin, n. a false reading for veigðr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211.

VEFJA, pres. vef; pret. vafði; subj. vefði; part. vafðr, vafðr d vafinn; [Ulf. *bi-waiban* = *περιβάλλειν, περικλαοῖν*]:—to *wrap*, v. véfja dúki at höfði e-m, Nj. 200; vefkr, Bs. i. 367; þá var v. fótrinn, Ísl. ii. 247; of vafit spjórrum í skúa niðr, and the *legs bound* ribbons down to the shoes, Ld. 136; barnið var vafit í dúki, Fms. i. barn vafit í reifum, Hom. 36; og vafði hann í reifum, ... þer m. ö sinna barnið reifum vafði, Luke ii. 7, 12; vefja saman, Barl. 37; vá vafði hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg.; hann tók vádmál ok vafði at, Dropl. 20; margir tótrar saman vafðir, in a *bundle*, Fær. 187; tók skinn ok vafði um höfuð sér, Nj. 20. II. to *wind*, i. e. to *entangle*; þú lætr Egil vefa öll mál fyrir þér, Eg. 349; vefjum svá þeirra í flokki várum, Fms. vii. 131; vafðr af þungum glápum, M. vafðir í villu Arius, Ann. 492; hafa vafit sik miklu vandráð, *embr. himself*, Sturl. i. 65 C; brátt ætla ek at þú fáir vafit fyrir mér, Fbr. 156; vefja mál, to *embroil* a case, Nj. 150.

III. reflex. to *wrapped*; at eigi vefðisk háar um höfuð honum, Landn. 146; vefjast fætr e-m, Fs. 33; e-m vefsk tunga um tön, see tunga. 2. to *saustraggle*; þau (the horses) höfðu vafizk í einu lækjar-fari, Korm.; margr er vafizk haði í flokkjum, Fms. ix. 36, v. 10; þeir fóru á H-staði ok vafizsk þar, and *sauntered* there, Sturl. ii. 120 C. 3. to *entangle*; vefjask í áhyggjum, 625. 80; ek tek þat til er hánum slá svá mjök vefjask, Fms. vii. 277; þrályndi er hana hafði lengi í v. Barl. 125; hann hafði langa stund vafizk í þessum vesaldar-veg, 197.

vefnaðr, m. a *woven stuff*; dýrum vefnaði, Fms. ii. 69; freq. in usage, glit-vefnaðr, q. v.

vef-nisting, f. a *woven texture*, poet. the *sails*, Hkv. i. 26.

vefr, m., gen. vefjar; pl. vefir, gen. vefja; acc. pl. vefi, Rb. [A. S., Engl., and Germ. *web*; Dan. *væv*]:—a *web* in the loom; ef stendr uppi, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78; þar vóru konur ok höfðu fáir upp vef ... rifu þær ofan vefinn ok í sundr, Nj. 277, 279, Fbr. 58. Þóttumk uppi eiga vef, en þat var lín-vefr, hann var grár at lit, þótti kljáfá vera vefrinn ... féll af inn kléinn af miðjum vefnum, J. xi. 49; en er vefr hennar féll, þá var vaðmálit fjórum álnum lengra hön átti vau á, Bs. i. 367; einarðr vefr, Stj. 416; phrases, hafa vef, slá vef, verpa vef (Darr.), kljá vef. The chief passages referring to ancient weaving, are the Nj. l. c. with the poem *Darraðar-ljóð*, and O. Jóns. S. (Fms. xi. 49): the old upright loom is sketched in O. Réms-bog, and in Worsaae, No. 558; in Icel. it was (about A. D. 1) displaced by the horizontal hand-loom (since called in Icel. the 'Danish loom'), which is now in use; the appendages to an old loom were vefjar-hræll, -hleinar, -ló, -skeið, -rifr, -vinda, see Björn. 2. *textile stuff*; dýrir vefir, Al. 85; esp. of *brocade*, altaris-klæði annat sei annat með 'vef', Vm. 116; fjarg-vefr, guð-vefr, sigr-vefr, q. COMPS: vefjar-hökull, -kápa, -möttull, -skikkja, -upplm. m. a *costly woven cope, mantle* ... Vm. 68, 126, Nj. 24, Ld. 244, Js. 78. vefjar-stofa, u, f. a *weaving-room*, Nj. 209.

vef-sköpt, n. pl. the *foot-piece* in a loom, Björn.

vef-staðr, m. a '*weaving-stead*,' a loom, Vm. 177, freq. in usage; also vef-stóll, m.

vef-stofa, u, f. a *weaving-room*, D. N. vi. 84.

veftr, m. a *woof*; ek sendi hann inn í hús með veftr, Fbr. 63; v. 31 new Ed.

VEGA, pres. veg; pret. vá, vátt, vá (later vó); subj. vægi; 1. veginn; with neg. suff. vegr-a, Hm. 10. In N. G. L. it is often: 2. veginn; í viga, vigr, viginn: [Goth. *wigan* is supposed from *ga-wu*

σαλευειν, Luke vi. 38; O. H. G. *wegan*; Germ. *wägen*; cp. Lat. *vega*; Goth. and A. S. *wagan*, and Engl. *wag* and *weigh*, in the phrase *to weigh anchor*, 'are derivatives']:—prop. *to move, carry, lift*, as by a *veg*; hann *vegr* heyt upp á herðar sér, Fb. i. 523; vágu þeir upp eð (forkunum) bált, Fms. vi. 405; hann *vegr* hann upp (á atgeirnum), i. 84; þeir höfðu til *vegr* (i. e. vögur) ok vágu skútuna fram af *veginu*, Fms. viii. 430; þerra hey sin en eigi á bröttu at vega eðra, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 107; öngullinn vá í góminu, Edda 36; en er lokit r at sjóða vá Narfi upp mörbjúga, Korm. 3: vega á bál, *to lift on the fire*, Vtkv.; vágum ór skógi þanns viðum sykanu, Ann. 97; var þrimr verum *vegin* at húsi, Gh. 10; vegnest verra vega hann velli Hm. 10.

II. to weigh; vega þeir haglkornum... ok vágu þeir í álum, Fms. xi. 142; vá Halli sér þá þrjár merkr, vi. 372; þat er *vegit* n reitt er, Sd. 155; eyrir *veginu*, Grág.; sex merkr *vegnar*, Orku.; á penninga silfrs *vegna*, Hkr. i. 185; mörk *vegin* brends silfrs, and so sim; virðr ok *veginu*, Grág. ii. 369; hann lét vega allan borðbúnað n, Fms. x. 147; metaph., skal yðr engi verra traustari vin, þótt þér gjð þat lítit, *though ye find it light*, ix. 297, passim.

III. neut. weigh, be of weight; sjám hvað *vegi* sjóðr sá, Ld. 30; hvert haglkorn eyri, Fms. i. 175; vega hálfá mörk, ii. 80; er sagt at eyri vagi hvert gikorn, xi. 142; þótt þat *vegi* meirr enn hálfá velt, Grág. (Kb.) i. 24, i. 874; metaph., skal ek allan hug á leggja ef þat *vegr* nökkut, Ó. H.; nema yðr þykki minna vega min reiði, Fms. vii. 141; mér *vegr* þat þ, Mag. 11.

IV. reflex., í öllu sem *vegask* má með stórum gum ok smám, K. Á. 204, freq. **2. to yield in weight**; það *vegst* ok það hefir *vegist* so and so, *it has been of such and such weight*. B. [The Goth. has here a separate strong verb, but in the Icelandic verbs have been amalgamated into one; Ulf. *weigan*, *waib*, *wigun*, *waχein*; A. S. *wigan*; cp. *víg*], *to fence, fight with a weapon*; tók sátt ok atgeirinn ok *vegr* með báðum höndum, Nj. 96; hann vá svá sátt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29; eiga þeir at vega upp yfir átt sér, Fms. x. 360; vega með vápnunum, *to resort to arms*, Nj. 139; á at e-m, *to fight against*; þjálfji vá at Mökkur-kálfa ok fóll hann, E. 58.

2. to attack with a weapon, Nj. 63, Grág. ii. 156; hann maði fyrst er menn vágu at honum, Fms. vii. 333; ungr skal at ungunum á, Ísl. ii. 309; vega at flugdreka, Nj. 183. **II. to fight**; vega, *to gain the day*, Fms. viii. 133, Bret. 66; með vápnunum má sigr vega, 83; hamingju at vega sig á sinum ávinum, Fms. i. 218; ást Guðs sigir á (overcame) líkams píslum ok hrauzlu, Greg. 21; vega til landa, *win land* *weapon in hand*, Korm.; slíkt sem vér höfum til *vegit*, Edda, Fms. viii. 92. **2. with dat. to forfeit**, = fyrir vega, vega landi álausum eyri, Hkr. ii. 384; ef hann félli á hólmí þá hefði hann *vegit* á eigu sinni, Eg. 45.

III. to smite, slay, slaughter; enaðr *vegr* mánn, ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) i. 145; vega þittar trygðir, Ísl. ii. 491; vega víg, ek hef vígitt víg eitt, Nj. 128, þám; vega í enn samia knérunn, 85; víg þá er þat er *vegit*, Grág. 19; *vegin* sök = víg sök, 20, 41; vega maun or menn, passim; í langarði var svá mikil friðhelgi, at drepa skyldi hvern er maun umdan vá, Fms. i. 80; Kolskegg ok drjúgum menn, ... *vegr* Gunnarr egum menn, Nj. 96, 108; þorsteinn vá hann þar, Eg. 713; ek vá þin, Nj. 28; þú sitr hjá, en nú er *veginu* Egill húsbóndi þinn, 97; ef þa er með vápun *veginu*, 146; hræðisk eigi þá sem líkamann vega, E. 48 (Mark x. 28); þú skalt ekki manna vega, the Sixth Commandment.

IV. reflex., ok þat sverð er sjálfst *vegizk*, a sword fences of itself, Skm. 8, 9; þat [sverðit] vásk sjálft, Edda; vásk þat á hlut Gríkkja, the battle went against the Greeks, they lost the men, Bret. 74; þá verðr um tætt at mjök hefði á *vegizk* þeirra Sunnan-manna, Ísl. ii. 389 (á-víga); at þegar hafi *vegizk* á þinn her, S. 531. **2. recipr.** *vegask* or *vegask* at, *to fight, slay one another*; *vegask* menn at, N. G. L. i. 64; ef þrælur manna *vegask*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 1; þá vágusk skógar-menn sjálfir, Landn. 323 (App.); miklu eru þar atgórða-meiri enn fyrr háfa verit, þeir flugsk þá á, en nú vilja þ *vegask*, Nj. 56; nú eru konur þær sjau, er maðr má *vegask* um *vega* laust við konung, N. G. L. i. 169.

vegandi, part. a slayer; *vegandi* Hrungrnis, Edda 53; ef *vegandi* þir sér gríða, Grág. ii. 20; kjósa e-n til *veganda* at vígi, Nj. 100; þa til dyra svá at *vegandinn* megi eigi út komask ... er eigi verðr *vegandinn* vart, Gísl. 30; *veganda* björg, Grág. ii. 80. **veg-bjartr**, adj. 'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way, Lex. B.

veg-búinn, part. 'way-boune,' ready for a journey, D. N. iv. 363. **veg-farandi**, a, m. part. a wayfarer; v. menn, H. E. i. 483, Ann. 26, Matth. xxvii. 7. **veg-ferill**, a, m. a wayfarer, traveller, Gpl. 415. **II. a track, way**, Gpl. 448. **veg-girni**, f. ambition, vanity, Hom. 17, 26, Al. 145. **veg-gjadr**, part. walled, Stj. 640, Str. 78. **2. a metrical term**, *vegjat*, 'wedged' into the verse, of an intercalated word, Edda (Ht.). **veg-gjarn**, m. vain-glorious. **VEGGR**, m., gen. *veggjar*, pl. *veggir*, [Ulf. *waddjus* = *τειχος*; A. S. *weg*; Engl. *wedge*; Dan. *væg*]:—a wall; hlaða *vegg*, Jb. 212; *leggja*

íti á *veggnum*, Nj. 115, very freq in mod. usage; *valdegr* *vegr* hitnar þá er inn næsti brennr, Bs. i. 744 (tendering of Lat. 'tunc tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet'); lágr *vegr*, Sturl. iii. 70; tott *vegr*, *veggja*-hlózla, wall-building, Rd. 267; innan *veggjar*, *vaibun* walls, in-doors (cp. innanstokks), D. l. i. 179; var lágr *vegr* undir sólna, Sturl. iii. 70 (sól A. 2). **2. a wedge**; tann-*vegr*, þeim-*vegr* (qq. v.), a wedge of bone, walrus-tusk. **COMPS: vegg-berg**, n. a 'wedge-rock,' boulder, Vsp. **vegg-hamarr**, m. a wedge-hammer, beetle, inllet, a nickname, Njard. **veggja-hvalr** = vogulhvalr (?), Dipl. iii. 4. **vegg-lagr**, m. wall-layer, a nickname, Fbr. **veggja-lás**, f. [Dan. *veggelus*], a bog, N. G. L. ii. 427. **vegg-sloginn**, part. *wedge-formed*; ox v. Hkr. iii. 16. **vegg-þili**, n. 'wall-deals,' wainscoting, Eb. 268, Edda 45, Hom. 95.

veg-hringr, m. a circumference, Skv. 630. **veg-látr**, adj. stately, high-minded, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 102, 321. **veg-líga**, adv. nobly, magnificently; v. búinn, Fbr. 102; bu sk v. Fms. i. 145; balda e-n v., 81. **veg-lygr**, adj. grand, magnificent, Fms. i. 261; *vegh* líbýti, Ld. 196; maðr bjart ok v., Fms. i. 254; *vegligt* sætti, vi. 439. **veg-ljóss**, adj. 'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way. **veg-lyndi**, n. generosity, Ld. 10, Landn. 110. **veg-lyndr**, adj. generous, high-minded, O. H. L. **veg-mannlíga**, adv. magnificently, Karl. 529. **veg-mennska**, u, f. noble manners, generosity, Fb. i. 265. **veg-mikill**, adj. famous, Lex. Poët. **veg-mildr**, adj. glorious, Rekst. **vegna**, see *vegr* B.

vegna, ad, to proceed; vel hefir þat *vegna*, Nj. 38; at þeim hefði fíla *vegna*, done badly, bad bad luck, Fs. 33; eigi er synt liva *vegnar* svá búit, Rd. 220; hveru honum hafi *vegna* ok Hrafini, how it went on between him and R., Fs. 113; vera má at þér *vegna* eigi annat betri, another thing will be no better for thee, Ísl. ii. 246; eigi má kona svá *vegna* (to treat) bónda sinni, sem bóndi konu sinni, H. E. i. 247. **veg-nest**, n. provisions for a journey, Lat. *viaticum*, Hm. 11.

VEGR, m., gen. *vegar*; but *vegs*, Eg. 295, Bret. 262; *vegsins*, Hbl. 56; dat. *vegi* and *veg*; with the article *veginum*, Eg. 544; but *veg*, Fms. i. 9; pl. *vegir* and *vegar*, Eg. 544; acc. *vega* and *vegu*, the former is the better form, for the root is 'vig,' not 'vigu'; *vegi* is also used in old adverbial phrases, as alla vega, marga vega; [Ulf. *vaga* = *δδός*; A. S. O. H. G. and Germ. *weg*; Engl. *way*; Dan. *vej*; Swed. *väg*; Lat. *via*; the root word is vega, q. v.]:—a way, road; *vegir* er renna til bæja, Gpl. 413; *vegir* allir, Eg. 543; þrongastir *vegir*, Fms. ix. 366, passim. **2. metaph. phrases**; fara vel til *vegar*, to be well on one's way, go on, Fms. ix. 283; ganga til *vegar*, to be in the way towards, to come to an issue, vii. 136, Boll. 355; komask til *vegar*, Háv. 51; einum verðr e-ð ad *vegi*, to find one's way out; koma e-u til *vegar*, to put one in the way, Ld. 320; göra vega á við e-n, to travel with one, come to an understanding; göra endiligan vega á máli, to bring it to an issue, Bs. i. 905; var þat endiligr *veg* hér á, Dipl. ii. 11; vanda sinum *vegi*, to wend one's way, Fms. xi. 425; verða á veg e-s, i. 9; ríða á veg með e-m, on the way, iii. 110; var langan vega, a long way off, Eg. 410, Hom. 7, Edda 30; um farinn vega, á fönum *vegi*, see fara (A. VI. 2).

II. special, partly adverbial, phrases; víða vega, far and wide, 65 ix. C. 1; miðja vega, midway, Gísl. 5; annan vega, another way, Grág. (Kb.) i. 153; á hvárr *veggja* vega, both ways; á hægja vega, on the right hand, Fms. x. 16; á vinstra vega, Mar.; tvá vega, both ways, Fms. x. 14; á alla vega, to all sides, Grág. (Kb.) i. 148; á alla vega frá, 119; flýði síns *vegar* hvír, Fms. vii. 250, Ver. 11; sínt *veg* hverr, Landn. 36; flýja víðs *vegar*, to fly scattered about, Eg. 530, Fms. vi. 87; á verra vega, to the worse, i. 270; á alla vega, in every way, manner, respect, Ld. 222, Fms. xi. 76; á marga vega, Skalda ii. 148; á þrjú vega, Hom. 157; fjóra vega, on four sides, D. N. iv. 506. **2. engi vega, in no way**, Blas. 43; hvernig *veg*, howsoever, Grág. (Kb.) i. 75; annan vega, otherwise, Fms. vii. 263; einn vega, one way, in the same way, Grág. i. 490; er eigi einn vega þarit úgrfu okkarr, Nj. 183; engan vega, in no wise, Fas. ii. 150; gen., eius *vegar*, on one side, Art.; annars *vegar*, Fms. viii. 228; hins *vegar*, on the farther side; síns *vegar* hverr, one on each side, Pr. 71, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; til vinstra *vegsins*, Hbl. 56; skógrinn var til hægja *vegs*, Eg. 295.

III. a region, county; in local names, Austr-*vegir*, Sudr-*vegir*, Nór-*vegr*. **IV. peculiar forms** are *megin* (acc. sing.) and *megum* (dat. pl., see p. 421, col. 2), dropping the initial *v* and prefixing the *m* from a preceding dative, the true forms being *vegum*, *egum*, *eginn*, as in *badum-egum*, *ollum-egum*, *sinum-egum*, *hinum-egum*, *þeim-egum*, *tveim-egum*, whence *badu-megin* ... *tveim-megin*; the *v* remains in *tveim-vegum*, Gpl. 418; norðrum *veginu*, B. K. 32, 97; norðra *veginu*, 97; *tveim-vegum*, Skv. 414 B. **2. suffixed to pronouns**, *einn*, *hinn*, *hvern*, *þann*, *sinn*, in the forms *hig*, *-og*, *-ug*; *einn-ig*, also; *hinn-ig* or *hinu-og*, the other way; *hvern-ig*, *hvern-og*, *hva*; *þann-ig*, *þann-og*, *þá*; *sinn-egum*, *sinn-og* (see these words, as also *hinn* B, p. 264; *sinn* B, p. 529; so also in Nór-*vegr*, q. v.)

B. vegna, a gen. pl. (?); þær heidar er vatnsföll deilir af *veggja*

vegna, *on both sides*, Grág. i. 440; stukku menn frá tveggja vegna, Eg. 289; senda fjögurra vegna, Fms. i. 209.

II. & vegna e-s, *on one's behalf*; this is only found in later vellums, and is said to be derived from the Germ. *von wegen* (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 266); which etymology is strongly supported by the fact, that af vegna or á vegna (=Germ. *von wegen*) is the oldest form; af hins fátaka vegna, Stj. 151; af staðarins vegna, Vm. 55; kom á stefnu fyrir oss Sira Einarr ráðsmadr af vegna Hóla-kirkju, Dipl. ii. 18; á vegna (=af vegna) Árna, Vm. 131. 2. then, dropping the particle, simply vegna; vegna e-s, *on one's account or behalf, on the part of*; jarls vegna, Fms. x. 113, v. l.; staðarins vegna, Dipl. iii. 9, v. 9; minna vegna, *on my behalf*, Fms. iii. 154 (a late vellum); várna vegna, H. E. i. 436; sem Halldór hafði údr fram leitt sinna vegna, Dipl. ii. 5; Loðinn gaf upp sinna vegna, Fms. x. 99. 3. lastly, in mod. usage it has become a regular prep. with gen., having displaced the old fyrir . . . sakir; but in this sense it is hardly found in vellums; but in inaccurate paper transcripts it is often substituted for the 'sakir' of the vellum; cp. Vd. old Ed. 100 and Fs. ch. 24 fine; alls vegna, Þórð. 63 old Ed.; but fyrir alls sakir, new Ed. 13, l. c.

C. COMPS: **vega-bót**, f. *way-mending*, Gpl. 409. **vegar-fall**, n. *a failure of a way*, Gpl. 416; cp. messufall. **vegar-ganga**, u, f. *a going from the way, wandering*, Barl. 119. **vega-lauss**, adj. *out of the way, lost in the woods*. **vega-leysi**, n. 'waylessness, want of roads', Barl. 104. **vega-mót**, n. pl. *a joining of roads*, Stj. 71: the saying, víða liggja vegamót, *there are many cross ways (meetings) in the world*. **vega-rán**, n. *a highway-robbery*, Gpl. 409. **vega-skil**, n., Dan. *vej-skjel*, D. N. i. 616. **vegs-ummerki**, n., see verk.

VEGR, m., gen. *vegs, glory, honour*; er ydr þat vegr mikill, Eg. 410; þótti þeim miklu minni vegr at þessum, 67; leita e-m vegs, Nj. 78; með miklum veg, ok þó eigi allir með jöfnum veg, Fms. x. 170; skína með mikill birti ok veg, i. 77; rekinn frá öllum veg, es fyrr var þrydd öllum veg, Eluc. 13; þeim sé vegr ok veldi, lof ok dýrd, 623. 57: so in the phrase, hafa veg ok vanda af e-u, *to have both the honour and the responsibility of a thing*. COMPS: **vegs-boð**, n. *an honorary offer*, Greg. 28. **vegs-kona**, u, f. *a great, noble lady*; Auðr var v. mikil, Landn. 117. **vegs-lauss**, adj. *inglorious*. **vegs-munir**, m. pl. *honours, credit, fame*, Fm. 212.

vegr-eygr, adj., better *vegr-eygr*, Vkv. **veg-sama**, að, *to honour, glorify*, Fms. i. 97, x. 363, Magn. 504, very freq. in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Vidal.

veg-samliaga, adv. *honourably, gloriously*; taka v. við e-m, Eg. 28; verða við e-u vel ok v., Fms. xi. 114; setja e-n v., Hkr. iii. 9. **veg-samligr**, adj. *glorious*; v. veizla, Fms. xi. 104, Eg. 44; v. við-tökur, Fas. ii. 507; vegsamlig skilning, 656 C. 33.

veg-semð, f. *honour, glory*, Eg. 20, Hkr. iii. 79; stýra ríki sínu með v. ok sóma, Fms. xi. 18; v. heimsins, 655 iii. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

veg-skarð, n. *a blemish in one's honour*, Nj. 118. **veg-tjón**, n. *a discredit*, 655 xxxi. 3.

veg-tylla, u, f. *a bit of honour*, Band. 33 new Ed., Karl. 549. **veg-víss**, adj. [cp. Germ. *wegweiser*], 'way-wise, acquainted with the road', Fms. viii. 52: in mod. usage, *good at finding one's way*.

veg-purðr, n. = *vegskarð*, Sks. 775 B.

VEI, interj., *veys* when followed by bé, cp. Engl. *yea* and *yes*; [Ulf. *vai* = *ová*; Germ. *webe*; Dan. *væ*; Lat. *vae*; Gr. *ová*]:—*woe*, with dat. *woe is me!* vei oss veslum, Stj.; vei þér veslið önd, 655 xix. 1; veis sé mér! . . . veis sé mér veslum, Mj. 4. 10; vei verði váru vanmegni, Fms. ii. 186; vei verði hánum, x. 330.

veida, d, *to catch, hunt*; veida fimmi orra, Ó. H. 79; veida íkorna, 85; veida rauddýri, Orkn. 448; veida sel ok fiska, Hkr. ii. 245; veida fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345; at hann hefði veitt í einu höggi otr ok lax, Edda 72; veida laxa, Nj. 69; veida dýr á mörkinni, Fas. iii. 4. 2. metaph., þótti þeim nú mundi lítið fyrir at veida Gunnar, Nj. 113; ok fáit ér hann eigi veiddan, 102; ok mun þá þar mega veida í er stundir líða, *they will be caught by that*, 207; látum þá eigi veida oss inni, Fms. ix. 217; veida þenna niðing í snúru, i. 206; veida e-n í orðum, N. T.; veida e-t upp ör e-m, *to fish it out of one*.

II. reflex., *hversu veiðisk, how goes it with the catch?* þeim veiðdist vel, *they got a good catch*, freq. in mod. usage.

veiðinn, adj. *expert in fishing or catching*, Sturl. i. 8.

VEIÐR, f. (mod. *veiði*), dat. and acc. *veiði*, pl. *veidar*; a gen. *veiði*, *veiði* sinnar, Sks. 126 A, Str. 24, but esp. in compds, see below: [A. S. *wáde*; O. H. G. *wáida*; Germ. *weide* = *a pasture*]:—*a catch, hunting, fishing*, Ó. H. 79, 85; öll veiðir fugla ok fiska, K. þ. K. 172; at sú veiðr hafi þar jafnan síðan til legit, Fms. i. 272; fara á veiðar, *to go a hunting*, Fas. ii. 263, Str. 28; veiðrin (the fish) hvarf þegar, Fms. i. 253 C, Ó. H. 78; fyrir útan netlög á hverr maðr veiði sína, en þat er veiðr er menn færa á skipi til lands, en flutning ella, Grág. ii. 360: metaph., veið væri at þá veiði bæri eigi undan, Nj. 69; þeir meun er veiðr mundi í vera, Eg. 121; í honum er þó veiðrin meiri, Nj. 155, 264.

B. COMPS: **veiði-þjalla**, u, f. a 'fish-bell', a popular name in southern Icel. for the sea-gull, for by its cries it marks the shoals of fish for the fishermen. **veiði-bráðr**, adj. *eager, too eager*, and so losing

the game; heldr v., Fms. viii. 176; hann bað mein sína vera eigi veið bráða, ix. 491. **veiði-brella**, u, f. a *trap, hunting device*. **veiði-búð**, f. a *hunting shed*, Gpl. 454. **veiði-dýr**, n. *deer, game*, Stj. 56. **veiðar-efni**, n. *a chance of a good catch*, Grett. 99 A. **veiði-fan**, n. *a catch*, Ld. 38, Hkr. ii. 246. **veiði-fangi**, a, m. = *veiðifan*, allr veiðifangi, Fas. ii. 144. **veiði-far**, n. *hunting or fishing*, Sturl. 195.

veiði-ferð and **veiði-för**, f. a *fishing or hunting expedition*, Gisl. 73, 160, þorf. Karl. 372. **veiði-færi** = *veidarfæri*, Post. (Unge 19. **veiðar-færi**, n. pl. *id.*, Band. (MS.), Orku. 262, Fbr. 143, Fm iv. 89. **veiði-gögn**, n. pl. *fishing gear*, Gpl. 421, Ám. 91. **veið hjörtr**, m. a *bart or stag for hunting*, Stj. **veiði-hundr**, m. a *hound*, Fas. iii. 4, Barl. 137, N. G. L. i.

veiði-kona, u, f. a *buntress*, B. **veiði-konungur**, m. *bunting king*, a nickname of king Guðrød t Hunter, Yngl. S. **veiði-maðr**, m. a *sportsman* (of a *bunter, fowler, fisher*), Eg. 14, Fms. x. 88, O. H. 85, MS. 623. 36, þorf. Karl. 40 Sks. 127. **veiði-matr**, m. *meat from game or fishing*, Hým. i. Karl. 482. **veiði-mörk**, f. a *hunting forest*, Str. 28, 48. **veið skapr**, m. a *catch in hunting or fishing*, Grett. 106 A; róa at veiðiská fishing, Nj. 25: *game*, Stj. 167; munum vér eigi þurfa veiðiskap at kau to buy fish, Sturl. i. 12. **veiði-spell**, n. a *spoiling the catch*; gó v., Gpl. 428. **veiði-staða**, u, f. = *veiðistöð*, Landn. 280, Karl. 37 and in mod. usage. **veiði-staðr**, n. a *fishing-place*, Gpl. 37. **veiði-stígr**, m. *id.*, Gpl. 448. **veiði-strönd**, f. = *veiðistöð*, Art. 3. **veiði-stöð**, f. a *fishing-place*, Grág. ii. 347, Eg. 135, Landn. 50, 29; í þá veiðistöð kem ek aldregi á gamalsaldri, Ld. 4. **veiðar-töl** n. = *veidarfæri*, Stj. 71. **veiði-vatn**, n. a *fishing lake*, N. G. L. i. 2. **veiði-ván**, f. *the expectation of a catch*, Gpl. 456. **veiði-véle** f. pl. *bunting-gear, traps*, or the like, Gpl. 419, 456, Barl. 137, Pe (Unger) 19.

veif, f., pl. *veifar*, *anything flapping or waving*; sels veifar, *a seal's fin* N. G. L. i. 340.

VEIFA, ð. (mod. að), part. *veifat*, Fms. vii. 154 (in a verse): [A. *wéifan*; Engl. *wave*]:—*to wave, vibrate*; veiðir hann slæðunum, Nj. 19 veifa svipu yfir höfuð sér, Lv. 30; veifa höfðinu, Þórð. 235; Ormr veif honum um sik sem hreyti-speldi, Fb. i. 532; í því veiðir hann sverði at Grími, Dropl. 36; veiðir hann ræði, *be pulled the oar*, Hým. 25; ve vængjum, *to wave with the wings*, Fas. ii. 137 (in a verse); veifa e-m sé barni, Fms. vii. 32; þeim var veift sólar-sinnis, þorf. Karl. 422; vei hann Mjöllni fram, Hým. 36; veiða hödni um höfuð e-m, of an enchantment Eb. 92, cp. Isl. ii. 76; hón veiðir kofra sínum, Vegl. 63 new Ed. In fishing-places in the south of Icel. (Skaptafells sýsla) a man stands the shore waving a flag to tell the fishermen if it is safe to land or no this is called 'veifa', or 'veifa frá', *to wave off*, i. e. to signal them to try (Mr. Jón Guðmundsson). 2. metaph., til þess kenndu þ þér þetta vers, at þú veiðir því þá er þér líkaði, Mar. II. reife veiðisk um lausum hafa, *to wag a loose tail*, *be free to do as one pleases* Sturl. iii. 30 (see hali 2).

veifan, f. *waving*; in the compd *veifanar-orð*, n. a 'waving work rumour', Hallfred.

veifi-skati, f. a *m spendthrift*; but only in the phrase, engi v., *spender, rather close-handed*, Ld. 26, Ölk. 34.

VEIG, f., pl. *veigar*, [A. S. *wæge*; Hel. *wēgi*], a kind of *strong beverage, drink*; öll heitir með mönnum . . . kalla veig Vanir, Alm. 3 dýrar veigar, Hdl. 49, Hkv. 2. 44; skirar veigar, Vtkv. 7; fagrar veig Fas. i. 494 (in a verse); kná-at sú veig vanask, Gm. 25; Fjólnis ve the drink of F., i. e. *poetry*, Kormak; Dvalins veig, *id.*; bjór-veig, *draught of beer*, Hým. 8. 2. metaph. *piety, strength, gist*; in popular phrase, það er engin veig í honum (mod. veigr); spyr Orrdr hv hann vísi honum til þess víkingis er nokkur veig sé í, Fas. ii. 522; þat lið apr er honum þótti minni veig í, Fms. iv. 350, v. l. (fylgð, Ó. 159, l. c.) II. in pr. names of women, Gull-veig (Vsp.), Þ veig, Sól-veig, Ál-m-veig (Hd.), Mjald-veig (Maurer's Volks.).

veigaðr, adj. *broadened*?; veigað handklæði, Vm. 15; dúkr v., 1123, Ám. 6, 71; typt klæði ok veigað, N. G. L. i. 282 (veigin, 211).

veiki, f. *illness*.

veikindi, n. pl. *sickness, illness*.

veikjask, t, *to grow ill*.

veik-leikr (spelt *veyk-leikr*, Fms. ii. 48), m. *weakness, infirmity* Magn. 504, Barl. 196, freq. in mod. usage.

veik-ligr, adj. *weakly*; mér líkz síðr þeirra veykligr, Ld. 170 (so a Fms. ii. 30, l. c.; but veykligr, Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

VEIKR, adj., also *veikr*, see also *vákr*; the *ei* is the usual and t mod. form: [A. S. *wác*; Engl. *weak*; Dan. *væg*; cp. Germ. *schwach*]; *weak*; hornbogi veikr, Sks. 408 B; veikr stólpi, Bs. i. 724; vey sproti, Stj. 641; lítil-magnu ok veikr, Barl. 100; engi er svá veikr aflit skorti, ef . . . 119; of-veikr, of-veikr allvalds bogi! Fms. ii. 331 (veikr, Fb. l. c.) 2. *weakly, sick*; þótt hón verði veik, Mar. v. sýk, *id.*; freq. in mod. usage, sótt-veikr, fúr-veikr, dauð-veikr.

veilindi, n. a *disease, ailment*; hvatki veilindi sem maðr hefir, Grd i. 45, ii. 45; synda-v., Hom. (St.)

VEILL, adj. *ailing, diseased*; veill á fótum, *gouty*, Fms. vii. 22

hdina ina veilu, *an ailing band*, Bs. i. 462; líkþráir ok veilir, Hom. 2. metaph., í lyndi veill, *guileful*, þryml. 22; iun veili Parcival, A. 32. II. **Veili**, a nickname, Bs. i. 14. **veimil-týta**, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vimmel-skaft* = *the handle of an auger*], prop. *avimble-stick*, i. e. *a crooked stick*; but only used, 2. metaph. a *crooked, weakly, thin thing or person*; hann er mesta veimilýtta. **vein**, n. a *wailing*.

VEINA, að. [Germ. *weinen*], *to wail*, Greg. 51, Fms. v. 122; þeir vöðu ok mæltu, veis oss vesólum! Stj.; veinaði sér sú sál, Hom. 155, Kl. 293; veina sik illa, D. N. iv. 90. II. [perh. a different wd, qs. *veina*; see *reini*; Engl. *whimny*], *to whimny, neigh*, of a mare; þuræktir sem geit blasma ok veinar sem merr, Fb. ii. 364. **veinan**, f. a *wailing*, Isl. ii. 133; veinun ok gaulun, Fms. v. 90; væl veinan, Orkn. 78; æ, þat er veinon kallað, Skálda 171. **veipa**, u, f. [ULF. *waips and wipja* = *στέφανος*], a kind of *wimple or woman's hood*, Edda ii. 494. **veis**, interj., qs. *vei sé*, see *vei*.

VEISA, u, f. a *pool, pond of stagnant water, cesspool*; þá reid hann í hverja veisu, Fb. i. 354; stöðu Birkibeinar í veisu nokkurri, Fms. ix. 17, v. 1; fyrir ofan veisuna, viii. 191; var veisa ein yfir at fara, Gt. 161 A; veisu-galti, a *cesspool-bog*, a nickname, þórd., freq. in Icel. II. The name of a farm, Lv. 80; Veisan is the name of a farm at Lister in Norway, Fritznér s. v. **Veisu-menn**, m. pl. *the men of Veisa*, Lv. 82.

veit, f. pl. *veitr*, qs. *veita*, a *trench*, = *veita*, D. N. iv. 198. 2. a *man's lane* in a town, N. G. L. ii. 243, Munk. 83. **VEITA**, t. [Dan. *gæde*], *to grant, give*; *veita far, to give a man a passage*, Grág. ii. 268; *veita e-m lið, to give one help, assist* (lið-veizla), Fm. xi. 27, 121; *veita hjálpl, aðstoð, huggun, to give help, comfort*; *veitgríð, trygðir, várar, etc.*, passim; *veita manni fyrir Guðs sakir, to acquit*, Gpl. 274; *konungur veitti honum skatta alla, condoned, remitted*, Fm. i. 120; *absol. to help, assist*, þeir veittu Giziri hvíta at hverju máli, Fm. 5; *veita frændum þinum ok mágum*, 226; *hann veitti þeim ljóssíni* (in battle), Landn. 32. 2. *veita veizlu, to give a feast*, Nj. 6, Fb. 7, 301; *veita brúðkaup e-s, to hold a wedding*; *veitti hann brúðkaup* þeirra um vetrinn þar at Helga-felli, Eb. 142, Fms. x. 47; *veita e-s, to hold an 'arvel', funeral feast*, Fas. i. 387; *konungur veitti Þjórgyn, Fms.*; *veita Jól sín, Fb. iii. 274*; also *absol. to give a feast or entertainment*, *konungur veitti sveitungum sínum, Fms. ix. 340*; *veita óannliga, Eg. 62*; *konungur skyldi veita í þeim tveim tréhöllum ... lét kongr þar veita í*, Fms. x. 13. 3. *to give a grant, grant a fief*; *veitti Eireki Raum-riki, Fms. iii. 15*. 4. *to grant a request, allow a permit*; *þat munu vér nú veita þér, Ld. 218*; *veita e-m eina bæn, Fms. i. 1*; *eigi mun ek þat veita ykkir, Eg. 95*; *konungur kvaðsk veita mundu, 26*; *eitti hann þeim at vígja Jón, Fms. vii. 240*. 5. of a performance, *veita e-m þjónustu, Eg. 112*; *veita e-m nábjargir* (q. v.), Nj. 154; *veitidrir, to perform the service, 195*; *veita sér afskipti, to take part in*, Gr. ii. 241; *veita e-u áhald, to lay hold on*, Fms. x. 393; *veita ámb, to manage*, Nj. 115; *veita formála* (= *mæla fyrir*), Eg. 389; *veiturskord, to give a decision, 281*; *veita tilkall, to claim*, Grett. 88; *veita þögn, to be silent, Fms. x. 401*; *veita e-m atfir, heimferð, to make an expedition against one*, i. 54, Eg. 73; *veita atsókn, to attack*, Nj. 124; *veita áverka, to inflict a wound, 98*; *veita áþján, to tyrannise*, Eg. 7; *veita e-m vegskarð, Nj. 118*.

II. spec. usages; e-t *veitir so, a thing turns, proves* (bard, easy); *veitti þat flestum þungt, it was bard, difficult, Eg. 754*; *keisararunum veitti þungt, the emperor had to contend against him*, Fms. i. 121; e-t *veitir ervitt, Nj. 171*; ok hefir oss *veitt, it has been bard work indeed, 117*; *ervitt háfa draumar veitt, dreams have been bard, Ld. 270*; þeir börðusk, *veitti Geirmundi betri, he tried the day, Landn. 125*; the phrase, *horfum veitir ekki af, he has a thing to spare*. 2. *to bappen*; þat verðr ok veitir optlaga, *it happens and comes to pass, Stj. 38*; *veitir þat jafnan, at þeir hafa*, Js. 53; *nú kann veita þat stundum, at bændr þu eigi vinnu-menn*, b. 33; þvi veitir þat allopt, at þeir fá fyrst mann-skadann, Gpl. 169; *þu mun veitir þat optarr*, N. G. L. i. 11. III. recipr. *to give, grant to one another*; þeir veitust at öllum málum, *backed one another*; vit Egill munum nú veitask at, Eg. 425. IV. pass. a. *to be given, to be given*, 623, 20, H. E. i. 514; yðr skal fyrir veitast öll þjóna, Fms. vi. 48, 94, xi. 309.

VEITA, t, qs. *veita*, probably different from the preceding word, see following]:—*to make a trench, make an aqueduct, lead water*, etc. and dat.; *hann veitti sjáinu í gögnum háva hálsa, Al. 93*; *veitarn, göra stíflur, grafa engi sitt, veita svá vatn á engit, Grág. 21*; *grafa mikit dikit ok veita vatni í á eptir, Fb. ii. 124*; *veita ötna, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97*; but a few lines below, ok skal eigi þá (acc.) *veitir menn veita merki-vötn*; so also, *Grímur veitti honum* (the brook) *eina ok gróf land Ljóts, Landn. 145*; *hann veitti vatnið* (þau veitir hann, v. 1.) með fjölkyngi austr fyrir Sólheima ... síðan veitti hvárr ötnin frá sér, 250, 251, freq. in mod. usage, but then always with *veitir*. II. reflex., in the following passages the word may be

(trends) meðal Teutlómam ok Gátham, Karl. 129; ok létu þáinn þess undan veitt, *turned him to flight* (?). Bret. 66; *veittu vatni til vaxar, rivers trend towards the sea, Grög.*

veita, u, f., qs. *veita*, dropping the r, [akin to *veitir*, int, q. v., the root word; A. S. *writan* = *to trench*; this is borne out by the mod. Norwegian forms as stated by Ivar Aasen, *veit* in Sogn, but *veite* in Thelenmarken; *veite* near Mandal]:—*a trench, ditch*; *ok vatn-veitur, of water-trenches, aqueducts, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97*; *eigi skal læm annarra lönd meira í veitum, ... of veitu-garða, trench-ditches, Grög. ii. 281*; *eigi á maðr at góra veitur í landi sínu svá at hann spili landi eða engi manns þess er fyrir neðan býr, 282*.

veittall, adj. *giving freely, open-handed*; *veittall af penningum, Fas. i. 443*; *0-veittill af e-u, Bs. i. 415*.

veitandi, part. a *giver*, Edda i. 456. 2. a *helper*; *veiteidr, Fms. vi. 34*; *veiteidr at máli þínu, Háv. 44*.

veitari, a, m. a *giver, donor*, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 23.

veiti-engi (qs. *veiti-engi*), n. a *trenchel meadow*, Háv. 35 new Ed.

veiting, f. a *grant, gift*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 2. in mod. usage *an appointment to a living, brauda-v.*, etc.

veiting (qs. *veiting*), f. a *trenching, leading of water*; *vatns-veingar*.

veizla, u, f. [veita], a *grant, gift, allowance*; *veizla eintar selu, ... háfa e-t at veizlu Guðs, Hom. (St.)*; *veizla ölmusu-görða, Hom.*; *geita stórar gjafir ok veizlur, Stj. 64*. 2. *help, assistance, backing*, Hom. 140; *varðar honum ekki sú veizla, Grög. ii. 13*; *kyngilf v. ok at illu man verða, Lv. 7*; *til heilla sátta ok hollar veizlu, Grög. ii. 21*; *óll mskum ok v.*, 623, 21; *ek sé mik nú fútt mega góra þat er veizlu munr e-u*, Fas. ii. 437 (lið-veizla). 3. *an entertainment*; *veita göngu-mönnum engar veizlur nema til skúa ada fata, Grág. i. 454*; *a treat, feast, banquet*, Ó. H. 112; *gáð veizla, Nj. 6*; *virðulig veizla, Ld. 186*; *skortulig veizla, Eg. 44*; of a *wedding feast*, 30 (mod., *brúðkaups-veizla*), very freq. in mod. usage.

II. as a law, *the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'lauded-men', or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place, being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu; as also, þúa veizlu móti konungi; hann lét bjóða upp veizlur þar sem konungs-bú voru, Ó. H. 135*; Ólafur konungur fór útan um Hringa-riki at veizlum, en er veizlur endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakar, þá lét hann þar bændr til leggja at auka veizlurnar, 61, cp. 59, 111, 173; *taka veizlur, Fagrsk. ch. 11*, see also *Har. S. harðr. ch. 110* (Fms. vi), *ch. 23, 92*, Eg. ch. 11, 18, Heim. þ., Ólafur S. Kyrra ch. 4 (Fms. vi. 442), and passim in the Fms. 2. a *royal grant, revenue*; fókk konungur honum veizlur miklar, Eg. 27; *hann hafði af konungi veizlur allar, þvilkar sem Brynjólfr hafði haft, 31*; Hraekr ok Guðlaugr höfðu veizlur stórar um Sogn ok um Hörða-land, Fms. i. 6; *en með því at hann hafði eigi miklar veizlur þá varð honum féllátt, viii. 272*; *þér munut ráða veizlum yðrum, xi. 237*; *hann hafði údr alla (sýslu á Hálógalandi) suma at veizlu suma at léni, partly as a grant, partly as a fief, Ó. H. 123*; *en veizlur konungs hafði hann miklu minni enn fyrir, 111*; *húskarlar konungs er háfa fé af konungi í veizlur, sumir tólf ára, sumir tvær merkr, Sks. 261*; *tólf marka veizlur, Fms. vi. 266*.

B. COMPS. **veizlu-búnaðr**, m. *preparation for a feast*, Fms. vi. 146. **veizlu-dagr**, m. a *banquet-day*, Bs. i. 791, Sturl. ii. 58, Stj. 199. **veizlu-fall**, n. *the failure of a feast*, Fms. vi. 95. **veizlu-fé**, u. a *fee, money paid in lieu of veizla* (II), Fagrsk. ch. 11. **veizlu-gjald**, n. = *veizlu-fé*, Fms. x. 184; *hann (the king) tók veizlugjöld norðan ór Dölum ok víða um Heiðmörk, Ó. H. 63*. **veizlu-gjöf**, f. a *grant*, D. N. ii. 25. **veizlu-görð**, f. a *feast-giving*, Fs. 13. **veizlu-höll**, f. a *banqueting hall*, Fms. x. 154. **veizlu-jörð**, f. *land held as a grant*, N. G. L. i. 47; *ef maðr selr v. sína þá verðr hann þjófr at, 85*. **veizlu-kirkja**, u, f. a *church, the patron or rector of which had to entertain the bishop at his visitations*, D. N. iii. 39. **veizlu-maðr**, m., in Norway, *an endowed man, holding grants from the king*, Gpl. 108; *lendir menn ok veizlumenn allir, N. G. L. ii. Hirdskrá ch. 36*; *þu in Icel. it means a pauper living upon charity, hér á at vera v. kvengildir, Pm. 121, Ám. 14*. **veizlu-skáli**, a, m. = *veizluhöll*, Hkr. i. 90. **veizlu-skylda**, u, f. *the duty of entertaining* (see *veizla* II), D. N. iii. 10. **veizlu-spjöll**, u, pl. *the spoiling of a feast*; *göra v.*, Fas. i. 445 (of a peace disturber). **veizlu-stofa**, u, f. = *veizluhöll*, Fms. vi. 440, vii. 317. **veizlu-sveinn**, m. a *charity boy* (= *mod. mid-setn*), Nj. 15. **veizlu-taka**, u, f. *the receiving a veizla* (II), Fagrsk. ch. 32. **veizlu-upphald**, u. a *maintenance*, H. E. i. 258.

VEKJA, vek, poët. *vakði*, later *vakti*; subj. *vekði* (vekti); part. *vakiðr*, Post. 236, l. 8, *vaktr, vakinn*; with neg. suff. *vekk-at ek, I wake (you) not*, Bm. i.; [Goth. *wakjan*; A. S. *weccean*; Engl. *waken*; Germ. *weccken*; Dan. *wække*]:—*to waken, rouse from sleep*; *hón gat varla vakit þá, Fms. i. 9*; *vöktu konurnar hann, ix. 24*; *var hann vakinn, Ld. 214*; *þorði engi at vekja hann, Ó. H. 72, 122*; *konungi þótti heldr snemt at v. herinn, ... þá vaknaði liótt, 207*; *þá vakði Finnur konung, 210*; *hann bannar þat hverjum manni, at hann se vaktr, Fms. iv. 274*; *Jesús Krístr vekk þik*, Y 2

rís þú upp, 623. 14. 2. vekja upp, þeir vöktu þá upp konung, Eg. 282; hann vakði upp alla leicma-meim sína, Nj. 35; metaph., hann vakti upp tvá boða mikla, Fms. x. 324 (of a wizard): *to raise a ghost*, vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19 (see troll); v. upp draug, Ísl. Þjóðs. (uppvakningr). II. metaph. *to stir, rouse*; gör þú eigi þat, son minn, at þú vekir þá er þeir hafa ádr frá horfít, Nj. 115; ek vakða opt reidi þína, 623. 27; ilmr þinn vakði fýsn mína, 28; þá tók ek at vekja kláða á fæti honum, Fms. x. 331. 2. *to cause, begin*; vekja víg, N. G. L. ii. 54; sigr-vænlig heill, er konungur hefir svá röskliga vakit víg fyrstr manna, Al. 37; hverr mun þá víg vekja nema þú ok þínir menn, Stj. 597; hann sannaði her miklum ok vakði styrjöld, 623. 25; eigi vil ek vekja láta ór mínum flokki orða-lag né áhlaup, Sturl. i. 157 C. 3. *to start a question, hint at a thing*, of a request; Egill vakði þat mál (*started it*) við Þórolf, Eg. 104; hann vekr þetta mál við konung, Fms. vi. 54; ok vökdú bönorðit, Nj. 17; v. til um e-t, Hárekr vekr til mjök opt við konunginn um stafrúðum, Fbr. 119; Sigtrygg konungur vakði þá til um eyrendi sitt við Sigurd jarl, Nj. 271; vekja þeir þá til við Gizur um bönorðit, id.; þá vakði Njáll til um bönorðit, 40; hann vakti til ok spurði, Fms. vii. 106; vekr Hákon jarl (til) við Eirik konung, at hann fái honum . . . , x. 220.

B. [Perhaps a different word, akin to vekka, vekvi, q. v.; cp. also vök = a hole in the ice; the pres. vækkir, N. G. L. i. 352, favours this derivation]:—*to make to flow*; vekja sér blóð, *to make one's blood flow, open a vein, let blood*; þeir vöktu sér blóð í lófum, Fas. ii. 445; Eysteinn setti dreyrraðan svá at honum mátti nær einum fingri dreyra vekja, Fms. vii. 145; nú vekja þeir sér blóð ok láta renna saman dreyra sína, Gísl. 11; (vökva þeir sér blóð, 93, l. c.); en ef blóð vækkir með öfundu í kirkju-garði, þá skal sá láta vigja kirkjugarð með sínu fé er blóð vakti, N. G. L. i. 387, 388; ef menn berjask í kirkjugarði . . . sá er blóð vækkir (vækkir), . . . sá skal víging kaupar er blóð vakti, 352.

vekka, u, f. = vökvi, a fluid, moisture, Hom. 68; kvídr tekr við vekku sem sær við vötnum, Eluc. 61.

veklíngur, m. a weakling, in a dubious passage, vinn Veðorms veklinga tós, a friend of W., the helper of the weak, Ad.

vekra, ð, [vakra], *to freshen up, rouse*; þetta er nú vekrir hug margra góðra manna, O. H. L. 86; vekra sporid, *to quicken the pace*.

vekrð, f. an ambling pace, from vakr, q. v., of a horse.

vekt, f. [for. word, as shown by the kt; vætt, q. v., is the genuine Norse form; Germ. *ge-wicht*; Dan. *vægt*], weight, N. G. L. ii. 482.

vekta, t, *to weigh against*; svo miklit sem vektir e-u, D. N. v. 342.

vekvi = vökvi, q. v.

VELL, adv. (compar. betr, superl. bezt, see betr, p. 61), in some, esp. Norse, vellums spelt val, Stj.; val stilltr, Bs. i. 90; lifa val, 91; janval, 92; lærd val, 94, etc.; val búinn, Fms. ii. 187; [Ulf. *willu = waldas*; A. S. *wel*, etc.]:—*well*; eygðr vel, Nj. 39; hærdr vel, id.; stilla vel, 30; vel stilltr, vel auðigr, hár vel litt, vel vígr, 38; hringr góðr ok vel görr, 225; vel smíðadr, Orkn. 310; vel í vexti, *well-grown, well-shapen*, Eg. 305; hár miklit ok fór vel, Nj.; vel at sér, *fine*, Korm. 142 (see 'at', C. IV. 5, p. 27, col. 2); vel borinn, *well-born, of good family*, Fms. xi. 80; harðla vel, *well indeed*, Fimb. 270; vera vel til e-s, *to be kind to*, Nj. 73; verða vel ásáttir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 83; þakka e-t vel, *to give good thanks, thank very much*, Ísl. ii. 231; heilsaði hann honum vel, *to greet well*, Eg. 408; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fms. v. 252; líka vel, *to like well*, Eg. 7; hversu vel mér sýnisk þeirra athæfi, *how well I like it*, Fms. x. 296; mér gefr vel at skilja, *I understand quite well*, i. 141; taka vel við e-m, *to receive well*, xi. 11; gör svá vel, 'do so well', *please to do*; görðu svá vel, at þú halt sætt þessa, Nj. 111; görit nú svá vel, þiggitt mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157; görit svá vel, látið oss eigi . . . , Al. 106, 120; þá er vel, ef . . . it is well done, if . . . , N. G. L. i. 18. II.

intensive; vel flestir, *the most part*, Bs. i. 685; vita vel mart, *very many things*, Hom. 53; with a notion of *overdone*, vel mikill, Eg.; vel fullmikill, *rather great*, Hým. 16; hundrað manna eða vel svá, *a hundred, or full that*, Eg. 319; í mánaði eru vikur vel svá fjórar, Rb. 6; vel tuttugu menn, *twenty and upwards*, Ld. 320; vel tvaug hundrað skipa, vel þrjú hundrað, Fms. vii. 151, ix. 313; vel tuttugu vættir, Dipl. v. 18. 2. *rather*; handöx vel mikil, *rather big*, Eg. 769; hafr einn vel góðr, Hkr. i. 192; vel vegnar fimm merki, *largely measured*, Fms. vii. 146. III. as interjection, já, já, vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; vel ek! *well I!* Vkv. 27.

VÉL and véli, u. [Gr. *οὐπά*; Lat. *ad-ūl-ari*, Bugge], *the tail of a bird*; kom sverðit á vélit, Fas. i. 488, freq. in mod. usage.

VÉL and vél, f., both forms are used in vellums, but are difficult to distinguish, e and *ē* (e, *ē*) being often written alike; *el* vellum rhyme in a verse of Hallfré:—*an artifice, craft, device*; við vélar, *with artifice, contrivance*, Hým. 21; með list eðr vél, Sks. 82; með list ok vél, Edda i. 110; hann hafði vélar til allra hluta, 104; górvá vélar til e-s, Hým. 6; hann vissi sér engar vélar ván, Fms. ii. 202, v. l.; gefa svá sigr sem Óðinn gaf með vjælum (sic) en engu valdi, 154; hverja vél sem þórir görir honum, i. 189; þeir skyldu freista nokkvorra véla, Edda i. 220. 2.

an engine, machine; góra vél, Vkv. 20; vél til at taka fiska með, an

engine *to catch fish*, i. e. a net, Edda i. 182; þeirri vél er menn kalla véla *the engine that is called a battering-ram*, Sks. 89 new Ed.; til þessar véla 88; vig-vél.

II. a *wile, device, trick*; draga vél at e-m, Skv. 33, Nj. 17; beita e-n véllum, 40; allar þær vélar, Og. 18; Krístr gör eigi vél, ok eigi verðr hann vélttr er á hann trúar, Blas. 46; hefir hann hverjum manni vélar lengi haft, Lv. 44; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu eða ferr í kvenklæði, ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. 338. 2. plur. *frauds, tricks*; fullr lygi ok véla, 656 C. 14; skalt neita Djöfvi ok öllum hans verkum ok véllum, Fms. i. 300; Djöfúlsu véllum, Post. (Unger) 92. COMPS: véla-boð, n. a *fraudulent offer*; véla-kaup, n. a *fraudulent bargain*, Jo Gpl. 254. véla-lauss, adj. *guileless*, Nj. 24. véla-sókn, f. *fraudulent prosecution*, Gpl. 489. véla-verk, n. a *bad trick*, N. G. L. i. 94.

véla and væla, t, *to defraud, trick*; íllt er vin véla, Am. 90; vé hann í nökkvi, Grág. ii. 22; ok vill hann svá véla hinn, . . . ok á sá sé er hann vildi véla, i. 362; nú eru vit vælt, Eg. 605; ef goð yður mæt eigi vélt verða, Blas. 46; eigi verðr hann vélttr, id.; segir þik véldan: villu þeirri, es þú gófgar Christum, Clem. 147; konur véltar með brögðum ok legorðum, Sks. 77 new Ed.; véla frá honum sverði, *to get the swor from him* (by cheating), Fms. v. 111. II. væla um e-t, *to dec manage* (cp. tæla); sá hlutr er um at væla, Lv. 15; víg þorkels ok u hvat væla var, Gísl. 57; er þat grunn at þér eigt þar um konungborin mann at væla sem Norðbrikt er, Fms. vi. 144; dyrt grínum eða torvell um at véla, Sks. 20 new Ed.; hefða ek einn saman vélt um mitt ráð, 507 l eða þurfir þú um þín vanda-mál at véla, Bær. 81; ok vældu þar um margir, 14; skal sá bóndi sem þar býr á næstum eignum væla um lí K. A. 66; fékk hón ráð til at véla um hann, Bær. 14; þótt ek véla u mína kosti, Eg. 66, Fms. viii. 339 (v. l.), 440; at hvarir vældi um síu kosti, 339; væla heima um sína kosti, Sks. 266. III. recip skyldi þeir vælask um báðr samt, *have to deal with one another*, Sturl. 142. 2. part., vælandi goðanna (of Loki), Edda i. 268.

vélan or vælan, f. a *wailing*, Fb. ii. 408.

vel-borinn, part. *well-born, noble*, Am. 21, H. E. ii. 74.

vel-burðigr, adj. = velborinn, Mar.

VELDI, n. [= vald, q. v.; Dan. *valde*], *power*; veldi er þat en eigi K. þ. K. 142; með miklu veldi, Fms. x. 11; hafa veldi yfir e-u, Blas. 4; veldi ríkis míns, 623. 59; gefit mér at móti veldi svá miklit, 656 C. 1; veldi stafs, *value*, Skálda. 2. an *empire*; tekid alla konunga af naf ok veldi, Eg. 268; Grikkja konungs veldi, A. A. 286; biskupsveldi amars konungs veldi, Grág. i. 180; Dana-veldi = Denmark; Noreg veldi = Norway; Skota-veldi = Scotland, Orkn. (in a verse); Svía-veldi = Sweden. COMPS: veldis-engill, m. an *archangel*, Hom. 133, Grt 35. veldis-hringr, m. *the ring or balo round the head of a saint* Mar., Fms. v. 340. veldis-sproti, a, m. a *sceptre*. veldis-sté = veldissæti. veldis-sæti, n. a *throne*, Stj. veldis-vöndr, m. *sceptre*. Stj. 395.

vel-farandi, part., drekka velfaranda, *to drink a farewell cup*, Fms. i. 191.

vel-ferð, f. *well-doing*, Fb. i. 434; v. til lífs ok sálu, Bs. i. 790.

vel-ferðugr, adj. *well-behaving, righteous*, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 264.

vél-finni, f. = vélfinni, Fas. iii. 90.

vél-finni, f. an *artifice*, Stj. 177, 178, Fms. xi. 74 (Ed. vélfinni).

vel-för, f., in velfarar-minni = velfarandi, Eg. 213. velfara-öl, a *parting banquet*, D. N. iii. 954.

velgja, u, f. *lukewarmness*. 2. medic. *nausea*; það er, velgja í méti

velgja, ð, [válg], *to warm*; velgja mjólk, *to warm milk*; ætla ek hann (the porridge) sé full-velgdr, Fas. iii. 389; v. upp, *to warm up*.

vel-görð, f. a *well-doing, benefit*.

vel-görningr, m. = velgörd, Nj. 123, Fær. 63, Stj. 151.

véli, n. = vél, a *bird's tail*, see vél. véli-fjóðr, f. a *tail-feather*, Fb. viii. 10.

vélindi, n., mod. *vælindi, the gullet*, Skálda 169, and in mod. usage.

vélendis-gangr, m. *belching, a disease*, Sturl. i. 20.

vélindi, n. pl. [vél], *tricks, Fas. iii. 391*.

vélínn, adj. *valley*, 656 B. 2: *vælinn*, adj. *id.*, Anecd. 88.

VELJA, pres. vel; pret. valði, valdi; subj. velði; part. valíðr, valinn; [Ulf. *valjan = alpeiv*; O. H. G. *weljan*; Germ. *wählen*; Dr. *walge*; Swed. *wälja*; Old Engl. *wale*; cp. val-]:—*to choose, elect, pick on* at er velit þat er yðr gegnir, 623. 30; ok er gott um at velja, Nj. 3; ve um tvá kosti, Gísl. 16; konungur valði mjök menn með sér í hirð at líu hreysti, Fms. i. 43; þeir fedgar völdu mjök menn at afi til fygðar sík, Eg. 84; þeir bradr völdu sér líð, 119; þeir höfðu valíð líð, *pick troops*, Nj. 24; valíðs meistara, Post. (Unger) 108; velja við til, Grág. 356; ef eigi er rjóðrum högginn skógrinn ok er valíðr, 294; valíðr e-s, Fs. 71; rita tal allra valdra manna, Hom. 36. 2. *to pick out, L promere*; kuml konunga ör kerum valði, Gf. 7; hverr vildi mér hnossir Gkv. 2. 20; valði Sigriðr vinum sínum gjafar, S. *made gifts to her friend* Ó. H. 124; velr hón honum mörg hæðilig orð, Ld. 48; v. mönn neisulig orð, Ísl. ii. 384; v. e-m hörd orð, Fb. ii. 376. II. *refe*

þeir sjau völdusk til, ok gengu, *came forward, picked themselves out*, Fr

117; völdusk margir göfgir menn til þessar ferðar, Orkn. 322.
 to be chosen, H. E. i. 478.
Veljungi or **væljungi**, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.
VELKJA, t, [válka], to toss about; þeir velktu Tuma lengi, gördi um þá kalt mjólk, Sturl. ii. 66 C. 2. as a naut. term, to be sea-tossed; þeir ok hans féлага velkir í hafi lengi, Fb. ii. 108; impers., velkti þú í hafi, Eg. 159; velkti þú úti allt samarit, Landu. 226.
 II. metaph. to waver, hesitate; hann sér at eigi mun duga at velkja ráðit, B. 623; ertú mjök hugsjúkr um ráða-ætlan þína er þú velkir þat þér, Ó. H. 196; hann velti (i. e. velkti) lengi í huga sér hvernig inn yrði best til reidd, Jón Þorl. (the mod. phrase being, velta e-u fyrir sé to revolve in one's mind, waver; but this 'velta' is merely a corruption of the older 'velkja').
 III. reflex. to be tossed; ok er velkdúsk þar lengi svá haldnir, Fms. x. 29; teksk af byrr allr ok ask þau úti lengi, Fs. 142.
VELKÓKR, adj. wily, Stj. 223.
VELKOMINN, part. welcome, esp. in greeting, Nj. 140; vera v., Fms. 54; at hann skyldi Guði v. ok svá honum, ix. 373; konungur bað v., i. 16.
VELN, n. [vella], gold, prop. molten, i. e. native, gold, or = Germ. 'gelbes gold,' (perh. the word comes from the superstition as to serpents biting and hatching gold, cp. fóru þeir til bælis drekans, ok sá þeir níkt gull, ok 'heitt sem nýrúnnit í afli,' Ingv. 24.) The word is only in poets, and in the compds, vell-audigr, vell-rikr, q. v.: poet. vells, vell-bjóðr, -broti, -meiðir, -rýrir, -stærir, -vönuðr, all epithets of a princely man.
VELLA, pres. vell; pret. vall; pl. ullu; subj. ylli; part. ollinn; [A. S. *wellan*; Engl. to well]:—to well over, boil, be at boiling heat; vellanda bík, Nj. 232; rigndi blóði vellanda, Nj. 272; vellanda vatn, Bs. f. 40, Sks. 12; vellanda viðsmjör, 623. 12; vax heitt ok vellanda blý, molten lead, H. 100; vellanda gulli, molten gold, 625. 38; tók stálit at vella, H. 18; veltu nú ór járnú allt þat er deigt er, Þiðr. 79; vellanda katli, H. 34; haft vellr ok geisar, Kb. 444; keldur er æ ok æ vella ákafliga, H. 46; sé nú hve sá hverr velli, Gkv. 3. 9; hver vellanda, 6; það velg syðr, of a boiling kettle; brunnr vellr af hita, Al. 51; vellandi Art. II. metaph. to well up, swarm, esp. of vermin, maggots, or like; vella möðkum, to swarm with worms; hann vall möðkum, Nj. 280; þat vellr möðkum allt, Hom. (St.); Herodes vall möðkum h. Ver. 40; ullu út ór (swarmed out) ormar ok eyðlur, Hkr. i. 103; h. x. 380; vella vági, to run with matter, Greg. 75, Stj. 617 (of Natan).
 III. to cry, scream, of a curlew; spói vall í túni; also of horse-cuckoo.
 via, d, causal to the preceding, to make to well up or boil; vella mat, B. 1 new Ed.; vella lauk ok grös, Fb. ii. 365; ok vellt þat saman, O. 223; veldt tjara, Sks. 90 new Ed.; hann veldti þau sverð sjau vetr al Karl. 40; veldr í viðsmjörvi, 623. 13.
 via, u, f. boiling heat, ebullition, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af vellsólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í vellu þessi, 655 v. 2. vellu-keill, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.
 via-n-fasti, a, m., poet. a fire, cooking fire, boiling heat, Edda (Gl.)
 via-n-katla, u, f. the name of a boiling well near the lake Thingvall Kristni S. ch. 11 (now prob. sunk beneath the level of the lake).
 ve-audigr, adj. rich in gold, prop. 'swelling rich'; madr v., Eg. 250; Nj. 72, Sturl. i. 160 A, Orkn. 176; mod. very wealthy, hann er v., ve-impensely rich.
 ve-lauss, adj. guileless; at véllaussu, without fraud, Grág. i. 73; vél-landsid, 20, 137, Hom. 104.
 ve-ekla, u, f. lack of gold, the name of a poem, Eg. 694, Hkr. i.
 ve-íngur, m. pottage, Stj. 160, 165.
 ve-itr, m. a seether, boiler; in eld-vellir = smoke, Hornklofi; lög-vellir = auldron, Hým.; reykvellir, 'reek-weller' = fire, Lex. Poët.
 ve-rikr, adj. = vellaudigr.
 velyndr, adj. well-minded, O. H. L. ch. 30.
 vemegan, f. well-doing, wealth; freq. in mod. usage.
 vemening, f. the being well brought up; cp. manna, Fb. iii. 367.
 ve-prettir, m. a trick, wile, Barl. 156.
 ve-ráðr, adj. wily, Hkr. ii. 230 (væl-ráðr, Fms. iv. 310, l. c.)
 ve-ræði, n. (væl-ræði, Fms. i. 189; veill-ræði, Sks. 544 B; veill-ræði, Fms. i. 57):—a device, contrivance, trick; til allra vérráða, Fms. 9; vérráðum, Eg. 49, v. l.; fremja þetta vérræði, Hkr. iii. 324; setja veiri fyrir e-n, Fms. vii. 154.
 ve-samr, adj. wily, Róm. 273.
 vesetning, f. well-doing, a good position, Fms. x. 178.
 veskapr, m. well-being, Fms. viii. 281, v. l.
 ve-sparr, adj. 'wile-sparring,' guileless, Haustl.
 ve-spá, adj. f. (thus rather than vel-spá = well-spaeing), 'guile-spaeing,' sp. 25, where it is an epithet of a Sibyl (völva), referring to the mysterious, deceptive character of her words, as of the witches in Macbeth.
 ve-stuttr, adj. short-tailed, of a bird, Fas. i. 488.
VELTA, velt, pret. valt, pl. ultu; subj. ylti; part. oltinn, or vultu, velti; [Ulf. *valtjan*; cp. A. S. *walujan* = κολιβδεν; Lat. *volvare*,

VELTARE: Engl. *wallow*]:—to roll, roll over; ultu þeir ofan fyrir brekkuna, Landu. 179; þat (the wheel) kann opt velta undan, Fms. i. 104; veltanda vatn, Akv.; þóttu yltir aprt fyrir bylgjunni, Hom.; ek hefi latit velta slíka sem þú ert, Eg. 338; meri hollinn sem mylna ylti, Karl. 472; þó gókk hann heldr en valt, Sturl. vi. 158; tunnan valt og úr henni allt, ofan í djöpa keldu, in a ditty; dagarnir sex at viltu vultu, Lil.; er þú ert oltinn í svá mikla heimsku, Post. 645. 68, 83; í hverja synd ok vesold þú ert völtinn, Stj. 36; þó at hann velti í mikla vesold, Al. 95.
 2. metaph. to turn out; mun velta til vandans, Lv. 45; ok valt til vanda, at breudr flýðu, it went as usual, that they fled, Fms. viii. 408; velt þangat sem vera vill um flesta hluti, Ísl. ii. 201; ef svá veltir til, at ..., Mar.; skipar er völtinn eigi sem hann hugði, Fms. xi. 436; veltu allir dómar til stríðrar refsingar, Sks. 581.
 velta, t, a causal to the preceding; in Runic inscriptions it is spelt 'elta' or 'ailta,' Rafu 158, 194 (see rati); [Ulf. *valtjan* = κολιβδεν; A. S. *waltan*; Germ. *wälzen*; Dan. *valte*; see valtr]:—to roll, set rolling, a stone or the like, with dat.; velta báukum frá tótum jarli, Fb. i. 495; velta grjóti, Gs. 12; velta torfi, Grág. ii. 266; v. steini, N. G. L. ii. 122; steinunum hafði velt verið af gröfnum, Luke xxiv. 2; þeir veltu honum, Eð. 115 new Ed.; impers., því næst velti (þvi), then she capsized, Fms. ix. 320.
 II. reflex. to turn oneself, rotate; sól veltisk um átta artir, Sks.; hann veltisk iun yfir presköldinn, Fb. ii. 382; bestriðinn veltisk um tólf sinnum, the horse rolled itself over, Hrafn. 6; sumir hestir höfðu veltzt, Grett. 29 new Ed. 2. the phrase, veltask ór konungdómi, jarldómi, to roll oneself from kingdom to earldom, to descend from a higher to a lower estate, e. g. from king to earl, or from earl tothane, Fms. i. 195, Eg. 7; Hallaðr, sá veltisk ór jarldómi í Orkneyjum, Landu. 260; veltisk hann þá ór jarldómi ok tók hölds rétt, Hkr. i. 104; the phrase is borrowed from the symbolic act, for which see Har. S. Háfr. ch. 8.
 velta, u, f. the state of being valtr. 2. in the phrase, hafa mikid í veltunni, to have much in circulation, rolling, of money.
 velti-, in compds, velti-flaug, f. rotation; velti-reið, f. of a ship, Lex. Poët.: in prose, velti-ár, n. of an extra good year.
 veltilligr, adj. rolling, voluble, Lil.
 veltling, f. rotation, Stj. 15.
 veltir, m. (Lat. *volutor*), one who makes to revolve, Lex. Poët.
 vel-við, f. kindness, good-will (also vel-villi, a, m.), Ísl. ii. 441, passim in mod. usage.
 vend, n. [A. S. *wend*], name of the letter v, see introduction to this letter; ok er v þá vend kallað í Norrænu máli, Skálda (Edda ii. 400; 'und,' 365).
VENDA, d, pret. vendudu, Edda i. 20 (pref.); [Ulf. *ga-wandian* = στρέφειν; A. S. *wentan*; Engl. *wend*; Germ. *wenden*; Dan. *vende*]:—to wend, turn, with dat.; vendi Sigurðr aprt herinum, Fms. viii. 152; venda sínum vegi, to wend one's way, xi. 425; venda til hans allri hollustu, Mar.; venda gödvilja til e-s. Dipl. i. 2; venda ást ok vináttu, Sks. 741; with acc., venda bak móti e-n, Bret. 54; venda sína vináttu til e-s, Fms. ix. 51, v. l.; venda e-t til sin, Sks. 443 B. 2. to turn, change; Guð vendi því ok sneri til góðs, Stj. 239; um snia ok venda, N. G. L. i. 349. II. absol., venda aprt, to return, Hkr. i. 76; vendu þeir þá norðr aprt, Fms. vii. 301; jarl vendir nú aprt til Sjólanda með þetta fé, xi. 83; vendi hann aprt sömu leið, 359; vildi Agamemnon þá aprt venda með sínu hði til Grikklands, Bret. 84; fóru þaðan um nótt, vendu þá á þat fell er kallat er Vatsfjell, Fms. viii. 36; venda til hefnda við e-n, Ld. 244.
 III. reflex., vendask um, Mar., MS. 671. 22.
 vendi-liga, adv. [vandr], carefully; spyrja v. at e-u, Fms. i. 68; segja vendiliga frá tíðindum, tell minutely, Eg. 124; v. Ld. 54; quite, entirely, svá var v. upp gengit allt lausa-fé hans, Hkr. i. 186; stefadi til síu öllum bygdar-mönnum ok þeim öllum vendiligast (principally those who) er first byggðu, Ó. H. 59.
 vendilligr, adj. careful, H. E. i. 410.
 Vendill (also Vandill), m. a pr. name, Rafu 178, Edda (Gl.). Lex. Poët. 2. Vandil, a local name, the northern part of Jutland in Denmark; á Vendli, Ýt. (whence prob. came the famous Vandals who conquered and sacked Rome, and who have left their name in Andal-usia in Spain); Vandils jörmungund, the great land of Vandil = Jutland (?), on a Runic stone: Vendil-skagi, the Skaw or Skagerack, Knytl. S. COMPDS: Vandils-byggi, m. a man from the county Vendill. Vendilkráka, u, f. a nickname, Yngl. S.
 vendr, adj. = vendladr, N. G. L. i. 30. 2. vendr, part. vont, accus-tomed; v. á afrek, Skíða R. 19; ofstopa vendr, Landu. (in a verse).
 vend-ræði, n. = vandræði, Bs. i. 341.
 vend-værr, adj. difficult to appease, Mork. 72.
 vengi, n. = vangr, [like Dan. *vænge* and *vang*], the ground; ok vatt (á) vengi, and threw it on the ground, Gkv. i. 13. 2. the sea; vengis blakkr, hjótr, the steed, the bart of the sea = a ship, Lex. Poët.
VENJA, pres. ven; pret. vandí, later vandí; subj. vendí; part. vandr, vaninn; [Dan. *vænne*; see vani]:—to accustom; venja e-n e-u or við e-t; venja hann við íþróttir ok hæversku, Fms. i. 78; gestrisni vandí hann sik, he practised hospitality, 655 v. B. 2; vandí Dofri hann við

ípróttir, ættvísi ok vígfími, *taught him, trained him in*, Bárð. 164.

2. in phrases, kostgæfði hann af þeim at venja öll úkygni, *to unteach them all bad manners*, Bs. i. 687; hann veur kvámur sínar til Ormhildar, Nj. 107; venja leiðir sínar til e-s staðar, *to baunt a place*, Fb. i. 303; síðan veur hann fé sitt í akra hennar, Fms. vii. 357; *to train, tame*, bjarnýri ven vanið, vi. 298, Fagrsk. ch. 21: *to educate*, engi börn vóru svá vel vanin, sem þeirra börn, Bs. i. 129; barn var ek öll illa vanit, Karl. 197.

II. reflex. *to be wont, accustomed to do a thing*; vandísk fjósa-kona ein at þerra faetr sína á þúfu þeirri, er..., Landn. 51, v. l.; síðan vandísk Einarr optlaga at ganga til tals við Egil, Eg. 686; á hverri ártíð hans venjask menn at góra þá minning hans, Blas. 51; vöndusk margir at fara til hans, Hkr. iii. 249.

2. with dat.; vandísk hann því þegar á unga aldri at ræna ok at drepa menn, Ó. H. 212; at þat venisk vápnfími, *to be trained in arms*, Al. 4; nú mun ek verða at venjask hestium um hrið, Fms. ix. 56: venjask af e-u, sem hugr várr vensk meirr af himneskum sætleik, Greg. 28; Darius hafði af vanizk styrjöld ok úfriði, Al. 17.

venja, u, f. = vani, a custom, habit, MS. A. 7, 10; gjörn er hönd á venju, a saying (see hönd); at venju, as usual, Ver. 24; varga venja, Hom. 38. compds: venju-bragð, n. a habit, Bs. i. 781. venju-liga, adv. usually, Str. 68. venju-ligr, adj. usual, Mar., Bs. i. 822; venju-ligra, more usual, Fs. 52.

venzl, n. pl. [vandi], relationship (ties of blood or affinity); fyrir venzla sakir, Nj. 79; er hann þó í venzlum við ös bundinn, Boll. 354; fyrir frændemis sökum ok margra annarra venzla, Orkn. 452; at ek sé þar í meirum venzlum enn aðrir menn, Lv. 78; at hann mundi alltilts virða við Sverri venzl né vigslur, Fms. viii. 266; ek vil biðja hennar mér til eigin-konu, ok staðfesta svá við yðr venzl með vináttu, Fas. iii. 59; þeim mönnum er minni venzl mundi á, Ó. T. 7. compds:

venzla-lauss, adj. bound by no ties, a stranger; úskyldar konur ok venzla-laussar, Stj. 179, Fb. ii. 415; síðan venzlaussir menn eru í mót, Orkn. 104, = vandalauss. venzla-maðr, m. a person bound by ties, a kinsman, relation; vinir ok venzlamenn, Bs. i. 21; yðr venzlamönnum þóris, Gullþ. 20; Kolbeini ok hans venzlamönnum, Sturl. ii. 1, Bs. i. 489, 494.

venzlaðr, part. related.

véorr, véoðr, contr. veiðr (Haustl.), only used as a name of Thor. Hým., Vsp., Edda (Gl.), meaning either *the holy, a priest* (=Goth. *weiba*), or from vé, n., referring to Thor 'as the defender of hearth and home.'

veptr, f. [vefa], the woof, Fbr. 31, 33 new Ed.

VER, n. a case; undir úlfalda verjum, Stj. 181; beðr með þýðesktr ver, D. N. iv. 218; verit var af pelli, Karl. 495; koddar-ver, a pillow-case; sængt-ver, a bed-case.

VER, n. [akin to vörr; A. S. *wær*; cp. Engl. *weir*, usually sounded *ware* about Oxford still]:—*the sea*, only used in poets; vestr fór ek of ver, of a journey to England, Höfuðl. 1; fyrir vestan ver (prose, fyrir vestan haf), beyond the western weir, i. e. in the British Isles, Hkv. 2, 7; fyrir handan ver, Gkv. 2, 7; fyrir austan ver, east of the sea, i. e. in Norway, Edda (Ht.); um ver, across the sea, Fms. vii. 329 (in a verse): in poet. compds, ver-bál, ver-glöð, 'sea-fire,' i. e. gold; ver-fákr, a sea-steed, i. e. a ship.

II. a fishing-place, station, for fishing, taking eggs, catching seals, herrings; farmers in Icel. at certain seasons of the year (spring, winter, and autumn) send some of their labourers to out-lying fishing-places (called góra mann út and út-görð); here people meet for fishing from all parts of the island; these fishing-places are called 'ver'; maðr hét Glámr, hann var til vers, *he was in a fishing-place*, Korm. 142; þar sem meun rjúfa skipan í veri, Jb. 440; they are called ver-menn, m. pl. *fishermen*; and ver-tíð, f. *the fishing season*; vor-vertíð, haust-vertíð, vetrar-vertíð, see Icel. Almanack: the phrases, fara í verið, vera í veri; so also the compds, egg-ver, síld-ver, sel-ver, álpta-ver, fisk-ver, the taking eggs, catching herrings, seals, swans, fish, as also of the places where these things are caught; út-ver, an out-lying ver: in local names, Álpta-ver, in southern Icel.

vér, pers. pron., [Goth. *weis*; A. S. *we*; O. H. G. *wir*; Dan. *vi*]:—*we*, passim; see also the forms var and mér.

ver, m. a husband; see verr.

VERA, older form vesa, the verb substantive; pres. em, ert, er, pl. erum, eruð, eru; pret. var, vart (mod. varst), var, pl. váru or vóru; an obsolete óru occurs, Sæm. (once), Orkn. 426. l. 11, Nj. 81, Thom. 28, 90, 102, 116, 150, 196, Ísl. ii. 482: pres. subj. sé, sér (Vpm. 4, 7), sé; the older form is sjá, en ek sjá, Clem. 138. l. 14; at ek sjá... ok sé mér eigi reiðr, 145, Fms. viii. 299, x. 384, xi. 124, Eg. 127; for the forms sjákk, sjákk, see below: the mod. forms are sé, sért, sér (eg sé, þú sért; sért and ert make a rhyme in Pass. 34, 5): imperat. ver, vertu; see Gramm. p. xxiii: there also occurs a subj. pres. verir, veri, Sdm. 22, Ls. 54; þatz án veri, Am. 36; skósmiðr þú verir, Hm. 126, but rarely.

A. CHANGES AND FORMS.—*Vera* is an anomalous verb, which has undergone several changes: I. by changing *s* to *r*; of the older form there occur, the infin. vesa, pres. es, pret. vas, vast (vastu), vas; pres. subj. vesti; imperat. ves, MS. 623. 25. l. 14, 645. 61. l. 33, 677-

40. l. 38; vestu, 623. 25, Post. (Unger) 129. l. 27, 229. l. 12; vesur Hom. (Arna-Magn. 237) p. 214. l. 8; pres. indic. 2nd pers. est, Glúm 372; 3rd pers. es: but no traces remain of the older form in pret. plu. indic. and subj. (váru ver, never vásu væsi). Rhymes in poets and the spelling of the oldest extant poems shew that the *s* form alone existed in Icel. down to about the end of the 12th century, the time of Snorri Sturluson, when the modern forms crept in probably from Norway, for there the change seems to have taken place a century or earlier; the old Norse vellums (written in Norway or by Norsemen) are distinguished from the Icel. by their constant use of the *r*: the phrase 'at upp vesandi sólu,' in N. G. L. i. 4, being the only instance of the *s* form in all the Norse vellums. The earliest instances extant of rhyme to the *r* form are, the Ht. of Rögnvald, earl of the Orkney; he was a native of Norway, born about A. D. 1100, and the poem was composed about A. D. 1145; another instance is 'vara, fara' in Fm vii. 185, in a poem about A. D. 1140, written by an Icelander who had lived in Norway the greater part of his life, the rhyme is therefore Norwegianism. The first instance in an Icel. poem is in the Ht. of Snorri A. D. 1222. Instances from poets, Hallfred, Sighvat, Arnórr, and coev. poets; vesa, vési; sás með Sygna ræsi; þági vas sem þessum; vask-Róms í báská; vastu, kosta; vas fyrir Mikkjals-messu; nú es um ven þau er vési; bráskat þat dægtr báski: from A. D. 1100-1150, Geisli, P. etc., svás, væsir; esat, risnu; vasa, tysvar; vestu, freitni; vestu, trausti on the other hand, in the poem of earl Rögnvald, vera, skera; gera, vera var, skar (twice): from later Icel. poems it is sufficient to note, erð fyrðum; ertú, hjarta; verðú, forðast, Leiðarv. etc. This may sometimes serve as a test, e. g. var ek nær við-eign þeirra, Grett., and skap-kasaman vera, Gísl., are impossible in the mouth of poets of the early Sa. time; the verses of both these Sagas are a later composition.

2. to the spelling of the MSS.,—the oldest (the Arna-Magn. 677, the E. 674, the Ib. etc.) use the *s* throughout: vellums of the next period about A. D. 1200 (e. g. Arna-Magn. 623 and 645), use the later for sparingly, even the second hand in the Reykholts máldági gives 'es, n' 'er.' Again, in the vellums of the middle of the 13th century, such as the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm., the Grág., and the Mork., the mod. spellings have entirely got the better of the old, and an 'es' only creeps in, as unawares, from an older copy. Of the poetical literature, the Pd. also has been preserved in a copy old enough to retain the *s*; all the rhymes have the modernised spelling, even in the rhymed syllables quoted above such too is the case with the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda; but had the vellum been but fifty or sixty years older, the forms vesa, es, vas, e would now be the established spelling in Editions of these poems.

on Danish and Swedish Runic stones, the 3rd pers. pret. sing. is a word of frequent occurrence; the best Danish monuments have *vas, e. g. i vas* farinn vestr, Thorsen 93 and 101 (on a stone of the reign of Sweyn, died A. D. 1014). In Sweden the great majority present the later form: the so-called Ingvar stones are chronologically certain, being of the middle of the 11th century (Ingvar died A. D. 1039); there we read, 'vas' (twice), 'varinn' (once), 'var' (thrice, being twice spelt with *h*, once with *þ*): this shews that about this time in Sweden the later or more modern form had begun to be used, but that the old was remembered.

II. suffixed personal pronoun or suffixed negatio em'k (tautologically ek em'k = *I-am-I*), emk, Ad. i. Vpm. 8, Fms. 91; ek emk, Mork. 89. l. 13, 104. l. 23, Clem. 136. l. 20, 138. l. 1 vask, *I was*, 133. l. 25, Mork. 89. l. 16; vark, Post. 225. v. 15; vark, Ls. 35; vestu, *be thou*, Clem. 129. l. 27; es þú, art þou, l. 30, 12 l. 11; sjúk (may *I be*), ek sjúk, Mork. 134; at sjúk, 189. l. 29; ek sjúk Hbl. 9, Hkv. i. 20; at ek gjarn sjúk, Stor.; with double *kk*, þó at sjákk, Mork. 89.

2. a medial form, erumk, erumz, or apocopat erum, Stor. i, Ad. 16, Hkv. i. 25, Korm. ch. 5, 2, Ls. 35, Bragi (Senna); leið erum-ek fjöll, Edda (in a verse); várumk, were to me, A. 78.

3. suff. neg. er-um-ka, it is not to me, Stor. 17, Eg. (in a verse emkat-ek, am *I not I*, i. e. *I am not*, Hbl. 34, Skm. 18, Ó. H. 192: a verse); er-at, es-at, or era-, es-a, is not, passim; eru-ð, are not, Skv. 42; ert-attu, thou art not, Vtkv.; vart-attu, thou wast not, Gs., Eg. (a verse); veri-a, be not, Mork. 37. l. 8.

4. *sá's* = *sá es, that is*, Hallfr. (Fs. 95); *svá's* = *svá es, so is*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

III. the *pl* eru when suffixed to words ending in *r* drops the initial *e*, and is suffixed this spelling, which agrees with mod. Icel. pronunciation, was afterwards disused; þeir-ro, they are, 43; margir-ro, many are, Hkv. 2. 1; sildir-ro, the Ases are, Vsp. 49; skildir-ro, shields are, 44; torogro-ro, rare are, Korm. (in a verse); hverjar-ro, which are, Vpm. 48; lang-ro, long are, Gg.; tveir-ro, þrjár-ro, fjórir-ro, two, three, four are, Edd. 108; báðir-ro, both are, Mork. 169; hér-ro, here are, 234; þér-ro, are, MS. 686 B. 1; hryggvir-ro, id.; hver-ro, who are, Mork. 96; úv-ro, wroth are, Gm. 53; værom, vérom, we are, Edda i. 526, Fms. 421; hverrtu [cp. North. E. *wh'art'ou, lad*] (hverrtu karl, who art thou carle?), Frissb. 256. l. 8; ir-rot, ye are, Ó. H. 151.

IV. the *pl* 1st pers. em [Engl. *am*] has changed into er (eg er, þú ert, hann er making the 1st and 3rd pers. uniform; this new form appears in vellu about the end of the 13th century, but the word being usually abbrevia

(=em, ē=er), it is often hard to distinguish. In the Icel. N. T. and in thus the old 'em' still remains in solemn language, em eg, Matth. xi. 24; eigi em eg, John xviii. 17; eg em hann, 5, 8, xi. 25, xv. 1, 5, Ath. xiv. 27; em eg eigi postuli, em eg eigi frjási, 1 Cor. ix. 1; em erðinn, 20, 22, and passim.

B. Usage.—To be. I. *to be, exist*; þar sakir skal fyrst dæma, er ar eg, if such there are, Grág. (Kb.) i. 73; eigi vóru hans jafningjar, E 1; Rachel grét sonu sína, . . . því at þeir eru eigi, Hom. 49; þeir mun vóru, er þess gátt, *there were men who*, Nj. 90. 2. *to be, open*; þat var, at hón fór brott, Nj. 51; í eitt mun vera, 198; þess sem va vill, *that which is to be*, 186; ok er (is) Vagn þá fíntán vetrá gamall, etta er, *when this came to pass*, Fms. xi. 97; at þessi orrosta hafi verið á þrum degi viku, iii. 11; í þann tíð var vírðir Kristnum mönnum, Ver. 4. hvat er henni, *what is the matter with her?* Fms. ii. 290; hvat er þi? Atli? er þér hryggt í hug, Gkv. 3. 3. *to last*; meðan þingit vi, Nj. 12; hirðit eigi at óttask píslir þeirra—þviat stand eina eru, 623. 3. meðan líf hans var, Bret. 100; þykkir eigi vera mega svá þútt, Fms. 52: *to remain, leave alone*, láttu þá vera, *let that be*, Flóv. 4. *to dwell, stay, sojourn*; vask til Róms, *I was at Rome*, Sighvat; hann þá hana vera í búð sinni, Nj. 12; Gunnarr var á Höskuld-stöðum um n, *passed a night there*, 34, N. G. L. i. 347; so the phrase, biðja að sé sér að vera, *to ask for night-quarters*, of a stranger or traveller; lofa þum að vera, *to take a stranger in*; honum var boðit at vera, Vápn. 2. hefi ek hér verið síðan, Nj. 45; Hallkel var þar með Otkatli, 73; þá vildu eigi vesa hér við heiduna menn, 11. 4; vera samvistum við e-n, Gg. ii. 80; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, Hom. 129; vera at, *to be present*; vark at þar, Glúm.: vera brottu, *to be away, absent*, Nj. 113; man ek em í brautu, 52: sagðisk eigi víta hvar þau væri, *were to be found*, Dipl. ii. 20; hvar ertu? slá ein var um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; hug ek at þar hafi verið Bollí, Ld. 274; er þér hér nú minnja-gripinn, N 203; as with the notion of 'at towards' a place, an irregular construction, vartú á land upp, Fas. ii. 174; meðan þeir vóru til Danmerkr, Fms. 104; Ribbungar höfðu ekki verið út í landit, ix. 359; verið eigi til ostu, vii. 263, v. 1.; vera á fund hans, Eg. 26. 5. with prepp.; vera at, *to be busy at* (see 'at' A. II. 4, p. 26, col. 2): vera fyrir, *to be (see fyrir)*: vera til, *to exist* (see til IV); eiga fjölskyldi, vandræði, uti at vera, *to be in straits* (see um C. VII); e-m er mikitt, lítit, ekki um e-t (see um C. I. 3); vera við (see við B. VIII). II. *to predicate*: 1. with a noun, *to be so and so*; vera bróðir, syrr, faðir, sonr, dóttir . . . e-s, vera konungur, jarl, biskup . . . passim; hys son ertú?—Ek emk Kattarson, Mork. 104; ek skal þér Mörðr vera, Nj. 15: followed by a gen. ellipt., er þat ekki karla, *that is not his*, (Affjár), 75; er þat ekki margra, *that is not for many*, few are equal to that (cp. Lat. 'non cuius homini', etc.), 48. 2. with adjectives, *to be so and so*, of a state or condition; vera kunnig, Fms. x. 70; vera glaðr, sæll, hryggr, dauðr, lífandi, . . . ungr, gamall, *to be glad, . . . young, old*, passim; þó at ek sjákk ótignari, Mork. 89; nema elaudr sjákk, Hbl. 9; þótt ek sjákk einn, Mork. 134; vera kominn, *to come*: so too with adverbs, vera vel, illa . . . til e-s, er við e-n, *to be, behave well, ill . . . to one*, passim; or also, þat er illa, *it is sad*, Nj. 70, 71; illa er þá, fyrr væri illa, 75, 260; drengr góðr, þar sem veskyldi vera, *when it was to be*, i. e. *when she wished*, 147; vera spiliga í héraði, *to behave gently*, Sturl. iii. 143; at þú írændr þína vamausta verit, *to behave blamelessly*, Sdm. 22; orð kvað hann þats veri, *words which he had better not have said*, Am. 36. 3. with intrans. e-t er skylt, *it is incumbent*, Grág.; e-m er varmt, heitt, kalt, *one's warm, cold*, Nj. 95; er auðit, q. v. 4. with participles, in a passive sense; vera kalladr, vera sagðr, tekinn, elskaðr, etc., *to be called, taken, loved*. 5. with infin.; hlým var at heyrta, *was to hear*, sa, *to be heard*, Am.; þar var at sjá, *there was to be seen*, passim. 6. with a verb, dropping a noun or the like, denoting futurity, necessity, a thing to be done, about to happen, or to be done; ok er hér at þiggja, Hrafn, þá greiða sem þú vill, *and it is now for thee, Ragn. to partake of what food thou wilt*, Isl. ii. 262; nú er þeim út at ganga öllum, er þu er, *now it is for them to go out*, Nj. 200; nú er at verja sik, 83; er þu ertu Kára at varask, *now there is no need to beware of K.*, 259; nú er at þiggja frá, *now is to be told*, 75, 259; er nú ekki fyrr frá at segja en þu koma . . . , 21; er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr en . . . , 21.

III. Irregular usages: 1. ellipse of the infin. vera . . . ; þat er þér Hrótr, *I will [be] Hrótr to thee*, Nj. 15; Gunnarr segir sér þálvöru, *G. says it [is to be] his earnestness*, 49; vil ek þú lauss máls þu, 76; bað hann alla metta at miðri nótt, *he begged all eating [to be done] at midnight*, Fms. ix. 353; þá þótti hverjum gott þar sem sat, 50; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, 114; mun þin skömm lengi uppi, *hans vorn uppi meðan landit er bygt*, 116, 117; or also 'var', 'er' may be understood, hann hafði hjálma á höfði, og gyrdi sverði, 70; sú ek gígt hvat títt var,—barn at aldri, en vegit slíka hetju, *a bairn in and to have slain such a champion!* Ghim. 382: the dropping of the infin. vera is esp. freq. after the reflex. forms kvæðsk, segiask, látask, þjásk, virðask, sýnask when followed by a part. pret. or by an adjective, also after the verbs munu, skulu,—thus, hann sagðisk kominn, be

said he was come; hann lézt þúinn, *be made as if he was ready*; hann þóttisk staðr, *be thought that he was . . .*; skal þat á þínu umdrámi, Fms. xi. 89; þess eins er mér þykkir betri, . . . til hvers þykkja þessu menn ferir, Hrafn. 17; mun þat harða lítið, 21; at fátt mun manta á fötum, 20; þú virðisk okkr vaskr maðr, 23; þessi hestr sýnask mér eigi betri en aðrir, id. 2. an irregularity, occurring now and then, is the use of the sing. 'er' for plur. eru; mannfóll þessi er sögð, Gullþ. 71; nú er fram kominn sóknar-gagn, Nj. 242. IV. recipr., erusk, vórusk; viðr-gefendr ok endr-gefendr crosk lengst vinir, Hm. 40; þeir er í nánd erusk, *those who are neighbours*, 655; Xgl. 3; þótt þau vésik eigi hjóna, *though they be not man and wife*, K. þ. K. 128; ok városk þeir góðir vinir, *were good friends*, Fms. xi. 39, 89; ok városk þeir íóst-bræðr, 55. V. as to the poet. medial form, erumk, várumk (see ek C), the following instances are from the poems of Egil: grimmt várumk hlíð, *the breach was cruel to me*, Stor.; erumk-a leiti, *it is not to me*, Eg. (in a verse); erumka þóttk þjóða sinni, see síni II. 1; merðar-eini erumk auð-skæf, Ad.; mjök erumk-i tregt tungu at hræra, *it is hard for me to move the tongue*, Stor. 1: (hence one might correct the end verse of that poem into nú 'erumk' torvelt, for the modernised nú 'er mér' torvelt); blautr erumk bergi-fotar bor, Eg. (at the end); to which add, þat erumk sentt, *it is told us*, Bragi; lyst várumk þess, *I had a longing to*, Am. 74; ván erumk, 'a hope is to me', I bofe, Fagrsk. 122; the phrase, títt erumk, *it's ready to me*, Eb. (in a verse). VI. part., allir menn verandi ok eptir komandi, Dipl. i. 3; nær-verandi, *everlasting*, Hom. 107; hjá-verandi, *being present*, Vm. 47; nær-verandi, *present*; eugi nær-verandi maðr, öllum lýð nær-verandi, St. 77; klerkar ok nær-verandi leikmenn, Mar.; at upp-vesandi sólu, *at sunrise*, N. G. L. i. 4; verandi eigi uminnigr, *being not unmindful*, Fms. v. 230.

vera, u, f. 1. = vera, a *shelter*; at þeir hefði né eina veru (*comfort*) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. (v. l. g); a mansion, í mins föðurs húsi eru margar verur, John xiv. 2: in the allit. phrases, eigi vist né veru, Fb. iii. 457; hvárki vist né veru, Grett. 142 new Ed.; vist né vari, Fb. iii. 52; ef hann ú sér í vá veru, Hm. 25. 2. [vera = to be], a dwelling; seg mér í hverjum staðum þín vera er, Barl. 79; skaut í hug honum vesöld sinnar veru, 196. **veraldar-**, see veröld. **verald-ligr**, adj. *worldly, secular*, Fms. vii. 88, Anecd. 38, K. Á. 50, 220, Edda (pref.), Gþl. (pref. viii), N. T., Vidal., passim in eccl. usage. **veran**, f. *being, essence*, an eccl. word; ein veran of eitt líf, Stj. 19; af Góðligri veran, 31. **ver-bergi**, n. *an abode of men* = herbergi (q. v.). Stor. (a ἀν. λεγ.) **ver-bróðir**, m. *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, D. N. v. 388. **VERÐ**, n. [Ulf. wairþs = τιμή; A. S. weorð; Engl. worth; Germ. werth; Dan.-Swed. værd, værd]—*worth, price*: taka hey ok mat ok leggja verð í staðinn, Nj. 73, Isl. ii. 140; þrenn verð, Ld. 50, Hkr. iii. 408; bjóða tvenn verð, Ld. 146; gjalda verðit í gulli, Fms. vi. 248; selja við verð, v. 221, Fs. 151; halda til verðs, *to put out for sale*, Ó. H. 139; marka verð á e-n, *to fix the price*, Grág.; leggja verð á bókina, *to tax*, Bs. i. 248 (cp. leggja lag á varning, Isl. ii. 126). **verða**, u, f. the 'ward', *the bulwarks of a ship which ward off the waves*; hrími stökkin verða hrökk, Arnór, (also called varta).

VERÐA, pres. verð, verðr, verð; pret. varð, vart (mod. varðst), varð; pl. urðu; subj. yrði; imperat. verð; part. orðinn; pl. orðnir, spelt phonetically ornir, Niðrst. 6: in later vellums occur freq. the forms vörðu, yrði, vörðinn, see Introduct.; but the old poets use it for alliteration as if it began with a vowel; with neg. suff. verð-at, Fm. 6; varð-at, Vþm. 38; urðu-a it. Gh. 3; urðu-t, Lex. Poët.: [Ulf. wairþan = γίγνεσθαι, εἶσθαι; A. S. weorðan; Old Engl. worth, as in the phrase 'weo worth the day!'; Germ. werden; Dan. worde; Swed. värda.] **A. To become, happen, come to pass**; sá atburðr varð, at . . . Ó. H. 196; varð hitt at lyktum, at . . . 191; ef svá verðr, at . . . Al. 20; ef svá verðr (if it so happen), at ek deyrja, Eg. 34; fundr þeirra varð á Kogalandi, 32; mörg dæmi hafa orðit í forneskju, Ó. H. 73; varð þar hinn snarasta orrosta, Eg. 297; at því sem nú er orðit, Blas. 46; þá varð (arose) hlátr mikill, id.; varð þú mikitt, Nj.; þat varð um síðit, and so they did at last, 240; er þetta allvel orðit, well done, well happened, 187; þau tíðendi eru hér vörðin, Fms. iv. 309 (orðim, Ó. H. 139, l. c.); þat varð ekki, but it came not to pass, Nj. 2. adding dat. *to happen*, *to befall one*; þat varð mér, *it befell me*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); varð þeim af in mesta deila, Nj. 189; Eyiólfi varð orðfall, *speechlessness befell E.*, be faltered, 225; þat varð Skarphéðni at stökk í sundr sköpuvng hans, 145; urðu þeim þegar in sömu undr, 21. 3. *to blunder, make a slip*; þat varð þinni komn, at hón átti mög við mér, Ls. 40; sjaldan verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; þat verðr mörgum manni at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); skalat honum þat verða optarr enn um sinn . . . ef eigi verðr þeim optarr enn um sinn, Grág. (Kb.) i. 55; e-m verðr þér e-s, *to come in need of*, Hm. 149; ef þeim verðr nókkurt er honum hefir fylgt, *if anything should befall them*, Hom. 65; annat man þér verða (another fate, death, will be thine), enn þú sprongir, Sturl. iii. 225; cp. verða úti, *to perish in a storm from cold*, Fms. vii. 122; sumir urðu úti, Bs. i. 71; verða til, *to perish*. 4.

to happen to be, to occur, or the like; í læk þann er þar verðr, in the brook that happens to be there, Eg. 163; holt þat er þar verðr, 746; varð þá enn brátt á er þvers varð fyrir þeim, þá kölluðu þeir þvera, 132; varð fyrir þeim fjörðr, they came on a fiord, 130; verða á leið e-s, to be in one's path, happen to one, Ó. H. 181; taka þat sem á leið hans verðr, Grág. ii. 346; verða á fætr, to fall on one's feet, Fb. iii. 301; verða ek á fíttum, Vkv. 27; þeim þótti honum seint heim verða, Fbr. 8 new Ed.: verða brottu, to leave, absent oneself; þeir sá þann sinn kost líkastan at verða á brottu, Fms. vii. 204; verð í brottu í stað, begone, Fs. 64: verða úti, id., Nj. 16.

II. followed by a noun, adjective, participle, adverb, as predicate; þá verðr þat þinn bani, Nj. 94; hann varð tveggja manna bani, he became the bane of, i. e. slew, two men, 97; hann mun verða engi jafnaðar-maðr, Ld. 24; ef hann yrði konungr, Fms. i. 20; verða biskup, prestr . . ., Bs. i. passim; ok verðr eigi gjöf, ef . . ., it becomes not a gift, if . . ., Grág. (Kb.) i. 130; verða þær málaþykktir, at . . ., the end was that . . ., Nj. 88; verða álls hálfít annat hundrat, the whole amount becomes, Rb. 88; honum varð vísa á munni, Fms. xi. 144; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525; þat varð henni á munni er hún sá þetta, Sd. 139; hví henni yrði þat at munni, Fms. xi. 149; þá er í meðal verðr, when there is an interval, leisure, Skálda (Thorodd): cp. the mod. phrase, þegar í milli verðr fyrir honum, of the empty hour; varð Skarphéðinn þar í millum ok gaffhláðsins, S. was jammed in between, Nj. 203; þar. ellipt. = verða fast.

2. with adjectives, to become so and so: a. verða glaðr, feginn, hrygggr, to become glad, fain, sad, Fms. i. 21, viii. 19, passim; verða langlíftr, to be long-lived, Bs. i. 640; verða gamall, to become old, Nj. 85; verða sjúktr, veykr, to become sick; verða sjónlauss, blindr, to become blind, Eg. 759; verða ungr í annat sinn, Fms. i. 20; verða varr, to become aware (see varr); verða viss, Nj. 268; verða sekr, to become outlawed; verða vátr, to become wet, 15; verða missátttr við e-n, Landn. 150 (and so in endless instances): in the phrase, verða dauðr, to die; dauðr varð inn Húnski, Am. 98; áðr Haraldr inn Hárfagri yrði dauðr, Íb. 6; síðan Njáll varð dauðr, Nj. 238, and a few more instances, very freq. on Runic stones, but now obsolete.

β. with participles; verða búinn, to be ready, Fms. vii. 121; verða þeir ekki fundnir, they could not be found, Gísl. 56; verða staddr við e-t, to be present, Eg. 744; in mod. usage with a notion of futurity, e.g. eg verð búinn á morgun, I shall be ready to-morrow; eg verð farinn um það, I shall be gone then: with neut. part., járn er nýtektir verðr úr afli, just taken out of the furnace, Sks. 209 B; varð ekki eptir honum gengit, he was not pursued, Nj. 270; þeim varð litit til hafs, they happened to look, 125; honum varð litit upp til hlíðarinnar, 112; blóð varð eigi stöðvat, the blood could not be stopped, Fms. i. 46, Nj. 210.

γ. phrases, e-m verðr bilt, to be amazed, Edda 29, Korm. 40, Nj. 169; verða felmt, 105; verða illt við, hverfít við, id., Kolbeini varð ekki fyrir, K. lost his beard, was paralysed, as if stunned, Sturl. iii. 285. 3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases; ef þat bíðr at verða vel, Hm.; má þetta verða vel þótt hitt yrði illa, Nj.; verða verr enn til er stýrt, Rom. 321; hann varð vel við skaða sinn, bore it well, like a man, Eg. 76, Nj. 75; fadír hans varð illa við þetta (disliked it), ok kvað hann taka stein um megn sér, Fær. 58; jarl varð illa við þetta, was much vexed by it, Fms. ix. 341; varð hann údregiliga við sitt lífiát, Ld. 234; hvernig varð hann við þá er þér rudduð skipið, Ó. H. 116; hversu Gunnarr varð við, þow G. bore it, Nj. 82; verra verð mér við, enn ek ætla at gott muni af leiða, 109; mér hefir orðit vel við þik í vetr, I have been pleased with thee this winter, Fms. vii. 112; eigi vildi ek svá við verða blóðlátit, fiskbleikr sem þú ert—Ek ætla, segir hinn, at þú myndir verr við verða ok údregiligar, 269; þar varð illa með þeim, things went ill with them, they became enemies, Nj. 39: to behave, varð engum jafnvel til mín sem þessum, Fms. vii. 158; hann lætr sér verða á alla vega sem bezt til Áka, xi. 76; hann lét henni hafa orðit stórmanliga, Hkr. iii. 372.

III. with prepp., verða af; hvat er orðit af e-u, what is come of it? where is it? of a thing lost; segðu mér þat, hvat varð af hínung mínum, Vkv. 30; hvat af motrinum er orðit, Ld. 208; nú hverfir Óspakr á brott svá af eigi viti menn hvat af honum verðr, Band. 5; varð ekki af atlögu búanda, Ó. H. 184; ekki mun af sættum verða, Fb. i. 126: to come to pass, varð ekki af eptir-för, it came to naught; varð því ekki af ferðinni, Ísl. ii. 247; Simon kvað þá ekki mundu af því verða, S. said that could not be, Fms. vii. 250; ok verðr þetta af, at hann tektr við sveinumum, the end was that at last he took the boys, Fær. 36; eigi mun þér þann veg af verða, Karl. 197:—verða at e-u, to come to; hvat þér mun verða at bana, what will be the cause of thy death, Nj. 85; verða at flugu, Fas. i. 353 (see 'at' C. I. a); verða at undri, skömm, honum varð ekki at því kaupi, the bargain came to naught for him, Al. 7; cp. the mod. honum varð ekki að því, it failed for him:—e-m verðr á (cp. á-virðing), to make a blunder, mistake; kölluðu þat mjök hafa vorðit á fyrir fúður sínum, at hann tók hann til sín, Fs. 35; þótti þér ekki á verða fyrir honum er hann náði eigi fénu, Nj. 33; þorkell settisk þá niðr, ok hafði hvárki orðit á fyrir honum áðr né síðan, 185; aldri varð á um höfðingskap hans, 33:—verða eptir, to be left, Rb. 126, Stj. 124, 595; honum varð þar eptir geit ok haftr.

Hrafn. I:—verða fyrir e-u, to be hit, be the object of; fyrir víginn hefir orðit Svarttr, S. is the person killed, Nj. 53; verða fyrir ófund, görungum, to be the victim of, Lex. Poët.: e-m verðr litit fyrir e-u, it costs one small effort (see fyrir):—verða til e-s, to come forth to do a thing, volunteer, or the like; en sá er nefndr Hermóðr er til þeirrar farar varð, Edda 37; til þess hefir engi orðit fyrr en þú, at skora mér á hölm, Ísl. ii. 225; en engi varð til þess, no one volunteered, Nj. 86; einn maðr varð til at spyrra, 82; þá verðr til ok svarar máli konungs sá maðr, er . . ., Odd. 12; hverr sem til verðr um síðir at koma þeim á réttan veg, Fb. i. 273; fengu þeir ekki samit, því at þeim varð mart til, many things happened, i. e. so as to bring discord, Sturl. ii. 17 C; mundi okkr Einari eigi annat smátt til orðit, Hrafn. 9; eigi varð verri maðr til, there was no worse man, Stj. 482:—verða við, to respond to; bið ek þik at þú verðir við mér þó at engi sé verðleiki til, Barl. 59; at hann beiðtr Snorra úsjá, en ef hann yrði eigi við það hann Grettir fara vestr, Grett. 112 new Ed.; verða við þen e-s, to grant one's request, passim.

IV. with infin., denoting necessity, one must, needs, one is forced, obliged to do; þat verðr hverr at vinna er ætlað er, Nj. 10; varð ek þá at selja Hrafní sjálfðæmi, Ísl. ii. 245; eða yrði þeir út at hafa þann ómaga, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 21; þat munu þér þá reyna verða, you must try, Fbr. 23 new Ed.; þar er bera verðr til grjótt, where stones have to be carried, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 90; lágu hestarnir í kaf svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546; en víta verð ek (I must know) hvar til þetta heyrir, Fms. ii. 146; munu þér því verða annars-staðar á leiða, Nj. 223; at hann man verða sækja á ókunn lönd, Fms. viii. 19; ok verðr af því líða yfir þat, it must be passed by, Post.; maðr verðr eptir mann lífa, a saying, Fas. ii. 552; verð ek nú flýja, Ó. H. 188; urðu þeir at taka við Kristni, 105; vér höfum orðit til at hætta lífi ok sálu, hefir margr saklauss orðit at láta, sumir féit ok sumir fjörir, 31, 32; verð munum verða lífa við öðrum veiðimátt, Hym. 16; verða at skiljask við e-n, Skv. I. 24: the same verb twice, þá varð ek verða hapta, then came I to become a prisoner, Gkv. I. 9; eg verð ad verða eptir, I must stay behind.

B. Peculiar isolated phrases, in some of which 'verða' is probably a different word, viz. = varða (q. v.), having been confounded with verða; thus, verða, verðr (= varða, vardar), to be liable, are frequent occurrences as a law phrase in the Grág.; svá fremi verðr þeim, ii. 226; þeim manni verðr fjörþangs-garðr, er . . ., 212. 2. the phrase, eigi verðr (= vardar) einn eíðr alla, see eíðr; and also ymsar verðr sá er margar fætr, in many warfares there will be some defeats, Eg. 182. 3. to forfeit, lose, prop. of paying a fine or penalty; heit ek á þann félagr, ok mér laitr eigi slíkt verða, Vápn. 11; æti þik ormar, yrða ek þik, kvkvan, that snakes ate thee alive, and that I lost thee, Am. 22; fullhuggn svá er varð dróttinn, the brave man bereft of his master, Sighvat (Ó. H. 236); ek hefi orðinn þann guðföður, er . . ., I have lost a godfather who . . ., Hallfrid (Js. 210); hér skaltú lífit verða, here shalt thou forfeit life, i. e. die, Sturl. iii. (in a verse).

4. the law phrase, verða síns, to suffer a loss; leiglendingr bæti honum allt þat er hann verðr síns fyrir lands-drottini (i. e. verðr missa), whatever he has to lose, whatever damage, Gpl. 362; þræll skal ekki verða síns um, N. G. L. i. 85; allt þat er hann verðr síns í, þá skal hinn bæta honum, Jb. 207 A; hann kvað þá ekki skyldu síns í verða (varða Ed.) um þetta mál, they should lose nothing, Rd. 253; vildi hann (viz. Herode) eigi verða heit sitt (= fyrir verða?), he would not forfeit, break his vow, Homa. 106.

C. Reflex.; at þær ræður skyldi eigi með tjónum verðask, to be lost, forgotten, Sks. 561 B. 2. recipr.; bræðr munu þerjask ok at bönum verðask, Vsp. (Hb.); þá er bræðr tveir at bönum urðask, Ýt. I. 1. 3. part.; eptir orðna þrimu geira, Ód.; hluti orðna ok úorðna, past and future, MS. 623. 13; kvenna fegrst ok bezat at sér orðin, Nj. 268; þeir voru svó vorðnir sík (so shapen, Germ. beschaffen), at þeir höfðu . . ., Stj. 7; þeir eru svá vorðnir sík, at þeir hafa eitt auga í miðju enninu, 68.

Verðandi, f. the 'Being', the Weird, the name of one of the Norrus, Vsp. Verðauaur, m. pl. a medium of payment; gjalda fénað verðaurum, N. G. L. ii. 127, D. N. i. 89; selja ok kaupr verðaurum, Sks. 468; leysa óðal með verðaurum, Gpl. 290; þeim þræli skal hann fríslsi gefa er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, Grág. i. 358; taka verðaura af e-m, 272.

verð-gangr, m., proncd. and spelt ver-gangr, [verðr], a going begging one's food; stefna e-m um vergang, Ld. 350; sá maðr er á verð-gangi er alinn, Grág. i. 178, 225.

verð-geta, u, f. an entertainment, fare, Fbr. 37, Glúm. 354.

verð-gjöf, f. a giving a meal, K. þ. K. 88.

verð-hald, n. = varðhald, Karl. 378.

verðing, f. a taxing; leggja sæmd sína í verðing við e-t (= ved), Lv. 7, v. 1.

verð-kaup, n., but verk-kaup (q. v.) better, a reward, Sd. 170; hafa at verðkaupi, Ísl. ii. 199, v. 1.

verð-keyptr, part. purchased, Fms. i. 281.

verð-lag, n. a price, tax; leggja verðlag á e-t.

verð-laun, n. pl. a reward, H. E. i. 484.

verð-launa, að, to reward, Am. 30.

verð-lauss, adj. valueless, Am. 28, N. G. L. i. 89, Stj. 155.

verð-leikr (-leiki), m. merit, desert, Hom. 37, Stj. 157; eptir sínum verðleika, Gpl. 40: esp. in plur., með verðleikum, Barl. 18; eptir verð-

sounded *vegs-um-merki*), *traces of work*, esp. in a bad sense, of marks of a devastation, slaughter, or the like; in the phrase, *sjú v.*; spelt *vegs-um-merki*, Fb. i. 209, ii. 159, Nj. 28, Fms. iv. 303, Sturl. i. 43 (Cod. C. *vegs-of-merki*); but *verks-of-merki*, Nj. 28 (Cod. B = Kalfalækjar-bók), which is no doubt the true form. **verks-vit**, n. *cleverness in work*; hann hefir gott verksvit; hafa ekki verksvit.

B. REAL COMPS: **verk-dagr**, m. a *work-day*, Rb. (1812) 48, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse). **verk-efni**, n. pl. *work to be done, a task*, Bjarn. 43. **verk-fákr** = verkhestur, Fbr. **verk-færi**, n. *an implement, tool*, esp. of household or farming implements, Vm. 72, Rd. 274; laust hann órininn með verkfærinu er hann hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 350, passim in mod. usage; búsgögn ok verkfæri, Jb. 166. **verk-færr**, adj. *able to work*, Eb. 256, Bs. i. 336. **verk-hestur**, m. a *cart-horse* (mod. *púls-hestur*), Vm. 18, Landn. 84. **verk-hús**, n., in *verkhús-bryti, a steward, foreman of work*, N. G. L. i. 162. **verk-kaup**, n. *wages*, Fms. ii. 42, Ísl. ii. 199, Greg. 4, Stj. 177; the mod. but less correct form mostly verkkaup, e. g. Luke vi. 35; yðar verkkaup er mikit í himni, 23. **verk-kona**, u, f. a *workwoman, maid-servant*, Bjarn. 29. **verk-laginn**, part. *skilled, expert in work*. **verk-laginn**, f. *skill in work*. **verk-laun**, n. pl. *wages*, N. G. L. i. 73. **verk-leiga**, u, f. *wages*, Jb. **verk-ligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *working*, Sks. 627, v. l. **verk-lund**, f. a *mind for work*; in lítill verklandur-maðr, Gret. 129 A. **verk-maðr**, m. a *workman, labourer, servant* (= *vinnumaðr*), Fms. ii. 230, vii. 217, Ísl. ii. 329, Landn. 162, Nj. 55, Hkr. ii. 356, Edda 48; hön var verkmaðr mikill, a *good worker*, Lv. 74; verkmanna dyrr, *the servants' door*, Fs. 72. **verk-nauð**, f. = *verkanauð*, Stj. **verk-reki**, a, m. *one who does another's work*, Thom. 450. **verk-smíð**, f. *craft, work*, in timber or metals, Ísl. ii. 321 (verksmíð mikinn is undoubtedly an error for mikla); engi var hann verksmíðar-maðr, *no craftsman*, Band. 3 new Ed. **verk-stjóri**, a, m. a *'work-steerer', overseer*, Nj. 52, Stj. 255, Fb. ii. 206. **verk-stjórn**, f. *supervision, overseeing, of a work*, Bs. i. 711, Eg. 93. **verk-tíðr**, m. *'work-timber'*, Gpl. 346. **verk-þjófr**, m. a *'work-thief'*, a trifle that makes one lose much time. **verk-þræll**, m. a *'work-thrall', slave*, Hkr. i. 25, Fbr. 83 new Ed. **verk-önn**, f. *business*, Hom. (St.)

verka, að, to *work*, esp. as a law term; verka til e-s, to *work towards, deserve*, Hom. 89, 117; þess manns er áður hefir til úhelgi sér verkat, to *make oneself by one's deeds*, Grág. ii. 10, Orkn. 216; til þessa hefir þú þér verkat, Bs. i. 452. 2. *verka fisk*, to *dress fish*, i. e. split it up, dry and prepare it, a fisherman's term, and hence to *cleanse a thing*.

II. reflex., verkask til e-s, H. E. i. 238. **verk-bitinn**, part. *'wark-bitten', dead from sickness*, Ýt.

verki, a, m. a *work*, esp. *composition, verse-making*; fornskálda verka, Edda i. 612; smá hana með úfögnum verka, *with a libel*, Fms. ii. 248; enda varðar þeim er nemr þann verka, Grág. ii. 148; greypan verka, Fas. ii. (in a verse); þorkell það hann hætta verkanum, Fb. i. 500.

verkja and **virkjja**, t, to *feel 'wark'*, i. e. *pain*; impers., eigi er sá heill er í augun verkir, a *saying*, Fbr. 75; virkir (sic) mik í höfuðit, Stj. 614; er hön vindrukkin eða virkir hana í höfuð, Karl. 56; sárit virkti hann mjök, Str. 5.

verk-lauss, adj. *painless*, Fms. ii. 188, viii. 444, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 462.

verknauð, m. a *work, business*, Eg. 714; taka upp verknauð, to *take to some work*, Ld. 34; ek hefi haft um-önnun ok verknauð hér, Lv. 74; Halla í verknauði (a *woman's handiwork*) ok bókræði, Bs. i. 138; ú-verknauð, q. v.

verk-óði, adj. *mad with pain*, Gisl. 133; var hön síðan verkóða nótt alla, Bs. i. 340; en er hann vaknaði þá var hann verkóði, 329.

VERKR, m., gen. *verkjar*, pl. *verkir*, [A. S. *wær*; North. E. *wark*, in *bead-wark, belly-wark*, etc.; Dan. *værk*]:—a *'wark, pain'*; ala börn við sárleik ok verki, Ver. 5; una sér hvergi fyrir verkjum, Bjarn. (in a verse); var verkrinn at ákafari í augnum, . . . eptir þat tók ór verk allan ór augum hans, Bs. i. 336; hafði fúr-verki, 339; vaknaði við þat at hön hafði æði-verk í augum . . . tók þá verk ór augum henni, 340; lýstr í sárit verkjum, Fms. viii. 339; ok kemr verkr á hendr henni, *if she is taken ill*, N. G. L. i. 358; augna-verkr, fóta-v., hand-v., íðra-v., sjú-v., bein-v., höfuð-v., bak-v., lenda-v., hlustar-v., fúr-v., æði-v., of-verkr, etc.

ver-laus, f. adj. I. [ver, m.], *without a husband*, Mar. 1061, Skv. 3. II. [ver, n.], *without a case*; dúnþéðr verlauss, D. N. i. 457.

ver-liðar, m. pl. *men*; vinr verliða, *friend of men*, i. e. *Thor*, Hým.

VERMA, d, [varmr], to *warm, beat*; sólina til at birta ok verma veröldina, Fb. i. 438; sól skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 10 new Ed.; sól vermir döggina, Fms. v. 344; vermdi hön vatn til at fægja sár, Ó. H. 222; liggja nær honum ok verma hann, Sks. 758. I Kings i. 4; Egill fór til elds at verma sik, Eg. 759, 762; konungur kom til eldanna ok vermdi menn sik þar um hrið, Fms. ix. 353.

ver-maðr, m. (see *ver, the sea*), Fb. ii. 325; vermannastöð, a *fishing-place*, Landn. 55, v. l.

Vermar, m. pl. *the men from Verma-land in Sweden*, Fms.: **Vermskr**, adj. *from the (Swedish) county Vermaland*, Eg. 582; **Verma**, u, f. the name of a Norse river, Fb. i. 23.

vermi, a, m. *warmth*; án verma eðr yl, Sks. 210 B; leita sér verma, Nj. 267; hafa verma af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l. 9; hann skyldi eigi kala eptir þann verma er hann hafði fengit af reiðinni, Art. 15; at hann mætti fá verma af hennar heitu hörunði, Stj. 548; *vermis-stein*, a *'warming stone'*, kept to warm milk and the like, see Lv. ch. 21 (cp. höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. ch. 54).

vermi-kveisa, u, f. a *colic*.

vermir, m. = *vermi*; það er skamm-góðr vermir, *that is but a brief warmth*, i. e. *that will not last long*, said of a temporary contrivance.

vermsl, n. [vesl, Ivar Aasen], a *spring that never freezes*; at hön haf lagizk af vermslum nókkurum at drekka, Fms. vi. 350; hence the mod. Ícel. kalda-vesla, qs. kalda-vermsl, *'cold-warm'*, of wells that do not freeze all the winter, although icy-cold.

verna, að, to *protect, defend*, Stj. 3, 178.

vernd, f. [cp. verja, vörn; Swed. *vård*], *defence, protection, keeping*, Fms. vi. 146, 260; til varðveizlu ok verndar, ii. 141; vernd ok hlíf, 184; ef einn maðr röskr er til verndar, Gret. 133 A: *an excuse*, verita e-u vernd, to *excuse*, Fms. v. 55; standa þar til verndar í móti, to *make excuses*, D. N. i. 157; as a law phrase = vörn, Band. 22 new Ed., Flöv. 22. 2. = *verndan*; eiga vernd á e-u, to *have a title, right to*, Fms. v. 55. COMPS: **verndar-bréf**, n. a *safe conduct*, H. E. i. 386, Dipl. ii. 15. **verndar-lauss**, adj. *defenceless*, H. E. i. 237. **verndar-maðr**, m. a *protector*, Bs. i. 699, Barl. 144, H. E. i. 500. **verndar-stofa**, u, f. a *licensed ale-house*, Hkr. iii. 180.

vernda, að, [cp. Dan. *værne om noget*], to *protect*, Fms. vi. 70, Stj. 68, H. E. i. 509, passim in mod. usage.

verndan, f. *an excuse, subterfuge*, Stat. 245.

verndari, a, m. a *protector, defender*, Mar., Magn. 504.

VERPA, pres. *verp*; pret. *varp*, pl. *urpu*; subj. *yrpi*; part. *orpin*; *varpu*, *yrpi*, *vorpin*: a *medial form* verpuk, Vpm. 7: [Ulf. *waitran* = *βάλλει*; A. S. *weorpan*; Engl. *warp*; O. H. G. *werfan*; Germ. *werfen*]:—to *throw*, with dat.; hvígi er hann skýtr eða verpr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; varp af sér klæðum, Fms. vi. 226, vii. 167; hann varp af sér skildinum, Nj. 95; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, 83; hestriinn féll ok varp honum af baki, *threw him off*, Fms. x. 408; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, Nj. 126; Gíslur varp honum á lopt annari hendi, Fms. vii. 32; mun þér orpit í þann eldinn, 37; absol., ef maðr höggi til manns eða verpr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; verpa meðiliga öndinni (and-varp), to *draw a deep sigh*, Nj. 272; verpa braut, to *throw away*, Rb. 126, Mar., Th. 78; verpa til, to *add to*, Rb. 124; verpa e-u af sér, to *throw off*, 623, 36. 2. *impers.* to *be thrown*; nú verpr tré eða hval á gras upp, Grág. ii. 354; þar varp út údaun miklum, a *great stench* oozed out, Ísl. ii. 46. 3. *phrases*; verpa orðum á e-n, to *address*, Fas. ii. 514; þessi varp orðum á konung, Fms. x. 35; at margir verpi þar göðum orðum á mik, Nj. 179; verpa á e-t, to *guess at, calculate* (á-varp); var vorpit á þat, at líð þóðar mundi vera á áttunda hundrði, Sturl. iii. 41, 42, 211; verpa menn svá á, at látizk hafi nú menn, Bs. i; þeir urpu á tvær merkr, Sturl. i. 26, iii. 203. 4. to *lay eggs*; verpa eggjum, Stj. 77; foglunn varp nær eingi, Bs. i. 350; vali alla þá er í bergum verpa, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 124. 2. *bent*, [cp. Engl. *warped*, of wood-work]; aldri orpin, *'warped with old'*, i. e. *bent with age*, Fas. i. 143, Fms. xi. 21, Stj. 374; vera e-m undir orpin, *subject*, prop. = Lat. *obrutus*, Sks. 547 B, Stj. 376; vera eigi upp orpin fyrir e-m, *quite overburmed*, Fas. iii. 226, Eg. 578, Ld. 144. III. *reflex.*, *urpusk flestir vel við orðsending Dana-konungs, to turn a favourable ear to, yield to the call*, Fms. vii. 309; cp. bak-verpask við e-n. 2. *middle voice*; hvat er þat manna er verpuk orði á, *who is it that casts words on me?* i. e. *speaks to me*, Vm. 7.

verpa, t, to *edge*; verpa skó, to *edge or border a shoe* (skó-varp). 2. *reflex.* to *warp, shrink*, from heat; þilið verpist af hita, and the like.

verpill, m. [Germ. *würfel*], a *die*, Grág. ii. 198; verpils tala, a *cubic number*, Alg. 368; verpils vöxtur, a *cubic form*, 358; verpla-kast, *o east of dice*, Grág. ii. 158. 2. a *barrel, cask*; drykkur í verplum, Eg. 196, Fms. vi. 263, ix. 355, x. 233, xi. 34.

VERR, m. [Ulf. *waitr* = *ávirp*; A. S., Hel., and O. H. G. *wer* = a man; Lat. *vir*; the derivation from *verja* suggested in Edda 107 is fanciful]:—a *man*: 1. *sing.* a *husband*; Sifjar verr = *Thor*, Hým. 3, 15, þkr. 24, Gret. (in a verse); þótt varðir fái sér vers, Ls. 33; þar sitr Signu um sínum ver (dat.), Vsp. 39; vildi hön ver sínum vinnu ofra-hendin, Am. 72; hvern myndir þú kjósa þér at ver? Kormak; sof hjá ver þinum, id.; vön vers, Skv. 3. 9; leida annarrar ver, 40; ganga með veri, to *marry*, Gkv. 2. 27; vörðr né ver, [nor] *ward nor husband*, 3. 3; verr

konu, the husband of a wise woman, Kormak; lirla veri sínum, to sing lily for her husband, Fms. v. 251 (in a verse); vör ok gróm at því, jealousy for her husband, Ls. 54; frum-ver, one's wedded husband, Skv. 3. 5. in prose used in law phrases or sayings, svá er mörg við ver sinn var þá arla sér hún af honum nær, Skálda (Thórodd); til er hóm kemir í vers h. u. Grág. ii. 183; verr hennar, 89.

2. in plur. verar, men; þar er þú verar, Ls. 46; fríðar ok frítar ok verar heita landvarnar-menn, Edda 1; sleit vargr vera, Vsp.; vápu-dauda vera, Gm. 8, Sdm. 33; þú ert zisastr vera, Vpm. 55; vera tyr, the lord of men, i. e. Odin, Gm. 3; þú þeim vera enginn, none of men can ward them off, Gsp.; megut þú verða verar, id.

3. in compds; ver-bróðir, ver-faðir, ver-gjarn, ver-lauss, ver-liðar, ver-öld, ver-sæll, ver-illfr, ver-þjóð, q. v., of which only veröld is a prose word, all the rest being poetical or obsolete.

4. plur. verjar; skip-verjar, sbipmen; suffixed to pr. names of people, mostly of counties or small tribes, Man-verjar, the Maunx-m, Fms. vii. (in a verse); Hvin-verjar, Odda-verjar, Gaul-verjar, Dalur, Skarð-verjar, Sturl., Landn.; Vik-verjar, the men of the county Vik in Norway; Róm-verjar, the Romans; in mod. usage, Spán-verjar, the Spaniards; Þjóð-verjar, the Germans; this was a freq. usage in old Teut. names, in Lat. rendered by -varii; it remains in the Engl. Cant-er-bury (S. Cant-wara) = the burgh of the men of Kent.

II. in the x. -eri or -ari, see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1.

III. in pr. names, V-mundur, Rand-verr. VERR, compar. worse, and verst, superl. worst, answering to illa; [Ulf. wairs; A. S. wyrs; Engl. worse; Scot. waur; Swed. värr] = lika við e-n, Landn. 287; þykki mér þat verst, Eb. 170; hann var eina verst til Gunnars, Nj. 38; þeir hafa verr (behave worse) er trygðum sk., Mkv.; verr en illa, worse than bad, i. e. exceedingly bad, Sturl. iii.; vánu verr, worse than expected, see ván.

ver-feðrungr, m. a person worse than his father, Lv. 78; Leifr strengði þe heit, at vera eigi v., Fs. 121.

verr, compar., and superl. verstr; [Ulf. wairiza = χείρων] = worse, verstr; ok heiti drengr at verri, N. G. L. i. 231, Nj. 68; ekki at verri dag, Ld. 42; hafa verri af e-u, to have the worse of it; sjaldan vægir in verri, Stj. 544; at versta kosti, at the worst, at least, N. G. L. i. 14; ef sú er inn bazi, þú er illr inn versti, if this be the best, then the worst is bad indeed, a saying, Sighvat., and passim; cp. illr.

vers, n. [Lat. versus], a verse; ástráðr Catonis, þat er hann réð syni sínu í versum, Skálda (Thórodd) 164; klausur eða vers, 174; of Latin composition, les fyrir oss þat er þú hefir diktað—Hann las þar af vers enann hafði górt til Frú Abbadisar á Stað—Legg af hédan af versagöngu, sagði erki-biskup, ok studera heldr í kirkjunnar lögum, Bs. i. 799, 80; kenna sönglist ok versgörd, 239; höfuð-staf þésins rit eik hvergi nota í vers-upphafi, Skálda 168. In mod. usage 'vers' is said of the 'verses' of hymns, but else 'vísar' or 'erindi' (eyrendi), Máriu-verse = Ave María, Bs. i. 252. compds: versa-bók, f. a book in verse, poems; þær Cato með glósa, item niú versabók aðrar, Vm. 61; versabók þá er eittr Ovidius, Bs. i. 238. versa-graðall, m. a gradual, in a church, Dipl. v. 18. versa-görð, f. verse-making, Latin composition, Skálda; versagörð ok bóka-list, Bs. i. 127.

versa, að, to put into verse (Latin), opp. to dikta, of prose composition; framr í klerkdómi at dikta ok versa, Bs. i. 794; Galterus sá er veit hefir sögu þessa, Al. 30 (of the Alexandreis); bæði diktaði hann vök versaði, Bs. i. 239.

verskr, adj. [verr, m., 2], in Róm-verskr, Vik-v., Hvin-v., qq. v.

versna, sounded and often spelt vesna), að, to 'worsen,' get worse; þa né versna, Grág. i. 206; at henni þykki versna at kyssa þik, Ísl. ii. 69, xi. 139; nú versnar mjök frásögnin, Ld. 274; þú er versnaði um þeim, Rd. 307; er versnar af annarra orðum, Hom. 53; versnaði hlir Ulfars, Eb. 154.

ver-sæl, adj. f. happy in one's husband, Skv. 3. 54.

ver-tíð, f. (see ver=sea), a fishing-season, A. A. 278; vor-vertíð, hv-v., vetrar-v., see Icel. Almanack, 1872, 12th May, 29th Sept., 3rd Febr. (respect.), um voríð viku fyrir vertíðar lok, Bs. ii. 256.

ver-vist, f. the right of sending a man into a fishing-place; kirkjan á Örvist á Sleitu-nausti, Vm. 157.

verzla, að, [verð], to trade, freq. in mod. usage. verzlan, f. trade, þeim in mod. usage, but hardly used in old writers.

ver-þjóð, f. mankind, men, Ls. 24, Darr. 1.

veröld, f., gen. veraldar, dat. veröld and veröldu; [from verr = a man, veröld, q. v.; A. S. weorold; Engl. world; Hel. werold; Germ. welt; Sw. värld; Dan. verden qs. verlden, with the suffixed article] = the world, esp. in eccl. sense; til endar veraldar, Rb. 134; víða um veröldina, Fl. xi. 97; í veröldinni, Edda (pref.), K. Á. 132, Sks. 447 B; um verldir veralda, rendering of per secula seculorum, Sks. 617 B, Niðrst. 8. Þ of allar aldir veralda, sá er ríkir í veröld veralda, Hom. 112, 125; um verld-komandi veraldir, for ages to come, Stj.; very freq. in mod. eccl. language, as in the Bible, Pass., Vidal; veraldar auðni, ágirni, glys, girnd, worldly riches, desires, Greg. 30, Hom. 14, Fms. v. 217; veraldar válað, verldar virðing, Greg. 27, Fms. v. 219; veraldar fríðr, a world-peace, universal peace, Fagrsk. ch. 128; veraldar glys, góðs, lán, lífnáðr, spekt,

staf, sæla, tign, worldly toys, treasures, grants, life, wisdom, business, bliss, glory, Hom. 27, 108, Bs. i. 862, Clem. 23, Sks. 615, MS. 625, 165, Fær. 145, Stj. passim; veraldar ljós, the light of this world, Stj.; veraldar lög, the civil law, H. E. i. 506; veraldar bygð, the world = þá oklopping, Stj. 464, 643, Rb. 394; veraldar kvikendi, Stj.; veraldar folk, Magn. 466; veraldar höfðingi, the great ones of the world, K. Á. 46; veraldar maðr, a man of this world, a secular person, layman, Bs. i. 862, H. E., Stj., passim; veraldar-prestr and veraldar kleikr, a secular clerk, a parson, Bs. i. 840, H. E. i. 502, Karl. 275; veraldar ráð, secular authority, 868; veraldar metnaðr, -ríki, worldly rank and power, Greg. 77, Ver. 40, Anecd. 38, Fms. v. 343; veraldar sigr, x. 395; veraldar ríkr, mighty, Mar.; veraldar sjór, the world-sea, the ocean, Stj. 1; veraldar vist, the existence of the world, MS. 1812. 48; veraldar-vitríngi, a philosopher (= heimspekingi, q. v.); Phytogoras veraldar vitríngi, Stj. 98, 271. véss, n. toil, turmoil, bustle.

VESA, vas, vesi, vestu, vask; see vera, to be. véssa, að, [väs], to bustle.

vesalingr, m. = veslingr, Hom. 31, Háv. 53, MS. 656 C. 24; hefn þú ni, Dróttinn, eigi má vesalingr minn, Bs. i. 533.

VESALL, adj., fem. vesul or vesöl, neut. vesall. The forms vary, being contracted or uncontracted, veslir, etc., as well as vesalir, etc., whence lastly, vesælir, etc.: a. contr. veslir, veslar, veslun, Al. 57, Th. 6; vesla (acc. pl.), Hom. 109; veslu (gen. fem.), Post. (Unger) 108; veslir, Ó. H. 151, Sks. 681; vesla (gen.), Fms. viii. 242 (vesæla, v. l. of a later vellum); selum ok veslum, v. l. uncontr. vesala = vesla, Fms. ii. 46; vesla, Post. (Unger) 18 (vesæla, v. l.); vesalir, Al. 96, l. 18; this regular declension is still in full use in Icel. speech, only not contracted, e. g. vesall, vesalingr, vesalir (not veslir); vesæla, Fas. i. 49 (paper MS.); so also in the compar. either vesalli, Greg. 37, Sd. 188; vesalla, 656 C. 34; vesalstr, Kormak, Bjarn. (in a verse); but veslari, Barl. 23 (vesalli, v. l.) Ves is the root, -all the inflexive syllable; the form vesæll is a later form, from a false etymology, as if from vé- privative, and sæll, happy. The origin of vesall is dubious, the radical s is against a derivation from the compar. verri, Goth. wairiza; and the short vowel is against deriving it from väs, véss, q. v. The true etymology, we believe, is that vesall stands for 'usall,' being derived from the prep. ur, or-, in its ancient form us; Goth. us-; Icel. ur-, ör-; this etymology is confirmed by form and sense alike; the old phrases, alls vesall (omnium expers), vesall eigu (profrii expers), were originally alliterative phrases; in Hm. 22, 69, vesall is made to alliterate with a vowel (vesall maðr ok illa skapi ... erat maðr alls vesall þótt hann sé illa heill); usall is actually found written in Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l.; the change of us into ves may be illustrated by the case of várr (q. v.); it is the opposite to that vocalisation of v which so frequently takes place. As to sense, vesall originally meant bereft, destitute of, = Lat. expers; and is followed by a genitive: [the Dan. form is usel, less right ussel.]

B. Usages: I. with gen. bereft of; mæl þú alls vesall, Nj. 124, v. l.; ok em ek vesall cigu, bereft of my own, Háv. 42 new Ed.; mæl þú alls usall, Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l. (but allz vesall the other vellums); wretched in respect to, vesall þóttisk þóttisk hann sinnar úgefú, Hom. 121; vesall vigs, Am. 58; vesall ertú halds, Dropl. 30; vesöl eru vér konungs, Fms. vi. 322.

II. poor, destitute, wretched; þú vesall, Ls. 40, 42; mér vesalli, Stj. 523; það hana aldri þrífask svá vesul sem hön var, Nj. 194; veslir vættr, Hom. 150; veslir menn, poor wretches, Ó. H., l. c.; veslir menn ok vitlausir, Barl. 25; aumhjátaðr við alla vesla menn, Hom. 109; þat er veslum til vilnaðar, Al. 57; sú önd er enn vesalli, Greg. 37; þykki mér því betr sem þú görir hana vesalli, Sd. 188; sú önd er vesöl, ... enn vesalli (still more wretched), er ... , Greg. 37; vei verði niér veslum, Th. 6; sælum ok veslum, Ó. H. 126, Mork. 216; vesælum, Fms. vii. 220, l. c.; sá veit ekki sér vesalla, 656 C. 34, and passim, see A above.

III. as a nickname; iun vesæli (= vesli), Fms. vi. 16, 17.

vesal-látr, adj. shabby, Fas. iii. 122.

vesal-líga, adv. miserably; láta v., Lv. 58; deyjá v., Clem. 39.

vesal-ligr, adj. wretched-looking, Finub. 280, Háv. 40 new Ed.; litill vexti ok vesalligr, Fb. i. 540; sakir vesallígra synda, Stj. 51.

vesal-mannligr, adj. wretched, of a person, Háv. 53; vesalmannligt verk, Grett. 91 A.

vesal-menni, n. a miserable person, Boll. 352, Fas. ii. 247, Grett.

vesal-mennska, u, f. penury, shabbiness, Grett. 155 A.

vesask, að, to murmur; göra einn vesaðan, to make unhappy, Fas. i. 502; Austmenn vesuðusk illa (the Easterlings were wretched and uncomfortable) er þeirra þyrfti at bíða ef byrri karri á, þorst. hv. 40.

veski or vezki, u. [Dan. vædske, qs. vad-skinn (?)], a bag, knapsack; klyfjar á ok ostar í veskjum, Lv. 58; freq. in mod. usage, of a pouch; bréfa-veski, a letter-bag.

vé-sköpp, u. pl. holy ordinances, Vsp. 64.

VESLI, u. [from verja = Goth. wasjan; cp. Lat. vēstis], a kind of cloak; vesli blátt yfir sér, Fms. vii. 20 (vetzl Cod. A); vesli gott eðr slagning, Fms. i. 78; hann hafði vesl yfir sér tvískipt, svart ok hvitt, Rd. 309 (Glúm. 361); vesli hafði einn yfir sér ok slæður, Fs. 51.

vesla, u, f. a well that never freezes; see *vermsl*.
veslaðr, part. *wretched*, Nj. 124, v. 1.
veslask, að, to grow *wretched*, poor; segja at stað þeirra mun ekki veslask við, þótt . . . , Þiðr. 41; veslast upp, to pine away.
veslingr, m. (*veslingi*, a, m., Art. 43), [Dan. *usling*, used in a bad sense] :—a poor, puny person; hvar myndi veslingr þessi (*this wretch*) varða mér bátinn, Fms. vii. 32; sveinar tveir, veslingar, Fær. 42; Guðs veslingr, Mar.; mostly in a compassionate or charitable sense, like Engl. *poor*. 2. prefixing the gen. *veslings-*; *veslings-barnið*, *poor child*! *veslings-konan*, *poor woman*; *veslings-maðrinn*, *poor man*! Grett. 79 new Ed.
veslugr, adj. *poor, wretched*, Nj. 194, v. 1.; aum kona ok veslug, Stj. 428; fátækan ok veslugan, 212, Fas. iii. 525.
vesning, f. [cp. Germ. *wesen*], a being, essence, MS. 677. 3, 10, Hom. (St.); hverjar greinir hans vesningar eru, id.
veppi, a, m. [perh. akin to *vattu* or to *varri*; Dan. *vædske*], a watery humour, of the body, freq. in mod. usage. **veppa-mikill** and **veppa-rikr**, adj. *humorous*, of the body.
vé-stallar, m. the 'temple-stall,' i. e. the altar; vörðr véstalls, a priest and king, Ýt.
vestan, adv. *from the west*; *vestr eða vestan*, Ld. 126; *vestan ór Fjörðum*, Nj. 14, passim: the phrase, *vestan um haf*, 'from west over the sea,' i. e. from the Western Islands, a special phrase for the British Isles across the North Sea, Fms. i. 26; or simply *vestan*, at hann var *vestan* kominn, viz. from Britain, Eg. 74; even used of a voyage from thence to Iceland, Ráðólfr ok Jólfeirir bræðr kómu *vestan* um haf til Íslands, Landn. 298. 2. of position without motion; fyrir *vestan* (with acc.), on the western side of; fyrir *vestan* vötnin, Nj. 196; fyrir *vestan* Heinabergs-sand Söta nes, 158, Fms. i. 60, Landn. 194, passim; út um Álptafjörð fyrir *vestan*, in the west, Nj. 215. COMPS: **vestan-berjar**, f. west of the bouses. **vestan-ferð**, f. a journey from the west, Fms. viii. 15 (from Faroe to Norway). **vestan-fjarðar**, west of the firth.
vestan-lands, in the west. **vestan-maðr**, m. a man from the west, Sturl. ii. 204, iii. 86, Ísl. ii. 170, Gullp. 45. **vestan-veðr**, n. a west wind, Eb. 234, Rb. 440. **vestan-vörðr**, adj. *westwards*, western, Stj. 75, Eg. 135, Þorst. Síðu H. 7. **vestan-vindr**, m. a west wind, Skj. 39, Stj. 69.
vestari, compar., as also **vestri**, more westerly; superl. **vestastr**, most westerly; *vestri úbygð*, Landn. 105; til *vestri* bygðar, 107; ena *vestri* leið, Nj. 281; um *vestra* stræti, Fms. ix. 22; eptir Rangá enni *vestari*, ii. 208; inn *vestasti* farvegur, Pm. 42; liggja þessi lönd *vestust*, Fms. ix. 412; fór hann til *vestasta* Ásólf-skála, Landn. 52.
vestarliga, adv. *westerly*, Fb. i. 541, Bárð. 6 new Ed.
Vest-firðingar, m. pl. the men from **Vest-firðir**, the West-fjords (in Icel.), Landn., Sturl.; *Vestfirðinga-fjórðungur*, the West Quarter, Landn. 167.
vest-firðis, adv. in the west of a fjord, Landn. 352.
vest-firzka, u, f. a custom in the west (of Icel.), Sturl. ii. 167: an idiom, language of Western Iceland.
vest-firzkr, adj. from the *Vestfirðir*, Sturl. i. 26.
Vest-fylðir, m. pl. men from the Norse county **Vest-fold**, Fms. xii. **vesti**, n. [from the Engl. through Dan.], a waistcoat (mod.)
Vest-maðr, m. a man from the West, kar. 8, one from the British Isles, esp. the Irish, Landn. 36, whence **Vestmanna-eyjar**, the Isles of the Westmen, i. e. of the Irish who were slain there, see Landn.; Hildir ok Hallgeirr vóru *Vestmenn*, Landn. 344.
Vest-myst and **Vest-musteri**, n. *Westminster* (the Abbey), Játv. S. **vestna** = *versna*, Barl. 24 (according to pronunciation).
VESTR, n., gen. *vests*, [A. S., Engl., and Germ. *west*; Dan. *vester*]:—the west; sól í *vestri*, K. þ. K., Landn. 276; til *vests*, Skj. 179; í *vestri* miðju, Rb. 92; í *vestri*, towards west. II. as adv. to the westward; ríða *vest* eða *vestan*, Ld. 126; *vestr* til Breiðafjarðar, Nj. 1; of western Icel., þykki þér eigi gott *vestr* þar, 11; *vestr*, in the west, Bs. i. 4, 31. 2. westwards, towards the British Isles, a standing phrase (cp. the use of *Hesperia* in Lat.); sigla *vestr* um haf, to sail westwards over the sea, Fms. i. 22, Orkn. 144; sækja *vestr* til Eyja, west to the Orkneys (Shetland), Orkn. 136; *vestr* fór ek of ver, I journeyed westward over the sea, Höfuðl. 1; in which last passage it is even used of a voyage from Iceland to England; til ríkja þeirra er liggja *vestr* þar, Orkn. 144.
vestr-álfa, u, f. = *vestrhálfa*.
vestr-för and **vestr-ferð**, f. a journey to the west, Sturl. ii. 144 C. 2. esp. a journey to the British Isles, Orkn. 142, 240, Fms. iv. 219, passim. **Vestrfarar-vísur**, f. pl. a name of a poem by Sigvatr, verses on a journey to England and Normandy, Ó. H.
Vestr-Gautar, m. pl. the Western Goths, in Sweden, Ó. H. **Vestra-Gautland**, n. *West Gotland*, Orkn. 136.
vestr-hálfa and **-álfa**, u, f. the western region, Stj. 68; of the ancient Neustria, Fms. x. 235; of Western Africa, Al. 157, 158; ætlaði hann Cham *vestrhálfu*, Edda (pref.); þaðan (from Spain) fór hann í *vestrhálfu* heimsins, Bret. 30. 2. mod. of America.

vestr-hérað, n. a western county (of western Iceland), Sturl. iii. 19 (cp. *héruðin* *vestr*, Skíða R. 31).
Vestri, a, m. one of the dwarfs; see *Norðri*, Edda.
Vestr-lönd, n. pl. the Western lands, of the British Isles, Grág. ii. 147 Ld. 82, Magn. 514; of Western Africa, 656 C. 24. 2. sing., *Vestrland*, *Western Iceland*.
vestr-sveitir, f. pl. the western counties of Iceland, Skíða R. 16, Grett 140 A, Bs. i. 912.
vestr-vegr, m. pl. the 'western ways,' the West, of the British Isles Bant. 962; opp. to *Austr-vegr*, *Suðr-vegr*, *Norðr-vegr*, qq. v.
Vestr-Vindr, m. pl. the Western-Winds, Fms. xi. 398.
vestr-vikingr, f. a freebooting expedition to the West, i. e. to the British Isles (Normandy, etc.), Fms. i. 8, Eg. 513, Orkn., Korm. 2, Landn. 32 108, 121, 133, 140, 174, 204, 205, 314; see *viking*.
vestrænn, adj. *westerly*; v. *vindr*, Fms. ix. 135, Merl. 2. 44.
vestr-ætt, f. the western quarter, of the heavens; líta í v., Nj. 194 stefna í v., Fb. i. 539; fjúga ór v., Ísl. ii. 196.
Vest-Saxar, m. pl. the West-Saxons, Fms. i. 110, v. 1.
vesæla = *vesla*, to make wretched, Fms. vii. 186.
vesæll = *vesall*, q. v.
vesöld, f. (*vesæld* is never found), gen. *vesaldar*, [vesall], *misery*, Fas. iii. 129, MS. 677. 8, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 50; válaðs ok *vesaldar*, Clem 135; víls ok *vesaldar*, Fms. iii. 95; *eyndir* ok *vesaldir*, Stj. 45; passim in old and mod. usage, *vesaldar-maðr*, a destitute person, Grett. 112 A.
vetlingr, m. a dimin. from *vöttr*, a glove, gauntlet, Fms. iii. 176 the common word in Icel.; *band-vetlingar*, *þrjóna-v.*, *sjó-vetlingr*, sea-gloves, used by fishermen.
vetna, prob. a gen. pl. from *vetta* = *vettir* or *vættir*, a weight (cp. the Lat. *cunq*; Gr. *νότ*; Engl. *ever*); chiefly used in *hvat-vetna*, *vabæver*, or *hvar-vetna*, *wherever*, *everywhere*; it hardly occurs except in composition, for Alm. 9 is inserted from paper MSS.; see *vættir* B.
VETR, m., gen. *vetrar*, dat. *vetri*; pl., nom. and acc. *vetr*, gen. *vetra*, dat. *vetrum*: it was an assimilated form anciently written *vettr* or *vittr*, qs. *viutr*; *vitrar* or *vittrar* (gen.), Post. (Unger) 233; *vettr* is freq., esp. in N. G. L.; double consonants are in vellums difficult to distinguish from single, and so *tt* may well have been the current form, although the Edd. give the mod. form (*vetr*): in poets we find, *mitt sextigu vittra*, Glúm. (in a verse); *viutr* occurs in Icel. ballads of the 15th century, see Þryml., Völs. R., Skáld H. R., but here it is merely an imitation of Danish originals, for the word in Icel. always took the assimilated form: [Ulfr. *wintrus* = *χειμών* and *étros*; A. S., Engl., and Germ. *winter*; Dan.-Swed. *winter*, for the assimilation of *nt* into *tt* did not prevail in the south of Scandinavia, see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.]
A. A winter; winter, like summer (see *summer*), is a calendary period, containing 180 days, or six months of thirty days; the winter begins on the Saturday next before St. Luke's day (old style), or on St. Luke's day, if a Saturday. In the Gregorian style, for 1872 and 1873, *vetrardagr fyrsti*, the first winter day = Saturday, the 26th of Oct.; *miðr vetr*, mid-winter, the 24th of Jan.; síðasti *vetrar dagr*, the last winter day = Wednesday, the 23rd of April; *Laugardagr skal fyrstr vera í vetri*, en þaðan skal vera sex mánuðr þrjátígi náttu til sumars, K. þ. K. 166; *vetr kemr laugardaginn er næstr er fyrir Lúkas-messu*, en hana sjálfa ef hlauþarf ferr eptir, Rb. 490; *Drottins-dagr inn fyrsti í vetr* skal vera inn þriðri frá messu-degi Cosmi ok Damiani, Rb. 434; as a general term, *í vetri*, this winter, Nj. 4; hafa blót hveru vetri, Ó. H.; *Miðr vetr*, Mid-winter, see above; *miðs vetrar skeld*, mid-winter time, Fb. i. 204; *miðs vetrar blót*, a sacrificial feast at mid-winter, see *miðr* B; á vetri, or í vetri, see *prepp*, á and í; *mikill vetr*, a cold winter, Bs. i. 873; *harðr*, *kaldr*, *Kominn* er *kaldr vetr*, initial words of a hymn. II. = a year; as in A. S. days were reckoned by nights (see *nótt*), so years were counted by winters; in Ulflás (Matt. ix. 20, Luke ii. 42, viii. 42) *étros* is rendered by *wintrus*; and so at present in Icel., a person is so many 'winters' old; *tólf vetra gamall*, K. þ. K. 134; *sextán vetra gamall*, Grág. i. 197; and ellipt. leaving out *gamall*, *tólf vetra*, Fms. i. 8; *tíu vetrum síðarr*, 61; *sex tíu vetra konungur*, Eg. 367; *sjau vetr* ena ársömu, Ver. 17 (of king Pharaoh's dream); *þeirra var vetrar-munnr*, difference in age of one year, Dropl. 7; for more references, see *tigr* B. III. mythol., *Vetr*, a giant, the son of *Vindsva* or *Vindlóni*, Vpm., Edda i. 82. COMPS: **vetrar-blót**, n. a winter-sacrifice; in *miðs vetrar-blót*, Ó. H. **vetrar-bók**, f. a winter-book, *missal* for the winter, Pm. 101. **vetrar-braut**, n. a winter-road, in winter time, Sturl. iii. 140, Dipl. ii. 5: cp. Dan. saying, 'vise en vinter-vejen,' to shew one the winter-way, i. e. leave one in the cold. 2. astron. the milky way, in Icel. called *vetrar-braut*, undoubtedly from old heathen times, although the word happens not to occur in old writers; Icel. weather-prophets use in the autumn to forecast the course of the winter, by the appearance of the milky-way; this is evidently a very old custom, whence probably the name, for in old times fortune-telling used to take place at the great autumnal feasts and sacrifices, see the references s. v. *völva*. **vetrar-dagr**, m. a winter day, N. G. L. i. 348; á *vetrardag*, in the winter, Fms. viii. 50, Bs. i. 324, v. 1.; *fyrsti vetrardagr*,

N. vi. 143. Icel. Almanack. vetrar-far, *n. the course of winter*; *ði hóu* (the Sibyl) múnna til forlög sin ok vetrar-far ok aðra hluti, s. ii. 506; blótuðu þeir þá til friðar ok vetrarfars göðs, Fms. iv. 235. *strar-höll*, *f. the winter ball*, D. N. ii. 409. *vetrar-langt*, *n. adj. winter long*, Fms. vii. 25. *vetrar-megni*, *n. the depth of winter*; var vetrarmegni ok treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6. *vetrar-messa*, *u, f. 'winter-mass'* = Oct. 14, D. N. *vetrar-myki*, *winter-muck*, *manure*, Gpl. 342. *vetrar-nauð*, *f. 'winter-need'*, *a vere winter*, Isl. ii. 155, Lv. 206. *vetrar-nótt*, *f. a winter's night*; skaltú sofa í ina fyrstu v., Fms. xi. 4. *vetrar-riki*, *n. = vetrarnaud*, *severe winter*, Eb. 290, Fbr. 41, v. l. *vetrar-rúgr*, *m. winter rye*, pl. 343. *vetrar-stefna*, *u, f. a winter term*; nú vill hann til vetrar-faru jörð selja, fimmtán vetr, N. G. L. i. 92. *vetrar-tal*, *n. a number winters*, Rb. 508; *years*, fyrir roskuir at afli en vetra tali, Fms. i. 30, 230, 419. *vetrar-tíð*, *f. winter-tide*, Bb. 3. 34. *vetrar-tími*, *a. winter-time*, Stj. 69, 97, Bs. i. 324. *vetrar-tungl*, *n. the winter moon*, the moon when winter sets in, Icel. Almanack (Nov. 1, 1872).

B. REAL COMPS: *vetr-beit*, *f. 'winter-bite'*, *winter pasture*, Vm. 18. *vetr-björg*, *f. winter-provender*, Sturl. i. 173 C. *vetr-gamall*, *adj. a winter old*, i. e. a year old, Fms. i. 185, Grág. i. 235, Ld. 108; of sheep, Ág. i. 503. *vetr-gata*, *u, f. a winter-road*, Eg. 742 A. *vetr-mlingr*, *m. a 'winter-gimmel'*, *sheep a winter old*, Grág. ii. 247. *vetr-gestr*, *m. a winter-guest*, Eg. 167, Isl. ii. 391. *vetr-gríð*, *n. a winter-stay*; hafa eitt v. báðir, Eg. 252; bjóða e-m v., id. *vetr-hagi*, *m. a winter-pasture*, Grág. ii. 325, Jb. 298. *vetr-hluti*, *a, m. the winter part*, Vm. 52. *vetr-hringr*, *m. = vetrarbraut*, the 'winter-ring', *a milky-way*, Fr. 478. *vetr-hús*, *n. pl. winter-houses*; at vetrhúsum í seli, Ld. 138, Fs. 105; opp. to setr, Gpl. 438. *vetr-liði*, *a, m. the winter bear*, esp. a 'winter-old' bear, Edda i. 590, Grett. i. 60 freq. as a pr. name, Landn. (mod. Norse *Veile*); cp. Sumar-liði. *vetr-ligr*, *adj. wintry*, Sks. 39, Róm. 259. *vetr-lægr*, *adj. lying up*, *barbour for the winter* (Fr.). *vetr-messa*, *n, f. the 14th of Oct. = varamessa*, Pm. 90. *vetr-mætr*, *f. pl. the winter nights*, the three nights which begin the winter season, (in Icel. Almanack, 1872, the 24th the 26th of October are the 'vetrætr'); *gener. the season when winter begins*, fyrir vetrætr, eptir vetrætr, at vetrnóttum, etc., Grág. ii. 6, 220; for the feasts and sacrifices at that time (called vetrnáttá blót), Fms. i. 35, ii. 34, Gísl. 18, Eb. ch. 37; vetrnáttá-helgr, the first day in the winter-season, Sturl. iii. 167; vetrnáttá skéið, the season when winter sets in; um vetrnáttá skéið, Ld. 186, Gísl. 96, Fms. iii. 24, 108 (cp. sumar-nætr). *vetr-rúgr*, *m. winter-rye*, Gpl. 343 A. *vetr-seta*, *u, f. winter-quarters*, Landn. 228, 310, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 2. *vetr-seti*, *a, m. a 'winter-sitter'*, *guest*, D. N. i. 122. *vetr-ka*, *u, f., in vetrökum-maðr = vetrgestr*, Grett. 100; *vetr-taks-áðr*, *id.*, Rd. 286, Fbr. 89. *vetr-vist*, *f. a winter-abode*, *winter quarters*, Eg. 470, Landn. 218 (v. l.), Grág. i. 156, 158, Ó. H. 42. *vetra*, *ad, to become winter*; líðr fram haustinu, tekr at vetra, the winter began to set in, it became wintry, Fms. viii. 435 (v. l.), Fimb. 310; á hriðir ok vetráði, Orku. 190. *vetrungr*, *m. an animal one winter old, yearling*, esp. a calf, Edda i. 6; vetrungs eldi, Ám. 110.

ett, *vettna*, = see *vætt*. *ett-fangr* ok *vett-fangr*, see *vættfangr*. *ettir*, *m.* [vötr], a nickname, Fms. ix. 56. *ettki*, see *vætr*, *vætki*. *ett-rim*, see *vætrim*, *Korm. 88*. *ettugi*, see *vættugi*. *ett-vangr*, see *vættvangr*. *ettving* = *vættvangr* (?); ok var herranum at komit at hann mœndi cinn verða, ok dvaldi hann dauða í vetvingum, *he was on the point of being taken, but escaped death for the present*, Mart. 123.

EXA, T. I. [vax], *to wax*, *to smear with wax*; vexa vel blejnu, *u. 101*; vexa kyrtill sinn, Fms. xi. 420; vextr dúkr. II. [vaxa], *wax, grow*; impers., en brim vexti, Fms. vi. (in a verse). *væxkr*, *adj. weak*, and *væykja*, *u, f. to weaken*; see *veikr*, *veikja*. **VIÐ**, *f.*, gen. sing. viðjar, pl. viðjar, [Dan. *vidje*; Engl. *witby*; akin viðir, q. v.]:—*a witby or witb*; síðan var viðin (*a witby balter*) dregin háls honum, Fms. vii. 13 (see v. l.); þarmarnir urðu at vidu (sic) rkr, Fas. iii. 34; ef röng eða viðjar slitna, Jb. 398; var enginn umr í, en viðjar fyrir kné, of a boat, Fms. vii. 216; höggva ter til þja, K. þ. K. 88; viðjar af gulli ok silfri, on a dog, Hkr. i. 136, Fas. 45; tún-svin þat er hringr, knappur eða við sé í rana, Grág. ii. 232; óm-við, the 'rudder-witby', the strap in which the paddle-like rudder is fixed, like the *ζευκτηρία* in Act. Apost. xxviii. 40.

VIÐ, pron. pers. dual (= vit), *we two* (see *ek C*); this spelling, which also that of the oldest vellums, answers to the mod. pronunciation, *ssim* in mod. usage it has quite taken the place of the old plur. *vér*. **VIÐ**, prep., also used ellipt. without its case, or simply as an adverb; it is a curtailed form of *viðr*, which latter form remains in a few comps, even in mod. usage, thus, *viðr-eign*, *viðr-kenna*, *viðr-nefni*, *viðr-væri*; when found singly, *við* is the common form in Icel.; but

as in MSS. it is commonly abbreviated, *í*, the two forms are hardly distinguishable; *við*, however, is received as the usual form, *viðr* being more freq. in Norse vellums, and in some later Icel. vellums imitating the Norse spelling: [Goth. *wiþra* = *wiþa*; A. S. *wader*; cp. Scot. *witber-shins*; O. H. G. *widar*; Germ. *wieder*; but Engl. *witb*; Dan. *wed*; Swed. *wad*].—*against, towards, etc.

WITH DAT. A. *Against*, denoting a leaning or resting on, striking against, or the like; hann hjó hann upp við garðinum, *smote him standing against the wall*, Nj. 120; stínga höndum við berginu, *Symbol. 59*; ganga við brekkunni, *up-bill, against the bill*, cp. Lat. *adversus montem*, Valla L. 212; skjóta við honum skildnum, *Fms. i. 44*; ljóta skild við keppunni, Eg. 378; hann spyndi við svá fast... spyndu við grunnni, Edda 36; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, Boll. 344; slá honum niðr við steininum, *dasbed bis beal against the stone*, Fimb. 292; hann drap hann við bordinu, *Korm. 236*; hó af honum hotud við stokkinum, *Fas. ii. 285*; ok lagði (þú) við stokki, *Am. 73*; hús hggja við velli, *lie down in ruins*, *Fms. iii. 144*; er hann efr kjoptir við hinni emu himu neðri við jörðu, *the upper jaw touching the heaven, the lower the earth*, Edda 41; skera af sér strenginn við oxunni, *rubbing it against the axe*, Nj. 136; vóru segl hans at sjá við hafi, *the sails were seen out at sea, far in the offing*, *Fas. ii. 403*.

II. *against, towards*, of direction; gapa við tungliu, *Fas. iii. 622*; horfa við e-m, *to look towards, face*, Eg. 293; horfa baki við e-m, *Hkr. iii. 384*; lita við e-m, Nj. 132, Fms. i. 125, vii. 314; horfa við landi, A. A. 24; snúa baki við e-m, *Fas. i. 296*; snúask við e-m, *Hkr. ii. 120*. III. *Along with, with*, denoting company; hann harði við sér harpara einn, *Stur. 57*; hann hafði marga smudu við sér, *Fms. ix. 377*; fór Margaðr ok Guthormr við honum, *Hkr. iii. 113*; at Ástríðr mundi vera við feðr sínum, i. 188; er hér ok Sigurðr við jarli, *Fms. ix. 327*; hann var þar upp feddr við henni, x. 421; bjóðum vér þér við Hákonni þangat, ix. 252; ferr heim við sínum mönnum, *Rd. 312*; for hann við líði sínu, *Hkr. iii. 44*; við hundráð skipum, *Fas. i. 461*; gengr síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, *Fms. x. 17*; það biskup ríða við sér (= með sér), 6.

2. *with*, of an instrument; jarl hljóp upp við sverði, *Fms. ix. 340*; sjau menn við vápnum, *viii. 14*; gengur tveir menn við merkjum, x. 15; the phrase, *eiga, ala, geta barn við konu*, Grág., *Fms. i. 113, iii. 110, Ld. 102, Eg. 31*; merrinn fékk við þeim hesti, *Landn. 195*. 3. *spec. usages*; við göðum vinskap, *Boll. 362*; halda vináttu við föstum trúnaði, *Fms. ix. 375*; at þær sagnir muni vera við sannindum, *true*, *viii. 6*; at berjask við honum eðr við honum líft láta, ix. 332; fara við herskildi... eygða land við eldi, x. 134; ausa e-t við moldu, *Hkr. i. 220*; skipuðu mörgum hlutum við (*with, among*) sínum mönnum, *Fms. x. 91*; gengur síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, *among other men*, 17; skreidask fram við (= með) landinu, *viii. 437*. 4. = *ok, with, together with*; þórt við Grimmi = *Th. and G.*, *Hallfred*; hófu við hjarta, *head and heart*, *Kormak*.

B. METAPH. USAGES: I. *denoting barter, exchange, against, for* (like Gr. *ἀντί*); gefa gull við grjóti, *Fas. iii. 45*; selja við verði, *Fms. i. 80*; seldu mik við hleifi, *Hm. i*; við litlu verði, *Eg. 100*; við fémutu, *Nj. 215*; meta e-t við silfri, *Fms. x. 5*; gefa margra manna líf við yðvarir þrálýndi, *iv. 194*. 2. *denoting remedy, against*; beiti við bit-söttum en við hölvi rúnar, *Hm. 140*; hjálpa e-m við e-u, *to help against, passim*. II. *against*, denoting contest, warding off, withstanding; hafa afli við e-m, *Lv. 43*; hafa líðs-afli, líðs-kost við e-m, *Ld. 372, Hkr. i. 272*; ellipt., hafa (*viz. afl*) við e-m, *to be one's match*, *Lv. 109*; þótti sem engi mundi hafa við þeim í vigi, *Nj. 89*; eg hef ekki við þér, *I cannot lift with (i. e. am no match for) thee*; ábyrgjask e-t við e-u, *Grág. ii. 216, 364*; forða e-m við háska, *Edda i. 116*; halda þá við ágangi Hákonar, *Fms. i. 224*; varðveita e-n við e-u, *Grág.*; ekki hélzk við þeim, *Eg. 125*; rísa við e-m, *Sturl. ii. 119*; vera búinn, van-búinn við e-m, *Ld. 324*; sat hann þar við áhlaupum Dana, *Fas. i. 28*; vinna við sköpum, *Fas. i. 199*; sporna við e-u, göra við e-u, see *göra*, *sporna*; ef þat nemr við förimu, *Ld. 70* (see *nema A. I. 7, 8*); mæla við e-u, *Hkr. ii. 198*; töluðu allir við förimu, *Greg. 28*; setja hug sinn við e-u, *Fms. x. 232*; kveða nei við e-u, *Sturl. i. 27*; drepa hendi við e-u, *Hkr. ii. 164*; reidask við e-u, *Nj. 182*; e-m ríss hugr við e-n, *Fas. i. 30*; mér býðr við e-u, *to loathe*; sja við e-u, *to shun*; varna við e-u, *to beware of*; vera hætt við e-u, *in danger of*, *Isl. ii. 262*; ú-hætt við e-u, *safe*, *Landn. 319*.

III. *with verbs*; liggja við e-u, *to lie on the verge of*; honum lá við falli, *Fas. iii. 261*; búið við skipbroti, *Isl. ii. 245*; honum var við andhlaupi, *Eg. 553*; sja, horfa, lita... við e-u, *to look towards*; taka við e-u, *to receive*; buask við e-u, *to prepare for, expect*, *Ld. 106*; verða vel, illa, við e-u, *to behave well, ill, on some occasion*; komask við verðri, see *veðr*. IV. *ellipt. usages*; þeir snerusk þá við, *turned round, facing*, *Nj. 245*; hön drap við hendi, *Lv. 38*; hann laust við atgeirinum, *Nj. 84*; hann stakk við forkinum, *Eg. 220*; hann stakk við fötum, *stopped*, *Fimb. 300*; hrifa við, *to catch hold*, *Bs. i. 197, 423*, *Gísl. 125*; búask við, *to make oneself ready*; göra við, *to resist*; rísa við, *to withstand*, *Fs.*; at ek bjóða við tvem verð, *Ld. 146*; hvatiz hinn síðr við, *whatsoever be may object*, *Nj. 99*; taka við, *to begin where another stops*; þú skalt gefa mér við (*in return*) verjuna, *Fbr.*

WITH ACC.

A. *By, at, close to*: I. denoting proximity; skjöldur við skjöld, *shield to shield*, in a row, Nj. 125; skip við skip, Ó.H. (in a verse); samnask hlutr við hlut, Rb. 108; hálsinn við herðarnar, Ld. 40; sníða skeggið við hökuna, Eg. 564; við bryggju-sporðinn, Fms. i. 14; gráfa barni við kirkju-garð út, K. þ. K.; uppi við fjallit, Eg. 137; við Sandhóla-ferju, Nj. 29; við vaðit, 83; við vegginn, *by the way-side*, Fb. ii. 330; hér við ána, *by the river*, Ld. 46; búa við Þjórsa, Nj. 93; liggja við land, Fms. i. 14; við Ísland, Grág.; binda stein við hálsinn, Ld. 154; draga segl við hún, *boist sail to the top*, Hkr. ii. 6; reka spora við eyra e-m, Nj. 82; festa e-n við meid, *tré, to fasten to a pole, a tree*, Glúm. 391; nista við gólfitt, *to pin it to the floor* (see nista); binda við fót e-s, *to bind up a broken leg*, Bárð. 167; dró upp flóka við austr, *in the east*, Vígl. 22.

2. temporal, *towards, at*; við vetr sjálfan, Fms. ii. 97; Krök. 51 C; við sólar-setr, Fas. i. 514; við sól, *with the sun, at sunrise*, Eg. 717; við áttan, *towards evening*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 143; við þat sjálf, *at that moment*, Fms. xi. 432; bregða í kross við hvert orð, *at every word*, K. þ. K.; ef vera aldri, *to be stricken in years*, Eb. 18, Ísl. ii. 192, Fms. ii. 81; ef barn er við dauða, *on the point to die*, N. G. L. i. 345; við sjálf, *on the verge of* (see sjálf); við váða sjálfan, *húid við geig, on the verge of*, Eg. 158; Grettir var við svefn, *just asleep*, Grett. 127.

3. phrases, við svá búit, *after all done*, often with the notion of 'in vain, nothing having been done' (búa B. II. 8); fóru við þat heim, Fms. i. 54, ix. 469, Nj. 127; skildu við þetta, 260, Ísl. ii. 217. II. *at, to*; Hríttur er við skip, Nj. 4; Hríttur var við búð, 79; vera heima við bú sitt, 215; hanga upp við siglu-rá, Fas. iii. 659; bundinn við staf, Eg. 232; fastr við altara, *fastened to the altar*, Vm. 110; styðja sik við e-t, *to lean on*, Fms. ix. 512; sitja upp við hægindit, *leaning on it*, Ld. 16; sitja upp við vegginn, Nj. 153; ganga við staf, 219; ganga við trétt, Eb. 66; styðjask við höndina, Fas. i. 228; risa upp við obloga, Þórd. 15; sitja við stýri, *at the rudder*, Eg. 385; hafa barni við brjóst, *to have a bairn at breast*, N. G. L. i. 340; leggja, bæta, anka, við e-t, *to add to*; blanda við e-t, *to mix with*; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, Ld. 92, Eg. 540; sitja við drykk, mat, *to sit at drink, meat*, Eg. 303, 420.

III. denoting association, *together with*; vera samþingj, samfjórðungs við e-n, Grág. ii. 237; vera samau við e-n, vera samvista við e-n, eiga samneyti við, vera sammæðr við e-n, passim; vera utau-fjórðungs við víg, Grág. ii. 89; vera vð e-t riðinn; þeir vildu eigi vera hér við heidna menn, Íb. 4; búa við e-n, Gísl. 17.

2. direction; í sýn við bæinn, Fas. ii. 507; í örskots-helgi við garðinn, Grág.; standa í höggfæri við e-n, Nj. 97; við þat lík at lífa, Hm. IV. denoting company, *with*; bauð þeim heim við alla sína menn, Vígl. 27; ridu við sextigi manna, Nj. 10, 213, Ld. 164; gékk á land við einn svein, Fms. ix. 502; sækja land við útlandan her, Hkr. i. 198; við fá, margá . . . menn, Fas. i. 35; the phrase, við annan, þriðja fjórða . . . mann (see annarr I. 1); þú ert hér kominn við svá mikitt fé, Ld. 112; sækja mál við níu búa, Grág.; við vátörð, Kb. i. 103; leyfa e-t við vitni, Ld. 104; bjóða e-t við vátörð, *in the presence of, by witnesses*, Nj. 243.

B. METAPH. USAGES: I. *towards a person or thing, respecting, regarding*; hryðja við aðilja, Grág. (Kb.) i. 127; missa fjár síns við þjóf, Grág.; skilja við e-n, *to part with* (see skilja); til metnaðar við sik, Edda i. 20; til huggunar við sik, Ld. 228; til þjónustu við e-n, Eg. 28; til gazlu við e-n, *for keeping, watching one*, Ld. 152; ganga, koma, fara til fundar, til móts . . . við e-n, 62, 90, Nj. 4, Eg. 101; mildr, blíðr, létt, kátr, ástúðigr, góðr, harðr, grimmr, reiðr, harðráðr, stríðr, . . . við menn, *mild . . . towards*, Nj. 2, 47, 48; víkjast undan við e-n, Ld. 42; fyrir kapps sakir við e-n, til líðveizlu, hjálpar . . . við e-n, Eg. 44, Nj. 75; sýna vinskáp, halda vinskáp við e-n, Ld. 150; leggja ást við e-n, 34; líka vel, ílla við e-n, Nj. 53; eiga eyrindi við e-n, Eg. 260; eiga orð við e-n, 255; hafa lög við e-n, Nj. 106; tala, mæla, ræða, segja, spjalla við e-n, *to talk, speak . . . with a person*, passim; skipta, eiga, . . . við e-n, *to deal . . . with*; berjask, deila við e-n, *to fight with, against*; göra e-t við e-n, *so to act with*, Greg. 43; reyna e-t við e-n, *to contend with one*, Nj. 46, 94, Edda i. 106; hafa misgört við e-n, Fms. viii. 103; láta vaxa óþokka við e-n, Nj. 107; tilförr við Gunnar, 101; mála-tilbúnaðr við e-n, 100; sekr við e-n, útlagr við goða, Grág. 2. hræddr við e-n, *afraid of one*; verða varr við e-t, *to perceive*; vanr við e-t, *used to a thing*; hann var svá vanr við vini sína, Fms. viii. 220; fella sik við e-t, kunna við e-t, *to apply oneself to, to like*.

II. of cause, *by, at*; falla við högg, *to fall by a stroke*, Nj. 163; hrata við lagit, Eg. 379; vakna við e-t, Fas. ii. 116; vakna við draum; verða glaðr, reiðr, hryggr, úkáttr . . . við e-t, *to become glad, wroth . . . at*, Íb. 10, Eg. 102, 321, passim; bregða sér við e-t, Ld. 190; *by, við minn atbeina*, Fms. vi. 66; við sanþykki e-s, Eg. 165; við ráð e-s, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 30; gört þat við einráði þitt, Ld. 188; et þat at vánum við skaplynd þorgeirs, Nj. 255; hlaða seglum við mikinn háská, *with great danger*, Korn. 168; sigla við stjórnu-ljóð, *to sail by star-light*, Fms. i. 24; lesa við ljóð, *to read with a light*; búa sik við skart, *to dress fine*. III. *as compared with, set off against*; sex sær við kú, Grág. i. 502-504; selja

viðring sína við illgirni þína, Eb. 160; þrjóta mun mik illsku við þi Hkr. i. 322; mik skortir við hann, Nj. 90; hafa afla við e-n, Eg. 18; eigi minna virðr enn við konunginn, i. e. *of equal worth with the king*, Fms. xi. 45; er þetta við mikla fénuinu, Hrafn. 19; fjórðungi skerd v godóðr önnur, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; Skotland er þriðjung ríkis við Eng-land, Nj. 266; þriðjung við liðsmenn, Eg. 57; at þriðjungi við ykk Ld. 102; helming við hann, Fms. i. 22; gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við síl 7.

IV. við þann kost, *on that condition*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 233; medicine, *for, við svefnleysi, við orms-bit, við offettan kvíð . . .* Lækn in mod. usage dat., and so in Hm. 138. V. denoting fitness, pro-portion; göra klæði við vöxt e-s, Eg. 516; við þeirra hæfi, 109; er þu ekki við þitt æði, Ld. 298; vera við alþýðu-skap, Fs. 63; við sik, *proportion*, B. K. 8; veðrit skógar við sik sem þarf, Grág. ii. 292 þat er hann má eigi sjálfur við sik njóta, *himself alone*, 623. 21; hann var skapaðr allr við sik, *well shaped, symmetrical*, Fas. i. 173; fagrt o allt vel við sik, Fms. x. 321; veðrit vesnaði en nátt-myrrk á við sik Bjarn. 52; vita hvat við sik væri, *to know what was the matter*, Fms. x 11, Fas. ii. 516; leggja mál við tré, Ld. 316; draga kvarða við lérepp vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498.

VI. *with, by*, denoting means; tendr eld við fjallrapa, *to light fire with*, Bs. i. 7; við þessar fortölur, Ld. 204 kom svá við untölur góðra manna, Nj. 267; við áskoran þína, 258 mykjask við e-t, Fms. v. 239; húð skorpnuð við eld, Nj. 208. VII. with verbs; lífa við skömm, meizlur, harm, lífa við slíka harma, *to live with or in shame, sorrow*, Nj. 92, Hkr. ii. 107, Eg. 604, Ld. 332; leik við e-n, Nj. 2; kaupa við e-n, Grág.; binda við e-t, *to bind, fasten to*; sætta, rægja, fríða e-n við e-n, Eg. 226, Grág. ii. 99; tala, . . . við e-n *to speak, deal . . . with*, Nj. 2, 197, Ld. 22 (see I.); hefja upp bónoir við e-n, Eg. 38; leita eptir við e-n, leita ráða við e-n, eiga hlut at vil e-n, Nj. 75, 101, 213, Eg. 174; fæða, lífa, fæðask, ala, búa, bjargast við e-t, *to feed, live, subsist . . . on*, Edda i. 46, Fms. i. 226, v. 219 Nj. 236, passim; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, and metaph. *to enjoy* Hom. 87, Edda (pref.); nema lyfsteinn sé við riðinn, Ld. 250; hann brá upp við fætinum (viz. við lagit), Nj. 264; binda við e-t, *to bind to*, Fms. ix. 358; at þeim heimilum ok í örskotshegvi við (viz. þau) á alla vegu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; þar við, hér við, at engi mundi þat þora við at etja, Nj. 89. 2. hagr við e-t, *skilful at*; kunna ve við e-t, *id.*; skjarr við skot, Ls.; temja, venja, . . . við e-t; drekka við sleitru (see sleita); kveða við raust, Sturl. iii. 317, Eg. 554; sungja við tón, Sturl. iii. 210; búa sik við skart, skikkja búin við gull, Fms. x. 199; skyrt saumud við gull, *embroidered with*, Fas. ii. 529; glóa við gull, *to glow or gleam with gold*, Lex. Poët.

VIII. elliptical or adverbial usages; bregða við, *to start*; hann þagði við, *remained silent*, Nj. 2; verða bilt, felmt við, Ísl. ii. 274, Nj. 105; fá við þrjú skip, *to add three ships*, Fms. xi. 73; jók nú miklu við, *it waxed much*, Ld. 54; kveða við, gella við, *to scream, yell*; þurfa við, *to need*, Nj. 74; njóta e-s við, *to enjoy*, 85; komask við, *to be touched*; leita við, *to try*; bera við, *to bappen* (see bera); koma við, *to touch*; standa, bíða við, *to stop a bit*; nema við, *to hinder, cause a hindrance*; kunna við, *to like*; koma e-u við, *to bring a thing about*, 101; ef ek víðr um kæmumk, *if I could manage it*, Hbl.; bjarga e-u við, hjálpa við, *to help, put right*; reisa við, rétta við, *to raise up again, put right*; kannask við, *to recognise*; vera við staddr, *to be present, = við e-t staddr*. IX. in recipr. phrases, talask við, eigask við, fask við, etc., *to speak . . . to one another*, where the object is suffixed to the preceding verb.

X. with an adverb or particle, of direction; upp á við, niðr á við, *upwards, downwards*; vestr á við, Fas. ii. 244; móts við, *towards*; á við, *equivalent to* (það er á við tvegr mekkur); austan við, vestan við, sunnan við, fram við, inn við, etc., followed by an accusative.

VIÐA, að, *to furnish wood*; þú skalt víða heim öllum sumar-víð, Hrafn. 6; víða í skóg, Landn. 214, v. l.; víða heim til eldi-branda, Fms. ii. 82. 2. *to pile up wood*; hafi sá björn er veiddi nema inni sá víðaðr, þá hafi sá er inni víðaðr, N. G. L. i. 242 (cp. Orkn. 112, ok hlóðu köst fyrir dyrum); þeir víðuðu fyrir dyrr (dyrr vígl, Sturl. i. c.) allar ok lögðu eld í þekjuna, Bs. i. 672.

B. Metaph. *to cut down, fell, destroy*; unz fötrverk ygmíðlung of víða skyldi, Ýt. 26; er sikling vágr vindlauss um víða skyldi, I; at Aðils fjörvi vitta vetr um víða skyldi, 16. This sense of the word is poet., peculiar to the poem Ýt., for Bkv. 11 is somewhat corrupt: víða cannot stand for 'vinnu,' for *nn* changes into *ð* only before an *r*.

VIÐA, u, f. *a mast with its step and other supports* (?); allt þat reiðir er því skipi fylgjr, bæði víðu, vatnkr ok akkeri, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 168; hann braut skip sitt en meiddisk sjálfir í víðum, Landn. 272; hann lét ofan leggja seglit ok svá víðu. . . þá lét hann reisa víðuna ok draga seglit, Ó. H. 170; þá reistu þeir víðu ok settu upp segl sín, 165 (víðor, Fms. iv. 362, v. l.); reisa víður (víðurnar, víðuna, v. l.) ok draga upp seglin, Fms. viii. 146; reisit víðurnar dragit síðan seglin, vii. 310. 2. renna at víðum, *to let her run under bare poles*, of a ship; lögðu segl sín ok létu skipin renna at víðum at Eyrum, *they took in sail and let her run under bare poles to E.*, Fms. viii. 161; létu renna skipin á víðum inn í höfnina er hlaðit var seglum, x. 245; renndu skipin at víðum fyrir vindi, viii. 335; en skipin renndu at víðum fram þá renndi hvárt á

er annars ok braut í sundr, 288.
 sed as a shelter, amidships, on ships of war; þá er maðr stóð upp viðunum, þá náðu þeir upp á þilfarit, Fms. ix. 33; þenna umbúnað af skipi at hafa til varnar, viggyrðla vel ok vígása raunmíliga, leggja til víðu ok góra undir víðu fjögur hlíð... en gera með bryggjum in tvá vega slétt stræti til ástígs hjá víðum, Sks. 86 new Ed.; á mitt spít fyrir aptan siglu undir víðurnar (víðuna, v. l.), Fms. viii. 388; féll krell ofan af víðunni, id. (af víðunum, v. l.); var hann upp kominn á vana hjá siglunni, id.; stóð konungur upp á víðuna, 381; Sverrir hungur hljóp upp á víðuna, 139; þeir urðu sér jafnan meðal víðanna, 126; eigi vóru víðurnar upp reistar á konungs skipum, en þat sá glar ok ætluðu at kaupskip væri, Fms. viii. 417 (thus, víðurnir upp-títr Cod. F; víðurnar lagðar Ed., but erroneously). 2. of a bul-
 rök on land; hleypr hann þegar út yfir víðuna, Sturl. ii. 251.
 víða, u. f. a *skain of yarn* = vinda.
 víðan or víðun, f. a 'wooding,' cutting and fetebing wood, Ám. 22.
 víðarr, m. a pr. name. Landn.; the name of the god, Vsp., Edda.
 víð-band, n. a *withy-strap*, K. þ. K. 88, Grág. ii. 295.
 víð-bára, u. f. an *objection, pretext*.
 víð-beina, n. (mod. víðbein), *vin-bein*, Bs. i. 367 (recent MSS.); = *be collar-bone*; maðr braut víðbeina sitt, Bs. i. 119; hjó í sundr víð-
 bein, 648; víðbeinú, in Nj. 27 and Finnþ. 330, is prob. only an erro-
 nous reading of an abbreviation, for a t above the line represents -at as
 well as -it.
 víð-bit, n. *whatever is eaten with bread*, esp. *butter* (cp. Gr. *ὀψώνιον*),
 Ska R. 41.
 víð-bitull, m. a *withy bit*, of a bridle, O. H. L. 6.
 víð-bjóðandi and víðr-bjóðandi, part. a *bidder*, at a sale, Grág. ii.
 2. (twice).
 víð-bjóðr, m. *disgust*, Fms. ii. 22, Þórð. 17: víðbjóðsleggr, adj.
 ga, adv.), *disgusting*.
 víð-björn, m. a *wood-bear, black bear*, Bn., Grág. ii. 121, Glúni.
 3, Fær. 48.
 víð-blánd, n. an *admixture*; taka v. af e-u, Skálda (Thorodd).
 víð-blindi, a, m. *wood-blind*, name of a giant, Edda.
 víð-borði, a, m. [from víða (I)]; the spelling víðborði, Al. 128, is there-
 fore wrong:—*the broadside* turned towards the enemy; in metaph.
 uses, vera á víðborða, to be *broadside on*, in an *exposed position*,
 Fs. vii. 292; hann sparði ekki Grikkii til at þeir hefði sik á víðborða,
 i. e. *used them as a forlorn hope*, vi. 137; er því trúat at ek hafa látið
 þin vera á víðborða, Al. 128.
 víð-bragð, n. a *quick movement, start*; skjóttligr í víðbragði, on *the*
at, Fms. vii. 175; seinligr í víðbragði, *slow*, Grett. 90 A; hermannligr í
 vragði öllu, Ísl. ii. 203, v. l.; hann bregðr nú engum víðbrögðum,
none no starts, no movements, stirred not, Ld. 156; a pull, hratt fram í
 físta víðbragði, Edda 38. 2. a *look, countenance, appearance*,
 líf á vóxt ok víðbragð, Fms. vi. 12; undir því víðbragði (*under the*
pleat) sem úskylda konu, Stj. 252; reiðuligr í víðbragði, Mar.; með
 reu víðbragði, id.
 víð-brekk, n. adj. *steep*; þar var víðbrekk mjök, Orkn. 450 (of a
 now hollow with steep walls on both sides).
 víð-bruni, a, m. a *being burnt*.
 víð-burðr, m. an *event, accident*.
 víð-búinn, part. *ready*.
 víð-búnaðr, m. a *preparation*, Fms. vii. 87, 256, xi. 339, Ísl. ii. 132,
 Bj. 137; víðbúnaðr, Bret. 50, Fms. i. 121, iii. 223, ix. 19, xi. 244
 (e. búá...).
 víð-búningr, m. = víðbúnaðr, Nj. 44, Ld. 78, Fms. iv. 119, 378;
 víðbúningr, Fms. v. 248, Sturl. i. 33, v. l.
 víð-bætur, m. an *appendix*.
 víð-drátt, m., prop. a *carrying wood*, metaph. a *providing of stores*,
 Gal. Hist. Mind. i. 566, v. l.
 víð-fall, n. *the lowering the tree (the mast = víðr)*, Fas. ii. 515. 2.
 metaph., ná öngu víðfalli, to come to *no conclusion*, Bs. i. 911; væntir
 mi at eigi fái þeir víðfall þaðan af, Karl. 233.
 víð-fang, n. 'wood-stores,' whence gener. *stores*; mundi eigi út leitad
 vanga ef gnógt væri inni, Nj. 115; en er þat þrýtr þá mun illt til
 vanga, Fms. viii. 349. víðfanga-laust, n. adj. *without provisions*,
 Fl. ii. 118. II. [víð prep.] *dealing with*; verri (vestr, harðr)
 vangs, Finnþ. 292, Nj. 32, Fms. vii. 20.
 víð-fellinn (mod. víðfellinn, agreeable), adj. *pliant, pleasant*; vera
 víð e-n, Bjarn. 4; liðugr ok v., Fb. ii. 135.
 víð-finnr, m. a pr. name, Edda.
 víð-fjórðr, m. a local name: Víð-fjórðingar, m. pl. *men from Witb-*
ford, Landn.
 víð-flaki, a, m. (better víglfaki, q. v.); Sturl. ii. 54, v. l.
 víð-för, f. *treatment*, Barl. 104, Al. 57; hafa verri víðfarar, Fms. ii.
 1; illar víðfarir, x. 124.
 víð-ganga, u. f. *access, admission*; veita e-u víðgöngu, to *admit, ac-*
knowledge, Jb. 173. 2. *confession*; v. synda, *confession of sins*, Greg.
 22 eptir bréfi ok víðgöngu sira Bjarna, B. K. 79, Sturl. iii. 293.

víð-gangr, m. *growth*; vaxt ok víðgang.
 víð-gjald, u. = gængjald, Grág. i. 174.
 víð-görð, f. a *reparation, taking precautions against*; veðr var hvasst
 ok víðgördar-mikit, a *strong gale requiring great efforts*, Fms. ii. 194.
 víð-görningr, m. a *treatment*, Fas. iii. 312, Sturl. i. 10.
 víð-hald, u. *preservation*.
 víð-hjálpr and víðr-hjálpr (víðr-hjálpan, Art. 125), f. a *help, sup-*
port, Th. 22, Mar., Stj. 18, 19.
 víð-höfn, f. *pomp, show*. víðhafnar-laust, n. *plainness*.
 víð-högg, n. a *wood-cutting*, Vin. 134.
 víði-hæll (or víði-hæll), m. a *withy, willow-twig*; hrokkva sem v.,
 Fms. iv. 250.
 víðja, u. f. = víð, a *withy*; cf víðja slútnar, N. G. L. ii. 281 (víð, v. l.)
 víð-konning, f. as metrical term, an *additional 'kenning'*, Edda i.
 534; but víðr-kenning = a *confession*.
 víð-koma, u. f. = víðkváma, a *touch*, Þórð. 6.
 víð-komandi, part. *coming*; verandi ok v., D. N. i. 51.
 víð-kunnanligr, adj. *agreeable*.
 víð-kváma, mod. víð-koma, u. f. *contact, touch*, Fas. ii. 150. 2.
the young stock, which is to replace the old stock, esp. of animals.
 víð-kveð, n. a *scream, yell, shriek*, Fms. iv. 58, viii. 354; víð-kvoð
 (u. pl.), Fb. ii. 27.
 víð-kvæði, n. *the burden of a poem, a refrain, chorus*.
 víð-kvæmr, adj. *sensitive*: víð-kvæmni, f. *touchiness, sensitiveness*.
 víð-köstr, m. a *pile of wood*, Fms. i. 291, ii. 195.
 víð-lagning and víðr-lagning, f. an *addition* = víðlag, Stj., Skálda;
addition, in arithmetic, Alg.: in the calendar = *sumarauki*, Kb. 564, 568;
 víðr-lagslaust, 542.
 víð-látinn, part. *ready to do a thing*; vera v. at greiða, *ready to pay*,
 Fær. 125; eg er ekki víðlátinn, *I have no time*; nú er svá víð látid,
 at... now things stand so that... Orkn. 118.
 víð-leggjanligr, adj. *adjective*, Skálda.
 víð-leggr, m. *wooden-leg, a nickname*, Eb.
 víð-leitinn, adj. *trying one's best*: vera v. um e-t, Fms. iii. 113.
 víð-leitni, f. a *trying to do one's best*: an attempt, Fms. ii. 271.
 víð-lika, adv. *in a similar manner*.
 víð-líkr, adj. 'such like,' *similar*; grjóns eðr annars víðlíks ávaxtar,
 Gpl. 524, freq. in mod. usage.
 víð-lægt, n. adj. *on the verge of*; var þá víðlægt at þeir mundi berjask,
 Fms. ii. 235; víðlægt, Stj. 394.
 víð-lögur, f. pl. = víðrlög, *lines*; mannhelgr mikil ok miklar víðlögur
 víð manns aftak, Fms. x. 391, Jb. 56 (sing.): mod. phrase, í víðlögum,
in an emergency, stress. II. mod. also *betting, staking money*,
 kast um víðlögur, Sks. 26.
 víð-mót, n. *manners*; blíðr, göðr í víðmóti.
 víð-móta, adj. indecl. *like*: það víðmóta hátt, *of the same height*.
 víð-mæli and víðr-mæli, n. *conversation*; blíðr víðmælis, Þórð. 3;
 göðr víðmælis, Hkr. ii. 143; veita e-m v., to *grant an interview to one*,
 Stj. 536; með bróðurligu víðmæli, Hon. 26; víðmælis er hverr verðr,
 a law phrase, *every man is entitled to a hearing*, = *audiatur et altera*
pars; Gpl. 30: a *parley, colloquy*, öngir heyrðu þeirra víðr-mæli (= sam-
 tal), Nj. 13, Eluc. 2: an *agreement*, þóttusk honum eigi haldizk hafa
 víðmæli þeirra, Sturl. iii. 197.
 víð-mæltr, part. a metrical term, an *apostrophe*; hér er annarr fjórð-
 ungur mæltr til annarrar personu, ok kóllu vér þat víðmælt, Skálda.
 víð-na = víð (see -na), Fms. iii. 73.
 víð-nám and víðr-nám, n. *resistance, an obstacle*; ekki varð v., *no*
resistance, Sturl. i. 129 C; farit víða um heim ok fengit hvergi víðnám,
 Fas. ii. 210; veita víðnám, i. 105; var þar hart víðnám, Orkn. 354;
 látum Völsunga víðnám fá, Hkv. 1. 52 (Bugge).
 víðr, see víð.
 VIDR, m., gen. víða, dat. víði, pl. víðir, víðu (mod. víði): [Dan.
 ved; Swed. *våd*; A. S. *wudu*; Engl. *wood*]:—a *tree*; undir skugga
 eins víðar, MS. 4. 21; hrútr fastr á meðal víða, 655 vii. 2 (Gen. xxii.
 13); grös ok víðu, Rb. 78: *trees*, collect., tekr víðr at blömgask,
 Fas. ii. 95; víðr vex, Grág. ii. 299; víði vaxinn, Íb. 4; igðurnar sátu í
 víðnum, Edda 74. 2. a *wood, forest*; villask á víðum úti, Clem. 59,
 N. G. L. i. 46; renna sem vargr til víðar, Sól.; er sól rann á víðu, Hkr.
 iii. 227 (or renna til víðar); sól gengr til víðar, Al. 51; sól ryðr á víðu
 á morgin, Trist. 3; til varna víðar, 'to the wood-shelter,' i. e. *till sunset*,
 Gm. 39; grjótið, urðir ok víðu, Edda; ganga til híðs fyrir ofan víðu
 (above the woodland) ok hleypra út birni, N. G. L. i. 46. 3. *felled*
trees, wood; brúar ok lagðir yfir víðir, Eg. 529; rjúfrít, víðirnir ok
 þekjan, Grett. 85 new Ed.; stór-víðir, máttar-víðir: *timber*, svá mikinn
 víð at þat má eigi eitt skip bera, Fs. 27; gjalda í vaxi eða víði,
 Grág. (Kb.) ii. 210; mjöl ok víð, Nj. 4; víðar kaup, *purchase of timber*,
 Rd. 253; víð ok mætrar, Fms. ix. 44; undir víði annars... neyta víðarins,
 ... vóxtr víðar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 111. II. *comps.*; víðar-bulungr,
 byrðr, -fang, -farnir, -slutningr, -hlass, a *pile, armful*... of wood, Stj.
 132, 592, Rd. 306, Fbr. 209, Landn. 177, Grág. ii. 357, Eg. 565, K. Á.
 176, Fms. viii. 174; víðar-veðr, Grág. i. 195; víðar-mark, a *mark on*

trees, ii. 353; viðar-rif, *the right of picking fagots*, Sturl. i. 195; viðar-föng, *wood-stores*, Bs. i. 81; viðar-högg or -högst, *wood-cutting, right of wood-cutting* (Dan. *skov-bugst*), Fms. ii. 84, Eg. 743, Grág. ii. 295; viðar-höggstir, *id.*, Gpl. 77, D. N. ii. 202; viðar-val, *picked wood*, Fs. 27, Ld. 212; viðar-taka, *wood-pilfering*, Grág. ii. 356, D. N.; viðar-tálga, *wood-cutting*, Stj. 561; viðar-verk, *wood-work*, Sturl. i. 194; viðar-köstr, *a pile of wood*, Fb. i. 420; viðar-flaki, *a bundle of wood*, Þjal.; viðar-lauf, *wood-leaves*, Al. 166; viðar-holt, *a wooded bolt, copsewood, piece of brushwood*; at kirkjan ættri þrjú viðarholt, Dipl. ii. 20; viðar-heiti, *names of trees*, Edda; viðar-rætr, *the roots of a tree*; undir viðar-rótum, undir viðarrætri, Skm. 35, Fms. i. 113, x. 218, 219, Landu. 243; viðar-teigr, *a strip of wood*, Vm. 150; viðar-vöxtr, *a young plantation, brushwood*, Grág. ii. 300; viðar-runnr, *a grove*, Stj. 258; viðar-teinungtr, *a wand*, Edda 37; viðar-taug or -tág, *a withy twig*, Hkr. ii. 11; viðar-öx, *a wood-axe*, Fms. ii. 100, Nj. 168, Rd. 306, Ld. 280.

viðra, að, *to be such and such*, of the state of the weather; ok viðraði þat löngum um sumarit, Eb. 259; fjöld um viðrir á fimmi dögum en meirr á mánuði, Hm. 2. *to snuffle, scent*; hón viðraði í allar ættir, Fas. ii. 417, Gisl. 33; hann (the ox) viðraði mjök, Ísl. ii. 89; um daginn viðrouðu þeir út (*aired themselves*) um skógar-runna karls, Fas. i. 4.

viðr-auki, a, m. *an augmentation, addition*, Hom. (St.) *an appendix*.
viðr-átta, u, f. *dealings with*, = viðskipti, D. N. i. 349.
viðr-eign, f. *intercourse, management*; úrigr, illr, harðr viðreignr, *ill to manage*, Ld. 54, Nj. 18, Þiðr. 171, Stj. 380: *an encounter*, Fær. 88, Fms. viii. 158.

við-reið, f. *a restoration, rising again*; hann á engar viðreisnar von.
við-reki, a, m. *a drift of wood*, Grág. ii. 359, D. I. i. 476.
við-reldi, n. *a stock of food or provisions*; göra tiund af ávexti öllum ok viðreldi, fiski ok öllum réttum föngum, N. G. L. i. 6; viðreldis-tiund, *a tibe of the stock*, 137; en ostar standi fyrir viðreldi, ii. 355.

við-rétta, u, f. = viðrétting, Fs. 18, Mar., Orkn. 76.
við-rétting, f. *a rising again, redress, restoration*.
viðr-hending, f., a metric term, *the 'sub-rhyme, 'after-rhyme,'* the latter rhyme-syllable in a verse-line is so called, Edda (Ht.); thus, in fastorðr skylji fyrða, 'orðr' is the fore-rhyme, 'fyrða' the after-rhyme.

viðr-hjal, n. *conversation*, Fms. xi. 52.
-viðri, n. [veðr], *weather*; in compds, haf-v., land-v., hvass-v., etc.
við-ríðinn, part. *connected with*; vera v. við e-t.

viðrin, i. [an obscene word, not recorded in old writers, but etymologically remarkable, not being related to the prep. við, but akin to A. S. *wraene* = *libidinosus*; the preservation of the initial v by turning it into 'við' is similar to vágrök, q. v.]:—*an impotent person*. **viðrinis-legr**, adj. *impotent*, and metaph. *false, spurious*.

Viðrir, m. one of the names of Odin, Edda, Lex. Poët.
viðr-kenna, d, *to confess*, (mod.)
viðr-kenning, f. = viðrkomning, Bs. i. 70, 304, Magn. 480: *mod. a confession, acknowledgment*.

viðr-komming, f. *compunction* (= eccl. Lat. *compunctio*), Stj. 380, Bs. i. 116, 387, Hom. 9, MS. 165, 164.
viðr-kvæmiliga, adv. *becomingly*, Stj. 25.
viðr-kvæmiligr (-kvæmilegr), adj. *becoming*, Barl. 57, Stj. 57, Fms. vi. 54, Sks. 3 new Ed., Th. II, Js. 51, Fær. II 3.

viðr-lifnaðr, m. *sustenance*, Fms. i. 126, K. Á. 174.
viðr-lit, n. *a looking towards, facing*; augu heita ok lit eða viðrlit (an etymologising form for an older form vlit?), Edda i. 538. **viðr-lita-mikill**, adj. *big to behold, dangerous*, Fas. iii. 387: the mod., það er viðrlita-mikið (sounded við-hluta-mikið), *it is running too great a risk, it is not safe to do*.

viðr-lífi, n. = viðrlifnaðr, Sks. 106 new Ed., B. K., freq. in mod. usage.
viðr-lifi, n. *maintenance*, Sks. 499; til viðrlifis öllum, Sturl. iii. 19: spelt viðlífi, Ver. 10 (= *behaviour*).

viðr-líking, f. *a comparison, imitation*, Stj. 55.
viðr-líkjask, t, *to imitate*, with dat., Stj. 7, 36.
viðr-líkr, adj. = viðlíkr, *similar*, Bs. ii. 98, H. E. i. 520, Dipl. v. 10.
viðr-lög, n. pl. *a fine, penalty*; eru slík viðrlög ef frá er brugðit, Grág. i. 223; of lög tiund eru sömu viðrlög, 380; konungr hafði viðrlög mikil ef vitar væri rangt upp bornir, Hkr. i. 147.

viðr-mæli, n. *a conversation, talking together*, Nj. 89 (Lat. Ed.), Fb. i. 315; eptir viðrmæli þessi, Clem. 147.
viðr-nám, n. *resistance*, Stj. 406, Al. II; see viðnám.
viðr-nefni, n. *a surname, sobriquet*, Finnþ. 338, Fms. ii. 51.
viðr-orð, n. rendering of Lat. *ad-verbium, an adverb*, Skálda.

við-ræða, u, f. *a speaking with, conversation*; til fundar ok viðræðu við e-n, Sks. 284: *a discourse*, Nj. 194, Fms. xi. 4, Str. 10, 62, passim.
viðr-stygð, f. *an abomination*.
viðr-sýn and **viðr-sýnd**, f. = viðsjón, Sks. 9, 107 new Ed., Fms. vi. 134, Stj. 5.

viðr-taka, u, f.; góðr viðrtakna, *obliging, charitable*, Bs. i. 654.
viðr-tækiligr, adj. *susceptible*, Stj.
viðr-vist, f. *presence*, Gpl. 495; blíðu ok góðar viðrvistar, *affability*, Fms. ix. 535. 2. *sustenance, maintenance*; öll önnur skepna var sköpuð

manninum til viðrvistar, Sks. 536, K. Á. 174; Sverrir hafði eigi anna til viðrvistar líði sínu, Fms. viii. 159, v. l. **viðrvistar-maðr**, m. *person present*, N. G. L. i. 310.

viðr-væri, n. *sustenance*; = viðrvist; nægð mönnum til viðrværis, Stj. 89; viðrværis kostr, *fare*, Mar., freq. in mod. usage: viðrværi, Bs. 802 O. H. L. ch. 78.

viðr-sjá, f. *a shunning, being ware of*; vóru þá dylgjur ok viðsjár með þeim, Eb. 214; gjalda viðsjá, *to beware, be on one's guard*, Fms. vii. 263; at ham styrki til viðsjá synda, Hom. 130; veita viðsjá við e-n, Fms. viii. 18, Stj. 410; var Lambkár at viðsjá görr (*shunned*) um bréfa-görðir allar, Bs. i. 475; hann görrði at viðsjám at finna hann, *shunned him deliberately*, 143. COMPDS: **viðsjár-maðr**, m. *a person to be on one's guard against, to be shunned*, Sturl. iii. 145, Lv. 49. **viðsjár-verðr**, adj. *that which is to be shunned, guarded against*, Nj. 156.

við-sjáll, adj. *cautious, wary*, Gret. 198 new Ed. = viðsjár-verðr, það er viðsjált, 'tis not safe.
við-sjón and **við-sjón**, f. *a warning, a thing to be shunned*; öðrum til viðsjónar, H. E. i. 436; viðrsjónar, 418, D. N. ii. 108; hataðr ok haðr at viðrsjón, *bated and shunned*, Barl. 60.

við-skipti and **viðr-skipti**, n. pl. *dealings, intercourse*; illr, hægr, góðr, . . . viðskiptis, *ill, easy, good, . . . to deal with*, Fms. vii. 193, xi. 8, 91, Band. 11. 2. plur. *intercourse*; þeirra viðskipti, Bs. i. 521; segir honum frá ferðum sínum ok viðskiptum þeirra Ásgrims, Nj. 221; urðu eigi löng vár viðskipti, Eg. 40; sáttir at öllum viðskiptum, Grág. ii. 179; at þú mundir eigi sigrisk í okkrum viðrskiptum, Ó. H. 217; viðrskipti, Fms. viii. 136, 155.

við-skot, n. pl. *an elbowing, pushing against*; in viðskota-illr, *elbowing, malignant*; tyrinn ok viðskota-illr, Gret. 111 A.
við-slag or **viðr-slag**, n. *a 'gain-blow, the parrying a blow, in fencing*; nema hæfileg ok viðrslög, Sks. 84 new Ed.

við-smjör, n. 'wood-smear,' oil; smyrva með viðsmjörvi, Niðst. I: smurðr helgu viðsmjörvi, of xfrnie unctio, Bs. i. 144; hann steypdi þessu inn helga viðsmjörvi yfir höfuð honum, Stj. 443; eigi smurðr þú höfuð mitt viðsmjörvi, Greg. 47; viðsmjörvi, 623, 13; grýtur fullar af viðsmjörvi, Fms. vii. 232; viðsmjörvs-horn, ker, ketill, *a horn, box, case of ointment*, Stj. 460, 625, MS. 656 C. 40; viðsmjörvs ljós, *an oil-light*, Stj. 306; viðsmjörvs kvistur, *an olive branch*, Ver. 9. COMPDS: **viðsmjörvs-tré**, n. *an olive tree*, Stj. 304, 399, 403, Rom. xi. 24, Rev. xi. 4. **viðsmjörvs-viðr**, m. = viðsmjörstré, N. T., Rom. xi. 17; viðsmjörvsviðar-fjall, n. *the Mount of Olives*, Acts i. 12 (elsewhere called Ólíufjall, Pass.)

við-spellan, f. *a conversation*, 655 xxviii. 3.
við-spyrna, u, f. *a thing to rest the feet against*.
við-staða or **viðr-staða**, u, f. *a withstanding, resistance*; fékk hann enga viðstöðu, Eg. 34, 270, Fms. i. 28; þeir höfðu eigi viðstöðu ok flýðu, viii. 401; varð engi viðrstaða, Hkr. i. 67. **viðstöðu-laust**, n. adj. *without a stop, instantly*.

við-standa, stóð, *to withstand*, Stj. 69.
við-sæmandi, part. *beseeching*, Korm. 76.
við-sæming, f. *seemliness, decorum*, Fms. i. 261; göra einn at við-sæmingar manni, *to put up with*, Orkn. 454.

við-taka or **viðr-taka**, u, f. *a reception, receipt, receiving*; fé heim at viðtökum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 84; frændr skolu skipta viðtökunni með sér, ii. 181; synja viðrtöku, Gpl. 147; beida sér viðtöku, Fms. i. 110; hann fékk þar enga viðtöku, *he was rejected*, vii. 207; veita konungi viðrtöku, Hkr. ii. 40; beiddi sér viðtöku af landsmönnum, 262, Orkn. 384; til varðveizlu ok viðtöku, Grág. i. 245; handsala faderni at barni ok viðtöku, 361; biðja e-m viðtöku, Sks. 336, Ld. 232; þar verðr rúmfiát til viðrtöku, Al. 79; hann hlaut mikla tign ok viðrtöku, Fms. x. 417. 2. plur., esp. *hospitality*; vera góðr viðtakna, *to be a good host*, Ld. 268, Al. 79; þakka, fá góðar viðtökur, Fms. i. 20, vii. 247, Eg. 15, 75, 81, 172, Ld. 34, Nj. 4. 3. *resistance*; var þar lítil viðtaka, Orkn. 296; viðrtaka, 292, Fms. i. 60; varð þar all-hörð viðrtaka, 178; varð engin viðrtakan í bænum, viii. 333; líkligt at þar mundi vera v. er þærmenn væri, Eg. 241; hann hafði enga viðtöku, Fms. i. 258; hann sá engi síu efni til viðtöku móti Hákonni, 22, v. l. **viðtöku-maðr**, m. *a receiver*, Grág. i. 394; v. arfs, Jb. 153.

við-takandi, part. *a receiver*, Grág. i. 245.
við-tal, n. (**viðr-talan**, Fms. x. 392), *a conversation, parley*; víðtal konungs ok bónda, Fms. i. 32; eptir víðtal þeirra föður hans, Fas. i. 50; lauk svá þeirra víðtali, Fms. viii. 324; hón hafði heyrð víðrtal þeirra, Nj. 60.

við-tekja, u, f. *a reception*, Hkr. i. 134, Fms. iii. 71.
við-tekt, f. = viðtaka; hafa góðar viðtektir, Fbr. 73.
við-útan, adv. [Engl. *without*], *without, outside of*, in a nickname, Fas. iii.

við-varnan, f. *abstinence from*, Hom. 14.
við-vik, n. *a stirring*; lítið viðvik, *a small act*.
við-vindill, m. [Dan. *vedbende*], 'wood-windle,' *ivy*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 483, Str. 66, Pr. 431.

viðvæningr, m. a tiro, beginner. viðvænings-legr, adj. bungling. viðvænings-skapr, m. a bungling.
 viðvörn and við-varan, f. a warning, Nj. 166, 254, Fas. i. 491.
 VÍG, n. [A. S. *wieg*; akin to *vega* = to carry; cp. Lat. *vebie-ulum*]:—*horse, steed*, Edda (Gl.); vigg at söðla, vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18: *green poet*, phrases for a ship, sund-vigg, *the horse of the sea, sea-steed*; víð-vigg, unn-vigg, haf-vigg, sund-vigg, borð-vigg, hlum-vigg, hlýr-vigg, víð-gg, stafr-vigg, segl-vigg, = *the wave-steed, ... sail-steed*; veggjar *a house*, Lex. Pöet.: as also in compds, vigg-baldr, -beittir, víðandi, viggj-álfr, vigg-rennandi, -riðandi, -runnr, -pollr, -ánilor, *mariner, farer on the sea-steed*, Lex. Pöet.
 II. Vigg, = *vill*, and in Norway: viggjar-skalli, a nickname, Fms. vii.
 vígi, a, m. a bull (?), Edda (Gl.)
 vígr, m. = vigg, a steed, Lex. Pöet.
 vígla, u, f. [Lat.], a vigil; vígíliu-dagr, Vm. 24.
 VÍGR, f., pl. vígrar, [the short vowel and the radical r are against ering vígr from víg]:—*a spear*, Edda (Gl.); flugbeittra vígra, Horn-lof vígrar rjóða, *to redder the spears* (vígrat Cod.), id.; vel hefir vígrar skepta, Kormak; vígrar seidr, a *spear-charm, spear-song*, i. e. Sturl. (in a verse); vígrar dunur, dynr, él, = *the din, song, shower of arrows*, Lex. Pöet. passim.
 II. Vígr, a local name of an island (in shape like a spear's head) in north-western Icel.: í Vígr (acc.), s. 651; í eyggi Vígr (dat.), 652: in the Orkneys, the mod. *Veir*; í Orkn. S. Fb. ii. l. 9 from the bottom, einu 'ungr' read 'í Vígr' = *Veir*, the island where Kolbein Hrúga lived, after whom is named the castle of *Cuppi Row*).
 vígla, n. a stirring, moving; handar-vík, a *band-waving*; víð-vík, at-vík, vident.
 II. [cp. vík], the corners in the hair above the temples (vík-óttir); munn-vík, the corners of the mouth.
 VÍKA, u, f., gen. pl. víkna, pl. víkur: [this can hardly be a genuine icic word, but rather is adopted from Lat. *vice*, otherwise the *k* root has remained unchanged; thus Lat. *vicus* is Icel. *vé*, Goth. *vīk*, Ulf. only uses the word in a single instance, viz. to translate *εἰ τῆς ἐφημερίας αὐτοῦ* by *in vikou kunjis seinis* in Luke i. 8, the Latin text 'in vice sua' perhaps suggested the word to the translator; A. S. and Hel. *wica*; Engl. *week*; O. H. G. *wecba*; Germ. *wec*; Dan. *uge*; Swed. *wecba*; in Norse dialects *vika, veka, vuku*, and in compds *-oke, Jóns-oke, Ivar Aasen*.]
 I. USAGES.—*A week*, passim: used in a peculiar manner, as marking the remaining weeks of the summer; líör á sumarit til átta vikna, viz. *eight weeks remained before winter*, Nj. 93; var Rútr heima til sex vikna; vá Þöðvar Kolbein Drottins-daginn at fjórum vikum, Ann. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons in heathen times seem to have counted the year by pentads, called *flint*, as has already been remarked s. v. *flint* (p. 153), to which may be added the authority of the prof. Schlegel of Copenhagen in a notice of 1825, mentioned in Lex. v. l. p. 753. The time when the Scandinavians changed their system of reckoning is unknown; it would seem that in Icel. 'weeks' were already in the middle of the 10th century, could we but trust the record of the *flint*, as authentic in its details.
 II. spec. usages in the Icelandic language: Helga vika, the *Holy-week* (i. e. after Whitsun), Thom. 22, pl. i. 10, D. I. i. 594; Efstá-vika, the *last week of Lent*, i. e. *Passion-week*, Orkn. 386, D. I. i. 594; Páska-vika, *Easter-week*; Sælu-vika, *Ember-week*, passim, see Icel. Almanack; as also Auka-vika or Lagningar-vika, *additional week, intercalary week*, = *sumar-auki*, see p. 604; fyrsta vikna, síðasta vikna sumars, síðasta vika vetrar. COMPDS: vikugangur, a *week-day*, Hom. (St.) viku-frestr, n. a *week's notice*, G. i. 405, Fms. v. 50. viku-för, f. a *week's journey*, of distance, G. i. 15. viku-gamall, adj. a *week old*. viku-lagning, f. the *laying of a week*, of the *sumarauki*, Rb. 564. viku-munn, m. a *week's difference*, Grett. 150. viku-stafr, m. a *week-letter*, an almanack, Rb. 510. viku-stef, n. a *week's term, week's notice*, Eg. 274, 4. rág, ii. 349. viku-stefna, u. f. a *week's summons*, Eg. 274, 4. viku-þing, n. a *meeting that lasts a week*, Grág. i. 99. viku-þing, n. a *'week's meet'*, the ending of one week and beginning of another, Rb. 94. vikna-tal, n. a *tale or number of weeks*, Rb. 568.
 VÍKA, u, f. [a word quite different from the preceding, akin to *vík* and *víkingr*, root word being víkja, q. v.]:—*a sea mile, knot*, answering to a nautical mile, and equal to a 'röst' on land (see *röst*, p. 508): the word seems to have been derived from *vík*, a *small bay*, denoting the distance from ness to ness, and so referring to a time when ships coasted along shore; the word is still in almost exclusive use in Icel. The following instances may suffice:—the distance from Reykjanes to Flatey in western Icel. is counted as three vikur (frá Reykjanesi til Flateyjar, s. Þrjár vikur sjófar, Bs. i. 461); from Drangey in the north to the nearest point on the mainland as one vika (frá Reykjum er skemst víkinar ok er þat vika sjóvar ... þat var vika sjáfar sem skemst víkinar ok er eyjunni, Grett. 144, 148); eyjar þær sem Ólafsv-cyjar heita liggja út á firðinum hálfu aðra viku undan Reykjanesi, 125; víkin til Skarfstáða hálfu viku sjóvar (viz. from Ljárskógar), 129;

for the respective distances see the map of Icel.: so in Norway, vatnið var hálfvör viku breitt, Fms. viii. 32; sigla þeir fyrir þat torleidi sex vikur sevar, Fb. i. 186: in the Faeroes, þangat var skemst ok var þat þó löng vika sjóvar, Fær. 173 (viz. from the Great Dimon to Sudrey): in Greenland, hann lagðisk eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, ok flutti á baki sér, þá er hann vildi fagna Eireki frænda sínum, en ekki var safstær skip heima, þat er löng hálf vika, Landn. 107: great distances at the open sea are counted by 'tylt', 'dozens, sc. of knots,' leaving out the word 'vika,' þá mun siglt vera tylt fyrir sunnan Ísland, Landn. 25: a writer of the 14th century calculates the voyage round Iceland direct from headland to headland at 'fourteen dozens,'—fjörtán tyltir umbergis at sigla réttleidis fyrir hvert nes, Bs. ii. 5.
 víki-vaki, a, m. [this word, which hardly occurs in old writers, seems in the 15th century to have been adopted]:—*a weekly wake*, popular festival meetings and entertainments on Sunday evenings, with song and dance; fórum vér til víkivaka | vörðir þar og hvíld að taka, Eggert; songs and ballads sung at such weekly wakes were called either víkivaka-kvæði or forn-kvæði, q. v.
 víkna, að, [víkja], to give way, to bend; reksannur víknar í straumi, Edda (in a verse): of ranks in battle, gekk Ljótr svá fast fram at þeir víknuðu fyrir Skotarnir, Orkn. 28; freistum ef þeir víkni fyrir, Fms. viii. 68; veitum þeim þaðan áhlaup sem harðast, vænti ek at þeir víkni við, 356; ætlaði hann at Gláunr skyldi víkna við, to bend, give way in wrestling, Grett. 114 A (for kíkna). 2. to be moved to tears, compassion, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; víknar hann við það, já, hún verðr dýrari, Jón Þorl.
 vík-óttir, adj. [vík], bald on the forehead above the temples, Ld. 272; rauðbléur á hár ok v. snemma, Eb. 30.
 VÍKR, f., gen. víkrar, *pumice-stone*, from a volcano; víkr svá mikil, Bs. i. 803; víkrin sást reka hrömmum fyrir Vestfjörðum at varla máttu skip ganga fyrir, Ann. 1362; víkra(r) kast, a fall of pumice, 1390; stála víkr, 'steel-pumice,' a *wet-stone*, Haustl.
 víkra, að, to rub with pumice.
 VÍLA, n. pl., root vili, dat. viljum, the bowels; þau vil er fúnat hafa af salfis krásum, 677. 9; ok er hann sundraði gridunginn knýtti hann tvá kníta á viljunum, Róm. 187 (a loose version of 'pallida taetris viscera tincta notis,' Lucan. Phars. i. 619, which, may be, the translator misread as 'cincta notis'); takið ör mér svangann ok langan, ... takið ör mér sviliu ok vilin, Ísl. Þjóds. i. (in a ditty).
 vil, n. [vilja], self-will, wilfulness, self-indulgence; in vil ok dul, wilfulness and conceit, Sól. 34; fyrir dul ok vil, Gkv. 2. 38; vil er mest ok dul flestum, Hallfred; dul vættir ok vil at linna munni erfði ok vil, Skálda ('Thorodd'), with a play on 'vil' and 'vil,' which are diametrically opposed. 2. in the phrase, i vil e-m, at one's will, to one's liking, favour; at þeir (the dreams) sé i vil ráðnir, Ld. 126; konungr trúir því er þessi skrafa segir i vil honum, Al. 30; and freq. so in mod. usage, göra e-ð mér i vil, það er honum i vil, in bis favour; cp. vil-hallr, vil-gali, vil-mæltr, vil-gi. II. in pr. names, Vil-hjálmr, Vil-mundur, Vil-borg, Landn., Edda.
 vil, n. [Lat. *velum*], a veil, of nuns; taka vilit af höfði sér, Mar.; hún er sárliga hrygg, látid vilið, sem fyrr segir, id.; taka vil, to take the veil, K. Á. 214.
 vil-björg, f. a doubtful *ἄρ. λειρ*, help desired or help in need (vil-björg), Gm.
 vild, f. [vili], will, liking, good-will; með vild ok samþykki allra höfðinga, Fms. xi. 97; tók ríki af vild (villd) alls lands-fólksins Haraldr Guðinason, x. 372; með vild, favourably, as one wills; endask með vild, to end well, MS. 4. 10; eptir várri vild, after our will, Fms. vi. 261; i fyrstu gekk honum með vildum, at first all went to bis will, x. 414. 2. a favour; fyrir vildar sakar við lýðinn, Fms. x. 381; ok górdi honum mart i vild (villd), Ó. H. 249; með vild ok vináttu, Str. 14, D. N. ii. 12: goodness, good quality, skulu þeir skipta at jafnáði millum sín eptir bónda vild, bæði boðburð ok stafkarla-færslu, N. G. L. i. 138. COMPDS: vildar-fólk, n. the *chosen people*, Clar. vildar-klæði, n. pl. the *best clothes, state-ropes*, Stj. 599. vildar-lið, n. the *best men, chosen men, picked troops*, Fms. vii. 169, ix. 353, 392. vildar-maðr, m. the *best man, a trusted, distinguished man*, Fms. x. 293; konungr ok mart vildarmanna, vi. 279; féll mart vildarmanna, ix. 408. vildarmær, f. a *favourite maid, maid of honour*, Mag. 30.
 vildi-, n. = vild; only in compds: vildis-gripir, m. a *fine animal*, of a steed; það er mesti v. vildis-lýðr, m. the *best men*; höfðingjar ok v., Fas. iii. 432. vildis-maðr, m. = vildarmaðr, Sturl. i. 20.
 vildr, adj., compar. vildri and vildari, 'willed,' i. e. *chosen, choice, good*; vildir menn = vildar menn, Dropl. 25; vildri hestar, Karl. 334; hinn vildasta vápuhest minn (cp. Dan. *vælg*), MS. 4. 6; vildra sverð, a *finer sword*, 30, Karl. 332; með linum vildastum klæðum, Str. 12; skikkju minni vildri, a *cloak a good deal better*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gangvera þeim sem þú hefir vildastan til ..., vildasta yfirhöfu, Sks. 286; vildastan miklu, the *very best man*, Sighvat; ef ekki eru vildari föng ú, if there is no better choice, Fær. 207, Bs. i. 66; kauss hann þann af sem honum þótti vildastr, Fms. ii. 165; honum var ekki vildara af vún, he could

expect nothing better, Eg. 364; kvaðsk þat gjarna vilja ef Grimi væri þat nokkoro vildara, . . . vildra ok öruggra, *better and safer*, Magn. 468.

vil-gali, a, m. *flattery* (= fagr-gali), Hom. (St.)

vilgi, adv. (see -gi), *very*; vilgis oft, *very often*; enda er úsýnt at vit finnimk svá vilgis opt at mitt sé vænna, Mork. 50; vilgi mjök, *very much*; hann langaði til engra dægra, hann kvíddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 303; ef þú attir vilgi mikils vald, Hbl. 25; vilgi víðr, *very wide, immense*, Hd.

II. negative, *not at all*; hann vissi þat vilgi görla, Skv. 3. 13; vilgi trygg, *untrue, false*, of Loki, Þd. 1.

vil-hallr, adj. *partial, leaning to, favouring*; hitt grunar mik at liðsmenn yðir munu vilhallt sagt hafa, *given a partial, unfair report*, Fb. ii. 124; hón sagði nökkut vilhallt sem henni var beini veitir, Glúm. 354; liðsmenn segja opt vilhallt ok segja þat er þeir vildi at væri, Karl. 383.

VILLI, m. (sounded vilji), gen. vilja; [Ulf. *vilja* = *θέλημα*; Dan. *villje*]: —*will, a wish, desire*; sigr-sæll er góðr vilji, Bs. i. 746; göra e-t vilja hendi, *to do with willing hand, purposely*, Jb. 363 A. **2.** *good-will, liking, favour*; nema hennar villi væri til, Nj. 24; ef þat er þinn vilji, id.; þeir menn er vaka i kirkju til Guðs vilja, Hom. 34; mót þinum vilja, 625. 68; fá sinn vilja, Skálda; nú hefi ek minn vilja beðit, Fsm.; villi minn enn væri, Am. 83; at ossum vilja, 30; góðr-vilji and góð-vilji, *good-will*.

II. in old poets, *delight, joy, desire*; glaðr, með góðan vilja, ok úhrugg, Stor. 24; at vilja gefin, *bappily married*, Skv. 3. 54; vaðin at vilja, *joy-bereft*, Skv. 3. 55. Hdm. 4; vaki hann at vilja, *may he wake with joy*, Gs. 5; vön vilja, Skv. 3. 9; en hón vaknaði vilja firð, *joy-bereft*, 24.

3. *carнал lust*; unna visum vilja frá, Hm. 98; cp. göra, fremja vilja sinn við konu, Stj. 121, Karl. 472; hafa konu vilja, Þid. 247. **COMPS:** vilja-klæði, n. = vildar-klæði, Vm. 117. vilja-lauss, adj. *willless, joy-bereft*, Vkv. 11 (29)?; mér viljaussi, Gkv. 2. 9; árna viljalauss á vegum, Gg. 7. vilja-leysi, n. *unwillingness*, Gpl. 338.

vili-sess, m. *the mind's seat, the breast or heart*(?), Sdm.

VILJA:—the forms of this verb, a. the 1st pers. pres. indic. was originally dissyllabic, like the pres. subj., both in Goth. and Icel.; the only form used in the Saga-times (10th century) being prob. vilja; vilja'k hljóð, Eyvind (Edda i. 248; the v.l. 'vilra' and 'vilka' shew that the scribes did not know the old form); eiga vilja heldr, Alm. 7 (but ek vil in the following verse); segðu mér þat ek vilja vita, Skm. 3; vilja ek sofna, Vkv. 31; né ek þik vilja nita, 37; ek vilja'k, Hým. 9; vilja ek þat líta, Am. 58; in prose, enn þú vilja ek heldr einn staf rita, Skálda (Thorodd); in law formulas, at ek vilja skilja við féлага minn, = Gr. *ἔτι βούλομαι*; þat villag, Fms. vi. 205, v.l.: the monosyll. form is later, vil'k eigi ek, *I will not*, Gkv. 2. 27; accordingly the 'ek vil' in Alm. 8 should be restored to 'allt þatz ek vilja'k vita', as is required by the preceding verse; so also in Vsp. 1 the true reading may be 'vilja ek' valfoðr (see foot-note 5 in Bugge, l.c.). **β.** 2nd pers. pres. is monosyll. vill and vilt; þú vill, Vpm. 11, Hbl. 55, Gkv. 2. 8, 33; vill þú, Ls. 28; the older vellums have vill, the later vilt, ef þú vilt, Hm. 130, Ísl. ii. 214 (thrice), Nj. 41, 77, and so in mod. usage (ek vil, þú vilt, hann vill). **γ.** 3rd pers. vill, Skv. 1. 4, Hm. 63. **δ.** pret. vilda; part. viljat; pret. infin. vildu, Nj. 259, Ld. 216, Mork. 168. **e.** forms with suffix; with pers. pron., 2nd pers. vil-du [Chaucer *wiltow*], *vilt thou*, Post. 134, 135, 231; but in mod. usage, viltu, and so Fb. i. 222, l. 36; with neg. suff., vilka ek, Am. 13; vilkat ek, *I will not*, Skv. 1. 26; þú vill-at, *thou wiltest not*, Hm. 114; vildigak, *I would not*, Gkv. 2. 40; er ek vildigak, Helr. 13 (all the references to Bugge's edition). [Ulf. *viljan* = *θέλειν, βούλεσθαι*; A. S. *willan*; Engl. *will*; Dan. *vill*; Swed. *vilja*; Lat. *velle*; Gr. *βούλεσθαι*.]

B. USAGES.—*To will, wish*:

I. with infin., *sá maðr hefir viljat vilja leitina fyrir oss*, Fms. i. 72; Guðrún kvaðsk vildu (pret. infin.) vita hvat þeir vildu at hafask, Ld. 216; hverjum vilt þú heldr gipta dóttur þína . . . ef þú vilt eigi . . . hverju þú vilt svara, Ísl. i. 214; spurði ef hann vildi ríða, Gunnlaugr kvaðsk þat vilja, . . . hví býðr þú mér eigi þat er ek vil þiggja, 212, 213; Austmaðr kveðsk vildu (*said he would*) fyrir hafa land, Nj. 259; hann létzk eigi þat viltu, Mork. 168; nú vil ek spyrja yðr, Nj. 35; hví vildu ljúga, Clem. 134; enda vildu trúta þá mundu miskunn fá, 135; hér vil ek bjóða fyrir góð boð, Nj. 77; sumir vilja skilja, 673. 51; þorgeir jataði því sem Kári vildi beitt hafa, Nj. 257. **β.** denoting futurity; maðr er andask vill, *a person about to die*, Hom. 155 (in a Norse vellum); in mod. Danish this usage has prevailed, but is hardly known in the old language, for in Icel. vilja always implies a notion of volition; hvárum þú vill (vilt, v.l.) hafa valit, Post. (Unger) 20. **2.** with subj., þat vilda ek bróðir, at þú, Nj. 2; vildir þú at ek stæða upp, . . . þá vildi (= vilda) ek, Fms. vi. 205; viltu at ek fara til eyjanna, Fb. i. 222. **3.** with acc., vita skyldir þú hvat þú vildir, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi vil ek þessa, 215; þú vilt eigi þessa kosti, Nj. 77; hvat vilt þú hánun, *what do you want him for?* 41; hvad viltú mér? vilja hverjum manni gott, *to will (wish) good to everybody*, Fms. i. 21. **4.** ellipt. an infin. being left out or understood; vildi Aðalráðr hann ekki þar, *A. wished him not [to be] there*, Fms. xi. 419; ek vilda ekki vistir hans hér i landi, Eg. 523; hón vildi hann feigan, *wished him dead*, Nj. 269; ok skýta þat hvat hverr þeirra vill lög um þat mál,

what he thinks to be the law, Grág. (Kb.) i. 214; ek vil á fund Ólv I wish to go, Nj. 41; ef hann vildi upp ór gröfni, Eg. 234; hvárt sé heldr vildi (viz. göra), Nj. 251; vildi alþýðan hann til konungs, Fms. 8; út vilja vegar þínir til Íslands, Fb. i. 222. **5.** impers., var sí inn eptir firðinum svá sem vera vildi, *as it would be, at random*, Fms. 22; sjaldan fór svá þá er vel vildi, *seldom went it thus when the luck was fair*, x. 408, Ld. 290 (of a bad omen); svá kann ok stundum at ver ef eigi vill vel, *when matters go wrong*, Sks. 323. **6.** vilja e-m, *favour one*; þat er ván at þér mundi sæmðin vilja, Karl. 230. **7.** w. reflex., vilja til, *to happen*; ef þat á til at vilja, Fas. i. 11. 1. reflex., viljask e-t, *to wish for*, Fr. **2.** *to bear good will to one* (þeir) viljask eigi við oss, *they bear no good will towards us*, Fas. ii. 3. (but rare). **3.** part. viljandi, *willing*; göra e-t viljandi, Greg. 4 and passim. **4.** past part. neut. vilt, q. v.

viljaðr, adj. (prop. a part.), *willing, inclined*; nú væra ek á þat vilja at . . . I should like to . . . Sturl. i. 61, 67; (á-viljaðr), Fb. i. 63; skal eigi verr v. (*less eager, less ready*), en hann, Fms. vii. 275; at allir mugi vel til viljaðir at styrkja hans ríki, viii. 104; engi skal vera v. betr e-*ki* (*more eager than I*) at vera úþarfir þeim buðnum, Ó. H. 209; au jafut viljuð til allrar umsjá, 655 xiii. A. 2. **2.** *intentioned, disposed*; at drottning mundi miklu verr viljuð, Eg. 339; vera e-m i viljaðr, *well disposed*, Ísl. ii. 325; yðr vel viljuð i því er ek mætta, B. 356; vitrastir ok bazz viljaðir, Sks. 640 B; mann yðr vel viljað; Lv. 7; ok mér bezt viljaða, Fms. vi. 5; e-m er (lít) viljað til e-s, *like, like not*, Stj. 169; svara því sem vör vitum at honum er vel vilju to answer what we know to be most to his liking, 137; jatta því nokkuð er þeim væri eigi vel viljað, *not to their liking*, Fms. ix. 445; þér er allir viljaðir til líkamans en eigi til sálarinnar, Barl. 5; in mod. usa obsolete except in the phrase vel viljaðr, *well-wishing*.

vilja-ligr, adj. *willing*, N. G. L. ii. 365.

viljan, f. = vild, Skáld H. i. 20, 37.

viljanlig, part. *willing*; göra e-t v. = viljugr.

viljanliga, adv. *willingly*, Fms. xi. 442, Skálda 208.

viljanligr, adj. *willing*, Fms. ii. 33, K. Á. 74, Skálda 208.

viljár, compar. viljastir, = vildari, vildastr, Sks. 286 B, Barl. 98; v jastir = vildastr, Barl. 12, 121, 126, 174; tvá menn þá sem viljastir e (*the two best men*) á þeim fundi, N. G. L. i. 383.

viljugr, adj. *willing, ready*, Sks. 348; v. til e-s, Fms. v. 144: *to one liking*, honum var viljaðra en nokkurum öðrum gott at göra, Karl. 54; var mér ok viljugt at heyra ekki bréfit, Bs. i. 861; hvárt sem henni va þat viljugt eða miðr, Fas. i. 17; þann veg sem honum væri viljugastir, F. i. 910.

vilkit, adj. n. [this word is a *ἀπ. λέγ.*, formed from vilgi, by turni the indecl. -gi into a regular adjective form, analogous to what h taken place in einginn or önggr from einn-gi, margr or mannggr fro mann-gi]:—*not wished for, dismal*; þótt vilkit sé, *though it is dism news*, Skv. 1. 26.

vil-kviðr, adj. *speaking good of, singing one's praise*, Ad. 1.

VILLA, u, f. *a going astray, losing the way*: metaph. *error, falsehood* villa ok fáfræði, Sks. 613 B; lögvilla (q. v.), hann snóri því i villu hón hafði mælt, Nj. 161; þorleifr spaki er með viti lagði þá villu, Fm x. 379; ercl. *false doctrine, heresy*, Rb. 338; Djófuls villa, 655. 55 villa Arii, *the Arian heresy*, Ann. **2.** villu-andi, Stj. 240; villu-kennin *a false doctrine*; villu-átrúnaðr, *false belief, unbelief*, 103; villu-erf Fb. i. 409; villu-bönd skurðgöða, Fms. ii. 96; villu-boðorrð, fortal Anecd. 32, 70; villu-glappstigr, Stj. 49; villu-hellir, Barl. 154; villh myrkr, Post.; villu-ráð, Anecd. 28; villu-draumr, *a false dream*, Ba 108; villu-nótt, *a night of error*, Hom. 41; villu-palka, Gpl. 45; vill biskup, villu-páfi, *a false bishop, a false pope*, Fms. viii. 369, Ann. 415, 10 villu-prestr, *a false priest*, Anecd. 12; villu-spámaðr, *a false prophet*, S. 593. **COMPS:** villu-dýr = villidýr, N. G. L. i. 317. **villu-kar** m. = villumaðr, Barl. 102. **villu-lauss**, adj. *free from error, o libodox*, Barl. 99. **villu-maðr**, m., eccl. *a heretic*, Barl. 149, Stj. 2. Clem. 52; Mameuts villumenn, Orkn. 364, N. T. Vidal. passin **villu-ráfandi**, part. *roving astray*; v. saúðr. **villu-samligr**, ad *false*, Anecd. 30, Sks. 528. **villu-samr**, adj. *erroneous, false*, Ba 157. **villu-stigr**, m. *a false path*, Barl. 145, Anecd., Stj. 63, v. l. **villu-trú**, f. *unbelief*, Barl. 103. **villu-vegr**, m. *a way of error*, Fb. i. 117. **villu-vig**, n. *an intended murder*; e. g. vega man til arfs, Gpl. 252.

villa, t, *to bewilder*; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (*there is such bewildern ment before me*) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56. **2.** *to falsify, forg counterfeit*, as a law term; um fé þat er hann hafði markat, ok villt heimildir, Lv. 48; hiun skal segja heimili sitt, en ef hann villir heimil sitt, N. G. L. i. 223; er þeim lítið fyrir at villa járnburð þenna, Ó. H. 140 sá maðr hefir viljat villa leitina fyrir oss (cp. Dan. 'bringe en paa vilð spor'), Fms. i. 72; hvárt sem þeir villa (*give a false account of*) faðer eðr móðerni eða bæði, Grág. i. 357; ef hann leynir fé eðr villir heimildir *gives a false title*, Jb. 336; hvar þess er aðrir taka arf enn erfingi rétt fyrir því at kyn var villt, Grág. i. 191; villir hann visdóm allan, *to belie* Fms. vii. (in a verse); draumar villa oss, cf. . . , *do our dreams belie us*

Í. Gísl. (in a verse); villtar rúnir, *falsified*, Am. 9; rísta villt, to write *falsely, mis-write*, 12; allr lands-lýðr syrgði hann villtan, Hkr. i. 102 (Fms. x. 79).

II. reflex. to go astray, miss the way; kenndi þá hvírr öðm þat er þeir höfðu villzsk, Bs. i. 288; hafði hann villzsk ok snúisk frúði, Fb. ii. 392; nú villzsk þeir þaðan á braut, Grág. ii. 312; þá erá honum villtisk, 192; with gen., nú villtusk þeir vegar, *lost the road*, Fb. ii. 77; villtisk ér nú vegarins, Valla L. 217; þviltusk hundarnir farsins, *bound* *lost the track*, Hom. 120.

2. metaph., þat verðr mörgum mni, at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); ef þeim villzsk vnr, Grág. ii. 209; villtusk allir spádómar, Rb. 381; ok er svá villt fy mér (*I am so bewildered*) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56; þeim öln villtisk sýn, at engi þeirra mátti finna hann, Fb. ii. 385; villtisk ha mér ok mátti ek eigi finna hann, Karl. 309; hón villtisk öll frá m (*sbe forsok me quite*) ok lagði hón illt fyrir sik, Clem. 137.

víllátta, u, f. = villiátt, a false direction, bewilderment; ef maðr gengr á láttur á mörk . . . ganga á mörk ok villáttu, N. G. L. i. 393, 400.

víllátt, in compds: villi-átt, f. a false direction, Sks. 1, 4, v. l. 1.

víllbráð, f. [mid. H. G. *vill-prát*; Germ. *vill-prät, -braten*]:—venison, St. 160, Fas. iii. 274; in western Icel. a kind of minced-meat is called víllráð (=kæfa, q. v.)

víllidýr, n. a wild beast, Sks. 50, Stj. 18, 81.

víllildr, m. wild-fire, Edda 34.

víllifygli, n. a wild boar, Karl. 472.

víllifærr, adj. bewildering, difficult to find the way; þeim var villifært til þajarins, Bjarn. 53.

vílligata, u, f. a wild path.

vílligraðungr, m. a wild ox, Art. 78.

vílligöltr, m. wild boar, Stj. 80, Karl. 472.

vílliráða, adj. bewildered, con- f. Róm. 226, Eg. 389.

víllisauðr, m. a wild sheep, Karl. 246.

vílliskógr, m. a wild forest, Karl. 71.

vílliskýf, a bewildering cloud, H. 47.

víllistigr, m. a wild path, Bar. 50, Stj. 637, Sks. 1, 616, Fr. viii. 48, v. l.

víllisvín, n. a wild boar, Fms. x. 88, Karl. 10.

VILLR, adj. [Ulf. *vilpeis* = *áptos*; A. S., Engl., and Germ. *wild*; O. G. *wildi*; Dan.-Swed. *wild*]:—wild; hverfa af villum götum, from (*false*) paths, Sks. 4.

2. bewildered, erring, astray; þeir urðu á hvára hönd þeim sjór skyldi liggja, Landn. 215 (Hb.); þá ferr þvillr villr, 625, 75; bera e-t villt upp, to report it wrong, Trist.; þvillr, N. G. L. i. 400; villr á mörkum, Fms. iii. 56.

3. with þá varð ek villr vega, Hm. 46; villr ertú vegarins, Fs. iii. (in a verse); en þeir villir fari sinna heimhama, Hm. 156; fara daga villt, to refuse the days, to take e. g. Thursday for Friday; also verða daga-vill so also áttu villr, confused as to the 'airs' or quarters of heaven, e. g. whether south or east.

4. neut., fara villt, to go astray, Fb. i. 131.

vílmál, n. = vílmæli, Skv. 3, 12.

vílmæli, n. a kind word, word of good will; bréf með vílmælum ok gíum, Stj. 676; hafa vílmæli við e-n, Háv. 50; nú var svá komit at heimti þessi vílmæli af Ragnildi, Ó. H. 114; völu vílmæli, Hm. 86.

vílmæltr, part.; vera e-m v., speaking well of a person, Róm. 298.

vílnaðr, m. a joy, comfort; þat einn var veslum til vilnaðar, Al. 57.

vílnan or vílnun, f. = vílnaðr; styrkileik vílnunar, . . . heilsu fyrir vilna, Greg. 46; iðrask með vílnan, to repent with bope, Hom. 78; ver í góðri vílnun, in good cheer, Sks. 168 B; vanta sér engin vilnar, Al. 109; in mod. usage, favour; ör-vílnan, despair.

vílnask, að, to hope for a thing, deem so and so of it, with gen.; vilnisk ek þess nú, at . . . would that, Vkv. 29; þó vilnumk ek hins, at, Fbr. 213; vilnaðisk hann jafnan Guðs miskunnar, en tortryggði ald. Fms. v. 152; mun ek þess vilnask at hamingja mun fylgja, Fs. 23; vilnumk ek ok gleðjumk ek af Dróttins várs gæzku, 655 xxxiii.

3. 2. act. in mod. usage, to favour, make concession to one; vilna e-m í til. vilna e-m í, to remit, a debt or duty.

II. er honum mikim í vilnað, it will do him good, 'tis a favour to him, Clem. 57; þau ein skat höfðu þeir við áttzk, at þeim var eigi vilnað í, Ölk. ch. 1: ör-vílnask, to despair.

vílna, u, f. a cesspool, a word freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

vílnreitni, f. = vilnaðr, Hom. (St.)

víln, n., part. from vilja, *wished, desired*; era sá vinr öðrum er vilt eitt seg þe is no friend who only speaks as one wills, Hm.

vílnrði, n. a favourable word, promise.

vílna, u, f. matter out of a sore; vögr ok vilna.

víln or víln, n. giddiness, a swimming in the head, wavering, as if out of one's senses.

vílnarr, m. one who waves or brandishes (Lat. *vibrator*), Kormak.

vílnill, m. [Old Engl. *wimpele*], a 'wimpele,' a kind of hood, veil, Edda ii. 4.

vílnul, f. = vímarr; in geir-vimul, name of a Valkyrja, Gm., Edda.

vílnur, f., gen. Vímarr, [cp. Germ. *winnern*], the name of a myth. rive Edda 60, Lex. Poët.

vílnur, f., gen. vinnjar; [Ulf. *vinja* = *voujn*, John x. 9; A. S. *wine* = a meadow; O. H. G. *wini*; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 55, 56]:—a meadow; vinnur hann sér hús ok hagi (perh. haga) ok vini (a house, a pasture, 'vin') þá skal biskup eigi taka hann ór setu sinni, N. G. L. i. 9; this word also remains as appellative in vinnjar-spánn and vinnjar-töð, the technical name for an old Norse tax payable by every household,

Ó. H. (see spánn and toddi).

II. freq. in Norse local names, Björg-vin, Sand-vin, Leik-vin, Horn-vin, Hellsu-vin, Enda-vin, Skerf-vin, Töð-vin, Skað-vin, Dal-vin, Döl-vin, Vað-vin or Vöð-vin: usually altered into -yn, Björg-yn (-synjar), Þrópt-yn, Bambl-yn, Töð-yn: or -in, Leir-in, Ullar-in; or -ini, Vöð-ini, Döl-ini, Sköð-ini, Bónd-ini: lastly into -en, Berg-en: so also Skand-in qs. Scandinavia qs. Scandinavia qs. Scand-in-avia. In Icel. these names are unknown,—showing that as early as the time of settlement the word had fallen into disuse as an appellative, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. (pref. xii, xliii).

vin, m. = vinnr, q. v.

vína, u, f. a female friend, Lat. *amica*; vinnur ok kunn-konur, Greg. 33; trygg vína, Al. 92, Art.

vinast, að, recipr. to fondle one another, i. e. to pair (sexually, Dan. *parres*), esp. of birds; fuglar vinnast með ertum söng í sizt verða þessum dægriun löng, Bb. 1. 18; mátti svo vinnast hvort eitt þar, 2. 29 (of fishes).

vináttá, u, f. *friendship*, Nj. 81, Eg. 96, 170, Hrafn. 23, Stj. 171, Ó. H. 126; forn vináttá, Eb. 32, passim in old and mod. usage: vináttu boð, a friendly offer, Hkr. ii. 207; vináttu kærleikr, affection, Stj. 38; vináttu bragð, a friendly turn, Nj. 228; vináttu göðvili, Stj.; vináttu heit, a promise of friendship, Fms. vii. 18; vináttu kveðja, a greeting of friendship, Sturl. ii. 108; vináttu mark, -merki, a token of friendship, Ó. H. 125; Fms. iv. 280; vináttu-mál, a message, intercourse of friend-ship, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 53, xi. 229, 249.

vináttu-liga, adv. a friendly manner, Dipl. ii. 11.

vináttu-samliga, adv. in friendly wise, Dipl. i. 3.

vináttu-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, H. E. i. 388, Bs. i. 712.

vin-beina, u. = viðbeina, Bs. i. 367.

VINDA, pres. vind, (vinn = vind ek, Grett. in a verse, *ving* ek háls af kjúklingum); pret. vatt (Dan. *vandt*), vatt, vatt, pl. undu (vundu); subj. yndi; part. undinn; reflex., pres. vitz, and pret. vatt, see below: [Goth., A. S., and Hel. *windan*; Engl. *wind*; Germ. *winden*; Dan. *vinde*]:—to wring, twist, Fas. ii. 525; vinda klæði, to wring (wet) clothes, Ld. 46; en er hann kom í eyna vatt hann klæði sín, Eg. 219; yður allir váttr, settusk þeir niðr við eldinn ok tóku at vinda sik, Eb. 274; hann vatt þar ór skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; hann tók til fjótursins ok vatt hann í sundr, Fms. xi. 289; hann vatt ljáinn í sundr milli handa sér, Fb. i. 522.

2. to wind; ok undu svá tréit allt at róttinni, Fms. v. 286; vinda vef, to wind the woof; vindum vef Darradar, Darr.; vinda segl, to hoist sail; undu þeir segl sín, Orkn. 356, Fms. ii. 176; vinnit þá upp akkeri yður, to wind up the anchor, *weigh it*, Fb. iii. 384; vindum af tréit af skálanum, Nj.

3. to twist; þar ör sandi síma undu, Hbl.; salr undinn orma hryggjum, Vsp.; Ulfarr vatt við skeggina, U. *twisted his beard* (Germ. 'sich den bart streichen'), of a person being flattered, Eb. 164; höfði vatt þá Gunnarr ok Höguna til sagði, G. *turned his head round and spoke to H.*, Akv. 6.

4. to put, thrust; Eyvindr vatt þá miklu horni í hönd Sveini, E. *thrust a big horn (cup) into Sweyn's hand*, Orkn. 248; hón vatt upp skriðljósi, *hoisted up a lantern*, Nj. 153; villi sá er ymsu vindr fram, *that puts forth various things*, 677, 8; greip á stafni, vatt með austri upp lög-lúki, *he launched the boat with the water in her*, Hým. 27.

5. to throw, hurl; svipti hón blæju af Sigurði, ek vatt (á) vengi, fyrir vífs knjám, and *flung it on the ground*, Gkv. 1; svá segja menn at Friðbjófr hafði undit elda-skíðu í næfrarnar, F. *burled a burning brand on the roof*, Fas. ii. 87.

II. reflex. to turn oneself, vindask við; þá undusk hestar af götu (*they strayed from the road*) ok völdusk í taunum, Mart. 131; vitzk eigi þat (vinnz, v. l.), *that will not go amiss, will not fail to pass*, Ó. H. 208 (in a verse, cp. Fms. v. 61, v. l. 4); nú mun ok endr undit þessari frásögn, to turn back in the narrative, Orkn. 202.

2. to make a quick movement, turn quickly; en er Helgi sá þat, þá vitz hann undan þeim, Fms. viii. 75, v. l.; Jökull vazk (vazt) við hart ok féll skíða-hlaðinn, Fs. 42; ok nú vitz (i. e. vitzk) hann við hart, svá at spjótið gekk af skaptium, Fas. i. 239; í því kemr þorgerðr inn, ok vitz Helgi við fast ok fellr ofan af þilinu, Gísl. 47; ok er minnst er vánin vitz Gíslr við ok hleypur upp á hamar, 70.

3. part. undinn, wound, twisted; undinna festa, *twisted moorings*, Edda (in a verse); ljós-undinna landa linn, the *brigt-twisted serpent-land*, i. e. gold (A. S. *wunden gold*).

vinda, u, f. a bank of yarn; vindur er hafa skal í vef, Fbr. 58.

vindandi, f. [vend], a gramm. term, implying the use of the old letter 'vend' in spelling v-rungu, v-rangr, v-reiðr, see introduction to letter R; scm þá at v só af tekít í þessu nafni 'rungu,' því at þýðerskir menn ok Danskir hafa v fyrir r í þessu nafni ok mörgum öðrum ok þat hyggjum vér fornt mál vera, en nú er þat kallat vindandinn (vindandi in) iorna í skáld-skap, því at þat er nú ekki haft í Norrænu-máli, Skálda 189 (in the treatise of Olave Hvíta-skáld).

vinda-spíka, u, f. = vindáss, Fas. iii. 232, v. l.

vind-auga, n. [from vindr, m.; A. S. *wind-éage*; Engl. *window*; Dan. *vind-ue*]:—'wind's-eye,' a window, Grág. ii. 286, Sturl. i. 155.

vind-áss, m. [Chaucer *windás*], a *winding-pole, windlass*, N. G. L. i. 335, Ó. H. 28, Nj. 115, Fas. iii. 232.

vind-háls, m. the 'winding-neck,' the twisted ornamental work at a ship's prow and stern, Björn.

-vindi, n. a *wind*; in compds, blíð-vindi, þýð-vindi.

vindill or vindull, m. a *wisp*.

vindingr, m. *windings*, = spjört, *strips wound round the legs*, instead of hose, Art. 4.

Vindir and Vindr, m. pl. *the Winds*; Vinda-höfðingi, -herr, -skip, -snækka, Fms. ii. 299, 308, v. 134, xi. 375. COMPDS: Vind-land, n. *the land of the Winds*. Vind-lenzk, adj. *Wendish*, Fms., passim; for Vindlendingr, Grett. 90, read Vinlendingr. Vind-verska, u, f. *the Wendish language*, Fms. vii. 192. Vind-verskr, adj. *Wendish*, Fms. i. 290.

vindla, að, (see vindill), *to wind up*; þú sitr yfir ull-laupi konu þinnar ok vindlar ull, er hún kembir, Bret. (1849) ch. 13, v. 1.

vindli, n. = vindill; stundum fauk hann sem vindli, Mork. 41.

vindligr, adj. *windy*, Sks. 605 B; veðr var vindligt, Fms. ix. 353, v. 1. VINDR, m. [Ulf. *winds* = *ávepos*; A. S., Engl., and Germ. *wind*; O. H. G. *wint*; Lat. *ventus*]: — *the wind*, passim: *the air*, fram í loptið í vindinn, *into the air*, Fms. vi. 313; sem hann væði vind, 419; kasta e-t út í vind, Mar.; verpa orðum í vind, id.; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun þjóta (see eyra): allit., veðr ok vind, kvíða fyrir vind ok vatn, Fms. viii. 234; í vindi skal við höggva, Hm.; þokur miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; vindr hafði hlaupit milli, Bs. i. 336; blés mikinn vind á ljósit en þat sloknaði, Bárð. 180; gékk vindr ór filnum, Al. 144; austan-v., vestan-v., sunnan-v., norðan-v. (but út-synningr, land-nyrðingr, etc., of the 'middle-airts').

B. COMPDS: vind-auga, n., q. v. vind-belgr, m. *wind-bellows*, bellows, Edda. vind-blaka, u, f. a *wind-flaw*, a breeze, Sks. 234, Grett. 153 A. vind-blástr, m. a *wind-blast*, Barl. 133. vind-blær, m. a *gentle air*, Stj. 16, 78. vind-byrl and vinds-byrl, m. a *gust of wind*, Stj. 608, Th. 23. vind-egg, n. a *wind-egg*. vind-frosinn, part. *wind-frozen*, Sks. 230. vind-fullr, adj. *windy*, Fas. iii. 636; so also vinds-fullr, adj., Fas. ii. 150. vind-gangr, m., medic. *flatulence*. vind-gluggr, m. a *window*, of an opening in the clouds, Bárð. 170. vinds-gnýr, m. a *squall of wind*, Ld. 326. vind-gul or vind-gol, n. an *air, wind, breeze*, Fms. viii. 382. vind-heimr, m. a *wind-home*, Vsp.: a local name, Grett. vind-hjálmr, m. a *wind-helmet*, i. e. the sky; vindhjálm-brú, the 'wind-helm-bridge', i. e. the rainbow, Hkv. 2. 47. vind-kaldr, adj. *wind-cold*, Hðm. 18. vind-ker, n. the 'wind-basin', the vault of heaven, Ad. vind-lauss, adj. *windless, calm, smooth*, Ýt., Fms. vi. 262, vii. 68, Bs. ii. 224. Vind-lér (i. e. Vind-ler), m. the 'wind-listener', i. e. the god Heimdal, Edda. vind-litill, adj. *calm, light of wind*; veðr vindlitúð, Eg. 370, Ld. 56, Fms. 353. Vind-lóni, a, m., myth. the Father of the Winter. vind-rúm, n. a *passage of wind*, Stj. 91. vind-stæði, n. the *direction of the wind*, Fas. i. 14, v. 1. vind-svalr, adj. = vind-kaldr, Fas. i. 78; the myth. name of the Father of Winter, Edda. vind-þrotinn, part. *short of wind*, Sks. 629 B. vind-þrúttinn, part. 'wind-swollen', Sks. 230. vind-purr, adj. 'wind-dry', of wood, Vkv. 9. vind-æð, f. a 'wind-vein', Al. 22: prop. an artery, according to vulgar belief that the arteries were ducts of air, and the veins of blood. See Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *ἀρτηρία*. vind-öld, f. 'wind-age', time of tempests, Vsp.

vindr, m. a *winding*; austan við bergit er vindr upp ut ganga, Symb. 56; hann hyggj at um steina nokkura þá er svá lágu sem vindr er gör, Róm. 309.

vindr, adj., vind, neut. vint, [vinda, vatt], *awry*; telgja vint né skakkt, Krók. 42 C; ör Jonathe flaug aldri vint né skeið, Stj. 495.

vind-skeið, f. [from vindr, adj., or vindr, m. (?)], the 'wind-sheath', barge-rafter, the edge-boards at a gable end, prob. so called from being twisted in the shape of dragons twisting their tails at the top, while their heads are at the eaves, N. G. L. i. 101, Fs. 62, Eg. 749.

vind-skeiða, að, to furnish with vindskeiðar, D. N. i. 477.

vindugr, adj. *windy*; vindga, contr., Hm. 139.

vin-fastr, adj. *steady as a friend*, Nj. 30, Fs. 23.

vin-fengi, n. *friendship*, Nj. 38, Ld. 246, Bs. i. 76, 657, passim.

vin-festi, f. *steadfastness in friendship*, Bs. i. 80.

vin-flaki, a, m. a rendering of Lat. *vinea*, Róm. 292, 309.

vingan (vingun), f. *friendliness, friendship* (but less emphatic than vinátta), Karl. 17, Fms. v. 135, xi. 55, Fs. 15, 24, 144, Bær. 7: *favour*, hafa Guðs vingan, Grág. ii. 167; alþýðu vingan, *popularity*, Fms. i. 31; koma sínu máli í betri vingan við e-n, v. 136; vinganar-heit, -mál, -orð, -svipr, *friendly assertions, words, looks*, Bjarn. 51, Ld. 344, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. vi. 279.

vingask, að, dep. to make friends; in vingask við e-n, to enter into friendship, friendly intercourse or relation with a person, Eg. 42, 175, Fms. viii. 214, x. 298; vingask til e-s, viii. 108. II. part.

vingaðr, in friendly relations; vel vingaðr veð lenda menn, Hkr. ii. 48; well-liked, var hann svá vingaðr af mörgum manni, at . . ., Fms. xi. 277; hann átti ok vel vingat við höfðingja innan-lands, vi. 397: *friendly, well-disposed*, iv. 87.

vin-gáfa, u, f. = vingjöf, D. N.

vin-gjarnliga, adv. *friendly, kindly*, Ld. 38, Fms. xi. 244.

vin-gjarnligr, adj. *friendly, kind*, Fms. vii. 62, Sturl. ii. 8, Barl. 50. vin-gjöf, f. a *friendly gift*, Eg. 52, 278, Clem. 133; sendi h konungi vingjafir, Fms. i. 53; gefa á maðr vingjafir at sér lifar Grág. i. 202; vingjafir þágu þér, enda veitid ég svá, 656 C. 12 (M. x. S.) and passim; cp. Hm. 40, and the old custom of exchange gifts.

vingl, n. *disturbance, vacancy of mind*.

vingla, að, [vingull], to confound, disturb; vinglaðr, *confused, out of one's mind*.

Vingnir, m. a mythic. pr. name, Edda, Örvar Odds S.

vin-góðr, adj. = vingaðr; lét Hánef vera vingóðan mann (a *poor man*), Rd. 239. 2. neut. vingott in phrases as, með þeim vingott, they were good friends, Eg. 514, Rd. 289, Nj. 135; eiga við e-n, to be good friends with a person, Fms. ix. 219.

Vin-gólf, n. [vin, f., or vinnr, m.], the 'manion of bliss,' a kind Elysium or 'Sans-souci' of the Northern mythology; Óðinn . . . Óska-synir eru allir þeir er í val falla, þeim skipar hann Valhöll ok V gólf, ok heita þeir þá Einherjar, Edda 13; Gimli eða Vingólf, þat högr er gyðjunga áttu ok var hann allfagr, þat háf kalla menn V gólf, 9.

vin-gretta, u, f. a law term, *wrangling*, contemptuously so called when (e. g.) two persons pull one another by the hair, but use no pons, N. G. L. i. 70.

vingsa, að, to swing round, with dat.; vingsa stafnum kringum sig vingull, m. an *oaf, simpleton*, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert m vingull! and vinguls-ligr, adj. *oafish*. 2. a *horse's pizzle*, Fb 332. 3. botan. *festuca*, Hjalt. Vingul-mörk, f. name of a cow in Norway (referring to phallus worship?), Fms.

vin-gæðask, d. = vingask, N. G. L. i. 137 (prob. only an error).

vin-gæði, n. *kindness, amiability*, Róm. 175: *friendship*, Lan 215, v. 1.

vin-hallr, adj. *biased, partial in one's friendship*; eigi var hann í dómm, he was no respecter of persons in his judgment, Orkn. 14. vinhallr undir höfðingja, Bs. i. 142; at erki-biskup hafu nókkut v. ver málinu, Fms. viii. 100, ix. 331, v. 1. 2. = vinhallr, an affection friend, þorst. Síðu H. 171: prob. only an error (hallr for holhr).

vin-hollr, adj. [Dan. *venne-buld*], *true, steadfast as a friend, affection as a friend*, Orkn. 460, Fms. vii. 103, passim. 2. = vinhallr, Fms. 331 (if not an error, as is vice versa the þorst. Síðu H. 171).

vinjar, gen., in vinjar-toddi, vinjar-spann; see vin, f.

vin-kaup, n. the acquisition of a friend; honum þótti í þér mest v kaup vera, Fms. v. 188.

vin-kona, u, f. a *female friend*, Stj. 230, Ísl. ii. 260, 369.

vin-lauss, adj. *friendless*, Rd. 308, Fsm.

vin-leysi, n. *friendlessness, lack of friends*, Norske Saml. v. 159.

vin-ligr, adj. *friendly*, Sks. 229, v. 1.

vin-margr, adj. *having many friends*, Sturl. ii. 236, iii. 180. vin-mál and vin-mæli, n. *friendly words, greetings*; Egill þakke konungi gjafir ok vinnmæli, Eg. 312, Ó. H. 133 (vinnmál, Fb. ii. 255, i. e. hneigjask fyrir minum vinnmælum eðr ógnar-orðum, Fms. vii. 104; m féggjofum ok vinnmælum, i. 53; bar Karl fram vinnmæl þeirra Leifs Gilla, Fær. 211; sendi hann þá menn austr á fund Haralds konungs m vinnmálum, Orkn. 122; senda menn með vinnmálum (vinnmælum, v. ok presentum, Stj. 503.

vinn (?), in the phrase, göra e-t of vinn, to over-exert oneself, 677. (a *ἄπ. λέγ.* and doubtful).

VINNA, pres. vinnr, vinnr, older viðr, Gkv. 2. 30, Fms. vii. 239 (a verse), Edda i. 492, Am. 45, Ad. 21, etc.; pret. vann, vannt (mc vanst), vann; pl. unnu; subj. ynni; imperat. vinn; part. unninn (vunn ynni, vunninn); with suffixed pers. pron. vinn'k, Hm. 158; vau' Bkv. 2. 26: pres. reflex. vinnz, Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 85, 86: pret. vant Stj. 131, and passim: with suffixed neg. vant-attu, *how workedest* m Hkv. 2. 20; plur. vinna-t, 2. 21; [Ulf. *vinnan* = *πρόχειν*, *δὲννάβα* A. S., O. H. G., and Hel. *vinnan*; Engl. *win*; Dan. *vinde*; Swe *vinna*.]

A. To work, labour, of any household work, as also in a wide sense; fasta ok vinna til nóns, Dipl. ii. 14; hann var félauss ok vat til matar sér, worked for his food, 656 C. 24; þessi er svá röskliga var worked so well, Nj. 270; þat verðr hverr at vinna sem ætlað er, ic vinna hvárt er vill, to do whichever he will, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; eiga se mest at vinna, to be very busy, Nj. 97; Ásmundr vildi lítið vinna, *was not work*, Grett. 90; þrellinn vann allt þat er hann vildi . . . at honu þætti þrellinn lítið vinna, Nj. 73; hvat er þér hentast at vinna (?), 54 vinna verk sín, to do one's work, Eg. 759; vinna e-m beinleika, *bein reidu*, to do one service, attend on him as a guest, Fs. 52, MS. 623. 5-54: ellipt., vinna e-m, to wait upon, tend; það hana vinna þeim hjónum Ld. 34. 2. to work, till, cultivate; þeim manni er jörðina vinnr ok erviðar, Stj. 30; vinnit hana (the earth) ok plægit, 187.

work, perform; nú hefr þú þat unnit er þú munt eigi með féðr mínu lengr vera, Nj. 129; vinna e-m geg, bana, to work harm, *dealt* to, 25. Fbr. (in a verse), Korm. 116; v. e-m úsæmd, Fs. 32; vinna e-m bót,

good; er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar mein-vættir gördur
inn, Landn. 211, Hkr. iii. 69; vinna bætr á e-u, to redress, Eg. 519;
vinna e-m hefnd, to take revenge on: of feats, prowess, deeds, hvat
vinnu meðan (?), Hbl.; keisari vann þá mikinn hernað, Fms. xi. 301;
hja ok vinna margs kyns frægðar-verk, . . . af stórverkjum þeim er
hann vann, x. 231, 232. 2. to win, gain; vann hann apr þorgir ok
katala, Fms. x. 231; vita ef ek mega apr vinna þat ríki er látid er, id.;
hva víðr sér framna, Fas. ii. 472; vinna mikla sæmd, Fms. i. 96; vinna
kastala = expugnare, i. 23, vii. 79, x. 414; vinna undir sik allan
Neg. i. 4, 87; vinna orrostu, to gain a battle, vii. 123; vinna sigr, to
gain a victory, i. 85, x. 231, passim; er vunninn var Ormriinn langi, iii.
2. 3. to conquer, vanquish; er hann vann konung svá ágætan,
F. i. 34; vinnr Sigmundur hann skjótt, Fær. 82; at Egill ynni flesta
mín leikum, Eg. 191. 4. to avail; veit ek eigi hvat þat vinnr,
F. vii. 160; margir lögðu gott til ok vann þat ekki, Sturl. iii. 261;
vinn e-m þörf, to suffice, be sufficient, do, Grág. i. 457, Orkn. 138;
þú vinnr mérjum presti at segja eina messu, H. F. i. 473; nægisk hverjum
þörf vinnr, ef son minn Joseph lifir, Stj. 221; mætti þörf vinna lengi
atnu lítið mjöll, Blas. 43; þá tók hann sótt þá er honum vann at fullu,
F. xi. 2; galdrinn vann honum at fullu, i. 100. 5. special usages;
vinn eð, særi . . ., to take an oath, Grág., Nj., passim; þeir unnu honum
ok trúnað, swore homage to him, Fms. x. 401. 6. to make,
to be used by an adjective or participle; hann vann væltan hann, Post. 645.
66 hrútr, er hann mátti eigi heimitan vinna, Grág. i. 419; með sínum
væðum vann hann yfir kominn Harald, Fms. x. 257; ef godinn víðr
éðom fullan áðr sól komi á þingvöll þá er hann útlagr, Grág. (Kb.) i.
50 ef hann víðr dóminum fullan, 80; ef hann víðr eigi heimilt, ii. 142;
vinnin poët, phrases, vinna e-n felldan, bardan, sáran, reidan, hraðdan, to
fall, fallen, i. e. to fell, etc.; as also, vinna brotið = to break; vinna hefnt,
to take revenge; vinna svarat e-u, to respond to, Lex. Poët.; Paulus vann
þannat, at . . ., Post. (Unger) 231. III. with dat. to withstand
vinn (etc. for vinna við . . . ?); sköpum víðr manngi, Am. 45; vinnat skjöld-
um sköpum, Hkv. 2. 21; ek vætr honum vinna kunna'k, Vkv. 39;
vinnat sköpum vinna, Skv. 1. 53; Korm. 104 (in a verse). IV.
to offer, undergo; according to the Gothic this would be the original
verb, but it only remains in such phrases as, vinna vil, vinna vás, Lex.
Po.; vinna eld, to suffer fire, Fms. viii. 9. V. with prepp.;
vinn at, to 'win to' a thing, effect; þeir fá ekki at unnit, Fms. vii.
27 drekin vinnr síðan at honum, does away with him, Stj.; vinna
at úðf, svinum, to tend sheep, swine, Dropl. 16, Rm. 12; vinna at
seg to manage, attend to the sail, Grett. 94 B:—vinna á, to make,
eff; höfum vér mikit á unnit, Fms. xi. 264; þú munst mikit á vinna
unnetta mál, Fas. i. 459: to do one bodily harm, kill, ef gríðungur víðr á
mái, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 188; ef fé víðr á fé, i. 192; maðr vinnr á
mái, Nj. 100, Lv. 29; á-unninn verk, bodily injuries, Kb. i. 145; maðr
á sá at hefna, ef vill, sá er á verðr unnit, 147:—vinna fyrir, ok var ekki
fyr unnit um sumarit, þörf. Karl. 414; vinna fyrir sér; vinna fyrir mat
sinu, to win one's food; hann vinnr ekki fyrir mat sínum, be vins not
bis ead (mat-vinnungr):—þat vinn er til eingis at svilka þá er mér trúa,
Blas. 31 new Ed.; vildi hann vinna þat til sættar með þeim bræðrum,
Fmiv. 17; hann hirti ekki hvat hann vann til ef hann fengi þat, x. 7;
þat ek til vinna, Nj. 170; mun ek heldr þat til vinna at giptask þor-
binn Ld. 70; vilja gjarna nökkut víð hann til vinna, Fær. 25; það er
ekki til vinnandi, it is not worth the trouble; fé því er ek vann til, earned,
Eg. 19:—vinna víð e-u, to withstand; sköpum víðr manngi, mátti hann
eigað sköpum vinna né sínu aldrilagi, Fas. i. 199:—vinna e-n yfir (Dan.
overrede), to overcome, Fms. iii. 156, Finnb. 266.

3. Reflex., ekki unnask þau mjök fyrir, they did little to support
themselves, Ld. 146; láta fyrir vinnask, to forbear, desist from; þó skal enn
eigi láta fyrir vinnask, Fms. vii. 116; þorgeir lét eigi fyrir vinnask
sinu (tta málr, Rd. 296; lét prestrinn fyrir vinnask of umbræðunna þaðan
frá, s. i. 341. 2. to last, suffice; alla þessa þrjú daga vannsk
(vinn Ed.) þeirra vegr, Stj. 131; ríki Assyriorinn vannsk (asted) um
þús ára, 140; Illugi elti hann meðan eyin vannsk, to the end of the
evening, Grett. 172 new Ed.; meðan dagrinn vannsk, as long as the day
lasts till evening, Fas. iii. 4; festrinn vannsk eigi til jarðar, the rope
was not long enough to touch the ground, Fms. ix. 3: to reach, smíðun-
stöp þann er vinna(sk) skyldi til himins, Edda (pref.); þar sátu konur
vinn sk, as there was room, Fms. x. 16; skyldi drekka saman
kættir ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, Eg. 247; meðan Jólín ynnisk,
Hkr. 138 (vynnisk, Fms. i. 32, l. c.); Ketill bað Eyvind svá vilt
land at þeim ynnisk báðum til vel, Rd. 231; ef eigi vinnsk til
hvárs-tveggja, Grág. i. 288; fé þat skulu þeir hafa sem vinnsk,
fé vinnsk (vinnz Ed.) betr (Dan. slaae til), Grág. (Kb.) i. 85, 86;
þat vinnask mætti at æru þúsund manna, 623. 21; þess víðar er
vinnsk megi mál ok misseri, Hm. 59; ef hánum vinnsk (vinnz) eigi
fróðr til þess, Grág. (Kb.) i. 209; vér trúum orku, afli ok sigr-sæli,
ok vinnsk oss þat at gnógu, Ó. H. 202 (cp. 'vinna þörf' above); ek
vinnsk eigi til þér at launa, I am unable to reward thee, Finnb. 238;
ek vinnsk eigi at dyrka þitt nafn, Barl. 181. II. recipr.,
vinn á, to wound one another; þar er mein vinnask á, Grág.; þau

vinnask á þann áverka, er . . ., Kb. ii. 40; vinnask á enum meirum
sátum, K. þ. K. 116.
vinna, u. f. a work, labour, business; fú sér e-t til vinnu, Gþl. 483;
taka vinnur af e-m, Fms. i. 33; vera at vinnu, to be at work, vi. 187;
at-vinna, q. v. COMPOSD: vinnu-afli, a. m. earnings, produce of
labour, H. E. i. 396. vinnu-fólk, n. = vinnuhjún. vinnu-
fullr, adj. having plenty of work, Stj. 25. vinnu-færr, adj. able
for work, able-bodied, Gþl. 483, 531. vinnu-góðr, adj. doing good
work, Fs. 31, Finnb. 296. vinnu-greiffi, a. m. an overseer, Stj. 570.
vinnu-hjún, n. pl. work-people, servants on a farm, Lv. 22, (mod.
vinnu-fólk, as opp. to húsbændr.) vinnu-litill, adj. doing little work,
Grett. 69, 70, 120 A. vinnu-maðr, m. a labourer, man-servant on
a farm, Fms. i. 33, Ld. 98, N. G. L. ii. 163, Stj. 562, MS. 134. 69, 70:
in a town, N. G. L. iii. 15, 44.
vinnandi, part. a doer, worker of; ét vinnendr ilsku, Greg. 24; v.
eða fremjandi, Edda 68.
vinnanligr, adj., in u-vinnanligr.
vinnari, a, m. a worker, maker, Skálda 204.
vinngr, m. a gain, profit, Stj. 225, Mag. 62, 66; á-vinngr.
vinnon, f. = vinan, friendship, Korm. (in a verse).
VINR, m., gen. vinar; dat. vin, Hm. 41, 42 (seldom vinn); pl. vinnr,
acc. vini, 24 (vinn, Hkr. i. 153, in a verse, cannot be an acc. from vinnr).
As in sonr (q. v.) the nominative r is freq. dropped, and vinn and vin
are both in old and mod. writers and speech used promiscuously; [in A. S.
wine; Dan. ven; Swed. vinn; vinnr is 'par excellence' a Scandinavian word,
frandi being used only in the sense of a kinsman; vinnr is akin to vin, f.,
referring to a lost root verb vinnan, van, vunun, to which also belongs the verb
vina, q. v.; analogous to vin and vinnr are the Lat. amicus and amoenus.]
B. USAGES.—A friend, prop. an 'agreeable man;' vin sínum skal
maðr vinnr vera, þeim ok þess vin, en óvinnar síns skylti engi maðr, vinnr
vinnr vera, Hm. 42; til ílls vinnar, til góðs vinnar, 33; með íllum vinnu,
50; vápnun ok váðum skulu vinnr gleðjask, 40; til góðs vinnar liggja
gagn-vegir þótt hann sé firr farinn, 33; ek vil vera vin þeirra, Nj. 5;
Guðs vin, Blas. 49; hann var vinnr Otkels, Nj. 73; hann gaf Frey vin
sínum þann hest hlúfan, Hrafn. 5; vinnar míns, Ad. 16; trygg vinnr minn,
10; vinnr þjóðans, 11; þinn vin fullkominn, Fær. 132; mesti vin þegga,
Fms. i. 12; leynligr vin, Bs. i. 760; segianda er allt vin sínum, Eg.;
era sá vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, Hm.; í þörf skal vinnar neyta, a
friend in need is a friend indeed, Fms. viii. 399; hverr á sér vin með
úvinum, every man has a friend among foes, Fs. 96; en þá var sem
mælt, at hverr á vin með óvinum, Ó. H. 62; missa (or sakna, Fas. ii.
179) vinnar í stað, to 'miss a friend' = the bird is flown, Grett. 139;
þegnir gripu þá í tónt þóttusk vinnar missa, in a ditty; vera e-m í vinnar
húsi, to be one's friend; þat mun ek kjósa, at þú sér mér í vinnar húsi,
Sturl. i. 96; góra vinnar skipti, to change friends, ii. 142; Freyr litr eigi
vinnar augum til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Hrungr sér eigi vinnar augum til þórs,
Edda 5; ást-vinnr, lang-vinnr, alda-vinnr, trygg-vinnr, u-vinnr (or óvinnr), qq. v.:
in the saying, vera vinnr vinnar sinna, to be the friend of one's own friends,
of one whose sympathies are narrow, with a notion of self-willed, fanciful
friendship; e. g. hann er ekki allra vinnr, en hann er vinnr vinnar sinna;
vinnr em ek vinnar míns, en geld ek þat er illa er til mín gort, Nj. 128.
COMPOSD: vinnu-boð, n. a feast of friends, Nj. 2, Fs. 12, 54, Fb. ii. 185,
227, Sturl. iii. 105. vinnu-fundur, m. a meeting of friends, Glúm.
336; var með þeim engi vinnafundur, Fms. x. 60. vinnu-styrkr, m.
strength, backing of friends; með frændaflo ok vinnastyrk, Vall. 213.
vinnu-vandr, adj. particular as to friends; an expressive word, in the
phrase, vinnast ok vinnavandr, to have few but chosen friends, Nj. 30.
vinnu-veizla, u. f. friendly = vinaboð, Sturl. iii. 105, 125, Fs. 132, v. l.
vinnu-raun, f. a trial of friends or friendship; hörd mun v. verða, viz. to
choose between two friends, Orku. (in a verse): a proof of friendship,
hann tók allvel við þorkatli ok kváð slikt v. mikla, Dropl. 23.
vinnu-roið, f. a troop of friends, Ad. 19 (but the reading is doubtful).
vinnu-ræði, n. friendliness = vinnsemd, Fb. i. 163.
vinnu-samliga, adv. in a friendly manner, Fms. viii. 129; allt tal fór
með þeim v., ii. 262: in mod. usage, often at the end of a letter.
vinnu-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, Róm. 302, Eb. 241; vinnu-samlig
orð, ráð, Fms. vi. 278, Söl. 32.
vinnu-samr, adj. 'friendsome,' friendly, Skv. 19, v. l.
vinnu-semd, f. friendliness (less than vinnátt), Fms. xi. 423.
vinnu-semi, f. = vinnsemd, O. H. L.
vinnu-sending, f. a friendly message; mun hann sent hafa oss enga v.,
of a Urias message, = forsending (q. v.), Fas. ii. 79.
vinnu-skapr, m. [Dan. venskab], friendship, Hm. 50, Fs. 160, Eg. 41,
Fms. i. 284, x. 37; the saying, svá fyrrisk vinnaskapr sem fundir, Fb. i.
392 (mod., svo fyrrast ástir sem fundir).
vinnu-slit, n. pl. a breach of friendship, Ísl. ii. 217.
vinnu-spell = vinnslit, a spoiling of friendship, Gkv. t. 24.
vinnu-str, f., pl. vinnstrar, = the bird stomach in ruminating animals; eina
vinnstr, vinnstrina, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.
VINSTRI, compar. [Dan. venstre; Swed. vänstre], the left; um
vinnstri hönd, Nj. 28, Fms. vi. 165; til vinnstri handar, 439; hvárki til

hægri handar né vinstri, Stj. 438; á vinstri hlíð, Fms. ii. 330; vinstri hönd, vinstra auga, eyra, vinstri fótr, etc.; górásk vinstri handar menn e-s, *one's left-hand men*, i. e. *adversaries*, Hom. 102; vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13.

vin-sælask, d, to *endear oneself*, Str. 3.

vin-sæld, f. a *being beloved, popularity*; kom svá við vinsæld hans, at . . ., Fms. i. 32; um fram alla menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, Eb. 30; öfundsjúkr um vinsældir Magnúss, Orkn. 160; aflaðisk honum vinsæld(ð) mikil, Fms. x. 402, passim.

vin-sæll, adj. [Dan. *vansæl*], compar. vinsælli, superl. -sælst and -sælast: —*blessed with friends, endeared, beloved by many, much liked*; hann var vinsæll af öllum mönnum, Eg. 3; þú ert maðr vinsæll af böndum, Nj. 17; Ketill var yngri sona biskups ok enn vinsælli, *and the more popular*, öfundsjúkr um vinsældir Magnúss, Orkn. 160; aflaðisk honum vinsæld(ð) mikil, Fms. x. 402, passim.

vin-tengdr, part. *bound in friendship*, þjal.

vin-traust, n. *trust in a friend*, Hm. 64.

vinu-ligr, adj. [Dan. *venlig*], *friendly*; in ú-vinuligr.

vin-vandr, adj. = *vinavandr*; fastúðigr ok v., Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

vin-veittliga, adv. *kindly, good-naturedly*, Nj. 217.

vin-veittligr, adj. *friendly*; þeygi v. hlutr, a *thing not agreeable*, Bjarn. 33.

vin-veitr, adj., prop. *given in a friendly spirit, friendly, agreeable, favourable*, of things; göra þeim vinveittar samfarar, Skálda (Thorodd); byrrinn ekki vinveitr, Ld. 56; nú mun ek göra þér um vinveit (*show thee a good turn of friendship, humour thee*) ok ríða til þings með þér, Nj. 215; eigi er þá vinveitt gjöfin, Fms. vi. 238; Úllá þótti ú-vinveitt skemtan konungs, *unfriendly, spiteful*, 347. 2. of a person, *easy to please*; úvandblætr ok vinveitr at veitzlum, Bs. i. 394; in mod. usage, *graceful, friendly*, hann var mér mikilí v.

vinza, að, [Engl. *winnow*; from *vindr*], to *winnow corn*; ferr hún til iðju sinnar at vinza korn, Thom. 484. 2. mod. to *pick out*; vinsa úr þá bezta, and the like.

vinzari, a, m. [provinc. Dan. *vindser*; corrupt from *bismær*?], a *steel-yard*; pundara rangan eða vinzara, N. G. L. i. 324.

vin-pjófr, m. a '*friend-chief*,' a *false friend*, Ad.

vippa, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vippe* = Engl. *wibip*], a *nickname*, Sturl. i. 118 C.

vipr, f., pl. viprar (?), not vipur, for the *r* is radical, as is seen from the spelling in vellums and also from Norse *vípre*, Ivar Aasen:—a *toy*; barna vipr, a *child's toy*; þat þótti allt sem barna vipr er aðrar konur görðu hjá því sem hún görði, Mírm. 140 (Ed. Kölbíng); þykkir honum allt sem ungmennis-leikr eðr barna vipr þat sem hann hafði aðr numit hjá klerkdómi meistara Peri, Clar.; þótti allt barna vipr þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, Ld. 122 (vipur einar, Fms. ii. 21, l. c., should be viprar einar?)

vipra, að, to *draw the lips together*; vipra varimar, Björn.

vipta or vifta, u, f., in Dar. perh. read '*vipt*' er orpin, [vefa], *the woof*; þarmar ör mönnum fyrir viftu ok garn, Nj. 275.

VIRÐA, pret. virði, mod. virti; [cp. verð; this word and its derivatives are in mod. Norse pruned and spelt with *y*, *vyrda*; Swed. *värda*]; —to *fix the worth of a thing, to tax, value*; síðan vóru virð fé Hallgerðar, Nj. 24; búar skolu virða fölgur ómagans tvennar, Grág. i. 259; þar skolu fylgja einn eyrir ok tuttugu, ok virða til fríðs, D. I. i. 199; þrjár merkr ok virt til vaðmála, 203; búar skolu virða skip þat til vöru eðr til brends silfrs, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 68; virða e-t til smærs, D. N. ii. 93.

II. metaph., þat kann engi virða nema Guð einn, Fms. vii. 144; with gen. of the price, virða enskis, Blas. 44; virða mikils, to *rate highly*, Eg. 167; konungr virði hann mikils, Fms. vi. 132; virða e-t lítils, O. H. L. 76; úvinir hans höfðu grun á ok virðu til útrúleika við konung, Fms. ix. 428; er þat ulla virðandi fyrir þér, *it is to be ill-esteemed, blamed*, ii. 53; mun þat vera virt virt fyrir þér, Karl. 99; svá virðu vinir jarls sem þorkell mundi þá bræðr sízt spara til deilu, Orkn. 180; vita ok virða, Stj. 145; virða e-t með sjálfum sér, to *believe oneself of, consider*, 132; hygg at ok virð með þér sjálfum, 142; virð með sjálfum þér hvat hann mun mega með síns herra fulltingi, Karl. 542. 2. with prep.; virða at e-u, to *give heed to a thing, consider it*, Stj. 153; virða e-t fyrir sér, to *count, consider*; virða til, to *pay heed to, regard*; Rafn vildi eigi þat, þviat hann kvæðsk vilja virða til enn heilaga Jacobum postola, ok berjask eigi við Þorvald, i. e. *Rafn said he would respect the boldness of St. James and not fight Tb.*, Bs. i. 668; heldr skal hitt til virða, at hann vildi Kristni sinni í þyrma, Hom. 109; eg vil ekki virða mig til þess, *not demean myself to that*: virða um e-t = virða til, D. N. ii. 95; virða e-t við e-t, to *value, count*; virða við saur ok hégóma, Barl. 74; virð einskis við þá er þér göra í mein, *take no account of it if they do thee wrong*, Hom. (St.); virða sakar við annan, id.; Guð virði við hann (*may God reward*

þim) undir hvíllan þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; biðju vér at takit vára dvöl eigi til þrjúzku, virðandi við oss um leidar-langd ok hveðráttu, *we beg you not to account it for disobedience in us, but com the length of the way, and the severe weather*, D. N. iii. 80; of gratitude, eg virði það við hann, að . . ., to *regard past vices*.

III. reflex., impers. to *like*; mér virðisk ekki skap hans, Ísl. ii. 217; virðisk þeim vel allt til konungs en eigi ver dróttningar, Fb. ii. 120; hann virðisk þar hverjum manni vel, *every liked him*, Eg. 27, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 61. 2. to *deem, think*; við oss svá, sem minnkaðisk vár sæmd í því heldr enn yxi, Fms. i; virðisk konunginum hann afbragðs-maðr, Bjarn. 4; very freq. in usage, mér virðist, *me thinks*.

3. to *deign, vouchsafe*; af hann virðisk várr Dróttinn Jesús at fæðask, Stj.; þú skapar minn vir miskunna mér, Barl. 92; þau miskunnar verk er hann virðisk at; 95; öll bréf þau er þeir virða sik (= virðask) við at taka, Róm. 24; virða, u, f., in ú-virða, *disregard*.

virðar, m. pl. [from verð; cp. hirð, verðung], poet. *king's men, in the king's pay, a body-guard*; the etymology implied in 'vi heita þeir menn er 'meta' mál manna, Edda 107, is scarcely til heill skaltú, visi, virða njóta, Hkv. i. 54; vápu-söngur virða, Akv. afkár söngur virða, 38; efla víg með virðum, Skv. i. 12.

-virði, n. *the worth of a thing*; in compds, and -virði.

virði-liga, adv. *worthily, honourably, respectfully*; kveðja e-n v., 32, passim: *magnificently, skryððask v.*, Fms. i. 147.

virði-ligr, adj. *worthy, worshipful*; v. herra N. M., *gracious* the title of a king, Gpl. 130, Bs. i. 755, Stj. 2. 2. *vener*; hann spyr þenna inn virðiliga mann, hvær hann sé, Fms. x. 245; sýnum mikill ok inn virðilgsti, *stately, imposing*, 380. 3. of the *fine, splendid*; bústað göðan ok virðiligan, Eg. 197; göra virð kirku, Ld. 334; virðulig veizla, Fms. ii. 16, 103, xi. 4; virðillgt II; erfi gott ok virðillgt, 18; með göðum gjöfum ok virðiligan inn virðilgsti gripi, Eg. 180.

virðing, f. a *valuation, taxing*; ef eigi er rétt at virðing farit, C. i. 189; kveðja búa til skiptinga eða virðinga, ii. 342; þau þrjú hún er hún átti þar í, eptir gödra manna virðingu, Dipl. iv. 16; at lög virðingu, Nj. 103. II. metaph. *words, reputation, honour*; konungr hét at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 20; göra e-n virðing, to *do that honour to one*, v. 309; vér skulum halda Páska-dag allri virðing, K. Á. 154; með mikilli virðing, *with great respect*; með allri sæmd ok virðing, Bs. i. 123. 2. *opinion, esteem*; at n virðing, to *my mind, opinion*, Fms. vii. 261; í öllum löndum er sú vir á, at . . ., Bs. i. 131; var þat ok v. manna, at . . ., O. H. L. 232. 3.

rank; völd, léni makt ok virðingar, Hallgr. COMPS: virðing; fé, n. a *thing of special value*, Grág. i. 500; kirkja á þrjú hundruð Vm. 9; Bjarni baud úfrítt v., bæði fyrir vaðmál ok kúgildi, Dipl. 13; tíu hundruð í v. ok sjau hundruð í flytjanda eyri, v. 12. v. ingar-för, f. an *honourable journey*, Fms. vii. 99. virðingar-gjú adj. *greedy of honour, ambitious*, Vallá L. 206; in mod. usage, *1 fond of flattery*. virðingar-heimboð, n. an *honourable invita* Sturl. i. 40. virðingar-hlutr, m. an *honourable share, great cr* Lv. 13. virðingar-kona, u, f. a *worthy lady*, Sturl. i. 19. v. ingar-lauss, adj. *without honour, rank, distinction*, Hkr. ii. 90. v. ingar-maðr, m. an *appraiser*, Grág. i. 208; a *man of distinction*, 7 Eg. 162, 466, Nj. 22, Fms. vi. 113; höfðingi ok v. mikill, Fs. 156; 7 Eg. v. v. Gullp. 3. virðingar-mikill, adj. of *middle worth, worship* Ísl. ii. 9. virðingar-munr, m. *disparity in rank*, Fms. iv. 28; vi. 359. virðingar-ráð, n. a *respectable estate, condition*, Þorf. I 370; an *honourable offer*, Fms. vii. 26. virðingar-vænlig, *honourable*, Fs. 44, Grett. 100 new Ed. virðingar-vænn, *honourable*, Sturl. i. 105 C.

virðir, m. a *taxer*, Edda, Lex. Poët.

virði-samr, adj. *vain-glorious*, Þiðr. 96.

virðr, m. = verðr (q. v.), a *meal*; in the allit. law phrase, at verði at virði, *neither at meal nor mess*, Grág. ii. 92, cp. Hm.

virðu-ligr and virðu-liga = virðiligr, virðuliga, qq. v., Stj., Fb., B. passim, and so in mod. usage.

VIRGILL or virgill, m. [Goth. *wurgils*; the root is in Germ. *würgen*]; —a *halter*; höggva virgulinu sundr, Hom. 117; virgillin, i. 225, Fr. 414; var virgill dreginn á háls honum, Fms. vii. 13; vi (acc.), Fb. ii. 330; hvárki gálgi né virgill, Hom. 118 (virgull, Fm. l. c.); poet., virgill handar = a *bracelet*, Edda; hrynn-virgill brynng ring in chain-armour, Eg. (in a verse). virgil-nár, m. a *corpse of gallow*, Hm.; cp. gálgnár, Grág.

VIRKI, n. = verk, Anecd. 8 new Ed.; esp. in compds, ill-virki, Stó prek-v., mann-v., qq. v. II. a *work* (= *work in bulwark, so work, etc.*), wall, *stronghold, castle*, Bs. i. 672, Landn. 69; hann lét kirkju á Agðanesi, ok þar virki ok höfn, Fms. vii. 100; virki þá heitir Skarðaborg, the *work that is called Scarborough*, Korn. 24, 509, O. H. L. 10; virkis-armr, the *wing of a castle*, Nj. 247; virkis-d-garðr, -horn, -hurð, -veggr, -stokkr, Fms. iii. 148, Sturl. i. 31, Krók. Bs. i. 672, Eb. 310, Gullþ. 10; virkis-maðr, a *defender in a work*, Eb. 3

gr-virki, *Southwark* in London, O. H. L. 2. in mod. usage the voden frame of a saddle is called virki (söðul-virki). 3. a build-i; lögðu fjár-hluti til þessa helga virkis, O. H. L. 78; til kirkju virkis, 86. virkis-búð, the name of one of the booths in the ang, see búð.

rkja, a, m., gen. virkja, a worker, doer; in compds, ill-virki, spell-virki, 25. rkja, 2, =verkja, to pain; sárið virkti, the wound was painful, 25.

rktr, adj. working; in compds, stór-virktr, mikil-v., harð-v., góð-v., e; virkr dagr, a work-day, week-day, K. Á. 176, Rb. 78. 2. care-f, painstaking; virkr at e-u, working at, busy at, fond of; hann var virkr at hestinum, Fs. 55; virkr at henni ok kærtr, Sks. 131. 3. ved, dear; kærtr var hann ok virkr konunginum, dear was he and ved by the king, O. H. L. 76; þeir menn voru þeim goðum virkastir enestar ídúðir görðu, to those gods the men were dearest who did most e, Hb. (1865) 23.

rktr, f., older virkð, [verk = work], prop. work, but with the notion special care, tender care; hann skalt þú varðveita með allri virkð, 6. 15; Ástriðr læknaði hann með mikilli virkð, Fms. x. 370; hann var af þeim virkta vinum sínum ok frændum, he bespoke their kindness towards his friends and kinsmen, i. e. he recommended his friends and kinsmen to their special charge, Hkr. i. 160. 2. good wishes; Hrútr fór í Fjörðu vestr, ok það henni virkta ádr, H. left for the Fjords, having bidden her a fond farewell, Nj. 14; Ásdis bað honum margra virkta, Ásdis bade him all good wishes, Grett. 94; ok bað honum virkta við konunginn Svein ádr þeir skildi, recommended him to king Sveyn before it parted, Fms. xi. 64. 3. fondness, affection; Konunginum var mál virkta á honum, the king liked him much, Barl. 101; spurði hverja gili Haldrd hefði þá er honum væri mest virkt á, which were dearest to him, Fms. vi. 178; hafa e-n í kærleik ok í virktum, to hold one in love affection, x. 413; með virktum, id., Karl. 286; leggja á þá alla vit, to cherish them in every way, Sturl. iii. 261; í kærleikum ok virkð-u Mork. II. hann lét göra skip af virktum, he had a ship built up care, i. e. bad it well built, Fas. ii. 28; líf hér skepnur af virkt skapaða, B. 12. III. virkta vel, very well; verjask virkta vel, to make a giant defence, Al. 47. COMPS: virkða-hús, n. a private chamber, where one receives intimate friends, Clem. 130. virkta-lið, n. =virktamenn, Ísl. ii. 91. virkta-maðr, m. a chosen man, favourite; virktamenn Sveins konungs, the king's best men, Fms. xi. 366; þá kvæðu hann vera virktamann, said he was a capital man, O. H. 152; þá þeim er lengi hefir hennar virktamaðr verit, Clem. 130. virkta-m, n. excellent advice, Sks. virkta-vinr, m. an intimate friend, Fso, Sól. 13, Gisl. 35.

rkv-liga, adv. carefully, Al. 7.

rkvtr, n. [A. S. *wyrtr*; Engl. *wort*; Ivar Aasen *vyrt* or *vurt*; Swed. *ur*]; —the sweet-wort, new beer, not yet fully fermented; vittr ok vin (and wine) is an allit. phrase; á vini ok vittri, Sdm. 8; and so in Faroe lays, *virtur og so vin*, A. A. 322.

rkvinn, adj. [Dan. *vissen*; Engl. *wizened*], wizened, withered, also ok limb palsied; var vissinn annarr fótrinn, Fms. vii. 239. 2. of grass, herbs; sjau öx mjök visin, Stj. 201.

rkvita, adv. [Lat.], to visit, of a bishop or dean, Vm. 15.

rkviteran, f. a visitation, Vm. 49; mod. visitázia, u, f.; visitázium, a register.

rkvsk, f. a wisp, of hay or the like, freq. in mod. usage; cp. sef-visk, hár-visk, qq. v.

rkvsná, adv. to wither, of limbs; visnaða hönd, Bs. i. 123; höndin tók at skjálfa ok visnaði, 781, Stj. 184; morkna ok visna, 185, K. 341; esp. of grass, herbs, trees, Matth. xxi. 19, 20; visnað tré, P. 32. 19.

rkvsnan, f. a withering, palsy, medic.; al-vissan, hálf-vissun.

rkvss, adj. [Germ. *gewiss*]; viss and vissan are two forms of the same word, the former of a more limited use, = certain, sure; thus Icel. say, þú er vissast (it is most likely); but það er vissast, 'tis safest; er sú regla vissast, the safest rule, Rb. 262; see viss.

rkvssa, u, f. certain knowledge, certainty; hafa vissu af e-u, to have a certainty, certain knowledge of, Stj. 12; hafa örugga vissu af hvar hann er; þó at hann hefði eigi fulla vissu af hverr sá Guð var, Fms. ii. 47; þá skynsemd eðr vissu af e-u, i. 138; útan alla vissu, Stj. 6; göra e-m vissu af e-u, to give notice of, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. iii. 118, Fb. iii. 3; þá kom sú vissu (certain news) norðan frá Hólum, at . . . Bs. i. 8; vita sína fulla vissu, to know for certain, Rétt. 30. 2. a surety, a law term; setja vissu fyrir e-u, N. G. L. ii. 336, D. N. i. 480.

rkvssu-liga, adv. certainly, verily, Stj. 147, Mar.

rkvssu-ligr, adj. certain; v. ván, Stj. 4; v. máls-ródd, 81; v. sannleikr, Sv. mark, 203.

rkvst, f. [from vera, i. e. vesa, preserving the radical s; cp. Germ. *wohnen*, whence mod. Dan. *væsen*]; —an abode, dwelling, domicile; the word is, both in olden and modern times, mostly used of the domicile of servants or labourers of any kind; vera í vist, fara úr vist; hann fór til vistar til Hliðarenda, Nj. 40; nú em ek úr vist með

bróður mínum, Hrafn. 13; hann skal þá fara til vista sinna enna sömu, Grág. i. 91; hann var vistum með föður sínum, Nj. 39; hann var vistum með þeim bónda er þorlúkr hét, Magn. 524; Einarr leitast til vistar við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 5; nú hafa vistir þínar verit hér nokkrar stundir, Fms. xi. 310; ek vildi ekki hér í landi hafa vistur hans, Eg. 523; er þar góð vist ok gledilig, . . . mun eigi vera hér vistin jafn-glöð sem í Noregi, Fs. 25; veita e-m vist, to lodge one, 13; fara öf gródi ok hafa ekki vistar, to have no home, of a servant, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 181; visa e-m ör vist, id.; hann átlaði sér vist um vetrinum með Haraldri Gorms-syni, Fms. xi. 19; þú skal fara brott ok vera eigi vistum milli, . . . Fv. 57; at hón skipti öllum vistum með þeim er til hennar voru sendir, Edda 18; margar eru vistir í húsi föður míns, Greg. 69 (John xiv. 2); ef þau hafa vist tvau misseri eptir húsgang, Grág. i. 301; manna-vistir, see maðr C; brott-vist, þar-vist, hirð-vist.

II. food, provisions, viands, often in plur.; önga vist þarf hann (he requires no food), viu er honum bæði drykkir ok matr, Edda 24; settu borð ok báru úr vist fyrir þá, Fms. ii. 98; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145; hvat hefir hann at fá þeim at vistum, Edda 23; vápn ok klæði ok vistir, Hrafn. 12, Eg. 76, Isl. ii. 341; Hrapp þraut vistir í haf, Nj. 128; vist ok drykk, meat and drink, Fms. i. 213, x. 270, Eg. 420; vistir ok drykk, Fms. i. 11. COMPS: vistar-byrdingr, m. a store-ship, Fms. vi. 402, vii. 310, viii. 121. vista-fang, n. stores, Bs. i. 781, Fb. iii. 453, Brandkr. 62. vistar-far, n. a domicile, Fs. 64; ráðask að vistarfari til e-s staðar, Sturl. i. 75; hafa bústað né vistarfars, Eg. 737; vera þar at vistarfari, Ld. 34, Grág. i. 180. vista-fari, adj. changing one's abode; fara vistarfari, Sturl. ii. 21, Fb. i. 256. vista-fátt, n. adj. running short of provisions, Fms. x. 133; lengi hafði vistafátt verið á skipinu, 655 xvii. 4. vistar-forli, n. =vistarfars, Eg. 737, Grett. 125 A. vista-fæð, f. a running short of provisions, Róm. 307. vista-gjald, n. a contribution in food, Fms. ii. 216, viii. 323. vistar-görð, f. a sojourn, fare; eigi er hér vönduð vistargörð, Grett. 125 A. vistar-laun, n. pl. board-wages, Lv. 41. vista-lauss, adj. without provisions, Fms. i. 126, x. 249; but vistar-lauss, homeless, of a servant. vistar-maðr, m. a lodger, boarder, Vm. 120. vista-malr, m. a meat-bag, Grett. 93 A. vista-skortr, m. =vistafæð, Fs. 177, Fms. i. 128. vista-taka, u, f. a charge for boarding, N. G. L. ii. 41; foraging, Fms. x. 146. vistar-tekja, u, f. a sojourn, boarding, lodging, Fms. v. 314; bjóða e-m vistartekju, Glúm. 326. vistar-veizla, u, f. a boarding, bousting a person, Fbr. 33, Fms. vi. 345. vistar-vera, u, f. a sojourn, Grett. 144; a mansion, John xiv. 2 (Vidalín). vista-prot, n. =vistaskortr, N. G. L. ii. 44, v. 1.

vista, adv. to lodge, board; lét hann setja upp skip sitt, ok vista lið, Eg. 320; hann vistar kaupmenn nær skipi, Korm. 190; vistaði annat lið sitt í Danmörk, Fms. xi. 19; ef menn vilja vista eðr ala fáteka, Jb. 185 B. 2. with dat.; ok vista þeim þar, N. G. L. i. 168. II. reflex, to take a fixed abode, lodgings, board; Austmenn vistuðnsk, Ísl. ii. 192, Lv. 5, Fb. 152; to sojourn, hann vildi hér vistask um sumarit, Glúm. 324; í hvers biskups-dæmi sem þeir vilja vistask eðr vera, Norske Saml. v. 550. 2. in mod. usage esp. of servants in a household, see vist.

vist-fang, n. stores, Orkn. 410; =vistafang.

vist-fastr, adj. having a fixed abode, Grág. i. 52, D. I. i. 174.

vist-lauss, adj. homeless, with no fixed domicile, a condition liable to a fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 279, Nj. 54; gefa húsrúm vistlausum, 625. 171.

vist-liga, adv. =vissuliga, Fms. i. 185.

VIT, n. [from vita; A. S. *ge-wit*; Engl. *wit*; Germ. *witz*; Dan. *vid*]; —consciousness, sense; vera í viti sínu, to be in one's senses, to be conscious, of a wounded person, N. G. L. i. 306; ef hón mæli eigi í viti, 340; vitandi vits, Hlm., Fb. ii. 76; ú-vit, insensibility; öng-vit, a swoon; iun fyrsti gaf önd ok líf, annarr vit ok hræring, þrði mál ok heyrn, Edda. 2. intelligence, cognisance (=vitord); þar þetta fyrst á fárra manna viti, Nj. 229; ok var þat á fárra manna viti, 258, Mar. 656 A. 18; þat er eigi var á allra manna viti, *within all men's knowledge*, Sturl. iii. 5; er þat eigi á váru viti, Stj. 216. 3. wit, understanding, reason; þú mælti Austmaðr at Sighvartr skyldi fyrst eta höfuðit af fiskinum, kvæð þar vit hvers kvikendis í fölgit, Fms. iv. 89; ganga af vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Fas. i. 92, Karl. 468; hann var fyrir reiði sakir mjök svá af vitinu, Barl. 102; vit heitir speki, Edda 110; minni, vit, skilning, Skálda; engi er hans maki at viti, Nj. 36; ágætr fyrir vits sakir, Fms. ii. 44; spakr at viti, *wise*, i. 58; þar ferr vit eptir vænleik, Ld. 198; manna vænstr til vits, Fms. ix. 480; em ek svá viti borinn, Fær. 200; vel viti borinn, *with a good understanding*, Fb. ii. 109; mann-vit, ú-vit, verks-vit, bug-vit; the allit. phrase, með vitum (=vitnum) ok vátum, *with wit and wisdom*, N. G. L. i. 180; þat er mitt vit (*my opinion*), at . . . Sturl. i. 45. II. plur. in spec. usages, a place where a thing is kept or boarded, a case (Dan. *gjennem*); fausk engi hlutr í vitum hans, Fms. ii. 57; hann varðveitti í vitum sínum annars manns fingr-gull, Bs. i. 197; þú hefir í vitum þínum lík barns, . . . láta rannsaka vit sín, Clem. 134; ek ætla annat heldr at þú munir hafa hann í vitum þínum, Vápn. 93; rannsökum vit Simonar ok vitum hvat vér finnum þar, . . . Simon vill eigi láta rannzaka vit sín, Clem. 134. 2. a dual (?), *the nostrils*,

s. Hásk. S. Góða ch. 21, and Orkn. ch. 71-74, N. G. L. i. 102; eld
sek brenna fyrir austan borg... þat mun viti kallaðr, Gs. 18; vita
eldi göra á hárn fjöllum... svá at hvern nætti sjú frá öðrum, svá var
svenja, at vitar fóru austan eftir landi, Hkr. i. 147; skjóta upp vita,
I. ii. 458; flygja eldi í vitana, Fms. viii. 74, 188; lögðu þar í eld ok
gðu þar vita, Eg. 222; brenna vita, Fær.; halda vita, gæta vita, kynda
a, slá eldi í vita, etc., Orkn. l. c.; veðr-viti, a *vane, weather-cock*.
a-karl, vita-vörðr, m. a *beacon-watchman*, Fms. viii. 73, 188, Gþl.
N. G. L. i. 102.

íti, a, m. a *leader*; in odd-viti; ú-viti, an *artless person*, e. g. a *cbild*;
viti, an *evil boder*; ör-viti or ör-vita, *insane*.

íti, n. (?), a *moment, point of time* (?); en hvert viti (*every time*) er
ör festir útleigdar-eið, þá skal..., N. G. L. i. 161.

itja, að, [vit B], to *call on, visit*, with gen.; vitja frænda sinna, Fms.
84; at vit mundi koma ok vitja Gizorak, *pay G. a visit, attack him*
home, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vii. 37; þóttusk þeir vita, hvar hans var at
a, *where he was to be found*, 203; to *come to look after* a previous
cement or promise, vitja þessa mála, Fær. 255; hann er koniinn
vitja heita þeirra, er..., Fms. v. 43; vitja þeirra einka-mála, er...,
288; vitja ráðsins, Ísl. ii. 241; þeir vitja graðungsing (*they went to fetch*
bull = Germ. *abbolen*), en selja Kormaki bauginn, Korm. 218; at vitja
far þeirrar er hann hafði þegit, Eg. 35; ver hér í nótt ok vitja heilla,
soothsaying, Korm. 206.

2. with prep.; at vitja eigi optarr út til
lands, Fms. i. 275; Guð Drottinn vitjaði til Saram, *the Lord God*
visited Sarab, Stj. (Gen. xxi. 1).

3. eccl. to *visit*, of a bishop; þegar
inn vitjar, D. N. ii. 10; vitja sjúkra, to *visit the sick*; hús-vitja, q. v.

itjan or vitjón, f. a *visit*, Fms. viii. 88; þú kennir eigi tíð vitjanar
nar, Greg. 39, = þekkinga ekki sinn vitjanar-tíma, N. T. 2. eccl.

itjón, lét hann Árna biskup taka af sér vitjun til þess er vera átti
ir nýjum lögum, Bs. i. 783, v. l.; hús-vitjan, q. v.

itka, að, to *bewitch*; in fimm-vitka, q. v., and perh. in Hm.—skylit

in vitka vár, 74.

itkask, að, to *recover one's senses*, Ver. 31, MS. 625. 72; óeir
kask, Hom. (St.) 2. to *recover from a swoon*, Orkn. 212; hann

í óngvit, en er hann vitkask, Fms. vi. 230; ljósta hann í svima...
mundr vitkask, ii. 69; endr-v.

itki, a, m. [A. S. *witiga* = a *prophet*; whence Engl. *wizard, witch*;
H. G. *wizago*; of which word the mod. Germ. *weissager* is a corrupt-
as, if from *sagen*]; —prop. a *wise man*, but only used of a *wizard*;
völur allar frá Viðólfi, vitkar allir frá Vilmeiði, Hdl. 32; vitka líki
a *warlock's shape* fórtu verþjóð yfir, Ls. 24.

it-lausa (mod. *vitlessa*), u, f. *witlessness, nonsense*, Nj. 214.

it-lauss, adj. *witless*; vitlaus hljóð, Skálda: *witless, foolish*, Fms. ix.
5, Barl. 127; *mad*, Boll. 350; v. snápr, Stj. 625, Bs. i. 371, Magn.
3, Eg. 217 (of a drunken person).

it-leysi, n. *madness*, Stj. 91, Fms. vii. 150.

it-leysingr, m. a *witless, insane person, idiot*, Fms. i. 292.

it-litill, adj. *small-witted, of little wit*, Grág. ii. 112, Fms. ii. 154,

afn. 10; compar. vit-minni, Lv. 32.

it-lostinn, part. *'wit-struck', insane*, K. Á. 120.

it-maðr, m. a *wit, a clever person*, Bárð. 169.

it-menni, n. = vitmaðr, Lv. 32.

it-mikill, adj. *of much wit, clever*, Odd. 4.

itna, að, [Dan. *vidne*], to *witness, attest*, with acc.; vitna málit ok
ja..., Al. 125; vitna með lyrittar-eiði, Gþl. 435; vitnað kaup,
G. L. i. 24; vitna e-t undir e-n, to *call one as a witness*, ii. 259, Nj.

2. pass. to be *proved by witness*, Bs. i. 786.

itna, u, f. = vitni; bera vitnur, Mar.

itneskja, u, f. a *sign, signal*; reisa upp háfa stöng til vitneskju, Al.
; kvad þat vera myndu góða vitneskju (a *good sign*) er svá hafði at
izk, Ó. H. 26. 2. *intelligence, information*; hafa vitneskju af
a, to be *aware of a fact*.

ITNI, n. [A. S. *witnes*; Engl. *witness*; Dan. *vidne* = *testis*]; —*wit-
ness, testimony* (prop. vitni is the act, 'váttr' the person, but sometimes
e terms are confounded, as *witness* is in Engl.); bera vitni, to *bear
witness*; bera vitni með e-m, Eg. 61, Fms. vi. 194; sama vitni berr Gale-
s, Lækn.; bera e-m gött vitni, Nj. 11; eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu
bróðmanna vitni, Ó. H. 227; an *evidence, outward mark*, var þar optinn
lgr til vitnis, 655 xiv. B. 2. 2. = váttr, a *witness*, of persons; nefna
vitni, to *call witnesses*, Fms. vii. 142; nefna vitni at e-u, Grág. i. 211, 214;
tí hann fram vitni sín ok váttróðr, Fms. vii. 142; kjósa með vitni,
írt..., Grág. i. 210; eptir vitnum ok gögnum skal hvert mál dæma,
G. L. i. 31; nú eru þau vitni er eigi skolu and-vitni í móti koma, þat er
mstefnu-vitni..., 32; var þat vitnum bundit, Fms. vi. 149; ef maðr
lask lostinn, ok eru eigi vitni við, þá..., if a *man says that he has
n beaten, there being no witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 73; hann skal beida
n með vitnum at bregða af marki, V. 290; allit., þá lét hann ganga
m vitni sín ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141. COMPS: vitnis-burðr,
a *bearing witness, giving evidence*, K. Á. 50, Fms. x. 22; as a law
m, Gþl. 475; gjalda samkvæði at v. þeim er hann hefir horit, Grág.
39; leita vitnisburða, Fms. vi. 194, passim. vitnis-búð, f. the

'*booth of witness, the Tabernacle*, Stj. 310. vitnis-bær, adj. *able
to bear witness*; vera v. um mál, Gþl. 400; skal hann með engu móti
v., H. E. ii. 67. vitnis-fastr, adj. 'proof-fast,' *that can be proved*,
Fms. ii. 242. vitnis-fjall, n. = the *mount of the Covenant*, Hom. 107.
vitnis-lauss, adj. *unattested*; vitnislausar sögur, Hkr. iii. 96. vitna-
laust = vitnislaust, Sd. 140. vitnis-maðr, m. a *witness*, = váttr, 655
xiii. 1, D. N. i. 51, Grág. i. 219, Jb. 406. vitnis-sannr, adj. *con-
victed by evidence*, Gþl. 393. vitnis-örk, f. *the ark of the covenant*, =
sittmáls-örk, Stj. 311, Eluc.

vitnir, m. [vitt = *charms*], a poet. name of the *wolf*, no doubt from its
being a charmed, bewitched animal (witches rode on wolves), Lex. Poet.,
Gm. 23, passim.

vit-orð, n. [cp. Ulf. *weit-wods* = *μαρτυρ*, *weit-wodija* and *weit-wodei* =
μαρτυριον, *weit-wodian* = *μαρτυρεiv*; thus Icel. vitord would be qv. vitord];

—*private counsel, confidence*; vera á fleiri manna vitordi, in the *confidence*
of more men, Nj. 231; var þetta fyrst á fúrra manna vitordi (viti, v. l.),
229; ekki var margra manna vitord á hans ætterni, Fms. x. 391; ekki
var þat í vitordi alþýðu, vi. 134; af nökkuru vitordi, Róm. 286; þat var
á margra manna vitordi með hverjum skildaga..., Ó. H. 95; vera í
ráðum ok vitordum með e-m um verk, Eg. 139; nema hann kalli þik
til vitords með sér, *unless he takes thee into his counsel*, Sks. 361 B; fyrir
útan vitord e-s, *without one's knowledge*, 745; allit, fyrir útan vitord eðr
vilja þess er átti, Grág. ii. 348; fékk hann ekki skirt sik frá vitordinu,
he could not clear himself from the charge of cognisance, Róm. 287; in
mod. usage, vera í vitordi með e-m, as a law term mostly in a bad
sense. 2. a *report*; tók at vaxa vitord of hann ok svá metord ok
yflratil, Fms. x. 391. vitordr-maðr, m. a *person cognisant* (Dan.
medvider), D. N. v. 61.

VITR, vitr, vittr, adj., the r is *radical*; compar. vitrari, superl.
vitrastr:—*wise*, of a person; vitr ok víðfragr, Symb. 32; þú eitt okkar
vitrari, Fms. i. 59; vitr maðr ok réttorðr, Fb. i. 516; manna vitrastr,
Nj. 2; kvenna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119; þeir sem vitrari vátu,
13; honum vírdisk mærin vitr ok hæversk, 57; at ráði allra vitrustu
manna, Anal. 160; þeir er vitrir hugðusk vera, Barl. 127; vitr kona ertú,
Ragna, Orkn. 254; hvat þá varð vitri (dat. fem.), Am. 12; Sigurðr jarl
var manna vitrastr, Fms. i. 13; hann var vitr maðr ok forspár um marga
hluti, Eb. 42; jafnan vægir inn vitrari, Fms. vi. 220; fúr er svá vitr at
allt sjái sem er, a saying, Orkn. 304; stór-vitr, all-vitr, al-vitr, ú-vitr,
spak-vitr, mis-vitr, slæg-vitr, qq. v. 2. = vitrligr, of a rare thing;
vitr áhyggja, Eluc. 2.

vitr, f. = vættr, a *wight*, Hkv. i. 53.

vitra, u, f. *wit, wisdom, sagacity*; talði þá hafa litla vitru sýnda í sínum
ráðum, Fms. viii. 168; fyrir vitru sakir ok dirfðar, iv. 263; bæði sakir
vitru ok framburðar, Orkn. 62 (in Lex. Run.); at vitra ormsins efdi
einfaldleik dífunnar, Greg. 20; af heilagri vitru, Clem. 143.

vitra, að, to *manifest, lay open, reveal*; vitra mönnum úordna hluti,
Greg. 75, Magn. 538; Drottinn lýsir ok vitrar öll háðgskota, Hom.
84; Helgr andi vitraði þeim berliga, 656 C. 13; fyrir Gedeon vitraði
Engill Guðs, Rb. 376; enn fimta dag at aptni þá var vitrat fyrir þeim at
Guðs maðr myndi finnask, 623. 55. II. reflex. to *reveal oneself*,
appear in a dream or vision, Al. 16; mikið er um fyrirburði slika, er
hann sjálf vitrask okkr, Nj. 119; á næstu nótt vitraðisk inn helgi
Martinus biskup Ólafr konungi í svefni, Fms. i. 280; þá vitrask Ólafr
konungur konu hans í draumi ok mælti svá við hana, v. 210; sjá, þá
vitraðist honum Engill Drottins í draumi, ok sagði, Matth. i. 20.

vitranar and vitrun, f. a *revelation*; Guðlig vitran, Magn. 492. II.
a *vision, appearance in a dream*, Mar.; eptir þessa vitran, Fms. v. 210;
í vitran þorvalds prests, Bs. i. 133, 302; vitranar-draumr, Post. 656 C. 6;
vitranar-staðr, 655 x. 1.

vitringr, m. a *wise man, sage* (like A. S. *wita*), Barl. 127; hann var
höfðing mikill ok vitringr, Ld. 24; hinn mesti vitringr, Fb. ii. 80; freq.
in mod. usage, lög-vitringr.

vittr-leikr (-leiki), m. *wisdom*; at þú ráðir drauminu ok lýsir svá
yfir vittrleik þinum, Fms. xi. 6; svá þar v. hans af öllum mönnum,
Edda (pref.); skörungur at lærdómi ok vittrleik, Bs. passim; sniull ok v.,
Fms. i. 141; vittrleiki Einaris, Lv. 53; of a dog, *cleverness*, Fms. x. 254;
ironic, vitringinum Eyjólf, *the wisecare E.*, Nj. 235. vittrleiks-
maðr, m. = vitringr, Gisl. 48.

vittr-liga, adv. *wisely, with wisdom*, Fms. i. 203, Sks. 772, Fb. ii. 136,
passim; ú-vittrliga.

vittr-ligr, adj. [Old Engl. *wittrly*], *wise*, of a thing or action; v.
stjörnu, Fms. vi. 30; v. ráð, ix. 442, xi. 28; vittrligr ráðagörðr, Ld.
238; snjallara ok vittrligr, Fms. i. 104; er þat vittrliga, vi. 8; vittrlig
andsvör, Barl. 125, passim; ú-vittrligr.

vittr-máll, adj. *wise in speech*, Clem. 128, Stj. 460.

vit-samligr, adj. = vittrligr.

vit-skertr, part. 'short of wit,' *insane*.

vit-smunir, m. pl. 'stores of wit,' *sense, sagacity, cleverness*; mun nú
betra at hafa vitsmuni við, Nj. 76; lærdóm ok vitzmuni, Bs. i. 90;
hefir hann komit á vitzmuni við mik, *outwitted me*, Lv. 48; með
vitzmunum mínum ok hvatleika, Nj. 276; ok er hann var nökkurra

vetra gamall, óxu þó eigi mjök v. hans, Sd. 176; heill í sínum vitzmumum, in one's full senses, D. N. (phrase in wills); eigi er jafnikomit um vitzmuni með ykkir, Fb. ii. 43; freq. in mod. usage. 2. = vit, the five senses; allra vitsmuna, augna, heymnar . . ., Hom., St. (rare).

vit-stola, adj. 'wit-stolen,' insane, Fas. iii. 300; freq. in mod. usage, = wild, frantic; cp. ham-stola.

vit-stolinn, part. = vitstola, Fms. vi. 198, K. Á. 120, Stj. 153; vit-stolnir menn ok vanadrir, N. G. L. ii. 300.

VITTR, n. [akin to vita], *witchcraft, charms*; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu vaff eðr stalla, vitterbrátt, N. G. L. i. 383; engi maðr má trúa á vaff eðr blót, eðr rót, 389; ok draptu á vitt (vætt Cod.) sem vólur, Ls. 24; vitta-vættir, a bewitched wight, a wizard, witch, Yt.

vitta, ð, to bewitch, charm; vitti hón ganda, Vsp., cp. vitka.

vitta-fullr, adj. full of charms; belgr vittafullr, a bag filled with charms, Kormak., cp. þorfr. Karl. 374 (see taufur).

vittlingr, m. a wailing, simpleton, Krók. 6 new Ed.

vittugr, adj. skilled in witchcraft; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kveða, Vtkv. 4.

vittull, m. a wittol, simpleton; in mann-vittull (q. v.), Ísl. ii. 340.

vitugr, adj. [Engl. witty], clever; vitugr ok snjallr, Fms. viii. 390 (v. l.), Fagrsk. 14; svá vitugir, at þeir kunni at ráða fyrir orði ok eidi, Grág. ii. 46.

vitu-ligr, adj., in ú-vituligr.

vitund, f. conscience (see vitand). II. ekki vitund, not a wit.

vit-vandr, adj. requiring cleverness, Konr.

vixtr, part. [see vitka], bewitched; at hann myndi vixtr vera, ok eigi svá vitandi sem hann skyldi (sem hann myndi vixtr verða eða óvitandi, v. l.), Fagrsk. 32.

viz, adv. far, widely; see víð II.

vizka, u, f., qs. vitska, [vit], wisdom, Fas. i. 392; sýnit vizku yðra, 623. 29; kraptr ok v., Barl. 99; gef honum vizku þins helga anda, 100; skildi koungr þat af vizku sinni, at . . ., Ó. II. 98; er þat eigi undarligt at gæfa fylgi vizku, 123, passim; vizku-bragð, a wise contrivance, Fær. 157; mikill er vizku-munr orðinn, Nj. 36; vizku-tré, the tree of knowledge, 671. 6; freq. in mod. usage, Jesu óx aldor og vizka og náð, N. T., Pass., Vídal.; ú-vizka, foolishness; sér-vizka, q. v. COMPS: vizku-liga, adv. wisely, Barl. 98. vizku-ligr, adj. wise, Sturl. iii. 246, v. l. vizku-maðr, m. a wise man, Fms. vi. 204, x. 170.

vizkr, adj. clever, sensible; vizkan (Cod. víþcan) mann, Fms. x. 405; kona knó ok vel vizk, Bs. i. 345.

ví, ví, ví, interj. expressing the twittering of a young bird.

VÍÁ, ad, to twitter, of young birds in the nest; og víðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25.

vía, u, f., mostly in plur. vífur, the eggs of flies in blown meat, freq. in mod. usage.

vía, ad, to blow meat, lay eggs, of flies (Lat. *verminare*), also to swarm; prob. akin to úa, ýja (qq. v.), to swarm.

víða, adv.; víðar, víðast, widely, far and wide, in many places; svá víða ratar, Hm.; fara víða, Eg. 41; víða um lönd, 32; hann skal svá víða vargr heita, sem . . ., Grág. ii. 169; hann var víða blár, Fs. 141; víða ónumit land, 18; víða um heiminn, Anal. 39; um Agðir ok víðar, Eg. 32; um allt Hálogaland ok víðar, Fas. ii. 161; sem víðast er veröld bygd, the farthest, Grág. ii. 169; víðast um veröldina, 'widest in the world,' cp. the wide world, Edda (pref.); with gen., víða veraldar, Stj. 43. 2. metaph., hann ló víða, lied in many cases, Nj. 270; þykkir mér víðast (in most instances, mostly) sakir hafa til verit, Orkn. 120; víðast hvar, in most cases or places; það er víðast hvar rétt, it is correct in most parts.

víða, d, to widen; braut ísinn ok víddi vökna, Bs. i. 346; var brotinn ísinn ok vídd vökinn, 319.

víðátta, u, f. wideness, openness, of a district, Sks. 504; á víðáttu sléttra hafa, 506; víðátta jarðar, 549; víðáttu skáldskapr, loose, libellous poetry, Grág. ii. 150.

vídd, f. width, wideness, extension; breidd, vídd, lengd, Fms. x. 272; svá vitt land at þat var mikil borgar-vídd, of the size of a large town, Fas. i. 289; víðr sem stakkgarðs-vídd, Bs. i. 669.

víðerni, n. width, widening, extension; innan þess víðernis, H. E. i. 467; mátti þat varla standa fyrir víðerni Kristinnar, it could not binder the widening of the Church, Mar.

víðga, ad, = víðka, Mar.

VÍÐIR, m. [A. S. *wiðig*; Engl. *witby*; cp. Lat. *vitis*], a willow, Edda (Gl.); þat er vex á víði, Pr. 474 in Icel. esp. willow-scrub, dwarf-willow, *salix repens*, fjalla-grávíðir = *salix alpina glauca*; bein-víðir, q. v.; loð-víðir or kotuns-víðir, the cotton-willow; haga-grávíðir, *salix repens*, Eggert Itin. ch. 267; used for thatching (cp. taug-reptr, Hm.), but esp. as fodder; many local names are derived from this plant: Víði-dalr, -nes, -hjálli, -ker (see k'arr), -skógr, Landn., Fs., map of Icel.: Víð-dælir, men from Víðaldal (whence the family name *Víðalinn*, descended from Arngrim lærdi). COMPS: víð-dælskr, adj. from Víði-dalr, Sturl. iii. 263. víði-hæll, n. a peg of willow; þeir hrukku fyrir sem víði-hæll, as a willow-twig, Fms. iv. 250. víði-rif, n. the picking willow-twigs for fodder, Sturl. i. 195 C.

víðir, m., poet. the wide sea, the main, Lex. Poët.; freq. also in mod. ballads, cp. Úlf. 2. 29.

víðka (sounded víkka), ad, to widen, Bb. 2. 25; dalrinn víðkar, Bárð. 173; víðkast, id, Stj. 163.

VÍÐR, víð, vitt, adj., compar. víðari, superl. víðastr; [A. S. *wid*; Engl. *wide*; Germ. *weit*; Dan. *vid*]:—wide, large, of extension; víðr ok rúmtr sjór, Stj. 78; víðir skógar, Eg. 130; víð mörk, 57; víðan skjöld, Stj. 461; víða öxi, Sturl. i. 63; pallar svá víðir, at . . ., Grág. i. 4, passim; allit. phrase, á víða vega, wide abroad, broadcast, Sdm. 46; víðs vegar, in all directions, being scattered about; flýja víðs vegar, Fms. ii. 217, vi. 87; dreifask víðs vegar, Eg. 530.

2. neut.; yfr Noregi svá vitt sem Haraldr inn Hárfagri hafði átt, Fms. v. 238; nú brennr víðara enn hann vildi, Grág. ii. 295; áin féll miklu víðara, Stj. 284; nema hann hafi hross lengr eða víðara, more widely, for a greater distance, Grág. i. 433; um allan Noreg ok enn miklu víðara, Hkr. i. 71; um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar, Fas. ii. 504; fórum heldr víðara til, Fms. vi. 151; leggja eld í Hallvarðs-kirkju ok víðara (in more places) í bænum, vii. 212.

II. víðs, gen. used as adverb, mostly spelt *viz*, very far, full; enn er hann víðir tala hann þá var hann víðs fjarri, very far off, Edda i. 344 (Cod. Worm., viz Cod. Reg.); viz ramligr, full strong, Merl. 2. 50; viz erilligr, very fierce, Fms. vi. 169 (in a verse); viz mörg ekkja, full many a widow, Mork. (in a verse).

B. COMPS: víð-bláinn, m. the wide blue, poet. the heaven, Edda. víð-bygðr, part. wide-peopled, Lex. Poët. víð-faðmr, adj. wide-fathoming; víðfaðmara ríki, Fms. v. 344; víðfaðmi, nickname of an ancient conqueror (the Danish king Ivarr Víðfaðmi), Skjöld. S., Landn.

víð-fæðmr, m. wide-fathomed, name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) víð-fleygr, adj. wide-flying, Sks. 78, Róm. 331. víð-flögull, adj. id., Lex. Poët. víð-frægia, ð, to make wide-known, of praise, Bs. i. 329, Fms. i. 258; mun nafn þitt víðfrægjask um veröldina, Fms. i. 136. víð-frægr, adj. far-renowned, famous, Symb. 32, Fms. vi. 431; ágætari ok víðfrægr, Fb. ii. 118.

víð-förli, f. a far-travelling, Bret. 30. víð-förull, adj. far-travelling, Fms. i. 100, Al. 11; as a nickname, inn víðföri, the far-traveller, Oddr, Þorvaldr, Eiríkr, Hrani inn víðföri, Fms. i. 60, 274. Fb. i. 29 sqq. víð-gymnir, m. the wide-grappling, poet., Lex. Poët. víð-gyrðill, m. the wide girdle of the earth, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët. víð-heimr, m. the wide world, the heavens, Edda (Gl.) víð-leikr (-leiki), m. width, extent, Stj. 67, 89, 163, 174, 348.

víð-lenda, d, to extend a territory, Sks. 460. víð-lendi, n. broad lands, wideness of land, Stj. 618, Þiðr. 146, Hkr. ii. 171; mart er at segja af víðlendi ferðar Ólafs, the extent of his travels, Fms. x. 395; the wide, open, flat country, Eg. 294; víðlendis-ferð, O. H. L. ch. 8. víð-lendr, adj. having broad lands, of a king, Fms. i. 199, vi. 94, xi. 201, Al. 17, Stj. 610. víð-liga, adv. widely, H. E. i. 512.

víð-ligr, adj. wide. víð-opnir, m. the 'wide open,' the hall of Hel, Edda ii. 494. víð-ræðr, adj.; verða víðrætt um e-t, to talk far and wide of a thing, Sd. 148. víð-ræss, adv. [rás], running far, far-roaming, of deer; dýr ólm ok víðræs, Art. 79; in Gkv. 2. 11 the true reading may be, á víðræsar varga leifar (an hypallage for víðræsar varga leifar), into the realm of the wide-roaming wolves, i. e. into the wild forest (see vargr, and leif I).

víð-sýni, f. a wide outlook. víð-sýnn, adj. with wide prospect; menn voru úti staddir á haugum nokkurum þar sem víðsýnt var, Fms. vi. 120; á víðsýna vega, Mar.

VÍF, n. [A. S. *wif*, *wif-man* = woman; Engl. *wife*; Germ. *weib*; supposed to have originally meant a weaver, from vefa, vífðr]:—a woman, but only in poetry; for in Icel. prose, old as well as modern, the word is quite obsolete, Rm. 22; er vaknaði víf ór svefni, Skv. i. 16; þá varð hilmir hugr á vífi, Hkv. 2. 13; hafða ok þess vætki vífs, Hm. 102; víf en fögru, Fms. vii. 61 (in a verse); vant er stafs vífi, Am. 12; veldskúfðra vífa, Orkn. (in a verse); hamra víf, the wife of the rocks, a giantess; gjömrung víf, a witch; ósk-víf, a 'wish-wife,' chosen, 'wedded wife'; geir-víf, spear-wife, = Bellona, Lex. Poët.

vífandi, part., in the phrase, koma að vífandi, to arrive as of a sudden, or by chance.

vífðr, part. wound round; sveill-vífðr, wrapped in ice, Lex. Poët.

víf-lengjur, f. pl. = Lat. *ambages*; also vain pretexes, subterfuges.

vífll, m. [A. S. *wifl*; Engl. *weevil*; Germ. *webel*], prop. a beetle; cp. torð-fyll qs. torð-vífl, this sense, however, is lost. 2. a pr. name, Landn.; whence in local names, Vífils-fell, -dalr, etc.

vífnn, adj. given to women, = kvennsamr, Fagrsk. ch. 66, Konr. 14, Krók. ch. 11, Völs. R. 47.

VÍFL, f. a cudgel, bat, used in washing; með víflinni, sem konur voru vanar at hafa til þvátar, Rd. 297; kona fór með kleði til þvátar, hón hafði vífi í hendi, ok barði hann í hel með víflinni, Fms. v. 181; gríðkona hefir vífi í hendi, ok lýstr á helluna, viii. 243; vera sem vífi at brunni, to be like a bat at the well, i. e. to be in a surly, beating mood, Kormak.

víf, n. hesitation; also vífa.

vífla, ad, to sutter; það víflað fyrir honum, Björn.

vífur, f. pl. waverings, stutterings, confusion; það kómu víflur á hann.

fni, f. the being vífinn, = kvennsemi, Merl. 2. 74.
VÍG, n. [from veiga B; Ulf. *vaiþjo* = μάχη], a *fight, battle*; this is the oldest sense of the word, prevalent in old poems and in compounds; *fiask at vígi, to meet for battle*, Vfm. 17, 18; at vígum, Gm. 49; *ótrauðr*, Skm. 24; varr við víg, Ls. 13; val þeir kjósa, ríða vígi f. Vfm. 41; vápu til vígs at ljá, Fms.; víga guð, víga Njóðr, víga Þyr, *the god of battle*; verja vígi brúar-spordana, Fms. ii. 207; Heiðarvíg, *the battle on the Heath*, Heiðarv. S.; hvar sem hún (Freyja) ríðr til vígs, þá á hún hálfan val, Edda 16; verja þeim vígi þingvöllum, lb. 11; á þeim vígi völlum, Eb. 20; at vit myndum jafn-ferit til vígs, Nj. 6; eiga víg saman, *to have a fight together*, Bret. 48; engi hestr mádi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89 (hesta-víg, a *horse-fight*); Tamni sk í móti Bárða, tekks þar víg afburða-fréknligt, Ísl. ii. 369; hann á víg móti Tý, Edda 42; vígs atvist, *presence, abetting at a fight*, Grág. 138 (as a law term); hence is derived **II.** as a law term, *lucidate*, any slaughter with a weapon, in open warfare and private fight; for the legal meaning, see the remarks s. v. *morð*, Grág., and the *Sas. passim*.
COMPS: **I.** with gen. plur.: **viga-brandr**, m. a *war-brand*, 'a sword in the heavens, a kind of 'aurora' boding war'; **viga-far**, n. 'warfare,' *battle, slaughter*; ófriðr ok v., Landn. 270; á margar úspektir um kvenna-far, ok vígafor, Orkn. 444. **viga-ferðir** = vígaferli, Js. 8: or víga-ferði, n., N. G. L. i. 19, Sks. 252 B. (l. 26). **viga-ferli**, n. pl. 'warfare,' *war and slaughter of men*; þetta upphaf vígaferla þinna, Nj. 85; hölmgöngum ok vígaferlum, 645; óeirðar-menn um kvenna-mál ok vígaferli, Lv. 3; újafnaðar vígaferla, Krók. 36. **viga-guð**, n. *the god of battle*, Edda (of Tý). **viga-hugr**, m. a 'war-mood,' a *murderous mood*, = víghugr. **viga-lönd**, m. a *fighting man, one ever at war, one who kills many men*, Nj. 10; Landn. 150, Eg. 770; hann lézk vera v. ok eiga úvært, Glúm. 30.
2. with gen. sing.: **vígs-bætr**, f. pl. *compensation for manslaughter*, Grág. ii. 95, Fms. iii. 56. **vígs-gengi**, n. *the backing one, going side by side with one in battle*; heita, veita e-m v., Ld. 222, Eb. 30, Lv. 95. **vígs-gjald**, n. = vígsbætr, Sturl. ii. 168. **vígs-lönd**, m. a *champion*, Bs. i. 763. **vígs-mál**, n. a *trial for manslaughter*, Nj. 71, 100, Boll. 340. **vígs-sök** = vígsök, Fms. iii. 155.
B. REAL COMPS: **víg-áss**, m. a *war-beam, for defence*; þeir lundr höfðu vígása í dyrunum, Sturl. ii. 97. **víg-bjartur**, adj. 'war-ght,' *glorious*, Lex. Poët. **víg-blær**, m. 'War-breeze,' name of *war-steed*, Hkv. 2. 34. **víg-bætr**, f. = vígsbætr, Grág. ii. 95. **víg-land**, n. pl. *the gods of battle*, Vsp. **víg-dís**, f. 'war-fairy,' name of one of the Valkyrja; a pr. name of a woman, Landn. **víg-djarfr**, m. *daring, gallant, stout-hearted*, Hm., Al. 8. **víg-drótt**, f. *warriors*, Hm. 39. **víg-dvalinn**, m. name of a dwarf, Sól. **víg-fimi**, m. *kill in arms, a feat of arms*, Dropl. 24, Fær. 129, Fms. i. 97. **víg-kr**, adj. *skilled in feats of arms*, Ld. 242, Sturl. i. 150. **víg-fleki** **víg-flaki**, a, m. a 'war-board,' *mantlet of boards*, used in battle, = t. *vineæ* (vígfleki, 655 xxv. 2), Sturl. ii. 54; færa út á borðit vígfleka verjask sem bezt, en vega lítt í mót, Fb. i. 542. **víg-frekr**, adj. *war-eager*, Edda (in a verse). **víg-frækn**, adj. *martial*, Lex. Poët. **víg-frömuðr**, m. a *partisan of war*, Lex. Poët. **víg-fúss**, adj. *eager in battle*, Grett. (in a verse); a pr. name (cp. Gr. φίλο-πύστος, φίλο-χός), Landn., Glúm. **víg-glaðr**, adj. *rejoicing in war*, Lex. Poët. **víg-grimmr**, adj. *murderous in battle*, Lex. Poët. **víg-gyrðill**, m. a *war-girdle*, a *shelter* made in ships during battle, Fms. v. 263, vii. 6, N. G. L. i. 335. **víg-gyrðla**, ad, *to put up the shelter* before battle; skip búið ok víggýrðlað, Fms. viii. 132; v. skip sín, Orkn. 360, s. 397; on land, Sturl. i. 185. **víg-harðr**, adj. *hardy in war*, x. Poët. **víg-hestur**, m. a *war-horse*, Eb. 54. **víg-hugr**, m. a *war-mood, martial mood*; ef þú verðr með víghug til nokkurs manns, ns. xi. 429; þá var hann svá búinn er v. var á honum, Valla L. 208; *murderous mood*, sér þú eigi at hann stendr með víghug yfir þér uppi? ns. vi. 249; þann vög brá honum opt við síðan er v. var ú honum, úm. 342. **víg-kæni**, f. a *feat of arms*, = vígfimi; vel lærðr til rar v. á hesti, Sks. 402. **víg-kænn**, adj. = vígfimr, Fms. i. 257, 358. **víg-kænska**, u, f. = vígkæni, El. **víg-leysi**, n. *defencelessness*, Stj. 213. **víg-lið**, n. *war-folk, warriors*, Hkv. i. 25. **víg-kr**, adj. *martial, doughty*, Am. 51, Ld. 80, 276, Fms. vii. 69, Bs. 559; v. á velli at sjá, *martial appearance*, Eg. 475; lét hann it gligasta, Grett. 118 A. **víg-ljóss**, adj. *having daylight for fighting*; en þá var þó svá kveldat, at eigi var vígljóst, ok leggja þeir skip í lægi, Fms. xi. 63. **víg-lundur**, m. 'war-grove,' poet. a *warrior*, da pr. name, Vigl. **víg-lystr**, adj. = vígfúss, Lex. Poët. **víg-lýsing**, a law term, a *declaration or confession of homicide committed*, pl. 153 (lýsa II. 3. β). **víg-maðr**, m. a *champion*, Post. (Unger). **víg-mannliga**, adv. *martially, doughtily*, Fms. vii. 225, Mag. **víg-mannligr**, adj. *martial*. **víg-móðr**, adj. *weary in battle*, ns. viii. 411, xi. 274, Ld. 222. **víg-nest**, n. pl. a 'war-knitting,' *coat of mail*, Hkv. Hjörv. **víg-ólfr**, m. a 'war-wolf,' a pr. me, Sól.: **Vígólfs-staðir**, a local name in western Iceland. **víg-krkr**, adj. *gallant*, Lex. Poët. **víg-reiðr**, adj. 'war-wroth,' in *mard mood*, Nj. 256. **víg-reiðr**, adj. 'laetus bello,' *warlike*, Lex. Poët.

víg-risinn, adj. *gallant in war*, Skv. i. 13. **víg-risni**, f. *process in arms*, Ls. 2. **Víg-ríðr**, m. the name of the *battle-field* where the gods and the sons of Surt meet, Fm. **víg-roð**, n. and **víg-roði**, a, m. *war-redness*, a meteor or red light in the sky boding war; vígroði lýst á ským, O. H. L. 68; veipr vígroða á víkinga, Hkv. 2. 17, cp. Merl. 68. **víg-skarðn**, ad, *to furnish with warjars*, Fms. x. 153. **víg-skár**, adj. *barried, exposed to war*; vígskátt ríki, Ad. **víg-skerðr**, part. *furnished with vigskörd*, Stj. 611, 628, 641. **víg-skóð**, n. pl. *weapons of war, murderous weapons*, Lex. Poët. **víg-skóðr**, n. pl. *battlements, warjars*, Stj. 640, Sks. 416, 648, Fms. vi. 149. **víg-slanga**, u, f. a 'war-sling,' *catapult*, Fbr. 143, v. l. **víg-slóði**, a, m. *the 'war-slot'*, i. e. the *section of law treating of battle and manslaughter*, Grág., lb. 17. **víg-snarr** and **víg-snjallr**, adj. *martial, heroic*, Lex. Poët. **víg-sókn**, f. a *suit for manslaughter*, Nj. 109. **víg-spár**, adj., in Vsp. 28 as epithet of a battle-field, prob. an error for vígskár, q. v. **víg-spjöll**, n. pl. 'war-spells,' *war-news*, Hkv. 2. 11, Gs. 18. **víg-sök**, f. *prosecution for manslaughter*; sakja vígsakar, lb. 8, Grág. i. 104, Nj. 86, Ld. 258; vígsakar aðili, Grág. ii. 22, Eb. 195, Bs. i. 676; vígsaka bætr, Grág. i. 189. **víg-tamr**, adj. *skilled in war*, Lex. Poët. **víg-tár**, n. pl. 'war-tears,' i. e. *blood*; fella vígtár, *to shed war-tears, to bleed*, Sighvat. **víg-teitr**, adj. = víggláðr. **víg-tönn**, f. a *war-tooth, tusk*, Vigl. 20, Fas. i. 214, iii. 231; an eye-tooth, N. G. L. i. 171. **víg-vél**, f. a *war-trick, ruse, engine of war*, Fms. i. 103; vápnunni ok vígvélum, vi. 69, vii. 93; heidngjar höfðu vagna járnvarða ok marghätti-áðar aðrar vígvélar, vi. 145; vinna borg með vígvélum, Stj. 512 (vígvélar). **víg-völlr**, m. a *battle-field*, Bret. 54, Eg. 491, Nj. 312, Ld. 224, Hkr. i. 159, Fms. xi. 372. **víg-völr**, m. a 'war-stick,' *weapon, a collective term*; með óxar-hamri, eða hvárnig vígvölr er maðr hefir, Grág. ii. 14, Pr. 415, Fms. viii. 249. **víg-þeyr**, m. a 'war-breeze,' i. e. *battle*, Lex. Poët. **víg-þrot**, n. 'war-abatement,' *end of the battle*, Vfm. **víg-þryma**, u, f. a 'war-storm,' i. e. *battle*, Hkv. i. 6. **víg-þessa**, ad, (vígáss), *to furnish with vígáss*. **víg-órr**, adj. *eager for war*, Lex. Poët.
vígi, n. a *vantage-ground, strongbold*; þar var svá mikill vígis-munnr, at ekki . . . Fms. viii. 427; var hamarrinn víðr ofan ok vígi gott, ii. 93, Eb. 188, 238, Fs. 90; öruggt vígi, Gullþ. 52 (Ed.); þar er vígi nokkvat, Nj. 95; reinn til vígis í Almanna-gjá, 228; metaph., engi vörn eðr vígi, Sks. 131. **II.** *the bulwarks or gunwale of a ship*, Edda (Gl.); þeir tóku þar frá (from the ships) vígin, Fms. ix. 44; hlöðu skipin til úfærs af lausa-viðum þeim er þeir tengdu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392; kemr annat áfall, . . . ofan drap flauginu ok af vígin heði, 422.
Vígi, a, m. a *fighter*, only used as the name of a *bound*, e. g. *Vígi*, the dog of king Olave Tryggvason, Fms. i-iii; and so in mod. usage.
víging, f. a *consecration*, N. G. L. i. 345, 352.
VÍGJA, ð, [Ulf. *weiban, ga-weiban, = áváçev*; Germ. *weiben*; Dan. *vi*; Swed. *viga*; cp. Ulf. *weiba = ἑπεύς, weibifa = boliness, weis = áγιος*; the adjective has been displaced by heilagr, q. v.; the vé (q. v.) is a different word]—*to consecrate*; in heathen sense with the hammer of Thor, vígit okkr saman Várar-hendi, Þkv. 30; tók upp hamarrinn Mjólni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28; konungur vígði þá (the dwarfs) útan steins með mála-saxi, Fas. i. 514, ii. 327, 338. **II.** in Christian sense; vér skulum vígja tvá elda, Nj. 162; vígja kirkju, K. þ. K.; vígja prest, biskup, djákn, Bs. passim; vígja til konungs, *to appoint as king*, Ver. 25, Rb.; vígja konung til kórónu, Fms. x. 13; but this was unknown in the earlier times, king Magnus Erlingsson being the first Norse king who was consecrated by the church (A. D. 1164); in Denmark the custom was somewhat earlier: of wedlock, láta sik saman vígja við Ceelin, Hkr. iii. 292; vígja saman hjón, Vm. 76. **2. pass.**: vígjakst til biskups, prests, nunnu, *to be ordained*, Jb. 17, Grág. i. 307, Bs. passim.
vígr, adj. in *fighting state, serviceable*; allir vígir karlar, Fms. i. 209; *skilled in arms*, vígr vel, Nj. 2; vígr mauna bezt, Fms. ii. 20, Eb. 32.
II. neut. vígt, a law phrase, in *self-defence*; þar er vígt í gegn þeim frumhlaupum, Grág. ii. 9; sex eru konur þar er maðr á vígt um, 60; mér þykkir eigi at þér vígt, svá gömlum manni, Fms. xi. 155; þeir drápu karla þá er vígt var at, *they smote the men that might be slain*, Hkr. i. 235 (referring to the rule in the old code of honour, that it was a disgrace to slay women and children, the aged and the helpless).
vígsla, u, f. a *consecration, ordination*; messu-djúkn at vígslu, Nj. 272; kom erkbiskup heim frá vígslu, Fms. ix. 423; tákna vígslu af biskupi, Bs. i, Grág. passim; kirkju-vígsla, *consecration of a church*; biskups-vígsla, *prests-vígsla, ordination of a bishop, priest*; hjóna-vígsla, a *wedding*; konungs-vígsla, a *coronation*; vatus-vígsla, Bs. passim; vígsludagr, *the day of consecration*; vígslu-faðir, *an ordaining father* (of a bishop), cp. 'god-father,' Bs.; vígslu-görð, a *performance of ordination*, Fms. x. 11; vígslu-maðr, a *man in holy orders*, viii. 269; vígslu-gjöf, *id.*, Ann. 1356; leggja vígslu-hendr yfir e-n, *to lay hands on*, of a bishop, Bs. i. 850; vígslu-hrítt, *the sacrificial ram*, Stj.; vígslu-eiðr, *the coronation-oath*, Fms. viii. 155; vígslu-gull, a *coronation-ring*, x. 15; vígslu-kaup, a *consecration-fee*, K. Á. 76; vígslu-klæði, -skrud, *the coro-*

nation-robber, Fms. x. 16, viii. 193; vigslu-sverð, a coronation-sword, x. 15, 109; vigslu-taka, a receiving consecration, H. E. i. 255; vigslu-pallr, a degree of ordination, H. E., K. Á.

VÍK, f., gen. víkr, pl. víkr, [from víkja; Dan. *vig*], prop. a small creek, inlet, bay; vík gókk upp fyrir austan nesit en upp af víkinni stóð borg mikill, Eg. 161; þeir námu víkr þær er við þá eru kenndar, Landn. 236; í vík eina . . . hjá vík þeirri, 57; sá ek at í hverja vík vóru rekin brot af þessu rétt, Fms. vii. 163; víkr ok fjörðu, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; tveim megin víkrinnar, Fs. 143; margar víkr, 146; róá vík á e-n, to row one round, get the better of another; þætti mér mikit vaxa min virðing, eðr þess höfðingja er á Hrafukel gæti nökkura vík róit, Hrafn. 16 (metaph. from pulling in a race), þjal. 48.

II. freq. in local names, Vík, Víkr, Húsa-vík, Reykjar-vík, etc.; the name of Vík or Víkin was specially given to the present *Skagerack* and *Christianiafjörð* with the adjacent coasts; í Vík austr, í Víkinni, sigla inn, út Víkina, Fms. passim. The form *-vick* or *-vich* in British local names is partly of Norse, partly of Latin origin (*vicus*); all inland places of course belong to the latter class. **COMPS:** víkr-barmr, m. a little bay; kómu í einu víkibarm, Krók. 46 C. víkr-hvarf, n. a creek, Grett. 128 new Ed.; spelt víkhvarf, Fms. vii. 260. Vík-marr, m. the bay at Bergen, Fms. vii.

Vík-dælskr, adj. from the county *W.*, Fms. vii.

víking, f. a freebooting voyage, piracy; see víkingr. In heathen days it was usual for young men of distinction, before settling down, to make a warlike expedition to foreign parts, this voyage was called 'víking,' and was part of a man's education like the grand tour in modern times; hence the saying in the old Saga,—'when I was young and on my voyage (víking), but now I am old and decrepit'; so a son begs his father to give him a 'langskip,' that he may set out on a 'víking,' cp. the scene of the young Egil and his mother Bera, and the reference Fms. i. 69; see B. The custom was common among Teutonic tribes, and is mentioned by Caesar B. G. vi. ch. 23 (latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, sqq.), only there it is a foray on land; (cp. the mod. American *filibustering*.)

B. REFERENCES illustrating this word: Leifr fór í hernað í vestr-víking, Landn. 32; Ólafur inn hvíti herjaði í vestr-víking ok vann Dyflinni, 108; Geirmundur heljar-skinn var herkonungur, hann herjaði í vestr-víking, 121; hann kom út síð landnáma-tíðar, hann hafði verið í vestr-víking ok haft ór vestr-víking þræla Írska, 133; Ánn varð missáttir við Harald konung inn hárfagra, hann fór því ór landi í vestr-víking, 140; Ingimundur var víkingr mikill ok herjaði í vestr-víking jafnan, 174; Ásvarr fór til Íslands ór víkingu, ok synir hans, 185; Björn var á sumrum í vestr-víking en á vetrum með Öndótti, Eyvindr fór þá í vestr-víking, 204; þá var Þorsteinn son Ásgrims í víkingu, en Þorgeirr annarr son hans var tíu vetrar, 292; hann var í víking á sumrum ok fékk sér fjár, Hkr. i. 171; Hjörleifr konungur féll í víkingu, Fs. ii. 35; leggjask í víking ok hernað, Fms. xi. 73; fara í víking, Eg. 260; Grímr, þeir vóru í vestr-víking, ok drápu í Suðreyjum Ásbjörn jarl skerja-blea, ok tóku þar at herfangi Ólöfu konu hans, Grímr fór til Íslands, Landn. 314; þá er ek var ungr ok í víkingu . . . en nú hálfu síðr at ek em gamall ok örvasi, Glúm. 337; ek vil senda yðr austr til Svíþjóðar á fund eins bezta vinar míns, er nú er kallaðr Hákon gamli, við vörum lengi báðir samt í víking, var með okkr inn kærasti félagskapr, ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; en er hann var á unga aldri, lá hann í víkingu ok hernaði, Eg. (begin.). Björn var farmadr mikill, var stundum í víking en stundum í kaupferðum, 154; er mér þat nær skapi, sagði hann, at þú fái mér langskip ok þar líð með, ok fara ek í víking (the words of a son to his father), 157; of an expedition in the East (in the Baltic), þeir fóru um sumarit í víking í Austrveg, fóru heim at hausti ok höfðu afat fjár mikils . . . skip þat höfðu þeir fengit um sumarit í víking, Eg. 170, 171; Björn var nú í víkingu at afa sér fjár ok frægðar, Bjarn. 13: the word occurs also on Swed. Runic stones, sá varð dauðr í vestr-vegum í víkingu, Baut. 962: þá lögðusk samir menn út í víking ok á herskip, ok mörg endemi tóku meun þá til önnur þau er nú mundi óðemi þykkja ef menn henti slíkt, Bs. i. 62 (referring to Iceland of A. D. 1056–1180): one of the last instances on record is Sturl. i. 152,—hann hafði verið utan nokkura vetr ok verið í víkingu, referring to A. D. 1195: in the Orkneys, among the Norsemen, the viking-life lasted till the 13th century, if not longer.

víkingligr, adj. like a viking, martial, Ld. 276.

víkingr, m. a freebooter, rover, pirate, but in the Icel. Sagas used specially of the bands of Scandinavian warriors, who during the 9th and 10th centuries harried the British Isles and Normandy: the word is peculiarly Norse, for although it occurs in A. S. in the poem *Byrnoth* (six or seven times), it is there evidently to be regarded as a Norse word, and prob. so too in the poem 'Exodus,' in the words *rondas þærnar sævicingas, over saltne mere*; lastly, in 'Widsith,' as the name of a people, and *Líðvicingas* (=Liðungar? q.v.) The word 'víkingr' is thought to be derived from *vík* (a bay), from their haunting the bays, creeks, and fjords;—or it means 'the men from the fjords,' the coincidence that the old Irish called the Norsemen '*Lochlannoch*,' and Norway '*Lochlan*,' is curious.

B. A few selected references will illustrate the word:—Naddóðr hét maðr, hann var víkingr mikill, Landn. 26; Flóki Vilgerðarson hét maðr, hann var v. mikill, 28; slógusk í Eyjarnar víkingar ok herjuðu ok ræntu víða, 41; Úlfur víkingr ok Ólafur bekkir fóru samskipa til Íslands, 202; en er þeir lágu til hafs kómu at þeim víkingar ok vildu ræna þá, en Gautr laust stafubúann þeirra við hjálmun-veli, ok lögðu víkingar við þat frá, síðan var hann kallaðr Hjálmun-gautr, 223; Hrafn hafnar-lykill var víkingr mikill, hann fór til Íslands ok nam land . . . 269; Ólvir barna-karl hét maðr ágætr í Noregi, hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-óddum sem þá var víkingum titit, því var hann barna-karl kallaðr, 308; maðr hét Þorsteinn, gamall maðr ok sjónlúttill, hann hafði verið rauða-víkingr (q.v.) í æsku sinni, Þorst. S.; Þorkell miðlangr, hann er rauðr víkingr ok í missætti við Hákon jarl, Fms. xi. 121; her-víkingr, a pirate, i. 225 (p. 259); víkings efni, víkinga höfðingi, konungr, Eg. 190, Fms. vi. 389, Fas. ii. 132; víkinga líð, Stj.; víkinga skip, skeið, snekkja, Hkr. i. 296, Korm. 236, Fms. i. 289; víkinga bæli, Eg. 251; víkinga rán, Fms. vi. 291; Bera kvæð Egil vera víkings-efni . . . þegar hann hefði aldri til ok honum væri fengin herskip, Eg. 190 (and the following verse—þat mælti min mōðir, at mér skyldi kaupfa fley ok fagar árar, fara í hring með víkingum . . .); af Gizori má gōra þrjá menn, hann má vera víkinga höfðingi . . . þá má hann ok vera konungur . . . með þrjúja hætti má hann vera biskup, ok er hann bezt til þess fallinn af þessum þremr, Fms. vi. 389; on Swed. Runic stones, sá var víkinga-vörðr með Gauti, Baut. 267; allir víkingar, Brocm. 197. Of old poems the Hkv. Hund, well illustrates the life and warfare of Vikings of the 9th and 10th centuries, where also the word itself occurs (verpr vígroða um víkinga); as also *vinr víkinga*, in the song in *Hervar. S.*; *víkingr Dana*, Helr. 11; the saying, *víkingar fara ekki at lögum*. 2. in after times the word fell into discredit, and is used, esp. in eccl. legends, as = *robber*, being applied by a misnomer even to highwaymen, Stj. passim; *víkingsins Alexandri*, Al. 98; Besso þeim vanda víkingi, 122; víkinga dráp, Grett. 100; þessum vansignaða víkingi, Stj. 463 (of Goliath), so in Grág. ii. 136; or even in the Landn., Þorbjörn bitra hét maðr, hann var v. ok íllmenni, 159. For the laws of the ancient Vikings, their discipline and manners, see esp. Hálf. S. ch. 10, Jómvík. ch. 24 (Fms. xi), Flóam. S. ch. 2, Vd. ch. 2, Yngl. S. ch. 34, 41, Eg. ch. 48, Ó. T. (Hkr.) ch. 101, 102, Ó. H. ch. 21, the Orkn. S. (Sweyn Asleifson) ch. 115, Þorvalds S. Víðf. ch. 1 (Bs. i. 36, 37); records of their wars and voyages, the Landn. passim, the first chapters of Eg., Eb., Ld., Grett., Orkn., Hkr. i. passim.

II. Víkingr, a pr. name, Landn. and several times on the Swed. Runic stones; cp. *Súd-víkingr, a man from Súðavík*, Bs. **víkingskapr**, m. piracy, Fms. i. 98, Fs. 13. **VÍKJA**, older *vikva*, MS. 325. 76; the spelling with *y* is curious; pres. vykr, Hom. (a very old vellum); pret. veyk, Ó. H. 174. l. 9, Mork. 171. l. 34; *ykva*, q.v., also occurs (*vi=y*); pres. veik; pret. veik, veikt, veik, pl. viku; subj. viki; imperat. vík (vikt); part. vikkinn; a pret. vék (like sté, hné, from stiga, hniga) has prevailed in mod. usage (*veik, lék*, Úlf. 3. 34), but is hardly found in old writers: [Dan. *vige*; Swed. *vika*.]

B. To move, turn; veik hann þaðan ok kom fyrir konung, Stj.; hann veik þá upp á hálsinn, Gullþ. 61 new Ed.; víkr hann út á borgar-vegginn, Fms. x. 238; Þórir veik aprt til Jómalsans, Ó. H. 135; þeir viku aprt (*returned*) ok leita þessa, Fms. ix. 54; hann veik heim, *returned home*, Ísl. ii. 202, v.l.; veik ek hjá (*I passed by*) allstaðar er spillvirkja bælin eru vön at vera, Fms. ii. 81; þeir viku þá í Eystri-dali, ix. 233; es maðrinn vókr (sic) eptir teygingu fjándans, Hom. 216 (Ed.); þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja eðr víkja, Fms. v. 319; margir höfðingjar viku mjök eptir honum (*followed him*) í áleitni við Harald, vii. 165; megu vér þar til víkja, *we may call there*, Grett. 5 new Ed.; víkja mörgrum hlutum eptir þinum vilja, Fb. i. 320; Arnkell veik því af sér, *A. declined*, Eb. 122, Ld. 68; tók hann því seinliga ok veik nökkut til ráða bræðra sinna, Eb. 208; veik hann sér hjá dyrunum, Fs. 62; svá at sveininn mætti hvergi víkja höfðinu, *move with the head*, i. e. *turn, stir the head*, Fms. ii. 272; engi maðr skal þér í móti víkja hendi né fæti, *súr hand or foot against thee*, Stj. 204; víkja hendinni, 581 (in mod. usage, víkja hvorki hendi né fæti, of a lay person); hann veik honum frá sér, *be pushed him off*, Fms. ix. 243 (v.l.), Stj. 614; hann veik sér undan, *turned aside*, Bs. i. 861; veik (imperat.) hegat ker þínu, *pass the beaker!* Stj. 136; helgir feðr viku til bindendi niu-víkna-föstu (dat.), 49.

2. metaph.; veik hann til samþykkis við bændr ræðu sinni, Fms. ii. 35; hún veik tali til kóngs-sonar, *she turned her speech to the king's son*, Pr. 431; var því vikit til atkvæða Marðar, Nj. 207; viku þeir til Haralds málinu, Fms. vii. 169; þessu veik hann til Snorra Góða, Eb. 84; ok forvitnask um þat er til hennar var vikit af þessum stórmælum, 625. 86; konungr tók vænliga á ok veik undir Gizur hvíta, Nj. 178, Fb. i. 273; veik hann á þat fyrir þeim, at . . . *be binted at*, Ld. 26; þormóðr víkr á nökkut í Þorgeirs-drápu á misþokka þeirra, *Th. bints at*, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; hún veik á við Önuð, at hún vildi kvæna Ólaf frænda sinn, Grett. 87; víkja svá bækr til, at . . . *the books indicate*, Karl. 547; hélt Þorleifr á um málit en Arnkell veik

af öndum, *declined*, Eb. 182.
 3. *to trend*; þat ríki víkr til norðr-
 at, Fms. xi. 230.
 4. *to turn, veer*, of a ship, better ykva; skútan
 reidi fram hart, ok varð þeim sent at vikja, Fms. vii. 202; ok (she)
 reidi svá ríman krókinn at þeir fengu eigi at vikit, viii. 386; önnur
 skín viku inn til hafna af leiðinni, ix. 310; lát vikja! vikja til, til at
 vii. 244, 262, l. c.; Þódr veif frá ok ör læginu því skipi, vii. 113;
 við þeir nú stöfum, *veered round*, ix. 301; þá gátu þeir vikit jarls
 skínu, viii. 386; þanní hjálmun-völ, er hann hneigir ok víkr með
 hitum stór-höfðingja, Sks. 479 B: metaph., mátti Þórir eigi vikva skapi
 sítt til Magníss, Fms. x. 411; þar veif annan veg, *it took another turn*,
 vi. 60; þat þóttusk menn skilja, at konungr víki meirr í leiðis með Gizuri
 (a king was biased towards G.) þat allt er honum þótti svá mega,
 Sól. iii. 91.

II. *impers. to turn, recede, trend*; landi víkr, *the
 land recedes, draws back*, as one sails on, Orku. (in a verse); þaðan víkr
 laji til landnorðs, A. A. 289; feninu víkr at hálsinum upp, Eg. 582;
 svá veik víðr veginum, at þar var hraugata mikil, *the road was thus
 shod*, Pr. 411; nú víkr sögunni vestr til Breiðafjarðar-dala, *the story
 was west to B.*, Nj. 2; en þar veik annan veg, *but it turned quite
 another way*, Fms. viii. 60; nú veik svá við (*it came to pass*) at leiðit fór
 yfeina á mikla, 33.

III. *reflex. to turn oneself*; víkjask aþr,
to turn back, Fs. 37; *hón sat ok veiks eigi, she sat and stirred
 not*, Landn. 152; víkjask eptir e-u, *to turn after, imitate*, Fs. 4; víkjask
 um e-u, *to evade, shun, decline*, Ld. 18, 42, Fms. xi. 94; hann víkjask
 stutt við þetta máli, *respond to it*, 27; kveðir hann vel hafa víkizk
 vísína nauðsyn, 29, i. 208; flestir menn víkusk lítt undir af orðum
 þera, Bs. i. 5; Íslendingar höfðu þá víkizk undir hlýðni við Magnús
 konung, Fms. x. 157; hann veisk við skjótt, *started at once*, Hrafn. 18.

víkjannlig, *adj. movable*.

vík-skart = víkskorit, *indented with bays*, Post. (Unger) 234.

vík-verjar, m. pl. *the men from the county Vík* (in Norway), Fms.
 þim; Víkverja biskup, -konungr, etc., Landn. 313, Ann. 1209; Vík-
 víkr, *adj.*, Fær. 34, Nj. 40, Eg. 72.

VÍL, n. [A. S. *vīl*- in *vīl-bee*; cp. Lat. *vīlis*], *misery, wretchedness*;
 er í ok vīl, Skálda; við vīl ok erfíði, Hbl. 58; lífa við vīl ok erfíði,
 Bida; vīls ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; þá er móðr at at morni komr,
 aler vil sem var, Hm. 23; hafa vil at vinna, *to have hard work to win*,
 Kimak (in a verse).

víla, að, (qs. víla?) *to hesitate, waver*; víla e-ð fyrir sér.

vílmögr, m., pl. *vilmegir, a son of toil, bondsman*, Hm. 135, Skm. 35,
 I (O. H. 208), Edda (Gl.), but obsolete in prose.

vílsíðr, m. = vílstigr; hungur ok þorsti, válað ok vílsíðr, Hom. (St.).

vílsinni, n. a 'walk of misery,' *distress*; v. ok nauð, Barl. 60; vís
 vílsinni, 63; vílsinni ok erfíði, 132; í vílsinni við sjálfan sik, *in
 self-inflicted misery*, Þiðr. 176; vinna vílsinn, *to toil*, Gisl. (in a verse);
 vinnis spá, *a dismal prophecy*, Gkv. 2. 3.

vílsinnr, m. *a companion in distress*; v. völu, Edda (in a verse).

vílstigr, m. *a path of misery*; margan vílstig varð hann at ganga,
 Fl. viii. 48; svá var mér vílstigr af vítaðr, Hm. 99.

vín, u, f. [cp. *vin*], *giddiness, besitation*, (in Sturl. ii. 54 for *vimur*
 ré vámur); öl-vína, *giddiness from drink*, FéL x.

vín-laukr, m. *a kind of narcotic leaf*, Fas. i. 229.

VÍN, n. [this word, though foreign, is common to all Teut. lan-
 guages, and is one of the few words which at a very early date was
 borrowed from the Lat.; it is found in the oldest poems, and appears
 as a naturalised word; Ulf. has *wein = oinos*; A. S. and O. H. G.
win; Germ. *wein*; Engl. *wine*; Dan. *vin*]:—*wine*; at vini, Hdm. 21,
 G. (in a verse); en við vín eitt vāpn-göfgr, Öðinn æ lifir, Gm. 19;
 vívar í kónnu, Rm. 29. Wine was in early times imported into Scan-
 dinavia from England; þeir kómu af Englandi með mikilli gæzku vins
 önnungs ok hveitis, Bs. i. 433, (in the *Profectio ad Terram Sanctam*,
 L., for *vin* mellis, tritici, bonarumque vestium, read *vini*, mellis, et
 er; it was brought through Holstein from Germany, as in Fms. i.
 10; Þýðerskir menn ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreid, en hér kemr
 í öðinn vín, in the speech of Sverrir, Fms. viii. 251; the story of
 T. Kir the Southerner (German), Fb. i. 540, is curious:—for wine made
 of berries (berja-vín), see Páls S. ch. 9, and Ann. 1203: cp. the saying, vín
 sk til vinnar drekka, Sturl. iii. 305; eitt silfr-ker fullt af víni, id.: allit.,
 vík vínar, Sdm. 2. poet., hræ-vín, hrafn-vín, vinnis-vín, = *blood*,
 L. Poët.

B. *Compds*: *vín-belgr*, m. *a wine-skin*, Fms. v. 137. *vín-ber*,
n. wine-berries, grapes, Stj. 200, Fb. i. 540, Skálda, N. T.; *vínberja*
 kagull, þorf. Karl. 412; *vínbers-blóð*, *the blood of the grape*, Stj.
vín-berill, m. *a wine-barrel*, Stj. 366, Fb. ii. 24, Hým. 31. *vín-*
berill, a, m. *a cup-bearer*, Karl. 10. *vín-dropi*, a, m. *a drop of wine*,
 H. 544. 39. *vín-drukkinn*, part. *drunken with wine*, Bret. 96,
 H. 124, 428, Post. *vín-drykkja*, u, f. *wine-drinking*, Fms. viii.
 22. *vín-drykkur*, m. *a drink of wine*, Fms. viii. 124. *vín-fat*,
n. wine-vat, Rétt. *vín-fátt*, n. *adj. short of wine*, Ann. 1326.

vín-ferill, m., no doubt erroneous for *vinberill*, Hým. 31 (cp. Engl.
binnet). *vín-garðr*, m. *a vineyard*, Stj. 63, 113, Fb. ii. 24, Edda
 (cf.), N. T. *vín-gefn*, f., poet. appellation for a woman, cp. *Hebe*,

Lex. Poët. *vín-guð*, n. *the wine-god* (Bacchus), Al. 6. *vín-görð*,
 f. *wine-making*, Edda (in a verse).

vín-hús, n. *a wine-house*,
 Mirm. *vín-höfgr*, *adj. heavy with wine*, of a goblet, Akv. 34.

vín-ker, n. *a wine-beaker*, Bs. i. 798, v. l. *vín-kjallari*, a, m. *a
 wine-cellar*, D. N. ii. 513, Gd. 71.

Vín-land, n. *Wineland*, the
 name given to the American continent discovered by the old Norsemen,
 þorf. Karl., Fb. i. 538 sqq. Ann.; Vinlands ferð or -fær, *an expedition
 to Wineland*, þorf. Karl. 246, Fb. i. 541, 544. *vín-lauss*, *adj. wine-
 less*, Ann. 1326. *Vín-lonzkr*, *adj. a nickname of a traveller in Win-
 eland* (America); þorhallr eum Vinlenzki (not Vindlenzki), Landn., Grett.,
 cp. þorf. Karl. S. *vín-leysi*, n. *lack of wine*, Norske Saml. v. 159. *vín-*
öðr, *adj. wine-mad, drunk*, Stj. 428. *vín-órar*, f. pl. *wine-
 ravelings*, Stj. 484. *vín-pottur*, m. *a wine-pot*, Fms. viii. 428. *vín-sveigr*,
 m. *a drunkard*. *vín-tré*, n. a 'wine-tree,' *vine*, Lat. *vitis*, Al. 165, Stj.
 399, 403. *vín-tuuna*, u, f. *a wine-tun, wine-cask*, Bs. i. 453, Stj. 429,
 483. *vín-víðr*, n. = *vínviðr*; *vínviðis teinungr*, Stj. 200. *vín-víðr*,
 m. *wine-wood, the vine*, Fb. i. 540 (in Wineland), Magn. 470, El. 15, Stj.
 86, 200; *vínviðar skógr*, Karl. 326. *vín-þruga*, u, f. = *vinþrung*, so
 in mod. usage. *vín-þröng*, f. *a wine-press*, Stj. 620, Magn. 486.

vír, m. [Engl. *wire*], *a wire, thread of metal*; draga vír, silfr-vír,
víra-virkir, n. 'wire-work,' esp. of *filigree*, Pr. 434, Clar., D. N. ii. 147;
 kaleikr með víra-virkjum, Vm. 52.

VÍSA, að; pret. *vísti*, Str. 66. l. 37; part. *víst*, 73. l. 20, 81. l. 10:
 [Ulf. *ga-weison = ἐπισκέπτεσθαι*; O. H. G. *weisen*; Germ. *weisen*; Dan.
visé]:—*to show, point the way for one*, direct, indicate, etc.; ef maðr
 vísar at manni ölmum hundi, *if a person sets a bound on a person*,
 Grág. ii. 118; hann íðradisk at hann vísir honum í brott, Str. 66; ef
 konungr vísar gestum at óvinum sínum, Sks. 258; vísa e-m til sætis,
to shew one ubere to sit, Eg. 29; vísa e-m til lands-kostar, *to shew him
 to the best of the land*, 138; ok vísuðu honum til Kóls, and *shewed him
 the way to Kol, where he was to be bound*, Nj. 55; ok vísuðu honum til
 Vallhalar, Hkr. i. 161; hefir þú heyrtr hvat atburðr oss hefir hingat vísit
 (sic), Str. 81; sem honum vísar til skipanar föður hans, Fms. x. 419;
 hverr honum hefir vísat at rekkju hjá dugandi konum, vii. 166; vísa
 e-m leið, Skv. i. 24; vísa þú mér nú leiðina, Hbl. 55; vísa e-m til
 vegar, *to shew one the road*; munu vér ekki rasa í helina opna, þótt
 Hreiðarr vili oss þannig á vísa, Fms. viii. 437; vísar þú augum á oss
 þannig, *thou aimest with thy eyes at us, starest at me*, Hdl.; ef maðr vísar
 manni á foruð, Grág. ii. 17; þótti þeim þá á vísat um biastúðinn, Ld. 6;
 ef maðr vísar únaga sínum eptir eldi, *gives him directions to fetch his
 food*, Gpl. 377; vísa e-m frá, *to shew one the way out, send one away*,
 reject an application, Fms. i. 157, Grett. 125; værir þú slíkr maðr sem
 hann, þá mundi þér eigi frá vísat, of a wooer, Isl. ii. 214.

2. *metaph.*, vísa á, *to point at, indicate*; ek hefir þannig heilt á vísat, Fms.
 ii. 260; á þat þykkir vísa meistari Jóhannes í bók þeirri er . . . Rb. 466;
 sem eðli ok aldr vísar til, Fms. x. 177; vísa ok svá til Enskar bækr,
 at . . . xi. 410; vísar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, Grett. 132 new Ed. (vísar
 svá at í sögu Bjarnar, Cod. A.); ok vísar svá til, at konur . . . Fms. xi.
 414; þat vísar, at . . . demonstrates, Rb. 382; sem þér vísit, at þér leggit
 mí hug á, H. E. i. 251.

vísa, u, f. [Germ. *weise*; Dan. *visé*], *a strophe, stanza*; kveða vísu,
 Nj. 12; hann orti kvæði ok eru þessar vísur í, Fms. v. 108; vísu lengd,
the length of a stanza, Edda (Ht.) i. 666, 656: referring to the repeti-
 tion of verses as a means of measuring time (minutes), Fs. (Vd. ch. 26);
 lausa-vísa, *a ditty*; nið-vísa, *sóng-vísa*; höldar danza harla snart, þá
 heyrst vísan min, *a ditty*; as the names of shorter poems, as, Nesja-vísur,
 Austrfárar-vísur, by Sighvat; Vísa-bók, *a book of lays*. Unlike the old
 Greek epics, as well as the poems of the Saxon Beowulf, all ancient Northern
 poetry is in strophic lays. Four sets of alliteration make a verse (*vísa*),
 two a half strophe, *vísu-helmingr*, Edda (Ht.) i. 610, or half *vísa*,
 Grág. ii. 148; one set a quarter of a *vísa* (*vísu-fjórðungr*); each alliterative
 set being again divided into two halves, called *vísu-orð*, *a word or
 sentence*, Edda (Ht.) i. 596, cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 6 (Fs. 96, 97); thus 'fastorðr
 skylji fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill' is an alliterative set. The vel-
 ums give verses in unbroken lines, but in modern print each alliterative
 set is divided into two lines; this may do for metres of the drótt-
 kvæð kind, with two rhyming syllables in each *vísu-orð*; but in the
 brief kvíðu-háttir (the metre of the Vsp.) each alliterative set should,
 for the sake of the flow of the verse, be printed in one line, thus,
 Hljóðs bið ek allar helgar kindir | meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar;
 for a pause only follows between each pair of sets, but none between the
 sub-staves and the head-stave. This plan is that advocated by Jacob
 Grimm: the other, commonly followed in the Editions, chops the
 verse into—Hljóðs bið ek allar | helgar kindir | meiri ok minni | mögu
 Heimdalar.

-vísa, -vís, -vísu, -vísí, and so in mod. usage; [Germ. *weise*; Engl.
wise = way or manner; see *visa*] in only the compd öðru-vís, *otherwise*,
 N. G. L. ii. 136, Stj. 213; en ef öðru-vís verðr, Fms. vii. 161 (öðru-vísu,
 v. l.); nakkvat öðru-vís, xi. 136, K. Á. 102; göra öðru-vís, 174; nú
 hefir öðru-vís orðit, Ld. 252; hann var aldri öðru-vís, Fs. 184; hafði
 hann nökkut öðru-vísa sagt, Ld. 58; nökkut öðru-vísa, Fms. v. 341;

göra öðru-vísa enn hann býðr, Fas. iii. 125, Fb. iii. 282: öðru-vísu, Fms. vii. 161 (v. l.), Bret. 12 (v. l.), Fb. i. 111: öðru-vísi (which also is the current mod. form), Stj. 237 (but öðru-víss, v. l.)

vísa-eyrir, m. = vísseyrir, Ann. 1335, N. G. L. ii. 429.

vísan, f. a *pointing, direction*; nú skulu þér fara eptir minni vísan, Fms. ii. 71, Fas. i. 61; til-vísan, leiðar-v.

vísa-ván, f. a *thing sure to happen*; at því ósætti es visaván vas, at þær barsniðir görðisk, er, Íb. 12, Mar.

vís-bending, f. a *signal*, Fms. xi. 332; göra e-m v., to give a signal, Fs. 85, Stj. 357.

vís-dómr, m. [Engl. *wisdom*], *knowledge, intelligence*; vitran ok v., foreboding, Stj. 30; þeir sögðu allir eitt af sínum vísdómi, Fms. i. 96; bera fullan vísdóm á e-t, to know for certain, iii. 6; bera sannan vísdóm á e-t, id., Fb. ii. 126; sögðu allir af sínum vísdómi, at . . . of a prophecy, i. 88, Stj. 491.

2. wisdom; vízka ok vísdómr, Stj. 35; bæði vísdóm ok heimsku, Karl. 477; vísdóms brunnr, Hom. 155. COMPDS: vísdómsfullr, adj. full of wisdom, Stj. 524. vísdóms-kona, u, f. a wise woman, a sibyl, Stj. 363. vísdóms-maðr, m. a sage, Fms. i. 141. vísdóms-meistarí, a, m. a master in wisdom, a magician, Stj. 492.

vísendi (mod. vísindi), n. pl. *knowledge, intelligence*; af kvæðum Hallfréðar tókum vér helzt vísendi ok sammindi þat er sagt er frá Ólafi konungi, i. e. we draw information from H.'s poems, Hkr. i. 289; Saul það hann segja sér hvárt hann skyldi sækja eptir Phillisteis, en hann fékk þar um engin vísendi, Stj. 455; Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur ok hafði hann þar til vísindi af fróðum mönnum, Sturl. i. 107; hvi muntú vilja taka af mér vísindi eðr saguir, Orkn. 138; at hann megi af þeim dæmum marka ok taka vísendi, Skv. 497; hann (the well) er fullr af vísindum, Edda 10; svá er sagt í fornum vísindum (in old lore, old songs) at þaðan af vóru dægr greind ok ára-tal, 5; fara með vísendi ok spádóm, Orkn. 138; Óðinn hafði spádóm, ok af þeim vísindum fann hann, at . . . Edda (pref.), Post. 645. 89; fá vísinda-svör af e-m, Skv. 531 B; kómu engi vísindi af þeirra eyrendi, hvert orðit var, Fms. viii. 302; vita með vísindum at segja, to know for certain, Pr. 418. COMPDS: vísinda-bók, f. a learned book, Pr. 403; mod. a scientific work. vísinda-kona, u, f. a wise woman, a sibyl; vísindakona ein sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, Fms. iv. 46, Post. 645. 89. vísinda-maðr, m. a soothsayer, Orkn. 138, 140, Stj. 439, 491, Fas. i. 5; mod. a scholar, man of science. vísinda-tré, n. the tree of knowledge, Skv. 499. vísinda-vegr, m. the way of knowledge, Stj. 381.

vísendr, part. pl. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 184; vegandi eða veganda sonr skal reíða þanga alla nema hann hafi vísendr til, the slayer and his son are bound to pay off all the parts of the weregild, unless he has vísendr, viz. living relations who are sure to pay each his share.

vís-eyrir, m. 'safe money,' a king's revenue, answering to the revenue of modern times, including land-tax, payment of leiðangr, Rétt., Thom., D. N. passim, Ann. 1331; vísseyri stefna, a meeting of tax-gatherers, D. N. vísi, a, m. a guide, leader, captain, = vísir (II), only in poems, Hdl., Hkv., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; skéiðar-vísi, a pilot, steersman, Bant. 816.

vísi, f. *knowledge, science*; mostly in compds, ætt-vísi: of manners, in læ-vísi, dramb-vísi.

vísi-fingr, m. the index-finger, fore-finger.

vísir, m. an index, botan. a sprout; sýndisk mér vísirinn vaxa smám, of a grape, Stj. 200: the saying, mjör er mikils vísir, reminding one of the parable of the mustard seed in the N. T. II. = vísi, a leader, king, Lex. Poët.

vís-liga, adv. for certain, Dan. *viselig*, Stj. 174; vita vísliga, 617, Fms. iii. 154; spyrja v. til e-s, i. 185; hann atlaði v. undir sik at leggja eyjarnar, x. 35.

vís-ligr, adj. certain, Fms. ii. 276; þykkir mér vísliga at fara aprt, Fb. ii. 282.

VÍSS, adj., gen. pl. víssa, Skm. 17; dat. sing. f. víssi (like hvassa, laussa, laussi); [Ulf. *weis*, in *bindar-weis*, *un-weis*, *fulla-weis*; A. S. *weis*; Engl. *wise*; O. H. G. *weis*; Germ. *weise*; Dutch *wijze*; Dan.-Swed. *vis*]:—certain; þótt ek vita viss þana bana minn, Nj. 95; líðu svá sex ár at þetta varð ekki víst, *was not known*, Ísl. ii. 200; vísar eignir konungs (= vísaeýrir), Fms. vii. 20; úvísavargr, see p. 667; verða e-s vísir, to ascertain, become aware of; þessa mun ek skjótt vís verða, Nj. 11; ek mun þessa brátt vís verða af konungi, Eg. 54; göra hann varan við svikræði, er hann varð vís, Fms. vi. 41; verða vís þessarrar rúða-görðar, Nj. 80; er Egill er vís orðinn þessara tíðenda, Eg. 406; er þeir vóru vísir orðnir alls ins sanna, 123; mun þessa aldri víst verða, Fb. i. 554; vís ván, þá er þó vís ván, at þeygi villi allir til eins færa ef máli skiptir allra helzt í lögum, Skálda (Thorodd); þá skjótumk ek yfir, sem vís ván er, as is to be expected, id. II. *vís*; vita menn af ú-vísium, Stj. 191, v. l.; inn vísi sagna-maðr Josephus, 43; Ingjaldr var enn vísasti maðr í öllu, Fas. ii. 505, Rb. 466; allit, víssa Vana (gen. pl.), Skm. 17; með vísium Vönum, Vpm. 39, but in this sense 'vitr' (q. v.) is more used. III. neut. as adverb (Germ. *ge-wiss*); má slíkt víst útrúligt þykkja, Fms. x. 309; þar eru víst píslar-staðir, Skv. 154; vita e-t víst, to know for certain, Rb. 2; þat vil ek víst, *surely I will*, Nj. 41; þeir báðu hann drekka soðit,

hann vill þat víst eigi, *that he would by no means do*, Fms. i. 35; víst eigi, *certainly not*, Sturl. i. 84 C; it visasta, *most certainly*, Hom. 5; at vísu, *certainly, surely*; hann hefir þat at vísu í hug sér, Ld. 40; vill konungur nú at vísu láta undan bera, Fms. i. 69; til vís, *for certain*; hann lézk kenna Bæring til vís, Bær. 16; er Æsimir sá þat til vís, at þar var berg-risi kominn, Edda 26; þat vitum vér til vís, at . . . Fms. xi. 380; sjá fyrir vís, Stj. 213.

IV. vís vitandi, *intentionally, knowingly*; in two words, göra vís vitandi, Stj. 39; enda varðar ok fjörbaugs-garð öllum þeim mönnum sem samskipa fénu fara útinn vísir vitendr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 243; at hann hafði þá konu fastnat vís vitandi, ii. 35; in mod. usage, vís-vitandi, indecl., in one word. V. of mind or manners, in compds as bragð-vís, *wily*; dramb-vís, læ-vís, qq. v.

vísundur, m. [O. H. G. *wisunt*; Gr. *Bisaw*], the bison-ox, Nj. 160, Þiðr. 230, Fas. i. 201. 2. the name of a ship of St. Olave the king, from a bison's head on the stem, Ó. H., Sighvat.

vís-vitandi, part. *knowing*; eg gerði það v., see vís IV.

víta, t. [A. S. *vítan*; Old Engl. *vite*], to fine, *sconce, mulct*; þar sem menn verða vittir á Guláþingi, Gbl. 20; vera vittr (*to be sconced*) fyrir borðs tilgöngu, Fms. iii. 155; varð Halldröf vittr . . . settusk þeir í marhálm um daginn ok skyldu drekka vittr, H. was sconced . . . they sat him on the straw and were drinking the sconces, Fms. vi. 242; en ef eigi koma, þá eru þeir vittir, N. G. L. i. 4; so in the saying, sá er vittr sem ekki fylgir landsönnum; hvert víti þeir höfðu fengit er við fénu höfðu tekit, Fms. vi. 277.

VÍTI, n. [A. S. *vite*; Old Engl. *vite*], a fine, *sconce*; sex marka víti, Grág. i. 319; skal þar gjaldsk vítið, 451; Þorgils segir, at hón skal víti (*punishment*) fyrir taka, Fms. vii. 219; slíkt víti sem hann hafði á sér tekit, xi. 117; ef þú bregðr eigi af . . . ella liggir þú á víti, iv. 27; er þat ráð at Hákon skapi þér víti fyrir, ok far þú í sveit hans, vi. 153; leiðar-víti, see leið; hel-víti, q. v.: the saying, láta sér annars víti at varnaði, Nj. 23 (Sól. 19); borða-víti, a table-sconce; en er kom at Jólum vóru víti upp sögð, but when Yule came the sconces were declared, Fms. vi. 242; (cp. the sconces in the Oxford Colleges). COMPDS: vítis-gjald, n. the paying a víti, Grág. i. 451. vítis-horn, n. a sconce-born or cup, Fms. vi. 242; vítishorn þat er hirdmenn eru vanir at drekka af, Edda 32. víta-lauss, id., Skv. 798. víti-lauss, id.; ella er vítalaust, Grág. i. 6, 90. vítis-lauss, adj. 'witeless,' without punishment, Nj. 164; þat er ok vítalaust, at . . . Grág. i. 147; Guð lætr aldregi vítislaust undan ganga ofmetnaðar-mennu, 655 iv. 2. víta-verðr, adj. *finable, worthy of punishment*, Hkr. iii. 203.

VIXL, n. [A. S. *wirxl*; cp. Germ. *wechsln*; Dan. *væxel*; cp. Lat. *vices*]:—only in the adverbial phrase, á vixl, *across, passing by one another*; standa á vixl fótunum, to stand cross-legged, Sturl. ii. 158; áka vögnum á vixl, Fms. iv. 49; þeir ríðusk á vixl, Fs. 159; þá er hestarnir runnusk á vixl, Mag. 8; hann lét leiða tvá yxn saman á vixl (saman á vixl, v. l.), two oxen with beads crossing one another, Eg. 181.

víxla, adv. [Germ. *wechsln*; A. S. *wirxlian*; Dan. *væxle*]:—to cross, put across; part. víxlaðr, *broken*, of a horse; hann er víxlaðr. **víxlingr**, m. [Germ. *wchsel-balg*], a changeling, = skiptingr, q. v.; þú víxlingr (as abuse), Flóv. 37, Þiðr. 127. **víxtr** or **vixtr**, part. *changed, idiotic*, Fagrsk.

VOÐ, voði, vog, vogr, volaðr, volgr, von, vondr, vopn, vor, vos, votr, and compds, see váo, váði, vág, vágr, válaðr, válgv, ván, vándr, vántr, vár, vás, vátr, pp. 683-686. **voga**, adv. to dare, Bs. i. 868, Fas. i. 450, Grett. 157; see vága, p. 684. **vogan**, f. *daring*. **vokins**, adv. [akin to vákr = veykr], in faint hope; vera vokins um e-t, to doubt, almost despair of.

voldugr, adj. *powerful*, Germ. *ge-waltig*; see völdugr. **vos**, n. a small suppurating pimple; perh. fem. is the better form; the word is freq. in mod. usage, and seems to occur in Harms. 44 (vos ok löstu, see Lex. Poët. s. v. vos). **vrangr**, vreiðr, vreaka, etc., see introduction to letter R. **vrungu**, a pret. 3rd pers. plur. of a lost vringa, to wring, Skálda (in a verse of Egil); this is the only authentic written instance of *vr*. **výlir**, prob. a saying, in the extracts of the lost part of the Heidarv. S.; vylir (vil er?) fjarri eu verr sjaldan, Ísl. ii. 483 (somewhat corrupt). **væ**, interj. = vei; vesúl eru vér, ok væ er oss fyrir, Fagrsk. ch. 193.

VÆÐA, d. [væð], to clothe; þótt hann sé væðr til vel, Hm. 60; her-væða (q. v.), to put on armour, Edda 41. 2. a naut. term; Fugley var á hægri hönd, Hjaltland þokan væðdi, the fog clothed (shrouded) Shetland, Eggert. **væði**, n. = ved; væðislauss = vedlauss, D. N. i. 163. **vægd**, f. *mercy, forbearance*; biðja vægðar, Stj. 579, 582; vægd ok miskunn, 180, H. E. i. 237, 239; eiga óngvar vægðar ván, Edda 89; skipa málum til vægðar, Fms. x. 409; fyrir útán allar vægðir, Skv. 518 B; þat er til vægðar mætti komask þetta máli, Háv. 57, passim. **vægðar-lauss**, adj. *merciless, exacting*, Skv. 583, Fms. v. 162; úþymr ok vægðarlauss stormr, Bær. 5; neut. as adv., falla vægðarlaust, Skv. 582; heimita v., Orkn. 98, Thom. 425.

vægi, n. *weight, moment*; vera litils vægis, *to be of small moment*, *Dróm. 116*; litil-vægi, *a trifle*; of-vægi, *immensity*.
 vægi-liga, adv. *forbearingly, leniently*, Lv. 10, Fms. vii. 18, Barl. 73, Stj. 94, Sks. 42.
 vægi-ligr, adj. *forbearing, lenient*; v. dómr, Sks. 587, 615, 660.
 væging, f. *supplication*.
 væginn, adj. *lenient, yielding*, Fms. vi. 377, Sks. 682 B.
 VÆGJA, ð, [a derivative, akin to vega, vág, to weigb]—*to give way*;
 vægði þeim, *the sea gave way to them*, Barl. 26; vægja göngumi, *to give the road*, when two meet one another, Orkn. 374; ef menu sigla með vægja í samfloti, þá skulu þeir v. er ytri sigla, N. G. L. ii. 282. 2. *to yield*; orð kvæð hitt Högni, hugði lítt vægja, Am. 38; leggjum niðr þessi orði ok vægjum báðir, Barl. 125; jafnan vægir hinn vitrari, a saying, Fms. i. v. 220; sjaldan vægir inn verri, Stj. 544; vægja fyrir e-m, *to give way to one*, Nj. 57, Ld. 234, Eg. 21, 187; vægja eptir e-m, *id.*, Stj. 578; vægja undan, *to give way before one*; vægja undan úfriði úvina Mar. 3. *to regard, comply with*; væg frændsemi við bróður Sks. 752; hann vægði í því fésinkni riddara sinna, 699; *to temper*, bið ek Dróttinn at þú vægir nökkut reiði þinni, Sks. 589; vægði reiði sinni, 590; vægja dómmum, *to temper judgment, judge leniently*, 639; vægja orða atkvæðum, *to forbear from words*, Fms. i. 10; hvervetna þar sem dómarinn vægir eptir mála-vöxtum, Gpl. 8. 4. *to spare*, with dat.; þorkell bað jarl vægja bóndum, Orkn. 374; vægít föður mínum ok drepit hann eigi, Fms. ii. 158; very freq. in usage, but rare in old writers, where the primitive sense of yielding prevails.
 II. reflex. *to give way, yield*; betra er at vægjask viðs en bægjask til fíls, Bs. i. 729; betra er að vægjask til virðingar, en vægja til vandræða, Fms. vii. 25; vægjask til við e-n, Ó. H. 51; til konungs ok vægjask við hann, Fms. ix. 431; hann vilði þó vægja þar við, Eg. 753.
 vægja, ð, [vágr], *to suppurate*; hendr hans hafði vægt ok fætr, Greg. 2; vægði tá hans, Fms. vii. 219; blindan saud, ok hafði vægt ór augum sínum, Bs. i. 196.
 vægja-leiðinn, adj. = væginn; vera v. við e-n, Bs. i. 708.
 vægja, adj. *balancing*, of scales; þær skálar sýndusk honum svá vægjar (scales so nicely balanced), at ef eitt lítið hár væri þar lagt í, at þó nau þær eptir láta, Sks. 643 B; of-vægr, *over-weighing, overubelming*; of-vægr manna missir, Bs. i. 142; ofvægr herr, Ó. H. 242.
 vægja, merciful; vægr, opp. to harðr, *exacting*, freq. in mod. usage.
 vægsl, n. = vægð, Barl. 116.
 vægka, u, f., see vekka.
 væn, n. a *wailing*; með væl ok veinan, Orkn. 78, passim.
 væn, d, *to wail*, Fbr. 212.
 vænindi, n. = vélindi, *the gullet*.
 væll, adj. = veill, Bs. i. 513, v. l.
 vævon, f. a *wailing*.
 VÆMA, u, f. [vám], *nausea*; væmu-bragð, *a nauseous taste*.
 væna, ð, *to feel nausea*: impers., e-n væmir við e-m, Úlf. i.
 væninn, adj. *nauseous*, of taste.
 VÆNA, d, [ván; Engl. *to ween*] = vænta, *to hope for*, with gen.; væninn enn með því miskunnar ok eilifrar dyrdar, Fms. v. 218; væn e-m e-u, þess bið ek, at þú lítur eigi gjpta konu frá mér, því væni þú, *I count on that from thee*, Glúm. 358; þá var honum vænt af vestu öllu Gyðinga-landi, *all the Jew-land was promised him by A.*, Ísl. 1; mun hér mörgum manni saklausum vænt gráti í þessi ferð, *many will have cause to weep*, Sturl. iii. 233, v. l. 2. *to ween, think*; í væni ek, at ek heiti Úfeigr, Fms. vii. 31; væni ek ok, at ..., vi. 12. 3. væna e-n e-u, *to charge one with a thing*, Hom. 109; væn e-n lygi, Nj. 134; tortrygð ok lygi vænd, Sks. 77; ef maðr vænir honóri ok kallar hana hóru, N. G. L. i. 70; nemia maðr sé vændr konu eptir, 30; sú er Guðrúnu (acc.) grandí vætti, Gkv. 3, 10; biskup hafði vænra þorsteini, at ..., *given Th. to understand* (cp. á-væningr), Am. 36. 4. impers., vænir mik mí, at ..., Fms. viii. 398.
 vænisk, vænask e-s or e-u, *to hope for*; nú stendr maðr fé sitt í hendi þess manni, en hann vænisk heimildar-manni, N. G. L. i. 83; vænisk ok engra manna liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232. 2. ef maðr vænisk við e-u, at hann hafir legit með konu, Gpl. 203; nú vænisk sá þú, því, er drap, at hinum yrði á sýnt þar er eigi varð, Grág. ii. 15; vænisk hinn því, at hann hafir drepit hann, 19; vænisk eigi goðr maðr við þó vándr maðr vænisk goðum konum, Skálda (Thorodd).
 vænd, f. *expectance* (Germ. *aussicht*); ok í þær vændir konit, at þau nau barn ala, Grág. i. 348; eiga e-t í vændum, *to have in expectance*.
 vændi, [from vándr]; in compps: vændis-fólke, n. *people one thinks bad, wicked people*, Fms. xi. 252, v. l. vændis-kona, u, f. a *wife*, Fms. vi. 241. vændis-maðr, m. a *miscreant*; þjóf ok vændis-maðr, Fms. ix. 380 (v. l.), Karl. 71, Róm. 184, Þorst. Síðu H. 12.
 vængi, n. a *cabin on board a ship*, Edda (Gl.) i. 584.
 vængja, m., pl. vængjar; [A. S. *vinge*; Engl. *wing*; Dan. *vinge*; the hot word is vega]—*a wing*; báða vængi, Grág. ii. 170; breiða vængna út, Al. 21; þessa tvá vængi, 677, 3; enu af hans vængjum vind koma, Vfm. 37; vængi þeir skóku, Sól. 54; með vængjunum

huldi hann landit allt, Fms. viii. 10: the phrase, heyrá e-ð undir væng, *to bear a thing 'under the wing'*, i. e. *to bear it by a side-wind, bear it whispered*.
 II. metaph. *the wing of a building*, D. N. vi. 84; esp. of a church, ii. 412, 439; *a side cloth on the altar*, einn væng með strik, B. K. 83; vængir fjórir með dænum, Fm. 122; vængja-húð, *a double door*: a nickname, Orkn. compps: væng-brotinn, part. broken-winged, Grett. 91 A. væng-knúi, a, m. *the wing joint*, Fas. iii. 212. vængja-þytr, m. *the soaring of the wings*.
 væni, n. = vænd, *a prospect*; þótti honum væni á, at ..., Fms. ix. 475; mikils ílls af væni, Edda 18.
 væning, f. a *'weening'*; imputation; kvæðit var mjök kvæðit, svá at hélt við væningar, of a love-song, Fms. v. 173.
 Væni or Væni, m. *Lake Wener*, in Sweden, Fas. ii. 4, 6, Hkr. i. 41; á sísi vatns þess er Væni heitir, Edda 82. One is tempted to think that in the verse of Bragi (Edda begin.) the word 'vineyar' may cover this local name; perh. 'Vaeneris (like mutans, vartaris, see Gramm. p. xviii, col. I, ll. 21–25) víðri valrauf; 'the wide sfoof of the Wener' = the island of Zealand, for the legend can only have applied to Lake Wener, and not to Lake Malar.
 vænkask, að, *to bid fair, look well, take a good turn*; þykkir þeim vænkask um sinn hag, Fas. iii. 174; þykkir honum vænkask um, Fms. xi. 135; ok vænkask nú mjök, Fs. 25; þótti mér nú ekki v. um, Pr. 412.
 væni-loikr (-loiki), m. *fairness, beauty*; v. ok atgorvi, Fms. xi. 8; fyrir vits sakir ok vænleiks; vænleik ok vitzku, vi. 57; v. ok kurteisni systanna, xi. 106; meir mun þér gefit vænleikr, Fb. i. 581; ágætis menn at vænleikr, Ísl. ii. 336; vænleiks-maðr, *a fine man*, Fms. xi. 78; þá var þeim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofði hann mjök vænleikr hennar, Ísl. ii. 245; afburðar-maðr at vexti ok vænleika, Fb. ii. 136.
 væni-liga, adv. *hopefully, promisingly*; þetta máli sýnisk oss v. sett, Fms. xi. 243; taka v. á e-u, Nj. 178.
 væni-ligr, adj. *hopeful, promising, fine*; v. ok fríðr sýnisk, ... son ok var hinn vænligasti, Fms. i. 151; engan vænligri manni, *no finer man*, Ld. 74; Eindriði kvæðsk eigi séð hafa vænligra best, Fms. vi. 99; enir vænligstu menn, Eg. 124; of things, kvæð þat annarr úráð er öðrum þótti vænligt, Fms. iv. 369; vænligt ráð, xi. 34; næru þeir hana sem þeim þótti vænligast, vi. 143; felask þar sem okkr þykkir vænligast, Nj. 263; vænligt til sætta, Ísl. ii. 384; þótti þá vænligt um þeirra vináttu, Fms. ix. 292; skýra þetta mál sem mér þykkir vænligast, Sks. 307.
 VÆNIR, adj. [ván], *promising, likely, to be expected*; er vænst at liðnar sé mínar lífs-stundir, Fms. ii. 2; segir ella vera vandræða vænt, 11. 2. *bidling fair, likely to succeed*; eigi þykki mér þat vænt, þar er fadir þinn fékk eigi heimt, Nj. 31; eigi mundi í annat sinn vænna at fara at jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá mundi vænast at leita atfara við Gunnar, Nj. 107; hvar er oss vænst á brott at komask? Eg. 235; þá er þat vænst at vér görim félagskap, Fms. v. 253; leita sér hjalpar hver þangat er vænst þykkir, i. 92; mun ek leggja til með þér þat er mér þykkir vænst, Nj. 31; þótti þeim um hit vænsta (*they were very glad*), er þeir sá hann þar kominn, Fms. vi. 211; hér ferr vænt at, *here it goes well*, Nj. 232. 3. of persons, of qualities, *hopeful, promising*; Björn þótti vænn til höfðingja, Fms. i. 11; vænn til vits, vii. 279; manna vænstr til vits ok framkvæmdar, ix. 480; þeir eru oss vænstr til handvarnar, er svá er hattað, vi. 144; vænir til skíla, Js. 2; er nú leitað hver vænstr sé um sættir at leita, Ísl. ii. 384. 4. *fair to behold, fine, beautiful*, Lat. *venustus*; vænni í andlitu, Fms. x. 420; vænn maðr ok liðmannligr, vii. 112; hann var inn vænsti maðr, 224; hón var kvænna vænst ok mest, i. 14, Eg. 2; væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; kvænna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119 (vænust, v. l.); þorgerðr var væn kona, Eg. 598; hver þeirra vænust vænir, Bret. 22: of things, *fine*, kross vænn með líkneskjum, Vm. 54; and so in mod. usage, vænn hestr, væn kýr, vænn saudr, etc. 5. in mod. usage, *fine, good*, of moral qualities; hann er vænn maðr, hún er væn kona, *a fine woman*; hann er allra vænsti maðr, *a most excellent man*, and the like, whereas the old sense of 'handsome' is well nigh obsolete.
 VÆNTA, t, and vætta, the latter form being in old writers the most frequent, and in poets, e. g. in rhymes, vætti and haetta, sætt, hitta, and the like; [Dan. *vænte*]—*to expect, hope for*, with gen.; háðu hann engrar vináttu vænta, Hkr. ii. 217; væntum vér oss goðra viðtakna, Fms. xi. 282; af þér vættu vér miskunnar, 623, 34; ok vættir þú þaðan fulltingr, Blas. 48; ok vættir þangat Pálmátoka, Fms. xi. 20: vætta, opp. to kvíða, vætta fagnadrar en kvíða við harmi, Skálda; vænta at ..., vænti ek, at þér munir vel fara, Nj. 154; vænti ek enu at koma munir betri dagar, Bs. i; dul vættir ok vil, at ..., Skálda; þeir vættu at hann mundi lifna, 623, 36; hón vætti (*suspected*) at Grimr mundi eptir þeim leita, Landn. 214, v. l.; vætti ek (*I fear*) at þú fírir ekki ríkt, Hkr. i. 195. 2. impers., væntir mik enn at honum fari vel, Nj. 64; vættir mik, 54; vættir mik at þar komi Halldórr föstrbroðir þinn, ... vættir mik, at menn sé forkunnar margir, Ísl. ii. 322; fírir maðr vættir mik at frá því kunni at segja, Edda i. 140. 3. *to believe*; ekki vænti ek (*I think not*) at þit séð jafnir menn, Fms. vii. 168. 4. *to hope*; væntum í hans miskunn, Magn. 502; hvert vænti um aldr í þinni miskunn ok hneykðisk síðan, Th. 25.

væntan-ligr, adj. to be expected.

vænting, f. hope, expectation, Stj. 487; hafa v. til e-s, Bs. i. 138; eptir-v., ör-v., despair.

Væpnligr, m. the name of a family descended from Vápní, Landn. væpntr, part. [vápn], armed; ungrí menn vel væpntir, Stj. 205; væpntir til bardaga, 226, Thom. passim.

vær, pron. we, = vér, q. v.

væra, u, f. snugness, warmth; en þar var görd laug til þess ef nökkverr vildi sækja væru þangat, 623. 33; at þeir hefði né eina veru (i. e. væru) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. 2. rest, a shelter (= væri); ef hann á sér í vá veru, if he has but a shelter in a nook, Hm. 25. væru-gjarn, adj. fond of rest, warmth, and comfort; ganga munu vit til hvílu okkarrar, segir Njáll, ok leggjask niðr, hef ek lengi væru-gjarn verit, Nj. 201.

værð, f. rest, tranquillity; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi með værdum, not quiet, Sturl. i. 115, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, of snugness, comfort, sofa með værd, to sleep softly; u-værð, unrest, restlessless.

væri, n. abode, shelter; þeir áttu hvárki vist né væri í Víkinni, Fb. iii. 52; hvergi fékk hann vist né væri, Grett. 137 A; þeir skulu hér ekki eiga vist né væri, Fb. iii. 453; ú-væri, unrest, from itch.

Væringi, a, m. [from várar], prop. a confederate, but only remaining as the name of the *Waringis* or Northern warriors who served as body-guards to the emperors of Constantinople, for whom see esp. Har. S. Harð. ch. 3 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 267, Nj. ch. 82; Væringja-líð, the body of W., Nj. 121, Fms. vi. 135; Væringja-lög, the league, guild of the W.; ganga í V., Grett. 158 A; Væringja-seta, the guard of the W., Ld. 314, Symb. 27, Hrafn. 5; þar var mikill fjöldi Norðmanna er þeir kalla Væringja, Fms. vi. 135. 2. in þjóð. S. = *Scandinavians*; Fritila er Væringjar kalla Friðsælu, Þjóðr. 18; Valent er Væringjar kalla Völdum, 82, 185; er þýðskir menn kalla alþandyr, en Væringjar fil, 177; þann mikla dreka er Væringjar kalla Fáðni, 181 (Fátú, Fas. i. 173).

II. [væra, væri], poët. fold-væringi, 'earth-dweller', i. e. the snake, Eg. (in a verse).

vær-leikr, m. rest, tranquillity, peace; húskarl þungan ok þrjótlyndan, var þar hvárki at sjá til værleiks né til verknaðar, Bs. i. 341.

VÆRR, adj., prop. 'peaceful, safe, snug, comfortable, tranquil'; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi værar, Sturl. i. 115 C (of a wedded pair); svá er mörg víð ver sinn vær, | at varla sér hón af honum nær, so fond of her husband, that . . . Skálda (Thorodd); drekka í væru ranni, in the snug ball, Gm. 13; er þér nú værra, dost thou feel more at ease? (of pain), Gís. 111; honum gördisk ekki mjök vært, Ld. 152. II. neut. vært, ye cannot live together, Fms. ii. 58. 2. putting up with; sú vist er honum vært værd, that he could put up with, Grág. i. 191; nema búar beri þæt, at barni væri eigi vært at föstrinu, that the barn could not live there, of a child put out, 276; hón stóð upp ok mælti, verit er nú meðan vært er, Eb. 280; því at þér mun fyrir hvárigum vært í Eyjum, ef þú görir honum nokkurt, Orkn. 426; þér er ekki vel vært hér í landi fyrir Haraldi konungi, Fms. vi. 218.

værr, f. pl. = úveri, scab; værrur í höfði.

væskill, m. a weakling, a 'reckling'; hann er mesti væskill, a word of contempt. væskils-ligr, adj. weakly, wretched.

væsoðr, part. = væstr; sloðrudu þeir af heidinni, ok urðu sem væsoðstr, Sturl. iii. 158; cp. eigi göra Húnar okkr vérsaða, Fas. i. 502, but see vesask, p. 699, col. 2.

væstr, part. [väs], worn out by wet or toil; þeir tóku land allmjök væstr, Grett. 116 A; væstr ok þrekaðir, þorf. Karl. 390.

VÆTA, u, f. wet, sleet, rain, Stj. 17; væta var á mikil um daginn, Ó. H. 107; vóru vætur miklar bæði nætr ok daga, Fms. x. 14; væta ok þoka, Eg. 128; sem væta má granda, K. Á. 176; má skira í hværskyn vætu er ná má, N. G. L. i. 12; ausa saur eða vætu, Jb. 101; vætu-lopt, the atmosphere, Stj. 17; vætu sumar, a wet summer, Ann. 1211.

væta, t, [vát], to wet, make wet; ef maðr fellir lík í vatn svá djúpt at væta verðr höfuð sitt, N. G. L. i. 80; hann hefir vætt klæði mín, Fms. i. 264; at væta allan senn dúkinn, vi. 322; þeir vætu eitt tjald ok ætluðu at slökva eldinn, x. 53; hvárt vættisk dyrbíllinn? 315.

vætiki, see vættki.

vætina or vetna, in hvat-vetna, hvar-vetna, hót-vetna, qq. v. vætr, see vætr C.

VÆTT, f. [A. S. *wibt*; Engl. *weight*; Germ. *ge-wicht*; Dan. *vægt*]; —prop. *weight*; þat fé allt er at vættum skal kaupá, Grág. (Kb.) i. 238; göra aðaga um álmar eðr vættir, *measure* or *weight*, i. 463 A; reida rangar vættir, 499, ii. 19; einir pundarar ok einar vættir, Gpl. 522; but II. mostly used of a definite weight, 1. in Norway = $\frac{1}{2}$ th of a 'skipfund'; fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skolu göra skipfund, þær sem hver þeirra standi halfa níundu mörk ok tuttugu ok átta ertogar, N. G. L. ii. 166, D. N. passim; sjau vættir malts ok sex aurar silfrs, . . . tveggja vætta leigu ok eyrisból, D. N. ii. 17 and passim; Kolnisk vætt, D. N. 2. in Icel. = 80 lbs.; þat er löppundari er átta fjórðungar eru í vætt, Grág. i. 499; átta fjórðunga vætt, 362, 383; jarnketill nýr ok úeldr vegi halfa vætt, 501; þrjár vættir ullar, . . . þrjár vættir mjóls . . . vætt fiska, smjör . . . vætt spiks, . . . þrjá tigi vætta hvals, etc., Grág.; þetta á kirkja, tver vættir skreidar, vætt smjör, vætt kjóts,

byttu skyr, Pm. 34; hafa til tíu vætta í skógi, ok svá timbr til at húsa, 104, and so in mod. usage.

vætt or vétt, n. [from vega, because it moved on hinges], the lid of a chest or sbrine (mod. lok); skruða-kista vætt með lausu vætti, Pm. 124; skriu . . . en yfir uppi vétt vaxit sem ræfr, eru á vettinu lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, Ó. H. 235; niðr í kistuna, skellt aprt vett ok sett lárr fyrir, Pr. 412; hann tók upp vettit af hásettis-kistunni, Ó. T. 58; þér skuldu göra kistu ok skal ekki vætt yfir vera, Fb. iii. 300, Mag. 113.

vættá, t, to weigh as in weighing anchor, lift; hand-vættá, q. v. vætta, t, = vænta, q. v.

vættá, n., in ekki vættá, see vætrtr B.

vætt-fangr, see vættvangr.

VÆTTI, n. [váttr], witness, testimony; vátum er skylt at bera vætti þau öll er þeir hafa verit í nefndir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 58; nefndi vátta í þat vætti, at . . . Nj. 217, 234, Grág. i. 17; enda skulu þat allt verða vætti hér, er austr er vitni nefnd, i. e. the witnesses summoned in Norway were to be lawful evidence here (in Icel.), 214; færa fram vætti sín eða kvíðu, 410; sök sækja eðr verja, eðr vætti bera, Þjóðr. 94; hann skyldi vinna eðr at baugi, nefna vátta í þat vætti, at . . . id. compps: vættis-burðr, m. a bearing witness, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 233. vættis-vætti, n., Grág. i. 90, 97.

vættir, m. a weigber, holder, Lex. Poët.; vættir gulls ens vegna, Gís. (in a verse); in compps, vætti-draugr, vætti-njórdör e-s, the wielder of a thing, Lex. Poët.

vættki, spelt væt-ki, [vætr, and suffixed neg. -ki, qs. vætr-gi, see -gi], 'no ubit', nobody, nothing, naught; vegr er vætki trúðr, Hm. 120; en vætcki huggar, naught comforts, Harms. 38; hinn er vætcki veit, Hm. 74; hinn er vetki veit, 26; svá ek þóttumk vætcki vitta, *metbought* I lay senseless, Sól. 42; vætcki of sýt'ik, I am naught concerned, Hallfred; sá er vætcki laug, Ad. 11; telr sér vætcki vant, Hsm.; sá er vætcki sparði fjör, who spared not life, Hallfred; vildir ávalt vægja, en vætcki halda, Am. 99; hræðisk Guð en vætcki annat, fears God, but naught else, Bs. i. (in a verse); dulði þess vætcki, concealed it not, Am. 10; hafða ek þess v. vífs, I caught naught of her, missed her, Hm. 101.

VÆTTIR, f., dat. vætti, Grett. 176 new Ed., Hom. 129 (Ed.); used neut., Hom. 195, l. 4; [A. S. *wibt*; Engl. *weight*; Germ. *böse-wicht*]; —a 'wight,' being; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, Gkv. 1. 22; vön sé sú vætr vers ok barna, 23; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, 22; þegi þú, rög vætrtr, Ls. 59, 61, 63; þá segi ek þér, vesöl vætrtr, Hom. 152; nú sá þér hverjar vættir er þess höfðu neytt, mýss ok ormar, Ó. H. 109. 2. esp. of supernatural beings; svá brenna mik nú bænr Ólafs konungs, sagði sú vætrtr, Ó. H. 188; Guð, hví mettr þú þik þess, at súna áfni þitt víð jann-ústyrkt vætr sem ek em, Hom. 195; ertú maðr eða andi eðr önnur vætrtr, Art. 79; hollar vættir, Frigg ok Freyja ok fleiri göð, Og.; blóta heidnar vættir, K. þ. K.; hann hafði kastað trú sinni ok gördisk guðsníðingr ok blótaði nú heidnar vættir, Nj. 272; hann kvað íllar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, Korm. 240; kann vera nokkur líl vætrtr hafi lagizk á féit, Fms. xi. 158; ú-vætrtr, an 'un-wight,' an evil wight; mein-vætr, q. v.; gürninga-vætrtr, galdrá-v., a sorceress; þeirri gürninga vættri, Grett. 176; land-vættir, q. v.: vitta vætrtr, a 'witch wight,' a sorceress, Yt.

B. vætta or vætta, in the phrase, ekki vætta, no whit, naught; dat. engu vætta, gen. enskis vætta. Mr. Jón Thorkelsson, of Reykjavík, suggests that vætta is a nom. neut. (like auga), of which vættna (see hvat-vetna) is the gen. plur. (as augna from auga); ekki vætta (nobody) má forðask, Sks. 82; ok kemsk ekki vætta yfir, Art. 28; ok skorti (ekki) vættum um vetrinn, Fms. v. 313; höfðu þeir ekki vætta at sök, viii. 18; þeim var nú ok ást á öngu vætti (vetta?) nema á Guði einum, Hom. 129 (Ed., see foot-note); sem honum hefði enskis vetta verit at grandí, 125 (Ed.); svá mikít kafa-fjúk með frosti at engu vetta var út komanda, Fms. 54; öngu vætta vildi hann eira, Fms. xi. 90; ok öngu vætta vanat, Stj. 279; hann gefr sér ekki vætta (naught, not a whit) um hans úvitrleik, 22; hann var ekki vætta hræddr, not a whit afraid, 154; anza ekki vætta, to heed not, 81; nokkurt vætta, aught, something, 164, 181, 280.

C. vætr, as an adverb = naught, cp. Goth. *ni-waibt* or *waibt-ni* = *oððv*, *μηδεν*, the negative particle né being dropped; hyggsk vætr hvátr fyrir, Ls. 15; át vætr Freyja, svaf vætr Freyja, þkv.; vinna vætr, Vkv. 39; sér vætr fyrir því, Skv. 1. 39; leyfi ek vætr, I praise it not, Eg. (in a verse). 2. with gen., vætr manna, no man, Hbl. 22; vætr véla, no fraud, Am. 5; vætr hjóna, none of the household, 94; ey-vit (q. v.), aught. vætt-rim or vett-rim, f. [vætt, n.], the 'lid-ridge,' i. e. the ridge which runs along the sword blade, leaving a hollow in the middle (in a scythe called smíðreim), Edda (Gl.); tók af oddinn af Hvítugi fyrir framan vetrtrima, Korm. 88; sumar á vetrtrimu, Sdm. 6.

Vættugi or vettugi, nothing, naught; glysi þessu er vættugis er vert, Fms. vi. 263; vettugis vert, ii. 46; eyjar skípa þann er vettugis er neytr, Fas. ii. 299, Fb. i. 523; varr at vettugi, Am. 38; var þeim vettugis vant, Vsp. 8; þeir verða stundum at vettugi ok annars þurfandi, they often come to naught and to destruction, Barl. 70; margt mundi vilja opt ú einum degi at vettugi verða, *wasb* to be annihilated, Hom. 69; sú festung dæmik at vettugi, þótt hún á komi, N. G. L. i. 300; eigi er

an þín betri enn vættugi, *better than naught*, Karl. 460; hafa at vættugi, Gpl. 25-4.

vætti-vangr or **vætt-vangr**, later **vætt-fangr**, changing *v* into *f*; **vangr**, Nj. 100, is simply an error; [from *vangr* = a field, spot; the finer part, *vett* or *vætt*, is less clear, but prob. from *vátt*, *vætti*, = the *act of witness or evidence*, or from *vega* = *locus actionis*?] = a law term, *a place of summons, locus actionis*, where an act or deed, such as a trial, assault, manslaughter, has taken place, cp. Grág. i. 349, cited below; chiefly used of the summoning of witnesses; the vættvang was the space within a bow-shot (*örskot*) from the spot all around, see Gg. ii. 19 (Vigsl. ch. 14); cf. maðr hefniur síu á öðrum vættvangi en til síns var hlaupt á, 91; á þeim vættvangi, 9; hvárt sem þeir eru á vættvangi eðr annars-staðar, 23; búa skal kveðja níu búa heimán frá vættvangi, i. 349 (in case of adultery); þá er næstir eru vættfangi, 461; á þum vættfangi, Kb. i. 158; skal kveðja heimán frá vættfangi, ii. 48; þá voru þá lög, at vígsakar skyldi sækja á því þingi er næst var vættfangi, Jb. 8; kveðja um áljóts-ráð þau er á vættfangi eru ráðin, Gg. i. 4 þeim vættfangi, Nj. 230; Helgi fékk bana á þeim vættfangi, vættfangi, 218; vættfangi, 110; ef maðr er veginn á vættfangi, N.G.L. i. 163; hann kemr á vættfanginn, ok sér þar ný tíðendi, ok þó níl, Ísl. ii. 371; Þórðr kom á vættfang, Sturl. ii. 92 C; sótti þá Sautl frá at vættfanginum (*from the battle-place*) með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 453 (Sam. xiv. 20); riðr Sámr austr á heidina ok at þar er vættfangit (*sic*) hefi verit, Hrafn. 28, and passim in the laws and Sagas. **COMPDS:** **vættvangs-bjargir**, f. pl. *the aiding or abetting an assault, on the very spot*, which was a fineable offence, Sturl. ii. 234 (Cod. C. vættfang); um fríráð ok vættvangs-bjargir, i. 145. **vættvangs-búi**, a, m. *a neighbour to the place of action*, to be summoned as búi, Grág. ii. 17; vættfangsbúar, Nj. 100.

vöðla, ad, *to twist up into a wisp*; vöðla e-u saman.

vöðull, m. = vaðall, in **Vöðla-þing**.

ÖÐVI, a, m. [Germ. *waden* = *cauf of the leg*], *a muscle*; skal hann sá bótum bæta eyri þar sem vöðva skerr, N.G.L. i. 67; kykva-vöðvi, Lr. i. 99, þiðr. 187; hjó á lærit, svá at ór tók allan vöðvaun, Gret. 10; A; þat er margra manna siðr at vinda vöðva klæðum ok kalla þat sið; Fas. ii. 525, the word is very freq. in mod. usage; all-vöðvi, *the legs-muscle*; vöðva-súr, *a flesh-wound*, N.G.L. i. 172, Grág. i. 18; vöva-skeina, *a flesh-wound*, Fbr. 212.

vöflur, f. pl. *stammering, confusion*; það kómu vöflur á hann, *he became confounded*, from guilt.

vög, f., pl. *vagar, vagir*, plur. *vegr*, Fms. viii. 430; vögur (as from *vaga*), see *vagar*.

vöggr, m. [see *vagga*], apparently much the same as *vöggu*-barn, *an infant in the cradle*; a nickname, Landn. 314; a pr. name, Edda; litlu vögr Vöggr feginn, *'with little are babies fain'*, 81 (a saying which originally may have meant that children are easily pleased); cp. litil-þæg eru barnin.

vöggu-, see *vagga*, *a cradle*.

ÖGN, f. (also *vagna*, u, f.), pl. *vagnir*, a kind of *waibe, delphinus* or *gull*; plur. *vagnir*, Sks. (Gronl. Hist. M. iii. 291, v. l.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Eit.; vögnu láð, *the sea*, Ód. **COMPDS:** **vögn-bráð**, f. *the blubber of a whale*, Fsm. **vögn-hvalr** or **vögnu-hvalr**, m. = vögn, described in Sks. 29 new Ed.

ÖK, f., gen. *vakar*, n. pl. *vakar* and *vakir*, with art. *vökna* = *vökina*, F. i. 346; [Dan. *vaage*] = *a hole, opening in ice*; hann hratt hestinum í ök eina, Fms. i. 211; þeir riðu vakar nökkurar, x. 388; í vök þiðri, v. 2; höggva vakir á ísinum, 272; stórar vakir, Sks. 178; ef menn finna hval í vökum, Grág. ii. 386; vakum, Sks. 175 B; ok fægja vöna eptir sér, Fms. viii. 416; í vökinni, vi. 337, Bs. i. 346; rekljaldar sit í vök, Fs. 145; draga þeir skipit milli vakanna, 180; passim in mod. usage.

vökna, ad, *to become wet*; búa um svá at aldri mátti vökna, Fms. vii. 45; áðr hún vöknaði, ii. 280; ek fleygði mér á úna, vöknaða ek þá á, Karl. 167; þat vöknað allt ok klöknað, 545; freq. in mod. usage, ehefi vöknaði í fætrnar, *I have got wet in the feet*.

vökóttir, adj. *full of holes*, of ice, Fms. i. 210.

vökr, adj. *moist*; vökvir eða vátir, Stj. 98; vökva jörð, *a moist soil*, S; vera vökrar náttúru, MS. 732. 17.

vöku-, see *vaka*.

vökull, adj. [*vaka*], *wakeful, vigilant*, Art. 76, v. l.

ÖKVA, ad, *to moisten, water*; ún Nilus vökvar þat ok frjóvar meðr síu dögguan, Stj. 77; vökva mun hann fót sinn í vödmjórví, 348; órsetti ok veykvi, fági ok þrýði, 677. 10, freq. in mod. usage; *to water oneself, to drink, slake one's thirst*. 2. *vökva sér blóð, to make blood flow*, Fas. iii. 376; see *vekja*.

vökva, u, f., gen. *vökva, moisture, juice*; vökva reyfisins, Stj. 397; vökva ok úhreinindi, MS. 677. 22; jarðligrar vökva, 415. 5; (sólin) er ofan vökva sinni . . . skýtr tunglit sinni vökva ú hafit, 732. 1, 4; af ísinum vökum ok vætum, Stj. 18; kvídr tekr við vökva sem sar við ísinum, Eluc. 19; en sumt féll á hellu ok þornaði, því at þat fékk enga vökva (*sic*), Hom. 67. **COMPDS:** **vökva-mikill**, adj. *moist, juicy*,

Stj. 17. **vökva-samr**, adj. *moist*; vökusamt vátlendi, Stj. 201. **vökva-skortr**, m. *a lack of moisture*, Stj. 291.

vökvan, f. *a moistening, watering*, Stj. 88, Kb. 478; in mod. usage, *vökvan* = *beverage*, of milk.

vökvi, a, m. = *vökva*, *a moisture, fluid*, Barl. 18, 118, II. E. i. 450, Fas. ii. 378, Pr. 474; and so in mod. usage.

völdugleikr, m. *power, authority*, Stj. 83 (v. l.), 298. 2. as a title; yðar v., *your bigness*, Mar.

völdugr, mod. **voldugr**; that *völd-* is the better form is shewn by the old form *valdugr*, Barl., as also by the derivation from *vald*; [Ulf. *völþags* = *ἐνδοξος*; Germ. *ge-waltig*; see *valda*] = *mighty, powerful*; þrír völdugir konungar, Fms. i. 259; inn valdugasti, Barl. 102; vitr ok valdugr, 113; inn valdugi stjórnari, 106; eigi mundi hann veta svá völdugr, at . . . Orku, 138; völdunga menn ok vel gúðhrædda, Stj. 298; ins völdugasta manns, 185; völdugari, 163 (völdugari, v. l.); mjök völdugir ok mikils ráðandi, Fb. ii. 535, Luke i. 52.

völdugskaþr, m. *authority*, Stj. 83.

völduliga, adv. *proudly*; lúta v., Fimb. 300, v. l.; konungr reið ni v. at borginni, Fms. vii. 87; ríknamliga ok v., 64.

völduligr, spelt **valduligr**, adj. *powerful*, Barl. 187.

VÖLLR, m., gen. *vallar*, dat. *velli*; pl. *vellir*, gen. *val'la*, acc. *völlu*, mod. *velli*; [Icel. *völlr* and Germ. *wald* = *wood* seem to be the same word; the change in the sense from wood to field being much the same as in *mörk*] = *a field*; knúttu Vanir völlu sporna, Vsp. 28; vaxinn völlum hær, 36; völlu algræna, Akv. 13; þar voru víða vellir sléttir, Fms. vii. 56; þeir sátu úti at skemtan sinni á völlum nökkurum, vi. 141; þar var torfa ristin ór velli . . . fastir í vellinum, Ld. 58; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, *flat on the ground*, Nj. 58; leggja e-u við velli, *to lay one level with the ground*, Fms. v. 236; or at velli, Nj. 117; hús minn liggja við velli, *lies on the ground, is demolished*, Fms. iii. 144; hasla e-m völli, Eg. 273 (see *hasla*); lauss ú velli, *loose in the ranks, not steady*, Eg. 293; fast á velli, *firm, steady*, Fms. xi. 246; vigligr á velli at sjá, *warlike to look at*, Eg. 475; so, fríðr, mikill . . . á velli, *of fine, stout . . . appearance*; miklir at vallar-sýn, *big in outward appearance*, Nj. 66, v. l.; vig-völlr, *a battle-field*; þing-völlr, q. v.; þreskj-öldr. 2. *a close or paddock*; at úsánum ok úbreiddum völlum, *unstoned and unmanured fields*, Jb. 193; reiða á völli, Grág.; slá átta stakka völli, Fb. i. 522; tím-völlr, Korm.

II. freq. in local names, **Völlr** and **Vellir**, Rangár-vellir. **COMPDS:** **vallar-garðr**, m. *a paddock-fence*; réttisýni upp á fjall, ok yfir í vallar-garð fram á Skjaldar-stöðum, Dipl. v. 19.

VÖLB, m., gen. *valar*, dat. *veli*; pl. *velir*, acc. *völu*; [Ulf. *völb* = *πάβδος*, Luke ix. 3; whence *valtr*, *velta*, cp. also *vala*; the root word is Goth. *walvian*; Lat. *volvare*] = *a round stick, staff*, Bév. 9 b; bitað þeim vöpu né (enn?) velir, Hm.; Gríðar völr, Edda; in many compds, snar-völr, rið-völr (q. v.), hjálmun-völr, stjórnu-völr, *a helm, tiller*; vísar-völr, *a beggar's staff*; vig-völr, *a weapon*; torf-völr, q. v. 2. also of a *blunt, oval edge*; in egg-völr, q. v.; cp. the mod. phrase, það er völr fyrir egginni, when the edge is not thin and keen, but thick and blunt.

völsa, ad, [akin to *völdugr*], *to make a great bustle, pride oneself*; menn þegar egg stolta sé sem völsa mikið í veröldinni, en vita hvorki á né þé, Hallgr.

Völsi, a, m. [evidently the same word as Gr. *φαλλός*], the name of a heathen phallus-idol, as to which see the curious story in Fb. ii. 331-336 (called *Völsa-þáttur*).

Völsungr, m. the name of an ancient myth. king, whence *Völsungar*, see *Völsunga* Saga, the Edda, Hkv.; *Völsunga* drekka, *to drink of the Wölsungs*, i. e. *poison*, Bragi; the word is thought to be from a Slavonic idol *Volos*. **Völsunga-kviða**, u, f. *the lay of the Wölsungs*, Sam. 112.

völt or **völtur**, f. pl. [*valtr*, *velta*], *a roller*, a thing belonging to the fittings of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

Völundr, m. [A. S. *Weland*; Germ. *Wieland*; hence too comes Engl. *gallant*, from Teut. Fr. *galant*; prop. an appellative (?), like *höfundr*] = *Wayland the Smith*, Germ. *Weland*, a myth. hero common to all Teutonic people, Edda, þiðr. 82, 185; the legends about him are contained in the old lay **Völundar-kviða**, Sam. 88-94 (List of Authors A. II), and the þiðr. S. ch. 57 sqq. 2. as appell. *a master smith*, *a great artist*, = *δαίδαλος*; bækr þinar ofnar völundum, *woven by Waylands*, Hdm. 7 (cp. Gr. *πέπλος δαίδαλος*); Hrafn var völundr at hagleik, bæði at tré ok at járn, Bs. i. 640; Fróði konungr átti tvá smiðr er völundar voru at hagleik, Fms. i. 14; völundr rómu, *the master of battle*, i. e. *Odin*, ix. (in a verse); and so in mod. usage, hann er mesti Völundr, *he is a great Völund, a great master*, of a smith. **Völundar-hús**, u. *'Wayland's house'*, *a labyrinth*, Stj. 85; en feti þó hvergi burt úr Völundar-húsi, Lil. 92; this myth. word is still in use in Icel.

VÖLVA, u, f., also spelt *völfa*, gen. *völn*, pl. *völur*; *völn*, or also *völur* or *völuur*; gen. pl. does not occur; the nom. *Vala* is erroneous; [the etymology as well as the origin of this word is uncertain; but may not be the Norse *Völv* and the Gr. *σίβλλα* be relations? the identity in sense at least is very striking; the Gr. word first occurs in Aristoph., and then in Plato; may it not have been adopted from some Scythian tribe, for a word like this, if Greek, could hardly fail to occur in Homer? in

völva an initial s, we suppose, has been lost (qs. svölva); in the Greek the γ would be an inserted vowel]:—*a prophētess, sibyl, wise woman*; völva, seiðkona, spákona (qq. v.) are synonymous. The ancient Sagas contain many remarkable records of the heathen wise-women or sibyls, who were held in honour and reverence; at the great feasts and sacrifices in the autumn, the völva (often a woman of rank) went with her troop of maidens through the country, where she, so to say, crowned the feast; she was seated on a high seat (seiðhjallr) in the hall, where she wrought her spells and sang her 'weird-songs' (varðlökur), after which the guests went past her one by one, and she told each his fate, or whatever else one wanted to know, e. g. the course of the coming winter and the like. The former part of the Völuspá is evidently conceived as the inspired song of a völva, seated on her high seat, and addressing Odinn, while the gods listen to her words; and the latter part of the poem appears to be a kind of necromancy; or the raising of a dead völva, as also is the lay Vegtmaskvíða; sú kona var þar í bygd er þorbjörg hét, ok var kölluð lítil völva, hón hafði áttar sér níu systir, ok vóru allar spákonur, en hón var ein þá á lífi, þat var háttir þorbjargar um vetrar, at hón fór á veizlur ok buðu þeir menn henni mest heim er forvitni var á at vita forlög sín eða árfærd. Þorf. Karl. Names of such wise women, Gróa völva, Edda; Heimlang völva, Guðlp.; Heidr völva, Landn. 173; Huldr völva, Yngl. S., Hkr. i. 21; to which add the 'Weleda' of Tacitus: class. passages are Þorf. S. ch. 3 (exceedingly interesting), Örvar-Odds S. ch. 3 (Fas. ii. 506), Vd. ch. 10: völva vél-spá, Vsp.; eru völsfr allar frá Víðólfi, Hdl.; völva ok vis kona, Vtkv.; þá kom til völva sú er Gróa hét, Edda 58; var á því landi spákona sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, . . . þeir fara til móts við völuuna, Fb. ii. 28; ek fór í skóg til þin í völu líki, Fas. i. 135; þóttusk menn vita at þar mundi verit hafa völu-leiði, Ld. 328; þá reid Óðinn fyrir austan dyrr þar er hann vissi völu leiði, Vtkv.; úrsvöl Gýmis völva, of Rán the goddess, Edda (in a verse); at hás völva valdi því bölví, Kormak; in a bad sense, völva and skollvis kona, Hkv. i. 34; Tacitus (Germ. ch. 8, 46, and Hist. iv. 61, 65, v. 22, 24) speaks of these practices, as also does Plutarch, Caesar ch. 19,—*τὰ μαγνήματα τῶν ἱερῶν γυναικῶν*. COMPS: Völuspá, *f. the song of the V.*, the name of an old lay, Edda; Völuspá in skamma = Hyndlu-ljóð, Edda i. 44. Völvu-staðir, Icel. local name, Guðlp. S.

VÖMB, *f.*, gen. vambar; [Ulf. *vambā* = *κοιλία*; A. S. *vamb*; Engl. *womb*; Scot. *wame*; Germ. *wamme, wanst*; Lat. *venter*; Gr. *ὀμφαλός*]:—*a womb, belly*, but mostly in a low sense, especially of beasts (the Engl. *womb* is in Icel. kvíðr); þenja vömbina, *to fill the belly*, Fms. viii. 436; kýla vömb sína á miði ok mungáti, Fs. 4, Fas. i. 493; ok aum í vömb, Bjarn. (in a verse); saudar-vömb, kyr-vömb, gor-vömb, Vambarljóð, the name of a lay, Maurer's Volksagen 317. COMPS: Vambar-dalr, *m.* a local name, Bs. ii. Vambar-hólmr, *m.*, Fms. vii.

vömm, *f.*, gen. vammr, pl. vammir, for the references see vamm, n. vöndla, *ad.* *to wind up into a vöndull*; v. e-t upp, Þorst. Síðu H. 11.

VÖNDR, *m.*, gen. vandar, dat. vendi, pl. vendir, acc. vöndu, later and mod. vendi, Sks. 443 B; [from vinda, as svigi from sveigja; Ulf. *vandus* = *πάθος*, 2 Cor. xi. 25; Engl. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*]:—*a wand, staff*; at kornium vex röt en vöndr af rötinni en af vendi aldin, Eluc. 14; Jacob tók græna vöndu, . . . birkti hann suma vönduna. . . mislita vönduna, Stj. 177, 178 (Genesis xxx); skjót at honum vendi þessum, Edda 37; þá ferir þit mér vöndu rétta ör skógi, 656 G. 42; smá-vendi (acc. pl.) af kvistum, Sks. 443 B; út mun ganga vöndr af kyni Jesse, 656 E. 13; tams vendi ek þik drep, Skm.; vatn hljóp ór helluni er Moyses laust á vendi sínum, . . . vöndr Arons, Ver. 22; hann sat ok telgdi vönd einn með knífi, Hom. 116; hreinsa hveiti með vendi (vinza), Stj. 397; reida vönd ok staura til garðs, N. G. L. i. 241; mál-vöndr, *a measuring-wand, yard*; þótt. ben-vöndr, *a 'wound-wand'*, hjalt-vöndr, *a 'bilt-wand'*, i. e. *a sword*; blóð-v., morð-v., slíðr-vöndr, fólk-vöndr, hrið-vöndr, hvít-vöndr, benja-, brynju-, hjaldrs-vöndr, *id.*; ríkis-vöndr, *a sceptre*, Lex. Poët.: *a rod*, for punishing, strýkja með vendi, ljóstá mar vendi, Kormak; vöndr hrökk, Mork. (in a verse); cp. vand-styggr, vandar-högg.

2. a roller, on which tapestries were hung; tjöld um miklu-stofu, ábóta-stofu, conventu ok málfstofu, ok hér með vendir til allra, Vm. 109; máttum vér í skuldina, tvær bækr, vönd, pall-klæði, Dipl. iii. 13.

3. in the phrase, snúa vönd í háf e-m, a way of beheading a culprit, by twisting a stick in his hair and holding the head steady to receive the stroke (instead of laying it on the block), see Ó. H. 191, Jónsv. S. ch. 47, Fms. xi: cp. vand-búlk, vand-draga, vand-laupr, vand-styggr.

4. metaph. *a stripe*, in cloth, Edda (Gl.) i. 584; segl stafat vendi, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 113, 124, 170 (see segl and stafadr). COMPS: vanda-hús, *n.* *a wicker-house*, Ó. H. 20, Edda ii. 200 (where vandar-hús). vandar-högg, *n.* *a 'wand-stroke'*, flogging, Bs. i. 871; in mod. usage a law term for flogging as a punishment for theft or other such misdeeds; M. N. á að sæta . . . vandar-hagga refsingun, a standing law phrase in mod. Icel. sentences. vandar-leggr, *m.* *a wand-stick*, Mar. 223. vandar-veif, *n.* *a wand's waving*; vera á vandarveifi, Ísl. ii. 317.

vöndull, *m.*, dat. vöndli, *a wisp*, of hay; gefa vöndul heys af kyr-

fóðri hverju, Bs. i. 137; tóku þeir vöndul heys fyrir hvern hest, Sturl. iii. 164; hafn vöndul fyrir hross, Jb. 430; á kirkja vöndul af sex sáttum heys hverjum of alla sveit, Am. 37.

vönn, *f.*, pl. vannir (or vön?) [prob. some corruption for vin, *f.*, q. v.]:—*a hunting track*; seldi ek þeim . . . útan garðs ok innan vönn ok veiði-staði er til hefir legit, D. N. ii. 159; en ef hann görir aðrar van(n)ir yfir land manns þar sem ikorna-skógr er, bæti mörk silfrs . . . ok landnám á ofan, N. G. L. ii. 143.

vönsundr, *m.* *the wind*, Edda (Gl.)

vönuðr, *m.* *a waner, diminisher*; in vell-v., hodd-v., Lex. Poët.

vörð, *f.*, pl. varðir and verðr, [Engl. *ward*], prop. *a woman under tutelage, a wife*; only in the allit. phrase, vörðr and verr, *wife and husband, a wedded pair*; egipt þær varðir vera, *these women have no husbands*, Gsp.; mik veiztu verða (i. e. varða, gen. pl.) ver-gjarnasta, Þkv. 13; þótt varðir vers (wedded women) fái sér hós eða hvars, Ls. 33; at ek þarki vauk er vörð (vörðr Ed.) né ver vinna knátti, *I had no intercourse of wife and husband with him*, i. e. no hjúskapar-far, Gkv. 3; þá er Var ok Syn verðr (acc. pl.) at nefna, *then are V. and S. the fairies to be named*, Edda (Gl.)

VÖRÐR, *m.*, gen. varðar, dat. verði, pl. verðir, acc. vörðu (mod. verði); [varða; Ulf. *wards*, in *daura-wards* = *θυραπός*, and *wardia* = *κουστωδία*, Matth. xxvii. 65; A. S. *ward*; Engl. *ward, warden*; Germ. *wart*]:—*a warden, warder, Lat. custos*; vörðr goða, of Heimdal, Gm.; hann hafði föstig njónn hvar verðir þeirra vörð, Fms. viii. 354; myrkvastofu-vörðr, Post. 645. 89, Stj. 200; Heimdalr, hann er vörðr goða, Edda; vita-vörðr, hús-vörðr, dyra-vörðr, land-vörðr, qq. v.

2. a guard, watch and ward, Lat. *custodia*; ganga á vörðinn, Eg. 88; ef hundr er bundinn til varðar, Grág. ii. 119; haldá vörð, i. 32 (varð-hald); hafa vörðu á e-m, of a prisoner, Fas. ii. 230; svá mikla vörðu(h) hélt hann á þeim, iii. 529; gefa vörð móti e-u, *to give ward, protect*, Sks. 300 B; veita e-u vörð, *to keep, take care of*, Grág. ii. 409 (hence varð-veita, q. v.)

vörð-sætr, *adj.* 'watch-sitting', i. e. *fit to be watchman*, Gpl. 86.

VÖRN, *f.*, gen. varnar, pl. varnir, [from verja; Dan. *varn*]:—*a defence*; til varnar, *for the sake of defence*, Sks. 397 B; með vörn, 226; þeir höfðu engan lífs-kost til varnar, Eg. 79; eigi mun þykkja of þunn-skipat til varnarinnar, . . . sýna vaskliga vörn, Bs. i. 525, 526, 531; at þessi vörn haf allfræg verit, 532, Gisl. 72, Nj. 117, passim.

II. as a law phrase, *defence*, opp. to sókn, q. v.; sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls en vörn, Grág. i. 59; sú skal þess kvíðar kveðja, er vörn hefir fyrir hann, 41; mundi þat Njáll ætla, at ek myndi hafa nökkura vörn í málinu, Nj. 93; ek mun taka við vörn, 225; bjóða til varna, *to call on the defendant to begin his pleading* (the plaintiff having done), 36; ef sakir nökkurar görðisk af vörninni, því at þat er opt annars máls vörn er annars er sókn, 225; fara vörn fram fyrir-mál, *to act for the defendant*, 223. **2. a point for the defence, exception**; sér þú nökkura vörn í málu þessum, Nj. 231; Ásgrinni tóksk svá til sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans (i. e. *there was a flaw in his suit*), en sú var vörnin at hann hafði nefnt fimm þau, þar sem hann átti níu at nefna, nú hafa þeir þetta til varna, 92, 93; verja mál með lögum, ef varnir verða til, 222; þorgils gékk at dómnum, hann leitaði til varna í málinu, Grett. 64 new Ed. COMPS: varnar-áðili, *a. m.* *the defendant in a suit*, opp. to sóknar-áðili (see áðili), Grág., Nj., passim. varnar-eiðr, -gögn, -kviðr, *m. an oath, evidence, verdict for the defence*, Grág. i. 55, 61, 78, Nj. 225. varnar-lauss, *adj. defenceless*, Al. 84. varnar-móðr, *a defender*, Fms. v. 273, xi. 32, Fb. iii. 445, N. G. L. i. 88, passim.

vörnuðr, *m.* *a warning*; bjóða vörnuð, *to bid one beware*, Akv. 8, Sighvat.

vörpuðr, *m.* *a thrower, one who hurls*, Lex. Poët.

vörpu-ligr, *adj.* *of stout, stately appearance*; v. ok mikilúðligr, Fms. xi. 78; Konungur spurði hverr sá varri inn vörpugligi maðr, Ld. 312, Finnb. 308 (v. l.), Ó. H. 155, Þorst. Síðu H. 15.

vörpu-mannligr, *adj. id.*, Ísl. ii. 438, v. l.

VÖRR, *f.*, gen. varrar, pl. varrar, varrir; in rhymes rr, vörr er hvös á harra, Sturl. (in a verse); sparrí varra, Hkr. i. (in a verse): the mod. form is vör, varar, dropping one r throughout; [Ulf. uses a diminutive, *varirilo* = *χεῖλος*; A. S. *welras* = *labia*, a masc. formed by metathesis of r and l, qs. *welras*; old Fris. *were*]:—*the lip*, Lat. *labium*; varrar jarðs vörr okýrarr, Fms. viii. 98; vörr in neðri, *the lower lip*, Dropl. 25; vörr in efri, *the upper lip*; bita á vörrinni, Nj. 68; hann beti varrarar, . . . rifja saman varrarar, Edda 71; ef varrar eru eigi heilar, Skálda; skarð í vör (vörr), Sd. 175; hverjum vörum skal ek hans blezada fulltings biðja, Th. 6; varra-skrap, Sks. 438; varrar þinar, Stj. 64; báðar varrirnar, Bs. i. 360; varrarar, Sks. 560.

B. [Ivar Aasen vor; A. S. *vær*; Engl. *weir*], *a fenced-in landing-place*; á steini þeim er næstr var vörum (vorom Cod.), Bs. i. 337; dró þat eptir skipinu í vörina, Fas. iii. 317; Vermundr kom nú til Grims-eyjar, ok dró upp skip í varir Áskels, Rd. 250; varar fýsir skip, a saying, *a ship longs for the vörr*, Edda (Ht.); cp. njósti svá bauga, sem Bragi auga, vagna vara, *may be enjoy wealth, as Bragi [enjoys] the eye, or the ship the haven*, Höfuðl. (fine); sigla ör vörum, *to leave the harbour*, Bs. i. 460; ok er staddir í vörum um kveldit þá er Hallr kom at landi, Ld.

: the word is freq. in mod. usage (at least in western Icel.), of a *small boat or creek* where boats land, *lenda í vörinni, fara ofan í vör, ýtta eg för úr Arnar-vör hann Úlfar tóði, Úlf. 6. 23*: hence mod. *vara-söngur the prayer said by fishermen when launching, Björn. vara-seiði, n. all fry, small fish*, from being caught in creeks near the shore.

VÖRR, m., gen. varrar, dat. verri, pl. verrir, acc. vörru; [different in the preceding word]:—*a pull of the oar*; er þeir höfðu fá vörru at frá landi, Fms. viii. 217; í einum verri brýtr hann sundr báðar arnar ok keipana, Þiðr. 313; slíta ræði ör verri, to pull the oar skily, Fms. vi. (in a verse); halda sjau tígum úra til varra, to pull *sb seventy oars*, Hkr. iii. 120 (in a verse); þeysa vörru (acc. pl.), pull so as to splash, Hornklofi: in poetry a ship is called lung, niál- varra, the steed pulled by oars, Lex. Pööt.; varr-sími, the wake left the oars; varr-nagli, q. v.; varrar eldr = gold; varrar skíð, pöet. = oar (the oar of Odin being the sword), Glúm. (in a verse).
VÖRSAR, m. pl. the men from Vörs, a county in Norway, Landn.; *esse-vangen*, Fms. viii. 51; Vígífúss hersir á Vörs, Glúm.; hence *Þörsá-bær*, later *Ossa-bær*, a local name in the south of Icel., Landn.; **VÖRSÁ-KRÁKR**, m. a nickname, Orkn.: **VÖRSKR**, adj. from Vörs, Landn. 263.

VÖRU-, in compds, see vara.
VÖRUN, f., see varnan; við-vörun.
VÖRZLU-, in compds, see varzla.
VÖRTUN, f. = vatnan, q. v.
VÖTTR, m., gen. vattar, dat. vetti, pl. vettir, acc. vöttu; contr. for vatr: [Fr. *gant*, whence Engl. *gammet*; Dan. *vanter*]:—*a glove*; þi maðr vöttu á höndum, Lv. 100; staf ok vöttum, Fms. iii. 176; in dró þar á sík vöttu sína, Grett. 160 new Ed., and passim in mod. age; the dimin. vettling has displaced the old word. 2. *a pillow*; tu dúnns fulla, Hornklofi. II. a pr. name, Fas. 2. in local nes, **Vattar-nes**, -tunga, -fjörðr, Landn., map of Icel.; Bænditir, the name of horses, Gísl.

VÖXTR, m., gen. vaxtar, dat. vexti, pl. vextir, acc. vöxtu, mod. vexti; [Ulf. *wabstus = αὐξησις, ἡλικία*; Dan. *væxt*; from *vaxa*, q. v.]:—*waxing, size, stature*; mikil vexti, Bs. i. 646, Nj. 2; berggrisi at alli vexti, Eg. 22; menn litlir vexti, 25; vöxt ok afl, 29; göra klæði við e-t, 516; of size, öll skip sem vöxt var at, Sturl. ii. 177; skip vel flærandi at vexti, Fms. iv. 255; þat skip var gört eptir vexti Orms ins summa, vi. 308; þat vatn er vel mikil at vexti, Sks. 90; heimísins vöxt, 15; at mikilleik ok vexti, Ó. H. 235; litlís vaxtar, of small size, Fr. 2. *grouth, increase*; er tungl hefir þrjár netr vaxtar sín, l. 452; vera með vexti, to be increasing, Barl. 169; ganga í vöxt, to increase, Bs. i. 802; fara í vöxt, to increase, Fms. ix. 430; færa í vöxt, to exaggerate, vi. 14; *increase, interest*, heimta fulgurinn með vöxtum, Gg. i. 270; taka vöxtu á fé sínu, 180; taka fé til vaxta, 183; á-vöxtr, Fr. 3. *way of growth, shape*; ritinn með lykkuju á's en með öllum vexti és, Skálda; líkr e-m á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12. 4. *grouth, produce*; skóg með tupt ok vexti, *crop*, Vm. 114; á-vöxtr, Fr. II. metaph. *standing, state, the circumstance of a case*, esp. plur.; eigi er svá við vöxt, it does not stand so, Fb. iii. 333; sjáum þeir vextir á eru, ii. 313, v. 20; hann sagði honum alla vöxtu sem á yu um þeirra eyrendi, Ld. 46, Karl. 391: the phrase, svá er mál með vexti, at ..., the case stands so, that ..., Lv. 43. **vaxta-lauss**, adj. about increase or interest, Grág. i. 251.

VÖXTU-LIGR, adj. big, of great size, Fas. iii. 627.

VÖZT, f., pl. vazitir (q. v.), the sing. being only used in Edda (Gl.)

X

(ex) commonly represents *ks, gs* (as in other languages), where both letters are radical, thus, ax, fax, lax, sax, öx, vax, vaxa, sex, uxi, vöxtr, f, jaxl, öxl, qq. v.; but *huga* from *hugr*; *lags* from *lag*; *loks* from *l*; oks (gen.) from ok (*jugum*); rakstr, bakstr, from *raka, baka, etc.* The vellums use *x* in other cases, e.g. *sterxti = sterksti, the strongest*, Cm. 146; *tax* (gen.) from *tak*, N. G. L. i. 47; *dúx = dúks*, Clem. 127; *lox = loks*, 134; *vitrleix = vitrleiks*, 142; *almattex = almáttings*, 133; *vla = vígsla*, N. G. L. i. 9; *fulltinx = fulltings*, Ó. H. 242; *vaxeliga = vaxliga*, Mork. 178; *lyxc = lýksk*, Íb. (fine); *fexk = fékksk* (from fá to verb), Bs. i. 351; *ux = ups* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 368; or again, *vegs = v* (the verb), Hm. 119; *lags = lax (salmon)*, Sæm. 212, l. 20 (Bugge); *dx = dags*, N. G. L. i. 23; but on the whole the vellums distinguish *gs* and *x*, shewing the pronunciation in olden times to have been more distinct than it is now, when all three forms (*gs, ks, x*) represent the same sound, no matter whether the *s* be inflexive or not; thus in common modern spelling, both *huga* and *huxa*, *dags* and *dax* are used at random. In vellums *x* and *r* are very much alike; hence in the well-known passage in Vsp. the misreading of *særum* (*sordibus*) for *særum* (*sibus*), in all Editions, until Prof. Bugge noticed the stroke underneath the line in Cod. Reg.

Y—Ý

Y is of later origin, and only found in derived words, being an 'umlaut' from *u*, (*y* from *u*, *y* from *ú*); in the Runic alphabet it is placed at the end, and marked \mathfrak{Y} , see Skálda (ii. 72); it is there called *yt, a yew-tree*,—*yr* er vetrgræst víða, 'yr' is the 'winter-greenest' of trees, Runic poem.

B. The independent sound of *y, ý* is now lost in Icel., being replaced respectively by the sounds *i, í*, whereas in mod. Dan., Swed. and Norse the old sound has been preserved; the old Icel. MSS., as well as the rhymes in old poems, distinguish both, except in a few instances, see Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2 (7). The change from *y* to *i* seems to have begun about the time of the Reformation, but in the first printed books, e.g. the N. T. of 1540 and the Bible of 1584, the distinction is still well kept, the remembrance of the old form and etymology being then still alive. Later, the writing became very confused. Some transcribers of the 17th century, e.g. Ketil Jörundsson, a noted copier of old vellums, took the better course, never writing *y* at all, but *i* throughout; the same may be observed in the handwriting of some Icelanders down to the present day. In printed books of the 17th and 18th centuries the confusion is great, till of late an accurate spelling has been re-established, though even this fails in a few words; e.g. the ancients spell þryssar, gymbr, qq. v.; the mod. þrissar, gimbr. The poets of the last three centuries make *i* and *y, ei* and *ey* rhyme indifferently, according to the usage of the living tongue. II. an initial *v* is dropped before *y*, as in *yndi, yrði, yrkja*, etc.

Y

ybbask, ad. dep.; *y. við e-t, to worry*, = *abask*, q. v.
ybbinn, adj. *worrying*.
yðar, gen. pl. of *you* = Goth. *izwara = úmāw*; til yðar, to you, Fms. x. 387, and passim.

YDDA, d, [oddr], to show the point on the other side, when a weapon is run through; gegnum skjöld ok brjóst svá at yddi um bakit, Eg. 380, Fms. viii. 332; laust undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; [róa] svá langt vestr sem yddir bænhúss-krossinn heima á Sævarlandi, to pull westwards till the point of the cross at home at S. is just seen, Dipl. iv. 9; það yddir á e-u, the point is seen, e.g. of a steeple or mountain seen at a distance.

YÐR, dat. and acc. plur., and **yðar**, gen. (the original form *idr*); [Goth. *izwis = úmās* and *úmūw*, and *izwara = úmāw*]:—*you*; biðja yðr (acc.), segja yðr (dat.); but *kona til yðar*, in endless instances; as also when addressing a person of rank, the plur. is used; vil ek gjarna veita yðr þat, Fms. x. 387, passim: or even sing. and plur. proniscuously. 2. hvær er sá af yðr Íslendingum, of you Icelanders, Fms. ii. 32.

yðvarr, possess. pron., from *yður*, n. *yðvart*, gen. *yðvars*, *yðvarrar*, *yðvars*; dat. *yðrum*, *yðvarri*, *yðru*; acc. *yðvarn*, *yðra*, *yðvart*; pl. *yðrir*, *yðrar*, *yður*; gen. *yðvarra*; dat. *yðrum*; acc. *yðra*, *yðrar*, *yður*: the *v* is often dropped, thus, *yðarr*, *yðarn*, *yðars*, *yðart*: in mod. speech and partly in writing an indecl. *yðar* has been substituted: [Ulf. *izwar = ú mūw*; A. S. *eover*; Engl. *your*; cp. provinc. Engl. *yourn*; Germ. *euer*; Dan. *jer*]:—*your*; konungr yðarr... yðarr kraptr, Fms. x. 17; yðarri brautferð, 289; yðarra manna, Al. 61; til þakka yðvarra, Eg. 63; höfðingja yðvars, Nj. 8; konungum yðrum, id.; yðvarr vegr, Eg. 423; fund yðvarn, 424; yður fúr, Nj. 90; yður tign, Fms. x. 367; yðvarri tign, vi. 72, x. 234; yðars ríkdóms, id.; yðarr ríki, með yðrum styrk, l. 87; cyriudi yðart, x. 218; konung yðarn, 11; yðarn Kristimdom, Hom. 33; þræli yðrum, 623, 30; skipti yður, Eg. 424; yður salkyni, Skin. 2. hvær yðarr, who of you? Fms. ix. 330; tvá hesta skal hafa hvern yðarr, Nj. 32. 3. þá kallaði einn maðr, hví róa djöflar yðrir fyrir oss í alla nótt, ye devils (cp. þinn), Fms. ix. 50.

yfngir, m. a kind of bird, = úfr (?), Edda (Gl.)

YFIR, prep. with dat. and acc., also ellipt. or even as adv.; [in Goth. there are two forms, *yf = Lat. sub*, and *yfar = Lat. super*, which, as to the form, answer to Icel. 'of' and 'yfir'; but in reality 'of' is in the old vellums used indiscriminately, sometimes = *um* (q. v.), sometimes = *yfir*, see p. 462 and *um* (umb, of), p. 648 sqq.; 'of' as prep. is now obsolete, having been replaced, according to the sense, by *um* or *yfir*; Goth. *yfar*; A. S. *ofer*; Engl. *over*; O. H. G. *ubar*; Hel. *obar*; Germ. *über*; Dan. *over*; Swed. *öfver*; Lat. *super*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*]:—*over*.

A. WITH DAT. *over, above*; hvers manns alvarpi hekk yfir rúmi hans, Eg. 88; þriðja stendr yfir Niðheimi... breum eldr yfir Bifröst, Edda 10; yfir lokhvílu sinni, Nj. 183; spretna skórum yfir sér, Fas. ii. 187; tjaldá yfir skipi sínu, Eg. 373; jörð gróin yfir víði eðr beinum, Grág. ii. 354; sitja yfir bordum, matborði, dagverði, drykkju... to sit at table over one's meat, drink, Nj. 6, 68, Eg. 63, 407, 577, passim; sitja yfir

dómum yfir málum manna, *to sit at, attend to cases*, as judge, Ó. H. 86; Ólafur konungr hafði jafnan með sér tólf ena spökustu menn, þeir sátu yfir dómum með honum ok réðu um vandamál, id.; sitja yfir e-n, *to sit over one* (a sick person), Fms. vii. 166, iv. 250; styrma yfir e-m, Ld. 40. II. metaph. usages; görask konungr bæði yfir Mörkinni ok Hálógalandi, Eg. 71; konungr yfir Englandi, 263; biskup yfir þeim fjórðungi, Grág. i. 326; hafa vald yfir e-u, Fms. i. 227, x. 48; vera höfðingi ok herra yfir e-u, id.; þorgils er þú var yfir Skagafródi, 61; dómandi allra mála yfir þeim ríkjunum, Fas. i. 513; hann setti bróður sinn yfir Víkinni, Fms. i. 29; sektir yfir e-m, H. E. i. 420; til gæzlu yfir e-m, *custody over one*, Edda 21; vaka yfir e-m, *to wake or watch over*, Fms. i. 9, iv. 299; vöku vör hér hverja nótt á Aski yfir fé váru, Eg. 375; þú vart trúr yfir litlu, og mun setja þig yfir mikid, Matt. xxv. 23; vil ek eigi hafa flimtan heunar né fýrýrði yfir mér, Nj. 50; sitja yfir hlut e-s, 89 (see sitja I. 2); ok liggja sú illska lengr yfir þeim, *threatening them*, Fms. x. 265; búa yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 290; hefi ek sét marga dýruga hluti yfir honum, 623, 55; mér sýnisk svá mikit yfir þér, at mér byðr þat eitt í skap at þú verðir meira styrandi, Bs. i. 468; allir þeir er nokkurr þrífnaðr var yfir, leystu sik á þrem vetrum, Fms. iii. 18; opt hafa orðit þvíflikar jarteinir yfir heidnum mönnum, vii. 195; láta vel illa . . . yfir e-u, Ld. 168, Hkr. i. 213, ii. 32 (see láta B. I. 2); láta hljótt yfir e-n, Nj. 232; þegja yfir e-u, Ld. 36; fögnuðr yfir e-u, *joy over a thing*, MS. 623, 23; aumhjártadr yfir úfórnum hvers manns, Sks. 687; lýsa yfir e-u, *to declare*, Eb. 20, 250, Nj. 39, Ld. 164, 306, Fs. 13, 24, Eg. 141 new Ed., Gisl. 16, Ó. H. 101, 179, Bs. i. 95, 203, 268, 624, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 6, 25; hlýða e-n yfir, see hlýða. III. ellipt. or adverb. usages; eldr, ok katalr yfir, Eg. 238; ætlar hann at görask konungr yfir norðr þar, 71; yfir á Espihóli, Sturl. iii. 261.

B. WITH ACC. *over, above*, denoting motion; limar hans dreifask yfir heim allan, Edda 10; drógu þeir netid yfir hann, . . . hlaupa yfir netid . . . hleypr hann yfir þinulinn, 40; þeir bundu yfir sik flaka af víði, Fms. ix. 421; Skaði tók eitru-orm ok festi yfir hann, Edda 40; hann tók yfir sik skikkjana, *'took clothes over himself'*, put on the mantle, Nj. 170; binda boð yfir miðjar dýr, Gþl. 434; leggja e-t yfir altari þin, 655 xxiii; lauf ok limar tóku út yfir skipt, Ó. H. 36; hann felldi hvern yfir annan, Hkr. i. 151; ep. hverr um annan (um C. V); er aldr fór yfir hann, Ó. H. 123; sló miklum ótta yfir hiðmennina, *struck great terror into the king's men*, Fas. i. 68; skjóta skjóli yfir e-n, Ld. 40; setja menn yfir ríki sitt, Eg. 7; at konungr myndi annan höfðingja setja yfir Norðymbra-land, Fms. i. 24; lét hann taka Knút til konungs yfir ríki þat allt, 112; komask yfir e-t, *to come by a thing*, Bård. 175; láta litid yfir sik, Fms. vii. 29.

2. *over, through, across*; austr yfir Foldina, Fms. i. 52; hann gækk yfir mark þat, Eg. 490; fara yfir ás nokkurn, . . . klif bratt yfir at fara, 576; ríða yfir fljótið, Nj. 82; hverr reiddi yfir Markar-fljót, 142; yfir skóginn, Fms. v. 249; ríðu vestr yfir Lómagnúps-sand, Nj. 255; yfir haft, Fms. vi. 21; er hann kom suðr yfir Fjalir, iii. 36; sigla norðr yfir Foldina, vii. 132; síðan fóru þeir yfir Norðrá, Eg. 134; fara at veizlum yfir ríki sitt, Fms. i. 157; skógr er almanna-vegr liggir yfir, Fs. 4.

II. metaph. *over, beyond*; hafa vöxt yfir e-n, *to have growth over or above another, be taller*, Fas. ii. 234; hafa höfuð ok herðar yfir e-n; fram yfir aðra menn, *beyond, above*, i. 27; yfir þat fram, *beyond that, above that*, Vm. 19; fram yfir Páskaviku, Sturl. i. 121; fram yfir Jól, Boll. 344; yfir hálf-þrúgt, Fms. ix. 33.

III. of direction, with another prep.; yfir á Hól, Hrafn. 9; þeir fóru yfir á Katanes, Fms. ix. 424; þeir sigldu yfir undir Kaupmanna-eyjar, 421; upp yfir; fram yfir Grjóteigsá, Hrafn. 6. IV. ellipt. and adverb. usages; sá kvittr kom yfir, *passed over*, Eg. 164; lesa yfir, *to read*, Dipl. iii. 10, Fms. x. 1; kveld kemr yfir, *draws on*, Finn. 230; skýflóki gengr yfir, Bård. 169; um nóttina þann tíma er hringdi yfir, Fms. x. 29; at hann myndi fljóttara yfir bera ef hann ríði, Hrafn. 7; hestrinn þar hann skjótt yfir ok víða, id.; undir at leiða eðr yfir at keyra, Gþl. 412; göta brú yfir, 411. 2. with verbs; bera, gnæfa, taka yfir, *to surpass, passim*; vofa yfir, *to impend*; búa yfir e-u, see búa; hylma yfir, *to conceal*; bætr yfir, *to mend*; verpa yfir, *to calculate*; drepa yfir e-t, *to bush down*; fara yfir, *to pass over*; lita, sjá yfir, *to oversee, superintend*; líða yfir, *to pass over, also to faint*; stíga yfir, *to overcome*; staupla yfir, sjást yfir, *to overlook, neglect*, etc., see the verbs. 3.

var hann kátr yfir fram, *exceedingly*, Sturl. iii. 267; bjargit skúttí yfir fram, Fms. vii. 81; sjá yfir upp, Edda 30. yfir-afli, n. a superior force, Sks. 198. yfirafli-lygr, adj. *over-strong, very strong*, Sks. 607. yfir-band, n. an 'over-band,' string to fasten the mouth of a bag, Grett. 107 A. yfir-bátr, m. an 'over-boat,' but only used metaph. = a better man, as opp. to eptirbátr (q. v.), Fas. i. (in a verse). yfir-biskup, m. an over-bishop, bigb priest, Stj. 542, Ver. 106. yfir-bjögðandi, part. a ruler, Líl. i. 52. yfir-boð, n. rule, command, authority, Fms. i. 220, iii. 45, iv. 226, x. 390, Stj. 167, Fas. iii. 98, D. N. i. 156, passim. yfir-bodari, a, m. = yfirboði, Sks. 612, v. 1. yfir-boði, a, m. a superior, master, of one in authority, in plur. the

authorities, Sks. 611, 612, K. Á. 224, Bs. i. 196, 233, Stj. 35, N. G. and passim.

yfir-borð, n. the 'upper-board,' surface.

yfir-bót, f. redress, Ver. 27, Sks. 584; and eccl. repentance: in allit. phrase, íðran ok yfirbót; yfirbót syndar, göra Guði yfirbót i syndir, Mar., Hom. (St.); ganga til yfirbóta. 2. plur. *compe-tition*; bjóða þeim yfirbætr, Ísl. ii. 327; Æsir buðu henni sætt ok bætr, Edda 46; ef maðr görir til útleðgar í Kristnum rétti ok gæ hann til yfirbóta, N. G. L. i. 156; yfirbætr eru hvers bestar, a say Karl. 496.

yfir-bragð, n. outward look, appearance, demeanour, bearing, Fm 96; ásjá með blíðu ok björtu yfirbragði, 97; hans y. ok ásjóna, 2 með þungu yfirbragði, vii. 156; með miklu yfirbragði, of very im-ing demeanour, 219; með áhyggju-yfirbragði, vi. 32; skörligr í bragði, Ld. 18, Bs. i. 76, Fas. iii. 666; allt var þetta fornt ok fémitit með miklu yfirbragði, magnificent, Fms. vi. 342; ýmislegt y. máls-gre Skálda 193. 2. a surface, Rb. 468, 470. 3. a sheu, prete-*over appearance*; görði hann þat y. fyrir alþýðu, at . . . Orkn. 4; svikliga . . . með sáttgjarnligu yfirbragði, Fms. iii. 63; en göra hitt y at sendimenn væri vel haldnir, Ó. H. 151; í yfirbragði til vinganar þá, for appearance sake, Fms. x. 382; konungr görði á sér hrygðar-s at yfirbragði, feigned mourning, 625. 96. COMPS: yfirbragðs-lit-mikill, adj. poor, grand of look or appearance, Ísl. ii. 237, Sturl. 123.

yfir-breizl, n. a coverlet, Js. 78. yfir-breizla, u, f. id., Stj. 343, H. E. i. 501. yfir-buga, að, to overcome, out-do, Fas. i. 115. yfir-burðr, m. a deck-cargo, of a ship; nú hitta menn í storma, skal öllum y. fyrst kasta, N. G. L. ii. 278 (Jb. 390, 391). 2. exce-y. um þat er lögin segja, Fms. viii. 278. 3. mod., esp. in pl superiority, superior strength or quality. II. yfir-burða, gen. as adv. very; y. göðr, very good.

yfir-bærilliga, adv. surpassingly, Karl. 542. yfir-bærilligr, adj. surpassing, Fms. x. 185, Fb. ii. 10. yfir-dómandi, a, m. an over-judge, chief justice, K. Á. 218. yfir-dómari, a, m. id., Sks. 476, 634, Gd.

yfir-dómr, m. an 'over-judgment,' high court, Stj. 440, v. l.: a cou-of appeal, (mod.)

yfir-drepskapr, m. [drepa yfir], dissimulation, Bs. i. 727, Mirm. 14; yfir-dróttning, f. a sovereign queen, of the Virgin Mary, Mar., Gd yfir-dýna, u, f. an over-pillow, stuffed with down.

yfir-dæmi, n. a jurisdiction, Stj. 440, Stat. 308. yfir-engill, m. an 'over-angel,' archangel, Barl. 28, Sturl. i. 211 C. yfir-faðir, m. an 'over-father,' patriarch, Hom. 139, Eluc. 53, Hor (St.), Fas. iii. 671.

yfir-ferð, f. a passage over or through a country, esp. as a law term, veizla, q. v.; hafa land vart til yfirferðar, Fms. iv. 364; hann veit Harald at veizlum ok y. Halland, vii. 180, xi. 343; of the poor, ætladís hón til nokkurrar yfirferðar ok biðja sér matar, Bs. i. 198; a visitation biskups y., N. G. L. i. 345, Bs. i. 84. yfirferðar-illr, adj. ill to pas Hrafn. 4.

yfir-fljótanligr, adj. [Dan. overflødig], overflowing, abundant, (mod. yfir-færligr, adj. passable, Stj. 353.

yfir-för, f. = yfirferð; banna e-m y., Orkn. 4; land fátækt ok illt yfir farar, Ó. H., K. þ. K. 70. 2. a visitation; biskup skal hafa y. un sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. þ. K. 60, Bs. i. 140.

yfir-föt, n. pl. over-clothing, Bev. yfir-ganga, u, f. a transgression, Skálda 197; passing through, Hom. (St. yfir-gangr, m. a passing through, Fms. x. 237. 2. overbearing conduct, tyranny, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 26, xi. 81, Gisl. 11, Lv. 1, passim illr y., an evil, plague, Fms. x. 385. COMPS: yfirgangs-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Fas. i. 383. yfirgangs-samr (-semi, f.), adj. overbearing.

yfir-gefa, gaf, [Germ. übergeben], to forsake, abandon, Fas. ii. 420 (a vellum of the 15th century), freq. in mod. usage.

yfir-girnd, f. ambition, Fms. iii. 45, Sks. 453. yfir-gjarn, adj. ambitious, Sks. 437.

yfir-gjarnligr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 531, Fagrsk. 11. yfir-gnæfa, ð, to reach above, surpass.

yfir-Gyðingr, m. an 'over-jew,' 'iborough Jew,' Pharisee, Mar., Post., Greg. (= Acts xxiii. 6, Luke xv. 1, 2, xviii. 10).

yfir-heyrá, ð, to bear, examine. yfir-heyrsla, u, f. a bearing, examination, a school term.

yfir-hildingr, m. = yfirkonungr, Lex. Poët. yfir-hlaup, n. an 'over-leaping,' skipping, Anal. 176.

yfir-húð, f. = Lat. praepulium, the fore-skin. yfir-hús, n. an upper store (cp. Dan. bøjlen-loft), D. N. ii. 152.

yfir-hylma, d, to bide, cloak; see hylma. yfir-hylming, f. a biding, cloaking.

yfir-höfðing, a, m. an over-captain, great chief, Fms. v. 246. yfir-höfn, f. an over-coat, Eg. 23, Fms. i. 16, vii. 201, Ó. H. 70, Fs.

10, Sks. 289. **yfirhafnar-lauss**, adj. *without an over-cloak*, Fms. ii. 49, ix. 47, Sks. 296.

yfir-hökull, m. *an over-mantle, a surplice*, Ám. 15.

yfir-klerkr, m. *an over-clerk, one of the higher clergy*, Bs. i. 768.

yfir-klæði, n. *an over-cloth*, = yfirhöfu, Sturl. ii. 231, Stj. 424, 458, 595, ms. vi. 186; yfirklæðin Unnar blá | öll í hrökkur dregt, of the wind curling the waves, Sig. Breiðf. 2. *a table-cloth*.

yfir-kominn, part. *overcome*, Fms. x. 221, Finnb. 330; y. af sárum & mæði, *exhausted*, 288; geta yfirkomit e-n, Fms. ii. 75; fú e-n yfir-minna, xi. 96.

yfir-konungur, m. *an 'over-king, supreme king*; vera y. bræðra sinna, ns. i. 8; y. á Írlandi, x. 415; y. flestra annarra at ríki ok aðaðfúum, i. 95; y. í Noregi, Fb. ii. 37; þó var Knútr konungur y. allra þeirra, ns. xi. 201; Julius Cæsar var fyrstr Romverja y. alls heins, Ver. 39, b. 398, 412.

yfir-kussari, a, m. [for. word], *an 'over-corsair, corsair-chief*, Fms. i. 86.

yfir-land, n. [Germ. *überland*], *the 'overland, land on the other side*; ír sneru yfir til Munka-bryggju nær yfirlandinu, Fms. viii. 264.

yfir-lát, n. *a being made much of, honour, favour*; þeir höfðu minnst (they were least made of) þviat þeir þóttu vera draguálar ok tónulátir, as. i. 382, Fms. vii. 219; þórr var í miðju hofi ok hafði mest yfirlát, 323, Hkr. i. 211, Eg. 256; hann hafði þar gott yfirlát, Fms. xi. 206; var minnst fyrir mér um atgörvi ok y., Fas. i. 151.

yfir-leðr, m. *the upper-leather, of shoes*, Fms. viii. 436.

yfir-lega, u, f. *a painstaking, taking much time and pains*; eg get ki lesið það nema með mestu yfirlegu.

yfir-lestr, m. *a reading through*.

yfir-lið, n. *a swoon, fainting fit*.

yfir-ligr, adj. *lying-above*, Lat. *superius*, Hom.

yfir-lit, n. *a survey*.

yfir-litr, m. *look, personal appearance*; y. hennar ok kurteisi, Nj.; því ert þú þannig yfirlit sem þú sér at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 144; í föður sínum bæði yfirlit ok at skapferli, Eg. 3, Fas. i. 234; blá at rít, iii. 307; brúðirnar falda sitt ok sá úgörla þeirra y., Fms. xi. 6; at líkams yfirliti, Pr. 440: plur., líkr fæðr sínum at yfirlitum skaplyndi, Eg. 84, Fms. x. 226; byggir vandliga at yfirlitum írra systra, xi. 106; Kormakr heyrir hvat þær tala til yfirlita hans, orm. 18.

yfir-læti, n. = yfirlát, Sks. 275, 463; Hnútr var með konungi um trinn í göðu y., Nj. 9, Eg. 170; hann hafði it mesta y. af konungi dróttungu, Fms. i. 96; veitti hann mér gott (lítið) y., ii. 123, vi. 345; orð ok y., x. 392; með ríku y., MS. 4. 41.

yfir-lög, n. pl. = yfirsök; Þorvaldr vildi hafa y. Jörundar biskups, Bs. 313 (MS.).

yfir-lögmaðr, m. *an 'over-lawman, see lögmadr*, Fms. i. 536.

yfir-maðr, m. *an 'over-man, superior, master*; yfirmadr Vatnsdæla, 26; y. hérads, 4; Ólafr er betr til yfirmanns fallinn enn mítr synir, 84; at hann aldr síðan myndi Norðmenn vera yfirmenn Dana, Fms. 233; hann skal verða yfirmadr niinu meðan hann lifir, Eg. 16; þá umi vér þó at vera yfirmenn þeirra (be their betters) í öllum stöðum, as. ix. 509; minn yfirmann (nom. sic), Fas. i. 103.

yfir-mannligr, adj. *chieftain-like*, þidr. 100.

yfir-máta, adv. [Dan. *overmaade*], *exceedingly*, (mod.)

yfir-meistari, a, m. *an 'over-master, head-master*, cp. Germ. *alt-ster*, Stj. 510, 537, Gd. 79.

yfir-mikill, adj. *'over-nickle, enormous*, Art. 12.

yfir-port, n. *an 'over-gate, lintel*, Stj. 415.

yfir-ráð, n. *rule, dominion*.

yfir-reið, f. *a 'riding-over, visitation, survey*, H. E. i. 411, Bs. i. 879 (írfærd, 816, l. c.).

yfir-seta, u, f. *a 'sitting-over, sedulity*; mæðask í vökum ok yfirsetu, 5 xii. 3, H. E. i. 585; ekki ætlaða ek at þat væri mín y. (my business) dæma milli þeirra, Fms. ix. 334. 2. *a holding back*; y. í land-sld, D. N. vi. 320. 3. *medic. midwifery*; in yfirsetu-kona, f. *a midwife*, Stj. 189, as also in mod. usage.

yfir-sjón, f. *a survey*; skoðan ok y., Dipl. iii. 4, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 9 B. 2. *an oversight, blunder*, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-skikkja, u, f. *an over-cloak*, Karl. 89.

yfir-skipan, f. *'over-rule, authority*; hafa vald ok y., Stat. 234.

yfir-skript, f. *a superscription*, N. T.

yfir-skyggja, ð, to *overshadow*, N. T.

yfir-skyn, f. *'over-shine, pretence, hypocrisy*.

yfir-sloppr, m. *an outer-gown*, Ám. 1; prestar skryðdir yfirsloppum, H. E. i. 473, Stat. passim.

yfir-sókn, f. = yfirfór, mostly as a law term, almost the same as veizla; þinn konungur gaf honum jarldóm ok Halland til yfirsóknar, Fms. vi. 5, Orkn. 66; lén ok yfirsókn, Fms. i. 87; ármenning, ysly, yfirsókn, (H. 174, Fms. x. 196, passim. 2. *a visitation, survey*, K. p. K. (v. l.; yfirsóknar-madr, *a surveyor*, eccl., H. E. i. 255, and in a secular use, N. G. L. i. 18.

yfir-staplan, f. [see *stopla*], *an 'over-splattering*. 2. *metaph. rendering of Lat. 'prævaricatio*, Hom. 19; y. Guðs laga, Fluc. 28.

yfir-sterkari, adj., *compar. much stronger*; veizla y., to get the upper hand, Karl. 349, Bs. i. 804.

yfir-stiginn, part. *overcome*, Rb. 412.

yfir-stigning, f. *an over-fasting, transgression*, Skálda 197.

yfir-stigari, a, m. *a conqueror*, H. E. i. 7.

yfir-stórmerki, n. pl. *great wonders*, Bs. i. 571.

yfir-sýn, f. *a look, appearance*, Hkr. iii. 364; þow = yfirþagð, Fms. ix. 433; *a survey, inspection*, meta þetta le eptir y þeirra manna sem biskup nefndi til, Dipl. i. 7; undir y. greinds Petra Petters, v. 18; eptir boðskap ok y. erkbiskups, on the order and under the supervision of, MS. 671, 17, H. E. i. 517.

yfir-sýnd, f. = yfirsýu; meirr í móður-ætt sína yfirsýndar, Fms. ix. 531; ljotr yfirsýndar, Orku. 66, v. l.; trá yfirsýndum manna ok búningi, Fas. iii. 666.

yfir-sæng, f. = yfirdýna.

yfir-söngur, m. *a singing, service*; yfirsöngvi, 625, 164; of a funeral service, mörg merki urðu at vátus-yfirsöngum hans ok yfirsöngum, Bs. i. 431; er þat engi háttr sem hér hefir verit á Grænlandi síðan Kristni kom hór, at setja menn niðr í úvígða mold við litla yfirsöngva, þ. af. Karl. 398; þar munu vera kenu-menn at veita mör yfirsöngva, f. b. 262; of visitation of the sick (mod.); of excommunication, Bs. i. 853.

yfir-tak, n. *an overtaking, surpassing*; yfirtaks mikill, *surpassing great*. 2. *a transgression*, Fluc.

yfir-vald, n. *'over-rule, power, rule*; Sveinn jarl hafði y. í Noregi, the rule, the royal power, Grett. 97 A. 2. *mod. person., the authorities*, Pass. 26, 8, 28, 3, passim; vera yfirvaldinu undir-gefinu, yfirvald og undir-gefnu; yfirvalds-dróttning, *a sovereign queen*, Art.

yfir-varp, n. *'over-warp, outward bow*, Vigl. 24; með yfirvarpi langs bæna-halds, Luke xx. 46; y. laga og réttinda.

yfir-vega, að, [Dan. *over-veje*], *to consider*, (mod.)

yfir-vesanligr, adj. = eccl. Lat. *superstancialis*, Hom. (St.)

yfir-vinna, vann, [Dan. *over-vinde*], *to vanquish, overcome*, Edda (pref.) 146, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-vættis, adv. [Dan. *over-vættis*], *'over-weighingly, exceedingly*; y. hátt, Stj. 17; y. bjart, Mar.; y. þungi, frjóleiki, Stj. 14, 155, 211, Th. 12.

YFRINN, adj., so written in the uncontracted cases, but in the contracted cases the *f* is absorbed, *yfrinn* or *örinn*, qq. v.; [yfir, of]:—*over-great, abundant, large*; yfrin (arinn, v. l.) var þurft til, Fms. viii. 56, v. l.; yfrin nauðsyn, 137, ix. 35, Hkr. i. 279; yfrin gætt, Fms. viii. 18; hafi þér aflat níkít, ok er þat sumt er yfrít er, *overmuch*, 230; eru ok yfrin efni til, 219; var þeim yfrinu hugr undan at róá, 378; elds-neyti yfrít, xi. 239; yfrít all, Sks. 198; yfrít á, 613. 2. *neut. as adverb*; yfrít margir, *very many*, Fms. xi. 273; yfrít marga, Sks. 683, 692; yfrít mikill, *very great*, Fms. viii. 137; yfrít lengi, *very long*, 420; yfrít djáfr, *very bold*, 432.

ygla, ð, [ugla; cp. Engl. *ugly*], *to frown*; hann ygðir brýnn, Sks. 228; hann ygðir augu, 227; but ygla brúnum, 226; með reidum augum ok ygdum brúnum, Karl. 136: reflex., konungriinn ygdisk á hann en sveiuninn sá upp í móti honum, O. H. 63, Fas. iii. 178; Oddr var ygdur mjök, Fb. i. 254; hann var ygdur mjök ok spurði hvat komit væri, Fms. ii. 98.

ygli-brún, f. *'frowning brow*; ekki er mér um y. þá! Sturl. ii. 78.

ykkar, dual, pron. possess. contr. ykkir, ykrar, ykrum, etc.; [Ulf. *iggwar*, i. e. *ingkuar* = ð *þiáw*; A. S. *uwer*; O. H. G. *inchar*];—*your*; skilning ykkur biskups ok hans, Fms. i. 262; ferd ykkra, x. 202; skip ykkar, Fas. ii. 521; ykkur kváma, Fs. 84; kunnigt er mér um hag ykkar, Nj. 17. 2. *göri ok ekki þann mun ykkarn Magnúss konungs, at ek ...*, Fms. vi. 215; hvárigan ykkarn Hákonar jarls mun hann spara, *be will spare neither of you, neither Hacon nor thee*, xi. 113; hvártveggja ykkar, Nj. 71; liggí til símar handar mór hvár ykkar, *each of you, one on each side*, Fms. i. 9. 3. *in mod. usage, indecl. ykkar, and used instead of plural*.

YKKR, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *iggwis* = *þiáw*, and ykkar, gen. dual = Goth. *iggwara* = *þiáw*];—*you*, passim in mod. usage, while the dual ykkar has replaced the plur. yðr, hann beiddi ykkar alla að kona.

ykva, [see *vikja*], *to veer*, = *vikja*, q. v.; þá mætti Halldar til þess manns er stýrði, 'lát ykva' (yqua Cod.) segr hann ... Halldór mælti öðru sinni, 'lát ykva,' Mork. 48; þess get ek um þá Dani, at þeir ykvi þangat flotanum til ... stöðvask nú flotinu, þurfti víða til at ykva at taka menn, 58; (vikja, Fms. vi. l. c.); þeir gátu ykvið á jarls-skipinu, Fms. viii. 386, v. l.; skútan reundi langt fram, ok var seint at ykva, Frissb. 323; ykvið er hvel-vögunum, Akv. 28.

ylfa, ð, [ylfr], *to bully*; as a law phrase, ylfa e-n rangs máli ok til rangs máls, *to bully, worry a person into an unnecessary lawsuit (?)*; sá er ylfið hann til rangs máls, N. G. L. i. 18; gjalda kostuad háltu aukinn þeim er haum ylfið til rangs máls, 155 (ylfið, v. l.); ylfið, i. 183, l. c.; ylfið honum rangs máli, D. N. vi. 616.

Ylfingar, m. pl. [A. S. *Wylfingas*], the name of an ancient mythical royal family, Hd. 11, H. v. T. 5, 34, 48, Edda 105, Sam. 109, where = *Völsungar*.

ylgja, u, f. [ólga, a swelling, rolling, as a naut. term; það er ylgja í sjónum, a heavy rolling; lítil bylgja þá lág er ylgja, Stef. Ól.
 ylgjask, þ, =yglast (?), [yglja], to frown, look fiercely; nú tekr veðrit at ylgjask í norðrit, ok dregr upp ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136.
 yl-göðr, adj. warm; see ylr.

YLGR, f., gen. ylgjar, dat. acc. ylgi; pl. ylgjar: a she-wolf, Edda i. 478; ylgr gekk á ná, Jd.; kom þar ylgr ein, sjá eu sama ylgr... tungnan gekk ör ylginni, Fas. i. 125, 126; ylgjar-barn, ylgjar-áttbogi, a wolf's brood, breed; ylgjar sultr, fyllr, tafn, Lex. Poët.; láta eigi ylgji (acc. sing.) fasta, Km.; ala blóði byrsta ylgji (acc. sing.), Edda (Ht.) 2. metaph., einaga ylgr, the nickname of a termagant, or shrew, Bjarn. (in a verse); er hann var grimmr sjálfr, en hann hafði þá konu fengit, er ek veit mesta ylgji á Norðrlönd komið hafa, þá var honum þess ván, at hann mundi úlf undir fæða en ekki héra, Mirm. 159 (Ed. Mr. Kölbjng, 1872).

ylja, að, to warm, heat; hón (the sun) yljar ok vermir, Barl. 133.
 yllir, m. [from ull=wool], the name of a beam in the upright loom; járn-varðr yllir, the iron-mounted beam, Darr.

yllr, adj. [ull], woollen; svartir menn ok illiligrir ok hafa yllt hár á höfði, Þorf. Karl. 422 (thus emended for 'illt').

YLMASK, ð, [qs. ylfask or from ólmr?], to chafe, rage; gjarna vilda ek þér legðið eigi fjáandskap til mín, eða yðarr kraptr ylmðisk eigi til véarr tignar, Fms. x. 289; þá ylmðisk (ulmþis Cod.) hann í móti, 420 (Ágrip, Mork. 228, l. c.); þá ylmðisk allr herr at móti þeim, Post. (Unger) 220; kalla þeir þetta allt herað ok rán... en hinir ylmðusk því meirr, Bs. i. 496 (ylmask, að 'verða ólmari', Sturl. ii. 8, l. c.)

yl-næmr, adj. susceptible of warmth, Sks. 758, v. l.

YLTR, m., gen. yljtar, dat. ylr, pl. yllir, warmth, esp. vital warmth, blood-heat; heldr verðr reykiunn af yllinum en af frostinu... heldr af yl en kulda... nokkurn yl... allan verma ok yl, Sks. 48 new Ed.; nökkurir yllir eða fögr sólskin, 44; en eigi fyrir ylja (gen. pl.) sakir, id.; svát af klæðal-yll (dat.) mátti hann (king David) eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, Stj. 548; (klæð-yl, Sks. 165, v. l.); þegar í þeinum ylr er, og ekki þínu duppt minnr, Sig. Breiðf.; sólar-ylr, the sun's warmth; kærleiks ylr, the warmth of love; also, hafa göðan yl til e-s, to feel warm affection towards; or, mér er yl-gott til hans; yljár-auðæfi, abundance of warmth, Sks. 40; bjarn-ylr (q. v.), 'bear-warmth.'

yl-samliggr, adj. warm, Sks. 48.

yl-sending, f. a warm message; ylsending ástar, Bjarni.

yl-varmr, adj. warm, Sks. 758.

YLMJA, [? A. S. woma], pres. ym, ymr, pret. umði; to whine, cry; hann grét sárliga ok umði, Hom. 116; svá bar hann þróðliga sóttina at engi maðr heyrði hann ymjá, O. H. L. 39; þá umðu þeir er á heyrðu ok hlögu at, 75; to echo, resound, ymjá mun í báðum eyrum þeim er á heyrir, Stj. 433; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; umðu ólskálir, Akv. 34; umðu oddlár, Hkm. 8; ymðu Úlfhóðnar, bowled, Fagrsk. 5, v. l. 7; ymr þjóðar-böl, Bs., Rafnús S. (in a verse); in mod. usage ymjá is obsolete, but emja (q. v.) is in use.

ymni, a, m. =hymni (q. v.), a hymn, Barl. 51, 181, Bs. i. 108, 382.
 ympra, að, =ymta, [Engl. whimper], in the phrase, að ympra á e-u, to utter faintly.

ymr, m. a humming sound; varð ára ymr, Hkv. i. 27; ymr varð á bekkjum, Akv. 38; þar fylgði ymr mikill ok ill læti, whining and bowling, Fms. vi. 150; þá verðr mikill ymr (humming sound) í herinum, Al. 125; með svá setum sön ok undarligum ym, a strange sound, Fb. ii. 26; mátti lengi heyrá ymmin niðri í jörðina, i. 417; þá heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gny, Edda 29.

ymta, t, iterative verb, [Dan. ymte; from ymr], to mutter, Nj. 111.
 ymrtr, m. a muttering, Fms. vi. 194, 332.

YNDI, older yndi, n. [A. S. wyn; Germ. wonne; Dan. ynde; see una, unadr]—a charm, delight; the primitive notion of an abode is still visible in such phrases as, nema yndi, prop. to take up one's abode, to stay in a place, be fond of it; Kolskeggr tók skirn í Danmörku, en nam þar þú eigi yndi, ok fór austr í Garða-ríki, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestast ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; hann festi ekki yndi á Vindlandi síðan, viz. (after her death) he could get no rest in Windland, 135; tók móðir hans sótt ok andaðisk, eptir þat festi Ásmundur eigi yndi í Noregi, Grett. 90; hann varð aldri glaðr, svá þótti honum mikit fráfall Ólafs konungs, ok hvárki nam hann yndi á Íslandi né í Noregi, be found no rest in Iceland or in Norway, Fms. iii. 26; lítid yndi hefi ek haft í konungdóminum, little ease, viii. 219; þeirra samfarar urðu ekki at yndi, their married life was not happy, Bs. i. 418; verðr eigi mér verr at yndi (ynþi MS.), Gkv. 2. 34. 2. in mod. usage, a charm, delight; yndi að heyrá, yndi að sjá, a delight to hear, to behold.

YNDIS-BÓT, f. an increase of bliss, Fb. ii. 14. YNDIS-HÓT, n. pl. marks of love and joy, Eggert.
 yndis-staðr, m. a place of bliss, Ver. 2. (of Eden).

yndi-liga, adv. charmingly; e-m hugnar e-t vel ok y., Str. 67.

yndi-ligr (mod. yndis-ligr), adj. pleasurable, Str. 20.

yngr-, in compds, the young; yngis-fólk, -maðr, a young man; -mey, a young damsel, etc.

yngringr, m., mod. ungringr, [Dan. yngling; Germ. jungling], a

young person, youth, Karl. 152. II. prob. from a different root to the pr. name of a mythical family, believed to be descended from Ót to which the kings of Norway traced back their pedigree, Edda, H. Hkr. i. 16, 24, Íb. (fine); Ynglinga tal, the pedigree of the Ynglings; poem, Hkr. i; see List of Authors: Ynglinga-saga, the Saga of the see Hkr. (the name of this Saga is not found in old vellums; in H (pref.) it is called 'æfi Ynglinga'; cp. the Ingævonos of Tacitus).

Yngvi, Ynguni (qs. Yngwinu), Yngvarr, pr. names; cp. Yng öldr, the name of a woman, Landn.; Yngva ætt, Yngva þjóð, the fam people of Y., i. e. the Swedish people, Yt.

Yngvi-Freyr, m. the lord Yngvi, the ancestor of the Yngling Yngl. S., Eyvind.

-ynja, see varg-ynja, ap-ynja, for-ynja.

ynkr, m. a din; stóra heyrði ynki, Skíða R. 133; perh. a word made by the poet, to rhyme with 'dynki.'

ynnask, t, to hope to have granted; ynunnk ekki annat gott, Lil. ynni-liga, adv. lovingly; elska y., to love well.

ygni-ligr, adj. [cp. Dan. yndig; from unna; 'ynniligr' and 'ynligr' are not etymologically akin]:—lovely, Th. 10; yndiligt ok ynnill til at hlýða, Str.; ein prestkona ung ok ynnilig, Bs. i. 321; y. Gu sonr, sjálfr Krístr, Niðrst. 1; fagrir ok ynniligir, fair and lovely, Stj. 4 (2 Sam. i. 23); elskulegr ok y., 172; heyr þú, enn ynniligsti, 623, 3 Guði ynnilig, acceptable to God, Hom. 17. 2. =yndisligr, lovely, a place, Stj. 31, Al. 155; allskonar ynniligan ávöxt, Barl. 23.

YNNI-SAMLIGR, adj. =ynnilig, Barl. 159.

YPPA, t and ð, [suppl. 'to up, lift up; with dat. to 'up with' a thing út gekk hón síðan, yþit litt hurðum, Am. 47 (see remarks s. hniga 1 2. ð); hann ypti merki sínu, Karl. 296; úðr Bóris suncr þjóðum of ypti lifted the earth above the waters (in the creation), Vsp. 4; yppa svipu to 'up with one's face,' look up, Gm. 45; meðan Gillings gjöldum ypp i. e. whilst I utter my song, Eyvind.

II. metaph. to hold i. exalt, extol; yppa ráðum yðru kappi, Arnór; yppa hans lofi, Fms. x. 3; Al. 71; engi vegr er at yppa hér fyrir alþýðu úgæfu frænða várar, Ó 37; mann yptan ok sæmðan, a man lifted up and praised, Barl. 170.

yppar-ligr, adj. [Dad. ypperlig], excellent, only a mod. word.

yppi-mannliga, adv. like a great man, Mag.

yppi-runnr, þollr, m. a praiser, extoller, Lex. Poët.

ypta, t, [formed from the pret. of yppa, q. v.], to lift a little; yf hattinum, to lift the hat; ypta óxlum, to sbrug the shoulders.

yrða, t, [ord], in yrða á e-n, to speak to a person, perh. formed from t pret. 'orti,' see yrkja; in compd, full-yrða, to assure, say for certain.

-yrði, n. words; in compds, fagr-yrði, ill-yrði.

-yrðr, adj. worded, spoken, in compds. II. =urðr, Yt.

yrja, yr, urði, urinn, [a mod. verb formed from erja, arði, by t analogy of emja and ymjá]:—to rub, scrape, scratch, esp. used in pret. part.; jörðin er öll upp urin, það er allt upp urid, of barren soil, as shaven; the word occurs in Run. Gramm. Island. of 1651.

yrja, u, f., qs. ýrja, [úr=dew], a drizzling rain; sand-yrja, a quick sand, Safu i. 78; hence is again formed a verb yrja, það yrjar honum, it drizzles out of him, i. e. the sky; cp. ýra.

Yrjar, f. pl. a local name in Norway, Fms., Munch's Norg. Beskr.

yrki, n. [see verk], a work; the simple word occurs only in the ps sage, högum vér hálftr yrkjum, Am. 61 (Bugge). 2. in compd

yrkis-efni, n. pl. the subject of a 'work,' as of a poem, song; eigi e ek jafngott skáld sem þjóðólfr... ef ek em eigi víð staddir yrkis-efni Fms. vi. 362; slíkt eru yrkisefni, Jd. 11; in mod. usage also in sing, þá er gott yrkisefni.

YRKJA, ð and t, pret. orti, part. yrt and ort; [A. S. wycan, wrobt Engl. work, wrought; Goth. waurkjan; O. H. G. wurbhan; the initia u being dropped, see orka]:—to work, but chiefly used in a speci sense to till, cultivate; enn sá maðr er engit á, hann skal þat láta yrk yrkja... eu ef hann yrkir eigi svá engit, ... ok vil hann þó yrt haf. Grág. ii. 280; ok svá þeir er á mörkina ortu, Eg. 14; ok Drottinn Gr tók manninn og setti hann í þann aldin-garð Eden, að hann skyldi yrk hann og varðveita, Gen. ii. 15; at hann geti ortar vel engjar fyrir þá sakir, Grág. ii. 335; yrkja jörðina eðr vinna, Stj. 29; yrkja holt né hag N. G. L. i. 249; yrkja næfar ok börku til háða-þaks, to work (i. e. scrape) bark for ibatebing, 242.

II. to make verses (cp. G ποιητής; Old Engl. maker=poe); hvárki á maðr at yrkja um mann lá né löst... ef maðr yrkir tvau orð enn annarr önnur tvau, ok ráða þeir báð samt um, ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja, ... yrkja nið eðr láðun um e-n, Grág. ii. 147-149; síðan orti Ólver mörg mansöngs-kvæði, Eg. 5; at þú vakir i nott ok yrkir lofvæði um Eirik konung, ... hann ort drápu tvítuga, ... yrkja lof um e-n, þá orti Egill alla drápana, ok hafst fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, 419; þessi vísa er ok skó ek vel ort, ok skaltú yrkja aðra vísu, ... þessi vísa var illa ort ok gó ek kveða aðra betri, Fms. vi. 362, 416; hann var kærtr konungi ok ort vel, be was a good poet, and wrought well, Orku. 146, Fms. vii. 111 konungr mælti, ortu skáldit?—Hann svarar, kann ek at yrkja, ii. 39 hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, ok var maðr námgyggr, Eg. 685 yrkja kann ek vānu verr, Mkv.; hann er svá orðhagr at hann mun yrkja

aman ráð-enda, Fbr. 82 new Ed.; and so in countless instances old and

mod. 2. generally, to make, compose; þessi rit eru ort af áfli ástar, Hom. I; Guðs Sonr í þeirri bæni er hann sjálf orti (the Lord's Prayer), 555 i. 2.

III. spec. usages; hvárki eldr né járn orti á þá, *neither fire nor iron worked on them, wrought their hurt*, Ilkr. i. 11; en er þeir lundusk, ortu bændr þegar á til bardaga, the 'bonders' (peasants) at once set upon them, O. H. 110; Erikr jarl orti því ekki á at berjask við Erling, at hann var frændstórt ok frændmargr, vinselt ok ríkr, earl E. made no attempt to fight Erling, because . . . , 27; yrki (imperat.) á at Kyndillnessu, ok hafí öll átt at Miðföstu, begin at Candellness and have all done at Mid-Lent, Gpl. 106; en ef þá skil á, hvort þeir sem fyrr orti á, began, caused to dispute, 455; hann svaraði stirt ok strítt, þá er menn ortu orða á hann, *when people spoke to him*, O. H. 69; en ræðu konungs svörðu menn er hann orti orða á, *whom he addressed*, 178; hann var hljóðr ok faskiptiun en þó káti við menn þá er orða ortu á hann, Fms. vi. 109; hann svaraði tím orðum þótt ortu væri yrt á hann (þó at orða yrti á hann, v. l.), vii. 127; yrkti (sic) þá ok innáðaði kynsmenn Sem, *barangued and vexed them*, Stj. 65.

IV. reflex. to take effect; þá tók at falla lið Erlings, ok þegar er á ortisk ok uppanga var greidd, viz. when the day was about decided, O. H. 183; hversu sem at [ú?] ortisk, *however it so went*, Fas. ii. 482; þar er svár at ort, *when that reserve is made*, Grág. . 494. 2. recipr., síðan fylktu þeir liði sínu, ok ortusk á þegar, ok þörðusk, *attacked one another and came to blows*, Hom. 112; þeir ortusk á visur, *exchanged, capped verses*, Lv. 24; sættusk þeir at kalla ok var þó at engu haldit, ok ortusk þeir um síðan, *they capped verses (satirical) about it*, Sturl. i. 150.

yrkja, u. f. = yrki, a work; in yrkju-nautr, m. a fellow-workman, N. G. L. i. 157.

yrkt, adj. n. = virkr, in the phrase, til þess er yrkt er, *till there is a working day (as opposed to a holiday)*, N. G. L. i. 39.

-yrmi, n., in ill-yrmi, a noxious reptile.

yrmlingr, m. [ormr], a 'wormling,' little snake, young snake, Rm., form. 82, Fms. vi. 350, x. 325, Stj. 97. II. hence prob. is corrupted the mod. yrmlingr, a fox's cub; tóu-yrmlingr.

yrmt, adj. n. swarming, like a brood of snakes or maggots; svá var rmt fyrir á landinu af úmsátum Hákonar, Mork. 92 (Fb. iii. 376); hér r víða yrmt (*swarming with vermin*), ok ætla ek hón muni hafa sölgit tmling nokkurn lítinn, Fb. iii. 355.

yr-þjóð, f. = ver-þjóð, the human kind; hve hann (nom.) yrþjóð acc.) auði gnegir, *how he bestows bounties on men*, Ad.; allri yrþjóð, . . . ramr varði yrþjóðum garð, Vellekla.

ys-heimr, m. the bustling world, poet., Glúm. (in a verse).

ysja, u. f. the 'bustler,' noisy one, name of a bondwoman, Rm.: as a nickname, Sturl.

2. poet. name of fire, Edda ii. 486.

YSS, m. the noise of a swarm, bustle of a crowd (whence the mod. ss, f. = a crowd); þá gördisk yss mikill á þinginu, Eg. 350; síðan skulu ér fylkja hváru-tveggja liðinu . . . ok görst sem mestan yssinn, Fms. viii. 34; þá varð yss mikill í skálanum, Háv. 31; hér var yss á sólkli, kíða R. 130, Fas. iii. 532; hann sá ys fólksins, Matt. ix. 23.

yssa, in yssu = össu, from assa (q. v.), Skáld H. 2. 27.

YSTA, t, [ostr], to curdle; ysta mjólk, to curdle milk, in making cheese r 'skyr.' 2. impers., mjólkina ystir, *the milk curdles*, or, 3.

flex., þat ystisk sem mjólk, Pr. 472.

ystingr, m. curdled milk, curds.

YTRI, compar. [Germ. *ausser*; Engl. *outer*], outer, utter: yztr, superl. *outermost, uttermost*; these words are now sounded and in the Editions spelt with a short vowel, but ýztr, ýztr are prob. the true old forms; thus ýztr, tra rhyme in Fms. xi. 307, in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century, Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 278); til þverár innar ytri, Landn. 222; langá hina ytri, Eg. 100; allt it efra, opp. to it ytra, 58; hann nam und allt it ytra, Landn. 253, Orkn. 6; á yztu síðu heimsins, Sks. 199; á hinu yzta skipinu, Fms. i. 158; yztu skipanna, *outermost of the ships*, ii. 256; róit á útbörða hinum yztum, viii. 221; skalt þú hafa vaskufl ztan (of clothes), Nj. 32; hann hafði yzta hekleu blá, Ld. 274; þóric liði sitja yztr virðinga manna, Nj. 50; cp. lin yzta sati, hinn yzta sess, uke xiv: 9; hin yzta myrkr, N. T.

II. metaph., ens ytra namns ok ens iðra, Hom. 53; auðæfi en ytri, Greg. 25; auðgask með trum gjöfum, outer, i. e. worldly, goods, Mar.

yxna, m. pl., see uxi.

yxna, u. f. a cow at heat; kýr yxna, kú yxna, Grág. i. 426, Stj. 250, nd in mod. usage.

yxni, n. oxen, Ísl. ii. 330, Sd. 158; see uxi (B): yxnis-fall, yxnis-lúð, yxnis-madr, yxnis-hvarf, Ísl. ii. 71, Sd. 158.

yzt, better ýzt, adv. superl. from út, q. v.

yztr, superl., see ytri.

ý-drótt, f. 'yew-men,' bowmen, Lex. Post.

ÝFA, ð, [itr, úfim], to open, rip up; ýfa sár, to open a sore, rip up a wound; hví skulu vör þú eigi fara ok ýfa þetta mið, Fas. ii. 489.

II. reflex. to be ripped up, also to be ruffled; ýnda undir ýfast innar, Pass. 30. 7; þótti mér sá bjornum er fyrir var ýfast mjök, to raise the bristles, Ísl. ii. 195.

2. metaph., tók heldr at ýfast með þeim frændum, *their friend-bip became ruffled, troubled*, Sturl. ii. 80; ýfast við e-n, to 'bristle up at,' to tease a person; ef hann vildi ýfast við þorvald ok tæpði hann fyrir honum, Fms. i. 145; ýðisk mjök hugr hans við þat, vii. 2; Magnúss son hans ýðisk mjök við Harald, 165; tóku þeir at ýfast við hann ok vildu eigi selja honum kvikri eða vistir, Landn. 246; væri beira at þér heldr trausti vinnu yðvára heldr en ýfast við þá, Fms. vi. 36.

III. in N. G. L. ii. 18, 155 (Js. 8), ýði is v. l. to ylfá, q. v.

ýfann, adj. ruffled, bristling; metaph. *urois, angry*, údr ok ýfann, Fms. xi. 292.

ýfis-orð, n. pl. irritating words, taunts, Valla L. 221.

ýgis-hjálmr, m. = agis-hjálmr, a helm of terror (see hjálmr 3), Ad. 4 (ygrs-hjálmr Cd. less correctly).

ýgrjask, ð, to grow vicious, of a bull; er hann (the bull) tók at ýgjask, Fb. 118 new Ed. (ærgjask v. l.)

ýgligr, adj. terrible, awful, Fms. xi. (in a verse).

ýgr, adj. fierce; ýgr, æfr ok illr víðreignar, Fms. xi. 8; ýgr ofkúgi, vii. 114 (in a verse); ýgja menn, i. 179 (in a verse); gríðung ýgrjan, a vicious bull, Grág. ii. 122; mann-ýgr, q. v.

ýja, pret. úði, this is prob. the older form for úa, q. v. [via may be a kindred word, *vi = y*]:—to swarm; hvert vatni úði at fiskum, Eg. 134 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

ÝKI, n. (mod. ýkjur, f. pl.), [auka III. β], 'eking,' exaggeration; lygliga sagt eðr telr slíkt með ýkjum, Al. 22.

2. a law term, aggravation; þat er ýki, ef madr segir þat frá öðrum manni er ekki má vera ok görir þat til háðungar honum, Grág. ii. 147; engi skal ýki göra um annan eðr fjölmæli, N. G. L. i. 57.

3. með ýkjum, *fabulously*, Fas. iii. 332.

ÝLA, ð, [Engl. *bowl*; Germ. *beulen*; Dan. *lyle*], to bowl, yelp, of dogs, wolves; hvelpa sína . . . þeir ýla, Al. 31; æpa ok ýla, Fb. ii. 25; ýldu þeir sem hundar eða vargar, Fms. vii. 192; tóku þeir at ýla at honum svá sem vargar, Sks. 112; svá sem hundar ýla, Fas. ii. 211; ýla upp allir mjök hátt, þorl. Karl. (of the Indians); djöflarnir tóku at ýla, Post. 645. 60; hér er kámin Gryla, hón er að urra og ýla, Snót.

ýla, u. f. a bowl, Fms. i. 138. ýlu-strá, u. a scranne'-pipe, whistle made of straw.

ýlda, u. f. [úldinn], decay, rottenness, stench, Fms. x. 379; daun ok ýldu, Fb. iii. 447.

ýlfra, ad, to bowl fiteously. ýlfra, f. a bowling, wailing.

ýling, f. bowling, Al. 31, Fb. i. 117.

Ýlir, m. the name of one of the ancient months, answering to December; Ýlir kemr annan dag vikur, Kb. 1812. 72; the word is prob. related to jól, q. v.

Ýma, u. f. the name of a giantess, Fas. iii. 482; better Íma, q. v.

Ýmir, m. the name of the huge giant of the Northern cosmogony. Vsp., Edda; Ýmis-blóð, the blood of Y. = the sea; Ýmis-haus, the skull of Y., i. e. the heaven; Ýmis-hold, the flesh of Y., i. e. the earth, Edda (in a verse), Gm., Vpm.; Ýmis-níðjar, the giants, id.

ýmis-gjarn, adj. wayward, [cp. Dan. *vægel-sindel*], Hsm. 10. 3.

ýmis-leikr, m. fickleness, mutability, Stj. 53, 102, Fms. ii. 228.

ýmis-liga (ýmiss-liga), adv. = ýmist, Stj. 189.

ýmis-ligr (ýmiss-ligr), adj. various, diverse, Edda (pref.) 147, 159, Skálda 193, Fms. viii. 1, Sks. 2, Barl. 53, Stj. 3, 93, passim; in mod. = sundry, tala um ýmisligt.

YMISS, a pronom. adj., esp. used in plur.; in Norwegian MSS. often spelt with *i*, imiss, imser, etc.; imisir, N. G. L. ii. 391. [This word is a compd, the latter part being the adverb miss or mis, for which see p. 480; the prefixed syllable *y* answers to Goth. *aiw-* = *unquam*, *noté*; O. H. G. *ei, io*; Germ. *je*; A. S. *æ*; Engl. *aye*; Hel. *ai*; Icel. *á*; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 51]; hence the oldest form has a double *ss*, being *a*, uncontracted, ýmissir, acc. ýmissa, Stj.; ýmissum, Orku. (in a verse), Skv. 3. 39; this uncontracted form still remains in the neut. ýmist. *β*. afterwards it was contracted and turned into a regular participial adjective (see Gramm. p. xix); thus, ýmsir, ýmsar, ýmis, ýmsa, or even dat. ýmsum; acc. ýmsa, ýmsar, ýmsir; in the contracted forms the vowel is sometimes sounded short (ýmsir). *γ*. a radical neut. pl. ýmsi, Edda 46. [Cp. Swed. *ömse, ömsom*, = *alternately; ömsa = to shift*.]

β. THE USAGES: *alternate* = Lat. *vicissim*; hann kvad ýmissa (gen. pl.) vandræði mundu verða ef eigi reðisk bætr á, lb. 8; mega ormar þar ýmsir meira ok ýmsir þar undan leggja, Merl. 2. 18 (of the two serpents); Hákon jarl ok Guanhildar-synir börðusk um Noreg ok stukku ýmsir ör landi, Fms. i. 89; færðu ýmsir aðra níðr, ii. 269; höfðu ýmsir sigr, Yngl. S. ch. 4; lígu ýmsir undir, Fs. 42; ok létu þau ýmsi eptir, ok skrækti hvárt-tveggja við hátt, and gave way in turn, Edda 46; þau sátu í einu háseti, Ólafr ok drottning, Dixin talaði við þau ýmsi, D. addressed them both (the king and the queen) in

Ý

ý-bogi, [ýr], a, m. a yew-tree bow, Gkv. 2. 18, Höfuðl.

-ýðgi, f. [-úðigr], mind, disposition; in compds, harð-ýðgi, grunn-ýðgi.

turn, Fms. x. 236; flaug hann á ýmsi lönd, Hkr. i. 24; herja á ýmsi lönd, Fms. xi. 76, 89; hann fagnar til ýmissa vista, en ræðr enga, Lv. 57; þeir höfðu þar dvalizk í ýmsum höfnum, Eg. 93; hann seldi ýmsum mönnum landnáms sitt, Landn. 135; til ýmsa (= ýmissa) skalda, Þorst. Síðu H. 172; með ýmsum píslum (v. l. ýmissum), Post. (Unger) 33; Simon, ... hafði ýmsa manna álit, 656 C. 26. II. *various*;

ganga þar ýmsar sagnir frá, Fms. ii. 105; fara ... til ýmissa landa, i. 11, 77. Fb. i. 525; Orkn. 42; kvikenda líki ýmissa, fugla eða orma, Clem. 133; fann hann til þess ýmissa hluti, Fms. ii. 295; í ýmissum stöðum, Stj. 113.

III. with another pronom. adj.; einn ok ýmiss, *one and another*, etc.; um einu staði ok ýmissa, Stj. 247; af einum ok ýmissum ágætum steinum, 204; unna einum né ýmissum, Skv. 3. 39; komu síðan upp í einum ok ýmsum stöðum ok löndum, Stj.; margir ór ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse); af þeim báðum ok ýmissum, Stj. 15; allir ok þó ýmsir, *all and sundry*, i. e. *each in turn*, Skv. 3. 41.

IV. proverbs; ýmsir eiga högg í annars garð, a saying, of dealing mutual blows; verða ýmsir brögðum fegnir, Fms. ix. 494 (in a verse); ýmsar verðr sá er margar ferr, Eg. (a saying).

V. neut. as adv.; ýmist hón hugði, Skv. 3. 14; er ýmist sagt hvár Tarquinius eða son hans færi um nótt, Róm. 386; hann spurði, hví hafa munkar lága skúa ok rauðar hosur?—þeir svörðu, ýmist tíðisk ul, Fms. viii. 358; hann gördi ýmist, hjó eða lagði, *thrust and smote alternately*, or, *now be thrust, now be smote*, Nj. 8; Bollí var ýmist í Tungu eða at Helgafelli, Ld. 300; ýmist augum litandi aprt eða fram, Mar.; með smáhringum ýmist hvítum eða svörtum, Stj. 80; ýmist Skota eðr Bretzkar aldir, Orkn. 90 (in a verse); ýmist út eða niðr, Nj. 104; kallaðr ýmist Dofraðstri eða Lúfa, Fs. 16; hann rennir ýmist upp eða ofan, Fb. iii. 408; hann var ýmist at Borg eðr at Gilsbakka, Ísl. ii. 209.

YR or YR, prep. = ÓR (q. v.), a freq. spelling in vellums; slika duga betr en springi yr, Skálda (Thorodd).

YR, m., gen. ýs, acc. dat. ý; [A. S. *eow* and *iw*; Engl. *yew*; O. H. G. *īwa*; Germ. *eibe*]:—*the yew-tree*; menn kalla ý einn við, Skálda 171; ýs angri, *the yew's bale*, i. e. *fire*, Ó. H. (in a verse). The 'yew' has, strange enough, been omitted from the list of trees in Edda ii. 482, 483.

2. the name of the Rune Y, see introduction. 3. metaph. [ep. Gr. *ραβός* = a yew and *τόξον* = a bow], a bow; yew-wood making good bows, hence the Old Engl. custom of planting yew-trees in churchyards to furnish bows for the parish; sveigja ý, to bend a bow, Höfn. l.; ýr dregsk, the bow is bent, Edda (Ht.); ý bendum skutu, the shot from the bent bow, Hallgr.; ýs bifvangr, the bow's shivering mansion, i. e. the hand, Kormak; as also ý-setr and ý-stétt, the bow-seat = the hand: ý-skelfir, the bow-shaker, i. e. an archer, Lex. Poët.: ý-glöð, f. the 'yew-glad,' poet. the shaft, Edda ii. 494; ý-bogi (q. v.), a yew-bow: ý-drög, the bow-string, poet.: ý-drögt (q. v.), archers: Ý-dalir, m. pl. *Yew-places*, the home of the god Ullr, the great archer, Gm.

ýr, f. = úr, a drizzling rain: a pr. name of a woman, Landn.

ýra, ð, [úr, n.], to drizzle; ýrdisk dögg á reifit, Stj. 397; það ýrir úr honum, it drizzles, rains: the phrase, ýra e-úr sér, to dole out; or, það ýrir í e-t, to glitter, like drops of dew; ýranda full, a brimful beaker, Ad. 6: of the glittering particles in iron or other ore, ýrt járn, *corned iron*; in the saying, ýrt járn kvað ketling, átti knif deigan.

ýra, u, f. a squirt; Illuga ýrir skella einnatt framan í Sveini, a ditty, Espól. 1758.

ýring, f. a drizzling, MS. II. 10; horna ýring, the rain of the horns, i. e. mead, Eg. (in a verse).

ÝRINN, adj., contr. from yfrinn, q. v.; ýrinn yl, Sks. 17 new Ed.; mat ok mungat ýrit, N. G. L. i. 386; ýrinna saum, 198; þá mun ek ýritna fá aðra, Al. 51; skal smíða til krefja yunn ýrinn eru, N. G. L. i. 101; hafa þeir ýrit at vinna, Fms. xi. 105. 2. as a verb, ýrit stinnt, Hkr. ii. 11 (ærit, Ó. H. 20, l. c.); see ærin.

ÝSA, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *bysa*; but the long vowel is attested by the Icel. pronunciation, as also by the alliteration in Fms. vi, see below]:—a *badcock*, Edda (Gl.); ófúsa dró ek ýsu, átta ek füng við löngu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); very freq. in mod. usage.

ýskja, t, = æskja, to wish, Al. 33.

ýskra, að, = öskra, eiskra, to groan from suppressed anger or fury.

ÝTA, t, [út; Dan. *yde* = to give], to push out, launch; ok er hann rétti hönd sína til var sem ýtt væri stoknum at honum, Mar.; sízt honum var ýtt af hlunni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þrelarnir skolu róa at veiði-fangi, en þórarinn bryti skal ýta ok vera síðan hjá þóreyju, *but Tb. shall help them to launch, but then remain with Tb.*, Fs. 144 (ýta þeini, 176, l. c.); var þá ýtt skipinum, Sturl. iii. 56; freq. in mod. usage. 2. absol. to launch, start on a voyage; hvaðan ýttu þér (?), vér ýttum frá Gásum, Fms. vi. 360; vér ýttum af Noregi, Ld. 80. II. metaph., ýta gulli, to give gold, Edda (in a verse).

ýtar, m. pl., prop. 'mariners' (?), then men, poet., Edda (Gl.); ýta synir, the sons of men, Hm. 28, 68, 167; ýta kyn, mankind, Skálda (in a verse), Mkv.

ýti-blakkr, m. a 'launching borse,' i. e. a ship, Rekst. 16.

ýtir, m. [Dan. *yder*], a giver, poet., Lex. Poët.

ýtri, ýtstr, see ytri, yztr.

Z

Z (zet). The ancient language had two sibilant sounds, s and z, which the z never stands at the beginning of a word, but is merely assimilated to a preceding dental, in the combinations *ld, nd, nn, ll, gð, t*, see Gramm. p. xxxvi, col. 1. *β*: its use in ancient vellums is extensive:

1. in genitives; trollz, illz (illr), allz (allr), hc Skm. 32; gullz, 22; ellz = elds, botz = botns, Gkv. 3. 9; vatz and = vatns; keyptz, Hm. 107; mótz, Knútz or Knúz = Knúts; vitz (v orðz, sverðz, barðz, borðz, garðz, harðz, langbarz, Gkv. 2. 19; Hjörva: Hkv. Hjörv. 19; morðz, bragðz, flagðz, Frissb. 107, l. 19; or also: Hm. 141, etc.; prestz, Christz, passim; tjallz, Edda ii. 314; landz or lz passim; fjallz, Edda ii. 339; but tjalldz, 527; elldz, vindz, 317, 318; gar 525; brandz, 529; valldz, 338; sverðz, borðz, 331; but borz, 462, l. garz, 529; loptz, 341 (twice); but lopz, 317; netz, 327; gantz, 3. hugskozius, Post. 251.

2. in special forms; stendz, Grág. i. 501 (fr standa); stennz, id., Ó. H. 143; bitz from binda, Post. (Unger) 154; ví vitz, vatzk from vinda (II), q. v.; but vinnz from vinna, q. v.; biz = bi from biðja, Post. (Unger) 240: indeed bizt, bazt may be both from bi and biðja: bleztu and blezza (to bless), hölltzi, qq. v.; beztr or baztr, best; œztr = œðstr; patz and paz = pat es, Sæm. passim; þatztu, Am. l. hvártz = hvárt es, Grág. (Kb.) i. 161: even mzz (or mzt) for the older þóttumz, Gkv. 2. 37.

3. when the z is due to a t following it; in reflex. -sk is the oldest form, whence -zt, -zst; andsk, andzst, and andzst: in the superl. zt, efitztr, Frissb. 78, l. 20; harðazta, l. 33; sna azta, l. 16; rikaztr, 207, l. 18; friduzt, l. 34; hazagt, Vkv. 18; grimmazt Edda ii. 530; máttkaztr, 280; hvitaz, 267; but st is the usual form, th sárastr, grimmastr, hvassastr, Gh. 17: in Ázt-riðr = Ást-riðr, Ó. H. 1. l. 12.

4. in such words as veizla, gæzla, reizla, leizla, hreizla, gæzl, lýzka, æzka, æzli, vitzka or vizka, hirzla, varzla, hanzki, = veizla, l. hirðsla, varðsla, handskí, etc.: in reflex. neut. part., thus, hafa bori komizt, farizt, tekizt, fundizt, glazt, sagzt, spurzt, kallazt, dæmzt, át ... (from bera ... eiga): in reflex. 2nd pers. pl. pres. and pret., e. g.] segizt, þér sögduzt, qs. segit-st, sögðut-st, so as to distinguish it fro the 3rd pers., þeir sögduzt, qs. sögðu-st.

5. Gitzurr or Gizzurr, Þja Özzurr; afraz-kollr, Ó. H. (pref.); huliz-hjálmr; Vitaz-gjafi, q. v.; t alaðs-festr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; viz, see viðr II: in foreign names, Jarleifr, Jariz-karr, Buriz-leifr, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. The etymology words may often be decided by this; e. g. in beisl, a *bridle*, beiskr, *bitt*, the s of the vellums shews that neither word is derived from bitr beiskr is in fact akin to Engl. *beestings*, Ulf. *beist* = βίση, A. S. *beos* geiska fullr, Hkv. 2. 35, is not from geit, but from geisa: laz or la (p. 376, col. 1) is from Fr. *lace*, not = Icel. *láss*: misseri (q. v.) is no relative to miðr, etc.: at lesti, at last, being spelt with s, not z, is not related: latr, but derived from leistr = a *cobbler's last*, at lesti = Lat. *in calce*, see M Sweet's Ed. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 474: again, vatztr is akin to va = vatn: exceptional cases,—vissi, pret. from vita, and sess, a seat.

I after a single dental (unless it be t) s, not z, is written; thus, gen. Guð boðs, brauðs, auðs, göðs, óðs, vaðs, liðs, öls, fals, háls, frjáls, vins, eins, etc. passim: z is quite exceptional, e. g. liðz, Frissb. 106, ll. 16, 33 (but lið Hbl. 33, Am. 43): so also after *rn, rl, ul, rn, rn, gn, barns*, Clem. 134 karls, Hkv. 2. 2; jarls, Hm. 97; hrafnis, segls, regns, tungls (regus, Edd. ii. 340). The vellums are very irregular in the distinction of a single c double consonant, but the sibilant used shews the true form of the word in 'Odz Colssouar,' Ó. H. (pref.) l. 11, the z and s shew the names to be Oddr and Kolr, not Ödr, Kollr; in a vellum els would be gen. of él, ellz c eldr; in grunz, Edda ii. 287; lunz, 317; hlunz, ranz, lanz, 333; elr Post. (Unger) 234; golz, 225, l. 23; odz, Ó. H. (pref.), l. 11; alz, etc. the z shews that though there is only one n, l, etc. written, they were actually sounded double, grunzz, hlunzz, ranzz, landz, eldz, gollz, oddz allz.

2. the s does not change into z if the word is a compd. as, skáld-skapr, vind-svalr, út-suðr, passim; hirð-stjóri, Edda ii. 335 shewing that in ancient times the pronunciation was more distinct than at the present day; the z in orðztir (Edda ii. 344, orztir, 463) shew that the word is qs. orðz-tírr; yet we find such forms as innzigi, Post 238; guðzspjall, 239; ástzamliga, 243; handzceld, Barl.; randzaka, Post 134, l. 29; but rannzaka, l. 14; nauzun = nauðsyn, Skálda 167. 21; nauzun Edda ii. 236; anzvara, annzkoti, = andzvara, andzkoti, etc.

III about the 15th century (or earlier) the z sound began to disappear, and took its place, being at present the only sibilant used in Icel. In later vellums the z is therefore either little used or is misapplied, as in the additions by the third hand in the Flatey-book, or it is used to excess as in modern Dutch. In modern spelling, including Editions of Sagas, the z has been disused, except in the instances coming under the rule given in I. 4: yet with exception of *ðs*, for the moderns write leiðsla, hræðsla, beðsla, náðst, old leizla, názt, except in reizla (i. e. reizla) from reida; hirzla qs. hirðsla.

2. zz is sounded as ss, blesa, Gissur, Össur; so also vass, boss, = vatz, botz; even ors, gars, lans, sans, for orz, garz, lauz, sanz (gen. of orð, garðr, land, sandr).

P

P (horn) was adopted from the Runic alphabet; its ancient name was *þorn* (*thorn*),—þann staf er flestir menn kalla þorn, Skálda (Thorodd) 68, cp. Edda ii. 365,—and it is still so called in Icel.; the ancients also called it 'þurs' (*giant*), which was originally the name of a magical Runic, intended to cause love-madness, and in the Runic poem it is so called—þurs veldr kvenna kvillu; but in the poem Skm. 'þurs' means the magical Rune,—'þurs' rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, 'ergi,' 'æði,' ok óþola, Skm. 36. Thorodd proposed to call it 'þur' (like *dé, té, bé*), Skálda 168. In the Runic inscriptions it is marked **þ**, seldom **Þ**; the letter is evidently derived from Gr.-Lat., being a Δ or D with the vertical stroke prolonged both ways.

B. SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—For the spelling of the ancient vellums see introduction to letter D (p. 93, col. 2). In Icel. there is phonetically a double *th* sound, as in English, but subject to a different rule; the hard *th*, marked *þ*, is only sounded as the initial letter of distinct syllables; whereas the soft *th*, marked *ð*, is only sounded as a medial or final; and that the case was the same in olden times, as early as the 2nd century, is borne out by the statement of the second grammarian Gramm. p. xv, col. 1), who counts hard *th*, or *þ*, among the 'head-letters,' as he calls them, whereas the soft *ð* he counts among the 'sub-letters' (p. xv, col. 2, ll. 4-6). That the initial *th* had only one sound in Icelandic is also borne out by the mod. Faroic dialect, which has the loosest affinity to the Icelandic; for here the initial *þ* has, in pronouns and articles as well as in nouns, changed into *t*, as in *ting, tu, teir*. But in the rest of Scandinavia the case is different, for there (Dan., Swed., Norse) the initial *þ* has been changed into *d* in all particles and pronouns, *de, du, der, dem, den, dette, dig, deden, for-di* (*ti* is an exception); whilst, in all other words, it has been changed into *t*, as in *ting, taale, tre*, etc., which points to a hard and soft *th* sound, used not as in Icelandic, but as in modern English. According to the views of a gradual and successive 'lauterschiebung,' as set forth in Mr. Sweet's essay 'On the Old English *Þ*' Appendix I. to Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 496 sqq.), the Icelandic and the Faroic represent phonetically a later, the early Danish (old Scandinavian and English) an earlier stage in the development of this sound. It is curious to see how in the Faroic the sound has come round to Gr.-Lat. again; thus Faroic *trir, tu*, = Lat. *tres, tu*, in Dan. *tree*, but *du*.

II. in Icelandic a word with initial *þ* forming the latter part of a compound, or even if spelt separately, is apt to be changed into *ð* as soon as it loses its full sound, and is pronounced rapidly as an inflexive syllable, the latter part in questions becoming half enclitic, see introduction to letter D, p. 93, col. 2 (C. II). In vellums this is very frequent in the words *al-ðingi, Svi-ðióð, al-ðýða* = *alþingi*...; so also *á ðingi* = *á þingi*, Js. 39; *örvar-ðingi*, id.; *Vafur-ðinnir*, Sæm. (Bugge); *hug-ðekkr*, O. H. 16, etc.; the pr. names *Hall-ðórr*, *Hall-dóra* point to a *Hall-ðórr*, *Hall-ðóra*, = *Hall-þórr*, *Hall-þóra*; so also *Stein-ðórr* = *Stein-þórr*, for a *þ* could only change into *ð* through *ð*; in *Arnórr*, qs. *Arn-þórr*, the *þ* has been dropped (*Arn-þórr*, *Arn-ðórr*, *Arn-órr*?); *litt-at* = *litt-þat*, *hitt-ó-heldr* = *hitt-þó-heldr*, *flýttir*, *make haste*, already cited in *Run. Gramm.*; cp. also the change of the pron. *þú* into *-du, -ðu, -tu, -ú*, when suffixed. Quite different and much older is the dropping of initial *þ* (i. e. *ð*) in the particles *enn* = *ann* = *þann*, Engl. *than*, and in *at* = *þat*, Engl. *that*, Old Germ. *daz*: in the pronouns *þér, þið*, for *ér, ið*, the *þ* comes from the termination of the preceding verb. For the rest see the introduction to letter D, to which we may add that in single Icelandic vellum, the later handwriting in *Arna-Magn.* 645, now published in *Post.* (Unger) 216-236, is interesting for its uncertain use of *þ* and *ð*; at the time it was written, the *ð* was still a newly adopted letter, and the transcriber uncertain as to its use, so that no conclusion may be drawn from this isolated case; these are the instances,—*upp þu*, 216. ll. 9, 27, 219. l. 39; *skírþr þegar*, 217. l. 9; *upp þegar*, 220. l. 1; *blezþu eim*, 217. l. 34; *af þeim*, 223. l. 10; *íyrir þeim*, 224. ll. 14, 18; *boþer eim*, 228. l. 19; *vip þá*, 218. l. 13, 235. l. 5; *þá þapan*, 225. l. 17; *af þvi*, 219. l. 15, 232. l. 21, 234. l. 11, 235. l. 13; *ífer þá*, 222. l. 31; *fir þa trú*, 232. l. 34; *frá þér at þú* (sic), 226. l. 23; *frá þér ef þú* (four lines below); *ek þip þik*, 227. l. 17; *vip þik*, 236. l. 7: after a comma, *þá er rétt*, 231. l. 36; *ðu laust*, 233. l. 32: with nouns and verbs, of *þorp* ok *borgir*, 217. l. 35; ok *dökkuþu*, 224. l. 25; *þeir dýs alþýðu*, 227. l. 12.

III. the Icel. *þ* answers to Gr.-Lat. *t*, see e. g. the root *tan* (*τένω, tendo, tenuis*), compared to the Icel. *þanja, þunnr; þrir* = Lat. *tres*; *þrómr* = Gr. *τέρμα*, Lat. *terminus*; *þeir*, cp. Lat. *tēpidus*, etc., see the special words. 2. again, Germ. *d* answers to Icel. *þ*, *ling, drei, denken*; in a few words the laut-verschiebung is irregular, thus, Engl. *tight*, Icel. *þáttir*; *þurfa* = Engl. *dare*. Only a few words with initial *þ* have been adopted in later times, such are, *þenkja, þanki, þrykkja* = Germ. *denken, ge-danke, drücken*); these words were borrowed about the time of the Reformation, probably from German, not Danish, i. e. from words with *d*; in these words the laut-verschiebung, strange to say, has been duly observed, as if by instinct, which would hardly have been the case had it been borrowed through the Danish *t*: but in *tráss* = Germ.

dratzen, mod. Germ. *trotzen*, Icel. *þratta*, the true form has not been restored; so also in mod. usage Icelanders are beginning to say *tak, tak* (= Dan. *tak* = *thanks*), unmindful of their own *þakk, þakka*: *t* and *þ* are unsettled in *þyrna* and *þyrma*; *tolla*, see *þola* (II); *tremill* and *þremill*; *þeisti* and *teista*: *f* and *þ* interchange in Icel. *þel, Engl. file*: *þel* and Lat. *filus, þel* and *fiol*, and in a few other words: *s* and *þ* in suit for *þust*.

ÞADAN, adv., in Norse vellums often spelt **þoðan**, N. G. L. i. 23; **þann**, *Ib.* (1865), 6, 12, 14; [A. S. *þonan*; Dan. *deden*].—*ibence, from there*; *skamt þadan*, *Nj.* 9; *koma þadan*, *Vsp.* 19, 20, *Vþm.* 14; *þadan* af falla ár þar er svá heita, *Edda* 24; *fregna e-t þadan*, *Bs.* i. 652; *þadan* eiga vötn öll vega, *Gm.* 26: without a strict notion of motion, *þorðusk þeir þadan um daginn*, *Nj.* 43; *þu skalt stela þadan mat á tvá heita*, 74; *biða þadan, to bide in a place*, *Ilkv.* i. 22, *Ó. T.* 6, *MS.* 623. 60; *hann hafði þ. njósnir norðr í Noreg*, ok fékk þ. þá einu þrum, *Ó. H.* 200; *annat kamm ek þér þ. segja*, *Edda* 24; ok *vætur þú þ. fullinga*, *Blas.* 48.

2. metaphr. *þadan* mætti skilja, *ibence it could be understood*, *Fms.* xi. 420; *þadan* af aldir alask, *ibence, i. e. thereby*, *Vþm.* 48; *skulu vér þadan at vera*, i. e. *we will be on that side*, *Fms.* x. 322; *þadan* af veit ek, *therefrom I know*, i. 97; *allan heiming*, *eða þadan* af meira, *full half and even more*, *Sks.* 63; *þadan* af sér *Sverrir*, at . . . *Fms.* viii. 14.

3. temp. *ibenceforth*; *þadan* eru tólf mætr til þorlákis-messu, *K. þ.* K. 106; *þadan* af, *þadan* frá, *since*; *gouðusk þadan* af morgi *ibendi*, *Edda* 6, *Fb.* i. 40; *þadan* frá mælti hann ekki hofugt orð, *Bs.* i. 341; *meir þadan*, *more ibence* = *later on*, *Akv.*; *þ. lengi, long* *ibence*, *Haukt.*

ÞADRA, adv. [Ulfr. *þaðröb* = *ἐκείθεν*, not = *ἐκεῖ*], *there*, an older form = *þar*; *sádr* var öngur fyrir *þaðra*, *Sighvat*; *þar* munu vér skina sem söl, ok *þaðra* mon *Kristr* sýna oss alla *dýrd* sína, *Hom.* (St.); *kurum laud þaðra*, *Am.* 97; *górisk svá þrátt*, at *þaðra* eru konur í *borginni*, *Fms.* xi. 99; *þeir* herja *þaðra* um *eyjar* ok *annes*, *Far.* 83; *þótti* hann *þaðra* í *svetnum* *gildir* *bóndi*, *Fimb.* 360: also in later poets for the sake of rhyme, *slikt* eru *brögðin þaðra*, *Skíða R.* 39, 152.

ÞAFÖR, part. *stamped*, of cloth, *Bragi*; see *þæfa*, *Fb.* 70 new Ed.

ÞAGA, u, f. *silence*; in *endr-þaga, silence in return*.

ÞAGALL, mod. *þögull*, adj. (fem. *þögul*), *silent*, *Hm.* 15.

ÞAGAT, see *þaugat*.

ÞAGGA, ad, *to silence*; *þetra* er fyrir *þagat* (from *þegja*) en *annarr* *hafi* 'þagat', *Skálda* (Thorodd): the word is freq. in mod. usage, *þagga* niðr í e-m, *to bush one down, silence one*.

ÞAG-MÆLSKA, u, f. a *keeping silent*.

ÞAG-MÆLSKR, adj. *silent, discreet*, *Ad.* 1, and freq. in mod. usage.

ÞAGNA, ad, *to become silent*; *konungur þagnar* við, *Nj.* 6; *konungur þagnar* *hvert sinn* er *þorólfs* er *getið*, *Fig.* 54; *þá þagna þeir*, *Lid.* 78, *Fms.* vi. 374; *eptir þat þagnaði* (*þacnaði* *Cod.*) *barnt*, *Bs.* i. 342; *sidan* es hann *þagnaði*, *left speaking*, *Ib.* 7; *hann* sezt *niðr* ok *þagnar*, *Skíða R.* 145.

ÞAGNAR, gen., see *þögn, silence*.

ÞAGSI, adj.; the parent-word of the mod. Dan. *tavs* (*silent*) has hitherto not been found in the old Icel. literature; it should be *þagsi*, but most if not all words of that form were obsolete as early as the 12th and 13th centuries, and have disappeared in mod. Icel., as *hugs*, *stads*, *heits*...; we believe it is preserved in the corrupted 'þegu varð' in the transcript of the *Ib.*, where we propose to read, *svá* at *allir* menn myndi 'þagsi verða' (= Dan. *blive tavse*) meðan hann *malta* at *lögbergi*, *so that all men would become silent whilst he spoke on the Law-bill*, *Ib.* 7. In an ancient vellum a *þi*, with the upper end of the *s* faint or blotted out, and an *u* or *h* would be distinguished with difficulty; and as to an Icel. transcriber *þagsi* was quite an unknown word, while 'þegn,' 'þagn' were familiar syllables, he would choose the latter; the vellum itself was lost soon after the copy had been taken in A. D. 1651. In *Rb.* (Isl. i. 385) the word has been paraphrased into 'þegja'; see the *Academy*, vol. i. p. 278.

ÞAK, u. [A. S. *þæc*; Engl. *thack, thatch*; Scot. *thack*; Germ. *dach*; Dan. *tag*; see *þekja*].—*thatch, roof*, *Edda* 2, *Nj.* 115, *Gkv.* 3. 2. *Fms.* viii. 374; *spán-þak*, *torf-þak*, *timbr-þak*.

2. metaphr. — *baug-þak*, *Grög.* ii. 174.

ÞAKIN-ÆFRAR, f. pl. = *þaknæfrar*, *Hm.* 159.

ÞAKKA, ad, [A. S. *þancjan*; Engl. *thank*; O. H. G. *danken*; Germ. *danken*; Dan. *takke*].—*to thank*; *þakka* e-m e-t; *þ. þeim* þetta *starf*, *Stj.* 496; *konungur þakkaði* honum *kvarði*, *Isl.* ii. 230; *gouðum* ek *þat* þakka er þér *gensk* illa, *Am.* 53; *Rútr* minnstisk við *hana* ok *þakkaði* *heimi*, *Nj.* 7; *vér* viljum þakka *lingat*-kvánu öllum *Enskum* *monnum*, *Fms.* viii. 250; *þændr þokkuðu* vel þorkatti *líðveizlu*, *Orku.*; *þakka* e-m fyrir e-t, *Fms.* v. 194, and *passim*.

ÞAKKAN, f. a *thanking*, *Barl.* 36.

ÞAKK-LÁTR, adj. *thankful, grateful*, *Fms.* viii. 253, *passim* in mod. usage.

ÞAKK-LÆTI, n. *thankfulness, thanks*, *Bs.* i. 322. *Th.* 25, *Karl.* 132, 203.

ÞAKK-NÆMR, adj. [Dan. *tak-neumelig*], *thankful, grateful*, *Al.* 36.

ÞAKK-SAMLIGA, adv. *thankfully, gratefully*, *Fig.* 106, 162, 198, *Sks.* 702, *Al.* 88; *biðja þ. to beg* *hard*, *Fms.* xi. 288.

ÞAKK-SAMLIGR, adj. *thankful, grateful*, *Fms.* vii. 95, *Stj.* 496; *mörg þakksamlig* *tíðandi*, *good news*, *Fms.* viii. 100.

ÞAK-LAUSS, adj. *thatchless, roofless*, *Art.* 17.

ÞAK-ÆFRAR, f. pl. *bark used for thatching*, *N. G. L.* ii. 138.

Þak-ráðr (þakk-ráðr?), a pr. name = Germ. *Tancred*, Vkv.

þamb, n.; standa á þambi, with full belly, inflated or blown up, e. g. from drinking.

þamba, að, [þömb], to drink in large draughts; þamba vatn, þamba blött vatnið.

þambar, gen. from þömb, q. v.

ÞANG, n. [North. E. *tangle*; Dan., Scot., and Shetl. *tang*], *kelp* or *bladder-wrack*, a kind of sea-weed; hann var fölginn í þangi, Gullp. 72, and passim; kló-þang, bólu-þang, belgja-þang, þunna-þang, = *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.; æti-þang, *edible sea-weed*: the word is very freq. in mod. usage. 2. poet., hlíðar-þang = *trees*, Ýt.; hlíð-þang, *id.*, Alm.; þang hús, líð, 'tangle-house', = *the sea*, Lex. Poët.

þangat, að (like hingat, hegat, p. 262) spelt þagat, Eg. 30, 38, 56, 123, Fms. iv. 159, 271, etc.; þigat, Stj. 35; or þegat, Barl. 82, Stj. 27; þengat, Al. 1. 9, N. G. L. i. 11; þingat, Fms. vii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238, Nörst. 5: — *thither*, to *that place*, austr þangat, Ó. H. 67; skip er þeir höfðu þangat haft, Eg. 123; hann hleypr þangat, 297; þeir heyrðu þangat manna-mál, 234, Gisl. 15; norðr þagat, Eg. 30; hann bauð þagat fjölmenni, 38; fara þagat, 56; báttinn er þeir höfðu þagat haft, 123; sækja þangat, Hom. 94; ganga þangat, Fms. iv. 159; senda þagat menn sína, *id.* (þangat, Ó. H. 67, l. c.); liggja þangat undir, Stj. 367; metaph., nema þangat sé virt til elligar, Grág. i. 148, 466. 2. in the phrase, hingat ok þangat, *thither and thither*, to *and fro*; hegat ok þegat, Stj. 27, Barl. 82; hingat ok þingat, *id.*, Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238; hingat ok þigat, Stj. 35. 3. temp., þangat til, 'thither-to', till *that time*; íðna amat þangat til, Grág. i. 147; þangat til var rúm, Mar.; þangat til, at ..., until *that* ..., Fms. iii. 184.

Þ. COMPS: þangat-för (-ferð, Fb. i. 166), f. a *journey thither*, Íb. 9, Stj. 335, Bs. i. 448. þangat-kváma (-koma), u, f. a *coming thither*, arrival, Fms. x. 19, 220, Hom. 207, passim.

Þang-brandr, the Norse rendering of the name of the Saxon missionary, but it should have been if properly given, þakk-brandr (cp. þak-ráðr), Fms., Ó. T.

þang-floti, a, m. a 'tangle-float,' drift of sea-weed, Krók. 52.

þang-skurðr, m. a *cutting of tang* or sea-weed, for feeding cattle; sölva-nám eiga Gaulverjar ok þangskurð, Vm. 18.

þanki, a, m. [a mod. word from Germ. *ge-danke*, whence Dan. *tanke*; appears about or shortly before the Reformation]:—a *thought*; hjarta, þankar, hugr sínni, a hymn, freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal.

þann-ig, **þann-og**, **þann-ok**, **þinn-og**, N. G. L. i. 12; **þann-inn**, Fb. iii. 258, Karl. 552, and in mod. usage; from þann and vepr, cp. hinnug, p. 264; hvern-ig, einn-ig, qq. v. [þann and vepr]:—*that way, thither*; þannug, Grág. i. 378; stunda þannug, Sks. 112 new Ed.; halda þannug, Hkr. iii. 381; ef konungr hefði þannug skjótari orðit, Al. 20; úfært þannok, 51; þeir höfðu þann veg farit kaupferð, Fms. iv. 352 (þangat, Ó. H. l. c.); snýr aprt þann veg sem hafu er, Fms. iv. 365; sá þar bæ ok fóru þannig, i. 69; þessi tíðindi vóru áðr komin þannig, viii. 233; hann fór sömu nótt þannug sem hann spurði at Jamtr vóru, 67; fara tveggis þannig, Grág. ii. 367; at þennug horfi andlitt sem hnakkí skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12.

II. metaph. *this way, thus*, adverbially; þannug búinn, Al. 16; hann grunar hvárt þannug mun farit hafa, Ld. 58; Þirkibæinar fóru jafnan þannin, Fms. viii. 350; þannin, at sættask fyrst, eu. ... Rd. 227, Krók. 36; ok aflla þannug þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88; eða hví þannig er til skipt, Ísl. ii. 346; and freq. in mod. usage, in which sense l. is obsolete, 'þangað,' q. v., being used instead of it.

þanns = *þann*, Hm. 128, Hým. 39.

ÞARU, adv. [Ulf. Jar = *écet*, Matth. v. 20, Luke ix. 4; and þarub, Matth. vi. 21; A. S. þar; Engl. *there*; O. H. G. *darot*; Germ. *dort*; Dan. *der*]:—*there*, at *that place*; vera, standa, sitja, lífa, ... þar, passim; þar var Rútr ... þar var fjölmenni mikit, Nj. 2; ok sett þar yfir altari, Fms. vi. 444; þar í Daunörk, xi. 19; þar innan hirðar, *id.*; koma þar, to *be come there, arrive*, Eg. 43; hon kom aldri vestr þar (*westward thither*) síðan, Nj. 14; skal þar kirkju göra sem biskup vill, K. þ. K. 42; þar er, þar sem, *there where, where?* þá er þeim rétt at sitja þar er þeir þykki helzt mega lúka dómi sínum, Grág. i. 68; þar er sá maðr er í þingi, 151; beit af höndina þar er heitir úllíðir, Edda 17, K. þ. K. 42, N. G. L. i. 98, Fms. xi. 19, and passim (see *er, sem*): of time, nú kemr þar missicum, *now the seasons come to that point*, Fms. xi. 19.

2. metaph. usages; lýkr þar viðskiptum þeirra, Eg. 750; brutu þar skipit, 'þar' varð mann-björg, Nj. 282; líku vér þar Brennu-Njúlts sögu, *id.*; þar at eins er sá maðr arfgengr, e. ... Grág. i. 225; þar er, *where, in case, when*; þar er menn selja hross sín, 139; þar er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn, 141; þykkjumk vér þar til mikils færir, 655 xi. 3; þar er þeir mætti vel duga háðir öðrum, 655 xii. 3; lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga er konunginn er, *make as though thou thoughtest that all thy bope was there where the king is*, Fms. xi. 112; eru menn hér nú til vel fállirn þar sem vit Hallbjörn enum, Nj. 225; þar hefi ek sét marga dyrliga hluti yfir honum, 623, 55; þú görur þik góðan, þar sem þú ert þjófr ok morðingi, 'there that thou art', i. e. *thou who art!* Nj. 74.

II. with prep.; þar af, *therefrom, thence*, Ld. 82; vil ek þess biðja at Egill nái þar af lögum, Eg. 523; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, 546; kunna mun ek

þar af at segja, Edda 17; hús stendr þar út við garðinn, ok rykr þar upp, Lv. 47; þar at, *thereat*, 623, 57; þar á, *thereupon*, Eg. 125; þar *thereunto, until, till*, Nj. 11, Fms. vi. 232; þar um, *thereon*, Ld. 164; v eigi þar um hugsjúkr, Fms. vii. 104; þar undir, *there underneath*, vi. 41 þar yfir, *there above*, 444; þar við, *therewith, by that*, 396, viii. 56; þ næst, *there next*, Eg. 512; nefndi til þess skipstjórnar-menn, ok þar na staðnbúa, 33; þar á, *thereon, thereupon*, Edda 37; þar á ofan, *there upon*, i. e. *moreover*, Eg. 415; þar upp á, *thereupon*, Dipl. ii. 13; þ eptir, *thereafter*, Rd. 248; hugsaði, at þar eptir (*accordingly*) mun fara hennar vit, Fms. vi. 71; þar út í frá, *furthermore*, vii. 157; þ fyrir, *therefore*, Eg. 419, Fms. vii. 176, passim; þar í, *therein*, Eg. 12; þar í mótt, *there against, in return*, Grág. ii. 169; þar með, *therewith* Fms. iv. 110, Ld. 52; heita á Guð ok þar með á hinn heilaga Ó konung, *therewith*, i. e. *besides*, Fms. vi. 145; seldi Árni Birni Ytri-Bor ok þar með hálfst Ásbjarnarnes, Dipl. v. 26; þar á milli, *there between* Fms. xi. 85; ok eru menn ahir þar á milli, *in the mean time*, Grág. 117; þar or (þar ör Ed.), *therefrom, thereout of*, Fms. vi. 378.

þarfa, að, [Germ. *dürfen*], to *need, want*; impers., e-m þarf ar e-t; tor skurð eptir því sem þeim þarf ar, ... sem þarf ar búi á Grund, Dipl. v. 14 þann kost er honum þarfaði, Fb. i. 211; sem honum þótti sér þarf 208. 2. reflex., alla hluti þá er honum þarfaðisk, Fms. ix. 501, v. l. sem jörðumni þarf at, Dipl. v. 5, 14; kost sem honum vel þarf at, iii. 14.

þarfa-gangr, m. 'need-going,' urine, excrement, Stj. 642, Fs. 180.

þarfi, adj. *needing*; with gen., líðs þarfi, Fms. xi. 24; ef hann þykkis hrepps-fundar þarfi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 173; máls þarfi, Skv. I. 2.

þarfíndi, n. pl. *things needful, useful things*, H. E. ii. 72, Bs. i. 694 hve mörg þ. þeir mætti hafa af Noregi, Fms. vii. 101; honum til þarfi unda, *for his use*, Finnb. 200; með öllum búnaði ok þarfíndum, Stj. 574 ef lands-dróttinn leyfir manni nokkur þ. at vinna í norðri sinni, N. G. L. i. 244. þarfínda-hús, n. a *hospital*, D. N. iii. 78; a *necessary*, D. N.

þarf-lausa, u, f. = þarfleysa.

þarf-lausligr, adj. *needless*, H. E. i. 561.

þarf-lauss, adj. *needless*; þarf laust eyrendi, Stj. 521; at þarf lauss *needlessly*, Hom. 13; in *vain*, 655 xiv. B. 2.

þarf-léttliga, adv. *meekly, humbly*; biðja þ., Stj. 155, 580, Mar.

þarf-láttr, adj. *humble, thankful*, Róm. 266, Hom. (St.).

þarf-leysa, u, f. *needlessness*, Gbl. 163; lát þat mart eptir börnum e þ. er, Fb. ii. 13; reikar hugrinn jafnan á því er þ. er í, 655 xi. 3; gen as adj., þarfleysa-forvitni, -tal, -gless, *useless, mischiefous*, Ld. 170, Fb. i. 312, 400, Grett. 87 new Ed.; þarfleysu upplaupt, Bs. i. 756.

þarf-leysi, n. = þarfleysa; þarfleysi ætla ok þat vera, Ísl. ii. 207.

þarf-liga, adv. *usefully*.

þarf-ligr, adj. *useful*, Gbl. 161, H. E. i. 504, Jb. 187 B, passim.

þarfna and þarfna, see þarna, þarnan.

þarfnaðr, m. a *need, want*, H. E. i. 562 (note); older form þörf-naðr.

ÞARFR, adj., fem. þörf, neut. þarft, sounded þart (for it rhymes with mart); [see þurfa]:—*useful*; mæli þarft eða þegi, Hm. 19; vinna þat er þarftr er, Grett. 94; þarftr maðr, 92 A; hann var þeim þarftr í öllu því er hann mætti, Finnb. 216; er hann mér þó ekki þarftr, *he brings no good to me*, Fs. 134; ú-þarftr, *useless, mischiefous*, all-þarftr.

þarf-samliga, adv. *gratefully*; eigi var þ. þegið, Sól. 5.

þarf-sæll, adj. *useful, profitable*, Fms. v. 344.

þarf-sælligr, adj. *useful*, Fms. iii. 53, Jb. 187 C.

ÞARI, a, m. [Dan. *tarre*; Shetl. *tarr* in *tarricrök*, a fork to gather sea-weed with]:—*sea-weed*, Lat. *alga*; þari and þang are almost synonymous; hann grefsk milli tveggja steina, ok berr á sik ofan þarann, Fbr. 103 new Ed., Grág. ii. 358; land eigandi á þara allan, 359; beltiþ-þari = *fucus saccharius*; Skíði dat er skyldi hann skjótt á þaranum ganga, Skíða R.; brenna þara, Frissb. 255. COMPS: þara-belti, n. = *fucus saccharius*, Hjalt. þara-brúk, n. a *heap of sea-weed*, Landu. 44, Orkn. 420, Bs. i. 527 (in Arons S. in the foot-note it is fem.) þara-nytjar, f. pl. the *use of sea-weed*; kirkja á þ., Vm. 80.

þar-kváma, u, f. a *coming-there, arrival*, Fms. i. 67, v. 192, Sks. 289, Barl.

þar-lands, gen. as adverb, *there, in that land*, Mork. (in a verse) þarlands-maðr, m. a *native of that land*, Þr. 120, 408.

þar-lenzktr, adj. 'there-landish,' *native*, Fms. i. 192, Hkr. ii. 385, Stj. 86, 654.

ÞARMR, m. [A. S. *þarmas*; provinc. Engl. (Lincolnshire) *tharm*; Germ. *darm*; Dan.-Swed. *tarm*]:—*the guts*; legg við enda þarms. Þr. 472; enda-þarmr, *the end-gut, colon*, 473; ok rakti ör honum þarman, Nj. 275, Fb. i. 530; þá tóku Ásris þarma hans ok buudu Loka með, Edda i. 184; smá-þarmar (q. v.), passim.

þarna, adv. = þar with suffixed -na (q. v.), *there*; mögn fara þarna, kvæð hann, *men go there, quoit be*, Ísl. ii. 356; this form is very freq. in mod. usage.

þarnan, f. (qs. þarfna), a *want, need*; af þarnan þeirrar tillögu, N. G. L. ii. 62.

þarnask, að, (qs. þarfna), to *want, lack, be without*; svá at vit þarniuk eigi alla góða hluti, Fms. i. 263; þeir er þarnask sína jartein,

Skilda 168; þarnask þess sem hann beiðisk, *not to get it*, K. Á. 230; en þau þarust hinn er þarf, Fb. ii. 13; nú léði Guð honum ljúss þess er hann hafði lengi þarnast, Hom. 111; sem hann þarnask ok hans heimamenn, K. Á. 78; alla búsbúhluti þá er þá mál eigi þarnask, Grág. ii. 42; nær hann má í frelsi bera lótt eða kveifi, eða nær hann skal þarnask, *when he shall wear it and when he shall want it*, Sks. 434 B; impers., tjaldstad ok hrossa-beit sem þeim þarnast, Pm. 38.

þars = þar es; see er, p. 131, col. 2, to which add þars ek em nú til kominn, Fms. xi. 65; þars hann hafði beran skallam fyrir, 132; þars ek em þrjall þinn, Hom. (St.).

þar-seta, u, f. a. 'there-sitting,' remaining there, sojourn, Gþl. 404.

þar-vist, f. a sojourn (see vist), Nj. 26, Landn. 270, Fms. i. 289, x. 417, Stj. 180.

þas-ramr, adj. a nickname, Fms. ix. 54.

ÞAT, or mod. það, neut. of a demonstr. pron.; the nom. sing. is of a different root, *sá, sú* (p. 516); the other cases are,—gen. þess, þeirar, þess; dat. þeim, þeir, því and þí; acc. þann, þá, þat; plur. þeir, þær, þau; gen. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þú, þér, þau (mod. þaug): the mod. forms have *rr* in þeirrar, þeirri, þeirra; but for the olden time they are less correct, as may be seen from rhymes: [Goth. *þata*; Engl. *that*; Germ. *das*, i. e. *daz*; Dan. *det*.]

A. *That*, in the various cases, see Gramm. p. xxi; Óláfr tók því vel... kvæðsk hennar forsjú hlíta um þat mál... þat sama haust... þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi... nefni ek til þess Þjórn ok Heilga... eptir þat stóð Unnr upp ok kvæðsk ganga mundu þeirrar skemmu, sem hún var von af sofa í, það at þat skyldi hverr hafa at skentan sem þá væri næst skapi, Ld. 14; því at þeir (*they*) urðu eigi á annan státtir, þeir es (*those who*) fyrir norðan vöru, Fb. 9 (þeir is here repeated, first as personal, then as demonstr. relat. pron.); land þar er kallat er Grænland... hann kvæð menn þat mundu fýsa þangat farar, at landit ætti nafu gott... prest þann er hét þangbrandr, id.; en þat vas til þess haft... í stad þann... lög þau es Kristinnir skyldi fylgja, 11; þeir meim vöru er þess gátu, *there were men that guessed* (=Lat. *erant qui*), Nj. 90; á þeirri stundu, Fms. xi. 360. 2. with the article; bæta þat skipit er minnr var brotið, Fms. ii. 128; yfir hafit þat it djúpa, Edda 28; þann inn mikla mann, Hkr. ii. 251. III. *it* (as *that* is used in provincial speech in England), in indefinite phrases, *it is*, *it was*, *it came to pass*; þat var síðr, at... Eg. 505; þat var einhverju sinni at, Nj. 2; en þat vas er hann tók byggja landit fjórtán vetrum eða fimtán fyrr, Jb. 9, and passim. IIII. denoting *this*, *these*, = þessi; sagði Egill at mjöðdrekku þá vill hann hafa at afnáms-fé, Eg. 240; sagði at sú var kona hans, er þar sat, ok svá at þau (*they*) áttu húsa-kot þau (*those cottages*), Ó. H. 152; this use is freq. on Runic stones, e. g. rúnar þær, kuml þann (= þau), etc. 2. denoting *such*; segja menn at þau yrði æfi-lok Flosa, at... Nj. 282; hárit þat á höfði sem silki gult var, *the hair on his head was like yellow silk*, Fms. x. 381; þeirrar einnar konu ætla ek at fá, at sú ráni þik hvárki fé né ráðum, Ld. 14: öllum þeim hlutum er þeim (pers.) líkaði, and passim.

IV. in a diminutive sense, suffixed to the noun; stund þá, a little while, Fær. 169; þar hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá, see stund, Fms. xi. 85; brosa lítinn þann, Fb. ii. 78 (Fms. iv. 101); lítt þat and lítt-at, 'little that,' i. e. a little, see p. 394, col. 1; líta þá stund, 623. 10; glam þat varð af, a little twinkling sound, Fms. xi. 129; klumba eina mikla eða hálf-róteldi þat, id. V. ellipt. þann; þykki mér þann (viz. kost) verða upp at taka, Nj. 222, Eg. 157 (see kost, p. 353, col. 2); í þeirri (viz. hríð), *in that nick of time, in that moment*, Fms. x. 384, 414, Flóv. 33; úr rauð ungr í þeirri, Ód.; þann fyrsta (viz. tíma), Fms. vii. 201. B. The gen. þess in special usages, resembling A. S. þus, Engl. *thus*; this may be simply ellipt., 'vegar,' 'konar,' or the like being understood: 1. denoting mode, kind, manner, *so that, thus that*; hvað sér þú nú þess er þér þykkir með undarligu móti? Nj. 62; hvernog hann skyli þess berjask, *in what way he should fight, so that*, Al. 70; hvað er hann þess, at ek hlýða upp á hans tal, *what kind of man that I should listen to his talk?* Stj. 263; hvað þann ertu þess, at ek nuna líta þik fyrri yfir fara? Karl. 16; hvern veg þess megi vera, Hom. (St.); engi veg þess, Hom. 196 (Ed.); hve lýðumir skyldi lífa þess es Guði nætti vel líka, Hom.; hugsar hann, hversu hann nætti honum haga þess at honum yrði sjálfum nokkur sæmd í, Mar.; hvern veg skal ek skiljask við konung þenna þess er yðr muni líka, Ó. H. 73; hugum leiddi hann, hversu hann nætti þess sitja í svá ágata satti, at hann var eigi... Sks. 623; hversu þar þess til, *how did it come to pass so?* Stj. 166; hefi ek nokkut, bróðir, þess gört at þér mislíki, *have I done aught that it should mislike thee?* Gisl. 99; ekki var þess (nothing of the kind) í Máriu lífi er vándur menn hafa, Mar.; ef knökut er þess, at er farit ósigr, Fb. i. 183; at öllum hlutum þess er hann hafði spurt, *in all things so as* (i. e. in so far as) *be bad heard*, Þíðr. 158. 2. þess þó, *yet so that*, i. e. only *so* of *that*, with but one reservation; vilda ek helzt hafa atferð ok höfðingskap Hrólfis kraka, þess þó (yet so that), at ek helda allri Kristni ok þú minni, Fms. v. 172; sem þér líkar, þess þó, at þú frelsir oss fyrir ok trú miskunn, Stj. 404; dropping þó, en hann vægði í öllu fyrir þeim bræðrum, þess er hann minkaði sik í engu, *so that, yet so that*... Ld. 234; leitá flestir at hafa hættu-míuma, þess at þeir verði sik frýju, Sturl. iii. 68;

alla þá hluti er ek má, þess er mér skyli eigi vera skömm at, *all things that I may, yet so that it shall not be a shame to me, anything short of dishonour*, Þíðr. 194; svá harða sotti sem þess er hardast fengu, þess er eigi þekk undir honum, Fb. ii. 144. II. þess as a locative, there prob. ellipt., 'staðar' being understood; Finarr spotti Egil hvar hann hefði þess verit staðir at hann hafði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; hvar kómu féðr okkrir þess, at það er mium væri eptirbátr födur þins, hvar nema alls hvergi? Isl. ii. 236; hvar þess er (*ubereseo*)værr adrir taka fyrst af enn erfingi réttir, Grág. i. 191; atlada ek þá at ek munda hvergi þess koma, at ek munda þess gjalda, at ek væra of fridsaur, Orku. 120; því at hann ætlaði at hann mundi þess víðir koma, at hann mundi njóta födur síns enn gjalda, Gisl. 73; hvar-vitna þess er maðr spyrir lígþurning, Grág. (Kb.) i. 41; hvar þess er heilagur dómr hans kom, Hom. (St.); þess megu hvergi þess sendir vera, at... Hom. 182 (Ed.); hver-vetna þess er þingmenn verða vittir í Gula, N. G. L. i. 5.

III. with a compar. *the more, so much the more*, cp. Germ. *desto*; heldr var hún þess at hlutitári, Hom. 169 (Ed.); þess meirr er hinn drekkir, þess meirr þyrstir hann, svá þess fleira es þú hafðir þess fleira girndisk þú, 190 (Ed.); til þess meiri staðfestu, Dipl. v. 22; þyrstir æ þess at meirr, Eg. 605; þess betr er þar eru goifar djúpari ok mjóri, Sks. 426. C. The dat. því, prop. fyrir því, and then dropping the prep., and using the remaining dat. adverbially:—*therefore*; því er þessa geit, at þat þótti vera rausn mikil, Ld. 68; því and þí, *therefore*; ok því svá, at... Fr. 400; því ætla ek hann... at... 325; því máttu varkynna meir, at mér þykkir féit gott, Gullþ. 7. IIII. því-at, 'for that,' because; tóksk eigi atreiddin, því-at búendur frestundu, Ó. H. 215; því-at úvist er at vita, Hm. 1; því-at úbrigðra vinu fer maðr aldrægi, 6; því-at hún á allan arf eptir mik, Nj. 3; því-at allir vöru görviligr synir hans, Ld. 68; því-at þat er ekki af unanna völdum, Gullþ. 5; því-at ek em bróðir feðr þins, 6. 2. dropping the 'at'; því ek hefi spurt, at... Fms. vi. 4; því Hákon var bróður-son hans, Sturl. i. 140. V. *therefore*; ok varð því ekki af ferðinni, Isl. ii. 247; fyrir-því (Dan. *fordi*; Early Engl. *forthby*), *therefore*, Fms. i. 235. VI. því at eins, *only on that condition*, Fms. xi. 154; af því, *therefore*, passim. VII. því, *why*, in later vellums (the 15th century), and so in mod. usage; því ríðu menn yðrir undan? Fms. iii. 183, Sd. 149. l. 9; því mun ek þó eigi vita megi at troll ráði fyrir, Gullþ. 5. D. For the personal pronoun, which in plur. has the same declension, see þeir, þær, þau, p. 732. þat-ki, 'that not,' *not even that!* þatki þú hafir brækr þínar! Hbl.; þatki ek fí málá minn falsslausau! Mork. 83; at þatki sé, 677. 4; see -gi, p. 199, col. 2. þat-na, *that there*, see -na; postulinn segir, 'er þatna,' *is that there?* *is it?* 623. 19. þattá = þat þá, *that then!* hvattá? segir jarl,—þattá! segir Ögmundur, at... Fms. xi. 118. þatz = þat es, *that which*, see er, p. 131, col. 2; allt þatz hann görir, 677. 6; þatz maðrinn af lífir, 3. þatztu = þat-es-þú, '*that which thou,*' *what thou*, Am. 83. þauf, n. [akin to þóf, þæfa]; þaufast, ad, dep. to *grope or fumble*. ÞAULAR, f. pl. [the etymology and exact sense of this word is not certain, perch. akin to þylja, referring to a lost strong pret. þaul, þulu]; —a long-winded and complex thing; it is, however, only used in metaph. phrases; svá lízk mér sent miuir menn muni hafa mælt sik í þaular um þetta mál meirr enu þú, *would have talked themselves into troubles*, Fb. i. 348; rekum af oss tjöldin, róum út ór þessum þaular-vági, reismu vðu ok siglum norðr undan, *let us row out of this winding creek, hoist sail and stand out northwards!* Fms. viii. 130; the mod. phrase, *þara*, lesa í þaula = *þara í þelg, to learn, read by rote*; as also, *þaul-lesinn*, adj.; hann er þaullesinn, *one who has read a thing through and through, got through a weary task*; *þaul-reið*, f. a riding steadily on like a log, plodding wearily on; *þaul-sættinn*, adj. *sitting log-like without stirring*. ÞAUSN, f. [cp. þysja, þeysa, þyss], a bustle, wild fray, mêlée; margar þausnir ok þratr, Róm. 290; nær var ek þausnum þeira, *I was present at their fray*, Sighvat; var mí eigi þausna-laust, *there was no little bustle*, Fas. iii. 220; þat má kalla þausnar-vers, þráttig at honum ganga, *that may be called a burly-burly song*, Skíða R.; in mod. usage the word remains in þjósnast, ad, to *boast, rage, rave wildly*; and þjóсна-legr, adj. *coarse, raving*; þjóсна-skapr, m. *coarseness, ravings*. From this same root, we believe, comes the mod. Norse 'tausa,' Dan. *tes*, = a romping girl, (from þausa, u, f.?) Þausna-lauss, adj. *without tumult, quiet*, Fas. iii. 229. þausnast, ad, or þjósnast, *to rush on headlessly*. Þausnir, n. a romping fellow, a nickname, Ann. 1166. ÞÁ, adv. [Goth. þan and þanub; A. S. þan, þanne; Engl. then; Germ. dann and dan; Dan. da; from the Germ. dan is formed the mod. Dan. so-dan, lige-dan, = Germ. so-dann, als-dann; and hence again the mod. Dan. verb dannu = to form, see Grimm's Diet. ii. 740]; —then, at that time; var hún þá fjórtán vetra gömul, Nj. 50; þá sé ek, then I saw, Sks. 1; þá sæmi, 11. 2. with er, es, uben; þá er hann hafði lýst, Nj. 87; þá er Jesus nálgadist Jerusaleum, Greg. 39; þá es hann lí á nástránum, 56; jafnan, þá

er, Nj. 6: or 'er' is dropped, eitt sinn þá Sigurðr konungur fór fyrir land fram, Fms. vii. 165; þá hún vildi selja, Dipl. v. 21.

II. þen, thereupon, = Lat. *deinde*; innar frá sat þráinn, þá Ólfr örgoði, þá Valgarðr, þá Mördur, þá Sigfúsinnir, þá Grímr, þá Höskuldr, þá Hafr, þá Ingaldur, of a row or rank of seats, Nj. 50; þá um vigg Auðúlfr, þá um vigg Skamkels, þá lýsti hann vígsök, . . . þá lét hann bera lýsingar-vætti, þá . . . 87; þá skal grafa leysingja, því næst . . . N. G. L. i. 345, and passim. 2. in phrases like, þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rútt, Nj. 2; þá reiddisk Höskuldr, id.; þorsteinn sýndi þá konungi hrossin, Fms. vi. 384; þá svarar Hákon gamli, x. 221, and passim.

III. as the conclusion or apodosis of a sentence, then, so, accordingly, cp. Grág. ii. 362; með því at . . . þá voru Kálfi gríð gefin, Fms. vi. 19; en af því at . . . þá (then) þá (received) hann miskunn af konungi, x. 391; en ef umboðsmáðr dylr . . . þá, Gpl. 375 (cp. ok A. II): following a sentence beginning with *if, in case . . . , then*, ef þeir menn . . . þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99; en ef nokkurir gimask . . . þá er eigi nauðsyn, Sks. 10; . . . þá rann-saki, þá dæmi, þá auki, etc., 11; villu-dýfr þau er sæðask á fjöllum . . . þá kunnu þau vel at skipta, 13 new Ed.; öll önnur kvikendi . . . þá fagna þessum tíma, id.; þeir menn er sekir eru . . . þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99.

IV. þá ok þá, 'then and then', at every moment; at þeir myndi fara norðr þá ok þá um vetrinn, Fms. vii. 268; nú ok þá, *now and then*, i. e. *for ever*; verðr lofaðr nú ok þá sá er maðinn styrkir, 677. 7.

þá, f. [from the verb þeyja; Engl. *thaw*; Germ. *thau*, in *thau-wind*; Dan. *tø*]—a *thaw*, esp. in the sense of *thawed ground*; þat er einn eykr má draga á þá á slöttum velli, Grág. ii. 362; þeir rekja spor sem hundar bæði á þá ok á hjarni, Hkr. i. 111.

þá-fjall, n. a 'thawed fell', *wet and slippery hill*; henda hrein í þá fjalli, Hm. þága, u. f. [þigga], a *quittance, receipt*; hvárki með gjöfum né þargum (sic), Anecd. 72 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, mín er þága, *it is in my interest*; or göra e-t í þágu e-s; þú skalt ekki göra það í mína þágu, *thou shalt not do it for my sake*.

þá-gi, *not then*, Sighvat.

þá-leiðis, adv. *this way, thus*, Stj. i. 67.

þám, m. [akin to þá, f. ?], a *thickness, unguiness*, Björn; þámaðr, part. *misty*; þámað lopt, a *misty sky*; and þáma, adv.; það þámar af.

þá-mikill, adj. *much thawed* (?); or does þá mikla stand for 'mikla þá' (see þat A. IV), Gisl. (in a verse).

þá-na, interj. *then! yes, then!* er ek get þána, *then I guess!* Hbl. 58; þána is hardly a verb, although Egilsson (Lex. Poët.) explains it = þeyja = *I think it will thaw*.

ÞÁTTIR, m., gen. þáttar, dat. þætti, pl. þættir, þátta, acc. þátta, mod. þætti; [Germ. *docht*; Dan. *tot*; cp. Lat. *texo, textum*]:—a *single strand of a rope*; ok skar í sundr átta þáttuna í festinni, Bs. i. 599, ii. 111; sneru þær af afli örlög-þáttu, Hkv. i. 3; öfundar-þáttir, Fms. xi. 442.

II. metaph. a section; þá tvá þóttu ástarinnar, Hom. (St.); lífið einir éir, þátta (gen. pl.) ættar minnar, Hdm. 4: esp. a section of law, segja upp lög-þáttu alla . . . skal svá görla þáttu alla upp segja, Grág. i. 2; í þessum þætti, ii. 345; í landabrigðis-þætti, id.; Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K. 140: a *short story*, þenna þótt niðrstigningar Kristr, Niðrst. 110; þáttir Eymundar, Fb. ii. 54; líer hefr upp þátt Styrbjarnar, 70; þáttir Orms Stór-ólfsunar, i. 521; Alfeigrs þáttir, Ísl. ii. 97, etc. Þátta-tal, n. the number of sections in a code of laws, Kb. 4.

ÞEFA, adv. *to smell, sniff*; þefaði sem hann rekti spor sem hundar, Fær. 170; matr svá lítill at hón þefaði af, Bård. 175: part., illa þefaðr, *ill-smelling, foul*, Fms. x. 208; vel þefaðr, Pr. 473.

þefan, f. a *smelling*, Stj. 93.

þef-góðr, adj. *sweet-smelling*, Grett. 96.

þef-illr, adj. *ill-smelling*.

þefja, pret. þafði = þæfa, remains in the part. þafðr:—*to stir, thicken*; hann hafði þá eigi þafðan sinn grant, *he had not cooked his porridge thick*, Eb. 70 new Ed.; úri þafðr, 'wauve-beaten,' of the sea-serpent, Bragi.

þefja, adv. *to smell, older form for þefa*; usar skyldi þefja ok ilma, Anecd. 4: *to emit a smell, mfn fæzla þefjar betr hverjum ilma*, Sks. 632: part. þefjaðr, vel þ., *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, 531 B.

þefja, u. f. a *smell*, = þefr, Fms. v. 164.

þefjan, in ú-þefjan (q. v.), a *stench*.

þefka, adv. *to smell*; þefja; nasar þefka daun, Anecd. 8.

þef-lauss, adj. *smell-less, without scent, vapid*.

ÞEFR, m. a *smell*; ok keima þó eigi þef af reykinum, Barl. 49; íllr þefr, Bård. 38 new Ed.; ú-þefr, q. v.; hefir þat þef mest í munnum, Stj. 293, and passim.

ÞEGAR, adv., prop. a gen. of an obsolete noun; [Ulf. þeibs = χρῖνος and καπὸς]:—at *once, forthwith*; Höskuldr kallar á hana, farðið hingað til míu, segir hann, Hm. gékk þegar til hans, Nj. 2; þegar á morgun, *to-morrow presently*, Ísl. ii. 147; hann var þá skíðr þegar, 645. 86; þá var hann þegar hvar fjarrí . . . hann sofnadi þegar, Fms. iv. 337; þórlófr bar merkit þegar eptir honum, *following immediately after him, i. e. next after him*, Eg. 297; þegar frá öxlum ofan, Sks. 167, passim: the phrase, þegar-leið-scim, *straightway, forthwith*, Fms. x. 386, Stj. 94, 101, 267, Barl. 157; see leið.

II. þegar-er, as soon as; þeir eigu at göra orð erlingum

þegar er þeir koma hingat, . . . þegar er þeir koma til, Grág. i. 215; þegar er Arnlfótr laust við geislinum, þá . . . Ó. H. 153. 2. ellipt. leaving the 'er' out, and without the notion of immediate time; þegar Skapti vissi þetta, gékk hann til búðar Snorra goða, Nj. 247; en þegar Gregorius kom upp á briggjurnar, þá hopudu þeir, Fms. vii. 254; hence in mod. usage þegar has become a conj. *when*; þegar eg hrasa hé þegar mér ganga þrautir nær, and so passim, where the ancients said 'er'. þegar = þegar es, as soon as, Grág. i. 97, Am. 30. þegi, a, m. [þiggja], a *receiver, keeper*; in arf-þegi, far-þ., heid-þ., heim þ., qq. v.

ÞEGJA, pres. þegi; pret. þagði; subj. þegði; imperat. þegi, þegðu with neg. suff. þegi-atu, Vtkv.; part. þagat (þagt, Anecd. 10, Sks. 562 B) [Ulf. þaban = σιωπῶν, σιωπῶν; Hel. þagjan; O. H. G. dagen; Dan. *tie* Swed. *tiga*; Lat. *taceo*; cp. also þagga and þagna]:—*to be silent*; Rútt þagði við, Nj. 2; þegi, *be silent!* Art. 22; þegi skjótt (imperat.), Ld. 220 sitja þegandi, Fms. vii. 160; sá er æva þegir, *whoever keeps silence*, Hm. mæli þarf eðr þegi (subj.) . . . þá hefir hann betr ef hann þegir, . . . fát gat ek þegjandi þar, id., and passim. 2. with prep., þegja yfir e-u *to conceal*; leyn þessum glap ok þegi, yfir systir mín, Stj. 520; haf þagat yfir fundinum, Fms. vi. 273; hvað hana hölti lengi hafa þaga yfir svá göðri ætt, Ld. 36; mart þat er guðspjalla mennirnir hafa þagt yfir, Sks. l. c.; þegja af söngum, *to leave off singing*, Stj. 50. 3. with gen. þegi þú, þórr, þeirra orða, *keep silence from such words, Thbor, i. e. do not say so!* Thbor, þkv. 18: the law phrase, þegja sik í fjórþangs-garð Grág. i. 69.

II. the saying, þungur er þegjanda róðr; þegjanda lög, a *still calm*, Sks. 52 new Ed. þegjandi, part. *the silent*, a nickname, Landn. (Orkn.)

ÞEGN, m. [A. S. þegn; Engl. *thegn,thane*; O. H. G. *degan*; Hel. *þegan*; whence Germ. *unter-than*, Dan. *under-dan* (?); Gr. *τεκνον*; the root word remains in Germ. *ge-deiben*, answering to Gr. *τεκειν*; Germ. *degen* (a sword) is quite a different word, being a Romance word, q. s. *deger, akin to dagger*, see Grimm's Dict. ii. 895, 896]:—a *thane, franklin, freeman, man*; sá þegn er þenna gyrdli á, Post. 298; þegn kvaddi þegn, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gamall þegn, Stor. 9; ungr þegn, Hm. 159; ef mik særir þegn, 152; þegns dóttir, a *man's daughter*; Ó. H. (in a verse); Mördur kvaddi oss kviðar þegna nú, *us nine franklins, nine neighbours*, Nj. 238; ek nefni þegn á fimmtardóm, Grág. i. 73; hann lézk eigi vita hverr þegn hann væri, *he said he knew not what person he was*, Fs. 100; (lítið er mér um þat, veit ek eigi hverr þegn þú ert, Fms. ii. 81); hvat þegna er sjá enn örfæri maðr? Post. (Ungr.) 221; þrúðr þegn, a *brave yeoman*, Eb. (in a verse); öndverðr þegn, a *brave thane, a brave man*, Rafu 193; vigligr þegn, Am. 51; þegnu þórr, þegn ertú úgegn, Fms. vi. (in a verse): allit., þegn ok þrall, *thane and thrall*, i. e. *freeman and bond-man*, i. e. *all men*, Hkr. i. 270, N. G. L. i. 45, ii. 35; bú-þegn, a *franklin*; far-þegn, a *traveller*; ek ok minir þegnar, *I and my men*, Fms. v. 138; Búa þegnar, x. 258; þegns hugr, þegns verk, = *drengs hug, drengs verk*, Lex. Poët.

2. a *husbandman, good man*, with the notion of liberality; svá er sagt at hann sé ekki mikill þegu við aðra menn af fé sínu, Ísl. ii. 344; veit ek þat sjálfr at í syni mínum var (at) ílls þegns efni vaxit, Stor. 11; aðigr maðr ok íllr þegn, a *rich man, but a bad host*, Hkr. i. 189 (íllr búþegn, Fms. l. c.); hittu þeir inn fjórða búanda, var sá bezt þegn þeirra, Fms. iv. 187.

II. as a law term, a liegeman, subject; skaltú vera þegn hans, er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöntonum, Fms. i. 15; játuðu skattgjöfum ok gördusk konungs þegnar, Hkr. i. 137; hann vill vera yðarr Dróttinn ef þér villit vera hans þegnar, Ó. H. 126; en nú er þeir görvir þrælzar konungs þegna hér í Noregi, Fms. vi. 38; lönd ok þegna, 92; svarið konungi land ok þagnar á Íslandi, Ann. 1281; Magnúss konungr bað öllum sínum þegnum ok undir-mönnum á Íslandi, Bs. i. 684; tekr konungr fjóra tígum marka í þegnildi fyrir þá sem aðra þegna sina, Sks. 253; þér eigit göðan konung en hann þegna ílla, Fms. iv. 341; Kristis þegn, himins þagnar, 'Christ's-thanen,' *heaven's-thanen*, Lex. Poët.; þegnildi, bæði þegn ok þætr, Gpl. 166; bæta fullar þætr ok svá þegn ef hann deyr af bjargleysi, 272, D. N.

þegna, adv. *to serve as a þegn* (II), ok þegnudu honum, Stj. 568, v. 1. þegn-gildi, n. *the wergild for a þegn* (II), Fms. iv. 313, v. 74, x. 112, Gpl. 21, 130, N. G. L. i. 121, 384, Sks. 253.

2. a *tribute to be paid to the king by a þegn*; þegnildi ok nefgildi, Ó. H. 141.

þegn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = Germ. *under-thanig*, (mod.)

þegn-skapr, m. an *honour*, = Germ. *ehre*, as a law phrase; in the law phrase, leggja e-t undir þ. sinn, *to swear upon one's honour*, Grág. i. 29, Nj. 150; þegnskapar lagning, and þegnskapar-lagningar-eiðr, an *oath upon one's honour*, Grág. i. 30, 321.

2. *liberality, generosity*; en er honum eyddisk fé fyrir þegnskapar sakir, Vapn. (begun.); hann var vel fjár-eigandi en lítill í þegnskap, Fbr. 35; fara til Svinafellis ok reyna þegnskap Flösa (*hospitality*), Nj. 282.

3. *the allegiance of a þegn* (II). þegnskapar-maðr, m. a *liberal, open-handed man*, Grett. 100 A.

þegn-skylda, u. f. *the duty of a thane towards his liege-lord, allegiance*; hollusta þ., ok hlýðni við konung, Gpl. 67; alla þá er í hans þegn-skyldu eru, 62; jíta e-m þegnskyldu, Fms. ix. 257; leggja krafir eða þegnskyldur (*duties*) á e-n, H. E. i. 465.

þeima, dat., sing. and plur. *to this, to them*, see þessi; á þeima hlut,

ms. vii. 102; á þeim bæ, Ó. H. 106, Fms. viii. 210; með þeim atburð, 33; í þeim flokki, 325; með þeim eiddaf, Glpl. 14; með þeim hatt, ms. v. 336, x. 183, 402; þ. plur., á þeim mánuðum, viii. 173; á þeim tta vetrum, 219; gangvegum þeim, Korniak; þeim mónum, Sks. 60 new Ed.

þeims = þeim es, Hm. 3, Fms. i. 100 (in a verse), vi. 38.
ÞEIR, þær, þau. This is the plur. of the personal pron., answering to *ing*, hann, hún, þat; gen. þeira and mod. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þá, þær, þau; in mod. speech þau is sounded þaug, which form occurs as early as Run. Gramm. of 1651, and often rhymes in mod. poets with words ending in *g*, e. g. *flaug, þaug*, Bb. 2. 17: [the A. S. uses the forms *bí, víra, bim, bi*, and so in early South. E., whereas the North. E. has *they, bair, thaim*; South. E. and Chaucer *bi, bere, bem*, Morris' Specimens, p. xv; Dan. *de, deres*, early Dan. *deræ*, dat. *dem*.]

A. *They, them, theirs* (see Gramm. p. xxi); töludu þeir mart, ríða þeir eim af þingi; þeir kómu í Fljótshlíð, Gunnarr tók vel við þeim; Njáll nætti til þeirra . . . slíkar fortölur hafði hann fyrir þeim, . . . þeir spurðu var tíðenda, báðu þær eigi leynd, þær sögðu svá vera skyldu; á þeim nuni illa sækjask at vinna oss, . . . vér getum þá eigi með vápnum sótt, and so in endless instances.

2. a peculiarity of the Icel. is the constant use of the neut. plur. 'þau' as collective for a masc. and fem.; síðan tengu þau inn bæði (i. e. Njall and Bergthora), at hann skyldi breiða yfir þau húðina; börn þeirra þjálfa ok Rösku, ok gördusk þau . . . þá er þau öfðu gengit litla hríð, Edda 28; Ask ok Emblu . . . önd þau né áttu óð au né höfðu, Vsp.; and so also of things, e. g. þau páll og reka; þau önd og fótr, and so on.

B. **Special usages**; this pronoun is used collectively before the names of two or more persons, the neuter being used when the persons are of different sexes:

1. where more than one are expressly named; au Ásgerðr ok Þorsteinn, *they, Asgerd and Thorstein*, Eg. 702; þeir tarkaðr ok Þóðr, ok Flösi, Nj. 282; börn þeirra Hildigunnar ok Kára, *be children of H. and K.*, id.; synir þeirra Starkaðr ok Hallberu voru eir þorgeirr ok Börkr ok Þorkell, 89; synir hans voru þeir Kólr ok Ottarr ok Haukr, id.; bræðr Hallgerðar voru þeir Þorleikr, faðir Bolla, k Ólafir faðir Kjartans, ok Bárðr, *they, Thorleik, Olave, and Bard*, 2; dótr þeirra Þorkels föður Brands, ok þorgils föður míns, Jb. 20 (restored y Maurer; the emendation in the Editions is an error; the passage is arallel to that given above from Nj.); Þórr ok þeir lagsmenn, *Thor and they—his followers*, Edda 28.

2. ellipt., as it seems, where one part is understood, and not named; in this case the neut. au is used whenever the name understood is different in gender; eim Oddi, *to Odd and his men*, Fms. vi. 379; þeir Vagn, *W. and his men*; þeirri Pálnatöki, *P. and his men*, xi. 95; þeir Þóroddr, . . . eim Þóroddr, Hkr. ii. 251; frá skiptum þeirra Þóðar, *the dealings of Þora (and Björn)*, Fms. iv. 110; þeir feðgar, *they, father and son*, Nj.; þau Ásgerðr, *Asgerd and her son*, Eg. 702; vinátta var með þeim andum þeirra, *i. e. between him and their kinsmen*, Grett. 132; þeirra æðra, Fms. xi. 160; þeir í Orkneyjum, Nj. 270; af þeim (*those*) fyrir istan árnar, 210.—This use of the pronoun þeir, þær, þau is peculiar to the old Scand. and Icel. tongue, and is not found in any other Teut. language. We take it to be a remnant from an ancient time when the title was still used detached and not suffixed, being, as in Homericreek, used half as a demonstrative pronoun; thus Iliad viii. 457, *αἰδ' ὀφθαλμῶν τε καὶ Ἥρῃ*, sounds quite Icel., þær Áþena og Herra; Icel. extend it also to the other cases, þeirra (gen.) Áþenu og Herra, þeim þenu og Heru; cp. also ll. xiii. 496, 526; the usage of the neut., as above, seems peculiar to Icel. It is therefore an error to explain 'þeir þóðdr', etc., as if a copula 'ok' had been dropped between the pronoun and the pr. name, þeir 'ok' þóðdr; it is in fact an elliptical abbreviated version of the usage in B. 1: similar is the use of hann and þin for the sing. (see hann B. II. p. 239, col. 1), and of Gr. *ὁ* as in Od. xi. 181.

C. For this pronoun as demonstrative, see þat, p. 731.

ÞEIRS = þeir es, Hm. 165 (heilir þeir hlyðdu), þd.
ÞEIST or þeisti, a, n, a bird, *uirs grylle* or *colymbus grylle L., the a-pigeon*, Edda (Gl.): mod. teisti-kofa, or also þeista, u, f., Fél. i. 19; mod. Norse *teiste*, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage.

ÞEIKJA, pres. þek; pret. þakði and þakti; subj. þekði; part. þakðr, þaktr, þakinn; [A. S. *þeccan*; Engl. *theek* and *thatek*; Scot. *thack*; Germ. *teken, daeb*; O. H. G. *deccan*; Dan. *tække*].—to *thatek*; skjöldum er salr þakðr, Gm. 9; þar er þakðr kryplingr, Fms. v. 160; þekja sundit með lípum, Nj. 273; gullþakðan sal, Vsp. 63; hann reið a brúna, hún er líkt lýsi-gulli, Edda 38; allt annat, þá er ísum þakt, Sks. 43 new Ed.; íkt reyrd eðr hálmi, Fms. vi. 153; þakit gull-sþöngum, Ver. 27. 2. þak, baug-þak, taka fullan baug ok þakðan, en eigi þveiti, Grág. ii. 177. þekja, u, f. a *thatek, roof*, Nj. 115, Fms. vi. 153, Stj. 60, Sks. 138 new Ed.

þekjull, m, a kind of *thatebed shed*, D. N. i. 477, 502.
 þekki-liga, adv. *with grace*; veita þ., Bs. i. þiggja þ. þær fórnir, 655 iii. 1.

þekki-ligr, adj. [Dan. *tækkelig*], *handsome, lovely, pleasant* (Germ.

anmutbig), Haustl.; þýðr ok þ., Bs. i. 76; þofugr þr mæðr ok þ. ok þr ógurligr, Ó. H. 23; mauns-hofud hjart ok þekkiligr, Fms. i. 228; með þekkilignu yfirbragði, x. 232; var líkt hjart ok þekkiligr, xi. 281; egr þ. ill-favoured, vi. 143; ú-þekkiligr, id.

þekking, f. *knowledge*.
þekkin, adj. = þekkiligr, rendering of Lat. '*delectabilis*', 655 xxvii. 11.

2. *keen, acute*; in *glugg-þ.*
ÞEKKJA, ð, and later t; an older pret. þatti answers to Goth. *þagkjan, þabta*, and occurs in old poems in four instances, which see below: [Goth. *þagkjan = λογίζεσθαι*; A. S. *þencan, þóte*; Engl. *þink*, pret. *thought*; Hel. *þenkjan*, pret. *þabta*; O. H. G. *dankjan*; Germ. *denken*, pret. *daebte*; whence mod. Dan. *tænke*; Swed. *tänka*; whence mod. Icel. þekja. In the old Norse the sense of 'to think' is still undeveloped, and only appears in the borrowed mod. form þenkja; cp. þykkja.]

A. *To perceive, know*: I. *to perceive, espy, notice, of the senses*; þóttuð mér, er ek þátta, þorkels líðar dveija, *when I espied them*, O. H. L. (in a poem of A. D. 1012); þá er vígílgan vognu vatt, sinn bana þatti, Haustl. (middle of the 10th century); þatti liggja á slóttu grundu sér tarr, *be espied (his sword) lying far off on the ground*, Geisli (Cod. Holm., in a poem of A. D. 1154); þá er bani Fáfnis borg um þatti, *when the slayer of F. espied (or visited) the burg*, Og. 18; er harðhugaðr hamar um þakði, *when be espied his hammer*, þkv.; er ek löll Háús líufa þekkaðr, Gkv. 2. 13; ok er konungr þekkir at sveinnum er heill, Fb. iii. 366; þá þekði hann at tré flaut í lanni, *be espied a tree floating in the surf*, Mar. (pref. xl); heyra þeir vápna-brakit ok þekja jöreykina, Al. 31; kann vera at þeir þekki eigi hvárt þar eru karlar eða konur, Id. 276; mátt þú nú þat þ. (*comprehend*) er fyrr sagða ek þér, at . . . Sks. 476. This sense is now obsolete.

II. *to know*; þóttisk hún þekja barnit, Fimb. 214; engi maðr var sá innan-borðs at þetta laud þekti, Fms. iii. 181; svá voru þeir líkir at hvarngan mátti þekja frá öðrum, Bev.; fá þekt þá hluti, Sks. 119 new Ed.; þekki ek þik görla, segir hann, Fas. ii. 239. This sense is not of very frequent occurrence in old writers, but more so in mod. usage, as it has almost displaced the old kenna, q. v.

III. *recipr. to know one another*, Fas. ii. 535.

B. Dep. [þökk], þekkjask, *to comply with*; en konungrinn þekðisk meirr með einvilja sínum en með vitra mamma ráði, *the king followed more his own will than good men's counsel*, Fms. x. 418. I. *to be pleased*; þá þektisk mér at leita hans ríða-görðar, *I was pleased, I wishe'd*, Sks. 3; megi þér mitt líf þekkjask, *may it please thee*, Barl. 148. II. *to accept of, consent to*; bauð honum þar at vera, en hann þekðisk þat, Eg. 23; þeir þökkudu Úlfi þetta boð sitt ok þektusk þetta boð gjarna, Fær. 46; ek mun fela yð hér.—þeir þekkjask þetta, Fms. i. 8; Eiríkr konungr þektisk þann kost, 22; þá eggjuðu höfðingjar aprt-hvarfs, en hann þekðisk eigi þat, *be refused, would not*, x. 413; ef þú vill minna umsjú þekkjask, vi. 104. 2. part., fám var þekkt í þeirra líði at fara seint, *few of them liked to go slowly*, Lv. 95.

þekkr, adj. *agreeable, pleasant, liked*; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420. 2. *pliable, tractable, obedient, of a child*; hug-þekkr, Ó. H. 16; vera þekkr og hlýðinn; ú-þekkr, *disobedient, refractory*.
 þekt, f. a *liking*; engi þekt mun mér á þeim vera, Fs. 88; ok bauð þeim mikla þekt (*a pleasant sensation*) er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; óþekt, a *dislike, nuisance*: also *the being refractory*.

þekta, t, [from þekja], *to know*, with the notion *to reprove, chide*, cp. kenna A. II. 2; nema þráinn hann þekti menn af orðum þessum, Nj. 141 (þekði, v. l.); þat fær engi gúrt, at þekta þik af því sem þú tæktr upp, . . . en nú til þess at þú þagnir, Bs. i. 567; in a good sense, *to know*; sá er hann heyrir frá orð varanna þektir (þekkir, v. l.) hann niörg önd hugrenningarinnar, Sks. 120 new Ed.; þá má hann vel þekta alla vögu, 121.

ÞEL, n. [cp. A. S. and Engl. *felt*; Germ. *filz*; Lat. *pilus*, Gr. *πίλος*, *þ=f*, cp. Gr. *θήρ = φήρ*, Lat. *ferus*].—*the nap on woollen stuffs*: þel er á hnefa bundinn eða hlutr feldar, Skálda (Thorodd); in mod. usage þel is the *soft fine wool*, as opp. to the tog or kemp, on Icel. mountain sheep; úr þeli þráð að spinnna, a ditty. 2. metaph. the '*texture*' of the mind, *disposition*; þá varð Pilati þelið kalt, Pass. 19. 6; in the compds, hugar-þel, hjarta-þel, *disposition of mind or heart*; í þeli niðri, in *one's heart's core*; mér er vel við hann í þeli niðri, *at the bottom of my heart* I do like him; cp. Ivar Aasen 'da er godt tæl i den karen,' *there is good stuff in that fellow*, metaph. from the texture; fagnaðar-lausir niðr í þel, Skáld II. 3. 4. 3. in náttar-þel, *night-time*. þel-góðr, adj. *good in the þel, of wool*; þelgöð ull: metaph., mér er þelgott til e-s, *to be well-disposed to one*.

þél, n. *fresh-curded milk*. COMPS: þéla-mysn, u, f. *fresh whey-milk*.
 þél-kerald, n. a *case with curded milk*, Björn.

ÞÉL, f., mod. þjöl, gen. þjarl, [A. S. *feol*; Engl. *file*; O. H. G. *fibala*; Germ. *feibel* and *feile*; Dan. *fil*; *þ=f*].—a *file*: þel er smíðar-tól, Skálda, Thorodd, Stj. 160, Magn. 450, þidr. 79; þel harðari, Fms. vi. 84, Lex. Póit., and passim.

þéla, ad. [Ivar Aasen *tela*], in part. þelaðr; rellir úþ-þelaðr, *bangings new and thick* (the nap not yet worn off), Dipl. v. 18 (see p. 460, col. 1).

péla, ad, to file, þiðr. 79.

Péla-mörk, f. the Mark of the Thilir (þilir, q. v.), a county in Norway, Thelmarken, Fms.

þel-högg, n. = þela-högg, B. K. 83.

þeli, a, m. [akin to þel = nap], frozen ground; vetr svá góðr at engi kom þeli í jörð, Landn. (App.) 324; var þá allr þeli ör jörðu, ok svá blautant at . . . Fms. ix. 511; snælaut á jörðu, var svað á þelanum, viii. 393; en ef jörðin væri fyrir útan allan verma cðr yl, þá væri hún öll í einum þela, Sks. 210; þíða þela ör brjósti e-m, Hom. 107.

2. metaph. obstruction in the chest, catarrh; hafa þela fyrir brjóstinu. COMPS: þela-högg, n. an ice-boe, Bs. i. 319 (freq. in church-inventories for grave-digging), Vm. 65, 70, 87, 117, 124. þela-lauss, adj. unfrozen, thawed, Fas. iii. 3.

PÉLLA, u, f. [akin to þollr], a young pine, Norse telle, Lex. Poët., passim, esp. in circumlocutions of women; auðar-þella, hör-þella, mjadar-þella, Lex. Poët.

þelli, n. a collect. = þella, Lex. Poët. COMPS: þelli-safi, a, m. the sap of young pine-trees, Fms. viii. 33. þelli-viðr, n. pine-wood, B. K. 55.

þemba, ð, to blow up, inflate the bowels; þ. sig upp; upp-þembðr, puffed-up, inflated:—to ride at a dull pace.

þemba, u, f. flatulence; upp-þemba.

þembingr, m. = þemba; or upp-þembingr; cp. þömb, þamba.

þembinn, adj. inflated, blown up. þembi-þrjótr, m. a puffed-up rogue, charlatan, Orkn. (in a verse).

þéna, t and ad, later form for þjóna (q. v.), to serve; hann þénti hátíðis-dag, Nik. 73; þéntu, Fas. iii. 358, Th. 4.

þénari, a, m. [Germ. diener; Dau. tjener], a servant, (mod. word.)

þengill, m. [A. S. þengel, from þing], prop. captain of a þing (?), a king, prince, only in poets, Edda i. 516, Ilkv. i. 22, Skv. i. 25; manna-þengill, the peace-maker of man, of Heimdal, Gm.; stól-þengill, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

þenja, u, f. a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. xi. 369; cp. þynna.

ÞENJA, pres. þen; pret. þandi, þandi; subj. þendi; part. þandið, þandri, þaninn; [A. S. þenjan; O. H. G. denjan; Germ. debnen; Swed. tånja; Gr. τείνω, τανύω; Lat. teneo, tendo]:—to stretch, extend; hann tók hinnu þunna ok þandi of andlit sér, Clem. 129; þenja vömbina, to distend, fill the belly, Fms. viii. 436; þeir slógu af skinn ok þöndu um Klaufa, Sd. 154; þenja húð, Fas. i. 289; sem blaut húð væri þönd um smá-kvistu, Barl. 81; síðan lét hann þ. línu-streng miðil hæla tveggja, Blas. 46; þ. milli tveggja trjá, . . . þ. e-n í stagli, Andr. 74, 76.

II. reflex., ok þensk upp sem hvöss hljóðs-grein, Skálda 175.

þenking, f. a thinking, (mod.); um-þenking, reflection.

ÞENKJA, t; for the origin of this word see þekjja, which is the true old Norse form; [þenkja is a mod. word from Germ. denken, whence Dan. tænke]:—to think; this word first appears at or shortly before the Reformation; hann kvað sér þenkjast, Skáld H. 7; 5; in the Osvalds S., since in the Bible, in hymns, Pass., Vídal.; skal eg þá þurfa að þenkja, hann þyrmi einum mér, Hallgr.: in Sturl. i. 83 (the Editions) and in Lv. 48 this word is due to a mod. interpolation.

þensla, u, f. [þenja], expansion.

þenusta, u, f., a later form for þjónusta (q. v.), a service, Th. 3, H. E. i. 561.

þér, dat. from þú = Lat. tibi, see Gramm. p. xxi. II. plur. ye, later form for ér, see p. 132, col. 2: in addressing, you; gjörð þér svo vel, please!

þóra, ad, to address by þér (ye); cp. þúa.

þerfi-ligr, adj. useful, convenient; er-at mér þerfligt, it will not do for me, Grett. (in a verse).

þerflask, ad, = þermlask, Fms. v. 27 (in a verse).

þermlask, ad, [qs. þerflask, from þarf, with m = f], to lack, miss, want; with gen., þú er maðr þermlask sins gripar, Grág. ii. 190; hluti þá er þat þú má þermlaz, 43 (þarnask, v. l.); láta e-n þ. handa ok fóta, Sighvat: with dat., allt má þat er þermlask alþýðligu orðtaki, a phrase not in popular use, i. e. an obsolete phrase, Skálda 199: with acc., at engi hlutr þermliz þar báðar, Greg. 6.

þerms-ligr, adj. meet, fit; bjóða þeim öllum heim til vistar, þat væri þermsligt, Isl. ii. 387.

þerna, u, f. a tern or sea-swallow, sterna bírunða, Grág. ii. 347, Edda (Gl.); spá-þerna, Ilkr. i. (in a verse), and in mod. usage: in the local name Þern-ey, near Reykjavik.

II. a servant, [Dan. tærne; quite a different word, akin to þirr]:—a maid-servant, Stj. 138, 172, 616, and so in mod. usage.

þér-na, dat. = þér (see -na), Fms. vi. 422 (= tibi-met).

ÞERRA, ð, in mod. usage ad, [Ulf. ga-þairsan; Dan. tørre; cp. Lat. tergo; Gr. τρεπέθειν; see þurr]:—to dry, to wipe; hann þó sik ok þerrði á hvítum dúk, and wiped himself on a white towel, Fs. 5; er þú þerrir Gram (the sword) á grasi, Fm. 25; hann þerrði blóðit af andlitinu, Fb. ii. 359; þerra sér um brá með hvítu hendi, Hallfred; þerra af sér sveita, Kormak; á þér munu þau þerra þat, they will wipe it out on thyself, of

a blot, Ls. 4; gríðkona þin þerrir fætr sína á leiði mínu, Fms. i. 25 þ. af oss synda-dust með iðranar-hendi, Hom. (St.); hún þó fætr han tárur ok þerrði hári sínu, Greg. 45; Guð mun þerra öll tár af þeim augum, Rev. xxi. 4; þerra blóð ok sveita af e-m, Blas. 45; hún t skikkjuna ok þerrði með blóðit allt, Nj. 171; af þerrar (= þerrir) kl öll þerra tár, ástar koss margan gefr, Hallgr.; hann mælti við konu í er honum þerrði, of bathing, Sturl. iii. 111. 2. to dry; þerra í fót, K. þ. K. 82; þerra hey, Grág. ii. 276; sólin hefir þerrt sanda þes með sinum hita, Al. 50. Mod. usage distinguishes between þerra, wipe, and þurka to dry.

þerra, u, f. a towel, Hm. 4, Nj. 176, Sturl. iii. 111, Hkr. iii. 129.

þerri-dagr, m. a dry day, Eb. 260.

þerri-lauss, u, f. want of dryness, a wet season, Ann. 1312; þerriley: sumar, a wet summer, id.

þerri, m. dryness, of weather, dry weather, esp. such as is wanted summer for drying hay; it is a household word in Icel.; eptir þat mi verða gott til þerra (gen. pl.) hinn næsta hálfan mánuð, Eb. 150; u kveldit gördi þerri göðan ok þornaði heyt, 260; til þerri, for drying, Ld. 290; breiða klæði til þerri, Fms. iii. 184; ú-þerri, wetness, a w season; rífa-þerri, a scorching dry day. þerra-leysi, n. a lack of þerri, Bs. i. 144.

þerri-samr, adj. good for drying, of a season, Eb. 150; sumar ú-þerri samt, a wet summer, 258.

þerri-sumar, n. a dry summer, Sturl. ii. 81.

þess, gen., see þat B.

þess-háttar, gen. of that kind, Fms. i. 15, Edda 148.

ÞESSI, fem. þessi, neut. þetta, a demonstr. pron.

A. THE FORMS.—The Icel., like other Teut. languages, except th Goth., has two demonstr. prons., one simple, sá sú þat, another emphati or deictic, þessi, þetta (cp. Gr. ὁ and ὅδε, Lat. hic and hicce); the latte is a compound word, the particle -si, sometimes changed into -sa, bein suffixed to the cases of the simple pronoun; Dr. Egilsson, in Lex. Poët first explained that this suffix was the imperative 'see,' Goth. sai; þess as well as the Engl. this-, the-se, tho-se, is therefore qs. the-see, that-sa

The forms vary much: I. the earliest declension is with th suffixed particle, like -gi in ein-gi, q. v., indeclinable; it is mostly s on the Runic stones, where we find the following forms,—dat. þeim- (þuic-ce), Rafn 178; acc. þann-si (þunc-ce), passim; þá-si (þanc-ce); plu þeir-si (þi-ce); dat. þeim-si (þis-ce); acc. þá-si (þos-ce); neut. plur. þau- (þauc-ce), passim: of this declension the vellums have only preserved th dat. sing. neut. þvi-sa, and the dat. masc. sing. and plur. þeim-a. On th Runic stones the acc. masc. sing. and plur., the acc. fem. plur., and the acc neut. plur. are, so to say, standing phrases—to raise 'this stone,' 'thes stones,' or 'these kumbils' (neut. plur.), or to carve 'these Runes'; but th other cases can only be assumed from later forms; in the Runic inscriptions they are wanting, because there was no occasion for them

thus þvi-sa and þeima are freq. in old Icel. vellums, but are hardly me with in Runes. Even nom. sing. masc. and fem. sá-si (þic-ce) and sú-s (þauc-ce) are said to occur in two or three Runic inscriptions.

II the whole word was next turned into a regular adjective with the inflexion at the end, just like margr from manngi, öngrr from ein-gi, in which case the suffix became assimilated to the preceding pronoun, sometimes the inflexive s and sometimes the final letter of the pronoun prevailing; hence arose the forms as given in Gramm. p. xxi: a. the s prevailed in the forms þessi qs. þer-si; in þes-sa; in þessum qs. þeim-sum, þeni-sum; runum þinum (þisce literis) occurs in Rafn 165, but is there erroneously explained; in þessu qs. þvi-sa: acc. plur. þessa qs. þá-sa, þessar qs. þær-sar, þessi qs. þau-si.

β. again, the final of the pronoun prevailed in þenna qs. þann-sa, þetta qs. þat-sa; so also in þeima, which stands for þeimma, which again is an assimilation for þeim-sa or þeim-si.

2. the older form for gen. and dat. sing. fem., as also gen. plur., is bisyllabic (gen. þessa, dat. þessi, gen. plur. þessa); þessar messu, Hom. 41; þessar upþáras, Fms. i. 166; i þessi útleðg, 78; af þessi sótt, ix. 390; til þessa saka, Grág. i. 324, and passim; hence, later, þessarar, þessarri, þessarra; thus, þessarar, MS. 544. 151; þessarri, Sks. 672 B; þessarar, 786 B, and so in mod. usage.

III. a spec. form is þessor (q. v.), formed like nokkorr or engarr, but only used in nom. sing. fem. and nom. acc. neut. plur. (þessor bæn, þessor orð); it seems to be a Norse form: [A. S. þes, pl. þás; Engl. this, these; Hel. þese; O. H. G. deser; Germ. dieser; Dan.-Swed. denne is formed from the old acc. þenna; pl. disse.]

B. THE SENSE.—Þhis, pl. these. For the usages see the writers passim; it suffices to observe, that þessi is used both as adjective and as substantive; as adjective it may be placed before or after its noun (þessi kona or kona þessi): ellipt. usages are, i þessu, in this moment, Fms. ii. 60; i þessi (viz. hríð), in this nick of time, x. 415. For its usage with the article inn, see hinn, p. 263, col. 1 (II. 1); þessi inn skakk-borni, sveinn, Al. 29; þenna inn unga dreng, 656 C. 32, and passim.

þess-konar, gen. of that kind, such, Hkr. i. 119, Isl. ii. 391, Íb. 9, Sks. 97, Fms. x. 280.

þess-liga, adv. 'thusly,' on this wise, íbus, Fb. i. 280.

þess-ligr, adv. 'thus-like,' of such appearance, Lv. 59.

þess-likr, adj. *such-like*, Fms. xi. 119.
þess-na, gen. þess with the suffixed -na, q. v., Fas. ii. 147.
þessor=þessi, q. v.; þessor sekt, Gþl. 194; eign þessor, 289; þessor an, Hom. 157; þessor tíðendi, Fms. ix. 317, 324; þessor máll, 378; þessor annsvör, x. 392 (twice); þessor orð, 402, Hom. 157; þessor ami, Sks. 475; þessor nömn, Hom. 27.
þétta, að, to make thick or tight.
þétta, a, m. *thick curded milk*.
þétt-leiki, a, m. *tightness, thickness*.
þétt-ligr, adj. *tight*; skipin eigi þéttlig, Fms. ix. 380.
ÞÉTTTR, adj. [Engl. *tight, taut*; Dan. *tæt*], *tight*, opp. to leaking; átvíðri en hús eigi þétt, Bs. i. 316; í skinnbrókum þéttum, *water-tight*, 30; ok lykr fast ok þétt, Þiðr. 70; skip þétt sem bytta, Krók. 25 ew Ed.; ó-þétt, lög-þétt, *water-tight*, of a cask. 2. *heavy, close*; étt svör, Ó. H. (in a verse); all-þétt, þéttan, acc. as adverb, *closely, ard*, Isl. ii. (in a verse).
þexla, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *teksla* and *tængsel*], *an adze*, mod. skar-ök; íed smá-öxum eðr þexlum, A. A. 270 (from the Ill.); as a nickname, andn. (App. 355).
þey, þey, or better þoi, þei, interj., contr. qs. þegi, þegi (imperat.), *ah, tush*; freq. in mod. usage.
þey, n., also þeyja, u, f. [þegja], *one's silent mood*; in phrases such as, þeyi niðri, or í þeyju sinni, or í kyr-þey, *quietly, silently*.
þey-bitra, u, f. a *chilliness from thaw* (Jón Guðmundsson).
þeygi, qs. þó-gi, or þó-eigi, *yet not, although not*; því at álfröðull 'sír of alla daga, ok þeygi at minnum munum, Skm. 4; þeygi er sem ú þrjú bú góð eigr, Hbl. 6; of þeygi of sanna sök, Hm. 119; þeygi k hana at heldr hefki, 95; fóra fælt þ., Am. 45; gljúpuðu ok grétu eygi, 73; þeygi vel gljúðu, Vsp. 39; ef maðr færir meybari fram, ok eygi sinn ómaga, Grág. i. 281; en þeygi verða þeir óhelgir fyrir verkum er fyrir standa, ii. 14; veit hann þeygi hverjum hann sparir at, 623. 21; ok kváð þat þeirra ráð, en þeygi vil ek sitja yðr frýju, lkr. iii. 397; stendr sá meðal yðar, at ek væra þeygi verðr at leysa sóþveng hans, þótt ..., *yet not ... although ...*, Hom. (St.); svá es vælt of en fillu verk, at þeygi eru þess verk es víðr ... nema, *yet not ... unless, id.*; at þeygi nýtr þótt villandi vinni, id.; at hann var í fríðri k kæmisk þ. á braut, *that he should be left at peace, yet not at large*, ost. 231; þat ma þeygi sjatna, Orkn. (in a verse); þeygi Guðrún ráta mátti, *yet G. could not weep*, Gkv. i. 2, 4, 10, Skv. 3. 40, 66; ída er þá eigi örvænt at þeygi lesa ek vel, Skúlda (Thorodd).
ÞEYJA, this verb occurs only in the infinitive, except as a *ἀπ. λέγ.* in ret. þá, Gh. 21; [A. S. *þawan*; Engl. *thaw*; in North and West Engl. *thaw*; Germ. *thauen*; Dan. *tøe*]:—to thaw; nú er margháttað m veðrin, þótti mér élligt vera ok allkallt, en nú þykki mér sem þeyja munu.—Þá mun ávalt þeyja ef þetta verðr at því, Vápn. 21 (the illum).
II. metaph. to cease; svá þá Guðrún sinna harma, *us Gudrun appeared her woes*, Gh. 21; ek frá hungvarga þeyja, *the hunger of wolves was appeased*, Ó. H. (in a verse), where þeyja rhymes with ey, and cannot therefore stand for þegja = to be silent.
ÞEYR, m., gen. þeyr, Band. (in a verse); dat. þey; [Engl. *thaw*; Dan. *—a thaw*; gördi á þey með regni, Þórd. 11 new Ed.; góra þeyr vindar m vetrum góðan þey (stóra þeyi ok miklar hlákur, v. l.), Sks. 49 new 4.; þá var þeyr ok snælaust á jörðu, Fms. viii. 393; í bráða-þeyjum, g. 766; hlær ok inn bætt þeyr, Fms. ii. 228; þeyr hafði á verit, ok sá anns-sporin í snjónum, Fs. 41; pöit. hjör-þeyr, örva-þeyr, egg-þeyr, hir-þeyr, vig-þeyr, Héðins þeyr, Góndlar þeyr, *the storm of sword or ear, a war-storm, i. e. battle of Heðin and G.* (a Valkyrju), Lex. Pöit.
ÞÉR. COMPS: þey-láð, þey-rann, n. = *the heaven, sky*, Lex. Pöit.
ÞEYSA, t, [answering þjósa, þaus may be suggested, but is lost, cp. usnir and þysja, þyss]:—to make to spirt out, *gush forth*; þeysti Egill þp ór sér spýju mikla, Eg. 553; þeysa vörnu, to stir the water, in rowing, ormklofi.
II. to make rush forth, to storm, of warfare; þá þeysti inn líð sitt at þeim fram, Fms. viii. 376; þeysa allan her til borgarinnar, l.; þá þeysir hann herinn út af sínu ríki, Þiðr. 160; þeysa reidina, to ride a gallop, Róm. 287; Mauri þeysa áreidina, of an attack of horsemen, 14; síðan þeysir þeir herinn allan upp með Rín, Karl. 390, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeysa flota at e-m, Ht.: with dat., þeysa út óvígum her ór þrginni, Þiðr. 28; þeir þeystu þá sem harðast at þeim, *rushed on them*, Fms. viii. 417, Barl. 53, Th. 78.
2. absol. þeysa, to ride furiously.
III. reflex. to rush on; þeystisk of bekkji, of a river, Am. 5; þá þeystisk eptir allr múrginn, Fms. viii. 201; er eigi þeystisk allr m þessi múgr á oss, 415. **2.** = part., vera að-þeystr, to be easy to stir, or.: fólk-þeyсандi, gunn-þeyсандi, a stormer, a warrior, Lex. Pöit.
þeysir, m. a *rusher, stormer*; in ör-þeysis, Lex. Pöit.
ÞEYTA, t, a causal to þjóta, þaut:—to make sound, þeyta lúðr, to blow the trumpet, Stj. 302, Al. 35; þ. hornum, to blow the horn, Stj. 33; þeyta organ, to blow the organ, Konr.; þeyta röðdina, to shout 4, Fms. i. 302, 303, Thom. 409, passim. **2.** to gallop, to ride st, Fas. i. 93, and in mod. usage.
þeytari, a, m. a *trumpeter*; lúðr-þ.
þeytir, m. = þeytari, Lex. Pöit. þeyti-spjald, n. a top.

þey-punnr, adj. *thin from thaw, of ice*; svelli þey-punnr, Hallgr.
ÞID and þit, dual, ye, passim; the older form is id or it, see Gramm. p. xxi; see þit.
ÞIDIT, part. (remnant of a strong verb, þiða, þeid, þiðti), *thawed, free from ice*; vöru aðregi svá m. k. í úmogi at eigi var þiðit um skipinu, O. H. L. 12.
Þiðna, að, [þiðr], to thaw, melt away; fyrr en ísa leysti ok vjar tækri at þiðna, Orkn. 108; af smó þeim er eigi kann þ., Al. 155; ín eða snjó, nema þat þiðni svá at þar verði vatn af, K. A. 6; þiðna ok hitna, Stj. 96; metaph., hjarta þiðnar, 361; þiðni sorgur, *may the sorrows melt away*, Gh. 20.
Þiðrandl, a, m., prop. a *bc-partridge*, = þiðurr (?), but only used as a nickname, and then as a fr. name, Landn.; þiðranda-bani, *the slayer of Þb.*, a nickname, Njarð.
Þiðurr, m., pl. þiðrar; [mod. Norse *tur*; Gr. *τιτράων*]:—a *partridge*. Lat. *tetrao ferdrix*, Fella (Gl.); þiðra (gen. pl.), Gþl. 449; in poets, þeu-þ., val-þ., a *carriage-bird*, Lex. Pöit.
ÞIGGJA, pres. þigg; pret. þá or þag, þátt, þáttu, Band. 37; pl. þágu; subj. þæi; part. þeginn; imperat. þigg, þiggðu; with suff., þikk, qs. þigg'k, þikk'k-ak, I receive not, Skm. 22; in mod. usage the pret. is weak, þáði, Pass. 16. 1; [Dan. *tigge* = to beg, *tigger* = a beggar]:—to receive, accept of; fannka ek mildan mann eða svá matar-póðan, at ei væri þiggja þegit, Hm. 38; gefa e-m e-t at þiggja, Hdl. 2; ort ok fégarin, ok þótti bæði gott at þiggja ok veita, Fms. iv. 109; við taka nú þiggja, xi. 54; haud ek þér at vera ok þáttu þat ok varit seginn, Band. 37; sælla er að gefa enn þiggja, N. T. **2.** ellipt. (hús, giting understood), þiggja, to take lodging, to receive hospitality for a night; þigg þú hér, Sigurðr, en þú Geitir tak við Grama! Skv. 1. 5. **3.** with acc., þiggja e-t, or with prep., þiggja e-t at e-m or af e-m; þáttu at öðrum, *thou wast the guest of others*, Fas. i. 296 (in a verse); komungr þá Jóna-veizlu í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 31; sijn vetr þá hvár heimboð at öðrum fyrir vinnutu sakir, Nj. 51; ef goði þigggr gríð með þriðungumanni sinum, Grág. i. 160; marga góða gjöf hefi ek af þér þegit, Nj. 10; ok þag af þeim mikla sæmd, 281; þ. e-t at e-m, to receive at one's bands; lög þau er lýðir þágu at þeim nófunum, Sighvat; at hann þá gjöf af vin sinum, Sks. 659; gestir okunnir ok þágu mat at mér, Fms. x. 218; ok þá af honum jarls-nafn, 406; leyti v. l. ek þ. af yðr, herra, ii. 79. **4.** to accept a thing; þaug ek þikkak, epli ellifu ek þigg; aðregi, Skm.; þat þag hann, Nj. 46; þóttisk hann þá veita, at Öðinn myndi hafa þegit blótuð, Fms. i. 131. **5.** to get, Lat. *impetrare*; veiztu ef þiggjum þann lögveilli (?), Hým. 6; ef hann sýr þægi, Am. 59; þiggja fóstur, to receive care, to be fostered, Rekst. 2; hann getr þegit monnum úr ok fríð af Guði, Ó. H. (in a verse); þ. jöðs aðal, Yt.; þ. hörð dæmi, to have a hard life, undergo hard-bits, Hkv. 2. 2; ok þá hann þar fyrir höfuð sitt, Eg. 419; hann heiddisk gríða ... ok þú hvúrt-veggja, Fms. x. 408; þá er hann múttigr at þ. allt þat er hann vill, Magn. 432; þá vöru öll heróð í fríð þegin, *pacified*, Fms. vi. 341; big ek þik, haf þú mik undan þeginni, I fray thee, have me excused, Grög. 28 (Luke xiv; eg bið, afsaka mig!); ef þér vilt þessa menn undan þiggja, *if ye will get these men relieved*, Fms. x. 298, xi. 152; ok þágu þeir þá alla undan, they got them free, Nj. 163. **II.** pass., þisk (þaaz) hans bun þegar, Stj. 272.
Þiggjandi, part. a receiver, Grág. i. 169; a possessor, owner, Lex. Pöit.
þik, acc. of the pers. pron. = Lat. *te*, in later vellums and in mod. usage, þig, see Gramm.
ÞIKKJA, see þykkja.
þiklingr, m. a 'thickling,' stout person, of a giant, Þragi (a *ἀπ. λέγ.*)
þil-blakkr, m., pöit. a *deal-steed, i. e. a ship*, Lex. Pöit.
þil-far, n. the *deck of a ship*, Fms. ix. 33, Fas. iii. 377, and in mod. usage.
þil-fjöl, f. a *deal-board*, Fms. iii. 196.
ÞILI, n., mod. þil, [A. S. *þil*; akin to fjöl, q. v.], a *deal, wainscot, plank, partition*; þau þilj héldusk, Fbr. 82; þilinn öðrum þiljum, 44 new Ed.; þeir brutu upp þilít, Eg. 235; síðan hneig hön upp at þilinu ok mataðisk eigi, Lv. 38; Njáll var kominn í rekkju, heyrði hann at ox kom við þilít, Nj. 68; í dyri-stafi eða þili, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49, l. c. þil); milli þilis ok hans, Fs. 7; hvárt viltu heldr liggja við stökk eðr þil(i), Sturl. ii. 207; bekk-þili, skjald-þili, vegg-þili.
Þilir, m. pl. the name of a Norse people, the men of Þela-mörk (q. v.), a county in southern Norway (Thulesens?). Fms. passim, Fas. i. 382.
þili-viðr, m. the *wainscot*; vöru markaðar ágatar sogur k þili-viðinum ok svá á rafrinu, Ld. 114.
ÞILJA, pres. þil; pret. þiði; part. þiðr, þiðr, þilinn; mod. þiljaði, þiljað; [A. S. *þiljan*]:—to cover with deals, to board, plank; toku frá vigin, háborðu ok þillu á bitum, Fms. ix. 44; lét þ. skjinn ok tjalda, iv. 236; hann þiði alla veggj húsiss með þrennum þiljum, Stj. 62; fella innan kofann ok þilja sem vandlegast, Bs. i. 194; þilja allan gárdinn af nýja, D. N. iv. 283; hann (the skali) er þiðr um endilangt, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; þilinn, 44. l. c.; golf allt þið með marmara-steini, Ar. 6; þat grjóf er höllin var þilín með, Karl. 60; þiðir neðan vel, Sks. 88 new Ed.; tvítog-sessa tjölduð ok þiljuð, Hkr. ii. 294 (but better tjölduð ok þið, Ó. H. 178, l. c.)

pilja, u. f. a *deal, plank, planking*, esp. on a ship; *pilja* Hrungrnis ilja, Edda (11. t.); en er hann kom fram um siglu, þá skautzt niðr *pilja* undir fótum honum, Fms. viii. 74; *piljo* eða þóptu, Grág. ii. 171; brjóta árar eða *piljur*, 356; sess-piljur, '*seat-decks, the thwarts or benches* in a boat or galley, Hornklofi.

2. pl. *the deck*; undir *piljur* niðr, Ó. H. 225, Fms. vi. 446; þá var þyri dróttning leidd upp undan *piljum*, iii. 11; far þú undir *piljur* niðr ok ligg eigi hér fyrir fótum mínum, Orkn. 148; hann bjó á *piljum* frammi, Eb. 196; valr lá þróngt á *piljum*, Sighvat.

pil-tré, n., better þvertré, Sturl. ii. 109.

ÞIND, f., not þynd, as it is sometimes spelt by modern writers, the *i* is determined by the old rhyme *vindr í sal þindar*, Edda l. c.; [from þenja, prop. *what is stretched out*; Lat. *tentorium*, although different in sense, seems really to be the same word]:—*the diaphragm*; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, although not recorded in old writers except in this sole instance; salr þindar, *the breast*, Edda ii. 363 (in a verse). **Þindar-lauss**, adj. *without a diaphragm, one who is never out of breath in running*, esp. used as an epithet of the fox.

ÞING, n. [no Goth. *þigg* is recorded; A. S. and Hel. *þing*; Engl. *thing*; O. H. G., Germ., and Dutch *ding*; Dan.-Swed. *ting*.]

A. *A thing*, Lat. res. In the Icel. this sense of the word is almost unknown, although in full use in mod. Dan.-Swed. *ting*, where it may come from a later Germ. influence.

II. in plur. *articles, objects, things*, esp. with the notion of *costly articles*: þeir rannsaka allan hans reiding ok allan hans klæðnað ok þing, *articles*, Sturl. iii. 295; þau þing (*articles, inventories*) er hann keypti kirkjunni innan sik, Vm. 20; þessi þing gaf Herra Vilkin kirkjunni í Klofa,—messu-klæði, kaleik, etc., 26.

2. *valuables, jewels* (esp. of a married lady), the law often speaks of the 'þing' and the 'heimanfylgja'; ef maðr fær kona at lands-lögum réttum . . . þá skulu lúkask henni þing sín ok heimanfylgja, Gþl. 231; hann hafði ór undir-heimum þau þing at eigi munu slík í Noregi, Fms. iii. 178; síðan tók hún þing sín, 195; eptir samkvámu (*marriage*) þeirra þá veitti Sveinn konungr áhald þingum þeim er ját vóru ok skilat með systur hans, x. 394; maðr skal skilja þing með frændkonu sinni ok svá heimanfylgju, N. G. L. ii.; skál Ólafur lúka Geirlaugu þing sín, svá mikil sem hún fær löglig vitni til, D. N. i. 108; þinga-veð, *a security for a lady's paraphernalia*, D. N. passim.

B. As a law phrase [see þingvöllur]:

I. *an assembly, meeting*, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation, a *parliament*, including courts of law; in this sense þing is a standard word throughout all Scandinavian countries (in the *Tyn-wald*, or meeting-place of the Manx parliament): technical phrases, blása til þings, kveðja þings, stefna þing, setja þing, kenna þing (N. G. L. i. 63); helga þing, heya þing, eiga þing; slíta þingi, segja þing laust, to *dissolve a meeting*, see the verbs: so also a þing 'er fast' when sitting, 'er laust' when dissolved (fasti I. 7, lauss II. 7); Dróttins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, ríða af þingi, ríða á þing, til þings, vera um nótt af þingi, óndvert þing, ofanvert þing, Grág. i. 24, 25; nú eru þar þing (*parliaments*) tvau á einum þingvelli, ok skulu þeir þá fara um þau þing bæði (in local sense), 127; um varit tóku bændir af þingi ok vildu eigi hafa, Vápn. 22; hann hafði tekit af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi sóknar-þing heita, Sturl. i. 141: in countless instances in the Sagas and the Grág., see the Nj. passim, Íb. ch. 7, Gisl. 54-57, Glúm. ch. 24, 27, Eb. ch. 9, 10, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 15-17: other kinds of assemblies in Icel. were Leidar-þing, also called Þriðja-þing, Grág. i. 148; or Leid, q. v.; hreppstjórnar-þing (see p. 284); manntals-þing; in Norway, bygða-þing, D. N. ii. 330; hús-þing, vápna-þing, refsí-þing, v. sub vocc.—eccl. a *council*, H. E. i. 457, Ann. 1274; þing í Nicca, 415, 14.

2. a *parish* (opp. to a *benefice*); in Iceland this word is still used of those parishes whose priest does not reside by the church, no manse being appointed as his fixed residence; such a parish is called þing or þinga-braud (and he is called þinga-prestr, q. v.), as opp. to a 'beneficium', Grág. i. 471, K. þ. K. 30, 70, K. Á. passim; bóndi er skyldr at ala presti hest til allra nauðsynja í þingum, Vm. 73; tundur af hverjum bónda í þingunum, 96, Bs. i. 330, H. E. ii. 48, 85, 128.

3. *an interview*, of lovers, H. E. i. 244; þat var talat at þorbjörn væri í þingum við Þórdís, Gisl. 5; nær þú á þingi mant nenna Njardar syni, Skm. 38; man-þing, laun-þing.

II. loc. a *district, county, shire*, a *þing-community*, like lög (see p. 369, col. 2, B. II); a 'þing' was the political division of a country; hence the law phrase, vera í þingi með goða, to be in the *district of such and such* a goði, to be *his liegeman*, cp. þingfesti; or, segjask ok þingi, see the Grág., Nj., and Sagas, passim; full godorð ok forn þing, Grág. i. 15; í því þingi eðr um þau þing, 85. In later times Icel. was politically divided into twelve or thirteen counties. In old days every community or 'law' had its own assembly or parliament, whence the double sense of 'lög' as well as of 'þing.'

C. *HISTORICAL REMARKS*.—In Norway the later political division and constitution of the country dates from king Hacon the Good and his counsellors Thorleif the Wise and earl Sigurd. As king Harold Fair-hair was the conqueror of Norway, so was his son Hacon her legislator as also the founder of her constitution, and of her political division into 'þings'; for this is the true meaning of the classical passage,—hann (king Hacon) lagði mikinn hug á laga-setningi í Noregi, hann setti

Gulapings-lög ok Frostapings-lög, ok Heiðsævis-lög fyrst at uppha en áðr höfðu sér hverir fylkis-menn lög, Ó. H. 9; in Hkr. l. c. t passage runs thus—hann setti Gulapings-lög með ráði Þorleifs spak ok hann setti Frostapings-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls ok annara þræna þeirra er vetrastir vóru, en Heiðsævis-lög hafði sett Hálfán svarti, se fyrr er ritað, Hkr. 349 new Ed.; the account in Eg. ch. 57, therefore, although no doubt true in substance, is, as is so often the case in the Sagas, an anachronism; for in the reign of Eric 'Bloodaxe,' there were only isolated fylkis-þing, and no Gula-þing. In later times St. Ola added a fourth þing, Borgar-þing, to the three old ones of king Hacon (those of Gula, Frosta, and Heiðsævi); and as he became a saint, he got the name of legislator in the popular tradition, the credit of it was taken from Hacon, the right man; yet Sighvat the poet speaks, in his Bersögls-vísur, of the laws of king Hacon the foster-son of Athelstan. Distinction is therefore to be made between the ancient 'county' þing and the later 'united' þing, called lög-þing (Maurer's 'ding-bund'); al-almennilegt þing or almanna-þing, D. N. ii. 265, iii. 277; fjórðunga þing ii. 282; alþingi, alls-herjar-þing. The former in Norway was called fylkis-þing, or county þing; in Icel. vár-þing, héraðs-þing, fjórðungs-þing (cp. A. S. *scirgemot*, a *shiremote*). Many of the old pre-Haconian fylki þing or *shiremotes* seem to have continued long afterwards, at least in name, although their importance was much reduced; such we believe were the Hauga-þing (the old fylkis-þing of the county Westfold), Fm. viii. 245, Fb. ii. 446, iii. 24; as also Þróndarness-þing, Arnarheims-þing, Kefleyjar-þing, Mork. 179.

II. in Iceland the united þing or parliament was called Al-þingi; for its connection with the legislation of king Hacon, see Íb. ch. 2-5 (the chronology seems to be confused): again the earlier Icel. spring þings (vár-þing), also called héraðs-þing (*count þing*) or fjórðunga-þing (*quarter þing*), answer to the Norse fylkis-þing such were the Þórness-þing, Eb., Landn., Gisl., Sturl.; Kjalarness-þing Landn. (App.); Þverár-þing, Íb.; also called þingness-þing, Sturl. i. 94; Húnavatns-þing, Vd.; Vöðla-þing, Lv., Band.; Skaptafells-þing, Nj. Arness-þing, Flóam. S.; Þingskálá-þing, Nj.; Hegraness-þing, Glúm Lv., Grett.; Múla-þing (two of that name), Jb. (begin.), cp. Grág. i. 127 Þorskafjarðar-þing, Gisl., Landn.; þingeyjar-þing, Jb.; further, Krakrækjar-þing, Dropl. (vellum, see Ný Fél. xxi. 125); Sunnudals-þing, Vápn. þing við Vallna-laug, Lv.; þing í Straumfirði, Eb.; Hvalseyar-þing, Gisl. or þing í Dýrafirði, Sturl.; Fjósatungu-þing, Lv.

III. in Swede the chief þings named were Uppsala-þing, Ó. H.; and Mora-þing (wrongly called Múla-þing, Ó. H. l. c., in all the numerous vellum MSS. of this Saga, the Icelandic chronicler or the transcriber probably had in mind the Icel. þing of that name).

IV. in Denmark, Vebjarga-þing Knytl. S.; Íseyrar-þing, Jónsv. S.

V. in the Faeroe Islands, the þing in Þórshöfn, Fær.: in Greenland, the þing in Gardar, Fbr.

VI. freq. in Icel. local names, Þing-völlur, Þing-vellir (plur.) = *Tingwale* in Shetland; Þing-nes, Þing-eyrar, Þing-ey, Þing-eyri (sing.) Þing-múli, Þing-skálar, etc., Landn., map of Icel.; Þing-holt (near Reykjavik).

D. COMPS: þings-afglöfn, f. *contempt of court*, a law phrase Grág. i. 5, Nj. 150. þings-boð, n. a *summons to a þing*, N. G. L. i. 55.

þinga-braud, n. a *parish-vicarage*, see B. I. 2. þinga-deild, f. *litigation at a þing*, Íb. 8.

þinga-dómr, n. a *court at a þing*, a *public court*, Grág. i. 127.

þinga-kvöð, f. a *summoning persons to an assembly*, to perform public duties there; vanda skal búa þingakvöð, Grág. i. 142.

þinga-prestr, m. a *vicar of a parish* (B. I. 2) Sturl. i. 125, H. E. ii. 215.

þinga-saga, u. f. = þingabáttur, Mork. 174.

þinga-tollr, m. a *church-toll*, H. E. ii. 509, D. I. i. 276.

þingabáttur, m. (Hkr. l. c.), the name of the interesting record in Mork. 174.

þinga, að, to hold a meeting; þinga um máli manna, Eg. 340; konunga tóku þar veizlur ok þingudu við bændr, Fms. vi. 191; konungr ferr suð með landi ok dvalðisk í hverju fylki ok þingaði við bændr, en á hverju þing lét hann upp lesa Kristín lög, Ó. H. 46; Satan hefir þá þingat við djöfl; helvítis ok mælt . . . Niðst. 1.; þat er siðr á Íslandi á haustum, at bændr þinga til fátækra manna (see hreppr), Fb. iii. 421.

2. metaph. to consult or parley about, consider; menn sögðu at þeir þingdu öðrum megin árinna, Fms. xi. 269; ekki veit ek hvat þeir þinga (*what they are discussing*), en þat hygg ek at þeir þræti um, hvárt Vésteinn hefði átt dætr einar, eða hefði hann átt son nokkurn, Gisl. 56; þeir þingudu hví hvat at skyldi góra, Fms. vi. 28; hví ætlat þú at Guðmundr þingi svá fast um þetta, Lv. 51; var lengi þingat, ok at lykturn festu bændr í dóm Erlings, Fms. vii. 302.

þingadr, m., only poet., in heim-þingadr, q. v.

þinga-lið, n. = þingamanna-lið; sá er vestr sat í þinga-liði, Baut. 349.

þinga-menn, m. pl. the name of the *house-carles or body-guard* of king Canute and his successors in England; it was a hired corps of soldiers, like the Wærings in Constantinople, Fb. i. 203, 205, Ó. H. 21, 25, Fms. vi. (in a verse). Þingamanna-lið, n. *id.*, Valla L. 222, Orkn. 84 old Ed., Fb. i. l. c.

þingan, f. a *debate, bolding counsel*, Bs. i. 350.

þingat, adv. *thither*; see þangat.

þing-á, f. = þinghá (q. v.), Fb. ii. 184, Fms. viii. 183, v. l. 4.

þing-bítr, m. a nickname, Fas. i. 314.
þing-boð, n. [Swed. *ting-käffe*], an 'assembly-despatch,' in the shape of a stick, cross, or axe; þar fór um landit þ. nokkurt, at allir meum skyldi til þings koma, Fms. i. 149; skera (upp) þ., Ó. H. 105, 121, 151, N. G. L. i. 63; stefna þing, ok hafa upp hafit þ. fyrir fimmt, Gþl. 451, Js. 41; cross eðr þ. skal eigi yngri maðr bera enn tólf vettra, N. G. L. i. 139.
þing-borinn, part. presented at an assembly; hvalr bauvænn af þing-
 omu skoti, Grág. ii. 371.
þing-bók, f. a protocol, (mod.)
þing-brekkka, u, f. the 'parliament-brink,' a law term; at all old places where parliament was held there was a 'brink' or high place where the law was read, speeches made, or proclamations and declarations issued to the assembled people (the *Tynwald* in the Isle of Man is just such a spot), his place was called the 'thing-brink' (at the alþing it was called the *lögberg* or 'Hill of laws'); lýsa í þingbrekku, . . . stefna um í þingbrekku í dóms, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; ganga í þingbrekku ok nefna vátta, 107; ann skal til segja þrjú vör í þingbrekku, svá at meiri hlutt þing-heyjanda eyri, ii. 158; Egill skallagrímsson gekk í þingbrekku um daginn eptir . . . svá stóð Egill upp ok mælti svá . . . Eg. 734; þá gengr Glúmr í þingbrekku ok nefnir vátta, Glúm. 387; at þinglausum í þingbrekku stóð orsteinn upp ok mælti, þorst. Síðu H. 174; leiða í brekku, to lead to the brink or bill of laws, i. e. to proclaim; ef þræli er frelsi gefit ok er ann eigi leiddr í lög eða brekku, Grág. i. 358.
þing-býr, m. a house or town where a meeting is held, D. N. i. 486.
þing-dagr, m. a 'meeting-day,' a day on which a þing is held, Gþl. 27; stefna e-m þingdag, to summon, Mar.
þing-deila, u, f. a lawsuit in a public court, Hrafn. 12, Fb. i. 443.
þing-deild, f. = þingdeila, Nj. 86, Ld. 298.
þing-fastr, adj. belonging to a certain county (þing), Grág. i. 159.
þing-ferð, f. a journey to a þing, Eg. 765.
þing-festi, f. a law term, domicile in or allegiance to a þing-community. In the Icel. Commonwealth every franklin had to declare his allegiance to one of the priests, and to say of what community he was member; yet the word was political rather than strictly geographical, the 'þings,' like the 'godords,' were not strictly geographical divisions, rág. i. 164: hence the phrase, spyrja at þingfesti e-s, to spher after an's þingfesti, call on him to declare it, as also ganga við þ. e-s, to acknowledge one's þ. (of the priest), Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 43, 132, Nj. 87; því einn er rétt at hafa þingfesti í öðrum fjórðungi heldr enn er maðr býr, ef eða er þat lofat þeim at lögbergi at taka þriðjungs-mann útan-fjórðungs, rág. i. 165, which last passage is evidently a 'novella.'
þing-fólk, n. an assembly, = þingheimr, Hkr. i. 261.
þing-færr, adj. able to go to the þing; þá var Gizurr biskup eigi þ., url. i. 204 (Bs. i. 69); þ. hestr, Grág. i. 52; eiga þingfært, referring to outlaws (sekr maðr) who were not allowed to appear at a þing (sekr rgr í véum), Grág. ii. 78.
þing-för, f. = þingferð, Grág. i. 46, ii. 34; um þingfarir, at the season alþing, Grett. 136 A (um þing Ed.) COMPS: þingfarar-balkr, the section of law referring to the parliament, Jb. 5, Gþl. þingfarar-té, n. = þingfararkaup, Gþl. 11. þingfarar-kaup, n. a fee for travelling to the parliament, as a law term, being a tax levied from every franklin, out of which those were paid who had to go up to the parliament for public business, whether as jurors, judges, or otherwise; every 'þingyjandi' received his fee from this source, the amount being regulated by the distance from the place of the assembly, or by the number of y's-journeys each man had to travel, Grág. i. 24, cp. Jb. 52. A census was taken (about A. D. 1100) in Iceland of all the franklins who had to pay the þing-tax, which shewed that there were at that time 4,500, but ttagers and proletarians not included, Íb. 17; a man who paid no such tax could neither sit as 'neighbour' or judge, Grág. i. 50; ef bóndi á minna, en hann eigi þingfarar-kaupi at gegna, ok . . . K. þ. K. 4. For or way see Gþl. þingfarab. ch. 2.
þing-ganga, u, f. = þingför, N. G. L. i. 62, Js. 39.
þing-gengt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þ. = eiga þingfært, Js. 39.
þing-haugr, m. a 'þing-bow,' bill of laws, a Norse local name, D. N. 957, perh. = þingbrekka.
þing-há, f. (also spelt þingá; see há):—a þing-district or community, originally a shire having a meeting or parliament of its own, the word is esp. q. in Norway (in Icel. abbreviated into 'þing'), Hkr. i. 147: konungr í allar þinghár ok kristuði þar allan lýð, Ó. H. 102; kraðfi leibaugr í enna nórðstu þinghá, 198; hann fer ór þinghá sínu sjau tigi manna, Hrafn. 11; á Hálogalandi í enni nyrztu þinghá, Fms. viii. 183; herað fóR á sjau nóttum frá hinum synnzta vta í hina nórztu þ. á Hálogalandi, Fagrsk. 20, D. N. passim; þinghá thus chiefly refers to the old all þing-communities, almost synonymous to fylki. þinghá-maðr, = þingheymandi, Grág. i. 51 (see há).
þing-heimr, m. the assembly at a þing; lagði svá nær at allr þ. vudi berjask, Nj. 163, Eg. 765; ef þingheimrinn berðisk, Ísl. ii. 172, r. 145, Al. 156.
þing-helgi, f. the consecrated precincts or boundary of a public assembly; ersén ferð Tungu-Odds, riðr þórðr þá í móti honum, ok vill eigi at hann

þinghelginni, Ísl. ii. 172; at flokkir Hálfða væri kominn a Volunga efrn ok ætlaði at bida þar ok veitja vígi alla þinghelgina, Sturl. i. 38. 2. the ceremony of bowing an assembly at the first meeting (cp. helga þing); godi sá er þinghelgi á þar, hann skal þar þing helga ein fyrsta aptan, Grág. i. 100; godi sé þinn at ganga þá til þ., to proceed to the consecration of the þing, K. þ. K. 96.
þing-hestr, m. a horse used on a journey to the þing, Grág. i. 441.
þing-heyjandi, part. a 'þing-performer,' the law term for any person who visits a þing, on a summons to perform any public duty; every priest had to appear with a certain retinue of franklins, in order that there should always be present a sufficient number of neighbours, judges, witnesses, etc.; in return for such duty the persons attending received a fee, and were exempted from paying the þing-tax (þingfararkaup), which was defrayed by the franklins who stayed at home, Grág. i. 24, 46, 116, (Kb.) ii. 158; a priest had a right, at the spring meeting, to call on the ninth part of his liege-franklins to follow him to the alþing, Grág. i. 116. 2. 'Ecclesiastes' is rendered by þingheymandi, Grég. 71.
þing-hringr, m. the assembly standing in a circle, N. G. L. i. 80.
þing-hús, n. a house in which a meeting is held, Fb. ii. 49 (where it is an error for hús-þing, Ó. H. 45, l. c.); the word is rare in old writers, because parliaments of old were held in the open air; the word is esp. used of the Jewish synagogue, Grég. 48, Mar.; also for the Roman praetorium or a judgment-hall, John xviii. 28; so also in mod. usage, cp. Jb. 21.
þing-höttr, m. a nickname, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 171.
þing-kallandi, part. a herald, 655 iv. 2.
þing-kaup, n. = þingfarar-kaup, Grág. ii. 42.
þing-kostr, m. = þingveizla, Eg. 733, v. 1.
þing-lag, n. the public standard of value, as fixed or proclaimed at a 'þing,' kyr ok ær at þinglagi því sem þar er í því héraði, K. þ. K. 172 (cp. fjár-lag, verð-lag); þinglags-eyrir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246; þinglags-hestr, a horse of average value, D. l. i. 203.
þing-lausnir, f. pl. the dissolution of a parliament; skal hann eigi fara af þingi fyrir þinglausnir, Grág. i. 25, Nj. 113; at þinglausnum, þorst. Síðu H. 174; ek þegar at þinglausnum dró gekk hann í buðir, Lv. 56; þinglausna-dagr, the last day of the parliament, Grág. i. 6, Sturl. i. 98 C.
þing-logi, a, m. a law term, a 'meeting-believer,' one who breaks his engagement to attend a meeting or court when summoned (cp. A. S. *wærlaga* = a truce-breaker); also used metaph., hann varð ok eigi þinglogi, he was no engagement-breaker, Fms. xi. 22, Sturl. i. 142 (in a verse); ok er at nefndum degi kom þá vord jarl eigi þ., 48; varða hrónum höfn þingloga, i. e. the haven belied them not, they got safe into harbour, Hkv. i. 29 (Bugge).
þing-lok, n. pl. = þinglausnir, Eg. 353.
þing-lýðr, m. [Germ. *dingleute*], = þingheimr, D. N. ii. 282.
þing-maðr, m. a person present at an assembly, a member of parliament; þeir gengu til lögbergs ok aðrir þingmenn, Nj. 15; þingmenn ok dómarrinn, Gþl. 172, Bs. i. 755 (the members of the alþing), and passim (see þingfesti); þingmanna dagleið, a day's journey for a man travelling to the parliament, Jb. 10. 2. a liegeman belonging to this or that þing-community; a franklin is said to be the 'þingmaðr' of such and such a priest (godi); þar sátu þingmenn Kúnólfis í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; hann var þ. Styrmis frá Ásgeirsá, Bænd. (þing.); ek spyr goða alla hverr sér kenni N. M. at þingmanni eða þriðjungs-manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 40; þeir vóru þingmenn þorgeirs goða, Lv. (þegin.); Guðmundr (the priest) var því vanr, at riða norðr um hérað úr vörin ok hitta þingmenn sína, ok ráða um héraðs-stjórn, 17; þingmenn Geitis, Vápu. 19; sendir Geitir orð þingmönnum sínum, 15, Eg. 724, passim; ef godi vill segja þingmann sínu brott ór þingi við sik, Grág. i. 165, Nj. 261, Sturl. ii. 35, passim; see þingfesti. þingmanna-leið, f. a day's journey for a þingmaðr, see the remarks s. v. þingför and þingfarar-kaup; but used in Icel. as a general measure of distance, answering to about twenty Engl. miles; distances on land are still measured so in Icel., e. g. a mountain is a þingmanna-leið milli byða, cp. Hrafn. 11; see the map of Icel., where one 'þingmanna-leið' (or Icel. mile) is put at five geographical miles.
þing-mark, n. the boundary or precincts of a public assembly (= þinghelgi); þá eru þeir af þingi er þeir eru ór þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; godi skal kveda á þingmörk hver eru, ok skal hann svá þing helga sem alþingi, ok skal hann kveda á hve þing heitir, 100; gefa nafn þinginu ok kveda á þingmörkin, 116; allar sakir sem í þingmarki garask skal lýsa í þingbrekku, ii. 96; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfedgar hans alþingi, Landn. (App.) 2. the boundary of a district or jurisdiction; sú godi er þing á í enni sama þingmarki, Grág. i. 164; ef maðr tekr hjú ór öðru þingmarki, 460.
þing-mál, n. a case presented at a public court, N. G. L. i. 90.
þing-Máriu-messa, u, f. the 'þing-Mary's-mass,' = the 2nd July, from the alþing being held at that time, Icel. Almanack.
Þingmenn, m. pl. or þingmanna-lið, n. the Thingmen, the king's house-carles in England, Orkn. ch. 37, Hkr. ii. 15.
þing-mót, n. a public meeting, MS. 656 B. 2.

þing-nest, n. *provisions on a journey to the þing*, Eg. 733 B.
 þingótt, n. adj. an error for vingott, Rd. 289, v. l.
 þing-reið, f. = þingfúr, a riding to attend parliament, Grág. i. 491, Nj. 174, Ld. 236, Hrafn. 11, Landn. 330 (App.), passim.
 þing-reitt, n. adj., eiga þingreit = eiga þingfært, Grág. ii. 17.
 þing-rikr, adj. influential in the parliament, Sturl. ii. 126.
 þing-rof, n. the dissolution of a public meeting, N. G. L. i. 224.
 þing-skaun, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 419.
 þing-skil, n. pl. a debate or business at a meeting; þjaza þ., the speech or counsel of Th., i. e. gold, Bm.
 þing-skipan (þing-skapan, f. = þingskóp, Ann. 1271 A), f. the regulation of a þing, Eg. 725.
 þing-skot, n. an appeal to a þing; öll þau mál er hingat eru skótn at þingskotum réttum, Gpl. 18.
 þing-sköp, n. pl. the rules or regulations of a parliament; enda er rétt at lýsa aunan dag viku ef menn vilja þat í þingskópum hafa, Grág. i. 18; þat er ok rétt at þeir hafi þ. þau er þingheyendr verða á sáttir, 103, Eg. 725; hann skal ok upp segja þingskóp hvert sumar, ok ádra þattu alla, Grág. i. 12. Þingskvar-þáttur, m. the section of law referring to the þingskóp, Grág. (Kb.) i. 38 sqq.
 þing-sókn, f. = þinghá, Grág. i. 286, 461, Landn. 259, N. G. L. passim. Þingsóknar-maðr, m. = þinghá-maðr, N. G. L. i.
 þing-staðr, m. a place where a parliament is held, Jb. 9, Fs. 110: as to a Runic stone erected in such a place, see Baut. 807.
 þing-stefna, u, f. a summons to a þing, Gpl. 24, Fs. 9; þingstefnuvitni, -váttr, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 475.
 þing-stöð, f. = þingstaðr, Grág. i. 122, Eg. 741, Fær. 17, Glúm. 394, Ísl. ii. 193, Fms. i. 85.
 þing-tak, n. the act of passing a law by public meeting (cp. vápnatak, löfa-tak); lét hann í lögréttu þann sama Kristin-rétt lögleiða með réttu þingtaki, 671, 17, Rb. 62.
 þing-taka, að, to accept as law, of a public meeting, H. E. i. 422.
 þingu-nautr, m. a member of a community or þing; skyldu þingunautar eiga hvar saksóknir saman, Íb. 9, Grág. i. 84, 101, Fms. vii. 138. 2. a parishioner, Stat. 242, K. þ. K. 170; men of the same bishopric, Dipl. ii. 14.
 þing-veizla, u, f. entertainment at an assembly (of the franklins by the priest), Eg. 733.
 þing-vika, u, f. the week during which the parliament sits, Grág. i. 245 (the alþingi lasted two weeks).
 þing-vist, f. a domicile in a þing-community, Grág. i. 19, Eg. 733; see þingfesti.
 þing-víti, n. a fine for not appearing when summoned, N. G. L. i. 56, Gpl. 21.
 þing-vært, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þingvært, to be allowed to be present at a þing, of an outlaw, Grág. ii. 84.
 þing-völlr, m. [cp. the Manx *Tynwald*, Shetland *Tingwall*]:—the 'parliament-field,' the place where a þing sat, it answers in sense to mod. 'parliament-house,' but parliaments and courts of old time were held in the open air on a plain, hence the name; ádr sól er komin á þingvöll, Grág. i. 33; þá er næstir búa þingvellinum, 115, Fb. i. 101; þat er fottu rétt, at ármaðr ór fylkjum öllum skolo göra vébönd hér á þingvellum, N. G. L. i. 127. II. a local name, Landn., Sturl.
 ÞINN, þin, þitt, possess. pron.; older and better þinn, þín, þitt, see minn: [Goth. *þeins*; Engl. *thine*; Germ. *dein*; Dan. *din*]:—*thine, thy*; þinum drengskap, Nj. 10; dóttur þinnar, 23; þinnar ílsku, 82; föður þins, 108; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári þínu, 116, and passim.
 B. There was also a different use of 'þinn' in the vocat., viz. in addressing a person generally in connexion with some word of abuse; þinn heljar-karl, *thou bell-carle*! Fb. i. 212; þitt íllmenni! Fs. 36; þinn skelmir! 166; also placed after the noun, even with the suffixed article, hefr þú svíkt mik, hundrinn þinn! Ísl. ii. 176; mun fóli þinn nokkurum manni gríð gefa? Ld. 220; dyðrillinn þinn, Fms. ii. 279; klifar þú nökkvat jafnan mannfýla þín! Nj. 85; hird eigi þú þat, milki þinn, *thou milksop*! 182; alldjarfr er þjófrinn þinn, Fms. vii. 127; hvat vill skelmir þinn? Fs. 52; hvat mun þjófr þinn vita lit þess? Eb. 106; lydda þín, Krök. 7; also freq. in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed., e. g. Dan. *din bund*! *din skjelm!* *dít afskum!* In Norway, even in a sense of compassion, min frýs du í hel, ditt vesle ting! gakk heim-atter, din krok = *thou, poor fellow!* but more freq. as abuse, di sugga! ditt naut! ditt stygge fe! or it is even there extended to the first person, eg, min arming, *I, poor thing!* me, vaare stakarar = *we, poor fellows!* eg viste inkje betra, min daare! Ivar Aasen's Norse Gram. p. 332. 2. in cases other than the vocative, but much more rarely; viltú nú þiggja gríð? þá svarar jatl, eigi af hundinum þinum, *not from thee, thou dog!* Fms. vi. 323; af fretkarli þinum, Fs. 160: acc., er ek sé þik, frænda skömm þína ..., er ek ól þinn úvita, Krök. 7 new Ed.; skulu vér færa þinn úvin til heljar, Fms. vi. 212. 3. in old writers even in plur., but very rarely; hvi róa djöflar yðrir (*ye devils!*), fyrir oss í alla nótt, Fms. ix. 50.—We believe this 'þinn,' as a vocative, to be not the possess. pron. but a compounded form of the pers. pron. 'þú' and the article 'inn,'

þinn being qs. þ'inn, literally *thou the...*! A strong, and almost conclusive, proof of this is that the uncontracted form actually occurs and is used in exactly the same sense as the contracted 'þinn'; þú í vándi slangi, *thou the wicked scamp!* Skíða R.; þú inn armi, *thou wretch!* Ld. 326; þú inn mikli maðr, *thou the great man!* Eg. 488; v þú hinn góði þjón og trúlyndi, Matth. xxv. 21: the full phrase was accordingly altered in one of two ways; either the article was dropped, góði og t. þjón, 20, or pronoun and particle were both contracted in one word, as above. The phrase, we may presume, at first could not have been used in the vocative (þinn!); but the origin being soon in sight of, it was gradually extended to other cases (hundinum þinum and even, esp. in mod. usage, to the other possessive pronouns (djöf yðrir). Bearing this in mind, it is easy to understand why this usage peculiar to the Scandinavian tongue, for although the possessive pronoun 'þinn,' *thine*, etc., is common to all Teutonic languages, the article 'in' is peculiar to the northern languages, and therefore a word compound with it would be so also. Analogous are the phrases, *sá inn, þat it, þ in, þann inn...*, see p. 263, col. 1 (A. II). For another view, see Grim Kleine Schr. iii. 256, and 271 sqq.

Þinnig, þinnog, adv. *thither*, = þannig, Sdm. 3, Hkv. 2. 48, Vtkv. 5
 ÞINULL, m. [*telna*, Ivar Aasen; akin to þenja], *the edge-rope of net*; hann hljóp yfir net-þinullinn, ... hleyptr hann yfir þinullinn, Edda 4 oddnets þinull, Edda (in a verse).

Þinurr, m. [*tinár*, Ivar Aasen], a kind of resinous fir-tree, of which bows and hoops were made, Edda ii. 483; mold-þinorr, *the earth-tree*, the tree Ygdrasil, Vsp. (the reading 'Míðgarðs-orm,' in the paraphr. Edda 44, refers to a form 'mold-þinull' = *earth-string*, i. e. a *se pent*). 2. metaph. a bow, being made of the wood of this tree Þíðrinn skaut bogann með bíldör, ok kom á þinorrinn ok brast í sun boginn, Ó. T. 59 (Fms. x. 362).

Þirringr, m. [*þjarfr*], an 'unleavened' fellow, a word of abuse, Edda i. 53 þirr = þerna (q. v.), Edda i. 532 (562), Rm.

ÞISTILL, m. [A. S. *þistel*; Engl. *thistle*; Germ. *distel*; Dan.-Swe. *túsel, tistel*]:—a thistle; vertu sem þistill, Skm. 31; 'carduus,' þ köllu vér þistil, Stj. 635; þistla ok íllgresi, Sks. 549; þorna ok þist Eluc. 45; verða nökkut vinber saman lesin af þyrnum ellegar fikjurr þistlum, Matth. vii. 16; þyrna ok þistla skal hún bera þér, Gen. iii. 17: a local name, Þistils-fjörðr, Landn.

ÞIT or ÞIÐ, the older and true form is it or ið (q. v.), the þ being borrowed from the preceding verb, as in *ér, þér*; thus, in alliteration, ið munu alla eða vinna, Skv. I. 31, and spelt so in vellums, e. g. Sæm. (Kb.); J er it finnisk, Fms. xi. 21; er it tókuð þá, 623, 24; megnuð ið sjálfir, Fr xi. 21; skuluð ið, Ísl. ii. 339 (Heiðarv. S.): but usually þit or þið, e. Fms. i. 189 (eleven times in one page); cp. *ykkar, ykkar*, p. 725.

Þi = þvi, see þat C; and in compds, þi-likr = þvilíkr.

ÞÍÐA, d. *þíða þíða* rhyme together, Skáld H. I. 2; originally a strof ver þíða, þeð, of which only remains the part. þíðinn, q. v.: *to melt, thaw*, of ice, snow; þíða snjó, Fms. iii. 180; Jókkull kvazek eigi í vilja at þíða á sér snjó, Fs. 55; síðan vóru eldar görvir ok þíð klæð 52; hann færðisk at eldinum ok vildi þíða sik, id.; var eldr upp kveyk ok þíð klæði þeirra, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; hann þíðdi þann mikla þel Hom. 107; þá tekr jörð at þíða frosnar grasrætr, Sks. 48; þíða (m þýða) allra hjörta til ástar, Edda (pref.) 149.

ÞÍÐR, þið, þitt, adj. *not ice-bound, thawed*; meðan áin er þið, *while the river is open*, Grág. ii. 267; hvert þat er isum þakt eða þitt, Sk 182; á þíðum sjá, Fb. i. 489; í vök þíðri í Nið, Fms. vii. 2; th written in the vellums l. c., not 'þýðri' as in the Ed.

Þi-likr, adv. *such*, Stj., Bs. := þvilíkr, q. v.

Þin-likr, adj. '*thine-like*,' *like thee*, Bjarn. 433 (MS. þuilíkt, Ed. þerlíkt) Þins-likr = þinlíkr, *like thee*, Fms. v. 336; ó-þinsligr, *unlike thee*, in *worthy of thee*, Ísl. ii. 198.

ÞÍSL, f. [O. H. G. *dihsila*; Germ. *deichsel*; old Swed. *þisil*; Lat. *iēm qs. tesmo* (?); the inflexive *l* is a diminutive]:—a cart-pole, remains only in the poet. compd *sár-þísl*, a '*wound-stick*,' i. e. a sword, Ísl. ii. 389 (i a verse).

ÞJAKA, að, a later form from þjökka, see below; þjaka and tak make a rhyme, Pass. 23. 12: [Ivar Aasen *þaaka*]:—prop. *to thwack, thump, smite*, hence to afflict: with acc., þóknist honum að þjaka, þit höld örkumslum með, Pass. l. c.: with dat., þeir hafa bæði hrakt of hrjád, hrundið og þjakað honum, Pass. 9. 7. 2. in the part þjakaðr, *worn, fainting, exhausted*; móðr ok þjakaðr af umgangi þeirra Fas. ii. 452; var hún þjökkuð mjök, of one saved from drowning, Þórð 62; hann var þjakaðr mjök af kulda, Bs. i. 331; þjakaðr af göngu ok erviði, Fb. iii. 366; var hann mjök þjakaðr, Bárð. 17 new Ed.

Þjalar-, see þél.

Þjapel, n. [a for, word, þ = z or c; mid. H. G. *schappel*]; old Fr. *chapel* whence Fr. *chapeau*]:—a wreath, A. 70.

Þjappa, að, to knead with the feet; þ. moldinni saman; corrupt from þjaka (?).

ÞJARFR, þjarf, þjarft, adj. [A. S. *þeorf*; old Fr. *derve*; Germ *derb*]:—*unleavened*, of bread; þjarft braud ok akr-súrur, Hom. 82; súr

aud en eigi þjarft, 83. 2. *fresh*, of water, opp. to salt; bænd hann örfund vótum fram at fjóta, Sks. 628 B. 3. metaph. *insipid, flat*, (cp. Dan. *flau*), of a person; kalla man þjarfa, Edda i. 530; so so þjórung. The change in the mod. Germ. *derb*=*rude*, *barsb*, is serious; in O. H. G. and in mid. H. G. the word, according to Grimm, iet. s. v., was only used in its proper sense=*azymos*, as also in A. S.

þjark, n. a *wrangling, strife, contest*.

þjarka, u, f. a *quarrel*, Edda 110; þjörku-drjúgr, *pugnacious, quarrelsome*, Hom. (St.); gúra þjörku, Am. 49.

þjarka, að, to *quarrel, wrangle*; þ u, m. e-ð, to *wrangle about a thing*.

þjarkan or **þjörkun**, f. a *wrangling*.

þjarma, að, to *handle roughly*; þ. at. e-m, Fas. iii. 203.

þjazi, a, m. the giant of that name, the father of Skaði, see the Edda, Gl., Ls., Hbl.

ÞJA, þjáði, þjáð, [for the root see þýr, þjóna], to *constrain, entrap, slave*; hann var þjáðr til vinnu, *he was worked as a bondsman*, Fms. 78; son (acc.) Lóðinn vildi hann (nom.) þjá undir þrældóm, 289; einarnir fóru þjáðir ok undu þeir illa, Eg. 235; þat fólk var lengi þan þjáð i Vindlandi, Fms. vii. 195; hann vildi selja oss i þrældóm, e hét oss atfarkostum ok lima-láti of vér vildim eigi þjáski, iii. 158; t Rögnvaldr þjásk en Úlfr eigi, i. 289; mörg er þjóð of þjáð, km. 21.

II. to *chastise*; hann þjáði sinn líkama i mörgum hlutum, Þ. ii. 431; þínast ok þjást, to *feel great pain*, Stj. 131.

III. rt. þjáðr, ör-þjáðr, sár-þjáðr, *stricken, worn, smarting*, of sickness, ief, or the like.

þjálf, a, m. the name of the servant and follower of Thor, Edda; and so as a pr. name, Baut.; the word prop. means *a delver, digger*, Germ. *derben, delben*,=to *delve, dig*; the names Þjálfri and Rökva (q. v.) indicate that Thor was the friend of farmers and the god of agriculture.

þjálg, adj. [cp. Germ. *delken*=to *knead*], '*kneaded, soft, manageable*'; þ. in the compd ó-þjálg, *refractory, unmanageable*.

þjáll, adj.=þjálg; ó-þjáll, *unbandy, unmanageable*.

þjálmi, a, m. a rare word, the sense of which is somewhat doubtful, *delve*(?) ; Manar þjálmi, *the delve of Mona*, i. e. *the sea*; hregg-þjálmi, *a delve of the gale*, i. e. *the sky*; þangs-þ., *the delve of the sea-weed*, i. e. *the sea, the surf*, Lex. Poët.: in prose the word occurs once,—hverja álma nær eðr firr Heinrekr egnir fyrir fætr Thome erkibiskupi, Thon.

þj, where it seems to mean *a caltrop or a pit-fall*(?) .

þján, f. [þjá], *bondage, servitude*, Hkr. iii. 315; þján útlendra höfðgja, O. H. 189; selja i þján ok þrældóm, Stj. 639; þján ok þrælkun, ns. xi. 253.

2. *affliction*=þjánung, Bb. i. 23; á-þján, q. v.

þjánung, f. *affliction*; leita Guðs i þjuni þ., Karl. 542; freq. in mod. age, also of *severe pain*, hann komst um aptanin i sælu-hús ok þó eð þjánungu, Espól. s. a. 1720; þjánunga-laust, -lituð, *painless, in little* in.

ÞJO, n. [A. S. *þeob*; Engl. *thibg*], *the thibg*, but in usage generally *podez*, in plur.; hann logar allr um þjóin, Mar.; þat skardit sem i milli þjóa þér, Ölk. 37; ef maðr höggir mann klánhögg um þjó er, Grág. ii. 12; kláði hléypr um allan búkinn, einna mest um þjóin ... aga striga-dúk milli þjóanna á sér, Fb. i. 212; hælarnir liggja upp i þjóin, of a cripple, Ö. H. 246, Mar.: sing., fótrinn með öllu þjóinu, Þ. i. 262; bar öxina niðr hjá þjó hestsins, Sturl. iii. 314.

II. metaph. *the crook at the end of a scythe*, which is fixed in the handle.

þjó-breidr, adj. *broad-thighed*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

þjó-bugr, m. *the bight of a scythe*; ljórinn brotnaði i þjóbugnum.

ÞJÓÐ, f., dat. þjóðu, so always in old writers, mod. þjóð; [Ulf. *hnders ðevos þjyða*; A. S. *þeod*; Hel. *þjóð*; O. H. G. *diot*]:—*a people, nation*; þessar þjóðir er svá heita, Rusci, Polavi, Fms. i. 142; þú spour ar þjóðir frá blótum, 623. 25; heidnar þjóðir, *heaven people*, 625. 170, St. 293, N. T.; öll Kristlieg þjóð, N. G. L. ii. 22; Tyrkir, ok Blökunn, ok mörg önnur ill þjóð, Fb. ii. 126; með mikinn her ok marga þjóð, 127; með öllum þjóðum, Stj. 67; vísaðu þeir mörgum þjóðum réttan veg, Barl. 29; allar þjóðir þjóna yóru valdi, Róm. 117; at öllum þjóðum ok tungum, 119; hinn sjúkli svaraði á þá tungu, sem hann hefði eð þeirri þjóðu færðr verit, Pr. 458; allar skepnur ... allar þjóðir, 461; óðt veit ef þrir'ro, a saying, Hm. 61; þjóð eru þrir tigr, *thirty make a hóð*, Edda 108; allri þjóðu, Ýt.; heldr er honum þægr í hverri þjóðu (*mong any people*), sá er á hann trúir, Post. (Unger) 290; hann er fædr af allri þjóðu Gyðinga, id.; mikla þjóð, *a mighty people*, Stj. 116; ör-þjóðir, *the southerners*, Akv.: Lat. *turma* is rendered by þjóð, Róm. 59; fira þjóð, *a community of men*, Lex. Poët.; þyrja þjóð yfir, Skm.: in mpds, sál-þjóð, *household*, Vkv.; sigr-þjóð, Hkv.; al-þjóð, *all people*, l.; ver-þjóð ok yr-þjóð, q. v.

2. like 'lög' and 'þing', þjóð may sume a local sense, thus, Sví-þjóð = *Sweden*; God-þjóð = the Goth. *Gulnada*, Gg.

II. in olden times þjóð- in composition (like A. S. *od*) was intensive = *great, powerful, very*; but in quite modern times (e. last 30–40 years) a whole crop of compds with þjóð- has been formed to express the sense of *national*; þjóð-réttr, þjóð-frelsi, þjóð-téindi, þjóð-vili, þjóð-vinn, *national rights, freedom, etc.*; as also þjóð-er, *national, popular, liberal*; ó-þjóðligr, *illiberal, unpopular*; but all ch phrases sound foreign, and are not vernacular.

III. pr. names; Þjóð-arr; Þjóð-ólfr; Þjóð-rekr (= Germ. *Dietrich*); Þjóð-hildr, Landn.; Þjóð-marr, Germ. *Dietmar*, Sæm.

B. Goth. *þyfu*, = τὸ ἀγαθόν, occurs only in a compounded form; ó-þjóð, *bad people*, Vellekla; óþjóða-lyðr, *transp and refuse*, Dan. *utyske*; cp. Goth. *unþyfu*—κακός. In many compds it is difficult to say whether the primitive is *þjóða* or *þyfu*; in words like *þjóð-a*, -drengr, -göðr, -gláðr, -hagi, -skáld, -skati, -marr, -lygi, -vel, we prefer the latter.

Þjóða, u, f. *the county Thy or Thy-berrd* in Denmark, Fms. xii.

Þjóðann, m. [Ulf. renders βασιλεύς by þjóðans; A. S. *þeoden*; Hel. *thiudan*; cp. Ulf. *þjuddinus* and *þjudan-gard*=βασιλεία, *þjudanön*=βασιλεύειν]:—*a king, the ruler of a þjóð* (þjóða); the word is only used in poets. In the remotest times each tribe or shire had a special king or ruler (fylkir); then in later times they formed a league under one king; and þjóðann and þjóð-konungr (q. v.) seem to be the words denoting such a king, konungr being the general popular name; vinn þjóðans, Ad. 11; Gotna þ., Akv. 21; þjóðans sonr, 22; þjóðans tekka, Gkv. i. 18; þjóðans synr, Fms. iii. (in a verse).

2. in the old Hom. *a good, a great man*; þjóðans barn, Hm. 14; þjóðans kona, 149; þing ok þjóðans mál, 116.

Þjóð-á, f. *a great river, chief river*, Ver. 17 (Gen. ii. 10); þjór þjóðar falla þorp yfir meyya Mógþrasis, Vfm. 49 (certainly not= þjóðir; the passage reminds one of Gen. ii. 10); þjóðar færstu eitri, Þd.; nú heita þat þjóðar er svá eru stórar, at ... N. G. L. ii. 133; fyrr skolu allar þjóðar falla upp, en ... , proverbs of an impossibility (cp. ἄνευ ποταμῶν ἰεράν χωροῦσι παγὰ), Kormak.

Þjóð-braut, f. *a big road*, Grág. ii. 264, Landn. 81, passim.

Þjóð-dreng, m. *a good man, brave fellow*, Flöv. 30.

Þjóðerni, n. *nationality*, a mod. word; cp. bróðernir, fæðerni.

Þjóð-gata, u, f.=þjóðbraut, Ld. 66, Gpl. 82, 407, 408, Jb. 180.

Þjóð-gláðr, adj. *very glad*, Fas. ii. 80 (in a verse).

Þjóð-göðr, adj. *very good, excellent, brave, Am.*

Þjóð-hagi, a, m. *a great artist, master-craftsman*; hann er þjóðhagi, or as adj., hann er þjóðhaga smíðr.

Þjóð-hagr, adj. *masterly in skill or craft*, Sturl. iii. 29.

Þjóð-hlið, n. *a public gate*, Jb. 262 A.

Þjóð-konung, m. *a great king, a sovereign*, Ýt. Hdm. 4, Skv. i. 1, 3, 33, 34, Fms. i. 3; af honum unnu margir þ. fæðask, Stj. 115.

Þjóð-kunnr, adj. *very famous*, Skv. 3, 36.

Þjóð-land, n. [A. S. *þeodland*], *an empire; keisari* er rztr konunga, þar næst er konungr sá er rzdr fyrir þjóðlandi, ... ei má þá kalla þjóð-konunga er skatt-konungar eru, Edda 93; ertú þá meiri konungr enn þinn fadir, ef þú rzdr tveimr þjóðlöndum (i. e. *Norway and Denmark*), Fms. i. 88, Rb. 340; Knútr inn ríki tók skatt ok skúld af þeim þjóð-löndum er auðgust vóru á Norðrlöndum, Ö. H. 130.

Þjóð-leið, f. *the big road*, esp. on the sea; sigluðu þeir þ. til Líðandness, Eg. 81; þat er komit at þ. 369; þar er sjá mátti útan af fríði af þ., Ö. H. 46; á sjó með skipi skipuðu, hón skal fara þ. bæði nætr ok daga, Gpl. 83; er hann siglir þ. hit ytra, Fagrsk. 60; on land, Grág. ii. 331, Fms. xi. 413, Gpl. 83.

Þjóð-leiðr, adj. *much hated, execrated*; þegi þú, þjóðleið! Gkv. i. 24.

Þjóð-lygi, f. *'great lie'*, Mag. 57; *a calumny, slander*, en þæg-mælskr um þjóðlygi, Ad. 1.

Þjóð-löð, f. *a hearty welcome*, Hm. 4.

Þjóð-marr, u. adj. *very many*.

Þjóð-menni, u. *a brave man*; þeir vóru allir þ., Bs. i. 55, v. 1.

Þjóð-mærr, adj. *glorious*, Fm. 36.

Þjóð-nýtr, adj. *very excellent, Geisli*.

Þjóð-ráð, n. *an excellent plan*, Eg. 765, Fms. xi. 263.

Þjóð-reyrir, m. *the 'great rearer' of ebarms, of a dwarf*, Hm.

Þjóð-skati, a, m. *a great, lordly, princely man*, Edda (Gl.); hjórleiks hvati, hann er þjóðskati (not blóðskati), Hólud.

Þjóð-skáld, n. *a great poet*; slið þjóðskáld sem mun mik hafa ort, Fms. vi. 366; heyr þjóðskáldit! Kvattu svá, *grím skömm*, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnháfar, 386; þá muntu verða þ. ok yrkja lof um marga höfðinga, iii. 103, and so in mod. usage.

Þjóð-skjóldungr, m.=þjóðkonungr, Ö. H. (in a verse).

Þjóð-smíðr, m. *a master-craftsman, great artist*; þóðr var umsylla-maðr mikill ok inn mesti þ., of a shipwright, Þórd. 10 new Ed.; hann var hinn mesti þ., Fb. ii. 73, and in mod. usage; cp. þjóðhagr.

Þjóð-stefna, u, f. *a meeting of the vobule people, a public meeting*: in the allit. phrase, á þingi eða þjóðstefnu, Grág. ii. 170 (Isl. ii. 380).

Þjóð-sterkr, adj. *very strong*, Edda (Ht.).

Þjóð-sýniliga, adv. *in the sight of all people, openly*; róa undan eyjunni þ., Glúm. 394; reid maðr at þeim þ., Ld. 376; *openly, vehemently*, blása þ., Sks. 52 new Ed., v. 1.

Þjóð-sýniligr, adj. *open, clear*; mátti heyra mikinn líðra-gang ok þ. ákald (scur, und:sgued, vebement), Al. 12.

Þjóð-sögur, f. pl. *popular stories*, (mod.)

Þjóð-tröð, f.=þjóðleið, Leidarv. 16.

Þjóð-vegr, m.=þjóðbraut, N. G. L. ii. 131, 132, Ö. H. 206, passim.

þjóð-vel, adv. *very well, excellently*; skemta e-m þ., Bjarn. (in a verse); Sæmundi er mart þjóðvel gefit, Fs. 17.
þjóð-vitnir, m. *the great wolf*, Germ. 21 (cp. þjóð-ulfr, a pr. name).
þjófa, að, to call a thief, Karl. 378, v.1.
þjóf-ligr, adj. *thievish*, Al. 69, Fms. v. 322, Fas. iii. 372.
þjófnadr, m. *thief*, Ld. 142; þjófnadr-mál, Jb. 442.
ÞJÓFR, m. [Goth. *þjubvs*; A.S. *þeof*; Engl. *thief*; O.H.G. *diup*; Germ. *dieb*; Dan. *tyv*; Swed. *tjuv*; cp. Goth. *þjubjo* = *λάδρα*; þauf and þóf (qq. v.) seem to be kindred words]—*a thief*; þjófar ok illmenn, Nj. 32; vándur hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek þjófr verit, 74; mætti hönum sók á gefa, ef hann léti fara sann-reyndan þjóf, Fms. vii. 115; rangt sýnisk mér at svá mikill þjófr gangi undan. . . mikitt kapp leggur þú á með þjófum, ok muntu illt at sök hafa, Fbr. 86, 87; þú hefir verit þjóf ok mörðingi, Nj. 74; þat er vikinga háttir at afla fjár með ránum eðr svörfum, en þat er þjófa háttir at leyta eptir, Fb. i. 412; þjófa færsla, Gpl. 533; þjófa-gröf, fylgsui, a den of thieves, Greg. 39, Hom. 154, cp. Glúm. ch. 17, 18, Eb. 18; sauda-þjófr, a sheep-stealer; rummuþs-þjófr, an inveterate thief (cp. hann stelf öllu sem steini er létterra). In ancient times thieves were particularly detested, and no mercy was shewn to them, theft being punished by hanging, see Fbr. l. c. (cp. the late Engl. penalty of death for sheep-stealing), and minor theft by branding with hot iron on the cheek, N. G. L. ii. 168; or by chopping off feet and hands, cp. Sighvat's verse on St. Olave; cp. the saying, þjófa skal hátt upp hengja, Hallgr.: 'thievish' and 'wicked' are synonymous, þjófs augu, a thief's eyes, an evil look, Nj. 2, Fms. iii. 195; þjófs hakan, a thief's chin, 192; þjófs-nefit brotnaði, the thief's nose broke, 189; þjófs tennr, Blómstr. S. 27. COMPS: þjófa-bálkr, m. the section in the law about thefts, N. G. L., Jb. 71. þjóf-fólgin, part. *thievishly hidden*, N. G. L. i. 254. þjóf-gefninn, adj. *thievish*. þjóf-laun, n. pl. *thievish concealment of a thing*, Grág. i. 416, Dropl. 14. þjófs-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *thievish*. þjófs-mafn, n. a being called thief, Fms. iii. 149. þjófs-nautr, m. an accomplice (cp. Germ. *diebs-genosse*, Dan. *bæler*), such as a receiver of stolen goods, Grág. i. 190; ef maðr flytr þjóf yfir óduld, þá hefir hann fyrir-gört húð sinni ok heiti þ., Gpl. 418: the saying, þjófirn þrífst en þjófs-nautrin aldri, the thief may thrive but the thief's accomplice never, i. e. he is even worse than the thief himself; illa er þú af ek em þjófsnautr, Nj. 75. þjóf-ráð, n. pl. an abetting a thief (Dan. *bæleri*), Grág. ii. 190, Jb. 417. þjóf-snarar, u, f. a thief's balter, Bs. i. 225. þjóf-stollinn, part. stolen, Grág. ii. 137, Gpl. 536. þjóf-sök, f. a case of theft, Glúm. 365, Grág. i. 84, ii. 190; aldregi fýrnisk leynd þjófsök, id.
B. Altogether different is 'þjóff' in pr. names. Frið-þjófr, Her-þ., Ey-þ., Gunn-þ., which answers to A. S. *þeof*, i. e. a servant, = Icel. *þý*. þjófska, u, f. = þjófnadr, Gpl. 137. þjóf-skapr, m. *id.*, Grág. i. 457, ii. 136, Rm. 285. þjóf-knappr, m. the 'thigh-knobs,' buttocks, Kod. 120, Fms. ii. 6, Fs. 48, Fb. ii. 364, Fas. i. 93, Bs. i. (in a verse), Stj. 512. þjóf-leggr, m. the thigh bone, Bs. i. 344, Grett. 176 new Ed.
ÞJONA, að, [A. S. *þenian*; O. H. G. *diunon*; Germ. *dienen*; mod. Dan. *tjene*, Swed. *tjuna*, mod. Icel. *þena*; the proper Dan. form would be *tyne*]—to serve; settisk hann heima ok þjónaði ekki konungi, Eg. 83; þessi guðin er þú þjónar, serves, *worships*, Fms. i. 97; líf ok dauði þjóna Dróttni, 623, 27; þjóna Guði, Stj. 375; þjóna til e-s, to serve, pay homage to, of allegiance; kvaðisk hann skyldr at þ. til konungs, Fms. ix. 431; engi vildi til þeirra þjóna upp frá því, xi. 334; þeir er til hans (i. e. Christ) þjóna, Mar.; þjóna til hans né annarra, Fms. iv. 23; þjóna undir e-n, to serve under one, Sturl. ii. 4: absol., Jb. 383. 2. to attend on as a servant, wait on, with dat., Stj. 441; hón þjónaði honum eigi verr enn bónda sínum, Nj. 62; lét göra honum laug ok þjónaði honum sjálfur, Fms. vi. 303; þ. at koungs-borði, Fb. ii. 428; þ. fyrir borði, Fms. vii. 84; in Icel. households chiefly used of maid-servants, cp. Ld. ch. 11. 3. in eccl. sense, to perform service; þjóna kirkju (dat.), Bs. i. 179, Hom.; þ. kapellu, D. N. ii. 338.
þjónan, f. a serving, service, attendance, Hkr. iii. 79, Stj. 424, 440 (v.1.), Karl. 517, Mar.; þjónunar-maðr, a servant, Fas. i. 375.
þjónari, a, m. a servant, Gd. 19 (Germ. *diener*).
þjónkan, f. = þjónan, Hkr. iii. 325, Fms. i. 137, v. 94, Stj. 376, 424.
þjónn, m. [A. S. *þen*], a servant, attendant, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. x. 277, Gpl. 76, N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. passim, Greg. 50, MS. 623, 21.
þjónusta, u, f., **þjónasta**, Hom. 134 [O. H. G. *dionost*; Hel. *þjjonost*; Germ. *diens*; Dan. *tjeneste*]—service, attendance, Nj. 268, Eg. 28, 112, Fms. vi. 36, passim. 2. in Icel. households a maidservant who assists a male servant is called the þjónusta of that man. II. *divine service*, esp. the mass, Ld. 334, Sturl. iii. 84; Guðs þjónusta, a holy service, esp. the viaticum, for the sick or dying, Sól. 60; þjónustu bann, a ban, interdiction, H. E. i. 414; þjónustu buðkr, þjónustu-hús, -ker, a pyx for the eucharist, Am. 29, 42, 52, 54, 59, 100, Dipl. v. 12, Stj. 564. COMPS: þjónustu-bundinn, part. bound in service, allegiance, Ó. H. 288, Fær. 138. þjónustu-embætti, n. *divine service, church service*, Fms. ii. 200. þjónustu-fólk, n. servant-folk, Stj. 282. þjónustus-fulldr, adj. *serviceable, attentive, faithful* as a servant, Fms. viii. 235, Stj. 376, 466, Eg. 269, Hkr. iii. 97. þjónustu-gjöld, n. pl. wages

for service, Fb. ii. 231. þjónustu-görð, f. a holy service, H. E. i. 23 Sturl. ii. 5, and so in mod. usage. þjónustu-kona, u, f. a female servant, Fms. i. 67, 231, Edda 148, Stj. 112. þjónustu-lauss, ac without sacrament, of a sick person, N. G. L. i. 347, Fms. viii. 103; of church, þá standi kirkjan þjónustulaus, let the church stand without services, K. A. 48. þjónustu-maðr, m. a man-servant, Edda 2: Eg. 236: a liegeman, Eg. 14. þjónustu-mjúkr, adj. officious obliging, Fas. iii. 303. þjónustu-mær, f. a maid-servant, Fms. i. 477, Stj. 423. þjónustu-samr, adj. ready to serve, ministering, Fm vi. 136. þjónustu-semd, f. dutifulness, Str. þjónustu-skyldr, adj. in duty bound, Hkr. iii. 57. þjónustu-stúlka = þjónustumz þjónustu-sveinn, m. a page, male servant, Eg. 237, Fms. iii. 21 þjónustu-tekja, u, f. a taking of the sacrament, Bs. i. 189, 441, Hon 141. þjónustu-verk, n. performance of service, Greg. 37.
þjónusta, að, to administer the sacrament to a sick or dying person.
þjórl-hlutr, m. the haunch of an ox, Haustl.
þjóri, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x. 156.
ÞJÖRR, m. [Gr. *ταύρος*; Dan. *tyr*; Swed. *tjur*], a bull, Hým. 14 prop. a young bull, um þjórr . . . nú er þjórr í yxna tali þar til er hann (í minn vetra gamall, N. G. L. ii. 68; þá reis hér upp rauðr uxi . . . þá rei upp þjórr nokkur, Vápn. 51: as a ship's beak, hann hafði þjórs-höfu á stafni, Landn. 300; whence the local names, Þjórs-á, Þjórsár-dalr Þjórs-dælir, m. pl. the men from Th., Landn.
Þjós, f. = fjós (q. v.), the carcase of a whale, Jb. 320.
ÞJÖSTR, m. [cp. A. S. *þeostru*, *þystru*, = darkness; Germ. *düster anger*, *fury*; þjóta af þjósti, with fury, of a river, Am.; þjósti keyrð Glúm. (in a verse); þjóstur skyli lagið fyrir þrjósti, Orkn. (in a verse) kryp ek til kross frá þjósti, Líkn. 30; æ var þ. í þrjósti, Bs. ii. (in verse); hón svarar með miklum þjósti, in great anger, excitement, Fl i. 547; andvarpa af þjósti miklum, Sks. 225; landsýnningr bless þjósti, id. II. in pr. names, Þjóst-ulfr, the grim wolf (?); Þjóst arr, Landn.
Þjóst-samliga, adv. *chafingly, angrily*, Sks. 226.
Þjóstur, adj. *chafing, angry*.
ÞJÓTA, pres. þyt; pret. þaut, þautz, þaut, pl. þutu; subj. þyti part. þotium: [A. S. *þéotan*, cp. Ulf. *þut-in*, *þut-baurn*, = Gr. *σάλπιγξ* Dan. *tude*]—to emit a whistling sound, e. g. of the wind, surf, waves of trees; vindr þytr, Grág. ii. 170; sjár, alda, brim þytr, Leo Pöet., Gm. 21; óxin þaut, the axe whistled, Fs. 62; óxar tvaþr þu hátt á óxa-tré, Sturl. i. 158; vindr kom á þá ok þaut í spjóttunum iii. 83; víða þaut jörðin af þeirra hljóðan, *resounded*, Stj. 434; þjótnæ strengleikr, of tunes, Sks. 632; þaut borgin af hljóðarum, Konr.; í þv er hann féll, þá þaut mjök ok glumdi, Stj. 46; nú heyra þeir at þaut slöngu Búa, Ísl. ii. 408; nú þytr undin, Fas. i. 204, cp. Fbr. 111 new Ed.; jötuns háls-undir (the waves) þjóta, Stor. 3; þat þytr fyrir regni, li whistles for rain, Stj. 594; á þytr af þjósti, Am.; þjótnandi fors, Gsp. þjótnandi haf, Sks. 54, 137 new Ed.; reidrar-prumur þjóta, Art. 80 þjótnandi kværn, of a mill, Fas. i. 493 (in a verse). 2. to bowl, of wolf; sem úlfar þyti, Karl. 140; þar heyrir þú varga þjóta, Gkv. 21 (Dan. *ulvene tude*), cp. ulfa-þytr; hölkn (monsters) þutu, Hým. II to rush; þá þutu upp allir, Grett. 164 new Ed.; margir menn þutu upp ok kváðu hann njósarmann, Sturl. ii. 247, Th. 25. 2. with prep. þjóta á, to rush in; at skjótara mundi á þjóta = á dynja, to burst in Fms. vii. 125; varði mikni eigi at svá skjótt mundi á þjóta sem nú er xi. 115. III. as intrans. [Engl. *to toot*; Germ. *tuten*], to blow a horn, trumpet, it only occurs in two instances; áðr halr hugfullr í horr um þaut, ere he blew the horn, Hóm. 17; sá er þytr í trumbu, Fms viii. 83 (in a verse).
þjótandi, f. the name of an artery; á æði þeirri er þ. heitir, Bs. i. 644; see the remarks s. v. vind-æðr.
þjóti, a, m. the thudder, whistler, a nickname, Landn.
þjótr, m. the whistler, a name of the wind, Edda (Gl.) 2. a sbea to dry clothes in.
Þjóttá, u, f. an island in Norway; whence **Þjóttar-greppr**, **Þjóttar**-kjöptr, the name of a ship that island, Ann. 1209.
Þjóttá, u, f. stringy meat, Björn, (akin to þjós?)
þjukkr, see þjokkr, þykk.
ÞJÖKKA, að, [þykk, m.; cp. A. S. *þaccian*; Chaucer *to tback*], to thwack, thump, beat, *cbastise*, = þjaka, q. v.; þjökka skal hrasinn nið með hrisi, *wback a self-willed son with the rod*, Sighvat, (see hris.)
þjökka, u, f. a nickname, Landn. 238.
þjökkr, adj. *thick*, = þykk, q. v.
þjörku, see þjarka.
ÞOKA, u, f. [Dan. *taage*; can Engl. *fog* be the same word? cp. þel]—a fog, mist; þoku dregr upp, Fb. i. 212; verði þoka . . . þá kom þoka mikil móti þeim, Nj. 20; leggr þoku yfir Glúm. 368; hafa þeir þokur miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; var þoka yfir héraðinu ok vindr af hafu, Ísl. ii. 307; væta mikil ok þoka, Eg. 128; ór miðri þokunni, Stj. 306; sunnanþoka, fog drifting from the south, Hrafn. 6; þoka ok myrk, Fms. x. 339; þoku-fall, Thom. 454; þoku mugga, a muggy mist; myrkviðris-þoka, a mirky, pitch-dark fog: the saying, mart býr í þokunni, Ísl. þjóðs. 2.

grey-coloured ewe is in Iceland called þoka. COMPS: þoku-fullr, adj. ísty, Stj. 11. þoku-land, n. a fog-land, Fms. xi. (in a verse). þoku-laust, n. adj. without fog, clear, Sturl. ii. 108. þoku-maðr, m. a man of the mist who sburns the light, i. e. a bad man, Skálda (in a verse). þoku-myrrkr, n. a mirky fog, Stj. 112, Fms. ii. 141. þoku-yrkvi, a, m. id., Fms. ii. 141. þoku-myrstr, n. (an error for yrkr, for mistr is spelt with i, not y?), fog-mist, Mar. 1051. þoku-myr, adj. foggy, Njörst. 102. þoku-týsdagr, m. 'mist-Tuesday', the second Tuesday after Easter, D. N. passim. þoku-vísur, the name of a poem, the Lay of the Mist, Fb. i. 212.

ÞOKA, ad, to move, with dat.; Hlútr þokaði nú bústað sínum, Ld. 2; skal hann eiga öngan kost at þoka (viz. garði) optar, to change one's place again, N. G. L. i. 251; of a sitting person, en er bóndi sá þat, þakaði hann um manns-rúm, Vigl. 25; draugrinn hafði þokat at þorini um þrjár setur, Fb. i. 417; þeir er næstir sátu urðu at þoka undan, give way, give place to one, Fms. v. 315; þú skalt þoka fyrir komu oss, Nj. 52; þokar Hörðr fyrir Hróari, Ísl. ii. 42; þokaði eldrinn hvergi fram, þat er hann var þá kominn, Hom. 122; þokum at skógnum, Þórðinn, Eg. 288; fram þoki herra, let the men move forwards, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); þoka aprt, to move back, Rb. 108; þoka sundr, to move asunder, be separated, Fms. ii. (in a verse); húskarlínn kvað vel þoka öðis um heilsu manna, it proceeded well, Vápn. 30; talði hón alfróða þoka af kurteisi karlanna, it went backwards with the manhood of men, Ísl. i. 340.

2. as a law term, to change, alter; eigi skal fornum eivámu-málum þoka nema allir verði ásáttir þeir er í hrepp búa, Grág. 158; þat skal allt hafa sem stendr á skrá þeirri . . . nema þokat sé um, 7; þoka e-m úr setningu, to displace, Rb. 562; Páskahald skal þoka af Sunnudegi, 656 C. 2. II. reflex. to be displaced; þokask þá nokkuð steina-sörvít, Ísl. ii. 348; honum varð ekki þokat, could not be moved; litt þokaðisk á um mannfallit, it made little progress, Fas. ii. 328.

ÞOKKA, ad, [akin to þekkja, þykkja, qq. v.], to be so and so disposed, to think of, like; ýmsa vegu þokka menn þat, sumir segja at . . . þu þink varíously of it, some say . . ., Fms. i. 59; sé ek þat at kongr þokkar ekki mitt mál, be likes it not, vi. 242. 2. hvárta líðs-gun þokkuðu með sínum höfðingja, sided with, took his part, Fms. i. 20; þokkar húskarlínn heldr með Birni, en þorkell með Þórði, Bjarn.

II. reflex., e-m þokkask, to be liked; hann kemr sér í tal ok þunleika við menn, ok þokkaðisk hann vel, he was well liked, Orkn. 2; biskup várr hefir oss því heitið, at vér skolum þá kennimenn hafa oss þokkask, þat er forn réttir, who are liked by us, whom we like, N. G. L. i. 416; vel þokkaðr af e-m, Fms. vii. 299; illa þokkaðr, ill-liked; þær krásir verða svá hverjum þokkaðar sem hugr hans beidir, 6 A. ii. 12.

ÞOKKAÐR, adj., in á-þokkaðr = áþekkr. ÞOKKI, a, m. a thought, but only used with the notion of liking; lagði hvárt þra góðan þokka til annars, took a liking for one another, Ísl. ii. 205; þér lagði þokka á konu þá er þörgunna hét, þorf. Karl. 382; mér er lífr líf þokka, I like thee well, Fb. i. 529; e-m fellr e-ð vel í þokka, to like well; konungi féllsk vel í þokka til þormóðar, Fbr. 2. a consens., good-will; hann tók ríki með alþjóðu þokka af síðr, Fms. x. 401; þá blótuðu börnum sínum til djöfla þokka, Rb. 388; hvergi eptir þokka; 645-77. 3. mood, disposition; áhyggju-þokki, an anxious mood; ni-þokki, a wrathful mood; fegniss-þokki, gladsome mood; hug-þokki, mind, disposition; ó-þokki, a loathing, dislike; skæðr þokki, an evil mood. II. = þykkja, with a notion of enmity; hann minnsk má þokka þann allan er görzk hafði milli þeirra bræðra, Fms. xl. 15.

COMPS: þokka-bót, f. reparation, redress, for a small offence, Gl. 359. 5. þokka-góðr, adj. engaging, well-favoured, amiable. þokka-góðr, n. favour, grace, Hom. 143. þokka-kona, u, f. a mistress, paravann, Fb. iii. 237. þokka-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), [Dan. takkelig], well-favoured, also clean, nice. þokka-maðr, m. a lover, Karl. 417. þokka-samr, adj. well-liked, popular, Fas. i. 315. þokka-sæld, f. popularity, Landn. 47. þokka-sæll, adj. in good favour, well-beloved, E. 256, Fms. i. 116, ix. 246, Ó. H. 71.

ÞOKKR, adj. = þekkr; in er at mér þokkt þjóða sinni, Stor. 1. þokkr, m. = þóttir, q. v.; í fóstum þokk, in surly mood, Stor.

ÞOKKU-LIGR, adj. agreeable, Hom. (St.) 1. n. patience, endurance; hann hafði við gott þol ok mikit, Fær. 2; hann bað Sturlu hafa þol við ok bíða, Sturl. ii. 131, Stj. 579, Fas. 77; ó-þol, impatience. 2. of bodily endurance; þat er einuskil þins þol, no man can bear that, Fms. iii. 190; þykki mér lítil þol (tr.) í þeim mönnum sem drekka verða um nætr, Fas. i. 79.

ÞOLA, pres. þoli, pret. þöldi, subj. þylði (þöldi); part. þolt, later þolat; [Goth. þulan = ἀνέχεσθαι, στέγειν; A. S. þolian; Old Engl. Scot. thole; O. H. G. doljan, dolon; Dan. taale; Germ. dulden; Fr. tulusse, tol-erare; Gr. τολ- in τληναι, etc.];—to bear, endure, suffer; þu hvert hann þylði járn eðr eigi, whether he could bear it or not, Fb. vii. 250; hvárt þrændir þylði atgórða-laust, ef . . ., vi. 38; ok þoli þer, Grág. ii. 188; at þau (the ships) þeyldi (i. e. þöldi) mannfarminn, Fb. viii. 380, v. l.; mannaunir er hann hafði þolat, vi. 19; lversu

þoldi Skarphóðinu í brennum . . . vel fyrst en þú lank svá at ham grót, Nj. 270; ef slíkt þöldist, Ísl. ii. 406; eigi er þat þolanda ígerund, it is intolerable, K. A. 36; spyrst hversu lengi hann hafði þat afelli þolt, Fms. x. 226; lengi hófu vér þolt þeirra óþá, 237; þau hafa mart þopp þolt í dag, 360; hversu hart þeir hafa þolat, Fas. i. 339. 2. þola e-m eitt, to bear it at one's hand; kann vera at þu sé nekkurir svá þokkvar at ept þoli jarli allan óþóma, Fms. i. 208; munu þú skora mér á hölm ok þola eigi log, Nj. 87; eigi skal þat ok skak þola Svarta log, let us 'thole' the law to Snorri, i. e. let us give him the benefit of the law, Fb. 100; undrunk ek at Guð þolir honum þá ófærð, Fms. vi. 261; þeir þöldu honum eigi réttindi, Ó. H. 190; man konngr eigi þola þér lengr at þu gangur á hans ríki, Fms. xi. 62; hugði hann at jarl mundi þola honum hert, he had a mind that the earl should thole war at his hand, he would wage war against the earl, 3; at hann mundi líka honum skatt eðr þola hert ella, Fas. i. 329.

3. þola illa, þola hart, to suffer hard-ship, Stj. 247, Bv. i. 201; þola önd, to keep breath; hann rann hundráð skráfa meðan hann þoldi önd einu sinni, in one breath, Rb. 482; hence the mod. þola önu (i. e. önd) fyrir e-m, to feel a pang for one, feel anxiety, concern; see önd. II. to feel at rest, be still or quiet, stir not; kistan þoldi uppi sem fyrr eða nokkuru verr . . ., Bs. i. 712; (one would say that the mod. tolla, to rest, sit fast, was a corruption of this phrase, were it not that tolla occurs in the verse in Halfr. S.); ríðsk dyrt svá at þat þolir hvergi, so that it has no rest, Lækn. 472; fylgdi svá mikill verk, at hann mátti hvergi kyrr þola, so great pain that he could nowhere remain quiet, Grett. 152; rekr Grettir hrossin, ok þolir Kingúla eigi í haga, K. was restless, 25 new Ed.; hann þolir ekki við fyrir verkjunu, he has no rest for pains.

þolandi, part. a sufferer, Skálda (= accusative). þolanligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), tolerable, H. E. i. 457; eigi rétt eðr þolanligr, to be tolerated, Bs. i. 281.

ÞOL-GÓÐR, adj. enduring, persevering. þol-gæði, n. patience.

ÞOLIN-MÓÐLIGA, adv. patiently, Fms. ix. 278, Rb. 382. MS. 623, 54, passim in mod. usage.

ÞOLIN-MÓÐR, adj. [Dan. taalmodig], 'thole-moody,' patient, enduring, Stj. 158, Fb. ii. 261, Greg. 20, passim esp. in eccl. writers, N. T., Vidal. II. masc. the clenob-nail by which the blade is fastened to the haft of a clasp-knife; þolinmóðr í knif, Edda ii. 494; þolinmóðrinn brotnaði.

ÞOLIN-MÆÐI, f. patience, long-suffering, Ld. 256, Fms. x. 217, Sks. 12, Mar. passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

ÞOLINN, adj. one who holds out longest, lasting, durable; skjöldr þjokkr ok þolinn, Karl. 97; enduring, þrekiun ok þolinn við vís ok erviði, Róm. 330, Fms. ii. 69; of one who never gets exhausted, never loses his breath, of a runner, horse, or the like, minn hestr er þolnari en þinn.

ÞOL-LAUSS, adj. impatient, having no endurance.

ÞOL-LEYSI, n. lack of endurance, unsteadiness, Grett. 118.

ÞOLLR, m. [Ivar Aasen toll; cp. þöll, þella], a fir-tree, esp. a young fir, see Ivar Aasen, Edda (Gl.); but in poets of trees in general; er und þolli stendr, Vsp. (of an ash); ask-þollr, an ash-tree, Lex. Poët.; álms-þollr, an elm-tree, id. 2. [A. S. þol; Engl. thole], a wooden peg, Hým. 13 (the peg on which the cauldron was hung); esp. the thole of a row-boat, the pin on which an oar works, úrar leika í þollum (Dan. told). II. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a man; poet. compds. hjálm-þollr, seim-þ., hring-þ., = a man, Lex. Poët.

ÞOL-RAUN, f. a trial, Bs. i. 45.

ÞOPTA, see þópta.

ÞORA, pres. þori, pret. þórði; subj. þyrði, older þórði; part. þorat (þort?); with neg. and personal suff., þoriga ek, I dare not, Vkv.; [cp. Engl. dare; the Dan. turde, = to dare, is formed from the pret.];—to dare, have the courage to do a thing; with infin., þoriga ek at segja nema þér einum, Vkv.; þora mun ek þann arm verja, Ó. H. (in a verse); þórði hann ekki at synja þeim gistingar, Fbr. 19; get ek at hann hafði ekki þorat at koma á minn fund, 33; en skal þessi ein gamli þora at sjá í mótt vápnnum, Ld. 280; ek þórða at leggja mik í hartu, Fs. 4; hann þorir at berjask, Gullþ. 50; þora man ek at heima fé þetta, Nj. 31; var engi svá grimmr at þyrði á hann at ríða, Fms. ii. 174; þar hafði engi maðr þorat at nema fyrir landvættum, síðan Þjórleifr var drepinn, Landn. 272; leaving out the infin., ef þer þu fann kvíð at þeir mátti eigi ganga enda þórði þeir eigi, Grág. ii. 128. 2. with acc., but only of the pronoun 'þat'; engi myndi þat þora, at segja honum . . . no one would dare that, to tell him . . ., Hkr. (prcf.) freq., and in mod. usage, eg þori það ekki, I dare not that, dare not do it.

ÞORAN, f. daring, courage, Bs. i. 42, Al. 15; þoramar-raun, Ld. 92; neut., svá mikil þoran, Mar. 491.

ÞORRI, a, m. so the vellums with a single r; the mod. form is þorri, but less correct, for the word is akin to þyrja, q. v.—the greater part, main part, of a crowd, multitude, assembly, or the like; allan þora (thus the vellum) landsins, the main part of the land, Fms. vii. 177; allr þori líðsins, Trist.; var þat mestr þori mugsins, viii. 411 (þori, Fb. ii. 687, l. c.); mestr þori var á land rekinn sfjárins, Finnb. 244; en mikill þori var þat er þær sögðu eins báðar, Landn., Hb. 320; lætr hann brott

flytja mestan þora sjárins, Al. 28; mestr þori manna, Barl. 26, N. G. L. ii. 418; hann nú oss þjóna at miklum þora, for a great deal, Norske Saml.; and so freq. in mod. usage, það er mestr þorri búinn, the most part ready, all but ready.

ÞORN, m. [Ulf. *þaurinn* = *ἀκρωθα*; A. S. *þorn*; Engl. *thorn*; O. H. G. and Germ. *dorn*; Dan. *torri*]—a thorn; þorna ok þista, Eluc. 45; með þornum, Greg. 31; þorn ok klungur, Stj. 38, 47, passim; hag-þorn, cp. þyrnir.

II. metaph. a spike; með hövssum þornum, Sks. 419; esp. the tongue of a buckle, *pin of a brooch*, hón þóttisk taka þorn cinn or serk sínum, Hkr. i; þorninn gekk í sundr í sverðfötlinum, Sturl. iii. 163; þorninn í belti þínu, Pr. 431; poët., þorns þöll, þorna Freyja, Þrúdr. . ., the fairy of the fibula, i. e. a lady, Lex. Poët., and in mod. usage; þorn-reið, þorn-grund, poët. = a lady, Lex. Poët. 2. the letter þorn (see Þ), Skálda 168, Edda ii. 365.

þorna, að, to become dry, Glúm. 364, Eb. 260, Bs. i. 339, Ísl. ii. 131, 364, Greg. 58, Al. 95, Sks. 28, Barl. 78, Stj. 589. 2. metaph. in the rhyming phrase, morna ok þorna, to 'peak and pine', Fas. ii. 235. 3. part. þornaðr, dried; dauðr ok þornaðr limr, Fms. i. 229.

þorn-görð, f. = þornkrúna, Symb. 23, Hom. (St.)

þorn-krúna, u, f. a crown of thorns, Ann. 1274.

ÞORP, n. [Ulf. *þaurp* = *ἀρπός*, once in Nehem. v. 16; A. S. and Hel. *þorp*; Old Engl. *thorp*; O. H. G. and Germ. *dorf*; Lat. *turba* is taken to be the same word: this word, we think, was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the 'tún' or 'bær' or 'garðr' of the 'búandi', hence þorpari = a churl (see below); the etymological sense being a crowd, *throng*, as seen in þyrpast, þyrping (qq. v.), as also in Lat. *turba*]: I. a hamlet, village, rarely of an isolated farm; fóru þau um kveldit í annat þorp skamt þaðan. . . Þorsteinn hét þar bóndi, Hkr. i. 189 (in East-Norway), Fms. x. 219; margir voru búendur þar í þorpinu, Ó. H. 151; til Niðaróss, þar var þorp nokkutt sett ok kaupstaðr, Fms. x. 294; um þorp ok um bæi (Scotland), Orku. 78; in Edda 108, þorp ef þeir eru. . . 2. when used of foreign countries it means a *thorp* or *village*; borgir, kastalar, þorp, Fms. vii. 94; þorp ok tún, Sks. 631; Írar hlupa saman í eitt þorp, Ld. 78; borg eða þorp, Stj. 96, 183; þar (in Frisland) varð brátt fyrir þeim þorp eitt ok bygðu þar margir bændr, Eg. 528; Lat. *villa* is rendered 'þorp', Róm. 132, Hom. (St.), (= Matt. xxii. 5); þorpin stóðu á bryggjunum ok mikitt fjölmenni í þeim þorpum (of London), O. H. L. ch. 10: metaph., þrætu-þorp, the abode of quarrel, i. e. the mouth, Fms. vi. (in a verse). 3.

The word occurs twice in poets in the same sense as in the Goth., a land; hrörnar þöll sú er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni börkr né barr, Hm. 49 (here 'þorp' seems to mean a field, fenced place, or garden, as opp. to the 'wood'); þrjár þjóðar falla þorp yfir meyja Mögþrasis, three great rivers fall over the field of the Norns, Vpm. 49. II. very freq. as the second comp. of Dan. local names, as *-trup*, or *-rup* dropping the *t*, Hos-trup, Kra-rup, Kolde-rup, Vins-trup, Sverdrup; but in early Dan. *-torp* or *-iborp*, thus Bukke-iborp, Thume-iborp, Ny-iborp = mod. Dan. *Nytrup*, and in many names of places, see Dipl. Thorkel. passim; so also Engl. *-thorp* and Germ. *-dorf*: in Norway such local names are rare, in Iceland still more so, yet a **Þorpar**, f. pl., occurs in western Iceland, in Stranda-sýsla, called 'í þorpum'. The reason is that in flat countries cottages lie closer together than in a mountainous country.

þorpari, a, m. a cottier, peasant, boor, churl, clown, of the lower peasantry; búandkari eða þ., Fms. ii. 48; þorparar ok verkmenn, opp. to ríkir búendur, Ó. H. 212; þorpari (opp. to hæverskr maðr), Sks. 276, 317; 'colonus' and 'miles gregarius' are rendered by þ., Róm. 132, 152; þorpara sonr, þorpara sveinn, a term of contempt, Fms. viii. 221, Fas. i. 150. 2. metaph. a villain, so in mod. usage. COMPS: þorparaligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), boorish, clownish, Hkr. iii. 129, Al. 119. þorpara-skapr, m. clownishness, Sks. 276: mod. villainy.

þorp-karl, m. = þorpari, a churl, Fms. x. 372, Þidr. 231. þorpkarligr, adj. churlish, Hkr. iii. 129. **Þorri**, a, m. [perh. from þverra þorri = the month of the waning or 'ebbing' winter]—the name of the fourth winter month, the first after mid-winter; of thirty days, beginning on a Friday and ending on a Saturday inclusively; in the old calendar þorri is entered as beginning between the 9th and 16th of Jan., and the next month, Góe (q. v.), between the 8th and 15th of Feb., see H. E. i. 595; but in the new style, in Icel. Almanack, the first day of Thorri, 1873, is Friday, Jan. 24, and the last, Saturday, Feb. 22; mið-þorri, the middle of the month *Tb.*, Edda 103, Grág. ii. 306, Rb. 46, Landn. 324: the name of this month is still the common term in Icel., the names of Jan. and Feb. being almost unknown in Icelandic country life; þorra-dægrin þykja löng | þegar hann blæs á norðan, a ditty, see Góí. For the mythical origin of this month, see Orkn. (begin.) and Fb. i. 21, 22. COMPS: Þorra-blót, n. the great sacrifice when Thorri begins (in heathen times), Fas. i. 17. Þorra-kyrrur, f. pl. calm, frosty weather, said to prevail in this month. Þorra-mánuðr, m. the month Thorri, Fb. i. 22, Rb. 516. Þorra-þræll, m. the thrall of *Tb.*, i. e. the last day of Thorri, see Almanack, 1873, Feb. 22.

ÞORSKR, m., proncd. þoskr, and spelt so, Edda ii. 623; [D. *torsk*]—a codfish, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359; passim in old and mod. usage, þorsk-höfuð, þorsk-liffr, þorsk-lysi, a cod's head, liver, or þorska-bitr, m. nickname of a great fisher, Eb.: Þorska-fjörðr, a local name in western Icel., Landn.: Þorskrfirðingar, m. pl. the *m* from *Tb.*: Þorskrfirðinga-saga, u, f., Landn., see Index.

ÞORSTI, a, m. [Ulf. *þaurstei* = *δῦλτις*; A. S. *þurst*; Dan. *tørst*; Germ. *durst*; Engl. *thirst*]—*thirst*, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 350; hungur ok þors passim.

þorst-lauss, adj. 'thirstless', having slaked one's thirst, Gsp. **þorst-látr**, adj. given to *thirst*, *thirsty*, Lækn. 471 (spelt þostlátr): food, causing thirst, það or þostlátt.

þot, n. [þjót], a rush; upp-þot, a great uprising, a great stir; sitj þot (better þrot = þaut) við e-n, Fas. iii. 177.

ÞO, conj. [Goth. þau or þau-b = *av*, *ni-þau* = *oik av*; A. S. *þeab*; Eng. *though*; O. H. G. *doh*; Germ. *doch*; Dan. *dog*; the Icel. being a contracted form; this particle was originally pronominal, the *b* being a suffix: see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 176, 177.]

A. *Though, yet, but yet, nevertheless*; hefir mér þó tvennt u sýnzt, . . . en þó hefi ek í einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; þeir voru síð bún ok sigldu þó á haf, 281; en þó vil ek mik eigi frá kjósa, Fms. v. 11; ok fengit þó minna hlut, vii. 256; en ef eigi náir þeim, þá er þó ré at . . . Grág. i. 207; svá þó (yet so) at biskup væri skaðlauss, Dipl. v. en ef þeir setja lík niðr þó at hváru, *nevertheless*, N. G. L. i. 347; ei var skegglauss þorvaldr bóndi þinn, ok réttu þó honum bana, Nj. 5; ok vartu þó vetri ellri, Fms. vii. 119. II. connected with other particles:

1. er þó, 'as though', considering that, yet after a or the like; er þó hafði hann tekit við Birni, Eg. 166; er þér þreyt þetta máli þó svá mjök, Fms. vii. 169; er þó buðu þeir honum svá góí kosti, ix. 398; þú hrópar sonu Njáls ok sjálfan hann er þó er mest ver Nj. 68: dropping the particle 'er', þó hefir hann at sjálfvilja sínu fariþ pingat á fund yðvarn, Eg. 424; biðja vil ek henni friðar, þó he hón mitt traust sótt, Mork. 204; fari á land heiðit, þó vill hann ei Kristinn vera, N. G. L. i. 341; eigi mun ek drepa þik, þó biðr þú mis unnar, Sks. 740. 2. ok þó, and even; en Simon læzk Guð ver er hann er maðr ok þó illr, S. says he is a god, being a man, an even a bad one, Post. 656 C. 28; mörgum mönnum ófróðum ok | óvitrum, ill-informed and unwise to boot, Bs. i. 59; sagði þeim öng frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr illa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; væri þ mönnum skyldugt ok þó nauðsynligt, Sks. 45 B; rjúf aldri sætt . . . c þó síst á því máli, Nj. 85.

B. þó-at, and contr. þótt, *although, even though*:

separated, þo . . . at þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, it is st right . . . even though, even in case that . . . K. þ. K. 134. I. þó at, *although*; heimsku mæla skaltu, þó at þú vel hvat vitir, the speaker vain, 'although thou knowest all well'; Em. 3; hann rengdi í augum, þó at úskygn væri, Fms. ii. 59; þeir máttu eigi vita hvárt þau var á lífi eðr eigi, þó at hann færi þaðan vetr-gamall, i. 185; at o Íslendingum kippi á kyn, þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu ii. 34: somewhat irregular is the usage in, munu vér því eigi várkynn öðrum, þó at hér skatyrðisk, we will not excuse others for using bad word Ísl. ii. 384; eigi vanttú framarr en þú áttir, þó at þú hefdir föður þin *thou didst not more than what was right when thou didst avenge thy father* Sd. 190. 2. dropping the 'at'; en Sverri studdi hvárki fé né franc þó (at) hann kæmi ungr ok einmanna ok öllum ókunnigr inn í landit (*coming as he did young*, etc.), Fms. viii. 3; eigi met ek þat til óvirdingar þ ek fóstira honum barn, vi. 5; þó þeir sé svá mjök þrengdir at, *although they be so oppressed that* . . . Hom. 38; þó þó sért litillar ættar, Fms. v. 10; þó ek gefi yðr frjálsa, id.

III. contracted þótt = þót *although*; with subj., þótt hón haf . . . Grág. i. 228; varðar þat skóggang þótt þat verði fjórbaugs-garð, ef þat færi eitt saman, ii. 10; halda mátt þessu sæti, þótt hón komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; þetta væri at vísu lög, þótt fáir kunni, 237; þó (yet still) hafa húsfreyjur verit góðar, þótt (*although*) eigi hafi staðit í mannráðum, 53 (repeating the particle þó); er ek hrd aldri þótt dreypizk, 85; en létir hann eigi gjalda, þótt hann hefadi bróðu síns, Eg. 174; at Erikr konungr létir sér óþokka í, þótt Hákon konungr létir brenna Vermaland, *that king H. had burned W.*, Fms. x. 27; eng maðr skal banna fó fjórbaugs-manni, þótt fé eigi at þeim, Grág. i. 99—special usages, at hann væri at vísu mestr laga-maðr, þótt reyna þyrfti even if that should be tried, Nj. 237; nær atla ek þat lögum Íra þótt þeir kalli fé þetta vágrek, Ld. 76. 2. as a Latinism with *u* verb following; gef þú mér þó at óverðungr, *da mihi quamvis indignare* Stj.; dreifðum vér guðs úvini þótt með drápi ranglátra, Már. 3

er efveir menn eigu þú saman ok hafa þeir öngan gríðimann ok er þótt (*nevertheless*) réttir annarr þeirra í kvöð, Grág. ii. 44; better þó (but it is very rare); skorti þar eigi mjólk, þótt hann hefði vitað hvers vil þurfti, as if he had known, Finn. 234. 4. suffixing -tú (i. e. *thou*) *although* þou; ekki fer ek at, þóttú hafir svelt þik til fjár, Nj. 18; muntú þykkja róskr maðr, þóttú hafir ratað í stórvirki þetta, 257.

þóat, see þó (B).

ÞÓF, n. a beating or thickening of cloth; Bárðr minn á Jökli leggstú

þíð mitt, Ísl. þjóðs., and freq. in mod. usage.

carissime, endless struggle; leiðisk mér þóf þetta, Nj. 92, Sturl. i. 101, rett. 134; þar kemr enn þófinu, at . . ., Fms. xi. 429, Grett.

þófari, a, m. a *stamper*.

þófi, a, m. *felt*; þeir skáru sér stakka ór þófum, Bs. i. 667, passim.

2. esp. of felt used as a *saddle-cloth*; þófa á tvá hesta, Vm. 77; slær við beisli, latr þófa á bak hestium, Hrafn. 7; hann léttr öðlunum upp af þófanum, Sturl. iii. 295.

felt hood, Fms. iv. 76, ix. 445, Nj. 179. **þófa-stakkr**, m. a *felt oak*, Sturl., Bs. i. 667.

þófna, að, to *thicken*, of cloth, etc.

þóknan, f. a *pleasure*; vel-þóknan, *good-will*.

þóknask, að, dep. [þykkja, þótti, cp. þokki], to be *pleased*; vita versu Frey þóknisk til þin, Fms. ii. 74; Ólaf þóknadisk vel tal þeirra, i. was well pleased with their talk, i. 220; þóknadisk hvárt öðru vel, 02, N. G. L. ii. 421.

ÞÓPTA, u, f., better **þopta**, for *optar*, **þopta** make a rhyme; now unded **þóttá**:—a *rowing bench*, aprt stökk þjóð um þoptur, Hallfr.; essi maðr var hárt á þoptu, Fms. ii. 180; mörk fyrir þoptu hverja, þat eita þoptu-gjöld, N. G. L. i. 103; allit., þoptu ok þilju, Grág., passim.

þópti, a, m. a *bench-fellow*, Edda (Gl.)

Þórðr, m., gen. Þórðar, a pr. name, see Þórr (B).

Þór-duna, u, f. a mod. poet. word, from Dan. *torden*, the *din* of *Thor*, e. *thunder*, Bjarni.

ÞÓRR, m., gen. Þórs, dat. and acc. Þór, but Þóri dat., Bragi; in univ. inscriptions spelt þur; [A. S. *þunor*; Engl. *thunder*; North. E. *unner*; Dutch *donder*; O. H. G. *donar*; Germ. *donner*; Hel. *thunar*; an. *Tor*, in *tor-den*; cp. Lat. *tōno* and *tonitrus*; the word Þór-r is therefore formed by absorption of the middle *n*, and contraction of an older syllabic þonor into one syllable, and is a purely Scandinavian form; hence in A. S. charters or diplomas it is a sure sign of forgery when names compd with þur- appear in deeds pretending to be of a time earlier than the Danish invasion in the 9th century; although in later times they abound; the Engl. Thurs-day is a later form, in which the phonetic rule of the Scand. tongue has been followed; perh. it is a North. E. form. here is a short essay by Jacob Grimm on the etymology of this word.]

A. *The god Thor, the god of thunder*, keeper of the hammer, the ever-fighting slayer of trolls and destroyer of evil spirits, the friend of mankind, the defender of the earth, the heavens, and the gods, for without Thor and his hammer the earth would become the helpless prey of the giants. He was the consecrator, the hammer being the cross or holy sign of the ancient heathen, hence the expressive phrase of a heathen Danish Runic stone, þurr vigi þassi runar, 'Thor, consecrate these Runes!' Raín 193. Thor was the son of mother Earth; unt, hot-tempered, without fraud or guile, of few words and ready roke,—such was Thor, the favourite deity of the ancients. The finest legends of the Edda, and the best lays (the lays of Hymir, Thrym, and Þarbard) refer to Thor, see the Edda passim, Eb. the first chapters—ann varðveitti þar í eyinni Þórs-hof, ok var mikill vin Þórs, . . . hann ækk til fréttar við Þór ástvin sinn . . ., Eb.; Helgi var blandinn í trú, ann trúði á Krist, en hét á Þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 266; or a head of Thor carved on the high-seat pillars, see Eb., Fbr.: or on talisman, Fs. 97.

B. *COMPS OF PROPER NAMES.*—The name of Thor has always been thought to sound well, and is much used in pr. names; (hann átti) on er Steinn hét, þann svein gaf Þórólfr Þór vin sínum ok kalladi þor-einn, Eb.; uncompd only in the form Þóra of a woman, common in compds, where in mod. usage the vowel is sounded long before a vowel, and before *b* and *d*, elsewhere short, but in old times it is as no doubt *ó* throughout;—thus, as a prefix, Þór-álfr, Þórólfr, Þórarr, Þór-arinn, Þór-oddr, Þór-haddr, Þór-halli, Þór-allr; but Þór-bergr, Þór-björn, Þór-brandr, Þór-finnr, Þór-austr, Þór-geirr, Þór-gestr (Þórgestringar, the family of Th., b.), Þór-grimr, Þór-gils, Þór-guðr, Þór-kell (qs. Þorketill), Þór-lákr (sounded Þollákr, Bs. i. 356, l. 18, and so in mod. usage), Þór-leifr, Þór-leikr, Þór-ljótr, Þór-móðr, Þór-mundr (Dan. univ. stone), Þór-steinn (sounded Þosteinn, and often spelt so in later vellums), Þór-valdr, Þór-varðr, Þór-viðr; of women, Þór-v, Þór-arna, Þór-anna, Þór-gríma, Þór-gunna, Þór-halla, Þór-hildir, Þór-unn, Þór-dís, Þór-gerðr, Þór-sifjör, Þór-katla, Þór-ný, Þór-veig, Þór-vör.

2. as a suffix, -Þórr, -Þóra, -Þórr, -Þóra; Arn-órr, qs. Arn-Þórr and Arn-óra, Stein-dórr, Hall-dórr and Hall-dóra, Berg-Þórr and Berg-Þóra, Ey-Þórr and Ey-Þóra, Haf-Þórr. Of all these names, three demand special mention, viz. Þórðr, being a contr. qs. Þór-róðr (as Bárðr=Bár-róðr), the old uncom. form occurs in poems of the 10th century, e.g. Þórðröðr vinou óra, Korm. 132; so ighvat calls his own father Þórðröðr (dissyll.), yet he makes it rhyme s if contracted (Þórðröðr er var forðum), so Þórðr skorðu, Bjarn. (in a verse): the other name is Þuridr, a fem. name, a weakened form for Þórðr, Íb. 363 (qs. Þór-ríðr, like Sig-ríðr); thirdly, Þyri, a fem. name, weakened from Þór-vé, or still older Þór-voig, mod. Dan. *Thyra*,

II. metaph. a

see Landn. 309; þurvi (þurvi), gen. þurviar, on Runic stones.

II. in local names, Þóra-mörk, Þóra-nes, Þóra-á, Landn., Fb., whence Þórs-nos-ingar, the men from Th., Landn.; and Þórs-nos-lönd, -þing, Eb., Landn., Korm.: Þórnesinga-godörd, Landn., Fb., Sturl.; Þórs-ongi, n., i. e. Þórs-vengi, = *Tausenge* in Fünen, Denmark.

C. *COMPS*: Þórs-dagr, m. [A. S. *Þursesdag*; O. H. G. *Donner-tac*, *Toniris-tag*; mid. Germ. *Donner-tac*; mod. Germ. *Donners-tag*, Dutch *Donder-dag*; Swed.-Dan. *Tors-dag*; in Engl. also contr. *Thursday* — *Thursday, dies Jovis*, N. G. L. ii. 247, Rb. 572, Fms. ix. 317, passim; Helgi-Þórsdagr, *Holy Thursday, Ascension Day*, Jv 11, Fms. ix. 526, D. N.; Skíri-Þórsdagr, Dan. *Skjertorsdag, Thursday in Passion-week*, passim.

Þórs-hani, a, m. a bird, cp. Óðinn-lam. Þórs-hof, n. the temple of Jove, Clens., Al.

Þótt, although, see þó (B. III).

ÞÓTTI, a, m. [Engl. *thought*], *thought, mind*; geð þótt, hug-þótt, disposition. 2. *haughtiness, anger*; engi þótt né otrkapp, Karl. 210. Mar.; and so in mod. usage, *COMPS*: þóttalligr, adj. *rude and haughty*. Þóttá-fullr, adj. *arrogant*.

Þótt, m. = þótti; í föstum þótt (= or þökk?), in a *curly mood*, Stat.; mela sim þótt, to tell one's mind, Fb. i. 50.

Þóttú, although thou, see þó (B. III. 4).

Þramlast, að, dep. = þerlast, D. N. i. 317.

ÞRAMMA, að, to *lumber along, walk heavily*, like a bear, Fas. m. 275, Hallfréd (Fs. 105), Ísl. ii. 272 (in a verse).

Þramman or þrömmun, f. a *lumbering along*, Am. 17.

Þram-valr, m. [Germ. *drum*; Lat. *trab-s*, see Grimm, Dict. ii. 1332]; — a 'beam-bark'; i. e. a *ship*, poet., Leidarv. 16.

ÞRAP, m. = þrapt, [cp. Engl. *to thrap* = to wrangle.]

þrapt, n. a *quarrel*, Edda 110; cp. þráttá and þræta.

þras, n. a *quarrel, litigation*; opt er þras á þingum, Hallfr.: an idle quarrelling; þetta er ljóta þrasíð! leiðinda-þras, a tiresome wrangle.

ÞRASÁ, pres. þrasi, [O. H. G. *drason*], to talk big, make a bold show; hví þrasir þú svá, Þórr? Ls. 59. 2. mod. to quarrel, wrangle.

Þrasi, a, m. (= þrasir), a pr. name, Landn.

þrasir, m. [cp. Ulf. *þrasa-bal* = *þugnacity, temerity*], a sturdy fighter; in poet. compds, lif-þrasir (one who is hard to kill?), or-þrasir, dólg-þrasir.

þraska, að, to *rummage*, better þröska; þótti henni þraskað um hibýli sín, Grett. 141 C.

þrauka, að, to *bold on sturdily, stubbornly*.

ÞRAUT, f. a *struggle, great exertion, labour, hard task*; þú sel manninn fram, ok lát mik eigi þurfa þraut til, Ld. 44; leggju á mik nokkura yfirbót eða þraut, Fms. i. 119; svá mikla þraut at leiða mikitt lið í orrostuna aprt, x. 371; þola þrautir, Al. 92, Sks. 23 new Ed.; gora þraut til e-s, to try hard; ok mun ek nú eigi optar þraut til gora, l.v. 69; in legends (such as that of Hercules) the labour or 'task' to be performed is called þraut, Bret. 22. 24; nú mun ek góra sem fornir menn, at ek mun láta þik vinna til ráða-lags þessa þrautir nökkurar, Eb. 132; leggja þraut fyrir e-n; thus, e.g. the twelve labours of Hercules are 'þrautir.' II. with prepp.: í þraut, in or with a desperate struggle, in the end, finally; ódrjúgr í allar þrautir, opp. to 'í fyrstunni,' Fms. viii. 134; öruggur í allri þraut, i. 305; hann gekk undan þeim í þraut, Eb. 320; at vísa djöfum til þrautar við mik, Fms. i. 325; eigi munu vér sigrask á þeim til þrautar, Fær. 75; berjask til þrautar, to fight to the end, Fas. ii. 535, Hkr. iii. 90, Fms. vi. 256. Þrautar-laust, n. adj. without a struggle, easily, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 160.

þraut-góðr, adj. *persevering*, Rd. 308, Sks. 383, Ft. 161, 184.

þraut-laust, n. adj.; var þat eigi þ., it was not without a struggle, Eb. 172, Fas. ii. 478.

ÞRÁ, pres. þrái, pret. þráði, [Engl. *throe*], to feel throes, to long, pant after; þrár hann ok sýtir eptir þeim, Stj. 76; sýntandi ok þráði eptir honum, 195; slá ekki slíku á þik, at þrá eptir einni konu, Ísl. ii. 250; þá skal ekki lengi þrá til þess er þú skal ekki tíu, Gisl. 99; with acc., Ketilríðar er Vighundr þráði, Bárð. 165.

II. [þrá, n.], reflex. to persevere, be obstinate in a thing; en ef þeir þrask á ok lutask hvarigir fyrri hefja, N. G. L. i. 64; en alls þú þrask á hölm-göngu þessa, Karl. 90 (þrár svá mjök, v. l.)

þrá, n. a *throe, hard struggle, obstinacy*; en ef menn vilja þrá sitt til leggja, ok vilja heldr vera í banni en lausn taka, H. E. i. 238; ef hann stendr í því með þrái, 232; ef þú stadiestisk í þinu þrái, Stj. 285; Rátt handaði í sínu þrái við biskup, Bs. i. 761. 2. the phrase, í þrá, in defiance of; górdi þat hvert í þrá óðrum, in spite of, in defiance of one another, Sturl. ii. 12; honum þótti þat mannskáði mikill, ok mjök górt í þrá sér, and in his despite, in order to thwart him, Ó. H. 94; ganga á þrá, to veer round and become contrary, of wind; því næst gókk vedr á þrá, ok rak þá inn aprt undir Níðarhölm, Fms. ii. 207.

þrá, f. [þreyja], a *throe, pang, longing*; mikilliga þrá eðr helstríð, Stj. 38; böl er beggja þrá, Ls. 59; ljótar norrir skópu oss langa þrá, Skv. 3. 7; leggja þrá á e-t, to yearn after a thing, Flöv. 77; þrár hafðar er hefi til þins gamans, Fsm. 50; margr fær þrá fyrir litla stundarfýsni, Mag.

B. [A. S. *þræu* or *þreow*, in *lic-þrowere* = a leper; cp. A. S. *þrower*, a martyr], rottenness, decay; in *lik-þrá*, 'body-decay', leprosy.

PRÁÐR, m., gen. *þráðar*, dat. *þráði*, pl. *þráðir*, *þráðr*, Sks. l. c., Pr. 411; acc. *þráðu*; [A. S. *þræd*; Engl. *thread*; Germ. *drabt*; Dutch *draad*; Dan. *traad*: the root verb is in A. S. *þrawan*; O. H. G. *drabjan*; Engl. *throw* in *throwster*; Germ. *dreben*; Lat. *torquere*];—a thread, end; rauðr *þráðr*, Fms. v. 319; landit skalf sem á þráði léki, Fas. i. 424; var þráðr bundinn við sporðinn, Fms. vi. 296; öðrum þráði batt hann fyrir framan . . . , Bs. i. 644; nál ok þráðr, Pr. 411; þráðrinn, Kb. 472; hör-þráðr, silki-þráðr, Bs. i. 644, O. H. L. 73; örlags-þráðna, Al. 79; þráðar-endi, a thread's end; þráðar-spotti.

2. naut. term, the brails of a sail (?); nálar margar ok ærna þráðr eða sviptingar, Sks. 30 B; þráða-riða; eyrir víð líksíma hvert, eyri fyrir þráða-riðu hverja, eyri fyrir hanka hvorn, N. G. L. i. 101.

þrái, a, m. *staleness*. II. *obstinacy* = *þrá*, n. *þránín*, m., dat. *þráni*, a pr. name, Landn., Nj. *þráliga*, adv. *obstinately*, Fb. ii. 50, Fms. ii. 167, x. 277.

2. frequently, incessantly, Stj. 157, Fb. ii. 50.

þráligr, adj. very frequent, Stj. 80.

þrána, að, to become decomposed (*þrár*).

ÞRÁNDR, m., *ÞRÁND-heimr*, *Drondheimr*, see *Þróndr*, *Þróndheimr*.

ÞRÁR, þrá, þrátt, adj. *stubborn, obstinate*, mostly in a bad sense; þráir ok kappsamir, Ísl. ii. 368; miðlu er hann ráðgari ok þrárrí á þat sem hann vill fram fara, Fms. vi. 382; en þeir er þrástír vóru á sitt mál víldu berjask, viii. 411, freq. in mod. usage.

2. neut. *þrátt* as adv., frequently; hvað vit munum tala svá þrátt á kveldum, Fms. vi. 394, viii. 436; finnask þar þrátt rauðr giustinar, Stj. 72; þrátt-nefndir, often named, Jb. 446; þrátt ok iðngilga, D. N. i. 195.

B. *Comps. constantly*: *þrá-beiting*, f. a beating-up to the wind, a

naut. term; ef menn beita þrábeitingu, Jb. 399.

þrá-beunn, adj. *begging* hard, Stj. 206, Post.

þrá-fylginn, adj. *persevering*, Fas. iii. 195.

þrá-girni, f. a *contentious spirit, obstinacy*, Hým., Fb. iii. 246, Blas. 49, Fms. v. 239, Hkr. ii. 237.

þrá-gjarn, adj. *obstinate*, Akv. 43.

þrá-gjarnliga, adv. *repeatedly, over and over again*, Gkv. 2. 17, 31.

þrá-halda, hélt, to hold fast, stick to, Fb. i. 228.

þrá-haldr, adj. *obstinate, stubborn*, Fms. i. 305, Orkn. 34.

þrá-kelkinn, adj. (-kelkni, f.), *dogged, obstinate, pig-headed*.

þrá-látr, adj. *stubborn*, Stj. 449, Fb. ii. 261.

þrá-leikr, m. *perseverance in*, Al. 119.

þrá-liga (q. v.), adv. frequently.

þrá-ligr (q. v.), adj. frequent, incessant.

þrá-lifr, adj. *tenacious of life*, Yt.

þrá-lyndi, f. *stubbornness*, Fms. vii. 21, viii. 436, x. 292, 306, Glúm. 358, Fs. 36, 49, Bret.

þrá-lyndr, adj. *obstinate, stubborn*, Finn. 348, Fms. x. 177, 292, Fs. 166, Stj. 230.

þrá-læti, n. = *þrályndi*, Karl. 540.

þrá-mæli, n. a *bandying of words*, Am. 103.

þrá-reip, n. *tight, strong ropes*, Sól. 77.

þrá-rækiligr, adj. *obstinate*, Róm. 336.

þrá-sam- liga, adv. very frequent, Ísl. ii. 363, Fms. x. 307.

þrá-setta, u, f. *sitting one out*, Fms. viii. 441, Jb. 278.

þrá-viðri, n. a *constant adverse wind*, Norske Saml. v. 159.

þrá-yrði, n. = *þrá-mæli*, Barl. 125.

C. *ÞRÁR*, þrá, þrátt, *decomposed, stale*; þrátt kjöt, þrátt fiskr, *stale fish*; *lik-þrátr*, 'flesh-rotten', leprous.

þrátt, að, = *þrætta*, q. v.; [Germ. *dratzen*, whence later *trotzen*]:—to quarrel, dispute; eg vil nú ekki þar um þráttu, Grönd.

þráttan, f. a *dispute, difference*.

ÞRÉF, n. a kind of *upper floor where corn is stored* (see *þrefi*); stofunni með kofum ok þrefinu sem þar er víðr fast, austasta búðinni undir stofunni, D. N. iv. 520; þrefit yfir stofnunni, i. 275, v. 342, vi. 84.

2. in the metaph. phrase, *koma á þref*, to come on the floor, to come in; kemr nú á þref um draumana þegar er lengir nóttina, when the night grew long, the (dismal) dreams came again, Gisl. 44.

II. mod. a *wrangle, dispute*; mál-þref.

þrefa, að, to *wrangle, dispute*; hvað ertu' að þrefa!

þrefald, að, to *triple*, Alg., Sks. 675.

þrefaldan, f. a *making threefold*, Alg.

þrefaldliga, adv. *trebly*, Post. 645. 68.

þrefaldr, adj. *threefold*, Ísl. ii. 104, Anccd. 30, Sks. 182, 449, 458.

þref-búð, f. = *þref*, D. N. v. 291.

þrefi, a, m. [A. S. *þraf*; Engl. *thraive* = a number of two dozen, Johnson]:—a number of sheaves, a thrave, Edda ii. 491; cp. Dan. 'en trave korn'; in the phrase, *raunliðit kemst opt á þrefa, small efforts soon make a shoek*, i. e. *small matters soon grow into a quarrel*, Mkv.; or is the metaphor from *þref*? cp. Gisl. 44 (above s. v. *þref*).

ÞREIFA, að, [þrifa], to touch, feel with the hand; far þú hingat ok vil ek þ. um þik, Ísl. ii. 342, 343 (of a blind woman); föstra Helga var þvi við at þ. um menn ádr enn til vigs feru, Korm. 4; hann þreifaði þar nior ok tók þar á sverðs-hjöltum, Ld. 204; myrkr þat at þ. má um, Eluc.; þ. i hönd e-m, to shake one's hands, Ísl. ii. 207; hann þreifaði um hendur þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73.

II. reflex., *þreifast* fyrir, to feel for oneself, to grope along, Fms. v. 95.

þreifanligr, adj. *tangible*, Mar.

ÞREK, n., in poets *þrekr*, m.; *meiri varð þinn þrekr en þeira*, . . . sinn þrekr, . . . þú hefir vandan þik dýrum þrekr, . . . miuna þrekr (dat.), O. H.

(in a verse, see *Lex. Poët.*); slíkan þrekr, Jd. 11; jöfnum þrekr, Fms. v. 423; þann muntu þrekr drygja, Hbl.; eljun, þrekr, *nenning*, Edda 109 mikill þrekr ok af, Sks. 159 new Ed.:—*þiðb*, *strengib*, *courage*, for *titude*, eigi höfum vér þrekr til at berjask við þorstein, Korm. 236 um róskaun mann þann er vel væri at þreki búinn, Fms. vii. 227. (her it is evidently neut., for if masc. it would drop the *i*); ef þú hefi eigi þrekr til, *courage*, Nj. 31; hafa þrekr ok hugborð til e-s, Fms. vii. 143; hafa þrekr við e-m, to be a match for, Fs. 125, Fbr. 111 new Ed comps: þrekr-förldr, part. *with failing courage*, Jd. *þreklauss*, adj. *pitiless*, Sd. 151, Fbr. 212. *þrekr-leysi*, n. *pitilessness, lack of forbitude*, Ó. H. *þrekr-liga*, adv. *strongly, stoutly*, Sks 631, 633.

þrekr-ligr, adj. *strong, stout of frame*, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 19 63, O. H. L. 139, Ld. 16, 120.

þrekr-lyndr, adj. *strong-minded*

þrekr-maðr, m. a *stout, strong man*, Niðrst. 6.

þrekr-mikill, adj. *strong, valiant*, Fbr. 212 (in mod. usage of character).

þrekr-nenninn, adj. *valiant, Halfred*.

þrekr-ramr, adj. *strong, powerful, Geisli*.

þrekr-samr, adj. *bold*, Geisli.

þrekr-stjarna, u, f. a *star of might* Kb. 110.

þrekr-störr = *þrekmikill*, *Lex. Poët.*

þrekr-virki, n. a deed of derring-do, Fær. 49, Nj. 183, Grett. 116.

þrekaðr, part. *worn, exhausted* by over-exertion or from being tossed by wind, waves, fire, or the like, Fms. ii. 87, vi. 325; þeir vóru þrekaðir mjök af eldi, Orkn. 318, *passim*: in Stj. 387, for 'þreka', read breka (?).

þrekin, adj. *enduring*; þrekin við vás ok vökur, Róm. 330.

2. in mod. usage, *stout of frame*.

þrekkóttur, adj. *dirty*, Fs. 158, Fms. v. 230.

þrekkur, m. [Germ. *dreck*], *Jiltb*, Lat. *merda*, Stj. 247, Mar., *passim*.

þrekkugr, adj. = *þrekkóttur*, Fas. iii. 583.

þremill, m., in swearing, hver þremillinn! see *tramar*, p. 639.

þremjar, f. pl. a part of the sword, but unknown what, Edda (Gl.); the sword is called *þremja linnr*, vöndr, *svell*, = the snake, wand, ice, of the p., etc., *Lex. Poët.*

þrenning, f. a *trinity*, esp. in eccl. sense, the *Trinity*, Fms. i. 281, x. 171, Skálða, and in mod. usage, Vidal., *Pass.*, etc. (*Heilög Þrenning*); þrenningar-messa = *Trinity-Sunday*, Fms. ix. 372.

ÞRENNR, adj. (also *þrinnr*), *triple, threefold* (see *tvinnr*); þrennr buningr, Dipl. iii. 4; einn Guð í þrenningu, þrennan í einungu, Fms. i. 281; plur. in distrib. sense, *munnaugar þrennar*, Dipl. iii. 4; þrennar tyltjir í fjórðungi hverjum, Nj. 150, Eg. 341; með þrennum greinum, Stj. 37; þessa ómaga þrenna, Grág. i. 275; þetta eru þrenn verð, thrice the prize, Ld. 30, 146, Hkr. iii. 408; þrenn mann-gjöld, Nj.; þrennar sátir, Orkn. 48; þrennar niundir, Hkv. Hjörv.; þrenni, indecl. (cp. *tvenni*), Anecd. 58; fjór þrenni, *three lives*, *Rekst.*

comps: *þrenns-konar* and *þrenns-slags*, of three kinds.

þrennis-kvyns, id., Barl. 131.

ÞREP, n. a *ledge or shelf-like basis or footing*, in a wall or pavement; skal hann (the wall) taka í öxl manni af þrepi, Grág. ii. 262; sjáandi hvar fjáðinn sitr á þrepi einu, Mar., and so in mod. usage: *metaph.*, en þó var sem nökkut þrep kenndisk á leggnum, of a tumor, Bs. i. 376.

ÞRESKJÖLD, a false form for *þreskjöldr*, q. v.

ÞRESKJA, t, þriska and þrýskva are less correct forms; [Ulif. *þrískjan* = álóav; A. S. *þerscan*; Engl. *tresch*; O. H. G. *driscan*; Germ. *drischen*; Swed. *törska*; Dan. *tarska*; Lat. *tero*; Gr. *τερεω*];—to *tresch*, D. N. vi. 106; þriska (sic) korn, Fms. viii. 96 (þrýskva, v. l.)

ÞRESKJÖLDR, m. [this word is derived from *þreskja* and *völlr*, and *prop.* means a *tresching-floor*, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing, but it then came to mean the block of wood or stone beneath the door, doorsill or *threshold*; and that in ancient times it was so, is borne out by phrases as, *Gríma sat á þreskeldi*, Fbr.; or, *stíga yfir þreskjöldinn*, Eb. l. c.; or, *þreskjöldrinn var hár fyrir durunum*, O. H. L. 85; see the references. The latter part of the compd, -*öldr*, is from a time when the older *ld* had not as yet become assimilated into *ll*. The word is declined like *völlr*; nom. *þreskjöldr*, or, dropping the *j*, *þreskjöldr*; acc. *þreskjöld* or *þreskjöld*, Bs. i. 44, Fms. v. 140, Fbr. 14, Korm. 10, Eb. 220, Fs. 68, Edda ii. 122, Hkr. iii. 116, N. G. L. i. 18, 431; dat. *þreskjöldi*, Fms. ii. 149, Fbr. 98 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 18, 431; in rhymes *eldhúss þreskjeldi*, Kormak; nom. plur. *þreskjeldir*, Bs. i. 736; acc. *þreskjöldu*, Stj. 436 (spelt þrescavilldo): examples are wanting of gen. sing. and plur.

2. but as the etymology was forgotten, the forms soon got confused, e.g. the curious various readings to N. G. L. ii. 110, *þreskjöldi*, *þreskjalda*, *þreskjald*, *þreskjalla*, *þreskjaldi*, *þreskjelli*, *þreskjæli*, all dat.: acc. *sing.* changing *ö* into *e*, *þreskjeld*, Stj. 436 (Cod. A): dat. changing *e* into *i*, *þreskjildi* (as if from *skjöldr*), H. E. i. 496, N. G. L. ii. l. c. The form *þreskjöldr*, found in mod. Icel. books, is a bad attempt at an etymology, as if it were derived from *þrep* and *skjöldr*. The form *þreskjöldrinn*, O. H. L. 85, l. 21, is prob. merely a scribe's error.

3. at last came the mod. form *þröskuldur*, declined as a regular substantive (like *Höskuldur*), Sturl. iii. 33; [A. S. *þerscwald* or *þerscold*; Engl. *thresbold*; Dan. *tærskel*; O. H. G. *dircscuwilli*.]

B. A *thresbold*, *passim*, see above.

2. metaph. an *isthmus* or ridge flooded at big water, between the mainland and an island; þeir

eru inn til Arneyjar-sunds . . . ; var þar svá til farit at þröskuldr lá á andinu; en djúpt at tvá vega, var þar ríðit at fjörum, en eigi flöðum, skuldr. iii. 33 (the ridges leading to the island Langey, in Skardströnd in eastern Icel., are still locally called 'þröskuldr').

II.

metaph. s a gramm. term, a figure of speech, when one word ends and the next begins with the same consonant; þenna löst köllu vér þrök-öld, Skálda Edda ii. 122; þrök-öld, 412, l. c.)

þrettán, *thirteen*, passim.
þrettándi, *the thirteenth*, passim. 2. *the thirteenth and last day of Yule*, or the 6th day of Jan., is in Icel. called 'þrettándi,' in Engl. '*Welfsb Night*'; see Icel. Almanack.

þrettán-sessa, u. f. a *thirteen-oared ship*, N. G. L. i. 99, Fms. ix. 470.
þrettugandi, -undi, *the thirtieth*, Rb. 1812. 49, MS. 732. 7.

þré-vetr, adj. (in mod. usage also *þré-vetra*, indecl.), *three winters i. e. years old*, Eg. 147, Hkr. iii. 188, Fms. i. 77, Ld. 56, Orkn. 278, Grág. i. 503, ii. 122, 258, Jb. 106.
þreying, f. a *patient waiting*; góra sér e-ð til af-preyingar, *in order to ill the time*.

ÞREYJA, pres. þrey, þreyr, mod. þreyi, þreyir; pret. þreyði; [A. S. *rowjan*; cp. the Engl. subst. *throe*]—to feel for, desire, yearn after; nn inn áttá (viz. vetr) allan þráðu, Vkv.; löng er nótt . . . hve um reyja'k þrjár, Skm. 42; ek þrey um aldr, Fms. v. 231 (in a verse); ekki reytr ek at þeim þegni, I long not for him, Fas. ii. 336; þreyja eptir inni koma, Isl. ii. 250 (Cod. B, þrá Cod. A); ey þreyandi, ever *paning*, ldl. 46. 2. to wait patiently, endure; in which sense the word is still sed, e. g. þrey, þol og líð, bíð, vona og bíð, bölið fær góðan enda, Hallgr.

þreyja, u. f. *endurance, patience*; eg hefði ekki þreyju til þess. **þreyju-auss**, adj. *impatient*.

þreynging, f. *affliction*; see þröngving, Fb. ii. 195.
þreyngja, ð, to *throng*; see þröngva.

ÞREYTA, t, [þraut], to prosecute a case stoutly, to strive, struggle, i a race, task, labour; þreyta leik, rás, kapp-sigling við e-n, to contend in a game, run a race with one, or the like, Edda 34, Fms. vi. 269, 60; þ. á drykkjuna, to contend in drinking, have a drinking-bout, dda 34; þ. rás, to run a race, id.: þ. e-t með kappmælu, to dispute eagerly, Fms. i. 11; þreyttu þeir þetta með kappmælu þar til er hvárir-veggju vápnudusk, vi. 136; er þér þreytit þetta máll svá mjök, vii. 169; þeir þreytit Rútr þat með kappi en með lögum . . . at þeir þreytit þat ekki með sér, Nj. 31; jarlarnir þreyttu þetta með sér, it came to high words between them, Hkr. i. 87; þ. lög um e-t, to contend at law, Fms. ii. 132, 135; þeir þreyttu (*tried hard*) at komask í borgina, Edda; reyta heim, to strive to get home, K. Þ. K. 94; ef þú þreytir vel á trúríki, if thou strivest well in this life, Mar.; þreyta hest sporum, to rick the horse with the spurs, Karl. 92. 2. hence in mod. usage, to wear out, exhaust; in old writers it seems not to occur in this sense, except as pass.; öflin þreyttusk, were exhausted, Bret. ch. 4: part., þótt ann sé mjök at þreytt, sorely tried, Nj. 64.

þreyta, u. f. *wear and tear, exhaustion*, freq. in mod. usage.

þreytir, m. a *contender, one who strives*, Lex. Poët.

þreytleikr, m. *lassitude*, Greg. 43, Stj. 490, v. 1.

þreytr, part. [Dan. *træt*], exhausted, worn out, Fb. i. 483; very freq. in mod. usage, sár-þreytr, dauð-þreytr, ó-þreytr, fresh, etc.

ÞRÍÐI, sounded þrjú, gen. dat. acc. þrjú; pl. þriðju; [A. S. *þrydda*; orth. E. *thrid*]—the third, Nj. 32, Eg. 168, 220, 279, 537, and passim. COMPS: þrjúða-bræðri or -bræðra, adj., also used as a noun, fifth busius (male), cp. annara-bræðra (see annar), Grág. i. 285, ii. 172, 173, 88, 246, Bs. i. 10. Þrjúði-dagr (mod. Þrjúðu-dagr), m. the third day, i. e. Tuesday, Orkn. 322, K. Á. 182, Rb. 112 (see the remarks to agr). þrjúða-vaka, u. f. the 'third wake,' i. e. the 8th day of July, Þ. N. passim (see Fr.).

II. Þrjúð is one of the names of Odin, dda 3; þrjúða þing, = Valhalla or the Einherjar, Ýt.
þrjúðingr, m. the third part of a thing, Nj. 3, Eg. 57, 266, Fms. i. 0, N. G. L. i. 421, Grág. i. 156, passim. II. as a political division, the third part of a shire, A. S. *þriting*, low Lat. *Tritinga*, a *Briding* (cp. the Yorkshire *Ridings*); in Icel. every þing (q. v.) was subdivided into three parts (i. e. there were three godords' in each þing); ríðjungs-maðr, an inmate or liegman of such a 'riding,' Grág. i. 16; ríðjungs vist, *domicile in a 'riding'* (referring to the þingfesti, q. v.), 14: in Norway a church-division, fjórðungs menn eða þrjúðungs, N. G. L. 133. COMPS: þrjúðungs-auki, a, m. an increase by a third, a w phrase, a *joint property*, where one partner (e. g. a wife) is entitled to a third part, N. G. L. i. 233. þrjúðungar-fé, n. = þrjúðungsauki; cyldi öll þessi kúgildi þrjúðungar-fé vera, Dipl. i. 7; tíu kúgildi, þ., iii. 5; þá er Gísi skuldgr kirkin sex hundruð í þ., 7; gefandi Hannar ok akka ok tuttugu hundraða í þrjúðungar-fé, iv. 8; tuttugu kúgildi þ., 5 (in all these instances of church donations, which were to increase by a third?).

þrjúðunga-félag, n. a *joint-partnership*, as marriage, in which the wife is entitled to a third part of the joint property, D. N. 108.
þrjúðungs-kona, u. f. a *wife as partner in a þrjúðung*-slag, D. N. v. 120.
þrjúðungs-penningr, m. a kind of coin, D. N. v. 328. **þrjúðunga-skipti**, n. a *division into three parts*, Edda 145.

Fms. ix. 336. **þrjúðungs-tund**, t. a kind of *tide*, D. N. v. 43.
þrjúðungs-þing, n. a *meeting of a þrjúðung* (II), N. G. L. u. 323.
þrjúðungr = þrjúðungr, Rb. 33, D. N. i. 108.

ÞRÍF, u. pl. [Engl. *thrifty*], *thriving condition, well-doing, prosperity*; standa e-n fyrir þrífum, to stand in the way of one's well-doing, Fms. ii. 154; launa e-n þríf ok þroska, Al. 103; urðu þeir at öngum þrífum er honum hlýddu, Post. 656 C. 7; þeirra atkvæmi mátt líta at þrífum verða, Fb. i. 548; bíð, á annars heims þrífa, Hom. (St.); þar skulu nu þríf þín við liggja, Fms. viii. 385, v. l.; ó-þríf, unthrifty, passim. 2. in mod. usage, *cleanliness*; ó-þríf, uncleanliness. COMPS: þrífa-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *cleanly*. **þrífa-maðr**, m. a *thrifty, well-to-do person*, Isl. ii. 13.

þrífa, að, = þrífa, to seize; lengi hafat, láti menn þat höndum þrífat, Bs. i. (in a verse); einn hest er hann lékk þrífaðan, Al. 81, 86.
þrif-gjafari and **þrif-gjafi**, a, m. a *giver of good things, a bounteous giver*, Mar., Hom. (St.).

þrif-gjöf, f. a *gift of grace*; þ. Guðs, Post. (Unger) 235.
þríflinn, adj. 'thrifty,' Bs. i. 235, 240. 2. *cleanly*; ó-þríflinn, uncleanly, dirty.

þrífla, að, [þrífla], to grasp at (= gripla), Barl. 70, 123.
þrífliga, adv. *deftly*; fraklíliga ok þ., Stj. 233; eta þ., to eat brisily, Mag. 2. mod. *cleanly*; ó-þrífliga, uncleanly.

þrífligleikr, m. a *thriving condition*; vænleikr ok þ., Stj. 225.
þrífligr, adj. *thrifty, well-to-do*; maðr þ. í raðum kyrtli, Grett. 67 new Ed., Fms. iii. 135, Fas. i. 314; þrífliga barn, Finnb. 214. 2. *cleanly*.

þrífl-mannligr, adj. = þrífligr, Mag. 88.

þríflnaðr, m., older þríflnoðr, *thrifty, wealth, prosperity*; engi maðr heldr sínum þríflnaði til allsends, Fms. i. 295; urðu allir at munn þríflnaði en ádr, vii. 196; þar skal nú þríflnaðrum þíum við liggja, viii. 385; ek hefði tekitt hér þríflnað, Lv. 36; góðverk remma allan þríflnoð, MS. 673, 60; meiri verði þíum en þeirra þríflnoð, Amór. 2. mod. *cleanliness*; ó-þríflnaðr, uncleanliness. **þríflnaðar-maðr**, m. a *well-to-do man*, Fms. vi. 356; mod. a *cleanly person*.

þrífl-samliga, adv. *profitably*, Hom. 10.
þrífl-samligr, adj. *wholesome*, Hom. 9; þ. áminning, 656 C. 30.

þrífl-semi, f. a *good estate*. Hom. 66; augu mín sjá þ. þína, thy salvation, id. 2. *thrifty*; em ek þó skjött áflandi á verkum mínum ok þ., Njarð. 366.

þrífltr, f. *thrift*; fari sú úthegr ok komi allðregi í þrífltr, Js. 25; koma e-m í þrífltr, Fb. i. 136; komask í þrífltr, Fms. vi. 115.

þríflu-liga, adv. = þrífliga, Stj.

þrífla, u. f. = þryma (?), a *feal of thunder*, Lex. Poët.

þrífl-and þríflir, m. [þrífl-and], a *sword*, poet., Edda (Gl.)

þrífl-mill, m., better þrymill, q. v.
þrífl-nnr = þrennr, like tvinnr for tvennr; *sinn, þrífl-nnr*, Rekst.

þrífl-skja, t, to *thresh*, Fms. viii. 96; the mod. form is þreskja, q. v., Dan. *tærskje*; but in Icel. the word is little used, and hardly known, except it be in metaph. phrases.

þríflstr, m. the three in cards; cp. *tvistr*.

þríflsvær, adv. *thrice*; see þrysvær.

ÞRÍFA, pres. þríf; pret. þreif, þreiftr, þreif; pl. þrífu; part. þrífinn;—to clutch, grip, grasp, to take hold of suddenly or violently; hann þreif upp spjótt, Nj. 8; hann þreif til hennar, Eg. 193; Hallfréðr þreif til hans ok keyrði undir sik, Fms. ii. 60; hann þreif til þorsteins, Fs. (begin.); hann finnr barnit, þrífr upp síðan ok kastar í stakk sinn, Finnb. 214; hann þreif í feldinu stundar-fast, Grett. 114, 118; þrífu þeir þjóðgöðan, Am. 61; hann þreif um fótinn, Fms. viii. 368, v. l.; hann þreif í taua, Hrafn. 15; þars vér á þjáza þrífum, Ls. 51, 52, and passim.

B. Prob. an altogether different word, and only used in the reflex. form, þrífask, þreifsk, þrífisk;—to thrive; hann bad hann illa fara ok aldri þrífask, Nj. 19; engi fylkis-konungr þreifsk í landinu né annat stór-menni, Ld. (begin.); þú þrífask hann ekki til skríðsins, Stj. 98; í hans kyni mundi allar þjóðir arf taka ok þrífask, be saved, Post. (Unger) 305, and passim in old and mod. usage.

ÞRÍR, þrjár, þrjú; gen. þrjúga; dat. þrímr and þrímr, later and mod. þrennr, þrem; acc. þrjú, þrjár, þrjú; [Goth. *þreis*; A. S. *þri*; Engl. *three*; O. H. G. *dri*; Germ. *drei*; Dan. *tre*; Lat.-Gr. *tres*, *τρία*; etc.]—three, Nj. 16, 23, 81, Grág. i. 82, ii. 392, Landn. 126, K. Þ. K. 164. Fms. v. 8, vii. 235, and passim; brjóta í þrjú (cp. i tvau), to break into three (mod. i þrennt), Hom. 141, Isl. ii. 37.

B. COMPS with þrí = three-, thrice-: þrí-angadr, adj. *three-forked*, Stj. 430, MS. 544, 15. þrí-boginn, part. *thrice-bent*, Barl. 175. þrí-breiddr, adj. of *triple breadth*, of cloth, Rb. 120, D. N. i. 410. þrí-bryðdr, part. with *threefold mounting*, Landn. 190. þrí-deila, u. f. the rule of three. þrí-deildir, part. *divided into three parts*, A. A. 283. þrí-deili, n. a *third part* (?), N. G. L. i. 356. þrí-delningr, m. a *third part*, B. K. 40. þrí-engdr, part. *thrice-forged*, Stj. 430. þrí-falda, að, to make threefold, Stj. 551. þrí-faldr, adj. *threefold*, = þrefaldr, Fb. i. 423.

þrí-orn, adj. *thrice-old*, i. e. *three years old*; þríornr smjógr, Skíða R. 197. þrí-fetttr, adj. *thrice-legged*, Vápn. 24; þrí-fetttr þríflinn ok vauðstilltr, in a riddle of the distaff. þrí-

gilda, d, to pay threefold, Fms. x. 172, Gpl. 359. **þri-gildir**, part. of threefold value. **þri-greindr**, part. three-branched, Stj. 57, 67. **þri-hendr**, adj. a metrical term, each line having three rhyming syllables, Edda i. 648. **þri-heilagr**, adj. lasting three days, of feasts, e. g. halda Jól þriheilagt, to keep Christmas three days. **þri-húsaðr**, part. consisting of three houses, Stj. 57. **þri-hynder**, part. [A. S. þryhrynd], three-borned, triangular, Fms. iii. 180. **þri-hyningr**, m. a triangle, Pr. 477, 478: a local name of a mountain, Landn., Nj. **þri-höfðaðr**, adj. three-beaded, Níðrst. 6, Skm. 31. **þri-kvislaðr**, part. three-branched, Stj. ch. 135, Al. 168, Skm. 299. **þri-liða**, u, f. the rule of three, mathem. **þri-menningr**, m. a third cousin, Fb. i. 287, Nj. 235, Gpl. 247; in K. Á. 140 even of a woman. **þri-merkingr**, m. a ring weighing three ounces, Grág. ii. 171. **þri-mótaðr**, thrice-moulted, of a falcon, Karl. 10. **þri-nættir**, adj. three nights old, Edda 58; þing þrinætt, lasting three nights (days), Js. 37. **þri-skafinn**, part. thrice-polished, Fas. ii. 326. **þri-skeptr**, part. wadmal of three strands, cp. tviskeptr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246. **þri-skeyta**, u, f. a triangle, Rb. (1812) 25. **þri-skipta**, t, to divide into three parts, Stj. 451, N. G. L. i. 389. **þri-strengingr**, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. ch. 901. **þri-taka**, tók, to repeat thrice. **þri-tíðungr**, m. a bull three years old, N. G. L. i. 31, 99, Gpl. 111. **þri-tugandi**, -undi (mod. þri-tugasti), [A. S. þryttigoda], the thirtieth, Fms. x. 194, Rb. (1812) 3. **þritug-nátti**, of thirty nights (days), of a month, Jb., Rb. 10, 56. **þri-tugr** and **þri-tögr**, adj. aged thirty, Fms. iv. 2, Hom. 55; þri-tögr, Íb. 15: having thirty oars, þritugt skip, Fms. vii. 234, N. G. L. i. 104: measuring thirty (fathoms, ells), Fas. i. 159, Landn. 51, Rb. 12 (of thirty days). **þritugs-aldur**, m. the age of thirty. **þritug-sessa**, u, f. a thirty-oared ship, Nj. 42. **þritugs-morginn**, m. the morning of the thirtieth day, N. G. L. i. 14. **þri-tugti**, the thirtieth, D. N. iv. 343, 369. **þritög-náttir**, adj. = þritugnátti, of thirty nights, epithet of a month, Íb. 7. **þri-valdi**, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (in a verse). **þri-vegis**, adv. thrice. **þri-vegr**, adj. three winters old, = þri-vegr, Eluc. 149, Stj. 111, O. H. L. ch. 77. **þri-vægr**, adj. of triple weight, 732. 16. **þri-vættir**, adj. three-twisted. **þri-xeri**, n. a period of three years, D. N. **þri-xerr**, adj. three years old, Stj. 111. **þriá-tíu**, thirty; mod. = þri tigr. **þriá-tygti**, the thirtieth, D. N. iii. 205. **ÞRJÓTA**, pres. þrýtr; pret. þraut; subj. þryti; part. þrotinn: the verb being impersonal, forms as þraut or pl. þrotu hardly occur: [A. S. á-þreotan]:—to fail one, come to an end, impers. with acc. of the person and thing, -n þrýtr -t, it fails one in a thing, one comes to an end of it; en er veizluna þrýtr, when it came to the end of the banquet, Ld. 16; er nú vænast at þrjóti okkra samvistu, Fær. 174; þar til er þraut dalinn, to the end of the dale, Nj. 35; inn á fjörðinn, þar til er þraut sker öll (acc.), till there was an end of all the skerries, Landn. 57; en er hann þraut eyrendit, when the breath failed him, Edda 32: the saying, seint þrýtr þann er verr hefir, the man with a bad case has a hundred dreads, Fms. viii. 412; þá er í ráði at rögn (acc.) um þrjóti, Hdl. 41; ey eða ei, þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skálda. 2. to want, lack, be short of a thing, fail in it; Hrapp þraut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128; illt er þat ef föður minn þrýtr drengskapinn, Lv. 11; þá er menn Magnúss konungs þraut grjótt ok skotvápn, Fms. viii. 139; at eigi þrjóti oss at vætta mis-kunnar af Guði, that we do not fail, Hom. 97; ef himn þrýtr er við tekr, Grág. i. 227; þat hann víðr er þrjóta mun flesta menn þótt fé eigi, Ad. 21; ef hann þrýtr at veraldar auðefum, Greg. 30. 3. as a law term, to become a pauper; amat-veggja, at hann andisk eða þrýtr hann (acc.) at fé, þá ..., Grág. i. 274; ef þess er ván at þau þrjóti þau misseri, 241. II. part. at an end, past, gone; ok er þrotin ván þótti þess at ..., past hope, forlorn, Eg. 719, Fms. v. 152, Ó. T. 8; get ek at þrotin sé þin in mesta gæfa, Nj. 182; þrotinn at drykk, sbort of drink, Fms. ix. 41; en er allir voru þrotuðr á at biðja hann til, were exhausted in begging him, Bs. i. 128; Trojumenn sá sík þrotna at vega sigr á Grikkjum, Bret.; hestrim var þrotinn, quite exhausted, Fms. v. 211; ok vörn þá þrotinir yxninir, Eb. 176. 2. bankrupt; ef hinn er þrotinn er fram færir úmagann, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 10. **þrjótkast**, að, to be refractory, B. K. 108. **þrjót-lyndr**, adj. refractory, Fms. ii. 154; þungr ok þ., Bs. i. 341. **þrjóttr**, m. [þrjóta], prop. as a law term, a defaulter; nú hafa þeir þrjót af jörðu lærdan, hefir himn jörð er á, N. G. L. i. 90; hvær ok sem hann görisk þrjóttr, ok er skoraðr til leiðangrs ok sóttir til ok vill eigi göra ok hleypsk undan sókn ..., Gpl. 92; en ef sýslu-maðr fyrir-nemsk at sækja þann þrjóttr er í sýslu hans er, N. G. L. iii. 133. 2. a bad debtor; fara til heimilis þess er skuld á at gjalda, ok virða honum þar fullrétti eptir laga-dómi af fé þrjóts, Gpl. 479. II. metaph. **a knave**; sem þrjóttr þrjóti myksleða, Kormak; jörmun-þ., a great knave, Haustl.; þembí-þ., a sulky knave; urðar þ., the knave of the rocks, i. e. a giant, þá., Orkn. (in a verse); and passim in mod. usage, a scoundrel, það skal á þrjót þorna sem á þrel vöknar, let a knave wash a knave, a saying. III. [Germ. trotz], of a thing, as a law phrase, defiance; in the phrase, hjóða e-m þrjót, to bid defiance to one; nú býðr maðr þrjót þeim er skuld á at honum, ok vill eigi vinna fyrir honum, ferir

hann á þing, ok bjóði frændum at leysa hann ór skuld þeirri, N. G. L. i. 31; en ef hann býðr þrjót ok vill eigi af fara, 245; valin-kunnir menn kasti í hlut þrjóts úmerkum, ok lýsi þar hvat hver hlaut, 43. **þrjózka**, u, f. [Germ. dratz and trotz; Dan. trods], refractoriness, sullen obstinacy; dirð ok þrjózku (= Lat. pertinacia), Hom. 24; nú harðna þeir í þrjózku, K. Á. 54; með þrjózku ok þrálýndi, Fms. vii. 21; en þeir sem þetta greiða eigi fyrir þrjózku sakir, Gpl. 21. COMPS: **þrjózku-fullr**, adj. refractory. **þrjózku-maðr**, m. a refractory person, Hom. 108. **þrjózask**, að, to rebel, be refractory, B. K. 108; þ. við e-t, to refuse to do a duty, strike work. **þrjózkr**, adj. [Germ. trotzig], refractory, D. N. iv. 239, Grett. 92. **þrjúgr**, m. (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381; cp. Dan. Tryge. **þroka**, að, = þrauka, to tarry; þó einnanna þrokm hér þeim hjá Grænlands sonum, Núm. 1. 9. **Þroptir**, m. [þrapt], a name of Odin, prop. a wrangler (?), Edda (Gl.). **ÞROSKASK**, að, dep. [prob. derived from þró-ask, or may it not be akin to [v]röskr, p. 508, þ = v?, to grow up to full age, live to be a man; synir Haralds þegar þeir þroksuðsk, Fms. i. 196; hann þroksaðisk heima, Gullþ., Gisl. 79, passim in mod. usage. 2. part. **þroksaðr**, grown up, adult; margbreyttinn þegar hann var nökkut þroksaðr, Fb. i. 302; hann görisk hniginn á emu efra aldri, en synir hans eru nú þroksaðir, Ld. 68; var hann vel þ. bæði at viti ok afli, Fs. 130; bráð-þ., 126. **þroski**, a, m. maturity, full age, manhood; á ungum aldri ok fullkominn at þroska, in the prime of life, Eg. 256, Fs. 12; þroski vex, 15; hann varð fyrr algörr at viti ok afli ok öllum þroska, en vetra-tali, Fms. i. 96, x. 177; sá var þroska-munnr þeirra, þó at Sigmundur væri yngri, at ..., ii. 97; hann átti mart barna ok urðu flest lit at þroska, Sturl. i. 600; Halli þótti Ingjaldr sitt ráð lítt vilja hefja til þroska, Ld. 38; em ek því feugnst ef þinn þ. mætti mestr verða, Ó. H. 33. COMPS: **þroska-maðr**, m. a manly, vigorous person, Grett. 92 Á, O. H. 139. **þroska-mikill**, adj. of mickle manhood, vigorous, Fms. ii. 81. **þroska-samr**, adj. id.; mart manna mun frá ykkur koma þroskasamt, bjart ok ágæt, Fb. i. 544. **þroska-vænliggr**, adj. promising, Ld. 61. **þroskr**, adj. vigorous, mature, full-grown, cp. röskr; enum þroska Njarðar-syni, Skm. 38. **þrosku-ligr**, adj. vigorous, Fms. ii. 4, 108 (of young persons). **ÞROT**, n. [þrjóta], a lack, want; þar er ekki þrot átu, Sks. 176. 2. as a law term, the state of a pauper, destitution; þar skal þrot heita sem úmaginn er ..., Jb. 167; ef maðr vill seljask arfalsi, ok eigi til þrota, but not so as to be destitute, Grág. i. 204; maðr á þess kost at seljask arfalsi ... ef hann hefir eigi til þrots selt, 227; ef úmagi er seldr til þrots, 268, Fs. 142; en ef þau verða at þrotum, þá eru þat grafgangs-menn, N. G. L. i. 33; nú sækir þrot bóanda í héraði, if he becomes a pauper, 52; nú ef þrot sækir þann mann sem jörð hefir selt til stemnu, 96; liggja í þroti, to be in a state of destitution, Greg. 28. 3. plur., in the phrase, at þrotum kominn, come to one's last gasp, worn out from sheer exhaustion; mátt-dregin af matleysi ok kulda, ok mjök at þrotum kominn, Fms. ii. 98; at þrotum kominn af matleysi, viii. 441, Stj. 395, 414; og nær var æfi er að þrotum kominn, og vér liggjum fyrir dauðans porti, Vidal; þá er þat ríki komit at auðn ok þrotum, Sks. 347. COMPS: **þrota-bú**, n. a bankrupt household. **þrota-maðr**, m. a bankrupt, a pauper, N. G. L. i. 52, Rb. 285. **þrota**, að, impers. there is lack or want of a thing; ef þik þrotar fóng, Fb. iii. 403; ráðin þrotar fyrir honum, there is lack of counsel for him, be is at his wif's end, Al. 105; bæði þrotar Klæng biskup lív ok mátt, H. E. i. 239. **þroti**, a, m. [þrúttinn], a swelling, tumour; tók ór sviða ok þrota ór sárinu, Ld. 252; þ. mikill var kominn í kné honum, svá at bólgnaði, Fms. v. 223, Orkn. 12, Sks. 235 B, Greg. 33, passim. **þrotna**, að, to run short, dwindle away, come to an end; at þeirra kostur mundi brátt þrotna, Fms. viii. 436; veldi Gyðinga hefir þrotnað, Rb. 390; aldrei hans ríki þrotuðr, Pass. 35. 5; deyja hér ok þrotna, Stj. 327; þ. ok þorna, 354. **þrotnaðr**, m. vanishing; koma til þurðar ok þrotnaðr, Stj. 376, v. 1. **þrotan**, f. = þrotnaðr, Stj. 376, Skálda; vera í þ., to be waning, Ld. 74; þrotan jarðar, Rb. 366. **þrot-ráði** or **-ráða**, adj. destitute, pauper; í sveit Hrafnas var maðr þ. ... við mörgum mönnum félausum tók hann þeim er þ. vóru, Bs. i. 643; nú berr kvíðr at hann varð þar þ. í þeim fjörðungi, Grág. i. 272; er þeir verða þ., ... ef ómagar verða þrotáða, 240, 241. **ÞRÓG**, f., pl. þrær, i. e. þrær, and þróar, [A. S. þrub; Engl. trough], a trough, watering trough, esp. of hollowed wood or stone; helti hón vatninu niðr í þær þrær sem þar vóru görvar, Stj. 136; í þeim þróum eðr bryðjum, 178; þær höfðu fyllt þær þróar er þær skyldi vatna í, 257; stein-þró (q. v.), a 'stone-cest,' a stone-coffin. **ÞRÓASK**, að, dep. to wax, increase, grow; ok mun sá þróask hafa í kvíði hennar, Fms. v. 351; á dóttir búanda tók at þróask ok digrask, xi. 53; vér trúum þinn kvíð hafa þróask af helgum Anda, Mar.; en þá es honum þótti sá staðr hafa vel at auðefum þróask, Íb. 16; hann þróaðisk (grew up) langa hríð eptir sem eðli ok aldr visar til, Fms. x.

177; *hildir þróask, waxes*, Stor. 13; *metnaðr honum þróask, pride waxes in him*, Hm. 78; *þróask ekki mér, grief waxes within me*, Sighvat.

FRÓNDHEIMR, *m.* the home of the Thronids (Frændir), a county in North Norway, mod. *Thronhjelm*, passim: in Icel. called **FRÁNDHEIMR**.

FRÓNDR, *m.* a castrated boar (*majalis*), Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, the Icel. form **FRÁNDR** being later and not correct, mod. Norse *Throndr*: so in the Icel. phrase, *vera e-m Fránder i Götum*, to be a 'Gate-Throndr' to one, i. e. a *stumbling-block in one's path*, evidently from the story of Thrond of Gata in the *Færeyr-Saga*: in local names, **FRÓNDARNES**, -staðir, Fms., Landn.

FRÓTTIGR, *adj.* powerful, mighty, Fms. ii. 69, Fbr. 212; ósterkari ok ú-þróttkari, Hkr. i. 46.

FRÓTT-LAUSS, *adj.* feeble, pitiless, Fbr. 211.

FRÓTT-LEYSI, *n.* a want of strength or fortitude, Fms. v. 325.

FRÓTT-LIGA, *adv.* doubtfully, Sks. 631.

FRÓTT-LITILL, *adj.* of little faith.

FRÓTT-MIKILL, *adj.* doubtful, strong, Fbr. 211.

FRÓTTTR, *m.*, gen. fróttar, [from *fró-ast*, cp. ótti from ógn-; cp. A. S. *probt=labour*]:—*strengtr*, *mighty*, *valour*, *fortitude*; ill-menni ok þó engan fróttinn i, Fs. 51; svá var mikill fróttir hans, at hann hló meðan hann beið þessa kvöl, Fas. i. 219; ek vil biðja þik, at þú hafir fróttir við (*fortitude, firmness*) ok verði því meiri hefðin sem leingir er, Lv. 40; þverruð þeir fróttir sinn at þrójungu, Hdm. 16; sannlega er skekinu þróttir (*courage*) ór yðr, Grett. 112; mæla þróttar-ord, a word of fortitude; þróttar-steinn, the stone of courage, i. e. the heart, þd. II. one of the names of Odin, whence freq. in circumlocutions of men, hjálm-fróttir, gny-þr., saki-þr., = a warrior; þróttar þing, the meeting of Odin, i. e. battle, Ýt., Lex. Poët. COMPS: ÞRÓTTAR-ÐJARFR, -mildir, -snjallr, -strangr, = valiant, Lex. Poët.

FRÓTT-SINNI, *n.* endurance, Fms. v. 326.

FRÓTT-ÖFUGR, *adj.* mighty, of Thor, Hým.

FRUMA, *u. f.* [þrymja; Grimm thinks this word akin to Germ. *donner*, by metathesis of r, and change of n into m]:—a *clap of thunder*; því næst sá hann eldingar ok heyrði þrumur stórar, Edda 58; þrumur ok eldingar, Stj. 287; reiði-þruma (q. v.), a *clap of thunder*. COMPS: ÞRUMU-STEINN, *n.* a *thunder-stone*, in popular superstition. ÞRUMU-VEÐR, þrumu-ský, *n.* a *thunder-storm, thunder-cloud*.

FRUMA, *u. f.* [cp. Engl. *ibrum=end*], poët. a *land, prop. border-land, outskirts* (?), Edda (Gl.) 2. the name of an island in Norway, Fas. iii.

FRUMA, *pres.* þrumi; *pret.* þrumði, þrumað:—to *mope, tarry, stay behind, loiter*; ó-mennis-hegri sá er yfir öldrum þrumir, Hm. 12; kóþir afglapi, þylsk hann um eða þrumir, *mopes*, 16; ok náú hann þurrifallr þruma, 29.

2. of a place or thing, to *stand or sit fast*; þar Valhöll víð of þrumir, stands rooted, Gm. 8; grýtt grund þrumir um honum, the *stony earth lies heavy on him*, of one buried, Orkn. (in a verse); seglum hennar er á þráreipum þruma, Sól. 77; þruma á bjargi, to *sit unmoved on the rock*, Fsm. 35; flautur of þrumði í blóði, *she rode in blood*, of a ship, Höfuðl.

FRUMA, *ad.* to *rattle*; þótt líður þrumi, Hkv. 2. 3; freq. in mod. usage, það þrumar, það þrumaði, *it thunders*; þá þrumaði Seifr, Od.

FRUMR, *m.* a *slow person, moper*, Edda (Rask) 197, v. l. (of þumr): a nickname, Njarð. 364; cp. hann var þögull ok fálátr, því var hann kallaðr þrym-Ketill, Dropl. (major).

FRUNGINN, *part.* oppressed, stifled, Fas. ii. 124; see þröngva.

FRUSK, *n.* a *rummaging*.

FRUSKA, *ad.* to *rummage*.

FRÚÐA, *u. f.* the pet name for Sig-þrúðr, etc.

FRÚÐ-GEIMR, *m.* the name of a giant, Vpm.

FRÚÐIGR, *adj.* [A. S. *þrydgel*], *doughty*, an epithet of Thor; þórr, þrúðigr Ass, þkv.

FRÚÐ-MÓÐIGR, *adj.* *heroic of mood*, an epithet of a giant, Hbl. 19.

FRÚÐNA-ÞURS (?), *m.*; ek kemmi þik hvar þú stendr þrúðna-þursinn, the *doughty giant*, or the *charmed, bewitched giant*, of Starkað with the charmed life, Fas. (Skjöld. S.) i. 373.

FRÚÐNIR, in *Vaf-þrúðnir* (q. v.), the *doughty riddler, riddle-master*.

FRÚÐR, *f.*, acc. and dat. þrúði, the name of a goddess, the daughter of Thor and Sif, Edda, Lex. Poët.; also the name of a woman, þrúðr; as also in comps, Her-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr, Jar-þrúðr, Landn., Fms.; cp. the Germ. *drude=a witch or evil fairy*, Grimm's Dict. s. v.

B. IN COMPS; [the etymology may be illustrated from the Goth. *þrohjan=προημιζειν, us-þrohjan=μαεῖν, us-projeins=προημιζειν*; to this root belongs i-þrótt (q. v.), qs. ið-þrót; perh. also þróttur, q. v.; or is it akin to Germ. *drude* (for which see Grimm's Dict.)?]: used in some old poët. compd words referring to Thor: þrúð-hammarr, *n.* the *master hammer* of Thor, Ls. 57; þrúð-heimr, þrúð-vangr, *m.* the name of the mythical abode of Thor, Gm. 4, Edda; þrúð-valdr, in þrúðvaldr goða, the *heroic, doughty defender of the gods*, i. e. *Thor*, Hbl.

FRÚGA, *ad.* [Dan. *true*], to *press*; þrúga þeim til at greiða tíundir, D. N. iv. 141; hvárt hann vildi meðganga ó-þrúgaðr, *without compulsion*, Bs. i. 820; það þvingar, þrúgar með, það sá er lemr, Pass. 12. 13; the word is not freq. in Icel., but remains in the Dan.

FRÚGA, *u. f.* [Ivar Aasen *tryga, truğa*], a *snaw-iboe*, i. e. a large flat frame with something stretched over it, worn by men or horses lest they should sink in the snow, described in Xenoph. *Anab.* iv. ch. 5, at the end, and said to be still used in Canada. II. [Dan. *drue*; Germ. *traube*], a *grape*, also a *wine-press*, Pass. 4. 3.

FRÚGAN, *f.* compulsion, Bs. i. 857.

FRÚTINN, *part.* swollen, oppressed, Fæt. 95, Nj. 219, Grett. 151 new Ed.; reiði-þrútinu, *swollen by anger*, Al. 78; þrútinu af ekká.

FRÚTR, *f.* pl. (?), a doubtful *án. Acy.*; svá skal of haga-skipti et sama, þá er haga-þaðr rótt fellir of þrútri taka limu, N. G. L. i. 498.

FRÚTNA, *ad.* [Dan. *trudne*], to *swell*; þ. af kulda, 623. 33; fótrinn þrútnaði mjök, Ísl. ii. 247, Fms. vi. 350, vii. 172, svella ok þ. ix. 276, Grág. ii. 283, Jb. 243; stráumrinn þrútnaði, Stj. 354; reiði þrutnar, Al. 125; þrútnar miðr, Ld. 236; þrútnar at um e-t, Sturl. i. 103; þrútnaði þá með þeim, there was a swelling between them, they became enemies, iii. 269.

FRÚTNAN, *f.* a *swelling*, Barl. 130, Rb. (1812) 33; þ. hugar, Horn. 26.

FRÚTU-LIGR, *adj.* swollen in the face, Hkr. iii. 202.

FRÝKKJA, *t.* to *prynt* (see *prenta*); the word is modern, borrowed from the Germ. *drücken* about or shortly before the Reformation.

FRÝMA, *u. f.* = *þrama*, an *alarm, noise*, of battle, Lex. Poët.

FRÝMILL, *m.* a *hard knot in the flesh*, as from a blow; hann var eigi nema hrufur ok þrymlar einir milli háls ok hnakka, Fas. iii. 642; varð tungan milli tannanna, svo þar varð i ber eða þrymill, Safn i. 107.

FRÝMJJA, þrumði, = *þrama*, to *sit fast, mope*; pres. þrymr, Edda i. 404 (in a verse).

FRÝMLÓTTR, *adj.* full of knots, in the flesh, Bs. i. 387.

FRÝMR, *m.* an *alarm, noise*, freq. in Lex. Poët. of *bell*: also in poët. comps as, þrym-draugr, -kennir, -lundr, -njörðr, -rogin, -rögnir, -svellir, -viðr, = a *warrior* (cp. Homeric *βοηρ ἀγασίας*).

COMPS: þrym-gjöll, *f.* an *alarm-bell*, Skúlda (in a verse). ÞRYMHEIMR, *m.* the *seat of the giant Þbiazi*, Gm. 11.

FRÝMR, *adj.* [A. S. *þrym*], *glorious*; this seems to be the sense in Skv. 2. 14; þrymr um öll lönd (þragr um öll lönd, v. l.); although the passage is somewhat imperfect, for the verb is wanting.

FRÝNGVA, see þröngva.

FRÝSKVA, *ð.* to *thresh*; see þreskja.

FRÝSVAR, *adv.*, the best *vellum* with y, Nj. 193, 269, Grág. i. 460 A. ii. 401 B, Vsp. 22 (Bugge), N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 355, Stj. 619, Eluc. 11, Greg. 48 (þrusvar), Grett. 160 A; in mod. usage and in a few later vellums with i, þrisvar:—*þrisvar*; hvert mátt (er) til skilla fært of þrisvar er reynt, Fms. v. 324; þrisvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 160 (cp. Germ. *alle guten dinge sind drei*, Dan. *alle gode gange ere tre*): also double, þrysvár-sinnum, *thrice*, passim, see above.

FRÝSTA, *t.* [Engl. *itrust*], to *trust, press*; hann setti óxar-hyrnuna fyrir brjóst þrándi ok kvazk mundu þ. svá at hann kenndi úteþiliga, Fær. 126; hann gekk at honum, þrýstandi sinni hendi á hans sidu, Mar.; þá tók Hrarekr koungr á öxl honum hendi mi þrýsti, Ó. H. 73. 2. to *compress, strain heavily*; þröngva gróf ok alla vega þrýst at þer moldin, Barl. 41; steiniinn þrýstir fast at, Mar.; ven fót þinn at þrýsta fast i-stöðum, to *thrust the foot firmly into the stirrups*, Sks. 372; með þrýstendum lærleggjum, *legs firmly pressed*, on horseback, id.; þ. eyrum sínum i jarðligar girnir, 673, 48; hann þrýsti knénu við steinin, Fms. v. 224.

II. to *force, compel*; þrýsta þeim ok þröngva, Stj. 264; þá á biskup at þ. þeim til, K. Á. 72; hann setti lög ok gætti sjálf, ok þrýsti öllum til at gæta, Hkr. i. 72; Börkr þrýstir at Eyjóllfi fast, B. þbrust E. *hard*, Gisl. 42.

FRÝSTILIGR, *adj.* compact, stout, robust, Sturl. ii. 212, Lv. 68.

FRÝSTING, *f.* a *pressure*, Magn. 486 *compulsion*.

FRÝSTINN, *adj.* = þrýstiligr; þrýstinn um bóga, of a fat sheep, a ditty, Maurer's *Volks*.

FRÆÐA, *ð.* [þrúðr], to *tbread a needle*; þ. nálf. 2. metaph. to *follow a path closely*; þræða veginn, þótuna, leidina (= Lat. *legere*).

FRÆLA, *ad.* to *call a person a thral or thief* (abuse), Nj. 20.

FRÆL-BAUGR, *m.* *money paid as weregild for a thral*, Grág. ii. 185.

FRÆL-BORINN, *part.* *thral-born*, Fms. i. 196, Ó. H. 112.

FRÆL-ÐÓMR, *m.* *thralldom*, Fms. i. 79, 289, vi. 347, Karl. 132, Stj. 639.

FRÆLKA, *ad.* to *enthrall*, Eg. 8, Fb. i. 49, Trist. 6; þrælkast, to be *enthralled*, Stj. 282.

FRÆLKAN, *f.* *thralldom*, Fms. i. 77, v. 75, n. 224, xi. 253.

FRÆLL, *m.* [A. S. *þræl*; Engl. *thral*; Dan. *træl*; Swed. *tralf*]:—a *thral, serf, slave*, Am. 43, 93, Grág. ii. 156, N. G. L. i. 73, 102, Ó. H. 28, Eg. 722, Eb. 158. As to the treatment of thralls by the ancients, see the interesting passage Ó. H. ch. 31 (Fms. iv. 70, 71), cp. Tacit. Germ. ch. 25; for þat fjarri um svá stórattadan mann at ek vilda at hann bæri þræls-nafn, Ld. 12; Skiði þar þræls-nafn, Sd. 148; þræla-fólk, *thralls*, Fms. v. 249; þræla-huis, -tala, i. 289, 292; þræls-efni, ii. 95; þræls-gjöld, *weregild for a thral*, Eb., Nj. 57, Eg. 723; þræla-arttir, Fms. i. 289.

II. metaph., the word became a term of abuse, þræll being used to denote a *servile, mean fellow*, and then a *cruel, wicked wretch*: as in the saying, illt er at eiga þræll fyrir einka-vin, Grett.; litíð lagðisk

hér fyrir góðan dreng er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; þræl fastur á fóttum, referring to a thrall being 'glebae ascriptus,' Nj. 27; eigi má ek minna hafa fyrir hest minn en sjá þrælinn, *the scoundrel*, Gret. 113 (of a ghost); djarf góriskr þræls-jafninginn nú, Fms. v. 104; því vartú svá djarfr, þræls-soninn! vii. 225; sú kona er eigi þræla-totár (*of no mean extraction*) er þú hefir tal átt við í Noregi, Ld. 188: and so in mod. usage, þú erst mestri þræll! with the notion of cruelty to man and beast, e. g. þræls-liga, adv. *cruelly, wickedly*; fara þ. með skepnur, *to treat animals cruelly*: þræls-ligr, adj. *slavish*; þ. ánaud, Stj.: *cruel*.

þræl-menni, m. a *servile fellow, rascal, cruel, bad man*.
 þræl-verk, n. a '*thrall's-work, work fit for a slave*, Ver. 20.

Þrændir, i. e. þrændir, m. pl. [A.S. *Þrowendas*, of the Widsith; mod. Norse *Þröndur*]:—*the Thronds*, people in North Norway (þröndheimr), Fms. passim; þrændra-herr, -lið, *the host of Tb.*, Fms. x. 399, Hkr. iii. 86. Þrændra-lög, n. pl. *the jurisdiction of the Thronds* (the Frostaping), Hkr. i. 147.

Þrænzkr (i. e. þrænzkr), adj. *Throndish*, passim: þrænzkr and Szanzkan make a rhyme, Fms. iv. (in a verse).

Þræsla, u, f. [þrár], *staleness*. Þræslu-lykt, f. *a smell of staleness*.
 Þræsurr, f. pl. *quarrels*, Björn.

ÞRÆTVA, t, or better þrætta, although it is now sounded with a single t; [but in Dan. *trætte*; cp. A.S. *þrættian*, Engl. *threaten*, though different in sense; or is þrætta assimilated for þrapt, qs. þraptan, whence þrátta, þrætta (?); North. E. *threap*]:—*to wrangle, litigate*; nú þrætta menn um lögmlá, *to wrangle about the law*, Grág. i. 7; þ. um e-t, Fms. vi. 137: *to contradict*, Ld. 44, Th. 78; þrætta e-s, *to deny a charge*; hann þrætti þessa áburðar, Bs. i. 704, Ld. 34; eigi muntú þessa þurfá at þrætta, Fb. i. 556; þ. móti e-m, *to contradict*, Barl. 148. 2. recipr., þrætast á, *to bandy words*, Stj. 559; þann jarduarteigt sem vér höfum um þræzk, Dipl. iii. 12; þrætt mun verða í móti ef eigi vita vitni, Nj. 82.

Þræta, u, f., older and better þrætta, D.N. v. 57, B.K. 51, [Dan. *trætte*]:—*a quarrel, wrangling, litigation*, Nj. 16, Fms. vi. 373, viii. 157, 338, Sks. 650, passim; þrætu-bók, *a book of dialectics*; þrætu hagi, *a disputed pasture*, Ann. 172. COMPS: þrætu-dólgfr, m. *a quarrelsome litigant*, Bs. ii. Þrætu-gjarn, adj. *fond of litigation*. Þrætu-mál, n. *a litigation*, Fms. vii. 210. Þrætu-sterkr, adj. *strong in dispute*, Mar.

Þrætu-teigr = þrætu-hagi, D.N.
 Þrættinn, adj. *litigious, contradictory*, Hom. (St.)

Þrómmun, f. = þramman, Am. 17.
 Þrómmungur, m. *a kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)

ÞRÖMR, m., þramar, dat. þremi, acc. pl. þrómu, Edda (Ht.) i. 622; [Engl. *throm*; Lat. *terminus*, Gr. *trépa*, seem to be kindred words]:—*the brim, edge, verge*; þat (a vessel) var tólf álina þrama í milli, *from edge to edge, in diameter*, Stj. 564; faðir Móða fékk á þremi, *he seized [the cauldron] by the brim*, Hým. 34; lögg (*the ledge*), opp. to þrómr, Grág. i. 501; gils-þrómr, *the verge of the chasm*; hjá gils-þróminum, Ld. 218; þeir sneðu upp af götunni á gils-þróminum, Dropl. 23; yfir gjár-bakkaun ok bar út yfir annan veg þróminu, Pr. 411; við jarðar-þróm, *at the earth's brim or skirts*, 'terminus terrae,' Hdl. 34; við foldar þróm, *the earth's brim*; sævar þróm, *the sea's brim, the shore*; Hléseyjar þrómr, *the beach of Hl.* (an island), Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage fem., in the phrase, vera kominn á Heljar þróm (or þrómina), *to be 'in extremis'*.

ÞRÖNG, f., pl. þröngvar, Stj. 446; [A.S. *geþrong*; Engl. *throng*]:—*a throng, crowd*; vér viljum önga þröng hafa af yör meðan vér ryðjum skipit, Ó.H. 115; einu byggi ek stöð steina...er-at þröng á þiljum, Landn. (in a verse); reiðir þröngina ýmsa vega eptir vellinum, Vápn. 16; varð þröng mikil, Nj. 92; þat sumar var þröng mikil at dómum, Bs. i. 31; maun-þröng, q. v.; en ef fé tröðz í kvinnu í sauri eðr í þröng, Grág. ii. 328. II. narrow, straits, Lat. *angustiae*; sumir vorðusk í þröngunum ok vóru þar drepnir, Róm. 278. 2. metaph. *straits, distress*; alla þá þröng ok nauð er hann poldi, Barl. 195; láta Gyðinga vita í hverjar þröngvar þeir eru komnir, Stj. 446. 3. *short breathing, a cough*; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröng mikla, Fb. i. 285, 330.

Þröng-brjóstadr, part. *narrow-minded*, Al. 151.

Þröng-býlt, n. adj. *closely-inhabited, crowded*.

Þröngð, f. = þröng; eptir þat slitu þeir þröngðinni, Vápn. 17. 2. *distress*; þröngð ok ánaud, Barl. 195, v. l.; þola margar þröngðir (sic), 203. 3. *short breath and cough*; setti at honum hósta ok þröngð, Fms. i. 282; hafði kari þröngð mikla ok hræðið mjök í skeggit, ii. 59.

Þröng-færr, adj. *narrow to pass*, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

Þrönging = þröngving, q. v.

Þröngja, see þröngva.

Þröng-leiki, a, m. *narrowness*, Fms. xi. 431.

Þröng-lendi, n. *a narrow land*, Al. 68, Stj. 618.

Þröng-lent, n. adj. *narrow, close*, of a land, Landn. 127, Al. 32, Gullþ. I.

Þröng-meginn, adj. *oppressed*, Pr. 451.

ÞRÖNGR, þröng, þröngt, adj., often spelt þraungr, or even þraungr, þreungr; the v appears before a vowel; compar. þröngvari, superl. þröngvastr, or contracted þröngtri, þröngstr, þreungr; [North. E. *throng*; Dan. *træng*; cp. A.S. *þrang*; Engl. *throng*, only as subst.]:—*narrow, close, tight*; skyrtu þröngva, Rm.; veifar upplurt

þröngtr, tight, Ld. 244; þar sem vóru þröngastir vegir, Fms. ix. 366; skógrinn var mikill ok þröng, Nj. 130, Fms. i. 111; þar sem helzt vóru kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, ix. 359; ikorninn fór jafnan þar sem þröngstr (þreungr, Hkr. l. c.) var skógrinn, Ó. H. 85; í þröngva dal þeim, *in that narrow dale*, Al. 26; geilir þreungr at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; sú á heitir nu þjórsá, féll þá miklu þraungra ok var djápari en nú, Eg. 99; þröngt varðhald, *a close watch*, Eluc. 60; setti í hit þröngasta klaustr, H. E. i. 487; þröngvar nauðsynjar, Sks. 321; var honum svá þröngt (*his enemies were so close on him*) at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, Fms. ix. 485. 2. *thronged, crowded*; þröngt var á skipinu, Ld. 56; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat; nú skulu vér ganga heim at bænum, ok ganga þraungrt ok fara seint, Nj. 107.

Þröngsl, n. pl., mod. þröngsli; [Germ. *drangsal*; Dan. *trængsel*; cp. Ulf. *þreibsl = στενωπία*, and *þraibns = a heap*]:—*narrow, straits*; í þröngslum, fjalla-þröngslu. 2. *metaph. straits, distress*; munu þat virðast mikil þröngsl hverju landi, Sks. 323 B, Barl. 10, 32.

Þröngsla, u, f. = þröngsl, Stj. 495.

ÞRÖNGVA, þröngva, þreungra; the later and mod. form is þreungr. In old poets this verb is strong, pret. þröng, þröngu, þröngit; thus pres. þröng or þryng, Ó. H. 107 (in a verse); pret. þröng, þröngu, Edda (in a verse), Fms. ix. (in a verse); subj. þryngvi, Orkn. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse); part. þrönginn, Hm., Skm. 31, Rm. 4, Skv. 34; in prose the participle þrönginn remains only as adjective, else the verb is now weak throughout, þröngva, ð: [Engl. *throng*; Germ. *drängen*; Dan. *trange*; cp. Ulf. *þreiban = θλίβειν, στενωπών.*]

B. Prop. to make narrow, press, with dat. and acc., þröngva e-m, *to press on one*, and þ. e-n, *to throng one*; hann tók at þröngva mikk mjök, *he took and pressed me hard, squeezed me*, Fms. x. 331; eigi þryng mér at þröngva fólkinn svá mikla þraun, 370; Jón hefir lengi þröngt kosti hans, Orkn. 216; ok marga vega þröngva hennar kosti, Fms. i. 225; en er Kilbungar sá at alla vega þröngð kosti þeirra (impers.), *in all ways their means were straitened*, ix. 408; þ. e-n undir, *to keep under, subdue*, i. 297; þröngðir af sköttum ok skyldum, Stj.; þröngðandi nauðsyn, *pressing necessity* (cp. Germ. *dringende noth*), Dipl. iii. 5; þá þröngði hann nauðsyn til meiri dirfdar, Sks. 465 B; þ. e-m til e-s, *to force one to a thing*, 664; únyði þreungr þeim í hina herfelligstu hluti, 655 xxvi. 1; þreungr honum ofrkapp til úspekðar, Sks. 663 B; impers., ok þröngvir öngan stað eðr minkar, *and tightens or decreases in no way*, Rb. 334; Laugardaginn eptir þröngði svá sóttarfari konungsins, Fms. x. 148; hann hafði þröngt undir sik (*subdued*) mestum hluta lands, Sturl. iii. 2; áðr hann þryngvi und sik jörðu, Edda (in a verse); sá er þryngvi und sik Eyjum vestan, Orkn. (in a verse); jöftrar þröngva saman haldri, Fms. ix. (in a verse); hann hefir þröngit und sik Noregi, Ó. H. (in a verse); þröngtr at viðris veðri (impers.), *the war-storm draws nigh*, id.; þröngtr at rym randa, Fms. i. (in a verse); þeir þröngu (*pressed*) hlýr-tungli í (hendr) mér, *they thrust it into my hand*, Edda (in a verse). 2. *to strive, press onward*; mildingtr þröngtr at hildi, Arnór.

II. reflex., loptið þröngvisk ok þykkar, *the air waxes close and thickens*, Stj. 2. *to throng*; þröngvisk er um ungan gang, Sighvat; at eigi þröngðisk menn at hánum, 656 C. 2; þeir örðusk í móti ok þröngðusk at vaðinu, Lv. 82; ok nú þröngisk hvárr í móti öðrum, Al. 79; þorkell bað þær skynda, ok þröngðisk at þeim ok mælti, Fs. 76; þeir skyldi fara varliga er þeir kæmi í búðna, þreungrvask eigi, Ó. H. 156.

III. part. þrönginn, *stuffed full, loaded, fraught with, close*; hár þitt er hélu þröngit, Hkv. 2. 42; ekká þröngit (tár, id.); dynr er í garði dröslum of þröngit (*thronged*), Akv. 35; skeiðum var þröngit á vatn af hlunni, Fms. ii. (in a verse); eftir er ykkir þröngit þjóðkonunga, Hdm. 4; þistill er var þrönginn í önn ofanverða, *be thou like a thistle stuffed into the roof*, a curse, Skm. 31; hleifr þrönginn sáðum, *a loaf full of bran*, Rm. 4; metaph., þrönginn móði, *sworn with anger*, Vsp. 30; þröngin dægr; *dismal days*, Rm. 11; því þegit er svá þröngt góð, *oppressed, sulky, sullen*, Ls. 7.

Þröngvan, f. *a constraint*; án allri þ., Gret. 162 A.

Þröngvi, a, m. = þröng, hósta ok þrönga, Hkr. i. 260.

Þröngving, f. (þrönging, Magn. 478, H. E. i. 408), mod. þreungring, Fms. v. 307: þreungring, Bs. i. (Laur.):—*straits, and metaph. distress, also oppression, compulsion*, þreungring ok mæðu, Fms. v. 309.

Þröngvir, m. *a presser*, Lex. Poët.

Þrösk, n. [þreskja], *a noise, beating, as if from threshing*, Fas. i. 66.

Þröskuldr, m., see þreskjöldr, *a threshhold*.

ÞRÖSTR, m., þrastar, presti, plur. prestir, þröstu; [A.S. and Engl. *thrush, thrusle*; Dan. *trost*; Germ. *drossel*; Lat. *turdus*]:—*a thrush* (the bird), Edda (Gl.); skógar-þröstr.

Þröstr, adj., see þunnr, þin.

Þukla, að, [cp. þjúkka; the -la may be an inflex. dimin.]:—*to grope for, feel, touch*, like a blind man; hann fór höndum um kverkr sveininum ok þuklaði sullinum (of a king's touch), Ó. H. 106; hann þuklaði í saxi ok vildi þá leggja á Bjarna, Þorst. St. 55; þuklar (þuklar) bróðir jafn-teininum at eldinum sem högligast, Mar. 1056; var svá til þuklat (*it was handled so*) at hvárir-veggja undu vel við, Fs. 76.

ÞULA, u, f. [þylja], *a rote, old name for a kind of barp, now used of*

strings of rhymes running on without strophic division (Dan. *ramse*); en þá er sú þula var úti, Fas. iii. 206; orða eik einna um jafn þula, | verðar-ádrápa með Dönum verri, Fb. iii. 426; ella mun það þykkja þula | þaumng nær sem ek henda niula, Mkv.; Rígs-þula, name of a poem (Edda ii. 496); þorgríms-þula, Edda i. 480; lesa í þulu og bulu, to read by rote: also used of rhymed or alliterative formulas.

pulr, m., gen. pular, dat. pul, a *sayer of saws, a wise-man, a sage (a bard?)*; this interesting word, the exact technical meaning of which is not known, occurs on a Danish Runic stone—Hrubalds þular á Sahaugum, Thorsen 17: and in old poems, at hárum þul hle þú adregi, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveda, Hm. 135; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; ní skál freista hvárr fleira viti, gestr eða inn gamlir þulr, Vfm. 9. **pular-stóll**, m. 'the bard's-seat,' in which he sat when speaking; miðl er at þylja þular-stóli at, Hm. 111; fimbul-þulr, the great wise man, 143; kross hangir fyrir þróstí þulr (*poet*) þessum, Orkn. (in a verse). **þuma**, að; þuma e-t upp, to string fish.

ÞUMALL, m., dat. þumli; [A.S. *þuma*; O.H.G. *dúmo*; Engl. *thumb*; Dutch *duim*; Swed. *tumna*; Dan. *tomme*].—the thumb, of a glove; i þumlium. COMPS: **þumal-alin** or **-öln**, f. a *thumb-ell*, Grág. i. 500, N.G.L. i. 246 (see alin). **þumal-fingr**, m. the *thumb-finger*, Grág. i. 497, þ. K. þ. 10, Fb. ii. 370, Fms. xi. 367, N.G.L. i. 339. **þumal-tá**, f. the 'thumb-toe,' the great toe, Nj. 245, Stj. 310.

þumbaldi, a. m. a *dull moper*: þumbalara-lygr, adj. *moping*: þumbast, að, to mope.

þumli, a. m. a *'tom-thumb'*, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153. **þunglungur**, m. the *thumb of a glove*; hanzka-þ., Ls. 60, Edda 29. 2. *an ineb*, Symb. 59, Grág. ii. 193 (Kb.); einn þ., tveir þ., freq. in mod. usage. **þumur**, f. pl. *boles* through which a string is drawn, in fish and blubber bung up to dry, Skýr. 590.

þund, f. the name of a river, the *thundering(?)*, Gm. **þundar-benda**, u. f. a fictitious name, Glúm. 381. **þundr**, m., gen. þundar; [prob. akin to Engl. *thunder?*]:—one of the names of Odin, Lex. Poët.

þunga, að, to load, only in part.; af hverju þeir hefði mest þungað skíp sitt, Fb. ii. 28; þunguð kona, a woman *with child*: þórey var mjök þunguð, Th. was far advanced, Fs. 143; Elizabeth frændkona þín gengr þunguð að einum syni, Luke i. 36; en eptir þá daga varð hans hústrú Elizabeth þunguð, 24.

þungan, f. a *burden*, 655 xxxii. 4. **þungi**, a. m. a *load, burden, heaviness*; at honum yrði mikill þungi at honum, Ísl. ii. 357; með torveldum ok þunga, Fms. x. 368; er hann dró eigi eptir sér þesskonar þunga, *encumbrance*, Al. 83; létta, Drótinn, þunga þessa frosti, Mar.; lína þvilikum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; mikill þ. með sújóvi ok frosti hefir á legit . . . ; svá sem til þunga víð yör, as a burden to you, id. 2. a *burden, impost, taxation*; ok aðrir þungar (*imposts, dues*) skyldugir kirkjum, H. E. i. 507; verðr mér heldr at því þ. enn gagn, Stj. 528; þó fékk hön öngan létta á sínum þunga (*troas*), Mar.; Guð virði við hann undir hvílikum þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; þér sem erviðid ok þunga eruð þjáðir, N. T. 3. a *load, cargo*; kaupra þa þunga, malt, vín ok hveiti, Eg. 79; var þar enn til þunga hveiti ok hunang, 469; þungi var fluttur til þegar af öðrum löndum, Ó. H. 110; þórir spurði hvað þunga Ásbjörn hefði á skipinu, 115.

4. *heaviness, drowsiness*; þótt þunga eðr geispa slái á hann, Fms. vi. 199, Mar. COMPS: **þunga-fullr**, adj. *burdened, oppressed*, Flor. 8. **þunga-vara**, u. f. (*-varningr*, *-varnaðr*, m.), *heavy goods* (iron, salt, and the like), Fb. iii. 342, N.G.L. ii. 122, Fms. vi. 375.

þungleikr (-leiki), m. *heaviness*; þ. ok sneppi þessa frostis, 623. 34; sýna af sér þungleika ok erviði, Fms. x. 368; fyrir þungleiks sakir, *heaviness, infirmity*, Sks. 270; þungleika aldr, *age of infirmity*, Stj. 27.

þungliga, adv. *heavily*, opp. to léttliga, mostly used metaph.; vera þ. haldinn, *soberly oppressed*, from illness, Eg. 565; e-m líkar e-t þ., Ld. 72; hann tók þessu þ., Nj. 49; hans mál mun þ. til lykta leida, *will have a heavy end, will come to grief at last*, Fms. vi. 278; þungligar er til farit, herra, the case is *heavier than that, my lord*, vii. 104.

þung-lygr, adj. *heavy, difficult*; eigi lízt mér þetta mál þungligt, Band. 7; þungligir ok harðir hlutir, Fms. x. 265, Gisl. 85.

ÞUNGR, adj., þung, þungt; comp. þungari; superl. þungastr; in later and mod. usage þyngri, þyngstr; [Dan. *tung*, *tyngre*, *tungest*; Swed. *tung*]:—*heavy, weighty*; þótti mér hann nokkurs til þungr, Ld. 128; hann var þ., á baki, Fms. vi. 210; skipt þungt undir árum, vii. 249; þat var þyngst undir árum, Eg. 354; hann var þyngstr undir árum, Fms. vi. 262; sem þungast er ok lægst liggr, Stj. 18; þótti þeim þungast, Bs. i. 536. II. *metaph. heavy*; *manufæddin var en þyngsta*, Eg. 546; mér er fóttr þungr, my foot is heavy, Ld. 150; þungt and varp, Bs. i. 821; honum vóru augu þung, *heavy-eyed*, Ólk. 34; þung verða gamla manna föll, *heavy is the fall of the old*, a saying, Fms. iii. 189; þungar vökva, *heavy humours*, Lækn. 474; gramm., hver samstaða er annat hvárt hvössa eða þung, Skálda 175; veðr var þungt, the weather was heavy, *oppressive*, Fb. ii. 453; vaða þunga strauma, Vsp.; þ. sjór, Fms. vi. 141 (in a verse); þungr (*heavy, dull*) ok þrjótlyndr, Bs. i. 341; latr ok þungr á sér, Al. 71, Fb. iii. 373; með þungu yfirbragði, Fms. vii. 156; með

þungum hug, 165; lata þungan hug á e-m, Ld. 254, Eg. 172, Fms. vi. 190, vii. 113; vera e-m þungt á skauti, Fb. n. 130; þó kom þyngra eptir, Bs. i. 632; leggja þungt til e-s, Fb. ii. 176; voru Einar ok Audunar þungastir Laurentiu, Bs. i. 819; hata þau þjótr ok þórunu þungt veit til vár, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; var Kertan óm þá þ. í skiptum, Ld. 222; þó er biða þungara (*heavier*) miklu, Ísl. n. in a verse; hafa þungan hót at e-u, Fms. vi. 9; tekki hann þungt at Hraut, 105; skal hann þvi þungast af hafa (get the heaviest share), at honum hafa öll málin verst latit þót til, Nj. 210; heimi föll þungt til tjár, *her money affairs were heavy*, 31; hann þótti þyngra mála-hlut eiga at flytja (the heavier, the worse case), Ísl. ii. 172; e-m veitti þyngra, to get the worst of it, Fms. i. 93; er þungt at heyrta þyt suðubarna, Bs. i. 40; mér er þungt, segir Eyyjólfir (I feel heavy, ill) ok nú ek því eigi fara, Ginn. 328.

B. COMPS: **þung-búinn**, part. *heavy, burdened*, of the sky, the clouds. **þung-býlt**, n. a. adj.; e-m verðr þungbýlt, to be hardly dealt with in one's neighbourhood, Ld. 26. **þung-bærr**, adj. *heavy to bear*, Eg. 379, Ld. 130; mostly metaph. *burdensome*, Eg. 246, Hkr. u. 63, and so in mod. usage. **þung-eygr**, adj. *heavy-eyed, dim-eyed*, Bjarn. 59.

þung-færask, ð, to become heavy, *infirm*, Fas. i. 388. **þung-fiær**, adj. *heavy to move*, Fms. ix. 289; *infirm*, Eg. 754, Fms. vi. 5. Fb. i. 47. **þung-gengt**, n. part., e-m verðr þunggengt, Fms. ix. 511. **þung-húfaðr**, adj. with *heavy bull*, of a ship, Ht. (K.). **þung-liffr**, adj. *heavy in the body*, Þórd. 55 new Ed. **þung-lyndi**, f. *heaviness of mood, moodiness, melancholy*. **þung-lyndr**, adj. *heavy of mood, melancholy*, Fas. iii. 520. **þung-meginn**, adj. *oppressed*, Pr. 451; þeit vóru farit ok þungnegnir, Art. 23.

þung-reiðr, adj. *heavy to ride through*, of snow, or the like, Fas. i. 64; neut. þungreit, *heavy to ride*; þóðisk þungreit, Fas. i. 64. **þung-ræðr**, part. *heavy to rear (?)*; en niðan vörn honum öll sín ráð þungræðr ok torsótt, Ó. H. 195 (þunghræðr, Fms. iv. l. c. less right). **þung-skilinn**, part. *heavy or hard to understand*. **þung-yrkr**, adj. 'heavy-working,' i. c. *hard, severe*, Fs. 183.

þunnildi, n. the *thin edge of a cut-up codfish*. **þunnildis-nef**, n. the sharp point of the þ.

ÞUNNR, adj., poët. form, þuðr, þuðrar, þuðri; comp. þynnrí, superl. þynnstr, but also þunnari, -astr; [A.S. *þyn*; Engl. *thin*; Germ. *dünn*; Dan. *tynd*; Swed. *tunn*; the root word is þenia; cf. Lat. *tenuis*, Gr. *τρυψός*];—*thin*: þunnrar blæja, Eb. 29; (in a verse); þú hefir haus þunnan en ek hefði öxi þunga, Eb. 294; þunn ox, a *thin-edged axe*, Fms. vi. 30; skel-þunnr, egg-þunnr, þunnar fylkingar, Ó. H. 204; þunntr hátr, Fms. vii. 229; also of fluids, the air, and the like, þunnara lopt, Stj. 17; þunntr veðr ok hreit svá at hegir sá ský á himni, Bs. i. 172; var þá goðr þerri-dagr ok veðr kyrrt ok þunntr svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Eb. 94 new Ed., Fb. 14 new Ed.: of a liquor, þunn súpa, þunnr grautr; metaph. in the phrase, þegja þunnu hljóði, *thin*, i. e. *dead, silence*, Hm. 7.

B. COMPS: **þunn-bygðr**, part. *thinly inhabited*, Sks. 42. **þunn-býlt**, n. part. *thinly peopled with farms*, Eg. 229. **þunn-eggjaðr**, adj. *thin-edged*, Fms. vi. 29. **þunn-gæðr**, adj. *thin-minded, weak-minded, fickle*, Skv. 3. 40. **þunn-görr**, part. *thin-made*, Arnór.

þunn-hárr, adj. *thin-haired*, Fms. vii. 199. **þunn-heyrðr**, part. of *thin-bearing, sharp-eared*, Barl. 30. **þunn-kærr**, m. a nickname, Landn. 296. **þunn-leitr**, adj. *thin-faced*, Bárð. 165, Bs. i. 797. **þunn-meginn**, adj. 'thin of main,' weak, feeble, Stj. 89; spelt 'þungmeginn,' Art. 23 (fair ok þungneguir), Pr. 451. **þunn-skafinn**, part. *thin-filed*, Barl. 15. **þunn-skegggr**, adj. *thin-bearded*, a nickname, Grett. **þunn-skipaðr**, part. *thinly-manned*, Fms. viii. 316, Eg. 362; þunnskipaðra á húsunnu, Sturl. ii. 10. **þunn-sleginn**, part. *thinly-beaten, thinly-mounted*, Hkr. iii. 116. **þunn-vangi**, a. m., q. v.

þunn-vaxinn, part. *thinly-waxen, slightly built*, Geislí. **þunn-vaugi**, a. m. [A.S. *þun-wang*; O. H. G. *dune-wenge*; Dan. *tind-ing*; Lat. *temp-ora*];—the 'thin cheek,' the temple, Edda 30, Stj. 388, Karl. 511. **þunn-vengi**, n. = þunnvangi, D. N. ii. 123. **Þura**, u. f. a pet name for Þurid. **Þura**, u. f. a shaft (?); Jólís smíði er efst þura, Edda (Gl.). **Þurða**, u. f. = þurðr, Grág. i. 195.

ÞURÐR, m., gen. þurðar, [þverra], a decrease, waning; hvem þurð þú hefir drukkit á sænum, Edda 34; þóttisk hann sjá mikinn þurð á líði sínu, Fas. ii. 286; ekki fara í þurð draumarnir, Ld. 128 (vellum MS.); jafn-skjóttir at vexti eða þurði, Sks. 53; stóð hann ríki með styrk miklum en öngum þurð, Ó. H. 69; til þurðar ríki þínu, Fb. iii. 321.

PURFA, a verb whose present takes a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. þarf, þarft, þarf; pret. þurftum, þurftu, þurftu (mod. þurft, þurfa); subj. þyrfti; part. þurft; with neg. suff., þurft-attu, *thou needest not*, Kormak; þurftu-t, *they need not*, Lex. Poët.; [Goth. *þurbran* = ávárgan ęcев, χρυσευ; A.S. *þurfan*; Germ. *durfen*, etc.].

B. To need, want: I. with infin.; ekki þarft þú at ganga í hús mín, Fms. x. 262; ok þarf eigi sá spyrja á þingi, Grág. i. 20; ok þarf hann þá eigi at taka þer, ii. 81; þat sé þarf eigi til tuundar at telja, K. þ. K. 142; nú þyrftir þú at hafa svá mikinn við at þer nægði, Fs. 27; mikil mant þú þ. framt at leggja með honum, Nj. 3; vilja mundu

goðin, at þenna Ás þyrftu eigi at nefna, Edda 17; engum nianni þarf tysvar í vatni drepa, N. G. L. i. 340; ekki þurfti þá gríða at biðja, it was no use begging, Eg. 298.

II. with gen.; af þú þarft manna við, Ld. 218; hann þarf heilla ráða (gen.) ok tryggva návistar-mennum (acc.), Fms. ix. 262; þarf hér mikils við, Nj. 94; ef nokkurs þarf við, Ld. 42; Gunnarr kvað einskis mundu við þurfa, Nj. 93; fanga þeirra er hann þóttisk þurfa, Fms. i. 11; verða þér at liði ef þú þyrftir, Ísl. ii. 327; afa þess er þurftu, Eg. 39; ef þess þurpti viðr, Barl. 58; þætti mér (þess) þurfa, at þú leystir þetta verk betr af hendi, Gret. 91.

2. with acc.; hverju margar munu vér menn þurfa, Nj. 93; ek veit górst at þurfi (sic) þér bryningina, Ld. 240; öll þau föng er hann þurfti, Eg. 69; ok þurfti föng mikil, 39; þat allt er þeir þurftu til Guðs þjónustu, K. Þ. K. 142; ekki var sá leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at reyna, it was no use for anybody to try it with him, i. e. nobody was a match for him, Nj. 29; þarf hann minna svefn enn fugl, Edda 17.

III. part. as subst.; sumir þeir er þurfsend voru, Bs. i. 431; þurfsendur klæða ok matar, 623. 21; þeim öðrum sem þurfsandis er, Stj. 152; vera þurfsandi e-s, Barl. 35.

þurfa-maðr, m. a poor man, needy person, K. Þ. K. 142, Bs. i. 834, D. I. i. 218, MS. 623. 20; saðr þ., Clem. 135; þurfamanna-tíund, the poor-rate, K. Þ. K. 162.

þurfi or þurfa, adj. wanting, in need of; drykks of þurfi, Söl. 3; liðs þíns væra ek þú þurfi, Hbl.; laðar þurfi ek hefi lengi farið, Vfm. 8; miskunnar ertu þurfi, Fms. v. 153; hön sá at hann var beinleika þurfi, Bs. i. 535; annarra þurfi, 655 iii. 1; hann skal góra mönnum reiðu of þurfa eru, N. G. L. i. 315 (þurfi, 417, l. c.)

þurf-samr, adj. helping, Barl. 102.

þurft and þyrft, f. need, want, necessity; þeim aorum er til hans þyrfta var keypt, Grág. i. 412; til þyrfta ömögum, for their maintenance, 85, 128; of þurft fram, Hom. (St.); kvæðr hverr sinnar þurftar, every one speaks his own needs, a saying; þurpt sína ok nauðsyn, Fms. vii. 101; fylgja lögum eða svá landsins þurft, ix. 252; hann miskunnaði hverjum sem helzt beiddi þurft til, Post. 304; þeir skygndu um alla þ. í kenningsinum sínum, Hom. 46; hjalpa náungi þínum í hans þ. ok nauðsyn, Stj. 54.

2. medic. one's needs; ganga þurfta sinna=örna sinna, N. G. L. i. 164; beiðast þurftar, id., Bs. i. 326, 644; lá steinn í hrörunum sá er stemdi þurftina, of stone in the bladder, 310; ganga innar þynnri þurftarinnar, the thin need, i. e. making water, 383.

þurftar-liðr, m. 'genitalia'; Stj. 338.

þurftugr, adj. [Germ. dürftig], needy, poor, indigent, Barl. 35, Hrafn. 16, Glúm. 360; þ. yðars fulltingis, Bs. i. 479; hann kvazk þess njúð þ. vera, Rð. 294; þurftugast, Vm. 146; auðsóttir ok góðr bæna þurftugum, Al. 4; gefa færlu, drykk ok klæði þurftugum, Mar.; gömlum manni ok þurftugum, Hrafn. 16.

þurftu-ligr, adj. useful, profitable, Gpl. 174, Barl. 191, Fagrsk. 182.

þurka, að, [Dan. tørkne], to dry, make dry, Eg. 204, Jb. 249, K. Þ. K. 83, Barl. 115, Pr. 474; hann tók dúkkinn, ok þurkaði sér á miðjum, . . . þas kemr enn er Guð lofar, at vér þykkjum þess verðir at þ. oss á niðjum dúki, Fms. vi. 322; þeir slógu fyrst hey mikit, síðan þurkuðu þeir ok færðu í stórsæti, Eb. 150; þ. heyit . . . nema því heyi er þórgunga þurkaði á 260.

þurka, u, f. a towel, Sturl. iii. III C, and so in mod. usage; skó-þurka, a shoe-wiper. 2. drought, dryness, Stj. 591, Mar. þurku-samr, adj. dry, droughty, of a season; þ. sumar, Bs. i. 245.

þurkan, f. a drying, Stj. 62, Fb. i. 545.

þurkr, m. [Dan. tørke], drought, dry weather, freq. in mod. usage.

þurka-samr, adj. dry (of a season), Rb. 572.

ÞURR, þurr, þurt, adj., the double r is radical, the latter being originally an s; for þurr is an assimilated form of þurs; before a consonant only one r is sounded (thus þurt not þurr, þurð not þurrðr); [Ulf. þursurs = ερηός; O. H. G. durri; A. S. þyrr; Hel. þurri; Engl. dry; Germ. dürr; Dan. tørr; Swed. tørr; Lat. torr-idus]:—dry; hrár viðr eða þurr, Grág. ii. 298; viðr inn vind-þurri, Vkv.; þurr mat, þurrar mat, dry, i. e. agreeable food, K. Þ. K. 138; fasta við þurt, . . . eta þurt, to fast on vegetable food, N. G. L. i.; þurr vóru öll eyja-sundin ok firðir, Fms. xi. 6; þurr jörð, Al. 77; fara þurru sótum yfir . . . ganga þurru sótum um mitt háft, Stj. 286, 287; fékk hann þar þurrari leið ok lengri, Hrafn. 4; á þurru landi, on dry land, Al. 50.

2. neut., konungs-menn hlupu á valköstum þurt yfir ána, Fms. vi. 67; ef þá má eigi ganga þurt í hölminn, Grág. i. 18; fasta þurt, to dry-fast, i. e. to abstain from dry food, Ld. 200; ok eigi tvímælis-laust hvárt þér munit þurt hafa um setið allar vitundir, whether ye be clear of all cognisance, Sturl. iii. 261; á þurru, on dry land, Fas. i. 152; enda má ek þó eigi þurt af hálsi bera, at ek hafa ekki um talat, Fb. iii. 402.

þurra-frost, n. a dry frost, Fær. 56 (and as a nickname); síðan góðri þurra-frost ok færðir góðar, Valla L. 216.

B. COMPS: þurra-búð, f. a 'dry-booth,' a cottage with no milk or cattle; þurraþúðar-madr (-fólk), a dry-house cottager, of fishermen, opp. to farming cottagers. þurr-fasta, u, f. a dry-fast, K. Á. 164, Bs. i. 874; þurrföstu-matr, K. Þ. K. 136. þurr-fasta, ð, to fast dry, on vegetable food, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) þurr-fjallr, adj. dry-skinned, Hm. þurr-fætis, adv. dry-foot, Hkr. iii. 155. þurr-

leikr, m. dryness, Stj. 397. þurr-lendi, n. the dry land, Stj. i þurr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dry; veðr gott ok þurligt, Háv. 26 m. Ed.: metaph. dry, surly. þurr-lyndi, n. dryness, surliness, Hl. iii. 253. þurr-lyndr, adj. dry, surly. þurr-viðri, n. dry weather, Fms. x. 29.

ÞURS (sounded þuss), m., this interesting word occurs in no old Teut. language; [Dan. tosse = a fool]:—a giant, with a notion of surliness and stupidity; þursa líki þykki mér á þér vera, ertattu til brúðar borir Alm. 2; þurs (gen.) ráðbani, slayer of the giants, i. e. Thor, Hym. 1; með þursi þríhöfudum, Skm.; líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok s. enn menskum mönnum, Eg. 110; þegja skal þurs ef hann sitr nökví við eld, Ísl. ii. 317 (see nökvíðr); hann var kominn af þursum, Fas. 412; þursinn (the goblin) skantzt inn í bjargit, ii. 29; svá hefir Gret sagt, at fyrir dalnum hafir ráðit blendingr, þurs einn, sá er þórir h. Gret. 137; vull skulum ginna þá sem þursa, Nj. 263; hirim-þurq. v. 2. a dull fellow, a dunce, Dan. tosse; so in the ditty, opt sá í orðum nýtr, sem iðkar mentan kæra | en þursinn heimskr þek hlytr, sem þrózkast við at læra, Hallgr. 3. the Rune Þ, Skn Skálda 168. II. a nickname, Eg.; svartþi-þ, a nickname. COMPS

þursa-berg, n. 'giant-rock,' a kind of whetstone or bone, cp. the legend Hrungrnir. þursa-skegg, n., botan. giant's-beard, a kind of corecorallina officinalis, as also the name of a sea-weed, fucus cornet Maurer's Volksagen. þussa-sprengir, m. a nickname, Landn.

þursi, a, m. a dunce, = þurs (2). þurs-ligr, adj. like a giant, Fas. iii. 240: of gaunt, demon-like appearance, mikill maðr ok sterkr, svartir ok þ., þorð. Karls. ch. 7. þusa, að, = þysja, to rub. þusa, u, f. a spirit, spiriting out.

ÞÚST, f. (sust, Fms. iii. 96, 436), a flail; sem verkmennt við þus Fms. viii. 436; hefir hváir þeirra þust (þust Ed. wrongly) í hendi mikl Gísl. 68 (lurk, 155, l. c.); sem þust korni eðr ofn rauðu gulli, Stj. 160 síðan tók hön þust ok barði korn af hálmni, 423.

ÞÚ, gen. þín, dat. þér, acc. þik, a pers. pron.; also spelt dú, so the introduction, p. 729; for þik, also freq. þek in Norse vellums, mo þig, see Gramm. p. xxi: [Goth. þú, þaina, þus, þuk; A. S. þú; Eng þou; Germ., Dan., and Swed. dú; Lat. tu; Gr. tú.]

A. Thou, passim: I. after verbs, either separated, skalt þú, munt þú, or more usually suffixed and changing into -ðu, -d-tu, or -u, e. g. mun-ðu, skal-ðu, vil-ðu, later skal-tu, mun-tu, vil-tu, ve-tu, ves-tu, Post. 229; drep-ðu, 228; eig-ðu, seg-ðu, lát-tu, lít-tu, eig-d-mæl-þú, lát-þú, Gkv. 2. 23; lít-tu, 8; át-tu, 10; skal-tu, 30; hirð-ðu, 28; er-þú, Fms. vi. 226; var-t-at-tu, wast-not-thou? mon-t-at-tu segja-t-tu, say-not-thou, and so passim [cp. Old Engl. wiltow etc. = wi thou]; as to quantity, the u is at present sounded sometimes long, vil-tu eig-ðu, lát-tú, or more usually short, lát-tu, eig-ðu, etc., and in comrc running speech dropped as in Engl., e. g. bidd-anna-a-koma, beg him: come; kond-inn, come in. II. suffixed to other words; heil du, heal thou! Clem. 131; at-tú=at-þú, þat þou, see 'at'; þót-tú=þ at-þú, though that thou, passim; þat-tu=þat-es-þú.

B. Plur. þér, or older é, yðar, yðr, qq. v., passim. II. i addressing, you; ek vil beiðask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof, Nj. 10 eru þér sjúkir herra, Fms. vi. 226, Sturl. iii. 261, passim; or þú an þér are mixed in the same address, hvat ætli þér, herra, . . . þvát þe segðuð oss, . . . seg mi ef þat er . . . , ok hafir þú af þínu tilstilli . . . , at þ talir við hann . . . , Fms. vi. 71.

Þúa, að 'thou,' to address a person by thou, = Fr. tuiuyer; þúa o þera, þúa e-n, þú mátt ekki þúa ham, þú verð að þera hann.

ÞÚFA, u, f., gen. pl. þúfna; [provinc. Germ. daube; in the Tyrol th cairns and pyramids by the way-side are so called by the peasant Schmeller; dobe = a paw, Alsace]:—a mound; þúfu þá er gríðkona þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; settu þat á þúfur, hjá þúfunni, Fbr. 106 Í 10; Hjálmarr sat við þúfu eina ok var fölr sem nar, Fas. i. 426; of veltir litil þúfa miklu hlassi, a little mound may overset a big load (cart). Al. 132 (a saying); þar er þeir vóru staddir, vóru ber á einni þúfu, Fl ii. 347; the phrases, fé-þúfa, see fé, p. 149, col. 1; bana-þúfa, hniga við bana-þúfu, to bite the dust; vera einum eingu heilla-þúfa, to be a stum bling-mound to one. þúfna-kollr, m. the top of a mound. þúfu skitr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. þúfu-titlingr, m. a 'mound-tit, a sparrow.

þús-hund, f. = þúsund, Barl. 53.

þús-hundrað, n., prop. a crowd of hundreds = a thousand; sjau þús hundrað manna, O. H. L. 66; þ. vetrar, Fms. x. 400; sjau þús hundrað ára Stj. 50; þús hundrað sjau tigir ok tvau ár, 103; tvau hundruð þús hund rada, 285; þús hundrað vegar, Str.; þús hundraðs-höfðingr, a captain of a thousand, Stj. 299; þús hundrað sinnum, a thousand times, Barl. 125.

þústna, að, to chafe, quarrel, Orkn. 312. l. 8, Lex. Rnn.

ÞÚSTR, m. [akin to þysja, þausnir?], a strong gust of wind, Magn 486.

2. a chafing, anger; þó at nökkurt væri þústr á með ennum yngnum mönnum, Ld. 209; þótti honum mjök vaxa þústr milli manna í héraðinu, 210; illr þykki mér þústr sá er vár í milli er, Fb. i. 547 úlfúð ok þústr, Hom. (St.)

ÞÚSUND, f.; sérhverja þúsund, Stj. 298; á þúsund (dat.), Skv. 705; tvaer þrjár . . . þúsundir, 623, 53: in mod. usage it is mostly neut. (influenced by Latin?), but also fem. It is spelt **þús-hund**, Barl. 53; þús-hundum, Fms. vi. 409 (v. l.), Geisli 49; another form **þús-hundrað** (q. v.) is freq., esp. in Stj., Barl.; this double form -hund and -hundrað answers to the equally double form of 'hundred,' see p. 292, and is a proof that þúsund is a compound word, the latter part of which is 'hund' or 'hundred'; the etymology of the former part 'þús' is less certain; it is, we believe, akin to þysja, þyss, þaus-nir (a lost strong verb þús, þaus, þusu); þúsund would thus literally mean a *swarm of hundreds*: [in Goth. the gender varies, *þúsundi*, pl. *þusundjos* = χίλιοι, or *þusundja*, neut.; A. S. *þúsend*; Engl. *thousand*; O. H. G. *thūsunta*; Germ. *tausend*, qs. *dausend*; Swed. *tusende* and *tusen*; Dan. *tusinde*; Dutch *tuysend*: this word is also common to the Slavon. languages; again, the Lapp. *áubat* and Finn. *tubat* are no doubt borrowed from the Slavon. or Scandin.; the Gr., Lat., and Sansk. use other words]:—a *thousand*.

B. There is little doubt that with the ancient heathen Scandinavians (and perhaps all Teutons), before their contact with the civilised southern people, the notion of numbers was limited, and that their thousand was not a definite number, but a vague term, denoting a swarm, crowd, host (cp. the Gr. *πυπιοι*): in ancient lays it occurs thrice (Hlkv., Em., Fas. i. 502), but indefinitely; hvat þrym er þar sem þúsund bifisk eðr mengi til mikitt, *what a din is there as if a thousand were sbaking, or an over-mickle multitude*, Em. 2; sjau þúsundir, Hkv. i. 49, literally = *seven thousands*, but in fact meaning *seven hosts of men*.

2. the dat. pl. þúsundum is, like hundraðum, used adverbially = *by thousands, in countless numbers*, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse), Geisli 49. **3.** in the ancient popular literature, uninfluenced by southern writers, 'þúsund,' as a definite number, occurs, we think, not half-a-dozen times. As the multiple of ten duodecimal hundreds, ere the decimal hundred was adopted, 'þúsund' would mean twelve decimal hundreds; and such is its use in the Sverris Saga, Fms. viii. 40, where one vellum says 'tvaer þúsundir,' whilst the others, by a more idiomatic phrase, call it 'twenty hundreds.'

II. in ecclesiastical writers, and in annals influenced by the Latin and the like, it is frequent enough; tíu þúsundir, fjórtán þúsundir, Fms. i. 107, 108 (annalistic records); fimn þúsundir, xi. 386, Al. 111; tíu þúsundum, Skv. 705; tíu þúsundum sinna hundrað þúsunda, Hom.; þúsund þúsunda, a *thousand of thousands, i. e. a million*, (mod.); hundrað þúsundir rasta ok átta tigr þúsunda, . . . hundrað þúsund mílna, Fb. i. 31 (in the legend of Eric the Far-traveller and Paradise, taken from some church-legend); fjórar þúsundir, Þiðr. 234: or of the years of the world, sex þúsundir vetra, Fs. 197; sjau þúsundir vetra, Landn. 34.

C. REMARKS.—The popular way of counting high numbers was not by thousands, but by tens (decades) and duodecimal hundreds as factors; thus *ten . . . twenty hundreds*, and then going on *three, four, five, six . . . tens of hundreds* (a 'ten of hundreds' being = 1200). The following references may illustrate this—tíu hundrað, ellefu hundrað, tólf hundrað, þrettán hundrað, fimtán hundrað . . . , Íb. 17, O. H. 119, 201, Fms. vii. 295, xi. 383, 385. From twenty and upwards—tuttugu hundrað manna, *twenty hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 40; hálfir þriðji tigr hundraða skipa, *two tens and a half hundreds of ships, i. e. twenty-five hundreds*, Fas. i. 378; þrjú tigu hundraða manna, *three tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. viii. 311; var skorat manntal, harði hann meirr enn þrjú tigu hundraða manna, vii. 204; þrír tigr hundraða, D. N. v. 18; nær fjórir tigr hundraða manna, *nearly four tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 275; á fimta tigi hundraða, *on the fifth ten of hundreds, i. e. from four to five tens of hundreds*, viii. 321; sex tigr hundraða, *six tens of hundreds*, 311, xi. 390; sex tigu hundraða manna, Fb. ii. 518, D. l. i. 350,—all odd amounts being neglected. The highest number recorded as actually reckoned in this way is 'six tens of hundreds' (fimtán tigr hundraða, *fifteen tens of hundreds*, Fms. viii. 321, v. l., is a scribe's error): it is probable that no reckoning exceeded twelve tens of hundreds. All high multiples were unintelligible to the ancients; the number of the Einherjar in Walhalla is in the old lay Gm. thus expressed,—there are 'five hundred doors in Walhalla, and five tens beside (the 'five tens' are, by the way, merely added for alliteration's sake), and eight hundred Einherjar will walk out of each door when they go out to fight the Wolf' (on the Day of final Doom). There seems to have been some dim exaggerated notion of a definite thousand in an ancient lay, only preserved in a half alliterative prose paraphrase, Fas. i. 502, where a mythical host is given thus,—there were thirty-three palanxes, each of five 'thousand,' each thousand of thirteen hundreds, each hundred four times counted. The armies in the battle of Brawalla, the greatest of the mythical age, are given, not in numbers, but by the space the ranks occupied, Skjöld. S. ch. 8. This resembles the story in Ó. H. ch. 59, of the two young brothers, king's sons: when asked what they would like to have most of, the one said 'Cows,' 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as could stand packed in a row round the lake (Mjösen in Norway) and drink.' 'But you?' they asked the other boy: 'House-carles' (soldiers), said he, 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as would in one meal eat up all my brother's cows.' Add also the tale

of the King and the Giant, and the number of the giant's *Louse-caries*, Maurer's *Volksagen* 306. No less elementary was the rule for division and fractions, of which a remarkable instance is preserved in an ancient Icelandic deed, called *Spákonu-arfr*, published in D. l. i. 305. See also the words *tigr, hundrað, skor, skora*, and the remarks in Gramm. p. 112. The Homeric numeration, as set forth in Mr. Gladstone's *Homeric Studies*, vol. iii, p. 425 sqq., is highly interesting, and bears a striking resemblance to that of the ancient Scandinavians. We may notice that in Iceland land and property are still divided into hundreds (hundreds of cells = 120), see hundrað B; in this case a thousand is never used, but units and hundreds of hundreds as factors, thus, *sex togu hundraða*, in Reykh. Máld. (a deed of the 12th century), and so still in mod. usage; a wealthy man of the 15th century is said to have bequeathed to his daughters in land, 'tölf hundrað hundraða ok ellefu-tíu og tvaer hundrað betr, en í lausafé fimn hundrað hundraða,' i. e. *twelve hundreds of hundreds and 'eleventy' and two hundreds, and in movables five hundreds of hundreds*, Feðga-afn 16 (by the learned Bogi Benediktsson of Staðar-fell in Iceland, A. D. 1771–1849); *síau hundrað hundraða og þrjátígi hundrað betr, 21; hann eptir-lit börnum sínum tjárumu upp á níu hundrað hundraða, 22*—a proof that in very remote times, when this valuation of land first took place, 'thousand' was still unknown as a definite number.

ÞVAG, n. [þvá], prop. 'wash,' but only used of, **2.** *urine*, so called from stale urine being in ancient times, as at the present day in Icel., used as lye, instead of soap, for washing wool, wadmal, and the like: in mod. usage as a medic. term, hand being too coarse; **þvag-stemma**, *obstruction of the urine*; **þvag-lát**, **þvag-flæði**, = *enuresis*; **þvag-launsnir** = *pyuria*; **þvag-tregða** = *dysuria*; **þvag-áviði** = *ardor urinae*, Fcl. x. 57, 58.

Þvaga, u, f. a *dist-clout of knitted horse-hair*, used by dairy-women to clean and wipe tubs. **2.** a *disorderly crowd or sboal*.

Þvaglia, að, to sound like washing water when stirred, to gurgle; *ádr þeir kæmi í búrit skalf hann af kulda svá at þvaglabi (svaglabi, v. l.) í kerinu*, Sturl. iii. 192.

Þvalr, þvöl, þvalt, adj. [þvaga, þvål], *damp, steaming*, as if coming fresh from the washing-tub, used of cloth, fresh-cut hay, or the like.

Þvara, u, f. a *stick with a scraper at the end used to stir up a cauldron*; *Arnbjörn hélt á þvörumi ok laust með henni til þorleifs ok kom á hálsinn, en með því at grautrin var heitr braun þorleifr á hálsinum*, Eb. 198; varat af vöru sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159 (183), proverbial of burning oneself by licking the scalding hot þvara, cp. Engl. 'to burn one's fingers.'

ÞVARI, a, m. [þverr], a *cross-stick*; *ef þér kæmst í þverst þvari, unless a bolt were thrown atwart thee, unless thou be thwarted*, Hkv. Hjörv. 18: in bryn-þvari, q. v.; *ben-þvari, dólþvari, a 'wound-stick'*, i. e. a *weapon*, Lex. Poët. **2.** a nickname, Bjarn. 36.

ÞVÁ (mod. þvó, þvo), pres. þvæ, þvær, þvar; plur. þvám, þvát, þvá; pret. þó (þvó), þótt, þó; plur. þögum, þögut, þögu; subj. þægi or þvægi; imperat. þvá (þvodu); part. þveginn; the mod. pret. is weak, þvóði, Pass. 28. 7: [Ulfr. *Javaban* = *viéiv*; A. S. *þwæcin*; Hll. *Javaban*; provinc. Germ. *zwagen*, Schmeller; Dan. *tvæste*; Swed. *tvätta*.]

B. *To wash*, with acc.; and with dat. esp. in the phrase *þvá sér, to wash oneself*, or *þvá líki, to wash a dead body*; *drótt þó sveita af döglingum líki*, Geisli; *ek strauk hest hans ok þvó ek leir af honum*, Fas. i. 331; *þvá sinn hadd í ánni*, Edda 75; *láta þvá sár þeirra manna í þeirri laugu er honum var þvegitt í sjálfum*, O. H. L. 69; *sumir þögu diska ok heltu því í höfuð honum*, 623, 54; *kona vermdi vatni í katli til þess at þvá sár manna*, Fbr. 110 new Ed.; *Jórdán þvó Krist*, ok er heilög, Hom. 55; *þveginn í inni helgu skírn*, 107; *hann þvær af manni í skírninni allar synðir*, Fms. i. 300; *at eingin skeri hárt mitt né þváit höfuð mitt önnur enn þú*, Vígl. 76; *þó hann æva heidr né höfuð kembði*, Vsp.; *hendr né þvær . . .*, Vtkv.; *þú hefir, Vár gullr, þvegitt manns-blóð af höndum*, Hetr.; *hann setti mundaug fyrir sik, ok þvó sik ok jerdí á hvítum dúki*, Fs. 5; *hann gékk þegar ok þó ekki af sét tjöruna*, Fms. vi. 195; *þvá sér í því sama vatni er konungur þó sér í*, viii. 13; *þeir gengu til Óxarár at þvá sér*, Ísl. ii. 259; *kembdr ok þveginn skal kænna hverr, ok at inorni mettr*, Skv. 2. 25; *þveginn ok mettr*, Hm. 60; *þeir þögu líkinu ok veittu alla þjónustu*, Fms. x. 149; *cp. laug skal gora hveim er líðinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð, kempa ok þerra . . .*, Sdm. 34; *hann tók upp lík hans ok þó, bjó um síðan sem síðenna var til*, Eg. 300; *þeir tóku klæði af líkinu ok þögu því*, Fb. ii. 367 (þögu líkit, acc., Ó. II. l. c.) **2.** of the sea, *to wash*; *lögr þvær flaut, bylgja þvær stafni, hrönn þó hlýrum*, Marx þvær víðu, *brannir þögu herskipum höfuð* (cp. höfuð-þváttr), Lxx. Poët.; *útsker verða af bárum þvegim*, Mkv.

II. reflex. *to wash oneself*; *þvásk í vatni*, Fs. 77 (þvóst Cod.); *þósk konungur við trapuzi í einni lopstótt, ok er hann var þveginn*, Fms. viii. 13; *þvásk er ok verit hreinir*, Hom. 11. **2.** pass. *þá mun brátt af þvásk (be washed off)* öll sú sámd er konunginum heyrir til, Fms. ix. 258. **3.** part. *úþveginn, the unwashed*, as a nickname and a pr. name.

Þvål, n. [þvæla; Swed. *tvål*; A. S. *þweal*], a kind of soap for washing. Edda ii. 514, 634.

Þváttr-aptan, m. 'washing-night,' i. e. Saturday evening, Bs. i. 420, K. Þ. K.

Þváttri, a, m. a washer, Greg. 52.

Þváttr-á, f. 'the wash,' the wash-river, a local name; Hallr var skirðr Laugardaginn fyrir Páska, ok hjún hans öll, þar í ánni, hún er síðan kölld þ. Bs. i. 12.

Þváttr-dagr, m. washing-day, i. e. Saturday, Ld. 178, Grág. ii. 124, 399, Rb. 572.

Þváttr-kona, u, f. a washer-woman, O. H. L. 34.

Þváttr-nótt, f. washing-night, i. e. Saturday night, Bs. i. 464.

Þváttr (mod. þvotr), m., gen. þváttr, þvætti, þváttr, [Dan. tvæt]:— a wash, the act of washing; vífl er konur vóru vanar at hafa til þváttr, Rd. 297; hvarf skyrta er konur höfðu gleymt í þvætti, Sturl. ii. 165; váð-meid ok er konum hægt til þváttr at hreinsa stór-fót, Glúm. 390; kona nokkur er fór með klæði til þváttr, Fms. v. 181. 2. washing, i. e. clothes in wash; ef þváttr er upp hengd fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kyrr, N. G. L. i. 381; kefla þváttr, to mangle; þar vartú at, es maðr kelfdi þváttr, Skálda (Thorodd), see kelfa.

Þváttr-steinn, m. a washing-stone, a rounded stone used in washing clothes, Bs. i. 64.

Þváttr-vífl, n., see vífl, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l. 5), Post. 231.

ÞVÆIT, f., or þvæiti, n. [the root is found in A. S. *þveitan*, pret. *þvát=to chop*; North. E. *thwaite*; Chaucer *to thwaite*; cp. also Dutch *duit*, whence Engl. *doit*, Germ. *deut*, Dan. *døit=a bit*]:—prop. a 'cut-off piece,' but occurs only in special usages: 1. a piece of land, paddock, parcel of land, it seems orig. to have been used of an outlying cottage with its paddock; þær jarðir allar, búi ok þvæiti, all the estates, manor and 'thwaite,' where þú and þvæiti are opp. to one another, D. N. ii. 81; séttings þ., áttungs-þ., id.; öng-þvæiti, a narrow lane, strait. 2.

freq. in local names in Norway and Denmark, *tvæt*, Dan. *tvæde* (whence Dan. *Tvæde* as a pr. name); and in North. E. *Orma-thwaite*, *Braith-thwaite*, *Lang-thwaite*, and so on, names implying Danish colonisation: Þvæt, Þvæitar, f., Þvæitin, u., Þvæitini (qs. Þvæit-vin), Þvæitar-rud, n., Þvæitar-garðr, m., Þvæitar-fjall, u., D. N. passim; in Icel. local names it never occurs, and is there quite an obsolete word. II. a unit of weight; þvæiti mjóls, Boldt; þvæitis-leiga, a rent amounting to a þ.; þvæitis-ból, a farm of the value or the rent of a þ.; tveggja þvæitna (thus a gen. pl. as if from þvæita) toll, þvæitis toll, D. N. iii. 465; hálf þvæit smers, Boldt 114.

III. [Dutch *duit*, etc.], a kind of small coin, a *doit*, a subdivision of an ounce (= a fraction, cut-off piece); in weregild the baugpak was counted thus, sex aurar ok þvæiti átta ens fimta tigar, i. e. six ounces and forty-eight doits; hálf mörk ok þvæiti tvau ens fjórða tegar, a half mark and thirty-two doits; þrjár aurar ok þvæiti tuttugu ok fjögur, three ounces and twenty-four doits; tveir aurar ok þvæiti sextán, two ounces and sixteen doits, Grág. (Kb.) i. 193; ef maðr steln minna enn þvæiti þá skal heita hvinn, N. G. L. i. 253, cp. B. K. 8-11, 28, 29; þær eru þvæiti tuttugu ok þrjú at höfuðbaugi, ... átta þvæiti, ok þrjújungr ens fimta þvæitis, ok hálfst fjórða þvæiti ok þrjújungr ens þrjúþa þvæitis ok hálfst annat þvæiti, Grág. (Kb.) i. 202.

ÞVÆITLA, t, in mod. usage *þeita*, dropping the v; the word is not to be spelt with y, for þeyta (to blow) and þveita (to hurl) are quite different words:—to hurl, fling; hann þrífir fleininn, ok þvæitir glóanda framan í augat á jötuninum, Mar. 1056; drápu hann, þvæitandi hvassgeggjat grjótt í hans höfuð, Post. (Cod. Scard.); the word is very freq. in mod. usage, síðan kipti hann staurnum alblóðugum út úr anganu og þeitti (not þeytti) honum frá sér af hendi, Od. ix. 398 (exactly in the same connection as Mar. l. c.); þeita steini; hann þeitti honum kringum sig; cp. þeiti-spjald, n. a top (= hreyti-speldi).

þveita, u, f. a kind of small axe, a hatchet, chopper, Edda (Gl.); þeit hjálma-stoð þveita, Heiðarv. S. (in a verse).

þveitr, m. = þviti, a sling-stone; þú rakt þeim íllan þveit (cp. ljósta e-n íllum steini), Fms. xi. 188 (in a verse).

þvengja, að, to furnish with a tongue; in þvengja skó.

ÞVENGR, m., gen. þvengjar, dat. þveng, pl. þvengir, þvengja, þvengjum; [Engl. *thong*; Dan. *tvæng*]:—a thong, latchet, esp. of shoes (skó-þvengr), Edda 71, Fas. i. 289; mjór sem þvengr, Skíða R.; þvengina í skónum, Mar.; kálfskinus-skúa loðna ok þar í þvengi langa ok á tinnknapp miklir á endunum, Þorf. Karl. 374; klippa skium til þvengja, Hallgr.; hann svarar öngu ok gaf honum skúa ok dró ór þvengina, of the stingy carl Neríð, Fas. iii. 9; slitnaði skó-þvengr hans, Nj. 74; stökk í sundr skó-þvengr hans, 143, Odd. 116; Egill hafði skúfáða skó-þvengi sem þá var síðr til, ok hafði losnat annar þvengrinn... steig hann á þvengjar-skúfinn þann er dragnaði, Eb. 220; reytr-þvengr, frá-þ., eittr-þ., graf-þ., urð-þ., the reed-thong..., i. e. a snake, Lex. Pöet.

þverast, að, dep. to move athwart, aside; þveraðisk Steinarr fram á bakkann, Eg. 748; hann þveraðisk við ok gekk ekki nær þeim, Fms. viii. 358.

þver-leikr, m. crossness, Th. 14.

þver-líga, adv. 'athwart,' flatly; synja þ., to deny flatly, Fms. vii. 186, Orkn. 216; neita þ., Fms. vi. 214; tók hann á engu þ., Orkn. 282; horfði allt þ. af beggia hendi, Bs. i. 786.

ÞVERR, þver, þvert, adj., compar. þverari, þverast, but also þverst [Ulf. *þwairbs=δριγλος, δριγσθεϊς, þwairgei=δρηγ, ερις*; A. S. *þweort* Engl. a-thwart, and also queer; Germ. *quer (ku=ju, like kvistur, kvif for tvistr, tvísl)*; Dan. *tvar*; cp. Engl. *to thwart*]:—athwart, across transverse, opp. to longways; tjalda um þveran skúlamn, Fms. i. 26; um þvert andlit, Ó. H. 217; um þveran dal, Jb. 194; lá hvárr u þveran annan, in heaps, Fms. ix. 31; falla hvárr um þveran anna pass; járnspengr um þveran skjöld, Gþl. 105; þverrar handar hár, hand's breadth, Sd. 147; þrennr þverum fingrum minni, Bs. i. 376 svá langt at þvers fótar sé, Karl. 112; ferr þú lít þverr á fæti: fjámskap við oss, Ölk. 36: um þvert, across; geng ek um þvert fi leiki, out of their way, Sighvat: storm mikinn ok veðr þvert, *adver. winds*, Eg. 405; veðr hörd ok þver, Fms. x. 150; veðr þver af suðr Gret. 86 A; sem sá í þveru veðri þeitir löngum, Bs. i. 750; þeitir þá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, Eg. 161.

II. metaph., taka e-þvert, to take it athwart, to deny flatly, Eg. 524; ek vil þú eigi þveita taka (*I will not insist on it*) ef þér er lítið um, Nj. 26; var þat á þveru frá glikendum, Bs. i. 347; setja þvert nei fyrir, to refuse, *den flatly*, Ld. 196; hann kvæðsk ekki þver vera í því at selja skipit, N. 259; biskup flutti ákafliga en þóðr var inn þverasti, Sturl. iii. 17; va þörgils þá svá þverr, at hann sagði svá, at... 229; hvárr-tveggji va inn þverasti ok hvárgi vildi til láta við annan, Bs. i. 760: þvert á mót as *adverb, quite the contrary* (Dan. *tværtimod*), 687.

III. þvers adv. across, athwart; nú er þar þvers á móti gört, Bs. i. 740; hann sný þvers af leiðinni, Nj. 132; hann snýr þvers á braut í skóginn, Edda 30 *visaði hann öllum þvers frá því sem þau vóru*, Fms. i. 72; hljóf hann þ þvers á brott at fela sik, vi. 303; þá vikja þeir þvers út eptir fróðnum ix. 43; sneri þvers annan veg frá hóinu, vii. 56; höfðu þeir þvers fari frá því sem þeir skyldu, viii. 56; þvers í mót yðvart hugsan, Fb. i. 513 superl. þverst, ef þér keemið í þverst þvari (see þvari), Hkv. Hjörv. 11 (Bugge, not þverz). þvers-um, adv. across.

B. COMPS: þver-á, f. a 'thwart-water,' side-river, tributary river N. G. L. i. 153; freq. as Icel. local name, Þverá, f., Þverár-hlíð, f. Landn. þver-bak, n. used adv. across a horse's back. þver-brestr, m. a cross chin, Korn. 58. þver-brot, n. a break across a breach, Sturl. iii. 280. þver-fell, n. a cross-fell, lying athwart another: a local name in Icel. þver-feta, að, to go a-slant, Fas. iii. 311. þver-fingr, m. a finger's breadth, Sturl. ii. 181. þver-fjörðr, m. a cross-fjord, a side-fjord, branching out of a large central bay, Landn. 131 (of the northern side of Broadfirth in Icel.).

þver-garðr, m. a cross-dyke, across a river or the like, Gþl. 421, D. N. i. 616. þver-gyrdingr, m. a cross-girding put round a ship to strengthen her, Fas. iii. 257; in the metaph. phrase, það er komið í þvergyrding með þeim, of sudden hostility. þver-hliðingr, m. a man from Thverarblið, Isl. ii. 359. þver-hníptr, prop. þver-gniptir, adj. precipitous, of a rock. þver-högg, part. n. cut across, steep, abrupt, Fas. iii. 257. þver-hönd, f. a hand's breadth, Ld. 276. þver-knýta, t, to knit a cross knot, to deny flatly; hann þverknýtti at láta hérað fyrir enn þat væri konungs vilji, Sturl. iii. 244; hann þverknýtti þat at hann mundi lauss vera, 211; þá mun ek þetta eigi þverknýta, Konr. þver-kominn, part. in an awkward position, Isl. ii. 317. þver-kyrfa, ó, to carve, cut clean across; býar eigu húsum at skipta at jamnaði, þeir eigu at þ. hús, skolot þeir at endlöngu deila hús, Grág. ii. 257 (Jb. 194).

þver-lyndi, n. crooked-mindedness, the being wrong-beaded, Glsl. 85, Pass. 37-4. þver-lyndr, adj. crooked, wrong-beaded, Valla L. 215. þver-móðska, u, f. obstinacy. þver-neita, t, to deny flatly, Gret. 105 B, Mar. þver-pallr, m. the cross dais, the high-floor at the hall's end (see pallr), Fms. vi. 193, 440, Ld. 296, Eg. 549, 565, Gret. 103, 140 A, Sturl. i. 155, ii. 199.

þver-sigling, f. cross-sailing, tackling. þver-skallast, að, to be doggedly obstinate, lit. setting the skull against, butting like a bull. þver-skeytingr, m. [skaut 2], a cross-wind, side-wind, Fms. vii. 94.

þver-skípa, adv. athwart the ship, Fms. iv. 103. þver-skurðr, m. a cross-cut, Gret. 91. þver-slag, n. a cross-stroke, El. 17. þver-slá, f. a cross-bar. þver-stigr, m. a cross-path, side-path, Greg. 28.

þver-stræti, n. a cross-street, Hkr. iii. 16. þver-syll, f. a cross-sill, Gret. 114 A. þver-sök, f. a 'cross-suit,' a law phrase; fyrsta, önnur, þrjú þ., in payment of weregild, N. G. L. i. 76, 82 (nú eru upp-náma-menn allir taldir, en nú skal þat skilja hvesu þversakir skolu fara).

þver-taka, tók, to deny flatly, Edda 21. þver-tré, n. a cross-tree, Nj. 162, 202, Fms. x. 290, Sturl. ii. 109, Gret. 114, Hom. 96, 97, Dipl. iii. 8; í annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertjám, Ó. H. 153.

þver-úð, f. q. v. þver-veggr, m. = þverstigr; en allir aðrir veggir er renna til bæja manna, þat heita þvervegir, Gþl. 413: á þvervegin, across, in diameter, Fas. iii. 372. þver-þili, n. a cross-deal, partition, Gþl. 346, Fs. 143, Gret. 114. þver-veingr, m. a man from þvera, the nickname of Einar Th. (Landn., Glúm., Lv., Ó. H.)

ÞVERRA, pres. þverr; pret. þvarr, pl. þurru; subj. þyrrí; part. þorrinn; with neg. suff. þyrrit, Sighvat: mod. weak þverra, að, pres. þverrar, Lil. 58, but the word is little used: [þurr and þverra are kindred words]:—prop. to be drained, ebb out, but only used II. metaph. to wane, grow less, decrease; noma blóð þyrrí, þd.; þóat skúrir þyrrit,

Sighvat; sorg frá egi eigi þyrri, Skáld II. i. 23; lízt honum ni sem minna hafi þórrt enn í enu fyrra sinni, Edda 32; honum þurru lausa-fer, Ld. 210; þverrandi, opp. to vaxandi, Fms. v. 343; hvárt sem síðan vex eða þværr, Gbl. 260, Sks. 52, 54; Hrappr hafði skaplyndi í sama, en orkan þværr, þvætelli sótti á hann, Ld. 54; eigi þværr em heimskan fyrir þér, Fms. ii. 156; ef fé hans þværr tíu tígum, K. þ. K. 146, Rb. 132; en er þurru hlauþ in mestu, Hkr. iii. 395; ek eldumk, en þværr krapþrinn í vásinu, Orkn. 464; þurru níjök vinsældir Valdmars konungs, Fms. x. 160; óx jafnan styrkr Davíds en þværr í hverri mátt ok aðri sveitunga Saus, Stj. 498; eigi þrotna ok eigi þværra, 590; af hennar sökum þværr ósfríðr við Kristna menn, Ver. 44.

III. impers. with dat., þá þværr göngu hennar, of the sun, Rb. 100; síst þværr æfi (dat.) Magnúss, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mætti þværrar, Lil. 58.

IV. part., en hlust er þórrinn, my ear is dried up, Eg. (in a verse); sigri þórrinn, victory-bereft, Rekst.

Þverra, ð, a causal to the preceding, to make to decrease; þverðu þeir þrótt sinn at þrjúngugi, Hdm. 16; hann mátti ekki at vinna at þværra ágeti krapta hans, Greg. 79; þværrir þat nökkud verkeik hans í Guðs augliti, Bs. i. 169; Sighvatr vildi eigi þværra kost sinn norðr þar, Sturl. ii. 65, Lex. Pöet.

II. part. þværandi, a diminutive, id. þværrir, m. a diminutive, Lex. Pöet.; flug-þværrir, men-þ., seim-þ., veg-þ., epithets of a hero, id.

Þver-úð, f. (qs. þver-hygð), discord; tektr at görask nokkur þ. meðal N. M., Bs. i. 449; kom til þverúðr með þeim, Gretr. 49 new Ed.; fór þá allt í þverúð með þeim, Eb. 114; at yrði ór höggvur allir þverúðir þreskelðir af beggia hendi, Bs. i. 736.

Þvest, or þvesti, n. [no doubt akin to Ulf. *ga-þva-tian* = to make fast, *þvastija* = *τὸ ἀσφαλές*];—prop. the fast or firm parts, the lean of the flesh, as opp. to the fat, the lean of a whale's flesh, the flesh underneath the blubber of a whale, opp. to 'rengi' and 'spik'; at af teknu þvesti ok beinum, Vm. 107; þvest-slytti, blubber, Gretr. (in a verse); the word is freq. in mod. usage.

Þvinga, að, [O. H. G. *dringān*; mid. H. G. *twinge*; Germ. *zwingen*; Dan. *tvinge*; þvinga and þungtr (q. v.) are, we believe, kindred words];—to weigh down, oppress; þvingar möðrum harði, a grief weighs me down, Skáld II. 7. 9; mig hefir þvingað manna lát, 5. 14; sárliga þvinguð, Mirm. (Ed.) 210.

II. reflex., en vér þvingumst ú sex dögum ok þrjúti, Stj. 148; þenna manni þvingaðan mörgum hugreunum, burdened with many concerns, Th. 2; möðurrinnar kvíð, svá sem hann er þvingaðr (loaded) ok fullr af þurðinum, Stj. 80. This word is rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage since the Reformation. The metaph. sense, to compel, has been introduced through the Germ. word.

Þvingan, f. a weighing down, hardship, Magn. 502; as opp. to skentan, Stj. 2; þótti þat þ. at halda svá margar hátiðir, 49; til þvingunar ok úfælis, Bs. i. 720; ganga undir nýjar þvinganir, N. G. L. iii. 249.

Þvinill, m. the name of a sea-king (akin to þvenger?), Edda (Gl.); þvinills dýr = a ship, Kristni S. (in a verse).

Þvis, interj. *þvis!* hvis, *þvis!* af tjöldun, Bs. i. 420. **Þvita**, u, f. = *þveita*, a kind of axe, Edda ii. 620.

Þviti, a, m. [akin to *þveita*], a stone, prop. a sling-stone (?); tóku mikinn stein, sá heitir þviti, ok höfðu þann stein fyrir festar-hælinu, Edda 20; en þviti heitir hæll er stendr í hválinu, Edda ii. 515; *namn-þ.*, the 'band-stone,' i. e. a gem or a bracelet, Höfuðl.: the word is still known as *pöet.*, e. g. *liggðu þvita hulinn hér, honum einginn biði!* mod. Iccl. epitaph on a dog buried beneath a stone.

ÞVI, dat. from *þat* (q. v.), and as adverb, 'for-*thy*,' because, see *þat* C.

Þvi-gi, not therefore, see *þat*; ok var hann at þvigi (not therefore) varðveittr at eigi gengi hundar á hann, Greg. 24.

Þvigít, ks. *þvi-gi-at*, with compar.; þvigít skemri, not the shorter, Orkn. (in a verse); þvigít lengra, Skv. 3. 56; þvigít fleira, Og. 6; þvigít væzuni sostr, Fbr. 103 new Ed.

Þvi-líkr, adj. '*sub-like*,' *sub*; mundi engi eiga þvilikan hest, Nj. 89; með þvilikum hætti sem fyrr segir, Hkr. ii. 92; þvilikum stundum, em ..., Fms. x. 263; þá er hann þ. sem göngu-menn adrir, Grág. i. 294; þilikri líkamsins teiknan, Stj. 59; þvilíkast sem, most like as if, just as if ..., Stj. 354, Barl. 88; annat þvilíkt, Fb. iii. 345.

Þvi-sa, að, dat. = þessu, see *þessi*; á þvísra tré, Greg. 48; engi stóðsk þvísra yrr, Bær. 19; á þvísra þingi, Harnis. 32; þvísra landi, Ib. 14; Sighvat, Sks. 86; í þvísra ljósi, Grág. i. 28; næst þvísra = þessu næst, Gbl., Clem. 1.10.

Þvottr, see *þváttr*.

Þvæla, d, [þvái], to wash with latber or soap.

Þvæla, u, f. a heap of clothes in the wash.

Þvætta, t, [Dan. *tvætte*]; an iterative from *þvái*, to wash; skírdðr ok vættr, Barl. 159, v. l.: in mod. usage mostly vulgar.

Þvættari, a, m. a babbler, the Bible.

Þvætti, n., in úr-þvætti, the slops from wash, refuse.

Þvættlingr, m. a wash; metaph. gabble, nonsense.

Þybbinn, adj. [þúfa], obstinate, dogged.

Þykki, n., in sundr-þykki, sam-þ.

Þykkildi, n. a lump, thickness.

ÞYKKJA, pres. þykkir, pret. þötti, subj. þötti (i. e. þrett). [art. þætt; a middle form þykkjunnk and þöttunnk: the form with *tt* is the true old one, and is always so written in rhymes by old poets (with *fekk*, *þykk*, *þekkir*, etc.): in mod. usage one *k* has been lost, *þykkja*, *þykir*, and so often in Editions, but erroneously; the ancients often sounded this word with *i*, *þikkja*, *þikkir*, but *y* is the older and better form: with *þykk-va*, *þykkir-a*, *þötti-t*, *þöttisk-a-þú*, Is. 60; *þykkja-t*, Hkv. 2. 22; *þykk-a*, Fms. vi. 447 (in a verse); *þykkja þötti* and *þekkja þætti* are correlative verbs, one neut. the other transit.; so also Goth. [*þagjan þabia* = *λαογίεσθαι*, and [*þugljan þaubta* = *δοκιεσθαι*; A. S. *þencan þaþe* and *þencan þaþe*; Germ. *denken dachte* and *denken dunkte*; a trace of the neut. sense remains in Engl. *methinks*, *methought*.]

A. To be thought, seem: I. to be thought to be, seem to be, be esteemed, valued; ok hann mundi þá þykkja betri geuspit hafa, en útja við eldsto möðru sinnar, Fs. 6; muntu þat gotur þykkja á þvi landi ok verða kynsæll, Landn. 260; ongir þötta (were thought) loglegar domar nema hann væri í... hön þötti betur kott, Nj. 1; tíðindi þau er mörgum þötti mikil, 123; saka-staði þú er hann þötti á eiga, 166; þötti hvárum-tveggja þer ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; öllum þötti þetta ferð in svívirðiligsta, Nj. 263; þætt vöru vigin sem væt þötti, 88; ek þötta ok þjóðans rekkuum hverri hærí, I was thought by them to be, Gkv. 1. 10.

II. with dat. it seems to one, one thinks, denoting thought, feeling, sentiment, also resentment, as may be seen from the references, (cp. Germ. *nieß dünkt*; Engl. *methinks*); mikit þötti spökum mönnum undir þvi at menn ætti gott: saman í útværjum, Ld. 38; Halli þötti Ingjaldr litt vilja hefja sitt ráð til þroska, id.: vel þykkir mér, hvergi þykkir mér við hníta, Is. ii. 343; þér þötti eigi þess væt at við mik væri um talat, þykkir mér þetta ráð eigi svá mikilú-háttar, id.; vilda ek, at þér þætti eigi vættr, that thou shouldest not think the worse, be displeas'd, Nj. 17; þötti sinn væt hvárum, they disagree'd, Ld. 38; þeir ræddu at Guðrínu þætti lítið dráp Bolla, they said that G. took little thought of Bolla's death, 246; þötti okkr gott (it seemed good to us) er þeim var ótti at ykkir, Nj. 252; allir menn mæltu at þetta þætti hja Skarphéðni dauðun en þeir ætluðu, 209; Finnir lét sér fjandskap í þykkja við konung, Fms. vi. 294; Gumari þötti fýsilegt... þötti þeim sér nú mundu lítið fyrir, Nj. 113; mér þykkir sem mánum várum sé komit í únytt efni, cf. ..., 150; þau (tíðendi) megu mér mikil þykkja, ok eigi óþíllig, Fs. 9; vil ek sjá hver slagr mér þykkir í þer vætra, 11; mér þykkir þeir merkiligstir menn, 19; ekki þykkir mér þetta sjór, Landn. 251; vel þykkir mér at þú farir brott, 260; eigi þykkir mér sem væt munin í þessum dal búnað reisa, Fs. 25; þat þötti honum mest af bregða, 77; líkami Berghóru þykkir mér at líkendum ok þó vel, Nj. 208; nú þykkja þeim eigi tíðir í górandi, K. þ. K. 154; nú þykkir þessi rétt at skírni farit, 14; þykkir mér ráð, at þú farir at tína Gizur hvíta, Nj. 77; ek veit at þér þykkir mikit fyrir ferðun, id., Fms. i. 195; undr þötti mér, er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þer þetta starf, Nj. 77; höfðu menn þat fyrir satt at þeim þætti mikit fyrir at skiljask, Ld. 190; hvárt þykkir þér undir þvi sem mest at vit séum sem vitrastir, Nj. 263; honum þykkir mikit undir at þeim færisk vel, Is. ii. 343; hann heilsar þeim... þat ætlum vér at þér þykkir lítið undir um vára heilsan, ... en þat vitum vér at oss þykkir eigi vættr at þú værir eigi heil, Fbr. 62; hann segir sér mikit þykkja at láta eignir sínar, Eg. 539; þó þú lítir þér einusk þ. væt um dráp Búrdar, 255; hann spurði hvat honum þötti, eða þykkir þér hér eigi gott, Nj. 126; hefir ek nökkut þat gört at þér þykkir við mik at Ld. 16; allt þat er honum þykkir af við mik, O. H. 148; þötti honum mikil at um vig Kjartans, Ld. 226; sem mér þykkir meira fyrir en öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85; ek hygg at honum munu nú minnst fyrir þ., Fms. ix. 113; er mér þykkir allitúð fyrir at missa, ... þötti þeim sem Egill mundi eigi aptr koma, Eg. 223; þötti honum sér úvanr til undan-kvámu, 406; þeir er höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þötti, to speak as they thought, Fms. i. 22; þat þötti þorkatli mest af bregða er í vatni skyldi þvask, Fs. 77: with the notion of vision, dreams, or the like, þötti mér þeir sekja at öllu-megin ... en ljótr þötti mér þeir hafa undir... ept þat þötti mér stökka vargarnir, Nj. 95; þeim þötti hann vera kátr ok kveda í hanginum, 118; ok þötti honum hann vekja sik, 121; þat þötti mér undarlíga við bregða, mér þötti hann þá kalla ... 211; aptr hann svá mikit óp at mér þötti allt skjálfa í nándir, 212; hön þötti mér þat vel þekkjask, Is. ii. 194; ekki þötti henni blómst svá mikil á vera, 14; ok þötti mér ulla sama... þötti mér sjá skaði miklu meiri, etc., Ld. 126, 128.

B. Reflex.; the forms *þykkjunnk* and *þöttunnk*, also spelt with *nz*: I. subject and object being the same person, I myself, be bimselrf, or the like; to seem to oneself, to think oneself, of oneself, with oneself, or the like; hversu mikinn styrk fólkir þykkisk at honum hafa, Edda (pref.) 148; ok þöttunnk ek ekki þess veidr tríu henni, þvi at ek þykkjunnk þat hafa lyst nökkurum sinnum, at mér hefir ekki hennar úvirðing betri þöit en sjálst míns, Gisl. 35; svá þykkjunnk ek jafnan gört hafa, Fms. vi. 101; en ek þykkjunnk þó muok neyddir til hafa veri, Nj. 88: to seem to oneself, ok þöttisk-a þú þá þörrt vera, thou didst not seem to thyself to be *þbor*, darest not call thyself *þbor*, Is. 60; hét Grimr ferðinni þá er hann þættisk búinn, Eg. 108; til hværþ þykkjask

þessi menn færir, Hrafn. 17: with the notion of presumption or pride, ok þykkisk hann mjök fyrir öðrum, *he thinks himself much above others*, Ld. 38; þó þykkisk ér þjóðkonungar, Skv. 3. 35; hann þykkisk einn vita allt, Nj. 32: with the notion of appearance, not reality, þá þóttisk hann rísta henni mannrúnar, *he deluded himself*, Eg. 587: with the notion of vision, *to dream that*, Njáll mælti, undarliga synisk mér nú, ek þykkjumk sjá um alla stofuna (ok þykki mér sem undan sé gafveggrinn), Nj. 197; þat dreymdi mik at ek þóttumk ríða fram hjá Knafráholum, þar þóttisk ek sjá varga marga, ... ok þóttumk ek þá eigi vita hvat mér hlífði ... en ek þóttumk verða svá reidr, at ... 95; hann þóttisk játa því, 121; ek þóttisk staddir at Lómagnúpi, Nj.; dreymt hefir mik í nótt ... þar þóttumk ek vera staddir er eigi þótti öllum einnög, ok þóttumk ek hafa sverðið ... en ek þóttumk kveða vísur tvær í svefninu, Ísl. ii. 352; þat dreymdi mik at ek þóttisk heima vera at Borg, ... álpst eina væna ok fagra ok þóttisk ek eiga, ok þótti mér allgóð ... 194; hón þóttisk sjá trú mikít í rekklju þeirra Grímkels, 14; úti þóttumk ek vera stöð við læk nokkurn, ... ek þóttumk vera stöð hjá vatni einu ... ok þóttumk ek eiga ok einkar vel sama, ... ek þóttumk eiga gullhring, ... er ek þóttumk þá bera hjá mér þann hugg, ... þá þóttumk ek sjá fleiri brestina á ... ek þóttumk hafa hjálm á höfði ... ek þóttumk eiga þá gúrseml, Ld. 126, 128; hvat er þat drauma? ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, etc., Em. (begin.) In the first person the ancients use the form þóttumk þykkjumk much more frequently than þykkist þóttisk, which is the mod. form.

II. the subject being different, *be or it seemed to me*, a middle form, this use is rare, and only occurs in poetry; gott þóttumk þat, er ek þógn of gat, *it seemed good to me, I was glad that I got a hearing*, Höfuðl. 19; úlar þóttumk öllum betri, ef þeir létu mik lífi tyna, *the wolves seemed all the better friends if they would let me lose my life*, Gh. 11.

þykkja, *v. f. a thought, liking, sentiment, disposition*; fann hann, at stórlangt var í millum þeirra þykkju, *that their thoughts (likings) were wide apart*, Eb. 24; fóru þykkjur þeirra saman, *their sentiments went together*, Gret. 113 new Ed.; þér munut ráða ... en ek mun ráða þykkju minni, Fbr. 15; var konungr mjök sér einu á þykkju (*self-willed*), því at hann vildi ... Bs. i. 781; honum þótti mestu varða um yðra þykkju (*good-will*), Fms. iii. 138. 2. denoting *discord*; hann kvað úvarligt at fara þannig einsliga við slíkan þykkju-drátt (*discord*) sem þeirra í milli var, Finn. 284. 3. denoting *dislike*; þóttusk menn þat sjá, at hvárirtveggi lögðu á mál þessi mikla þykkju, Sturl. iii. 272; þótti mörgum mönnum við of, ok lögðu þykkju á þorgrim þar fyrir, Vigl. 18, and so in mod. usage; sundr-þ., *u-þykkja*.

comps: þykkju-lauss, adj. *good-tempered, thoughtless, careless, easy*, Mag. 45. þykkju-mikill, adj. *choleric of temper*; Halldrórr var þ. sem aðrir Íslendingar, ok þótti illa er hann fékk eigi þat er hann beiddi, Fb. i. 167; þ. ok þungar, Gret. 92 A.

þykkjask, t, dep.; þ. við e-t or e-n, *to take offence at, get angry with*; þórir þad konung eigi þ. við víð þeirra bræðra, Eg. 254, v. 1.; þá þykkttisk sá við er betr gékk ok sló sinu píustr hvárn þeirra, Vigl. 17; and so in mod. usage, þú mátt ekki þykkjast við þó eg segi þér satt, *thou must not take offence though I tell thee true*.

þykk-leiðr (-leiði), m. *thickness*; hann vildi forvitnask um þykkleið haussins, Eg. 769; þar við mátti ekki jafnast at hæð nú þykkleið nokkurs manns hárs, Fms. x. 177; þykkleiði mannsins, Stj. 57.

þykk-liga, adv. *thickly*. 2. *frequently*; en þá er þat varð eigi svá þjókligla sem hann vildi, Bs. i. 431 (jafnlíga, v. 1.) II. *proudly, sulkily*; svara þykkliga, Fb. i. 209.

þykk-mikill, adj. [þykk, m.], *threatening, sulky, of weather*; var veðr þykk-mikilt, Sturl. ii. 65.

þykkna, ad, *to thicken or become stout*; loptið þróngvísk ok þykknar af vætum, Stj. 17; þá tók veðrit at þ., Fb. ii. 210; þar til er þykknaði (of a fluid), A. A. 275.

ÞYKKR, m. [cp. A. S. *faccian*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *thack*; Engl. *thwack* = *to strike*; see also þjókka and þjaka]:—a *thwack, thump, blow, a hurt*; hann gördi meyjunni þann þykk, at hón grét þegar, en sveinin lék hann miklu harðara, Sd. 141; verðr nú víð hann skapfútt ok veitir honum áveika svá næsta mikinn, at honum var þat gildir þykkir (a severe hurt) ok eigi þanvanleigr, Ísl. ii. 321 (Heidarv. S.); þykkjar verðr, *worthy of a thwack*, Eg. (in a verse); fékk Gunnarr mikinn þykk af eins manns spjóti, Dropl. (major), cp. Njarð. 378.

ÞYKKR, adj. [the older form in ancient vellums is þjokkr or þjokkr, or even, esp. in Norse vellums, þjukkr, whence is derived the mod. Swed. and Norweg. *tyok* or *kjok*, þut Dan. *tyk*; a *v* follows *kk* before a vowel, but even there is often dropped; compar. þykkvari, þykkvastr, or contr. þykkri, þykkastir: A. S. *ficc*; Engl. *thick*; Germ. *dick*: on the other hand, Germ. *dicht*, Engl. *úght* answer to Icel. þóttir.]

A. *Thick, stout*, in substance; skjöldur víðan ok þykkvan, Eg. 285; þykk spöng, Fms. ii. 310; úx þykk ok hvöss, vi. 29; eirskjóld þykkvan ok víðan, Stj. 461; þjukkar brynhosur ... þjukkr ok þólinn, Þ.ór. 97; garðr svá þjukkr, N. G. L. ii. 122; hann hefir skó þjókkvan, Edda 17; víðr ok þjukkr, 58; garðr finni feta þjukkr, Grág. ii. 262; þjukkan (þykkvan) skugga, Sks. 11 (new Ed. v. l. 7), 405 B; þykkum bylgjum, id.; fjogurra áluga þykkvir, 40 new Ed.; húð góð ok þykk til reipa, 41; þjókkva leggi, Jd. 33; þykkir í andlíti, Sturl. iii. 111; þykkara lept, Stj. 17; veðr var

þjókktt, Bs. i. 442; þykktt veðr ok regn, Eb. 204; veðr var þykktt á drífa, Fms. v. 341; þykk þoka, viii. 83, v. 1.; þjukkr mjörkvi, Sks. 1 new Ed.

II. *thick, thronged, of a number of objects, e. g. tree* in skóginum þar sem þjukkastr var, Barl. 9; í skóginn þar sem þykkvastr var, Fms. i. 72; þykkir skógr, 136, Ó. H. 36; skógr mikill ok þjukkr, N. 130, v. l.; þykktt hárs, Eg. 305; þar var þykkost fylking, Mork. 113, v. 1. neut., svá stóðu þjókktt spjóti á Aroni, Bs. i. 528; féllu Varbelgir þar þykktt, at ... Fms. ix. 522; hann bað menn sína fylgjask vel ok stann þykktt, Eg. 288; hann hopaði apt þar til er líðið stóð þykkra, 20 (þykkvast, v. l.); var þar þykktt fylkt en þynnt við dítit, Fms. vi. 401 ef þrir menn ganga þjuktt ok eigi fleiri, Gpl. 108; ef þjukkara er geng en nú er saftr, 109 (of the thickness of a rank of men); menn hljópu sþykktt yfir hann, at hann mátti eigi upp standa ... meðan menn hljó þykkast yfir hann, Fms. viii. 75; ok fylkja á skipinu allt á millum stafi ok svá þykktt, at allt var skarat skjöldum, Ld. 78; skipa skjöldu þjókktt við stafna, Mork. 180.

III. in local names, Þykkv

bær, -skógr, Landn.
B. Comps: þykk-byrt, n. part., in the phrase, hafa þykkbyrt, *have thick, stout armour*, Fms. vii. 264. þykk-býlt, n. part. *thick-studded with bamlets*, Orkn. 300. þykk-farit, n. part.; hón heils þeim ok kvað þá þ. göra, *to make frequent visits*, Eb. 94. þykk-leit adj. *thick-faced*, Ld. 276. þykk-röggaðr, part. *thick-furred*, Ld. 41. þykk-settr, part. *thick-set, thick-ranked*, Mar. þykk-skipa part. *thickly-manned*, Bs. i. 526. þykk-skýjaðr, part. *thick-cloude* Sks. 227. þykk-varraðr, part. *thick-lipped*, Fms. ii. 20. þykl vaxinn, part. *thick-set, stout of growtb*; þjókk-vaxinn, Edda i. 258 (a verse).

þykktt and þjókktt, f. *thickness*; breidd, lengd, þykktt, hæð, MS. 54 156; á þykkttina, in the thickness, Fms. ix. 522; eigi meirr en fim menn á þykkttina, Fms. vii. 275 (þjokkttina, Hkr. iii. 400), Eg. 277.

þykktt, f. = þykkja, *resentment, displeasure*, Bs. i. 745.

ÞYLLJA, pres. þyl, þylr; pret. þulði or þuldi; subj. þylði; part. þuli [þulr]:—to say, read, chant, in one continuous tone, without either stopping; or any intonation; mál er at þylja þular-stóli at, of a sage saying it says, Hm. 111; hygg vísi at hve ek þylja fat, ef ek þógn of gat, of a bard chanting his lay, Höfuðl. 3; þyl ek grunnstrauma Grímnis, þd.; vel sam enn of eina útselju mér þ., Jd. 3; þylja um sig, *to chant the victory*, Fm vi. (in a verse); þær þyt þulu (þulðu?), *they sang their songs, accompanied the whirling mill with their song*, Gg. 3. 2. *to chant or murmur in a low voice, as one saying charms, prayers, or the like*; hann (Njá fótr opt frá öðrum mönnum einn saman ok þuldi, Nj. 156; sat Geit fadur bónda á palli, ok þuldi í feld sinn, *murmured into his cloak*, Fb. 253; það er svo mart og það er svo mart þulði í feldinn gráa, | se ei er bert og ekki vert eptir neinum ad hváa, Grönd. 160; þóir sat einn samt í óndugi ok þuldi í gaupnir sér, Fas. iii. 153; hann þar ok horfði í lopt, ok gapti bæði munn og nösuum, ok þuldi nökk (of spells), Þorf. Karl. ch. 7; þulði uðr, *the wave murmured*, Skáld I 4. 32.

II. reflex., þyljask um, þylsk hann um eða þrumir, *murmur sulkily*, Hm. 17.

þyna, *v. f.* [akin to þón, þenja?], *the withers (?)*; en er hann sá uxan þá var hlaupin ofan bógrinn ok slitin þynan (*wither-urung*? but of ox), fýstu flestir at drepa skyldi, Bs. i. 370: or is þyna = *the peritoneum* mod. líf-hinna? 2. a nickname; þorbjörn þyna, Landn.

þyngð, f. [þungr], *heaviness, weight*; freq. in mod. usage, tvar vætt ad þyngð; eðlis-þyngð, *specific gravity*. II. metaph. *illness, sickness*; á mér liggir þyngð nokkur, Fms. xi. 68; Helga tók þá ok þ. e lá þó eigi, Ísl. ii. 274.

2. troubles; síðan er vér mistum skipa vár er oss hefir öll þyngð af staðit, Fms. viii. 181.

þyngjan, f. a burden, *heaviness*, H. E. i. 407.

ÞYNGJA, ð and d, [þungr, Dan. *tyngje*], *to weigh down, burden, make heavy*, Hom. 53; mun mér eigi þ. þetta erviði, *it will not encumber me* Eluc. 3; augu þeirra þyngðusk (pass.) af tárnum, 623. 60. 2. imper be *grows heavy*, with dat. of manner; en sóttinni þyngði (*the illness grew worse*) eigi því síðr, ok andaðisk hann, Fms. x. 73; þá þyngði honum mjök (*it grew very heavy with him*, i. e. *he grew heavy from sleep*), o lagðisk hann niðr ok svaf, v. 222; þyngja tekr máli ok minni, Skáld I 5. 16.

II. reflex., tekr nú bardaginn at þyngjask, *to grow heavy adverse*, Fas. i. 105; honum tók þá at þyngjask (*he sank*) sem á lei daginn, Fms. viii. 445.

þyngjan, f. = þyngð, Mar., H. E. i. 408.

þynsl (mod. þynslir), n. pl. (þynslir, f. pl., Barl. 44), a burden góra e-m þ., to be a burden to one, B. K.; vera e-m til þynsla, id. meðr banni eðr öðrum þynslum, at ganga undir þeirra álögur, MS. 120 178. 2. *heavy affliction*; mér þykkir illt at menn hjóti svá mjö þ. af mér, Eb. 264; er öll þynsl haða af staðit, Fms. viii. 181, v. 1.

ÞYNNJA, t, [þunnr], *to make thin*; þynna þoku frá augum e-m, Barl 172, passim; impers., en sem þat kóf tek at þynna, *the fog begins to lift* Sks. 477, v. l. new Ed. II. reflex. *to grow thin*; þynntisk skipani á börðunum, Fms. ii. 327, Orkn. 72. 2. þynntir, *beaten thin*.

þynna, *v. f.*, in half-þynna, a kind of axe, see p. 243.

þynning, f. a nickname, = þynna (?), Landn. 117.

þyrft, *f. a need, want*, see þyrft.
 þyrill, *m.*, dat. þyrli, [cp. Cumbrian *whyril*, a porridge-stick], a whisk with a fringe at the end, with which to whip milk; flauta-þyrill, a stick for whipping milk; hárd er einn og þyrill, hair rough like a þyrill. 2.
 ÞYRJA, pres. þyr; pret. þurði; [see þori] —to sweep or rush along, only used in poetry; kilir þurðu norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); flaut þurðu und segli, Fms. x. (in a verse); Rögnavalds kind þurði und randir, ... menn þurðu austan, Arnór; hrönn þurði at e-m, þd. 12; láta mari þyrja fold fetum, to let the steed sweep over the fields, Akv. 13; mál kvæð ek okkr fara úr ig fjöll yfir, þyrja þjóð yfir, to sweep over the people, Skm. 10, of riding through the air.

þyrkingr, *m.* [þurkr], a dryness in the mouth or throat.
 ÞYRLA, ad. [þyrill; Engl. *thrill*, *drill*; A. S. *þyrjan* = to bore; Old Engl. *thirl*; Germ. *drillen*] —to whirl, as the wind does chaff or dry hay; vindr þyrjar heyinu í háfa lopt.
 ÞYRMA, ḡ, prop. a law phrase, or a religious term, to deal reverently with, shew respect to; with dat., var þá eigi þyrmt eðnum, Edda 26; ef maðr þyrmt eigi gríðum, Grág. ii. 166 B; þyrma særum, Róm. 288; þyrma lögum, Sks. 78 new Ed.; þat er ráð annat at þyrma hátíð, to respect the holy-day, by not fighting on that day, Fms. v. 170, N. G. L. i. 10; ok vill hann eigi þyrma Frjáðögum né Kristnum dómi várum, of breaking the fast, 11; þyrma Jóna-helgi, 142; skulu vér þyrma kirkjum, to respect the sanctuary of a church, of an asylum, K. Á. 30; þyrma rétti heilagar Kirkju, 40; þyrma konu and þyrma við konu, to shew respect to a woman, so as not to violate her, N. G. L. i. 16; mun engi maðr öðrum þyrma, Vsp. 46; Baldrs barmi þyrmdit manna-dólgi, the brother of B. made no covenant with the foe of men, Haustl.; at þú eigi vel eðnum þyrmir, Skv. i. 47; þyrmda ek sífjum, svörnum eðnum, 3. 28; þyrma véum, Hkm. 18; görisk sífja-spell ok þyrma menn engum hleytum, Sks. 338. 2. to shew mercy to, spare; þyrma skal hann eggers-foglum í því landi, Grág. ii. 347; þeir þyrmdu því öllu er þeim þótti fagr, en drápu allt þat sem var aheitt, Stj. 456; þyrma e-m í orðum, Hom. (St.); þyrma óvinum sínum, Al. 14; þyrma minum mönnum, 16, Fms. vii. 36; þyrma sér sjálfum, Karl. 363; þú þyrmdir eigi þínum enginetnum syni, of Abraham, Stj. 132. II. reflex. to refrain or forbear from; hann bað hann þyrmask við Magnús konung, forbear from violence with king M., Fms. vi. 172; tveir skulu þeir fæðgar þyrmask við hina tvá, N. G. L. i. 34; hann skal við engi manni þyrmask, 228; guðsfiðjar cru sex er vér skolum þyrmask við, 16; þyrmask við hjúnskap, 376. 2. recipr., láta sem þer berizt, en þyrmask þó sem skilt er, but forbear hurting one another, Fms. viii. 443.

þyrmi-liga, adv. meekly, gently, forbearingly; hann keyrdi hann niðr ok eigi þ., threw him down, and that not gently, Bjarn. 41; ú-þyrmiliga, *rd.*, þyrmir, *m.*, in U-þyrmir, violator, see p. 668.

þyrm-liga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Bs. i. 821.
 þyrm-samliga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Fms. xi. 146.
 þyrmslir, *f. pl.*; þyrmsl, *n. pl.*; þyrmslur, *f. pl.* —any sacred or lawful obligation of respect or forbearance due to others: I. as a law phrase, the obligation of a client or dependent towards his master; nú skal leysingi hafa þyrmslir við skip-dróttinn sinn, eigi skal hann í fœðlum né í fjörvélum við hann vera, né í dómum gegn honum, ... hverfa eigi odd né egg móti honum, ... bera eigi vitni á hönd honum, ... N. G. L. i. 34; svá skulu leysingja-kaup fara þeirra er eigi hafa keypt þyrmslar af sér, 234; þá er hann (viz. the client) ór þyrmslum við þann mann, 211. 2. any obligation, from relationship or the like; allar þer þyrmslir sem hirðmönnum byrjar at hafa innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 440. 3. eedl., of forbidden degrees of relationship; geymi menn at þyrmslum sínum verði lýst ádr samgangr hjóna verðr í millum, H. E. i. 414; þær eru kour ádr er emu eru í meirum þyrmslum við oss, ... ef vér vinnum líkamis losta við þær, N. G. L. i. 15; veita þyrmslur úvígðum kirkjum, K. Á. 36; þat er malet í lögum at eigi skal bera vápn í kirkju, ... slík þyrmsl cru ok á bæna-húsum, ... 38. 4. medic. abstinence, fasting (?); þat gördisk eitt hvert sinn at konungur var í þyrmslum eptir blóðlát sitt, it happened once upon a time that the king was abstaining after blood-letting, Sks. 642.

þyrmsla-maðr, *m.*, a law phrase, a kind of client, a dependent ranking between a bondsman and a freeman, N. G. L. i. 158, 220.
 ÞYRNIR, *m.* [see þorn; Dan. *tjerne*], a thorn, Karl. 546; klungur ok þyrni, Stj., Fms. v. 159; þyrnar ok illgresi, Post.; fjaðrar hans vóru sem þyrnar, Post. 645. 69; þyrna og þistla, the Bible, Matth. vi. 16; hagnir. COMPS: þyrni-fótr, *m.* thorn-foot, a nickname, Eg. þyrni-fullr, adj. full of thorns, Al. 52. þyrni-hjálmr, *m.* a thorn-helmet, a crown of thorns, Hom. 32. þyrni-kóróna (-krúna, Karl. 545), *u. f.* a crown of thorns, Bs. i. 792, Mar., Pass. þyrni-tré, *n.* a thorn-bush, Karl. 545.

ÞYRPA, *t. dep.* [þorp], to crowd, throng; þyrptust menn at honum, Fms. ii. 160; líð þeirra nam stóð ok þyrptist saman við þessa syn, viii. 405; ef aðrir menn þ. at manni, Sks. 302; þyrptisk þangat mikill fjöldi drukkinna manna, Fagrsk. 2.

þyrping, *f.* a crowd, throng, freq. in mod. usage; það er þ. á hláðinu. þyrsklingr, *m.* [þorskr], a small codfish, Edda (Gl.), and passim.

ÞYRSTA, *t.* [þorti], to thrust, impert; nið þyrstur, 'it thrusts me,' *I thirt*; þú þyrstur hann (acc.) eigi, Fluc. 24, Stj. 132. hana þyrsti at þeir, Fms. vi. 352; til gullins þyrsti þik, drekk þú nú gullit, Kb. 410; Bárðr sagði at hann þyrsti mjök, Eg. 207; slíkt gott at er soðn eta, þyrstir æ því meirr, 605; þar þyrstur þessinn, Al. 50; þá er nok þyrsti þú gífu þér mér at drekka, Barl. 35.

ÞYSTR (þystr), adj. thirsty, Vfm. 8, l. 6. Eg. 204; [þótt] er þystr þ. tekr at drekka ok svelgr allstöfum, Edda 32. 2. metaph. þyrsti til e-s, Mar.; þ. í líf e-s, Fas. i. 498, passim.
 ÞYS-HÖLL, *f.* a crowded hall, Akv.

ÞYSJA, pres. þyss; pret. þusti; þystr, þystru, Sighvat; in mod. usage þusa and þusti: [an older form for þyja? cp. þausun]; —to rush; þusti (þursti Ed.) þegar allr Grikka-heir alvápnadr or herbudnum í borgina, Fms. vi. 157; þú þysja Rómverjar þar at, Rom. 273; þustu þer þá fram ór skógnum eptir þeim, Ó. H. 135; ok em þustu at allr þer er í öðrum stóðum höfðu setið, 68; þú þustu bændr at konungi ok báðu hann eta kjöt, Fms. i. 35; ok nú þyss sjú flokkt fram á leikvolinum, Skalda 172.

þys-mikill, adj. making a great noise, uproarious, Fms. x. 213.
 ÞYSS, *m.*, dat. þys, an uproar, tumult from a crowd; þyss eru þretán, Edda 108; kominn er þyss í þessa þjóð, Gisl. (in a verse); em er mona tók hætti þysum í bænum, Fms. vi. 16; þyss tjá eða klíðr, Gisl. 56; fyrir þys þann (rioi) er þeir höfðu gott at Hákonni jarli, Fms. i. 220; þú görðisk þyss mikill í bænum, vii. 173; þyss ok vápna-brak, 260; í þessum þys var Hákon særðr baia-sán, 290; en hann mátti einskis viss verða fyrir alþýðu þyss, þviat hver kallaði fyrir munu öðrum, 655 xvi. B. 3; fyrir þys alþýðu, Post. 227; manna þyss, Skúlda 169; hvi gegnir þyss sjú manna, 623. 55; rekur burt þys vandra hugreuinga, Hom. 148; skósvénum Gunnildar hljóp fram í þysum (þysium, v. l.), Fms. i. 45; in Róm. 285, Lat. *tumultus* is rendered by þyss.

ÞYTR, *m.* [þjöta], a noise, whistling sound, as of wind, leaves, Edda (Gl.); þær þyt þula, of the whirling of a mill, Gs. 3; er þungt at heyrja þyt smábarna, cries, wailings, Fms. i. 263; vínda gnyr eða vatna þytr, Skúlda; láðra-þytr, q. v.; illviðra-þytr.

ÞÝ, *u.*, qs. þivi, [Ulf. þjús = οίκητης, þjewan = ζουλον, þjwi = παιδική, þjwis = δοῦλος; A. S. þegw; Dan. *ty*, tyende; cp. þjó-*na*]; —a verb, bondman; þý hans eðr ambútt, Gisl. 132 (for þyr). 2. in mod. usage, metaph. vile, bad people; þýið með þælum sínum, Pass. 11. 12.

ÞÝ-BORINN, part. born of a bondswoman; Ismael var þ., Post. 645. 62; hön er þ. at möðerni, Eg. 338; sunr þ., N. G. L. i. 48.
 ÞÝÐA, *d.* [O. H. G. *djuten*; Dutch *duiden*; Germ. *deuten*; Dan. *tyde*]; the word is better derived from Goth. *þjuda* than from *þjuf* = *þonium*; —prop. to associate, attach; þýða sér, to attach to oneself; hann ferr víða um lönd ok þýðdi sér fólkit, Fms. iii. 272. II. to explain, interpret; þýða draum, to interpret a dream, Fms. vii. 12, passim; þýða bók, to comment on a book; þjörg ok steina viðdu þeir móti tönnum, Edda (pref.) 145. 2. to signify; hvat atlar þú þenna draum þýða? Ed. 316; at hann (the dream) þýði annat em ek góri ór honum, Fms. v. 341, x. 147, v. l.; 'communio' þýðir samneyti, Hom. 141; það þýðir svá, 655 xxiii. i, Stj., Barl., Mar., passim.

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III. reflex., with acc. to attach oneself to, associate with; öllum þeim er þá þýðask ok í þeirra embætti bindask, Sks. 358; Haraldr var vinsæll af sínum mönnum, honum (hann?) þýddu-k gamlir menn með speki-ráðum, Fms. x. 178; þýðask e-n með vináttu, to say one bonage and friendship, Eg. 20; at hann mundi fá virðing mikla af konungi ef þeir vildi hann þýðask, 17; Uni þýddisk þórunni dóttur Leioólfs, U. made love to Th., daughter of L., Landn. 246; hann settkr á húsit hjá álptími ok vildi þýðask hana, Isl. ii. 195, Fas. i. 18, Bs. i. 375; setið svá fylkingar yðrar, at þeir þýðisk eigi svá skjótt skógim, sem þeim er titt til, Fms. vi. 62; skaltú þú fyrst þýðask ok göra þér at vinum, Sks. 284 B; hann þýddisk eigi leika né lausung, Bs. i. 90. 2. with prepp.: þýðask undir e-n, or til e-s, to attach oneself to, associate with, þay bonage to, or the like; vildu þeir heldr þýðask undir hans konungdóm en undir Svía-konung, Hkr. i. 137, H. E. i. 459; hann var mikill höfðingr ok eigu vnr með öngu móti at þýðask undir (submit to) nokkrt forboð, ... þýddisk til hans margir höfðingjar af öðrum löndum (þaif þim bonace), Fms. ix. 450; at eigi þýðisk flærðsamir guðir til vitra ákalla, Sks. 308. 3. pass.

(Latinism) to be interpreted; Lazarus þýðsk svá sem bogium, Greg. 23; hirðmaðr þýðisk svá sem hirzlu-maðr, Sks. 272; svá þýðsk nafn Kirkju sem þinghús, 784.

ÞÝÐA, *u. f.* attachment, love; þýða ok bíðlæti, Hom. 115; drag aldri þýðu eða samræði til hans vírina, Sks. No new Ed.
 ÞÝÐING, *f.* an interpretation; eptir réttu þýðinga, Stj. 200; a sense, meaning, önnur er þ. þinnar ræðu, Barl. 29. 2. an interpretation, translation, Anecd. 92; lesa lög ok átrissir ek þýðingar helgar, Skúlda.

ÞÝÐLEIKR, *m.* attachment, affection; hön veik undan at hafa þýðleik né einu við þá, Clem. 129.
 ÞÝÐLIGA, adv. affectionately, meekly; eptir hirting, ... að sér þýðlega veif, af þerrar klár óll þeirra tár, ústar-koss margan gefir, Hallgr; þýðlega þess eg bíð, Pass. 7. 17.
 ÞÝÐLIGR, adj. attached, affectionate, Fb. i. 443, Sturl. ii. 60.
 ÞÝÐLÆTI, *u.* = þýðleikr, 655 xxviii. 3.

þýðni, f. = þýðing, *signification*, Mar.

þýðr, adj. *kind, meek, amiable*; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420; þýðr ok þekkiligr, Bs. i. 76; fámálar optast, ekki þýðr (*not affable, harsh*), Fms. vii. 102; þ. við alla vini optak ok alla góða menn, Bs. i. 128; Herrann beið þeirra hinn þýði, Pass. 6. 1.

Þýðverska, u, f., or, dropping the *v*, Þýðerska, Þýverska, *the Teutonic land, Germany*, til annarra landa, Danmerkr ok Þýðersku (Þýðerska ríkis, Þýðerska land, v. l.), Fms. ix. 487; landskjálpti inn mikli í Þýðersku, Ann. 1000 B; fór Sturla þá suðr í Þýðersku-land, Bs. i. 555; hann mælti Þýðersku, *spoke in German*, Greg. 75; raka jaðar-skegg á Þýðersku (Þýversku, v. l.), *in German fashion*, Sks. 66 new Ed.

Þýðverskr, adj., but better **Þýðerskr**, often spelt **Þýverskr**; the *v* and *r* are due to a wrong notion as to its origin, as if it came from *-verjar* (= *men*), instead of the inflex. *iskr*, as is seen from the German form; [O. H. G. *Diutisc*; mid. H. G. *Diutisch*, *Tiutsch*; low Lat. *Theotiscus*; Hel. *Thiudisk*; mod. Germ. *Deutsch*, *Deutsch*; Engl. *Dutch*; these forms shew that *v* and *r* are in the Norse wrongly inserted; the old Icel. word was evidently borrowed from the Germ. through the trading people, perhaps in the 11th or 12th century; it does not therefore appear in a genuine Norse form, for then the inflexive *iskr* should have been assimilated to the preceding root word, so forming a monosyllable; the mod. form **Þýzkr** is in this respect correct; the root word is Goth. *þiuda* = *þjóð*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. ii. 1043; in Ulf. *þiufisko* = *ἐπιδικάσις*]:—*German*; Þýðerskir menn (Þýðerskir, Þýverskir, Þýðskir, v. l.), Fms. viii. 248; Vindum ok Þýðesku mönnum, x. 45, v. l.; Þýðerska menn, 47; en Þýðeskir menn segja, Fas. i. 332; Þýverskir, Fb. i. 355, l. c.; Þýverskr, Ann. 1342 C; svá segir í kvæðum Þýðersku, Þíðr. 304; frá sögu Þýðerskra manna, 334; Þýðesku kvæðum, 231, 330, 352; Þýðerska manna sögur, 180; í Þýðerskr tunga, 1, 302, 304.

þýðf, f. [þjóf], *thief*, Grág. i. 401, 429.

þýðfór, part. *covered with mounds, uneven, rough*, of a field, Fms. iii. 207; þýft tún, þýðfór engjar.

þýfja, að, to *impute theft to a person*; þýfja e-n um e-t.

ÞýFI, n. [þjóf], *stolen goods*, Jb. 419 C; Viðris þýfi, Stor. 1; báðum þótti um þýfið vant, Stef. Ól. þýfi-gjöld, n. pl. *a fine for theft*, Grág. i. 457.

þýfi, n. [þífa], *a field covered with mounds or hillocks, uneven ground*; slá í þýfi, krappa-þýfi. þýfi-teigr, m. *a rough paddock*, Rm. 102.

þýfska, u, f. *thief*, Gpl. 541; *stolen goods*, N. G. L. i. 83.

þýft, f. = þýðf, Gpl. 541.

ÞÝR, f., gen. þýjar, dat. þýju, acc. þý; pl. þýjar; the *r* is a fem. inflexion, as in *kýr*, sýr; the root is þý, ç. þvi; see þý; [Goth. *þiuz* and *þiwi*; cp. A. S. *þeowian* = to serve; Icel. þjó-na, ç. þjov-na, þjónu; as also Germ. *diener*]:—*a bondwoman*; þræl ok þýr, Rm.; þræl eða þý (allit.), *man-servant and maid-servant*, Fms. iv. 204; þýjar barn, þýjar sour, *a bairn, son of a bondwoman*, Fas. i. 495, iii. 434; meðan þú á kvernum kysstir þýjar, Hkv. i. 35; hvöss eru augu í Hagals þýju (dat.), 2, 2; þræla þrjá tígu, þýjar (acc. pl.) sjau góðar, Am. 93; þýjar ok salkonur, Skv. 3. 45; en um Svanhildi sátu þýjar (nom. pl.), *waited on her*, Gh. 15; meldir Fróða þýja (gen. pl.), Edda (in a verse).

Þýzkr = Þýðerskr, only in late vellums; Þýzkan söðul, Fms. xi. 443.

ÞÆFA, i. e. þæfa, ð, [þóf, hence the mod. Dan. *tøve*], to *beat, stamp cloth*; þau klæði vóru þæfð með sand ok tjóru, Fas. i. 346; and in mod. usage, þæfa sokka, veltunga, þæsu; þæfa í tunnu, to *stamp in a tub*, a curious custom still used in Icel. of two men lying on their backs and treading a tub open at both ends, so as to pack the cloth tightly. 2. metaph. *to do a thing in a slow or tedious manner*; þæðfi hón þá ofan til árinna, *she went lumbering down to the river*, Grett. 140; nú biðu vér búinir, ok þarf eigi at þæfa oss lengr í þessu, to *keep us longer waiting*, Sturl. i. 134; eigi mun ek þik lengi þæfa um liðs-beina, Lv. 105; förum heim, þæfum ekki Skíða, ok rannsókum bæinn, *let us not labour S. any longer*, Sd. 168.

II. reflex., skulum vér þæfask svá við, *struggle and delay* (cp. Dan. *tøve*), Vápn. 16; ekki mun ek lengi þæfask til hvílnunnar við þik, Gisl. 16.

þæfa, u, f. a *stamping*. 2. metaph. a *long tedious struggle*, a quarrel, Bs. i. 159, Barl. 58, 65, 150, Fb. ii. 207; = þóf. þæfu-steinn, m. a *stamping-stone*: an Icel. local name.

þæfni, f. = þæfa, Lv. 45; þæfð, f. *id.*, Vápn. 16.

þæfta, t, see þöfta.

þægð, f. [þiggja, þágu], *an acceptable thing, pleasure*; leggja þægð ok fýsi til e-s, 655 xxvii. 11; mér er engin þægð í því, *I do not want it, don't do it to oblige me*; or góra e-m e-t til þægðar, *to do a thing to please another*. 2. *tameuess, pliability, obedience*.

þægiliga, adv. agreeably.

þægilligr, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*, Edda 81, Nj. 227, Fms. viii. 229, Al. 17, K. Á. 76, passim.

þægindi, n. pl. *pleasure*; góra e-m e-t til þæginda, Fms. ii. 41.

ÞÆGJA, ð, [þiggja, þágu], to *make acceptable, to gratify a person*; þæga e-m í, to *give a small gratification to a person*: pass., svá þægask ok þægask öll góðverk í ást, *become acceptable*, Hom. 96. II. [þer. a different word, akin to þykk = *a thwack*], to *rush roughly, shove*; þor-

stein hleypur upp, ok heldr Máfi, ok þægr honum í bekkinn, *and pushes him roughly to the bench*, Sturl. i. 13; ef nokkut væri konunginum eðr erkebiskupinum þægt í hans meðferðum, *if they should take any exception to their pleadings*, Bs. i. 771; ok er þá nokkut (nökkurum?) þægt í várrí vörn, *then some will get hard blows*, Fbr. 54; þægja at e-m, to *tease or offend*; anzar drotnung Úlfar gótt þú að oss þægja, enginn bað þig orð til hægja, illr þræll þú máttir þægja, Úlf. 4. 45.

þægr, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*; förnir þægjar goðum várum, 623. 12; Guði þægr, *acceptable to God*, 655 x. 2, and passim. 2. *gentle, obedient, willing*, of a child; hann er þægr, þægt barn, and ó-þægr, *refractory, unwilling*.

ÞÆRI, n. *the lower part of a carcase, brisket*; var þar ekki kjöt á bæ hennar nema eitt saudar-þæri, Bs. i. 611; of a cut-up fish, þorskr úlnar í öxar-þærum, Grág. ii. 380 (Jb. 327); eyxar-þærum flattr, (Kb.) 357, l. c.

þöfta [þóf?], a *ár. λείπ.*, to *throb, beat* (?) like a pulse; sýndisk honum höndin heit, ok rauk af, ok þöftu æðarnar, *the hand seemed to be warm and steamed, and the veins beat*, Fas. iii. 395.

ÞÖGN, f., gen. þagnar, [þægja], *silence*; sögn eða þögn haf þú þér sjálfir í hug, Sdm.; gott þóttum þat er ek þögn of gat, *silence, a bearing*, Höfuðl.; slegit hefir þögn á þegna, Sighvat; þá sló þögn á höfðingjana ok mælti einginn, Fagrsk. 61; þagnar mark, Stj. 250; þagnar tími, a *time of silence*, Bs. i. 891, Stj. 158, and passim. Þagnar-gildi, n.; in the phrase, láta e-ð liggja (vera) í þagnar-gildi, *to leave a thing alone, not mention it*. II. mythical, the name of a goddess, Edda (Gl.), Gisl.

þögn-horfinn, part. '*silence-bereft*,' i. e. *noisy*, an epithet of a mill, Gs. (ár. λείπ.); the passage is not quite clear, and an alliteration seems to be wanting.

þögull, adj. *silent, of silent habits*, Hm. 6; hann var maðr þ., ríklunda-ardr ok úþýðr, Hkr. i. 28; hann var þögull, ekki nafn festisk við hann, Sæm. 90; hinn þögli áss, Edda 17; Viðars inn þögla, 60; horskr ok þögull, Hm.; sí-þögull, *mute*; see þagall.

ÞÖKK, f., gen. þakkar, pl. þakkr; [Ulf. þags = χαρίς, Luke xvii. 9; A. S. þanc; Engl. *thanks*; Germ. *dank*; Dan. *tak*]:—prop. *pleasure, liking*, akin to þekkr, þokki, cp. Lat. *gratia* and *gratus* with *grates* and Gr. χαρά with χαρίσ; góra e-t til þakka e-s, to *one's liking, to please a person*, Eg. 63; leggja e-t vel í þökk við en, 153; but usually, II. *thanks*; Hrappur bað hann hafa þökk fyrir, Nj. 128; Auðr tók þat með þökkum, Fms. i. 247; þökk ok autfusa, see p. 32; kunna e-m þökk fyrir e-t, to *be thankful*, Bjarn. 24; so the phrase, mér er mesta þökk á því, to *be obliged*; þökk er mér á þinni hérkvanum, Fas. iii. 259; hóan kunni þess ónga þökk, *she owed no thanks for it*, Bjarn. 24; fyrir túnn hvers manns þökk, *whether they like it or not*, D. N. ii. 39; Guðs þökk, *God's thanks*, i. e. *charity*; góra tíund til Guðs þakka, Hom. (hence gustuk, q. v.); góra Guði þakkrir, to *thank God*, Stj. 137, Fms. viii. 229, and passim.

þakkar-görð, f. *thanksgiving*. III. the name of a giantess in the myth of Balder, who would not weep for his death, hence the saying, þökk grastr þurrum tárum, *Thank weeps dry tears*, Edda 39; a mythical word, prob. from a different root.

ÞÖLL, f., gen. þallar (= þollr), *a young fir-tree*; hrörnar þöll er stendr þorpi á, Hm., Edda (Gl.); freq. in circumlocutory descriptions of women, bauga-þöll, auð-þöll, men-þöll, Lex. Poët.

ÞÖMB, f., gen. þambar, [cp. þamba, þembi; akin to þenja (?); cp. Lat. *tum-or, tum-idus*]:—*the womb, guts*, but with the notion of being blown-up; ok aumi í vömb varð heldr til þömb, Bjarn. (in a verse), where þömb seems to be a noun, not an adjective. 2. metaph. a *bow-string*, being made of guts, like harp-strings; hence þambar-skelfir or -skelmir, *the 'string-shaker'*, the soubriquet of the famous archer Einar, Fms.; þambar-vellir, -dalr, l. c. names, Korn. II. a nickname; Jósteinn þömb, Fms. ix. 260; þórir þömb, Grett.

ÞÖN, f., gen. þanar, pl. þanir, [þenja], a *scaffold or platform on stakes*, on which nets and the like are stretched out for drying; þeir tóku gærur af þönum, Sturl. iii. 189; Loka lögvélar (i. e. the net) leika á þönum, Egilsson's rendering of the verse in Herodotus i. 62; the word is freq.

þöngull, m., dat. þöngli, [þang], *tangle, sea-weed*, Fms. v. 376; þönglar stórir lágu í fjórinni í leirinum, Sveinn greip upp einn þöngulinn, Orkn. 336, passim. 2. as a nickname, Landn. COMPS: þöngla-bakkli, a m. a local name, map of Icel. þönguls-höfuð, n. a *tangle-head*, as opp. to the stalk, Ld. 324.

ÞÖRF, f., gen. þarfur, pl. þarfir, [þurfa; Ulf. þarba = ὑστέρημα, *carbos þulan* = ὑστερεῖσθαι; Dan. *tarv*]:—*need, necessity*; e-m er þörf e-s, Hm. 149; ef górásk þarfur þess, Skm.; enga þörf ætla ek mér á því, Fms. vi. 36; biða langa þörf e-s, Bs. i. 862: the phrases, vinna þörf, to *suffice*, Al. 125, 129, Grág. i. 445, 457; þola þörf e-s (Goth. *þarbos þulan*), Hm.; þá er þörf verðr, *when wanted*, K. þ. K. 14; þörfum meirr, *more than needed, excessively*, Ld. 206, Jd. 32; e-t kemr vel í þarfir, it *comes to good use*, in a case of need or emergency, Fms. viii. 290; *business*, N. G. L. i. 80.

þörf-gi, adj. *not needed*, Skv. 3. 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 39.

þörf-samliga, adv. *forbearingly*, Fms. xi. 116.

Þörm-samliga = þörf-samliga, Fms. xi. 146.

Æ (Æ)

THIS is a double letter—æ, compounded of á and e (a + e), being a kind of appendage to á, and æ, compounded of ó and e (o + e), being an appendage to ó. In the alphabet of Thorodd the former was marked *ǣ*, the latter *æ̅*, as in *vén, fóttr*; later, the accent was dropped. The *ǣ* is also written *ø, o, ø*, or even *o* or *eo*, thus *foti, fæti, ferri*, or *corri* = *cæri*, whence in modern print, *æ*: most vellums write *æ* (a + e) and *æ* (o + e) respectively, which characters have been adopted in modern print. In Icel. the *æ*-sound was soon lost; only the earliest vellums distinguish the two sounds; then in later vellums *ø, o* are used indiscriminately, the difference in sound being lost, the characters remaining, till at last the useless sign disappeared. Almost all the Icel. Sagas are preserved in vellums later than the time when the sounds had become confounded; the Cod. Reg. of the Grág. still keeps the distinction, owing probably to its excellent old originals; the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda uses both signs, but misplaces them, thus, Hm. 92 *mæla*, but *fœr* (pres. from *fú*), in the same verse. The confusion between *æ* and *ǣ* is purely Icelandic, for in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the distinction has been preserved up to the present day, thus, Dan. *brødre*, Swed. *bröder, öföre, födder, böne*, but *sæde, natter, læge*, etc., Icel. *bræðr, dætr, fætr, hæna, sæti, nætr, lækniir*, etc. The *æ* was sounded *ē* (as Germ. *ä*, in *näbe*, or a lengthened Engl. *a*, perhaps more protracted), this sound was still heard down to the time of Arni Magnússon (end of the 17th century), see Gramm. p. xxxv. col. 2; it is now sounded like Engl. long *i* (time), but this sound was unknown to the ancients, except in the interjection *ai* (= *æ*, see below)—we can only guess at the sound of *æ*; judging from the analogy of *ǣ*, it may have been like Germ. *böbe*, Fr. *feu*, only more protracted; in a diphthongal form (like *æ* into *ai*) it would be *oï*, and indeed the word *æli* in its modern form *auli* (i. e. *oili*) may be a relic of this. 2. *v* cannot be sounded before *æ*, being an *u*-sound; thus we have *cædr, cæða*, from *væða, vðr*; but before *ǣ*, being an *a*-sound, it is both sounded and written. For the umlaut see Gramm. p. xxix.

Æ, adv., in vellums also spelt *ø*, i. e. = *ø*; *chverr, Blanda*; þess Guðs er lifir ok e man lifa, Blanda: ea, ea standa mér augu of eld til Gunnildar, Ágrip (in a verse); freq. ey and ei, see ei, p. 117: [Goth. *aiw* in *ni-aiw* = *never*; A. S. *ā, āwa*; Engl. *aye*]:—*for aye, ever*; þat er ey eða 'æ' er aldregi þýrt, Edda (Ups.) ii. 366; hans aldar mun æ vera at göðu getid, Hkm. 19; gott æ gömlum mómmum! Landn. (Hb.) 45; æ mou ek þora, Al. 2; at þeir komi þá æ til virðinga ok skiptinga, Grág. ii. 342; ð þú æ þegir, Hkv. Hjörv. 6; sýtir æ glöggr vid gjöfum, Hm. 47; hygg ek at æ skyli má, Gm. 34; vid vinnu eitt Óðinn æ lifir, 19; andspillis vaur þú skalt æ vera, Skm. 12. 2. with adj. or adv.: æ græum, *ever-green*, Vsp. 19; æ góðr, *ever-good*, Eb. (in a verse); cp. *ei-lifir, everlasting*; æ hverr, [Scot. *ever-ich*] *every man*, Blanda; látum skútur várar fylgja æ hverju langskipi, *every ship*, i. e. *each single*, Fms. viii. 382; ok fór svá i vöxt, æ meðan (*ever as long as*) til vannsk, ix. 430; gékk hirðin sí er veginu ruddi, æ tveir jafn fram, *two and two*, x. 15; vöru meim greiddir til at taka þá æ sem þeir kæmi inn, '*ever as they came in*', i. e. *one after another as they came* (mod. jafnóðum og), Karl. 20; in Al. 41, hristir blóðuga e branda, read blóðuga e (i. e. æ) branda? *aye shaking the bloody torches*; æ jafnan, *ever and aye*, Skv. 193; æ ok æ, '*aye and aye*', *ever and ever*, Fms. vii. 270, Karl. 481, Mar., passim; æ æ kveða bandingja bifask, Fm. 7; æ síðan, *for evermore*, Nj. 16. 3. with compar.; var líf þeirra æ því vestrara sem þat var lengra, Stj. 40; gljúfrinn vöru æ því breiðari er ofarr var, *became ever broader the bigger it was up*, Fms. viii. 51; lítið vindgöf svá at merkit hóf æ (i. e. æ meir) frá stönginni, 382; æ sem fyrst, *the soonest possible*, Stj. 221; þú erst vístara vera, *the ever-wisest*, i. e. *by far the wisest*, Vpm. 55; ok var Jómsvíkingum borit æ fullast, *aye the fullest cup*, i. e. *the fullest cup was aye banded to them*, Hkr. i. 231. 4. hvat er hér Atli æ Búða son, '*what ever*', i. e. *whatever is then the matter with thee?* Gkv. 3. I.

II. neg. *never*, for n'æ, Goth. *ni-aiw*; æ menn hann sjálfan un sjá, Vpm. 36. *ǣ*, interj. *doletis*; the oldest form was *ai* (ai), q. v.: [Germ. *ai, au au*; but also *ai*, so used by Goethe, *ich sterbe ai!* exactly as in old Icel., cp. Grimm's Dict. i. 199; cp. Gr. *ai ai*]:—*ai!* hann braut rif sín ok lesti öxlina, ok kvað við, ai ai! *crying ab ab!* þorf. Karl. 390. v. l.: görótt er drykkur inn, ai! Sæm. 118 (certainly so, see p. 41, col. 1 at the bottom); æ, þat er veinon, Skálda 171: there is a curious play on the words *ai*, sounded *ai* (*ovem*) and *ai*:—'hríttr' segir hann—þó munu eigi of skipat til ánna (*the ewes*, gen. pl.) þeirra er þér nefndut i ger, jarls-mennu, þá er þér fengud áverka, Fms. xi. 149: at the present day the sound made by Icel. crying out from pain is written *ǣ*, sounded *ai*; whereas the Dan. is *aii*, as in Germ.

æa, ad, to say *ab!* to cry with pain; hón ær og hljóðr.

ÆÐA, i. e. cæða, d. [vðr], to rage; þú frá ek á it illa æða, Jd. 31: mostly, II. reflex. *æðask*, to become *frantic, furious*; bestriinn æðdisk, Fms. viii. 352. v. l.: þá æðdisk hann ok sleit sund reipin, Edda 26; þat (the horse) æðisk við, Sd. 177; þá æðisk svá dýrt, at . . . 655 xxx. 5; þá æðusk þeir af angri, Str.; þeir æðusk fyr einni konu,

Sól. 11; þá æðdisk hann úkafliga, Barl. 105; eigi æðumk ek né ætumr, Post. 262.

ÆÐI, i. e. cæði, f. [vðr, adj.]; Germ. *wutb*, a rage, fury; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikilli, 623. 12; æðdisk hann . . . ok i þæm æði, Barl. 105; Rannveig spratt upp af æði mikilli ok mæltu, Nj. 119; hvort sium er skjót æði eðr reidi hljóp á hann, Fms. i. 15; snú heldr upp á mik æði þinni, Al. 42; reidi min kveykir eld i æði sinni, Skv. 634; æði er úllund, Edda 110; ef reidi er eigi stillt, svýsk hón i æði, Hom. 2. *madness, frenzy*; ef menn sanna æði á lánun, þá bndi sá sem vil at úsekju, Gpl. 148, 150, K. Á. 214; þurs rist ek þær, ergi, æði ok óþola, Skm. 36: the name of a spell-rune in Hld. 46, read raunt at 'Óði' (Bugge's emendation).

æði, i. e. cæði, n. [vðr, m.], *nature, disposition, mind, also manners*. Lat. *indoles*; segðu þat, ef þitt æði dugir ok þú vitir, Vpm. 20; fremðar æði, Hallfred; grunlaust æði, Ad. 2; góðs æðis, of *good manners, goodwill, kindness*, Hm. 4; at hann er i æði sínu tætt sem aðrir menn, Nj. 13; var hann eigi i æði sem aðrir menn, Krök. ch. 7; læti heitir æði, Edda 110; hann hafði mjök á sér kaupmanns æði, Fs. 24; hann var leikinn ok hafði ungmennis æði, Fms. vii. 291; þat er ekki vid þitt æði, it *does not suit thee*, Ld. 298; þat er meirr vid þitt æði, Gret. 143 A (heñ, id.); hún var vid hans æði, *she was a match for him*, Fas. i. 143; hand-æði, lat-æði.

æði-, i. e. cæði, in compounds: æði-fullr, adj. *furious*, Barl. 137. æði-rogn, n. a *furious rain-storm*, Eb. (in a verse). æði-samliga, adv. *furiously*. æði-stormr, adj. *a furious gale*, Barl. 38, Art. 112. æði-straumr, m. a *furious current*, Art. 66. æði-veðr, n. a *furious gale*, Eg. 195, Ld. 286, Ó. H. 18. æði-verkr, m. a *furious pain*, Barl. 52, B. i. 340, Gullþ. 9. æði-vindr, m. a *furious gale*, Barl. 150.

II. in mod. usage *æði*, with adjectives = *very*: æði-sterkr, þad er æði-heitt, *very hot*; æði-kaldr, *bitterly cold*; æði-mikid, *very much*.

æði-kolla, u, f. an *eider-duck*, very freq. in mod. usage instead of the single *æðr*, q. v.

æði-kollr, m. a nickname, Landn.; it prob. meant *the eider-drake*, cp. the preceding word.

æðr, i. e. cæðr, adj. [from *væða, vðr*], *fordable*; áin var ó-æðr, Bs. i. 349; hón (the river Rhine) var eigi æð, ok engi var brú eða farkostur yfir, Karl. 41.

ÆÐR, f. dat. and acc. *æði*, pl. *æðar, æðir*, Barl. 72; sanmri lífs æð (dat.), 84; in mod. usage this word is a regular fem. nom. acc. dat. and acc. *æð*; thus also in old writers; hverja æð (acc.), Pass.; heit lífs-æð, 24. 12; but in plur. *æðar*, 48. 9, 10: [A. S. *ædre*; O. H. G. *áðara*; Germ. *ader*; Dan. *aare*; Swed. *åder*]:—*a vein*; æðr síu er pulsus heitir, Al. 161; blóð hans var allt ór æðum runnit, Fas. i. 426; æði (dat.) remandi ok keðra, Barl. 165; Hrafin tók henni æða-blóð i hendi, i æði þeirri er hann kalladi þjóatandi, Bs. i. 644; æðarnar, Al. 23, 25; þær æðar, andblánar æðar, Skálda 169.

2. metaph., allar æðar undir-ðjúfr. 623. 33; æði (dat.) eðr brunni, Stj. 30; andalegri æði, id.; ein harða fögr æðr eða brunnr, Stj.; upprennandi æðar (gen.), 15; með tilsoleglum æðum (i. e. æðum), Skv. 628 B; líf-æð, an *artery*; slag-æð, *the pulse*; hjart-æð, also *vats-æð*; bæða-blóð, u. a *blood-letting*, Bs. i. 644.

æðr, f. acc. and dat. *æði*, [Engl. *elder*; see dñn], an *eider-duck*, Skálda (G1); gas, andir né æðar, Grág. ii. 347; þú sátt val bera æði i hamra, Fas. i. 485 (Hb.); svá var mörg æðr i cygginni, at varla mátti ganga fyrir eggjum, þorf. Karl. 412. compounds: æðar-dún, m. *eider-down*. æðar-varp, n. *the egg-laying and hatching of eider-ducks*; in local names, *Æð-ey*, in north-western Icel.; whence *Æðeyingr*, m. a *man from Æ.* Sturl. ii. 142.

æðra, u, f. [no doubt derived from *æðr*, f., which word originally meant nerves and veins]:—*feared, despondency, des-pair*; verðit vel við ok mælit eigi æðr, Nj. 200; svá at þeir megi eigi á oss sinna æðra, Ó. H. 214; þá kemr æðra i brjóst þorkatli, Fbr. 37. æðru-orð, n. a *word of fear*; in the ancient code of honour a man was never to utter a word of despondency or fear, to do so was thought to be ill-omened; eigi maðr skyldi þar æðru-orð mæla eðr kvíða, hvegi úvent sem þeim lýfði, Fms. xi. 76; enginn lýði ór sínu rámi eðr mælti æðru-orð, i. 421; 'vér munum allir Óðinn gista i kveld',—þatt eitt æðru-orð mælti Hjalmarr, 422; eigi man ek þá lög Jómsvíkinga ef ek kvíði vid bana eða mæla ek æðru-orð, eitt sinn skal hverr deyja, Fms. xi. 148.

æðrask, ad, to *faller for fear, lose heart*: þó er þat dýr svá, at ek hefí nokkurt helzt æðrask vid at eiga, Fms. ii. 101; minnr æðrask hann at fara úr landi ok sækja eign sína, en þú gorir nú, 245; þú æðrask mikinn mann en gambrar yfir litlum, Glúm. 332; eigi skyldum vér nu æðr of mjök at leggja til bardaga vid Ólaf konung, Fms. x. 346; ok varð þat drjúgara at þeir æðrúðusk, viii. 376; en ef vér æðrumk nú nokkurt, þú . . . Ó. H. 214; kalla ek þann ykkam ekki at manni vera, er nokkurt æðrask i því, at vér takim hann af lífðögum, ef hann tetr i hendr oss, 61.

ÆÐRI, i. e. cæðri, compar. *higðr*, superl. *cæztr, highest* (spelt *cozt*, Rb. 1812. 51; the mod. spelling is *æðstr*); it has no positive; [this word is the same as the Goth. *aubruna, aubrunists, b* and *þ* being interchanged; the usages in the Icel. N. T., when compared with the Goth., shew the identity of the words beyond doubt, e. g. æðstu þrestar, Matth. xxvi. 59;

sá ædsti prestur, 63; þeim ædstu prestum, xxvii. 3; þeir ædstu prestar, 6, 20; with which cp. *abumists gudja* in Ulf.; þess árs ædsti prestur, John xviii. 15 (where Ulf. '*abumists weiba*):—*higher, highest*. 1. in a local sense; uppi ok niðri leitaða ek æðra vegar, *up and down I sought for the higher road*, Sól. 52; á þekk annan þann er æðri var, Ld. 204,—in the old halls the two sets of benches were technically called the *æðri, the higher*, and the *niðri, the lower*; as also æðra öndvegi and ú-æðra öndvegi, *the upper and lower high-seat*, passim; þeir náðu uppgöngu ok orðu æðri, *higher*, Fms. x. 412; ef leysings leysingr verðr veginn, ok á inn æðri (*the former, Germ. jener*) þar sök ok bætr, Grág. ii. 71; in all other places used. 2. metaph. *higher in rank or dignity*; heilagr englar, aðrir eru öðrum æðri, ok öfundar engi annan, Greg. 37; æðri tign, Eluc. 12; æðri kraptr, Sks. 25; tólf hófgoðar vóru æðtir, Hkr. i. 6; askr Ygðrasis hann er æðtr víða, Gm. 44; biskupa allra er páfi æðtr, 415. 5; þeim sveini er æðtr væri, Heiðrekr segir, Haralds son veru æðtan, Fas. i. 526; æðtr ok mest víðr, Fms. i. 247; fyrstr eðr eðzstr (sic), Stj. 278, v. l.; hit æzta hof í Gautlandi, Fms. x. 252; inni æzta Guðs þjóðustu, K. Á. 36; þar er æztr kirkja Benedikti, Symb. 25: the word is still in freq. use both in speech and in writing, see the references above from the Icel. N. T.

æfa, ð, [Germ. *üben*; Dan. *øve*], to exercise, quite a mod. word: **æfing**, f. *an exercise*.

æfa or **æva**, adv. abbreviated for *æva-gi* (= *ever-not*), like *ei for gi-gi*:—*never*; eina ögr-stund, æva skyldi! Vkv. 39; Gísl kvað þá vísu, er æva skyldi, G. said a verse that he never should (= hvað aldrei skyldi verit hafa), Gísl. 33; freq. in poetry, Skm. 26; æva til snotr sé, Hm. 53; æva ekki, never, Akv. 39; þó hann æva heindr, Vsp. 38; sá er æva þegir, Hm. 28; er ek æva kennig, 164; hví hlær þú æva? Gkv. 3. 1; jörð fannsk æva, Vsp. 3; er hóu æva grét, Akv. 38; hverr æva þegir? Gp. 4; far þú nú æva, Gg. 15.

æva-gi or **æva-gi**, adv. *never*; knákat ek segja aprt ævagi, þú ert öldr of heitt, Hým. 32; enn ósvíðr maðr kann ævagi síns um máls marga, Hm. 20.

æfar- or **ævar**-, a later form for *afar*, see p. 5, col. 2, bottom:—*very, exceedingly*; in compds, *ævar-illa*, *very ill indeed*, Fms. i. 150; *æfar-illt*, Karl. 404, 529; *ævar-vel*, *very well*, Fms. xi. 249, Ísl. ii. 131, Fb. iii. 401; *ævar-reiðr*, *very wroth*, Mírm., *ævar-gamall*, '*stone-old*', *exceeding old*; *ævar-langt*, Þór. 165.

ÆFI, f., indef. and without plur., gen. *ævar*, N. G. L. ii, is quite exceptional: [Ulf. *aivus* = *aldv*; O. H. G. *ewa*; Gr. *αιών*; Lat. *ævum*]:—*an age, era*, and esp. *a life-time*; hann var konungr yfir Noregi langa æfi, *a long time*, Fms. i. 1; hann leitaði langa æfi við at drepa hann, Rb. 382; lengi æfi, *for a long time*, Rð. 291; héltæk þat allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; þau tíðendi er görðusk um æfi Ólafs konungs ens helga, Ó. H. (pref.); þorgnýr fadir minn var með Birni konungi langa æfi ... stöð um Bjarnar æfi (*reiðin*) hans ríki með miklum styrk, 68; á síðasta vetri konungs ævar, N. G. L. ii; á öndurði æfi e-s, Ver. 71; lauk svá hans æfi, Róm. 156; lengi ævi minnar, Fas. i. 542; inn fyrra hluta æfi sinnar, F. 3, Fær. 16; alla æfi síðan, Nj. 246; þá er upp leið á æfi Gyðinga ... Þessa heims ævi, Rb. 392; segðu oss æfi vára ok langlífi, Landn. (Hb.) 77; vil ek at þú segir nökkurt frá æfi þinni, Fb. i. 134; ennar fornu æfi, *in the old era*, Hom. 140; inni fornu æfi, Ver. 59; í inni nýju æfi, *in the new era*, id.; ef sú æfi stendr nökkura stund, Sks. 347; enginn veit sína æfi fyrr en öll er, a saying, Vídal. ii. 143: the allit. phrase, um ald ok æfi, *for ever and ever*, N. G. L. i. 41, and in mod. usage; also, ald ok um æfi, D. N. iii. 34, 35. 2. *a life, story*, = *æfi-saga*; æfi Noregs konunga, Orkn. 86, Fms. xi. 179, 206, 343, Ó. H. (pref.); at hans sögu er skrifuð æfi allra lögsögumanna á bók þessi, Ib. 16; fyrir útan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æfi; í ríta hefi ek látið frá upphafi æfi konunga þeirra er ..., Ó. H. (pref.)

æfi-dagar, m. pl. *life-days*.

æfi-langr, adj. *life-long*, = *æfinligr*.

æfi-ligr, adj. (*-līga*, adv.), *for ever*, = *æfinligr*, Stj. 115, 209, 431.

æfi-lok, m. pl. *life's end, death*, Nj. 282, MS. 655 ii. 1, Skíða R. 203, Al. 36, Fms. v. 181.

æfi-lengd, f. *a life's course*, Str. 65.

æfi-līga, adv. *for ever*, Dan. *evindeligen*, Fms. i. 140, x. 13, Stj. 64, Gþl. 3, freq. in mod. usage.

æfi-ligr, adj. (*euenligr*, Stj. 7), *everlasting*, Fms. x. 114, Stj. 46, 279; land ok þegna ok æfinligr skatt, Fms. x. 114; chiefly in a secular sense, eilífir being used in a spiritual and eccl. sense. 2. *lasting for life*; skal sú skyld vera æfinligr, ok svá eigi síðr eptir þinn dag, Fær. 25.

æfinn or **ævins**, adj. [= *Goth. aiweins* = *aiwinos*], *everlasting*; pre-fixed in allit. phrases, um ald ok ævins-daga, *life-days*, D. N. v. 533; til ævins skiptis, *everlasting division*, D. N.; aldr-sáttir ok æfin-sáttir, i. 200; aldar trygðar ok æfin-trygðar, Grág.; æfin-rúnar ok aldr-rúnar, *life-runes, the mysteries of life*, Rm.; æfin-lengd ok ellidóm, *life's length and age*, Stj. 65; cp. also *æfinligr*.

æfin-rúnar, f. pl., see *æfinn*, Rm. 40.

æfin-sáttir, adj. '*ever-agreed*,' *for everlasting peace*, a technical law term in concluding a peace, D. N. i. 200.

æfin-trygðir, f. pl. *an everlasting truce*, Grág.; similar to the preceding word.

æfin-týr, n., mod. form *æfin-týri*; in old writers it is also us masc., þann æfintýr, Fb. i. 207; einn æfintýr, ii. 136; þessi æ. sem i var lesinn, Karl. 551: [a for. word, appearing about the end of the 13 century; from late Lat. *adventura*; Germ. *abenteuer*; Dan. *eventyr*; s Dietz]:—*an adventure*; víta sitt eptir komanda æ., *their future life*, S 7; þau tíðendi ok æ., 64; auðna ok æ., 202; sumir flýðu fyrir ljóðask eða nokkr æfintýr, *adventurous exploits*, Fas. iii. 3, Pr. 381, Fb. 136.

II. a tale; diktandi sér eitt ævintýr, Stj. 135; segja m ævintýri, to tell my tales, Fas. iii. 389. 2. *a romantic tale* = *Germ. Märchen*; láttum heldr leika tenu á líftum ævintýrum, Skíða R., cp. Fb. 207, and so in mod. usage; opp. to a historical story, e.g. the title of Ízlenzkar þjóðsögur ok Æfintýri, by Mr. Jón Árnason.

æfi-saga, u, f. *a biography*, Fms. i. 190, iii. 63, Fær. 63; í æfisög Noregs konunga, Fms. xi. 211 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

æfr, i. e. *œfr*, adj. [afar, of], *vehement, angry, chafing*; æfr í skap Fms. i. 75; ýgr ok æfr, xi. 8; illr ok æfr, Landn. 235, v. l.; han görðisk illr ok æfr við ellina, Eb. 52 new Ed., Fms. iii. 95; æfr ok ær iv. 142; æfr maðr (Ed. æfi-maðr), *a violent man*, Bret.

æfrinn, adj., see ýfrinn.

ægi-geisli, a, m. *an awful glance*, of the eye, Ad.

ægi-liga, adv. *terribly, threateningly*, Róm. 325, Fms. x. 83 (in verse).

ægi-ligr, adj. *terrible, awful*, Lex. Poët.

ægir, m. *one who frightens*, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. (in a verse), Gm. 45 Hkv. 1. 54; this word is no relation to the following word.

ÆGIR, m., thus, not *ægir*, as is shewn both by the spelling of vellum and by ancient rhymes, as *ægit* and *frægr* in a poem on king Canute [ægir is an old mythical word, the root of which is not to be sought for in the Norse languages, for it is much older; it may be akin to the Gr. *αἰκαῖος*, both being derived from some Indo-European root; A. S. *eaġon* *the sea*; it still survives in provinc. Engl. for the sea-wave or Bore or rivers, 'have a care, there's the Eager coming,' Carlyle's *Heroes*, p. 195] —*the sea, ocean, main*; hver eru savar heiti? —heitir marr 'ægir,' etc. Edda 100; ægi lægja, to calm the sea, Rm. 40; eldr, veðr, ægi, jörðu, 625 178; sér hón upp koma öðru sinni jörð ok ægi, Vsp.: *gold* is ægis bál, eldr, see Lex. Poët.: the word is a favourite with poets, ancient as well as modern, esp. in the ballads and rímur; in prose it only survives in a few phrases and compds, sóll gegnir í ægi, *the sun sets in the sea* (cp. ganga til viðar), Fms. ii. 302, v. 169; sól skundar í æginu, Al. 67.

II. mythol. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran (answering both to Okeanos and Poseidon of the Gr. legends), Edda: *Ægis-dætr*, *the daughters of Æ.* = the nine Okeanidae, Edda 101, Hkv. i. 26; as to the banquet at Ægir, cp. esp. the poem Lokasenna and Hým.: *Ægis-bróðir*, *the brother of Æ.*, i. c. *Wind, Fire, or Sea*, all three being the sons of the giant Fornjótr: in local names, *Ægi-sjóða*, in the north of Icel., Landn.

ægi-sandr, m. *sea-sand*; þótti komit eigi únægtra enn ægi-sandr, Ver. 18; fjöldangi sem þann ægisand er eigi fær talt, Stj. 183; sem himinstjörnur eðr ægis-sand, 133; in mod. usage 'ægisand' is the fine sand on the shore of the ocean.

Ægis-dyrr, n. pl. '*Oceani ostia*,' the name of a Dan. river, mod. contr. *Eider*, Fms. xi. 28, 31, Symb. 15.

ægis-hjálmr, m. *a helmet of terror*; the word is explained under hjálmr (3), q. v.

Ægisif, f. a Norse popular name for the *Ἄγία Σοφία* in Constantinople, Rb., Symb., being an imitation of the word as spoken by the Greeks of the 11th century; the Norsemen on hearing the word from the mouth of the Greeks seem to have thought of their own heathen goddess Sif.

ÆGJA, i. e. *ægja*, ð, [ög-], to scare, frighten, with dat.; sú mætr ægði dýrinu með litum duki er hón hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 199; ægja e-m píslum, to threaten with tortures, Greg. 38; hón ægði mér af afbrýði, Gkv. i. 10; þær ægðu mér járnlurki, Hbl. 39.

2. *to make terrible, exaggerate*; mjök hafa þessir ægðir verið í frásögum, *made more terrible than they are, overrated*, Fas. ii. 206, 211; eigi hefði sú fór ægt enu fyrrum frændum mínum, i. 450; ægir mér ekki þetta fjálgald, Fms. xi. 285; þeir kváðu sér eigi ægja mundu at ráða at Birni, Bjarn. 47; er eigi þat at þér ægi við mik at berjask, Glúm. 332; ok væntir ek, sagði hann, at þá muni vel duga, en nú ægir (sic) við svá, Fb. iii. 449.

3. the phrase, öllu ægir saman, to be mixed together pell-mell.

ægr, adj. = ýgr (q. v.), *terrible*; loekr, 'ægr,' Skálda 178, Lex. Poët.: *avicious*, Guð gaf ekki ægum uxu-hornu, a saying, Vídal. ii. 83; cp. *mannýgr*.

ÆJA, pres. ær; pret. áði; part. áit or átt; the mod. form is á, pres. áit, pret. áði, áð;—*to bail, rest*; eigi skal maðr æja í engi manns, útlagr verðr hann of þat ef hann ær, Grág. ii. 233; en er hann kom skamt frá átti, syfjað hann mjök ok bað hann þá æja þar, Nj. 94; þeir áðu í Kerlingardal, 252; stigu þeir af hestum sínum ok ætludu at æja, Fms. i. 273; hér munu vér af baki stiga ok æja, Lv. 20; þeir sú einn dag at tíu menn áðu í enginu, ... Ílla þótti þeim gört at æja í engjum mauna, ... áðir þú hestum þínum í engjum mínum, Fs. 51, 57; þótti þar mál at æja farar-skjótum sínum, Mar.; æja eykjum sínum í annars manns landi, Jb. 247; einn dag er Illugi áði hesti sínum, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; þeir kröfðu dagverðar ok æja hestum sínum, Eg. 564; þeir láta taka niðr

hesta sína ok æja, Ísl. ii. 482; ok er þeir höfðu átt (úit?) um stund, 349.

æla, d, [áll], to belch; ælir vatn þar er 'ular' falla, water belches, Skálda (in a verse). 2. to throw up, vomit; æla öllu upp.

æli, a, m. (mod. auli), an idiot, simpleton; celi telsk þar er ölu ósnotrann manni gottar, Skálda (in a verse); in manni-æli, q.v.: the mod. form auli occurs in Skíða R. 185; þú ert mesti auli! aula-legr, aula-skapr, correct thus in p. 24, col. 2.

æligr, adj. [Swed. elak], vile, wretched; sama ælig mér klæði, vile clothes befit me, Fas. i. (in a verse); ælig er sú fórn, Hom. 191 (Ed.); þeir drápu allt þat sem var fleitt eða ælikt (elikt, v. l.), hrunt eða herlig, Stj. 456; mér þinni æligri ambátt, 484.

æli-igr, adj. [ala, ól], fit to be brought up, Eb. 116 new Ed.
æli-fr, adj. = cilifr, q.v.: æli-lifoga, adv. = cilifluga, eternally, D. N. i. 8, N. G. L.

ÆLLI, i. e. œll, adj. [ala, ól], fit to be fed or barbourd, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 311, ii. 10; ú-æll, ó-æll, of an outlaw that must not be fed, Grág. passim.

œmta, i. e. œmta, t, = ymta, [Engl. utter], to mutter, utter; jarl œmti því lítt, Fms. ix. 289; kerlingin œmtir víð innan í húsinu... hvat ferr þar nú segir hón, Ísl. ii. 342; þótti honum hann fór víð verða ok æmta sér lítt, to utter little, Sturl. iii. 313; þögðu allir, en er hann sér at enginu œmti honum, Háv. 5 new Ed.; ok æmtir honum hvárki vel né illa, Finnb. 218.

ÆPA, i. e. œpa, t or ð, [óp; Ulf. wopjan; A. S. wefan; Engl. weep, etc.], to cry, scream, shout; Skamkoll œpti upp, Nj. 82; bónda-múgrinn œpti ok kallaði, at þeir vildi hann til konungs taka, Fms. i. 21; þá œptu þeir miklu hærta ok kváðusk, Sks. 653 B; æpa at e-m, Eg. 189; æpa her-óp, sigð-óp, 80, Fms. viii. 141, Sturl. iii. 178; to cry, barnið eðði (i. e. œþði) á leið fram, Bs. i. 342; úlfí hæra hygg ek þik æpa munu, ef þú hlýtr af harmi hög, Hbl. 47.

ÆR, f., gen. ær, dat. and acc. á; pl. ær, gen. á, dat. ám; with the article, ærin, ámi, ána, ærnar, ána, ánum; older forms with changed vowel occur in ancient vellums, ó, óna, ónni, Bs. i. 334. ll. 2, 12, 13; dat. áum, Grág. ii. 305; [A. S. eawe; Engl. ewe; Lat. ovis; Gr. ós];—a ewe; ein ær, ærin, Gret. 137, Bs. i. 330, 334; ær ok lamb, N. G. L. i. 59; sá er óna á, Grág. i. 417, 418; á (acc.) blezma, 427; lömb undan óum, Grág. l. c.; ef dlk-ær eru, ii. 304; ef þeir selja ær til osts, 309, Fms. xi. 149; kýr ok ær, Nj. 236; höfðu ærnar gengit í brott, Fbr. 49; cp. á-sauðr, á-högg, á-bristir.

æra, ð, eira in Ld. 204, Fms. vii. 244, Sturl. i. 72, iii. 103; is evidently the same word, ei = æ, and different from eira, to spare: [from ár = an oar]—to row, pull; æra undan e-m, æra verðr með árum undan dólga fundi, Skálda (in a verse); rétt er at hjýja ok undan at æra, Post. (Unger) 242; see eira, p. 123.

æra, ð, [ár = a year], to give a good crop, impers.; því veldr ár at ærir akr (acc.) búmanna spakra, Skálda (in a verse).

æra, u, f. [a borrowed word; A. S. ære; O. H. G. éra; mod. Germ. ebre; Dan. ære]—an honour; the word appears first about the end of the 13th century; Guði til æru, N. G. L. ii. 469; lof ok æra, MS. 302. 169; lof ok dyrd, heidr ok æra, Magn. 428; engrar æru verðr, Fas. iii. 430; sæmd ok æra, Mar. 2. in mod. usage also as a law phrase, a civil honour or privilege; in the Middle Ages a person could be sentenced to lose his 'æra,' a kind of civil or social outlawry, cp. Gr. ἐπιπλία; hann misti æruna, var dæmðr ærulaus. COMPS: æru-fullr, adj. worthy, 732. 15. æru-lauss, adj., Germ. eblos (see æra 2). æru-leysis, n. loss of the æra; það er æruleysis-sök. æru-igr, adj. honourable, 732. 13.

æra, ð, to honour; æra ok sæma, Norske Saml. v. 133.

ÆRA, i. e. œra, ð, [órar], to madden; hvem tíma sem illr andi ærði Saul, Stj. 469; it ella barn má æra hit æra, Skálda 162; ærir huginni, Hom. 53, Al. 154. II. reflex. to run mad, run wild, Mart. 118, Fms. vii. 187; en þér munduð allir ærk hafa, Landu. 180; ærak nú hestarnir báðir, Nj. 82; ærd, Flóv. 22.

ærd, part. oared; in comps.

æri, compar. the younger = œrstr, the youngest; see ungr B, p. 654.

æri-liga, adv. furiously, madly, Fbr. 173, Gisl. 49.

æri-igr, adj. mad, Hom. 169.

æringi, a, m. a merry-maker; hann er mesti æringi.

ÆRINN, i. e. œrin, adj. = yrinn, yrinn; sár þat er ærit mundi eitt til bana, Eg. 107; ærin gestir, Fs. 15; cerna staðlausu stafi, Hm. 28; cernu fé, 68; vín ærit, Rb. 572; þóttusk frændr mínir erit hafa, have enough of it, Fms. xi. 91; ærin storm, vi. 437; í æru tómi, viii. 88; ærin þurf, 55; er þat ok ærit eitt, at..., it is quite sufficient, decisive, ibat... Gret. 182 new Ed.: til æris, sufficiently, Róm. 302; ærit fagr, fair enough, Nj. 2; ærit gott, 282; the saying, vera sér einn ærin, to be self-sufficient, Mk. v; ok þykkjask sér einn ærin, Fms. vi. 226; vita hvárt hann væri sér þá einn ærin, xi. 267; at æru, sufficiently, Blas. 43; er vinnask mætti at æru þúsund manna, 623. 21; ærna vel, very well, Fas. iii. 416.

ær-igr, adj. bonest.

ærr, i. e. œrr, adj. [órar], mad, furious; ert ok órvta, Hkv. 2. 32, l. 21, 29; þrallinn lét sem hann ærr væri, Landu. 65; ærir maðr, a madman (óra-vetik), Grág. ii. 64; ærr vatkask, Hom. (St.): allta, ærr ek ærr, Fms. iv. 142; óði ok ærr, vi. 337.

-œrr, adj. -oared; in comps.

œrsal, u. pl. frenzy, madness; taka ærsal, to take a mad fit, run mad, Landu. 118; tók hann ærsal ok dó litlu sidarr, Ld. 54; hver ærsal eggja þik, konungr, Al. 77; at lam góði þat eigi í ærsalum, in fits of madness, Sks. 707; hann umi henni áva með ærsalum, at ríki sitt fyrstleitt hann, Hkr. i. 102; stormr mikill með ærsalum, a violent gale, Fms. x. 135.

œrsala-fullr, adj. raging, raving, Stj. œrsala-læti, n. pl. ravings, Fas. iii. 499. œrsala-rótt, f. madness, N. G. L. i. 383.

ær-staða, u, f. a sheef-walk, B. K. 81.

ært, n. adj. [ár = a year], in the phrase, vel ært, illa ært, a good, bad year or season; oss er sagt at hér sé vel ært, Ó. H. 113; ef vel er ært, MS. 134. 70; þá var ært illa í landi, Nj. 10.

ærtog, ertog, see örtog.

ÆS, f., pl. ásar; [prob. a contr. form; cp. A. S. efese; cp. eða; Swed. öfving]—the outer border, edge, esp. of a shoe or skin; rífasti lamu saman vararrnar ok sleit ór æsunum, Edda 71; freq. in mod. usage, but only of shoes, and in the phrase, spyrja einu út í allar ásar, to ask one questions most minutely; or also, konna, vita út í ásar, to know all about a thing.

ÆSA, i. e. œsa, t, [this word might by way of contraction be akin to A. S. egisa, egsa, = terror, a word otherwise unknown to the Scandim. tongue, were it not for the root-voval æ instead of æ:]—to stir up, excite; vindr æsir eld, Edda 13; æsti ok upp vakti hug konungs sonar, Barl. 155; æsa e-n fram, to egg on, Rd. 280; ósa úfríð, to stir up war, Fms. x. 300; impers., æsti storminn svá, at... 135.

II. reflex. to be stirred, to swell, of wind, waves, and the like; vötnin ætusk ákafliga, Stj. 58; má þar ekki fara stórskipum nema þá er vötnin ósæk mest, Ó. H. 18; eldr nam at æsask, Fas. i. (in a verse); hestrinn æstisk (run wild) ok hljóp í brott, Fms. viii. 352; hjörttrinn æstisk mjök undan hundunum, Fas. iii. 274; hann æstisk af harmi, Sks. 52 new Ed.: part., heifr fólka þetta farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275; hans reiði æstisk, Barl. 94; hugr hans æstisk með mikilli reiði, 143.

æsi-, i. e. œsi-, in comps, violently, æsi-mikill, Karl. 492; æsi-hvatligr, 501; with nouns, æsi-frost, a sharp frost, Bs. i. 360; æsi-fúska, Flóv. 36; æsi-gnýr, Pr. 371; æsi-kaldr, L. ex. Poët. æsi-liga, adv. violently, furiously; æsiliga reiðr, Fb. i. 252; falla vötnin æsiliga, Ó. H. 17; ríða æsiliga, Eb. 62; fara ær, Eg. 114; blæddi ær, Bs. i. 306.

æsi-igr, adj. vehement, Barl. 56; æsiligr harmr, Mar.; æsiligt meín, Bs. i. 116; sullr ær, 345; æsiligt sótt, 308, 318; æsiligr vatna-gangr, Stj.; æsiligt gerð, fermentation, Bs. i. 340.

æsing, f., or æsingr, m. vebemence, fury; Jökull tók þú í annat sinn æsing sínu enn mikla, Fs. 48; mikil æsing, Stj. 192; þar fylgði aldri æsing né van-stilli, Bs. i. 106; með svá miklum æsingi, at meðan þess háttar ær. stöð ú, 746.

æsir, m. an inciter, stirrer, ringleader, Fms. viii. 57.

ÆSKA, i. e. œska, u, f., œska, Barl. 199; ærska and Irskum make a rhyme, Fms. viii. (in a verse); spelt œska, 645. 110; [from æti, compar. of ungr, q.v.]—youth, childhood, Lat. juvenus, Fms. viii. 220; hvárki œska né elli, 677, 3; veldr elli mér enn œska þér, Korn.: frá æsku til elli, Mar.; í œska, Fms. i. 155, Grág. i. 278, 281, Sks. 26; í æsku ok bernsku, 596; fyrir œsku sakir, Grág. i. 410. COMPS: œsku-ald, m. childhood, Fms. x. 371, Eg. 202. œsku-bragð, n. = œsku-mót, Hkr. iii. 83. œsku-fullr, adj. youthful, Sks. 114. œskugleði, f. glee of childhood, Fms. ii. 267. œsku-maðr, m. a youth, Fms. ix. 8, x. 177, Sks. 43, 566, 750. œsku-mót, n. youthfulness, Fms. xi. 422. œsku-skeið, n. the prime of life, Grett. 82.

æski-liga, adv. to one's wish, Art. 77, 88, Pr. 406.

æski-igr, adj. [Dan. ønskelig], to be wished; æskiigr sonr, an adopted son, Fms. ii. 196, x. 221; desirable, to one's wish. æ. lyrr.

ÆSKJA, i. e. œskja, t, from ósk; [Engl. wish; Germ. wünschen; Dan. ønske]—to wish; meiri laun en vér kunnum sülvtr at æskja oss, Ó. H. 209; þess æski ek þér, Clem. 147; þessa œskða ek, 655 xxviii; œskja sér e-s, 677, 23; æsku sér slíks yfirboda, Bs. i. 126; æskjandi hlutr (gerund.), Ehuc. 49; þann sigr sem ek æska, Al. 170; œskja e-m e-s, to wish for one, Stj. 235; munda ek eigi konna at æskja (œskja Cod.) annau veg minni man, Ó. H. 59; œskja sér eigi framarr, Fbr. 57.

ÆSTA, t, [ast], to ask or ask for, demand, request; æ. e-n e-s, æsta e-n taks, Gþl. 122, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; æsta rannsaks, Gþl. 540 (see tak); æsta e-n vistar, to ask for barbour, Sighvat; æstanda þykkir e-m þess er vant er, a saying, one who asks for what he wants, Söl. (cp. kevðr hverr sinnar þurftar); æstu sér gríða, to ask for a truce, safe-conduct, Js. 39; svá sem Norðdendingar æstu hann til, as they asked him to do, at their request, Ib. 16; þeir æstu God gíafar víð sik, Clem. 149; sem þeir höfðu æst, Ib. 11; svá sem þávinum æsti, Hom. (St.)

æstiligr, adj. desirable; væru komi ok æstilig, MS. 625. 94; gírnliigr ok ær, 77.

-æta, u, f. *an eater*; in mann-æta, a *man-eater, cannibal*; hrossa-
kjöts-æta, a *horse-flesh-eater*.

æti, u. [æta, át], *an edible thing*; in compds, hrá-æti. II.
[A. S. *æten*], *oats*; bygg heitir með mönnum, en barr með goðum, kalla
vöxt Vanir, æti jötunn, Alm. 33 (á *ἀπ. λει.*) **COMPDS:** æti-sveppr,
æti-þang, etc., *edible tang or sea-weed*, Hjalt.

æ-tíð, adv. at *every tide, ever*, Magn. 464, Sks. 304; the word is very
freq. in mod. usage.

ÆTLA, að, often split æta, but ætla, Ld. 32 (vellum); in mod. usage
it is often sounded ætla: [a derivative akin to Goth. *abjan* = *to mind*,
think, and *aba* = *a mind*, as also to Germ. *achten*, O. H. G. *achten*; the
Northern languages use none of these words, but only the derivative
ætla; an old Germ. *abtilon* would answer to Icel. ætla; Scot. *ettle*.]

B. *To think, mean, suppose*; jarl ætlaði þat, at þær myndi blóta,
Blas. 45; munu þeir ætla at vér hafim riðit austr, Nj. 206; forvitni er
mér á, hvat þú ætlar mér í skapi þúa, Lv. 16; hann ætlaði henni líf en
sér dauða, *he etlled (expected) life for her, but death for himself*, Sturl. iii.
190 C; ekki er til þess at ætla, segir hann, at ek mona skipask við orð einu
saman. Fms. xi. 38; ekki þarftu til þess at ætla at ek ganga við frænd-
semi þinni, Gí; verði þér nú at ætla hvárt-veggiá, *think of both things*,
Sks. 285; ef ek á svá mikit vald á þér sem ek ætla, Nj. 10.

2. *to intend, purpose*; hann kveðsk háfa ætlað ferð sína til Róms, Fms.
vii. 155; ek ætla nú þér mína í Cesarcam, 655 xvii. 1; en þat sæti
eptir hans dag ætlaði sér hvern sona hans, Fms. i. 7; verð þar hvern at
viuna er ætlað er, ... sem ætlað er fyrir, *what is allotted him*, Nj. 10, 259;
ef Guð hefir svá fyrir ætlað, Fms. ix. 507; ætluðu menn Óspaki þat
verk, *suspected him to have done it*, Band. 14; ætlar hann at görska
konungur norðr þar, Eg. 71; menn ætluðu til líds við Þórólfr, 98; skautsk
at ok ætlaði at höggva fót undan Kára, Nj. 262; ætla til upp-göngu,
Fms. vii. 254; hann ætlaði út vindauga, Dropl. 17; ætla est fyrir, *to*

purpose, intend a thing, Fms. xi. 256 (fyrir-ætlan); hann lézk þat fyrir
sér ætla at illa mundi hlýða, *he was of opinion that ...*, vii. 141; ek ætla
ok at styrkja Gunnar at nokkuru, Nj. 41; hence with mere notion
of futurity, eg ætla að fara, *I think to go, I shall go*: in queries, hvað
ætli hann ætli sér, *what do you think he is thinking of doing?* hvað
ætli hann ætli sér (sounded hvat!-ann-æti sér? hvat!-ann-æti!-a-fara?);
á fyrir-ætlaðri tíð, Eluc. 26.

3. *to think, guess*; en þó má hverr
ætla hvílika mannaum hann hafði, Bs. i. 139; *to calculate*, hann tók
sér bústað, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, *be destined a strip of land*
for that use, Eg. 735; bera í burt heyit, en ætla vel til alls fjár, *they*
carry the trusses of hay away, but leave enough for the live stock on the
farm, Ísl. ii. 140; þeir skolu ætla til heys en eigi til haga, svá sem
þeir ætla réttast, Grág. ii. 340; ætla sér hof, *to keep within bounds*,
Fms. x. 349.

II. reflex. *to intend of oneself, purpose*; hann
ætlast at fara til Jónsborgar, Fms. xi. 88; þá ætlaðisk flokkriinn at
brenna bæinn at hringom, x. 388; spurði Brynjólfur hvat hann ætlaðisk
fyrir, Eg. 156.

☞ In the verse of Sighvat (Fms. vi. 43) 'ætla' is, we believe, a cor-
ruption for 'Atla,' pr. name of a Norse Lagman in Gula, mentioned
in Fms. x. 401 (Agrif ch. 29), and in N. G. L. i. 104; but it is now
hardly possible to restore the whole verse, which had already been cor-
rupted in tradition, so that when the compiler of Magnús Saga quoted
it, he did not make out the full sense of it. The true context has been
pointed out by Maurer in *Abhandl. der k. Bayer. Acad. der W.* 1872.

ætlan or ætlun, f. *thought*; eptir ætlan, *deliberately*, Sks. 119 new Ed.;
er þat mikil ætlan (*a great instinct*) skyndlauss skæpn at sjá, 12 new
Ed.; hogson ok ætlan, *thought and reason*, Mar. 2. *design, plan*;
sú ætlan sem údr var sett, Fms. ix. 507; tviskiptask í ætlaninni, x. 270;
háfa ætlan á um ferðina, xi. 115; þessar ætlanir, iv. 79; þat er engi
ætlan, *it is no plan, impossible*, Nj. 41; fyrir-ætlan, *intention*; á-ætlan, *a*

calculation. ætlanar-verk, n. *a task*.
ætni, f. *gluttony*, Sks. 540, Hom. 24.
ætr, adj. [æta, át], *eatable*, Hkr. ii. 252, Grág. ii. 122, 192, Bárð. 176;
ú-ætr, *uneatable*.

ÆTT, f., like sætt (q. v.), the forms vary between átt and ætt; in
old writers the latter form is by far the more common; in mod. usage
they have been separated, átt meaning a *quarter* in a local sense, ætt a
family: [ætt is akin to Ulf. *aibts = τὰ ἐπάρχοντα*; A. S. *abte = property*;
Early Engl. *agte*; Germ. *acht = patrimony*; the root verb is eiga, átti, like
mega, mátt; from this original sense are derived both the senses, ætt = *a*

family, and ætt or átt = Scot. 'airt', 'regio caeli,' the etymology of átt
from átt (*eight*), suggested at p. 47, col. I, is too fanciful.]
B. *An airt, quarter of the heavens*, in gen. dat. pl. átta, áttum; eptir
þat sé sól, ok mátti þá deila ættir, Fb. i. 431; átta ættir, eina ætt, Sks. 54;
af suðr-ætt, ... vestr-ætt, flugu brott í sömu ætt, ... ór þeim ættum sem
þér þóttu ernmirir fljúga, Ísl. ii. 195, 196; þá drífur snar ór öllum áttum,
Edda i. 186 (so also Ub. l. c., but ættum Cod. Worm. l. c.); í allar áttir,
Edda i. 182 (ættir Ub. l. c.); norðr-ætt, suðr-ætt, vestr-ætt, austr-ætt,
qq. v.; hann skyldi auka ríki sitt hálfu í hverja höfud-átt, Hkr. i. 49;
af öllum áttum, from all 'airs' of heaven, Edda 40, Hkr. i. 33; ör
ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse), and so on; see átt, p. 47. II.

prop. what is inborn, native, one's own, Lat. *proprium*; *one's family, ex*
traction, kindred, pedigree; áttir, Grág. i. 238, Haustl. 10; allt er þat
ætt þín, Óttar heimski, Hdl.; telja, rekja ættir, *to trace pedigrees*, íð.
jötna ætt, id.; órar ættir, Vpm.; komnir af ætt Hörða-Kára, Fms. i.
287; hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-auðu eru komin í ættir várar
Nj. 2; tvá menn er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evu, Edda (pref.)
ðýrra manna ættir, ... enginn stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357; e
þaðan komiú mikil ætt, Eb. 123 new Ed.; hann er orðinn stórum
kynsæll, því at til hans telja ættir flestir inir göfgustu menn á Íslandi
126; Háleygja-ætt, Landn. 255; jarla-ættir, konunga-ættir, biskupa-
ættir, etc., passim; ör ættum er ef lengra er rekit, *out of the ætt, no*

genuine, spurious, Edda 124; e-t gengr í ætt, *to be hereditary, of habits*
character, diseases, or the like, Ó. H. 122; cp. úr-ætta, compds
ættar-bálkr, m. = ættbálkr, D. N. ii. 226. ættar-bragð, n. *a family*
trait, Fms. vi. 220, Ld. 82. ættar-bætur, m. *the betterer of one's*
family, Konr., Clem. 142. ættar-ferð, f. *origin, descent*, Ísl. ii. 305.
ættar-fylgja, u, f., see fylgja, Þórd. 31. ættar-færsla, u, f. = ættar-
ferð, Stj. 431, v. l. ættar-gipt, f. *the family luck*, Fas. ii. 170. ættar-
grípr, m. *an heirloom*, Fr. ættar-haugr, m. *a family cairn, a family*
tomb; engi á at grafa í annars ættarhaug, N. G. L. i. 405 (cp. heimis-haugr,
Hbl.) ættar-högg, n. *a family-blow, calamity, loss*, Þórd. 48. ættar-
laukr, m. *the 'leek of a family', the best of one's family*; see laukr.
ættar-menn, m. pl. = ættmenn, Bs. i. 731. ættar-mót, n. *a family*
likeness; var þat ættarmót með okkr Tryggva konungi, Fms. vi. 388;
það er annað ættarmót ... við höfom báðir valtan fót, vitum ei nær við
dettum, Hallgr. ættar-nafn, n. *an hereditary title*; nú vil ek beiða
ættarnafn af yör (viz. king's title), Fms. vi. 54: *a family name, but not*
in the mod. Engl. sense, which was unknown to the ancients. ættar-
réttir, m. *an hereditary right*, Fms. x. 390. ættar-skarð, n. *a loss*
(by death) in a family, Jb. 24, Sks. 343. ættar-skjöldur, m. *the shield,*
prop of a family, Stor. ættar-skömm, f. *a family disgrace* (of a
person), Bárð. 181. ættar-spillir, m. *a family spoiler, disgracer,*
laggard, Fms. ii. 47. ættar-stofn, m. *a stem*, Hkr. iii. 170. ættar-
svipr, m. *a family likeness*, Art. 71, Fb. iii. 379. ættar-tal, n. *a*

pedigree, Al. 29; the name of an historical work, Fagrsk. (begin.).
ættar-tala, u, f. *a genealogy, pedigree*; fyrir utan ættar-tölu ok
konunga-æfi, Íb. (pref.), Fms. ix. 255, 273, x. 13, D. N. iii. 122, passim
in mod. usage.

☞ Genealogies (ættir, ættar-tölur, ætt-vísi) form the ground-work of
the old Icel. historiography; the ancient Saga-men delighted in them,
and had a marvellous memory for lineages; in the Sagas the pedi-
grees give the clue by which to trace the succession of events, and
supply the want of chronology. Whole chapters in the best Sagas, esp.
at the beginning of a work, are set apart for genealogies, thus, Nj. ch. i.
19, 20, 25, 26, 46, 57, 96, 97, 114, 115, 155, as also 47, 57, 58, 106
(begin.), Eb. ch. i. 7, 8, 12, 65, Ld. ch. i. 31, 32, Eg. ch. 23, Gullþ.
ch. i. Dropl. S. ch. i-3, Þorst. hv. ch. i-3, Þorst. Saga St. (the end),
Rafus S. (the end-chapter), Flóam. S. ch. i (and esp. the end-chapter),
Hensa þ. S. ch. i, Gisl. S. pp. 8, 9, Vapn. S. ch. 3, Ísl. i. 353-362
(Biskupa-ættir), Guðm. S. ch. i, Árna B. S. ch. i, Þórd. S. hr. new Ed.
(at the end), Fagrsk. 144-148, Orkn. S. ch. 39, 59. In the Sturlunga S.
the initial chapters (Sturl. i. 44-55, with which the work of Sturla begins)
are devoted to the tracing the families of that time; so also Sturl. i. 202-
206, iii. 96, 97. But the chief store-house for genealogical knowledge
is the Landnæma, which contains about 5000 pr. names, of which perhaps
a third are names of women.

ættaðr, part. by birth; ættaðr vel, *well-born, of good family*, Nj. 224;
góðar norrir ok vel ættaðar skapa góðan aldr, Edda II; hún var ættuð
ör Mostr, Fms. i. 14; ættaðr fyrir vestan haf, *having one's family west*
beyond the sea, Grett. 84 A.

ætt-barmr or ætt-baðmr, m. *a lineage, stem*, Lex. Poët.
ætt-bálkr, m. *lineage, family*, Fas. i. 387; = frændbálkr.
ætt-bogi, a, m. *lineage, = áttbogi*, Fms. i. 287, Bret.
ætt-borinn, part. by birth, born; vel æi, *well-born, of good family*,
Eg. 337, Fms. i. 14; þar æi í Þrændheimi, *a native of Tb.*, ix. 231;
legitimate, sonr æi, Js. 66; vera æi, *to be born to, entitled to by*
birth; æ. til lands þessa, *a rightful heir of the land*, Fms. vii. 18; æ.
til konungdóms, 280.

ætt-bætur, m. *a betterer of one's family*, Edda (in a verse).
ættarni, n. *family, descent, extraction*; ættarni mitt ok mik sjálfan ít
sama, Fm. 4; telja æi. til e-s, *to reckon one's pedigree from*, Fms. x. 389;
ekki var margra manna vitorð á hans æi. (*origin*), 391; þar var nokkvoð
æi. hans (*family*), id.; suðr í Fjörðum, þar er æi. hans allt, Eg. 50, Ó. H.
30. ættarnis-stapi, a, m. *a mythical name of a rock*; for this legend
see Gautr. S. ch. i. 2, cp. Pliny's Hist. Nat. iv. ch. 12.

ætt-fólk, n. *relations, kinsmen*, Stj. 190, passim.
ætt-fróðr, adj. *well-versed in pedigrees*, Fms. viii. 235.
ætt-fróðl, f. *the science of genealogies*.
ætt-fylgja, u, f. *a family characteristic*; see fylgja.
ætt-færsla, u, f. *adoption* (?), Stj. 431.
ætt-geigr, m. *a family calamity or accident*, Vapn. 5.

ætt-gengr, adj. characteristic of one's family, inborn in the blood; e-in or e-t ættgengt, Eg. 226, Ó. H. 144, Sturl. i. 116.

ætt-góðr, adj. of good family, Art. 97, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-guði, n. goodness of origin, rank, high birth, Magn. 434.

ætt-göfgr, f. nobleness of birth.

ætt-göfugr, adj. of noble extraction, Lex. Pöet., freq.

ætt-hagi, a, m. = úttagi (p. 47), Fms. vii. 134, ix. 526, Þiðr. 149.

ætt-hringr, m. lineage, pedigree, Landn. (App.) 356, 357.

ættíngi, a, m. a kinsman (= úttungr II), Str. 16, 48, Stj. 332, Karl. 318, freq. in mod. usage.

ættíngir, m. a quarter of the heaven, = útt (or ætt); af ættíngi vestrs í ættíngi suðrs, 732. 4.

ætt-jörð, f. a native county, O. H. L. 41, freq. in mod. usage; cp. úttjörð.

ætt-kvísli, f. a line, branch of a family; í annari ættkvíslimi, Gpl. 237.

ætt-land, n. one's native land, Fms. i. 82, vi. 21, xi. 437, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-leggr, m. a stem, lineage, Stj. 43; trygð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, my lineage, N. G. L. ii. 97.

ætt-leiða, d, to lead into one's lineage, adopt, N. G. L. ii. So sqq., D. N. passim.

ætt-leiðing, f. adoption, the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 31; ættleiðings sonr, an adopted son, Jb. 133.

ætt-leiðingr, m. an adopted person, N. G. L. ii. 80.

ætt-leiðf, f. a patrimony, of land, estate (see leiðf); þeir menn hafa setið yfir eignum varam ok ættleiðf, Fms. i. 223, x. 280, Orku.; ú órar ættleiðir, our native land, Sturl. ii. 55 (in a verse), passim.

ætt-lera, adj. = ætleri; lítills háttar ok ætlera, Fb. i. 472; sú þjóð mundi mjök vera æ. ok kunná ekki at þerjask, Bret. 189.

ætt-leri, a, m. a degenarate person, discredit to a family, Al. 2, Stj. 81; æ. ok skræfa, Fms. ii. 47; lítills háttar konungr ok mjök æ., 292.

ætt-liðr, m. a link in a pedigree, Post.

ætt-menn, m. pl. kinsmen, Stj. 64, 414, 496, 502, Fms. i. 6, Ó. H., and passim.

ætt-nafn, n. a family name, i. e. a (Christian) name usual in a family; hví léztu sveininn Magnús heita? ekki er þat vart æ., Ó. H. 123.

ætt-niðr, m. a descendant, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-rif, n. = ættlegg; vort ættirf . . . æ. þeirra Adams ok Evu, 655 xi. 1, 15; or ættirf Arons, Hom. (St.).

ætt-rækinn, adj. pious towards one's family.

ætt-rækni, f. piety towards one's kindred.

ætt-smár, adj. of low extraction, Fms. iv. 26, vii. 166, Eg. 23.

ætt-stórr, adj. high-born, Nj. 192, Eg. 99, Fms. vii. 103, Ísl. ii. 5.

ætt-stuðill, m. a 'family prop.', = áttstafir, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-stóri, n. greatness of extraction, Barl. 189.

ættum-góðr, adj. = ættgóðr, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-víg, n. a law term, manslaughter committed within one's own family, the slaying one's own kinsman, Fms. x. 152, Orku. 24, Ld. 258, Sighvat (Ó. H. in a verse).

ætt-vísí, f. knowledge of genealogies, Fms. vii. 102, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 164 (áttvísí, id., Skálda 161, 169).

ætzka, u, f. [ætt], relationship, kinsship; hann var nokkut í æzku við erkibiskup, Fms. ix. 390.

ætzkaðr, part. native (cp. Lat. oriundus); ætzkaðr ór héraði því er heitir . . . Greg. 58, Post. (Unger) 227 (ætzkaðr); þaðan æ., Hom. 107; hón var æzkuð ór Mostr, Hkr. i. 118; þeir er ætzkaðr varam um Kjöl norðan, 137; hann var etzkaðr (sic) of Ögðum, Ó. H. 49, 50.

æ-verandi, part. everlasting, Hom. 107.

æ-verðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), everlasting, D. N.

ÆXA, i. e. cæxa, [causal of vaxa, óx], to make to wax, cause to increase; cæxa sköþ, Am. 2; æxtu öldrykkju, 75; með fé þat eða þat er hann hefir af því cæxt, Grág. i. 96; nú hefir þeim fleirum cæxt verit féit eða gefit, 173; vér höfum mikinn auð cæxtan á smíðum varam, Post. 223.

æxl, n. (mod. æxli), an exorcism, medic.; hón hafði óxl mikit . . . var hönd hans heil, en horfist æxlit, 655 xxii. B. 1; freq. in mod. usage.

æxla = æxa, i. e. cæxla (spelt cœxla, Rb. 104):—to make to increase; þat æxli mjök úþokka þeirra, Ver. 16; æxla ríki sitt, Ing. 6; minki heldr enn ægslí (sic) minn vóxt, Thom. 378; sem hér megu líkamligan eld cæxla, Greg. 77; þeir æxlta (æxlztu) mikit rétt þeirra, Bs. i. 157; æxla göngu sína, Rb. 104. 2. to eke out, multiply, esp. to make to increase by breeding; hans atkvæði má ekki æxla, Skálda 168; hann létzk mega æxla sér fé af bauginum, ef hann héldi, Edda 73; en ef þau æxla fé or öreigð, Grág. i. 335; af aurum sínum æxla þeir hvern dag andlegt verke-kaup, Greg. 32; Heliseus æxlaði fæðslu, Stj.; æxla ættir sínar, Sks. 12 new Ed.: and in mod. usage, æxla kyn sitt, to increase, multiply. 3. reflex. in the mod. phrase, það hefir æxlast svona, or, það hefir æxlast vel úr því, it has turned thus, of getting better from a hopeless state.

æxling, f. an increase, Greg. 26; til æxlingar kvala sinna, Post. 209.

ÆZLI, n. [áta, from eta, út; Dan. aadsl.; cp. Germ. aas], carrion; örnu æzli fegna, Gkv. 2, 8; nú er örninn gamli floginn ú æzlit, Eb. 188; þar sem nóg er æzlið, Fas. ii. 265 (Ed. ægslad, æzlið, v. l. erroneously).

Ö (Ø)

This letter properly consists of two vowels, different in sound and in origin; an *a*-vowel, an 'umlaut' of *a*, and nearly related to it; and a *u*-vowel, nearly related to the letters *o*, *u*, and *y*: in modern Danish these two *ö*-sounds are still distinguished in pronunciation, the one being open almost like Engl. *i* before *r*, as in *fir*, the other closed like *eu* in French *feu*: Rask and Petersen, the founders of the philology of the Danish tongue, were the first to give separate symbols for these two sounds; the first they marked *ö*, the second *ø* (*burn, here*). The modern Icel. knows only one sound, answering to the Danish *ö*; but that it was not so in old days may be proved from the vellums and from the grammarians. Thorodd marks the two sounds respectively by *o* and *ø*. Most of the vowels are very loose in their spelling, marking at random *o*, *ø*, *au*, *ø*, *ø* (oll, øll, aull, æll): phonetically *ø* stands exactly in the same relation to *æ*, the umlaut of *ö*, as *ö* to *ø*, the umlaut of *ä*, so that *ø* and *ö* are the short, *æ* and *ä* respectively the corresponding long vowels, *ö* and *ø*, *ä* and *ä* being two pairs of sounds, just as are *o*, *u*; cp. 'Goðröð' and 'göð ræði', Skálda, Thorodd: in very old vellums, e. g. the Rb. Cod. 1812, the *ø* is often marked *eo*, thus *keomr* = *kömr*, *eoan* = *öxn* = *yxn*, *geora* = *gjöra* or *göra*: in Norse vellums *ø* is often written *æ*, e. g. *smær* = *smjör*, confounding the two sounds, *ø* and *æ*. A few good vellums keep the distinction in the main, not as Thorodd's alphabet does, but generally by writing *ey* for *ø* (this must not be confounded with the diphthong *ey*); among those vellums are the Cod. Reg. of Sam. Edda, the Cod. Acad. of the Hkr. (now lost), the Cod. Fris., the (lost) vellum of Rafus S. (see Bs. i. pref. lix), although none of them strictly follows the rule; only a few Editions (e. g. Prof. Unger's Edit. of the Hkr.) have tried to observe the distinction; most Editions print *ö* throughout. We shall now try to give a list of the chief words and forms which have the *ø*. The chief guide in doing this is twofold, the *ey* of the vellums and the change of *ö* into *e* or *i*, by which a triple form arises, *ö*, *ey*, and *e*, of which *ö* and *ey*, no doubt, are mere variations:

I. the *ø* is either, I. the umlaut of *ö*; in the plurals, *þónir* *seynir* *senir*, *hnötr* *hnetr*, *stöðr* *stedr* (*sonr*, *hnet*, *sted*): in the compar. and superl., *nöðri* *neyðri* *nerðri*, *norztr* *neyztr* *nerztr*, *öfri* *efri*, *öfstr* *efstr* (from *norðr*, *of*): in the subj., *þörði* *þerði*, *þöldi* *þeyldi* (Fms. viii. 380), *möndi* (from *þora*, *þola*, *monn* or *munu*), *biöggi* *beyggi*, *höggi* *heyggi* (from *bia*, *bjögg*, *höggva*, *höggju*); the presents, *kömr*, *tröðr* *treðr*, *söfr* *sefr* (from *koma*, *tröða*, *söfa*); the prets., *fröri* *freyri* *freri*, *gnöri* *gneyri* *gneri*, *söri* *seri*, *slöri* *sleri*, *röri* *reyri* *reri*, *kjöri* *keyri* *keri*, *snöri* *sneyri* *sneri*, *gröri* *greyri* *greri* (see Gramm. p. xxlii): the words *öðli* *eyðli* *eðli*, *öðla* (*a lizard*) *eyðla* *eðla*, *hölzti* *heylzti* *heltzti*: in -*röðr* (Goðröðr, see Thorodd), -*tröðr* -*freyðr* -*træðr* (Halltröðr Hall-freyðr Hallfræðr), *hnöri* *hneyri* *hneri*, *öxn* *eyxn* *exn*, *köri* *keri* (*a probe*), *kjöf* (*a choice*) *keyr* *ker*, *kjöþr* *keyþr* *keþr* *kjaptr*: *örendi* *eyrendi* *erendi*: the prefix particle, *öf* -*eyr* -*er*: the words *köt* *ket*, *smjöf* *smær*, *mjöf* *mél* (prop. *köt*, *smöf*, *möl*), *görmemar* *gersemar*, *örr* and *eyrr*, *a scar*, Fms. viii. 275, v. l.; *hröf* and *hreyf*, *heyrunn* and *hýrunn* (p. 261, col. 2).

2. in the case of roots in -*vi* or -*vj*, where both *v* and *j* struggle for the umlaut, the result is an *ø*; in this case even a radical *a* changes into *ø* (this was for the first time observed by the late Danish scholar Lyngbye), thus, *göfva* *geyvra* *gera* (from *garvian*), *görr* *geyrr* *geri* (= *ready*), *görfvi* *gerfi*, *görmenni* *germenni*, *öx* *eyx* *ex* (Goth. *apweis*), *sörfvi* *seyrfvi*. This is esp. freq. in those roots which have *g* or *k* for the middle consonant, in which cases the root vowel, either *a* or *i*, changes into *ø*; as in the verbs *slökva*, *sökkva*, *stökkva*, *hrökkva*, *klökkva*, *slöngva*, *höggva*, *hnöggva*, *þröngva*; in the adjectives, *dökk*, *nokkvíðr*, *glögg*, *hnögg*, *snögg*; similarly with the orthography *ey* for *ø*.—*keyfgr* (*caedo*), Am. 39; *deyqva* *bramsk*, Skv. 2. 20; at *kleypvi* *Guðum*, Am. 58; *klecqua*, Akv. 24; *hvi* er *þér* *steyct* *ör* *landi*, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; *nú* *mún* *seyqvaz*, Vsp. 62; *seycestu* *nú* *gygr* (*sink thou now*), Helr. 14; *sleyngdi* *svá* *silfri*, Am. 46; *steycer* *liðr* *tyrir*, Hkv. 2. 2; *sýtir* *æ* *gleygg* *við* *gjöfum*, Hm. 48; *gleygg*, Skv. 1. 7; *gleggr*, 291; *neykdan* (*nudum*), Am. 49; *neyqvíðr*, Hm. 49; *Beyggvir* -*böggvir*, Ls. 45; *rökvið* and *rekvið*, Hkv. Hjörv. 35, Bugge (pret. ix); *reykr* = *rökr*, Fms. iv. 70: the word *rekkja* (*a bed*) is also spelt *reykkia*, and even *rjúkia*, Art. (Ed. Kjölbíng) 64; *vekka* and *vökvi*. Phonetically connected with this change, but in a reverse order, is the change in the words *nekkveit* *nokkurr* *nokkurr* and *eingi* *öngur* *öngvan*, etc. In all the above instances the *ey* means *ø*, and is merely substituted for that sound, and is accordingly altogether different from the diphthong *ey*, see p. 114, col. 2, l. 15 sqq.

3. one may also assume an *o* in the few instances where *jo* and *jo*, and *jo* and *y* interchange; in *mjólk* and *mjolk* (*milk*), *mjok* or *mjök* and *nykkill*, *þjókk* and *þykk*, *mjórkvi* and *myrkvi*. This *ø* of the ancient tongue is the parent of the *e* in several modern words and forms, e. g. in the presents, *sefr*, *kömr*, *træðr*, *hegg*, *sekk*, *stekkr*, *hrekkr*; in the preterites, *grefri*, *snéri*, *réri*; the compar., *efri*, *efstr*, *helztr*; in *gera*, *erindi*, *frerar*, and *fréðinn*: so also in the words *két*, *mél*, *smét*; and in inverse order, in *nokkurr*, in *öngvir*, *öngvan*, *öngum*, from *einginn*; cp. Dan. *sen*

for *sün*. ☞ The close phonetic relation between *ø* and *y* is shewn by the fact that *g* or *k* before an *ø* was sounded as an aspirate, thus, *góra*, *köt*, *kþri*, sounded *gjøra*, *kjöt*, *kþjri*, and more lately spelt with a *j*, analogous to *gjæta*, *kjær*, *= gæta*, *kær*, for the *j* in these words is not radical.

II. for the *ø* see Gramm. p. xxix, col. 2, and the introduction to letter A, p. 1. Runolf, in his Gramm. Island. of A. D. 1650, distinguishes between *o* longum (*ø*), *o* breve (*o*), and *o* brevissimum (*ö*).

öðlan, f. a *gaining, acquiring*; *öðlum góðra hluta*, 656 B. 7.
ÖÐLASK, dep. ad. i. e. *öðlask*, spelt *æðlask*, Post. (Unger) 215; [öðli, *öðal*; Cambrian to *addle* or *eddle = to gain*]; —to win, gain as property, prop. of inheritance (*öðal*); þá öðladisk ok þá eiga gat, Rm. 42; ef þú vill öðlask ástir minar, þkv. 29; alls vér megum ríki öðlask með þeirra trausti, Fms. vi. 18; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilífa sælu, Fb. i. 117; þeir skulu eigi öðlask himinríki, Barl. 42; very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in eccl. use, N. T., Vídal.; (in Eb. 7 new Ed., hann vildi eigi öðlask við frændur sína, the reading 'áhlýðask' is to be preferred); hann mun öðlask ríki þat er hann er til borinn, Fms. i. 77; ef vér megum öðlask þat barn, ii. 176; at hann öðlask at taka eilíf líf, Hom. 5; biskup várn, hann skal oss þjóústu veita, en vér skulum hana svá öðlask (sic), at vér skulum göra tíund alla ok fulla, N. G. L. i. 6; ok öðlask með því hálfá mörk sílfis konungi til handa, ii. 111; hann öðladisk fegrð ok grænleik Paradísar, Orkn. 172; ok öðlisk með því þá sekt er við lígr at lögum ok ekki framarr, N. G. L. ii. 254; í hverri er þessi orð öðlask at heyra, Sks. 173 new Ed.

öðli, n. = *öðal* (q. v.), a *patrimony*, whence *origin, extraction*; ef ek öðli (*öðli* Cod.) ættak sem Ingunnar-Freyr eða svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; segja til nafn síns ok alls öðlis (*aplis* Cod.), to tell one's name and whereabouts, Hbl. 9; allit., ætt ok öðli, passim; Danskr at öðli, Danish by extraction, Hom.; cp. the forms *orðla*, *orðlum*, N. G. L.; for further references, see *öðli* (the later form); the old form remains in *aldar-öðli*, see *öðal* in the Addenda.

öðlingr, m. [from *öðal*, *öðli*; the etymology in Edda 105 is erroneous]; —prop. an *allodial owner* or *possessor* of *öðal*, but only used of a noble captain, prince; Valdimarr var þá sjautján vetra gamall, hann var öðlingr, . . . öðlingr ok hafði ríki á Jótlandi, Fms. xi. 350; hann var öðlingr af Serklandi, Orkn. 368; the word is very freq. in poetry. 2. in mod. usage öðlingr is a *person of a kind and gentle disposition*; hann er mesti öðlingr, hann er öðlingr í skapi, and the like.

öðru-, *öðru-megin*, on the other side; see *annarr*.

öðru-víss, -vísí, adv. *otherwise*; see *vísa*.
öðu-skel, f., see *aða*.

öfga, að, to turn in inverse order; *öfga vápni at manni*, to turn the butt-end of a weapon to a man, N. G. L. i; allir stafir þessa nafus (i. e. ave from Eva = Eve) eru öfgaðir . . . 'Eva' öfgast ok 'ave' er sagt, Mar. (of an anagram). 2. reflex. to be froward, angry; öfgast biundr göfgir, Siglvat. 3. in mod. usage, öfga e-t, to exaggerate, report falsely.

öfgar, f. pl. an *exaggeration, false report*; það eru engar öfgar.

öfg-hlýri, a, m. a kind of fish, = Dan. *pígvar*.

öfg-mæli, n. = *öfgyrdi*.

ÖFGR or **öfgr**, adj., *afgr*, N. G. L. i. 376; in old writers contracted, *öfgr*, *öfgr*, etc., but in mod. usage uncontracted throughout; [from *af-* and *vegr*; Ulf. *ibuks = eis rá dnitw*; Swed. *afvig*; Dan. *avet*; Old Engl. *awik* (which survives in *awk-ward*), meaning *left*, = Fr. *gauche*]; —turning the wrong way, tail or back foremost; *kálvar á beinum fram eða augu í huakka aptan, ok afgu líki öllu*, N. G. L. i. 376; hljóp Gunnarr apr yr öfgr, Nj. 46; þat gekk öfugt um húsit ok annsælis, Eb. 268, Grett. 151; þat var bragð hans at hann gekk öfgr, Finn. 246; öfgr féll hann apr á bak, Skíða R.; hann stökk út af veggnum öfgr, Fær. 112; skáru af fítjar ok bundu öfgar undr fætr sér, Ó. H. 152; þúrlaug drap við hendi öfgrí, the back of the hand, Lv. 38; hjó hann öfgrí hendi til Knúts konungs, Fms. xi. 367; þat er misvígi, ef maðr er vigginn öfgum vápnum, with the butt-end of a weapon, N. G. L. i. 80; æfin hefir öfug verit, Fs. 8, v. 1.; varð þat öfgru heilli, Róm. 181; mæla öfugt orð til e-s, Sturl. ii. 201; hvárigr lögðu öðrum öfugt orð, Grett. 113 new Ed.; öldr-mál öfug, Sdm.

öfg-streymi, n. an *eddy, cross current*, used of the tide or current running against the wind or another current, and making rough water.

öfg-uggi, a, m. a (*fabulous*) trout with inverted fins; such fish are by the vulgar believed to be found in mountain lakes, and to be poisonous, see Ísl. þjóðs.

öfg-yrði, n. a *froward word, evil word*.

öfgask, að, [að, öfgrí], to get strong; þá öfgaðisk (*waxed*) ágirmi til fjár, Edda (pref.); ö. í móti, ö. gegn e-m, Síyrir öfgask í móti mér, rise strong against me, Stj.; láta önga íllsku öfgask í gegu sínum réttúðum niðrum, Fms. ii. 238; engir sterkir borgar-veggir mega móti ö. tilkvámu Guðs postola, Karl. 131.

ÖFLUGR, adj. (*afigr*, *afugr*, Sks. 605, MS. 4. 72), compar. öfgrari, öfgrast (mod. öfugri, öfugast); uncontr. *afugum*, *afugasti*, MS. 4. 72, contr. öfgrir, etc., but in mod. usage uncontr. throughout; [að]:—strong, powerful; mikill vexti ok öfugr, Nj. 152; öfgrir ok ástkir Æsir, Vsp.; öfgr, Gs. 11; þó var þjazí þeim öfgrari, 9; öfugr ok ríkr, vaskr ok ö.,

Str.; öflug kenning, Hom. 17; öfgan hita, Sks. 11 new Ed.; legg öfga hönd á e-n, a violent hand, Bs. i. 905; með öfgrum tíri, wu mighty glory, Lex. Pöð.

öflun, f. a gain, acquisition; see *afan*, p. 7.

öfri, i. e. *öfri*, compar., and *öfstr*, superl., are older forms for *ef* etstr; see p. 116, col. 2.

ÖFUND, f., also spelt *afund*; [Dan. *avind*; Swed. *afund*; prob. fro af- and *unna*, and thus prop. meaning a *discuning, a grudge*]:—a *grudge envy, ill-will*, Sks. 609, Al. 153, Hom. 20, 52, 86; ræðr fyrir öfundar þátt Ver. 52; sakir öfundar við Noregs konung, Fms. x. 9; gjalda e-m öfun Ls. 12; öfundar-eyrir, öfundar-fé, money which is a cause of envy, in tl proverb, afgjart verðr öfundar fé, Fas. ii. 332; hann taldi þat síst öfund: eyri, ok allir mundu honum þar bezst sámdar unna, Fs. 12; e-m leik vex öfund á e-u, Fms. vi. 342, Fb. i. 91. 2. as a law term, *malice hatred*; allt þat er manni verðr með öfund misþyrmt, Gpl. 187; öfund: blóð, blood shed in enmity, K. Á. 28; öfundar drep, -högg, a premed tated blow, with intention to harm, N. G. L. i. 68, Gpl. 209.

3. i compounded phrases; öfundar krókr, a malicious trick, Fas. ii. 35; Orkn. (in a verse); öfundar-bragð, id., Grett. 154 A; öfundar þátt Fms. xi. 442; öfundar skeyti, darts of envy, Stj., H. E. i. 470; öfundar verk, Sks. 448; öfundar-órð, words of envy, slander, Edda 11 (Gr 32); öfundar-kennt, invidious, Magn. 438, Fms. ix. 445; öfundar-máslander, calumny, Eb. 264; öfundar-réttur, a right to damages for a outrage, Gpl. 397; öfundar-maðr, an ill-wisher, Ver. 31, Fms. ix. 262 öfundar-samr = öfundsamr; öfundar-bót = öfundar réttur, Gpl. 258, 397 Jb. 411; öfundar-engill, Mar.; öfundar-fullr, full of envy, Fms. vii. 132 Sks. 529; öfundar-lauss = öfundlauss, K. Á. 30; öfundar-laust blóð, blood not shed maliciously, N. G. L. i. 10, 11.

öfunda, að, to envy, bear malice; with acc., ö. e-n, e-t, Fb. i. 91 Fms. xi. 427, Barl. 50, Nj. 47, Ld. 94, and so in mod. usage; with dat (a Latinism *invidere a-i*), Stj., Hom.: impers., mik öfundar e-t, Barl. 116.

öfund-fullr, m. full of envy, Hom. 113, Sks. 235.

öfund-girni, f. envy.

öfund-gjarn, adj. *envious, spiteful*, Yt.

öfund-kennt, part. *envied, exposing one to ill-will*, Fms. vi. 145.

öfund-lauss, adj. *unenvied*, Grág. i. 452; gjöfin var cigi öfundlaus Ó. H. 173; the saying, aumr er öfundlauss maðr, wretched indeed mus. the person be whom nobody envies.

öfund-samr, adj. *envious*. 2. of a thing, causing envy, *envied*; ríki hans var mjök öfundsamr, Eb. 42; hann hafði fyrst heldr öfundsamr setr, 334, Sturl. i. 66; en þat varð mjök öfundsamr af þeim mönnum, er . . . Fms. xi. 227; þetta verk varð honum mjök öfundsamr, 242.

öfund-sjúkr, adj. *envious, jealous*, Fms. iii. 153, vi. 96, Sks. 437, Rom. 382.

öfund-sýki, f. *envy*, Magn. 506, Barl. 42.

öfusa, u, f. *ibanks, gratitude*; see *aufusa*, p. 32, col. 2.

öglir, m. [cp. Lat. *aquila*], poet. a kind of hawk; öglis barn, Haustl.; öglis land, -stétt, the falcon's land or seat, i. e. the band, Eb. (in a verse); öglis landa eik, Ó. H. (in a verse).

ÖGMUND, m. a pr. name. (Germ. *Egmond, Egmont*), Landn. Korm.

ÖGN, f., gen. *agnar*, pl. *agnar, agnir*; [Ulf. *abana = άρνου*, Luke iii. 17; A. S. *egle*; O. H. G. *agana*; Germ. *agen*; Dan. *avne*; Gr. *άρνου*];—chaff, husks; safna hveitium í korn-hlöðu, en agninar brenna í eilífum eldi, Luke iii. 17; skilja korn frá ögnum, Eluc. 37; blanda agnar ok sádir við braud, . . . gras ok agnar, . . . sekki með heyi eðr ögnum, Sks. 73, 74, 89, new Ed. 2. metaph. *an atom, small particle*; leyf að eg dragi út ögnina af auga þínu . . . að þú fáir út dregið ögnina af þins broðurs auga, Matth. vii. 4, 5; svo lítill ögn, a little grain; agnar-ögn, an atom. II. a pr. name of a woman, Fas., Yngl. S. (mythic.)

ögr, m., or better, *augr*, m., mod. Norse *auger*, a kind of fish, a carp, also called karfi, Edda (Gl.)

ÖGR, n. an inlet, a small bay or creek, Edda (Gl.); ögrin fögru með vötu ok lón, Eggert. 2. a local name in western Icel., Ögr, í Ögri, Ögrs-vatn, Fbr.

ögna, að, to tease; in the phrase, ögra e-m með e-u, to tease a person with a thing.

ögr-stund, f. [perh. from ögr, n.], a *brief moment*, such as is required for crossing a creek; cp. vika and the remarks on that word, a άπ. λεγ. Vkv. (fine).

ögrur, in Hbl., read kögru (q. v.), and see Addenda.

Ög-valdr, m. a pr. name, whence *Ögvalds-nes*, a local name in Norway, Fms. xii.

ÖKKLA, n., pl. ökklu, this (like *hjarta, lunga, auga*) is in good old vellums the constant form, whence mod. ökklí, a, m.; [A. S. *ancleow*; Engl. *ankle*; Germ. *enkel*; Swed. *ankel*];—the ankle; öklu hans ok iljar, Post. (Unger) 24; gögnum fótlegginn við ökklat, Fms. ix. 528 (thus also Fb. iii. 158, l. c.); öðu þeir í ökla (= öklu), Fb. iii. 304; á legginn við ökklat, D. N. iv. 90; fóttrinn fyrir ofan ökkla, Nj. 219; jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; auklun vóru af eyri, leggirnir af sílfri, Al. 116; ökla-elldr, Fb. i. 416. ökla-liðr, m. an ankle-joint, Gullþ. 75.

Öllum-lengri, *longest of all*, local name of a fiord in the deserts of Greenland, A. A. 306; again discovered in 1870, and called Franz Joseph's fiord, see Maurer in Augsb. Allgem. Zeit. 29th Oct. 1870. 2. name of an island, Edda, Gl. (perh. by a mistake).

öllumgis, adv. (mod. öldungis, but in old poets made to rhyme with ill):—*altogether, quite*; öllumgis eigi (cp. Lat. *omnino non*), *not at all*, Eluc. 13; öllumgis kvittr, Dipl. iv. 11, B. K. 121; drygja allyngis (sic) hans vilja, Hom. 69; öllumgis ei ok ei, 15; öllumgis illa, *altogether ill*, Ó. H. (in a verse); öllumgis allar, *quite all*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

Ölmóðr, m. a pr. name, Landn.: Ölmœðlingar, m. pl. *the descendants of O.*, id.

ölmusa, u, f., also almusa, Hom. passim; [A. S. *almesse*; Engl. *alms*; Germ. *almosen*; Dan. *almisse*; all from Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*]:—*an alms, charity*, Hom., Stj., K. Á., Bs.; of any charity, thus in the Icel. grammar-school, the allowances are still called ölmusa; ölmusu moli, Stj. 157; ölmusu-gjarn, ölmusu-göðr, *charitable*, Greg. 75, Bs. i. 332, 356; compds, ölmusu-gæði, *charitableness*, Hom., Bs.: ölmusu-göðr, -gjöf, -gipt, *alms-giving*, Greg. 75, Grág. i. 163, Blas. 51, Stj., K. Á. 74, D. N. ii. 16; ölmusu-barn, an '*alms-bairn*,' *pauper child*, Karl. 400; ölmusu-prestr, a *priest pensioned off*, '*emeritus*', Am. 100; ölmusu-maðr, an *almsman, besedman*, Ó. H., K. Á. 78; metaph. of an *imbecile person*; nenni ek víst eigi at ölmusur sparki í andlit mér, Fs. 31; ölmusur at vexti ok fráleik, 41; gefa mun enn ölmusu-lagi til Húsafells, i. e. *even a besedman would start in such weather as this*, Bjarn. 54.

öln, f. the *fore-arm*, and hence a *cubit, an ell*; for this word see alin, p. 13.

öln-bogi, usually contracted ölbogi, and now sounded ölbogi; albogi = albögi, Ld. 220; algögl, read alhbogi, Edda 110; [öln and bogi; A. S. *elboga*; Germ. *ellen-bogen*; Engl. *elbow*]:—*the elbow*; ölbogi, Fms. iv. 383, Ó. H. 176 (ölnboga, Fb. ii. 302, l. c.); hann stendr á knjúman ok ölboguunu, Fms. xi. 64; hann hallaðisk á ölnboga, Str.; upp við ölnboga, Fb. i. 543; höndina fyrir ofan ölnboga, 255; ölboga, 150; ölboga, Al. 24, l. 1, passim; a nickname, Orkn. compds: ölboga-barn, n. an '*elbow-bairn*,' opp. to a spoilt child. ölboga-bót, f. *the elbow-joint*, Al. 40. ölboga-skot, n. *elbowing*; gefa e-m ölbogaskot, to *elbow*.

öln-liðr, also úllíðr (q. v.), sounded unliðr, the '*ell-joint*,' i. e. *the wrist*, see p. 668, col. 2, and Maurer's Volksang, 192.

ölr, adj. *worse for ale, worse for drink*; ölr ek varð, varð ek ofr-ölvi, Hm. 13; ölr ertú Loki, Ls. 47, Gm. 51; ölm stelli, Yt.: allit., eigi veit hvaðan óðr eða ölr kemr at, a saying, Sturl. iii. 183.

ölr, m. = elrir, [Norweg. *or, alder, elle*; A. S. *alr*; Engl. *alder*; Lat. *alnus*]:—a kind of tree, the *alder-tree*, Karl. 106; ölr vanga, poët. the *hair*, Edda ii. 500; öls blakkr, the *wolf*, Lex. Poët.

ölr-rún, f. a myth. word, cp. Germ. *alruva*, i. e. *mandragora* or *mandrake*, for which see Grimm's Mythol.

ölsaðr, part. = ölvadr, Edda (Ht.). II. a pr. name of the swan maiden in Vkv., where, however, the name may be Gaelic, from *eala = a swan* (Mr. Baring Gould's Curious Myths, 2nd Series, No. ix).

ölsaðr, part. = ölvadr, Edda (Ht.). ölsr, better jölsr, [Swed. *jölster, ilster*], an *alder-bush*, Gkv. I. 29, where read jölstrum; see Appendix.

öl-teiti, adj. = alteiti, in *high spirits*; glaðr sem ölteiti, Mar. 1047. öl-teiti, f., see öl B.

öln, f. = öln or alin, [Lat. *ulnus*], the *fore-arm*: in compds, öln-grjót, the *arm-stones*, poët. = *genus and gold*.

öln, m. a kind of fish, the *mackerel (?)*, Edda (Gl.): in poët. phrases, ölna-vanгр, ölna skeið, -fold, -bekkr, = *the sea*; jarðar-öln, the *earth-fish*, i. e. *the snake*, Lex. Poët.; öln-grund, öln-jörð, = *the sea*, id.; alna-vágr, *mackerel-ponds*; alna váð, a *mackerel-net*, D. N.

öluð, f. '*the whole mind*,' *sincerity, devotion*; see alúð, p. 18.

öluðliga, adv. *sincerely, devotedly*, Bs. i. 337; mod. alúðliga. ölvadr, part. *worse for drink*, Fms. xi. 424, passim.

Öl-valdi, a, m. a pr. name, Skáldatal, Edda 47.

öl-viðr, m. = ölr, an *alder-tree*, Edda (Gl.)

Ölvir, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. 83.

öl-værð, f. *cordiality, hospitality*; see al-værð.

ölværlega, adv. *cordially, hospitably*, Ísl. ii. 348.

ölðöð, see öl B.

ömbun, f. (i. e. öm-bun), in Norse vellums often spelt *amban*, in mod. usage, *umbun*; [this word is interesting as being undoubtedly in form and sense nearly related to ambátt; Goth. *andabats*; A. S. *ambett*; Germ. *amt* (see p. 19)]; accordingly the etymological sense would be *wages, hire given to a servant*]:—a *payment for service, wages*; hinn seks ok eigi á meðför hans gripar, ef sá hafði í ömbun þann á brott hafðan, of seizing an object in order to pay oneself with it, Grág. ii. 197; þeim skal gjalda mækliga ömbun, ok mikit verka-kaup, Fms. i. 215; ní skulu þér taka ömbun verka yðvarra, skortir oss nú eigi föng til at gjalda yðr starf yðvart ok göðvilja, Ld. 12; ef þeir mætti af ömbun erviðis síns slökka sinn sára hungur, *if from the wages for their work, they might appease their hunger*, Fms. i. 222. 2. a *reward*; varir mik at hann þyngi mér, heldr en veita mér réttliga amban (avmbun, v. l.), Fms. vi. 342; en í eilífri ambun eru ávalt göðir sælir en illir ávalt veslir, Hom.

20; eptir verðleikum veitask ömbunir í himinríkis fagnaði, Stj. 378; ek bið ömbraðilligra ömbona á himni, Blas. 44; eilíftr ömbunar, 625, 78, and passim.

ömbuna and ambana, mod. *umbuna, ad, to reward* (e-m e-t); alla daga er ek lífi, á ek þér at ambana (ömbuna, v. l.), Fms. vi. 327; þú hefir ömbunat mér illu gott, *thou hast repaid me good by evil*, l. 264; láti Guð oss fá þeim umbunat svá at þeir kenni, ix. 499 (ambanar, Fb. iii. 144, l. c.); þá skal Guð ambuna honum, en komi eigi fé fyrir, N. G. L. ii. 91; síðan skal erfingi umbuna honum fyrir starf sitt, Jb. 154; ömbunad hann þar í móti þrjútingi þakka vaðmáls (*paid in turn*), Bs. i. 872; þeim skal ek kunna þökk ok ömbuna göðu, er..., Fms. i. 296.

ömbunari, a, m. a *rewarder*, Karl. 138.

ömpull, m. [from Lat. *ampulla*], a *jug*, Pm. 93; see ampli.

ömrstr, m. a *rick, stack*, Edda ii. 493.

ömun, f. an obsol. poët. word, *voice, sound*; see óman or ómun; this word may be akin to önd, cp. Goth. *abma*; it is spelt omvn, Skv. I. 71 (Bugge); omun, Edda i. 544.

ömun = aman, [ama], a *teasing, vexation*.

ömurliqr, adj. *dreary, horrid*; í hraðiligu dreka líki ok ömorligu, Níðrst. i; cp. amra, p. 19.

ÖND, f., gen. andar, pl. endr and andir, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. *ened*; Dutch *ened*; O. H. G. *anuz*; Germ. *ente*; Dan. *and*, pl. *ender*; Lat. *anas, anatis*; Gr. *νῆτρα*]:—a *duck*, Edda (Gl.); flaug mikill fjöldi anda (gen. pl.)... eina öndina, Art. 38; endr ok elptr, Karl. 477; vali, álpitr, gess ok andir, Grág. ii. 346, passim; brim-önd, töpp-önd. compds: andar-egg, n. a *duck's egg*, Eg. 152. andar-fygli, n. *ducks*, Fb. i. 480. andar-steggi, a, m. a *drake*, Karl. 260.

ÖND, f., gen. andar; spelt önn, Skm. l. c.; [and-, p. 19, col. 2]:—a *porch*=and-dyrir, prop. *the place opposite the door*; skynda út at andar, Bjarn. (in a verse); síðan gækk hann eptir gölfi ok útar í öndina, ok lét fyrir lokuna, Lv. 60; ok er þau kóma fram um dyrr, gækk hón í öndina gegnt úti-dyrum ok kembir þar Oddi syni sínum, Eb. 92; vertu sem þistill þrúnginn í önn (= önd) ofan verða, Skm. 31; see þrúngva.

ÖND, f., gen. andar, dat. öndu, and abbreviated önd; pl. andir; [önd and andi (p. 20) are twin words, for the origin see anda, to which add the Scot. *aind* or *aynd*]:—*the breath*; önd gaf Öðinn, Vsp.; en er barnit skaut upp öndu, Ó. H. 122; var þá niðri öndin (*no sign of breathing*), síðan skaut hún upp öndinni, *began to draw breath*, Bs. i. 378; tók hann önd í kafi (*under water*) svá at hann drakk eigi, 355; hann tók aldri til andar, ii. 225; draga öndina, *to draw breath*, Ísl. ii. 413; Armóði var við andhlaupi (*choking*), en er hann fékk öndunni frá sér hrundit, Eg. 553; varpa mæðiliga öndinni, *to draw a deep breath*, Orkn. 140; öndunni, Nj. 272; kona varp öndu, *to draw a deep sigh*, Bkv. 2. 29; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hann rann... skrefaði, meðan hann þóðti önd einu sinni, *in one breath*, Rb. 482; hence the mod. phrase, *þola önn* (sic) fyrir e-t, *to hold one's breath for anxiety*; nú þrytr öndin, *the breath is stopped*, Fas. i. 204. 2. *breath, life*; öndin blaktir á skari, blaktir önd í brjósti, *the breath* (*life*) *flutters in the breast*; ef maðr hrapar svá grepti, at kvíðr berr at önd só í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; skal hann heldr eta kjöt en fara öndu sinni fyrir matleysi... svá skjal hann eta, at hann alí önd sína við, 130; þá skal hann kjöt eta ok bjarga svá öndu sinni, N. G. L. i. 12; fugla, kvikenda ok hverrar lifandi andar, *every living soul*, Stj.; at eigi saurgisk andir yðrar, 317; andar gustr, a *gush of breath*, 17; týna öndu, *to lose breath, die*, Hkv. Hjörv. 37, Skv. 3. 58; fara öndu e-s, *to put to death*, Sdm. 25; krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, *if God call him*, Sks. 720, N. G. L. iii. 79; Guð kradði konung andar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); áðr Guð kvæddi andar hans, D. N. iii. 165; þá menn er sjálfir spilla öndu sinni, *to spill one's breath, commit suicide*, N. G. L. i. 13. 3. eocl. *the soul*; aldri hafði önd mín tvá líkami, Fms. iv. 121; önd þjófs á krossi, Pr. 67; þau fálu Guði önd sína á hendi, Nj. 201; mín önd miklar Dróttinn og minn andi gladdist í Guði heilsu-gjafara mínum, Luke i. 46 (Vidal.); andar-daði, *spiritual death*, Greg. 42; andar-daundur, *spiritually dead*, 61; andar-heilsa, hreinсон, kraptr, hefid, síðr, synd, þorst, *soul's health, cleansing*,... *thirst*, Hom. 4. 45, 73, Greg. 5, Mar., MS. 623. 19, Stj. 29; andar-syn, *soul's sight, a vision*, Karl. 553, Bs. ii. 11; andar-gjöf, a *spiritual gift*, id.; andar-kraptr, 153; andar-sár, *mental wounds*, Bs. i. compds: andar-dráttir, m. a *drawing breath*, Bs. i. 180, and freq. in mod. usage.

andar-vana, adj. *lifeless, breathless* = andvana.

önd-fæzla, u, f. *food for the soul*, Hom. 14.

önd-óttir, adj. [and-, p. 19, col. 2], *looking full in the face*, an epithet of the eye, *fiery*; öndótt auga, *fiery eyes*, þkv.; öndóttir (not öndótt) inn máni, Edda, in a verse (Hísd.). 2. a pr. name, Landn.

Önduðr, m. a pr. name, Hornklofi; also of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

öndurr, m., dat. öndri, pl. öndrar = andar, *snow-shoes*; whence öndur-áss, m. the *god of the öndurr*, one of the names of the god Ullr, Edda i. 266; öndur-dís, f. one of the names of the *giantess Skadi*; both Ullr and Skadi being represented as great runners on snow-shoes, Edda (Ht.): öndur-goð = öndurdís, Haustl.: in poets, Áta öndurr, the *sledge of the sea-king Áti*, i. e. a *ship*; Eynefis öndurr, id., Bragi. önd-vegi and önd-ugi, n. [from and- (*opposite*) and vegr]:—an

opposite-seat, high-seat, so called because two seats are placed opposite to one another; in ancient timbered halls the benches were placed longways, running along the walls of the halls (see bekk), with the two seats of honour in the middle facing one another; the northern bench facing the um, was called öndvegi it ædra, *the higher or first high-seat*, the opposite or southern bench being it úædra, *the lower or second high-seat*; the two high-seats were the most honoured places in the hall, and a chief guest used to be placed in the southern high-seat. In England the master and mistress sitting opposite one another at each end of the table may be a remnant of this old Scandinavian custom. The sides of the high-seat were ornamented with uprights (öndugis-silur) carved with figures, such as a head of Thor or the like; these posts were regarded with religious reverence; many of the settlers of Iceland are said to have taken the high-seat posts with them, and when near Iceland to have thrown them overboard to drift ashore, and where they found them, there they took up their abode. When a man of rank died, the son, after all rites performed, solemnly seated himself in his father's seat, as a token of succession: in Vd. ch. 23, the sons sat not in the father's seat before they had avenged his death.

B. References in illustration of this: Þorgerðr sat á tali við orstein bróður sinn í öndvegi, Ísl. ii. 200; var þeim Illuga ok sonum hans skipat í öndvegi, en þeim brúðguma ú annat öndvegi gegnt Illuga, onur sítu á palli, 250; Guðmundr sat í öndvegi, en Þórir Helgason agnavart honum, en komur sítu á palli, brúðr sat á miðjan pall, etc., v. 37; á hinn úædra bekk gagnvert öndugi mínu (better, 'útar frá anduginu,' v. 1.), Nj. 129; þat var forn síðr í Noregi ok svá í Danörk ok Svíþjóðu, at konungs háseti var á miðjan langbekk í veizlu-tofum, sat þar dróttning til vinstri handar konungi, var þat kallat onungs öndvegi . . . annat öndvegi var á hinn úædra pall, etc., Fms. i. 439; af öllum hirðmönnum vírdi konungur mest skáld sín, þeir kipuðu annat öndvegi, Eg. 24; konungur tekr blifðiga við Hjalmar, k skipar í öndvegi gegnt sér, Fms. iii. 79; þér mun skipat á inn óædra ekk gegnt öndugi Rúts, Nj. 32; reis hann þá upp ör rekkju ok settisk öndvegi, Eg. 644; eta at ölkrásum ok í öndugi at senda, Akv. 36; ú skal presti bjóða ok konu hans til erfis, síþja skal hann í andvegi ok ona hans í hjá honum, N. G. L. i. 404; hann gekk í höllina ok sá þar tja í öndugi Baldr bróður sinn, Edda 38; jarl gekk inn í stofuna, var ar fjólmenni mikitt, þar sat í öndugi maðr gamall . . . jarl settisk öðrum-vegin gagnavart Þorgný, Ó. H. 66; hann sá manni mikinn ok yegligan öndvegi, Glúm. 336; ef maðr verðr dauðr, þá skal arfi í öndvegi etjask, Js. 75; heim skal búanda stemna ok til húsa fura . . . stemni hann honum inn til andvegis, N. G. L. i. 217, 219; the saying, eigi erðr öllum í öndvegi skipað, *it is not for all to sit on the high-seat*, cp. Ioracis *non eivnis bonini contingit adire Corinthum*. COMPS: öndugis-höldr, m. (Fas. ii. 261), and öndugis-maðr, m. (Fagrsk., g. 575, Mag. 3), *the man sitting in the öndvegi opposed to the lord of be house, the king's first man*, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Fas. iii. 31; in Hom. (St.). architríclínus, John ii. 9, is rendered by öndvegis-maðr. Öndvegis-úla, u, f. *the high-seat post or upright*, Landn. 34, 35, 96, 261, Kerm. i, Gisl. 140, cp. Landn. 301. öndvegis-sæti, n., Gpl. 252. önd-verða, u, f. *the beginning*; fyrir öndverðu heims þessa, Hom. 96.

önd-verðliga, adv. *early, at the outset*, Fas. iii. 356. önd-verðir and önd-örðr, adj. *standing face to face*; öndurðr horfir ú við í dag—Öndurðir skulu emir klóask (a saying), Ó. H. 183 (and the erse of Sigvat). 2. *fronting, in front of*; í öndurða fylking, *the front of the rank*, Ó. H. 217; (öndverðr, Fms. v. 13, 79, l. c.); í öndurðir fylkingu, Mork. 208; í öndverðu höfði, Pr. 430; frá öndverðu til ofan-erðs, *from top to bottom*, Hom. i 18; ofanvert heldr enn öndvert þat merki, Kb. 102; öndurt fylki, Vellekla; Öndurt nes (mod. Öndurðar-nes), a local name, Landn. 87, 315; hann bjó á Öndurðri-Eyri (also a local name), 92, lb. 8 new Ed. II. of time, in the earlier, former part of a period, pp. to ofanverðr; öndurt sumar, Sigvat; öttu alla ok öndurðan dag, Nm. 50; öndverðar nætr ok ofanverðar, Bs. i. 431; öndvert úr, *the spring-time*, Fms. ix. (in a verse); öndverðan vetr, i. 21, Eb. 21 new Ed., Eg. 188; var kyrt öndvert þingit, Ld. 290, Nj. 63; godar allir skolu coma til þings öndverðs, Grág. i. 100, 130; öndverðrar Kristni, *in the early Christian age*, Stj.; í öndorðri Kristni, Hom. 137; öndverða öld, öndurða æfi sína, Ver. 25; af öndverðu, *from the outset*, K. Á. 104; agði frá öndverðu ok til ofanverðs, *from beginning to end*, Hom.; yrir öndverðu, *at the outset*, Grág. i. 80, 323, 394, Fimb. 342.

öngd, f. *a strait*; öngd ok þröngd, Barl. 102. 2. *anguisb*; þar ar hryggleikr með öngd ok angrí, Barl. 162. öngleiki, a, m. *a straitness, narrowness*, Post. (Unger) 46. öngliga, adv. *in straits*; vera öngliga staddr, Str. 75. öngur, pron. adj. = eingi, none; see eingi, pp. 120, 121. ÖNGR, adj. [Goth. aggnus; A. S. enge (subst.); Germ. eng; Lat. eng-ustus; cp. Gr. ἀγχως, etc.]—*narrow, strait*; aka e-m í öngan krók, *o drive one into a corner*, Fms. vi. (in a verse, cp. aka ör öngum, see öngur); öngt ok þröngt, Skálda (in a verse); muntú í öngan örmargrðr agiðr, Skv. 3. 57; öngt garðs-hlið ok þröng gata er sú er leiðir til lífs,

Barl. 45; halda e-n í öngri græzlu, Str. 16; öngt í brjósti (cp. Germ. eng-brustig), a nickname, Landn. öngull, m., dat. öngli, [A. S. angel; Engl. angle; Germ. engel; all from Lat. ang-ulus, being from the same root as ang-ustus, öngt, etc.] —*an angle, book*, Hým. 21, Nidrat. 3, 4, Barl. 123, K. þ. K. and þasim. 2. a nickname, Orku. II. a local name in North Norway and Angeln in Sleswik, whence the name of Eng-land (Engie-land) is derived. Önguls-ey, *Anglesey* in England, Orku. Öngur, f. pl. *straits*; aldri fyrr kom hann ör þvilikum öngum, Karl. 196; hann þöttisk ör öngum aka, Bjarn. 52; ör löngum munis öngum, *out of long anxiety of mind*, anguisb, Halltied: so in the mod. phrase, vera í öngum sínum, *to be depressed in mind*. öngva and öngja, ö, f. *to straiten, oppress*; öngða í allskyns þrautum, Stj. 51; öngðr með úfriði, Str. 14; hön öngvir honum ok hann angrar, 25; takit þessa konu ok láud öngva hennu, 34; öngði þetta ok þröngði svá mjök orku-efni hennar, Barl. 65; þeir munu svá öngva þér, Flöv. 43. 2. it remains in the phrase, engja sig, engjast, or engja sig sundr og saman, *to verble*, like a worm; lagði fyrir brjóst honum svá hart, at hann öngvaði (sic) saman, Fas. iii. 253. öngving, f. = öngd; þina cymd ok öngving, Bs. i. 201. öng-vit, n. *a swoon, fainting-fit*, Bs. ii. 230; at hann féll í öngvit, en er hann vitadisk, Fms. vi. 230, Fbr. 20 new Ed.; ef maðr er lostinn í öngvit, Grág. ii. 16; ok er af henni hóf öngvit, Bjarn. 68 (óvit, Glúm. 368), freq. in mod. usage. öng-verr, adj. *in anguish, distressed*; ö. ok aukmum, Bs. i. 323. öng-þveiti, n. [see þveiti], *a narrow place, strait*; at þú komir aldri síðan í slikt öngþveiti, Ó. H. 120; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, er meinn koma í slikt öngþveiti, Ld. 264. ÖNN, f. an obsolete word, some part of a sword, *the tip or the chape* (?). Edda (Gl.); önnar (unnar Cod. wrongly) tunga, *the tongue of the oan*, i. e. the sword's blade, Landn. (in a verse); in Hkv. Hjórv. 9 the true reading, we believe, is 'önn' er í oddi for 'ögn'; hjalt, hugró, önn, egg, valðist all being parts of a sword. önn = önd, a porch, vestibule, Skm. 31. ÖNN, f., gen. annar, pl. annir: [one is tempted to trace this word to the Goth. *ahn* and *atahn* = *ἐνιαυτός*, a year; if so, the original sense would be a season, time, and work, business the derived; see annit, anna, amboð]—*a working season*; en þetta var of annir, *the hay-making season*, Bs. i. 339; ef maðr fiskir um annir, ok gengr í grid at vetri, Grág. i. 151; hálfan mánuð um annir, 152; á miðil ána skal loggarð göra, *in the time between two working seasons*, ii. 261; þat heitir anna í millum, Gpl. 410 (*one millow*, Ivar Aasen), *the time between two working seasons*, e. g. between ploughing time and hay-making, or fencing and hay-making, or the like; vár-önn, *the sowing season*; loggarð-önn or garð-önn, *the fencing season*; hey-önn, *the hay season*; garðlags-önn, Grág. ii. 261; tún-annir, q. v. 2. *work, business*; hann var í mikilli önn, *very busy*, Fms. iv. 119; önn ok erfði, Gisl. 17; önga önn né starf skaltú hafa fyrir um binað þinn . . . skal ek þat annask, Ld. 86; hafa önn ok umhyggju fyrir e-u, *id.*, Fms. i. 291; önn fékk jotni örðbrægin halt, Hým. 3; henni var mikil önn á um ferðir Arons, Bs. i. 539; bera önn fyrir e-u, *to take care of*, 686; skulu vér nú önn hafa at langvistir órar skili aldregi, Hom. (St.); ala önn fyrir e-u, *to care for, provide for, maintain*; vera önnum kaðinn, *to be overworked with work*; vera í önnum, *to be busy*; í öða-önn, and the like. 67. In the phrase, þola önn fyrir e-n, önn seems to be = önd = *breath*; see önd and þola. önn-kostr, ann-kostr, also önd-kostr, m., in the phrase, fyrir önd-kostr, *intentionally, purposely*, as a law phrase; hann sigldi skipi sínu á sker fyrir aukkost, ok vildi brjóta (andkost, öndkost, v. l.), *he ran the ship on shore purposely*, Fms. viii. 367; er þú hafa ek fyrir önnkost svá ritid, Skálda 164; ef menn troðask svá mjök at logréttu fyrr önd-kost (wantonly) eðr göra þar hrang eðr háreysti, Grág. i. 5; spilla fé manna fyrir önnkost ok fyrir illgirmi sakar, 131; göra skaða fyrir önd-kost, þá varðar skóggang, 416. önnungr, m. *a labourer*, Edda 107; þat er önnungs verk (*household work, farm work*) er maðr vinnur hvern dag þat er höndi vill, K. þ. K. 136. öngur, adj. [qs. öndugr, i. e. andvigr?], *fretful, peevish*; þú ert öngur, strákr! COMPS: öngug-legr, adj. *cross, odd, wayward*, Fcl. x. 175. öngug-lyndi, f. *fretfulness*, freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers. öngug-lyndr, adj. *cross*. Önuðr, m. (Anuðr), qs. An-vindr, a pr. name, Landn. Önuðar-brenna, Ann., Sturl. i. 197; hence Önuðar-fjórdr, a local name; Önuðar-fróingr, Sturl. iii. 58. ÖR, f., gen. örvar; dat. ör, Grág. ii. 19, and later ör; pl. örvar, örva, örum; also spelt with f, örjár, etc.; [A. S. aruse; Engl. arrow; the word may be akin to ör, adj. = *the swift*]:—*an arrow*; örina, annarri ör, . . . ör liggir þar úti, ok er sú af þeirra örnum, . . . örnumum, . . . ör (acc.), Nj. 96, 115. Hkr. i. 241; örvar þrjár, . . . örnumum (sic), Fas. i. 511, 541, and passim. 2. metaph. *a summons to a meeting*, by the sending out an arrow (like the Gaelic *fiery cross*), both in war and peace, but originally as a war-token (her-ör); skera örvar upp, Js. 37; skera ör, 41; nemia ör

eda madr steini honum þing, 42: also of a warrant (cp. Germ. *steek-brief*), summoning a person to appear; the law phrases are, *leggja örvar á e-n, to lay an arrow upon, i. e. to summon by a warrant; fylgja örnum, to follow the arrow, i. e. to answer a summons; sá skál örnum fylgja er fyrstr var á lagðr, N. G. L. i. 65; örvar þrjár . . . ein ör at dauðum manni, önnur at sárum . . . allir skulu þeir örvar bera en engi fella, . . . sá skál örnum fylgja er á eru lagðar . . . nú ef örvar taka hann ok sekkir eigi þing, þá berr hann á bakki sök, 270.*

II. in poet. compds, ör-bragð, ör-drif, ör-væðr, = a shower of shafts; ör-sæti = a shield; ör-rjóðr, ör-slöngvir, = a warrior.

B. COMPS: örvar-boð, n. an 'arrow-summons,' 'arrow-message,' a message or summons by an arrow, Fms. i. 209. örva-drifa, u, f. an 'arrow-drift,' shower of arrows, Fms. viii. 222. örva-flug, n. a flight of arrows, Fms. iii. 32. örvar-húnn, m. the tip of an arrow, N. G. L. i. 59. örva-malr, m. a quiver, Fas. ii. 541, Al. 121; usually called örva-mælir, m., Fms. iii. 223. örvar-oddr, m. an arrow-point, Fms. vii. 142, Gpl. 460: a nickname = Odd the archer, Fas. ii. örvar-skapt, n. an arrow-shaft, Fas. iii. 331. örvar-skot = örskot, Grág. i. 123. örvar-skurðr, m. an 'arrow-cutting,' i. e. despatching an arrow-message, Fms. x. 412, Gpl. 81. örvar-þing, n. an assembly summoned by an arrow, an extraordinary meeting called together on an emergency, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii. 104, Gpl. 152.

ÖR- (i. e. ør-), a prefixed particle, altered from us-; the s remains in usall = vesall, see p. 699, col. 2; also spelt ør-, ør-vita, Hkv.; or øyr-, øyr-grynni, Ó. H. 106; øyr-lygi, Eg. (in a verse); [Ulf. us-; O. H. G. ur-; when uncompound, see ör, mod. úr, p. 472; as a prefix to nouns, ör- or or-, for which see p. 469, col. 2. Indeed, there is a strong probability that the negative prefix ör- is a contraction, not of un-, but of or-, so that ó-bættir is from or-bættir, ó-verðr from or-verðr, by agglutination of r, whereby the vowel becomes long (as the O. H. G. prefix ar- in A. S. appears as ä-): this would account for the fact, that in the very oldest and best vellums there is hardly a single instance of ú- for ó-, and this is the sole modern form not only all over Iceland, but also in most popular idioms of Norway and Sweden; a farther proof is that in many words or-, the ancient form, is preserved in a few vellums, especially of the Norse laws, in such rare forms as ör-sekr, ör-bættillir, ör-vænt, and ó-vænt, where the current form is ó-sekr, etc.; so also, ör-keypis and ó-keypis, ör-grynni and ó-grynni, ör-hóf and ó-hóf. Therefore or-, not un-, is, we believe, the phonetical parent of the later Scandinavian negative prefix ó-. The extensive use of ör- and the utter absence of ú- or un- may be explained by the supposition that, for the sake of uniformity, all words beginning with ör- and un- gradually took the same form; for though in ancient days ör- was more extensively used than it is at present, it can hardly have been the sole form in all words now beginning with ó-]:—ör- is used as denoting a negative, as ör-grynni, a being bottomless; or lack or loss of, as ör-sekr, out of being sekr; ör-verðr.

2. special usages are, *ubat is of yore*, as in ör-lög (cp. Germ. *ur-*, as in *ur-übel*, Engl. *or-deal*), ör-nefni, ör-gelmir, ör-vasi. 3. in mod. usage ör- is prefixed to adjectives, = *utterly*, but only in instances denoting 'smallness,' or something negative, e. g. ör-grunnr, ör-stuttur, ör-skammr, ör-grunnr, ör-mjör, ör-fátæk, ör-snaudr, ör-eyða, ör-taka, ör-reyta, qq. v.

ör-birgð, f. = Lat. *inopia*, lack of means, destitution.
ör-birgr, adj. destitute.
ör-bjarga, adj. helpless, Bs. i. 873.
ör-boð, n. = örvarboð, an arrow-summons, Hkr. i. 250.
ör-boða, u, f. the name of a giantess, Hdl., Edda.
ör-bættilligr, adj. [cp. *orbotalant* = óbotamal, Schlyter], irreparable, Stj. 8, l. 1; whence mod. ó-bætil.

ÖRD, f., gen. arðar, [erja, arði], a crop, produce; örd sér (sows) Yrsu burðar, the crop of the son of Yrsa, i. e. gold, Edda (in a verse); þá ú leigulíði einnar arðar mála, . . . þá ú leigulíði tveggja mála arða, þá örd (not jörð) einar er lands-dróttinn andask á ok aðra næstu eptir, N. G. L. i. 233, Gpl. 329; þat eru þrjár arðir, 314; nú verðr maðr útlagr á jörðu manns, þá skal hann leigu hafá ef úrreidd var, ok örd alla rótfasta, N. G. L. i. 40. COMPS: arðar-leiga, u, f. rent for one year's crop, Gpl. 330. arðar-máli, a, m. (and -mál, n.), a contract, agreement for one year, Gpl. 314, 329, 336.

ör-deyða, u, f. *uter death*, a fishing term used when fish will not bite; komi þá engiun kolmúlgir úr kaði, þá mun ördeyða á öllu Norðr-hafi, Ísl. þjóðs.

örðga, að, [örðgr], to raise, lift up, erect; Drottinn ördgar upp bundna, ok leysir fjótráða, 655 xiii. A. 3; konungr leit yfir lýðinn, ördgaði augum, lifðing the eyes, with the notion of a fierce look, Fms. vii. 156 (ausgåði v. l. arþgaði, Mork. 190, l. c.); ördgask upp sem leo, to rise to one's feet like a lion, Stj. 337.

ÖRÐIGR or örðugr, adj. [Lat. *arduus*, but not borrowed from that word]—erect, upright, rising on end, breasting; riss hestrinn örðigr (rears) undir honum, Fms. xi. 280; selrinn riss upp örðigr, Bs. i. 335; leggja örðigr við hægindit í sænginni, to lie leaning big against the pillow in the bed, Bs. ii. 320; reisa kistuna örðiga til háls, Pr. 413; Höskuldr

sneri at Odda ördigum, *H. turned breasting O. boldly*, Lv. 82; Bersi ferr örðigr ok leggsk hart, *B. rose to breast the waves bravely*, of a swimmer, Korm. 116: of a ship cutting the waves, Edda (in a verse); of a steep brink, örðugt upp á-móti, *hard to breast*.

II. metaph. *difficult, arduous*; en ördugu bodóðr lagamma, Greg. 9; hitt nun mér ördgara (örðiga, Fb. l. c.) þykkja, at lúta til Selþóris, Ó. H. 112: very freq. in mod. usage, það er örðugt. 2. barsb; sumt þykkir heldr ördigt í örðum konungs, Fms. vii. 221. 3. stalwart, brisk; örðigr ok sterkir, Mar.; örðigr ok allra manna bezt vigr, Fs. 129. 4. a nickname, Ása hin ördiga, Gullþ.

örðig-skeggi or örðum-skoggi, a nickname (cp. bratt-skeggr), Landn., Nj.

ör-drag, n. an arrow-shot, range, of distance; þrjú ördrög, Flóv. 40; létum milli ördrag eða lengra, Fms. viii. 382, Grág. ii. 19.

örðug-leiki, a, m. a difficulty.

ör-eiða, adj. the forsown (?), a nickname, Sturl., Ann.

ör-eiðr, f. utter poverty, destitution, Fms. vi. 60, Hom. (St.); ef þau ætla fé ör öreiðg, Grág. i. 335.

ör-eigi and ör-eiga, adj. also used as a noun, want, destitution. 2. 'out of owning,' poor, destitute, Al. 5; ef sá maðr er ö. er þá kirkju á, N. G. L. i. 388; ef sá maðr andask er öreiði er, ok er engi maðr skýldr at gjalda skuldir hans, Grág. i. 408; öreiði ok féþærfr, Fms. ii. 80; ef þeir menn eru á skipinu er búa ómeðgar-búi, ok sé menn öreiga, K. þ. K. 90; tólf ára öreiga-mund, N. G. L. i. 27, 54, see mundr.

ör-eign, f. = öreiðg, Stj. 156, Hsm. 13. 3.

ör-endi, n. an errand, message; see eyrendi.

ör-endr, also spelt eyrendr, erendr, adj. = Lat. *exanimis*, 'out of breath,' i. e. dead, having breathed one's last; hón hné í fang bónda sínum ok var þá eyrend, Isl. ii. 275; steypir honum örendum til jarðar, Al. 38; þrælur konungs vildu draga klæði af Sigurði, var hann eigi eyrindr, Fms. vii. 298; þorleifr var eigi eyrendr, Fb. i. 414; drepa hann, ok var hann erendr ef þeir Hleumi kómu, Glúm. 370; fellr konungrinn þegar á jörð niðr örendr, Fms. xi. 64; fann þá báða örenda, Landn. 235; örendr af sárum, 287; kómu þá upp hjá honum mennirnir flestir allir örendr, Bs. i. 355; vöru þeir þá fallnir en ekki erendr, Fbr. 61, 62 new Ed.

ör-eyða, u, f. to make desolate.

ör-fátæk, adj. utterly poor, = öreiði, freq. in mod. usage.

ör-ferð, f. doom, fate, = örlög; þeirra örnefni eða örfæðir vitum vér eigi, Fms. x. 397 (Agris).

örfi or örvi, f. [örr, adj.], liberality; ágætr af örfi sinni ok atgervi, Þórd. (1860) 95.

ör-fjari, u, or ör-fjara, u, f. an out-going, ebbing; Örfiris-ey is the pr. name for islands which, at low-water, are joined to the mainland by a reef which is covered at high-water; one such island is near Reykjavik; another at Skard in western Iceland, now called Öffris-ey; so also Örfjara, u, f. = the island Örfri in the Orkneys, Orkn. 182.

örfuni, a, m. [A. S. *yrfa*], a bull, head of cattle, Edda (Gh).

ör-fyrndr, part. quite worn out, dilapidated, H. E. i. 489.

ör-ga, að, = ördga (q. v.), Hkr. 687 new Ed.; hence prob. per metathesis the mod. ögra, q. v.

ör-gáti, a, m. *chever-fare* (see ausgáti), Fms. xi. 341, Mar.

ör-gelmir, m. the name of an old giant (cp. Germ. *ur-alt*), Vfm., Edda.

ör-glasir, m. a mythical name, Fsm.

ör-glask, að, qs. ördglast, [örðigr], to rise to one's feet (= ördgast), Fms. iv. 58, Fas. ii. 331, iii. 574, Fb. i. 543, Karl. 191.

ör-goði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

ör-grandari (urgrandari), m. the desolator, Runic stone.

ör-grannr, adj. very slim; örgrant, quite small, minute; in the saying, örgrannr eru vér lengst á leit, looking for a small thing takes the longest time, cp. Engl. proverbial phrase 'to look for a needle in a bottle of hay,' Mkv.

ör-grimnr, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

ör-grunnr, adj. quite shallow.

ör-grynni, n. a countless multitude; örgrynni vista, Ó. H. 187; ö. fjár, Hom. 111 (ögrynni, Ó. H. 241, l. c.); ö. saudfjár, Eg. 741; ö. líðs, Ó. H. L. 23, 49; ögrynni líðs, Ó. H. 106.

ör-hilpr, adj. helpless, Barl. 100.

ör-hjarta, a. ad. out of heart, having lost heart, Hom. (St.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hjartaðr, part. = örhjarta, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hóf, ör-hæfi, see öróf, örafi; hann hefir örhóf manna, Mork. 173.

ör-isa, adj. free from ice, opp. to ice-bound.

ÖRK, f., gen. arkar and erkr, pr. arkir; [A. S. *earc*, arc; Engl. and Dan. *ark*]—an ark, chest; örk ein mikil ok forulig stóð í elda-húsinu, . . . örkina, . . . örkinni, Fær. 186, Eb. ch. 50; örku-fótr, Ó. H. 152; gengr Vígdís inn til erkr þeirrar er þóðr átti, Ld. 48. 2. a sarcophagus,

ymb. 24. II. eccl. *the Ark*; gör þú mér örök af trjáum, i. e. *Noah's ark*, Stj. 306; örök Guðs, Skv. 753; usually *Sättmáls-örök*, Stj., Ver., Barl., b., *the Bible*. **arkar-fótr**, m. *the foot of a chest*, Fms. iv. 355.

ör-keypis, adv. *gratuitously*, = *örkeypis*, Rétt. 84.

örkn, n. a kind of *seal*, [cp. Lat. *orca*, supposed to be the grampus]; hón örkn mikil ligga á steini, Bs. i. 335, Bjarn. (in a verse), Edda (I.); also called *örkn-selr*, m., Skv. 176, where it is described; perhaps mod. urta, urtu-selr, is corrupted from örkn. **örkn-höfði**, a nickname, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

ör-kola, adj. *out-burnt, extinguished*, of coals burnt to ashes. 2. etaph., vetr gördisk því verri sem meirr leið á, ok verðr örkola fyrir örgum, Ísl. ii. 134; hence the mod. phrase, vera úrkula vonar um e-ð, *be past hope*.

ör-kosta, u, f. *penury, want, lack of choice*; ok sinn dag dapran at eyja frá svinum allri örkostu er hann údr hafði, Am. 58.

ör-kostir, m. a resource, way out of a difficulty; hann skal gjalda sex ura... ef hann á örkost til en ekki elhgar, Grág. ii. 155; ek hefi íkan örkost (mat, Bs. i, l. c.) ætlat til Jóna-vistar mönnum sem hér hefirengi vant verit, Sturl. i. 216; so in the phrase, eiga einskis úrkostar, *to have means for nothing, be destitute*; ef hann á þess örkosti, *if he has means to do it*.

II. a 'want of choice', lack; fundu þeir at Ægiss-kost hvera, *they found no cauldron by Æ.*, Hým. 1.

ör-kuml (mod. örkumsl), n. [from *kuml*, q. v., and ör-, = Germ. *ur*]; -a *lasting scar, a blemish or wound that disfigures or maims one for ever*; erdrill til ólifs, sumir til örkumbla, 655 xi. 1; högg þú hestinn, ekki skal unn við örkuml lífa, Nj. 92; ef ekki er örkuml gört at þeim, Grág. 261; þótt þeir fái örkuml af eðr bana, 301; barn hvert skal ala borit verðr, nema þat sé með þeim örkumblum (*deformity*) borit; þennog horfi andlit sem hnakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; stóð höfuðit æipt af bolnum, segir Þóroddr at Snorri vildi græða hann at örkumlaunni, *make a maimed invalid of him*, Eb. 244; Klæringr lífði við örkumbl, url. ii. 109 C; liggja úti idrinu, hann hirðir nú eigi um líf með örkumbl þessum, Ísl. ii. 365; fékk annarr bana af en annarr örkuml, ms. viii. 38; hafa týnt sumir limunum, sumir bera annars-kyns örkuml lan aldr sinn, 251; ok fótrinn af berserknum, hann leysti sik af hölmri í lífði við örkuml, Glúm. 333. **örkumla-lauss**, adj. *unmaimed, un-* *emised*, Fb. ii. 371, Nj. 246, Sturl. i. 86.

ör-kumla, ad, *to maim*; hann barði á tvær hendr ok örkumlaði menn, v. 103. 2. part. *mained, disfigured, disabled*; hón kvadsik eigi illja eiga Bersa örkumlaðan, Korn. 134; ö. var aujinn stór, Skíða R.; lík eigi lengr berjask við þik örkumlaðan mann, Ísl. ii. 269.

ör-la, ad, qs. örða; in the mod. phrase, það örlar á e-u, *a thing rises or shears itself*, esp. in a bad sense, of enmity, envy, or the like.

ör-látligr, adj. = örlátr, *bountiful*.

ör-látr, adj. [örr, ad.,] *open-handed*, Nj. 147, Ld. 312, Bs. i. 610.

ör-leikr, m. *liberality*; fyrir örleiks sakir ok allrar atgörfi, Gullp. 4, ms. ii. 242, iv. 370, xi. 203, Skv. 442.

ör-lendask, d, *to be exiled*, Stj. 111; ok örlendz þar, *and do emigrate thither*, 162.

ör-lendis, adv. *abroad*, Gpl. 148; see *erlendis*.

ör-lendr, see *erlendir*.

ör-liga, adv. *largely, abundantly*, Fas. i. 213, Skv. 442, Stj. 348.

ör-lygr, adj. *bountiful*; með örlýgi miskunn, 655 xxx. 11.

ör-lygi, n. another form for örlog, [mid. H. G. *urliugi*; cp. Dutch *rlog = war*; whence again mod. Dan. *orlog = warfare at sea*]:—*fate, doom*, generally conceived as coming in by *war*; hejja eyrlygi, Eg. n a verse); heyr undr mikit, heyr örlýgi ('*bear words of doom*'), heyr þá mikit, heyr manns bana! Gisl. 15; (these alliterative words are evidently a fragment of an old lay, see Mr. Dasent's Transl. p. 30, l. c.) In Edda (Gl.) 'örlygi' is entered among the names of 'battles' in a verse of Bragi, örlygis-draugr, *a battle-worker, warrior*; these are the only places in which we find the word, while in Dutch and Low Germ. it is common, but see örlog.

Ör-lygr, m. a pr. name, see the preceding word, Landn.: whence örlygs-staðir, a local name, Sturl.

ör-lyndi, f. a *bountiful mind*; heyrð er þæn þin ok örlyndi, *thy rays and thine 'alms'*, Post. 290 (Acts x. 4); eigi hefir þú enn tapat rlyndinni, Bs. i. 53.

ör-lyndligr, adj. *relating to charities*; ö. boðorð, Hom. (St.)

ör-lyndr, adj. *charitable, bounteous, open-handed*, Fms. i. 219, ii. 21, Nj. 16, Al. 5, parsim.

ör-læti, f. *liberality, charity-ness*, Fms. ii. 118.

ör-lög, n. pl. [from ör-, = Germ. *ur*-, and lög; see örlýgi], *the primal law, fate, weid, doom*, = Gr. *μοῖρα*; þær lög lögdum... örlog seggja, Vsp. o; ek sé Baldri örlog fölgín, 35; örlog sín viti engi fyrir, Hm. 55; þviat ú öll um sér örlog fyrir, Skv. I. 28; aldar örlogg þyg ek at hón öll viti, st. 21, 29; þæma örlog manna, Fas. iiii. 32, Edda 8; Normr ráða örlogum manna, II; stýra örlogum, Al. 79, 141; urðu þau örlog Hákonar jarls, t Karkr jarl skar hann á háls, Nj. 156; Afrikar skulu nú fá örlog sín, Karl. 366; hann var manna vitrast svá at hann svá fyrir örlog manna, Nj. 162; spyrja at örlogum sínum, Fs. 19; þat er örlogin höfðu fyrir

skipat, Al. 19; drygja orlog, *to 'dree' one's weird*, Vkv. 3; er þat likast at líðin sé min örlog, *my worldly-worked life at an end*, F. 84; örlog-sínu, örlog-þættir, *the 'weird-tbrums', threads of the Norns spun at one's birth*, Skv. 2. 14, Hkv. I. 3; orlaga bond, Skáld II. 3. 4. **örlog-lauss**, adj. '*weirdless*', one whose life is still a blank, Vsp. 17; orlaga-normr, orlaga-disir (in mod. poetry), *the weird-sisters, the Parcae*. II. exploits; segja frá örlogum sínum, L. 25. 2. war; cp. orlygr, and med. Dan. *orlog*; þeir hann vaxa útr örlög við heidrar þjóðir, Ösv S. 28, written at the end of the 15th century.

ör-magna, adj. *quite exhausted, powerless*.

ör-magnask, ad, *to be quite exhausted, faint from exhaustion*.

ör-malr, m. *an arrow-case, quiver*, Fas. ii. 506.

ör-máligr, adj. *basty of speech*, Glúm. 364.

ör-mul, n. pl. (mod. örmull, m.), [or- and mol, moli; old Swed. *ormyja* = a digger, remover of mark-stones, Schlyter]:—*prop. atoms, particles, remnants*; at eigi finnisk ormol þeirra, 623. 35; var hón svá vanduga niðr brotin, nema nokkur ormol megi finnask í á þeirri er fellr... Al. 93; braun upp allt Dana-virki, ok sá engi merki eptir né ormol, *no trace nor remnants were seen*, Fms. xi. 35; þeir súk aldrí síðan, ok engi örmul fundusk af Háreki, Nj. 279; segisk at em megi finnask mörk ok örmul af örkinni, Stj. 59; ok sást engi örmul (örmull Cod.) síðan til þess, Am. 1422.

örmull, m., or sounded *urmul*, = örmul, q. v.; það er enginn örmull eptir af því, *not a rag left*.

2. **urmul** (prob. the same word), a *swarm*; þar er mesti urmul.

ör-mæddr, part. *utterly exhausted*, Fél. iv. 232.

ör-mælir, m. = örmalr, a *quiver*, Barl. 137.

ÖRN, m., gen. *arnar*, dat. *erui*, pl. *ernir*, acc. *örnu*; in mod. usage the word has become fem. *örn*, *arnar*, *örn*, pl. non. acc. *arnir*; örn is like *björn*, an enlarged form from *ari*, q. v.: [A. S. *earn*; Chaucer *erne*; Dan. *örn*] — *an eagle*; eruninn, Bs. i. 350; örn ok hrafn, Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K. 136; snápir örn á aldum mar, a saying, Hm. 62; seðja örn, Hkv. I. 35; gumí at hejja ok glada örn, id.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm.; er á asklimum ernir sitja, Hkv. 2. 48; falla forsar, flýgr örn yfir, Vsp. 58; mythical, örn gól árta, Hkv. Hjórv. 6 (an eagle telling the fate to a young hero); the eagle is the bird of the giants, *jötunn* í *arnarham*, Vpm., cp. the legend of giant Þjazi: **arnar-flaug**, f. *eagle's flight*, as an 'omen' boding battle; nú er arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse): **arnar-leir**, m., Gd. 2; see *leir II*.

II. **Örn**, as a pr. name, and **Örn-ólfr**, *Vedr-örn* of a woman, *Arna*.

III. = *blóð-örn*, q. v.; rista örn ú baki e-m, Hkr. i. 108, Fas. i. 292, Skv. 2. 26.

COMPOUNDS: **arnar-hamr**, -klö, -fjödör, -vængr, Fas. i. an eagle's skin... *ving*, Edda 13, 46, Fas. iii. 653, Stj.

arnar-hreiðr, n. *an eyrie*.

arnar-ungi, m. *a young eagle*, Sturl. iii. 185.

örna, gen. pl. *business*; see *eyrendi Þ*.

ör-nefni, n. [= Germ. *ur-name*], *a local name, prop. an old name*, Stj. 394, Brandkr. 61; svá sem örnefni eru við kennd, Fms. i. 241; þeir hendu þrelana fleiri þar sem síðan eru örnefni við kennd, Eg. 566; hét Örylgr á Patrek biskup til landtöku sér, at hann skyldi af hans nafni örnefni gefa þar sem hann tæki land, Landn. 43, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a pr. name of a person, but rarely; gat Ólafir digri með henni barn, en þeirra örnefni eðr örferðir vITU vér eigi, *their names or doings*, Fms. x. 397 (Ágríp).

örn-fjödör, adj. *eagle-swift*, Rekst.

örnrir, m. *eagle*, the name of a giant, Lex. Poët.

örón, m. a kind of fish, *a mackerel* (?), (= öln); tunna öron, D. N. iii. 688.

ör-orðr, adj. *basty of speech, frank, out-spoken*, Fb. 104, Ó. H. 114, Fimh. 284, Bjarn. 34.

ör-öf = örhot, *immunity*; öröfi vetra úd varri jörd of sköpuð, Vpm.; öröf manna ok vápna, Mork. 139; ræna öröfi fjár, Jomsv. S. ch. 33; öröf fjár, Fas. ii. 538, MS. 656 B.

ÖRR, n., later ör with a single r, and so in mod. usage; [Dan. *ar*, *arret*]:—*a scar*; ok sú þó á örri alla æti, Bs. i. 330; hann þreifaði of örri sára Dróttins, Greg. I4; gresi ör (sie) hvít á hvarmunum báðum, Hom. 116; mun ör þat sjá á fati mér meðan ek líf, Fb. i. 401, Karl. 61; meðal herða honum var ör grótt í kross, Fms. viii. 275 (eytt v. l.); aufr, Fb. ii. 636, l. c.); hann hafði ör í andliti, Ld. 274. **ör-ra-beinn**, adj. '*scar-leg*', a nickname, Fs. 128, Landn.

ÖRR, adj., acc. *örvan*, pl. *örvir*; inn örvi; compar. *örviri*, *örvastr*; [root *aru*; A. S. *earu*, *Grein*; Sansk. *ar*; Dan. *ör*, in the phrase '*ör í bevd*', *giddy in the head*]:—*swift, ready*; orr tilfara, allstaðar þar er þurfti hann tilkvámu, Bs. i. 128; neut., hann (the ice) rak svá ört, at... *the ice drifted so fast, that*... Bård. 9 new Ed. 2. neut. *quite*; eigi ört hálfr fjödri tugr manna, *not quite forty-five men*, Am. 1362. II. *liberal, open-handed*; miklu örvari af fö, passim; ör ek örmusu-góðr, Fs. i. 81; örvastr konunga, Fms. xi. 203; allra manna örvastr, Eg. 517; mildr ok orr, 20; ör maðr ok störmenni mikit, 38; ör ok gjöfull, 42; Einarr var ör maðr ok optast féllitil, 691.

örrekk, n. a nickname, Landn. 193.

ör-reyta, t, *to strip utterly*; aldrei má ö. dún úr heidrum, Fél. iv. 220.

örriði, mod. urriði, a, m. a salmon-trout; see aurriði.
 örróttir, adj. *scarred, covered with scars*, Fs. 128, Fas. ii. 471, Stj. 80.
 ör-sauði, adj. *sheepless*, = sauðlauss, Grág. i. 426.
 ör-sekr, adj. *'sackless'*, as a law term, = sykn, 'out of guilt,' free; en þeir örsekkir er upp halda árum sínum, N. G. L. i. 65; en ef hann kömr i alla staði þá er hann örsekkir (sic), 379, Gpl. 462; at orsekju, N. G. L. i. 147 (last line); skal hafa eikju hvert er vill at orsekju, 243, ii. 44 (but see öskir two lines below), and so passim in the Norse laws.
 ör-skammr, adj. *shameless, unblushing*, Al. 87.
 ör-skammr, adj. *quite short, quite brief*; Stj. 54, H. E. i. 461; at eigi metti hans ö. opinber verða, Post. (Unger) 55.
 ör-skemdi, f. a great *shame, disgrace*, Stj. 54, H. E. i. 461; at eigi metti hans ö. opinber verða, Post. (Unger) 55.
 ör-skípti, n. pl. *eccentricity, strange affairs*; hence örskipta-maðr, an *eccentric, overbearing person*, Lv. 27 (cp. the context); inir mestu örskipta menn, *violent men*, Eb. 110, Fb. i. 250; segja frá nokkurskonar örskiptum frá kynslum eða undrum, *to relate strange things, wonders and marvels*, Þjóðr. 4.
 ör-skot, n. = ördrag, an *arrow-shot*, of distance, Al. 13, Karl. 286; örskots-lengd, Grág. i. 91. Örskots-helgr, f. a law phrase, an *asylum or sanctuary within arrow-shot*, Grág. passim; cp. esp. the interesting record Landn. 5, ch. 4 (287, 288); the örskotshelgr is in Grág. Vsl. ch. 51 set at two hundred (i. e. 240) fathoms.
 ör-skreiðr, adj. *swift-sliding*, of a ship, Fms. i. 100, iii. 43.
 ör-stiklandi, part. *swift-stalking, rapid*, Ó. H. (in a verse).
 ör-stuttur, adj. = örskammr.
 ör-taka, tók, *to take utterly, take all*, leaving nothing; en tjald ok kriu ætti við að halda ok ö. aldrei egi þeirra, Fél. iv. 214.
 ör-taka, adj. *not grasping firmly*; verða örtaka fyrir e-m, *to lose the grasp, be overpowered by one*, Fas. ii. 434.
 ör-tröð, n. an *over-stocking* of a pasture; ganga í örtröð, see tröð.
 örtug, also spelt ertog, ertog, [the etymology of the first part of the word is not certain, but it is prob. a compd, qs. ör-togr, the latter part being togr = twenty, prob. so called because twenty 'penningar' made an ertog; ör or ertog may be the old name of a small coin, cp. mod. Swed. öre, a small coin worth less than an English farthing; the mod. Norse name 'ort,' = a fifth part of a dollar specie, is an abbreviation of örttog]: —the name of an *old coin or piece of money*, amounting to a third part of an ounce (eyrir) = twenty penningar or pence, N. G. L., D. N. passim; skolu þeir báðir í ertogi (dat.), N. G. L. i. 185; see eyrir.
 ör-ugga, að; örugga sik, *to cheer one's heart, take heart*, Pr. 420, Stj. 154.
 ör-uggleikr, m. *security, confidence, safety*, Stj., Sks. 271, Eluc. 48; traust ok ö., 655 xix. 1: *fearlessness*, Fbr. 20.
 ör-uggliga, adv. *unfailingly, without fear, boldly*, Stj. 151; það þá fylgjask vel ok ö., Fms. viii. 92, Anecd. 32.
 ör-uggi, adj. *'out of all concern,' out of danger, safe, secure*, Greg. 24, Fms. vi. 152; *fearless, undaunted*, hugdjarfr sem inn öruggazti bersekr, i. 259; öruggir í framgöngu, vi. 421; verit öruggir ok óttalausir, Ó. H. 240; drengir góðr ok ö. í öllu, Nj. 30, passim. 2. *resolved*; þeir voru öruggir í því at firask Noreg sem mest, Eg. 159, Ld. 302; *trusty, to be relied on*, gefið eignir þeim sem ydr eru öruggir, Fms. vii. 182, Th. 2.
 3. of things, *safe*; engi örugg fylgsni, Fms. i. 136; öruggi riss, *safe ice*, ix. 371; öruggi skjöldr, Finn. 328; ö. reiði á skipi, Sks. 29; örugga hvíld ok haga, M.S. 544. 14; berjask með öruggum atgangi, Ísl. ii. 268; öruggt til lækninga, Sks. 32 new Ed., Magn. 468.
 örva, að, [ör, adj.], *to exhort*; örva ok tendra, Str. 8; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, upp-örva, *to exhort, encourage*; upp-örvan, *exhortation, encouragement*.
 Örvandill, m. the name of a giant, see the tale in Edda; the Gr. Ὀρίων and the Norse Örvandil may be the same word, their etymology is to be sought for beyond both Greek and Norse; Örvandils tá, *the toe of O.*, Edda (Örvan-tá, Ub. l. c.); see stjarna.
 örvar-, gen., see ör, f., B.
 ör-vasi and ör-vasa, adj. [from ör- and vasa = to be?], prop. *decrepit, 'stone-old,' worn out*; gamall ok örvasi, Glúm. 337, Stj. 225, 548; móður mjök gamla ok örvasa, Fms. i. 76; örvasa at elli, Fb. i. 77; á örvasa aldri, *in one's old age*, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 162 new Ed.; enn er Haraldr var örðinn örvasi, Hkr. i. 67; örvaras ok ómagar, N. G. L. i. 180.
 ör-váfaðr, part. a *waver, shaker of spears and shafts*.
 örvendr, adj., qs. örvhendr (?), [the former part is doubtful, the latter prob. from hönd; the mod. Dan. say *keit-banded*]: —*left-banded*; smá verða örvendrar manna högg, Fb. ii. 212; þvíat örvendr maðr hjó, Fbr. 90 new Ed.; örvendi, the verse, l. c.; sár þormóðar hafðisk illa ok var jafnan örvendr síðan meðan hann lifði, 34 new Ed.
 ör-verðr, adj. *unworthy*; hróðrs örverðr, Ad.
 ör-verpi, n. *decrepitude*, (from verpa l. 4); in the saying, karli hverjum kemr at örverpi, Fms. iii. 96. 2. a '*reckling*,' the last smallest egg in a nest, so also the *last-born dwarf-child*, is in Icel. called örverpi.
 ör-vilna, að, mod. sounded örvingla, [ör- and vil], *to despair*, with gen.; ö. sér e-s, *hestir örvilnuðu sér lífs, they despaired of life*, 656 C. 21;

chiefly used, II. reflex. örvilnask, *to despair*, absol. or with gen.; örvilnisk engi sér líknar, Hom. 78; ö. hjálpar, 48; örvilnask undaukvámu, 121; örvilnuðusk allir aðrir enn Páll postoli, at þeir myndi land taka, 655 xvii. 4, Al. 110; hann huggaðra, at eigi örvilnisk þeir, Greg. 38; æ meðan hann örvilnisk egi, Sks. 511.
 Ör-vilnan (mod. örvinglan), f. *despair*, Fms. i. 138, Sks. 609, Stj. 51.
 ör-vita and ör-viti (er-vita, Hkv. l. c.), adj. *out of one's senses, frantic*; ætt ok ervita, Hkv. 2. 32; lætt ok örviti, Ls. 21; þá hljóp ek upp örviti, Fms. vii. 158, Mork. 191, l. c.; örvita hræðsla, *mad fear*, Mar. 1045; hún örvita, Greg. 12; banvænn ok nær örviti, *sinking fast, and well-nigh senseless*, Fms. i. 86; dauðvána ok örviti, vi. 31.
 ör-víman, n. *vinegar*; drykkjar-ker fullt örvínans, ... þá es Jesús hafði tekit örvinan, Hom. St. (John xix. 28 sqq.), now obsolete.
 ör-væna, u, f. *anything beyond hope*; mér er Sveins á engri stundu örvæna, *no hour at which I may not expect Sweyn*, Orkn. 412 (örvænt, v. l.); margir menn mæla, at eigi sé örvæna at ek koma þar, *that it is not past hope, that ... it may well be that ...*, Ld. 204.
 ör-væni, n. *expectation*; vissi engi hans nátt stað, ok engi hans örvæni, *nobody knew his whereabouts*, Fagrsk. ch. 58.
 ör-vænliga, adv. *feignedly*; láta örvænliga, sem hann hafði aldri getið sinna eyrinda fyrir þér, *to make believe, feign*, Fas. iii. 83.
 ör-vænn, adj. *beyond expectation, past hope*; fyrir hann var einskis örvænt orðs né verka, *anything could be expected from him, he was able to do anything*, Ísl. ii. 326; þó er eigi örvænt (*'tis not unlikely*) at ek hafa ámæli af konu minni, Nj. 65; eigi er örvænt at skjótt steypi hans ríki, Fms. i. 207.
 ör-vænta, t, *to despair*, with gen., Ísl. ii. 160, Fms. x. 219, 352; einskis ílls örvænti ek fyrir ydr, *there is no wicked thing that may not be expected from you*, Ísl. ii. 160, freq. in mod. usage. 2. reflex., Fms. vi. 410, Fb. iii. 391.
 ör-væntan, f. *despair, hopelessness*, Mar.
 ör-vænting, f. *despair*.
 ör-vætta, t, = örvænta; örvætta sér sigs, Fms. x. 352.
 örv-öndr = örvhendr, a nickname, Landn. 144.
 ör-þeysir, m. *the swift furtherer*, Þd.
 ör-þjáðr, part. *utterly exhausted, worn out*, Pass.
 Ör-þrasir, m. *the sturdy, the stubborn (?)*, the name of an old giant, the father of the Norns, Vpm.
 ör-þrifráðn, adj. *without expedients, confounded*; Vagn verðr eigi ö., hann ferr um endi-langa Danmörk, Fb. i. 172, O. H. L. 14.
 ör-æfi, n., qs. ör-hæfi, Mork. l. c.; in old writers used in sing.; [from its use in old writers it seems as if it were derived from ör-neg, and höfn, a haven]: —*an open, harbourless coastland*, in old writers used almost exclusively in this sense; fyrir hafnleysis sakir ok öræfis, Landn. 276; ef skip er í öræfi komit, Jb. 381; hann lét góra þar virki ok höfn er ádr var öræfi, Fms. vii. 100; öræfi ok hafnleysur, Mork. l. c.; ok veita strandir þar í mörgum stöðum hafnir er fyrr var öræfi, Sks. 11 new Ed.; sandar, öræfi ok brim mikit fyrir útan, Hkr. i. 229. 2. a *wilderness*; komast um síðir ör öræfi þessu, of a mountain, Bs. i. 200; in mod. usage plur. a *desert, wilderness*. II. in local names, Öræfa-jökull or Öræfi, n. pl., is the local name of the open, unsheltered coastland of southern Iceland, the present Skaptafells-sýsla.
 öskr, n. [cp. askran, p. 25], a *roaring, bellowing*, of a bull, Fas. iii. 411.
 ÖSKRA, að, *to bellow*; öskra sem blótneyti, Fas. i. 425; uxi, hann öskraði ögurliga ok lét mjök illiliga, Fb. i. 261; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of enraged cattle. 2. *to scream, roar* (from pain), Str. 32; cp. eiskra.
 öskran-ligr = öskrligr; ö. sýn, Bs. i. 256; öskranligt óp, Mar. 1054.
 öskri-liga, adv. *horribly, bideously*; hann (the bull) fór beljandi um völlinn ok lét öskrliga, Eb. 118 new Ed.; æpa ö., *to yell bideously*, Fb. i. 417, ii. 26.
 öskr-ligr, adj. *bideous*; belja öskrligri röddu, Bær. 19.
 ösku-, of *ashes*, see aska. COMPS: ösku-dagr, m. *Ash-Wednesday*.
 ösku-gras, n., botan. = *rhinantibus* or *cockcomb*, Hjalt. Ösku-poki, a, m. an '*ash-poke*,' *ash-bag*. In Icel. on Ash-Wednesday, men and women, esp. the young, are all day long on the alert, being divided into two camps; the women trying to fasten small bags of ashes, by a hook or pin, on the men (hengja á þá ösku-poka), hooking the ash-bag on their backs or clothes, so as to make them carry it unawares; if a man carries it three steps or across a threshold without knowing it, the game is won. The men on their side fasten bags with small stones on the women.
 ösla, að, [akin to vada-öð, qs. vaðsla or from usli = fire (?)], *to wade, splash in water*; hún öslar aprt til meginlands, Fas. ii. 182; very freq. in mod. usage, e. g. of children dabbling in water; in peets also of ships, skeiðir údr undan bar | ösluðu súða ljónin, Sig. Breiðf.
 ösnu-, see asna.
 ÖSP, f., gen. aspar, pl. aspir, [A. S. *æsp*; Dan. *asp*], an *aspen-tree*, Edda (Gl.); einstað sem ösp í holti, Hðm. 5; strange to say that the

ord is never used in poetical circumlocutions.
mes, Espi-hóll.

Ötu-færr, adj. [at, n., p. 29], *able to fight*, of a horse, Rb. 298.

Ötull, adj. *brisk, energetic*; see atall; cp. mod. Norse *atal* = *saucy, evish*.

Övirði, see auvirð, auvirðask, p. 36.

Övisli, see auvisli.

ÖX, i. e. *öx*, f., gen. *öxar*, dat. and acc. *öxi*, pl. *öxar*, preserving the *ö* throughout; declined like *heiðr*, *öx* standing for *öx-r*; also spelt *eyx* id *öx*: in mod. usage declined like *höfn*, nom. *öxi*, gen. *axar*, dat. and acc. *öx* or *öxi*, pl. *axir*: [Goth. *aqwisi*; a word common to all Indo-European languages]:—*an axe*, Am. 39, Nj. 19, 70, Sturl. i. 63, Eg. 180, 183, Ld. 112, K. p. K. 170, and passim: *öxar-egg*, f., -skapt, n. *the edge, haft of an axe*, Sturl. ii. 91, Fms. vi. 212, Fær. 111: *öxar-hamarr*, m. *the back of an axe*, Nj. 253, Grág. ii. 14, Fær. 221: *öxarhamars-begg*, n. *a blow with the back of an axe*, Fms. ix. 469, Gpl. 177, Orkn., v. 86: *öxar-hyrna*, u, f. *the hooked beak of an axe*, such as a bill, lberd, or Lochaber-axe, Fær. 111, Fms. ii. 82, Lv. 82: *öxar-stafr*, m. a nickname, Lv. 86: *öxar-talga*, u, f. *masonry*, Stj.: *öxa-tré*, n., url. i. 158: *öxar-þæri*, n., Grág., see þæri. The axe, rather than the word, was the favourite national weapon of the old Norsemen and Danes, the Nj.; Hel was the axe of king Magnus, and for various names of axes, see Edda (Gl.); *breið-öx*, *bol-öx*, *hand-öx*, *tapar-öx*, *skegg-öx*, *tálgröx*, *skar-öx*; the 'öx snaghyrnd' or *snaga* (see p. 573) is prob. the same as the Scottish Lochaber-axe, see Sir Walter Scott, Waverley, i. ch. 17, used for climbing walls, and compare the feat related in Fær. l. c., Eb. 60.

II. in local names, *Öxar-á*, f. *the Axe water*, in lecl., the origin of the name is told in Sturl. i. 202: *Öxar-fjörðr*, m. *Axefirth*, Landn.: *Öxfirðingar*, m. pl. *the men from Axefirth*, Nj. 219, 223: *Öxará-þing*, n. *the assembly at Öxará* = *alþingi*, Jb.

Öxa, að, *to cut, carve with an axe*, of wood; *öxa við*, Fms. ii. 233.

II. in local

ÖXL, f., gen. *axlar*, pl. *axlir*; [Goth. *amsa*; A. S. *eaxl*; Engl. *axle*; Dan. *axel*; Germ. *acbsel*; Fr. *aisselle*; all from Lat. *axilla*, Grimm's Dict. i. 163]:—*the shoulder-joint*, so called from being the 'axis' on which the arm moves (the general word is *herðar*, q. v.): *lerka at öxl*, Fms. vi. 440; *þeir þrifu í axlirnar ok togubusk um*, viii. 383; *hendr blóðgar upp til axla*, þidr.; *féll hann ok lesti öxl sína*, þorf. Karl. 390, v. l.; *dvergar á oxlum*, Rm.; *hann hafði öxi um öxl*, *across the shoulder*, Ld. 276; *á öxl*, Gullþ. 64; *engi maðr tók betr eum í öxl honum*, Fms. v. 67; *medal axlar ok olboga*, Bs. i. 640; *hann slær sverðinu á öxl Grími ok klýfr hann í herðar niðr*, Finnb. 288; *sat þorkell upp við öxl*, *Tb. sat half up leaning on his arm*, Vöpu. 29; *at þú of öxl skjóttir því er þér atalt þykkir*, cp. *to turn the cold shoulder to*, Gg.; *lita, sjá um öxl*, *to look over one's shoulder at, look askance at*, Orkn. (in a verse), Fbr. 38, 82 new Ed.

2. metaph. *the shoulder of a mountain*; *en er þeir kómu inn fyrir öxlina . . . undir öxlinni suðr frá Knerri*, Eb. 76, 77 new Ed.; *fjalls-öxl*, Fas. i. 53. 3. as a local name, *Öxl*, Landn.; *Skegg-öxl*, a mountain in western Iceland.

4. *the 'shoulder' of a knife*, where blade and haft meet; *var holdit hlaupt upp yfir knifs-axlirnar*, Bs. i. 385. 5. *öxull*; *hvel þat er veltr um úróar axlir*, Sks. 76 new Ed.

COMPS: *axlar-bein*, n. *the humerus or the scapula*, Nj. 27, Korm. 220. *axlar-byrdr*, f. = *axlbyrd*, Grett. *axlar-liðr*, m. *the shoulder-joint*, þorf. Karl. 390. *axla-bönd*, n. pl. 'shoulder-straps', braces (mod.): they were unknown to the ancients, who kept up their nether-garments by a rope or belt round the waist (*brók-lindi*, *bróka-belti*).

öxn, i. e. *öxn*, pl. *oxen*; see *uxi*.

öxull, m. *an axle*, Lat. *axis*; *veltask sem hvel um öxul*, Pr. 476; *en öxull skal millim vera*, Sks. 89 new Ed. *öxul-tré*, n. *an axle-tree*, Sks. 423.

ÖZURR, m., early Dan. *Atzerus*, a pr. name, Landn., Dropl.; thus *Özur* was the name of the first Danish archbishop of Lund (*Özur erki-biskup*, Bs. i).

E R R A T A.

Page vii: Björn Halldórsson, the lexicographer, was born 1724, and died 1787.
 p. xviii, col. 1, l. 29, for 'nom. sing.' read 'gen. sing.'
 p. xix, l. 22 from bottom, for 'acc. sing. tímana' read 'tímana-*nn*'
 p. xxii, in the paradigm, *dele* 'vaktr vökt'
 p. xxiii, l. 5 from bottom, for 'skyldi-t muundi-t' read 'skyldi-g-a muundi-g-a'
 p. xxv, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom, for 'urerem' read 'arderem'
 p. xxxiv, col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, for 'leaky' read 'stretched'
 p. 5, col. 1, VI. 2, for 'K. Þ. K. 42' read 'K. Þ. K. 142'
 afbrýði, for 'n.' read 'f.'
 af-síða, for 'Grág. i. 138' read 'Grág. i. 338'
 arin-dómr, for 'Hom.' read 'Greg. 10'
 á-gauð, for 'n.' read 'f.'
 ár-fljótr, for 'Fms. vii. 382' read 'Fms. viii. 382'
 úrofi, l. 7, for 'fara' read 'færa'
 báðir, l. 1, for 'bæði rarely (Norse); báði,' read 'bæði; rarely báði'
 biblia, for 'Am.' read 'Ann.'
 bita, l. 4, for 'best sail' read 'best sailer'
 bola, for 'body' read 'bole'
 brauð, l. 7, for 'bláfword' read 'bláfword'
 búð, p. 88, col. 2, l. 6, for 'Rb.' read 'Rd.'
 dóttir, l. 6, for 'daughtar, doghtor,' read 'daubtar, dohtor'
 drag, l. 1, for 'in drag' read 'ör-drag'

drák, l. 4, for 'kinnis' read 'ennis'
 edda, l. 7 from bottom, for 'Edda' read 'Eddu'
 eid-stó, l. 2, for 'Mork. 9' read 'Mork. 91'
 engi, n., l. 3, for 'Korm. 4' read 'Korm. 40'
 erja, l. 2, for 'arar' read 'arare'
 eyrir, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus'
 fú-staðar, for 'Fms. vii. 90' read 'Fms. vii. 70'
 forða, l. 2, *dele* 'Orkn. 556'
 for-gildra, for 'að, to lay,' read 'u, f. laying a trap for,' the word being a noun.
 fred-stertr, l. 5, for 'gleiðar-mál' read 'gleiðar-mát'
 frelsi, for 'f.' read 'n.' (the word is neuter).
 friða, að, better d (?)
 fyrva, for 'Grág. ii. 180' read 'Grág. ii. 187'
 gala, II, l. 5, for 'á staðnum' read 'í staðnum'
 goði, B, l. 4, for 'Jb. ch. 4' read 'Íb. ch. 4'
 gretta, for 'Fas. iii. 355' read 'Fb. i. 530'
 grúfa, *dele* 'to lie' bis
 heimili, p. 250, col. 2, insert the word 'heimilis-maðr, m. an inmate,' to which word belong the references,—Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 380' (wrongly given under heimilis-kviðr).
 heldr, B. III, l. 3, for 'hölzti nær oss! Eb. 133,' read 'h. n. óss! 133,' running on from the preceding reference.
 hestr, l. 23, for 'Landn. 2, ch. 5,' read 'Landn. 2, ch. 10'
 hvirfla, for 'Fb. iii. 522' read 'Fb. i. 522'
 höfn, 4, ll. 3, 4, the references 'Grág. i. 504,' etc., ought to be transposed and placed after the words 'sold in trade'

jaur, towards the end, for 'Valv. S. 126' read 'Art. 126'
 kópa, for 'Hom. 81' read 'Hm. 81'
 líka, adv., Str. 72; the word is here a verb, and not an *dele*, and means to please; 'at líka konungi' = in order to please the king.
 loka, u, f., l. 5, for 'Lv. 30' read 'Lv. 60'
 meyla, for 'mauila' read 'mauilo'
 mikill, C, l. 2, for 'O. H. L. 23' read 'O. H. L. 33'
 mikilsti, for 'Hom. 66' read 'Hm. 66'
 mund-riði, l. 3, for 'þrár' read 'þrír'
 næfra-stúka, for 'Fms. ii. 287' read 'Fas. ii. 281'
 rýra, l. 2, for 'rýnandi' read 'rýrandi'
 sá (the pronoun), A, l. 4, for 'ásj sveinn' read 'sjú sveinn'
 sát, l. 3, *dele* '[setja];' see sætt.
 skora (the verb), III, l. 3, in the references, for 'viii. 416' read 'Orkn. 416;' and l. 4, for 'skorat, 320,' read 'skorat, Fms. viii. 320;' this and the following references refer to the Sverris Saga.
 snaför, l. 2, for 'aðr' read 'eðr'
 spella, l. 3, for 'úspellaðr mál' read 'úspellað mál'
 stauple, read 'staupla'
 stera, l. 5, for 'vegn' read 'regn'
 sundrung, l. 1, for 'Fms. vi.' read 'Fms. viii.'
 svelgr, l. 1, *dele* the word 'svelga'
 tak-setning, for 'bait-setting' read 'bail-setting'
 tigr, p. 630, col. 1, l. 9, for 'Fb. 7' read 'Íb. 7'
 tjá, p. 635, col. 2, l. 1, for 'tjáðr' read 'tjóðr'

To the Classification of Works and Authors, pp. ix-xi, are now to be added New Texts published since 1869.

To A. III. add,—*Skíða Ríma* (a mock-heroic lay). Edited by Konrad Maurer. München, 1869.

E. I. add,—*Codex Frisianus*, or *Frissbók*. Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

Codex Eir-spennill (in *Norske Oldskrift Selsk. Saml. xiii, xv, xviii*). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1870-1873.

E. II. add,—*Thomas Saga Erkibiskups* (Becket). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1869.

F. III. add,—*Maríu Saga* (Virgin Mary). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

Postula Sögur (Lives of the Apostles, including Clemens S.) By C. R. Unger, in the Press.

G. II. add,—*Ríðdara Sögur* (including *Parcevals*, *Ivents*, *Valvers S.*, *Mirmans S.*) Edited by E. Kölbng. Strasburg, 1872, cited by the name of Art.

During the printing of this Dictionary, sheets of these works have, by the kindness of the Editors, been forwarded to me, so that I have been able to refer to the printed pages long before they were published, as e. g. under *kitla* (p. 340) and *matvælar*. Prof. Unger has also communicated some highly interesting extracts from an old Norse version of 'Vitae Patrum' (cited *Vitae Patrum*, Unger), given in the *Addenda* (*kaka*, *kaza*, etc.), for which kindness I hereby tender him my hearty thanks: a few minor errors and corrections have been pointed out to me by Mr. Thorkelsson of Reykjavík.

ADDENDA.

aðal-vellir, m. pl. = óðalvellir, Rm.
að-eins, adv. *only*, (mod.)
Aðils, [A. S. *Eadgils*], a pr. name, the name of the mythical Swed. king t Upsala, Edda 82; also on the Runic stones in the Isle of Man.
af-drep, n. *sbelter*, in a storm, Skýr. 318.
af-erfa, ð, *to disinherit*, Art. 130.
afmor, m. = amor, a Fr. word, *amour*, freq. in the Ballads (Rímur).
aga = æja, Fb. iii. 449.
aga, að, *to ebastise*, Bible.
akka, u, f. a *shaft*, Edda (Gl.)
al-baztr, adj., superl. to al-góðr, *best of all*, Pd.
aldor-maðr, m. [from the A. S. *ealdorman*], an *alderman*, Pd.
ald-öðli, n. *time immemorial*, Vídal. ii. 181.
al-efni, n. *all one's might*; af alefi, *by might and main*.
alla-jafna, adv. = alltént, (mod.)
all-tént, adv. *always*, a corruption of alltjamt = alltjafnt, *all-even, uite even*, nt also being changed into *nt*, as in komdu for komdu, or unda from koma, (mod.)
al-snjóa, adj. *all covered with snow, all-snowy*.
al-stirndr, adj. *star-bright, without a speck of cloud*; a. himinn.
Al-sviðr, m. *the all-swift*, name of the sun-horse, Gm.: of a constellation, Sdm.
al-téligr, adj. *very friendly, very civil*, (mod.)
al-vangr, m. a *public field*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).
al-vizka, u, f. *all-wisdom*.
al-víss, adj. *all-wise* : the name of a dwarf, hence the name of a lay.
al-þingis, adv., add.—ok var nú eigi a. þausalaust, Fas. iii. 229.
ami, a, m. *vexation, discomfort*, Stef. Ól.
Amlóði, a, m., the etymological remarks between the [] should be cancelled; in no one knows the origin of this name: an etymology attempted by Prof. Säve of Upsala is, we believe, equally inadmissible.
amorligr, adj. *dismal*, Landn. (in a verse).
and-brimnr, m. the cook's name in Walhall, Gm.
and-keta, u, f. an obscene word, Völs. þ. (Fb. ii. 334).
and-skjól, n. *the vane on a chimney-pot*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 133.
and-vari, a, m., add.—ótti svá mikill ok andvari, Hom. (St.); cp. Þass., andvara óngan hefir umhyggju-litill sést.
angan-týr, n. a *lover*, Vsp.: a pr. name, A. S. *Ongenþeow*.
angr, m., II. p. 21, col. 2, all these local names are better derived from rangr (q. v., p. 678).
angr-boða, u, f. the name of a giantess, HdI.
angr-vaðill, m. the name of a sword, Eg.
an-tigna, að, qs. aftigna, *to disparage*, with dat.; a. engum illa allra ízt þó á bak, Hallgr.
aptan-tími, a, m. *eventide*, Post. 25.
aptr-á-bak, adv. *backwards*, Skíða R.
aptr-skipan, f. a *replacement*, Thom.
ar, a *note in a sun-beam*; add.—hvernig viltu þekkja syndina nema þuðs orð síni þér hana . . . aríð eðr agnirnar í loptinu fámur vér ekki eð nema í sólar-geislanum? Vídal. i. 276.
arin-kjöll, m. *the 'heart-keel'*, a *bouse*, Ýt.
arin-nefja, u, f. *eagle-nose*, name of an ogress, Rm.
arn-höfði, a, m. *eagle-head*, a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.)
arn-kell, m. *an eagle*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Eb., Landn.
at-frétt, f. *an asking, enquiry*, Mkv.
at-fundull, adj. *fault-finding*, Hom. (St.); hence mod. að-fyndui, f. *criticism*, and að-fyndinn, adj.
at-fyndli, f. a *fault-finding*, Hom. (St.)
athuga-semd, f. a *notice*, (mod.)
atláts-samr, adj. *pliant, condescending*, Magu.
at-skelking, f. a *mocking*, Vitae Patr. (Unger).
at-sog, n., see útsog.
auð-gjafi, a, m. a *giver of wealth*, Lex. Poët.
auð-stafr, m. a *wealthy man*, Sdm.
Auðunn, a pr. name, Landn. = A. S. *Eadwine*, Engl. *Edwin*: in popular talk Auðunn is = *Mr. Nobody*, Gr. Övris.

aug-fagr, adj. *fair-eyed*, Lex. Poët.
aur-konungr, m. an epithet of Hænr, Edda.
aur-vangr, m. a *loamy field*, Vsp.
Austri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, *the Eastern*, Edda, Vsp.
Austr-konungr, m. a *king of the East*, Ýt.
axl-límar, m. pl. '*shoulder-limbs*,' arnis, Korniak.
á-bitr, m. (qs. árbitr), a *breakfast*, Safu i. 95.
á-bristir, f. pl. corrupt for ábistir (see p. 481, col. 1), cp. Goth. *beist*, Engl. *beestings*; the á- is a gen. pl. from ær, a *ewe*: the word therefore prop. meant *sheep's beestings*, but came to be used as a general term; the word is a household word in Icel., but seems not to be found in ancient poets; Hallgr. Pét. speaks of heitar '*ábristur*.'
áfr, f. pl., sounded áfr, *butter-milk*; cp. áfr, freq. in mod. usage.
á-fjáðr, adj. *eager*, (mod.)
áfr, dele the words '*prob. qs. áfr ystr.*'
áfram-hald, n. a *continuation*, (mod.)
á-goggast, að, *to be booked*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 133.
á-hrif, n. *influence*, (mod.)
ái, l. 3, see æ, p. 757, col. 1.
áka-víti, a, m. = *agua vitæ*, *spirit*, (mod.)
Áli, a, m., the name of a myth. king, the same as A. S. *Anila*, Ýt.
á-líta, leit, *to consider*, (mod.)
áll, m., add.—*the pitb of a tree*; ok haft þar til álium úr eikitrjám = *rd mélan þruds ámfikeðssas*, Od. xiv. 12 (Dr. Egilsson).
álpask, að, qs. aplast, *to walk like a back-horse*, then, *to walk awkwardly*; austr at Horni ok út á haf, álpudu þeir frá landi, Skíða R. 54.
álpun, f. *an awkwardness, a playing idiotic franks*; þykkir eigi verða vinnvitt at þeir haldizt á við álpun Hreidars, Mork. 37.
á-munr, adj., the explanation given in Lex. Poët. and p. 43 is to be cancelled; the word means *like, equal, resembling*; ámunu ero augu ornri þeim enum frána, *the eyes are like the flashing serpent's*, Vkv. 16; ámunir ossum niðjum, *like to our kinsmen*, Hkv. 2. 9. This sense is clearly seen from an old Icel. hymn of the 17th century,—nyti eg ei náðar þinnar . . . yrði rás æfi minnar ámynt og skuggi rýr, *but for thy grace the race of my life would be like a vain shadow*, Hymn-book (1746, p. 448).
á-orka, að, *to effect*, (mod.)
ár, an *oar*: add.—**árar-blað**, n. *an oar-blade*; **ára-kló**, f. '*oar-clutch*,' poët. a *ship*, Edda (Gl.)
á-reiðanligr, adj. *trustworthy*, (mod.)
ár-flognir, m. *the early flier*, i. e. a *hawk*, Edda.
á-riðandi, part. *important*, (mod.)
ást-blindr, adj. *love-blind*, Mkv.
ást-fenginn, part. *love-mad*, Mar.
átt,—for a fuller account of this word see att, p. 760.
átt-faldr, adj. *eightfold*.
átt-strendr, adj. *octagonal*, Mar. 1055.
á-ætlan, f. a *calculation*, (mod.)
Baldrs-brá; add,—the Icel. Baldrs-brá, if we remember rightly, resembles the Engl. '*ox-eye*' or '*dog-daisy*.'
ball-riði, a, m. *the great rider, bold rider*, Ls. 37.
ballti, a, m. the name of a bear, Lex. Poët.
barka, að, *to bark, tan*.
barn-gjarn, adj. *eager for bairns*, Gsp.
bastarðr, m., cp. the remarks on bæsingr, p. 92, col. 1 at bottom, to which add,—This word is, we believe, derived from báss, a '*boose*,' stall, Goth. *bansts*; its original sense would then be, *one born in a stall or crib*; hence as a law term, a *bastard*: hornungr from horn (a *corner*) is an analogous term, cp. Germ. *winkel-kind*. for in ancient Teut. laws and language the *bastard* or *outcast* was considered as being *born in an out-of-the-way place*. Both words, *bastarðr* and *bæsingr* (q. v.), are, we believe, one in sense and origin, *bastarðr* being the older form, *bæsingr* the later; from Goth. *bansts* was formed *bastarðr*, qs. *banstarðr*; in Norway and Icel. *bansts* dropped the *t* and absorbed the *n* into the preceding vowel, and became *bás-s*; from this '*báss*' was formed *bæsingr*, with *ingr* as inflexive syllable, and the vowel changed; whereas *bastarðr*, we suppose, dates from an early time before vowel-change had taken place.

Both words are law terms, the former Normannic (or Frankish), the latter Norse: both occur as the name of a sword,—besingr in the mythical tale, Fb. ii. of St. Olave's sword, ere it was taken out of the cairn; bastarðr in Fms. vii. (12th century), perhaps a sword of Norman workmanship. Literally bastarðr means 'boose-hardy,' the hardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy; we catch an echo of this in the words of the old lay—kóðu 'hardan' mjök 'horung' vera, Hðm. 12.

bata, ad, to better, John xvi. 7.

baug-broti, a, m. a ring-breaker, Hkv.

baug-set, n. the 'ring-seat,' i. e. the band, Höfuðl.

baug-varirðr, part. ring-wearing, of a lady, Hkv.

bauta-steinn, add the reference,—Eg. 94.

bautuðr, m. a stamping steed, Lex. Poët.

bál-hvitr, adj. gleaming-white, of waves.

bálkr (or better balkr, böldr), as a law term, add references.—enn fyrsti böldr bókar þessarar er um Kristindóms hald várt, N. G. L. i. 3; hér hefir kaup-bolk, 20; landleigu bolkr, 37; hér hefir upp erfða-bolk, 48; hér hefir upp þjófa bölk, 82; hér hefir upp úrgerðar-bolk, 96; hefir hverr hlutr þá bolku í sér, 126; í hinum fyrra bækinum, 424 (420, 421). Balkr as a law term is much older than any written code, and does not originally denote 'a section of a code,' but rather a 'body, collection of laws,' cp. frænd-balkr, ætt-balkr; but later it was a section of a written code, cp. Schlyter in the Glossary, s. v. balkkr.

beddi, a, m. a little bed, (mod.)

bein-línis, adv. in a straight line, directly, (mod.)

beiskask, to grow bitter, Thom.

beiskr, adj., add,—for the etymology see p. 728, col. 2 (letter Z); the word originally, we believe, was opp. to þjarfr, q. v.

beisl-lauss, adj. bridle-less, unbridled, Thom.

belti, n., add,—as a noun term, Edda (Gl.)

ben-logi, a, m. 'wound-flame,' a sword, Hkv.

ber-hardr, adj. hardy as a bear, Akv.

beytill, m. a bite, morsel, = bitlingr, Völsa p.

biða, u, f. a big chest; the phrase, þylja e-ð í helg eða biðu, Bs. ii. 425.

bið-loika, ad, to wait, Mork. 48, Ösv. S. 32, and in mod. usage.

bifa, u, f. a sound, a voice, Edda (Gl.)

binda, the verb, add,—battú, Bret. 32; bitzt, Post. 154.

birkin, adj. [Ivar Aasen birkjen], dry like bark;—brenna sem birkin við, Gkv. 2. 12.

birkja, u, f. [Ivar Aasen byrkja], the sap of a young birch, sap, got by boring a hole in the bark and sucking; þeir átu safu ok sugu birkju við, they chewed the sprouts and sucked birch sap with it, Fms. viii. 33.

bitlingar, add,—ganga at bitlingum, to go a-begging, N. G. L. ii. 244.

bitull, m. a bit, of a bridle, Lex. Poët.

bivivill, m. a stone, Edda ii. 494.

Bjarmskr, adj. Permian (a Tchadic people), Hkr. i. (in a verse).

bjástra, ad, (bjástr, n.), to drudge, work hard, (mod.)

bjáta, ad, to beat, knock; only in the metaph. phrase, þá bjátar á, to strike against, of reverses, misfortune, (mod.)

bjór-reifr, adj. merry with beer, tipsy, Ls.

bjór-veig, f. a draught of beer, Hým.

bjúg-hyrndr, adj. crook-horned, of cattle.

bjúg-viðr, m. a crooked branch; bjúgvíðr hausa, poët. the crooked branches of the beard, i. e. the horns, Km.

björn, m. a bear, add,—winter is called 'the bear's night,' hence the saying, 'lóng er bjarnar-nótt' cp. langar eigu þeir bersi nætr, Mkv.

blá-flekkótt, adj. blue-flecked, Völs. R.

blá-hvitr, add,—bláhvíta logu, a blue-white calm.

blámi, a, m. a blue, livid tint, metaph. a blemish.

bláðja, the verb, should be—pret. bladdi; a part. 'bladdr' occurs, Post. 606.

bleik-haddaðr, adj. light-haired, auburn, Gsp.

blíð-látr, adj. mild, sweet, Mírm.

bljót, m. a sacrificer, worshipper, Eg. (in a verse); also blœtr.

blóð-járna, ad, to shoe a horse to the quick, (mod.)

blóð-nasar, f. pl. a bleeding of the nose, (mod.)

blóð-taka, u, f. a blood-letting. blóðtöku-maðr, m. a blood-letter.

Blóðug-hadda, u, f. the bloody-haired, one of the names of the daughters of Ran, Edda.

Blóðug-hófi, a, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda; cp. the O. H. G. lay or charm; 'Phol ende Wodan,' etc.

blóð-varta, u, f. a part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

blóta, the verb, add,—in-Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 34, 35, Unger's Edition has the old form blét, blóti, but Cod. Fris. l. c. the later mod. form.

boð-angr, m. (qs. boð-vangr), prop. a 'bidding-place,' market-place; only in the phrase, hafa e-ð á boðangi, to hold out for sale.

boðs-bréfi, n. a list of subscriptions, (mod.)

bog-fími, f. archery.

bogi, a, m., add,—a spurt as from a fountain or a vein; þá stóð bogi úr kaleikinum, Bs. i. 321; blóð-bogi.

bog-nauð, n. the 'bow-need,' i. e. the band, Lex. Poët.

Borgund, f. a local name, an island in Norway. Borgundar-hólmr, m., Dan. Bornholm, Knytl. S.

borku, m. a name of a wolf, Edda (Gl.), cp. Grimms-borken in Norse legends. bossi, cp. the American word boss, of which their slang 'old boss' is a corruption.

bók-mentir, f. pl. science, letters, (mod.)

bóla, u, f. add,—bólú-grafinn, part. pock-marked: bólu-setja, to vaccinate: bólu-setning, f. vaccination.

brag-löstr, m. a metrical fault, Sighvat.

bragningr, m., poët. a hero, king, Lex. Poët.

bramla, ad, to brawl, make a noise, Skiða R. 74.

bratt-lendi, n. a steep land.

brauttu, adv. a shouting, = braut-þú, away thou! begone! Eirsp. 247.

brá, ð, to intermit, give relief, of intense pain, grief, illness; only in the phrase, þá bráir af.

bráða-birgð, f. a provisional matter, Thom. 474.

bráð-banvænlig, adj. deadly, absolutely mortal, Orkn. 120, v. 1.

brá-hvitr, adj. white-browed, epithet of a lady, Vkv.

bræk-samr, adj. wayward, Merl.

brenn-heitr, adj. burning-hot, Mkv.

brim-dúfa, u, f. anas torquata multicolor.

brim-rúnar, f. pl. wave-runes, charms, Sdm.

brim-önd, f. a kind of duck, a 'surf-duck.'

bris-heitr, adj. fire-hot, see the following word.

brisingr, m. [cp. Fr. braise], fire, poët.—an interesting mythol. word, now unknown in Icel., except in the adj. bris-heitr, fire-hot, used in the same connection as fun-heitr, q. v. In Norway brising is any beacon or

bale-fire, e. g. Jansoko-brising = the fire kindled on the 24th of June, (in the Alps called Jöbannis-feuer.) In olden times the necklace of Freyja was called Brisinga-men, n. the flame-necklace; it was said to be hidden in the deep sea; Loki and Heimdal fought at the rock Singastein for this necklace; this ancient legend was represented on the roof of the hall at Hjarðarholt, and treated in the poem Húsdrápa, Ld., Edda.

brúnka, u, f. a brown mare.

bryn-þing, n. a fray of arms, Sdm.

brýsti, n. = brjóst, Stef. Ól.

brý, n. a witch, Edda ii. 494.

bröndótt, adj. brindled, of a cow; see brandkrossótt.

buði, a, m. a fire, a Æp. ley, Edda (Gl.)

bug-stafr, m. a crooked staff, Band. (MS.)

bukka, ad, to knock; hver bukkar munn hús, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 508.

buldra, ad, to emit a murmuring sound: buldran, f., N. T.

bupp, n. the short bark of a dog (from the sound); ormrinn rak upp bupp þá ball honum höggið núna, Skiða R. 163.

bussu-ligr, adj. (see búza), stout, portly, Skýr. 447.

búð, f., in B. add.—Mýramanna-búð, Band. (MS.)

2. in the compds i-búð, sam-búð, etc., 'búð' is a different word, being simply formed from the verb búia, and of late formation, prob. merely a rendering of Lat. habitatio; whilst búð, a booth, is not related to búia.

búða, ad, to pitch a booth, Safn i. 89.

bú-færr, adj. able to set up a house.

búr-drífa, u, f. the 'larder-drift,' a popular legend that in the new year's night at a certain hour there falls a drift sweet as honey, filling all larders and covering all the ground; but, unless caught at the moment, it vanishes ere morning. The tale is told in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 571, and in a lay of Eggert Ólafsson (Búrdrífan á Nýjárstött).

búsmala-reið, f. a kind of rural bacchanalia of the shepherds on St. Thorlac's Day (21st of July), H. E. i. 300 (note).

bústinn, adj. stout, thick, fat, Skýr. 446.

bú-sæld, f. wealth, abundance in a household, Bb.

byggði, n. a cabin (?), some part of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

bæn-heyrsla, u, f. the hearing one's prayers, eccl., N. T., Vidal.

böðull, add.—A. S. bydel, Engl. bedel, O. H. G. putil, Germ. büttel.

böl-fenginn, adj. bent on evil, ill-willed, Band. (MS.)

börlask, ad (?); baurlúðmuk ek hér fyrir, Clem. 129 (Unger).

dag-dómar, m. pl. 'day-dooms,' gossip, (mod.), Vidal.

dag-mögir, m. pl. the sons of the day, i. e. men (?), Am.

dags-verk, n. day-work, a tax or duty, Thorck. Dipl. i. 11.

danga, ad, [dengja], to bang, thrash. Skiða R. 136.

daud-staddr, part. at the last gasp, Thom. 419.

daud-veikr, adj. deadly sick.

-dái, a, m., botan., see akr-dái.

dáindi, n. = dásemd, a work of grace, a wonder: göra ótállig tákni ok dáindi, ... undarlig d. (miracles) gerði vár Dróttinn, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

dánar-, to dánar-fé add at the end, —dane-fee; i. e. hereditas illorum qui nullum post se heredem relinquunt, Thorck. Dipl. i. 3; cp. early Swed. Dana-arver, Schlyter.

dáti, a, m. [abbrev. from soldat], a soldier, (mod.)

deyðing, f. a deadening, Vidal, N. T.

deyfi, n. deafness, Bs. ii. 369.

deypa, *ð*, [cp. Goth. *daupjan*; Engl. *dip*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *döbe*], to dip in water, baptize, N. G. L. i; an obsolete word.

dirokk, *m*, a *drudge* (Dan. *drag*), a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.)

dirrindi, onomatopoeitic, *the lark's note*, see p. xxxii, col. 1, bottom.

disa-blót, add,—þar var veizla þúin at vetr-nóttum ok górt disablót, Glúm. 336. In early Swed. laws occur *disa-þing*, a general assembly, held in February, and *disa-þings dagur* = *the day when the d. sat*; *disa-þings fridber* = *the peace, sanctity of the d.*, Schlyter.

diviki, *a*, *m*, *the bung of a cask*, Egilsson's Poems, 68.

djarf-yrtr, part. = *djarfnæltr*.

djúp-hugaðr, part. *deep-minded*, Skálda (in a verse), Post. 53.

dofin-leiokr, *m*, *torpor*, Pass. 9. 10.

dormr, *m*, a *dormitory* in a convent, Safn i. 82.

dreifa, the verb, at the end add,—vera dreifðr við e-ð, to be mixed up with a thing, (mod.)

drengr, *l*, 6, add,—ás-drengr, stýris-drengr.

drit-ligr, adj. *dirty*, Sks. 112 new Ed.

drit-menni, *n*, a *dirty person*, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

drit-róði, *a*, *m*, [see ráði], a *dirty bog*, Edda (Gl.)

dróttning, a *mistress*, add,—Clem. 129 (Unger).

drusla, *u*, *f*, a *coarse, vulgar, common duty*, (mod.)

drykk-langr, add,—Skíða R. 65.

drössa, *u*, *f* = *drusla*.

drótt, *m*, *dat. dretti*, [draga], a *scamp*; ellegar skal ek, inn digri drótt, dubba þik svá sviði, Skíða R. 60.

dular-gríma, *u*, *f*, a *domino, bidding-mask*, Post. 123.

dumb-rauðr, adj. *dark-red*.

dusti, *a*, *m* = *dust*, Post. 22.

dutlungar, *m*, pl. *whimsies*. **dutlunga-samr**, adj. *whimsical*, (mod.)

dúnka, *ad*, to make a dull sound, Féll. xiv. 78.

dúnkr, *m* = *dykr*, a *dull sound*. 2. the name of a farm in western Iceland.

dúsa, *ad*, add,—hví samir hitt at dúsa hirðmanni gedstirðum, Fms. vii. (in a verse); festir urðu at dúsa, Skíða R. 173: so in mod. usage, láttu hann dúsa, let him alone.

dyrr, *n*, ll. 7, 8, add,—önnur dyrr, Clem. 143 (Unger).

Dýri, *a*, *m*. [A. S. *Deor*; cp. *Deóra-by* = *Derby*], a pr. name, Landn.: n local names, **Dýra-fjörðr**, in western Iceland, Landn., Gísl.

dýrindi, *n*, pl. *costly things*; *dýrindis* vefnaðr, a *costly stuff*.

dæsur, *f*, pl. *groanings*; með stinum og dæsum.

Dökk-álfar, *n*, pl. *the Dark elves*, as opp. to *Ljúsálfar*, Edda 12, answering to the heidu-fólk of mod. legends.

dökkr, adj., *l*, 1, add,—Germ. *dunkel*, A. S. *deark*, Engl. *dark*, may be dential, *rk* = *nk*.

egg, *f*, p. 116, col. 2, bottom, O. H. G. *ecka*, Germ. *ecke*, is the same word, although altered in sense; the word is therefore not 'lost in Germ.'

ein-göngu, adv. *only, exclusively*, (mod.)

ein-hugi, adj. *with one mind, resolute*, Fb. iii. 418.

einungis, adv., like öllungis, *solely, only*, (mod.)

ein-vera, *u*, *f*, a *being alone, solitude*.

eira, *ð*, p. 123, col. 2, observe,—the references 'eira undan e-m—þá enn fyrst, iii. 103,' belong to a different verb, viz. eira, being qs. ara, from ár, = to raw, see that word on p. 759.

eitr-dreki, *a*, *m*, a *venomous dragon*, Sól.

ei-vist, *f*, a *everlasting abode*, Hom. (St.)

ekki, adv. *no*, in a slow hesitating way, freq. in mod. talk, and is mentioned as early as Run. Gramm. Isl.; nei, ekki, well no, not quite so!

ekkja, *u*, *f*, a *widow*, add—this word (as well as *ekkill* = Swed. *enkling*) is no relation to *ekki* = *sobbing*, but is derived from *einn, one*, and an inflexive *-ka*, like in stúlka, see Gramm. p. xxxii. col. 2. *Ekkja* originally meant a *single woman, a damsel*, and is thus used by the ancient poets, e. g. vara sem unga ekkju i öndugi kyssa, Km.; út munu ekkjur líta allsnúðula þrúðar, Sighvat; 'ekkja' and 'ung kona' are synonymous, Isl. ii. (Gunnl.) in a verse; *ekkjann stendr ok undrask áraburð*, Lex. Poët. It then came to mean a *widow (a single, lone woman, having lost her husband)*. *Ekkja* is a word peculiar to all Scand. languages, old and modern; although, as we believe, it superseded a still older 'widuwo' (cp. the Goth., Germ., and Engl.); this change took place at so early a time that no traces are found of that word anywhere in Scand. speech or writing (cp. Swed. *en-ka*, Dan. *en-ke*).

ellefu-tíu, 'eleventy' (i. e. one hundred and ten), like seventy, eighty, etc., freq. in reckoning by duodecimal hundreds, Fcðga-xfi 16.

Ellis-sif, *f*, a popular version of *Elizabeth*, cp. Scot. *Elspeib*, Fms. vi. (of a Russian princess).

en, disjunctive conj., p. 127, col. 2; in l. 2, observe,—Dan. *men* is not related to *en*, but is contr. from 'meðan,' q. v. We now believe the particle *en* (better *enn*) to be the same as the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*, the Icel. *nn* being an assimilation of the Southern *nd*.

endim-ligr, adj. *abominable*, Clem. 129.

endr-beiða, *d*, to beg again, Thom. 462, Post.

endr-vitkast, *l*, *ad*, to recover one's senses, Vidal.

eng, *f*, add in the compds,—**engja-rós**, botan. = *comarum palustris, marsh cinque-foil*, Hjalt.

Engils-nes, *u*, *the ness of Achaia*; ? *the Peloponnesus*; Achaia-landi, þat köllu vér Engilsnes, Post. 252, v. l. 4. cp. Orku.

eptir-á, adv. *afterwards*, Post. 252, v. l. 4. cp. Orku.

ergja, *u*, *f*, a *squabble*; opt eru ergjur meðal granna, Hallgr.

erma, *ð*, [armr], to commiserate, Post. 69.

eyða, *u*, *f*, [auðr], a *gap, lacuna*, in a book, (mod.)

eyðla, *u*, *f*, [early Swed. *oydla*; cp. Dan. *ogle*, 'der er ogle i mosen'];—a *lizard*, also a *toad*, O. H. i. hence eðli-vina, adj. *the friend of lizards and toads*, epithet of a witch, Hdi.; cp. the charm in Macbeth.

eyma, *ð*, [aunir], to commiserate, Post. 69.

ey-neglir, part. *studded with islands*, poet. epithet of the sea, Læx. Post.

eyrir, *m*, *l*, 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus.'

eyr-uggi, *a*, *m*, *the breast-fin*, of a fish.

eyxn = *öxn*, see xxi.

falan and **fölnun**, *f*, a *demand for sale*; leggja *f*. á e-ð.

fall-stykki, *n*, a *big gun*, (mod.)

fals-leiokr, *m*, a *falsehood*, Post. 98.

far, *n*, IV. 2, add,—þá skrifada ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, on the same subject, Ib. (pref.)

far-leysi, *n*, *miscarriage*, opp. to *farsæld*, Art. 4.

far-visi (?), a *huffy voyage*; uggir mik at ferð þín sé farleysi en eigi farvisi, Art. 4.

fáni, *a*, *m*,—the sense given under 'metaph.' belongs no doubt to a different word, borrowed in the 15th century from the Engl. *faun*; thus *fánastr* uppá e-n = Engl. *to faun upon*.

fát, *n*, a *fumbling*, add,—máðsk mi brátt, svá at hann leggsk til fáta, vesall karl, so that he is quite confounded, Mar. 1056.

fá-tæklingr, *m*, a *poor person, a pauper*.

fé, *B*,—fé-káttliga, adv., Thom. 403: fé-örk, *f*, a *money-best*, 224.

fei, *fei*, *fy*, *fy*! Jón Þorl. i. 350.

fell, *n*, [cp. Lat. *pellis*, A. S. *fell*, etc.], *skin*; occurs only in such compds as *bök-fell*, *bjarn-fell*; cp. *ber-fjall* and *fjalladr*.

ferð, *f*, add,—**ferða-hugr**, það er kominn á mig ferðahugr, of the restless feeling of one about to start on a journey.

fer-dagaðr, adj. *four days old*, Post. 640 (John xi. 17).

fergja, *ð*, [farg], to press, lay under pressure: so also **fergja**, *u*, *f*, a *pile or heap*; fann-fergja, *heaps of snow*.

ferri, compar. = *firri, farther off*, Kornak.

fipla, *ad*, add,—fiplanda i loptið upp, rendering of Lat. 'inanes auras sectantem,' Vitae Patrum (Unger).

firi, *n*, *an ebbing*; see ör-firi.

fiskja, *ð*,—karl fiskti þá ýsu, en ádr hafði hann fiskt löngu, Frisb. 255.

fildir, part. *fleeced*, a sheep is said to be vel fildir, illa fildir; cp. Lat. *vilus*, Engl. *felt*, as also þel.

fjalla-þæla, *u*, *f*, a bird, 'mount-sunner,' the sand-piper, Fjölmir viii.

fjári, *a*, *m*, a swearing, hverr fjárin! fjárans karlinn! qs. to-árr (?), a *goblin*, over hidden treasures.

fjúk-saga, *u*, *f*, a *floating rumour*, Bret.

fjögur-tán, fjögurtándi, older form, = *fiortan*.

fjörugr, adj. *full of life, sprightly*, (mod.)

flagari, prep. a *flayer, knacker*; cp. Ivar Aasen *flagar*.

flak, *n*, a *wreck*, in skips-flak.

flaksa, *ad*, to hang loose.

flangrast, *ad*, to *faun*, of a dog; *f*. uppá e-n, (mod.)

flas, *u*, = *face*; in the phrase, rocka það framan i flasið á e-m, to throw it rudely in one's face; or það kom rétt framan i flasið á honum! (mod.)

flaumr, Norse *flom*, read *flaum*, see Ivar Aasen.

fleyðri, *f*, something belonging to a ship-shed; leggja við þrir aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir staflagju hverja, ok svá fyrir fleyðri hverja, a plank in the floor (?), N. G. L. i. 101.

flika, *u*, *f*, a *rag*, = *flik*, Thom. 471.

flika, *ad*, in *flika e-n*, to have to spare; þú hefði ei fé að flika, Húst.

flot-kyndill, *m*, a *tallow-candle*, Art. 114.

flóð, *n*, add,—it is used fem. in 1lb. (1865) 14. 39.

flúruv, *f*, pl. = *flúð*; hált er helzt á flúrum, Hallgr.

flœja, *ð*, to fly; see flýja.

flókt, *n*, a *fluttering*.

folaðr, part. *foaled*; in ný-folaðr, O. H. l.

forátta and **forurtir**, *f*, add.—Ulf. *fra-vaurbis* = *ἀναπτρία*.

for-drátr, *m*, what is drawn before, a veil, Thom. 455.

for-hrumr, adj. *quite tottering*, Thom. 478.

for-kundliga, adv. = *forkunliga*, Clem. 127.

for-leiki, *a*, *m*, *insolence*, Mar. 275.

for-ligr, adj. *vehement, insolent*, Thom.

for-litning, *f*, = *fyrirlitning*, Thom. 408.

forn-yrði, *n*, *an archaism*, add reference,—Lil. 98 (huhn foryðin).

forráðs-kona, *u*, *f*, a *female manager*, Hom. (St.)

for-ræði, *n*, *treason*, add,—Mar. 468.

for-skot, *n*, a *notice or allowance of time*, Thom. 494.

for-spá, *ð*, to *prophecy*, Thom. 488.
 for-sprakkir, a, m. [A. S. *fore-spreca*], a *ring-leader*, *spokesman*.
 forsugr, adj. *coarse and abusive*.
 for-veendr, m. pl. *predecessors*, Thom. 424.
 for-pykkja, u, f. a *dislike*, Thom. 420.
 fólk-vitr or -vittr, f. *the wight or fairy of battle*, of a Valkyria, *Ilkv*.
 frakkir, a, m. *bad, rotten bay*; ilt er saman að akka örgum sínu frakka, Hallgr.
 framan-af, adv. *at the outset*; vetriun var kaldr framan af, = öndverðr.
 fram-langt, adj. n. *along, forwards*, Hem. (MS.)
 fregn-viss, read fregviss, see Art. 4. (Ed.)
 freyja, u, f. a *lady*; freyja mín es vanheil, Clem. 135.
 frið-gjafi, a, m. a *peace-giver*, Fb. iii. 386.
 frið-sama, að, to *pacify*: fríðsama heilaga kirkju, Hom. (St.)
 frænu-skammr, adj. *short-edged*, = bitskammr, f. er inn deigi lé, a saying, *Mkv*.
 fugl-heillir, f. pl. *augury*, Post. (Unger). fuglheilla-maðr, m. = Lat. *augur*, id.
 fulki, a, m. a *bird, fulica*, = Fr. *le foulque*, Engl. *the coot*, Edda (Gl.)
 furtr, m. a *gruff boor*. furtsligr, adj. *gruffly*. furta-skapr, m.
 fúa, u, f. = fóa, a *fox*; brögðótt reyndist gemlu fúa, *Mkv*. 18.
 fúinn, adj. *rotten*, Mar. 378.
 fúk-yrði, n. pl. *foul language*, (mod.)
 fúl-már, m. *the 'foul-mew' or fulmar*, a sea-bird, Hallfred; cp. Bewick.
 fúnan, f. *decomposition*, Post. 23.
 fyð-riskill, m. a *kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)
 fyrir-menni, n. a *person of rank*, Bs. ii. 524.
 fyrir-vaf, n., for 'weft' read 'warp'.
 fækja, *ð*, = feykja, Hom.
 för, f., in the compds add.—fara-hagr, m. *travels*, Clem. 142.
 gaf-kæna, u, f. a *yawl*, Safn i. 112, Stef. Ól.
 gagn-stæðr, adj. *reverse, contrary*.
 gagn-tak, n. *straps on a truss-saddle*, (mod.)
 gams, u. *bush*(?), in the phrase, snapa gams, to get nothing, Jón Þorl. i. 343, (mod.)
 ganti, a, m. [Dan. *gante*], a *coxcomb*, (mod.) ganta-skapr, n., Vidal.
 geð-ferði, n. *temper, disposition*.
 geð-mannligr, adj. *fine-looking, portly*, Safn i. 63.
 gegða, u, f. a *loose woman*, Edda (Lauf.)
 get, n. = geta, a *guess*, Fms. vi. 383 (and Mork. l. c.)
 getta, u, f. = genta, a *girl*; Geirhildr getta, gott er öl þetta, Fas. ii. (in a verse); norran getta, Egilsson's Poems, 115 (and, 'getta er sama og genta').
 gey, n. *barking*, elsewhere gauð, (mod.)
 gígja, að, to *fiddle* (Germ. *geigen*), Str. 82.
 gjögeta, að, to *jolt, rattle*, of a thing badly fitted; það gjögetar til og frá.
 glaupsa, að, to *talk glibly*; heimilt á ek at g. af því, *Mkv*. 3.
 gláma, u, f. a *bald, barren tract, a gab*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 491.
 glens, add.—glens-ðl, n.; dauðinn er glensöl sjaldan saup, sagði skenktú nú mér í staup, Jón Þorl.
 glerung, m. a *glassy sheeting of ice*, frozen after thawing, (mod.)
 glipja, u, f. a *thin texture*; vefjar-glipja, Jón Þorl. i. 324.
 glipjulegr, adj. *thin*, of a texture, (mod.)
 gljúpr, adj., see gljúpr.
 glæta, u, f. a *glutering spot*; vatns-glæta, a *speck or pool of water*; ljós-glæta, a *gleam of light*.
 gnurra, að, to *gnarr, grate*, as a door moving on the hinges.
 gnótran, f. a *rattling*, Eluc.
 góð-fýsi, f. *piety, devotion*: góð-fúss, adj. *devoted*, Thom.
 góð-siðugr, adj. *well-mannered*, Thom. 23.
 góð-vikinn, adj. *bounteous, kind*, Hugvekju S. 28. 4.
 gólf, n., add the phrase,—kona liggir á gólf, to be in *childbirth*.
 góm-sætr, -támr, adj. *sweet, tickling to the palate, dainty*.
 greiðka, að, to *speed, quicken*; g. sporð.
 grína, d, to 'grin', but only in the special sense, to *stare into*, putting one's face close to a thing; grína ofan í bókina.
 grópa-samlega, adv. [hence the mod. *grobba*, to *vaunt*, and *grobinn* = *boasting*]:—boastingly; þótti gaman at reyna fráleik hans, svá g. sem hann sjálf tók á, Mork. 40.
 grunn-vallan, f. a *foundation, ground-work*, Bs. i. 889.
 grunn-sakka, u, f. a *lead, plumb*, (mod.)
 grön, f., add the phrase,—fíla (or fýla) grön, to *pout with the lips*.
 guð-reskja, u, f. *blasphemy*, Post. (Unger) 122, v. 1.
 gull, add,—sá grét ekki fyrir gull sem ekki átti, Vidal. i. 284.
 gyðja, u, f., add,—þorlaug gyða, Landn. 64.
 gwi-maðr, m. a *gude-man or good-man, franklin*, perh. derived from gó- in gólgir, Edda i. 536 (a *ἄπ. λέγ.*); it is evidently the same as Engl. *yeoman*. gwi-brúðr, f. a *good-wife*, also a *ἄπ. λέγ.* in a verse, Fb.
 haf, n., p. 228, add,—haf-gall, n. *sea-amber*, Björn. haf-leiði, n. a *sea-way*, Post. (Unger) 4. haf-rekinn, part. *sea-tossed*, Mar. 1054.
 haf-rekr, m. *sea-drifted*. Heine *bavreki* or Heine *the sea-drifted* is the

name of the hero of a Faroic legend, told by Schlyter in Antiqu. Tid-skrift, 1849–1851. The legend makes him the father of the arch-pirate Magnus Heineson, a historical person, whose exploits are told in Debes' book; this Magnus, we may presume, served as a model to Scott's Pirate (that Scott knew of Debes is seen from note K to the Pirate). The Faroic legend bears a striking likeness to the Anglo-Norman Haveloc the Dane; both name and story may have a common origin, 'Haveloc' being a corrupted French form, with *r* changed into *l* for the sake of euphony. haf-rót, n. a *violent swell of the sea*.
 haganligr, adj. *fit, meet, comfortable*, (mod.)
 hag-sýni, n. a *practised eye*, (mod.)
 hag-sæld, f. *wellb, well-being*, (mod.)
 hag-tækr, adj. *practical*, Fb. i. 433.
 hala, að, to *haul*, Mar. 1054 (Dan. *bale*).
 halli, a, m. [Ivar Asen *ball*; cp. the Norse Fredriks- *bald*'], a *sloping, brink, declivity*, Hem.; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. a *drawback, loss of right*.
 hamall, a nickname, and then a pr. name, Landn.; cp. A. S. *bomola* = a *fool*, one whose head is close-shaven.
 hamótt, hömótt, f., mod. humótt; [from *höm*, a *baunch*(?), it is therefore not derived from *húm*];—only in the phrase, fara í humótt eptir e-m, to *follow in one's wake*; hleypr hann fram í veggin þar sem vagna-menniur fóru undan, ok hér eptir í hamóttina (haumóttina, v. l.), Clar. (vellum): mod., ganga í humótt á eptir, to *slink behind*.
 hand-draga, dróg, to *pull*, Thom.
 harð-brysti, n. *hard-heartedness*, Thom. 486.
 harð-stjóri, a, m. a *tyrant*: harð-stjórn, f. *tyranny*, (mod.)
 harpa, að (?), to *play on a harp*, Str., a *ἄπ. λέγ.*
 há-band, n. a *string round the leg*.
 há-leistr, n. [from *leistr* (q. v.) and *hár* = a *hough*], a *short sock reaching only to the ankles*.
 hálf-skák, f. a *triangular kerchief*, a square one cut in two, Ísl. i. 7.
 Hár-barðr, m. *Gray-beard*, a myth. name, Edda (Gl.): Prof. Bergmann, in his 'Graubarðs-lied', has conclusively shewn that the 'Hárbarðr' of the lay (Hárbarðs-ljóð) is not Odin, but Loki.
 há-vaði, a, m. a *roaring water, a rapid*, i. e. something less than a cascade; móða féll með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii. 230; þá spennti fram í hávaðana, Safn i. 80.
 hegg, m., add.—Engl. *bedge*, Germ. *becken*, from this tree being used for hedging.
 heið-gulr, adj. *yellow, jaundiced*, (mod.)
 heit-rof, u. a *braeb of promise*, Thom. 498.
 hifneskr, adj. = himneskr, Post. 481, 510.
 hialin, n. a *gossamer*(?), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 539.
 hiðazk, dep. [hið], to be in *its lair*, of a wild beast; hann hafði hiðz í þessu fjalli, . . . far nú ok hiðzt þar er þér líkar, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hima, *ð*, to *saunter*; add.—himir ok hangir . . . hvat himir þú . . . hékk hann af ok himdi . . . með himanda hug, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hira, to *loiter*; add.—himir hiru við . . . ek hirumk hér hjá í yðvarri þjónustu, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 Hjarðningar, add.—A. S. *Heodeningas, Hetinge* or *Heogeling* of the old German epos, Kudrun (Bartsch's Edition).
 Hjarrandi, a, m. a mythical name, the Demodokts or Orpheus of the old Teut. legends, Edda 89; A. S. *Heorrenda*; in old Germ. poems called *Horant*. Hjarranda-ljóð, n. pl. *the lay or tune of H.*, a charmed tune on the harp, Fas. iii. 223 (Bósa S.): a mod. metre in the Ballads (Rímur) is, if we remember right, still in Iceland called *Hjarranda-lag*, *the tune of H.* (see Bartsch's Ed. of Kudrun, pp. ix, xvii, and the sixth *Aventiure* of Kudrun, inscribed 'wie snoze Horant sanc' = *how sweet H. sang*).
 hjart-tegn = jartegn, Thom.
 hjá-lega, u, f., read 'hjá-legr, n.'
 hlaupa, the verb, add.—subj. hlæpi, Ó. H. 118; læpizk, O. H. L. 82; but hlypi, Hom. 158, Ó. T. 68, l. 24.
 hlersi, adj., mod. hlessa, q. v.; sló á hann ótta miklum svá sem hann yrði hlersi (hleyrsi, v. l.), Post. (Unger) 121.
 hleyti, add.—hleytis-maðr, a rendering of Lat. *vicarius*, Post. 36.
 hljóð-semd, f. *silence*, Post. 74.
 hlýð-skyllði (hlupskyllði) = lýðskyldi, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 398, 399.
 hnauss, m., add.—the old true form is knauss, whence Dan. *knøs*.
 hneri, a, m., add.—Gr. *Zeú σῶωρ*.
 hnita, að, [see neit], to *gleam white like flour*, Pál Vidal. (in a ditty).
 hnjósa, add.—Skíða R. 189: metaph., hnýss hann við prestrinn, *he sneezed against*, i. e. *remonstrated*, Bs. i. 181; mönnum mátti nálaga hnjósa (= hrjósa) hugr við, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hnjóta, hnaut, to *stumble*; hestrinn hnaut þá á fram, Bs. ii. 449 (16th century); no doubt corrupt for hnjósa.
 hnósi, a, m. [nosi, p. 457]; en á meðan önnur var að koma í lag hnósanum sem þær ætluðu að láta í vögguina, of an ungainly changeling swathed and put into the cradle, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 48.
 hnýssa, t, [hnoss], to *wrap up*, prop. to *board*; vilda ek, at þú græfir mik þá er ek em dauðr ok hnýsstir svá um mik . . . nógliga skal ek at þér

nyssa (= Lat. *te induam*), . . . þú er heilagr faðir hafði að honum hnyss þillum-megin, Vitae Patrum (Unger); in mod. usage Icel. say, hnyssa að -m, to wrap a person up and make him snug, e. g. of a person in bed.

holta-þórr, m. a name of the fox, Maurer's Volksagen.

horfin-heilla, perh. better n., cp. Eirsp. 141 (Ed. 1870), where horfin-heilla occurs as acc.

hoson, interj. *obo!* 623. 16, MS. 4. 1.

hoza, að, = mod. hossa, q. v. [Fr. *bausser?*]; —to exalt; þeir veita oss niðran . . . en hinir er oss hoza, veita oss aprkast, but those who exalt us give us a check, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

hozan, f. [cp. hossa], exaltation, vanity; hniga til hozanar eða hégómalyrdar, . . . til hozanar (hozanar, v. l.) eða hégómlygrar þræsní, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

höfa, að, to feast, fare sumptuously, Skiða R. 112.

hóg-lyndi, add,—fem. in Mar. 351, 914.

hramsa, að, to clutch.

hreði, a, m. I. is to go out, see hrödi below.

hreinn, m., observe,—this word is spec. Scand., not Finnish, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 46 (Germ. Ed.).

hreppr, m., observe.—Konrad Maurer has communicated to me his opinion that the ancient heathen had organised rules and laws for the maintenance or vagrancy of the poor, which the Christian bishops afterwards amended and expanded. If so, it is hardly to be doubted that the division into Rapes existed even in heathen times; and indeed it would have been recorded by Ari in the Íb. had it been made in the time of the first bishops. The word itself and the autumn meetings for the poor are mentioned in Sagas referring to the heathen age, e. g. Fins. i. 225. The men of the 12th century looked on these meetings as a time-honoured institution, as is proved by the reference Fb. iii. 421 (only lately noticed, and given in full s. v. þinga); cp. also Bolla þ. (Ld. 350). These meetings are still held in Iceland.

hreykja, t, [hraukr], to puff up; h. sér, þeir sem hreykjast heldr hátt trapa fyrri vonum, Grönd.

hrygg-bjúgr, adj. *crook-backed*, Mar. 1040.

hryssa, u, f. a mare; the word occurs in the Vitae Patrum (Unger).

hrösa = ræsa, Post. 288.

hröði, f. [from hraði], a burry, precipitation, Eluc.

hrökkva, the verb,—for 'h. við, to give way,' read 'h. við, to face, stand at bay,' þetta einvigi er engi hafði þort við að h., Art. 19.

hug-gæði, add—fem. in Bs. i. 561, ii. 76.

hug-næmt, n. adj., Thom. 386.

hugr,—'hugar-válað, m.' read 'hugar-válað, n.' See válað.

húm, observe,—for humótt, see hamótt.

hús-heigull, m. a kind of spider, = dordingull, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 548.

hvesta, u, f. = þvesti (q. v.), Vm. 79.

hvima, add,—Mork. 108.

hvískr, n. a whispering, Post. 609.

hýlja, the verb, add,—n. part. hult, N. G. L. i. 256; hult ok óhult, covered and not covered; hence the mod. ó-húltr, used as adj., = safe, prop. not bidden, not skimmed over, metaphor perh. from holes in ice or crevasses.

hæfir, m. a beifer (?), Ýt.

hækinn, adj. [Ivar Aasen *bæken*; Dan. *bigen*], greedy, voracious, Merl., Bret. (1849) 44.

hæti, n. = hót, a whet; ekki einu hæti betr.

höfuð,—the words in line 6 to 7, etc., are true in substance, yet the spelling höfuð does at least occur once in Cod. Reg. Sæm., viz. Hbl. 15 (Bugge); höfuð is certainly the true old form. To höfuð-hlutr, p. 307, col. 2, add,—in mod. usage, höfða-hlutr (in the dual), opp. to fótahlutr, and so spelt in Eg. 398; so also Icelanders say höfða-lag, the head-piece of a bedstead, also the pillow; eg fann það undir höfðalaginu; cp. the phrase, at höfðum þorsteins, at the heads of Thorstein's bed (here in plur. used of a single person); a similar usage of plur. or dual instead of sing. in A. S. is marked in a note to Mr. Sweet's Gregory's Pastoral Care.

hörmeitiðr, m. a *ἄρ. λεγ.* in Hým. end; may not this word contain a variation or corruption of some month's name, occurring under various forms in A. S. and Germ., and of which the Scand. form is not known, such as *Horemaent* = November or December, *Horwunc* = February, *Hartmonat* = January (Dr. Karl Weinhold),—months of great festivals and sacrifices? For an attempt at interpretation of the passage, see véar, p. 687, col. 1, at bottom.

íþing, f. (?); þeir festu þá upp í framstaflinum eitt lítið segl svá sem væri íþing nokkur, Post. 273.

í-grunda, að, to ponder over, ruminare, (mod.)

í-leppr, m. a sock to wear in shoes, = leppr, (mod.)

ísugr, adj. icy; ísugar báru, Jd.

í-vera, u, f. indwelling, habitation; íveru-hús, a lodging-house, (mod.)

íafn-lengd, p. 321, add,—jafnlengðar-skrá = an obituary, D. l. i. 256.

íafn-lyndi, add—fem. in Mar. 848.

júr-jór = jaur, yes, is quoted in Run. Gramm.

júr = jaur, yes; jür kvað hann, ifast ekki um, Art. 68, cp. Skalda (Thorodd) 163.

jögun, f. a barping on the same quarrel.

jökull, add.—jökul-hljóð, n. sounds heard in glaciers, Eggert Itin. 770: jökul-sprunga, u, f. a crevasse.

jölstr, m. [Swed. *jolster*], *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Gkv. i. 19 (Bugge 419).

jötun-uxi, add,—medic. a cancer; hann fékk mein í fótinu, var þat kallad j. eðr átumcin, Bs. ii. 269.

kada, u, f. a ben (?), Edda ii. 488.

kaf, u., add the phrase,—enda, hætta í miðju kafi, to end or break off abruptly (in mediis rebus), metaphor from swimming.

kaf-ferð, f. submersion, Thom. 495.

kaka, u, f. a cake; add a reference from an ancient vellum,—eitt kökukorn, a little cake, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

kakki, a, m. a basin; in vatn-kakki, Korn.

kaldi, a, m. a cold, chilly breeze.

kalna, að, = kólna, (mod.)

kamers, n. a chamber, room, privy, (mod.)

kangs, n. = kangin-yrði, (mod.)

kast, n., add,—a fit; hósta-kast, a fit of coughing; renna stor kast, to take a long run by fits and starts, Henn.

káza, u, f., mod. kássa (see p. 335, col. 1); the word is found in Vitae Patrum (Unger), kazu af mjólvi, being a rendering of 'pulten ex farinâ.'

keip-rétr, adj. bolt upright; standa keiprétr, (mod.)

keldu-svín, for 'bedge-bog' read 'rallus aquaticus,' the name of a bird, the water-rail.

kenna, the verb, add,—to tell, make known (cp. the Goth. use); kemnt mér nafn konungs, tell me the king's name, Hkv. Hjorv.; konungar 'to him, kenni ek þér nöfn þeirra, ek emk inn sétti sjálf, Em.; kenna e-m brautir, to tell one the way, as a guide, Hðm., Hbl.

ker-koppr, m. a small basin, Thom. 518.

kjalar-fugl, m. a kind of bird, a quail (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjarna-mjolk, f. [Dan. *kjerne-melk*], 'churn-milk,' butter-milk, Thom. 447.

kjarr, m. a kind of bird, a curlew (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjós, f., add reference,—Post. 308.

kjöt-mangari, a, m. a meat-monger, 1 Cor. x. 25 (whence *Kjöbmager-gade*, in Copenhagen).

kland and klanda;—the derivation from the Gr. is erroneous, the word being an old Scand. law term; old Swed. *kland* = an action, and *klanda* (with acc.) = to bring an action for or about a thing, see Schlyter. In Icel. the original sense has been lost.

klessa, u, f., add reference,—Skáld II. R.

klof-vega, in the phrase, ríða k., to ride astride; opp. to ein-vega, like women on a side-saddle, (mod.)

knauss, m. a square clod of turf, Lat. *caespes*; cp. Dan. *knøs*; the mod. Icel. form is hnauss, q. v.

knetta, t, to grumble; engi knettir um annars mein, Mkv.

knjúkr, m. a crag, knoll; the mod. form is hnjúkr. II. as a pr. name, Landn.; spelt knykr, D. l. i. 399.

kol-fella, d, (and kol-fellir, m.), to lose utterly, of a man who loses all his live stock from cold or hunger; hann kolfeldi, he lost his all; það varð kolfellir: it may be a metaph. from cutting wood for charcoal; or perhaps a remnant of an ancient Scand. law term, preserved in early Swed., viz. *kull-svarf* = the death of mother and child in child-birth, and *kjöl-svarf* = of husband, wife, and child, all perishing at sea. see Schlyter. cp. Ld. ch. 18.

koll-vátr, adj. wet-haired, i. e. drowned, esp. in a ditty.

koma, the verb, D, at the end add,—vera kominn upp á e-n, to depend upon one for help; vera upp á aðra kominn, (mod.)

koutr, add,—koutr (*generis*), Skálda (Thorodd) ii. 40.

korn, add,—eitt köku-korn; see kaka.

kreppingr, m. a bird, the creeper (?), Edda (Gl.)

kriari, a, m. a crier, = Lat. *praeco*, Mar. (pref. p. xvii).

kross, in the remarks on cross-worship add,—þorkell er svá baðsk fyrir at krossi, gott ey gömlum manni, gott ey ungum manni, Landn. 45.

krumla, u, f. = krumma.

krýja or krúa, ð, hence the mod. Icel. grúa (það úir og grúir), changing k into g; [Norse *krye*; cp. Engl. *crowd*];—to swarm; það údi og krúdi, Egilsson's Poems. 25.

krækil-blinda, u, f. 'crook-blind,' blind man's buff; a game also called skolla-leikr, Mar. 1056.

kveisa, u, f., add,—kveisu-flug, n. a shooting fair, Mkv.

kvenn-, the compds, p. 362, col. 2, observe—the ancients prob. said kven- with a single n; 'kven' is still sounded in Kven-grjótt, a local name in western Icel., being the only remnant of the old form.

kvíðja, the verb, add,—reflex., kvíðisk þessa veikis, forbear to do it, Krók. 6 new Ed.

kvika, u, f. obstructions of the ducts in the nose, which used to be

thought to be *quick* (i. e. *live*) *worms*; Vespasianus hafði kvikur í nösúm, en þat mein kalla þeir 'vespas,' því var hann kallaðr Vespasianus, *V. bad* 'worms in the nose,' which disease they call vespas, therefore he was called *V.* (sic), Post. (Unger) 155.

kvisna, u, f. a kind of *bird*, Edda ii, 488.

kvistr, m., add.—kvikr kvistr, *live stock*; hann á eigi meir í kvikum kvisti en eina kú, Mar. 1049.

kyrfa, ð, to *carve*, Grág. ii, 257; cp. kurfur.

kyrra, u, f. *calmness, calm*, Mar. 1195.

kögðir, m. a kind of *stone*, Edda (Gl.) ii, 424.

kögurr, m., as to the reference Hbl. 13, add.—the vellum has *ogur*, but the emendation into *kögur* is received by Editors; and is made certain by 'kögur-sveinn' in the same verse; but the sense and origin of *kögur* in this place have been missed by the interpreters. It is indeed a well-known Teut. word, A. S. *cocur*, O. H. G. *chochar*, Germ. *kocher*, Dutch *koker*; the Dan. *kogger* is prob. borrowed from the Germ., as is the Icel. *koffur* from Luther's Bible; once on a time it was also a Scand. word, which was since displaced by the compounded *örva-malr* or *ör-malr*, q. v.; this passage being the only place where it occurs in an uncompounded form, but it remains in *kögur-sveinn*, a *quiver-boy, who carried the hunter's quiver* (?); and in *kögur-barn*, Norse *kogge-barn*. Prof. Bergmann has, with his usual insight in Eddic matters, divined the sense when he says, p. 123, 'über den Sund zu schwimmen und dabei seinen feurigen Donner- und blitz-keil, . . . im Wasser zu netzen und abzukühlen.' The fact is, Thor is here represented carrying a quiver full of thunder-bolts on his back, and so the poet makes the mighty thunder-god stop at the Sound, embarrassed, and begging to be ferried over, as he could not wade over from fear of wetting his quiver and quenching the fire, for he must 'keep his powder dry;' although in Gm. and Þd. Thor is not much afraid of the water. Whether *kögurr*, a *quilt*, be any relation to *kögurr*, a *quiver*, we cannot tell, prob. not; if so, this word should be placed under a separate head.

kör-leginn, adj. = *körtægr*, Post. 40.

körugr, adj. [kar], *slimy*, (mod.)

laga-setning, f. *legislation* (p. 370, col. 1); this word requires explanation,—in old writers it means *the constitution, the fundamental laws or political constitution of a commonwealth*; as Ari, the historian, says, 'frá Íslands bygd, frá landnáms-mönnum ok lagasetning,' of the *settlement of Iceland, of her settlers and her political constitution*, Íb. (pref.); where lagasetning refers to the institution of the *þing*, and the other events related in Íb. ch. 2 and 3; so also, ritaði hann (viz. Ari) mest í upphafi sinnar bókar um Íslands bygd (*the settlement*), ok lagasetning (*constitution*), Hkr. (pref.), referring to the constitutional laws of Ulfljot recorded in ch. 2 of the Icelander Book; lagasetning here exactly answers to what Konrad Maurer, by a mod. term, calls 'die entstehung des Isländisches staates.' So also of the laws of king Hakon the Good (cp. the remarks s. v. *þing*), lagasetning Hákonar konungs, . . . hann (the king) var maðr stórvitr, ok lagði mikinn hug á lagasetning, hann 'setti' Gulapings-lög . . . Hkr. i. 135 (cp. Fms. i. 31): again, in Ó.H. 227 it answers to the mod. word *legislation* (of the laws of Sweyn, the son of Alfita), and so Orkn. 24. It is to be borne in mind that 'lög' has a double sense, viz. *law* in a strict sense, and in a local-political sense = a 'law-community,' *legally constituted state*, nearly answering to Gr. *πόλις*.

lang-viðri, n., add.—langviðrum skjal eyða grund, Mk. 24; cp. Ísland eyðist af langviðrum ok lagaleysi, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 438.

laus-lyndi, add—fem. in Fas. ii, 124.

laus-mæli, add—the sing. occurs in Fb. iii, 185.

laus-yrði, add—fem. in Pr. 133, Fbr. 64 new Ed.

laut, f., add.—this word occurs in Landn. 197 (Hjaltðæla-laut).

lán, n., add.—ekki er lán lengr en léd er, Vídal., a saying.

ledda, u, f. a *lead, plumb*, a fisher's term in western Iceland.

leið-angr, m. a *levy*; add.—may not this word be qs. leiðvangr = *the field of the Leet, where a Leet was held*? if so, it would throw light on the origin of this meeting in very remote times as being a *muster-meeting* or *levy of the king's service*: afterwards leiðangr might have come to mean the levy itself. It is indeed difficult to explain this word in any other way, esp. the latter part -angr, which usually denotes a place.

leiðanligr, adj. *ductile, manageable*, Post.

leiði-þirr, m. a *ἀρ. λεγ.*, Haustl.; wrongly explained by Egilsson, it is evidently the A. S. *lād-þeow* = a *leader, guide*.

leikni, f. *playfulness, curiosity*; göra e-ð til leiknis, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 615.

léttis-maðr = leytismaðr (or hleyttismaðr), a *vicar*, Post. 34.

liðr, observe,—the passage in Hm., svá at hón lyki þik liðum, is perhaps illustrated by Chaucer's 'locen in every lith,' Nonne's Priest's Tale; embraces of witches being believed to rob a man of his manhood.

limpa, u, f. *limpness, weakness*, FéL. xv; það er limpa í mér, (mod.)

lík-brá, f. = valbrá (q. v.), FéL.

lím-stokkinn, part. out of joint, Þiðr. 16.

Ljósá-vatn, n. *the light-water*, a local name: Ljósvetningar, m. pl. *the men of L.*, Landn.

ljós-ker, n., prop. a '*light-vessel, a lamp* (not *lantern*), cp. Mar. 679, 1036, 1037, Thom. 483.

ljúga, the verb, add.—pret. pl. lógo, Post. 231; later lugu.

loða, the verb, the Clem. 24 (Post. Unger 63), read,—fundu þeir, at hann lóddi 'saman' flærð einni; the passage is therefore quite plain.

logn-alda, u, f. *rolling in a calm*, of a ship.

lok, n., add.—the word remains in Engl. *hem-lock*.

Loki, the name of the terrible fire-demon, half god, half giant, the friend and companion of the gods, and yet their most fearful foe. We have a new suggestion to make as to the origin of this name. The old Northern Loki and the old Italic *Vulcanus* are, we believe, identical; as thus,—the old Teutonic form of Loki, we suppose, was *Wloka*, whence, by dropping the *w* before *l*, according to the rules of the Scandinavian tongue, Loki. A complete analogy is presented in Lat. *volutus, vultus*, A. S. *wlits*, but Icel. lit (in and-lit, a *face*); and, in point of the character of the two demons, the resemblance is no less striking, as we have on the one hand *Vulcanus* with Etna for his workshop (cp. the mod. *vulcano*), and on the other hand the Northern legends of the fettered fire-giant, Loki, by whose struggles the earthquakes are caused. Of all the personages of the Northern heathen religion, the three, Óðinn, Þórr, and Loki, were by far the most prominent; but not even the name of Loki is preserved in the records of any other Teutonic people. Can the words of Caesar B. G. vi, xxi, Solem 'Vulcanum' et Lunam, refer to our Loki? probably not, although in Caesar's time the form would have been *Wlokan* in acc., a form which a Roman ear might well have identified with their own *Vulcanus*. The old derivation from *loka*, to *shut*, is inadmissible in the present state of philological science; a *Wödan* from *vaða*, or Loki from *loka*, is no better than a '*Juno a juvando*,' or a '*Neptunus a nando*.' May not Loki (*Wloka*) be a relation to the Sansk. *vika*, Slav. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, Icel. vargr, ulfr, meaning a *destroyer, a wolf*? it is very significant that in the Norse mythology Loki is the father of the world-destroying monsters,—the wolf Fenrir, the World-serpent, and the ogress Hel; and, if the etymology suggested be true, he was himself originally represented as a wolf.

lopt-hæna, u, f. a female pr. name, Landn.; talp, a kind of *duck*, cp. skálp-hæna (in the Addenda).

lókr, add,—that it originally was a law term, a *receiver of stolen goods*, is seen from Chaucer (Coke's Tale, 51), 'there is no thief without a *louk*.'

lund-lag, n. *temper*.

lund-lagt, part. n. *minded, disposed*, e-m er e-t l., Post. 481, 633.

lyf-steinn, in the vellum of Korm. S. (A. M. 232) it is always spelt with *y* (not *lifsteinn*), thus Unger, who has himself consulted the vellum.

lykt, f. [Dan. *lögte*], a *lantern*, Bs. ii, 257.

lýð-skyldi, add—fem. in Fms. x. 339 (sjá hlýðskyldi); but hlýðskyldis, 398.

lýsa, the verb, II. 3. 7, lýsa e-u yfir, better is lýsa yfir e-u.

læri-sveinn, this word is a translation of A. S. *leorning-cniht*, a word used in Ælfric's English at the time when Christianity was transported from England to Norway and Iceland; at a still earlier time the English rendered 'discipulus' by 'þegn' (Gregory's Pastoral Care).

löd, f. a *laube*, add—the old form was prob. *lauð*, with a diphthong; the mod. form is löð, gen. laðar.

mal, n. *the purring of a cat*, Snót 132.

man, a *bondman*, add.—mans-fólk, *captive-folk, prisoners*; in Orkn. 368 (Fb. ii, 486, l. 8), þeir seldu þeim silfr ok 'annat fé' is corrupted for 'mans-fólk,' as is seen from the words of the Danish translation of 1615—'ok solde demnem fangerne.'

mann-bikkja, u, f. a '*man-bite*,' a term of abuse, Post. 151.

manngi, add,—þrætta ek við manngi, Post. 230.

mann-tjón, for the gender see tjón.

man-vélar, f. pl. *love-tricks*, Hbl. 20.

mat, n. *an estimate*; the truer form is mátt (like dráp, nám, gát, át, from drepa . . .); the word was originally a Norse law term, and is not found in the Grág., but was, at the union with Norway, adopted in Icel., where it soon lost its long vowel; it is actually spelt maat (i. e. mátt) in D. N. ii, 225 (maats menn = *taxation*); eptir sex manna máti, Jb.; eptir göðra manni máti, Vm.; eptir máti, id. (Mr. Jón Thorkelsson).

mat-fiskr, m. *fish for food*, Post.

mál-fríðr should be—a *temporary peace*; mod. stundar-fríðr.

mási, a, m. a nickname, Fms., add—prop. the name of a bird; in Faro *maasi* is a *sea-mew*; *val-maasi, Uislands-maasi* (= *an Icelandic mew*), *fiski-maasi*, see Mr. H. C. Mülller's *Færøernes Fugle-fauna* (1863).

meðan, add,—hence Dan. *men* = *bæt*, contracted from *meden*.

megin-byri, n. a *fair wind*, Post. 233.

mel-fluga, u, f. a *moth in clothes*, (mod.)

mest-megnis, adv. *for the most part*, (mod.)

mæt, n. sing. = mátt, *an estimate*, D. N. ii, 31; lög-m., Mar. (pref. p. xxxv).

meta, the verb, at the beginning, observe,—the subj. mæti occurs in Völs. S. 85 (Bugge's Ed.)

mey-nunna, u, f. a *nun*, = *virgo monacha*, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

mið-seymi, n., sounded *missey*, the *gut used in shoe-making*.

mikill, add the saying,—*mikið skal til mikils vinna*. *Vidal. ii. 64.*
mikla, ad, add,—*hann kvæðsk eigi mundu mikla tillögu við hann ór því hann hafði til unnit*. *Band. (MS., begin.)*; the printed text is corrupt.
mis-dægrt, n. adj.; in the phrase, *honum verðr aldri misdægrt*, of a person who is never ill for a single day.
mis-gáningr, m. *an inadvantage*.
mis-grip, n. a. 'mis-grip,' *mistake*; in the phrase, *taka e-t í misgripum*, *take a thing by the wrong end, make a mistake*, (mod.)
mis-klíð, f. *discord*.
mjalli, a, m. [mjöll], *whiteness*; esp. in the phrase, *vera ekki með lum mjalla*, to be not 'in one's whole whiteness,' i. e. *to be not in one's senses, to be insane*.
móða, u, f. II, add,—*af allri móðu bitra munugða*. *Post. 555.*
mót, a *meeting*; dele the word 'móts-minni,' which is only a false reading of *m for ni*, see *njóts-minni* below.
mun-hugð = *munud* (q. v.), *Post. (Unger) 117.*
munu, the verb, add,—*munu* in exclamations of wonder, contempt; *vat moni hvelpr sá ráða gríðum? Mork. 80*; *hvat muni of vinna örúm stum, what should overcome our love? i. e. come what may, it is proof against all*, *Korm. (in a verse)*.
mystr = *myrkr* (?), *Mar. 1031.*
mýgja, the verb, add,—an older pret. *mugði* or *mögði*; hence, *né iögðu menn óleitit, nor did the people quell their cheer, i. e. they were in ígð spirits*, *Þd.* (and not as explained in *Lex. Poët.*); at *hann mýgði* (subj.) *allri mekt Gyðinga, that be quelled all the might of the Jews*, *ost. (Unger) 104.*
mýr-dæla, u, f. 'mire-dale,' *a miry, boggy hollow*, *Hallgr.*
mœrr, f. = *mýrr*, *a moor, bog*; *æpa kann í mœrum fróskr*, *Mkv.*
mögðir, m. a kind of *stone*, *Edda ii. 494.*
mösní, a, m. the name of a bear, *Edda (Gl.)*
-na, add,—*satt-na*, *Bs. i. 469, v. l.*
nagl-hald, n. a *nail's hold*, *Bs. ii. 503.*
naumr, add,—*naum gríð*, *Bs. ii. 508 (17th century)*; *vera naumt við omínn*, *to be pressed for time*.
nár, B, add,—*ná-bönd*, n. pl. *the cords by which the shroud is bound round the body*, *Mar.*
nef-lauss, adj. [nefi], 'kinless,' *orphaned, desolate*; *sagt er frá hve eflauss narir*, *Mkv.*
nekkverr, add.—*Mr. Uppström*, and since *Bugge*, derive this word from *ne-veit-hverr*, instead of *Grimm's ne-hverr*, cp. *A. S. nātwaet = ne-veit-bwaet* = *Icel. nakkvat*; this would better account for the double *k*, but otherwise it has no influence on the inflexive changes of the word.
B. nekkverr. In *B. IV. 3*, *nokkor* should be put under a separate head as loc. adverb, = *somewhere, anywhere*, *qs. ne-hvar or ne-icit-hvar*.
nema, the verb, add,—a pret. *numdi* in mod. usage, formed from the art. *numinn*, as if from a verb *nymja*; *örvaðist geð á allan hátt er eg umdi sjónum | föður-landið heldr hátt hafit upp úr sjónum*, *Eggert*.
Nes-konungr, a pr. name, *Baut. 402.*
nett-leikr, m. *neatness*, (mod.)
njótr, m., add,—*njóts-minni*, n. [still in Norway called *ujös-minne*, var *Aasen*, in the new Edition of his *Dict.*, of *a cup drunk by customers after striking a bargain*]:—a kind of 'earnest-cup'; *sendi hann honum ína skál fulla mjaðar, ok bað hann drekka njótsminni (mótsminni is an error)*, *hér með, segir konungr, vil ek gefa þér, Sveinn, jarlsnafn, etc.*, *ms. vi. 52*: the suggestion at the end of the article is therefore true.
Noregr, add,—'Nurviag' on the *Jellinge stone*.
nótt, f., C, add,—*nætr-gölttr*, n. *a roving about by night*.
ný-lýsi, n., to the passage *Orkn. 420* add,—According to the *Saga* and an entry in the old *Annals* the day in question was the evening of the 21st of Dec. 1154, old style; and from information given by *Mr. Main* (the *Radclyffe Observer, Oxford*), a full moon fell on this very day in that year, old style. This quite settles the question as to the true old sense of *ný* and *nýlýsi*. The chronology of *Torfaeus* in the old *Ed.* of *Orkn. S.* is altogether wrong.
nýting, f. a term of husbandry; *góð, ill nýting*, of getting in the hay or crop, *Esp. 1761.*
næðingr, m. *a cilly blast*, = *gnæðingr*, (mod.)
nær-fellr, n. adj. as adv. *nearly, almost*, (mod.)
nökkor, adv., *qs. ne-hvar or ne-veit-hvar, somewhere*, very freq. in old writers, *somewhere, anywhere*; to this word belong the references under *nekkverr*, *B. IV. 3, p. 452*; to which add,—*hér nökkur*, *Fb. i. 73*; *nökkur ands eða lagar*, *Al. 107*. In mod. usage this word has become obsolete and is replaced by *einhvers-staðar*; the explanation given under *nekkverr*, *B. IV. 3*, must be altered accordingly, and the words 'somevat, may be' struck out.
nökkvi, a, m.; in the phrase, *þungr sem 'nökkvi'*, or *nökkva-þungr*, of things like hay soaked with water or the like. This word can hardly be related to *nökkvi*, *a boat*; we think it is *qs. n-ökkvi*, cp. *ökkur* and *kvast*, 'þungr sem einn ökvi' rapidly pronounced sem 'nökkvi, the *n* being taken from the preceding word, as in *njóli* (*jóll*, p. 326, col. 2).

öbbeldi = *ofbeldi*, *Thom. 405.*
ofan, adv.; instead of 'in þíðr, S. often spelt *oman*,' read 'the mod. Faroese dialect has *oman*.'
of-glæpr, m. *a crime*, *Art. 20.*
of-sinni, a, m. *a follower*; *allir inir æztu Adils ofsinuar*, *Þm.*; *Sarhan og hans ofsinnum*, *Vidal. ii. 25.*
of-stærð, f. = *ofsteri*, *Thom. 411.*
of-vægi, n. *an enormity, an enormous weight*.
opt, add,—with the notion of *ever*; *úrliga verða skyli maðr opt fá*, *Hm.*; so *opt, ósjaldan, Vsp.*
örð, n., add the phrase,—*fú sér e-ð til örða, to notice, to resent*; *eg vil ekki fá mér það til örða*, *Vidal. ii. 41*; among compounds, add,—**örð-fyndni**, f. *facetiousness*; **örð-heppinn**, adj. *biting*; **örð-hof**, n. *the word-sanctuary*, i. e. *the mouth*, *Stor.*; **örð-lagðr**, part. *famous*; **örð-lenkja**, d, *to dilate upon*; *eg vil ekki ó þetta, I will cut it short*; **örð-reyrr**, m. *the word-reed*, i. e. *the tongue*, *Sighvat: örð-ræmðr*, part. *notorious*; **örð-stafir**, m. pl. 'word-staves,' *phrases*, *Am. 9*; **örð-svif**, n. pl. *rumours*, *Post. 92.*
ostr,—the etymology of *ostr*, *qs. jostir*, is confirmed by the borrowed Finnish *justo*, see *Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 66.*
óðal, instead of *B. II. 3*, read,—In the old Norse there is a compd *alda-óðal*, *a property of ages or beld for ages or generations*, *Lat. fundus avitus, an ancient allodial inheritance*; *ok ef eigi er leyst innan þriggja vetra, þá verðr sú jörð honum at alda óðali, and if it be not released within three years, then the estate becomes his allodial property*, *D. N. i. 129*; *til æfnlegrar eignar ok alda óðals, for everlasting possession and allodial tenure*, *iii. 88*: then this phrase became metaphorical, in the phrase, at *alda óðli, to everlasting possession*, i. e. *for ever*; *Jóann prestur skal vera þar meðan hann vill ok fylgja því at alda eyðli*, *i. 266*; *hverr verðr þykki at taka þann úmaga at alda óðli, to maintain him (the poor man) for ever*, *Grág. i. 264*; or of past time, *frá alda óðli, from time immemorial*; *varla hefir þvílíkt heyrzt frá aldaöldi*, *Vidal. ii. 181*; whence the mod. Dan. *frá 'arilds' tid* (by corrupt pronunciation = *fra 'ald-odels' tid*, *ld* being changed into *r*). We believe the mid. Lat. *all-odium* to be derived from this compd, by way of assimilation; the old Teut. form would be *alp-odal* (Goth. *all- = ævum*), whence *all-odal*, *allodium*, property held in absolute possession, opposed to such as is held in fee or subject to certain conditions. The remarks under *óðal*, *l. 7*, 'from this word, etc.' should be modified accordingly.
óð-gjörð, f. *verse-making, panegyric, eulogy*, *Post. 510.*
ó-elja, u, f. *restlessness, Isl. þjóðs.*
ó-grynni = *örgrynni*, *q. v.*
ó-lekja, u, f. *curded milk with the whey*, whilst in the tub; when the whey has been strained off it it called *skyr*, (mod.)
ólga, add,—*ólgu-sjótr*, *a rolling swell of sea*.
ólml-leikr, m. *fury*, *Post. 114.*
órar, add,—*óra-maðr*, m. *a madman, frantic*, *Post. 192.*
ó-víðkomandi, part. *not belonging to*, (mod.)
pat, n. *an aimless gesticulation*; *handa-pat*, *Isl. þjóðs. i. 7.*
pési, a, m. a 'piece,' *a small tract*, (mod.)
piltungr, m. *a little boy*, = *piltur*, *Grett. 143 A. Krök.*
pjalt, u, f. [*Dau. pjalt*], *a small piece of cloth cut-off*, (mod.)
presta-firurr, f. pl. *a priest's rambles*; *ekki nema p. og hlutseni*, *Vidal.*
þústra, ð, to *buffet*. *þryml.*
rak, n. *a wick*, add reference,—*Mar. 673.*
rauðka, u, f. *a red mare*, (mod.)
raul, n. *a doleful bunning*, (mod.)
ráði, a, m. *a boar*, add,—as a curse on a Runic stone, *ráði tekt þar runsi rúnnum þinsum, may the boar take them who confound these Runes!* *Rafn 165*; cp. the phrases, *verða at rata*, *see rati* (for *verða at ráða?*), and *verða at gjalti = to run mad*, *see gölttr.*
refr, m., add,—*er Sigvaldi átti, refr. S. íbat fox*, *Fms. xi. 106.*
regn-bloti, a, m. *rain and snow, sleet*, *Am. 1362.*
reiða, the verb, add,—*reiða sig á e-t, to rely on*, (mod.)
reiðar-slag, n. *a thunderbolt, stroke of lightning*, *Vidal. i. 336.*
reiði-bolur, f. pl. *a fit of anger* (?); *þá mælti Sigurðr konungr í reiði-bolum*, *Mork. 183*; *viður hón af honum riddarann í reiði-bolum*, *Mim. 187.*
rellinn, adj. *wayward*, of a baby, *Isl. þjóðs. i. 42.*
rembing, f. *a puffing*, *Grönd. 69.*
rexni, a, m. (i. e. *ræxni*), *Post. 464*; see *ræksni*.
reyni-stóð, f. *a rowan-grove*, *Jónas.*
riga, ad, [from the Latin ?], *to irrigate*, *Post. 637 (v. l. ᾠρ. λερ.)*
ringr, m. [cp. Engl. *to ring*, of the voice], *a shock, a quivering, convulsive motion*; *taka harða ringi*, of a ship, (mod.)
rivan-skinna, u, f. *a bird, a ruff or rieve, tringa pugnax*, *Edda (Gl.)*
róg-sterkr, adj. 'strife-strong,' *martial*, *Runic stone*.
Róm-verska, u, f. *the Roman tongue, Latin*, *hugv. 16.*
rugling, f. *a confounding*.
rúnsa, ad, to *confound*, add the reference given s. v. *ráði* above, wrongly explained in *Rafn 165.*

rúða, u, f. a *pane of glass*, (mod.)
 rælast, dep., in svá mæli Heilagur Andi fyrir munn Davíð konungs, hégómliða 'ræliz' margr maðrinn, Post. (Unger) 425, should, we believe, be 'ræisiz,' i. e. hræisiz, *to vaunt, puff oneself up*, see Ps. xxxix. 6.
 rödd, f., add.—acc. roddo, as if from radda, Mork. 128.
 rökkr, m. = rokkur, a *jerkin*, Thom. 457.
 rökni, f. the *band*, Edda (Gl.), a *ær. λεγ.*, a Slavon. word, Russ. *ruka*.
 röst, a *mile*, add.—by Captain Gerhard Munthe's military map of Norway of A. D. 1827, the distance from Christiania to Eidsvold is about eight geographical miles.
 Saga, add the reference to B. 2.—hálf-sögð er saga hver er aðrir einir segja, i. e. 'audiatur et altera pars,' Bs. i. 582, (mod., það er ekki nema hálf-sögð saga ef einn segir.)
 sak-vernd, f. = sakvörn, Thom. 452.
 salt, add the phrase,—*vega salt, to balance against one another*.
 sam-fenginn, part. *begrimed*; eta upp reit eðr samfengit, Post. 42.
 sam-fæddr, part. = samborinn, Art. 121.
 sam-hleypti, n. a *conspiracy*, Thom. 426.
 sam-kvæma, after Fms. ii. 225 add,—('of the poor').
 sam-lið, n. a *party*, Thom. 435.
 sam-netjaðr, part. *caught in the same net*, Thom. 407.
 sam-skipti, n. *dealings, intercourse*, (mod.)
 sam-sneða, d. = samneyta, Post. 46.
 sam-stilla, t, *to tune together*, of chords.
 sam-sveit, f. a *communion*, Thom. 490.
 sand-flúðir, f. pl., see flúð.
 sand-yrja, u, f. a *quicksand*, Safn i. 78.
 sannr, adj. *sooth*, add.—Lat. *-sons, -sonis*, is the same word; the old Norse law term, sannr at sök, or ú-sannr, eigi sannr at sök, exactly answers to the Lat. law term 'in-sons,' thus Lat. *injuriae insous* is literally rendered in Icel. by 'ú-sannr at sök.'
 satt-na = satt, true, Bs. i. 469, v. l.
 sár = sá, demonst. pron., is of frequent occurrence on Runic stones, e. g. sár eigi flo, *be flew not*; sár vann Nurviag at kristnu, *be won Norway to Christianity*; this 'sár' is simply a nominative case formed like öngur, margr, from einngi, manngi.
 sér-f-lagi, adv. *especially, in particular*, (mod.)
 sessa, u, f., add.—gen. sessna, N. G. L. i. 104.
 sextug-faldr, adj. *sixtyfold*, N. T.
 seyða, ð, *to seethe, cook*; heltinga steikja hyggst eg mér hálf skaltú verða í potti seyðd, Jón Þorl.
 seyra, the verb, add—the reflex. seyrast, *to become festered, acid, foul*; sem etur í andliti . . . svá ferr allskonar illska, þess lengr sem hún seyrst í hug ok hjarta, þess grimhari verðr hún, Magn. new Ed.
 seyra, u, f., add.—sopa-seyra, a *sip of the dregs*, Jón Þorl.
 signa, *to sink*, add.—Post. 5.
 singr, n., add.—Benedikt kom og braut sitt far, búðar-vos hann átti þar og sultar singr, . . . ekkert hann að landi bar nema frosnar fingr, a ditty, Grönd.
 si-sisill, m. a kind of *stone*, Edda ii. 494.
 si-sona, interj. see *so! thus!* in colloquial Icel.
 síða, the verb, add from a Runic inscription,—síðis(k) sá mannr es þausi kumlþ upp bríótt, *cursed be the man who breaks this cairn!* Rafn 205.
 síð-kast, n. *the last throw*, of dice; in the phrase, uppa á síðkastið, *at the last moment*.
 sí-fellit, n. adj. *continuously*, (mod.)
 sínk-girni, f. *covetousness*, Post. 640.
 sjá, the verb, l. 3, add.—pl. só, Clem.
 sjá, the pronoun, see sá, sú. This word or form might have been put under a separate head, it is often used in a pointedly demonstr. sense, like þessi; see the references s. v. sá.
 sjónhverfis-hringr, m. = sjóndeildar-hringr, Vidal. i. 206.
 sjór, B, add.—sjó-bliða, u, f. a *sea-calm*, Post. 48: sjó-volk, n. a *tossing about, fatigue on the sea*.
 skakk-ylgðr, part. *threatening*, of the waves, Egilsson's Poems.
 skalli, a, m., add.—skalli, kom þú á morgin, Post. 250.
 skapt-hár, observe,—we suspect that in the phrase 'skapthá söl,' of the sun just after sunrise, is concealed another sense; it is not 'spear-high,' but akin to A. S. *scæft-mond* = *half a foot*, or six inches, meaning the moment when the sun has got just half a foot above the hills; the definition given by the ancients themselves in K. þ. K. 96 is artificial and can hardly be etymologically true; the word was perhaps borrowed from the A. S., and so the old Icelanders themselves did not quite understand it; cp. the phrase, ganga skapta-muninn, *to walk just half a pace*, Lv. 35 (see skapt i. 2. at the end).
 skata, u, f., add the saying,—þegir barnið meðan það étr skötu-fötum.
 skálp-hæna, u, f., add.—*the scaup-duck, anas marila*, see Bewick.
 skelfjur, f. pl. *scrapes, rough handling*; (ungar) svá styrknáðir at þeir megi skelfjur þola, Post. 636.
 skin, n.,—in provinc. Germ. the moon is called *schlein*, Grimm's Dict.
 skinnn, n., add the naut. phrase,—leidd eigi lengi áðr skinna-köst fóru að koma á sjóinn, *till the sea began to be lashed*, of gusts or squalls of wind

lashing the sea before a gale; the metaphor is from the game of skinn-leikr, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 129.
 skjall-hvítr, adj. *white as skjall*, q. v.
 skjarr-sýnn, adj. *quick-eyed*, Post. 636, v. l.
 skjár, m., observe,—skjár is prop. *the bladder stretched on frames* and used for glass, as still used in Norway, thus *skjaa-lykta* = *a lantern of bladder*, opp. to a glass-lantern; in Icel. the word has since come to mean *the window or opening*; whilst the bladder itself is called líkna-belgr.
 skjól-staðingr, m. a *client*, (mod.)
 skol-brúnn, the best Engl. rendering would be *olive*, of complexion.
 skonnorta, u, f. a *scbooner*, (mod.)
 skrúð-grænn, adj. *bright-green*, of the grass in the early spring.
 skukka, ll, add.—skukku ok brukku, Thom. 355.
 skukktótr, adj. *wrinkled, in folds*, Thom. 355.
 skulka, að, *to mock*, = skelka, Post. 119, v. l.
 skúr, a *shower*, add.—Runolf, a native of northern Icel., in Gramm. Island., has it masc.; so in later times the poet B. Gröndal, a native of Mývatn, sól og myrka skúra (acc. pl.), in a ditty of 1790.
 skvak or skvakk, n. a *gurgling sound*; haf-skak, Egilsson's Poems.
 skýrsla, u, f. a *report, written report*, (mod.)
 slapparðr, m. a name of the fox, Edda (Gl.)
 slatta, the verb, add the reference,—Skáld H. 6. i.
 slyndru-laust, n. adj., as adv. 'sloblessly,' *defly*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 437.
 smíðr, add the saying,—smíðir hafa spánu versta, *smiths have the worst spoons* (speaking of ornamental spoons), i. e. smiths keep the worst for their own use.
 smótti, a, m. a *loop or bole*, = smátt; in tjald-smótti, from smjúga.
 snaga, u, f., it was a kind of *Lochaber-axe*, see Scott's *Waverly*, ch. 16.
 snar-kringla, u, f. a *top*; snuast einsög s., (mod.)
 snar-sýnn, adj. *keen-eyed*, Post. 636.
 snák-ligr, adj. *snaky, snake-like*, Post. 572.
 snudda, u, f. a *small scrap or rag*, e. g. of paper or the like; bréf-s. sné-ljós, n. *the snow-light*; að flýja undan mannsins valdi undir Guðs reiði það er að hlaupa undan sneljósinu til að verða fyrir reiðar-slaginu, Vidal. i. 336.
 sólar-sinnis, add.—the Scot. *deasil*, Scott's *Waverley*, ch. 24.
 spjað, n. part., from spéa, Pass. 14. 17.
 spjall-virki, a, m. = spillvirki, Grág.
 spjót, n., add.—A. S. *spreót*; spjót being qs. sprjót, akin to sproti (?).
 spor, to the phrase, at vörmu spori, add.—'fote-bot,' Chaucer.
 spranga, að, add.—þá skal bera til sýnis þat klókasta smáþing sem hvers hjákona hefir sprangat, Thom. 301.
 stef-settr, part. *furnished with stef (burden)*, Post. 511.
 stein-grár, adj. *stone-gray, iron-gray*, of a horse, (mod.)
 stela, the verb, ll, add.—eg stalst til þess, *to do a thing by stealth*, of a very busy person who has to steal the time to get a thing done, (mod.)
 stig-vel, n. a *stirrup*, Thom. 420.
 stíman, n. a *hard tussel*, Post. 584.
 stjarna, at the end, l, —the names in the old lay Sdm. 15 and beginning of 16 are, we believe, astronomical,—the 'Ear of Árvak,' the 'Hoof of Alsvinn' (the Sun Horses), the 'Wheel under the Chariot of Rungnir,' the 'Teeth (or Reins) of Sleipnir,' the 'Sledge Harness,' the 'Bear's Paw,' the 'Tongue of Bragi,' the 'Wolf's Claws,' the 'Eagle's Nose,' and perhaps others. The Cod. Reg. l. c. reads 'Rungnis,' the Völ. S. 'Rögnis,' i. e. *Öðin*, for Hrungrnir the giant would here be out of question, see Bugge's foot-note to l. c.
 straum-mikill, adj. *running with great current*, Orkn. (Lex. Run.)
 strúpi, a, m., better form than strjúpi (q. v.), mjólk hljóf ór strúp-anum, Post. (Unger) 213.
 stund, f., add.—stunda-klukka, u, f. *an eight-day clock*, (mod.)
 stökkull, m., for 'sprinkling' read 'a brush used for sprinkling boly water,' an 'aspsoir.'
 súrr, m. a *sour drink*, add reference,—Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 svartr, adj., B. svart-höfði, add.—*the 'black-cap' or pewit gull*, Bewick; whence used as a pr. name.
 sverfa, the verb, add the phrase,—sultr sverfr að, *bunger pressed bard*.
 svíkja, the verb, add.—hann síku (i. e. sviku) Blaku-menn í úfaru, . . . Guð svíki þá er hann sviku, Bant. (Brocm. 179).
 Svöldr, f. a local name of a current (not an island) near Hiddense (Héðins-ey), west of Rügen; prob. a rendering of a Wendish name, the *Sweelbie, whirlpool* (?); fyrir Svöldar minni, *before the mouth of S.*; and 'fyrir Svöld,' Edda 83, also Knytl. S. ch. 120, 122; see the conclusive essay on the place and date of this battle by Mr. Jørgensen, in Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. og Hist. 1869; to which add, that 'Héðins-ey' actually occurs, although disguised, in Hallfred's poems, composed immediately after the battle, viz. 'á víðu sunði Héðins-eyjar' for 'Héðins-meyjar' of the MSS.; and breiðan bekk Héðins 'rekka' of the same poem (Fs. 218, 219, verses 12, 15, being a local name, not a kenning).
 sylfr = silfr, cp. Dan. *sølv*, Post. 569.
 sækja, add.—subj. setti, þkv. 14.

tá, n. a *walk*, add.—uppi í hellunni sem liggir á tínu, D. N. vi. 339 (Fr.)
 tignjund (spelt tighiund) = tiund, a *tithe*, N. G. L. i. 401.
 tignaðr, m. = tign, *glory*, Post. 621.
 tigr, add the saying.—opt verðr örgum eins fútt á tug, Skaufhala-balk.
 til-gerð, f. *affectation*; tilgerðar-fullr, -samr, *affected*, (mod.)
 til-viljan, f. a *mere ebance*.
 tjalda, the verb, add.—að tjalda til einnar nætr, to *pitch the tent for a single night*, of shifty, changeable human things which stand to-day and to-morrow are swept away, a common saying in Icel. (even as in Arabic, see Mr. Littré's Inaugural Address to the French Academy); and það verðr að tjalda því sem til er, *one must use the hangings one has*, i. e. *one must make the best of it*. In the former case the metaphor is taken from the pitching a tent, in the latter from the dressing the hall (or church) on festive occasions.
 tolla, the verb,—for a suggestion as to its origin see þola II; we now believe this to be the real origin of the word.
 tólf-faldr, adj. *twelvefold*, Post. 513.
 tón-laust, n. adj. *without intonation*, Thom. 455.
 troll-vólkaðr, part. *witch-riden*, = trollriða.
 trúar-játning, add.—when used with the article it means specially *the Apostles' Creed*; læra Trúar-játninguna og Fadir-Vor.
 tvi-, add.—tvímælis-maðr, m. a law term, *one who contradicts himself*.
 um-vending, f. a *turning inside out*, Thom. 414.
 um-þreifing, f. a *touch*, Post. 415.
 undir-göng, n. pl. *an under-way, tunnel*.
 undir-orpning, f. a *subterfuge*, Post. 551.
 undir-skál, f. an '*under-cup*,' *saucer*, Dan. *under-kop*, (mod.)
 unna, the verb, l. 3, add.—unt, *loved*, Post. (Unger) 416, l. 30.
 upp-á-móti, adv. *up-bill*; opp. to ofan-í-móti.
 upp-diska, ad, to *dish up*, Thom. 417.
 upp-í-lopt, adv. *turning the face upwards*, (mod.); opp. to á grúfu.
 ú-kvæði, n. pl. (p. 662, col. 2), = Lat. *ne-fas*; eru þat ókvæði að hugsa, ad . . ., Vidal. i. 320.
 út-brjótr, m. *an outburst*, Thom.
 vaðall, m. = vaðill, a *wading*; eptir vaðal í frosti, *after wading in frost*, Bs. i. 387.
 vatn-þrunginn, adj. *dropsical*, Thom. 500.
 veiklast, ad, to *grow weak or faint*.
 veiz = viz, see víðr; veiz eptir skyldu, *quite in order*, Thom. 393.
 ver-búðir, f. pl. *beds or booths in which fishermen live*, Eggert ltin.
 ver-gangr = verðgangr, Boll. 350.
 vetr-grænn, adj. '*winter-green*,' *ever-green* (cp. Dan. *wintergrønt*), Rkv.

vinda, the verb, l. 1, —'ving' in the ditty of Grett. is, we believe, q. v. 'vring,' from the obsolete vringa, = to *wring*, from which vrungu, q. v.
 vind-högg, n. a *stroke in the wind or a stroke aslant*; in the phrase, hann slær ekki vindhögginn, of a steady worker who never loses a minute.
 vindóttir, adj. *bay-coloured*, of a horse.
 vín-sýra, u, f. *vinegar*, Post. 580.
 vísa, u, f., add.—hann örti kvæði þat er hann kallaði Jóns-vísu, þviat verki sí er eigi stefsettr, en þó kvæði svá langt, at þat hefir sjóra tigi eyrenda ok sjau unfram, Post. 511.
 ýlun, f. *bowling*, Post. 426.
 þinku-leysi, n. *thoughtlessness, stupidity*; þrýsvar hann drakk í þinku-leysi, Egilsson's Poems.
 þiða, u, f. a *tbaw, mild weather*; á þorranum vóru hér svo miklar þiður, að grasið fór að spretta kringum bæi, en það fékk stjótan enda á Góunni, a letter from western Icel. of March 11, 1873; cp. valt er 'þorra þið-vindi,' Hallgr.
 þokkr, m. a *mood*, add.—veri þetr at ek þegða þokks, þat hefir hvort er verðr er loks, *I had better not speak my mind*, Mkv.
 þrá-rækr, adj. *persevering*, Post. (Unger) 434.
 þrymr, m., add.—in the old lay, Em. 2, for hvat þrymr þar, we read, hvat þrym (dat.) er þar, *what art thou there?* The lost velhum, we suppose, had 'hvat þrym' þar, where ' might be the inflexive -r, but was meant to be the personal verb 'er,' often written in this abbreviated form above the line; þruma or þrymja, = *tonare*, is never found in old prose writers or poets; the conclusive reason is that the true idiomatic construction in this case is 'hvat' with a dative, and not with a verb (cp. hvat er þat hlym hlymja, Skm.)
 þunn-vembi, n. [vömb], *the abdomen*, Hem. (MS.)
 þursa-stafr, m., see þurs,—the notion of the magical Rune is preserved in the phrase, rista e-m þursa-staf, *to libel a person in a coarse, brutal manner*; það var mesta ofðirfd af ótulkjörnu flóni, | að rista þenna þursa staf þorláks-syni Jóni, Grönd.
 þustr, m. [Lat. *fustis*], a *flail*; með hörðum þust, Post. 562.
 þvengr, m., add the following curious reference.—Hjorleifr konungr var upp festr í konungs höll með skó-þvengjum sínum sjálfs millum elda tveggja . . . Á meðan vakti Hildir ok Jós mungáti í eldara, ok kvad 'Hjorleif þat verri,' hún leysti hann svá at hún hjó með sverði skó-þvengina (thus, we believe, to be emended for 'ok kvad Hjorleif þar vera,' etc., of the vellum), *king H. was bung up in the king's hall by his shoe-thongs between two fires . . . In the meantime H. kept awake, and poured ale into the fires, saying that this was worse (more tantalizing) for him; she then released him by cutting the thongs with a sword*, Fas. ii. 34.
 þver-höfði, a, m. a *wrong-headed person*.

A LIST OF BRITISH RIVERS,

About a hundred in number, contained in old Icelandic alliterative memorial verses (inscribed á-heiti, i. e. *names of rivers*) from MSS. of the Snorra-Edda (ii. 479, 480, of the 13th century; the verses themselves may well be of the 12th century). Most of these rivers seem to belong to the northern Scottish counties, Caithness, Ross, Moray, Sutherland, and to the north-east of England. As specimens of an attempt at identification we add about thirty names, half for Scotland and half for England, leaving the rest open. In Scotland, Örmt, *Armet W.*; Sekin, *Shin R.*; Dyrn, *Durn W.*; Mein, *Mein W.*; Skialg, *Shallag W.*; Nis, *Ness R.*; Ekla or Ekkjall, *Oykill R.*; Spæ, *Spey R.*; Nið, *Nith R.*; Þöll, *Thuil R.*; Dyna, *Don R.*; Njörn, *Nairn R.*; Bro, *Brova R.*; Maura, *Strath More*; Aparðion, *Aberdeen* (here used of the river). In England, Tems, *Thames R.*; Humra, *Humber R.*; Dun, *Don R.*; Alin, *Alne R.*; Svöl, *Swale R.*; Usa, *Ouse R.*; Þyn, *Tyne R.*; Tvedda, *Tweed R.*; Lodda, *Ludd R.*; Ver, *Wear R.*; Ruðr, *Rother R.*; Ró, *Rye R.*; Hrið, *Reed R.*; Myn, *Maun R.*; Mynt, *Mint R.* (Johnston). A few (ten or twelve) of the rivers in the verses are of other countries, being probably added for alliteration sake, e. g. Jordan, Tiber, Euphrates, Albis, Loire; these we have omitted. Some of these names also occur in old lays (Gm., Bm., Gs., Hkv.), and this list may thus afford a hint as to the age of these poems.

Alin.	Glit.	Lá.	Olga.	Strind.	Við, Gm.
Aparðion.	Glöð.	Lodda.	Orun, Bm.	Strönd.	Vil.
Auð.	Gnæpa.	Luma.	Rennandi, Gm.	Suðr.	Vin, Gm.
Bro.	Goll.	Maura.	Riða.	Svinn.	Vina (twice), Gm.,
Dun.	Grað, Gm.	Mein.	Rimr.	Svöl, Gm.	also in Egils S.
Dyna.	Gömul, Gm.	Merk.	Rín, Gm.	Sylgr.	Vind (Vönd, Gm.)
Dyrn.	Göpul, Gm.	Morn.	Ró.	Sömd.	Ving.
Eiðr.	Hjólmun (?).	Móða.	Ruðr, Gg.	Tems.	Voð.
Eimír.	Hnipul.	Myn.	Rögn.	Tvedda.	Voða.
Einstitka.	Hnöpul.	Mynd.	Rönn.	Uðr.	Vöð.
Ekin, Gm.	Hrið, Gm.	Nauð.	Salin.	Usa, Fms. vi.	Ylgr, Gm.
Ekla (Ekkjall, Orkn.)	Hrónn (twice), Gm.	Nið.	Sekin, Gm.	Val.	Yn.
Fara.	Humra.	Nis. [Cod.]	Sið, Gm.	Valin.	Ysa (twice).
Fjörm, Gm.	Höll, Gm.	Njörn (emend. morn,	Skialf.	Van, Gm.	Þjóð (Þjóð-numa in
Fold.	Hörn, Gg.	Numa.	Skialg.	Veg (Veg-svinn	one word, Gm.)
Freka.	Ið.	Nyt, Gm.	Sliðr, Gm.	in one word,	Þrym.
Gera.	Kerlaug, Gm.	Nót, Gm.	Spæ.	Gm.)	Þyn, Gm.
Gilling.	Koga.	Ofn.	Strauma or	Vella.	Þöll, Gm.
Gipul, Gm.	Körmt, Gm.	Ogn (?), Hkv.	Skrauma (?).	Ver.	Örmt, Gm.

GAELIC NAMES AND NICKNAMES

Contained in the Landnáma-bók (Icelandic Book of Settlement); those in the Orkn. and the Njála are left out, as being already well known. The translation and identification we leave to Celtic scholars, only noticing that these names, as well as those of the rivers above, were taken from oral tradition, not from books; the Norse form may therefore throw some light on the Celtic pronunciation of the 10th to the 12th centuries.

Bekan, 52.	Dufniall, 298.	Kali (?), 331.	Kormlöð, 318.
Biadmaqr, 93.	Duf-paqr, 33, 282.	Kalman, 49.	Kvaran, 58.
Biolan, 95, 268; Biola, 41,	Feilan, 8.	Kamban, 47.	Kylan, 65, 66.
239.	Fyls-(enni), 126; the former part	Kiallakr, 79, passim.	Lunan, 297.
Biöllok, 268.	may be Gaelic, cp. fyls-bein,	Kiaran, 124.	Maddaðr, 93.
Briann or Brann, 30.	Fms. ix. 54.	Kiartan, passim.	Meldun, 109, 113.
Dimun, the island, 104, a double-	Gellir = Gilli (?), in the name of	Kiarvalr, 298, 361, passim.	Melkorka, 114.
peaked island in Broadfirth, Ice-	Thord Gelli.	Kimbi (?), 100, prob. Gaelic.	Melpatrikr, 316.
land, and in the Faroes (Lat-	Gilli, Gullþ.	Kolli, passim; we suspect this	Myrgiol, 109.
Gaelic, qs. <i>Dimons</i> ?).	Gliomall, 109.	name, so freq. in Icel. local	Myrkiartan, 114.
Drafdriþr, 33.	Grelöð (?), 109.	names, to be of Gaelic extrac-	Niall, passim.
Dufan, 140.	Gufa (?), doubtful if Gaelic.	tion.	Papar, Landn.
Dufgus, 136; whence corrupted	Hnokan, 267.	Konall, 65, passim.	Parak, 267 (?).
Dugfúss.	Kaðall, 116, 219.	Kori, 133.	Patrekr, 42 (Lat.-Gaelic).
Dufnall, 113.	Kaðlin, 95.	Kormakr, 73, and Korm. S.	Raforta, 205.

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